

2019

# ECONOMIC REPORT *to the* GOVERNOR

.....  
PREPARED BY THE  
UTAH ECONOMIC COUNCIL



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



# Preface

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The 2019 Economic Report to the Governor is the 31st publication in this series. Through the last three decades, the Economic Report to the Governor has served as the preeminent source for data, research, and analysis about the Utah economy. It includes a national and state economic overview, a summary of state government economic development activities, an analysis of economic activity based on the standard indicators, and a detailed review of industries and issues of particular interest. The primary goal of the report is to improve the reader's understanding of the Utah economy. With improved economic literacy, decision makers in the public and private sector will be able to plan, budget, and make policy decisions with an awareness of how their actions are both influenced by and impact economic activity.

## ***Utah Economic Council and Collaborators***

The 2019 Economic Report to the Governor is published by the Utah Economic Council, a joint venture between the Salt Lake Chamber, the David Eccles School of Business, and the Governor's Office of Management and Budget. The Council aims to guide data development, inform research activities, share economic commentary, provide peer review and support an improved understanding of the Utah economy. The Economic Council and Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute, and authors from both the private and public sectors, devote a significant amount of time to the creation of this report, ensuring the latest economic and demographic information is included. More detailed information about the findings in each chapter can be obtained by contacting the authoring entity.

## ***Data Used in This Report***

The contents of this report come from a multitude of sources which are listed at the bottom of each table and figure. Data are generally for the most recent year or period available. There may be a quarter or more of lag time before economic data become final, therefore some statistics in this report are

estimates based on data available as of mid-November 2018. Readers should refer to noted sources later in 2019 for final data. Forecasts are also included in some of the tables and figures. All of the data in this report are subject to error arising from a variety of factors, including sampling variability, reporting errors, incomplete coverage, non-response, imputations, and processing error. If there are questions about the sources, limitations, and appropriate use of the data included in this report, the relevant entity should be contacted.

## ***Data for States and Counties***

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

## ***Suggestions and Comments***

Users of the Economic Report to the Governor are encouraged to write with suggestions that will improve future editions. Suggestions and comments for improving the coverage and presentation of data and quality of research and analysis should be sent to the Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute, 411 East South Temple Street, Salt Lake City, Utah 84111 or by email at [gardnerinstitute@eccles.utah.edu](mailto:gardnerinstitute@eccles.utah.edu).

## ***Electronic Access***

This report is available on the Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute's website at [gardner.utah.edu](http://gardner.utah.edu).



## Authors and Contributors

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The 2019 Economic Report to the Governor is published by the Utah Economic Council, a joint venture between the Salt Lake Chamber, the David Eccles School of Business, and the Governor's Office of Management and Budget. Under the guidance of the Utah Economic Council, economists, researchers, and analysts from a variety of entities prepare the Economic Report to the Governor.

### Utah Economic Council

Phil Dean, *Governor's Office of Management and Budget, Co-Chair*

Juliette Tennert, *Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute, Co-Chair*

Wes Curtis, *Southern Utah University*

John Gilbert, *Utah State University*

Natalie Gochnour, *David Eccles School of Business/Salt Lake Chamber*

Leslee Katayama, *Utah State Tax Commission*

Doug MacDonald, *EconoWest*

Thomas Maloney, *University of Utah*

Carrie Mayne, *Utah Department of Workforce Services*

Darin Mellott, *CBRE*

Michael Parker, *Ivory Homes*

Peter Reichard, *Utah Foundation*

Kate Rubalcava, *Utah Nonprofits Association*

Robert Spendlove, *Zions Bank*

David Stringfellow, *Office of the Utah State Auditor*

Andrea Wilko, *Utah Legislative Fiscal Analyst Office*

James Wood, *Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute*

### Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute

David Eccles School of Business

University of Utah

411 East South Temple Street

Salt Lake City, UT 84111

(801) 585-5618

[gardner.utah.edu](http://gardner.utah.edu)

Pamela S. Perlich

Juliette Tennert

James Wood

Angela J. Oh, Editor-in-Chief

Mallory Bateman

DJ Benway, Jr.

John Downen

Dejan Eskic

Michael Hogue

Thomas Holst

Meredith King

Jennifer Leaver

Levi Pace

Joshua Spolsdoff

Laura Summers

Chapters: National and Utah Overview, Demographics, Real Estate and Construction, and Tourism and Travel

This report was edited and reviewed by Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute staff.

### Governor's Office of Management and Budget

State Capitol Complex

350 North State Street, Suite 150

Salt Lake City, UT 84114-2210

(801) 538-1027

[gomb.utah.gov](http://gomb.utah.gov)

Phil Dean

Nate Talley

Richie Wilcox

This report was edited and reviewed by Governor's Office of Management and Budget staff.

### CBRE

222 Main Street, 4th Floor

Salt Lake City, UT 84101

(801) 869-8000

[www.cbre.us](http://www.cbre.us)

Darin Mellott

Chapter: National and Utah Overview

### Department of Natural Resources—Utah Geological Survey

1594 West North Temple, Suite 3110

Salt Lake City, UT 84114

(801) 537-3300

[geology.utah.gov](http://geology.utah.gov)

Ken Krahulec

Andrew Rupke

Michael Vanden Berg

Chapters: Energy and Minerals

### Department of Workforce Services

140 East 300 South

Salt Lake City, UT 84111

(801) 526-9458

[jobs.utah.gov](http://jobs.utah.gov)

Carrie Mayne

Chapter: Employment, Wages, and Labor Force

### Economic Development Corporation of Utah

201 South Main Street, Suite 2150

Salt Lake City, UT 84111

(801) 328-8824

[edcutah.org](http://edcutah.org)

Michael Stachitus

Chapter: Economic Development

**Ivory Homes**

978 Woodoak Lane  
Salt Lake City, UT 84117  
(801) 747-7000  
[ivoryhomes.com](http://ivoryhomes.com)

Michael Parker

Chapter: Social Indicators

**Office of the Utah State Auditor**

East Office Building, Suite E310  
Utah State Capitol Complex  
Salt Lake City, UT 84114  
(801) 538-1025  
[auditor.utah.gov](http://auditor.utah.gov)

David Stringfellow

Chapter: Price Inflation and Cost of Living

**Utah Farm Bureau Federation**

9865 South State Street  
Sandy, UT 84070  
801-233-3004  
[www.utahfarmbureau.org](http://www.utahfarmbureau.org)

Sterling C. Brown

Chapter: Agriculture

**Utah Foundation**

150 South State Street, Suite 444  
Salt Lake City, UT 84111  
(801) 355-1400  
[www.utahfoundation.org](http://www.utahfoundation.org)

Meredith Muller

Peter Reichard

Shawn Teigen

Chapter: Regional/National Comparison

**Utah Legislative Fiscal Analyst Office**

House Building, Suite W310  
Utah State Capitol Complex  
Salt Lake City, UT 84114  
(801) 538-1034  
[le.utah.gov](http://le.utah.gov)

Andrea Wilko

Chapter: Gross Domestic Product by State

**Utah Nonprofits Association**

231 East 400 South, Suite 345  
Salt Lake City, Utah 84111  
(801) 596-1800  
[utahnnonprofits.org](http://utahnnonprofits.org)

Brandy Strand

Kate Rubalcava

Chapter: Nonprofit Sector

**Utah State Board of Education**

250 East 500 South  
Salt Lake City, UT 84114  
(801) 538-7500  
[www.schools.utah.gov](http://www.schools.utah.gov)

Jaime Barrett

Natalie Grange

Kirin McInnis

Chapter: Public Education

**Utah State Tax Commission**

210 North 1950 West  
Salt Lake City, UT 84134  
(801) 297-3900  
[tax.utah.gov](http://tax.utah.gov)

Eric Cropper

Leslee Katayama

Chapters: Utah Taxable Sales and State Tax Collections

**Utah State University**

Economics and Finance Department  
Jon M. Huntsman School of Business  
3565 Old Main Hill  
Logan, Utah 84322  
(435) 797-2314  
[www.usu.edu](http://www.usu.edu)

John Gilbert

Chapter: Exports

**Utah System of Higher Education**

Board of Regents Building  
The Gateway  
60 South 400 West  
Salt Lake City, UT 84101  
(801) 321-7121  
[higher.utah.gov](http://higher.utah.gov)

Joseph Curtin

Melanie Heath

Chapter: Higher Education

**Zions Bank**

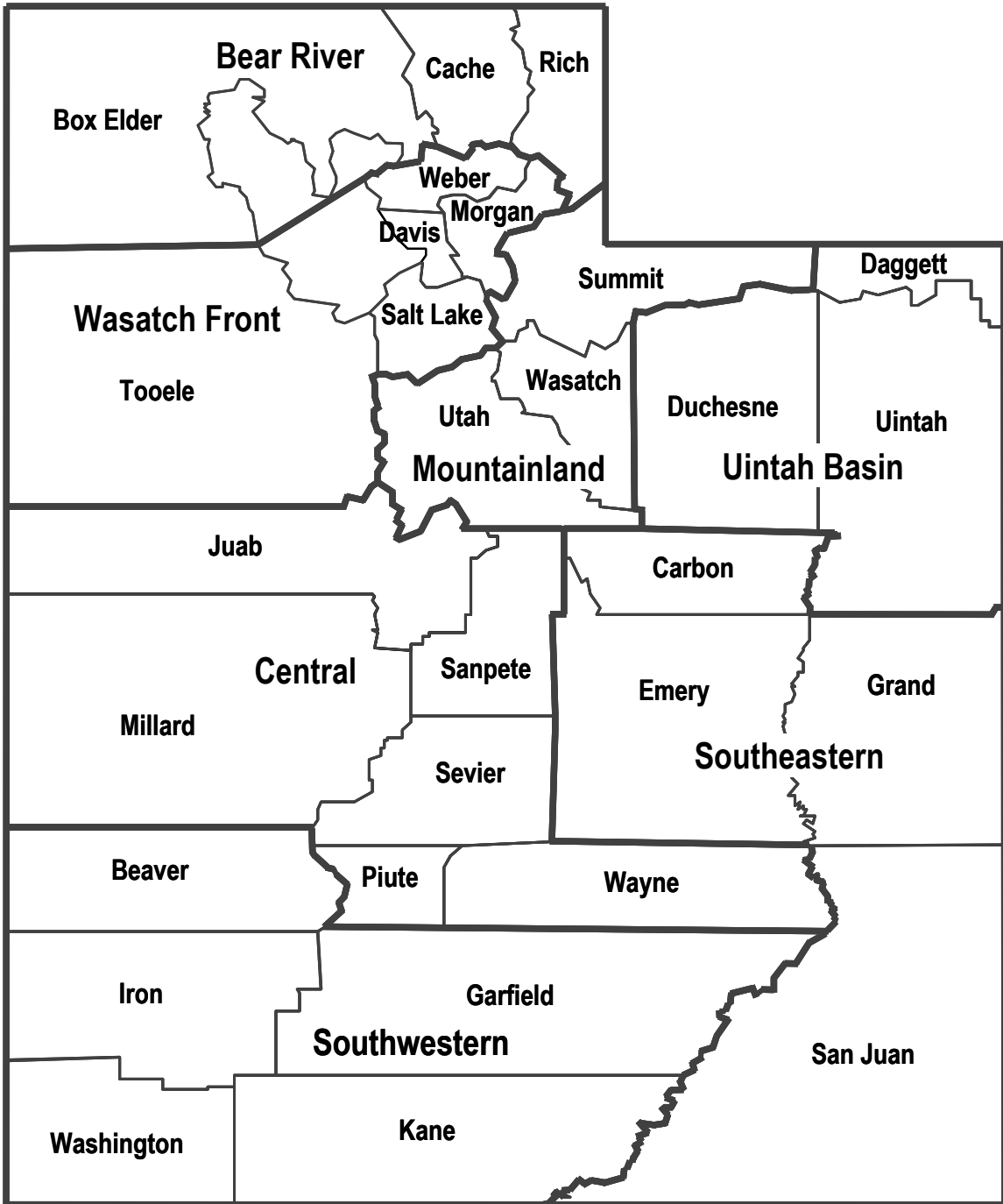
One South Main Street  
Salt Lake City, UT 84133  
(801) 844-7000  
[www.zionsbank.com](http://www.zionsbank.com)

Joseph Mayans

Robert Spendlove

Chapter: Personal Income

# Map of Utah



**ECONOMIC INDICATORS FOR UTAH AND THE UNITED STATES: DECEMBER 2018**

	UNITS	2016	2017	2018	2019	PERCENT CHANGE		
		ACTUAL	ACTUAL	ESTIMATE	FORECAST	16-17	17-18	18-19
<b>PRODUCTION AND SPENDING</b>								
U.S. Real Gross Domestic Product	Billion Chained \$2009	17,659	18,051	18,574	19,048	2.2	2.9	2.6
U.S. Real Exports	Billion Chained \$2009	2,378	2,450	2,550	2,653	3.0	4.1	4.0
Utah Exports (NAICS, Census)	Million Dollars	12,078	11,583	13,774	14,234	-4.1	18.9	3.3
Utah Coal Production	Million Tons	14.0	14.4	14.2	15.0	3.1	-1.5	5.6
Utah Crude Oil Production	Million Barrels	30.5	34.5	36.8	38.2	12.9	6.8	3.8
Utah Natural Gas Production Sales	Billion Cubic Feet	319	278	257	246	-12.9	-7.6	-4.3
Utah Copper Mined Production	Million Pounds	347	341	436	436	-1.8	27.9	-0.1

**SALES AND CONSTRUCTION**

U.S. Private Residential Investment	Billion Dollars	699	755	796	821	8.0	5.5	3.1
U.S. Nonresidential Structures	Billion Dollars	546	585	640	679	7.3	9.2	6.2
U.S. Purchase-only Home Price Index	1991Q1 = 100	231	247	263	274	6.6	6.5	4.5
U.S. Retail Sales	Billion Dollars	5,498	5,757	6,048	6,306	4.7	5.1	4.3
Utah Dwelling Unit Permits	Thousands	19.9	22.9	24.0	23.0	14.9	4.7	-4.2
Utah Residential Permit Value	Million Dollars	4,054	4,653	4,704	4,688	14.8	1.1	-0.3
Utah Nonresidential Permit Value	Million Dollars	2,529	2,268	2,100	1,750	-10.3	-7.4	-16.7
Utah Purchase-only Home Price Index	1991Q1 = 100	396	434	475	513	9.5	9.5	8.0
Utah Taxable Retail Sales	Million Dollars	29,303	31,779	33,687	36,799	8.4	6.0	9.2
Utah All Taxable Sales	Million Dollars	56,502	61,032	65,215	69,136	8.0	6.9	6.0

**DEMOGRAPHICS**

U.S. July 1st Population	Millions	324	326	329	331	0.7	0.7	0.7
Utah July 1st Population	Thousands	3,055	3,114	3,167	3,219	1.9	1.7	1.6
Utah Net Migration	Thousands	24.3	27.1	23.2	20.5			

**PRICES, INFLATION, AND INTEREST RATES**

West Texas Intermediate Crude Oil	\$ Per Barrel	43.2	51.0	65.6	63.6	17.9	28.7	-3.0
U.S. CPI Urban Consumers	1982-84 = 100	240	245	251	257	2.1	2.4	2.2
U.S. 3-Month Treasury Bills	Discount Rate	0.32	0.93	1.95	2.76			
U.S. 10-Year Treasury Notes	Yield (%)	1.84	2.33	2.93	3.31			
30-Year Mortgage Rate	Percent	3.65	3.99	4.56	5.05			
Utah Coal Prices	\$ Per Short Ton	36.4	35.3	34.0	34.5	-3.1	-3.6	1.5
Utah Oil Prices	\$ Per Barrel	36.9	44.2	57.0	46.0	19.8	28.8	-19.3
Utah Natural Gas Prices	\$ Per MCF	2.24	2.72	2.80	2.70	21.4	2.9	-3.6
Utah Copper Prices	\$ Per Pound	2.25	2.80	2.98	3.10	24.4	6.4	4.0

**EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES\***

U.S. Nonfarm Employment	Millions	144.3	146.6	149.0	151.1	1.6	1.6	1.4
U.S. Average Annual Pay	Dollars	55,980	57,657	59,228	60,863	3.0	2.7	2.8
U.S. Total Nonfarm Wages	Billion Dollars	8,081	8,454	8,826	9,198	4.6	4.4	4.2
Utah Nonfarm Employment	Thousands	1,426	1,469	1,518	1,565	3.0	3.3	3.1
Utah Average Annual Pay	Dollars	44,459	45,726	47,441	48,606	2.8	3.8	2.5
Utah Total Nonfarm Wages	Million Dollars	63,419	67,179	72,016	76,049	5.9	7.2	5.6

**INCOME AND UNEMPLOYMENT**

U.S. Personal Income	Billion Dollars	16,125	16,831	17,566	18,359	4.4	4.4	4.5
U.S. Unemployment Rate	Percent	4.9	4.4	3.9	3.5			
Utah Personal Income	Million Dollars	128,407	134,804	143,067	151,222	5.0	6.1	5.7
Utah Unemployment Rate	Percent	3.4	3.2	3.1	3.0			

\*Bureau of Labor Statistics Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) concept of employment and wages.

Source: Utah Economic Council, State of Utah Revenue Assumptions Working Group, HIS Global Insight, and Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute.



# Table of Contents

## Economic Indicators

1. National and Utah Overview.....	1
2. Demographics .....	5
3. Employment, Wages, and Labor Force .....	27
4. Personal Income .....	33
5. Gross Domestic Product by State.....	39
6. Utah Taxable Sales .....	43
7. State Tax Collections .....	49
8. Exports .....	55
9. Price Inflation and Cost of Living.....	63
10. Regional/National Comparison.....	67
11. Social Indicators.....	73
12. Economic Development.....	75

## Industry Focus

13. Public Education .....	79
14. Higher Education .....	93
15. Agriculture .....	109
16. Real Estate and Construction.....	113
17. Energy .....	119
18. Minerals.....	131
19. Tourism and Travel .....	135
20. Nonprofit Sector .....	139

## Figures

### National and Utah Overview

1.1 Hachman Index of Economic Diversity, 2017 .....	4
1.2 Annual Average Job Growth Rate for Utah and United States.....	4

### Demographics

2.1 State of Utah Components of Population Change.....	7
2.2 Utah Population Growth by County: 2017 to 2018 .....	7
2.3 Utah Population and Growth Projections by Decade: 2015-2065.....	8
2.4 U.S. Dependency Ratios: 1970-2060 .....	8
2.5 Utah Dependency Ratios: 1970-2060.....	9
2.6 Natural Increase Annual Rate of Change: July 1, 2017 to July 1, 2018.....	9
2.7 Total Fertility for Utah and the United States .....	10

### Employment, Wages, and Labor Force

3.1 Annual Average Job Growth Rate for Utah and the United States.....	28
3.2 Annual Unemployment Rate for Utah and the United States .....	28
3.3 Annual Average Unemployment Rate and Wage Growth.....	29
3.4 Unemployment Rates by Educational Attainment.....	29

### Personal Income

4.1 Utah Per Capita Income as Percent of U.S. Per Capita Income .....	35
4.2 Utah vs. U.S. Total Personal Income Growth.....	35

## **Gross Domestic Product by State**

5.1	Percent of Gross Domestic Product by Industry: 2017.....	40
5.2	Utah vs. United States Real Gross Domestic Product Growth.....	40

## **Utah Taxable Sales**

6.1	Percent Change in Utah Taxable Sales by Component.....	45
-----	--	----

## **State Tax Collections**

7.1	Unrestricted General and Education Fund Revenues.....	51
7.2	Surplus/Deficit for the General and Education Funds.....	51
7.3	Income Tax, Sales and Use Taxes, and All Other Unrestricted Revenues.....	52

## **Exports**

8.1	Utah Merchandise Exports.....	57
8.2	Utah Merchandise Exports of Top Ten Export Industries.....	57
8.3	Utah Merchandise Exports to Top Ten Purchasing Countries.....	58
8.4	Utah Monthly Exports: With and Without Gold.....	58

## **Price Inflation and Cost of Living**

9.1	Cumulative Percent Change in Consumer Price Index this Decade.....	64
9.2	Consumer Price Index Year-over-Year Price Change and Relative Value of a Dollar.....	64

## **Regional/National Comparison**

10.1	Annualized Population Growth: 2014-2017.....	68
10.2	Annualized Gross Domestic Product Growth: 2014-2017.....	68
10.3	Unemployment Rate: October 2016, 2017, and 2018.....	69
10.4	Annualized Employment Growth: December 2014 - December 2017.....	69

## **Economic Development**

12.1	Economic Development Project Summary.....	77
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## **Public Education**

13.1	Utah Public Education Enrollment, FY 1985 - FY 2020.....	81
13.2	Percent Change in Public Education Enrollment, FY 1985 - 2020.....	81
13.3	Largest Enrollment FY 2019.....	82
13.4	Largest Enrollment Growth FY 2018 to FY 2019.....	82
13.5	Kindergarten Enrollment & Five Years Prior Births, 2000 - 2019.....	83
13.6	Current Expenditures per Pupil in Enrollment, FY 2002 - FY 2018.....	83
13.7	Current Expenditures per Pupil, FY 2015.....	84
13.8	Current Expenditures as a Percent of Personal Income, FY 2015.....	84
13.9	Total Enrollment & Current Expenditures per Pupil, FY 2017.....	85

## **Higher Education**

14.1	Utah System of Higher Education Enrollment Fall Third Week Headcount.....	95
14.2	USHE Education and General Revenue Trends.....	95
14.3	Median Wages, Poverty, and Unemployment by Education Level.....	96
14.4	Percentage of Individuals Ages 25 & Older Participating in Public Assistance by Education Level: 2015.....	96
14.5	Percentage Volunteering by Educational Attainment (Age 25 and Older).....	97
14.6	Education Appropriations Per FTE Student, FY 2017.....	97
14.7	Percent of Population Age 25 and Older with an Associates Degree or Higher.....	98

## **Agriculture**

15.1 Average Annual Price Received in Major Utah Agricultural Sectors.....	111
15.2 Farmers' Share of Retail Food Sales .....	111

## **Real Estate and Construction**

16.1 Utah Residential Construction Activity.....	115
16.2 Value of Permit Authorized Construction in Utah .....	115

## **Energy**

17.1 Utah's Crude Oil Production, Pipeline Imports, and Refinery Receipts.....	123
17.2 Utah's Petroleum Product Production and Consumption .....	123
17.3 Utah's Natural Gas Production and Consumption.....	124
17.4 Utah's Coal Production, Consumption, and Exports.....	124
17.5 Utah's Electricity Net Generation and Consumption.....	125

## **Minerals**

18.1 Value of Utah's Annual Nonfuel Production.....	133
18.2 Value of Utah's Annual Base Metal Production.....	133
18.3 Value of Utah's Annual Precious Metal Production .....	134
18.4 Value of Utah's Annual Industrial Mineral Production.....	134

## **Tourism and Travel**

19.1 Accommodations Taxable Sales, 2008-2017 .....	137
19.2 Utah National Park and Skier Visits, 1983-2017 .....	137

## **Nonprofit Sector**

20.1 Private Foundations Versus 501(c)(3) Charities.....	141
20.2 Nonprofits by County.....	141
20.3 Total Utah Nonprofit Sector Reporting .....	142
20.4 Utah Tax-exempt Nonprofit Organization Assets.....	142
20.5 Utah Tax-exempt Nonprofit Organizations .....	143
20.6 Utah Nonprofit Projected Salary Increases by Budget Size, FY 2018.....	143

# **Tables**

## **Demographics**

2.1 Utah Population Estimates by Components of Change.....	11
2.2 Utah Population Projections by Components of Change .....	12
2.3 Utah Demographic Projections by Selected Age Group .....	13
2.4 Utah Population Estimates by County.....	14
2.5 U.S. Census Bureau National and State Population Estimates .....	15
2.6 Rankings of States by Selected Age Groups as a Percent of Total Population: July 1, 2017 .....	16
2.7 Dependency Ratios by State: July 1, 2017 .....	17
2.8 Total Fertility Rates for Utah and the United States.....	18
2.9 Components of Population Change Annual Rates: July 1, 2017 to July 1, 2018.....	19
2.10 Housing Units, Households, and Persons Per Household by State.....	20
2.11 County Population by Race and Ethnicity in Utah: 2017.....	21
2.12 Total Population by City .....	22

<b>Employment, Wages, and Labor Force</b>	
3.1 Utah Nonfarm Employment by Industry and Unemployment Rate .....	30
3.2 Utah Labor Force, Nonagricultural Jobs, and Wages.....	31
<b>Personal Income</b>	
4.1 Total and Per Capita Personal Income.....	36
4.2 Per Capita Personal Income by County.....	37
<b>Gross Domestic Product by State</b>	
5.1 Nominal Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by State .....	41
5.2 Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by State .....	42
<b>Utah Taxable Sales</b>	
6.1 Utah Taxable Sales by Component .....	46
6.2 Utah Taxable Sales by County.....	47
<b>State Tax Collections</b>	
7.1 Fiscal Year Revenue Collections (Millions of Current Dollars) .....	53
7.2 Fiscal Year Revenue Collections (Annual Percent Change).....	54
<b>Exports</b>	
8.1 U.S. Merchandise Exports by State.....	59
8.2 Utah Merchandise Exports by Industry .....	60
8.3 Utah Merchandise Exports by Purchasing Country and Region .....	61
8.4 Utah Merchandise Exports to Top Ten Purchasing Counties by Industry: 2017 .....	62
<b>Price Inflation and Cost of Living</b>	
9.1 Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers .....	65
9.2 Regional Price Parities by State: 2016 .....	66
<b>Regional/National Comparison</b>	
10.1 Population and Households: Nation, Mountain States Region, and States.....	70
10.2 Gross Domestic Product and Personal Income: Nation, Mountain States Region, and States .....	71
<b>Social Indicators</b>	
11.1 Crime, Education, and Home Ownership, 2017.....	74
<b>Public Education</b>	
13.1 Utah Public School Enrollment and State of Utah Population.....	86
13.2 Fall Enrollment By District .....	87
13.3 Utah Public Education Enrollment by Race and Ethnicity .....	88
13.4 FY 2018 Statewide Selected Data .....	89
13.5 Average ACT Scores by State, 2018 .....	90
13.6 Selected Data by State - FY 2015 .....	91
<b>Higher Education</b>	
14.1 Utah System of Higher Education and State of Utah Population .....	99
14.2 Utah System of Higher Education Enrollment by County .....	100
14.3 Fall Semester 2018 (Third Week) Total Headcount Enrollment by County of Origin and Ethnicity .....	101
14.4 Degrees and Awards by Race/Ethnicity at Public Institutions in Utah: Academic Year 2017-2018 .....	102
14.5 2017-2018 Full Cost Study Summary (Appropriated Funds Only) .....	103
14.6 USHE Summary of Tuition and Fees by Institution .....	104
14.7 History of Degrees by Public Institutions in Utah .....	105

14.8 Public Institutions in Utah Total Degrees and Awards by Instructional Program 2017-2018 .....	106
14.9 USHE Fall Semester Student and FTE Growth: 2017-2018 .....	107
<b>Real Estate and Construction</b>	
16.1 Residential and Nonresidential Construction Activity .....	116
16.2 Average Rates for 30-Year Mortgages .....	117
16.3 Housing Price Index for Utah .....	118
<b>Energy</b>	
17.1 Supply, Disposition, Price, and Value of Crude Oil in Utah .....	126
17.2 Supply, Disposition, and Select Prices of Petroleum Products in Utah.....	127
17.3 Supply, Disposition, Prices, and Value of Natural Gas in Utah .....	128
17.4 Supply, Disposition, Price, and Value of Coal in Utah.....	129
17.5 Supply, Disposition, and Price of Electricity in Utah .....	130
<b>Tourism and Travel</b>	
19.1 Historical Tourism Data in Utah.....	138



# 1. National and Utah Overview

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Darin Mellott, CBRE  
James Wood, Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute

## **National**

### *Executive Summary*

The U.S. economy experienced strong growth throughout 2018. The convergence of several positive factors such as low interest rates, tax reform and a positive global growth story gave the national economy a tailwind throughout the year. Looking ahead, some of the positive factors that boosted growth in 2018 will begin to fade in 2019. Additionally, several new risks will be present in 2019, adding a degree of uncertainty going forward. With that said, 2019 should be a reasonably good year for the U.S. economy with continuing signs of a maturing cyclical position.

### *2018 Review*

The U.S. economy produced an average 190,000 jobs per month between January and November 2018 (most recent available at time of publishing) and gross domestic product (GDP) growth was near 3.0 percent for the year. With these healthy growth rates, both consumer<sup>1</sup> and business<sup>2</sup> confidence increased to the highest levels of the current business cycle.

These conditions were aided by several factors. First, fiscal policy was highly stimulative with both increased spending and the passage of tax reform. Additionally, several years of expansion, resulting in a strong job market, put the consumer in a strong position. Global growth rates were healthy and interest rates also remained low thanks to gradual increases in the federal funds rate and an abundance of global capital. Altogether these factors—and others—created a recipe for strong growth in 2018.

### *Outlook for 2019*

Looking ahead, while still positive, the outlook for 2019 is becoming more clouded. The Wall Street consensus for GDP growth going into 2019 showed growth rates beginning to taper off from around 3.0

percent, largely due to the waning effects of recent fiscal stimulus, a slowing global economy and less accommodative monetary policy. In terms of the labor economy, healthy employment growth is expected to keep the national unemployment in the mid-three percent range and support continued wage growth.

With regard to risks in 2019, a divided Congress will create additional policy uncertainty. For example, an issue to keep an eye on is the debt ceiling which is only suspended through the first quarter of 2019. Additionally, spending cuts mandated by the Budget Control Act of 2011 (also referred to as sequestration) will come into effect for fiscal year 2020, unless a budget agreement is reached. These issues maintain the potential to increase uncertainty, affect confidence, and negatively influence growth levels.

Outside of the U.S., growth levels that began slowing in 2018 are expected to stabilize as fiscal easing around the globe takes effect and issues creating uncertainty are resolved. Of particular importance to global growth levels will be how trade negotiations between the U.S. and China evolve. Additionally, the question of Brexit will need to be addressed before March of 2019, when the U.K. is set to leave the European Union.

Though growth rates are expected to taper off, they will remain solidly positive. Consequently, this growth along with a low unemployment rate means additional interest rate hikes are likely, with the Federal Reserve expecting to hike two additional times in 2019. Should such hikes materialize, that would put the federal funds rate in a range of 2.75 percent to 3.0 percent by the end of the year.

The start of 2019 will be characterized by notably different conditions from the start of 2018, with growth rates tapering off and new risks in play.

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<sup>1</sup> University of Michigan Consumer Confidence Index

<sup>2</sup> Business Roundtable CEO Economic Outlook Index

Still, the U.S. economy is expected to perform reasonably well in 2019, barring any major unforeseen exogenous shocks.

## **Utah**

### *Employment*

Utah's 3.3 percent job growth in 2018 will once again be among the top states in the nation. The number of jobs in Utah increased by 48,500 to 1.5 million. The rate of job growth had been trending down since 2015, falling from 3.7 percent to 3.0 percent in 2017. Hence, the strong uptick in 2018 was unexpected and surprised most forecasters. The Utah economy created 6,000 more jobs this year than in 2017.

Four major sectors drove job growth in Utah: professional and business services, with a gain of 6,700 jobs, followed by construction and retail trade, each with 6,300 additional jobs, and health care with an increase of 5,000 jobs.

The job growth in professional and business services is particularly important because it is a high-skill, high-wage sector with an average wage above \$70,000. Occupations in this sector cover a wide range of expertise including lawyers, architects, computer programmers, and engineers. Many of Utah's high-tech companies are in this sector.

Rapid job growth in Utah's construction industry is tied to the state's residential construction boom and multiyear, mega public projects, including the redevelopment of the Salt Lake International Airport, construction of a new Utah State Prison, a billion dollars in state road construction, and \$600.0 million in public school renovation and new construction.

The growth in Utah's retail sector over the past few years was not anticipated given the growing challenge of online retail. The retail sector is an important source of job opportunities and the state's largest employment sector with over 170,000 jobs. The Utah economy is a leader among all states in retail job growth. Since 2010 only Washington has had a higher growth rate.

Utah's job growth is concentrated in four counties: Salt Lake, Utah, Davis, and Washington. These four counties captured 80.0 percent of the job growth in

2018. Salt Lake County had by far the largest absolute gain, with an increase of 20,400 jobs, followed by Utah County with a gain of 9,800 jobs. Davis and Washington counties trail with increases of 5,000 and 3,900 jobs, respectively.

The 2019 forecast for the Utah job market anticipates another year of solid growth with an increase of 3.1 percent. This would be the eighth consecutive year of job growth above 3.0 percent. The only post-World War II economic expansion of longer duration is the 11-year period from 1988 to 1998.

Professional and business services is projected to lead in job growth in 2019 with an increase of 7,700 jobs, followed by the construction sector with 5,700 additional jobs. The demand for construction workers has pushed the average wage to nearly \$50,000, an increase of 4.3 percent in 2018.

### *Labor Shortages and Unemployment Rates*

Tight conditions in Utah's labor market continued this year and employers in many industries reported labor shortages. Employers' concerns were reinforced as the annual unemployment rate fell to 3.1 percent.

The forecast for the unemployment rate in 2019 of 3.0 percent shows further tightening of the market and little relief for employers. The recent extraordinarily low unemployment rates are a defining characteristic of Utah's post-Great Recession expansion. Only two years in the past 70 years, 2006 and 2007, have had lower unemployment rates.

### *Wages and Personal Income*

While employers are frustrated by the labor shortage, employees are experiencing a market of expanded job opportunities and improving wages. The average pay per job in Utah increased by 3.8 percent in 2018 to \$47,441. Next year's forecast for wage growth shows a lower increase of 2.5 percent, which may be a conservative forecast given the expected low unemployment rate in 2019.

Total personal income in Utah increased to \$143.1 billion in 2018, a 6.1 percent increase. Utah ranks in the top tier of states in total personal income growth, which includes all income earned in a region



and is a broader measure than wages discussed above. States with high rates of employment growth generally also have high rates of total personal income growth.

Total personal income includes not only wages, which account for two-thirds of total personal income, but also property income (dividends, interest, rent, etc.) and transfer payments (Social Security, veteran's benefits, etc.). In 2018, per capita personal income in Utah was \$45,174, up 3.9 percent from 2017.

### *Economic Diversity*

Utah leads all states in the rate of job growth since 2010. The exceptional recovery from the Great Recession is due, in part, to the economic diversity of the Utah economy. According to the Hachman Index, a measure of economic diversity, Utah and Missouri led the nation in economic diversity in 2017 with scores of 96.9 and 96.8, respectively when analyzing gross domestic product data from the Bureau of Economic Analysis. A higher score, closer to 100, indicates more economic diversity.

A timely example of the advantage of diversity is the impact of globalization and tariffs on state economies. Those states with employment concentrations in auto, textiles, or steel production experienced severe job losses. In contrast, Utah's economic diversity protected the state from the negative impacts of globalization.

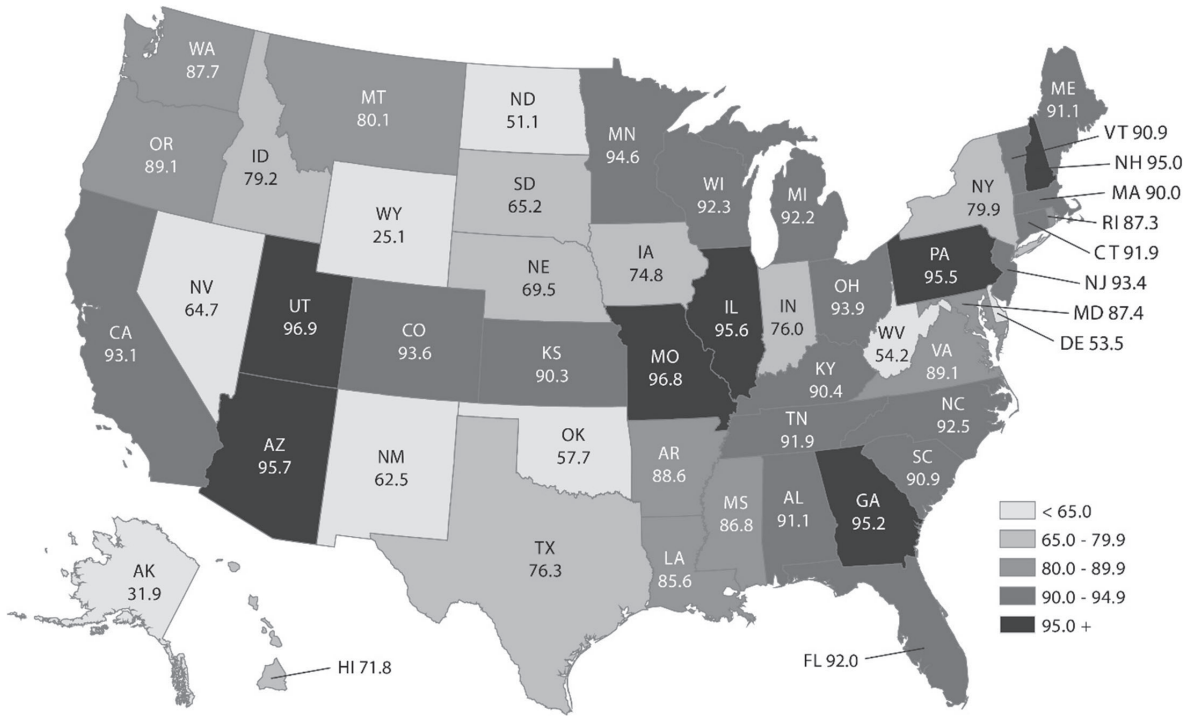
### *Consumer Confidence, Retail Sales, and Home Prices*

The Zions Bank Consumer Attitude Index shows that Utahns are optimistic about current economic conditions, although slightly less so than a year ago. Optimistic consumers lead to increased consumer spending, which is reflected in the state's record level of retail sales. Taxable retail sales in Utah in 2018 increased by 6.0 percent to \$33.7 billion, led by new auto/truck sales, which reached an all-time high of 140,000 vehicles sold.

Retail sales also got a lift from rising home prices, which added to consumer confidence. The Federal Housing Finance Agency's (FHFA) housing price index reported an increase of 9.5 percent in 2018. The increase in the FHFA index is lower than the price increase reported by the local multiple listing service, UtahRealEstate.com. The multiple listing data show the median sales price of a home in the four Wasatch Front counties increased by 11.5 percent in 2018.

The Utah economy is expected to have a solid year of growth in 2019. Every major economic indicator shows an increase over 2018, with the exception of permit-authorized construction for both residential and nonresidential projects. Growth rates, however, for most indicators will likely not be as strong as 2018. Economic activity should still be solid, but the rate of growth may see a modest decline.

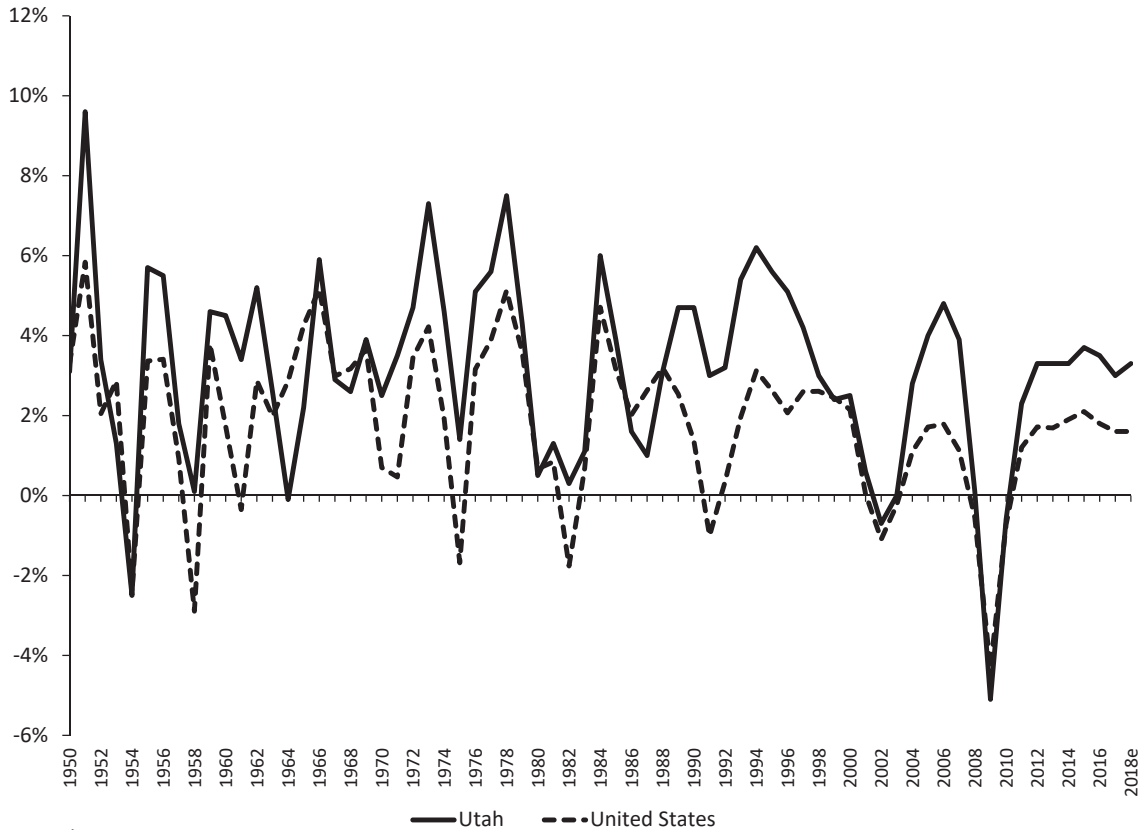
**Figure 1.1**  
**Hachman Index of Economic Diversity, 2017**



Note: Value of 100 would mean that state's economic activity is distributed exactly like the nation's; more diverse economies have a higher index score.

Source: Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute Analysis of U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis data

**Figure 1.2**  
**Annual Average Job Growth Rate for Utah and the United States**



Note: e=estimate

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services

## 2. Demographics

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Pamela S. Perlich, Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute  
Mallory Bateman, Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute

### **2018 Overview**

This decade's trend of population growth continued into 2018, although with a deceleration from the previous three years at 1.69 percent. Net in-migration and natural increase remain positive, although each declined from last year. Median age continues to increase and racial and ethnic diversity continued to grow.

### *State Population Estimates*

Utah's population grew by 52,664 persons and reached 3,166,647 by July 1, 2018, according to estimates prepared by the Utah Population Committee (UPC). While Utah's population growth has moderated, it remains quite strong. From 2016 to 2017, Utah was the third fastest growing state in the nation.

Utah's total components of population change, the sum of natural increase and net migration, declined by 6,325 over the last year. Net migration (in-migration minus out-migration) as a share of population growth was over 40.0 percent for the third year in a row, contributing to 44.0 percent of growth. However, Utah's net migration of 23,248 for 2018 ends a five-year run of increasing net migration. Natural increase remains the mainstay of population growth, contributing 29,416 persons, which is well over half (56.0 percent) of population growth.

### *Births Continue to Drop*

For the second year in a row, Utah's total fertility rate was second in the nation behind South Dakota (2.12 per woman compared with 2.23). Total births for the state continued the trend of decline seen in previous years, dropping from 49,494 in 2017 to 47,310 in 2018. Births peaked in 2008 and have now declined to the lowest level since 2000.

The decrease in births has not ended Utah's reign as the youngest state in the nation, with a median age

of 30.9 years. However, the statewide median age continues to increase as the population follows national aging trends. In 2007, 8.8 percent of Utah's population was 65 years or older. By 2017, that share increased to 10.8 percent.

The total dependency ratio (non-working age persons per 100 working age persons) in Utah in 2017 was 68.6, a slight decline from 2016. The national dependency ratio was 61.9. While most of this ratio in Utah was youth, it decreased from 51.2 in 2016 to 50.4 in 2017. However, the old-age dependency ratio increased, going from 17.8 in 2016 to 18.2 in 2017.

There were an estimated 3.13 people in an average Utah household in 2017 — the highest in the nation. This is edging closer to the 3.10 average household size in 2010, decreasing from estimated increases in the first half of the decade. Nationally, this same measure is 2.65 persons per household and has remained consistent for the past several years.

### *Race and Hispanic Origin Populations Continue to Increase*

After several years of American Community Survey data indicating it might be the case, the 2017 1-year estimates indicate that West Valley City has become a minority-majority city. Although there are 13 small communities with predominantly minority populations, West Valley City is the largest city in the state to make this shift.

The "minority" population (measured as the population that is not white alone and non-Hispanic) remained similar to the past several years, at 21.5 percent of the Utah population. Three counties have a higher minority population than the state average — San Juan County (56.0 percent), Salt Lake County (28.6 percent), and Weber County (23.9 percent). The minority population in San Juan County is predominantly the Native American population,

while in Salt Lake and Weber counties the dominant group is the Hispanic or Latino population.

The Hispanic or Latino population is the largest minority group in the state. This population increased 3.3 percent – from 420,400 in 2016 to 434,288 in 2017. In 2017, those identifying as Hispanic or Latino were 14.0 percent of Utah’s population. The second largest minority group in Utah was the non-Hispanic Asian population at 2.4 percent.

Utahns identifying as non-Hispanic and two or more races were the fastest growing group, increasing by 5.6 percent to a total population of 63,706 between 2016 and 2017.

#### *County Population Estimates*

The UPC estimates indicate that Utah County experienced the largest population growth between 2017 and 2018, adding 15,847 new residents. Salt Lake County maintains its position as the largest county (1,142,077 residents). Washington County is the only other county that increased by more than 5,000 new residents. Davis, Weber, Cache, Iron and Tooele all added between 1,500 and 5,000 new residents.

Iron County had the highest rate of growth (3.6 percent), followed by Piute (3.5 percent), and Washington (3.3 percent), according to the UPC

estimates. Additionally, the counties adjacent to the Wasatch Front continued to grow. Only two counties are estimated to have lost population: Emery (-0.04 percent) and Garfield (-0.19 percent).

#### *Subcounty Populations*

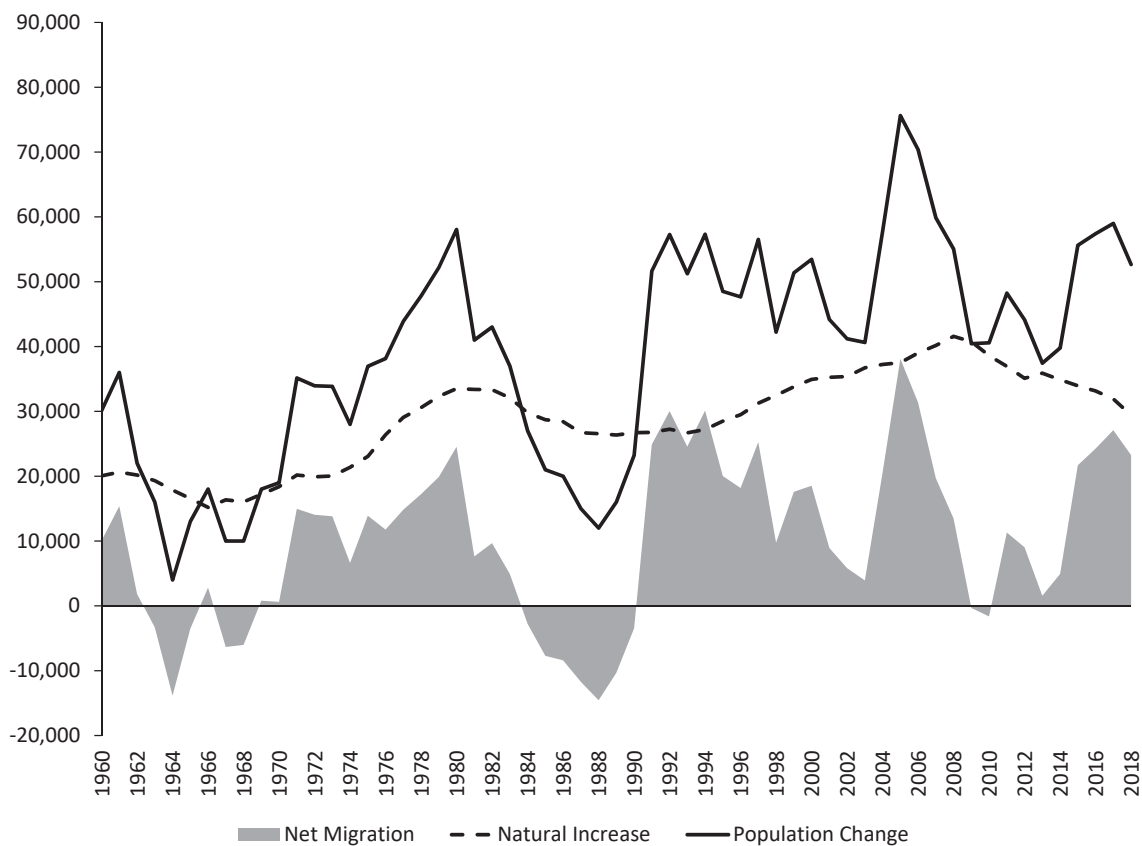
According to July 1, 2017 estimates from the Census Bureau, Salt Lake City remains the largest city in Utah adding 5,891 people to reach a total population of 200,544. West Valley (136,170) and Provo (117,335) maintained their second and third place rankings from the past several years.

Vineyard was the fastest growing place in the nation with a population over 1,000 at 49.1 percent in 2017. Bluffdale (14.9 percent) and Herriman (11.6 percent) were also in the top 50 fastest growing communities between 2016 and 2017.

#### **2019 Outlook**

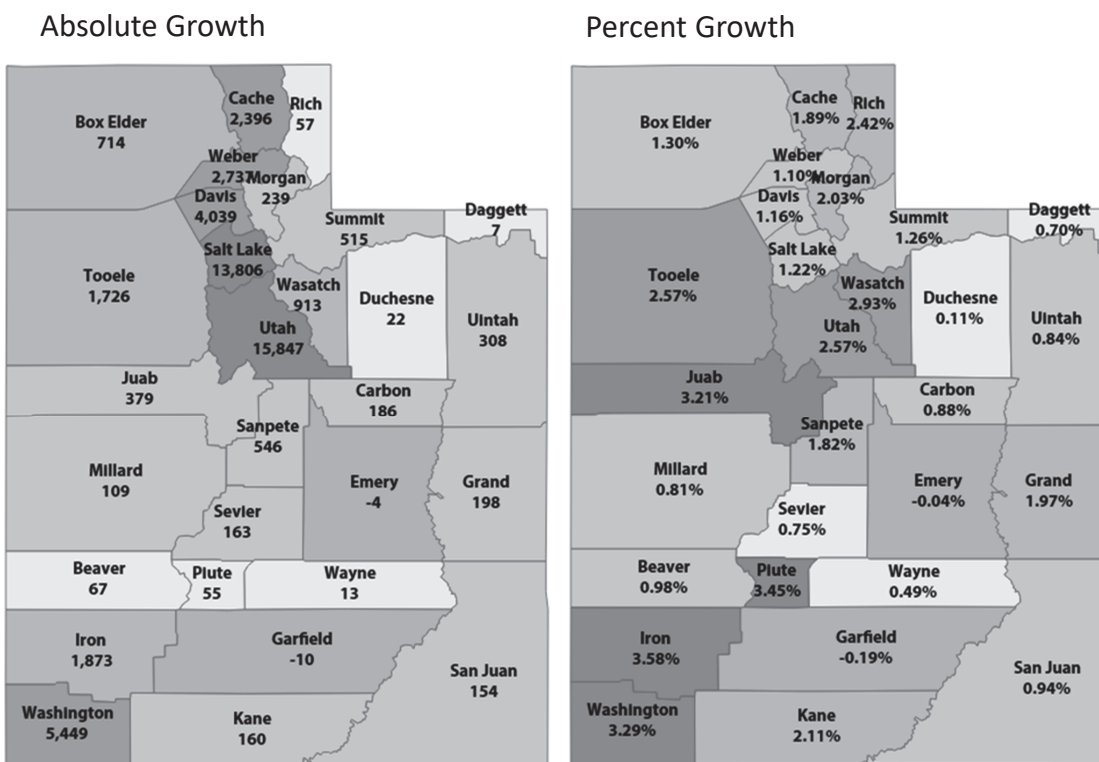
Population is expected to grow at a moderate 1.7 percent pace to reach 3,219,116 by July 1, 2019. Natural increase (births minus deaths) is projected to increase slightly, contributing 31,997 people to Utah’s population. Net migration is expected remain positive but moderate to 20,472.

**Figure 2.1**  
**State of Utah Components of Population Change**



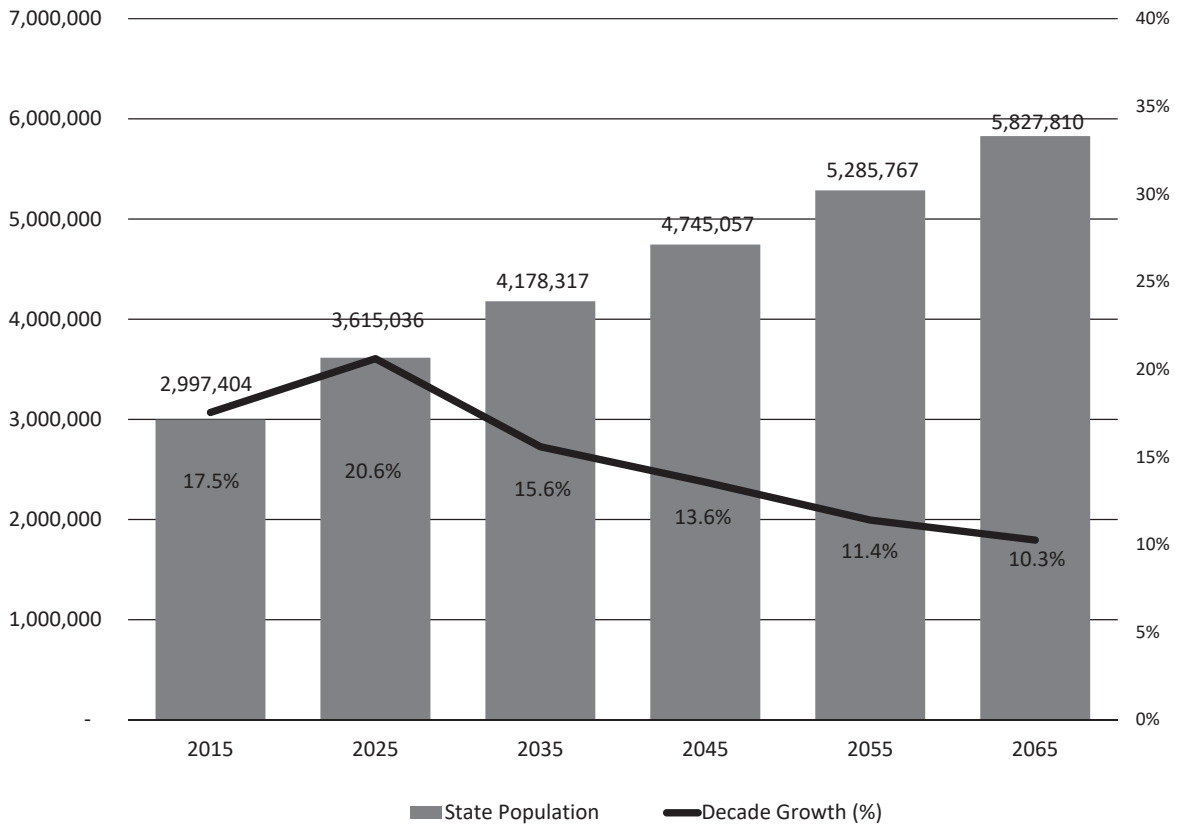
Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee and Utah Population Committee

**Figure 2.2**  
**Utah Population Growth by County: 2017 to 2018**



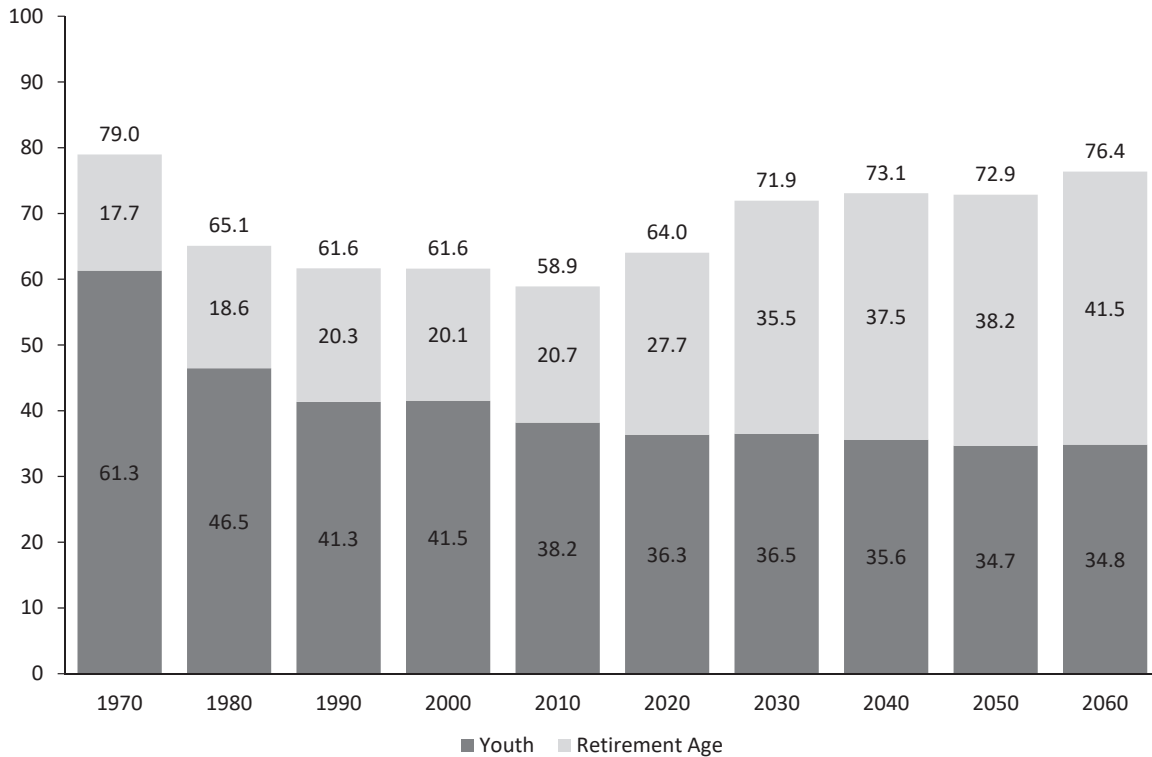
Source: Utah Population Committee

**Figure 2.3**  
**Utah Population & Growth Projections by Decade: 2015-2065**



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

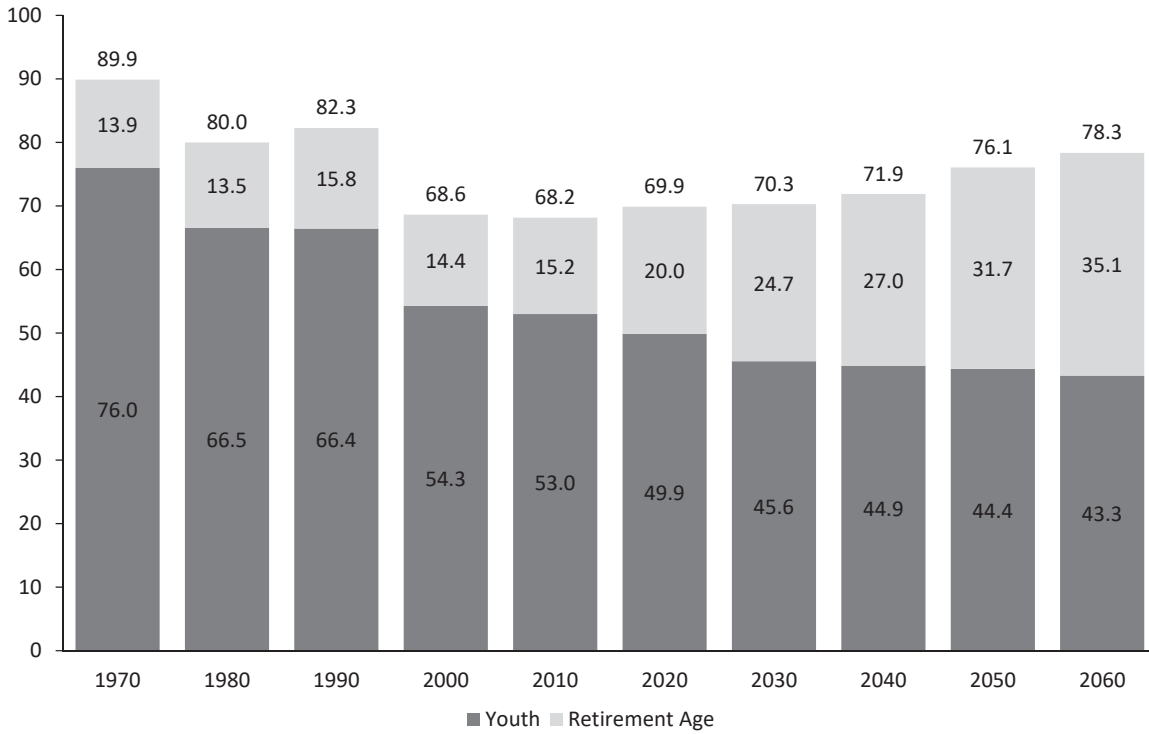
**Figure 2.4**  
**U.S. Dependency Ratios: 1970-2060**



Note: Dependency Ratios are computed as the number of nonworking age persons per 100 working age (18-64 year old) persons in the population. Youth are less than 18 years old and retirement age is 65 years and older.

Source: Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute analysis of U.S. Census Bureau Decennial Census and Population Division data

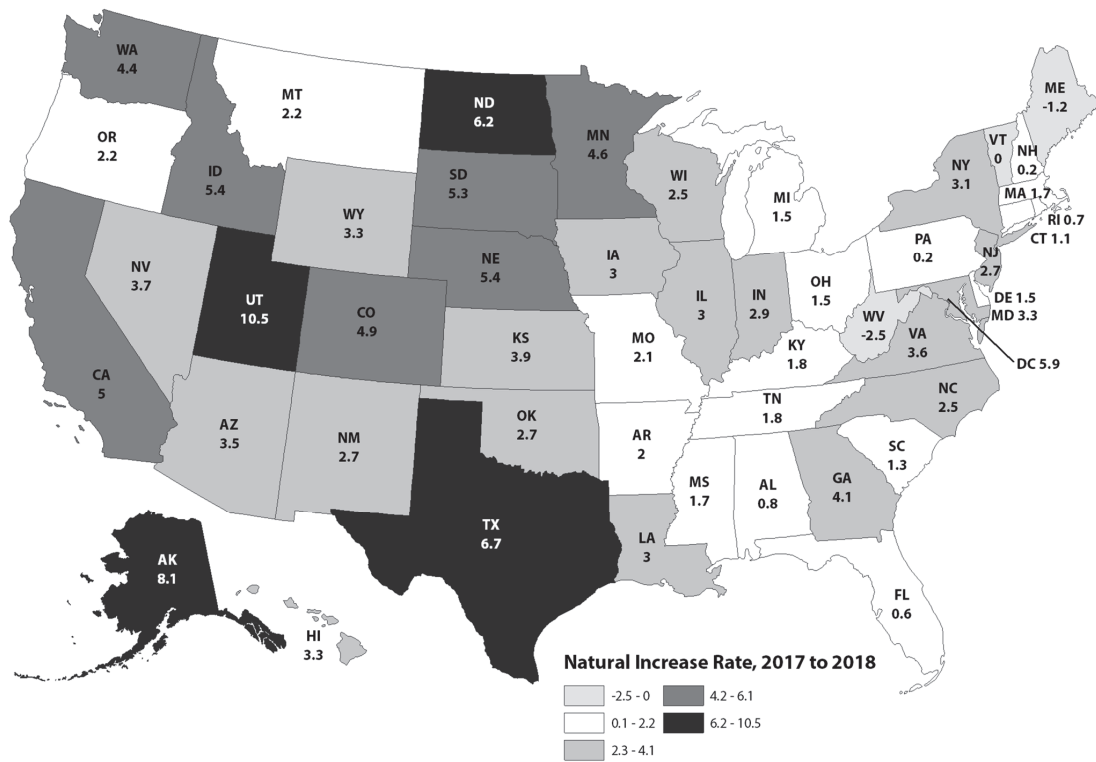
**Figure 2.5**  
**Utah Dependency Ratios: 1970-2060**



Note: Dependency Ratios are computed as the number of nonworking age persons per 100 working age (18-64 year old) persons in the population. Youth are less than 18 years old and retirement age is 65 years and older.

Source: Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute analysis of U.S. Census Bureau Decennial Census data and Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute State Projections

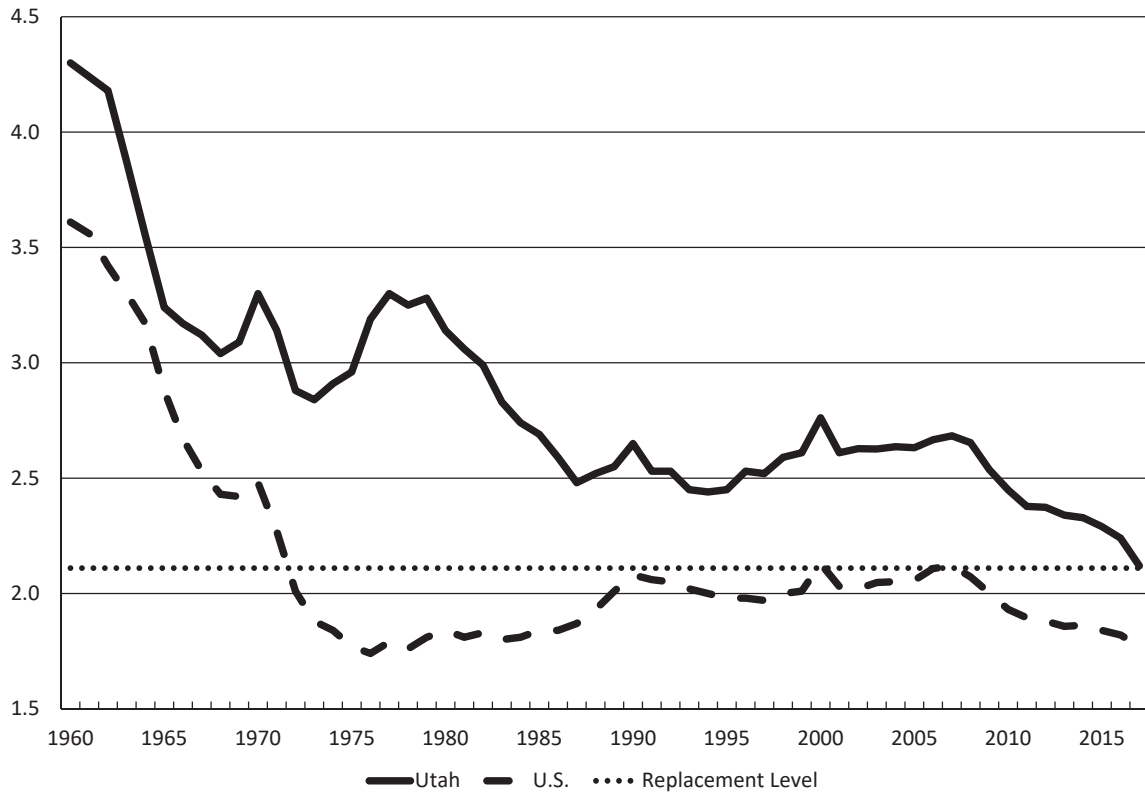
**Figure 2.6**  
**Natural Increase Annual Rate of Change: July 1, 2017 to July 1, 2018**



Note: Natural increase equals births minus deaths

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division

**Figure 2.7**  
**Total Fertility for Utah and the United States**



Note: The Replacement Level is the fertility level at which the current population is replaced

Source: National Center for Health Statistics



**Table 2.1**  
**Utah Population Estimates by Components of Change**

<b>Year</b>	<b>July 1st Population</b>	<b>Percent Change</b>	<b>Increase</b>	<b>Net Migration</b>	<b>Natural Increase</b>	<b>Fiscal Year Births</b>	<b>Fiscal Year Deaths</b>
1980	1,474,000	4.1%	58,050	24,536	33,514	41,645	8,131
1981	1,515,000	2.8%	41,000	7,612	33,388	41,509	8,121
1982	1,558,000	2.8%	43,000	9,662	33,338	41,773	8,435
1983	1,595,000	2.4%	37,000	4,914	32,086	40,555	8,469
1984	1,622,000	1.7%	27,000	-2,793	29,793	38,643	8,850
1985	1,643,000	1.3%	21,000	-7,714	28,714	37,664	8,950
1986	1,663,000	1.2%	20,000	-8,408	28,408	37,309	8,901
1987	1,678,000	0.9%	15,000	-11,713	26,713	35,631	8,918
1988	1,690,000	0.7%	12,000	-14,557	26,557	35,809	9,252
1989	1,706,000	0.9%	16,000	-10,355	26,355	35,439	9,084
1990	1,729,227	1.4%	23,227	-3,480	26,707	35,830	9,123
1991	1,780,870	3.0%	51,643	24,878	26,765	36,194	9,429
1992	1,838,149	3.2%	57,279	30,042	27,237	36,796	9,559
1993	1,889,393	2.8%	51,244	24,561	26,700	36,755	10,055
1994	1,946,721	3.0%	57,328	30,116	27,209	37,619	10,410
1995	1,995,228	2.5%	48,507	20,024	28,496	39,077	10,581
1996	2,042,893	2.4%	47,665	18,171	29,500	40,501	11,001
1997	2,099,409	2.8%	56,516	25,253	31,303	42,548	11,245
1998	2,141,632	2.0%	42,223	9,745	32,423	44,268	11,845
1999	2,193,014	2.4%	51,382	17,584	33,867	45,648	11,781
2000	2,246,468	2.4%	53,454	18,527	34,927	46,880	11,953
2001	2,290,634	2.0%	44,166	8,915	35,251	47,688	12,437
2002	2,331,826	1.8%	41,192	5,813	35,379	48,041	12,662
2003	2,372,458	1.7%	40,632	3,912	36,720	49,518	12,798
2004	2,430,223	2.4%	57,765	20,520	37,245	50,527	13,282
2005	2,505,843	3.1%	75,620	38,108	37,512	50,431	12,919
2006	2,576,229	2.8%	70,386	31,376	39,010	52,368	13,358
2007	2,636,075	2.3%	59,846	19,673	40,173	53,953	13,780
2008	2,691,122	2.1%	55,047	13,470	41,577	55,357	13,780
2009	2,731,560	1.5%	40,438	-325	40,763	54,548	13,785
2010	2,772,371	1.5%	40,811	2,214	38,597	52,899	14,302
2011	2,820,613	1.7%	48,242	11,300	36,939	51,836	14,897
2012	2,864,744	1.6%	44,131	9,032	35,099	50,388	15,289
2013	2,902,179	1.3%	37,435	1,550	35,885	51,801	15,916
2014	2,941,964	1.4%	39,785	4,919	34,866	50,807	15,941
2015	2,997,584	1.9%	55,620	21,671	33,950	51,024	17,074
2016	3,054,994	1.9%	57,410	24,261	33,149	50,704	17,555
2017	3,113,983	1.9%	58,989	27,091	31,898	49,502	17,596
2018	3,166,647	1.7%	52,664	23,248	29,416	47,310	17,894

Note: 1. In 1996, the Utah Population Estimates Committee changed the convention on rounded estimates so it published unrounded estimates. Accordingly, the revised estimates for 1990 and thereafter are not rounded.

2. The Utah Population Estimates Committee revised the population estimates for the years from 2000 to 2009 following the results of the 2010 Census.

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

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

**Table 2.2**  
**Utah Population Projections by Components of Change**

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

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

Source: Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute State Projections

**Table 2.3**  
**Utah Demographic Projections by Selected Age Group**

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

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

**Table 2.4  
Utah Population Estimates by County**

County	Census	UPC Estimates									2017–2018		2018
	April 1, 2010	July 1, 2010	July 1, 2011	July 1, 2012	July 1, 2013	July 1, 2014	July 1, 2015	July 1, 2016	July 1, 2017	July 1, 2018	Absolute Change	Percent Change	% of Total Population
Beaver	6,629	6,643	6,658	6,670	6,754	6,661	6,710	6,782	6,843	6,911	67	1.0%	0.2%
Box Elder	49,975	50,067	50,640	51,155	51,795	52,282	52,971	54,040	54,971	55,685	714	1.3%	1.8%
Cache	112,656	113,307	115,004	116,404	117,600	118,876	121,873	123,926	126,490	128,886	2,396	1.9%	4.1%
Carbon	21,403	21,419	21,505	21,590	21,341	21,203	21,168	21,193	21,209	21,395	186	0.9%	0.7%
Daggett	1,059	1,078	1,109	1,114	1,157	1,113	1,114	1,104	1,052	1,060	7	0.7%	0.0%
Davis	306,479	307,625	313,280	318,477	324,410	329,842	336,106	342,658	348,763	352,802	4,039	1.2%	11.1%
Duchesne	18,607	18,721	19,020	19,696	20,283	20,577	20,822	20,609	20,828	20,850	22	0.1%	0.7%
Emery	10,976	11,012	11,128	10,964	10,945	10,845	10,662	10,577	10,672	10,668	-4	0.0%	0.3%
Garfield	5,172	5,171	5,203	5,226	5,220	5,194	5,164	5,191	5,240	5,229	-10	-0.2%	0.2%
Grand	9,225	9,238	9,395	9,529	9,553	9,631	9,764	9,943	10,059	10,257	198	2.0%	0.3%
Iron	46,163	46,221	46,955	47,311	47,622	48,193	49,412	50,747	52,278	54,151	1,873	3.6%	1.7%
Juab	10,246	10,280	10,380	10,485	10,604	10,824	11,072	11,542	11,798	12,177	379	3.2%	0.4%
Kane	7,125	7,116	7,200	7,302	7,321	7,268	7,272	7,583	7,558	7,717	160	2.1%	0.2%
Millard	12,503	12,535	12,706	12,816	12,956	13,023	13,105	13,291	13,477	13,586	109	0.8%	0.4%
Morgan	9,469	9,518	9,714	10,049	10,418	10,776	11,081	11,522	11,725	11,963	239	2.0%	0.4%
Piute	1,556	1,555	1,576	1,585	1,603	1,594	1,632	1,604	1,607	1,663	55	3.5%	0.1%
Rich	2,264	2,278	2,291	2,277	2,300	2,324	2,355	2,357	2,371	2,428	57	2.4%	0.1%
Salt Lake	1,029,655	1,031,697	1,046,461	1,060,336	1,070,815	1,080,905	1,094,681	1,108,910	1,128,271	1,142,077	13,806	1.2%	36.1%
San Juan	14,746	14,771	15,037	15,448	15,578	15,782	15,919	16,324	16,333	16,487	154	0.9%	0.5%
Sanpete	27,822	27,907	28,351	28,485	28,632	28,705	29,089	29,490	30,032	30,579	546	1.8%	1.0%
Sevier	20,802	20,814	20,893	21,053	21,021	21,102	21,240	21,519	21,765	21,928	163	0.7%	0.7%
Summit	36,324	36,562	37,396	37,936	38,212	38,678	39,280	40,051	40,771	41,286	515	1.3%	1.3%
Tooele	58,218	58,358	59,151	60,131	61,367	62,184	63,266	65,290	67,133	68,859	1,726	2.6%	2.2%
Uintah	32,588	32,760	33,943	35,047	36,146	36,981	37,398	36,583	36,612	36,920	308	0.8%	1.2%
Utah	516,564	518,872	532,753	544,892	554,405	567,218	585,719	603,385	617,735	633,582	15,847	2.6%	20.0%
Wasatch	23,530	23,652	24,484	25,542	26,390	27,344	28,616	29,998	31,224	32,137	913	2.9%	1.0%
Washington	138,115	138,579	141,797	144,061	147,061	150,508	154,615	160,371	165,592	171,040	5,449	3.3%	5.4%
Wayne	2,778	2,782	2,766	2,773	2,748	2,740	2,725	2,719	2,738	2,751	13	0.5%	0.1%
Weber	231,236	231,833	233,819	236,391	237,921	239,588	242,753	245,687	248,835	251,572	2,737	1.1%	7.9%
<b>MCD</b>													
Bear River	164,895	165,652	167,935	169,836	171,695	173,482	177,200	180,323	183,832	186,999	3,167	1.7%	5.9%
Central	75,707	75,873	76,672	77,197	77,563	77,988	78,863	80,165	81,418	82,684	1,266	1.6%	2.6%
Mountainland	576,418	579,086	594,633	608,371	619,007	633,241	653,614	673,434	689,730	707,005	17,275	2.5%	22.3%
Southeastern	56,350	56,440	57,065	57,531	57,418	57,462	57,514	58,037	58,273	58,807	534	0.9%	1.9%
Southwestern	203,204	203,730	207,812	210,569	213,978	217,825	223,173	230,674	237,511	245,049	7,538	3.2%	7.7%
Uintah Basin	52,254	52,559	54,072	55,857	57,586	58,672	59,334	58,296	58,492	58,830	338	0.6%	1.9%
Wasatch Front	1,635,057	1,639,031	1,662,423	1,685,383	1,704,932	1,723,295	1,747,887	1,774,067	1,804,727	1,827,273	22,545	1.2%	57.7%
<b>State of Utah</b>	<b>2,763,885</b>	<b>2,772,371</b>	<b>2,820,613</b>	<b>2,864,744</b>	<b>2,902,179</b>	<b>2,941,964</b>	<b>2,997,584</b>	<b>3,054,994</b>	<b>3,113,983</b>	<b>3,166,647</b>	<b>52,664</b>	<b>1.7%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau (April 1, 2010). Utah Population Committee, Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute (2010–2016).

**Table 2.5**  
**U.S. Census Bureau National and State Population Estimates**

Region/State	April 1, 2010		July 1, 2017		July 1, 2018		2010–2018			2017–2018		
	Population	Rank	Population	Rank	Population	Rank	Absolute Change	Percent Change	% Change Rank	Absolute Change	Percent Change	% Change Rank
United States	308,745,538		325,147,121		327,167,434		18,421,896	6.0%		2,020,313	0.6%	
<b>Region</b>												
Northeast	55,317,240	4	56,072,676	4	56,111,079	4	793,839	1.4%	4	38,403	0.1%	4
Midwest	66,927,001	3	68,156,035	3	68,308,744	3	1,381,743	2.1%	3	152,709	0.2%	3
South	114,555,744	1	123,598,424	1	124,753,948	1	10,198,204	8.9%	1	1,155,524	0.9%	1
West	71,945,553	2	77,319,986	2	77,993,663	2	6,048,110	8.4%	2	673,677	0.9%	2
<b>State</b>												
Alabama	4,779,736	23	4,875,120	24	4,887,871	24	108,135	2.3%	36	12,751	0.3%	34
Alaska	710,231	47	739,786	48	737,438	48	27,207	3.8%	27	-2,348	-0.3%	49
Arizona	6,392,017	16	7,048,876	14	7,171,646	14	779,629	12.2%	8	122,770	1.7%	4
Arkansas	2,915,918	32	3,002,997	32	3,013,825	33	97,907	3.4%	29	10,828	0.4%	28
California	37,253,956	1	39,399,349	1	39,557,045	1	2,303,089	6.2%	20	157,696	0.4%	25
Colorado	5,029,196	22	5,615,902	21	5,695,564	21	666,368	13.2%	5	79,662	1.4%	7
Connecticut	3,574,097	29	3,573,880	29	3,572,665	29	-1,432	0.0%	49	-1,215	0.0%	43
Delaware	897,934	45	957,078	45	967,171	45	69,237	7.7%	16	10,093	1.1%	12
District of Columbia	601,723	50	695,691	49	702,455	49	100,732	16.7%	1	6,764	1.0%	15
Florida	18,801,310	4	20,976,812	3	21,299,325	3	2,498,015	13.3%	4	322,513	1.5%	5
Georgia	9,687,653	9	10,413,055	8	10,519,475	8	831,822	8.6%	14	106,420	1.0%	14
Hawaii	1,360,301	40	1,424,203	40	1,420,491	40	60,190	4.4%	26	-3,712	-0.3%	48
Idaho	1,567,582	39	1,718,904	39	1,754,208	39	186,626	11.9%	10	35,304	2.1%	2
Illinois	12,830,632	5	12,786,196	6	12,741,080	6	-89,552	-0.7%	50	-45,116	-0.4%	50
Indiana	6,483,802	15	6,660,082	17	6,691,878	17	208,076	3.2%	30	31,796	0.5%	24
Iowa	3,046,355	30	3,143,637	30	3,156,145	31	109,790	3.6%	28	12,508	0.4%	26
Kansas	2,853,118	33	2,910,689	35	2,911,505	35	58,387	2.0%	38	816	0.0%	42
Kentucky	4,339,367	26	4,453,874	26	4,468,402	26	129,035	3.0%	32	14,528	0.3%	29
Louisiana	4,533,372	25	4,670,818	25	4,659,978	25	126,606	2.8%	33	-10,840	-0.2%	46
Maine	1,328,361	41	1,335,063	42	1,338,404	42	10,043	0.8%	45	3,341	0.3%	35
Maryland	5,773,552	19	6,024,891	19	6,042,718	19	269,166	4.7%	25	17,827	0.3%	30
Massachusetts	6,547,629	14	6,863,246	15	6,902,149	15	354,520	5.4%	23	38,903	0.6%	22
Michigan	9,883,640	8	9,976,447	10	9,995,915	10	112,275	1.1%	42	19,468	0.2%	38
Minnesota	5,303,925	21	5,568,155	22	5,611,179	22	307,254	5.8%	21	43,024	0.8%	18
Mississippi	2,967,297	31	2,989,663	33	2,986,530	34	19,233	0.6%	46	-3,133	-0.1%	44
Missouri	5,988,927	18	6,108,612	18	6,126,452	18	137,525	2.3%	35	17,840	0.3%	31
Montana	989,415	44	1,053,090	44	1,062,305	43	72,890	7.4%	17	9,215	0.9%	17
Nebraska	1,826,341	38	1,917,575	37	1,929,268	37	102,927	5.6%	22	11,693	0.6%	21
Nevada	2,700,551	35	2,972,405	34	3,034,392	32	333,841	12.4%	7	61,987	2.1%	1
New Hampshire	1,316,470	42	1,349,767	41	1,356,458	41	39,988	3.0%	31	6,691	0.5%	23
New Jersey	8,791,894	11	8,888,543	11	8,908,520	11	116,626	1.3%	40	19,977	0.2%	36
New Mexico	2,059,179	36	2,093,395	36	2,095,428	36	36,249	1.8%	39	2,033	0.1%	40
New York	19,378,102	3	19,590,719	4	19,542,209	4	164,107	0.8%	43	-48,510	-0.2%	47
North Carolina	9,535,483	10	10,270,800	9	10,383,620	9	848,137	8.9%	13	112,820	1.1%	10
North Dakota	672,591	48	755,176	47	760,077	47	87,486	13.0%	6	4,901	0.6%	19
Ohio	11,536,504	7	11,664,129	7	11,689,442	7	152,938	1.3%	41	25,313	0.2%	37
Oklahoma	3,751,351	28	3,932,640	28	3,943,079	28	191,728	5.1%	24	10,439	0.3%	33
Oregon	3,831,074	27	4,146,592	27	4,190,713	27	359,639	9.4%	12	44,121	1.1%	11
Pennsylvania	12,702,379	6	12,790,447	5	12,807,060	5	104,681	0.8%	44	16,613	0.1%	39
Rhode Island	1,052,567	43	1,056,486	43	1,057,315	44	4,748	0.5%	47	829	0.1%	41
South Carolina	4,625,364	24	5,021,219	23	5,084,127	23	458,763	9.9%	11	62,908	1.3%	9
South Dakota	814,180	46	873,286	46	882,235	46	68,055	8.4%	15	8,949	1.0%	13
Tennessee	6,346,105	17	6,708,794	16	6,770,010	16	423,905	6.7%	18	61,216	0.9%	16
Texas	25,145,561	2	28,322,717	2	28,701,845	2	3,556,284	14.1%	3	379,128	1.3%	8
<b>Utah</b>	<b>2,763,885</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>3,103,118</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>3,161,105</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>397,220</b>	<b>14.4%</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>57,987</b>	<b>1.9%</b>	<b>3</b>
Vermont	625,741	49	624,525	50	626,299	50	558	0.1%	48	1,774	0.3%	32
Virginia	8,001,024	12	8,465,207	12	8,517,685	12	516,661	6.5%	19	52,478	0.6%	20
Washington	6,724,540	13	7,425,432	13	7,535,591	13	811,051	12.1%	9	110,159	1.5%	6
West Virginia	1,852,994	37	1,817,048	38	1,805,832	38	-47,162	-2.5%	51	-11,216	-0.6%	51
Wisconsin	5,686,986	20	5,792,051	20	5,813,568	20	126,582	2.2%	37	21,517	0.4%	27
Wyoming	563,626	51	578,934	51	577,737	51	14,111	2.5%	34	-1,197	-0.2%	45

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division



**Table 2.7**  
**Dependency Ratios by State: July 1, 2017**

Rank	Preschool-Age (Under Age 5) per 100 of Working Age	School-Age (5–17) per 100 of Working Age	Retirement-Age (65 & Over) per 100 of Working Age	Total Non-Working Age per 100 of Working Age
	United States 9.9	United States 26.7	United States 25.3	United States 61.9
1	<b>Utah 13.9</b>	<b>Utah 36.5</b>	Florida 33.5	Idaho 70.3
2	South Dakota 12.0	Idaho 32.4	Maine 32.6	South Dakota 69.5
3	Texas 11.6	Texas 30.5	West Virginia 32.1	<b>Utah 68.6</b>
4	Idaho 11.6	South Dakota 29.8	Montana 30.2	Arizona 67.8
5	North Dakota 11.6	Nebraska 29.8	Vermont 30.0	New Mexico 67.4
6	Nebraska 11.6	Kansas 29.7	Delaware 29.9	Nebraska 67.1
7	Alaska 11.5	Oklahoma 29.4	Hawaii 29.2	Florida 67.0
8	Oklahoma 11.1	Mississippi 29.1	Pennsylvania 29.0	Arkansas 66.9
9	Kansas 11.0	New Mexico 28.9	Arizona 28.7	Iowa 66.6
10	Louisiana 10.8	Arizona 28.6	South Carolina 28.3	Montana 66.5
11	Arkansas 10.6	Arkansas 28.6	New Mexico 28.3	Kansas 66.4
12	Wyoming 10.5	Georgia 28.5	Iowa 27.9	Oklahoma 65.9
13	Iowa 10.5	Indiana 28.3	New Hampshire 27.9	West Virginia 65.9
14	Arizona 10.5	Wyoming 28.3	Arkansas 27.7	Mississippi 65.0
15	Minnesota 10.4	Iowa 28.2	Oregon 27.7	Wyoming 64.9
16	Hawaii 10.4	Alaska 27.7	South Dakota 27.6	Delaware 64.9
17	Indiana 10.4	Louisiana 27.7	Ohio 27.3	South Carolina 64.5
18	Mississippi 10.3	Minnesota 27.6	Michigan 27.2	Hawaii 64.4
19	New Mexico 10.3	Missouri 27.1	Missouri 27.0	Missouri 64.2
20	Georgia 10.1	Nevada 27.0	Alabama 27.0	Ohio 64.0
21	Kentucky 10.1	Alabama 27.0	Connecticut 26.9	Indiana 63.9
22	Missouri 10.1	Kentucky 26.9	Wisconsin 26.8	Alabama 63.8
23	Montana 10.0	Ohio 26.8	Rhode Island 26.4	Maine 63.5
24	Nevada 10.0	North Carolina 26.7	Idaho 26.3	Minnesota 63.2
25	California 9.9	Illinois 26.7	Wyoming 26.1	Kentucky 63.0
26	Tennessee 9.9	Wisconsin 26.6	Tennessee 26.1	Pennsylvania 62.9
27	Alabama 9.9	Tennessee 26.6	Kentucky 26.0	Wisconsin 62.9
28	Washington 9.9	South Carolina 26.5	North Carolina 25.7	Michigan 62.8
29	Ohio 9.8	California 26.4	Nebraska 25.7	Louisiana 62.7
30	Illinois 9.7	Montana 26.2	Kansas 25.7	Tennessee 62.5
31	Maryland 9.6	Michigan 26.2	Mississippi 25.5	Texas 62.1
32	North Carolina 9.6	North Dakota 26.1	Oklahoma 25.4	North Carolina 62.0
33	South Carolina 9.6	New Jersey 26.0	Massachusetts 25.3	North Dakota 62.0
34	Virginia 9.6	Colorado 25.9	New Jersey 25.3	Oregon 61.8
35	Wisconsin 9.4	Maryland 25.8	New York 25.2	Nevada 61.7
36	Delaware 9.4	Delaware 25.6	Indiana 25.2	Illinois 60.8
37	Colorado 9.4	Washington 25.6	Minnesota 25.2	New Jersey 60.6
38	Michigan 9.4	Virginia 25.5	Nevada 24.8	Georgia 60.3
39	New Jersey 9.3	Connecticut 25.0	Illinois 24.4	Connecticut 60.0
40	New York 9.3	Oregon 24.9	North Dakota 24.3	Vermont 59.9
41	District of Columbia 9.3	Pennsylvania 24.9	Louisiana 24.2	Washington 59.4
42	Oregon 9.2	Hawaii 24.8	Washington 24.0	Maryland 59.3
43	Florida 9.1	West Virginia 24.8	Virginia 23.9	Virginia 58.9
44	Pennsylvania 9.0	Florida 24.4	Maryland 23.8	New York 58.4
45	West Virginia 9.0	New York 23.9	California 22.0	New Hampshire 58.4
46	Massachusetts 8.2	Massachusetts 23.0	Georgia 21.6	California 58.3
47	Connecticut 8.2	Maine 23.0	Colorado 21.6	Rhode Island 57.1
48	Rhode Island 8.1	New Hampshire 22.9	Texas 19.9	Colorado 56.9
49	Maine 7.9	Rhode Island 22.6	<b>Utah 18.2</b>	Alaska 56.6
50	Vermont 7.7	Vermont 22.3	Alaska 17.5	Massachusetts 56.6
51	New Hampshire 7.6	District of Columbia 16.4	District of Columbia 17.2	District of Columbia 42.9

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

**Table 2.8**  
**Total Fertility Rates for Utah and the United States**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Utah</b>	<b>U.S.</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Utah</b>	<b>U.S.</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Utah</b>	<b>U.S.</b>
1960	4.30	3.61	1980	3.14	1.84	2000	2.76	2.13
1961	4.24	3.56	1981	3.06	1.81	2001	2.61	2.03
1962	4.18	3.42	1982	2.99	1.83	2002	2.63	2.02
1963	3.87	3.30	1983	2.83	1.80	2003	2.63	2.05
1964	3.55	3.17	1984	2.74	1.81	2004	2.64	2.05
1965	3.24	2.88	1985	2.69	1.84	2005	2.63	2.06
1966	3.17	2.67	1986	2.59	1.84	2006	2.67	2.11
1967	3.12	2.53	1987	2.48	1.87	2007	2.68	2.12
1968	3.04	2.43	1988	2.52	1.93	2008	2.65	2.07
1969	3.09	2.42	1989	2.55	2.01	2009	2.54	2.00
1970	3.30	2.48	1990	2.65	2.08	2010	2.45	1.93
1971	3.14	2.27	1991	2.53	2.06	2011	2.38	1.89
1972	2.88	2.01	1992	2.53	2.05	2012	2.37	1.88
1973	2.84	1.88	1993	2.45	2.02	2013	2.34	1.86
1974	2.91	1.84	1994	2.44	2.00	2014	2.33	1.86
1975	2.96	1.77	1995	2.45	1.98	2015	2.29	1.84
1976	3.19	1.74	1996	2.53	1.98	2016	2.24	1.82
1977	3.30	1.79	1997	2.52	1.97	2017	2.12	1.77
1978	3.25	1.76	1998	2.59	2.00			
1979	3.28	1.81	1999	2.61	2.01			

Source: National Center for Health Statistics



**Table 2.9**  
**Components of Population Change Annual Rates: July 1, 2017 to July 1, 2018**

Rank	Rate per 1,000 people									
	Total Population		Births		Deaths		Natural Increase		Net Migration	
	State	Rate	State	Rate	State	Rate	State	Rate	State	Rate
	United States	6.2	United States	11.8	United States	8.6	United States	3.2	United States	3.0
1	Nevada	20.6	<b>Utah</b>	<b>16.0</b>	West Virginia	12.4	<b>Utah</b>	<b>10.5</b>	Nevada	16.9
2	Idaho	20.3	Alaska	14.5	Alabama	10.9	Alaska	8.1	Idaho	14.8
3	<b>Utah</b>	<b>18.5</b>	North Dakota	14.3	Maine	10.5	Texas	6.7	Florida	14.6
4	Arizona	17.3	District of Columbia	14.0	Mississippi	10.5	North Dakota	6.1	Arizona	13.7
5	Florida	15.3	Texas	13.7	Pennsylvania	10.4	District of Columbia	5.9	South Carolina	11.1
6	Washington	14.7	South Dakota	13.6	Arkansas	10.3	Idaho	5.4	Washington	10.3
7	Colorado	14.1	Nebraska	13.5	Kentucky	10.3	Nebraska	5.4	Colorado	9.1
8	Texas	13.3	Louisiana	12.9	Oklahoma	10.2	South Dakota	5.3	Delaware	9.0
9	South Carolina	12.5	Idaho	12.9	Ohio	10.1	California	5.0	North Carolina	8.4
10	North Carolina	10.9	Oklahoma	12.9	Tennessee	10.0	Colorado	4.9	Oregon	8.4
11	Oregon	10.6	Kansas	12.6	Louisiana	9.9	Minnesota	4.6	<b>Utah</b>	<b>8.0</b>
12	Delaware	10.5	Arkansas	12.4	South Carolina	9.9	Washington	4.4	Tennessee	7.3
13	South Dakota	10.2	Minnesota	12.3	Florida	9.8	Georgia	4.1	Texas	6.6
14	Georgia	10.2	Iowa	12.2	Missouri	9.8	Kansas	3.9	Montana	6.5
15	District of Columbia	9.7	Georgia	12.2	Delaware	9.7	Nevada	3.7	Georgia	6.1
16	Tennessee	9.1	Hawaii	12.2	Michigan	9.6	Virginia	3.6	South Dakota	4.9
17	Montana	8.7	Mississippi	12.2	Rhode Island	9.3	Arizona	3.5	New Hampshire	4.8
18	Minnesota	7.7	Indiana	12.1	Indiana	9.3	Maryland	3.3	Massachusetts	4.0
19	North Dakota	6.5	Washington	12.1	Montana	9.2	Hawaii	3.3	District of Columbia	3.8
20	Virginia	6.2	California	12.1	Iowa	9.1	Wyoming	3.3	Maine	3.8
21	Nebraska	6.1	Kentucky	12.1	North Carolina	9.0	New York	3.1	Minnesota	3.1
22	Massachusetts	5.7	Nevada	12.0	Vermont	8.9	Iowa	3.1	Vermont	2.9
23	New Hampshire	4.9	Missouri	11.9	Hawaii	8.9	Louisiana	3.0	Virginia	2.6
24	Indiana	4.8	Wyoming	11.8	New Hampshire	8.8	Illinois	3.0	Indiana	1.9
25	California	4.0	Tennessee	11.8	Connecticut	8.8	Indiana	2.9	Alabama	1.9
26	Iowa	4.0	Maryland	11.8	New Mexico	8.7	Oklahoma	2.7	Arkansas	1.6
27	Wisconsin	3.7	Arizona	11.8	Kansas	8.7	New Jersey	2.7	Kentucky	1.5
28	Arkansas	3.6	Virginia	11.7	Wisconsin	8.7	New Mexico	2.7	Wisconsin	1.2
29	Kentucky	3.3	Alabama	11.7	Oregon	8.6	Wisconsin	2.5	Pennsylvania	1.2
30	Maryland	3.0	Colorado	11.7	Illinois	8.6	North Carolina	2.5	Iowa	0.9
31	Missouri	2.9	New York	11.6	New Jersey	8.6	Montana	2.2	Missouri	0.9
32	Vermont	2.8	Illinois	11.6	Wyoming	8.6	Oregon	2.2	Nebraska	0.7
33	Oklahoma	2.7	Ohio	11.5	Massachusetts	8.5	Missouri	2.1	Ohio	0.7
34	Alabama	2.6	North Carolina	11.5	Maryland	8.5	Arkansas	2.0	Michigan	0.5
35	Maine	2.5	Montana	11.4	New York	8.5	Tennessee	1.8	North Dakota	0.3
36	New Jersey	2.2	New Mexico	11.4	Nevada	8.3	Kentucky	1.8	Rhode Island	0.1
37	Ohio	2.2	New Jersey	11.3	South Dakota	8.3	Massachusetts	1.7	Oklahoma	-0.1
38	Michigan	1.9	Wisconsin	11.2	Arizona	8.3	Mississippi	1.7	Maryland	-0.3
39	Pennsylvania	1.3	Delaware	11.1	North Dakota	8.2	Michigan	1.5	New Jersey	-0.4
40	New Mexico	1.0	South Carolina	11.1	District of Columbia	8.1	Ohio	1.5	California	-1.0
41	Rhode Island	0.8	Michigan	11.1	Georgia	8.1	Delaware	1.5	Connecticut	-1.4
42	Kansas	0.3	Oregon	10.8	Virginia	8.1	South Carolina	1.3	New Mexico	-1.7
43	Connecticut	-0.3	Pennsylvania	10.6	Nebraska	8.1	Connecticut	1.0	Mississippi	-2.7
44	Mississippi	-1.0	Florida	10.5	Washington	7.7	Alabama	0.8	Kansas	-3.6
45	Wyoming	-2.1	Massachusetts	10.2	Minnesota	7.7	Rhode Island	0.7	West Virginia	-3.7
46	Louisiana	-2.3	Rhode Island	10.0	Idaho	7.5	Florida	0.6	Louisiana	-5.3
47	New York	-2.5	West Virginia	9.9	California	7.1	Pennsylvania	0.2	Wyoming	-5.3
48	Hawaii	-2.6	Connecticut	9.8	Texas	7.0	New Hampshire	0.2	New York	-5.6
49	Alaska	-3.2	Maine	9.3	Colorado	6.8	Maine	-1.2	Hawaii	-5.9
50	Illinois	-3.5	New Hampshire	9.0	Alaska	6.4	West Virginia	-2.5	Illinois	-6.5
51	West Virginia	-6.2	Vermont	9.0	<b>Utah</b>	<b>5.5</b>	Vermont	-	Alaska	-11.3

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

Dash (-) represents zero or rounds to zero.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division

**Table 2.10**  
**Housing Units, Households, and Persons Per Household by State**

State	2010				2017				2010 to 2017 Change	
	Total Housing Units	Total Households	Persons Per Household	Rank of HH size	Total Housing Units	Total Households	Persons Per Household	Rank of HH size	Total Housing Units	Total Households
United States	131,704,730	116,716,292	2.58	-	137,407,308	120,062,818	2.65	-	4.3%	2.9%
Alabama	2,171,853	1,883,791	2.48	27	2,258,669	1,841,665	2.58	21	4.0%	-2.2%
Alaska	306,967	258,058	2.65	7	316,968	250,741	2.84	5	3.3%	-2.8%
Arizona	2,844,526	2,380,990	2.63	9	2,999,185	2,552,972	2.69	10	5.4%	7.2%
Arkansas	1,316,299	1,147,084	2.47	33	1,370,109	1,153,082	2.53	27	4.1%	0.5%
California	13,680,081	12,577,498	2.90	2	14,177,270	13,005,097	2.98	3	3.6%	3.4%
Colorado	2,212,898	1,972,868	2.49	22	2,385,495	2,139,207	2.57	22	7.8%	8.4%
Connecticut	1,487,891	1,371,087	2.52	19	1,517,495	1,356,762	2.56	24	2.0%	-1.0%
Delaware	405,885	342,297	2.55	15	432,853	357,937	2.62	17	6.6%	4.6%
District of Columbia	296,719	266,707	2.11	51	314,843	281,475	2.32	50	6.1%	5.5%
Florida	8,989,580	7,420,802	2.48	27	9,441,585	7,689,964	2.67	12	5.0%	3.6%
Georgia	4,088,801	3,585,584	2.63	9	4,282,254	3,745,074	2.72	7	4.7%	4.4%
Hawaii	519,508	455,338	2.89	3	542,955	458,078	3.02	2	4.5%	0.6%
Idaho	667,796	579,408	2.66	6	721,818	625,135	2.70	8	8.1%	7.9%
Illinois	5,296,715	4,836,972	2.59	12	5,359,416	4,808,672	2.60	19	1.2%	-0.6%
Indiana	2,795,541	2,502,154	2.52	19	2,885,342	2,557,299	2.53	27	3.2%	2.2%
Iowa	1,336,417	1,221,576	2.41	45	1,397,739	1,257,505	2.42	45	4.6%	2.9%
Kansas	1,233,215	1,112,096	2.49	22	1,273,776	1,128,983	2.51	33	3.3%	1.5%
Kentucky	1,927,164	1,719,965	2.45	37	1,984,235	1,725,034	2.51	33	3.0%	0.3%
Louisiana	1,964,981	1,728,360	2.55	15	2,061,582	1,737,123	2.62	17	4.9%	0.5%
Maine	721,830	557,219	2.32	49	742,644	540,959	2.40	47	2.9%	-2.9%
Maryland	2,378,814	2,156,411	2.61	11	2,449,123	2,207,343	2.68	11	3.0%	2.4%
Massachusetts	2,808,254	2,547,075	2.48	27	2,894,590	2,604,954	2.54	26	3.1%	2.3%
Michigan	4,532,233	3,872,508	2.49	22	4,595,274	3,930,017	2.48	38	1.4%	1.5%
Minnesota	2,347,201	2,087,227	2.48	27	2,437,726	2,162,211	2.52	32	3.9%	3.6%
Mississippi	1,274,719	1,115,768	2.58	13	1,323,754	1,091,980	2.65	14	3.8%	-2.1%
Missouri	2,712,729	2,375,611	2.45	37	2,792,445	2,385,135	2.49	36	2.9%	0.4%
Montana	482,825	409,607	2.35	47	510,408	423,091	2.41	46	5.7%	3.3%
Nebraska	796,793	721,130	2.46	35	837,540	754,490	2.48	38	5.1%	4.6%
Nevada	1,173,814	1,006,250	2.65	7	1,249,733	1,094,613	2.70	8	6.5%	8.8%
New Hampshire	614,754	518,973	2.46	35	634,689	528,700	2.46	42	3.2%	1.9%
New Jersey	3,553,562	3,214,360	2.68	5	3,615,891	3,218,798	2.74	6	1.8%	0.1%
New Mexico	901,388	791,395	2.55	15	937,976	767,705	2.66	13	4.1%	-3.0%
New York	8,108,103	7,317,755	2.57	14	8,327,621	7,304,332	2.64	15	2.7%	-0.2%
North Carolina	4,327,528	3,745,155	2.48	27	4,622,656	3,955,069	2.53	27	6.8%	5.6%
North Dakota	317,498	281,192	2.30	50	374,591	316,306	2.31	51	18.0%	12.5%
Ohio	5,127,508	4,603,435	2.44	40	5,201,701	4,667,192	2.43	43	1.4%	1.4%
Oklahoma	1,664,378	1,460,450	2.49	22	1,734,074	1,470,364	2.60	19	4.2%	0.7%
Oregon	1,675,562	1,518,938	2.47	33	1,768,582	1,603,635	2.53	27	5.6%	5.6%
Pennsylvania	5,567,315	5,018,904	2.45	37	5,694,402	5,008,751	2.47	40	2.3%	-0.2%
Rhode Island	463,388	413,600	2.44	40	468,266	408,748	2.49	36	1.1%	-1.2%
South Carolina	2,137,683	1,801,181	2.49	22	2,284,820	1,905,100	2.57	22	6.9%	5.8%
South Dakota	363,438	322,282	2.42	43	392,650	344,260	2.43	43	8.0%	6.8%
Tennessee	2,812,133	2,493,552	2.48	27	2,958,799	2,588,655	2.53	27	5.2%	3.8%
Texas	9,977,436	8,922,933	2.75	4	10,933,375	9,623,874	2.88	4	9.6%	7.9%
<b>Utah</b>	<b>979,709</b>	<b>877,692</b>	<b>3.10</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1,084,685</b>	<b>975,448</b>	<b>3.13</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>10.7%</b>	<b>11.1%</b>
Vermont	322,539	256,442	2.34	48	335,248	256,629	2.33	49	3.9%	0.1%
Virginia	3,364,939	3,056,058	2.54	18	3,512,917	3,120,880	2.64	15	4.4%	2.1%
Washington	2,885,677	2,620,076	2.51	21	3,103,263	2,840,377	2.56	24	7.5%	8.4%
West Virginia	881,917	763,831	2.36	46	892,240	715,308	2.47	40	1.2%	-6.4%
Wisconsin	2,624,358	2,279,768	2.43	42	2,695,303	2,350,293	2.40	47	2.7%	3.1%
Wyoming	261,868	226,879	2.42	43	276,733	225,796	2.50	35	5.7%	-0.5%

Note: Numbers may not sum due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census, 2017 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates.

**Table 2.11  
County Population by Race and Ethnicity in Utah: 2017**

County	Total Population	Race Alone (Not Hispanic or Latino)					Two or More Races (Not Hispanic or Latino)	Hispanic or Latino Origin (of any race)	Total Minority
		White	Black/African American	American Indian and Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander			
State	3,101,833	2,434,785	34,090	29,608	75,471	29,885	63,706	434,288	667,048
Share of Total Population	100.0%	78.5%	1.1%	1.0%	2.4%	1.0%	2.1%	14.0%	21.5%
Beaver	6,386	5,408	13	47	56	21	103	738	978
Box Elder	54,079	47,099	197	371	445	90	809	5,068	6,980
Cache	124,438	104,172	851	651	2,915	442	1,966	13,441	20,266
Carbon	20,295	16,889	115	169	123	32	304	2,663	3,406
Daggett	1,029	960	0	7	3	1	20	38	69
Davis	347,637	291,620	4,179	1,452	6,559	2,640	7,612	33,575	56,017
Duchesne	20,026	17,060	60	666	77	54	450	1,659	2,966
Emery	10,077	9,172	31	67	53	9	110	635	905
Garfield	5,078	4,486	26	103	76	20	65	302	592
Grand	9,674	7,971	56	358	131	6	153	999	1,703
Iron	51,001	43,731	305	984	416	172	902	4,491	7,270
Juab	11,250	10,407	37	96	32	20	131	527	843
Kane	7,567	6,897	35	115	45	15	102	358	670
Millard	12,863	10,630	49	126	161	21	162	1,714	2,233
Morgan	11,873	11,293	43	37	60	13	110	317	580
Piute	1,420	1,272	4	6	6	2	20	110	148
Rich	2,391	2,191	8	13	4	1	23	151	200
Salt Lake	1,135,649	810,866	18,653	7,491	47,414	18,375	25,236	207,614	324,783
San Juan	15,356	6,755	48	7,321	110	9	279	834	8,601
Sanpete	30,035	25,711	291	297	243	150	408	2,935	4,324
Sevier	21,316	19,561	99	209	70	43	255	1,079	1,755
Summit	41,106	34,869	322	104	639	48	529	4,595	6,237
Tooele	67,456	56,152	490	518	461	385	1,151	8,299	11,304
Uintah	35,150	28,724	140	2,429	171	98	689	2,899	6,426
Utah	606,425	499,950	3,474	2,768	10,045	5,140	13,712	71,336	106,475
Wasatch	32,106	26,773	145	93	249	59	404	4,383	5,333
Washington	165,662	140,099	1,009	1,767	1,371	1,342	2,907	17,167	25,563
Wayne	2,719	2,467	12	13	19	5	39	164	252
Weber	251,769	191,600	3,398	1,330	3,517	672	5,055	46,197	60,169

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. Therefore people identifying as Hispanic or Latino 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, Population Division



**Table 2.12  
Total Population by City**

County/City	2010 Census (April 1)	Population Estimate (July 1)								Change from 2010 Census to 2017		Change from 2016 to 2017	
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Percent	Number	Percent	Number
Kaysville city	27,300	27,708	28,260	28,545	28,967	29,577	30,327	31,117	31,776	16.4%	4,476	2.1%	659
Layton city	67,311	67,821	68,504	68,913	71,016	72,395	74,008	75,583	76,691	13.9%	9,380	1.5%	1,108
North Salt Lake city	16,322	16,325	16,549	16,804	17,726	18,966	19,669	20,219	20,507	25.6%	4,185	1.4%	288
South Weber city	6,051	6,099	6,224	6,383	6,517	6,722	6,935	7,171	7,310	20.8%	1,259	1.9%	139
Sunset city	5,122	5,159	5,172	5,165	5,155	5,167	5,184	5,221	5,286	3.2%	164	1.2%	65
Syracuse city	24,331	24,510	24,844	25,123	25,676	26,533	27,241	28,254	29,507	21.3%	5,176	4.4%	1,253
West Bountiful city	5,265	5,277	5,307	5,322	5,357	5,438	5,504	5,572	5,650	7.3%	385	1.4%	78
West Point city	9,511	9,461	9,648	9,705	9,798	10,063	10,294	10,493	10,603	11.5%	1,092	1.0%	110
Woods Cross city	9,761	9,837	10,088	10,217	10,740	11,082	11,256	11,336	11,362	16.4%	1,601	0.2%	26
Balance of Davis County	3,818	3,598	3,567	3,578	3,571	3,515	3,555	3,593	3,566	-6.6%	-252	-0.8%	-27
Duchesne County	18,607	18,647	18,705	19,013	19,973	20,214	20,766	20,315	20,262	7.6%	1,419	-1.4%	-289
Altamont town	225	238	239	241	252	257	263	254	248	10.2%	23	-2.4%	-6
Duchesne city	1,690	1,721	1,720	1,739	1,813	1,822	1,865	1,814	1,779	5.3%	89	-1.9%	-35
Myton city	569	576	576	584	605	622	640	626	623	9.5%	54	-0.5%	-3
Roosevelt city	6,046	6,072	6,113	6,248	6,598	6,691	6,910	6,828	6,843	13.2%	797	0.2%	15
Tabiona town	171	156	155	158	167	168	173	169	165	-3.5%	-6	-2.4%	-4
Balance of Duchesne County	9,906	9,884	9,902	10,043	10,538	10,654	10,915	10,624	10,368	4.7%	462	-2.4%	-256
Emery County	10,976	11,005	10,984	10,938	10,759	10,637	10,356	10,222	10,077	-8.2%	-899	-1.4%	-145
Castle Dale city	1,630	1,643	1,640	1,629	1,600	1,585	1,541	1,520	1,499	-8.0%	-131	-1.4%	-21
Clawson town	163	199	198	199	198	195	189	189	185	13.5%	22	-2.1%	-4
Cleveland town	464	471	473	474	466	462	451	446	441	-5.0%	-23	-1.1%	-5
Elmo town	418	436	438	437	439	433	421	414	407	-2.6%	-11	-1.7%	-7
Emery town	288	290	291	290	284	283	276	271	268	-6.9%	-20	-1.1%	-3
Ferron city	1,626	1,671	1,664	1,657	1,623	1,601	1,556	1,531	1,507	-7.3%	-119	-1.6%	-24
Green River city	952	1,032	1,030	1,028	1,009	998	969	956	940	-1.3%	-12	-1.7%	-16
Huntington city	2,129	2,149	2,144	2,127	2,087	2,063	2,004	1,978	1,950	-8.4%	-179	-1.4%	-28
Orangeville city	1,470	1,481	1,472	1,467	1,439	1,419	1,381	1,361	1,341	-8.8%	-129	-1.5%	-20
Balance of Emery County	1,836	1,633	1,634	1,630	1,614	1,598	1,568	1,556	1,539	-16.2%	-297	-1.1%	-17
Garfield County	5,172	5,197	5,149	5,063	5,033	5,012	4,978	5,000	5,078	-1.8%	-94	1.6%	78
Antimony town	122	125	125	122	121	121	120	120	122	0.0%	0	1.7%	2
Boulder town	226	228	225	221	222	226	226	231	240	6.2%	14	3.9%	9
Bryce Canyon City town	198	231	229	225	223	221	220	221	224	13.1%	26	1.4%	3
Cannonville town	167	179	178	173	173	173	172	172	175	4.8%	8	1.7%	3
Escalante city	797	824	816	802	797	792	787	790	802	0.6%	5	1.5%	12
Hatch town	133	146	145	143	142	141	140	141	143	7.5%	10	1.4%	2
Henrieville town	230	231	229	226	223	222	220	221	224	-2.6%	-6	1.4%	3
Panguitch city	1,520	1,735	1,718	1,690	1,680	1,672	1,659	1,665	1,688	11.1%	168	1.4%	23
Tropic town	530	532	527	519	516	513	510	512	519	-2.1%	-11	1.4%	7
Balance of Garfield County	1,249	966	957	942	936	931	924	927	941	-24.7%	-308	1.5%	14
Grand County	9,225	9,312	9,296	9,355	9,374	9,469	9,547	9,656	9,674	4.9%	449	0.2%	18
Castle Valley town	319	326	325	331	333	337	340	346	349	9.4%	30	0.9%	3
Moab city	5,046	5,109	5,092	5,179	5,177	5,212	5,242	5,273	5,253	4.1%	207	-0.4%	-20
Balance of Grand County	3,860	3,877	3,879	3,845	3,864	3,920	3,965	4,037	4,072	5.5%	212	0.9%	35
Iron County	46,163	46,261	46,620	46,642	46,532	47,050	48,139	49,796	51,001	10.5%	4,838	2.4%	1,205
Brian Head town	83	85	86	86	85	85	86	88	90	8.4%	7	2.3%	2
Cedar City city	28,857	28,930	29,145	29,059	28,973	29,317	29,983	31,067	31,806	10.2%	2,949	2.4%	739
Enoch city	5,803	5,878	5,974	6,022	6,017	6,086	6,237	6,539	6,756	16.4%	953	3.3%	217
Kanarrville town	355	358	360	360	364	368	374	386	397	11.8%	42	2.8%	11
Paragonah town	488	498	502	503	501	503	511	524	529	8.4%	41	1.0%	5
Parowan city	2,790	2,805	2,814	2,829	2,822	2,847	2,915	2,977	3,038	8.9%	248	2.0%	61
Balance of Iron County	7,787	7,707	7,739	7,783	7,770	7,844	8,033	8,215	8,385	7.7%	598	2.1%	170
Juab County	10,246	10,263	10,311	10,295	10,262	10,411	10,545	11,003	11,250	9.8%	1,004	2.2%	247
Eureka city	669	669	670	667	664	667	667	686	688	2.8%	19	0.3%	2
Levan town	841	846	855	851	846	859	871	899	904	7.5%	63	0.6%	5
Mona city	1,547	1,544	1,547	1,543	1,542	1,567	1,591	1,653	1,685	8.9%	138	1.9%	32
Nephi city	5,389	5,395	5,421	5,410	5,392	5,465	5,530	5,792	5,952	10.4%	563	2.8%	160
Rocky Ridge town	733	733	735	737	734	749	762	794	807	10.1%	74	1.6%	13
Santaquin city (pt.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Balance of Juab County	1,067	1,076	1,083	1,087	1,084	1,104	1,124	1,179	1,214	13.8%	147	3.0%	35
Kane County	7,125	7,213	7,293	7,173	7,122	7,169	7,046	7,326	7,567	6.2%	442	3.3%	241
Alton town	119	119	119	117	116	116	114	117	119	0.0%	0	1.7%	2
Big Water town	475	480	483	475	472	476	470	485	497	4.6%	22	2.5%	12
Glendale town	381	380	385	379	375	378	369	379	387	1.6%	6	2.1%	8

**Table 2.12  
Total Population by City**

County/City	2010 Census (April 1)	Population Estimate (July 1)								Change from 2010 Census to 2017		Change from 2016 to 2017	
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Percent	Number	Percent	Number
Kanab city	4,312	4,410	4,457	4,384	4,355	4,382	4,309	4,512	4,687	8.7%	375	3.9%	175
Orderville town	577	579	587	577	571	573	561	577	589	2.1%	12	2.1%	12
Balance of Kane County	1,261	1,245	1,262	1,241	1,233	1,244	1,223	1,256	1,288	2.1%	27	2.5%	32
Millard County	12,503	12,530	12,557	12,454	12,546	12,537	12,628	12,682	12,863	2.9%	360	1.4%	181
Delta city	3,436	3,445	3,456	3,428	3,452	3,452	3,472	3,497	3,546	3.2%	110	1.4%	49
Fillmore city	2,435	2,466	2,473	2,460	2,476	2,480	2,488	2,489	2,522	3.6%	87	1.3%	33
Hinckley town	696	697	697	689	696	697	698	702	707	1.6%	11	0.7%	5
Holden town	378	378	381	376	379	376	376	378	385	1.9%	7	1.9%	7
Kanosh town	474	474	474	469	472	471	472	471	476	0.4%	2	1.1%	5
Leamington town	226	226	226	224	225	225	228	227	232	2.7%	6	2.2%	5
Lynndyl town	106	108	106	105	108	107	109	111	112	5.7%	6	0.9%	1
Meadow town	310	310	310	309	311	310	313	315	319	2.9%	9	1.3%	4
Oak City town	578	607	610	604	613	614	630	636	644	11.4%	66	1.3%	8
Scipio town	327	327	327	326	328	327	328	327	329	0.6%	2	0.6%	2
Balance of Millard County	3,537	3,492	3,497	3,464	3,486	3,478	3,514	3,529	3,591	1.5%	54	1.8%	62
Morgan County	9,469	9,521	9,652	9,803	10,206	10,590	11,030	11,373	11,873	25.4%	2,404	4.4%	500
Morgan city	3,687	3,673	3,685	3,705	3,901	3,957	4,047	4,143	4,249	15.2%	562	2.6%	106
Balance of Morgan County	5,782	5,848	5,967	6,098	6,305	6,633	6,983	7,230	7,624	31.9%	1,842	5.4%	394
Piute County	1,556	1,565	1,499	1,497	1,487	1,467	1,492	1,463	1,420	-8.7%	-136	-2.9%	-43
Circleville town	547	551	527	526	522	510	515	500	480	-12.2%	-67	-4.0%	-20
Junction town	191	192	184	185	183	179	181	176	167	-12.6%	-24	-5.1%	-9
Kingston town	173	174	168	167	165	163	162	158	152	-12.1%	-21	-3.8%	-6
Marysville town	408	400	381	380	379	382	399	400	399	-2.2%	-9	-0.3%	-1
Balance of Piute County	237	248	239	239	238	233	235	229	222	-6.3%	-15	-3.1%	-7
Rich County	2,264	2,255	2,295	2,256	2,264	2,274	2,298	2,306	2,391	5.6%	127	3.7%	85
Garden City town	562	560	570	560	561	565	571	578	596	6.0%	34	3.1%	18
Laketown town	248	250	255	251	252	253	255	256	266	7.3%	18	3.9%	10
Randolph town	464	460	467	460	459	460	464	463	482	3.9%	18	4.1%	19
Woodruff town	180	183	186	183	183	184	187	188	194	7.8%	14	3.2%	6
Balance of Rich County	810	802	817	802	809	812	821	821	853	5.3%	43	3.9%	32
Salt Lake County	1,029,655	1,032,959	1,048,313	1,064,489	1,080,830	1,091,271	1,104,372	1,121,379	1,135,649	10.3%	105,994	1.3%	14,270
Alta town	383	386	389	391	392	389	388	387	385	0.5%	2	-0.5%	-2
Bluffdale city (pt.)	7,598	7,619	7,773	7,974	8,380	9,843	10,843	11,734	13,484	77.5%	5,886	14.9%	1,750
Cottonwood Heights city	33,433	33,595	33,892	34,161	34,382	34,254	34,229	34,232	33,996	1.7%	563	-0.7%	-236
Draper city (pt.)	40,532	40,596	41,564	42,339	43,355	44,207	44,721	44,966	45,508	12.3%	4,976	1.2%	542
Herriman city	21,785	22,518	23,383	24,401	26,332	28,510	30,650	35,140	39,224	80.1%	17,439	11.6%	4,084
Holladay city	26,472	30,141	30,414	30,669	30,887	30,812	30,805	30,838	30,709	16.0%	4,237	-0.4%	-129
Midvale city	27,964	28,324	28,681	30,297	30,825	31,694	32,533	33,024	33,208	18.8%	5,244	0.6%	184
Millcreek city	A	58,847	59,432	59,907	60,357	60,260	60,273	60,416	60,192	n/a	n/a	-0.4%	-224
Murray city	46,746	46,725	47,175	48,236	48,622	48,789	49,114	49,203	49,295	5.5%	2,549	0.2%	92
Riverton city	38,753	38,965	39,587	40,439	40,934	41,364	41,689	42,680	43,344	11.8%	4,591	1.6%	664
Salt Lake City city	186,440	186,567	188,315	189,799	191,887	191,697	192,154	194,653	200,544	7.6%	14,104	3.0%	5,891
Sandy city	87,461	90,005	90,916	91,796	92,543	93,260	94,529	96,355	96,145	9.9%	8,684	-0.2%	-210
South Jordan city	50,418	51,306	53,355	55,903	59,260	62,554	66,208	68,679	70,954	40.7%	20,536	3.3%	2,275
South Salt Lake city	23,617	23,576	23,914	24,280	24,646	24,638	24,706	24,669	24,956	5.7%	1,339	1.2%	287
Taylorsville city	58,652	58,756	59,800	60,264	60,632	60,441	60,409	60,452	59,992	2.3%	1,340	-0.8%	-460
West Jordan city	103,712	104,032	106,430	108,203	109,943	110,589	111,553	113,484	113,905	9.8%	10,193	0.4%	421
West Valley City city	129,480	129,637	131,098	132,560	133,948	134,585	136,154	136,846	136,170	5.2%	6,690	-0.5%	-676
Balance of Salt Lake County	146,209	81,364	82,195	82,870	83,505	83,385	83,414	83,621	83,638	-42.8%	-62,571	0.0%	17
San Juan County	14,746	14,825	14,837	15,034	14,988	15,052	15,238	15,329	15,356	4.1%	610	0.2%	27
Blanding city	3,375	3,380	3,390	3,507	3,570	3,641	3,680	3,684	3,690	9.3%	315	0.2%	6
Monticello city	1,972	1,993	1,988	1,995	1,977	1,976	1,995	2,010	1,995	1.2%	23	-0.7%	-15
Balance of San Juan County	9,399	9,452	9,459	9,532	9,441	9,435	9,563	9,635	9,671	2.9%	272	0.4%	36
Sanpete County	27,822	27,939	28,004	27,950	28,128	28,307	28,686	29,303	30,035	8.0%	2,213	2.5%	732
Centerfield town	1,367	1,378	1,367	1,361	1,360	1,371	1,388	1,416	1,445	5.7%	78	2.0%	29
Ephraim city	6,135	6,147	6,349	6,434	6,630	6,645	6,813	7,019	7,146	16.5%	1,011	1.8%	127
Fairview city	1,247	1,242	1,234	1,228	1,227	1,236	1,252	1,278	1,305	4.7%	58	2.1%	27
Fayette town	242	242	240	241	240	240	246	250	254	5.0%	12	1.6%	4
Fountain Green city	1,071	1,071	1,065	1,057	1,058	1,064	1,079	1,103	1,126	5.1%	55	2.1%	23
Gunnison city	3,285	3,330	3,315	3,262	3,265	3,304	3,264	3,296	3,511	6.9%	226	6.5%	215
Manti city	3,276	3,376	3,354	3,337	3,333	3,356	3,402	3,473	3,540	8.1%	264	1.9%	67
Mayfield town	496	516	512	509	509	513	521	529	540	8.9%	44	2.1%	11
Moroni city	1,423	1,432	1,420	1,413	1,412	1,422	1,440	1,470	1,500	5.4%	77	2.0%	30

**Table 2.12  
Total Population by City**

County/City	2010 Census (April 1)	Population Estimate (July 1)								Change from 2010 Census to 2017		Change from 2016 to 2017	
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Percent	Number	Percent	Number
Mount Pleasant city	3,260	3,266	3,247	3,232	3,228	3,248	3,291	3,354	3,418	4.8%	158	1.9%	64
Spring City city	988	993	987	982	980	988	1,001	1,023	1,045	5.8%	57	2.2%	22
Sterling town	262	293	290	291	290	291	297	302	309	17.9%	47	2.3%	7
Wales town	302	346	345	343	341	345	348	357	362	19.9%	60	1.4%	5
Balance of Sanpete County	4,468	4,307	4,279	4,260	4,255	4,284	4,344	4,433	4,534	1.5%	66	2.3%	101
Sevier County	20,802	20,800	20,870	20,659	20,752	20,734	20,857	21,147	21,316	2.5%	514	0.8%	169
Annabella town	795	784	789	782	785	784	791	797	804	1.1%	9	0.9%	7
Aurora city	1,016	1,018	1,022	1,011	1,017	1,017	1,024	1,033	1,043	2.7%	27	1.0%	10
Central Valley town	528	546	551	544	547	549	552	557	563	6.6%	35	1.1%	6
Elsinore town	847	852	853	847	853	850	857	865	874	3.2%	27	1.0%	9
Glenwood town	464	459	461	458	460	460	463	467	472	1.7%	8	1.1%	5
Joseph town	344	344	346	344	344	345	348	352	355	3.2%	11	0.9%	3
Koosharem town	327	325	320	310	315	326	317	332	331	1.2%	4	-0.3%	-1
Monroe city	2,256	2,267	2,279	2,257	2,268	2,268	2,283	2,306	2,326	3.1%	70	0.9%	20
Redmond town	730	729	731	729	734	733	737	739	743	1.8%	13	0.5%	4
Richfield city	7,551	7,568	7,585	7,494	7,521	7,498	7,538	7,696	7,750	2.6%	199	0.7%	54
Salina city	2,489	2,491	2,501	2,480	2,491	2,489	2,507	2,530	2,551	2.5%	62	0.8%	21
Sigurd town	429	427	429	426	426	426	430	434	437	1.9%	8	0.7%	3
Balance of Sevier County	3,026	2,990	3,003	2,977	2,991	2,989	3,010	3,039	3,067	1.4%	41	0.9%	28
Summit County	36,324	36,500	37,438	37,899	38,461	39,099	39,599	40,390	41,106	13.2%	4,782	1.8%	716
Coalville city	1,363	1,370	1,395	1,406	1,422	1,448	1,458	1,485	1,559	14.4%	196	5.0%	74
Francis town	1,077	1,067	1,093	1,105	1,127	1,165	1,269	1,353	1,452	34.8%	375	7.3%	99
Henefer town	766	790	809	827	844	873	877	883	923	20.5%	157	4.5%	40
Kamas city	1,811	1,856	1,892	1,935	1,971	2,045	2,077	2,131	2,176	20.2%	365	2.1%	45
Oakley city	1,470	1,476	1,504	1,521	1,550	1,585	1,599	1,629	1,657	12.7%	187	1.7%	28
Park City city (pt.)	7,547	7,631	7,767	7,837	7,930	8,072	8,137	8,279	8,378	11.0%	831	1.2%	99
Balance of Summit County	22,290	22,310	22,978	23,268	23,617	23,911	24,182	24,630	24,961	12.0%	2,671	1.3%	331
Tooele County	58,218	58,501	59,184	59,788	60,640	61,448	62,641	64,599	67,456	15.9%	9,238	4.4%	2,857
Grantsville city	8,893	8,973	9,118	9,404	9,619	9,832	9,997	10,442	11,000	23.7%	2,107	5.3%	558
Ophir town	38	44	45	45	46	46	52	53	57	50.0%	19	7.5%	4
Rush Valley town	447	442	449	456	469	468	471	477	485	8.5%	38	1.7%	8
Stockton town	616	634	632	632	633	643	646	655	674	9.4%	58	2.9%	19
Tooele city	31,605	31,728	32,024	32,071	32,310	32,523	33,022	33,669	34,628	9.6%	3,023	2.8%	959
Vernon town	243	249	254	259	265	273	282	296	318	30.9%	75	7.4%	22
Wendover city	1,400	1,404	1,401	1,405	1,413	1,411	1,415	1,427	1,454	3.9%	54	1.9%	27
Balance of Tooele County	14,976	15,027	15,261	15,516	15,885	16,252	16,756	17,580	18,840	25.8%	3,864	7.2%	1,260
Uintah County	32,588	32,469	33,246	34,644	35,690	36,905	37,776	36,194	35,150	7.9%	2,562	-2.9%	-1,044
Ballard town	801	811	838	882	918	1,021	1,112	1,073	1,040	29.8%	239	-3.1%	-33
Naples city	1,755	1,738	1,784	1,871	2,038	2,142	2,199	2,113	2,048	16.7%	293	-3.1%	-65
Vernal city	9,089	9,081	9,269	9,877	10,387	10,829	11,091	10,606	10,291	13.2%	1,202	-3.0%	-315
Balance of Uintah County	20,943	20,839	21,355	22,014	22,347	22,913	23,374	22,402	21,771	4.0%	828	-2.8%	-631
Utah County	516,564	519,975	530,860	539,776	551,633	560,909	573,038	590,475	606,425	17.4%	89,861	2.7%	15,950
Alpine city	9,555	9,617	9,747	9,849	10,016	10,114	10,191	10,319	10,371	8.5%	816	0.5%	52
American Fork city	26,263	26,662	27,082	27,384	27,892	28,182	28,250	28,707	29,527	12.4%	3,264	2.9%	820
Bluffdale city (pt.)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Cedar Fort town	368	370	375	376	379	383	382	389	392	6.5%	24	0.8%	3
Cedar Hills city	9,796	9,852	9,951	10,058	10,188	10,269	10,214	10,325	10,334	5.5%	538	0.1%	9
Draper city (pt.)	1,742	1,830	1,870	1,909	1,960	2,005	2,127	2,169	2,202	26.4%	460	1.5%	33
Eagle Mountain city	21,415	22,220	23,169	23,657	24,631	25,977	27,098	28,949	32,204	50.4%	10,789	11.2%	3,255
Elk Ridge city	2,436	2,468	2,541	2,690	2,846	2,998	3,156	3,396	3,757	54.2%	1,321	10.6%	361
Fairfield town	119	120	120	121	122	124	129	135	143	20.2%	24	5.9%	8
Genola town	1,370	1,380	1,397	1,407	1,422	1,437	1,444	1,486	1,520	10.9%	150	2.3%	34
Goshen town	921	922	928	932	944	953	945	952	952	3.4%	31	0.0%	0
Highland city	15,523	15,642	16,057	16,439	17,010	17,431	17,852	18,510	18,957	22.1%	3,434	2.4%	447
Lehi city	47,407	48,156	49,700	51,343	54,153	56,023	58,095	60,743	62,712	32.3%	15,305	3.2%	1,969
Lindon city	10,070	10,096	10,241	10,389	10,542	10,645	10,748	10,879	10,968	8.9%	898	0.8%	89
Mapleton city	7,979	8,089	8,294	8,484	8,775	9,044	9,186	9,474	9,773	22.5%	1,794	3.2%	299
Orem city	88,328	88,720	89,634	90,602	91,555	91,580	94,012	97,111	97,839	10.8%	9,511	0.7%	728
Payson city	18,294	18,630	18,956	19,164	19,391	19,540	19,551	19,818	19,892	8.7%	1,598	0.4%	74
Pleasant Grove city	33,509	33,729	34,140	34,493	34,957	36,966	37,855	38,586	38,845	15.9%	5,336	0.7%	259
Provo city	112,488	112,917	115,218	115,574	116,395	115,639	114,862	116,822	117,335	4.3%	4,847	0.4%	513
Salem city	6,423	6,464	6,610	6,754	6,922	7,217	7,436	7,799	8,210	27.8%	1,787	5.3%	411
Santaquin city (pt.)	9,128	9,253	9,547	9,897	10,081	10,325	10,580	11,071	11,652	27.7%	2,524	5.2%	581
Saratoga Springs city	17,781	18,048	19,035	21,066	22,627	24,209	25,184	26,661	29,608	66.5%	11,827	11.1%	2,947
Spanish Fork city	34,691	35,170	35,895	36,340	37,022	37,549	37,968	38,778	39,443	13.7%	4,752	1.7%	665

**Table 2.12**  
**Total Population by City**

County/City	2010 Census (April 1)	Population Estimate (July 1)								Change from 2010 Census to 2017		Change from 2016 to 2017	
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Percent	Number	Percent	Number
Springville city	29,466	29,811	30,400	30,746	31,351	31,566	32,343	33,054	33,294	13.0%	3,828	0.7%	240
Vineyard town	139	113	149	203	432	652	3,356	4,164	6,210	4367.6%	6,071	49.1%	2,046
Woodland Hills city	1,344	1,369	1,394	1,416	1,440	1,458	1,472	1,512	1,548	15.2%	204	2.4%	36
Balance of Utah County	10,009	8,327	8,410	8,483	8,580	8,623	8,602	8,666	8,737	-12.7%	-1,272	0.8%	71
Wasatch County	23,530	23,644	24,433	25,428	26,673	27,906	29,273	30,571	32,106	36.4%	8,576	5.0%	1,535
Charleston town	415	423	428	436	448	453	467	470	478	15.2%	63	1.7%	8
Daniel town	938	922	975	997	1,026	1,038	1,059	1,066	1,071	14.2%	133	0.5%	5
Heber city	11,362	11,489	11,781	12,390	13,089	13,744	14,400	15,052	15,792	39.0%	4,430	4.9%	740
Hideout town	656	658	694	717	749	781	828	869	945	44.1%	289	8.7%	76
Independence town	164	152	162	165	172	182	193	201	215	31.1%	51	7.0%	14
Interlaken town	A	157	166	172	179	187	199	208	221	n/a	n/a	6.3%	13
Midway city	3,845	3,896	3,960	4,081	4,265	4,496	4,687	4,906	5,093	32.5%	1,248	3.8%	187
Park City city (pt.)	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Wallsburg town	250	259	272	283	294	308	326	341	363	45.2%	113	6.5%	22
Balance of Wasatch County	5,889	5,688	5,995	6,187	6,451	6,717	7,114	7,458	7,928	34.6%	2,039	6.3%	470
Washington County	138,115	138,393	141,276	144,216	147,077	151,179	154,731	159,237	165,662	19.9%	27,547	4.0%	6,425
Apple Valley town	701	703	709	718	718	719	718	740	773	10.3%	72	4.5%	33
Enterprise city	1,711	1,708	1,729	1,745	1,749	1,767	1,786	1,809	1,837	7.4%	126	1.5%	28
Hildale city	2,726	2,771	2,909	2,926	2,917	2,902	2,898	2,920	2,926	7.3%	200	0.2%	6
Hurricane city	13,748	13,794	14,016	14,314	14,577	15,018	15,497	16,154	17,135	24.6%	3,387	6.1%	981
Ivins city	6,753	6,769	6,914	7,133	7,332	7,606	7,808	8,050	8,726	29.2%	1,973	8.4%	676
La Verkin city	4,060	4,065	4,120	4,180	4,154	4,169	4,206	4,261	4,345	7.0%	285	2.0%	84
Leeds town	820	811	815	822	824	832	838	848	862	5.1%	42	1.7%	14
New Harmony town	207	207	210	211	212	214	215	218	224	8.2%	17	2.8%	6
Rockville town	245	245	246	249	248	252	259	269	272	11.0%	27	1.1%	3
St. George city	72,897	72,842	73,799	75,032	76,319	77,998	79,614	81,631	84,405	15.8%	11,508	3.4%	2,774
Santa Clara city	6,003	6,144	6,269	6,377	6,453	6,605	6,762	6,968	7,418	23.6%	1,415	6.5%	450
Springdale town	529	530	541	546	546	548	557	571	592	11.9%	63	3.7%	21
Toquerville city	1,370	1,374	1,383	1,400	1,404	1,440	1,484	1,534	1,615	17.9%	245	5.3%	81
Virgin town	596	598	603	607	608	610	610	615	633	6.2%	37	2.9%	18
Washington city	18,761	18,865	19,975	20,843	21,879	23,318	24,250	25,286	26,405	40.7%	7,644	4.4%	1,119
Balance of Washington County	6,988	6,967	7,038	7,113	7,137	7,181	7,229	7,363	7,494	7.2%	506	1.8%	131
Wayne County	2,778	2,772	2,743	2,709	2,717	2,695	2,684	2,685	2,719	-2.1%	-59	1.3%	34
Bicknell town	327	335	331	327	328	323	321	319	321	-1.8%	-6	0.6%	2
Hanksville town	219	218	217	215	214	213	212	215	219	0.0%	0	1.9%	4
Loa town	572	616	610	601	604	594	587	583	586	2.4%	14	0.5%	3
Lyman town	258	257	255	253	252	251	252	252	256	-0.8%	-2	1.6%	4
Torrey town	182	245	242	239	240	239	239	239	243	33.5%	61	1.7%	4
Balance of Wayne County	1,220	1,101	1,088	1,074	1,079	1,075	1,073	1,077	1,094	-10.3%	-126	1.6%	17
Weber County	231,236	232,138	233,890	236,342	238,222	240,219	242,978	247,319	251,769	8.9%	20,533	1.8%	4,450
Farr West city	5,928	5,983	6,070	6,177	6,263	6,432	6,699	6,870	6,996	18.0%	1,068	1.8%	126
Harrisville city	5,567	5,616	5,712	5,790	5,873	6,026	6,166	6,340	6,535	17.4%	968	3.1%	195
Hooper city	7,218	7,274	7,484	7,658	7,888	8,039	8,174	8,436	8,668	20.1%	1,450	2.8%	232
Huntsville town	608	618	619	622	630	628	634	638	637	4.8%	29	-0.2%	-1
Marriott-Slaterville city	1,701	1,694	1,702	1,712	1,720	1,727	1,737	1,748	1,778	4.5%	77	1.7%	30
North Ogden city	17,357	17,462	17,583	17,765	17,986	18,154	18,345	18,671	19,465	12.1%	2,108	4.3%	794
Ogden city	82,825	83,048	83,269	83,845	84,173	84,361	85,254	86,725	87,031	5.1%	4,206	0.4%	306
Plain City city	5,476	5,524	5,692	5,883	6,031	6,199	6,273	6,473	6,764	23.5%	1,288	4.5%	291
Pleasant View city	7,979	8,003	8,139	8,325	8,605	8,936	9,307	9,792	10,287	28.9%	2,308	5.1%	495
Riverdale city	8,426	8,503	8,537	8,602	8,635	8,656	8,682	8,744	8,758	3.9%	332	0.2%	14
Roy city	36,884	36,965	37,195	37,489	37,640	37,763	37,835	38,119	38,595	4.6%	1,711	1.2%	476
South Ogden city	16,532	16,601	16,637	16,722	16,752	16,817	16,867	17,023	17,101	3.4%	569	0.5%	78
Uintah town	1,322	1,318	1,320	1,325	1,330	1,331	1,333	1,341	1,340	1.4%	18	-0.1%	-1
Washington Terrace city	9,067	9,041	9,050	9,085	9,092	9,100	9,108	9,159	9,152	0.9%	85	-0.1%	-7
West Haven city	10,272	10,421	10,717	11,059	11,248	11,577	11,887	12,313	13,532	31.7%	3,260	9.9%	1,219
Balance of Weber County	14,074	14,067	14,164	14,283	14,356	14,473	14,677	14,927	15,130	7.5%	1,056	1.4%	203

A - An "A" in the 2010 Census field indicates a locality that was formed or incorporated after the 2010 Census.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division



### 3. Employment, Wages, and Labor Force

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Carrie Mayne, Utah Department of Workforce Services

#### **2018 Overview**

Continued strong labor market statistics in 2018 were a welcome surprise for an economy that seemed stretched to its limit at the close of 2017. Anticipated labor supply shortages were expected to cause some slowing for 2018, yet the year continued as a solid extension of 2017 trends.

The state's labor force grew by roughly 2.8 percent over the year, stretching its ranks to over 1.6 million in order to meet the growing demands of Utah's employers. Prime economic conditions drew new entrants to the labor force but did not raise the rate at which adults in the state participated in the labor market. Labor force participation remained unchanged from last year at 69.4 percent and still below the state's pre-Great Recession rate of 72.1 percent. Given that 2017 saw a small surge in the participation rate, it was anticipated that the acceleration would continue through 2018.

As expected with a growing economy, the unemployment rate remained low throughout the year, ending at an average of 3.1 percent which equates to fewer than 50,000 unemployed individuals per month throughout the year. Demand for skilled workers was especially high. Utahns with a Bachelor's degree or higher experienced an unemployment rate well under 2.0 percent in 2018.

Changes to federal tax policy appear to have had a positive effect on workers' paychecks. The average annual wage for payroll employees in the state was \$47,441, a \$1,715 increase from the prior year and a full percentage point higher than the prior year's increase.

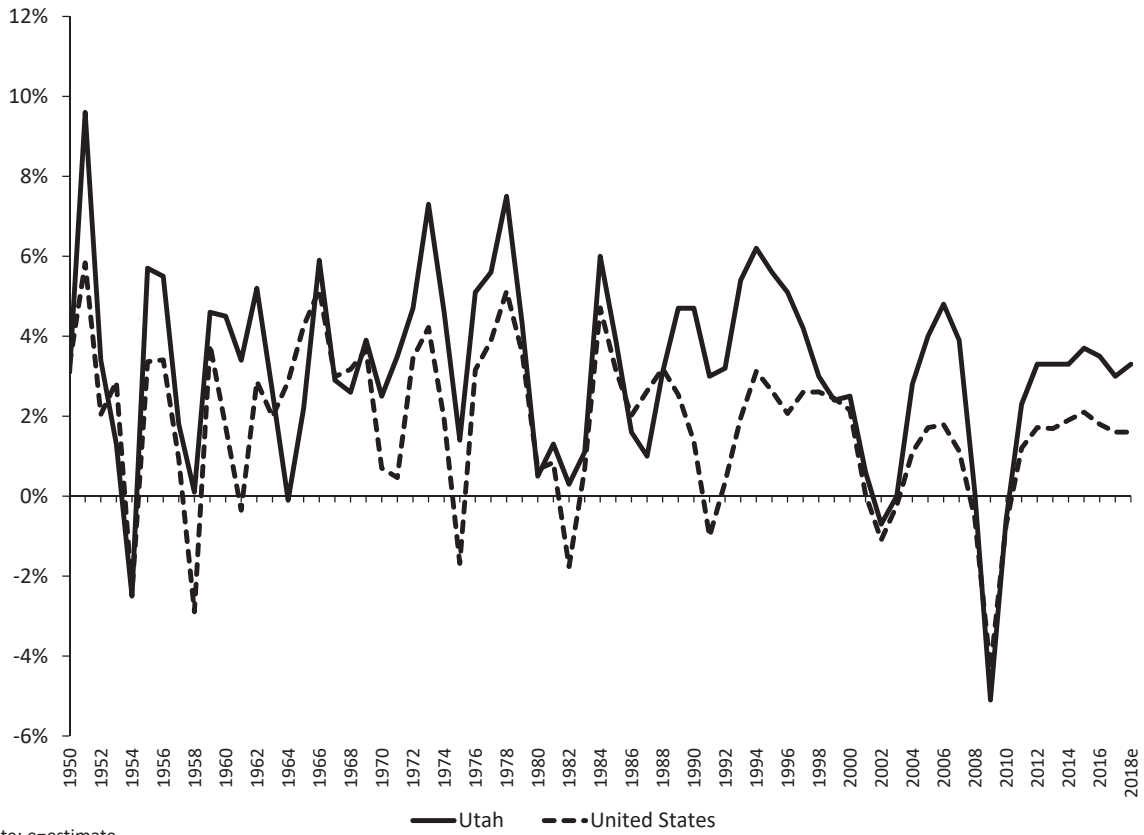
Due to the challenges of spreading the economic boom throughout all corners of our state, executive leadership called for economic development attention to be given to state's rural counties with the specific goal of creating 25,000 jobs therein by 2020. At the close of 2018 the state remained ahead of the pace necessary to reach the goal, with over 18,000 jobs having been created since the goal's inception in 2017. While the larger rural counties naturally have led the way in creating the jobs, key shoulder counties such as Wasatch have outperformed, contributing more than their relative share, mainly as the result of spillover from the booming neighboring urban counties.

#### **2019 Outlook**

Lack of labor supply will continue as a point of concern in 2019 and may likely cause job growth to slow unless labor force participation is stimulated or population in migration increases. Housing affordability could influence both but in dissimilar ways. The need to increase household income to afford the purchase of a home could draw more individuals into the labor market. In migration, on the other hand, could put more upward pressure on housing prices, eventually making further in-migration a costly trend. Wages should further rise as employers continue to struggle filling positions, although 2019 should not be as strong as 2018 which was stimulated by federal tax cuts.

Policy decisions at the national level will continue to be a significant, yet unknown factor in predicting the economic trajectory for Utah in 2019. Trade policy is in flux, with tariffs now an emerging tool for shaping relationships between the United States and our trade partners. How that plays out economically is a question yet to be answered.

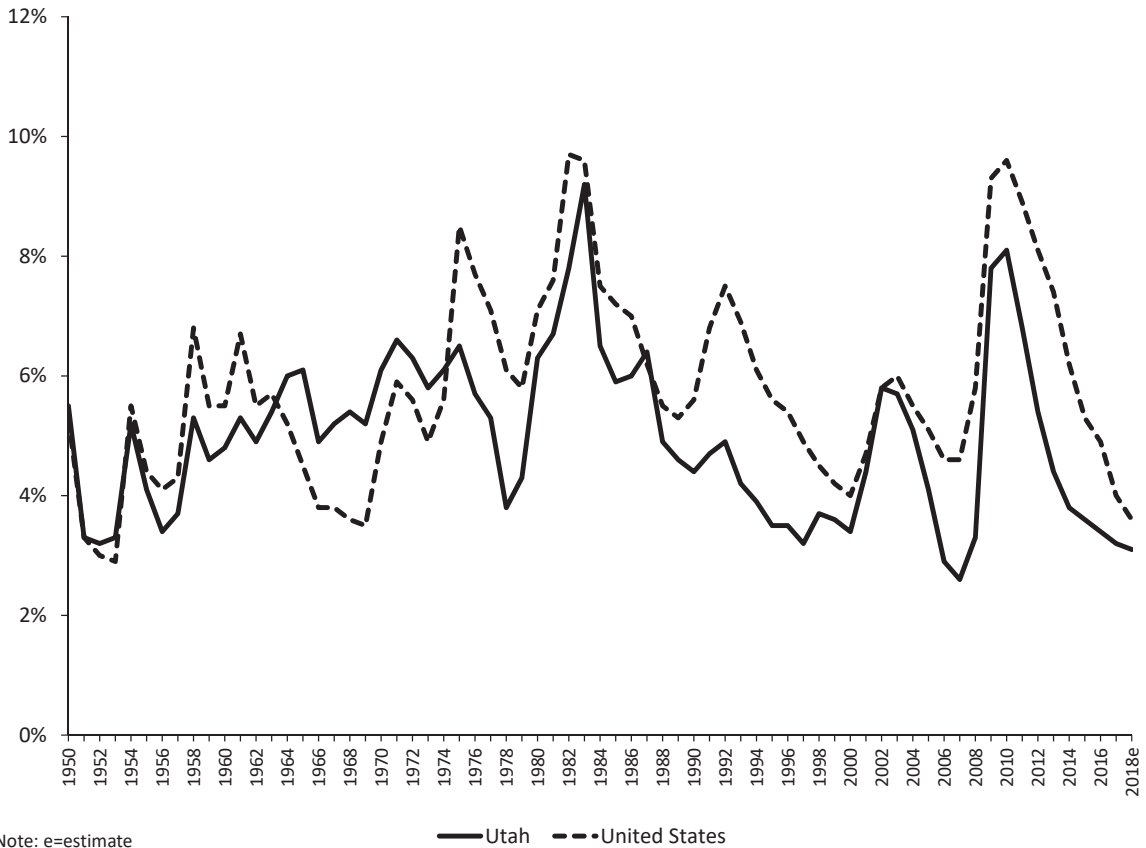
**Figure 3.1**  
**Annual Average Job Growth Rate for Utah and the United States**



Note: e=estimate

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services

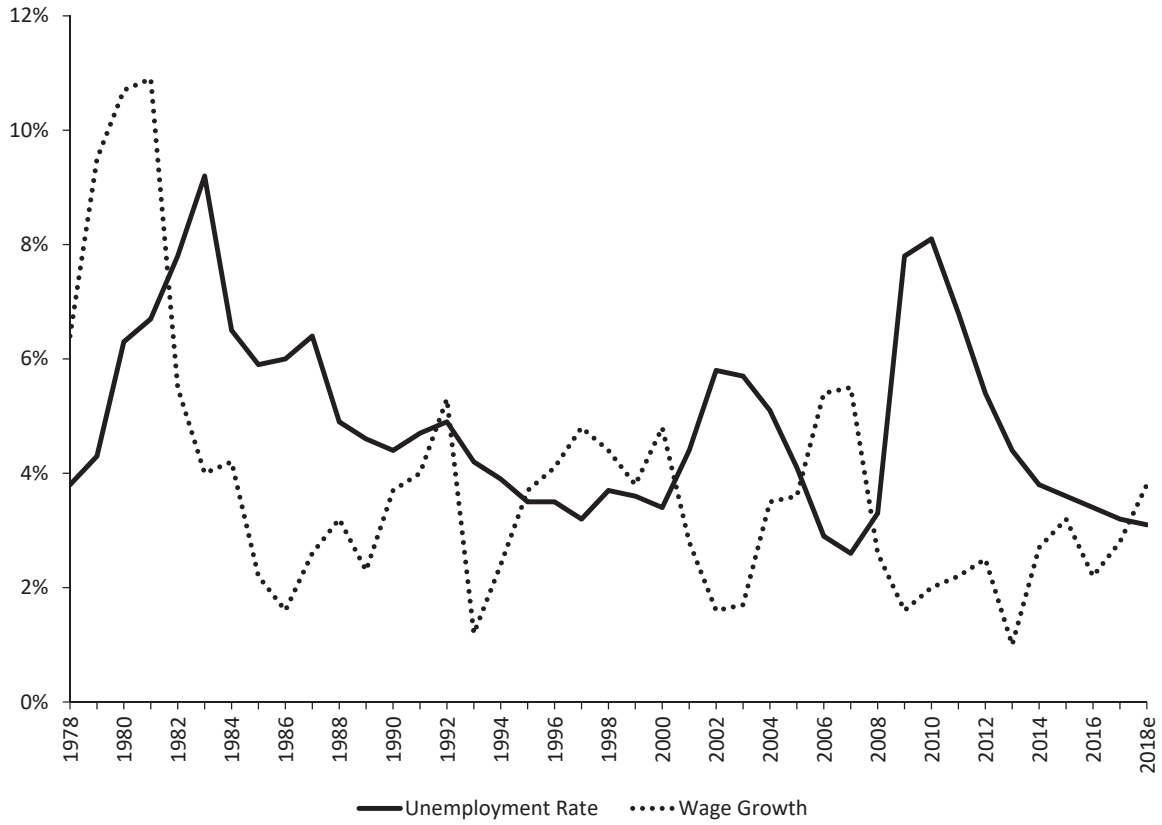
**Figure 3.2**  
**Annual Unemployment Rate for Utah and the United States**



Note: e=estimate

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services

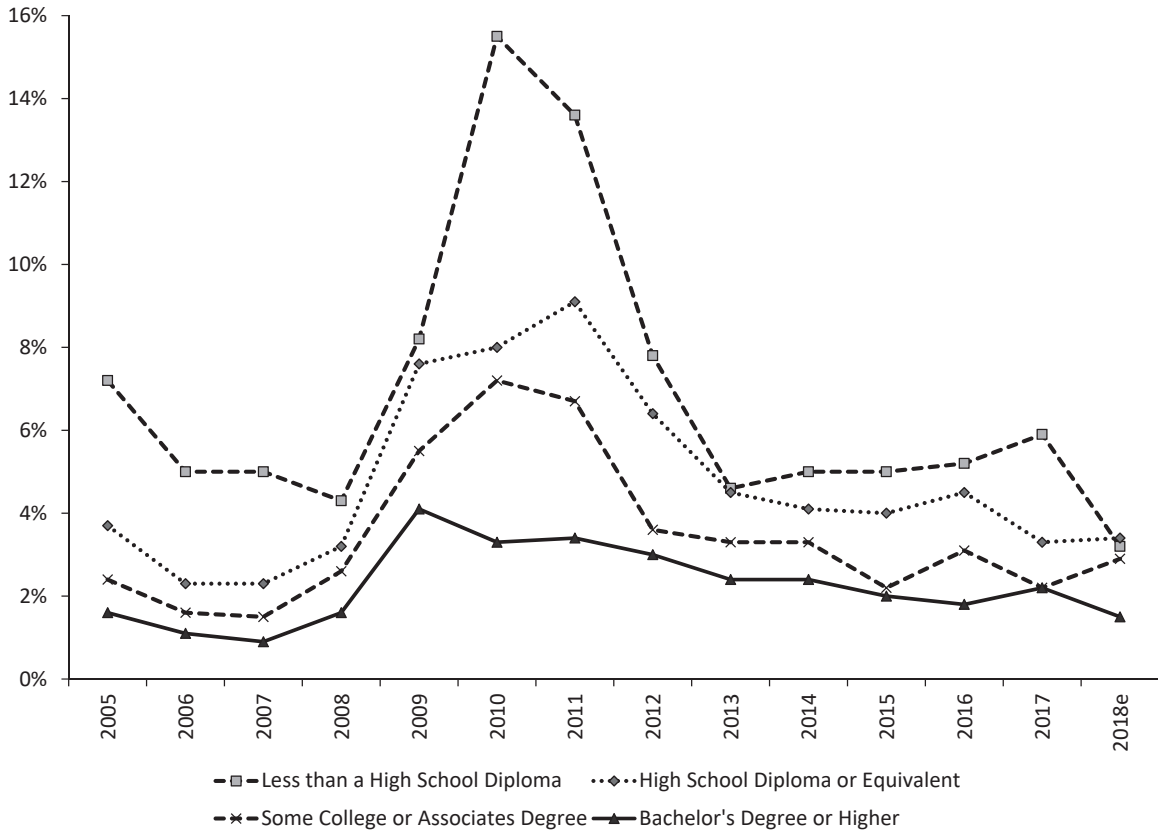
**Figure 3.3**  
**Annual Average Unemployment Rate and Wage Growth for Utah**



Note: e=estimate

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services

**Figure 3.4**  
**Unemployment Rates by Educational Attainment for Utah**



Note: e=estimate

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services

**Table 3.1**  
**Utah Nonfarm Employment by Industry and Unemployment Rate**

Year	Payroll Employment	Percent Change	Absolute Change	Unemployment Rate	Year	Payroll Employment	Percent Change	Absolute Change	Unemployment Rate
1950	189,153	3.1	5,653	5.5	1985	624,387	3.9	23,319	5.9
1951	207,386	9.6	18,233	3.3	1986	634,138	1.6	9,751	6.0
1952	214,409	3.4	7,023	3.2	1987	640,298	1.0	6,160	6.4
1953	217,194	1.3	2,785	3.3	1988	660,075	3.1	19,777	4.9
1954	211,864	-2.5	-5,330	5.2	1989	691,244	4.7	31,169	4.6
1955	224,007	5.7	12,143	4.1	1990	723,629	4.7	32,385	4.4
1956	236,225	5.5	12,218	3.4	1991	745,202	3.0	21,573	4.7
1957	240,577	1.8	4,352	3.7	1992	768,602	3.2	23,488	4.9
1958	240,816	0.1	239	5.3	1993	809,731	5.4	41,129	4.2
1959	251,940	4.6	11,124	4.6	1994	859,626	6.2	49,895	3.9
1960	263,307	4.5	11,367	4.8	1995	907,886	5.6	48,260	3.5
1961	272,355	3.4	9,048	5.3	1996	954,183	5.1	46,297	3.5
1962	286,382	5.2	14,027	4.9	1997	993,999	4.2	39,816	3.2
1963	293,758	2.6	7,376	5.4	1998	1,023,480	3.0	29,461	3.7
1964	293,576	-0.1	-182	6.0	1999	1,048,498	2.4	25,018	3.6
1965	300,164	2.2	6,588	6.1	2000	1,074,879	2.5	26,381	3.4
1966	317,771	5.9	17,607	4.9	2001	1,081,685	0.6	6,806	4.4
1967	326,953	2.9	9,182	5.2	2002	1,073,746	-0.7	-7,939	5.8
1968	335,527	2.6	8,574	5.4	2003	1,074,131	0.0	385	5.7
1969	348,612	3.9	13,085	5.2	2004	1,104,328	2.8	30,197	5.1
1970	357,435	2.5	8,823	6.1	2005	1,148,320	4.0	43,992	4.1
1971	369,836	3.5	12,401	6.6	2006	1,203,914	4.8	55,594	2.9
1972	387,271	4.7	17,435	6.3	2007	1,251,282	3.9	47,368	2.6
1973	415,641	7.3	28,370	5.8	2008	1,252,470	0.1	1,188	3.3
1974	434,793	4.6	19,152	6.1	2009	1,188,736	-5.1	-63,734	7.8
1975	441,082	1.4	6,289	6.5	2010	1,181,519	-0.6	-7,217	8.1
1976	463,658	5.1	22,576	5.7	2011	1,208,650	2.3	27,131	6.8
1977	489,580	5.6	25,922	5.3	2012	1,248,935	3.3	40,285	5.4
1978	526,400	7.5	36,820	3.8	2013	1,290,523	3.3	41,588	4.4
1979	549,242	4.3	22,842	4.3	2014	1,328,143	2.9	37,620	3.8
1980	551,889	0.5	2,647	6.3	2015	1,377,744	3.7	49,601	3.6
1981	559,184	1.3	7,295	6.7	2016	1,426,450	3.5	48,706	3.4
1982	560,981	0.3	1,797	7.8	2017	1,469,157	3.0	42,707	3.2
1983	566,991	1.1	6,010	9.2	2018e	1,518,000	3.3	48,843	3.1
1984	601,068	6.0	34,077	6.5	2019f	1,564,600	3.1	46,600	3.0

Note: e = estimate  
f = forecast

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

**Table 3.2**  
**Utah Labor Force, Nonagricultural Jobs, and Wages**

Indicator	2015	2016	2017	2018e	2019f	Annual Percent Change			
						2016	2017	2018e	2019f
Civilian Labor Force	1,465,770	1,511,279	1,560,846	1,605,000	1,629,496	3.1	3.3	2.8	1.5
Employed Persons	1,412,521	1,459,309	1,510,208	1,546,316	1,579,900	3.3	3.5	2.4	2.2
Unemployed Persons	53,249	51,970	50,638	49,664	49,596	-2.4	-2.6	-1.9	-0.1
Unemployment Rate	3.6	3.4	3.2	3.1	3.0				
U.S. Rate	5.3	4.9	4.4	4.0	3.6				
<b>Total Nonfarm Jobs</b>	<b>1,377,744</b>	<b>1,426,382</b>	<b>1,469,157</b>	<b>1,518,000</b>	<b>1,564,600</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.1</b>
Mining	10,372	8,494	8,618	8,800	9,000	-18.1	1.5	2.1	2.3
Construction	84,676	91,537	97,497	103,800	109,500	8.1	6.5	6.5	5.5
Manufacturing	123,695	125,926	129,198	132,600	136,400	1.8	2.6	2.6	2.9
Trade, Trans., Utilities	263,075	271,433	278,541	288,100	294,600	3.2	2.6	3.4	2.3
Information	34,402	36,757	38,428	40,400	42,200	6.8	4.5	5.1	4.5
Financial Activity	79,020	81,711	84,071	86,800	89,100	3.4	2.9	3.2	2.6
Professional & Business Services	194,127	202,175	206,986	213,700	221,400	4.1	2.4	3.2	3.6
Education & Health Services	182,273	190,935	198,251	205,900	213,400	4.8	3.8	3.9	3.6
Leisure & Hospitality	133,741	138,591	143,036	147,700	152,900	3.6	3.2	3.3	3.5
Other Services	38,689	39,405	40,209	41,200	42,100	1.9	2.0	2.5	2.2
Government	233,674	239,418	244,310	249,000	254,000	2.5	2.0	1.9	2.0
Goods-producing	218,743	225,957	235,313	245,200	254,900	3.3	4.1	4.2	4.0
Service-producing	1,159,001	1,200,425	1,233,832	1,272,800	1,309,700	3.6	2.8	3.2	2.9
Percent Svc.-producing	0.84	0.84	0.84	0.84	0.84	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.1
U.S. Nonfarm Job Growth %	2.1	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.8				
<b>Total Nonfarm Wages (millions)</b>	<b>59,962</b>	<b>63,419</b>	<b>67,179</b>	<b>72,016</b>	<b>76,049</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>5.6</b>
Average Annual Wage	43,522	44,459	45,726	47,441	48,606	2.2	2.8	3.8	2.5
Average Monthly Wage	3,627	3,705	3,811	3,953	4,051	2.2	2.8	3.8	2.5
Establishments (first quarter)	90,443	93,167	95,648	98,500	101,400				

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

e = estimate

f = forecast

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



## 4. Personal Income

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Robert Spendlove, Zions Bank

Joseph Mayans, Zions Bank

### **2018 Overview**

Utah's total personal income in 2018 was an estimated \$143.1 billion, a 6.1 percent increase from \$134.8 billion in 2017. Utah's estimated 2018 per capita income was \$45,174, up 3.9 percent from \$43,459 in 2017. Both measures of estimated personal income growth in Utah were higher in 2018 than in 2017. In 2017, total personal income grew by 5.0 percent and per capita income grew by 3.0 percent. Additionally, Utah's 2018 estimated personal income growth and per capita personal income growth were higher than national averages.

### *Total Personal Income*

Total personal income (TPI) is the sum of all individual personal income in a given region. There are three components of TPI: 1) net earnings by place of work, adjusted for place of residence; 2) property income, or income from dividends, interest, and rent; and 3) income from transfer receipts, which are benefits received from the government, including: Social Security, Medicare and Medicaid, and veteran's benefits. The largest component of TPI is typically earnings by place of work, which consists of the total earnings from farm and nonfarm industries including contributions for social insurance. In 2017, Utah's TPI was \$134.8 billion, a 5.0 percent increase from \$128.4 billion in 2016. Sixty-six percent of Utah's TPI in 2017 were net earnings adjusted by place of residence. Of earnings by place of work, 71.8 percent came from wages and salaries, 17.6 percent came from supplements to wages and salaries, and 10.6 percent came from proprietors' income.

In 2017, Utah's property income from dividends, interest, and rent comprised 21.0 percent of TPI and increased to \$28.4 billion. Income from transfer receipts totaled 12.9 percent of TPI and registered at \$17.4 billion. Utah transfer receipts comprise a smaller portion of TPI than the national average (12.9 percent versus 17.0 percent). Utahns rely more on wage earnings for income than their counterparts nationally.

In 2017, the majority of earnings by place of work in Utah came from nonfarm earnings (99.7 percent), versus farm earnings (0.3 percent). This is roughly equivalent with the nonfarm/farm split for the United States (99.4 percent and 0.6 percent, respectively). Of Utah's nonfarm earnings, 83.8 percent came from the private sector and 16.2 percent came from the public sector. Within the Utah private sector, the manufacturing sector (11.5 percent) was the largest source of earnings; followed by professional, scientific, and technical services (11.1 percent), and health care and social assistance (10.5 percent). At the national level, health care and social assistance accounted for the largest percentage of private sector earnings; followed by professional, scientific, and technical services, and manufacturing.

In 2017, most of Utah's broad industry classifications experienced growth in earnings. The arts, entertainment, and recreation sector and the construction sector tied for the highest year-over-year earnings growth of 9.5 percent. Other industries experiencing high growth included professional, scientific, and technical services (9.3 percent), wholesale trade (6.7 percent), and accommodation and food services (6.6 percent).

The only sector to experience a loss in earnings in 2017 was mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction, which fell 4.2 percent.

### *Per Capita Personal Income*

Per capita personal income is a region's total personal income divided by its total population. Personal income and per capita personal income data are reported quarterly by the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis. Utah's estimated 2018 per capita personal income was \$45,174, up 3.9 percent from the 2017 level of \$43,459. Utah's estimated 2018 per capita income is 84.5 percent of the national per capita income of \$53,453.

In 2017, Utah's total personal income growth was the seventh highest in the nation, while its per capita personal income growth was 41st. This dynamic is largely driven by Utah's young demographics. While total personal income is expanding, due to the strong labor market and economic activity, per capita personal income is weighed on by many young individuals who are counted in the population but have not yet entered the workforce.

#### *Per Capita Personal Income by County*

While Utah experienced per capita personal income growth of 3.0 percent in 2017, it was lower than its 3.3 percent growth in 2016. Despite the reduced growth, 28 out of 29 counties experienced per capita personal income gains in 2017, versus 21 out of 29 counties in 2016. Only one county experienced a reduction in per capita income in 2017, with Rich County declining by 0.7 percent. Piute County experienced the strongest year-over-year growth at 7.9 percent, while Grand (7.7 percent), Daggett (5.5 percent), Uintah (5.3 percent), Summit (4.9 percent - tied), and Wayne (4.9 percent - tied) rounded out the top five counties for growth.

In 2017, Summit County's per capita personal income was the highest in Utah at \$121,932, nearly three times the state average of \$43,459. Summit was the only county with a per capita income that exceeded the national average of \$51,640. Grand (\$49,593), Salt Lake (\$49,445), Wasatch (\$49,092), Morgan (\$49,013), and Davis (\$44,106) were the only other counties to outpace the statewide per capita income of \$43,459.

#### **2019 Outlook**

Utah's total personal income in 2018 is estimated to have grown 6.1 percent; this is up from 5.0 percent in 2017, and higher than the estimated national average of 4.6 percent. The state's estimated 2018 per capita personal income growth of 3.9 percent is also higher than the state's growth in 2017, and higher than the estimated 2018 per capita income growth nationwide of 3.5 percent.

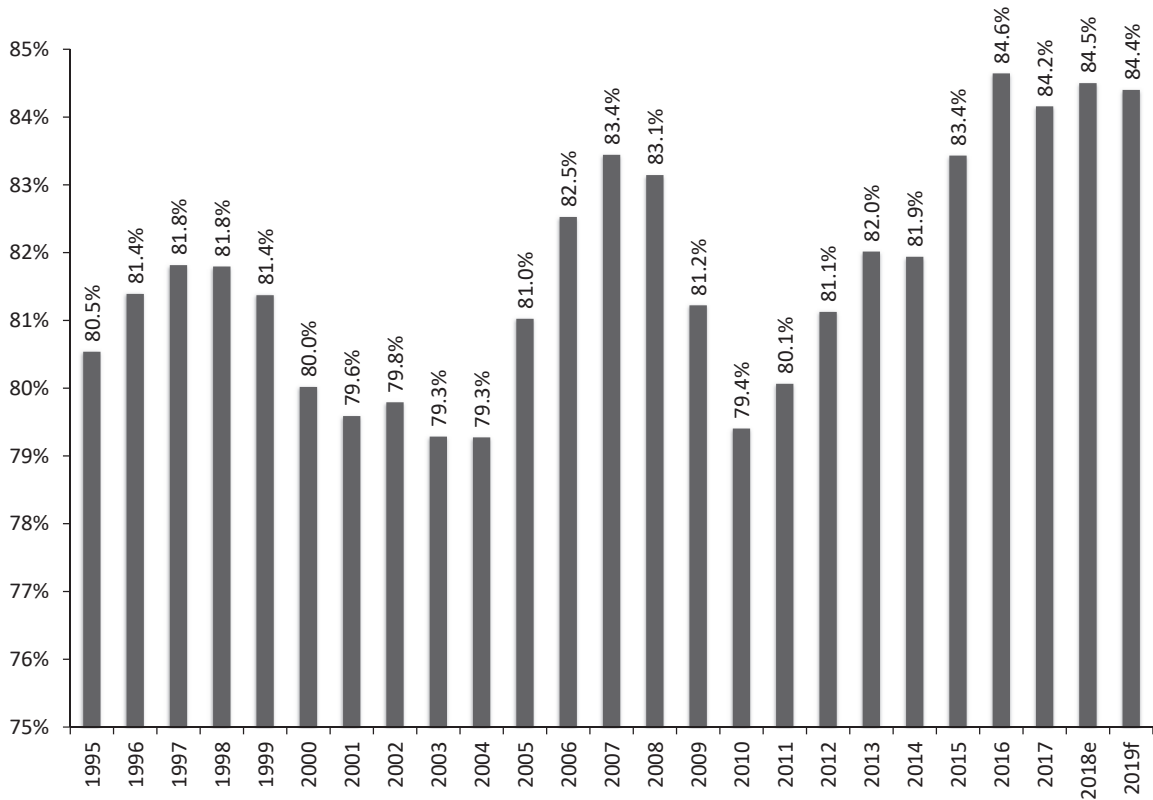
In 2019, Utah looks to remain one of the top labor markets and centers for growth in the nation. The state has consistently experienced some of the fastest employment growth in the country since 2015, and this trend is likely to continue into 2019. With the unemployment rate hovering around 3.0 percent, and likely to fall further, businesses will face increased competition for a qualified workforce. This dynamic should lead to higher wages and put upward pressure on personal income.

While personal income should continue to expand in Utah in 2019, some headwinds may emerge. If the state's already tight labor market is unable to draw more individuals into the labor force, the lack of workers could act as a constraint on growth. At the national level, worries over an economic slowdown are growing, and faster-than-anticipated interest rate hikes by the Federal Reserve could cool investment and overall economic activity in the state.

With headwinds in mind, preliminary forecasts for Utah in 2019 predict strong total personal income growth above the national average; though growth will likely be slower than in 2018.



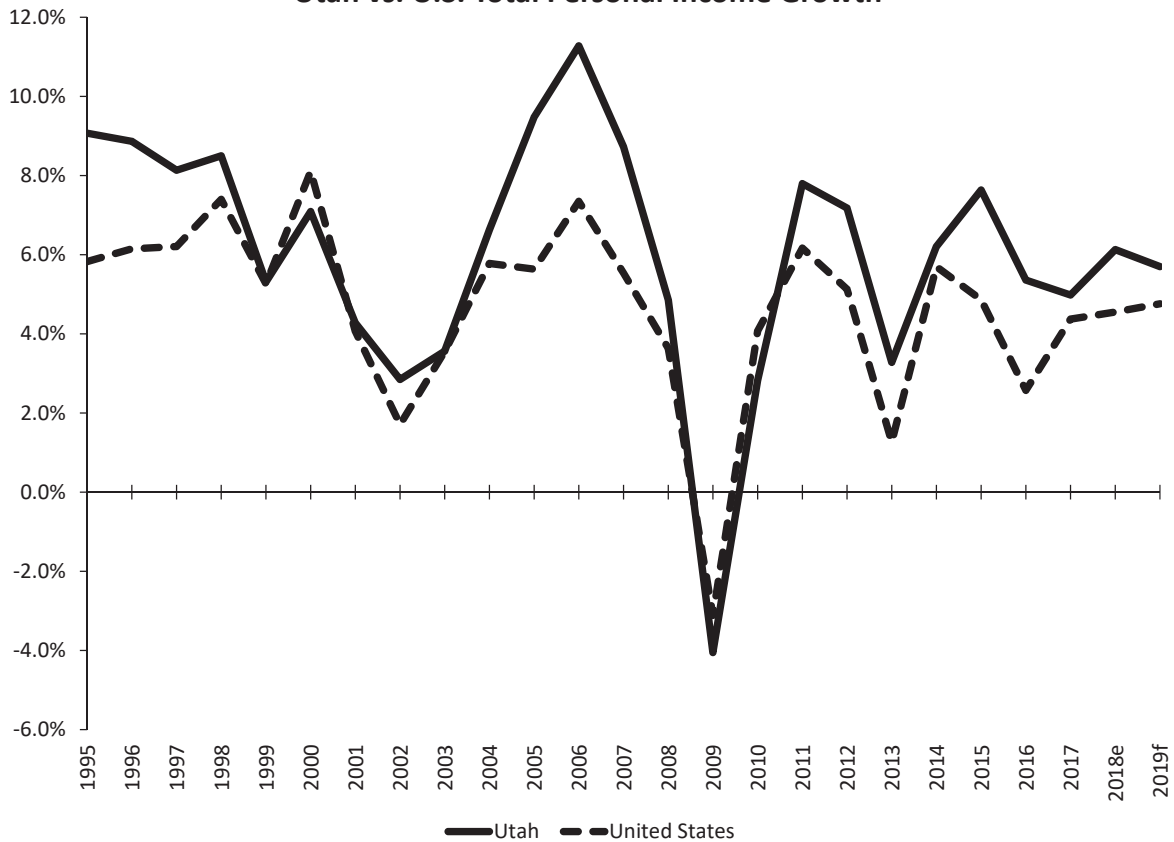
**Figure 4.1**  
**Utah Per Capita Income as Percent of U.S. Per Capita Income**



Note: e = estimate, f = forecast

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis and Utah Revenue Assumptions Working Group

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



Note: e = estimate, f = forecast

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis and Utah Revenue Assumptions Working Group

**Table 4.1**  
**Total and Per Capita Personal Income**

Year	Total Personal Income (Millions of Dollars)			Annual Growth Rates		Per Capita Personal Income (Dollars)		
	Utah	United States	Utah as % of U.S.	Utah	United States	Utah	United States	Utah as % of U.S.
1970	\$3,767	\$855,078	0.44%	11.4%	8.1%	\$3,535	\$4,196	84.2%
1971	4,219	923,964	0.46%	12.0%	8.1%	3,833	4,468	85.8%
1972	4,713	1,015,526	0.46%	11.7%	9.9%	4,154	4,853	85.6%
1973	5,240	1,131,213	0.46%	11.2%	11.4%	4,483	5,352	83.8%
1974	5,863	1,242,433	0.47%	11.9%	9.8%	4,891	5,824	84.0%
1975	6,542	1,359,998	0.48%	11.6%	9.5%	5,302	6,312	84.0%
1976	7,393	1,491,506	0.50%	13.0%	9.7%	5,810	6,856	84.7%
1977	8,358	1,646,968	0.51%	13.1%	10.4%	6,349	7,494	84.7%
1978	9,601	1,851,867	0.52%	14.9%	12.4%	7,037	8,338	84.4%
1979	10,849	2,068,806	0.52%	13.0%	11.7%	7,661	9,212	83.2%
1980	12,172	2,307,005	0.53%	12.2%	11.5%	8,266	10,153	81.4%
1981	13,725	2,584,340	0.53%	12.8%	12.0%	9,056	11,262	80.4%
1982	14,916	2,767,657	0.54%	8.7%	7.1%	9,572	11,947	80.1%
1983	15,956	2,957,901	0.54%	7.0%	6.9%	10,004	12,652	79.1%
1984	17,598	3,268,535	0.54%	10.3%	10.5%	10,847	13,860	78.3%
1985	18,880	3,501,927	0.54%	7.3%	7.1%	11,492	14,719	78.1%
1986	19,817	3,712,243	0.53%	5.0%	6.0%	11,918	15,459	77.1%
1987	20,741	3,940,859	0.53%	4.7%	6.2%	12,360	16,265	76.0%
1988	22,052	4,260,753	0.52%	6.3%	8.1%	13,053	17,426	74.9%
1989	23,701	4,603,969	0.51%	7.5%	8.1%	13,894	18,653	74.5%
1990	25,737	4,890,453	0.53%	8.6%	6.2%	14,866	19,591	75.9%
1991	27,624	5,055,766	0.55%	7.3%	3.4%	15,521	19,985	77.7%
1992	29,925	5,402,109	0.55%	8.3%	6.9%	16,292	21,060	77.4%
1993	32,312	5,639,780	0.57%	8.0%	4.4%	17,021	21,698	78.4%
1994	35,051	5,930,316	0.59%	8.5%	5.2%	17,879	22,538	79.3%
1995	38,230	6,275,761	0.61%	9.1%	5.8%	18,981	23,568	80.5%
1996	41,619	6,661,697	0.62%	8.9%	6.1%	20,126	24,728	81.4%
1997	45,005	7,075,132	0.64%	8.1%	6.2%	21,231	25,950	81.8%
1998	48,821	7,601,594	0.64%	8.5%	7.4%	22,540	27,557	81.8%
1999	51,414	8,001,563	0.64%	5.3%	5.3%	23,333	28,675	81.4%
2000	55,060	8,650,325	0.64%	7.1%	8.1%	24,531	30,657	80.0%
2001	57,414	9,001,839	0.64%	4.3%	4.1%	25,141	31,589	79.6%
2002	59,049	9,155,663	0.64%	2.8%	1.7%	25,399	31,832	79.8%
2003	61,153	9,480,901	0.65%	3.6%	3.6%	25,911	32,681	79.3%
2004	65,207	10,028,781	0.65%	6.6%	5.8%	27,152	34,251	79.3%
2005	71,387	10,593,946	0.67%	9.5%	5.6%	29,046	35,849	81.0%
2006	79,438	11,372,589	0.70%	11.3%	7.3%	31,454	38,114	82.5%
2007	86,369	12,002,204	0.72%	8.7%	5.5%	33,247	39,844	83.4%
2008	90,567	12,438,527	0.73%	4.9%	3.6%	34,009	40,904	83.1%
2009	86,897	12,051,307	0.72%	-4.1%	-3.1%	31,907	39,284	81.2%
2010	89,346	12,541,995	0.71%	2.8%	4.1%	32,194	40,545	79.4%
2011	96,312	13,315,478	0.72%	7.8%	6.2%	34,209	42,727	80.1%
2012	103,228	13,998,383	0.74%	7.2%	5.1%	36,167	44,582	81.1%
2013	106,613	14,175,503	0.75%	3.3%	1.3%	36,764	44,826	82.0%
2014	113,230	14,983,140	0.76%	6.2%	5.7%	38,531	47,025	81.9%
2015	121,876	15,711,634	0.78%	7.6%	4.9%	40,831	48,940	83.4%
2016	128,407	16,115,630	0.80%	5.4%	2.6%	42,179	49,831	84.6%
2017	134,804	16,820,250	0.80%	5.0%	4.4%	43,459	51,640	84.2%
2018e	143,067	17,586,000	0.81%	6.1%	4.6%	45,174	53,453	84.5%
2019f	151,222	18,423,000	0.82%	5.7%	4.8%	46,978	55,657	84.4%

Note: All dollar amounts are in current dollars (not adjusted for inflation).

e = estimate

f = forecast

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis. Last updated: September 25, 2018—revised statistics for 1998–2017.  
2018e and 2019f data from Utah Revenue Assumptions Working Group, October 2018 Short-Run Economic Forecast.

**Table 4.2**  
**Per Capita Personal Income by County**

<b>County</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2012–13</b>	<b>2013–14</b>	<b>2014–15</b>	<b>2015–16</b>	<b>2016–17</b>
<b>Utah</b>	<b>\$36,167</b>	<b>\$36,764</b>	<b>\$38,531</b>	<b>\$40,831</b>	<b>\$42,179</b>	<b>\$43,459</b>	<b>1.7%</b>	<b>4.8%</b>	<b>6.0%</b>	<b>3.3%</b>	<b>3.0%</b>
Summit	92,089	94,171	98,116	113,047	116,267	121,932	2.3%	4.2%	15.2%	2.8%	4.9%
Grand	40,517	39,810	41,095	43,097	46,053	49,593	-1.7%	3.2%	4.9%	6.9%	7.7%
Salt Lake	41,162	41,724	43,653	46,453	47,937	49,445	1.4%	4.6%	6.4%	3.2%	3.1%
Wasatch	37,567	38,887	40,784	42,740	47,583	49,092	3.5%	4.9%	4.8%	11.3%	3.2%
Morgan	42,609	42,643	43,945	45,962	47,921	49,013	0.1%	3.1%	4.6%	4.3%	2.3%
Davis	37,644	37,608	38,817	40,752	42,649	44,106	-0.1%	3.2%	5.0%	4.7%	3.4%
Weber	33,492	33,855	35,238	36,996	38,044	39,286	1.1%	4.1%	5.0%	2.8%	3.3%
Daggett	35,194	34,749	35,006	38,289	37,041	39,087	-1.3%	0.7%	9.4%	-3.3%	5.5%
Utah	30,060	31,013	33,288	35,698	37,301	38,149	3.2%	7.3%	7.2%	4.5%	2.3%
Kane	32,490	32,579	34,649	37,232	37,456	37,981	0.3%	6.4%	7.5%	0.6%	1.4%
Cache	31,242	31,075	32,562	34,422	35,468	36,847	-0.5%	4.8%	5.7%	3.0%	3.9%
Garfield	29,731	31,081	31,675	34,223	34,514	35,988	4.5%	1.9%	8.0%	0.9%	4.3%
Carbon	32,539	32,876	34,112	35,253	34,629	35,573	1.0%	3.8%	3.3%	-1.8%	2.7%
Box Elder	30,337	31,473	32,817	33,721	34,356	35,552	3.7%	4.3%	2.8%	1.9%	3.5%
Millard	30,059	32,541	33,442	35,601	34,513	35,174	8.3%	2.8%	6.5%	-3.1%	1.9%
Tooele	31,153	30,702	31,553	32,834	34,135	35,166	-1.4%	2.8%	4.1%	4.0%	3.0%
Washington	28,023	29,356	31,163	33,035	34,571	35,161	4.8%	6.2%	6.0%	4.6%	1.7%
Wayne	27,508	28,642	30,551	32,927	33,477	35,126	4.1%	6.7%	7.8%	1.7%	4.9%
Rich	28,506	34,748	38,313	39,290	34,374	34,121	21.9%	10.3%	2.6%	-12.5%	-0.7%
Juab	27,302	29,015	29,838	32,451	32,918	34,089	6.3%	2.8%	8.8%	1.4%	3.6%
Duchesne	38,140	38,480	40,685	35,614	32,785	33,878	0.9%	5.7%	-12.5%	-7.9%	3.3%
Piute	24,002	26,477	27,425	27,929	29,694	32,046	10.3%	3.6%	1.8%	6.3%	7.9%
Sevier	27,091	27,472	28,572	29,908	30,406	31,677	1.4%	4.0%	4.7%	1.7%	4.2%
Emery	27,380	27,939	29,448	29,488	29,828	30,131	2.0%	5.4%	0.1%	1.2%	1.0%
Iron	25,018	26,459	28,013	29,005	29,269	30,088	5.8%	5.9%	3.5%	0.9%	2.8%
Uintah	33,846	32,859	34,136	30,687	28,443	29,962	-2.9%	3.9%	-10.1%	-7.3%	5.3%
Beaver	30,195	32,959	33,409	30,295	28,301	29,364	9.2%	1.4%	-9.3%	-6.6%	3.8%
Sanpete	24,830	25,156	25,843	28,396	27,082	27,710	1.3%	2.7%	9.9%	-4.6%	2.3%
San Juan	22,083	24,054	23,404	23,875	24,028	24,905	8.9%	-2.7%	2.0%	0.6%	3.6%

Note: All dollar amounts are in current dollars (not adjusted for inflation).

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis. Last updated: November 15, 2018—new statistics for 2017; revised statistics for 2001–2016.



## 5. Gross Domestic Product by State

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Andrea Wilko, Utah Legislative Fiscal Analyst Office

### **2017 Overview**

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

### **Nominal GDP**

Utah's nominal GDP (measured in current dollars) was estimated to be \$164.9 billion in 2017, up from \$157.5 billion in 2016. This represents a growth rate of 4.7 percent, which ranks the 12th highest in the nation. The Utah GDP growth rate of 4.7 percent is a moderation from the 5.3 percent, 5.8 percent and 5.3 percent in 2016, 2015, and 2014 respectively.

### **Real GDP**

Utah's real GDP (measured in 2012 chained dollars) was \$150.1 billion in 2017, up from \$146.5 billion in 2016. This represents a growth rate of 2.5 percent, the 12th highest in the nation. Of Utah's production in 2017, 88.0 percent came from private industry led by arts and entertainment growth of 6.9 percent and construction growth of 6.8 percent. From 2016 to 2017 the nation's GDP grew by 2.2 percent after adjusting for inflation. Utah remains above the national average.

### **Industry Growth**

Seven sectors of GDP are growing at above 5.0 percent including: arts and entertainment, construction,

professional, professional and business services, wholesale trade, mining, information and other services. The lowest growth industries in Utah in 2017 were agriculture, 2.6 percent and finance and insurance, 2.9 percent. The growth in large technology companies and startups in select regions of the state are driving a lot of the economic gains in the state. Strong population growth is also contributing to GDP growth. The loss in the mining sector has been impacted by oil and gas prices which declined significantly during the recovery.

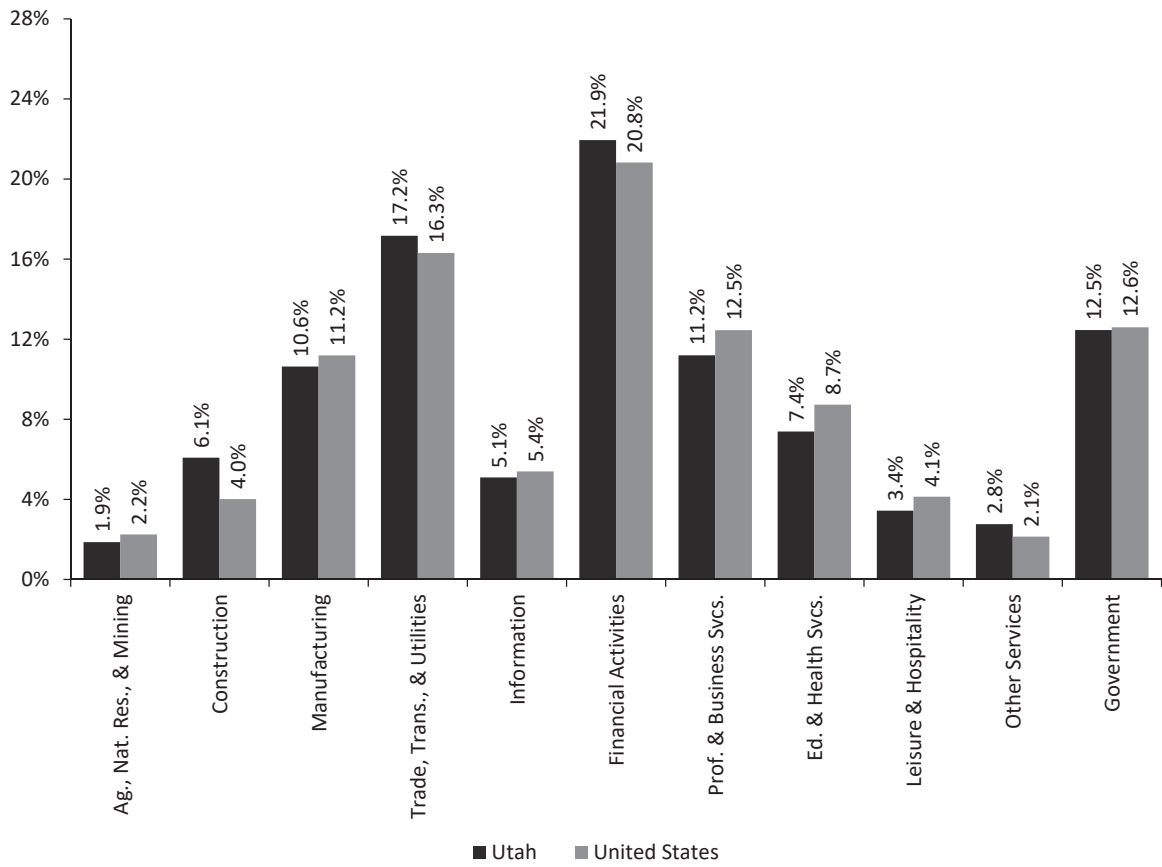
Financial activities represents the largest sector of GDP at 21.9 percent in 2017 followed closely by trade, transportation, and utilities at 17.2 percent of total GDP.

### **2018/2019 Outlook**

Utah's current real GDP growth rate of 3.8 percent is higher than the average growth rate of 3.3 percent over the last four years (2014-2017). However, Utah's current growth rate is lower than the current growth rate for the United States of 4.2 percent. National GDP growth has been driven largely by consumer spending in the first six months of 2018. The national growth rate could slow in the last half of 2018 if consumer and business spending drop as a result of federal tax reform.

In terms of growth trends and industrial composition, Utah's GDP growth has become more aligned with the national economy. Looking forward, potential federal trade policy changes and geopolitical instability could present challenges in the economy, in particular for GDP growth. However, Utah's strong and diversified industrial composition will continue to help GDP growth remain in the 3.0-3.5 percent range for 2019.

**Figure 5.1**  
**Percent of Gross Domestic Product by Industry: 2017**



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

**Figure 5.2**  
**Utah vs. United States Real Gross Domestic Product Growth**



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

**Table 5.1**  
**Nominal Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by State**

State	Millions of Dollars						2017 Share of Total	2016-17 Change
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017		
United States	\$16,197,007	\$16,784,851	\$17,521,747	\$18,219,297	\$18,707,189	\$19,485,394	100.0%	4.2%
Alabama	186,299	191,481	194,060	200,318	203,355	211,197	1.1%	3.9%
Alaska	57,670	56,623	55,547	50,636	49,381	51,479	0.3%	4.2%
Arizona	268,289	275,199	284,574	297,116	310,929	326,446	1.7%	5.0%
Arkansas	108,745	114,252	117,339	118,436	119,947	122,704	0.6%	2.3%
California	2,144,497	2,262,771	2,396,552	2,557,132	2,665,349	2,797,601	14.4%	5.0%
Colorado	273,520	288,305	306,362	317,978	328,514	345,233	1.8%	5.1%
Connecticut	243,801	246,632	248,954	259,776	263,240	264,510	1.4%	0.5%
Delaware	61,976	60,666	67,179	70,918	70,484	72,461	0.4%	2.8%
District of Columbia	112,737	114,891	119,994	125,435	130,072	135,768	0.7%	4.4%
Florida	769,309	800,704	839,706	895,004	938,086	976,386	5.0%	4.1%
Georgia	444,132	460,585	484,915	513,101	538,361	563,608	2.9%	4.7%
Hawaii	73,583	75,788	77,973	82,740	85,648	88,448	0.5%	3.3%
Idaho	57,764	61,018	63,615	66,274	69,203	72,294	0.4%	4.5%
Illinois	720,702	739,628	765,910	791,626	803,680	822,540	4.2%	2.3%
Indiana	297,553	308,682	325,041	330,027	338,711	352,273	1.8%	4.0%
Iowa	157,251	160,300	171,513	177,875	180,179	183,930	0.9%	2.1%
Kansas	140,478	143,221	148,276	151,680	155,580	159,108	0.8%	2.3%
Kentucky	176,302	182,359	186,695	191,916	195,035	202,175	1.0%	3.7%
Louisiana	233,623	228,967	237,877	234,441	227,984	235,960	1.2%	3.5%
Maine	52,874	53,719	55,875	57,515	59,447	61,703	0.3%	3.8%
Maryland	334,822	341,255	352,524	367,277	384,377	399,538	2.1%	3.9%
Massachusetts	444,330	454,346	473,454	502,817	519,564	542,979	2.8%	4.5%
Michigan	418,857	432,718	448,964	473,730	490,185	508,905	2.6%	3.8%
Minnesota	294,297	306,153	319,339	328,455	338,364	350,179	1.8%	3.5%
Mississippi	99,615	101,638	103,658	105,707	106,849	109,375	0.6%	2.4%
Missouri	268,762	277,851	284,729	294,750	295,961	303,763	1.6%	2.6%
Montana	42,006	43,141	44,529	46,101	45,596	47,079	0.2%	3.3%
Nebraska	102,269	107,604	111,331	115,270	116,283	119,588	0.6%	2.8%
Nevada	128,043	130,621	135,027	144,379	149,740	158,302	0.8%	5.7%
New Hampshire	67,689	70,182	72,369	75,893	78,418	81,650	0.4%	4.1%
New Jersey	519,746	533,687	546,832	569,391	582,071	602,069	3.1%	3.4%
New Mexico	87,602	88,411	92,496	90,849	90,880	94,211	0.5%	3.7%
New York	1,322,448	1,355,581	1,427,813	1,488,201	1,540,970	1,606,601	8.2%	4.3%
North Carolina	439,571	455,522	475,227	503,467	518,384	540,497	2.8%	4.3%
North Dakota	51,345	53,882	58,547	54,933	51,099	52,527	0.3%	2.8%
Ohio	540,819	561,046	593,030	609,634	620,931	645,747	3.3%	4.0%
Oklahoma	173,484	182,618	195,689	185,461	178,970	188,632	1.0%	5.4%
Oregon	174,493	179,383	189,344	203,173	215,336	227,155	1.2%	5.5%
Pennsylvania	641,317	663,901	690,675	710,041	724,668	756,269	3.9%	4.4%
Rhode Island	51,642	53,210	54,573	56,844	57,860	59,306	0.3%	2.5%
South Carolina	175,375	183,015	191,967	203,921	212,460	221,690	1.1%	4.3%
South Dakota	43,445	44,815	46,057	47,778	48,493	49,813	0.3%	2.7%
Tennessee	283,722	292,804	304,150	322,893	334,618	349,569	1.8%	4.5%
Texas	1,411,379	1,502,250	1,565,390	1,568,642	1,565,699	1,645,136	8.4%	5.1%
<b>Utah</b>	<b>128,721</b>	<b>134,252</b>	<b>141,343</b>	<b>149,577</b>	<b>157,475</b>	<b>164,917</b>	<b>0.8%</b>	<b>4.7%</b>
Vermont	28,887	29,099	29,714	30,673	31,552	32,545	0.2%	3.1%
Virginia	444,950	455,070	463,782	484,691	493,700	510,586	2.6%	3.4%
Washington	400,863	419,345	442,442	469,944	492,251	524,323	2.7%	6.5%
West Virginia	69,399	71,038	72,027	70,414	70,191	74,047	0.4%	5.5%
Wisconsin	274,344	282,385	293,519	304,764	312,204	321,373	1.6%	2.9%
Wyoming	38,432	38,923	39,372	37,764	35,984	38,037	0.2%	5.7%

Note: Last updated November 14, 2018

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

**Table 5.2**  
**Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by State**

State	Millions of Chained 2012 Dollars						2017 Share of Total	2016–17 Change
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017		
United States	\$16,197,007	\$16,495,369	\$16,899,831	\$17,386,700	\$17,659,187	\$18,050,693	100.0%	2.2%
Alabama	186,299	188,165	186,335	188,584	189,593	192,663	1.1%	1.6%
Alaska	57,670	54,750	53,209	53,603	52,556	52,291	0.3%	-0.5%
Arizona	268,289	270,149	273,407	279,455	288,267	297,162	1.6%	3.1%
Arkansas	108,745	111,779	112,706	113,094	113,662	113,952	0.6%	0.3%
California	2,144,497	2,220,868	2,309,928	2,425,160	2,500,645	2,576,223	14.3%	3.0%
Colorado	273,520	282,534	295,010	307,672	314,883	323,274	1.8%	2.7%
Connecticut	243,801	241,081	237,558	241,987	241,682	238,943	1.3%	-1.1%
Delaware	61,976	59,157	63,693	65,654	63,804	63,891	0.4%	0.1%
District of Columbia	112,737	112,678	114,962	117,270	119,600	122,227	0.7%	2.2%
Florida	769,309	784,090	804,322	836,823	863,772	883,122	4.9%	2.2%
Georgia	444,132	450,772	464,061	479,624	495,357	510,823	2.8%	3.1%
Hawaii	73,583	74,278	74,504	77,012	78,556	79,469	0.4%	1.2%
Idaho	57,764	59,831	61,367	63,147	65,465	67,016	0.4%	2.4%
Illinois	720,702	724,616	734,218	740,808	742,272	745,292	4.1%	0.4%
Indiana	297,553	303,920	313,057	310,158	315,578	321,138	1.8%	1.8%
Iowa	157,251	156,637	164,721	168,170	168,760	169,233	0.9%	0.3%
Kansas	140,478	140,506	143,154	144,957	148,147	148,481	0.8%	0.2%
Kentucky	176,302	179,390	179,753	180,584	181,579	184,683	1.0%	1.7%
Louisiana	233,623	226,616	231,841	231,420	228,465	226,613	1.3%	-0.8%
Maine	52,874	52,505	53,418	53,634	54,563	55,599	0.3%	1.9%
Maryland	334,822	334,939	338,707	344,499	355,277	363,028	2.0%	2.2%
Massachusetts	444,330	444,866	453,479	469,900	477,688	490,175	2.7%	2.6%
Michigan	418,857	424,320	430,501	440,072	448,725	458,814	2.5%	2.2%
Minnesota	294,297	300,633	308,197	311,077	317,388	322,376	1.8%	1.6%
Mississippi	99,615	99,622	99,430	99,708	100,089	100,140	0.6%	0.1%
Missouri	268,762	271,902	272,774	275,812	273,112	275,572	1.5%	0.9%
Montana	42,006	42,434	43,092	44,653	44,262	44,411	0.2%	0.3%
Nebraska	102,269	105,038	107,132	109,875	110,435	111,466	0.6%	0.9%
Nevada	128,043	128,273	129,660	135,175	137,638	142,852	0.8%	3.8%
New Hampshire	67,689	68,800	69,474	71,190	72,559	74,408	0.4%	2.5%
New Jersey	519,746	523,334	525,023	533,531	537,888	546,500	3.0%	1.6%
New Mexico	87,602	86,506	89,151	90,812	90,848	90,969	0.5%	0.1%
New York	1,322,448	1,319,299	1,348,204	1,369,470	1,387,645	1,414,313	7.8%	1.9%
North Carolina	439,571	445,361	453,629	467,913	473,034	484,308	2.7%	2.4%
North Dakota	51,345	52,531	56,305	54,605	51,076	50,795	0.3%	-0.5%
Ohio	540,819	550,800	570,362	577,166	581,165	590,692	3.3%	1.6%
Oklahoma	173,484	177,602	188,065	194,763	189,572	190,918	1.1%	0.7%
Oregon	174,493	175,805	181,992	191,454	200,510	207,712	1.2%	3.6%
Pennsylvania	641,317	651,319	664,793	677,932	685,889	700,783	3.9%	2.2%
Rhode Island	51,642	52,085	52,208	53,039	53,106	53,454	0.3%	0.7%
South Carolina	175,375	178,940	183,282	189,263	194,270	199,329	1.1%	2.6%
South Dakota	43,445	43,602	44,100	45,340	45,446	45,431	0.3%	0.0%
Tennessee	283,722	286,801	291,527	300,775	306,570	315,147	1.7%	2.8%
Texas	1,411,379	1,472,104	1,512,351	1,590,409	1,594,408	1,615,555	9.0%	1.3%
<b>Utah</b>	<b>128,721</b>	<b>131,902</b>	<b>135,890</b>	<b>141,397</b>	<b>146,466</b>	<b>150,055</b>	<b>0.8%</b>	<b>2.5%</b>
Vermont	28,887	28,499	28,491	28,770	29,175	29,567	0.2%	1.3%
Virginia	444,950	446,560	445,527	454,156	455,232	463,564	2.6%	1.8%
Washington	400,863	411,141	425,334	442,755	459,426	480,910	2.7%	4.7%
West Virginia	69,399	70,159	69,846	69,567	69,030	70,565	0.4%	2.2%
Wisconsin	274,344	276,190	281,232	285,189	288,473	292,270	1.6%	1.3%
Wyoming	38,432	38,504	38,561	39,592	38,159	38,685	0.2%	1.4%

Note: Last updated November 14, 2018

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis



## 6. Utah Taxable Sales

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Eric Cropper, Utah State Tax Commission

### **2018 Overview**

Taxable sales (sales subject to sales and use tax) play an important role in Utah's economy. Not only are they an indicator of economic activity in the state, but the revenue generated from taxing these sales is an important funding source for both the state and local governments.

In 2018, total taxable sales in Utah increased by approximately 6.9 percent to an estimated \$65.2 billion. A labor market that is among the best in the nation and solid gains in wages and personal income were among the primary drivers of growth. High levels of both consumer and business confidence and a strong tourism industry were also factors propelling the economy. Each major component of Utah taxable sales increased in 2018. Business investment increased the most at 9.8 percent, followed by retail sales at 6.0 percent and taxable services at 5.2 percent.

### **Retail Sales**

In 2018, retail sales, buoyed by strong consumer spending, increased 6.0 percent to an estimated \$33.7 billion. This growth outpaced the estimated 5.3 percent increase in U.S. nontaxable and taxable retail sales in 2018. Factors that affect the health of consumer balance sheets, such as employment and personal income, posted solid gains in 2018, which in turn led to strong growth in retail sales. Trends in this sector are particularly important as retail sales account for over half of all taxable sales (51.7 percent in 2018).

### **Business Investment Purchases**

For the second consecutive year, business investment purchases posted significant increases over the prior year. In 2018, business investment purchases increased by 9.8 percent to an estimated \$10.0 billion. The largest increases in business investment purchases were from the construction, manufacturing, and wholesale trade industries.

Although a relatively small portion of total taxable sales (15.3 percent in 2018), business investment

purchases have historically been the most volatile of the three major components of taxable sales. Business investment declined the most of any major component during the Great Recession. In 2018, business investment became the last major component of taxable sales to exceed its nominal pre-recession high.

### **Taxable Services**

Taxable services increased by an estimated 5.2 percent to \$17.7 billion in 2018. Tourism-related industries (accommodations, food services, entertainment, and recreation) were once again among the leaders of growth in this sector. Since 2011, growth in taxable services has been steady with annual increases ranging from 4.2 to 6.0 percent.

### **2019 Outlook**

Utah's strong labor economy should drive another year of solid growth in Utah taxable sales. Total taxable sales are forecasted to increase by 6.0 percent to \$69.1 billion in 2019. However, given that we are late in the business cycle, the likelihood of a slowdown or downturn is increasing. The slowing in the rate of growth for total taxable sales from 6.9 percent in 2018 to 6.0 percent in 2019 communicates this potential risk.

Senate Bill 2001, passed in the 2018 Second Special Session, will significantly affect taxable sales in 2019. This legislation, which followed the South Dakota v. Wayfair Supreme Court decision, requires remote sellers without physical nexus in the state to remit sales tax beginning January 1, 2019. The forecasted increase in retail sales of 9.2 percent in 2019 includes the increase in taxable sales expected from this legislative change. Senate Bill 2001 also created a sales tax exemption for purchases of manufacturing and mining equipment with an economic life of less than three years. Exempting purchases of these items from sales and use tax is expected to significantly reduce taxable business investment purchases in 2019. As a result, taxable business investment purchases is forecasted to decline by 6.4 percent in 2019. Overall

impacts to total taxable sales due to Senate Bill 2001 are expected to be minimal as these two changes approximately offset each other. Taxable services is expected to have another year of consistent growth, increasing by an estimated 5.4 percent.

Forecasted growth in 2019 is barring any significant changes in the broader macroeconomic environment. Taxable sales forecasts are sensitive to changes in economic and political conditions. Specific conditions with the potential to impact 2019 taxable sales are primarily external in nature and include, but are not limited to, monetary and tax policy decisions, national political climate, commodity prices, and geopolitical

instability. Any significant changes in these and other economic or political conditions could result in changes to employment, disposable income, and consumer confidence, which will in turn affect Utah taxable sales.

### *Summary*

Robust economic conditions in 2018 led to significant growth in taxable sales. Although business cycle and other risks to the projections exist, the outlook for 2019 is positive with steady growth in Utah taxable sales expected to continue in 2019.

**Figure 6.1**  
**Percent Change in Utah Taxable Sales by Component**



Note: e = estimate, f = forecast

Source: Utah State Tax Commission

**Table 6.1**  
**Utah Taxable Sales by Component**

Year	Millions of Dollars					Percent Change				
	Retail Sales	Business Investment Purchases	Taxable Services	All Other	Total Taxable Sales	Retail Sales	Business Investment Purchases	Taxable Services	All Other	Total Taxable Sales
2001	\$15,751.9	\$5,701.1	\$9,482.0	\$1,527.8	\$32,462.7					
2002	16,431.7	5,216.4	9,459.3	1,299.5	32,407.0	4.3	-8.5	-0.2	-14.9	-0.2
2003	16,729.9	5,114.7	9,414.2	1,268.4	32,527.1	1.8	-2.0	-0.5	-2.4	0.4
2004	18,128.5	5,976.5	10,035.1	1,287.4	35,427.5	8.4	16.8	6.6	1.5	8.9
2005	19,933.7	7,206.7	10,902.0	1,366.6	39,408.9	10.0	20.6	8.6	6.1	11.2
2006	22,463.7	8,847.8	12,124.7	1,620.7	45,056.9	12.7	22.8	11.2	18.6	14.3
2007	23,998.3	9,432.3	12,717.5	1,646.8	47,794.8	6.8	6.6	4.9	1.6	6.1
2008	22,658.7	8,980.7	12,811.0	1,483.2	45,933.6	-5.6	-4.8	0.7	-9.9	-3.9
2009	20,328.5	6,863.7	11,789.5	1,499.1	40,481.0	-10.3	-23.6	-8.0	1.1	-11.9
2010	20,475.1	7,333.3	12,114.5	1,464.5	41,387.4	0.7	6.8	2.8	-2.3	2.2
2011	21,800.8	8,063.5	12,676.4	1,556.4	44,097.0	6.5	10.0	4.6	6.3	6.5
2012	23,512.2	8,780.1	13,438.7	1,800.2	47,531.2	7.9	8.9	6.0	15.7	7.8
2013	24,943.6	8,352.4	14,008.4	2,099.6	49,404.0	6.1	-4.9	4.2	16.6	3.9
2014	26,192.7	8,698.6	14,801.9	2,016.0	51,709.2	5.0	4.1	5.7	-4.0	4.7
2015	27,801.2	8,399.8	15,448.8	2,283.4	53,933.3	6.1	-3.4	4.4	13.3	4.3
2016	29,302.8	8,255.1	16,102.3	2,842.2	56,502.4	5.4	-1.7	4.2	24.5	4.8
2017	31,778.9	9,079.1	16,816.4	3,357.3	61,031.7	8.4	10.0	4.4	18.1	8.0
2018e	33,687.4	9,968.8	17,690.5	3,868.5	65,215.2	6.0	9.8	5.2	15.2	6.9
2019f	36,798.6	9,330.8	18,652.7	4,353.7	69,135.8	9.2	-6.4	5.4	12.5	6.0

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

e = estimate

f = forecast

Source: Utah State Tax Commission

Table 6.2  
Utah Taxable Sales by County

County	Millions of Dollars						Percent Change	% of Total
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2016-17	2017
Beaver	\$83.2	\$108.8	\$105.3	\$108.6	\$119.8	\$99.6	-16.8	0.2
Box Elder	526.0	565.5	565.8	642.2	705.4	769.2	9.1	1.3
Cache	1,370.4	1,446.5	1,514.7	1,631.3	1,726.7	1,874.3	8.5	3.1
Carbon	420.0	403.6	425.1	390.4	362.1	383.0	5.8	0.6
Daggett	15.4	18.7	16.4	18.3	16.7	19.5	17.1	0.0
Davis	4,001.7	4,268.2	4,550.8	4,897.8	5,141.6	5,483.5	6.6	9.0
Duchesne	830.3	876.6	895.5	443.7	370.9	480.5	29.6	0.8
Emery	141.9	127.7	139.4	127.6	135.4	129.6	-4.3	0.2
Garfield	122.0	111.1	120.7	128.9	139.3	154.5	10.9	0.3
Grand	310.2	336.3	390.3	367.7	389.7	424.5	8.9	0.7
Iron	593.5	642.5	656.6	723.5	784.6	842.1	7.3	1.4
Juab	111.1	89.2	96.9	107.0	108.6	116.8	7.6	0.2
Kane	152.4	157.3	164.7	180.6	195.5	216.4	10.7	0.4
Millard	159.5	179.8	193.3	169.0	181.6	189.6	4.4	0.3
Morgan	72.9	75.6	93.3	104.4	107.1	120.2	12.2	0.2
Piute	8.3	8.2	10.0	9.9	9.1	9.6	5.0	0.0
Rich	26.8	29.7	19.6	36.5	39.8	46.9	17.8	0.1
Salt Lake	21,387.8	21,986.1	22,941.0	24,256.5	25,415.5	27,084.5	6.6	44.4
San Juan	205.1	212.1	184.6	150.4	156.5	158.3	1.2	0.3
Sanpete	209.3	211.0	228.7	237.5	246.4	272.8	10.7	0.4
Sevier	323.2	347.2	376.4	366.3	365.0	390.5	7.0	0.6
Summit	1,360.9	1,469.8	1,570.9	1,743.7	1,869.4	2,002.1	7.1	3.3
Tooele	656.3	618.9	633.7	701.8	694.3	767.8	10.6	1.3
Uintah	1,649.6	1,453.7	1,470.0	974.5	725.5	909.6	25.4	1.5
Utah	6,886.1	7,186.9	7,555.1	8,151.1	8,679.1	9,556.5	10.1	15.7
Wasatch	336.5	386.2	429.5	474.0	525.0	595.1	13.4	1.0
Washington	2,306.4	2,555.2	2,733.7	2,970.9	3,247.1	3,608.6	11.1	5.9
Wayne	34.6	39.4	39.5	43.6	47.8	55.0	14.9	0.1
Weber	3,342.0	3,527.3	3,719.5	3,927.0	4,115.4	4,387.0	6.6	7.2
Other*	-112.0	-35.2	-132.0	-151.6	-118.5	-116.1	-2.1	-0.2
<b>State of Utah</b>	<b>47,531.2</b>	<b>49,404.0</b>	<b>51,709.2</b>	<b>53,933.3</b>	<b>56,502.4</b>	<b>61,031.7</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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

Source: Utah State Tax Commission



## 7. State Tax Collections

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Leslee Katayama, Utah State Tax Commission

### **2018 Overview**

Tax collections continued to be strong in fiscal year (FY) 2018, fueled by a diverse and thriving economy. Utah tax collections have grown each year since the Great Recession. Utah's labor market outpaced the nation in 2018 with employment and wages estimated to grow 3.3 and 7.2 percent, respectively. Consistent with this picture, FY 2018 total unrestricted state revenues jumped 10.5 percent following a 6.1 percent increase in FY 2017.

In FY 2018, for the eighth consecutive year, Utah posted growth in unrestricted revenues from General, Education, and Transportation funds as well as mineral lease revenues. FY 2018 unrestricted revenue totaled \$7,701.8 million, exceeding the February 2018 forecast (adjusted for legislation) of \$7,451.6 by \$250.2 million. Education Fund revenues increased 13.0 percent while General Fund revenues grew 8.4 percent. Revenues to the Transportation Fund rose 1.9 percent.

### *General Fund*

Fiscal year collections from all major taxes deposited into the General Fund, with the exception of cable and satellite excise taxes and beer, cigarette, and tobacco taxes, increased in 2018. Unrestricted General Fund revenues totaled \$2,539.1 million in FY 2018, rising 8.4 percent compared to FY 2017. Unrestricted sales tax revenue grew 8.7 percent, while total sales tax, including earmarked revenue, jumped 9.0 percent in FY 2018. Strength in the labor market, along with positive consumer sentiment, continued to drive sales tax revenue gains. Sales tax earmarks continue to be significant, totaling \$643.5 million in FY 2018, a 9.9 percent increase over the prior year. By comparison, sales tax earmarks totaled just \$189.2 million in FY 2011, the 10-year low.

In FY 2018, unrestricted insurance premium tax collections grew 9.5 percent. Revenue from liquor profits increased 5.6 percent. A rebound in prices and production in Utah's natural resource extractive industries resulted in an 87.4 percent jump in oil and

gas severance tax unrestricted revenues. This follows double-digit declines in the previous three fiscal years. Revenues from mining severance taxes increased 11.3 percent in FY 2018.

### *Education Fund*

Total FY 2018 Education Fund revenues increased 13.0 percent to \$4,499.4 million, largely the result of 10.8 percent growth in individual income tax collections. Gross final payments rose \$176.6 million or 16.0 percent in FY 2018. Withholding payments increased 8.4 percent boosted by wage gains and an overall healthy labor market. Refunds grew 7.7 percent and totaled \$504.6 million in FY 2018.

Corporate tax revenue jumped 36.4 percent in FY 2018 compared to a 2.9 percent decline in FY 2017. As a result of a recovery in Utah's natural resource sector, FY 2018 mineral production withholding tax revenue increased 42.7 percent compared to a 3.0 percent drop in FY 2017.

### *Transportation Fund*

Transportation Fund revenues rose 1.9 percent to \$584.4 million in FY 2018. Revenue from motor fuel taxes edged up 1.5 percent in FY 2018, while special fuel tax revenue was flat. Other Transportation Fund revenue increased 6.4 percent.

### *Potential Risks to the Economy*

While Utah has experienced uninterrupted economic growth, there is always the potential for developments at the national and international level to adversely affect the state's economy. Possible developments that could negatively affect tax revenues include trade policy/tariffs, a bear stock market or correction in asset values leading to a decline in business and consumer confidence, fiscal or monetary policy changes (such as rising interest rates or tax policy changes), declining economic activity in China or Europe, political or military conflicts, terrorist attacks, weak U.S. labor markets, or negative developments in a particular economic sector.

### *Legislative and Court Actions*

Legislative changes and court decisions also have the potential to impact tax collections. For example, Senate Bill 2001 passed in the 2018 Second Special Session following the Supreme Court decision in *Wayfair v. South Dakota*. Senate Bill 2001 requires remote sellers without physical presence in the state to collect sales tax beginning January 1, 2019. This bill also exempts manufacturing and mining equipment with less than a three-year economic life from sales taxes. These and other actions have the potential to affect tax collections.

### **2019 Outlook**

Forecasts suggest tax collections will rise in FY 2019. Total unrestricted revenue is expected to grow 6.9 percent compared to FY 2018. Forecasted economic indicators remain strong, with Utah personal income anticipated to increase 5.4 percent in calendar year 2019, boosting sales and income tax revenue.

General Fund revenue is expected to increase by 5.8 percent (6.0 percent including earmarks) in FY 2019. Unrestricted sales taxes are forecasted to increase 6.0 percent (6.2 percent including earmarks).

Total Education Fund revenues are expected to grow 8.3 percent, with its largest component, individual income taxes, increasing 7.5 percent. FY 2019 corporate tax revenue is expected to rise 14.3 percent as U.S. corporate profits are forecasted to rise 7.0 percent. This forecast is subject to a higher degree of uncertainty than usual due to the unclear impacts of recent federal tax law changes on corporate tax revenues. Although it is difficult to isolate the revenue impacts of the federal Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (TCJA) from underlying economic conditions, it appears that the federal tax changes led to increased business activity in the short term. The longer-term impacts of TCJA remain to be seen.

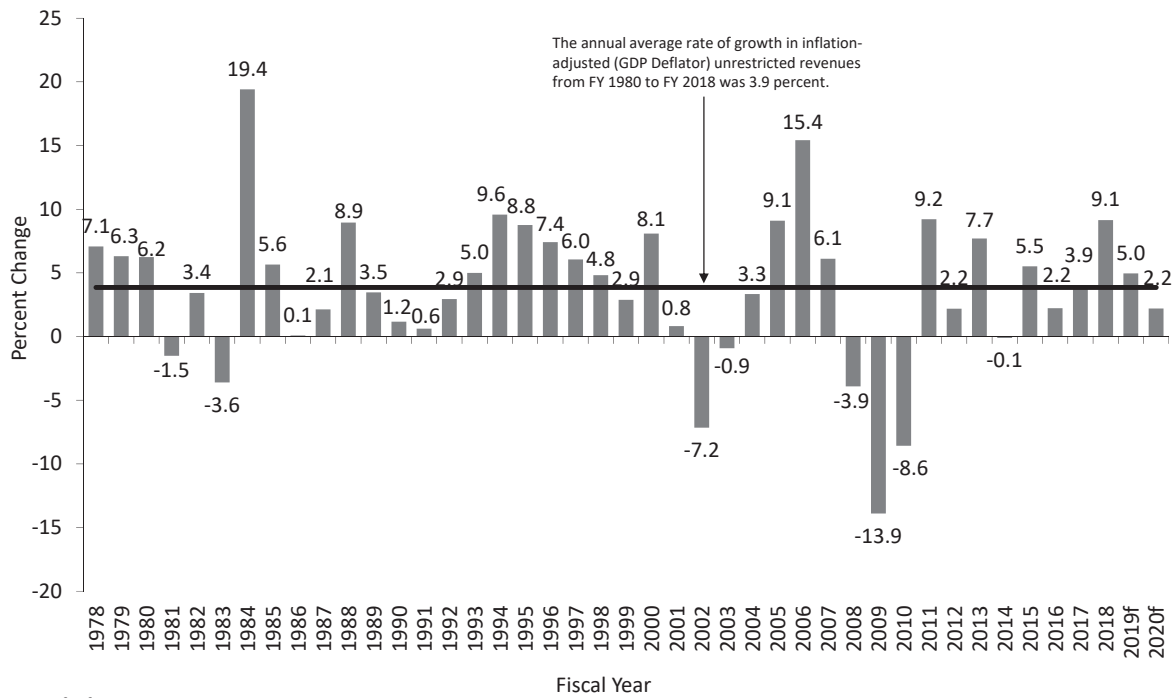
Revenues in the Transportation Fund are expected to edge up 2.0 percent in FY 2019.

### *Summary*

FY 2018 is the eighth year of consecutive increases in total unrestricted tax revenues in Utah. While the state's recovery can be described as mature, there is a great deal of momentum in the economy. We expect strong growth in tax collections in FY 2019, barring any economic disruptions.



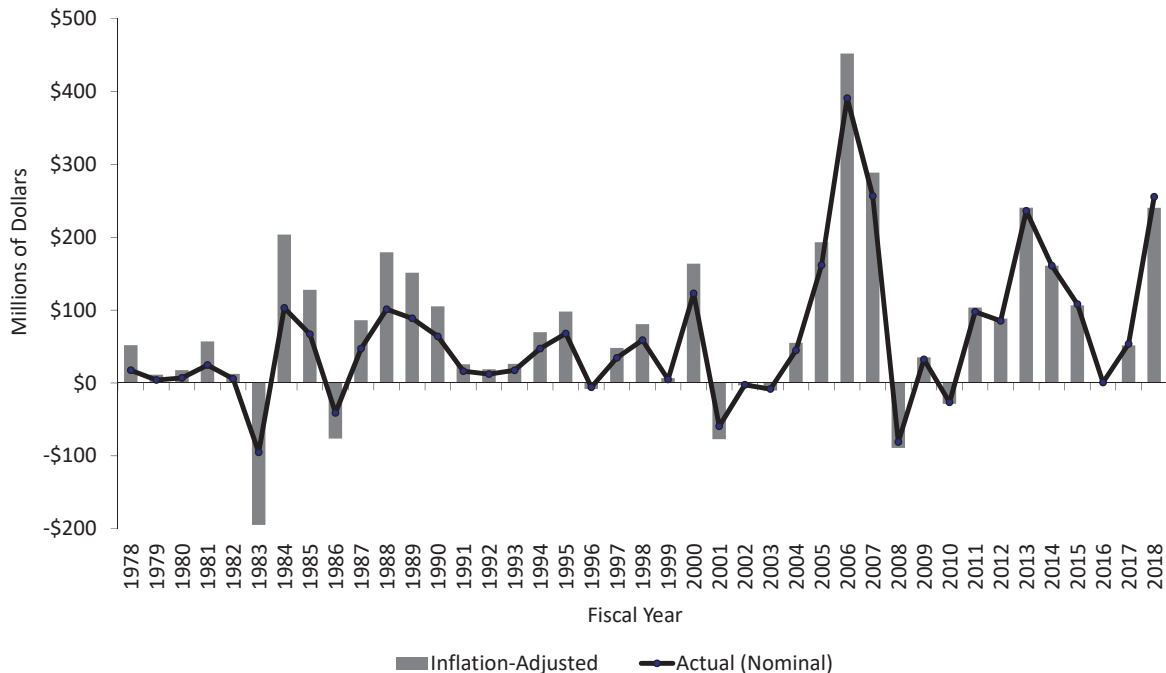
**Figure 7.1**  
**Unrestricted General and Education Fund Revenues**  
**Inflation-Adjusted Percentage Change**



Note: f = forecast

Source: Utah State Tax Commission

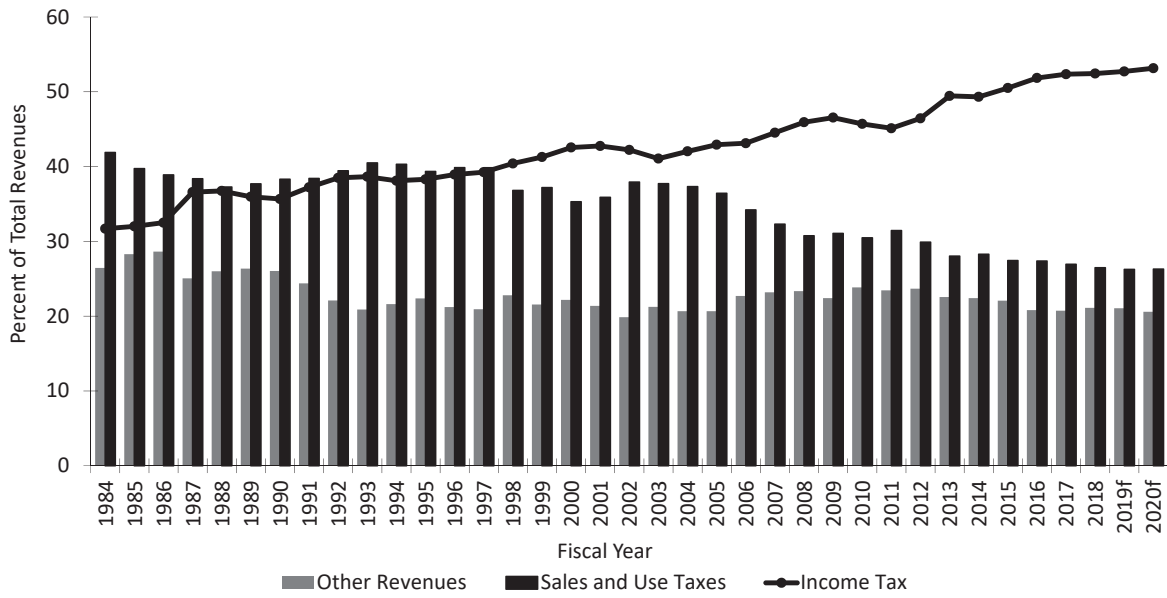
**Figure 7.2**  
**Surplus/Deficit for the General and Education Funds**  
**Actual and Inflation-Adjusted Unrestricted Revenues**



Note: Inflation-adjusted amounts are in 2014 dollars, adjusted from nominal amounts using the GDP implicit price deflator.

Source: Governor's Office of Management and Budget

**Figure 7.3**  
**Income Tax, Sales and Use Taxes, and All Other Unrestricted Revenues**  
**Percent of Total State Unrestricted Revenues**



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

f = forecast

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

**Table 7.1**  
**Fiscal Year Revenue Collections**  
**(Millions of Current Dollars)**

Revenue Source	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019f	2020f
Sales and Use Tax	\$1,444.0	\$1,501.9	\$1,634.5	\$1,806.3	\$1,857.8	\$1,739.4	\$1,547.5	\$1,402.7	\$1,601.4	\$1,582.5	\$1,615.9	\$1,656.8	\$1,715.0	\$1,778.5	1,856.8	2018.7	2139.5	2,241.0
Earmarked Sales and Use Tax	29.0	39.1	42.0	100.2	250.0	325.3	276.3	301.0	189.2	332.1	422.1	452.5	495.8	543.1	585.4	643.5	686.6	712.4
Total Sales and Use Tax	1,472.9	1,541.1	1,676.5	1,906.4	2,107.8	2,064.7	1,823.8	1,703.7	1,790.6	1,914.6	2,038.0	2,109.3	2,210.7	2,321.6	2,442.1	2,662.3	2,826.1	2,953.4
Cable/Satellite Excise Tax	0.0	0.0	11.7	20.5	20.8	24.1	24.8	25.3	25.4	28.7	26.9	26.0	28.4	28.6	31.3	29.3	29.7	29.9
Liquor Profits	31.7	37.7	38.1	47.3	53.2	59.7	59.7	58.4	62.3	70.8	81.4	87.8	95.4	104.0	106.3	112.3	118.7	124.7
Insurance Premiums	59.0	62.4	67.4	71.4	71.8	77.2	83.0	80.0	75.9	84.4	89.6	91.2	92.4	111.7	122.0	133.6	139.9	149.0
Beer, Cigarette, and Tobacco	54.2	62.8	61.9	60.8	62.4	62.8	60.6	58.7	125.5	125.4	120.9	113.1	115.9	118.3	116.3	112.1	109.5	107.8
Oil and Gas Severance Tax	26.7	36.7	53.5	71.5	65.4	65.5	71.0	56.2	59.9	65.5	53.2	89.2	69.7	20.8	9.3	17.4	30.2	33.4
Mining Severance Tax	5.8	6.0	11.4	17.0	23.6	26.5	14.6	20.9	27.1	25.4	16.9	15.9	16.3	7.0	6.8	7.6	10.6	12.5
Inheritance Tax	33.0	9.7	3.0	7.4	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Investment Income	6.5	5.5	13.6	40.0	83.5	62.8	25.1	5.3	2.4	5.6	6.0	5.0	6.6	7.9	14.3	22.2	30.4	36.8
General Fund Other	46.7	45.6	46.4	50.8	58.0	53.4	54.4	80.3	72.3	95.9	80.4	81.8	90.9	69.8	83.8	91.4	84.1	85.6
Property and Energy Credit	-5.5	-5.6	-5.9	-5.6	-6.2	-6.4	-6.2	-6.4	-6.0	-6.8	-6.3	-6.0	-5.4	-6.0	-5.6	-5.6	-5.9	-6.0
<b>General Fund Total</b>	<b>1,702.1</b>	<b>1,762.7</b>	<b>1,935.4</b>	<b>2,187.5</b>	<b>2,290.9</b>	<b>2,165.1</b>	<b>1,934.6</b>	<b>1,781.4</b>	<b>2,046.3</b>	<b>2,077.5</b>	<b>2,084.9</b>	<b>2,160.8</b>	<b>2,225.2</b>	<b>2,240.7</b>	<b>2,341.3</b>	<b>2,539.1</b>	<b>2,686.6</b>	<b>2,814.7</b>
<b>GF &amp; Earmarks Total</b>	<b>1,731.1</b>	<b>1,801.8</b>	<b>1,977.4</b>	<b>2,287.6</b>	<b>2,540.9</b>	<b>2,490.4</b>	<b>2,210.9</b>	<b>2,082.4</b>	<b>2,235.4</b>	<b>2,409.6</b>	<b>2,507.0</b>	<b>2,613.3</b>	<b>2,721.0</b>	<b>2,783.8</b>	<b>2,926.7</b>	<b>3,182.6</b>	<b>3,373.3</b>	<b>3,527.1</b>
Individual Income Tax	1,572.5	1,692.3	1,926.6	2,277.6	2,561.4	2,598.8	2,319.6	2,104.6	2,298.2	2,459.4	2,852.0	2,889.8	3,157.7	3,370.3	3,609.5	3,999.0	4,298.4	4,532.3
Withholding	1,544.6	1,617.9	1,741.6	1,929.6	2,124.0	2,138.2	1,962.3	1,942.1	2,035.3	2,151.8	2,313.7	2,404.8	2,569.5	2,769.1	2,976.8	3,225.9	3,471.5	3,682.3
Final Payments	381.5	432.2	549.8	745.2	902.1	962.7	753.4	613.8	669.3	689.0	922.0	882.2	991.1	1,037.9	1,101.1	1,277.7	1,379.5	1,446.8
Refunds	-353.6	-357.8	-364.9	-397.2	-464.7	-502.1	-396.1	-451.3	-406.4	-381.4	-383.7	-397.3	-402.9	-436.6	-468.4	-504.6	-552.6	-596.8
Corporate Taxes	156.3	158.2	204.2	366.6	414.1	405.1	255.4	258.4	260.7	268.9	338.2	313.5	373.9	338.3	328.5	447.9	511.8	496.8
Mineral Production Withholding	7.2	17.3	16.7	22.7	23.1	23.8	32.5	24.6	26.7	28.3	26.1	32.4	27.1	15.6	15.1	21.6	29.2	32.8
Education Fund Other	5.0	4.5	0.0	9.8	18.2	20.1	19.3	24.6	26.6	25.2	27.8	23.2	21.5	25.4	27.1	30.9	31.7	32.9
<b>Education Fund Total</b>	<b>1,741.0</b>	<b>1,872.2</b>	<b>2,147.6</b>	<b>2,676.8</b>	<b>3,016.8</b>	<b>3,047.8</b>	<b>2,626.8</b>	<b>2,412.2</b>	<b>2,612.2</b>	<b>2,781.9</b>	<b>3,244.1</b>	<b>3,258.9</b>	<b>3,580.2</b>	<b>3,749.6</b>	<b>3,980.1</b>	<b>4,499.4</b>	<b>4,871.2</b>	<b>5,094.8</b>
<b>GF/EF Total</b>	<b>3,443.1</b>	<b>3,634.9</b>	<b>4,083.0</b>	<b>4,864.2</b>	<b>5,307.7</b>	<b>5,212.9</b>	<b>4,561.4</b>	<b>4,193.6</b>	<b>4,658.5</b>	<b>4,859.3</b>	<b>5,329.0</b>	<b>5,419.7</b>	<b>5,805.4</b>	<b>5,990.3</b>	<b>6,321.4</b>	<b>7,038.5</b>	<b>7,557.9</b>	<b>7,909.5</b>
<b>GF/EF &amp; Earmarks Total</b>	<b>3,472.0</b>	<b>3,674.0</b>	<b>4,125.0</b>	<b>4,964.4</b>	<b>5,557.7</b>	<b>5,538.2</b>	<b>4,837.7</b>	<b>4,494.6</b>	<b>4,847.7</b>	<b>5,191.4</b>	<b>5,751.1</b>	<b>5,872.2</b>	<b>6,301.2</b>	<b>6,533.4</b>	<b>6,906.8</b>	<b>7,682.1</b>	<b>8,244.5</b>	<b>8,621.9</b>
Motor Fuel Tax	236.6	239.9	241.5	240.4	254.7	250.7	235.5	243.3	252.5	253.0	256.9	256.8	261.7	305.2	348.8	354.0	360.8	373.9
Special Fuel Tax	84.5	86.2	93.8	101.1	111.1	113.0	101.2	94.4	102.2	104.1	101.4	101.7	100.1	115.5	134.9	134.9	138.6	143.9
Other	65.4	64.9	70.0	76.6	78.8	82.4	85.4	73.6	80.7	79.2	81.2	82.0	85.1	89.7	89.8	95.5	96.7	100.7
<b>Transportation Fund Total</b>	<b>386.6</b>	<b>391.0</b>	<b>405.3</b>	<b>418.1</b>	<b>444.6</b>	<b>446.0</b>	<b>422.1</b>	<b>411.4</b>	<b>435.4</b>	<b>436.2</b>	<b>439.4</b>	<b>440.5</b>	<b>446.9</b>	<b>510.5</b>	<b>573.5</b>	<b>584.4</b>	<b>596.1</b>	<b>618.5</b>
Mineral Lease Payments	53.1	74.8	92.0	170.0	160.9	150.3	189.1	147.2	152.8	194.0	136.9	167.6	141.7	71.4	75.3	78.8	78.1	79.7
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,882.7</b>	<b>4,100.7</b>	<b>4,580.3</b>	<b>5,452.4</b>	<b>5,913.2</b>	<b>5,809.2</b>	<b>5,172.7</b>	<b>4,752.2</b>	<b>5,246.7</b>	<b>5,489.5</b>	<b>5,905.3</b>	<b>6,027.8</b>	<b>6,394.1</b>	<b>6,572.2</b>	<b>6,970.2</b>	<b>7,701.8</b>	<b>8,232.1</b>	<b>8,607.7</b>
<b>TOTAL &amp; Earmarks</b>	<b>3,911.7</b>	<b>4,139.8</b>	<b>4,622.3</b>	<b>5,552.6</b>	<b>6,163.2</b>	<b>6,134.6</b>	<b>5,449.0</b>	<b>5,053.2</b>	<b>5,435.9</b>	<b>5,821.6</b>	<b>6,327.4</b>	<b>6,480.3</b>	<b>6,889.8</b>	<b>7,115.3</b>	<b>7,555.6</b>	<b>8,345.3</b>	<b>8,918.7</b>	<b>9,320.1</b>

Note: GF = General Fund; EF = Education Fund  
f = forecast

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

**Table 7.2**  
**Fiscal Year Revenue Collections**  
**(Annual Percent Change)**

Revenue Source	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019f	2020f
Sales and Use Tax	4.0%	8.8%	10.5%	2.9%	-6.4%	-11.0%	-9.4%	14.2%	-1.2%	2.1%	2.5%	3.5%	3.7%	4.4%	8.7%	6.0%	4.7%
Earmarked Sales and Use Tax	35.1	7.3	138.5	149.6	30.1	-15.1	8.9	-37.2	75.6	27.1	7.2	9.6	9.5	7.8	9.9	6.7	3.8
Total Sales and Use Tax	4.6	8.8	13.7	10.6	-2.0	-11.7	-6.6	5.1	6.9	6.4	3.5	4.8	5.0	5.2	9.0	6.2	4.5
Cable/Satellite Excise Tax			75.8	1.7	15.5	3.0	2.0	0.3	13.0	-6.1	-3.5	9.5	0.6	9.4	-6.3	1.2	0.7
Liquor Profits	18.6	1.1	24.2	12.5	12.2	0.0	-2.2	6.8	13.6	14.9	7.9	8.7	9.0	2.2	5.6	5.7	5.0
Insurance Premiums	5.8	7.9	6.0	0.5	7.6	7.5	-3.6	-5.2	11.2	6.1	1.8	1.3	20.9	9.3	9.5	4.7	6.5
Beer, Cigarette, and Tobacco	15.9	-1.4	-1.8	2.6	0.7	-3.6	-3.1	113.8	-0.1	-3.6	-6.4	2.5	2.1	-1.7	-3.5	-2.4	-1.5
Oil and Gas Severance Tax	37.1	45.9	33.7	-8.5	0.1	8.4	-20.8	6.5	9.5	-18.9	67.7	-21.8	-70.2	-55.2	87.4	73.4	10.7
Mining Severance Tax	3.3	90.0	48.9	38.5	12.5	-45.1	43.2	30.0	-6.3	-33.3	-6.4	3.1	-57.3	-1.9	11.3	38.9	18.4
Inheritance Tax	-70.7	-69.5	152.3	-93.3	-80.9	236.7	-81.1	113.8	-100.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Investment Income	-14.9	147.1	194.1	108.7	-24.8	-60.1	-78.8	-55.0	135.2	6.8	-16.3	30.4	21.0	80.3	55.0	37.1	21.1
General Fund Other	-2.3	1.6	9.5	14.3	-8.0	1.8	47.6	-9.9	32.7	-16.1	1.7	11.1	-23.2	20.0	9.1	-8.0	1.8
Property and Energy Credit	2.2	5.6	-5.7	9.9	3.8	-2.6	2.4	-6.4	13.8	-7.7	-5.0	-9.2	10.2	-6.4	0.9	5.2	1.3
<b>General Fund Total</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>-5.5</b>	<b>-10.6</b>	<b>-7.9</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>4.8</b>
<b>GF &amp; Earmarks Total</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>-2.0</b>	<b>-11.2</b>	<b>-5.8</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>4.6</b>
Individual Income Tax	7.6	13.8	18.2	12.5	1.5	-10.7	-9.3	9.2	7.0	16.0	1.3	9.3	6.7	7.1	10.8	7.5	5.4
Withholding	4.7	7.6	10.8	10.1	0.7	-8.2	-1.0	4.8	5.7	7.5	3.9	6.8	7.8	7.5	8.4	7.6	6.1
Final Payments	13.3	27.2	35.5	21.1	6.7	-21.7	-18.5	9.0	2.9	33.8	-4.3	12.3	4.7	6.1	16.0	8.0	4.9
Refunds	1.2	2.0	8.9	17.0	8.0	-21.1	13.9	-9.9	-6.2	0.6	3.5	1.4	8.4	7.3	7.7	9.5	8.0
Corporate Taxes	1.2	29.1	79.6	13.0	-2.2	-36.9	1.2	0.9	3.1	25.8	-7.3	19.3	-9.5	-2.9	36.4	14.3	-2.9
Mineral Production Withholding	140.3	-3.1	35.8	1.4	3.4	36.3	-24.4	8.7	6.2	-8.0	24.1	-16.1	-42.6	-3.0	42.7	35.6	12.2
Education Fund Other	-8.9	-99.1	23,989.4	85.9	10.4	-3.8	27.4	8.1	-5.4	10.4	-16.6	-7.4	18.0	6.8	14.2	2.6	3.6
<b>Education Fund Total</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>24.6</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>-13.8</b>	<b>-8.2</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>4.6</b>
<b>GF/EF Total</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>-1.8</b>	<b>-12.5</b>	<b>-8.1</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>4.7</b>
<b>GF/EF &amp; Earmarks Total</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>-12.6</b>	<b>-7.1</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>4.6</b>
Motor Fuel Tax	1.4	0.6	-0.4	5.9	-1.6	-6.1	3.3	3.8	0.2	1.5	0.0	1.9	16.6	14.3	1.5	1.9	3.6
Special Fuel Tax	1.9	8.9	7.7	9.9	1.7	-10.4	-6.7	8.2	1.9	-2.6	0.3	-1.6	15.4	16.8	0.0	2.8	3.8
Other	-0.8	7.9	9.5	2.8	4.6	3.7	-13.8	9.6	-1.9	2.5	1.1	3.7	5.4	0.1	6.4	1.2	4.1
<b>Transportation Fund Total</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>-5.4</b>	<b>-2.5</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>3.8</b>
Mineral Lease Payments	40.9	23.0	84.8	-5.4	-6.5	25.8	-22.2	3.8	27.0	-29.4	22.4	-15.4	-49.6	5.4	4.7	-0.9	2.0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>-1.8</b>	<b>-11.0</b>	<b>-8.1</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>4.6</b>
<b>TOTAL &amp; Earmarks</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>-11.2</b>	<b>-7.3</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>4.5</b>

Note: GF = General Fund; EF = Education Fund  
f = forecast

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

## 8. Exports

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John Gilbert, Utah State University

### **2018 Overview**

In 2017, Utah's merchandise exports decreased to \$11.6 billion, falling over 4 percent from 2016. The overall change in U.S. exports was almost 7 percent over this period. Utah is currently the 29th largest exporting state in the nation, down from 28th in 2016 and 27th in 2015.

Broken down by metropolitan area, Salt Lake City remains the largest source of Utah's exports at \$7.1 billion in 2017 (62 percent of total). While this is down from roughly 18 percent from 2016, Salt Lake City remains among the largest export regions in the country (43rd among MSAs). Other metropolitan areas experienced modest export growth. The next largest Utah MSA after Salt Lake City is the Provo-Orem area, which generated exports of \$2.1 billion in 2017 (up from \$1.9 billion from 2016). The Ogden-Clearfield area generated exports of \$1.7 billion (up from \$1.6 billion), and the Logan area had exports of \$504 million, up by 5 percent over 2016. In growth terms, the most substantial change occurred in the St. George area, which saw its exports grow by over 58 percent to \$57 million.

With an export value of \$3.9 billion in 2017, Utah's leading export industry continues to be primary metal products. Total exports in this category were down approximately 20 percent from 2016, continuing a trend of gradually declining export reliance. In 2017, approximately 34 percent of the total value of Utah's exports were in primary metal products. By contrast, this corresponding figure was around 62 percent in 2012. Other major categories in 2017 were computers and electronics (\$1.8 billion, 16 percent), chemicals (\$1.1 billion, 10 percent), transportation equipment (\$946 million, 8 percent), and food products (\$911 million, just under 8 percent).

Drops in the primary metals sector was the main cause for decreasing merchandise exports overall. However, Utah experienced substantial gains in some sectors. Exports of minerals were up nearly \$200 million over 2016, an increase of over 150 percent, while exports of computers and electronics and transportation

equipment were up \$130 million (8 percent) and \$80 million (9 percent). Exports of chemical products rose just under \$50 million, a 4 percent increase over 2016. Exports in most other categories did not change substantially from 2016 in value terms.

In 2017, Utah's largest single destination for merchandise exports was once again the United Kingdom, with exports totaling \$2.3 billion (20 percent of the total). The United Kingdom was followed by Hong Kong, with \$1.6 billion (14 percent) and Canada with \$1.2 billion (11 percent). China and Mexico rounded out top five export destinations, purchasing \$737 million and \$675 million worth of Utah products in 2017 (both contributing around 6 percent of total).

While the United Kingdom remains the largest trade partner, its share is declining. In 2017, Utah exports to the United Kingdom fell by 25 percent and have decreased by over 60 percent since 2012. The major growth markets for Utah exports are in Asia (China, up 14 percent, Japan, up 21 percent, Singapore, up 36 percent and Malaysia, up 20 percent) and South/Central America (Brazil, up 52 percent, Chile, up 74 percent, and Guatemala up nearly 140 percent).

### **2019 Outlook**

Trade remains critically important for Utah, generating around 7 percent of GDP, and supporting an estimated 50,000 jobs in the state. Utah, while down relative to last year, continues to diversify along both sectoral and regional dimensions.

2018 was a tumultuous year in terms of international trade policy in the United States and worldwide, and recent events have introduced considerable uncertainty into the global economy. This uncertainty has impacted Utah's international trade, and will likely continue to do so in 2019.

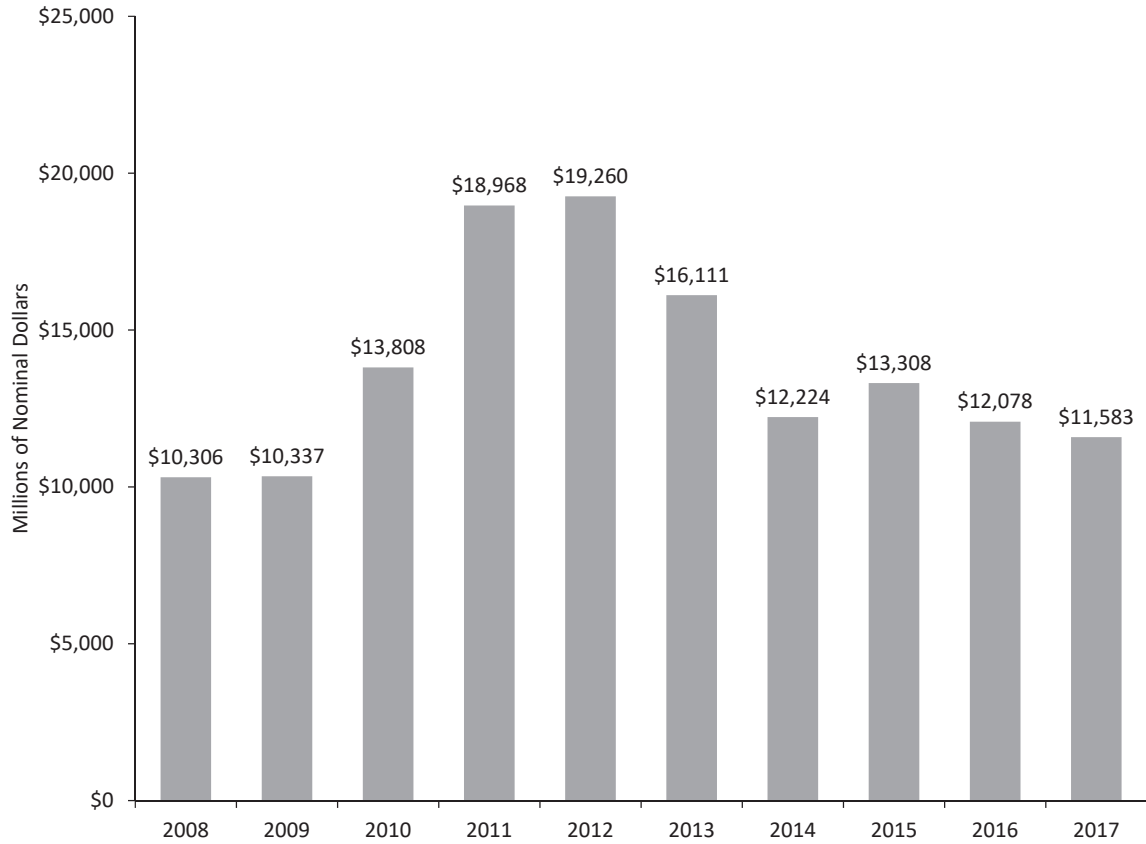
These global changes present opportunities and challenges for Utah. Withdrawal from the European Union (Brexit) will likely lead the United Kingdom, Utah's largest single export market, to seek new trade agreements with other countries. There is high probability that the United States will be one of the

first countries on the list. Conversely, continuing trade tensions with China, Utah's fourth largest export market (and the largest when including Hong Kong) will present challenges, in particular for Utah's agricultural industry, which is likely to be hit hardest by retaliatory trade actions by China.

Uncertainty over the future of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) has abated with the signing of its updated successor, the United States, Mexico, Canada Agreement (USMCA). This will likely come before Congress for ratification in 2019.

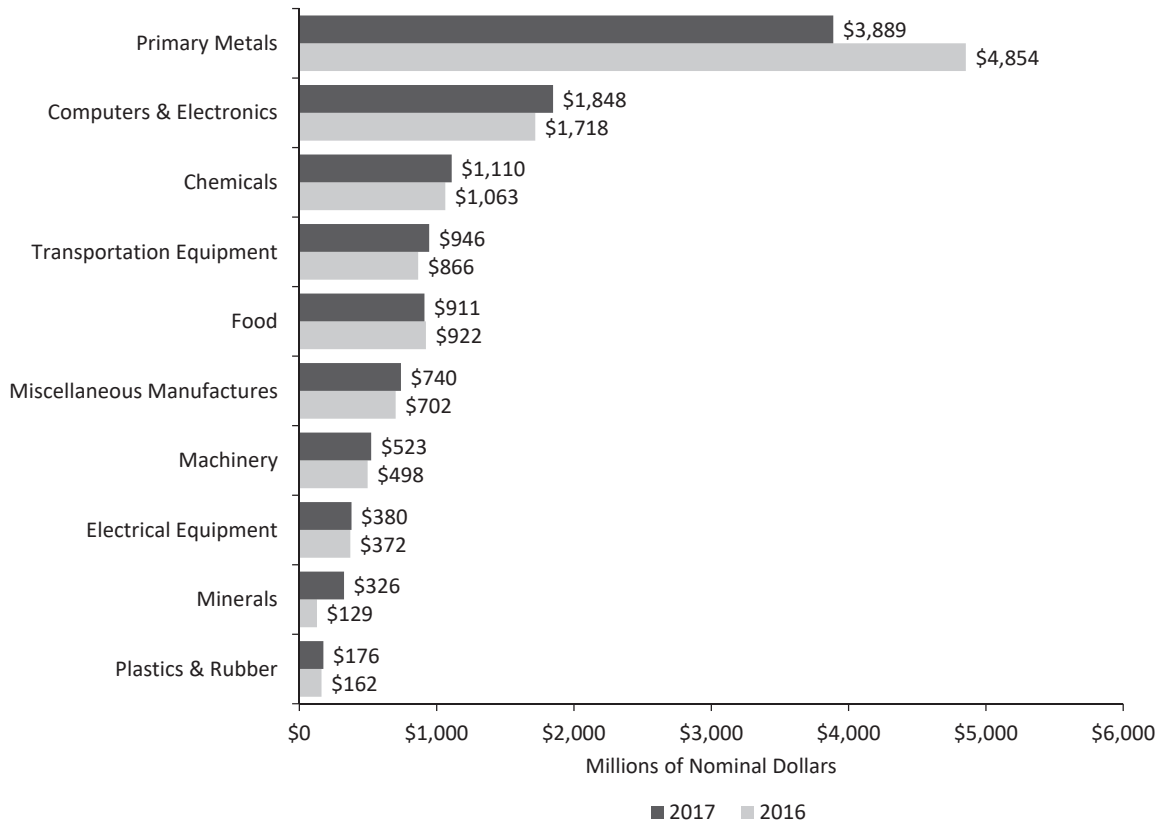
While the changes to the agreement in the end were minor, there were some important improvements in market access. These are likely to help Utah dairy producers, who exported in excess of \$60 million in 2017 and supported over 1,000 jobs. With Canada and Mexico being Utah's third and fifth largest export destinations, maintaining positive trade relations is critical.

**Figure 8.1**  
**Utah Merchandise Exports**



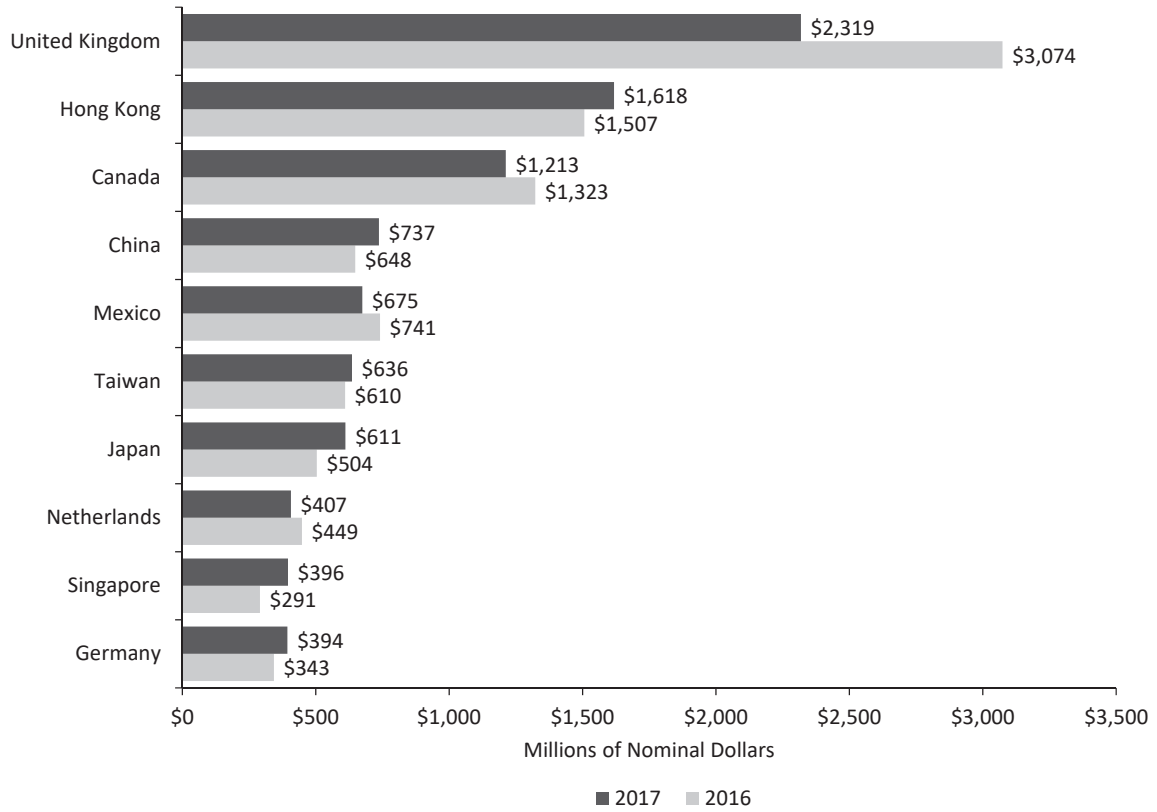
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, USA Trade Online

**Figure 8.2**  
**Utah Merchandise Exports of Top Ten Export Industries**



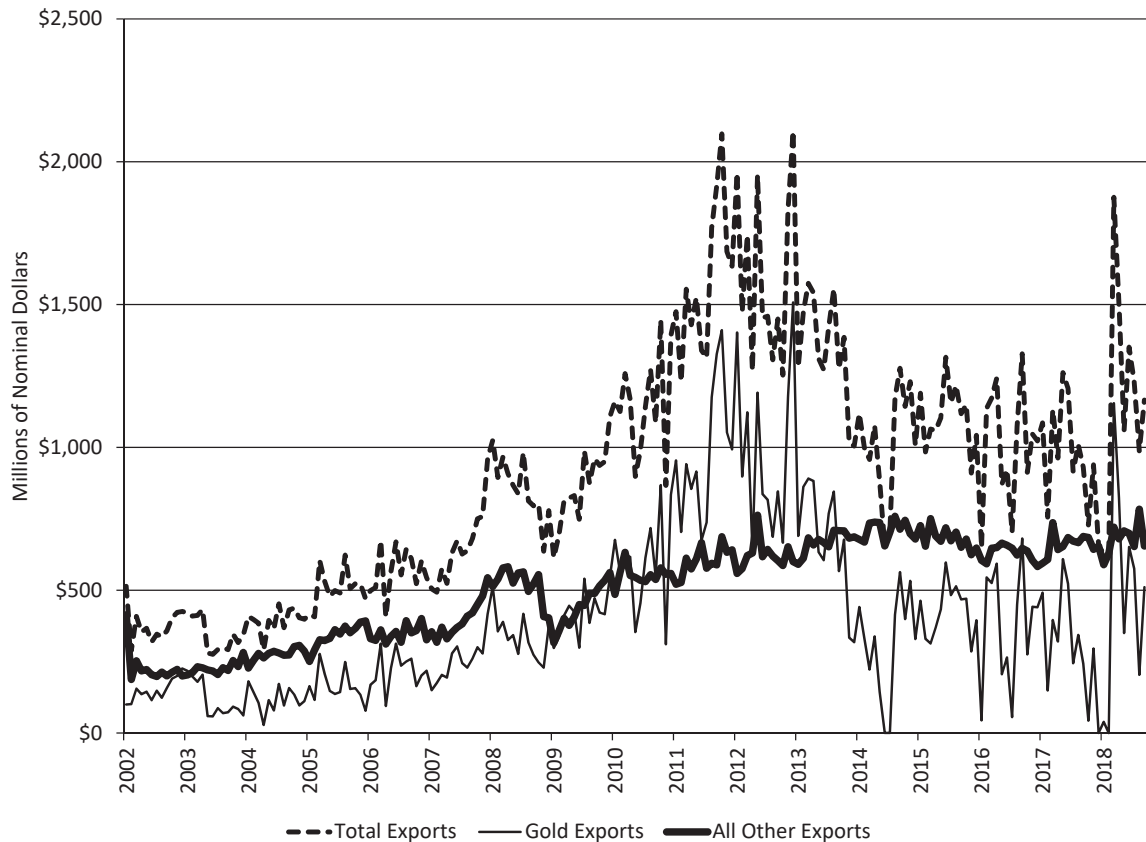
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, USA Trade Online

**Figure 8.3**  
**Utah Merchandise Exports to Top Ten Purchasing Countries**



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

**Figure 8.4**  
**Utah Monthly Exports: With and Without Gold**



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



**Table 8.1**  
**U.S. Merchandise Exports by State**

2017 Rank	State	Millions of Current Dollars						2016-17 Change	2017 Share
		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017		
	United States	\$1,545,821	\$1,578,517	\$1,621,874	\$1,503,101	\$1,451,011	\$1,546,273	6.6%	100%
21	Alabama	19,577.0	19,301.3	19,450.4	19,328.2	20,422.1	21,786.3	6.7%	1.4%
40	Alaska	4,543.4	4,527.8	5,111.2	4,619.7	4,347.5	4,942.5	13.7%	0.3%
22	Arizona	18,404.7	19,478.3	21,247.3	22,655.4	22,016.2	20,916.9	-5.0%	1.4%
36	Arkansas	7,615.2	7,160.8	6,866.2	5,869.5	5,707.5	6,234.4	9.2%	0.4%
2	California	161,757.3	168,191.6	173,868.6	165,379.6	163,512.8	172,012.4	5.2%	11.1%
33	Colorado	8,170.1	8,545.0	8,363.7	7,950.3	7,580.3	8,054.1	6.3%	0.5%
25	Connecticut	15,871.1	16,426.7	15,962.8	15,242.4	14,394.2	14,783.7	2.7%	1.0%
41	Delaware	5,113.8	5,327.3	5,267.4	5,407.8	4,532.4	4,565.6	0.7%	0.3%
48	Dist of Columbia	2,014.1	2,707.7	940.2	1,088.1	1,330.7	1,483.1	11.5%	0.1%
8	Florida	66,222.5	60,482.2	58,438.8	53,899.6	52,049.4	54,914.3	5.5%	3.6%
12	Georgia	36,038.5	37,578.2	39,412.7	38,595.3	35,644.3	37,223.8	4.4%	2.4%
51	Hawaii	731.7	598.7	1,447.5	1,896.4	795.5	952.4	19.7%	0.1%
42	Idaho	6,119.9	5,789.4	5,137.8	4,294.8	4,876.8	3,864.1	-20.8%	0.2%
5	Illinois	68,157.9	66,212.9	68,394.0	63,401.9	59,757.9	65,187.0	9.1%	4.2%
11	Indiana	34,398.9	34,216.0	35,589.1	33,818.8	34,655.0	37,737.1	8.9%	2.4%
27	Iowa	14,622.2	13,903.4	15,111.5	13,233.6	12,115.4	13,399.0	10.6%	0.9%
30	Kansas	11,683.9	12,459.2	12,021.9	10,690.2	10,181.4	11,243.5	10.4%	0.7%
17	Kentucky	22,131.6	25,411.7	27,757.4	27,643.9	29,199.2	30,857.3	5.7%	2.0%
7	Louisiana	62,868.8	63,247.0	64,770.1	48,685.9	48,418.8	57,005.3	17.7%	3.7%
45	Maine	3,047.9	2,686.8	2,811.1	2,763.0	2,875.3	2,711.9	-5.7%	0.2%
32	Maryland	11,745.1	11,746.7	12,228.3	10,051.8	9,658.2	9,317.5	-3.5%	0.6%
18	Massachusetts	25,613.9	26,812.0	27,384.2	25,290.1	25,891.7	27,565.8	6.5%	1.8%
6	Michigan	57,051.5	59,399.8	57,573.1	53,954.0	54,713.5	59,870.4	9.4%	3.9%
23	Minnesota	20,826.6	20,760.1	21,397.6	20,016.2	19,202.4	20,691.9	7.8%	1.3%
31	Mississippi	11,793.8	12,415.2	11,484.9	10,848.4	10,494.7	10,994.6	4.8%	0.7%
26	Missouri	13,903.2	12,958.2	14,189.6	13,647.8	13,934.6	14,206.2	1.9%	0.9%
47	Montana	1,576.0	1,505.8	1,544.9	1,404.1	1,360.1	1,616.0	18.8%	0.1%
34	Nebraska	7,455.0	7,393.0	7,889.7	6,663.4	6,380.4	7,206.4	12.9%	0.5%
28	Nevada	10,261.2	8,701.1	7,691.7	8,666.5	9,763.2	12,162.5	24.6%	0.8%
39	New Hampshire	3,487.6	3,511.0	4,233.2	4,001.3	4,143.0	5,147.9	24.3%	0.3%
13	New Jersey	37,285.6	36,611.9	36,587.0	32,063.6	31,222.8	34,486.3	10.5%	2.2%
43	New Mexico	2,957.8	2,726.1	3,801.6	3,781.3	3,631.6	3,609.6	-0.6%	0.2%
3	New York	81,337.5	86,407.2	88,834.3	83,134.5	76,720.2	77,914.6	1.6%	5.0%
15	North Carolina	28,838.7	29,347.1	31,420.0	30,201.8	30,161.3	32,622.5	8.2%	2.1%
37	North Dakota	4,310.3	4,401.7	5,513.1	4,026.8	5,313.3	5,835.5	9.8%	0.4%
9	Ohio	48,818.9	51,048.2	52,641.4	51,156.6	49,298.8	50,102.8	1.6%	3.2%
38	Oklahoma	6,578.5	6,919.7	6,308.3	5,250.7	5,047.9	5,364.4	6.3%	0.3%
20	Oregon	18,387.9	18,633.6	20,888.8	20,085.7	21,752.6	21,895.2	0.7%	1.4%
10	Pennsylvania	38,851.9	41,180.8	40,410.8	39,437.3	36,484.4	38,701.9	6.1%	2.5%
46	Rhode Island	2,365.7	2,164.1	2,388.5	2,132.7	2,277.8	2,391.7	5.0%	0.2%
16	South Carolina	25,115.5	26,341.2	29,773.0	30,988.7	31,321.9	32,199.1	2.8%	2.1%
49	South Dakota	1,557.3	1,582.2	1,577.6	1,420.0	1,223.4	1,359.7	11.1%	0.1%
14	Tennessee	31,143.0	32,473.7	33,250.9	32,587.8	31,432.7	33,246.1	5.8%	2.2%
1	Texas	264,664.9	277,715.5	285,559.3	248,605.7	231,106.7	264,541.4	14.5%	17.1%
<b>29</b>	<b>Utah</b>	<b>19,259.9</b>	<b>16,111.2</b>	<b>12,224.1</b>	<b>13,308.4</b>	<b>12,077.7</b>	<b>11,583.3</b>	<b>-4.1%</b>	<b>0.7%</b>
44	Vermont	4,139.2	4,026.5	3,669.6	3,181.5	2,989.8	2,776.0	-7.2%	0.2%
24	Virginia	18,277.0	17,896.1	19,390.8	17,801.3	16,313.2	16,508.6	1.2%	1.1%
4	Washington	75,654.3	81,630.0	90,558.3	86,378.7	79,559.5	76,413.7	-4.0%	4.9%
35	West Virginia	11,407.2	8,731.7	7,597.0	5,833.1	5,045.4	7,110.5	40.9%	0.5%
19	Wisconsin	23,119.0	23,110.5	23,425.6	22,438.3	21,021.2	22,306.1	6.1%	1.4%
50	Wyoming	1,439.2	1,350.6	1,757.3	1,175.0	1,098.1	1,196.4	8.9%	0.1%

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

**Table 8.2**  
**Utah Merchandise Exports by Industry**

2017 Rank	Code	Industry Name	Millions of Current Dollars						2016-17 Change	2017 Share
			2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017		
		All Commodities	\$19,259.9	\$16,111.2	\$12,224.1	\$13,308.4	\$12,077.7	\$11,583.3	-4.1%	100%
13	111	Agricultural Products	71.5	61.5	77.1	101.6	90.8	86.1	-5.2%	0.7%
27	112	Livestock and Livestock Products	4.1	6.9	10.4	6.0	4.5	5.3	18.2%	0.0%
28	113	Forestry Products	0.8	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.9	1.5	-19.9%	0.0%
29	114	Fish and Other Marine Products	1.2	1.5	0.8	0.6	0.9	1.0	14.7%	0.0%
30	211	Oil and Gas	0.8	48.0	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.3	1518.2%	0.0%
9	212	Minerals	269.6	172.7	370.2	317.5	128.6	325.6	153.1%	2.8%
5	311	Food	817.4	955.8	992.7	932.9	922.3	911.2	-1.2%	7.9%
18	312	Beverages	16.5	20.0	29.4	38.7	29.5	28.5	-3.5%	0.2%
14	313	Raw Textiles	9.8	12.0	15.7	39.1	79.4	61.6	-22.4%	0.5%
21	314	Milled Textiles	16.6	18.7	25.4	21.1	22.2	22.3	0.2%	0.2%
24	315	Apparel and Accessories	11.2	10.8	13.7	14.8	12.1	13.1	8.0%	0.1%
20	316	Leather	16.8	18.5	20.5	18.8	17.1	22.4	31.0%	0.2%
25	321	Wood Products	9.4	3.5	4.4	3.4	5.4	7.9	45.4%	0.1%
17	322	Paper	34.0	27.6	31.7	28.1	32.1	29.2	-8.9%	0.3%
22	323	Printed Material	21.3	23.0	28.0	18.7	23.2	21.2	-8.6%	0.2%
26	324	Petroleum and Coal Products	39.3	13.1	8.8	11.4	19.4	5.7	-70.3%	0.0%
3	325	Chemicals	799.0	829.8	1,047.0	1,095.5	1,063.3	1,109.9	4.4%	9.6%
10	326	Plastics and Rubber Products	175.6	186.5	191.3	178.0	161.9	175.6	8.5%	1.5%
15	327	Nonmetallic Minerals	32.6	30.4	44.7	43.1	43.1	61.5	42.5%	0.5%
1	331	Primary Metals	12,180.8	8,321.5	4,113.4	5,562.5	4,854.4	3,888.5	-19.9%	33.6%
11	332	Fabricated Metals	215.1	231.2	221.4	198.7	174.0	155.4	-10.7%	1.3%
7	333	Machinery	552.7	521.3	495.3	522.1	497.8	523.4	5.1%	4.5%
2	334	Computers and Electronics	2,126.8	2,681.0	2,349.4	2,121.4	1,718.1	1,847.8	7.6%	16.0%
8	335	Electrical Equipment	207.9	267.3	307.9	331.5	371.6	380.0	2.2%	3.3%
4	336	Transportation Equipment	797.5	802.4	905.5	811.9	865.8	945.8	9.2%	8.2%
19	337	Furniture and Fixtures	35.5	32.6	35.2	48.2	34.9	26.3	-24.7%	0.2%
6	339	Miscellaneous Manufactures	539.8	596.1	656.0	634.7	701.9	740.1	5.4%	6.4%
32	511	Publications	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
12	910	Waste and Scrap	185.6	141.1	121.8	168.6	159.3	136.5	-14.3%	1.2%
23	920, 930	Used Merchandise	35.0	36.4	34.5	13.4	12.3	15.9	29.2%	0.1%
31	980	Goods Returned	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.2	178.7%	0.0%
16	990	Other Special Classification	35.1	37.9	63.8	24.6	29.9	33.8	12.8%	0.3%

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

**Table 8.3**  
**Utah Merchandise Exports by Purchasing Country and Region**

2017 Rank	Country	Millions of Current Dollars						2016-17 Change	2017 Share
		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017		
	World Total	\$19,259.9	\$16,111.2	\$12,224.1	\$13,308.4	\$12,077.7	\$11,583.3	-4.1%	100%
1	United Kingdom	6,042.6	1,293.3	1,415.2	3,036.6	3,074.0	2,318.5	-24.6%	20.0%
2	Hong Kong	4,177.8	5,527.6	1,760.6	1,947.3	1,506.8	1,618.1	7.4%	14.0%
3	Canada	1,917.7	1,323.5	1,423.1	1,491.9	1,322.7	1,212.5	-8.3%	10.5%
4	China	607.6	1,412.7	891.7	841.0	648.3	737.0	13.7%	6.4%
5	Mexico	487.3	546.8	742.0	853.9	740.9	674.6	-8.9%	5.8%
6	Taiwan	533.0	476.6	676.8	710.2	610.1	636.0	4.2%	5.5%
7	Japan	563.0	628.2	552.7	547.7	504.0	611.3	21.3%	5.3%
8	Netherlands	164.7	254.5	387.8	364.9	448.6	407.0	-9.3%	3.5%
9	Singapore	484.0	644.4	545.4	358.7	291.2	396.1	36.1%	3.4%
10	Germany	294.2	228.3	255.8	266.5	343.3	394.0	14.8%	3.4%
11	South Korea	242.6	341.1	403.7	376.8	318.3	347.0	9.0%	3.0%
12	Australia	323.9	161.6	184.3	190.5	189.5	250.5	32.2%	2.2%
13	Italy	141.5	168.1	139.9	167.4	173.4	194.0	11.9%	1.7%
14	France	104.2	109.0	113.6	129.8	172.0	180.9	5.2%	1.6%
15	Brazil	98.3	117.6	113.7	92.8	103.2	156.7	51.8%	1.4%
16	Switzerland	99.2	268.5	254.7	219.1	209.0	98.5	-52.9%	0.9%
17	Belgium	221.5	141.3	268.0	127.5	87.6	98.0	11.9%	0.8%
18	Malaysia	83.5	103.1	97.4	98.1	75.9	91.3	20.3%	0.8%
19	Spain	35.3	45.7	52.4	44.8	63.2	79.9	26.5%	0.7%
20	Thailand	507.3	835.3	532.9	147.6	129.7	63.3	-51.2%	0.5%
21	Chile	46.6	61.3	73.5	66.2	34.0	59.2	74.2%	0.5%
22	India	1,056.3	311.3	240.3	201.7	101.5	58.7	-42.1%	0.5%
23	Israel	50.0	56.1	59.3	40.6	49.4	57.1	15.6%	0.5%
24	Philippines	132.4	155.5	164.2	112.6	47.8	49.3	3.1%	0.4%
25	Austria	15.0	11.7	10.6	46.5	58.5	48.2	-17.6%	0.4%
26	Ireland	25.5	38.3	24.6	44.0	36.6	40.3	10.2%	0.3%
27	United Arab Emirates	50.5	46.9	38.3	68.9	38.5	38.5	0.0%	0.3%
28	Indonesia	33.7	63.7	36.8	58.5	33.7	37.8	12.3%	0.3%
29	Poland	17.7	25.1	24.2	29.7	42.8	35.5	-17.2%	0.3%
30	Turkey	40.4	35.0	77.4	26.5	36.2	34.1	-5.9%	0.3%
31	Viet Nam	17.0	17.7	21.5	28.6	26.2	30.5	16.5%	0.3%
32	Guatemala	14.1	10.4	7.7	9.5	12.8	30.3	137.6%	0.3%
33	Finland	25.3	20.9	24.5	25.9	30.3	29.6	-2.5%	0.3%
34	New Zealand	17.0	22.3	20.6	20.1	22.0	29.2	32.3%	0.3%
35	Costa Rica	26.0	34.3	15.6	23.7	32.9	28.6	-13.1%	0.2%

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

**Table 8.4**  
**Utah Merchandise Exports to Top Ten Purchasing Countries by Industry: 2017**

Code	Industry Name	Millions of Current Dollars										10-Country Industry Total
		United Kingdom	Hong Kong	Canada	China	Mexico	Taiwan	Japan	Netherlands	Singapore	Germany	
	All Commodities	\$2,318.5	\$1,618.1	\$1,212.5	\$737.0	\$674.6	\$636.0	\$611.3	\$407.0	\$396.1	\$394.0	\$9,005.3
111	Agricultural Products	0.0	0.0	0.8	50.4	2.0	2.3	17.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	72.9
112	Livestock and Livestock Products	0.0	0.5	0.4	2.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0
113	Forestry Products	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8
114	Fish and Other Marine Products	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.6
211	Oil and Gas	0.0	2.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3
212	Minerals	0.4	69.9	16.8	11.4	51.3	12.4	97.0	6.1	0.3	0.7	266.4
311	Food	8.1	2.3	80.9	42.8	72.0	54.0	83.1	30.6	28.8	1.2	403.8
312	Beverages	0.1	0.0	3.2	0.3	9.7	0.3	2.4	6.4	0.7	0.0	23.1
313	Raw Textiles	0.1	0.2	1.9	0.9	52.8	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	56.8
314	Milled Textiles	0.3	0.1	13.9	0.2	1.5	1.1	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.4	18.6
315	Apparel and Accessories	0.6	0.2	2.7	0.2	2.3	0.0	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.8	7.8
316	Leather	0.5	0.0	5.7	0.2	1.8	0.1	0.9	9.4	0.1	0.2	18.8
321	Wood Products	0.0	1.2	4.2	0.0	1.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.0
322	Paper	1.1	0.3	8.8	3.3	4.3	0.1	0.3	0.8	0.8	1.9	21.7
323	Printed Material	0.6	0.0	4.8	0.4	3.7	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.6	11.0
324	Petroleum and Coal Products	0.0	29.8	4.3	0.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.3
325	Chemicals	30.3	0.9	206.0	70.5	65.7	38.6	83.7	71.2	25.7	22.4	615.0
326	Plastics and Rubber Products	18.0	0.0	62.5	16.2	20.0	1.5	8.1	1.8	4.5	2.2	134.8
327	Nonmetallic Minerals	1.1	1,454.9	26.4	0.8	3.8	1.4	2.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	1,491.1
331	Primary Metals	2,113.2	0.3	159.6	40.3	12.3	0.2	1.7	0.1	0.3	3.0	2,331.0
332	Fabricated Metals	2.6	7.0	58.1	6.0	11.0	0.4	3.0	2.0	1.4	11.9	103.3
333	Machinery	13.1	33.6	121.8	59.8	45.0	11.5	12.8	12.2	14.4	19.3	343.7
334	Computers and Electronics	53.3	1.6	102.3	262.9	36.4	500.2	122.1	33.2	293.2	90.0	1,495.1
335	Electrical Equipment	16.4	3.2	53.2	19.7	41.2	4.5	7.4	42.2	7.6	63.0	258.4
336	Transportation Equipment	34.2	0.1	176.9	15.1	191.1	3.2	60.1	1.7	3.4	145.6	631.4
337	Furniture and Fixtures	0.7	8.3	11.6	0.7	6.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	29.1
339	Miscellaneous Manufactures	22.0	0.0	60.9	74.1	16.1	2.3	103.4	187.3	13.5	28.8	508.5
511	Publications	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
910	Waste and Scrap	0.0	0.0	14.4	50.2	18.3	1.0	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	85.1
920, 930	Used Merchandise	0.1	0.7	4.4	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.5	8.5
980	Goods Returned	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
990	Other Special Classification	1.5	0.0	5.1	7.4	0.5	0.1	1.9	0.2	0.5	1.0	18.1

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

## 9. Price Inflation and Cost of Living

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David Stringfellow, Office of the Utah State Auditor

### **2018 Overview**

Inflation is a measure of how prices of goods and services change. It is connected to the total amount of money in an economy. As an economy grows, the amount of money should also grow if prices are to remain stable. Stable prices are desirable because it allows people to plan and use their resources for exchange in a predictable way. Low inflation (near 2.0 percent a year) appears to allow an economy to function efficiently and effectively. Large or sudden shifts in inflation are an indication of economic trouble.

The Federal Reserve governs money in the United States. It targets an inflation rate of 2.0 percent a year as most consistent with its mandate for price stability and maximum employment, conditions associated with economic growth and prosperity, and warns that an inflation rate “that is too high may reduce the public’s ability to make accurate long term economic decisions.” Conversely, an inflation rate that is too low would elevate the “probability of falling into deflation” —a harmful economic phenomenon where prices, and perhaps wages, fall.

A common measure of inflation is the U.S. Consumer Price Index (CPI), which measures price changes for a fixed group of similar quality goods and services over time. The CPI is calculated by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Several measures of inflation exist, various agencies use a given index for a wide array of purposes. For example, the Federal Reserve utilizes the Personal Consumption Expenditures (PCE) index.

Through November 2018, the headline index has risen 2.2 percent over the year. The CPI increased by 2.1 percent from 2016 to 2017. Since 2009, inflation has grown on average 1.8 percent each year – 2015 was the exception, when inflation fell to zero. Current inflation is still about 1.0 percentage point lower than what was normal between 1980 and 2008. There is little practical difference between recent measures of inflation from the CPI and PCE; both are just over target.

Motor fuel and car insurance became relatively more expensive this year while communication and clothing prices fell. Over the last decade, car insurance is up nearly 70.0 percent, education near 50.0 percent, medical care prices over 30.0 percent, housing and food prices have grown around 20.0 percent (the general price level), while vehicle, clothing, and recreation prices have changed very little.

Motor fuel prices have fluctuated a lot but have fallen 10.0 percent this decade, though they have grown quickly since 2016. Communications have been getting cheaper. The long-term trend of inflation is clear, \$10 in 1960 could buy the same amount of similar goods as \$100 in 2018. In the 1980s, items that cost \$45 would now cost around \$100 to purchase.

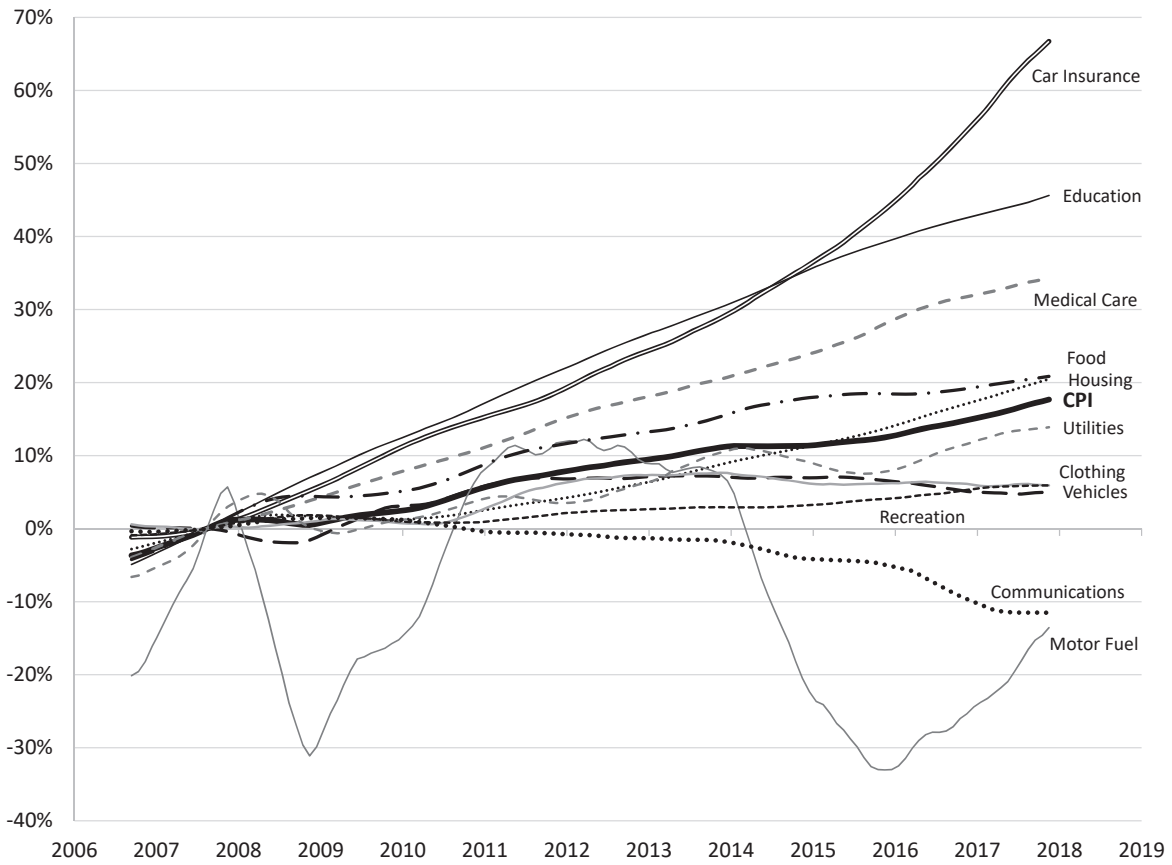
The Federal Reserve has slowly and consistently been raising interest rates since 2016 after eight years of leaving them near zero in response to the last recession. The effective rate now stands at 2.0-2.25 percent (half of normal in the 1990s). The Federal Open Market Committee remains positive about near term economic growth and states that future adjustments “would depend on their assessment of realized and expected economic conditions.”

Regional Price Parities (RPPs) measure cost of living across states and metropolitan areas and help give a sense for cost differences by geographic region. The most recent RPP data is from 2016. Utah’s RPP is 97, indicating that the cost of living in Utah is a little lower than the national average. Goods are about 3.0 percent cheaper to acquire in Utah, while housing proxies are roughly 6.0 percent less than found in the rest of the country.

### **2019 Outlook**

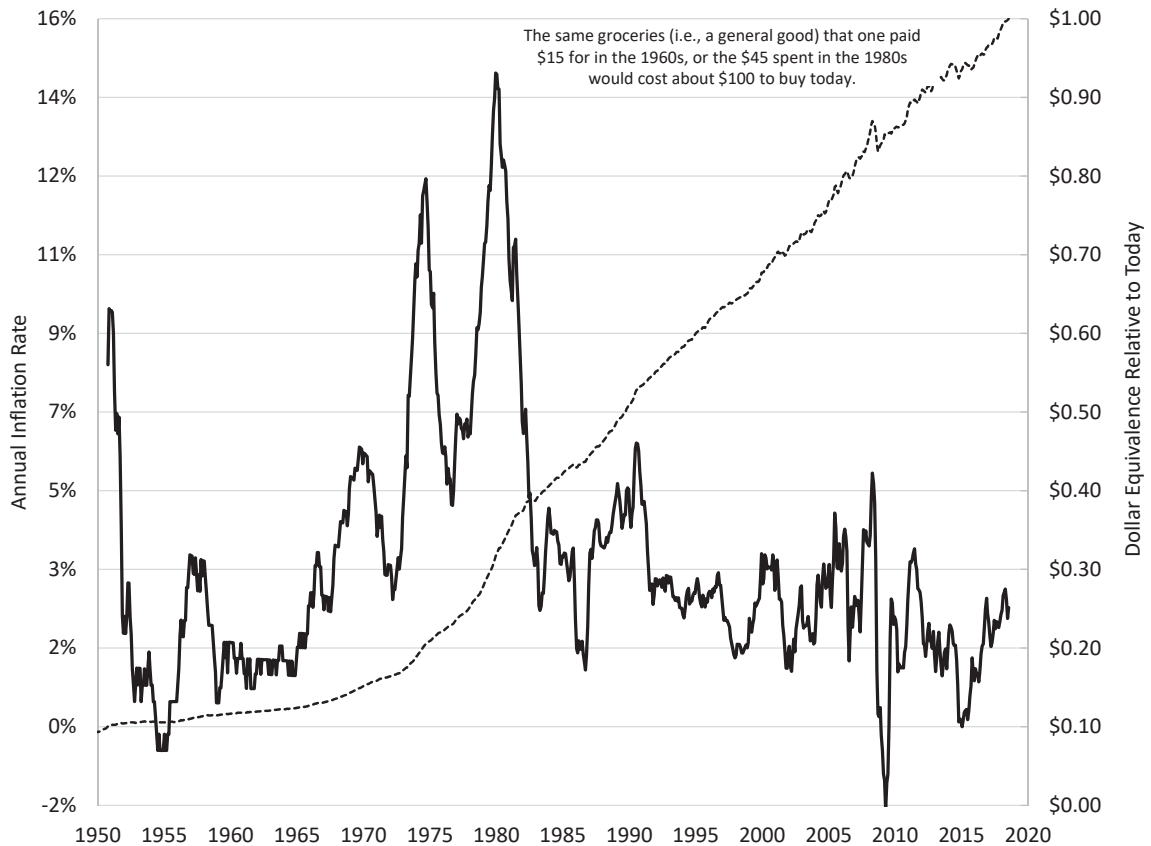
Inflation for 2019 is expected to be near 2.5 percent in the short term and remain stable in the near future. The biggest risks to the inflation outlook appear to be related to trade and political pressure.

**Figure 9.1**  
**Cumulative Percent Change in Consumer Price Index this Decade**



Source: Office of the State Auditor calculations from CPI data

**Figure 9.2**  
**Consumer Price Index Year-over-Year Price Change and Relative Value of a Dollar**



Source: Office of the State Auditor calculations from CPI data



**Table 9.2**  
**Regional Price Parities by State, 2016**

State	All items	Goods	Services	
			Rents	Other
Alabama	86.6	96.2	63.2	93.3
Alaska	105.4	101.1	137.5	96.6
Arizona	95.9	97.4	91.8	97.2
Arkansas	86.9	94.7	63.8	93.3
California	114.4	103.6	148.4	106.8
Colorado	103.0	99.8	117.6	98.5
Connecticut	108.7	104.5	115.3	109.1
Delaware	100.2	99.1	97.1	103.2
District of Columbia	115.9	105.4	145.3	110.6
Florida	99.7	98.3	106.1	97.0
Georgia	92.1	96.7	81.2	94.7
Hawaii	118.4	110.5	157.4	103.5
Idaho	93.0	98.1	77.6	97.5
Illinois	98.9	98.9	98.4	99.2
Indiana	90.3	96.8	73.9	93.5
Iowa	90.2	95.2	75.1	91.8
Kansas	90.5	95.8	74.6	93.7
Kentucky	87.8	94.3	67.1	93.1
Louisiana	90.4	96.5	76.2	93.3
Maine	98.4	98.5	94.4	100.5
Maryland	109.5	103.4	122.0	107.0
Massachusetts	107.8	101.1	122.9	105.8
Michigan	93.3	97.3	81.0	96.3
Minnesota	97.5	100.9	95.4	94.9
Mississippi	86.4	93.8	65.0	93.3
Missouri	89.5	95.3	73.1	92.6
Montana	94.1	98.9	80.9	95.6
Nebraska	90.5	95.6	76.2	92.0
Nevada	97.4	96.1	94.7	101.1
New Hampshire	105.9	100.4	118.3	104.4
New Jersey	113.2	102.7	132.5	113.4
New Mexico	93.6	97.0	80.2	99.8
New York	115.6	109.0	133.2	111.6
North Carolina	90.9	96.3	78.6	93.3
North Dakota	91.5	95.0	82.8	91.6
Ohio	89.3	96.1	72.8	91.9
Oklahoma	89.0	95.5	70.1	93.3
Oregon	99.8	98.9	106.0	97.2
Pennsylvania	98.4	99.4	88.8	102.7
Rhode Island	99.6	98.3	100.6	100.3
South Carolina	90.3	96.7	77.1	93.3
South Dakota	88.3	94.9	69.3	91.5
Tennessee	90.2	96.2	75.8	93.3
Texas	96.9	97.2	93.7	98.6
<b>Utah</b>	<b>97.3</b>	<b>96.7</b>	<b>94.3</b>	<b>100.3</b>
Vermont	101.6	98.4	113.2	100.3
Virginia	102.3	99.6	109.7	100.8
Washington	105.5	103.7	116.1	101.9
West Virginia	87.6	94.4	63.2	94.9
Wisconsin	92.8	95.9	84.8	93.4
Wyoming	96.7	98.7	92.9	96.1

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis



## 10. Regional/National Comparison

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Shawn Teigen, Utah Foundation  
Meredith Muller, Utah Foundation  
Peter Reichard, Utah Foundation

### **2018 Overview**

#### *Population and Households*

Utah ranked 31st in the nation for total population in 2017—increasing to just over 3.1 million inhabitants. For 2017, Utah was the third fastest growing state in the nation with an increase in residents of 1.9 percent. Over the three-year average from 2014 through 2017, Utah ranked first for population growth, with an annualized increase of 1.8 percent.

Utah's three-year average growth was more than double the U.S. average (0.7 percent). The Mountain States regional average was 1.4 percent. The growth rates in the neighboring states of Nevada, Idaho, Colorado and Arizona were close behind, ranking third, fifth, eighth and 10th in the nation, respectively. Utah also continues to have the largest household size in the nation, with an average household size of 3.13 in 2017.

#### *Gross Domestic Product*

Utah ranked fourth in the nation for annualized real gross domestic product (GDP) growth from 2014 through 2017, with a rate of 3.4 percent. The U.S. average was 2.2 percent and the Mountain States regional average was 2.7 percent.

Per capita GDP measured \$48,376 in 2017, 13 percent lower than the U.S. as a whole (\$55,418), and with a national ranking of 32nd—but still higher than the other Mountain States except Colorado and Wyoming. Utah's relatively low per capita GDP is at least partially attributable to Utah's high proportion of children.

#### *Personal and Household Income*

One measure of the health of the economy is personal income. This subset of GDP measures the amount of funds available to individuals. Utah's total personal income was \$135 billion in 2017, resulting in a per capita personal income of \$43,459. This places Utah as 42nd in the nation, which is unchanged from 2016. This ranking is depressed by Utah's high proportion of children.

Household income is less influenced by proportions of children. Utah's median household income was \$71,319 in 2017—12th highest in the nation. Utah's high ranking is due in part to having the fewest single-person households in the nation.

To put these incomes in perspective, Utah's cost of living is typically considered near the national average.

#### *Employment and Unemployment*

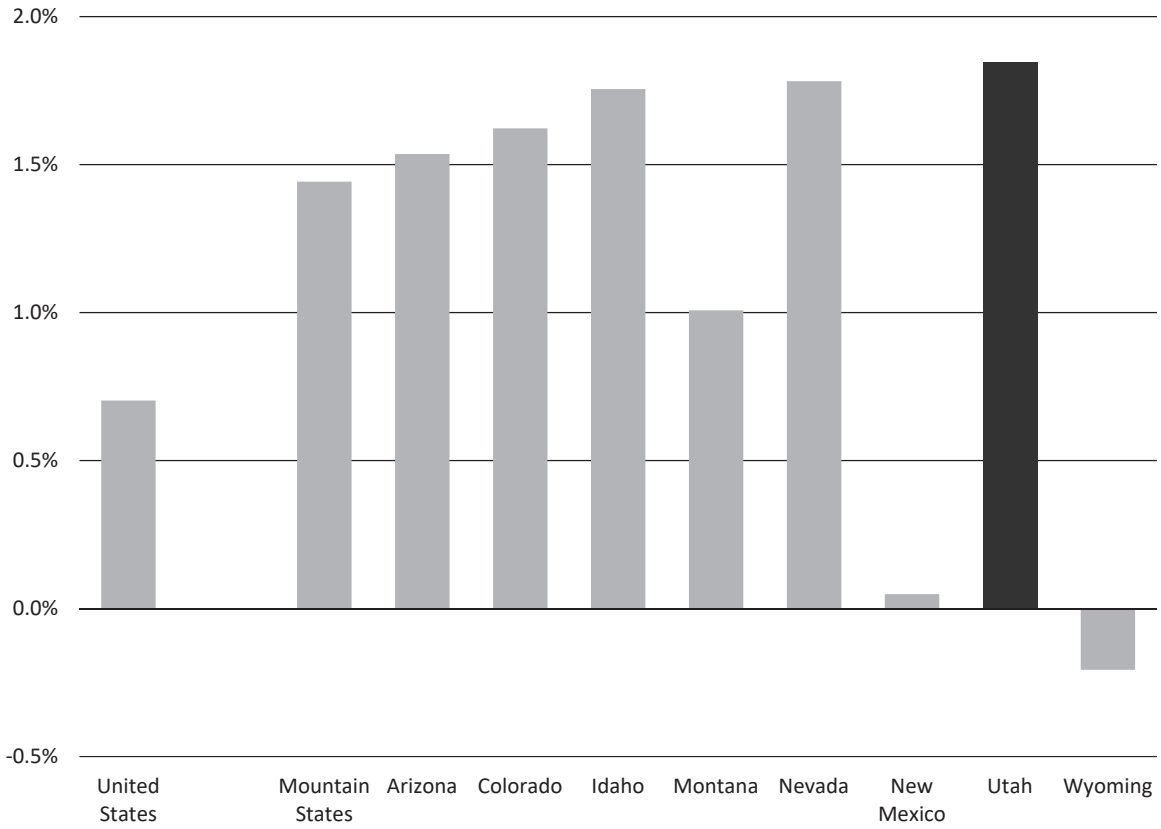
Nonfarm payroll jobs are generally considered an accurate employment indicator that closely reflect labor market conditions. In 2017, Utah employed over 1.5 million workers on nonfarm payrolls. The annualized growth rate of employment was 3.0 percent from the end of 2014 to the end of 2017, compared to 1.7 percent nationally. This employment growth is the highest in the Mountain States region, with Arizona, Colorado and Idaho following close behind.

The high growth rate has influenced Utah's low unemployment rate. For 2017, the state's unemployment rate averaged 3.3 percent, significantly lower than the national unemployment rate (4.1 percent). By October 2018, Utah's rate had decreased slightly to 3.2 percent, placing Utah at 13th lowest in the nation (tied with Colorado). Idaho had the fourth lowest in the nation at 2.7 percent. The national unemployment rate in October 2018 was 3.7 percent.

### **2019 Outlook**

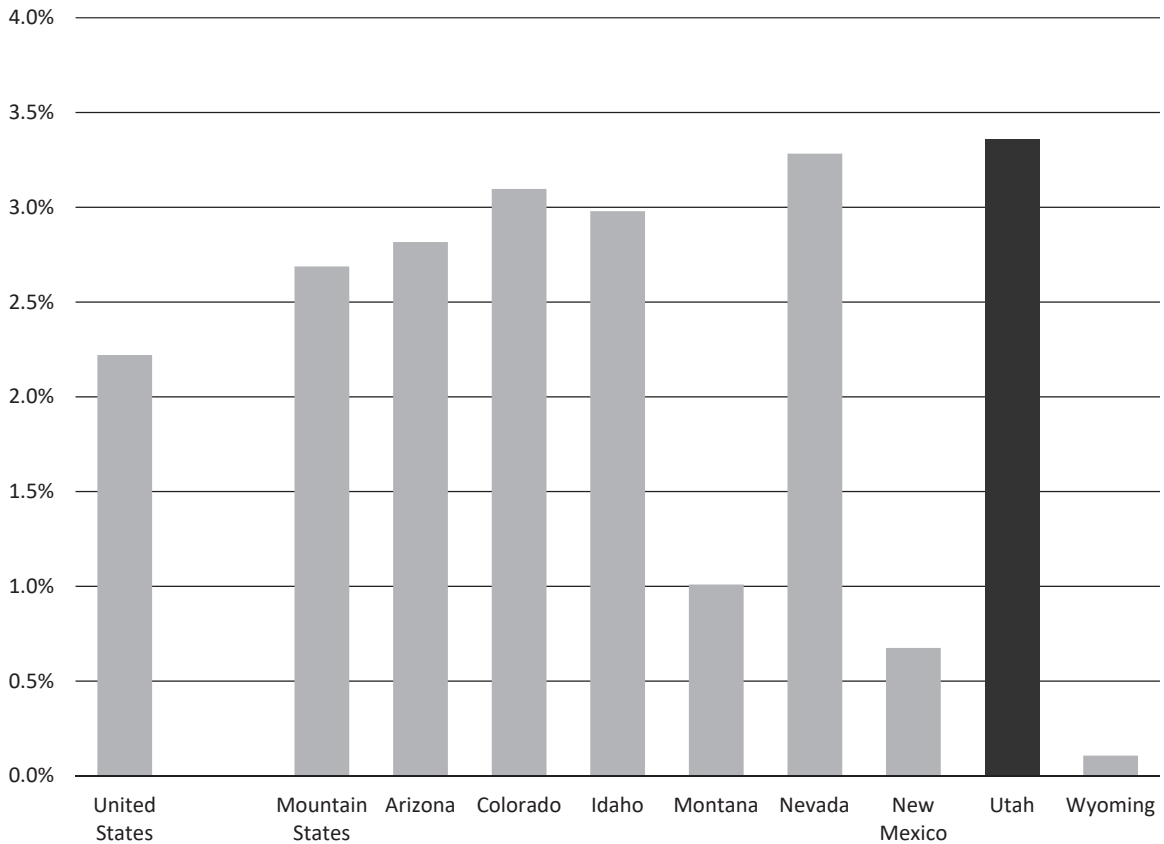
Utah's economy is likely to remain vibrant. GDP will rise accordingly. Like other Western states, population growth should continue to outpace the national average. Utah's low unemployment rate is likely to remain steady, as it has for several years, even while other Mountain States have seen fluctuating unemployment rates. This low rate should keep upward pressure on wages. A continued low unemployment rate will also likely bolster Utah's labor participation rate.

**Figure 10.1**  
**Annualized Population Growth: 2014-2017**



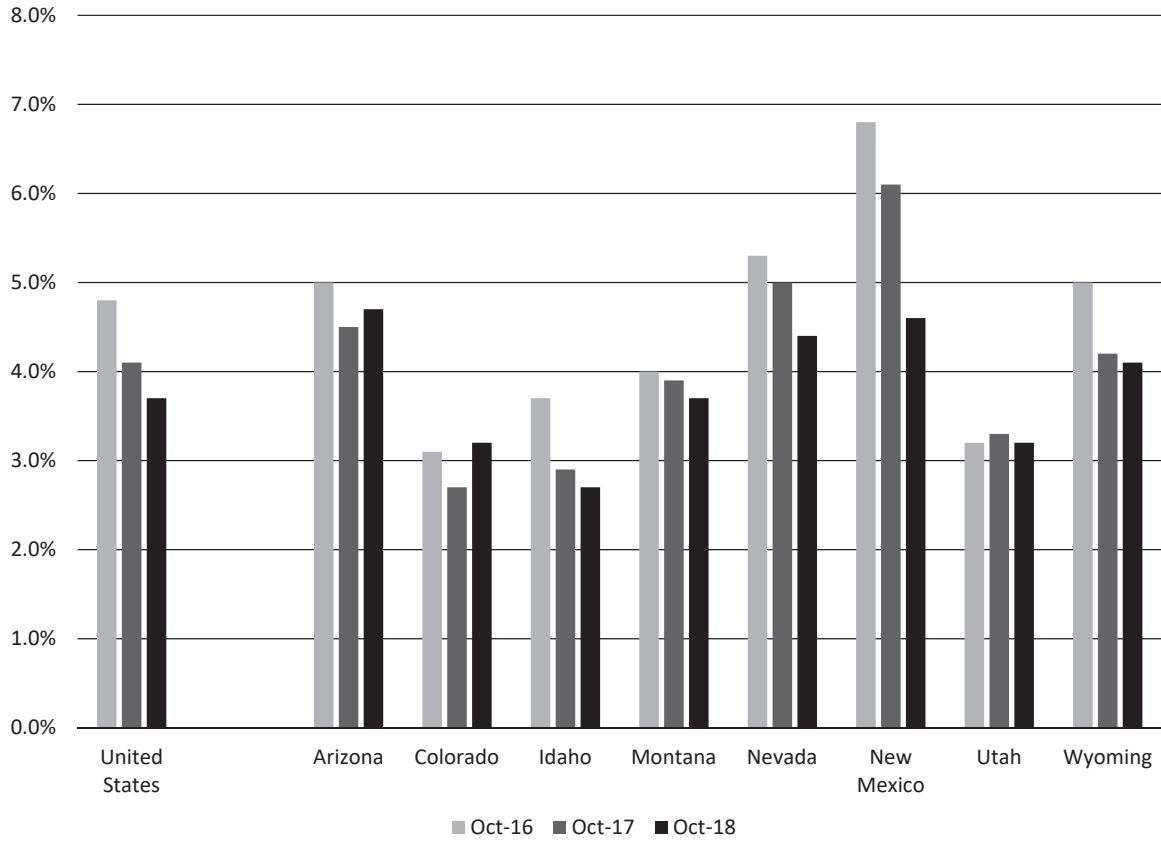
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

**Figure 10.2**  
**Annualized Gross Domestic Product Growth: 2014-2017**



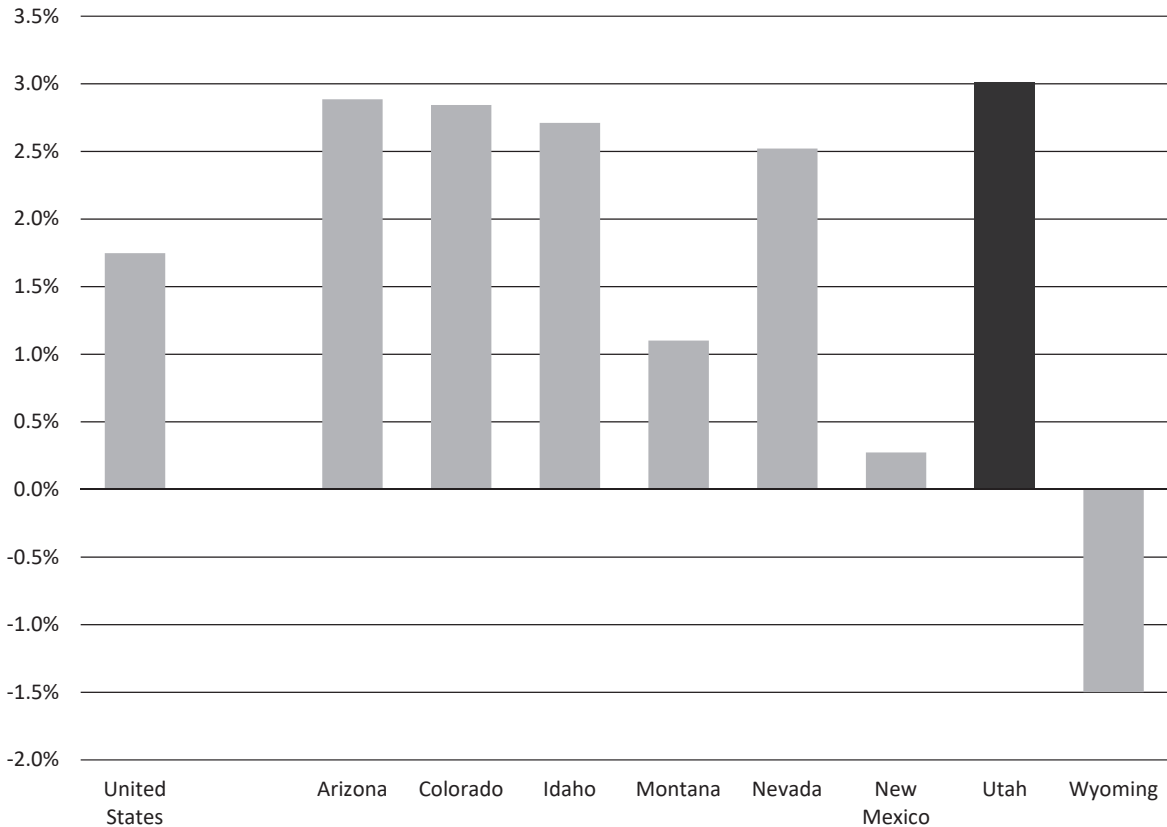
Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

**Figure 10.3**  
**Unemployment Rate: October 2016, 2017 and 2018**



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

**Figure 10.4**  
**Annualized Employment Growth: December 2014 – December 2017**



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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

Division/State	Population, July 1 Estimate					Households		
	2014	2017	2017 Rank	3yr Annualized Growth		2017	Persons per Household	
				2014-17	Rank		2017	Rank
United States	318,386,421	325,147,121	-	0.7%	-	120,062,818	2.65	-
Mountain States	23,167,729	24,184,624	-	1.4%	-	8,803,967	2.75	-
Arizona	6,733,840	7,048,876	14	1.5%	9	2,552,972	2.69	10
Colorado	5,351,218	5,615,902	21	1.6%	8	2,139,207	2.57	22
Idaho	1,631,479	1,718,904	39	1.8%	4	625,135	2.70	8
Montana	1,021,891	1,053,090	44	1.0%	14	423,091	2.41	46
Nevada	2,819,012	2,972,405	34	1.8%	3	1,094,613	2.70	8
New Mexico	2,090,342	2,093,395	36	0.0%	42	767,705	2.66	13
<b>Utah</b>	<b>2,937,399</b>	<b>3,103,118</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>1.8%</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>975,448</b>	<b>3.13</b>	<b>1</b>
Wyoming	582,548	578,934	51	-0.2%	49	225,796	2.50	35
Other States								
Alabama	4,842,481	4,875,120	24	0.2%	33	1,841,665	2.58	21
Alaska	736,307	739,786	48	0.2%	37	250,741	2.84	5
Arkansas	2,967,726	3,002,997	32	0.4%	26	1,153,082	2.53	27
California	38,625,139	39,399,349	1	0.7%	21	13,005,097	2.98	3
Connecticut	3,594,783	3,573,880	29	-0.2%	48	1,356,762	2.56	24
Delaware	932,596	957,078	45	0.9%	16	357,937	2.62	17
District of Columbia	662,513	695,691	49	1.6%	6	281,475	2.32	50
Florida	19,860,330	20,976,812	3	1.8%	2	7,689,964	2.67	12
Georgia	10,069,001	10,413,055	8	1.1%	12	3,745,074	2.72	7
Hawaii	1,414,862	1,424,203	40	0.2%	34	458,078	3.02	2
Illinois	12,888,962	12,786,196	6	-0.3%	50	4,808,672	2.60	19
Indiana	6,593,533	6,660,082	17	0.3%	29	2,557,299	2.53	27
Iowa	3,109,504	3,143,637	30	0.4%	28	1,257,505	2.42	45
Kansas	2,900,896	2,910,689	35	0.1%	39	1,128,983	2.51	33
Kentucky	4,414,483	4,453,874	26	0.3%	30	1,725,034	2.51	33
Louisiana	4,644,204	4,670,818	25	0.2%	35	1,737,123	2.62	17
Maine	1,330,760	1,335,063	42	0.1%	40	540,959	2.40	47
Maryland	5,958,165	6,024,891	19	0.4%	27	2,207,343	2.68	11
Massachusetts	6,763,652	6,863,246	15	0.5%	23	2,604,954	2.54	26
Michigan	9,930,589	9,976,447	10	0.2%	38	3,930,017	2.48	38
Minnesota	5,451,522	5,568,155	22	0.7%	19	2,162,211	2.52	32
Mississippi	2,990,623	2,989,663	33	0.0%	45	1,091,980	2.65	14
Missouri	6,056,293	6,108,612	18	0.3%	31	2,385,135	2.49	36
Nebraska	1,879,522	1,917,575	37	0.7%	20	754,490	2.48	38
New Hampshire	1,333,223	1,349,767	41	0.4%	25	528,700	2.46	42
New Jersey	8,866,780	8,888,543	11	0.1%	41	3,218,798	2.74	6
New York	19,656,330	19,590,719	4	-0.1%	47	7,304,332	2.64	15
North Carolina	9,933,944	10,270,800	9	1.1%	13	3,955,069	2.53	27
North Dakota	737,382	755,176	47	0.8%	18	316,306	2.31	51
Ohio	11,602,973	11,664,129	7	0.2%	36	4,667,192	2.43	43
Oklahoma	3,878,367	3,932,640	28	0.5%	24	1,470,364	2.60	19
Oregon	3,964,106	4,146,592	27	1.5%	10	1,603,635	2.53	27
Pennsylvania	12,789,101	12,790,447	5	0.0%	44	5,008,751	2.47	40
Rhode Island	1,056,017	1,056,486	43	0.0%	43	408,748	2.49	36
South Carolina	4,823,793	5,021,219	23	1.3%	11	1,905,100	2.57	22
South Dakota	849,088	873,286	46	0.9%	15	344,260	2.43	43
Tennessee	6,540,826	6,708,794	16	0.8%	17	2,588,655	2.53	27
Texas	26,977,142	28,322,717	2	1.6%	7	9,623,874	2.88	4
Vermont	625,218	624,525	50	0.0%	46	256,629	2.33	49
Virginia	8,312,076	8,465,207	12	0.6%	22	3,120,880	2.64	15
Washington	7,052,439	7,425,432	13	1.7%	5	2,840,377	2.56	24
West Virginia	1,849,467	1,817,048	38	-0.6%	51	715,308	2.47	40
Wisconsin	5,751,974	5,792,051	20	0.2%	32	2,350,293	2.40	47

Note: Annualized growth rates are compound annual growth rates.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates and U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

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

Division/State	Real Gross Domestic Product (millions of chained 2012 dollars)				Real GDP Per Capita (chained 2012 dollars)				Personal Income			
	2014	2017	3yr Annualized Growth 2014-17	Rank	2014	2017	2017 Rank	3yr Annualized Growth 2014-17	Rank	2017 (nominal millions)	Per Capita (dollars) 2017	Rank
United States	\$16,899,831	\$18,050,693	2.2%	-	\$53,040	\$55,418	-	1.5%	-	\$16,820,250	\$51,640	-
Mountain States	1,066,137	1,154,423	2.7%	-	46,018	47,734	-	1.2%	-	1,112,089	45,983	-
Arizona	273,407	297,162	2.8%	11	40,768	42,353	41	1.3%	19	296,649	42,280	43
Colorado	295,010	323,274	3.1%	8	55,221	57,654	16	1.4%	15	306,411	54,646	13
Idaho	61,367	67,016	3.0%	9	37,639	39,032	48	1.2%	20	71,813	41,826	44
Montana	43,092	44,411	1.0%	33	42,250	42,276	42	0.0%	46	47,677	45,385	35
Nevada	129,660	142,852	3.3%	5	45,788	47,648	34	1.3%	18	138,386	46,159	33
New Mexico	89,151	90,969	0.7%	39	42,795	43,566	40	0.6%	34	83,127	39,811	49
<b>Utah</b>	<b>135,890</b>	<b>150,055</b>	<b>3.4%</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>46,242</b>	<b>48,376</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>1.5%</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>134,804</b>	<b>43,459</b>	<b>42</b>
Wyoming	38,561	38,685	0.1%	47	66,104	66,776	6	0.3%	40	33,221	57,346	10
Other States												
Alabama	186,335	192,663	1.1%	32	38,499	39,523	47	0.9%	28	198,916	40,805	47
Alaska	53,209	52,291	-0.6%	49	72,220	70,683	4	-0.7%	48	42,301	57,179	11
Arkansas	112,706	113,952	0.4%	42	38,015	37,930	50	-0.1%	47	123,313	41,046	46
California	2,309,928	2,576,223	3.7%	3	59,686	65,160	9	3.0%	1	2,364,129	59,796	7
Connecticut	237,558	238,943	0.2%	46	65,985	66,592	7	0.3%	41	257,714	71,823	2
Delaware	63,693	63,891	0.1%	48	68,135	66,419	8	-0.8%	49	47,782	49,673	22
District of Columbia	114,962	122,227	2.1%	20	173,974	176,127	1	0.4%	39	55,510	79,989	1
Florida	804,322	883,122	3.2%	7	40,423	42,085	43	1.4%	16	1,000,624	47,684	27
Georgia	464,061	510,823	3.3%	6	46,020	48,979	29	2.1%	5	460,403	44,145	40
Hawaii	74,504	79,469	2.2%	18	52,553	55,668	18	1.9%	8	75,355	52,787	17
Illinois	734,218	745,292	0.5%	41	56,994	58,217	13	0.7%	31	693,914	54,203	15
Indiana	313,057	321,138	0.9%	37	47,482	48,170	33	0.5%	37	301,008	45,150	36
Iowa	164,721	169,233	0.9%	36	53,041	53,798	22	0.5%	38	148,043	47,062	29
Kansas	143,154	148,481	1.2%	30	49,371	50,970	24	1.1%	24	141,459	48,559	25
Kentucky	179,753	184,683	0.9%	35	40,756	41,463	45	0.6%	35	180,827	40,597	48
Louisiana	231,841	226,613	-0.8%	50	49,871	48,377	31	-1.0%	50	204,517	43,660	41
Maine	53,418	55,599	1.3%	25	40,197	41,619	44	1.2%	21	62,060	46,455	31
Maryland	338,707	363,028	2.3%	14	56,732	59,983	12	1.9%	9	368,258	60,847	6
Massachusetts	453,479	490,175	2.6%	13	67,103	71,456	2	2.1%	4	463,931	67,630	3
Michigan	430,501	458,814	2.1%	19	43,421	46,055	38	2.0%	6	460,270	46,201	32
Minnesota	308,197	322,376	1.5%	23	56,522	57,809	15	0.8%	29	303,141	54,359	14
Mississippi	99,430	100,140	0.2%	45	33,270	33,558	51	0.3%	42	109,324	36,636	51
Missouri	272,774	275,572	0.3%	44	45,027	45,076	39	0.0%	44	274,976	44,978	37
Nebraska	107,132	111,466	1.3%	27	56,957	58,053	14	0.6%	32	97,557	50,809	21
New Hampshire	69,474	74,408	2.3%	15	52,288	55,413	19	2.0%	7	80,122	59,668	8
New Jersey	525,023	546,500	1.3%	24	58,708	60,684	11	1.1%	22	581,199	64,537	5
New York	1,348,204	1,414,313	1.6%	22	68,182	71,252	3	1.5%	13	1,281,082	64,540	4
North Carolina	453,629	484,308	2.2%	17	45,631	47,142	36	1.1%	23	454,307	44,222	39
North Dakota	56,305	50,795	-3.4%	51	76,225	67,244	5	-4.1%	51	39,484	52,269	19
Ohio	570,362	590,692	1.2%	31	49,196	50,666	25	1.0%	26	544,829	46,732	30
Oklahoma	188,065	190,918	0.5%	40	48,533	48,569	30	0.0%	45	174,435	44,376	38
Oregon	181,992	207,712	4.5%	1	45,950	50,138	28	3.0%	2	199,422	48,137	26
Pennsylvania	664,793	700,783	1.8%	21	51,976	54,725	21	1.7%	10	682,534	53,300	16
Rhode Island	52,208	53,454	0.8%	38	49,497	50,446	26	0.6%	33	55,934	52,786	18
South Carolina	183,282	199,329	2.8%	10	37,988	39,673	46	1.5%	14	209,180	41,633	45
South Dakota	44,100	45,431	1.0%	34	51,916	52,240	23	0.2%	43	42,455	48,818	34
Tennessee	291,527	315,147	2.6%	12	44,576	46,925	37	1.7%	11	305,691	45,517	24
Texas	1,512,351	1,615,555	2.2%	16	56,108	57,077	17	0.6%	36	1,340,568	47,362	28
Vermont	28,491	29,567	1.2%	29	45,537	47,408	35	1.4%	17	32,570	52,225	20
Virginia	445,527	463,564	1.3%	26	53,569	54,730	20	0.7%	30	466,743	55,105	12
Washington	425,334	480,910	4.2%	2	60,357	64,937	10	2.5%	3	428,765	57,896	9
West Virginia	69,846	70,565	0.3%	43	37,803	38,860	49	0.9%	27	69,873	38,479	50
Wisconsin	281,232	292,270	1.3%	28	48,899	50,431	27	1.0%	25	283,636	48,941	23

Note: Annualized growth rates are compound annual growth rates.

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



## 11. Social Indicators

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Michael Parker, Ivory Homes

### **Overview**

Social indicators provide insights into “noneconomic” dimensions of life in Utah. The selective review includes quality of life, income equality, commuting, crime, education, and homeownership.

### *Quality of Life*

Since 2011, Utah Foundation has measured community quality of life through its Community Quality of Life Index. Despite improvements in the economy, Utahns’ perceptions of their community quality of life has declined since 2013 from a score of 73 to 70. Housing affordability had the lowest rating in the index. Air quality, streetscapes, and traffic are also among Utahns’ biggest concerns.

### *Median Household Income and Income Inequality*

Real median household income in Utah increased by 1.8 percent between the 2016 American Community Survey (ACS) and 2017 ACS. Real median household income in the United States increased 2.6 percent during the same period. Utah had the lowest income inequality in the nation with a score of 0.423, as measured by the Gini index. The United States has a Gini score of 0.482. The index is a measure of income inequality, with a score of zero and one. A score of one means one household would have all the income. A score of zero indicates perfect equality. The rate of all people in poverty in Utah was 11.0 percent based on the 2013-2017 ACS. This is an increase from 10.2 percent in the 2012-2016 ACS.

### *Commuting*

The 2017 ACS showed 76.1 percent of working Utahns drove alone as their means of transportation to work, 10.7 percent carpooled, 2.3 percent used public transportation, 4.0 percent used a taxicab, rideshare, bicycle, walked or other means, and 6.8 percent worked at home. More people worked from home and

drove alone as compared to 2016. According to the 2013-2017 ACS five-year estimates, the mean travel time to work was 21.6 minutes, as compared to 26.4 minutes nationally.

### *Crime*

The Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reports for 2017 reported the rate of violent crime (murder and non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault) for Utah was 239.9 per 100,000 people, and a decrease from 243.3 per 100,000 people in 2016. This is in comparison to the national rate of 394.0 violent crimes per 100,000 people in 2017. As such, Utah continued to have a significantly lower rate of violent crime than the U.S. Utah’s property crime was 2,780.2 per 100,000 people, above the national average of 2,362.2 per 100,000 people. Both larceny and motor vehicle theft were above the national averages.

### *Education*

In 2017, the U.S. Census Bureau’s ACS reported 92.1 percent of Utahns age 25 years and older had at least a high school degree, ranking Utah as the 10th in the nation. The national rate was 87.3 percent. Utah also ranked 13th in higher education attainment, with 34.9 percent of persons 25 years and over having obtained a bachelor's degree or higher. For higher education, Utah males ranked 8th highest in the nation (36.9 percent) while Utah females rank 25th (32.3), a difference of 17 places in ranking. The national rates were 31.3 and 32.6 percent respectively.

### *Homeownership*

In 2017, Utah’s homeownership remained stable at 71.6 percent. Utah is still far from its peak in 2008 when homeownership reached 76.2 percent. Utah’s national homeownership ranking fell from 7th in 2016 to 8th in 2017. The average national rate was 65.9 percent.





## 12. Economic Development

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Michael Stachitus, EDCUtah

### 2018 Overview

#### Job Growth

Utah's economy continued to grow in 2018. While national gains were modest, Utah remained among the fastest-growing states with job growth at 3.3 percent. This corresponds to more than 48,000 jobs added to Utah's economy.<sup>1</sup>

Quality professional jobs increased substantially in 2018. In particular, professional and business services jobs grew by 6.1 percent year-over, and financial services jobs grew by 4.7 percent year-over, both rates significantly higher than the national average.<sup>2</sup>

In 2018 the Economic Development Corporation of Utah and the Governor's Office of Economic Development worked together to support 39 companies to relocate or expand in Utah, adding over 9,000 jobs to the state's economy and retaining over 1,000 additional jobs.<sup>3</sup> This represents capital investments in Utah totaling more than \$1.7 billion.<sup>4</sup>

#### Major Projects

Notable expansions or relocations in 2018 include the planned expansion of Merit Medical Systems, adding over 2,400 jobs to South Jordan; Polarity TE, adding 1,000 jobs in Salt Lake City; Facebook, adding 50 jobs and \$750 million in capital investment in Eagle Mountain; and Lending Club, adding over 800 jobs in Lehi.<sup>5</sup>

In addition to business growth, infrastructure projects continue to enhance opportunities in Utah. The state's transportation infrastructure is one of the best in the country. Salt Lake City continues the 10-year, \$3.6

billion remodel of its international airport.

Construction is well underway on the 900,000-square-foot main terminal, 1.7-million-square-foot parking deck, 827,000-square-foot South Concourse, and 477,000-square-foot second concourse. Nearly 1,000 construction workers are deployed on the 300-acre construction site.<sup>6</sup>

#### Business Climate

Utah's young, educated workforce continues to grow, state and local governments remain fiscally responsible and stable, and the cost of doing business remains lower than the national average. Utah continues to receive recognition as a leading global business destination, enjoying accolades from national sources like *Forbes*, which has ranked Utah the #1 Best State for Business in six of the past eight years and second in 2018.<sup>7</sup>

Utah also ranked third on CNBC's "America's Top States for Business 2018." Factors that contribute to this ranking include a stable regulatory environment, low unemployment, ease of starting a business, low operation costs, a well-educated workforce, and high quality of life.<sup>8</sup>

#### Trends

Utah's strategic industry clusters employed over 254,000 Utahns in 2018, up from 247,000 in 2017, demonstrating 2.8 percent growth.<sup>9</sup> Utah's industry clusters include aerospace and defense, energy and natural resources, financial services, life sciences, outdoor products, and software development and information technology.

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<sup>1</sup> "State and Metro Area Employment, Hours, & Earnings." *U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics*. Web. 5 Dec. 2018.

<sup>2</sup> "Utah Nonagricultural Jobs by Industry and Components of the Labor Force." *Utah Department of Workforce Services*. Web. 5 Dec. 2018.

<sup>3</sup> Project Report. *The Economic Development Corporation of Utah*. Internal data. 5 Dec. 2018.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid.

<sup>5</sup> "News Room." *Utah Governor's Office of Economic Development*. Web. 5 Dec. 2018.

<sup>6</sup> "Building a Modern Airport in Salt Lake City from One Past Its Prime." *New York Times*. Web. 5 Dec. 2018.

<sup>7</sup> "Best States for Business." *Forbes Magazine*. Web. 5 Dec. 2018.

<sup>8</sup> "CNBC America's Top States for Business 2018." *CNBC*. Web. 5 Dec. 2018.

<sup>9</sup> *The Economic Development Corporation of Utah*. Internal data. 5 Dec. 2018.

Utah-based companies raised \$1.10 billion in venture capital in 2017. Strong investment activity continued in 2018, with companies raising over \$1.13 billion as of December 5th. Utah also saw over \$10 billion worth of mergers and acquisitions, more than double the activity in 2017.<sup>10</sup>

### **2019 Outlook**

2019 is expected to see continued growth. Because of Utah's diverse mix of industries, the state economy is expected to mirror trends in the national economy, but at a greater rate.<sup>11</sup>

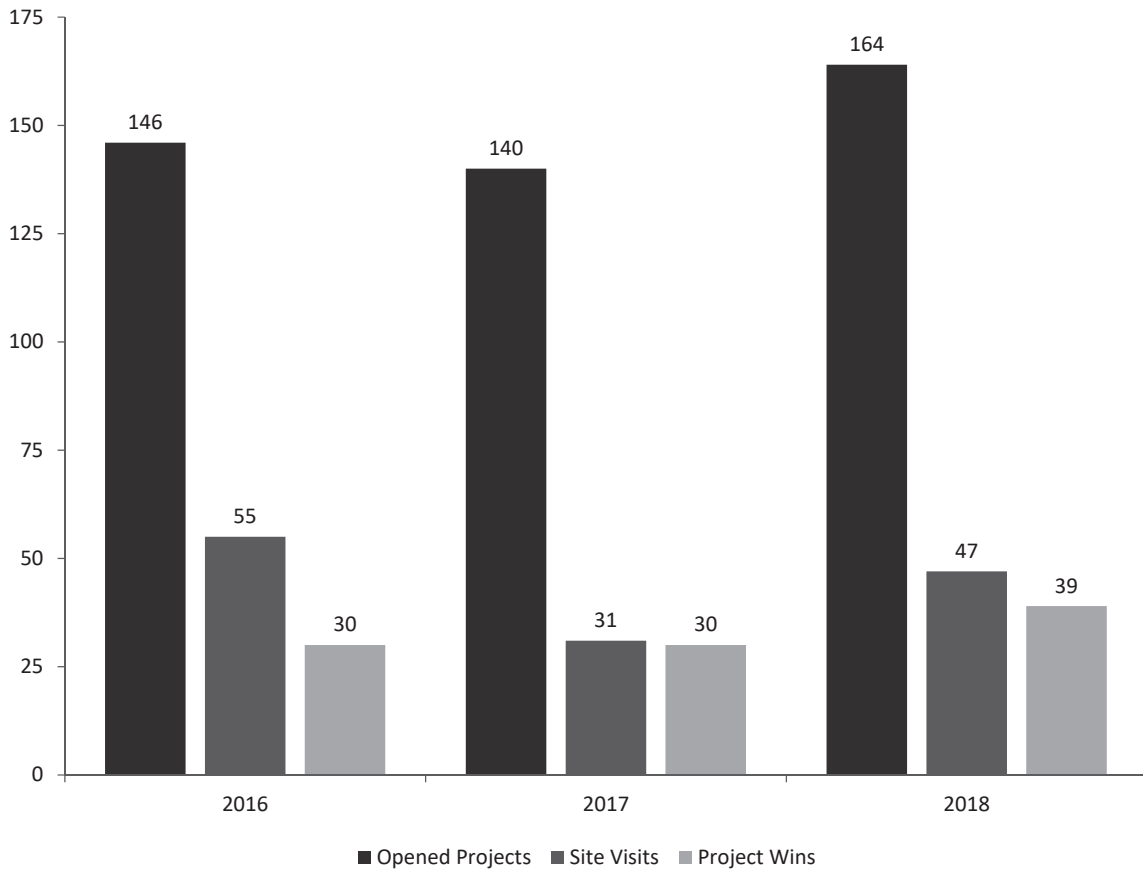
Utah continues to attract relocation projects, as well as the attention of national and global site selectors, and is primed for the best organizations and talent to bring their business to the state.

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<sup>10</sup> Pitchbook. Web. 5 Dec. 2018.

<sup>11</sup> "Utah's Economy among the Most Diverse in the Nation," *Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute*. Utah Informed: Visual Intellection for 2018. Jan. 2018.

**Figure 12.1**  
**Economic Development Project Summary**



Source: Economic Development Corporation of Utah



## 13. Public Education

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

### **2018 Overview**

#### *Enrollment*

In fall 2018, there were 659,438 students in Utah's public education system, an increase of 7,091 students (1.1 percent) over 2017. There were 49,116 kindergarten students, an increase of 1,467 students, or 3.1 percent, over the previous fall 2017 (47,649).

Although Utah's student population is primarily white (74.2 percent), it is becoming more diverse. In fall 2018, 17.3 percent of Utah's student body was Hispanic or Latino, 1.7 percent was Asian, 1.6 percent was Pacific Islander, 1.0 percent was American Indian and Alaska Native, 1.4 percent was African American or Black, and the remaining students (2.8 percent) identified with multiple ethnicities.

In 2018, there were 113 operating charter schools in Utah. Charter schools operate independently of school districts, but receive public funds and must adhere to federal and state laws in using those funds for operations. Charter schools are educating 78,384 students, about 8.4 percent of all Utah students in public schools.

#### *Finances*

In fiscal year 2015, the most recent year for which National Center of Education Statistics data are available by state, Utah's net current expenditure per pupil was \$6,751 (the nation's lowest). Net current expenditures do not include capital spending.

Including capital spending raises total expenditure per pupil for fiscal year 2015 to \$8,079. However, some consider current expenditure as a percent of total personal income as a better measure of Utah's effort to fund public education. Using this measure, Utah ranks 35th nationally, at 3.5 percent. Utah's per pupil net current expenditures for fiscal year 2018 was \$7,771.

In the 2018 General Session, the Utah State Legislature appropriated funds for an \$84 increase (3.0 percent) in the regular Weighted Pupil Unit (WPU) value,

increasing it from \$3,311 to \$3,395 for fiscal year 2019. The cost of the Basic School Program is projected to be \$2,857,024,700. \$399,041,300 (14.0 percent) of these funds come from a statewide uniform property tax rate (the basic levy) and \$2,457,983,400 (86.0 percent) come from state income tax revenues.

With the passing of House Bill 293 during the 2018 General Session, the basic rate now includes two additional property taxes. The equity pupil tax rate and the WPU value rate. This change establishes a floor of 0.0016 for the minimum basic tax rate. These rates were effective July 1, 2018 for tax year 2018. Local property tax collections are estimated to collect an additional \$36.0 million from the equity pupil unit rate and an additional \$18.0 million from the WPU value rate to support the basic school program.

#### *Achievement*

In 2018, Utah ranked 30th in the nation with an ACT Average Composite Score of 20.4. Utah is one of only 17 states in the nation where the test is offered to 100 percent of high school students.

Statewide, the class of 2018 graduation rate was 87.0 percent, a 1.0 percentage point increase from the prior year graduation rate of 86.0 percent.

In 2018, Utah's pupil-teacher ratio was 21.7, which is slightly less than the ratio of 21.8 in 2017.

A total of 36,335 Utah students earned 268,357 hours of college credit in 2018 through Utah's concurrent enrollment program. This total represents a 10.0 percent increase in students over 2017. Ninety-five percent of the credits attempted are passed.

A total of 26,912 Utah public school students took 40,905 Advanced Placement (AP) exams in 2018 with a 68.6 percent pass rate, meaning the scores were good enough to earn college credit. Nationally, the pass rate at public schools is 57.2 percent.

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

180 Utah schools—or about 16.0 percent of all Utah schools—offer dual immersion programs in French (21), German (2), Mandarin Chinese (45), Portuguese (9), and Spanish (91). Fourteen additional schools offer more than one language.

### **2019/2020 Outlook**

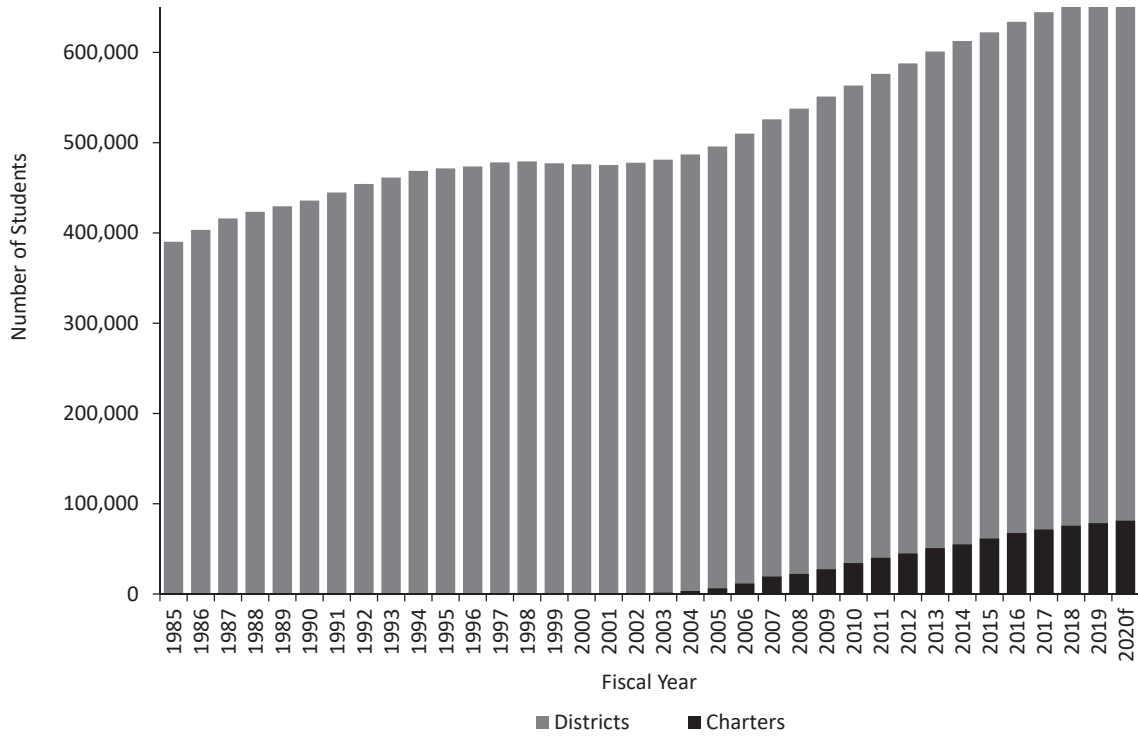
#### *Enrollment*

Growth in student enrollment is expected to continue for several years, as Utah experiences net in-migration, the nation's highest birth rate, and the nation's second highest total fertility rate. Total enrollment in Utah's public education system in fall 2019 is forecasted to increase by 6,750 students (1.0 percent) to 666,188. A projected additional \$35.6 million in state funds are needed to fund student growth.

In most of the past five school years, the incoming kindergarten class was smaller than in the prior year. This change corresponds to a declining number of total births five years prior. Based on birth trends, declining kindergarten class size is expected to continue.

Utah's charter school enrollment has increased by approximately 6.3 percent per year, on average, over the last four years. It is forecasted that enrollment in charter schools in Utah will grow by 3.5 percent in the fall of 2019.

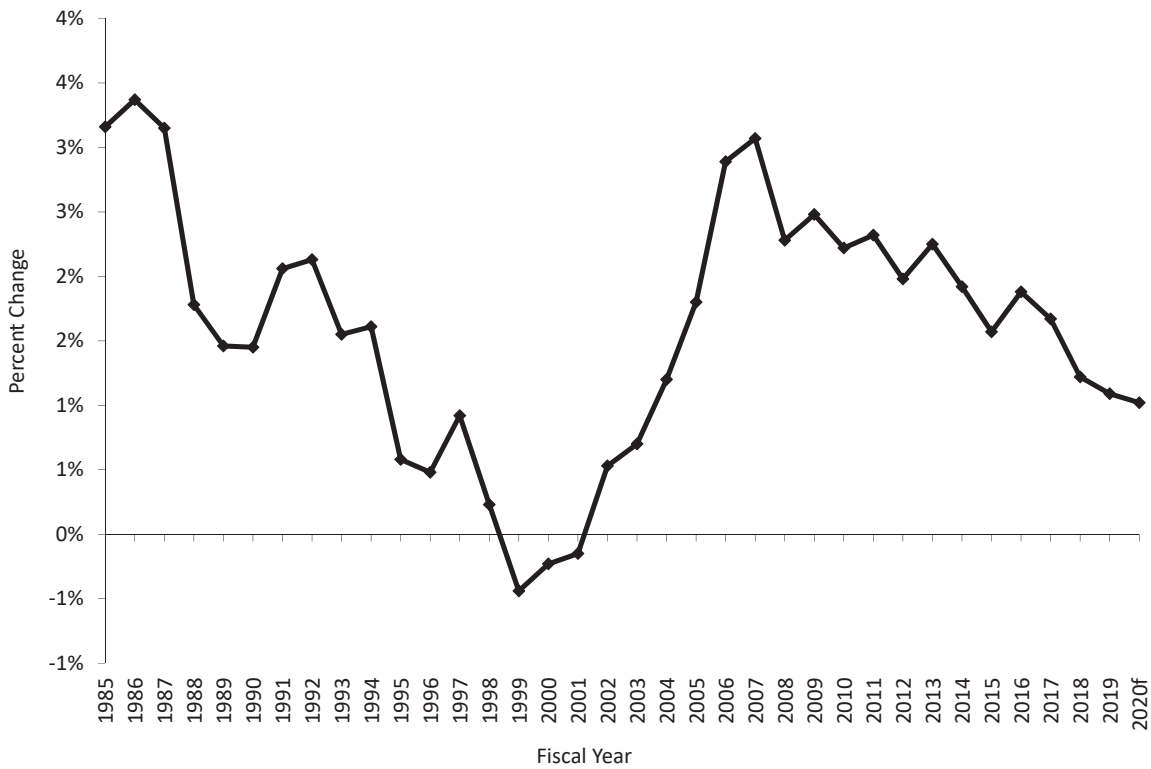
**Figure 13.1**  
**Utah Public Education Enrollment**  
**FY 1985 – FY 2020**



Note: f = forecast

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

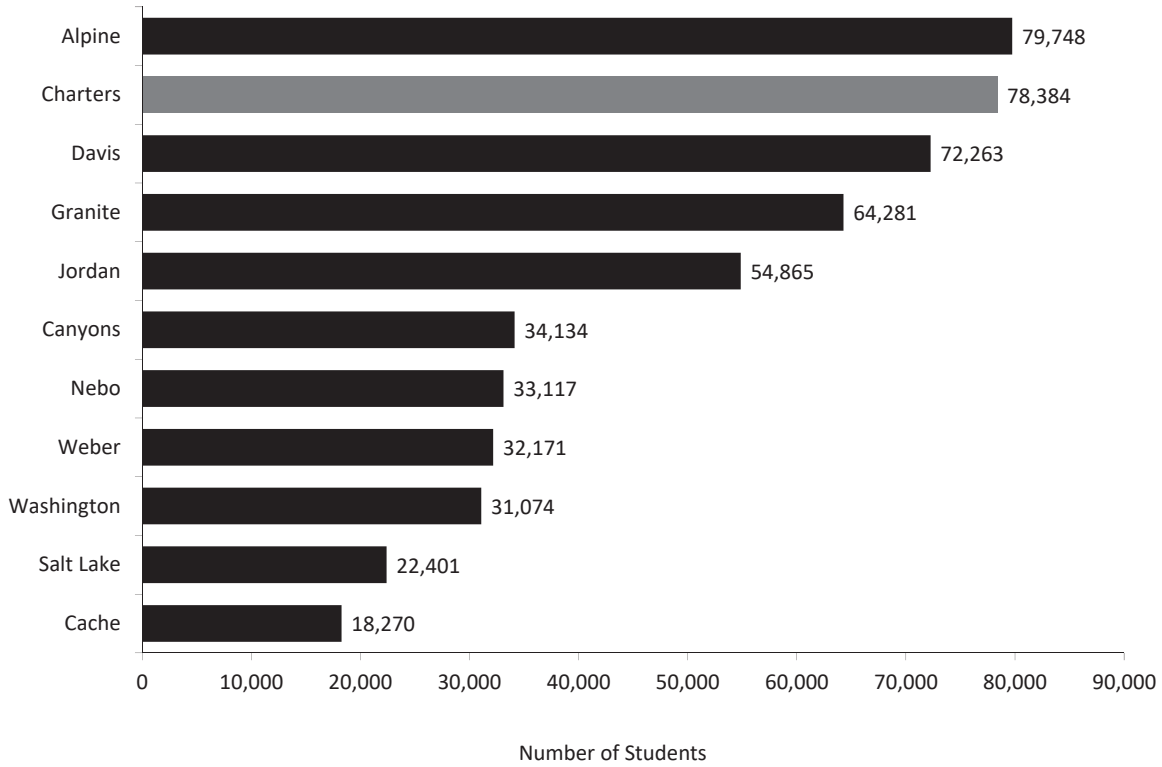
**Figure 13.2**  
**Percent Change in Public Education Enrollment**  
**FY 1985 – FY 2020**



Note: f = forecast

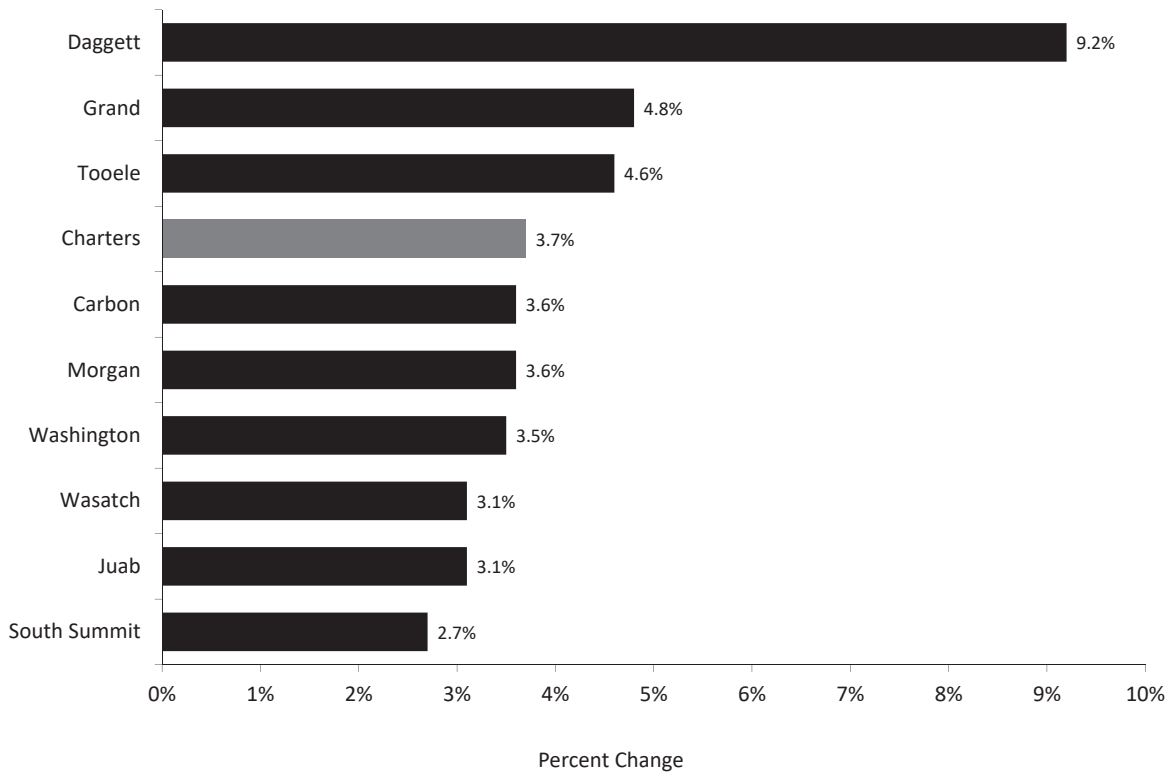
Source: Utah State Board of Education, School Finance & Data and Statistics

**Figure 13.3**  
**Largest Enrollment**  
**FY 2019**



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

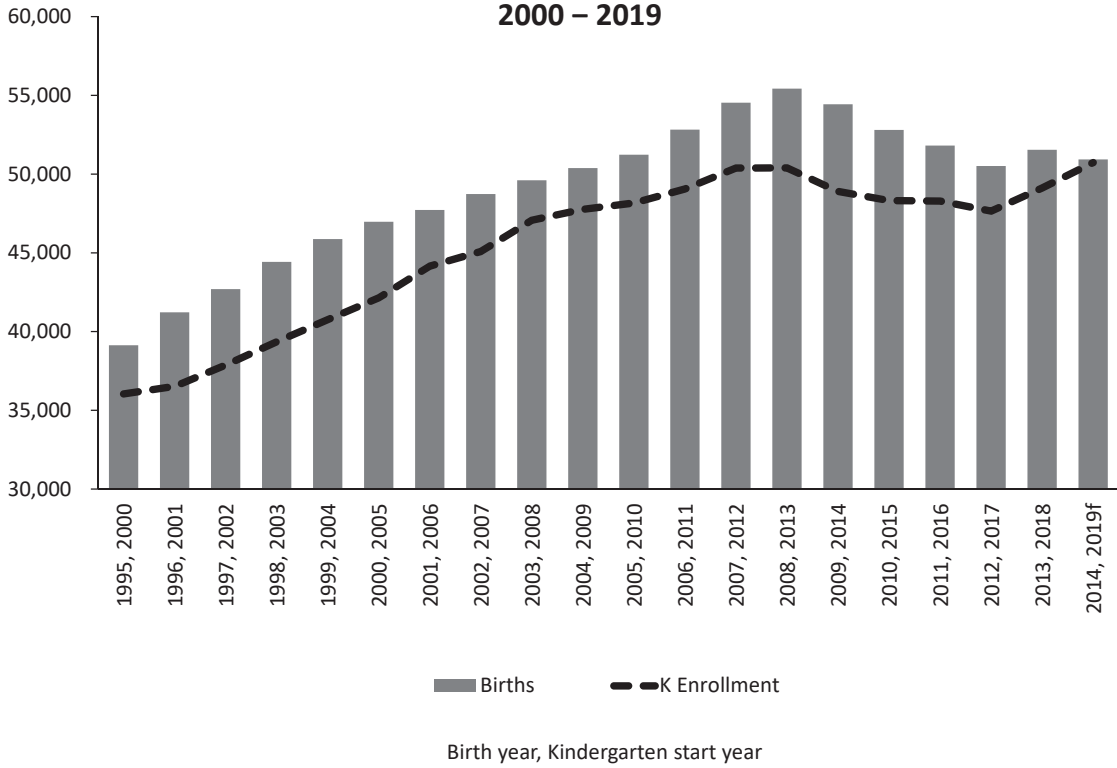
**Figure 13.4**  
**Largest Enrollment Growth**  
**FY 2018 to FY 2019**



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



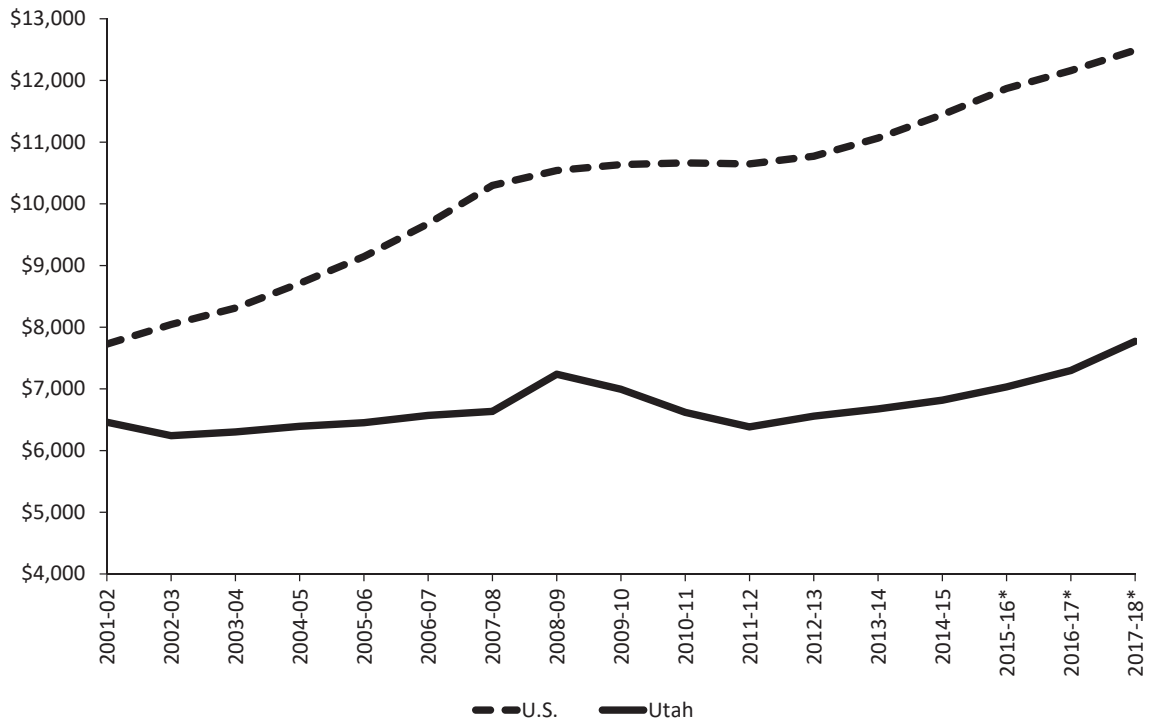
**Figure 13.5**  
**Kindergarten Enrollment and Five Years Prior Births**  
**2000 – 2019**



Note: f = forecast

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

**Figure 13.6**  
**U.S. FY 2018 Projection and Utah Current Expenditures per Pupil in Enrollment**  
**FY 2002 – FY 2018**

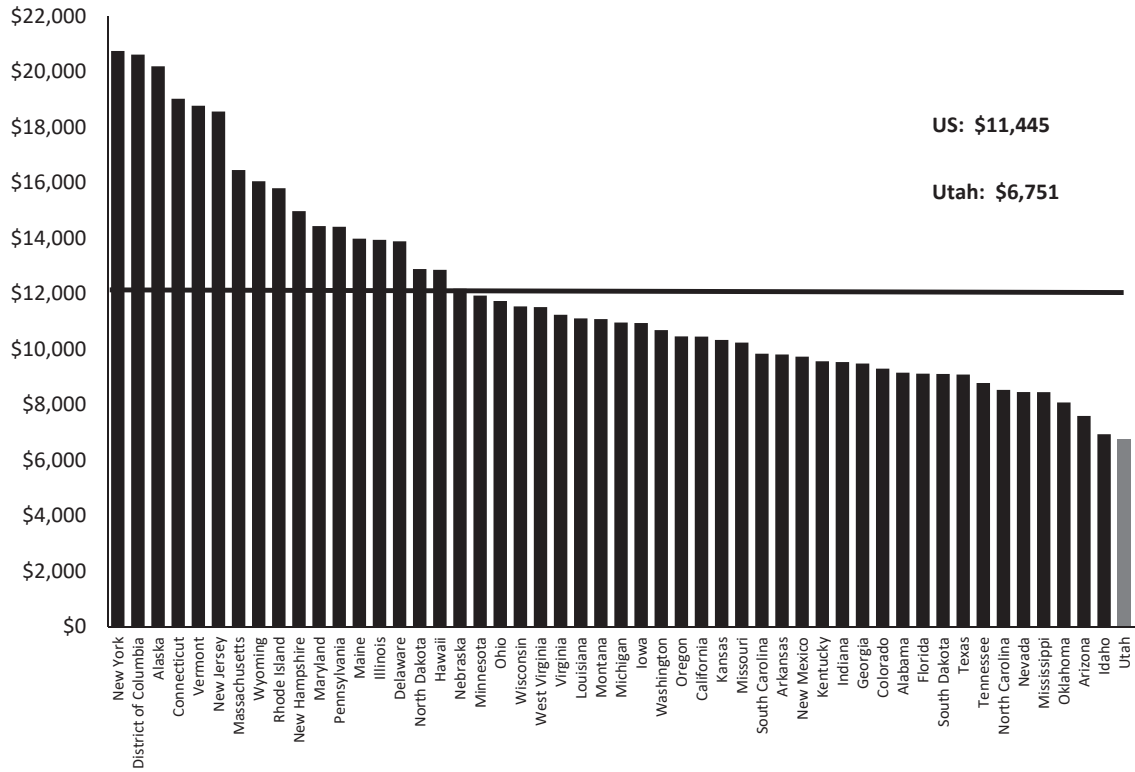


Note: U.S. expenditures are in constant 2017-18 dollars based on the Consumer Price Index adjusted to a school-year basis.

\* For Fiscal Years 2016-2018 U.S. data is projected.

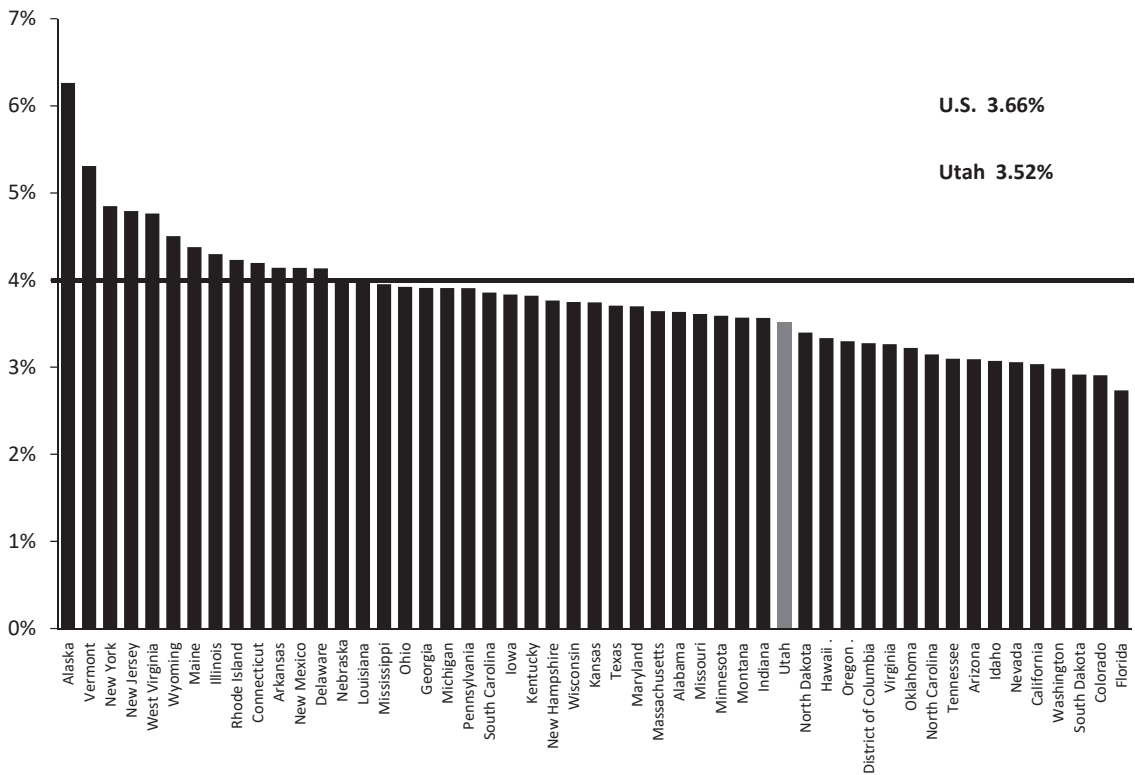
Source: USBE, School Finance, and U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics

**Figure 13.7**  
**Current Expenditures per Pupil**  
**FY 2015**



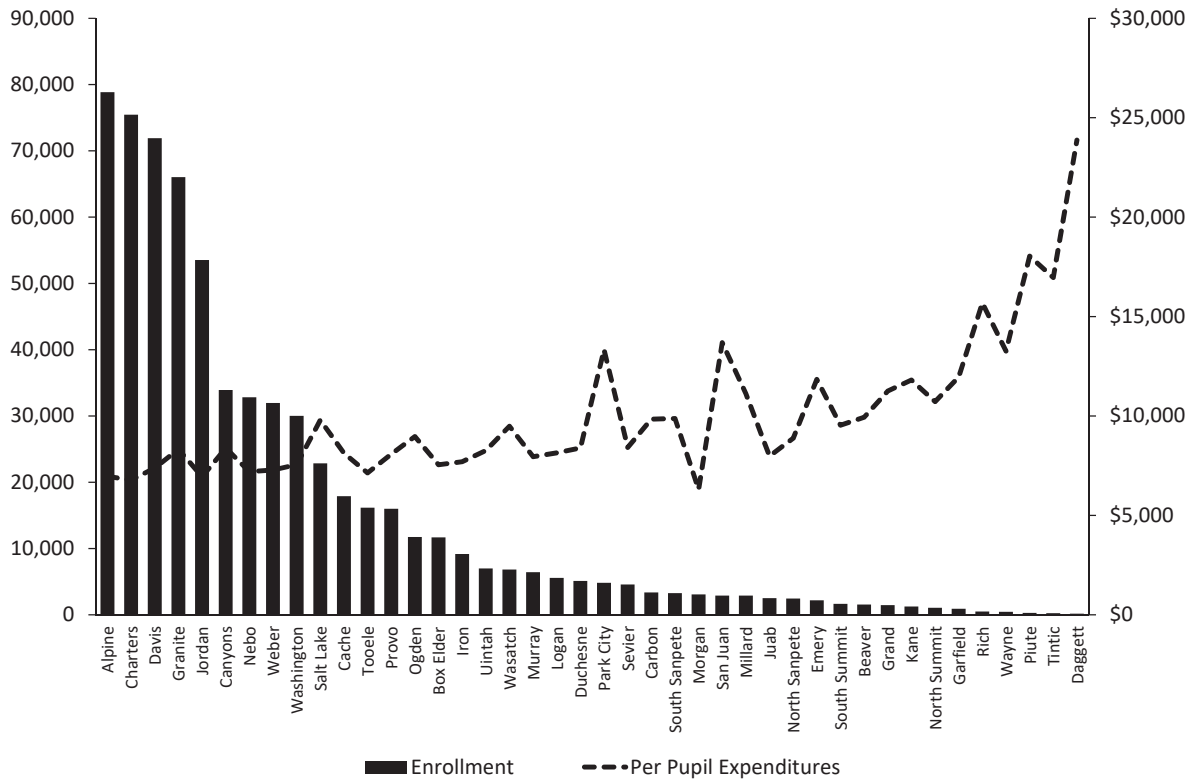
Source: USBE, School Finance, and U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics

**Figure 13.8**  
**Current Expenditures as a Percentage of Personal Income**  
**FY 2015**



Source: USBE, School Finance, U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, and the Bureau of Economic Analysis

**Figure 13.9**  
**Utah Total Enrollment and Current Expenditures per Pupil**  
**FY 2018**



Source: USBE, School Finance

**Table 13.1**  
**Utah Public School Enrollment and State of Utah Population**

Year	October 1	Annual Change		July 1 State	Annual Change		Enrollment/ Population
	Enrollment	Absolute	Percent	Pop.	Absolute	Percent	
1980	342,885	10,310	3.1%	1,474,000	58,050	4.1%	23.3%
1981	354,540	11,655	3.4%	1,515,000	41,000	2.8%	23.4%
1982	369,338	14,798	4.2%	1,558,000	43,000	2.8%	23.7%
1983	378,208	8,870	2.4%	1,595,000	37,000	2.4%	23.7%
1984	390,141	11,933	3.2%	1,622,000	27,000	1.7%	24.1%
1985	403,305	13,164	3.4%	1,643,000	21,000	1.3%	24.5%
1986	415,994	12,689	3.1%	1,663,000	20,000	1.2%	25.0%
1987	423,386	7,392	1.8%	1,678,000	15,000	0.9%	25.2%
1988	429,551	6,165	1.5%	1,690,000	12,000	0.7%	25.4%
1989	435,762	6,211	1.4%	1,706,000	16,000	0.9%	25.5%
1990	444,732	8,970	2.1%	1,729,227	23,227	1.4%	25.7%
1991	454,218	9,486	2.1%	1,780,870	51,643	3.0%	25.5%
1992	461,259	7,041	1.6%	1,838,149	57,279	3.2%	25.1%
1993	468,675	7,416	1.6%	1,889,393	51,244	2.8%	24.8%
1994	471,402	2,727	0.6%	1,946,721	57,328	3.0%	24.2%
1995	473,666	2,264	0.5%	1,995,228	48,507	2.5%	23.7%
1996	478,028	4,362	0.9%	2,042,893	47,665	2.4%	23.4%
1997	479,151	1,123	0.2%	2,099,409	56,516	2.8%	22.8%
1998	477,061	-2,090	-0.4%	2,141,632	42,223	2.0%	22.3%
1999	475,974	-1,087	-0.2%	2,193,014	51,382	2.4%	21.7%
2000	475,269	-705	-0.1%	2,246,468	53,454	2.4%	21.2%
2001	477,801	2,532	0.5%	2,290,634	44,166	2.0%	20.9%
2002	481,143	3,342	0.7%	2,331,826	41,192	1.8%	20.6%
2003	486,938	5,795	1.2%	2,372,458	40,632	1.7%	20.5%
2004	495,682	8,744	1.8%	2,430,223	57,765	2.4%	20.4%
2005	510,012	14,330	2.9%	2,505,843	75,620	3.1%	20.4%
2006	525,660	15,648	3.1%	2,576,229	70,386	2.8%	20.4%
2007	537,653	11,993	2.3%	2,636,075	59,846	2.3%	20.4%
2008	551,013	13,360	2.5%	2,691,122	55,047	2.1%	20.5%
2009	563,273	12,260	2.2%	2,731,560	40,438	1.5%	20.6%
2010	576,335	13,062	2.3%	2,772,371	40,811	1.5%	20.8%
2011	587,745	11,410	2.0%	2,820,613	48,242	1.7%	20.8%
2012	600,985	13,240	2.3%	2,864,744	44,131	1.6%	21.0%
2013	612,551	11,566	1.9%	2,902,179	37,435	1.3%	21.1%
2014	622,182	9,631	1.6%	2,941,964	39,785	1.4%	21.1%
2015	633,896	11,714	1.9%	2,997,584	55,620	1.9%	21.1%
2016	644,476	10,580	1.7%	3,054,994	57,410	1.9%	21.1%
2017	652,347	7,871	1.2%	3,113,983	58,989	1.9%	20.9%
2018	659,438	7,091	1.1%	3,166,647	52,664	1.7%	20.8%
2019f	666,188	6,750	1.0%	3,219,116	52,469	1.7%	20.7%

Note: f = forecast

Source: Utah State Board of Education (enrollment counts). Interagency Common Data Committee (2019 enrollment forecast). State Population and 2019 Forecast: Pam Perlich, Ph.D., Demography Utah Population Committee (DUPC) estimates for 2010–2018 and Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute, University of Utah for 2019 forecast.

**Table 13.2  
Fall Enrollment by District**

School District	FY 2016 10/1/15	FY 2017 10/1/16	FY 2018 10/1/17	FY 2019 10/1/18	FY 2020f 10/1/19f	Total Annual Change				Percent Change				FY 2019 Rank		
						FY16-17	FY17-18	FY18-19	FY19-20f	FY16-17	FY17-18	FY18-19	FY19-20f	Size	Total Annual Change	Percent Change
Alpine	75,307	77,343	78,853	79,748	80,356	2,036	1,510	895	608	2.7%	2.0%	1.1%	0.8%	1	4	18
Beaver	1,563	1,519	1,540	1,527	1,511	-44	21	-13	-16	-2.8%	1.4%	-0.8%	-1.0%	33	34	36
Box Elder	11,341	11,572	11,671	11,770	11,752	231	99	99	-18	2.0%	0.9%	0.8%	-0.2%	14	16	22
Cache	16,976	17,536	17,895	18,270	18,437	560	359	375	167	3.3%	2.0%	2.1%	0.9%	11	6	14
Canyons	33,899	34,017	33,907	34,134	34,408	118	-110	227	274	0.3%	-0.3%	0.7%	0.8%	6	9	25
Carbon	3,383	3,348	3,364	3,484	3,521	-35	16	120	37	-1.0%	0.5%	3.6%	1.1%	24	14	5
Daggett	181	183	163	178	183	2	-20	15	5	1.1%	-10.9%	9.2%	2.8%	42	25	1
Davis	69,879	71,021	71,908	72,263	72,709	1,142	887	355	446	1.6%	1.2%	0.5%	0.6%	3	7	26
Duchesne	5,076	5,009	5,103	5,142	5,183	-67	94	39	41	-1.3%	1.9%	0.8%	0.8%	21	21	23
Emery	2,220	2,174	2,184	2,181	2,178	-46	10	-3	-3	-2.1%	0.5%	-0.1%	-0.1%	31	30	29
Garfield	922	904	909	899	902	-18	5	-10	3	-2.0%	0.6%	-1.1%	0.3%	37	33	37
Grand	1,451	1,483	1,451	1,520	1,530	32	-32	69	10	2.2%	-2.2%	4.8%	0.7%	34	19	2
Granite	67,822	67,177	66,024	64,281	62,633	-645	-1,153	-1,743	-1,648	-1.0%	-1.7%	-2.6%	-2.6%	4	42	41
Iron	8,933	9,074	9,169	9,395	9,409	141	95	226	14	1.6%	1.0%	2.5%	0.1%	16	10	13
Jordan	52,324	52,507	53,519	54,865	56,365	183	1,012	1,346	1,500	0.3%	1.9%	2.5%	2.7%	5	2	12
Juab	2,412	2,513	2,510	2,587	2,660	101	-3	77	73	4.2%	-0.1%	3.1%	2.8%	29	18	9
Kane	1,209	1,256	1,250	1,269	1,286	47	-6	19	17	3.9%	-0.5%	1.5%	1.3%	35	24	15
Logan	5,957	5,719	5,555	5,569	5,588	-238	-164	14	19	-4.0%	-2.9%	0.3%	0.3%	20	26	27
Millard	2,803	2,840	2,884	2,916	2,949	37	44	32	33	1.3%	1.5%	1.1%	1.1%	27	23	19
Morgan	2,836	2,994	3,069	3,178	3,294	158	75	109	116	5.6%	2.5%	3.6%	3.7%	26	15	6
Murray	6,502	6,494	6,416	6,264	6,203	-8	-78	-152	-61	-0.1%	-1.2%	-2.4%	-1.0%	19	39	40
Nebo	31,895	32,437	32,809	33,117	33,365	542	372	308	248	1.7%	1.1%	0.9%	0.7%	7	8	21
North Sanpete	2,377	2,360	2,438	2,471	2,493	-17	78	33	22	-0.7%	3.3%	1.4%	0.9%	30	22	16
North Summit	1,034	1,042	1,048	1,044	1,034	8	6	-4	-10	0.8%	0.6%	-0.4%	-1.0%	36	32	31
Ogden	12,128	12,192	11,736	11,553	11,259	64	-456	-183	-294	0.5%	-3.7%	-1.6%	-2.5%	15	40	38
Park City	4,763	4,891	4,816	4,780	4,712	128	-75	-36	-68	2.7%	-1.5%	-0.7%	-1.4%	22	38	35
Piute	291	280	274	273	274	-11	-6	-1	1	-3.8%	-2.1%	-0.4%	0.4%	40	29	30
Provo	16,983	17,840	15,991	16,165	16,257	857	-1,849	174	92	5.0%	-10.4%	1.1%	0.6%	13	13	20
Rich	492	497	494	507	520	5	-3	13	13	1.0%	-0.6%	2.6%	2.6%	38	27	11
Salt Lake	23,600	23,047	22,845	22,401	22,111	-553	-202	-444	-290	-2.3%	-0.9%	-1.9%	-1.3%	10	41	39
San Juan	2,975	2,940	2,889	2,876	2,873	-35	-51	-13	-3	-1.2%	-1.7%	-0.4%	-0.1%	28	34	32
Sevier	4,520	4,513	4,560	4,538	4,514	-7	47	-22	-24	-0.2%	1.0%	-0.5%	-0.5%	23	37	33
South Sanpete	3,157	3,221	3,263	3,268	3,272	64	42	5	4	2.0%	1.3%	0.2%	0.1%	25	28	28
South Summit	1,537	1,574	1,650	1,694	1,729	37	76	44	35	2.4%	4.8%	2.7%	2.1%	32	20	10
Tintic	258	244	239	226	226	-14	-5	-13	0	-5.4%	-2.0%	-5.4%	0.0%	41	34	42
Tooele	13,988	14,332	16,154	16,903	17,614	344	1,822	749	711	2.5%	12.7%	4.6%	4.2%	12	5	3
Uintah	7,287	7,034	6,986	7,069	7,163	-253	-48	83	94	-3.5%	-0.7%	1.2%	1.3%	17	17	17
Wasatch	6,286	6,605	6,826	7,040	7,291	319	221	214	251	5.1%	3.3%	3.1%	3.6%	18	11	8
Washington	28,167	29,355	30,015	31,074	32,530	1,188	660	1,059	1,456	4.2%	2.2%	3.5%	4.7%	9	3	7
Wayne	469	450	447	444	448	-19	-3	-3	4	-4.1%	-0.7%	-0.7%	0.9%	39	30	34
Weber	31,184	31,445	31,957	32,171	32,324	261	512	214	153	0.8%	1.6%	0.7%	0.5%	8	11	24
Charter Schools	67,509	71,494	75,566	78,384	81,122	3,985	4,072	2,818	2,738	5.9%	5.7%	3.7%	3.5%	2	1	4
<b>State of Utah</b>	<b>633,896</b>	<b>644,476</b>	<b>652,347</b>	<b>659,438</b>	<b>666,188</b>	<b>10,580</b>	<b>7,871</b>	<b>7,091</b>	<b>6,750</b>	<b>1.7%</b>	<b>1.2%</b>	<b>1.1%</b>	<b>1.0%</b>			

Source: Utah State Board of Education, Data and Statistics

**Table 13.3**  
**Utah Public Education Enrollment by Race and Ethnicity**

School District	FY 2019 Enrollment 10/1/18	African American or Black		American Indian		Asian		Hispanic/Latino		Pacific Islander		Two or More Races		White	
		Number	Share	Number	Share	Number	Share	Number	Share	Number	Share	Number	Share	Number	Share
<b>State of Utah</b>	<b>659,438</b>	<b>9,227</b>	<b>1.4%</b>	<b>6,751</b>	<b>1.0%</b>	<b>11,067</b>	<b>1.7%</b>	<b>114,006</b>	<b>17.3%</b>	<b>10,444</b>	<b>1.6%</b>	<b>18,753</b>	<b>2.8%</b>	<b>489,190</b>	<b>74.2%</b>
Alpine	79,748	551	0.7%	218	0.3%	618	0.8%	9,632	12.1%	950	1.2%	3,106	3.9%	64,673	81.1%
Beaver	1,527	2	0.1%	7	0.5%	6	0.4%	248	16.2%	15	1.0%	18	1.2%	1,231	80.6%
Box Elder	11,770	52	0.4%	76	0.6%	57	0.5%	1,284	10.9%	56	0.5%	176	1.5%	10,069	85.5%
Cache	18,270	97	0.5%	117	0.6%	116	0.6%	1,744	9.5%	86	0.5%	314	1.7%	15,796	86.5%
Canyons	34,134	553	1.6%	154	0.5%	776	2.3%	5,693	16.7%	412	1.2%	1,637	4.8%	24,909	73.0%
Carbon	3,484	11	0.3%	31	0.9%	10	0.3%	473	13.6%	7	0.2%	29	0.8%	2,923	83.9%
Daggett	178	2	1.1%	2	1.1%	0	0.0%	7	3.9%	2	1.1%	5	2.8%	160	89.9%
Davis	72,263	809	1.1%	265	0.4%	825	1.1%	7,414	10.3%	861	1.2%	1,980	2.7%	60,109	83.2%
Duchesne	5,142	23	0.4%	334	6.5%	11	0.2%	363	7.1%	17	0.3%	157	3.1%	4,237	82.4%
Emery	2,181	8	0.4%	8	0.4%	5	0.2%	173	7.9%	1	0.0%	10	0.5%	1,976	90.6%
Garfield	899	2	0.2%	17	1.9%	4	0.4%	75	8.3%	1	0.1%	7	0.8%	793	88.2%
Grand	1,520	6	0.4%	80	5.3%	12	0.8%	266	17.5%	3	0.2%	18	1.2%	1,135	74.7%
Granite	64,281	2,400	3.7%	825	1.3%	2,892	4.5%	22,213	34.6%	2,874	4.5%	777	1.2%	32,300	50.2%
Iron	9,395	51	0.5%	232	2.5%	59	0.6%	905	9.6%	49	0.5%	229	2.4%	7,870	83.8%
Jordan	54,865	547	1.0%	159	0.3%	844	1.5%	8,294	15.1%	960	1.7%	2,197	4.0%	41,864	76.3%
Juab	2,587	11	0.4%	7	0.3%	10	0.4%	106	4.1%	8	0.3%	49	1.9%	2,396	92.6%
Kane	1,269	3	0.2%	26	2.0%	7	0.6%	69	5.4%	6	0.5%	20	1.6%	1,138	89.7%
Logan	5,569	112	2.0%	84	1.5%	185	3.3%	1,672	30.0%	74	1.3%	106	1.9%	3,336	59.9%
Millard	2,916	2	0.1%	27	0.9%	28	1.0%	458	15.7%	2	0.1%	66	2.3%	2,333	80.0%
Morgan	3,178	10	0.3%	9	0.3%	7	0.2%	97	3.1%	10	0.3%	42	1.3%	3,003	94.5%
Murray	6,264	228	3.6%	49	0.8%	131	2.1%	1,244	19.9%	52	0.8%	315	5.0%	4,245	67.8%
Nebo	33,117	202	0.6%	120	0.4%	130	0.4%	4,018	12.1%	260	0.8%	715	2.2%	27,672	83.6%
North Sanpete	2,471	11	0.4%	25	1.0%	7	0.3%	361	14.6%	9	0.4%	54	2.2%	2,004	81.1%
North Summit	1,044	3	0.3%	5	0.5%	0	0.0%	144	13.8%	1	0.1%	12	1.1%	879	84.2%
Ogden	11,553	219	1.9%	98	0.8%	79	0.7%	5,885	50.9%	49	0.4%	300	2.6%	4,923	42.6%
Park City	4,780	35	0.7%	2	0.0%	91	1.9%	1,011	21.2%	5	0.1%	108	2.3%	3,528	73.8%
Piute	273	3	1.1%	1	0.4%	0	0.0%	36	13.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	233	85.3%
Provo	16,165	173	1.1%	126	0.8%	274	1.7%	3,845	23.8%	461	2.9%	521	3.2%	10,765	66.6%
Rich	507	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	21	4.1%	0	0.0%	13	2.6%	473	93.3%
Salt Lake	22,401	1,055	4.7%	280	1.2%	1,049	4.7%	8,343	37.2%	1,052	4.7%	908	4.1%	9,714	43.4%
San Juan	2,876	6	0.2%	1,542	53.6%	8	0.3%	149	5.2%	2	0.1%	53	1.8%	1,116	38.8%
Sevier	4,538	29	0.6%	76	1.7%	13	0.3%	214	4.7%	29	0.6%	0	0.0%	4,177	92.0%
South Sanpete	3,268	26	0.8%	42	1.3%	7	0.2%	329	10.1%	24	0.7%	66	2.0%	2,774	84.9%
South Summit	1,694	3	0.2%	6	0.4%	2	0.1%	177	10.4%	2	0.1%	17	1.0%	1,487	87.8%
Tintic	226	1	0.4%	1	0.4%	1	0.4%	17	7.5%	1	0.4%	5	2.2%	200	88.5%
Tooele	16,903	146	0.9%	116	0.7%	94	0.6%	2,238	13.2%	152	0.9%	305	1.8%	13,852	81.9%
Uintah	7,069	29	0.4%	559	7.9%	27	0.4%	676	9.6%	22	0.3%	156	2.2%	5,600	79.2%
Wasatch	7,040	30	0.4%	8	0.1%	33	0.5%	1,368	19.4%	10	0.1%	122	1.7%	5,469	77.7%
Washington	31,074	253	0.8%	498	1.6%	232	0.7%	4,080	13.1%	568	1.8%	584	1.9%	24,859	80.0%
Wayne	444	0	0.0%	2	0.5%	6	1.4%	37	8.3%	2	0.5%	8	1.8%	389	87.6%
Weber	32,171	299	0.9%	110	0.3%	284	0.9%	4,069	12.6%	230	0.7%	897	2.8%	26,282	81.7%
Charter Schools	78,384	1,224	1.6%	407	0.5%	2,127	2.7%	14,558	18.6%	1,119	1.4%	2,651	3.4%	56,298	71.8%

Source: Utah State Board of Education, Data and Statistics

**Table 13.4**  
**FY 2018 Statewide Selected Data**

School District	FY18		Class of		FY18		FY18 Share of	
	Per Pupil	Rank	2018	Rank	Pupil-	Rank	Free and	Rank
	Current		Graduation		Teacher		Reduced	
	Expenditures		Rate		Ratio		Students	
<b>State of Utah</b>	<b>\$7,771</b>		<b>87%</b>		<b>21.7</b>		<b>34.6%</b>	
Alpine	6,964	39	92%	14	25.2	1	27.1%	35
Beaver	9,932	14	85%	31	19.6	23	48.5%	9
Box Elder	7,545	34	84%	33	22.7	9	36.0%	26
Cache	8,131	28	95%	3	23.3	6	27.9%	34
Canyons	8,384	24	89%	21	21.8	12	25.8%	36
Carbon	9,841	16	95%	3	18.5	30	44.5%	18
Daggett	23,875	1	86%	29	9.4	42	20.8%	39
Davis	7,387	35	95%	3	23.9	3	22.1%	37
Duchesne	8,392	23	88%	23	20.4	20	39.6%	23
Emery	11,836	9	94%	7	17.6	33	48.9%	8
Garfield	11,958	8	93%	11	15.9	35	47.1%	13
Grand	11,254	11	83%	34	15.9	36	46.1%	14
Granite	8,324	25	76%	41	21.4	15	48.3%	11
Iron	7,699	32	90%	18	21.0	17	44.8%	17
Jordan	6,940	40	87%	25	23.0	7	21.7%	38
Juab	7,982	30	97%	1	22.3	11	34.3%	28
Kane	11,809	10	95%	3	18.1	32	42.4%	21
Logan	8,143	27	85%	31	20.8	18	56.5%	4
Millard	11,118	12	91%	17	18.5	31	51.9%	7
Morgan	6,306	42	93%	11	24.0	2	13.2%	42
Murray	7,950	31	80%	38	21.3	16	34.7%	27
Nebo	7,198	37	90%	18	22.9	8	31.2%	31
No. Sanpete	8,877	21	76%	41	20.2	21	54.5%	6
No. Summit	10,719	13	97%	1	19.0	29	29.1%	33
Ogden	8,964	20	77%	39	19.5	25	76.0%	1
Park City	13,336	6	94%	7	15.8	37	20.3%	40
Piute	18,037	2	93%	11	10.1	41	66.6%	3
Provo	8,078	29	86%	29	22.4	10	45.2%	15
Rich	15,683	4	94%	7	14.0	39	42.9%	20
Salt Lake	9,789	17	77%	39	19.3	27	56.1%	5
San Juan	13,685	5	92%	14	16.4	34	69.6%	2
Sevier	8,414	22	83%	34	21.7	14	45.2%	16
So. Sanpete	9,869	15	87%	25	19.6	24	48.5%	10
So. Summit	9,531	18	90%	18	19.0	28	18.9%	41
Tintic	16,962	3	88%	23	12.9	40	37.4%	24
Tooele	7,133	38	87%	25	23.8	4	36.1%	25
Uintah	8,264	26	83%	34	23.5	5	48.2%	12
Wasatch	9,485	19	92%	14	20.1	22	32.0%	30
Washington	7,548	33	89%	21	20.6	19	41.4%	22
Wayne	13,264	7	94%	7	14.1	38	43.4%	19
Weber	7,281	36	87%	25	21.8	13	31.1%	32
Charter Schools	6,775	41	83%	34	19.4	26	33.9%	29

Source: Utah State Board of Education, School Finance (Expenditures); Utah State Board of Education, Data and Statistics (Graduation Rate, Pupil-Teacher Ratio); Utah State Board of Education, Child Nutrition Programs (Free & reduced students include directly certified, categorically certified, and income-based National School Lunch Program School Meal applications based on October Survey, 2017).

**Table 13.5**  
**Average ACT Scores by State, 2018**

State	% of Graduates Tested	Average English Score	Average Mathematics Score	Average Reading Score	Average Science Score	Average Composite Score	Rank
United States	55	20.2	20.5	21.3	20.7	20.8	
Alabama	100	18.9	18.3	19.6	19.0	19.1	46
Alaska	33	19.8	20.6	21.6	20.7	20.8	27
Arizona	66	18.2	19.4	19.5	19.2	19.2	44
Arkansas	100	19.1	18.9	19.7	19.4	19.4	41
California	27	22.5	22.5	23.0	22.1	22.7	16
Colorado	30	23.9	23.2	24.4	23.5	23.9	9
Connecticut	26	26.0	24.8	26.1	24.9	25.6	1
Delaware	17	23.7	23.1	24.5	23.4	23.8	12
District of Columbia	32	23.7	22.7	24.4	23.0	23.6	14
Florida	66	19.2	19.3	21.1	19.5	19.9	39
Georgia	53	20.9	20.7	22.1	21.2	21.4	24
Hawaii	89	18.2	19.0	19.1	19.0	18.9	48
Idaho	36	21.9	21.6	23.2	22.1	22.3	19
Illinois	43	24.1	23.4	24.2	23.4	23.9	9
Indiana	32	21.9	22.3	23.1	22.2	22.5	17
Iowa	68	21.0	21.2	22.5	22.0	21.8	22
Kansas	71	21.0	21.1	22.3	21.5	21.6	23
Kentucky	100	19.9	19.7	20.8	20.1	20.2	34
Louisiana	100	19.0	18.5	19.6	19.1	19.2	44
Maine	7	23.8	23.6	24.7	23.4	24.0	8
Maryland	31	22.1	22.0	23.1	22.2	22.5	17
Massachusetts	25	25.5	25.2	25.9	24.7	25.5	2
Michigan	22	24.5	23.9	24.7	23.9	24.4	5
Minnesota	99	20.2	21.4	21.7	21.4	21.3	25
Mississippi	100	18.2	18.1	18.9	18.6	18.6	49
Missouri	100	19.5	19.7	20.5	20.0	20.0	36
Montana	100	18.7	19.9	20.7	20.0	20.0	36
Nebraska	100	19.4	19.8	20.4	20.1	20.1	35
Nevada	100	16.6	17.8	18.0	17.9	17.7	51
New Hampshire	16	25.1	24.7	25.6	24.4	25.1	3
New Jersey	31	23.8	23.6	24.0	23.0	23.7	13
New Mexico	67	18.3	19.1	20.1	19.7	19.4	41
New York	27	24.2	24.2	24.9	24.2	24.5	4
North Carolina	100	18.0	19.3	19.5	19.2	19.1	46
North Dakota	98	19.1	20.3	20.7	20.5	20.3	31
Ohio	100	19.3	20.3	20.8	20.4	20.3	31
Oklahoma	100	18.4	18.8	20.1	19.4	19.3	43
Oregon	42	20.6	20.9	21.9	21.1	21.3	25
Pennsylvania	20	23.3	23.2	24.0	23.1	23.5	15
Rhode Island	15	24.4	23.6	25.0	23.5	24.2	6
South Carolina	100	17.3	18.2	18.6	18.5	18.3	50
South Dakota	77	20.8	21.6	22.4	22.2	21.9	21
Tennessee	100	19.4	19.1	19.9	19.6	19.6	40
Texas	41	19.6	20.6	21.1	20.8	20.6	28
<b>Utah</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>19.9</b>	<b>20.9</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>30</b>
Vermont	24	23.9	23.4	24.9	23.8	24.1	7
Virginia	24	23.8	23.3	24.7	23.5	23.9	9
Washington	24	21.4	22.2	22.7	22.0	22.2	20
West Virginia	65	19.8	19.4	21.3	20.4	20.3	31
Wisconsin	100	19.8	20.3	20.6	20.8	20.5	29
Wyoming	100	19.0	19.7	20.6	20.3	20.0	36

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



**Table 13.6**  
**Selected Data by State, FY 2015**

	Enrollment Oct. 1, 2015	Current Expenditures (Thousands)	Current		CY 2015 Personal Income (Millions)	Current Exp as % of Personal Income		Pupil- Teacher Ratio	
			Expenditures Per Pupil	Rank		Rank	Rank	Rank	
United States	50,438,043	\$575,331,825	\$11,445	-	\$15,711,634	3.7%	-	16.0	-
Alabama	744,164	6,806,467	9,146	40	187,302	3.6%	30	18.2	43
Alaska	131,176	2,648,552	20,191	3	42,291	6.3%	1	16.9	40
Arizona	1,111,695	8,370,884	7,590	49	270,807	3.1%	44	23.1	50
Arkansas	490,917	4,813,321	9,805	34	116,249	4.1%	11	13.7	16
California	6,312,161	65,953,946	10,449	30	2,173,300	3.0%	47	23.9	51
Colorado	889,006	8,260,461	9,292	39	284,143	2.9%	50	17.4	41
Connecticut	542,678	10,321,511	19,020	4	246,012	4.2%	10	12.3	5
Delaware	134,042	1,860,732	13,882	15	45,012	4.1%	13	15.0	25
District of Columbia	80,958	1,668,528	20,610	2	50,947	3.3%	39	12.4	9
Florida	2,756,944	25,123,548	9,113	41	919,227	2.7%	51	15.3	30
Georgia	1,744,437	16,530,506	9,476	38	422,845	3.9%	18	15.5	34
Hawaii	182,384	2,344,496	12,855	17	70,323	3.3%	37	15.5	33
Idaho	290,885	2,015,654	6,929	50	65,611	3.1%	45	18.7	45
Illinois	2,050,239	28,545,089	13,935	14	664,296	4.3%	8	15.7	36
Indiana	1,046,269	9,970,350	9,529	37	279,705	3.6%	34	18.1	42
Iowa	505,311	5,526,877	10,938	27	144,183	3.8%	22	14.2	22
Kansas	497,275	5,136,532	10,329	31	137,238	3.7%	26	12.4	10
Kentucky	688,640	6,583,287	9,560	36	172,361	3.8%	23	16.4	38
Louisiana	716,800	7,960,448	11,106	24	200,078	4.0%	15	12.3	6
Maine	182,470	2,538,313	13,976	13	57,978	4.4%	7	12.2	3
Maryland	874,514	12,620,036	14,431	11	341,295	3.7%	28	14.8	23
Massachusetts	955,844	15,723,617	16,450	7	431,572	3.6%	29	13.4	13
Michigan	1,537,922	16,849,135	10,956	26	431,157	3.9%	19	18.2	44
Minnesota	857,235	10,222,017	11,924	19	284,740	3.6%	32	15.4	31
Mississippi	490,917	4,145,632	8,445	47	104,893	4.0%	16	15.1	27
Missouri	917,785	9,390,061	10,231	32	260,145	3.6%	31	13.6	15
Montana	144,532	1,601,097	11,078	25	44,865	3.6%	33	14.0	18
Nebraska	312,635	3,805,871	12,174	18	95,454	4.0%	14	13.6	14
Nevada	459,189	3,880,472	8,451	46	126,930	3.1%	46	20.6	47
New Hampshire	184,670	2,764,233	14,969	10	73,430	3.8%	24	12.4	7
New Jersey	1,400,579	25,993,208	18,559	6	542,405	4.8%	4	12.3	4
New Mexico	340,365	3,309,622	9,724	35	79,953	4.1%	12	15.5	32
New York	2,741,185	56,862,010	20,744	1	1,172,713	4.8%	3	13.2	11
North Carolina	1,548,895	13,210,839	8,529	45	419,889	3.1%	42	15.5	35
North Dakota	106,586	1,373,266	12,884	16	40,430	3.4%	36	11.8	2
Ohio	1,724,810	20,231,423	11,730	20	515,905	3.9%	17	16.9	39
Oklahoma	688,511	5,560,047	8,075	48	172,636	3.2%	41	16.3	37
Oregon	601,318	5,969,321	10,457	29	181,022	3.3%	38	20.9	48
Pennsylvania	1,743,160	25,109,991	14,405	12	642,623	3.9%	20	14.2	20
Rhode Island	141,959	2,242,486	15,797	9	53,006	4.2%	9	13.4	12
South Carolina	756,523	7,437,182	9,831	33	192,879	3.9%	21	15.2	28
South Dakota	133,040	1,211,080	9,103	42	41,550	2.9%	49	13.9	17
Tennessee	995,475	8,736,367	8,776	44	282,150	3.1%	43	15.1	26
Texas	5,233,765	47,527,971	9,081	43	1,282,380	3.7%	27	15.3	29
<b>Utah</b>	<b>635,577</b>	<b>4,290,876</b>	<b>6,751</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>121,876</b>	<b>3.5%</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>49</b>
Vermont	87,311	1,638,720	18,769	5	30,865	5.3%	2	10.5	1
Virginia	1,280,381	14,384,705	11,235	23	440,824	3.3%	40	14.2	21
Washington	1,073,638	11,470,245	10,684	28	384,651	3.0%	48	18.8	46
West Virginia	280,310	3,226,918	11,512	22	67,737	4.8%	5	14.1	19
Wisconsin	871,432	10,054,346	11,538	21	268,238	3.7%	25	14.9	24
Wyoming	94,067	1,509,532	16,047	8	33,515	4.5%	6	12.4	8

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



## 14. Higher Education

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

### **2018 Overview**

Utah higher education provides economic benefit for the state of Utah. 2017-18 graduates of Utah's public colleges and universities will earn a combined increase of more than \$451 million in wages their first year in the workforce. Public higher education returns \$3 for every \$1 invested in increased income tax revenues.<sup>1</sup> Utah maintains its ranking as having one of the lowest average tuition rates and fees in the country.

Recent efforts have supported the state's commitment to making higher education more accessible to all, including the September 2018 approval to place a college access advisor in every high school statewide.

### **Utah: A State of Opportunity**

#### *Board of Regents Strategic Plan 2025*

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

- Affordable Participation
- Timely Completion
- Research & Workforce
- Capacity & Growth

A 2017 progress report detailed a 3 percent increase from 2015-16 for a total of 69 percent of Utah high school graduates enrolling in college within five years and a 1 percent increase in degree productivity—the percentage of students who persist in and graduate from higher education.

### **Enrollment**

Utah's public colleges and universities enrolled nearly 4,000 additional students for the 2018-19 school year for a net increase of 2 percent over fall 2017. Eight out

of 10 Utah high school graduates who enroll in college attend one of Utah's public colleges and universities. Collectively, Utah's public colleges and universities enroll nearly 184,000 students annually. Utah System of Higher Education's (USHE) 10-year enrollment projections are expected to outpace the country with an anticipated 57,000 additional students coming to USHE campuses over the next 10 years.

### **Paying for College**

#### *Tuition and Student Debt*

Utah ranked fourth lowest in the nation for tuition and fees for public, four-year universities (average of \$6,990 vs \$10,037 nationally). Utah has the lowest average student debt in the country, at \$18,850 compared to the national average at \$28,650. Utah is the only state with an average student debt of less than \$20,000. Utah is also the top-ranked state for the lowest percentage of graduates with student debt at 43 percent. Additionally, the Board of Regents adopted policy changes in November 2018 to eliminate uniform tuition increases.

#### *Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA) Completion*

Utah achieved a 39 percent increase in FAFSA completion for high school seniors for the 2017-18 FAFSA. This is the second year in a row there has been an increase in FAFSA completion. This increase comes after Utah joined the FAFSA Collective Impact Initiative and hosted more than 70 FAFSA Completion Open House events to help boost Utah's numbers. While Utah has made substantial progress in helping students complete the FAFSA, Utah remains 51st in the nation (including the District of Columbia) for FAFSA completion.

#### *Year-round Pell Grants*

Starting July 1, 2017, the U.S. Department of Education announced higher education institutions may begin

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<sup>1</sup> "Return on Investments of USHE Graduates." *Utah System of Higher Education*. Web. 20 Dec. 2018.

awarding year-round Pell grants for students. Pell grant volume at Utah's public colleges and universities has exceeded \$222 million for the 2017-18 award year—an increase of 16 percent compared to the 2016-17 award year. Nearly one in three students who attend Utah's public higher education institutions received a Pell grant in 2017-18.

### *my529*

In 2018, Utah's nonprofit 529 college savings plan, my529, received Morningstar's highest "Gold" rating for the eighth year in a row (formerly Utah Educational Savings Plan, UESP). my529 is rapidly growing and has surpassed \$13 billion in assets under management, and services nearly 375,000 accounts as of August 2018.

### **Funding Higher Education**

The return on investing in higher education is significant for the state of Utah. Public higher education returns \$3 for every \$1 invested in increased income tax revenues.<sup>2</sup> USHE received just over a 7 percent tax fund budget increase last year.

### **College Access and Completion**

#### *Statewide College Access Advising*

The Board of Regents approved a statewide proposal this year that will put a permanent, full-time college access advisor in every high school in Utah as part of the Board's prioritization of access and affordability for students. The program will expand to 33 high schools for fall 2019, with the goal of serving every high school in the state by 2021. These near-peer advisors will help students register for and complete college entrance exams, submit college applications, apply for scholarships and financial aid, and connect them to first-year experience programs to help ensure a smooth transition from high school to college.

Forty-five percent of Utah high school seniors enroll in college immediately after high school. For seniors at the 12 schools with college access advisors, they enrolled at the rate of 58 percent. For every meeting with a college access advisor, students are 13 percent more likely to enroll in, and 5 percent more likely to graduate from, college.

### *Concurrent Enrollment*

Concurrent Enrollment courses allow Utah high school juniors and seniors to earn high school credit and college credit for USHE institutions during their school day. In 2017-18, nearly 15 percent more credit hours were earned than the previous year. A total of 36,335 Utah high school students participated in earning Concurrent Enrollment credit—up almost 11 percent from the previous school year. These courses will save students an estimated \$49 million in future tuition expenses.

### **Industry and the Workforce**

#### *Increased Wages of USHE Graduates*

Bachelor's degree graduates earned 69 percent more than those with only a high school diploma. Bachelor's degree graduates also earn an estimated 51 percent increase in wages over five years. Higher education graduates generated an estimated \$451 million in additional revenues to Utah in 2018, with 91 percent coming from those with a bachelor's degree or higher. With increased wages comes increased spending and saving capacity that will generate an estimated additional \$16 billion to Utah's economy over the next 30 years.

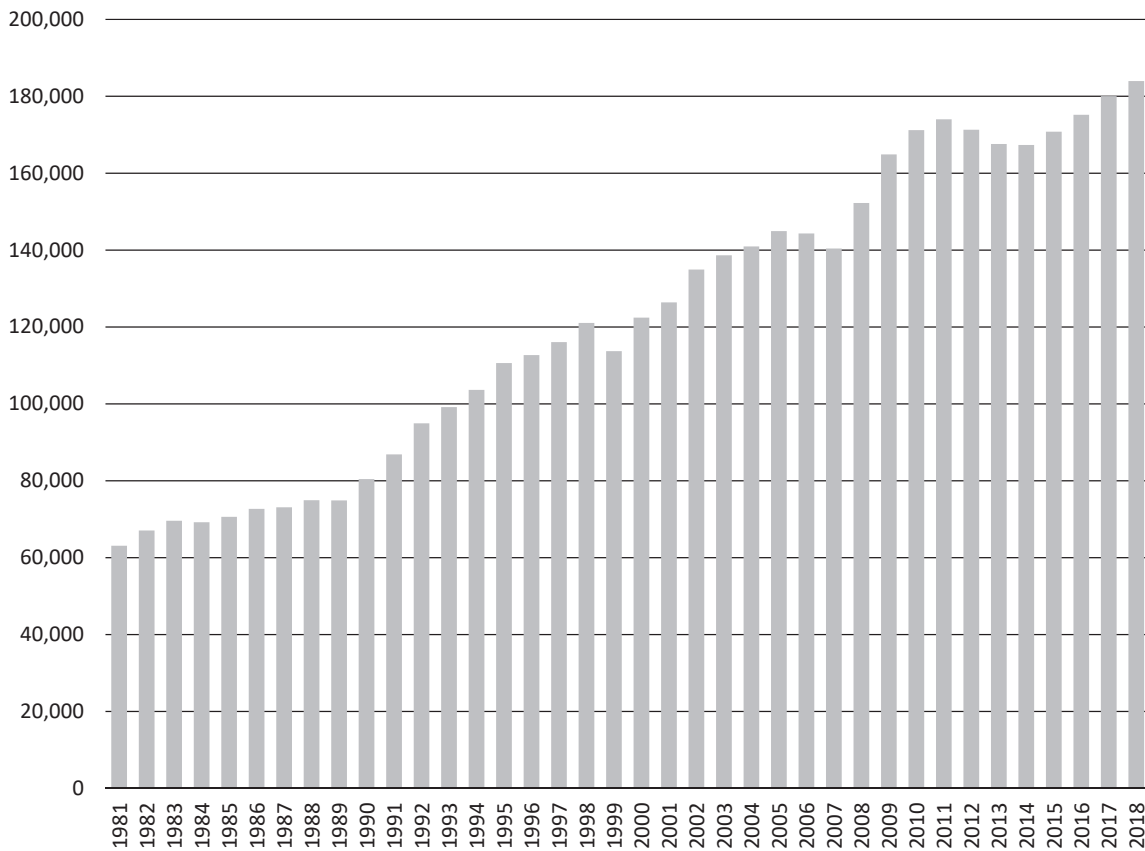
#### *Career & Technical Education (CTE)*

USHE institutions provided more than 12 million membership hours in technical education last year. More than 110 new CTE certificate programs were developed by USHE institutions as a result of direct collaboration with business and industry leaders. It is estimated the 5,812 CTE graduates from 2017-18 will produce close to \$2 billion of added income over 30 years of employment than if they had not obtained their CTE credentials.

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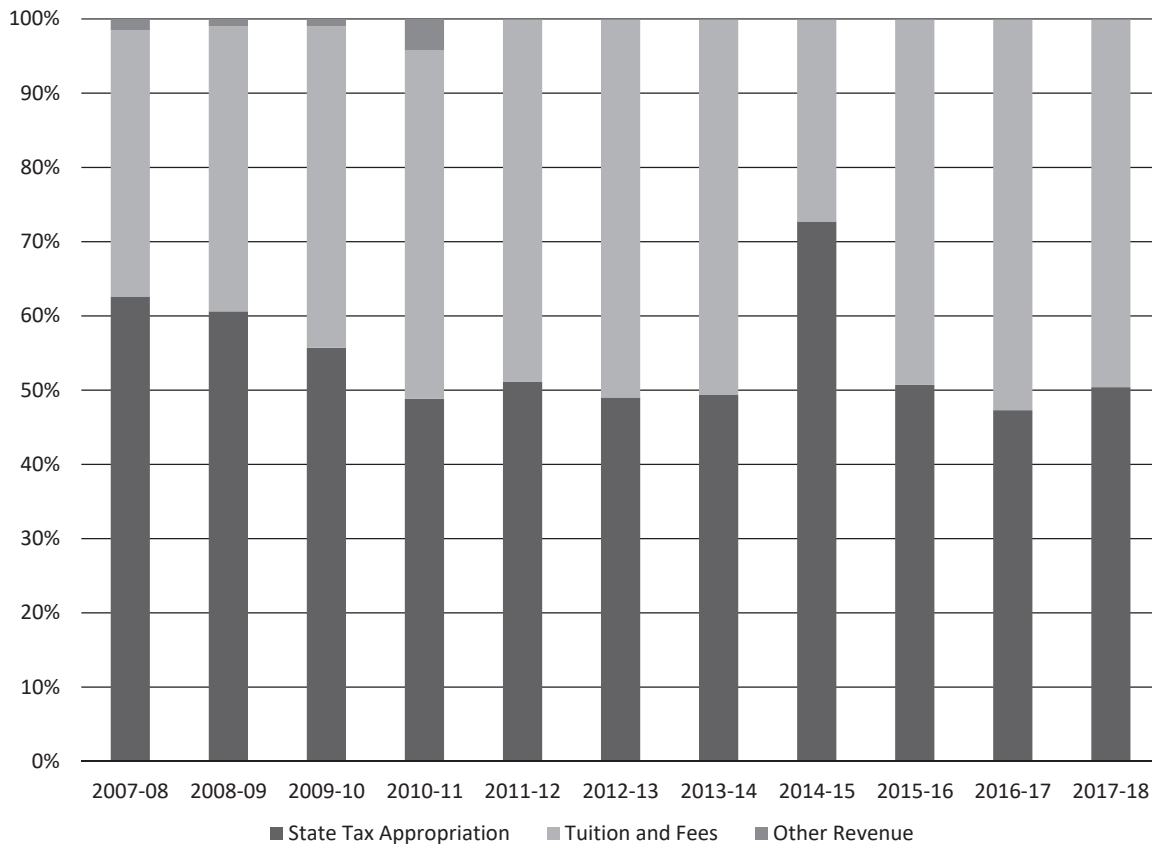
<sup>2</sup> Ibid.

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



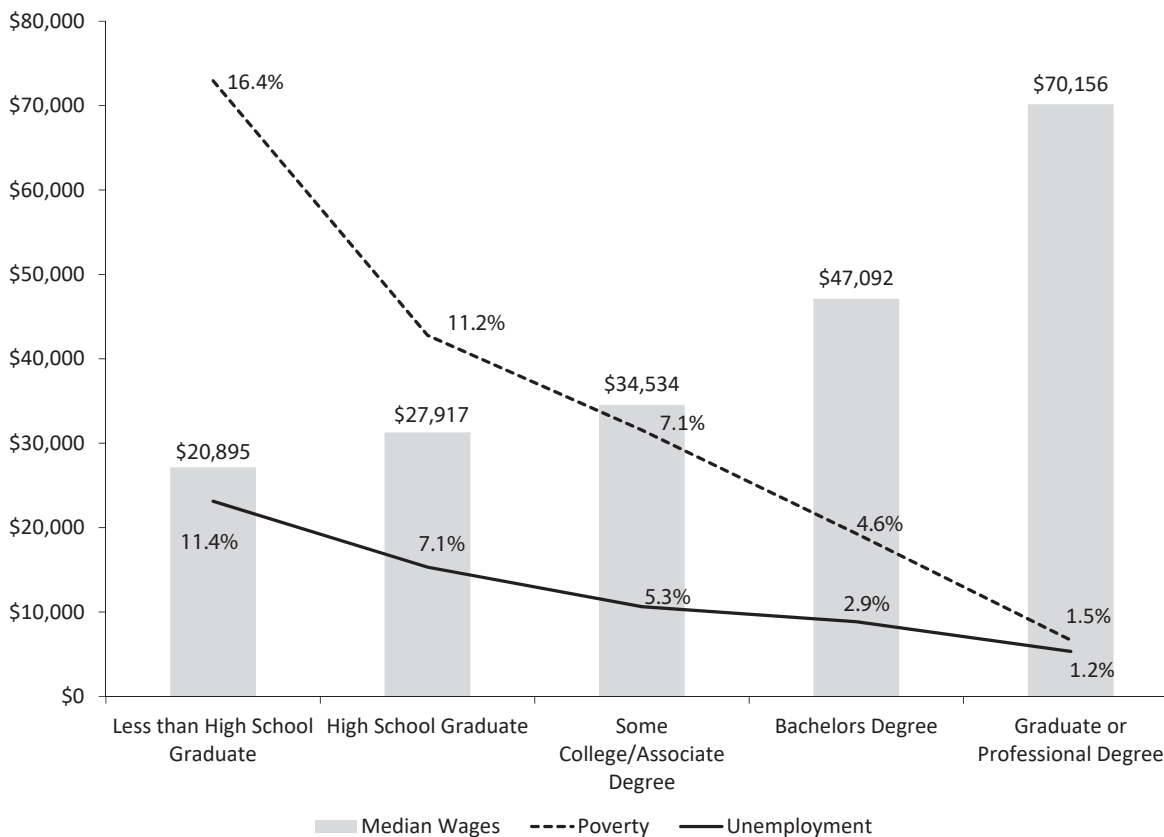
Source: USHE Annual Data Books for Fall Third Week Enrollment

**Figure 14.2**  
**USHE Education and General Revenue Trends**



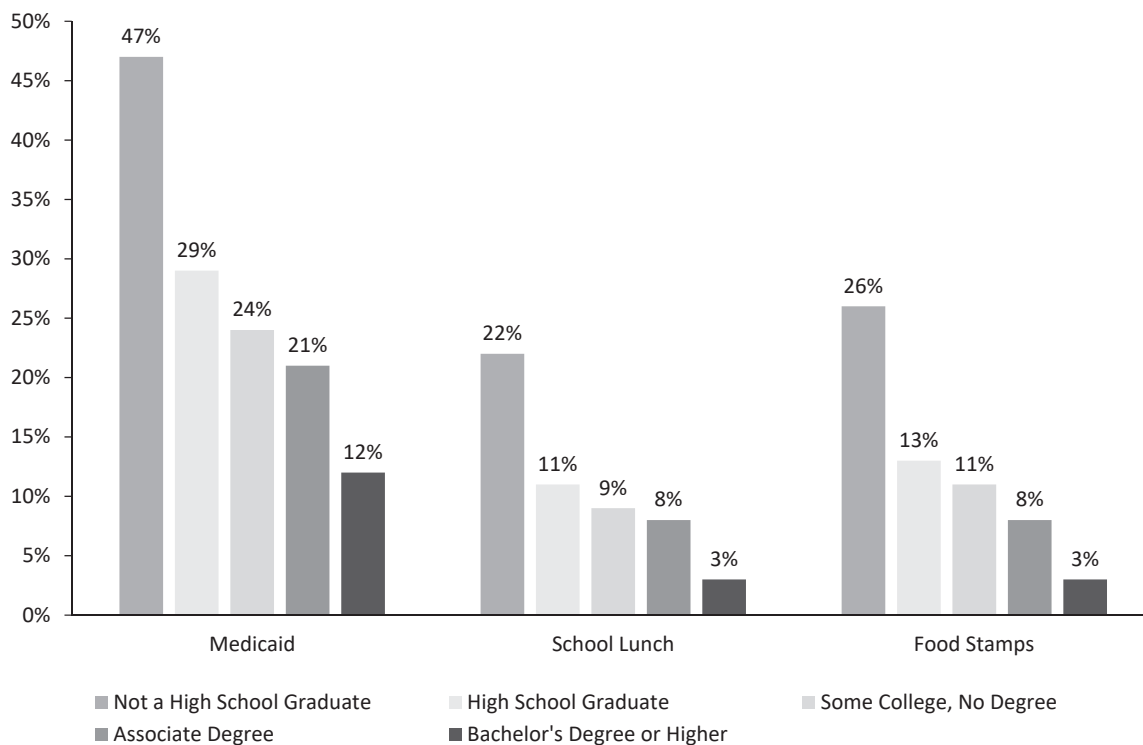
Source: USHE Annual Data Book Tab G- Financial , Table 1 Revenue Trends

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



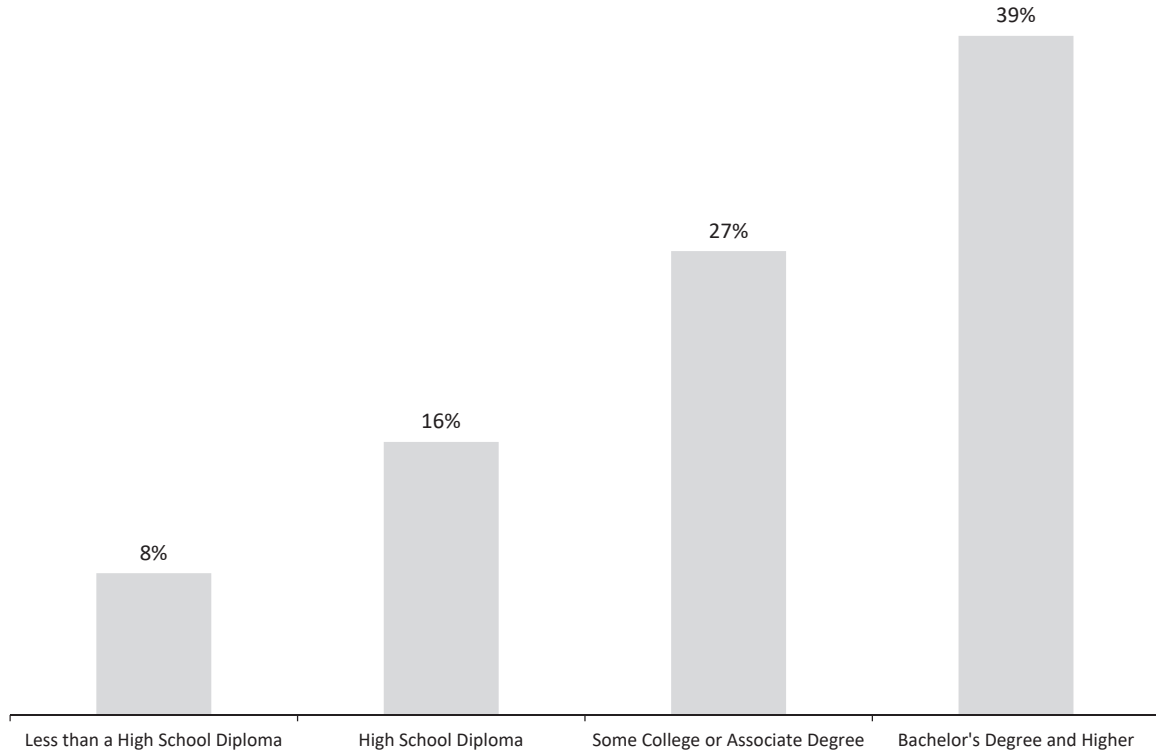
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2017 American Community Survey

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



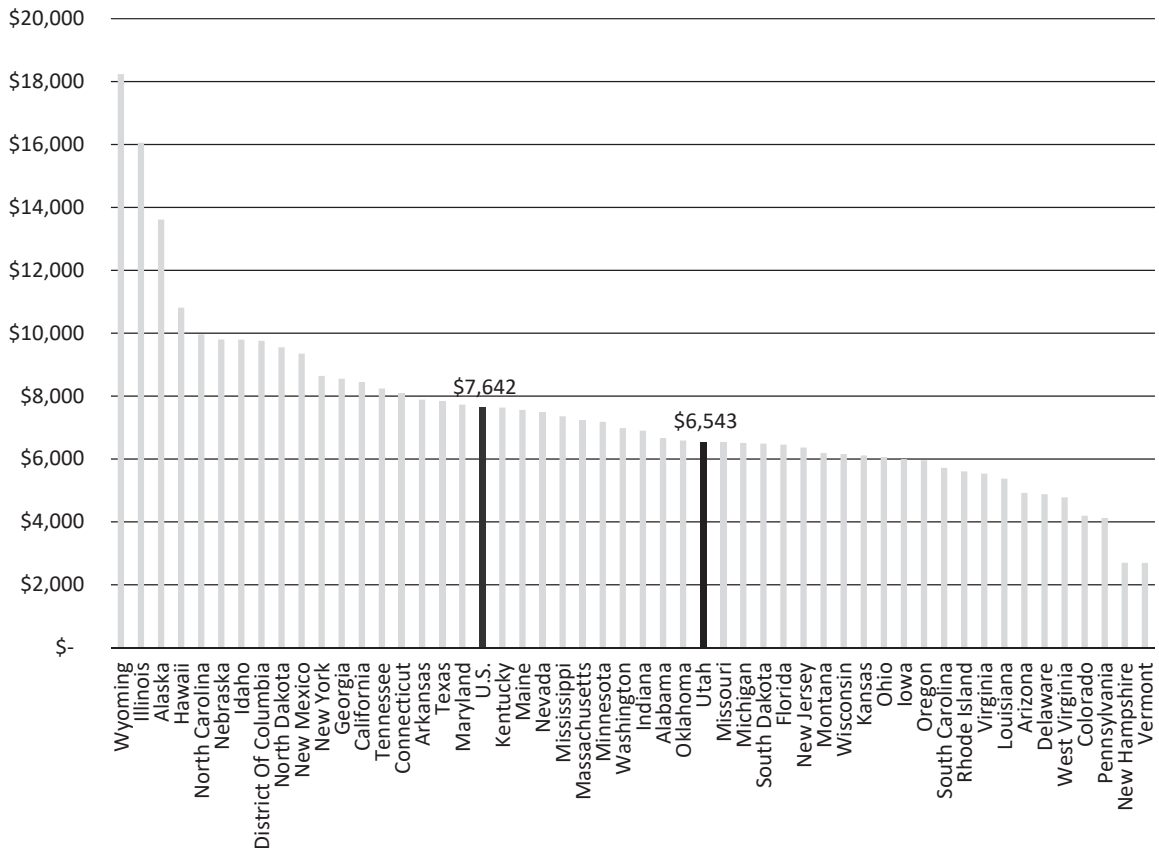
Source: The College Board, *Education Pays 2016*, pg. 35. - Figure 2.17; <https://trends.collegeboard.org/sites/default/files/education-pays-2016-full-report.pdf>

**Figure 14.5**  
**Percentage Volunteering by Educational Attainment (Age 25 and Older)**



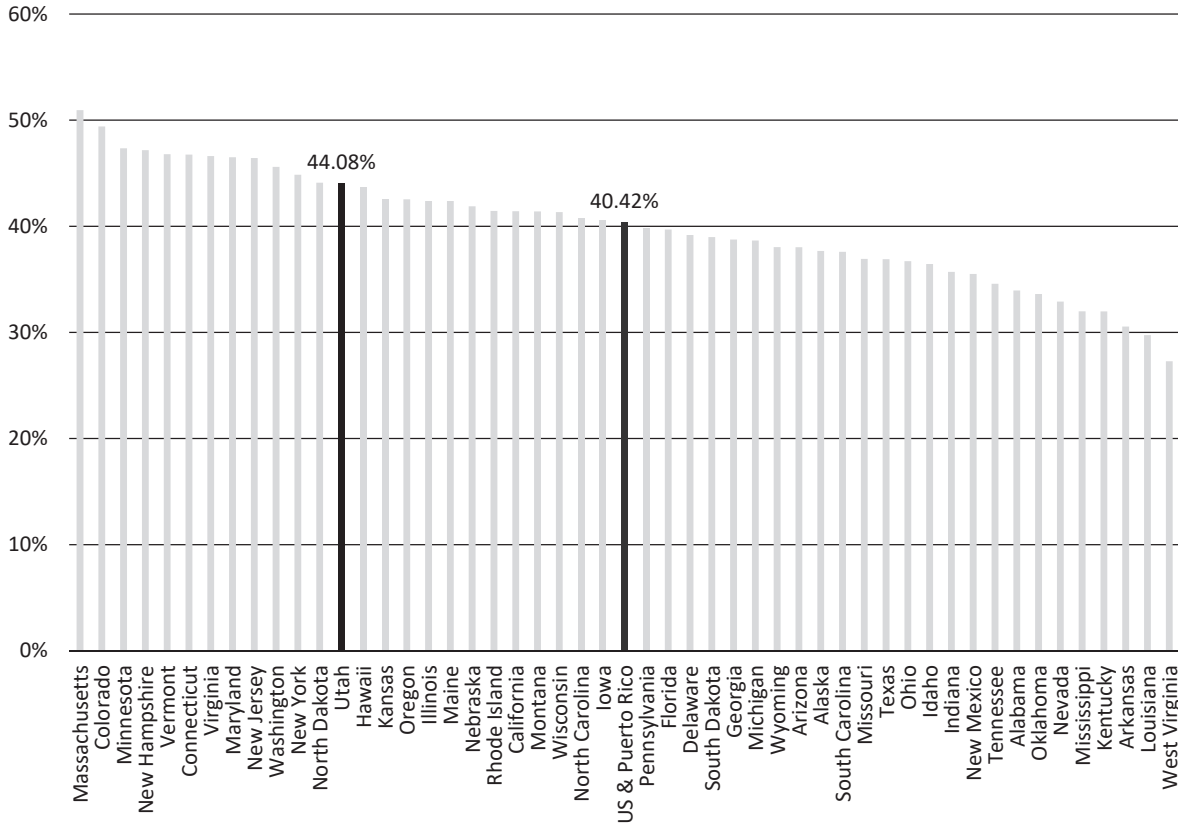
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2015, Table 1.

**Figure 14.6**  
**Education Appropriations Per FTE Student, FY 2017**



Source: SHEEO Finance Survey 2017 - Constant Dollars

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



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2017 American Community Survey



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

Year	Fall	Annual Change		Estimated State Pop.	Annual Change		Enrollment/Population
	Enrollment	Absolute	Percent		Absolute	Percent	
1976	55,586			1,272,050			4.4%
1977	56,838	1,252	2.3%	1,315,950	43,900	3.5%	4.3%
1978	56,588	-250	-0.4%	1,363,750	47,800	3.6%	4.1%
1979	57,641	1,053	1.9%	1,415,950	52,200	3.8%	4.1%
1980	61,115	3,474	6.0%	1,474,000	58,050	4.1%	4.1%
1981	63,090	1,975	3.2%	1,515,000	41,000	2.8%	4.2%
1982	67,056	3,966	6.3%	1,558,000	43,000	2.8%	4.3%
1983	69,579	2,523	3.8%	1,595,000	37,000	2.4%	4.4%
1984	69,212	-367	-0.5%	1,622,000	27,000	1.7%	4.3%
1985	70,615	1,403	2.0%	1,643,000	21,000	1.3%	4.3%
1986	72,674	2,059	2.9%	1,663,000	20,000	1.2%	4.4%
1987	73,088	414	0.6%	1,678,000	15,000	0.9%	4.4%
1988	74,929	1,841	2.5%	1,690,000	12,000	0.7%	4.4%
1989	74,884	-45	-0.1%	1,706,000	16,000	0.9%	4.4%
1990	80,430	5,546	7.4%	1,729,227	23,227	1.4%	4.7%
1991	86,843	6,413	8.0%	1,780,870	51,643	3.0%	4.9%
1992	94,923	8,080	9.3%	1,838,149	57,279	3.2%	5.2%
1993	99,163	4,240	4.5%	1,889,393	51,244	2.8%	5.2%
1994	103,633	4,470	4.5%	1,946,721	57,328	3.0%	5.3%
1995	110,594	6,961	6.7%	1,995,228	48,507	2.5%	5.5%
1996	112,666	2,072	1.9%	2,042,893	47,665	2.4%	5.5%
1997	116,047	3,381	3.0%	2,099,409	56,516	2.8%	5.5%
1998	121,053	5,006	4.3%	2,141,632	42,223	2.0%	5.7%
1999	113,704	-7,349	-6.1%	2,193,014	51,382	2.4%	5.2%
2000	122,417	8,713	7.7%	2,246,467	53,539	2.4%	5.4%
2001	126,377	3,960	3.2%	2,290,632	44,165	2.0%	5.5%
2002	134,939	8,562	6.8%	2,331,826	41,194	1.8%	5.8%
2003	138,625	3,686	2.7%	2,372,457	40,631	1.7%	5.8%
2004	140,933	2,308	1.7%	2,430,224	57,767	2.4%	5.8%
2005	144,937	4,004	2.8%	2,505,844	75,620	3.1%	5.8%
2006	144,302	-635	-0.4%	2,576,228	70,384	2.8%	5.6%
2007	140,397	-3,905	-2.7%	2,636,077	59,849	2.3%	5.3%
2008	152,228	11,831	8.4%	2,691,122	55,045	2.1%	5.7%
2009	164,860	12,632	8.3%	2,731,558	40,437	1.5%	6.0%
2010	171,178	6,318	3.8%	2,774,663	43,104	1.6%	6.2%
2011	174,013	2,835	1.7%	2,813,923	39,260	1.4%	6.2%
2012	171,291	-2,722	-1.6%	2,852,589	38,666	1.4%	6.0%
2013	167,594	-3,697	-2.2%	2,855,287	2,698	0.1%	5.9%
2014	167,317	-277	-0.2%	2,900,872	45,585	1.6%	5.8%
2015	170,770	3,453	2.1%	2,996,755	95,883	3.3%	5.7%
2016	175,165	4,395	2.6%	3,061,160	64,405	2.1%	5.7%
2017	180,034	4,869	2.8%	3,113,983	52,823	1.7%	5.8%
2018	183,949	3,915	2.2%	3,159,115	45,132	1.4%	5.8%

Source: Utah System of Higher Education, Common Data Committee; 2015–2016 Data from Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute, Oct. 2016, "The Beehive Shape: Provisional 50-Year Demographic and Economic Projections for the State of Utah, 2015–2065"; 2017, 2018 Utah State Population Estimates from the Utah Population Estimates Committee. Prior data was obtained from the American Community Survey.

**Table 14.2**  
**Utah System of Higher Education Enrollment by County**

County	Fall 2015	Fall 2016	Fall 2017	Fall 2018	Total Annual Change			Percent Change			Size	Rank Previous	Change
					2015 to 2016	2016 to 2017	2017 to 2018	2015 to 2016	2016 to 2017	2017 to 2018			
Beaver	339	302	318	313	-37	16	-5	-10.9%	5.3%	-1.6%	25	25	0
Box Elder	1,934	1,769	1,704	1,622	-165	-65	-82	-8.5%	-3.7%	-4.8%	14	12	-2
Cache	5,354	4,666	4,336	3,943	-688	-330	-393	-12.9%	-7.1%	-9.1%	9	9	0
Carbon	773	665	581	525	-108	-84	-56	-14.0%	-12.6%	-9.6%	21	17	-4
Daggett	38	27	28	28	-11	1	0	-28.9%	3.7%	0.0%	32	32	0
Davis	17,213	18,314	18,825	19,211	1,101	511	386	6.4%	2.8%	2.1%	4	4	0
Duchesne	489	463	413	456	-26	-50	43	-5.3%	-10.8%	10.4%	22	23	1
Emery	461	359	332	365	-102	-27	33	-22.1%	-7.5%	9.9%	24	24	0
Garfield	222	223	211	208	1	-12	-3	0.5%	-5.4%	-1.4%	27	27	0
Grand	222	212	195	199	-10	-17	4	-4.5%	-8.0%	2.1%	28	28	0
Iron	2,467	2,736	2,617	2,429	269	-119	-188	10.9%	-4.3%	-7.2%	10	10	0
Juab	539	539	544	554	0	5	10	0.0%	0.9%	1.8%	20	20	0
Kane	231	265	275	296	34	10	21	14.7%	3.8%	7.6%	26	26	0
Millard	715	621	662	641	-94	41	-21	-13.1%	6.6%	-3.2%	17	18	1
Morgan	603	582	569	604	-21	-13	35	-3.5%	-2.2%	6.2%	18	19	1
Piute	84	64	60	81	-20	-4	21	-23.8%	-6.3%	35.0%	31	31	0
Rich	110	97	98	103	-13	1	5	-11.8%	1.0%	5.1%	30	30	0
Salt Lake	46,391	47,805	48,680	48,166	1,414	875	-514	3.0%	1.8%	-1.1%	1	1	0
San Juan	536	496	472	450	-40	-24	-22	-7.5%	-4.8%	-4.7%	23	22	-1
Sanpete	1,464	1,401	1,447	1,545	-63	46	98	-4.3%	3.3%	6.8%	15	14	-1
Sevier	1,095	979	1,100	1,153	-116	121	53	-10.6%	12.4%	4.8%	16	16	0
Summit	1,518	1,494	1,767	1,862	-24	273	95	-1.6%	18.3%	5.4%	12	13	1
Tooele	2,186	2,169	2,116	2,084	-17	-53	-32	-0.8%	-2.4%	-1.5%	11	11	0
Uintah	590	535	527	574	-55	-8	47	-9.3%	-1.5%	8.9%	19	21	2
Utah	26,383	25,175	29,946	31,281	-1,208	4,771	1,335	-4.6%	19.0%	4.5%	2	2	0
Wasatch	1,328	1,371	1,575	1,783	43	204	208	3.2%	14.9%	13.2%	13	15	2
Washington	6,343	6,570	6,902	7,138	227	332	236	3.6%	5.1%	3.4%	7	8	1
Wayne	145	121	108	121	-24	-13	13	-16.6%	-10.7%	12.0%	29	29	0
Weber	10,439	10,608	10,900	10,690	169	292	-210	1.6%	2.8%	-1.9%	6	6	0
Other US Locations	26,409	22,747	26,729	28,022	-3,662	3,982	1,293	-13.9%	17.5%	4.8%	3	3	0
Foreign Locations	6,355	7,683	5,648	5,503	1,328	-2,035	-145	20.9%	-26.5%	-2.6%	8	7	-1
Unknown/Unidentified	7,794	14,107	10,349	11,999	6,313	-3,758	1,650	81.0%	-26.6%	15.9%	5	5	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>170,770</b>	<b>175,165</b>	<b>180,034</b>	<b>183,949</b>	<b>4,395</b>	<b>4,869</b>	<b>3,915</b>	<b>2.6%</b>	<b>2.8%</b>	<b>2.2%</b>			

Source: Utah System of Higher Education

**Table 14.3**  
**Fall Semester 2018 (Third Week) Total Headcount Enrollment by County of Origin and Ethnicity**

County	Indian or Alaskan Native		Hispanic		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	7	2.2%	21	6.7%	4	1.3%		0.0%		0.0%	217	69.3%	61	19.5%	1	0.3%	2	0.6%	313	0.2%
Box Elder	9	0.6%	109	6.7%	11	0.7%	4	0.2%	9	0.6%	1,403	86.5%	48	3.0%		0.0%	29	1.8%	1,622	0.9%
Cache	8	0.2%	327	8.3%	51	1.3%	10	0.3%	39	1.0%	3,143	79.7%	287	7.3%	5	0.1%	73	1.9%	3,943	2.1%
Carbon	7	1.3%	62	11.8%	2	0.4%		0.0%	1	0.2%	436	83.0%	8	1.5%		0.0%	9	1.7%	525	0.3%
Daggett	1	3.6%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%	23	82.1%	4	14.3%		0.0%		0.0%	28	0.0%
Davis	69	0.4%	1,558	8.1%	356	1.9%	102	0.5%	173	0.9%	15,478	80.6%	774	4.0%	17	0.1%	684	3.6%	19,211	10.4%
Duchesne	15	3.3%	17	3.7%	1	0.2%	2	0.4%		0.0%	404	88.6%	8	1.8%	1	0.2%	8	1.8%	456	0.2%
Emery	2	0.5%	11	3.0%	2	0.5%	1	0.3%		0.0%	324	88.8%	22	6.0%		0.0%	3	0.8%	365	0.2%
Garfield	2	1.0%	7	3.4%		0.0%		0.0%	1	0.5%	152	73.1%	45	21.6%		0.0%	1	0.5%	208	0.1%
Grand	3	1.5%	16	8.0%	3	1.5%	1	0.5%		0.0%	163	81.9%	8	4.0%		0.0%	5	2.5%	199	0.1%
Iron	33	1.4%	149	6.1%	17	0.7%	16	0.7%	17	0.7%	1,789	73.7%	392	16.1%	1	0.0%	15	0.6%	2,429	1.3%
Juab	2	0.4%	12	2.2%	1	0.2%	1	0.2%	1	0.2%	445	80.3%	85	15.3%		0.0%	7	1.3%	554	0.3%
Kane	2	0.7%	8	2.7%	2	0.7%		0.0%		0.0%	256	86.5%	24	8.1%		0.0%	4	1.4%	296	0.2%
Millard	2	0.3%	29	4.5%	6	0.9%	1	0.2%	3	0.5%	484	75.5%	109	17.0%	2	0.3%	5	0.8%	641	0.3%
Morgan	3	0.5%	17	2.8%		0.0%	2	0.3%	4	0.7%	546	90.4%	22	3.6%		0.0%	10	1.7%	604	0.3%
Piute		0.0%	6	7.4%	1	1.2%		0.0%		0.0%	58	71.6%	16	19.8%		0.0%		0.0%	81	0.0%
Rich		0.0%	2	1.9%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%	86	83.5%	14	13.6%		0.0%	1	1.0%	103	0.1%
Salt Lake	244	0.5%	7,806	16.2%	2,213	4.6%	481	1.0%	908	1.9%	33,487	69.5%	1,127	2.3%	57	0.1%	1,843	3.8%	48,166	26.2%
San Juan	168	37.3%	17	3.8%		0.0%	1	0.2%		0.0%	256	56.9%	3	0.7%		0.0%	5	1.1%	450	0.2%
Sanpete	9	0.6%	90	5.8%	11	0.7%	7	0.5%	6	0.4%	1,195	77.3%	206	13.3%	12	0.8%	9	0.6%	1,545	0.8%
Sevier	17	1.5%	33	2.9%	3	0.3%	4	0.3%	5	0.4%	866	75.1%	219	19.0%		0.0%	6	0.5%	1,153	0.6%
Summitt	2	0.1%	228	12.2%	19	1.0%		0.0%	14	0.8%	1,490	80.0%	52	2.8%		0.0%	57	3.1%	1,862	1.0%
Tooele	12	0.6%	219	10.5%	13	0.6%	11	0.5%	15	0.7%	1,681	80.7%	71	3.4%	1	0.0%	61	2.9%	2,084	1.1%
Unitah	24	4.2%	28	4.9%	5	0.9%	1	0.2%	2	0.3%	488	85.0%	13	2.3%		0.0%	13	2.3%	574	0.3%
Utah	151	0.5%	3,628	11.6%	435	1.4%	246	0.8%	232	0.7%	24,952	79.8%	593	1.9%	66	0.2%	978	3.1%	31,281	17.0%
Wasach	9	0.5%	180	10.1%	22	1.2%		0.0%	8	0.4%	1,464	82.1%	55	3.1%	3	0.2%	42	2.4%	1,783	1.0%
Washington	44	0.6%	719	10.1%	86	1.2%	82	1.1%	53	0.7%	5,760	80.7%	171	2.4%	23	0.3%	200	2.8%	7,138	3.9%
Wayne		0.0%	2	1.7%		0.0%	2	1.7%	1	0.8%	84	69.4%	30	24.8%		0.0%	2	1.7%	121	0.1%
Weber	34	0.3%	1,530	14.3%	159	1.5%	33	0.3%	120	1.1%	8,001	74.8%	444	4.2%	32	0.3%	337	3.2%	10,690	5.8%
Other US Locations	377	1.3%	3,054	10.9%	793	2.8%	271	1.0%	840	3.0%	20,005	71.4%	1,358	4.8%	187	0.7%	1,137	4.1%	28,022	15.2%
Foreign Locations	3	0.1%	250	4.5%	203	3.7%	16	0.3%	62	1.1%	295	5.4%	130	2.4%	4,516	82.1%	28	0.5%	5,503	3.0%
Unknown/Unidentified	159	1.3%	706	5.9%	138	1.2%	33	0.3%	74	0.6%	9,999	83.3%	595	5.0%	78	0.7%	217	1.8%	11,999	6.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,418</b>	<b>0.8%</b>	<b>20,841</b>	<b>11.3%</b>	<b>4,557</b>	<b>2.5%</b>	<b>1,328</b>	<b>0.7%</b>	<b>2,588</b>	<b>1.4%</b>	<b>135,430</b>	<b>73.6%</b>	<b>6,994</b>	<b>3.8%</b>	<b>5,002</b>	<b>2.7%</b>	<b>5,791</b>	<b>3.1%</b>	<b>183,949</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

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

Source: Utah System of Higher Education

**Table 14.4**  
**Degrees and Awards by Race/Ethnicity at Public Institutions in Utah: Academic Year 2017–2018**

<b>USHE Institution</b>	<b>Total Degrees Awarded</b>	<b>White, Non-Hispanic</b>	<b>Black, Non-Hispanic</b>	<b>American Indian or Alaskan Native</b>	<b>Asian</b>	<b>Pacific Islander</b>	<b>Hispanic</b>	<b>Multiple</b>	<b>Non-resident Alien</b>	<b>Race/Ethnicity Unknown</b>
University of Utah	8,604	5,922	100	26	430	29	768	326	795	208
Utah State University	6,642	5,487	56	100	95	18	336	125	115	310
Weber State University	5,380	4,261	63	27	113	19	131	144	107	515
Southern Utah University	2,357	1,878	35	15	29	30	120		82	168
Snow College	1,055	923	7	8	7	20	49		28	13
Dixie State University	2,034	1,643	31	20	25		198	43	22	52
Utah Valley State College	6,084	4,858	44	33	57	32	548	164	221	127
Salt Lake Community College	5,600	3,958	106	38	240	46	926	161	71	54
<b>Total Public</b>	<b>37,756</b>	<b>28,930</b>	<b>442</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>996</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>3,076</b>	<b>963</b>	<b>1,441</b>	<b>1,447</b>
<b>Percent of Total</b>		<b>76.6%</b>	<b>1.2%</b>	<b>0.7%</b>	<b>2.6%</b>	<b>0.5%</b>	<b>8.1%</b>	<b>2.6%</b>	<b>3.8%</b>	<b>3.8%</b>

Note: Does not include data from the Utah System of Technical Colleges (USTC). Institutions are sorted by the type of institution and the year they were founded.

Source: USHE Graduation Table

**Table 14.5**  
**2017–2018 Full Cost Study Summary (Appropriated Funds Only)**

<b>USHE Institution</b>	<b>Founded</b>	<b>Direct Cost of Instruction</b>	<b>Full Cost of Instruction</b>	<b>E &amp; G FTE Students 2016–17</b>	<b>Student/Faculty Ratio</b>	<b>Direct Cost of Instruction per FTE</b>	<b>Full Cost of Instruction per FTE</b>
University of Utah <sup>1</sup>	1850	\$266,871,472	\$446,002,429	\$28,399	16.7	\$9,397	\$15,705
Utah State University	1888	\$179,114,051	\$283,105,238	\$21,518	20.9	\$8,324	\$13,157
Weber State University	1889	\$72,386,176	\$141,983,118	\$14,476	17.3	\$5,000	\$9,808
Southern Utah University	1897	\$31,072,399	\$72,126,422	\$7,385	20.5	\$4,207	\$9,766
Snow College <sup>2</sup>	1888	\$14,717,619	\$33,362,270	\$4,136	18.2	\$3,558	\$8,066
Dixie State University	1911	\$25,549,274	\$58,353,569	\$6,699	16.2	\$3,814	\$8,711
Utah Valley University	1941	\$108,899,390	\$238,443,168	\$23,243	20.5	\$4,685	\$10,259
Salt Lake Community College <sup>3</sup>	1947	\$66,631,099	\$139,461,451	\$14,963	17.7	\$4,453	\$9,320
<b>Total</b>		<b>\$765,241,480</b>	<b>\$1,412,837,665</b>	<b>\$120,820</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>\$6,334</b>	<b>\$11,694</b>

Note: FTE = Full-Time Equivalent.

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

<sup>1</sup> Does not include the School of Medicine and the Regional Dental Education Program

<sup>2</sup> Does not include Applied Technology Education

<sup>3</sup> Does not include the School of Applied Technology

Source: Utah System of Higher Education

**Table 14.6**  
**USHE Summary of Tuition and Fees by Institution**

USHE Institution	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
University of Utah																		
Resident	\$3,043	\$3,325	\$3,646	\$4,000	\$4,298	\$4,663	\$4,987	\$5,287	\$5,746	\$6,274	\$6,763	\$7,139	\$7,457	\$7,876	\$8,197	\$8,518	\$8,824	\$9,222
Nonresident	\$9,299	\$10,182	\$11,292	\$12,410	\$13,370	\$14,593	\$15,662	\$16,600	\$18,136	\$19,841	\$21,388	\$22,642	\$24,019	\$25,208	\$26,022	\$27,039	\$28,067	\$29,215
Utah State University																		
Resident	\$2,590	\$2,834	\$3,071	\$3,247	\$3,615	\$3,949	\$4,199	\$4,274	\$4,828	\$5,150	\$5,563	\$5,931	\$6,185	\$6,383	\$6,664	\$6,866	\$7,175	\$7,424
Nonresident	\$7,897	\$8,199	\$8,946	\$9,533	\$10,431	\$11,449	\$12,224	\$12,725	\$13,802	\$14,797	\$16,078	\$17,077	\$17,888	\$18,490	\$19,133	\$19,772	\$20,727	\$21,505
Utah State University - Eastern																		
Resident	\$1,529	\$1,630	\$1,740	\$1,861	\$1,980	\$2,091	\$2,161	\$2,242	\$2,470	\$2,670	\$2,922	\$3,070	\$3,221	\$3,373	\$3,490	\$3,595	\$3,750	\$3,896
Nonresident	\$5,353	\$5,762	\$6,228	\$6,666	\$7,120	\$7,670	\$7,964	\$4,142	\$4,540	\$4,940	\$5,394	\$5,691	\$5,938	\$6,275	\$6,480	\$6,689	\$6,999	\$10,600
Weber State University																		
Resident	\$2,252	\$2,427	\$2,632	\$2,876	\$3,165	\$3,432	\$3,664	\$3,854	\$4,088	\$4,311	\$4,547	\$4,761	\$4,990	\$5,183	\$5,339	\$5,523	\$5,712	\$5,859
Nonresident	\$6,718	\$7,295	\$7,958	\$8,736	\$9,599	\$10,415	\$11,135	\$11,161	\$11,555	\$11,901	\$12,258	\$12,858	\$13,311	\$13,837	\$14,252	\$14,749	\$15,260	\$15,646
Southern Utah University																		
Resident	\$2,194	\$2,350	\$2,794	\$3,054	\$3,358	\$3,565	\$3,796	\$4,028	\$4,269	\$4,736	\$5,198	\$5,576	\$5,924	\$6,138	\$6,300	\$6,530	\$6,676	\$6,770
Nonresident	\$6,776	\$7,344	\$8,158	\$9,008	\$9,877	\$10,603	\$11,327	\$12,082	\$12,847	\$14,386	\$15,910	\$16,984	\$17,902	\$18,596	\$19,132	\$19,810	\$20,288	\$20,586
Snow College																		
Resident	\$1,414	\$1,523	\$1,670	\$1,794	\$1,996	\$2,164	\$2,262	\$2,348	\$2,542	\$2,746	\$2,910	\$3,086	\$3,220	\$3,388	\$3,484	\$3,592	\$3,692	\$3,742
Nonresident	\$5,884	\$5,742	\$6,372	\$6,556	\$7,210	\$7,498	\$7,889	\$8,228	\$8,238	\$8,984	\$9,586	\$10,230	\$10,722	\$11,342	\$11,676	\$12,070	\$12,382	\$12,562
Dixie State University																		
Resident	\$1,544	\$1,612	\$1,778	\$1,886	\$1,984	\$2,492	\$2,728	\$2,893	\$3,145	\$3,489	\$3,888	\$4,089	\$4,285	\$4,456	\$4,620	\$4,840	\$5,080	\$5,253
Nonresident	\$5,764	\$6,038	\$6,554	\$7,034	\$7,390	\$9,056	\$9,447	\$10,063	\$10,897	\$12,117	\$13,536	\$11,721	\$12,307	\$12,792	\$13,206	\$13,855	\$14,548	\$15,051
Utah Valley University																		
Resident	\$1,882	\$2,196	\$2,450	\$2,788	\$3,022	\$3,308	\$3,528	\$3,752	\$4,048	\$4,288	\$4,584	\$4,786	\$5,086	\$5,270	\$5,386	\$5,530	\$5,432	\$5,726
Nonresident	\$5,922	\$6,802	\$7,630	\$8,718	\$9,472	\$10,338	\$11,029	\$11,514	\$11,888	\$12,246	\$12,940	\$13,518	\$14,256	\$14,802	\$15,202	\$15,690	\$16,066	\$16,296
Salt Lake Community College																		
Resident	\$1,762	\$1,890	\$2,035	\$2,174	\$2,312	\$2,404	\$2,536	\$2,660	\$2,790	\$2,932	\$3,052	\$3,170	\$3,342	\$3,468	\$3,568	\$3,689	\$4,009	\$3,843
Nonresident	\$5,450	\$5,800	\$6,277	\$6,754	\$7,232	\$7,519	\$7,958	\$8,374	\$8,730	\$9,172	\$9,604	\$10,012	\$10,594	\$11,010	\$11,020	\$11,728	\$12,020	\$12,206

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

Source: Utah System of Higher Education

**Table 14.7**  
**History of Degrees by Public Institutions in Utah**

Degree	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	1-Year Change		5-Year Change	
									Absolute	Percent	Absolute	Percent
<b>University Totals</b>												
University of Utah	7,483	7,825	8,155	8,023	8,183	8,169	8,554	8,604	50	0.6%	449	5.5%
Utah State University <sup>1</sup>	5,142	5,515	5,483	5,795	6,082	6,231	6,446	6,642	196	3.0%	1,159	21.1%
Weber State University	4,145	4,505	4,736	4,690	5,086	5,105	5,191	5,380	189	3.6%	644	13.6%
Southern Utah University	1,778	1,606	1,743	1,565	1,545	1,736	2,177	2,357	180	8.3%	614	35.2%
Snow College	1,041	1,088	936	745	856	968	1,020	1,055	35	3.4%	119	12.7%
Dixie State University	2,019	2,051	2,028	2,003	1,941	1,919	1,935	2,034	99	5.1%	6	0.3%
Utah Valley University	4,188	4,559	4,611	5,242	5,082	5,107	5,024	6,084	1,060	21.1%	1,473	31.9%
Salt Lake Community College	4,180	4,190	4,049	4,428	4,022	4,587	6,354	5,600	-754	-11.9%	1,551	38.3%
Total Public	29,976	31,339	31,741	32,491	32,797	33,822	36,701	37,756	1,055	2.9%	6,015	19.0%
<b>Certificates &amp; Awards*</b>												
University of Utah	302	379	369	397	222	386	410	430	20	4.9%	61	16.5%
Utah State University <sup>1</sup>	71	82	71	205	247	237	214	258	44	20.6%	187	263.4%
Weber State University	57	59	80	75	90	118	110	144	34	30.9%	64	80.0%
Southern Utah University	20	15	19	9	21	31	113	163	50	44.2%	144	757.9%
Snow College	293	281	205	44	47	79	74	125	51	68.9%	-80	-39.0%
Dixie State University	557	437	384	344	316	299	288	390	102	35.4%	6	1.6%
Utah Valley University	85	92	35	85	113	178	204	331	127	62.3%	296	845.7%
Salt Lake Community College	767	640	564	646	640	900	2667	2,428	-239	-9.0%	1,864	330.5%
Total Certificates & Awards	2,152	1,985	1,727	1,805	1,696	2,228	4,080	4,269	189	4.6%	2,542	147.2%
<b>Associate's</b>												
Utah State University <sup>1</sup>	860	973	851	1,000	1,272	1,252	1,451	1,346	199	-7.2%	495	58.2%
Weber State University	1,798	1,997	1,995	1,994	2,216	2,245	2,361	2,473	116	4.7%	478	24.0%
Southern Utah University	359	352	421	337	294	532	641	821	109	28.1%	400	95.0%
Snow College	748	807	731	694	801	864	929	910	65	-2.0%	179	24.5%
Dixie State College	1,080	1,131	1,132	1,150	1,013	974	923	894	-51	-3.1%	-238	-21.0%
Utah Valley University	1,809	1,831	1,768	2,280	1,996	1,929	1,784	2,336	-145	30.9%	568	32.1%
Salt Lake Community College	3,413	3,550	3,485	3,782	3,382	3,687	3,687	3,172	0	-14.0%	-313	-9.0%
Total Associate's	10,067	10,641	10,383	11,237	10,974	11,483	11,776	11,952	293	1.5%	1,569	15.1%
<b>Baccalaureate</b>												
University of Utah	4,801	4,919	5,139	5,092	5,246	5,167	5,214	5,263	49	0.9%	124	2.4%
Utah State University	3,232	3,371	3,557	3,548	3,551	3,810	3,846	3,952	106	2.8%	395	11.1%
Weber State University	2,029	2,157	2,360	2,349	2,505	2,488	2,458	2,414	-44	-1.8%	54	2.3%
Southern Utah University	979	925	988	954	928	895	1,043	961	-82	-7.9%	-27	-2.7%
Snow College				7	8	25	17	20	3	17.6%	20	—
Dixie State College	382	483	512	509	612	646	724	750	26	3.6%	238	46.5%
Utah Valley University	2,276	2,612	2,739	2,825	2,915	2,903	2,940	3,224	284	9.7%	485	17.7%
Total Baccalaureate	13,699	14,467	15,295	15,284	15,765	15,934	16,242	16,584	342	2.1%	1,289	8.4%
<b>Master's</b>												
University of Utah	1,657	1,809	1,921	1,823	1,948	1,901	2,140	2,155	15	0.7%	234	12.2%
Utah State University	862	990	895	927	904	830	838	979	141	16.8%	84	9.4%
Weber State University	261	292	301	272	275	254	262	349	87	33.2%	48	15.9%
Southern Utah University	420	314	315	265	302	278	380	412	32	8.4%	97	30.8%
Utah Valley University	18	24	69	52	58	97	96	193	97	101.0%	124	179.7%
Total Master's	3,218	3,429	3,501	3,339	3,487	3,360	3,716	4,088	372	10.0%	587	16.8%
<b>Doctorate</b>												
University of Utah	304	339	324	330	384	331	339	346	7	2.1%	22	6.8%
Utah State University	111	94	105	109	102	94	95	99	4	4.2%	-6	-5.7%
Total Doctorate	415	433	429	439	486	425	434	445	11	2.5%	16	3.7%
<b>First Professional</b>												
University of Utah	419	379	402	381	383	384	451	410	-41	-9.1%	8	2.0%
Utah State University	6	5	4	6	6	8	2	8	6	300.0%	4	100.0%
Total First Professional	425	384	406	387	389	392	453	418	-35	-7.7%	12	3.0%

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

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

1. Completions counts include Utah State University - Eastern

Source: IPEDS Completions Surveys

**Table 14.8**  
**Public Institutions in Utah Total Degrees and Awards by Instructional Program 2017–2018**

<b>Classification of Instructional Program (CIP)</b>	<b>U of U</b>	<b>USU</b>	<b>WSU</b>	<b>SUU</b>	<b>SNOW</b>	<b>DSU</b>	<b>UVU</b>	<b>SLCC</b>	<b>USHE Total</b>
Agriculture, Agriculture Operations, and Related Sciences	0	166	0	20	16	0	0	0	202
Architecture and Related Services	69	57	0	0	0	0	0	9	135
Area, Ethnic, Cultural, Gender, and Group Studies	76	49	0	0	0	0	0	0	125
Biological and Biomedical Sciences	267	177	79	58	1	40	144	24	790
Business, Management, Marketing, And Related Support Services	1,357	783	725	243	42	189	1,054	400	4,793
Communication, Journalism, and Related Programs	364	119	114	72	11	126	180	41	1,027
Communications Technologies/Technicians and Support Services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	67	67
Computer and Information Sciences and Support Services	549	242	272	32	9	58	438	633	2,233
Construction Trades	0	4	2	11	6	0	39	27	89
Education	224	655	165	454	31	42	359	34	1,964
Engineering	806	419	39	14	29	0	65	43	1,415
Engineering Technologies and Engineering-Related Fields	1	187	155	16	3	0	133	61	556
English Language and Literature/Letters	142	92	83	28	13	14	87	22	481
Family and Consumer Sciences/Human Sciences	201	209	72	63	11	0	0	7	563
Foreign Languages, Literatures, and Linguistics	113	31	109	6	0	6	53	15	333
Health Professions and Related Programs	1,090	539	1,712	72	95	567	336	483	4,894
History	49	59	10	21	4	5	44	5	197
Homeland Security, Law Enforcement, Firefighting and Related Protective Services	0	19	123	48	1	93	389	82	755
Legal Professions and Studies	136	16	0	4	0	0	16	21	193
Liberal Arts and Sciences, General Studies And Humanities	43	1,358	1,241	819	605	707	1,371	2,969	9,113
Mathematics and Statistics	120	66	43	8	0	6	26	6	275
Mechanic and Repair Technologies/Technicians	0	60	28	0	32	3	71	89	283
Multi/Interdisciplinary Studies	214	59	0	24	0	52	73	2	424
Natural Resources and Conservation	64	116	0	0	18	0	8	3	209
Parks, Recreation, Leisure, and Fitness Studies	322	16	44	47	1	24	99	10	563
Personal and Culinary Services	0	6	0	0	11	0	43	21	81
Philosophy and Religious Studies	21	17	3	4	0	0	24	0	69
Physical Sciences	268	62	22	21	4	2	31	8	418
Precision Production	0	17	0	0	12	0	5	65	99
Psychology	494	233	75	56	10	45	458	125	1,496
Public Administration and Social Service Professions	309	179	55	48	6	0	55	23	675
Science Technologies/Technicians	0	0	61	0	0	0	0	69	130
Social Sciences	883	481	87	48	9	1	45	92	1,646
Transportation and Materials Moving	0	33	0	40	0	0	216	57	346
Visual and Performing Arts	422	116	61	80	75	54	222	87	1,117
<b>Total degrees and awards completed</b>	<b>8,604</b>	<b>6,642</b>	<b>5,380</b>	<b>2,357</b>	<b>1,055</b>	<b>2,034</b>	<b>6,084</b>	<b>5,600</b>	<b>37,756</b>

Source: USHE Database, Academic Year 2017–2018



**Table 14.9**  
**USHE Fall Semester Student and FTE Growth: 2017–2018**

USHE Institution	Total Headcount			Full-Time Equivalent Students		
	2017	2018	% Change	2017	2018	% Change
University of Utah	32,800	33,023	0.7%	27,984	28,382	1.4%
Utah State University	27,679	27,932	0.9%	22,024	22,351	1.5%
Weber State University	27,949	28,247	1.1%	17,183	17,422	1.4%
Southern Utah University	9,468	10,196	7.7%	7,542	8,076	7.1%
Snow College	5,563	5,514	-0.9%	4,085	3,989	-2.4%
Dixie State University	9,673	9,950	2.9%	7,382	7,522	1.9%
Utah Valley University	37,282	39,931	7.1%	25,037	26,574	6.1%
Salt Lake Community College	29,620	29,156	-1.6%	15,693	15,203	-3.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>180,034</b>	<b>183,949</b>	<b>2.2%</b>	<b>126,930</b>	<b>129,520</b>	<b>2.0%</b>

Note: Institutions are sorted by the type of institution and the year they were founded. Full-time equivalent students are based on budget-related and self-support enrollments (rounded).

Source: Utah System of Higher Education, Third Week Data



## 15. Agriculture

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Sterling C. Brown, Utah Farm Bureau Federation

### **2018 Overview**

#### *General*

Total agriculture receipts, or the market value of agricultural commodities, totaled \$1.74 billion in 2017, a 4.8 percent increase from 2016 (\$1.66 billion). Combining agriculture production and processing produces nearly 80,000 jobs and \$3.5 billion in compensation.

In 2017, Utah had an estimated 11.0 million acres of farmland (8.6 million acres of pastureland), 20.9 percent of Utah's total 52.6 million acres of land. This ranked Utah 25th in the country for total land in farms. Utah was home to 18,200 agriculture operations (ranked 37th nationally), up 100 operations from 2016. Utah's average farm size was 604 acres (ranked 12th nationally), down slightly compared to 608 acres in 2016.

#### *Top Counties*

Utah's top five counties for 2017 agricultural sales were Utah (\$189 million), Beaver (\$178 million), Millard (\$166 million), Sanpete (\$165 million), and Box Elder (\$149 million).<sup>1</sup>

The top five counties that lead the state in total number of farms include Utah (2,462), Box Elder (1,235), Uintah (1,231), Cache (1,217), and Weber (1,121). Daggett County had the fewest at 51.<sup>2</sup>

#### *Production*

In terms of revenue generated, Utah's top five agricultural products were beef cattle and calves, dairy products, hogs, hay, and greenhouses/nurseries. Livestock and livestock products generated over three-quarters of Utah's agricultural income with beef cattle and milk leading this sector. Livestock and poultry are the foundation of Utah agriculture. Abundant rangelands support livestock production and more than 6,000 cattle ranching families.

Utah farmers grow hay—the state's largest crop—to feed beef and dairy cattle. Leading fruits are apples, cherries, peaches, apricots, and pears. Leading vegetables are onions, potatoes, and dry beans. Utah farmers also grow mushrooms and safflower.

Nationally, Utah ranks second in mink pelt production; second in tart cherry production; second in wool production; fifth in safflower production; 17th in hog and pig production; 21st in dairy cow production; and 28th in beef cows.

#### *Sales and Prices*

In 2017, there were 800,000 beef cattle and calves, down from 820,000 in 2016 (a 2.4 percent decrease). Cattle and calves sales also decreased 4.9 percent over the same period from \$515 million to \$490 million. There were 550,000 hogs on Utah farms in 2017, a 21.4 percent year-over-year decrease. Pork sales, however, increased 2.7 percent from \$141 million (2016) to \$173 million (2017). Sheep and lambs totaled 275,000 in 2017, the same as 2016. There were 97,000 milk cows in 2017 compared to 92,000 milk cows in 2016, a 5.4 percent increase. The compensation price for milk also increased over the same period from \$15.50/cwt to \$17.70/cwt, a 4.2 percent increase.

Livestock, livestock products, and poultry sales increased 8.2 percent from \$1.22 billion in 2016 to \$1.32 billion in 2017. Total crop sales, however, fell slightly from \$424 million in 2016 to \$414 million in 2017, a 2.2 percent decrease.

Total agriculture sales figures do not reflect the value of commodities produced and used on Utah farms and ranches, such as hay, grain, and corn fed to livestock. By incorporating livestock feed sales, the overall contribution of agriculture production would increase by approximately 40 percent.

#### *Significant Issues*

Animal agriculture is the foundation of Utah agriculture. Ranching operations require a

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<sup>1</sup> 2018 Utah Agriculture Statistics and Utah Department of Agriculture and Food Annual Report.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid.

combination of private and public lands to be sustainable and economically viable. Ranchers face tremendous uncertainty with 67 percent of Utah lands under federal control. Predation, led by coyotes, is continually problematic for sheep, cattle, and poultry producers, especially on or near public lands.

### *Agriculture Sustainability*

Each Utah farm or ranch is different. While traditional farms (e.g. ranchers on horseback surrounded by their animals, or a farmer in a large field on a tractor) generate the majority of Utah agricultural products, urban farms also add to Utah's local food supply.

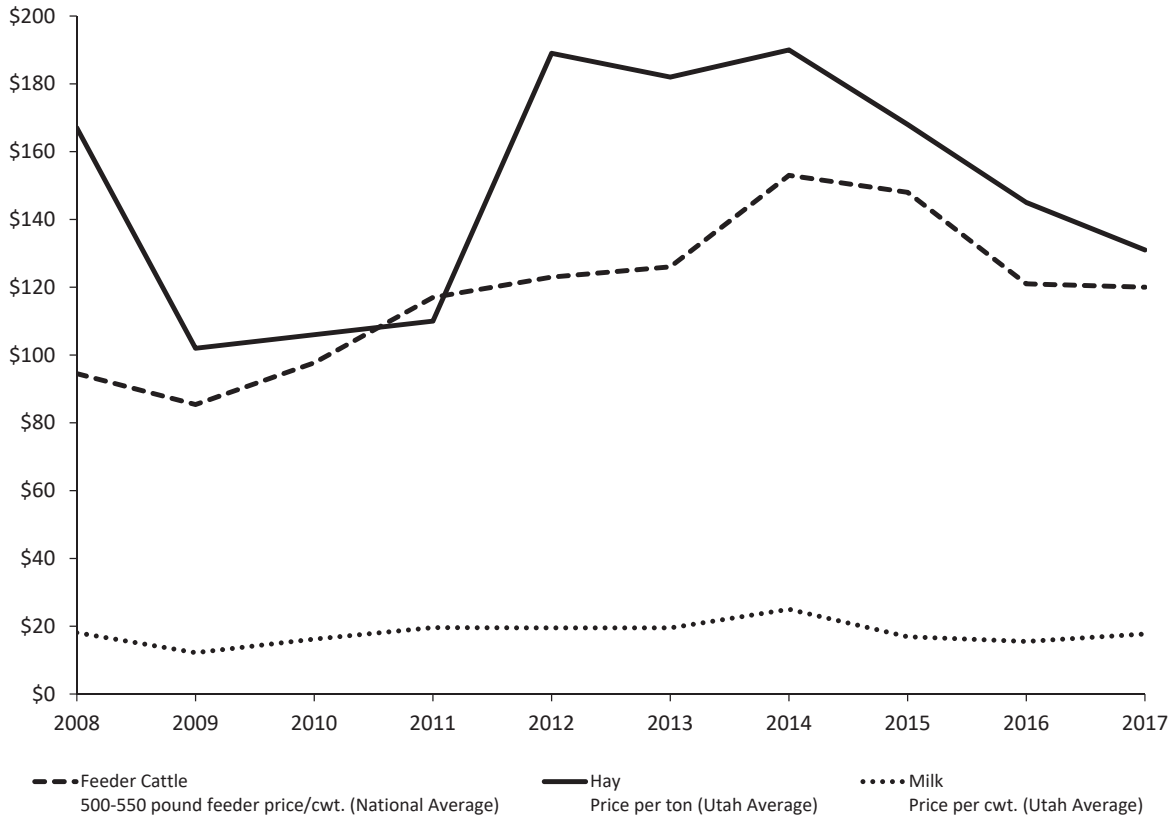
Conversely, Utah's population growth, land prices, fluctuating operating costs, and variable agricultural product market prices continue to pressure the conversion of fruit, vegetable, and other farmland into residential and commercial development. Agriculture

diverts approximately 82 percent of developed water, but returns more than half of it back into the ecosystem. In the nation's second most arid state, growth continues to pressure the conversion of agricultural water to municipal and industrial uses.

### **2019 Outlook**

Agriculture production and processing play a role in Utah's diverse economy. Developing countries, expanding global markets, and changing consumer food purchasing behaviors, keep Utah's production agriculture industry changing and in demand. Continued drought conditions, increased catastrophic wildfires, prolonged tariffs, and federal land management policies create uncertainty and limit the potential for greater economic contribution by Utah agriculture, especially for rural communities.

**Figure 15.1**  
**Average Annual Price Received in Major Utah Agricultural Sectors**



Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture

**Figure 15.2**  
**Farmers' Share of Retail Food Sales**



Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture



## 16. Real Estate and Construction

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James Wood, Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute  
Dejan Eskic, Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute

### **2018 Overview**

The value of Utah's permit-authorized construction in 2018 was \$8.0 billion, the third highest year ever in current dollars and the sixth highest year in inflation-adjusted dollars. The peak construction value was in 2006, in the run-up to the Great Recession, when permit-authorized construction inflation-adjusted value totaled \$9.2 billion. The 2018 estimate includes the value of residential and nonresidential construction and additions, alterations and repairs.

#### *Residential Construction*

Residential construction value accounts for 58.6 percent of total construction value. In 2018 the value of residential construction was \$4.7 billion, 0.5 percent higher than in 2017. The number of residential units receiving building permits grew from 22,292 in 2017 to 24,000 in 2018, a 4.7 percent increase. Single-family construction increased to 12,960 units from 12,052 units in 2017. Utah leads the nation in single-family unit permit recovery. Issued permits in 2017 were at 72.0 percent of their peak in 2005. Comparing surrounding states, Colorado has recovered 61.0 percent, Idaho 57.0 percent, Arizona 35.0 percent, and Nevada 34.0 percent.

The multifamily market continues to be strong as the need for more affordable units grows. The number of multifamily units increased from 10,553 in 2017 to 10,800 in 2018. Product shifts in the multifamily market are driving the growth as the share of condominium and townhomes increased, for the first time, to more than 50.0 percent of all multifamily units.

While Utah's housing market continues to be strong, it has many challenges regarding affordability and availability. Particularly, the increase in median sales prices is drastically outpacing the increase in median household incomes. While the median sales price increased 44.0 percent between 2013 and 2018, household incomes grew by 20.8 percent.

Additionally, at 4.5 percent the 30-year mortgage rate for 2018 is the highest since 2010, when it was 4.7 percent. The combination of rising prices and interest rates has increased the median mortgage payment from \$1,343 in 2013 to \$1,965 in 2018, an increase of 46.0 percent. To keep the mortgage payment at 30.0 percent of household income, a \$1,343 monthly mortgage payment requires an annual household income of \$53,717, while a monthly mortgage payment of \$1,965 requires an annual income of \$78,637.

Utahns are also dealing with a housing shortage. Historically the number of new housing units exceeds the increase in households by about 10.0 percent, due to vacancies and second home construction. This has been the case over the past 40 years. But in the last few years the increase in households has been greater than the increase in housing units, which explains, at least in part, the tight housing market. The market is characterized by very low apartment vacancy rates and rising rental rates, as well as a limited number of "for sale" listings of existing homes. Home builders also complain that labor shortages, land availability, and municipal regulations are creating bottlenecks that are reducing the supply of new homes. These market conditions confirm that Utah is currently experiencing a housing shortage, which limits housing opportunities for both renters and homebuyers.

#### *Nonresidential Construction*

The value of Utah's permit-authorized nonresidential construction in Utah in 2018 was \$2.1 billion, the seventh highest year on record (inflation-adjusted). Utah's nonresidential construction sector, while down slightly from a record-setting 2016, was led by office and industrial construction. Some of the drop in value is due to fewer permits for buildings and structures related to the Salt Lake City International Airport expansion. Nonresidential construction activity in 2018 is concentrated in the Wasatch Front counties and Washington County.

The biggest increase in nonresidential construction value was seen in the industrial sector, which grew approximately 4.0 percent in 2018. This was driven by several large manufacturing projects, along with permits associated with the Salt Lake City International Airport expansion.

Permits were issued for nearly \$476 million in office construction, down approximately 3.0 percent from a record-setting 2017. Salt Lake City, Lehi, West Valley City, St. George, and Pleasant Grove accounted for almost half of statewide nonresidential construction value.

In summary, the \$8.0 billion in permit-authorized construction activity in 2018 includes \$4.7 billion of residential construction, \$2.1 billion of nonresidential construction, and \$1.2 billion of additions, alterations and repairs.

### **2019 Outlook**

The 2019 forecast for the value of permit-authorized construction in Utah is \$7.7 billion, decreasing about 5.0 percent from 2018. The value of residential construction is expected to be \$4.7 billion, unchanged from 2018.

The number of residential units is forecast to decrease from 24,000 units in 2018 to 23,230 units in 2019. This

decrease is driven by slower demographic growth and rising interest rates, along with affordability and cautious home builder sentiment.

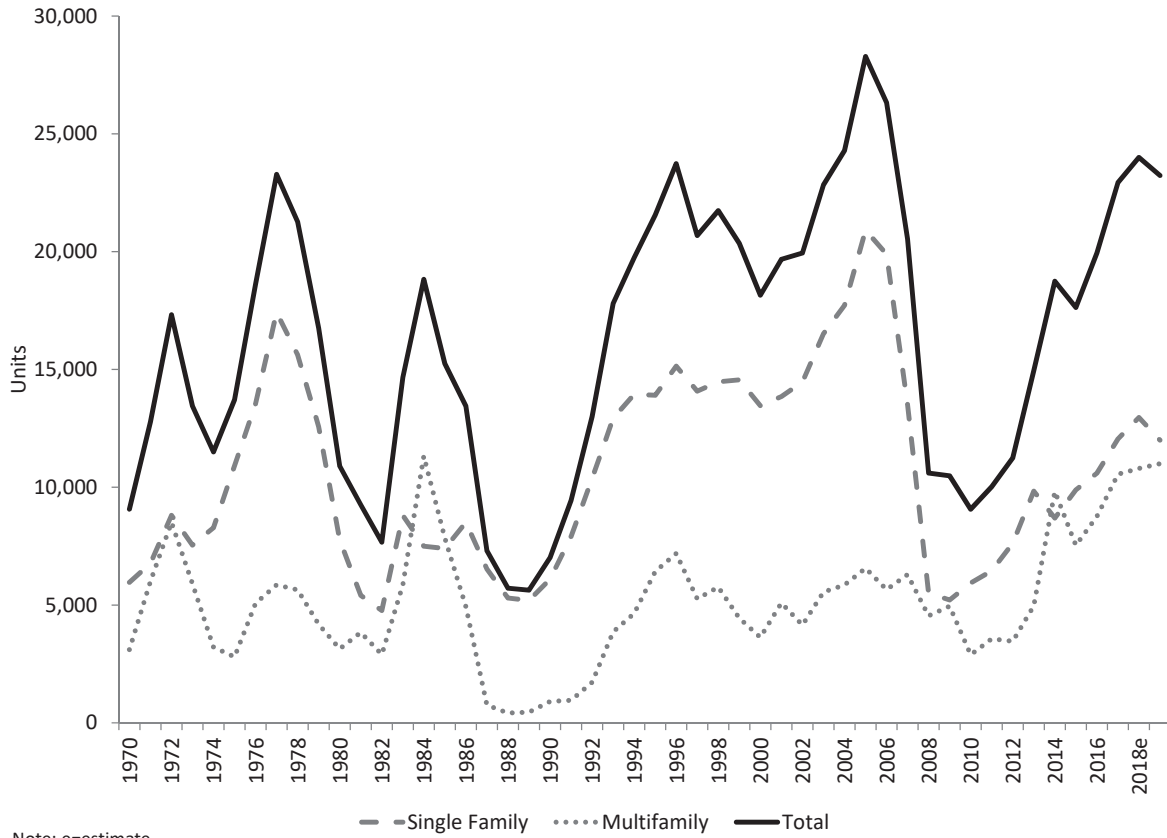
A decrease of 7.5 percent in the single-family sector will bring the unit count from 12,960 in 2018 to 12,000 in 2019. Multifamily activity is projected to increase approximately 2.0 percent from 10,800 in 2018 to 11,000 in 2019. However, in terms of composition there will be a shift to more condominiums and townhomes and a modest decline in apartment construction. About 230 cabins and manufactured homes will receive building permits in 2019.

The value of permit-authorized nonresidential construction in 2019 is forecast to decline by 17.0 percent to \$1.8 billion, still a level of activity above the annual average since 2000 of \$1.7 billion (inflation-adjusted). In 2019 the traditional sectors of nonresidential construction—office, industrial, retail, hospitals, and churches—will continue at high levels of activity, benefitting from Utah’s strong job market and expanding population.

In summary, the \$7.7 billion in permit-authorized construction activity in 2019 will include \$4.7 billion of residential construction, \$1.8 billion of nonresidential construction, and \$1.2 billion of additions, alterations and repairs.



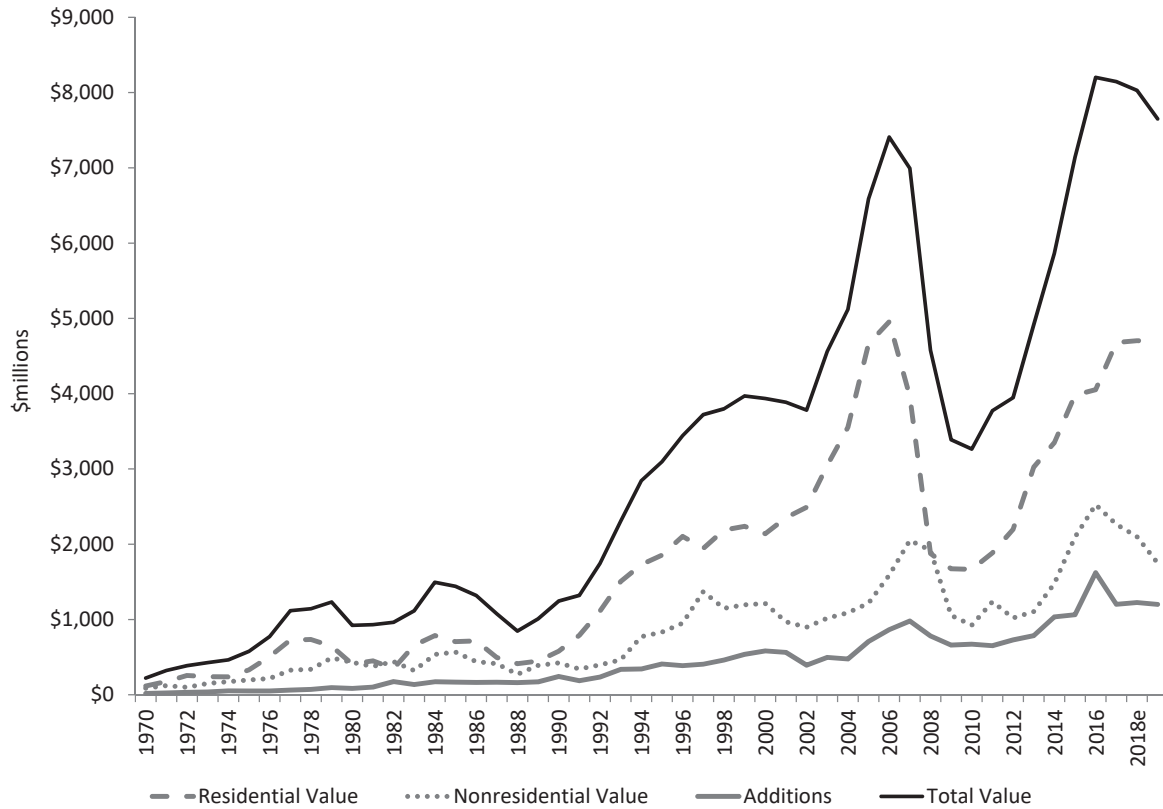
**Figure 16.1**  
**Utah Residential Construction Activity**



Note: e=estimate

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

**Figure 16.2**  
**Value of Permit Authorized Construction in Utah**



Note: e=estimate

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

**Table 16.1**  
**Residential and Nonresidential Construction Activity**

Year	Single-Family Units	Multi-Family Units	Mobile Homes/Cabins	Total Units	Value (nominal millions)			
					Residential	Nonresidential	Add., Alt., and Repairs	Total
1970	5,962	3,108		9,070	\$117.0	\$87.3	\$18.0	\$222.3
1971	6,768	6,009		12,777	176.8	121.6	23.9	322.3
1972	8,807	8,513		17,320	256.5	99.0	31.8	387.3
1973	7,546	5,904		13,450	240.9	150.3	36.3	427.5
1974	8,284	3,217		11,501	237.9	174.2	52.3	464.4
1975	10,912	2,800		13,712	330.6	196.5	50.0	577.1
1976	13,546	5,075		18,621	507.0	216.8	49.4	773.2
1977	17,424	5,856		23,280	728.0	327.1	61.7	1,116.8
1978	15,618	5,646		21,264	734.0	338.6	70.8	1,143.4
1979	12,570	4,179		16,749	645.8	490.3	96.0	1,232.1
1980	7,760	3,141		10,901	408.3	430.0	83.7	922.0
1981	5,413	3,840		9,253	451.5	378.2	101.6	931.3
1982	4,767	2,904		7,671	347.6	440.1	175.7	963.4
1983	8,806	5,858		14,664	657.8	321.0	136.3	1,115.1
1984	7,496	11,327		18,823	786.7	535.2	172.9	1,494.8
1985	7,403	7,844		15,247	706.2	567.7	167.6	1,441.5
1986	8,512	4,932		13,444	715.5	439.9	164.1	1,319.5
1987	6,530	755		7,305	495.2	413.4	166.4	1,075.0
1988	5,297	418		5,715	413.0	272.1	161.5	846.6
1989	5,197	453		5,632	447.8	389.6	171.1	1,008.5
1990	6,099	910		7,009	579.4	422.9	243.4	1,245.7
1991	7,911	958	572	9,441	791.0	342.6	186.9	1,320.5
1992	10,375	1,722	904	13,001	1,113.6	396.9	234.8	1,745.3
1993	12,929	3,865	1,010	17,804	1,504.4	463.7	337.3	2,305.4
1994	13,947	4,646	1,154	19,747	1,730.1	772.2	341.9	2,844.2
1995	13,904	6,425	1,229	21,558	1,854.6	832.7	409.0	3,096.3
1996	15,139	7,190	1,408	23,737	2,104.5	951.8	386.3	3,442.6
1997	14,079	5,265	1,343	20,687	1,943.5	1,370.9	407.1	3,721.5
1998	14,476	5,762	1,505	21,743	2,188.7	1,148.4	461.3	3,798.4
1999	14,561	4,443	1,346	20,350	2,238.0	1,195.0	537.0	3,970.0
2000	13,463	3,629	1,062	18,154	2,140.1	1,213.0	583.3	3,936.4
2001	13,851	5,089	735	19,675	2,352.7	970.0	562.8	3,885.5
2002	14,466	4,149	926	19,941	2,491.0	897.0	393.0	3,781.0
2003	16,515	5,555	766	22,836	3,046.4	1,017.4	497.0	4,560.8
2004	17,724	5,853	716	24,293	3,552.6	1,089.9	476.0	5,118.5
2005	20,912	6,562	811	28,285	4,662.6	1,217.8	707.6	6,588.0
2006	19,888	5,658	776	26,322	4,955.5	1,588.0	865.3	7,408.8
2007	13,510	6,290	739	20,539	3,963.2	2,051.0	979.7	6,993.9
2008	5,513	4,544	546	10,603	1,877.0	1,919.1	781.2	4,577.3
2009	5,217	4,951	320	10,488	1,674.0	1,054.3	660.1	3,388.4
2010	5,936	2,890	240	9,066	1,667.0	925.1	672.0	3,264.1
2011	6,454	3,568		10,023	1,885.4	1,236.0	652.0	3,773.4
2012	7,626	3,464	156	11,246	2,196.7	1,020.2	728.9	3,945.8
2013	9,837	4,970	144	14,951	3,024.6	1,105.9	784.9	4,915.4
2014	8,690	9,823	234	18,747	3,350.9	1,478.9	1,034.3	5,864.1
2015	9,888	7,537	204	17,629	3,981.8	2,096.0	1,062.9	7,140.7
2016	10,598	8,761	584	19,943	4,053.6	2,525.9	1,622.0	8,201.5
2017	12,052	10,553	324	22,929	4,679.9	2,264.0	1,201.5	8,145.4
2018e	12,960	10,800	240	24,000	4,704.0	2,100.0	1,225.0	8,029.0
2019f	12,000	11,000	230	23,230	4,700.0	1,750.0	1,200.0	7,650.0

Note: e = estimate, f = forecast

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

**Table 16.2**  
**Average Rates for 30-Year Mortgages**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Mortgage Rate</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Mortgage Rate</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Mortgage Rate</b>
1968	7.03%	1986	10.18%	2004	5.84%
1969	7.82%	1987	10.19%	2005	5.87%
1970	8.35%	1988	10.33%	2006	6.40%
1971	7.55%	1989	10.32%	2007	6.38%
1972	7.38%	1990	10.13%	2008	6.10%
1973	8.04%	1991	9.25%	2009	5.04%
1974	9.19%	1992	8.40%	2010	4.69%
1975	9.04%	1993	7.33%	2011	4.45%
1976	8.86%	1994	8.36%	2012	3.66%
1977	8.84%	1995	7.95%	2013	3.98%
1978	9.63%	1996	7.81%	2014	4.17%
1979	11.19%	1997	7.60%	2015	3.85%
1980	13.77%	1998	6.95%	2016	3.65%
1981	16.63%	1999	7.43%	2017	3.99%
1982	16.09%	2000	8.06%	2018*	4.54%
1983	13.23%	2001	6.97%		
1984	13.87%	2002	6.54%		
1985	12.42%	2003	5.80%		

Note: \*through November

Source: Freddie Mac

**Table 16.3**  
**Housing Price Index for Utah**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Index</b>	<b>Year-Over Change</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Index</b>	<b>Year-Over Change</b>
1992	110.2	8.1%	2006	283.0	16.8%
1993	125.8	14.1%	2007	317.2	12.1%
1994	146.4	16.3%	2008	302.2	-4.7%
1995	159.9	9.3%	2009	270.4	-10.5%
1996	172.6	8.0%	2010	254.9	-5.8%
1997	179.0	3.7%	2011	239.7	-6.0%
1998	185.2	3.5%	2012	255.5	6.6%
1999	189.9	2.5%	2013	281.2	10.0%
2000	194.0	2.2%	2014	294.8	4.8%
2001	197.7	1.9%	2015	312.7	6.1%
2002	200.9	1.6%	2016	339.5	8.6%
2003	206.1	2.6%	2017	371.7	9.5%
2004	217.9	5.7%	2018	407.5	9.6%
2005	242.4	11.2%			

Note: Four-quarter average; 2018 is three-quarter average. Not seasonally adjusted; purchase only.

Source: Federal Housing Finance Agency

## 17. Energy

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Michael Vanden Berg, Utah Geological Survey

### **2018 Overview**

Utah's energy landscape is undergoing significant changes, some of which are related to worldwide trends, while others are more Utah or western U.S. specific. The more noteworthy changes include: 1) the partial rebound in crude oil prices after the 2015 crash and the subsequent increase in Utah crude oil production; 2) the continued low natural gas price, which directly affects exploration in Utah; 3) the exponential increase in residential rooftop solar capacity, along with implementation of energy efficiency measures, which have changed Utah's electricity demand growth; and 4) the reduction in coal-fired power generation in Utah and related reduction in coal demand due to an increase in renewable and natural gas-generated electricity.

Utah's crude oil price dropped from a high of about \$100 per barrel in the summer of 2014 to a low of about \$20 a barrel in early 2016, but has subsequently rebounded to about \$60 per barrel in 2018. After two years of decline (2014 to 2016), crude oil production increased in 2017 by 13 percent and again in 2018 by 7 percent as a result of stronger prices. In contrast, natural gas prices have remained low for the past four years due to oversupply from the country's prolific shale reservoirs. As a result, drilling for gas in Utah has virtually stopped and production has declined by 40 percent since the peak reached in 2012. Between 2015 and 2017, 855 megawatts (MW) of new utility-scale solar capacity came online in Utah, more capacity than wind, hydroelectric, geothermal, and biomass combined. This surge in solar also occurred in the residential sector—the total installed residential PV capacity in Utah has increased from just 6 MW in late 2013 to 177 MW in late 2018.

Coal production in Utah is near a 30-year low as out-of-state demand, especially from Nevada and California, dramatically declined as coal plants shut-down or convert to natural gas. Production of electricity in Utah has decreased significantly in the past 10 years (down 17 percent), mostly from coal-

fired power plants (down 33 percent overall and currently accounting for 65 percent of total), while natural gas-fired power plants (21 percent of total) and renewable resources (13 percent of total) have greatly increased their share of total generation. Consumption of petroleum products is expected to reach record levels in 2018 as prices remain relatively low, and consumption of natural gas is also expected to increase. Electricity consumption has grown at a modest 0.6 percent per year for the past five years, in contrast to the historical 3–4 percent annual growth rate. This reduction in growth is partially attributed to the increase in rooftop solar installations, which offsets electric demand from power plants, but more significant is an increase in implementation of energy efficiency measures. Utah will continue to be a net-exporter of energy by producing more natural gas, coal, and electricity than is used in-state, but will remain reliant on other states and Canada to satisfy our demand for crude oil and petroleum products.

### *Petroleum*

**Production.** From 2003 to 2014, crude oil production in Utah experienced a substantial resurgence due to new discoveries in central Utah and increased exploration and development in the Uinta Basin—the latter fueled by dramatic increases in crude oil prices over those years as well as the advancement of horizontal drilling. Crude oil production reached 40.9 million barrels in 2014, over triple the production achieved in 2003. Following a large decline in the price of crude oil, production dropped 9.2 percent in 2015 to 37.1 million barrels and dropped an additional 18 percent in 2016 to 30.5 million barrels. However, as prices increased in the past few years, crude oil production followed, reaching 34.5 million barrels in 2017 and estimated to reach 36.8 million barrels in 2018. Total crude oil pipeline imports increased to 40.3 million barrels in 2016, making up for declining Utah production coupled with increases in refinery capacity, but declined to 36.9 million barrels in 2017 and 35.9 million barrels in 2018 as Utah production increased

by about 6 million barrels. Refinery receipts—the amount of crude oil delivered to Utah’s five refineries—reached a record high of 67.3 million barrels in 2017 as refineries increased their capacity by about 9 percent, but retreated to 65 million barrels in 2018, partly due to a fire at the Holly refinery that reduced capacity for a time. Estimated exports of Utah crude oil peaked in 2014 at 15 million barrels, coinciding with a peak in production. After dropping to 4 million barrels in 2017 due to lower production rates and record refinery receipts, exports are estimated to increase to nearly 8 million barrels in 2018.

**Prices and Value.** Following worldwide trends, Utah’s crude oil price began to decline in late 2014 (from about \$85 per barrel) and continued to decline through much of 2015 (down to a low of about \$28 per barrel). It averaged \$36.92 in 2016, a price not seen since 2003. Prices steadily increased through 2017 and into early 2018, stabilizing near \$60 a barrel for most of the year, but have begun to decline again in late 2018 (down to about \$50 a barrel), resulting in an estimated average price for 2018 of \$57 per barrel. The overall increase in price, coupled with a resultant increase in production, pushed the value of Utah’s produced crude oil to \$2.1 billion in 2018, the highest in the last four years, but only two-thirds of the record value of \$3.2 billion set in 2014. Following suit, Utah’s average price for regular unleaded motor gasoline and diesel also increased in 2018 to \$2.84 and \$3.24 per gallon, respectively.

**Consumption.** Utah’s refined petroleum production increased to a record 78.5 million barrels in 2017 as a result of several refinery capacity expansions, but retreated in 2018 to 75.3 million barrels. Refined petroleum product imports from Wyoming via the Pioneer pipeline increased slightly to 15.8 million barrels in 2018, and Utah refineries were able to export 31.7 million barrels of petroleum products via pipeline to other states. As demand increases due to a growing economy and increased population, Utah’s total petroleum product consumption is estimated to increase to a new high of 57.1 million barrels in 2018, the largest

share of which is motor gasoline (51 percent) followed by diesel fuel (26 percent).

### *Natural Gas*

**Production.** Utah’s natural gas production peaked in 2012 at 491 billion cubic feet (Bcf) but has since retreated to 295 Bcf in 2018, the lowest in the past 15 years, as prices have softened. Dry production and actual natural gas sales also decreased to 285 and 257 Bcf, respectively. Similarly, natural gas liquids production decreased to about 4 million barrels. Nearly all of Utah’s natural gas production comes from conventional reservoirs; only a few unconventional shale gas exploratory wells have been drilled, all before the price declined in 2015. With the current low price of natural gas, drilling rigs in Utah are focused solely on liquid-rich plays.

**Prices and Value.** The average wellhead price for natural gas in Utah decreased 49 percent between 2014 and 2016 (from \$4.35 per thousand cubic feet [Mcf] to \$2.24 per Mcf) but rebounded by 21 percent to \$2.72 per Mcf in 2017 and increased again in 2018 to \$2.80. Unfortunately, prices in the \$2 range are not conducive to any new natural gas exploration or development. In contrast to the 2018 decrease in wellhead price, the residential natural gas price increased 7.2 percent to \$9.70 per Mcf. The lower overall production of both natural gas and natural gas liquids, coupled with the steady low prices, resulted in a 2018 value of natural gas production of \$970 million.

**Consumption.** Natural gas consumption in Utah has been volatile over the past few years, mostly due to large swings in the electric utility market. Overall consumption increased by 7.5 percent in 2018 to 239 Bcf, which includes a significant 44 percent increase in consumption at Utah’s natural gas power plants. In contrast, consumption from the residential, commercial, and industrial sectors stayed mostly steady. Utah consumes only about 81 percent of in-state production, making Utah a net exporter of natural gas.

### *Coal*

**Production.** Utah coal production is expected to decrease 1.5 percent in 2018 to 14.2 million short tons, well below the 24.5 million tons averaged in the 2000s. Declining Utah coal production started

during the 2008 recession, but demand has not rebounded like other energy commodities since coal has dropped out of favor as a fuel for electric and industrial needs. Production at the three Wolverine (formerly Bowie) mines—Skyline, Dugout, and Sufco—decreased about 1.5 million tons in 2018 but still accounted for 68 percent of Utah’s total coal production. The Murray-owned West Ridge mine shut down in late 2015 and the longwall mining machine was shifted to the Lila Canyon mine, which has since ramped up production to 2.6 million tons and has capacity to produce more if market conditions improve. The Deer Creek mine closed in early 2015, while the nearby Castle Valley mine has kept steady production of about 1 million tons per year. The Coal Hollow mine in southern Utah will produce roughly 600,000 tons in 2018 from their surface mine on private land. The BLM recently completed an environmental impact statement for federal land in the Alton coal field, which could soon come up for lease. Bronco Energy recently reopened the Emery mine, cutting new portals in spring 2017, and produced about 400,000 tons in 2018, with possibilities to produce more if customers can be found.

**Prices and Value.** The average mine-mouth price for Utah coal decreased 3.6 percent in 2018 to about \$34 per short ton, still a relatively high price in nominal dollars but well below the inflation-adjusted high of \$99 per ton reached in 1976. Recent price declines are mostly related to the decrease in domestic demand. The end-use price of coal at Utah electric utilities, which includes transportation costs, increased slightly to \$44 per ton in 2018. The value of coal produced in Utah totaled \$483 million in 2018, the lowest nominal value since 2005 and well below the inflation-adjusted high of \$1.3 billion recorded in 1982.

**Consumption.** Approximately 13 million short tons of coal were consumed in Utah in 2018, 96 percent of which was burned at electric utilities. Demand for coal in Utah has remained steady in recent years after a dramatic 17 percent decline between 2015 and 2016. Coke consumption in Utah ended in 2002 when Geneva Steel went out of business, and coal sales for industrial use (mostly cement and lime companies) have dropped to roughly 500,000 tons

per year, which is less than half of the peak demand of 1.3 million tons reached in 1998. In the past, Utah was a significant net exporter of coal, but out-of-state domestic demand has dropped from a high of 16 million tons in 2001 to only about 1.8 million tons in 2018. Utah’s foreign exports peaked in the mid-1990s at about 5 million tons, then dropped to near zero in the mid-2000s. However, the foreign export market has seen a resurgence in recent years, increasing to an estimated 3.5 million tons in 2018.

#### *Electricity (Including Renewable Resources)*

**Production.** Electricity generation in Utah increased 3.7 percent to 38,800 gigawatthours (GWh) in 2018, but remains 17 percent below the peak generation reached in 2008. This large reduction over the past 10 years is the result of several factors, including recession-related decreases in demand, increased energy efficiency measures, an exponential increase in residential rooftop solar (which is not captured in the utility-scale generation numbers), and a reduction in demand for coal-fired generation from out-of-state users, particularly California. Coal-fired electric generation once dominated Utah’s electric portfolio, providing 94 percent of electric generation in 2005. In 2018, coal accounted for only 65 percent of electric generation; significant increases in natural gas generation (21 percent) and renewable sources (13 percent) have broadened Utah’s generation portfolio. The largest change in Utah’s electricity sector is the recent exponential increase in utility-scale PV solar capacity. Between mid-2015 and the end of 2016, 855 MW of new utility-scale solar capacity came online, more than wind, hydroelectric, geothermal, and biomass combined. Solar now accounts for a remarkable 5.9 percent of Utah’s total electric generation. In contrast, Utah’s fleet of coal-fired power plants has experienced a 33 percent reduction in net generation, most significantly from the Intermountain Power Plant (reduction of 42 percent), Huntington (reduction of 24 percent), Hunter (reduction of 16 percent), and the closure of the Carbon plant.

**Prices.** The overall price of electricity in Utah has remained mostly steady over the past five years. Utah’s 2018 average electric rate of 8.2 cents per kilowatthour (kWh) for all sectors of the economy is about 20 percent lower than the national average of

10.5 cents. This lower rate is mostly attributed to Utah's established fleet of coal-fired power plants, which supply 65 percent of electricity generation in the state, and low natural gas prices. The residential price of Utah's electricity decreased 3.2 percent in 2018 to 10.6 cents per kWh, which is lower than the national average of 12.9 cents per kWh.

**Consumption.** In general, from 1980 to 2013, electricity consumption has averaged a 3.3 percent increase annually, mirroring Utah's population rate increase (2.1 percent per year) combined with the increasing rate of consumption per capita (1.3 percent per year). However, after an initial 1.4 percent decrease from 2013 to 2014, the annual rate of electricity consumption increase dropped to an average of 0.6 percent. 2018 consumption totaled about 30,750 GWh (which is a new record high). This reduced rate is most likely related to the implementation of energy efficiency measures combined with a dramatic increase in residential rooftop solar (as stated earlier, rooftop solar electric generation and consumption reduces demand; the data are not captured within the consumption totals). Utah remains a net exporter of electricity, using only 79 percent of in-state electric generation.

### **2019 Outlook**

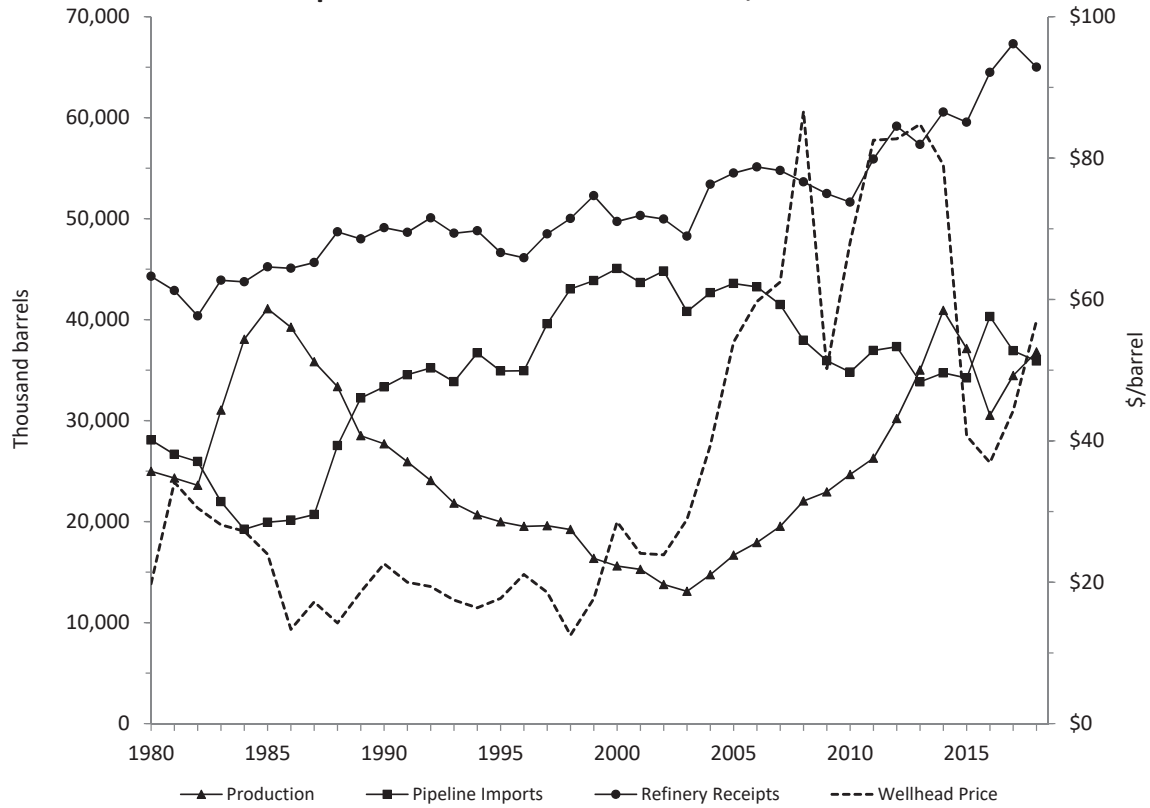
**Production and Consumption.** Utah began 2018 with 12 rigs drilling for oil, but throughout the year this number has dropped to about 5, significantly lower than typical. However, many of these new oil wells are long horizontals targeting the Green River Formation in the Uinta Basin and most have been very successful, hence Utah's total oil production is once again on the rise. Total crude oil production rebounded from the 2016 low, increasing 13 percent in 2017 and another 7 percent in 2018, and is expected to continue this upward trend in 2019 (perhaps by another 5–8 percent). At the same time, demand for petroleum products in Utah will continue to increase as the economy remains strong and prices for motor gasoline remain below \$3.00 a gallon. In contrast, only very minor drilling for natural gas has taken place in the past several years, resulting in a continued decrease in gas production—with 2019 production possibly hitting a low not seen since the late 1990s. Currently, no

plans exist for the construction of additional natural gas power plants in Utah, so consumption will continue to fluctuate depending on the severity of the heating and cooling seasons and the amount of generation at the existing peaking plants. Coal production in Utah is expected to remain in the 14- to 15-million-ton per year range for the near future, as in-state demand has stabilized around 13 million tons a year, and out-of-state demand continues to be weak (less than 2 million tons per year). Utah coal deliveries to the foreign export market have seen a modest jump in the past few years, and potential remains for access to a strong overseas market which could push production higher in coming years. Electricity consumption should only modestly increase in the next few years as more rooftop solar is installed and energy efficiency measures continue to offset demands from a growing population.

**Prices.** Utah crude oil prices bottomed out at about \$26 per barrel in early 2016 but rebounded to about \$60 per barrel for most of 2018. However, by early December 2018, crude prices dropped again to about \$48. Questions linger about whether prices will return to the highs seen in the early 2010s, but most estimates indicate prices should remain in the \$50–\$60 range for the foreseeable future as worldwide supply continues to adjust to increased success in exploration. The price of natural gas has remained in the mid- to upper \$2.00-per-Mcf range for the past four years (excluding brief price spikes similar to the current, late-2018, spike to over \$4 per Mcf), and projections indicate the price will likely stay in the upper \$2 range for several more years as supply greatly outpaces demand. A possible increase in domestic liquefied natural gas exports could help reduce the current oversupply, but this could take many years to fully materialize. Utah's mine-mouth coal price will remain relatively flat and is expected to average in the mid-\$30-per-ton range in coming years. With regard to electricity, Utah's well-established coal-fired power plants, as well as a new fleet of natural-gas plants and nearly 1 GW of new solar capacity, will assure affordable, reliable electric power for the foreseeable future and help keep Utah's electricity prices nearly 20 percent below the national average.

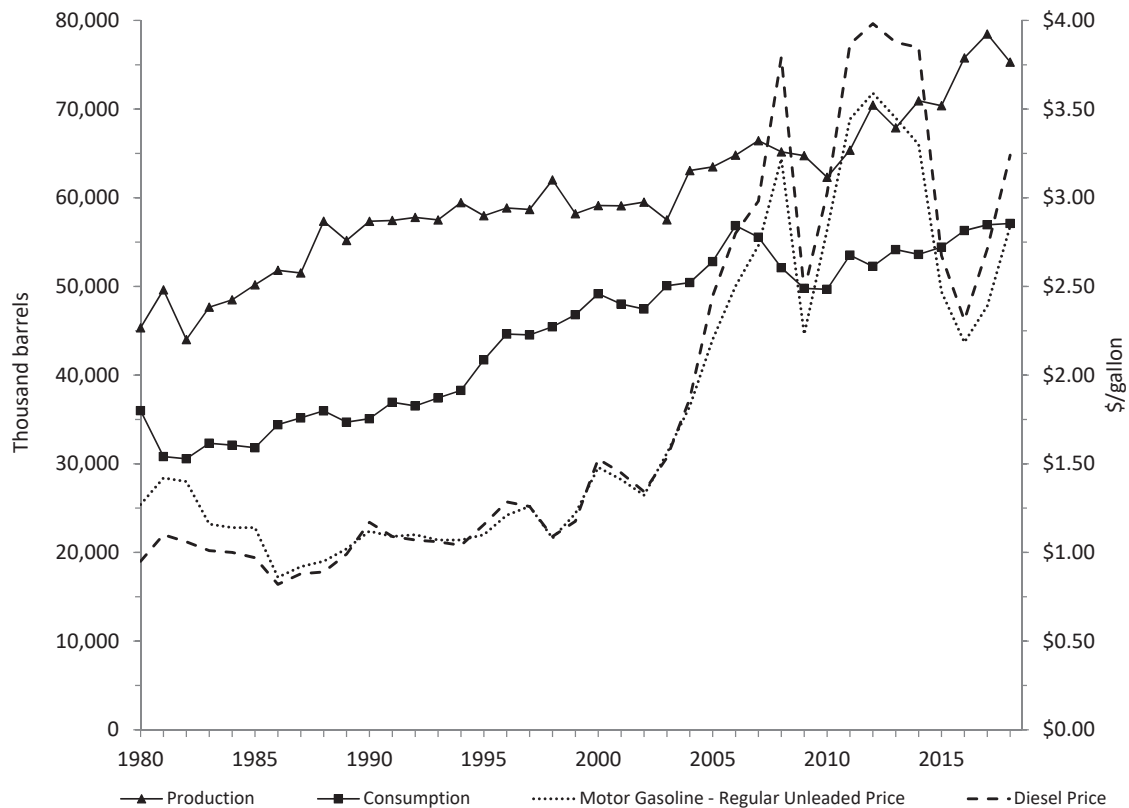


**Figure 17.1**  
**Utah's Crude Oil Production, Pipeline Imports, and Refinery Receipts Plotted with Wellhead Price, 1980-2018**



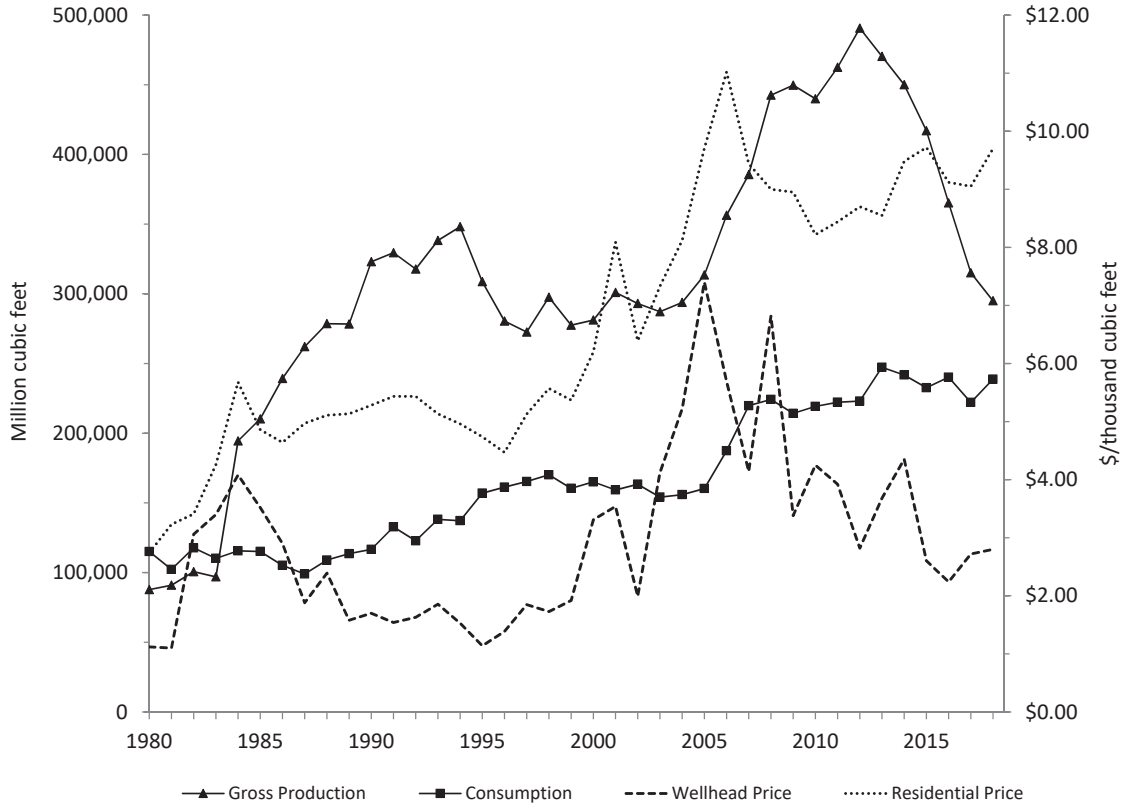
Source: Utah Geological Survey; Utah Division of Oil, Gas and Mining; U.S. Energy Information Administration

**Figure 17.2**  
**Utah's Petroleum Product Production and Consumption Plotted with Motor Gasoline and Diesel Prices, 1980-2018**



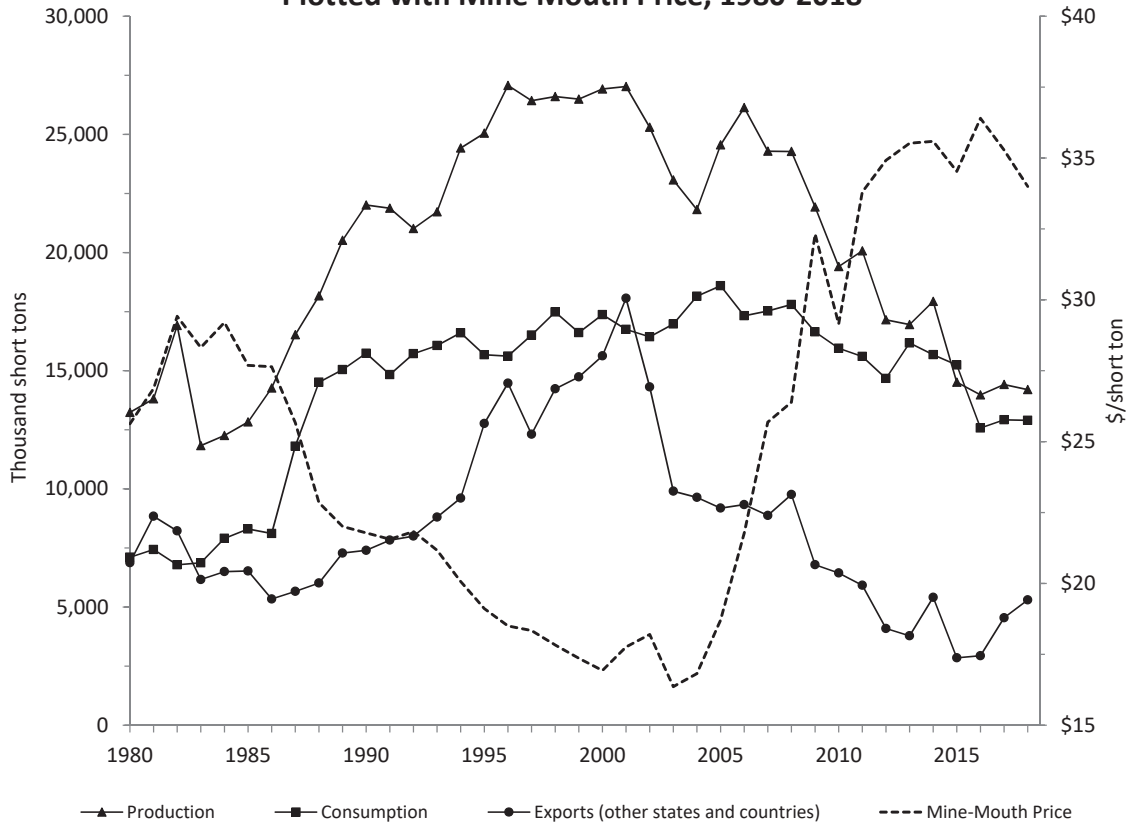
Source: Utah Geological Survey; U.S. Energy Information Administration

**Figure 17.3**  
**Utah's Natural Gas Production and Consumption**  
**Plotted with Wellhead and Residential Prices, 1980-2018**



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

**Figure 17.4**  
**Utah's Coal Production, Consumption, and Exports**  
**Plotted with Mine Mouth Price, 1980-2018**



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

**Figure 17.5**  
**Utah's Electricity Net Generation and Consumption**  
**Plotted with End-Use Residential Price, 1980-2018**



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

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

Year	Supply <sup>1</sup>				Disposition				Price Wellhead	Value Value of Utah Crude Oil
	Utah Crude Production	Colorado Imports	Wyoming Imports	Canadian Imports	Utah Crude Exports <sup>2</sup>	Refinery Receipts	Refinery Inputs	Refinery Beginning Stocks		
	Thousand barrels				Thousand barrels				\$/barrel	Million \$
1980	24,979	15,846	12,233	0	8,767	44,291	44,421	665	\$19.79	\$494
1981	24,309	14,931	11,724	0	8,088	42,876	43,007	762	\$34.14	\$830
1982	23,595	13,911	12,033	0	9,167	40,372	40,368	593	\$30.50	\$720
1983	31,045	14,696	7,283	0	9,123	43,901	43,844	632	\$28.12	\$873
1984	38,054	13,045	6,195	0	13,549	43,745	43,544	606	\$27.21	\$1,035
1985	41,080	13,107	6,827	0	15,790	45,224	45,357	695	\$23.98	\$985
1986	39,243	12,567	7,574	0	14,298	45,086	45,034	559	\$13.33	\$523
1987	35,829	13,246	7,454	0	10,875	45,654	45,668	613	\$17.22	\$617
1988	33,365	12,783	14,739	0	12,197	48,690	48,604	599	\$14.24	\$475
1989	28,504	13,861	18,380	0	12,756	47,989	47,948	626	\$18.63	\$531
1990	27,705	14,494	18,844	0	11,939	49,104	48,977	656	\$22.61	\$626
1991	25,928	14,423	20,113	0	11,817	48,647	48,852	749	\$19.99	\$518
1992	24,074	13,262	21,949	0	9,206	50,079	49,776	513	\$19.39	\$467
1993	21,826	11,575	22,279	0	7,126	48,554	48,307	645	\$17.48	\$382
1994	20,668	10,480	26,227	0	8,572	48,802	48,486	691	\$16.38	\$339
1995	19,976	9,929	24,923	60	8,246	46,641	46,634	806	\$17.71	\$354
1996	19,529	9,857	24,297	783	8,339	46,126	46,265	768	\$21.10	\$412
1997	19,593	8,565	28,162	2,858	10,686	48,492	48,477	633	\$18.57	\$364
1998	19,218	8,161	28,779	6,097	12,238	50,017	49,476	613	\$12.52	\$241
1999	16,362	7,335	28,461	8,067	7,953	52,271	50,556	704	\$17.69	\$289
2000	15,608	7,163	26,367	11,528	10,950	49,716	49,999	786	\$28.53	\$445
2001	15,271	7,208	25,100	11,364	8,633	50,310	50,143	457	\$24.09	\$368
2002	13,770	7,141	25,455	12,215	8,619	49,962	49,987	591	\$23.87	\$329
2003	13,096	6,964	24,152	9,690	5,635	48,267	48,284	547	\$28.88	\$378
2004	14,742	7,559	22,911	12,195	4,007	53,400	53,180	532	\$39.35	\$580
2005	16,675	8,214	24,372	10,991	5,739	54,513	54,544	767	\$53.98	\$900
2006	17,926	9,355	23,256	10,633	6,051	55,119	55,192	728	\$59.70	\$1,070
2007	19,534	10,708	22,012	8,769	6,258	54,764	54,952	662	\$62.48	\$1,220
2008	22,040	10,259	21,316	6,382	6,360	53,637	53,165	473	\$86.58	\$1,908
2009	22,941	7,409	23,000	5,520	6,395	52,475	52,479	519	\$50.22	\$1,152
2010	24,666	6,525	24,000	4,278	7,832	51,637	51,678	511	\$68.09	\$1,679
2011	26,276	6,997	26,050	3,894	7,318	55,900	55,656	473	\$82.53	\$2,169
2012	30,204	7,805	25,118	4,394	8,368	59,153	58,961	692	\$82.73	\$2,499
2013	35,002	7,601	23,124	3,111	11,493	57,345	56,921	669	\$84.79	\$2,968
2014	40,914	7,662	23,425	3,636	15,090	60,548	60,677	798	\$79.04	\$3,234
2015	37,136	7,048	22,211	4,963	11,809	59,549	59,568	660	\$40.69	\$1,511
2016	30,528	7,110	27,318	5,873	6,348	64,482	64,496	719	\$36.92	\$1,127
2017	34,461	5,763	26,187	4,967	4,067	67,311	67,526	826	\$44.24	\$1,525
2018*	36,800	5,400	24,300	6,200	7,700	65,000	65,200	730	\$57.00	\$2,098

Note: Prices and values are in nominal dollars.

\*Estimated

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

<sup>2</sup>Estimated by subtracting refinery receipts from total supply; all crude oil imports are assumed to be accounted for.

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

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

Year	Supply			Consumption by Product					Exports	Prices	
	Refined Product Production	Refinery Beginning Stocks	Refined Product Pipeline Imports <sup>1,2</sup>	Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel	All Other	Total	Pipeline Exports to Other States <sup>1,3</sup>	Motor Gasoline - Regular Unleaded	Diesel
	Thousand barrels			Thousand barrels					Thousand barrels	\$/gallon	
1980	45,340	3,202	6,427	15,534	2,637	8,401	9,411	35,983	22,136	\$1.27	\$0.95
1981	49,622	3,376	7,401	15,548	2,424	7,098	5,742	30,812	23,630	\$1.42	\$1.10
1982	44,011	2,979	8,933	15,793	2,801	6,438	5,531	30,563	22,119	\$1.40	\$1.06
1983	47,663	3,153	6,943	15,954	3,284	6,387	6,691	32,316	25,298	\$1.16	\$1.01
1984	48,493	2,842	8,215	16,151	3,413	6,107	6,430	32,101	24,121	\$1.14	\$1.00
1985	50,188	2,989	8,030	16,240	3,808	5,715	6,046	31,809	23,365	\$1.14	\$0.97
1986	51,822	2,803	8,766	17,541	4,335	6,978	5,552	34,406	20,027	\$0.86	\$0.82
1987	51,519	2,661	8,695	17,623	4,969	6,507	6,073	35,172	20,359	\$0.92	\$0.88
1988	57,354	2,306	8,926	18,148	4,977	7,060	5,786	35,971	22,031	\$0.95	\$0.89
1989	55,184	2,685	9,550	17,311	5,095	5,917	6,371	34,694	21,409	\$1.02	\$0.99
1990	57,349	3,000	10,647	16,724	5,281	7,162	5,915	35,082	21,419	\$1.12	\$1.17
1991	57,446	2,758	11,459	17,395	5,917	7,038	6,583	36,933	21,918	\$1.09	\$1.09
1992	57,786	2,746	10,534	17,905	5,607	7,286	5,726	36,524	21,087	\$1.10	\$1.07
1993	57,503	2,840	10,707	18,837	5,518	7,422	5,645	37,422	19,539	\$1.07	\$1.06
1994	59,458	3,173	11,555	19,433	5,270	7,653	5,919	38,275	21,326	\$1.07	\$1.04
1995	57,974	2,907	12,289	20,771	5,658	8,469	6,820	41,718	20,512	\$1.10	\$1.16
1996	58,852	3,253	12,692	21,170	6,303	8,746	8,409	44,628	20,512	\$1.21	\$1.29
1997	58,677	2,640	12,949	22,024	6,279	9,976	6,250	44,529	22,444	\$1.26	\$1.26
1998	62,012	2,908	12,842	22,735	6,379	10,398	5,940	45,452	22,474	\$1.08	\$1.09
1999	58,201	2,780	14,509	23,141	7,443	9,793	6,429	46,806	22,887	\$1.22	\$1.18
2000	59,125	2,426	14,568	23,895	7,701	10,629	6,954	49,179	22,811	\$1.48	\$1.53
2001	59,094	2,306	15,764	22,993	6,880	11,236	6,904	48,013	23,937	\$1.41	\$1.45
2002	59,514	2,739	16,848	24,158	6,416	11,482	5,394	47,450	24,082	\$1.32	\$1.34
2003	57,511	2,846	16,515	24,325	6,758	12,082	6,917	50,082	22,729	\$1.56	\$1.54
2004	63,071	2,599	18,486	24,744	7,137	12,264	6,289	50,434	24,475	\$1.82	\$1.87
2005	63,487	2,806	20,258	24,677	7,394	13,717	7,015	52,803	24,482	\$2.20	\$2.45
2006	64,806	2,587	18,976	25,312	7,560	17,292	6,699	56,863	23,321	\$2.50	\$2.80
2007	66,443	2,924	15,991	26,054	7,085	15,946	6,465	55,550	22,851	\$2.73	\$2.98
2008	65,178	2,513	14,854	25,051	6,509	14,138	6,415	52,113	21,619	\$3.22	\$3.79
2009	64,752	2,715	13,138	25,324	5,751	12,852	5,854	49,781	21,043	\$2.23	\$2.48
2010	62,310	2,665	12,307	24,761	5,875	12,707	6,330	49,673	21,490	\$2.82	\$3.03
2011	65,369	2,689	11,383	25,568	5,767	15,448	6,746	53,529	23,058	\$3.44	\$3.87
2012	70,456	2,860	13,316	25,228	5,572	14,776	6,688	52,264	26,695	\$3.59	\$3.98
2013	67,892	3,077	15,204	26,085	6,399	15,317	6,355	54,156	26,654	\$3.45	\$3.88
2014	70,931	2,676	13,853	26,469	5,716	15,169	6,260	53,614	27,260	\$3.30	\$3.85
2015	70,385	2,980	16,615	27,776	6,204	14,293	6,158	54,431	28,972	\$2.47	\$2.67
2016	75,780	2,771	16,402	28,535	6,944	14,248	6,574	56,301	30,966	\$2.19	\$2.31
2017^	78,473	2,652	15,530	29,000	6,678	14,600	6,675	56,953	32,666	\$2.39	\$2.71
2018*	75,300	2,918	15,800	28,900	6,950	14,600	6,650	57,100	31,700	\$2.84	\$3.24

Note: Prices are in nominal dollars.

^Consumption was estimated. \*Estimated

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

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

<sup>3</sup>Prior to 2012, only the Chevron Petroleum pipeline exported product to the northwest (Idaho and Washington); in 2013 this line was sold to Tesoro (now Andeavor). Starting in 2012, the UNEV pipeline started shipping product to the Las Vegas area; however, a minor amount of product is offloaded near Cedar City (amount estimated).

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

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

Year	Production				Consumption by End Use							Prices				Value	
	Gross Production	Wet/Dry Production <sup>1</sup>	Actual Sales	Natural Gas Liquids	Residential	Commercial	Vehicle Fuel	Industrial	Electric Utilities	Lease, Plant, & Pipeline	Total	Wellhead	End-Use Residential	End-Use Commercial	End-Use Industrial	Natural Gas Liquids	Value of NG and NGL
	Million cubic feet			Thousand bbl	Million cubic feet							\$/thousand cubic feet				\$/bbl	Million \$
1980	87,766	87,766	na	na	45,735	12,234	0	43,545	5,133	8,445	115,092	\$1.12	\$2.74	\$5.59	\$2.26	na	\$98
1981	90,936	91,191	na	na	43,497	11,635	0	42,779	3,097	1,232	102,240	\$1.10	\$3.23	\$5.35	\$2.58	na	\$100
1982	100,628	94,255	na	na	53,482	14,306	0	39,804	3,023	7,091	117,706	\$3.06	\$3.41	\$3.43	\$2.45	na	\$288
1983	96,933	63,158	na	na	49,645	13,279	0	40,246	1,259	5,756	110,185	\$3.40	\$4.26	\$4.32	\$3.15	na	\$215
1984	194,448	74,698	na	na	49,869	13,339	0	42,709	271	9,390	115,578	\$4.08	\$5.68	\$4.96	\$3.52	na	\$305
1985	210,267	83,405	na	na	53,043	14,189	0	37,448	235	10,202	115,117	\$3.52	\$4.86	\$4.91	\$3.23	na	\$294
1986	239,259	90,013	na	na	49,144	13,146	0	28,264	230	14,391	105,175	\$2.90	\$4.64	\$4.73	\$3.00	na	\$261
1987	262,084	87,158	na	na	41,536	14,811	0	23,884	263	18,493	98,987	\$1.88	\$4.97	\$4.98	\$3.20	na	\$164
1988	278,578	101,372	na	na	42,241	17,911	0	30,354	196	18,251	108,953	\$2.39	\$5.11	\$4.08	\$3.10	na	\$242
1989	278,321	120,089	na	na	45,168	16,522	0	33,963	636	17,248	113,537	\$1.58	\$5.14	\$4.16	\$3.30	na	\$190
1990	323,028	145,875	63,336	na	43,424	16,220	1	35,502	907	20,594	116,648	\$1.70	\$5.28	\$4.30	\$3.62	na	\$248
1991	329,464	144,817	65,288	na	50,572	19,276	6	43,120	5,190	14,602	132,766	\$1.54	\$5.44	\$4.50	\$3.69	na	\$223
1992	317,763	171,293	94,725	na	44,701	16,584	150	40,878	6,576	13,895	122,785	\$1.63	\$5.44	\$4.40	\$3.91	na	\$279
1993	338,276	212,101	132,660	5,365	51,779	22,588	188	42,300	6,305	15,039	138,199	\$1.86	\$5.13	\$4.06	\$3.67	\$5.35	\$422
1994	348,140	257,078	153,931	5,374	48,922	26,501	201	36,618	8,900	16,080	137,222	\$1.53	\$4.96	\$3.84	\$2.74	\$6.04	\$426
1995	308,695	227,611	156,299	6,360	48,975	26,825	286	42,335	8,707	29,843	156,971	\$1.14	\$4.74	\$3.64	\$2.34	\$4.82	\$290
1996	280,439	239,797	169,254	7,204	54,344	29,543	378	42,213	4,087	30,720	161,285	\$1.39	\$4.47	\$3.38	\$2.10	\$6.63	\$380
1997	272,554	239,267	177,087	6,007	58,108	31,129	273	44,162	4,079	27,554	165,305	\$1.85	\$5.13	\$3.92	\$2.55	\$6.94	\$484
1998	297,503	265,539	191,073	5,750	56,843	30,955	636	45,501	5,945	30,254	170,134	\$1.73	\$5.57	\$4.35	\$3.00	\$4.26	\$483
1999	277,494	251,207	164,050	5,574	55,474	30,361	889	40,858	6,478	26,371	160,431	\$1.92	\$5.37	\$4.13	\$2.94	\$6.18	\$517
2000	281,170	256,490	140,226	5,150	55,626	31,282	848	39,378	10,544	27,344	165,022	\$3.31	\$6.20	\$4.92	\$3.93	\$11.31	\$907
2001	300,966	272,534	219,138	4,641	55,008	30,917	474	33,584	15,141	24,175	159,300	\$3.54	\$8.09	\$6.78	\$5.29	\$12.47	\$1,023
2002	293,030	271,387	250,172	3,542	59,398	33,501	482	26,879	15,439	27,681	163,380	\$1.99	\$6.39	\$5.20	\$3.91	\$8.91	\$572
2003	287,141	264,654	224,327	3,080	54,632	30,994	589	25,200	14,484	28,226	154,125	\$4.12	\$7.33	\$5.95	\$5.04	\$12.18	\$1,128
2004	293,807	274,588	253,855	3,196	60,527	31,156	661	26,674	9,423	27,450	155,891	\$5.22	\$8.12	\$6.75	\$5.90	\$19.66	\$1,496
2005	313,491	298,408	269,062	2,310	58,044	34,447	187	25,370	12,239	29,989	160,276	\$7.40	\$9.71	\$8.23	\$7.33	\$32.31	\$2,283
2006	356,339	345,409	320,163	1,925	60,017	34,051	186	29,076	28,953	35,116	187,399	\$5.69	\$11.02	\$9.61	\$8.02	\$31.40	\$2,026
2007	385,517	373,680	350,285	1,769	60,563	34,447	209	31,578	56,438	36,464	219,699	\$4.14	\$9.44	\$8.03	\$6.35	\$45.16	\$1,627
2008	442,524	430,286	382,960	2,564	65,974	37,612	208	33,112	55,374	31,907	224,187	\$6.82	\$9.00	\$7.74	\$7.21	\$68.15	\$3,109
2009	449,675	435,673	390,475	4,817	65,184	37,024	149	29,845	49,984	32,034	214,220	\$3.38	\$8.95	\$7.57	\$5.62	\$38.87	\$1,660
2010	439,929	422,067	387,593	5,869	66,087	38,461	203	32,079	48,399	33,985	219,214	\$4.25	\$8.22	\$6.83	\$5.57	\$49.98	\$2,087
2011	462,495	442,615	406,323	7,571	70,076	40,444	290	33,633	40,138	37,646	222,227	\$3.92	\$8.44	\$7.05	\$5.50	\$60.99	\$2,197
2012	490,571	474,756	436,090	8,106	59,801	35,363	289	36,350	47,138	44,098	223,039	\$2.82	\$8.70	\$7.00	\$4.69	\$50.49	\$1,748
2013	470,345	455,454	409,704	8,132	70,491	41,398	224	38,009	49,562	47,602	247,286	\$3.68	\$8.55	\$7.13	\$5.22	\$54.03	\$2,115
2014	450,020	435,893	391,536	9,693	62,458	38,156	256	38,330	58,780	43,758	241,738	\$4.35	\$9.48	\$7.71	\$5.87	\$46.13	\$2,343
2015	417,018	401,722	360,018	7,286	58,562	35,772	326	37,189	56,449	44,315	232,613	\$2.60	\$9.72	\$7.97	\$5.93	\$22.84	\$1,213
2016	365,256	352,437	319,056	5,573	63,929	39,066	347	38,568	59,684	38,562	240,156	\$2.24	\$9.12	\$7.43	\$5.52	\$25.51	\$932
2017	315,068	303,788	278,012	4,813	66,700	41,264	354	40,007	40,900	32,862	222,087	\$2.72	\$9.05	\$7.40	\$5.51	\$31.94	\$980
2018*	295,000	285,000	257,000	4,300	66,800	41,600	340	40,000	59,000	31,000	238,740	\$2.60	\$9.70	\$7.50	\$5.40	\$40.00	\$913

Note: Prices and values are in nominal dollars.

\*Estimated

na = not available, NG = natural gas, NGL = natural gas liquids

<sup>1</sup>1980–1992 = wet natural gas, which includes NG liquids; 1993–2018 = dry natural gas.

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

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

Year	Supply		Distribution	Consumption by End Use					Exports		Prices		Value
	Production	Imports	Total Distribution of Utah Coal	Residential & Commercial	Coke Plants	Other Industrial	Electric Utilities	Total	To Other U.S. States	To Canada and/or Overseas	Mine Mouth	End-Use Electric Utilities	Value of Utah Coal
	Thousand short tons		Thousand short tons	Thousand short tons					Thousand short tons		\$/short ton		Million \$
1980	13,236	1,214	13,014	237	1,473	501	4,895	7,106	6,100	776	\$25.63	\$26.11	\$339
1981	13,808	1,136	14,627	196	1,477	804	4,956	7,433	5,369	3,472	\$26.87	\$28.88	\$371
1982	16,912	798	15,397	177	845	818	4,947	6,787	6,044	2,177	\$29.42	\$32.55	\$498
1983	11,829	937	12,188	191	831	627	5,223	6,872	4,818	1,346	\$28.32	\$30.87	\$335
1984	12,259	1,539	12,074	259	1,326	608	5,712	7,905	5,651	849	\$29.20	\$30.63	\$358
1985	12,831	1,580	14,361	252	1,254	472	6,325	8,303	5,901	625	\$27.69	\$32.34	\$355
1986	14,269	1,145	13,243	191	785	380	6,756	8,112	4,790	551	\$27.64	\$32.39	\$394
1987	16,521	1,358	16,989	124	0	507	11,175	11,806	5,107	555	\$25.67	\$29.05	\$424
1988	18,164	2,191	18,204	196	1,176	597	12,544	14,513	4,973	1,044	\$22.85	\$28.96	\$415
1989	20,517	2,344	20,289	231	1,178	686	12,949	15,044	5,108	2,175	\$22.01	\$28.49	\$452
1990	22,012	2,121	21,507	267	1,231	676	13,563	15,737	5,649	1,751	\$21.78	\$26.91	\$479
1991	21,875	2,014	21,444	305	1,192	508	12,829	14,834	5,744	2,086	\$21.56	\$27.24	\$472
1992	21,015	2,672	21,052	223	1,114	525	13,857	15,719	5,741	2,260	\$21.83	\$27.59	\$459
1993	21,723	2,076	22,242	121	1,005	727	14,210	16,063	5,844	2,959	\$21.17	\$27.15	\$460
1994	24,422	2,427	23,225	105	1,007	835	14,656	16,603	6,912	2,698	\$20.07	\$25.85	\$490
1995	25,051	1,847	25,522	77	990	915	13,693	15,675	8,837	3,930	\$19.11	\$24.84	\$479
1996	27,071	1,785	28,159	94	1,047	512	13,963	15,616	9,167	5,305	\$18.50	\$24.36	\$501
1997	26,428	2,840	26,271	123	1,020	709	14,654	16,506	8,898	3,414	\$18.34	\$24.87	\$485
1998	26,600	2,543	26,764	113	971	1,304	15,094	17,482	11,698	2,535	\$17.83	\$25.66	\$474
1999	26,491	1,938	25,715	114	741	744	15,011	16,610	12,424	2,313	\$17.36	\$23.60	\$460
2000	26,920	2,535	27,955	59	984	1,166	15,164	17,373	12,553	3,073	\$16.93	\$23.16	\$456
2001	27,024	3,062	26,906	60	547	1,235	14,906	16,748	15,920	2,144	\$17.76	\$25.48	\$480
2002	25,299	2,251	24,392	198	0	592	15,644	16,434	13,170	1,142	\$18.20	\$21.84	\$460
2003	23,069	2,039	23,551	61	0	611	16,302	16,974	9,584	318	\$16.36	\$23.20	\$377
2004	21,818	3,033	23,145	214	0	1,330	16,606	18,150	9,294	346	\$16.82	\$24.95	\$367
2005	24,556	2,776	23,025	45	0	1,431	17,118	18,594	8,835	351	\$18.71	\$24.52	\$459
2006	26,131	1,925	24,520	35	0	680	16,609	17,324	9,279	55	\$21.77	\$27.34	\$569
2007	24,288	1,596	24,451	23	0	911	16,593	17,527	8,877	0	\$25.69	\$30.33	\$624
2008	24,275	2,528	25,426	0	0	873	16,927	17,800	9,219	541	\$26.39	\$30.66	\$641
2009	21,927	4,251	20,487	0	0	718	15,925	16,643	6,643	148	\$32.32	\$33.96	\$709
2010	19,406	1,775	19,220	0	0	717	15,233	15,950	5,807	634	\$29.15	\$37.68	\$566
2011	20,073	2,020	19,039	0	0	598	15,005	15,603	4,841	1,081	\$33.80	\$39.21	\$678
2012	17,155	1,708	16,140	0	0	588	14,084	14,672	3,012	1,080	\$34.92	\$42.06	\$599
2013	16,953	1,864	16,328	0	0	645	15,529	16,174	2,673	1,110	\$35.52	\$44.73	\$602
2014	17,933	1,967	17,829	0	0	614	15,062	15,676	2,543	2,869	\$35.59	\$46.03	\$638
2015	14,513	3,098	14,938	0	0	662	14,580	15,242	2,116	735	\$34.53	\$42.37	\$501
2016	13,978	1,908	14,620	0	0	575	12,001	12,576	1,891	1,049	\$36.40	\$42.19	\$509
2017	14,417	2,314	14,193	0	0	485	12,438	12,923	1,792	2,754	\$35.28	\$42.00	\$509
2018*	14,200	2,300	14,000	0	0	500	12,400	12,900	1,800	3,500	\$34.00	\$44.00	\$483

Note: Prices and values are in nominal dollars.

\*Estimated

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

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

Year	Net Generation by Fuel Type										Consumption by End Use				Prices by End Use				
	Coal	Petroleum	Natural Gas	Hydro	Geo-thermal	Wind	Solar	Biomass <sup>1</sup>	Other <sup>2</sup>	Total	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Total	Residential Consumption Per Capita	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	All Sectors
	Gigawatthours										Gigawatthours				MWh/person	¢/kilowatthour			
1980	10,870	63	358	821	0	0	0	0	0	12,112	3,116	3,141	4,448	10,705	2.11	5.5	4.3	3.3	4.3
1981	10,869	40	230	623	0	0	0	0	0	11,762	3,436	2,999	5,451	11,886	2.27	6.0	5.0	3.7	4.7
1982	10,635	29	203	1,024	0	0	0	0	0	11,891	3,785	3,207	5,399	12,391	2.43	6.3	5.7	4.2	5.2
1983	10,921	40	69	1,394	0	0	0	0	0	12,424	3,804	3,350	6,040	13,194	2.38	6.9	6.3	4.4	5.6
1984	12,321	30	8	1,391	38	0	0	0	0	13,788	3,856	4,269	4,592	12,717	2.38	7.4	6.5	4.6	6.0
1985	14,229	40	14	1,019	110	0	0	0	0	15,412	3,985	4,596	4,458	13,039	2.43	7.8	6.9	5.0	6.4
1986	15,155	74	6	1,413	172	0	0	0	0	16,819	3,989	4,682	4,318	12,989	2.40	8.0	7.1	5.2	6.6
1987	25,221	92	13	856	164	0	0	0	0	26,346	3,980	4,863	4,555	13,398	2.37	8.0	7.1	4.9	6.5
1988	28,806	59	5	593	174	0	0	0	0	29,637	4,151	5,035	5,321	14,507	2.46	7.8	7.0	4.6	6.2
1989	29,676	48	37	562	173	0	0	0	0	30,496	4,163	5,173	5,629	14,965	2.44	7.4	6.7	4.1	5.8
1990	31,523	52	146	508	152	0	0	0	182	32,564	4,246	5,389	5,766	15,402	2.46	7.1	6.3	3.8	5.5
1991	28,888	51	550	627	186	0	0	0	204	30,506	4,460	5,571	5,876	15,907	2.50	7.1	6.1	3.9	5.5
1992	31,553	34	631	602	233	0	0	0	230	33,284	4,505	5,850	6,212	16,567	2.45	7.0	6.0	3.7	5.3
1993	32,126	37	606	860	187	0	0	0	281	34,097	4,726	5,920	6,221	16,867	2.50	6.9	6.0	3.8	5.3
1994	33,131	33	807	750	233	0	0	0	281	35,235	5,009	6,340	6,498	17,847	2.57	6.9	5.9	3.8	5.4
1995	30,611	36	791	969	168	0	0	0	261	32,836	5,041	6,462	6,957	18,460	2.53	6.9	5.9	3.7	5.3
1996	31,101	47	324	1,049	223	0	0	0	239	32,983	5,481	6,717	7,660	19,858	2.68	7.0	5.9	3.7	5.3
1997	32,544	47	328	1,344	203	0	0	0	281	34,747	5,661	7,285	7,430	20,376	2.70	6.9	5.7	3.5	5.2
1998	33,588	35	528	1,315	195	0	0	0	285	35,945	5,756	7,433	7,511	20,700	2.69	6.8	5.7	3.5	5.2
1999	34,534	31	610	1,255	186	0	0	8	191	36,815	6,236	8,075	7,568	21,879	2.84	6.3	5.3	3.4	4.9
2000	34,491	58	890	746	186	0	0	9	258	36,639	6,514	8,754	7,917	23,185	2.90	6.3	5.2	3.4	4.8
2001	33,679	58	1,446	508	186	0	0	5	4	35,887	6,693	9,113	7,411	23,217	2.92	6.7	5.6	3.5	5.2
2002	34,488	54	1,380	458	247	0	0	6	5	36,638	6,938	9,309	7,019	23,267	2.98	6.8	5.6	3.8	5.4
2003	35,979	33	1,383	421	198	0	0	5	4	38,024	7,166	9,048	7,646	23,860	3.02	6.9	5.6	3.8	5.4
2004	36,618	33	910	450	195	0	0	4	3	38,212	7,325	9,370	7,816	24,512	3.01	7.2	5.9	4.0	5.7
2005	35,970	41	1,178	784	185	0	0	4	3	38,165	7,567	9,444	7,989	25,000	3.02	7.5	6.1	4.2	5.9
2006	36,856	62	3,389	747	191	0	0	15	5	41,263	8,232	9,778	8,356	26,366	3.20	7.6	6.2	4.2	6.0
2007	37,171	39	7,424	539	164	0	0	31	5	45,373	8,752	10,275	8,759	27,785	3.32	8.2	6.5	4.5	6.4
2008	38,020	44	7,366	668	254	24	0	24	179	46,579	8,786	10,319	9,086	28,192	3.26	8.3	6.7	4.6	6.5
2009	35,526	36	6,444	835	279	160	0	48	215	43,543	8,725	10,268	8,594	27,587	3.19	8.5	7.0	4.8	6.8
2010	34,057	50	6,455	696	277	448	0	56	210	42,249	8,834	10,402	8,808	28,044	3.19	8.7	7.2	4.9	6.9
2011	33,138	54	5,256	1,230	330	573	0	58	197	40,836	8,947	10,579	9,333	28,859	3.17	9.0	7.4	5.1	7.1
2012	30,799	40	6,580	748	335	704	2	60	137	39,403	9,188	10,841	9,694	29,723	3.21	9.9	8.1	5.6	7.8
2013	34,285	26	6,606	505	319	540	2	71	163	42,517	9,402	11,062	10,010	30,474	3.24	10.4	8.3	5.9	8.2
2014	33,377	24	8,376	633	522	660	2	73	118	43,785	8,964	11,114	9,965	30,043	3.05	10.7	8.5	6.1	8.4
2015	31,656	20	8,218	769	430	626	32	85	114	41,949	9,117	11,670	9,405	30,192	3.04	10.9	8.6	6.2	8.5
2016	25,939	32	8,691	760	485	822	1,054	84	267	38,134	9,371	11,622	9,187	30,180	3.07	11.0	8.8	6.3	8.7
2017	26,390	38	5,871	1,294	481	858	2,211	78	191	37,412	9,511	11,795	9,283	30,589	3.04	11.0	8.7	6.1	8.6
2018*	25,300	35	8,200	1,300	475	900	2,300	80	220	38,810	9,500	11,950	9,300	30,750	2.97	10.6	8.4	5.8	8.2

Note: Prices are in nominal dollars.

\*Estimated

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

<sup>2</sup>Includes blast furnace gas, propane gas, and other manufactured and waste gases derived from fossil fuels, as well as nonbiogenic municipal solid waste.

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



## 18. Minerals

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Andrew Rupke, Utah Geological Survey

Ken Krahulec, Utah Geological Survey

### **2018 Overview**

The Utah Geological Survey (UGS) projects an estimated gross production value of metallic and industrial mineral commodities in 2018 of \$3.3 billion, an increase of about \$482 million (17 percent) from the value in 2017. This increase in total value is primarily a result of higher commodity prices and increased production from the Bingham Canyon mine.

The U.S. Geological Survey reports the 2017 value of Utah's nonfuel (metallic and industrial) minerals production ranks eighth nationally, accounting for 3.5 percent of the total U.S. nonfuel minerals production. The UGS's 2018 production values are derived primarily from annual industry production surveys, corporate quarterly reports, and discussions with mining industry professionals.

Utah's 2018 estimated \$3.3 billion total mineral value broken-down by mineral industry sector consists of a base metals value of \$1.8 billion (55 percent), precious metals value of \$295 million (8.9 percent), and industrial minerals value of \$1.2 billion (36 percent). Utah's base metal production includes copper, magnesium, beryllium, and molybdenum, in decreasing order of importance. Gold is Utah's top precious metal, followed by silver. Utah also produces a long list of industrial mineral commodities including potash, salt, magnesium chloride, sand and gravel, crushed stone, Portland cement, lime, limestone, phosphate, Gilsonite, and a variety of less valuable mineral products.

The massive April 2013 Manefay landslide at Kennecott Utah Copper's Bingham Canyon open-pit copper-gold-molybdenum-silver mine had a significant negative impact on Utah's mineral production value from 2013 to 2018, and these negative consequences may linger into 2019. However, Bingham's mineral production has nearly doubled since 2015 and Kennecott has announced plans for a long-term pit expansion, called the south

wall pushback, which is expected to extend the mine life through 2027.

Copper production from both the Lisbon Valley copper mine in San Juan County and the CS Mining copper mine in Beaver County was suspended in mid-2016 as a result of falling copper prices. While the Lisbon Valley open-pit heap leach resumed operations, CS Mining went through bankruptcy. The CS open-pit copper operation was acquired by Tamra Mining Company, LLC and restarted production in late 2017. Both properties continue to produce copper, but at reduced levels.

Metal production from the Materion Natural Resources beryllium mine in Juab County and the US Magnesium, LLC magnesium operation in Tooele County remains relatively unchanged. The CML iron mine west of Cedar City closed due to low iron ore prices in October 2014 and has not reopened. Uranium mining operations in southeastern Utah have remained closed since 2012 as a result of continuing low uranium prices, which has also resulted in the loss of their byproduct vanadium production.

Based on company projections, change in production of most industrial mineral commodities from 2017 to 2018 will not be significant. However, U.S. Geological Survey data from the first half of 2018 suggest that construction aggregate production is up 12 percent in 2018 compared with 2017 after falling the previous year. Construction aggregate, consisting of sand and gravel and crushed stone, is one of the more significant commodities in Utah. Production of construction aggregate will likely remain relatively high over the next few years due to ongoing construction of the Salt Lake City airport and other construction driven by Utah's increasing population.

Metal exploration and development activities in Utah rebounded slightly in 2018. The Goldstrike mining district in northwestern Washington County has seen an unprecedented 500 hole drilling

campaign by Liberty Gold over the last four years. This campaign has produced an indicated and inferred resource of 85,388,000 tons at 0.49 ppm gold for a total of 1.22 million contained ounces at a 0.2 ppm gold cutoff. Similarly, TriMetals Mining is defining a small, open-pit gold-silver resource in the Gold Springs district of westernmost Iron County. They have defined an indicated and inferred resource of 32,894,000 tons at 0.55 ppm gold and 10 ppm silver for a total of 528,000 ounces of gold and 9,596,000 ounces of silver at a 0.25 ppm gold cutoff. Alderan Resources is pursuing copper targets in the San Francisco mining district in Beaver County. They have completed about 20 core holes primarily near the old Cactus and Imperial copper mines. A recent hole intersected an encouraging 177 ft of 1.4 percent copper with silver and gold credits. Kennecott also continues its long-term program to discover additional mineral resources in the Oquirrh Mountains of Salt Lake and Tooele counties. In addition to these programs, exploration continues in the Tintic district, Juab County; Gold Hill district, Tooele County; Henry Mountain district, Garfield County; and Drum Mountain district, Juab and Millard counties. New in 2018 is interest in vanadium exploration due to its rapidly escalating demand and price. Vanadium has been an important byproduct from some of the uranium mines in southeast Utah and this new exploration effort has been focused there.

Recent exploration of industrial minerals has focused primarily on lithium and frac sand. Several thousand lithium claims were filed in 2016 and 2017 on Utah BLM land, and minor assessment work was performed in conjunction with these claims. Lithium

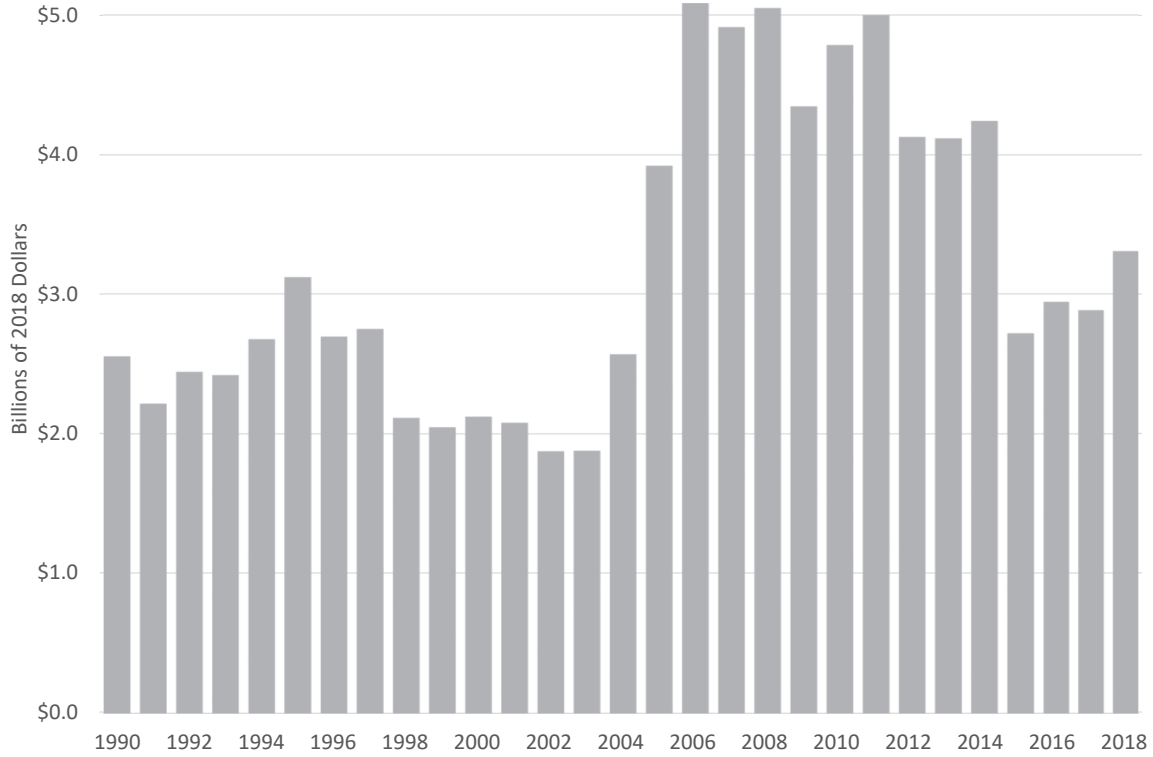
exploration has been driven by a surge in global demand and increasing prices, but interest will likely wane as large producers and advanced exploration projects in Australia and South America increase production and move toward development. Interest in frac sand is a response to the oil and gas industry's trend of using ever increasing amounts of sand in hydraulic fracturing of wells. Several areas in Utah have been investigated for frac sand resources, but no projects have made significant advances towards production. Interest may subside somewhat following the completion of a frac sand rail terminal in Wellington, Utah.

Earlier in the decade, several potash exploration projects were active in Utah. Although interest in potash overall has waned, one project continues to advance. Crystal Peak Mineral's Sevier Lake potash project completed a feasibility study in 2018 and continues to make progress on its EIS. They intend to produce potassium sulfate, a more valuable type of potash than the typical potassium chloride.

### ***2019 Outlook***

Growing base and precious metal production from a recovering Bingham Canyon mine will likely result in an increase in the value of metals in 2019. Industrial minerals production and value is expected to remain stable through 2019, with no anticipated substantial swings in commodity prices or production. In summary, the UGS estimates that the gross production value of Utah's metallic and industrial mineral commodities in 2019 will be incrementally higher than 2018 totals, driven by higher production at the Bingham Canyon mine.

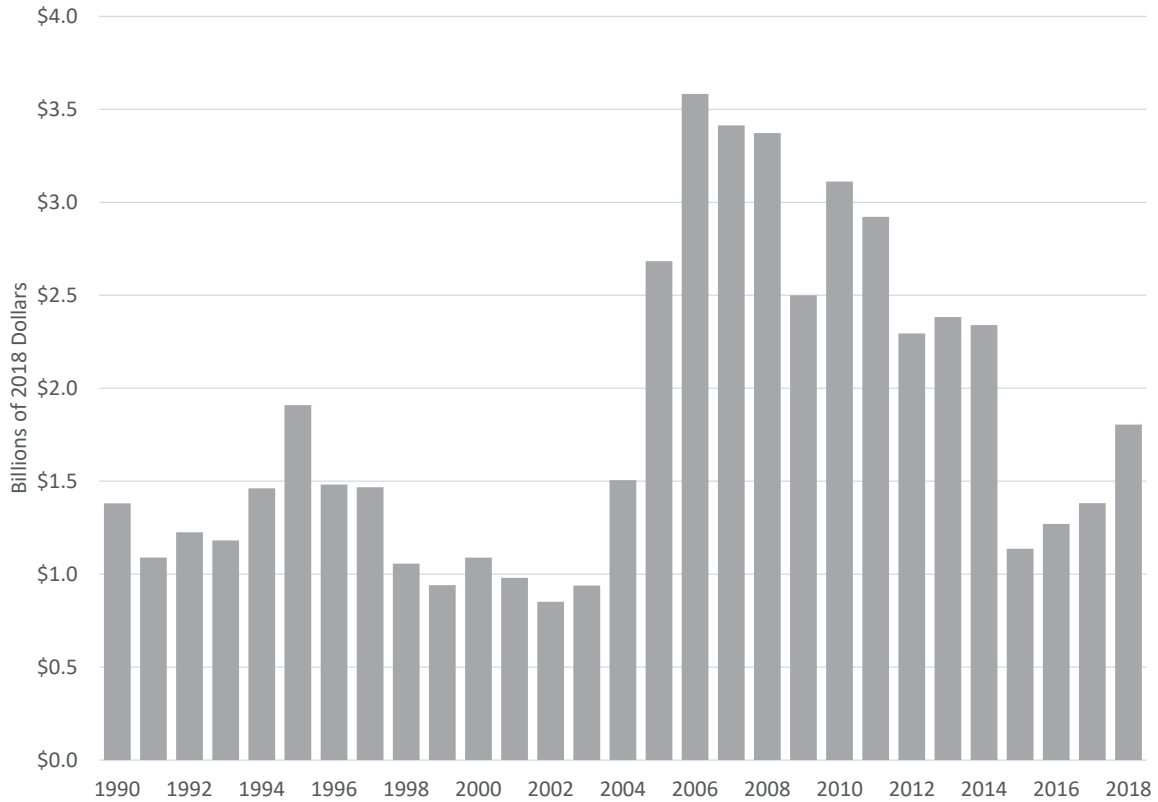
**Figure 18.1**  
**Value of Utah's Annual Nonfuel Production**



Note: The value presented for 2018 is an estimate.

Source: Utah Geological Survey

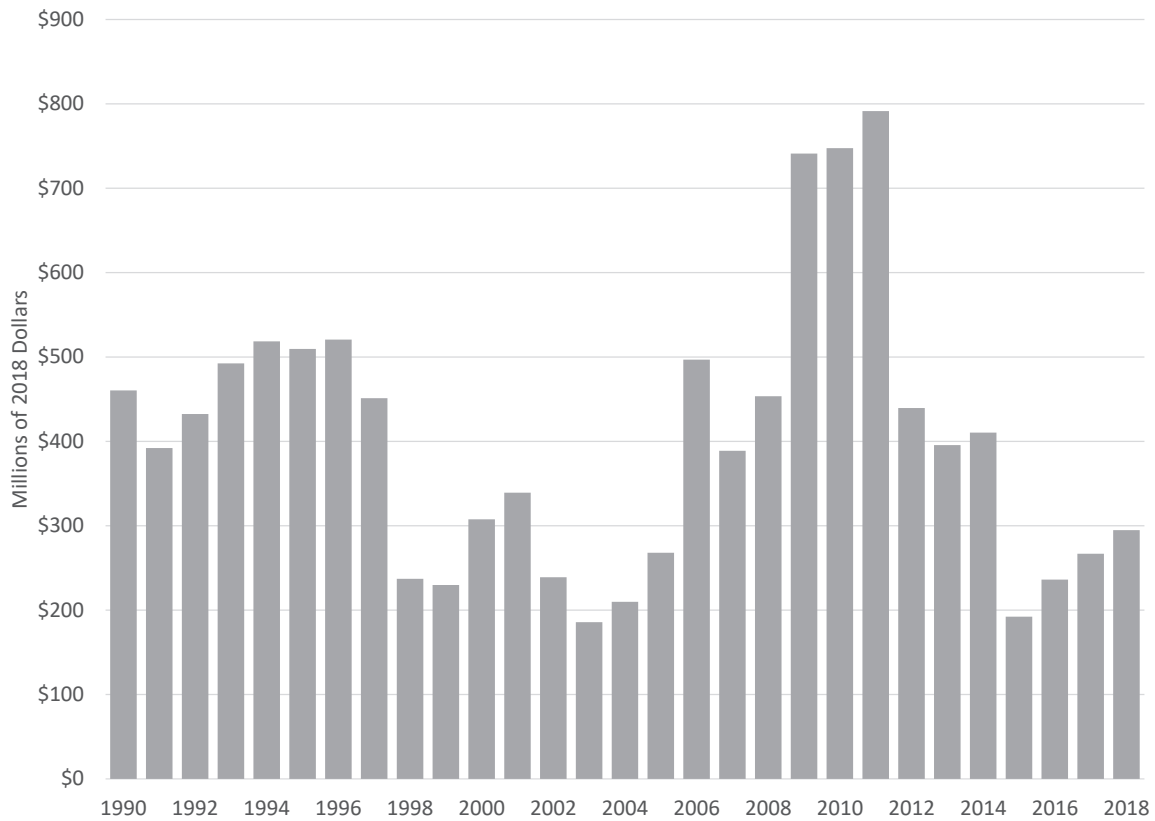
**Figure 18.2**  
**Value of Utah's Annual Base Metal Production**



Note: The value presented for 2018 is an estimate.

Source: Utah Geological Survey

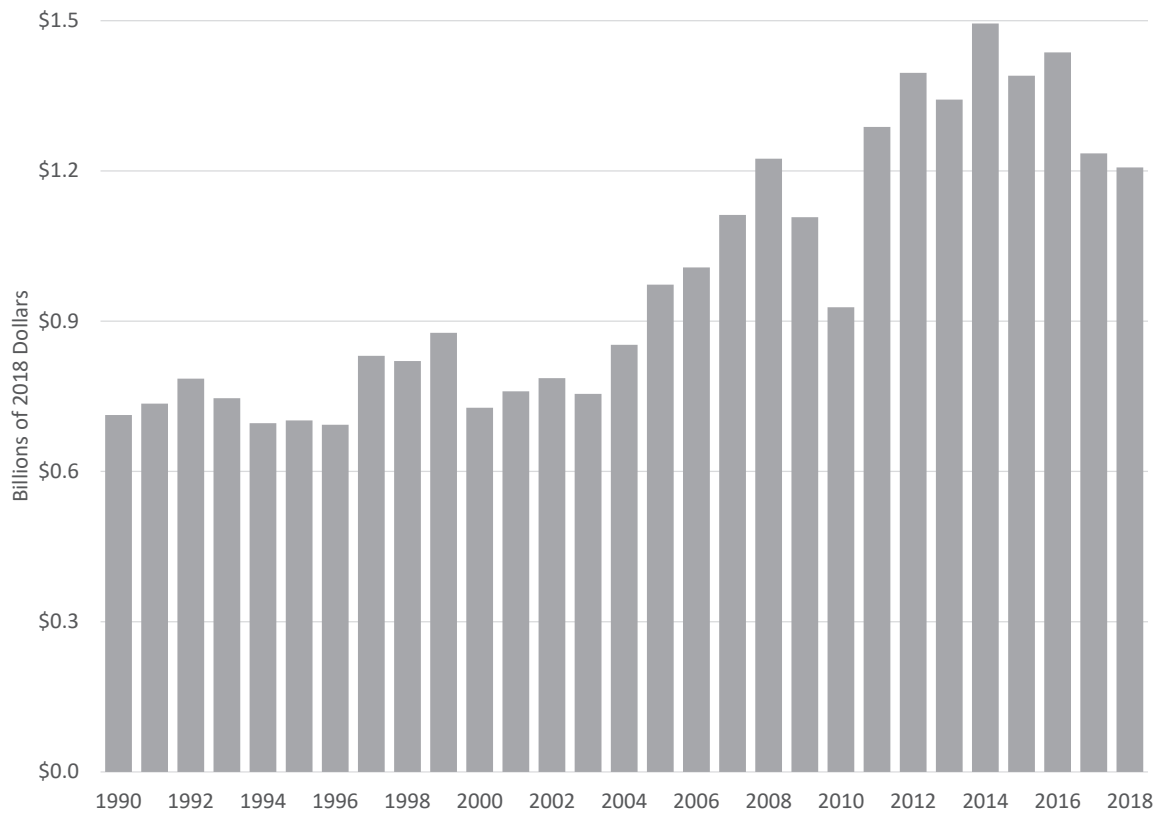
**Figure 18.3**  
**Value of Utah's Annual Precious Metal Production**



Note: The value presented for 2018 is an estimate.

Source: Utah Geological Survey

**Figure 18.4**  
**Value of Utah's Annual Industrial Mineral Production**



Note: The value presented for 2018 is an estimate.

Source: Utah Geological Survey

## 19. Tourism and Travel

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Jennifer Leaver, Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute

### **2018 Overview**

Utah's tourism and travel sector experienced continued economic growth in 2018, including record-level visitor spending, jobs and wages, state and local tax revenue, and park visits.

At the time of publication, year-to-date travel-related sales tax revenues, such as transient room, restaurant, and resort communities' sales, were trending 5.0 percent higher than 2017 revenues. During the first three quarters of 2018, 26 of Utah's 29 counties experienced year-over-year increases in transient room tax revenue. Additionally, total taxable sales in the leisure and hospitality sector increased 7.0 percent during the first half of 2018, while gas station, grocery store, and other travel-related retail sales increased around 6.0 percent.

During the first half of 2018, travel-related jobs in Utah's private leisure and hospitality sector experienced a 3.5 percent year-over-year increase (slightly lower than all other sectors combined) and wages increased 6.8 percent (compared to 8.9 percent for all other sectors).

Despite below-average snowfall and a year-over-year decrease in skier visits, Utah's 2017–2018 skier spending was the second highest on record since 2010–2011. Prior to the 2017–2018 ski season, the Utah Office of Tourism (UOT) launched a new "Mountain Time" marketing campaign highlighting airport-to-resort proximity, which produced 95,000 incremental (ad-influenced) ski visits.

In spring 2018, UOT reran their Mighty 5®/Road to Mighty® ad series in both national and spot markets, generating increased ad awareness and travel to the state. Visitation to Utah's national parks and places increased 6.2 percent from January to October 2018

compared with the same period in 2017, while Utah state park visits increased 4.6 percent.<sup>1</sup>

This year, Utah's Board of Tourism Development allocated more than \$3.9 million in cooperative marketing matching funds, as well as an additional \$676,000 through its Cafeteria Co-op Marketing Program matching funds. Cooperative marketing programs enable destination-marketing organizations such as convention and visitor bureaus, county tourism offices, and nonprofit organizations to combine their marketing dollars with UOT matching funds to promote a wide variety of statewide destinations and events.

In 2018, Utah became the first and only state to receive a Michelin three-star rating. Although Michelin usually awards one to three stars for particular state attractions, Michelin awarded the entire state of Utah a three-star "exceptional" designation, denoting the state as a destination "worth a special journey in itself."

In April 2018, the National Park Service (NPS) announced modest entrance fee increases at 115 national parks (including all five of Utah's national parks). The NPS implemented the fee increases to address an almost \$12 billion national park maintenance backlog. House Natural Resources Committee Chairman Rob Bishop and Representative Raul Grijalva introduced legislation to earmark national park infrastructure maintenance funding to further address this backlog.<sup>2</sup> Both House and Senate committees approved the bill, which currently awaits review by both chambers of Congress.

News media outlets announced in November that officials approved sales and property tax incentives for the construction of a 29-story Salt Lake City convention hotel.<sup>3</sup> With construction slated for fall 2019 and hotel completion targeted for spring 2020, the \$337 million hotel will house over 700 rooms in

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<sup>1</sup> National place visitation includes all Utah national monuments, recreation areas, and historic sites, except for Flaming Gorge National Recreation Area, Cedar Breaks National Monument, and Bears Ears National Monument.

<sup>2</sup> H.R. 6510. 115<sup>th</sup> Congress (2017–2018).

<sup>3</sup> See <https://www.sltrib.com/news/2018/11/07/with-tax-incentives-okd/>.

addition to ballrooms, meeting spaces, and rooftop amenities. The new convention hotel aims to attract some of the world's largest gatherings, which could generate millions of dollars in visitor spending.

In October 2018, the Utah Tourism Industry Association hosted its annual Utah Tourism Conference at Salt Lake City's Salt Palace Convention Center. This year the conference convened a record 500 local and national travel partners and industry experts to share tourism and travel industry information, ideas, and best practices.

Finally, a year after President Trump directed a reduction in Bears Ears and Grand Staircase–Escalante National Monuments, Representatives John Curtis and Chris Stewart proposed legislation to create two new monuments (Curtis) and a national park (Stewart) within the previously designated monument areas. Congress did not pass either measure. U.S. District Judge Tanya Chutkan, who is reviewing pending lawsuits regarding the national monument reductions, is considering motions to dismiss the cases.<sup>4</sup>

## **2019 Outlook**

Although the U.S. travel industry remained strong in 2018, travel industry forecasters predict slower growth in the coming year. Taking into account European economic uncertainty, rising U.S./China trade tensions, and a general “cooling” of the global economy, the U.S. Travel Association forecasts domestic person-trips to decelerate and international person-trips to remain flat in 2019. That said, continued business investments, firming wages, and heightened U.S. consumer confidence lead forecasters to predict a 4.0 percent year-over-year increase in domestic and international visitor spending.<sup>5</sup>

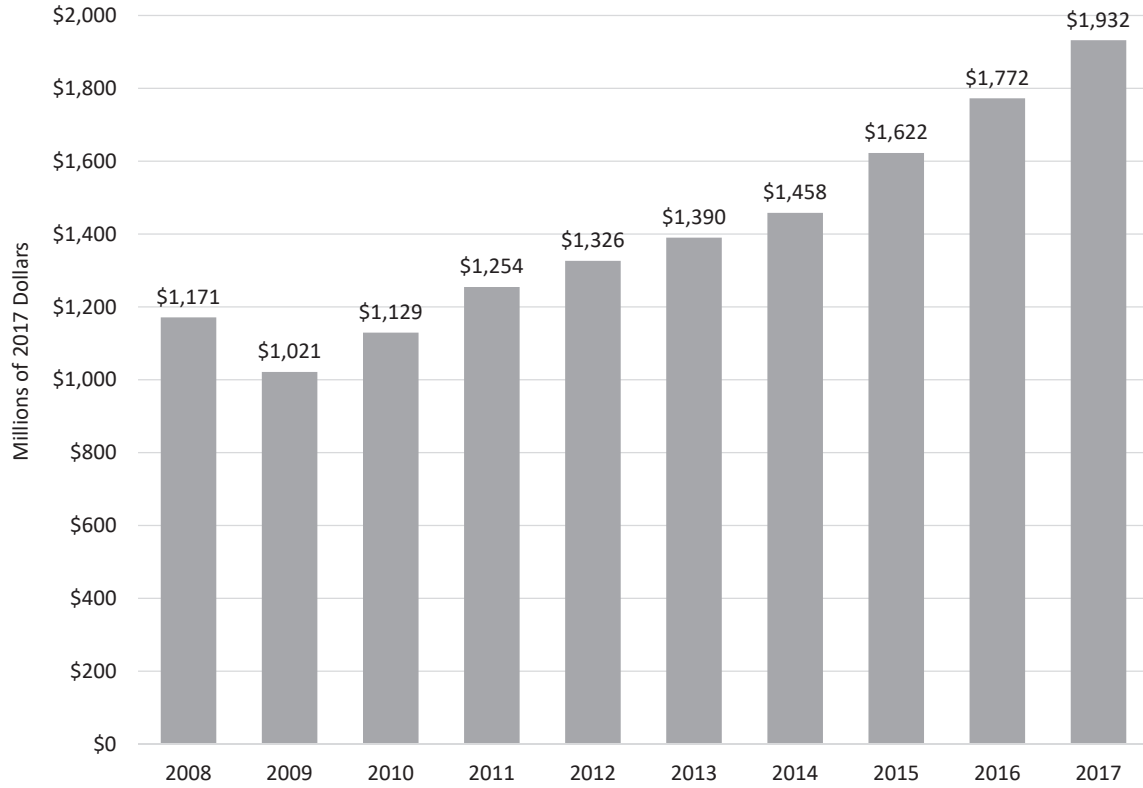
Utah's 2019 tourism and travel outlook also remains optimistic. In the year ahead, it is estimated that Utah's tourism and travel industry will experience a 2.0 percent increase in jobs, a 4.0 percent increase in sales, and a 5.0 percent increase in tax revenues.

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<sup>4</sup> See <https://www.deseretnews.com/article/900045100/court-battles-stalled-legislation-new-plans-mark-year-since-trump-slashed-utah-monuments.html>.

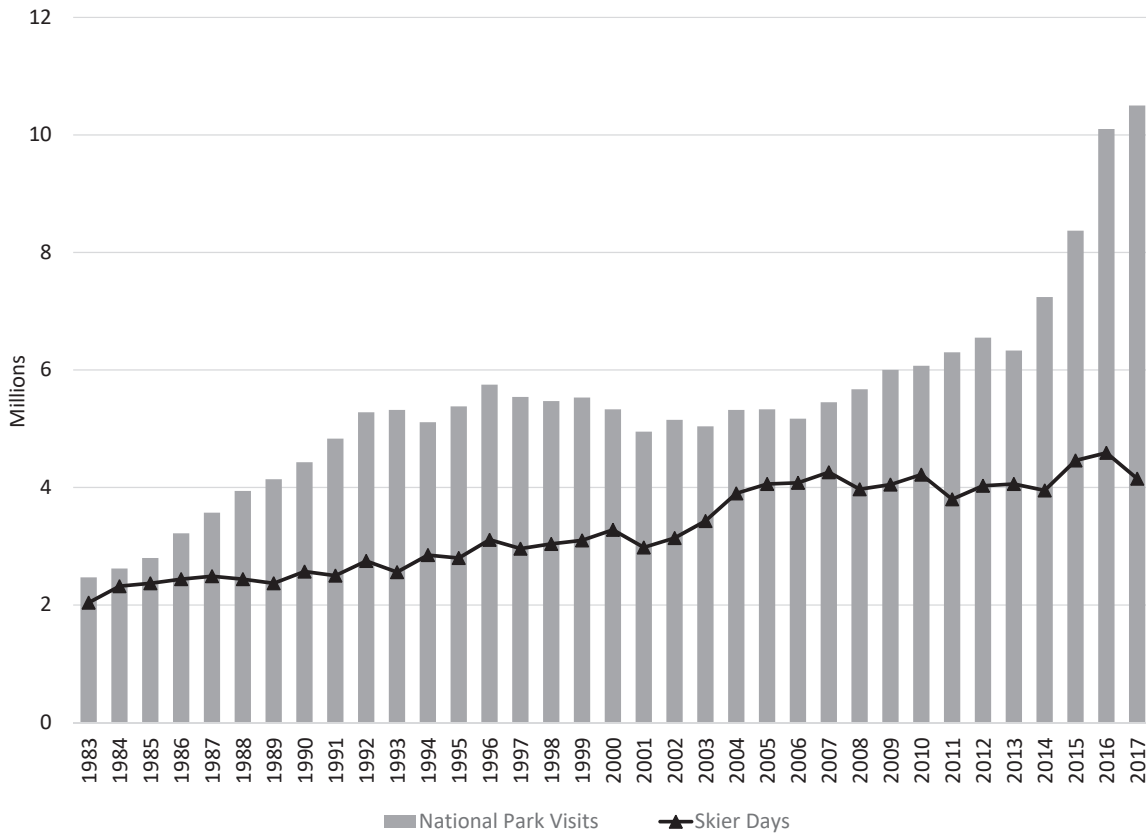
<sup>5</sup> See [https://www.ustravel.org/system/files/media\\_root/document/Research\\_Travel-Forecast\\_Summary-Table.pdf](https://www.ustravel.org/system/files/media_root/document/Research_Travel-Forecast_Summary-Table.pdf).

**Figure 19.1**  
**Accommodations Taxable Sales, 2008–2017**  
**(In Constant 2017 Dollars)**



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

**Figure 19.2**  
**Utah National Park and Skier Visits, 1983–2017**



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

**Table 19.1  
Historical Tourism Data in Utah**

Year	Accommodations		Salt Lake Int'l.			Travel- Related Jobs	Travel- Related Wages (millions*)	Traveler Spending (millions*)	Travel- Related Tax Revenue (millions*)
	Taxable Sales (millions*)	National Park Visits	State Park Visits	Airport Passengers	Skier Days				
1983	\$141	2,465,294	5,214,498	7,059,964	2,369,901	na	na	na	na
1984	\$161	2,616,301	4,400,103	7,514,113	2,436,544	na	na	na	na
1985	\$165	2,804,693	4,846,637	8,984,780	2,491,191	na	na	na	na
1986	\$176	3,224,694	5,387,791	9,990,986	2,440,668	na	na	na	na
1987	\$197	3,566,069	5,489,539	10,163,883	2,368,985	na	na	na	na
1988	\$221	3,941,791	5,072,123	10,408,233	2,572,154	na	na	na	na
1989	\$241	4,135,399	4,917,615	11,898,847	2,500,134	na	na	na	na
1990	\$261	4,425,086	5,033,776	11,982,276	2,751,551	na	na	na	na
1991	\$295	4,829,317	5,425,129	12,477,926	2,560,805	na	na	na	na
1992	\$313	5,280,166	5,908,000	13,870,609	2,839,650	na	na	na	na
1993	\$352	5,319,760	6,950,063	15,894,404	2,808,148	na	na	na	na
1994	\$378	5,111,428	6,953,400	17,564,149	3,113,072	na	na	na	na
1995	\$429	5,381,717	7,070,702	18,460,000	2,954,690	na	na	na	na
1996	\$477	5,749,156	7,478,764	21,088,482	3,042,767	na	na	na	na
1997	\$519	5,537,260	7,184,639	21,068,314	3,101,735	na	na	na	na
1998	\$677	5,466,090	6,943,780	20,297,371	3,095,347	na	na	na	na
1999	\$692	5,527,478	6,768,016	19,944,556	2,959,778	na	na	na	na
2000	\$743	5,332,266	6,555,299	19,900,770	3,278,291	na	na	na	na
2001	\$763	4,946,487	6,075,456	18,367,961	2,984,574	na	na	na	na
2002	\$840	5,147,950	5,755,782	18,662,030	3,141,212	na	na	na	na
2003	\$766	5,042,756	4,570,393	18,466,756	3,429,141	na	na	na	na
2004	\$820	5,318,157	4,413,702	18,352,495	3,895,578	127,739	na	\$5,648	\$758
2005	\$900	5,329,931	4,377,041	22,237,936	4,062,188	126,151	na	\$5,779	\$772
2006	\$922	5,165,498	4,494,990	21,557,646	4,082,094	124,482	na	\$5,908	\$785
2007	\$1,006	5,445,591	4,925,277	22,044,533	4,249,190	138,848	na	\$6,769	\$905
2008	\$1,049	5,670,851	4,564,770	20,790,400	3,972,984	136,893	na	\$6,925	\$908
2009	\$909	6,002,104	4,820,930	20,432,218	4,048,153	125,380	\$3,151	\$5,689	\$771
2010	\$1,015	6,072,900	4,842,891	21,016,686	4,223,064	124,952	\$3,263	\$6,317	\$867
2011	\$1,161	6,304,838	4,803,876	20,389,474	3,826,130	126,821	\$3,413	\$6,955	\$942
2012	\$1,248	6,555,833	5,093,740	20,096,549	4,031,621	125,500	\$3,523	\$7,318	\$989
2013	\$1,323	6,328,040	4,063,382	20,186,474	4,148,573	126,600	\$3,716	\$7,507	\$1,058
2014	\$1,406	7,239,149	3,740,896	21,141,610	3,946,762	131,500	\$3,936	\$7,805	\$1,097
2015	\$1,571	8,369,533	4,482,866	22,141,026	4,457,575	136,600	\$4,280	\$8,259	\$1,150
2016	\$1,732	10,087,077	5,175,615	23,155,527	4,584,658	143,600	\$4,749	\$8,535	\$1,227
2017	\$1,932	10,507,960	5,690,677	24,199,351	4,145,321	147,800	\$5,103	\$9,148	\$1,314
2016– 2017	11.5%	4.2%	10.0%	4.5%	-9.6%	2.9%	7.5%	7.2%	7.1%
1983– 2017 CAGR	8.0%	4.4%	8.8%	3.7%	1.7%	1.1%	6.2%	3.8%	4.3%

Note: Beginning in 2013, Utah State Parks employed a new methodology to calculate recreational visitation. Accommodations taxable sales from 1998 to 2016 were updated February 2018. Employment estimates provided by GOMB (2004-2008) and Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute (2009-present); new methodology employed in 2012. Wage estimates provided by Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute (2009-present); new methodology employed in 2012. Spending estimates provided by D.K. Shifflet (2004-2008) and OmniTrak Group Inc. (2009-present). Tax revenue estimates provided by GOMB (2004-2008) and Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute (2009-present); new methodology employed in 2013.

\*Dollar amounts reported in nominal dollars.

Source: National Park Service; Utah State Tax Commission; Utah Department of Transportation; Department of Workforce Services; Department of Natural Resources; Salt Lake International Airport; Ski Utah; Department of Community & Economic Development; Governor's Office of Economic Development; Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute, University of Utah; Governor's Office of Management and Budget; Governor's Office of Economic Development, Office of Tourism; D.K Shifflet and Associates Ltd; U.S. Travel Association; and OmniTrak Group Inc.



## 20. Nonprofit Sector

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Brandy Strand, Utah Nonprofits Association  
Kate Rubalcava, Utah Nonprofits Association

### **2018 Overview**

The nonprofit sector plays a role in Utah's economy by fulfilling community needs unmet by public and private organizations. Registered 501(c)(3) public charities classified as serving the public interest in an educational, scientific, public, or religious manner can claim federal tax-exempt status. Because of its scope and representation, Utah's nonprofit sector generates statewide socioeconomic impacts.

In October 2018, there were 10,014 registered tax-exempt organizations in Utah, 82.0 percent of which were registered 501(c)(3) public charities.<sup>1</sup> Utah 501(c)(3) charities have increased 51.0 percent over the past five years from 5,444 in 2014 to 8,214 in 2018.<sup>2</sup>

Most state-funded universities and religious institutions are 501(c)(3) public charities. The majority of 501(c)(3) charities are underrepresented because they are not required to file an IRS Form 990 (unless they request public grant money and/or make less than \$25,000 annually). In 2018, nearly three-quarters (74.0 percent) of Utah registered public charities did not file an IRS Form 990 compared with 60.0 percent in 2017.<sup>3</sup>

Public charities are located throughout Utah with nearly half located in Salt Lake County (46.9 percent), followed by Utah County (13.5 percent), Davis County (7.9 percent), and Weber County (7.0 percent).<sup>4</sup>

In 2018, Utah nonprofit organizations reported a combined total gross revenue of over \$14.2 billion—an increase of \$4.9 billion (or 34.5 percent) from 2017. As of October 2018, Utah public charity assets

totaled \$30.0 billion, reflecting a \$10.0 billion increase over the last five years. Of the \$30.0 billion in assets, \$24.6 billion was held in registered 501(c)(3) public charities.<sup>5</sup>

Nearly all (99.0 percent) Utah registered 501(c)(3) public charities reported annual revenues below \$500,000. The other 1.0 percent, which includes IHC Health Services Inc., Western Governors University, and the Center for Excellence in Higher Education Inc., reported a combined revenue of over \$6.3 billion, or 44.4 percent of all tax-exempt organizations' total gross revenue.<sup>6</sup>

### **2019 Outlook**

Utah's unemployment rate remains low at 3.2 percent, resulting in employer market confidence.<sup>7</sup> Every other year nonprofit organization leaders supply compensation and benefit data to the Utah Nonprofits Association. Through the 2018 collection period, nonprofit employers provided salary data. According to the 2018 report, public charity employers with annual budgets of \$250,000–\$500,000 intended to increase their employee salaries. Specifically, 30.0 percent of employers in this category indicated a 0.0 to 3.0 percent salary increase and 35.0 percent a 3.0 to 5.0 percent increase. Public charities in the next budget category (\$500,000–\$750,000) also projected salary increases, with 50.0 percent anticipating a 0.0 to 3.0 percent increase and 10.0 percent a 3.0 to 5.0 percent increase.<sup>8</sup> Of all reporting nonprofits, none planned to decrease employee salaries in the coming year.

In the most recent *Volunteering in America* report, Utah remains first in the nation for its volunteer

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<sup>1</sup> Internal Revenue Service, (October 2018) Exempt Organizations Business Master File

<sup>2</sup> Internal Revenue Service (September 2014) Exempt Organizations Business Master File

<sup>3</sup> Internal Revenue Service, (October 2018) Exempt Organizations Business Master File

<sup>4</sup> Ibid.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid.

<sup>6</sup> Ibid.

<sup>7</sup> Bureau of Labor Statistics (November 16, 2018) <https://www.bls.gov/news.release/laus.nr0.htm>

<sup>8</sup> Columbia Books and Association TRENDS (2018) *The Compensation Report: An Analysis of Utah Nonprofits*

efforts—a trend that is expected to continue.<sup>9</sup> Forty percent of Utahns surveyed reported doing something positive for their neighborhood, and 51.0 percent volunteer.<sup>10</sup> Utah volunteerism directly correlates to an increase of human capital and expertise at public charities across our state, thus strengthening the sector.

Preparation for the 2020 Census has begun for community-based and public charities across Utah. The goal of the U.S. Census Bureau is to obtain a complete and accurate enumeration of all Utah residents, which affects the distribution of federal

funds to the state. In 2019, Utah public charities will continue to work with the U.S. Census Bureau on education and outreach campaigns.

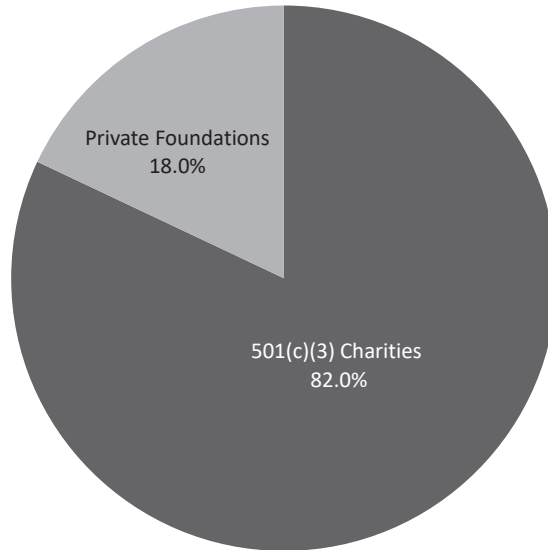
Various federal policies may affect public charities in Utah and across the country. Some of those policies include maintaining nonprofit nonpartisanship and a potential tax on public charities under the Unrelated Business Income Tax provisions associated with trade businesses and nonprofits. The Utah Nonprofits Association will continue to monitor federal policy throughout the year as these issues and others remain fluid and fast moving.

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<sup>9</sup> Commission for National & Community Service (2018) <https://www.nationalservice.gov/serve/via/states/utah>

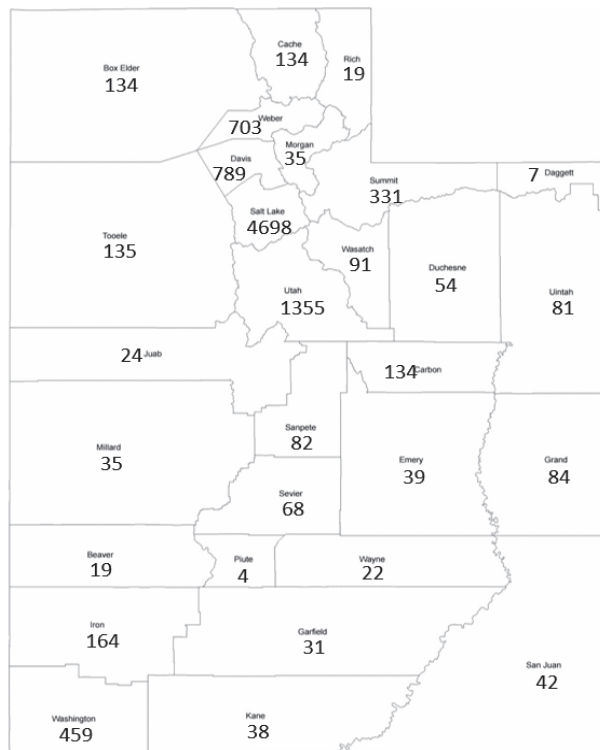
<sup>10</sup> Ibid.

**Figure 20.1**  
**Private Foundations Versus 501(c)(3) Charities**



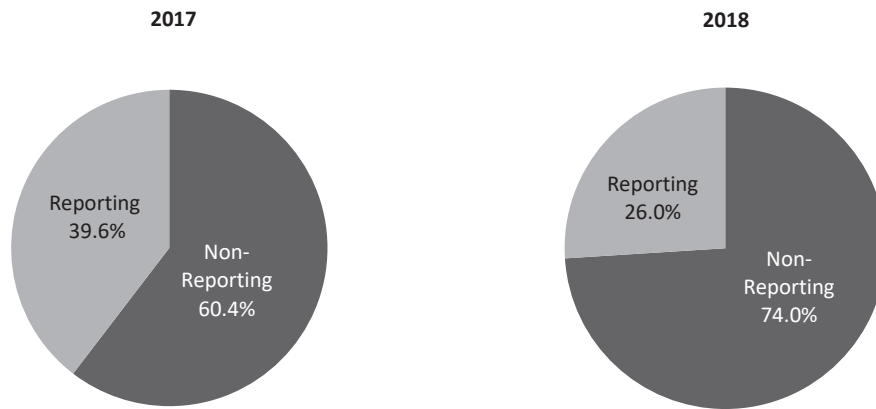
Source: Internal Revenue Service, October 2018, Exempt Organizations Business Master File

**Figure 20.2**  
**Nonprofits by County**



Source: Internal Revenue Service, October 2018, Exempt Organizations Business Master File

**Figure 20.3**  
**Total Utah Nonprofit Sector Reporting**

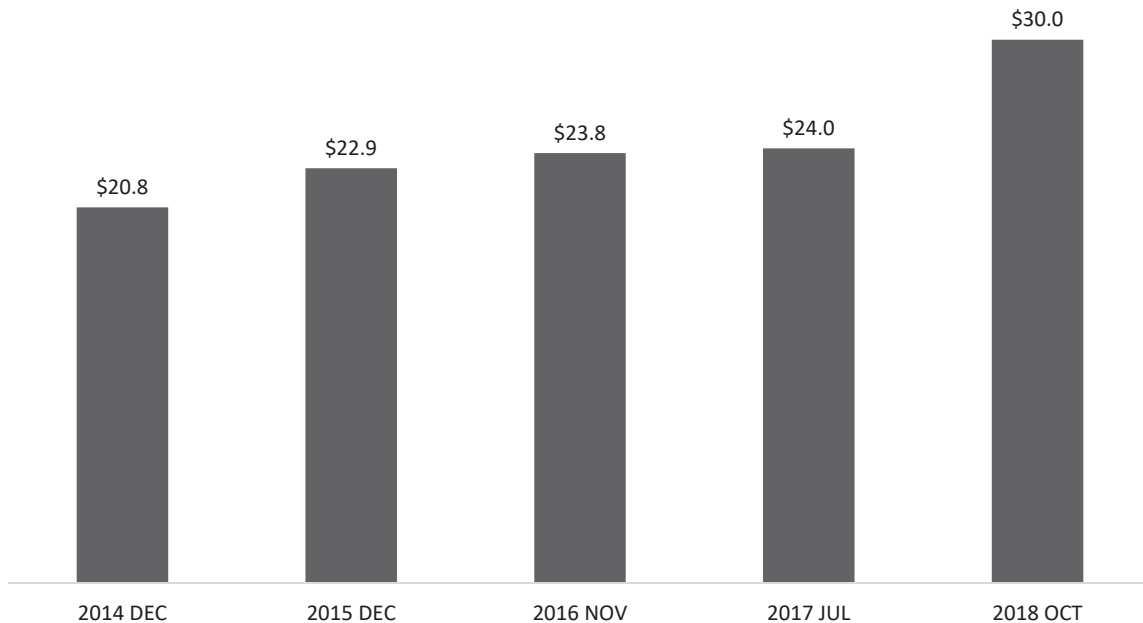


Note: "Non-Reporting" means less than \$25,000 in annual income.

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

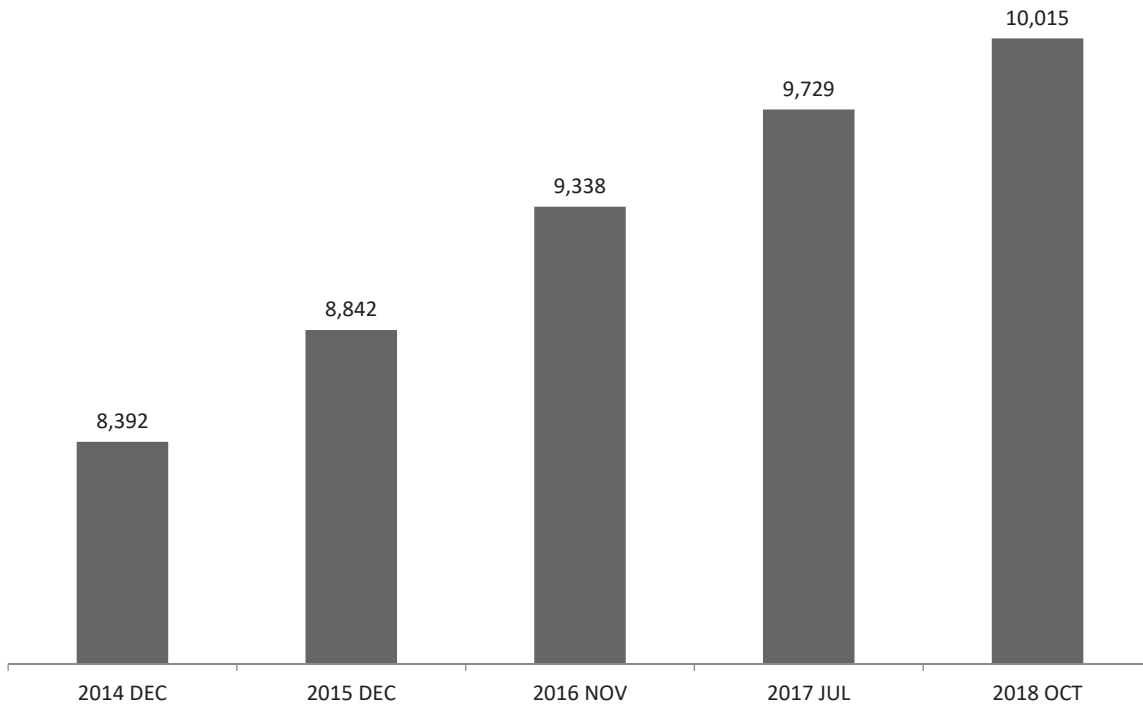
Source: Internal Revenue Service, Exempt Organizations Business Master File List, October 2018

**Figure 20.4**  
**Utah Tax-exempt Nonprofit Organization Assets**  
**(Billions of Dollars)**



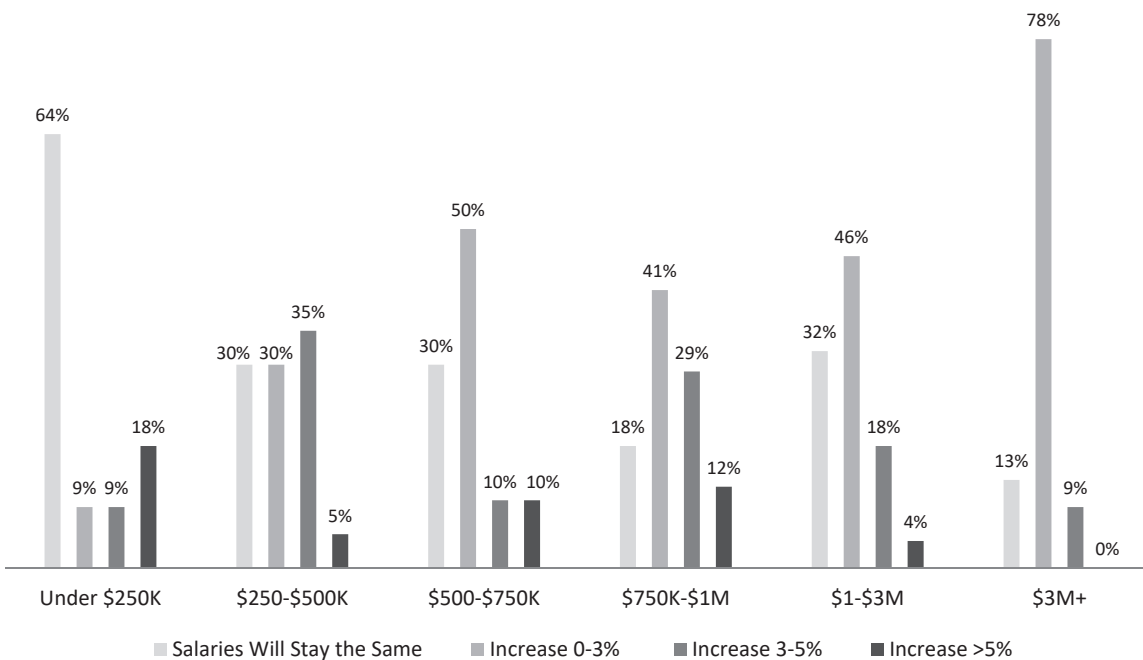
Sources: Internal Revenue Service, October 2018, July 2017, November 2016, December 2015, December 2014, Exempt Organizations Business Master File

**Figure 20.5**  
**Utah Tax-exempt Nonprofit Organizations**



Sources: Internal Revenue Service, (October 2018, July 2017, November 2016, December 2015, December 2014) Exempt Organizations Business Master File

**Figure 20.6**  
**Utah Nonprofit Projected Salary Increases by Budget Size, FY 2018**



Note: Salaries are not projected to decrease.

Source: Columbia Books and Association TRENDS (2018) The Compensation Report: An Analysis of Utah Nonprofits