ECONOMIC REPORT TO THE GOVERNOR 2008

State of Utah
Jon M. Huntsman, Jr.
Governor

E C O N O M I C

2008 REPORT TO THE GOVERNOR

Excerpts

State of Utah
Governor Jon M. Huntsman, Jr.

Demographics

- **Population** – The State's official July 1, 2007 population was estimated to be approximately 2.7 million, an increase of 3.2% from 2006. This is the highest growth rate Utah has experienced since the early 1990s. An increase of 84,425 people is the highest single year increase in Utah's history. While the 13,780 deaths is a record high for Utah, the state added more persons due to natural increase in 2007 than any previous year in its history as a result of a record 53,953 births.

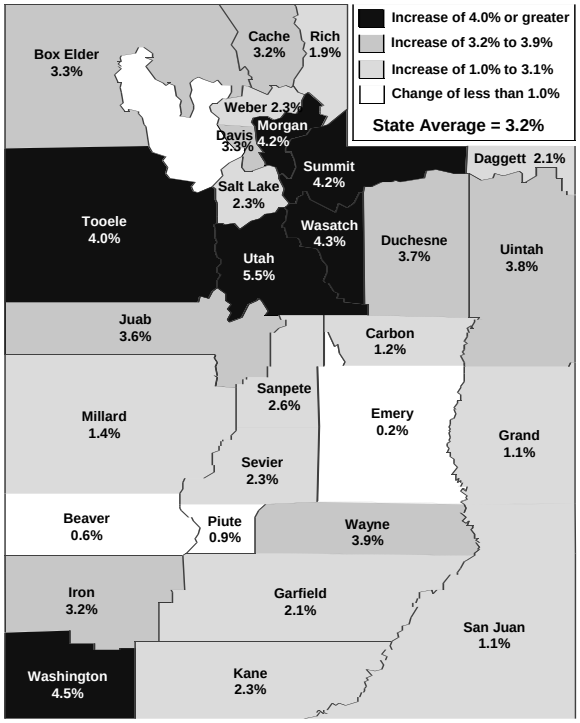
2007 Utah Population Estimate	2,699,554
2006-2007 Percent Change	3.2%
2007 Net Migration	44,252
2007 Natural Increase	40,173
2007 Fiscal Year Births	53,953
2007 Fiscal Year Deaths	13,780

- **Rate of Growth** – According to the U.S. Census Bureau, Utah ranked third among states with a population growth rate of 2.6% from 2006 to 2007. The U.S. rate of growth was 1.0%.

- **Median Age** – Utah ranks as the youngest state in the nation (2006), with a median age of 28.3, compared to the national average of 36.4.

- **Long-Term Projections** – The State's population is projected to be 2.9 million in 2010, 3.6 million in 2020, 4.4 million in 2030, 5.2 million in 2040, reach 6.0 million in 2050, and 6.8 million in 2060.

Population Growth Rates: 2006-2007



Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee

Employment and Wages

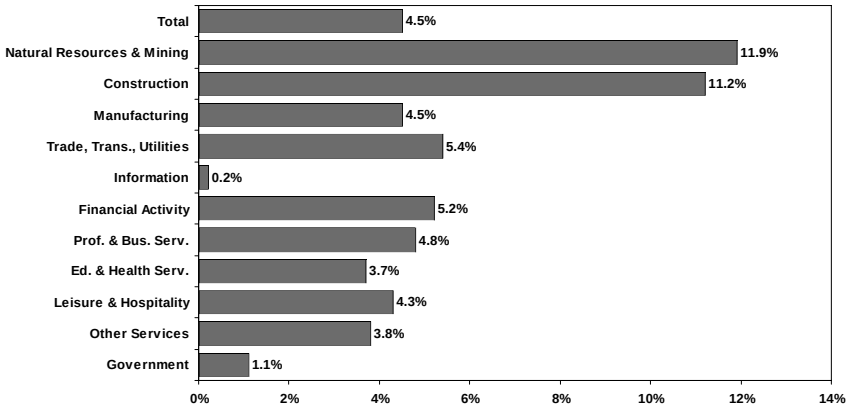
- **Job Growth** – Job growth rebounded from 0.0% in 2003 to 2.8% in 2004, 4.0% in 2005, and peaked at 4.8% in 2006. The 2007 job growth rate was estimated at 4.5%

- **Industry Focus** – Natural resources and mining, construction, trade, transportation, and utilities, financial activity, and professional and business services all experienced job growth higher than the state average of 4.5%. All other sectors also experienced positive job growth from 2006 to 2007.

- **Unemployment** – Utah's 2007 unemployment rate was 2.7%, down from 2.9% in 2006. On average, there were 34,000 Utahns unemployed in 2007.

- **Average Wage** – In 2007, Utah's average annual nonagricultural wage was $36,500, an increase of 5.5% from 2006.

Percent Change in Utah Employment by Industry: 2006-2007 Annual Averages



Source: Department of Workforce Services

Total Nonagricultural Employment (2007e)	1,258,300
Increase (2006-2007)	55,386
Percent Change (2006-2007)	4.5%
Unemployment Rate (2007)	2.7%
Total Nonagricultural Wages (2007e)	**$45.9 billion**
Percent Change (2006-2007)	10.3%
Average Annual Wage (2007e)	**$36,502**
Percent Change (2006-2007)	5.5%
Total Personal Income (2007e)	**$82.7 billion**
Percent Change (2006-2007)	9.0%
Per Capita Personal Income (2007e)	**$31,433**
Percent Change (2006-2007)	5.6%

Note: e=estimate

Industry Focus

- **Construction** - The value of permit authorized construction in Utah in 2007 was $7.1 billion, slightly below the all-time record high of $7.4 billion in 2006. Total construction valuation remained very strong despite the sharp reversal in residential construction activity and valuation.

- **Tourism** - Utah's travel and tourism sector saw improvements in leading indicators in 2007. Each of the five major tourism sectors experienced gains. For the fourth consecutive year, the Utah ski industry enjoyed a record-breaking number of skier visits. The outlook for 2008 is cautiously optimistic. Business and leisure travel should increase, but there are still concerns about consumer confidence, gasoline prices, the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan, and the U.S. image abroad.

- **Exports** - Utah's exports increased 5.9% during 2007, from $6.8 billion to $7.2 billion. Shipments of gold accounted for approximately 40.8% of the total during 2007. Utah's largest markets for merchandise exports are in Western Europe, East Asia, and Canada. Utah's exports to China exceeded $100 million for the fifth year in a row. As the world economic recovery strengthens during 2008, Utah's exports should continue to grow.

- **Defense** - Defense-related spending in Utah in FY 2006, the most recent year for which data are available, was estimated at $3.9 billion, rising 10.7% from 2005. The current level of defense activity is expected to continue in 2008, a result of military involvement overseas and base realignment.

- **Energy and Minerals** - In 2007, the estimated value of energy and mineral production in Utah was $7.7 billion, about $400 million less than the record high of $8.1 billion in 2006. The 2007 value is mostly due to higher prices of crude oil and metals rather than increased production. Utah experienced a significant increase in crude oil and natural gas production in 2007; however, coal production declined due to unexpected mine closures. Prices for oil rose to record highs in nominal dollars in 2007.

- **Agriculture** - With an increase in demand for grain as a source of energy, corn for the production of ethanol, the structure of agricultural production is changing. The price for cattle declined in late 2006, however demand for beef is expected to remain strong, generating welcome income growth.

Major Findings

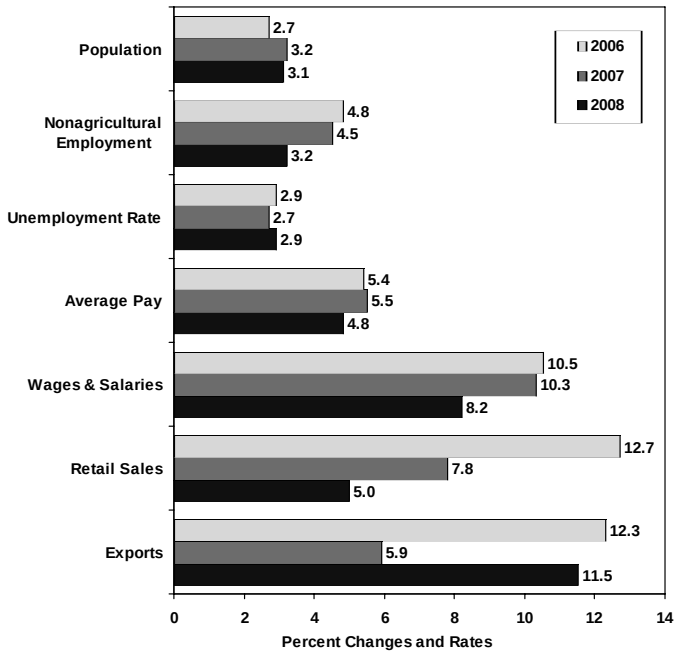
- **Overview of the Economy** - Utah's economy grew rapidly during 2007. For the fourth consecutive year, the state outperformed the nation. Utah's job growth was 4.5% compared to 1.3% nationally. With this strong growth, Utah appears poised to repeat the long expansion of the 1990s. Strong growth in the construction and professional and business services sectors, as well as in exports and defense spending, strengthened the Utah economy in 2007.

- **Education** - In 2007, there were an estimated 537,650 students in Utah's public education system, a 2.6% increase over 2006. Enrollment in 2007 increased by 13,650 students. These students are becoming increasingly diverse and score respectably with their national peers. Utah System of Higher Education enrollment for 2007 was 140,605, a slight decrease from 2006 when enrollment was 144,302.

- **Mountain States** - The Mountain Region is expanding more rapidly than the nation and is emerging as a growth center. Comparing September 2006 with September 2007, mountain state employment grew 2.5%, nearly twice the nation's growth of 1.3%. Further, the area held three of the top five fastest growing states. However, the Mountain Region continues to pay lower wages, with only Colorado above the national average.

- **Outlook for 2008** - As the expansion moderates, Utah's economy will continue on the growth path that began in 2004. With strong growth during 2007 and the continuing momentum of expansion, employment should grow 3.2% during 2008. The unemployment rate is expected to remain low at 2.9%. Natural resources and mining should be up with 7.1% job growth.

Utah Economic Indicators: 2006-2008



Source: Council of Economic Advisors' Revenue Assumptions Committee

Significant Utah Rankings

	State Rank	Value	Year
Demographic			
Population Growth Rate	3rd	2.6%	2006-2007
Fertility Rate	1st	2.5	2006
Life Expectancy	3rd	78.6 years	2000
Median Age	1st	28.3 years	2006
Household Size	1st	3.08 persons	2006
Social Indicators			
Violent Crime	6th	224.4 per 100,000 people	2006
Poverty Rate	11th	9.5%	2004-2006
Educational Attainment	5th	91.2% of persons 25+ w/ high school degree	2006

	State Rank	Value	Year
Economic			
Rate of Job Growth	1st	4.5%	2007
Urban Status	9th	88.3%	2000
Unemployment Rate	3rd	2.7%	2007
Median Household Income	9th	$55,179	2004-2006
Average Annual Pay	38th	$35,130	2006
Per Capita Personal Income	45th	$29,769	2006

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

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

Jon M. Huntsman, Jr.
Governor

Gary R. Herbert
Lieutenant Governor

January 10, 2008

My Fellow Utahns:

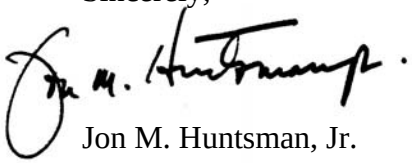
It is a pleasure to accept the *2008 Economic Report to the Governor*. I commend the members of my Council of Economic Advisors and the many contributors for their dedicated time and efforts in preparing this report. Throughout the past two decades, the *Economic Report to the Governor* has served as a critical resource for information on Utah's economic conditions of the past, present, and future. The 2008 report provides a comprehensive assessment of Utah's economy that will be valuable to elected officials, business leaders, and citizens.

After several years of unprecedented economic expansion, this year's report shows Utah's economy moving towards more sustainable long-term rates of growth. Even though the nation's economy experienced substantial weakening during the past year, Utah continues to register healthy economic growth. Utah leads the nation in job and personal income growth; our state has one of the highest population growth rates and one of the lowest unemployment rates in the United States. The status of Utah's economy as the best in the nation is expected to persist into the future.

Throughout my administration, I have emphasized four key policy priorities to strengthen Utah's economy: Economic Strength, Education, Quality of Life, and Governance. Recent tax reform has enabled the State to maintain a dynamic economy and excellent quality of life. Another year of strong economic performance facilitates investments that will competitively position our State for the future. These investments include increased funding for public education and reforming our health care system, which are essential for sustained economic strength.

I am honored to serve the people of this great and unique state in this time of growth and change. Thank you for the opportunity to provide service and for your contribution to our thriving economy.

Sincerely,



Jon M. Huntsman, Jr.
Governor

Preface

The *2008 Economic Report to the Governor* is the 22nd annual publication of its kind in Utah. Through the last two decades, the *Economic Report to the Governor* has served as the preeminent source for data, research, and analysis about the Utah economy. It includes a national and state economic outlook, a summary of state government economic development activities, an analysis of economic activity based on the standard indicators, and a detailed review of industries and issues of particular interest. The primary goal of the report is to improve the reader's understanding of the Utah economy. With improved economic literacy, decision makers in the public and private sector will be able to plan, budget, and make policy decisions with an awareness of how their actions are both influenced by and impact economic activity.

Council of Economic Advisors. The Council of Economic Advisors provides guidance for the content of this report. The CEA is an advisory committee to the Governor and includes representatives from state government agencies, Wells Fargo Bank, Thredgold Economic Associates, The Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, Utah Foundation, and Utah's major research universities.

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

Statistics Used in This Report. The statistical contents of this report come from a multitude of sources which are listed at the bottom of each table and figure. Statistics are generally for the most recent year or period available as of mid-December 2007. There may be a quarter or more of lag time before economic data become final. Final estimates can be obtained later in 2008 from the contributing entities. Forecasts are also included in tables and figures. All of the data in this report are subject to error arising from a variety of factors, including sampling variability, reporting errors, incomplete coverage, non-response, imputations, and processing error. If there are questions about the sources, limitations, and appropriate use of the data included in this report, the relevant entity should be contacted.

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

New This Year. The content of this report is similar to prior years, with the addition of new data and analysis. The Special Topics section of this report contains four chapters: Particulate Air Pollution in Utah: Challenges and Opportunities, Tax Reform Analysis, Population Density, and Cost and Consumption Trends in Utah's Health System.

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

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

Suggestions and Comments. Users of the *Economic Report to the Governor* are encouraged to write or call with suggestions that will improve future editions. Suggestions and comments for improving the coverage and presentation of data and quality of research and analysis should be sent to the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, PO Box 142210, Salt Lake City, Utah 84114-2210. The telephone number is (801) 538-1027 and the email address is dea@utah.gov.

Contents

Figures

Figures (continued)

Tables

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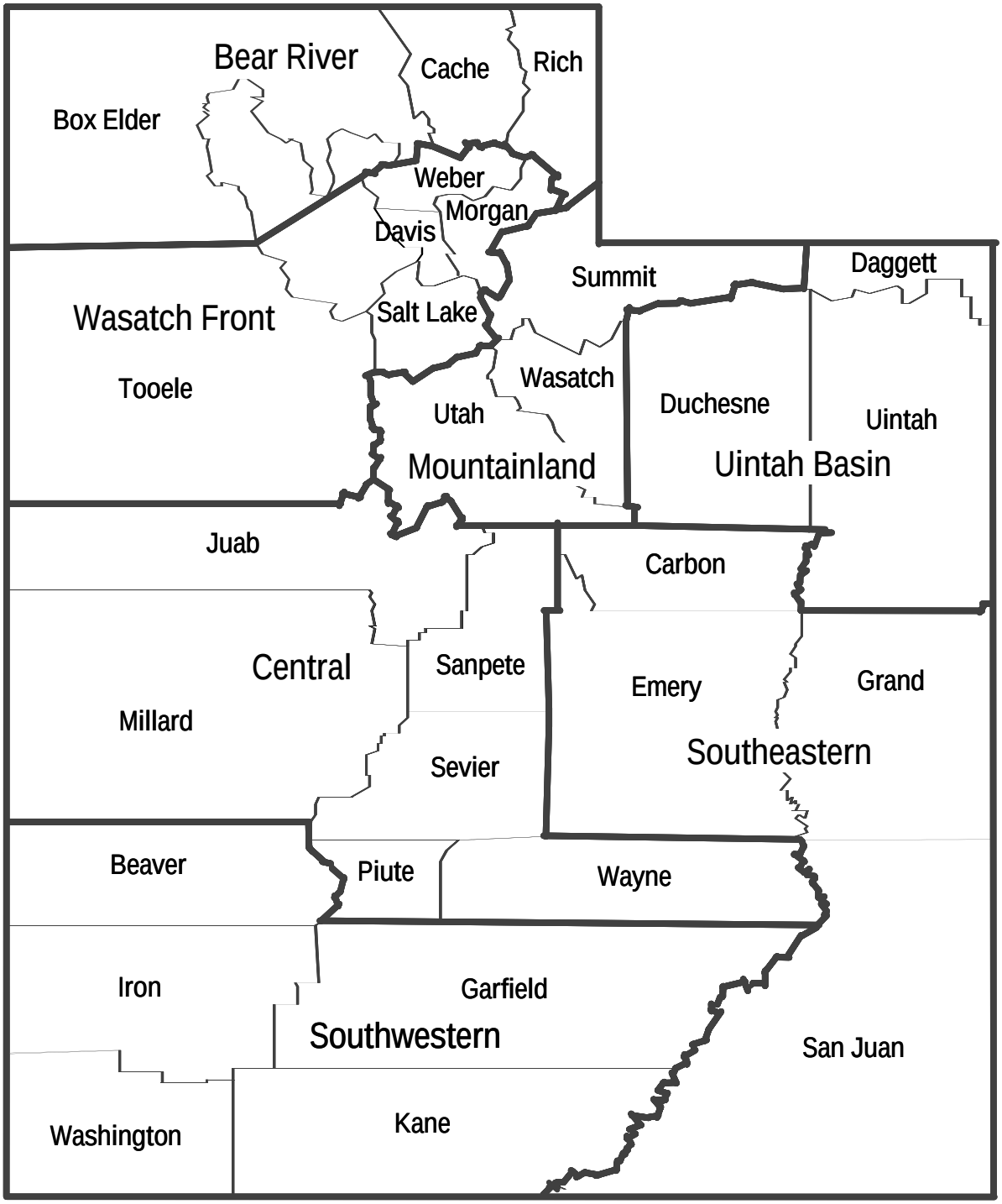
Map of Utah


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

Executive Summary

Executive Summary

Overview

For the fourth year in a row, Utah's economy outperformed the nation in 2007. The state led the nation in employment growth, personal income growth, housing price appreciation, and population growth and had an unemployment rate among the lowest in the nation.

Following the remarkable growth experienced in 2006, most indicators have moderated but still register very healthy growth for 2007. Annual employment growth was 4.5% in 2007, after peaking at 5.4% in June of the previous year. The unemployment rate declined from 4.3% in 2005 to 2.9% in 2006, then to 2.7% in 2007. Average annual pay growth of 5.5% exceeded inflation for the fourth year in a row. Personal income growth, one of the broadest measures of economic activity, was a significant 9.0%. Utah experienced the largest level of population increase in history, adding 84,425 people to bring the total population to approximately 2.7 million in 2007. Areas that experienced substantial slowing included home sales, residential construction valuation, and single-family dwelling unit permits.

Utah Outlook

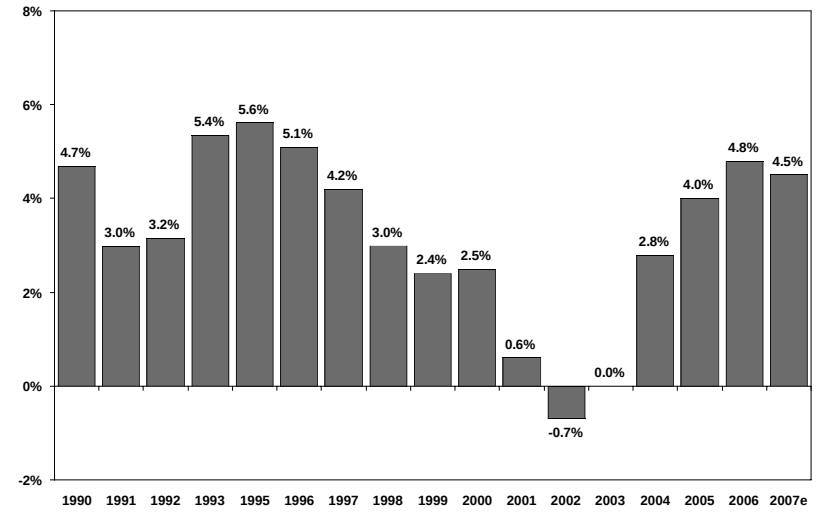
Utah's economy is predicted to continue to moderate in 2008, heading towards lower long-term average rates of growth. Nevertheless, strong job growth, a tight labor market, and low unemployment will continue. Employment growth of 3.2% will be near the long-term average of 3.3%. An economy that remains one of the best in the nation will contribute to strong net in-migration of over 41,000 and above-average population growth of 3.1%. Personal income is expected to increase by 7.8% and exports should grow 11.5%. Risks to the forecast include falling consumer confidence, the national housing downturn, tighter mortgage lending standards, reduced consumer access to credit, higher heating and gas prices, and increased stock market volatility.

Regional/National Context

United States. National economic growth slowed during most of 2007. Accounting for part of this slower growth was a slowdown in residential investment (housing). The U.S. continues to be a net importer of goods and services, although as a percentage of GDP this trend has moderated somewhat. Corporate profits are still at record high levels, although it is expected that corporate profits will come off from this peak in 2008. Consumption spending represents a significant portion of GDP growth and we will likely see a slowdown of consumer spending due to tougher lending standards, interest rates, and energy prices. However, consumption spending is still expected to continue with healthy growth through 2008 given a relatively moderate employment picture and reasonably good wage gains. There is some upward pressure on prices, although inflation is expected to be close to where it was in 2007.

Mountain States. With Utah as its core, the Mountain States Region (Utah, Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, and Wyoming) continued to lead the nation in growth in 2007. Comparing October 2006 to October 2007 (the most recent

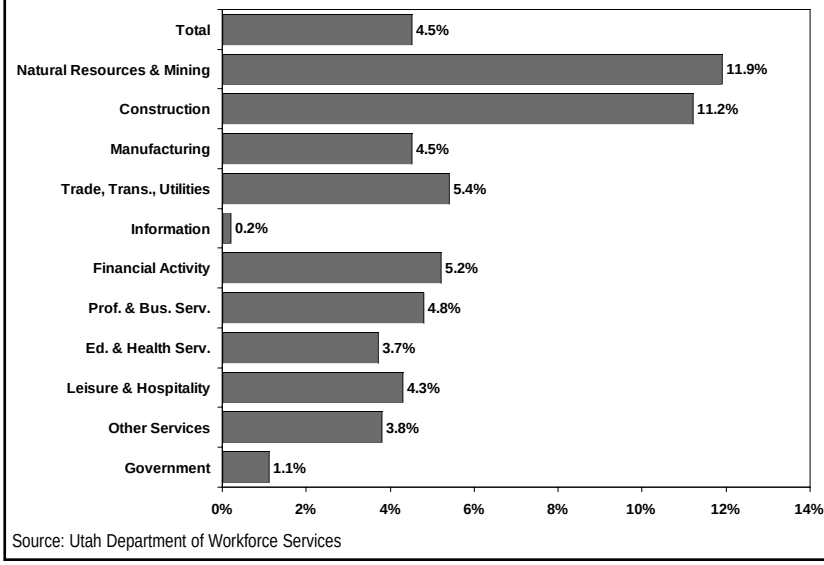
Figure A. Strong Annual Job Growth in Utah



e = estimate

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services

Figure B. All Employment Sectors Growing in 2007



Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services

regional-level data available at the time of publishing), mountain state employment grew 2%, which was the highest regional growth in the nation. The region's 3.5% seasonally adjusted October unemployment rate was the only regional rate under 4%. Out of nine regions, Mountain States and West South Central (Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, and Louisiana) were the only regions with personal income growth above 7% between the second quarters of 2006 and 2007 (7.3% and 7.6%, respectively).

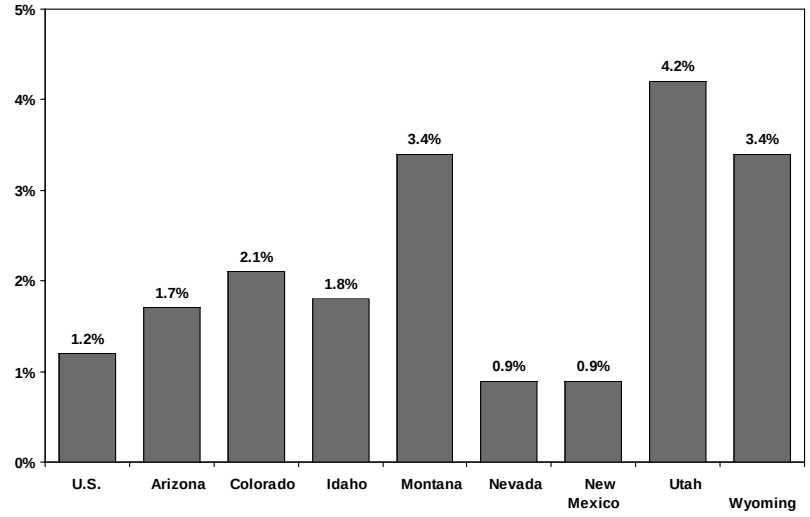
Indicator Highlights

Population. Between 2006 and 2007, Utah's population increased by 84,425 people to a total of 2,699,554. Record numbers in both natural increase (40,173) and net in-migration (44,252) contributed to the highest annual population increase in the state's history. Utah continues to have a unique demographic profile: the state's population is younger, women have a higher fertility rate, people on average live in larger households, and people have longer life expectancies.

A continuing rapid rate of natural increase and a diversified economy are expected to promote growth well into the future. Utah's population is expected to reach 2.9 million in 2010, 3.6 million in 2020, and 6.0 million in 2050.

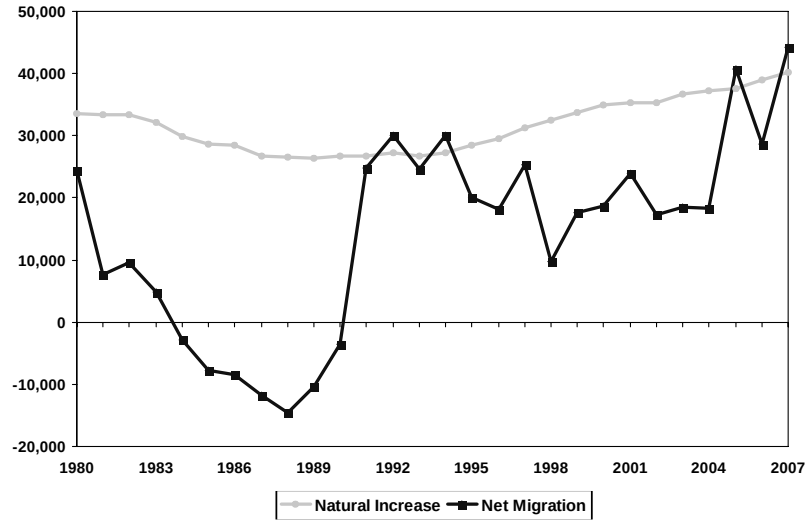
Education. In 2007, there were an estimated 537,653 students in Utah's public education system, a 2.6% increase over 2006. These students are becoming increasingly diverse, and score respectably with their national peers. As in previous years, Utah's 2007 per pupil expenditure was the lowest in the nation at $5,397. However, Utah's total expenditures on public education as a percent of state personal income, 4.0%, was just below the national average of 4.1%.

Figure C. Mountain States Job Growth: October 2006 to October 2007



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

Figure D. Natural Increase and Net Migration



Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee

Enrollment in Utah's institutes of higher education doubled over the past 20 years, reaching 140,397 students in 2007. Utah Systems of Higher Education awarded 40,867 total certificates and degrees, 12,103 of which were bachelor's degrees, in 2006-2007.

Jobs and Wages. Employment grew 4.5% between 2006 and 2007, exceeding the 3.3% long-term average for the third year in a row. No other state in the nation experienced a growth rate that was higher than 4%. Such tremendous job growth drove the unemployment rate down to a record low of 2.7%. The moderating of employment growth to 3.2% in 2008 is anticipated to increase the unemployment rate to the 2006 level of 2.9%.

All of Utah's major employment sectors experienced growth in 2007, with growth rates ranging from 0.2% in information to 11.9% in natural resources and mining. Growth in the construction sector did not reach 2006 levels due to a slowing in the residential sector. Growth in this sector was still robust, adding 10,660 jobs (11.2%), due to record valuations in nonresidential construction.

Utah's average annual nonagricultural pay was $36,500 in 2007, up 5.5% over the previous year. For the fourth year in a row, wage growth in Utah exceeded inflation, improving Utah's standard of living.

Industry Highlights

Agriculture. Though data were not yet avail-

able at the time of publication for 2007, Utah farm income is expected to reach the highest level ever, given record-setting prices for most agricultural products. Cash receipts declined 6.2%, from $1.3 billion in 2005 to $1.2 billion in 2006 on account of near-record low prices and increasing costs of production. However, rising prices should generate welcome sales growth for Utah's ranchers and farmers during 2008, although risks include fires and low moisture levels.

Construction. Total construction valuation remained strong in 2007 at $7.1 billion, slightly lower than the record high of $7.4 billion in 2006. The near-$900 million drop in new residential construction valuation, spurred on in part by over-building, tigher lending standards, and increasing home prices, was offset by $500 million in new nonresidential construction valuation, a 32% increase over the previous year. Following a near-record high of 19,900 in 2006, there were 14,000 new single-family homes permitted in 2007. This was the lowest amount of single-family construction activity since 2001. As single-family home prices have increased, so has the demand for condominiums. Multifamily building permits were up 10% in 2007 and condominiums captured about 20% of the new residential market in 2007, the highest share ever.

Nonresidential construction should remain at record levels in 2008 due to new and continuing projects, such as City Creek Center in downtown Salt Lake City and the Legacy Parkway running from North Salt Lake to Farmington. However, strong net in-migration and low apartment vacancy rates will not be enough to keep dwelling unit permits from dropping another 1,500 units in 2008. Because growth in the nonresidential sector should continue to somewhat offset the decline in the residential sector, construction jobs as a percent of total nonagricultural jobs should remain at an historic high of 8.4%.

Defense. Against a background of ongoing international tensions, Utah's defense industry continued to expand in 2007. Having survived the Defense Base Realignment and Closure Commission process with the Deseret Chemical Depot, Hill Air Force Base (HAFB), and Fort Douglas essentially intact, these installations continued to carry out their assigned missions. HAFB picked up additional missions to maintain and modify F-16, F22, and A-10 aircraft. Defense-related spending in Utah in FY 2006 was estimated at $3.9 billion, rising 10.7% from the previous year. This level of defense activity is expected to continue through 2007 and 2008, a result of military involvement overseas and base realignment.

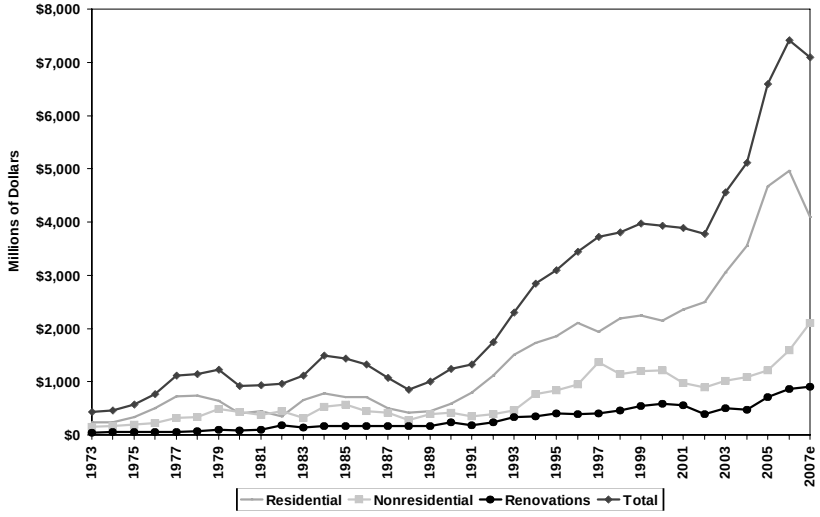
Energy & Minerals. Following an all-time high of $8.1 billion in 2006, the gross production value of all energy and mineral commodities produced in Utah totaled $7.7 billion in 2007. The previous peak was $5.1 billion in 1981, largely due to the rise in the prices of oil at that time. The current values are also largely due to higher prices rather than increased production.

The value of Utah's total mineral production in 2007 was estimated to be about $4.76 billion, a 1.3% increase over the previous year. Substantial increases in metal and mineral commodity prices and increased metals and industrial-mineral production have led Utah to rank fourth among all states in the value of non-fuel mineral production.

Utah experienced a significant increase in crude oil and natural gas production in 2007, while coal production slowed as a result of unexpected mine closures. Production of coal and natural gas continued to satisfy increasing demand while crude oil production accounted for only 36% of Utah's consumption. The wellhead price of crude oil and motor fuels reached record highs in 2007 while the price of natural gas decreased due to limited pipeline capacity. The average price of electricity in Utah remained well below the national average due to our reliance on low-cost coal-fired generation.

Tourism. Utah's travel and tourism sector experienced significant gains during 2007. Total traveler spending was an estimated $6 billion in 2007, a 2.3% increase from the previous year. Travel-related employment increased 0.5% to 113,200 jobs, which account for 9% of all nonagricultural jobs in Utah. For the fourth consecutive year, the Utah ski industry experienced an all-time record in terms of skier visits; hotel occupancies were also up and visitation increased at both state and national parks. Despite factors such as high fuel prices, decreasing consumer confidence, health scares, global warming, the continued presence of troops in Iraq, and the possibility of another major terrorist attack, Utah's tourism industry is expected to grow in 2008.

Figure E. Value of New Construction



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

Exports. Utah's merchandise exports grew from $6.8 billion in 2006 to an estimated $7.2 billion in 2007, an increase of 5.9%. Utah's exports have been at or above $4 billion since 2002. Primary metals exports, which were almost exclusively gold, accounted for 40.8% of all exports in 2007. It should be noted that the amount of gold actually mined in Utah is dramatically smaller than the amount exported; partially refined ore is shipped into Utah for final processing and then shipped abroad. Other leading export categories include computers and electronic equipment, transportation equipment, minerals, and chemicals. Utah's largest markets for merchandise exports are Western Europe, East Asia, Canada, and West Asia. West Asia ranked as Utah's fourth largest export market for the first time in 2007 after ranking sixth in 2006. As the world economy continues to strengthen during 2008, Utah's exports should continue to grow.

High Technology. In 2006, Utah's technology sector included about 4,300 companies operating in 20 industries. The sector posted a gain of 2,412 workers in 2006, bringing total average employment in the sector to 63,200. By the end of 2006, employment in this sector accounted for 5.2% of nonagricultural employment; on the other hand, technology sector wages accounted for 9% of all nonagricultural wages. During the first six months of 2007, average employment in the sector increased by another 2,024, an additional gain of more than 3%. Initiatives such as USTAR (the Utah Science, Technology, and Research Initiative) are expected to promote sustained growth in the technology sector into the future.

Significant Issues

Air Quality. Elevated concentrations of fine particulate air pollution ($PM_{2.5}$) are common along Utah's Wasatch Front and Cache Valley during wintertime episodes of stagnant air. There is scientific evidence that this pollution is an environmental risk factor that contributes to respiratory and cardiovascular disease. Furthermore, fine particulate concentrations often exceed new 24-hour National Ambient Air Quality Standards for $PM_{2.5}$. Given the current elevated levels of fine particulate air pollution and the expected continued growth in Utah, reducing these pollution levels over time will be a challenge. However, meeting this challenge will result in protection of public health, reduced pollution-related health costs, and improved visibility and environmental quality.

Tax Reform. Over the last four years, the State of Utah has enacted significant tax reform that impacts all of its major revenue sources. The policy formation was informed and at times guided by evaluation of data and consideration of the modeled impact which tax changes would have on Utah's people, businesses, and government. Improving the tax system involved changes to the individual income tax, sales tax, corporate income tax, and property tax. Over 80 tax bills were enacted by the Legislature, providing for improvements in transparency, revenue sufficiency, efficiency, equity, simplicity, and administration. This results in a cumulative revenue reduction of nearly $400 million to the State of Utah. These tax reforms help position the state for the challenges and opportunities in an ever changing and competitive world.

Utah's Health System. The status of Utah's health system mirrors that of the United States: an increasing number of Utahns have no health insurance, health insurance premiums continue to rise faster than inflation, and an increasing share of domestic product is dedicated to health care. Between 1980 and 2004, expenditures on personal health care in Utah increased from $1 billion (6.8% of Utah's GDP) to almost $9.6 billion dollars (12.1% of Utah's GDP). Over the past 10 years, average health insurance premiums for a family of four more than doubled from $5,660 to an estimated $11,500. These price increases have led, in part, to an increase in the uninsured; in 2006, 306,500 Utahns, 11.9% of the population, were not covered by health insurance. These trends are expected to continue through 2008 and beyond and will therefore be the center of attention in both national and state policy.

Population Density. Understanding the nature and role that geography plays in the allocation of resources is vital to policy makers in local and state governments. Lacking an understanding of these issues, misallocation can lead to the inefficient use of land, costing citizens, firms, and government time and money. Data gathered from the 2000 U.S. Census were used to quantify and describe the population density in Utah, using census tracts as the unit of analysis. The Governor's Office of Planning and Budget developed a model derived from the standard urban model to apply to Salt Lake County, Utah, with the Central Business District (CBD), defined as the corner of 200 South and Main Street, as the main point of reference. With distance from the CBD as the only explanatory variable, the model predicts that each additional mile away from the CBD decreases population density by 7%. However, when the model accounts for the influence of transportation, by including the distance from the nearest highway interchange, movement away from the city center only decreases population density by 4.8%. Additionally, measuring the impact of the presence of a TRAX station on land use provides insight for how efficient land use could change over time. Results indicate that people may be willing to purchase land surrounding TRAX stations for higher density housing with the potential for reduced transportation costs.

Economic Outlook

National Outlook

Overview

National economic growth slowed during most of 2007. Accounting for part of this slower growth was a slowdown in residential investment (housing). The U.S. continues to be a net importer of goods and services, although as a percentage of GDP this trend has moderated somewhat. Corporate profits are still at record high levels, although it is expected that corporate profits will come off this peak in 2008. Consumption spending represents a significant portion of GDP growth, and we will likely see a slowdown of consumer spending due to tougher lending standards, interest rates and energy prices. However, consumption spending is still expected to continue with healthy growth through 2008 given a relatively moderate employment picture and reasonably good wage gains. There is some upward pressure on prices, although inflation is expected to be close to where it was in 2007.

Summary of Economic Conditions

During 2007, the Federal Reserve Board began what appears to be a slightly looser monetary policy. It is likely that the Federal Reserve will continue to give considerable attention to growth concerns, whereas until recently, inflation appears to have been the greater risk. Given that, inflation will not likely be a deterrent to economic growth in the coming year. In 2007, the high price of oil put pressure on consumers, prices, and businesses. In addition to energy price effects, it is less likely that disposable income will experience the same gains as occurred over the past few years. Business capital spending is expected to decline over the coming year. Car and truck sales decreased in 2007 and are expected to remain slow through 2008. Retail sales continued to grow throughout 2007 and are likely to continue growing through 2008, albeit at slower rates. Employment expanded by an estimated 0.8% in 2007. Real GDP grew at approximately 2.1% in 2007 and is expected to grow by 1.9% in 2008. Consumer prices advanced by approximately 2.9% in 2007 and are expected to moderate even further to approximately 2.0% in 2008.

Outlook for 2008

Real GDP is expected to increase by 1.9% in 2008. Consumer spending is expected to grow at approximately 2.0% in the coming year. Fixed investment spending is likely to experience a slight decline, while U.S. real defense spending is anticipated to increase. Overall, most economic indicators point towards a mid-cycle slowdown for the balance of the coming year.

Significant Issues

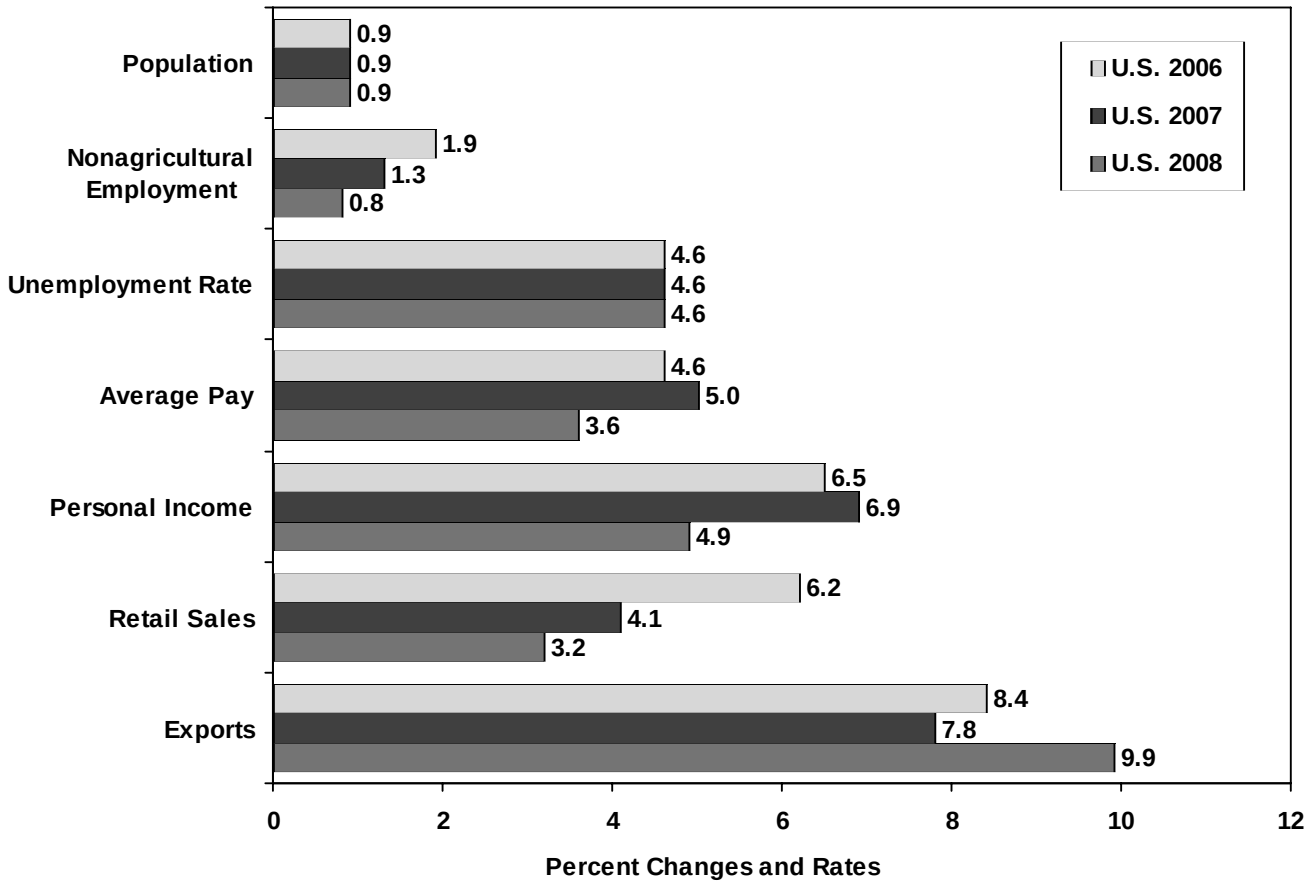
Business Investment and Exports. It is expected that fixed business investment and capital spending will decrease from the previous year. This is anticipated due to, among other things, high energy prices, low to negative profit growth (albeit from historical highs), and tighter lending standards. Nonresidential construction should provide some boost to this area of spending, although not enough to make up for the drop in other sectors of business investment. The U.S. is likely to continue with a trade deficit, even given the fact that exports are experiencing strong growth.

Energy Prices. The future path of energy prices will be a significant factor in the performance of the economy in 2008. Rising energy prices contributed to slower economic growth in 2007 and pose a similar risk for the coming year. Looking forward, it is expected (although with a high degree of uncertainty) that oil prices will stay at about the average level for 2007.

Consumer Spending. The housing market slowdown has dampened consumer spending and is likely to continue this downward pressure over the coming year. In contrast, moderate wage and employment gains should put some upward pressure on consumer confidence and spending. Consumer spending is a significant driver for U.S. economic growth; although we expect some moderation, the consumer will continue to be a large force for economic growth.

Housing Market. The slowdown in the housing market likely slowed GDP growth by at least one percent in 2007, perhaps more. All effects of the housing slowdown may not be known for some time. Due to credit tightening, it is also likely that a cooling housing market will affect consumer and business spending. Expect the housing market to continue to be a topic of interest for the coming year. On the up side, nonresidential investment should pick up some of the slack.

Figure 1
United States Economic Indicators



Source: Council of Economic Advisors' Revenue Assumptions Committee

Utah Outlook

Overview

Overall, the Utah economy is expected to experience healthy job growth, a tight labor market, and low unemployment in 2008. The Utah economy grew strongly in 2007 with an overall job growth rate of 4.5% and an unemployment rate of 2.7%. Mining registered the highest growth rate at 11.9% followed closely by construction at 11.2%. Nonresidential construction valuation reached an historic high of $2.1 billion in 2007 and should continue at that level into 2008. Most indicators have moderated, however, and the economy is headed towards lower long-term average rates of growth.

The top of the current business cycle in Utah occurred in 2006. Property tax assessments, construction valuations, state revenue collections, and the growth rates for jobs, total nonagricultural wages, and housing price appreciation all peaked that year. The economy slowed somewhat in 2007, with home sales, residential construction valuation, and dwelling unit permits actually declining.

Falling consumer confidence, the housing downturn, tighter lending standards, reduced consumer access to credit, higher heating and gasoline prices, and increased stock market uncertainty (volatility) point to slower economic growth in 2008. Higher energy prices lower the amount of disposable income that Utah consumers have available for non-energy purchases.

Slower appreciation (or depreciation) in housing prices dampens consumer confidence and diminishes consumers' ability to tap home equity withdrawals to finance spending. Nationwide, equity withdrawals this past summer were one-third below their levels the previous year, according to Economy.com (an independent national economic consulting firm).

The Utah economy is expected to continue to moderate in 2008, but the outlook remains positive. Employment is expected to increase 3.2% (near its long-term average of 3.3%). Strong net in-migration of over 41,000 persons should contribute to above-average population growth of 3.1%. Personal income is expected to increase by 7.8% and exports should grow 11.5%. The labor market is expected to remain tight in 2008 with an unemployment rate of 2.9%. Employers in Utah are currently having difficulty finding enough workers.

2007 Summary

Employment, Unemployment, and Pay. Utah's nonagricultural job growth continued to moderate in 2007, after peaking in 2006. Annual growth in employment remained above its long-term (1950-2006) historic average of 3.3%. Utah's job growth in the current cycle peaked at 5.4% in June 2006.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) recently reported that job growth in Utah was 4.2% from October 2006 to October 2007. Utah had the highest job growth rate in the nation for that month's year-over increase. Utah is expected to rank first in the nation in job growth for 2007, according to Economy.com.

Total employment growth in Utah is estimated to average 4.5% in 2007 and then is expected to decline to 3.2% in 2008. Total nonagricultural employment growth in Utah peaked at 4.8% in 2006. This was moderately higher than the 4.0% rate for 2005, and the 4.5% rate for 2007.

Industries with growth rates above the 4.5% average for 2007 include mining at 11.9%, construction at 11.2%, trade, transportation, and utilities at 5.4%, financial activity at 5.2%, and professional and business services at 4.8%. All other industries grew at or below the 4.5% rate. The information sector registered a growth rate of only 0.2%. No industry showed a loss in employment.

The unemployment rate declined from 4.3% in 2005 to 2.9% in 2006, and then to 2.7% in 2007. The unemployment rate in Utah was 2.8% for October 2007. By comparison, the national unemployment rate was 4.7% in October 2007.

Average annual pay in Utah remained well below the national average in 2006 (the latest BLS data available). Lower pay in Utah is usually attributed to more part-time workers and a younger work force than in the rest of the nation. BLS data show that average pay in Utah was only 82.6% of U.S. average annual pay in 2006 ($35,130 in Utah versus $42,535 for the nation). Still, average pay growth in Utah exceeded the growth rate for the nation the last three consecutive years (2005 through 2007) and it grew faster than CPI-U inflation for the fourth year in a row in 2007.

New Firm Openings and Expansions in 2007. New firm openings and major expansions of existing firms of 100 or more workers in 2007 included, but may not be limited to Adam Aircraft Industries (business jet manufacturing), Affiliated Computer Services Inc. (call center), Amer Winter & Outdoor U.S. (ski equipment headquarters), Backcountry.com (outdoor retailer and distributor), Comcast (cable TV and Internet service), Dannon Co. (yogurt products), Fresenius Medical Care (dialysis products), Hunter Douglas (window coverings), IKEA (home furnisher), IM Flash Technologies (flash memory), KraftMaid Cabinetry (cabinets), MedQuist (medical transcription), MountainStar Healthcare (hospital), Orgill Inc. (home improvement products), Sorenson Communications (IP relays), Spring Canyon Energy (natural gas power plant), St. Regis (five-star hotel and condos), Viracon (glass products), and West Liberty Foods LLC (meat processor).

Contractions and closures of 100 or more workers in 2007 included, but may not be limited to Crandall Canyon Mine (coal mining), Hospira Inc. (catheters and heart monitoring), Icon Health and Fitness Inc. (exercise equipment), Novell Inc. (software), and NPS Pharmaceuticals (drug manufacturing).

2008 Outlook

Indicators. The Utah economy is expected to slow further in 2008 due to lower consumer confidence, lower growth in retail sales dampened by higher gasoline and food costs, lower single-family residential construction (due to overbuilding and tighter lending standards), a tight labor market, and fewer home sales due to a less affordable housing market.

Still, Utah's economy should continue to do well through 2008 for many of the same reasons it did well in 2007. Utah has a pro-business regulatory environment, low energy costs, low business taxes, numerous recreational opportunities, a youthful and educated labor-force, good universities, healthy lifestyles, and a strong work ethic that should continue to favorably influence business location and expansion decisions.

In 2008, it is expected that population growth will be 3.1%, total nonagricultural wage growth will be 8.2%, and personal income growth will come in at 7.8%. Average wage growth in Utah should grow faster than CPI inflation in 2008 for the fourth consecutive year. Employment should grow around 3.2% in 2008 (quadruple the national growth rate of 0.8%). The historic (1950-2006) average job growth rate in Utah is 3.3%.

Workforce Expansions and Contractions in 2008. Several companies have announced workforce expansions and new firm openings of 100 or more jobs in 2008. These include, but may not be limited to Allegheny Technologies Inc. (titanium sponge), Adam Aircraft Industries (business jets), Amangiri (luxury resort), Backcountry.com (outdoor retailer and distributor), Barnes Aerospace (titanium aerospace parts), Comcast (cable), FiberTEK (fiberglass insulation), Fresenius Medical Care (dialysis products), Iron Bull Mining & Milling Co. (iron mining and milling), JLENS (radar blimp missile defense system), KraftMaid Cabinetry (cabinets), Nucor Corp. (metal building components), St. Regis (five-star hotel and condos), Viracon (glass products), and West Liberty Foods LLC (meat processor). Proctor & Gamble will begin manufacturing paper towels towards the end of 2009. As of mid-December 2007, only two companies, Novell Inc. (software) and Constellation Copper Corporation (copper mining), had announced workforce reductions of 100 or more jobs in 2008.

Significant Issues

Delta Airlines. When this report went to print, Delta Airlines and United Airlines were discussing a possible merger. Should this occur, Delta could transfer or lay off some of its 3,400 employees in Utah. United Airlines has a major hub in Denver. Industry analysts are recommending airline consolidations. This merger may or may not materialize, but represents a significant downside risk to the outlook in this report. On the other hand, a merger with Northwest Airlines is also a possibility since they have complementary route structures and already finish some connecting routes for each other. A Northwest merger could be more beneficial to Utah's economy because of the reduced possibility of downsizing or closing Delta's Salt Lake hub.

Tax Collections. Escalating property assessments have prompted the Legislature to address the issue of property tax reform in the upcoming 2008 General Legislative Session. Proposals include (but are not limited to) requiring counties to reassess all property values each year rather than every five years, tying the allowable increase in valuation to inflation, and placing a growth rate cap on valuation increases.

Assessed property valuations in Utah increased 16.8% in CY 2006 and then another 16.1%, to $195.9 billion, in CY 2007. The growth rate for assessed valuation of all properties in Utah in CY 2008 is expected to register an impressive 11.2% (due to new growth and continued escalation of real estate prices). By comparison, the annual growth rate for property assessments since 1985 averaged just 6.8%.

General and Education Fund unrestricted revenues increased 19.1% in FY 2006 and then another 9.1%, to $5.3 billion, in FY 2007. However, unrestricted revenues should only grow 1.8%, to $5.4 billion, in FY 2008. This is due to sizable sales and income tax cuts, sales tax earmarking for roads, and a slowing economy. The annual growth rate since 1985 in unrestricted revenues has also averaged just 6.8%.

Despite the low 1.8% growth rate in FY 2008 unrestricted revenues, sufficient revenues to meet the essential demands of Utah's FY 2008 budget will be available due to the FY 2007 surplus of $256.6 million. This surplus raised base level revenues, which were then carried forward into 2008. This revenue surplus is not the same as the budget surplus. The budget surplus of $241.9 million is smaller due to distributions to rainy day funds and the Industrial Assistance Fund.

Construction Boom. An important feature of this report is the outlook for Utah's current construction boom. As of 2007, this boom experienced its third consecutive year of double-digit employment growth rates. Residential construction valuation and dwelling unit permits weakened in 2007, but nonresidential construction valuation reached new historic highs of $2.1 billion and should continue at that level into 2008.

Nonresidential construction should remain at record levels in 2008 due to new and continued business, religious, and government projects. Still, continued strong net in-migration and low apartment vacancy rates will not be enough to keep dwelling unit permits from declining in 2007 and again in 2008. It is expected that there will be six thousand fewer single-family units built in 2007 compared to 2006, and another 1,500 fewer units built in 2008 compared to 2007.

The growth rate in construction jobs in 2008 is expected to dampen due to the sharp slowdown in single-family residential construction. Nonetheless, construction jobs as a percent of total nonagricultural jobs are expected to remain at an historic high of 8.4% in 2008. This compares to a 1950 through 2007 long-term average of only 5.8%.

The largest nonresidential project under construction is the downtown renovation undertaken by the LDS Church. Construction costs for the City Creek Center project will exceed $1 billion. The largest transportation project under construction is the Legacy Parkway. The Parkway will run 14 miles from North Salt Lake to Farmington and will be completed in 2008 at a cost of $685 million.

Nonresidential construction projects of $100 million or more that ended in 2007 include, but may not be limited to IM Flash Technologies (flash memory facility), IHC Intermountain Medical Center (hospital), Lake Side Power Project (natural gas power plant), Spring Canyon Energy (natural gas power plant), and the Utah State Capitol (renovation).

To understand why construction should continue to experience positive job growth into 2008, contrast the above mentioned projects list with the following list of nonresidential construction projects (of $100 million or more) that began in, or continue beyond, 2007. These projects include, but may not be limited to, Amangiri (luxury resort), City Creek Center (downtown Salt Lake City reconstruction), Cottonwood Mall (reconstruction), Dannon Co., Inc (yogurt plant expansion), The District (mixed use), East Town Village (mixed use), Frank Moss Courthouse (federal building), FrontRunner (commuter rail), Hamilton Partners Office Tower (22 stories), Highbury at Lake Park (mixed use), Holly/Sinclair Pipeline (Las Vegas products pipeline), I-15 widening (new bridges and lanes), I-80 widening (new bridges and lanes), Jordan Bluffs superfund site (mixed use), The Junction (downtown Ogden renovation), Legacy Parkway (new highway), Midtown Village at Legend Hills (mixed use), The Montage (five-star hotel), MountainStar Healthcare (hospital), Pleasant Grove Center (hotel and convention center), The Pointe (office center), Proctor & Gamble (paper towels), RSL stadium (soccer), RiverPark (corporate center), Rocky Mountain Power (Jim Bridger power line), St. George Regional Airport (airport), St. Regis (five-star hotel and condos), Sugar House renovation (mixed used), Sundance Commons (retail/business facilities), The Terrace at Traverse Mountain (retail and entertainment), USTAR (research buildings), Utah Lake Water System (plants and pipelines), and Vintaro (mixed use).

Housing Affordability. Housing price appreciation and affordability are of increasing concern to Utah families. Households in Utah are more likely than those in the nation to be headed by two parents, with more than one wage earner helping to support the family. Consequently, Utah families have higher median household incomes than their national counterparts and are more likely to be able to afford and own their own homes. Utah's third quarter 2007 foreclosure rate was the fourth lowest in the nation, according to the Mortgage Bankers Association.

At the same time, each worker must support more children than the national average, and single wage-earners must compete with dual-earning families for housing. The average Utah worker earned only 82.6% of national pay in 2006 (the latest data available). Still, a median-household income that is the ninth highest in the nation (along with the 11th lowest poverty rate in the nation) argues that the average Utah household was in relatively good economic condition in 2006.

Median household income in Utah was $55,179 for the three-year period 2004 to 2006. This was 15.5%, or $7,389 higher than the national three-year average of $47,790. The average household size in Utah of 3.08 persons was the highest in the nation in 2006 and well above the national average of 2.61 persons per household. Utah also ranked highest in the nation in 2006 for households that are married-couple families (61.9% in Utah versus 49.7% nationwide). Married couples who pool their wages help increase median-household income in Utah.

Softening Housing Prices. Housing price appreciation in Utah is expected to soften in 2008. The softening of housing price growth is due to tighter lending standards, an increased inventory of unsold homes, a high home-ownership rate in Utah (73.5% in Utah versus 68.8% nationwide in 2006, 15th highest in the nation), slowing job growth, and the 54.4% run-up in housing prices over the last five years in Utah. Housing price growth in Utah lagged behind housing price growth in the U.S. between 1999 and 2005; this trend was reversed starting in 2006.

Housing Prices and Home Ownership. There are four different measurements of housing price movements in Utah. These measurements come from the National Association of Realtors (NAR), the Office of Federal Housing Enterprise Oversight (OFHEO), the S&P Case-Shiller Index, and the Utah Association of Realtors (UAR).

National Association of Realtors. The NAR measures median prices for existing single-family homes on a changing mix of existing homes. Utah's median housing price was lower than that of the nation in 2006, but in 2007 it moved above the U.S. median existing home price. In 2007 Utah's median existing home price was $229,200, and the U.S. median existing home price was $218,100.

Case-Shiller and OFHEO. Case-Shiller and OFHEO follow the price movements on repeat sales of the same mix of single-family homes. The OFHEO index is calculated based on government sponsored Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac mortgages of $417,000 or less. The Case-Shiller Index includes these mortgages as well as the more expensive, riskier varieties of home loans.

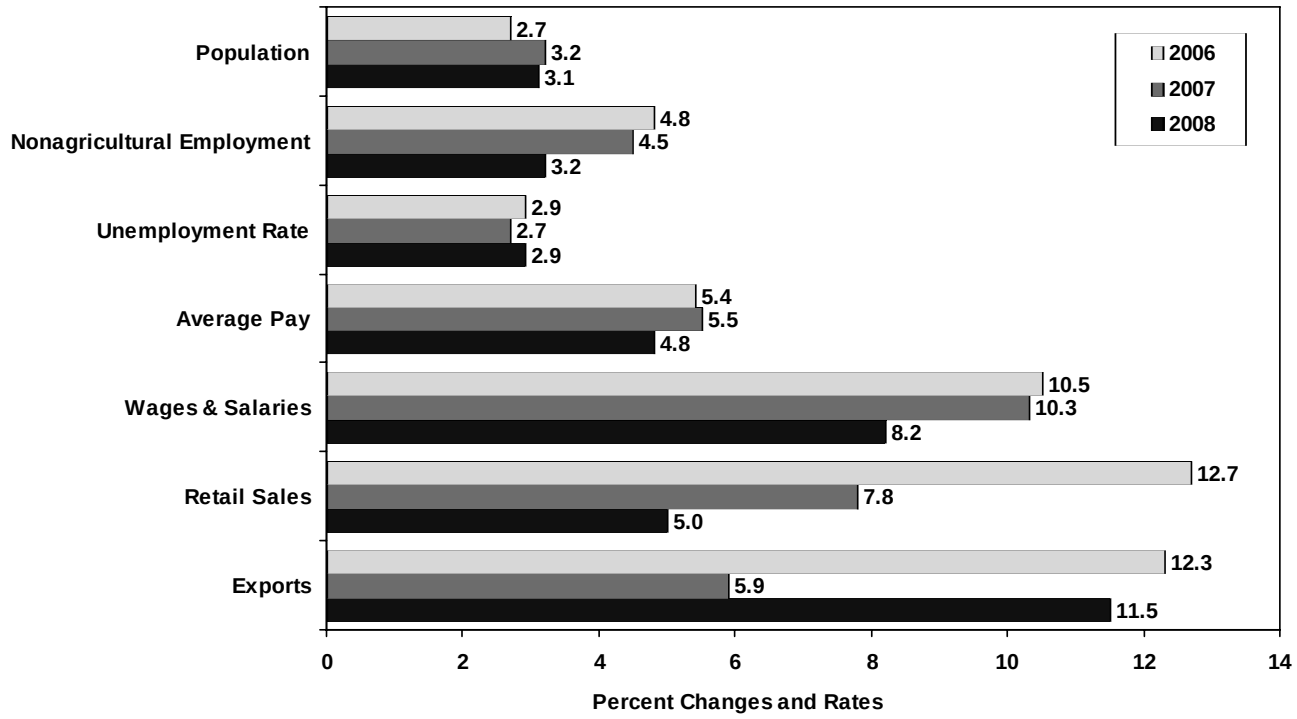
OFHEO housing price appreciation slowed markedly in Utah from 1999 to 2002. As recently as June 30, 2000, the growth rate in Utah's housing price appreciation was the lowest in the nation. However, this growth rate rose steadily beginning in 2003 to a high of 16.4% in 2006. By September 30, 2007, Utah's year-over growth in housing price appreciation was ranked first in the nation at 12.9%. National home prices posted a year-over gain of just 1.8% that quarter, while California's year-over prices actually decreased 3.6%.

Utah Association of Realtors. The UAR measures the mean price on a changing mix of new and existing homes. These prices are based on the homes for sale on the MLS (multiple listing service). The mean sales price for Utah homes in the second quarter of 2007 was $271,771. The mean, unlike the median, can be skewed by high prices, such as in Park City. The mean sales price for the second quarter minus Park City was only $248,969.

According to figures released by the Utah Association of Realtors, year-over average sales prices for the State of Utah were up 10.0% from second quarter 2006 to second quarter 2007. This figure differs from OFHEO and NAR growth rates in median price appreciation for existing homes, which reported 15.3% and 21.9% respectively for second quarter 2007. The differing growth rate in UAR prices is due to the inclusion of new homes in the UAR measurements, and the fact that the UAR uses mean prices rather than median prices. Still, lower UAR price appreciation may signal that newer, more expensive homes are not selling as well as older, less expensive existing homes.

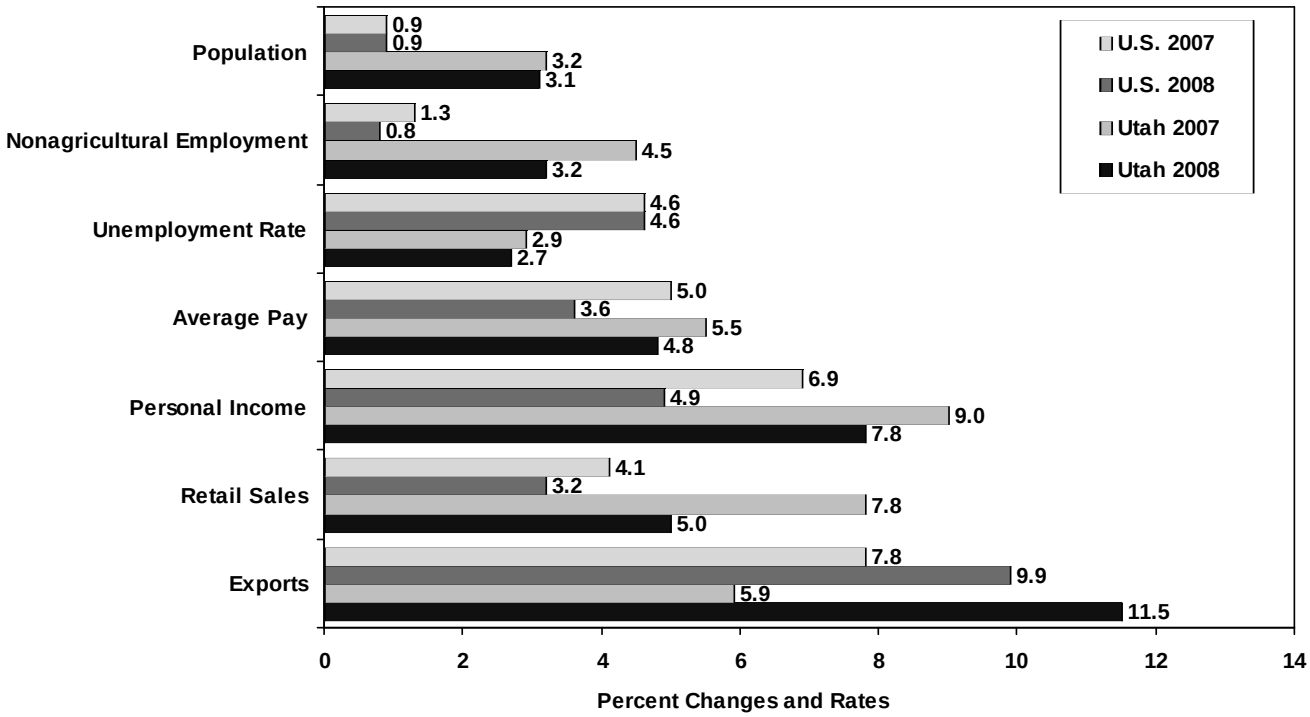
Apartment Vacancies and Rents. Mid-year vacancy rates indicate that Salt Lake County apartments are fully occupied. A rate less than 5% is considered a fully occupied market. Continued strong net in-migration, rising rents, and job growth two to three times that of the nation make the Salt Lake area a desirable place for apartment development. EquiMark Properties estimated apartment vacancies in Salt Lake County at 4.1% for the end of second quarter 2007, with an average overall rent of $697 per unit. Vacancy rates were as high as 10.9% as recently as 2002 (the year of the Winter Olympics). Vacancy rates should increase in subsequent years as many apartment projects are currently undergoing construction.

Figure 2
Utah Economic Indicators



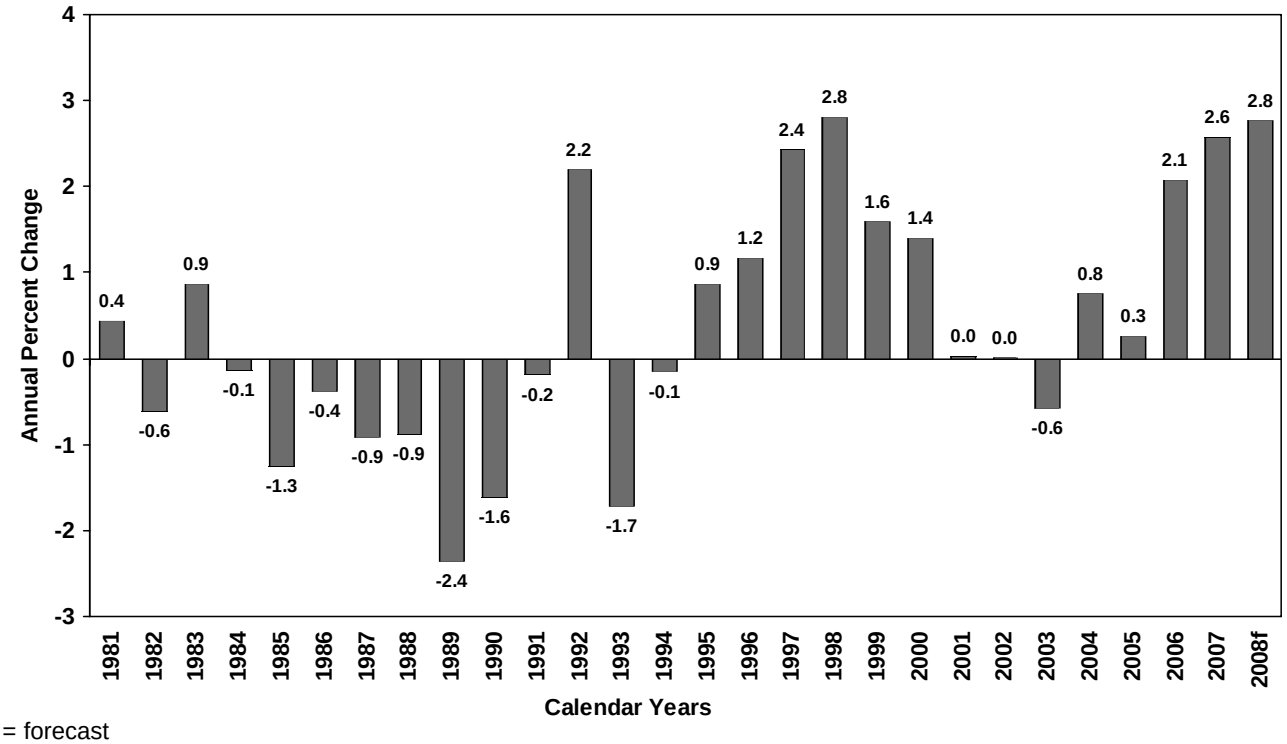
Source: Council of Economic Advisors' Revenue Assumptions Committee

Figure 3
Comparison of Utah and United States Economic Indicators: 2007 Estimates and 2008 Forecasts



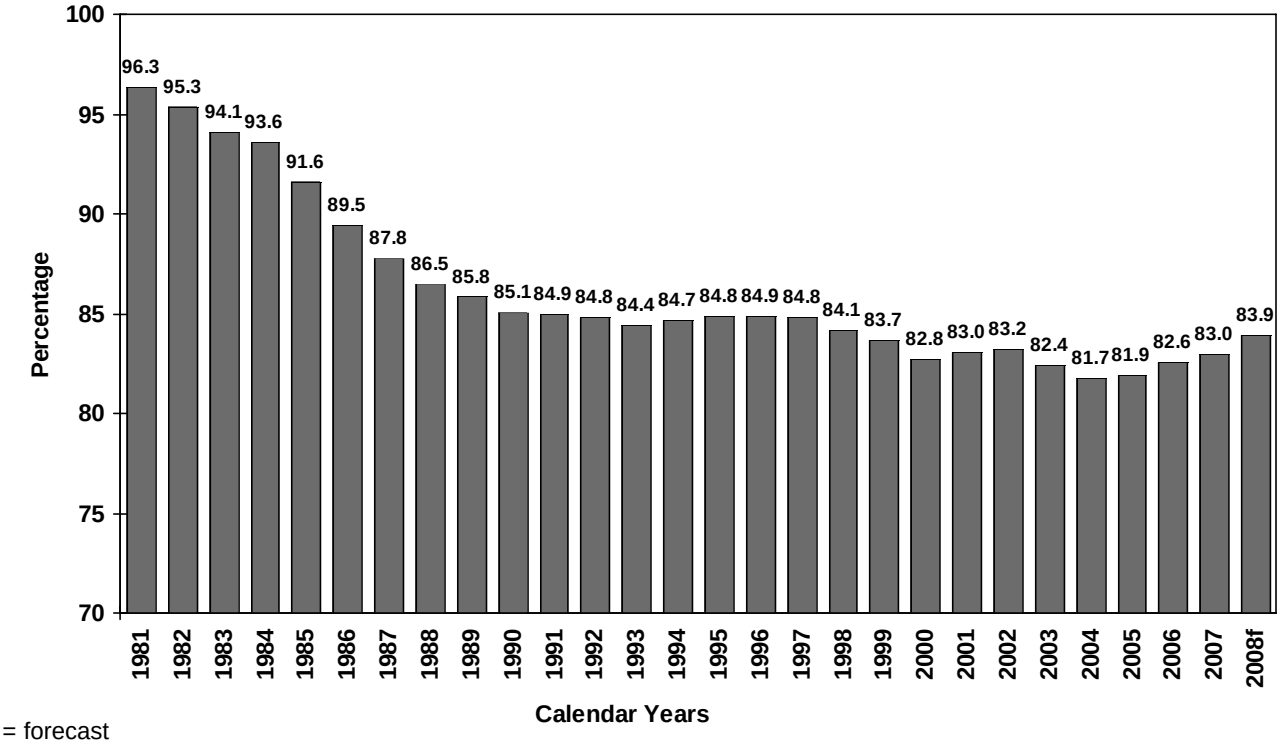
Source: Council of Economic Advisors' Revenue Assumptions Committee

Figure 4
Inflation-Adjusted Utah Average Annual Pay Growth Rates



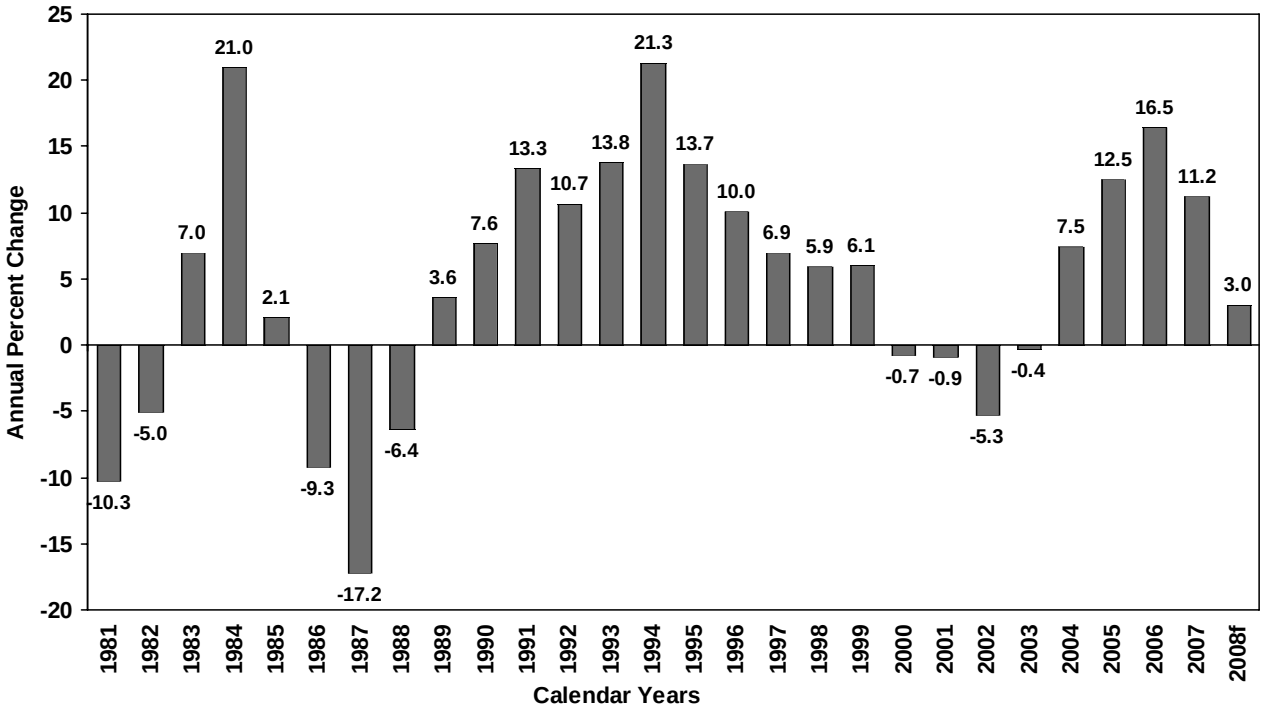
f = forecast
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Utah Department of Workforce Services

Figure 5
Utah Average Annual Pay as a Percentage of United States Average Annual Pay



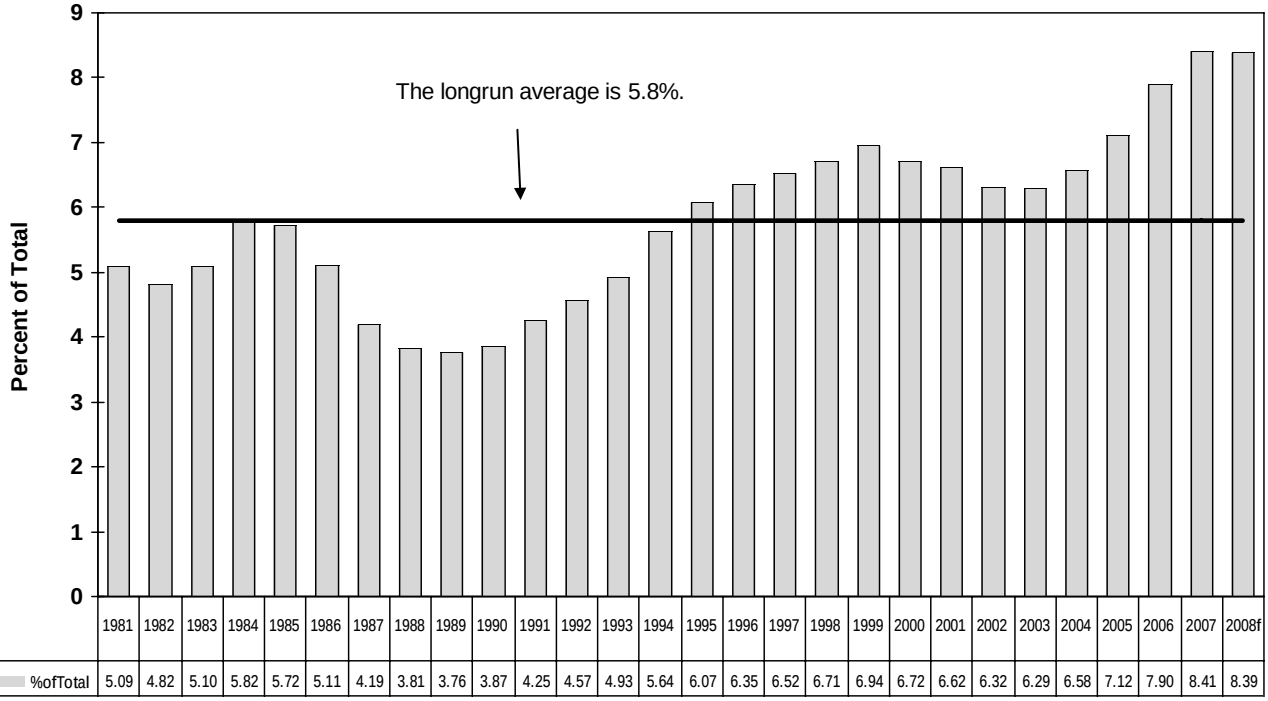
f = forecast
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

Figure 6
Utah Construction Job Growth Rates



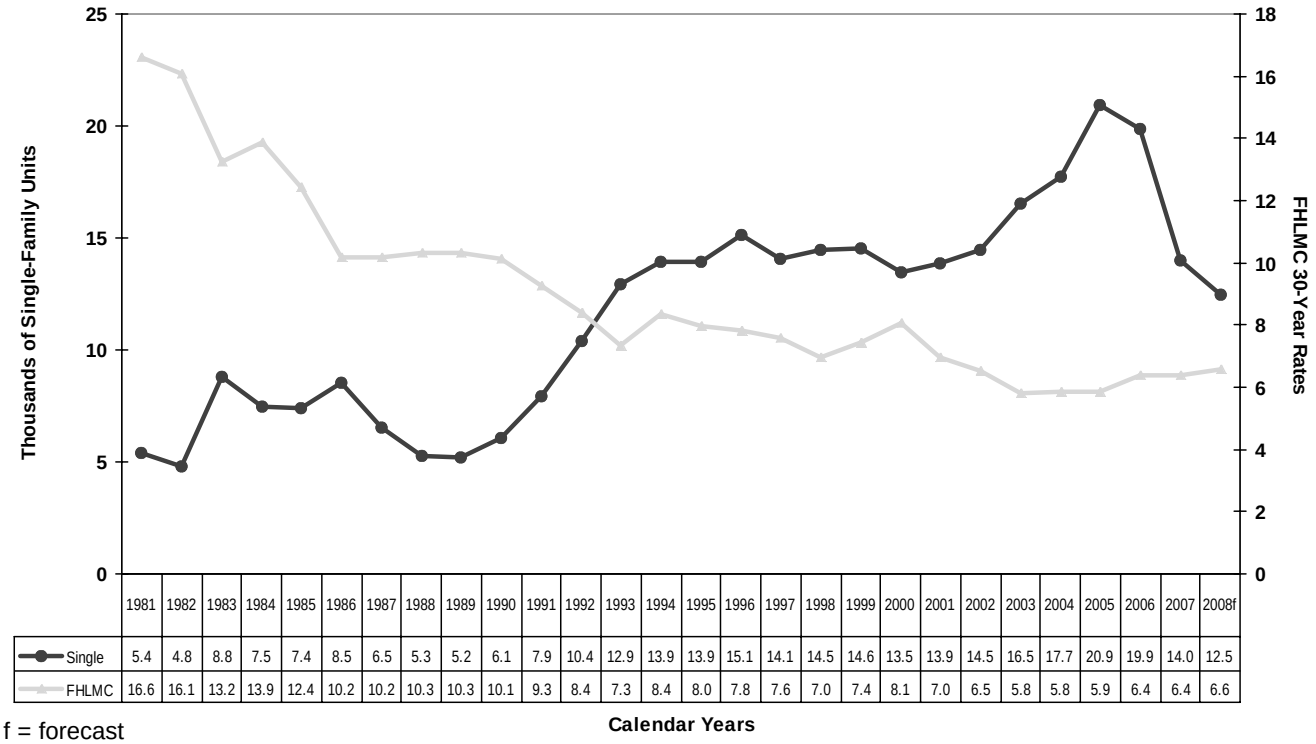
f = forecast
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services

Figure 7
Construction Jobs as a Percent of Total Jobs



f = forecast
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services, Governor's Office of Planning and Budget

Figure 8
FHLMC 30-Year Fixed Mortgage Rates and Permitted Single-Family Units in Utah

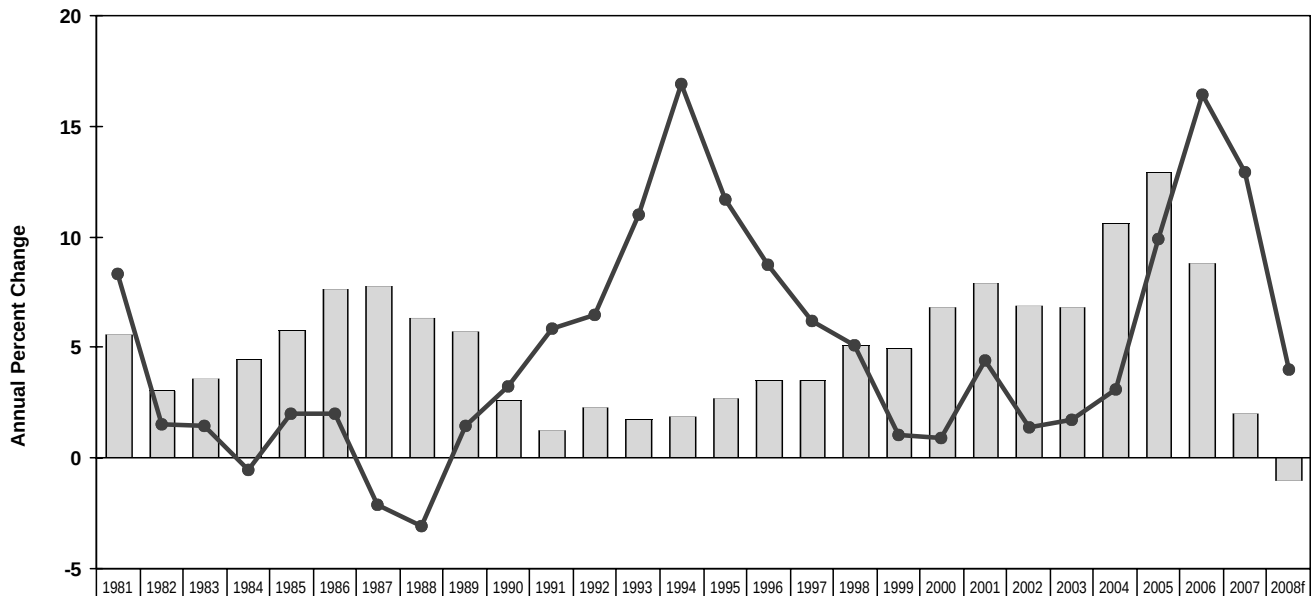


	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008f
Single	5.4	4.8	8.8	7.5	7.4	8.5	6.5	5.3	5.2	6.1	7.9	10.4	12.9	13.9	13.9	15.1	14.1	14.5	14.6	13.5	13.9	14.5	16.5	17.7	20.9	19.9	14.0	12.5
FHLMC	16.6	16.1	13.2	13.9	12.4	10.2	10.2	10.3	10.3	10.1	9.3	8.4	7.3	8.4	8.0	7.8	7.6	7.0	7.4	8.1	7.0	6.5	5.8	5.8	5.9	6.4	6.4	6.6

Calendar Years

f = forecast
Source: Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah; Governor's Office of Planning and Budget

Figure 9
Percent Change in Median-Housing Prices for Repeat-Sales of Existing Homes



	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008f
U.S.	5.6	3.1	3.6	4.5	5.8	7.6	7.8	6.3	5.7	2.6	1.3	2.3	1.7	1.9	2.7	3.5	3.5	5.1	4.9	6.8	7.9	6.9	6.8	10.6	12.9	8.8	2.0	-1.0
Utah	8.4	1.5	1.5	-0.5	2.0	2.0	-2.1	-3.1	1.5	3.2	5.9	6.5	11.0	16.9	11.7	8.7	6.2	5.1	1.0	0.9	4.4	1.4	1.7	3.1	9.9	16.4	12.9	4.0

Calendar Years

f = forecast
Source: Office of Federal Housing Enterprise Oversight

Table 1
Actual and Estimated Economic Indicators Utah and the United States: December 2007

ECONOMIC INDICATORS	UNITS	2005 ACTUAL	2006 ACTUAL	2007 FORECAST	2008 FORECAST	% CHG CY05-06	% CHG CY06-07	% CHG CY07-08
PRODUCTION AND SPENDING								
U.S. Real Gross Domestic Product	Billion Chained $2000	11,003.5	11,319.4	11,558.2	11,782.6	2.9	2.1	1.9
U.S. Real Personal Consumption	Billion Chained $2000	7,803.6	8,044.1	8,277.7	8,442.1	3.1	2.9	2.0
U.S. Real Fixed Investment	Billion Chained $2000	1,831.4	1,874.7	1,816.0	1,735.9	2.4	-3.1	-4.4
U.S. Real Defense Spending	Billion Chained $2000	482.4	491.5	506.9	528.0	1.9	3.1	4.2
U.S. Real Exports	Billion Chained $2000	1,203.4	1,304.1	1,406.4	1,545.9	8.4	7.8	9.9
Utah Exports (NAICS, Census)	Million Dollars	6,055.9	6,798.1	7,199.8	8,030.9	12.3	5.9	11.5
Utah Coal Production	Million Tons	24.6	26.1	23.6	25.2	6.3	-9.6	6.8
Utah Crude Oil Production	Million Barrels	16.7	17.9	19.7	19.2	7.2	10.1	-2.5
Utah Natural Gas Production Sales	Billion Cubic Feet	275.6	318.8	354.2	386.1	15.7	11.1	9.0
Utah Copper Mined Production	Million Pounds	486.6	596.0	501.2	645.8	22.5	-15.9	28.9
Utah Molybdenum Production	Million Pounds	34.4	37.0	34.2	29.6	7.6	-7.6	-13.5
SALES AND CONSTRUCTION								
U.S. New Auto and Truck Sales	Millions	16.9	16.5	16.0	15.7	-2.6	-2.8	-2.1
U.S. Housing Starts	Millions	2.07	1.81	1.35	1.02	-12.6	-25.7	-24.2
U.S. Residential Investment	Billion Dollars	768.2	764.8	638.0	495.2	-0.4	-16.6	-22.4
U.S. Nonresidential Structures	Billion Dollars	334.6	405.1	467.8	473.0	21.1	15.5	1.1
U.S. Repeat-Sales House Price Index	1980Q1 = 100	366.4	398.7	406.7	402.7	8.8	2.0	-1.0
U.S. Existing S.F. Home Prices (NAR)	Thousand Dollars	219.0	221.9	218.1	215.9	1.3	-1.7	-1.0
U.S. Retail Sales	Billion Dollars	4,085.3	4,336.6	4,515.8	4,660.4	6.2	4.1	3.2
Utah New Auto and Truck Sales	Thousands	105.2	114.1	115.2	116.4	8.5	1.0	1.0
Utah Dwelling Unit Permits	Thousands	28.3	26.3	21.0	19.0	-6.9	-20.2	-9.5
Utah Residential Permit Value	Million Dollars	4,662.6	4,955.5	4,100.0	3,770.0	6.3	-17.3	-8.0
Utah Nonresidential Permit Value	Million Dollars	1,217.8	1,588.4	2,100.0	2,100.0	30.4	32.2	0.0
Utah Additions, Alterations and Repairs	Million Dollars	707.6	865.3	900.0	900.0	22.3	4.0	0.0
Utah Repeat-Sales House Price Index	1980Q1 = 100	288.9	336.4	379.8	395.0	16.4	12.9	4.0
Utah Existing S.F. Home Prices (NAR)	Thousand Dollars	173.9	203.0	229.2	238.4	16.7	12.9	4.0
Utah Taxable Retail Sales	Million Dollars	22,155	24,969	26,925	28,271	12.7	7.8	5.0
DEMOGRAPHICS AND SENTIMENT								
U.S. July 1st Population (Global Insight)	Millions	296.5	299.4	302.1	304.8	0.9	0.9	0.9
U.S. Consumer Sentiment of U.S. (U of M)	1966 = 100	88.6	87.3	86.0	85.8	-1.4	-1.5	-0.2
Utah July 1st Population (UPEC)	Thousands	2,547	2,615	2,700	2,782	2.7	3.2	3.1
Utah Net Migration (UPEC)	Thousands	40.6	28.7	44.3	41.2	na	na	na
Utah July 1st Population (Economy.Com)	Thousands	2,490	2,550	2,592	2,630	2.4	1.6	1.5
PROFITS AND RESOURCE PRICES								
U.S. Corporate Before Tax Profits	Billion Dollars	1,579.6	1,805.8	1,892.4	1,852.3	14.3	4.8	-2.1
U.S. Before Tax Profits Less Fed. Res.	Billion Dollars	1,553.0	1,771.9	1,853.7	1,815.2	14.1	4.6	-2.1
West Texas Intermediate Crude Oil	$ Per Barrel	56.6	66.1	72.2	75.7	16.9	9.1	4.9
U.S. Coal Price Index	1982 = 100	116.9	126.6	130.5	132.4	8.4	3.0	1.5
Utah Coal Prices	$ Per Short Ton	19.3	22.5	23.6	24.0	16.4	4.9	1.6
Utah Oil Prices	$ Per Barrel	54.0	59.8	61.1	68.0	10.8	2.2	11.3
Utah Natural Gas Prices	$ Per MCF	7.16	5.70	4.50	6.01	-20.4	-21.1	33.6
Utah Copper Prices	$ Per Pound	1.69	3.20	3.34	3.45	89.3	4.4	3.3
Utah Molybdenum Prices	$ Per Pound	32.8	24.1	32.0	30.0	-26.5	32.8	-6.2
INFLATION AND INTEREST RATES								
U.S. CPI Urban Consumers (BLS)	1982-84 = 100	195.3	201.6	207.3	211.4	3.2	2.9	2.0
U.S. GDP Chained Price Indexes	2000 = 100	113.0	116.6	119.5	121.5	3.2	2.6	1.6
U.S. Federal Funds Rate	Percent	3.21	4.96	5.04	4.27	na	na	na
U.S. 3-Month Treasury Bills	Percent	3.13	4.72	4.49	3.82	na	na	na
U.S. T-Bond Rate, 10-Year	Percent	4.29	4.79	4.68	4.53	na	na	na
30 Year Mortgage Rate (FHLMC)	Percent	5.87	6.40	6.38	6.59	na	na	na
EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES								
U.S. Establishment Employment (BLS)	Millions	133.7	136.2	138.0	139.2	1.9	1.3	0.8
U.S. Average Annual Pay (BLS)	Dollars	40,677	42,535	44,672	46,300	4.6	5.0	3.6
U.S. Total Wages & Salaries (BLS)	Billion Dollars	5,438	5,792	6,164	6,443	6.5	6.4	4.5
Utah Nonagricultural Employment (WFS)	Thousands	1,148.3	1,203.7	1,258.3	1,299.1	4.8	4.5	3.2
Utah Average Annual Pay (WFS)	Dollars	32,827	34,601	36,502	38,257	5.4	5.5	4.8
Utah Total Nonagriculture Wages (WFS)	Million Dollars	37,696	41,651	45,930	49,700	10.5	10.3	8.2
INCOME AND UNEMPLOYMENT								
U.S. Personal Income (BEA)	Billion Dollars	10,284	10,967	11,724	12,297	6.6	6.9	4.9
U.S. Unemployment Rate (BLS)	Percent	5.1	4.6	4.6	5.0	na	na	na
Utah Personal Income (BEA)	Million Dollars	70,167	75,913	82,745	89,183	8.2	9.0	7.8
Utah Unemployment Rate (WFS)	Percent	4.3	2.9	2.7	2.9	na	na	na

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

Utah's Long-Term Projections

Overview

Utah's population reached 2.2 million in 2000 and 2.5 million in 2005. It is expected to reach 6.8 million by the year 2060. The growth rate, which will exceed that of the nation, will be sustained by a rapid rate of natural increase and a strong and diversified economy. Employment will also grow strongly, providing jobs for the state's population. Additionally, the state's economy will increase in sophistication and diversification, becoming less reliant on manufacturing or extractive industries. As the state grows, new population centers away from the traditional centers along the Wasatch Front will begin to emerge.

State Level Results

The 2008 Baseline demographic and economic projections were produced by the Demographic and Economic Analysis section of the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget (GOPB), in association with numerous state and local representatives.

Population. Utah's population, which was 1.7 million in 1990 and 2.2 million in 2000, is projected to reach 2.9 million in 2010, 3.6 million in 2020, 4.4 million in 2030, 5.2 million in 2040, 6.0 million in 2050, and 6.8 million in 2060. Although the projected average annual growth rate decelerates from 2.7% per year in the 2000s to 1.3% per year in the 2050s, these growth rates are more than twice the projected rates for the nation.

Natural Increase. Natural increase, which is the amount by which annual births exceed annual deaths, will fuel approximately 65% of Utah's population growth over the next 50 years. The number of births per year is projected to average 51,000 in the 2000s, 58,000 in the 2010s, 65,000 in the 2020s, 78,000 in the 2030s, 89,000 in the 2040s, and 98,000 in the 2050s. This compares to projected annual average deaths of 13,000 in the 2000s, 16,000 in the 2010s, 20,000 in the 2020s, 26,000 in the 2030s, 32,000 in the 2040s, and 39,000 in the 2050s.

Migration. Net migration is gross in-migration less gross out-migration. Net in-migration occurs when more people move into an area than move out for a given period of time. Net in-migration is projected to occur in Utah over the next five decades. Approximately 1.7 million of the 4.6 million population increase over the 50 year projection period can be attributed to net in-migration, meaning in-migration accounts for about 35% of the projected increase. Net in-migration occurs when 1) there is enough job creation to accommodate residents who are new entrants to the labor force, and 2) there is additional job creation, such that in-migration is necessary to satisfy labor demand within the state. The sustained net in-migration is projected because job creation is also projected to be relatively rapid over the next three decades.

Age Structure and Fertility. A significant amount of attention has been paid to the trends of the growing school-age population in Utah. The growth spurt in this 5-to-17 age group is a consequence of the fact that the grandchildren of the Baby Boomers are now entering their school-age years. The State of Utah is projecting an increase of about 170,000 people in the school-age population over the next decade. It is important to note that this increase is not mainly fertility-driven or migration-driven. Rather, it is primarily due to the fact that a significantly large number of women are presently in their childbearing years. Utah's population is relatively young when compared to the nation. Consequently, a greater proportion of females in Utah are in their childbearing years than in the U.S. Therefore, even if Utah's fertility rate (children per woman) was equal to that of the nation, more children would be born in Utah relative to the size of the population.

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

Utah's median age is projected to increase from 27 years in 2000 to 36 years by the year 2060. Over the same period, the U.S. median age is projected to increase from 35 to 40. The increasing median ages in both cases are largely the result of the aging of the Baby Boomers over time. The difference in median ages reflects the cumulative effect of Utah's higher fertility rate and the interaction of this high fertility rate with the younger population profile of the state. As Utah women in childbearing years continue to have more children on average than women nationally, the younger age groups continue to be relatively larger as a portion of the population than is the case for the U.S. as a whole.

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

nation's fell to 61. In both cases, this decline occurred primarily because the Baby Boomers were of working age.

Utah's age structure is projected to continue to be characterized by a relatively high dependency ratio. However, the state's dependency ratio is projected to drop below that of the nation beginning in 2022, and remain below throughout the projection period. The projected dependency ratio for Utah in 2060 is 78, while that of the nation is 82.

Employment. Utah's total employment is projected to increase from 1.4 million in 2000 to 3.8 million in 2060. This is an increase of over two million jobs over the projection period. The State of Utah's average annual growth rate for the projection period is 1.7%, while the corresponding growth rates for the U.S. are projected to be about half that of Utah.

Over the next five decades, employment growth is projected for every major industry except natural resources and mining in Utah. Further, average annual growth in every industry is projected to be higher than for those same industries at the national level. National projections indicate that four of the 11 major industries will experience net declines in employment levels: natural resources and mining; manufacturing; trade, transportation, and utilities; and information. In Utah, education and health services is projected to have the highest average annual growth rate over the next five decades, at 2.9%.

Currently, the three Utah industries with the highest actual employment are trade, transportation, and utilities; government; and professional and business services. Looking forward, the number of jobs in these industries is expected to more than double, increasing from 650,000 in 2001 to 1.5 million in 2060, an increase of approximately 850,000 jobs.

Diversification. The State of Utah is becoming more economically diverse, and hence more like the economic structure of the United States, as measured by the Hachman Index. The Hachman Index measures how closely the employment distribution of the subject region (Utah) resembles that of the reference region (United States). As the value of the index approaches one, this means that the subject region's employment distribution among industries is more similar to that of the reference region. There are specific counties that are very different from the U.S., and this is not necessarily bad. For example, if the natural resources and mining industry moved out of Duchesne County, the economic structure of the county would score higher on the Hachman Index, meaning it would now be more representative of the economic base of the nation. However, the county's economy would not be better off.

Although the direction of shifts in composition of employment by industry are projected to be similar for Utah and the U.S., the projected 2000 and 2060 distributions of employment by industry are different for Utah and the U.S. In 2001, the most significant differences between the industrial composition of Utah and the U.S. were the large concentration of employment in the construction and the financial activity sectors, as well as the somewhat large employment concentration in the information and government sectors. The concentration of employment in the trade, transportation, and utilities sector was slightly higher in Utah when compared to the nation. The Utah industries with smaller proportions of the overall employment than their national counterparts included professional and business services, leisure and hospitality, other services, manufacturing, education and health services, and natural resources and mining. The most significant differences between the employment shares for the projected industrial composition in 2060 of Utah and the U.S. are the relatively larger concentration of Utah's employment in the trade, transportation, and utilities and construction sectors, and the relatively smaller share of Utah's employment in natural resources and mining, private education, and health care.

County Level Population and Employment Projections

Population. About 60% of the state's projected population increase from 2000 to 2060, or 2.7 million of the 4.6 million new residents, should be concentrated in the counties of Salt Lake, Utah, Davis, and Weber. Despite this, the share of the state's population in these counties should decrease from 76% in 2000 to 64% in 2060 due to growth in other parts of the state.

Several counties are expected to have annual growth rates in excess of the state's annual growth rate of 1.9% over the next 50 years. These counties include Washington, which should grow at a rate of 3.8%; Morgan, at 3.8%; Wasatch, at 3.4%; Summit, at 2.9%; Tooele, at 2.9%; Iron, at 2.7%; Beaver, at 2.6%; Utah, at 2.3%; and Cache, at 2.2% from 2000 to 2060. In other words, these counties should gain in terms of their shares of the state's total population.

Employment. Of the 2.6 million net employment creation projected for the state from 2001 to 2050, 63.3%, or a total of 1.5 million jobs, are expected to be within Salt Lake, Utah, Davis, and Weber counties. Among these counties, Utah is the only county projected to have an average annual employment growth rate higher than the entire state.

The counties with the most rapid rates of projected employment growth are also those counties with rapid rates of projected population growth. Rapid employment growth makes it possible for a region to support more people. Population growth reinforces economic expansion as well.

Methods and Assumptions

Models. The 2008 Baseline is the second baseline projection

to use the REMI model, produced by Regional Economic Models, Inc., in the projections process. The 2005 Baseline was the first to use REMI, and the 2002 Baseline was the last to use the state's old system, the Utah Process Economic and Demographic model.

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

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

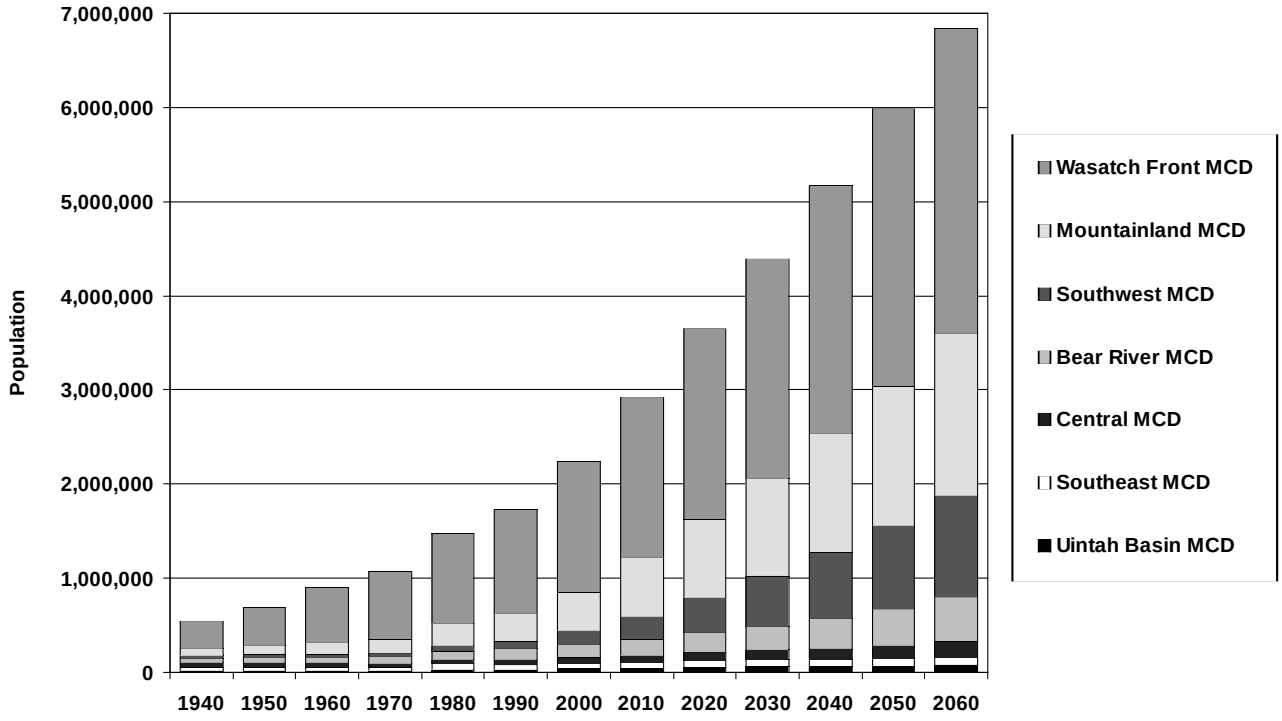
Fertility. State level birth probabilities by age of mother are assumed to remain constant at their estimated 2004 levels to 2050. The resulting total fertility rate (central birth rates) is 2.5 for the state.

Survival. State-level survival rates by age and sex are assumed for the state. Survival rates are assumed to increase along with projected U.S. survival rates to 2060. This assumption yields an increase in life expectancy of 8.2 years, from 78.7 years in 2000 to 86.9 years in 2060.

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

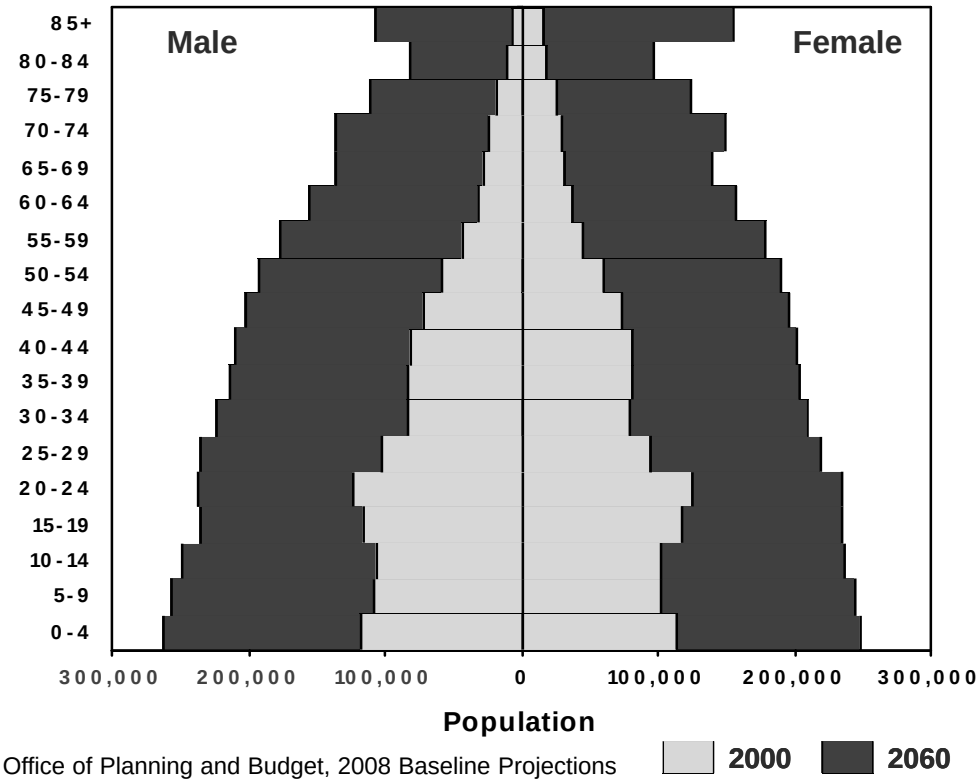
Additional Information. The 2008 Baseline Long-Term Projections were released in January of 2008 and therefore do not reflect any demographic or economic data produced after that time. For additional information on historical as well as projected economic and demographic data, including methods, procedures, and assumptions, visit the web site www.governor.utah.gov/dea or email dea@utah.gov.

Figure 10
Population Estimates and Projections by Multi-County District (MCD)



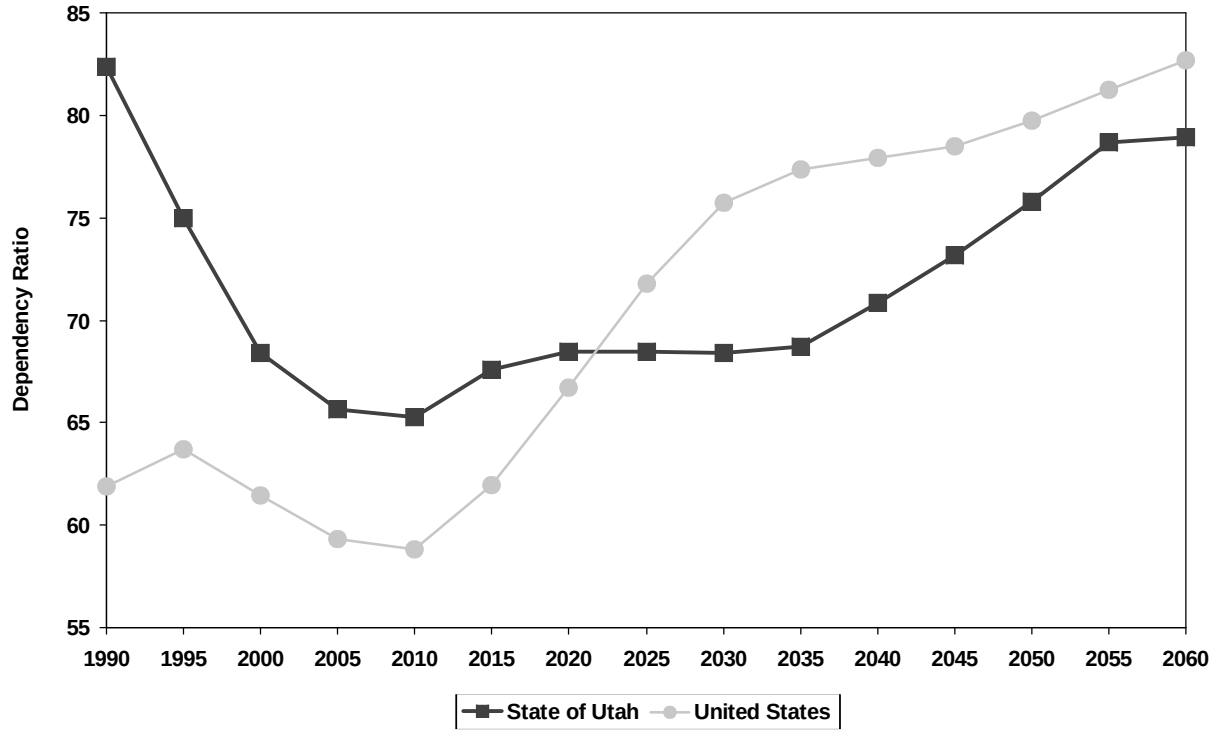
Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, 2008 Baseline Projections

Figure 11
Utah's Changing Age Structure



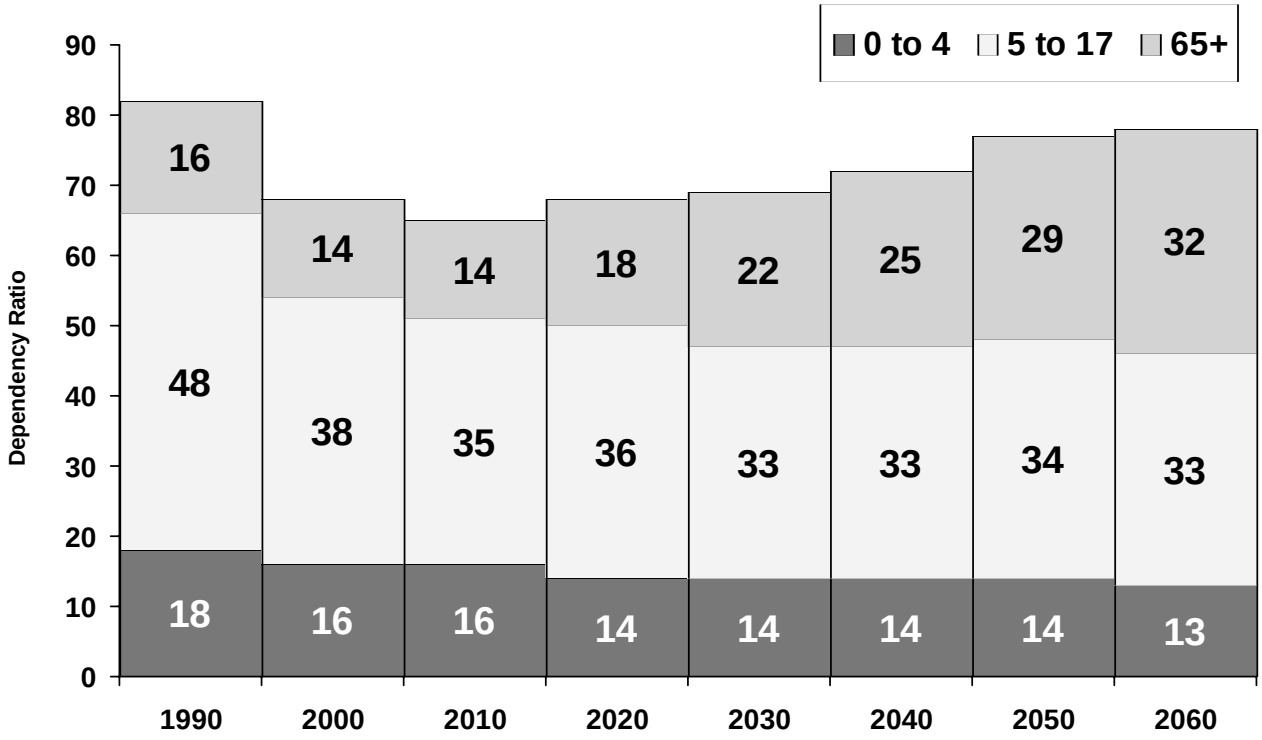
Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, 2008 Baseline Projections

Figure 12
Historical and Projected Dependency Ratios for Utah and the United States



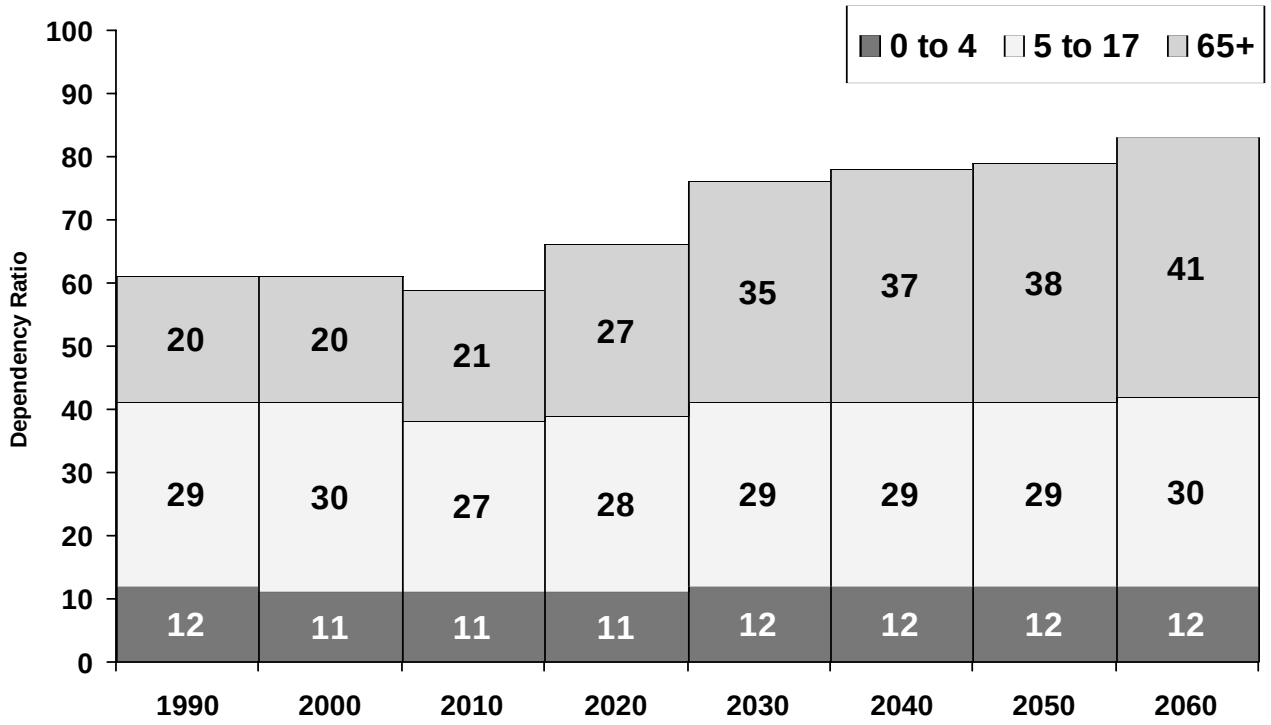
Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, 2008 Baseline Projections

Figure 13
Utah Dependency Ratios



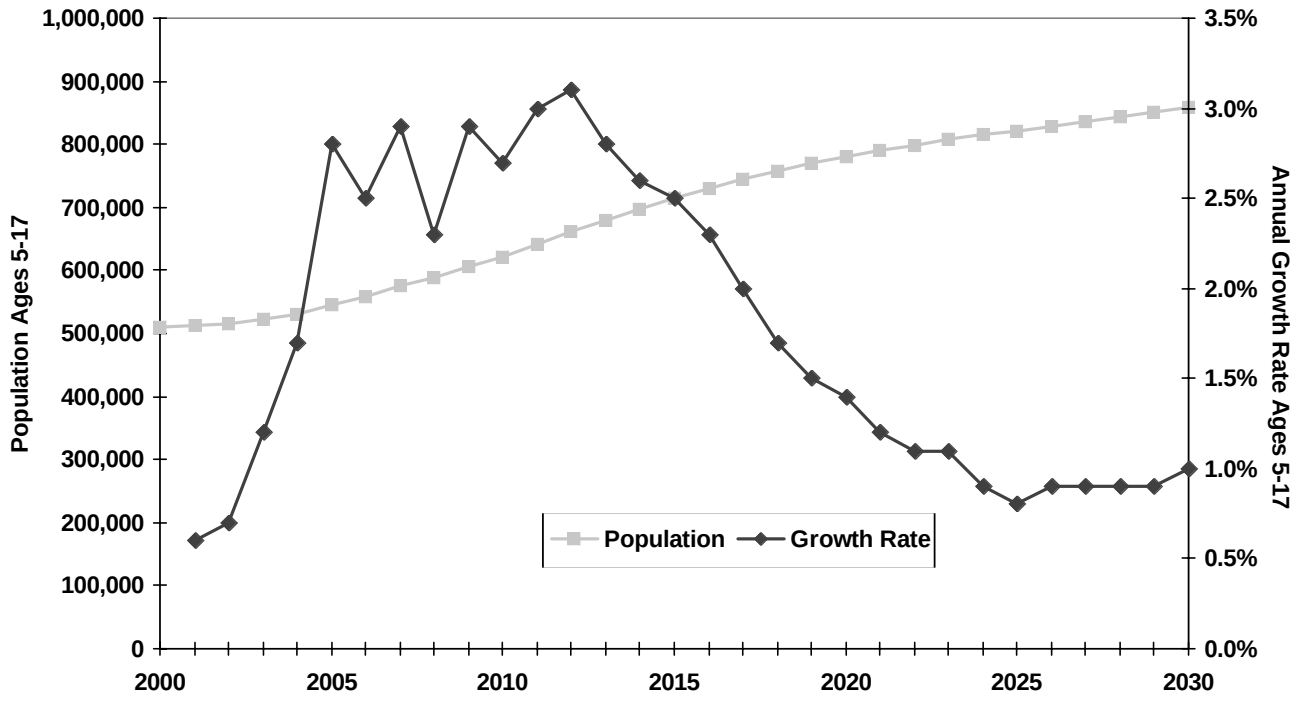
Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, 2008 Baseline Projections

Figure 14
United States Dependency Ratios



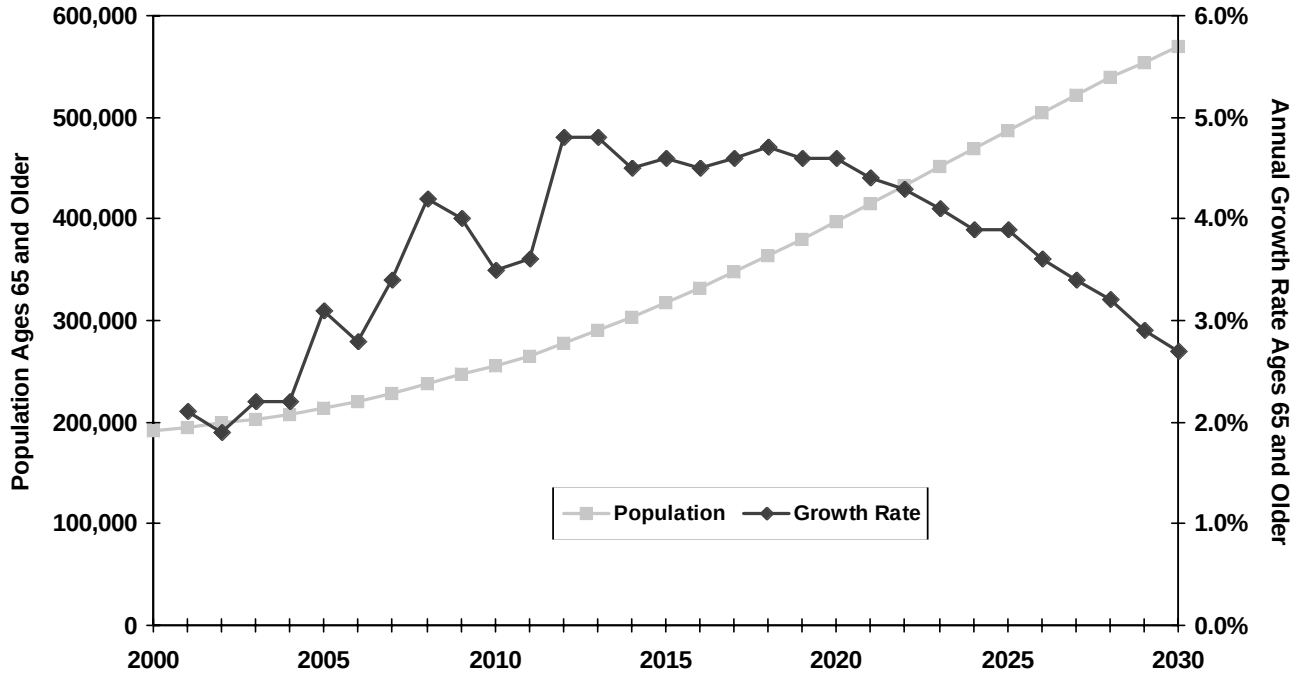
Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, 2008 Baseline Projections

Figure 15
Growth of School-Age Population



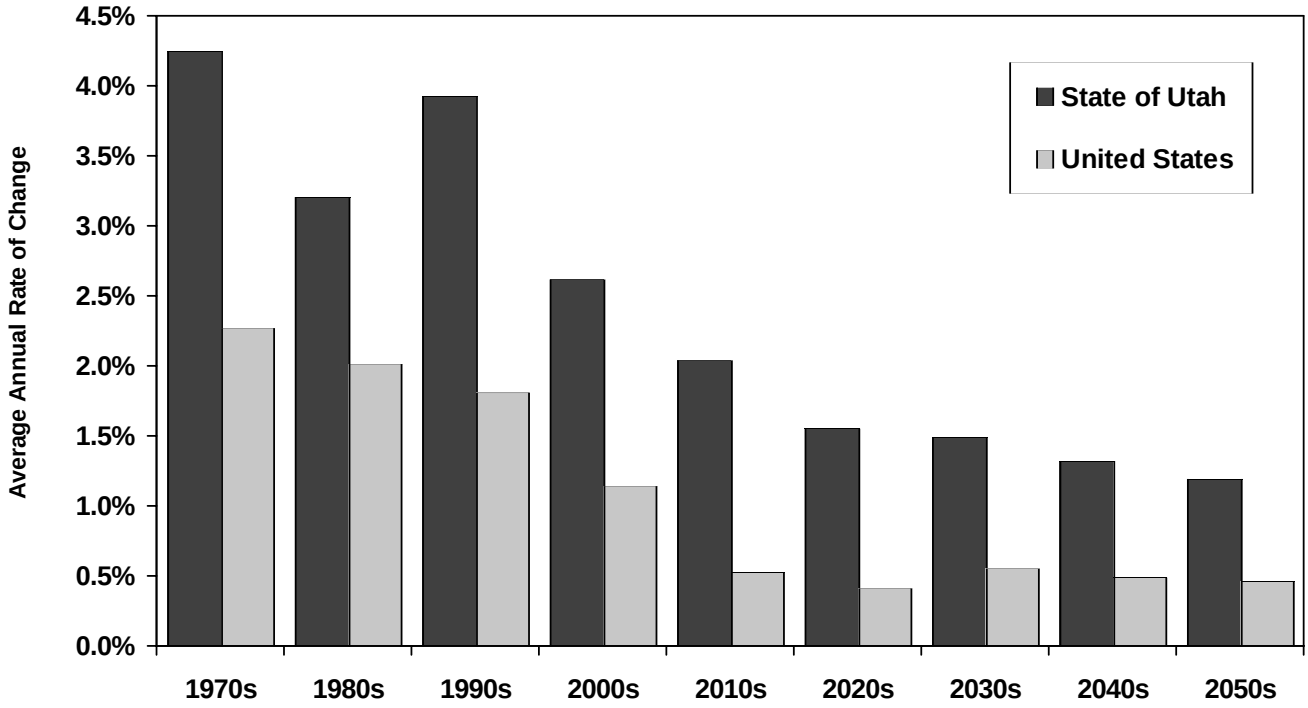
Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, 2008 Baseline Projections

Figure 16
Growth of 65 and Older Age Group



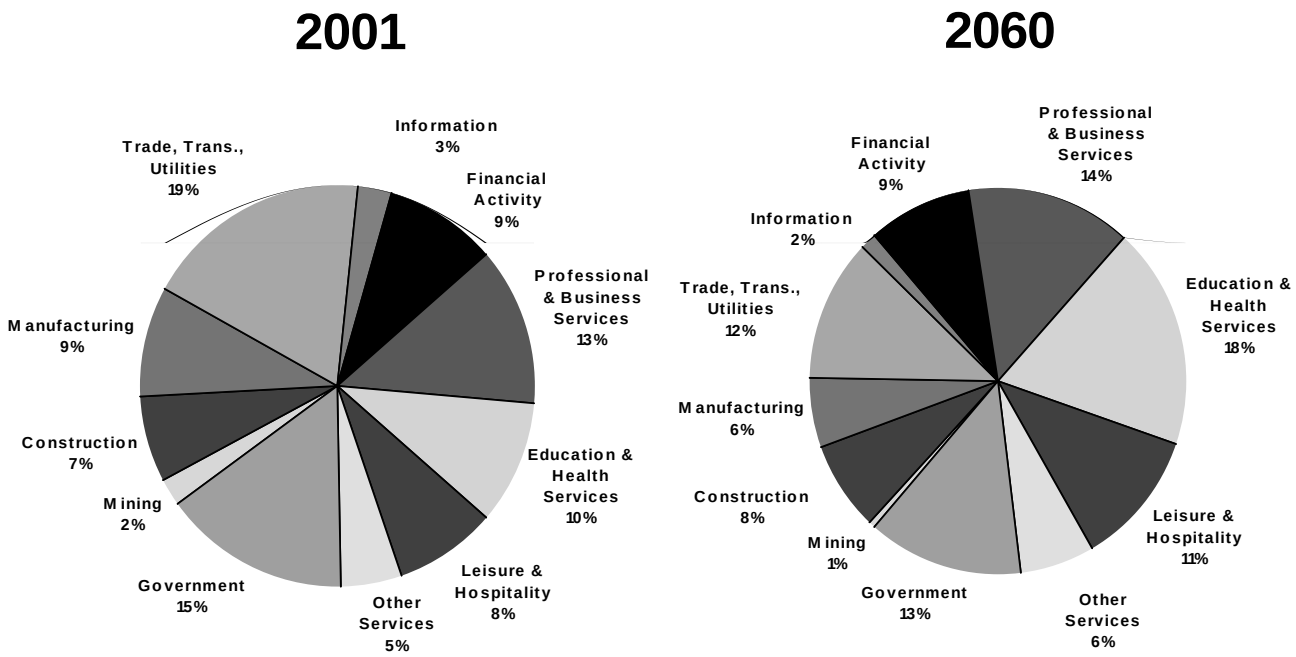
Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, 2008 Baseline Projections

Figure 17
Total Employment Growth by Decade for Utah and the United States



Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, 2008 Baseline Projections

Figure 18
Utah Employment by Industry as a Share of Total State Employment



Note: 2060 projections reflect data produced in the 2008 Baseline. 2001 data are estimates of employment by industry sector and are not projections.
Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, 2008 Baseline Projections

Table 2
Utah Economic and Demographic Summary

	July 1 Population Total Population		School-Age Population (Ages 5-17)		Total Employment		Households		
Year	Total	Growth Rate	Total	Growth Rate	Total	Growth Rate	Total	Growth Rate	Average Size
2000	2,246,553		509,092		1,387,847		706,978		3.12
2010	2,927,643	2.7%	622,172	2.0%	1,796,544	2.6%	958,165	3.1%	3.00
2020	3,652,547	2.2%	780,596	2.3%	2,197,122	2.0%	1,242,459	2.6%	2.89
2030	4,387,831	1.9%	859,470	1.0%	2,563,153	1.6%	1,556,949	2.3%	2.77
2040	5,171,391	1.7%	983,832	1.4%	2,972,731	1.5%	1,876,862	1.9%	2.70
2050	5,989,089	1.5%	1,142,151	1.5%	3,391,591	1.3%	2,200,285	1.6%	2.67
2060	6,840,187	1.3%	1,269,126	1.1%	3,817,552	1.2%	2,554,061	1.5%	2.62

Notes:
1. Includes self-employed and others not included in nonagricultural employment.
2. All numbers are dated July 1.
3. Average Household Size is based on the household population which does not include Group Quarters Population.

Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, 2008 Baseline Projections

Table 3
Population Projections by County and District

County	2000	2010	2020	2030	2040	2050	2060	AARC 2000-2060
Beaver	6,023	6,674	9,178	13,293	17,418	21,971	27,298	2.6%
Box Elder	42,860	49,953	59,215	70,393	84,034	102,910	126,925	1.8%
Cache	91,897	117,758	149,322	181,921	223,442	274,527	331,594	2.2%
Carbon	20,396	20,317	24,843	27,106	27,447	28,275	29,338	0.6%
Daggett	933	992	1,076	1,155	1,231	1,351	1,520	0.8%
Davis	240,204	323,087	369,467	390,159	407,238	424,318	441,398	1.0%
Duchesne	14,397	17,336	20,130	21,533	22,561	24,586	27,499	1.1%
Emery	10,782	10,698	12,673	13,119	12,854	13,313	13,791	0.4%
Garfield	4,763	5,092	5,843	6,823	7,656	8,738	10,356	1.3%
Grand	8,537	9,693	11,007	11,827	12,559	13,781	15,542	1.0%
Iron	34,079	50,601	68,315	87,644	110,257	137,240	168,383	2.7%
Juab	8,310	10,519	14,158	18,004	22,950	29,728	38,446	2.6%
Kane	6,037	6,893	8,746	10,394	12,034	14,267	17,276	1.8%
Millard	12,461	13,863	16,868	19,682	22,754	28,538	37,549	1.9%
Morgan	7,181	10,589	16,756	24,478	34,407	48,662	68,246	3.8%
Piute	1,436	1,396	1,526	1,690	1,817	2,035	2,404	0.9%
Rich	1,955	2,235	2,606	2,842	3,040	3,473	4,147	1.3%
Salt Lake	902,777	1,079,679	1,273,929	1,468,615	1,671,627	1,853,891	2,004,773	1.3%
San Juan	14,360	15,053	15,319	16,653	18,051	20,083	23,174	0.8%
Sanpete	22,846	27,557	31,519	36,120	40,196	45,624	53,066	1.4%
Sevier	18,938	21,249	23,583	25,177	26,775	29,828	33,740	1.0%
Summit	30,048	42,320	61,738	83,252	104,620	131,594	165,029	2.9%
Tooele	41,549	63,777	91,849	119,871	152,734	192,007	235,839	2.9%
Uintah	25,297	31,379	37,950	40,638	42,536	46,445	51,300	1.2%
Utah	371,894	560,511	727,718	907,210	1,092,450	1,261,653	1,438,300	2.3%
Wasatch	15,433	24,950	36,181	48,693	64,631	86,393	113,910	3.4%
Washington	91,104	168,078	279,864	415,510	559,670	709,674	860,378	3.8%
Wayne	2,515	2,698	2,912	3,395	3,879	4,556	5,608	1.3%
Weber	197,541	232,696	278,256	320,634	370,523	429,628	493,358	1.5%
MCD								
Bear River	136,712	169,946	211,143	255,156	310,516	380,910	462,666	2.1%
Central	66,506	77,282	90,566	104,068	118,371	140,309	170,813	1.6%
Mountainland	417,375	627,781	825,637	1,039,155	1,261,701	1,479,640	1,717,239	2.4%
Southeast	54,075	55,761	63,842	68,705	70,911	75,452	81,845	0.7%
Southwest	142,006	237,338	371,946	533,664	707,035	891,890	1,083,691	3.4%
Uintah Basin	40,627	49,707	59,156	63,326	66,328	72,382	80,319	1.1%
Wasatch Front	1,389,252	1,709,828	2,030,257	2,323,757	2,636,529	2,948,506	3,243,614	1.4%
State of Utah	2,246,553	2,927,643	3,652,547	4,387,831	5,171,391	5,989,089	6,840,187	1.9%

Notes:
1. AARC is average annual rate of change.
2. All populations are dated July 1.

Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, 2008 Baseline Projections

Table 4
Utah Population Projections by Selected Age Groups

Age	2000	2010	2020	2030	2040	2050	2060
0-4	212,172	278,149	306,094	353,173	418,476	465,518	510,827
5-17	509,092	622,172	780,596	859,470	983,832	1,142,151	1,269,126
18-29	499,544	620,303	659,587	808,280	877,994	962,557	1,111,398
30-39	300,677	417,633	569,081	586,535	721,639	792,971	851,413
40-64	533,956	733,775	939,104	1,211,064	1,426,813	1,651,005	1,859,940
65+	191,112	255,611	398,085	569,309	742,637	974,887	1,237,483
15-44	1,072,904	1,331,472	1,634,904	1,904,755	2,129,304	2,388,914	2,658,063
18-64	1,334,177	1,771,711	2,167,772	2,605,879	3,026,446	3,406,533	3,822,751
60+	254,031	365,684	554,423	741,135	974,945	1,282,546	1,549,556
Total	2,246,553	2,927,643	3,652,547	4,387,831	5,171,391	5,989,089	6,840,187
Median Age	27.2	28.8	31.3	32.8	34.1	35.3	36.1

Notes: All populations are dated July 1.

Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, 2008 Baseline Projections

Table 5
Utah Population by Selected Age Groups as a Percent of Total

Age	2000	2010	2020	2030	2040	2050	2060
0-4	9.4%	9.5%	8.4%	8.0%	8.1%	7.8%	7.5%
5-17	22.7%	21.3%	21.4%	19.6%	19.0%	19.1%	18.6%
18-29	22.2%	21.2%	18.1%	18.4%	17.0%	16.1%	16.2%
30-39	13.4%	14.3%	15.6%	13.4%	14.0%	13.2%	12.4%
40-64	23.8%	25.1%	25.7%	27.6%	27.6%	27.6%	27.2%
65+	8.5%	8.7%	10.9%	13.0%	14.4%	16.3%	18.1%
15-44	47.8%	45.5%	44.8%	43.4%	41.2%	39.9%	38.9%
16-64	63.1%	63.4%	62.5%	62.4%	61.3%	59.7%	58.6%
60+	11.3%	12.5%	15.2%	16.9%	18.9%	21.4%	22.7%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Notes: All populations are dated July 1.

Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, 2008 Baseline Projections

Table 6
Total Employment Projections by Major Industry

Industry	2001	2010	2020	2030	2040	2050	2060
Natural Resources & Mining	32,285	33,784	31,895	30,205	27,913	24,866	21,959
Construction	95,865	125,073	152,832	175,057	208,784	253,530	286,671
Manufacturing	127,589	125,457	149,300	171,244	192,007	206,627	233,596
Trade, Trans., Utilities	259,986	329,660	371,764	389,524	401,476	410,155	460,302
Information	36,549	39,745	45,740	48,738	51,308	52,648	59,442
Financial Activity	130,511	169,937	199,893	228,090	260,031	292,063	328,104
Professional & Business Services	181,050	248,414	314,536	366,742	419,713	466,846	526,982
Education & Health Services	134,239	206,051	291,839	403,992	531,208	650,730	736,062
Leisure & Hospitality	115,486	167,078	209,541	254,343	311,629	383,331	432,901
Other Services	72,475	98,996	120,850	144,154	171,272	202,782	228,999
Government	207,286	252,349	308,932	351,064	397,390	448,013	502,534
Total	1,393,321	1,796,544	2,197,122	2,563,153	2,972,731	3,391,591	3,817,552

Notes:
1. Numbers in this table may differ from other tables due to different data sources.
2. The 2000 number is not available in a NAICS consistent format.

Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, 2008 Baseline Projections

Table 7
Location Quotients and Hachman Index for the State of Utah

Industry	2001	2010	2020	2030	2040	2050	2060
Natural Resources & Mining	0.79	0.74	0.64	0.57	0.51	0.43	0.37
Construction	1.17	1.13	1.16	1.17	1.22	1.29	1.30
Manufacturing	0.90	0.92	0.93	0.94	0.93	0.90	0.92
Trade, Trans., Utilities	1.01	1.03	1.03	1.03	1.03	1.02	1.14
Information	1.08	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.09	1.19
Financial Activity	1.17	1.05	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.03	1.04
Professional & Business Services	0.99	0.98	0.97	0.97	0.96	0.95	0.97
Education & Health Services	0.86	0.90	0.93	0.95	0.97	0.97	0.93
Leisure & Hospitality	0.98	1.02	1.03	1.04	1.05	1.05	1.00
Other Services	0.96	0.96	0.97	0.99	0.99	1.00	0.97
Government	1.07	1.07	1.05	1.02	1.00	0.99	0.99
Hachman Index	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.97

Notes:
1. Location Quotients are measures of relative shares. The share of a given industry in the subject area (Utah) is compared to that of the reference region (United States). A location quotient greater than one indicates specialization in a subject region relative to the reference region.
2. The Hachman Index measures how closely the employment distribution of the subject region (Utah) resembles that of the reference region (United States). As the value of the index approaches one, this means that the subject region's employment distribution among industries is more similar to that of the reference region.
3. The 2000 number is not available in a NAICS consistent format.

Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, 2008 Baseline Projections

Table 8
Hachman Index by Individual County in the State of Utah

County	2001	2010	2020	2030	2040	2050	2060
Beaver	0.35	0.39	0.53	0.60	0.64	0.65	0.65
Box Elder	0.59	0.60	0.62	0.63	0.65	0.68	0.67
Cache	0.81	0.82	0.82	0.82	0.81	0.82	0.81
Carbon	0.77	0.34	0.37	0.39	0.45	0.56	0.65
Daggett	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.36	0.35	0.36	0.36
Davis	0.65	0.68	0.70	0.71	0.71	0.71	0.70
Duchesne	0.33	0.34	0.33	0.32	0.34	0.40	0.46
Emery	0.32	0.22	0.24	0.27	0.32	0.40	0.48
Garfield	0.39	0.43	0.46	0.48	0.50	0.51	0.53
Grand	0.58	0.56	0.56	0.56	0.56	0.56	0.57
Iron	0.87	0.88	0.88	0.88	0.88	0.87	0.86
Juab	0.69	0.66	0.54	0.44	0.37	0.32	0.29
Kane	0.53	0.53	0.52	0.50	0.49	0.49	0.50
Millard	0.35	0.29	0.35	0.42	0.49	0.55	0.60
Morgan	0.54	0.65	0.75	0.77	0.77	0.74	0.73
Piute	0.20	0.25	0.27	0.30	0.32	0.35	0.38
Rich	0.30	0.37	0.39	0.41	0.43	0.45	0.47
Salt Lake	0.93	0.95	0.95	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.95
San Juan	0.62	0.63	0.67	0.70	0.72	0.74	0.74
Sanpete	0.59	0.57	0.59	0.60	0.61	0.60	0.59
Sevier	0.62	0.64	0.64	0.65	0.65	0.66	0.65
Summit	0.53	0.55	0.55	0.56	0.55	0.55	0.56
Tooele	0.62	0.74	0.81	0.83	0.82	0.81	0.79
Uintah	0.21	0.15	0.14	0.13	0.14	0.17	0.21
Utah	0.79	0.80	0.80	0.79	0.78	0.77	0.81
Wasatch	0.75	0.82	0.82	0.82	0.80	0.77	0.77
Washington	0.84	0.84	0.84	0.84	0.83	0.80	0.80
Wayne	0.43	0.38	0.40	0.43	0.45	0.49	0.50
Weber	0.86	0.88	0.88	0.88	0.88	0.88	0.87

Note:

1. The subject region is each individual county, and the reference region is the United States.
2. The 2000 number is not available in a NAICS consistent format.
3. The Hachman Index measures how closely the employment distribution of the subject region (Utah) resembles that of the reference region (United States). As the value of the index approaches one, this means that the subject region's employment distribution among industries is more similar to that of the reference region.

Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, 2008 Baseline Projections

Table 9
Historical and Projected Life Expectancies for Utah and the United States

	Utah			U.S.		
Year	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1970	69.5	76.6	73.0	67.0	74.6	70.8
1980	72.4	79.2	75.8	70.1	77.6	73.9
1990	74.9	80.4	77.7	71.8	78.8	75.3
2000	75.5	81.9	78.7	74.5	80.2	77.4
2010	77.3	82.3	79.7	77.2	80.2	78.8
2020	79.0	83.7	81.3	78.2	82.3	80.3
2030	80.5	85.9	83.1	79.7	83.9	81.9
2040	81.6	87.8	84.6	81.0	85.3	83.2
2050	82.3	89.2	85.6	82.5	86.3	84.4
2060	83.1	91.0	86.9	83.9	87.3	85.6

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

Table 10
Utah Dependency Ratios

	2000	2010	2020	2030	2040	2050	2060
Dependency Ratio	68.4	65.2	68.5	68.4	70.9	75.8	78.9
Pop 0-4 per 100 Pop age 18-64	15.9	15.7	14.1	13.6	13.8	13.7	13.4
Pop 5-17 per 100 Pop age 18-64	38.2	35.1	36.0	33.0	32.5	33.5	33.2
Pop 65+ per 100 Pop age 18-64	14.3	14.4	18.4	21.8	24.5	28.6	32.4

Note: All populations are dated July 1.

Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, 2008 Baseline Projections

Economic Indicators

Demographics

Overview

On July 1, 2007, Utah's population was an estimated 2,699,554, an increase of 3.2% over 2006. This is the highest growth rate that Utah has experienced since the early 1990s. An increase of 84,425 people is the highest single year increase in Utah's history with 52.4% of this increase coming from people moving into the state. While the 13,780 deaths is a record high for Utah, the state added more persons due to natural increase in 2007 than in any previous year in its history as a result of a record 53,953 births.

According to the U.S. Census Bureau's July 1, 2007 population estimates, Utah's population increased to 2,645,330. Utah ranked third among states in population growth with a rate of 2.6% from 2006 to 2007. Utah continues to have a distinctive demographic profile. The state's population is younger, women tend to have more children, people on average live in larger households, and people tend to survive to older ages.

2007 State and County Population Estimates

Population estimates for the State of Utah and its counties on July 1, 2007 were recently released. According to the Utah Population Estimates Committee, the state's population reached 2,669,554 in 2007, a year-over increase of 84,425 persons, or 3.2%. The state experienced its 17th straight year of net in-migration in 2007. It was also a record-setting year for natural increase (births minus deaths).

Utah's counties experienced varying growth rates in 2007. Repeating the trend of previous years, the most rapid growth in Utah continued to occur in counties on or adjacent to the northern metropolitan region and in the southwestern portion of the state. Counties that grew equal to or faster than the state rate of 3.2% over the past year include Utah County, with the highest growth rate of 5.5%, followed by Washington (4.5%), Wasatch (4.3%), Morgan (4.2%), Summit (4.2%), Tooele (4.0%), Wayne (3.9%), Uintah (3.8%), Duchesne (3.7%), Juab (3.6%), Davis (3.3%), Box Elder (3.3%), Iron (3.2%), and Cache (3.2%) counties.

Three counties experienced an increase in population of less than 1.0% from 2006 to 2007. These counties are located in the central and southeastern areas of the state. They include Piute (0.9%), Beaver (0.6%), and Emery (0.2%) counties. No county experienced population loss from 2006 to 2007.

Components of Population Change

The total population in Utah increased by a record 84,425 persons from 2006 to 2007. Annual changes in population are comprised of two components: natural increase and net migration. Natural increase is the number of births minus the number of deaths. In 2007 Utah experienced a record number of births, 53,953. The 2007 deaths set a record as well, totaling 13,780. The resulting natural increase of 40,173 persons is the highest natural increase number ever and marks the first time natural increase in Utah has exceeded 40,000. Natural increase accounted for 47.6% of Utah's population growth in 2007, a decrease from the previous year's share of 57.6% and lower than the ten-year average of 62.1%.

Net migration is the second component of population change. For a given period, net migration is in-migration minus out-migration, or the number of people moving into the state minus the number of people moving out. Net in-migration in 2007 was a record 44,252 persons, or 52.4% of the total population increase. Utah marked the 17th consecutive year with net in-migration in 2007.

Fluctuations in the annual amount of natural increase may result from changes in the size, age structure, and vital rates (fertility and mortality) of the population. The total fertility rate represents the average number of children expected to be born to a woman during her lifetime. Utah's fertility rate, 2.5 in 2006, continues to be the highest among states nationwide.

The National Center for Health Statistics reports that life expectancy increased for both men and women in Utah and the U.S. from 1990 through 2000. Utah's life expectancy has been consistently higher than the national average. Life expectancy in Utah rose from 77.7 years in 1990 to 78.6 years in 2000, compared to the national average of 75.4 years in 1990 to 77.0 years in 2000.

Utah's Young Population

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

In 2006, Utah had the highest share of its total population in the preschool age group, defined as children under five years of age, of any state in the country at 9.7%. Utah also ranks first among states with 21.3% of its population in the school-age group of 5 to 17. Utah had the smallest working-age population in the nation, with 60.1% of Utahns between the ages of 18 and 64. With such a young population, Utah has one of the smallest retirement-age populations, with 8.8% of the total population age 65 and older; only Alaska at 6.8% had a smaller share.

Another way to look at the age structure of a population is to examine the dependency ratio, which is the number of non-working age persons (younger than 18 and older than 65) per 100 persons of working age (18 to 64). The U.S. Census

Bureau reported that Utah's total dependency ratio for 2006 was 66.3, compared to a national dependency ratio of 58.9.

July 1, 2007 Census Bureau Population Estimates
According to the U.S. Census Bureau, Utah's population reached 2,645,330 in 2007, increasing by 65,795 people, or 2.6% from 2006 to 2007, ranking Utah third among states in population growth over a one year period. Nevada grew fastest at 2.9%, followed by Arizona (2.8%), Utah (2.6%), Idaho (2.4%), and Georgia (2.2%).

July 1, 2006 Census Bureau County Population Estimates
Salt Lake County continued to be the largest county in the state, with a 2006 population of 978,701, followed by Utah (464,760), Davis (276,259), Weber (213,247), and Washington (126,312) counties. Wasatch County experienced the fastest population growth of 6.5% from 2005 to 2006, followed by Washington (6.0%), Iron (5.5%), Kane (4.8%), and Tooele (4.5%) counties. Counties that experienced population loss from 2005 to 2006 include Emery (-0.1%), Rich (-0.8%), and Piute (-1.8%) counties.

July 1, 2006 Census Bureau City Population Estimates
Salt Lake City was the largest city in the state in 2006, with a population of 178,858, followed by West Valley City (119,841), Provo (113,984), West Jordan (94,309), and Sandy (94,203). Among the state's largest cities, with populations greater than 5,000 persons, Herriman in Salt Lake County was the state's fastest growing municipality. Herriman increased 30.1% from 2005 to 2006, followed by Utah County's Cedar Hills (11.9%), and Lehi (11.1%), Washington County's Washington City (11.0%), and Salt Lake County's Riverton (10.6%). It should be noted that several cities successfully challenged the U.S. Census Bureau's estimates. The accepted challenge estimates have not been included in the numbers listed above.

State and County Race and Hispanic Origin Counts
In 2006, 98.5% of Utahns were identified as single race by the Census Bureau. Among those that were of a single race, the majority were White (93.5%), followed by Asian (2.0%), American Indian and Alaska Native (1.3%), Black or African American (1.0%), and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander (0.8%).

The Hispanic population in Utah increased 6.7% from 268,234 in 2005 to 286,113 in 2006. In 1990, Hispanics accounted for 4.9% of the state's population. Utah's Hispanic population continued to increase, from 9.0% of the population in 2000 to 10.6% in 2004 and 10.9% in 2005. In 2006, Hispanics constituted 11.2% of the state's total population. Among Utah's counties, Salt Lake County experienced the highest growth in it's Hispanic population (9,769) from 2005 to 2006, followed by Utah (3,877), Davis (883), Washington (882), and Weber (799) counties. Hispanics made up 15.4% of the total population in Weber County in 2006, the largest percentage among all counties, followed by Salt Lake (15.3%), Millard (11.1%), Summit (11.0%), Carbon (10.6%), and Tooele (9.0%) counties.

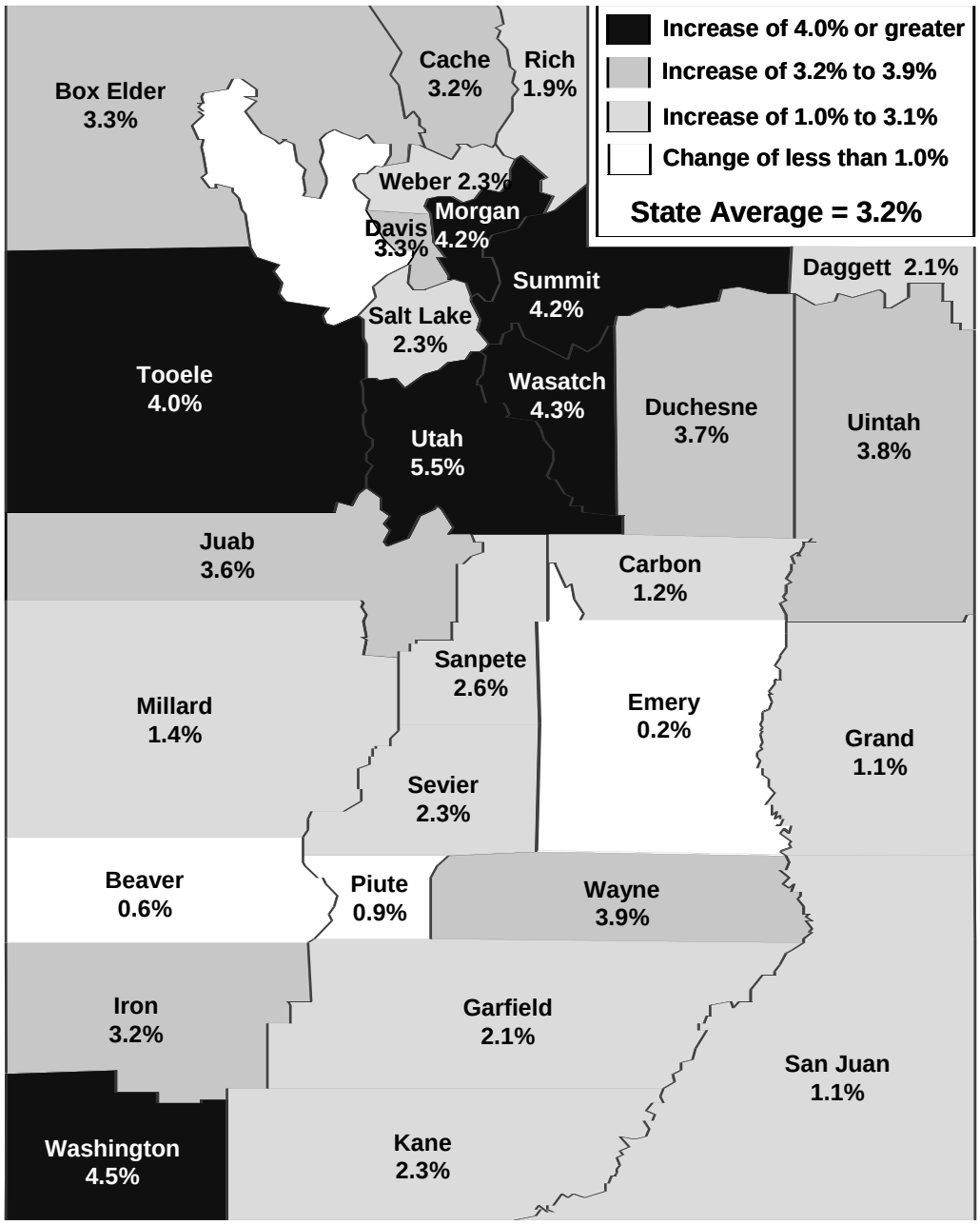
Race and Hispanic origin estimates were derived by updating the modified 2000 Census population with data on the components of population change. The enumerated resident population in the 2000 Census is the base for the post-2000 population estimates. The enumerated population was modified in two ways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

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

Census Household and Family Characteristics
Utah continued to have the largest household size in the nation, with 3.08 persons per household in 2006, compared to 2.61 nationally. That is a slight increase over Utah's 2005 persons per household of 3.07. The number of households in the state reached 814,028 in 2006, a 2.5% average annual increase since 2000.

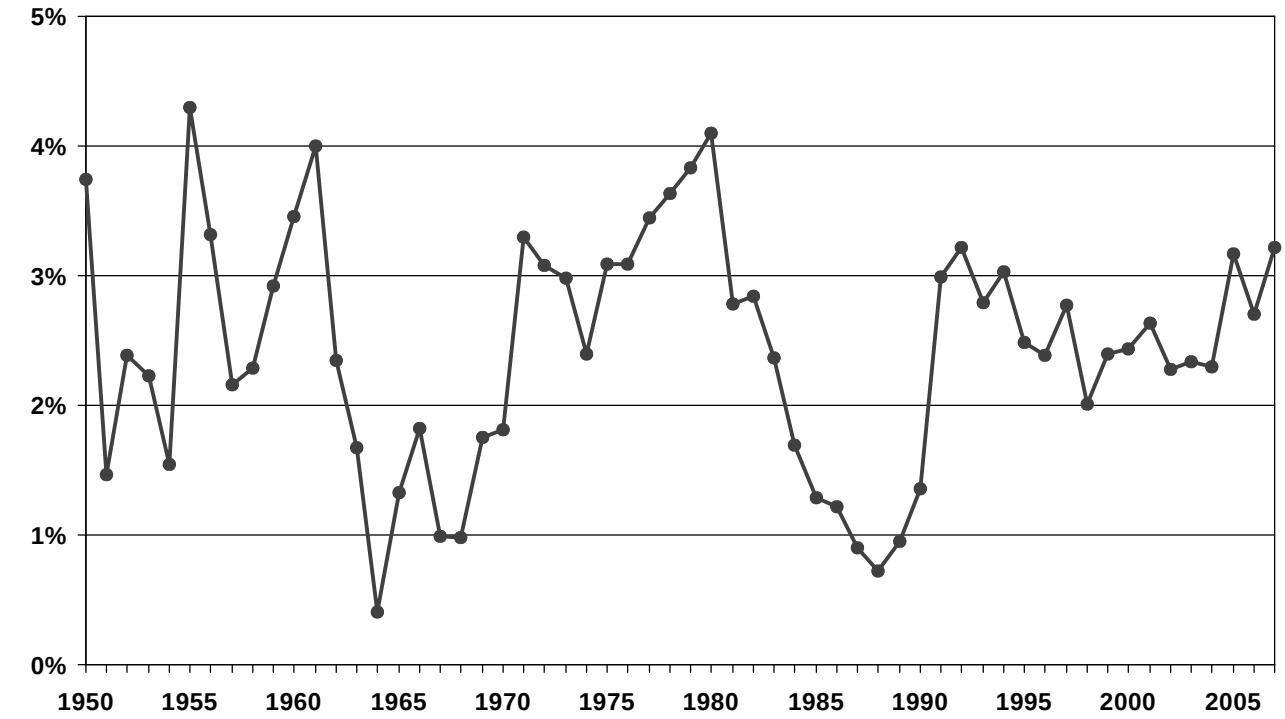
Over the past several decades, the composition of households in Utah has changed significantly. The number of family households increased by 49.6% since 1990; however, the proportion of households that are designated as family households (75.5%) remained very near the 1990 level. An estimated 32.3% of Utah households in 2006 were composed of married couples with their own children under 18, compared to 38.0% in 1990 and 42.0% in 1980. The number of married couples, with or without children, has declined from 69.0% in 1980, to 65.0% in 1990, and 61.9% in 2006. Despite these trends, in 2006 Utah ranked first in the nation in percent of family households (75.5%) and percent of married couple families (61.9%).

Figure 19
Utah Population Growth Rates by County: 2006 to 2007



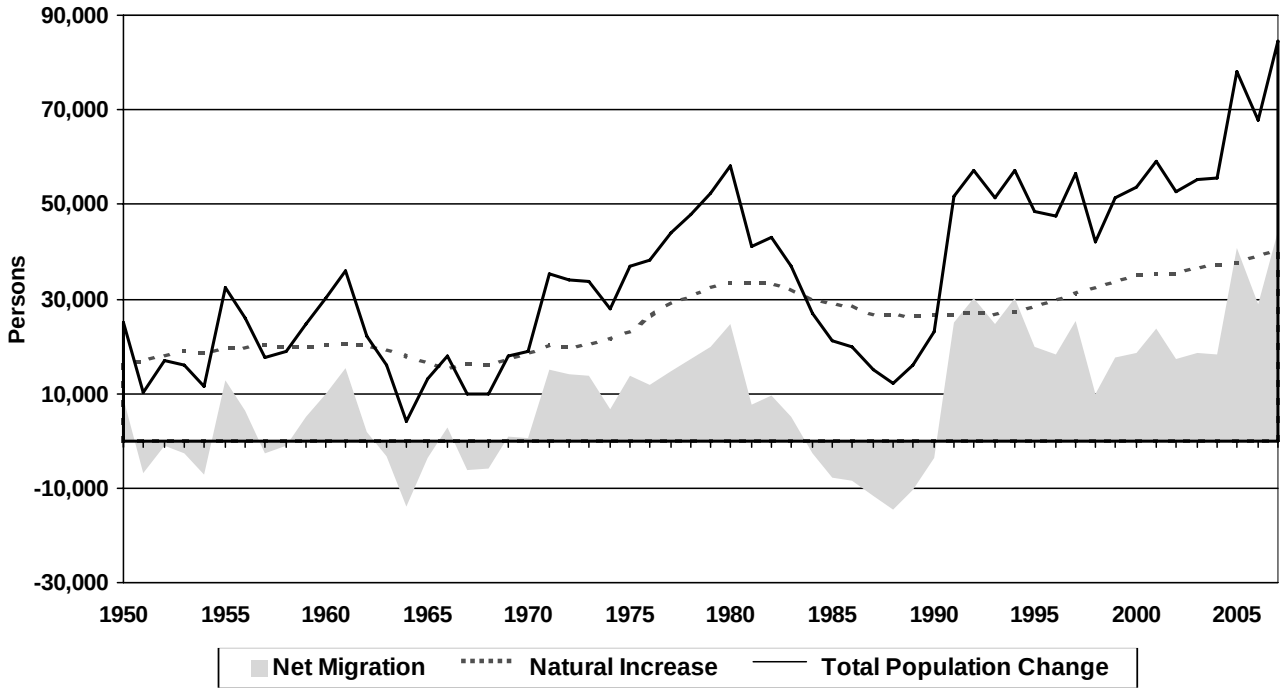
Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee

Figure 20
Utah Population: Annual Percent Change



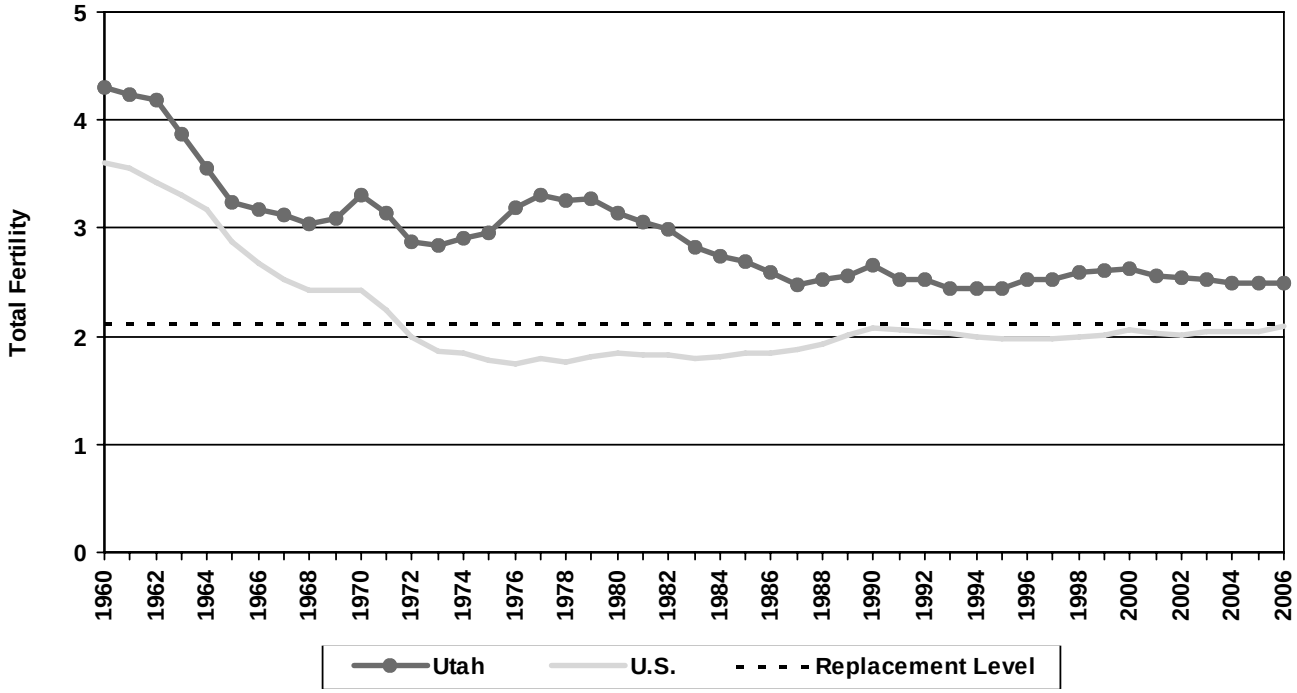
Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee

Figure 21
Utah Components of Population Change



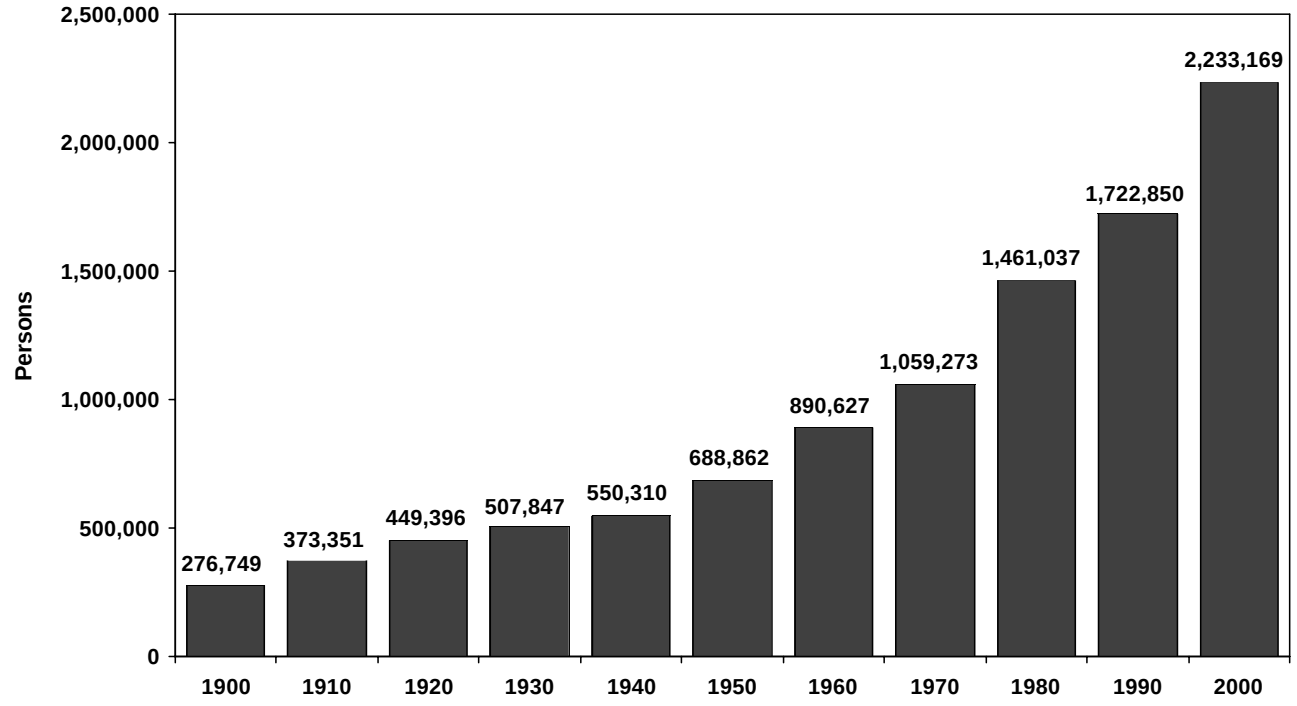
Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee

Figure 22
Total Fertility for Utah and the United States



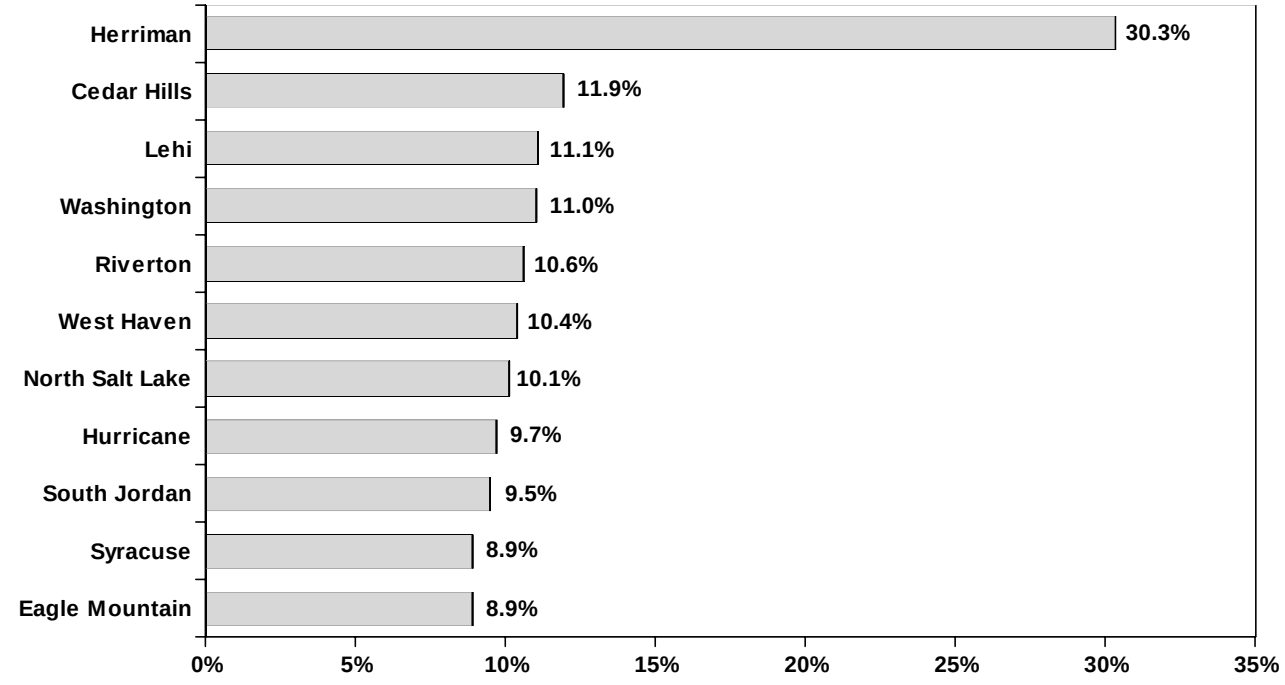
Note: The Replacement Level is the fertility level at which the current population is replaced
Sources: National Center for Health Statistics, Governor's Office of Planning and Budget

Figure 23
Utah Total Population



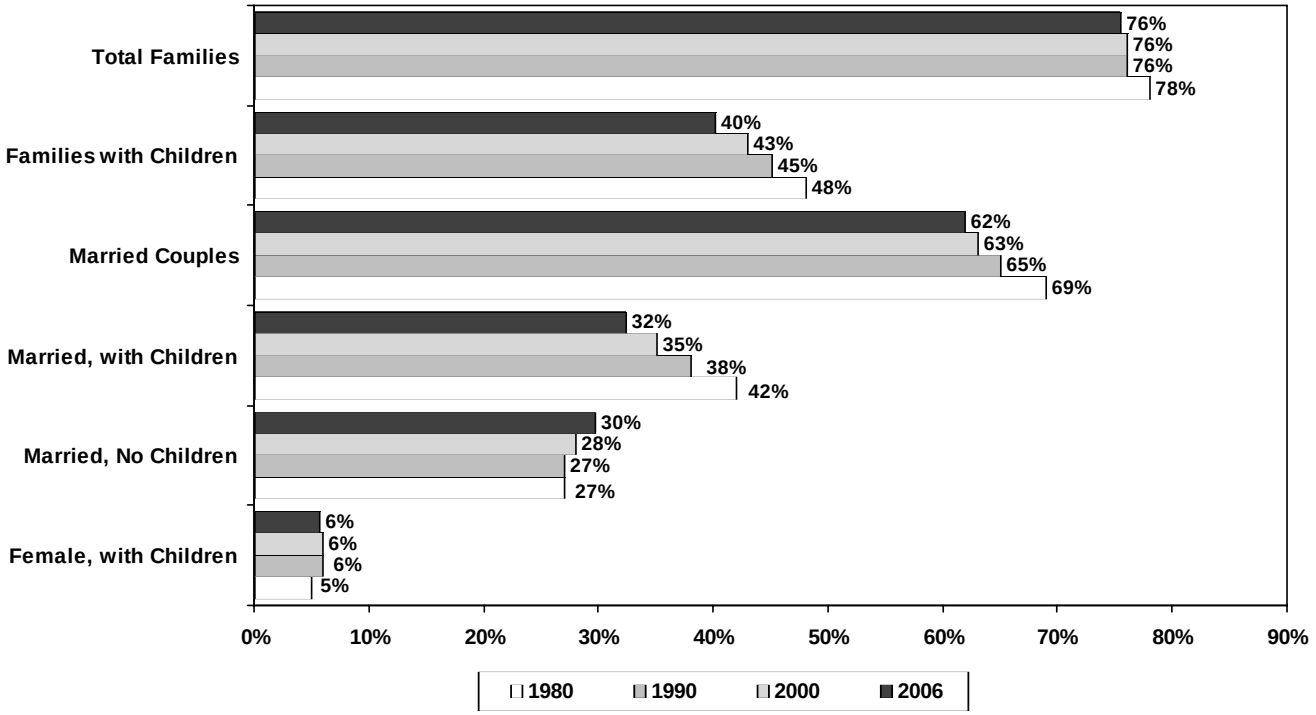
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Figure 24
Fastest Growing Cities in Utah from 2005 to 2006:(Population 5,000+)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Figure 25
Utah Family Characteristics as a Percent of Total Households



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Table 11
Utah Population Estimates, Net Migration, Births and Deaths

Year	July 1st Population	Percent Change	Increase	Net Migration	Net Migration as a Percent of Previous Year's Population	Natural Increase	Fiscal Year Births	Fiscal Year Deaths
1960	900,000	3.5%	30,100	10,047	1.1%	20,053	26,011	5,958
1961	936,000	4.0%	36,000	15,371	1.6%	20,629	26,560	5,931
1962	958,000	2.4%	22,000	1,817	0.2%	20,183	26,431	6,248
1963	974,000	1.7%	16,000	-3,317	-0.3%	19,317	25,648	6,331
1964	978,000	0.4%	4,000	-13,863	-1.4%	17,863	24,461	6,598
1965	991,000	1.3%	13,000	-3,553	-0.4%	16,553	23,082	6,529
1966	1,009,000	1.8%	18,000	2,810	0.3%	15,190	21,953	6,763
1967	1,019,000	1.0%	10,000	-6,350	-0.6%	16,350	23,030	6,680
1968	1,029,000	1.0%	10,000	-6,029	-0.6%	16,029	22,743	6,714
1969	1,047,000	1.7%	18,000	798	0.1%	17,202	24,033	6,831
1970	1,066,000	1.8%	19,000	612	0.1%	18,388	25,281	6,893
1971	1,101,150	3.3%	35,150	14,966	1.4%	20,184	27,400	7,216
1972	1,135,100	3.1%	33,950	14,046	1.2%	19,904	27,146	7,242
1973	1,168,950	3.0%	33,850	13,810	1.2%	20,040	27,562	7,522
1974	1,196,950	2.4%	28,000	6,621	0.6%	21,379	28,876	7,497
1975	1,233,900	3.1%	36,950	13,897	1.1%	23,053	30,566	7,513
1976	1,272,050	3.1%	38,150	11,761	0.9%	26,389	33,773	7,384
1977	1,315,950	3.5%	43,900	14,824	1.1%	29,076	36,707	7,631
1978	1,363,750	3.6%	47,800	17,220	1.3%	30,580	38,289	7,709
1979	1,415,950	3.8%	52,200	19,868	1.4%	32,332	40,216	7,884
1980	1,474,000	4.1%	58,050	24,536	1.7%	33,514	41,645	8,131
1981	1,515,000	2.8%	41,000	7,612	0.5%	33,388	41,509	8,121
1982	1,558,000	2.8%	43,000	9,662	0.6%	33,338	41,773	8,435
1983	1,595,000	2.4%	37,000	4,914	0.3%	32,086	40,555	8,469
1984	1,622,000	1.7%	27,000	-2,793	-0.2%	29,793	38,643	8,850
1985	1,643,000	1.3%	21,000	-7,714	-0.5%	28,714	37,664	8,950
1986	1,663,000	1.2%	20,000	-8,408	-0.5%	28,408	37,309	8,901
1987	1,678,000	0.9%	15,000	-11,713	-0.7%	26,713	35,631	8,918
1988	1,690,000	0.7%	12,000	-14,557	-0.9%	26,557	35,809	9,252
1989	1,706,000	0.9%	16,000	-10,355	-0.6%	26,355	35,439	9,084
1990	1,729,227	1.4%	23,227	-3,480	-0.2%	26,707	35,830	9,123
1991	1,780,870	3.0%	51,643	24,878	1.4%	26,765	36,194	9,429
1992	1,838,149	3.2%	57,279	30,042	1.6%	27,237	36,796	9,559
1993	1,889,393	2.8%	51,244	24,561	1.3%	26,683	36,738	10,055
1994	1,946,721	3.0%	57,328	30,116	1.5%	27,212	37,623	10,411
1995	1,995,228	2.5%	48,507	20,024	1.0%	28,483	39,064	10,581
1996	2,042,893	2.4%	47,665	18,171	0.9%	29,494	40,495	11,001
1997	2,099,409	2.8%	56,516	25,253	1.2%	31,263	42,512	11,249
1998	2,141,632	2.0%	42,223	9,745	0.5%	32,478	44,126	11,648
1999	2,193,014	2.4%	51,382	17,584	0.8%	33,798	45,434	11,636
2000	2,246,553	2.4%	53,539	18,612	0.8%	34,927	46,880	11,953
2001	2,305,652	2.6%	59,099	23,848	1.0%	35,251	47,688	12,437
2002	2,358,330	2.3%	52,678	17,299	0.7%	35,379	48,041	12,662
2003	2,413,618	2.3%	55,288	18,568	0.8%	36,720	49,518	12,798
2004	2,469,230	2.3%	55,612	18,367	0.7%	37,245	50,527	13,282
2005	2,547,389	3.2%	78,159	40,647	1.6%	37,512	50,431	12,919
2006	2,615,129	2.7%	67,740	28,730	1.1%	39,010	52,368	13,358
2007	2,699,554	3.2%	84,425	44,252	1.7%	40,173	53,953	13,780

Notes:

1. In 1996, the Utah Population Estimates Committee changed its convention on rounded estimates so that it now publishes unrounded estimates. Accordingly, the revised estimates for 1990 and thereafter are not rounded.
2. The Utah Population Estimates Committee revised the population estimates for the years from 2000 to 2003.
3. A complete history of Utah population estimates can be found at http://governor.utah.gov/dea

Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee

Table 12
Utah Population Estimates by County

County	Census April 1, 2000	July 1, 2000	July 1, 2001	July 1, 2002	July 1, 2003	July 1, 2004	July 1, 2005	July 1, 2006	July 1, 2007	2006-2007 Absolute Change	2006-2007 Percent Change	2000 - 2007 Absolute Change	2000 - 2007 Percent Change	2000 - 2007 AARC	2007 % of Total Population
Beaver	6,005	6,023	6,198	6,285	6,285	6,308	6,341	6,428	6,466	38	0.6%	443	7.4%	1.0%	0.24%
Box Elder	42,745	42,860	43,245	43,812	44,022	44,654	45,304	45,987	47,491	1,504	3.3%	4,631	10.8%	1.5%	1.76%
Cache	91,391	91,897	93,372	95,460	98,176	100,182	103,564	105,671	109,022	3,351	3.2%	17,125	18.6%	2.5%	4.04%
Carbon	20,422	20,396	19,858	19,858	19,558	19,385	19,338	19,504	19,730	226	1.2%	-666	-3.3%	-0.5%	0.73%
Daggett	921	933	944	916	921	954	963	949	969	20	2.1%	36	3.9%	0.6%	0.04%
Davis	238,994	240,204	246,744	255,099	262,038	268,916	278,278	286,547	296,029	9,482	3.3%	55,825	23.2%	3.0%	10.97%
Duchesne	14,371	14,397	14,646	14,856	14,698	14,933	15,237	15,585	16,163	578	3.7%	1,766	12.3%	1.7%	0.60%
Emery	10,860	10,782	10,473	10,540	10,477	10,493	10,491	10,438	10,461	23	0.2%	-321	-3.0%	-0.4%	0.39%
Garfield	4,735	4,763	4,630	4,599	4,532	4,625	4,703	4,772	4,872	100	2.1%	109	2.3%	0.3%	0.18%
Grand	8,485	8,537	8,423	8,468	8,464	8,611	8,826	9,024	9,125	101	1.1%	588	6.9%	1.0%	0.34%
Iron	33,779	34,079	35,541	36,122	37,559	38,925	41,397	43,424	44,813	1,389	3.2%	10,734	31.5%	4.0%	1.66%
Juab	8,238	8,310	8,570	8,643	8,713	8,826	8,974	9,315	9,654	339	3.6%	1,344	16.2%	2.2%	0.36%
Kane	6,046	6,037	6,037	5,958	5,937	6,056	6,211	6,294	6,440	146	2.3%	403	6.7%	0.9%	0.24%
Millard	12,405	12,461	12,486	12,760	13,068	13,127	13,171	13,230	13,414	184	1.4%	953	7.6%	1.1%	0.50%
Morgan	7,129	7,181	7,548	7,639	7,938	8,249	8,516	8,888	9,265	377	4.2%	2,084	29.0%	3.7%	0.34%
Piute	1,435	1,436	1,404	1,409	1,358	1,366	1,368	1,373	1,385	12	0.9%	-51	-3.6%	-0.5%	0.05%
Rich	1,961	1,955	1,983	2,050	2,079	2,069	2,062	2,121	2,162	41	1.9%	207	10.6%	1.5%	0.08%
Salt Lake	898,387	902,777	918,279	927,564	940,465	955,166	978,285	996,374	1,018,904	22,530	2.3%	116,127	12.9%	1.7%	37.74%
San Juan	14,413	14,360	14,063	14,216	14,240	14,353	14,571	14,647	14,807	160	1.1%	447	3.1%	0.4%	0.55%
Sanpete	22,763	22,846	23,572	24,521	24,787	25,043	25,454	25,799	26,464	665	2.6%	3,618	15.8%	2.1%	0.98%
Sevier	18,842	18,938	19,180	19,232	19,318	19,415	19,649	19,984	20,442	458	2.3%	1,504	7.9%	1.1%	0.76%
Summit	29,736	30,048	31,279	32,236	34,073	35,090	36,283	36,871	38,412	1,541	4.2%	8,364	27.8%	3.6%	1.42%
Tooele	40,735	41,549	44,425	47,019	48,956	50,075	52,133	54,375	56,536	2,161	4.0%	14,987	36.1%	4.5%	2.09%
Uintah	25,224	25,297	26,049	25,984	26,019	26,224	26,883	27,747	28,806	1,059	3.8%	3,509	13.9%	1.9%	1.07%
Utah	368,536	371,894	390,447	405,977	423,286	437,627	456,073	475,425	501,447	26,022	5.5%	129,553	34.8%	4.4%	18.58%
Wasatch	15,215	15,433	16,278	17,476	18,515	19,177	19,999	21,053	21,951	898	4.3%	6,518	42.2%	5.2%	0.81%
Washington	90,354	91,104	96,902	103,750	109,767	117,316	127,127	134,899	140,908	6,009	4.5%	49,804	54.7%	6.4%	5.22%
Wayne	2,509	2,515	2,509	2,504	2,487	2,518	2,504	2,535	2,635	100	3.9%	120	4.8%	0.7%	0.10%
Weber	196,533	197,541	200,567	203,377	205,882	209,547	213,684	215,870	220,781	4,911	2.3%	23,240	11.8%	1.6%	8.18%
MCD															
Bear River	136,097	136,712	138,600	141,322	144,277	146,905	150,930	153,779	158,675	4,896	3.2%	21,963	16.1%	2.2%	5.88%
Central	66,192	66,506	67,721	69,069	69,731	70,295	71,120	72,236	73,994	1,758	2.4%	7,488	11.3%	1.5%	2.74%
Mountainland	413,487	417,375	438,004	455,689	475,874	491,894	512,355	533,349	561,810	28,461	5.3%	144,435	34.6%	4.3%	20.81%
Southeastern	54,180	54,075	52,817	53,082	52,739	52,842	53,226	53,613	54,123	510	1.0%	48	0.1%	0.0%	2.00%
Southwestern	140,919	142,006	149,308	156,714	164,080	173,230	185,779	195,817	203,499	7,682	3.9%	61,493	43.3%	5.3%	7.54%
Uintah Basin	40,516	40,627	41,639	41,756	41,638	42,111	43,083	44,281	45,938	1,657	3.7%	5,311	13.1%	1.8%	1.70%
Wasatch Front	1,381,778	1,389,252	1,417,563	1,440,698	1,465,279	1,491,953	1,530,896	1,562,054	1,601,515	39,461	2.5%	212,263	15.3%	2.1%	59.33%
State of Utah	2,233,169	2,246,553	2,305,652	2,358,330	2,413,618	2,469,230	2,547,389	2,615,129	2,699,554	84,425	3.2%	453,001	20.2%	2.7%	100.00%

Notes:
1. Totals may not add due to rounding.
2. AARC is the Average Annual Rate of Change.
3. The MCDs are multi-county districts and are divided as follows: Bear River MCD: Box Elder, Cache, and Rich counties; Central MCD: Juab, Millard, Piute, Sanpete, Sevier, and Wayne counties; Mountainland MCD: Summit, Utah, and Wasatch counties; Southeastern MCD: Carbon, Emery, Grand, and San Juan counties; Southwestern MCD: Beaver, Garfield, Iron, Kane and Washington counties; Uintah Basin MCD: Daggett, Duchesne, and Uintah counties; Wasatch Front MCD: Davis, Morgan, Salt Lake, Tooele, and Weber Counties.

Sources:
1. April 1, 2000: U.S. Census Bureau
2. July 2000-2007: Utah Population Estimates Committee

Table 13
Total Fertility Rates for Utah and the United States

Year	Utah	U.S.	Year	Utah	U.S.
1960	4.30	3.61	1984	2.74	1.81
1961	4.24	3.56	1985	2.69	1.84
1962	4.18	3.42	1986	2.59	1.84
1963	3.87	3.30	1987	2.48	1.87
1964	3.55	3.17	1988	2.52	1.93
1965	3.24	2.88	1989	2.55	2.01
1966	3.17	2.67	1990	2.65	2.08
1967	3.12	2.53	1991	2.53	2.06
1968	3.04	2.43	1992	2.53	2.05
1969	3.09	2.42	1993	2.45	2.02
1970	3.30	2.43	1994	2.44	2.00
1971	3.14	2.25	1995	2.45	1.98
1972	2.88	2.00	1996	2.53	1.98
1973	2.84	1.86	1997	2.52	1.97
1974	2.91	1.84	1998	2.59	2.00
1975	2.96	1.77	1999	2.61	2.01
1976	3.19	1.74	2000	2.63	2.06
1977	3.30	1.79	2001	2.56	2.03
1978	3.25	1.76	2002	2.54	2.01
1979	3.28	1.81	2003	2.52	2.04
1980	3.14	1.85	2004	2.50	2.05
1981	3.06	1.82	2005	2.50	2.05
1982	2.99	1.83	2006	2.50	2.10
1983	2.83	1.80			

Note: Utah fertility rates were revised beginning in 1990.

Sources:

1. National Center for Health Statistics, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
2. Governor's Office of Planning and Budget (2003-2006 Utah numbers only)

Table 14
U.S. Census Bureau National and State Population Counts: 2006 and 2007 Population Estimates

Area	July 1, 2006 Population	2006 Rank	July 1, 2007 Population	2007 Rank	2006-2007 Absolute Change	2006-2007 Percent Change	Rank Based on Percent Change
U.S.	298,754,819	na	301,621,157	na	2,866,338	1.0%	na
Region							
Northeast	54,590,172	4	54,680,626	4	90,454	0.2%	4
Midwest	66,128,483	3	66,388,795	3	260,312	0.4%	3
South	108,894,582	1	110,454,786	1	1,560,204	1.4%	1
West	69,141,582	2	70,096,950	2	955,368	1.4%	2
State							
Alabama	4,590,240	23	4,627,851	23	37,611	0.8%	27
Alaska	677,450	47	683,478	47	6,028	0.9%	23
Arizona	6,165,689	16	6,338,755	16	173,066	2.8%	2
Arkansas	2,809,111	32	2,834,797	32	25,686	0.9%	22
California	36,249,872	1	36,553,215	1	303,343	0.8%	25
Colorado	4,766,248	22	4,861,515	22	95,267	2.0%	8
Connecticut	3,495,753	29	3,502,309	29	6,556	0.2%	44
Delaware	852,747	45	864,764	45	12,017	1.4%	14
District of Columbia	585,459	50	588,292	50	2,833	0.5%	36
Florida	18,057,508	4	18,251,243	4	193,735	1.1%	19
Georgia	9,342,080	9	9,544,750	9	202,670	2.2%	5
Hawaii	1,278,635	42	1,283,388	42	4,753	0.4%	37
Idaho	1,463,878	39	1,499,402	39	35,524	2.4%	4
Illinios	12,777,042	5	12,852,548	5	75,506	0.6%	33
Indiana	6,302,646	15	6,345,289	15	42,643	0.7%	31
Iowa	2,972,566	30	2,988,046	30	15,480	0.5%	34
Kansas	2,755,817	33	2,775,997	33	20,180	0.7%	28
Kentucky	4,204,444	26	4,241,474	26	37,030	0.9%	24
Louisiana	4,243,288	25	4,293,204	25	49,916	1.2%	16
Maine	1,314,910	40	1,317,207	40	2,297	0.2%	46
Maryland	5,602,017	19	5,618,344	19	16,327	0.3%	40
Massachusetts	6,434,389	13	6,449,755	14	15,366	0.2%	42
Michigan	10,102,322	8	10,071,822	8	-30,500	-0.3%	50
Minnesota	5,154,586	21	5,197,621	21	43,035	0.8%	26
Mississippi	2,899,112	31	2,918,785	31	19,673	0.7%	30
Missouri	5,837,639	18	5,878,415	18	40,776	0.7%	29
Montana	946,795	44	957,861	44	11,066	1.2%	17
Nebraska	1,763,765	38	1,774,571	38	10,806	0.6%	32
Nevada	2,492,427	35	2,565,382	35	72,955	2.9%	1
New Hampshire	1,311,821	41	1,315,828	41	4,007	0.3%	39
New Jersey	8,666,075	11	8,685,920	11	19,845	0.2%	43
New Mexico	1,942,302	36	1,969,915	36	27,613	1.4%	13
New York	19,281,988	3	19,297,729	3	15,741	0.1%	47
North Carolina	8,869,442	10	9,061,032	10	191,590	2.2%	6
North Dakota	637,460	48	639,715	48	2,255	0.4%	38
Ohio	11,463,513	7	11,466,917	7	3,404	0.0%	49
Oklahoma	3,577,536	28	3,617,316	28	39,780	1.1%	18
Oregon	3,691,084	27	3,747,455	27	56,371	1.5%	11
Pennsylvania	12,402,817	6	12,432,792	6	29,975	0.2%	41
Rhode Island	1,061,641	43	1,057,832	43	-3,809	-0.4%	51
South Carolina	4,330,108	24	4,407,709	24	77,601	1.8%	10
South Dakota	788,467	46	796,214	46	7,747	1.0%	20
Tennessee	6,074,913	17	6,156,719	17	81,806	1.3%	15
Texas	23,407,629	2	23,904,380	2	496,751	2.1%	7
Utah	2,579,535	34	2,645,330	34	65,795	2.6%	3
Vermont	620,778	49	621,254	49	476	0.1%	48
Virginia	7,640,249	12	7,712,091	12	71,842	0.9%	21
Washington	6,374,910	14	6,468,424	13	93,514	1.5%	12
West Virginia	1,808,699	37	1,812,035	37	3,336	0.2%	45
Wisconsin	5,572,660	20	5,601,640	20	28,980	0.5%	35
Wyoming	512,757	51	522,830	51	10,073	2.0%	9

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Table 15
Rankings of States by Selected Age Groups as a Percent of Total Population: July 1, 2006

	All Ages		Under Age 5			Ages 5 to 17			Ages 18 to 64			Ages 65+			
Rank	State	Population	State	Population	Percent of Total	State	Population	Percent of Total	State	Population	Percent of Total	State	Population	Percent of Total	State	Median Age
	United States	299,398,485	United States	20,417,636	6.8%	United States	53,317,926	17.8%	United States	188,402,570	62.9%	United States	37,260,352	12.4%	United States	36.4
1	California	36,457,549	Utah	247,801	9.7%	Utah	543,397	21.3%	District of Columbia	395,318	68.0%	Florida	3,037,704	16.8%	Utah	28.3
2	Texas	23,507,783	Texas	1,925,197	8.2%	Alaska	131,663	19.6%	Alaska	442,989	66.1%	West Virginia	278,692	15.3%	Texas	33.1
3	New York	19,306,183	Arizona	480,491	7.8%	Texas	4,568,768	19.4%	Colorado	3,106,890	65.4%	Pennsylvania	1,885,323	15.2%	Alaska	33.4
4	Florida	18,089,889	Idaho	112,963	7.7%	Idaho	281,317	19.2%	Vermont	407,553	65.3%	Iowa	435,657	14.6%	Idaho	34.2
5	Illinois	12,831,970	Georgia	702,134	7.5%	Mississippi	549,948	18.9%	New Hampshire	854,641	65.0%	North Dakota	92,874	14.6%	California	34.4
6	Pennsylvania	12,440,621	Alaska	49,771	7.4%	California	6,854,595	18.8%	Virginia	4,948,269	64.7%	Maine	192,639	14.6%	Georgia	34.6
7	Ohio	11,478,006	Nevada	183,588	7.4%	New Mexico	366,961	18.8%	Washington	4,131,162	64.6%	South Dakota	111,183	14.2%	Arizona	34.6
8	Michigan	10,095,643	California	2,678,019	7.3%	Georgia	1,752,886	18.7%	Massachusetts	4,132,347	64.2%	Hawaii	179,370	14.0%	District of Columbia	35.0
9	Georgia	9,363,941	New Mexico	141,969	7.3%	Arizona	1,147,707	18.6%	Maryland	3,604,628	64.2%	Arkansas	390,421	13.9%	New Mexico	35.3
10	North Carolina	8,856,505	Nebraska	127,665	7.2%	Louisiana	788,626	18.4%	Wyoming	330,460	64.2%	Rhode Island	147,966	13.9%	Mississippi	35.3
11	New Jersey	8,724,560	Mississippi	209,457	7.2%	Michigan	1,840,161	18.2%	Maine	847,941	64.2%	Montana	130,592	13.8%	Colorado	35.4
12	Virginia	7,642,884	Colorado	341,069	7.2%	Indiana	1,146,540	18.2%	Georgia	5,996,047	64.0%	Delaware	114,574	13.4%	Nevada	35.5
13	Massachusetts	6,437,193	Oklahoma	254,718	7.1%	Kansas	501,737	18.2%	Oregon	2,366,319	63.9%	Connecticut	470,443	13.4%	Illinois	35.7
14	Washington	6,395,798	Louisiana	301,375	7.0%	Illinois	2,327,639	18.1%	Rhode Island	682,193	63.9%	Alabama	615,597	13.4%	Louisiana	35.7
15	Indiana	6,313,520	Kansas	194,100	7.0%	Nevada	450,932	18.1%	New York	12,269,155	63.6%	Ohio	1,531,994	13.3%	Oklahoma	36.0
16	Arizona	6,166,318	South Dakota	54,828	7.0%	Nebraska	317,368	17.9%	Minnesota	3,282,443	63.5%	Missouri	778,891	13.3%	Nebraska	36.0
17	Tennessee	6,038,803	Illinois	887,605	6.9%	South Dakota	139,853	17.9%	North Carolina	5,624,167	63.5%	Vermont	82,966	13.3%	Kansas	36.0
18	Missouri	5,842,713	North Carolina	611,110	6.9%	Oklahoma	639,316	17.9%	Nevada	1,584,066	63.5%	Massachusetts	855,962	13.3%	Indiana	36.3
19	Maryland	5,615,727	Arkansas	192,891	6.9%	Ohio	2,035,300	17.7%	Kentucky	2,669,249	63.5%	Nebraska	234,655	13.3%	North Carolina	36.6
20	Wisconsin	5,556,506	Indiana	431,089	6.8%	Arkansas	498,295	17.7%	Tennessee	3,826,988	63.4%	Oklahoma	473,545	13.2%	Washington	36.7
21	Minnesota	5,167,101	Hawaii	87,321	6.8%	Alabama	814,924	17.7%	Wisconsin	3,519,942	63.3%	New York	2,522,686	13.1%	Minnesota	36.8
22	Colorado	4,753,377	Minnesota	345,250	6.7%	Maryland	992,332	17.7%	West Virginia	1,150,707	63.3%	Wisconsin	724,034	13.0%	Arkansas	36.8
23	Alabama	4,599,030	Virginia	508,965	6.7%	Minnesota	912,014	17.7%	Connecticut	2,216,080	63.2%	Kansas	357,709	12.9%	Virginia	36.9
24	South Carolina	4,321,249	Delaware	56,692	6.6%	Missouri	1,029,840	17.6%	South Carolina	2,728,200	63.1%	New Jersey	1,127,742	12.9%	South Dakota	36.9
25	Louisiana	4,287,768	Missouri	386,752	6.6%	Connecticut	615,455	17.6%	New Jersey	5,507,480	63.1%	Oregon	478,180	12.9%	Missouri	37.1
26	Kentucky	4,206,074	Tennessee	398,252	6.6%	New Jersey	1,530,344	17.5%	Montana	596,192	63.1%	Arizona	790,286	12.8%	South Carolina	37.1
27	Oregon	3,700,758	South Carolina	283,481	6.6%	South Carolina	756,172	17.5%	California	22,993,421	63.1%	South Carolina	553,396	12.8%	Alabama	37.1
28	Oklahoma	3,579,212	Maryland	368,199	6.6%	Washington	1,118,109	17.5%	Illinois	8,082,250	63.0%	Kentucky	537,294	12.8%	Tennessee	37.1
29	Connecticut	3,504,809	Kentucky	275,751	6.6%	North Carolina	1,544,277	17.4%	Michigan	6,356,423	63.0%	Tennessee	769,222	12.7%	Wyoming	37.1
30	Iowa	2,982,085	Wyoming	33,553	6.5%	Colorado	828,232	17.4%	Hawaii	808,047	62.9%	Michigan	1,260,864	12.5%	North Dakota	37.2
31	Mississippi	2,910,540	Alabama	299,377	6.5%	Iowa	518,139	17.4%	Delaware	535,536	62.7%	Mississippi	362,172	12.4%	Michigan	37.2
32	Arkansas	2,810,872	Iowa	192,055	6.4%	Wisconsin	963,766	17.3%	North Dakota	398,059	62.6%	Indiana	784,219	12.4%	Maryland	37.2
33	Kansas	2,764,075	New Jersey	558,994	6.4%	Tennessee	1,044,341	17.3%	Indiana	3,951,672	62.6%	New Mexico	242,600	12.4%	Kentucky	37.2
34	Utah	2,550,063	Ohio	734,735	6.4%	Kentucky	723,780	17.2%	Ohio	7,175,977	62.5%	New Hampshire	162,629	12.4%	Hawaii	37.3
35	Nevada	2,495,529	Washington	408,158	6.4%	Delaware	146,674	17.2%	Texas	14,679,359	62.4%	District of Columbia	71,331	12.3%	New York	37.3
36	New Mexico	1,954,599	New York	1,220,468	6.3%	Wyoming	88,241	17.1%	Missouri	3,647,230	62.4%	Louisiana	523,346	12.2%	Oregon	37.5
37	West Virginia	1,818,470	Michigan	638,195	6.3%	New York	3,293,874	17.1%	Alabama	2,869,132	62.4%	Wyoming	62,750	12.2%	Delaware	37.5
38	Nebraska	1,768,331	Wisconsin	348,764	6.3%	New Hampshire	224,050	17.0%	Louisiana	2,674,421	62.4%	North Carolina	1,076,951	12.2%	Ohio	37.6
39	Idaho	1,466,465	Oregon	230,660	6.2%	Virginia	1,297,882	17.0%	Pennsylvania	7,750,425	62.3%	Minnesota	627,394	12.1%	Wisconsin	37.7
40	Maine	1,321,574	North Dakota	39,556	6.2%	Montana	159,932	16.9%	Kansas	1,710,529	61.9%	Illinois	1,534,476	12.0%	Iowa	37.8
41	New Hampshire	1,314,895	Florida	1,122,849	6.2%	Oregon	625,599	16.9%	Oklahoma	2,211,633	61.8%	Virginia	887,768	11.6%	Rhode Island	38.2
42	Hawaii	1,285,498	Montana	57,916	6.1%	Pennsylvania	2,080,186	16.7%	Idaho	903,012	61.6%	Maryland	650,568	11.6%	New Jersey	38.2
43	Rhode Island	1,067,610	Massachusetts	387,863	6.0%	North Dakota	105,378	16.6%	Iowa	1,836,234	61.6%	Washington	738,369	11.5%	Massachusetts	38.2
44	Montana	944,632	District of Columbia	34,948	6.0%	Massachusetts	1,061,021	16.5%	Nebraska	1,088,643	61.6%	Idaho	169,173	11.5%	Connecticut	39.0
45	Delaware	853,476	Pennsylvania	724,687	5.8%	Rhode Island	175,490	16.4%	New Mexico	1,203,069	61.6%	Nevada	276,943	11.1%	Montana	39.2
46	South Dakota	781,919	Rhode Island	61,961	5.8%	Hawaii	210,760	16.4%	Arkansas	1,729,265	61.5%	California	3,931,514	10.8%	New Hampshire	39.4
47	Alaska	670,053	Connecticut	202,831	5.8%	Vermont	100,610	16.1%	Mississippi	1,788,963	61.5%	Colorado	477,186	10.0%	Pennsylvania	39.5
48	North Dakota	635,867	West Virginia	104,964	5.8%	Florida	2,898,706	16.0%	Florida	11,030,629	61.0%	Texas	2,334,459	9.9%	Florida	39.6
49	Vermont	623,908	New Hampshire	73,575	5.6%	Maine	210,749	15.9%	South Dakota	476,055	60.9%	Georgia	912,874	9.7%	West Virginia	40.2
50	District of Columbia	581,530	Maine	70,245	5.3%	West Virginia	284,107	15.6%	Arizona	3,747,834	60.8%	Utah	225,539	8.8%	Vermont	40.4
51	Wyoming	515,004	Vermont	32,779	5.3%	District of Columbia	79,933	13.7%	Utah	1,533,326	60.1%	Alaska	45,630	6.8%	Maine	41.1

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Table 16
Dependency Ratios for States: July 1, 2006

Rank	State	Preschool-Age (under age 5) per 100 of Working Age	State	School-Age (5-17) per 100 of Working Age	State	Retirement Age (65 & over) per 100 of Working Age	State	Total Non-Working Age per 100 of Working Age
	United States	10.8	United States	28.3	United States	19.8	United States	58.9
1	**Utah**	**16.2**	**Utah**	**35.4**	Florida	27.5	**Utah**	**66.3**
2	Texas	13.1	Idaho	31.2	Pennsylvania	24.3	Arizona	64.5
3	Arizona	12.8	Texas	31.1	West Virginia	24.2	South Dakota	64.2
4	Idaho	12.5	Mississippi	30.7	Iowa	23.7	Florida	64.0
5	New Mexico	11.8	Arizona	30.6	South Dakota	23.4	Mississippi	62.7
6	Nebraska	11.7	New Mexico	30.5	North Dakota	23.3	Arkansas	62.5
7	Georgia	11.7	California	29.8	Maine	22.7	New Mexico	62.5
8	Mississippi	11.7	Alaska	29.7	Arkansas	22.6	Nebraska	62.4
9	California	11.6	Louisiana	29.5	Hawaii	22.2	Iowa	62.4
10	Nevada	11.6	South Dakota	29.4	Montana	21.9	Idaho	62.4
11	Oklahoma	11.5	Kansas	29.3	Rhode Island	21.7	Oklahoma	61.8
12	South Dakota	11.5	Georgia	29.2	Nebraska	21.6	Kansas	61.6
13	Kansas	11.3	Nebraska	29.2	Alabama	21.5	Pennsylvania	60.5
14	Louisiana	11.3	Indiana	29.0	Oklahoma	21.4	Louisiana	60.3
15	Alaska	11.2	Michigan	28.9	Delaware	21.4	Alabama	60.3
16	Arkansas	11.2	Oklahoma	28.9	Missouri	21.4	Missouri	60.2
17	Illinois	11.0	Arkansas	28.8	Ohio	21.3	Texas	60.1
18	Colorado	11.0	Illinois	28.8	Connecticut	21.2	Ohio	60.0
19	Indiana	10.9	Nevada	28.5	Arizona	21.1	Indiana	59.8
20	North Carolina	10.9	Alabama	28.4	Kansas	20.9	North Dakota	59.7
21	Hawaii	10.8	Ohio	28.4	Massachusetts	20.7	Delaware	59.4
22	Missouri	10.6	Missouri	28.2	Wisconsin	20.6	Hawaii	59.1
23	Delaware	10.6	Iowa	28.2	New York	20.6	Michigan	58.8
24	Minnesota	10.5	New Jersey	27.8	New Jersey	20.5	Illinois	58.8
25	Virginia	10.5	Minnesota	27.8	Vermont	20.4	California	58.6
26	Iowa	10.5	Connecticut	27.8	South Carolina	20.3	Montana	58.4
27	Alabama	10.4	South Carolina	27.7	Mississippi	20.2	New Jersey	58.4
28	Tennessee	10.4	Maryland	27.5	Oregon	20.2	South Carolina	58.4
29	South Carolina	10.4	North Carolina	27.5	New Mexico	20.2	Connecticut	58.2
30	Kentucky	10.3	Delaware	27.4	Kentucky	20.1	West Virginia	58.0
31	Ohio	10.2	Wisconsin	27.4	Tennessee	20.1	Wisconsin	57.9
32	Maryland	10.2	Tennessee	27.3	Indiana	19.8	Tennessee	57.8
33	Florida	10.2	Kentucky	27.1	Michigan	19.8	Kentucky	57.6
34	New Jersey	10.1	Washington	27.1	Louisiana	19.6	Nevada	57.5
35	Michigan	10.0	New York	26.8	North Carolina	19.1	North Carolina	57.5
36	New York	9.9	Pennsylvania	26.8	Minnesota	19.1	Minnesota	57.4
37	North Dakota	9.9	Montana	26.8	New Hampshire	19.0	New York	57.4
38	Oregon	9.7	Wyoming	26.7	Wyoming	19.0	Rhode Island	56.5
39	Montana	9.7	Colorado	26.7	Illinois	19.0	Oregon	56.4
40	Wisconsin	9.7	North Dakota	26.5	Idaho	18.7	Georgia	56.2
41	Washington	9.7	Oregon	26.4	Maryland	18.0	Maine	55.9
42	Massachusetts	9.4	Florida	26.3	District of Columbia	18.0	Wyoming	55.8
43	Pennsylvania	9.4	Virginia	26.2	Virginia	17.9	Maryland	55.8
44	Wyoming	9.3	New Hampshire	26.2	Washington	17.9	Massachusetts	55.8
45	Connecticut	9.2	Hawaii	26.1	Nevada	17.5	Washington	54.8
46	Rhode Island	9.1	Rhode Island	25.7	California	17.1	Virginia	54.5
47	District of Columbia	8.8	Massachusetts	25.7	Texas	15.9	New Hampshire	53.9
48	West Virginia	8.8	Maine	24.9	Colorado	15.4	Vermont	53.1
49	New Hampshire	8.6	West Virginia	24.7	Georgia	15.2	Colorado	53.0
50	Maine	8.3	Vermont	24.7	**Utah**	**14.7**	Alaska	51.3
51	Vermont	7.8	District of Columbia	20.2	Alaska	10.3	District of Columbia	47.1

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Table 17
Housing Units, Households, and Persons Per Household by State (Thousands)

State	April 1, 2000 Total Housing Units	April 1, 2000 Total Households	April 1, 2000 Persons per Household	April 1, 2000 Persons per Household Rank	July 1, 2006 Total Housing Units	July 1, 2006 Total Households	July 1, 2006 Persons per Household	July 1, 2006 Persons per Household Rank	2000 to 2006 Average Annual Rate of Change Total Housing Units	2000 to 2006 Average Annual Rate of Change Total Households	2000 to 2006 Average Annual Rate of Change Persons per Household
United States	115,905	105,480	2.59		126,316	111,617	2.61		1.4%	0.9%	0.1%
Alabama	1,964	1,737	2.49	32	2,110	1,796	2.50	28	1.2%	0.6%	0.1%
Alaska	261	222	2.74	4	277	230	2.81	5	1.0%	0.6%	0.4%
Arizona	2,189	1,901	2.64	9	2,605	2,225	2.72	6	2.9%	2.7%	0.5%
Arkansas	1,173	1,043	2.49	32	1,274	1,103	2.48	33	1.4%	0.9%	-0.1%
California	12,215	11,503	2.87	3	13,174	12,151	2.93	2	1.3%	0.9%	0.3%
Colorado	1,808	1,658	2.53	20	2,095	1,847	2.52	25	2.5%	1.8%	0.0%
Connecticut	1,386	1,302	2.53	20	1,432	1,325	2.56	18	0.5%	0.3%	0.2%
Delaware	343	299	2.54	18	383	320	2.59	17	1.8%	1.2%	0.3%
District of Columbia	275	248	2.16	51	283	250	2.18	51	0.5%	0.1%	1.0%
Florida	7,303	6,338	2.46	44	8,533	7,106	2.49	31	2.6%	1.9%	0.2%
Georgia	3,282	3,006	2.65	8	3,873	3,377	2.69	8	2.8%	2.0%	0.3%
Hawaii	461	403	2.92	2	500	433	2.88	3	1.4%	1.2%	-0.2%
Idaho	528	470	2.69	6	616	549	2.61	16	2.6%	2.6%	-0.5%
Illinois	4,886	4,592	2.63	10	5,200	4,724	2.65	10	1.0%	0.5%	0.1%
Indiana	2,532	2,336	2.53	20	2,756	2,435	2.52	25	1.4%	0.7%	-0.1%
Iowa	1,233	1,149	2.46	44	1,320	1,209	2.38	47	1.2%	0.9%	-0.5%
Kansas	1,131	1,038	2.51	27	1,208	1,088	2.46	39	1.1%	0.8%	-0.3%
Kentucky	1,751	1,591	2.47	42	1,888	1,652	2.48	33	1.3%	0.6%	0.1%
Louisiana	1,847	1,656	2.62	13	1,830	1,565	2.66	9	-0.1%	-0.9%	0.3%
Maine	652	518	2.39	50	691	548	2.34	49	1.0%	0.9%	-0.3%
Maryland	2,145	1,981	2.61	15	2,301	2,089	2.62	14	1.2%	0.9%	0.1%
Massachusetts	2,622	2,444	2.51	27	2,709	2,446	2.54	20	0.5%	0.0%	0.2%
Michigan	4,234	3,786	2.56	17	4,514	3,869	2.54	20	1.1%	0.4%	-0.1%
Minnesota	2,066	1,895	2.52	26	2,283	2,042	2.46	39	1.7%	1.3%	-0.4%
Mississippi	1,162	1,046	2.63	10	1,241	1,076	2.62	14	1.1%	0.5%	-0.1%
Missouri	2,442	2,195	2.48	38	2,623	2,305	2.46	39	1.2%	0.8%	-0.1%
Montana	413	359	2.45	46	432	372	2.47	37	0.8%	0.6%	0.1%
Nebraska	723	666	2.49	32	775	701	2.45	42	1.2%	0.9%	-0.3%
Nevada	827	751	2.62	13	1,065	937	2.63	13	4.3%	3.8%	0.1%
New Hampshire	547	475	2.53	20	590	505	2.53	22	1.3%	1.0%	0.0%
New Jersey	3,310	3,065	2.68	7	3,473	3,135	2.72	6	0.8%	0.4%	0.2%
New Mexico	781	678	2.63	10	850	726	2.64	11	1.4%	1.2%	0.1%
New York	7,679	7,057	2.61	15	7,907	7,088	2.64	11	0.5%	0.1%	0.2%
North Carolina	3,524	3,132	2.49	32	4,029	3,454	2.49	31	2.3%	1.6%	0.0%
North Dakota	290	257	2.41	48	308	272	2.23	50	1.0%	1.0%	-1.3%
Ohio	4,783	4,446	2.49	32	5,045	4,500	2.48	33	0.9%	0.2%	-0.1%
Oklahoma	1,514	1,342	2.49	32	1,607	1,385	2.50	28	1.0%	0.5%	0.1%
Oregon	1,453	1,334	2.51	27	1,586	1,450	2.50	28	1.5%	1.4%	-0.1%
Pennsylvania	5,250	4,777	2.48	38	5,453	4,846	2.47	37	0.6%	0.2%	-0.1%
Rhode Island	440	408	2.47	42	450	406	2.53	22	0.4%	-0.1%	0.4%
South Carolina	1,754	1,534	2.53	20	1,976	1,657	2.52	25	2.0%	1.3%	-0.1%
South Dakota	323	290	2.50	30	353	312	2.41	45	1.5%	1.2%	-0.6%
Tennessee	2,439	2,233	2.48	38	2,681	2,375	2.48	33	1.6%	1.0%	0.0%
Texas	8,158	7,393	2.74	4	9,224	8,409	2.83	4	2.1%	2.2%	0.5%
Utah	**769**	**701**	**3.13**	**1**	**901**	**814**	**3.08**	**1**	**2.7%**	**2.5%**	**-0.3%**
Vermont	294	241	2.44	47	310	254	2.38	47	0.8%	0.9%	-0.4%
Virginia	2,904	2,699	2.54	18	3,231	2,905	2.55	19	1.8%	1.2%	0.1%
Washington	2,451	2,271	2.53	20	2,699	2,472	2.53	22	1.6%	1.4%	0.0%
West Virginia	845	736	2.40	49	878	743	2.39	46	0.6%	0.2%	-0.1%
Wisconsin	2,321	2,085	2.50	30	2,534	2,230	2.42	43	1.5%	1.1%	-0.5%
Wyoming	224	194	2.48	38	239	207	2.42	43	1.1%	1.1%	-0.4%

Note: Numbers may not sum due to rounding.

Sources:
1. April 1, 2000: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census
2. July 1, 2006: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey

Table 18
Total County Population by Race in Utah: 2006

Geographic Area	Total Population	Total Population by Race							Hispanic Origin (of any race)	White Non-Hispanic
		Single Race						Total Two or More Races		
		Total	White	Black/ African American	American Indian and Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander			
State	2,550,063	2,512,552	2,383,544	25,838	33,663	50,230	19,277	37,511	286,113	2,114,355
Percent of Population	100.0%	98.5%	93.5%	1.0%	1.3%	2.0%	0.8%	1.5%	11.2%	82.9%
Beaver	6,294	6,168	6,013	19	79	49	8	126	558	5,491
Box Elder	47,197	46,703	45,605	91	473	500	34	494	3,354	42,420
Cache	98,662	97,679	94,031	522	584	2,296	246	983	8,624	85,710
Carbon	19,469	19,262	18,803	71	273	105	10	207	2,070	16,844
Daggett	947	937	915	10	10	1	1	10	54	869
Davis	276,259	271,833	261,266	2,997	1,626	4,848	1,096	4,426	18,473	244,176
Duchesne	15,701	15,365	14,558	24	738	36	9	336	656	14,000
Emery	10,698	10,578	10,377	42	106	41	12	120	682	9,720
Garfield	4,534	4,482	4,340	12	109	19	2	52	163	4,199
Grand	8,999	8,913	8,358	28	491	22	14	86	635	7,752
Iron	40,544	39,934	38,142	178	832	597	185	610	2,191	36,157
Juab	9,420	9,364	9,182	12	115	37	18	56	281	8,927
Kane	6,532	6,461	6,321	3	119	15	3	71	187	6,150
Millard	12,390	12,274	11,951	23	194	80	26	116	1,375	10,631
Morgan	8,134	8,017	7,965	4	20	28	0	117	150	7,827
Piute	1,347	1,335	1,316	3	13	2	1	12	95	1,225
Rich	2,040	2,033	2,022	0	1	10	0	7	37	1,985
Salt Lake	978,701	963,004	896,009	14,774	9,441	29,656	13,124	15,697	149,312	755,544
San Juan	14,265	14,040	6,153	109	7,695	55	28	225	557	5,819
Sanpete	24,196	23,964	23,185	104	265	269	141	232	1,905	21,417
Sevier	19,640	19,470	18,949	62	383	57	19	170	606	18,403
Summit	35,469	35,100	34,347	141	121	473	18	369	3,892	30,536
Tooele	53,552	52,749	50,445	734	833	506	231	803	4,813	45,997
Uintah	27,955	27,544	24,776	47	2,559	112	50	411	1,130	23,796
Utah	464,760	458,107	443,732	2,182	2,903	6,381	2,909	6,653	41,297	404,534
Wasatch	20,255	19,824	19,464	56	126	154	24	431	1,484	18,264
Washington	126,312	124,521	120,728	558	1,680	945	610	1,791	8,728	112,536
Wayne	2,544	2,529	2,499	4	14	7	5	15	70	2,431
Weber	213,247	210,362	202,092	3,028	1,860	2,929	453	2,885	32,734	170,995

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Table 19
Utah Net In-Migration by State

State	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	1985-2006
Alabama	39	37	13	0	34	8	12	16	-35	-58	15	0	81
Alaska	38	26	-14	-36	-6	-6	-26	2	-28	-29	-37	8	-108
Arizona	-13	3	-4	4	-41	5	-11	-19	-31	-20	-43	3	-167
Arkansas	-387	-342	-162	-345	-616	-652	-673	-671	-697	-627	-676	-256	-6,104
California	3,464	2,713	1,851	677	166	524	-161	157	60	887	2,268	3,243	15,849
Colorado	2	30	47	-296	-475	-425	-532	-247	-136	-134	-57	86	-2,137
Connecticut	75	48	47	1	-16	-9	-17	-65	-53	4	-19	15	11
Delaware	-1	-5	-4	-7	-15	-15	-22	-8	-17	-34	-11	-49	-188
Dist. of Col.	11	10	18	-9	2	-6	-5	1	3	0	15	-2	38
Florida	90	49	-8	-75	-57	-154	-77	-89	-234	-262	-112	108	-821
Georgia	-21	-43	13	-37	6	-72	-26	50	-103	-90	14	-44	-353
Hawaii	62	124	125	109	126	115	46	-20	-31	-39	-4	53	666
Idaho	-9	3	-7	-24	34	-10	-20	-11	-40	-26	-2	-38	-150
Illinois	194	138	316	181	146	-49	251	182	-80	1	27	80	1,387
Indiana	202	101	120	155	0	-59	28	42	-35	25	24	58	661
Iowa	13	-6	36	-24	-11	-12	-9	-10	-51	-52	-37	-5	-168
Kansas	12	-1	23	-2	-25	-19	-28	-54	15	8	-12	34	-49
Kentucky	6	-38	-19	-33	-34	-5	-9	-35	-42	8	5	-2	-198
Louisiana	-20	43	40	5	35	23	14	-22	-10	7	46	138	299
Maine	49	-9	-9	-35	-84	-120	-89	-44	-15	-10	27	-18	-357
Maryland	48	54	43	4	-12	-35	-51	-105	-156	-49	-59	-16	-334
Massachusetts	20	4	8	16	2	15	11	-29	-3	27	37	18	126
Michigan	5	82	37	33	45	12	-24	8	11	4	72	124	409
Minnesota	5	6	81	-56	-77	-127	-92	-7	-76	23	0	69	-251
Mississippi	-76	-55	-31	-45	-50	-74	-58	-108	-69	-103	-8	-32	-709
Missouri	0	43	20	18	-11	-7	-6	-5	3	0	26	41	122
Montana	-44	28	118	92	46	-41	8	3	-47	-74	3	72	164
Nebraska	14	-10	-26	-16	-14	-43	-55	-32	-59	-12	-64	-53	-370
Nevada	14	1	36	23	35	12	23	24	-1	-3	13	12	189
New Hampshire	-12	8	18	24	-33	-23	44	-5	-20	1	-1	33	34
New Jersey	16	26	-43	4	-8	-14	-43	13	7	-7	16	49	16
New Mexico	187	48	46	44	15	11	4	77	42	12	75	86	647
New York	-42	-4	29	111	-2	50	-68	8	-76	-100	24	54	-16
North Carolina	-17	-163	-306	-441	-412	-570	-402	-516	-684	-605	24	182	-3,910
North Dakota	91	198	159	59	33	-7	-45	15	-66	-33	-73	-3	328
Ohio	22	35	57	77	-15	17	24	-75	-25	-52	-28	71	108
Oklahoma	9	-75	-29	-75	0	8	-20	-10	20	-7	16	40	-123
Oregon	-77	-237	-208	-189	-353	-240	-228	-351	-237	-75	-181	2	-2,374
Pennsylvania	66	81	154	62	17	23	-9	20	-39	37	5	5	422
Rhode Island	0	9	-2	-11	0	6	-29	-8	9	3	15	33	25
South Carolina	20	-12	-9	-10	-3	-63	2	-2	-41	-9	-12	-28	-167
South Dakota	-3	12	64	5	15	21	-22	-22	-50	-5	29	14	58
Tennessee	-41	-59	11	-25	2	-51	-31	-2	-29	-37	-3	27	-238
Texas	-1	-20	-1	-244	-201	-137	-183	-295	-243	-275	-120	-42	-1,762
Vermont	105	98	25	-67	-142	-116	-178	-209	-259	-255	-204	-78	-1,280
Virginia	23	9	22	17	16	26	5	-19	-10	17	5	37	148
Washington	-40	32	-104	-376	-241	-206	-320	-151	-195	-188	-79	-30	-1,898
West Virginia	15	33	19	14	-27	-27	-66	27	-17	11	-41	20	-39
Wisconsin	11	-11	15	13	-1	-10	17	-9	-20	0	10	10	25
Wyoming	102	179	198	76	137	164	54	-9	59	4	41	-14	991
Foreign	661	589	586	547	570	731	738	779	791	564	543	751	7,850
Total	4,889	3,810	3,409	-107	-1,500	-1,633	-2,354	-1,840	-3,040	-1,627	1,512	4,878	6,397

Note: Total net in-migration differs from data from other tables because this methodology does not account for the full extent of foreign net in-migration.

Source: IRS Area-to-Area Migration Data; Statistical Information Services, IRS

Table 20
U.S. Census Bureau City Population Estimates: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2006

Geographic Area	Census 2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	% Change 2005-2006	AARC 2000-2006
Beaver County	6,005	6,026	6,100	6,069	6,086	6,202	6,294	1.5%	0.8%
Beaver city	2,454	2,485	2,524	2,520	2,540	2,582	2,631	1.9%	1.2%
Milford city	1,451	1,439	1,447	1,428	1,416	1,437	1,441	0.3%	-0.1%
Minersville town	817	820	828	821	820	837	848	1.3%	0.6%
Balance of Beaver County	1,283	1,282	1,301	1,300	1,310	1,346	1,374	2.1%	1.2%
Box Elder County	42,745	43,720	44,657	45,468	45,927	46,333	47,197	1.9%	1.7%
Bear River City city	750	767	786	802	795	797	802	0.6%	1.1%
Brigham City city	17,411	17,636	17,775	17,958	18,279	18,356	18,463	0.6%	1.0%
Corinne city	621	642	657	658	645	645	640	-0.8%	0.5%
Deweyville town	278	289	300	308	310	321	332	3.4%	3.0%
Elwood town	678	675	681	682	716	752	799	6.3%	2.8%
Fielding town	448	449	455	454	443	437	431	-1.4%	-0.6%
Garland city	1,943	1,966	1,989	1,990	1,983	1,975	1,994	1.0%	0.4%
Honeyville city	1,214	1,225	1,277	1,293	1,273	1,295	1,316	1.6%	1.4%
Howell town	221	227	234	241	233	232	229	-1.3%	0.6%
Mantua town	791	801	811	808	786	779	769	-1.3%	-0.5%
Perry city	2,383	2,595	2,773	2,878	2,915	3,069	3,407	11.0%	6.2%
Plymouth town	328	344	362	382	375	376	372	-1.1%	2.2%
Portage town	257	255	263	273	273	275	271	-1.5%	0.9%
Snowville town	177	177	178	177	171	169	167	-1.2%	-1.0%
Tremonton city	5,592	5,919	6,055	6,149	6,202	6,262	6,289	0.4%	2.0%
Willard city	1,630	1,629	1,656	1,671	1,649	1,656	1,674	1.1%	0.4%
Balance of Box Elder County	8,023	8,124	8,405	8,744	8,879	8,937	9,242	3.4%	2.4%
Cache County	91,391	92,219	95,969	96,607	96,780	98,358	98,662	0.3%	1.3%
Amalga town	427	421	412	404	398	392	375	-4.3%	-2.1%
Clarkston town	688	678	664	650	639	628	601	-4.3%	-2.2%
Cornish town	259	256	252	248	245	242	232	-4.1%	-1.8%
Hyde Park city	2,955	2,881	2,846	2,824	2,863	2,905	2,864	-1.4%	-0.5%
Hyrum city	6,316	6,413	6,353	6,309	6,308	6,216	5,971	-3.9%	-0.9%
Lewiston city	1,877	1,851	1,826	1,783	1,755	1,726	1,652	-4.3%	-2.1%
Logan city	42,670	42,703	46,288	46,586	45,795	46,631	47,660	2.2%	1.9%
Mendon city	898	891	904	936	934	940	925	-1.6%	0.5%
Millville city	1,507	1,488	1,460	1,448	1,463	1,444	1,392	-3.6%	-1.3%
Newton town	699	690	683	679	671	667	644	-3.4%	-1.4%
Nibley city	2,045	2,077	2,117	2,223	2,524	2,884	3,062	6.2%	7.1%
North Logan city	6,163	6,777	6,935	7,102	7,279	7,444	7,558	1.5%	3.5%
Paradise town	759	748	733	720	708	698	669	-4.2%	-2.1%
Providence city	4,377	4,466	4,676	4,883	5,136	5,535	5,540	0.1%	4.0%
Richmond city	2,051	2,019	1,977	1,937	1,904	1,872	1,790	-4.4%	-2.2%
River Heights city	1,496	1,460	1,431	1,405	1,383	1,361	1,305	-4.1%	-2.2%
Smithfield city	7,261	7,268	7,312	7,389	7,624	7,585	7,455	-1.7%	0.5%
Trenton town	449	445	436	428	422	416	399	-4.1%	-1.9%
Wellsville city	2,728	2,722	2,680	2,641	2,620	2,568	2,485	-3.2%	-1.5%
Balance of Cache County	5,766	5,965	5,984	6,012	6,109	6,204	6,083	-2.0%	0.9%
Carbon County	20,422	19,771	19,828	19,832	19,642	19,459	19,469	0.1%	-0.8%
East Carbon city	1,393	1,322	1,320	1,310	1,292	1,282	1,280	-0.2%	-1.4%
Helper city	2,025	1,929	1,931	1,924	1,904	1,880	1,886	0.3%	-1.2%
Price city	8,402	8,270	8,274	8,282	8,180	8,090	8,010	-1.0%	-0.8%
Scofield town	28	27	27	27	26	26	26	0.0%	-1.2%
Sunnyside city	404	386	387	385	381	377	378	0.3%	-1.1%
Wellington city	1,666	1,593	1,598	1,594	1,580	1,562	1,570	0.5%	-1.0%
Balance of Carbon County	6,504	6,244	6,291	6,310	6,279	6,242	6,319	1.2%	-0.5%
Daggett County	921	922	898	904	921	937	947	1.1%	0.5%
Manila town	308	310	300	299	301	302	303	0.3%	-0.3%
Balance of Daggett County	613	612	598	605	620	635	644	1.4%	0.8%
Davis County	238,994	244,283	249,202	255,225	261,464	268,084	276,259	3.0%	2.4%
Bountiful city	41,301	41,402	41,234	41,324	41,207	41,087	41,161	0.2%	-0.1%
Centerville city	14,585	14,734	14,694	14,743	14,682	14,899	15,075	1.2%	0.6%
Clearfield city	25,974	25,927	26,339	26,973	27,248	27,413	27,241	-0.6%	0.8%
Clinton city	12,585	13,542	14,364	15,288	16,461	17,736	18,811	6.1%	6.9%
Farmington city	12,081	12,488	13,075	13,478	13,968	14,432	15,540	7.7%	4.3%
Fruit Heights city	4,701	4,742	4,757	4,760	4,747	4,764	4,910	3.1%	0.7%
Kaysville city	20,351	20,633	20,962	21,374	21,771	22,515	23,563	4.7%	2.5%
Layton city	58,474	59,592	59,992	60,678	61,261	61,794	62,716	1.5%	1.2%
North Salt Lake city	8,749	9,067	9,146	9,273	9,560	10,536	11,598	10.1%	4.9%
South Weber city	4,260	4,735	5,179	5,386	5,490	5,593	5,807	3.8%	5.4%

Table 20 (continued)
U.S. Census Bureau City Population Estimates: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2006

Geographic Area	Census 2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	% Change 2005-2006	AARC 2000-2006
Sunset city	5,204	5,156	5,091	5,049	5,004	4,947	4,910	-0.7%	-1.0%
Syracuse city	9,398	11,010	12,651	14,388	16,390	17,939	19,534	8.9%	13.0%
West Bountiful city	4,484	4,550	4,558	4,593	4,759	4,897	5,185	5.9%	2.5%
West Point city	6,033	6,101	6,261	6,481	7,052	7,650	8,186	7.0%	5.3%
Woods Cross city	6,419	6,773	7,014	7,453	7,866	8,020	8,168	1.8%	4.1%
Balance of Davis County	4,395	3,831	3,885	3,984	3,998	3,862	3,854	-0.2%	-2.0%
Duchesne County	14,371	14,566	14,849	14,887	14,958	15,328	15,701	2.4%	1.5%
Altamont town	178	178	181	180	179	183	185	1.1%	0.7%
Duchesne city	1,408	1,424	1,442	1,446	1,450	1,479	1,506	1.8%	1.1%
Myton city	539	544	552	550	549	558	567	1.6%	0.9%
Roosevelt city	4,299	4,315	4,404	4,406	4,423	4,545	4,681	3.0%	1.4%
Tabiona town	149	150	152	151	151	153	155	1.3%	0.7%
Balance of Duchesne County	7,798	7,955	8,118	8,154	8,206	8,410	8,607	2.3%	1.7%
Emery County	10,860	10,752	10,702	10,739	10,701	10,711	10,698	-0.1%	-0.2%
Castle Dale city	1,657	1,613	1,605	1,617	1,609	1,615	1,617	0.1%	-0.4%
Clawson town	153	161	165	164	171	174	173	-0.6%	2.1%
Cleveland town	508	506	505	507	509	510	507	-0.6%	0.0%
Elmo town	368	368	366	371	369	367	366	-0.3%	-0.1%
Emery town	308	301	303	302	302	300	303	1.0%	-0.3%
Ferron city	1,623	1,576	1,572	1,571	1,564	1,571	1,569	-0.1%	-0.6%
Green River city	868	961	956	960	956	952	949	-0.3%	1.6%
Huntington city	2,131	2,086	2,073	2,077	2,063	2,063	2,061	-0.1%	-0.6%
Orangeville city	1,398	1,366	1,354	1,352	1,345	1,352	1,344	-0.6%	-0.7%
Balance of Emery County	1,846	1,814	1,803	1,818	1,813	1,807	1,809	0.1%	-0.3%
Garfield County	4,735	4,691	4,606	4,535	4,449	4,443	4,534	2.0%	-0.7%
Antimony town	122	120	117	115	112	111	112	0.9%	-1.4%
Boulder town	180	179	181	179	175	178	178	0.0%	-0.2%
Cannonville town	148	146	142	139	135	134	136	1.5%	-1.4%
Escalante city	818	805	784	767	747	739	750	1.5%	-1.4%
Hatch town	127	125	121	119	116	114	116	1.8%	-1.5%
Henrieville town	159	156	152	149	145	143	145	1.4%	-1.5%
Panguitch city	1,623	1,592	1,553	1,518	1,481	1,469	1,485	1.1%	-1.5%
Tropic town	508	500	488	477	465	460	467	1.5%	-1.4%
Balance of Garfield County	1,050	1,068	1,068	1,072	1,073	1,095	1,145	4.6%	1.5%
Grand County	8,485	8,497	8,640	8,656	8,693	8,787	8,999	2.4%	1.0%
Castle Valley town	349	350	354	352	354	357	364	2.0%	0.7%
Moab city	4,779	4,813	4,869	4,858	4,825	4,832	4,875	0.9%	0.3%
Balance of Grand County	3,252	3,334	3,417	3,446	3,514	3,598	3,760	4.5%	2.5%
Iron County	33,779	34,570	35,343	35,668	36,438	38,438	40,544	5.5%	3.1%
Brian Head town	118	116	117	114	115	116	117	0.9%	-0.1%
Cedar City city	20,527	21,036	21,524	21,877	22,379	24,086	25,665	6.6%	3.8%
Enoch city	3,467	3,682	3,834	3,866	3,965	4,185	4,550	8.7%	4.7%
Kanarraville town	311	305	307	303	305	304	305	0.3%	-0.3%
Paragonah town	470	467	469	462	466	464	465	0.2%	-0.2%
Parowan city	2,565	2,559	2,570	2,533	2,553	2,543	2,549	0.2%	-0.1%
Balance of Iron County	6,321	6,405	6,522	6,513	6,655	6,740	6,893	2.3%	1.5%
Juab County	8,238	8,469	8,635	8,766	8,997	9,165	9,420	2.8%	2.3%
Eureka city	766	772	775	775	787	797	798	0.1%	0.7%
Levan town	688	741	781	784	800	806	834	3.5%	3.3%
Mona city	850	897	923	999	1,078	1,147	1,198	4.4%	5.9%
Nephi city	4,733	4,829	4,908	4,943	5,027	5,074	5,207	2.6%	1.6%
Rocky Ridge town	403	404	403	420	436	461	485	5.2%	3.2%
Santaquin city (pt.)	X	-	-	2	4	6	8	33.3%	61.1%
Balance of Juab County	798	826	845	843	865	874	890	1.8%	1.8%
Kane County	6,046	5,955	6,034	6,071	6,114	6,232	6,532	4.8%	1.3%
Alton town	134	133	135	134	137	139	140	0.7%	0.7%
Big Water town	417	414	417	419	413	417	413	-1.0%	-0.2%
Glendale town	355	346	346	347	344	343	350	2.0%	-0.2%
Kanab city	3,564	3,480	3,506	3,492	3,495	3,539	3,754	6.1%	0.9%
Orderville town	596	587	598	599	591	590	606	2.7%	0.3%
Balance of Kane County	980	995	1,032	1,080	1,134	1,204	1,269	5.4%	4.4%
Millard County	12,405	12,397	12,382	12,389	12,324	12,280	12,390	0.9%	0.0%
Delta city	3,209	3,162	3,151	3,155	3,132	3,106	3,125	0.6%	-0.4%

Table 20 (continued)
U.S. Census Bureau City Population Estimates: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2006

Geographic Area	Census 2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	% Change 2005-2006	AARC 2000-2006
Fillmore city	2,253	2,225	2,210	2,212	2,198	2,178	2,204	1.2%	-0.4%
Hinckley town	698	746	757	752	740	732	734	0.3%	0.9%
Holden town	400	394	391	391	392	389	388	-0.3%	-0.5%
Kanosh town	485	479	476	476	481	478	481	0.6%	-0.1%
Leamington town	217	215	214	214	212	211	212	0.5%	-0.4%
Lynndyl town	134	132	131	129	127	125	125	0.0%	-1.2%
Meadow town	254	251	249	248	249	248	247	-0.4%	-0.5%
Oak City town	650	647	644	641	631	625	624	-0.2%	-0.7%
Scipio town	290	293	295	298	299	302	301	-0.3%	0.6%
Balance of Millard County	3,815	3,853	3,864	3,873	3,863	3,886	3,949	1.6%	0.6%
Morgan County	7,129	7,306	7,420	7,490	7,626	7,862	8,134	3.5%	2.2%
Morgan city	2,635	2,668	2,693	2,698	2,752	2,916	3,101	6.3%	2.8%
Balance of Morgan County	4,494	4,638	4,727	4,792	4,874	4,946	5,033	1.8%	1.9%
Piute County	1,435	1,400	1,380	1,379	1,389	1,371	1,347	-1.8%	-1.0%
Circleville town	505	492	484	482	485	478	466	-2.5%	-1.3%
Junction town	177	173	170	170	171	168	164	-2.4%	-1.3%
Kingston town	142	138	136	136	136	134	131	-2.2%	-1.3%
Marysvale town	381	368	360	357	356	348	342	-1.7%	-1.8%
Balance of Piute County	230	229	230	234	241	243	244	0.4%	1.0%
Rich County	1,961	1,950	1,951	2,038	2,059	2,057	2,040	-0.8%	0.7%
Garden City town	357	358	362	382	388	392	396	1.0%	1.8%
Laketown town	188	183	181	187	186	184	181	-1.6%	-0.6%
Randolph city	483	471	466	480	478	474	464	-2.1%	-0.7%
Woodruff town	194	190	187	193	193	191	187	-2.1%	-0.6%
Balance of Rich County	739	748	755	796	814	816	812	-0.5%	1.6%
Salt Lake County	898,387	912,881	922,430	925,782	936,194	960,297	978,701	1.9%	1.4%
Alta town	370	370	369	366	364	365	365	0.0%	-0.2%
Bluffdale city	4,700	4,864	4,898	5,663	6,017	6,576	7,088	7.8%	7.2%
Cottonwood Heights city	X	35,194	35,012	34,618	34,706	35,158	34,954	-0.6%	-0.1%
Draper city (pt.)	25,220	26,618	28,808	30,245	31,895	34,165	36,099	5.7%	6.2%
Herriman city	1,523	3,466	4,773	6,200	8,359	11,238	14,643	30.3%	49.1%
Holladay city	14,561	26,260	26,055	25,497	25,129	25,401	25,308	-0.4%	12.8%
Midvale city	27,029	27,360	27,322	27,045	26,714	27,199	27,249	0.2%	0.1%
Murray city	34,024	45,826	45,578	44,842	44,275	44,735	44,844	0.2%	5.4%
Riverton city	25,011	26,205	28,376	29,164	29,777	32,123	35,543	10.6%	6.1%
Salt Lake City city	181,743	182,170	182,218	179,496	176,617	178,099	178,858	0.4%	-0.3%
Sandy city	88,418	90,249	90,842	91,708	93,148	93,919	94,203	0.3%	1.1%
South Jordan city	29,437	30,805	32,122	34,376	36,791	40,209	44,009	9.5%	7.0%
South Salt Lake city	22,038	22,017	21,871	21,546	21,291	21,431	21,354	-0.4%	-0.5%
Taylorsville city	57,439	59,041	58,801	57,862	57,520	58,072	58,048	0.0%	0.2%
West Jordan city	68,336	81,920	83,300	83,619	88,003	91,543	94,309	3.0%	5.7%
West Valley City city	108,896	110,451	111,839	113,787	116,686	118,917	119,841	0.8%	1.6%
Balance of Salt Lake County	209,642	140,065	140,246	139,748	138,902	141,147	141,986	0.6%	-5.3%
San Juan County	14,413	13,614	13,834	13,832	14,051	14,117	14,265	1.0%	-0.1%
Blanding city	3,162	3,050	3,089	3,095	3,145	3,139	3,169	1.0%	0.1%
Monticello city	1,958	1,859	1,896	1,890	1,917	1,915	1,922	0.4%	-0.3%
Balance of San Juan County	9,293	8,705	8,849	8,847	8,989	9,063	9,174	1.2%	-0.2%
Sanpete County	22,763	23,208	23,355	23,528	23,691	23,995	24,196	0.8%	1.0%
Centerfield town	1,048	1,043	1,044	1,051	1,045	1,048	1,049	0.1%	0.0%
Ephraim city	4,505	4,905	4,859	4,776	4,780	4,968	5,085	2.4%	2.1%
Fairview city	1,160	1,158	1,158	1,165	1,158	1,160	1,161	0.1%	0.0%
Fayette town	204	202	202	203	202	203	203	0.0%	-0.1%
Fountain Green city	945	938	937	943	937	939	939	0.0%	-0.1%
Gunnison city	2,394	2,388	2,449	2,514	2,663	2,696	2,717	0.8%	2.2%
Manti city	3,040	3,054	3,082	3,140	3,175	3,179	3,180	0.0%	0.8%
Mayfield town	420	424	423	425	423	424	424	0.0%	0.2%
Moroni city	1,280	1,271	1,271	1,278	1,271	1,273	1,273	0.0%	-0.1%
Mount Pleasant city	2,707	2,690	2,690	2,706	2,691	2,696	2,698	0.1%	-0.1%
Spring City city	956	964	981	994	999	1,001	1,001	0.0%	0.8%
Sterling town	235	250	250	251	250	250	251	0.4%	1.1%
Wales town	219	223	223	225	223	224	224	0.0%	0.4%
Balance of Sanpete County	3,650	3,698	3,786	3,857	3,874	3,934	3,991	1.4%	1.5%
Sevier County	18,842	19,044	19,107	19,127	19,413	19,367	19,640	1.4%	0.7%
Annabella town	603	610	610	604	610	605	648	7.1%	1.2%

Table 20 (continued)
U.S. Census Bureau City Population Estimates: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2006

Geographic Area	Census 2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	% Change 2005-2006	AARC 2000-2006
Aurora city	947	950	949	939	949	940	947	0.7%	0.0%
Central Valley town	X	407	406	402	412	410	413	0.7%	0.3%
Elsinore town	733	742	741	734	741	734	740	0.8%	0.2%
Glenwood town	437	438	437	433	437	433	436	0.7%	0.0%
Joseph town	269	271	271	268	271	269	271	0.7%	0.1%
Koosharem town	276	290	290	287	290	287	290	1.0%	0.8%
Monroe city	1,845	1,847	1,845	1,827	1,845	1,828	1,842	0.8%	0.0%
Redmond town	788	791	790	781	796	789	798	1.1%	0.2%
Richfield city	6,847	6,889	6,874	6,934	7,031	7,035	7,104	1.0%	0.6%
Salina city	2,393	2,404	2,402	2,379	2,402	2,381	2,399	0.8%	0.0%
Sigurd town	430	431	430	426	430	426	429	0.7%	0.0%
Balance of Sevier County	3,274	2,974	3,062	3,113	3,199	3,230	3,323	2.9%	0.3%
Summit County	29,736	30,964	31,873	32,806	33,948	35,119	35,469	1.0%	3.0%
Coalville city	1,382	1,406	1,403	1,419	1,427	1,456	1,419	-2.5%	0.5%
Francis town	698	731	728	777	808	839	889	6.0%	4.1%
Henefer town	684	700	703	716	723	730	722	-1.1%	0.9%
Kamas city	1,274	1,383	1,405	1,442	1,476	1,541	1,493	-3.1%	2.7%
Oakley city	948	997	1,008	1,118	1,163	1,233	1,299	5.4%	5.4%
Park City city (pt.)	7,371	7,679	7,744	7,830	7,925	8,112	8,041	-0.9%	1.5%
Balance of Summit County	17,379	18,068	18,882	19,504	20,426	21,208	21,606	1.9%	3.7%
Tooele County	40,735	43,967	46,005	48,085	49,706	51,269	53,552	4.5%	4.7%
Grantsville city	6,015	6,395	6,631	6,841	7,080	7,488	8,016	7.1%	4.9%
Ophir town	23	23	23	24	25	25	27	8.0%	2.8%
Rush Valley town	453	473	488	506	523	541	569	5.2%	3.9%
Stockton town	443	504	530	558	573	573	579	1.0%	4.7%
Tooele city	22,502	24,739	25,977	27,153	27,919	28,345	29,062	2.5%	4.4%
Vernon town	236	246	254	264	272	282	296	5.0%	3.8%
Wendover city	1,537	1,571	1,599	1,612	1,626	1,618	1,632	0.9%	1.0%
Balance of Tooele County	9,526	10,016	10,503	11,127	11,688	12,397	13,371	7.9%	5.8%
Uintah County	25,224	25,776	26,228	26,292	26,580	27,129	27,955	3.0%	1.7%
Ballard town	566	577	585	593	596	602	633	5.1%	1.9%
Naples city	1,300	1,343	1,384	1,413	1,439	1,466	1,502	2.5%	2.4%
Vernal city	7,714	7,746	7,856	7,845	7,912	7,999	8,163	2.1%	0.9%
Balance of Uintah County	15,644	16,110	16,403	16,441	16,633	17,062	17,657	3.5%	2.0%
Utah County	368,536	387,901	392,030	399,298	434,114	451,855	464,760	2.9%	4.0%
Alpine city	7,146	7,535	7,741	7,837	8,695	9,085	9,204	1.3%	4.4%
American Fork city	21,941	23,244	24,017	24,314	24,795	25,131	25,596	1.9%	2.6%
Cedar Fort town	341	385	382	387	394	398	396	-0.5%	2.6%
Cedar Hills city	3,094	3,656	3,524	3,568	6,661	7,517	8,410	11.9%	21.2%
Draper city (pt.)	X	64	34	35	281	527	774	46.9%	132.2%
Eagle Mountain city	2,157	3,829	3,187	3,226	8,760	11,234	12,232	8.9%	45.1%
Elk Ridge city	1,838	1,936	1,989	2,013	2,207	2,251	2,296	2.0%	3.8%
Fairfield town	X	139	138	139	143	145	146	0.7%	1.0%
Genola town	965	986	1,026	1,139	991	998	997	-0.1%	0.8%
Goshen town	874	904	939	951	906	935	911	-2.6%	0.7%
Highland city	8,172	8,607	8,704	11,141	12,145	13,163	13,889	5.5%	9.6%
Lehi city	19,028	20,458	20,938	21,197	27,633	32,430	36,021	11.1%	11.6%
Lindon city	8,363	8,653	8,990	9,101	9,410	9,627	9,758	1.4%	2.6%
Mapleton city	5,809	6,072	6,269	6,347	6,765	7,001	7,157	2.2%	3.6%
Orem city	84,324	85,684	86,346	87,646	88,481	89,669	90,857	1.3%	1.3%
Payson city	12,716	13,747	13,949	14,122	15,990	16,518	16,748	1.4%	4.8%
Pleasant Grove city	23,468	24,141	25,122	25,078	27,117	29,376	30,729	4.6%	4.6%
Provo city	105,166	113,382	112,757	114,153	114,644	115,135	113,984	-1.0%	1.4%
Salem city	4,372	4,824	4,966	5,027	5,378	5,519	5,632	2.0%	4.4%
Santaquin city (pt.)	4,834	5,403	5,534	5,603	6,545	6,767	7,027	3.8%	6.6%
Saratoga Springs city	1,003	1,063	1,062	1,075	5,912	7,640	7,283	-4.7%	80.3%
Spanish Fork city	20,246	21,547	22,041	22,314	25,528	26,248	27,717	5.6%	5.5%
Springville city	20,424	21,241	22,059	22,332	24,448	24,586	25,998	5.7%	4.1%
Vineyard town	150	147	146	148	146	147	148	0.7%	-0.2%
Woodland Hills city	941	1,007	1,024	1,146	1,200	1,239	1,269	2.4%	5.2%
Balance of Utah County	11,164	9,247	9,146	9,259	8,939	8,569	9,581	11.8%	-2.1%
Wasatch County	15,215	16,174	16,919	17,595	18,119	19,015	20,255	6.5%	4.9%
Charleston town	378	386	392	405	413	425	436	2.6%	2.4%
Heber city	7,291	7,960	8,458	8,664	8,826	9,195	9,775	6.3%	5.0%
Midway city	2,121	2,258	2,324	2,407	2,526	2,744	3,117	13.6%	6.7%
Park City city (pt.)	X	2	2	2	2	2	3	50.0%	10.0%

Table 20 (continued)
U.S. Census Bureau City Population Estimates: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2006

Geographic Area	Census 2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	% Change 2005-2006	AARC 2000-2006
Wallsburg town	274	275	276	276	282	290	298	2.8%	1.4%
Balance of Wasatch County	5,151	5,293	5,467	5,841	6,070	6,359	6,626	4.2%	4.3%
Washington County	90,354	94,609	99,609	104,508	110,476	119,188	126,312	6.0%	5.7%
Enterprise city	1,285	1,281	1,294	1,405	1,410	1,423	1,489	4.6%	2.5%
Hildale city	1,895	1,893	1,914	1,928	1,988	1,977	1,950	-1.4%	0.5%
Hurricane city	8,250	8,709	9,113	9,458	9,797	11,017	12,084	9.7%	6.6%
Ivins city	4,450	5,165	5,663	6,169	6,426	6,756	7,205	6.6%	8.4%
La Verkin city	3,392	3,520	3,665	3,743	3,864	4,115	4,142	0.7%	3.4%
Leeds town	547	657	669	677	680	696	720	3.4%	4.9%
New Harmony town	190	189	191	192	195	196	193	-1.5%	0.3%
Rockville town	247	252	258	261	260	259	257	-0.8%	0.7%
St. George city	49,663	51,645	54,124	56,556	60,108	64,365	67,614	5.0%	5.3%
Santa Clara city	4,630	4,850	5,096	5,377	5,690	5,879	6,280	6.8%	5.2%
Springdale town	457	470	491	510	521	537	551	2.6%	3.2%
Toquerville town	910	918	951	999	1,051	1,121	1,215	8.4%	5.0%
Virgin town	394	414	432	450	475	494	508	2.8%	4.3%
Washington city	8,186	8,812	9,677	10,520	11,579	13,704	15,217	11.0%	10.9%
Balance of Washington County	5,858	5,834	6,071	6,263	6,432	6,649	6,887	3.6%	2.7%
Wayne County	2,509	2,530	2,539	2,471	2,468	2,454	2,544	3.7%	0.2%
Bicknell town	353	354	352	341	339	335	346	3.3%	-0.3%
Hanksville town	X	207	206	199	198	196	203	3.6%	-0.4%
Loa town	525	528	524	508	504	499	515	3.2%	-0.3%
Lyman town	234	235	234	226	225	222	230	3.6%	-0.3%
Torrey town	171	194	193	186	185	183	190	3.8%	1.9%
Balance of Wayne County	1,226	1,012	1,030	1,011	1,017	1,019	1,060	4.0%	-2.1%
Weber County	196,533	200,212	203,396	205,738	208,172	210,482	213,247	1.3%	1.4%
Farr West city	3,094	3,331	3,588	3,811	4,246	4,571	4,828	5.6%	7.7%
Harrisville city	3,645	3,908	4,164	4,453	4,770	5,009	5,247	4.8%	6.3%
Hooper city	X	4,019	4,013	4,012	4,095	4,293	4,649	8.3%	3.0%
Huntsville town	649	645	646	654	655	653	650	-0.5%	0.0%
Marriott-Slaterville city	1,425	1,425	1,420	1,419	1,414	1,442	1,474	2.2%	0.6%
North Ogden city	15,026	15,454	15,754	16,079	16,299	16,512	16,798	1.7%	1.9%
Ogden city	77,226	78,333	78,543	78,472	78,375	78,348	78,086	-0.3%	0.2%
Plain City city	3,489	3,634	3,822	3,935	4,150	4,310	4,352	1.0%	3.8%
Pleasant View city	5,632	5,759	5,840	5,917	6,031	6,137	6,486	5.7%	2.4%
Riverdale city	7,656	7,725	7,756	7,763	7,882	7,916	7,979	0.8%	0.7%
Roy city	32,885	34,240	34,841	35,187	35,211	35,148	35,100	-0.1%	1.1%
South Ogden city	14,377	14,274	14,608	14,959	15,097	15,160	15,328	1.1%	1.1%
Uintah town	1,127	1,161	1,191	1,198	1,221	1,223	1,215	-0.7%	1.3%
Washington Terrace city	8,551	8,500	8,476	8,423	8,377	8,333	8,292	-0.5%	-0.5%
West Haven city	3,976	4,130	4,860	4,985	5,226	5,545	6,122	10.4%	7.6%
Balance of Weber County	17,775	13,674	13,874	14,471	15,123	15,882	16,641	4.8%	-0.5%
State of Utah	2,233,169	2,288,374	2,325,921	2,355,785	2,421,500	2,490,334	2,550,063	2.4%	2.2%

Notes:
1. ARRC = Average Annual Rate of Change

2. The Utah Population Estimates Committee provided July 1, 2006 estimates for the following areas: Apple Valley, 582 (incorporation); Balance of Washington County, 6,305; Bryce Canyon City, 138 (incorporation); Balance of Garfield County, 1,007; Daniel, 726 (incorporation); Balance of Wasatch County, 5,900; Koosharem, 390 (annexation); Balance of Sevier County, 3,223

3. The U.S. Census Bureau has accepted challenges of the population estimates for the following areas: Amalga, 468; Bountiful, 43,576; Clarkston, 737; Cornish, 276; Eagle Mountain, 17,391; Hyde Park, 3,579; Hyrum, 7,471; Lewiston, 1,999; Logan, 47,359; Mendon, 1,175; Millville, 1,786; Newton, 793; Nibley, 3,773; North Logan, 7,545; Paradise, 881; Providence, 6,076; Provo, 116,217 ; Richmond, 2,312; River Heights, 1,670; Saratoga Springs, 10,750; Smithfield, 8,774; Trenton, 495; Wellsville, 3,187; West Jordan, 100,280 ; West Valley City, 120,235 ; Cache County, 106,399; Balance of Cache County, 6,043.

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Employment, Wages, and Labor Force

Overview

The 2007 Utah economy registered a third year of strong and persistent employment growth. An estimated growth rate of 4.5% marks the third year in a row above Utah's long-term average of 3.3%. This rate of 4.5% not only identifies Utah as the best performing state economy in the nation, but also makes it stand alone, as no other state registered a growth rate higher than 4%. The current three-year-and-counting economic growth cycle certainly has the feel of an economic boom.

This boom's defining characteristics are a hyper-low unemployment rate, which has fallen into the mid-2% range, and the multi-year leading-industry status of the construction sector. Construction has been the leading growth industry for three years running, as a result of numerous new structures and businesses being built (which produces that boom feel). Because of this build-out, Utah's job-creation will continue into 2008. Growth is anticipated to move into the low 3% range, but with unemployment expected to remain below the 3% mark, the economic environment in 2008 will be similar to 2007.

An unemployment rate below 3% suggests a labor force that is fully employed. Therefore, adding or even retaining workers becomes a challenge. The natural result is wage bidding, and therefore, Utah's average wage growth for 2007 is expected to reach 5.5%. As long as the unemployment rate remains this low, rising wage demands will also characterize 2008.

It is easy to continue to highlight Utah's stellar economic variables, quantifying the growth here and there, but with this multi-year expansion and stand-alone economic performance, it becomes more prudent to understand the "why" of this performance than of quantifying the "what." Therefore, the highlight of this article will be why Utah is in such a boom.

Why is Utah's Economy Booming?

There are both long-term and short-term factors influencing Utah's economic environment, and both have converged to create this sustainable period of employment growth.

Utah's economy has boomed in the past, but the defining characteristics of the current boom are the hyper-low unemployment rate and the large amount of construction activity. This burst not only creates more construction jobs, but also underscores the building and build-out of Utah and the further expansion of the economic foundation.

As mentioned, both long-term and short-term factors are at play. First the long-term factor will be developed, and then this will be merged with an explanation of the short-term factor.

The long-term factor can actually be broken into two components: the changing nature of the United States economy and how that is favorable to the Mountain West, and also the changing age and limited availability of labor in the United States.

The first is the changing nature of the U.S. economy. For most of the 200-plus years of this nation's development, the economics of the Industrial Revolution dictated population distribution. That industrial environment asked for large quantities of labor, massed together in urban settings, working in factories on assembly lines to produce large physical products, i.e. machines and other industrial goods. That economic environment demanded those large physical outputs be shipped cheaply and easily, preferably using rivers, lakes, and oceans. Good roads over flat land was also a plus when water was unavailable. In this economic environment, mountains were a hindrance, not an asset. Therefore, for most of the country's development, the mountainous region of the western United States remained underdeveloped and insubstantially populated.

The Industrial Revolution itself has matured to the point where even it has overcome mountain barriers. With improved highways and related infrastructure, enhanced trucks and pulling power, and expanding and affordable air transportation, the mountains are not as formidable a barrier. Also, with the emergence of another economic option, information and communication centered upon the internet, mountains are anything but a barrier to the expanding commerce genre. This new economy is having a profound influence upon Utah and its long-term growth.

The economy has changed, and that change has opened the doors for expanding population and commerce in the Mountain West. Lying in the heart of this region, Utah is not experiencing just a one-time or short-term phenomenon, in terms of population growth and its resultant economic expansion. Instead, it is being swept by a fundamental change that is only beginning, and which will continue to be a driving and dominant factor in the development and composition of Utah for decades to come. Within this long-term framework will be periods of boom and deceleration, but the long-term trend is for continued economic growth.

The second component within the long-term framework is the labor structure of the United States economy. The older age group of 40-to-55 year olds dominates the United States labor force. This is the core of the Baby Boomers. None of the younger age groups match the Baby Boom size. The Boomers long ago stretched the U.S. economy to accommodate their presence. Yet, for various reasons, the Baby Boomers did not

reproduce themselves in equal or greater numbers. This has created a vacuum, so to speak, of replacement workers. This vacuum is just beginning to have a profound economic impact on not just the United States, but also upon Utah.

The first stage in which this replacement-worker vacuum is manifesting itself is in the low-skill area. The Boomers long ago educated and experienced themselves beyond these types of jobs. There are not sufficient numbers of young workers to fill the low-skill jobs. With the scarcity of replacement workers, they have better options available to them than did the Boomers at that age. This low-skill labor vacuum is primarily being filled by the strong wave of in-migration to the United States

Utah's population age pyramid runs counter to the U.S. pyramid and suggests that Utah itself does not have that kind of low-skill labor draw, but that is not the correct conclusion. Utah's economy is just a small component within the larger United States framework. The immigrant labor draw is very strong in the western United States, and Utah lies in the center of this region. Utah has seen the labor in-migration become a growing and sizeable component of the labor force over the past ten years. In the face of a shrinking United States labor profile, this attraction should only increase with time.

The short-term phenomenon currently governing the Utah economy is the large pool of 20-to-30 year old Utah-born workers entering the labor market. This labor group began its entrance largely at the beginning of this decade, but the Utah economy actually had no net employment growth between 2001 and 2003. The economy wasn't letting them in. If there had to be an economic downturn, the timing may have been favorable, as many of these emerging workers were young enough to have opted to defer to college and more education while the economy was making its readjustment. However, at some point they would come forward and take their rightful place in the growing economy. And that is what they have been doing for the past three years and counting. Their presence seems to be reaching its peak; however, they are of such large size and significance that their influence will still be spearheading the Utah economy for several years to come.

The major key to Utah's current powerful economic growth is that this short-term internal labor boom is combining with the long-term economic change described earlier to produce this current period of strong and somewhat self-sustaining economic expansion.

Significant Issues

Housing Market. Utah's housing market is starting the year in a slow mode. This is a rapid change from the vibrant and dynamic mode of just several months prior. Fortunately, the issue is not anything inherently wrong with Utah's housing market. The current inventory of unsold homes is not an overbuilding issue. There are plenty of consumers, and many more to come, who are willing buyers of homes. Instead, the problem is in the mortgage markets, an industry whose focus is well beyond Utah. The negative subprime mortgage environment has made the mortgage investment community nervous, and that is the primary reason for Utah's slowing housing market. They have severely restricted mortgage lending.

Utah's housing permits accelerated in 2003 and peaked in 2006. The acceleration was a natural, demographically-driven market response to an influx of emerging 20-something households. Permits are not expected to rebound to the 2006 level that was a one-time demographic spike. However, the current slowdown is not a function of a sudden lack of 20-something buyers, but instead, is a function of the rapid panic and subsequent timidity of the mortgage lending market. When this panic wanes, Utah's demographics suggest its housing market will re-emerge.

Wage Growth. Utah's 2007 average nonagricultural wage was estimated at $36,500, reflecting a year-over growth of 5.5%. This is as high as 2006's 5.4% gain, which was Utah's highest in 15 years. With unemployment expected to remain below 3%, wage growth should remain aggressive for 2008.

Utah's average nonagricultural wage is normally below the U.S. average. In part, this is a result of Utah's unique demographic makeup. Utah has the youngest average age in the nation, and this is illustrated by looking at the age group with the largest number of workers; in Utah, it is those aged 15-34. This is not the case in most other states where Baby Boomers (those 45 to 60) dominate the labor force. Older workers, because of experience and tenure, earn higher average wages than their younger counterparts. The United States labor force is much older than Utah's, and therefore it is skewed to a higher average age by the dominance of the Baby Boomers. This contrast between Utah's labor force and the nation's also translates into a similar contrast between the average wage picture in Utah and the nation.

2008 Outlook. The demographics suggest Utah's economic boom will carry over into another year. Growth will temper to below the 4% level, but with unemployment expected to remain below 3%, the 2008 economy will feel similar to the 2007 and 2006 environment.

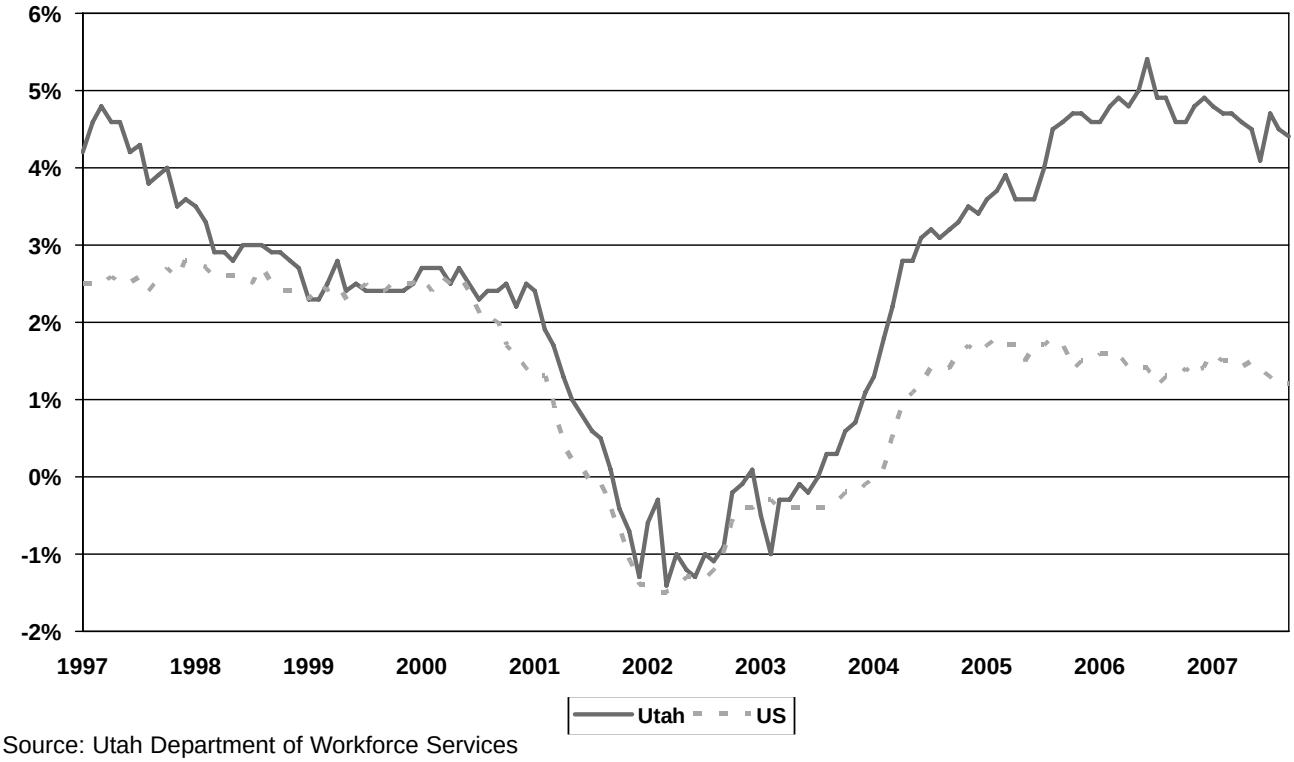
There is so much momentum built up behind this surge that it is difficult to envision it collapsing rapidly. The first potential economic negative in over three years has emerged, and that is the housing market. Fortunately, this slowing does not appear to be an internal breakdown in Utah's economic foundation. Instead, it looks like a mortgage market reaction to the sub-

prime mortgage state of affairs. Hopefully, this anxiety will be short lived. The slowing may actually be of benefit, as it will likely put a brake on Utah's rapidly rising housing prices. If that had been left unchecked, prices would have outrun incomes and created an internal economic distortion that would then require a much deeper and prolonged correction.

Figure 26
Utah and United States Population Profile

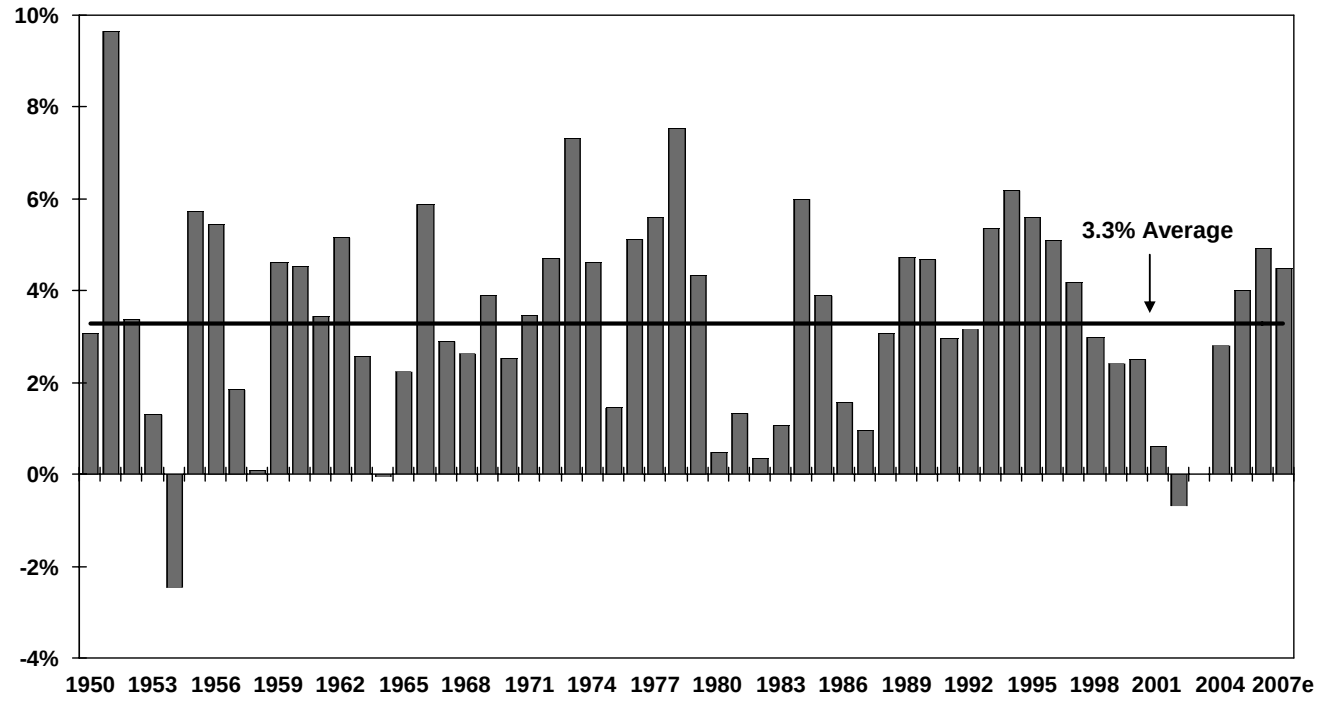
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Figure 27
Year-Over Monthly Percent Change In Nonagricultural Jobs



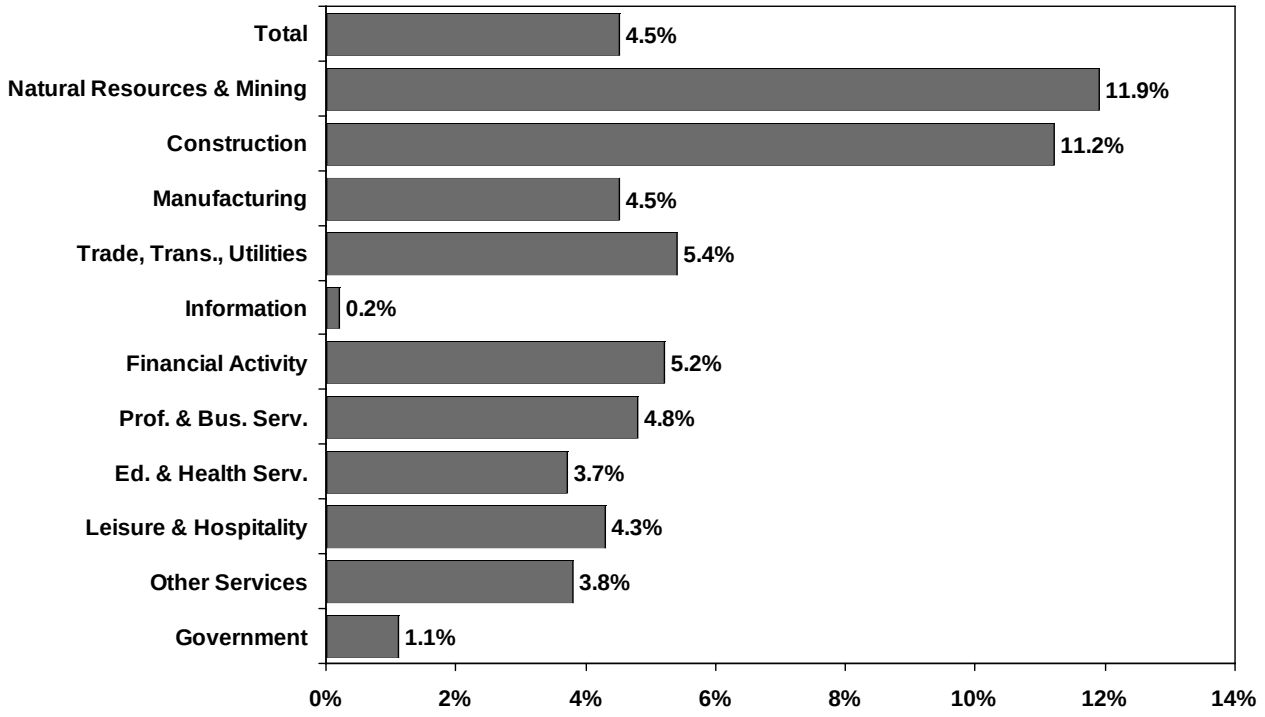
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services

Figure 28
Utah Nonagricultural Employment: Annual Percent Change



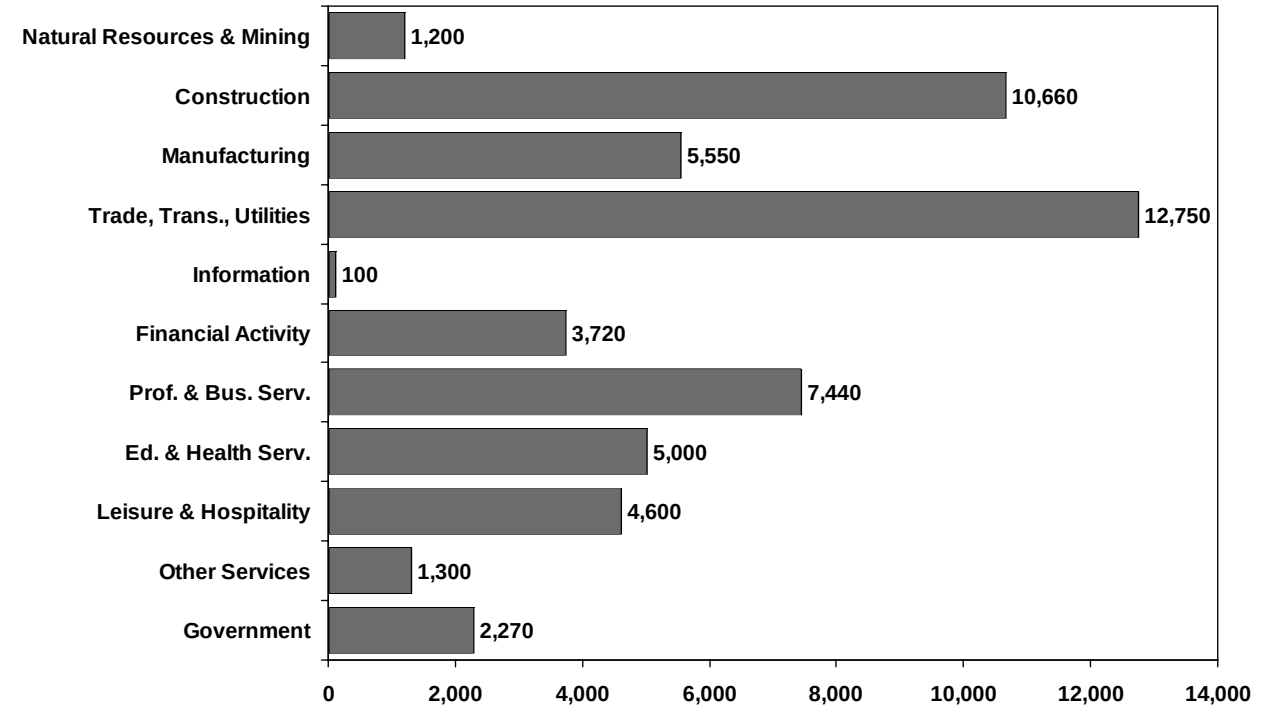
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services e = estimate

Figure 29
Percent Change in Utah Employment by Industry: 2006-2007 Annual Averages



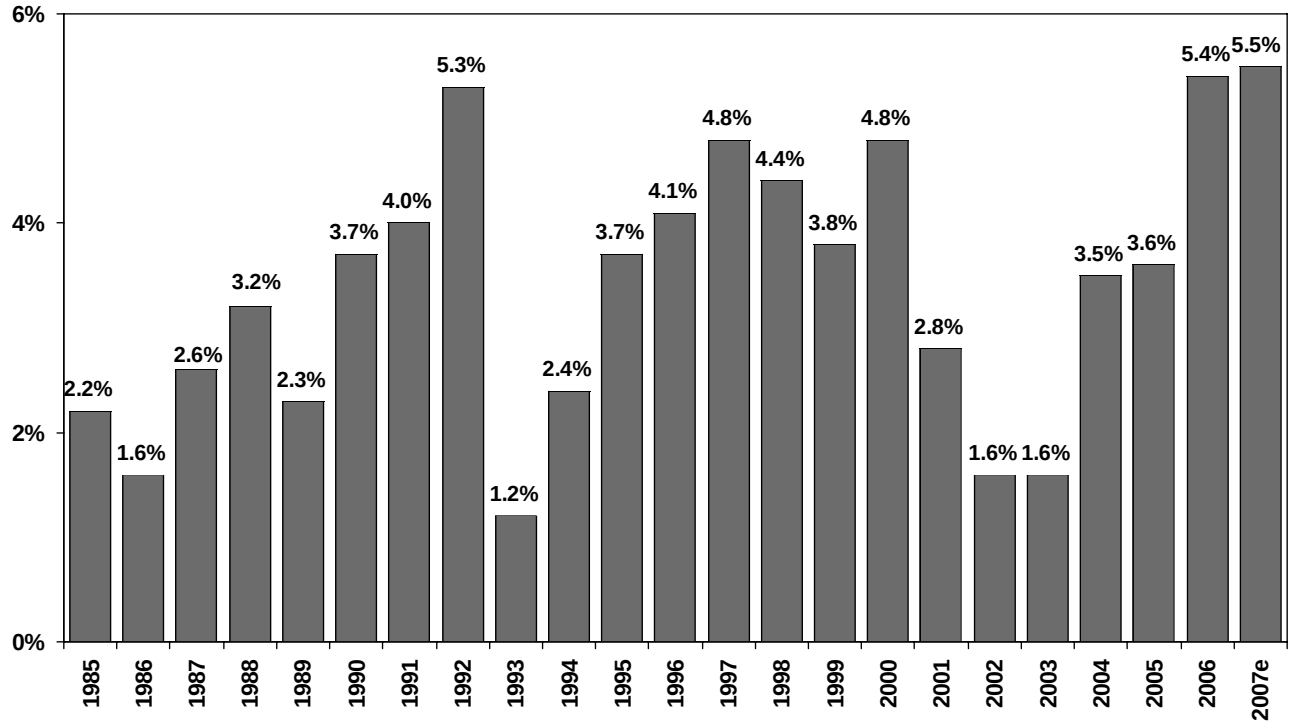
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services

Figure 30
Numeric Change in Utah Employment by Industry: 2006-2007 Annual Averages



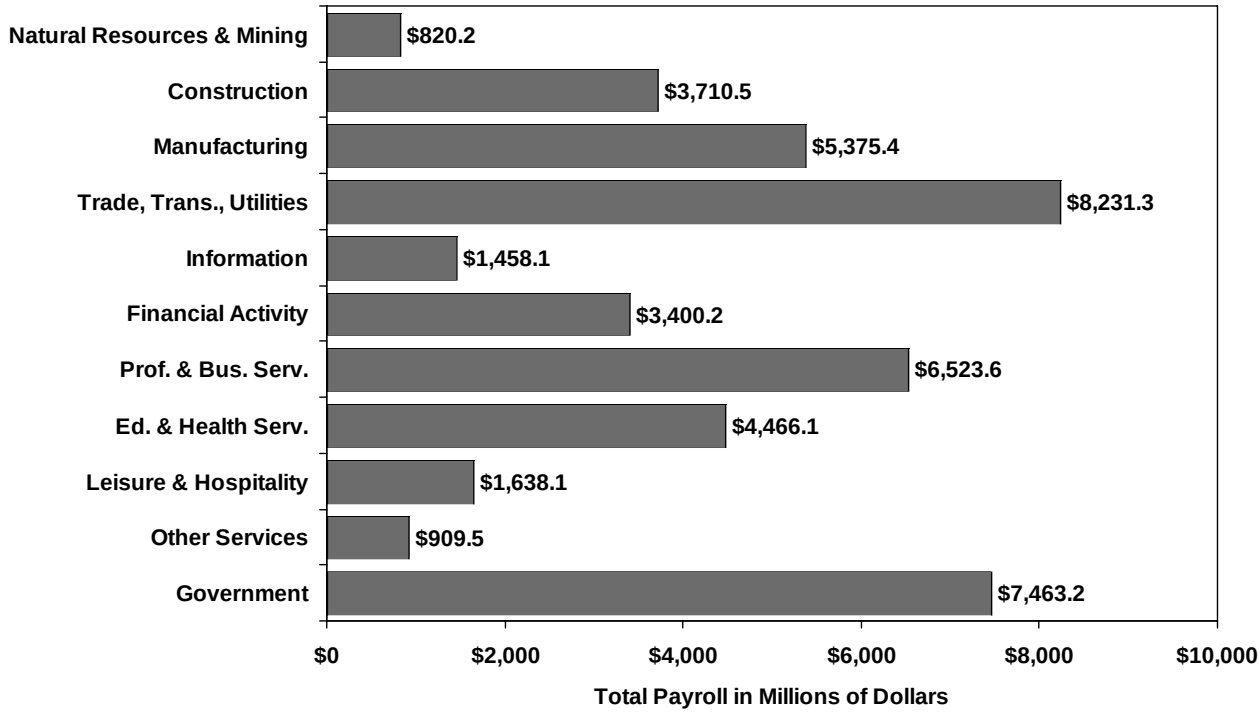
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services

Figure 31
Growth Rates for Utah Average Annual Pay: Percent Change



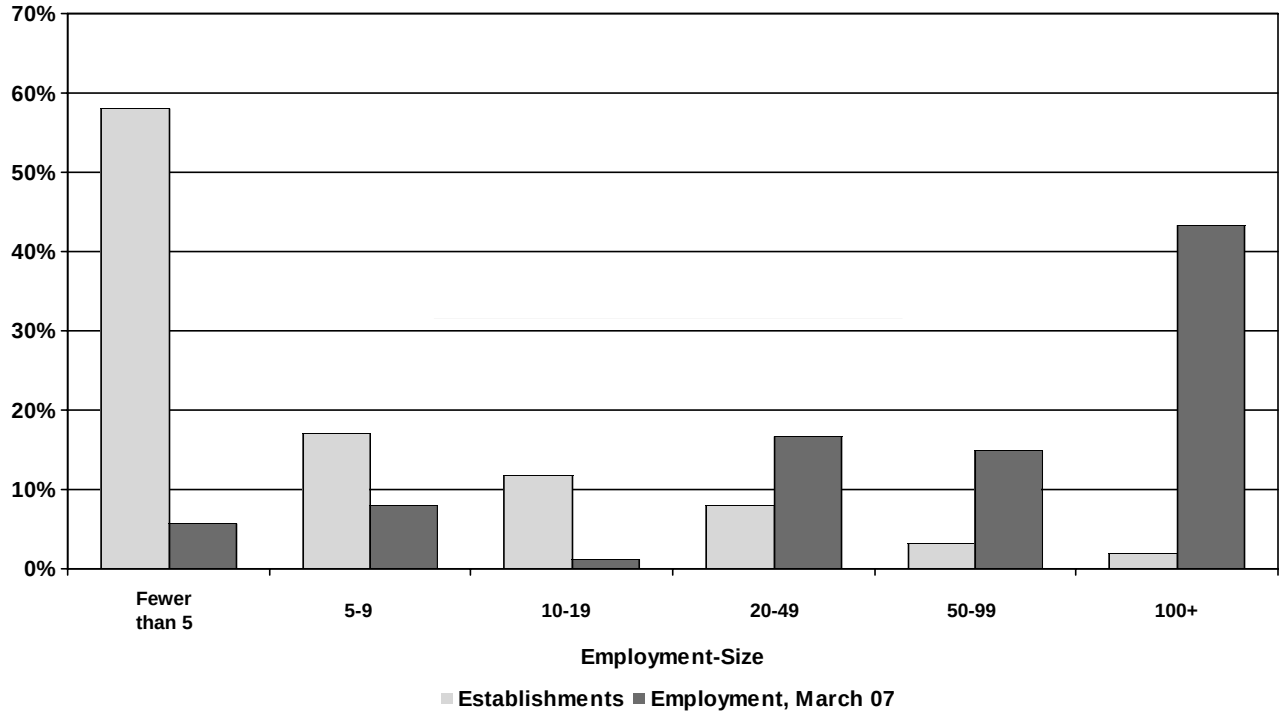
Sources: Utah Department of Workforce Services, Council of Economic Advisors e = estimate

Figure 32
Utah Payroll Wages by Major Industry Group 2007



Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services

Figure 33
Utah Employment by Establishment Size: 2007



Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services

Table 21
Utah Nonagricultural Employment by Industry and Unemployment Rate

	Total Employment														
Year	Number	Percent Change	Absolute Change	Mining	Constru.	Manufact.	Trade, Trans. Utilities	Infor.	Financial Activity	Prof. & Bus Services	Edu. & Health	Leisure & Hospitality	Other Services	Govt.	Unemployment Rate
1950	189,153	3.1	5,653	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	5.5
1951	207,386	9.6	18,233	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	3.3
1952	214,409	3.4	7,023	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	3.2
1953	217,194	1.3	2,785	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	3.3
1954	211,864	-2.5	-5,330	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	5.2
1955	224,007	5.7	12,143	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	4.1
1956	236,225	5.5	12,218	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	3.4
1957	240,577	1.8	4,352	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	3.7
1958	240,816	0.1	239	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	5.3
1959	251,940	4.6	11,124	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	4.6
1960	263,307	4.5	11,367	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	4.8
1961	272,355	3.4	9,048	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	5.3
1962	286,382	5.2	14,027	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	4.9
1963	293,758	2.6	7,376	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	5.4
1964	293,576	-0.1	-182	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	6.0
1965	300,164	2.2	6,588	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	6.1
1966	317,771	5.9	17,607	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	4.9
1967	326,953	2.9	9,182	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	5.2
1968	335,527	2.6	8,574	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	5.4
1969	348,612	3.9	13,085	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	5.2
1970	357,435	2.5	8,823	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	6.1
1971	369,836	3.5	12,401	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	6.6
1972	387,271	4.7	17,435	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	6.3
1973	415,641	7.3	28,370	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	5.8
1974	434,793	4.6	19,152	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	6.1
1975	441,082	1.4	6,289	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	6.5
1976	463,658	5.1	22,576	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	5.7
1977	489,580	5.6	25,922	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	5.3
1978	526,400	7.5	36,820	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	3.8
1979	549,242	4.3	22,842	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	4.3
1980	551,889	0.5	2,647	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	6.3
1981	559,184	1.3	7,295	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	6.7
1982	560,981	0.3	1,797	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	7.8
1983	566,991	1.1	6,010	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	9.2
1984	601,068	6.0	34,077	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	6.5
1985	624,387	3.9	23,319	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	5.9
1986	634,138	1.6	9,751	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	6.0
1987	640,298	1.0	6,160	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	6.4
1988	660,075	3.1	19,777	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	4.9
1989	691,244	4.7	31,169	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	4.6
1990	723,629	4.7	32,385	7,862	28,466	104,221	154,528	17,242	34,804	70,801	66,166	62,636	19,963	156,940	4.3
1991	745,202	3.0	21,573	8,095	32,206	104,445	159,321	17,281	36,803	77,853	66,668	65,814	17,468	159,249	5.0
1992	768,602	3.2	23,488	8,132	35,847	104,181	163,871	19,525	38,713	77,682	70,274	69,716	18,293	162,366	5.0
1993	809,731	5.4	41,129	8,073	40,688	108,406	171,081	18,625	42,826	87,021	74,505	74,113	19,454	164,938	3.9
1994	859,626	6.2	49,895	7,993	49,307	114,008	181,405	20,586	47,182	95,488	77,541	78,435	20,642	167,041	3.7
1995	907,886	5.6	48,260	7,911	56,282	118,930	191,769	22,264	48,449	107,227	80,936	83,290	21,304	169,525	3.6
1996	954,183	5.1	46,297	7,474	61,860	123,535	198,651	26,375	51,775	116,983	84,505	87,472	22,259	173,293	3.5
1997	993,999	4.2	39,816	7,789	65,420	127,728	205,949	27,672	54,154	123,532	88,449	90,471	23,497	179,338	3.1
1998	1,023,480	3.0	29,461	7,690	69,268	129,024	211,587	29,962	56,848	127,926	91,550	91,655	25,128	182,845	3.8
1999	1,048,498	2.4	25,018	7,260	73,364	127,707	215,441	32,861	58,397	134,112	93,868	93,082	26,071	186,330	3.7
2000	1,074,879	2.5	26,381	7,311	72,306	125,788	219,721	35,932	58,730	139,524	104,787	95,287	29,887	184,537	3.4
2001	1,081,685	0.6	6,806	7,209	71,620	122,092	219,954	33,514	62,214	136,646	109,520	98,328	30,471	190,117	4.4
2002	1,073,746	-0.7	-7,939	6,880	67,838	113,873	216,032	31,004	63,352	131,912	113,696	100,943	32,970	195,246	5.7
2003	1,074,131	0.0	385	6,670	67,599	112,291	213,970	30,016	64,674	131,910	118,379	99,634	32,451	196,537	5.7
2004	1,104,328	2.8	30,197	7,083	72,631	114,765	219,212	30,272	65,040	138,220	123,282	102,031	32,915	198,877	5.2
2005	1,148,320	4.0	43,992	8,473	81,685	117,246	225,938	32,105	67,583	146,704	128,605	104,223	33,451	202,307	4.3
2006	1,203,914	4.8	55,594	10,024	95,164	123,064	234,797	32,541	71,469	154,834	134,410	108,477	34,651	204,483	2.9
2007e	1,258,300	4.5	54,386	11,200	105,800	128,600	247,600	32,600	75,200	162,350	139,400	113,100	35,700	206,750	2.7

e = estimate

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

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services, Workforce Information

Table 22
Utah Nonagricultural Payroll Employment by County and Major Industry: 2006

	Total	Ntl. Res. & Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Trade, Transp., Utilities	Information	Financial Activity	Profess. & Business Services	Education & Health Services	Leisure & Hospitality	Other Services	Government
State Total	1,203,914	10,024	95,164	123,064	234,797	32,541	71,469	154,834	134,410	108,477	34,651	204,483
Beaver	1,973	54	123	71	549	0	45	28	55	331	44	673
Box Elder	19,418	29	1,416	7,735	3,693	101	429	632	1,082	1,419	357	2,525
Cache	48,112	9	2,809	10,176	7,229	919	1,562	4,826	4,765	3,545	1,116	11,156
Carbon	9,422	894	394	419	2,286	127	251	649	1,055	813	365	2,169
Daggett	461	0	38	5	34	1	0	3	0	132	6	242
Davis	100,540	145	9,447	10,632	19,458	903	4,078	10,535	9,004	8,949	3,051	24,338
Duchesne	6,587	981	645	152	1,444	172	170	165	466	454	189	1,749
Emery	3,937	853	338	17	1,044	132	58	141	58	278	156	862
Garfield	2,260	12	83	98	239	126	35	17	207	821	27	595
Grand	4,472	113	327	46	825	32	220	215	310	1,469	65	850
Iron	16,806	58	1,839	1,785	3,022	123	784	1,272	1,591	1,804	334	4,194
Juab	3,541	80	800	462	483	7	70	161	467	298	47	666
Kane	3,092	0	181	187	448	31	120	51	83	863	407	721
Millard	3,922	82	99	175	1,264	32	82	309	310	371	98	1,100
Morgan	1,869	4	394	198	407	3	63	141	63	159	42	395
Piute	333	7	15	3	70	0	5	2	25	52	7	147
Rich	716	2	91	6	74	0	52	15	66	167	41	202
Salt Lake	579,780	2,203	39,697	53,385	120,294	18,423	47,299	93,999	54,973	46,135	18,140	85,232
San Juan	4,087	158	259	248	432	7	55	117	463	570	82	1,696
Sanpete	7,159	12	453	860	1,170	179	234	206	635	480	210	2,720
Sevier	7,854	489	414	467	2,517	80	175	324	723	880	170	1,615
Summit	20,620	79	2,113	620	3,429	252	1,479	1,608	839	7,288	608	2,305
Tooele	14,755	15	758	1,488	2,964	221	332	2,285	927	1,332	300	4,133
Uintah	13,290	3,251	834	226	2,855	143	532	660	871	941	361	2,616
Utah	176,813	48	15,515	18,319	28,793	8,102	6,318	21,867	36,638	13,145	4,120	23,948
Wasatch	6,485	80	1,137	216	1,260	127	276	436	480	1,196	115	1,162
Washington	51,529	246	8,289	3,276	11,785	869	2,248	3,786	6,923	6,566	1,402	6,139
Wayne	1,049	0	109	11	132	2	8	4	303	174	24	282
Weber	93,032	120	6,547	11,781	16,597	1,427	4,489	10,380	11,028	7,845	2,767	20,051

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services, Workforce Information

Table 23
Utah Nonagricultural Payroll Wages by County and Major Industry: 2006

County	Total	Natural Res. & Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Trade, Trans. & Utilities	Information	Financial Activity	Professional & Business Serv.	Education & Health Serv.	Leisure & Hospitality	Other Services	Government
State Total	$41,647,353,788	$630,281,003	$3,379,405,308	$5,124,852,130	$7,717,382,477	$1,428,528,411	$3,198,497,231	$6,153,005,935	$4,306,975,652	$1,554,459,256	$885,793,097	$7,268,173,288
Beaver	52,926,178	1,741,220	2,995,975	2,567,298	20,323,506	0	1,191,916	414,245	1,524,737	3,348,593	907,978	17,910,710
Box Elder	738,870,420	672,216	44,391,997	441,235,924	103,550,580	1,570,032	12,990,806	13,144,652	25,868,078	13,658,493	7,859,898	73,927,744
Cache	1,247,974,142	226,121	67,719,088	350,058,960	153,858,516	19,613,258	42,174,730	128,890,242	114,561,567	35,697,439	24,916,397	310,257,824
Carbon	303,239,194	64,094,384	22,057,978	18,484,469	71,652,716	2,636,816	6,514,427	13,976,155	26,196,753	7,552,546	8,533,751	61,539,199
Daggett	12,661,112	0	1,663,456	53,953	1,049,804	5,850	0	21,803	0	2,040,996	104,821	7,720,429
Davis	3,437,297,907	6,138,008	347,977,959	390,371,578	578,092,229	37,304,709	128,547,104	411,687,883	269,261,612	99,886,511	83,258,651	1,084,771,663
Duchesne	227,394,569	61,853,500	22,192,676	5,138,078	48,486,776	5,838,009	4,205,983	6,079,847	13,999,693	4,925,484	4,896,610	49,777,913
Emery	155,993,627	50,178,772	13,190,772	518,757	49,901,686	4,075,608	1,135,549	4,697,790	1,123,817	2,933,301	5,528,373	22,709,202
Garfield	51,693,148	585,019	1,760,187	1,857,876	5,039,956	5,104,051	859,349	342,312	5,885,343	11,914,795	355,470	17,988,790
Grand	109,599,376	5,483,056	9,653,549	1,107,148	20,391,851	895,988	5,512,378	5,923,796	9,418,220	21,041,228	1,367,860	28,804,302
Iron	414,444,896	1,229,288	48,677,524	54,709,129	74,076,093	2,908,747	28,653,089	27,324,613	36,398,590	19,123,827	7,685,071	113,658,925
Juab	107,515,500	2,927,977	35,482,324	16,519,438	11,915,172	98,246	1,565,979	7,776,147	9,394,906	2,914,366	1,160,047	17,760,898
Kane	72,063,671	0	4,573,181	4,934,165	9,410,442	714,207	3,282,303	1,145,679	2,142,231	13,046,276	11,684,673	21,130,514
Millard	120,350,393	3,903,707	1,953,723	6,295,675	48,314,664	820,208	1,925,851	10,049,143	8,644,269	2,985,586	2,206,987	33,250,580
Morgan	52,982,244	73,090	11,013,261	9,242,065	12,938,285	91,800	1,903,589	4,182,995	1,128,270	1,204,056	906,265	10,298,568
Piute	7,039,454	375,669	352,280	41,855	1,664,332	0	122,321	40,498	464,641	369,536	132,775	3,475,547
Rich	14,833,054	36,773	2,348,071	171,286	1,331,682	0	1,085,462	292,966	1,355,667	1,988,370	765,441	5,457,336
Salt Lake	22,346,649,958	167,645,574	1,573,445,082	2,360,975,109	4,501,577,934	791,441,646	2,353,943,841	4,076,621,160	1,988,792,113	756,972,229	491,656,864	3,283,578,406
San Juan	104,224,311	7,851,934	6,150,540	7,981,909	7,824,597	88,129	1,340,700	2,687,363	13,443,590	7,720,173	1,614,098	47,521,278
Sanpete	158,267,107	426,122	11,992,185	20,880,974	22,493,547	6,100,442	6,426,113	3,082,564	15,250,459	3,021,864	3,786,700	64,806,137
Sevier	210,121,793	20,025,460	10,064,827	13,955,307	70,825,271	2,264,090	5,702,079	9,438,230	18,924,430	8,009,265	3,666,964	47,245,870
Summit	636,907,777	4,183,255	83,013,326	25,874,944	96,499,639	11,195,841	68,596,697	74,810,530	24,805,852	152,534,098	19,625,223	75,768,372
Tooele	530,779,194	608,131	22,871,872	60,593,515	83,633,904	8,196,574	9,525,322	121,522,202	25,416,911	15,643,936	6,720,345	176,046,482
Uintah	520,872,202	209,352,776	27,041,079	5,716,953	106,272,038	3,619,247	25,759,893	20,424,523	20,109,250	9,312,997	10,109,393	83,154,053
Utah	5,457,974,427	1,610,715	497,714,724	702,059,918	790,501,603	445,233,143	234,161,735	795,296,768	1,042,946,287	153,133,317	90,165,188	705,151,029
Wasatch	180,325,933	4,305,403	34,853,635	7,374,742	34,275,720	4,227,593	9,509,784	14,120,006	13,148,276	17,699,805	2,788,648	38,022,321
Washington	1,431,557,639	6,061,626	246,496,243	97,390,816	336,304,889	25,667,463	79,285,613	106,568,333	229,378,931	92,555,398	29,401,851	182,446,476
Wayne	25,498,892	0	3,767,738	148,335	2,470,597	3,650	227,849	87,123	8,273,555	1,846,325	377,517	8,296,203
Weber	2,917,295,670	8,691,207	223,990,056	518,591,954	452,704,448	48,813,064	162,346,769	292,356,367	379,117,604	91,378,446	63,609,238	675,696,517

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

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services, Workforce Information

Table 24
Utah Average Monthly Wage by Industry

Dollars	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Average Nonagricultural Wage	$1,936	$2,017	$2,114	$2,207	$2,291	$2,401	$2,470	$2,510	$2,551	$2,641	$2,736	$2,883
Natural Res. & Mining	3,314	3,470	3,658	3,752	3,759	3,997	4,264	4,122	4,243	4,606	4,778	5,240
Construction	2,049	2,102	2,209	2,279	2,370	2,481	2,536	2,563	2,544	2,589	2,695	2,959
Manufacturing	2,386	2,502	2,616	2,684	2,767	2,915	3,020	3,068	3,159	3,216	3,312	3,470
Trade, Trans., Utilities	1,825	1,951	2,047	2,112	2,245	2,322	2,335	2,395	2,424	2,537	2,608	2,739
Information	2,408	2,531	2,797	2,929	3,303	3,506	3,369	3,329	3,342	3,489	3,752	3,658
Financial Activity	2,212	2,367	2,511	2,728	2,754	2,925	3,045	3,139	3,274	3,420	3,574	3,729
Professional & Business Serv.	2,259	2,229	2,341	2,474	2,602	2,720	2,836	2,814	2,889	3,001	3,107	3,312
Education & Health Serv.	1,873	1,925	1,996	2,061	2,099	2,210	2,253	2,294	2,352	2,436	2,530	2,670
Leisure & Hospitality	709	752	796	848	888	958	1,021	1,115	1,048	1,070	1,117	1,194
Other Services	1,294	1,373	1,453	1,532	1,591	1,639	1,843	1,854	1,880	1,960	2,018	2,130
Government	2,040	2,116	2,185	2,264	2,304	2,417	2,544	2,653	2,696	2,781	2,847	2,962

Percent Change	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
Average Nonagricultural Wage	3.7%	4.8%	4.4%	3.8%	4.8%	2.8%	1.6%	1.6%	3.5%	3.6%	5.4%
Natural Res. & Mining	0.6	5.4	2.6	0.2	6.3	6.7	-3.3	2.9	8.6	3.7	9.7
Construction	5.5	5.1	3.2	4.0	4.7	2.2	1.1	-0.7	1.8	4.1	9.8
Manufacturing	3.7	4.6	2.6	3.1	5.4	3.6	1.6	3.0	1.8	3.0	4.8
Trade, Trans., Utilities	2.1	4.9	3.2	6.3	3.4	0.6	2.6	1.2	4.7	2.8	5.0
Information	4.7	10.5	4.7	12.8	6.1	-3.9	-1.2	0.4	4.4	7.5	-2.5
Financial Activity	5.5	6.1	8.7	0.9	6.2	4.1	3.1	4.3	4.5	4.5	4.3
Professional & Business Serv.	4.9	5.0	5.7	5.2	4.5	4.3	-0.8	2.7	3.9	3.5	6.6
Education & Health Serv.	2.9	3.7	3.3	1.8	5.3	1.9	1.8	2.5	3.6	3.9	5.5
Leisure & Hospitality	4.6	5.9	6.5	4.7	7.9	6.6	9.2	-6.0	2.1	4.4	6.9
Other Services	5.8	5.8	5.4	3.9	3.0	12.5	0.6	1.4	4.3	3.0	5.6
Government	3.6	3.2	3.6	1.8	4.9	5.3	4.3	1.6	3.2	2.4	4.0

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services, Workforce Information

Table 25
Utah Population, Labor Force, Nonagricultural Jobs and Wages

	2004	2005	2006	2007e	2008f	Percent Change 2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Civilian Labor Force	1,203,459	1,268,075	1,311,073	1,372,900	1,422,900	5.4	3.4	4.7	3.6
Employed Persons	1,140,498	1,214,150	1,272,801	1,335,800	1,381,300	6.5	4.8	4.9	3.4
Unemployed Persons	62,961	53,925	38,272	37,100	41,600	-14.4	-29.0	-3.1	12.1
Unemployment Rate	5.2	4.3	2.9	2.7	2.9				
U.S. Rate	5.5	5.1	4.6	4.6	5.0				
Total Nonfarm Jobs	1,104,328	1,148,315	1,203,749	1,258,300	1,299,124	4.0	4.8	4.5	3.2
Mining	7,083	8,472	10,013	11,200	12,000	19.6	18.2	11.9	7.1
Construction	72,631	81,685	95,139	105,800	108,974	12.5	16.5	11.2	3.0
Manufacturing	114,765	117,242	123,049	128,600	132,800	2.2	5.0	4.5	3.3
Trade, Trans., Utilities	219,212	225,938	234,849	247,600	259,200	3.1	3.9	5.4	4.7
Information	30,272	32,105	32,533	32,600	32,850	6.1	1.3	0.2	0.8
Financial Activity	65,040	67,583	71,480	75,200	76,300	3.9	5.8	5.2	1.5
Professional & Business Services	138,220	146,704	154,910	162,350	169,600	6.1	5.6	4.8	4.5
Education & Health Services	123,282	128,605	134,400	139,400	144,300	4.3	4.5	3.7	3.5
Leisure & Hospitality	102,031	104,223	108,486	113,100	116,700	2.1	4.1	4.3	3.2
Other Services	32,915	33,451	34,407	35,700	36,900	1.6	2.9	3.8	3.4
Government	198,877	202,307	204,483	206,750	209,500	1.7	1.1	1.1	1.3
Goods-producing	194,479	207,399	228,201	245,600	253,774	6.6	10.0	7.6	3.3
Service-producing	909,849	940,916	975,548	1,012,700	1,045,350	3.4	3.7	3.8	3.2
Percent Svc.-producing	82.4%	81.9%	81.0%	80.5%	80.5%				
U.S. Nonfarm Job Growth %	1.1	1.5	1.9	1.3	0.8				
Total Nonag Wages (millions)	$35,005	$37,696	$41,651	$45,930	$49,700	7.7	10.5	10.3	8.2
Average Annual Wage	$31,698	$32,827	$34,601	$36,502	$38,257	3.6	5.4	5.5	4.8
Average Monthly Wage	$2,642	$2,736	$2,883	$3,042	$3,188	3.5	5.4	5.5	4.8
Establishments (first quarter)	72,513	77,423	82,875	83,331	86,200				

e = estimate
f = forecast

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

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services, Workforce Information

Table 26
Utah's Civilian Labor Force and Components by County: 2006 Annual Averages

County	Civilian Labor Force	Total Employed	Total Unemployed	Unemployment Rate
State Total	1,311,073	1,272,801	38,272	2.9
Beaver	3,095	3,002	93	3.0
Box Elder	22,825	22,104	721	3.2
Cache	58,027	56,670	1,357	2.3
Carbon	9,863	9,521	342	3.5
Daggett	515	491	24	4.7
Davis	138,773	134,783	3,990	2.9
Duchesne	8,270	8,031	239	2.9
Emery	5,251	5,068	183	3.5
Garfield	2,668	2,536	132	4.9
Grand	5,065	4,825	240	4.7
Iron	20,753	20,170	583	2.8
Juab	4,052	3,907	145	3.6
Kane	3,399	3,280	119	3.5
Millard	6,179	5,997	182	2.9
Morgan	3,895	3,779	116	3.0
Piute	877	850	27	3.1
Rich	1,377	1,346	31	2.3
Salt Lake	532,283	517,060	15,223	2.9
San Juan	4,864	4,570	294	6.0
Sanpete	10,652	10,259	393	3.7
Sevier	9,357	9,060	297	3.2
Summit	22,068	21,450	618	2.8
Tooele	25,888	25,055	833	3.2
Uintah	15,911	15,521	390	2.5
Utah	212,422	206,498	5,924	2.8
Wasatch	9,942	9,637	305	3.1
Washington	61,128	59,369	1,759	2.9
Wayne	1,381	1,322	59	4.3
Weber	110,296	106,644	3,652	3.3

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

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services, Workforce Information

Table 27
Utah's Largest Nonagricultural Employers: 2006

Firm Name	Business	Employment Range
Intermountain Health Care (IHC)	Hospitals and Clinics	20,000+
State of Utah	State Government	20,000+
University of Utah (Incl. Hospital)	Higher Education	15,000-19,999
Brigham Young University	Higher Education	15,000-19,999
Wal-Mart Stores	Department Stores	10,000-14,999
Hill Air Force Base	Military Installation	10,000-14,999
Granite School District	Public Education	7,000-9,999
Jordan School District	Public Education	7,000-9,999
Davis County School District	Public Education	5,000-6,999
Utah State University	Higher Education	5,000-6,999
Kroger Group Cooperative	Retail Stores	5,000-6,999
Salt Lake County	Local Government	5,000-6,999
Convergys	Telemarketing	5,000-6,999
Alpine School District	Public Education	5,000-6,999
U.S. Postal Service	Mail Distribution	5,000-6,999
Internal Revenue Service	Federal Government	5,000-6,999
ATK Thiokol	Aerospace Equipment Mfg.	4,000-4,999
SOS Temporary Services	Temporary Employment Placement	4,000-4,999
Albertsons	Grocery Stores	4,000-4,999
Discover Financial Services	Consumer Loans	4,000-4,999
Zions First National Bank	Banking	4,000-4,999
Autoliv ASP (Morton Int'l)	Automotive Components Mfg.	4,000-4,999
Weber County School District	Public Education	3,000-3,999
Delta Airlines	Air Transportation	3,000-3,999
Salt Lake City School District	Public Education	3,000-3,999
Wells Fargo Bank NA	Banking	3,000-3,999
United Parcel Service	Courier Service	3,000-3,999
Salt Lake City Corporation	Local Government	3,000-3,999
Utah Valley State College	Higher Education	3,000-3,999
Nebo School District	Public Education	2,000-2,999
Skywest Airlines	Air Transportation	2,000-2,999
Home Depot	Building Supply Store	2,000-2,999
Weber State University	Higher Education	2,000-2,999
Teleperformance USA	Telemarketing	2,000-2,999
Icon Health and Fitness	Exercise Equipment Manufacturing	2,000-2,999
Qwest Corporation	Telephone Service/Communications	2,000-2,999
Washington County School District	Public Education	2,000-2,999
Salt Lake Community College	Higher Education	2,000-2,999
Kelly Services Inc.	Temporary Employment Placement	2,000-2,999
L3 Communications	Communications Equipment Manufac	2,000-2,999
Rocky Mountain Power	Electric Power Generation and Distrib	2,000-2,999
Target Corporation	Retail Stores	2,000-2,999
ACS Business Process Solutions	Data Processing	2,000-2,999
Harmon City	Grocery Stores	2,000-2,999
Provo City School District	Public Education	2,000-2,999

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services, Workforce Information

Table 28
Employment Status of Utah's Civilian Noninstitutional Population by Sex & Age: 2006 Annual Averages

		Civilian Labor Force			Unemployment		
	Civilian Noninstitutional Population	Number	Percent of Population	Total Employment	Number	Rate	U.S. Civilian Labor Force % of Population
Total	1,809,000	1,309,000	72.3	1,271,000	38,000	2.9	66.2
16 to 19 years	162,000	92,000	56.9	83,000	9,000	9.8	43.7
20 to 24 years	247,000	206,000	83.3	197,000	9,000	4.4	74.6
25 to 34 years	422,000	350,000	83.0	343,000	7,000	2.0	83.0
35 to 44 years	281,000	235,000	83.5	229,000	6,000	2.6	83.8
45 to 54 years	289,000	244,000	84.6	241,000	3,000	1.2	81.9
55 to 64 years	206,000	145,000	70.7	142,000	3,000	2.1	63.7
65 and over	203,000	36,000	18.0	36,000	0	0.0	15.4
Men							
Total	896,000	735,000	82.0	715,000	20,000	2.7	73.5
16 to 19 years	81,000	47,000	58.0	41,000	6,000	12.8	43.7
20 to 24 years	127,000	115,000	90.9	109,000	6,000	5.2	79.6
25 to 34 years	212,000	204,000	96.6	201,000	3,000	1.5	91.7
35 to 44 years	142,000	135,000	95.0	132,000	3,000	2.2	92.1
45 to 54 years	142,000	132,000	92.5	130,000	2,000	1.5	88.1
55 to 64 years	98,000	79,000	80.2	77,000	2,000	2.5	69.6
Women							
Total	913,000	574,000	62.8	556,000	18,000	3.1	59.4
16 to 19 years	82,000	46,000	55.9	42,000	4,000	8.7	43.7
20 to 24 years	121,000	91,000	75.2	88,000	3,000	3.3	69.5
25 to 34 years	210,000	146,000	69.3	142,000	4,000	2.7	74.4
35 to 44 years	139,000	100,000	71.9	97,000	3,000	3.0	75.9
45 to 54 years	146,000	112,000	76.8	111,000	1,000	0.9	76.0
55 to 64 years	108,000	67,000	62.1	65,000	2,000	3.0	58.2
Hispanic Origin	191,000	148,000	77.3	143,000	5,000	3.4	68.7
Men	107,000	692,000	82.3	674,000	18,000	2.6	80.7
Woman	84,000	539,000	63.2	523,000	16,000	3.0	56.1

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

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, http://stats.bls.gov/lau/ptable14full2006.pdf

Personal Income

Overview

Utah's 2007 total personal income was estimated to be $82.7 billion, 9.0% above the 2006 preliminary estimate of $75.9 billion. This growth is estimated to be significantly higher than the U.S. personal income growth of 6.9%. Utah's 2007 per capita personal income was estimated to be $31,433, an increase of 5.6% over the 2006 estimate. The most recent available income estimates for Utah from the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) are for 2006. According to the BEA, Utah's 2006 per capita income of $29,769 ranked Utah 45th in the nation.

2007 Overview

Utah's total personal income (TPI) in 2007 was estimated to reach $82.7 billion, a 9.0% increase from 2006. This continued the strong growth which began in 2004, after historically low gains in the early 2000s. Utah experienced a third year of above-average employment growth in 2007, with a rate of 4.5%. Payroll totals also rose sharply in Utah in 2007. These factors contributed to the strong growth in total personal income in 2007.

Per capita personal income (PCI) is an area's annual total personal income divided by the total population. Utah's estimated 2007 PCI was approximately $31,433, an increase of 5.6% from the 2006 estimate. Utah's PCI measured at 81.3% of the national PCI in 2006, its highest share in almost 10 years. Utah's PCI remains weak against the national average as a result of two factors: 1) the state's average wages are generally below the national average (due to the overall youth of Utah's labor force), and 2) Utah's population is the nation's youngest and its household size is the largest. This means that in the PCI calculation (TPI divided by population), Utah has a higher percentage of non-wage earners in its denominator than any other state.

2006 Summary

Composition of Total Personal Income. The largest single component of total personal income is earnings by place of work. This consists of the total earnings from agricultural and nonagricultural industries, including contributions for social insurance. In 2006 (latest available data), Utahns' earnings by place of work reached $61.9 billion, representing 81.5% of TPI. An estimated 10.8% of this was proprietors' income, 71.3% came from wages, and the remaining 17.9% was supplements to wages and salaries. Private sector nonagricultural earnings accounted for 81.6% of earnings by industry, while earnings from public (government) industries made up 18.2%. Although earnings from government employment have been declining as a share of Utah's total earnings, it is still relatively larger than the U.S. share (16.5%).

The other two major components of TPI are dividends, interest, and rent (DIR) and transfer payments (such as social security, welfare, or retirement). In 2006, Utah's DIR reached $12.4 billion and transfer payments were $8.5 billion. Some of the major differences between the economic compositions of Utah and the United States lie between these two parameters. Perhaps the most significant is that Utah transfer payments comprise a much smaller share of TPI than the national figure (11.2% in Utah versus 14.7% nationally). DIR is also lower in Utah (16.4% in Utah vs. 16.9% nationally). Thus, Utahns rely to a greater extent on wage earnings as their income source.

The industrial composition of Utah's TPI has changed in recent years. In 1980, goods-producing industries (natural resources and mining, construction, and manufacturing) generated over 30% of Utah's total earnings. By 2006, that share had dropped to 23%. Similarly, 21% of U.S. earnings are currently within goods-producing jobs.

In 2006, government was the largest wage-income industry in Utah, generating 18.2% of all the wage income earned in 2006. It was also the largest wage-income industry in the nation, at 16.5%. It was followed by trade, transportation, and utilities, which produced 17.5% of Utah's wage earnings in 2006. This sector employed more workers than the government sector, but the wage levels were considerably below those paid in the government sector. Professional and business services provided 14.0% of Utah's wages. Having a high wage-income percentage in this sector is beneficial because many positions in this sector are high paying, knowledge-based jobs. Manufacturing continued to rebound from its recent hardships and accounted for 12.2% of Utah's wage earnings and 12.4% nationally.

Per Capita Personal Income. According to the Bureau of Economic Analysis, Utah's 2006 per capita personal income was $29,769, ranking Utah 45th among the 50 states and Washington, D.C. During the 1970s, Utah's PCI ranged between 83.0% and 85.7% of the nation's PCI. However, from 1977 to 1989, this parameter dropped 10 percentage points to 75.6%. Since then, it has slowly increased, reaching 81.3% in 2006, the highest percentage in almost 10 years.

County Personal and Per Capita Income. Several counties experienced double-digit percentage growth in personal income in 2006. Most of these were small counties where it is easier to achieve large percentage growth rates, but not all. Uintah, Washington, and Tooele counties grew with rates of 17.4%, 14.6%, and 11.1% respectively. Most of Utah's highly populated counties along the Wasatch Front saw vigorous percentage gains, including Utah (9.0%), Summit (8.6%), Salt

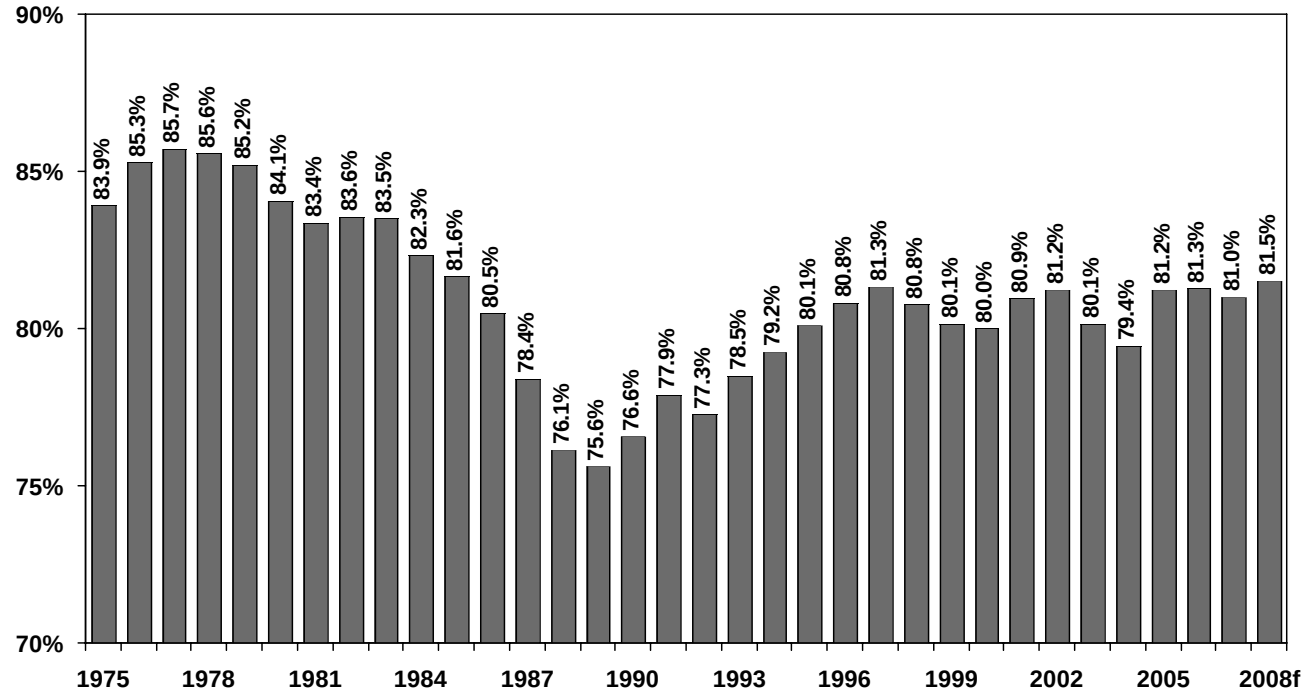
Lake (7.9%), Weber (7.1%), Davis (6.7%), and Cache (5.6%) counties.

Summit County had an estimated per capita income in 2006 of $56,049, the highest in the state. It was followed by Salt Lake ($34,928) and Davis ($30,724) counties. San Juan County ($17,217) had the lowest per capita income in the state, measuring at only 57.8% of the Utah average. The 2006 per capita income for the United States ($36,629) was higher than all of Utah's counties except Summit County.

Conclusion

Utah's total personal income increased 8.2% in 2006, a direct result of the significant economic expansion the state experienced. This strong growth can be attributed to job growth, wage growth, and ongoing population gains. Wages were the highest source of income in Utah and for the nation (81.5% in Utah vs. 76.9% for the nation). Generating income from transfer payments is a larger form of income generation on the national level than it is in Utah, due to the fact that Utah has a smaller retirement-aged population than the national average.

Figure 34
Utah Per Capita Personal Income as a Percent of the United States



Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis; Governor's Office of Planning and Budget
f = forecast

Table 29
Components of Utah's Total Personal Income

Components	Millions of Dollars 2005r	Millions of Dollars 2006p	Percent Change 2005-2006	2006 Percent Distribution Utah	2006 Percent Distribution U.S.	Industry Distribution Utah	Industry Distribution U.S.
Personal income	$70,167	$75,913	8.2	100.0	100.0		
Earnings by place of work	56,589	61,882	9.4	81.5	77.7		
less: Personal contrb. for social insurance	6,282	6,907	9.9				
plus: Adjustment for residence	33	32	-3.0				
equals: Net earnings by place of residence	50,340	55,006	9.3				
plus: Dividends, interest, and rent	12,041	12,420	3.1	16.4	16.9		
plus: Transfer payments	7,786	8,487	9.0	11.2	14.7		
Components of earnings	56,589	61,882	9.4	81.5	76.9		
Wage and salary disbursements	40,061	44,151	10.2	58.2	54.8		
Supplements to wages and salaries	10,183	11,018	8.2	14.5	12.9		
Proprietors' income	6,345	6,712	5.8	8.8	9.1		
Farm proprietors' income	101	9	-91.1	0.0	0.1		
Nonfarm proprietors' income	6,244	6,703	7.4	8.8	9.0		
Earnings by industry	56,589	61,882	9.4	81.5	76.9	100.0	100.0
Farm earnings	251	171	-31.9	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.5
Nonfarm earnings	56,338	61,711	9.5	81.3	76.5	99.7	99.5
Private earnings	45,649	50,474	10.6	66.5	63.9	81.6	83.1
Natural Resources and Mining	893	1,144	28.1	1.5	1.2	1.8	1.6
Construction	4,433	5,358	20.9	7.1	5.0	8.7	6.5
Manufacturing	6,990	7,555	8.1	10.0	9.6	12.2	12.4
Durable goods	4,587	4,984	8.7	6.6	6.1	8.1	7.9
Nondurable goods	2,404	2,572	7.0	3.4	3.5	4.2	4.5
Trade, Transportation, Utilities	9,912	10,805	9.0	14.2	12.3	17.5	15.9
Wholesale trade	2,578	2,841	10.2	3.7	4.0	4.6	5.3
Retail trade	4,307	4,738	10.0	6.2	4.9	7.7	6.3
Information	1,834	1,813	-1.1	2.4	2.7	2.9	3.5
Financial Activities	4,589	4,936	7.6	6.5	7.8	8.0	10.2
Professional & Business Services	7,666	8,667	13.1	11.4	12.0	14.0	15.6
Educational & Health Services	5,116	5,610	9.7	7.4	8.2	9.1	10.6
Leisure & Hospitality	1,959	2,161	10.3	2.8	2.9	3.5	3.8
Other Services	2,258	2,425	7.4	3.2	2.2	3.9	2.9
Government and government enterprises	10,689	11,237	5.1	14.8	12.7	18.2	16.5
Federal, civilian	2,831	3,000	6.0	4.0	2.4	4.8	3.1
Military	908	881	-3.0	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.7
State	3,177	3,360	5.8	4.4	2.5	5.4	3.2
Local	3,773	3,994	5.9	5.3	6.5	6.5	8.5

r = revised
p= preliminary

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, November 2007

Table 30
Personal and Per Capita Income

Year	Total Personal Income (Millions of Dollars) Utah	U.S.	Annual Growth Rates Utah	U.S.	Per Capita Personal Income (dollars) Utah	U.S.	Utah as % of U.S.
1960	$1,832	$409,617	6.9	4.4	$2,035	$2,276	89.4
1961	1,958	427,094	6.9	4.3	2,091	2,334	89.6
1962	2,137	454,486	9.1	6.4	2,230	2,447	91.1
1963	2,221	477,521	4.0	5.1	2,281	2,534	90.0
1964	2,334	511,831	5.1	7.2	2,386	2,679	89.1
1965	2,472	553,074	5.9	8.1	2,494	2,859	87.2
1966	2,629	601,119	6.3	8.7	2,605	3,075	84.7
1967	2,773	644,282	5.5	7.2	2,721	3,264	83.4
1968	2,984	707,542	7.6	9.8	2,900	3,550	81.7
1969	3,238	772,235	8.5	9.1	3,093	3,836	80.6
1970	3,611	832,429	11.5	7.8	3,389	4,085	83.0
1971	4,023	897,952	11.4	7.9	3,655	4,342	84.2
1972	4,516	987,137	12.2	9.9	3,980	4,717	84.4
1973	5,052	1,105,605	11.9	12.0	4,323	5,231	82.6
1974	5,688	1,217,556	12.6	10.1	4,745	5,707	83.1
1975	6,392	1,329,892	12.4	9.2	5,180	6,172	83.9
1976	7,328	1,469,467	14.7	10.5	5,760	6,754	85.3
1977	8,356	1,627,310	14.0	10.7	6,348	7,405	85.7
1978	9,624	1,831,117	15.2	12.5	7,054	8,245	85.6
1979	11,035	2,053,827	14.7	12.2	7,793	9,146	85.2
1980	12,519	2,298,255	13.5	11.9	8,501	10,114	84.1
1981	14,206	2,580,600	13.5	12.3	9,374	11,246	83.4
1982	15,541	2,764,886	9.4	7.1	9,973	11,935	83.6
1983	16,803	2,949,883	8.1	6.7	10,535	12,618	83.5
1984	18,546	3,275,805	10.4	11.0	11,431	13,891	82.3
1985	19,794	3,511,344	6.7	7.2	12,048	14,758	81.6
1986	20,663	3,708,199	4.4	5.6	12,426	15,442	80.5
1987	21,361	3,934,655	3.4	6.1	12,729	16,240	78.4
1988	22,287	4,237,460	4.3	7.7	13,193	17,331	76.1
1989	23,891	4,571,133	7.2	7.9	14,005	18,520	75.6
1990	25,817	4,861,936	8.1	6.4	14,913	19,477	76.6
1991	27,573	5,032,196	6.8	3.5	15,492	19,892	77.9
1992	29,601	5,349,384	7.4	6.3	16,115	20,854	77.3
1993	31,811	5,548,121	7.5	3.7	16,756	21,346	78.5
1994	34,438	5,833,906	8.3	5.2	17,566	22,172	79.2
1995	37,218	6,144,741	8.1	5.3	18,478	23,076	80.1
1996	40,387	6,512,485	8.5	6.0	19,529	24,175	80.8
1997	43,667	6,907,332	8.1	6.1	20,600	25,334	81.3
1998	47,019	7,415,709	7.7	7.4	21,708	26,883	80.7
1999	49,342	7,796,137	4.9	5.1	22,393	27,939	80.1
2000	53,561	8,422,074	8.6	8.0	23,874	29,843	80.0
2001	56,594	8,716,992	5.7	3.5	24,731	30,562	80.9
2002	58,172	8,872,871	2.8	1.8	25,010	30,795	81.2
2003r	59,412	9,150,320	2.1	3.1	25,220	31,466	80.1
2004r	63,613	9,711,271	7.1	6.1	26,270	33,072	79.4
2005p	70,167	10,284,378	10.3	5.9	28,176	34,685	81.2
2006p	75,913	10,966,808	8.2	6.6	29,769	36,629	81.3
2007e	82,745	11,724,000	9.0	6.9	31,433	38,809	81.0
2008f	89,183	12,297,000	7.8	4.9	32,876	40,343	81.5

r = revised
p = preliminary
e = estimate
f = forecast

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

Table 31
Total Personal Income by County

	Millions of Dollars				Percent Change		
	2003r	2004r	2005p	2006e	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
State Total	$59,412.1	$63,477.8	$70,166.9	$75,913.5	6.8	10.5	8.2
Beaver	138.3	167.4	181.4	188.7	21.0	8.4	4.0
Box Elder	974.3	1,017.4	1,112.8	1,194.0	4.4	9.4	7.3
Cache	1,968.8	2,126.1	2,295.1	2,424.0	8.0	7.9	5.6
Carbon	451.8	479.1	536.3	567.3	6.0	11.9	5.8
Daggett	16.6	17.2	18.4	18.8	3.6	6.7	2.4
Davis	6,740.9	7,224.7	7,955.9	8,487.8	7.2	10.1	6.7
Duchesne	317.2	352.6	405.6	446.8	11.2	15.0	10.2
Emery	208.0	218.1	239.0	258.6	4.9	9.6	8.2
Garfield	90.8	99.6	107.7	114.3	9.7	8.1	6.2
Grand	183.8	199.5	218.2	229.3	8.5	9.4	5.1
Iron	670.5	733.0	824.1	903.2	9.3	12.4	9.6
Juab	162.5	178.1	198.1	215.9	9.6	11.2	9.0
Kane	148.2	158.1	176.5	192.6	6.7	11.6	9.1
Millard	248.4	276.0	292.1	306.4	11.1	5.8	4.9
Morgan	170.0	183.0	200.6	214.4	7.6	9.6	6.9
Piute	26.4	29.3	32.4	33.8	11.0	10.5	4.4
Rich	47.5	50.5	54.0	59.5	6.3	7.0	10.1
Salt Lake	27,078.0	28,649.6	31,681.6	34,184.0	5.8	10.6	7.9
San Juan	197.7	215.1	233.9	245.6	8.8	8.7	5.0
Sanpete	378.0	404.7	436.6	472.4	7.1	7.9	8.2
Sevier	356.1	379.9	413.1	449.5	6.7	8.8	8.8
Summit	1,466.9	1,652.4	1,830.6	1,988.0	12.6	10.8	8.6
Tooele	963.3	1,038.5	1,174.7	1,305.1	7.8	13.1	11.1
Uintah	506.8	575.2	667.3	783.4	13.5	16.0	17.4
Utah	8,136.6	8,703.3	9,658.6	10,527.8	7.0	11.0	9.0
Wasatch	379.1	421.0	470.1	518.5	11.1	11.7	10.3
Washington	2,108.0	2,420.7	2,773.6	3,178.5	14.8	14.6	14.6
Wayne	49.1	53.0	56.1	59.8	7.9	5.9	6.6
Weber	5,228.5	5,454.7	5,924.8	6,345.5	4.3	8.6	7.1
U.S. percentage change	--	--	--	--	6.2	5.2	6.3

r = revised
p = preliminary
e = estimate

Sources:
1. 2003-2005: U.S. Dept. of Commerce, BEA, May 2007
2. 2006: Utah Department of Workforce Services, Workforce Information, November 2007

Table 32
Total Per Capita Personal Income by County

	2003r	2004r	2005p	2006e	Percent Change 2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
State Total	$25,220	$26,214	$28,176	$29,769	3.9	7.5	5.7
Beaver	22,793	27,510	28,362	29,981	20.7	3.1	5.7
Box Elder	21,429	22,152	23,289	25,298	3.4	5.1	8.6
Cache	20,379	21,968	22,626	24,569	7.8	3.0	8.6
Carbon	22,779	24,393	26,721	29,139	7.1	9.5	9.0
Daggett	18,344	18,674	19,041	19,852	1.8	2.0	4.3
Davis	26,412	27,632	28,776	30,724	4.6	4.1	6.8
Duchesne	21,304	23,571	25,660	28,457	10.6	8.9	10.9
Emery	19,365	20,380	21,628	24,173	5.2	6.1	11.8
Garfield	20,012	22,378	23,506	25,210	11.8	5.0	7.2
Grand	21,239	22,952	24,079	25,481	8.1	4.9	5.8
Iron	18,797	20,117	20,789	22,277	7.0	3.3	7.2
Juab	18,535	19,791	20,957	22,919	6.8	5.9	9.4
Kane	24,413	25,867	27,456	29,486	6.0	6.1	7.4
Millard	20,053	22,396	23,066	24,730	11.7	3.0	7.2
Morgan	22,693	24,003	24,742	26,358	5.8	3.1	6.5
Piute	19,170	21,083	22,910	25,093	10.0	8.7	9.5
Rich	23,324	24,503	25,487	29,167	5.1	4.0	14.4
Salt Lake	29,249	30,602	31,990	34,928	4.6	4.5	9.2
San Juan	14,292	15,306	16,067	17,217	7.1	5.0	7.2
Sanpete	16,066	17,083	17,640	19,524	6.3	3.3	10.7
Sevier	18,616	19,568	20,683	22,887	5.1	5.7	10.7
Summit	44,713	48,675	50,542	56,049	8.9	3.8	10.9
Tooele	20,034	20,892	22,215	24,371	4.3	6.3	9.7
Uintah	19,275	21,642	23,851	28,024	12.3	10.2	17.5
Utah	20,377	20,048	20,726	22,652	-1.6	3.4	9.3
Wasatch	21,547	23,231	23,969	25,599	7.8	3.2	6.8
Washington	20,171	21,912	22,565	25,164	8.6	3.0	11.5
Wayne	19,889	21,445	22,157	23,506	7.8	3.3	6.1
Weber	25,414	26,203	27,294	29,757	3.1	4.2	9.0
United States	31,446	33,090	34,685	36,629	5.2	4.8	5.6

r = revised
p = preliminary
e = estimate

Sources:
1. 2003-2005: U.S. Dept. of Commerce, BEA, May 2007
2. 2006: Utah Department of Workforce Services, Workforce Information, November 2007

Gross Domestic Product by State

Overview

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by State is the value of final goods and services produced by the labor and property located in a state. It is the state counterpart to the national Gross Domestic Product. Conceptually, GDP by State is gross output less intermediate inputs, and as such it measures the economic activity within a state. Utah continues to outpace the nation in GDP growth and is positioned in the fastest growing region of the country. The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) releases GDP data, formerly known as Gross State Product (GSP).

Nominal GDP

Utah's nominal GDP (measured in current dollars) was estimated by the BEA to be $97.7 billion in 2006, up from $88.4 billion in 2005. This represents a growth rate of 10.6%, the second highest rate in the nation behind Oklahoma which had a growth rate of 10.8% and above the national growth rate of 6.3%. The Rocky Mountain Region experienced the highest nominal growth rate (8.4%), followed by the Southwest (8.3%), Far West (7.0%), and Southeast (6.3%).

Real GDP

Utah's real GDP (measured in chain-weighted 2000 dollars) has steadily increased since the early 2000s. BEA estimated that Utah's real GDP was $82.5 billion in 2006, up from $77.0 billion in 2005. This represents a growth rate of 7.2%, the highest growth rate Utah has experienced in over a decade and the second highest in the nation. Utah's growth was right behind Idaho, which experienced a growth rate of 7.4%. Arizona had the third highest growth rate at 6.8%. The Rocky Mountain Region experienced the highest real growth rate for the second year in a row, with an increase of 5.5% in real GDP. The Southwest and Far West regions also experienced high growth rates with increases in real GDP of 5.0% and 4.4% respectively. The Great Lakes Region had the lowest growth rate at 1.6%. The nation's growth rate of real GDP for all states was 3.4%.

GDP Trends

After a few years of slow economic growth, Utah began to experience real GDP growth rates above most of the nation by 2004, which continued through 2006. In 1999, Utah's GDP growth rate fell below the national GDP growth rate and hit a low of 1.0% in 2001. The national growth rate also hit a low in 2001, with a growth rate of 0.9%, slightly below that of Utah. After the recession, Utah's growth rate began to increase and by 2004 its growth rate of 4.2% was well above the national growth rate of 3.7%. In 2006, Utah's growth rate was second highest in the nation and Utah was in the fastest growing region in the country.

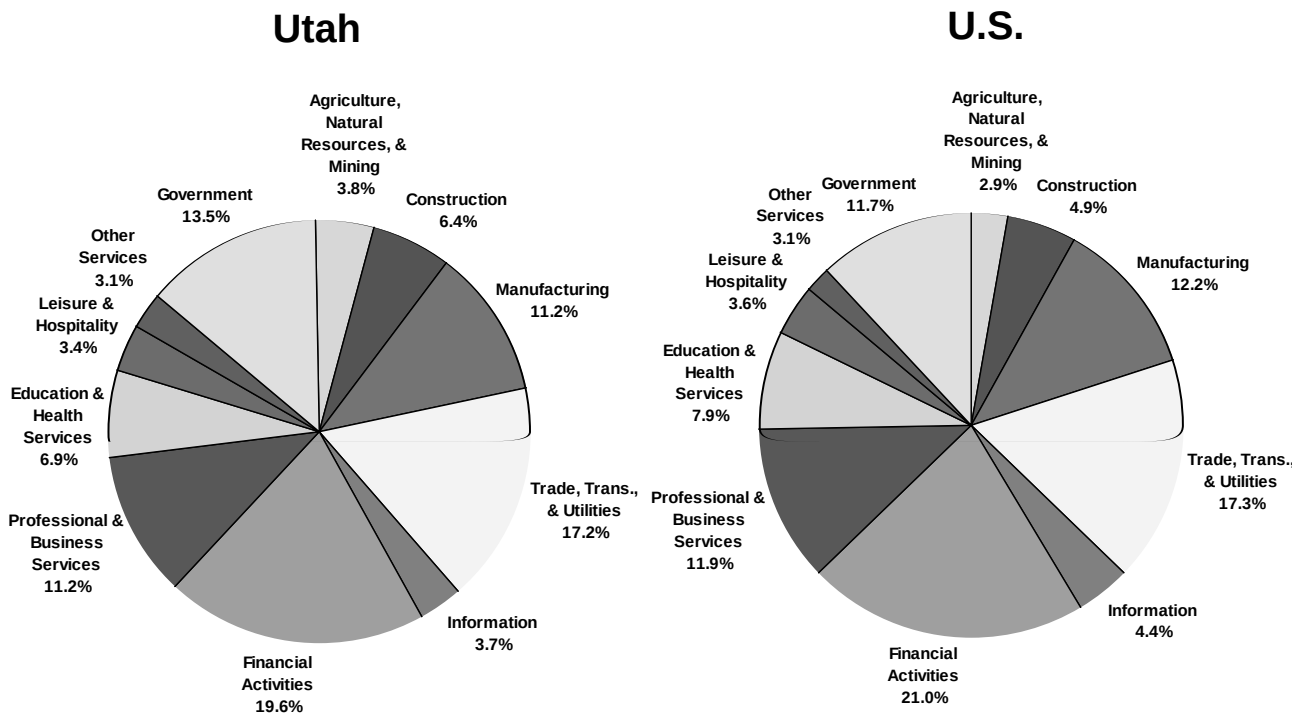
Industry Growth

Utah's mining industry was the fastest growing sector of the economy from 2005 to 2006, with a nominal growth rate of 34.8% and a real growth rate of 16.7%. However, due to the mine disaster that occurred in August 2007 in Emery County, that growth rate will most likely moderate in the future. The construction industry also showed a high level of growth, with a nominal growth rate of 20.4% and a real growth rate of 15.0%. This industry may also see lower growth rates in the future as residential construction slows across the nation.

Conclusion

Gross Domestic Product by State measures the value of goods and services produced by businesses and people in Utah. After more than a decade of posting strong increases in aggregate production, Utah GDP growth slowed along with the nation in the early 2000s. Growth in real GDP in Utah began to exceed the pace of growth experienced in the nation as a whole in 2004. While the growth in the nation as a whole increased in 2006, the growth in Utah's real GDP outpaced most of the nation. The Gross Domestic Product by State illustrates the diversity, robustness, and strength of Utah's changing economy.

Figure 35
Percent of Gross Domestic Product by Industry: 2006



Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

Table 33
Percent of Utah Gross Domestic Product by Industry

NAICS	Industry	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
11,21	Agriculture, Nat. Resources, and Mining	2.5%	2.2%	2.1%	2.2%	2.3%	1.9%	2.3%	2.9%	3.3%	3.8%
23	Construction	5.9%	5.9%	5.9%	5.7%	5.5%	5.4%	5.0%	5.4%	5.9%	6.4%
31-33	Manufacturing	13.1%	13.0%	12.2%	12.5%	10.8%	10.9%	11.0%	11.0%	11.2%	11.2%
22,42-49	Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	19.8%	19.9%	19.7%	18.7%	18.4%	18.2%	18.0%	17.9%	17.5%	17.2%
51	Information	3.6%	3.6%	4.3%	4.2%	4.0%	3.8%	3.7%	3.8%	4.0%	3.7%
52,53	Financial Activities	18.2%	18.4%	18.8%	19.1%	20.6%	20.7%	20.6%	19.9%	19.5%	19.6%
54-56	Professional and Business Services	10.0%	10.3%	10.6%	10.9%	11.0%	10.7%	10.7%	10.9%	11.1%	11.2%
61,62	Education and Health Services	5.9%	5.9%	5.8%	6.0%	6.3%	6.5%	6.7%	6.7%	6.8%	6.9%
71,72	Leisure and Hospitality	3.2%	3.3%	3.3%	3.3%	3.5%	3.8%	3.5%	3.5%	3.4%	3.4%
81	Other Services	3.1%	3.2%	3.2%	3.3%	3.3%	3.4%	3.5%	3.4%	3.2%	3.2%
92	Government	14.6%	14.2%	14.1%	14.2%	14.4%	14.8%	15.0%	14.7%	14.2%	13.5%

Notes:
1. GDP by State data for these industry series (NAICS) are unavailable before 1997.
2. In October of 2006, the BEA renamed the gross state product (GSP) series to gross domestic product (GDP) by state.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

Table 34
Utah Nominal Gross Domestic Product by Industry (Millions of Current Dollars)

NAICS	Industry	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Percent Change 05-06
	Total Gross Domestic Product by State	$56,590	$60,168	$63,834	$67,568	$70,109	$72,665	$75,428	$81,059	$88,364	$97,749	10.6%
	Private industries	48,346	51,610	54,832	57,960	60,022	61,934	64,149	69,141	75,777	84,588	11.6%
11	Agriculture,Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting	454	473	471	461	544	450	498	673	586	592	1.0%
21	Mining	984	828	838	1,007	1,090	949	1,252	1,648	2,306	3,108	34.8%
22	Utilities	1,008	1,039	1,080	1,012	1,142	1,210	1,103	1,089	1,170	1,310	12.0%
23	Construction	3,321	3,555	3,777	3,825	3,843	3,916	3,807	4,350	5,190	6,247	20.4%
31-33	Manufacturing	7,418	7,795	7,793	8,437	7,556	7,914	8,283	8,913	9,902	10,980	10.9%
42	Wholesale Trade	3,017	3,336	3,515	3,631	3,729	3,744	3,817	4,190	4,568	4,935	8.0%
44-45	Retail Trade	4,722	4,972	5,273	5,135	5,390	5,526	5,801	6,259	6,580	7,242	10.1%
48-49	Transportation and Warehousing, excluding Postal Service	2,472	2,644	2,707	2,842	2,654	2,713	2,855	2,932	3,126	3,282	5.0%
51	Information	2,015	2,183	2,733	2,844	2,782	2,759	2,803	3,100	3,550	3,661	3.1%
52	Finance and Insurance	3,905	4,311	4,627	5,085	6,156	6,669	6,912	7,221	7,794	8,453	8.5%
53	Real Estate, Rental, and Leasing	6,386	6,786	7,374	7,809	8,256	8,396	8,628	8,898	9,417	10,662	13.2%
54	Professional and Technical Services	2,939	3,258	3,510	3,983	4,238	4,515	4,663	5,181	5,725	6,432	12.3%
55	Management of Companies and Enterprises	1,081	1,149	1,277	1,482	1,533	1,333	1,460	1,472	1,643	1,829	11.3%
56	Administrative and Waste Services	1,660	1,810	2,003	1,878	1,930	1,905	1,984	2,210	2,451	2,716	10.8%
61	Educational Services	484	513	571	655	702	754	779	835	930	1,019	9.6%
62	Health Care and Social Assistance	2,881	3,046	3,136	3,399	3,681	3,973	4,257	4,626	5,048	5,736	13.6%
71	Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	404	433	477	513	660	808	678	696	732	821	12.2%
72	Accommodation and Food Services	1,427	1,538	1,622	1,747	1,820	1,924	1,950	2,101	2,230	2,463	10.4%
81	Other Services, except Government	1,768	1,941	2,046	2,216	2,319	2,478	2,618	2,746	2,827	3,099	9.6%
92	Government	8,245	8,557	9,002	9,608	10,086	10,731	11,279	11,918	12,587	13,161	4.6%
	Federal Civilian	2,038	2,035	2,159	2,464	2,584	2,848	2,974	3,167	3,316	na	na
	Federal Military	491	496	517	555	589	745	904	954	1,061	na	na
	State and Local	5,716	6,026	6,326	6,589	6,913	7,139	7,401	7,797	8,210	na	na

Notes:
1. GDP by State data for these industry series (NAICS) are unavailable before 1997.
2. In October of 2006, the BEA renamed the gross state product (GSP) series to gross domestic product (GDP) by state.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

Table 35
Utah Real Gross Domestic Product by Industry (Millions of Chained 2000 Dollars)

NAICS	Industry	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Percent Change 04-05
	Total Gross Domestic Product by State	$60,081	$62,974	$65,596	$67,568	$68,275	$69,091	$70,158	$73,136	$76,959	$82,512	7.2%
	Private industries	51,059	53,804	56,256	57,960	58,535	59,213	60,283	63,225	66,974	72,434	8.2%
11	Agriculture,Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting	343	378	435	461	497	450	439	499	514	553	7.6%
21	Mining	963	926	956	1,007	990	809	891	1,028	1,080	1,260	16.7%
22	Utilities	968	984	1,044	1,012	1,016	1,095	1,006	952	981	1,050	7.0%
23	Construction	4,000	4,018	4,026	3,825	3,574	3,476	3,217	3,422	3,756	4,319	15.0%
31-33	Manufacturing	7,101	7,566	7,747	8,437	7,528	7,990	8,424	9,056	9,674	10,343	6.9%
42	Wholesale Trade	2,933	3,470	3,615	3,631	3,889	3,890	3,914	4,021	4,120	4,264	3.5%
44-45	Retail Trade	4,687	4,974	5,260	5,135	5,522	5,559	5,807	6,180	6,471	7,079	9.4%
48-49	Transportation and Warehousing, excluding Postal Service	2,595	2,661	2,710	2,842	2,649	2,732	2,842	2,989	3,197	3,246	1.5%
51	Information	2,005	2,181	2,734	2,844	2,766	2,756	2,849	3,254	3,842	4,057	5.6%
52	Finance and Insurance	4,428	4,671	4,851	5,085	5,926	6,144	6,263	6,313	6,632	6,990	5.4%
53	Real Estate, Rental, and Leasing	6,943	7,209	7,628	7,809	7,974	7,861	7,848	7,912	8,180	8,949	9.4%
54	Professional and Technical Services	3,069	3,376	3,567	3,983	4,127	4,303	4,460	4,952	5,397	5,949	10.2%
55	Management of Companies and Enterprises	1,402	1,349	1,390	1,482	1,552	1,344	1,423	1,368	1,444	1,529	5.9%
56	Administrative and Waste Services	1,926	2,001	2,122	1,878	1,830	1,763	1,829	1,929	2,085	2,256	8.2%
61	Educational Services	569	574	606	655	653	657	654	664	704	739	5.0%
62	Health Care and Social Assistance	3,206	3,264	3,252	3,399	3,497	3,655	3,820	4,031	4,283	4,748	10.9%
71	Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	456	474	499	513	632	748	611	611	623	676	8.5%
72	Accommodation and Food Services	1,533	1,627	1,670	1,747	1,754	1,786	1,793	1,870	1,919	2,054	7.0%
81	Other Services, except Government	2,037	2,145	2,157	2,216	2,164	2,218	2,275	2,298	2,277	2,408	5.8%
92	Government	9,037	9,174	9,339	9,608	9,739	9,877	9,882	9,948	10,064	10,215	1.5%
	Federal Civilian	2,237	2,220	2,262	2,464	2,521	2,609	2,584	2,579	2,594	na	na
	Federal Military	536	533	537	555	566	660	738	731	754	na	na
	State and Local	6,263	6,421	6,540	6,589	6,652	6,606	6,553	6,634	6,712	na	na

Notes:
1. GDP by State data for these industry series (NAICS) are unavailable before 1997.
2. In October of 2006, the BEA renamed the gross state product (GSP) series to gross domestic product (GDP) by state.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

Table 36
Nominal GDP by State (Millions of Current Dollars)

Rank	State	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	05-06 Percent Change	2006 Share
25	Alabama	$102,433	$106,656	$111,923	$114,576	$118,682	$123,805	$130,210	$141,702	$151,342	$160,569	6.1%	1.2%
46	Alaska	25,028	23,165	24,322	27,034	26,609	29,186	31,219	34,729	39,394	41,105	4.3%	0.3%
19	Arizona	127,370	137,581	148,518	158,533	165,358	171,942	182,011	194,134	212,312	232,463	9.5%	1.8%
34	Arkansas	59,182	61,861	65,615	66,801	68,927	72,203	75,685	81,752	87,004	91,837	5.6%	0.7%
1	California	1,019,150	1,085,884	1,180,590	1,287,145	1,301,050	1,340,446	1,406,511	1,515,453	1,616,351	1,727,355	6.9%	13.1%
20	Colorado	132,881	143,160	156,284	171,862	178,078	182,154	187,397	198,407	214,337	230,478	7.5%	1.8%
23	Connecticut	137,698	145,373	150,303	160,436	165,025	166,073	169,885	183,873	193,496	204,134	5.5%	1.6%
39	Delaware	35,488	36,831	39,439	41,472	44,206	45,324	48,587	52,454	56,731	60,361	6.4%	0.5%
35	District of Columbia	50,368	51,682	56,407	58,699	63,730	67,717	71,719	77,782	82,628	87,664	6.1%	0.7%
4	Florida	391,451	417,169	442,582	471,316	497,423	522,719	559,021	607,201	666,639	713,505	7.0%	5.4%
10	Georgia	237,468	255,612	277,082	290,887	299,442	306,680	317,922	337,622	358,365	379,550	5.9%	2.9%
40	Hawaii	37,546	37,549	38,625	40,202	41,822	43,476	46,441	50,781	54,773	58,307	6.5%	0.4%
43	Idaho	28,510	29,800	32,653	34,989	35,631	36,651	38,148	42,697	45,891	49,907	8.8%	0.4%
5	Illinois	403,982	423,855	443,751	464,194	476,461	487,129	510,296	534,364	555,599	589,598	6.1%	4.5%
16	Indiana	168,115	178,909	185,737	194,419	195,196	205,015	215,434	229,618	236,357	248,915	5.3%	1.9%
30	Iowa	81,923	83,665	86,113	90,186	91,920	97,356	102,210	111,626	117,635	123,970	5.4%	0.9%
32	Kansas	72,071	76,005	78,664	82,812	86,430	89,573	93,560	99,125	105,228	111,699	6.1%	0.8%
28	Kentucky	105,725	108,813	113,480	111,900	115,113	120,726	124,892	131,839	138,616	145,959	5.3%	1.1%
24	Louisiana	113,261	118,085	124,047	131,520	133,689	134,308	146,726	162,646	180,336	193,138	7.1%	1.5%
44	Maine	30,873	31,731	33,361	35,542	37,129	38,625	40,152	43,131	44,906	46,973	4.6%	0.4%
15	Maryland	154,139	161,954	171,373	180,367	192,659	204,120	213,306	229,158	244,447	257,815	5.5%	2.0%
13	Massachusetts	221,827	236,079	252,617	274,949	280,509	284,386	293,840	309,483	320,050	337,570	5.5%	2.6%
9	Michigan	298,994	309,431	326,153	337,235	334,419	349,837	359,030	363,380	372,148	381,003	2.4%	2.9%
17	Minnesota	155,938	164,897	172,874	185,093	190,231	198,558	208,179	222,628	231,437	244,546	5.7%	1.9%
36	Mississippi	57,954	60,513	63,036	64,266	65,961	68,144	72,259	76,534	79,786	84,225	5.6%	0.6%
22	Missouri	158,203	164,267	168,980	176,708	182,362	188,351	195,547	204,733	215,073	225,876	5.0%	1.7%
48	Montana	19,142	19,884	20,405	21,366	22,471	23,560	25,526	27,790	29,915	32,322	8.0%	0.2%
38	Nebraska	50,542	52,076	53,404	55,478	57,438	59,934	64,628	67,976	72,242	75,700	4.8%	0.6%
31	Nevada	59,917	63,635	68,841	73,719	77,291	81,274	87,828	99,342	110,158	118,399	7.5%	0.9%
41	New Hampshire	36,569	39,102	40,212	43,518	44,279	46,188	48,198	51,656	54,119	56,276	4.0%	0.4%
8	New Jersey	300,910	314,117	327,263	344,824	362,987	372,754	389,077	409,156	427,654	453,177	6.0%	3.4%
37	New Mexico	47,442	45,918	48,999	50,725	51,359	52,510	57,469	63,861	69,692	75,910	8.9%	0.6%
3	New York	654,750	686,906	730,293	777,157	808,537	821,577	850,243	908,308	961,385	1,021,944	6.3%	7.8%
11	North Carolina	228,864	242,904	262,676	273,698	285,651	296,435	306,018	324,622	350,700	374,525	6.8%	2.8%
50	North Dakota	16,316	16,936	16,853	17,752	18,527	19,880	21,672	22,715	24,935	26,385	5.8%	0.2%
7	Ohio	332,124	348,723	360,614	372,006	374,719	389,773	402,399	424,562	442,243	461,302	4.3%	3.5%
29	Oklahoma	78,019	79,341	83,220	89,757	94,329	97,170	103,452	111,400	121,558	134,651	10.8%	1.0%
26	Oregon	96,591	100,951	104,270	112,438	110,916	117,131	121,638	135,014	141,831	151,301	6.7%	1.2%
6	Pennsylvania	343,368	361,800	376,111	389,619	406,713	423,110	440,704	464,467	486,139	510,293	5.0%	3.9%
45	Rhode Island	28,506	29,537	30,843	33,609	35,149	36,909	39,357	42,213	43,623	45,660	4.7%	0.3%
27	South Carolina	97,397	102,945	108,663	112,514	117,296	121,582	127,885	132,348	140,088	149,214	6.5%	1.1%
47	South Dakota	19,804	20,771	21,575	23,099	23,910	26,416	27,418	29,519	30,541	32,330	5.9%	0.2%
18	Tennessee	153,405	160,872	169,648	174,851	180,582	191,525	200,279	214,400	224,995	238,029	5.8%	1.8%
2	Texas	599,492	629,209	668,996	727,233	762,247	783,480	828,797	904,412	989,333	1,065,891	7.7%	8.1%
33	Utah	56,590	60,168	63,834	67,568	70,109	72,665	75,428	81,059	88,364	97,749	10.6%	0.7%
51	Vermont	15,167	15,935	16,788	17,782	18,828	19,553	20,575	22,002	23,056	24,213	5.0%	0.2%
12	Virginia	211,921	226,569	242,679	260,743	276,762	285,759	302,540	325,467	350,692	369,260	5.3%	2.8%
14	Washington	178,334	195,794	214,375	221,961	225,765	231,463	240,813	252,384	271,381	293,531	8.2%	2.2%
42	West Virginia	38,795	39,500	41,105	41,476	43,365	45,032	46,452	49,903	53,091	55,658	4.8%	0.4%
21	Wisconsin	151,549	160,681	169,012	175,737	181,936	188,600	195,904	208,269	216,985	227,230	4.7%	1.7%
49	Wyoming	14,904	14,859	15,931	17,331	18,941	19,619	21,685	23,876	27,246	29,561	8.5%	0.2%
	United States	8,237,994	8,679,657	9,201,138	9,749,103	10,058,168	10,398,402	10,886,172	11,633,572	12,372,850	13,149,033	6.3%	100.0%

Notes:
1. GDP by State data for these industry series (NAICS) are unavailable before 1997.
2. In October of 2006, the BEA renamed the gross state product (GSP) series to gross domestic product (GDP) by state.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

Table 37
Real GDP by State (Millions of Chained 2000 Dollars)

Rank	State	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	05-06 Percent Change	2006 Share
26	Alabama	$107,563	$110,703	$114,430	$114,576	$115,599	$118,185	$121,564	$127,962	$132,477	$136,576	3.1%	1.2%
46	Alaska	28,121	26,774	27,070	27,034	25,763	28,022	27,402	28,558	29,112	29,314	0.7%	0.3%
19	Arizona	127,439	138,668	149,717	158,533	163,448	166,860	174,205	181,132	193,145	206,208	6.8%	1.8%
34	Arkansas	62,474	64,274	67,071	66,801	66,982	68,901	70,770	73,925	76,429	78,353	2.5%	0.7%
1	California	1,043,477	1,108,722	1,196,642	1,287,145	1,281,733	1,298,750	1,337,845	1,403,410	1,457,090	1,518,917	4.2%	13.5%
20	Colorado	137,900	147,938	159,365	171,862	174,763	175,484	176,525	181,582	189,470	198,683	4.9%	1.8%
23	Connecticut	144,921	150,823	153,298	160,436	161,197	158,628	159,456	167,771	171,934	176,406	2.6%	1.6%
39	Delaware	38,274	38,846	40,779	41,472	42,966	42,939	44,886	46,853	49,001	50,601	3.3%	0.4%
35	District of Columbia	54,686	55,090	58,351	58,699	61,569	62,825	64,660	67,503	69,470	72,321	4.1%	0.6%
4	Florida	414,710	435,601	453,277	471,316	484,886	497,343	520,413	548,141	585,113	609,958	4.2%	5.4%
10	Georgia	250,758	266,020	282,849	290,887	292,832	294,105	299,661	310,020	320,364	331,129	3.4%	2.9%
41	Hawaii	40,412	39,568	39,747	40,202	40,626	41,093	42,580	44,967	46,918	48,955	4.3%	0.4%
42	Idaho	28,781	30,003	32,754	34,989	35,220	35,696	36,474	39,673	42,196	45,308	7.4%	0.4%
5	Illinois	425,023	439,980	452,859	464,194	464,910	466,150	479,293	488,016	492,341	507,037	3.0%	4.5%
16	Indiana	176,853	185,174	189,327	194,419	190,327	196,828	203,459	210,860	210,869	215,025	2.0%	1.9%
29	Iowa	85,692	86,409	87,579	90,186	89,360	92,821	95,254	100,655	103,648	106,346	2.6%	0.9%
32	Kansas	76,095	79,417	80,798	82,812	83,898	85,259	86,726	88,913	91,508	94,647	3.4%	0.8%
28	Kentucky	111,576	113,151	115,708	111,900	112,166	115,492	117,239	120,100	122,763	125,517	2.2%	1.1%
24	Louisiana	128,936	134,686	137,042	131,520	129,233	129,740	131,862	138,608	138,815	141,167	1.7%	1.3%
44	Maine	33,355	33,364	34,268	35,542	36,176	36,719	37,340	38,862	39,312	40,050	1.9%	0.4%
15	Maryland	162,706	168,915	175,403	180,367	187,483	193,490	198,008	206,320	213,775	219,919	2.9%	1.9%
13	Massachusetts	227,074	240,617	255,189	274,949	276,634	274,997	280,881	289,295	292,225	300,753	2.9%	2.7%
9	Michigan	317,263	323,089	332,986	337,235	326,869	336,862	341,109	338,274	339,507	337,885	-0.5%	3.0%
17	Minnesota	163,072	170,581	176,253	185,093	186,336	191,116	196,738	204,767	207,436	213,377	2.9%	1.9%
36	Mississippi	61,648	63,307	64,667	64,266	63,963	64,569	66,556	67,978	68,345	70,032	2.5%	0.6%
22	Missouri	168,205	171,653	172,930	176,708	177,810	179,918	183,237	186,579	190,502	194,543	2.1%	1.7%
48	Montana	20,098	20,633	20,923	21,366	21,670	22,248	23,316	24,295	25,228	26,395	4.6%	0.2%
37	Nebraska	52,781	53,722	54,376	55,478	55,819	56,942	59,859	60,612	63,028	64,440	2.2%	0.6%
31	Nevada	64,480	66,885	70,657	73,719	75,131	77,081	81,581	89,137	95,418	99,356	4.1%	0.9%
40	New Hampshire	36,607	39,551	40,611	43,518	43,584	44,573	45,887	47,937	48,906	49,527	1.3%	0.4%
8	New Jersey	316,128	325,775	334,104	344,824	355,106	357,923	366,634	375,092	380,499	391,599	2.9%	3.5%
38	New Mexico	45,762	46,278	50,052	50,725	50,926	51,633	53,691	57,246	58,860	62,520	6.2%	0.6%
2	New York	670,980	698,883	736,540	777,157	794,392	791,689	808,396	841,744	870,010	899,993	3.4%	8.0%
11	North Carolina	239,698	251,022	267,001	273,698	278,277	282,389	286,400	296,090	310,152	323,163	4.2%	2.9%
49	North Dakota	17,032	17,527	17,244	17,752	17,907	18,818	19,852	19,930	21,252	21,903	3.1%	0.2%
7	Ohio	350,603	362,724	368,482	372,006	365,735	373,457	378,719	388,624	392,872	397,243	1.1%	3.5%
30	Oklahoma	82,858	84,496	86,863	89,757	91,793	92,933	94,331	97,094	99,084	105,748	6.7%	0.9%
25	Oregon	95,568	100,858	104,345	112,438	110,513	115,000	117,906	128,032	132,659	139,271	5.0%	1.2%
6	Pennsylvania	362,900	376,189	384,378	389,619	395,633	402,978	411,599	420,786	426,032	433,280	1.7%	3.8%
45	Rhode Island	30,438	30,905	31,608	33,609	34,176	34,918	36,488	37,964	38,065	38,746	1.8%	0.3%
27	South Carolina	103,331	107,126	110,902	112,514	114,055	115,713	119,631	120,282	123,738	128,090	3.5%	1.1%
47	South Dakota	20,155	21,066	21,832	23,099	23,351	25,312	25,686	26,522	27,023	28,026	3.7%	0.2%
18	Tennessee	163,038	168,184	173,574	174,851	176,253	183,153	188,517	196,760	201,141	207,257	3.0%	1.8%
3	Texas	627,501	666,590	699,101	727,233	745,325	760,588	770,975	808,088	831,785	867,918	4.3%	7.7%
33	Utah	60,081	62,974	65,596	67,568	68,275	69,091	70,158	73,136	76,959	82,512	7.2%	0.7%
50	Vermont	15,501	16,204	16,953	17,782	18,543	18,909	19,603	20,416	20,930	21,507	2.8%	0.2%
12	Virginia	226,029	237,601	248,630	260,743	269,620	271,184	281,452	295,014	308,830	318,727	3.2%	2.8%
14	Washington	188,481	204,314	219,569	221,961	220,190	221,115	224,962	229,219	239,980	253,374	5.6%	2.2%
43	West Virginia	40,605	40,832	42,032	41,476	41,922	42,453	42,636	43,994	44,739	45,003	0.6%	0.4%
21	Wisconsin	160,193	166,943	172,445	175,737	177,434	180,330	184,139	190,371	193,162	196,642	1.8%	1.7%
51	Wyoming	16,001	16,095	16,990	17,331	18,114	18,395	18,849	19,390	19,713	20,152	2.2%	0.2%
	United States	8,620,955	9,004,670	9,404,251	9,749,103	9,836,576	9,981,850	10,225,679	10,608,934	10,923,951	11,291,375	3.4%	100.0%

Notes:
1. GDP by State data for these industry series (NAICS) are unavailable before 1997.
2. In October of 2006, the BEA renamed the gross state product (GSP) series to gross domestic product (GDP) by state.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

Utah Taxable Sales

Overview

Taxable sales are made up of three major components: retail trade, business investments and utility taxable sales, and taxable services. In 2007, total taxable sales in Utah increased by 7.3% to an estimated $48.1 billion. This growth rate continues the pace set in 2004. All three sectors contributed to the strong economic growth experienced in 2007.

Retail trade taxable sales were an estimated $26.9 billion in 2007, representing 56.0% of taxable sales. This is a 7.8% increase over 2006, which is the slowest rate of growth since 2003. Retail trade is projected to grow 5.0% in 2008. Business investment and utility taxable sales were an estimated $9.7 billion in 2007, representing 20.2% of taxable sales. This yields an increase of 8.3% over 2006. This sector is expected to grow 4.2% in 2008. Taxable services were estimated at $6.2 billion for 2007, which was 13.0% of all taxable sales. This represents a 10.0% growth in 2007. Taxable services related sales are expected to increase by 3.9% in 2008.

2007 Summary

Retail Trade. Taxable sales from retail trade in Utah have remained strong since 1990, with average annual growth at 7.1%. Consumers continued to spend at levels exceeding inflation and population growth. In 2007, population and inflation each grew approximately 3.0%, compared to 7.8% growth in retail trade. Over the previous four years, strong consumer spending has been attributable to favorable employment conditions and higher wages. The 10.5% gain in wages during 2006 was exceeded by the 12.7% growth in retail trade. In 2007, the 7.3% increase in total taxable sales compared to a strong 10.3% increase in wages and salaries.

Retail Nondurable Goods. Nondurable goods sold by retailers are classified into the following sectors: general merchandise, food, apparel, eating and drinking, and miscellaneous shopping goods stores. Taxable sales from nondurable retail sales reached $16.6 billion in 2007, which was 34.5% of all taxable sales. In 2007, sales in this sector increased by 6.8% over 2006. The largest sector within nondurable goods retail trade was general merchandise, which includes so-called "big box" stores. The fastest growing sectors were apparel (10.4%), miscellaneous shopping goods (10.2%) and eating and drinking (9.0%).

Retail Durable Goods. Retail durable goods are defined as those items that last three or more years. These goods are broadly associated with building and garden stores, furniture stores, and motor vehicle dealers. The sale and consumption of retail durable goods are usually impacted by job growth, interest rates, dealer incentives, and consumer confidence. All of these conditions were favorable for the fourth successive year, helping durable goods sales to reach an estimated $10.3 billion in 2007, a 9.6% increase over 2006.

Construction activity has positively impacted both building and garden store sales along with furniture and home furnishings sales, which grew at rates of 7.1% and 8.5% respectively. Growth in sales occurred in spite of the decline in new residential construction in 2007. It appears that increases in new nonresidential construction as well as in additions, alterations, and repairs to existing construction were enough to offset the decline in new residential construction.

Business Investment and Utility Sales. This category includes taxable, business-to-business purchases of supplies and equipment, as well as business-to-consumer sales of utilities and final sales at wholesale trade stores. Business investment purchases began declining during the fall of 2001, which corresponded with a recession that year. This recession was compounded with the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks and military conflicts in the Middle East, both of which contributed to shaking investor confidence. Consequently, business investment sales continued to decline during 2002 and 2003. In 2004, business investment sales rebounded, followed by a further expansion in 2005, but then declined in 2006. However, in 2007, this sector grew by 8.3% to $9.7 billion, making up 20.2% of all taxable sales. Approximately 8.4% of all taxable sales occurred in the mining, manufacturing, and wholesale trade sectors. The service sectors of transportation, communication, and public utilities comprised 11.9% of taxable sales. Business investment purchases in Utah are projected to increase 4.2% in 2008.

In 2007, taxable sales from mining purchases increased 2.3% to $416 million; in 2006, mining purchases increased by 60.2%. This reduced growth is largely due to lower natural gas prices. Construction purchases rose 14.6% in 2007, a response to a large number of nonresidential projects. Taxable manufacturing purchases increased 11.1% in 2007 due to gains in construction and export demand.

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

Between 1990 and 2000, taxable services had an average annual growth rate of 10.0%. This high growth ended abruptly at the beginning of this decade with the dot-com implosion and

a recession. The September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks further affected this sector by reducing tourism. Taxable services declined for three straight years from 2001 through 2003, but grew by 3.1% in 2004, 13.3% in 2005, 10.4% in 2006, and 10.0% in 2007. Taxable Services are expected to increase by 3.9% in 2008.

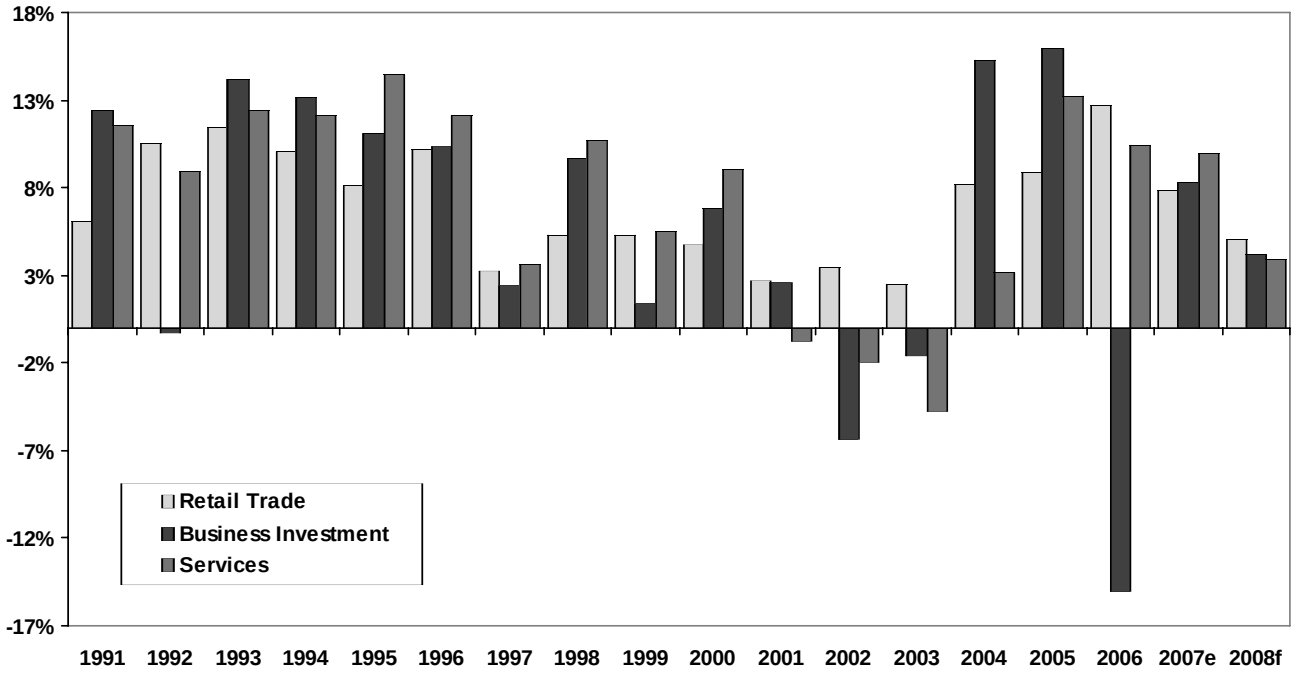
After showing a loss of 1.9% in 2006, hotel and lodging sector taxable sales grew by a robust 13.0% in 2007. Auto rentals and repairs sales increased by 11.6% and the amusement and recreation sector grew by 6.7% in 2007.

The business portion of services also had strong growth in 2007. Taxable sales for education, legal, and social services grew by 4.7%, while business services grew by 10.1% and financial insurance and real estate services grew 8.1%.

2008 Outlook

Taxable sales are expected to increase 3.4% in 2008 to $49.7 billion, from $48.1 billion in 2007. After three years of remarkable growth, taxable sales are expected to return to a more normal growth path. Notwithstanding this less rapid growth rate, taxable sales will still generate substantial tax revenue growth for both state and local government.

Figure 36
Change in Taxable Sales by Major Sector



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

Table 38
Utah Taxable Sales and Percent Change by Sector

Millions of Dollars

Sectors	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007e
RETAIL TRADE	$14,873	$15,657	$16,493	$17,278	$17,748	$18,356	$18,808	$20,351	$22,155	$24,969	$26,925
NONDURABLES	9,482	10,006	10,492	11,091	11,367	11,769	11,990	12,816	13,831	15,556	16,609
General Merchandise	2,328	2,463	2,619	2,797	3,100	3,598	3,820	4,171	4,438	4,905	5,211
Apparel	693	757	760	789	802	832	853	928	1,007	1,161	1,282
Food Stores	3,258	3,381	3,493	3,641	3,513	3,203	3,054	3,122	3,316	3,522	3,570
Eating and Drinking	1,554	1,677	1,815	1,906	1,946	2,013	2,068	2,245	2,425	2,771	3,022
Miscellaneous Shopping Goods	1,649	1,728	1,805	1,958	2,006	2,123	2,195	2,350	2,562	3,197	3,524
DURABLES	5,392	5,651	6,002	6,187	6,342	6,587	6,818	7,535	8,324	9,413	10,316
Motor Vehicles	2,775	2,965	3,175	3,390	3,570	3,734	3,812	4,043	4,366	4,902	5,458
Building & Garden	1,310	1,351	1,476	1,426	1,460	1,487	1,614	1,960	2,214	2,576	2,759
Furniture & Home Furnishings	1,307	1,335	1,351	1,371	1,312	1,366	1,392	1,533	1,717	1,935	2,100
BUSINESS INVESTMENT	7,044	7,729	7,839	8,372	8,588	8,039	7,909	9,121	10,579	8,988	9,730
Agriculture,Forestry & Fishing	26	22	27	32	36	38	57	45	69	75	73
Mining	245	259	180	202	210	157	141	195	254	407	416
Construction	389	400	422	408	368	315	306	369	498	711	815
Manufacturing	1,464	1,601	1,540	1,543	1,583	1,369	1,392	1,692	1,962	2,507	2,784
Transportation, Comm. & Public Utilities	2,062	2,291	2,392	2,742	3,164	3,060	2,923	3,209	3,428	201	201
Wholesale Trade	2,858	3,157	3,278	3,445	3,251	3,100	3,105	3,612	4,189	5,087	5,441
SERVICES	3,724	4,122	4,351	4,746	4,709	4,615	4,396	4,534	5,135	5,670	6,235
Hotels & Lodging	557	551	556	583	597	674	600	661	754	740	836
Amusement & Recreation	544	572	650	714	723	732	730	748	773	905	966
Personal	177	185	190	200	208	212	211	211	230	239	254
Health	92	88	86	93	95	104	114	111	127	141	167
Education, Legal & Social	167	195	207	224	225	220	205	245	320	278	291
Auto Rental & Repairs	1,073	1,160	1,169	1,239	1,268	1,211	1,174	1,214	1,359	1,517	1,692
Business	775	948	1,042	1,223	1,158	1,005	973	990	1,148	1,438	1,584
Finance Insurance & Real Estate	339	423	450	469	427	457	390	355	371	412	445
ALL OTHER	1,188	1,137	1,316	1,250	1,381	1,502	1,447	1,305	1,372	5,168	5,189
GRAND TOTAL TAXABLE SALES	26,829	28,646	29,999	31,645	32,426	32,512	32,560	35,311	39,241	44,795	48,079

Percent Change

Sectors	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07e
RETAIL TRADE	3.3%	5.3%	5.3%	4.8%	2.7%	3.4%	2.5%	8.2%	8.9%	12.7%	7.8%
NONDURABLES	4.8	5.5	4.9	5.7	2.5	3.5	1.9	6.9	7.9	12.5	6.8
General Merchandise	3.2	5.8	6.3	6.8	10.8	16.1	6.2	9.2	6.4	10.5	6.2
Apparel	4.2	9.3	0.4	3.8	1.6	3.7	2.5	8.8	8.5	15.3	10.4
Food Stores	6.8	3.8	3.3	4.2	-3.5	-8.8	-4.7	2.2	6.2	6.2	1.4
Eating and Drinking	5.5	7.9	8.2	5.0	2.1	3.4	2.7	8.6	8.0	14.3	9.0
Miscellaneous Shopping Goods	2.9	4.8	4.5	8.5	2.5	5.8	3.4	7.1	9.0	24.8	10.2
DURABLES	0.7	4.8	6.2	3.1	2.5	3.9	3.5	10.5	10.5	13.1	9.6
Motor Vehicles	2.4	6.8	7.1	6.8	5.3	4.6	2.1	6.1	8.0	12.3	11.3
Building & Garden	-2.0	3.1	9.3	-3.4	2.4	1.8	8.5	21.4	13.0	16.3	7.1
Furniture & Home Furnishings	-0.2	2.1	1.2	1.5	-4.3	4.1	1.9	10.1	12.0	12.7	8.5
BUSINESS INVESTMENT	2.4	9.7	1.4	6.8	2.6	-6.4	-1.6	15.3	16.0	-15.0	8.3
Agriculture,Forestry & Fishing	48.3	-13.2	20.5	18.5	12.5	5.6	51.2	-21.7	51.2	8.7	-3.3
Mining	40.7	5.6	-30.5	12.2	4.0	-25.2	-10.2	38.6	30.0	60.2	2.3
Construction	4.8	3.0	5.5	-3.3	-9.8	-14.4	-2.9	20.6	35.0	42.8	14.6
Manufacturing	-3.2	9.3	-3.8	0.2	2.6	-13.5	1.7	21.5	16.0	27.8	11.1
Transportation, Comm. & Public Utilities	6.6	11.1	4.4	14.6	15.4	-3.3	-4.5	9.8	6.8	-94.1	-0.2
Wholesale Trade	-0.4	10.5	3.8	5.1	-5.6	-4.6	0.2	16.3	16.0	21.4	7.0
SERVICES	3.6	10.7	5.6	9.1	-0.8	-2.0	-4.7	3.1	13.3	10.4	10.0
Hotels & Lodging	5.5	-1.1	0.9	4.9	2.4	12.9	-11.0	10.1	12.0	-1.9	13.0
Amusement & Recreation	9.9	5.2	13.6	9.8	1.3	1.2	-0.3	2.5	3.3	17.1	6.7
Personal	-0.2	4.3	2.7	5.3	4.0	1.9	-0.5	0.1	8.7	4.1	6.2
Health	2.5	-4.1	-2.3	8.1	2.2	9.5	9.6	-3.0	15.0	10.9	18.2
Education, Legal & Social	-13.8	16.7	6.2	8.2	0.4	-2.2	-6.8	19.7	30.2	-13.0	4.7
Auto Rental & Repairs	6.1	8.1	0.8	6.0	2.3	-4.5	-3.1	3.4	12.0	11.6	11.6
Business	-0.6	22.3	9.9	17.4	-5.3	-13.2	-3.2	1.7	16.0	25.2	10.1
Finance Insurance & Real Estate	6.5	24.9	6.4	4.2	-9.0	7.0	-14.7	-9.0	4.4	11.2	8.1
ALL OTHER	22.7	-4.2	15.7	-5.0	10.5	8.8	-3.7	-9.8	5.1	276.7	0.4
GRAND TOTAL TAXABLE SALES	3.8	6.8	4.7	5.5	2.5	0.3	0.1	8.4	11.1	14.2	7.3

e = estimate

Source: Utah State Tax Commission

Table 39
Utah Taxable Sales by Component

Millions of Dollars

Calendar Year	Retail Sales	Business Investment Purchases	Taxable Services	All Other	Total Taxable Sales
1982	$5,200	$3,513	$1,062	$244	$10,020
1983	5,638	3,648	1,138	262	10,686
1984	6,401	4,254	1,385	284	12,324
1985	6,708	4,122	1,379	304	12,513
1986	7,010	3,689	1,414	265	12,378
1987	6,951	3,398	1,587	252	12,188
1988	7,346	3,684	1,718	269	13,017
1989	8,048	3,675	1,849	320	13,892
1990	8,407	3,874	1,829	664	14,774
1991	8,918	4,355	2,040	685	15,998
1992	9,860	4,342	2,223	888	17,313
1993	10,994	4,956	2,499	892	19,341
1994	12,097	5,609	2,802	1,019	21,527
1995	13,080	6,231	3,205	1,093	23,609
1996	14,404	6,878	3,594	968	25,844
1997	14,873	7,044	3,724	1,188	26,829
1998	15,657	7,729	4,122	1,137	28,646
1999	16,493	7,839	4,351	1,316	29,999
2000	17,278	8,372	4,746	1,250	31,645
2001	17,748	8,588	4,709	1,381	32,426
2002	18,356	8,039	4,615	1,502	32,512
2003	18,808	7,909	4,396	1,447	32,560
2004	20,351	9,121	4,534	1,305	35,311
2005	22,155	10,579	5,135	1,372	39,241
2006	24,969	8,988	5,670	5,168	44,795
2007e	26,925	9,730	6,235	5,189	48,079
2008f	28,271	10,138	6,478	4,826	49,713

Percent Change

Calendar Year	Retail Sales	Business Investment Purchases	Taxable Services	All Other	Total Taxable Sales
1982	6.1%	-8.0%	15.6%	12.6%	1.7%
1983	8.4	3.8	7.2	7.4	6.6
1984	13.5	16.6	21.7	8.5	15.3
1985	4.8	-3.1	4.0	7.0	2.0
1986	4.5	-10.5	-1.8	-12.7	-1.6
1987	-0.8	-7.9	12.3	-5.0	-1.5
1988	5.7	8.4	8.2	6.7	6.8
1989	9.6	-0.2	7.6	18.8	6.7
1990	4.5	5.4	-1.1	107.8	6.3
1991	6.1	12.4	11.6	3.2	8.3
1992	10.6	-0.3	9.0	29.6	8.2
1993	11.5	14.1	12.4	0.5	11.7
1994	10.0	13.2	12.1	14.2	11.3
1995	8.1	11.1	14.4	7.2	9.7
1996	10.1	10.4	12.1	-11.4	9.5
1997	3.3	2.4	3.6	22.7	3.8
1998	5.3	9.7	10.7	-4.2	6.8
1999	5.3	1.4	5.5	15.7	4.7
2000	4.8	6.8	9.1	-5.0	5.5
2001	2.7	2.6	-0.8	10.5	2.5
2002	3.4	-6.4	-2.0	8.8	0.3
2003	2.5	-1.6	-4.7	-3.7	0.1
2004	8.2	15.3	3.1	-9.8	8.4
2005	8.9	16.0	13.3	5.1	11.1
2006	12.7	-15.0	10.4	276.7	14.2
2007e	7.8	8.3	10.0	0.4	7.3
2008f	5.0	4.2	3.9	-7.0	3.4

e = estimate
f = forecast

Source: Utah State Tax Commission

Table 40
Utah Total Taxable Sales by County

County	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007e	Percent Change 2006-2007
Beaver	$59,533,738	$57,150,257	$80,227,179	$78,321,295	$42,100,390	$61,425,176	$61,934,399	$74,135,476	19.7%
Box Elder	388,463,051	387,021,110	402,374,621	414,494,710	414,721,757	459,009,190	515,813,912	601,954,835	16.7%
Cache	881,748,639	936,524,543	998,898,630	1,029,987,061	1,103,940,836	1,163,228,307	1,275,906,448	1,395,841,654	9.4%
Carbon	346,715,900	361,995,352	365,312,958	333,785,502	379,035,713	417,165,129	478,220,656	486,828,628	1.8%
Daggett	13,701,974	14,635,105	14,003,631	11,692,322	8,850,106	16,284,566	15,462,461	13,143,092	-15.0%
Davis	2,561,945,556	2,690,459,983	2,756,957,696	2,795,943,681	3,026,293,503	3,268,243,050	3,723,493,746	3,909,668,433	5.0%
Duchesne	152,667,814	163,956,901	140,916,226	157,009,682	217,723,687	280,791,211	364,150,267	352,861,609	-3.1%
Emery	78,516,158	102,774,219	106,115,127	104,310,439	128,437,780	139,290,716	182,235,883	131,209,836	-28.0%
Garfield	73,145,377	66,630,018	66,764,050	68,752,485	77,648,666	78,381,924	83,537,841	94,147,147	12.7%
Grand	162,911,808	166,019,643	169,251,051	163,637,016	180,031,694	198,213,638	227,655,128	260,437,466	14.4%
Iron	417,168,360	420,501,521	458,605,541	480,123,467	456,541,704	592,783,355	673,887,071	698,147,006	3.6%
Juab	73,826,705	69,528,286	104,856,351	99,188,624	81,415,135	164,387,520	77,772,485	76,916,988	-1.1%
Kane	107,426,955	101,852,245	100,058,048	97,504,725	100,715,909	114,085,034	132,163,954	128,463,363	-2.8%
Millard	107,366,842	120,662,495	129,903,813	128,822,920	135,398,480	136,959,491	152,389,880	146,446,675	-3.9%
Morgan	55,091,635	55,255,017	49,290,396	49,300,117	54,461,648	57,558,865	66,137,137	73,213,811	10.7%
Piute	5,742,323	5,672,633	6,210,822	6,617,576	6,186,763	6,339,852	7,837,442	7,053,698	-10.0%
Rich	16,731,346	16,224,980	16,872,707	18,373,609	18,482,439	20,638,560	24,330,178	28,344,657	16.5%
Salt Lake	15,941,513,323	15,864,887,932	15,597,075,721	15,445,006,387	16,576,588,112	18,009,014,948	20,328,814,095	22,150,275,838	9.0%
San Juan	89,321,720	87,476,582	89,264,080	85,238,249	86,002,913	103,025,680	133,029,785	168,814,797	26.9%
Sanpete	143,234,506	158,395,663	159,147,172	162,116,042	162,631,076	174,115,526	199,437,203	211,602,872	6.1%
Sevier	219,208,375	219,577,652	229,374,023	225,887,000	252,351,206	289,358,111	365,054,447	339,500,636	-7.0%
Summit	742,862,484	830,104,320	851,240,326	854,703,303	972,492,127	1,113,464,846	1,271,522,187	1,309,667,853	3.0%
Tooele	330,279,699	363,273,243	402,778,905	325,233,649	418,310,455	446,493,203	559,612,040	615,013,632	9.9%
Uintah	439,786,724	497,920,681	452,184,692	484,733,738	663,674,391	867,250,044	1,174,894,865	1,400,474,679	19.2%
Utah	4,170,665,617	4,326,455,093	4,395,924,116	4,433,228,375	4,791,033,296	5,409,233,063	6,409,994,035	6,833,053,641	6.6%
Wasatch	171,726,889	174,016,839	180,942,269	184,211,496	190,080,778	224,406,543	274,305,450	342,607,507	24.9%
Washington	1,237,822,795	1,376,922,982	1,510,266,389	1,626,273,410	1,958,528,256	2,406,220,140	2,680,271,408	2,696,353,036	0.6%
Wayne	23,460,239	23,595,162	23,244,473	27,607,530	30,348,445	29,232,626	33,702,496	41,993,310	24.6%
Weber	2,456,562,991	2,510,725,246	2,555,626,717	2,599,184,450	2,758,768,928	2,899,244,314	3,253,504,600	3,455,221,885	6.2%
Out-of-State Use Tax	175,863,321	255,972,886	98,463,573	68,753,302	18,078,794	95,146,380	48,708,952	35,654,953	-26.8%

e = estimate
Source: Utah State Tax Commission

Tax Collections

Overview
After adjusting for inflation, Fiscal Year 2007 tax collections grew 6.0% over FY 2006. This rate of growth in General Fund and Education Fund revenues was above average, coming off the prior year's growth which was the highest annual growth in over 20 years. The annual growth rate in state revenues from 1980 to 2007 has averaged only 4.3% (after adjusting for inflation).

The sharp turn around in tax collections in the last four years stands in stark contrast to FY 2002 and FY 2003. Between FY 2002 and FY 2005, the inflation-adjusted (real) fluctuation in the revenue growth rate went from a negative 7.3% to a positive 15.3%. The inflation-adjusted General Fund and Education Fund growth rate in FY 2007 moderated to 6.0%, strong growth by historical perspectives. It is expected to decline 0.1% in FY 2008 due to continued tax reductions, earmarking of sales taxes, increased recessionary risks nationally, softening of home construction, and moderating employment growth.

General and Education Fund year-end revenue collections for FY 2007 exceeded budget estimates by $256.6 million. The state ended the 2006 budget year with a surplus of $241.9 million after mandatory distributions to various funds. This is less than the excess revenue collections of $390.7 million and surplus of $308.4 million in the previous year (FY 2006).

Tax collection was also affected by significant legislation. The Legislature enacted significant reform to the individual income and sales taxes. This will provide for a single rate income tax system, reduce the general sales tax rate, and further reduce the sales tax rate on food. Other tax changes were also enacted which granted sales tax exemptions on certain business inputs, expanded credits for research and development, modified gross receipts taxes, and extended the renewable energy tax credit.

Fiscal Years 2002 and 2003: Downturn
Inflation-adjusted FY 2002 General Fund and School Fund revenue collections fell 7.3% compared to the prior year. This decline may be attributed to a global recession, the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks, the end of the 2002 Olympic Winter Games, and the dot-com stock market implosion. State leaders dealt with the 2002 revenue deficit through budget cutbacks, bonding, lapsing monies, rainy day funds, and revenue transfers from restricted funds. The budget year closed with a $736,000 surplus.

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

Fiscal Year 2004: Beginning of the Recovery
In the 2003 General Session, the Legislature reduced ongoing agency FY 2004 budgets by $45.7 million. After the 2003 General Session, the Utah economy emerged from its prolonged recession. Job growth in Utah has remained consistently positive since July 2003. Inflation-adjusted General Fund and Education Fund year-end revenue collections grew 2.9% in FY 2004 and exceeded budget estimates by $94.4 million. The state ended the 2004 budget year with a General and Education Fund surplus of $54.4 million.

Fiscal Year 2005: Strong Growth Year
FY 2005 General Fund and Education Fund tax collections, adjusted for inflation, showed exceptionally strong growth of 7.7%. Collections for FY 2005 exceeded budget estimates by $170.6 million, and the state ended the 2005 budget year with a remaining surplus of $105.7 million. The surplus was primarily due to strong growth in income and sales tax collections.

Fiscal Year 2006: Remarkable Growth
For FY 2006, General Fund and School Fund year-end revenue collections far exceeded budget estimates by $390.7 million. The state ended the 2006 budget year with a surplus of $308.4 million after distributions to various funds. Inflation-adjusted revenue collections grew an unprecedented 15.3% compared to FY 2005. This rate of growth in combined General Fund and Education Fund revenues was the highest in over 20 years. By comparison, the annual growth rate in state revenues from 1980 to 2007 has averaged only 4.3% (after adjusting for inflation).

Fiscal Year 2007: Moderating Growth
For FY 2007, tax collection growth moderated from the prior year, but resulted in above-average real growth of 6.0% in the General Fund and Education Fund. The year-end revenue collections exceeded budget estimates by $256.6 million, a 34% reduction over the prior year. With rainy day funds at the statutory limit, fewer transfers were made resulting in a surplus of $241.9 million.

Nominal income tax collections grew 12.7% in FY 2007. The most recent IRS data by source of taxable income for CY 2006 showed 35.2% growth in capital gains, 34.1% growth in partnership income, 16.5% growth in dividends, 47.1% growth in interest earnings, and 15.6% growth in sole proprietor income compared to 10.5% growth in taxable income from wages. The growth in capital gains moderated the most, moving from the prior year's growth of 55.6%. Growth of dividends and sole proprietor income was slightly lower than the prior year.

In concert with the moderating growth of these income sources, 2007 was the best year in taxable wage growth in the last 25 years, combined with surging growth in interest income. However, on balance, the wage component of taxable income was at historic lows at 70%, with non-wage taxable income comprising 30%. The income tax base will face increasing downside risk from potential sudden changes in non-wage income realization.

Though up only 2.9%, nominal state sales tax collections increased at a much higher rate than expected, considering the aggressive earmarking of state sales tax collections. This was due to continued strong net in-migration, housing construction, and taxable business purchases. Following the large surpluses of prior years, investment income more than doubled from $40 million in FY 2006 to $83.6 million in FY 2007, growth of 109%. The growth in corporate taxes also moderated from 83.1% in FY 2006 to 12.4% in FY 2007.

Fiscal Year 2008: The Impact of Tax Cuts

The Governor's recommended budget (in December 2007) showed a decrease in inflation-adjusted General and Education Fund revenues for FY 2008 of 0.1% compared to FY 2007 collections. This slight one-tenth of one percent decline in real growth is the result of earmarking and numerous tax cuts scheduled to begin taking effect. These FY 2008 budget and revenue estimates will be revised in February 2008 during the General Session of the Legislature, at which time updated tax collection information will also be available.

Tax-Reform and Tax-Cut Legislation

An omnibus tax reform bill comprised the bulk of tax changes in the 2007 General Session. Enactment of Senate Bill 223 changed the individual income tax, sales tax, and many business taxes. The dual income tax system was eliminated. Beginning January 1, 2008, Utah will maintain a single rate income tax system based on federal adjusted gross income at 5% with an equity credit based upon the federal deduction that phases out as income increases. The state sales tax rate on unprepared food was further reduced from 2.75% to 1.75%, while the general sales tax rate was lowered from 4.75% to 4.65%. Businesses also benefited from expanded credits for research activity, the reduction of certain gross receipts taxes, and additional sales tax exemptions for business purchases used in the production process.

In the 2006 Fourth Special Session, the Legislature passed SB 4001, Income Tax Amendments, which provides for an optional flat tax rate of 5.35% or, alternatively, expanded brackets and a lower top tax rate for taxpayers who elect to stay with the current system. Under SB 4001, the top rate for the current system will drop from 7.00% to 6.98% and the current top bracket goes from $8,626 to $11,000, retroactive to January 1, 2006. The 5.35% flat tax rate took effect January 1, 2007. Indexing brackets for inflation starts on January 1, 2009. In the 2006 General Session, the Legislature passed House Bill 109, Sales and Use Tax - Food and Food Ingredients. Effective January 1, 2007, HB 109 removed 2% of the 4.75% state sales tax from unprepared food. Bundled non-food/food items will still be taxed at the 4.75% rate, while applicable local sales tax rates and the Utah Transit Authority sales tax rate did not change and were not affected.

Several other tax bills were passed in the 2006 General Session: SB 29, Sales and Use Tax Exemption - Telecommunications, provides a sales and use tax exemption relating to certain telecommunications equipment, machinery, or software having at least a one-year life; SB 31, Sales and Use Tax - Manufacturing and Industry Exemptions Amendments, exempts replacement or repair parts with a life of three years or more and exempts electricity or other fuels used to produce energy; and SB 34, Gross Receipts Tax Amendments, Repeal of Public Utility Tariffs, repeals and modifies gross receipts taxes and is applied to certain utilities in lieu of the corporate franchise tax.

Finally, House Bill 78, passed by the Legislature in the 2005 General Session, came into effect on January 1, 2006. This measure provides businesses with the option of double weighting the sales factor in the apportionment formula used to compute corporate tax payments. This tax change primarily benefits corporations with significant out-of-state sales. The fiscal notes for these tax cuts are shown in this chapter on the table listing tax and fee changes over the past ten years.

Earmarking Legislation

Additional earmarks to the sales tax were granted during the 2007 General Session. Under HB 383, the one-sixteenth rate sales tax diversion cap of $18.7 million was removed for B and C roads. At implementation, this was expected to cost $6.0 million. Additionally, HB 314 provides for the ongoing diversion of $90.0 million of the sales tax to the transportation fund.

Substantial investments in infrastructure were also made by the Legislature in 2006. During the General Session, the Legislature passed HB 112, Transportation Investment Act. Effective July 1, 2006, this bill requires 8.3% of state sales tax collections be deposited into the Centennial Highway Fund Restricted (earmarked) Account. Ongoing, unrestricted sales taxes (General Fund revenues) will consequently be reduced by the same percent. This will be a sizable annual earmarking well in excess of $160 million.

In addition, an extra $8.6 million in sales tax was earmarked for water development by the Legislature. Effective July 1, 2006, HB 47, Sales Tax Diversion for Water Projects and Water Financing, removes the $17.5 million cap on the one-

sixteenth rate sales tax that can go to water development. Cloud seeding and watershed rehabilitation were added as allowable uses of the earmarked funds.

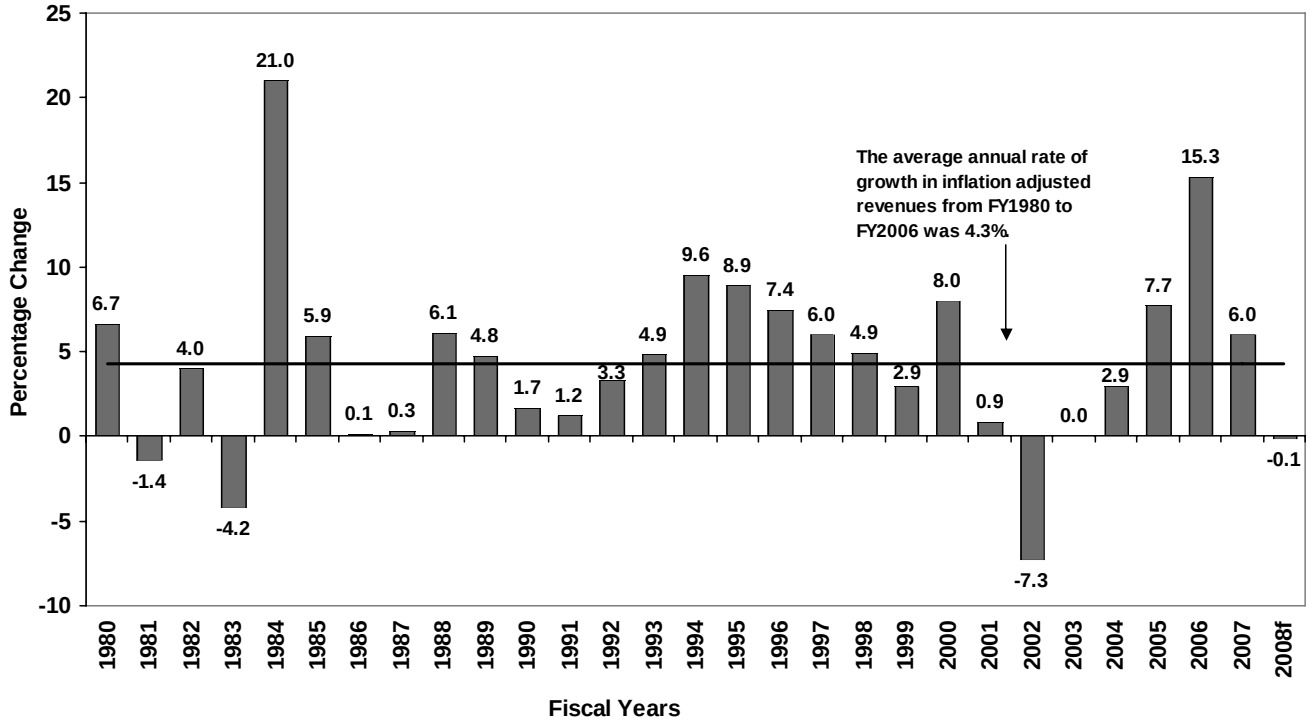
Income Tax Continues Its Preeminence

Fiscal Year 2007 marked the first decade in which income tax collections exceeded sales tax collections. Prior to FY 1998, sales tax made up the largest portion of state government's unrestricted revenues. In FY 2007, income tax collections were 43.3% of total unrestricted revenue collections, whereas sales tax collections were only 31.4% of the total. This income tax preeminence is largely due to several factors. First, the sales tax rate has been reduced. Second, the state has historically realized stronger growth in sales tax exempt services industries than in taxable goods industries. Third, there has been an increase in sales tax exemptions. Fourth, sales over the Internet have increased. Fifth, failure to index tax brackets has led to "income tax bracket creep." Sixth, there has been an increase in non-wage income gains. Finally, unrestricted general fund monies have been transferred to restricted accounts through the practice of earmarking.

Cumulative Historic Tax Reductions

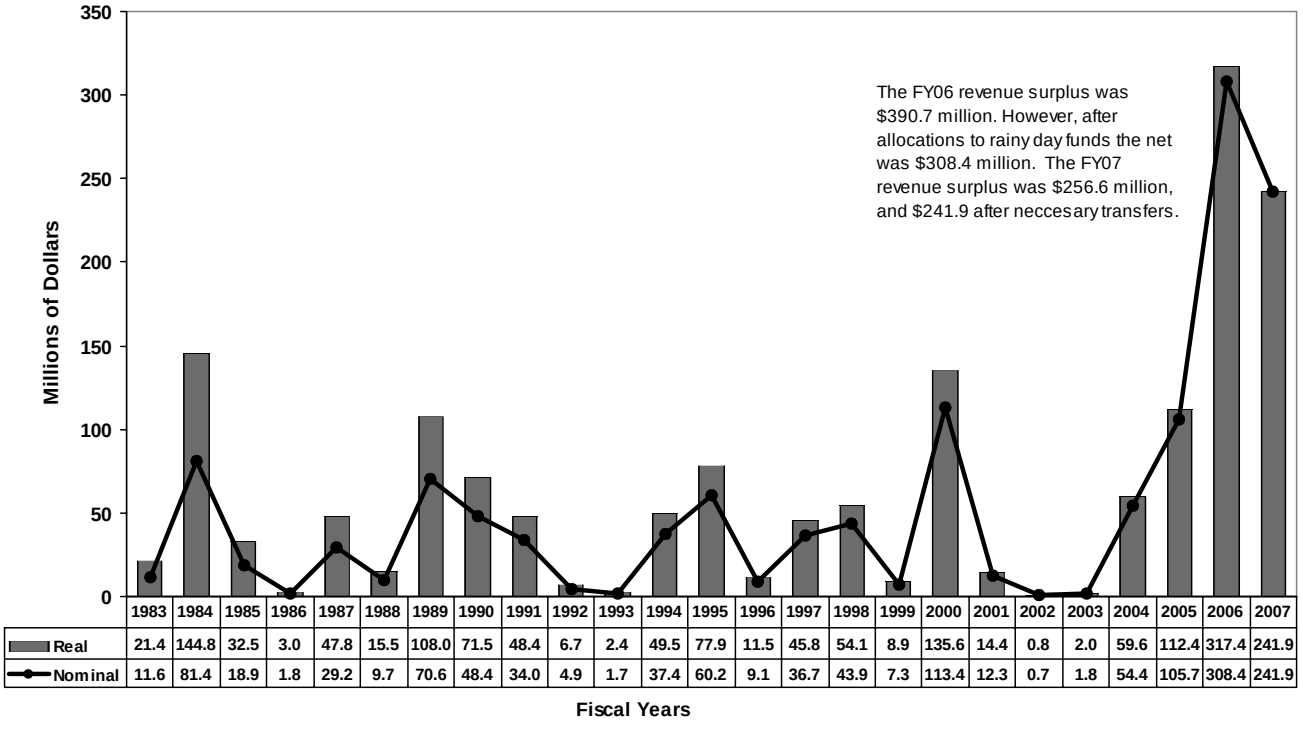
Tax collections in Utah experienced a net reduction of $392.8 million (on an annualized basis) due to major statutory changes that occurred during the past ten legislative sessions. For seven years, from FY 2000 to FY 2006, on net there were no real major tax changes with a net increase of $0.2 million. In contrast, over the last few years, major tax reform has resulted in over $393.0 million of tax cuts. The cumulative reduction in taxes authorized in these sessions from FY 2000 through FY 2009 is $894.5 million. Though a given taxpayer may actually pay more in state taxes now than in previous years, taxpayers in the state will pay less tax than they otherwise would have paid had the tax system not been reformed. Additionally, a portion of these tax reductions reflect tax shifts from the state to local governments. Finally, the situation of any given individual taxpayer is a function of income received, money spent, and the change in the value of assets, combined with place of residence.

Figure 37
Inflation Adjusted Percentage Change in Combined General and Education Fund Revenues



Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget f = forecast

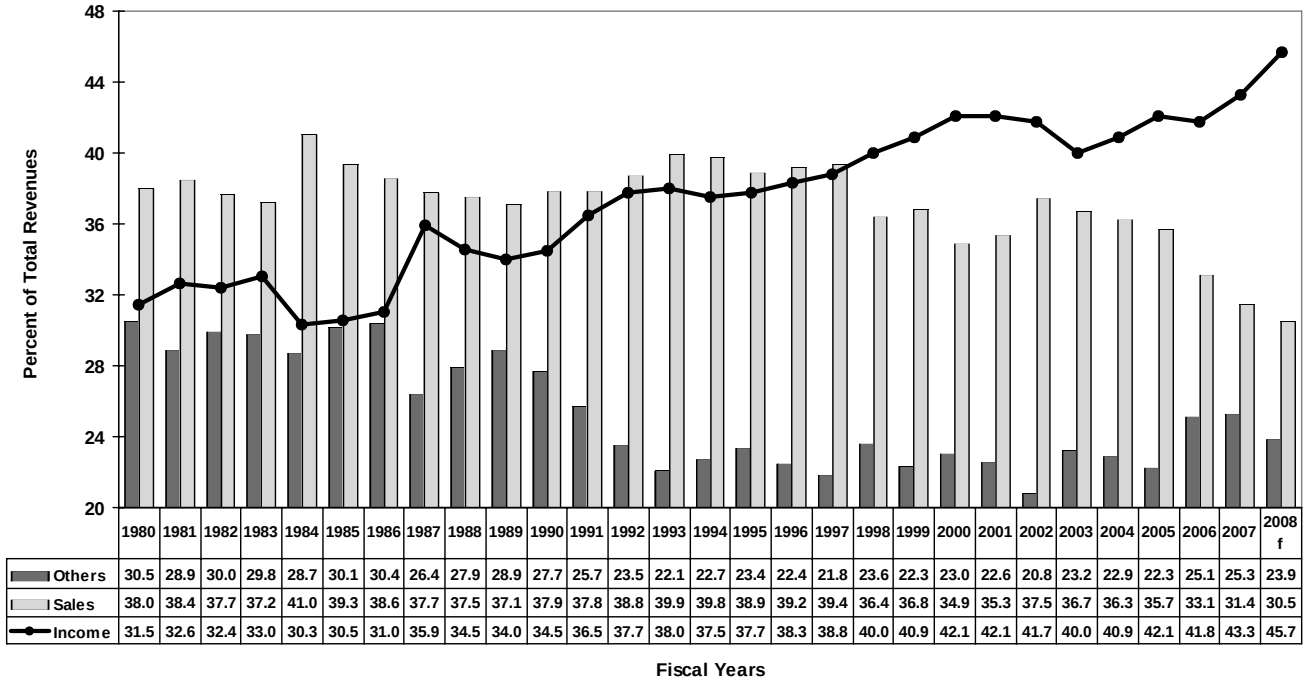
Figure 38
Actual and Inflation-Adjusted Budget Surpluses for Combined General and Education Funds



	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Real	21.4	144.8	32.5	3.0	47.8	15.5	108.0	71.5	48.4	6.7	2.4	49.5	77.9	11.5	45.8	54.1	8.9	135.6	14.4	0.8	2.0	59.6	112.4	317.4	241.9
Nominal	11.6	81.4	18.9	1.8	29.2	9.7	70.6	48.4	34.0	4.9	1.7	37.4	60.2	9.1	36.7	43.9	7.3	113.4	12.3	0.7	1.8	54.4	105.7	308.4	241.9

Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget

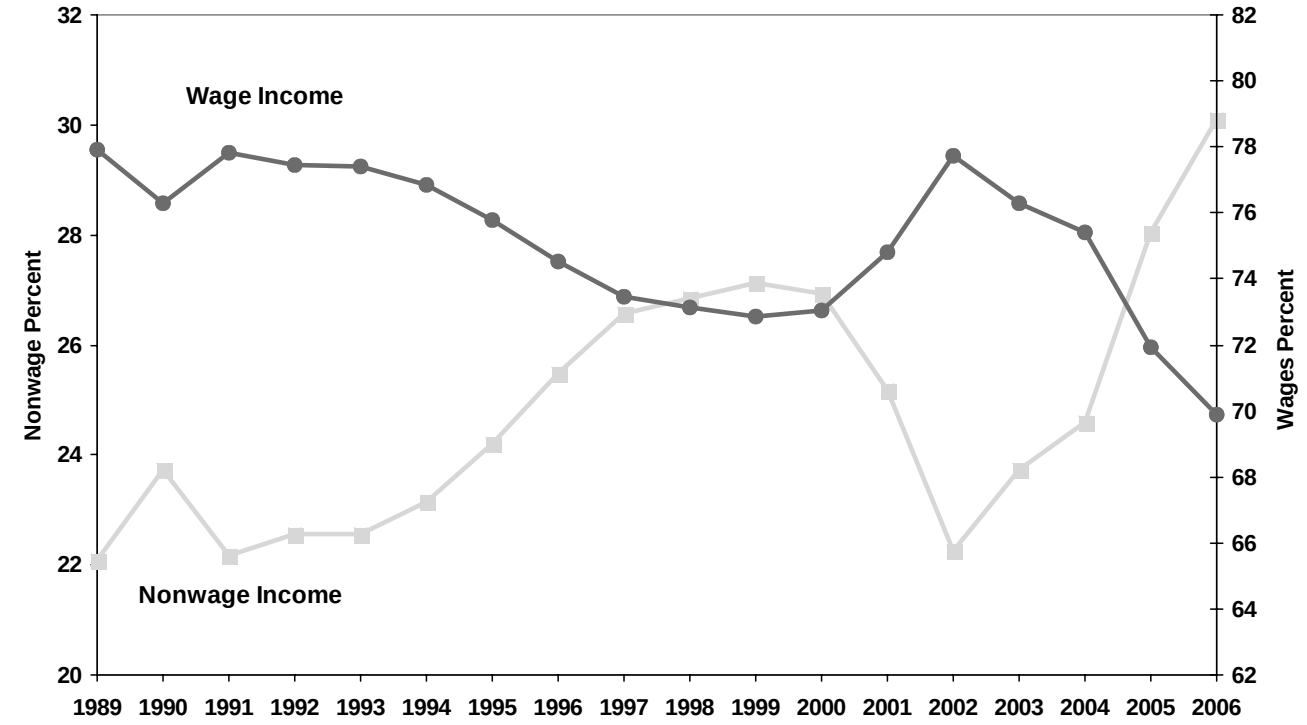
Figure 39
Sales Tax, Income Tax, and All Other Unrestricted Revenues as a Percent of Total State Unrestricted Revenues



	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008 f
Others	30.5	28.9	30.0	29.8	28.7	30.1	30.4	26.4	27.9	28.9	27.7	25.7	23.5	22.1	22.7	23.4	22.4	21.8	23.6	22.3	23.0	22.6	20.8	23.2	22.9	22.3	25.1	25.3	23.9
Sales	38.0	38.4	37.7	37.2	41.0	39.3	38.6	37.7	37.5	37.1	37.9	37.8	38.8	39.9	39.8	38.9	39.2	39.4	36.4	36.8	34.9	35.3	37.5	36.7	36.3	35.7	33.1	31.4	30.5
Income	31.5	32.6	32.4	33.0	30.3	30.5	31.0	35.9	34.5	34.0	34.5	36.5	37.7	38.0	37.5	37.7	38.3	38.8	40.0	40.9	42.1	42.1	41.7	40.0	40.9	42.1	41.8	43.3	45.7

*The "Others" category includes unrestricted fines and fees, investment income, liquor profits, mineral lease, school land income (ended in fiscal 1988), federal revenue sharing (ended in fiscal 1982), corporate, gross receipts, severance, beer, cigarette, insurance, inheritance and motor fuels taxes.
Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget f = forecast

Figure 40
IRS Wage and Non-wage Income as a Percent of Total Taxable Income



Source: Utah State Tax Commission

Table 41
Cash Collection Unrestricted Revenues (Millions of Current Dollars): FY 1995 to FY 2008

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008f
General Fund (GF)														
Sales and Use Tax	$1,055.1	$1,162.5	$1,252.1	$1,251.8	$1,316.4	$1,369.6	$1,431.4	$1,441.3	$1,444.0	$1,501.9	$1,634.5	$1,806.3	$1,857.8	$1,828.0
Cable/Satellite Excise Tax	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.7	20.5	20.8	21.0
Liquor Profits	20.1	22.2	24.3	26.3	26.9	28.7	30.3	32.5	33.2	37.1	38.1	47.3	53.2	56.1
Insurance Premiums	40.9	40.1	43.1	44.6	47.7	52.2	46.0	56.6	59.0	62.4	67.4	71.4	71.8	75.9
Beer, Cigarette, and Tobacco	37.7	37.8	41.2	53.2	60.1	58.0	57.9	60.0	54.2	62.8	61.9	60.8	62.4	63.6
Severance Taxes	21.4	20.4	23.8	23.0	13.1	23.0	45.6	23.8	32.6	42.7	64.9	88.6	89.0	86.5
Inheritance Tax	25.0	8.3	10.3	25.4	8.2	64.6	30.0	9.4	33.0	9.7	3.0	7.4	0.5	0.1
Investment Income	12.3	16.8	16.3	15.7	15.0	19.5	27.5	9.7	6.5	5.5	13.6	40.0	83.6	66.0
Other	32.9	37.2	34.9	40.8	38.3	41.0	46.5	50.6	88.2	87.9	46.4	50.8	58.0	50.8
Circuit Breaker Credits	-4.7	-4.6	-4.4	-4.5	-5.3	-4.4	-5.4	-5.3	-5.5	-5.6	-5.9	-5.6	-6.2	-6.2
Subtotal GF	1,240.6	1,340.6	1,441.6	1,476.2	1,520.4	1,652.2	1,709.8	1,678.7	1,745.0	1,804.4	1,935.4	2,187.5	2,291.0	2,241.7
Education Fund (EF)														
Individual Income Tax	1,026.9	1,139.1	1,237.3	1,377.5	1,463.9	1,654.9	1,712.7	1,610.2	1,575.5	1,699.6	1,934.0	2,288.5	2,573.2	2,751.3
Corporate Tax & Gross Receipts	157.9	176.8	192.0	196.3	192.2	186.9	183.1	127.3	160.5	162.9	206.7	378.5	425.4	402.4
School Fund Other	8.4	8.5	4.8	7.1	7.6	8.5	9.7	5.6	5.0	9.7	6.8	9.8	18.2	8.9
Subtotal EF	1,193.1	1,324.3	1,434.2	1,580.8	1,663.7	1,850.4	1,905.5	1,743.0	1,741.0	1,872.2	2,147.6	2,676.8	3,016.8	3,162.6
Transportation Fund (TF)														
Motor Fuel Tax	155.5	163.2	168.4	217.7	225.2	237.6	229.4	237.9	236.6	239.9	241.5	240.4	254.7	257.4
Special Fuel Tax	40.7	43.7	46.2	72.4	73.2	76.6	80.6	84.4	84.5	86.2	93.8	101.1	111.1	119.7
Other	52.6	54.3	52.6	54.8	58.5	65.0	64.5	62.8	65.4	64.9	70.0	76.6	78.8	77.0
Subtotal TF	248.7	261.2	267.3	344.9	356.9	379.1	374.5	385.2	386.6	391.0	405.3	418.1	444.6	454.0
Mineral Lease Payments	29.1	34.7	34.1	33.5	31.5	39.6	57.9	36.6	53.1	74.8	92.0	170.0	160.9	139.5
TOTAL	2,711.5	2,960.8	3,177.1	3,435.5	3,572.4	3,921.3	4,047.6	3,843.6	3,925.7	4,142.4	4,580.3	5,452.4	5,913.2	5,997.8

f = forecast

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

Table 42
Cash Collection Unrestricted Revenues (Current Dollar Percent Changes): FY 1995 to FY 2008

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008f
General Fund (GF)														
Sales and Use Tax	7.9	10.2	7.7	0.0	5.2	4.0	4.5	0.7	0.2	4.0	8.8	10.5	2.9	-1.6
Cable/Satellite Excise Tax												75.8	1.7	0.6
Liquor Profits	12.2	10.3	9.7	8.2	2.3	6.6	5.6	7.6	1.9	11.9	2.5	24.2	12.5	5.4
Insurance Premiums	7.3	-2.0	7.4	3.4	7.1	9.3	-11.8	23.1	4.2	5.8	7.9	6.0	0.5	5.8
Beer, Cigarette, and Tobacco	3.4	0.3	9.0	29.2	12.8	-3.4	-0.2	3.5	-9.6	15.9	-1.4	-1.8	2.6	1.8
Severance Taxes	13.4	-4.9	16.8	-3.2	-43.3	76.3	98.0	-47.7	36.6	31.0	52.1	36.4	0.5	-2.8
Inheritance Tax	204.8	-66.6	23.5	147.2	-67.6	683.7	-53.5	-68.6	249.9	-70.7	-69.5	152.3	-93.3	-79.9
Investment Income	93.4	36.5	-2.8	-3.6	-4.5	29.9	40.9	-64.6	-33.5	-14.9	147.1	194.1	109.0	-21.1
Other	9.6	12.9	-6.1	16.8	-6.1	7.1	13.5	8.8	74.1	-0.3	-47.3	9.5	14.3	-12.5
Circuit Breaker Credits	5.7	-1.7	-4.4	1.8	17.0	-17.4	23.8	-1.3	3.2	2.2	5.6	-5.7	9.8	0.6
Subtotal GF	9.8	8.1	7.5	2.4	3.0	8.7	3.5	-1.8	3.9	3.4	7.3	13.0	4.7	-2.2
Education Fund (EF)														
Individual Income Tax	11.0	10.9	8.6	11.3	6.3	13.1	3.5	-6.0	-2.2	7.9	13.8	18.3	12.4	6.9
Corporate Tax & Gross Receipts	26.1	12.0	8.6	2.2	-2.1	-2.7	-2.0	-30.5	26.1	1.5	26.9	83.1	12.4	-5.4
School Fund Other	20.7	1.3	-42.7	45.9	7.1	11.9	13.8	-42.4	-10.7	95.8	-30.0	44.0	85.7	-51.3
Subtotal EF	12.8	11.0	8.3	10.2	5.2	11.2	3.0	-8.5	-0.1	7.5	14.7	24.6	12.7	4.8
Transportation Fund (TF)														
Motor Fuel Tax	3.4	5.0	3.2	29.3	3.5	5.5	-3.4	3.7	-0.5	1.4	0.6	-0.4	5.9	1.1
Special Fuel Tax	12.3	7.6	5.7	56.7	1.1	4.6	5.2	4.7	0.1	1.9	8.9	7.7	9.9	7.7
Other	6.1	3.1	-3.0	4.1	6.7	11.1	-0.8	-2.6	4.1	-0.8	7.9	9.5	2.8	-2.3
Subtotal TF	5.3	5.0	2.3	29.0	3.5	6.2	-1.2	2.9	0.4	1.1	3.7	3.2	6.3	2.1
Mineral Lease Payments	-12.8	19.5	-1.8	-1.8	-6.1	26.0	46.0	-36.7	45.0	40.9	23.0	84.8	-5.4	-13.3
TOTAL	10.4	9.2	7.3	8.1	4.0	9.8	3.2	-5.0	2.1	5.5	10.6	19.0	8.5	1.4
Average Annual Growth Rates	na	9.2	8.2	8.2	7.1	7.7	6.9	5.1	4.7	4.8	5.4	6.6	6.7	6.3

f = forecast

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

Table 43
Rolling 10 Year State Tax and Fee Changes (Over $500,000) Regular and Special Legislative Sessions (A)(B)(C)

Bill Number and Effective Year	Bill Subject	Tax & Fee Changes	10 Year Cumulative
FY 2000			
H.B. 58 (1998 Session)	Oil and Gas Severance Tax Amendments (2)	($900,000)	
S.B. 47 (1998 Session)	Research Tax Credit (3)	(3,200,000)	
S.B. 185 (1998 Session)	Sales and Use Tax Exemption Amendments and Study (4)	5,600,000	
S.B. 220 (1998 Session)	Research and Development Credit for Machinery and Equipment (5)	(2,000,000)	
H.B. 396 (1999 Session)	Sales and Use Tax Exemption for Steel Mills	(617,500)	
S.B. 69 (1999 Session)	Manufacturing Sales and Use Tax Exemption (6)	(5,600,000)	
S.B. 150 (1999 Session)	Utilities in Highway Rights-of-Way (7)	1,600,000	
	Subtotals FY 2000	($5,117,500)	($51,175,000)
FY 2001			
H.B. 25 (1999 Session)	Income Tax Deduction for Health Care Insurance (8)	($1,770,000)	
S.B. 62 (1999 Session)	Individual Income Tax Credits for At-Home Parents	(500,000)	
H.B. 345 (2000 Session)	Unemployment Insurance Amendments (9)	(26,500,000)	
S.B. 15 (2000 Session)	Use of Tobacco Settlement Revenues (10)	(5,500,000)	
	Subtotals FY 2001	($34,270,000)	($308,430,000)
FY 2002			
HB 78 (2001 Session)	Sales and Use Tax - Sales Relating to Schools (School Related Activities)	($281,000)	
SB 34 (2001 Session)	Individual Income Tax - Relief for Low Income Individuals (11)	(800,000)	
SB 36 (2001 Session)	Individual Income Tax Bracket Adjustments (12)	(18,000,000)	
SB 58 (2001 Session)	Repeal of Nursing Facilities Assessment (13)	(4,422,400)	
HB 205 (2001 Session)	Employers' Reinsurance Fund Special Assessment	6,135,000	
HB370 (2001 Session)	Hazardous Waste Amendment (14)	1,694,000	
	Subtotals FY 2002	($15,674,400)	($125,395,200)
FY 2003			
HB238 (2002 Session)	Cigarette and Tobacco Tax Amendments (15)	$13,800,000	
	Subtotals FY 2003	$13,800,000	$96,600,000
FY 2004			
SB66 (2003 Session)	Alcoholic Beverage Enforcement & Treatment (16)	$1,567,000	
SB85 (2003 Session)	Underground Storage Tank Amendments (17)	4,048,900	
SB153 (2003 Session)	Alcoholic Beverage Amendments (18)	3,818,000	
SB213 (2003 Session)	Cable and Satellite TV Service Tax (19)	14,000,000	
HB286 (2003 Session)	Hazardous Waste Collection/Storage Fee (20)	2,769,500	
HB371 (2003 Session)	Court Security Fee (21)	2,200,000	
	Subtotals FY 2004	$28,403,400	$170,420,400
FY 2005			
SB4002 (2004 4th Session)	Treatment of Certain Military Income (one-time only)	(4,000,000)	
SB1 (2004 Session)	Appropriations Act (22)	4,555,157	
SB128 (2004 Session)	Long-Term Care Facilities Amendments (23)	10,100,000	
SB195 (2004 Session)	Taxation of Multi-Channel Video or Audio Service (24)	4,421,100	
HB13 (2004 Session)	Hazardous Waste and Nonhazardous Solid Waste Fee (25)	(712,900)	
HB239 (2004 Session)	Sexually Explicit Business and Escort Service Tax (26)	510,000	
HB312 (2004 Session)	Nonparticipating Tobacco Manufacturer's Fee (27)	680,000	
	Subtotals FY 2005	$15,553,357	$93,766,785
FY 2006			
SB13 (2005 Session)	Individual Income Tax - Subtraction for Certain Military Income (one-time only)	($1,100,000)	
SB127 (2005 Session)	Tax, Fee, or Charge Amendments (28)	($1,350,000)	
	Subtotals FY 2006	($2,450,000)	($6,500,000)
FY 2007			
SB29 (2006 Session)	Sales and Use Tax Exemption - Telecommunications (29)	($7,200,000)	
SB34 (2006 Session)	Gross Receipts Tax Amendments, Repeal and Public Utility Tariffs (30)	($2,600,000)	
SB31 (2006 Session)	Sales and Use Tax - Manufacturing and Industry Exemptions Amendments (31)	($5,995,000)	
HB78 (2005 Session)	Corporate Franchise and Income Tax Amendments (32)	($7,000,000)	
HB109 (2006 Session)	Sales and Use Tax - Food and Food Ingredients (33)	($35,000,000)	
SB4001 (2006 4th Session)	Income Tax Amendments (34)	($66,000,000)	
	Subtotals FY 2007	($123,795,000)	($371,385,000)
FY 2008			
SB34 (2006 Session)	Additional - Gross Receipts Tax Amendments, Repeal and Public Utility Tariffs	($2,900,000)	
HB109 (2006 Session)	Additional - Sales and Use Tax - Food and Food Ingredients	($35,000,000)	
SB4001 (2006 4th Session)	Additional - Income Tax Amendments	($12,000,000)	
SB223 (2007 Session)	Tax Amendments (35)	($73,307,700)	
	Subtotals FY 2008	($123,207,700)	($246,415,400)
FY 2009			
SB223 (2007 Session)	Additional - Tax Amendments (35)	($146,034,100)	
	Subtotals FY 2009	($146,034,100)	($146,034,100)
Grand Total for Rolling 10 Year Taxes and Fees (A)(B)(C)		**($392,791,943)**	**($894,547,515)**

Table 43 (continued)
Rolling 10 Year State Tax and Fee Changes (Over $500,000) Regular and Special Legislative Sessions (A)(B)(C)

Notes:
(A) This table is not adjusted for tax increases due to income tax "bracket creep".
(B) This table is not adjusted for inflation. Only fiscal notes for state tax and fee increases or decreases greater than or equal to $500,000 are listed. Changes in local taxes are excluded. Extensions of exiting laws are excluded.
(C) This table does NOT include shifts within the total state budget due to earmarking or other diversions.
(1) As of July 1996 (FY97) 30% of the exemption is allowed, as of July 1997 60% is allowed, and as of July 1998 100% is allowed. The original fiscal note for FY99 was $28.6 million. The Tax Commission subsequently ruled that parts (in addition to equipment) were eligible for the exemption (which raised the fiscal note to $71.3 million). In November 1996 a special session of the legislature meet to modify the law in order to restore the fiscal note to $28.6 million in FY99.
(2) Extends the repeal date for a tax credit for workover credits and recompletions of oil wells.
(3) Gives a 6% tax credit for qualified research activities conducted in the state.
(4)Reduces the sales tax exemption for machinery and equipment from 100% in FY1999 to 80% in FY2000. After July 1, 1999, vendors shall collect sales tax on 20% of the sales price of normal operating replacements.
(5) Gives a 6% individual or corporate income tax credit on the purchase price of machinery, equipment or both.
(6) Reinstates the manufacturing sales tax exemption on replacement parts at 100%. SB185 (1998 Session) had previously reduced this exemption to 80%.
(7) Permit fees and compensation paid into the Transportation Fund for access to rights-of-way on Interstate Highways by telecommunication companies.
(8) Increases income tax deduction for amounts paid for health care insurance from 60% to 100% of amounts not deducted from federal taxes.
(9) Changes in the reserve rate and calculation method will produce a tax reduction for all employers paying this insurance at the contributory rate. Taxes (income to the Employment Compensation Fund) will be reduced by $26,500,000 per year beginning in fiscal year 2001. The reserve fund was reduced from 22 to 18 months.
(10) The hospital assessment tax was repealed in fiscal year 2001. This was a tax rate on hospital gross revenues, as well as $0.9 for each surgery performed. The tax rate was adjusted quarterly so that no more than $5.5 million annually was collected.
(11) Exempts an individual from paying income taxes if federal AGI is less than the sum of the individual's personal exemptions plus his/her standard deduction (removes about 30,000 low income individuals from state income tax rolls).
(12) The top bracket was increased from $7,500 to $8,626 and the bottom bracket was increased from $1,500 to $1,726 (15,000 taxpayers were dropped out of the highest bracket).
(13) Repeals the $1.83 per patient day nursing home "bed" tax (the hospital bed tax was repealed in the 2000 General Session).
(14) Established fees and taxes that apply to the reprocessing, treatment, or disposal of certain types of radioactive waste.
(15) Increased tax on cigarettes 18 cents per 20 pack, from 51.5 cents to 69.5 cents.
(16) Increased tax on 31-gallon barrel of beer from $11 to $12.80 and created the Alcoholic Beverage Enforcement and Treatment Restricted Account.
(17) Increased the environmental assurance fee of 1/4 cent per gallon on the first sale or use of petroleum products to 1/2 cent per gallon. The fee will be reduced when the cash balance in the restricted Petroleum Storage Tank Trust Fund exceeds $20,000,000 in any year.
(18) Increased some fees and the mark-up on liquor from 61% to 64.5%.
(19) Imposed sales and use tax on cable and satellite TV service.
(20) Increased regulatory fees and taxes on radioactive and hazardous waste received at waste facility for treatment or disposal.
(21) Increased court filing fees to fund creation of Court Security Account which will be used to contract for security at courts across the state. Money is deposited into a restricted account.
(22) Restricted revenues for commerce (professional licensing), courts, natural resources, agriculture and other general user fees.
(23) This bill establishes an assessment on nursing care facilities in order to gain federal matching funds to enhance the total funding for these facilities. The bill authorizes the assessment to be up to 6% of each nursing care facility's total gross revenue.
(24) Imposes a state excise tax of 6.25% on amounts paid or charged for cable and satellite TV service.
(25) Reduces the tipping fee from $28 to $14 per ton and eliminates the 3% gross receipts tax (created in 2003 General Session by HB 286s1) for nonhazardous and low radioactive waste.
(26) Imposes a 10% tax on nude dancing and escort services.
(27) Levies an equity assessment of 1.75 cents per cigarette on nonparticipating tobacco product manufacturers.
(28) Eliminates unintended sales tax increases by exempting delivery, installation and 'direct mailing' charges as well as rebates on new motor vehicles.
(29) This bill amends the Sales and Use Tax Act to provide a sales and use tax exemption relating to certain telecommunications equipment, machinery, or software having at least a 1 year life.
(30) This bill repeals and modifies gross receipts taxes and requires Rocky Mountain Power (RMP) to file new tariffs with the PSC. Reverses a tax imposed to raise revenue last year.This tax is applied in lieu of a corporate profits tax. RMP will lower rates for consumers in exchange for the tax cut.
(31) Exempts replacement or repair parts with a life of 3 years or more. Adds scrap recyclers to the exemption. Electricity or other fuels used by these plants to produce energy is exempt from taxation.
(32) Allows the option of choosing double weighting of the sales factor for tax years beginning January 1, 2006. This will start to have an impact on FY07 collections. The double weighted sales factor will help companies with sales outside of Utah.
(33) Removes 2% of the 4.75% sales tax on unprepared food effective January 1, 2007. Allows for a 1.31% vendor discount. Nonfood/food items that are bundled are taxed at 4.75%. UTA and local taxes are unaffected.
(34) Provides for an optional flat rate of 5.35%; or the taxpayer can stay with the current system with expanded brackets and a lower tax rate of 6.98%.Top rate drops from 7.00% to 6.98% and the top bracket goes from $8,626 to $11,000 as of January 1, 2006. The 5.35% flat rate takes effect January 1, 2007. Indexing for inflation starts January 1, 2009 at around $4 million to $6 million per year.
(35) Provides a single rate individual income tax system at 5% of Adjusted Gross Income, with a credit at 6% of the federal deduction that phases out at 1.3 cents on the dollar beginning at $12,000 Single, $18,000 Head of Household, $24,000 Married Filing Joint. The state general sales tax rate was reduced from 4.75% to 4.65%, the state rate on unprepared food items moved from 2.75% to 1.75%. The bill also expanded credits for research and development, modified gross receipts taxes, extended the renewable energy tax credit, granted sales tax exemptions for certain purchases in the mining industry, reduced the Multi-Channel Video or Audio tax, and modified a host of other local tax issues.

Exports

Overview

Utah's merchandise exports grew from $6.8 billion in 2006 to an estimated $7.2 billion in 2007, an increase of 5.9%. Utah's exports have been above $4.0 billion since 2002 and above $6.0 billion since 2005. Shipments of gold accounted for approximately 40.8% of total exports during 2007, a decrease from 2006 when gold accounted for 42.2% of Utah exports. Exports to Canada remained strong while exports to Mexico decreased from 2006 to 2007. East and West Asia are becoming increasingly bigger markets for Utah exports. As the world economy strengthens during 2008, Utah's exports should continue to grow.

2007 Summary

Utah's Merchandise Exports in National Context. For the fifth year in a row, Utah ranked 32nd among states in the value of merchandise exports during 2007. Export estimates for 2007 are based on the first three quarters of data reported by the U.S. Census Bureau. Utah imports increased by 5.9% for 2007, a figure lower than the 12.3% in 2006. Utah's growth in 2007 was lower than the national average of 10.7%. Merchandise exports for the entire United States increased from $998.0 billion in 2006 to an estimated $1.1 trillion in 2007. Merchandise exports fell in six states between 2006 and 2007: Hawaii, Vermont, New Mexico, Colorado, Wyoming, and Tennessee. As in 2006, Texas was the leading exporter in the nation, exporting $166.8 billion in 2007, or 15.1% of the nation's total exports. Texas was followed by California ($132.7 billion), New York ($68.9 billion), Washington ($63.2 billion) and Illinois ($48.5 billion). These five states account for 43.5% of the nation's total exports.

Utah's Merchandise Exports by Industry. Utah's leading merchandise export in 2007 was primary metal products, almost exclusively gold. Primary metals exports increased by 6.0% in 2007 to $2.9 billion. Primary metals constituted 40.8% of Utah exports in 2007, a decrease from 2006 when they accounted for 42.2% of total exports. Other leading export categories for 2007 included computers and electronics ($671.7 million, or 9.3%), transportation equipment ($596.4 million, or 8.3%), minerals ($588.5 million, or 8.2%), and chemicals ($486.5 million, or 6.8%).

Destination of Utah's Merchandise Exports. Utah's largest regional markets for merchandise exports are Western Europe, East Asia, Canada, and West Asia. West Asia ranked as the fourth largest regional market for Utah exports for the first time, after ranking sixth in 2006. Mexico dropped from the fourth largest regional market in 2006 to the sixth largest regional market in 2007 as less merchandise from Utah was exported to Mexico.

During 2007, the United Kingdom was Utah's number one customer with exports totaling $2.1 billion in goods. Canada was the second largest customer of Utah products with $938.1 million in exports for 2007. Switzerland was third ($434.9 million), followed by India ($427.1 million) and Japan ($407.3 million). India rose to Utah's fourth largest market in 2007, a large increase from 2006 when it was ranked 27th. China rose to seventh place in 2007, up from eighth place in 2006. Mexico dropped from fifth place in 2006 to ninth place in 2007. Japan also fell from third place in 2006 to fifth place in 2007. The Netherlands rose from 11th place in 2006 to eighth place in 2007. During 2007, the top five purchasing countries accounted for 59.6% of all Utah goods exported internationally. The top ten accounted for 77.4%, or $5.6 billion in goods.

Canada and Mexico. The two countries in closest geographic proximity to the state were Utah's second and ninth highest export destinations. In contrast to the United Kingdom, where the vast majority of Utah exports were in the form of gold bouillon, Canada and Mexico imported a wider array of goods from Utah. In 2007, Utah exported $234.3 million in transportation equipment to Canada, about one-quarter of overall Utah exports to that country. Canada also received $101.1 million in machinery, $96.9 million in chemicals, $87.5 million in primary metals, and $71.6 million in food.

Although exports from Utah to Mexico declined in 2007, Mexico continues to be an important strategic partner for the state. Mexico has gained importance as a destination for Utah goods and, like Canada, imports a variety of goods from Utah. In 2007, Mexico received $53.0 million in chemicals, $48.0 million in minerals, and $18.7 million in furniture. Together, minerals and chemicals constituted nearly half of all exports to Mexico for 2007.

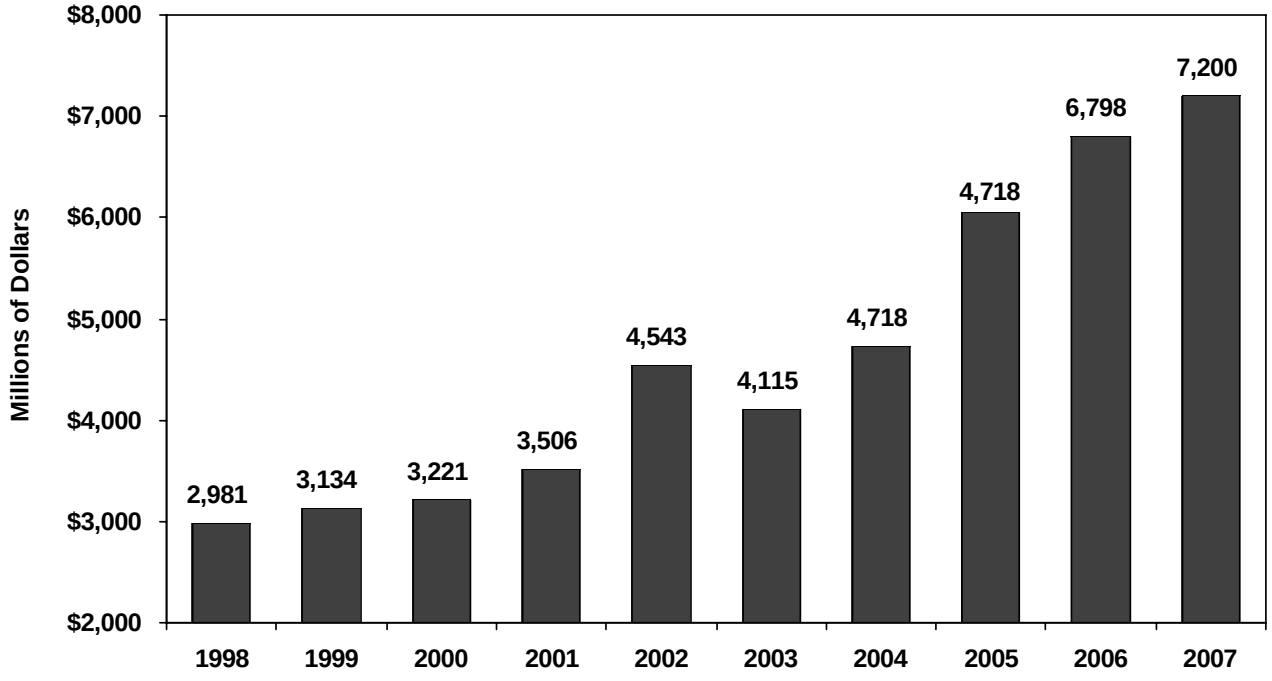
Gold. Utah continues to be a large exporter of gold. However, the amount of gold the Census Bureau reports as being exported from Utah is dramatically larger than what is mined in Utah. Conversations with industry contacts suggest essentially all of the gold mined in Utah remains within the U.S. and is not included in exports. It appears that the gold exported from Utah is mined in other western states. Partially refined ore is shipped into Utah for final processing into pure gold, then shipped to customers in Switzerland and the U.K., and most recently, India. The shipment of gold outside of the United States constituted 40.8% of Utah's exports in 2007, a decrease from 2006 when gold exports totaled 42.2% of exports. Gold exports constituted 92.4% of all export dollars to the United Kingdom, 94.4% of export dollars to Switzerland, and 94.9% of export dollars to India.

As in 2006, when gold exports were valued at $2.8 billion to Utah, gold exports of $2.9 billion for 2007 do not provide a substantial number of jobs for the state, and inflate the amount of goods Utah exports. For this reason, it is important to look at exports without gold bouillon. Even with this exclusion, Utah's exports had a very strong year, increasing by 5.8% to $4.3 billion.

2008 Outlook

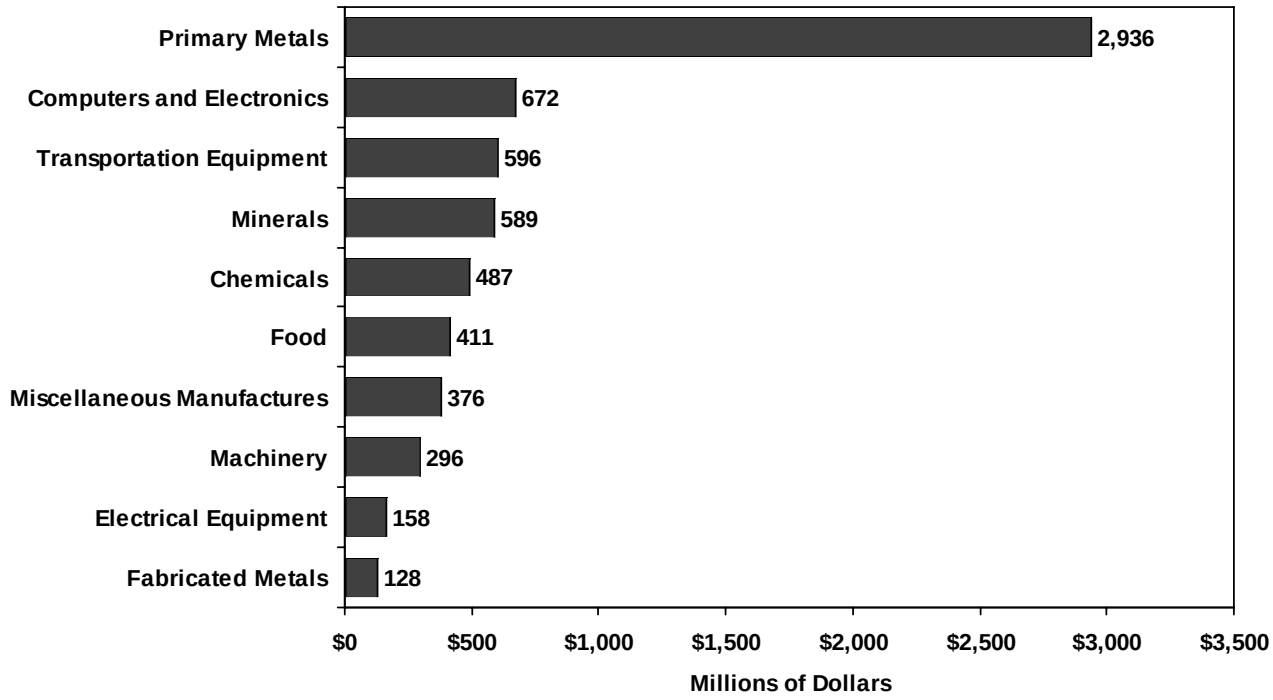
Utah's exports increased 5.9%, from $6.8 billion in 2006 to an estimated $7.2 billion in 2007. Final processing in Utah of gold ore mined out of state appears to account for approximately 40.8% of Utah exports. With demand rising world wide, including Canada, Mexico, and China, Utah's exports should increase during 2008.

Figure 41
Utah Merchandise Exports



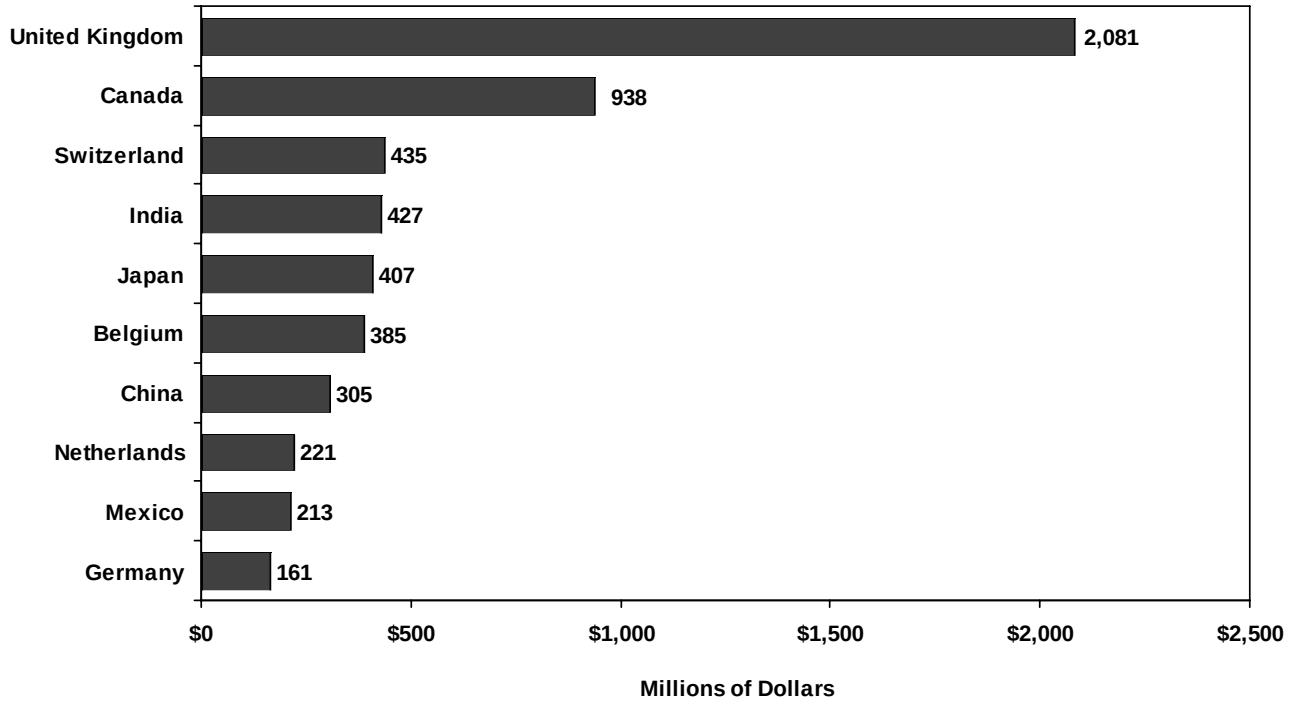
Note: Exports for 2007 are estimated based on first three quarters.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Figure 42
Utah Merchandise Exports to Top Ten Purchasing Industries: 2007



Note: Exports for 2007 are estimated based on first three quarters.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Figure 43
Utah Merchandise Exports to Top Ten Purchasing Countries: 2007



Note: Exports for 2007 are estimated based on first three quarters.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Table 44
U.S. Merchandise Exports by State (Millions of Dollars)

Rank	Geography	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2006-07 Percent Change	2007 Share
25	Alabama	$5,932	$6,372	$6,192	$7,317	$7,570	$8,267	$8,340	$9,037	$10,796	$13,878	$14,727	6.1%	1.3%
39	Alaska	2,721	1,954	2,564	2,464	2,418	2,516	2,739	3,157	3,592	4,044	4,105	1.5%	0.4%
17	Arizona	13,820	11,415	11,824	14,334	12,514	11,871	13,323	13,423	14,950	18,287	19,337	5.7%	1.8%
35	Arkansas	2,305	2,286	2,178	2,599	2,911	2,804	2,962	3,493	3,862	4,265	4,686	9.9%	0.4%
2	California	99,161	95,768	97,920	119,640	106,777	92,214	93,995	109,968	116,819	127,746	132,736	3.9%	12.0%
31	Colorado	5,120	5,266	5,931	6,593	6,126	5,522	6,109	6,651	6,784	7,956	7,422	-6.7%	0.7%
26	Connecticut	7,058	7,297	7,231	8,047	8,610	8,313	8,136	8,559	9,687	12,238	13,577	10.9%	1.2%
41	Delaware	2,067	2,232	2,287	2,197	1,985	2,004	1,886	2,053	2,525	3,890	3,920	0.8%	0.4%
50	District Of Columbia	485	348	412	1,003	1,034	1,066	809	1,164	825	1,040	985	-5.3%	0.1%
6	Florida	23,234	24,452	24,155	26,543	27,185	24,544	24,953	28,982	33,377	38,545	44,415	15.2%	4.0%
14	Georgia	12,949	13,476	13,749	14,925	14,644	14,413	16,286	19,633	20,577	20,073	23,183	15.5%	2.1%
53	Hawaii	334	276	274	387	370	514	368	405	1,028	706	558	-20.9%	0.1%
37	Idaho	1,664	1,510	2,192	3,559	2,122	1,967	2,096	2,915	3,260	3,721	4,322	16.2%	0.4%
5	Illinois	26,455	28,914	29,432	31,438	30,434	25,686	26,473	30,214	35,868	42,085	48,529	15.3%	4.4%
12	Indiana	12,029	12,318	12,910	15,386	14,365	14,923	16,402	19,109	21,476	22,620	26,065	15.2%	2.4%
29	Iowa	5,118	4,901	4,094	4,466	4,660	4,755	5,236	6,394	7,348	8,410	9,418	12.0%	0.9%
28	Kansas	4,292	4,039	4,669	5,145	5,005	4,988	4,553	4,931	6,720	8,626	9,832	14.0%	0.9%
18	Kentucky	7,953	8,100	8,877	9,612	9,048	10,607	10,734	12,992	14,899	17,232	19,219	11.5%	1.7%
11	Louisiana	18,732	16,836	15,842	16,814	16,589	17,567	18,390	19,922	19,232	23,503	27,516	17.1%	2.5%
44	Maine	1,723	1,825	2,014	1,779	1,813	1,973	2,188	2,432	2,310	2,627	2,631	0.2%	0.2%
30	Maryland	5,214	4,722	4,009	4,593	4,975	4,474	4,941	5,746	7,119	7,598	8,604	13.2%	0.8%
13	Massachusetts	16,526	15,878	16,805	20,514	17,490	16,708	18,663	21,837	22,043	24,047	25,418	5.7%	2.3%
7	Michigan	32,254	28,977	31,086	33,845	32,366	33,775	32,941	35,625	37,584	40,405	44,204	9.4%	4.0%
21	Minnesota	9,447	9,147	9,373	10,303	10,524	10,402	11,266	12,678	14,705	16,309	17,784	9.0%	1.6%
34	Mississippi	2,290	2,286	2,216	2,726	3,557	3,058	2,558	3,179	4,008	4,674	5,144	10.1%	0.5%
27	Missouri	6,724	5,762	6,059	6,497	6,173	6,791	7,234	8,997	10,462	12,776	13,173	3.1%	1.2%
49	Montana	530	421	427	541	489	386	361	565	711	887	1,107	24.9%	0.1%
38	Nebraska	1,971	1,995	2,096	2,511	2,702	2,528	2,724	2,316	3,004	3,625	4,219	16.4%	0.4%
33	Nevada	1,075	688	1,067	1,482	1,423	1,177	2,033	2,907	3,937	5,493	5,731	4.3%	0.5%
43	New Hampshire	1,597	1,728	1,930	2,373	2,401	1,863	1,931	2,286	2,548	2,811	2,877	2.3%	0.3%
9	New Jersey	15,167	15,371	15,355	18,638	18,946	17,002	16,818	19,192	21,080	27,002	30,410	12.6%	2.8%
45	New Mexico	1,776	1,855	3,134	2,391	1,405	1,196	2,326	2,046	2,540	2,892	2,579	-10.8%	0.2%
3	New York	37,979	37,384	37,068	42,846	42,172	36,977	39,181	44,401	50,492	57,369	68,905	20.1%	6.2%
15	North Carolina	16,402	15,706	15,007	17,946	16,799	14,719	16,199	18,115	19,463	21,218	23,086	8.8%	2.1%
46	North Dakota	778	750	699	626	806	859	854	1,008	1,185	1,509	1,914	26.9%	0.2%
8	Ohio	24,903	24,852	24,883	26,322	27,095	27,723	29,764	31,208	34,801	37,833	41,352	9.3%	3.7%
36	Oklahoma	2,728	2,785	2,987	3,072	2,661	2,444	2,660	3,178	4,314	4,375	4,619	5.6%	0.4%
24	Oregon	9,151	9,031	10,471	11,441	8,900	10,086	10,357	11,172	12,381	15,288	16,184	5.9%	1.5%
10	Pennsylvania	16,069	15,974	16,170	18,792	17,433	15,768	16,299	18,487	22,271	26,334	29,058	10.3%	2.6%
20	Puerto Rico	5,601		8,301	9,735	10,573	9,732	11,914	13,162	13,264	15,196	18,124	19.3%	1.6%
47	Rhode Island	1,088	1,102	1,116	1,186	1,269	1,121	1,178	1,286	1,269	1,531	1,632	6.6%	0.1%
23	South Carolina	7,517	7,749	7,150	8,565	9,956	9,656	11,773	13,376	13,944	13,615	16,416	20.6%	1.5%
48	South Dakota	517	446	495	679	595	597	672	826	942	1,185	1,472	24.2%	0.1%
16	Tennessee	9,233	9,552	9,868	11,592	11,320	11,621	12,612	16,123	19,070	22,020	21,506	-2.3%	1.9%
1	Texas	76,184	78,875	82,999	103,866	94,995	95,396	98,846	117,245	128,761	150,888	166,762	10.5%	15.1%
32	Utah	3,239	2,981	3,134	3,221	3,506	4,543	4,115	4,718	6,056	6,798	7,200	5.9%	0.7%
42	Vermont	3,811	3,668	4,023	4,097	2,830	2,521	2,627	3,283	4,240	3,817	3,394	-11.1%	0.3%
52	Virgin Islands	233	90	155	174	187	258	253	389	539	624	652	4.6%	0.1%
22	Virginia	12,755	12,514	11,483	11,698	11,631	10,796	10,853	11,631	12,216	14,104	16,737	18.7%	1.5%
4	Washington	32,752	38,249	36,731	32,215	34,929	34,627	34,173	33,793	37,948	53,075	63,183	19.0%	5.7%
40	West Virginia	2,276	2,106	1,893	2,219	2,241	2,237	2,380	3,262	3,147	3,225	3,940	22.2%	0.4%
19	Wisconsin	10,125	9,752	9,673	10,508	10,489	10,684	11,510	12,706	14,924	17,169	19,069	11.1%	1.7%
51	Wyoming	560	500	458	503	503	553	582	680	669	830	794	-4.4%	0.1%
	United States	621,621	612,480	633,065	721,965	689,521	658,790	688,575	782,855	867,568	998,012	1,104,429	10.7%	100.0%

Notes:

1. Rank based on 2007 exports.
2. 2007 exports based on first three quarters.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Table 45
Utah Merchandise Exports by Industry (Thousands of Dollars)

INDUSTRY													2006-07
Rank	Code	Name	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Percent Change
21	111	Agricultural Products	$18,970	$18,459	$17,238	$21,547	$7,106	$4,399	$5,462	$9,060	$12,917	$12,487	$12,737	2.0%
29	112	Livestock and Livestock Products	252	318	437	475	402	722	1,749	1,567	738	965	2,080	115.5%
30	113	Forestry Products	535	389	548	606	514	484	530	646	742	812	726	-10.6%
28	114	Fish and Marine Products	10,507	5,043	3,047	2,161	5,228	1,267	1,702	4,070	3,608	5,375	3,888	-27.7%
31	211	Oil and Gas	13	49	0	39	0	15	70	885	13	516	87	-83.1%
4	212	Minerals	312,700	167,523	130,711	171,546	104,973	62,487	43,021	96,736	618,938	572,428	588,548	2.8%
6	311	Food	131,589	129,669	135,425	176,394	231,218	255,310	283,210	308,509	357,725	382,028	410,525	7.5%
17	312	Beverages	1,717	3,923	5,016	3,625	5,278	5,724	26,306	9,009	52,263	49,870	37,864	-24.1%
26	313	Raw Textiles	3,305	2,724	3,783	10,011	8,146	7,110	3,634	3,907	3,514	4,207	5,198	23.6%
22	314	Milled Textiles	2,565	1,292	2,362	1,623	1,905	2,103	5,176	5,463	6,810	8,329	12,079	45.0%
24	315	Apparel	5,089	4,412	6,560	4,370	5,038	3,434	4,270	4,511	5,308	6,517	5,864	-10.0%
23	316	Leather	5,775	7,279	14,485	10,114	7,047	6,554	6,075	8,034	7,353	7,865	7,414	-5.7%
27	321	Wood Products	1,157	1,207	1,731	1,119	1,791	1,969	2,671	2,643	2,206	2,542	3,932	54.7%
13	322	Paper	7,519	10,979	37,419	43,046	45,158	43,496	27,659	31,885	34,866	59,241	71,752	21.1%
16	323	Printed Material	34,443	22,254	24,647	21,775	21,600	24,238	21,888	26,659	28,176	30,917	38,065	23.1%
25	324	Petroleum and Coal	90	1,687	2,027	165	1,052	2,681	1,800	4,251	5,763	9,543	5,697	-40.3%
5	325	Chemicals	213,598	204,356	153,424	170,488	229,890	264,547	340,250	429,823	454,145	467,860	486,505	4.0%
12	326	Plastics	37,224	26,061	30,899	51,584	57,364	65,648	74,885	67,174	59,506	79,951	74,711	-6.6%
18	327	Nonmetallic Minerals	7,940	7,328	9,981	10,930	12,451	11,231	9,956	11,948	13,424	13,424	22,405	66.9%
1	331	Primary Metals	944,850	944,538	975,144	661,588	1,008,351	1,913,423	1,465,736	1,507,520	2,059,958	2,769,916	2,936,092	6.0%
10	332	Fabricated Metals	55,899	49,102	38,921	47,664	57,331	53,854	61,898	71,636	90,495	111,921	127,830	14.2%
8	333	Machinery	152,621	161,839	188,201	229,525	184,967	140,015	141,408	205,569	225,400	266,595	295,738	10.9%
2	334	Computers and Electronics	557,412	521,952	499,647	537,826	511,068	758,292	623,985	910,641	856,063	589,303	671,669	14.0%
9	335	Electrical Equipment	63,568	84,442	100,800	116,804	101,712	102,662	85,685	83,489	102,760	107,674	158,253	47.0%
3	336	Transportation Equipment	418,257	384,271	497,094	619,264	588,761	489,050	467,223	469,563	541,359	614,569	596,405	-3.0%
14	337	Furniture	4,147	5,481	6,446	15,701	11,559	12,270	13,352	20,731	26,619	62,222	64,592	3.8%
7	339	Miscellaneous Manufactures	165,415	142,788	163,638	192,584	214,566	213,290	293,473	289,271	332,791	378,009	376,456	-0.4%
20	511	Publications	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,224	4,905	8,237	8,156	14,917	82.9%
11	910	Scrap	5,812	3,000	3,374	5,703	4,934	9,720	12,646	26,849	40,671	78,770	93,433	18.6%
19	920	Used Merchandise	6,123	4,359	3,250	3,076	2,616	2,635	1,983	2,956	3,922	8,141	15,238	87.2%
15	980	Unclassified	69,633	63,972	77,263	89,471	74,361	84,094	84,615	98,439	99,573	87,938	59,136	-32.8%
		Total	3,238,722	2,980,697	3,133,520	3,220,823	3,506,386	4,542,725	4,114,540	4,718,350	6,055,863	6,798,092	7,199,839	5.9%

Notes:
1. Rank based on 2007 exports.
2. 2007 exports based on first three quarters.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Table 46
Utah Merchandise Exports by Purchasing Country and Region (Millions of Dollars)

Rank	Country	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2006-07 Percent Change	2007 Share
1	United Kingdom	$768.2	$720.2	$628.9	$246.0	$421.3	$710.2	$486.5	$559.5	$1,105.1	$2,282.6	$2,080.8	-8.8%	28.9%
2	Canada	495.8	486.8	568.5	605.8	543.2	513.3	544.3	865.7	709.2	888.5	938.1	5.6%	13.0%
3	Switzerland	71.4	248.8	399.5	452.9	696.4	1,341.2	1,105.2	772.7	777.1	484.1	434.9	-10.2%	6.0%
4	India	7.4	4.6	5.8	11.8	12.0	12.8	23.5	18.5	54.1	20.6	427.1	1974.7%	5.9%
5	Japan	516.3	397.1	378.5	402.1	396.4	427.1	475.6	542.0	588.7	482.8	407.3	-15.6%	5.7%
6	Belgium	74.0	45.2	53.1	72.8	58.6	62.7	69.3	93.5	428.2	345.3	385.4	11.6%	5.4%
7	China	26.0	33.6	17.3	32.6	40.6	64.2	114.0	123.0	320.6	245.1	305.3	24.6%	4.2%
8	Netherlands	108.8	98.2	120.8	151.2	154.3	137.8	124.4	105.3	119.1	116.6	220.6	89.2%	3.1%
9	Mexico	88.6	77.1	78.7	102.1	113.6	134.2	111.2	122.2	128.2	268.4	213.5	-20.5%	3.0%
10	Germany	147.1	88.0	75.7	104.5	93.6	68.8	118.7	170.2	208.3	205.0	161.5	-21.3%	2.2%
11	Singapore	63.0	38.0	44.0	54.9	46.3	263.6	38.4	125.7	127.5	57.0	140.8	146.9%	2.0%
12	Philippines	94.5	111.6	79.6	105.2	79.4	84.8	103.6	117.8	110.4	113.7	132.4	16.4%	1.8%
13	Korea, Republic of	112.1	50.7	67.2	128.9	127.6	88.4	69.9	104.7	124.5	128.8	127.5	-1.0%	1.8%
14	Taiwan	98.8	44.6	43.6	76.3	57.1	59.7	62.8	79.5	96.8	81.0	116.8	44.1%	1.6%
15	Australia	33.2	44.2	44.9	59.7	54.1	51.6	67.3	74.5	109.4	121.0	108.1	-10.6%	1.5%
16	France	46.1	42.7	57.1	46.9	54.1	51.1	66.3	72.9	112.6	94.8	103.7	9.4%	1.4%
17	Hong Kong	44.1	28.5	40.4	58.4	53.2	67.4	58.9	89.1	145.8	90.4	98.6	9.1%	1.4%
18	Italy	48.6	27.0	45.9	39.6	37.5	39.1	39.0	43.5	59.4	71.3	74.5	4.6%	1.0%
19	Brazil	15.4	14.6	24.5	41.1	41.7	12.8	22.9	39.8	30.5	79.7	61.3	-23.0%	0.9%
20	Israel	9.6	9.7	8.6	8.9	9.7	9.4	20.4	47.7	57.4	58.8	59.5	1.2%	0.8%
21	Spain	15.7	19.3	15.0	18.2	19.6	23.9	26.8	24.6	49.4	41.5	51.8	24.9%	0.7%
22	Ireland	45.9	50.5	64.0	98.3	55.3	18.0	24.3	16.7	16.8	77.3	45.8	-40.8%	0.6%
23	Thailand	74.9	50.9	23.4	17.9	23.3	29.0	30.3	60.9	40.2	28.2	41.6	47.8%	0.6%
24	Malaysia	57.5	70.5	47.3	44.0	50.3	31.2	26.6	40.0	49.5	29.7	38.3	29.2%	0.5%
25	Pakistan	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.8	0.5	1.2	22.6	1.7	33.0	1899.2%	0.5%
26	Sweden	21.6	23.7	7.1	12.2	13.6	14.0	11.3	17.9	16.0	27.0	27.3	1.2%	0.4%
27	Costa Rica	2.9	2.2	2.7	18.6	20.8	31.0	32.2	24.8	21.1	23.9	22.8	-4.4%	0.3%
28	Saudi Arabia	2.1	5.3	5.6	7.2	4.0	5.4	4.7	5.7	5.9	6.6	19.5	194.5%	0.3%
29	South Africa	7.0	5.2	4.0	5.2	8.9	3.6	4.2	9.8	15.9	32.0	18.7	-41.4%	0.3%
30	United Arab Emirates	7.7	9.2	20.6	16.0	5.3	5.5	4.5	93.5	138.0	32.3	17.0	-47.5%	0.2%
31	New Zealand	12.1	9.2	9.7	7.0	6.4	6.9	8.7	14.2	12.6	12.4	16.9	36.1%	0.2%
32	Chile	23.9	17.8	6.2	7.1	5.9	6.2	12.4	31.3	11.4	14.1	16.0	13.2%	0.2%
33	Russian Federation	4.8	2.3	3.0	5.7	3.8	7.8	11.7	13.8	11.4	10.6	13.6	29.0%	0.2%
34	Dominican Republic	3.6	2.8	3.2	4.2	1.3	4.1	5.9	8.2	8.2	7.7	13.3	73.0%	0.2%
35	Czech Republic	0.6	0.6	0.9	2.3	3.0	2.3	2.4	2.0	3.1	4.5	11.6	159.3%	0.2%

Rank	Region	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2006-07 Percent Change	2007 Share
1	Western Europe	$1,362.8	$1,382.5	$1,497.0	$1,267.9	$1,630.6	$2,494.4	$2,094.5	$1,911.1	$2,919.6	$3,782.3	$3,628.2	-4.1%	50.4%
2	East Asia	997.8	785.7	702.3	847.2	823.3	1,060.1	922.3	1,208.2	1,519.1	1,185.1	1,305.3	10.1%	18.1%
3	Canada	495.8	486.8	568.5	605.8	543.2	513.3	544.3	865.7	709.2	888.5	938.1	5.6%	13.0%
4	West Asia	38.8	52.1	77.3	96.0	92.4	79.7	112.1	192.0	331.7	167.1	592.2	254.4%	8.2%
5	Australia/Pacific	145.0	99.0	99.6	144.3	118.9	120.1	141.8	174.3	224.5	219.5	251.2	14.4%	3.5%
6	Mexico	88.6	77.1	78.7	102.1	113.6	134.2	111.2	122.2	128.2	268.4	213.5	-20.5%	3.0%
7	Latin America	78.2	65.1	71.9	111.1	119.3	94.1	121.8	164.6	144.8	188.4	173.6	-7.9%	2.4%
8	Eastern Europe	18.3	21.3	24.3	27.6	38.1	33.8	40.6	45.0	43.5	46.0	55.6	20.8%	0.8%
9	Africa	13.4	11.2	14.1	18.7	27.0	13.0	25.9	35.4	35.1	52.8	42.2	-20.0%	0.6%
	Total	3,238.7	2,980.7	3,133.5	3,220.8	3,506.4	4,542.7	4,114.5	4,718.3	6,055.9	6,798.1	7,199.8	5.9%	100.0%

Notes:
1. Rank based on 2007 exports.
2. 2007 exports based on first three quarters.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Table 47
Utah Merchandise Exports to Top Ten Purchasing Countries by Industry during 2007 (Thousands of Dollars)

Code	Industry Name	United Kingdom	Canada	Switzerland	India	Japan	Belgium	China	Netherlands	Mexico	Germany	10-Country Industry Total
111	Agricultural Products	$72	$660	$0	$0	$3,618	$0	$4	$256	$195	$671	$5,476
112	Livestock and Livestock Products	0	106	40	0	321	0	126	0	344	1,090	2,027
113	Forestry Products	0	631	0	0	46	0	0	0	13	7	698
114	Fish and Marine Products	125	51	0	0	9	0	0	320	28	22	553
211	Oil and Gas	0	74	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	87
212	Minerals	823	11,487	0	777	1,596	330,909	41,382	138,769	47,971	6,492	580,206
311	Food	2,101	71,605	196	4,527	100,940	4,287	18,888	13,670	13,544	10,728	240,485
312	Beverages	119	2,047	102	0	29,543	0	0	575	23	2,191	34,599
313	Raw Textiles	85	1,663	0	0	22	0	408	12	136	14	2,340
314	Milled Textiles	207	6,571	320	0	209	11	28	25	137	56	7,564
315	Apparel	237	1,013	0	14	130	3	0	4	1,366	123	2,891
316	Leather	500	4,409	0	5	174	0	0	115	173	114	5,492
321	Wood Products	11	1,443	0	0	9	0	0	67	753	215	2,497
322	Paper	1,318	34,619	4	0	221	38	13,902	1,489	1,124	1,034	53,750
323	Printed Material	5,359	7,587	8	159	556	175	120	3,329	5,497	610	23,400
324	Petroleum and Coal	418	1,430	0	24	287	156	18	186	43	1,103	3,663
325	Chemicals	13,339	96,901	1,569	3,559	64,886	7,123	18,882	6,090	52,981	15,942	281,272
326	Plastics	7,511	24,704	123	267	3,821	1,142	2,239	432	6,196	975	47,410
327	Nonmetallic Minerals	286	11,663	0	8	586	0	920	129	794	1,266	15,652
331	Primary Metals	1,921,963	87,526	410,708	405,436	17,385	1,605	19,144	192	10,514	3,311	2,877,783
332	Fabricated Metals	4,065	45,055	166	2,707	3,108	264	4,762	1,110	3,139	3,944	68,320
333	Machinery	25,177	101,121	429	1,902	14,904	8,416	20,694	5,018	8,196	7,032	192,889
334	Computers and Electronics	28,464	63,258	2,898	2,463	37,588	1,639	98,678	18,584	5,171	22,828	281,572
335	Electrical Equipment	30,781	21,617	199	887	5,469	2,242	1,750	2,259	2,601	11,482	79,288
336	Transportation Equipment	11,680	234,280	248	179	77,838	312	14,556	5,323	9,373	50,763	404,552
337	Furniture	1,709	33,799	0	8	944	40	11	461	18,712	366	56,051
339	Miscellaneous Manufactures	20,423	57,373	17,831	1,907	37,968	26,788	12,337	20,507	16,134	10,776	222,044
511	Publications	165	8,583	0	43	209	172	1,365	14	44	223	10,819
910	Scrap	10	356	0	1,458	4,015	0	31,199	363	6,997	165	44,563
920	Used Merchandise	208	1,326	0	105	193	4	0	19	131	7,507	9,494
980	Unclassified	3,642	5,122	13	615	748	108	3,867	1,280	1,117	401	16,913
	Total	2,080,799	938,083	434,853	427,051	407,342	385,434	305,278	220,597	213,463	161,450	5,574,351

Note: 2007 exports based on first three quarters.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Price Inflation and Cost of Living

Overview

Inflation remained steady at an estimated 2.9% in 2007, compared to 3.2% in 2006, as measured by the Consumer Price Index (CPI). The Gross Domestic Product chain-type price deflator was also stable at an estimated 2.6% in 2007, from 3.2% in 2006.

2007 Summary

Consumer Price Index. The national rate of inflation declined between 2006 and 2007. The CPI for Urban Consumers (CPI-U) increased by 2.9% in 2007, measured on an annual average basis, compared with 3.2% in 2006. Inflation is expected to slow even further in the near term, as forecasts project the index to increase at a lower rate of 2.0% through 2008.

Price Deflators. The United States shifted from measuring economic production with the Gross National Product (GNP) to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 1991. GNP is the market value of goods and services produced by property and labor supplied by residents of the United States. GDP is the market value of goods and services produced by labor and property in the United States, regardless of nationality. These measures are used to produce price deflators which account for the way prices change in the economy. These price deflators differ slightly in accounting for inflation versus alternative methods, such as the CPI. While the CPI measures price changes for a fixed basket of goods and services, the price deflators allow for substitution among changing goods and services in the economy along with changing prices.

Gross Domestic Product. In 2007, the GDP chain-type implicit price deflator increased by an estimated 2.6%, lower than the 3.2% increase in 2006. The GDP personal consumption deflator in 2007 increased by an estimated 3.0%, slightly higher than the growth in 2006 of 2.8%. Beginning in 1996, real GDP has been reported using a chain-weighted inflation index. Under this method, the composition of economic output (weighting) is updated annually.

Significant Issues

Labor Market. The state's unemployment rate decreased in 2007, dropping from 2.9% in 2006 to a record low of 2.7% in 2007. While Utah's unemployment rate decreased, the national rate remained unchanged from 2006 at 4.6%. Unemployment in Utah is expected to increase slightly, but it is expected to remain under 3.0% throughout 2008 due to continued growth and a strong labor market. The ratio of Utah's average annual pay to the nation's annual pay in 2007 increased to 83%. Wage growth in 2007 was above that of inflation, as the real wage grew at 2.6%. Utah nonagricultural job growth increased 4.5% in 2007, slightly lower than the increase of 4.8% in 2006. Because of the pace of the current expansion, the labor market may experience some friction in the near term due to labor shortages.

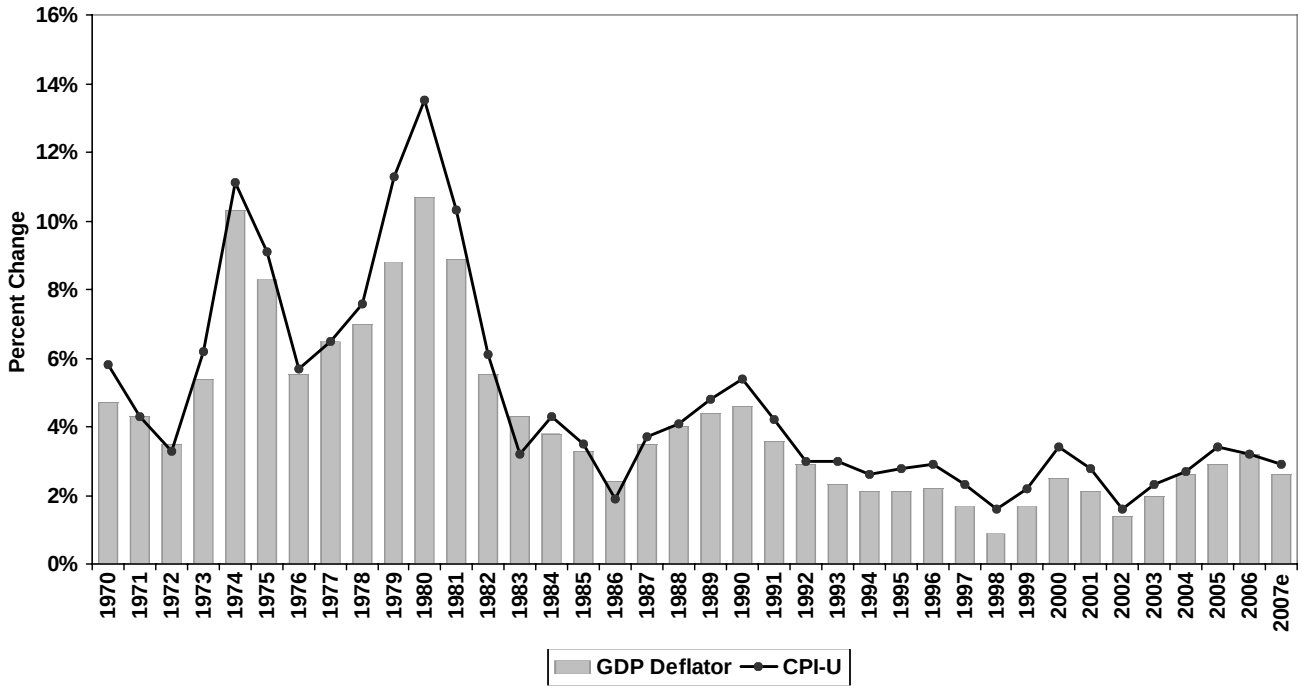
Housing. Freddie Mac reported interest rates on 30-year and 15-year fixed-rate mortgages in 2007 continued to be among the lowest rates in three decades. However, mortgage rates are expected to ease upward throughout 2008. The booming growth that Utah has experienced recently in residential construction is beginning to decrease and is expected to decrease further as tightening credit conditions make financing less available to homebuyers. The Office of Federal Housing Enterprise Oversight indicated that Utah's house price appreciation is still strong, while national prices showed the first quarterly decline since 1994. Utah moved from 50th in the nation in the third quarter of 2004, 22nd in the nation in the third quarter of 2005, second in the nation in the third quarter of 2006, to first in the nation in the third quarter of 2007 with a year-over house price appreciation of 12.9%.

Federal Reserve. In 2007, the Federal Open Market Committee decreased the federal funds rate after more than a year of no change to the target rate. While fears of inflation remain one of the Committee's greatest concerns, the federal funds rate was lowered 100 basis points to 4.25% amidst turmoil in the credit market and a sluggish housing market. The Committee may continue to lower the federal funds rate further if economic growth slows significantly. Interest rates in 2007 and those projected through 2008 remain relatively low, from a historical perspective.

Conclusion

Economic indicators show a growing, if softening, national economy in 2008. Inflation fears still seem to have been contained, while a weakened housing market and high energy prices have not derailed the economy. Unemployment is expected to remain stable, perhaps inching upward throughout the year.

Figure 44
Consumer Price Index and Gross Domestic Price Deflator



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

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

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual Avg. Index	Dec-Dec Percent Change	Annual Avg. Percent Change
1959	29.0	28.9	28.9	29.0	29.0	29.1	29.2	29.2	29.3	29.4	29.4	29.4	29.1		
1960	29.3	29.4	29.4	29.5	29.5	29.6	29.6	29.6	29.6	29.8	29.8	29.8	29.6	1.4%	1.5%
1961	29.8	29.8	29.8	29.8	29.8	29.8	30.0	29.9	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	29.9	0.7%	1.1%
1962	30.0	30.1	30.1	30.2	30.2	30.2	30.3	30.3	30.4	30.4	30.4	30.4	30.2	1.3%	1.2%
1963	30.4	30.4	30.5	30.5	30.5	30.6	30.7	30.7	30.7	30.8	30.8	30.9	30.6	1.6%	1.2%
1964	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.9	31.0	31.1	31.0	31.1	31.1	31.2	31.2	31.0	1.0%	1.3%
1965	31.2	31.2	31.3	31.4	31.4	31.6	31.6	31.6	31.6	31.7	31.7	31.8	31.5	1.9%	1.6%
1966	31.8	32.0	32.1	32.3	32.3	32.4	32.5	32.7	32.7	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.4	3.5%	3.0%
1967	32.9	32.9	33.0	33.1	33.2	33.3	33.4	33.5	33.6	33.7	33.8	33.9	33.4	3.0%	2.8%
1968	34.1	34.2	34.3	34.4	34.5	34.7	34.9	35.0	35.1	35.3	35.4	35.5	34.8	4.7%	4.3%
1969	35.6	35.8	36.1	36.3	36.4	36.6	36.8	37.0	37.1	37.3	37.5	37.7	36.7	6.2%	5.5%
1970	37.8	38.0	38.2	38.5	38.6	38.8	39.0	39.0	39.2	39.4	39.6	39.8	38.8	5.6%	5.8%
1971	39.8	39.9	40.0	40.1	40.3	40.6	40.7	40.8	40.8	40.9	40.9	41.1	40.5	3.3%	4.3%
1972	41.1	41.3	41.4	41.5	41.6	41.7	41.9	42.0	42.1	42.3	42.4	42.5	41.8	3.4%	3.3%
1973	42.6	42.9	43.3	43.6	43.9	44.2	44.3	45.1	45.2	45.6	45.9	46.2	44.4	8.7%	6.2%
1974	46.6	47.2	47.8	48.0	48.6	49.0	49.4	50.0	50.6	51.1	51.5	51.9	49.3	12.3%	11.1%
1975	52.1	52.5	52.7	52.9	53.2	53.6	54.2	54.3	54.6	54.9	55.3	55.5	53.8	6.9%	9.1%
1976	55.6	55.8	55.9	56.1	56.5	56.8	57.1	57.4	57.6	57.9	58.0	58.2	56.9	4.9%	5.7%
1977	58.5	59.1	59.5	60.0	60.3	60.7	61.0	61.2	61.4	61.6	61.9	62.1	60.6	6.7%	6.5%
1978	62.5	62.9	63.4	63.9	64.5	65.2	65.7	66.0	66.5	67.1	67.4	67.7	65.2	9.0%	7.6%
1979	68.3	69.1	69.8	70.6	71.5	72.3	73.1	73.8	74.6	75.2	75.9	76.7	72.6	13.3%	11.3%
1980	77.8	78.9	80.1	81.0	81.8	82.7	82.7	83.3	84.0	84.8	85.5	86.3	82.4	12.5%	13.5%
1981	87.0	87.9	88.5	89.1	89.8	90.6	91.6	92.3	93.2	93.4	93.7	94.0	90.9	8.9%	10.3%
1982	94.3	94.6	94.5	94.9	95.8	97.0	97.5	97.7	97.9	98.2	98.0	97.6	96.5	3.8%	6.1%
1983	97.8	97.9	97.9	98.6	99.2	99.5	99.9	100.2	100.7	101.0	101.2	101.3	99.6	3.8%	3.2%
1984	101.9	102.4	102.6	103.1	103.4	103.7	104.1	104.5	105.0	105.3	105.3	105.3	103.9	3.9%	4.3%
1985	105.5	106.0	106.4	106.9	107.3	107.6	107.8	108.0	108.3	108.7	109.0	109.3	107.6	3.8%	3.5%
1986	109.6	109.3	108.8	108.6	108.9	109.5	109.5	109.7	110.2	110.3	110.4	110.5	109.6	1.1%	1.9%
1987	111.2	111.6	112.1	112.7	113.1	113.5	113.8	114.4	115.0	115.3	115.4	115.4	113.6	4.4%	3.7%
1988	115.7	116.0	116.5	117.1	117.5	118.0	118.5	119.0	119.8	120.2	120.3	120.5	118.3	4.4%	4.1%
1989	121.1	121.6	122.3	123.1	123.8	124.1	124.4	124.6	125.0	125.6	125.9	126.1	124.0	4.6%	4.8%
1990	127.4	128.0	128.7	128.9	129.2	129.9	130.4	131.6	132.7	133.5	133.8	133.8	130.7	6.1%	5.4%
1991	134.6	134.8	135.0	135.2	135.6	136.0	136.2	136.6	137.2	137.4	137.8	137.9	136.2	3.1%	4.2%
1992	138.1	138.6	139.3	139.5	139.7	140.2	140.5	140.9	141.3	141.8	142.0	141.9	140.3	2.9%	3.0%
1993	142.6	143.1	143.6	144.0	144.2	144.4	144.4	144.8	145.1	145.7	145.8	145.8	144.5	2.7%	3.0%
1994	146.2	146.7	147.2	147.4	147.5	148.0	148.4	149.0	149.4	149.5	149.7	149.7	148.2	2.7%	2.6%
1995	150.3	150.9	151.4	151.9	152.2	152.5	152.5	152.9	153.2	153.7	153.6	153.5	152.4	2.5%	2.8%
1996	154.4	154.9	155.7	156.3	156.6	156.7	157.0	157.3	157.8	158.3	158.6	158.6	156.9	3.3%	2.9%
1997	159.1	159.6	160.0	160.2	160.1	160.3	160.5	160.8	161.2	161.6	161.5	161.3	160.5	1.7%	2.3%
1998	161.6	161.9	162.2	162.5	162.8	163.0	163.2	163.4	163.6	164.0	164.0	163.9	163.0	1.6%	1.6%
1999	164.3	164.5	165.0	166.2	166.2	166.2	166.7	167.1	167.9	168.2	168.3	168.3	166.6	2.7%	2.2%
2000	168.8	169.8	171.2	171.3	171.5	172.4	172.8	172.8	173.7	174.0	174.1	174.0	172.2	3.4%	3.4%
2001	175.1	175.8	176.2	176.9	177.7	178.0	177.5	177.5	178.3	177.7	177.4	176.7	177.1	1.6%	2.8%
2002	177.1	177.8	178.8	179.8	179.8	179.9	180.1	180.7	181.0	181.3	181.3	180.9	179.9	2.4%	1.6%
2003	181.7	183.1	184.2	183.8	183.5	183.7	183.9	184.6	185.2	185.0	184.5	184.3	184.0	1.9%	2.3%
2004	185.2	186.2	187.4	188.0	189.1	189.7	189.4	189.5	189.9	190.9	191.0	190.3	188.9	3.3%	2.7%
2005	190.7	191.8	193.3	194.6	194.4	194.5	195.4	196.4	198.8	199.2	197.6	196.8	195.3	3.4%	3.4%
2006	198.3	198.7	199.8	201.5	202.5	202.9	203.5	203.9	202.9	201.8	201.5	201.8	201.6	2.5%	3.2%
2007e	202.4	203.5	205.4	206.7	207.9	208.4	208.3	207.9	208.5	208.9	210.2	209.5e	207.3e	3.8%	2.9%

e = estimate

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

Table 49
Gross Domestic Product Price Deflators: 2000=100

Year	Gross Domestic Product (Chain-Type) Deflator	Change from Previous Year	Personal Consumption Expenditures (Chain-Type) Deflator	Change from Previous Year
1969	26.1		25.3	
1970	27.5	5.3%	26.4	4.7%
1971	28.9	5.0%	27.6	4.3%
1972	30.2	4.3%	28.5	3.5%
1973	31.8	5.6%	30.1	5.4%
1974	34.7	9.0%	33.2	10.3%
1975	38.0	9.5%	36.0	8.3%
1976	40.2	5.8%	37.9	5.5%
1977	42.8	6.4%	40.4	6.5%
1978	45.8	7.0%	43.2	7.0%
1979	49.5	8.3%	47.1	8.8%
1980	54.0	9.1%	52.1	10.7%
1981	59.1	9.4%	56.7	8.9%
1982	62.7	6.1%	59.9	5.5%
1983	65.2	3.9%	62.4	4.3%
1984	67.7	3.8%	64.8	3.8%
1985	69.7	3.0%	66.9	3.3%
1986	71.3	2.2%	68.6	2.4%
1987	73.2	2.7%	70.9	3.5%
1988	75.7	3.4%	73.8	4.0%
1989	78.6	3.8%	77.0	4.4%
1990	81.6	3.9%	80.5	4.6%
1991	84.4	3.5%	83.4	3.6%
1992	86.4	2.3%	85.8	2.9%
1993	88.4	2.3%	87.8	2.3%
1994	90.3	2.1%	89.7	2.1%
1995	92.1	2.0%	91.6	2.1%
1996	93.9	1.9%	93.5	2.2%
1997	95.4	1.7%	95.1	1.7%
1998	96.5	1.1%	96.0	0.9%
1999	97.9	1.4%	97.6	1.7%
2000	100.0	2.2%	100.0	2.5%
2001	102.4	2.4%	102.1	2.1%
2002	104.2	1.7%	103.5	1.4%
2003	106.4	2.1%	105.6	2.0%
2004	109.5	2.9%	108.4	2.6%
2005	113.0	3.2%	111.6	2.9%
2006	116.6	3.2%	114.7	2.8%
2007e	119.5	2.6%	118.1	3.0%

e = estimate

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

Regional / National Comparisons

Overview

Employment levels in the mountain region surged in 2007. Each of Utah's neighbors, except Nevada and Montana, experienced a decline in unemployment rates in the last 12 months. Idaho, Montana, Utah, Wyoming, and New Mexico rank nationally within the top 10 lowest unemployment rates, with only Nevada falling short of the national average among the mountain states. Large increases in population continued throughout the region with five of the nation's ten fastest growing states in the mountain region. As employment growth outpaced the rapid population growth throughout most of the mountain states, per capita income levels enjoyed healthy growth rates in much of the region. From 2005 to 2006, all states except Arizona, Colorado, and Nevada came in above the national average in per capita income growth, with Utah enjoying a 5.7% growth rate. Although average annual pay per worker remains below the national average for all the mountain states except Colorado, the region saw significant growth in worker pay and personal income. Utah's growth in aggregate personal income leads the nation, while all the other mountain states, except Colorado, placed in the top 15 states. Utah's surge in employment levels, coupled with its growth in income, keeps its poverty rate among the lowest ten states. However, the mountain states remain mixed, with New Mexico, Montana, and Arizona coming in with poverty rates higher than the national average.

Population Growth

Between 2005 and 2006, the U.S. population grew by 1.0% with the mountain states' population growing at 2.6%. Arizona, Nevada, and Idaho led the nation in population growth ranking first, second, and third, with growth rates of 3.6%, 3.5%, and 2.6%, respectively. Utah ranked sixth nationally, with a 2.4% growth rate, placing it in the middle of the mountain states, ahead of Colorado, Montana, New Mexico and Wyoming. These states all had growth rates between 1.1% and 1.9%, still ahead of the national average.

Personal Income Growth

The average annual growth rate in total personal income for the mountain states was 6.2% between the years 2001 and 2006, compared to a national rate of 4.7%. Between 2005 and 2006, personal income grew by 8.0% in the mountain states, compared to 6.6% nationally. Wyoming led the mountain states with personal income growth of 10.5%, which was the second largest growth rate during 2005-2006. Arizona had a 2005-2006 growth rate of 8.9%, which placed it third nationally. Utah ranked eighth nationally over that same time period with 8.2% personal income growth. Utah ranked fourth of eight in personal income growth among the mountain states for 2005-2006 and fifth for 2001-2006 at 6.0%; its personal income growth was average for the region, but well ahead of the national average. Six of the mountain states ranked in the top ten nationally for average annual personal income growth between 2001-2006, with only Colorado coming behind the national average.

Despite the rapid growth during the 2001 to 2006 period, the total personal income of mountain region states was still among the smallest in the United States. As personal income is a measure of the size of the economic base, only Colorado and Arizona had economies larger than the median of the 50 states. Utah had the 35th largest economy, placing it between Mississippi and Nebraska in relative size. Wyoming had the smallest economy in the nation behind North Dakota.

The mountain region produced $710.5 billion in personal income in 2006, or 6.5% of the nation's total of $10.2 trillion, a slight increase from 2005 (6.3%). Utah accounted for 10.7% of the mountain region's income, higher than 10.5% in 2005.

Utah's per capita personal income in 2006 was $29,769, ranking it 45th in the nation (including Washington, D.C.). Utah's per capita income growth rate from 2001 to 2006 averaged 3.8%, ranking 26th highest in the nation. Per capita personal income in the mountain states was $34,085 in 2006, at 93.1% of the national average. Utah was well below the mountain states average, at 81.3% of the national average. This percentage is virtually unchanged since 2001, when Utah's per capita personal income was 80.9% of the national average. Wyoming's per capita income of $40,569 was the highest among the mountain states and, along with Nevada ($39,015) and Colorado ($39,587), exceeded the national average.

Median Household Income

Utah is anomalous when comparing personal income and median household income. While Utah has a very low per capita personal income, the state's median household income is ranked ninth highest in the nation. This is largely explained by Utah having the largest household size in the nation; the per capita figures are diluted by a larger number of children. Therefore, the median household figures provide a more accurate measure of family income. In 2006, Utah's $55,179 median household income was 115.5% of the national average of $47,790 and came in just ahead of Colorado ($54,039) to lead its regional counterparts. Some of the lowest household incomes were found in the mountain states, with Montana ($38,629) ranking 45th and New Mexico ($40,827) ranking 41st. These figures are three-year averages from 2004-2006.

Average Annual Pay

Another measure of income is the average annual pay of workers covered by unemployment insurance. Among the mountain states, all but Colorado ($43,506) were below the national average in 2006. Utah's average annual pay of $35,130 per worker in 2006 was 82.6% of the national average.

Utah's average annual pay ranked 38th among the states. Regionally, Colorado ($43,506), Nevada ($40,070), Arizona ($40,019), and Wyoming ($36,662) all ranked higher than Utah, while New Mexico ($34,567), Idaho ($32,580), and Montana ($30,596) ranked lower. Those three states had some of the lowest wage rates in the nation, with Montana ranking 50th. These annual pay figures are influenced by the number of part-time workers, which is fairly high in Utah and which reduces the average compared to other states.

Nonagricultural Payrolls

All mountain states showed positive employment growth in 2006, a trend among all but two states nationally. Louisiana and Mississippi contracted slightly in 2006 with every other state enjoying growth. During the five-year period of 2001-2006, the national growth rate averaged 0.7% per year. All mountain states except Colorado ranked within the top 10 fastest growing during that period. Utah's five-year growth rate was 2.2%, ranking it sixth nationally and fifth regionally, with Nevada and Arizona ranking first and second both regionally and nationally.

The latest figures at the time of this writing showed accelerating employment growth for Utah in 2007, with 4.2% annual growth in October 2007 from a year earlier. This ranked Utah highest in the nation for job growth in that 12-month period. Wyoming, Montana, and Colorado ranked second, third, and fifth, respectively. All of the mountain states except New Mexico and Nevada ranked in the top 15 nationally for annual employment growth in October 2007.

Unemployment rates were lower in 2006 than in 2005 for all mountain states, with the exception of Nevada, which had no change. Decreasing unemployment rates were a national trend. Utah's unemployment rate for 2006 was 2.9%, down from 4.1% the previous year. This ranked Utah's unemployment rate second lowest in the nation, behind only Hawaii, which had a 2.4% unemployment rate. In 2007, Utah's unemployment rate fell to 2.6% in October, putting it fifth lowest in the nation. In October 2007, five of the mountain states had unemployment rates in the lowest 10 nationally: Idaho (1.9%), Wyoming (2.3%), Montana (2.6%), Utah (2.6%), and New Mexico (2.8%). However, Nevada, which had one of the hottest economies this decade, is now showing signs of slowing, with unemployment rising one full percentage in October 2007 compared to the year before.

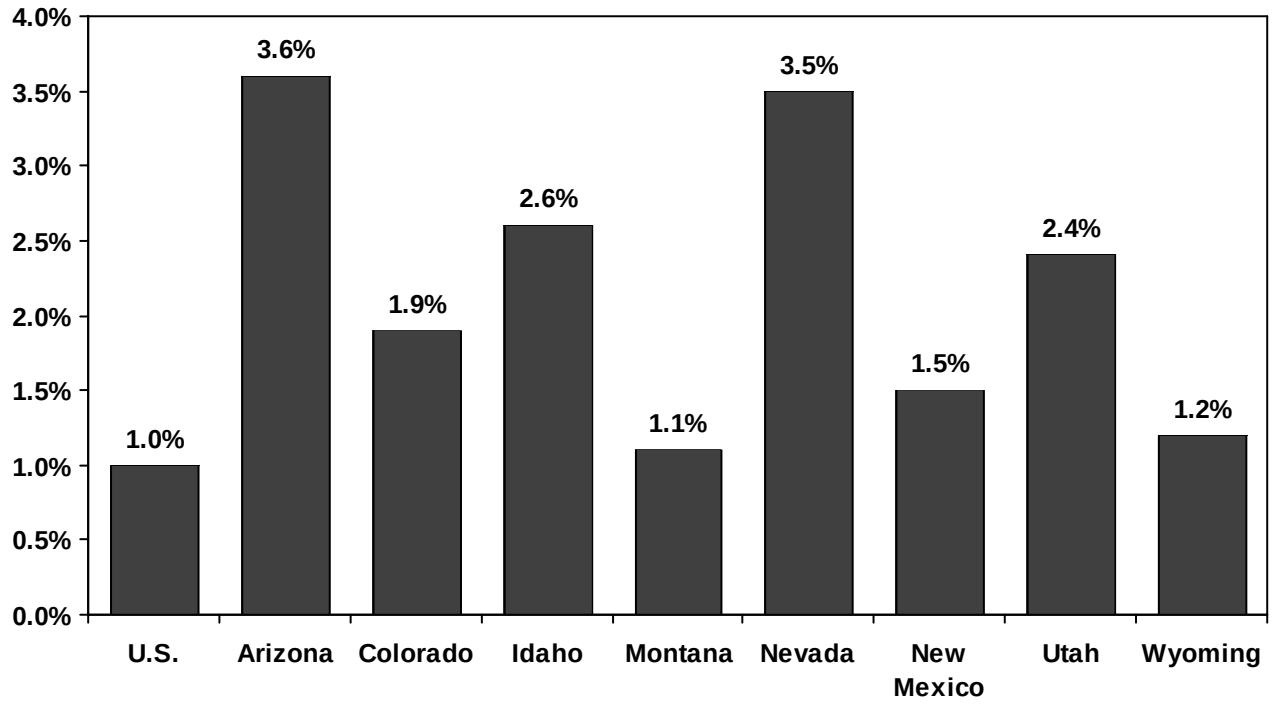
Poverty Rates

Similar to median household income, the Census Bureau's measure of poverty rates has considerable volatility, and the Bureau suggests using three-year averages for ranking purposes and two-year averages to evaluate movement over time. There is a wide disparity in poverty rates among the mountain states, with New Mexico the fourth highest in the nation, with 17.1% of its residents living below the poverty line. Utah's poverty rate dropped 0.4%, from 9.6% for 2004-2005 to 9.2% for 2005-2006. From 2004-2006, Utah's three-year average was 9.5%, or 11th lowest in the nation.

Conclusion

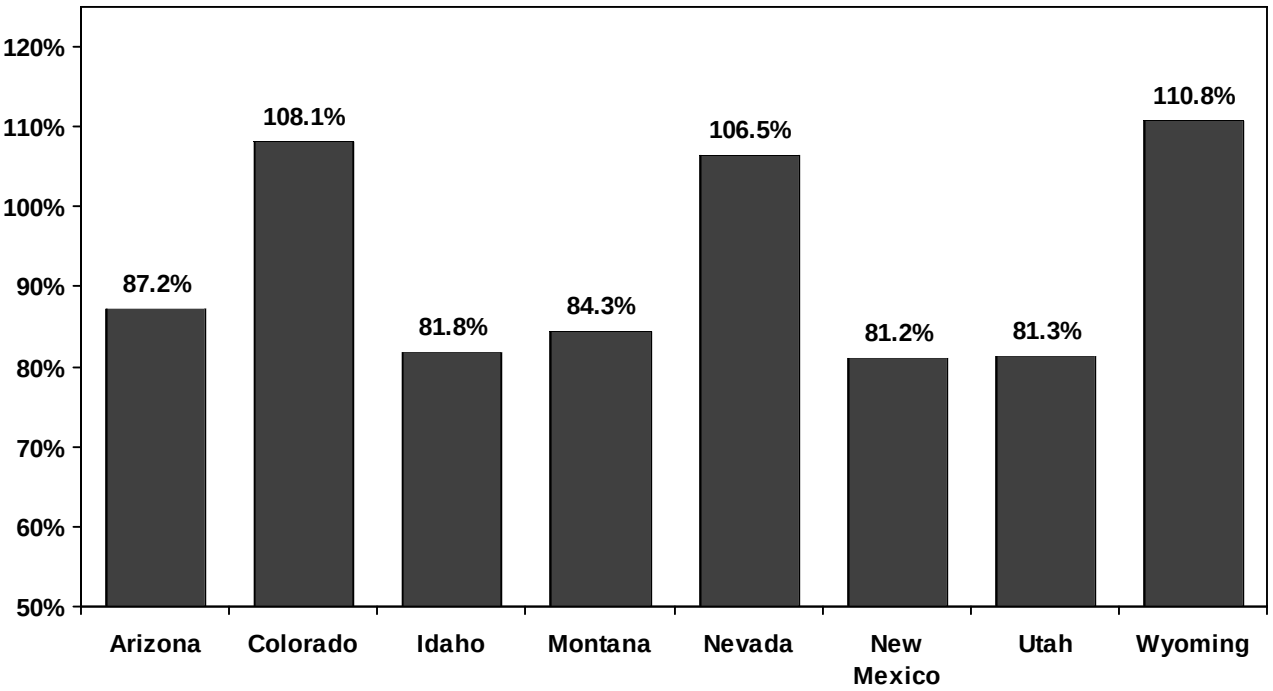
Although the recession earlier this decade was difficult for Utah, the state has rebounded at an amazing rate, especially in the past 24 months. Utah tallied an impressive list of economic accomplishments in 2007, including the nation's fastest growth in total personal income, the fastest rate of job growth, and the fifth best unemployment rate with the latest figures at the time of this writing. This accelerating economy explains Utah's budget surplus and a noticeable rise in property values over the past two years.

Figure 45
Population Growth Rates for the United States and Mountain Division States: 2005-2006



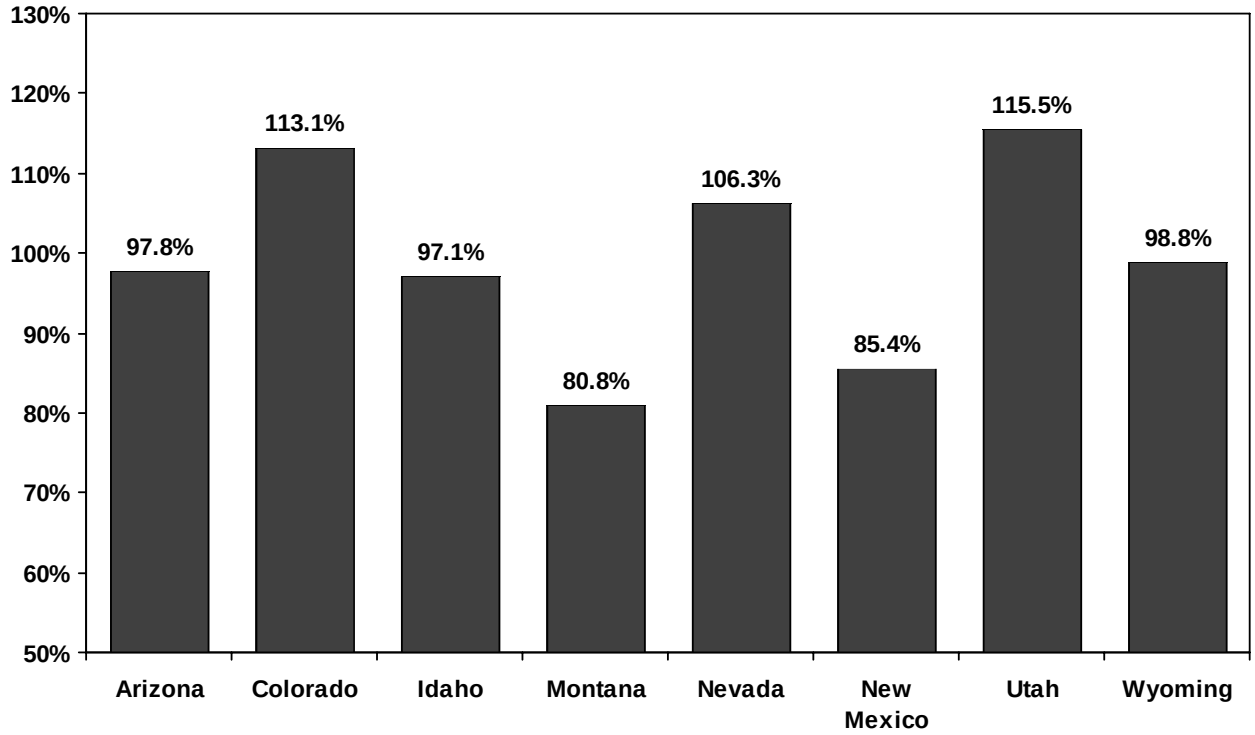
Note: Numbers in this chart may differ from other tables due to different data sources.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Figure 46
Per Capita Income as a Percent of the United States for Mountain Division States: 2006



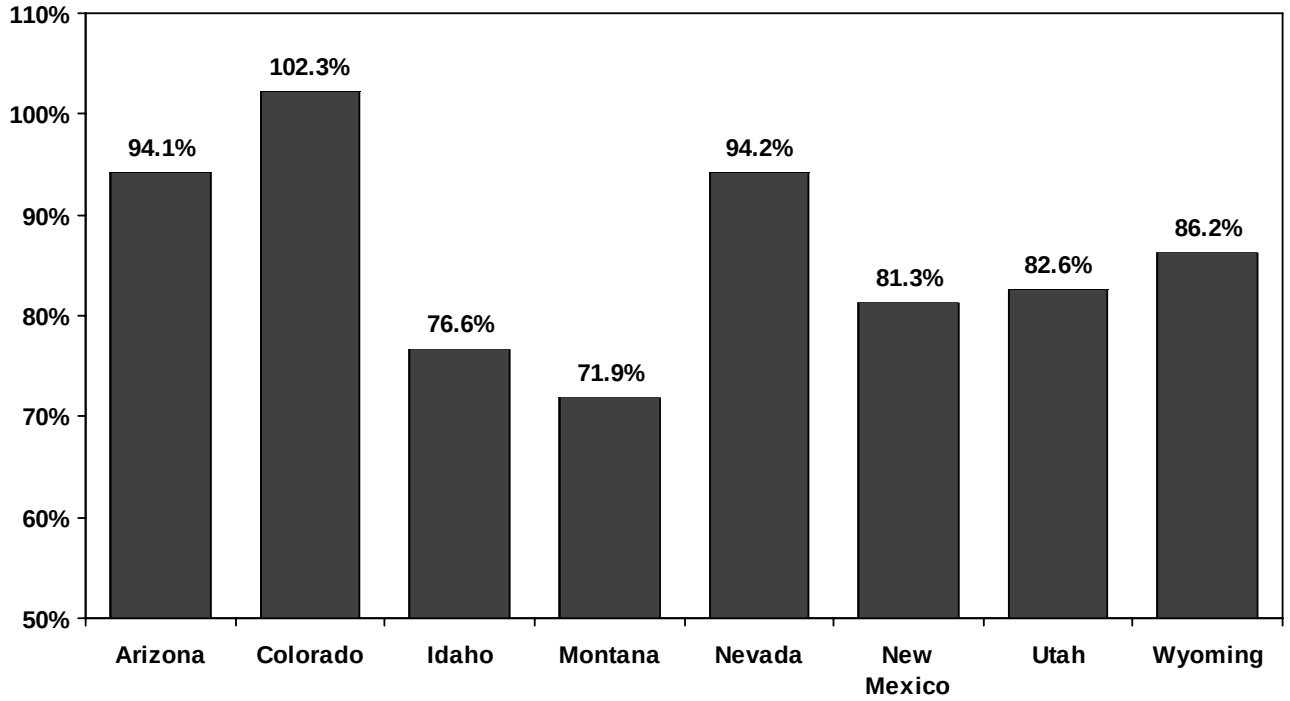
Note: Numbers in this chart may differ from other tables due to different data sources.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

Figure 47
Median Household Income as Percent of the United States for Mountain Division States: Three-Year Average: 2004-2006



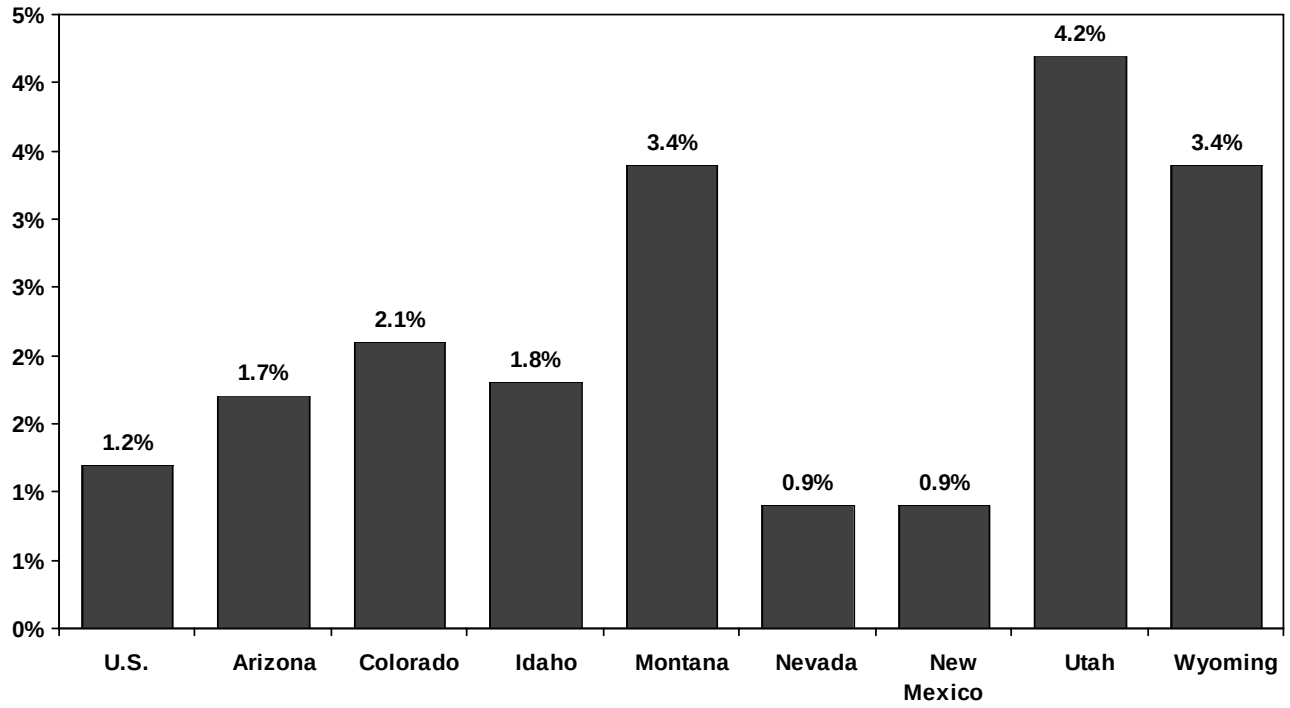
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Figure 48
Average Annual Pay as a Percent of the United States for Mountain Division States: 2006



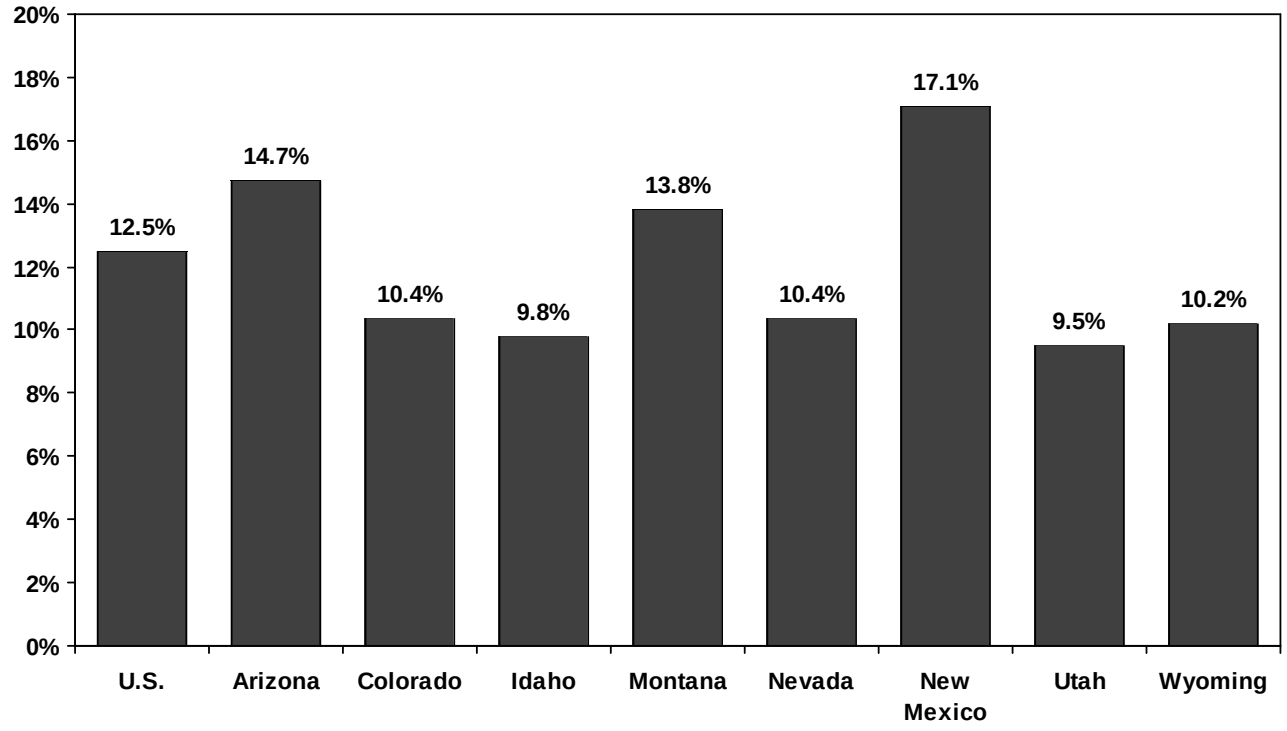
Note: For workers covered by unemployment insurance.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Figure 49
Nonagricultural Employment Growth for the United States and Mountain States: October 2007 over October 2006



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

Figure 50
Percent of Persons in Poverty, Three-Year Average: 2004 to 2006



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Table 50
Population and Households of the United States, Mountain Division, and States

Division/State	Population (July 1 Estimates) 2001	2005	2006	Rates of Population Change Annual Growth Rate 2005-06	Households 2006	Persons per Household	Rankings Rank by Population 2005	Rank by Population 2006	Rank by Annual Growth Rate 2005-06	Rank by Persons per Household 2006
United States	285,226,284	296,507,061	299,398,484	1.0%	111,617,402	2.61				
Mountain States	18,667,566	20,317,824	20,845,987	2.6%	7,676,916					
Arizona	5,300,366	5,953,007	6,166,318	3.6%	2,224,992	2.72	17	16	1	6
Colorado	4,428,562	4,663,295	4,753,377	1.9%	1,846,988	2.52	22	22	8	25
Idaho	1,321,446	1,429,367	1,466,465	2.6%	548,555	2.61	39	39	3	16
Montana	906,148	934,737	944,632	1.1%	372,190	2.47	44	44	19	37
Nevada	2,095,820	2,412,301	2,495,529	3.5%	936,828	2.63	35	35	2	13
New Mexico	1,832,783	1,925,985	1,954,599	1.5%	726,033	2.64	36	36	13	11
Utah	2,288,374	2,490,334	2,550,063	2.4%	814,028	3.08	34	34	6	1
Wyoming	494,067	508,798	515,004	1.2%	207,302	2.42	51	51	17	43
Other States										
Alabama	4,466,618	4,548,327	4,599,030	1.1%	1,796,058	2.50	23	23	18	28
Alaska	632,241	663,253	670,053	1.0%	229,878	2.81	47	47	21	5
Arkansas	2,691,665	2,775,708	2,810,872	1.3%	1,103,428	2.48	32	32	16	33
California	34,550,466	36,154,147	36,457,549	0.8%	12,151,227	2.93	1	1	25	2
Connecticut	3,433,201	3,500,701	3,504,809	0.1%	1,325,443	2.56	29	29	43	18
Delaware	795,450	841,741	853,476	1.4%	320,110	2.59	45	45	15	17
D.C.	577,357	582,049	581,530	-0.1%	250,456	2.18	50	50	49	51
Florida	16,354,728	17,768,191	18,089,888	1.8%	7,106,042	2.49	4	4	9	31
Georgia	8,424,033	9,132,553	9,363,941	2.5%	3,376,763	2.69	9	9	4	8
Hawaii	1,221,419	1,273,278	1,285,498	1.0%	432,632	2.88	42	42	23	3
Illinois	12,524,663	12,765,427	12,831,970	0.5%	4,724,252	2.65	5	5	35	10
Indiana	6,126,395	6,266,019	6,313,520	0.8%	2,435,274	2.52	15	15	29	25
Iowa	2,932,151	2,965,524	2,982,085	0.6%	1,208,765	2.38	30	30	33	47
Kansas	2,702,446	2,748,172	2,764,075	0.6%	1,088,288	2.46	33	33	31	39
Kentucky	4,067,643	4,172,608	4,206,074	0.8%	1,651,911	2.48	26	26	26	33
Louisiana	4,463,421	4,507,331	4,287,768	-4.9%	1,564,978	2.66	24	25	51	9
Maine	1,286,419	1,318,220	1,321,574	0.3%	548,247	2.34	40	40	38	49
Maryland	5,379,795	5,589,599	5,615,727	0.5%	2,089,031	2.62	19	19	36	14
Massachusetts	6,406,727	6,433,367	6,437,193	0.1%	2,446,485	2.54	13	13	46	20
Michigan	10,003,243	10,100,833	10,095,643	-0.1%	3,869,117	2.54	8	8	48	20
Minnesota	4,985,851	5,126,739	5,167,101	0.8%	2,042,297	2.46	21	21	27	39
Mississippi	2,856,108	2,908,496	2,910,540	0.1%	1,075,521	2.62	31	31	44	14
Missouri	5,643,232	5,797,703	5,842,713	0.8%	2,305,027	2.46	18	18	28	39
Nebraska	1,719,315	1,758,163	1,768,331	0.6%	700,888	2.45	38	38	32	42
New Hampshire	1,258,408	1,306,819	1,314,895	0.6%	504,503	2.53	41	41	30	22
New Jersey	8,506,516	8,703,150	8,724,560	0.2%	3,135,490	2.72	10	11	39	6
New York	19,095,604	19,315,721	19,306,183	0.0%	7,088,376	2.64	3	3	47	11
North Carolina	8,199,541	8,672,459	8,856,505	2.1%	3,454,068	2.49	11	10	7	31
North Dakota	636,349	634,605	635,867	0.2%	272,352	2.23	48	48	42	50
Ohio	11,392,043	11,470,685	11,478,006	0.1%	4,499,506	2.48	7	7	45	33
Oklahoma	3,466,687	3,543,442	3,579,212	1.0%	1,385,300	2.50	28	28	22	28
Oregon	3,474,183	3,638,871	3,700,758	1.7%	1,449,662	2.50	27	27	11	28
Pennsylvania	12,295,929	12,405,348	12,440,621	0.3%	4,845,603	2.47	6	6	37	37
Rhode Island	1,058,510	1,073,579	1,067,610	-0.6%	405,627	2.53	43	43	50	22
South Carolina	4,060,728	4,246,933	4,321,249	1.7%	1,656,978	2.52	25	24	10	25
South Dakota	758,106	774,883	781,919	0.9%	312,477	2.41	46	46	24	45
Tennessee	5,746,477	5,955,745	6,038,803	1.4%	2,375,123	2.48	16	17	14	33
Texas	21,357,926	22,928,508	23,507,783	2.5%	8,109,388	2.83	2	2	5	4
Vermont	612,882	622,387	623,908	0.2%	253,808	2.38	49	49	40	47
Virginia	7,192,701	7,564,327	7,642,884	1.0%	2,905,071	2.55	12	12	20	19
Washington	5,995,397	6,291,899	6,395,798	1.7%	2,471,912	2.53	14	14	12	22
West Virginia	1,801,411	1,814,083	1,818,470	0.2%	743,064	2.39	37	37	41	46
Wisconsin	5,404,733	5,527,644	5,556,506	0.5%	2,230,060	2.42	20	20	34	43

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division

Table 51
Total Personal Income for the United States, Mountain Division, and States

Division/State	Total Personal Income 2001 (millions)	Total Personal Income 2005 (millions)	Total Personal Income 2006 (millions)	Rates of Total Personal Income Change Avg. Ann. Growth Rate 2001-2006	Rates of Total Personal Income Change Percent Change 2005-2006	Total Personal Income (SAAR) 2nd Quarter 2006 (millions)	Total Personal Income (SAAR) 2nd Quarter 2007 (millions)	Total Personal Income (SAAR) Percent Change 2006-07	Rankings Rank by Total Personal Income 2006	Rankings Rank by Avg. Ann. Growth Rate 2001-2006	Rankings Rank by Percent Change 2005-06	Rankings Rank by Percent Change 2nd Qtr 2006-07
United States	$8,716,992	$10,284,378	$10,966,808	4.7%	6.6%	$10,902,219	$11,595,412	6.4%				
Mountain States	527,038	657,769	710,545	6.2%	8.0%	703,695	755,119	7.3%				
Arizona	138,854	180,878	197,009	7.2%	8.9%	194,569	209,191	7.5%	18	2	3	5
Colorado	152,700	175,815	188,173	4.3%	7.0%	186,126	198,177	6.5%	22	34	16	20
Idaho	33,054	40,414	43,917	5.8%	8.7%	43,777	46,818	6.9%	41	8	5	14
Montana	22,359	27,313	29,176	5.5%	6.8%	28,913	30,939	7.0%	46	11	20	13
Nevada	64,367	90,267	97,363	8.6%	7.9%	96,904	103,733	7.0%	31	1	9	12
New Mexico	44,138	54,008	58,101	5.7%	7.6%	57,634	61,774	7.2%	37	9	10	10
Utah	56,594	70,167	75,914	6.0%	8.2%	75,081	82,062	9.3%	35	6	8	1
Wyoming	14,972	18,907	20,893	6.9%	10.5%	20,691	22,425	8.4%	51	3	2	2
Other States												
Alabama	110,421	133,063	141,838	5.1%	6.6%	141,080	149,486	6.0%	24	17	23	30
Alaska	20,050	24,299	25,879	5.2%	6.5%	25,848	27,154	5.1%	47	14	25	48
Arkansas	61,967	74,835	79,951	5.2%	6.8%	79,581	84,823	6.6%	33	15	19	17
California	1,135,304	1,347,943	1,434,910	4.8%	6.5%	1,424,566	1,511,381	6.1%	1	22	27	27
Connecticut	147,356	166,987	177,997	3.9%	6.6%	176,845	188,663	6.7%	23	45	24	15
Delaware	25,537	31,211	33,272	5.4%	6.6%	33,199	35,159	5.9%	45	12	22	33
D.C.	25,525	31,195	33,356	5.5%	6.9%	33,124	35,264	6.5%	44	10	18	21
Florida	478,637	616,767	663,261	6.7%	7.5%	657,763	701,386	6.6%	4	4	11	16
Georgia	240,616	283,913	299,885	4.5%	5.6%	297,845	318,921	7.1%	11	27	38	11
Hawaii	35,126	44,333	47,339	6.1%	6.8%	46,988	50,069	6.6%	40	5	21	18
Illinois	407,254	464,162	491,422	3.8%	5.9%	489,447	516,949	5.6%	5	46	32	36
Indiana	167,881	193,515	203,457	3.9%	5.1%	202,535	213,816	5.6%	16	44	44	38
Iowa	79,456	93,335	98,459	4.4%	5.5%	98,073	103,927	6.0%	30	30	39	28
Kansas	77,564	89,773	96,034	4.4%	7.0%	95,394	102,331	7.3%	32	31	17	8
Kentucky	101,346	118,301	125,001	4.3%	5.7%	124,484	131,427	5.6%	27	32	36	37
Louisiana	110,256	111,696	134,505	4.1%	20.4%	133,251	141,975	6.5%	25	40	1	19
Maine	35,107	40,634	42,199	3.7%	3.9%	42,178	44,240	4.9%	42	48	47	49
Maryland	191,657	232,457	245,821	5.1%	5.7%	244,172	258,557	5.9%	14	18	34	34
Massachusetts	249,095	280,502	297,755	3.6%	6.2%	296,479	314,829	6.2%	12	49	31	24
Michigan	299,542	330,490	341,075	2.6%	3.2%	341,006	353,326	3.6%	9	51	50	51
Minnesota	162,578	190,529	200,232	4.3%	5.1%	200,195	211,491	5.6%	17	35	45	35
Mississippi	62,739	74,033	78,317	4.5%	5.8%	77,886	82,656	6.1%	34	26	33	25
Missouri	156,937	181,930	191,602	4.1%	5.3%	191,114	201,272	5.3%	20	39	41	45
Nebraska	49,303	57,727	60,801	4.3%	5.3%	60,792	64,123	5.5%	36	33	40	42
New Hampshire	42,624	48,979	52,142	4.1%	6.5%	51,662	54,518	5.5%	38	38	26	40
New Jersey	332,951	377,006	404,192	4.0%	7.2%	403,803	426,221	5.6%	7	43	15	39
New York	679,886	790,329	848,744	4.5%	7.4%	843,569	909,586	7.8%	2	25	12	4
North Carolina	225,395	266,985	286,405	4.9%	7.3%	284,020	304,707	7.3%	13	20	14	7
North Dakota	16,465	20,341	21,005	5.0%	3.3%	21,020	22,093	5.1%	50	19	49	47
Ohio	325,623	365,327	381,260	3.2%	4.4%	380,244	400,702	5.4%	8	50	46	44
Oklahoma	90,161	106,493	115,960	5.2%	8.9%	115,075	122,434	6.4%	29	16	4	23
Oregon	99,020	114,648	123,059	4.4%	7.3%	121,941	129,774	6.4%	28	28	13	22
Pennsylvania	372,339	431,836	456,429	4.2%	5.7%	453,931	480,944	6.0%	6	36	35	31
Rhode Island	32,478	38,388	39,780	4.1%	3.6%	39,616	41,802	5.5%	43	37	48	41
South Carolina	101,468	120,729	128,291	4.8%	6.3%	127,546	135,349	6.1%	26	21	30	26
South Dakota	20,429	24,650	25,338	4.4%	2.8%	25,153	27,026	7.4%	48	29	51	6
Tennessee	154,416	184,637	195,085	4.8%	5.7%	194,580	203,728	4.7%	19	23	37	50
Texas	619,642	760,316	824,144	5.9%	8.4%	818,206	883,621	8.0%	3	7	6	3
Vermont	17,742	20,324	21,601	4.0%	6.3%	21,412	22,580	5.5%	49	42	29	43
Virginia	233,770	287,250	302,382	5.3%	5.3%	301,092	318,868	5.9%	10	13	43	32
Washington	193,498	224,808	243,471	4.7%	8.3%	240,673	258,004	7.2%	15	24	7	9
West Virginia	41,902	47,955	51,039	4.0%	6.4%	50,791	53,424	5.2%	39	41	28	46
Wisconsin	158,888	181,980	191,567	3.8%	5.3%	190,344	201,686	6.0%	21	47	42	29

SAAR = seasonally adjusted annual rate

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

Table 52
Per Capita Personal Income for the United States, Mountain Division, and States

Division/State	Per Capita Personal Income			Rates of Per Capita Personal Income Change		Per Capita Personal Income as a Percent of U.S. Per Capita Personal Income			Rankings		
	2001	2005	2006	Avg. Ann. Growth Rate 2001-2006	Annual Growth Rate 2005-2006	2001	2005	2006	Rank by Per Capita Personal Income 2006	Rank by Average Annual Growth Rate 2001-2006	Rank by Annual Growth Rate 2005-2006
United States	$30,562	$34,685	$36,629	3.7%	5.6%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%			
Mountain States*	28,233	32,374	34,085	3.8%	5.3%	92.4%	93.3%	93.1%			
Arizona	26,197	30,384	31,949	4.0%	5.2%	85.7%	87.6%	87.2%	39	16	30
Colorado	34,481	37,702	39,587	2.8%	5.0%	112.8%	108.7%	108.1%	9	49	33
Idaho	25,014	28,274	29,948	3.7%	5.9%	81.8%	81.5%	81.8%	44	31	14
Montana	24,675	29,220	30,886	4.6%	5.7%	80.7%	84.2%	84.3%	42	8	19
Nevada	30,712	37,420	39,015	4.9%	4.3%	100.5%	107.9%	106.5%	12	5	43
New Mexico	24,083	28,042	29,725	4.3%	6.0%	78.8%	80.8%	81.2%	46	13	13
Utah	24,731	28,176	29,769	3.8%	5.7%	80.9%	81.2%	81.3%	45	26	20
Wyoming	30,304	37,161	40,569	6.0%	9.2%	99.2%	107.1%	110.8%	7	1	2
Other States											
Alabama	24,721	29,255	30,841	4.5%	5.4%	80.9%	84.3%	84.2%	43	9	25
Alaska	31,712	36,636	38,622	4.0%	5.4%	103.8%	105.6%	105.4%	15	18	26
Arkansas	23,022	26,961	28,444	4.3%	5.5%	75.3%	77.7%	77.7%	49	11	24
California	32,859	37,283	39,358	3.7%	5.6%	107.5%	107.5%	107.5%	11	30	22
Connecticut	42,921	47,701	50,787	3.4%	6.5%	140.4%	137.5%	138.7%	2	38	8
Delaware	32,104	37,080	38,984	4.0%	5.1%	105.0%	106.9%	106.4%	13	21	31
D.C.	44,210	53,594	57,358	5.3%	7.0%	144.7%	154.5%	156.6%	1	2	5
Florida	29,266	34,712	36,665	4.6%	5.6%	95.8%	100.1%	100.1%	21	7	21
Georgia	28,563	31,088	32,025	2.3%	3.0%	93.5%	89.6%	87.4%	38	51	50
Hawaii	28,759	34,818	36,826	5.1%	5.8%	94.1%	100.4%	100.5%	19	3	16
Illinois	32,516	36,361	38,297	3.3%	5.3%	106.4%	104.8%	104.6%	16	41	28
Indiana	27,403	30,883	32,226	3.3%	4.3%	89.7%	89.0%	88.0%	37	43	40
Iowa	27,098	31,473	33,017	4.0%	4.9%	88.7%	90.7%	90.1%	31	17	34
Kansas	28,701	32,666	34,744	3.9%	6.4%	93.9%	94.2%	94.9%	23	23	9
Kentucky	24,915	28,352	29,719	3.6%	4.8%	81.5%	81.7%	81.1%	47	33	35
Louisiana	24,702	24,781	31,369	4.9%	26.6%	80.8%	71.4%	85.6%	41	6	1
Maine	27,291	30,825	31,931	3.2%	3.6%	89.3%	88.9%	87.2%	40	46	47
Maryland	35,625	41,587	43,774	4.2%	5.3%	116.6%	119.9%	119.5%	6	14	29
Massachusetts	38,880	43,601	46,255	3.5%	6.1%	127.2%	125.7%	126.3%	4	34	11
Michigan	29,945	32,719	33,784	2.4%	3.3%	98.0%	94.3%	92.2%	27	50	48
Minnesota	32,608	37,164	38,751	3.5%	4.3%	106.7%	107.1%	105.8%	14	35	42
Mississippi	21,967	25,454	26,908	4.1%	5.7%	71.9%	73.4%	73.5%	51	15	18
Missouri	27,810	31,380	32,793	3.4%	4.5%	91.0%	90.5%	89.5%	32	40	38
Nebraska	28,676	32,833	34,383	3.7%	4.7%	93.8%	94.7%	93.9%	26	29	36
New Hampshire	33,871	37,480	39,655	3.2%	5.8%	110.8%	108.1%	108.3%	8	45	15
New Jersey	39,141	43,318	46,328	3.4%	6.9%	128.1%	124.9%	126.5%	3	37	6
New York	35,604	40,916	43,962	4.3%	7.4%	116.5%	118.0%	120.0%	5	12	4
North Carolina	27,489	30,785	32,338	3.3%	5.0%	89.9%	88.8%	88.3%	35	42	32
North Dakota	25,875	32,053	33,034	5.0%	3.1%	84.7%	92.4%	90.2%	30	4	49
Ohio	28,583	31,849	33,217	3.1%	4.3%	93.5%	91.8%	90.7%	29	48	41
Oklahoma	26,008	30,054	32,398	4.5%	7.8%	85.1%	86.6%	88.4%	34	10	3
Oregon	28,502	31,507	33,252	3.1%	5.5%	93.3%	90.8%	90.8%	28	47	23
Pennsylvania	30,281	34,810	36,689	3.9%	5.4%	99.1%	100.4%	100.2%	20	22	27
Rhode Island	30,683	35,757	37,261	4.0%	4.2%	100.4%	103.1%	101.7%	18	20	45
South Carolina	24,988	28,427	29,688	3.5%	4.4%	81.8%	82.0%	81.1%	48	36	39
South Dakota	26,948	31,811	32,405	3.8%	1.9%	88.2%	91.7%	88.5%	33	27	51
Tennessee	26,871	31,001	32,305	3.8%	4.2%	87.9%	89.4%	88.2%	36	28	44
Texas	29,012	33,160	35,058	3.9%	5.7%	94.9%	95.6%	95.7%	22	24	17
Vermont	28,948	32,654	34,623	3.6%	6.0%	94.7%	94.1%	94.5%	24	32	12
Virginia	32,501	37,974	39,564	4.0%	4.2%	106.3%	109.5%	108.0%	10	19	46
Washington	32,274	35,730	38,067	3.4%	6.5%	105.6%	103.0%	103.9%	17	39	7
West Virginia	23,261	26,435	28,067	3.8%	6.2%	76.1%	76.2%	76.6%	50	25	10
Wisconsin	29,398	32,922	34,476	3.2%	4.7%	96.2%	94.9%	94.1%	25	44	37

*Mountain States average calculated by Utah Foundation, individual states calculated by BEA

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

Table 53
Median Income of Households: United States, Mountain Division, and States

	Median Income of Households (2006 Dollars)			Median Income of Households (2006 Dollars) Two-year Moving Average*					Median Income of Households Three-year Average* (2006 Dollars)			
	2001	2005	2006	2004-2005	2005-2006				2004-2006			
	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	90% conf. int +/- **	Two-year Average Difference	Pct. Chg.	Amount	90% conf. int +/- **	Amount Rank	As a % of the U.S.
United States	$42,228	$46,326	$48,201	$47,584	$48,023	$249	$439	0.9%	$47,790	***		100.0%
Mountain States												
Arizona	42,704	45,245	46,657	46,765	46,693	1,729	-72	-0.2%	46,729	1,454	28	97.8%
Colorado	49,397	50,449	55,697	53,210	53,900	1,930	690	1.3%	54,039	1,731	11	113.1%
Idaho	38,241	44,176	46,213	46,486	45,919	1,762	-567	-1.2%	46,395	1,563	29	97.1%
Montana	32,126	37,313	41,105	37,391	39,821	1,303	2,430	6.5%	38,629	1,057	45	80.8%
Nevada	45,403	48,209	52,282	50,088	51,036	2,031	948	1.9%	50,819	1,740	17	106.3%
New Mexico	33,124	38,947	40,028	41,226	40,126	2,049	-1,100	-2.7%	40,827	1,831	41	85.4%
Utah	47,342	54,813	54,628	55,455	55,619	2,044	164	0.3%	55,179	1,559	9	115.5%
Wyoming	39,719	44,718	47,041	47,321	46,613	2,068	-708	-1.5%	47,227	1,659	24	98.8%
Other States												
Alabama	35,160	37,150	37,952	38,733	38,160	1,537	-573	-1.5%	38,473	1,414	46	80.5%
Alaska	57,363	55,891	56,418	58,249	57,071	1,940	-1,178	-2.0%	57,639	1,945	6	120.6%
Arkansas	33,339	36,658	37,057	37,601	37,458	1,458	-143	-0.4%	37,420	1,259	49	78.3%
California	47,262	51,755	55,319	52,996	54,385	797	1,389	2.6%	53,770	709	12	112.5%
Connecticut	53,347	56,835	62,404	58,756	60,551	2,610	1,795	3.1%	59,972	2,141	5	125.5%
Delaware	49,602	51,235	52,438	52,101	52,676	1,942	575	1.1%	52,214	1,650	14	109.3%
D.C.	41,169	44,993	48,477	46,424	47,473	2,660	1,049	2.3%	47,108	***	25	98.6%
Florida	36,421	42,990	45,676	43,834	45,038	995	1,204	2.7%	44,448	834	36	93.0%
Georgia	42,576	45,926	49,344	45,589	48,388	1,412	2,799	6.1%	46,841	1,066	27	98.0%
Hawaii	47,439	59,586	60,470	60,787	61,005	1,913	218	0.4%	60,681	1,755	3	127.0%
Illinois	46,171	48,398	48,671	49,584	49,328	1,478	-256	-0.5%	49,280	1,180	18	103.1%
Indiana	40,379	42,437	45,407	44,505	44,618	1,604	113	0.3%	44,806	1,375	33	93.8%
Iowa	40,976	46,500	48,126	47,170	48,075	1,943	905	1.9%	47,489	1,715	23	99.4%
Kansas	41,415	42,027	45,552	43,620	44,478	1,537	858	2.0%	44,264	1,581	37	92.6%
Kentucky	38,437	36,699	39,485	37,956	38,694	1,338	738	1.9%	38,466	1,248	47	80.5%
Louisiana	33,322	37,236	36,488	38,671	37,472	1,869	-1,199	-3.1%	37,943	1,567	48	79.4%
Maine	36,612	43,923	45,642	44,739	45,503	2,219	764	1.7%	45,040	1,763	32	94.2%
Maryland	53,530	60,512	63,668	61,724	63,082	2,113	1,358	2.2%	62,372	1,883	2	130.5%
Massachusetts	52,253	56,017	55,330	56,690	56,592	2,632	-98	-0.2%	56,236	2,170	8	117.7%
Michigan	45,047	45,933	48,647	46,272	48,043	1,291	1,771	3.8%	47,064	1,084	26	98.5%
Minnesota	52,681	54,215	56,211	57,939	56,102	1,692	-1,837	-3.2%	57,363	1,405	7	120.0%
Mississippi	30,161	32,875	34,733	35,525	34,343	1,975	-1,182	-3.3%	35,261	1,585	51	73.8%
Missouri	41,339	42,986	44,579	44,686	44,487	1,647	-199	-0.4%	44,651	1,359	34	93.4%
Nebraska	43,611	47,923	48,145	48,116	48,820	2,017	704	1.5%	48,126	1,692	21	100.7%
New Hampshire	51,331	56,984	61,970	59,749	60,411	2,430	662	1.1%	60,489	1,962	4	126.6%
New Jersey	51,771	63,368	68,059	62,223	66,752	2,917	4,529	7.3%	64,169	2,240	1	134.3%
New York	42,114	47,176	48,222	48,191	48,472	1,247	281	0.6%	48,201	1,029	20	100.9%
North Carolina	38,162	42,056	39,797	43,193	41,616	1,226	-1,577	-3.7%	42,061	1,037	40	88.0%
North Dakota	35,793	42,192	41,047	42,720	42,311	1,803	-409	-1.0%	42,162	1,528	39	88.2%
Ohio	41,785	44,203	45,900	45,805	45,776	1,177	-29	-0.1%	45,837	1,086	30	95.9%
Oklahoma	35,609	37,645	38,838	40,582	38,859	2,091	-1,723	-4.2%	40,001	1,659	44	83.7%
Oregon	41,273	44,159	47,091	44,682	46,349	1,914	1,667	3.7%	45,485	1,532	31	95.2%
Pennsylvania	43,499	46,300	48,477	47,449	48,148	1,108	699	1.5%	47,791	1,047	22	100.0%
Rhode Island	45,723	49,484	53,736	51,136	52,421	2,253	1,285	2.5%	52,003	2,063	15	108.8%
South Carolina	37,736	40,230	39,617	41,424	40,583	1,751	-841	-2.0%	40,822	1,416	42	85.4%
South Dakota	39,671	43,151	45,427	44,222	44,996	2,067	774	1.8%	44,624	1,598	35	93.4%
Tennessee	35,783	39,406	40,693	40,668	40,696	1,360	28	0.1%	40,676	1,223	43	85.1%
Texas	40,860	41,422	43,307	43,484	43,044	872	-440	-1.0%	43,425	704	38	90.9%
Vermont	40,794	50,704	51,981	51,443	52,174	1,770	731	1.4%	51,622	1,526	16	108.0%
Virginia	50,241	51,914	57,119	54,102	55,368	1,911	1,266	2.3%	55,108	1,535	10	115.3%
Washington	42,490	50,646	54,723	52,797	53,515	1,572	718	1.4%	53,439	1,322	13	111.8%
West Virginia	29,673	36,445	38,419	36,631	38,029	1,572	1,398	3.8%	37,227	1,365	50	77.9%
Wisconsin	45,346	44,650	51,692	47,464	48,903	1,597	1,439	3.0%	48,874	1,453	19	102.3%

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

**"90% confidence interval +/-" is a measurement of sampling variability for that average.
Note that the confidence intervals for U.S. estimates are much smaller than those for the states, because larger samples sizes produce more accurate estimates.

***Census did not calculate 3-year averages for the U.S. and D.C.; Utah Foundation performed the average calculations, but data were not available to show the confidence intervals.

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

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

Division/State	Average Annual Pay			Rates of Change for Average Annual Pay		Average Annual Pay as a Percent of U.S. Average Annual Pay			Rankings		
	2001	2005	2006	Avg. Ann. Growth Rate 2001-2006	Percent Change 2005-06	2001	2005	2006	Rank by Average Annual Pay 2006	Rank by Avg. Ann. Growth Rate 2001-2006	Rank by Percent Change 2005-06
United States	$36,219	$40,677	$42,535	3.3%	4.6%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%			
Mountain States											
Arizona	33,411	38,154	40,019	3.7%	4.9%	92.2%	93.8%	94.1%	22	17	13
Colorado	37,952	41,601	43,506	2.8%	4.6%	104.8%	102.3%	102.3%	11	48	20
Idaho	27,768	30,777	32,580	3.2%	5.9%	76.7%	75.7%	76.6%	46	29	6
Montana	25,195	29,150	30,596	4.0%	5.0%	69.6%	71.7%	71.9%	50	7	12
Nevada	33,121	38,763	40,070	3.9%	3.4%	91.4%	95.3%	94.2%	21	8	45
New Mexico	28,702	32,605	34,567	3.8%	6.0%	79.2%	80.2%	81.3%	39	12	5
Utah	30,077	33,328	35,130	3.2%	5.4%	83.0%	81.9%	82.6%	38	37	9
Wyoming	28,043	33,251	36,662	5.5%	10.3%	77.4%	81.7%	86.2%	31	1	1
Other States											
Alabama	30,102	34,598	36,204	3.8%	4.6%	83.1%	85.1%	85.1%	34	15	18
Alaska	36,170	40,216	41,750	2.9%	3.8%	99.9%	98.9%	98.2%	17	43	37
Arkansas	27,260	31,266	32,389	3.5%	3.6%	75.3%	76.9%	76.1%	47	22	42
California	41,327	46,211	48,345	3.2%	4.6%	114.1%	113.6%	113.7%	6	33	19
Connecticut	46,993	52,954	54,814	3.1%	3.5%	129.7%	130.2%	128.9%	3	39	43
Delaware	38,427	44,622	46,285	3.8%	3.7%	106.1%	109.7%	108.8%	7	11	40
D.C.	55,908	66,696	70,151	4.6%	5.2%	154.4%	164.0%	164.9%	1	3	11
Florida	31,553	36,800	38,485	4.1%	4.6%	87.1%	90.5%	90.5%	24	4	21
Georgia	35,136	39,096	40,370	2.8%	3.3%	97.0%	96.1%	94.9%	20	46	49
Hawaii	31,253	36,353	37,799	3.9%	4.0%	86.3%	89.4%	88.9%	26	9	34
Illinois	39,083	43,744	45,650	3.2%	4.4%	107.9%	107.5%	107.3%	9	36	26
Indiana	31,779	35,431	36,553	2.8%	3.2%	87.7%	87.1%	85.9%	33	45	50
Iowa	28,837	33,070	34,320	3.5%	3.8%	79.6%	81.3%	80.7%	40	21	39
Kansas	30,153	33,864	35,696	3.4%	5.4%	83.3%	83.3%	83.9%	35	24	8
Kentucky	30,021	33,965	35,201	3.2%	3.6%	82.9%	83.5%	82.8%	37	31	41
Louisiana	29,131	33,566	36,604	4.7%	9.1%	80.4%	82.5%	86.1%	32	2	2
Maine	28,815	32,701	33,794	3.2%	3.3%	79.6%	80.4%	79.4%	44	30	46
Maryland	38,253	44,368	46,162	3.8%	4.0%	105.6%	109.1%	108.5%	8	10	33
Massachusetts	44,975	50,095	52,435	3.1%	4.7%	124.2%	123.2%	123.3%	4	40	17
Michigan	37,391	41,214	42,157	2.4%	2.3%	103.2%	101.3%	99.1%	16	51	51
Minnesota	36,587	40,800	42,185	2.9%	3.4%	101.0%	100.3%	99.2%	15	44	44
Mississippi	25,923	29,763	31,194	3.8%	4.8%	71.6%	73.2%	73.3%	49	14	14
Missouri	32,421	35,951	37,143	2.8%	3.3%	89.5%	88.4%	87.3%	29	49	47
Nebraska	28,377	32,422	33,814	3.6%	4.3%	78.3%	79.7%	79.5%	43	20	27
New Hampshire	35,481	40,551	42,447	3.7%	4.7%	98.0%	99.7%	99.8%	14	18	16
New Jersey	44,320	49,471	51,645	3.1%	4.4%	122.4%	121.6%	121.4%	5	41	25
New York	46,727	51,937	55,479	3.5%	6.8%	129.0%	127.7%	130.4%	2	23	4
North Carolina	32,024	35,912	37,439	3.2%	4.3%	88.4%	88.3%	88.0%	28	35	29
North Dakota	25,707	29,956	31,316	4.0%	4.5%	71.0%	73.6%	73.6%	48	5	22
Ohio	33,283	37,333	38,568	3.0%	3.3%	91.9%	91.8%	90.7%	23	42	48
Oklahoma	28,016	31,721	34,022	4.0%	7.3%	77.4%	78.0%	80.0%	42	6	3
Oregon	33,204	36,588	38,077	2.8%	4.1%	91.7%	89.9%	89.5%	25	47	32
Pennsylvania	34,978	39,661	41,349	3.4%	4.3%	96.6%	97.5%	97.2%	18	26	28
Rhode Island	33,603	38,751	40,454	3.8%	4.4%	92.8%	95.3%	95.1%	19	13	24
South Carolina	29,255	32,927	34,281	3.2%	4.1%	80.8%	80.9%	80.6%	41	32	31
South Dakota	25,601	29,149	30,291	3.4%	3.9%	70.7%	71.7%	71.2%	51	25	36
Tennessee	31,520	35,879	37,564	3.6%	4.7%	87.0%	88.2%	88.3%	27	19	15
Texas	36,045	40,150	42,458	3.3%	5.7%	99.5%	98.7%	99.8%	13	27	7
Vermont	30,238	34,197	35,542	3.3%	3.9%	83.5%	84.1%	83.6%	36	28	35
Virginia	36,733	42,287	44,051	3.7%	4.2%	101.4%	104.0%	103.6%	10	16	30
Washington	37,459	40,721	42,897	2.7%	5.3%	103.4%	100.1%	100.9%	12	50	10
West Virginia	27,981	31,347	32,728	3.2%	4.4%	77.3%	77.1%	76.9%	45	34	23
Wisconsin	31,540	35,471	36,821	3.1%	3.8%	87.1%	87.2%	86.6%	30	38	38

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

Table 55
Employees on Nonagricultural Payrolls: United States, Mountain Division, and States

Division/State	Employees on Nonagricultural Payrolls 2001 (thousands)	Employees on Nonagricultural Payrolls 2005 (thousands)	Employees on Nonagricultural Payrolls 2006 (thousands)	Rates of Change for Employees on Nonagricultural Payrolls Avg. Ann. Growth Rate 2001-2006	Rates of Change for Employees on Nonagricultural Payrolls Percent Change 2005-2006	Employees on Nonagricultural Payrolls (not seasonally adjusted) October 2006 (thousands)	Employees on Nonagricultural Payrolls (not seasonally adjusted) October 2007 (thousands)	Employees on Nonagricultural Payrolls (not seasonally adjusted) Percent Change 2006-07	Rankings Rank by Employees on Nonag. Payrolls 2006	Rankings Rank by Average Annual Growth Rate 2001-2006	Rankings Rank by Percent Change 2005-06	Rankings Rank by Percent Change (unadjust.) 10/06-10/07
United States	131,826	133,703	136,174	0.7%	1.8%	137,643	139,253	1.2%				
Mountain States	8,586	9,211	9,590	2.2%	4.1%	9,727	9,926	2.0%				
Arizona	2,265	2,509	2,644	3.1%	5.4%	2,693	2,738	1.7%	20	2	1	13
Colorado	2,227	2,226	2,279	0.5%	2.4%	2,294	2,342	2.1%	22	33	16	5
Idaho	568	611	640	2.4%	4.6%	654	665	1.7%	40	4	5	10
Montana	392	421	434	2.1%	3.0%	439	454	3.4%	46	8	8	3
Nevada	1,051	1,223	1,281	4.0%	4.8%	1,299	1,310	0.9%	32	1	4	32
New Mexico	757	809	833	1.9%	3.0%	844	851	0.9%	37	9	7	30
Utah	1,081	1,148	1,203	2.2%	4.8%	1,224	1,275	4.2%	33	6	3	1
Wyoming	245	264	277	2.4%	4.8%	282	291	3.4%	51	3	2	2
Other States												
Alabama	1,909	1,945	1,982	0.8%	1.9%	1,995	2,019	1.2%	23	22	20	25
Alaska	289	310	315	1.7%	1.7%	313	317	1.0%	49	10	23	29
Arkansas	1,154	1,178	1,200	0.8%	1.8%	1,210	1,215	0.4%	34	21	22	44
California	14,602	14,798	15,073	0.6%	1.9%	15,223	15,332	0.7%	1	26	21	38
Connecticut	1,681	1,662	1,680	0.0%	1.1%	1,693	1,713	1.2%	28	46	37	26
Delaware	419	431	436	0.8%	1.2%	439	440	0.2%	45	20	34	48
D.C.	654	682	688	1.0%	0.9%	690	700	1.5%	39	17	42	17
Florida	7,160	7,800	8,007	2.3%	2.7%	8,038	8,149	1.4%	4	5	12	22
Georgia	3,943	4,003	4,086	0.7%	2.1%	4,113	4,192	1.9%	9	23	18	8
Hawaii	555	602	617	2.1%	2.5%	621	632	1.9%	42	7	14	9
Illinois	5,995	5,862	5,935	-0.2%	1.2%	5,999	6,037	0.6%	5	47	33	41
Indiana	2,933	2,955	2,973	0.3%	0.6%	3,012	3,021	0.3%	14	40	44	47
Iowa	1,466	1,481	1,503	0.5%	1.5%	1,521	1,543	1.5%	30	32	26	16
Kansas	1,349	1,333	1,354	0.1%	1.6%	1,379	1,398	1.4%	31	44	25	21
Kentucky	1,805	1,825	1,845	0.4%	1.1%	1,855	1,868	0.7%	26	34	35	40
Louisiana	1,915	1,892	1,857	-0.6%	-1.9%	1,889	1,931	2.2%	25	50	51	4
Maine	608	612	615	0.2%	0.5%	622	626	0.6%	43	43	47	42
Maryland	2,472	2,556	2,588	0.9%	1.2%	2,609	2,637	1.1%	21	18	32	27
Massachusetts	3,339	3,212	3,243	-0.6%	1.0%	3,278	3,313	1.1%	13	49	38	28
Michigan	4,564	4,390	4,341	-1.0%	-1.1%	4,382	4,306	-1.7%	8	51	50	51
Minnesota	2,689	2,723	2,760	0.5%	1.4%	2,790	2,792	0.1%	19	31	29	49
Mississippi	1,130	1,130	1,142	0.2%	1.1%	1,156	1,172	1.3%	35	42	36	24
Missouri	2,730	2,735	2,774	0.3%	1.4%	2,799	2,819	0.7%	18	39	28	39
Nebraska	920	935	947	0.6%	1.3%	956	969	1.4%	36	29	30	20
New Hampshire	627	636	639	0.4%	0.5%	645	656	1.7%	41	36	46	11
New Jersey	3,997	4,039	4,075	0.4%	0.9%	4,103	4,127	0.6%	10	35	41	43
New York	8,591	8,533	8,612	0.0%	0.9%	8,711	8,789	0.9%	3	45	39	31
North Carolina	3,894	3,915	4,020	0.6%	2.7%	4,077	4,145	1.7%	11	25	11	12
North Dakota	330	345	353	1.4%	2.4%	362	367	1.4%	48	11	15	18
Ohio	5,543	5,427	5,441	-0.4%	0.3%	5,484	5,472	-0.2%	7	48	49	50
Oklahoma	1,507	1,512	1,552	0.6%	2.6%	1,571	1,593	1.4%	29	28	13	19
Oregon	1,606	1,654	1,702	1.2%	2.9%	1,732	1,745	0.8%	27	12	10	35
Pennsylvania	5,682	5,702	5,753	0.2%	0.9%	5,817	5,865	0.8%	6	41	40	34
Rhode Island	478	491	493	0.6%	0.5%	502	506	0.8%	44	27	48	36
South Carolina	1,823	1,866	1,903	0.9%	1.9%	1,920	1,946	1.4%	24	19	19	23
South Dakota	378	390	399	1.1%	2.3%	404	411	1.7%	47	16	17	14
Tennessee	2,688	2,743	2,783	0.7%	1.5%	2,799	2,823	0.9%	17	24	27	33
Texas	9,514	9,740	10,053	1.1%	3.2%	10,174	10,381	2.0%	2	15	6	6
Vermont	302	306	307	0.3%	0.6%	311	313	0.4%	50	37	45	45
Virginia	3,517	3,664	3,726	1.2%	1.7%	3,752	3,808	1.5%	12	14	24	15
Washington	2,697	2,777	2,859	1.2%	3.0%	2,904	2,962	2.0%	16	13	9	7
West Virginia	735	747	756	0.6%	1.3%	763	766	0.3%	38	30	31	46
Wisconsin	2,814	2,842	2,861	0.3%	0.7%	2,891	2,912	0.7%	15	38	43	37

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

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics

Table 56
Unemployment Rates: United States, Mountain Division, and States

	Unemployment Rate			Unemployment Rate Change		Unemployment Rate (not seasonally adjusted)		Rankings by Unemployment Rate				
Division/State	2001	2005	2006	2001-2006	2005-06	Oct-06	Oct-07	2000	2005	2006	Oct-06	Oct-07
United States	4.7	5.1	4.6	-0.1	-0.5	4.4	4.7					
Mountain States	4.5	4.6	3.9	-0.6	-0.7	3.5	3.3					
Arizona	4.7	4.6	4.1	-0.6	-0.5	4.0	3.6	28	21	20	27	18
Colorado	3.8	5.1	4.3	0.5	-0.8	3.8	3.4	13	29	23	22	15
Idaho	4.9	4.0	3.4	-1.5	-0.6	2.6	1.9	34	12	10	6	1
Montana	4.5	3.9	3.2	-1.3	-0.7	2.3	2.6	25	9	5	2	5
Nevada	5.3	4.2	4.2	-1.1	0.0	4.0	5.0	42	16	21	27	41
New Mexico	4.9	5.3	4.2	-0.7	-1.1	3.7	2.8	34	35	21	20	9
Utah	4.4	4.1	2.9	-1.5	-1.2	2.4	2.6	22	14	2	4	5
Wyoming	3.9	3.7	3.2	-0.7	-0.5	2.9	2.3	15	6	5	9	2
Other States												
Alabama	4.7	3.9	3.6	-1.1	-0.3	3.4	3.0	28	9	12	15	12
Alaska	6.2	6.9	6.7	0.5	-0.2	5.7	5.4	48	50	49	48	45
Arkansas	4.7	5.1	5.3	0.6	0.2	4.4	4.9	28	29	43	34	40
California	5.4	5.4	4.9	-0.5	-0.5	4.4	5.4	43	38	35	34	45
Connecticut	3.1	4.9	4.3	1.2	-0.6	3.7	4.2	2	25	23	20	26
D.C.	6.3	6.5	6.0	-0.3	-0.5	5.6	5.6	50	46	47	47	48
Delaware	3.5	4.0	3.6	0.1	-0.4	3.2	3.2	9	12	12	13	14
Florida	4.7	3.8	3.3	-1.4	-0.5	3.2	4.3	28	8	9	13	30
Georgia	4.0	5.2	4.6	0.6	-0.6	4.5	4.7	16	33	28	39	38
Hawaii	4.2	2.7	2.4	-1.8	-0.3	1.9	2.6	18	1	1	1	5
Illinois	5.4	5.7	4.5	-0.9	-1.2	3.6	4.8	43	42	25	17	39
Indiana	4.2	5.3	5.0	0.8	-0.3	4.4	4.2	18	35	38	34	26
Iowa	3.3	4.3	3.7	0.4	-0.6	3.0	3.4	6	18	15	10	15
Kansas	4.3	5.1	4.5	0.2	-0.6	4.3	3.4	20	29	25	31	15
Kentucky	5.2	6.0	5.7	0.5	-0.3	4.8	5.1	38	44	46	45	43
Louisiana	5.4	6.7	4.0	-1.4	-2.7	3.8	3.0	43	47	17	22	12
Maine	3.7	4.8	4.6	0.9	-0.2	4.1	4.4	10	22	28	29	32
Maryland	4.1	4.2	3.9	-0.2	-0.3	3.6	3.8	17	16	16	17	20
Massachusetts	3.7	4.8	5.0	1.3	0.2	4.5	3.8	10	22	38	39	20
Michigan	5.2	6.8	6.9	1.7	0.1	6.2	7.0	38	49	51	50	51
Minnesota	3.8	4.1	4.0	0.2	-0.1	3.4	4.1	13	14	17	15	24
Mississippi	5.6	7.8	6.8	1.2	-1.0	6.1	5.9	46	51	50	49	50
Missouri	4.5	5.3	4.8	0.3	-0.5	4.6	5.2	25	35	33	42	44
Nebraska	3.1	3.9	3.0	-0.1	-0.9	2.5	2.7	2	9	3	5	8
New Hampshire	3.4	3.6	3.4	0.0	-0.2	3.1	2.9	8	5	10	12	10
New Jersey	4.3	4.5	4.6	0.3	0.1	3.9	3.8	20	20	28	25	20
New York	4.9	5.0	4.5	-0.4	-0.5	3.8	4.4	34	26	25	22	32
North Carolina	5.6	5.2	4.8	-0.8	-0.4	4.6	4.6	46	33	33	42	37
North Dakota	2.8	3.4	3.2	0.4	-0.2	2.3	2.5	1	2	5	2	3
Ohio	4.4	5.9	5.5	1.1	-0.4	4.9	5.4	22	43	45	46	45
Oklahoma	3.7	4.4	4.0	0.3	-0.4	3.6	4.2	10	19	17	17	26
Oregon	6.4	6.2	5.4	-1.0	-0.8	4.7	5.0	51	45	44	44	41
Pennsylvania	4.8	5.0	4.7	-0.1	-0.3	4.1	4.1	33	26	31	29	24
Rhode Island	4.5	5.1	5.1	0.6	0.0	4.3	4.5	25	29	41	31	35
South Carolina	5.2	6.7	6.5	1.3	-0.2	6.4	5.8	38	47	48	51	49
South Dakota	3.1	3.7	3.2	0.1	-0.5	2.8	2.5	2	6	5	8	3
Tennessee	4.7	5.6	5.2	0.5	-0.4	4.5	4.4	28	41	42	39	32
Texas	5.0	5.4	4.9	-0.1	-0.5	4.4	3.9	37	38	35	34	23
Vermont	3.3	3.4	3.6	0.3	0.2	3.0	3.7	6	2	12	10	19
Virginia	3.2	3.5	3.0	-0.2	-0.5	2.7	2.9	5	4	3	7	10
Washington	6.2	5.5	5.0	-1.2	-0.5	4.3	4.2	48	40	38	31	26
West Virginia	5.2	5.0	4.9	-0.3	-0.1	4.4	4.3	38	26	35	34	30
Wisconsin	4.4	4.8	4.7	0.3	-0.1	3.9	4.5	22	22	31	25	35

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

Table 57
Percent of People in Poverty: United States, Mountain Division, and States

	Percent of Persons in Poverty			Percent of Persons in Poverty Two-year Moving Average**				Percent of Persons in Poverty Three-year Average**		
	2001	2005	2006	2004-05	2005-06	2005-06 Standard Error	Two-year Average Difference	2004-06	2004-06 Standard Error	Amount Rank
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Amount	Amount			Amount		
United States	11.7	12.6	12.3	12.7	12.5	0.1	-0.2 *	12.5	0.1	
Mountain States										
Arizona	14.6	15.2	14.4	14.8	14.8	1.0	0.0	14.7	0.9	11
Colorado	8.7	11.4	9.7	10.7	10.6	1.0	-0.1	10.4	0.8	35
Idaho	11.5	9.9	9.5	9.9	9.7	0.9	-0.2	9.8	0.8	39
Montana	13.3	13.8	13.5	14.0	13.7	1.1	-0.3	13.8	0.9	14
Nevada	7.1	10.6	9.5	10.8	10.1	1.0	-0.7	10.4	0.8	35
New Mexico	18.0	17.9	16.9	17.2	17.4	1.3	0.2	17.1	1.1	4
Utah	10.5	9.2	9.3	9.6	9.2	0.8	-0.4	9.5	0.7	41
Wyoming	8.7	10.6	10.0	10.3	10.3	1.0	0.0	10.2	0.9	37
Other States										
Alabama	15.9	16.7	14.3	16.8	15.5	1.1	-1.3	16.0	0.9	7
Alaska	8.5	10.0	8.9	9.5	9.4	0.9	-0.1	9.3	0.8	42
Arkansas	17.8	13.8	17.7	14.5	15.8	1.1	1.3	15.6	1.0	8
California	12.6	13.2	12.2	13.2	12.7	0.4	-0.5	12.9	0.3	18
Connecticut	7.3	9.3	8.0	9.7	8.7	0.9	-1.0	9.1	0.8	45
Delaware	6.7	9.2	9.3	9.1	9.3	0.9	0.2	9.2	0.8	44
D.C.	18.2	21.3	18.3	19.1	19.8	1.4	0.7	18.8	1.2	2
Florida	12.7	11.1	11.5	11.4	11.3	0.5	-0.1	11.4	0.4	28
Georgia	12.9	14.4	12.6	13.7	13.5	0.7	-0.2	13.3	0.6	17
Hawaii	11.4	8.6	9.2	8.6	8.9	0.8	0.3	8.8	0.7	47
Illinois	10.1	11.5	10.6	11.9	11.0	0.6	-0.9 *	11.5	0.5	26
Indiana	8.5	12.6	10.6	12.1	11.6	0.8	-0.5	11.6	0.7	25
Iowa	7.4	11.3	10.3	11.1	10.8	1.0	-0.3	10.8	0.9	32
Kansas	10.1	12.5	12.8	12.0	12.7	1.1	0.7	12.2	0.9	20
Kentucky	12.6	14.8	16.8	16.3	15.8	1.1	-0.5	16.5	1.0	5
Louisiana	16.2	18.3	17.0	17.6	17.6	1.2	0.0	17.4	1.0	3
Maine	10.3	12.6	10.2	12.1	11.4	1.1	-0.7	11.5	0.9	26
Maryland	7.2	9.7	8.4	9.8	9.1	0.8	-0.7	9.3	0.7	42
Massachusetts	8.9	10.1	12.0	9.7	11.1	0.8	1.4 *	10.5	0.7	34
Michigan	9.4	12.0	13.3	12.6	12.6	0.7	0.0	12.9	0.6	18
Minnesota	7.4	8.1	8.2	7.5	8.1	0.8	0.6	7.7	0.6	49
Mississippi	19.3	20.1	20.6	19.4	20.4	1.2	1.0	19.8	1.1	1
Missouri	9.7	11.6	11.4	11.9	11.5	0.9	-0.4	11.7	0.8	24
Nebraska	9.4	9.5	10.2	9.5	9.9	0.9	0.4	9.7	0.8	40
New Hampshire	6.5	5.6	5.4	5.5	5.5	0.7	0.0	5.5	0.6	51
New Jersey	8.1	6.8	8.8	7.4	7.8	0.6	0.4	7.9	0.5	48
New York	14.2	14.5	14.0	14.8	14.3	0.5	-0.5	14.5	0.5	12
North Carolina	12.5	13.1	13.8	13.8	13.5	0.8	-0.3	13.8	0.7	14
North Dakota	13.8	11.2	11.4	10.4	11.3	1.0	0.9	10.8	0.8	32
Ohio	10.5	12.3	12.1	11.9	12.2	0.6	0.3	12.0	0.5	21
Oklahoma	15.1	15.6	15.2	13.2	15.4	1.1	2.2 *	13.9	0.9	13
Oregon	11.8	12.0	11.8	11.9	11.9	1.1	0.0	11.9	0.9	23
Pennsylvania	9.6	11.2	11.3	11.3	11.3	0.6	0.0	11.3	0.5	29
Rhode Island	9.6	12.1	10.5	11.8	11.3	1.0	-0.5	11.3	0.9	29
South Carolina	15.1	15.0	11.2	15.0	13.1	1.0	-1.9 *	13.7	0.9	16
South Dakota	8.4	11.8	10.7	12.7	11.3	0.9	-1.4 *	12.0	0.8	21
Tennessee	14.1	14.9	14.9	15.4	14.9	0.9	-0.5	15.2	0.8	9
Texas	14.9	16.2	16.4	16.3	16.3	0.5	0.0	16.4	0.5	6
Vermont	9.7	7.6	7.8	7.7	7.7	0.9	0.0	7.7	0.8	49
Virginia	8.0	9.2	8.6	9.3	8.9	0.7	-0.4	9.1	0.6	45
Washington	10.7	10.2	8.0	10.8	9.1	0.8	-1.7 *	9.9	0.7	38
West Virginia	16.4	15.4	15.3	14.8	15.3	1.0	0.5	15.0	0.9	10
Wisconsin	7.9	10.2	10.1	11.3	10.2	0.8	-1.1	10.9	0.7	31

*Statistically significant at the 90% confidence level

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

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

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

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

Social Indicators

Overview

Quality of life is a subjective concept that is difficult to measure. However, the connection between economic performance and quality of life is indisputable. With strong growth in the economy in 2007, Utah remained among the top states in terms of quality of life. Utah's transportation infrastructure is diverse and growing. Utah's violent crime rate declined from the previous year and remained among the lowest in the United States. Poverty rates for 2006 increased only slightly from 2005 and educational attainment continued to be among the highest in the nation in 2006. Utah ranked fourth in the nation in the indicators of child well being and sixth highest in overall health status. The combination of these and other measurable data reveal that Utah's social structure continues to be among the best in the nation.

Utah Quality of Life Information

Utah's Kids Count. The Annie E. Casey Foundation ranked Utah fourth among the states in child well-being in its *2007 Kids Count Data Book*. This Foundation tracks indicators of child well-being and determines a state's National Composite Rank by the sum of the state's standing on each of ten measures arranged in order from best (1) to worst (51). The Foundation's indicators are comprised of the following: percent low-birth weight babies; infant mortality rate; child death rate; rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide; teen birth rate; percent of teens who are high school dropouts; percent of teens not attending school and not working; percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment; percent of children in poverty; and percent of families with children headed by a single parent.

Transportation Choices. The availability of multiple transportation alternatives is an often overlooked measure of an area's quality of life. The 2006 American Community Survey showed that 75.2% of working Utahns drove alone as their means of transportation to work, 13.1% carpooled, 2.6% used public transportation, 2.8% walked, 1.8% used other means, and 4.6% worked at home. The mean travel time to work was 20.8 minutes. Between 2005 and 2006, the Utah Transit Authority reported a 14.2% increase in the number of passengers using the TRAX light rail system, a 25.6% increase in the number of people using vanpools and a 1.6% increase in the number of people using Paratransit service. There was a 2.3% decrease in the number of passengers using bus service. Overall, UTA total regular service increased by 4.5%.

Current Data on Social Well Being

Crime. The Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reports for 2006 reported the rate of violent crime (murder and non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault) for Utah of 224.4 per 100,000 people. This was a 0.4% decrease from the 2005 violent crime rate of 225.4 and was sixth lowest in the nation. Compared with a national rate of 473.5 violent crimes per 100,000 people in 2006, Utah continued to have a significantly lower rate of violent crime than the U.S. average.

Education. In 2006, the Current Population Survey of the U.S. Census Bureau reported that 91.2% of Utahns had at least a high school degree, ranking Utah as the fifth highest state in the nation. The national rate was 85.5%. Utah also ranked 24th in higher education attainment, with 27.0% of persons 25 years and over having obtained a bachelor's degree or higher. The national rate was 28.0%.

Home Ownership. Utah's home ownership rate in 2006 was 73.5%, 15th highest in the nation. The rate for the nation was 68.8%. The states with the highest home ownership were West Virginia with a rate of 78.4%, Michigan at 77.4%, Delaware at 76.8%, Mississippi at 76.2%, and Minnesota at 75.6%. The lowest rates of home ownership occurred in the District of Columbia with a rate of 45.9%, New York at 55.7%, Hawaii at 59.9%, California at 60.2%, and Rhode Island at 64.6%.

Vital Statistics and Health. Utah's unique age structure affects its ranking among other states on many vital statistics. Data from the U.S. Census Bureau show that in 2006, 31.0% of Utah's population was less than 18 years old, the highest percentage in the nation. In addition, the median age in Utah of 28.3 was lowest in the nation. Utah also has the second lowest percentage of the population age 65 and over (8.8%), behind Alaska at 6.8%.

Births. Preliminary data for 2005 from the National Center for Health Statistics revealed that Utah's birth rate was 20.9 births per 1,000 people, which is the highest in the nation and substantially higher than the national average of 14.0. In 2005, Texas and Arizona ranked second and third in the nation with birth rates of 16.9 and 16.2 respectively.

Deaths. Final data from the National Center for Health Statistics showed the overall death rate in Utah was 5.6 per 1,000 people in 2004, the second lowest in the nation. The age adjusted death rate in Utah was 7.6 per 1,000 people. The infant mortality rate (deaths to infants less than one-year-old per 1,000 live births) was 5.2 in Utah in 2004, up from 5.0 in 2003. American Cancer Society 2007 data revealed the number of Utah deaths caused by cancer per 100,000 people was 105.5, the lowest in the nation. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention reported Utah's HIV/AIDS rate per 100,000 people in 2005 at 2.6, the ninth lowest in the nation. Actual deaths by AIDS in 2004 numbered 31 for the entire Utah population.

Health Insurance Coverage. According to the Current Population Survey, approximately 15.7% of the Utah population lacked health insurance coverage in 2006 (three-year average), ranking Utah 18th highest among the states. The U.S. average was 15.3%. This number is different from the number reported in the Utah Health Status Survey included in the Special Topics chapter.

Poverty. Utah's poverty rate (three-year average) was 9.5%, the 11th lowest in the nation and below the national average of 12.5%. The states with the lowest poverty rates were New Hampshire with a rate of 5.5%, Vermont at 7.7%, Minnesota at 7.7%, New Jersey at 7.9%, and Hawaii at 8.8%.

Public Assistance. There were an estimated 16,370 monthly recipients of Temporary Assistance to Needy Families in 2006, a rate of 6.4 people per 1,000, ranking Utah 10th lowest among the states in the total number of TANF recipients. Approximately 131,753 people in Utah received monthly benefits from the Federal Food Stamp Program, a rate of 51.7 people per 1,000. The Federal Food Stamp Program dispersed $26.1 million worth of benefits in Utah in 2005. Utah ranked sixth lowest in the rate of food stamp recipients per 1,000 people in 2006 and 30th in the amount of benefits from the Federal Food Stamp Program in 2005.

Table 58
Social Indicators: Crime, Education, and Home Ownership

	Violent Crime* per 100,000 People 2006 [1]		Property Crime** per 100,000 People 2006 [1]		Educational Attainment Persons 25 Years Old and Over 2006 [2] High School or Higher		Bachelor's Degree or Higher		Home Ownership Rates 2006 [3]	
	Rate	Rank	Rate	Rank	Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank
U.S.	473.5	(X)	3,334.5	(X)	85.5	(X)	28.0	(X)	68.8	(X)
Alabama	425.2	24	3,936.1	14	82.1	43	20.8	46	74.2	8
Alaska	688.0	7	3,604.9	20	92.0	2	27.7	21	67.2	42
Arizona	501.4	17	4,627.9	2	83.1	40	24.5	37	71.6	23
Arkansas	551.6	12	3,967.5	12	82.5	42	19.0	50	70.8	29
California	532.5	15	3,170.9	30	80.8	47	29.8	17	60.2	48
Colorado	391.6	26	3,451.3	25	90.0	13	36.4	3	70.1	34
Connecticut	280.8	38	2,504.1	41	88.4	22	36.0	4	71.1	27
Delaware	681.6	8	3,417.9	26	86.0	33	26.2	28	76.8	3
District of Columbia	1,508.4	1	4,653.8	1	83.3	39	49.1	1	45.9	51
Florida	712.0	5	3,986.1	11	86.7	30	27.2	22	72.4	18
Georgia	471.0	20	3,889.2	15	84.2	36	28.1	20	68.5	38
Hawaii	281.2	37	4,230.4	5	88.7	20	32.3	9	59.9	49
Idaho	247.2	43	2,418.8	44	88.9	19	25.1	33	75.1	7
Illinois	541.6	14	3,019.6	32	87.6	25	31.2	15	70.4	31
Indiana	314.8	30	3,502.4	23	88.2	23	21.9	43	74.2	8
Iowa	283.5	34	2,802.7	35	90.4	11	24.7	35	74.0	12
Kansas	425.0	25	3,750.2	17	90.2	12	31.6	13	70.0	35
Kentucky	263.0	41	2,544.5	39	79.9	49	20.2	49	71.7	22
Louisiana	697.8	6	3,993.7	10	79.7	50	21.2	44	71.3	25
Maine	115.5	51	2,518.7	40	89.3	18	26.9	25	75.3	6
Maryland	678.6	9	3,480.9	24	87.2	28	35.7	5	72.6	17
Massachusetts	447.0	21	2,391.0	45	89.9	14	40.4	2	65.2	46
Michigan	562.4	11	3,212.8	28	89.7	16	26.1	29	77.4	2
Minnesota	312.0	31	3,079.5	31	93.0	1	33.5	8	75.6	5
Mississippi	298.6	32	3,208.8	29	81.1	46	21.1	45	76.2	4
Missouri	545.6	13	3,826.5	16	87.1	29	24.3	38	71.9	21
Montana	253.7	42	2,687.5	36	91.4	4	25.1	33	69.5	36
Nebraska	281.8	36	3,340.7	27	91.0	9	27.2	22	67.6	41
Nevada	741.6	4	4,088.8	8	85.6	34	20.8	46	65.7	45
New Hampshire	138.7	48	1,874.1	50	91.6	3	32.1	11	74.2	8
New Jersey	351.6	27	2,291.9	47	86.7	30	35.6	6	69.0	37
New Mexico	643.2	10	3,937.2	13	81.8	44	26.7	26	72.0	20
New York	434.9	23	2,052.7	48	85.1	35	32.2	10	55.7	50
North Carolina	475.6	19	4,120.8	7	84.2	36	25.6	30	70.2	32
North Dakota	127.9	50	2,000.3	49	88.7	20	28.7	18	68.3	39
Ohio	350.3	28	3,678.6	18	88.1	24	23.3	39	72.1	19
Oklahoma	497.4	18	3,604.2	21	87.5	26	22.9	40	71.6	23
Oregon	280.3	39	3,672.1	19	89.7	16	28.3	19	68.1	40
Pennsylvania	439.4	22	2,443.5	43	87.5	26	26.6	27	73.2	16
Rhode Island	227.5	45	2,586.9	38	84.0	38	30.9	16	64.6	47
South Carolina	765.5	2	4,242.3	4	83.1	40	22.6	41	74.2	8
South Dakota	171.4	47	1,619.6	51	89.9	14	25.3	32	70.6	30
Tennessee	760.2	3	4,128.3	6	80.7	48	22.0	42	71.3	25
Texas	516.3	16	4,081.5	9	78.7	51	25.5	31	66.0	44
Utah	224.4	46	3,516.4	22	91.2	5	27.0	24	73.5	15
Vermont	136.6	49	2,304.7	46	91.0	9	34.0	7	74.0	12
Virginia	282.2	35	2,478.2	42	86.5	32	32.1	11	71.1	27
Washington	345.9	29	4,480.0	3	91.1	6	31.4	14	66.7	43
West Virginia	279.7	40	2,621.5	37	81.5	45	15.9	51	78.4	1
Wisconsin	284.0	33	2,817.8	34	91.1	6	24.6	36	70.2	32
Wyoming	239.6	44	2,980.6	33	91.1	6	20.8	46	73.7	14

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

Sources:
1. Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Crime in the United States, 2006," September 2007
2. U.S. Census Bureau, 2006 Current Population Survey
3. U.S. Census Bureau. Housing Vacancy Survey Annual Statistics: 2006

Table 59
Social Indicators: Vital Statistics and Health

	Births per 1,000 People 2005 [1]		Deaths per 1,000 People 2004 [2]		Estimated Deaths by Cancer per 100,000 People 2007 [3]		AIDS cases per 100,000 People 2005 [4]		State Health Ranking 2007 [5]		Persons Without Health Insurance 3-Year Average 2004-2006 [6]	
	Rate	Rank	Rate	Rank	Rate	Rank	Rate	Rank	Score	Rank	Percent	Rank
U.S.	14.0	(X)	8.2	(X)	186.9	(X)	13.7	(X)	(X)	(X)	15.3	(X)
Alabama	13.3	32	10.2	3	211.8	14	11.4	17	-11.9	45	14.1	22
Alaska	15.8	5	4.7	51	120.9	50	3.9	38	0.1	30	16.7	13
Arizona	16.2	3	7.5	40	164.1	44	10.8	20	-1.7	33	19.0	4
Arkansas	14.1	19	10.0	4	222.0	7	8.7	22	-16.3	48	17.5	11
California	15.2	8	6.5	48	150.6	47	11.3	18	3.6	25	18.5	6
Colorado	14.8	11	6.2	49	140.1	49	7.7	28	9.7	16	16.6	14
Connecticut	11.9	45	8.4	29	199.4	23	19.0	8	16.6	5	10.4	42
Delaware	13.8	23	8.6	23	212.1	13	20.9	7	-2.8	34	12.5	31
District of Columbia	14.3	16	9.9	5	175.4	42	128.4	1	(X)	(X)	12.4	33
Florida	12.7	40	9.7	7	223.5	4	27.9	4	-8.8	41	20.3	3
Georgia	15.7	6	7.5	42	159.7	46	25.7	5	-8.5	40	17.6	10
Hawaii	14.1	19	7.2	46	175.8	41	8.5	23	19.5	3	8.6	50
Idaho	16.1	4	7.2	45	161.6	45	1.7	47	10.3	15	14.9	20
Illinois	14.0	21	8.1	32	186.0	34	15.1	10	2.5	27	13.6	25
Indiana	13.9	22	8.7	22	201.6	21	6.5	33	-0.7	32	13.1	30
Iowa	13.3	32	9.1	15	218.3	9	3.2	40	10.7	14	9.3	49
Kansas	14.5	14	8.7	21	191.4	28	3.9	38	4.1	23	11.1	36
Kentucky	13.5	29	9.3	13	223.2	5	6.2	34	-10.6	43	13.8	24
Louisiana	13.5	29	9.3	12	222.7	6	21.2	6	-18.6	49	18.5	6
Maine	10.7	50	9.4	10	241.4	2	1.6	48	14.6	7	9.5	47
Maryland	13.4	31	7.8	37	181.8	37	28.5	3	1.8	28	13.5	26
Massachusetts	12.0	44	8.5	24	205.7	18	10.8	20	13.5	9	10.3	44
Michigan	12.6	41	8.4	27	190.0	31	8.1	26	-0.6	31	10.6	41
Minnesota	13.8	23	7.3	43	181.5	38	4.4	36	20.5	2	8.5	51
Mississippi	14.5	14	9.6	8	205.8	17	13.2	14	-19.6	50	18.1	9
Missouri	13.6	27	9.4	11	215.8	10	6.7	32	-3.4	35	12.3	34
Montana	12.4	43	8.7	20	203.3	20	2.1	46	9.5	18	17.0	12
Nebraska	14.9	10	8.4	28	187.7	32	3.0	41	12.8	10	11.1	36
Nevada	15.4	7	7.7	38	186.7	33	12.3	15	-7.3	39	18.3	8
New Hampshire	11.0	49	7.8	36	200.0	22	2.6	42	18.1	4	10.4	42
New Jersey	13.0	36	8.2	31	196.5	25	14.7	11	8	21	14.6	21
New Mexico	15.0	9	7.5	41	167.3	43	7.1	30	-5.9	38	21.0	2
New York	12.8	38	7.9	34	182.7	36	32.7	2	3.1	26	13.2	28
North Carolina	14.2	17	8.5	25	190.6	29	10.9	19	-4.7	36	16.0	16
North Dakota	13.2	34	8.8	19	191.9	27	1.6	48	14.1	8	11.1	36
Ohio	13.0	36	9.3	14	214.3	11	6.8	31	1	29	10.7	40
Oklahoma	14.6	13	9.8	6	206.2	16	7.9	27	-14.7	47	18.7	5
Oregon	12.6	41	8.4	26	199.1	24	6.0	35	8.4	20	16.6	14
Pennsylvania	11.7	47	10.3	2	234.2	3	12.1	16	3.8	24	10.2	45
Rhode Island	11.8	46	9.0	16	222.0	8	8.3	25	12.5	11	10.2	45
South Carolina	13.6	27	8.9	17	206.9	15	15.7	9	-10.1	42	16.0	16
South Dakota	14.8	11	8.9	18	204.6	19	2.4	44	9.7	16	11.6	35
Tennessee	13.7	26	9.5	9	213.9	12	14.1	12	-14	46	13.4	27
Texas	16.9	2	6.8	47	145.4	48	13.6	13	-5.5	37	24.1	1
Utah	20.9	1	5.6	50	105.5	51	2.6	42	14.8	6	15.7	18
Vermont	10.4	51	8.0	33	185.9	35	1.0	51	21.7	1	10.8	39
Virginia	13.8	23	7.6	39	179.8	39	8.5	23	6.3	22	13.2	28
Washington	13.2	34	7.2	44	177.8	40	7.7	28	12.2	12	12.5	31
West Virginia	11.5	48	11.5	1	253.5	1	4.1	37	-11.8	44	15.5	19
Wisconsin	12.8	38	8.3	30	195.6	26	2.2	45	12.2	12	9.4	48
Wyoming	14.2	17	7.8	35	190.3	30	1.2	50	8.6	19	14.0	23

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

Sources:
1. National Center for Health Statistics, "National Vital Statistics Reports," Vol 55, No 11. Data is preliminary
2. National Center for Health Statistics, "National Vital Statistics Reports," Vol 55, No 19. Not age adjusted. Data is final
3. American Cancer Society, "Cancer Facts and Figures 2007," Rates calculated by the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget using Census Bureau 2006 population estimates. Not age-adjusted
4. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, "HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report," Vol 17. U.S. total includes Puerto Rico, Guam, U.S. Virgin Islands, and U.S. Pacific Islands as well as persons whose state of residence is unknown
5. United Health Foundation, "America's Health: United Health Foundation State Health Rankings 2007"
6. U.S. Census Bureau, "Health Insurance Coverage in the United States: 2006," Current Population Survey. August 2007

Table 60
Social Indicators: Poverty and Public Assistance

	All Ages in Poverty 3-year Average 2004-2006 [1]		Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) (Monthly Average) 2006 [2]			Federal Food Stamp Program 2006 [3]			2005 [4] Thousands of Dollars	
	Percent	Rank	Recipients	Rate per 1,000 people	Rank	Persons	Rate per 1,000 people	Rank	Benefits	Rank
U.S.	12.5	(X)	4,166,659	13.9	(X)	26,671,819	89.1	(X)	$4,256,285	(X)
Alabama	16.0	7	44,481	9.7	32	546,684	118.9	13	33,088	26
Alaska	9.3	43	9,565	14.3	18	57,153	85.3	26	8,782	46
Arizona	14.7	11	84,098	13.6	20	540,782	87.7	24	39,575	21
Arkansas	15.6	8	18,313	6.5	40	384,889	136.9	7	25,798	31
California	12.9	18	1,072,862	29.4	2	1,999,656	54.8	43	397,291	1
Colorado	10.4	35	35,504	7.5	37	251,385	52.9	45	28,469	28
Connecticut	9.1	45	36,047	10.3	28	210,288	60.0	42	20,475	33
Delaware	9.2	44	11,862	13.9	19	65,698	77.0	29	8,635	47
District of Columbia	18.8	2	31,704	54.5	1	89,168	153.3	3	14,413	39
Florida	11.4	28	82,981	4.6	49	1,417,749	78.4	28	82,040	8
Georgia	13.3	17	56,056	6.0	45	946,812	101.1	17	68,268	11
Hawaii	8.8	47	16,949	13.2	22	87,942	68.4	34	11,441	42
Idaho	9.8	39	2,942	2.0	50	91,106	62.1	41	11,379	43
Illinois	11.5	27	86,843	6.8	39	1,225,093	95.5	19	95,178	7
Indiana	11.6	25	119,354	18.9	9	574,696	91.0	22	38,210	24
Iowa	10.8	32	39,174	13.1	23	225,717	75.7	30	19,517	35
Kansas	12.2	20	43,793	15.8	14	183,071	66.2	39	17,600	36
Kentucky	16.5	5	68,057	16.2	12	589,102	140.1	6	35,497	25
Louisiana	17.4	3	24,762	5.8	46	829,882	193.5	1	55,663	14
Maine	11.5	26	24,704	18.7	10	160,294	121.3	12	14,105	40
Maryland	9.3	42	44,593	7.9	35	305,395	54.4	44	39,147	22
Massachusetts	10.5	34	92,068	14.3	17	431,518	67.0	36	38,599	23
Michigan	12.9	19	213,330	21.1	6	1,133,793	112.3	15	96,136	6
Minnesota	7.7	49	65,908	12.8	25	263,986	51.1	47	54,413	15
Mississippi	19.8	1	26,354	9.1	33	447,710	153.8	2	29,899	27
Missouri	11.7	24	92,578	15.8	13	796,350	136.3	8	48,155	16
Montana	13.8	14	9,394	9.9	31	81,567	86.3	25	10,970	45
Nebraska	9.7	40	23,645	13.4	21	119,683	67.7	35	20,240	34
Nevada	10.4	36	12,762	5.1	47	117,920	47.3	48	14,702	38
New Hampshire	5.5	51	13,274	10.1	29	56,338	42.8	51	6,435	50
New Jersey	7.9	48	96,451	11.1	27	405,667	46.5	50	79,101	10
New Mexico	17.1	4	41,448	21.2	5	244,672	125.2	9	24,567	32
New York	14.5	12	297,574	15.4	15	1,785,914	92.5	21	298,698	2
North Carolina	13.8	15	56,481	6.4	43	854,407	96.5	18	66,553	12
North Dakota	10.8	33	6,412	10.1	30	42,576	67.0	37	8,594	48
Ohio	12.0	22	168,794	14.7	16	1,063,920	92.7	20	171,449	3
Oklahoma	13.9	13	21,480	6.0	44	435,519	121.7	11	46,960	17
Oregon	11.9	23	41,316	11.2	26	434,239	117.3	14	65,418	13
Pennsylvania	11.3	30	235,399	18.9	8	1,092,298	87.8	23	153,669	4
Rhode Island	11.3	29	22,918	21.5	4	73,195	68.6	33	7,804	49
South Carolina	13.7	16	36,038	8.3	34	534,294	123.6	10	27,028	29
South Dakota	12.0	21	6,130	7.8	36	58,466	74.8	32	11,276	44
Tennessee	15.2	9	176,282	29.2	3	870,416	144.1	5	43,620	19
Texas	16.4	6	153,016	6.5	41	2,622,548	111.6	16	141,989	5
Utah	9.5	41	16,370	6.4	42	131,753	51.7	46	26,069	30
Vermont	7.7	50	10,902	17.5	11	47,202	75.7	31	14,072	41
Virginia	9.1	46	37,260	4.9	48	506,656	66.3	38	79,134	9
Washington	9.9	38	125,383	19.6	7	535,768	83.8	27	44,592	18
West Virginia	15.0	10	23,740	13.1	24	267,630	147.2	4	16,498	37
Wisconsin	10.9	31	38,530	6.9	38	367,918	66.2	40	41,398	20
Wyoming	10.2	37	507	1.0	51	24,236	47.1	49	4,885	51

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

Sources:
1. U.S. Census Bureau, "Poverty In the United States: 2006," Current Population Survey, August 2007
2. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, "Total Number of Recipients for Fiscal Year 2006," April 2007. Welfare reform replaced the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program with Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) as of July 1, 1997. National total includes 53,728 recipients in U.S. territories (41,543 in Puerto Rico). Rates calculated by the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget using Census Bureau 2006 population estimates
3. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Services, "Food Stamp Program: Average Monthly Participation," August 2007. Rates calculated by the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget using Census Bureau 2006 population estimates
4. U.S. Department of Commerce, "Federal Aid to States for Fiscal Year 2005," September 2007

Education

Public Education Overview

In 2007, there were an estimated 537,653 students in Utah's public education system, an increase of 13,650 students or 2.6% over 2006. These students are becoming increasingly diverse and score respectably with their national peers. In 2006, Utah's per pupil expenditure was $5,397, the lowest in the nation. However, Utah's total current expenditure as a percent of total personal income was 4.0%, ranking Utah 36th highest in the nation.

Utah's public education system operates over 800 community-based schools. The system provides an education that continually transforms to prepare students for the future, while competing for revenues, land, personnel, and students.

Enrollment

Utah's student enrollment growth has begun to moderate following several years of increasing growth rates, which peaked at 2.9% in 2005. Enrollment grew by 13,650 students between 2006 and 2007, a 2.6% increase. Utah continues to experience significant increases in population, and growth in student enrollment is expected to follow suit over the next several years. Natural increase accounted for about 73% (9,961) of the growth between 2006 and 2007, the result of the grandchildren of the Baby Boom generation beginning to reach school age. The remaining growth in enrollment, 3,689 students, is attributed to net in-migration.

For several years, the incoming class was larger than the previous year's class, which has led to the current age structure of Utah's young student body. In 2007, the trend appears to have moderated, with a slightly smaller kindergarten class. From grade 7 through grade 12, the numbers decline due to lower births in the age cohorts, out-migration, dropouts, and early graduation.

Utah's student population is becoming increasingly diverse. In 2007, 13.9% of Utah's student body was Hispanic or Latino, 1.7% was Asian, 1.5% was Pacific Islander, 1.4% was American Indian and Alaska Native, and 1.4% was Black or African American. Hispanic or Latino was Utah's fastest growing group. In 2007, students came from households where over 100 different languages were spoken.

Finances

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

The urbanization of Utah's population is one reason why Utah's per pupil current expenditures are so low. In FY 2005 (the most recent year for which national data are available) Utah spent approximately $5,250 per student, the lowest in the nation and 60.4% of the national average. However, Utah spent about 4.0% of its total personal income on education, slightly below the national average of 4.1%, ranking Utah 36th highest in the nation.

The public education system must continually change in order to effectively incorporate research and technology in the preparation of students of varying abilities for the future. It must compete for tax dollars, personnel, land with developers and political entities, and students.

The sources of the Utah Public Education System's current $3.46 billion in funding are 11.0% federal, 15.0% local (from property taxes), and 72% state (primarily from income tax).

Achievement

Utah's students continue to score above the national average on standardized tests. The Iowa Test of Basic Skills (ITBS) is administered in grades 3, 5, 8, and 11. In 2006, third and fifth graders scored 8% above the national average, eighth graders scored 6% above the national average, and eleventh graders scored 9% higher than the national average.

In addition to a high quality education, a child's success in school can be attributed to factors at home, such as income and parents' education. In 2006, Utah's median household income of $55,179 ranked as the ninth highest in the nation and above the national average. The parents of Utah's school children are well educated. For persons 25 years and over, Utah ranks 24th in the number of persons with bachelor's degrees (27.0 %) and fifth in the number of persons with high school diplomas (91.2%).

Private Schools

With approximately 16,000 students attending private schools in Utah, the state has the lowest private school participation rate in the nation. The percentage of private school to public school enrollees has remained between 2.5% and 3.0% throughout the past decade. This is due to various reasons including released time at public junior high and high schools.

Charter Schools

Charter schools operate independently of school districts, with the exception of a few that are district-operated. They receive public funds and must adhere to federal and state laws and administrative rules for the use of those funds and for the operation of programs. The educational purposes of each vary. For example, Tuacahn High School near St. George offers arts programs, while the curriculum at the Academy of Math, Engineering, and Science in Salt Lake is geared toward college preparation. FY 2000 was the first year that charter

schools operated within the state. That year, eight schools opened with 390 students enrolled. In 2007, 58 charter schools educated 22,196 students, with nine new charter schools ready to open in 2008.

2008 Outlook

The school-age population will continue to constitute approximately 20% of the state's population. An estimated 12,880 new students are expected to enter the public education system, an increase of 2.4%. The trend of increased student enrollment established in 2001 is expected to continue in 2008.

Higher Education Overview

The Utah System of Higher Education (USHE) includes two doctoral/research universities, two master's universities, two baccalaureate/associate's colleges, three comprehensive community colleges, and a college of applied technology. The USHE institutions are committed to providing challenging and useful instruction, as well as a well-rounded student life that includes cultural and athletic activities, counseling and career services, and wellness programs.

The Utah System of Higher Education offers various programs of study, from certificates to doctoral and professional degrees. Higher education represents an investment in the future of students, families, communities, and the state. USHE is committed to "building a stronger state of minds" by enhancing student preparation, participation, and completion.

Enrollment

Higher education enrollment in Utah has almost doubled over the past 20 years. Although enrollment decreased slightly in 2007 and 2008, the system is actively working to encourage greater student participation. Consequently, enrollment is projected to increase over the next ten years. According to *Measuring Up 2006: The National Report Card on Higher Education*, Utah is a top performer (relative to other states) in the areas of preparation, participation, completion, and benefits.

Utah experienced a 29.6% increase in population between 1990 and 2000. With just under 2.7 million people in 2007, Utah ranks 34th in terms of population size among the 50 states. The population is young (the median age is 28.3, the lowest in the nation) and families are large (the average family size of 3.08 is the largest in the country). These factors combine to produce a school-age population that is relatively larger in Utah than in other states. Over 53% of Utah's higher education population comes from the Greater Salt Lake Area, which consists of Salt Lake County, Utah County, Davis County, and Weber County.

Utah's higher education population is becoming increasingly diverse. Third-week enrollment data from the Fall Semester of 2007 indicates that 77.2% of students are White, 4.7% are Hispanic or Latino, and 4.7% are Asian, Pacific Islander, Black, American Indian, or Alaskan Native. The remaining 13.4% of students chose not to self-report on race and ethnicity.

Financing

The 2007-2008 appropriated operating budget for the Utah System of Higher Education was $1.2 billion. Of this amount, the Utah State Legislature appropriated $798.3 million (67.2%) in tax funds. The balance was funded by student tuition ($71.8 million or 31.3%) and other revenue ($17.6 million or 1.5%).

Measuring Up 2006: The National Report Card on Higher Education ranked Utah as a top performing state in college affordability. The report states, "[s]ince 1992, Utah has held the line on the share of family income, after financial aid, needed to pay for college, making the state a top performer on this measure." While tuition still compares favorably to other states, tuition increases over the past five years have averaged approximately 9.2% per year.

The factors that influence cost include level of instruction (advanced courses are typically more expensive), subject matter mix (Natural Sciences, Engineering, Fine Arts, and Health Professions are typically more expensive), institutional size, and infrastructure investment relative to enrollment size.

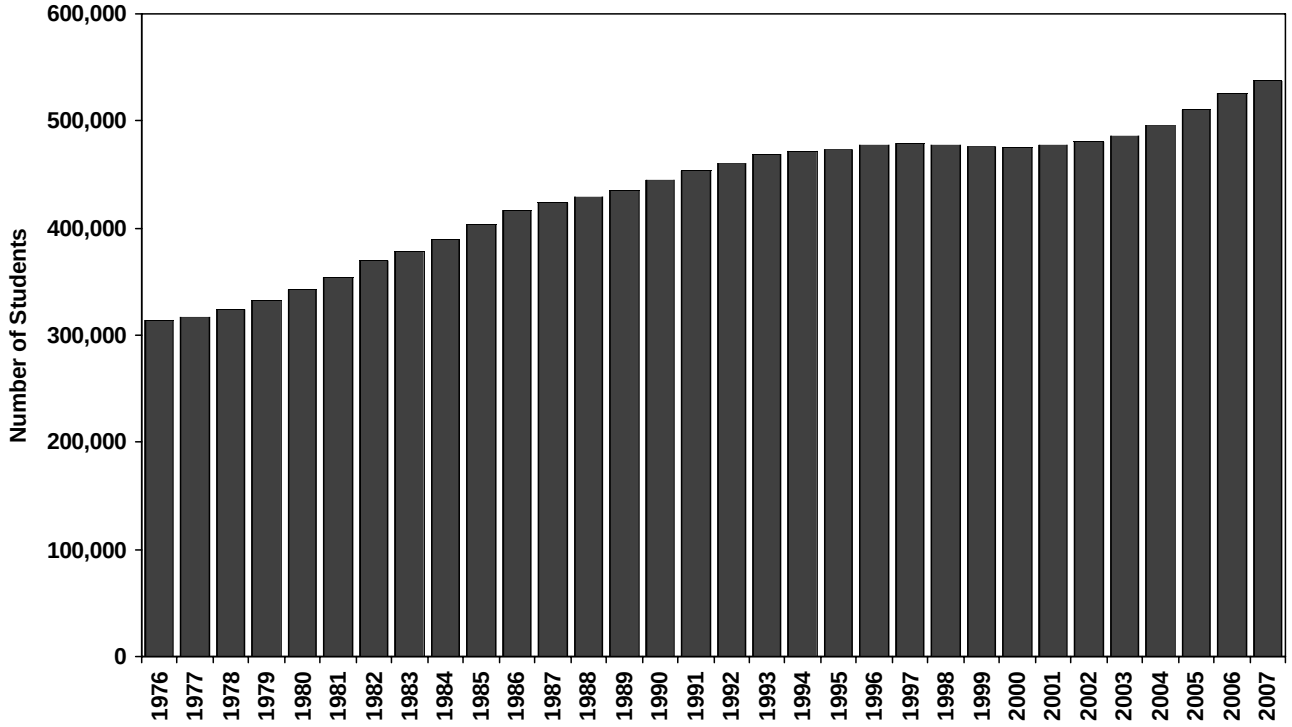
Degrees and Awards

While Utah has one of the highest high school graduation rates in the country, it is in line with the national average in terms of the percentage of the population with a bachelor's degree or higher, 27.0% of Utah adults have such a degree, while the national average is 28.0%.

According to *Measuring Up 2006*, Utah is making significant progress in increasing the ratio of student completion (certificates and degrees awarded) to student enrollments. Approximately 46% of first-year community college students return for their second year and just over 71% of freshmen at four-year colleges and universities return for their sophomore year. The percentage of first-time, full-time college students who complete a bachelor's degree within six years is 47%. It should be noted that Utah's retention and completion rates are affected by the number of LDS students who leave school for two years to serve as missionaries.

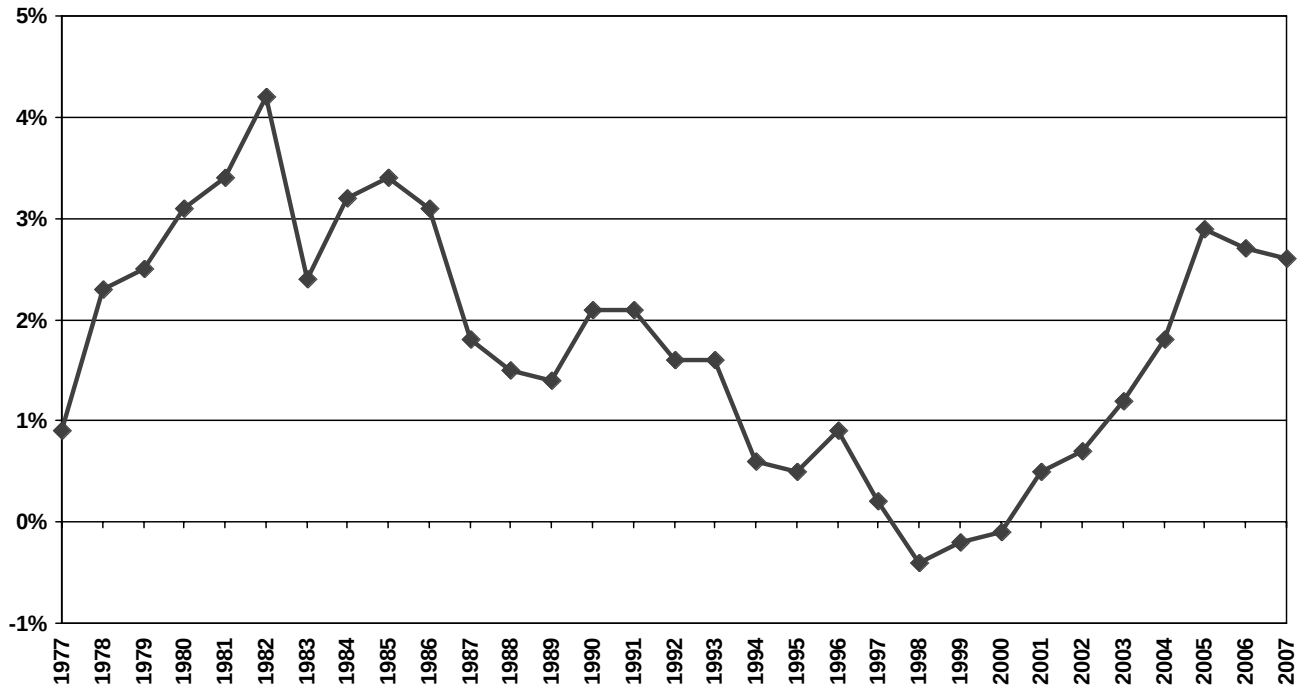
USHE institutions awarded 40,867 certificates and degrees in 2006-2007 (including Utah College of Applied Technology awards). Health Professions was the top field of study, followed by Vocational Studies, Business and Marketing, General Studies, and Engineering and Related Technologies (in that order). The System awarded 12,103 bachelor's degrees in 2006-2007, with the top fields of study being Business and Marketing, Social Sciences and Public Administration, Education, Health Professions, and Psychology (in that order).

Figure 51
Utah Public Education Enrollment



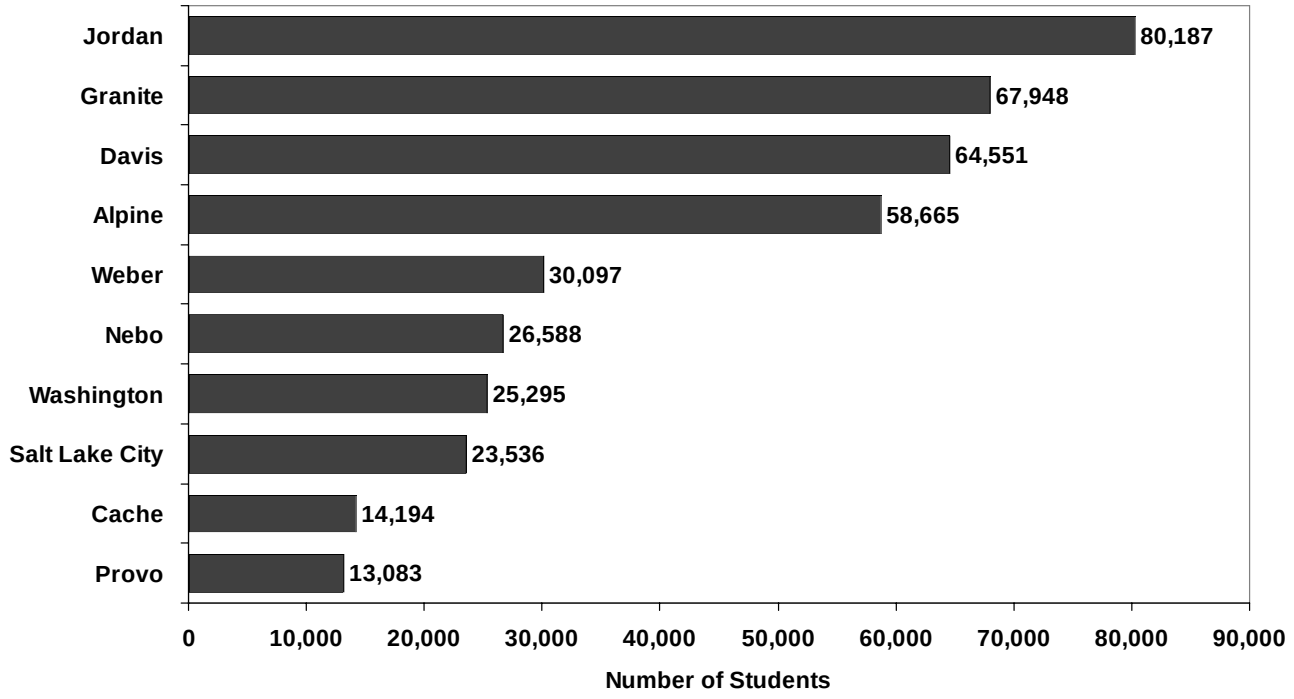
Source: Utah State Office of Education, Finance and Statistics

Figure 52
Growth of Public Education Enrollment



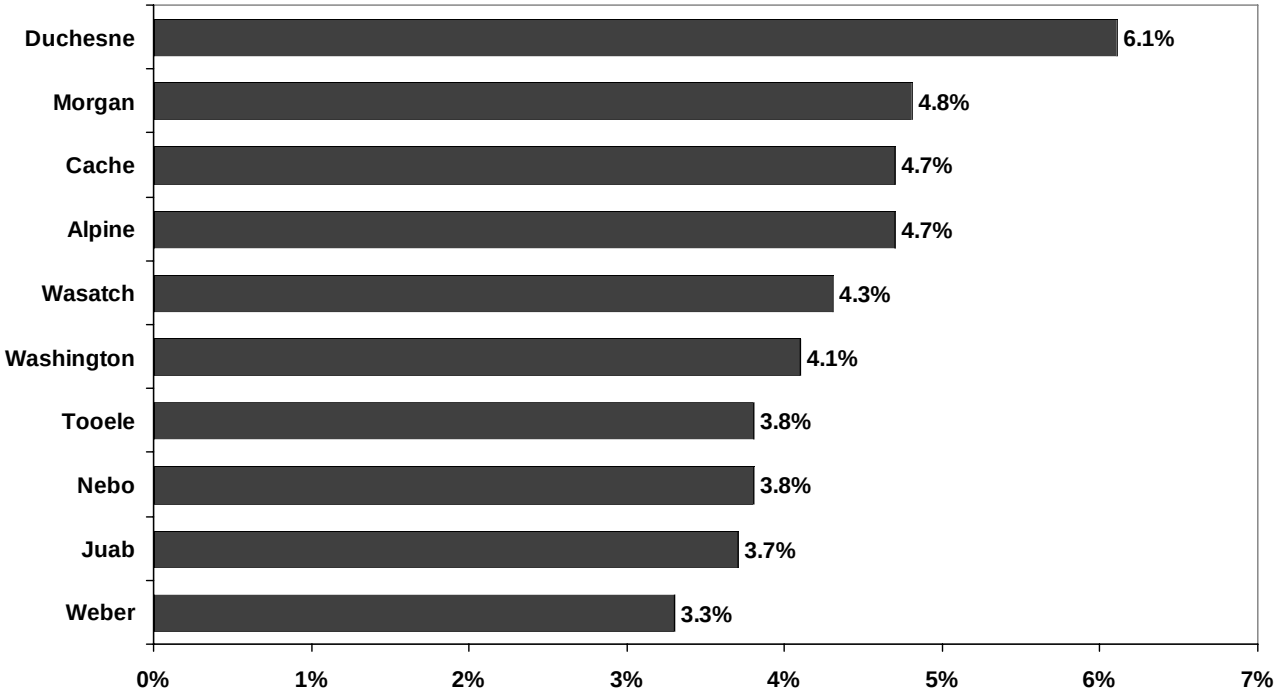
Source: Utah State Office of Education, Finance and Statistics

Figure 53
Largest School Districts in Utah: 2007



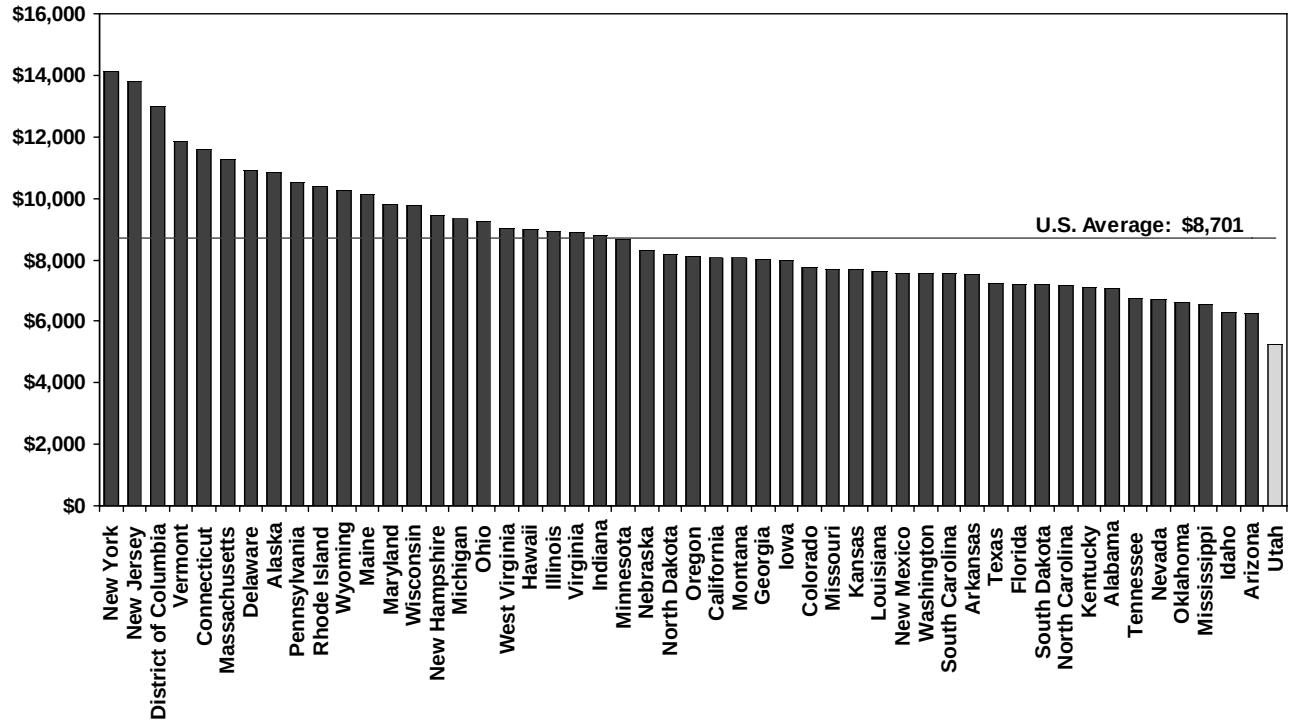
Source: Utah State Office of Education, Finance and Statistics

Figure 54
Fastest Growing School Districts in Utah from 2006 to 2007 with Enrollment 1,000+



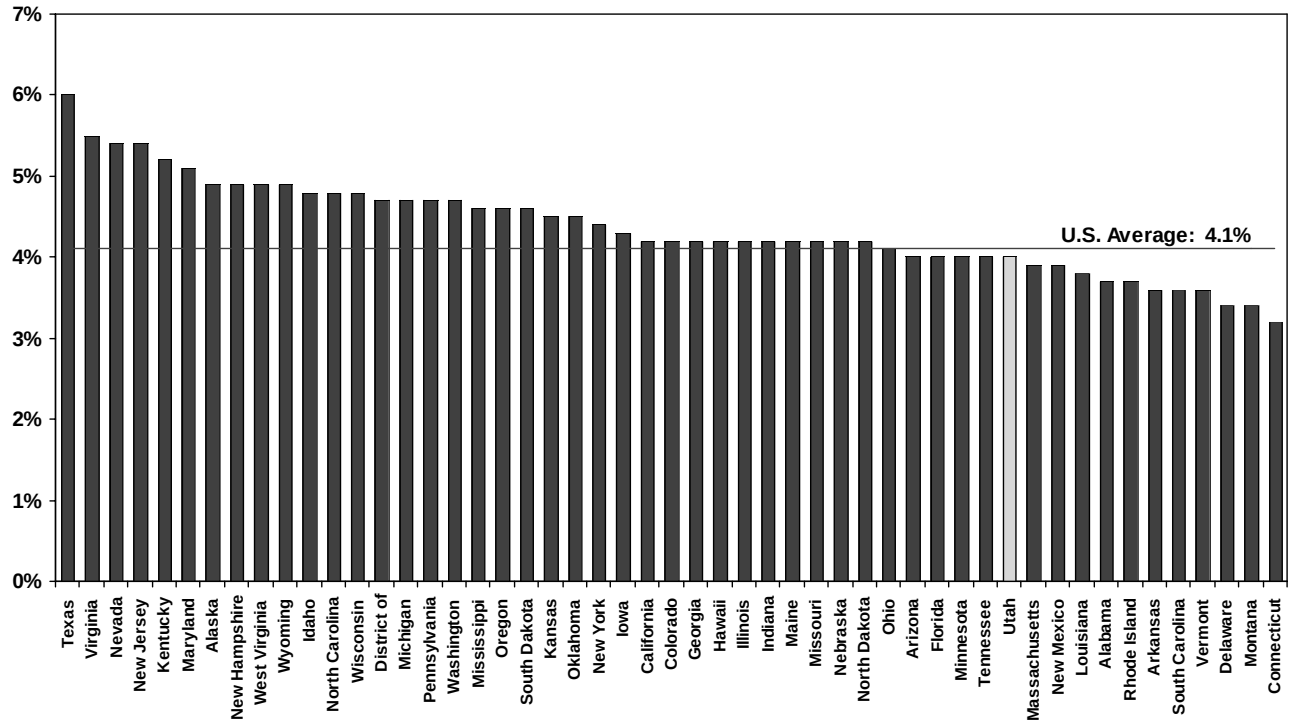
Source: Utah State Office of Education, Finance and Statistics

Figure 55
Current Expenditures Per Pupil: FY 2005



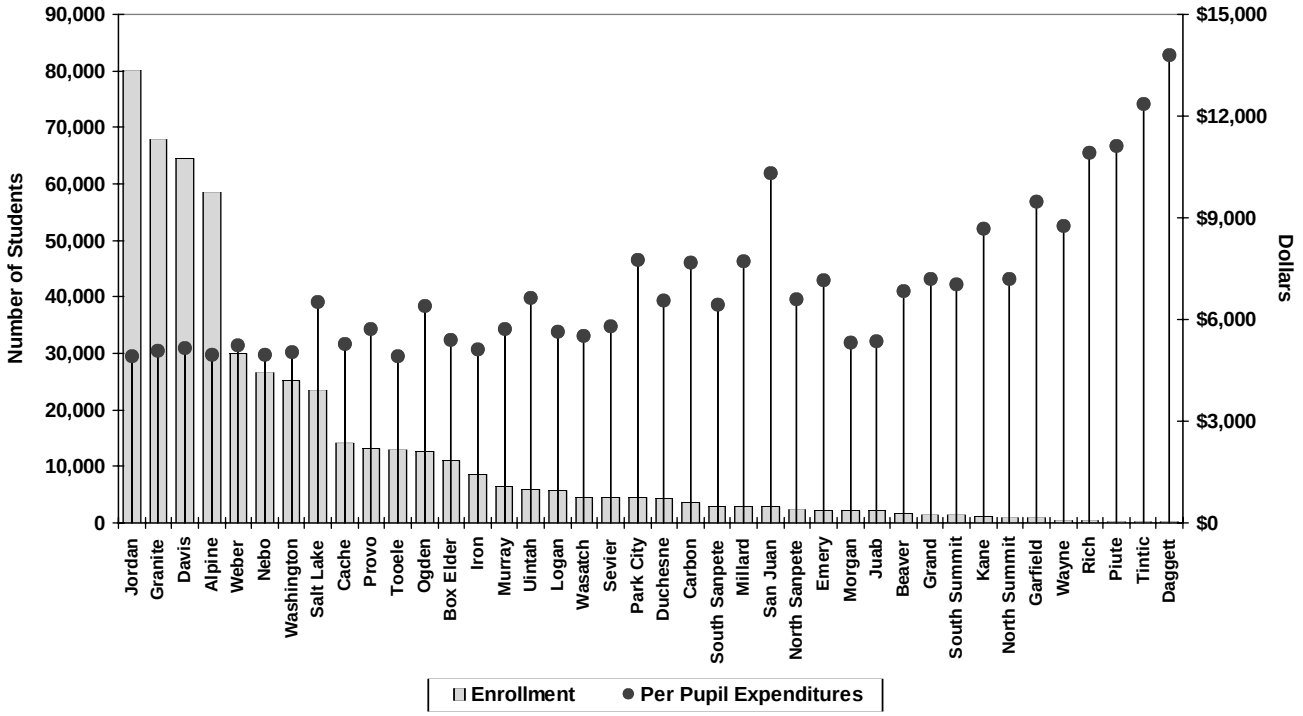
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Figure 56
K-12 Expenditures as a Percent of State Personal Income: FY 2005



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Figure 57
Total Enrollment and Per Pupil Expenditures: FY 2006



Source: Utah State Office of Education, Finance and Statistics

Figure 58
School District Map

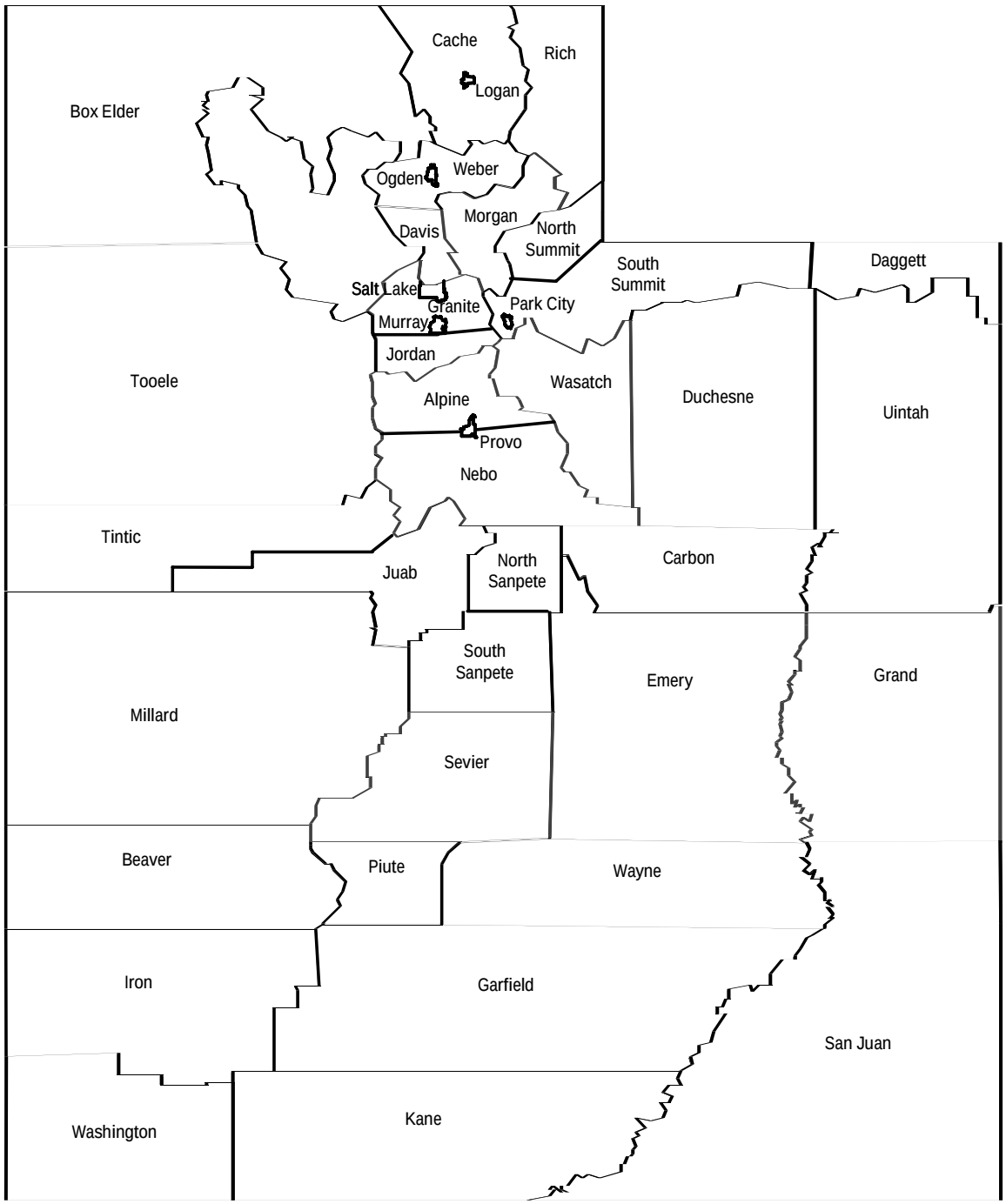
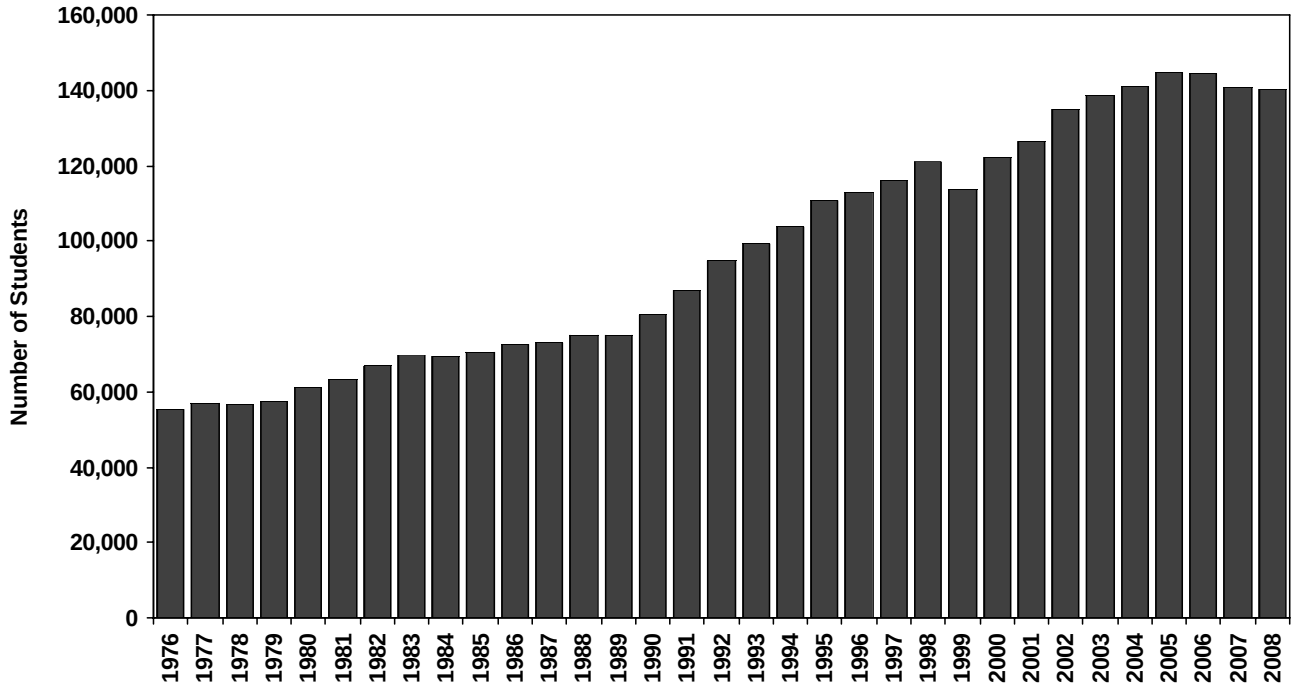
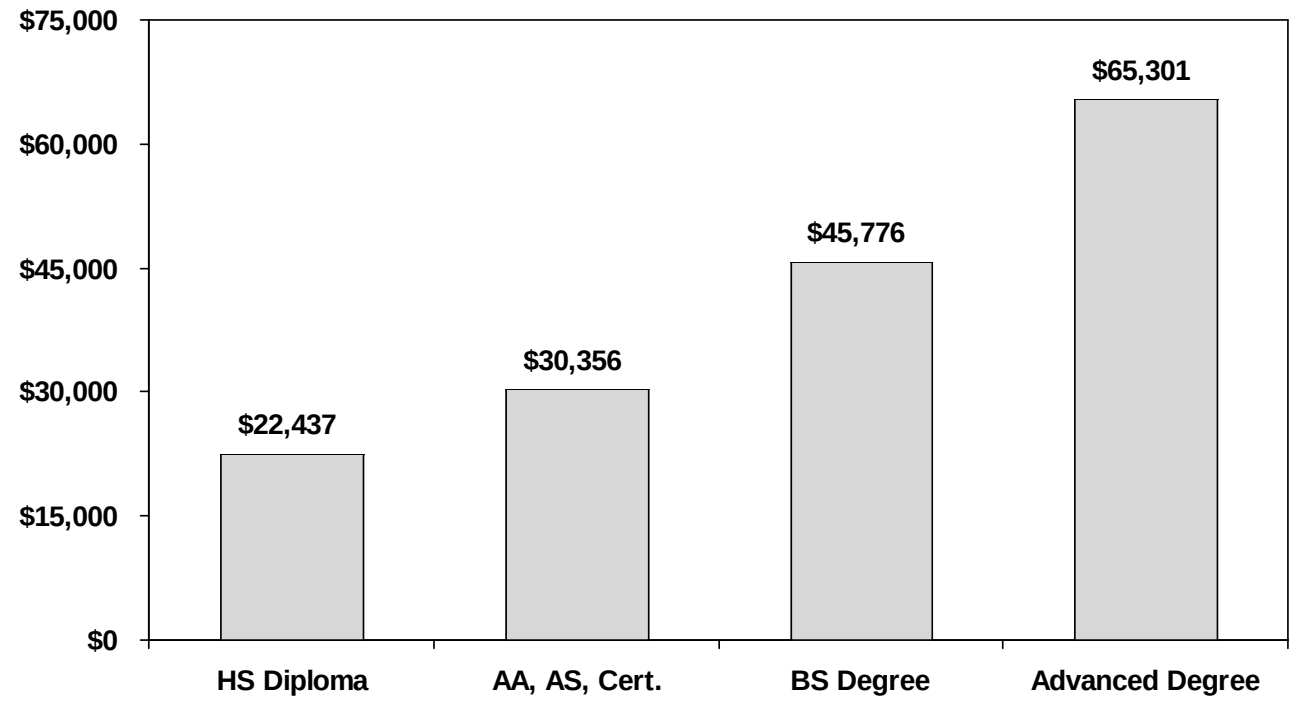


Figure 59
Utah System of Higher Education Enrollment



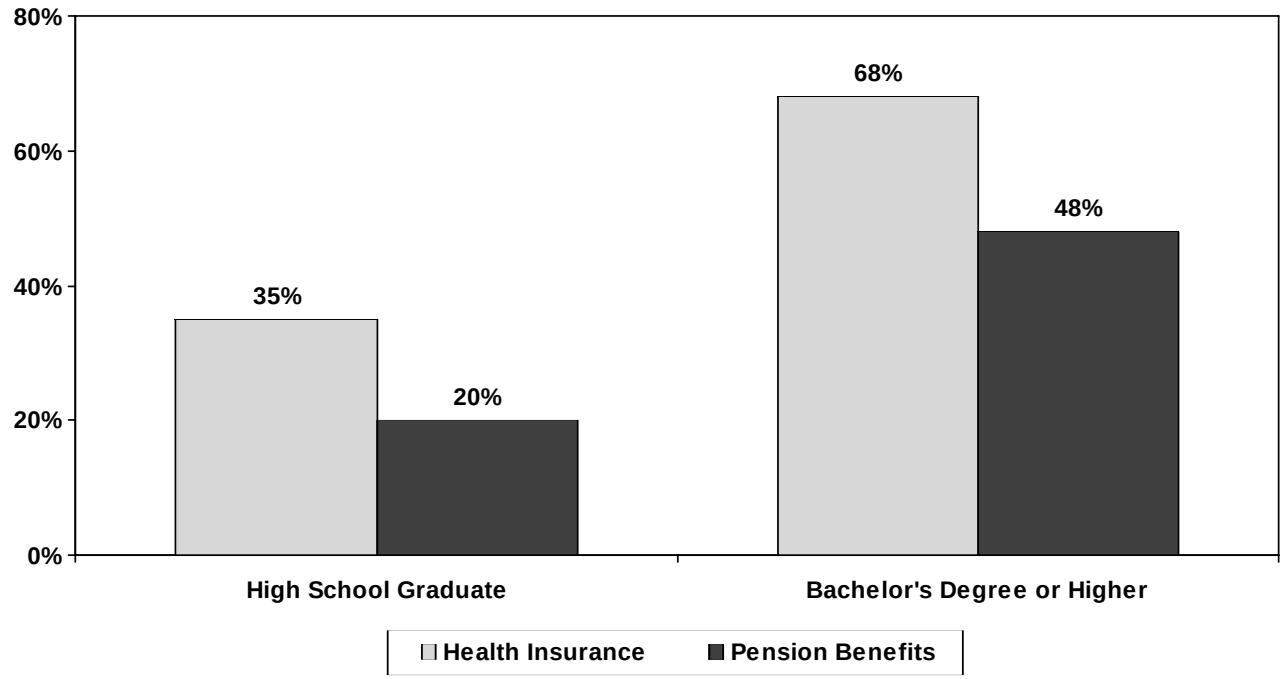
Source: USHE Annual Data Books for Fall 3rd Week Enrollment

Figure 60
Median Income by Education Level



Source: Institute for Higher Education Policy (2005): *The Investment Payoff*, Appendix 1

Figure 61
Benefits of Higher Education



Note: Data is National
Source: College Board, Education Pays 2005

Table 61
Utah Public School Enrollment and State of Utah Population

Year	October 1 Enrollment	Annual Change	Percent Change	July 1 State Pop	Annual Change	Percent Change	Enrollment/ Population
1976	314,471			1,272,050			24.7%
1977	317,308	2,837	0.9%	1,315,950	43,900	3.5%	24.1%
1978	324,468	7,160	2.3%	1,363,750	47,800	3.6%	23.8%
1979	332,575	8,107	2.5%	1,415,950	52,200	3.8%	23.5%
1980	342,885	10,310	3.1%	1,474,000	58,050	4.1%	23.3%
1981	354,540	11,655	3.4%	1,515,000	41,000	2.8%	23.4%
1982	369,338	14,798	4.2%	1,558,000	43,000	2.8%	23.7%
1983	378,208	8,870	2.4%	1,595,000	37,000	2.4%	23.7%
1984	390,141	11,933	3.2%	1,622,000	27,000	1.7%	24.1%
1985	403,305	13,164	3.4%	1,643,000	21,000	1.3%	24.5%
1986	415,994	12,689	3.1%	1,663,000	20,000	1.2%	25.0%
1987	423,386	7,392	1.8%	1,678,000	15,000	0.9%	25.2%
1988	429,551	6,165	1.5%	1,690,000	12,000	0.7%	25.4%
1989	435,762	6,211	1.4%	1,706,000	16,000	0.9%	25.5%
1990	444,732	8,970	2.1%	1,729,227	23,227	1.4%	25.7%
1991	454,218	9,486	2.1%	1,780,870	51,643	3.0%	25.5%
1992	461,259	7,041	1.6%	1,838,149	57,279	3.2%	25.1%
1993	468,675	7,416	1.6%	1,889,393	51,244	2.8%	24.8%
1994	471,402	2,727	0.6%	1,946,721	57,328	3.0%	24.2%
1995	473,666	2,264	0.5%	1,995,228	48,507	2.5%	23.7%
1996	478,028	4,362	0.9%	2,042,893	47,665	2.4%	23.4%
1997	479,151	1,123	0.2%	2,099,409	56,516	2.8%	22.8%
1998	477,061	(2,090)	-0.4%	2,141,632	42,223	2.0%	22.3%
1999	475,974	(1,087)	-0.2%	2,193,014	51,382	2.4%	21.7%
2000	475,269	(705)	-0.1%	2,246,553	53,539	2.4%	21.2%
2001	477,801	2,532	0.5%	2,305,652	59,099	2.6%	20.7%
2002	481,143	3,342	0.7%	2,358,330	52,678	2.3%	20.4%
2003	486,938	5,795	1.2%	2,413,618	55,288	2.3%	20.2%
2004	495,682	8,744	1.8%	2,469,230	55,612	2.3%	20.1%
2005	510,012	14,330	2.9%	2,547,389	78,159	3.2%	20.0%
2006	524,003	13,991	2.7%	2,615,129	67,740	2.7%	20.1%
2007	537,653	13,650	2.6%	2,699,554	84,425	3.2%	19.9%
Projected							
2008	550,533	12,880	2.4%	2,781,954	82,400	3.1%	19.8%
2009	564,644	14,111	2.6%	2,856,158	74,204	2.7%	19.8%
2010	580,026	15,382	2.7%	2,927,643	71,485	2.5%	19.8%
2011	596,123	16,097	2.8%	2,999,816	72,173	2.5%	19.9%
2012	613,003	16,881	2.8%	3,071,748	71,932	2.4%	20.0%
2013	629,578	16,575	2.7%	3,144,044	72,296	2.4%	20.0%
2014	646,133	16,555	2.6%	3,216,563	72,519	2.3%	20.1%
2015	662,334	16,202	2.5%	3,289,506	72,943	2.3%	20.1%
2016	677,919	15,584	2.4%	3,362,344	72,838	2.2%	20.2%
2017	692,155	14,236	2.1%	3,434,916	72,572	2.2%	20.2%

Note: Numbers may differ from other tables.

Sources:
1. Utah State Office of Education, School Enrollment Counts
2. Interagency Common Data Committee (county-level single-year enrollment projections model), October 2007
3. Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, 2008 Baseline Projections
4. Utah Population Estimates Committee (UPEC)

Table 62
Fall Enrollment October 1, 2004 to October 1, 2007

District	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total Annual Change 2004-05	Total Annual Change 2005-06	Total Annual Change 2006-07	Percent Change 2004-05	Percent Change 2005-06	Percent Change 2006-07	2007 Rank Size	2007 Rank Total Change	2007 Rank Percent Change
Alpine	52,825	54,773	56,051	58,665	1,948	1,278	2,614	3.7%	2.3%	4.7%	4	1	4
Beaver	1,508	1,536	1,564	1,562	28	28	-2	1.9%	1.8%	-0.1%	30	28	28
Box Elder	10,561	10,625	10,641	10,931	64	16	290	0.6%	0.2%	2.7%	13	9	14
Cache	13,388	13,428	13,560	14,194	40	132	634	0.3%	1.0%	4.7%	9	7	3
Carbon	3,488	3,389	3,475	3,562	-99	86	87	-2.8%	2.5%	2.5%	22	19	15
Daggett	136	156	150	134	20	-6	-16	14.7%	-3.8%	-10.7%	40	33	40
Davis	60,606	62,456	62,832	64,551	1,850	376	1,719	3.1%	0.6%	2.7%	3	2	13
Duchesne	3,894	3,993	3,982	4,224	99	-11	242	2.5%	-0.3%	6.1%	21	11	1
Emery	2,366	2,335	2,320	2,262	-31	-15	-58	-1.3%	-0.6%	-2.5%	27	37	38
Garfield	947	940	938	933	-7	-2	-5	-0.7%	-0.2%	-0.5%	35	29	29
Grand	1,418	1,470	1,500	1,486	52	30	-14	3.7%	2.0%	-0.9%	31	32	32
Granite	68,568	69,048	68,483	67,948	480	-565	-535	0.7%	-0.8%	-0.8%	2	40	30
Iron	7,788	8,230	8,486	8,643	442	256	157	5.7%	3.1%	1.9%	14	14	23
Jordan	75,716	77,369	78,708	80,187	1,653	1,339	1,479	2.2%	1.7%	1.9%	1	3	22
Juab	1,963	1,992	2,071	2,147	29	79	76	1.5%	4.0%	3.7%	29	20	9
Kane	1,196	1,194	1,188	1,178	-2	-6	-10	-0.2%	-0.5%	-0.8%	33	31	31
Logan	5,821	5,737	5,641	5,755	-84	-96	114	-1.4%	-1.7%	2.0%	17	15	18
Millard	2,957	2,952	2,897	2,852	-5	-55	-45	-0.2%	-1.9%	-1.6%	24	36	37
Morgan	1,967	2,029	2,083	2,183	62	54	100	3.2%	2.7%	4.8%	28	18	2
Murray	6,492	6,469	6,352	6,426	-23	-117	74	-0.4%	-1.8%	1.2%	15	21	24
Nebo	24,887	24,742	25,615	26,588	-145	873	973	-0.6%	3.5%	3.8%	6	5	8
North Sanpete	2,313	2,321	2,321	2,340	8	0	19	0.3%	0.0%	0.8%	26	23	26
North Summit	986	982	981	1,000	-4	-1	19	-0.4%	-0.1%	1.9%	34	24	21
Ogden	12,684	12,542	12,358	12,603	-142	-184	245	-1.1%	-1.5%	2.0%	12	10	19
Park City	4,212	4,367	4,336	4,443	155	-31	107	3.7%	-0.7%	2.5%	20	16	16
Piute	345	302	298	300	-43	-4	2	-12.5%	-1.3%	0.7%	38	27	27
Provo	13,359	13,273	13,272	13,083	-86	-1	-189	-0.6%	0.0%	-1.4%	10	38	35
Rich	429	416	436	431	-13	20	-5	-3.0%	4.8%	-1.1%	37	30	34
Salt Lake	23,595	23,728	23,894	23,536	133	166	-358	0.6%	0.7%	-1.5%	8	39	36
San Juan	2,957	2,908	2,871	2,844	-49	-37	-27	-1.7%	-1.3%	-0.9%	25	35	33
Sevier	4,305	4,288	4,374	4,475	-17	86	101	-0.4%	2.0%	2.3%	19	17	17
South Sanpete	2,739	2,764	2,855	2,911	25	91	56	0.9%	3.3%	2.0%	23	22	20
South Summit	1,322	1,344	1,362	1,374	22	18	12	1.7%	1.3%	0.9%	32	26	25
Tintic	262	274	260	238	12	-14	-22	4.6%	-5.1%	-8.5%	39	34	39
Tooele	11,039	11,793	12,507	12,988	754	714	481	6.8%	6.1%	3.8%	11	8	7
Uintah	5,642	5,539	5,772	5,952	-103	233	180	-1.8%	4.2%	3.1%	16	13	12
Wasatch	4,136	4,303	4,398	4,588	167	95	190	4.0%	2.2%	4.3%	18	12	5
Washington	21,584	23,189	24,297	25,295	1,605	1,108	998	7.4%	4.8%	4.1%	7	4	6
Wayne	517	514	531	548	-3	17	17	-0.6%	3.3%	3.2%	36	25	11
Weber	28,527	28,774	29,132	30,097	247	358	965	0.9%	1.2%	3.3%	5	6	10
Charter Schools	6,237	11,528	19,211	22,196	5,291	7,683	2,985	84.8%	66.6%	15.5%			
State of Utah	495,682	510,012	524,003	537,653	14,330	13,991	13,650	2.9%	2.7%	2.6%			

Notes:

1. Beginning with 2007, Youth In Custody (YIC) counts are no longer included in enrollment. For 2007, the total capacity of dedicated YIC facilities is 1,492 students.
2. Counts for 2006 were revised to exclude YIC for comparability with 2007 in calculating growth.
3. Utah Schools for the Deaf and Blind (USDB) counts are not included in any years. For 2007, USDB reported 342 students.

Source: Utah State Office of Education

Table 63
October 1, 2007 Enrollment by Race/Ethnicity

District	Total Students	White Number	White % of Total Students	Black Number	Black % of Total Students	Asian Number	Asian % of Total Students	Alaskan Native Number	Alaskan Native % of Total Students	Islander Number	Islander % of Total Students	Race) Number	Race) % of Total Students
Alpine	58,665	51,688	88.1%	432	0.7%	627	1.1%	266	0.5%	648	1.1%	4,894	8.3%
Beaver	1,562	1,343	86.0%	3	0.2%	11	0.7%	21	1.3%	1	0.1%	182	11.7%
Box Elder	10,931	9,714	88.9%	81	0.7%	114	1.0%	81	0.7%	33	0.3%	908	8.3%
Cache	14,194	12,831	90.4%	86	0.6%	92	0.6%	55	0.4%	58	0.4%	1,057	7.4%
Carbon	3,562	3,071	86.2%	27	0.8%	14	0.4%	64	1.8%	4	0.1%	382	10.7%
Daggett	134	123	91.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	6	4.5%	0	0.0%	5	3.7%
Davis	64,551	55,321	85.7%	967	1.5%	1,098	1.7%	516	0.8%	592	0.9%	4,852	7.5%
Duchesne	4,224	3,669	86.9%	10	0.2%	16	0.4%	352	8.3%	18	0.4%	155	3.7%
Emery	2,262	2,070	91.5%	14	0.6%	18	0.8%	13	0.6%	4	0.2%	143	6.3%
Garfield	933	843	90.4%	5	0.5%	4	0.4%	32	3.4%	4	0.4%	45	4.8%
Grand	1,486	1,198	80.6%	7	0.5%	19	1.3%	110	7.4%	2	0.1%	150	10.1%
Granite	67,948	42,109	62.0%	1,523	2.2%	2,237	3.3%	917	1.3%	2,567	3.8%	18,595	27.4%
Iron	8,643	7,473	86.5%	66	0.8%	58	0.7%	281	3.3%	56	0.6%	693	8.0%
Jordan	80,187	68,647	85.6%	845	1.1%	1,449	1.8%	423	0.5%	1,000	1.2%	7,466	9.3%
Juab	2,147	2,040	95.0%	9	0.4%	14	0.7%	11	0.5%	8	0.4%	64	3.0%
Kane	1,178	1,100	93.4%	0	0.0%	2	0.2%	25	2.1%	1	0.1%	50	4.2%
Logan	5,755	4,011	69.7%	81	1.4%	193	3.4%	73	1.3%	44	0.8%	1,353	23.5%
Millard	2,852	2,374	83.2%	14	0.5%	28	1.0%	34	1.2%	2	0.1%	400	14.0%
Morgan	2,183	2,121	97.2%	5	0.2%	8	0.4%	4	0.2%	7	0.3%	38	1.7%
Murray	6,426	5,188	80.7%	152	2.4%	149	2.3%	81	1.3%	74	1.2%	779	12.1%
Nebo	26,588	23,463	88.2%	170	0.6%	114	0.4%	200	0.8%	207	0.8%	2,430	9.1%
North Sanpete	2,340	2,048	87.5%	14	0.6%	9	0.4%	14	0.6%	6	0.3%	244	10.4%
North Summit	1,000	901	90.1%	6	0.6%	5	0.5%	0	0.0%	5	0.5%	83	8.3%
Ogden	12,603	5,994	47.6%	418	3.3%	152	1.2%	162	1.3%	74	0.6%	5,801	46.0%
Park City	4,443	3,724	83.8%	21	0.5%	58	1.3%	8	0.2%	14	0.3%	605	13.6%
Piute	300	264	88.0%	3	1.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.3%	32	10.7%
Provo	13,083	8,675	66.3%	135	1.0%	329	2.5%	168	1.3%	329	2.5%	3,383	25.9%
Rich	431	421	97.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	0.5%	0	0.0%	8	1.9%
Salt Lake	23,536	10,445	44.4%	1,202	5.1%	958	4.1%	481	2.0%	1,153	4.9%	9,112	38.7%
San Juan	2,844	1,243	43.7%	9	0.3%	2	0.1%	1,518	53.4%	9	0.3%	63	2.2%
Sevier	4,475	4,190	93.6%	17	0.4%	13	0.3%	83	1.9%	7	0.2%	165	3.7%
South Sanpete	2,911	2,525	86.7%	19	0.7%	14	0.5%	28	1.0%	37	1.3%	288	9.9%
South Summit	1,374	1,264	92.0%	9	0.7%	2	0.1%	5	0.4%	0	0.0%	94	6.8%
Tintic	238	224	94.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	4	1.7%	0	0.0%	10	4.2%
Tooele	12,988	11,002	84.7%	164	1.3%	90	0.7%	204	1.6%	109	0.8%	1,419	10.9%
Uintah	5,952	5,081	85.4%	28	0.5%	23	0.4%	539	9.1%	25	0.4%	238	4.0%
Wasatch	4,588	3,831	83.5%	18	0.4%	23	0.5%	17	0.4%	14	0.3%	685	14.9%
Washington	25,295	21,036	83.2%	199	0.8%	177	0.7%	470	1.9%	437	1.7%	2,976	11.8%
Wayne	548	522	95.3%	2	0.4%	7	1.3%	7	1.3%	4	0.7%	6	1.1%
Weber	30,097	26,027	86.5%	386	1.3%	411	1.4%	195	0.6%	173	0.6%	2,812	9.3%
Charter Schools	22,196	18,528	83.5%	385	1.7%	382	1.7%	239	1.1%	303	1.4%	1,988	9.0%
State of Utah	537,653	428,342	79.7%	7,532	1.4%	8,920	1.7%	7,709	1.4%	8,030	1.5%	74,653	13.9%

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

Source: Utah State Office of Education

Table 64
Iowa Test of Basic Skills, Fall 2006

District	Grade 3		Grade 5		Grade 8		Grade 11	
	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank
State of Utah	58	-	58	-	56	-	59	-
Alpine	64	8	53	33	59	14	59	15
Beaver	54	32	63	10	54	27	60	14
Box Elder	56	29	49	36	49	38	56	26
Cache	71	2	62	12	50	35	48	38
Carbon	59	18	59	21	57	17	63	10
Daggett	75	1	62	11	61	8	53	33
Davis	62	12	48	37	53	31	59	17
Duchesne	50	36	48	38	55	23	69	2
Emery	58	24	44	39	54	28	67	5
Garfield	63	10	61	16	59	13	55	28
Grand	59	17	62	14	59	11	63	9
Granite	48	38	58	25	72	1	67	4
Iron	55	31	62	15	59	12	54	32
Jordan	58	23	64	8	54	26	64	8
Juab	60	15	65	7	61	7	66	6
Kane	64	7	62	13	56	18	55	29
Logan	61	13	60	18	61	10	57	22
Millard	58	22	50	35	53	30	45	39
Morgan	62	11	58	24	42	39	58	21
Murray	57	26	52	34	56	20	61	13
Nebo	58	21	60	20	56	19	68	3
No. Sanpete	53	33	68	6	53	29	55	30
No. Summit	64	6	73	1	61	6	52	34
Ogden	49	37	59	22	51	33	59	18
Park City	68	3	55	32	55	22	56	25
Piute	56	28	70	3	58	15	59	16
Provo	59	16	63	9	49	36	59	19
Rich	67	4	68	4	63	3	55	27
Salt Lake	50	35	56	31	62	5	49	36
San Juan	44	39	57	29	49	37	55	31
Sevier	63	9	58	23	58	16	62	11
So. Sanpete	60	14	60	19	62	4	65	7
So. Summit	57	25	73	2	54	25	73	1
Tintic	41	40	58	26	51	34	49	37
Tooele	58	20	61	17	61	9	56	24
Uintah	50	34	56	30	39	40	59	20
Wasatch	55	30	44	40	55	24	42	40
Washington	56	27	57	28	69	2	50	35
Wayne	66	5	57	27	55	21	62	12
Weber	58	19	68	5	52	32	57	23

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

Source: Utah State Office of Education

Table 65
College Entrance Exam Scores

State	Average ACT Scores by State, 2007							Average SAT Scores by State, 2006					
	% of Graduates Tested	Average English Score	Average Math Score	Average Reading Score	Average Science Score	Average Composite Score	Rank	% of Graduates Tested	Average Reading Score	Average Math Score	Average Writing Score	Average Total Score	Rank
Alabama	81	20.3	19.5	20.7	20.1	20.3	44	9	565	561	565	1691	15
Alaska	27	20.1	21.3	21.8	21.0	21.2	34	51	517	517	493	1527	33
Arizona	18	21.1	21.9	22.2	21.4	21.8	21	32	521	528	507	1556	26
Arkansas	75	20.5	19.9	20.9	20.2	20.5	40	5	574	568	567	1709	13
California	15	21.6	22.6	22.2	21.2	22.1	13	49	501	518	501	1520	35
Colorado	100	19.7	20.1	20.8	20.4	20.4	43	26	558	564	548	1670	17
Connecticut	16	23.2	23.2	23.6	22.4	23.2	2	84	512	516	511	1539	31
Delaware	9	21.2	21.6	21.9	21.4	21.7	23	73	495	500	484	1479	45
District of Columbia	31	18.1	18.8	19.2	18.3	18.7	51	78	487	472	482	1441	51
Florida	54	19.1	20.0	20.5	19.5	19.9	48	65	496	497	480	1473	48
Georgia	34	19.9	20.3	20.6	20.1	20.3	45	70	494	496	487	1477	46
Hawaii	20	21.6	22.9	22.2	21.9	22.3	9	60	482	509	472	1463	50
Idaho	59	20.7	21.2	22.1	21.3	21.4	32	19	543	545	525	1613	22
Illinois	100	20.2	20.4	20.5	20.4	20.5	41	9	591	609	586	1786	3
Indiana	21	21.5	22.0	22.5	21.7	22.0	15	62	498	509	486	1493	38
Iowa	66	21.6	21.9	22.6	22.3	22.3	10	4	602	613	591	1806	2
Kansas	76	21.4	21.6	22.4	21.7	21.9	18	8	582	590	566	1738	8
Kentucky	77	20.3	20.0	21.2	20.6	20.7	36	11	562	562	555	1679	16
Louisiana	79	20.3	19.5	20.2	19.9	20.1	47	6	570	571	571	1712	12
Maine	11	22.4	22.2	22.9	21.8	22.5	7	73	501	501	491	1493	39
Maryland	14	21.3	21.5	22.1	21.2	21.6	25	70	503	509	499	1511	36
Massachusetts	15	23.5	23.6	23.9	22.6	23.5	1	85	513	524	510	1547	29
Michigan	70	20.7	21.3	21.8	21.7	21.5	29	10	568	583	555	1706	14
Minnesota	70	21.8	22.5	22.8	22.5	22.5	8	10	591	600	574	1765	5
Mississippi	96	19.0	18.0	19.1	18.7	18.9	50	4	556	541	562	1659	19
Missouri	74	21.5	21.0	22.1	21.5	21.6	26	7	587	591	582	1760	7
Montana	59	21.2	21.7	22.5	21.8	21.9	19	28	538	545	524	1607	23
Nebraska	77	21.8	21.8	22.4	21.9	22.1	14	7	576	583	566	1725	9
Nevada	29	20.8	21.4	22.0	21.2	21.5	30	40	498	508	481	1487	41
New Hampshire	15	22.7	22.7	23.3	22.2	22.9	4	82	520	524	509	1553	28
New Jersey	11	21.9	22.5	22.4	21.5	22.2	12	82	496	515	496	1507	37
New Mexico	60	19.6	19.7	20.9	20.2	20.2	46	13	557	549	543	1649	20
New York	21	22.0	23.1	23.1	22.7	22.9	5	88	493	510	483	1486	43
North Carolina	16	20.2	21.4	21.4	20.7	21.0	35	71	495	513	485	1493	40
North Dakota	82	20.8	21.5	21.9	21.6	21.6	27	4	610	617	588	1815	1
Ohio	68	21.0	21.3	22.0	21.6	21.6	28	28	535	544	521	1600	24
Oklahoma	71	20.5	19.8	21.3	20.5	20.7	37	7	576	574	563	1713	11
Oregon	18	21.2	22.1	22.5	21.8	22.0	16	55	523	529	503	1555	27
Pennsylvania	11	21.5	21.9	22.4	21.5	22.0	17	74	493	500	483	1476	47
Rhode Island	9	21.6	21.5	22.5	21.2	21.8	22	69	495	502	490	1487	42
South Carolina	43	19.0	19.8	19.8	19.5	19.6	49	62	487	498	480	1465	49
South Dakota	76	21.3	21.7	22.1	21.9	21.9	20	4	590	604	578	1772	4
Tennessee	96	20.8	19.9	21.1	20.4	20.7	38	15	573	569	572	1714	10
Texas	30	19.5	20.8	20.6	20.4	20.5	42	52	491	506	487	1484	44
Utah	70	21.3	21.1	22.2	21.6	21.7	24	7	560	557	550	1667	18
Vermont	22	22.6	22.5	23.3	22.3	22.8	6	67	513	519	502	1534	32
Virginia	18	21.0	21.2	21.7	21.1	21.4	33	73	512	513	500	1525	34
Washington	16	22.7	23.0	23.7	22.6	23.1	3	54	527	532	511	1570	25
West Virginia	66	20.8	19.5	21.2	20.5	20.6	39	20	519	510	515	1544	30
Wisconsin	70	21.6	22.2	22.4	22.4	22.3	11	6	588	600	577	1765	6
Wyoming	78	20.7	21.1	22.2	21.4	21.5	31	10	548	555	537	1640	21
National	42	20.7	21.0	21.5	21.0	21.2	-	48	503	518	497	1518	-

Sources:
1. ACT, 2007
2. The College Board

Table 66
FY 2006 Statewide Selected Data

District	FY 2006 Per Student Current Expenditures	Rank	Class of 2005 Graduation Rate	Rank	FY 2006 Pupil-Teacher Ratio	Rank	FY 2006 School Meal Applications At or below 185% of the Poverty Level	Percent of Total Enrollment	Rank
State of Utah	$5,397	-	85.6%	-	24.0	-	163,225	32.2%	-
Alpine	4,972	37	80.5%	35	26.6	39	11,754	21.2%	35
Beaver	6,825	16	88.1%	24	22.4	22	694	44.4%	13
Box Elder	5,410	28	87.1%	27	23.9	31	3,557	33.5%	25
Cache	5,297	31	93.8%	13	25.2	37	3,915	29.1%	29
Carbon	7,692	11	93.7%	15	22.3	21	1,464	40.5%	19
Daggett	13,819	1	100.0%	1	12.9	3	34	22.1%	34
Davis	5,166	33	88.8%	22	24.8	34	14,898	23.7%	33
Duchesne	6,552	19	70.9%	39	18.6	11	1,341	33.2%	26
Emery	7,145	14	93.1%	16	20.2	17	1,010	42.7%	14
Garfield	9,470	6	87.5%	25	16.1	7	441	45.8%	12
Grand	7,205	12	97.9%	4	18.6	10	639	42.2%	16
Granite	5,074	35	83.2%	32	22.8	27	27,412	41.3%	18
Iron	5,140	34	82.8%	33	24.8	35	3,424	39.6%	20
Jordan	4,940	39	88.7%	23	26.7	40	15,484	19.7%	37
Juab	5,346	29	99.1%	3	24.2	32	631	32.7%	27
Kane	8,672	8	97.4%	5	17.8	8	440	37.4%	22
Logan	5,654	26	85.6%	30	21.8	18	2,605	45.9%	11
Millard	7,713	10	91.4%	20	19.6	13	1,449	47.8%	8
Morgan	5,317	30	94.5%	12	22.7	23	323	15.2%	40
Murray	5,740	24	95.7%	8	23.0	28	1,625	25.1%	32
Nebo	4,959	38	92.9%	17	26.3	38	7,255	27.7%	30
No. Sanpete	6,616	18	84.6%	31	19.7	14	1,119	51.2%	7
No. Summit	7,194	13	95.1%	10	20.2	16	188	20.4%	36
Ogden	6,414	22	73.6%	37	22.8	25	8,548	69.2%	1
Park City	7,743	9	86.4%	28	18.9	12	552	16.4%	38
Piute	11,127	3	96.9%	7	12.2	1	206	60.1%	4
Provo	5,737	25	81.5%	34	22.8	26	5,555	41.5%	17
Rich	10,910	4	100.0%	1	13.4	4	211	47.5%	9
Salt Lake	6,530	20	71.6%	38	22.1	20	14,984	56.3%	5
San Juan	10,319	5	88.9%	21	16.1	6	2,080	69.1%	2
Sevier	5,796	23	79.6%	36	22.8	24	1,891	42.5%	15
So. Sanpete	6,435	21	92.9%	18	18.3	9	1,447	51.5%	6
So. Summit	7,052	15	94.7%	11	19.8	15	227	16.3%	39
Tintic	12,346	2	95.7%	9	12.9	2	170	66.1%	3
Tooele	4,902	40	85.8%	29	24.5	33	4,391	34.9%	24
Uintah	6,650	17	67.5%	40	21.8	19	2,222	39.5%	21
Wasatch	5,509	27	93.8%	14	23.7	30	1,125	25.3%	31
Washington	5,038	36	92.3%	19	23.4	29	7,615	36.4%	23
Wayne	8,759	7	97.1%	6	15.4	5	233	47.3%	10
Weber	5,222	32	87.3%	26	25.2	36	8,025	29.4%	28
Charter Schools	5,051	-	62.0%	-	21.6	-	2,041	29.9%	-

Note: FY 2006 Per Student Current Expenditures for Tintic School District were not available, data is from FY 2005.

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

Table 67
FY 2005 Selected Data by State

State or Jurisdiction	1-Oct-04 (FY 2005) Enrollment	FY 2005 Total Current Expenditures (thousands)	FY 2005 Current Expenditures Per Pupil*	Rank	CY 2004 Total Personal Income (millions)	FY 2005 Current Expenditures as a % of Personal Income*	Rank	FY 2006 Pupil/Teacher Ratio	Rank
United States	48,080,063	$427,167,462	$8,701		$9,716,351	4.1%		15.7	
Alabama	729,340	5,259,998	7,066	44	126,655	3.7%	44	12.8	44
Alaska	132,568	1,444,532	10,830	8	22,259	4.9%	7	16.8	11
Arizona	957,029	6,039,744	6,261	50	164,122	4.0%	36	21.3	2
Arkansas	461,641	3,493,088	7,504	38	70,853	3.6%	46	14.4	32
California	6,283,672	52,249,300	8,067	27	1,268,049	4.2%	25	20.8	3
Colorado	765,954	5,984,334	7,730	31	164,673	4.2%	25	17.0	10
Connecticut	558,678	6,655,366	11,572	5	158,567	3.2%	51	14.5	31
Delaware	112,562	1,248,092	10,910	7	29,300	3.4%	49	15.1	22
District of Columbia	62,306	947,794	12,979	3	29,125	4.7%	14	14.0	34
Florida	2,645,280	19,510,420	7,207	40	564,997	4.0%	36	16.8	11
Georgia	1,552,726	12,498,306	8,028	29	264,728	4.2%	25	14.7	27
Hawaii	183,185	1,704,334	8,997	19	41,129	4.2%	25	16.3	14
Idaho	253,782	1,598,593	6,283	49	38,229	4.8%	11	18.0	7
Illinois	2,077,710	18,719,943	8,944	20	442,349	4.2%	25	15.8	17
Indiana	1,014,523	8,985,591	8,798	22	187,533	4.2%	25	17.1	9
Iowa	478,295	3,839,438	7,972	30	91,230	4.3%	24	13.7	37
Kansas	468,481	3,615,658	7,706	33	85,520	4.5%	21	13.9	36
Kentucky	674,796	4,862,056	7,118	43	111,873	5.2%	5	16.0	15
Louisiana	717,625	5,481,856	7,605	34	121,781	3.8%	43	14.7	27
Maine	198,224	2,073,109	10,106	12	39,236	4.2%	25	11.7	49
Maryland	863,285	8,496,336	9,815	13	220,603	5.1%	6	15.2	20
Massachusetts	955,015	11,345,687	11,267	6	267,972	3.9%	41	13.2	41
Michigan	1,742,518	16,590,394	9,329	16	320,261	4.7%	14	17.4	8
Minnesota	820,410	7,441,979	8,662	23	184,225	4.0%	36	16.4	13
Mississippi	494,382	3,263,223	6,575	48	69,450	4.6%	18	15.7	18
Missouri	904,125	7,134,911	7,717	32	173,054	4.2%	25	13.7	37
Montana	146,494	1,186,254	8,058	28	25,791	3.4%	49	14.0	34
Nebraska	285,297	2,366,891	8,282	24	55,828	4.2%	25	13.4	39
Nevada	400,083	2,707,402	6,722	46	79,353	5.4%	3	19.0	6
New Hampshire	202,195	1,977,866	9,448	15	47,248	4.9%	7	13.2	41
New Jersey	1,375,615	19,801,433	13,800	2	363,158	5.4%	3	12.4	47
New Mexico	326,102	2,500,262	7,580	35	50,707	3.9%	41	14.8	25
New York	2,770,905	40,352,759	14,119	1	742,209	4.4%	23	12.9	43
North Carolina	1,359,602	9,780,405	7,159	42	252,253	4.8%	11	14.8	25
North Dakota	100,351	824,806	8,159	25	18,509	4.2%	25	12.3	48
Ohio	1,778,761	17,057,815	9,260	17	352,588	4.1%	35	15.6	19
Oklahoma	629,075	4,339,886	6,613	47	100,027	4.5%	21	15.2	20
Oregon	550,891	4,532,366	8,115	26	111,325	4.6%	18	19.5	4
Pennsylvania	1,762,709	18,843,437	10,552	9	413,589	4.7%	14	15.0	23
Rhode Island	153,596	1,714,890	10,371	10	36,679	3.7%	44	10.7	51
South Carolina	701,152	5,379,795	7,555	37	113,632	3.6%	46	14.6	29
South Dakota	124,890	903,177	7,197	41	24,053	4.6%	18	13.4	39
Tennessee	941,091	6,406,016	6,729	45	174,452	4.0%	36	16.0	15
Texas	4,334,571	31,797,471	7,267	39	690,480	6.0%	1	15.0	23
Utah	488,055	2,645,843	5,257	51	63,478	4.0%	36	22.1	1
Vermont	94,009	1,169,185	11,835	4	19,519	3.6%	46	10.9	50
Virginia	1,203,697	10,774,929	8,891	21	266,751	5.5%	2	12.6	45
Washington	1,019,925	7,750,603	7,560	36	216,921	4.7%	14	19.3	5
West Virginia	279,456	2,550,597	9,005	18	45,819	4.9%	7	14.1	33
Wisconsin	859,283	8,454,385	9,744	14	176,482	4.8%	13	14.6	29
Wyoming	84,146	864,907	10,255	11	17,723	4.9%	10	12.6	45

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

Sources:
1. U.S. Census Bureau Public Elementary-Secondary Education Finance Data
2. National Center for Education Statistics Common Core of Data

Table 68
Utah System of Higher Education and State of Utah Population

Year	Fall Enrollment	Annual Change	Percent Change	July 1 State Pop	Annual Change	Percent Change	Enrollment/ Population
1976	55,586			1,272,050			4.4%
1977	56,838	1,252	2.2%	1,315,950	43,900	3.3%	4.3%
1978	56,588	-250	-0.4%	1,363,750	47,800	3.5%	4.1%
1979	57,641	1,053	1.8%	1,415,950	52,200	3.7%	4.1%
1980	61,115	3,474	5.7%	1,474,000	58,050	3.9%	4.1%
1981	63,090	1,975	3.1%	1,515,000	41,000	2.7%	4.2%
1982	67,056	3,966	5.9%	1,558,000	43,000	2.8%	4.3%
1983	69,579	2,523	3.6%	1,595,000	37,000	2.3%	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	2.8%	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	6.9%	1,729,227	23,227	1.3%	4.7%
1991	86,843	6,413	7.4%	1,780,870	51,643	2.9%	4.9%
1992	94,923	8,080	8.5%	1,838,149	57,279	3.1%	5.2%
1993	99,163	4,240	4.3%	1,889,393	51,244	2.7%	5.2%
1994	103,633	4,470	4.3%	1,946,721	57,328	2.9%	5.3%
1995	110,594	6,961	6.3%	1,995,228	48,507	2.4%	5.5%
1996	112,666	2,072	1.8%	2,042,893	47,665	2.3%	5.5%
1997	116,047	5,453	4.7%	2,099,409	56,516	2.7%	5.5%
1998	121,053	8,387	6.9%	2,141,632	42,223	2.0%	5.7%
1999	113,704	-7,349	-6.5%	2,193,014	51,382	2.3%	5.2%
2000	122,417	8,713	7.1%	2,246,553	53,539	2.4%	5.4%
2001	126,377	3,960	3.1%	2,305,652	59,099	2.6%	5.5%
2002	134,939	8,562	6.3%	2,358,330	52,678	2.2%	5.7%
2003	138,625	3,686	2.7%	2,413,618	55,288	2.3%	5.7%
2004	140,933	2,308	1.7%	2,469,230	55,612	2.3%	5.7%
2005	144,937	4,004	2.8%	2,547,389	78,159	3.1%	5.7%
2006	144,302	-635	-0.4%	2,615,129	53,835	2.7%	5.5%
2007	140,605	-3,697	-2.6%	2,699,554	84,425	3.2%	5.2%
Projected							
2008	140,397	-208	-0.1%	2,781,954	82,400	3.1%	5.0%
2009	151,753	11,356	8.1%	2,856,158	74,204	2.7%	5.3%
2010	154,308	2,555	1.7%	2,927,643	71,485	2.5%	5.3%
2011	156,289	1,981	1.3%	2,999,816	72,173	2.5%	5.2%
2012	158,312	2,023	1.3%	3,071,748	71,932	2.4%	5.2%
2013	161,151	2,839	1.8%	3,144,044	72,296	2.4%	5.1%
2014	165,025	3,874	2.4%	3,216,563	72,519	2.3%	5.1%
2015	169,308	4,283	2.6%	3,289,506	72,943	2.3%	5.1%

Souces:

1. Utah System of Higher Education
2. Common Data Committee
3. Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, 2008 Baseline Projections
4. Utah Population Estimates Committee

Table 69
Utah System of Higher Education Enrollment by County

County	Fall 2005	Fall 2006	Fall 2007	Fall 2008	Total Annual Change 2005-2006	Total Annual Change 2006-2007	Total Annual Change 2007-2008	Percent Change 2005-2006	Percent Change 2006-2007	Percent Change 2007-2008	Rank Size	Rank Change	Rank Percent Change
Beaver	289	311	270	281	22	-41	11	7.1%	-15.2%	3.9%	25	25	19
Box Elder	2,205	2,237	1,751	1,712	32	-486	-39	1.4%	-27.8%	-2.3%	11	16	24
Cache	5,486	6,094	4,922	4,199	608	-1,172	-723	10.0%	-23.8%	-17.2%	8	3	6
Carbon	1,359	1,303	1,137	1,026	-56	-166	-111	-4.3%	-14.6%	-10.8%	17	10	9
Daggett	37	39	36	25	2	-3	-11	5.1%	-8.3%	-44.0%	32	24	2
Davis	11,056	12,367	10,622	11,143	1,311	-1,745	521	10.6%	-16.4%	4.7%	5	4	15
Duchesne	899	788	590	486	-111	-198	-104	-14.1%	-33.6%	-21.4%	23	11	5
Emery	771	707	652	614	-64	-55	-38	-9.1%	-8.4%	-6.2%	20	17	12
Garfield	296	263	207	177	-33	-56	-30	-12.5%	-27.1%	-16.9%	28	19	7
Grand	275	243	198	195	-32	-45	-3	-13.2%	-22.7%	-1.5%	27	31	25
Iron	2,232	2,376	2,114	2,175	144	-262	61	6.1%	-12.4%	2.8%	10	14	23
Juab	549	497	532	508	-52	35	-24	-10.5%	6.6%	-4.7%	22	20	16
Kane	306	276	253	241	-30	-23	-12	-10.9%	-9.1%	-5.0%	26	23	13
Millard	1,010	866	852	816	-144	-14	-36	-16.6%	-1.6%	-4.4%	19	18	18
Morgan	503	531	434	440	28	-97	6	5.3%	-22.4%	1.4%	24	27	26
Piute	92	81	63	69	-11	-18	6	-13.6%	-28.6%	8.7%	31	28	10
Rich	123	153	113	91	30	-40	-22	19.6%	-35.4%	-24.2%	30	21	4
Salt Lake	41,337	41,006	37,685	38,171	-331	-3,321	486	-0.8%	-8.8%	1.3%	1	6	28
San Juan	695	709	554	1,058	14	-155	504	2.0%	-28.0%	47.6%	16	5	1
Sanpete	1,938	1,541	1,630	1,553	-397	89	-77	-25.8%	5.5%	-5.0%	12	13	14
Sevier	1,501	1,119	1,276	1,281	-382	157	5	-34.1%	12.3%	0.4%	13	29	29
Summitt	1,220	1,325	1,164	1,182	105	-161	18	7.9%	-13.8%	1.5%	15	22	27
Tooele	1,504	1,559	1,242	1,239	55	-317	-3	3.5%	-25.5%	-0.2%	14	32	32
Unitah	1,112	1,014	759	601	-98	-255	-158	-9.7%	-33.6%	-26.3%	21	9	3
Utah	20,957	21,272	19,484	19,398	315	-1,788	-86	1.5%	-9.2%	-0.4%	2	12	30
Wasach	1,002	997	893	937	-5	-104	44	-0.5%	-11.6%	4.7%	18	15	17
Washington	5,548	5,649	5,030	5,205	101	-619	175	1.8%	-12.3%	3.4%	7	8	21
Wayne	173	144	137	133	-29	-7	-4	-20.1%	-5.1%	-3.0%	29	30	22
Weber	6,993	8,471	6,949	7,207	1,478	-1,522	258	17.4%	-21.9%	3.6%	6	7	20
Other US Locations	19,053	21,042	15,949	17,085	1,989	-5,093	1,136	9.5%	-31.9%	6.6%	4	2	11
Foreign Locations	3,726	4,285	3,589	3,599	559	-696	10	13.0%	-19.4%	0.3%	9	26	31
Unknown/Unidentified	10,690	5,037	19,518	17,550	-5,653	14,481	-1,968	-112.2%	74.2%	-11.2%	3	1	8
Total	144,937	144,302	140,605	140,397	-635	-3,697	-208	-0.4%	-2.6%	-0.1%			

Souce: Utah System of Higher Education

Table 70
Utah System of Higher Education Enrollment by County and Ethnicity: 2007/2008 Fall 3rd Week

	Total		White		Black/African American		American Indian or Alaska Native		Asian		Navtive Hawaiian or Pacific Islander		Hispanic Origin		Unknown		Non Resident Alien	
		% of Total		% of Total		% of Total		% of Total		% of Total		% of Total		% of Total		% of Total		% of Total
County	Number	Students	Number	Students	Number	Students	Number	Students	Number	Students	Number	Students	Number	Students	Number	Students	Number	Students
Beaver	281	0.2%	252	89.7%	0	0.0%	5	1.8%	1	0.4%	0	0.0%	10	3.6%	11	3.9%	2	0.7%
Box Elder	1,712	1.2%	1,485	86.7%	0	0.0%	15	0.9%	19	1.1%	0	0.0%	31	1.8%	145	8.5%	17	1.0%
Cache	4,199	3.0%	3,725	88.7%	13	0.3%	22	0.5%	77	1.8%	9	0.2%	84	2.0%	176	4.2%	93	2.2%
Carbon	1,026	0.7%	890	86.7%	1	0.1%	7	0.7%	8	0.8%	1	0.1%	60	5.8%	59	5.8%	0	0.0%
Daggett	25	0.0%	22	88.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	4.0%	2	8.0%	0	0.0%
Davis	11,143	7.9%	8,585	77.0%	77	0.7%	55	0.5%	266	2.4%	27	0.2%	370	3.3%	1,754	15.7%	9	0.1%
Duchesne	486	0.3%	446	91.8%	2	0.4%	11	2.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	12	2.5%	13	2.7%	2	0.4%
Emery	614	0.4%	562	91.5%	1	0.2%	5	0.8%	4	0.7%	0	0.0%	12	2.0%	30	4.9%	0	0.0%
Garfield	177	0.1%	151	85.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	1.1%	0	0.0%	6	3.4%	17	9.6%	1	0.6%
Grand	195	0.1%	168	86.2%	1	0.5%	6	3.1%	1	0.5%	0	0.0%	8	4.1%	11	5.6%	0	0.0%
Iron	2,175	1.5%	1,948	89.6%	6	0.3%	35	1.6%	14	0.6%	0	0.0%	68	3.1%	101	4.6%	3	0.1%
Juab	508	0.4%	482	94.9%	0	0.0%	3	0.6%	4	0.8%	1	0.2%	9	1.8%	8	1.6%	1	0.2%
Kane	241	0.2%	223	92.5%	1	0.4%	2	0.8%	1	0.4%	0	0.0%	4	1.7%	10	4.1%	0	0.0%
Millard	816	0.6%	757	92.8%	0	0.0%	3	0.4%	1	0.1%	2	0.2%	31	3.8%	22	2.7%	0	0.0%
Morgan	440	0.3%	351	79.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.2%	0	0.0%	8	1.8%	79	18.0%	1	0.2%
Piute	69	0.0%	67	97.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	2.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Rich	91	0.1%	82	90.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	1.1%	1	1.1%	1	1.1%	5	5.5%	1	1.1%
Salt Lake	38,171	27.2%	30,794	80.7%	447	1.2%	305	0.8%	1,431	3.7%	376	1.0%	2,429	6.4%	2,335	6.1%	54	0.1%
San Juan	1,058	0.8%	657	62.1%	3	0.3%	217	20.5%	16	1.5%	2	0.2%	44	4.2%	118	11.2%	1	0.1%
Sanpete	1,553	1.1%	1,415	91.1%	4	0.3%	13	0.8%	10	0.6%	13	0.8%	49	3.2%	36	2.3%	13	0.8%
Sevier	1,281	0.9%	1,191	93.0%	2	0.2%	44	3.4%	0	0.0%	2	0.2%	19	1.5%	20	1.6%	3	0.2%
Summitt	1,182	0.8%	1,048	88.7%	0	0.0%	6	0.5%	16	1.4%	2	0.2%	36	3.0%	70	5.9%	4	0.3%
Tooele	1,239	0.9%	1,053	85.0%	7	0.6%	10	0.8%	8	0.6%	12	1.0%	80	6.5%	64	5.2%	5	0.4%
Unitah	601	0.4%	547	91.0%	0	0.0%	23	3.8%	3	0.5%	0	0.0%	9	1.5%	17	2.8%	2	0.3%
Utah	19,398	13.8%	17,006	87.7%	113	0.6%	186	1.0%	259	1.3%	220	1.1%	974	5.0%	617	3.2%	23	0.1%
Wasach	937	0.7%	872	93.1%	3	0.3%	1	0.1%	2	0.2%	5	0.5%	23	2.5%	31	3.3%	0	0.0%
Washington	5,205	3.7%	4,608	88.5%	13	0.2%	60	1.2%	47	0.9%	32	0.6%	269	5.2%	169	3.2%	7	0.1%
Wayne	133	0.1%	123	92.5%	0	0.0%	1	0.8%	1	0.8%	0	0.0%	3	2.3%	5	3.8%	0	0.0%
Weber	7,207	5.1%	4,968	68.9%	59	0.8%	36	0.5%	127	1.8%	6	0.1%	376	5.2%	1,626	22.6%	9	0.1%
Other US Locations	17,085	12.2%	11,442	67.0%	351	2.1%	396	2.3%	415	2.4%	159	0.9%	816	4.8%	3,243	19.0%	263	1.5%
Foreign Locations	3,599	2.6%	405	11.3%	35	1.0%	6	0.2%	113	3.1%	12	0.3%	184	5.1%	95	2.6%	2,749	76.4%
Unknown/Unidentified	17,550	12.5%	11,895	67.8%	177	1.0%	120	0.7%	247	1.4%	70	0.4%	566	3.2%	3,393	19.3%	1,082	6.2%
Total	140,397	100.0%	108,220	77.1%	1,316	0.9%	1,593	1.1%	3,095	2.2%	952	0.7%	6,594	4.7%	14,282	10.2%	4,345	3.1%

Souce: Utah System of Higher Education

Table 71
2005-2006 Full Cost Study Summary (Appropriated Funds Only)

Institution	Founded	Direct Cost of Instruction	Full Cost of Instruction	FTE Students 2006	Student/ Faculty Ratio	Direct Cost of Instruction per FTE	Full Cost of Instruction per FTE
University of Utah	1850	156,314,166	272,366,596	25,765	16.4	$6,067	$10,571
Utah State University	1888	88,977,233	153,248,983	16,798	20.4	$5,297	$9,123
Weber State University	1889	49,547,977	94,332,698	12,866	16.5	$3,851	$7,332
Southern Utah University	1897	20,793,837	41,059,593	5,289	18.5	$3,931	$7,763
Snow College	1888	9,997,995	22,549,751	2,865	18.2	$3,490	$7,871
Dixie State College	1911	9,262,803	23,225,982	4,078	18.5	$2,271	$5,695
College of Eastern Utah	1937	6,330,374	15,444,103	1,674	19.5	$3,781	$9,224
Utah Valley State College	1941	47,523,689	93,427,448	14,496	19.3	$3,278	$6,445
Salt Lake Community College	1947	44,177,821	82,847,265	15,801	19.9	$2,796	$5,243
Total		432,925,895	798,502,419	99,633	18.2	$4,345	$8,014

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

Source: Utah System of Higher Education

Table 72
USHE Summary of Tuition and Fees by Institution

	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
University of Utah										
Resident	$2,711	$2,790	$2,895	$3,043	$3,325	$3,646	$4,000	$4,298	$4,663	$4,987
Nonresident	8,251	8,495	8,828	9,299	10,182	11,292	12,410	13,370	14,593	15,662
Utah State University										
Resident	2,245	2,314	2,401	2,590	2,834	3,071	3,247	3,615	3,949	4,199
Nonresident	6,802	7,003	7,279	7,897	8,199	8,946	9,533	10,431	11,449	12,224
Weber State University										
Resident	1,986	2,042	2,106	2,252	2,427	2,632	2,876	3,165	3,432	3,664
Nonresident	5,886	6,058	6,283	6,718	7,295	7,958	8,736	9,599	10,415	11,135
Southern Utah University										
Resident	1,909	1,965	2,067	2,194	2,350	2,794	3,054	3,358	3,565	3,796
Nonresident	6,015	6,195	6,543	6,776	7,344	8,158	9,008	9,877	10,603	11,327
Snow College										
Resident	1,281	1,312	1,354	1,414	1,523	1,670	1,794	1,996	2,164	2,262
Nonresident	5,242	5,396	5,601	5,884	5,742	6,372	6,556	7,210	7,498	7,889
Dixie State College										
Resident	1,402	1,435	1,481	1,544	1,612	1,778	1,886	1,984	2,492	2,728
Nonresident	5,140	5,284	5,483	5,764	6,038	6,554	7,034	7,390	9,056	9,447
College of Eastern Utah										
Resident	1,347	1,422	1,476	1,529	1,630	1,740	1,861	1,980	2,091	2,161
Nonresident	4,623	4,904	5,097	5,353	5,762	6,228	6,666	7,120	7,670	7,964
Utah Valley State College										
Resident	1,574	1,628	1,682	1,882	2,196	2,450	2,788	3,022	3,308	3,528
Nonresident	4,916	5,070	5,262	5,922	6,802	7,630	8,718	9,472	10,338	11,029
Salt Lake Community College										
Resident	1,542	1,582	1,636	1,762	1,890	2,035	2,174	2,312	2,404	2,536
Nonresident	4,804	4,942	5,131	5,450	5,800	6,277	6,754	7,232	7,519	7,958

Notes:
1. Two Semesters at 15 credit hours each.
2. Lower division (freshman & sophmore) rate only. Higher differential rate for upper division (junior and senior) for University of Utah.
3. Rate for undergraduate returning students. Higher differential rate for new students, and students enrolling in Business and Engineering courses for Utah State University.

Souce: Utah System of Higher Education

Table 73
USHE Undergraduate Resident and Nonresident Tuition Percentage Increases

Resident Tuition Increases	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
University of Utah	2.7%	3.0%	4.0%	6.8%	9.6%	11.5%	10.0%	7.9%	9.5%	7.5%
Utah State University	2.7%	3.0%	4.0%	9.0%	9.5%	9.5%	7.0%	9.8%	8.0%	7.0%
Weber State University	2.7%	3.0%	4.0%	7.0%	9.0%	9.5%	10.0%	9.8%	8.5%	7.0%
Southern Utah University	2.7%	3.0%	5.8%	7.5%	9.0%	23.5%	11.0%	9.5%	8.0%	7.0%
Snow College	2.7%	3.0%	4.0%	5.5%	9.5%	9.4%	9.1%	9.5%	9.0%	5.5%
Dixie State College	2.7%	3.0%	4.0%	5.5%	5.0%	7.3%	7.6%	5.1%	31.1%	9.0%
College of Eastern Utah	2.7%	3.0%	4.0%	5.5%	8.0%	8.5%	7.0%	7.0%	8.5%	4.0%
Utah Valley State College	2.7%	3.0%	4.0%	12.5%	19.5%	12.5%	14.5%	8.8%	9.0%	6.7%
Salt Lake Community College	2.7%	3.0%	4.0%	5.5%	9.0%	8.5%	8.0%	7.4%	4.0%	6.0%
USHE Average[1]	2.7%	3.0%	4.2%	7.2%	9.8%	11.1%	9.4%	8.3%	10.6%	6.6%

Non-Resident Tuition Increases										
University of Utah	2.7%	3.0%	4.0%	6.8%	9.6%	11.5%	10.0%	7.9%	9.5%	7.5%
Utah State University	2.7%	3.0%	4.0%	9.0%	9.0%	9.5%	7.0%	9.7%	8.0%	7.0%
Weber State University	2.8%	3.0%	4.0%	7.0%	7.0%	9.5%	10.0%	9.8%	8.5%	7.0%
Southern Utah University	2.7%	3.0%	5.8%	5.5%	5.5%	11.8%	11.0%	9.5%	8.0%	7.0%
Snow College	2.7%	3.1%	4.0%	5.5%	5.5%	4.5%	3.0%	9.5%	4.0%	5.5%
Dixie State College	2.7%	3.0%	4.0%	5.5%	5.5%	7.5%	7.8%	5.1%	23.6%	4.0%
College of Eastern Utah	2.8%	6.3%	4.0%	5.5%	5.5%	8.6%	7.1%	7.0%	8.5%	4.0%
Utah Valley State College	2.7%	3.0%	4.0%	12.5%	12.5%	12.5%	14.5%	8.8%	9.0%	6.7%
Salt Lake Community College	2.7%	3.0%	4.0%	5.5%	6.8%	8.5%	8.0%	7.4%	4.0%	6.0%
USHE Average[1]	2.7%	3.4%	4.2%	7.0%	7.4%	9.3%	8.7%	8.3%	9.2%	6.1%

Notes:
1. Simple average.
2. Percentage increases represent increases that apply to greatest number of students at the institution and do not include differential increases for some programs.
3. Institutions are sorted by the type of institution and the year they were founded.

Souce: Utah System of Higher Education

Table 74
Five Year History of Degrees by Public Institutions in Utah

Degrees and Awards	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	Change 2006-07	% Change 2006-07
Public Institutions	All Degrees and Awards						
University of Utah	6,279	7,086	7,287	7,231	7,186	-45	-0.6%
Utah State University	3,854	3,932	4,210	4,502	3,942	-560	-12.4%
Weber State University	3,471	3,779	3,819	3,526	3,792	266	7.5%
Southern Utah University	1,006	958	1,001	1,189	1,250	61	5.1%
Snow College	833	881	815	826	742	-84	-10.2%
Dixie State College	1,364	1,580	1,278	1,326	1,317	-9	-0.7%
College of Eastern Utah	556	533	509	492	418	-74	-15.0%
Utah Valley State College	3,437	3,310	3,308	3,153	3,287	134	4.2%
Salt Lake Community College	2,631	2,751	2,960	3,007	3,481	474	15.8%
Total Public	23,431	24,810	25,187	25,252	25,415	163	0.6%
Public Institutions	Certificates and Awards						
University of Utah	192	227	290	307	294	-13	-4.2%
Utah State University	5	4	5	11	4	-7	-63.6%
Weber State University	68	69	43	40	51	11	27.5%
Southern Utah University	7	6	14	18	10	-8	-44.4%
Snow College	108	148	122	68	66	-2	-2.9%
Dixie State College	456	667	338	404	319	-85	-21.0%
College of Eastern Utah	62	73	47	57	45	-12	-21.1%
Utah Valley State College	176	83	47	30	27	-3	-10.0%
Salt Lake Community College	169	165	211	178	789	611	343.3%
Total Public	1,243	1,442	1,117	1,113	1,605	492	44.2%
Public Institutions	Associate's Degrees						
Utah State University	92	152	210	324	262	-62	-19.1%
Weber State University	1,319	1,472	1,542	1,485	1,630	145	9.8%
Southern Utah University	47	45	33	94	168	74	78.7%
Snow College	727	728	683	758	676	-82	-10.8%
Dixie State College	845	811	846	804	864	60	7.5%
College of Eastern Utah	494	463	452	435	373	-62	-14.3%
Utah Valley State College	2,239	1,983	2,072	1,832	1,781	-51	-2.8%
Salt Lake Community College	2,461	2,571	2,786	2,829	2,692	-137	-4.8%
Total Associate's	8,224	8,225	8,624	8,561	8,446	-115	-1.3%
Public Institutions	Baccalaureate Degrees						
University of Utah	4,488	4,947	5,198	4,889	4,829	-60	-1.2%
Utah State University	2,773	2,799	3,097	3,237	2,853	-384	-11.9%
Weber State University	1,949	2,096	2,070	1,846	1,940	94	5.1%
Southern Utah University	873	819	854	899	868	-31	-3.4%
Dixie State College	63	102	94	118	134	16	13.6%
Utah Valley State College	1,022	1,245	1,189	1,291	1,479	188	14.6%
Total Baccalaureate	11,168	12,008	12,502	12,280	12,103	-177	-1.4%
Public Institutions	Master's Degrees						
University of Utah	1,129	1,460	1,303	1,482	1,441	-41	-2.8%
Utah State University	924	905	811	849	738	-111	-13.1%
Weber State University	135	142	165	155	171	16	10.3%
Southern Utah University	79	88	100	178	204	26	14.6%
Total Master's	2,267	2,595	2,379	2,664	2,554	-110	-4.1%
Public Institutions	Doctorate Degrees						
University of Utah	225	216	229	276	345	69	25.0%
Utah State University	59	64	69	81	85	4	4.9%
Total Doctorate	284	280	298	357	430	73	20.4%
Public Institutions	First Professional Degrees						
University of Utah	245	260	267	277	277	0	0.0%
Total First Professional	245	260	267	277	277	0	0.0%

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

Source: IPEDS Completions Surveys - Does not include UCAT Data

Table 75
Degrees and Awards by Race/Ethnicity at Public Institutions in Utah: Academic Year 2005-2006

	All Degrees and Awards								
	Total Degrees Awarded	White, Non-Hispanic	Black, Non-Hispanic	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic	Non-resident Alien	Race/ Ethnicity Unknown
Public Institutions									
University of Utah	7,186	5,864	41	47	295	0	214	389	336
Utah State University	3,942	3,403	12	16	34	2	68	314	93
Weber State University	3,792	2,569	21	10	61	0	114	20	997
Southern Utah University	1,250	1,144	4	20	13	0	11	16	42
Snow College	742	697	3	2	6	12	7	14	1
Dixie State College	1,317	1,235	5	11	5	7	32	7	15
College of Eastern Utah	418	349	2	43	3	1	10	3	7
Utah Valley State College	3,287	2,935	11	27	35	16	95	57	111
Salt Lake Community College	3,481	2,776	58	51	108	28	236	41	183
Total Public	25,415	20,972	157	227	560	66	787	861	1,785
Percent of Total	100%	82.5%	0.6%	0.9%	2.2%	0.3%	3.1%	3.4%	7.0%

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

Source: IPEDS Completions Surveys

Table 76
Public Institutions in Utah Total Degrees and Awards by Field of Study

Field of Study	U of U	USU	WSU	SUU	SNOW	DSC	CEU	UVSC	SLCC	UCAT	USHE Total
Agriculture & Natural Resources	42	187	0	12	7	0	0	0	0	0	248
Architecture & Related Studies	69	29	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	99
Area, Ethnic & Cultural Studies	29	56	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	85
Biological Sciences/Life Sciences	200	132	65	75	8	0	0	51	7	0	538
Business & Marketing	916	584	500	192	97	146	17	585	311	2,237	5,585
Communications	460	102	46	54	16	2	0	23	40	0	743
Computer & Info Sciences	116	128	159	11	6	22	2	165	55	519	1,183
Education	320	621	280	327	84	48	3	278	7	427	2,395
Engineering & Related Technologies	516	318	129	25	25	12	6	53	122	3,714	4,920
English Language & Literature	211	128	59	11	14	0	0	46	38	0	507
Foreign Languages	202	30	33	14	1	0	0	13	3	0	296
Health Professions	831	154	933	86	113	398	70	189	742	3,524	7,040
History	124	69	31	11	5	0	0	32	11	0	283
Home Economics	261	194	71	38	9	0	0	0	5	0	578
Law & Legal Studies	144	15	0	4	3	0	0	33	29	7	235
Liberal Arts & Sciences/Gen. Studies	82	327	977	148	223	684	280	883	1,359	0	4,963
Mathematics	83	28	2	6	5	0	0	9	0	0	133
Other (2)	402	152	8	12	1	0	0	75	15	307	972
Other Vocational Studies (3)	0	34	210	67	33	5	40	445	570	4,647	6,051
Philosophy	16	7	1	0	1	0	0	6	0	0	31
Physical Sciences & Science Tech.	185	44	37	16	5	0	0	14	46	0	347
Psychology	303	143	73	50	17	0	0	295	46	0	927
Social Sciences & Public Admin.	1,361	296	128	44	19	0	0	1	50	0	1,899
Visual & Performing Arts	313	164	50	47	49	0	0	91	25	70	809
Total Degrees Awarded	7,186	3,942	3,792	1,250	742	1,317	418	3,287	3,481	15,452	40,867

Notes:
1. Includes Library Science, Military Technologies, Multi/Interdisciplinary Studies, and Parks & Recreation.
2. Includes Personal Services, Vocational Home Economics, Protective Services, Construction Trades, Mechanics & Repairers, Precision Production Trades, Transportation & Materials Moving.
3. Institutions are sorted by the type of institution and the year they were founded.

Source:
1. IPEDS Completions Surveys - Academic Years 2005-06 and 2006-07
2. Utah College of Applied Technology Completion Data

Economic Development Activities

Overview
Utah's economic development efforts were restructured in 2005 to correspond with a renewed focus on economic development. This resulted in the establishment and consolidation of the Governor's Office of Economic Development (GOED), Utah's Economic Cluster Initiative, a revamped Centers of Excellence Program, and the Utah Science, Technology, and Research (USTAR) Initiative.

Governor's Office of Economic Development (GOED)
2006 marked the first full year during which the Governor's Office of Economic Development, incorporating the Division of Business and Economic Development and the Division of Travel Development, implemented the Economic Revitalization Plan within the state. During 2007, GOED continued to encourage the business development programs and initiatives of the state. Some of these programs and initiatives include Economic Development Zone Tax Increment Financing, the Centers of Excellence Program, the Economic Clusters Initiative, and USTAR.

During 2007, the United States Air Force announced and commenced the first phase of commercial and retail development of a 550-acre parcel east of I-15. This development will provide office space for Air Force administration to replace inefficient current facilities. It will also provide space for contractors with projects at Hill Air Force Base. Hotels, restaurants, and retail facilities will also be included. While developers will own the buildings, the land will be held under lease from the Air Force. Initial development is estimated at $500 million, growing to billions when completed.

Economic Development Zone Tax Increment Financing
The Economic Development Tax Incentive is a post-performance tax rebate of new state revenues consisting of sales, corporate, and withholding taxes paid to the state. It is available to companies seeking relocation to and expansion of operations in Utah. In 2007, the recruitment efforts of GOED were successful in attracting nine companies to establish operations in Utah. Counties affected included Box Elder, Cache, Juab, Salt Lake, Tooele, and Weber, and over 2,000 new jobs were added to the State.

Centers of Excellence Program
The Centers of Excellence Program has a 21-year history of helping to mature technologies developed at Utah's colleges and universities and bringing those technologies into the marketplace. The purpose of the Centers of Excellence Program (COEP) is to accelerate the commercialization of promising technologies that have value for Utah.

Since its inception in 1986, the Centers of Excellence Program has generated more than 186 patents which resulted in 226 license agreements, based on a study of the annual reports over the past two decades. Importantly, at least 126 Utah based companies have been created to license and market proprietary technology fostered by the program. The Centers of Excellence Program conducted a detailed 20th anniversary study to identify the success of the program in helping these technologies emerge from universities and become job creating entities. Fifty-five of the 126 spinouts are still "alive" in Utah, three are alive out of state, and another 11 have been acquired and moved out of state. As of COEP's 20th Anniversary Report, these Utah companies directly employed over 2,035 persons in the state, at an average salary of over $65,000.

- Of the 126 total spinouts in the history of COEP, 11 have been acquired by companies outside the State of Utah and moved out of state, while three are still alive which were started outside of the state.

- For the spinouts within the state, 32 have fewer than 10 full-time employees and 20 spinouts have 20-99 employees.

- Companies that employ more than 100 people bring significant benefit to Utah's economy and are likely to stay within the state. COEP has helped foster three such highly-valued companies: Myriad Genetics, Sonic Innovations, and MOXTEK.

Well-known firms that have been assisted by the Centers of Excellence Program include Myriad Genetics, Inc. (MYGN), Sonic Innovations, Inc. (SNCI), Moxtek, Cimetrix, and Autonomous Solutions, Inc. Emerging successes include InfoWest, Live Wire, and Rocky Mountain Composites; start-ups just emerging from the Centers program in the past two years include Flying Sensors, Procerus Technologies, Larada Sciences, Inc. and Glycosan Biosystems. These firms are among the many companies strengthening Utah's economy through technologies developed at Utah's colleges and universities.

The distribution of full-time equivalent employees (FTEs) among five-year periods reveals the evolution of the Centers of Excellence Program. The period of 1991 to 1995 was the most productive, as 65% of the people employed at spinouts were employed at companies that emerged from this period. It is, of course, important to note that the period from 1996-2000 was a difficult period for startups altogether, both nationally and in Utah, due to the "dot-com collapse" and retrenchment in the financial markets that followed the "boom". The period of 2001-2006 has many younger companies which are expected to have fewer employees this early in their development.

Economic Clusters Initiative

Economic clusters are groups of related businesses and organizations within industry sectors whose collective excellence, collaboration, and knowledge provide a sustainable competitive advantage. Using best practices, Utah is capitalizing on its core strengths and facilitating the development of clustered business environments to accelerate growth.

State leaders established the Economic Clusters Initiative to align resources, infrastructure, and policies that contribute to successful economic clusters. Strong economic clusters translate directly into tangible benefits for Utah's businesses, citizens, and educational institutions. Clusters have several benefits: businesses have instant access to an experienced workforce, suppliers, customized services, and critical business resources; related businesses can work together to achieve new economies of scale, develop new and larger distribution channels, and realize increased profitability; and universities can tap into new research funds and a larger pool of potential students. The net effect is that these factors combine to create higher paying jobs, strengthen education, and raise the standard of living in Utah. The key is to align research universities, capital, talent, technology, and government around industry sectors that possess the greatest synergistic opportunities.

Clusters work best within industry sectors whose collective excellence, collaboration, and knowledge base provide a sustainable competitive advantage. Utah will initially focus on economic clusters with key areas of core competencies that are identified as emerging or mature sectors. These include life sciences, software development and information technology, aerospace, financial services, energy and natural resources, defense and homeland security, and competitive accelerators. Many of the clusters chosen already have the seeds of a commercial and academic base outside of the Wasatch Front and will impact every corner of the state.

The economic clusters in which development is currently most active are aerospace (including advanced composites) and life sciences. Alliant Techsystems has created a new division, ATK Aerospace Structures, based in Clearfield to supply composite materials used in aircraft manufacture for both defense (e.g., F-35 Joint Strike Fighter) and commercial (e.g., General Electric's new GEnx jet engines) applications. This, together with the expansion of Hexcel, continues to mark Utah as a center for the development and application of advanced composites which are used in aircraft components, low observable aircraft, and other industrial uses. The successes of the USTAR effort in attracting research efforts in the life sciences promise further expansion and prominence for this cluster in the Utah economy.

USTAR

Recently noted as the "most dynamic economy" by the Kauffman Foundation and listed as the number two and three best place for doing business by Forbes and CNBC respectively, Utah has become one of the hottest economies in the U.S.

Over the past 20 years, more than 180 companies in Utah have been founded on university technologies and over 120 of those are currently prospering. Companies such as Myriad Genetics, HyClone Laboratories, Sorenson Communications, NPS Pharmaceuticals, Watson Laboratories, and Evans and Sutherland are among those established and operating locally. This history of success is evidence that Utah research universities can successfully commercialize technologies that create new companies and employment opportunities which strengthen Utah's economy.

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

To achieve these measures, world-class research teams are being recruited to Utah to develop strategic innovation focus areas that:

- Are based on existing university strengths
- Have vast commercialization opportunities
- Address large and/or strategic global markets
- Leverage Utah industry strengths.

These investment areas include fossil energy, biofuels, biomedical innovation, imaging technology, nanotech biosensors, advanced nutrition, and personalized medicine, among others.

In its first year, USTAR implemented hiring teams for 11 Innovation Focus Areas at the University of Utah and Utah State University. Recruitment efforts began in July 2007 to screen and conduct preliminary interviews with over 40 prospective faculty members. Ten of the 11 innovation areas have recruited at least one "all-star," with a total of 15 faculty and researchers hired to date. "all-star" faculty members have or will bring their research programs and some component of their funding to Utah. One of these hires, USTAR Professor Brian McPherson, recently announced receiving $88 million in funding for his ground-breaking research work in carbon cap-

ture and storage. Professor McPherson was recruited from New Mexico Tech and is the Principal Investigator for the Southwest Regional Partnership. The SW Partnership will receive $67 million in Department of Energy (DOE) grants over the next 10 years as well as $21 million from cost-sharing by partners and industry. One of the new "all-star" faculty has already incorporated a company in Utah, while another has brought two of his companies with him. Already, start-up businesses born under the initiative and USTAR matching research funds are two and three years ahead of schedule, respectively.

USTAR funding is also supporting the construction of state-of-the-art research facilities at the University of Utah and Utah State University. Both facilities will be available for and encourage innovation and industry collaboration. They will be equipped with core facilities, including a nanofab, microscopy lab, and other unique infrastructure that will provide research teams with the necessary resources, needed to advance innovation and commercialization in their individual focus areas. As the USTAR initiative passes its 15 month mark, teams responsible for programming both facilities are finishing their work and preparing to select the construction general manager and design architects.

As the engine to drive industry collaboration and commercialization activities, USTAR created the Technology Outreach Innovation Program (TOIP). TOIP's mission is to support the accomplishment of USTAR's financial, employment, and research objectives by lending experienced leadership, deep business understanding, and functional expertise to the most promising opportunities and focus areas. The program is led by five directors deployed across Utah with a regional focus. Each director heads a Technology Outreach Center (TOC) located at one of the state's higher educational institutions: Utah State University-Uintah Basin, Weber State University, Salt Lake Community College, Utah Valley State College (soon to be Utah Valley University), and Dixie College.

The Technology Outreach Centers and their programs act as a resource to:

- Screen and broker new ideas, technologies, and services to entrepreneurs and businesses throughout defined service areas and ensure that the ones with the highest growth potential receive the most targeted services and attention

- Connect ideas and technologies from entrepreneurs, existing businesses, industries, and faculty and staff of regional higher education institutions with the expertise of Utah's research universities and assist in the commercialization of these ideas

- Share discoveries and technologies from Utah's research universities to local entrepreneurs, businesses, and regional higher education institutions

The second component of the TOIP is its information technology architecture, or "Virtual Innovation Network" (VIN), that supports the connectivity of its outreach centers to their various stakeholders. The VIN will offer a variety of web-based tools which enable innovation and collaboration. The VIN has been launched and is actively being beta-tested by a variety of users. Ultimately, USTAR stands as an innovative, visionary, and far-reaching initiative to further bolster Utah's high-technology economy.

EDCUtah (Economic Development Corporation of Utah)

Started in 1987, EDCUtah is a public/private partnership, working with state and local government and private industry to attract and grow competitive, high-value companies and spur the development and expansion of local Utah businesses. EDCUtah serves as a comprehensive source of economic data, key public and private contacts, and assistance to companies working to grow their businesses in Utah.

Current economic development efforts in Utah are producing significant results as the state continues to experience an unprecedented rate of growth and interest. In CY 2007, EDCUtah's project volume reached historic levels, with an average of more than 200 individual firms looking at the state for expansion opportunities. By way of comparison, this project volume represents an increase of over 500% from just a few years ago.

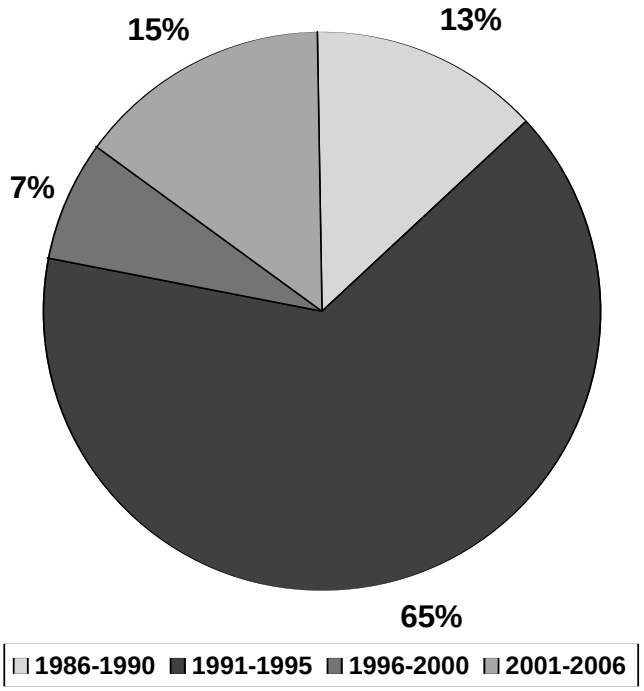
In addition to the dramatic increase in project quantity, project quality is also at unprecedented levels. Major internationally recognized firms like Procter and Gamble, Allegheny Technology Incorporated, and US Foodservice have all chosen Utah in 2007 as the preferred location for future expansions in the next few years. Firms of this caliber tend to create more lucrative jobs and bring with them significant capital investments in the way of facilities and equipment, as well as key suppliers and partners.

Conclusion

Utah has risen in the minds of Corporate America as a desired destination for business. In specific cluster industries like outdoor products, advanced composites, and energy, Utah can point to a string of successes that has caused entire industries to reexamine their corporate locations and give Utah a look.

An important factor in the success in attracting new businesses to Utah has been a high level of cooperation between GOED, EDCUtah, and local economic development organizations in communities across the state.

Figure 62
Full-time Equivalent Employees Per Five-year Period



Employee counts in “spin-out” companies by period in which the Centers of Excellence Program grants were awarded
Source: Governor’s Office of Economic Development

Table 77
Identified Industries for Utah Economic Clusters Initiative

Life Sciences	Software Development & Information Technology	Aerospace	Defense and Homeland Security	Financial Services	Energy and Natural Resources	Competitive Accelerators
• Personalized/predictive medicine - Genetics & biomarker development - Pharmaceutical research & clinical services - Neuroscience • Medical devices & products • Microbe biotechnology • Environmental & agricultural technology & remediation • Cellular systems (nutrition research & infectious diseases)	• Systems management & security • Web services & software applications • Wireless technologies • Digital media & entertainment technology • High-performance computing applications • Simulations, images, modeling & algorithms • GIS mapping & imaging	• Composites & advanced materials • Propulsion systems • Communications & avionics	• Smart sensors & chemical/biological detection • Autonomous systems	• Industrial banks	• Energy independence • Mining & mineral technology • Water management	• Nanotechnology • Advanced manufacturing • Logistics & distribution centers • Networking infrastructure • Quality of life - Personal wellness & nutraceuticals - Family related products - Outdoor recreation

Source: Governor's Office of Economic Development

Table 78
Post Performance Tax Incentives Awarded: 2007

Name	County	Jobs
Procter & Gamble	Box Elder	1,185
Thermo Fisher Scientific	Cache	196
FiberTEK	Juab	99
Goldman Sachs	Salt Lake	375
Air Liquide	Salt Lake	43
Syracuse Castings West (Hq)	Tooele	89
Barnes Aerospace	Weber	474
Hershey	Weber	123
Southern Classic Food	Weber	94
Total		2,678

Source: Governor's Office of Economic Development

Table 79
Active Centers of Excellence: 2007

Center of Excellence	University	Year Funded	Cluster	Description of Research and Technology
Cellular Therapy and Regenerative Medicine	University of Utah	New	Life Sciences	Capabilities to build a "bank" for stem cells derived from umbilical cord blood (so-called "cord blood") which can be used for many clinical applications in regenerative medicine and tissue engineering. Providing GMP and regulatory support for processing, development and commercialization of cord derived stem cells, biologics, and combinational products.
Clean Coke Technology	College of Eastern Utah	New	Life Sciences	This team, led by the College of Eastern Utah's Western Energy Training Center, aims to commercialize research to create Clean Coke from coke fines and waste products and to develop process control expertise by developing a pilot scale facility. This Center also intends to use the pilot plant and related expertise to enhance the training and expertise of employees throughout the area served by CEU.
Control of Flows in Manufacturing	Utah State University	2006	Competitive Accelerators	Applying Computational Fluid Dynamics to improve manufacturing processes including particle sorting and Electrical Discharge Machining (EDM). This Center was assigned a business team in 2005-2006.
Functionally Graded and Designed Cemented Tungsten Carbide and Polycrystalline	University of Utah	2006	Competitive Accelerators	Developing advanced composite materials with predictable wear and failure characteristics designed for demanding applications such as mining, drilling, and grinding.
High End Pharmaceutical and Biomedical Process Optimization	Southern Utah University	New	Life Sciences	Southern Utah University has established a high performance supercomputing facility to enable high fidelity computer modeling of topics of importance to regional industry. The goal of this Center is to partner with a regional pharmaceutical business to develop a 3-dimensional model of a fluidized bed reactor to help optimize their multiphase production processes using computational fluid dynamics. Obviously of interest is to determine if such modeling could be expanded from a single partner to broader applications.
Hybrid & Adaptive Multimedia Processors	Utah State University	New	Software Development & Information Technology	Commercializing tools and software systems to accelerate time to market of new features for multimedia consumer devices.
Microarray Technology	University of Utah	2005	Life Sciences	Developing a superior microarray platform for the molecular diagnostics and research markets with improved sensitivity specificity and throughout.
Miniature Unmanned Air Vehicles	Brigham Young University	2004	Aerospace	Rapid design of airframes and miniaturized autopilot and guidance systems for tiny UAVs that can be operated by novices have earned the attention of both military and civilian agencies.
Nanopore Sensor Technologies	University of Utah	New	Life Sciences	A nanopore sensor relies on molecule and particle transport through a single conicalshaped pore that is synthesized in glass. The glass surfaces of the pore interior and exterior can be modified by numerous chemical methods to impart molecular selectivity and high sensitivity in designing sensors for different applications. These tiny sensors can detect extremely small numbers of molecules of specific compounds which is extremely useful in such applications as DNA sequencing, drug screening, nanoparticle counting, and sizing.
Therapeutic Biomaterials	University of Utah	2004	Life Sciences	Developing applications of biopolymers and hydrogels for clinical use in wound repair, prevention of surgical adhesions, and extending the life of donated organs. Three companies, one in California (Carbylan) and two in Utah (Sentrx Animal Care and Glycosan Biosciences) have been spun out of the Center to date.
Thermal Management Technologies	Utah State University	New	Energy & Natural Resources	Technologies for extremely high performance thermal management in the context of physical and vibration isolation, in collaboration with Utah State University's Space Dynamics Lab.

Source: Governor's Office of Economic Development

Table 80
Licensees (Companies) of Center Supported, University Developed Technologies: 2007

Licensee/Center	University	Year Funded	Cluster	Description of Research and Technology
Dynamic Screening Solutions (Formerly Universal Application System)	Utah State University	New	Software Development & Information Technology	Commercialization of a web based system that processes applications for multiple agencies in the government services industry. This technology is at the basis of "UtahClicks" and is also in production in Oregon and Indiana. Plans to adapt this software for other industries are underway.
Flying Sensors (Licensee of Miniature Unmanned Air Vehicles)	Brigham Young University	2006	Aerospace	Developing commercial (non-military) applications for miniature unmanned air vehicles (UAVs) including Real Estate, Insurance Industry, EPA MultiSource Air Quality Sampling, Random Testing, Pipeline/Remote Facility Surveillance and Emergency Response/Fire Monitoring - Forest & Commercial.
Glycosan BioSystems, Inc. (Licensee of Therapeutic Biomaterials)	University of Utah	2006	Life Sciences	Commercializing the compounds from Therapeutic Biomaterials for 3D Cell Culture, Tissue Engineering, Drug Toxicity Testing, & Skin Care.
Larada Sciences (Licensee of Alternate Strategies of Parasite Removal)	University of Utah	2006	Life Sciences	Preparing to commercialize a safe, nontoxic and rapid treatment for Pediculosis (head lice), a multibillion-dollar, increasingly resistant problem afflicting some 25% of children by the time they're teenagers.
Philotek (Licensee of Microarray Technology)	University of Utah	New	Life Sciences	Developing a superior microarray platform for the molecular diagnostics and research markets with improved sensitivity, specificity and throughout.
Navigen, Inc. (Licensee of Center For Vascular Biotherapeutics)	University of Utah	New	Life Sciences	Proof of concept in animal models of stabilizing vasculature in macular degeneration and acute lung injury based on a new signaling pathway that regulates the balance between vascular regeneration and stabilization.
NanoOxides (Licensee of Nanosize Inorganic Material Powders By Molecular Decomposition)	University of Utah	New	Competitive Accelerators	Commercializing a novel, cost-effective process (molecular decomposition) for the manufacturing of nanosize powders, the building blocks for myriad nanotechnology applications, as well as nanostructured ceramic membranes and other devices.
State of RT (Licensee of Interactive RayTracing & Photo-Realistic Visualization)	University of Utah	New	Software Development & Information Technology	Commercializing a software module to deliver real time ray tracing to existing graphics modeling tools and to deliver next generation game development tools based on ray tracing to the market.
VisualShare (Licensee of Electronic Medical Education (CEME)	University of Utah	New	Software Development & Information Technology	Commercializing multi-user real-time image conferencing using the Software as a Service (SaaS) Model. This technology provides the remote convergence of images & text for distributed user populations and permits knowledge capture for legal and compliance purposes. First application is for child abuse situations in rural/remote areas to involve specialists in diagnosis of consequences.

Source: Governor's Office of Economic Development

Table 81
Business Team Centers (Assigned a Business Team Only): 2007

Center	University	Cluster	Description of Research and Technology
Biomolecular Nanophotonics	University of Utah	Life Sciences	Develops chemically engineered micro/nanosystems to dramatically improve the performance of Nucleic Acid Amplification and Detection, one of the key processes used in genetic engineering. The team expects that these improvements can radically improve diagnosis of gene disorders and development of gene therapies, including ribonucleic acid interference (RNAi).
Management of Provenance & Exploratory Workflows	University of Utah	Software Development & Information Technology	VisTrails is a new "workflow management system" that provides support for data exploration and visualization for tasks that have very little repetition. Some example tasks that are suitable for this new system include calibrating simulations for hedge funds, locating oil wells, and radiation treatment planning.
MIMO Communication System	University of Utah	Software Development & Information Technology	New algorithms for signal detection and reception that significantly improve the performance and throughput of MIMO (Multiple-Input Multiple-Output) wireless communication systems. The developed algorithms offer low complexity and near optimal performance and are adaptable to any standard.
Nanomedicine Applications in Cancer	University of Utah	Life Sciences	The Center has designed and developed novel biomaterials with precisely defined molecular architecture for targeted delivery of image probes and therapeutics. These novel nanomaterials based imaging agents and therapeutics have many advantages as compared to other available drug delivery technologies because of their well-defined structure.
The Production of Nanometer Sized Metals, Alloys, Metal Oxides & MixedMetal Oxide Powders	Brigham Young University	Competitive Accelerators	A unique solid- state method of synthesizing metal oxide and metal nanoparticles has been discovered which is simple, requires comparatively little energy, and is easily scalable for production. It produces products up to 99.9999% pure, as small as 1 nm, with size distributions of typically ±10% and can be used for particle or coating production.
Resveratrol Technology	Brigham Young University	Life Sciences	Resveratrol is a compound that occurs in red wine, leading to the French Paradox where moderate alcohol consumption has been consistently associated with 20-30% reductions in coronary heart disease. The compound is well-absorbed in humans when taken orally, but it is not very stable. The Center proposes to commercialize stable analogs of resveratrol in order to commercialize novel applications such as topical (skin and hair), nutritional supplements, and pharmaceutical products.
Water Treatment Technology	University of Utah	Energy & Natural Resources	Developing robust, low cost ways to remove common pollutants such as nitrates from lagoon wastewater treatment systems. The core prototype product, the "poogloo," is simple to build, easy to install and maintain, and very effective. This may dramatically enhance the effectiveness of lagoon systems around the world.
Web IDEA*SIS	Utah State University	Software Development & Information Technology	The web-based solution will assist educators in tracking, serving, organizing, and evaluating children with disabilities while being compliant with state and federal regulations. The system will include WYSIWYG web pages, content wizards, legal compliance review tools, customized organizational, procedural, and student progress reports, tools for tracking and allocating resources, communication tools for parents and educators, and tools for technical and content support.

Source: Governor's Office of Economic Development

Table 82
Successful Companies Connected with the Centers of Excellence: 2006

Cluster	Center	Spin Outs	Company	Employment	Payroll	Average Wage
Aerospace	Miniature Unmanned Air vehicle	2	Flying Sensors; Procerus Technologies	6	$520,002	$86,667
Competitive Accelerators	Advanced Composites Manufacturing & Engineering	1	Rocky Mountain Composites	85	$2,975,000	$35,000
Competitive Accelerators	Advanced Joining of Materials	1	Megastir	5	na	na
Competitive Accelerators	Advanced Structural Composites	1	IsoTruss	2	$80,000	$40,000
Competitive Accelerators	Chemical Separation	1	IBC Advanced Technologies*	19	na	na
Competitive Accelerators	Computational Design and Testing	1	Visco**	0	$0	$0
Competitive Accelerators	Computer Aided Engineering, Design and Mfg	2	CIMETRIX; PROMODEL Co.	90	$6,300,000	$70,000
Competitive Accelerators	Direct Machining & Control	1	Direct Controls	5	$425,000	$85,000
Competitive Accelerators	Engineering Design	1	Sarcos Medical Corporation*	49	na	na
Competitive Accelerators	Raman Technology	1	Process Instruments	15	$1,125,000	$75,000
Defense and Homeland Security	Self-Organizing Intelligent Systems	2	Autonomous Solutions, Inc.; Visionary Products	89	$2,245,000	$45,000
Defense and Homeland Security	Smart Sensors	2	Live Wire, RF Innovations	8	na	na
Energy and Natural Resources	Modified Activated Carbons Technology	1	Other***	5	na	na
Information Technology	3D Computer Graphics	1	Infowest*	19	na	na
Information Technology	Computer Based Education	1	Cali, Inc.	45	$2,700,000	$60,000
Information Technology	Computer Graphics & Scientific Visualization	1	Engineering and Geometry Systems	35	$3,500,000	$100,000
Information Technology	CROMDI Multi-Dimensional Information	1	Applied Medical Visualization	4	$400,000	$100,000
Information Technology	Design Systems	2	ErgoWeb, Part.Net	39	$2,865,018	$73,462
Information Technology	Electronic Medical Education	2	Amirsys, Visual Share	34	$1,554,004	$45,706
Information Technology	High Speed Information Processing	1	SP Communications**	0	$0	$0
Information Technology	Industrial Imaging	1	GeoChem Metrix, Inc.	2	$80,000	$40,000
Information Technology	Inverse Problems, Imaging and Tomography	1	TechniScan	15	$1,275,000	$85,000
Information Technology	Scientific Computing & Imaging	1	Visual Influences, Inc.	5	$300,000	$60,000
Life Sciences	Alternate Strategies for Parasite Removal	1	LouseBuster	1	na	na
Life Sciences	Artificial Hearts and Biomedical Devices	2	Medquest Products; Utah Artificial Heart Institute	52	$4,160,000	$80,000
Life Sciences	Biomedical Microfluidics	1	Wasatch Microfluidics	4	$160,000	$40,000
Life Sciences	Bioremediation	1	Applied Biosciences Corp.	9	$450,000	$50,000
Life Sciences	Biotechnology	1	Intech 180 Corp.	1	na	na
Life Sciences	Cancer Genetic Epidemiology	1	Myriad Genetics	760	$44,080,000	$58,000
Life Sciences	Cell Signaling	1	Echelon Research Laboratories	25	$1,125,000	$45,000
Life Sciences	Controlled Chemical Delivery	1	MacroMed*	49	na	na
Life Sciences	Design of Molecular Function - Environmental	1	MicroBioSystems	4	$240,000	$60,000
Life Sciences	Genome Technologies	1	Cimmeron Software	8	$800,000	$100,000
Life Sciences	Microarray Technology	1	Philotek**	0	$0	$0
Life Sciences	Neural Interfaces	1	Bionic Technologies*	22	na	na
Life Sciences	Nuclear, Medical, and Environmental Technology	1	Nuclear Labyrinth**	0	$0	$0
Life Sciences	Rapid Microbe Detection	1	Finite Technologies**	0	$0	$0
Life Sciences	Signal Processing	1	Sonic Innovations*	249	na	na
Life Sciences	Therapeutic Biomaterials	2	Glycosan Bio, Sentrx Animal Care**	2	na	na
Life Sciences	X-Ray Imaging	1	MOXTEK	138	$4,968,000	$36,000
Natural Resources	Advanced Combustion Engineering Research	2	Combustion Resources; Reaction Engineering Intl	34	$3,020,016	$88,824
Natural Resources	Minerals Technology	2	Milltech engineering; Minerals Technology, Inc.	4	na	na
Natural Resources	Profitable Use of Agricultural Byproducts	1	Andigen	5	$375,000	$75,000
Natural Resources	Solid Oxide Fuel Cell	2	Materials and Systems Research, Inc.; Versa Power Systems	60	$4,000,020	$66,667
	Total	55	Total	2,003	$89,722,060	$65,455

* Employee data reported by DWS (http://jobs.utah.gov/firmfind/pgSfirm.asp), upper limit of range used, per consistency with known values.
** In startup mode, no data reported yet
*** Company confidential

Source: Governor's Office of Economic Development

Industry Focus

Agriculture

Overview

Agriculture has become a key factor in the United States economy. Record setting prices for most agricultural products were recorded in 2007 and the trend is likely to continue in 2008. While increases in the cost of production have and will continue to affect net incomes, record setting levels of income are expected to be received by many farmers in 2007 and 2008. The primary farmers benefiting from these high prices are grain farmers who have struggled for several years with low prices and increasing production costs.

National Perspective

Agriculture is in a period of transition that is affecting production and marketing issues at the local, regional, and national levels. Most of these changes are being driven by three major interacting forces: energy, international competition, and the new farm bill.

The rise in energy prices has increased the cost of producing essentially every agricultural commodity, but it has also given rise to the rapid development of the ethanol industry. For example, by mid-2007 there were enough ethanol plants in operation, under construction, or approved for construction in Iowa to use all of the corn produced in the state. Similar growth is occurring in other states in the "corn belt." As a result, corn prices have essentially doubled during 2007, with similar or larger increases in the price of other grains. This increase in grain prices has increased the cost of producing animal products (milk, beef, broilers, etc). Livestock prices have remained relatively high. As a result, net farm income in 2007 is expected to reach a record level (both nominally and in real dollars) of $87.5 billion, nearly $30 billion dollars greater than it was in 2006. Not since the mid 1970s has net farm income in real dollars been as high as the levels estimated for 2007. These high levels are also expected to continue through 2008. The record levels of income are not the result of government transfers, since most government payments decline with increasing market prices. As a result, government payments to farmers are expected to decline from over $11 billion in 2005 to near $2 billion in 2007.

The increase in grain prices resulting from the use of corn for ethanol benefits some livestock producers as well. One of the by-products of ethanol production is distiller's grain. This product can be most effectively used by ruminant animals (beef and dairy). It is expected that this by-product will become an increasingly important feed ingredient in the beef and dairy industry and will be used as a substitute for expensive grains.

Dairy and grain (primarily corn and wheat) producers have been the primary beneficiaries of increasing farm income. However, slightly different reasons have lead to the increases in the two sectors. As noted above, the demand for corn by the ethanol industry has driven the price of most grains to record levels, while the demand for dairy products in the international market has resulted in record prices for milk. The demand for whey, dry milk, and similar products has been fueled by declines in milk production in New Zealand and the European Union. As a result, production in the U.S. has been the primary source of these products for most of the world. Similar but less dramatic forces have also resulted in relatively high prices for beef, hogs, and poultry. While most grain producers have benefited from the high prices, rice and cotton producers have not seen their prices increase to the same degree and they also face increasing production expenses. As a result, incomes for these farms are expected to have declined in 2007.

There are currently a number of differences in the farm bill that are being considered by Congress. It is not known which provisions will finally be passed, but it is likely that payment limitations (maximum amount that any farm can receive) and payment provisions will be expanded to include non-traditional crops (primarily fruits and vegetables) in the final bill. However, if current market conditions continue, payment provisions may not be an issue because most farm income will come from the market and not from government transfers. It is also likely that farm operator household income will continue to be greater than the incomes received by non-farm households (a trend that started about two years ago).

U.S. agricultural production is also expected to have an increasing role in the world market. The decline in the dollar has made agricultural products from the U.S. increasingly competitive in the world market. As a result, exports of agricultural products from the U.S. should exceed imports in 2007, and the balance (exports less imports) is expected to be nearly three times the level in 2006 ($12 billion in 2007 compared to $4.6 billion in 2006). Further increases are expected in 2008, when agriculture exports are projected to increase to a record level of about $91 billion, about $9 billion greater than in 2007.

Utah perspective

In Utah, farm proprietor and labor income declined in 2005 when compared to 2004. Data are not yet available for 2006 or 2007, but it is likely that farm incomes will be up significantly in 2006-2008 when compared to previous years. Farm income will likely be at a record level in 2007 (in real and nominal dollars).

Animal production continues to dominate agriculture in Utah. This is especially true in counties such as Beaver and Sanpete where a single firm or industry has a major influence on production in the county. Producers located in the urban coun-

ties, especially Davis and Salt Lake, commonly specialize in crops destined for local consumers (sweet corn, tomatoes, etc.) instead of traditional crops such as alfalfa and grain.

Nearly 60% of Utah's total cash receipts come from six counties: Beaver, Box Elder, Cache, Millard, Sanpete, and Utah. Economic activity in the more heavily populated counties along the Wasatch Front is dominated by other economic sectors. While total agricultural production in most rural counties may be relatively small, the role of agriculture in these counties is large because little other economic activity exists in most of these counties; Grand and Carbon counties are two major exceptions because recreation and tourism are relatively important in Grand County, while mining is the dominant economic activity in Carbon County.

Cash receipts in most of the large agricultural production counties are commonly dominated by a few major commodities. For example, hog production dominates agricultural production in Beaver County, turkey production is especially important in Sanpete, and most of the state's fruit production has shifted to Utah County over time. Dairy operations are very important in Cache and Millard counties, while the greatest diversity of agricultural production exists in Box Elder County.

Industry and Regional Perspectives

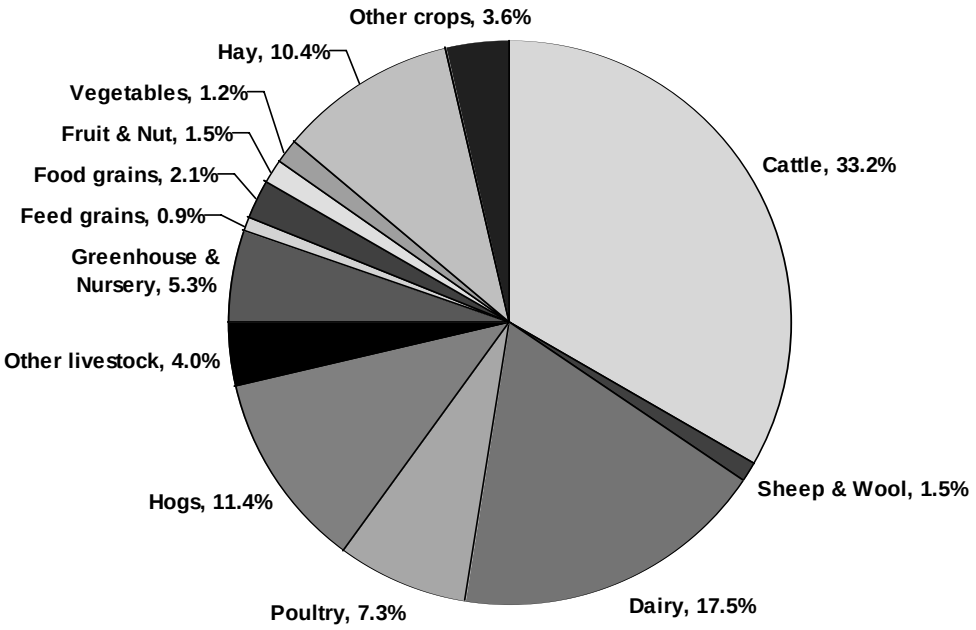
The current record high prices for wheat are about two and a half times as high as they were just two years ago: hard red wheat is more than $9 a bushel and soft white wheat is $10 a bushel. These record high prices should result in high incomes for producers in Box Elder County, which produced about 50% of the wheat in the state in 2006. Wheat producers in Cache, San Juan, and Utah counties will also gain from these record prices. These current high prices are following several years of near record low prices, in real dollars. As a result of historically low prices, many farmers in Utah no longer grow grain as a cash crop. One would normally expect producers to shift production towards grain with the high prices that exist, but it is unlikely that farmers in many areas will return to grain as a crop. As a result, existing grain farmers will reap most of the benefits of the high prices that existed in 2007 and are likely to occur in 2008. The primary factor that may limit high returns to grain farmers in Utah during 2008 will be the lack of moisture, especially for grains grown on dry farms.

The high grain prices also lead to high prices for forage, primarily hay, and corn silage. The amount of hay that is currently available for sale is very limited and the prices being paid are at record levels. These high prices will probably persist for most of 2008 and may increase significantly if moisture becomes even more limiting. This is an especially important consideration in 2008 because many of the reservoirs in the state were "drawn down" in 2007 to meet irrigation needs and the amount of rain/snowfall that has been received to date in the water year (October through September) has been relatively small. If the production of hay and other forages is reduced in 2008 due to low rain or snowfall, feed prices could escalate to very high levels. This will make the cost of feeding most animals expensive and reduce livestock generated net income.

The record prices for milk that have existed during most of 2007 allowed dairy farmers to pay high prices for feed and still remain profitable. However, prices in 2008 are expected to decline. This decline will occur primarily as a result of increased production from other states. Utah is especially affected by the growth in the dairy industry in Idaho, as milk production is now the leading sector in Idaho's agriculture industry.

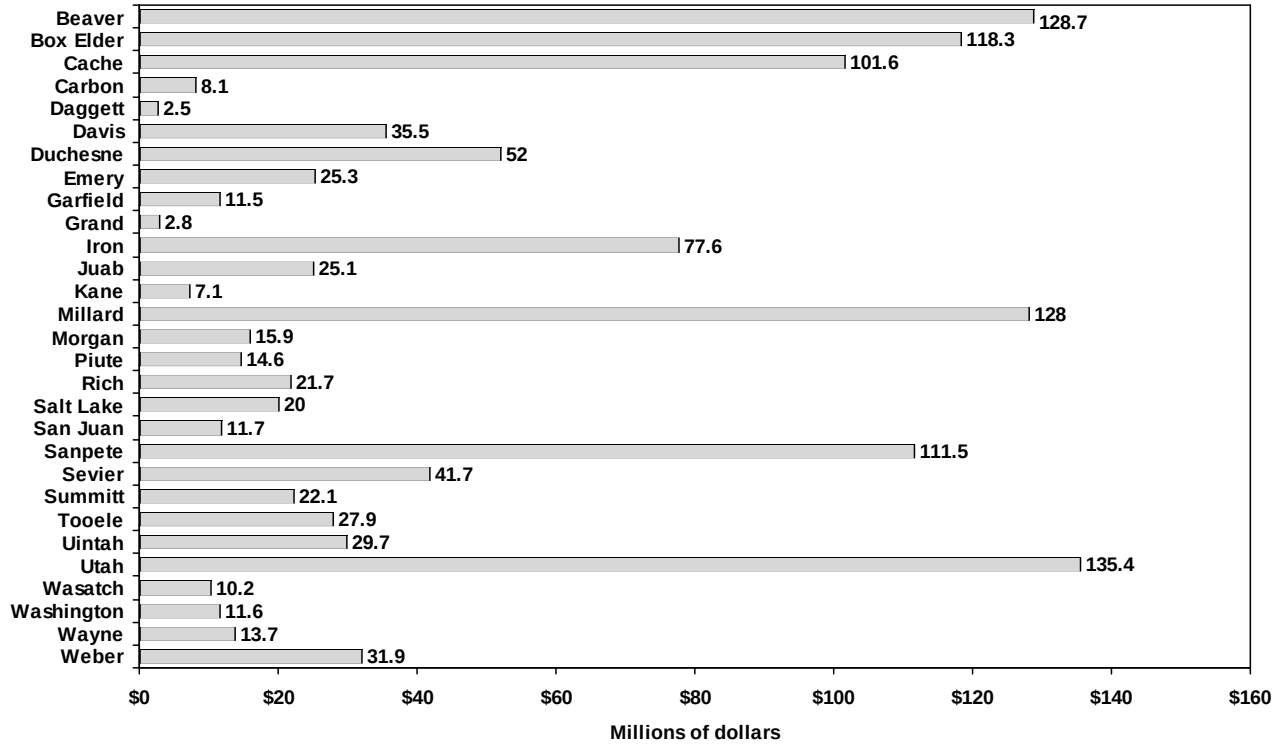
The production of cattle and calves continues to be the most common agricultural enterprise in the state. In many counties (e.g. Rich and Wayne), cattle production is synonymous with agriculture because essentially few other agricultural enterprises exist in these counties. Livestock producers received relatively high prices for their calves in 2007 and prices are expected to be relatively high throughout most of 2008. However, drought has reduced production (calf weights and/or numbers) in many areas of the state. In addition, the large fires in Utah during 2007 had a major impact on some producers. Many lost or had to sell animals as a result of the fires. The same producers will also be affected in the coming years because grazing will be limited in areas that were burned. The fires did not affect a large number of producers, but the impacts will be large in some areas of the state (portions of Millard, Box Elder, and Beaver counties). If moisture conditions (rain and/or snowfall) do not improve in 2008, most livestock producers in the state will be adversely affected.

Figure 63
Utah Agriculture Cash Receipts by Commodity: 2006



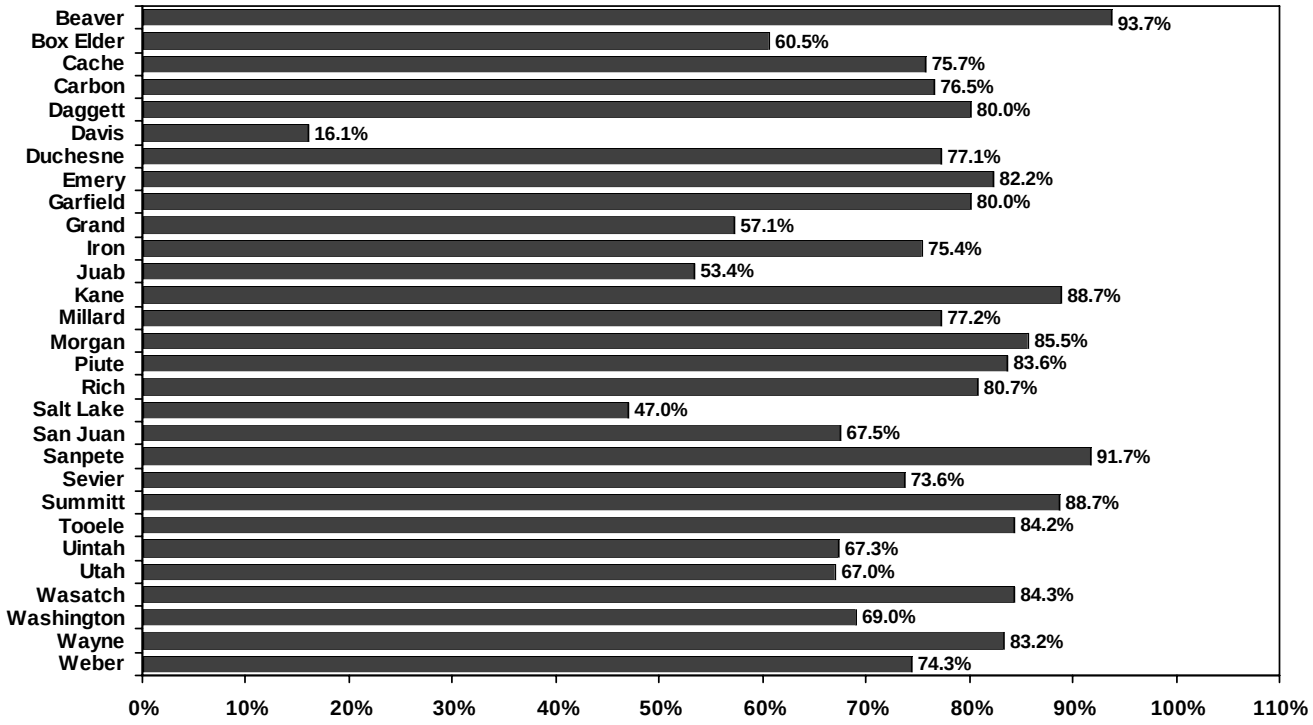
Source: Utah Agriculture Statistics

Figure 64
Agricultural Cash Receipts by County: 2006



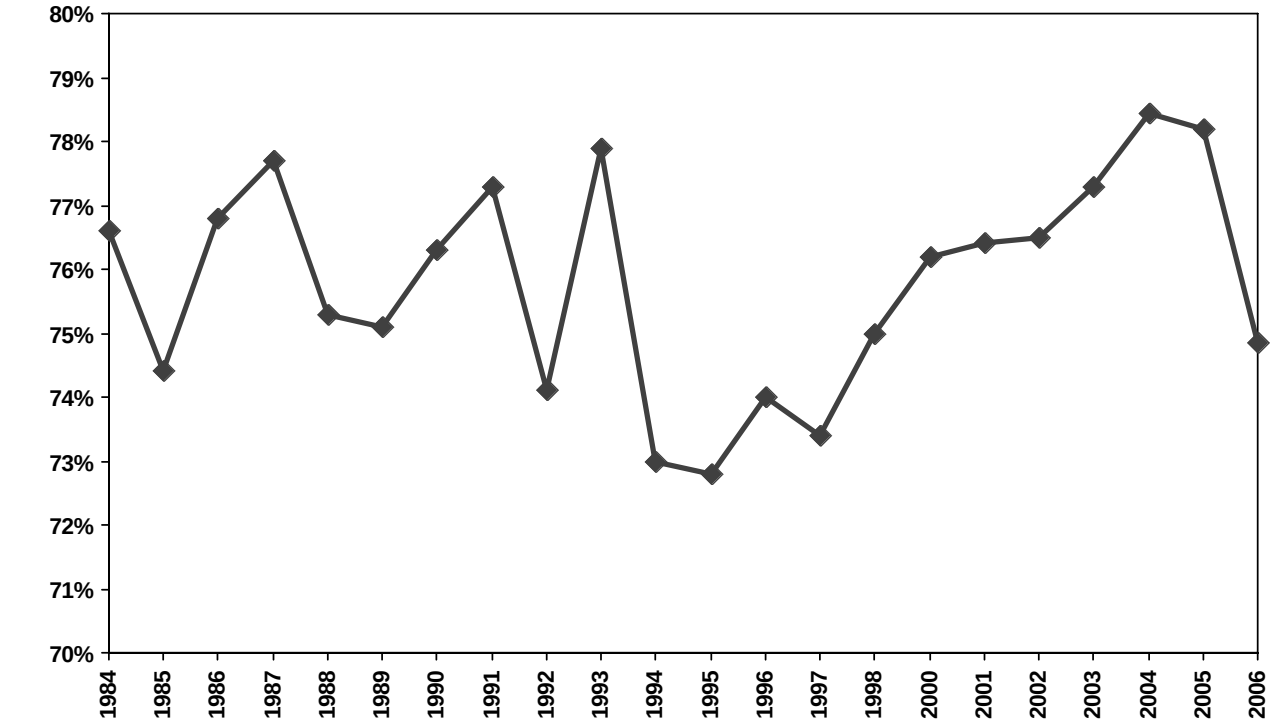
Source: Utah Agriculture Statistics

Figure 65
Livestock Products as a Percentage of Total Cash Receipts by County: 2006



Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture

Figure 66
Livestock Receipts as a Percent of Total Cash Receipts



Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture

Table 83
Percent of Agricultural Receipts by Sector

Sector	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Cattle	34.5	33.5	33.4	35.2	34.4	35.9	33.2
Sheep & Wool	2.1	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.5
Dairy	18.4	21.2	18.2	17.0	20.0	18.4	17.5
Poultry	8.0	7.9	9.7	9.0	7.1	6.4	7.3
Hogs	9.7	9.5	9.9	11.6	12.4	12.7	11.4
Other livestock	3.4	2.8	3.2	2.7	3.0	3.2	4.0
Greenhouse & Nursery	5.9	5.6	6.5	6.3	5.9	5.7	5.3
Feed grains	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.9
Food grains	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.6	2.1
Fruit & Nut	1.8	0.9	0.6	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.5
Vegetables	2.1	2.8	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.1	1.2
Hay	9.7	11.4	11.4	9.7	9.2	10.3	10.4
Other crops	1.0	0.5	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.8	3.6

Source: Utah Agricultural Statsitcs Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture

Table 84
Cash Receipts by Source (Millions of Dollars)

	2000			2001			2002			2003			2004			2005			2006		
County	Livestock	Crops	Total	Livestock	Crops	Total	Livestock	Crops	Total	Livestock	Crops	Total	Livestock	Crops	Total	Livestock	Crops	Total	Livestock	Crops	Total
Beaver	$118.7	$5.7	$124.4	$110.8	$7.2	$118.0	$107.2	$7.2	$114.4	$114.4	$5.4	$119.8	$131.3	$5.3	$136.6	$142.1	$5.5	$147.6	$120.6	$8.1	$128.7
Box Elder	67.4	32.6	100.0	76.2	33.9	110.1	69.6	32.7	102.3	74.7	44.1	118.8	81.3	45.2	126.5	77.3	47.2	124.5	71.6	46.7	118.3
Cache	83.4	16.7	100.1	100.7	17.1	117.8	83.9	17.3	101.2	86.6	19.1	105.7	101.2	20.4	121.6	93.3	20.6	113.9	76.9	24.7	101.6
Carbon	4.9	1.1	6.0	4.9	1.2	6.1	5.0	1.1	6.1	5.7	1.5	7.2	6.2	1.6	7.8	6.9	1.9	8.8	6.2	1.9	8.1
Daggett	1.6	0.5	2.1	1.8	0.7	2.5	1.8	0.5	2.3	1.9	0.3	2.2	2.0	0.5	2.5	2.3	0.6	2.9	2	0.5	2.5
Davis	5.0	30.1	35.1	6.0	32.6	38.6	5.4	32.3	37.7	5.8	18.3	24.1	6.3	17.9	24.2	6.4	17.1	23.5	5.7	29.8	35.5
Duchesne	32.5	7.7	40.2	34.5	9.5	44.0	31.1	8.7	39.8	34.8	8.8	43.6	40.3	9.3	49.6	41.2	9.8	51.0	40.1	11.9	52
Emery	12.2	3.2	15.4	12.9	3.7	16.6	12.3	3.4	15.7	19.5	3.4	22.9	20.2	3.4	23.6	23.2	3.8	27.0	20.8	4.5	25.3
Garfield	8.5	1.7	10.2	8.6	2.2	10.8	7.3	1.9	9.2	7.9	1.0	8.9	9.6	0.9	10.5	10.3	1.5	11.8	9.2	2.3	11.5
Grand	3.7	1.2	4.9	3.4	1.3	4.7	3.7	1.2	4.9	1.5	1.4	2.9	2.2	1.5	3.7	1.9	1.7	3.6	1.6	1.2	2.8
Iron	16.8	13.3	30.1	30.1	16.7	46.8	29.0	16.1	45.1	54.5	19.1	73.6	64.2	20.1	84.3	69.8	19.7	89.5	58.5	19.1	77.6
Juab	8.2	3.3	11.5	8.8	7.6	16.4	8.4	7.3	15.7	10.3	7.6	17.9	12.5	11.3	23.8	13.5	11.9	25.4	13.4	11.7	25.1
Kane	4.1	0.5	4.6	4.3	0.6	4.9	3.9	0.6	4.5	4.3	0.3	4.6	4.7	0.3	5.0	4.7	0.9	5.6	6.3	0.8	7.1
Millard	55.5	16.3	71.8	66.4	18.5	84.9	68.3	17.0	85.3	82.8	18.8	101.6	94.4	18.1	112.5	103.7	20.6	124.3	98.8	29.2	128
Morgan	10.8	1.8	12.6	12.2	1.9	14.1	9.8	1.8	11.6	9.5	2.0	11.5	11.0	2.2	13.2	12.5	2.4	14.9	13.6	2.3	15.9
Piute	8.4	1.3	9.7	9.3	1.5	10.8	10.7	1.3	12.0	11.9	1.7	13.6	13.6	1.4	15.0	15.1	2.0	17.1	12.2	2.4	14.6
Rich	21.4	3.8	25.2	22.2	4.4	26.6	19.2	3.6	22.8	19.2	3.0	22.2	20.7	3.3	24.0	20.4	4.1	24.5	17.5	4.2	21.7
Salt Lake	15.9	12.5	28.4	16.3	13.0	29.3	15.3	13.2	28.5	7.0	7.8	14.8	7.4	7.6	15.0	9.4	8.0	17.4	9.4	10.6	20
San Juan	7.9	5.0	12.9	8.6	3.6	12.2	7.3	3.1	10.4	7.9	1.2	9.1	9.0	2.7	11.7	9.7	3.4	13.1	7.9	3.8	11.7
Sanpete	85.3	7.9	93.2	89.3	9.7	99.0	101.6	8.1	109.7	100.1	7.9	108.0	97.2	8.9	106.1	111.8	10.0	121.8	102.2	9.3	111.5
Sevier	30.7	6.0	36.7	34.9	7.1	42.0	28.8	6.7	35.5	29.6	10.7	40.3	33.9	10.1	44.0	33.9	12.3	46.2	30.7	11	41.7
Summitt	17.5	1.8	19.3	20.9	2.2	23.1	20.0	2.1	22.1	20.1	2.0	22.1	20.7	2.1	22.8	22.7	2.6	25.3	19.6	2.5	22.1
Tooele	12.2	3.1	15.3	13.3	3.5	16.8	12.5	3.3	15.8	24.6	3.4	28.0	25.5	3.6	29.1	24.2	3.6	27.8	23.5	4.4	27.9
Uintah	22.9	6.2	29.1	26.6	7.9	34.5	22.3	6.7	29.0	25.7	5.5	31.2	27.1	5.9	33.0	24.5	6.5	31.0	20	9.7	29.7
Utah	65.5	41.3	106.8	73.5	37.9	111.4	72.9	33.8	106.7	65.9	49.9	115.8	79.4	51.1	130.5	93.5	55.0	148.5	90.7	44.7	135.4
Wasatch	6.5	1.9	8.4	6.8	2.2	9.0	7.2	1.9	9.1	7.5	1.4	8.9	9.7	1.5	11.2	9.9	1.8	11.7	8.6	1.6	10.2
Washington	8.1	3.7	11.8	9.4	3.9	13.3	8.6	3.8	12.4	8.4	3.6	12.0	9.1	3.9	13.0	9.3	4.1	13.4	8	3.6	11.6
Wayne	12.7	2.2	14.9	13.6	2.7	16.3	13.0	2.5	15.5	15.0	2.1	17.1	15.1	2.3	17.4	16.6	2.9	19.5	11.4	2.3	13.7
Weber	21.9	8.5	30.4	26.9	9.0	35.9	21.9	8.6	30.5	22.4	7.2	29.6	25.3	7.6	32.9	26.2	7.7	33.9	23.7	8.2	31.9
Total	770.2	240.9	1,011.1	853.3	263.1	1,116.4	807.8	247.8	1,055.6	879.7	258.4	1,138.1	983.1	270.0	1,253.1	1,036.7	289.2	1,325.9	930.8	312.8	1,243.6

Source: Utah Agricultural Statsitcs Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture

Construction

Overview

The value of permit authorized construction in Utah in 2007 was $7.1 billion, slightly below the all-time record high of $7.4 billion in 2006. Total construction valuation remained very strong despite the sharp reversal in residential construction activity and valuation. New nonresidential construction helped to offset the weakness in the residential sector. New nonresidential construction jumped by $500 million in 2007, a 32% increase over 2006. The $2.1 billion in new nonresidential valuation in 2007 ranks second behind the all-time inflation adjusted high of $2.2 billion in 1996. In contrast, the value of residential construction fell 17% in 2007, dropping from $5.0 billion in 2006 to $4.1 billion in 2007. This is the lowest level of residential construction valuation (inflation adjusted) since 2003. The number of new dwelling units receiving building permits totaled 21,000, a decline of 20% from the 26,300 of 2006. The weakness in residential construction was confined to the single-family sector, which experienced a drop of 30% in activity. The number of single-family homes receiving building permits in 2007 totaled 14,000 units compared to 19,900 units in 2006. This is the lowest level of single-family construction since 2001. The multifamily sector however had a 10% increase in building permit activity in 2007. New condominium construction pushed this sector to the second highest level in ten years. Building permits for 6,200 new multifamily units were issued in 2007.

2007 Summary

Residential Sector. The residential sector is divided into two broad categories: single-family and multifamily units. In 2007, single-family homes accounted for two-thirds of new residential construction activity, a substantial drop from its 80% share in 2006. A severe contraction in single-family activity was set off in the last half of the year by turmoil in credit markets. Defaults on subprime mortgages caused a credit squeeze which left some builders with unanticipated inventory as buyers failed to qualify for loans due to stricter lending guidelines. This situation was made worse by the constant barrage of negative national news on housing market conditions. Buyers hesitated and postponed buying, and builders, fearing more increases in unsold inventory, stopped taking new home permits. Consequently, new single-family permits fell by nearly 50% in the last half of the year.

The top five cities ranked by largest absolute declines in single-family construction were Lehi, with a decline of 800 units, Salt Lake City (500 units), St. George (450 units), Herriman (260 units), and Spanish Fork (230 units).

New residential construction is highly concentrated in Utah, with a few counties capturing most of the new construction activity. Nearly 64% of all new residential construction in 2007 was located in Utah, Salt Lake, Washington, and Davis counties. Utah County issued permits for 5,000 new residential units in 2007, Salt Lake County issued 4,600 permits, Washington County issued 1,900 permits, and Davis County issued 1,875 permits.

As was the case in 2006, the number of single-family permits issued in Utah County exceeded the number of permits issued in Salt Lake County. The last two years are the first that Salt Lake County has not led the state in new home construction. A shift to Utah County as the area of greatest homebuilding activity appears to be underway and will likely continue due to the vast tracts of undeveloped land in Utah County and the incorporation of new cities such as Eagle Mountain and Saratoga Springs.

New permit activity for multifamily units held up better than expected in 2007. The number of permits issued for multifamily units totaled 6,200, up 550 units over 2006. The surge in multifamily activity is due primarily to an increase in condominium construction. Permits were issued for over 4,000 condominiums and town home units in 2007. Permits for new condominiums and town homes outnumbered apartment permits by two to one. Condominiums captured about 20% of the new residential market in 2007, the highest share ever.

The demand for condominiums has expanded as the run-up in home prices, which have increased by over 50% in the last five years, has priced some households out of the market. Condominiums, in many cases, provide an affordable homeownership alternative to higher-priced detached homes. One of the most active locations for new condominium development is Salt Lake City's downtown area. Construction on over 900 new condominium units in the downtown area began in 2007.

In 2007, only 2,000 new apartment units were added to the statewide rental inventory. These new units amount to an increase of less than 1% of the rental inventory. More than half of these new rental units were tax credit units targeted for moderate to low income renter households. The rental market has tightened significantly in the past 12 months. Vacancy rates in almost all rental markets are now below 5% and in the Wasatch Front counties, vacancy rates are down to 3%. These tight market conditions have led to double digit increases in rental rates in 2007, which are likely to persist into 2008.

A third but small category of building type is manufactured homes/cabins, which had 800 new units in 2007, very comparable to the number in 2006.

Nonresidential Construction. The value of new nonresidential permit authorized construction in Utah in 2007 was $2.1 billion, 32% higher than the level of activity in 2006. In

real terms the value of nonresidential construction is approaching the record level of 1996 of $2.2 billion. The three largest projects in 2007 were IHC Riverton Hospital ($80.0 million), Hamilton Partners office building on Main Street in Salt Lake City ($79.1 million), and the Real Utah Soccer Stadium ($59.6 million). In 2007, the nonresidential sector was characterized by an unusual number of midsize projects; however, a mega-project, the City Creek Center, will begin taking building permits in 2008 and over the next three years will have several hundred million dollars in building permits.

Conclusion

Total construction value in Utah in 2007 was $7.1 billion, which includes $4.1 billion in residential construction, $2.1 billion in nonresidential construction, and $900 million in additions, alterations, and repairs.

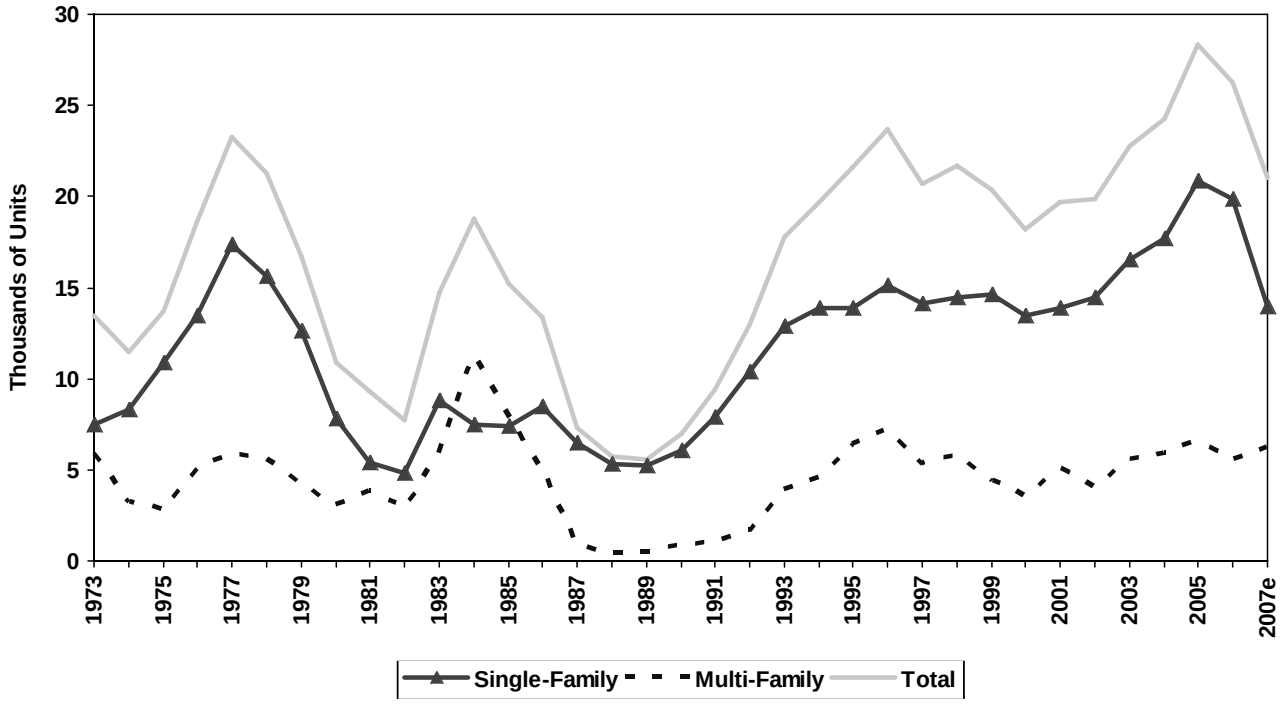
The 17% drop in the value of new residential construction in Utah was caused by an abrupt and severe decline in new detached single-family permits in the second half of the year. This decline was due to a number of factors, including the credit market chaos created by non-performing subprime mortgage loans.

Utah ranks first among all states in price appreciation of existing homes according to the Office of Federal Housing Enterprise Oversight index. From the third quarter of 2006 through the third quarter of 2007, the OFHEO index for Utah increased by 12.9%. OFHEO also tracks price appreciation in over 300 metropolitan areas. Provo-Orem Metropolitan Area ranks second among all metropolitan areas with a 15.7% increase over the past 12 months, Ogden ranks fourth with a 14.0% increase, and Salt Lake ranks fifth with a 13.4% increase.

Multifamily units accounted for one out of every three new dwelling units in 2007. Condominiums/town homes represented nearly 70% of all multifamily units with 4,100 units, while apartments captured only 30% of the multifamily market with 1,900 units.

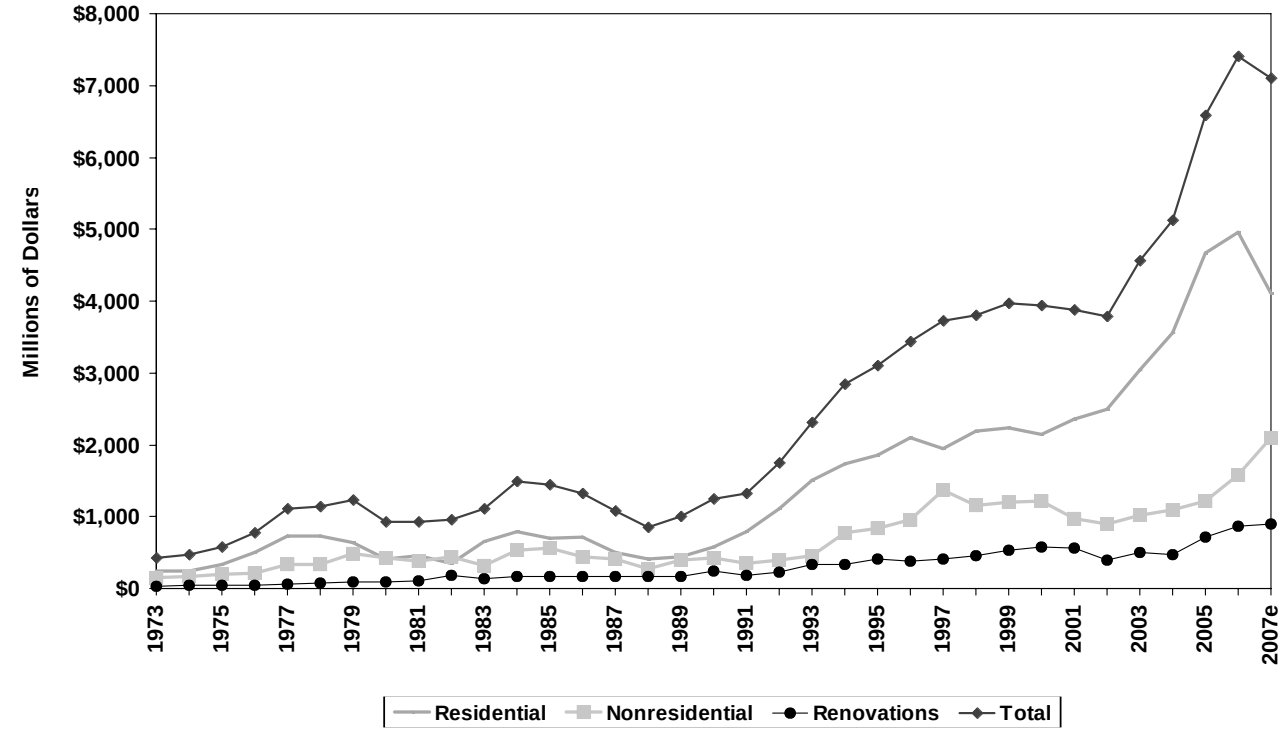
Nonresidential construction in 2007 rose to $2.1 billion, an increase of 32% over 2006 and double the level of 2004. Higher levels of nonresidential construction activity are due to improving market fundamentals and employment and demographic growth, which should support even higher levels of activity in 2008 and 2009.

Figure 67
Utah Residential Construction Activity



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

Figure 68
Value of New Construction



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

Table 85
Residential and Nonresidential Construction Activity

Year	Single-Family Units	Multi-Family Units	Mobile Homes/ Cabins	Total Units	Value of Residential Construction (millions)	Value of Nonresidential Construction (millions)	Value of Add., Alt., and Repairs (millions)	Total Valuation (millions)
1970	5,962	3,108	na	9,070	$117.0	$87.3	$18.0	$222.3
1971	6,768	6,009	na	12,777	176.8	121.6	23.9	322.3
1972	8,807	8,513	na	17,320	256.5	99.0	31.8	387.3
1973	7,546	5,904	na	13,450	240.9	150.3	36.3	427.5
1974	8,284	3,217	na	11,501	237.9	174.2	52.3	464.4
1975	10,912	2,800	na	13,712	330.6	196.5	50.0	577.1
1976	13,546	5,075	na	18,621	507.0	216.8	49.4	773.2
1977	17,424	5,856	na	23,280	728.0	327.1	61.7	1,116.8
1978	15,618	5,646	na	21,264	734.0	338.6	70.8	1,143.4
1979	12,570	4,179	na	16,749	645.8	490.3	96.0	1,232.1
1980	7,760	3,141	na	10,901	408.3	430.0	83.7	922.0
1981	5,413	3,840	na	9,253	451.5	378.2	101.6	931.3
1982	4,767	2,904	na	7,671	347.6	440.1	175.7	963.4
1983	8,806	5,858	na	14,664	657.8	321.0	136.3	1,115.1
1984	7,496	11,327	na	18,823	786.7	535.2	172.9	1,494.8
1985	7,403	7,844	na	15,247	706.2	567.7	167.6	1,441.5
1986	8,512	4,932	na	13,444	715.5	439.9	164.1	1,319.5
1987	6,530	755	na	7,305	495.2	413.4	166.4	1,075.0
1988	5,297	418	na	5,715	413.0	272.1	161.5	846.6
1989	5,197	453	na	5,632	447.8	389.6	171.1	1,008.5
1990	6,099	910	na	7,009	579.4	422.9	243.4	1,245.7
1991r	7,911	958	572	9,441	791.0	342.6	186.9	1,320.5
1992	10,375	1,722	904	13,001	1,113.6	396.9	234.8	1,745.3
1993	12,929	3,865	1,010	17,804	1,504.4	463.7	337.3	2,305.4
1994	13,947	4,646	1,154	19,747	1,730.1	772.2	341.9	2,844.2
1995	13,904	6,425	1,229	21,558	1,854.6	832.7	409.0	3,096.3
1996	15,139	7,190	1,408	23,737	2,104.5	951.8	386.3	3,442.6
1997	14,079	5,265	1,343	20,687	1,943.5	1,370.9	407.1	3,721.6
1998	14,476	5,762	1,505	21,743	2,188.7	1,148.4	461.3	3,798.4
1999	14,561	4,443	1,346	20,350	2,238.0	1,195.0	537.0	3,971.0
2000	13,463	3,629	1,062	18,154	2,140.1	1,213.0	583.3	3,936.0
2001	13,851	5,089	735	19,675	2,352.7	970.0	562.8	3,885.4
2002	14,466	4,149	926	19,941	2,491.0	897.0	393.0	3,782.0
2003	16,515	5,555	766	22,836	3,046.4	1,017.4	497.0	4,560.8
2004	17,724	5,853	716	24,293	3,552.6	1,089.9	476.0	5,118.5
2005	20,912	6,562	811	28,285	4,662.6	1,217.8	707.6	6,558.0
2006	19,888	5,658	776	26,322	4,955.5	1,588.4	865.3	7,409.2
2007e	14,000	6,200	800	21,000	4,100.0	2,100.0	900.0	7,100.0

e = estimate

Source: University of Utah, David Eccles School of Business, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, December 2007

Table 86
Summary of Construction Activity

Type of Construction	2004	2005	2006	2007e	% Change 2006-2007
Total Construction Value	$5.1 billion	$6.6 billion	$7.4 billion	$7.1 billion	-4.0%
Residential Value	$3.5 billion	$4.6 billion	$4.95 billion	$4.1 billion	-17.3%
Total Dwelling Units	24,293 units	28,285 units	26,322 units	21,000 units	-20.2%
Single Family Units	17,724 units	20,912 units	19,888 units	14,000 units	29.6%
Multifamily Units	5,853 units	6,562 units	5,658 units	6,200 units	9.6%
Mobile Homes/Cabins	766 units	811 units	776 units	800 units	3.1%
Nonresidential Value	$1.09 billion	$1.2 billion	$1.6 billion	$2.1 billion	32.2%
Additions, Alterations and Repairs	$497 million	$707 million	$865 million	$900 million	4.0%

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

Table 87
Average Rates for 30-year Mortgages in Utah

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

e = estimate

Source: Freddie Mac

Table 88
Housing Prices for Utah: 1980 to Third Quarter 2007

Year	Index	Year-Over Percent Change	Year	Index	Year-Over Percent Change
1980	102.1		1994	171.3	16.9%
1981	110.6	8.4%	1995	191.3	11.7%
1982	112.3	1.5%	1996	208.0	8.7%
1983	113.9	1.5%	1997	220.9	6.2%
1984	113.3	-0.5%	1998	232.2	5.1%
1985	115.6	2.0%	1999	234.6	1.0%
1986	117.9	2.0%	2000	236.8	0.9%
1987	115.4	-2.1%	2001	247.3	4.4%
1988	111.9	-3.1%	2002	250.8	1.4%
1989	113.5	1.5%	2003	255.1	1.7%
1990	117.2	3.2%	2004	262.9	3.1%
1991	124.0	5.9%	2005	288.9	9.9%
1992	132.1	6.5%	2006	336.4	16.4%
1993	146.5	11.0%	2007e	379.8	12.9%

Note: 1980 Q1 = 100

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

Defense

Overview

Against a background of ongoing international tensions, Utah's defense industry continued to expand in 2007. Having survived the Defense Base Realignment and Closure Commission (BRAC) process with the Deseret Chemical Depot, Hill Air Force Base (HAFB), and Fort Douglas essentially intact, these installations continued to carry out their assigned missions. HAFB picked up additional missions to maintain and modify F-16, F22, and A-10 aircraft.

Defense related spending in Utah in FY 2006 was estimated at $3.9 billion, rising 10.7% from the previous year. The current level of defense activity is expected to continue in 2007, a result of military involvement overseas and base realignment.

Trends

Nationwide defense spending, as a percent of U.S. personal income, was 5.9% in 1987; it dropped to 2.9% in 2000, but was estimated to be 3.6% in 2006. Correspondingly, as a percent of Utah personal income, defense outlays represented 9.7% in 1987, with a low of 2.7% in 1998, but have since been on the rise, estimated at 5.2% in 2006. Total defense-related spending in Utah was estimated at $3.9 billion in 2006, 10.7% growth from 2005 and 210.8% growth from 1997 when defense spending was at the lowest level in recent history.

Contracting Activity

During the Cold War build-up of the mid-1980s, a number of defense contractors in Utah routinely received contracts in the $50 million-range on an annual basis. Throughout the 1990s, defense contracts to private firms decreased considerably at both the state and national level. In recent years, however, defense contracting in Utah has increased significantly. Procurement contract awards increased 73.1% in 2000, 34.4% in 2001, and 44.2% in 2003. Procurement contract awards grew 15.3% in 2005 and are estimated to show an increase of 11.7% to $2.4 billion when 2006 data are reported.

In 2005, Northrop Grumman Corporation was Utah's top prime contract recipient with $872.1 million in contracts. Northrop was not only the largest prime contractor in the state, it was also one of the top defense contractors in the nation. Other top prime contractors in Utah included L-3 Communications, URS Corporation, Wasatch Energy LLC, Aerospace Engineering Spectrum, Chevron, Alcoa Extrusions Inc., CH2M Hill Companies LTD, Creative Times Day School Inc., and Golden Gate Petroleum Co. In 2006, Alliant Techsystems (ATK) and Northrop contracted to modernize the propulsion systems for the silo-based inter-continental ballistic missile fleet. In 2007, ATK concluded a major contract with NASA to participate in the development of the next generation space shuttle.

Geographic Distribution

In 2005, federal defense spending in Utah was concentrated in those areas with the largest military bases in the state. Davis County, home to Hill Air Force Base, had the state's largest share of defense spending, 59.0% percent of the total. Salt Lake County was second with 20.7%. Tooele, home to Dugway Proving Grounds, had a 6.7% share (down from 8.3% in the previous year), and Weber County, home to the Ogden Air Logistics Center, had a 4.8% share. However, spending was not confined to these counties; significant spending also occurred in Utah (2.5%), Washington (2.2%), Box Elder (1.5%), and Cache (0.9%) counties.

BRAC Impacts

The base realignments and closures recommended in September 2005 by BRAC were passed into law by Congress in November 2005. All closures and realignments were to have begun by 2007 and be completed by 2011. Hill Air Force Base, one of the state's largest employers and center of Utah's defense industry, escaped closure under the current recommendations by the Base Realignment and Closure Commission.

The results of the BRAC procedures have expanded the role of Hill AFB in maintenance and modification of additional aircraft. Through a public-private partnership with Hamilton Sundstrand, Hill AFB will participate in the fabrication of parts and maintenance for the C-17 Globemaster III aircraft. Hill will also make modifications to the F-22A Raptor. Already considered 20 years ahead of its time, the F-22A will eventually replace the F-16. It is expected that 183 F-22A's will be modified at a rate of two to three a month.

As a result of BRAC recommendations, the Air Force also assigned modern F-16s to fighter squadrons at Hill AFB, replacing older aircraft currently part of those units. The modern aircraft will come from Cannon AFB in New Mexico, while Hill AFB's older F-16s will move to Homestead AFB in Florida. Additionally, in the 2005 Legislative Session, $5 million was appropriated to purchase equipment Hill AFB needed to move jobs to Utah that were at the time under contract out of the state. Over the next three to five years this could bring hundreds of jobs to Utah.

Expanded Role of Hill Air Force Base

In addition to the BRAC decision to keep Hill AFB open, the base has received several assignments over the past several years that have expanded its role in the Air Force. In 2004, Hill AFB began its Falcon STAR (Structural Augmentation Roadmap) program. The purpose of this $1 billion program is to ensure that F-16s meet their original expectations and serve beyond the year 2020. Aircraft modifications will con-

tinue through 2014, with most of the work performed at Hill AFB. By 2020, more than 1,200 F-16s will be modified, including those flown by the active duty Air Force, Air National Guard, and Air Force Reserve. The quality of the work performed at Hill AFB has been recognized with the 2006 Gold Shingo Prize, the"Nobel Prize" for excellence in manufacturing.

Hill AFB has been assigned the task of providing "precision engagement upgrades" for all 356 A-10 Thunderbolt aircraft that will extend their useful service by at least 20 years. The "Warthog" has provided close air support to combat units since 1975. Its career was revived with action in Bosnia and the Persian Gulf and will continue due to work performed at Hill AFB.

Because of military downsizing in other parts of the country, Hill AFB has become the home of the prime contractor for the Air Force's B-2 Spirit. Additionally, in October 2006, the Air Force announced that Hill AFB will be home to one of the first operational units of the F-35 Lightning II, the Joint Strike Fighter that will replace the F-15. These developments have helped make Hill AFB the Air Force's "center of excellence" for low-observable and stealth technology.

Further augmenting the importance of Hill AFB is its proximity to the Utah Test and Training Range, the largest such facility in the continental United States. Since 1995, Hill has had major responsibilities for acquisition, development, and maintenance for all ICBM programs, including the Minuteman III.

Secondary Impacts

Supplementing the expanded assignments to Hill AFB, the Governor's Office of Economic Development (GOED) is working to assist Utah companies in becoming more competitive in bidding for military contracts. GOED is also working to attract additional defense related industries to locate in the state.

In 2007, the Air Force entered into an Enhanced Use Lease (EUL) to develop 550 acres of land between I-15 and Hill AFB. The area will be developed into commercial, retail, and light manufacturing uses. Part of the development will benefit the Air Force by providing office and administrative space that is more efficient than existing office space. In addition, communities and counties in the area will benefit from increased commercial utilization of the land. Contractors and others doing business with the Air Force and Hill AFB could be prime candidates to move into such facilities. Because the development affects several communities, efforts are being coordinated by a Military Installation Development Authority which includes representatives from the Air Force, the State of Utah, and local communities.

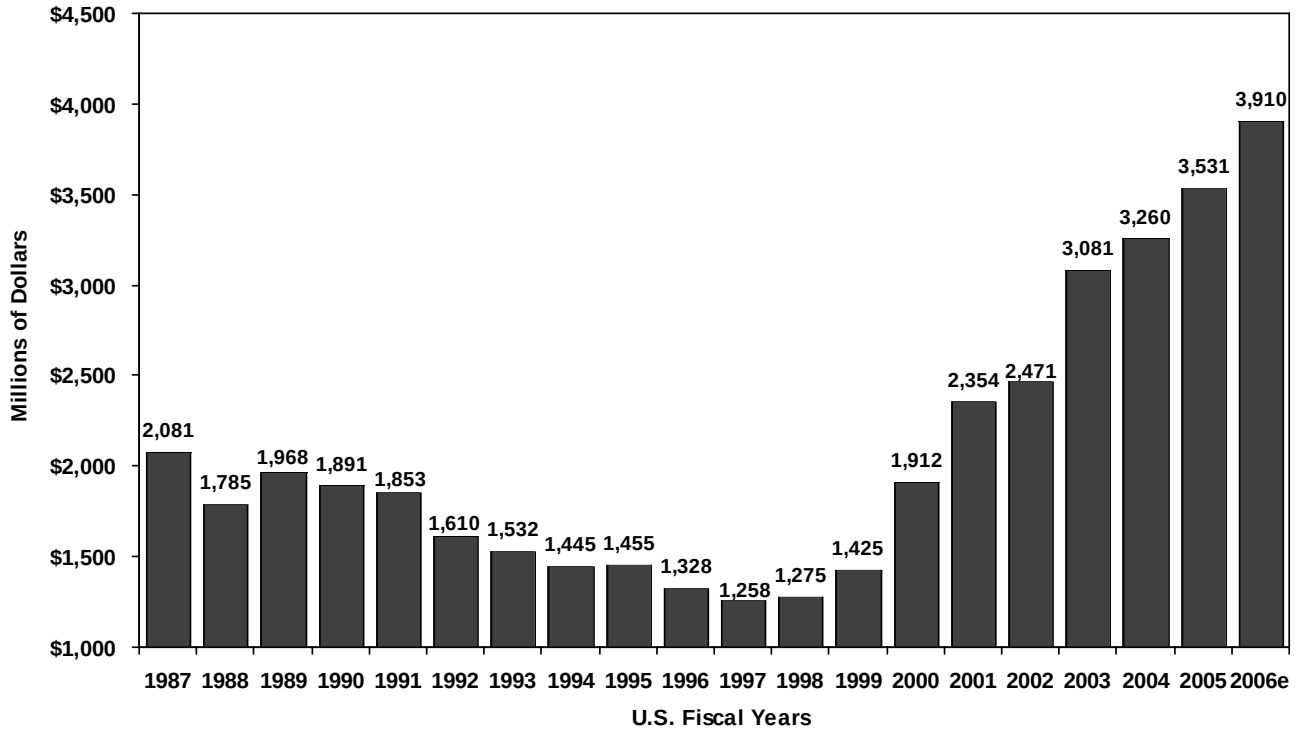
In addition, the City of Layton is developing an industrial and business park adjacent to the east gate of Hill AFB. Initial plans include 65 acres, with a potential development of 650 acres.

Much of GOED's work centers on development that came as a result of the 1995 BRAC closures. That year, Defense Depot Ogden was designated for closure by BRAC. After 56 years of operation, DDO was officially closed in September 1997. Most of the property has since been converted for private use and is now referred to as the Business Depot Ogden (BDO). In December 1999, Ogden City approved a 70-year redevelopment project for BDO. The property will be developed over the next 15 to 20 years and is expected to create approximately 7,000 to 10,000 jobs. By 2005, almost 80% of the older buildings and 90% of the newer buildings were occupied. Rossignol Group and Scott USA, manufacturers of ski equipment, have located facilities in the BDO. In 2007, Barnes Aerospace announced plans to locate a 120,000-square-foot manufacturing facility in BDO, doubling its manufacturing capacity in the Ogden area.

Outlook

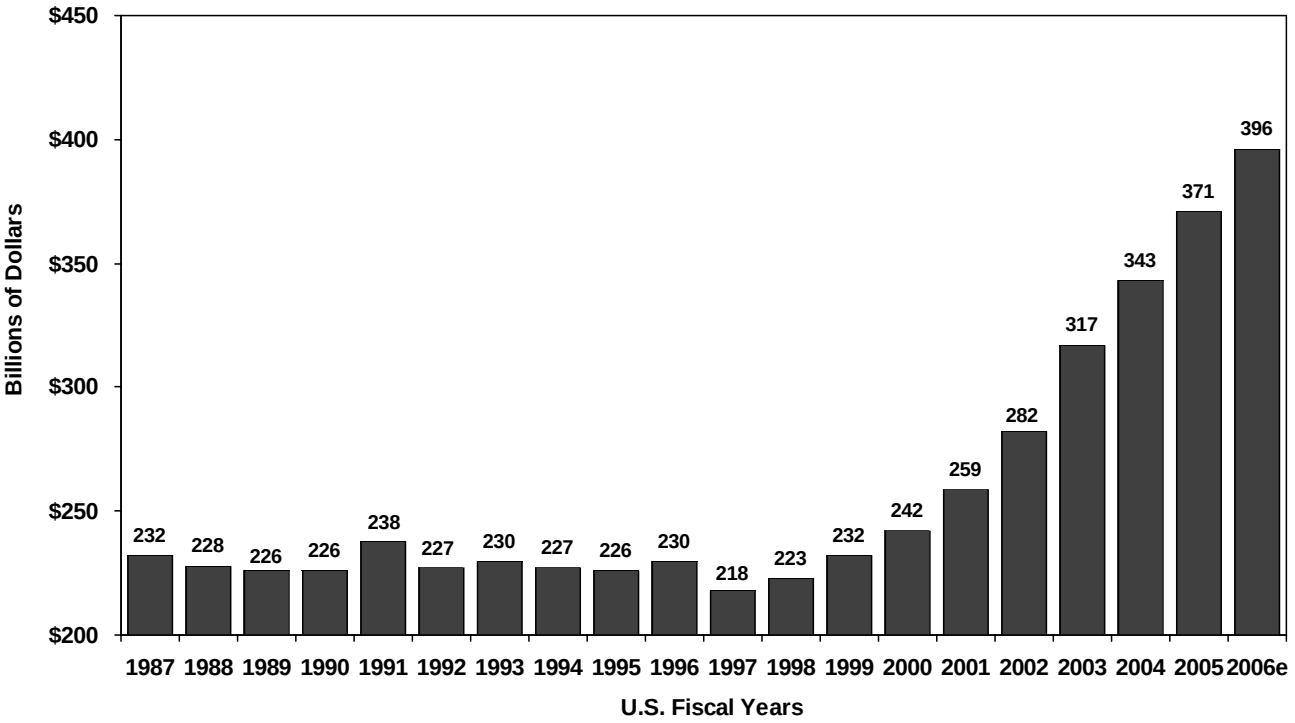
In 2000, the United States spent 2.9% of U.S. personal income on defense. This has increased as homeland security and the war on terror increased defense spending during the 2000s. Defense spending in fiscal year 2006 was estimated to have risen to 3.6% of U.S. personal income. In Utah, Defense spending has paralleled this national trend. As a share of Utah personal income, defense spending rose from 2.7% in 1998 to 5.2% in 2006. Total defense related spending in Utah was estimated at $3.9 billion in 2006, and this level of defense activity is expected to continue in 2007, a result of military involvement overseas, base realignment, expanded responsibilities of defense installations, and expansion of defense related industries in the state.

Figure 69
Federal Defense Spending in Utah



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

Figure 70
Federal Defense Spending in the United States



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

Table 89
Federal Defense-Related Spending: Utah Total (Thousands of Dollars)

U.S. Fiscal Year	Wages and Salaries[1]		Procurement Contract Awards		Military Retirement		State/Local Grants		Total[2]		Utah Personal Income[3]	Defense Spending as a % of Personal Income
	Value	Percent Change	Value	Percent Change	Value	Percent Change	Value	Percent Change	Value	Percent Change		
1987	$794,294		$1,182,097		$98,743		$5,766		$2,080,900		$21,360,531	9.7%
1988	817,787	3.0%	866,782	-26.7%	98,876	0.1%	1,318	-77.1%	1,784,763	-14.2%	22,286,927	8.0%
1989	870,295	6.4%	979,116	13.0%	108,005	9.2%	10,186	672.8%	1,967,602	10.2%	23,891,207	8.2%
1990	890,892	2.4%	883,014	-9.8%	115,442	6.9%	1,232	-87.9%	1,890,580	-3.9%	25,817,262	7.3%
1991	922,035	3.5%	804,404	-8.9%	125,526	8.7%	598	-51.5%	1,852,563	-2.0%	27,572,684	6.7%
1992	852,772	-7.5%	614,286	-23.6%	134,844	7.4%	8,431	1309.9%	1,610,333	-13.1%	29,600,697	5.4%
1993	847,053	-0.7%	532,269	-13.4%	146,743	8.8%	5,932	-29.6%	1,531,997	-4.9%	31,810,422	4.8%
1994	763,608	-9.9%	524,001	-1.6%	152,426	3.9%	4,514	-23.9%	1,444,549	-5.7%	34,437,445	4.2%
1995	794,333	4.0%	495,771	-5.4%	161,964	6.3%	2,845	-37.0%	1,454,913	0.7%	37,218,302	3.9%
1996	760,514	-4.3%	393,157	-20.7%	171,978	6.2%	2,849	0.1%	1,328,498	-8.7%	40,386,432	3.3%
1997	642,492	-15.5%	433,428	10.2%	180,862	5.2%	1,212	-57.5%	1,257,994	-5.3%	43,667,135	2.9%
1998	620,622	-3.4%	464,739	7.2%	189,130	4.6%	171	-85.9%	1,274,662	1.3%	47,018,856	2.7%
1999	678,173	9.3%	548,103	17.9%	193,157	2.1%	5,445	3084.2%	1,424,878	11.8%	49,342,572	2.9%
2000	762,281	12.4%	948,877	73.1%	200,412	3.8%	155	-97.2%	1,911,725	34.2%	53,561,211	3.6%
2001	867,407	13.8%	1,275,131	34.4%	210,903	5.2%	120	-22.6%	2,353,561	23.1%	56,593,508	4.2%
2002	957,041	10.3%	1,297,489	1.8%	216,120	2.5%	18	-85.0%	2,470,668	5.0%	58,171,715	4.2%
2003	992,538	3.7%	1,871,074	44.2%	217,129	0.5%	0	-100.0%	3,080,741	24.7%	59,412,078	5.2%
2004	1,100,540	10.9%	1,877,903	0.4%	281,202	29.5%	0		3,259,645	5.8%	63,613,266	5.1%
2005	1,128,621	2.6%	2,165,263	15.3%	236,932	-15.7%	0		3,530,816	8.3%	70,166,869	5.0%
2006e	1,224,731	8.5%	2,419,006	11.7%	266,567	12.5%	0		3,910,304	10.7%	75,913,503	5.2%

e = estimate

Notes:

1. Wages and Salaries do not include fringe benefits.
2. Totals may not match the defense spending by county in Utah table because of differences in accounting methods and data sources.
3. Personal Income figure are based on U.S. fiscal years (i.e. October 1-September 30).
4. Numbers in the "State/Local Grants" column are taken from the Census Bureau's Federal Aid to States for FY 2005.
5. The *Federal Aid to States for FY 2006* will be released by the U.S. Census Bureau near the end of December 2007.

Sources: *Federal Aid to States for FY 2005* and *Consolidated Federal Funds Report FY 2005;* U.S. Census Bureau
Personal Income, Bureau of Economic Analysis as reported November 2007. Estimates for federal defense-related spending
FY 2006 by the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget

Table 90
Federal Defense-Related Spending: All States and Territories (Thousands of Dollars)

U.S. Fiscal Year	Wages and Salaries[1]		Procurement Contract		Military Retirement		State/Local Grants		Total		U.S. Personal Income[2]	Defense Spending as a % of Personal
	Value	Percent Change	Value	Percent Change	Value	Percent Change	Value	Percent Change	Value	Percent Change		
1987	$65,097,948		$147,616,385		$18,732,723		$127,430		$231,574,486		$3,934,655,000	5.9%
1988	67,270,619	3.3%	142,175,108	-3.7%	18,640,881	-0.5%	113,637	-10.8%	228,200,245	-1.5%	4,237,460,000	5.4%
1989	72,771,040	8.2%	132,259,473	-7.0%	20,669,532	10.9%	172,125	51.5%	225,872,170	-1.0%	4,571,133,000	4.9%
1990	69,103,253	-5.0%	135,259,039	2.3%	21,235,041	2.7%	175,978	2.2%	225,773,311	0.0%	4,861,936,000	4.6%
1991	75,254,721	8.9%	139,570,721	3.2%	22,669,073	6.8%	111,454	-36.7%	237,605,969	5.2%	5,032,196,000	4.7%
1992	73,851,077	-1.9%	129,124,509	-7.5%	24,024,591	6.0%	223,899	100.9%	227,224,076	-4.4%	5,349,384,000	4.2%
1993	73,947,670	0.1%	130,228,557	0.9%	25,752,104	7.2%	241,816	8.0%	230,170,147	1.3%	5,548,121,000	4.1%
1994	73,470,136	-0.6%	126,352,532	-3.0%	26,478,356	2.8%	212,466	-12.1%	226,513,490	-1.6%	5,833,906,000	3.9%
1995	71,192,209	-3.1%	126,799,470	0.4%	27,695,928	4.6%	244,824	15.2%	225,932,431	-0.3%	6,144,741,000	3.7%
1996	72,955,074	2.5%	128,495,652	1.3%	27,922,897	0.8%	247,408	1.1%	229,621,031	1.6%	6,512,485,000	3.5%
1997	66,719,191	-8.5%	121,979,960	-5.1%	29,595,559	6.0%	191,715	-22.5%	218,486,425	-4.8%	6,907,332,000	3.2%
1998	67,178,127	0.7%	124,820,849	2.3%	30,457,015	2.9%	171,324	-10.6%	222,627,315	1.9%	7,415,709,000	3.0%
1999	70,412,959	4.8%	130,769,078	4.8%	31,078,737	2.0%	159,370	-7.0%	232,420,144	4.4%	7,796,137,000	3.0%
2000	70,009,814	-0.6%	139,297,304	6.5%	32,110,614	3.3%	114,372	-28.2%	241,532,104	3.9%	8,422,074,000	2.9%
2001	70,273,656	0.4%	155,435,133	11.6%	33,321,020	3.8%	163,250	42.7%	259,193,059	7.3%	8,716,992,000	3.0%
2002	76,100,377	8.3%	172,335,745	10.9%	33,803,849	1.4%	224,076	37.3%	282,464,047	9.0%	8,872,871,000	3.2%
2003	81,690,144	7.3%	201,229,510	16.8%	33,428,532	-1.1%	281,448	25.6%	316,629,634	12.1%	9,150,320,000	3.5%
2004	88,982,389	8.9%	211,538,185	5.1%	42,631,303	27.5%	327,738	16.4%	343,479,615	8.5%	9,711,271,000	3.5%
2005	89,789,166	0.9%	245,471,507	16.0%	35,780,634	-16.1%	373,201	13.9%	371,414,508	8.1%	10,284,378,000	3.6%
2006e	95,535,530	6.4%	260,358,624	6.1%	39,769,889	11.1%	431,846	15.7%	396,095,889	15.3%	10,966,808,000	3.6%

e = estimate

Notes:

1. Wages and Salaries do not include fringe benefits.
2. Personal Income figure are based on U.S. fiscal years (i.e. October 1-September 30).
3. The *Federal Aid to States for FY 2006* will be released by the U.S. Census Bureau near the end of December 2007.
4. Numbers in the "State/Local Grants" column are taken from the Census Bureau's Federal Aid to States for FY 2005.

Sources: *Federal Aid to States for FY 2005* and *Consolidated Federal Funds Report FY 2005;* U.S. Census Bureau
Personal Income, Bureau of Economic Analysis as reported November 2007. Estimates for federal defense-related spending FY 2006 by the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget

Table 91
Federal Defense-Related Spending in Utah by County (Thousands of Dollars)

County	2005 Wages[1]	2005 Procurement	2005 Other	2005 Total[2]	2005 Percent of State	2004 Total[2]	Change in Total Spending from 2004 to 2005 Absolute	Change in Total Spending from 2004 to 2005 Percent
Beaver	$776	$0	$437	$1,213	0.0%	$1,238	-$25	-2.0%
Box Elder	6,838	44,126	4,072	55,036	1.5%	115,747	-60,710	-52.5%
Cache	4,362	19,663	7,597	31,622	0.9%	54,426	-22,803	-41.9%
Carbon	1,213	19	1,171	2,403	0.1%	2,521	-118	-4.7%
Daggett	0	0	96	96	0.0%	106	-10	-9.4%
Davis	762,748	1,275,186	62,213	2,100,147	59.0%	1,885,870	214,277	11.4%
Duchesne	0	89	724	813	0.0%	828	-15	-1.8%
Emery	0	0	358	358	0.0%	481	-123	-25.6%
Garfield	0	40	262	302	0.0%	335	-34	-10.0%
Grand	0	4	399	403	0.0%	449	-46	-10.3%
Iron	1,463	12,502	3,304	17,269	0.5%	18,711	-1,442	-7.7%
Juab	0	10,074	288	10,362	0.3%	9,355	1,008	10.8%
Kane	0	9	881	890	0.0%	911	-20	-2.2%
Millard	550	111	761	1,422	0.0%	1,467	-45	-3.1%
Morgan	0	188	1,636	1,824	0.1%	1,953	-128	-6.6%
Piute	0	0	146	146	0.0%	163	-17	-10.4%
Rich	0	0	216	216	0.0%	243	-27	-11.1%
Salt Lake	176,895	473,772	85,306	735,973	20.7%	628,114	107,860	17.2%
San Juan	1,592	1,067	379	3,038	0.1%	1,897	1,141	60.1%
Sanpete	2,645	255	1,479	4,379	0.1%	4,107	272	6.6%
Sevier	1,011	0	1,490	2,501	0.1%	2,650	-149	-5.6%
Summit	2,968	1,586	3,586	8,140	0.2%	16,842	-8,703	-51.7%
Tooele	54,302	180,116	4,131	238,549	6.7%	274,124	-35,575	-13.0%
Uintah	1,731	0	1,031	2,762	0.1%	2,868	-106	-3.7%
Utah	28,376	32,811	27,768	88,955	2.5%	87,670	1,285	1.5%
Wasatch	0	1,252	731	1,983	0.1%	1,439	544	37.8%
Washington	62,991	444	15,127	78,562	2.2%	74,358	4,204	5.7%
Wayne	0	0	163	163	0.0%	1,238	-1,075	-86.8%
Weber	18,160	111,949	39,680	169,789	4.8%	116,205	53,584	46.1%
Undistributed	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	253,002	7.7%
State Total	1,128,621	2,165,263	265,433	3,559,317	100.0%	3,306,314	204,326	6.6%

Notes:
1. Wages do not include fringe benefits.
2. Totals do not match the previous tables because of differences in accounting methods and data sources.
3. The Consolidated Federal Funds Report for FY 2006 will be released by the U.S. Census Bureau near the end of December 2007.

Source: Consolidated Federal Funds Report for Fiscal Year 2005: U.S. Census Bureau

Table 92
Federal Defense-Related Spending and Personnel in the Utah

UTAH - TOTAL
(Dollars in Thousands)

U.S. Fiscal Year 2005

PERSONNEL/EXPENDITURES	Total	Army	Navy & Marine Corps	Air Force	Other Defense Activities
I. Personnel - Total	34,554	11,572	1,502	20,736	744
Active Duty Military	5,304	296	157	4,851	0
Civilian	15,132	2,439	26	11,923	744
Reserve and National Guard	14,118	8,837	1,319	3,962	0
II. Expenditures - Total	$3,889,992	$886,791	$152,833	$2,558,037	$292,330
A. Payroll Outlays - Total	1,681,041	447,059	51,416	1,127,184	55,382
Active Duty Military Pay	236,592	12,136	6,239	218,217	0
Civilian Pay	974,361	143,715	1,954	773,310	55,382
Reserve and National Guard Pay	233,156	226,709	3,443	3,004	0
Retired Military Pay	236,932	64,499	39,780	132,653	0
B. Contracts - Total	2,180,600	416,690	96,803	1,430,159	236,948
Supply and Equipment Contracts	578,481	169,080	64,288	150,064	195,049
RDT&E Contracts	107,297	34,193	15,978	50,650	6,476
Service Contracts	1,441,199	168,712	13,591	1,223,473	35,423
Construction Contracts	45,070	36,152	2,946	5,972	0
Civil Function Contracts	8,553	8,553	0	0	0
C. Grants	28,351	23,042	4,614	694	0

	EXPENDITURES				MILITARY & CIVILIAN PERSONNEL		
Major Locations	Total	Payroll Outlays	Grants/ Contracts	Major Locations	Total	Active Duty Military	Civilian
Hill AFB	$1,331,867	$994,468	$337,399	Hill AFB	16,792	4,784	12,008
Clearfield	858,900	16,496	842,404	Salt Lake City	860	294	566
Salt Lake City	539,515	94,761	444,754	Dugway	597	0	597
Ogden	151,958	42,190	109,768	Tooele Army Depot	522	27	495
Tooele	143,107	35,509	107,598	Tooele	506	0	506
North Salt Lake	84,922	980	83,942	Draper	310	6	304
Draper	63,463	41,065	22,398	Ogden	168	9	159
Washington	62,031	61,935	96	West Jordan	136	6	130
Dugway Proving Grd	56,715	3,405	53,310	Brigham City	102	2	100
Tooele Army Depot	47,993	34,373	13,620	Park City	75	71	4

PRIME CONTRACT AWARDS

Prior 7 U.S. Fiscal Years	Total	Army	Navy & Marine Corps	Air Force	Other Defense Activities
2004	$1,877,903	$355,051	$126,337	$1,306,938	$89,577
2003	1,898,541	271,990	177,539	1,270,367	178,645
2002	1,509,355	158,032	126,908	1,112,107	112,308
2001	1,250,523	171,938	81,979	836,374	160,231
2000	949,993	122,195	143,204	592,796	91,798
1999	532,907	104,705	80,850	284,789	62,563
1998	470,140	117,115	84,675	203,773	64,576

Top 10 Contractors Receiving the Largest Dollar Volume of Prime Contract Awards in Utah	Total Amount
Northrop Grumman Corporation	$872,063
L-3 Communications Holding, IN	306,211
URS Corporation	143,633
Wasatch Energy, LLC	70,444
Aerospace Engineering Spectrum	66,553
Chevron Corporation	61,765
Alcoa Extrusions, Inc	42,962
CH2M HILL Companies, LTD	22,342
Creative Times Day School Inc	20,250
Golden Gate Petroleum Co	19,450

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

Source: "Atlas/Data Abstract for the US and Selected Areas," by the Statistical Information Analysis Division of the Directorate of Information Operations and Reports, U.S. Department of Defense

Table 93
Federal Defense-Related Spending and Personnel in the United States

UNITED STATES - TOTAL
(Dollars in Thousands)

U.S. Fiscal Year 2005

PERSONNEL/EXPENDITURES	Total	Army	Navy & Marine Corps	Air Force	Activities
I. Personnel - Total	2,847,783	1,248,961	841,892	674,960	81,970
Active Duty Military	1,143,303	404,788	446,191	292,324	0
Civilian	639,253	229,874	171,480	155,929	81,970
Reserve and National Guard	1,065,227	614,299	224,221	226,707	0
II. Expenditures - Total	$381,289,950	$129,240,767	$107,845,604	$90,286,153	$53,917,420
A. Payroll Outlays - Total	141,018,119	52,390,931	44,497,967	38,463,043	5,666,178
Active Duty Military Pay	50,482,242	16,464,756	19,123,054	14,894,432	0
Civilian Pay	43,797,511	14,738,266	13,457,836	9,935,231	5,666,178
Reserve and National Guard Pay	11,087,066	10,033,700	483,263	570,103	0
Retired Military Pay	35,651,300	11,154,209	11,433,814	13,063,277	0
B. Contracts - Total	236,986,557	74,432,900	62,774,823	51,670,853	48,107,981
Supply and Equipment Contracts	112,056,192	33,728,223	27,919,094	22,212,747	28,196,128
RDT&E Contracts	36,468,976	8,352,974	13,411,830	10,481,323	4,222,849
Service Contracts	77,507,987	23,459,522	19,935,508	18,590,225	15,522,732
Construction Contracts	6,568,865	4,507,644	1,508,391	386,558	166,272
Civil Function Contracts	4,384,537	4,384,537	0	0	0
C. Grants	3,285,274	2,416,936	572,814	152,257	143,261

EXPENDITURES				MILITARY & CIVILIAN PERSONNEL			
Major Locations	Total	Payroll Outlays	Grants/ Contracts	Major Locations	Total	Active Duty Military	Civilian
San Diego, CA	$7,874,477	$3,537,765	$4,336,712	San Diego, CA	57,657	45,899	11,758
Fort Worth, TX	6,762,558	257,140	6,505,418	Norfolk, VA	55,210	46,757	8,453
St. Louis, MO	5,342,892	197,110	5,145,782	Fort Bragg, NC	48,473	42,562	5,911
Washington, DC	5,146,266	1,620,754	3,525,512	Fort Hood, TX	47,948	43,150	4,798
Huntsville, AL	4,892,281	283,842	4,608,439	Camp Pendleton, CA	39,794	37,609	2,185
Arlington, VA	4,693,320	2,330,309	2,363,011	Camp Lejeune, NC	34,231	31,532	2,699
Long Beach, CA	4,364,908	57,625	4,307,283	Fort Campbell, KY	31,957	29,432	2,525
Norfolk, VA	4,350,652	2,957,657	1,392,995	Virginia Beach, VA	27,210	20,097	7,113
Sunnyvale, CA	3,542,428	48,981	3,493,447	Fort Lewis, WA	26,662	24,008	2,654
Tucson, AZ	3,239,447	326,921	2,912,526	Fort Benning, GA	25,573	22,216	3,357

PRIME CONTRACT AWARDS

Prior 7 U.S. Fiscal Years	Total	Army	Navy & Marine Corps	Air Force	Other Defense Activities
2004	$203,388,706	$59,249,012	$57,658,816	$51,533,525	$34,947,353
2003	191,221,483	51,633,384	54,147,119	53,286,321	32,154,660
2002	158,737,107	42,326,057	45,610,812	44,572,156	26,228,083
2001	135,224,752	36,515,221	40,497,012	38,023,684	20,188,835
2000	123,294,978	32,614,979	38,963,003	35,368,606	16,348,400
1999	114,875,127	30,049,383	37,451,740	32,438,343	14,935,661
1998	109,385,850	28,471,955	36,652,133	30,138,618	14,123,145

Top 10 Contractors Receiving the Largest Dollar Volume of Prime Contract Awards in the US Only	Total Amount
Lockheed Martin Corporation	$19,365,344
The Boeing Company	18,280,795
Northrop Grumman Corporation	13,469,888
General Dynamics Corporation	10,307,739
Raytheon Company	8,505,218
BAE Systems PLC	5,296,774
United Technologies Corp	5,015,146
L-3 Communications Holding	4,393,837
Science Applications Intl.	2,776,413
Computer Sciences Corporation	2,600,127

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

Source: "Atlas/Data Abstract for the US and Selected Areas," by the Statistical Information Analysis Division of the Directorate of Information Operations and Reports, U.S. Department of Defense

Energy Overview

Utah experienced a significant increase in crude oil and natural gas production in 2007; however, coal production declined due to unexpected mine closures. Production of coal and natural gas continued to satisfy increasing demand, while crude oil production, despite its recent rebound, still accounted for only 36% of Utah's total petroleum product consumption. Increasing crude oil prices in Utah are related to world events and have been driven up by speculated shortages, foreign conflicts, and a lack of refinery capacity. Natural gas prices have decreased in recent years with a glut of new production in the Rocky Mountains and limited pipeline capacity impeding export to more profitable markets.

Crude oil production in Utah increased a remarkable 50% over the past four years, but in order to keep up with increasing demand, Utah had to import significant amounts of crude from other states and Canada. Production and consumption of natural gas and electricity both increased in 2007, reaching all-time highs in both categories. Coal production in Utah was down in 2007, while coal consumption, mainly at Utah's five coal-burning power plants, was near a record high.

The wellhead price of crude oil, as well as prices for motor gasoline and diesel, reached record highs in 2007, at least in nominal dollars. In contrast, the wellhead price of natural gas decreased 21% and the price for home-heating natural gas decreased 12%. The 2007 average cost of electricity in Utah remained well below the national average, mainly due to our reliance on Utah's low-cost coal-fired generation.

2007 Summary

Petroleum

Production. Crude oil production in Utah has seen a substantial resurgence over the past four years with the discovery of the Covenant field in central Utah and increased exploration and drilling in the Uinta Basin. Crude oil production increased to 19.7 million barrels in 2007, up 10% from 2006, and up 50% from 2003. Total crude oil imports decreased by 2.4 million barrels in 2007, giving room at Salt Lake City refineries for more Utah oil. Of particular note, imports from Canada decreased from 11.1 million barrels in 2006 to 8.9 million barrels in 2007. Refinery receipts decreased slightly from a record-high 55.1 million barrels of crude oil in 2006 to 54.9 million barrels in 2007. Despite this small decrease, refineries are still working near capacity to keep up with demand for motor gasoline, diesel, and other petroleum products. The Holly refinery in Woods Cross is the only Utah refinery with plans for expansion. They plan to increase refining capacity by 15,000 barrels per day by the end of 2008, with further expansions planned for the future. Crude oil exports for 2007 totaled roughly 3.8 million barrels, down from 4.1 million barrels in 2006.

Prices. Military conflict in the Middle East, surging demand in Asia, and continuing worries of crude oil shortages have caused oil prices around the world to reach record highs, at least in nominal dollars. The price of Utah crude oil rose commensurately, averaging $61.10 per barrel in 2007. This is 2.2% higher than in 2006, double the price seen in 2003, and nearly five times the average price of $12.52 recorded in 1998. When the effect of inflation is taken into account, the 2007 price of Utah crude oil is the third highest in history behind 1981 ($77.33) and 1982 ($65.08). This recent increase in crude oil price has translated into a significant increase in motor gasoline and diesel prices. The average 2007 price of regular unleaded motor gasoline in Utah increased 9.6% to $2.73 per gallon and is more than double the average price from 2002.

Consumption. Utah refinery production increased 2.1% in 2007 to a record high of 66.2 million barrels, partly to help offset lower petroleum product imports via the Pioneer pipeline. Similarly, Utah's total petroleum product consumption increased by 2.4% in 2007 to 54.6 million barrels. Despite record high prices, motor gasoline and distillate fuel consumption continued to increase. Utah refineries exported 22.5 million barrels of petroleum products via pipeline to other states in 2007, down 3.3% from the year before. Utah exports will soon increase as plans for a petroleum product pipeline from Salt Lake City to Las Vegas are in the planning stages.

Natural Gas

Production. Natural gas production in Utah has also seen a substantial surge in the past few years as drilling in the Uinta Basin has significantly increased. Utah produced a record-high 396.8 billion cubic feet of natural gas in 2007, 11% more than in 2006. Marketed production and actual natural gas sales also reached record highs at 384.9 and 354.2 billion cubic feet, respectively. Roughly 21% of natural gas production was from coalbed methane wells, but this percentage is decreasing as numerous new conventional wells are drilled in the Uinta Basin and existing coalbed methane wells have declining production rates.

Prices. The average wellhead price for natural gas in Utah decreased 21%, from $5.70 per thousand cubic feet in 2006 to $4.50 in 2007. This significant decrease was the result of increased production and limited pipeline capacity. The new Rockies Express Pipeline, with expected completion scheduled for winter of 2008, will enable Rocky Mountain natural gas to reach markets in the eastern United States. This "connecting-of-markets" is expected to increase the price of Utah's natural gas, matching higher prices in the east. Decreases in the natural gas wellhead price in 2006 and 2007 translated into a 12% decrease in the residential natural gas price, which averaged $9.73 per thousand cubic feet in 2007.

Consumption. Natural gas consumption in Utah increased by 9.0% to a record-high 204.3 billion cubic feet in 2007. The vast majority of that increase occurred in the electric utility sector where consumption rose 46% to 42.4 billion cubic feet of natural gas as two new natural gas power plants came online in late 2006. Natural gas consumed for power generation has increased ten-fold over the past 10 years as concerns over emissions have utilities favoring the construction of gas-fired power plants to provide quick-start peaking capacity, as well as supplying more baseload capacity. Natural gas consumption in the residential sector increased by 2.1% as Utah households consumed a record-high 61.3 billion cubic feet in 2007. Industrial use of natural gas increased by 8.7% in 2007 to 31.6 billion cubic feet, but is still well below peak industrial consumption of 45.5 billion cubic feet reached in 1998. Utah consumes 53% of in-state production, making Utah a net exporter of natural gas.

Coal

Production. Utah coal production decreased 9.6% in 2007 to 23.6 million short tons. This decrease was the result of the unexpected closure of the Crandall Canyon mine, idling of the Aberdeen (Tower) mine over safety concerns, and less than expected production at SUFCO, Horizon, and Bear Canyon. Lower production also led to a decrease in coal distribution, which totaled 24.0 million short tons in 2007, and resulted in a small increase in coal imports. Two newly proposed coal mines are in various stages of the permitting process: the Lila Canyon mine, located in the southern part of the Book Cliffs coal field, and the Coal Hollow mine, located in the Alton coal field in Southern Utah's Kane County.

Prices. The average mine-mouth price for Utah coal increased to $23.62 per short ton in 2007 from $22.51 in 2006. Conversely, the spot price for coal in Utah has decreased $12.00 in the last year from $36.00 per short ton to only $24.00. This spot market downturn may affect Utah's mine-mouth price, but overall high energy prices and possible shortages due to mine closures will most likely keep prices relatively stable. The end-use price of coal at Utah electric utilities increased 5.7% to $29.50 per short ton in 2007.

Consumption. Nearly 17.5 million short tons of coal were consumed in Utah in 2007, 95% of which was burned at electric utilities. Because demand for electricity increases with increased population, demand for Utah coal will continue to be strong. Coke consumption in Utah ended in 2002 when Geneva Steel went out of business, and coal sales for industry, business, and home use have declined through the years as consumers opt for the convenience of natural gas. Utah is a net exporter of coal, with 8.9 million short tons going to other states in 2007, about the same as in 2006, but much lower than peak exports of 15.1 million short tons delivered in 1996.

Electricity

Production. Electricity generation in Utah increased to an all-time high of 44,856 gigawatthours (GWh) in 2007, up 8.7% from the year before. The vast majority, 83%, came from coal-burning power plants; however, electric generation from natural gas plants has increased its share of total generation to 15%, five times greater than just two years ago. Petroleum accounted for 0.1%, while renewable resources, mostly hydroelectric and geothermal, provided 2.1% of Utah's total electric generation. Wind energy will soon be included in Utah's electric generation portfolio as the state's first commercial wind farm comes online in mid-2008. This farm, at the mouth of Spanish Fork Canyon, will consist of nine, 2.1 megawatt (MW) turbines, for a total capacity of 18.9 MW.

Prices. Electricity prices for all sectors in Utah increased 6.8% in 2007, based mostly on higher than average end-use coal prices. Utah's 2007 average electric rate of 6.4 cents per kilowatthour (kWh) for all sectors of the economy is 30% lower than the national average of 9.1 cents. This is due in part to Utah's relatively cheap and abundant coal, which supplies 83% of electricity generation in the state. The residential price of Utah's electricity increased 8.0% in 2007 to 8.2 cents per kWh, but is also much lower than the national average of 10.5 cents per kWh.

Consumption. Electricity consumption in Utah increased 5.2% in 2007 to 27,746 GWh, a new record high. Residential, commercial, and industrial demand increased 5.3%, 5.9%, and 4.3% respectively.

Conclusion and Outlook for Utah Energy

Production and Consumption. Despite recent increases in crude oil production, Utah will continue to be dependent on other states and Canada for crude oil and petroleum products as current Utah production meets only one-third of in-state demand. Conversely, Utah will produce much more natural gas than it consumes, allowing roughly half of total production to be exported out-of-state. Coal production, despite 2007's decrease, should continue at a steady pace, as demand remains high, especially from the electric utility sector. Utah also produces more coal than it uses, allowing 38% of production to be shipped to other states. Electricity generation will continue to increase as new electric plants come online to meet growing demand, and Utah's renewable energy capacity will gradually increase as technology improves and governmental subsidies designed to encourage development are implemented.

Prices. Utah crude oil reached a new record-high nominal price of $61.10 per barrel in 2007, while the price of natural gas decreased for the second straight year to $4.50 per thousand cubic feet. With increasing demand, worldwide supply constraints, refining and transportation bottlenecks, and insta-

bility in many oil-producing countries, prices should continue to be volatile and remain above historical averages. With regard to electricity, the abundance of relatively low-cost Utah coal will assure affordable, reliable electric power in Utah for the foreseeable future and help keep Utah's electricity prices well below the national average.

Minerals Overview

The gross production value (in inflation-adjusted dollars) of all energy and mineral commodities produced in Utah in 2007 totaled $7.7 billion, about $400 million less than the all-time high of $8.1 billion established in 2006. The previous peak of $5.1 billion in 1981 was largely due to the rise in the price of oil at that time. The 2007 value is mostly due to higher prices of crude oil and metals rather than increased production.

The Utah Geological Survey (UGS) estimated that the nominal value of mineral production (excluding oil and gas) in Utah was $4.76 billion in 2007. This is approximately $60 million higher than the $4.70 billion for 2006. This increase is due mostly to higher base- and precious-metal prices and increased industrial mineral production. Industrial-mineral production reached another all-time high in 2007, as a result of both increased production and commodity prices. Increased metal prices over the past three years have led to the development of one new base metal mine (copper), the re-opening of one uranium mine, and the announcement of plans to restart an inactive iron mine.

In mid-November 2007, the Utah Division of Oil, Gas and Mining (DOGM) listed 98 active (including coal) Large Mine permits (five acres and larger disturbance) and 170 active Small Mine permits (less than five acres disturbance), compared to 105 active Large Mine and 161 Small Mine permits in 2006. From January 1 through mid-November 2007, DOGM received two new and approved 11 other new Large Mine permit applications and received 31 and approved 21, (including 10 new) Small Mine permit applications. Both of the Large Mine applications were for new mines as opposed to expanding from Small Mine permits. By mid-November DOGM approved 1,355 Applications to Drill (APDs) for oil and gas, about 70% of which were for natural gas. A record 2,061 APDs were approved in 2006. Mineral exploration activity in Utah is at a modern day high with approximately 11,500 new mineral claims being staked in 2007.

The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) ranked Utah fourth among all states in the value of nonfuel mineral production for 2006, with an estimated value of $4.0 billion. Based on tonnage reported by the U.S. Energy Information Agency, Utah ranked 12th in coal production in 2006 (up from 14th in 2005). In addition, Utah ranked 10th in natural gas production and 12th in crude oil production. The USGS also reported that Utah contributed about 6.2% of the U.S. total value of nonfuel minerals production in 2006 (up from 5.6% in 2005). Utah's nonfuel mineral ranking should remain the same in 2007, although the coal ranking could fall because of recent mine closures.

Operator surveys indicate that both precious-metal and base-metal production for 2008 should increase moderately. Industrial-mineral production reached another all-time high in 2007, and is projected to increase again in 2008. A large part of industrial-minerals production will be affected primarily by the level of construction activity along the Wasatch Front and in surrounding states. Coal production and coal prices are forecast to increase in 2008. Indications are that metal prices will remain relatively high in 2008, but some moderation may occur in select metals and mineral commodities. Natural gas and crude oil production is likely to increase in 2008 as many new wells are completed and put into production.

2007 Summary

The value of Utah's mineral production in 2007 was estimated to be $4.76 billion, an increase of about $60 million (1.3%) from 2006. Estimated contributions from each of the major industry sectors for 2007 are as follows:

Base-metals	$3.0 billion (63% of total)
Industrial-minerals	$874 million (18% of total)
Coal	$557 million (12% of total)
Precious-metals	$327 million (7% of total)

Base-Metals

Base-metal production, valued at approximately $3.0 billion, was the largest contributor to the value of minerals produced in 2007, accounting for 63% of the total value of minerals produced. The value of base-metals increased approximately $134 million (5%) in 2007, due primarily to increases in the price of all base-metals and increased production of magnesium metal. In descending order of value, base-metal mines produced copper, molybdenum, magnesium, and beryllium. These metals were produced by Kennecott Utah Copper Company (copper and molybdenum) from one mine in Salt Lake County, Lisbon Valley Mining Company (copper) from a relatively new mine in San Juan County, US Magnesium, LLC (magnesium) from its electrolytic facility in Tooele County using brines from the Great Salt Lake, and Brush Resources, Inc. (beryllium) from one mine in Millard County.

Industrial-Minerals

Industrial-mineral production (including sand and gravel), valued at approximately $874 million, was the second-largest contributor to the value of minerals produced in 2007 and accounted for approximately 18% of the total value of minerals produced (down from 22% in 2005). In contrast to the relatively few (five) Large Mines and facilities that produce base- and precious-metals, there were approximately 51 active Large Mines and brine-processing facilities and 37 Small Mines that produced a myriad of industrial-mineral commodities and

products in 2006. The above number of Large and Small Mines does not include the more than 120 sand and gravel operations that are spread throughout the state. The estimated value of industrial-minerals increased approximately $63 million (8%) compared to 2006, due primarily to increased values of sand, gravel, and crushed stone, salines, and hydrated lime and quicklime. Overall, most industrial-mineral unit prices increased modestly during the year.

The five most valuable commodities or groups of commodities produced, in descending order of value, were 1) construction sand, gravel, and crushed stone, 2) salines, including salt, potash (potassium chloride), sulfate of potash (potassium sulfate), and magnesium chloride, 3) Portland cement, 4) lime, including quicklime and hydrated lime, and 5) phosphate. Together, these commodities contributed 90% of the total value of industrial-minerals produced in Utah in 2007, about 1% more than in 2006.

Coal

Approximately 23.6 million tons of high-Btu, low-sulfur coal, valued at $557 million, was produced from 13 mines operated by eight companies in 2007. These mines are located in Carbon, Emery, and Sevier Counties. Coal was the third-largest contributor to the value of minerals produced in 2007, and accounted for 12% of the total value of minerals produced. The value of coal decreased about $30 million (5%), due to a mine disaster in early August that permanently closed one mine and subsequently led to the temporary closing of a second mine. Coal prices, which have been steadily rising for the past three years, increased about 5% in 2007 and are expected to increase again in 2008. No new coal mines opened during the year, although several new mines are being planned and one mine is being permitted.

Precious-Metals

Precious-metals were valued at $327 million in 2007, and accounted for approximately 7% of the total value of nonfuel minerals produced. The value of precious-metal production was attributed to gold (85%) and silver (15%). Precious-metal values decreased approximately $73 million (18%) compared to 2006 due to decreased production of both metals, despite higher prices of both gold and silver (11% and 19%, respectively). The two main producers of precious-metals were Kennecott's Bingham Canyon mine, which recovers both silver and gold as by-products of copper production, and Kennecott's Barneys Canyon mine, which is a primary gold producer. The Bingham Canyon and Barneys Canyon mines are located in western Salt Lake County. The Barneys Canyon mine is in its final stage of heap-leach operation and is projected to end gold production in 2008.

Active Mines and New Mine Permits

As of mid-November 2007, DOGM listed 98 active Large Mines and 170 active Small Mines (excluding sand and gravel). DOGM has not yet received production reports for 2007. In 2006, 68 Large Mines and 52 Small Mines reported production, compared to 69 Large Mines and 65 Small Mines in 2005. The Large Mines reporting production in 2006, grouped by industry sector, were industrial minerals (50), base-metals (4), precious-metals (1), and coal (13). The Small Mines reporting production in 2006, grouped by industry sector, were industrial-minerals (37), precious-metals (5), base-metals (1), and gemstones, fossils, geodes, and other (9).

Through mid-November 2007, DOGM received two new Large Mine permit applications and 31 new Small Mine permit applications. These numbers represent a decrease of three Large Mine permit applications and a decrease of 10 Small Mine permit applications compared to 2006. Both of the Large Mine applications were for industrial-mineral operations. New Small Mine applications included 20 for industrial-minerals, six for precious-metals, and five for energy-minerals (uranium).

The number of Notices of Intent (NOI) to explore on public lands increased significantly in 2007. Forty-four NOIs were filed with DOGM through mid-November 2007, compared to 35 for all of 2006 and 27 for 2005. The 2007 NOIs included 31 for energy minerals (uranium and oil shale), three for industrial-minerals, six for precious-metals, and four for base-metals.

Nonfuel Mineral Production Trends

During the past three years, substantial increases in metal and mineral commodity prices and increased metals and industrial-mineral production led to higher nonfuel mineral values. Mineral values will remain relatively high, and may be higher in 2008 as the international, national, and regional demand for minerals continues to grow. According to preliminary data from the USGS, the value of Utah's nonfuel mineral production in 2006 was $4.0 billion, an increase of $1.1 billion (43%) from 2005. This follows a 48% increase from 2004 to 2005. Nationally, Utah ranked fourth in 2006 (same as in 2005) in the value of nonfuel mineral production, accounting for approximately 6.2% of the U.S. total. USGS data show that during the period from 1997 through 2006, the value of nonfuel mineral production in Utah ranged from a low of $1.2 billion (2002) to a high of $4.0 billion (2006). The UGS estimated the value of nonfuel mineral production for 2007 at $4.2 billion, 3% higher than its nonfuel mineral production estimate of $4.1 billion for 2006.

Significant Issues Affecting Utah's Mining Industry

Significant issues that will impact the mineral industry in Utah include the potential for carbon emission taxation, proposed changes to the Mining Law of 1872 that will add royalty provisions for locatable minerals, congressionally proposed safety

requirements for mines which may restrict the mineability of some resources, and the long-term change in rural Utah from a resource-based to a tourism-based economy.

2008 Outlook

The overall value of mineral production in Utah for 2008 is expected to be higher than the 2007 value, as projected base-metal and precious-metal production statewide will be moderately higher and metal prices are expected to remain high as well. Industrial-mineral production is expected to increase in 2008, although commodity price increases or decreases could vary widely. However, industrial-mineral production could be adversely affected if the housing and credit markets worsen regionally. Kennecott's Barneys Canyon gold mine will close its leach pads in mid-2008, after 19 years of production. Coal production is expected to increase by about 1.6 million tons in 2008; coal prices are also projected to increase. Several new coal mines are being planned and one new mine is being permitted.

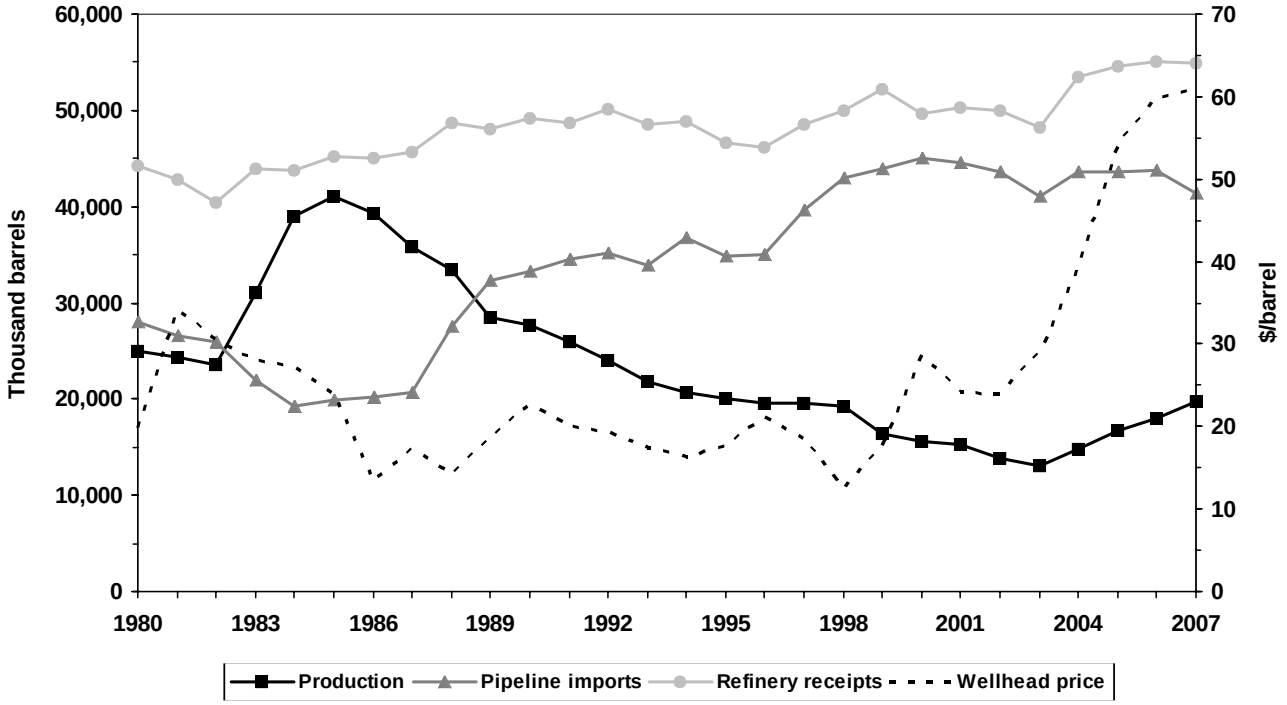
The currently high uranium price that averaged about $100/pound in 2007 (versus a low of about $8/pound in 2000-2001) has rejuvenated uranium exploration and development activity in the Colorado Plateau province of Southeastern Utah. There has also been a large increase in the number of federal mining claims being staked, particularly in San Juan, Emery, Garfield, and Grand counties. Increased interest in uranium led to the re-opening of one uranium mine in 2007. Several other uranium mines and the Shootaring Canyon mill near Ticaboo are also being rehabilitated and re-permitted. Increased interest in tar sand and oil shale may lead to a significant expansion of Utah's energy resources within the next 10 to 15 years.

The number of exploration NOIs approved in 2007 increased for the third year in a row, and the UGS anticipates that the increase in both energy (coal and uranium) and metal prices will have a positive effect on exploration over the next several years.

Conclusions

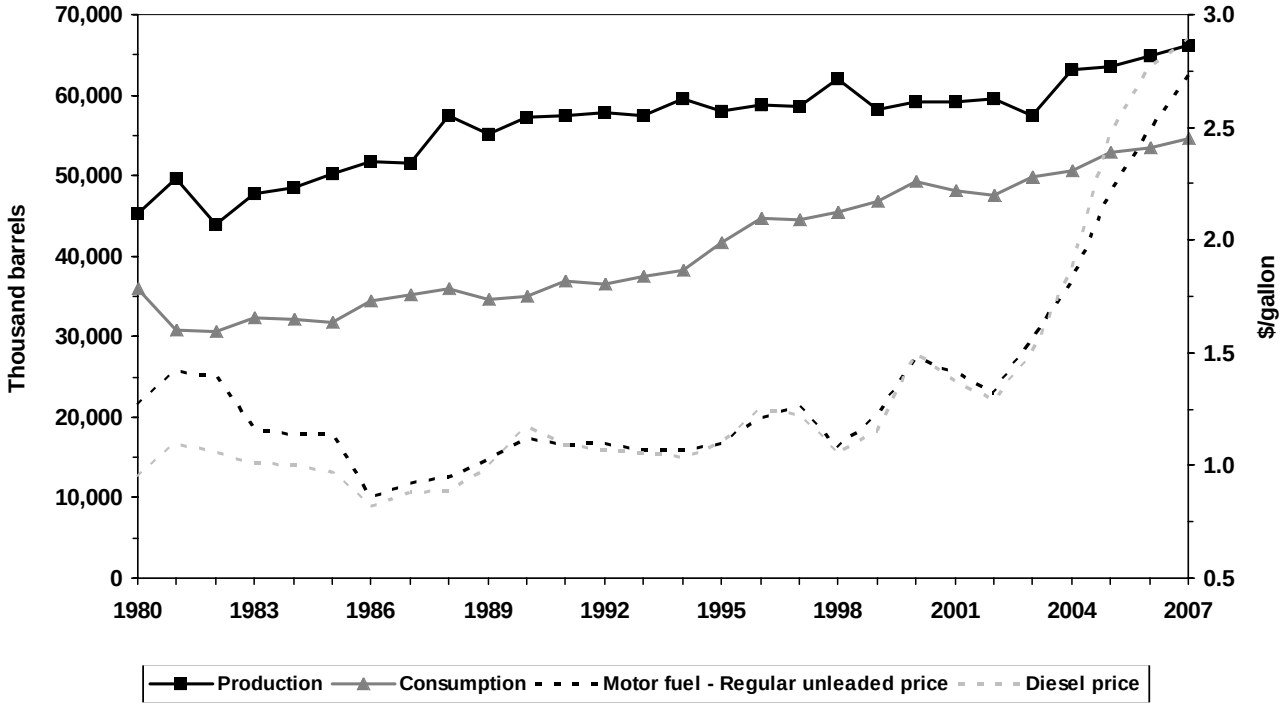
The value of Utah's energy and mineral production increased to a near record high in 2007 due to significant increases in base- and precious-metal prices and a substantial increase in crude oil prices and production. Although the number of producing mines statewide appears to be decreasing over the long term, the overall level of mineral exploration increased during 2006 and 2007 to levels not seen since the early 1990s. Prices for coal, most industrial minerals, and all metals produced in Utah were higher in 2007. The UGS anticipates that Utah's nonfuel mineral valuation will be moderately higher again in 2008, with projected increases in precious-metal and base-metal production, most industrial minerals, and energy minerals. Coal prices, which generally had been declining since the mid-1980s, have increased each year beginning in 2005 and are projected to increase again in 2008. Utah ranked fourth in the nation in the value of nonfuel mineral production and 14th in coal production in 2006. The nonfuel ranking will likely not change although the coal ranking could drop because of lower coal production. The resurgence of uranium exploration and the re-permitting of several mines will add to the value of the energy minerals sector of the industry, and tar sand and oil shale development may add significantly to the value of energy mineral production in future years.

Figure 71
Utah's Crude Oil Production, Pipeline Imports, and Refinery Receipts Plotted with Wellhead Prices



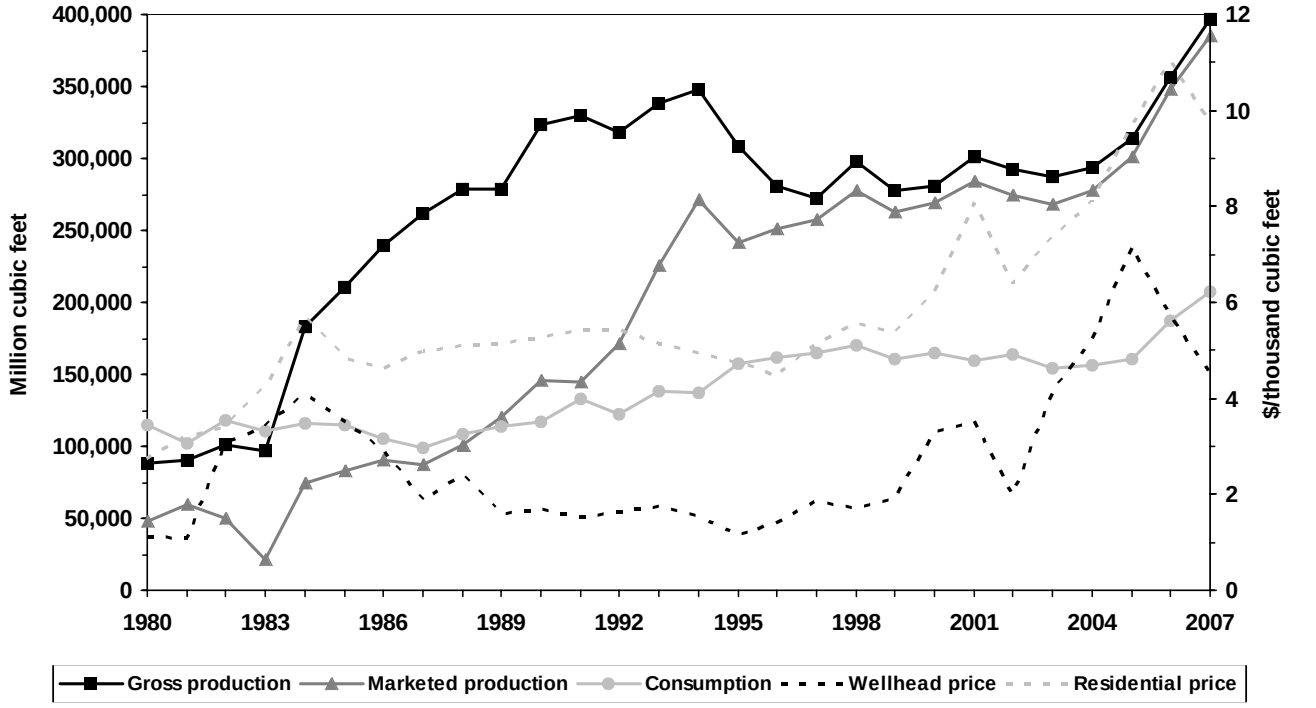
Source: Utah Geological Survey, Utah Division of Oil, Gas, and Mining, U.S. Energy Information Administration

Figure 72
Utah's Petroleum Product Production and Consumption Plotted with Motor Gasoline and Diesel Prices



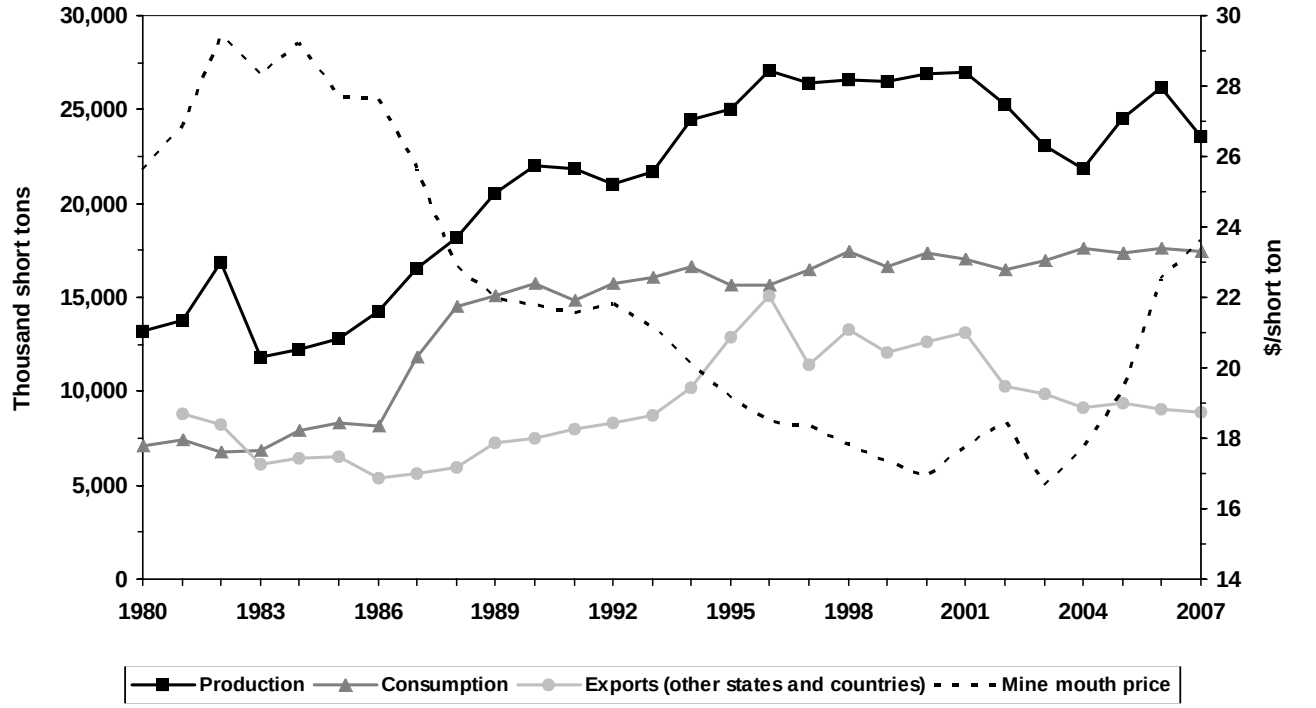
Source: Utah Geological Survey, U.S. Energy Information Administration

Figure 73
Utah's Natural Gas Production and Consumption Plotted with Wellhead and Residential Prices



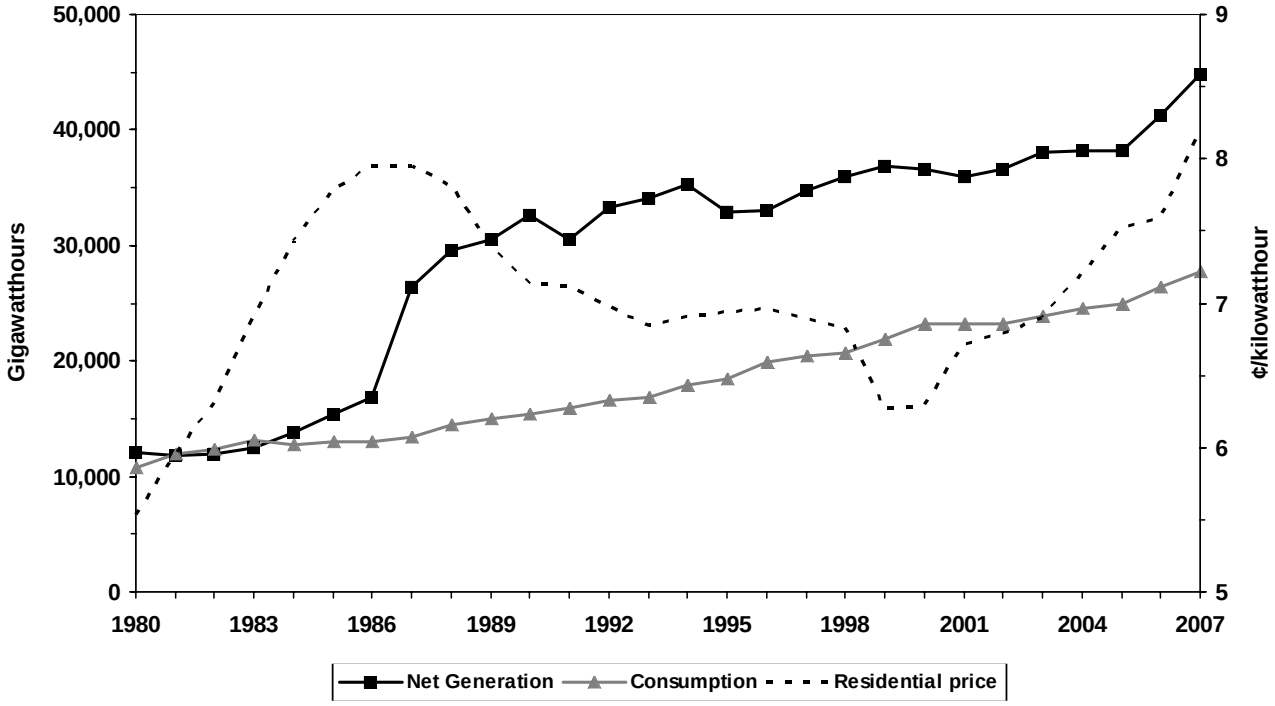
Source: Utah Geological Survey, Utah Division of Oil, Gas, and Mining, U.S. Energy Information Administration

Figure 74
Utah's Coal Production, Consumption, and Exports Plotted with Mine Mouth Prices



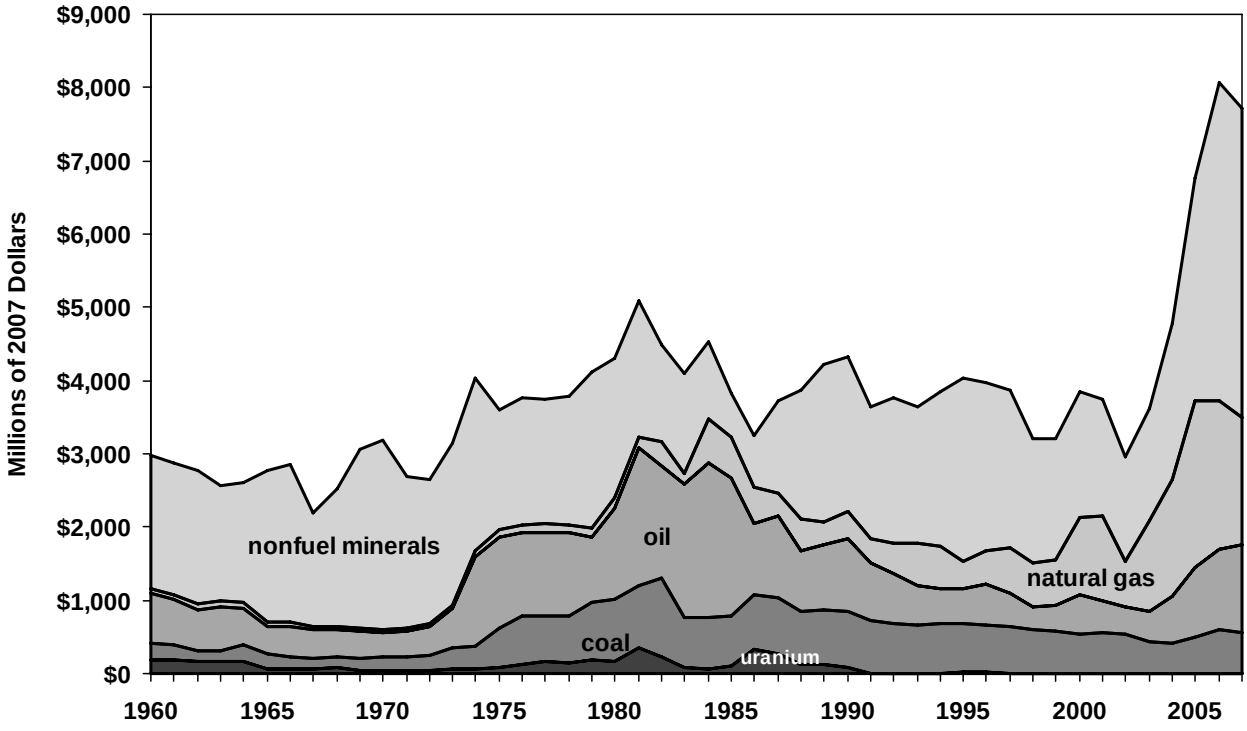
Source: Utah Geological Survey, U.S. Energy Information Administration

Figure 75
Utah's Electricity Net Generation and Consumption Plotted with End-Use Residential Prices



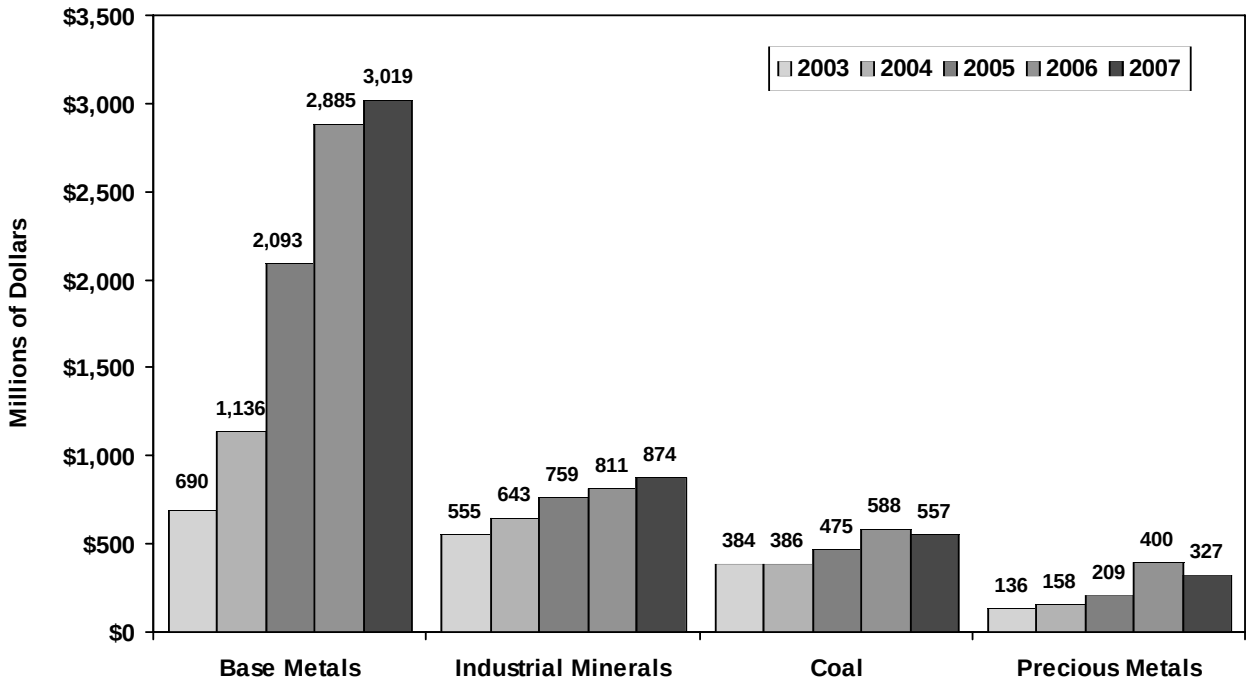
Source: Utah Geological Survey, U.S. Energy Information Administration

Figure 76
Total Annual Value of Utah's Energy and Mineral Production, Inflation Adjusted to 2007 Dollars



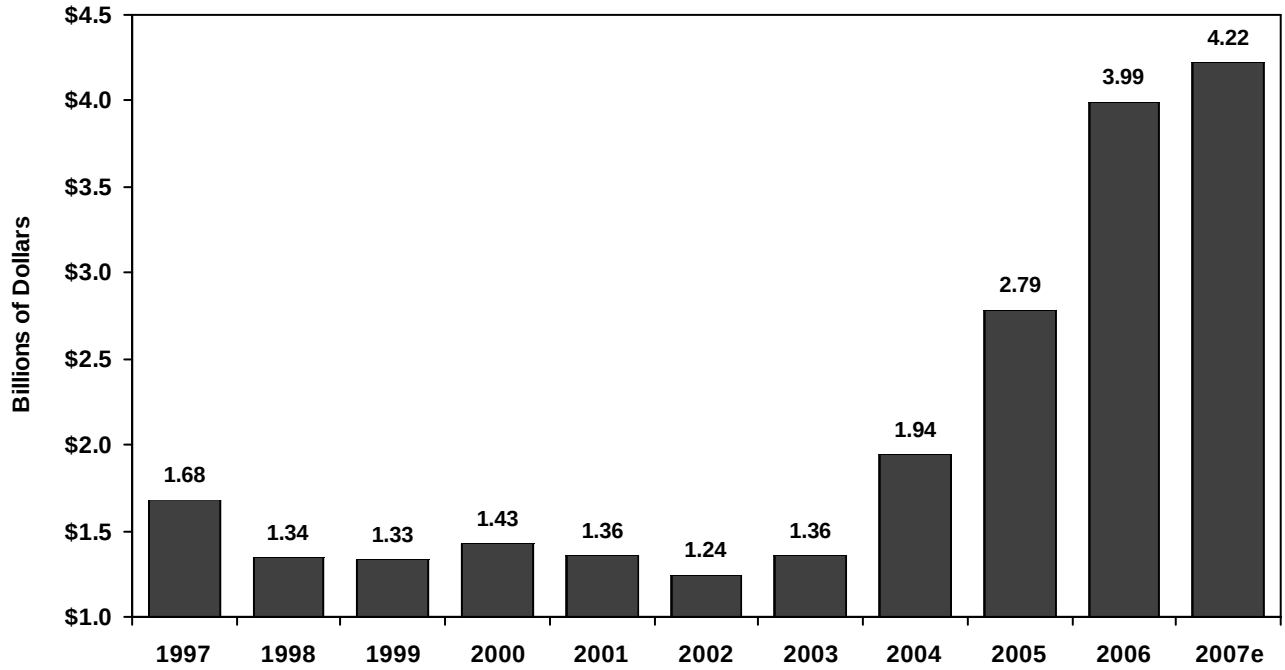
Source: Utah Geological Survey

Figure 77
Value of Utah's Annual Mineral Production in Nominal Dollars (Excluding Oil and Gas)



Source: Utah Geological Survey

Figure 78
Total Annual Value of Utah's Nonfuel Mineral Production



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

Table 94
Supply, Disposition, Price, and Value of Crude Oil in Utah

	Supply*				Disposition				Prices	Value
Year	Utah Field Production	Colorado Imports	Wyoming Imports	Canadian Imports	Utah Crude Exports**	Refinery Receipts	Refinery Inputs	Refinery Beginning Stocks	Wellhead	Value of Utah Crude Oil
	Thousand barrels				Thousand barrels				$/barrel	Million $
1980	24,979	15,846	12,233	0	8,232	44,291	44,421	665	$19.79	$494.3
1981	24,309	14,931	11,724	0	7,866	42,876	43,007	762	34.14	829.9
1982	23,595	13,911	12,033	0	7,826	40,372	40,368	593	30.50	719.7
1983	31,045	14,696	7,283	0	8,316	43,901	43,844	632	28.12	873.0
1984	38,965	13,045	6,195	0	13,616	43,745	43,544	606	27.21	1,060.2
1985	41,080	13,107	6,827	0	14,597	45,224	45,357	695	23.98	985.1
1986	39,243	12,567	7,574	0	15,721	45,086	45,034	559	13.33	523.1
1987	35,829	13,246	7,454	0	12,137	45,654	45,668	613	17.22	617.0
1988	33,365	12,783	14,739	0	8,411	48,690	48,604	599	14.24	475.1
1989	28,504	13,861	18,380	0	6,179	47,989	47,948	626	18.63	531.0
1990	27,705	14,494	18,844	0	7,725	49,104	48,977	656	22.61	626.4
1991	25,928	14,423	20,113	0	8,961	48,647	48,852	749	19.99	518.3
1992	24,074	13,262	21,949	0	6,901	50,079	49,776	513	19.39	466.8
1993	21,826	11,575	22,279	0	7,417	48,554	48,307	645	17.48	381.5
1994	20,668	10,480	26,227	0	7,195	48,802	48,486	691	16.38	338.5
1995	19,976	9,929	24,923	60	7,020	46,641	46,634	806	17.71	353.8
1996	19,529	9,857	24,297	783	7,117	46,126	46,265	768	21.10	412.1
1997	19,593	8,565	28,162	2,858	7,349	48,492	48,477	633	18.57	363.8
1998	19,218	8,161	28,779	6,097	7,670	50,017	49,476	613	12.52	240.6
1999	16,362	7,335	28,461	8,067	7,128	52,271	50,556	704	17.69	289.4
2000	15,609	7,163	26,367	11,528	6,565	49,716	49,999	786	28.53	445.3
2001	15,274	7,208	25,100	12,188	5,835	50,310	50,143	457	24.09	367.9
2002	13,771	7,141	25,455	10,966	5,526	49,962	49,987	591	23.87	328.7
2003	13,097	6,964	24,152	9,966	4,867	48,267	48,284	547	28.88	378.3
2004	14,744	7,559	22,911	13,206	4,427	53,400	53,180	532	39.35	580.2
2005	16,675	8,214	24,372	11,055	4,261	54,513	54,544	767	53.98	900.1
2006	17,926	9,355	23,256	11,109	4,076	55,119	55,192	728	59.80	1,072.0
2007e	19,700	10,863	21,522	8,942	3,800	54,893	54,874	662	61.10	1,203.7

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

Note: Prices and values are in nominal dollars.

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

Table 95
Supply, Disposition, and Select Prices of Petroleum Products in Utah

	Supply			Consumption by Product					Exports	Prices	
Year	Refined in Utah	Refinery Beginning Stocks	Refined Product Pipeline Imports*	Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel	All Other	Total	Pipeline Exports to Other States*	Motor Fuel - 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	6,458	32,129	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	1.10
1996	58,852	3,253	12,692	21,170	6,303	8,746	8,409	44,628	20,512	1.21	1.25
1997	58,677	2,640	12,949	22,024	6,277	9,976	6,249	44,526	22,444	1.26	1.23
1998	62,012	2,908	12,842	22,735	6,373	10,398	5,940	45,446	22,474	1.08	1.05
1999	58,201	2,780	14,509	23,141	7,443	9,793	6,429	46,806	22,887	1.22	1.15
2000	59,125	2,426	14,568	23,895	7,701	10,629	6,954	49,179	22,811	1.48	1.50
2001	59,094	2,306	15,764	22,993	6,880	11,236	7,058	48,167	23,937	1.41	1.37
2002	59,514	2,739	16,848	24,158	6,416	11,482	5,551	47,607	24,082	1.32	1.29
2003	57,511	2,846	16,515	24,325	6,758	11,731	7,083	49,897	22,729	1.56	1.50
2004	63,071	2,599	18,486	24,744	7,137	12,264	6,480	50,625	24,475	1.82	1.88
2005	63,487	2,806	20,258	24,677	7,394	13,717	7,153	52,941	24,482	2.21	2.48
2006**	64,806	2,587	18,976	24,922	7,440	13,792	7,220	53,374	23,321	2.49	2.77
2007e	66,159	2,924	16,171	25,833	7,121	14,295	7,392	54,641	22,549	2.73	2.89

e = estimate
*Amounts shipped by truck are unknown
**Consumption is estimated

Note: Prices are in nominal dollars.

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

Table 96
Supply, Disposition, Prices, and Value of Natural Gas in Utah

	Supply			Consumption by End Use								Prices				Value
Year	Gross Production	Marketed Production	Actual Sales	Residential	Commercial	Vehicle Fuel	Industrial	Electric Utilities	Lease & Plant	Pipeline	Total	Wellhead	End-Use Residential	End-Use Commercial	End-Use Industrial	Value of Marketed Production
	Million cubic feet			Million cubic feet								$/thousand cubic feet				Million $
1980	87,766	47,857	na	45,735	12,234	0	43,545	5,133	7,594	851	115,092	$1.12	$2.74	$5.59	$2.26	$53.6
1981	90,936	59,120	na	43,497	11,635	0	42,779	3,097	511	721	102,240	1.10	3.23	5.35	2.58	65.0
1982	100,628	49,995	na	53,482	14,306	0	39,804	3,023	5,965	1,126	117,706	3.06	3.41	3.43	2.45	153.0
1983	96,933	20,925	na	49,645	13,279	0	40,246	1,259	4,538	1,218	110,185	3.40	4.26	4.32	3.15	71.1
1984	183,062	74,698	na	49,869	13,339	0	42,709	271	8,375	1,015	115,578	4.08	5.68	4.96	3.52	304.8
1985	210,267	83,405	na	53,043	14,189	0	37,448	235	9,001	1,201	115,117	3.52	4.86	4.91	3.23	293.6
1986	239,259	90,013	na	49,144	13,146	0	28,264	230	13,289	1,102	105,175	2.90	4.64	4.73	3.00	261.0
1987	262,084	87,158	na	41,536	14,811	0	23,884	263	17,671	822	98,987	1.88	4.97	4.98	3.20	163.9
1988	278,578	101,372	na	42,241	17,911	0	30,354	196	16,889	1,362	108,953	2.39	5.11	4.08	3.10	242.3
1989	278,321	120,089	na	45,168	16,522	0	33,963	636	16,211	1,037	113,537	1.58	5.14	4.16	3.30	189.7
1990	323,028	145,875	63,336	43,424	16,220	1	35,502	907	19,719	875	116,648	1.70	5.28	4.30	3.62	248.0
1991	329,464	144,817	65,288	50,572	19,276	6	43,120	5,190	13,738	864	132,766	1.54	5.44	4.50	3.69	223.0
1992	317,763	171,293	94,725	44,701	16,584	150	40,878	6,576	12,611	1,284	122,785	1.63	5.44	4.40	3.91	279.2
1993	338,276	225,401	137,864	51,779	22,588	188	42,300	6,305	12,526	2,513	138,199	1.77	5.13	4.06	3.67	399.0
1994	348,140	270,858	160,967	48,922	26,501	201	36,618	8,900	13,273	2,807	137,222	1.54	4.96	3.84	2.74	417.1
1995	308,695	241,290	164,059	48,975	26,825	286	42,335	8,707	27,012	2,831	156,971	1.15	4.74	3.64	2.34	277.5
1996	280,439	250,767	179,943	54,344	29,543	378	42,213	4,087	27,119	3,601	161,285	1.39	4.47	3.38	2.10	348.6
1997	272,554	257,139	183,427	58,108	31,129	273	44,162	4,079	24,619	2,935	165,305	1.86	5.13	3.92	2.55	478.3
1998	297,503	277,340	201,416	56,843	30,955	636	45,501	5,945	27,466	2,788	170,134	1.73	5.57	4.35	3.00	479.8
1999	277,494	262,614	205,036	55,474	30,361	889	40,858	6,478	23,810	2,561	160,431	1.93	5.37	4.13	2.94	506.8
2000	281,170	269,285	225,958	55,626	31,282	848	39,378	10,544	24,670	2,674	165,023	3.28	6.20	4.92	3.93	883.3
2001	300,976	283,913	247,056	55,008	30,917	474	33,584	15,141	20,014	4,161	159,299	3.52	8.09	6.78	5.29	999.4
2002	293,030	274,739	247,561	59,398	33,501	482	26,879	15,439	21,697	5,984	163,379	1.99	6.39	5.20	3.91	546.7
2003	287,141	268,058	242,234	54,632	30,994	589	25,200	14,484	20,879	7,347	154,125	4.11	7.33	5.95	5.04	1,101.7
2004	293,736	277,969	251,841	60,527	31,156	661	26,674	9,423	19,172	8,278	155,891	5.24	8.12	6.75	5.90	1,456.6
2005	313,475	301,223	275,630	58,044	34,447	187	25,370	12,239	21,130	8,859	160,276	7.16	9.71	8.23	7.33	2,156.8
2006	356,515	348,040	318,800	60,017	34,051	204	29,076	28,953	24,080	11,156	187,537	5.70	11.02	9.61	8.02	1,983.8
2007e	396,800	384,896	354,200	61,300	34,800	230	31,600	42,400	25,000	9,000	204,330	4.50	9.73	8.05	6.28	1,732.0

e = estimate
na = not available

Note: Prices and values are in nominal dollars.

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

Table 97
Supply, Disposition, Price, and Value of Coal in Utah

	Supply		Distribution	Consumption by End Use					Exports		Prices		Value
Year	Production	Imports	Total Distribution of Utah Coal	Residential & Commercial	Coke Plants	Other Industrial	Electric Utilities	Total	To Other U.S. States	To Canada and/or Overseas	Mine mouth	End-Use Electric Utilities	Value of Utah Coal
	Thousand short tons		Thousand short tons	Thousand short tons					Thousand short tons		$/short ton		Million $
1980	13,236	1,214	13,014	237	1,473	501	4,895	7,106	na	na	$25.63	$26.06	$339.2
1981	13,808	1,136	14,550	196	1,477	804	4,956	7,432	5,292	3,472	26.87	28.99	371.0
1982	16,912	797	15,437	177	845	818	4,947	6,787	6,084	2,177	29.42	32.59	497.6
1983	11,829	937	12,157	191	831	627	5,223	6,873	4,787	1,346	28.32	30.96	335.0
1984	12,259	1,539	12,006	259	1,326	608	5,712	7,905	5,583	849	29.20	30.65	358.0
1985	12,831	1,580	14,384	252	1,254	472	6,325	8,303	5,924	625	27.69	32.34	355.3
1986	14,269	1,145	13,268	191	785	380	6,756	8,112	4,815	551	27.64	32.33	394.4
1987	16,521	1,165	16,989	124	0	507	11,175	11,807	5,078	555	25.67	29.09	424.1
1988	18,164	2,448	18,244	196	1,176	597	12,544	14,513	4,881	1,044	22.85	29.07	415.0
1989	20,517	2,367	20,289	231	1,178	686	12,949	15,044	5,108	2,175	22.01	28.46	451.6
1990	22,012	2,137	21,680	267	1,231	676	13,563	15,738	5,759	1,708	21.78	26.84	479.4
1991	21,875	2,007	21,673	305	1,192	508	12,829	14,834	5,842	2,112	21.56	27.33	471.6
1992	21,015	2,155	21,339	223	1,114	525	13,857	15,719	6,087	2,245	21.83	27.56	458.8
1993	21,723	2,100	21,935	121	1,005	727	14,210	16,063	6,194	2,567	21.17	27.15	459.9
1994	24,422	2,588	23,441	105	1,007	835	14,656	16,603	7,471	2,717	20.07	25.76	490.1
1995	25,051	1,841	25,443	77	990	915	13,693	15,675	9,037	3,811	19.11	24.93	478.7
1996	27,071	1,925	27,816	94	1,047	512	13,963	15,615	9,648	5,468	18.50	24.38	500.8
1997	26,428	2,615	25,407	123	1,020	709	14,654	16,507	7,862	3,513	18.34	24.93	484.7
1998	26,600	2,715	26,974	113	971	1,304	15,094	17,482	10,535	2,735	17.83	25.62	474.3
1999	26,491	2,159	26,180	114	741	744	15,011	16,611	9,514	2,567	17.36	23.62	459.9
2000	26,920	2,467	27,629	59	984	1,166	15,164	17,373	9,672	2,960	16.93	23.23	455.8
2001	27,024	2,676	26,798	60	806	1,235	14,906	17,007	10,728	2,404	17.76	25.55	479.9
2002	25,299	2,090	24,378	198	0	592	15,644	16,434	9,387	875	18.47	21.95	467.3
2003	23,069	2,036	23,699	61	0	611	16,302	16,974	9,673	222	16.64	21.63	383.9
2004	21,818	3,206	22,812	213	0	795	16,606	17,614	8,828	295	17.70	24.94	386.2
2005	24,556	2,786	24,740	45	0	800	16,484	17,329	9,181	212	19.34	25.07	474.9
2006	26,131	1,928	24,840	58	0	871	16,647	17,576	8,985	34	22.51	27.90	588.2
2007e	23,600	2,007	24,000	49	0	871	16,543	17,463	8,854	0	23.62	29.50	557.4

e = estimate
na = not available

Note: Prices and values are in nominal dollars.

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

Table 98
Supply, Disposition, and Price of Electricity in Utah

	Net Generation by Fuel Type							Consumption by End Use				Prices by End Use			
Year	Coal	Petroleum	Natural Gas	Hydro	Geothermal	Other*	Total	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Total	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	All Sectors
	Gigaw atthours							Gigaw atthours				¢/kilow atthour			
1980	10,870	63	358	821	0	0	12,112	3,116	3,141	4,448	10,705	5.5	4.3	3.3	4.3
1981	10,869	40	230	623	0	0	11,762	3,436	2,999	5,451	11,886	6.0	5.0	3.7	4.7
1982	10,635	29	203	1,024	0	0	11,891	3,785	3,207	5,399	12,391	6.3	5.7	4.2	5.2
1983	10,921	40	69	1,394	0	0	12,424	3,804	3,350	6,040	13,194	6.9	6.3	4.4	5.6
1984	12,321	30	8	1,391	38	0	13,788	3,856	4,269	4,592	12,717	7.4	6.5	4.6	6.0
1985	14,229	40	14	1,019	109	0	15,411	3,985	4,596	4,458	13,039	7.8	6.9	5.0	6.4
1986	15,155	74	6	1,413	171	0	16,819	3,989	4,682	4,318	12,989	8.0	7.1	5.2	6.6
1987	25,221	92	13	893	127	0	26,346	3,980	4,863	4,555	13,398	8.0	7.1	4.9	6.5
1988	28,806	59	5	593	174	0	29,637	4,151	5,035	5,321	14,507	7.8	7.0	4.6	6.2
1989	29,676	48	37	562	173	0	30,496	4,163	5,173	5,629	14,965	7.4	6.7	4.1	5.8
1990	31,523	52	146	508	152	183	32,564	4,246	5,390	5,766	15,402	7.1	6.3	3.8	5.5
1991	28,888	51	550	627	186	204	30,506	4,460	5,571	5,876	15,907	7.1	6.1	3.9	5.5
1992	31,553	34	631	602	233	231	33,284	4,505	5,850	6,212	16,567	7.0	6.0	3.7	5.3
1993	32,126	37	606	860	187	281	34,097	4,726	5,920	6,221	16,867	6.9	6.0	3.8	5.3
1994	33,131	33	807	750	233	281	35,235	5,009	6,340	6,498	17,847	6.9	5.9	3.8	5.4
1995	30,611	36	791	969	168	261	32,836	5,041	6,462	6,957	18,460	6.9	5.9	3.7	5.3
1996	31,101	47	324	1,049	223	239	32,983	5,481	6,717	7,660	19,858	7.0	5.9	3.7	5.3
1997	32,544	47	328	1,344	204	281	34,748	5,661	7,285	7,430	20,376	6.9	5.7	3.5	5.2
1998	33,588	35	528	1,315	195	284	35,945	5,756	7,433	7,511	20,700	6.8	5.7	3.5	5.2
1999	34,534	31	610	1,255	186	199	36,815	6,236	8,075	7,568	21,879	6.3	5.3	3.4	4.9
2000	34,491	58	890	746	187	268	36,640	6,514	8,754	7,917	23,185	6.3	5.2	3.4	4.8
2001	33,679	58	1,446	508	185	10	35,886	6,693	9,113	7,411	23,217	6.7	5.6	3.5	5.2
2002	34,488	54	1,380	458	218	10	36,608	6,938	9,310	7,019	23,267	6.8	5.6	3.8	5.4
2003	35,979	33	1,383	421	198	10	38,024	7,166	9,048	7,646	23,860	6.9	5.6	3.8	5.4
2004	36,618	33	910	450	195	6	38,212	7,325	9,371	7,816	24,512	7.2	5.9	4.0	5.7
2005	35,970	41	1,178	784	185	7	38,165	7,567	9,444	7,989	25,000	7.5	6.1	4.2	5.9
2006	36,856	62	3,389	747	191	18	41,263	8,232	9,778	8,356	26,366	7.6	6.2	4.2	6.0
2007e	37,100	50	6,783	713	190	20	44,856	8,672	10,358	8,716	27,746	8.2	6.5	4.4	6.4

e = estimate
*Includes landfill gas, municipal solid waste, and other manufactured and waste gases derived from fossil fuels

Note: Prices are in nominal dollars.

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

High Technology

Overview

Average annual employment in Utah's high technology sector posted a net gain of 2,412 workers in 2006, bringing total average employment to 63,200, which represented 5.2% of nonagricultural employment in Utah. This underscores the importance of the technology sector in the state's economy, as wages paid to technology workers totaled almost $3.8 billion in 2006, or roughly 9% of all nonagricultural wages paid that year.

In 2006, Utah's technology sector included about 4,300 companies operating in 20 industries. Of those industries, 13 experienced job gains. The largest increases occurred in computer systems design (+1,011) and engineering services (+709). Seven industries posted job losses totaling 781 workers. The largest declines occurred in medical equipment and supplies (-283) and internet service providers (-182).

Over the past five years, employment in the technology sector has increased at a slow but steady pace. During the first six months of 2007, the average employment in the sector increased by an additional 2,024 workers, for a gain of more than 3%.

2006 Summary

Average annual employment in Utah's technology sector grew by 2,412 workers in 2006, bringing total average employment to 63,200, or 5.2% of nonagricultural employment in Utah. An industry-by-industry analysis shows that 13 of the state's 20 technology industries posted year-over increases, and seven of these industries reported employment gains of more than 100 workers. The largest increases occurred in computer systems design (+1,011) and engineering services (+709). Together, these two industries added 1,720 jobs to the economy in 2006 and accounted for almost three-fourths of the employment growth in the technology sector. Large gains were also reported in aerospace products and parts manufacturing (+533) and software (+257).

In contrast, seven technology industries posted job losses totaling 781. The largest declines were in medical equipment and supplies (-283), internet service providers (-182), and motion picture and video production (-174).

Technology jobs generally pay higher-than-average wages. In Utah, the average wage received by workers in technology industries in 2006 was $59,750, more than 70% higher than the statewide average nonagricultural wage of $34,601. The highest average annual wage was in the computer and peripheral equipment industry ($74,468), followed by software developers ($72,796) and computer systems design ($69,736). However, several technology industries reported average annual wages in 2006 below the state's average wage for all nonagricultural workers. These included optical instrument and lens manufacturers ($12,850), post production services ($18,099), motion picture and video production ($26,348), and satellite telecommunications ($31,500).

Despite employment gains since 2003, by 2006 Utah's technology sector still had not recovered from declines in the computer and peripheral equipment industry earlier this decade resulting from the closure of both the Gateway computer manufacturing plant and the Palm Pilot plant.

Employment in Utah's technology sector is concentrated in four industry segments: computer systems design (13,208), aerospace products (7,703), medical equipment and supplies (7,458), and engineering services (7,209). Employment in these four industries totaled 35,578, or more than half of the technology employment reported in 2006.

Selected Industry Analysis

Computer Systems Design

Computer systems design is the largest industry segment in Utah's technology sector and includes companies that provide expertise in the field of information technologies. In 2006, a total of 1,836 companies in this industry employed 13,208 workers, with an average annual wage of $69,720.

With a net gain of 1,011 jobs in 2006, this industry led employment growth in the technology sector, rebounding past its previous employment peak of 13,028 in 2000. As reported in previous years, the rebound in this sector appears to be fueled by an increase in the number of firms, rather than strong employment growth in existing companies. While there are a handful of "large" companies in this industry (companies employing between 250 and 500 employees), most of the firms employ fewer than 50 workers. The largest companies in the industry include 3M, Altiris (now a subsidiary of Symantec Corp.), and Unisys. Together, these three companies accounted for fewer than 1,500 jobs in 2006.

Preliminary data for 2007 show continued growth in both employment and the number of firms in the sector. For the first six months of 2007, employment averaged 14,179 and the number of firms averaged 1,894.

Aerospace Products

Once the largest segment of Utah's technology sector, the aerospace industry has gone through a decade of mergers, consolidations, and downsizing. In terms of employment, it is now Utah's second largest technology industry. In 2006, average annual employment in this industry was 7,703, an increase of 533 workers over 2005. Even with increases reported over the past two years, the aerospace industry still employs just half the number of workers reported in the mid-1990s. However, it is one of the top industries as measured by wages. In 2006,

the average annual wage in the aerospace industry was $64,716.

A total of 51 companies currently produce aerospace-related products in Utah, the largest of which is ATK Launch Systems (formerly ATK Thiokol), a division of Alliant Techsystems based in Minnesota. With close to 6,000 workers, ATK, through its several divisions in Utah, accounts for the largest share of aerospace workers. Mid-sized employers in this industry include Williams International Co. LLC, Moog, Inc., and The Boeing Company.

The outlook for Utah's aerospace industry is bright. During the first two quarters of 2007, employment grew by 524 workers, an increase of almost 7%. Much of this growth has been fueled by ATK through its contracts with NASA, Rocketplane Kistler, and Lockheed Martin. Through its parent company, Alliant Techsystems, ATK Launch Systems will undertake work for General Electric, Orbital Sciences Corp., and NASA. In 2006, Alliant was awarded a contract from General Electric to make components for the new GEnx jet engines in Boeing's 747-8 aircraft. Some of these components, namely the GEnx containment cases, will be produced at ATK's facilities in Clearfield. The company was also recently awarded a $90 million contract to provide solid rocket motors to Orbital Sciences Corp. ATK will provide motors for use in a variety of launch platforms, including the Ground-based Missile Defense (GMD). Production will run through February 2009.[1,2]

Medical Equipment and Supplies

As measured by employment, medical equipment and supplies is the third largest technology industry in Utah. In 2006, a total of 220 firms in Utah were involved in the design and manufacture of medical equipment and supplies. These companies employed 7,458 workers in 2006. The largest companies in this industry include Fresenius Medical Care, Merit Medical Systems, Becton Dickinson Infusion Therapy, and Ultradent. These companies all employed at least 500 workers.

Until last year, the industry appeared to be on solid footing, posting small but steady increases since 2001. However, driven by competitive pressures, employment in this industry declined by 283 jobs in 2006, the largest single loss within the technology sector.

The medical equipment industry is competitive and faces mounting challenges in the future; however, fueled in part by the expansion of Fresenius Medical Care, the industry reported a modest increase in employment of 204 workers during the first six months of 2007 although the number of businesses in the industry actually dropped slightly during this same period.

The competitive nature of this industry is underscored by the low wages paid to its workers relative to other industries in the technology sector. In 2006, the average annual wage for workers in the medical equipment industry was about $45,000, significantly higher than the average for all nonagricultural workers ($34,601), but substantially less than the average annual wage of all technology workers ($59,750).

Outlook

Since 2004, employment growth in Utah's technology sector has been moderate but steady, with the addition of more than 6,000 new workers from 2004 to 2006. Preliminary data show that during the first sixth months of 2007, more than 2,000 new workers were added to the technology sector, bringing average employment to 65,026. Those industries reporting the largest increases were computer systems design (+971), semiconductor and electronics components (+870), and engineering services (+699).

With steady, but slowing growth reported since 2004, by the second quarter of 2007, employment in the technology sector finally surpassed its peak of almost 65,000 in 2000. If current rates of growth continue, the sector could post a 4% to 5% increase in employment by the end of 2007.

1 "Alliant wins GE contract," Deseret Morning News, Salt Lake City, Utah; August 2, 2006.

2 "ATK's Utah plant receives contract for rocket motors," Deseret Morning News, Salt Lake City, Utah; August 3, 2006.

Table 99
Technology Employment by Detailed Industry: Annual Averages

Sector	NAICS Code	Average Annual Employment 2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2005-2006 Net Change
In-Vitro Diagnostic Substances	325413	23	23	34	33	23	-10
Optical Instrument and Lens Manufacturing	333314	158	154	140	178	153	-25
Computer and Peripheral Equipment	3341	1,540	1,260	736	688	599	-89
Communication Equipment	3342	2,370	2,432	2,641	2,819	2,984	165
Semiconductor and Electronic Components	3344	3,315	2,888	3,143	2,983	2,965	-18
Navigational, Measuring and Electromedical Products	334515	3,109	3,182	3,109	3,191	3,281	90
Carbon and Graphite Product Manufacturing	335991	341	324	423	443	476	33
Aerospace Products and Parts Manufacturing	3364	6,634	6,314	6,493	7,170	7,703	533
Medical Equipment and Supplies	3391	7,575	7,593	7,716	7,741	7,458	-283
Software	5112	4,845	4,751	4,733	5,098	5,355	257
Motion Picture and Video Production	51211	2,478	2,346	1,929	2,142	1,968	-174
Post Production Services	51219	49	28	24	60	87	27
Wireless Telecommunications Carriers	5172	879	701	726	686	702	16
Satellite Telecommunications	5174	90	79	85	127	140	13
Other Telecommunications	517910	119	82	81	71	76	5
Internet Service Providers	5181	3,016	2,974	3,148	3,550	3,368	-182
Engineering Services	54133	5,579	5,849	6,079	6,500	7,209	709
Testing Laboratories	54138	1,152	1,173	1,179	1,131	1,254	123
Computer Systems Design	5415	10,521	10,796	10,941	12,197	13,208	1,011
Scientific Research	541710	3,815	3,639	3,595	3,780	3,993	213
							0
Total		57,609	56,588	56,954	60,590	63,002	2,412

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

Table 100
Technology Employment by Detailed Industry: Comparison of 2006 Annual Average and 2007 Six-Month Average

Sector	NAICS Code	Average Employment 2006	Average Employment 2007	2006-2007 Net Change
In-Vitro Diagnostic Substances	325413	23	24	1
Optical Instrument and Lens Manufacturing	333314	153	115	-38
Computer and Peripheral Equipment	3341	599	605	6
Communication Equipment[1]	3342	2,984	739	na
Semiconductor and Electronic Components	3344	2,965	3,835	870
Navigational, Measuring and Electromedical Products[2]	334515	3,281	5,748	na
Carbon and Graphite Product Manufacturing	335991	476	539	63
Aerospace Products and Parts Manufacturing	3364	7,703	8,227	524
Medical Equipment and Supplies	3391	7,458	7,662	204
Software	5112	5,355	5,565	210
Motion Picture and Video Production	51211	1,968	1,285	-683
Post Production Services	51219	87	31	-56
Wireless Telecommunications Carriers	5172	702	846	144
Satellite Telecommunications	5174	140	142	2
Other Telecommunications[3]	517910	76	0	na
All Other Telecommunications[4]	517919	0	636	na
Internet Service Providers[5]	5181	3,368	0	na
Internet Publishing, Broadcasting and Web Search Portals[6]	519130	0	1,844	na
Engineering Services	54133	7,209	7,908	699
Testing Laboratories	54138	1,254	1,521	267
Computer Systems Design	5415	13,208	14,179	971
Scientific Research[7]	541710	3,993	0	na
R&D In Biotechnology[8]	541711	0	1,236	na
R&D in the Physical, Engineering and Life Sciences[8]	541712	0	2,339	na
Total		63,002	65,026	2,024

Note: NAICS stands for North American Industry Classification System.
Due to NAICS code revisions in 2007, the following changes were made:
[1] Part of the employment in this sector was reclassified to NAICS 334515.
[2] Employment in this sector contains employment formerly included in NAICS 3342.
[3] This code was eliminated in 2007. Part of the employment in this code was reclassified to NAICS 517919.
[4] This NAICS code contains employment formerly included in NAICS 518111 and NAICS 517910.
[5] This NAICS code has been eliminated and the firms moved to 517919 and 519130.
[6] NAICS code 519130 includes employment from code 516110, which is not considered to be a technology sector and part of the employment in former NAICS code 518112.
[7] NAICS 541710 has been eliminated.
[8] NAICS codes 541711 and 541712 include employment formerly contained in NAICS code 541710.

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services

Table 101
Technology Employment by Detailed Industry: Second Quarter, Selected Years

Sector	NAICS Code	Average Employment Q2 2003	Q2 2004	Q2 2005	Q2 2006	Q2 2007	2003-2007 Net Change
In-Vitro Diagnostic Substances	325413	23	29	36	24	23	0
Optical Instrument and Lens Manufacturing	333314	154	139	180	153	113	-41
Computer and Peripheral Equipment	3341	1,328	721	705	599	604	-724
Communication Equipment[1]	3342	2,421	2,667	2,799	2,983	730	na
Semiconductor and Electronic Components	3344	2,851	3,120	2,970	2,951	3,911	1,060
Navigational, Measuring and Electromedical Products[2]	334515	3,174	3,083	3,172	3,271	5,779	na
Carbon and Graphite Product Manufacturing	335991	331	440	435	475	551	220
Aerospace Products and Parts Manufacturing	3364	6,348	6,456	7,134	7,706	8,299	1,951
Medical Equipment and Supplies	3391	7,661	7,819	7,875	7,443	7,721	60
Software	5112	4,813	4,675	5,066	5,368	5,575	762
Motion Picture and Video Production	51211	2,179	1,779	1,781	2,275	1,354	-825
Post Production Services	51219	40	25	98	79	36	-4
Wireless Telecommunications Carriers	5172	697	709	687	706	863	166
Satellite Telecommunications	5174	75	89	120	135	144	69
Other Telecommunications[3]	517910	96	87	71	77	0	na
All Other Telecommunications[4]	517919	0	0	0	0	633	na
Internet Service Providers[5]	5181	2,886	3,155	3,494	3,379	0	na
Internet Publishing, Broadcasting and Web Search Portals[6]	519130	0	0	0	0	1,875	na
Engineering Services	54133	5,818	6,156	6,449	7,221	8,129	2,311
Testing Laboratories	54138	1,153	1,190	1,128	1,264	1,570	417
Computer Systems Design	5415	10,604	10,880	11,832	13,277	14,351	3,747
Scientific Research[7]	541710	3,640	3,594	3,743	4,024	0	na
R&D In Biotechnology[8]	541711	0	0	0	0	1,244	na
R&D in the Physical, Engineering and Life Sciences[8]	541712	0	0	0	0	2,372	na
Total		56,292	56,813	59,775	63,410	65,877	9,585

Note: NAICS stands for North American Industry Classification System.
Due to NAICS code revisions in 2007, the following changes were made:
[1] Part of the employment in this sector was reclassified to NAICS 334515.
[2] Employment in this sector contains employment formerly included in NAICS 3342.
[3] This code was eliminated in 2007. Part of the employment in this code was reclassified to NAICS 517919.
[4] This NAICS code contains employment formerly included in NAICS 518111 and NAICS 517910.
[5] This NAICS code has been eliminated and the firms moved to 517919 and 519130.
[6] NAICS code 519130 includes employment from code 516110, which is not considered to be a technology sector and part of the employment in former NAICS code 518112.
[7] NAICS 541710 has been eliminated.
[8] NAICS codes 541711 and 541712 include employment formerly contained in NAICS code 541710.

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services

Table 102
High Technology Establishments in Utah: Annual Averages

Sector	NAICS	Average Number of Firms 2003	2004	2005	2006	2007p	2003-2007
In-Vitro Diagnostic Substances	325413	5	5	5	5	4	-1
Optical Instrument and Lens Manufacturing	333314	7	7	8	6	5	-2
Computer and Peripheral Equipment	3341	23	23	24	31	32	9
Communication Equipment[1]	3342	28	27	29	30	26	na
Semiconductor and Electronic Components	3344	52	56	55	59	58	6
Navigational, Measuring and Electromedical Products[2]	334515	59	61	60	61	64	na
Carbon and Graphite Product Manufacturing	335991	2	2	2	2	2	0
Aerospace Products and Parts Manufacturing	3364	44	48	48	53	51	7
Medical Equipment and Supplies	3391	182	197	209	220	218	36
Software	5112	157	177	181	217	211	54
Motion Picture and Video Production	51211	185	201	221	231	217	32
Post Production Services	51219	22	24	33	34	33	11
Wireless Telecommunications Carriers	5172	81	73	79	101	109	28
Satellite Telecommunications	5174	13	12	15	15	11	-2
Other Telecommunications[3]	517910	7	7	11	15	182	na
All Other Telecommunications[4]	517919	0	0	0	0	37	na
Internet Service Providers[5]	5181	236	235	230	205	0	na
Internet Publishing, Broadcasting and Web Search Portals[6]	519130	0	0	0	0	123	na
Engineering Services	54133	626	666	723	792	808	182
Testing Laboratories	54138	104	109	114	119	119	15
Computer Systems Design	5415	1,354	1,481	1,636	1,836	1,894	540
Scientific Research[7]	541710	245	254	269	272	0	na
R&D In Biotechnology[8]	541711	0	0	0	0	63	na
R&D in the Physical, Engineering and Life Sciences[8]	541712	0	0	0	0	173	na
Total		3,432	3,663	3,951	4,304	4,440	1,008

p = preliminary

Note: NAICS stands for North American Industry Classification System.
Data for 2007 is an average of the first two quarters.
Due to NAICS code revisions in 2007, the following changes were made:
[1] Part of the employment in this sector was reclassified to NAICS 334515.
[2] Employment in this sector contains employment formerly included in NAICS 3342.
[3] This code was eliminated in 2007. Part of the employment in this code was reclassified to NAICS 517919.
[4] This NAICS code contains employment formerly included in NAICS 518111 and NAICS 517910.
[5] This NAICS code has been eliminated and the firms moved to 517919 and 519130.
[6] NAICS code 519130 includes employment from code 516110, which is not considered to be a technology sector and part of the employment in former NAICS code 518112.
[7] NAICS 541710 has been eliminated.
[8] NAICS codes 541711 and 541712 include employment formerly contained in NAICS code 541710.

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services

Table 103
Technology Total Wages Paid in Utah: January 2002 through December 2006 (Millions of Dollars)

Sector	NAICS Code	Total Wages 2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
In-Vitro Diagnostic Substances	325413	$1.0	$1.1	$1.4	$1.4	$1.1
Optical Instrument and Lens Manufacturing	333314	4.2	4.5	4.0	3.6	2.0
Computer and Peripheral Equipment	3341	111.6	91.4	47.0	45.4	44.6
Communication Equipment	3342	153.3	158.7	174.1	184.2	201.7
Semiconductor and Electronic Components	3344	124.4	114.1	131.3	126.6	150.6
Navigational, Measuring and Electromedical Products	3345	155.4	172.2	172.5	183.0	194.1
Carbon and Graphite Product Manufacturing	335991	17.7	18.2	22.1	24.7	26.8
Aerospace Products and Parts Manufacturing	3364	399.3	380.3	402.6	444.3	498.7
Medical Equipment and Supplies	3391	273.8	295.5	307.0	326.1	331.9
Software	5112	351.0	346.2	356.5	459.8	389.8
Motion Picture and Video Production	51211	52.7	52.7	47.5	49.8	51.8
Post Production Services	51219	0.4	0.5	0.5	1.0	1.6
Wireless Telecommunications Carriers	5172	52.7	42.6	45.7	48.9	47.6
Satellite Telecommunications	5174	3.2	3.2	3.3	4.1	4.4
Other Telecommunications	5179	4.7	3.3	3.3	3.1	3.4
Internet Service Providers	5181	118.9	118.2	129.7	148.4	158.5
Engineering Services	54133	290.1	302.8	329.8	367.3	461.5
Testing Laboratories	54138	42.1	44.0	46.9	45.7	55.2
Computer Systems Design	5415	647.4	688.3	725.8	796.3	921.1
Scientific Research	54171	198.6	196.4	216.7	236.8	248.0
Total Technology Wages		$3,002.4	$3,034.2	$3,167.6	$3,500.6	$3,764.4
Total Nonagricultural wages		$32,337.3	$32,885.0	$35,022.7	$37,696.3	$41,651.0
Technology Wages as Percent of Total		9.3%	9.2%	9.0%	9.3%	9.0%

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

Table 104
Technology Sector Average Annual Wage

Sector	NAICS Code	2006
In-Vitro Diagnostic Substances	325413	$48,130
Optical Instrument and Lens Manufacturing	333314	12,850
Computer and Peripheral Equipment	3341	74,468
Communication Equipment	3342	67,611
Semiconductor and Electronic Components	3344	50,792
Navigational, Measuring and Electromedical Products	3345	59,146
Carbon and Graphite Product Manufacturing	335991	56,363
Aerospace Products and Parts Manufacturing	3364	64,737
Medical Equipment and Supplies	3391	44,507
Software	5112	72,796
Motion Picture and Video Production	51211	26,348
Post Production Services	51219	18,099
Wireless Telecommunications Carriers	5172	67,778
Satellite Telecommunications	5174	31,500
Other Telecommunications	5179	44,767
Internet Service Providers	5181	47,064
Engineering Services	54133	59,851
Testing Laboratories	54138	44,024
Computer Systems Design	5415	69,736
Scientific Research	54171	62,107
Technology Sector Annual Average		59,750
Statewide Nonagricultural Average		34,601

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

Tourism, Travel, and Recreation

Overview

Utah's travel and tourism sector saw improvements in many leading indicators in 2007. Each of the five major tourism sectors (transportation, eating and drinking, hotels and lodging, amusement and recreation, and car rentals) experienced gains. For the fourth consecutive year, the Utah ski industry experienced an all-time record in terms of skier visits. Hotel occupancies were also up. Visitation increased at both the national and state parks, but decreased slightly at state-operated welcome centers. Overall, the Utah tourism industry benefited from higher traveler spending and increased travel-related employment in 2007.

The outlook for 2008 is cautiously optimistic, as it is expected that travel among business and leisure travelers should increase. One positive result of the declining value of the U.S. dollar is that the U.S. becomes more affordable for foreign visitors. There are still concerns about gasoline prices, the environment, terrorism, the war in Iraq, and the U.S. image abroad, but industry experts forecast continued growth in 2008.

2007 Summary

Utah's Travel Industry Experiences Gains

Utah's travel and tourism sector saw improvements in 2007, as did the industry on a national basis. Estimates of non-resident tourism arrivals to Utah surpassed 2006 levels, increasing 4.7% to 20.2 million. It is estimated that the number of domestic travelers grew by 4.7% to 19.5 million, while the international visitation estimate rose 5.8% to 730,000. Despite high gas prices, visitation reports indicated a 3.3% increase in vehicle traffic along Utah's interstates, but visitation decreased 0.7% at state-operated welcome centers. The most-visited welcome center is located in St. George, which was temporarily closed while being moved to an interim location in order to make way for a new interchange for the St. George Airport. A slight decrease in overall welcome center visitation was not a surprise given that situation. The number of visitors at Utah's five national parks increased 7.4%, which is significant, inasmuch as nationwide visitation at the national parks is increasing at a much slower rate.

Hotel occupancies were 69.1% in 2007, compared to 68.3% in 2006. Statewide room rates increased 11.2% in 2007, indicating higher demand in the state's lodging sector. Hotel room rents for 2007 surpassed room rents for 2006 by 13.1%, continuing an upward trend that has lasted over 20 years.

In 2006, the number of passengers at Salt Lake International Airport declined 1.3%, but the airport still enjoyed its second highest number of passengers in the last ten years. In 2007, the number of airport passengers increased 3.2%. Delta Airlines emerged from bankruptcy and announced renewed emphasis on international travelers including a direct flight between Salt Lake City and Paris, France. The direct flight should greatly assist the state in attracting visitors from Europe.

In 2007, Utah celebrated the 50th anniversary of state parks. State parks in Utah include reservoirs, golf courses, sand dunes, incredible canyons and vistas, and more. While drought conditions are believed to have had an adverse effect on visitation in previous years, visits slowly started to increase in 2006. Visitation accelerated in 2007 and grew by 5.2%.

The 2006-2007 ski season was the fourth consecutive record-breaking year in Utah based on skier visits. For the second year in a row, Utah skier visits surpassed the 4 million mark. The amount of snowfall was mediocre by Utah standards and local skiers didn't ski as much as they normally would while waiting for more snow. However, a large number of out-of-state skiers visited Utah resorts and provided another record-breaking season. Additionally, Utah resorts are ranked very favorably by major ski publications and the resorts continue to make yearly infrastructure improvements. These factors, combined with a highly-coordinated marketing effort, enabled Utah to gain market share.[1]

By the end of 2004, many in the travel industry felt the industry had finally recovered from the negative effects of September 11, 2001. Despite concerns about the economy, the war in Iraq, the U.S. image abroad, and high gas prices, the tourism industry enjoyed robust growth in 2004. This growth continued in the first half of 2005 until hurricanes Katrina and Rita hit the Gulf Coast, causing gasoline prices, which were already perceived as high, to rise dramatically. The high gas prices continued in 2006, but finally began to decline in several parts of the country. In 2007, gas prices rose again. With 76% of Utah's overnight leisure visitors traveling via automobile, there was concern that visitation would drop. Fortunately, growth continued and the tourism industry enjoyed a strong year in terms of traveler spending and visitation.

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

- There has been a significant increase in the proportion of leisure travelers who report having traveled with their children in the last year. Consumers appear to be placing a stronger emphasis on family values.
- Approximately one-quarter of leisure travelers are taking fewer leisure trips than they did the previous year. Their reason for traveling less is an inability to get away from their jobs.

- Leisure travelers plan extended trips approximately 11 weeks in advance, while they plan weekend trips only six weeks in advance and weekday trips only four weeks in advance.

- The internet continues to play a key role in travel planning. Forty percent of leisure travelers are interested in creating custom travel packages online.

Utah has one of the best economies in the nation and the tourism industry has played a role in that success. Each of the five major tourism sectors (transportation, eating and drinking, hotels and lodging, amusement and recreation, and car rentals) experienced gains in traveler spending.[3] Utah hosted some major conventions in 2007 which also contributed to the industry's strong performance. Total traveler spending rose 2.3% in 2007 to $6.0 billion. Total state and local taxes generated by traveler spending rose 4.0% and totaled $617 million in 2007. Travel-related employment also grew 0.5% in 2007. Total travel-related employment was 113,173 in 2007, accounting for approximately 9.0% of total Utah nonagricultural jobs.[4]

Utah's Market Share for Domestic Traveler Spending

In 2007, Utah experienced continued increases in traveler spending and employment. Between 1996 and 2005, Utah's share of U.S. domestic traveler spending had been trending downward overall.[5] That trend may be ending, as one study showed that Utah's share of U.S. domestic traveler spending has increased slightly from 0.88% in 2004 to 0.91% in 2006.[6] Once additional figures are released in 2008, it can be determined if Utah improved its share of the market in 2007.

Recreation

Along with wonderful places to visit, Utah is a major destination for outdoor sports and recreation. It is interesting to note that the results of a new study have been released explaining the economic impacts of hunting, sportfishing, and wildlife watching activities in Utah. In 2006, 1.1 million residents and non-residents participated in some form of fish and wildlife-related recreation in Utah. These anglers, hunters and wildlife viewers spent $1.2 billion in retail sales, created $651.9 million in salaries and wages, and supported more than 24,000 jobs. The total economic effect (multiplier effect) from fish and wildlife-related recreation was estimated at $2.3 billion.[7]

2008 Outlook

The outlook for 2008 is cautiously optimistic. Despite factors such as high fuel prices, decreasing consumer confidence, health scares, global warming, the continued presence of U.S. troops in Iraq, and the possibility of another major terrorist attack, Utah tourism is expected to increase in 2008. Slow but steady growth in domestic leisure travel should occur, especially if the economy continues to remain fairly strong. Given the low value of the dollar, visits from foreign travelers should increase. Business travel is expected to grow slightly over the course of the year.[8] Additionally, travelers continue to show strong interest in national parks, and Utah should benefit. Several of Utah's ski resorts again received high rankings from major publications and hope to build on the record-breaking success of the 2006-2007 season.

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

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

2 The YPB&R/Yankelovich Inc. 2007 National Leisure Travel Monitor, pgs. 58-60, 61, 121. 2007 Yesawich, Pepperdine, Brown & Russell and Yankelowvich, Inc.

3 First and Second Quarter 2007 Taxable Sales, Utah State Tax Commission.

4 Utah Governor's Office of Planning and Budget.

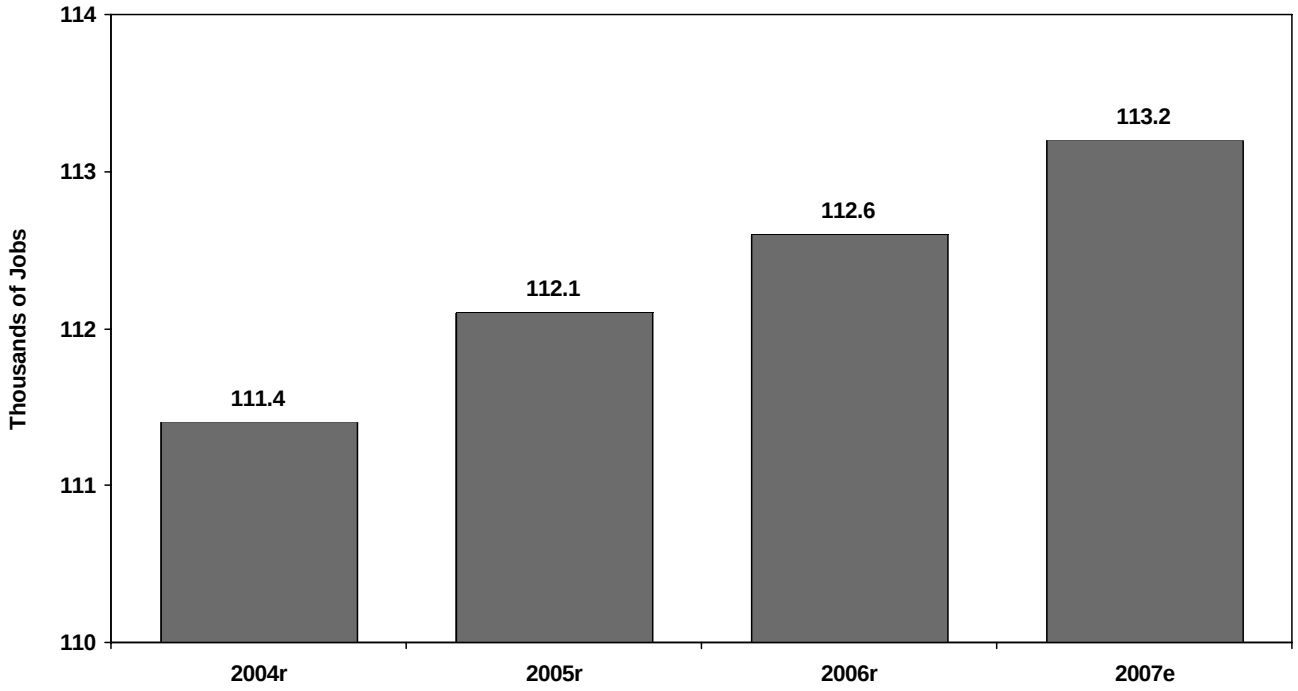
5 Based on two independent studies: 1) Travel and Tourism Works for America, Travel Industry Association of America updates this study each year - latest results are from 2004; 2) Utah U.S. Final Visitor Volume and Spending Estimates, D.K. Shifflet and Associates has provided visitor volume and spending information to the state since 1992.

6 Final Utah U.S. 2006 Volume, D.K. Shifflet and Associates, August 2007.

7 The 2006 Economic Benefits of Hunting, Fishing and Wildlife Watching in Utah, prepared by Southwick Associates, Inc. for the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources.

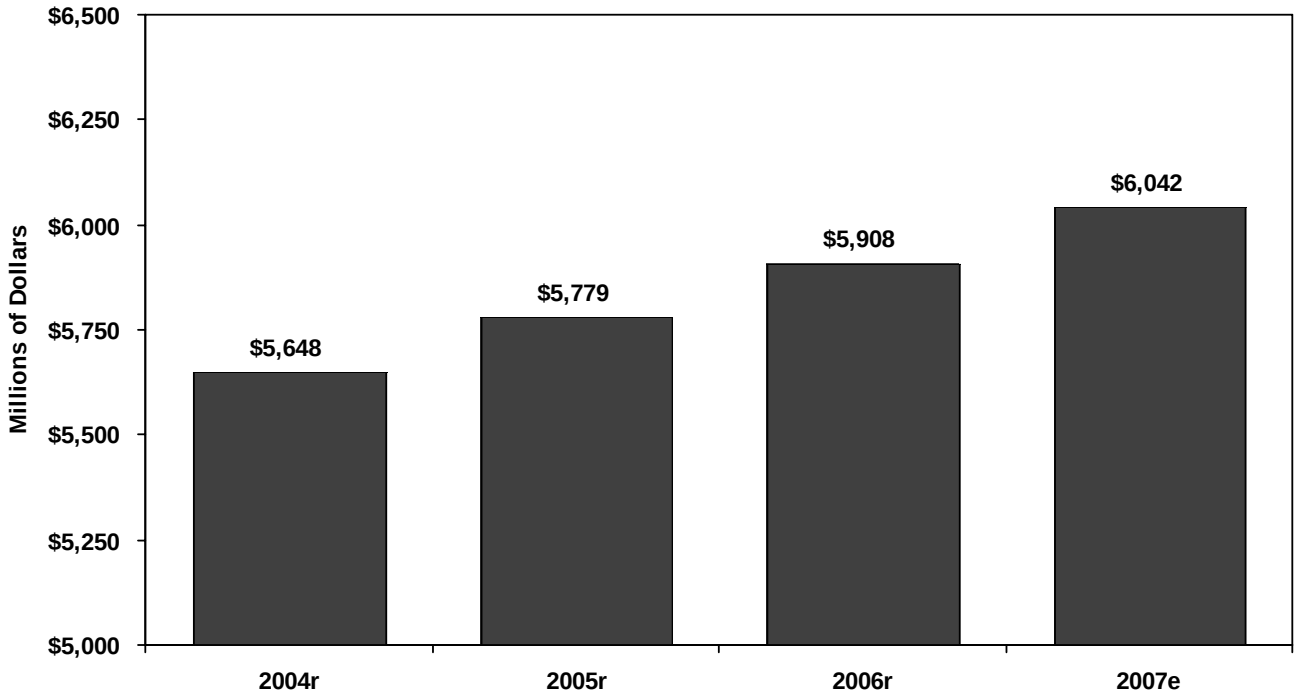
8 Outlook based on information from the 2008 Outlook for U.S. Travel and Tourism, Suzanne Cook, Travel Industry Association of America, October 2007.

Figure 79
Utah Tourism Indicators: Travel-Related Employment



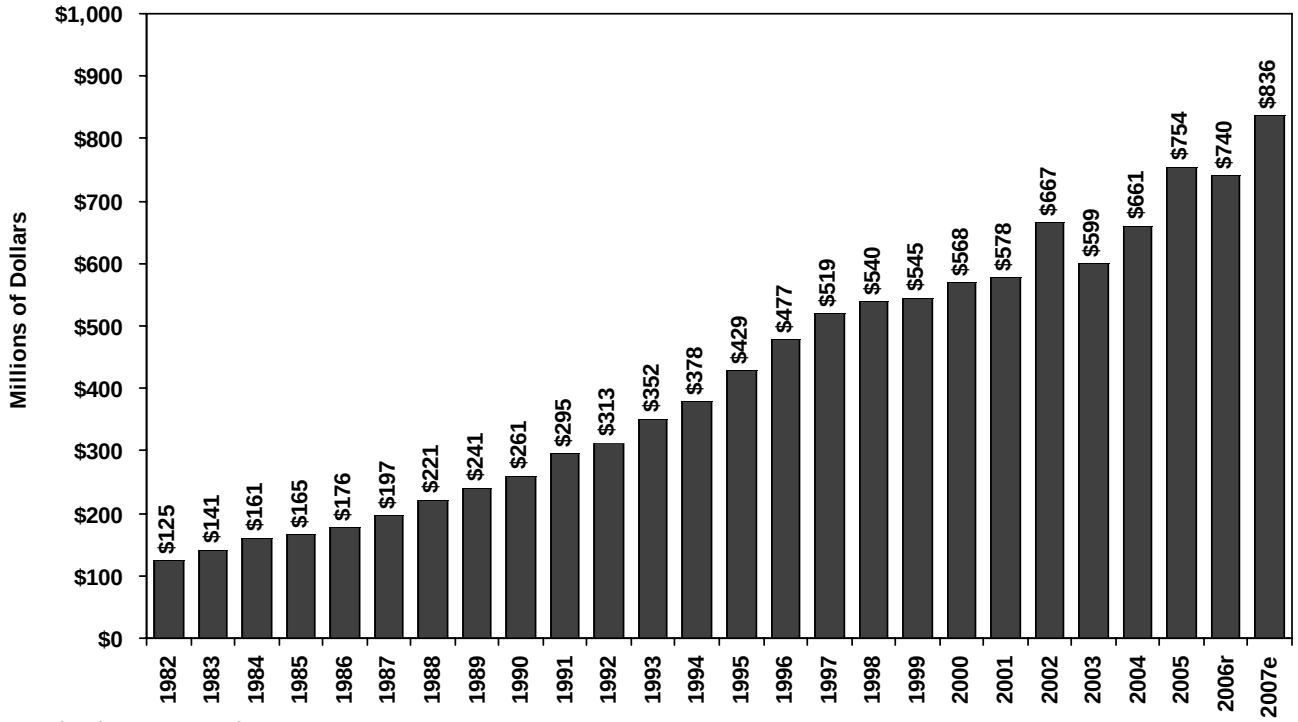
e = estimate r = revised
Source: Governor's Office of Planning & Budget

Figure 80
Utah Tourism Indicators: Traveler Spending



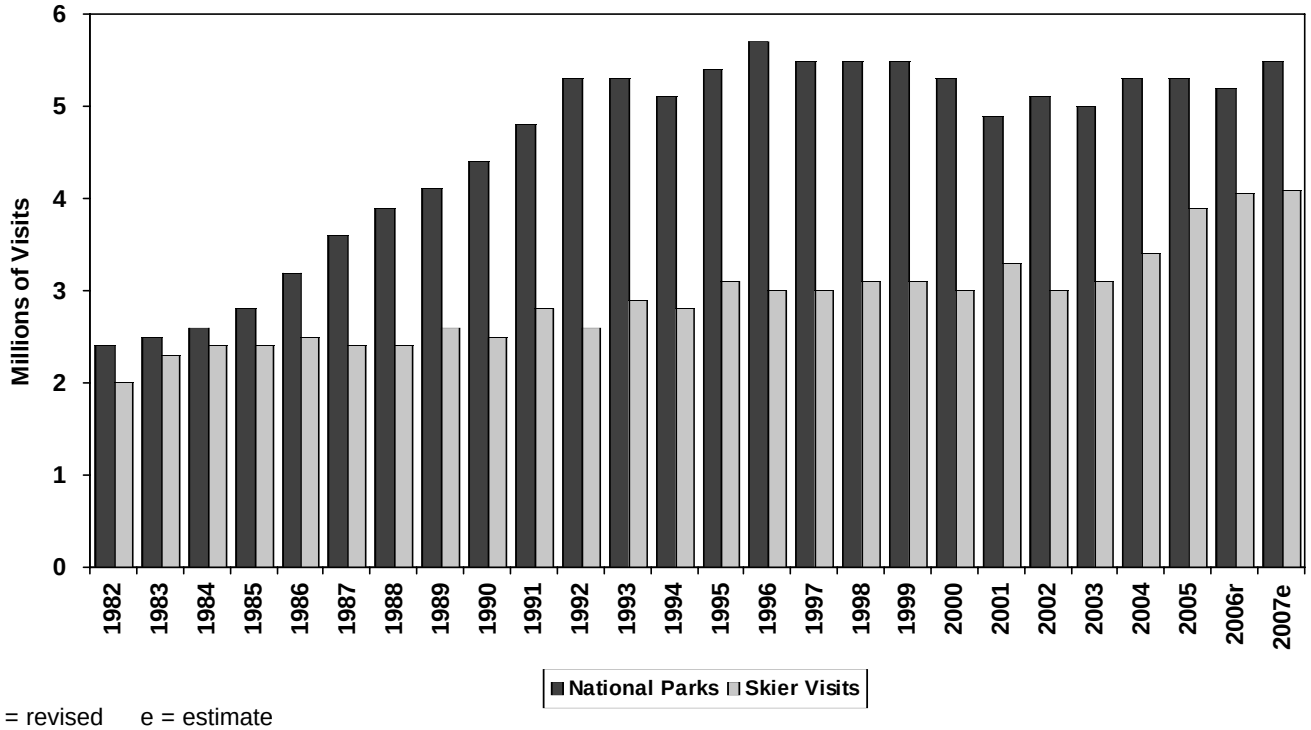
e = estimate r = revised
Source: Governor's Office of Planning & Budget

Figure 81
Utah Tourism Indicators: Hotel Room Rents



r = revised e = estimate
Source: Utah State Tax Commission

Figure 82
Utah Tourism Indicators: National Park and Skier Visits



r = revised e = estimate
Source: National Park Service; Ski Utah

Table 105
National Parks Recreation Visits

Year	Arches	Bryce	Canyonlands	Capitol Reef	Zion	Total National Parks
1982	339,415	471,517	97,079	289,486	1,246,290	2,443,787
1983	287,875	472,633	100,022	331,734	1,273,030	2,465,294
1984	345,180	495,104	102,533	296,230	1,377,254	2,616,301
1985	363,464	500,782	116,672	320,503	1,503,272	2,804,693
1986	419,444	578,018	172,987	383,742	1,670,503	3,224,694
1987	468,916	718,342	172,384	428,808	1,777,619	3,566,069
1988	520,455	791,348	212,100	469,556	1,948,332	3,941,791
1989	555,809	808,045	257,411	515,278	1,998,856	4,135,399
1990	620,719	862,659	276,831	562,477	2,102,400	4,425,086
1991	705,882	929,067	339,315	618,056	2,236,997	4,829,317
1992	799,831	1,018,174	395,698	675,837	2,390,626	5,280,166
1993	773,678	1,107,951	434,844	610,707	2,392,580	5,319,760
1994	777,178	1,028,134	429,921	605,324	2,270,871	5,111,428
1995	859,374	994,548	448,769	648,864	2,430,162	5,381,717
1996	856,016	1,269,600	447,527	678,012	2,498,001	5,749,156
1997	858,525	1,174,824	432,697	625,680	2,445,534	5,537,260
1998	837,161	1,166,331	436,524	656,026	2,370,048	5,466,090
1999	869,980	1,081,521	446,160	680,153	2,449,664	5,527,478
2000	786,429	1,099,275	401,558	612,656	2,432,348	5,332,266
2001	754,026	1,068,619	368,592	527,760	2,227,490	4,946,487
2002	769,672	886,436	375,549	523,458	2,592,835	5,147,950
2003	757,781	903,760	386,985	535,439	2,458,791	5,042,756
2004	733,129	987,250	371,706	551,910	2,674,162	5,318,157
2005	781,667	1,017,680	393,672	550,253	2,586,659	5,329,931
2006r	833,046	890,673	413,587	513,702	2,514,490	5,165,498
2007e	904,688	1,023,383	401,179	552,743	2,665,359	5,547,352
Percent Change						
2006-2007	8.6%	14.9%	-3.0%	7.6%	6.0%	7.4%
Average Annual Rate of Change						
1982-2007	1.04%	1.03%	1.06%	1.03%	1.03%	1.03%

r = revised
e = estimate

Source: National Park Service

Table 106
Profile of the Utah Travel Industry

Category	2004r	2005r	2006r	2007e	% Change 2006-2007	AARC 1998-2007
Total Spending by Travelers and Tourists (millions)	$5,648	$5,779	$5,908	$6,042	2.3%	1.0%
Total Number of Foreign and Domestic Visits (millions)	17.5	19.1	19.3	20.2	4.7%	1.0%
Number of U.S. Visits	16.9	18.4	18.6	19.5	4.7%	1.0%
Number of Foreign Visits	0.62	0.66	0.69	0.73	5.8%	1.0%
Total Travel and Recreation-Related Employment	111,379	112,051	112,572	113,173	0.5%	1.0%
Direct Travel and Recreation-Related Employment	60,637	61,036	61,347	61,705	0.6%	1.0%
Indirect Travel and Recreation-Related Employment	50,742	51,015	51,225	51,468	0.5%	1.0%
Percent of All Utah Nonagricultural Jobs	10.1%	9.8%	9.4%	9.0%	-0.4%	-0.4%
Total Direct State and Local Taxes Generated by Travel Spending (millions)	$547	$570	$593	$617	4.0%	1.0%
State Government Portion	339	353	368	383	4.1%	1.0%
Local Government Portion	208	217	225	234	4.0%	1.0%
Total Airline Passengers at Salt Lake International Airport (millions)	18.4	22.2	21.6	22.2	2.8%	1.0%
Total Traffic Count at Interstate Borders (millions)	22.2	22.7	23.1	23.9	3.5%	1.0%
Total National Park Recreation Visits (millions)	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.5	5.8%	1.0%
Total Skier Visits (millions)	3.4	3.9	4.1	4.1	0.0%	1.0%
Total State Park Visits (millions)	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.7	4.4%	1.0%
Taxable Room Rents (millions)	$661	$754	$740	$836	13.0%	1.0%
Hotel/Motel Occupancy Rates	60.8%	65.0%	68.3%	69.1%	3.2%	0.0%

r = revised
e = estimate

AARC = Average Annual Rate of Change

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

Table 107
Utah Tourism Indicators

Year	Hotel Room Rents (Current $)	National Park Visits	State Park Visits	Salt Lake Int'l. Airport Passengers	Skier Visits	Stateline Vehicle Crossings	Hotel Occupancy Rate	Travel-Related Employment	Traveler Spending (Millions)
1982	$124,787,207	2,443,787	6,436,488	5,861,477	2,038,544	na	na	na	na
1983	140,728,877	2,465,294	5,214,498	7,059,964	2,317,255	na	na	na	na
1984	161,217,797	2,616,301	4,400,103	7,514,113	2,369,901	na	na	na	na
1985	165,280,248	2,804,693	4,846,637	8,984,780	2,436,544	na	na	na	na
1986	175,807,344	3,224,694	5,387,791	9,990,986	2,491,191	na	na	na	na
1987	196,960,612	3,566,069	5,489,539	10,163,883	2,440,668	na	na	na	na
1988	220,687,694	3,941,791	5,072,123	10,408,233	2,368,985	na	na	na	na
1989	240,959,095	4,135,399	4,917,615	11,898,847	2,572,154	na	na	na	na
1990	261,017,079	4,425,086	5,033,776	11,982,276	2,500,134	14,135,400	63.8%	na	na
1991	295,490,324	4,829,317	5,425,129	12,477,926	2,751,551	14,886,000	69.4%	na	na
1992	312,895,967	5,280,166	5,908,000	13,870,609	2,560,805	15,510,600	70.3%	na	na
1993	352,445,691	5,319,760	6,950,063	15,894,404	2,850,000	15,669,500	71.9%	na	na
1994	378,024,547	5,111,428	6,953,400	17,564,149	2,800,000	16,589,300	73.7%	na	na
1995	429,189,045	5,381,717	7,070,702	18,460,000	3,113,800	17,301,000	73.5%	na	na
1996	477,409,577	5,749,156	7,478,764	21,088,482	2,954,690	17,963,500	73.1%	na	na
1997	519,160,181	5,537,260	7,184,639	21,068,314	3,042,767	18,696,400	68.0%	na	na
1998	540,424,182	5,466,090	6,943,780	20,297,371	3,101,735	19,590,300	63.8%	na	na
1999	545,328,875	5,527,478	6,768,016	19,944,556	3,144,328	20,675,000	61.6%	na	na
2000	567,708,954	5,332,266	6,555,299	19,900,770	2,976,769	21,191,900	60.9%	na	na
2001	578,445,705	4,946,487	6,075,456	18,367,961	3,278,291	21,721,698	59.9%	na	na
2002	666,718,674	5,147,950	5,755,782	18,662,030	2,974,574	22,916,391	62.1%	na	na
2003	599,476,406	5,042,756	4,570,393	18,466,756	3,141,212	22,006,945	58.8%	na	na
2004r	660,606,509	5,318,157	4,413,702	18,352,495	3,429,141	22,194,190	60.8%	111,379	$5,648
2005r	753,689,699	5,329,931	4,377,041	22,237,936	3,895,578	22,744,975	65.0%	112,051	5,779
2006r	739,621,493	5,165,498	4,494,990	21,557,646	4,062,188	23,131,875	68.3%	112,572	5,908
2007e	836,435,000	5,547,352	4,728,729	22,247,490	4,082,094	23,895,227	69.1%	113,173	6,042
Percent Change									
2006-2007	16.5%	7.4%	5.2%	3.2%	0.5%	3.3%	1.2%	0.5%	2.3%
Average Annual Rate of Change									
1982-2007	1.1%	1.0%	1.0%	1.1%	1.0%	1.0%	0.3%	1.0%	1.0%

r = revised
e = estimate

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

Special Topics

Particulate Air Pollution in Utah: Challenges and Opportunities

Overview

Elevated concentrations of fine particulate air pollution ($PM_{2.5}$) are common in the valleys of Utah's Wasatch Front and Cache Valley during wintertime episodes of stagnant air. There is scientific evidence that this pollution is an environmental risk factor that contributes to respiratory and cardiovascular disease. Furthermore, fine particulate concentrations often exceed new 24-hour National Ambient Air Quality Standards for $PM_{2.5}$. Given the current elevated levels of fine particulate air pollution and the expected continued growth in Utah, reducing these pollution levels over time will be a challenge. Nevertheless, meeting this challenge will result in protection of public health, reduced pollution-related health costs, and improved visibility and environmental quality.

Measures, Characteristics, and Sources of Particulate Air Pollution

Particulate matter air pollution is a mixture of air suspended solid and liquid particles that vary in size, shape, chemical composition, and origin. TSP (total suspended particulate) is a measure of the concentration of suspended particulate matter regardless of size. PM_{10}, an indicator for inhalable particles that can penetrate the thoracic region of the lung, is a measure of the concentration of particles with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to 10 μm. $PM_{2.5}$, the most common indicator of fine or respirable particulate matter, consists of particles with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to 2.5 μm. Relatively large or coarse particles (> 2.5 μm) are derived primarily from suspension or resuspension of dust, soil or other crustal materials from roads, farming, mining, windstorms, etc. Coarse particles also include pollen, mold, spores, and other plant parts. During wintertime inversions, only a portion of fine particles (< 2.5 μm) are derived primarily from direct emissions from combustion processes such as vehicle use of gasoline and diesel, wood burning, coal burning, and industrial processes such as smelters, refineries, and steel mills. The majority of fine particles in Utah consist of transformation products including sulfate and nitrate particles, which are generated by conversion from primary sulfur and nitrogen oxide emissions. Particulate matter, especially fine particles, degrade visibility in communities along the Wasatch Front and in Utah's national parks and other recreational areas.

Levels of particulate air pollution in Utah

Persons living in the valleys of Utah's Wasatch Front and Cache Valley are exposed to moderately high mean concentrations of ambient particulate air pollution. During low-level temperature inversion episodes most common to winter months, concentrations can become highly elevated when local pollution emissions become trapped in stagnant air masses near the valley floor. Monitoring of air pollution has been conducted by the Utah Department of Environmental Quality, Division of Air Quality at various sites in these valleys. For example, monitoring of PM_{10} has been continuously available since 1985 at a monitoring site in Utah Valley (Lindon Monitor) and since 1989 at one of two central Salt Lake Valley sites (AMC or Hawthorne monitors). PM_{10} concentrations vary across time. Seasonal patterns are easily observed, with substantially elevated concentrations during winter-time temperature inversion episodes and substantially lower concentrations during spring through fall periods. The average PM_{10} concentrations have been trending downward. Utah Valley experienced the most substantial reduction in PM_{10} concentrations, in part due to the closure of a large point source of air pollution (Geneva Steel). The trends in the Salt Lake Valley are somewhat more difficult to characterize because of a change in the siting of the central monitor. However, generally in areas where the PM_{10} SIP (State Implementation Plan) was implemented, PM_{10} concentrations have generally been trending downward.

The Utah Department of Environmental Quality, Division of Air Quality has also monitored $PM_{2.5}$ concentrations continuously since 1998 at several sites. There are pronounced seasonal patterns in $PM_{2.5}$ concentrations, but there is little evidence that average $PM_{2.5}$ concentrations are trending downward since 1998. However, a very high percentage of PM_{10} during winter inversions consists of secondary sulfate and nitrate particles (which are primarily particles less than 2.5 μm). Because the 1994 PM_{10} SIP implemented substantial controls on the precursors to secondary particles, the reductions for PM_{10} going back to the early 1990s are primarily reductions in $PM_{2.5}$.

Compliance with Air Quality Standards

From the early 1970's, when National Ambient Air Quality Standards for various air pollutants were established, until 1987, standards for particulate matter air pollution were based on measures of total suspended particles (TSP). In 1987, based on evidence that particles greater than 10 μm in aerodynamic diameter do not penetrate the lungs and likely have minimal health effects, the TSP standards were replaced with standards for PM_{10}. In 1997, following a comprehensive review of the scientific literature, the U.S. EPA promulgated national ambient air quality standards designed to impose new regulatory limits on particles with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to 2.5 μm. In 2006, following another review of the scientific literature, the current National Ambient Air Quality Standards for $PM_{2.5}$ and PM_{10} were promulgated.

Currently the standards for annual average and 24-hour average $PM_{2.5}$ concentrations are 15 and 35 $\mu g/m^3$, respectively. The standard for 24-hour average PM_{10} is 150 $\mu g/m^3$, with no standard for the annual average. The annual average $PM_{2.5}$

concentration throughout Utah is consistently less than the standard of 15 μg/m³.

The 24-hour $PM_{2.5}$ concentrations often exceed the 24-hour standard at Wasatch Front monitoring sites. During winter months there are often periods of 30 days or more that average greater than 35 μg/m³. However, the 24-hour $PM_{2.5}$ standard for compliance purposes does not require that every 24-hour period be less than 35 μg/m³, but that the 3-year average 98th percentile of the 24-hour concentrations be less than 35 μg/m³. The 3-year average 98th percentile of 24-hour concentrations of $PM_{2.5}$ has been greater than the current standard of 35 μg/m³ in Utah Valley (Lindon monitor), Salt Lake Valley (Hawthorne and North Salt Lake monitors), Weber Valley (Ogden monitor), and Cache Valley (Logan monitor). Clearly an environmental challenge faced by the State of Utah will be to improve air quality over time to fully comply with the 24-hour $PM_{2.5}$ ambient air quality standard.

Health Effects

Various toxicological and physiological considerations suggest that $PM_{2.5}$ pollution can have an important impact on human health. $PM_{2.5}$ includes sulfates, nitrates, acids, metals, and particles with various chemicals adsorbed onto their surfaces. These fine particles remain suspended for long periods of time, are transported over long distances, penetrate readily into indoor environments, and are breathed deeply into human lungs. Epidemiological research provides evidence that fine particulate air pollution—at levels common to Utah especially during wintertime inversions—is an environmental risk factor for various adverse health effects in humans. Much of this research has been conducted in Utah.

Short-term exposures to elevated concentrations of $PM_{2.5}$ have been associated with:

1. Increased respiratory symptoms in children and adults.
2. Reduced lung function.
3. Increase in school absences.
4. Increased risk of acute ischemic heart disease events including heart attacks.
5. Pulmonary and systemic inflammation and related markers of health.
6. Heart rate variability and related markers of cardiac autonomic function.
7. Increased respiratory and cardiovascular hospitalizations.
8. Increased respiratory and cardiovascular mortality.

Long-term exposures to elevated concentrations of $PM_{2.5}$ have been associated with:

1. Increased chronic respiratory symptoms in children and adults.
2. Deficits in children's lung function growth.
3. Blood markers of cardiovascular risk.
4. Markers of sub-clinical chronic inflammatory lung injury.
5. Subclinical Atherosclerosis.
6. Increased risk of cardiopulmonary and lung cancer mortality.

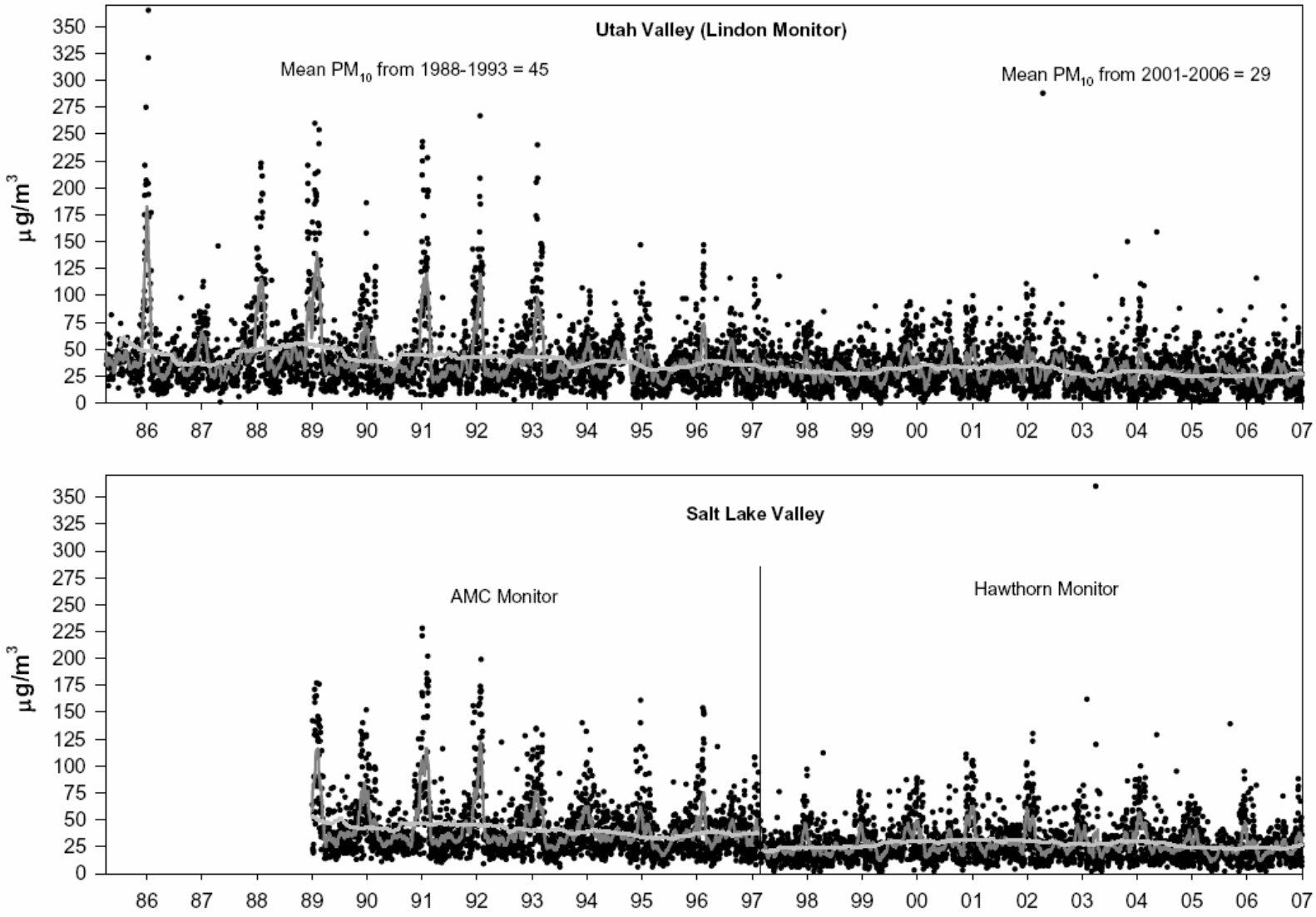
In short, the overall evidence suggests that short-term exposure to $PM_{2.5}$ air pollution exacerbates existing respiratory and cardiovascular disease and increases the risk of symptoms, the need for medical attention, and death. Long-term repeated exposure increases the cumulative risk of chronic respiratory and cardiovascular disease and death. The excess risks are small compared to active cigarette smoking, but are comparable to effects of exposure to environmental tobacco smoke. Because the exposure is relatively ubiquitous and largely involuntary, it has substantial health costs.

Good News

Successfully reducing air pollution in Utah during continued population and economic growth will be a challenge. Nevertheless, from at least one important perspective, these results are good news. Air pollution is just one of many risk factors for respiratory and cardiovascular disease but it is a risk factor that can be largely modified and controlled. Finding and controlling significant risk factors for major and important diseases is often considered a major medical or public health breakthrough. Progress has been made in Utah to control air pollution even with rapid population and economic growth. Individual cars emit only a small fraction of the pollution they emitted 30 years ago. There has been substantive improvement from smelters, steel mills, power plants, and other industrial sources. Pollution from space heating from coal and wood burning has dropped dramatically.

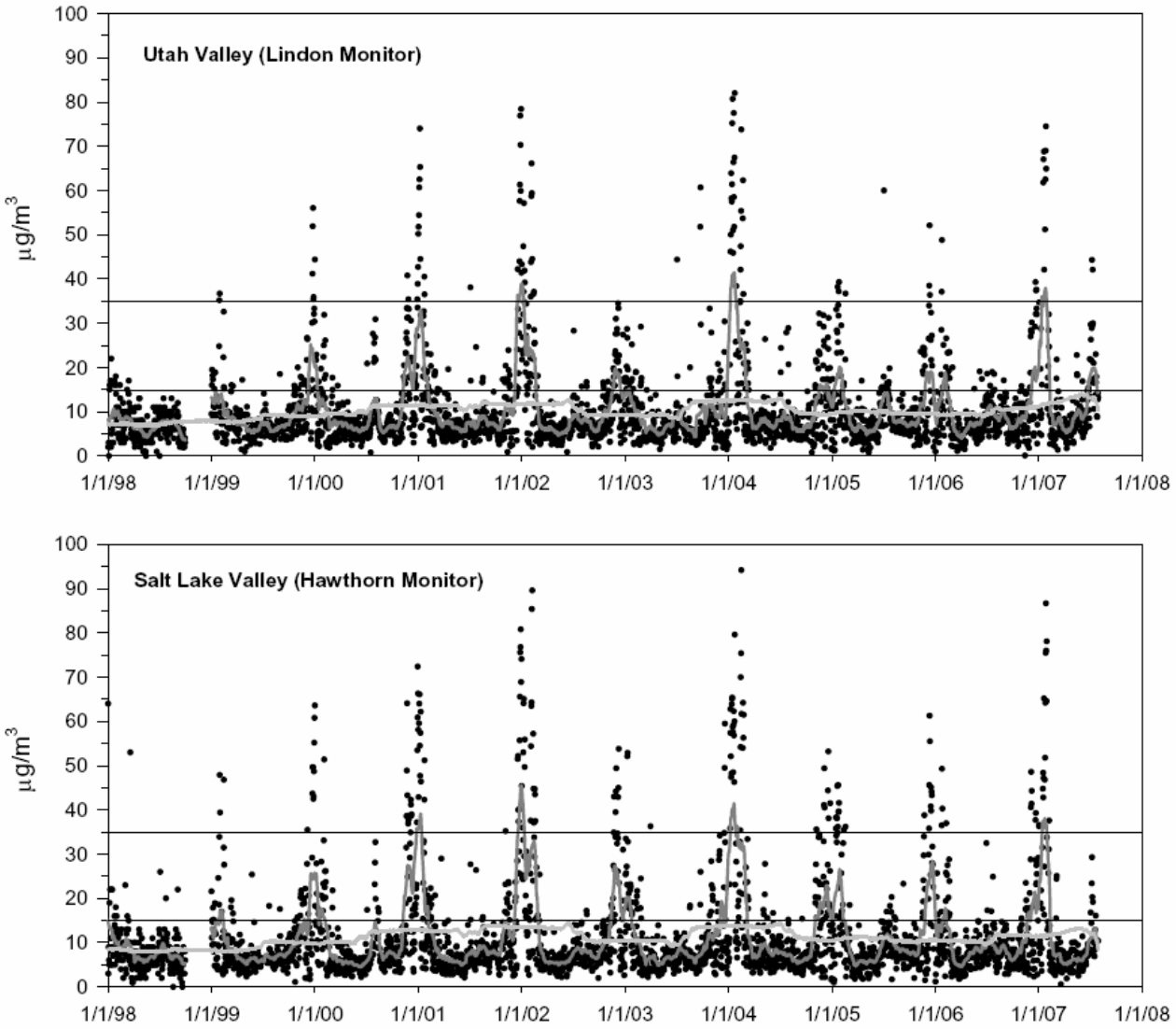
Although continuing to improve our air quality in Utah is and will be a challenge, the evidence suggests that successfully meeting this challenge will result in improvements in public health, reduced pollution-related health costs, and improved visibility and environmental quality.

Figure 83
PM_{10} Concentrations in Utah and Salt Lake Valleys



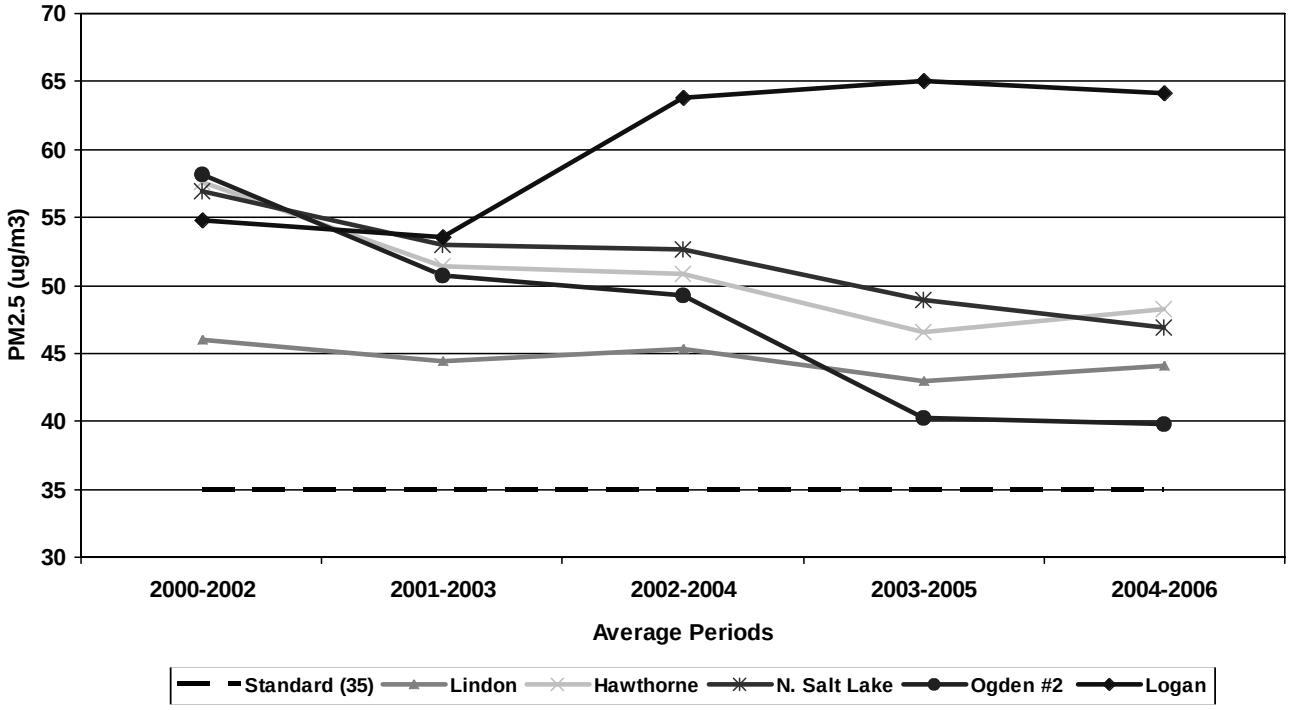
PM_{10} concentrations in Utah and Salt Lake Valleys, April 1985 - December 2006. Black dots, 24-hr PM_{10}; Grey line, 30-day moving average PM_{10}; Light Grey line, 1-yr moving average PM_{10}

Figure 84
$PM_{2.5}$ Concentrations in Utah and Salt Lake Valleys



$PM_{2.5}$ concentrations in Utah and Salt Lake Valleys, January 1 1999-July 31 2007. Black dots, 24-hr $PM_{2.5}$; Grey line, 30-day moving average $PM_{2.5}$; Light Grey line, 1-yr moving average $PM_{2.5}$.

Figure 85



Source: Utah Department of Environmental Quality, Division of Air Quality

Tax Reform: Methods, Models, and Documentation

Overview

Over the last four years, the State of Utah has enacted significant tax reform. This chapter will briefly review the changes that have been made to the tax system. It will also document the methods and models that were used in the process of evaluating the prospective impacts of changing the tax system. This summary is based upon more complete documentation, available in *State of Utah Tax Reform* (April 2007) http://governor.utah.gov/dea/Publications/TaxReform2007.pdf.

Tax Reform Overview

Over the last four years, The State of Utah has enacted significant tax reform impacting all of its major revenue sources. Improving the tax system involved changes to the individual income tax, sales tax, corporate income tax, and property tax. In this time period, over 80 tax bills were enacted by the Legislature. The reforms provide for improvements in transparency, revenue sufficiency, efficiency, equity, simplicity, and administration. This results in a cumulative revenue reduction of nearly $400 million to the State of Utah. These tax reforms help position the state for the challenges and opportunities in an ever changing and competitive world.

Individual Income Tax

The individual income tax will move from a bracketed system with deductions and graduated rates (a top rate of 7%), to a single rate system of 5% with equity credits. As a transitional step, for tax year 2007, a dual tax system allows tax payers the option of utilizing the graduated system or a flat tax on their adjusted gross income. In total, income tax reform will reduce income tax revenues by approximately $190 million. It will significantly decrease the volatility in revenue collections. Additionally, it provides a more competitive tax rate, while improving equity slightly with more transparent credits than current deductions and graduated rates. Overall, the tax becomes simpler and easier to administer.

Sales Tax

The sales tax was also modified to improve economic efficiency and equity. The main reforms removed much of the sales tax on unprepared food, a regressive tax. The state rate on unprepared food was 4.75% in 2006, but will move to 1.75% in 2008. Additional sales tax exemptions were granted to business purchases involved in the production of certain goods and services. The general sales tax rate will also move from 4.75% to 4.65% in 2008. This will result in total sales tax reductions of $160 million.

Corporate Income Tax

The corporate income tax was modified to allow for double weighted sales in the apportionment formula. Additionally, the Legislature provided business input tax reductions and other business tax changes designed to improve efficiency and competitiveness. These changes totaled $50 million in corporate income tax reductions.

Property Tax

The property tax was altered to more tightly control how redevelopment funds were utilized. Truth in taxation was altered to better communicate property tax rate changes to taxpayers. A constitutional amendment was passed which enables the legislature to grant exemptions to businesses for insignificantly valued personal property. Credits for the low income and elderly were also expanded.

Models

A model is a simple version of reality. In common experience, a street map is an example of a model that strips reality down to a few essential facts to assist people in knowing where they are and informing them how they can get to another location. Models permeate every discipline and subject matter from the universe at large, to the tiniest atom: weather forecasts, heart surgeries, airplane flights, stocking grocery store shelves, cooking meals, determining interest rates, building houses, and credit markets. These all rely on the formation and application of useful models. Tax models are useful tools that provide critical information to policymakers in the formation of tax policy.

Tax Models

An integral component of the tax reform debate was modeling impacts of various tax proposals against the existing tax system. These models produced information which helped inform and guide policy makers in weighing the costs and benefits of changes to the tax system. The analysis utilized a variety of simulation and statistical modeling to predict how changes to Utah's tax system would impact individual taxpayers, businesses, and the state's revenue streams.

A tax model is generally comprised of two elements: data and instructions to transform the data into useful information. The quality and relevance of the data, combined with the accuracy and transparency of a model's instructions, make a tax model useful. The production of good data and clear instructions is not a trivial matter; there exists no black box containing an omniscient spreadsheet with the sales, income, and property tax every individual, household, or business paid to the government.

Organizing the relevant data from disparate administrative records, if available, is a complicated task. Because policymakers require information to weigh proposed tax changes with future budgets, the historical data that is compiled can, at best, serve as a proxy for future data that does not yet exist. Instructions, in the form of computer programs, have the ability to augment this historical data with future expectations to

produce a representative composite of future taxpayers. Additional computer programs utilize these projected data by applying the tax code or potential tax code to calculate future taxes. Further programming culls from massive amounts of data the aggregate effects, or a wide variety of other statistical measures regarding the structure or incidence of a given tax or tax change. In sum, tax simulation models are excellent tools that consolidate vast amounts of information into a rational framework that describe how tax policy impacts the individuals, businesses, and governments in an economy.

Tax Reform Effects

Models utilizing actual taxpayer records adjusted for timing changes simulated the impacts to individual taxpayers. Preliminary exploration of Utah's income dynamics resulted in improved forecasting of taxpayer income. Fiscal analysis estimated the impact to future revenues from tax changes. Volatility analysis determined the amount of risk mitigated by moving to an income tax with a larger base and lower rate. The distributional analysis showed that tax reductions were distributed roughly proportional to the amount of tax currently paid, though the system became marginally more progressive.

Volatility Reduction

Reduction of the income tax system's volatility was a policy priority when tax reform was first discussed. Historically, the income tax has been one of the more volatile revenue streams. This volatility is largely the result of changes in non-wage income such as capital gains, self employed profits, dividends, and interest, which tend to fluctuate by large amounts.

Analysis of alternative tax systems shows that volatility would be reduced only slightly from the dual tax system implemented during the 2006 special session. Moving to the single rate system, volatility would be reduced dramatically. For example, in 2001, a year of decreasing state revenue, the income tax elasticity (as defined by the percent change in tax over the percent change in adjusted gross income) would have been reduced in half. Prospectively, given a different tax system in 2001, the state would have realized a loss of $58 million instead of $87 million, given the same change in the economy.

Distributional Analysis

Analysis was also conducted to better comprehend how changes in the individual income tax would impact the state's taxpayers. Key to this effort was framing the change taxpayers could experience relative to the tax they would pay under the alternative tax system. In tax year 2008, nearly 90% of taxpayers were projected to realize reductions in tax liability while 10% of taxpayers would realize moderate tax increases.

Taxes are a Function of Income

The distribution of income largely determines the distribution of taxes paid. In 2004, the top 5% of wage earners captured 24% of all wages and the top 25% of wage earners captured 63% of all wages. In 2004, the top 5% of taxpayers (based on federal adjusted gross income) paid 38% of the income tax; the top 25% of taxpayers paid nearly 76% of the income tax. The distribution of non-wage income is similar, but even more exaggerated.

Tax Burden

The graduated rate and single rate systems are progressive in nature, meaning those with more income pay a higher percentage of their total income in taxes. A comparison of the old graduated system to the new single rate system showed that the single rate system is slightly more progressive. The tax burden did not shift drastically under individual income tax reform. At the median, those with a lot of income received a large dollar share of the decrease in taxes, while those with little income realized large percent reductions in taxes owed. Ultimately, the individual income tax system becomes marginally more progressive.

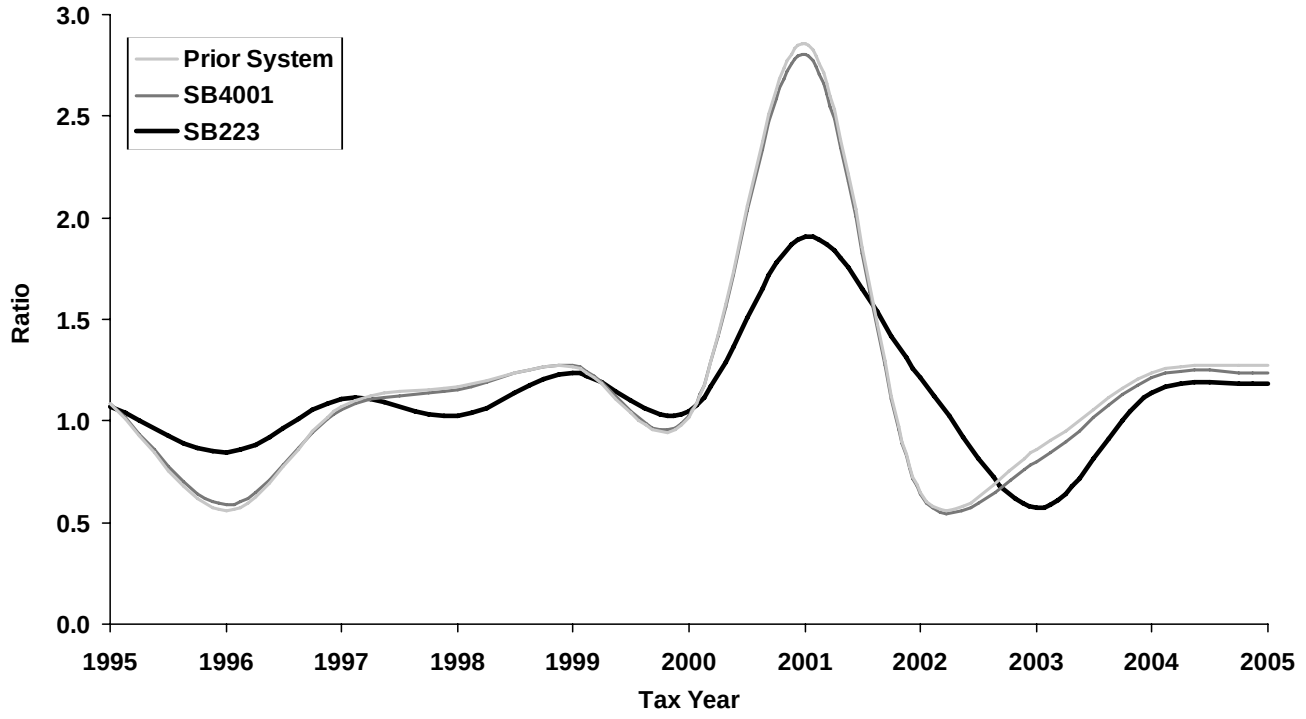
Tax Impacts

Comparing the single rate tax system to the dual tax system shows that nearly 90% of taxpayers realize reductions in tax liability, while 10% of tax payers realize moderate tax increases. One of the best methods to describe how the tax distribution changes is to compare how individual taxpayers' effective tax rates change en masse. At income levels below the beginning of the equity credit phase out, no tax is owed so the effective tax rate is zero. As income increases, the equity credit diminishes and taxpayers begin to pay a greater share of their income in taxes. The single rate system is progressive in nature. Those with little income pay little or no tax, but as income increases, taxpayers begin to owe a larger percent of their income in tax. Though those with the most income still pay the majority of the income tax, the percentage of income any taxpayer is liable for is effectively capped at 5%, ultimately reflecting the flat nature of the single rate system.

Summary

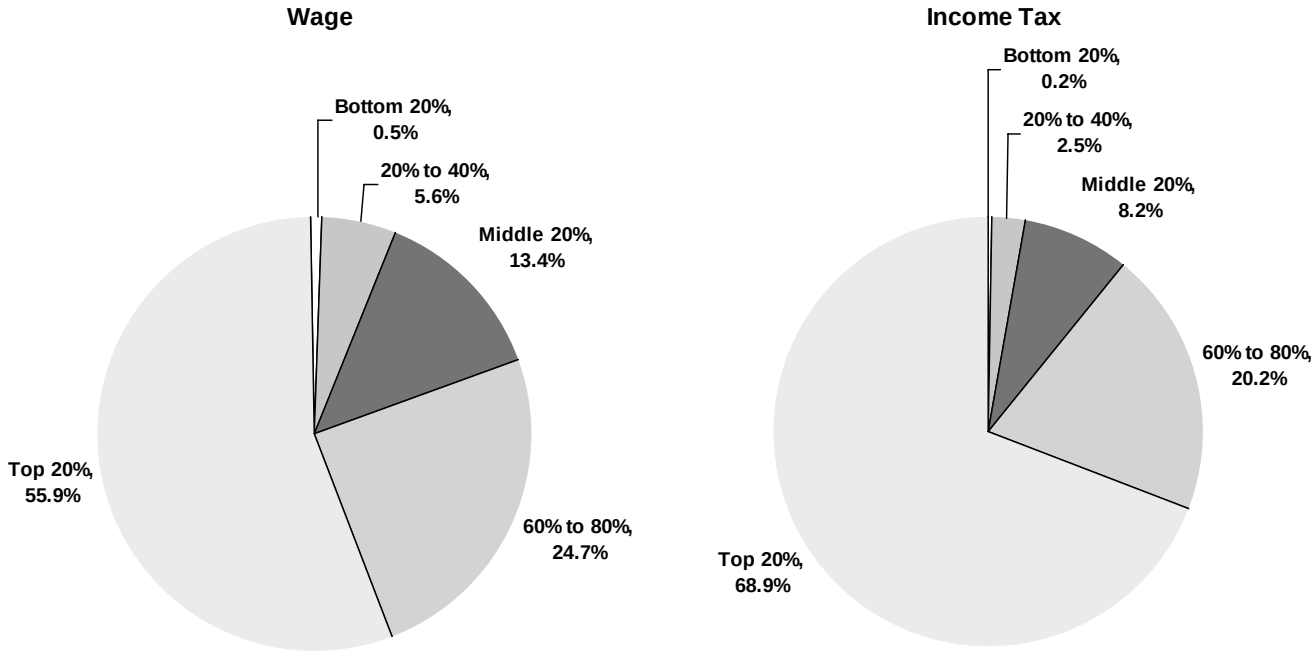
The State of Utah enacted significant tax reform over the last four years. The policy formation was informed and at times guided by evaluation of data and consideration of the modeled impact tax changes would have on the lives of Utah's people, businesses, and government. The tax models enabled a deliberate analysis of the tax system, which was an important part of the tax reform process.

Figure 86
Comparing Tax Systems Volatility



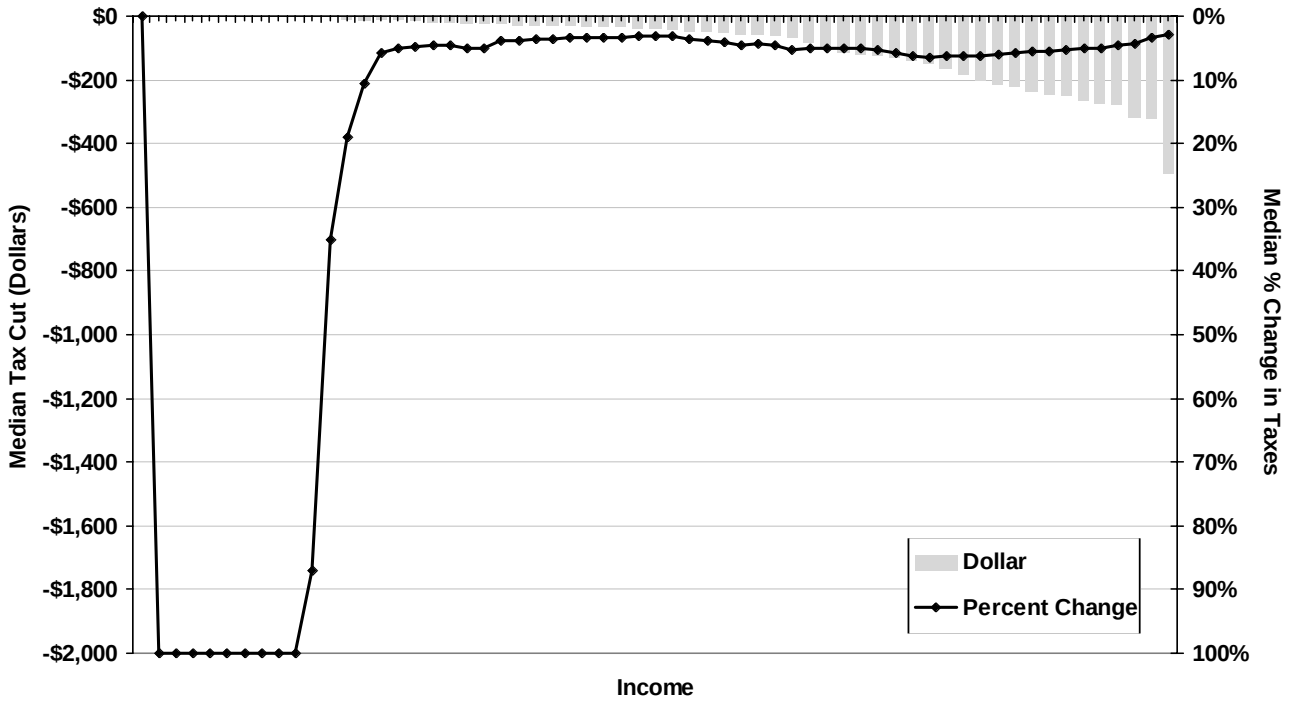
Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget

Figure 87
Distribution of Wages and Income



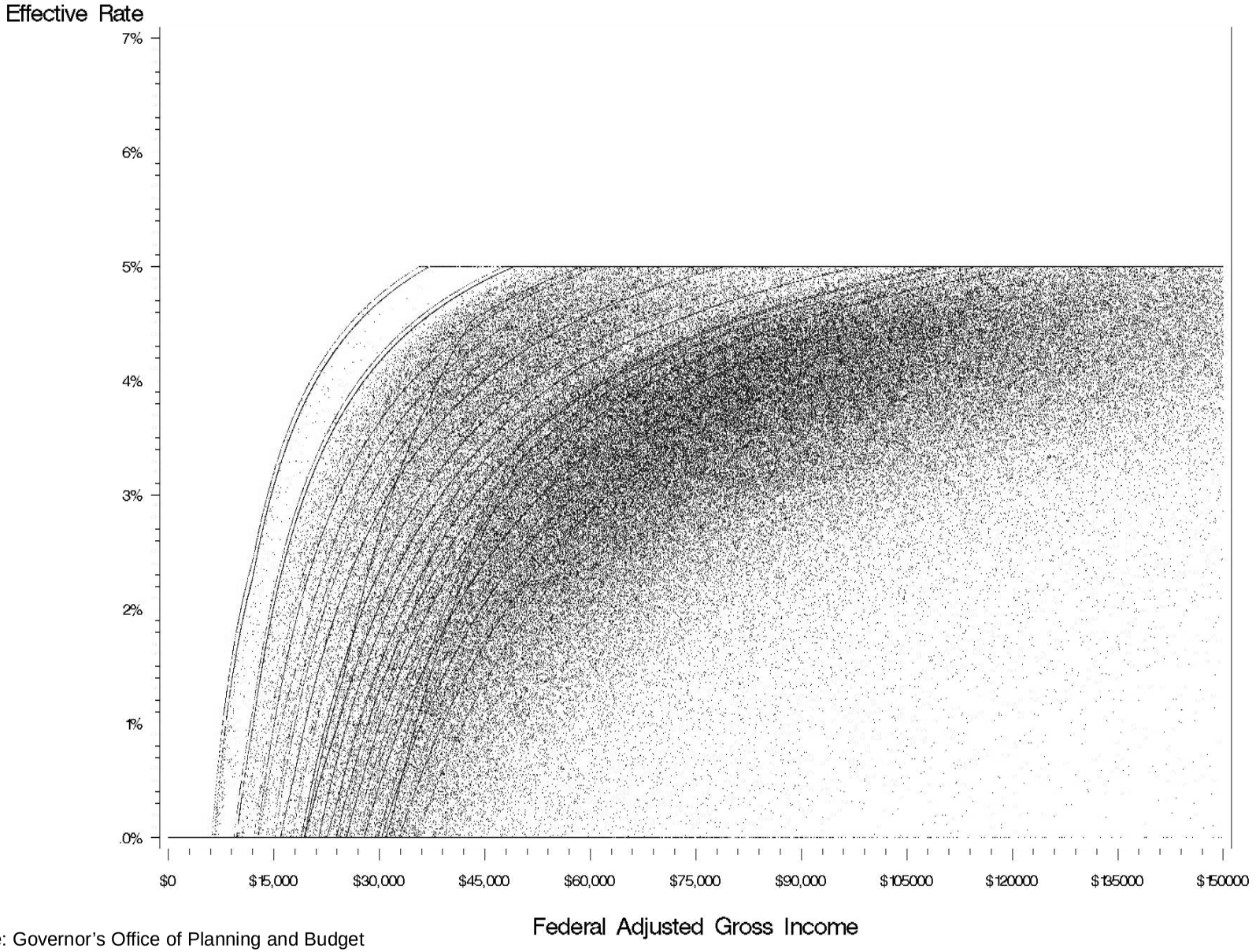
Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget

Figure 88
Change in Tax: Absolute and Relative



Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget

Figure 89
2008 Single Rate Effective Income Tax Rates



Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget

Cost and Consumption Trends in Utah's Health System

Overview

The status of Utah's health system mirrors that of the United States: an increasing number of Utahns have no health insurance, health insurance premiums continue to rise faster than inflation, and an increasing share of domestic product is dedicated to health care. Between 1980 and 2004, expenditures on personal health care in Utah increased from $1 billion (6.8% of Utah's GDP) to almost $9.6 billion dollars (12.1% of Utah's GDP). Over the past 10 years, average health insurance premiums for a family of four more than doubled from $5,660 to an estimated $11,500. These price increases have led, in part, to an increase in the uninsured; in 2006, 306,500 Utahns, 11.9% of the population, were not covered by health insurance. These trends are expected to continue through 2008 and beyond and will therefore be the center of attention in both national and state policy.

Expenditure Growth

The Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services project that in 2007 the United States will spend nearly $2.3 trillion on health care, which translates to about $8,000 per person. This level of spending per person surpasses other developed countries and comprises an increasingly large share of the nation's wealth. Since 1960, national health expenditures in the U.S. as a percent of gross domestic product (GDP) have grown from 5.2% (one in every 20 dollars) to 16.2% (one in every six dollars). Experts expect this trend to continue over the next decade, with health care spending comprising 20% of GDP by 2020.

In 2004 (the most recent year for which state-level data are available), $3,972 per person was spent in Utah on personal health care, which includes all health services and supplies except for government program administration and public health activities. The national average per person for this category was $5,283. Though per capita spending in Utah is lower than the national average, the state reflects the trend of substantial growth in health care expenditures over time. Between 1980 and 2004, national expenditures on personal health care increased at an average annual rate of 8.6%. The rate of growth in Utah's expenditures on personal health care over this time actually surpassed the national rate with an increase from $1 billion to almost $9.6 billion, an average annual growth rate of 9.8%. Part of the reason that Utah's expenditures are growing faster than the national average is that Utah's population is growing faster than the national average. However, growth in per capita expenditures in Utah also surpasses the national rate, implying that individual consumption of health care is growing faster in Utah than in the rest of the nation.

Utah's trend of increasing growth in expenditures has been especially apparent in the state's Medicaid budget over the past several years. The total Medicaid budget doubled from $800 million in FY 2000 to $1.6 billion in FY 2008 (as appropriated during the 2007 General Session). The average annual rate of growth of Utah Medicaid expenditures on personal health care between 1991 and 2004 was equal to the national average of 8.9%. Due to a relatively healthy population and programs aimed at curbing costs, the 3.2% average annual growth rate in Utah's expenditures per enrollee ($4,135 in 1991 and $6,191 in 2004) over this same time period was lower than the national rate of 4.3%. Utah ranks 49th of the 50 states in the percent of general tax revenues that go to the Medicaid program and the recent strong economy has resulted in a steady decline in Medicaid enrollment over the last 19 months.

Prices and Consumption

Increasing expenditures at both the state and national levels may be attributed to two major causes: health care prices are increasing and individuals are consuming more health care. Inflation of prices in health care commodities and services has historically outpaced general inflation. Between 2000 and 2007, the Medical Care Consumer Price Index increased about 34% while the index for all goods increased 20%. For example, it would cost $134 to buy exactly the same combination of medical services and supplies in 2007 that would have cost $100 in 2000; the same basket of goods from all sectors that cost $100 in 2000 cost $120 in 2007.

National expenditures on health care have grown more than twice the rate of increase in the medical price index since 2000, implying that people are consuming greater quantities of health care over time. Technology has created more services and commodities for consumption and an increasing prevalence of chronic diseases and an aging population have further fueled utilization. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention estimate that the medical costs of people with chronic diseases account for more than 75% of all health care expenditures. Further, a disconnect between consumers and the actual costs of their health care has likely led to increased consumption. In 1960, out-of-pocket expenditures accounted for almost 70% of consumer payments for health care, with the rest covered by private insurance. By 2005, private insurance payments, which accounted for 74% of all payments, far exceeded out-of-pocket payments. Since consumers do not have full information on the costs of their health care, they may be more likely to consume more health care than they would have otherwise.

Government Programs

There are several government health insurance programs that are designed to meet the health care needs of populations that otherwise could not afford to pay for their health care. These programs include Medicaid, Medicare, the Childrens Health Insurance Program (CHIP), the Primary Care Network

(PCN), and the Utah Premium Partnership Program (UPP). About 11% of insured Utahns are covered through Medicare, which is the federal government health insurance program for people over the age of 65 or who meet other special criteria. Virtually all Utahns over the age of 65 have been enrolled in Medicare in recent years. About 12% of insured Utahns are covered through state-run programs (Medicaid, CHIP, PCN, and UPP) designed to provide for the healthcare needs of those with limited resources. Most people that qualify for one of these programs are children aged 18 or younger.

Private Health Insurance

Of Utahns who have health insurance, the majority (about 80%) are covered through an employer or union-sponsored plan. Employers who provide health insurance have faced sizable increases in premium costs over the past several years for reasons that include increasing prices, inefficient utilization of health care services, and poor health management. The average employer-sponsored health plan premium for a family of four in Utah has doubled over the past 10 years from $5,660 to an estimated $11,500. This increase does not take into account the fact that benefit levels have likely changed over time. If benefits have decreased then the true cost increases are understated. The substantial rise in the premium costs have led many employers to increase the share employees must pay for and, in some cases, to discontinue offering insurance coverage altogether. The percent of Utah private-sector establishments offering health insurance benefits to their employees declined from 55% in 1996 to 44% in 2005 (the most recent year for which data are available).

The Uninsured

The combination of rising costs and fewer employers offering health insurance has contributed to an expansion in the number of Utahns who are uninsured. Between 2001 and 2006, the percent of the population without insurance rose from 8.7% (199,100 people) to 11.9% (306,500 people). Of the 306,500 uninsured Utahns, three-fourths are under the age of 35. Of the uninsured working-age adults, half have full-time jobs and another 18% have part-time jobs; about 70% worked in small businesses. Most of the uninsured are in lower income households, with almost two-thirds living in households below 200% of the federal poverty level. Another 18% live in households between 200% and 250% of the federal poverty level.

Just over one third of the uninsured in Utah listed the fact that their employer does not offer health insurance as a reason for being uninsured in the 2006 Health Status Survey. The most common reason respondents identified for their lack of insurance was that they could not afford it (64%). Other reasons for being uninsured (respondents could report more than one reason) include loss of job (26.6%), perception that insurance is unnecessary (24.1%), loss of eligibility for government programs (15.6%), part-time employment (10.8%), and a refusal of coverage by an insurance company (5.9%).

An important component of the increase in uninsured Utahns are children ages 0-18. According to the 2006 Health Status Survey, 89,500 Utah children under the age of 19 were not covered by health insurance during 2006. This represents a 63% increase from 2001 and a 26% increase from the previous year. In 2001, 7.0% of all Utah children were uninsured and by 2006, this rate had risen to 10.6%. A recent internal study by the Utah Department of Health (UDOH) examined this phenomenon and found that the majority of the increase occurred in families with incomes between 100% and 200% of the federal poverty level. In 2006, 51% of uninsured children's families were in this income range. One factor that seems to have some degree of correlation with the rise in uninsured children in this income range is the fraction of uninsured children who are reported to have lost eligibility for Medicaid or CHIP, 36% of this group in 2006.

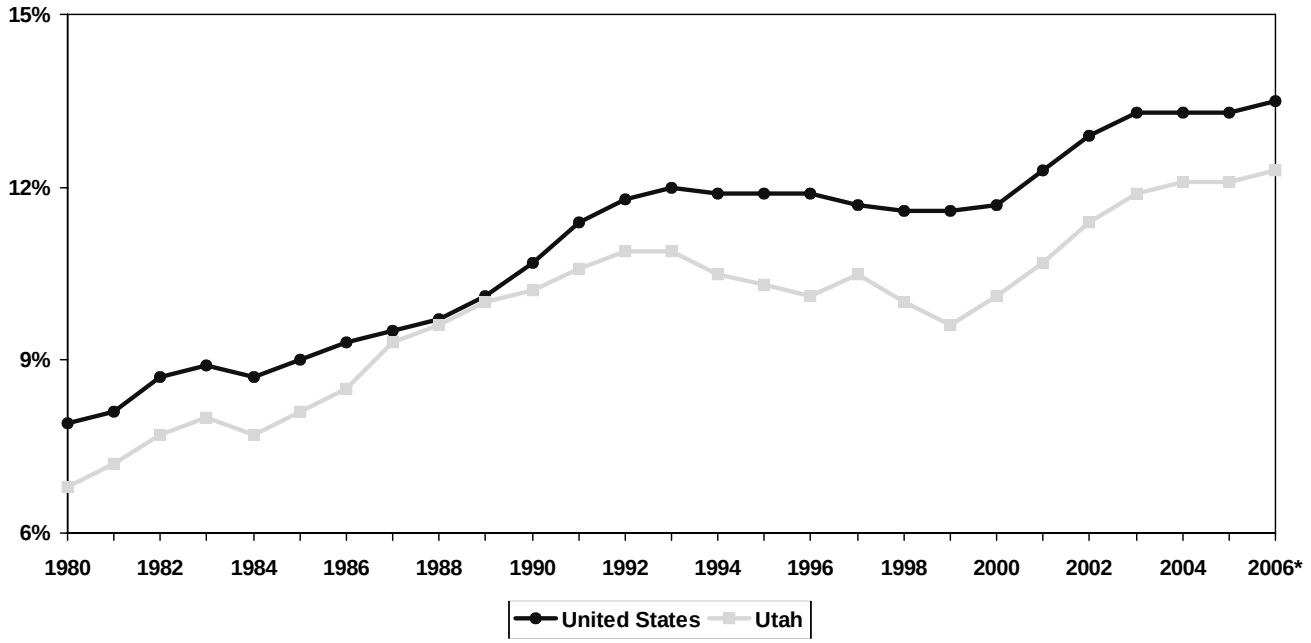
Cost-Shifting

The existence of a significant number of uninsured and under-insured individuals leads to cost-shifting in health care, where taxpayers, individuals, and businesses are charged more than they consume to cover the costs of those who do not pay for their own care. Experts estimate that private insurance premiums are 10% higher than they would be if not for uncompensated care. Premium price increases lead to greater numbers of uninsured, which leads to cost-shifting and further premium increases and the cycle continues.

2008 Outlook

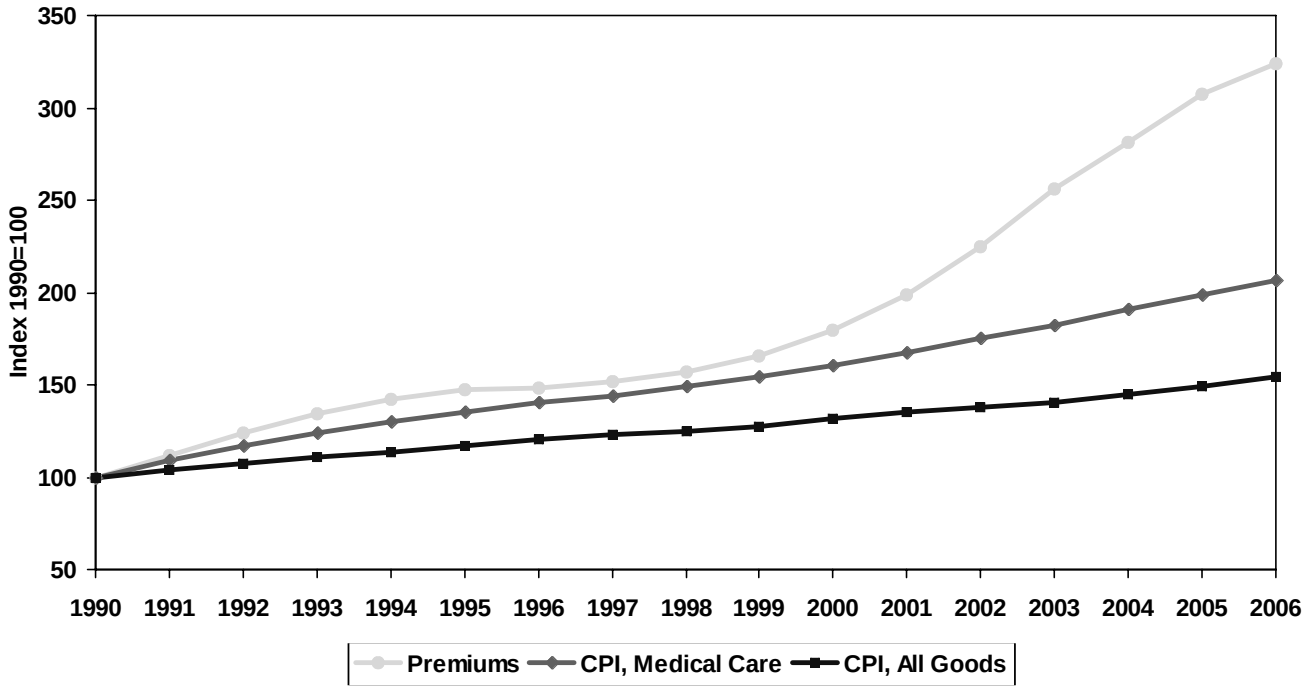
The trends of increasing prices, consumption, and lack of insurance are expected to continue through 2008 and beyond and will therefore be a focus for both national and state policy. At the time of printing, the Governor was working with legislative leadership and business leaders to develop a comprehensive proposal for health system reform based on controlling costs, increasing access to health care, and encouraging wellness.

Figure 90
Personal Health Care Expenditures as a Percent of Gross Domestic Product



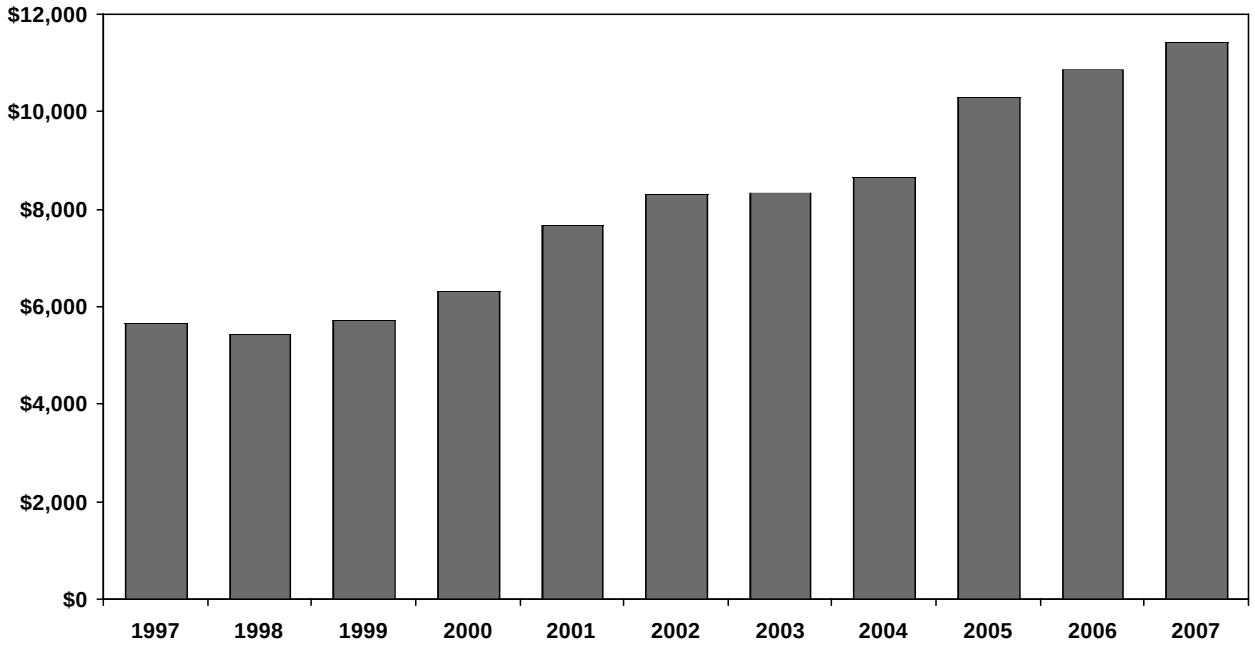
Note: Personal Health Care Expenditures include hospital care, professional services, nursing home & health care, and retail outlet sales of medical products. *2005 & 2006 are estimates
Sources: Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, National Health Expenditure Accounts, and the Bureau of Economic Analysis

Figure 91
Indexed Premiums* and the Consumer Price Index



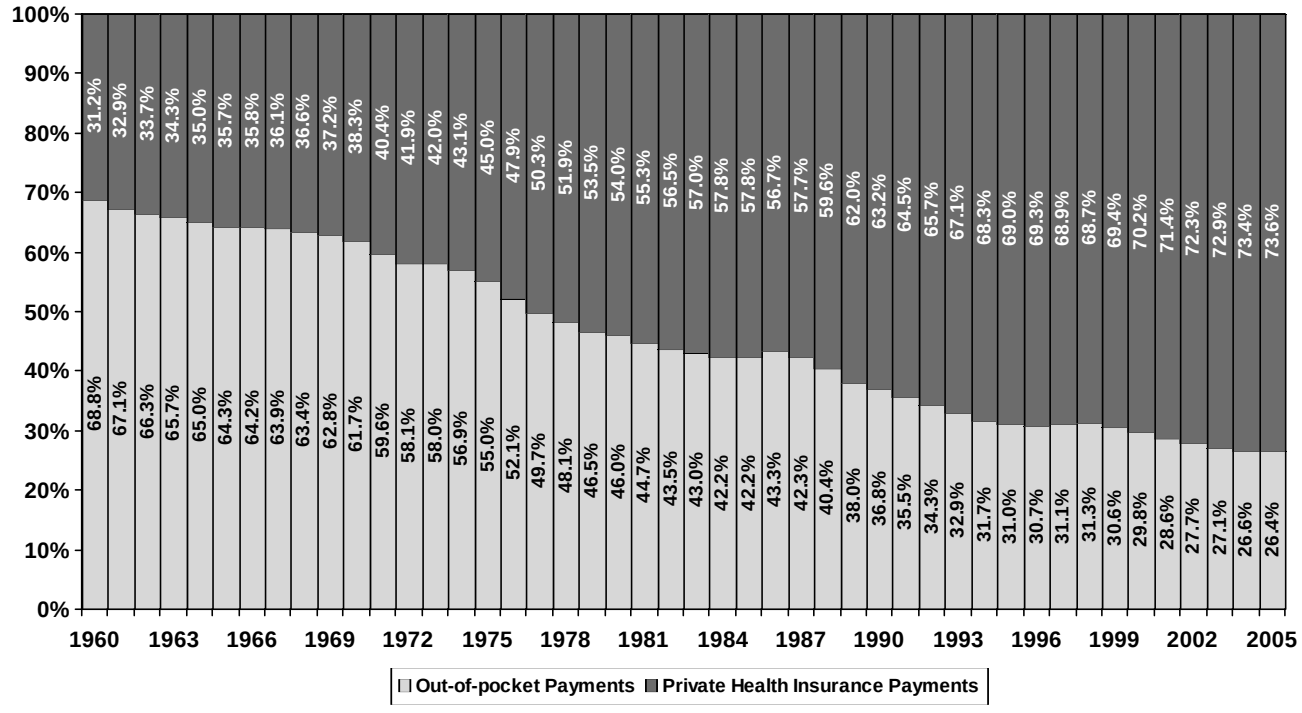
*Average annual premiums for a family of four, from Annual Kaiser Employee Benefits Studies; premiums prior to 1999 are imputed.
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics & Kaiser Family Foundation

Figure 92
Average Annual Employer-Sponsored Health Insurance Premiums in Utah for a Family of Four



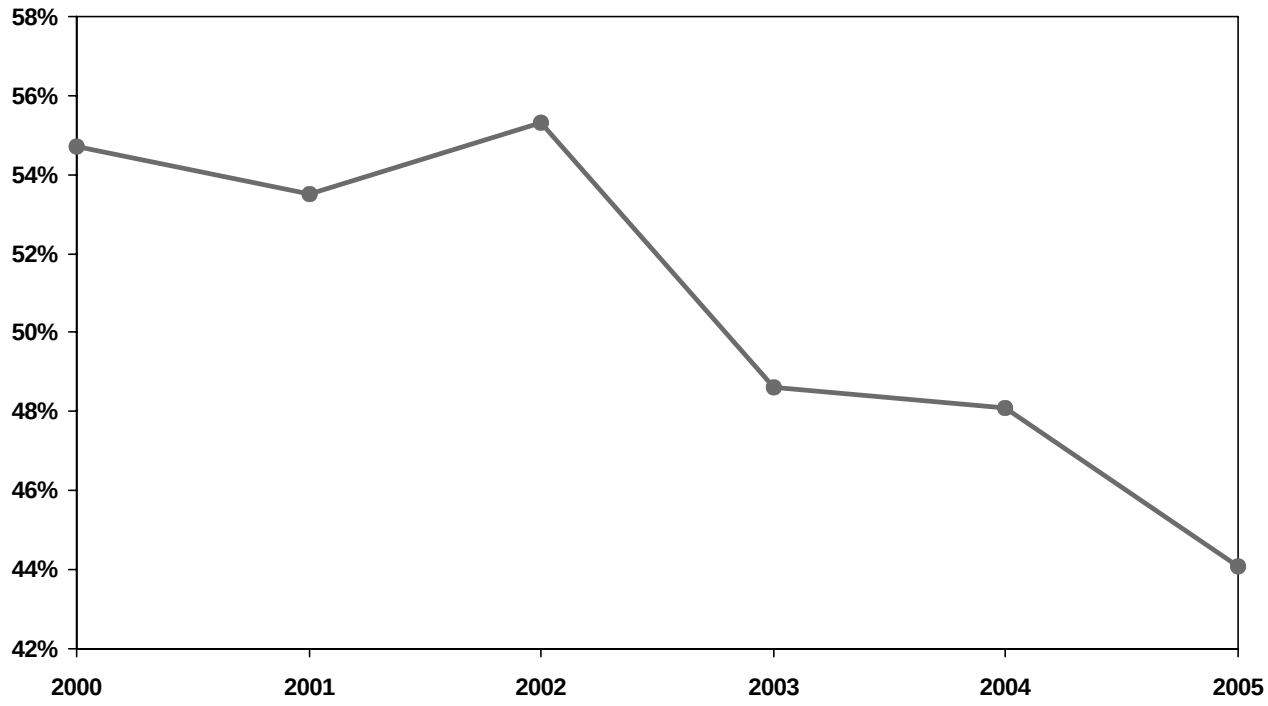
Notes: 2006 and 2007 are projections; 1999 is imputed. Changes between 1998 & 2000, 2000 & 2001, and 2004 & 2005 are statistically significant at the 0.05 level.
Sources: GOPB analysis of data from the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality Medical Expenditure Survey and Kaiser Family Foundation Annual Employer Benefits Survey

Figure 93
National Health Expenditures: Consumer Payments Out-of-Pocket, and Private Health Insurance Payment Shares



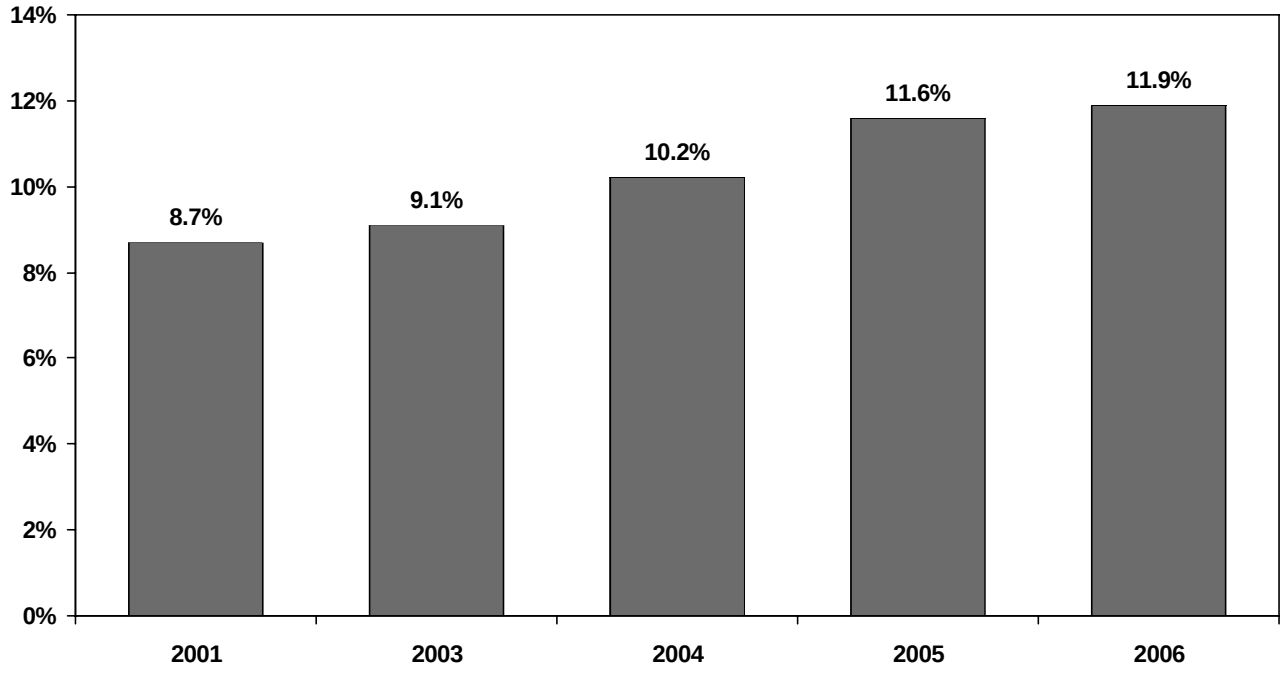
Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget analysis of Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, National Health Expenditure Accounts

Figure 94
Percent of Private-Sector Firms Offering Health Benefits in Utah



Note: 2005 is statistically different from 2000, 2001, 2002, and 2003.
Source: Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality Medical Expenditure Survey

Figure 95
Uninsured Persons as a Percent of Utah's Total Population



Note: Health Status Survey data are unavailable for 2002.
Source: Department of Health, Health Status Survey,
http://health.utah.gov/opha/publications/EstNumPercentUninsured2006.pdf

Population Density Gradients in Utah

Overview

Understanding the nature and role that geography plays in the allocation of resources is vital to policy makers in local and state governments. Lacking an understanding of these issues, misallocation can lead to the inefficient use of land, costing citizens, firms, and governments time and money.

Theory

The decision of where to locate a household, business, or transportation system within a city is complicated. Where to situate these objects depends upon where all the other objects are located, or not located, and how one values that arrangement of objects. In addition to this simultaneity problem, there is an order problem; the cityscape emerges over decades, if not centuries, from the cumulative decisions of many people.

In 1826, a German economist named Johann Heinerich von Thunen published the first documented attempt to model the urban plain. Under an agrarian economy with central markets and few barriers to transportation, the model explains how land is used. Transporting perishable fruits required proximity to the market, while more hearty grain could be produced farther away from the market. The farmers that could put land close to the central market to best use would be willing to pay more for the land because they could earn more profit. Among other important factors, transport costs were an important factor in determining land use.

After almost two hundred years, this agricultural model is still relevant in describing modern land choice. In place of agricultural intensity, population intensity, or density, is a central element guiding land use choice. Though often ignored, production and consumption take place in space and over time. As such, transportation costs are still critical to a host of decisions made by firms and individuals.

Data

Data gathered from the 2000 U.S. Census will quantify and describe the population intensity in Utah. The data are composed of 72 variables and 3,511 records containing a total count of residential population in various geographical areas. Essential in these data is a geographic identifier for each record representing the physical location or centroid (center) of a given county, city, or census tract. This information is couched in terms of latitude and longitude in decimal degrees. Distance from a central point is calculated by converting decimal degrees to radians, then applying the spherical law of cosines.

In addition to population, land area, and distance gleaned from the census file, additional data was collected regarding other locations of interest. Utilizing a Geographical Information System (GIS), two files were created from the publicly available state map files that contained the location of the highway interchanges and TRAX stations within Salt Lake County.

These data, consisting of over 100 variables, were merged to the census data. Distance was calculated in the same manner between the census tracts, the 25 TRAX stations, and the 27 highway interchanges. The distance to the closest TRAX station and highway interchange for each record was retained for purposes of analysis. Additionally, the number of TRAX stations in each census tract was calculated.

In 2000, the 191 census tracts found in Salt Lake County contained 310,897 households and a population of 898,119 people. These census tracts spanned 706 square miles of land and 70 square miles of water. The mean census tract contained 4,702 people, 1,627 households, and encompassed 3.7 square miles.

Model

The standard urban model predicts that population density gradients flatten; i.e., population density decreases exponentially as transportation costs rise. This occurs for the same reason that agricultural land use intensity declined from the center of markets. In many cities, the city core still represents a marketplace even though labor markets have supplanted goods markets in various degrees. Since the 19th century, transportation networks within cities have exploded, emphasizing the continued importance of transportation costs in the urban setting.

The initial model utilizes the census data previously described, with the census tracts in Salt Lake County as the unit of analysis. The main point of reference is the Central Business District (CBD), defined as the corner of 200 South and Main Street. The equation takes the form Log(Population Density) $= b_0 + b_1$ (Distance) + e. The model predicts that for every mile away from the CBD in Salt Lake City, the population density of the census tracts declines by 7%, the expected exponential relationship. Other factors are clearly influencing land allocation in these data because 10.8% of the change in population density is accounted for by changes in distance.

In addition to this standard model, other models measured the influence of transportation nodes on the structure of the urban plain. An expanded model utilized both distance from the city center and distance from the nearest highway interchange to predict changes in population density. The equation took the form of Log(Population Density) $= b_0 + b_1$ (Distance to CBD) $+ b_2$ (Distance to nearest Highway Interchange) + e. Interesting in this model is that the parameter estimate for movement away from the city center falls to 4.8%, meaning the city center is relatively less important, while the distance to

the nearest highway interchange is more important in explaining land allocation, as population density decreases by 13% with increasing distance from the nearest highway interchange. Under this model, distance accounts for roughly 14% of the change in population density.

In 2000, TRAX, a light rail system spanning most of Salt Lake County, had been operating for roughly a year. Measuring the impact of the presence of a TRAX station on land use might not explain population density patterns, but could provide insight for how efficient land use could change over time. Another model was estimated utilizing a dummy variable and interaction variables for the presence or absence of a TRAX station in a given census tract. The parameter estimates show that for census tracts without TRAX stations, the population density declines 5.6% as distance from the CBD increases, and 15.0% as distance from the nearest highway interchange increases. However, the census tracts with TRAX stations do not follow these trends. TRAX stations and the I-15 corridor split Salt Lake County into an east and west side. With population density apparently thin along the corridor, TRAX and highway interchanges are positioned to serve both east and west. In addition, many of the TRAX stations are positioned around retail centers where residential zoning may be lacking. Regardless, these results indicate that over time, people may be willing to purchase land surrounding TRAX stations for higher density housing with the potential for reduced transportation costs.

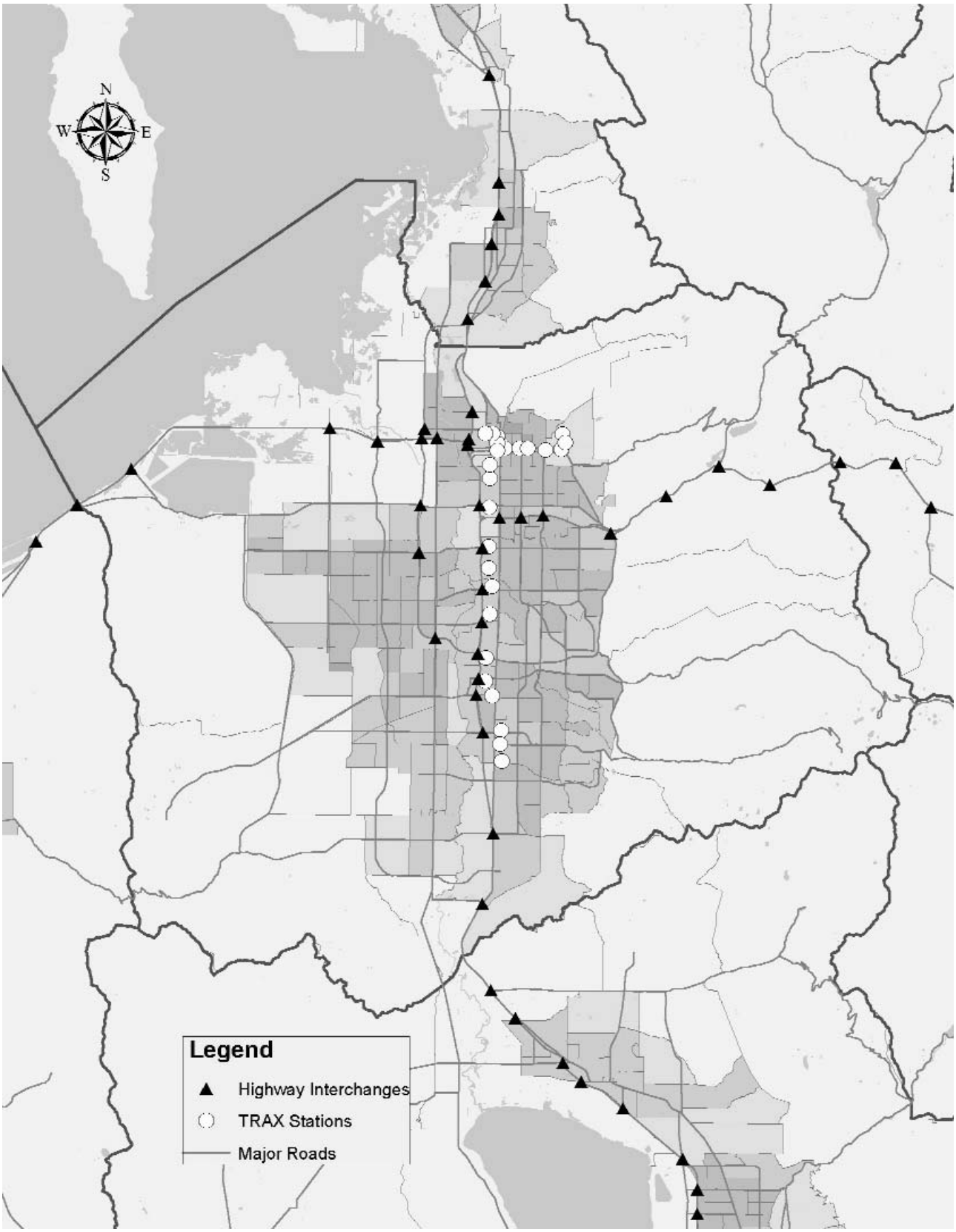
Another interesting view of these population density gradients is found in three-dimensional modeling. Utilizing the census tracts and population density in this way accentuates the urban nature of much of Utah. Maps show that much of Utah is barely inhabited with dense clusters of population around Logan, Ogden, Salt Lake City, Provo, and St. George. Furthermore, much of Utah's population resides along the Wasatch Front, with Salt Lake City as the core. Population density can also be affected by many factors apart from distance. Population density gradient spikes correspond to major universities within the state.

Conclusion

The models presented here have shown the development of the standard urban model as applied to Salt Lake County, Utah. Though Salt Lake County is distributed along a corridor, it was found that population density decreased as a negative exponential from distance to the city center. Alternative models identified the importance of transportation nodes in land use allocation. Further study could provide more information regarding the importance of the transportation system by utilizing an alternate measure of distance for the analysis. Instead of measuring distance as the crow flies (the spherical law of cosines), utilization of a Geographic Information System to measure the distance from objects along transportation branches could yield better explanatory models. In addition, smaller geographical units could be utilized to better estimate the intensity of population with respect to distance.

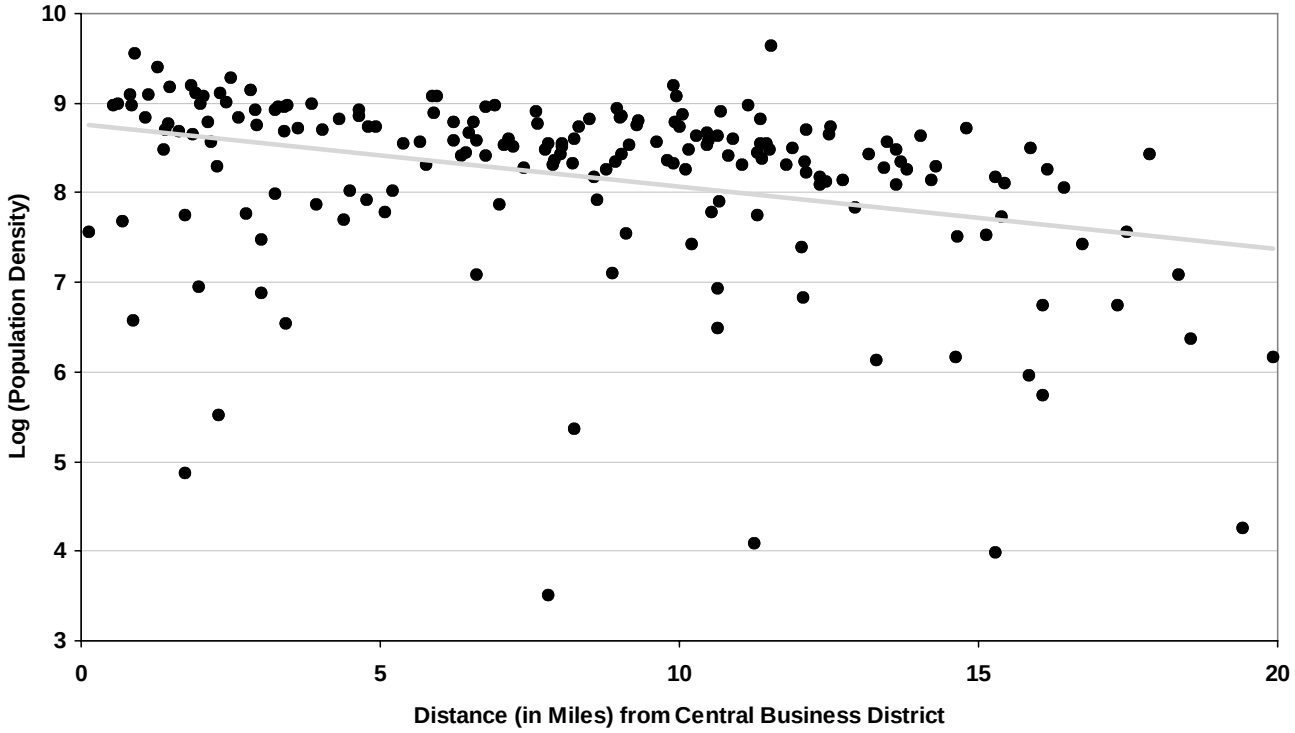
Understanding the current state of land allocation in a city can provide information that allows communities to shape and cultivate the type of environment they wish to live in. Lacking an understanding of these issues, misallocation can lead to the inefficient use of land, costing citizens, firms, and governments time and money.

Figure 96
Highway Interchanges and TRAX Stations



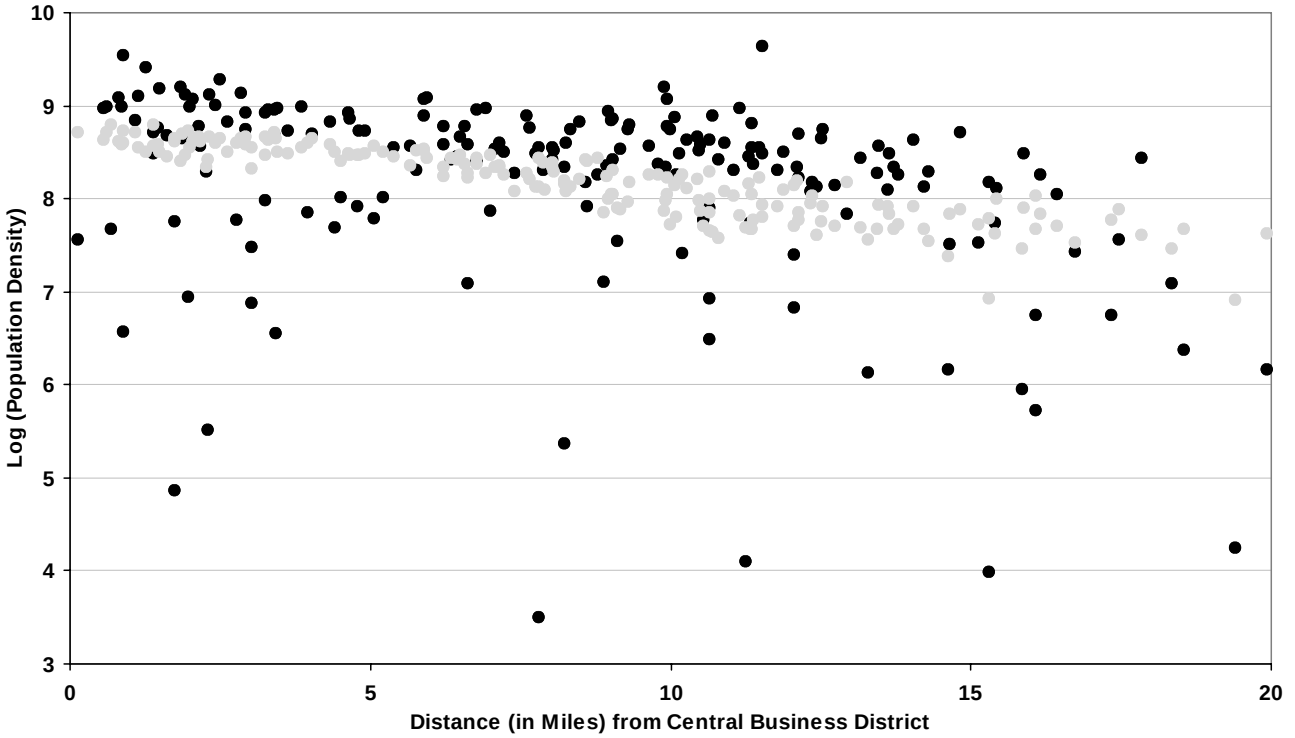
Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget

Figure 97
Regression Model: Distance to City Center



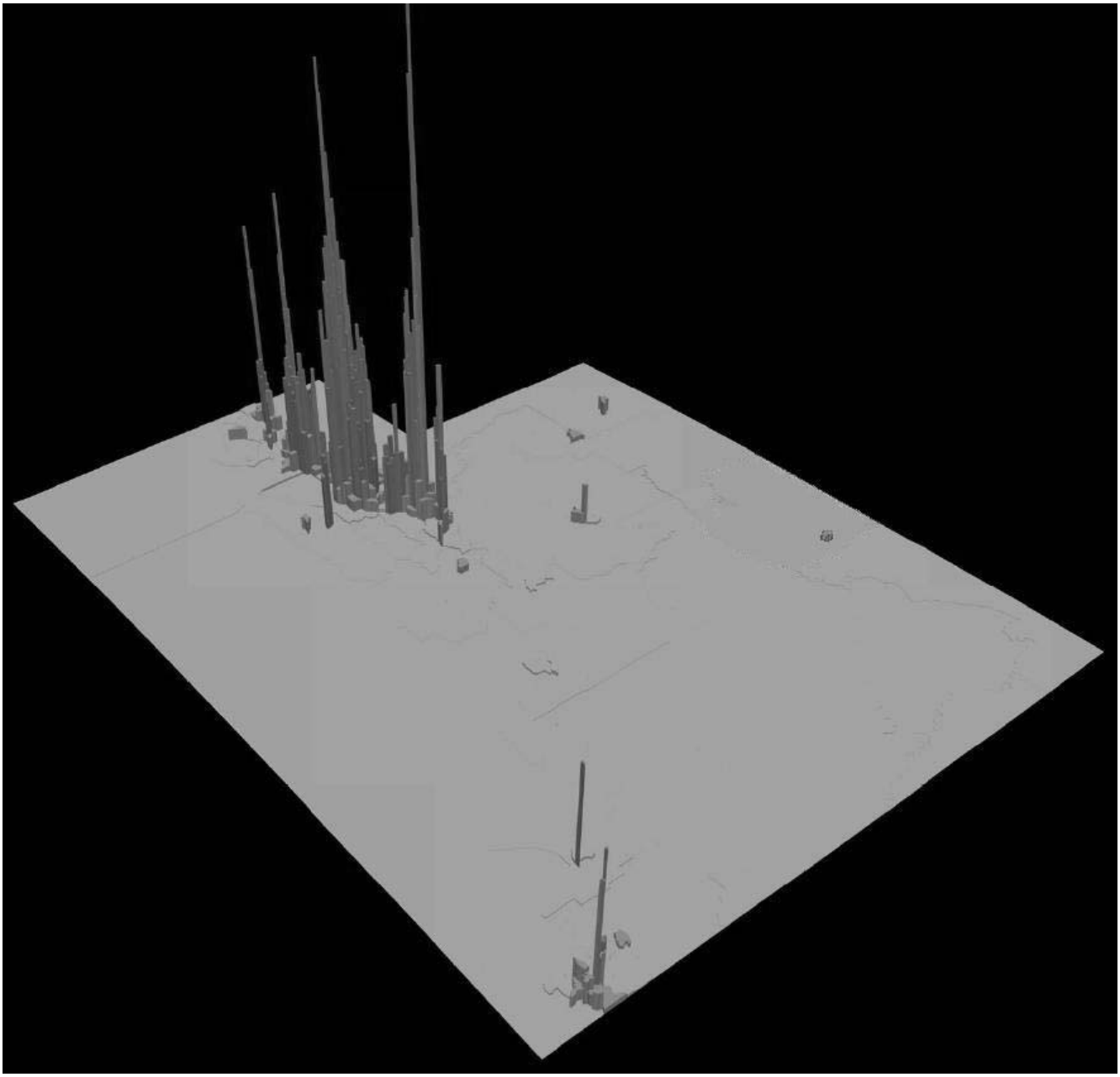
Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget

Figure 98
Regression Model: Distance to City Center and Nearest Highway Interchange



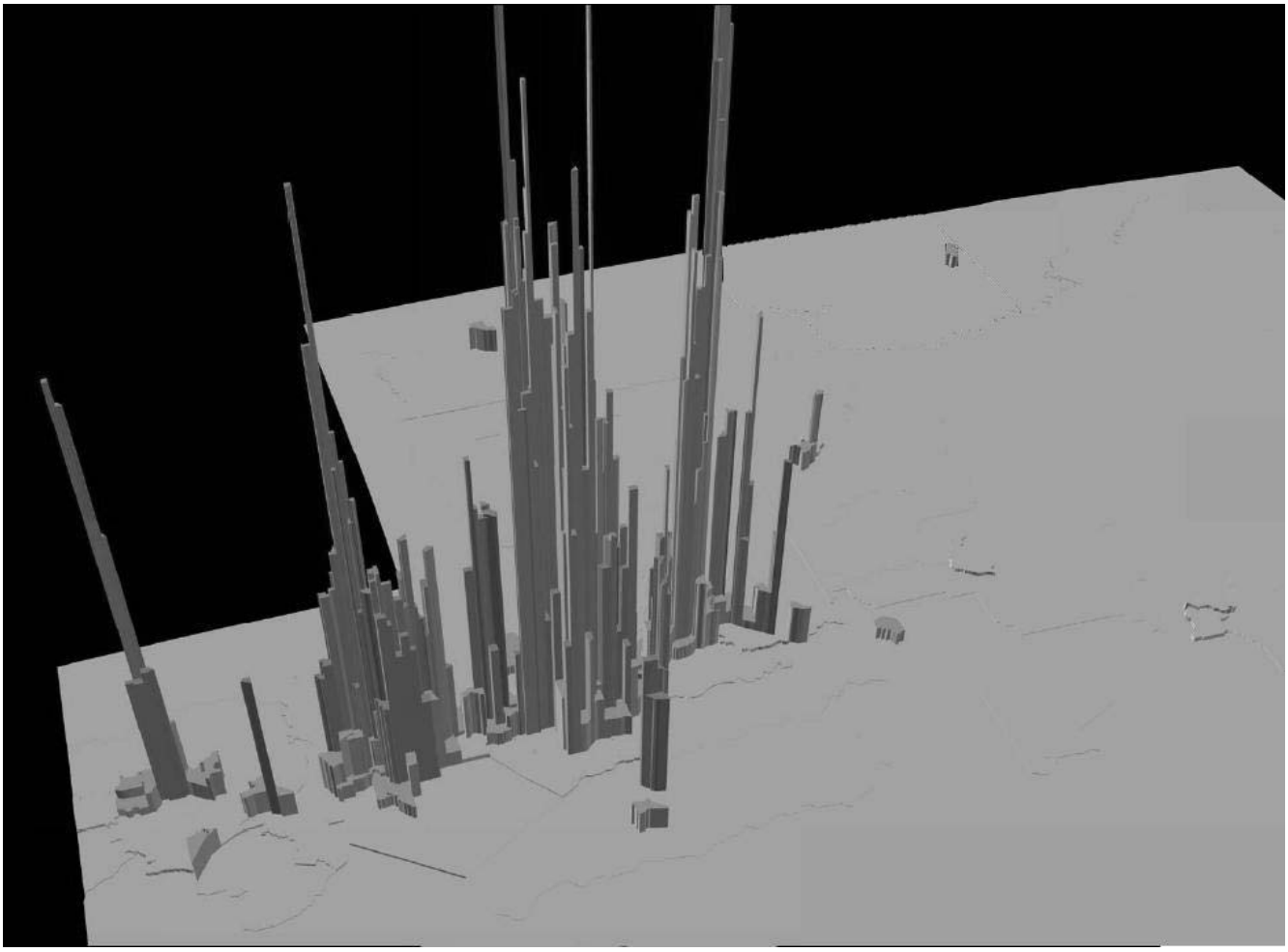
Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget

Figure 99
Utah Population Density



Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget

Figure 100
Wasatch Front Population Density



Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget

Table 108
Regression Model: Distance to City Center

Log(Population Density) = b_0 + b_1 (Distance) + e
R^2 = 0.1075 N = 191

Variable		Estimate	Standard Error	t Value	Pr > |t|	Variance Inflation
Intercept	b_0	8.765	0.14	62.44	<.0001	0
Distance to CBD	b_1	-0.07	0.015	-4.77	<.0001	1

Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget

Table 109
Regression Model: Distance to City Center and Nearest Highway Interchange

Log (Population Density) = b_0 + b_1 (Distance) + b_2 (Highway Interchange) + e
R^2 = 0.1361 N = 191

Variable		Estimate	Standard Error	t Value	Pr > |t|	Variance Inflation
Intercept	b_0=	8.887	0.147	60.52	<.0001	0
CBD	b_1=	-0.048	0.017	-2.82	0.005	1.378
Highway Interchange	b_2=	-0.13	0.052	-2.49	0.014	1.378

Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget

Table 110
Regression Model: Distance to City Center and Nearest Highway Interchange Controlling for Presence of TRAX Stations

Log (Population Density) = b_0 + b_1 (CBD) + b_2 (CBD and TRAX) + b_3 (Highway) + b_4 (Highway and TRAX) + b_5 (TRAX) + e
R^2 = 0.1763 N = 191

Variable		Estimate	Standard Error	t Value	Pr > |t|	Variance Inflation
Intercept	b_0	9.058	0.159	57.08	<.0001	0
Distance to CBD	b_1	-0.056	0.018	-3.05	0.003	1.662
Interaction Distance to CBD and TRAX	b_2	0.08	0.058	1.37	0.173	2.71
Distance to nearest Highway Interchange	b_3	-0.15	0.054	-2.77	0.006	1.543
Interaction Distance to Highway and TRAX	b_4	0.57	0.324	1.76	0.08	4.179
Presence of a TRAX Station in Census Tract	b_5	-1.644	0.617	-2.67	0.008	7.015

Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget