2017

ECONOMIC REPORT *to the* GOVERNOR

PREPARED BY THE
UTAH ECONOMIC COUNCIL

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

Preface

The 2017 Economic Report to the Governor is the 29th publication in this series. Through the last three decades, the Economic Report to the Governor has served as the preeminent source for data, research, and analysis about the Utah economy. It includes a national and state economic overview, a summary of state government economic development activities, an analysis of economic activity based on the standard indicators, and a detailed review of industries and issues of particular interest. The primary goal of the report is to improve the reader's understanding of the Utah economy. With improved economic literacy, decision makers in the public and private sector will be able to plan, budget, and make policy decisions with an awareness of how their actions are both influenced by and impact economic activity.

Utah Economic Council/Collaboration

In addition to the customary review and commentary brought forth by the Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute at the University of Utah, the 2017 Economic Report to the Governor will be the third to feature a partnership with Utah Economic Council, a joint venture between the Salt Lake Chamber, the David Eccles School of Business, and the Governor's Office of Management and Budget. The Council aims to guide data development, inform research activities, share economic commentary, provide peer review and support an improved understanding of the Utah economy. The Economic Council and Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute, as well as additional authors from both the private and public sectors, devote a significant amount of time to the creation of this report, ensuring the latest economic and demographic information is included. More detailed information about the findings in each chapter can be obtained by contacting the authoring entity.

Data Used in This Report

The contents of this report come from a multitude of sources which are listed at the bottom of each table and figure. Data are generally for the most recent year or period available. There may be a quarter or more of lag time before economic data become final, therefore some statistics in this report are estimates based on data available as of mid-November 2016. Readers should refer to noted sources later in 2017 for final data. Forecasts are also included in some of the tables and figures. All of the data in this report are subject to error arising from a variety of factors, including sampling variability, reporting errors, incomplete coverage, non-response, imputations, and processing error. If there are questions about the sources, limitations, and appropriate use of the data included in this report, the relevant entity should be contacted.

Data for States and Counties

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

Suggestions and Comments

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

Electronic Access

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

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The *2017 Economic Report to the* Governor is a collaborative endeavor of the David Eccles School of Business and the Governor's Office of Management and Budget. Under the guidance of the Utah Economic Council, economists, researchers, and analysts from a variety of entities prepare the *Economic Report to the Governor*.

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Map of Utah

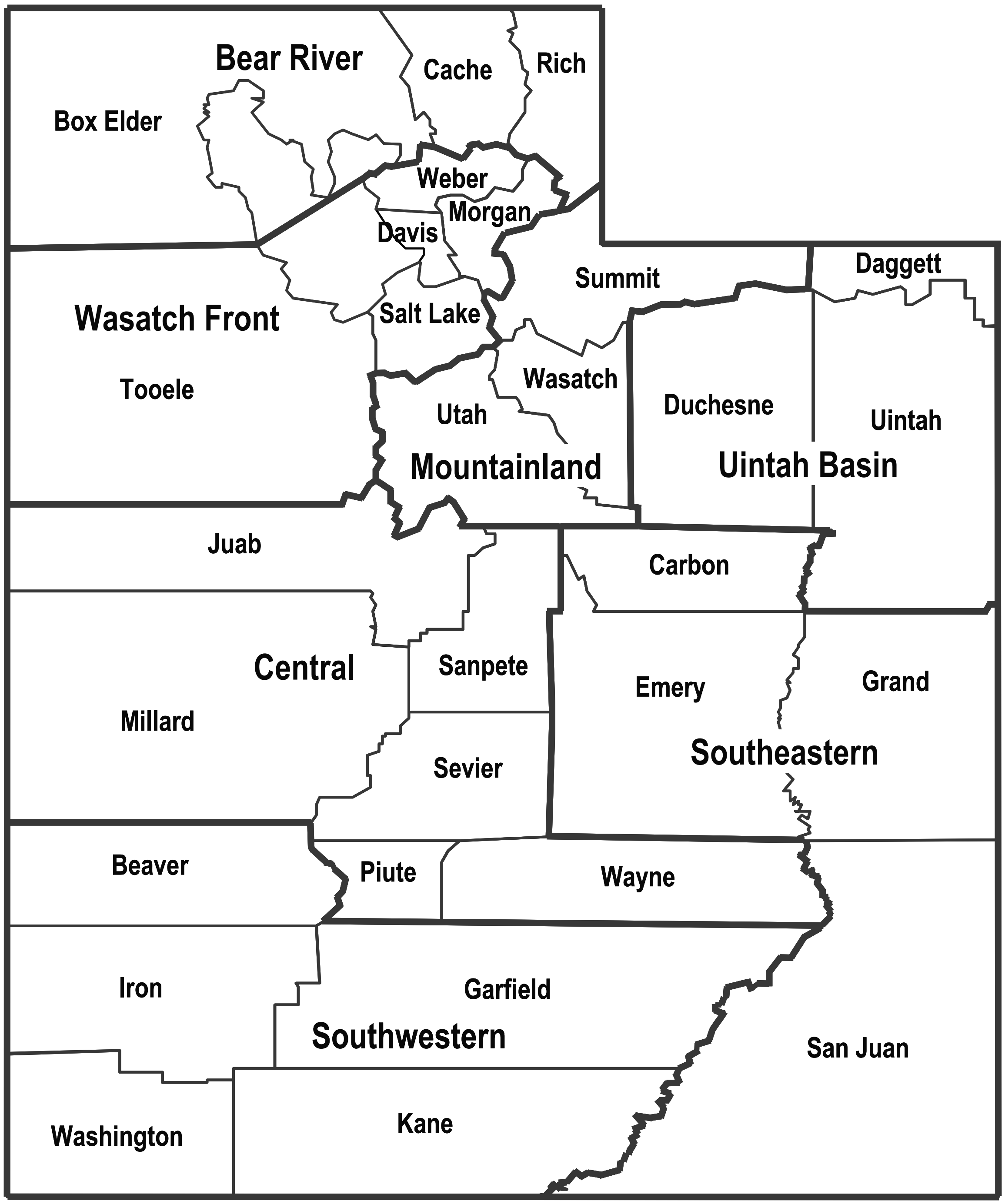

Bear River
Box Elder
Cache
Rich
Weber
Morgan
Davis
Summit
Daggett
Wasatch Front
Salt Lake
Tooele
Wasatch
Duchesne
Uintah
Utah
Mountainland
Uintah Basin
Juab
Carbon
Central
Sanpete
Emery
Grand
Millard
Sevier
Southeastern
Beaver
Piute
Wayne
Iron
Garfield
Southwestern
San Juan
Washington
Kane

Table of Contents

Graphs

Tables

National and Utah Overview

Darin Mellott, CBRE

Nation

The U.S. economy continued to expand during 2016. Looking ahead, 2017 should bring even higher levels of growth.

Job growth averaged 180,000 new jobs per month during 2016. Looking at growth in terms of GDP, the U.S. economy had a soft first half of the year, but improved during the last two quarters of 2016. At the time of publishing, U.S. GDP growth for the year was expected to come in at 1.6%. This growth—although underwhelming—was enough to push the unemployment rate down to 4.7% at year-end, putting U.S. unemployment on par with where it was in late 2007.

Amid steady growth, the Federal Reserve's Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) voted in December 2016 to increase the short-term lending rate (federal funds rate) by 25 basis points to a range of 0.50% to 0.75%. The FOMC also expressed their expectation of at least three hikes in 2017. As the U.S. central bank moves toward the normalization of monetary policy—reflecting a strengthening American economy—it is diverging from the path of other systemically important central banks which continue to maintain an extraordinarily accommodative policy stance. This divergence is affecting foreign exchange rates and is reflected in the value of the dollar. Foreign exchange rates are notable and worth watching due to potential implications for the financial system. There is approximately $8 trillion worth of dollar-denominated debt held around the world, much of which is held in emerging markets. These debts become more difficult to service, repay or refinance with a stronger dollar, making defaults more likely and increasing risks to financial conditions.

Although risks to the outlook remain, causing much uncertainty, the U.S. economy is expected to benefit from an improving global economy and the likely implementation of many pro-growth policies during 2017. With Republican leadership in both Houses of Congress, the incoming Trump administration will have the capacity to move large pieces of legislation. This should allow for a more active fiscal policy which is expected to include changes to the tax code and higher levels of spending for defense and infrastructure. These policies, in addition to a more business-friendly regulatory environment, will boost short-term economic activity. It is also worth noting that these policies would be implemented at a late stage in the current economic cycle. In an economy that is already considered to be near full employment, this significant stimulus will put upward pressure on wages and prices. Such scenarios carry implications for monetary policy and interest rates going forward.

Downside risks to the 2017 outlook come from potential financial market disruptions—particularly associated with effects from a strong dollar—and political uncertainty on both the global and national levels. This environment is particularly unsettling because recent elections and policy proposals represent a potential departure from the post-World War II norms in trade and security. Although much is still unknown regarding what will unfold, these issues will affect the ability of organizations to conduct business and will also affect overall market sentiment. Any radical departures from current trade policy, for example, would prove to be a large risk to near-term growth. Consequently, these issues must be monitored. Still, the outlook for 2017 is positive and growth rates should surpass what was experienced in 2016.

Utah

The Utah economy remained healthy in 2016. Looking ahead, the outlook for 2017 is positive.

Employment growth was strong throughout 2016 and is expected to come in at 3.6% for the year. This growth pushed the statewide unemployment rate down to 3.1% at the time of publishing. This is notable due to the fact that workforce participation rates also continued to improve throughout the year, signaling a strengthening labor market.

During the coming year, job growth is expected moderate to around 3.1%, which is close to the state's long-term average. This, combined with a low unemployment rate, will continue to support healthy wage growth during 2017. Amid these conditions, labor shortages will become more notable—particularly in high-skilled sectors—which will further support wage growth in the coming year.

The availability of talent will, perhaps, shape growth in Utah as much any other factor in 2017. During the past two years, in-migration increased substantially and helped maintain higher levels of employment growth. The most recent dramatic jump in net migration was between 2014 and 2015 when it increased from 5,087 to 21,994. In 2016, net migration reached 24,274. Such population growth is poised to become a greater part of the Utah economic story as time goes on. With lower birthrates, the state's economy will increasingly need to rely on in-migration to supply the talent needed to maintain elevated levels of growth.

Beyond the state's labor economy, broader conditions should be supportive of growth during the coming year. Potential changes to federal fiscal policy and an improving outlook for the global economy will provide a tailwind for the Utah economy in 2017. Increased defense and infrastructure spending could also positively impact the state. In addition, potential changes to the tax code would support consumer spending and business sentiment. Altogether, these factors provide some upside risk to the current forecast.

Even without changes to federal fiscal policy, infrastructure projects already in progress will continue to benefit the Utah economy. The most notable project is the terminal redevelopment program at the Salt Lake City International Airport. With the addition of a north concourse, the project is now worth $2.9 billion and will pump upwards of $30 million a month into the state economy during 2017 and will not require any additional taxes. Furthermore, the long-term impact on the state will be significant as the new modern gateway will be capable of handling larger volumes of traffic and enable new connections to the area.

Utah's economy is strong. During the coming year, this is likely to remain the case with moderate, healthy growth continuing. This outlook is supported by an improving global economy, a positive national outlook, stronger in-migration and the potential for positive effects from fiscal stimulus. Downside risks to the state's economy come from external factors; federal policies regarding trade and immigration are especially worth watching. Beyond these issues, instability resulting from changes to the post-World War II norms for security and commerce would result in significant disruptions to financial markets and the real economy. Still, it should be noted that these are not base-case scenarios, but are issues that should be monitored. As such, the state's economy should perform near its long-term averages with some upside potential during the coming year.

Demographics

Pamela S. Perlich, Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute

2016 Overview

Utah's population surpassed the 3 million milestone in 2016 with the highest in the nation annual growth rate of 2.0 percent. While natural increase continues to be the dominant driver, net in-migration has accelerated and contributed over 40 percent of the annual growth. By 2065, the state's population is projected to grow by another 2.5 million with a continued balance between migration and natural increase. For the foreseeable future Utah will maintain its distinctive demographics even as it continues to follow national trends of an aging and increasingly diverse population.

State Population Estimates

Utah's population added 57,402 persons and reached 3,054,806 by July 1, 2016, according to estimates prepared by the Utah Population Committee (UPC). Net migration, in-migration minus out-migration, accelerated in 2016 to reach an estimated 24,274 and contribute 42 percent of the state's population growth. Natural increase contributed 33,128 or 58 percent of the growth. Utah's rate of natural increase remains the highest among all states. This is the combined result of maintaining the youngest median age and highest fertility rate.

Utah's rate of natural increase from 2015 to 2016 is 11.6 per 1,000 population, the highest in the nation. The crude birth rate is the highest and crude death rate the lowest. This is the result of a very young age structure and relatively high fertility rate.

The state maintains these rankings even as it follows the long run national trends of declining natural increase and increasing median age. Total natural increase has fallen annually since 2008 as births declined with the onset of the Great Recession and deaths have increased with the aging of the population. Utah had 50,573 births and 17,445 deaths in the year ending July 1, 2016. Utah's total fertility rate of fell to an historic low of 2.29 for 2015, although it remains the highest among states. Replacement fertility is 2.1 children per woman. These estimates and other recent data indicate that Utah's growth dynamic appears to have been reestablished at a new normal – a moderate and sustainable rate that is fueled by both natural increase and net in-migration.

County Population Estimates

County population estimates for July 1, 2016 identify Utah County as having added 17,668 people, surpassing the estimated 14,223 increase in population in Salt Lake County. This is the third consecutive year that UPC estimates indicate that Utah County has added more population than Salt Lake County. This provides increasing evidence that the "epicenter" of Utah's growth dynamic has shifted to Utah County. According to these 2016 UPC estimates, Wasatch County had the highest rate of growth (4.8 percent), followed by Kane (4.3 percent), and Juab (4.2 percent). These, and other counties adjacent to the urban core, continue solid population growth. In addition, migration to Washington County has been firmly reestablished, resulting in an annual growth rate of 3.7 percent. Meanwhile six counties are estimated to have lost population, including Uintah, Duchesne, and Emery (three energy industry counties), and Piute, Daggett, and Wayne.

In 2016, Salt Lake remains the most populous county, surpassing 1.1 million residents. Salt Lake, Utah, Davis, and Weber counties, the four most populated counties, are home to 2,300,551 people or 75.3 percent of Utah's residents. Population continues to become more spatially concentrated and urbanized in Utah. The most recent Census Bureau analysis in 2010 designates 91 percent of Utah's population as urban, ranking it the ninth most urban state in the nation.

State Population Projections

Preliminary state population projections released by the Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute indicate that the Utah population will reach 5.5 million by 2065. This research indicates that, for the foreseeable future, natural increase will contribute about two thirds of growth with one third coming from net in-migration to the state. A more moderate rate of growth is projected for the next half century.

Utah's median age is projected to increase by about nine years, rising to 39.5 years in 2065. The shape of the population pyramid is projected to change from a cone to a beehive shape as a result of declining fertility and increasing life expectancy. Utah's share of the population ages 65 and older is projected to double over the next 50 years to 21.3 percent. The school age population, ages 5-17, is projected to increase, but compose a smaller share of the population than it does today. Annual increases in this population are projected to exceed 9,000 through 2018, but are projected to remain below 9,000 every subsequent year.

The dependency ratio summarizes age structure and is computed as the number of non-working-age persons (younger than 18 and older than 65) per 100 persons of working-age (18 to 64). The youth component of the dependency ratio is projected to decline from 53.0 in 2010 to 43.4 in 2060. This is more than offset by the increase in the retirement component from 15.2 in 2010 to 37.6 in 2060. The total dependency ratio is projected to increase from 68.2 in 2010 to 81.0 dependents per 100 working age in 2060.

Utah's Young Population

Utah's signature demographics include a young population, high fertility rate, and larger household sizes. Combined these result in Utah having the highest share of both the preschool and school age group in the nation at 8.4 percent and 22.1 percent, respectively. In addition, Utah had the smallest working-age population share in the nation, with 59.3 percent of Utahns between the ages of 18 and 64 and one of the smallest retirement-age population shares, with 10.3 percent of the total population age 65 and older; only the State of Alaska had a smaller share of retirees (9.9 percent).

The total dependency ratio for 2015 was 68.7, the second highest in the nation behind Idaho (69.1). The national dependency ratio was 60.7. Utah had 51.4 youth per 100 working age persons, the highest in the nation. The elder component is among the lowest. Persons per household are estimated to be 3.17 in 2015 in Utah, the highest in the nation. This is an increase from 3.10 in 2010.

Race and Hispanic Origin Counts

The "minority" population (measured as the population that is not white alone and non-Hispanic) increased to 26.6 percent of the Utah population. The Hispanic or Latino population in Utah increased 3.0 percent from 399,273 in 2014 to 411,143 in 2015. Utah's Hispanic population as a percent of total has continued to increase, from 4.9 percent in 1990, 9.0 percent in 2000, 13.0 percent in 2010, and 13.7 percent in 2015.

In 2015, 84.3 percent of Utahns were identified as single race not Hispanic or Latino by the Census Bureau. Among those who were of a single race not Hispanic or Latino, the majority were White (79.0 percent), followed by Asian (2.4 percent), Black or African American (1.0 percent), American Indian and Alaska Native (1.0 percent), and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander (0.9 percent).

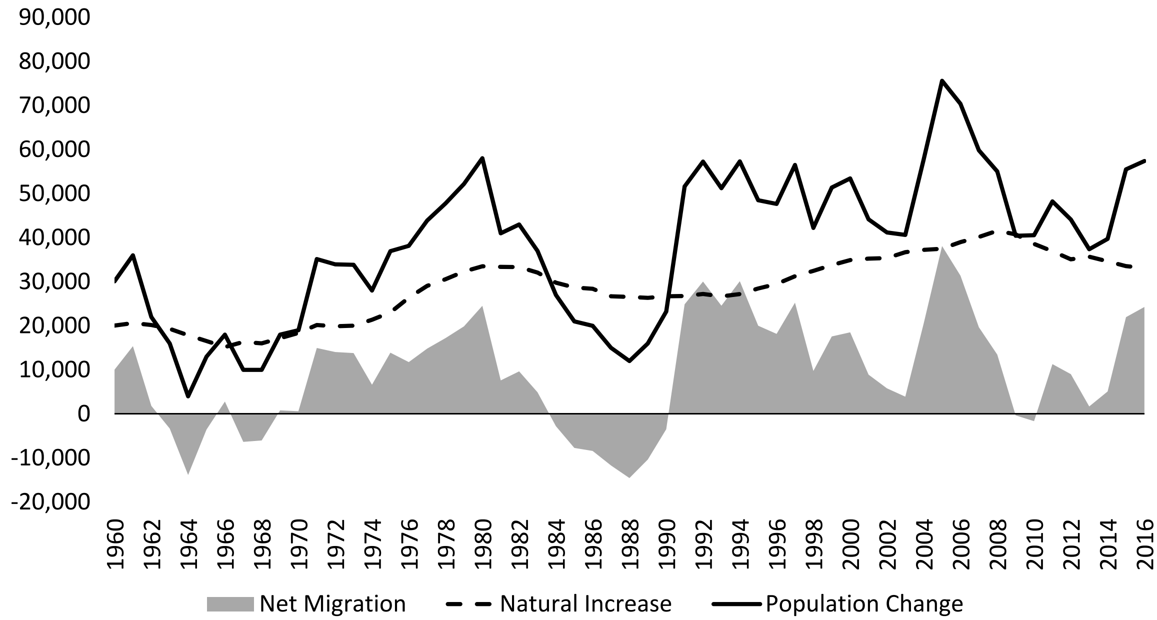
Subcounty Populations

Salt Lake City, estimated population of 192,672, remains the most populous in the state, followed by West Valley and Provo. Cities adding the most population from 2010 to 2015 are Lehi, Herriman, and South Jordan.

2017 Outlook

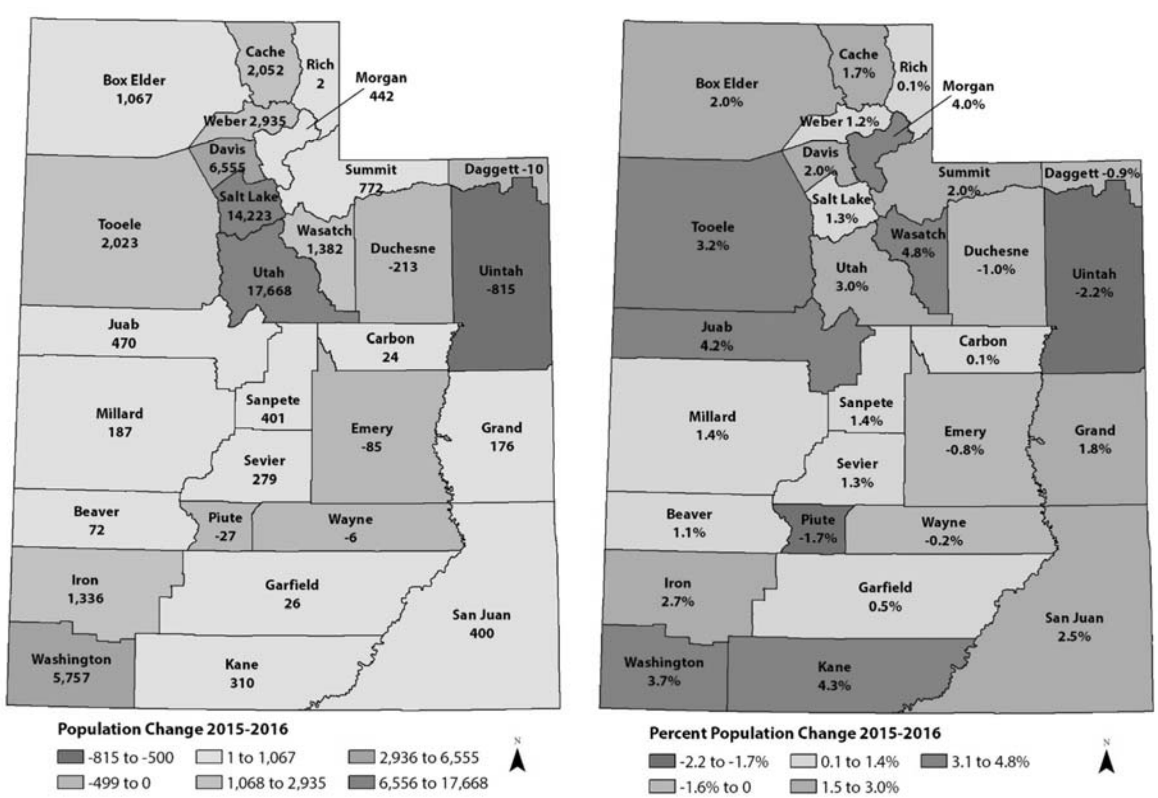
A moderate rate of population growth is expected for Utah even as this growth rate should remain well above that of the nation. Natural increase (births minus deaths) is anticipated to increase slightly, contributing 36,477 people to Utah's population. Net migration is expected to further accelerate and reach 32,499.

Figure 4.1
State of Utah Components of Population Change



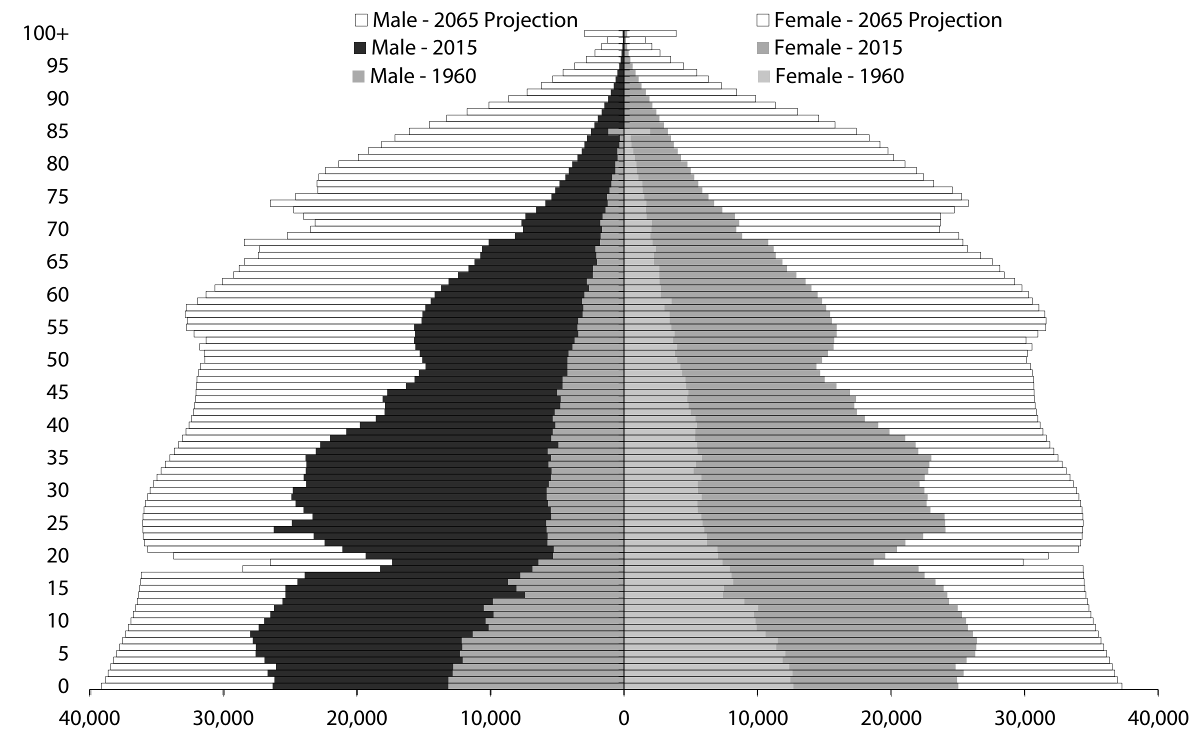
Sources: Utah Population Estimates Committee and Utah Population Committee

Figure 4.2
Utah Population Growth by County: 2015 to 2016



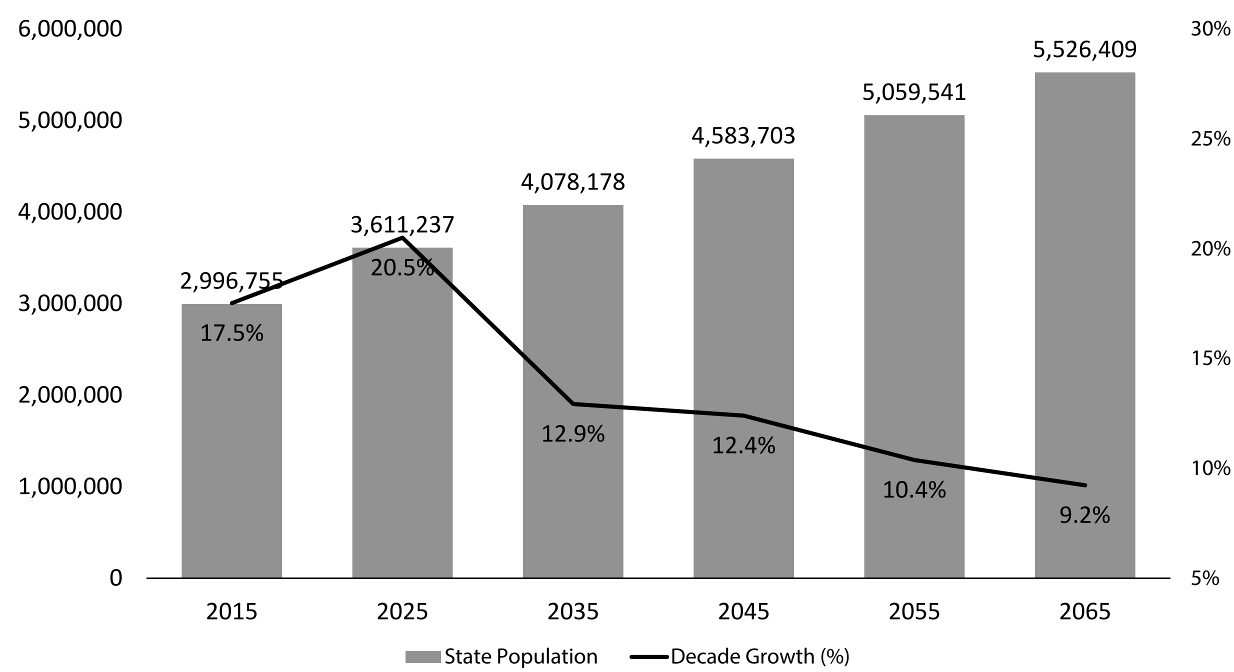
Source: Utah Population Committee

Figure 4.3
Utah Population Pyramid: 1960, 2015, & 2065



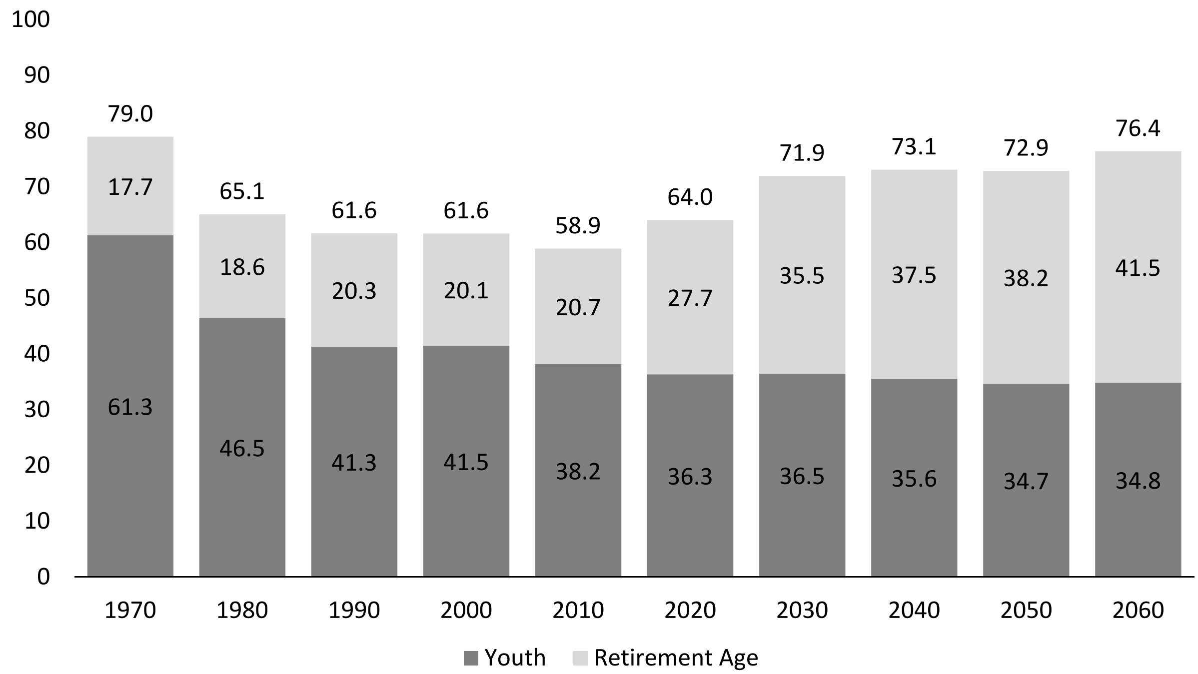
Note: The top age group for 1960 is 85+
Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, Utah Population Committee, Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute State Projections

Figure 4.4
Utah Population & Growth Projections by Decade: 2015-2065



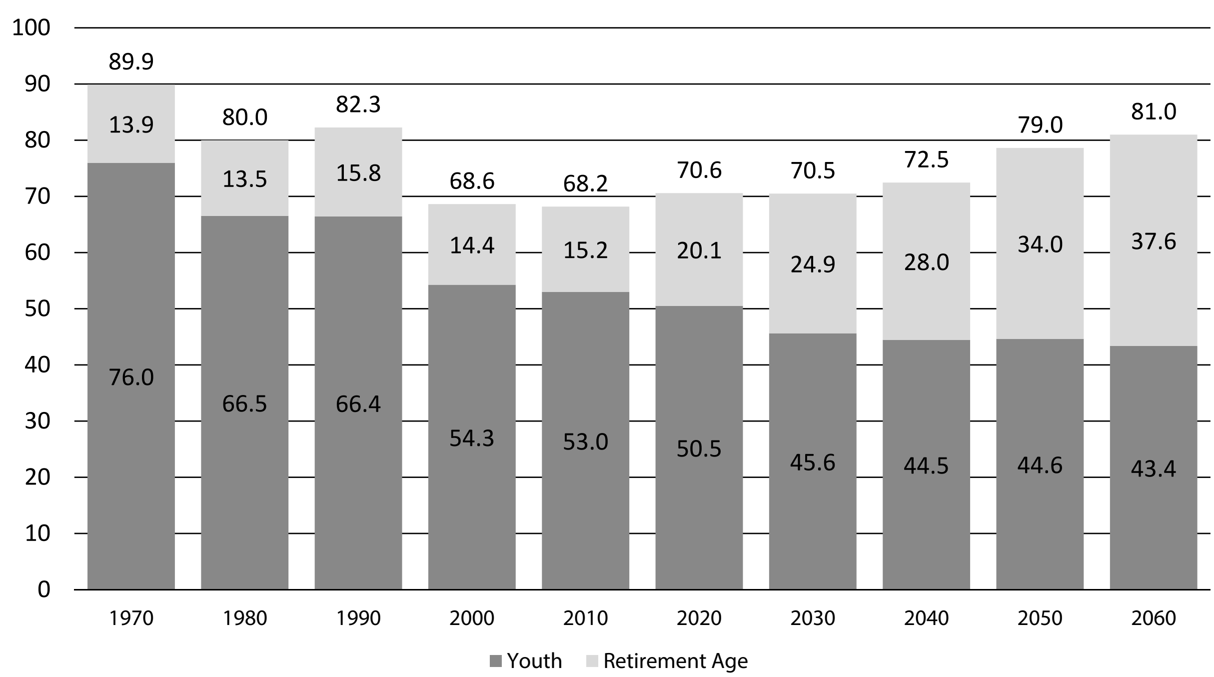
Source: Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute State Projections

Figure 4.5
U.S. Dependency Ratios: 1970-2060



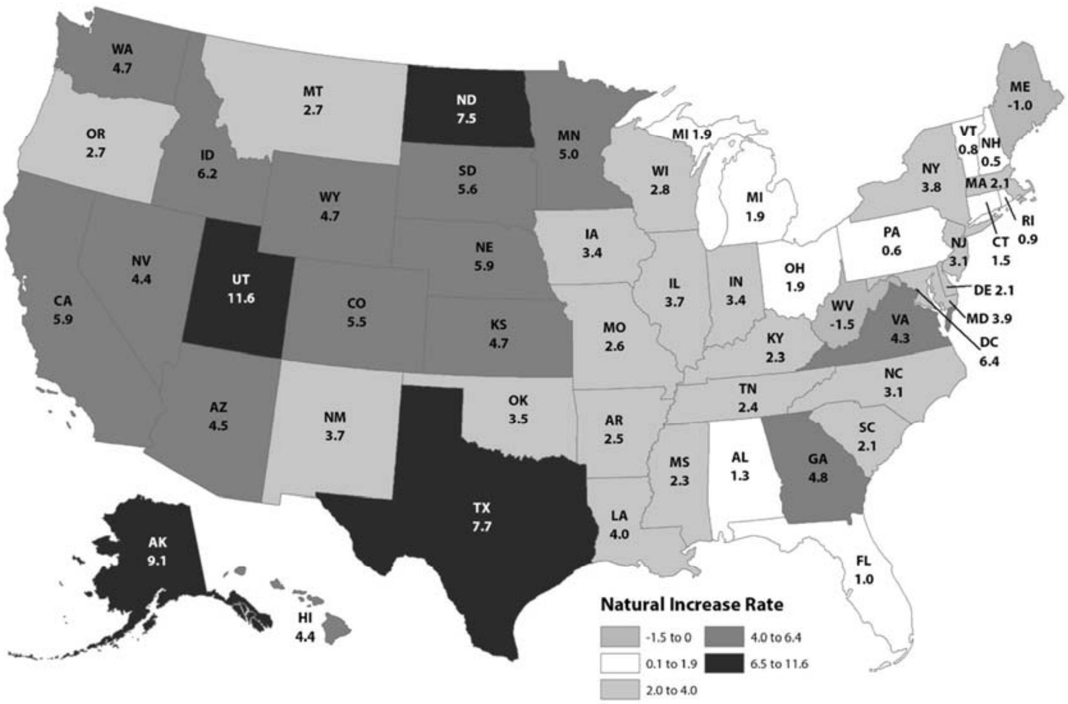
Sources: Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute analysis of U.S. Census Bureau Decennial Census and Population Division data
Note: Dependency Ratios are computed as the number of nonworking age persons per 100 working age (18-64 year old) persons in the population. Youth are less than 18 years old and retirement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

Figure 4.6
Utah Dependency Ratios: 1970-2060



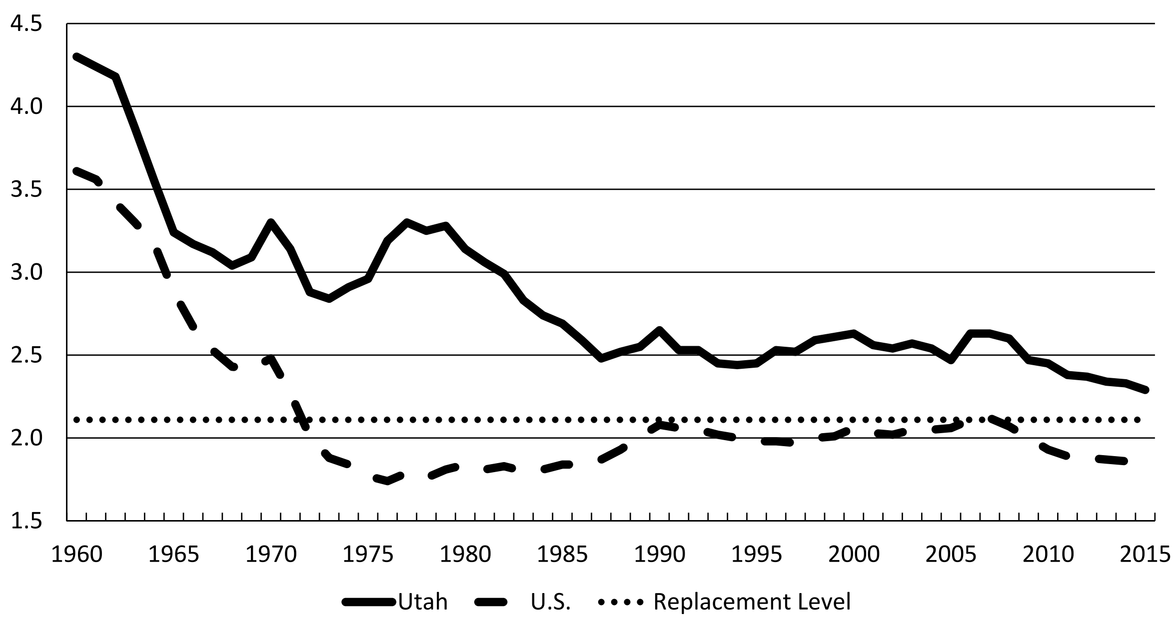
Source: Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute analysis of U.S. Census Bureau Decennial Census data and Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute State Projections
Note: Dependency Ratios are computed as the number of nonworking age persons per 100 working age (18-64 year old) persons in the population. Youth are less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

Figure 4.7
Natural Increase Annual Rate of Change:
July 1, 2015 to July 1, 2016



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

Figure 4.8
Total Fertility for Utah and the United States



Note: The Replacement Level is the fertility level at which the current population is replaced
Source: National Center for Health Statistics

Table 4.1
Utah Population Estimates by Components of Change

Year	July 1st Population	Percent Change	Increase	Net Migration	Natural Increase	Fiscal Year Births	Fiscal Year Deaths
1980	1,474,000	4.1%	58,050	24,536	33,514	41,645	8,131
1981	1,515,000	2.8%	41,000	7,612	33,388	41,509	8,121
1982	1,558,000	2.8%	43,000	9,662	33,338	41,773	8,435
1983	1,595,000	2.4%	37,000	4,914	32,086	40,555	8,469
1984	1,622,000	1.7%	27,000	-2,793	29,793	38,643	8,850
1985	1,643,000	1.3%	21,000	-7,714	28,714	37,664	8,950
1986	1,663,000	1.2%	20,000	-8,408	28,408	37,309	8,901
1987	1,678,000	0.9%	15,000	-11,713	26,713	35,631	8,918
1988	1,690,000	0.7%	12,000	-14,557	26,557	35,809	9,252
1989	1,706,000	0.9%	16,000	-10,355	26,355	35,439	9,084
1990	1,729,227	1.4%	23,227	-3,480	26,707	35,830	9,123
1991	1,780,870	3.0%	51,643	24,878	26,765	36,194	9,429
1992	1,838,149	3.2%	57,279	30,042	27,237	36,796	9,559
1993	1,889,393	2.8%	51,244	24,561	26,700	36,755	10,055
1994	1,946,721	3.0%	57,328	30,116	27,209	37,619	10,410
1995	1,995,228	2.5%	48,507	20,024	28,496	39,077	10,581
1996	2,042,893	2.4%	47,665	18,171	29,500	40,501	11,001
1997	2,099,409	2.8%	56,516	25,253	31,303	42,548	11,245
1998	2,141,632	2.0%	42,223	9,745	32,423	44,268	11,845
1999	2,193,014	2.4%	51,382	17,584	33,867	45,648	11,781
2000	2,246,468	2.4%	53,454	18,527	34,927	46,880	11,953
2001	2,290,634	2.0%	44,166	8,915	35,251	47,688	12,437
2002	2,331,826	1.8%	41,192	5,813	35,379	48,041	12,662
2003	2,372,458	1.7%	40,632	3,912	36,720	49,518	12,798
2004	2,430,223	2.4%	57,765	20,520	37,245	50,527	13,282
2005	2,505,843	3.1%	75,620	38,108	37,512	50,431	12,919
2006	2,576,229	2.8%	70,386	31,376	39,010	52,368	13,358
2007	2,636,075	2.3%	59,846	19,673	40,173	53,953	13,780
2008	2,691,122	2.1%	55,047	13,470	41,577	55,357	13,780
2009	2,731,560	1.5%	40,438	-325	40,763	54,548	13,785
2010	2,772,373	1.5%	40,813	2,216	38,597	52,899	14,302
2011	2,820,613	1.7%	48,240	11,301	36,939	51,836	14,897
2012	2,864,744	1.6%	44,131	9,032	35,099	50,388	15,289
2013	2,902,131	1.3%	37,387	1,693	35,694	51,801	16,107
2014	2,941,858	1.4%	39,727	5,088	34,640	50,807	16,167
2015	2,997,404	1.9%	55,545	21,994	33,551	50,904	17,353
2016	3,054,806	1.9%	57,402	24,274	33,128	50,573	17,445

Notes:

1. In 1996, the Utah Population Estimates Committee changed the convention on rounded estimates so it published unrounded estimates. Accordingly, the revised estimates for 1990 and thereafter are not rounded.
2. The Utah Population Estimates Committee revised the population estimates for the years from 2000 to 2009 following the results of the 2010 Census.
3. Data in this table may differ from other tables due to different sources of data or rounding.

Sources:

1. 1980-2009: Utah Population Estimates Committee
2. 2010-2016: Utah Population Committee, Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute

Table 4.2
Utah Population Projections by Components of Change

Year	July 1st Population	Percent Change	Increase	Net Migration	Natural Increase	Births	Deaths
2017	3,130,136	2.3%	68,976	32,499	36,477	52,463	15,986
2018	3,200,621	2.3%	70,485	33,931	36,554	53,054	16,500
2019	3,269,956	2.2%	69,335	32,755	36,581	53,625	17,044
2020	3,336,353	2.0%	66,397	29,836	36,561	54,155	17,594
2021	3,398,907	1.9%	62,553	26,033	36,520	54,662	18,142
2022	3,457,380	1.7%	58,474	22,003	36,470	55,156	18,686
2023	3,511,959	1.6%	54,578	18,164	36,415	55,638	19,224
2024	3,563,070	1.5%	51,111	14,735	36,377	56,135	19,758
2025	3,611,237	1.4%	48,167	11,799	36,368	56,660	20,293
2026	3,652,819	1.2%	41,582	5,196	36,386	57,215	20,830
2027	3,694,313	1.1%	41,494	5,117	36,378	57,725	21,348
2028	3,737,633	1.2%	43,320	6,918	36,402	58,285	21,883
2029	3,782,551	1.2%	44,918	8,450	36,468	58,914	22,447
2030	3,829,201	1.2%	46,650	10,100	36,550	59,588	23,038
2031	3,877,306	1.3%	48,105	11,479	36,626	60,282	23,656
2032	3,926,576	1.3%	49,270	12,579	36,691	60,991	24,299
2033	3,976,749	1.3%	50,172	13,450	36,722	61,688	24,967
2034	4,027,339	1.3%	50,590	13,900	36,691	62,344	25,653
2035	4,078,178	1.3%	50,839	14,243	36,596	62,952	26,356
2036	4,129,098	1.2%	50,920	14,499	36,420	63,492	27,072
2037	4,179,646	1.2%	50,548	14,397	36,151	63,946	27,795
2038	4,231,151	1.2%	51,505	15,696	35,809	64,330	28,521
2039	4,282,334	1.2%	51,183	15,767	35,416	64,672	29,256
2040	4,333,400	1.2%	51,065	16,096	34,969	64,960	29,991
2041	4,383,865	1.2%	50,466	15,974	34,492	65,214	30,723
2042	4,434,110	1.1%	50,245	16,250	33,995	65,442	31,447
2043	4,484,474	1.1%	50,364	16,872	33,492	65,658	32,165
2044	4,534,683	1.1%	50,208	17,212	32,996	65,874	32,877
2045	4,583,703	1.1%	49,020	16,499	32,521	66,097	33,576
2046	4,632,521	1.1%	48,818	16,749	32,069	66,321	34,252
2047	4,681,026	1.0%	48,505	16,855	31,650	66,567	34,918
2048	4,729,285	1.0%	48,259	16,995	31,263	66,843	35,579
2049	4,777,291	1.0%	48,006	17,073	30,934	67,157	36,223
2050	4,825,101	1.0%	47,810	17,150	30,660	67,510	36,850
2051	4,872,734	1.0%	47,633	17,193	30,440	67,907	37,467
2052	4,920,050	1.0%	47,316	17,043	30,274	68,351	38,078
2053	4,966,945	1.0%	46,895	16,741	30,154	68,839	38,685
2054	5,013,384	0.9%	46,439	16,364	30,075	69,366	39,291
2055	5,059,541	0.9%	46,157	16,126	30,031	69,927	39,896
2056	5,105,602	0.9%	46,061	16,049	30,011	70,517	40,506
2057	5,151,658	0.9%	46,056	16,047	30,009	71,133	41,125
2058	5,197,846	0.9%	46,188	16,179	30,009	71,768	41,760
2059	5,244,266	0.9%	46,421	16,421	30,000	72,415	42,415
2060	5,291,027	0.9%	46,760	16,787	29,973	73,067	43,094
2061	5,337,990	0.9%	46,964	17,049	29,915	73,718	43,804
2062	5,384,874	0.9%	46,884	17,066	29,818	74,358	44,540
2063	5,431,753	0.9%	46,879	17,206	29,673	74,977	45,304
2064	5,478,910	0.9%	47,157	17,682	29,475	75,570	46,095
2065	5,526,409	0.9%	47,499	18,278	29,221	76,137	46,916
2066	5,574,349	0.9%	47,941	19,032	28,909	76,677	47,768

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

Source: Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute State Projections

Table 4.3
Utah Demographic Projections by Selected Age Group

	Total Population				School Age Population (5-17)			Working Age Population (18-64)			Retirement Age Population (65+)		
Year	Total	Absolute Growth	Growth Rate	Median Age	Total	Absolute Growth	Growth Rate	Total	Absolute Growth	Growth Rate	Total	Absolute Growth	Growth Rate
2015	2,996,755	54,862	1.9%	30.8	667,798	13,715	2.1%	1,765,451	28,994	1.6%	305,461	12,808	4.2%
2016	3,061,160	64,405	2.1%	31.1	679,536	11,737	1.8%	1,801,938	36,488	2.1%	320,416	14,955	4.9%
2017	3,130,136	68,976	2.3%	31.4	689,222	9,687	1.4%	1,841,368	39,430	2.2%	336,919	16,503	5.2%
2018	3,200,621	70,485	2.3%	31.7	699,571	10,349	1.5%	1,880,869	39,501	2.1%	354,958	18,039	5.4%
2019	3,269,956	69,335	2.2%	31.9	708,394	8,823	1.3%	1,919,277	38,407	2.0%	373,603	18,645	5.3%
2020	3,336,353	66,397	2.0%	32.2	716,083	7,689	1.1%	1,955,810	36,534	1.9%	392,546	18,943	5.1%
2021	3,398,907	62,553	1.9%	32.5	722,183	6,099	0.9%	1,991,079	35,269	1.8%	411,371	18,825	4.8%
2022	3,457,380	58,474	1.7%	32.8	726,885	4,702	0.7%	2,024,199	33,120	1.7%	430,086	18,716	4.5%
2023	3,511,959	54,578	1.6%	33.1	730,008	3,123	0.4%	2,055,645	31,446	1.6%	448,456	18,370	4.3%
2024	3,563,070	51,111	1.5%	33.4	731,772	1,764	0.2%	2,085,708	30,063	1.5%	466,186	17,730	4.0%
2025	3,611,237	48,167	1.4%	33.7	731,813	40	0.0%	2,114,443	28,735	1.4%	483,952	17,766	3.8%
2026	3,652,819	41,582	1.2%	33.9	730,285	(1,528)	-0.2%	2,139,735	25,292	1.2%	500,319	16,367	3.4%
2027	3,694,313	41,494	1.1%	34.1	729,006	(1,278)	-0.2%	2,165,063	25,329	1.2%	515,977	15,658	3.1%
2028	3,737,633	43,320	1.2%	34.2	728,254	(753)	-0.1%	2,191,664	26,601	1.2%	531,174	15,197	2.9%
2029	3,782,551	44,918	1.2%	34.4	729,273	1,019	0.1%	2,218,737	27,072	1.2%	545,296	14,122	2.7%
2030	3,829,201	46,650	1.2%	34.5	732,616	3,343	0.5%	2,245,858	27,121	1.2%	558,414	13,118	2.4%
2031	3,877,306	48,105	1.3%	34.7	735,531	2,915	0.4%	2,275,580	29,722	1.3%	570,517	12,103	2.2%
2032	3,926,576	49,270	1.3%	34.9	740,039	4,508	0.6%	2,304,335	28,755	1.3%	582,939	12,422	2.2%
2033	3,976,749	50,172	1.3%	35.1	745,286	5,247	0.7%	2,332,940	28,605	1.2%	595,591	12,652	2.2%
2034	4,027,339	50,590	1.3%	35.2	750,608	5,322	0.7%	2,360,918	27,977	1.2%	609,243	13,652	2.3%
2035	4,078,178	50,839	1.3%	35.4	756,391	5,783	0.8%	2,386,928	26,010	1.1%	624,765	15,522	2.5%
2036	4,129,098	50,920	1.2%	35.6	762,669	6,278	0.8%	2,412,309	25,382	1.1%	640,710	15,945	2.6%
2037	4,179,646	50,548	1.2%	35.8	769,463	6,794	0.9%	2,437,928	25,619	1.1%	655,849	15,139	2.4%
2038	4,231,151	51,505	1.2%	35.9	777,031	7,568	1.0%	2,464,167	26,239	1.1%	670,800	14,950	2.3%
2039	4,282,334	51,183	1.2%	36.1	785,069	8,038	1.0%	2,489,346	25,179	1.0%	686,366	15,566	2.3%
2040	4,333,400	51,065	1.2%	36.3	793,518	8,450	1.1%	2,512,677	23,331	0.9%	703,575	17,209	2.5%
2041	4,383,865	50,466	1.2%	36.5	802,166	8,648	1.1%	2,534,138	21,461	0.9%	722,179	18,604	2.6%
2042	4,434,110	50,245	1.1%	36.7	810,917	8,751	1.1%	2,553,576	19,438	0.8%	742,712	20,532	2.8%
2043	4,484,474	50,364	1.1%	36.9	819,677	8,760	1.1%	2,572,010	18,433	0.7%	764,508	21,797	2.9%
2044	4,534,683	50,208	1.1%	37.1	828,253	8,577	1.0%	2,590,363	18,354	0.7%	786,532	22,023	2.9%
2045	4,583,703	49,020	1.1%	37.3	836,331	8,078	1.0%	2,607,100	16,737	0.6%	809,619	23,088	2.9%
2046	4,632,521	48,818	1.1%	37.5	843,985	7,654	0.9%	2,624,488	17,388	0.7%	832,298	22,678	2.8%
2047	4,681,026	48,505	1.0%	37.7	851,113	7,129	0.8%	2,642,572	18,084	0.7%	854,477	22,179	2.7%
2048	4,729,285	48,259	1.0%	37.9	857,679	6,565	0.8%	2,661,470	18,898	0.7%	876,100	21,623	2.5%
2049	4,777,291	48,006	1.0%	38.0	863,654	5,976	0.7%	2,681,582	20,111	0.8%	896,745	20,645	2.4%
2050	4,825,101	47,810	1.0%	38.2	869,048	5,393	0.6%	2,701,198	19,617	0.7%	918,134	21,389	2.4%
2051	4,872,734	47,633	1.0%	38.3	873,892	4,844	0.6%	2,720,923	19,724	0.7%	939,622	21,488	2.3%
2052	4,920,050	47,316	1.0%	38.4	878,223	4,331	0.5%	2,741,406	20,483	0.8%	960,365	20,743	2.2%
2053	4,966,945	46,895	1.0%	38.5	882,097	3,875	0.4%	2,762,541	21,135	0.8%	980,302	19,937	2.1%
2054	5,013,384	46,439	0.9%	38.7	885,616	3,518	0.4%	2,783,563	21,022	0.8%	1,000,062	19,760	2.0%
2055	5,059,541	46,157	0.9%	38.8	888,933	3,318	0.4%	2,803,225	19,662	0.7%	1,020,899	20,837	2.1%
2056	5,105,602	46,061	0.9%	38.9	892,195	3,262	0.4%	2,821,492	18,267	0.7%	1,042,888	21,989	2.2%
2057	5,151,658	46,056	0.9%	39.0	895,526	3,331	0.4%	2,843,933	22,441	0.8%	1,060,440	17,552	1.7%
2058	5,197,846	46,188	0.9%	39.1	899,058	3,531	0.4%	2,869,078	25,145	0.9%	1,075,048	14,608	1.4%
2059	5,244,266	46,421	0.9%	39.1	902,894	3,836	0.4%	2,895,941	26,863	0.9%	1,087,719	12,672	1.2%
2060	5,291,027	46,760	0.9%	39.2	907,126	4,232	0.5%	2,923,305	27,364	0.9%	1,099,716	11,997	1.1%
2061	5,337,990	46,964	0.9%	39.3	911,788	4,662	0.5%	2,948,049	24,744	0.8%	1,114,035	14,319	1.3%
2062	5,384,874	46,884	0.9%	39.3	916,878	5,090	0.6%	2,969,731	21,682	0.7%	1,130,894	16,859	1.5%
2063	5,431,753	46,879	0.9%	39.4	922,437	5,558	0.6%	2,992,790	23,059	0.8%	1,145,922	15,028	1.3%
2064	5,478,910	47,157	0.9%	39.4	928,522	6,085	0.7%	3,015,435	22,645	0.8%	1,161,150	15,227	1.3%
2065	5,526,409	47,499	0.9%	39.5	935,141	6,619	0.7%	3,036,865	21,430	0.7%	1,177,462	16,312	1.4%

Sources: Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute 2015-2065 State Projections; DemographyUTAH Population Commitee 2015 Population Estimates

Table 4.4
Utah Population Estimates by County

County	Census April 1, 2010	July 1, 2010	July 1, 2011	July 1, 2012	July 1, 2013	July 1, 2014	July 1, 2015	July 1, 2016	2015 - 2016 Absolute Change	2015 - 2016 Percent Change	2016 % of Total Population
Beaver	6,629	6,643	6,658	6,670	6,754	6,661	6,710	6,782	72	1.1%	0.2%
Box Elder	49,975	50,067	50,640	51,155	51,794	52,280	52,971	54,038	1,067	2.0%	1.8%
Cache	112,656	113,307	115,004	116,404	117,598	118,872	121,855	123,907	2,052	1.7%	4.1%
Carbon	21,403	21,419	21,505	21,590	21,340	21,201	21,164	21,188	24	0.1%	0.7%
Daggett	1,059	1,078	1,109	1,114	1,157	1,113	1,113	1,103	-10	-0.9%	0.0%
Davis	306,479	307,625	313,280	318,476	324,407	329,833	336,091	342,645	6,555	2.0%	11.2%
Duchesne	18,607	18,721	19,020	19,696	20,283	20,577	20,821	20,608	-213	-1.0%	0.7%
Emery	10,976	11,012	11,128	10,964	10,945	10,844	10,659	10,573	-85	-0.8%	0.3%
Garfield	5,172	5,171	5,203	5,226	5,220	5,194	5,164	5,190	26	0.5%	0.2%
Grand	9,225	9,238	9,395	9,529	9,550	9,626	9,757	9,933	176	1.8%	0.3%
Iron	46,163	46,221	46,955	47,311	47,621	48,191	49,406	50,742	1,336	2.7%	1.7%
Juab	10,246	10,280	10,380	10,485	10,604	10,824	11,071	11,541	470	4.2%	0.4%
Kane	7,125	7,116	7,200	7,302	7,321	7,266	7,271	7,581	310	4.3%	0.2%
Millard	12,503	12,535	12,706	12,816	12,956	13,023	13,104	13,291	187	1.4%	0.4%
Morgan	9,469	9,518	9,714	10,049	10,418	10,776	11,080	11,522	442	4.0%	0.4%
Piute	1,556	1,555	1,576	1,585	1,603	1,593	1,631	1,604	-27	-1.7%	0.1%
Rich	2,264	2,278	2,291	2,277	2,300	2,323	2,353	2,355	2	0.1%	0.1%
Salt Lake	1,029,655	1,031,697	1,046,461	1,060,336	1,070,799	1,080,874	1,094,650	1,108,872	14,223	1.3%	36.3%
San Juan	14,746	14,771	15,037	15,448	15,573	15,772	15,902	16,302	400	2.5%	0.5%
Sanpete	27,822	27,907	28,351	28,485	28,631	28,705	29,088	29,489	401	1.4%	1.0%
Sevier	20,802	20,814	20,893	21,053	21,020	21,101	21,238	21,517	279	1.3%	0.7%
Summit	36,324	36,562	37,396	37,936	38,212	38,677	39,278	40,050	772	2.0%	1.3%
Tooele	58,218	58,358	59,151	60,131	61,367	62,182	63,262	65,285	2,023	3.2%	2.1%
Uintah	32,588	32,760	33,943	35,047	36,145	36,979	37,396	36,580	-815	-2.2%	1.2%
Utah	516,564	518,872	532,753	544,892	554,401	567,208	585,694	603,362	17,668	3.0%	19.8%
Wasatch	23,530	23,652	24,484	25,542	26,389	27,342	28,613	29,995	1,382	4.8%	1.0%
Washington	138,115	138,579	141,797	144,061	147,058	150,500	154,602	160,359	5,757	3.7%	5.2%
Wayne	2,778	2,782	2,766	2,773	2,748	2,740	2,725	2,718	-6	-0.2%	0.1%
Weber	231,236	231,833	233,819	236,391	237,918	239,582	242,737	245,672	2,935	1.2%	8.0%
MCD											
Bear River	164,895	165,652	167,935	169,836	171,692	173,474	177,179	180,300	3,121	1.8%	5.9%
Central	75,707	75,873	76,672	77,197	77,562	77,986	78,857	80,161	1,304	1.7%	2.6%
Mountainland	576,418	579,086	594,633	608,370	619,002	633,227	653,584	673,407	19,823	3.0%	22.0%
Southeastern	56,350	56,440	57,065	57,531	57,408	57,443	57,482	57,997	515	0.9%	1.9%
Southwestern	203,204	203,730	207,812	210,570	213,974	217,812	223,154	230,654	7,501	3.4%	7.6%
Uintah Basin	52,254	52,559	54,072	55,857	57,585	58,669	59,329	58,291	-1,039	-1.8%	1.9%
Wasatch Front	1,635,057	1,639,031	1,662,424	1,685,383	1,704,909	1,723,247	1,747,820	1,773,997	26,177	1.5%	58.1%
State of Utah	2,763,885	2,772,373	2,820,613	2,864,744	2,902,131	2,941,858	2,997,404	3,054,806	57,402	1.4%	100.0%

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

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

Table 4.5
U.S. Census Bureau National and State Population Estimates

							2010-2016		Percent	2015-2016		Percent
	April 1, 2010		July 1, 2015		July 1, 2016		Absolute	Percent	Change	Absolute	Percent	Change
Area	Population	Rank	Population	Rank	Population	Rank	Change	Change	Rank	Change	Change	Rank
United States	308,745,538	na	320,896,618	na	323,127,513	na	14,381,975	4.7%	na	2,230,895	0.7%	na
Region												
Northeast	55,317,240	4	56,184,737	4	56,209,510	4	892,270	1.6%	3	24,773	0.0%	4
Midwest	66,927,001	3	67,838,387	3	67,941,429	3	1,014,428	1.5%	4	103,042	0.2%	3
South	114,555,744	1	121,039,206	1	122,319,574	1	7,763,830	6.8%	1	1,280,368	1.1%	2
West	71,945,553	2	75,834,288	2	76,657,000	2	4,711,447	6.5%	2	822,712	1.1%	1
State												
Alabama	4,779,736	23	4,853,875	24	4,863,300	24	83,564	1.7%	36	9,425	0.2%	34
Alaska	710,231	47	737,709	48	741,894	48	31,663	4.5%	23	4,185	0.6%	21
Arizona	6,392,017	16	6,817,565	14	6,931,071	14	539,054	8.4%	8	113,506	1.7%	8
Arkansas	2,915,918	32	2,977,853	33	2,988,248	33	72,330	2.5%	31	10,395	0.3%	28
California	37,253,956	1	38,993,940	1	39,250,017	1	1,996,061	5.4%	18	256,077	0.7%	20
Colorado	5,029,196	22	5,448,819	22	5,540,545	21	511,349	10.2%	5	91,726	1.7%	7
Connecticut	3,574,097	29	3,584,730	29	3,576,452	29	2,355	0.1%	48	-8,278	-0.2%	48
Delaware	897,934	45	944,076	45	952,065	45	54,131	6.0%	16	7,989	0.8%	17
District of Columbia	601,723	50	670,377	49	681,170	49	79,447	13.2%	1	10,793	1.6%	9
Florida	18,801,310	4	20,244,914	3	20,612,439	3	1,811,129	9.6%	6	367,525	1.8%	4
Georgia	9,687,653	9	10,199,398	8	10,310,371	8	622,718	6.4%	13	110,973	1.1%	13
Hawaii	1,360,301	40	1,425,157	40	1,428,557	40	68,256	5.0%	20	3,400	0.2%	33
Idaho	1,567,582	39	1,652,828	39	1,683,140	39	115,558	7.4%	10	30,312	1.8%	3
Illinios	12,830,632	5	12,839,047	5	12,801,539	5	-29,093	-0.2%	50	-37,508	-0.3%	50
Indiana	6,483,802	15	6,612,768	16	6,633,053	17	149,251	2.3%	32	20,285	0.3%	29
Iowa	3,046,355	30	3,121,997	30	3,134,693	30	88,338	2.9%	30	12,696	0.4%	24
Kansas	2,853,118	33	2,906,721	34	2,907,289	35	54,171	1.9%	34	568	0.0%	43
Kentucky	4,339,367	26	4,424,611	26	4,436,974	26	97,607	2.2%	33	12,363	0.3%	30
Louisiana	4,533,372	25	4,668,960	25	4,681,666	25	148,294	3.3%	29	12,706	0.3%	32
Maine	1,328,361	41	1,329,453	42	1,331,479	42	3,118	0.2%	47	2,026	0.2%	36
Maryland	5,773,552	19	5,994,983	19	6,016,447	19	242,895	4.2%	25	21,464	0.4%	26
Massachusetts	6,547,629	14	6,784,240	15	6,811,779	15	264,150	4.0%	27	27,539	0.4%	25
Michigan	9,883,640	8	9,917,715	10	9,928,300	10	44,660	0.5%	45	10,585	0.1%	38
Minnesota	5,303,925	21	5,482,435	21	5,519,952	22	216,027	4.1%	26	37,517	0.7%	19
Mississippi	2,967,297	31	2,989,390	32	2,988,726	32	21,429	0.7%	42	-664	0.0%	45
Missouri	5,988,927	18	6,076,204	18	6,093,000	18	104,073	1.7%	37	16,796	0.3%	31
Montana	989,415	44	1,032,073	44	1,042,520	44	53,105	5.4%	17	10,447	1.0%	14
Nebraska	1,826,341	38	1,893,765	37	1,907,116	37	80,775	4.4%	24	13,351	0.7%	18
Nevada	2,700,551	35	2,883,758	35	2,940,058	34	239,507	8.9%	7	56,300	2.0%	2
New Hampshire	1,316,470	42	1,330,111	41	1,334,795	41	18,325	1.4%	40	4,684	0.4%	27
New Jersey	8,791,894	11	8,935,421	11	8,944,469	11	152,575	1.7%	38	9,048	0.1%	39
New Mexico	2,059,179	36	2,080,328	36	2,081,015	36	21,836	1.1%	41	687	0.0%	42
New York	19,378,102	3	19,747,183	4	19,745,289	4	367,187	1.9%	35	-1,894	0.0%	44
North Carolina	9,535,483	10	10,035,186	9	10,146,788	9	611,305	6.4%	14	111,602	1.1%	12
North Dakota	672,591	48	756,835	47	757,952	47	85,361	12.7%	2	1,117	0.1%	37
Ohio	11,536,504	7	11,605,090	7	11,614,373	7	77,869	0.7%	43	9,283	0.1%	40
Oklahoma	3,751,351	28	3,907,414	28	3,923,561	28	172,210	4.6%	22	16,147	0.4%	23
Oregon	3,831,074	27	4,024,634	27	4,093,465	27	262,391	6.8%	12	68,831	1.7%	6
Pennsylvania	12,702,379	6	12,791,904	6	12,784,227	6	81,848	0.6%	44	-7,677	-0.1%	46
Rhode Island	1,052,567	43	1,055,607	43	1,056,426	43	3,859	0.4%	46	819	0.1%	41
South Carolina	4,625,364	24	4,894,834	23	4,961,119	23	335,755	7.3%	11	66,285	1.4%	11
South Dakota	814,180	46	857,919	46	865,454	46	51,274	6.3%	15	7,535	0.9%	15
Tennessee	6,346,105	17	6,595,056	17	6,651,194	16	305,089	4.8%	21	56,138	0.9%	16
Texas	25,145,561	2	27,429,639	2	27,862,596	2	2,717,035	10.8%	3	432,957	1.6%	10
Utah	**2,763,885**	**34**	**2,990,632**	**31**	**3,051,217**	**31**	**287,332**	**10.4%**	**4**	**60,585**	**2.0%**	**1**
Vermont	625,741	49	626,088	50	624,594	50	-1,147	-0.2%	49	-1,494	-0.2%	49
Virginia	8,001,024	12	8,367,587	12	8,411,808	12	410,784	5.1%	19	44,221	0.5%	22
Washington	6,724,540	13	7,160,290	13	7,288,000	13	563,460	8.4%	9	127,710	1.8%	5
West Virginia	1,852,994	37	1,841,053	38	1,831,102	38	-21,892	-1.2%	51	-9,951	-0.5%	51
Wisconsin	5,686,986	20	5,767,891	20	5,778,708	20	91,722	1.6%	39	10,817	0.2%	35
Wyoming	563,626	51	586,555	51	585,501	51	21,875	3.9%	28	-1,054	-0.2%	47

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division

Table 4.6
Rankings of States by Selected Age Groups as a Percent of Total Population: July 1, 2015

	All Ages		Under Age 5			Ages 5 to 17			Ages 18 to 64			Ages 65+				
					Percent			Percent			Percent			Percent		Median
Rank	State	Population	State	Population	of Total	State	Population	of Total	State	Population	of Total	State	Population	of Total	State	Age
	United States	321,418,820	United States	19,907,281	6.2%	United States	53,737,830	16.7%	United States	200,012,857	62.2%	United States	47,760,852	14.9%	United States	37.8
1	California	39,144,818	**Utah**	**250,703**	**8.4%**	**Utah**	**661,793**	**22.1%**	District of Columl	477,117	71.0%	Florida	3,942,468	19.4%	Maine	44.5
2	Texas	27,469,114	Alaska	55,449	7.5%	Idaho	319,914	19.3%	Alaska	479,329	64.9%	Maine	250,536	18.8%	New Hampshire	42.8
3	Florida	20,271,272	Texas	1,983,640	7.2%	Texas	5,228,131	19.0%	Massachusetts	4,362,113	64.2%	West Virginia	336,288	18.2%	Vermont	42.8
4	New York	19,795,791	South Dakota	61,244	7.1%	Georgia	1,844,127	18.1%	Rhode Island	675,278	63.9%	Vermont	109,893	17.6%	West Virginia	42.1
5	Illinois	12,859,995	North Dakota	53,147	7.0%	Kansas	522,077	17.9%	Colorado	3,487,884	63.9%	Montana	178,011	17.2%	Florida	41.9
6	Pennsylvania	12,802,503	Nebraska	130,631	6.9%	Nebraska	339,706	17.9%	New York	12,620,659	63.8%	Pennsylvania	2,179,788	17.0%	Pennsylvania	40.7
7	Ohio	11,613,423	Oklahoma	267,948	6.9%	Mississippi	534,066	17.8%	New Hampshire	847,668	63.7%	Delaware	160,515	17.0%	Connecticut	40.6
8	Georgia	10,214,860	Idaho	112,923	6.8%	Oklahoma	693,373	17.7%	Virginia	5,324,178	63.5%	Hawaii	236,914	16.5%	Delaware	40.0
9	North Carolina	10,042,802	Kansas	197,480	6.8%	Alaska	130,817	17.7%	California	24,835,148	63.4%	New Hampshire	218,942	16.5%	Rhode Island	39.9
10	Michigan	9,922,576	Louisiana	310,817	6.7%	Indiana	1,159,966	17.5%	Maryland	3,808,604	63.4%	Arizona	1,120,054	16.4%	Montana	39.8
11	New Jersey	8,958,013	Wyoming	38,395	6.6%	South Dakota	150,080	17.5%	Vermont	396,226	63.3%	Oregon	660,876	16.4%	Michigan	39.7
12	Virginia	8,382,993	New Mexico	135,024	6.5%	Arizona	1,193,606	17.5%	Washington	4,522,463	63.1%	South Carolina	794,795	16.2%	New Jersey	39.6
13	Washington	7,170,351	Georgia	660,045	6.5%	New Mexico	361,884	17.4%	Connecticut	2,260,021	62.9%	Iowa	502,877	16.1%	Massachusetts	39.4
14	Arizona	6,828,065	Hawaii	92,412	6.5%	Arkansas	514,442	17.3%	North Dakota	475,720	62.8%	Rhode Island	169,976	16.1%	Ohio	39.3
15	Massachusetts	6,794,422	District of Columl	43,352	6.4%	Louisiana	803,996	17.2%	Illinois	8,071,045	62.8%	Arkansas	477,149	16.0%	Oregon	39.3
16	Indiana	6,619,680	Mississippi	192,782	6.4%	Wyoming	100,500	17.1%	Georgia	6,405,764	62.7%	Ohio	1,842,952	15.9%	Wisconsin	39.2
17	Tennessee	6,600,299	California	2,508,752	6.4%	Nevada	492,547	17.0%	New Jersey	5,615,566	62.7%	New Mexico	330,405	15.8%	South Carolina	39.0
18	Missouri	6,083,672	Arkansas	190,858	6.4%	Iowa	532,015	17.0%	Nevada	1,799,563	62.3%	Michigan	1,570,671	15.8%	Alabama	38.7
19	Maryland	6,006,401	Minnesota	350,534	6.4%	Minnesota	933,853	17.0%	Oregon	2,505,245	62.2%	Connecticut	566,806	15.8%	Kentucky	38.7
20	Wisconsin	5,771,337	Indiana	419,490	6.3%	Illinois	2,175,011	16.9%	Louisiana	2,902,817	62.1%	Alabama	764,162	15.7%	Tennessee	38.6
21	Minnesota	5,489,594	Iowa	196,781	6.3%	California	6,612,164	16.9%	North Carolina	6,235,410	62.1%	Missouri	954,922	15.7%	Maryland	38.4
22	Colorado	5,456,574	Arizona	429,244	6.3%	Colorado	921,458	16.9%	Texas	17,032,175	62.0%	South Dakota	134,420	15.7%	Missouri	38.4
23	South Carolina	4,896,146	Kentucky	277,389	6.3%	North Carolina	1,685,857	16.8%	Pennsylvania	7,932,441	62.0%	Wisconsin	902,134	15.6%	North Carolina	38.4
24	Alabama	4,858,979	Washington	447,922	6.2%	Missouri	1,017,116	16.7%	Wisconsin	3,574,577	61.9%	Tennessee	1,016,552	15.4%	New York	38.3
25	Louisiana	4,670,724	Missouri	374,360	6.2%	Alabama	810,523	16.7%	Kentucky	2,740,660	61.9%	Massachusetts	1,045,222	15.4%	Iowa	38.1
26	Kentucky	4,425,092	Colorado	335,607	6.2%	Ohio	1,935,389	16.7%	Minnesota	3,399,564	61.9%	Kentucky	672,765	15.2%	Arkansas	37.9
27	Oregon	4,028,977	Virginia	515,157	6.1%	Tennessee	1,095,428	16.6%	Michigan	6,144,601	61.9%	North Carolina	1,516,824	15.1%	Minnesota	37.9
28	Oklahoma	3,911,338	Maryland	369,035	6.1%	Kentucky	734,278	16.6%	Tennessee	4,086,136	61.9%	New Jersey	1,343,626	15.0%	Hawaii	37.8
29	Connecticut	3,590,886	Nevada	176,617	6.1%	Wisconsin	954,900	16.5%	Maine	822,412	61.9%	New York	2,964,315	15.0%	Virginia	37.8
30	Iowa	3,123,899	Illinois	783,662	6.1%	Michigan	1,635,528	16.5%	Wyoming	362,513	61.9%	Oklahoma	576,250	14.7%	Illinois	37.7
31	**Utah**	**2,995,919**	Tennessee	402,183	6.1%	New Jersey	1,468,687	16.4%	Hawaii	883,856	61.7%	Idaho	243,494	14.7%	Nevada	37.7
32	Mississippi	2,992,333	Alabama	292,973	6.0%	South Carolina	801,598	16.4%	Alabama	2,991,321	61.6%	Nebraska	278,711	14.7%	Washington	37.6
33	Arkansas	2,978,204	North Carolina	604,711	6.0%	Maryland	979,191	16.3%	Indiana	4,074,097	61.5%	Mississippi	439,701	14.7%	Indiana	37.5
34	Kansas	2,911,641	Montana	61,886	6.0%	Washington	1,163,920	16.2%	Ohio	7,141,994	61.5%	Minnesota	805,643	14.7%	Arizona	37.3
35	Nevada	2,890,845	New York	1,184,387	6.0%	Virginia	1,355,265	16.2%	South Carolina	3,009,763	61.5%	Kansas	426,410	14.6%	New Mexico	37.3
36	New Mexico	2,085,109	Ohio	693,088	6.0%	Connecticut	576,439	16.1%	Missouri	3,737,274	61.4%	Nevada	422,118	14.6%	Mississippi	36.9
37	Nebraska	1,896,190	South Carolina	289,990	5.9%	North Dakota	120,779	16.0%	Delaware	581,033	61.4%	Indiana	966,127	14.6%	South Dakota	36.9
38	West Virginia	1,844,128	New Jersey	530,134	5.9%	Montana	164,534	15.9%	West Virginia	1,128,244	61.2%	Wyoming	84,699	14.5%	Wyoming	36.9
39	Idaho	1,654,930	Delaware	55,838	5.9%	Delaware	148,548	15.7%	Mississippi	1,825,784	61.0%	Washington	1,036,046	14.4%	Colorado	36.5
40	Hawaii	1,431,603	Wisconsin	339,726	5.9%	Oregon	632,066	15.7%	Montana	628,518	60.8%	Illinois	1,830,277	14.2%	Louisiana	36.4
41	New Hampshire	1,330,608	Michigan	571,776	5.8%	Pennsylvania	1,975,355	15.4%	Oklahoma	2,373,767	60.7%	Virginia	1,188,393	14.2%	Georgia	36.3
42	Maine	1,329,328	Oregon	230,790	5.7%	New York	3,026,430	15.3%	Kansas	1,765,674	60.6%	North Dakota	107,281	14.2%	Nebraska	36.3
43	Rhode Island	1,056,298	West Virginia	103,410	5.6%	Hawaii	218,421	15.3%	Iowa	1,892,226	60.6%	Maryland	849,571	14.1%	California	36.2
44	Montana	1,032,949	Pennsylvania	714,919	5.6%	Massachusetts	1,020,525	15.0%	Nebraska	1,147,142	60.5%	Louisiana	653,094	14.0%	Oklahoma	36.2
45	Delaware	945,934	Florida	1,101,071	5.4%	New Hampshire	199,404	15.0%	New Mexico	1,257,796	60.3%	California	5,188,754	13.3%	Kansas	36.1
46	South Dakota	858,469	Massachusetts	366,562	5.4%	West Virginia	276,186	15.0%	Florida	12,223,675	60.3%	Colorado	711,625	13.0%	Idaho	35.9
47	North Dakota	756,927	Connecticut	187,620	5.2%	Florida	3,004,058	14.8%	Arkansas	1,795,755	60.3%	Georgia	1,304,924	12.8%	North Dakota	34.6
48	Alaska	738,432	Rhode Island	55,128	5.2%	Rhode Island	155,916	14.8%	Arizona	4,085,161	59.8%	Texas	3,225,168	11.7%	Texas	34.3
49	District of Columl	672,228	Maine	64,687	4.9%	Maine	191,693	14.4%	South Dakota	512,725	59.7%	District of Columl	77,004	11.5%	District of Columl	33.8
50	Vermont	626,042	Vermont	30,408	4.9%	Vermont	89,515	14.3%	**Utah**	**1,775,556**	**59.3%**	**Utah**	**307,867**	**10.3%**	Alaska	33.3
51	Wyoming	586,107	New Hampshire	64,594	4.9%	District of Columl	74,755	11.1%	Idaho	978,599	59.1%	Alaska	72,837	9.9%	**Utah**	**30.7**

Note: Totals may differ in this table from other tables in this report due to different release dates or data sources.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division

Table 4.7
Dependency Ratios by State: July 1, 2015

Rank	Preschool-Age (Under Age 5) per 100 of Working Age		School-Age (5-17) per 100 of Working Age		Retirement-Age (65 & Over) per 100 of Working Age		Total Non-Working Age per 100 of Working Age	
	United States	10.0	United States	26.9	United States	23.9	United States	60.7
1	**Utah**	**14.1**	**Utah**	**37.3**	Florida	32.3	Idaho	69.1
2	South Dakota	11.9	Idaho	32.7	Maine	30.5	**Utah**	**68.7**
3	Texas	11.6	Texas	30.7	West Virginia	29.8	South Dakota	67.4
4	Alaska	11.6	Nebraska	29.6	Montana	28.3	Arizona	67.1
5	Idaho	11.5	Kansas	29.6	Vermont	27.7	Arkansas	65.8
6	Nebraska	11.4	South Dakota	29.3	Delaware	27.6	Florida	65.8
7	Oklahoma	11.3	Mississippi	29.3	Pennsylvania	27.5	New Mexico	65.8
8	Kansas	11.2	Arizona	29.2	Arizona	27.4	Nebraska	65.3
9	North Dakota	11.2	Oklahoma	29.2	Hawaii	26.8	Iowa	65.1
10	New Mexico	10.7	Georgia	28.8	Iowa	26.6	Kansas	64.9
11	Louisiana	10.7	New Mexico	28.8	Arkansas	26.6	Oklahoma	64.8
12	Arkansas	10.6	Arkansas	28.6	South Carolina	26.4	Montana	64.3
13	Wyoming	10.6	Indiana	28.5	Oregon	26.4	Mississippi	63.9
14	Mississippi	10.6	Iowa	28.1	New Mexico	26.3	West Virginia	63.5
15	Arizona	10.5	Wyoming	27.7	South Dakota	26.2	Delaware	62.8
16	Hawaii	10.5	Louisiana	27.7	New Hampshire	25.8	Missouri	62.8
17	Iowa	10.4	Minnesota	27.5	Ohio	25.8	South Carolina	62.7
18	Minnesota	10.3	Nevada	27.4	Michigan	25.6	Ohio	62.6
19	Georgia	10.3	Alaska	27.3	Missouri	25.6	Indiana	62.5
20	Indiana	10.3	Missouri	27.2	Alabama	25.5	Alabama	62.4
21	Kentucky	10.1	Ohio	27.1	Wisconsin	25.2	Hawaii	62.0
22	California	10.1	Alabama	27.1	Rhode Island	25.2	Wyoming	61.7
23	Missouri	10.0	North Carolina	27.0	Connecticut	25.1	Maine	61.6
24	Washington	9.9	Illinois	26.9	Idaho	24.9	Tennessee	61.5
25	Montana	9.8	Tennessee	26.8	Tennessee	24.9	Michigan	61.5
26	Tennessee	9.8	Kentucky	26.8	Kentucky	24.5	Minnesota	61.5
27	Nevada	9.8	Wisconsin	26.7	North Carolina	24.3	Kentucky	61.5
28	Alabama	9.8	South Carolina	26.6	Nebraska	24.3	Wisconsin	61.5
29	Illinois	9.7	California	26.6	Oklahoma	24.3	Pennsylvania	61.4
30	Ohio	9.7	Michigan	26.6	Kansas	24.1	Texas	61.3
31	North Carolina	9.7	Colorado	26.4	Mississippi	24.1	North Carolina	61.1
32	Maryland	9.7	Montana	26.2	Massachusetts	24.0	Louisiana	60.9
33	Virginia	9.7	New Jersey	26.2	New Jersey	23.9	Oregon	60.8
34	South Carolina	9.6	Washington	25.7	Indiana	23.7	Nevada	60.6
35	Colorado	9.6	Maryland	25.7	Minnesota	23.7	New Jersey	59.5
36	Delaware	9.6	Delaware	25.6	New York	23.5	Georgia	59.5
37	Wisconsin	9.5	Connecticut	25.5	Nevada	23.5	Illinois	59.3
38	New Jersey	9.4	Virginia	25.5	Wyoming	23.4	North Dakota	59.1
39	New York	9.4	North Dakota	25.4	Washington	22.9	Connecticut	58.9
40	Michigan	9.3	Oregon	25.2	Illinois	22.7	Washington	58.5
41	Oregon	9.2	Pennsylvania	24.9	North Dakota	22.6	Vermont	58.0
42	West Virginia	9.2	Hawaii	24.7	Louisiana	22.5	Maryland	57.7
43	District of Columbia	9.1	Florida	24.6	Virginia	22.3	California	57.6
44	Pennsylvania	9.0	West Virginia	24.5	Maryland	22.3	Virginia	57.5
45	Florida	9.0	New York	24.0	California	20.9	New Hampshire	57.0
46	Massachusetts	8.4	New Hampshire	23.5	Colorado	20.4	New York	56.9
47	Connecticut	8.3	Massachusetts	23.4	Georgia	20.4	Colorado	56.4
48	Rhode Island	8.2	Maine	23.3	Texas	18.9	Rhode Island	56.4
49	Maine	7.9	Rhode Island	23.1	**Utah**	**17.3**	Massachusetts	55.8
50	Vermont	7.7	Vermont	22.6	District of Columbia	16.1	Alaska	54.1
51	New Hampshire	7.6	District of Columbia	15.7	Alaska	15.2	District of Columbia	40.9

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

Table 4.8
Total Fertility Rates for Utah and the United States

Year	Utah	U.S.	Year	Utah	U.S.	Year	Utah	U.S.
1960	4.30	3.61	1979	3.28	1.81	1998	2.59	2.00
1961	4.24	3.56	1980	3.14	1.84	1999	2.61	2.01
1962	4.18	3.42	1981	3.06	1.81	2000	2.63	2.06
1963	3.87	3.30	1982	2.99	1.83	2001	2.56	2.03
1964	3.55	3.17	1983	2.83	1.80	2002	2.54	2.02
1965	3.24	2.88	1984	2.74	1.81	2003	2.57	2.05
1966	3.17	2.67	1985	2.69	1.84	2004	2.54	2.05
1967	3.12	2.53	1986	2.59	1.84	2005	2.47	2.06
1968	3.04	2.43	1987	2.48	1.87	2006	2.63	2.11
1969	3.09	2.42	1988	2.52	1.93	2007	2.63	2.12
1970	3.30	2.48	1989	2.55	2.01	2008	2.60	2.07
1971	3.14	2.27	1990	2.65	2.08	2009	2.47	2.00
1972	2.88	2.01	1991	2.53	2.06	2010	2.45	1.93
1973	2.84	1.88	1992	2.53	2.05	2011	2.38	1.89
1974	2.91	1.84	1993	2.45	2.02	2012	2.37	1.88
1975	2.96	1.77	1994	2.44	2.00	2013	2.34	1.87
1976	3.19	1.74	1995	2.45	1.98	2014	2.33	1.86
1977	3.30	1.79	1996	2.53	1.98	2015	2.29	1.84
1978	3.25	1.76	1997	2.52	1.97			

Source: National Center for Health Statistics

Table 4.9

Components of Population Change Annual Rates: July 1, 2015 to July 1, 2016

	Rate per 1,000 people									
	Total Population		Births		Deaths		Naural Increase		Net Migration	
Rank	State	Rate	State	Rate	State	Rate	State	Rate	State	Rate
	United States	6.9	United States	12.4	United States	8.5	United States	3.8	United States	3.1
1	**Utah**	**20.1**	**Utah**	**17.0**	West Virginia	12.2	**Utah**	**11.6**	Florida	16.0
2	Nevada	19.3	North Dakota	15.6	Alabama	10.8	Alaska	9.1	Nevada	14.4
3	Idaho	18.2	Alaska	15.2	Pennsylvania	10.4	Texas	7.7	Oregon	14.0
4	Florida	18.0	Texas	14.6	Maine	10.4	North Dakota	7.5	Washington	12.7
5	Washington	17.7	District of Columbia	14.5	Mississippi	10.4	District of Columbia	6.4	Idaho	11.3
6	Oregon	17.0	South Dakota	14.1	Arkansas	10.3	Idaho	6.2	Arizona	11.1
7	Colorado	16.7	Nebraska	14.0	Kentucky	10.1	Nebraska	5.9	Colorado	11.1
8	Arizona	16.5	Idaho	13.7	Oklahoma	10.1	California	5.9	South Carolina	10.7
9	District of Columbia	16.0	Louisiana	13.6	Ohio	10.0	South Dakota	5.6	District of Columbia	9.5
10	Texas	15.7	Oklahoma	13.6	Tennessee	9.9	Colorado	5.5	**Utah**	**8.4**
11	South Carolina	13.5	Kansas	13.3	Florida	9.9	Minnesota	5.0	North Carolina	7.9
12	North Carolina	11.1	Hawaii	13.0	Missouri	9.7	Georgia	4.8	Texas	7.9
13	Georgia	10.8	Wyoming	13.0	South Carolina	9.6	Washington	4.7	Montana	7.2
14	Montana	10.1	California	12.9	Louisiana	9.6	Wyoming	4.7	Tennessee	6.0
15	South Dakota	8.7	Georgia	12.8	Michigan	9.5	Kansas	4.7	Georgia	5.9
16	Tennessee	8.5	Arkansas	12.7	Delaware	9.4	Arizona	4.5	Delaware	5.9
17	Delaware	8.4	Arizona	12.7	Rhode Island	9.3	Hawaii	4.4	New Hampshire	3.3
18	Nebraska	7.0	Mississippi	12.7	Montana	9.3	Nevada	4.4	South Dakota	3.0
19	Minnesota	6.8	Iowa	12.6	Indiana	9.2	Virginia	4.3	Maine	3.0
20	California	6.5	Minnesota	12.6	Iowa	9.2	Louisiana	4.0	Massachusetts	2.2
21	Alaska	5.7	Indiana	12.6	North Carolina	8.9	Maryland	3.9	Minnesota	2.2
22	Virginia	5.3	Nevada	12.5	Vermont	8.9	New York	3.8	Arkansas	1.2
23	Oklahoma	4.1	Kentucky	12.5	Oregon	8.7	New Mexico	3.7	Nebraska	1.1
24	Iowa	4.1	Washington	12.5	New Hampshire	8.7	Illinois	3.7	Iowa	0.9
25	Massachusetts	4.1	Tennessee	12.3	Kansas	8.6	Oklahoma	3.5	Virginia	0.9
26	Maryland	3.6	Colorado	12.3	Wisconsin	8.6	Iowa	3.4	California	0.9
27	New Hampshire	3.5	New Mexico	12.3	Hawaii	8.6	Indiana	3.4	Alabama	0.8
28	Arkansas	3.5	Missouri	12.2	Connecticut	8.6	North Carolina	3.1	Kentucky	0.7
29	Indiana	3.1	Maryland	12.2	New Mexico	8.6	New Jersey	3.1	Oklahoma	0.7
30	Kentucky	2.8	Virginia	12.2	Massachusetts	8.5	Wisconsin	2.8	Rhode Island	0.4
31	Missouri	2.8	Illinois	12.1	South Dakota	8.5	Montana	2.7	Missouri	0.4
32	Louisiana	2.7	Alabama	12.1	Illinois	8.4	Oregon	2.7	Maryland	0.0
33	Hawaii	2.4	Montana	12.0	New Jersey	8.4	Missouri	2.6	Indiana	-0.2
34	Alabama	1.9	New York	12.0	Maryland	8.3	Arkansas	2.5	Michigan	-0.5
35	Wisconsin	1.9	North Carolina	12.0	Wyoming	8.3	Tennessee	2.4	Ohio	-0.7
36	Maine	1.5	Ohio	11.9	Arizona	8.2	Kentucky	2.3	Wisconsin	-0.8
37	North Dakota	1.5	South Carolina	11.8	Nevada	8.2	Mississippi	2.3	Pennsylvania	-0.9
38	Michigan	1.1	Delaware	11.5	North Dakota	8.1	Massachusetts	2.1	Louisiana	-1.1
39	New Jersey	1.0	Wisconsin	11.4	New York	8.1	South Carolina	2.1	Hawaii	-1.8
40	Ohio	0.8	Michigan	11.4	Nebraska	8.1	Delaware	2.1	New Jersey	-1.9
41	Rhode Island	0.8	New Jersey	11.4	District of Columbia	8.1	Michigan	1.9	Mississippi	-2.5
42	New Mexico	0.3	Oregon	11.4	Georgia	7.9	Ohio	1.9	Vermont	-3.1
43	Kansas	0.2	Pennsylvania	11.0	Virginia	7.9	Connecticut	1.5	New Mexico	-3.4
44	New York	-0.1	Florida	10.9	Washington	7.7	Alabama	1.3	Alaska	-3.5
45	Mississippi	-0.2	West Virginia	10.8	Minnesota	7.6	Florida	1.0	Connecticut	-3.6
46	Pennsylvania	-0.6	Massachusetts	10.6	Idaho	7.5	Rhode Island	0.9	West Virginia	-3.6
47	Wyoming	-1.8	Rhode Island	10.2	California	7.0	Vermont	0.8	New York	-3.7
48	Connecticut	-2.3	Connecticut	10.0	Texas	7.0	Pennsylvania	0.6	Kansas	-4.4
49	Vermont	-2.4	Vermont	9.7	Colorado	6.8	New Hampshire	0.5	North Dakota	-6.2
50	Illinois	-2.9	Maine	9.4	Alaska	6.1	Maine	-1.0	Illinois	-6.5
51	West Virginia	-5.4	New Hampshire	9.2	**Utah**	**5.4**	West Virginia	-1.5	Wyoming	-6.5

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division

Table 4.10
Housing Units, Households, and Persons Per Household by State

	2010				2015				2010 to 2015 Percent Change	
State	Total Housing Units	Total Households	Persons per Household	Rank	Total Housing Units	Total Households	Persons per Household	Rank	Total Housing Units	Total Households
United States	131,704,730	116,716,292	2.58	-	134,793,665	118,208,250	2.65	-	2.3%	1.3%
Alabama	2,171,853	1,883,791	2.48	27	2,218,391	1,846,390	2.57	23	2.1%	-2.0%
Alaska	306,967	258,058	2.65	7	309,453	250,185	2.84	5	0.8%	-3.1%
Arizona	2,844,526	2,380,990	2.63	9	2,929,173	2,463,008	2.71	10	3.0%	3.4%
Arkansas	1,316,299	1,147,084	2.47	33	1,347,598	1,144,663	2.53	32	2.4%	-0.2%
California	13,680,081	12,577,498	2.90	2	13,988,399	12,896,357	2.97	3	2.3%	2.5%
Colorado	2,212,898	1,972,868	2.49	22	2,309,122	2,074,735	2.57	23	4.3%	5.2%
Connecticut	1,487,891	1,371,087	2.52	19	1,496,056	1,343,703	2.59	20	0.5%	-2.0%
Delaware	405,885	342,297	2.55	15	421,734	352,595	2.61	18	3.9%	3.0%
District of Columbia	296,719	266,707	2.11	51	309,596	281,787	2.24	51	4.3%	5.7%
Florida	8,989,580	7,420,802	2.48	27	9,210,287	7,463,184	2.66	13	2.5%	0.6%
Georgia	4,088,801	3,585,584	2.63	9	4,182,228	3,656,407	2.72	8	2.3%	2.0%
Hawaii	519,508	455,338	2.89	3	532,413	445,936	3.11	2	2.5%	-2.1%
Idaho	667,796	579,408	2.66	6	692,482	597,421	2.72	8	3.7%	3.1%
Illinois	5,296,715	4,836,972	2.59	12	5,317,618	4,794,523	2.62	15	0.4%	-0.9%
Indiana	2,795,541	2,502,154	2.52	19	2,841,450	2,515,143	2.56	25	1.6%	0.5%
Iowa	1,336,417	1,221,576	2.41	45	1,369,379	1,247,249	2.42	45	2.5%	2.1%
Kansas	1,233,215	1,112,096	2.49	22	1,253,889	1,111,582	2.55	28	1.7%	0.0%
Kentucky	1,927,164	1,719,965	2.45	37	1,957,133	1,716,168	2.50	34	1.6%	-0.2%
Louisiana	1,964,981	1,728,360	2.55	15	2,024,737	1,737,908	2.61	18	3.0%	0.6%
Maine	721,830	557,219	2.32	49	729,392	545,226	2.37	48	1.0%	-2.2%
Maryland	2,378,814	2,156,411	2.61	11	2,434,465	2,177,934	2.69	11	2.3%	1.0%
Massachusetts	2,808,254	2,547,075	2.48	27	2,845,805	2,559,951	2.56	25	1.3%	0.5%
Michigan	4,532,233	3,872,508	2.49	22	4,550,324	3,858,532	2.51	33	0.4%	-0.4%
Minnesota	2,347,201	2,087,227	2.48	27	2,397,081	2,147,262	2.49	37	2.1%	2.9%
Mississippi	1,274,719	1,115,768	2.58	13	1,300,932	1,104,371	2.62	15	2.1%	-1.0%
Missouri	2,712,729	2,375,611	2.45	37	2,746,644	2,374,180	2.49	37	1.3%	-0.1%
Montana	482,825	409,607	2.35	47	494,222	414,804	2.42	45	2.4%	1.3%
Nebraska	796,793	721,130	2.46	35	820,925	744,159	2.48	41	3.0%	3.2%
Nevada	1,173,814	1,006,250	2.65	7	1,209,864	1,042,065	2.74	7	3.1%	3.6%
New Hampshire	614,754	518,973	2.46	35	622,604	517,615	2.49	37	1.3%	-0.3%
New Jersey	3,553,562	3,214,360	2.68	5	3,593,722	3,187,963	2.75	6	1.1%	-0.8%
New Mexico	901,388	791,395	2.55	15	914,979	761,797	2.68	12	1.5%	-3.7%
New York	8,108,103	7,317,755	2.57	14	8,207,161	7,233,694	2.66	13	1.2%	-1.1%
North Carolina	4,327,528	3,745,155	2.48	27	4,491,090	3,843,745	2.55	28	3.8%	2.6%
North Dakota	317,498	281,192	2.30	50	362,889	313,475	2.33	50	14.3%	11.5%
Ohio	5,127,508	4,603,435	2.44	40	5,156,546	4,606,655	2.45	42	0.6%	0.1%
Oklahoma	1,664,378	1,460,450	2.49	22	1,711,515	1,465,951	2.59	20	2.8%	0.4%
Oregon	1,675,562	1,518,938	2.47	33	1,718,509	1,553,205	2.54	31	2.6%	2.3%
Pennsylvania	5,567,315	5,018,904	2.45	37	5,603,051	4,956,037	2.50	34	0.6%	-1.3%
Rhode Island	463,388	413,600	2.44	40	462,555	407,484	2.49	37	-0.2%	-1.5%
South Carolina	2,137,683	1,801,181	2.49	22	2,210,150	1,857,768	2.56	25	3.4%	3.1%
South Dakota	363,438	322,282	2.42	43	380,307	339,437	2.43	44	4.6%	5.3%
Tennessee	2,812,133	2,493,552	2.48	27	2,892,407	2,530,260	2.55	28	2.9%	1.5%
Texas	9,977,436	8,922,933	2.75	4	10,588,236	9,421,412	2.85	4	6.1%	5.6%
Utah	979,709	877,692	3.10	1	1,038,065	930,980	3.17	1	6.0%	6.1%
Vermont	322,539	256,442	2.34	48	326,874	254,865	2.36	49	1.3%	-0.6%
Virginia	3,364,939	3,056,058	2.54	18	3,468,952	3,106,895	2.62	15	3.1%	1.7%
Washington	2,885,677	2,620,076	2.51	21	2,991,584	2,728,573	2.58	22	3.7%	4.1%
West Virginia	881,917	763,831	2.36	46	885,539	734,536	2.44	43	0.4%	-3.8%
Wisconsin	2,624,358	2,279,768	2.43	42	2,656,669	2,319,538	2.42	45	1.2%	1.7%
Wyoming	261,868	226,879	2.42	43	269,469	228,937	2.50	34	2.9%	0.9%

Note: Numbers may not sum due to rounding.

Sources:
1. U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census
2. U.S. Census Bureau, 2015 American Community Survey

Table 4.11
County Population by Race and Ethnicity in Utah: 2015

Geographic Area	Total Population	Race Alone (Not Hispanic or Latino): White	Black/ African American	American Indian and Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	Two or More Races (Not Hispanic or Latino)	Hispanic Origin (of any race)	Total Minority
State	2,995,919	2,367,093	31,430	29,206	70,971	27,809	58,267	411,143	628,826
Percent of Population	100.0%	79.0%	1.0%	1.0%	2.4%	0.9%	1.9%	13.7%	26.6%
Beaver	6,354	5,425	13	54	76	17	78	691	929
Box Elder	52,097	45,350	183	356	469	81	790	4,868	6,747
Cache	120,783	101,365	720	586	3,097	426	1,793	12,796	19,418
Carbon	20,479	16,961	137	204	133	28	270	2,746	3,518
Daggett	1,109	1,027	4	9	5	1	13	50	82
Davis	336,043	283,235	4,117	1,375	6,300	2,324	7,153	31,539	52,808
Duchesne	20,862	17,753	75	720	88	79	430	1,717	3,109
Emery	10,370	9,463	33	64	45	7	92	666	907
Garfield	5,009	4,473	17	97	53	13	52	304	536
Grand	9,516	7,831	59	347	121	5	163	990	1,685
Iron	48,368	41,671	289	921	426	170	824	4,067	6,697
Juab	10,594	9,814	36	80	36	21	131	476	780
Kane	7,131	6,528	34	119	39	4	87	320	603
Millard	12,645	10,605	25	118	145	26	130	1,596	2,040
Morgan	11,065	10,541	26	40	75	12	80	291	524
Piute	1,517	1,361	4	5	6	3	19	119	156
Rich	2,311	2,123	6	24	2	1	23	132	188
Salt Lake	1,107,314	799,473	17,161	7,398	43,976	17,093	23,274	198,939	307,841
San Juan	15,772	7,219	63	7,180	113	21	322	854	8,553
Sanpete	28,778	24,789	228	270	203	150	392	2,746	3,989
Sevier	20,984	19,321	57	217	90	33	229	1,037	1,663
Summit	39,633	33,501	173	98	652	46	517	4,646	6,132
Tooele	62,952	52,690	469	543	434	297	1,073	7,446	10,262
Uintah	37,928	30,994	184	2,503	191	163	734	3,159	6,934
Utah	575,205	477,381	3,272	2,771	9,344	4,872	12,003	65,562	97,824
Wasatch	29,161	24,469	86	101	264	54	325	3,862	4,692
Washington	155,602	132,259	844	1,676	1,292	1,189	2,584	15,758	23,343
Wayne	2,692	2,475	3	15	19	9	35	136	217
Weber	243,645	186,996	3,112	1,315	3,277	664	4,651	43,630	56,649

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division

Table 4.12
Total Population by City

	April 1, 2010		Population Estimate (July 1)						Change from 2010 Census to 2015		Change from 2014 to 2015	
	Census	Estimates Base	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Percent	Number	Percent	Number
Utah	2,763,885	2,763,888	2,775,426	2,816,440	2,856,343	2,903,685	2,944,498	2,995,919	8.4%	232,034	1.7%	51,421
Beaver County	6,629	6,629	6,653	6,532	6,498	6,467	6,454	6,354	-4.1%	-275	-1.5%	-100
Beaver city	3,112	3,122	3,137	3,074	3,075	3,060	3,058	3,007	-3.4%	-105	-1.7%	-51
Milford city	1,409	1,408	1,411	1,382	1,368	1,358	1,351	1,331	-5.5%	-78	-1.5%	-20
Minersville town	907	907	909	896	887	884	881	869	-4.2%	-38	-1.4%	-12
Balance of Beaver County	1,201	1,192	1,196	1,180	1,168	1,165	1,164	1,147	-4.5%	-54	-1.5%	-17
Box Elder County	49,975	49,975	50,160	50,262	50,264	50,848	51,484	52,097	4.2%	2,122	1.2%	613
Bear River City city	853	853	854	848	837	841	842	852	-0.1%	-1	1.2%	10
Brigham City city	17,899	17,908	17,965	18,052	18,199	18,456	18,620	18,752	4.8%	853	0.7%	132
Corinne city	685	683	690	680	689	688	688	694	1.3%	9	0.9%	6
Deweyville town	332	336	337	333	330	330	332	333	0.3%	1	0.3%	1
Elwood town	1,034	1,069	1,074	1,070	1,065	1,067	1,068	1,070	3.5%	36	0.2%	2
Fielding town	455	453	454	449	444	445	447	452	-0.7%	-3	1.1%	5
Garland city	2,400	2,437	2,444	2,428	2,399	2,412	2,430	2,448	2.0%	48	0.7%	18
Honeyville city	1,441	1,441	1,446	1,435	1,425	1,428	1,440	1,454	0.9%	13	1.0%	14
Howell town	245	245	245	245	245	246	247	248	1.2%	3	0.4%	1
Mantua town	687	689	690	683	678	685	696	732	6.6%	45	5.2%	36
Perry city	4,512	4,510	4,524	4,505	4,488	4,530	4,616	4,702	4.2%	190	1.9%	86
Plymouth town	414	404	405	403	402	403	405	413	-0.2%	-1	2.0%	8
Portage town	245	245	245	250	248	248	251	255	4.1%	10	1.6%	4
Snowville town	167	167	167	170	169	169	170	171	2.4%	4	0.6%	1
Tremonton city	7,647	7,673	7,718	7,846	7,829	7,962	8,117	8,227	7.6%	580	1.4%	110
Willard city	1,772	1,774	1,777	1,764	1,751	1,759	1,775	1,787	0.8%	15	0.7%	12
Balance of Box Elder County	9,187	9,088	9,125	9,101	9,066	9,179	9,340	9,507	3.5%	320	1.8%	167
Cache County	112,656	112,656	113,367	114,879	115,968	117,276	118,340	120,783	7.2%	8,127	2.1%	2,443
Amalga town	488	490	492	498	500	500	505	514	5.3%	26	1.8%	9
Clarkston town	666	675	680	685	689	682	683	694	4.2%	28	1.6%	11
Cornish town	288	297	298	301	304	305	307	312	8.3%	24	1.6%	5
Hyde Park city	3,833	3,840	3,882	3,976	4,076	4,171	4,292	4,375	14.1%	542	1.9%	83
Hyrum city	7,609	7,613	7,662	7,729	7,778	7,780	7,849	7,962	4.6%	353	1.4%	113
Lewiston city	1,766	1,764	1,779	1,776	1,775	1,763	1,759	1,768	0.1%	2	0.5%	9
Logan city	48,174	48,210	48,448	49,086	49,117	49,136	49,191	50,371	4.6%	2,197	2.4%	1,180
Mendon city	1,282	1,341	1,346	1,340	1,334	1,328	1,328	1,348	5.1%	66	1.5%	20
Millville city	1,829	1,882	1,892	1,911	1,924	1,925	1,941	1,970	7.7%	141	1.5%	29
Newton town	789	789	792	787	789	783	782	782	-0.9%	-7	0.0%	0
Nibley city	5,438	5,469	5,568	5,758	5,870	5,997	6,201	6,451	18.6%	1,013	4.0%	250
North Logan city	8,269	8,270	8,316	8,382	8,786	9,690	9,912	10,181	23.1%	1,912	2.7%	269
Paradise town	904	902	908	917	921	922	929	943	4.3%	39	1.5%	14
Providence city	7,075	6,943	6,978	6,994	7,008	7,012	7,078	7,124	0.7%	49	0.6%	46
Richmond city	2,470	2,476	2,491	2,512	2,525	2,523	2,545	2,580	4.5%	110	1.4%	35
River Heights city	1,734	1,854	1,867	1,881	1,892	1,894	1,912	1,941	11.9%	207	1.5%	29
Smithfield city	9,495	9,628	9,689	9,976	10,242	10,422	10,592	10,782	13.6%	1,287	1.8%	190
Trenton town	464	489	491	493	495	494	499	507	9.3%	43	1.6%	8
Wellsville city	3,432	3,492	3,515	3,545	3,567	3,569	3,599	3,650	6.4%	218	1.4%	51
Balance of Cache County	6,651	6,232	6,273	6,332	6,376	6,380	6,436	6,528	-1.8%	-123	1.4%	92
Carbon County	21,403	21,403	21,421	21,334	21,252	20,951	20,620	20,479	-4.3%	-924	-0.7%	-141
East Carbon-Sunnyside city	X	1,678	1,679	1,667	1,656	1,631	1,599	1,569	-6.5%	-109	-1.9%	-30
Helper city	2,201	2,203	2,206	2,202	2,197	2,172	2,140	2,112	-4.0%	-89	-1.3%	-28
Price city	8,715	8,727	8,727	8,675	8,631	8,478	8,341	8,378	-3.9%	-337	0.4%	37
Scofield town	24	24	24	24	24	23	23	23	-4.2%	-1	0.0%	0
Wellington city	1,676	1,688	1,692	1,689	1,686	1,669	1,644	1,621	-3.3%	-55	-1.4%	-23
Balance of Carbon County	7,109	7,083	7,093	7,077	7,058	6,978	6,873	6,776	-4.7%	-333	-1.4%	-97
Daggett County	1,059	1,061	1,074	1,166	1,095	1,139	1,120	1,109	4.7%	50	-1.0%	-11
Manila town	310	327	330	355	329	343	335	331	6.8%	21	-1.2%	-4
Balance of Daggett County	749	734	744	811	766	796	785	778	3.9%	29	-0.9%	-7
Davis County	306,479	306,486	307,929	312,126	316,155	322,851	329,694	336,043	9.6%	29,564	1.9%	6,349
Bountiful city	42,552	42,593	42,705	42,906	42,960	43,026	43,422	43,784	2.9%	1,232	0.8%	362
Centerville city	15,335	15,279	15,338	15,541	16,161	16,569	16,780	16,877	10.1%	1,542	0.6%	97
Clearfield city	30,112	29,925	30,015	30,221	30,227	30,281	30,291	30,653	1.8%	541	1.2%	362
Clinton city	20,426	20,486	20,577	20,759	20,869	20,962	21,169	21,399	4.8%	973	1.1%	230
Farmington city	18,275	18,228	18,419	19,271	20,693	21,516	22,105	22,566	23.5%	4,291	2.1%	461
Fruit Heights city	4,987	5,033	5,050	5,114	5,349	5,642	5,914	6,072	21.8%	1,085	2.7%	158
Kaysville city	27,300	27,591	27,721	28,293	28,583	29,035	29,685	30,472	11.6%	3,172	2.7%	787

Table 4.12
Total Population by City

	April 1, 2010		Population Estimate (July 1)						Change from 2010 Census to 2015		Change from 2014 to 2015	
	Census	Estimates Base	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Percent	Number	Percent	Number
Layton city	67,311	67,525	67,810	68,504	68,891	71,034	72,471	74,143	10.1%	6,832	2.3%	1,672
North Salt Lake city	16,322	16,219	16,352	16,602	16,876	17,834	19,088	19,796	21.3%	3,474	3.7%	708
South Weber city	6,051	6,063	6,093	6,221	6,384	6,526	6,745	6,971	15.2%	920	3.4%	226
Sunset city	5,122	5,134	5,145	5,161	5,153	5,146	5,162	5,183	1.2%	61	0.4%	21
Syracuse city	24,331	24,369	24,515	24,871	25,157	25,742	26,640	27,395	12.6%	3,064	2.8%	755
West Bountiful city	5,265	5,259	5,276	5,308	5,322	5,360	5,441	5,511	4.7%	246	1.3%	70
West Point city	9,511	9,412	9,465	9,660	9,720	9,824	10,105	10,345	8.8%	834	2.4%	240
Woods Cross city	9,761	9,761	9,832	10,086	10,213	10,750	11,100	11,284	15.6%	1,523	1.7%	184
Balance of Davis County	3,818	3,609	3,616	3,608	3,597	3,604	3,576	3,592	-5.9%	-226	0.4%	16
Duchesne County	18,607	18,609	18,631	18,746	19,074	20,083	20,319	20,862	12.1%	2,255	2.7%	543
Altamont town	225	238	238	239	241	254	257	263	16.9%	38	2.3%	6
Duchesne city	1,690	1,720	1,721	1,723	1,743	1,821	1,830	1,872	10.8%	182	2.3%	42
Myton city	569	574	574	575	584	606	623	639	12.3%	70	2.6%	16
Roosevelt city	6,046	6,050	6,067	6,135	6,285	6,656	6,756	6,980	15.4%	934	3.3%	224
Tabiona town	171	156	156	156	158	167	169	174	1.8%	3	3.0%	5
Balance of Duchesne County	9,906	9,871	9,875	9,918	10,063	10,579	10,684	10,934	10.4%	1,028	2.3%	250
Emery County	10,976	10,976	10,992	10,975	10,922	10,740	10,632	10,370	-5.5%	-606	-2.5%	-262
Castle Dale city	1,630	1,638	1,640	1,641	1,631	1,602	1,590	1,550	-4.9%	-80	-2.5%	-40
Clawson town	163	199	199	199	200	199	198	193	18.4%	30	-2.5%	-5
Cleveland town	464	470	471	472	471	463	459	448	-3.4%	-16	-2.4%	-11
Elmo town	418	431	432	433	431	431	425	413	-1.2%	-5	-2.8%	-12
Emery town	288	290	290	288	288	281	280	272	-5.6%	-16	-2.9%	-8
Ferron city	1,626	1,666	1,668	1,664	1,657	1,623	1,603	1,562	-3.9%	-64	-2.6%	-41
Green River city	952	1,026	1,027	1,025	1,021	1,000	989	961	0.9%	9	-2.8%	-28
Huntington city	2,129	2,141	2,146	2,141	2,121	2,081	2,059	2,004	-5.9%	-125	-2.7%	-55
Orangeville city	1,470	1,474	1,478	1,473	1,469	1,443	1,427	1,394	-5.2%	-76	-2.3%	-33
Balance of Emery County	1,836	1,641	1,641	1,639	1,633	1,617	1,602	1,573	-14.3%	-263	-1.8%	-29
Garfield County	5,172	5,172	5,185	5,167	5,091	5,060	5,016	5,009	-3.2%	-163	-0.1%	-7
Antimony town	122	125	125	124	122	120	119	120	-1.6%	-2	0.8%	1
Boulder town	226	226	226	225	220	220	223	223	-1.3%	-3	0.0%	0
Bryce Canyon City town	198	230	231	230	227	226	223	223	12.6%	25	0.0%	0
Cannonville town	167	178	178	177	173	171	168	169	1.2%	2	0.6%	1
Escalante city	797	820	823	821	807	800	792	790	-0.9%	-7	-0.3%	-2
Hatch town	133	146	146	145	142	142	141	141	6.0%	8	0.0%	0
Henrieville town	230	230	230	228	224	221	220	220	-4.3%	-10	0.0%	0
Panguitch city	1,520	1,523	1,527	1,523	1,506	1,501	1,487	1,481	-2.6%	-39	-0.4%	-6
Tropic town	530	530	531	529	521	517	512	512	-3.4%	-18	0.0%	0
Balance of Garfield County	1,249	1,164	1,168	1,165	1,149	1,142	1,131	1,130	-9.5%	-119	-0.1%	-1
Grand County	9,225	9,225	9,306	9,278	9,335	9,362	9,451	9,516	3.2%	291	0.7%	65
Castle Valley town	319	322	325	325	331	334	338	342	7.2%	23	1.2%	4
Moab city	5,046	5,062	5,104	5,083	5,172	5,178	5,211	5,235	3.7%	189	0.5%	24
Balance of Grand County	3,860	3,841	3,877	3,870	3,832	3,850	3,902	3,939	2.0%	79	0.9%	37
Iron County	46,163	46,163	46,267	46,659	46,730	46,681	47,259	48,368	4.8%	2,205	2.3%	1,109
Brian Head town	83	85	86	86	86	86	86	87	4.8%	4	1.2%	1
Cedar City city	28,857	28,867	28,937	29,185	29,140	29,099	29,482	30,184	4.6%	1,327	2.4%	702
Enoch city	5,803	5,849	5,869	5,971	6,026	6,032	6,113	6,265	8.0%	462	2.5%	152
Kanarraville town	355	358	358	359	358	361	364	369	3.9%	14	1.4%	5
Paragonah town	488	498	498	499	501	501	501	509	4.3%	21	1.6%	8
Parowan city	2,790	2,801	2,804	2,817	2,834	2,831	2,861	2,926	4.9%	136	2.3%	65
Balance of Iron County	7,787	7,705	7,715	7,742	7,785	7,771	7,852	8,028	3.1%	241	2.2%	176
Juab County	10,246	10,246	10,259	10,339	10,321	10,291	10,456	10,594	3.4%	348	1.3%	138
Eureka city	669	669	669	670	665	662	665	666	-0.4%	-3	0.2%	1
Levan town	841	843	844	857	852	847	859	871	3.6%	30	1.4%	12
Mona city	1,547	1,540	1,541	1,552	1,547	1,546	1,574	1,598	3.3%	51	1.5%	24
Nephi city	5,389	5,388	5,395	5,437	5,426	5,410	5,493	5,560	3.2%	171	1.2%	67
Rocky Ridge town	733	733	734	739	743	741	759	773	5.5%	40	1.8%	14
Santaquin city (pt.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
Balance of Juab County	1,067	1,073	1,076	1,084	1,088	1,085	1,106	1,126	5.5%	59	1.8%	20
Kane County	7,125	7,125	7,139	7,223	7,203	7,218	7,235	7,131	0.1%	6	-1.4%	-104
Alton town	119	119	119	120	118	117	118	116	-2.5%	-3	-1.7%	-2
Big Water town	475	479	479	483	474	471	473	467	-1.7%	-8	-1.3%	-6
Glendale town	381	381	381	385	378	374	373	365	-4.2%	-16	-2.1%	-8
Kanab city	4,312	4,324	4,335	4,384	4,411	4,445	4,450	4,394	1.9%	82	-1.3%	-56

Table 4.12
Total Population by City

	April 1, 2010		Population Estimate (July 1)						Change from 2010 Census to 2015		Change from 2014 to 2015	
	Census	Estimates Base	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Percent	Number	Percent	Number
Orderville town	577	578	578	586	576	570	571	559	-3.1%	-18	-2.1%	-12
Balance of Kane County	1,261	1,244	1,247	1,265	1,246	1,241	1,250	1,230	-2.5%	-31	-1.6%	-20
Millard County	12,503	12,503	12,514	12,596	12,524	12,590	12,555	12,645	1.1%	142	0.7%	90
Delta city	3,436	3,437	3,440	3,466	3,447	3,468	3,461	3,482	1.3%	46	0.6%	21
Fillmore city	2,435	2,461	2,464	2,481	2,482	2,484	2,482	2,489	2.2%	54	0.3%	7
Hinckley town	696	696	696	698	691	696	695	695	-0.1%	-1	0.0%	0
Holden town	378	378	378	379	374	374	371	373	-1.3%	-5	0.5%	2
Kanosh town	474	474	474	475	470	471	468	468	-1.3%	-6	0.0%	0
Leamington town	226	226	226	228	226	228	228	231	2.2%	5	1.3%	3
Lynndyl town	106	106	106	107	106	109	109	111	4.7%	5	1.8%	2
Meadow town	310	310	310	312	310	313	312	313	1.0%	3	0.3%	1
Oak City town	578	589	592	599	595	605	607	623	7.8%	45	2.6%	16
Scipio town	327	327	327	327	325	326	323	322	-1.5%	-5	-0.3%	-1
Balance of Millard County	3,537	3,499	3,501	3,524	3,498	3,516	3,499	3,538	0.0%	1	1.1%	39
Morgan County	9,469	9,469	9,528	9,659	9,815	10,224	10,617	11,065	16.9%	1,596	4.2%	448
Morgan city	3,687	3,663	3,677	3,686	3,704	3,901	3,959	4,049	9.8%	362	2.3%	90
Balance of Morgan County	5,782	5,806	5,851	5,973	6,111	6,323	6,658	7,016	21.3%	1,234	5.4%	358
Piute County	1,556	1,557	1,556	1,523	1,528	1,520	1,486	1,517	-2.5%	-39	2.1%	31
Circleville town	547	547	546	536	539	535	518	523	-4.4%	-24	1.0%	5
Junction town	191	191	191	187	187	186	180	183	-4.2%	-8	1.7%	3
Kingston town	173	173	173	169	170	168	163	165	-4.6%	-8	1.2%	2
Marysvale town	408	399	399	388	388	388	389	407	-0.2%	-1	4.6%	18
Balance of Piute County	237	247	247	243	244	243	236	239	0.8%	2	1.3%	3
Rich County	2,264	2,264	2,251	2,313	2,272	2,269	2,293	2,311	2.1%	47	0.8%	18
Garden City town	562	560	560	577	567	566	575	580	3.2%	18	0.9%	5
Laketown town	248	252	250	256	253	253	256	260	4.8%	12	1.6%	4
Randolph town	464	462	458	471	463	458	462	462	-0.4%	-2	0.0%	0
Woodruff town	180	184	182	188	184	185	186	187	3.9%	7	0.5%	1
Balance of Rich County	810	806	801	821	805	807	814	822	1.5%	12	1.0%	8
Salt Lake County	1,029,655	1,029,581	1,033,182	1,048,686	1,064,745	1,081,155	1,092,888	1,107,314	7.5%	77,659	1.3%	14,426
Alta town	383	383	383	386	389	391	390	390	1.8%	7	0.0%	0
Bluffdale city (pt.)	7,598	7,609	7,623	7,786	7,992	8,410	9,903	10,931	43.9%	3,333	10.4%	1,028
Cottonwood Heights city	33,433	33,585	33,605	33,916	34,194	34,434	34,336	34,343	2.7%	910	0.0%	7
Draper city (pt.)	40,532	40,454	40,596	41,607	42,385	43,436	44,356	44,745	10.4%	4,213	0.9%	389
Herriman city	21,785	21,705	22,466	23,356	24,405	26,379	28,632	30,835	41.5%	9,050	7.7%	2,203
Holladay city	26,472	30,127	30,147	30,425	30,678	30,905	30,848	30,864	16.6%	4,392	0.1%	16
Midvale city	27,964	27,982	28,310	28,672	30,292	30,834	31,737	32,613	16.6%	4,649	2.8%	876
Murray city	46,746	46,743	46,789	47,246	48,303	48,696	48,891	49,250	5.4%	2,504	0.7%	359
Riverton city	38,753	38,841	38,985	39,635	40,507	41,034	41,519	41,900	8.1%	3,147	0.9%	381
Salt Lake City city	186,440	186,439	186,564	188,206	189,532	191,326	191,604	192,672	3.3%	6,232	0.6%	1,068
Sandy city	87,461	88,751	88,828	89,762	90,647	91,431	92,240	93,613	7.0%	6,152	1.5%	1,373
South Jordan city	50,418	50,473	51,322	53,415	56,007	59,435	62,851	66,648	32.2%	16,230	6.0%	3,797
South Salt Lake city	23,617	23,572	23,653	23,974	24,330	24,698	24,714	24,788	5.0%	1,171	0.3%	74
Taylorsville city	58,652	58,686	58,763	59,817	60,279	60,661	60,506	60,514	3.2%	1,862	0.0%	8
West Jordan city	103,712	103,609	104,064	106,510	108,305	110,107	110,862	111,946	7.9%	8,234	1.0%	1,084
West Valley City city	129,480	129,473	129,654	131,118	132,515	133,883	134,559	136,208	5.2%	6,728	1.2%	1,649
Balance of Salt Lake County	146,209	141,149	141,430	142,855	143,985	145,095	144,940	145,054	-0.8%	-1,155	0.1%	114
San Juan County	14,746	14,749	14,826	14,796	14,923	15,017	15,252	15,772	7.0%	1,026	3.4%	520
Blanding city	3,375	3,345	3,361	3,361	3,463	3,557	3,669	3,785	12.1%	410	3.2%	116
Monticello city	1,972	1,981	1,991	1,982	1,983	1,983	2,005	2,069	4.9%	97	3.2%	64
Balance of San Juan County	9,399	9,423	9,474	9,453	9,477	9,477	9,578	9,918	5.5%	519	3.5%	340
Sanpete County	27,822	27,822	27,879	28,015	27,992	28,171	28,348	28,778	3.4%	956	1.5%	430
Centerfield town	1,367	1,373	1,376	1,368	1,363	1,360	1,367	1,387	1.5%	20	1.5%	20
Ephraim city	6,135	6,131	6,146	6,369	6,461	6,660	6,678	6,857	11.8%	722	2.7%	179
Fairview city	1,247	1,240	1,242	1,238	1,233	1,233	1,243	1,261	1.1%	14	1.4%	18
Fayette town	242	242	242	241	240	240	241	245	1.2%	3	1.7%	4
Fountain Green city	1,071	1,069	1,071	1,068	1,064	1,062	1,067	1,083	1.1%	12	1.5%	16
Gunnison city	3,285	3,285	3,289	3,281	3,239	3,239	3,260	3,238	-1.4%	-47	-0.7%	-22
Manti city	3,276	3,280	3,287	3,274	3,262	3,259	3,305	3,353	2.4%	77	1.5%	48
Mayfield town	496	515	516	513	511	510	513	521	5.0%	25	1.6%	8
Moroni city	1,423	1,427	1,430	1,425	1,419	1,419	1,430	1,451	2.0%	28	1.5%	21
Mount Pleasant city	3,260	3,259	3,265	3,251	3,236	3,233	3,253	3,299	1.2%	39	1.4%	46
Spring City city	988	991	993	987	984	982	987	1,002	1.4%	14	1.5%	15

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	Census	Estimates Base	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Percent	Number	Percent	Number
Sterling town	262	293	294	292	291	290	292	296	13.0%	34	1.4%	4
Wales town	302	345	346	344	343	342	344	348	15.2%	46	1.2%	4
Balance of Sanpete County	4,468	4,372	4,382	4,364	4,346	4,342	4,368	4,437	-0.7%	-31	1.6%	69
Sevier County	20,802	20,801	20,812	20,914	20,753	20,857	20,847	20,984	0.9%	182	0.7%	137
Annabella town	795	785	785	790	787	792	793	800	0.6%	5	0.9%	7
Aurora city	1,016	1,016	1,016	1,022	1,016	1,022	1,022	1,029	1.3%	13	0.7%	7
Central Valley town	528	547	547	551	546	548	550	554	4.9%	26	0.7%	4
Elsinore town	847	850	850	855	848	850	851	857	1.2%	10	0.7%	6
Glenwood town	464	460	460	464	462	464	465	469	1.1%	5	0.9%	4
Joseph town	344	344	344	345	342	343	342	343	-0.3%	-1	0.3%	1
Koosharem town	327	329	329	325	318	323	329	327	0.0%	0	-0.6%	-2
Monroe city	2,256	2,265	2,268	2,281	2,267	2,277	2,276	2,293	1.6%	37	0.7%	17
Redmond town	730	730	730	732	731	736	734	737	1.0%	7	0.4%	3
Richfield city	7,551	7,569	7,570	7,600	7,529	7,563	7,545	7,592	0.5%	41	0.6%	47
Salina city	2,489	2,489	2,492	2,506	2,489	2,503	2,504	2,521	1.3%	32	0.7%	17
Sigurd town	429	427	427	431	427	429	428	432	0.7%	3	0.9%	4
Balance of Sevier County	3,026	2,990	2,994	3,012	2,991	3,007	3,008	3,030	0.1%	4	0.7%	22
Summit County	36,324	36,327	36,512	37,444	37,923	38,468	39,136	39,633	9.1%	3,309	1.3%	497
Coalville city	1,363	1,367	1,371	1,391	1,399	1,410	1,426	1,431	5.0%	68	0.4%	5
Francis town	1,077	1,062	1,068	1,092	1,102	1,122	1,153	1,258	16.8%	181	9.1%	105
Henefer town	766	785	790	807	823	838	861	862	12.5%	96	0.1%	1
Kamas city	1,811	1,844	1,854	1,889	1,930	1,960	2,025	2,053	13.4%	242	1.4%	28
Oakley city	1,470	1,470	1,476	1,504	1,520	1,548	1,577	1,591	8.2%	121	0.9%	14
Park City city (pt.)	7,547	7,560	7,634	7,773	7,859	7,952	8,065	8,128	7.7%	581	0.8%	63
Balance of Summit County	22,290	22,239	22,319	22,988	23,290	23,638	24,029	24,310	9.1%	2,020	1.2%	281
Tooele County	58,218	58,218	58,517	59,272	59,864	60,750	61,625	62,952	8.1%	4,734	2.2%	1,327
Grantsville city	8,893	8,921	8,970	9,123	9,405	9,623	9,845	10,027	12.8%	1,134	1.8%	182
Ophir town	38	44	44	45	47	48	48	54	42.1%	16	12.5%	6
Rush Valley town	447	444	448	456	463	475	473	475	6.3%	28	0.4%	2
Stockton town	616	632	634	632	630	630	638	642	4.2%	26	0.6%	4
Tooele city	31,605	31,605	31,740	32,073	32,115	32,359	32,590	33,157	4.9%	1,552	1.7%	567
Vernon town	243	248	249	252	255	262	265	275	13.2%	32	3.8%	10
Wendover city	1,400	1,400	1,402	1,399	1,396	1,402	1,398	1,400	0.0%	0	0.1%	2
Balance of Tooele County	14,976	14,924	15,030	15,292	15,553	15,951	16,368	16,922	13.0%	1,946	3.4%	554
Uintah County	32,588	32,584	32,444	33,286	34,685	35,745	36,963	37,928	16.4%	5,340	2.6%	965
Ballard town	801	801	802	830	872	911	1,012	1,106	38.1%	305	9.3%	94
Naples city	1,755	1,745	1,746	1,795	1,882	2,048	2,154	2,212	26.0%	457	2.7%	58
Vernal city	9,089	9,111	9,057	9,269	9,888	10,409	10,872	11,200	23.2%	2,111	3.0%	328
Balance of Uintah County	20,943	20,927	20,839	21,392	22,043	22,377	22,925	23,410	11.8%	2,467	2.1%	485
Utah County	516,564	516,640	520,011	530,538	540,100	552,406	561,534	575,205	11.4%	58,641	2.4%	13,671
Alpine city	9,555	9,559	9,605	9,741	9,849	10,025	10,139	10,235	7.1%	680	0.9%	96
American Fork city	26,263	26,509	26,651	27,086	27,384	27,910	28,245	28,326	7.9%	2,063	0.3%	81
Bluffdale city (pt.)	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
Cedar Fort town	368	368	370	373	375	378	383	383	4.1%	15	0.0%	0
Cedar Hills city	9,796	9,787	9,834	9,943	10,059	10,203	10,299	10,265	4.8%	469	-0.3%	-34
Draper city (pt.)	1,742	1,818	1,832	1,871	1,910	1,964	2,010	2,029	16.5%	287	0.9%	19
Eagle Mountain city	21,415	21,931	22,226	23,204	23,717	24,731	26,141	27,332	27.6%	5,917	4.6%	1,191
Elk Ridge city	2,436	2,447	2,469	2,545	2,699	2,860	3,019	3,183	30.7%	747	5.4%	164
Fairfield town	119	119	119	121	121	122	125	130	9.2%	11	4.0%	5
Genola town	1,370	1,374	1,380	1,389	1,392	1,400	1,414	1,419	3.6%	49	0.4%	5
Goshen town	921	924	928	933	936	946	954	944	2.5%	23	-1.0%	-10
Highland city	15,523	15,575	15,657	16,085	16,483	17,076	17,533	17,989	15.9%	2,466	2.6%	456
Lehi city	47,407	47,746	48,157	49,772	51,491	54,356	56,315	58,486	23.4%	11,079	3.9%	2,171
Lindon city	10,070	10,045	10,101	10,254	10,407	10,573	10,693	10,810	7.3%	740	1.1%	117
Mapleton city	7,979	8,031	8,093	8,302	8,492	8,790	9,074	9,232	15.7%	1,253	1.7%	158
Orem city	88,328	88,364	88,773	89,725	90,733	91,753	91,876	94,457	6.9%	6,129	2.8%	2,581
Payson city	18,294	18,512	18,628	18,948	19,141	19,368	19,530	19,548	6.9%	1,254	0.1%	18
Pleasant Grove city	33,509	33,555	33,741	34,165	34,536	35,027	37,102	38,052	13.6%	4,543	2.6%	950
Provo city	112,488	112,490	112,945	114,684	115,461	116,386	114,868	115,264	2.5%	2,776	0.3%	396
Salem city	6,423	6,426	6,461	6,612	6,759	6,936	7,239	7,475	16.4%	1,052	3.3%	236
Santaquin city (pt.)	9,128	9,137	9,236	9,523	9,874	10,058	10,310	10,572	15.8%	1,444	2.5%	262
Saratoga Springs city	17,781	17,802	18,048	19,058	21,119	22,722	24,362	25,407	42.9%	7,626	4.3%	1,045
Spanish Fork city	34,691	34,744	35,099	35,816	36,285	36,986	37,555	37,935	9.4%	3,244	1.0%	380
Springville city	29,466	29,498	29,724	30,303	30,640	31,248	31,478	32,286	9.6%	2,820	2.6%	808
Vineyard town	139	103	106	140	191	407	617	3,195	2198.6%	3,056	417.8%	2,578

Table 4.12
Total Population by City

	April 1, 2010		Population Estimate (July 1)						Change from 2010 Census to 2015		Change from 2014 to 2015	
	Census	Estimates Base	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Percent	Number	Percent	Number
Woodland Hills city	1,344	1,354	1,364	1,391	1,414	1,445	1,466	1,482	10.3%	138	1.1%	16
Balance of Utah County	10,009	8,422	8,464	8,554	8,632	8,736	8,787	8,769	-12.4%	-1,240	-0.2%	-18
Wasatch County	23,530	23,525	23,639	24,404	25,371	26,584	27,785	29,161	23.9%	5,631	5.0%	1,376
Charleston town	415	417	418	426	435	447	452	467	12.5%	52	3.3%	15
Daniel town	938	923	926	979	999	1,026	1,038	1,058	12.8%	120	1.9%	20
Heber city	11,362	11,378	11,446	11,727	12,326	13,008	13,639	14,302	25.9%	2,940	4.9%	663
Hideout town	656	656	658	667	680	699	707	718	9.5%	62	1.6%	11
Independence town	164	154	154	157	160	164	166	169	3.0%	5	1.8%	3
Midway city	3,845	3,843	3,859	3,920	4,039	4,218	4,448	4,646	20.8%	801	4.5%	198
Park City city (pt.)	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-100.0%	-11	-	0
Wallsburg town	250	258	259	273	281	294	306	325	30.0%	75	6.2%	19
Balance of Wasatch County	5,889	5,896	5,919	6,255	6,451	6,728	7,029	7,476	26.9%	1,587	6.4%	447
Washington County	138,115	138,115	138,424	141,507	144,597	147,637	151,876	155,602	12.7%	17,487	2.5%	3,726
Apple Valley town	701	701	701	709	718	717	717	718	2.4%	17	0.1%	1
Enterprise city	1,711	1,708	1,711	1,735	1,752	1,758	1,779	1,799	5.1%	88	1.1%	20
Hildale city	2,726	2,745	2,773	2,911	2,926	2,925	2,925	2,927	7.4%	201	0.1%	2
Hurricane city	13,748	13,749	13,788	14,017	14,320	14,585	15,026	15,501	12.8%	1,753	3.2%	475
Ivins city	6,753	6,755	6,772	6,932	7,161	7,374	7,659	7,876	16.6%	1,123	2.8%	217
La Verkin city	4,060	4,060	4,063	4,116	4,177	4,150	4,162	4,193	3.3%	133	0.7%	31
Leeds town	820	814	814	821	828	827	837	842	2.7%	22	0.6%	5
New Harmony town	207	207	207	209	210	210	210	211	1.9%	4	0.5%	1
Rockville town	245	245	245	247	251	250	255	262	6.9%	17	2.7%	7
St. George city	72,897	72,763	72,869	73,961	75,303	76,705	78,467	80,202	10.0%	7,305	2.2%	1,735
Santa Clara city	6,003	6,145	6,148	6,290	6,412	6,506	6,668	6,841	14.0%	838	2.6%	173
Springdale town	529	529	531	542	546	546	548	556	5.1%	27	1.5%	8
Toquerville city	1,370	1,372	1,375	1,386	1,404	1,411	1,447	1,493	9.0%	123	3.2%	46
Virgin town	596	596	596	600	604	604	605	604	1.3%	8	-0.2%	-1
Washington city	18,761	18,761	18,858	19,975	20,846	21,896	23,348	24,299	29.5%	5,538	4.1%	951
Balance of Washington Coun	6,988	6,965	6,973	7,056	7,139	7,173	7,223	7,278	4.1%	290	0.8%	55
Wayne County	2,778	2,778	2,765	2,754	2,725	2,724	2,713	2,692	-3.1%	-86	-0.8%	-21
Bicknell town	327	336	334	334	332	332	329	327	0.0%	0	-0.6%	-2
Hanksville town	219	219	218	216	213	212	213	212	-3.2%	-7	-0.5%	-1
Loa town	572	618	615	613	607	607	599	588	2.8%	16	-1.8%	-11
Lyman town	258	258	257	255	251	250	250	249	-3.5%	-9	-0.4%	-1
Torrey town	182	188	187	186	184	185	184	184	1.1%	2	0.0%	0
Balance of Wayne County	1,220	1,159	1,154	1,150	1,138	1,138	1,138	1,132	-7.2%	-88	-0.5%	-6
Weber County	231,236	231,229	232,183	234,047	236,618	238,601	240,500	243,645	5.4%	12,409	1.3%	3,145
Farr West city	5,928	5,955	5,980	6,048	6,135	6,206	6,358	6,616	11.6%	688	4.1%	258
Harrisville city	5,567	5,585	5,630	5,730	5,817	5,912	6,070	6,221	11.7%	654	2.5%	151
Hooper city	7,218	7,179	7,279	7,496	7,676	7,916	8,070	8,214	13.8%	996	1.8%	144
Huntsville town	608	608	610	609	611	618	616	621	2.1%	13	0.8%	5
Marriott-Slaterville city	1,701	1,690	1,694	1,703	1,714	1,722	1,729	1,744	2.5%	43	0.9%	15
North Ogden city	17,357	17,370	17,440	17,582	17,789	18,036	18,222	18,446	6.3%	1,089	1.2%	224
Ogden city	82,825	82,834	83,058	83,349	83,940	84,294	84,334	85,444	3.2%	2,619	1.3%	1,110
Plain City city	5,476	5,475	5,509	5,685	5,885	6,038	6,214	6,299	15.0%	823	1.4%	85
Pleasant View city	7,979	7,963	8,016	8,135	8,309	8,581	8,903	9,273	16.2%	1,294	4.2%	370
Riverdale city	8,426	8,473	8,501	8,530	8,594	8,622	8,639	8,666	2.8%	240	0.3%	27
Roy city	36,884	36,857	36,966	37,219	37,538	37,718	37,855	37,964	2.9%	1,080	0.3%	109
South Ogden city	16,532	16,559	16,605	16,657	16,761	16,808	16,882	16,955	2.6%	423	0.4%	73
Uintah town	1,322	1,315	1,318	1,320	1,325	1,326	1,326	1,328	0.5%	6	0.2%	2
Washington Terrace city	9,067	9,026	9,047	9,065	9,108	9,124	9,139	9,157	1.0%	90	0.2%	18
West Haven city	10,272	10,291	10,430	10,727	11,073	11,263	11,597	11,921	16.1%	1,649	2.8%	324
Balance of Weber County	14,074	14,049	14,100	14,192	14,343	14,417	14,546	14,776	5.0%	702	1.6%	230

Note: All geographic boundaries for these population estimates are as of January 1, 2015. An "X" in the 2010 Census field indicates a government that was formed or incorporated after the 2010 Census.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division

Employment, Wages, and Labor Force

Carrie Mayne, Utah Department of Workforce Services

2016 Overview

Utah's strong overall economic growth in 2016 was coupled with excellent labor market outcomes.

Labor force, the measure of individuals holding or actively seeking a job, increased 3.0 percent over 2015, driven by in-migration to the state and strong opportunities in the majority of economic sectors. The state's growing reputation as an optimal location to find economic opportunity and high quality of life, along with increasing wages, are the most likely drivers of labor force growth. It is important, however, to note the differences in labor force growth across the age groups, which is a lasting effect of the Great Recession. Compared to 2007, only the 55-64 year olds in Utah participated in the labor force at a higher rate in 2016. The 20-24 year olds participated at roughly the same rate. All other age groups still show participation rates lower than 2007, including those in their prime working age. Individuals in the 16-19 age group lagged the farthest behind at 2.9 percentage points lower than 2007.

2016 ended with the state experiencing an average unemployment rate of 3.4 percent. The year began with a seasonally adjusted count of unemployed equaling 49,500. As is sometimes the case with strong economies, the number grew over time, reaching a peak of 59,200 in the summer as individuals realized the opportunities for employment and jumped into the labor market to begin or renew a job search. From the summer peak, as people found jobs, unemployment declined, ending the year below 47,000.

Utah employers created roughly 49,500 jobs in 2016. This is essentially the same number created in 2015 which is surprising to most local economists who were expecting a slight slow-down anticipating capacity constraints from tightening labor markets. New labor force entrants and population in-migration loosened the constraints, allowing employers to continue adding jobs to the Utah labor market in response to healthy demand for their products and services.

Every industry but Mining, Oil, and Gas added jobs in 2016. Despite 2015 predictions, the effects of oil prices continued to cause job shedding in the first half of the year, then some gains occurred in the latter half, netting the industry essentially zero change overall. In contrast, significant gains were experienced in industries such as Construction, which grew by 6.8 percent, Leisure and Hospitality, which grew at 6.1 percent, and Professional and Business Services, growing at 5.4 percent. This mix of fastest growing industries exemplifies the robust economic conditions of the state, with incomes increasing, housing in high demand, and the tech sector blossoming.

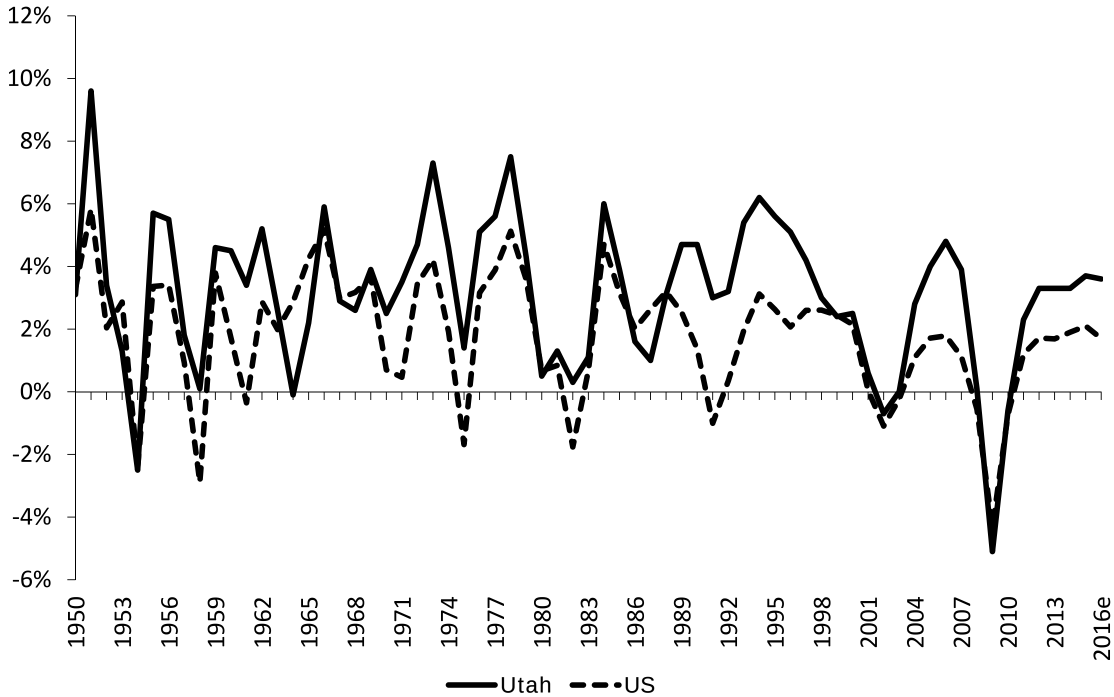
Wages tell an even stronger story than was the case in past years. Average annual pay increased by 3.5 percent over the year, marking the third year in a row of accelerating wage gains.

2017 Outlook

Utah managed to avoid the chokehold of tight labor markets in 2016 and current momentum indicates 2017 could share in that advantage as well. No current signals at the state level indicate Utah will veer off its current expansionary path. Labor shortages will naturally plague some employers of high-skilled, specialized work, but continued in-migration and a primed education pipeline should help to ease those pinches.

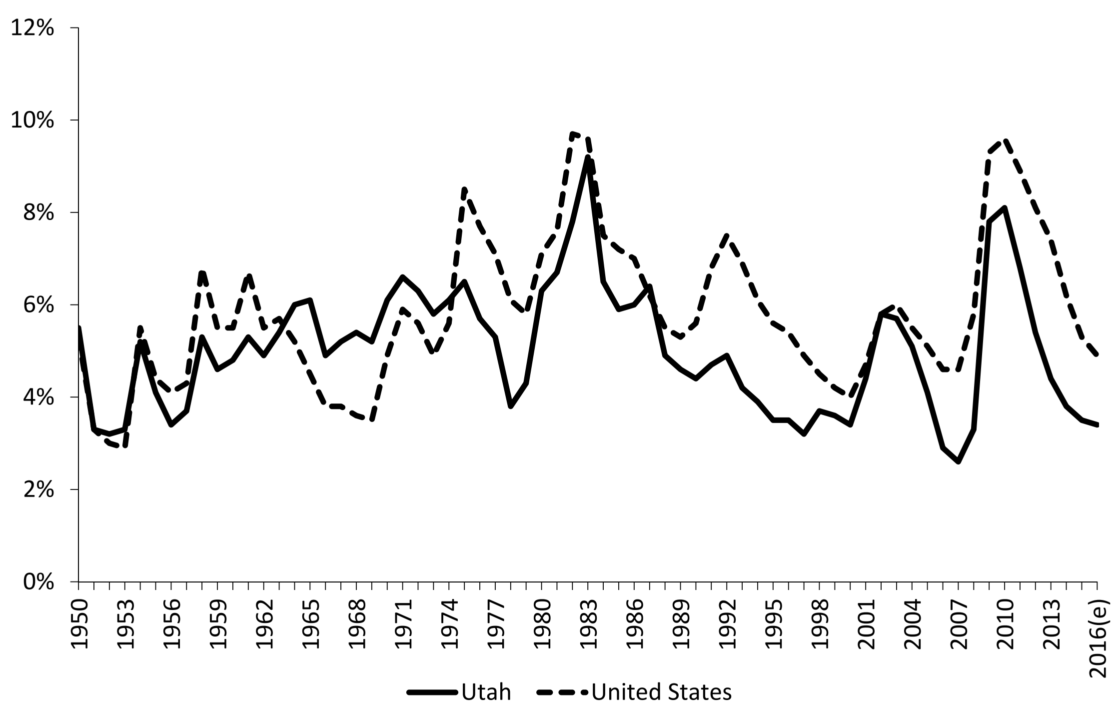
With a new national administration poised to take the helm at the beginning of 2017, the potential for change leaves forecasters somewhat muddied as to what may create head- or tailwinds at the federal level. Key economic indicators that will likely play a role in shaping the 2017 economy include inflation, interest rates, and the value of the dollar. Kept in balance, these indicators will only play out in the background of our thriving Utah economy. However, if balance isn't achieved, a sharp run for any of those measures could hinder business investment and hiring by Utah employers.

Figure 5.1
Annual Average Job Growth Rate for Utah and the United States



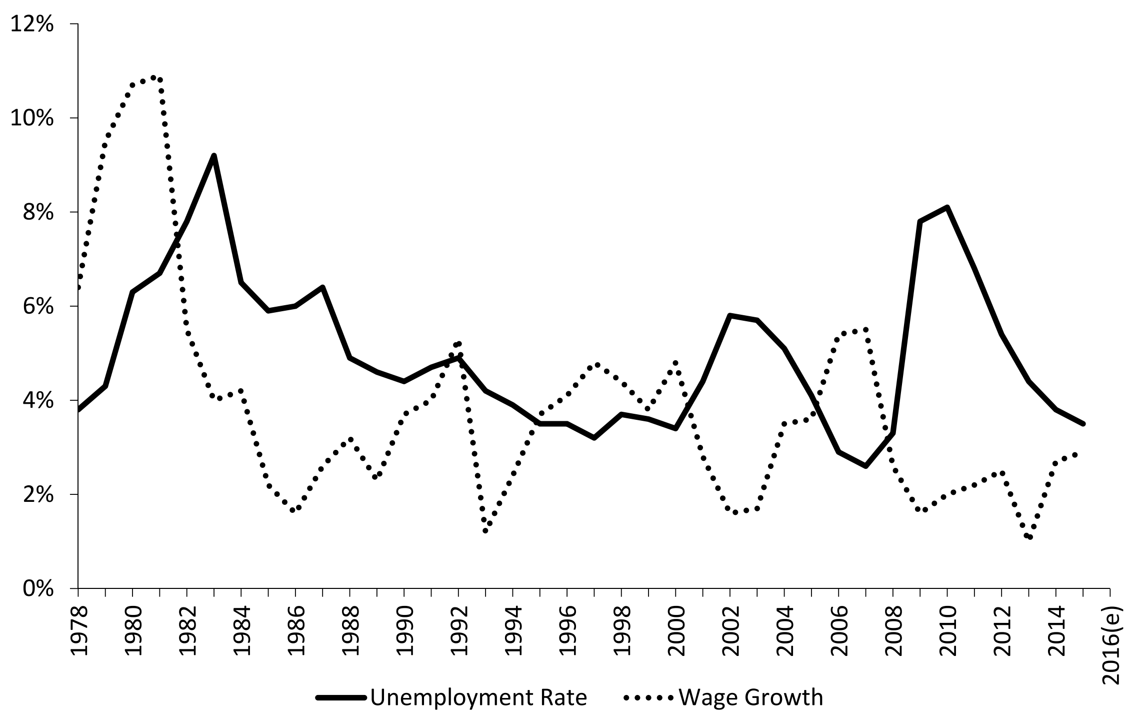
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services

Figure 5.2
Annual Unemployment Rate for Utah and the United States



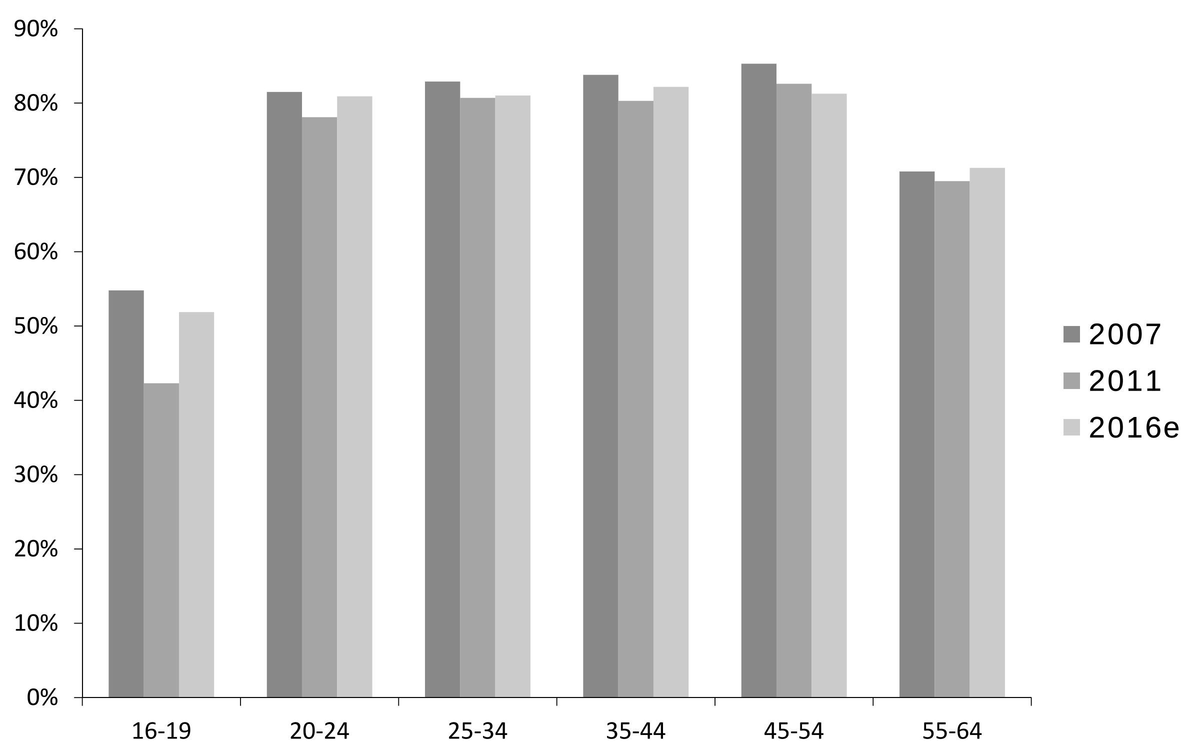
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services

Figure 5.3
Annual Average Unemployment Rate and Wage Growth



Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services

Figure 5.4
Labor Force Participation by Age Group



Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services

Table 5.1
Utah Nonfarm Employment by Industry and Unemployment Rate

Year	Total Payroll Employment Number	Percent Change	Absolute Change	Unemployment Rate	Year	Total Payroll Employment Number	Percent Change	Absolute Change	Unemployment Rate
1950	189,153	3.1	5,653	5.5	1984	601,068	6.0	34,077	6.5
1951	207,386	9.6	18,233	3.3	1985	624,387	3.9	23,319	5.9
1952	214,409	3.4	7,023	3.2	1986	634,138	1.6	9,751	6.0
1953	217,194	1.3	2,785	3.3	1987	640,298	1.0	6,160	6.4
1954	211,864	-2.5	-5,330	5.2	1988	660,075	3.1	19,777	4.9
1955	224,007	5.7	12,143	4.1	1989	691,244	4.7	31,169	4.6
1956	236,225	5.5	12,218	3.4	1990	723,629	4.7	32,385	4.4
1957	240,577	1.8	4,352	3.7	1991	745,202	3.0	21,573	4.7
1958	240,816	0.1	239	5.3	1992	768,602	3.2	23,488	4.9
1959	251,940	4.6	11,124	4.6	1993	809,731	5.4	41,129	4.2
1960	263,307	4.5	11,367	4.8	1994	859,626	6.2	49,895	3.9
1961	272,355	3.4	9,048	5.3	1995	907,886	5.6	48,260	3.5
1962	286,382	5.2	14,027	4.9	1996	954,183	5.1	46,297	3.5
1963	293,758	2.6	7,376	5.4	1997	993,999	4.2	39,816	3.2
1964	293,576	-0.1	-182	6.0	1998	1,023,480	3.0	29,461	3.7
1965	300,164	2.2	6,588	6.1	1999	1,048,498	2.4	25,018	3.6
1966	317,771	5.9	17,607	4.9	2000	1,074,879	2.5	26,381	3.4
1967	326,953	2.9	9,182	5.2	2001	1,081,685	0.6	6,806	4.4
1968	335,527	2.6	8,574	5.4	2002	1,073,746	-0.7	-7,939	5.8
1969	348,612	3.9	13,085	5.2	2003	1,074,131	0.0	385	5.7
1970	357,435	2.5	8,823	6.1	2004	1,104,328	2.8	30,197	5.1
1971	369,836	3.5	12,401	6.6	2005	1,148,320	4.0	43,992	4.1
1972	387,271	4.7	17,435	6.3	2006	1,203,914	4.8	55,594	2.9
1973	415,641	7.3	28,370	5.8	2007	1,251,282	3.9	47,368	2.6
1974	434,793	4.6	19,152	6.1	2008	1,252,470	0.1	1,188	3.3
1975	441,082	1.4	6,289	6.5	2009	1,188,736	-5.1	-63,734	7.8
1976	463,658	5.1	22,576	5.7	2010	1,181,519	-0.6	-7,217	8.1
1977	489,580	5.6	25,922	5.3	2011	1,208,650	2.3	27,131	6.8
1978	526,400	7.5	36,820	3.8	2012	1,248,935	3.3	40,285	5.4
1979	549,242	4.3	22,842	4.3	2013	1,290,523	3.3	41,588	4.4
1980	551,889	0.5	2,647	6.3	2014	1,328,143	2.9	37,620	3.8
1981	559,184	1.3	7,295	6.7	2015	1,377,902	3.7	49,759	3.5
1982	560,981	0.3	1,797	7.8	2016e	1,427,400	3.6	49,498	3.4
1983	566,991	1.1	6,010	9.2	2017f	1,472,100	3.1	44,700	3.5

e = estimate
f = forecast

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

Table 5.2
Utah Labor Force, Nonagricultural Jobs and Wages

	2013	2014	2015	2016e	2017f	Annual Percent Change 2014	2015	2016e	2017f
Civilian Labor Force	1,409,607	1,431,553	1,463,404	1,518,500	1,522,600	1.6	2.2	3.8	0.3
Employed Persons	1,343,885	1,377,013	1,412,473	1,467,000	1,487,000	2.5	2.6	3.9	1.4
Unemployed Persons	65,722	54,540	50,931	51,500	52,600	-17.0	-6.6	1.1	2.1
Unemployment Rate	4.7	3.8	3.5	3.4	3.5				
U.S. Rate	7.4	6.2	5.3	4.9	4.8				
Total Nonfarm Jobs	1,290,523	1,328,055	1,377,744	1,427,200	1,472,100	2.9	3.7	3.6	3.1
Mining	12,108	12,160	10,372	10,500	10,700	0.4	-14.7	1.2	1.9
Construction	73,463	78,669	84,676	90,400	92,500	7.1	7.6	6.8	2.3
Manufacturing	118,747	120,642	123,695	127,700	130,400	1.6	2.5	3.2	2.1
Trade, Trans., Utilities	246,900	252,588	263,075	266,400	273,100	2.3	4.2	1.3	2.5
Information	32,427	33,338	34,402	35,500	36,600	2.8	3.2	3.2	3.1
Financial Activity	72,942	74,969	79,020	81,600	84,500	2.8	5.4	3.3	3.6
Professional & Business Services	177,462	185,081	194,127	204,700	214,900	4.3	4.9	5.4	5.0
Education & Health Services	170,541	174,313	182,273	189,600	196,900	2.2	4.6	4.0	3.9
Leisure & Hospitality	123,539	128,064	133,741	141,900	147,900	3.7	4.4	6.1	4.2
Other Services	36,372	37,530	38,689	39,900	41,200	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.3
Government	225,920	230,623	233,674	239,000	243,400	2.1	1.3	2.3	1.8
Goods-producing	204,317	211,471	218,743	228,600	233,600	3.5	3.4	4.5	2.2
Service-producing	1,086,103	1,116,506	1,159,001	1,198,600	1,238,500	2.8	3.8	3.4	3.3
Percent Svc.-producing	0.84	0.84	0.84	0.84	0.84				
U.S. Nonfarm Job Growth %	1.60	1.90	2.10	1.70	1.20				
Total Nonfarm Wages (millions)	52,989	56,026	59,962	64,279	68,007	4.4	5.7	6.8	6.8
Average Annual Wage	41,060	42,187	43,522	45,039	46,197	1.0	2.7	2.9	3.3
Average Monthly Wage	3,422	3,516	3,627	3,753	3,850	1.0	2.7	2.9	3.3
Establishments (first quarter)	84,914	87,551	90,443	92,900	95,500				

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 Research and Analysis
e = estimate
f = forecast

Personal Income

Robert Spendlove, Zions Bank
Deborah Speed, Zions Bank

2016 Overview

Utah's total personal income in 2016 was an estimated $124.5 billion, a 5.7 percent increase from $117.8 billion in 2015. Utah's estimated 2016 per capita income was $40,864, up 4.0 percent from the 2015 level of $39,308. This 2016 growth rate is slightly higher than the average annual state growth rates of 5.5 percent for total personal income, and 3.9 percent for per capita income during the 2012 to 2015 period. In the last two years, Utah's growth in per capita personal income has been significantly higher than that of the U.S. economy as a whole.

Total Personal Income

Total personal income (TPI) is the sum of all individual personal income in a given region. There are three components of TPI: 1) net earnings by place of work, adjusted by residence; 2) income from dividends, interest, and rent (DIR); and, 3) income from transfer receipts, such as social security, welfare, and pensions. The largest component of TPI is typically earnings by place of work, which consists of the total earnings from farm and nonfarm industries including contributions for social insurance. In 2016, Utah's TPI was an estimated $124.5 billion, a 5.7 percent increase from $117.8 billion in 2015. Of Utah total personal income in 2015, 77 percent can be attributed to earnings by place of work. Of this amount, 72 percent came from wages and salaries, 18 percent came from supplements to wages and salaries, and 11 percent came from proprietors' income.

In 2015, Utah's income from Dividends, Interest, and Rent (DIR) increased to $21.96 billion and income from transfer receipts was $16 billion. Utah transfer receipts comprise a much smaller portion of TPI than the national average (13.6 percent vs. 17.3 percent). Thus, Utahns rely more on wage earnings for income than their counterparts nationally. Moreover, all three subcategories of Utah total personal income have grown faster than the corresponding national measures.

In 2015, most nonfarm earnings in Utah were in the private sector: 82.3 percent of the earnings by place of work, compared to 82.6 percent nationally. The Utah public sector accounted for 17.3 percent of nonfarm earnings, which is slightly higher than the national proportion (16.7 percent). Within the Utah private sector, the manufacturing sector (12.2 percent) was the largest source of earnings, followed by professional, scientific, and technical services (11 percent), and health care and social services (10.3 percent), respectively. At the national level, health care accounted for the largest percentage of private sector earnings followed by professional, scientific, and technical services, and manufacturing.

In 2015, most of Utah's broad industry classifications experienced growth in earnings. The Real Estate and Rental and Leasing sector experienced an impressive 21 percent growth from 2014 to 2015. Other industries experiencing high growth included Utilities (14.1 percent) Construction (11.9 percent), and Finance and Insurance (11.9 percent).

Two industries experienced losses in earnings in 2015, including Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction, in which earnings fell by 10.6 percent, and Forestry, Fishing, and Related Activities, which fell by 0.4 percent.

Per Capita Personal Income

Per capita personal income is a region's total personal income divided by its total population. Personal income and per capita earnings data are reported quarterly by the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis. Utah's estimated 2016 per capita personal income was $40,864, up 4.0 percent from the 2015 level of $39,308. Utah's estimated 2016 per capita income of $40,864 is 82.9 percent of the national per capita income of $49,270.

In a reversal of long-term trends, Utah's 2015 growth rate in per capita personal income was among the highest in the United States. Utah's growth rate of 4.4 percent was much higher than the US growth of 3.7 percent and ranked Utah with the 7th fastest growing per capita personal income in the country.

Utah's personal income growth has been among the highest in the United States because of the strong economy and vibrant growth occurring in the state. Utah has consistently ranked as a state with one of the highest job growth rates and lowest unemployment rates in the country. As a result of this vibrant job growth and low unemployment, Utah is experiencing labor shortages which is creating upward wage and income pressure.

Personal and Per Capita Income by County

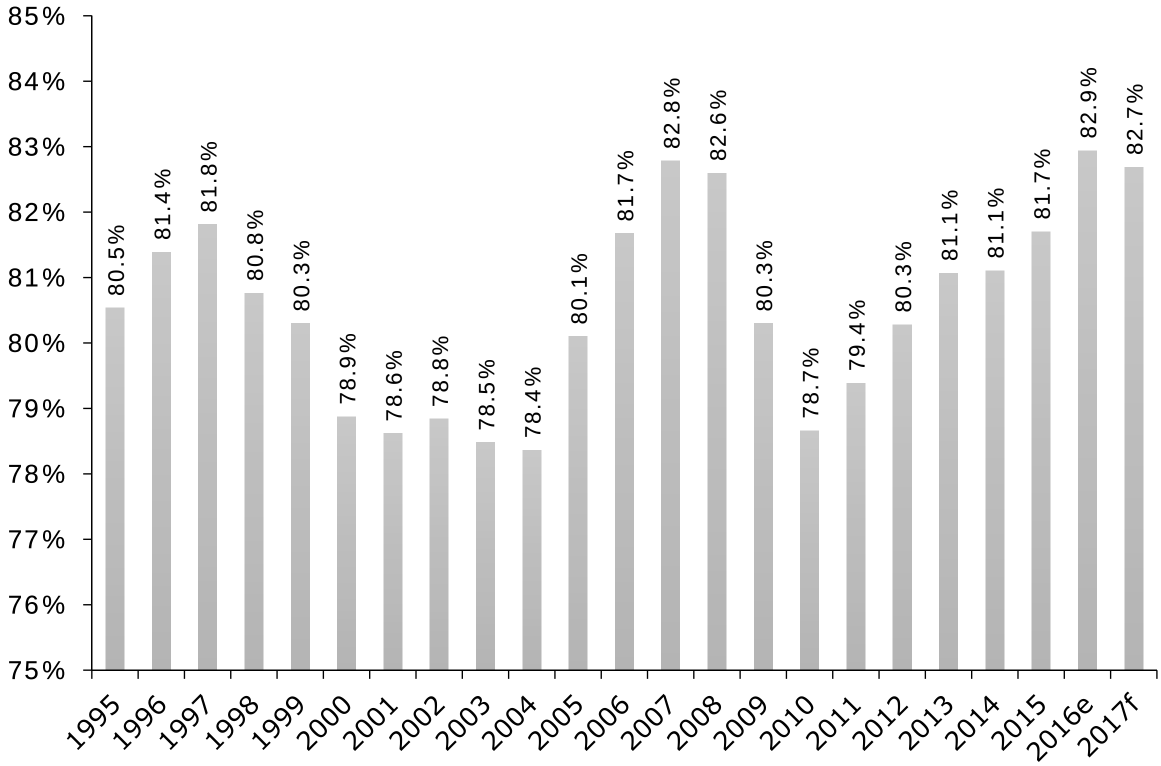
Utah's growth in per capita income of 4.4 percent in 2015 remained steady from the same growth rate in 2014. Three Utah counties (Beaver at -3.2 percent, Uintah at -8.8 percent, and Duchesne at -9.6 percent) experienced a decline in per capita income. The 26 other Utah counties experienced per capita personal income growth. Daggett and Sanpete counties experienced the strongest growth in 2015, with 9.3 percent and 8.8 percent growth rates, respectively. Garfield, Kane, Tooele, Utah, Juab, Summit, Davis, Sevier, Salt Lake, Washington, Weber, Millard, Piute and Morgan Counties all had growth between 4.0 percent and 7.0 percent.

In 2015, Summit County had the highest estimated per capita personal income of $98,128, the highest in the state, which was almost two-and-a-half times the state average ($39,308). Summit was the only county with a per capita income that exceeded the national average ($48,112). San Juan County ($23,399) had the lowest per capita income, only 60 percent of the Utah average.

2017 Outlook

Utah total personal income in 2016 is estimated to have grown 5.7 percent. This represents a vibrancy that far surpasses income growth at the national level. Per capita personal income is estimated to have grown at a 4.0 percent rate in 2016, which is nearly double the estimated national per capita income growth rate of 2.4 percent, but slightly slower than last year's Utah per capita income growth rate of 4.4 percent. Utah's personal income is expected to continue to grow strongly in the next few years, albeit somewhat more slowly than the robust growth of the last couple years. Utah personal income growth is also expected to continue to surpass the growth of US personal income. Utah's vibrant and growing economy will continue to produce an environment with strong employment growth and low unemployment, which will continue to create upward pressure on Utah's personal income growth.

Figure 6.1
Utah Per Capita Income as Percent of U.S. Per Capita Income



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

Figure 6.2
Utah vs. U.S. Total Personal Income Growth

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

Table 6.1
Personal and Per Capita Personal Income

Year	Total Personal Income (Millions of Dollars) Utah	United States	Utah as % of U.S.	Annual Growth Rates Utah	United States	Per Capita Personal Income (Dollars) Utah	United States	Utah as % of U.S.
1970	$3,767	$855,078	0.44%	11.4%	8.1%	$3,535	$4,196	84.2%
1971	4,219	923,964	0.46%	12.0%	8.1%	3,833	4,468	85.8%
1972	4,713	1,015,526	0.46%	11.7%	9.9%	4,154	4,853	85.6%
1973	5,240	1,131,213	0.46%	11.2%	11.4%	4,483	5,352	83.8%
1974	5,863	1,242,433	0.47%	11.9%	9.8%	4,891	5,824	84.0%
1975	6,542	1,359,998	0.48%	11.6%	9.5%	5,302	6,312	84.0%
1976	7,393	1,491,506	0.50%	13.0%	9.7%	5,810	6,856	84.7%
1977	8,358	1,646,968	0.51%	13.1%	10.4%	6,349	7,494	84.7%
1978	9,601	1,851,867	0.52%	14.9%	12.4%	7,037	8,338	84.4%
1979	10,849	2,068,806	0.52%	13.0%	11.7%	7,661	9,212	83.2%
1980	12,172	2,307,005	0.53%	12.2%	11.5%	8,266	10,153	81.4%
1981	13,725	2,584,340	0.53%	12.8%	12.0%	9,056	11,262	80.4%
1982	14,916	2,767,657	0.54%	8.7%	7.1%	9,572	11,947	80.1%
1983	15,956	2,957,901	0.54%	7.0%	6.9%	10,004	12,652	79.1%
1984	17,598	3,268,535	0.54%	10.3%	10.5%	10,847	13,860	78.3%
1985	18,880	3,501,927	0.54%	7.3%	7.1%	11,492	14,719	78.1%
1986	19,817	3,712,243	0.53%	5.0%	6.0%	11,918	15,459	77.1%
1987	20,741	3,940,859	0.53%	4.7%	6.2%	12,360	16,265	76.0%
1988	22,052	4,260,753	0.52%	6.3%	8.1%	13,053	17,426	74.9%
1989	23,701	4,603,969	0.51%	7.5%	8.1%	13,894	18,653	74.5%
1990	25,737	4,890,453	0.53%	8.6%	6.2%	14,866	19,591	75.9%
1991	27,624	5,055,766	0.55%	7.3%	3.4%	15,521	19,985	77.7%
1992	29,925	5,402,109	0.55%	8.3%	6.9%	16,292	21,060	77.4%
1993	32,312	5,639,780	0.57%	8.0%	4.4%	17,021	21,698	78.4%
1994	35,051	5,930,316	0.59%	8.5%	5.2%	17,879	22,538	79.3%
1995	38,230	6,275,761	0.61%	9.1%	5.8%	18,981	23,568	80.5%
1996	41,619	6,661,697	0.62%	8.9%	6.1%	20,126	24,728	81.4%
1997	45,005	7,075,132	0.64%	8.1%	6.2%	21,231	25,950	81.8%
1998	48,124	7,588,703	0.63%	6.9%	7.3%	22,218	27,510	80.8%
1999	50,653	7,988,183	0.63%	5.3%	5.3%	22,988	28,627	80.3%
2000	54,178	8,634,847	0.63%	7.0%	8.1%	24,138	30,602	78.9%
2001	56,629	8,987,890	0.63%	4.5%	4.1%	24,797	31,540	78.6%
2002	58,315	9,150,761	0.64%	3.0%	1.8%	25,084	31,815	78.8%
2003	60,553	9,484,225	0.64%	3.8%	3.6%	25,657	32,692	78.5%
2004	64,580	10,047,876	0.64%	6.7%	5.9%	26,891	34,316	78.4%
2005	70,681	10,610,320	0.67%	9.4%	5.6%	28,759	35,904	80.1%
2006	78,679	11,381,350	0.69%	11.3%	7.3%	31,154	38,144	81.7%
2007	85,635	11,995,419	0.71%	8.8%	5.4%	32,965	39,821	82.8%
2008	90,363	12,492,705	0.72%	5.5%	4.1%	33,932	41,082	82.6%
2009	86,111	12,079,444	0.71%	-4.7%	-3.3%	31,619	39,376	80.3%
2010	87,931	12,459,613	0.71%	2.1%	3.1%	31,682	40,277	78.7%
2011	94,919	13,233,436	0.72%	7.9%	6.2%	33,702	42,453	79.4%
2012	101,509	13,904,485	0.73%	6.9%	5.1%	35,538	44,267	80.3%
2013	104,664	14,068,960	0.74%	3.1%	1.2%	36,045	44,462	81.1%
2014	110,844	14,801,624	0.75%	5.9%	5.2%	37,644	46,414	81.1%
2015	117,764	15,463,981	0.76%	6.2%	4.5%	39,308	48,112	81.7%
2016e	124,510	15,988,000	0.78%	5.7%	3.4%	40,864	49,270	82.9%
2017f	130,912	16,712,000	0.78%	5.1%	4.5%	42,246	51,091	82.7%

e = estimate
f = forecast

Sources:
1. 1970-2015 data from U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis
2. 2016e and 2017f data from Utah Revenue Assumptions Working Group

Table 6.2
Total Per Capita Personal Income by County

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Utah	$34,415	$35,995	$36,045	$37,644	$39,308	4.6%	0.1%	4.4%	4.4%
Summit	78,581	91,982	90,571	93,476	98,128	17.1%	-1.5%	3.2%	5.0%
Morgan	39,231	41,160	41,640	43,126	44,916	4.9%	1.2%	3.6%	4.2%
Salt Lake	39,013	40,623	40,977	42,671	44,692	4.1%	0.9%	4.1%	4.7%
Wasatch	34,576	36,362	38,169	39,869	40,670	5.2%	5.0%	4.5%	2.0%
Davis	35,734	37,559	37,073	38,163	40,000	5.1%	-1.3%	2.9%	4.8%
Grand	35,424	37,645	38,247	39,015	39,990	6.3%	1.6%	2.0%	2.5%
Rich	29,192	31,111	34,482	38,907	38,888	6.6%	10.8%	12.8%	0.0%
Daggett	39,329	46,520	33,222	33,879	37,017	18.3%	-28.6%	2.0%	9.3%
Weber	32,819	33,335	33,500	34,892	36,522	1.6%	0.5%	4.2%	4.7%
Kane	31,222	32,849	32,043	34,036	36,244	5.2%	-2.5%	6.2%	6.5%
Duchesne	34,246	38,370	37,322	39,250	35,488	12.0%	-2.7%	5.2%	-9.6%
Beaver	29,820	30,332	34,120	35,077	34,983	1.7%	12.5%	2.8%	-0.3%
Carbon	34,134	32,324	32,167	33,674	34,392	-5.3%	-0.5%	4.7%	2.1%
Utah	29,025	30,875	30,453	32,535	34,283	6.4%	-1.4%	6.8%	5.4%
Garfield	29,125	30,147	30,982	31,910	34,084	3.5%	2.8%	3.0%	6.8%
Millard	29,436	29,459	31,256	32,115	33,522	0.1%	6.1%	2.7%	4.4%
Box Elder	29,416	30,185	30,756	31,951	33,161	2.6%	1.9%	3.9%	3.8%
Tooele	29,693	30,555	30,349	31,161	32,890	2.9%	-0.7%	2.7%	5.5%
Cache	28,627	29,376	29,771	31,161	32,128	2.6%	1.3%	4.7%	3.1%
Uintah	33,520	34,843	33,402	34,580	31,549	3.9%	-4.1%	3.5%	-8.8%
Washington	27,191	28,076	28,341	29,966	31,368	3.3%	0.9%	5.7%	4.7%
Wayne	27,400	26,696	27,304	30,396	31,337	-2.6%	2.3%	11.3%	3.1%
Juab	26,548	27,225	28,577	29,645	31,206	2.6%	5.0%	3.7%	5.3%
Emery	31,157	28,776	28,896	29,751	30,738	-7.6%	0.4%	3.0%	3.3%
Sevier	26,666	27,974	27,678	28,786	30,175	4.9%	-1.1%	4.0%	4.8%
Piute	23,852	23,014	24,020	26,244	27,399	-3.5%	4.4%	9.3%	4.4%
Iron	24,072	24,737	24,627	26,098	27,037	2.8%	-0.4%	6.0%	3.6%
Sanpete	22,785	24,045	23,897	24,639	26,808	5.5%	-0.6%	3.1%	8.8%
San Juan	21,830	21,875	24,010	23,388	23,399	0.2%	9.8%	-2.6%	0.0%

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis
Note: All dollar estimates are in current dollars (not adjusted for inflation).
Last updated: December 7, 2016--new estimates for 2015

Gross Domestic Product by State

Joshua Spolsdoff, Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute

2015 Overview

Gross domestic product (GDP) by state details the value of final goods and services produced in a state. It is the state-level counterpart to the national GDP. Conceptually, GDP by state is gross output less intermediate inputs, and as such it measures the economic activity within the state. Real GDP controls for inflation by using “chained” dollars (a weighted average of data in successive pairs of years), which is a more meaningful measure of GDP over time. The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) releases GDP data annually in June. In 2016, BEA revised state-level GDP measures for 1997 through 2015.

Nominal GDP

Utah’s nominal GDP (measured in current dollars) was estimated to be $147.5 billion in 2015, up from $140.3 billion in 2014. This represents a growth rate of 5.1 percent, which ranks the eighth highest in the nation. The Utah GDP growth rates of 5.1 percent, 5.3 percent, 4.1 percent and 3.2 percent in 2015, 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively, represent a marked improvement in the Utah economy compared with the average annual GDP growth rate of 0.5 percent between 2008 and 2010. However, the average Utah growth rate of the last four years is still well below the 7.4 percent annual growth rate in state GDP that prevailed between 1998 and 2007.

Real GDP

Utah’s real GDP (measured in 2009 chained dollars) was $130.9 billion in 2015, up from $126.5 billion in 2014. This represents a growth rate of 3.4 percent, the sixth highest in the nation. Of Utah’s production in 2015, 87 percent came from private industry, led by finance, insurance and real estate.

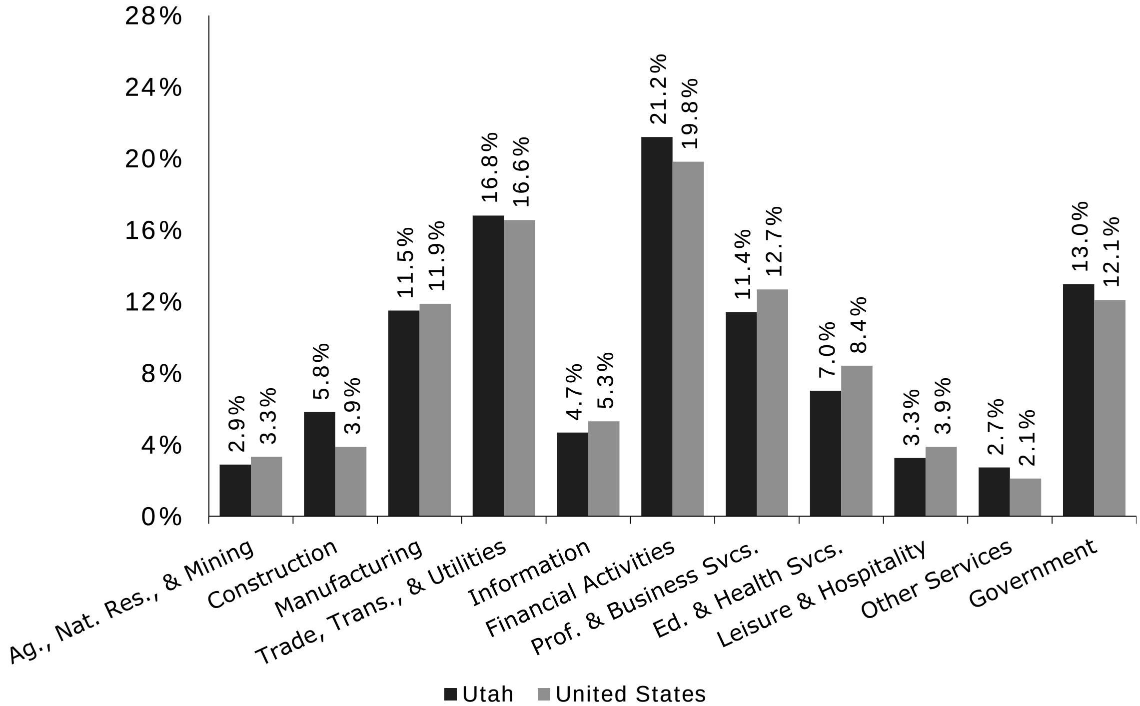
Industry Growth

The information industry (which accounts for 4.7 percent of Utah GDP) showed the strongest real GDP industry growth for the 2014–2015 period, growing from $5.5 billion to $6.1 billion, a 10.3 percent increase. The construction and financial services industries had the next highest industry growth rates of 8.0 percent and 5.4 percent, respectively. The lowest-growth industries in Utah in 2015 were agriculture, natural resources and mining (–24.1 percent) and government (1.1. percent).

2016/2017 Outlook

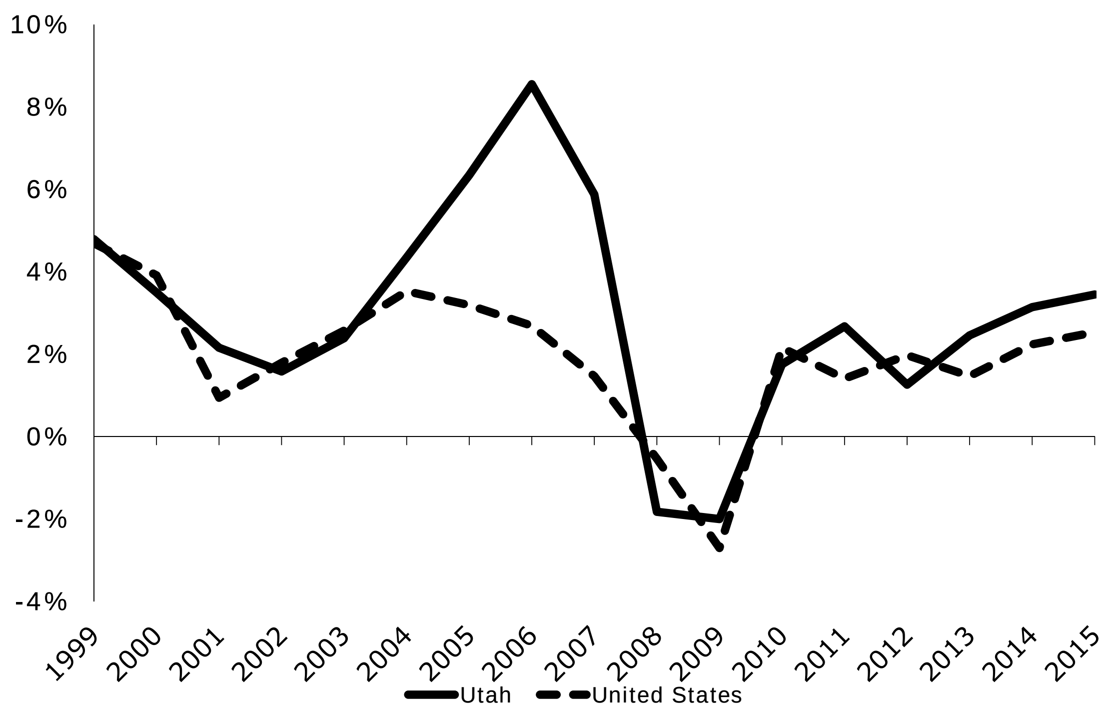
Utah’s current real GDP growth rate of 3.4 percent is above the average growth rate of 2.6 percent in the state in the last four years. This is a marked increase from the negative Utah average real GDP growth rate of –0.7 percent during 2008–2010. Utah’s GDP growth has become more aligned with that of the national economy recently, both in terms of growth trends and industrial composition. Agriculture, natural resources and mining was the only industry group to experience a decline in 2015, which was exclusively due to significant losses in the mining industry. Besides this, eight out of 11 Utah industry groups have performed well, growing by 4 percent or greater. Although risks to the outlook remain and there is much uncertainty, potential changes to federal fiscal policy and an improving global economy will provide a tailwind for the Utah economy in 2017. Increased defense and infrastructure spending could also positively impact the state. Utah’s strong and diversified industrial composition will continue to help our growth remain above the U.S. average. The state’s economy should perform near its long-term averages with some upside potential during the coming year. We expect Utah’s real GDP growth to be in the 2.9–3.5 percent range.

Figure 7.1
Percent of GDP by Industry: 2015



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

Figure 7.2
Utah vs. United States Real GDP Growth



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

Table 7.1
Nominal Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by State

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2015 Percent of Total	Percent Change 2014-2015
United States	$14,859,772	$15,406,002	$16,041,243	$16,576,808	$17,277,548	$17,919,651	100.0%	3.7%
Alabama	174,710	180,665	185,878	190,095	194,421	199,656	1.1%	2.7%
Alaska	54,134	58,759	60,890	59,762	58,253	52,747	0.3%	-9.5%
Arizona	245,668	254,192	264,693	270,642	280,166	290,903	1.6%	3.8%
Arkansas	102,951	107,287	109,226	114,379	117,854	118,907	0.7%	0.9%
California	1,965,886	2,036,297	2,131,199	2,223,958	2,350,807	2,481,348	13.8%	5.6%
Colorado	253,374	262,719	272,799	286,751	304,943	313,748	1.8%	2.9%
Connecticut	234,528	234,233	239,462	240,750	245,160	252,930	1.4%	3.2%
Delaware	57,471	59,937	60,628	60,943	65,419	68,724	0.4%	5.1%
District of Columbia	103,831	107,738	109,685	111,901	116,446	122,146	0.7%	4.9%
Florida	735,098	741,455	764,136	793,089	833,369	888,087	5.0%	6.6%
Georgia	412,485	424,126	439,058	452,696	473,562	497,944	2.8%	5.1%
Hawaii	68,225	70,017	72,532	74,653	76,588	80,376	0.4%	4.9%
Idaho	55,258	56,744	58,105	60,969	63,050	65,549	0.4%	4.0%
Illinois	653,476	679,776	711,370	722,736	745,810	776,882	4.3%	4.2%
Indiana	282,259	291,570	299,996	311,332	324,901	336,053	1.9%	3.4%
Iowa	141,697	148,843	158,246	162,814	169,661	174,030	1.0%	2.6%
Kansas	128,542	136,884	140,964	143,459	147,493	149,641	0.8%	1.5%
Kentucky	165,974	171,835	177,046	181,440	186,344	193,274	1.1%	3.7%
Louisiana	232,596	236,248	241,378	235,949	242,785	239,305	1.3%	-1.4%
Maine	51,456	51,490	52,580	53,219	55,250	57,297	0.3%	3.7%
Maryland	313,952	324,830	332,500	338,806	349,605	365,356	2.0%	4.5%
Massachusetts	402,652	417,283	434,098	441,042	455,979	484,943	2.7%	6.4%
Michigan	385,021	399,437	416,701	430,538	447,961	468,334	2.6%	4.5%
Minnesota	269,937	282,397	292,920	304,358	316,578	328,340	1.8%	3.7%
Mississippi	95,810	96,968	101,351	102,726	103,828	105,819	0.6%	1.9%
Missouri	255,865	257,225	266,245	276,645	282,874	294,491	1.6%	4.1%
Montana	38,375	41,187	42,349	43,230	44,448	45,237	0.3%	1.8%
Nebraska	92,231	99,935	101,973	106,735	111,297	113,282	0.6%	1.8%
Nevada	121,713	124,445	125,440	128,321	133,784	139,724	0.8%	4.4%
New Hampshire	64,159	65,214	66,948	68,533	71,153	73,867	0.4%	3.8%
New Jersey	489,130	493,343	514,662	531,666	543,787	567,738	3.2%	4.4%
New Mexico	86,079	89,261	90,146	91,234	94,731	93,339	0.5%	-1.5%
New York	1,204,688	1,229,743	1,301,041	1,334,930	1,382,933	1,433,531	8.0%	3.7%
North Carolina	416,008	427,974	438,350	454,063	473,471	495,402	2.8%	4.6%
North Dakota	36,202	42,164	52,493	54,982	59,308	55,860	0.3%	-5.8%
Ohio	498,989	528,567	550,299	565,256	591,333	610,928	3.4%	3.3%
Oklahoma	149,913	163,868	174,305	185,103	194,466	185,981	1.0%	-4.4%
Oregon	191,120	199,929	196,973	197,470	203,606	217,629	1.2%	6.9%
Pennsylvania	596,662	615,411	637,896	661,348	685,420	709,762	4.0%	3.6%
Rhode Island	49,351	49,716	50,997	52,274	53,898	56,052	0.3%	4.0%
South Carolina	164,106	170,193	174,567	181,374	190,773	201,005	1.1%	5.4%
South Dakota	38,176	42,253	43,056	44,668	45,588	47,244	0.3%	3.6%
Tennessee	252,478	263,175	278,298	288,114	299,158	315,857	1.8%	5.6%
Texas	1,243,398	1,344,733	1,437,893	1,532,855	1,627,865	1,630,082	9.1%	0.1%
Utah	117,714	124,031	128,018	133,264	140,296	147,503	0.8%	5.1%
Vermont	26,633	27,676	28,195	28,599	29,259	30,038	0.2%	2.7%
Virginia	420,862	429,174	441,144	449,502	460,151	481,084	2.7%	4.5%
Washington	359,694	370,149	388,922	404,540	423,795	445,413	2.5%	5.1%
West Virginia	67,255	70,945	70,969	72,120	74,148	74,321	0.4%	0.2%
Wisconsin	252,875	262,463	272,420	279,996	291,754	302,076	1.7%	3.5%
Wyoming	39,103	41,499	40,201	40,979	42,021	39,864	0.2%	-5.1%

Notes:
1. In October of 2006, BEA renamed the gross state product (GSP) series to gross domestic product (GDP) by state.
2. GDP by state for 1997-2015 was revised December 2016.

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

Table 7.2
Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by State

	Millions of Chained 2009 Dollars						2015 Percent of Total	Percent Change 2014-2015
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015		
United States	$14,628,165	$14,833,679	$15,126,281	$15,348,044	$15,691,181	$16,088,249	100.0%	2.5%
Alabama	171,861	173,760	175,420	176,850	177,010	178,566	1.1%	0.9%
Alaska	49,671	51,004	53,719	51,323	49,653	49,353	0.3%	-0.6%
Arizona	243,101	247,414	252,545	253,904	257,663	261,350	1.6%	1.4%
Arkansas	101,309	103,312	103,170	106,036	107,482	107,986	0.7%	0.5%
California	1,936,487	1,962,926	2,013,611	2,064,596	2,143,167	2,225,413	13.8%	3.8%
Colorado	248,667	252,256	257,622	265,804	277,952	286,789	1.8%	3.2%
Connecticut	232,357	228,454	228,212	224,724	223,899	225,507	1.4%	0.7%
Delaware	56,541	57,919	57,013	56,037	58,742	60,335	0.4%	2.7%
District of Columbia	101,689	103,539	103,733	103,508	105,205	107,515	0.7%	2.2%
Florida	727,658	723,317	729,372	743,137	764,656	794,998	4.9%	4.0%
Georgia	408,248	413,457	418,312	422,958	433,463	444,908	2.8%	2.6%
Hawaii	67,403	67,971	68,913	69,705	69,894	71,501	0.4%	2.3%
Idaho	54,389	54,288	54,411	56,117	57,135	58,676	0.4%	2.7%
Illinois	645,983	658,411	671,493	670,031	677,667	690,187	4.3%	1.8%
Indiana	279,068	280,588	281,540	288,323	294,438	298,666	1.9%	1.4%
Iowa	139,979	142,603	147,665	148,883	152,813	154,734	1.0%	1.3%
Kansas	126,485	130,493	131,320	131,532	133,302	134,321	0.8%	0.8%
Kentucky	163,417	165,712	166,852	168,601	169,572	171,979	1.1%	1.4%
Louisiana	220,884	209,151	209,373	203,431	206,285	208,255	1.3%	1.0%
Maine	50,921	50,180	50,106	49,689	50,524	51,087	0.3%	1.1%
Maryland	310,702	316,774	318,146	318,255	321,539	328,103	2.0%	2.0%
Massachusetts	399,239	408,409	415,832	414,075	419,154	434,957	2.7%	3.8%
Michigan	382,885	392,653	400,063	406,631	414,186	420,729	2.6%	1.6%
Minnesota	266,346	272,105	275,859	282,031	288,676	294,032	1.8%	1.9%
Mississippi	94,124	92,821	94,880	94,658	93,805	94,271	0.6%	0.5%
Missouri	253,059	250,034	252,620	257,410	257,987	262,479	1.6%	1.7%
Montana	37,380	38,458	38,737	39,027	39,560	40,332	0.3%	2.0%
Nebraska	90,713	94,619	93,957	96,327	99,194	100,068	0.6%	0.9%
Nevada	120,537	121,118	119,411	120,136	122,659	124,669	0.8%	1.6%
New Hampshire	63,721	63,952	64,278	64,619	65,804	66,747	0.4%	1.4%
New Jersey	484,410	480,101	489,453	496,688	497,708	507,588	3.2%	2.0%
New Mexico	83,203	83,457	83,547	83,063	85,119	86,592	0.5%	1.7%
New York	1,188,749	1,194,300	1,231,862	1,232,755	1,243,065	1,254,859	7.8%	0.9%
North Carolina	412,377	417,143	415,761	421,861	430,020	438,673	2.7%	2.0%
North Dakota	35,200	39,117	47,816	49,005	52,309	50,925	0.3%	-2.6%
Ohio	492,419	510,190	518,583	524,119	537,684	547,100	3.4%	1.8%
Oklahoma	144,003	151,302	159,785	165,962	172,438	176,174	1.1%	2.2%
Oregon	190,371	198,298	192,598	189,645	192,119	201,484	1.3%	4.9%
Pennsylvania	589,684	597,346	607,172	618,471	629,369	647,041	4.0%	2.8%
Rhode Island	48,803	48,424	48,631	48,896	49,367	50,082	0.3%	1.4%
South Carolina	162,840	166,389	166,858	170,048	174,880	179,298	1.1%	2.5%
South Dakota	37,228	39,548	39,189	39,694	39,972	41,022	0.3%	2.6%
Tennessee	250,261	257,138	265,211	269,543	274,039	281,481	1.7%	2.7%
Texas	1,197,006	1,240,117	1,310,522	1,373,914	1,440,273	1,509,819	9.4%	4.8%
Utah	115,177	118,254	119,739	122,676	126,526	130,885	0.8%	3.4%
Vermont	26,398	27,027	26,963	26,827	26,890	26,996	0.2%	0.4%
Virginia	416,903	419,724	422,269	422,530	423,576	432,061	2.7%	2.0%
Washington	355,228	358,185	368,474	376,464	386,871	398,504	2.5%	3.0%
West Virginia	65,581	66,935	65,925	66,296	66,987	67,895	0.4%	1.4%
Wisconsin	251,086	256,396	259,863	261,810	267,637	270,636	1.7%	1.1%
Wyoming	36,469	36,326	35,054	35,421	36,016	35,981	0.2%	-0.1%

Notes:
1. In October of 2006, BEA renamed the gross state product (GSP) series to gross domestic product (GDP) by state.
2. GDP by state for 1997-2015 was revised December 2016.

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

Utah Taxable Sales

Eric Cropper, Utah State Tax Commission

2016 Overview

Utah total taxable sales continued to grow in 2016. Growth was steady, increasing by approximately 4.4 percent to an estimated $56.3 billion. A strong labor market and consumer spending were among the primary drivers of growth. Historically low interest rates, a strong tourism industry, and low motor fuel prices were also drivers of growth. Growth in 2016 retail sales and taxable services is estimated at 5.0 percent and 4.7 percent, respectively, while business investment purchases are estimated to decline by 1.9 percent.

Retail Sales

Retail sales are a good indicator of economic activity and typically trend with consumers' income and confidence. Growth in taxable retail sales in the last six years has been steady, varying between 5.0 to 7.9 percent. In 2016 retail sales are estimated to increase by 5.0 percent to $29.2 billion, significantly better than the 2.8 percent increase estimated in U.S. nontaxable and taxable retail sales. Retail sales are the largest component of total taxable sales in Utah, accounting for an estimated 51.9 percent of the total in 2016. One issue of note impacting taxable retail sales in recent years is the growing popularity of online sales. Online or remote sales from businesses that do not have a physical presence in the state and do not collect sales tax are not included in taxable sales. The U.S. Census Bureau is reporting annual growth of retail e-commerce sales in excess of 15 percent in recent years. Growth in taxable retail sales has been lessened as consumers increasingly substitute online sales for purchases that they otherwise would have made in store.

Business Investment Purchases

For the second year in a row, business investment purchases declined, dropping 1.9 percent to an estimated $8.2 billion in 2016. Recent declines have been led by sharp drops in investment in the oil and gas and mining industries. Declines in these industries have been driven by low commodity prices, caused by global influences on supply and demand. Although business investment purchases account for only approximately 14.6 percent of estimated total taxable sales in the state in 2016, total taxable sales in areas with significant amounts of oil and gas development have been hit especially hard. Duchesne and Uintah counties have been impacted the most with taxable sales down sharply in 2015 and 2016. Business investment purchases have historically been the most volatile of the three major components of taxable sales. Business investment purchases declined the most of any component during the recession and are the only major component of taxable sales to not reach or exceed pre-recession highs by 2016.

Taxable Services

In 2016 taxable services are estimated to account for 28.7 percent of total taxable sales. Taxable services are estimated to increase by 4.7 percent in 2016 to $16.2 billion. Tourism related industries (accommodation, food services, entertainment, and recreation) are currently leading the growth in taxable services. Growth since the recession has been steady with annual increases since 2011 ranging from 4.2 to 6 percent.

2017 Outlook

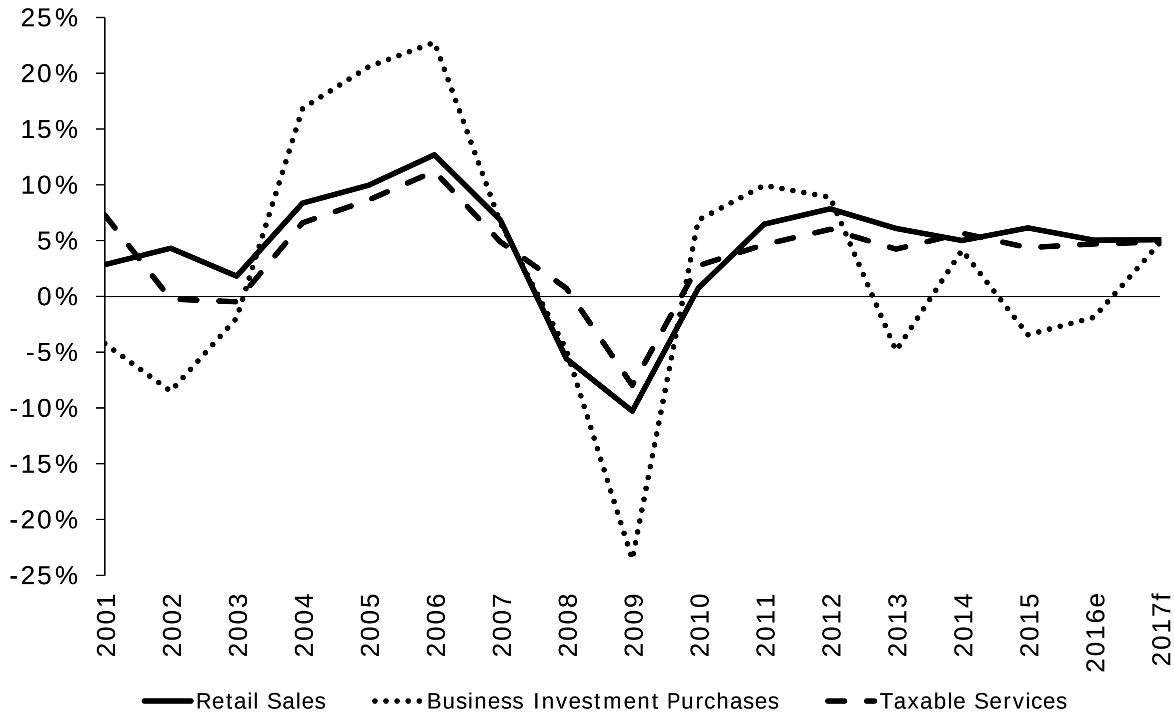
Given the strong state of the Utah economy, the trend of steady growth is forecasted to continue in 2017. Total taxable sales are expected to increase by 5.0 percent. Higher forecasted growth in total taxable sales in 2017 can be partially attributed to a forecasted rebound in business investment purchases. After two straight years of decline, 2017 business investment purchases are forecasted to increase by 4.8 percent as declines in the oil and gas and mining industries level out. In 2017 retail sales are projected to grow by 5.1 percent and taxable services are projected to increase by 4.9 percent. Forecasted growth can be attributed to healthy economic fundamentals. High consumer confidence and moderately strong growth in employment, total wages, and consumer expenditures are all contributing factors to increasing taxable sales.

Strong forecasted growth in 2017 is barring any significant deterioration in the broader macro-economic environment. Taxable sales forecasts are sensitive to changes in economic and political conditions. Specific conditions with the potential to impact 2017 taxable sales are primarily external in nature and include, but are not limited to: monetary policy decisions, national political climate, commodity prices, and geopolitical instability. Any significant changes in these and other economic and political conditions could result in changes to employment, disposable income, and consumer confidence, which will in turn impact Utah taxable sales.

Summary

Solid fundamentals have led to significant growth in taxable sales in recent years. Although risks to the projections exist, steady growth in Utah taxable sales is expected to continue in 2017.

Figure 8.1
Percent Change in Utah Taxable Sales by Component



Source: Utah State Tax Commission

Table 8.1
Utah Taxable Sales by Component

	Millions of Dollars					Percent Change				
Year	Retail Sales	Business Investment Purchases	Taxable Services	All Other	Total Taxable Sales	Retail Sales	Business Investment Purchases	Taxable Services	All Other	Total Taxable Sales
2001	$15,751.9	$5,701.1	$9,482.0	$1,527.8	$32,462.7					
2002	16,431.7	5,216.4	9,459.3	1,299.5	32,407.0	4.3	-8.5	-0.2	-14.9	-0.2
2003	16,729.9	5,114.7	9,414.2	1,268.4	32,527.1	1.8	-2.0	-0.5	-2.4	0.4
2004	18,128.5	5,976.5	10,035.1	1,287.4	35,427.5	8.4	16.8	6.6	1.5	8.9
2005	19,933.7	7,206.7	10,902.0	1,366.6	39,408.9	10.0	20.6	8.6	6.1	11.2
2006	22,463.7	8,847.8	12,124.7	1,620.7	45,056.9	12.7	22.8	11.2	18.6	14.3
2007	23,998.3	9,432.3	12,717.5	1,646.8	47,794.8	6.8	6.6	4.9	1.6	6.1
2008	22,658.7	8,980.7	12,811.0	1,483.2	45,933.6	-5.6	-4.8	0.7	-9.9	-3.9
2009	20,328.5	6,863.7	11,789.5	1,499.1	40,481.0	-10.3	-23.6	-8.0	1.1	-11.9
2010	20,475.1	7,333.3	12,114.5	1,464.5	41,387.4	0.7	6.8	2.8	-2.3	2.2
2011	21,800.8	8,063.5	12,676.4	1,556.4	44,097.0	6.5	10.0	4.6	6.3	6.5
2012	23,512.2	8,780.1	13,438.7	1,800.2	47,531.2	7.9	8.9	6.0	15.7	7.8
2013	24,943.6	8,352.4	14,008.4	2,099.6	49,404.0	6.1	-4.9	4.2	16.6	3.9
2014	26,192.7	8,698.6	14,801.9	2,016.0	51,709.2	5.0	4.1	5.7	-4.0	4.7
2015	27,801.2	8,399.8	15,448.8	2,283.4	53,933.3	6.1	-3.4	4.4	13.3	4.3
2016e	29,201.4	8,242.3	16,176.0	2,697.0	56,316.7	5.0	-1.9	4.7	18.1	4.4
2017f	30,684.7	8,637.9	16,965.3	2,850.1	59,138.0	5.1	4.8	4.9	5.7	5.0

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

e = estimate
f = forecast

Table 8.2
Utah Taxable Sales by County

County	Millions of Dollars 2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Percent Change 2014-2015	% of Total 2015
Beaver	$98.6	$106.1	$83.2	$108.8	$105.3	$108.6	3.1	0.2
Box Elder	621.3	585.7	526.0	565.5	565.8	642.2	13.5	1.2
Cache	1,324.8	1,335.7	1,370.4	1,446.5	1,514.7	1,631.3	7.7	3.0
Carbon	436.8	464.3	420.0	403.6	425.1	390.4	-8.2	0.7
Daggett	15.5	13.2	15.4	18.7	16.4	18.3	11.5	0.0
Davis	3,599.4	3,784.5	4,001.7	4,268.2	4,550.8	4,897.8	7.6	9.1
Duchesne	471.4	626.9	830.3	876.6	895.5	443.7	-50.4	0.8
Emery	187.8	178.4	141.9	127.7	139.4	127.6	-8.4	0.2
Garfield	102.4	84.8	122.0	111.1	120.7	128.9	6.8	0.2
Grand	263.3	279.4	310.2	336.3	390.3	367.7	-5.8	0.7
Iron	551.3	568.8	593.5	642.5	656.6	723.5	10.2	1.3
Juab	86.4	100.4	111.1	89.2	96.9	107.0	10.5	0.2
Kane	137.9	148.0	152.4	157.3	164.7	180.6	9.7	0.3
Millard	173.9	168.8	159.5	179.8	193.3	169.0	-12.6	0.3
Morgan	68.5	75.9	72.9	75.6	93.3	104.4	11.9	0.2
Piute	7.4	8.3	8.3	8.2	10.0	9.9	-0.4	0.0
Rich	41.6	103.0	26.8	29.7	19.6	36.5	86.1	0.1
Salt Lake	18,498.8	19,672.2	21,387.8	21,986.1	22,941.0	24,256.5	5.7	45.0
San Juan	181.6	205.5	205.1	212.1	184.6	150.4	-18.5	0.3
Sanpete	183.5	195.9	209.3	211.0	228.7	237.5	3.8	0.4
Sevier	303.0	316.7	323.2	347.2	376.4	366.3	-2.7	0.7
Summit	1,189.7	1,324.3	1,360.9	1,469.8	1,570.9	1,743.7	11.0	3.2
Tooele	581.2	600.9	656.3	618.9	633.7	701.8	10.7	1.3
Uintah	1,158.1	1,353.8	1,649.6	1,453.7	1,470.0	974.5	-33.7	1.8
Utah	5,784.8	6,264.4	6,886.1	7,186.9	7,555.1	8,151.1	7.9	15.1
Wasatch	271.1	296.2	336.5	386.2	429.5	474.0	10.4	0.9
Washington	2,017.5	2,121.5	2,306.4	2,555.2	2,733.7	2,970.9	8.7	5.5
Wayne	32.4	33.8	34.6	39.4	39.5	43.6	10.2	0.1
Weber	3,075.4	3,166.5	3,342.0	3,527.3	3,719.5	3,927.0	5.6	7.3
Other*	-78.0	-87.1	-112.0	-35.2	-132.0	-151.6	14.9	-0.3
State of Utah	41,387.4	44,097.0	47,531.2	49,404.0	51,709.2	53,933.3	4.3	100.0

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

State Tax Collections

Leslee Katayama, Utah State Tax Commission

2016 Overview

Since the Great Recession, Utah has had uninterrupted growth with tax collections increasing each year. Utah has consistently outpaced the nation in employment and wage growth. In continuation of these trends, total unrestricted state revenues grew 2.8 percent in Fiscal Year (FY) 2016, following a 6.1 percent increase in FY 2015. FY 2016 marks the sixth consecutive year of positive growth in unrestricted revenues from General, Education and Transportation Funds plus mineral lease revenues. FY 2016 unrestricted revenue from these sources totaled $6,572.2 million, exceeding the February 2016 forecast (adjusted for legislation) by $33.5 million. While General Fund revenues edged up 0.7 percent, Education Fund revenues rose 4.7 percent. Revenues to the Transportation Fund jumped 14.2 percent.

General Fund

Changes in General Fund revenues, with the exception of severance taxes, were positive in FY 2016. Total unrestricted General Fund revenues rose 0.7 percent in FY 2016, totaling $2,240.7 million. Sales taxes grew 3.7 percent in FY 2016 as a result of gains in employment and income. Sales tax earmarks totaled $543.1 million in FY 2016, up 9.5 percent compared to the prior year and up significantly from FY 2011 when they totaled $189.2 million. Total sales tax from both unrestricted and earmarked revenue rose 5 percent in FY 2016.

Unrestricted insurance premium tax revenue rose 20.9 percent in FY 2016. Total insurance premium taxes, including unrestricted and earmarked funds, increased 7.4 percent. Revenues from liquor profits jumped 9 percent in FY 2016. Utah's natural resource extractive industries remain a drag on revenues. FY 2016 oil and gas severance taxes fell 70.2 percent primarily as a result of declining oil prices and production. Similarly, revenues from mining severance taxes fell 57.3 percent in FY 2016.

Education Fund

Despite a 9.5 percent drop in corporate tax revenues, total FY 2016 Education Fund revenues rose 4.7 percent, to $3,749.6 million. This is a result of a 6.7 percent increase in individual income taxes. Gross final payments rose $46.8 million or 4.7 percent in FY 2016. Withholding, which is dependent on employment and wage growth, grew 7.8 percent. FY 2016 refunds totaled $436.6 million, an increase of 8.4 percent.

Revenues from corporate taxes fell 9.5 percent in FY 2016 following a 19.3 percent jump in FY 2015. Mineral production withholding fell 42.6 percent, mirroring the declines in the natural resource sector.

Transportation Fund

Total revenues in the Transportation Fund jumped 14.2 percent, to $510.5 million, largely the result of a 4.9 cent increase in motor fuel and special tax rates which took effect on January 1, 2016. In addition to increasing the tax rate on both motor and special fuels, HB 362 for the 2015 legislative session also changed the tax rate from a flat 24.5 cents per gallon to a percentage of the average statewide rack price of a gallon of motor fuel with the tax rate changed at the beginning of each calendar year. This new calculated tax rate will allow motor fuel tax rates to rise when gas prices increase. These rate increases, as well as increases in consumption due to low fuel prices, resulted in a 16.6 percent increase in collections for motor fuel tax and a 15.4 percent increase in special fuel tax. Other transportation fund revenue sources grew 5.4 percent in FY 2016.

Significant Issues

Although it appears clear that Utah's economy is on solid footing, it is not without risks. National and international events have the potential to adversely impact Utah's revenue picture. These include: a potential correction in the stock market or other asset values, an erosion of business or consumer confidence,

a downturn in the economies of China or Europe, events such as terrorist attacks or military conflicts, monetary policy, weak U.S. labor markets or a decline in a particular economic sector.
In addition, legislative changes have the potential to impact tax collections. For instance, legislation is pending in Congress that would allow states to collect sales and use tax from remote sellers with no nexus (physical presence) in the state.

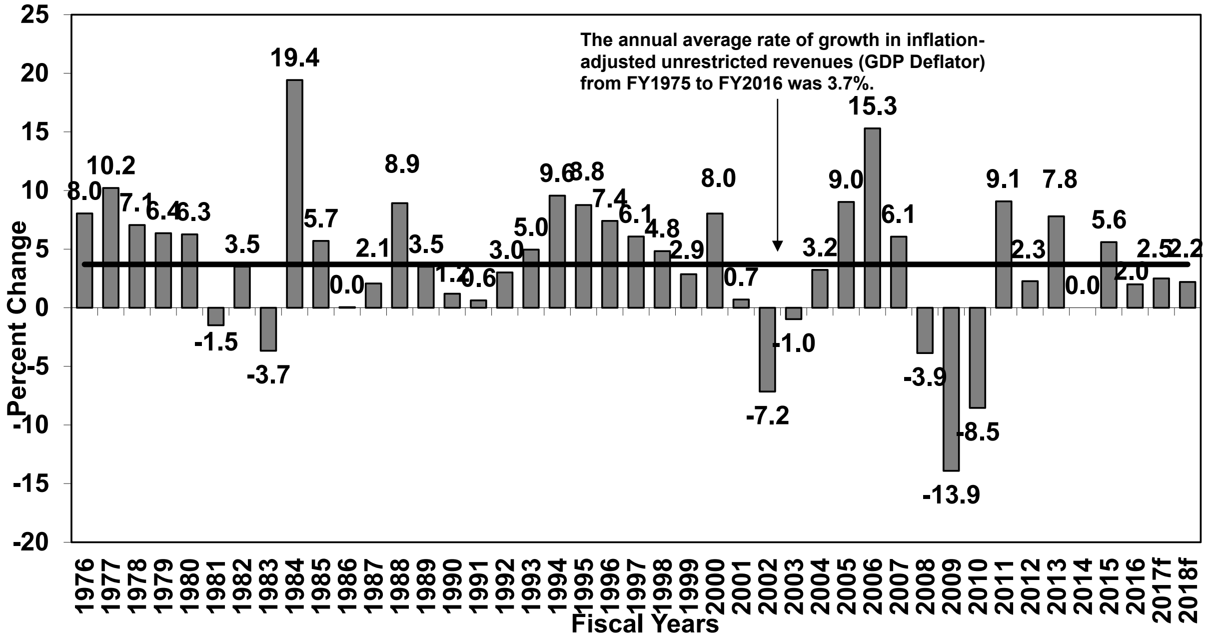
2017 Outlook

The forecast for economic indicators generally paints a positive picture for 2017, with total unrestricted revenue forecasted to increase 5.1 percent. Personal income is expected to grow 5.1 percent in FY 2017 driving increases in income and sales taxes. Total General Fund revenues are forecasted to grow 3.8 percent (4.4 percent when earmarks are included), with sales taxes up 4 percent. Education Fund revenues are expected to rise 4.8 percent, with individual income tax forecasted to grow 5.7 percent, fueled by strong employment and wage growth. FY 2017 corporate tax revenue is expected to fall 2.8 percent as corporate profits are forecasted to fall nearly 2 percent in 2016. Revenues in the Transportation Fund are expected to surge 13.1 percent in FY 2017 as the increase in the fuel tax rate continues to impact collections.

Conclusion

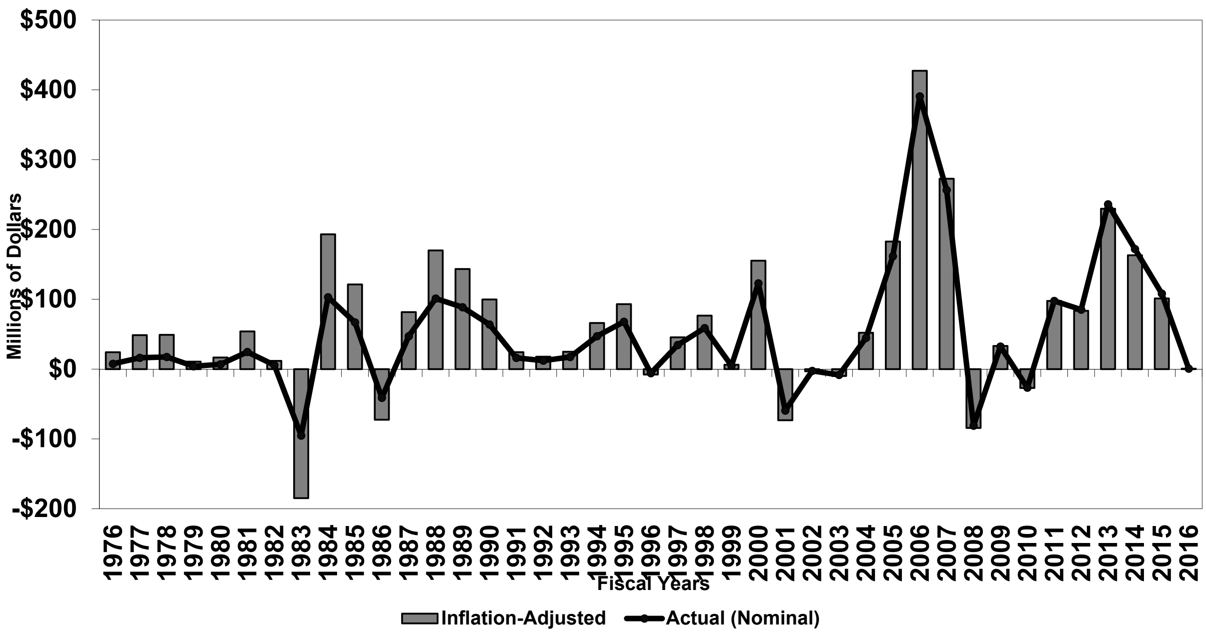
Since 2011, Utah tax collections have exhibited solid growth. Utah's revenue picture for FY 2017 is expected to continue to be strong, barring any major disruptions to national or global economies.

Figure 9.1
Inflation-Adjusted Percentage Change in Unrestricted General and Education Fund Revenue



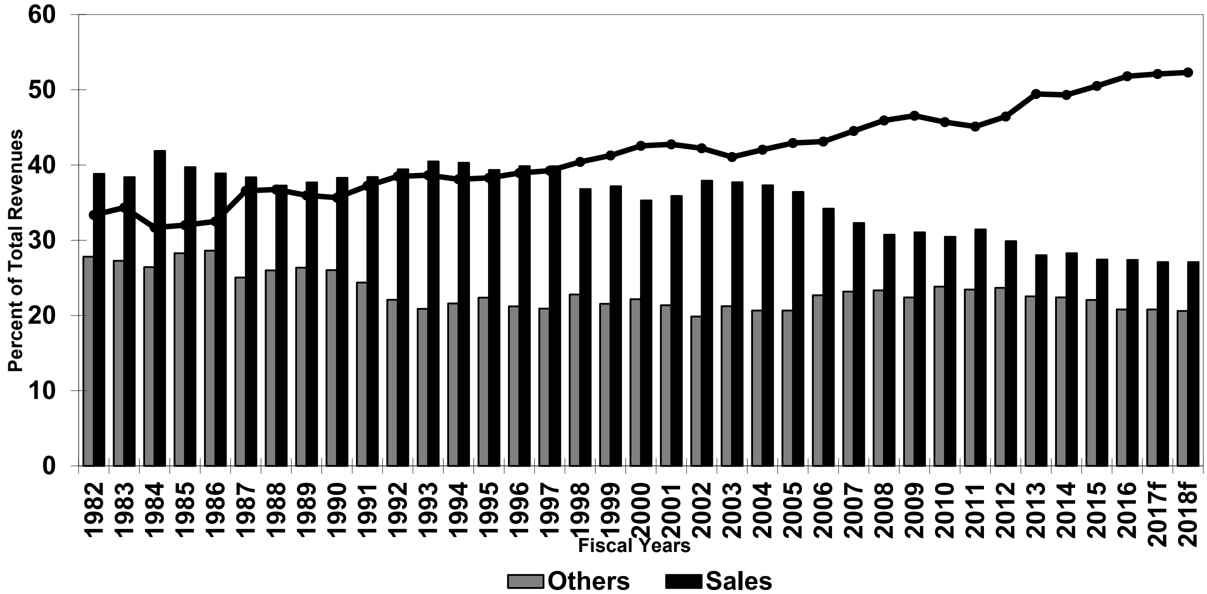
f = forecast
Source: Utah State Tax Commission

Figure 9.2
Actual and Inflation-Adjusted Unrestricted Revenue Surplus/Deficit for the General and Education Fund



Note: Inflation-adjusted amounts are in FY 2011 dollars, adjusted from nominal amounts using the GDP implicit price deflator.
Source: Governor's Office of Management and Budget

Figure 9.3
Sales Tax, Income Tax, and All Other Unrestricted Revenues as a Percent of Total State Unrestricted Revenues*



* Total State Unrestricted Revenues includes General Fund, Education Fund, and Transportation Fund revenues. Mineral lease revenues are not included. The "Others" category includes all other revenue sources in those funds except for Sales and Income tax.
f = forecast
Sources: Utah State Tax Commission and Governor's Office of Management and Budget

Table 9.1
Fiscal Year Revenue Collections ($ millions)

Revenue Source	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017f	2018f
Sales and Use Tax	$1,431.4	$1,441.3	$1,444.0	$1,501.9	$1,634.5	$1,806.3	$1,857.8	$1,739.4	$1,547.5	$1,402.7	$1,601.4	$1,582.5	$1,615.9	$1,656.8	$1,715.0	$1,778.5	1,849.7	1931.69
Earmarked Sales and Use Tax	*43.7*	*43.2*	*29.0*	*39.1*	*42.0*	*100.2*	*250.0*	*325.3*	*276.3*	*301.0*	*189.2*	*332.1*	*422.1*	*452.5*	*495.8*	*543.1*	*580.5*	*621.22198*
Total Sales and Use Tax	*1,475.1*	*1,484.5*	*1,472.9*	*1,541.1*	*1,676.5*	*1,906.4*	*2,107.8*	*2,064.7*	*1,823.8*	*1,703.7*	*1,790.6*	*1,914.6*	*2,038.0*	*2,109.3*	*2,210.7*	*2,321.6*	*2,430.2*	*2,552.9*
Cable/Satellite Excise Tax	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.7	20.5	20.8	24.1	24.8	25.3	25.4	28.7	26.9	26.0	28.4	28.6	29.3	29.9
Liquor Profits	30.3	32.6	31.7	37.7	38.1	47.3	53.2	59.7	59.7	58.4	62.3	70.8	81.4	87.8	95.4	104.0	111.9	119.5
Insurance Premiums	46.0	56.6	59.0	62.4	67.4	71.4	71.8	77.2	83.0	80.0	75.9	84.4	89.6	91.2	92.4	111.7	113.1	115.6
Beer, Cigarette, and Tobacco	57.9	60.0	54.2	62.8	61.9	60.8	62.4	62.8	60.6	58.7	125.5	125.4	120.9	113.1	115.9	118.3	118.7	119.7
Oil and Gas Severance Tax	39.4	18.9	26.7	36.7	53.5	71.5	65.4	65.5	71.0	56.2	59.9	65.5	53.2	89.2	69.7	20.8	15.6	18.4
Metal Severance Tax	6.2	5.0	5.8	6.0	11.4	17.0	23.6	26.5	14.6	20.9	27.1	25.4	16.9	15.9	16.3	7.0	7.0	8.2
Inheritance Tax	30.0	9.4	33.0	9.7	3.0	7.4	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Investment Income	27.5	9.7	6.5	5.5	13.6	40.0	83.5	62.8	25.1	5.3	2.4	5.6	6.0	5.0	6.6	7.9	8.6	9.2
General Fund Other	46.0	45.3	46.7	45.6	46.4	50.8	58.0	53.4	54.4	80.3	72.3	95.9	80.4	81.8	90.9	69.8	78.6	79.9
Property and Energy Credit	-5.4	-5.3	-5.5	-5.6	-5.9	-5.6	-6.2	-6.4	-6.2	-6.4	-6.0	-6.8	-6.3	-6.0	-5.4	-6.0	-6.1	-6.2
General Fund Total	**1,709.3**	**1,673.5**	**1,702.1**	**1,762.7**	**1,935.4**	**2,187.5**	**2,290.9**	**2,165.1**	**1,934.6**	**1,781.4**	**2,046.3**	**2,077.5**	**2,084.9**	**2,160.8**	**2,225.2**	**2,240.7**	**2,326.4**	**2,425.9**
GF & Earmarks Total	***1,753.0***	***1,716.7***	***1,731.1***	***1,801.8***	***1,977.4***	***2,287.6***	***2,540.9***	***2,490.4***	***2,210.9***	***2,082.4***	***2,235.4***	***2,409.6***	***2,507.0***	***2,613.3***	***2,721.0***	***2,783.8***	***2,907.0***	***3,047.1***
Individual Income Tax	1,705.3	1,605.3	1,572.5	1,692.3	1,926.6	2,277.6	2,561.4	2,598.8	2,319.6	2,104.6	2,298.2	2,459.4	2,852.0	2,889.8	3,157.7	3,370.3	3,561.1	3,733.5
Withholding	*1,527.5*	*1,571.9*	*1,544.6*	*1,617.9*	*1,741.6*	*1,929.6*	*2,124.0*	*2,138.2*	*1,962.3*	*1,942.1*	*2,035.3*	*2,151.8*	*2,313.7*	*2,404.8*	*2,569.5*	*2,769.1*	*2,945.4*	*3,106.5*
Final Payments	*487.5*	*396.1*	*381.5*	*432.2*	*549.8*	*745.2*	*902.1*	*962.7*	*753.4*	*613.8*	*669.3*	*689.0*	*922.0*	*882.2*	*991.1*	*1,037.9*	*1,065.7*	*1,091.9*
Refunds	*-309.7*	*-362.7*	*-353.6*	*-357.8*	*-364.9*	*-397.2*	*-464.7*	*-502.1*	*-396.1*	*-451.3*	*-406.4*	*-381.4*	*-383.7*	*-397.3*	*-402.9*	*-436.6*	*-450.0*	*-465.0*
Corporate Taxes	171.1	119.0	156.3	158.2	204.2	366.6	414.1	405.1	255.4	258.4	260.7	268.9	338.2	313.5	373.9	338.3	328.9	340.4
Mineral Production Withholding	19.5	13.2	7.2	17.3	16.7	22.7	23.1	23.8	32.5	24.6	26.7	28.3	26.1	32.4	27.1	15.6	14.4	15.8
Education Fund Other	9.7	5.6	5.0	4.5	0.0	9.8	18.2	20.1	19.3	24.6	26.6	25.2	27.8	23.2	21.5	25.4	25.1	25.2
Education Fund Total	**1,905.5**	**1,743.0**	**1,741.0**	**1,872.2**	**2,147.6**	**2,676.8**	**3,016.8**	**3,047.8**	**2,626.8**	**2,412.2**	**2,612.2**	**2,781.9**	**3,244.1**	**3,258.9**	**3,580.2**	**3,749.6**	**3,929.5**	**4,114.9**
GF/EF Total	**3,614.8**	**3,416.5**	**3,443.1**	**3,634.9**	**4,083.0**	**4,864.2**	**5,307.7**	**5,212.9**	**4,561.4**	**4,193.6**	**4,658.5**	**4,859.3**	**5,329.0**	**5,419.7**	**5,805.4**	**5,990.3**	**6,255.9**	**6,540.7**
GF/EF & Earmarks Total	***3,658.5***	***3,459.7***	***3,472.0***	***3,674.0***	***4,125.0***	***4,964.4***	***5,557.7***	***5,538.2***	***4,837.7***	***4,494.6***	***4,847.7***	***5,191.4***	***5,751.1***	***5,872.2***	***6,301.2***	***6,533.4***	***6,836.4***	***7,162.0***
Motor Fuel Tax	229.4	237.9	236.6	239.9	241.5	240.4	254.7	250.7	235.5	243.3	252.5	253.0	256.9	256.8	261.7	305.2	354.9	366.1
Special Fuel Tax	80.6	84.4	84.5	86.2	93.8	101.1	111.1	113.0	101.2	94.4	102.2	104.1	101.4	101.7	100.1	115.5	132.6	136.0
Other	64.2	62.8	65.4	64.9	70.0	76.6	78.8	82.4	85.4	73.6	80.7	79.2	81.2	82.0	85.1	89.7	89.8	92.2
Transportation Fund Total	**374.2**	**385.1**	**386.6**	**391.0**	**405.3**	**418.1**	**444.6**	**446.0**	**422.1**	**411.4**	**435.4**	**436.2**	**439.4**	**440.5**	**446.9**	**510.5**	**577.3**	**594.3**
Mineral Lease Payments	57.9	36.5	53.1	74.8	92.0	170.0	160.9	150.3	189.1	147.2	152.8	194.0	136.9	167.6	141.7	71.4	71.4	79.6
TOTAL	**4,046.8**	**3,838.1**	**3,882.7**	**4,100.7**	**4,580.3**	**5,452.4**	**5,913.2**	**5,809.2**	**5,172.7**	**4,752.2**	**5,246.7**	**5,489.5**	**5,905.3**	**6,027.8**	**6,394.1**	**6,572.2**	**6,904.5**	**7,214.6**
TOTAL & Eamarks	***4,090.5***	***3,881.3***	***3,911.7***	***4,139.8***	***4,622.3***	***5,552.6***	***6,163.2***	***6,134.6***	***5,449.0***	***5,053.2***	***5,435.9***	***5,821.6***	***6,327.4***	***6,480.3***	***6,889.8***	***7,115.3***	***7,485.1***	***7,835.9***

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

Table 9.2
Fiscal Year Revenue Collections Percent Change

Revenue Source	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017f	2018f
Sales and Use Tax	0.7%	0.2%	4.0%	8.8%	10.5%	2.9%	-6.4%	-11.0%	-9.4%	14.2%	-1.2%	2.1%	2.5%	3.5%	3.7%	4.0%	4.4%
Earmarked Sales and Use Tax	-1.1	-33.0	35.1	7.3	138.5	149.6	30.1	-15.1	8.9	-37.2	75.6	27.1	7.2	9.6	9.5	6.9	7.0
Total Sales and Use Tax	0.6	-0.8	4.6	8.8	13.7	10.6	-2.0	-11.7	-6.6	5.1	6.9	6.4	3.5	4.8	5.0	4.7	5.0
Cable/Satellite Excise Tax					75.8	1.7	15.5	3.0	2.0	0.3	13.0	-6.1	-3.5	9.5	0.6	2.5	1.9
Liquor Profits	7.7	-2.5	18.6	1.1	24.2	12.5	12.2	0.0	-2.2	6.8	13.6	14.9	7.9	8.7	9.0	7.6	6.8
Insurance Premiums	23.1	4.2	5.8	7.9	6.0	0.5	7.6	7.5	-3.6	-5.2	11.2	6.1	1.8	1.3	20.9	1.3	2.2
Beer, Cigarette, and Tobacco	3.5	-9.6	15.9	-1.4	-1.8	2.6	0.7	-3.6	-3.1	113.8	-0.1	-3.6	-6.4	2.5	2.1	0.3	0.9
Oil and Gas Severance Tax	-52.0	41.6	37.1	45.9	33.7	-8.5	0.1	8.4	-20.8	6.5	9.5	-18.9	67.7	-21.8	-70.2	-24.7	17.9
Metal Severance Tax	-20.2	17.8	3.3	90.0	48.9	38.5	12.5	-45.1	43.2	30.0	-6.3	-33.3	-6.4	3.1	-57.3	0.9	15.9
Inheritance Tax*	-68.6	249.9	-70.7	-69.5	152.3	-93.3	-80.9	236.7	-81.1	113.8	-100.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Investment Income	-64.6	-33.5	-14.9	147.1	194.1	108.7	-24.8	-60.1	-78.8	-55.0	135.2	6.8	-16.3	30.4	21.0	8.0	7.1
General Fund Other	-1.5	2.9	-2.3	1.6	9.5	14.3	-8.0	1.8	47.6	-9.9	32.7	-16.1	1.7	11.1	-23.2	12.5	1.6
Property and Energy Credit	-1.3	3.2	2.2	5.6	-5.7	9.9	3.8	-2.6	2.4	-6.4	13.8	-7.7	-5.0	-9.2	10.2	1.6	1.7
General Fund Total	**-2.1**	**1.7**	**3.6**	**9.8**	**13.0**	**4.7**	**-5.5**	**-10.6**	**-7.9**	**14.9**	**1.5**	**0.4**	**3.6**	**3.0**	**0.7**	**3.8**	**4.3**
GF & Earmarks Total	-2.1	0.8	4.1	9.7	15.7	11.1	-2.0	-11.2	-5.8	7.3	7.8	4.0	4.2	4.1	2.3	4.4	4.8
Individual Income Tax	-5.9	-2.0	7.6	13.8	18.2	12.5	1.5	-10.7	-9.3	9.2	7.0	16.0	1.3	9.3	6.7	5.7	4.8
Withholding	2.9	-1.7	4.7	7.6	10.8	10.1	0.7	-8.2	-1.0	4.8	5.7	7.5	3.9	6.8	7.8	6.4	5.5
Final Payments	-18.7	-3.7	13.3	27.2	35.5	21.1	6.7	-21.7	-18.5	9.0	2.9	33.8	-4.3	12.3	4.7	2.7	2.5
Refunds	17.1	-2.5	1.2	2.0	8.9	17.0	8.0	-21.1	13.9	-9.9	-6.2	0.6	3.5	1.4	8.4	3.1	3.3
Corporate Taxes	-30.5	31.4	1.2	29.1	79.6	13.0	-2.2	-36.9	1.2	0.9	3.1	25.8	-7.3	19.3	-9.5	-2.8	3.5
Mineral Production Wittholding	-32.0	-45.7	140.3	-3.1	35.8	1.4	3.4	36.3	-24.4	8.7	6.2	-8.0	24.1	-16.1	-42.6	-7.6	9.5
Education Fund Other	-42.4	-10.7	-8.9	-99.1	23,989.4	85.9	10.4	-3.8	27.4	8.1	-5.4	10.4	-16.6	-7.4	18.0	-1.1	0.5
Education Fund Total	**-8.5**	**-0.1**	**7.5**	**14.7**	**24.6**	**12.7**	**1.0**	**-13.8**	**-8.2**	**8.3**	**6.5**	**16.6**	**0.5**	**9.9**	**4.7**	**4.8**	**4.7**
GF/EF Total	**-5.5**	**0.8**	**5.6**	**12.3**	**19.1**	**9.1**	**-1.8**	**-12.5**	**-8.1**	**11.1**	**4.3**	**9.7**	**1.7**	**7.1**	**3.2**	**4.4**	**4.6**
GF/EF & Earmarks Total	-5.4	0.4	5.8	12.3	20.3	12.0	-0.4	-12.6	-7.1	7.9	7.1	10.8	2.1	7.3	3.7	4.6	4.8
Motor Fuel Tax	3.7	-0.5	1.4	0.6	-0.4	5.9	-1.6	-6.1	3.3	3.8	0.2	1.5	0.0	1.9	16.6	16.3	3.2
Special Fuel Tax	4.7	0.1	1.9	8.9	7.7	9.9	1.7	-10.4	-6.7	8.2	1.9	-2.6	0.3	-1.6	15.4	14.8	2.6
Other	-2.2	4.2	-0.8	7.9	9.5	2.8	4.6	3.7	-13.8	9.6	-1.9	2.5	1.1	3.7	5.4	0.0	2.7
Transportation Fund Total	**2.9**	**0.4**	**1.1**	**3.7**	**3.2**	**6.3**	**0.3**	**-5.4**	**-2.5**	**5.8**	**0.2**	**0.7**	**0.3**	**1.5**	**14.2**	**13.1**	**2.9**
Mineral Lease Payments	-36.9	45.6	40.9	23.0	84.8	-5.4	-6.5	25.8	-22.2	3.8	27.0	-29.4	22.4	-15.4	-49.6	-0.1	11.6
TOTAL	**-5.2**	**1.2**	**5.6**	**11.7**	**19.0**	**8.5**	**-1.8**	**-11.0**	**-8.1**	**10.4**	**4.6**	**7.6**	**2.1**	**6.1**	**2.8**	**5.1**	**4.5**
TOTAL & Eamarks	-5.1	0.8	5.8	11.7	20.1	11.0	-0.5	-11.2	-7.3	7.6	7.1	8.7	2.4	6.3	3.3	5.2	4.7

* The State of Utah has not received inheritance tax revenue since FY 2012.
Source: Utah State Tax Commission and Governor's Office of Management and Budget.

Exports

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2016 Overview

Since 2006, Utah merchandise exports have grown by 96 percent, totaling $13.3 billion in 2015. This is the fourth highest rate of export growth in the nation, compared with 13th in 2014. Utah was one of only eight states, including the District of Columbia, that experienced positive export growth from 2014 to 2015, to the tune of 8.9 percent. Utah is currently the 27th largest exporting state in the nation, slightly up from 28th in 2014. Exports from Utah supported 55,795 jobs in 2015, up from 50,578 jobs in 2014.

While Utah ranks high for export growth, the Salt Lake City metropolitan area ranks 27th in the nation, making up $10.4 billion and 70 percent of Utah's total exports in 2015. The Provo-Orem area made up $2.2 billion and 15 percent of total exports. The Ogden-Clearfield area made up $1.4 billion and 10 percent. The remaining 5 percent of exports came from areas off the Wasatch Front, including $453 million from Logan and $42 million from St. George.

In 2015, 3,033 small to medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) exported goods. SMEs make up the majority of companies exporting from Utah, with the total number of exporting companies at 3,544. SMEs account for 86 percent of the total number of businesses exporting and 34 percent of the total value of exported goods leaving the state. In total, Utah exporters support 55,795 jobs, 94 percent of which are directly supported by manufacturing exports.

Utah's leading export industry continues to be primary metal products, dominated by gold. This sector accounted for approximately 42 percent of Utah's total merchandise exports in 2015, up from 34 percent in 2014. The value of primary metal exports in 2015 stood at $5.6 billion, a substantial increase from $4.1 billion in the previous year. Utah's primary metal exports are inherently tied to the price of gold, which both dictates and explains the fluctuation from year to year in Utah's total merchandise export value.

Excluding gold, Utah's "value added" exports declined slightly from $7.7 billion in 2014 to $7.4 billion in 2015. The largest non-metal export category in 2015 was computers and electronic products, totaling $2.1 billion. Its value declined nearly 10 percent from the previous year. Other major export categories in included chemicals ($1.1 billion, 8 percent of total), food products ($932 million, 7 percent of total) and transportation equipment ($812 million, 6 percent of total).

Commodities that experienced significant growth in 2015 include raw textiles (149 percent growth), waste and scrap (39 percent growth), furniture and fixtures (38 percent growth), agricultural products (32 percent growth), beverages (31 percent growth) and petroleum and coal products (29 percent growth).

The United Kingdom was Utah's largest export destination in 2015, with exports totaling $3.0 billion representing 23 percent of Utah's export portfolio. Exports to the United Kingdom grew by over 100 percent from $1.4 billion in 2014. The second largest export destination was Hong Kong, with over $1.9 billion in exports making up 14 percent of Utah's export portfolio. The commodity profile of exports to the United Kingdom and Hong Kong was dominated by gold. Utah's third largest export destination was Canada, with $1.5 billion in exports or 11 percent of total 2015 Utah exports. Exports to Canada were primarily in the primary metals, chemicals and transportation equipment categories. Canada was followed by Mexico at $854 million, or 6 percent of the total (with transportation equipment and minerals and ores accounting for over half of all exports to Mexico). Rounding out the top five export destinations was China, with $841 million in exports, also 6 percent of the total. Taiwan, Japan, South Korea, the Netherlands and Singapore are included in Utah's top ten trading partners.

Over the last decade, exports to free-trade agreement (FTA) partners increased 161 percent. In 2015 alone, exports to FTA partners totaled $3.5 billion, making up 26 percent of the value of exports from Utah.

2017 Outlook

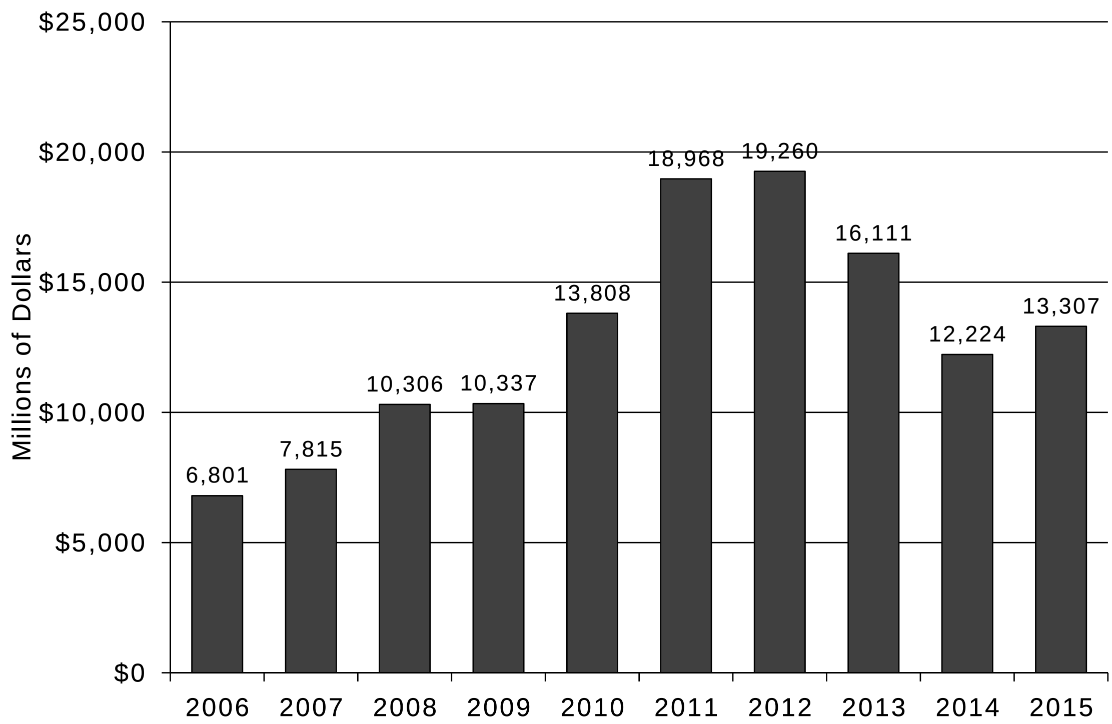
The driving force behind fluctuations in the value of Utah's total exports is volatility of the price of gold in the international marketplace. As a result, the State of Utah is promoting increased and expanded "value added" exports to provide greater stability in the state's export economy. The total share of non-gold exports will continue to grow as businesses expand into emerging markets, particularly in the Asia-Pacific region, as well as to Utah's consistently strong trading partners Canada, Mexico and the European Union.

Critical to increased trade are free-trade agreements such as the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP), which has been under scrutiny by the incoming administration. As such, there is great uncertainty regarding this trade agreement, among others. In 2015, $3.7 billion of Utah's exports were to TPP member economies, representing 28 percent of the total. The agreement, if ratified, would help open markets for Utah's exports in 11 partner economies, including Japan, Singapore and Malaysia. Negotiations to form a free-trade agreement between the US and the European Union (the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership or TTIP) are also uncertain, but if successful would help open important export markets in Europe in the future.

Utah also continues to increase exports from rural Utah, working to help smaller rural economies benefit from global economic growth. Because rural exports make up roughly 1 percent of total exports from the state, the potential for expanded growth is significant.

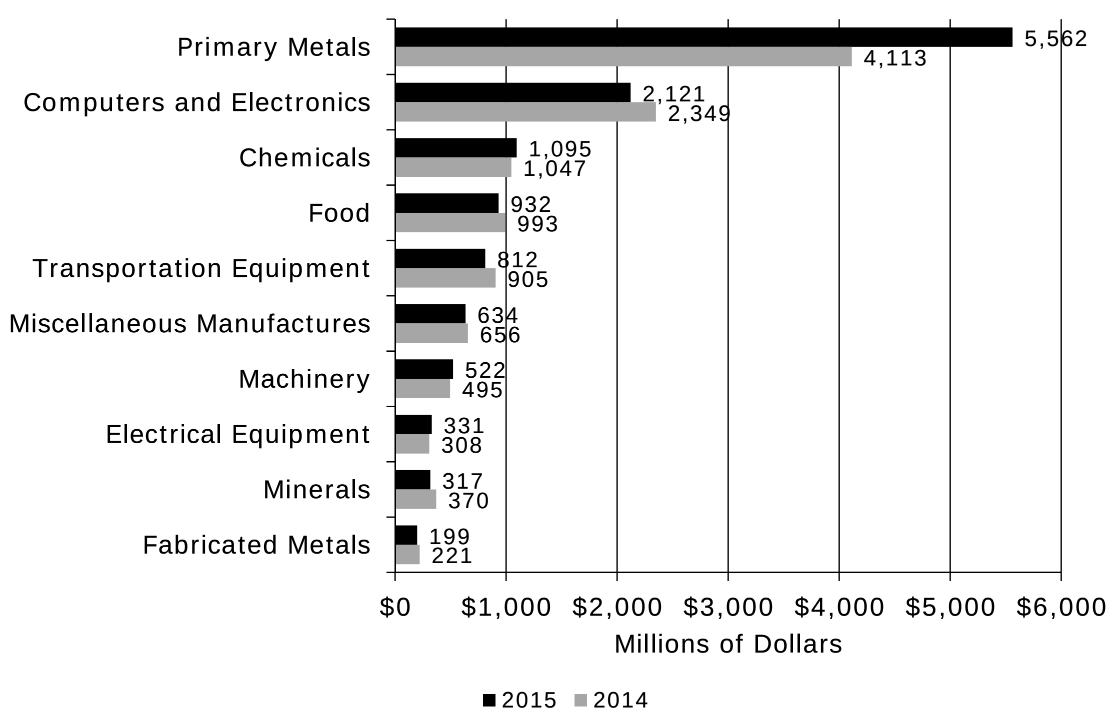
Additionally, Governor Gary R. Herbert called for the formation of an inland port committee, which will analyze the feasibility of an inland port and its economic impact in the State of Utah, largely reducing barriers to trade and both increasing and expanding exports from the state.

Figure 10.1
Utah Merchandise Exports



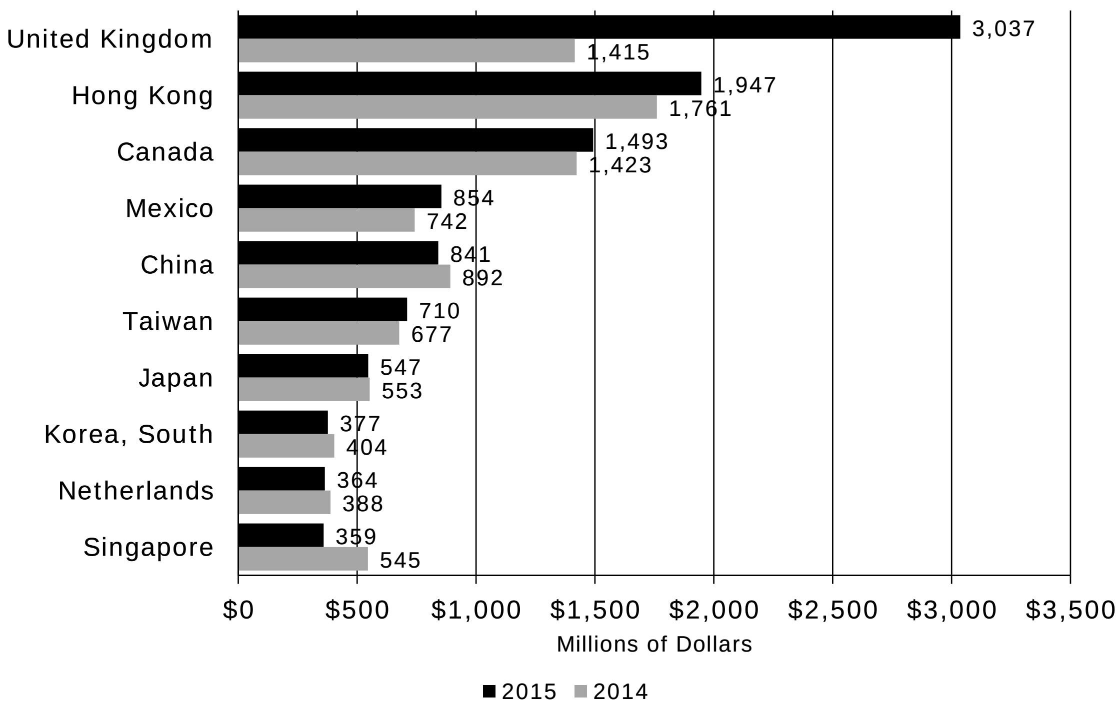
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, USA Trade Online

Figure 10.2
Utah Merchandise Exports of Top Ten Export Industries



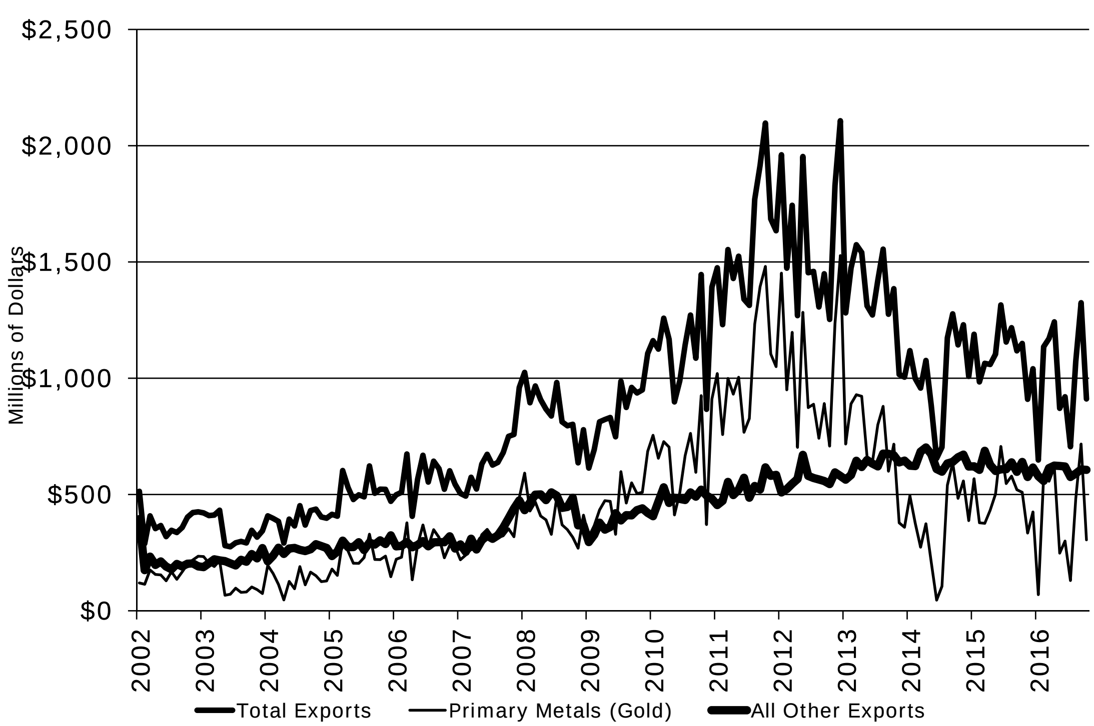
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, USA Trade Online

Figure 10.3
Utah Merchandise Exports to Top Ten Purchasing Countries



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

Figure 10.4
Utah Monthly Exports: With and Without Gold



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

Table 10.1
U.S. Merchandise Exports by State

Rank	Geography	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Percent Change 2014-2015	2015 Share
		Millions of Current Dollars							
	United States	$1,278,495	$1,482,508	$1,545,821	$1,578,517	$1,621,172	$1,502,572	-7.3%	100.0%
23	Alabama	15,495	17,928	19,577	19,301	19,450	19,327	-0.6%	1.3%
39	Alaska	4,155	5,259	4,543	4,528	5,111	4,619	-9.6%	0.3%
19	Arizona	15,721	17,885	18,405	19,478	21,244	22,657	6.6%	1.5%
35	Arkansas	5,219	5,611	7,615	7,161	6,876	5,875	-14.6%	0.4%
2	California	143,208	159,421	161,757	168,192	173,924	165,390	-4.9%	11.0%
33	Colorado	6,726	7,338	8,170	8,545	8,363	7,955	-4.9%	0.5%
25	Connecticut	16,029	16,233	15,871	16,427	15,957	15,241	-4.5%	1.0%
37	Delaware	4,945	5,516	5,114	5,327	5,268	5,400	2.5%	0.4%
51	Dist of Columbia	1,483	1,041	2,014	2,708	940	1,088	15.7%	0.1%
7	Florida	55,399	65,010	66,223	60,482	58,438	53,916	-7.7%	3.6%
11	Georgia	28,899	34,863	36,039	37,578	39,411	38,510	-2.3%	2.6%
47	Hawaii	684	884	732	599	1,447	1,896	31.0%	0.1%
40	Idaho	5,157	5,913	6,120	5,789	5,138	4,294	-16.4%	0.3%
5	Illinois	50,061	64,903	68,158	66,213	68,394	63,421	-7.3%	4.2%
12	Indiana	28,764	32,332	34,399	34,216	35,589	33,827	-5.0%	2.3%
28	Iowa	10,880	13,317	14,622	13,903	15,106	13,217	-12.5%	0.9%
30	Kansas	9,900	11,623	11,684	12,459	12,020	10,720	-10.8%	0.7%
17	Kentucky	19,346	20,119	22,132	25,412	27,757	27,643	-0.4%	1.8%
9	Louisiana	41,371	54,971	62,869	63,247	64,784	48,671	-24.9%	3.2%
45	Maine	3,162	3,422	3,048	2,687	2,718	2,727	0.4%	0.2%
31	Maryland	10,167	10,863	11,745	11,747	12,228	10,053	-17.8%	0.7%
18	Massachusetts	26,305	27,871	25,614	26,812	27,385	25,282	-7.7%	1.7%
6	Michigan	44,851	51,064	57,051	59,400	57,481	53,955	-6.1%	3.6%
22	Minnesota	18,904	20,732	20,827	20,760	21,400	20,022	-6.4%	1.3%
29	Mississippi	8,224	10,939	11,794	12,415	11,485	10,850	-5.5%	0.7%
26	Missouri	12,925	14,161	13,903	12,958	14,185	13,631	-3.9%	0.9%
48	Montana	1,393	1,592	1,576	1,506	1,545	1,404	-9.1%	0.1%
34	Nebraska	5,821	7,588	7,455	7,393	7,861	6,560	-16.6%	0.4%
32	Nevada	5,913	7,990	10,261	8,701	7,692	8,665	12.7%	0.6%
41	New Hampshire	4,368	4,307	3,488	3,511	4,232	4,000	-5.5%	0.3%
14	New Jersey	32,131	38,172	37,286	36,612	36,588	32,070	-12.3%	2.1%
43	New Mexico	1,543	2,096	2,958	2,726	3,802	3,781	-0.5%	0.3%
4	New York	69,685	84,999	81,338	86,407	88,834	83,140	-6.4%	5.5%
16	North Carolina	24,918	27,067	28,839	29,347	31,384	30,027	-4.3%	2.0%
42	North Dakota	2,532	3,393	4,310	4,402	5,513	3,877	-29.7%	0.3%
8	Ohio	41,505	46,458	48,819	51,048	52,640	51,139	-2.9%	3.4%
38	Oklahoma	5,354	6,228	6,579	6,920	6,306	5,247	-16.8%	0.3%
21	Oregon	17,684	18,317	18,388	18,634	20,886	20,085	-3.8%	1.3%
10	Pennsylvania	34,943	41,103	38,852	41,181	40,394	39,436	-2.4%	2.6%
46	Rhode Island	1,949	2,289	2,366	2,164	2,388	2,126	-11.0%	0.1%
15	South Carolina	20,336	24,733	25,115	26,341	29,767	30,937	3.9%	2.1%
49	South Dakota	1,259	1,462	1,557	1,582	1,573	1,396	-11.2%	0.1%
13	Tennessee	25,948	30,016	31,143	32,474	33,258	32,597	-2.0%	2.2%
1	Texas	206,992	251,104	264,665	277,716	285,047	248,175	-12.9%	16.5%
27	Utah	13,808	18,968	19,260	16,111	12,224	13,307	8.9%	0.9%
44	Vermont	4,278	4,275	4,139	4,027	3,669	3,182	-13.3%	0.2%
24	Virginia	17,169	18,125	18,277	17,896	19,468	18,161	-6.7%	1.2%
3	Washington	53,345	64,800	75,654	81,630	90,554	86,377	-4.6%	5.7%
36	West Virginia	6,443	9,039	11,407	8,732	7,595	5,815	-23.4%	0.4%
20	Wisconsin	19,800	22,069	23,119	23,110	23,429	22,439	-4.2%	1.5%
50	Wyoming	983	1,219	1,439	1,351	1,757	1,175	-33.1%	0.1%

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

Table 10.2
Utah Merchandise Exports by Industry

		Industry	Millions of Current Dollars						Percent Change 2014-2015	2015 Share
Rank	Code	Name	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015		
		All Commodities	$13,808.5	$18,968.3	$19,259.9	$16,111.2	$12,224.2	$13,307.2	8.9%	100%
13	111	Agricultural Products	23.1	30.5	71.5	61.5	77.1	101.6	31.8%	0.8%
26	112	Livestock and Livestock Products	7.9	6.8	4.1	6.9	10.4	6.0	-42.6%	0.0%
28	113	Forestry Products	0.6	2.0	0.8	1.7	1.7	1.4	-19.4%	0.0%
29	114	Fish and Marine Products	1.3	0.8	1.2	1.5	0.8	0.6	-29.1%	0.0%
31	211	Oil and Gas	1.2	0.7	0.8	48.0	5.9	0.0	-99.3%	0.0%
9	212	Minerals	374.0	457.8	269.6	172.7	370.2	317.5	-14.3%	2.4%
4	311	Food	603.2	652.9	817.4	955.8	992.7	932.2	-6.1%	7.0%
17	312	Beverages	40.8	23.8	16.5	20.0	29.4	38.7	31.4%	0.3%
16	313	Raw Textiles	21.6	12.7	9.8	12.0	15.7	39.1	149.3%	0.3%
20	314	Milled Textiles	11.8	11.8	16.6	18.7	25.4	21.1	-16.8%	0.2%
23	315	Apparel	10.5	9.3	11.2	10.8	13.7	14.8	8.0%	0.1%
21	316	Leather	8.0	12.9	16.8	18.5	20.5	18.8	-8.4%	0.1%
27	321	Wood Products	4.3	3.1	9.4	3.5	4.4	3.4	-22.1%	0.0%
18	322	Paper	43.5	40.8	34.0	27.6	31.7	28.1	-11.2%	0.2%
22	323	Printed Material	20.5	17.1	21.3	23.0	28.0	18.7	-33.4%	0.1%
25	324	Petroleum and Coal Products	4.6	13.3	39.3	13.1	8.8	11.4	29.4%	0.1%
3	325	Chemicals	706.7	745.9	799.0	829.8	1,047.0	1,095.5	4.6%	8.2%
11	326	Plastics and Rubber Products	108.5	148.3	175.6	186.5	191.3	178.1	-6.9%	1.3%
15	327	Nonmetallic Minerals	26.6	23.4	32.6	30.4	44.7	43.1	-3.6%	0.3%
1	331	Primary Metals	7,621.5	12,112.1	12,180.8	8,321.5	4,113.4	5,561.6	35.2%	41.8%
10	332	Fabricated Metals	209.6	220.6	215.1	231.2	221.4	198.7	-10.3%	1.5%
7	333	Machinery	435.1	522.6	552.7	521.3	495.4	522.1	5.4%	3.9%
2	334	Computers and Electronics	1,973.7	2,204.0	2,126.8	2,681.0	2,349.4	2,121.4	-9.7%	15.9%
8	335	Electrical Equipment	148.9	185.4	207.9	267.3	307.9	330.6	7.4%	2.5%
5	336	Transportation Equipment	649.3	657.6	797.5	802.4	905.5	812.0	-10.3%	6.1%
14	337	Furniture and Fixtures	30.9	36.2	35.5	32.6	35.2	48.7	38.3%	0.4%
6	339	Miscellaneous Manufactures	431.3	459.3	539.8	596.1	656.0	634.5	-3.3%	4.8%
32	511	Publications	7.9	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
12	910	Waste and Scrap	202.5	289.8	185.6	141.1	121.8	169.7	39.3%	1.3%
33	920, 930	Used Merchandise	24.0	21.3	35.0	36.4	34.5	13.4	-61.2%	0.1%
30	980	Goods Returned	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.2	-63.3%	0.0%
19	990	Other Special Classification	55.1	42.6	35.1	37.9	63.8	24.6	-61.4%	0.2%

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

Table 10.3
Utah Merchandise Exports by Purchasing Country and Region

Rank	Country	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Percent Change 2014-2015	2015 Share
		Millions of Current Dollars							
	World Total	$13,808.5	$18,968.3	$19,259.9	$16,111.2	$12,224.2	$13,307.2	8.9%	100%
1	United Kingdom	4,407.9	6,715.5	6,042.6	1,293.3	1,415.2	3,036.6	114.6%	22.8%
2	Hong Kong	947.4	3,702.7	4,177.8	5,527.6	1,760.6	1,947.3	10.6%	14.6%
3	Canada	1,264.8	1,375.1	1,917.7	1,323.5	1,423.1	1,492.7	4.9%	11.2%
4	Mexico	456.1	515.8	487.3	546.8	742.0	854.2	15.1%	6.4%
5	China	577.6	523.9	607.6	1,412.7	891.7	841.1	-5.7%	6.3%
6	Taiwan	550.9	696.7	533.0	476.6	676.8	710.2	4.9%	5.3%
7	Japan	406.1	408.8	563.0	628.2	552.7	546.6	-1.1%	4.1%
8	Korea, South	273.0	222.8	242.6	341.1	403.7	376.8	-6.7%	2.8%
9	Netherlands	110.3	125.1	164.7	254.5	387.8	364.1	-6.1%	2.7%
10	Singapore	524.5	570.7	484.0	644.4	545.4	359.1	-34.2%	2.7%
11	Germany	226.4	283.5	294.2	228.3	255.8	266.5	4.2%	2.0%
12	Switzerland	718.6	102.4	99.2	268.5	254.7	219.1	-14.0%	1.6%
13	India	1,124.7	565.9	1,056.3	311.3	240.3	201.9	-16.0%	1.5%
14	Australia	220.5	513.1	323.9	161.6	184.3	190.5	3.4%	1.4%
15	Italy	148.4	166.4	141.5	168.1	139.9	167.3	19.6%	1.3%
16	Thailand	172.3	707.6	507.3	835.3	532.9	147.6	-72.3%	1.1%
17	France	109.1	136.8	104.2	109.0	113.6	129.7	14.2%	1.0%
18	Belgium	290.1	271.0	221.5	141.3	268.0	127.5	-52.4%	1.0%
19	Philippines	145.1	130.0	132.4	155.5	164.2	112.6	-31.5%	0.8%
20	Malaysia	152.0	93.9	83.5	103.1	97.4	98.1	0.7%	0.7%
21	Brazil	78.1	101.2	98.3	117.6	113.7	92.4	-18.8%	0.7%
22	United Arab Emirates	128.3	44.3	50.5	46.9	38.3	68.9	80.0%	0.5%
23	Chile	31.0	138.0	46.6	61.3	73.5	66.2	-9.9%	0.5%
24	Indonesia	16.2	22.0	33.7	63.7	36.8	58.5	59.1%	0.4%
25	Austria	9.3	11.7	15.0	11.7	10.6	46.5	338.5%	0.3%
26	Sweden	44.3	41.4	67.2	43.1	44.5	45.5	2.2%	0.3%
27	Spain	55.6	62.5	35.3	45.7	52.4	44.8	-14.4%	0.3%
28	Ireland	14.8	22.7	25.5	38.3	24.6	44.0	79.0%	0.3%
29	Israel	58.8	53.9	50.0	56.1	59.3	40.6	-31.5%	0.3%
30	South Africa	18.8	48.9	34.4	28.3	24.5	37.1	51.2%	0.3%
31	Poland	7.1	13.2	17.7	25.1	24.2	29.7	22.8%	0.2%
32	Vietnam	14.2	14.0	17.0	17.7	21.5	28.7	33.2%	0.2%
33	Colombia	12.0	16.4	46.8	19.2	22.9	27.3	19.3%	0.2%
34	Saudi Arabia	13.8	18.6	31.4	51.1	35.4	26.8	-24.3%	0.2%
35	Turkey	60.9	126.9	40.4	35.0	77.4	26.5	-65.8%	0.2%

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

Table 10.4
Utah Merchandise Exports to Top Ten Purchasing Countries by Industry: 2014

		Millions of Dollars										
Code	Industry Name	United Kingdom	Hong Kong	Canada	Mexico	China	Taiwan	Japan	South Korea	Netherlands	Singapore	10-Country Industry Total
	Total	$3,036.6	$1,947.3	$1,492.7	$854.2	$841.1	$710.2	$546.6	$376.8	$364.1	$359.1	$10,528.6
111	Agricultural Products	0.1	0.1	1.5	7.5	63.7	5.4	9.8	1.2	1.5	0.0	$90.8
112	Livestock and Livestock Products	0.0	0.2	0.1	3.3	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.7
113	Forestry Products	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
114	Fish and Marine Products	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
211	Oil and Gas	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
212	Minerals	0.5	3.0	4.8	205.1	0.9	0.1	3.7	4.4	0.8	0.8	224.0
311	Food	8.2	77.0	78.6	62.5	61.0	47.1	86.7	109.5	18.5	34.0	583.3
312	Beverages	0.4	1.3	5.9	10.7	0.1	1.3	7.2	0.4	5.0	1.5	33.8
313	Raw Textiles	0.3	0.2	3.1	28.4	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	32.9
314	Milled Textiles	0.3	0.0	15.5	1.6	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	18.6
315	Apparel	0.7	0.2	3.0	2.2	0.4	0.1	0.7	2.5	0.4	0.0	10.2
316	Leather	0.4	0.3	4.4	0.4	0.2	0.1	2.9	1.1	4.4	0.1	14.2
321	Wood Products	0.2	0.0	1.9	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.4
322	Paper	1.1	0.6	8.8	2.9	2.5	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.9	18.9
323	Printed Material	0.6	0.6	2.9	3.8	0.1	0.3	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	9.8
324	Petroleum and Coal Products	0.3	0.0	8.8	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.6
325	Chemicals	32.8	13.5	256.9	57.6	82.9	24.9	103.3	118.6	64.2	12.8	767.5
326	Plastics and Rubber Products	19.3	0.8	58.1	25.2	7.4	1.3	6.9	7.8	1.7	4.3	132.9
327	Nonmetallic Minerals	1.1	0.1	21.3	3.3	0.6	0.7	1.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	29.1
331	Primary Metals	2,845.6	1,802.3	397.2	13.8	1.7	0.0	5.7	20.7	0.1	15.1	5,102.3
332	Fabricated Metals	2.2	0.5	82.9	15.7	18.9	0.8	8.6	1.4	1.9	2.4	135.4
333	Machinery	11.3	4.7	111.2	35.3	44.5	11.8	11.8	33.9	4.3	7.5	276.3
334	Computers and Electronics	44.0	25.8	89.7	29.3	398.9	601.5	163.1	26.5	44.1	269.7	1,692.7
335	Electrical Equipment	13.7	1.1	56.9	38.7	12.9	4.4	4.8	7.5	103.9	1.4	245.4
336	Transportation Equipment	21.6	2.5	173.1	250.7	32.2	3.2	34.4	16.2	2.7	3.5	540.1
337	Furniture and Fixtures	3.3	0.5	12.6	14.6	5.6	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.2	38.5
339	Miscellaneous Manufactures	24.1	11.5	67.9	20.9	54.2	2.0	90.8	18.8	108.5	3.6	402.3
511	Publications	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
910	Waste and Scrap	1.1	0.5	17.5	17.0	49.6	3.6	0.4	3.9	0.2	0.0	93.7
920, 930	Used Merchandise	0.9	0.0	1.9	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	6.7
980	Goods Returned	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
990	Other Special Classification	2.0	0.1	5.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	1.5	1.2	0.1	0.4	11.4

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

Price Inflation and Cost of Living

Kjersten Adams, Cicero Group

2016 Overview

A moderate amount of inflation – which is approximately two percent according to the Federal Reserve – is considered to be good for the economy because it generally signals that businesses are confident enough in consumer spending to raise prices. However, too much or too little inflation can wreak havoc on the economy and the labor market. The best measure of inflation is the U.S. Consumer Price Index (CPI). The CPI measures price changes for a fixed basket of goods and services over time, and is calculated by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). Another well-recognized measure of inflation is the Personal Consumption Expenditures (PCE) Index compiled by the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis.

The U.S. CPI increased by 0.1 percent in 2015, measured on an annual average basis, compared to an increase of 1.6 percent in 2014. During the first half of 2016 the CPI increased 1.1 percent, and from January to November it averaged an annualized increase of 1.2 percent. The largest increases in the CPI were recorded in categories such as medical care, housing, and food away from home. In contrast, the largest declines occurred in transportation, food at home, and fuels and utilities. The first half of the year registered average annual declines in prices for transportation, food at home, and utilities and only began to increase in the last few months of the year. While oil and gasoline prices dropped throughout 2015, they stabilized in 2016. As oil and gasoline prices rose in the latter half of the year, prices of consumer goods that use oil and gasoline derivatives as inputs also began to rise in price, although at a delayed pace.

Following the Federal Reserve's first interest rate increase in nearly a decade in December 2015, the Federal Reserve did not increase rates further until December 2016, when they were raised another quarter percent to a range of 0.5 – 0.75 percent. Consistent messaging throughout 2016 that the Federal Reserve would raise interest rates led to increasing U.S. dollar values throughout the year.

Closely related to price inflation, Regional Price Parities (RPPs) help determine cost of living and measure the differences in the price levels of goods and services across states and metropolitan areas for a given year. RPPs are expressed as a percentage of the overall national price level for each year, which is equal to 100.0. The most recent RPP data, published in 2016, contains data for 2008 – 2014.

Utah's 2014 RPP was 97.0, indicating that cost of living in Utah was slightly lower than the national average. In comparison, Utah's RPP for 2013 was 97.2. Real personal income across all regions increased 2.9 percent in 2014. This growth rate reflects the year-over-year change in nominal personal income across all regions adjusted by the change in the national personal consumption expenditures price index.

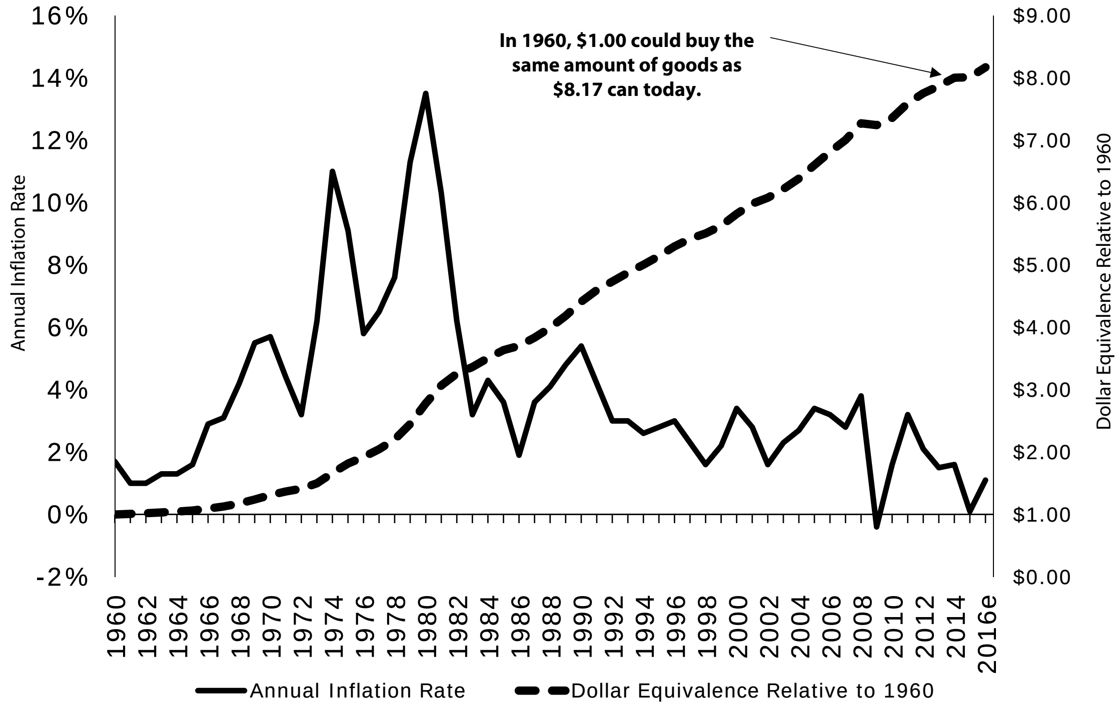
2017 Outlook

According to the Federal Reserve, overall inflation for 2016 is expected to remain below the two percent target and is not expected to reach the target of 2.0 percent until 2018. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) projects inflation to reach 2.0 percent in 2017, assuming the Federal Reserve will implement further rate hikes in 2017.

Analysts expect the Federal Reserve to enact three interest rate hikes in 2017 and hint that more rate increases may be necessary to offset rising prices if the changes to fiscal policy articulated by President-Elect Donald Trump are all implemented.

The median target for inflation in 2017 is 1.9 percent. The labor and housing markets have registered strong growth in 2016 and are expected to continue growing in 2017, which positively impacts prices in the rest of the economy. Barring any unforeseen changes in economic conditions, consumers can expect inflation to remain below two percent through 2017. Cost of living in Utah will also remain below the national average in 2017.

Figure 11.1
Consumer Price Index (CPI) Year-over-Year Price Change and Relative Value of a Dollar



Sources: Bureau of Economic Analysis and Bureau of Labor Statistics

Table 11.1
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	Annual 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	1.7%
1961	29.8	29.8	29.8	29.8	29.8	29.8	30.0	29.9	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	29.9	1.0%
1962	30.0	30.1	30.1	30.2	30.2	30.2	30.3	30.3	30.4	30.4	30.4	30.4	30.2	1.0%
1963	30.4	30.4	30.5	30.5	30.5	30.6	30.7	30.7	30.7	30.8	30.8	30.9	30.6	1.3%
1964	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.9	31.0	31.1	31.0	31.1	31.1	31.2	31.2	31.0	1.3%
1965	31.2	31.2	31.3	31.4	31.4	31.6	31.6	31.6	31.6	31.7	31.7	31.8	31.5	1.6%
1966	31.8	32.0	32.1	32.3	32.3	32.4	32.5	32.7	32.7	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.4	2.9%
1967	32.9	32.9	33.0	33.1	33.2	33.3	33.4	33.5	33.6	33.7	33.8	33.9	33.4	3.1%
1968	34.1	34.2	34.3	34.4	34.5	34.7	34.9	35.0	35.1	35.3	35.4	35.5	34.8	4.2%
1969	35.6	35.8	36.1	36.3	36.4	36.6	36.8	37.0	37.1	37.3	37.5	37.7	36.7	5.5%
1970	37.8	38.0	38.2	38.5	38.6	38.8	39.0	39.0	39.2	39.4	39.6	39.8	38.8	5.7%
1971	39.8	39.9	40.0	40.1	40.3	40.6	40.7	40.8	40.8	40.9	40.9	41.1	40.5	4.4%
1972	41.1	41.3	41.4	41.5	41.6	41.7	41.9	42.0	42.1	42.3	42.4	42.5	41.8	3.2%
1973	42.6	42.9	43.3	43.6	43.9	44.2	44.3	45.1	45.2	45.6	45.9	46.2	44.4	6.2%
1974	46.6	47.2	47.8	48.0	48.6	49.0	49.4	50.0	50.6	51.1	51.5	51.9	49.3	11.0%
1975	52.1	52.5	52.7	52.9	53.2	53.6	54.2	54.3	54.6	54.9	55.3	55.5	53.8	9.1%
1976	55.6	55.8	55.9	56.1	56.5	56.8	57.1	57.4	57.6	57.9	58.0	58.2	56.9	5.8%
1977	58.5	59.1	59.5	60.0	60.3	60.7	61.0	61.2	61.4	61.6	61.9	62.1	60.6	6.5%
1978	62.5	62.9	63.4	63.9	64.5	65.2	65.7	66.0	66.5	67.1	67.4	67.7	65.2	7.6%
1979	68.3	69.1	69.8	70.6	71.5	72.3	73.1	73.8	74.6	75.2	75.9	76.7	72.6	11.3%
1980	77.8	78.9	80.1	81.0	81.8	82.7	82.7	83.3	84.0	84.8	85.5	86.3	82.4	13.5%
1981	87.0	87.9	88.5	89.1	89.8	90.6	91.6	92.3	93.2	93.4	93.7	94.0	90.9	10.3%
1982	94.3	94.6	94.5	94.9	95.8	97.0	97.5	97.7	97.9	98.2	98.0	97.6	96.5	6.2%
1983	97.8	97.9	97.9	98.6	99.2	99.5	99.9	100.2	100.7	101.0	101.2	101.3	99.6	3.2%
1984	101.9	102.4	102.6	103.1	103.4	103.7	104.1	104.5	105.0	105.3	105.3	105.3	103.9	4.3%
1985	105.5	106.0	106.4	106.9	107.3	107.6	107.8	108.0	108.3	108.7	109.0	109.3	107.6	3.6%
1986	109.6	109.3	108.8	108.6	108.9	109.5	109.5	109.7	110.2	110.3	110.4	110.5	109.6	1.9%
1987	111.2	111.6	112.1	112.7	113.1	113.5	113.8	114.4	115.0	115.3	115.4	115.4	113.6	3.6%
1988	115.7	116.0	116.5	117.1	117.5	118.0	118.5	119.0	119.8	120.2	120.3	120.5	118.3	4.1%
1989	121.1	121.6	122.3	123.1	123.8	124.1	124.4	124.6	125.0	125.6	125.9	126.1	124.0	4.8%
1990	127.4	128.0	128.7	128.9	129.2	129.9	130.4	131.6	132.7	133.5	133.8	133.8	130.7	5.4%
1991	134.6	134.8	135.0	135.2	135.6	136.0	136.2	136.6	137.2	137.4	137.8	137.9	136.2	4.2%
1992	138.1	138.6	139.3	139.5	139.7	140.2	140.5	140.9	141.3	141.8	142.0	141.9	140.3	3.0%
1993	142.6	143.1	143.6	144.0	144.2	144.4	144.4	144.8	145.1	145.7	145.8	145.8	144.5	3.0%
1994	146.2	146.7	147.2	147.4	147.5	148.0	148.4	149.0	149.4	149.5	149.7	149.7	148.2	2.6%
1995	150.3	150.9	151.4	151.9	152.2	152.5	152.5	152.9	153.2	153.7	153.6	153.5	152.4	2.8%
1996	154.4	154.9	155.7	156.3	156.6	156.7	157.0	157.3	157.8	158.3	158.6	158.6	156.9	3.0%
1997	159.1	159.6	160.0	160.2	160.1	160.3	160.5	160.8	161.2	161.6	161.5	161.3	160.5	2.3%
1998	161.6	161.9	162.2	162.5	162.8	163.0	163.2	163.4	163.6	164.0	164.0	163.9	163.0	1.6%
1999	164.3	164.5	165.0	166.2	166.2	166.2	166.7	167.1	167.9	168.2	168.3	168.3	166.6	2.2%
2000	168.8	169.8	171.2	171.3	171.5	172.4	172.8	172.8	173.7	174.0	174.1	174.0	172.2	3.4%
2001	175.1	175.8	176.2	176.9	177.7	178.0	177.5	177.5	178.3	177.7	177.4	176.7	177.1	2.8%
2002	177.1	177.8	178.8	179.8	179.8	179.9	180.1	180.7	181.0	181.3	181.3	180.9	179.9	1.6%
2003	181.7	183.1	184.2	183.8	183.5	183.7	183.9	184.6	185.2	185.0	184.5	184.3	184.0	2.3%
2004	185.2	186.2	187.4	188.0	189.1	189.7	189.4	189.5	189.9	190.9	191.0	190.3	188.9	2.7%
2005	190.7	191.8	193.3	194.6	194.4	194.5	195.4	196.4	198.8	199.2	197.6	196.8	195.3	3.4%
2006	198.3	198.7	199.8	201.5	202.5	202.9	203.5	203.9	202.9	201.8	201.5	201.8	201.6	3.2%
2007	202.4	203.5	205.4	206.7	207.9	208.4	208.3	207.9	208.5	208.9	210.2	210.0	207.3	2.8%
2008	211.1	211.7	213.5	214.8	216.6	218.8	220.0	219.1	218.8	216.6	212.4	210.2	215.3	3.8%
2009	211.1	212.2	212.7	213.2	213.9	215.7	215.4	215.8	216.0	216.2	216.3	215.9	214.5	-0.4%
2010	216.7	216.7	217.6	218.0	218.2	218.0	218.0	218.3	218.4	218.7	218.8	219.2	218.1	1.6%
2011	220.2	221.3	223.5	224.9	226.0	225.7	225.9	226.5	226.9	226.4	226.2	225.7	224.9	3.2%
2012	226.7	227.7	229.4	230.1	229.8	229.5	229.1	230.4	231.4	231.3	230.2	229.6	229.6	2.1%
2013	230.3	232.2	232.8	232.5	232.9	233.5	233.6	233.9	234.1	233.5	233.1	233.0	233.0	1.5%
2014	233.9	234.8	236.3	237.1	237.9	238.3	238.3	237.9	238.0	237.4	236.2	234.8	236.7	1.6%
2015	233.7	234.7	236.1	236.6	237.8	238.6	238.7	238.3	237.9	237.8	237.3	236.5	237.0	0.1%
2016	236.92	237.11	238.13	239.26	240.23	241.0	240.63	240.85	241.43	241.73	241.4	-	-	-

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Table 11.2
Regional Price Parities by State: 2014

			Services	
	All items	Goods	Rents	Other
Alabama	87.8	96.3	63.6	93.8
Alaska	105.7	101.0	144.1	97.1
Arizona	96.4	98.5	91.1	97.3
Arkansas	87.5	95.1	62.5	93.5
California	112.4	103.0	147.7	105.6
Colorado	102.0	100.4	111.0	99.0
Connecticut	108.8	104.3	116.9	109.3
Delaware	101.9	100.4	101.6	103.6
District of Columbia	118.1	107.6	162.5	109.4
Florida	99.1	98.3	104.9	96.7
Georgia	92.0	96.8	78.7	94.7
Hawaii	116.8	108.9	158.4	103.6
Idaho	93.4	98.1	79.2	96.2
Illinois	100.7	101.2	99.6	100.7
Indiana	91.4	97.3	75.4	94.1
Iowa	90.3	95.1	74.9	91.6
Kansas	90.7	95.7	75.5	92.8
Kentucky	88.7	94.6	67.8	93.4
Louisiana	91.4	96.5	77.5	93.8
Maine	97.1	98.1	93.0	97.9
Maryland	110.3	104.0	126.6	107.5
Massachusetts	107.1	100.3	123.5	106.7
Michigan	94.1	97.9	82.1	96.8
Minnesota	97.6	100.1	95.7	95.7
Mississippi	86.7	94.4	63.2	93.4
Missouri	89.4	95.0	74.3	91.6
Montana	94.2	98.4	83.6	94.4
Nebraska	90.6	95.6	75.8	92.1
Nevada	97.7	97.2	94.6	100.4
New Hampshire	105.2	99.7	119.9	104.3
New Jersey	114.5	102.3	136.7	115.4
New Mexico	95.0	97.6	83.6	98.8
New York	115.7	108.2	136.6	112.5
North Carolina	91.7	96.3	79.5	93.8
North Dakota	91.5	94.9	81.9	91.4
Ohio	89.3	95.6	72.9	91.7
Oklahoma	90.1	95.7	71.2	93.7
Oregon	99.0	98.8	100.7	98.3
Pennsylvania	98.2	99.6	89.0	101.7
Rhode Island	98.7	98.0	102.0	97.6
South Carolina	90.5	96.6	75.4	93.8
South Dakota	88.0	94.6	67.1	91.2
Tennessee	90.2	96.2	73.6	93.8
Texas	96.6	97.0	91.1	99.2
Utah	97.0	97.5	91.6	99.4
Vermont	101.2	98.0	118.4	97.5
Virginia	102.6	100.2	112.1	100.4
Washington	103.8	103.3	112.3	100.3
West Virginia	88.9	95.1	64.5	94.8
Wisconsin	93.4	95.8	86.6	93.8
Wyoming	96.2	98.3	93.3	95.0

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

Regional/National Comparisons

Shawn Teigen, Utah Foundation
Brooke Zollinger, Utah Foundation
Stephen Kroes, Utah Foundation

2016 Overview

Population and Households

In 2015-2016, Utah was the fastest growing state in the nation. Utah ranked 31st for total population (2,945,919) in 2015, and in 2016 the state passed the three million inhabitants mark. However, it ranked sixth for population growth from 2012-2015, with an annualized increase of 1.6 percent, significantly higher than the United States average (0.8 percent). It is also higher than the Mountain States regional average (1.4 percent), though two of Utah's neighboring states – Colorado and Nevada – surpassed Utah in growth, ranking fourth and fifth, respectively, and Arizona was close behind in eighth place during that time period. Utah's growth can largely be attributed to the state's high birth rate. Utah also continues to have the largest household size in the nation (3.2 persons per household).

Gross Domestic Product

Utah's total real gross domestic product (GDP) measured $131 billion in 2015. Utah ranked fifth in the nation for annualized GDP growth between 2012 and 2015, with a rate of 3.1 percent. The United States average was 2.1 percent and the Mountain States regional average was 2.2 percent. Per capita GDP measured $43,688 in 2015, 13 percent lower than the United States ($50,054). Utah's low per capita GDP is at least partially attributable to Utah's high proportion of children.

Income and Earnings

Another measure of the health of the economy is personal income. This is a subset of GDP, which measures the amount of funds available to individuals. Utah's total personal income measured $118 billion in 2015. This results in a per capita personal income of $39,308, which places Utah as 42nd in the nation. This is also related to Utah's high proportion of children.
In Utah, median family income is preferable to median household income when comparing with other states. While household income measures the income of all workers within a household (regardless of relation), family income excludes single-person households, measuring only the income of relatives within the same households. Utah has the fewest single-person households in the nation, and as such Utah's household income ranking is inflated. Utah's 2015 median family income measured $71,594, with a national ranking of 20th.

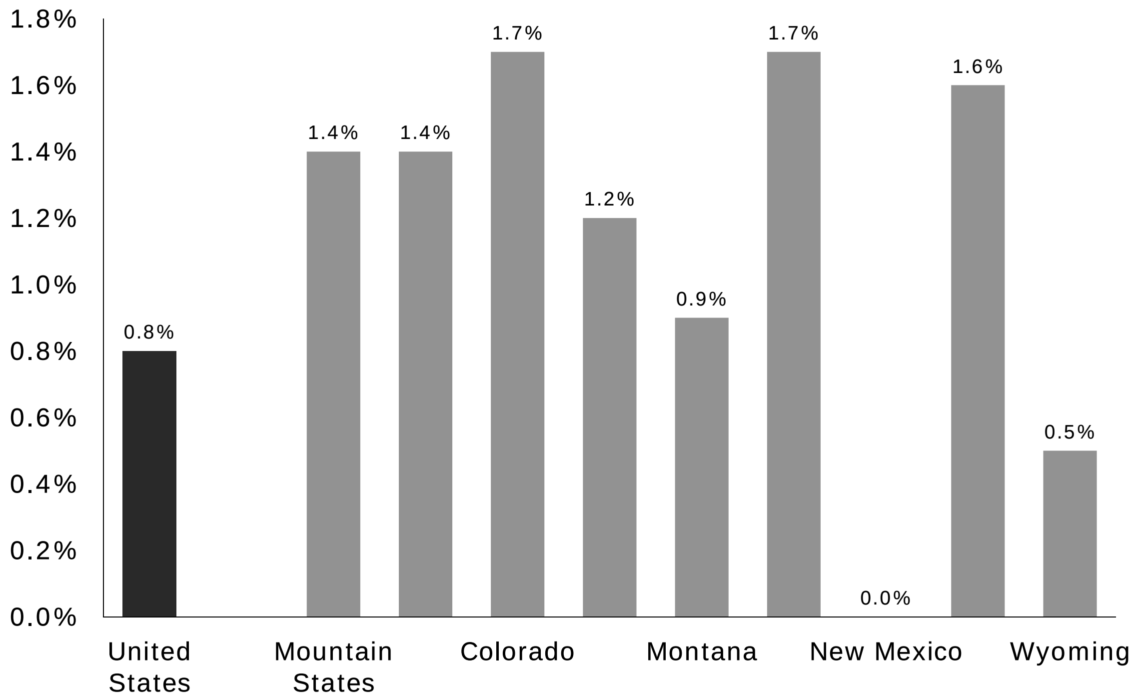
Employment and Unemployment

Nonfarm payroll jobs are generally considered an accurate employment indicator that closely reflects labor market conditions. In 2015, Utah employed approximately 1.38 million workers on nonfarm payrolls. The annualized growth rate of employment was 3.4 percent during the period of 2012-2015, which ranks Utah as the highest in the nation.
This high growth rate has resulted in a low unemployment rate. In 2015, the state unemployment rate was 3.5 percent, fifth lowest in the nation, and significantly lower than the national unemployment rate (5.3 percent).

2017 Outlook

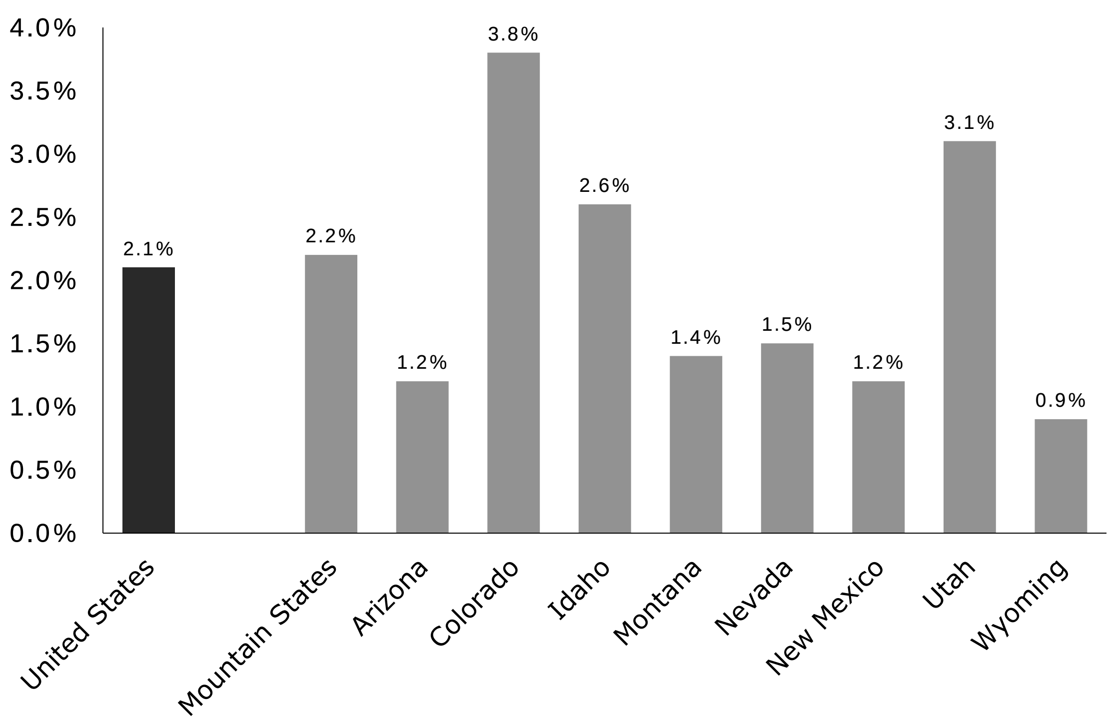
Utah's economy is likely to remain vibrant. Population growth will continue – like other states in the West – to outpace the national average. GDP will rise accordingly. Utah's unemployment rate is likely to remain steady. The low rate should keep pressure on wages, increasing them and the corresponding income and earnings levels.

Figure 12.1
Annualized Population Growth:
2012-2015



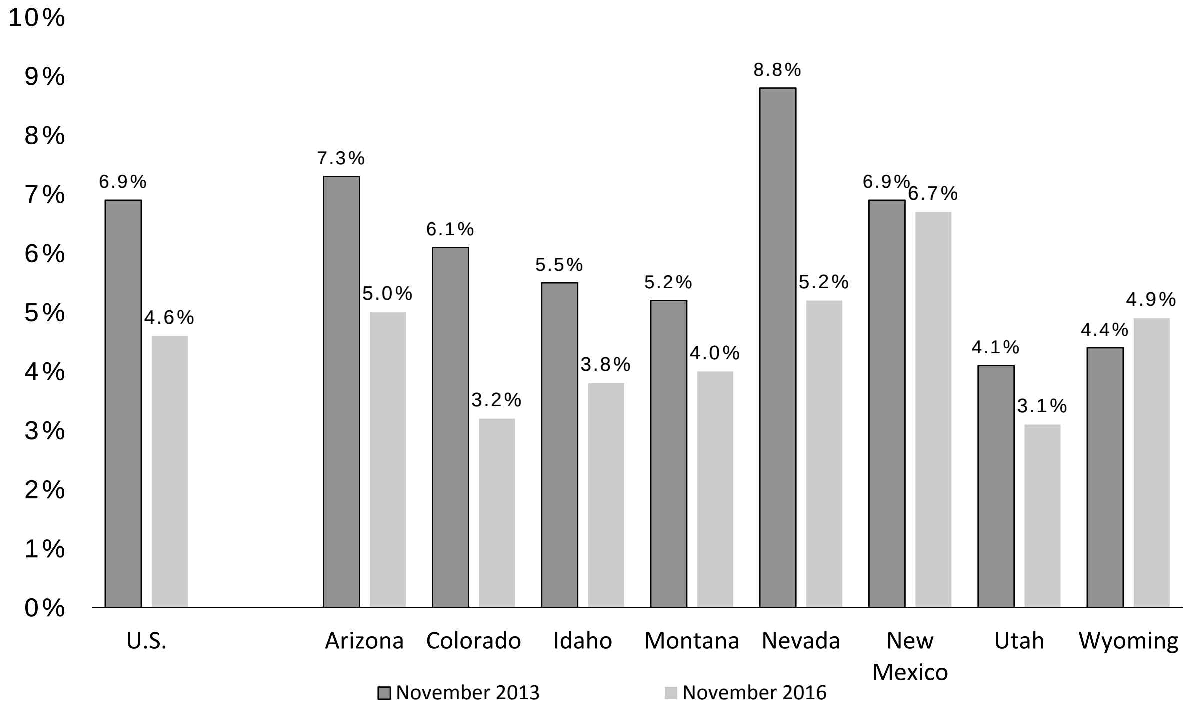
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Figure 12.2
Annualized GDP Growth:
2012-2015



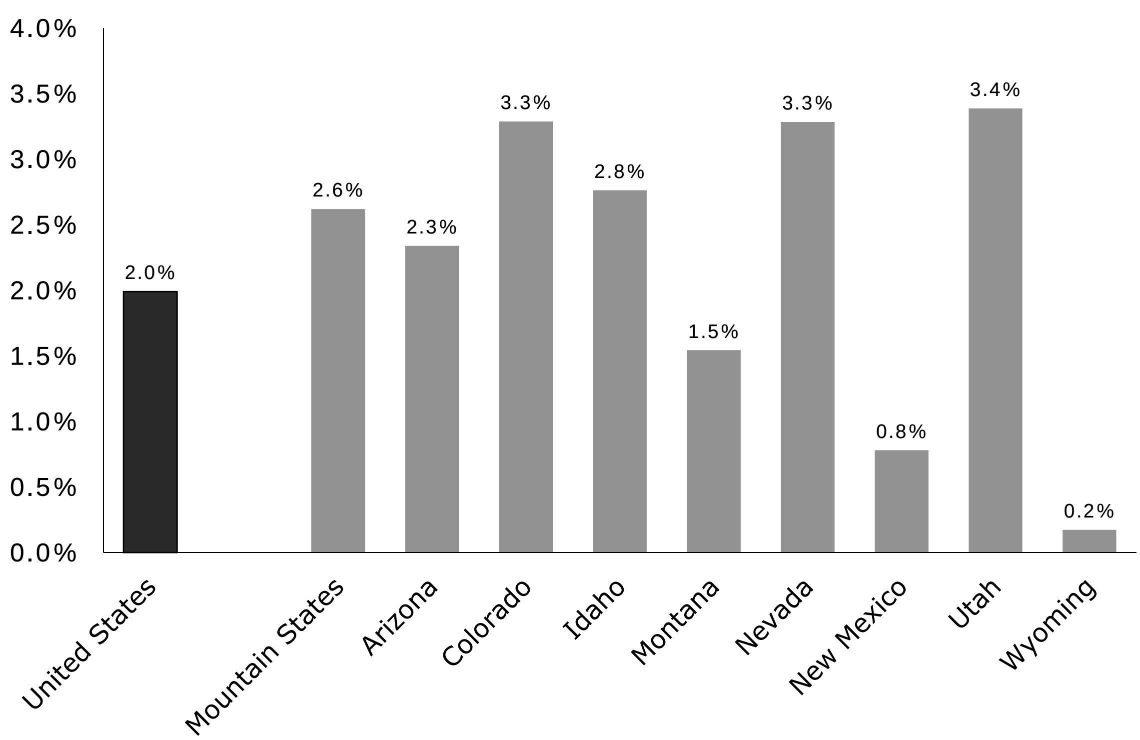
Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

Figure 12.3
Unemployment Rate:
November 2013 and November 2016



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Figure 12.4
Annualized Employment Growth:
2012-2015



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Tables 12.1
Population and Households: Nation, Mountain States Region, and States

Division/State	Population, July 1 Estimate 2012	2015	2015 Rank	3yr Annualized Growth 2012-15	Rank	Households 2015	Persons per Household* 2015	Rank
United States	313,873,685	321,418,820	-	0.8%	-	118,208,250	2.72	-
Mountain States	22,611,082	23,530,498	-	1.4%	-	8,513,747	2.76	-
Arizona	6,551,149	6,828,065	14	1.4%	8	2,463,008	2.77	9
Colorado	5,189,458	5,456,574	22	1.7%	4	2,074,735	2.63	26
Idaho	1,595,590	1,654,930	39	1.2%	10	597,421	2.77	10
Montana	1,005,494	1,032,949	44	0.9%	18	414,804	2.49	46
Nevada	2,754,354	2,890,845	35	1.7%	5	1,042,065	2.77	8
New Mexico	2,083,540	2,085,109	36	0.0%	45	761,797	2.74	12
Utah	**2,854,871**	**2,995,919**	**31**	**1.6%**	**6**	**930,980**	**3.22**	**1**
Wyoming	576,626	586,107	51	0.5%	26	228,937	2.56	39
Other States								
Alabama	4,817,528	4,858,979	24	0.3%	37	1,846,390	2.63	25
Alaska	730,307	738,432	48	0.4%	31	250,185	2.95	4
Arkansas	2,949,828	2,978,204	33	0.3%	35	1,144,663	2.60	31
California	37,999,878	39,144,818	1	1.0%	15	12,896,357	3.04	3
Connecticut	3,591,765	3,590,886	29	0.0%	48	1,343,703	2.67	20
Delaware	917,053	945,934	45	1.0%	13	352,595	2.68	18
District of Columbia	633,427	672,228	49	2.0%	2	281,787	2.39	51
Florida	19,320,749	20,271,272	3	1.6%	7	7,463,184	2.72	14
Georgia	9,915,646	10,214,860	8	1.0%	14	3,656,407	2.79	7
Hawaii	1,390,090	1,431,603	40	1.0%	16	445,936	3.21	2
Illinois	12,868,192	12,859,995	5	0.0%	49	4,794,523	2.68	19
Indiana	6,537,782	6,619,680	16	0.4%	29	2,515,143	2.63	24
Iowa	3,075,039	3,123,899	30	0.5%	27	1,247,249	2.50	45
Kansas	2,885,398	2,911,641	34	0.3%	36	1,111,582	2.62	28
Kentucky	4,379,730	4,425,092	26	0.3%	32	1,716,168	2.58	35
Louisiana	4,602,134	4,670,724	25	0.5%	28	1,737,908	2.69	17
Maine	1,328,501	1,329,328	42	0.0%	46	545,226	2.44	49
Maryland	5,884,868	6,006,401	19	0.7%	24	2,177,934	2.76	11
Massachusetts	6,645,303	6,794,422	15	0.7%	22	2,559,951	2.65	22
Michigan	9,882,519	9,922,576	10	0.1%	42	3,858,532	2.57	36
Minnesota	5,379,646	5,489,594	21	0.7%	25	2,147,262	2.56	40
Mississippi	2,986,450	2,992,333	32	0.1%	44	1,104,371	2.71	15
Missouri	6,024,522	6,083,672	18	0.3%	34	2,374,180	2.56	38
Nebraska	1,855,350	1,896,190	37	0.7%	23	744,159	2.55	41
New Hampshire	1,321,617	1,330,608	41	0.2%	39	517,615	2.57	37
New Jersey	8,867,749	8,958,013	11	0.3%	33	3,187,963	2.81	6
New York	19,576,125	19,795,791	4	0.4%	30	7,233,694	2.74	13
North Carolina	9,748,364	10,042,802	9	-33.3%	51	3,843,745	2.61	29
North Dakota	701,345	756,927	47	2.6%	1	313,475	2.41	50
Ohio	11,553,031	11,613,423	7	0.2%	41	4,606,655	2.52	43
Oklahoma	3,815,780	3,911,338	28	0.8%	19	1,465,951	2.67	21
Oregon	3,899,801	4,028,977	27	1.1%	12	1,553,205	2.59	32
Pennsylvania	12,764,475	12,802,503	6	0.1%	43	4,956,037	2.58	34
Rhode Island	1,050,304	1,056,298	43	0.2%	40	407,484	2.59	33
South Carolina	4,723,417	4,896,146	23	1.2%	11	1,857,768	2.64	23
South Dakota	834,047	858,469	46	1.0%	17	339,437	2.53	42
Tennessee	6,454,914	6,600,299	17	0.8%	21	2,530,260	2.61	30
Texas	26,060,796	27,469,114	2	1.8%	3	9,421,412	2.92	5
Vermont	625,953	626,042	50	0.0%	47	254,865	2.46	48
Virginia	8,186,628	8,382,993	12	0.8%	20	3,106,895	2.70	16
Washington	6,895,318	7,170,351	13	1.3%	9	2,728,573	2.63	27
West Virginia	1,856,680	1,844,128	38	-0.2%	50	734,536	2.51	44
Wisconsin	5,724,554	5,771,337	20	0.3%	38	2,319,538	2.49	47

* Persons per household is calculated by dividing population (2015) by number of households (2015)

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

Tables 12.2

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

Division/State	Real Gross Domestic Product (chained to 2009 dollars) 2012 (millions)	2015 (millions)	3yr Annualized Growth 2012-15	Rank	Real GDP Per Capita (chained to 2009 dollars) 2012	2015	2015 Rank	3yr Annualized Growth 2012-15	Rank	Personal Income 2015 (millions)	Per Capita 2015	Rank
United States	$15,126,281	$16,088,249	2.1%	-	$ 48,192	$ 50,054	-	1.3%	-	$15,463,981	$ 48,498	-
Mountain States	961,066	1,025,274	2.2%	-	42,504	43,572	-	-	-			
Arizona	252,545	261,350	1.2%	35	38,550	38,276	45	-0.2%	45	267,361	39,156	43
Colorado	257,622	286,789	3.8%	2	49,643	52,558	17	2.0%	5	277,731	50,898	14
Idaho	54,411	58,676	2.6%	8	34,101	35,455	50	1.3%	13	63,535	38,391	45
Montana	38,737	40,332	1.4%	28	38,525	39,045	42	0.5%	35	43,186	41,808	39
Nevada	119,411	124,669	1.5%	26	43,354	43,125	36	-0.2%	44	121,095	41,889	38
New Mexico	83,547	86,592	1.2%	34	40,099	41,529	40	1.2%	19	79,104	37,938	49
Utah	**119,739**	**130,885**	**3.1%**	**5**	**41,942**	**43,688**	**32**	**1.4%**	**11**	**117,763**	39,308	**42**
Wyoming	35,054	35,981	0.9%	41	60,792	61,390	8	0.3%	38	32,869	56,080	7
Other States												
Alabama	175,420	178,566	0.6%	46	36,413	36,750	47	0.3%	39	184,784	38,029	48
Alaska	53,719	49,353	-2.7%	51	73,557	66,835	3	-3.0%	51	41,460	56,146	6
Arkansas	103,170	107,986	1.6%	23	34,975	36,259	49	1.2%	17	113,923	38,252	47
California	2,013,611	2,225,413	3.5%	3	52,990	56,851	9	2.4%	3	2,103,669	53,741	11
Connecticut	228,212	225,507	-0.4%	50	63,538	62,800	7	-0.4%	47	246,709	68,704	2
Delaware	57,013	60,335	1.9%	17	62,170	63,784	5	0.9%	27	45,057	47,632	23
District of Columbia	103,733	107,515	1.2%	33	163,765	159,938	1	-0.8%	50	49,275	73,301	1
Florida	729,372	794,998	3.0%	6	37,751	39,218	41	1.3%	14	900,636	44,429	29
Georgia	418,312	444,908	2.1%	14	42,187	43,555	34	1.1%	21	411,721	40,306	41
Hawaii	68,913	71,501	1.3%	31	49,574	49,945	22	0.2%	40	69,129	48,288	21
Illinois	671,493	690,187	0.9%	40	52,182	53,669	14	0.9%	25	646,789	50,295	16
Indiana	281,540	298,666	2.0%	16	43,064	45,118	29	1.6%	7	277,628	41,940	37
Iowa	147,665	154,734	1.6%	21	48,021	49,532	23	1.0%	22	143,393	45,902	27
Kansas	131,320	134,321	0.8%	43	45,512	46,132	28	0.5%	34	137,316	47,161	24
Kentucky	166,852	171,979	1.0%	37	38,096	38,865	43	0.7%	31	170,755	38,588	44
Louisiana	209,373	208,255	-0.2%	48	45,495	44,587	31	-0.7%	49	200,594	42,947	32
Maine	50,106	51,087	0.7%	44	37,716	38,431	44	0.6%	32	56,893	42,798	34
Maryland	318,146	328,103	1.0%	36	54,062	54,626	13	0.3%	37	336,187	55,971	8
Massachusetts	415,832	434,957	1.5%	25	62,575	64,017	4	0.8%	30	425,352	62,603	3
Michigan	400,063	420,729	1.7%	20	40,482	42,401	39	1.6%	8	424,807	42,812	33
Minnesota	275,859	294,032	2.2%	10	51,278	53,562	15	1.5%	9	279,262	50,871	15
Mississippi	94,880	94,271	-0.2%	49	31,770	31,504	51	-0.3%	46	104,045	34,771	51
Missouri	252,620	262,479	1.3%	29	41,932	43,145	35	1.0%	24	257,338	42,300	35
Nebraska	93,957	100,068	2.2%	12	50,641	52,773	16	1.4%	10	92,048	48,544	20
New Hampshire	64,278	66,747	1.3%	30	48,636	50,163	20	1.0%	23	74,388	55,905	10
New Jersey	489,453	507,588	1.2%	32	55,195	56,663	10	0.9%	26	537,026	59,949	4
New York	1,231,862	1,254,859	0.6%	45	62,927	63,390	6	0.2%	41	1,161,414	58,670	5
North Carolina	415,761	438,673	1.8%	18	42,649	43,680	33	0.8%	28	409,338	40,759	40
North Dakota	47,816	50,925	2.2%	13	68,178	67,279	2	-0.4%	48	42,349	55,949	9
Ohio	518,583	547,100	1.8%	19	44,887	47,109	26	1.7%	6	505,950	43,566	31
Oklahoma	159,785	176,174	3.4%	4	41,875	45,042	30	2.5%	2	178,250	45,573	28
Oregon	192,598	201,484	1.5%	24	49,387	50,009	21	0.4%	36	176,401	43,783	30
Pennsylvania	607,172	647,041	2.2%	11	47,567	50,540	19	2.1%	4	636,857	49,745	18
Rhode Island	48,631	50,082	1.0%	39	46,302	47,413	25	0.8%	29	52,833	50,017	17
South Carolina	166,858	179,298	2.5%	9	35,326	36,620	48	1.2%	18	187,532	38,302	46
South Dakota	39,189	41,022	1.6%	22	46,987	47,785	24	0.6%	33	41,104	47,881	22
Tennessee	265,211	281,481	2.0%	15	41,087	42,647	38	1.3%	15	277,832	42,094	36
Texas	1,310,522	1,509,819	5.1%	1	50,287	54,964	12	3.1%	1	1,289,603	46,947	25
Vermont	26,963	26,996	0.0%	47	43,075	43,122	37	0.0%	42	30,417	48,586	19
Virginia	422,269	432,061	0.8%	42	51,580	51,540	18	0.0%	43	436,349	52,052	12
Washington	368,474	398,504	2.7%	7	53,438	55,577	11	1.3%	12	372,125	51,898	13
West Virginia	65,925	67,895	1.0%	38	35,507	36,817	46	1.2%	16	67,787	36,758	50
Wisconsin	259,863	270,636	1.4%	27	45,394	46,893	27	1.1%	20	264,987	45,914	26

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

Social Indicators

Effie Van Noy, Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute

2016 Overview

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

Commuting

The 2015 American Community Survey showed 75.8 percent of working Utahns drove alone as their means of transportation to work, 11.2 percent carpooled, 2.7 percent used public transportation, 2.8 percent walked, 1.0 percent rode a bicycle, 1.0 percent used other means, and 5.5 percent worked at home. The mean travel time to work was 21.3 minutes, which is the 10th shortest in the nation. None of these metrics, except walking to work, is significantly different from 2014.

Utah has invested significantly in transportation infrastructure. For example, the 2013-2014 light rail (TRAX) and commuter rail (FrontRunner) expansion resulted in an increase in public transportation passengers. However, between 2014 and 2015, the Utah Transit Authority reports that total regular service remained relatively unchanged. Light rail use decreased slightly (-0.8 percent). There was a 1.6 percent increase in the number of people using vanpools, no increase in the number of people using Paratransit service, and a 5.2 percent increase in the number of passengers using commuter rail service. Bus service was expanded in 2014, but ridership declined 0.5 percent in 2015.

Internet

Utah has the third highest percentage of households with broadband internet access, 83.1 percent or 773,656 households. Data from the 2015 American Community Survey estimates that 93.2 percent of households in Utah have a computer. Of these, 82.8 percent have a broadband internet subscription, 0.6 percent have a dial-up, and 9.8 percent have a computer without an internet subscription. Only 6.8 percent of Utah households do not have a computer.

Crime

The Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reports for 2015 reported the rate of violent crime (murder and non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault) for Utah was 236.0 per 100,000 people, the ninth lowest in the nation, and an increase from 209.2 per 100,000 people in 2014. This is in comparison to the national rate of 383.2 violent crimes per 100,000 people in 2015. As such, Utah continued to have a significantly lower rate of violent crime than the U.S.

Education

In 2015, the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey reported 91.5 percent of Utahns age 25 years and older had at least a high school degree, ranking Utah as the 10th in the nation. The national rate was 87.1 percent. Utah also ranked 17th in higher education attainment, with 31.8 percent of persons 25 years and over having obtained a bachelor's degree or higher. These rates are unchanged from 2014. The national rate was 30.6 percent.

Homeownership

Homeownership rates are down since the onset of the Great Recession, with the peak occurring in 2008 at 76.2 percent. Utah's home ownership rate, which has declined annually since 2008, was 69.9 percent in 2015, 11th highest in the nation. The rate for the nation was 63.7 percent. The states with the highest home ownership were West Virginia with a rate of 74.9 percent, Michigan at 74.6 percent, Delaware at 73.3 percent, Vermont at 71.8 percent, and New Hampshire at 71.6 percent. The lowest rates of home ownership occurred in the District of Columbia with a rate of 40.4 percent, New York at 51.5 percent, California at 54.3 percent, Nevada at 54.8 percent, and Rhode Island at 58.9 percent.

Poverty

The rate of all people in poverty in Utah in 2015 was 11.3 percent. This rate is not significantly different than the 2014 rate, but is a decrease from 12.7 percent in 2013. Utah had the 12th lowest rate in the nation and was below the national rate of 14.7 percent. New Hampshire had the lowest poverty rate (8.2 percent) and Mississippi had the highest (22.0 percent).

Table 13.1
Crime, Education, and Home Ownership

	Violent Crime* per 100,000 People 2015 [1]		Property Crime** per 100,000 People 2015 [1]		Educational Attainment for Persons 25 Years and Over 2015 [2]												Homeownership Rates 2015[3]	
					High School or Higher						Bachelor's Degree or Higher							
	Rate	Rank	Rate	Rank	Total	Rank	Male	Rank	Female	Rank	Total	Rank	Male	Rank	Female	Rank	Percent	Rank
U.S.	383.2	-	2,487.0	-	87.1	-	86.4	-	87.8	-	30.6	-	30.3	-	30.9	-	63.7	-
Alabama	472.4	11	2,978.9	11	84.9	46	83.7	46	85.9	46	24.2	45	23.6	45	24.7	45	70.0	9
Alaska	730.2	2	2,817.6	18	92.6	4	92.8	2	92.4	8	29.7	25	27.8	30	31.8	20	62.3	40
Arizona	410.2	18	3,033.2	8	86.1	38	85.6	36	86.6	41	27.7	34	28.0	29	27.4	37	61.7	43
Arkansas	521.3	7	3,251.5	7	85.4	44	84.5	44	86.3	43	21.8	49	20.8	49	22.7	49	67.1	21
California	426.3	14	2,618.3	26	82.2	51	81.8	49	82.5	51	32.3	15	32.3	16	32.2	17	54.3	49
Colorado	321.0	29	2,641.5	24	91.2	12	90.8	10	91.6	13	39.2	3	38.7	3	39.8	3	63.6	36
Connecticut	218.5	46	1,812.0	45	90.2	18	89.6	18	90.8	17	38.3	5	38.1	5	38.5	6	66.5	26
Delaware	499.0	9	2,691.0	22	88.9	28	87.4	32	90.2	25	30.9	20	30.6	19	31.3	23	73.3	3
District of Columbia	1,269.1	1	4,676.2	1	89.8	23	89.2	24	90.4	23	56.7	1	58.6	1	55.1	1	40.4	51
Florida	461.9	12	2,813.2	19	87.6	34	86.8	34	88.4	33	28.4	29	28.8	25	28.0	33	64.8	34
Georgia	378.3	25	3,022.3	9	86.1	38	84.9	40	87.3	38	29.9	24	29.3	23	30.5	25	62.9	38
Hawaii	293.4	32	3,796.2	2	90.9	15	91.1	7	90.6	20	31.4	19	30.3	20	32.4	15	59.3	46
Idaho	215.6	47	1,743.8	47	90.0	21	89.4	22	90.6	20	26.0	41	27.0	33	24.9	44	70.0	9
Illinois	383.8	22	1,988.6	36	88.6	31	87.9	30	89.2	31	32.9	13	32.5	15	33.3	13	65.4	31
Indiana	387.5	21	2,596.0	27	88.2	32	87.7	31	88.7	32	24.9	43	24.5	43	25.3	42	69.4	15
Iowa	286.1	34	2,047.3	34	91.7	7	91.0	9	92.5	7	26.8	36	25.9	40	27.7	36	68.8	16
Kansas	389.9	20	2,720.1	21	90.3	17	89.5	19	91.0	16	31.7	18	31.3	18	32.1	18	64.9	33
Kentucky	218.7	45	2,177.6	32	85.1	45	83.9	45	86.3	43	23.3	47	22.1	47	24.4	47	67.9	19
Louisiana	539.7	6	3,353.4	5	84.6	47	82.5	48	86.5	42	23.2	48	21.7	48	24.6	46	63.3	37
Maine	130.1	50	1,830.0	43	91.7	7	90.5	12	92.8	6	30.1	23	28.7	26	31.4	22	69.9	11
Maryland	457.2	13	2,315.0	29	89.6	26	88.8	26	90.4	23	38.8	4	38.4	4	39.2	5	67.1	21
Massachusetts	390.9	19	1,690.7	48	90.2	18	89.7	17	90.7	19	41.5	2	41.4	2	41.6	2	60.5	45
Michigan	415.5	16	1,885.6	41	90.1	20	89.5	19	90.8	17	27.8	32	27.7	31	27.9	35	74.6	2
Minnesota	242.6	40	2,222.1	31	92.8	3	92.2	3	93.3	3	34.7	11	33.7	13	35.6	11	70.1	7
Mississippi	275.8	36	2,833.6	16	83.5	49	81.2	51	85.5	49	20.8	50	19.1	50	22.4	50	70.7	6
Missouri	497.4	10	2,854.2	15	88.9	28	88.0	28	89.7	28	27.8	32	26.8	34	28.8	31	68.5	17
Montana	349.6	26	2,623.6	25	93.5	1	93.1	1	94.0	1	30.6	21	29.7	21	31.5	21	66.4	29
Nebraska	274.9	37	2,241.1	30	91.0	14	90.4	13	91.6	13	30.2	22	29.3	23	31.1	24	68.1	18
Nevada	695.9	3	2,668.3	23	85.6	43	85.3	38	85.9	46	23.6	46	23.5	46	23.6	48	54.8	48
New Hampshire	199.3	48	1,745.7	46	93.1	2	92.1	5	94.0	1	35.7	9	35.6	8	35.7	10	71.6	5
New Jersey	255.4	39	1,626.5	49	89.1	27	88.6	27	89.5	30	37.6	6	37.8	6	37.4	7	64.0	35
New Mexico	656.1	4	3,697.4	3	84.6	47	83.7	46	85.6	48	26.5	39	24.9	42	28.0	33	66.5	26
New York	379.7	24	1,604.0	50	86.0	41	85.6	36	86.3	43	35.0	10	34.1	12	35.9	9	51.5	50
North Carolina	347.0	27	2,750.1	20	86.6	36	84.9	40	88.0	34	29.4	27	28.4	27	30.4	26	65.2	32
North Dakota	239.4	42	2,116.5	33	92.5	5	91.7	6	93.3	3	29.1	28	26.5	37	31.9	19	61.8	42
Ohio	291.9	33	2,587.7	28	89.7	24	89.3	23	90.0	27	26.8	36	26.7	36	26.9	38	66.4	29
Oklahoma	422.0	15	2,885.9	14	87.3	35	86.7	35	87.9	36	24.6	44	24.2	44	25.1	43	67.4	20
Oregon	259.8	38	2,946.6	12	90.0	21	89.5	19	90.5	22	32.2	16	31.9	17	32.4	15	61.1	44
Pennsylvania	315.1	30	1,812.8	44	89.7	24	89.2	24	90.1	26	29.7	25	29.6	22	29.8	27	69.6	14
Rhode Island	242.5	41	1,897.5	40	87.7	33	87.3	33	88.0	34	32.7	14	32.7	14	32.7	14	58.9	47
South Carolina	504.5	8	3,293.3	6	86.3	37	85.0	39	87.5	37	26.8	36	26.8	34	26.8	39	67.1	21
South Dakota	383.1	23	1,943.0	38	91.1	13	90.2	15	92.0	11	27.5	35	26.0	39	28.9	30	70.1	7
Tennessee	612.1	5	2,936.2	13	86.1	38	84.9	40	87.1	39	25.7	42	25.3	41	26.1	41	66.5	26
Texas	412.2	17	2,831.3	17	82.4	50	81.7	50	83.1	50	28.4	29	28.2	28	28.5	32	61.9	41
Utah	**236.0**	**43**	**2,980.0**	**10**	**91.5**	**10**	**91.1**	**7**	**91.9**	**12**	**31.8**	**17**	**34.4**	**9**	**29.3**	**29**	**69.9**	**11**
Vermont	118.0	51	1,406.6	51	91.7	7	89.9	16	93.3	3	36.9	8	34.4	9	39.4	4	71.8	4
Virginia	195.6	49	1,866.5	42	88.9	28	88.0	28	89.7	28	37.0	7	37.0	7	36.9	8	67.1	21
Washington	284.4	35	3,463.8	4	90.8	16	90.4	13	91.3	15	34.2	12	34.4	9	34.0	12	62.6	39
West Virginia	337.9	28	2,020.0	35	86.0	41	84.8	43	87.1	39	19.6	51	18.9	51	20.2	51	74.9	1
Wisconsin	305.8	31	1,974.0	37	91.4	11	90.7	11	92.2	9	28.4	29	27.1	32	29.6	28	66.6	25
Wyoming	222.1	44	1,902.6	39	92.2	6	92.2	3	92.2	9	26.2	40	26.1	38	26.4	40	69.9	11

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

Sources:
1. Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Crime in the United States, 2015"
2. U.S. Census Bureau, 2015 American Community Survey
3. U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey/Housing Vacancy Survey

Table 13.2
Vital Statistics and Health

	Estimated Deaths by Cancer per 1,000 People 2015 [1]		State Health Ranking [2]		Persons Without Health Insurance 2015 [3]	
	Rate	Rank	2014 Rank	2015 Rank	Percent	Rank
U.S.	1.9	-	-	-	9.4	-
Alabama	2.2	9	43	46	10.1	19
Alaska	1.4	48	26	27	14.9	2
Arizona	1.7	40	29	30	10.8	15
Arkansas	2.3	4	49	48	9.5	22
California	1.5	46	17	16	8.6	26
Colorado	1.4	50	8	8	8.1	29
Connecticut	1.9	28	4	6	6.0	40
Delaware	2.2	10	35	32	5.9	43
District of Columbia	1.5	47	-	-	3.8	49
Florida	2.2	12	32	33	13.3	5
Georgia	1.6	45	38	40	13.9	3
Hawaii	1.7	39	1	1	4.0	48
Idaho	1.7	43	18	17	11.0	12
Illinois	1.9	29	30	28	7.1	31
Indiana	2.0	19	41	41	9.6	21
Iowa	2.1	18	24	22	5.0	46
Kansas	1.9	27	27	26	9.1	23
Kentucky	2.3	3	47	44	6.0	40
Louisiana	2.0	25	48	50	11.9	8
Maine	2.5	2	20	15	8.4	27
Maryland	1.8	38	16	18	6.6	34
Massachusetts	1.9	30	3	3	2.8	51
Michigan	2.1	14	34	35	6.1	39
Minnesota	1.8	33	6	4	4.5	47
Mississippi	2.2	11	50	49	12.7	6
Missouri	2.1	13	36	36	9.8	20
Montana	2.0	23	22	23	11.6	9
Nebraska	1.8	31	10	10	8.2	28
Nevada	1.7	41	39	38	12.3	7
New Hampshire	2.1	17	7	5	6.3	38
New Jersey	1.8	32	11	11	8.7	25
New Mexico	1.8	36	33	37	10.9	13
New York	1.8	37	14	13	7.1	31
North Carolina	2.0	24	37	31	11.2	11
North Dakota	1.7	44	9	12	7.8	30
Ohio	2.2	8	40	39	6.5	36
Oklahoma	2.1	15	46	45	13.9	3
Oregon	2.0	20	12	20	7.0	33
Pennsylvania	2.2	5	28	29	6.4	37
Rhode Island	2.0	22	15	14	5.7	44
South Carolina	2.1	16	42	42	10.9	13
South Dakota	1.9	26	18	19	10.2	18
Tennessee	2.2	7	45	43	10.3	17
Texas	1.4	49	31	34	17.1	1
Utah	**1.0**	**51**	**5**	**7**	**10.5**	**16**
Vermont	2.2	6	2	2	3.8	49
Virginia	1.8	35	21	21	9.1	23
Washington	1.8	34	13	9	6.6	34
West Virginia	2.6	1	44	47	6.0	40
Wisconsin	2.0	21	23	24	5.7	44
Wyoming	1.7	42	25	25	11.5	10

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

Sources:
1. American Cancer Society, Cancer Facts and Figures 2016; Rate calculated by Kem C. Gard
Policy Institutue based on 2015 U.S. Census Bureau Population Estimates
2. United Health Foundation, "America's Health: United Health Foundation State Health Rankin
3. U.S. Census Bureau, 2015 American Community Survey

Table 13.3
Poverty and Public Assistance

	All Ages in Poverty 2015[1]		Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) Average 2015[2]			Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program FY 2015[3] Average Monthly Participation					
	Percent	Rank	Recipients	Rate per 1,000 People	Rank	Persons	Rate per 1,000 People	Rank	Households	Rate per 1,000 Households	Rank
U.S.	14.7	-	3,010,016	9.4	-	45,766,672	142.4	-	22,522,261	190.5	-
Alabama	18.5	5	30,087	6.2	29	889,380	183.0	8	417,943	226.4	11
Alaska	10.3	47	8,335	11.3	9	81,121	109.9	41	34,187	136.6	40
Arizona	17.4	8	23,522	3.4	41	999,401	146.4	23	439,330	178.4	28
Arkansas	19.1	4	10,177	3.4	42	468,904	157.4	18	214,056	187.0	23
California	15.3	20	1,094,459	28.0	1	4,417,772	112.9	40	2,096,960	162.6	35
Colorado	11.5	38	44,301	8.1	22	495,134	90.7	46	233,113	112.4	44
Connecticut	10.5	46	25,391	7.1	26	442,161	123.1	35	248,204	184.7	27
Delaware	12.4	34	12,655	13.4	5	149,981	158.6	16	71,821	203.7	20
District of Columbia	17.3	9	15,308	22.8	2	141,845	211.0	3	80,007	283.9	2
Florida	15.7	17	82,895	4.1	38	3,656,169	180.4	9	2,009,594	269.3	4
Georgia	17.0	10	25,585	2.5	48	1,800,531	176.3	10	839,207	229.5	10
Hawaii	10.6	45	20,873	14.6	3	188,895	131.9	31	95,545	214.3	15
Idaho	15.1	21	2,713	1.6	50	196,872	119.0	36	83,869	140.4	39
Illinois	13.6	29	40,441	3.1	43	2,042,306	158.8	15	1,060,589	221.2	13
Indiana	14.5	26	17,220	2.6	46	831,740	125.6	33	379,929	151.1	36
Iowa	12.2	35	27,732	8.9	19	391,224	125.2	34	184,850	148.2	37
Kansas	13.0	32	13,792	4.7	34	273,974	94.1	44	121,991	109.7	46
Kentucky	18.5	5	48,274	10.9	10	768,882	173.8	11	368,596	214.8	14
Louisiana	19.6	3	12,071	2.6	47	859,738	184.1	7	389,519	224.1	12
Maine	13.4	30	9,829	7.4	25	202,579	152.4	21	105,075	192.7	22
Maryland	9.7	50	47,990	8.0	24	781,035	130.0	32	404,708	185.8	24
Massachusetts	11.5	38	65,232	9.6	15	785,778	115.7	37	449,468	175.6	31
Michigan	15.8	16	48,884	4.9	33	1,571,344	158.4	17	824,971	213.8	16
Minnesota	10.2	48	44,065	8.0	23	496,023	90.4	47	240,410	112.0	45
Mississippi	22.0	1	13,202	4.4	36	636,322	212.7	2	296,094	268.1	5
Missouri	14.8	22	56,918	9.4	17	844,597	138.8	28	398,662	167.9	33
Montana	14.6	25	7,141	6.9	28	119,082	115.3	38	56,112	135.3	41
Nebraska	12.6	33	10,480	5.5	32	174,092	91.8	45	77,755	104.5	47
Nevada	14.7	24	27,243	9.4	16	420,413	145.4	24	209,787	201.3	21
New Hampshire	8.2	51	5,467	4.1	37	106,296	79.9	48	51,478	99.5	48
New Jersey	10.8	44	53,024	5.9	31	905,728	101.1	43	453,338	142.2	38
New Mexico	20.4	2	29,660	14.2	4	453,146	217.3	1	205,540	269.8	3
New York	15.4	18	254,927	12.9	6	3,039,108	153.5	19	1,665,683	230.3	9
North Carolina	16.4	13	26,225	2.6	45	1,646,202	163.9	14	803,495	209.0	18
North Dakota	11.0	43	2,854	3.8	40	53,148	70.2	50	24,771	79.0	50
Ohio	14.8	22	111,863	9.6	14	1,676,263	144.3	25	818,704	177.7	29
Oklahoma	16.1	14	15,805	4.0	39	598,257	153.0	20	271,065	184.9	26
Oregon	15.4	18	43,556	10.8	11	779,749	193.5	5	442,090	284.6	1
Pennsylvania	13.2	31	157,579	12.3	8	1,826,667	142.7	26	918,761	185.4	25
Rhode Island	13.9	27	11,102	10.5	12	175,025	165.7	12	100,949	247.7	6
South Carolina	16.6	12	22,879	4.7	35	804,572	164.3	13	379,992	204.5	19
South Dakota	13.7	28	5,949	6.9	27	98,553	114.8	39	43,176	127.2	43
Tennessee	16.7	11	81,448	12.3	7	1,229,391	186.3	6	611,805	241.8	8
Texas	15.9	15	68,220	2.5	49	3,724,688	135.6	30	1,558,597	165.4	34
Utah	**11.3**	**40**	**8,742**	**2.9**	**44**	**225,603**	**75.3**	**49**	**88,160**	**94.7**	**49**
Vermont	10.2	48	5,820	9.3	18	84,994	135.8	29	44,950	176.4	30
Virginia	11.2	41	50,059	6.0	30	860,375	102.6	42	404,348	130.1	42
Washington	12.2	35	73,003	10.2	13	1,070,933	149.4	22	572,261	209.7	17
West Virginia	17.9	7	15,552	8.4	21	367,908	199.5	4	181,961	247.7	7
Wisconsin	12.1	37	50,194	8.7	20	805,540	139.6	27	406,754	175.4	32
Wyoming	11.1	42	693	1.2	51	32,606	55.6	51	13,868	60.6	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, 2015 American Community Survey
2. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, "Total Number of Recipients 2015" Welfore reform replaced the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program with Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) as of July 1, 1997. National total includes recipients in U.S. territories. Rates calculated by the Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute using 2015 U.S. Census Bureau population estimates
3. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service. Rates calculated by the Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute using

Economic Development

Matt Hilburn and Michael Stachitus, EDCUtah

2016 Summary

Job Growth

2016 was a year of continued economic growth for Utah. National economic gains continued to be marginal, and Utah remained among the top states in the nation for economic growth. Utah ranked fourth in the nation for year-over-year job growth. October 2016 data from the Utah Department of Workforce Services shows Utah's year-over job growth rate was 3.0 percent, almost double the national rate (1.6 percent).[1] This corresponds to about 39,750 jobs added to Utah's economy.[2]

Quality professional jobs increased substantially in 2016. In particular, financial services increased by 8.5 percent year-over, and information jobs grew by 3.8 percent year-over, both rates higher than the national average.[3]

The Economic Development Corporation of Utah and the Governor's Office of Economic Development worked together to support 30 companies who announced decisions to relocate or expand in Utah, adding 7,563 jobs to the state's economy and retaining an additional 233 jobs.[4] This represents capital investments in Utah totaling more than $1.14 billion.[5]

Major Projects

Notable expansions or relocations in 2016 include Eclipse NanoMed with 2,000 jobs in Salt Lake City, UPS with 1,500 jobs in Salt Lake City, Duncan Aviation with 700 jobs in Provo, and SoFi with 400 jobs in Cottonwood Heights. Energy Capital Group also brought $600 million in capital investment to Delta for a 1,700-acre solar plant.[6]

In addition to business growth, infrastructure projects continue to enhance opportunities. Utah's transportation infrastructure is one of the best in the country.[7] In particular, Salt Lake City is undergoing a 10-year, $2.9 billion remodel of its international airport that is expected to contribute $3.3 billion to the state's economy.[8]

Business Climate

Utah's young, educated workforce continues to grow, state and local governments remain fiscally responsible and stable, and the cost of doing business remains lower than the national average. Utah continues to receive recognition as a leading global business destination, enjoying accolades from national sources like *Forbes*, which has ranked Utah the #1 Best State for Business six of the past seven years.[9]

Utah also ranked first on the Pollina Corporate "Top 10 Pro-Business States" and has for the past four years. Factors that contribute to this ranking include a stable regulatory environment, low unemployment, ease of starting a business, low operation costs, a well-educated workforce, and high quality of life.[10]

Trends

Utah's strategic industry clusters employed 238,100 Utahns in 2016, up from 229,262 in 2015, demonstrating 3.8 percent growth.[11] Utah's industry clusters include aerospace and defense, energy and natural resources, financial services, life sciences, outdoor products, and software development / information technology.

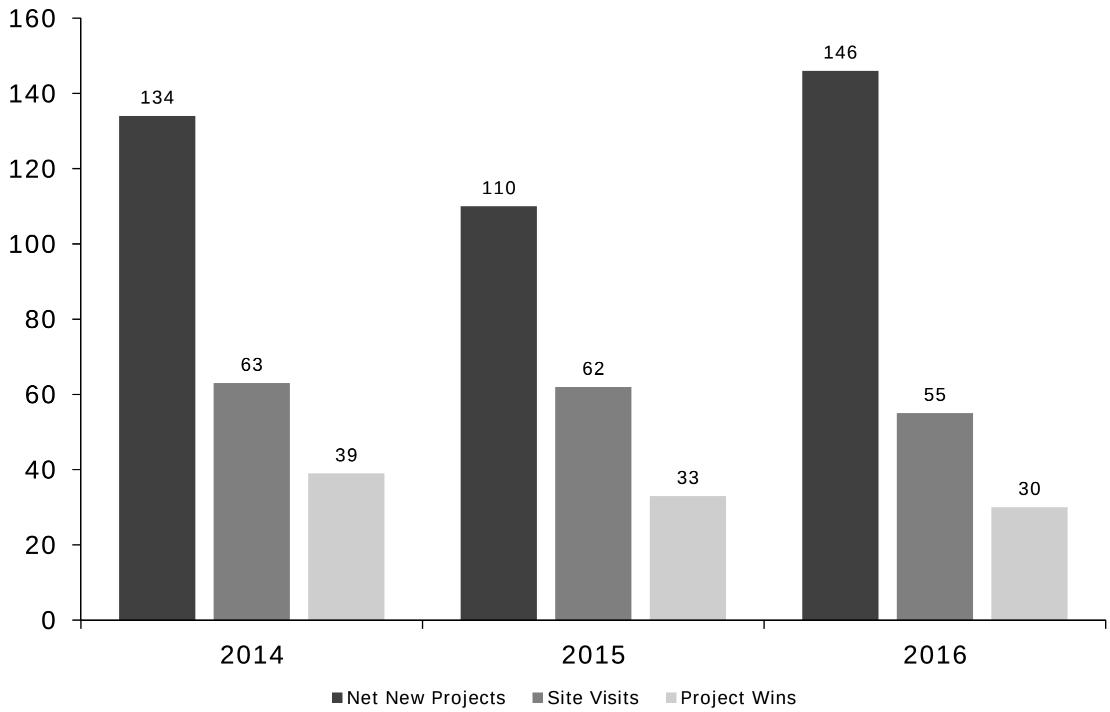
Utah-based companies raised $734.8 million from private investors in 2015, down from the previous record year of $794.7 million in 2014. 2016 continued with strong investment deals bringing over $451.9 million in investment through three quarters, projecting to end the year with over $600 million in venture capital investment. [12]

2017 Outlook

2017 is expected to show continued growth. Because of Utah's diverse mix of industries, the state economy is expected to mirror trends in the national economy, but at a greater rate.[13]

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

Figure 14.1
Economic Development Project Summary



Source: Economic Development Corporation of Utah

[1]"Employment Update." *Utah Department of Workforce Services*. Web. 14 Dec. 2016.
[2] "State and Metro Area Employment, Hours, & Earnings." *U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics*. Web. 14 Dec. 2016.
[3] "Utah Nonagricultural Jobs by Industry and Components of the Labor Force." *Utah Department of Workforce Services.* Web. 14 Dec. 2016.
[4] Project Report. *The Economic Development Corporation of Utah*. Internal data. 14 Dec. 2016.
[5] Project Report. *The Economic Development Corporation of Utah*. Internal data. 14 Dec. 2016.
[6] "Incented Companies." *Utah Governor's Office of Economic Development.* Web. 14 Dec. 2016.
[7] "Infrastructure in Utah." *Utah Governor's Office of Economic Development.* Web. 14 Dec. 2016.
[8] "Airport Terminal Redevelopment Program Construction Cost Rise." *Salt Lake International Airport*. Web. 23 Nov. 2016.

[9] "Best States for Business." *Forbes Magazine*. Web. 14 Dec. 2016.
[10] "Pollina Corporate Top 10 Pro-Business States." *Pollina Corporate Real Estate*. Web. 14 Dec. 2016.
[11] The Economic Development Corporation of Utah. Internal data. 14 Dec. 2016.
[12] "Historical Trend Data" *PriceWaterhouseCoopers.* Web. 14 Dec. 2016.
[13] "Utah's Diverse Economy Means Stability" *Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute.* Utah Informed: Visual Intellection for 2016. 20 Jan. 2016.

Public Education

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2016 Overview

Enrollment

In fall 2016, there were 644,476 students in Utah's public education system, an increase of 10,580 students (1.7 percent) over 2015. There were 48,288 kindergarten students, a decrease of 78 students over the previous fall 2015 (48,366) or -0.16 percent.

Although Utah's student population is primarily white (75.0 percent), it is becoming more diverse. In fall 2016, 16.8 percent of Utah's student body was Hispanic or Latino, 1.7 percent was Asian, 1.6 percent was Pacific Islander, 1.1 percent was American Indian and Alaska Native, 1.4 percent was African American or Black, and the remaining students identified with multiple ethnicities.

In 2016, there were 104 operating charter schools in Utah. Charter schools operate independently of school districts, but receive public funds and must adhere to federal and state laws in using those funds for operations. Charter schools are educating 67,509 students, about 10.6 percent of all Utah students in public schools.

Finances

In fiscal year 2013, the most recent year for which National Center of Education Statistics data are available by state, Utah's net current expenditure per pupil was $6,432, the nation's lowest. Net current expenditure does not include spending for capital; total expenditure per pupil for fiscal year 2013 was $7,905. However, some consider the measure of current expenditure as a percent of total personal income a better measure of Utah's effort to fund public education. In this measure, Utah ranks 31st nationally, at 3.8 percent. Utah's per pupil net current expenditures for fiscal year 2016 was $7,032.

In the 2016 general session, the Utah Legislature appropriated funds for an increase of $92 (three percent) in the regular Weighted Pupil Unit (WPU) value, increasing it from $3,092 to $3,184 in fiscal year 2017. The cost of the Basic School Program is projected to be $2,692,698,600, which is funded by $392,266,800 (14.56 percent) from a statewide uniform property tax rate (the basic levy) and $2,268,000,500 (84.22 percent) in state income tax revenues.

Achievement

In 2016, Utah ranked 36th in the nation with an ACT Average Composite Score of 20.2. Utah is one of only 13 states in the nation where 100 percent of high school graduates are tested.

Statewide, the class of 2016 graduation rate was 85 percent, a two percent increase from the prior year graduation rate of 83 percent.

In 2016, Utah's pupil-teacher ratio was 21.8, which is a slight decrease from 22.0 in 2015.

A total of 29,758 Utah students earned 204,423 hours of college credit in 2016 through Utah's concurrent enrollment program. This represents a four percent increase in students over 2015 and 96 percent of them are passing their college courses.

A total of 25,140 Utah students took 38,819 AP exams in 2016 with a 66 percent pass rate, meaning the scores were good enough to earn college credit. Nationally, the pass rate was only 57 percent.

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

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

2017-2018 Outlook

Enrollment

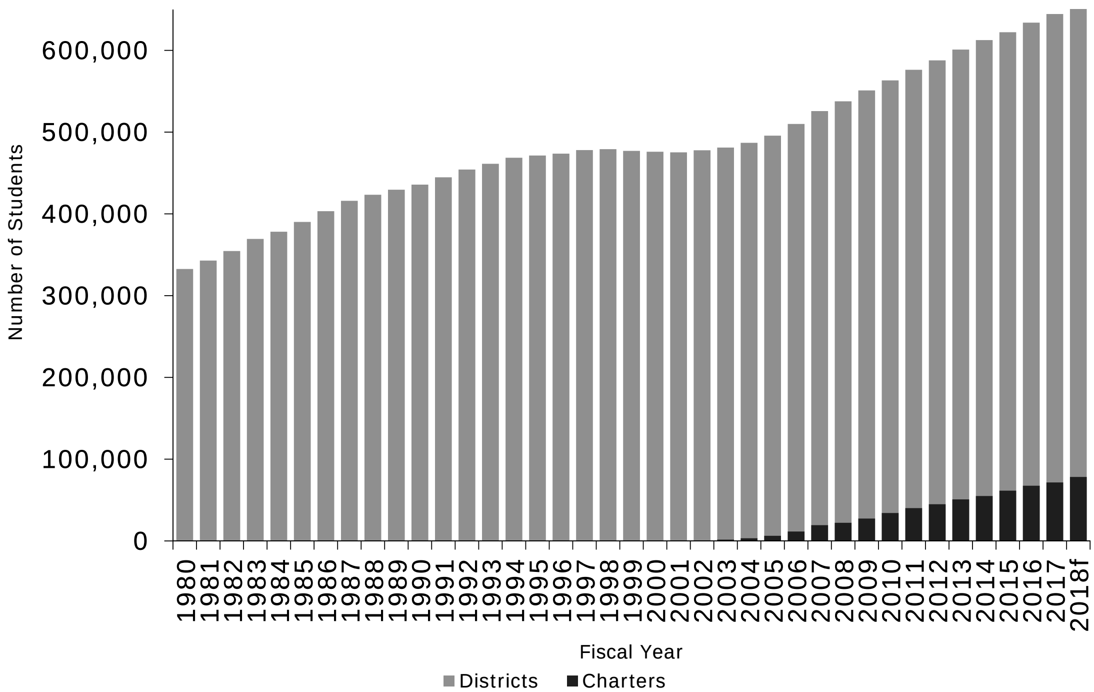
Growth in student enrollment is expected for several years, as Utah continues to experience net in-migration, the nation's highest birth rate, and the nation's highest fertility rate. Total enrollment in the public education system in Utah in fall of 2017 is forecasted to increase by 10,089 students (1.6 percent) to 654,565. A projected additional $68 million in state funds are needed to fund student growth.

During the 2016 Legislative session, Senate Bill 38 was passed which adjusted the calculation of the WPU for all local education agencies (LEA) to prior year average daily membership plus growth. Additionally, this bill clarified exclusions from and added additional state revenues to the calculation of local replacement funds for charter schools. This change resulted in an increase of $255 per charter school student from $1,746 to $2,001 in school year 2016-2017. This bill also created a charter school property tax to fund the LEA contribution of local replacement. This tax will be levied in tax year 2017.

For the past four school years, the incoming kindergarten class was smaller than the previous years. This corresponds to a declining number of total births five years prior. Based on births, the trend of declining kindergarten size is expected to continue until at least the 2019-20 school year.

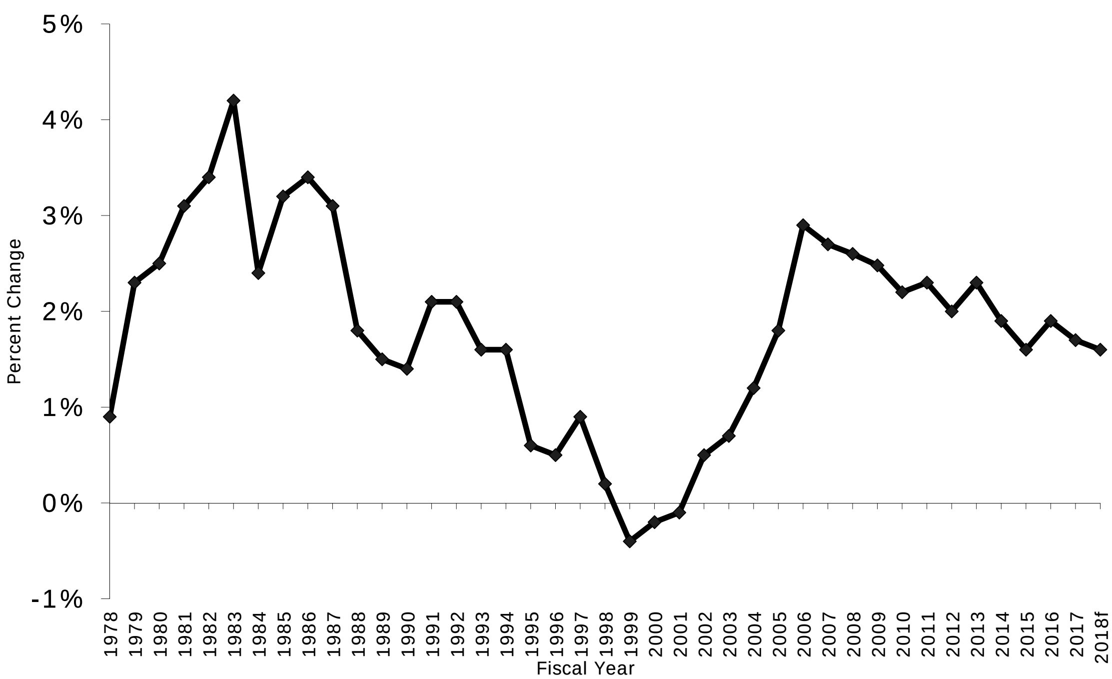
Charter school enrollment in Utah has increased by approximately 8.9 percent per year, on average, over the last four years. It is forecasted that enrollment in charter schools in Utah will grow by 9.5 percent in the fall of 2017.

Figure 15.1
Utah Public Education Enrollment
FY 1977- FY 2018



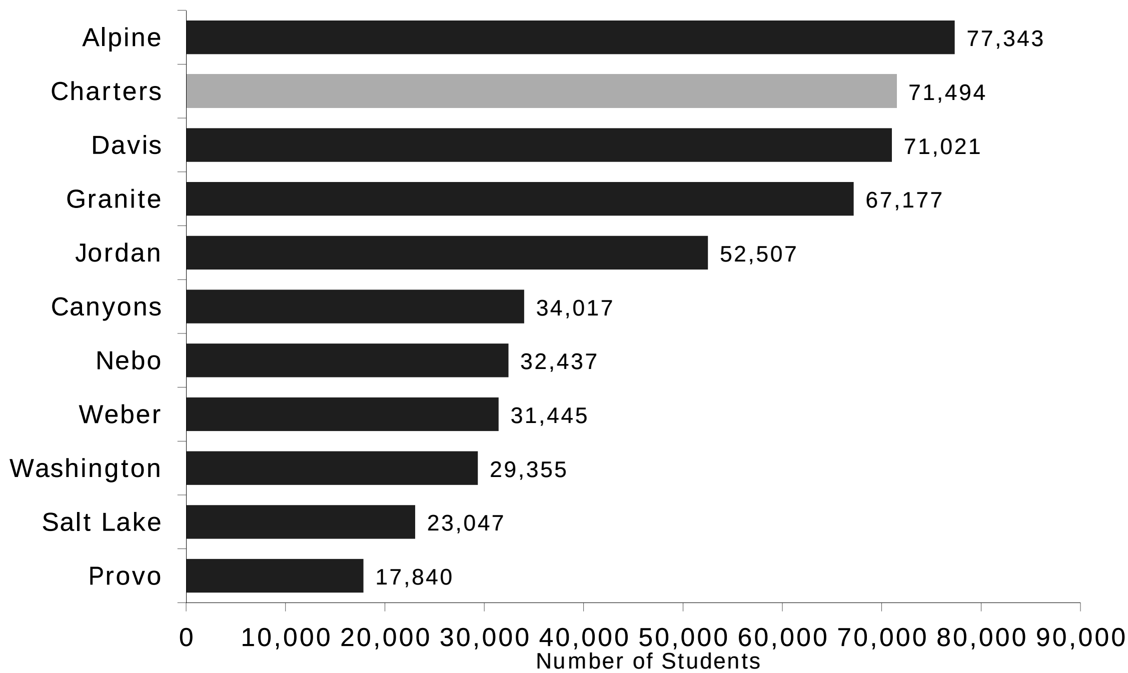
Source: Utah State Board of Education, School Finance & Data and Statistics f = forecast

Figure 15.2
Percent Change in Public Education Enrollment:
FY 1978 – FY 2018



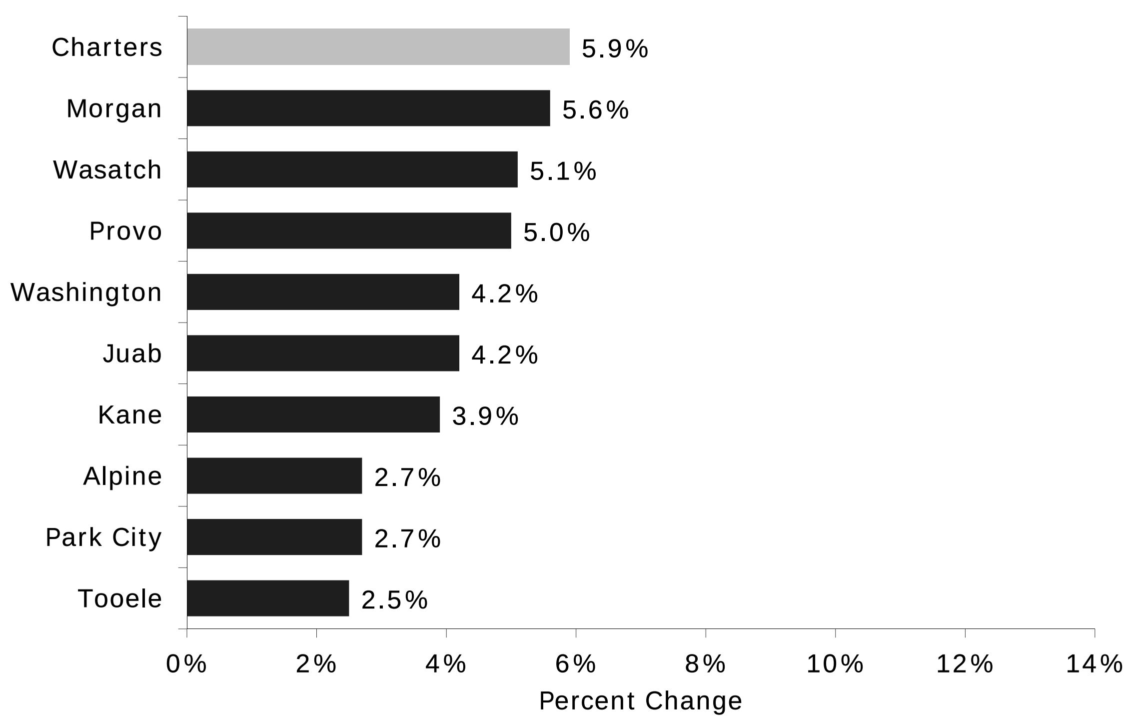
Source: Utah State Board of Education, School Finance & Data and Statistics f = forecast

Figure 15.3
Largest Enrollment
FY 2017



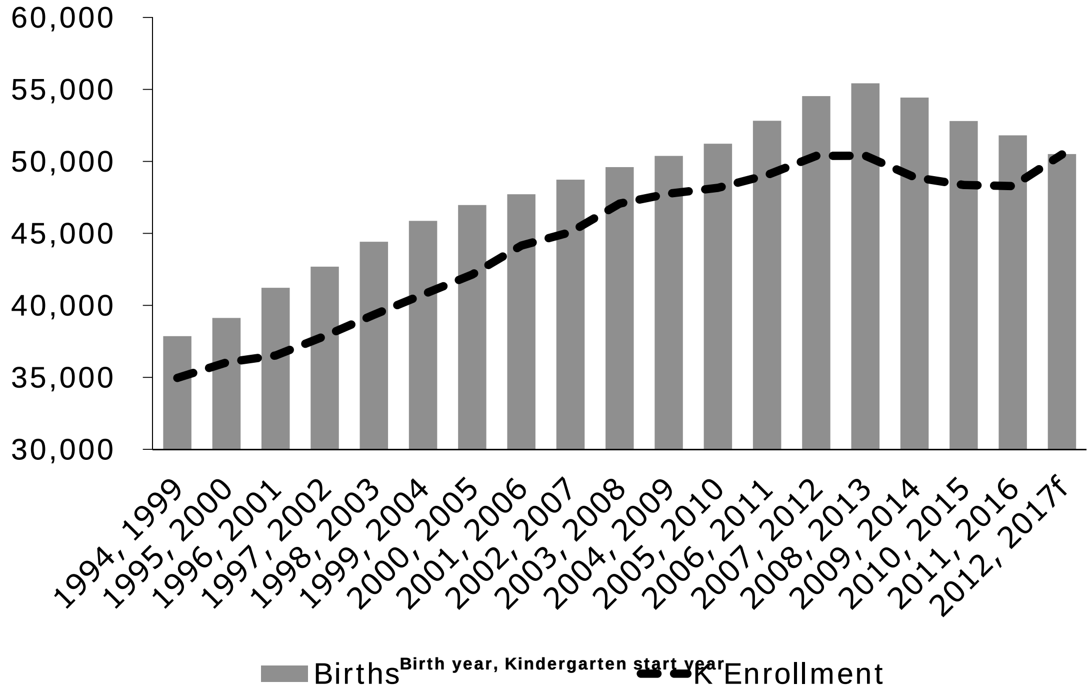
Source: Utah State Board of Education, School Finance & Data and Statistics

Figure 15.4
Largest Enrollment Growth
FY 2016 to FY 2017



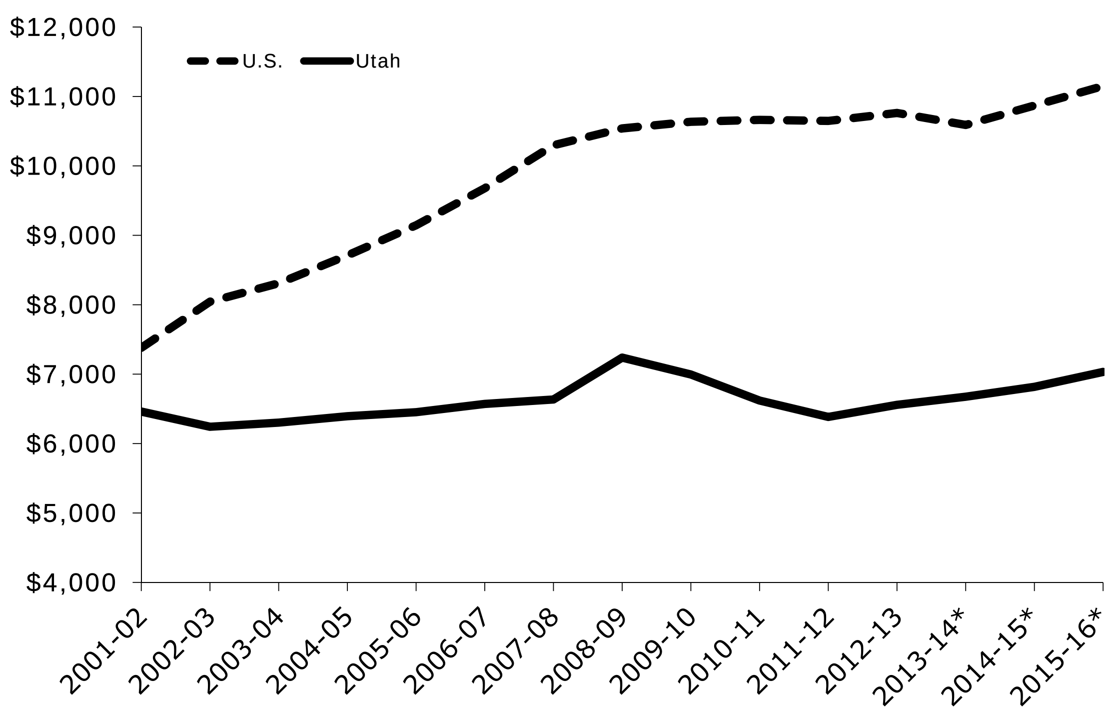
Source: Utah State Board of Education, School Finance & Data and Statistics

Figure 15.5
Kindergarten Enrollment & Five Years Prior Births
1999 - 2017



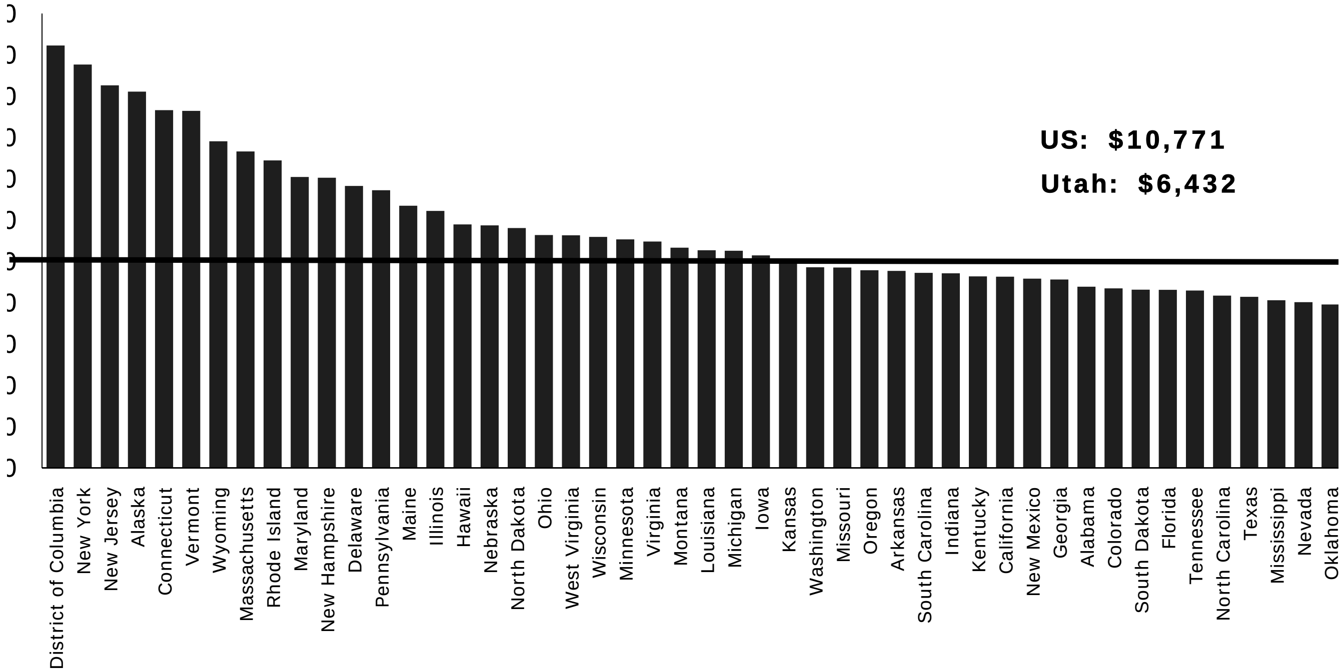
Sources: State Board of Education, School Finance & Data and Statistics, Interagency Common Data Committee, and Utah Department of Health

Figure 15.6
U.S. FY16 Projection & Utah
Current Expenditures per Pupil in Enrollment
FY 2002 – FY 2016



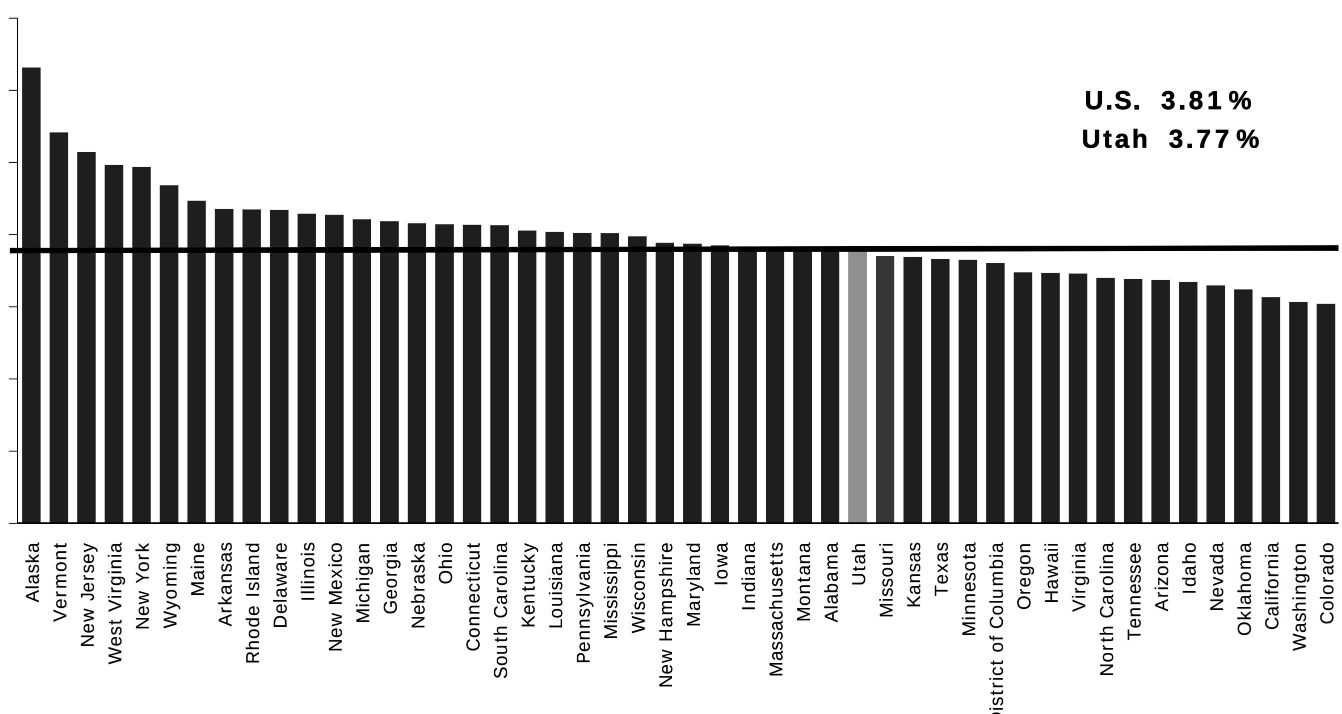
*** For Fiscal Years 2014-2016 U.S. data is projected and Utah data is actual**
Note: U.S. expenditures are in constant 2014-15 dollars based on the Consumer Price Index adjusted to a school-year basis
Sources: USBE, School Finance, and U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics

Figure 15.7
Current Expenditures per Pupil
FY 2013



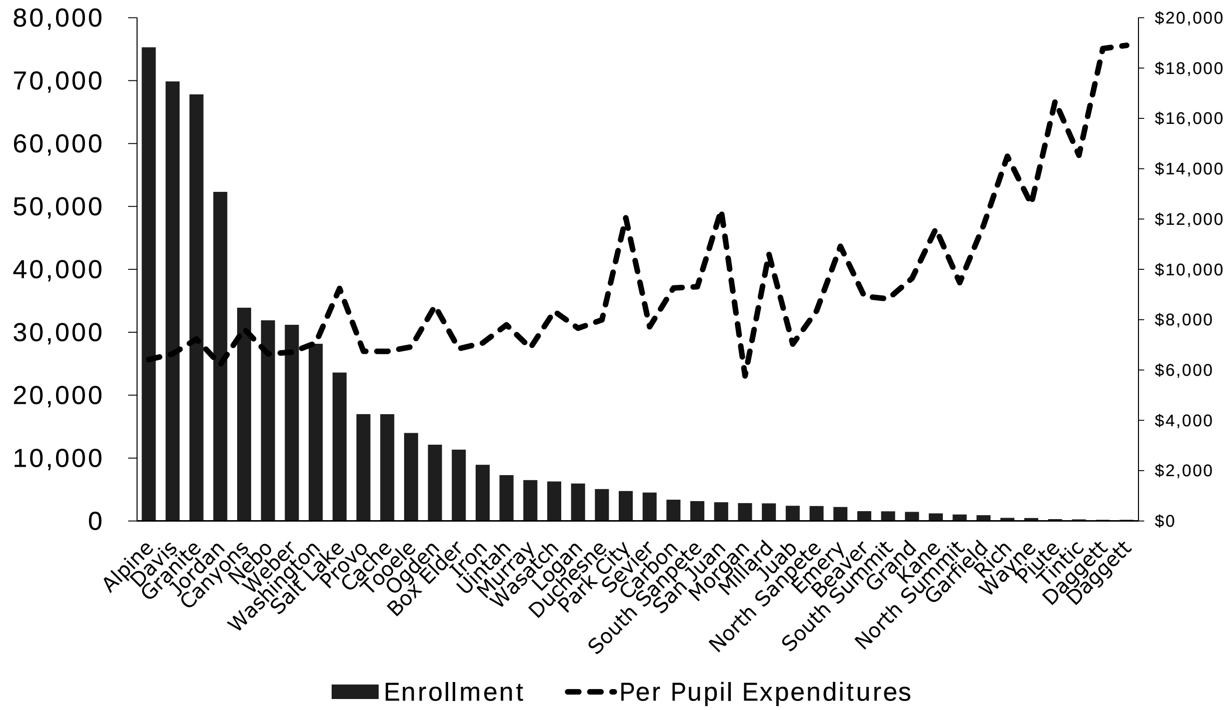
Sources: USBE, School Finance, US Department of Education, and the National Center for Education Statistics

Figure 15.8
Current Expenditures as a % of Personal Income
FY 2013



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

Figure 15.9
Utah Total Enrollment & Current Expenditures per Pupil
FY 2016



Source: USBE, School Finance

Table 15.1
Utah Public School Enrollment and State of Utah Population

Year	October 1 Enrollment	Annual Change	Percent Change	July 1 State Pop	Annual Change	Percent Change	Enrollment/ Population
1980	342,885	10,310	3.1%	1,474,000	58,050	4.1%	23.3%
1981	354,540	11,655	3.4%	1,515,000	41,000	2.8%	23.4%
1982	369,338	14,798	4.2%	1,558,000	43,000	2.8%	23.7%
1983	378,208	8,870	2.4%	1,595,000	37,000	2.4%	23.7%
1984	390,141	11,933	3.2%	1,622,000	27,000	1.7%	24.1%
1985	403,305	13,164	3.4%	1,643,000	21,000	1.3%	24.5%
1986	415,994	12,689	3.1%	1,663,000	20,000	1.2%	25.0%
1987	423,386	7,392	1.8%	1,678,000	15,000	0.9%	25.2%
1988	429,551	6,165	1.5%	1,690,000	12,000	0.7%	25.4%
1989	435,762	6,211	1.4%	1,706,000	16,000	0.9%	25.5%
1990	444,732	8,970	2.1%	1,729,227	23,227	1.4%	25.7%
1991	454,218	9,486	2.1%	1,780,870	51,643	3.0%	25.5%
1992	461,259	7,041	1.6%	1,838,149	57,279	3.2%	25.1%
1993	468,675	7,416	1.6%	1,889,393	51,244	2.8%	24.8%
1994	471,402	2,727	0.6%	1,946,721	57,328	3.0%	24.2%
1995	473,666	2,264	0.5%	1,995,228	48,507	2.5%	23.7%
1996	478,028	4,362	0.9%	2,042,893	47,665	2.4%	23.4%
1997	479,151	1,123	0.2%	2,099,409	56,516	2.8%	22.8%
1998	477,061	-2,090	-0.4%	2,141,632	42,223	2.0%	22.3%
1999	475,974	-1,087	-0.2%	2,193,014	51,382	2.4%	21.7%
2000	475,269	-705	-0.1%	2,246,468	53,454	2.4%	21.2%
2001	477,801	2,532	0.5%	2,290,634	44,166	2.0%	20.9%
2002	481,143	3,342	0.7%	2,331,826	41,192	1.8%	20.6%
2003	486,938	5,795	1.2%	2,372,458	40,632	1.7%	20.5%
2004	495,682	8,744	1.8%	2,430,223	57,765	2.4%	20.4%
2005	510,012	14,330	2.9%	2,505,843	75,620	3.1%	20.4%
2006	525,660	15,648	3.1%	2,576,229	70,386	2.8%	20.4%
2007	537,653	11,993	2.3%	2,636,075	59,846	2.3%	20.4%
2008	551,013	13,360	2.5%	2,691,122	55,047	2.1%	20.5%
2009	563,273	12,260	2.2%	2,731,560	40,438	1.5%	20.6%
2010	576,335	13,062	2.3%	2,772,373	40,813	1.5%	20.8%
2011	587,745	11,410	2.0%	2,820,613	48,240	1.7%	20.8%
2012	600,985	13,240	2.3%	2,864,744	44,131	1.6%	21.0%
2013	612,551	11,566	1.9%	2,902,131	37,387	1.3%	21.1%
2014	622,182	9,631	1.6%	2,941,848	39,717	1.4%	21.1%
2015	633,896	11,714	1.9%	2,997,404	55,556	1.9%	21.1%
2016	644,476	10,580	1.7%	3,054,806	57,402	1.9%	21.1%
2017f	654,565	10,089	1.6%	3,130,136	75,330	2.5%	20.9%

f = forecast

Sources:
1. Utah State Board of Education (enrollment counts)
2. Interagency Common Data Committee (county-level single-year enrollment projections model), October 2016
3. State Population and 2017 Forecast: Pam Perlich, Ph. D., Demography Utah Population Committee (DUPC) estimates for 2010-2016 and Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute, University of Utah for 2017 forecast

Table 15.2
Fall Enrollment by District

						Total Annual Change				Percent Change				FY 2017 Rank		
District	FY 2014 10/1/13	FY 2015 10/1/14	FY 2016 10/1/15	FY 2017 10/1/16	FY 2018f 10/1/17f	FY14-15	FY15-16	FY16-17	FY17-18f	FY14-15	FY15-16	FY16-17	FY17-18f	Size	Total Change	Percent Change
Alpine	72,419	73,570	75,307	77,343	78,777	1,151	1,737	2,036	1,434	1.6%	2.4%	2.7%	1.9%	1	2	9
Beaver	1,579	1,516	1,563	1,519	1,487	-63	47	-44	-32	-4.0%	3.1%	-2.8%	-2.1%	33	36	37
Box Elder	11,131	11,238	11,341	11,572	11,684	107	103	231	112	1.0%	0.9%	2.0%	1.0%	15	11	14
Cache	16,038	16,457	16,976	17,536	17,711	419	519	560	175	2.6%	3.2%	3.3%	1.0%	12	6	8
Canyons	33,674	33,676	33,899	34,017	33,754	2	223	118	-263	0.0%	0.7%	0.3%	-0.8%	6	16	26
Carbon	3,369	3,384	3,383	3,348	3,304	15	-1	-35	-44	0.4%	0.0%	-1.0%	-1.3%	24	34	31
Daggett	194	174	181	183	181	-20	7	2	-2	-10.3%	4.0%	1.1%	-0.9%	42	26	20
Davis	68,573	69,139	69,879	71,021	72,173	566	740	1,142	1,152	0.8%	1.1%	1.6%	1.6%	3	4	17
Duchesne	5,021	5,170	5,076	5,009	4,920	149	-94	-67	-89	3.0%	-1.8%	-1.3%	-1.8%	21	38	33
Emery	2,310	2,281	2,220	2,174	2,113	-29	-61	-46	-61	-1.3%	-2.7%	-2.1%	-2.8%	31	37	35
Garfield	930	926	922	904	890	-4	-4	-18	-14	-0.4%	-0.4%	-2.0%	-1.6%	37	32	34
Grand	1,455	1,456	1,451	1,483	1,490	1	-5	32	7	0.1%	-0.3%	2.2%	0.4%	34	23	13
Granite	68,106	67,660	67,822	67,177	66,554	-446	162	-645	-623	-0.7%	0.2%	-1.0%	-0.9%	4	42	30
Iron	8,685	8,814	8,933	9,074	9,104	129	119	141	30	1.5%	1.4%	1.6%	0.3%	16	14	18
Jordan	52,855	51,806	52,324	52,507	52,508	-1,049	518	183	1	-2.0%	1.0%	0.3%	0.0%	5	12	25
Juab	2,287	2,322	2,412	2,513	2,580	35	90	101	67	1.5%	3.9%	4.2%	2.7%	29	17	6
Kane	1,212	1,193	1,209	1,256	1,302	-19	16	47	46	-1.6%	1.3%	3.9%	3.6%	35	20	7
Logan	5,987	5,965	5,957	5,719	5,590	-22	-8	-238	-129	-0.4%	-0.1%	-4.0%	-2.3%	20	39	40
Millard	2,841	2,852	2,803	2,840	2,875	11	-49	37	35	0.4%	-1.7%	1.3%	1.2%	28	21	19
Morgan	2,632	2,766	2,836	2,994	3,137	134	70	158	143	5.1%	2.5%	5.6%	4.8%	26	13	2
Murray	6,435	6,415	6,502	6,494	6,532	-20	87	-8	38	-0.3%	1.4%	-0.1%	0.6%	19	28	27
Nebo	31,230	31,393	31,895	32,437	32,736	163	502	542	299	0.5%	1.6%	1.7%	0.9%	7	7	16
North Sanpete	2,408	2,385	2,377	2,360	2,367	-23	-8	-17	7	-1.0%	-0.3%	-0.7%	0.3%	30	31	29
North Summit	990	1,004	1,034	1,042	1,057	14	30	8	15	1.4%	3.0%	0.8%	1.5%	36	24	23
Ogden	12,489	12,350	12,128	12,192	12,194	-139	-222	64	2	-1.1%	-1.8%	0.5%	0.0%	14	18	24
Park City	4,630	4,739	4,763	4,891	4,953	109	24	128	62	2.4%	0.5%	2.7%	1.3%	22	15	10
Piute	304	302	291	280	268	-2	-11	-11	-12	-0.7%	-3.6%	-3.8%	-4.3%	40	29	39
Provo	14,799	16,600	16,983	17,840	18,216	1,801	383	857	376	12.2%	2.3%	5.0%	2.1%	11	5	4
Rich	479	478	492	497	490	-1	14	5	-7	-0.2%	2.9%	1.0%	-1.4%	38	25	21
Salt Lake	23,965	23,615	23,600	23,047	22,828	-350	-15	-553	-219	-1.5%	-0.1%	-2.3%	-0.9%	10	41	36
San Juan	3,020	3,022	2,975	2,940	2,941	2	-47	-35	1	0.1%	-1.6%	-1.2%	0.0%	27	34	32
Sevier	4,585	4,609	4,520	4,513	4,469	24	-89	-7	-44	0.5%	-1.9%	-0.2%	-1.0%	23	27	28
South Sanpete	3,162	3,140	3,157	3,221	3,232	-22	17	64	11	-0.7%	0.5%	2.0%	0.4%	25	18	15
South Summit	1,495	1,510	1,537	1,574	1,597	15	27	37	23	1.0%	1.8%	2.4%	1.5%	32	21	12
Tintic	250	259	258	244	251	9	-1	-14	7	3.6%	-0.4%	-5.4%	2.9%	41	30	42
Tooele	14,107	13,873	13,988	14,332	14,054	-234	115	344	-278	-1.7%	0.8%	2.5%	-1.9%	13	8	11
Uintah	7,591	7,912	7,287	7,034	6,837	321	-625	-253	-197	4.2%	-7.9%	-3.5%	-2.8%	17	40	38
Wasatch	5,786	5,959	6,286	6,605	6,929	173	327	319	324	3.0%	5.5%	5.1%	4.9%	18	9	3
Washington	27,099	27,118	28,167	29,355	30,349	19	1,049	1,188	994	0.1%	3.9%	4.2%	3.4%	9	3	5
Wayne	501	482	469	450	432	-19	-13	-19	-18	-3.8%	-2.7%	-4.1%	-4.1%	39	33	41
Weber	31,028	31,188	31,184	31,445	31,437	160	-4	261	-8	0.5%	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	8	10	22
Charter Schools	54,900	61,464	67,509	71,494	78,262	6,564	6,045	3,985	6,768	12.0%	9.8%	5.9%	9.5%	2	1	1
State of Utah	612,551	622,182	633,896	644,476	654,565	9,631	11,714	10,580	10,089	1.6%	1.9%	1.7%	1.6%			

Source: Utah State Board of Education, Data and Statistics

Table 15.3
Utah Public Education Enrollment by Race and Ethnicity

District	FY 2017 Enrollment 10/1/16	African American or Black Number	African American or Black Percent	American Indian Number	American Indian Percent	Asian Number	Asian Percent	Hispanic/Latino Number	Hispanic/Latino Percent	Pacific Islander Number	Pacific Islander Percent	Two or More Races Number	Two or More Races Percent	White Number	White Percent
State of Utah	644,476	9,068	1.4%	6,980	1.1%	10,780	1.7%	108,141	16.8%	10,020	1.6%	16,061	2.5%	483,426	75.0%
Alpine	77,343	552	0.7%	269	0.3%	673	0.9%	8,264	10.7%	881	1.1%	2,484	3.2%	64,220	83.0%
Beaver	1,519	1	0.1%	6	0.4%	8	0.5%	219	14.4%	9	0.6%	15	1.0%	1,261	83.0%
Box Elder	11,572	65	0.6%	78	0.7%	70	0.6%	1,263	10.9%	51	0.4%	133	1.1%	9,912	85.7%
Cache	17,536	109	0.6%	99	0.6%	105	0.6%	1,508	8.6%	89	0.5%	274	1.6%	15,352	87.5%
Canyons	34,017	483	1.4%	144	0.4%	777	2.3%	5,395	15.9%	404	1.2%	1,571	4.6%	25,243	74.2%
Carbon	3,348	10	0.3%	29	0.9%	8	0.2%	453	13.5%	5	0.1%	30	0.9%	2,813	84.0%
Daggett	183	0	0.0%	2	1.1%	0	0.0%	7	3.8%	0	0.0%	6	3.3%	168	91.8%
Davis	71,021	877	1.2%	280	0.4%	902	1.3%	6,873	9.7%	860	1.2%	1,723	2.4%	59,506	83.8%
Duchesne	5,009	17	0.3%	262	5.2%	13	0.3%	321	6.4%	12	0.2%	117	2.3%	4,267	85.2%
Emery	2,174	8	0.4%	8	0.4%	3	0.1%	171	7.9%	2	0.1%	14	0.6%	1,968	90.5%
Garfield	904	3	0.3%	30	3.3%	4	0.4%	62	6.9%	1	0.1%	7	0.8%	797	88.2%
Grand	1,483	9	0.6%	90	6.1%	11	0.7%	253	17.1%	6	0.4%	12	0.8%	1,102	74.3%
Granite	67,177	2,477	3.7%	963	1.4%	2,911	4.3%	22,754	33.9%	2,786	4.1%	581	0.9%	34,705	51.7%
Iron	9,074	47	0.5%	245	2.7%	52	0.6%	870	9.6%	47	0.5%	213	2.3%	7,600	83.8%
Jordan	52,507	510	1.0%	153	0.3%	777	1.5%	7,507	14.3%	834	1.6%	2,028	3.9%	40,698	77.5%
Juab	2,513	13	0.5%	11	0.4%	7	0.3%	103	4.1%	7	0.3%	46	1.8%	2,326	92.6%
Kane	1,256	2	0.2%	24	1.9%	9	0.7%	55	4.4%	7	0.6%	12	1.0%	1,147	91.3%
Logan	5,719	108	1.9%	71	1.2%	209	3.7%	1,645	28.8%	63	1.1%	100	1.7%	3,523	61.6%
Millard	2,840	6	0.2%	27	1.0%	25	0.9%	468	16.5%	3	0.1%	49	1.7%	2,262	79.6%
Morgan	2,994	12	0.4%	5	0.2%	4	0.1%	82	2.7%	13	0.4%	33	1.1%	2,845	95.0%
Murray	6,494	191	2.9%	42	0.6%	115	1.8%	1,218	18.8%	69	1.1%	339	5.2%	4,520	69.6%
Nebo	32,437	211	0.7%	99	0.3%	150	0.5%	3,658	11.3%	264	0.8%	519	1.6%	27,536	84.9%
North Sanpete	2,360	11	0.5%	17	0.7%	5	0.2%	340	14.4%	5	0.2%	42	1.8%	1,940	82.2%
North Summit	1,042	2	0.2%	4	0.4%	0	0.0%	143	13.7%	2	0.2%	17	1.6%	874	83.9%
Ogden	12,192	215	1.8%	121	1.0%	86	0.7%	6,267	51.4%	56	0.5%	304	2.5%	5,143	42.2%
Park City	4,891	27	0.6%	4	0.1%	84	1.7%	968	19.8%	8	0.2%	78	1.6%	3,722	76.1%
Piute	280	0	0.0%	2	0.7%	0	0.0%	39	13.9%	0	0.0%	2	0.7%	237	84.6%
Provo	17,840	146	0.8%	132	0.7%	292	1.6%	4,055	22.7%	429	2.4%	466	2.6%	12,320	69.1%
Rich	497	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	24	4.8%	0	0.0%	10	2.0%	463	93.2%
Salt Lake	23,047	1,015	4.4%	315	1.4%	1,076	4.7%	8,858	38.4%	1,080	4.7%	875	3.8%	9,828	42.6%
San Juan	2,940	9	0.3%	1,614	54.9%	6	0.2%	114	3.9%	5	0.2%	49	1.7%	1,143	38.9%
Sevier	4,513	32	0.7%	61	1.4%	15	0.3%	210	4.7%	23	0.5%	0	0.0%	4,172	92.4%
South Sanpete	3,221	33	1.0%	52	1.6%	7	0.2%	309	9.6%	18	0.6%	50	1.6%	2,752	85.4%
South Summit	1,574	2	0.1%	5	0.3%	0	0.0%	185	11.8%	0	0.0%	12	0.8%	1,370	87.0%
Tintic	244	1	0.4%	1	0.4%	0	0.0%	16	6.6%	0	0.0%	4	1.6%	222	91.0%
Tooele	14,332	162	1.1%	106	0.7%	71	0.5%	1,936	13.5%	153	1.1%	85	0.6%	11,819	82.5%
Uintah	7,034	20	0.3%	577	8.2%	30	0.4%	662	9.4%	33	0.5%	111	1.6%	5,601	79.6%
Wasatch	6,605	28	0.4%	13	0.2%	30	0.5%	1,259	19.1%	13	0.2%	105	1.6%	5,157	78.1%
Washington	29,355	262	0.9%	511	1.7%	208	0.7%	3,854	13.1%	522	1.8%	458	1.6%	23,540	80.2%
Wayne	450	0	0.0%	5	1.1%	4	0.9%	23	5.1%	3	0.7%	8	1.8%	407	90.4%
Weber	31,445	286	0.9%	134	0.4%	284	0.9%	3,867	12.3%	187	0.6%	864	2.7%	25,823	82.1%
Charter Schools	71,494	1,106	1.5%	369	0.5%	1,749	2.4%	11,863	16.6%	1,070	1.5%	2,215	3.1%	53,122	74.3%

Source: Utah State Board of Education, Data and Statistics

Table 15.4
FY 2016 Statewide Selected Data

District	FY16 Per Pupil Current Expenditures	Rank	Class of 2016 Graduation Rate	Rank	Pupil-Teacher Ratio	Rank	Number of Free & Reduced School Lunches	Percent of Enrollment	Rank
State of Utah	$7,032	-	84.6%	-	21.8	-	219,221	34.6%	-
Alpine	6,416	39	91.2%	11	22.6	9	18,090	24.0%	37
Beaver	8,931	17	83.5%	31	20.3	22	694	44.4%	18
Box Elder	6,847	33	87.3%	23	22.7	8	4,075	35.9%	27
Cache	6,741	35	93.9%	6	24.1	3	5,078	29.9%	31
Canyons	7,632	26	84.8%	27	21.9	12	9,134	26.9%	34
Carbon	9,261	15	96.6%	3	19.0	30	1,749	51.7%	8
Daggett	18,775	1	93.8%	7	10.7	41	45	24.9%	35
Davis	6,641	37	94.3%	5	24.2	1	17,026	24.4%	36
Duchesne	7,993	22	84.0%	29	19.9	26	1,878	37.0%	25
Emery	10,916	10	89.7%	16	17.7	32	1,028	46.3%	17
Garfield	11,752	8	87.7%	22	16.4	37	472	51.2%	9
Grand	9,642	12	86.2%	25	16.5	36	712	49.1%	12
Granite	7,234	27	72.7%	39	21.7	14	34,406	50.7%	10
Iron	7,076	29	82.1%	33	21.3	15	4,147	46.4%	16
Jordan	6,214	40	86.7%	24	23.5	5	11,599	22.2%	39
Juab	7,031	30	96.7%	2	22.9	6	876	36.3%	26
Kane	11,613	9	91.9%	10	17.3	33	575	47.6%	14
Logan	7,661	25	83.6%	30	20.6	18	3,534	59.3%	5
Millard	10,611	11	92.9%	8	18.5	31	1,547	55.2%	7
Morgan	5,766	41	92.3%	9	23.9	4	414	14.6%	42
Murray	6,880	32	79.2%	35	22.2	10	2,181	33.5%	29
Nebo	6,641	37	89.7%	17	22.8	7	11,121	34.9%	28
No. Sanpete	8,351	20	76.0%	37	19.9	25	1,404	59.1%	6
No. Summit	9,473	13	97.8%	1	19.1	29	307	29.7%	32
Ogden	8,545	19	67.9%	41	20.0	24	9,182	75.7%	2
Park City	12,049	7	90.6%	14	16.8	35	923	19.4%	41
Piute	16,678	2	81.0%	34	10.6	42	234	80.4%	1
Provo	6,746	34	71.3%	40	24.2	2	6,662	39.2%	21
Rich	14,495	4	96.0%	4	14.9	38	187	38.0%	24
Salt Lake	9,243	16	75.7%	38	20.2	23	14,956	63.4%	4
San Juan	12,355	6	85.0%	26	16.9	34	2,224	74.8%	3
Sevier	7,720	24	84.5%	28	21.0	16	2,164	47.9%	13
So. Sanpete	9,310	14	89.0%	19	19.4	28	1,587	50.3%	11
So. Summit	8,829	18	90.8%	13	19.4	27	338	22.0%	40
Tintic	14,534	3	88.9%	20	14.6	39	111	43.0%	19
Tooele	6,920	31	90.9%	12	20.8	17	5,330	38.1%	23
Uintah	7,795	23	78.7%	36	22.2	11	2,836	38.9%	22
Wasatch	8,337	21	89.0%	18	20.5	20	1,864	29.7%	33
Washington	7,077	28	88.5%	21	20.6	19	11,852	42.1%	20
Wayne	12,596	5	90.2%	15	13.5	40	223	47.5%	15
Weber	6,709	36	83.1%	32	21.8	13	10,418	33.4%	30
Charter Schools	5,759	42	14.3%-100%	-	20.3	21	16,038	23.8%	38

Sources: Utah State Board of Education, School Finance (Expenditures)
Utah State Board of Education, Child Nutrition Programs (Free & reduced students include directly certified, categorically certified, and income-based National School Lunch Program School Meal applications based on October Survey, 2015)
Utah State Board of Education, Data and Statistics (Graduation Rate, Pupil-Teacher Ratio)

Table 15.5
College Entrance Exam Scores

Average ACT Scores by State: 2016

State	% of Graduates Tested	% Meeting English Benchmark	% Meeting Math Benchmark	% Meeting Reading Benchmark	% Meeting Science Benchmark	Average Composite Score	Rank
United States	64	61	44	41	36	20.8	-
Alabama	100	51	34	23	24	19.1	46
Alaska	53	55	42	37	31	20.0	41
Arizona	58	55	39	38	31	20.1	38
Arkansas	96	60	40	32	30	20.2	37
California	33	72	55	56	45	22.6	15
Colorado	100	61	42	39	36	20.6	28
Connecticut	34	85	68	68	61	24.5	2
Deleware	21	80	65	61	52	23.6	5
District of Columbia	44	61	52	47	45	22.2	17
Florida	81	53	42	33	29	19.9	43
Georgia	60	65	47	40	36	21.1	25
Hawaii	94	46	30	30	23	18.7	48
Idaho	39	77	60	54	46	22.7	14
Ilinois	100	64	42	41	36	20.8	26
Indiana	41	72	56	53	46	22.3	16
Iowa	68	73	55	48	46	22.1	18
Kansas	74	70	53	48	43	21.9	21
Kentucky	100	59	40	31	30	20.0	39
Louisiana	100	58	35	26	27	19.5	45
Maine	10	81	63	66	54	23.6	6
Maryland	27	74	59	57	51	23.0	13
Massachusetts	28	85	71	74	61	24.8	1
Michigan	100	60	40	36	35	20.3	32
Minnesota	100	61	45	46	40	21.1	24
Mississippi	100	46	27	20	19	18.4	50
Missouri	100	59	40	35	32	20.2	35
Montana	100	56	41	38	32	20.3	33
Nebraska	88	68	48	43	40	21.4	23
Nevada	100	37	26	21	18	17.7	51
New Hampshire	23	86	69	70	61	24.5	3
New Jersey	32	75	59	61	50	23.1	10
New Mexico	70	53	39	31	28	19.9	44
New York	29	79	65	67	58	23.9	4
North Carolina	100	47	34	32	26	19.1	47
North Dakota	100	58	41	38	33	20.3	34
Ohio	73	69	53	49	45	22.0	19
Oklahoma	82	61	45	32	32	20.4	31
Oregon	39	67	51	49	42	21.7	22
Pennsylvania	23	77	61	61	52	23.1	12
Rhode Island	20	79	62	60	52	23.3	9
South Carolina	100	44	30	25	21	18.5	49
South Dakota	76	70	53	51	46	21.9	20
Tennessee	100	58	38	30	30	19.9	42
Texas	46	57	43	42	35	20.6	29
Utah	100	59	42	35	33	20.2	36
Vermont	29	80	62	62	54	23.4	7
Virginia	31	78	63	59	53	23.3	8
Washington	25	73	60	61	52	23.1	11
West Virginia	67	67	46	32	33	20.7	27
Wisconsin	100	60	41	41	37	20.5	30
Wyoming	100	58	38	33	31	20.0	40

Source: ACT (http://www.act.org/newsroom/data/2016/states.html)

Table 15.6
Selected Data by State - FY 2013

State	Enrollment Oct. 1, 2013	Current Expenditures (Thousands)	Current Expenditures Per Pupil	Rank	CY 2013 Personal Income (Millions)	Current Exp as % of Personal Income	Rank	Pupil/ Teacher Ratio	Rank
United States	50,044,522	$535,795,823	$10,771	-	14,068,960	3.8%	-	16.1	-
Alabama	746,204	6,532,358	8,773	39	172,790	3.8%	30	15.8	36
Alaska	130,944	2,395,354	18,217	4	37,916	6.3%	1	16.6	41
Arizona	1,102,445	8,164,529	7,495	49	242,182	3.4%	42	22.8	49
Arkansas	489,979	4,637,169	9,538	32	106,466	4.4%	8	14.0	16
California	6,312,623	58,323,458	9,258	36	1,861,957	3.1%	46	24.3	51
Colorado	876,999	7,506,978	8,693	40	246,648	3.0%	48	17.5	42
Connecticut	546,200	9,543,010	17,321	5	230,615	4.1%	17	12.6	7
Delaware	131,687	1,761,559	13,653	12	40,566	4.3%	10	14.0	17
District of Columbia	78,153	1,557,117	20,451	1	43,196	3.6%	36	13.0	9
Florida	2,720,744	23,214,634	8,623	42	798,886	2.9%	51	15.3	29
Georgia	1,723,909	15,536,733	9,121	38	371,156	4.2%	14	15.8	35
Hawaii	186,825	2,178,284	11,790	16	62,784	3.5%	38	15.9	37
Idaho	296,476	1,925,676	6,761	50	57,581	3.3%	43	19.8	46
Illinois	2,066,990	25,783,911	12,443	15	600,783	4.3%	11	15.2	26
Indiana	1,047,385	9,811,166	9,421	34	257,170	3.8%	27	17.5	43
Iowa	502,964	5,143,771	10,291	27	133,536	3.9%	26	14.2	20
Kansas	496,440	4,895,863	10,011	28	132,684	3.7%	33	13.0	8
Kentucky	677,389	6,354,306	9,274	35	156,589	4.1%	19	16.2	38
Louisiana	711,491	7,492,539	10,539	25	185,534	4.0%	20	15.3	30
Maine	183,995	2,357,739	12,694	14	52,725	4.5%	7	11.9	3
Maryland	866,169	12,108,546	14,086	10	312,370	3.9%	25	14.8	23
Massachusetts	955,739	14,627,898	15,321	8	383,510	3.8%	28	13.6	11
Michigan	1,548,841	16,354,807	10,515	26	388,175	4.2%	13	18.1	44
Minnesota	850,973	9,354,376	11,065	22	256,040	3.7%	35	15.6	34
Mississippi	492,586	4,006,798	8,117	46	99,663	4.0%	22	15.3	27
Missouri	918,288	8,905,756	9,702	30	240,825	3.7%	32	13.8	14
Montana	144,129	1,523,696	10,662	24	40,074	3.8%	29	14.0	15
Nebraska	307,677	3,563,939	11,743	17	85,723	4.2%	15	13.7	12
Nevada	451,831	3,577,346	8,026	47	108,504	3.3%	44	20.6	47
New Hampshire	186,310	2,655,077	14,050	11	68,262	3.9%	24	12.6	6
New Jersey	1,370,295	25,417,320	18,523	3	494,040	5.1%	3	12.0	4
New Mexico	339,244	3,099,308	9,164	37	72,466	4.3%	12	15.3	28
New York	2,732,770	52,938,586	19,529	2	1,072,125	4.9%	5	13.2	10
North Carolina	1,530,857	12,666,607	8,342	44	372,141	3.4%	40	15.4	32
North Dakota	103,947	1,174,364	11,615	18	40,296	2.9%	50	11.8	2
Ohio	1,724,111	19,506,123	11,276	19	470,745	4.1%	16	16.3	40
Oklahoma	681,848	5,329,897	7,914	48	164,437	3.2%	45	16.2	39
Oregon	593,000	5,395,742	9,572	31	155,148	3.5%	37	22.2	48
Pennsylvania	1,755,236	23,712,931	13,445	13	589,492	4.0%	21	14.5	22
Rhode Island	142,008	2,121,403	14,889	9	48,772	4.3%	9	14.5	21
South Carolina	745,657	6,950,410	9,444	33	168,268	4.1%	18	15.5	33
South Dakota	130,890	1,125,929	8,630	41	37,709	3.0%	49	13.8	13
Tennessee	993,556	8,531,675	8,588	43	252,091	3.4%	41	15.1	25
Texas	5,153,702	42,066,035	8,285	45	1,148,929	3.7%	34	15.4	31
Utah	625,461	3,944,736	6,432	51	104,664	3.8%	31	23.0	50
Vermont	88,690	1,549,228	17,286	6	28,593	5.4%	2	10.6	1
Virginia	1,273,825	13,868,587	10,960	23	400,660	3.5%	39	14.1	19
Washington	1,058,936	10,216,676	9,714	29	333,169	3.1%	47	19.3	45
West Virginia	280,958	3,188,181	11,264	20	64,207	5.0%	4	14.1	18
Wisconsin	874,414	9,758,650	11,186	21	245,382	4.0%	23	15.1	24
Wyoming	92,732	1,439,041	15,815	7	30,718	4.7%	6	12.3	5

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

Higher Education

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

2016 Overview

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

Higher education is not only a primary engine for the state's economy, it is one of the most solid opportunities for individuals and communities to prosper. 2015-16 graduates of Utah's public colleges and universities will earn a combined increase of over $400 million in wages their first year in the workforce—an average of over $13,000 more per graduate.

With four-year tuition at Utah's public colleges among the lowest in the country at $6,360 /year, the estimated wage "return" for a bachelor's degree is over 100% after just two years of employment after graduation.

Utah: A State of Opportunity

Board of Regents Strategic Plan 2025

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

- **Affordable Participation:** Increase the number of Utahns who decide to access, are prepared for, and succeed in higher education.
- **Timely Completion:** Increase the percentage of students who persist in, and graduate, from higher education.
- **Innovative Discovery:** Encourage innovation as a core value at each USHE institution, in keeping with its distinct mission.

Enrollment & Completion

Utah's public colleges and universities saw a slight 2.8 percent bump in enrollment in Fall 2016. While college enrollments across the U.S. have declined, USHE's ten-year enrollment projections are expected to outpace the country with an anticipated 52,000 additional students coming to USHE campuses over the next 10 years.

Nearly 48 percent of Utahns aged 25-64 have earned a college degree or certificate as of 2014. Despite this, only two out of five USHE students complete their degree within 150 percent of time (six years for a bachelor's, three years for an associate). About half of students graduate within 200 percent of time (eight years for a bachelor's, four years for an associate). To increase Utah's college completion rate, the Board of Regents passed a College Completion Resolution outlining five proven initiatives to help Utah students:

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

Paying for College

Tuition and student debt

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

Sixty-one percent of USHE students received some form of gift aid, averaging $3,614 per student; 46 percent of students who enrolled full-time and received gift aid had all of their tuition and fees covered.

FAFSA Completion

In 2014-15, 70 percent of eligible Utah high school graduates did not complete the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA), the highest among all states. Last year, Utah joined the FAFSA Collective Impact Initiative and hosted over 70 FAFSA Completion Open House events to help boost Utah's numbers.

Utah Educational Savings Plan (UESP)

In 2016, Utah's nonprofit 529 college savings plan received Morningstar's highest "Gold" rating for the sixth year in a row. UESP is not only the fastest growing college savings plan in the nation, it's the only plan that has received such consistently high marks from Morningstar.

Funding Higher Education

A combination of relatively low costs and low tuition rates make USHE institutions among the most efficient and affordable in the country. Nationally, USHE institutions rank 45th in overall educational revenues per FTE. USHE received an overall 5.3 percent tax fund budget increase last year.

College Preparation

High School Feedback Reports

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

- 42 percent of Utah high school graduates attended college within one year of graduating high school.
- 75 percent have completed or started on their math track by the end of their first year of college.
- Only 79 percent of low-income students qualified for federal Pell grants, most likely due to not filling out the FAFSA.
- Only 25 percent took at least 30 credits during their first year in college.

StepUp READY Grants

These grants provided $600,000 in funding for partnerships between institutions of higher education, K-12 schools, and nonprofit organizations. They aim to increase the number of public high school students who graduate college-ready and enroll in a post-secondary institution.

Concurrent Enrollment

Concurrent enrollment provides an opportunity for Utah high school juniors and seniors to earn both high school and college credit at a USHE institution. In 2014-15, more than 1/3 of all high school juniors and seniors in Utah participated in concurrent enrollment, saving these students an estimated $32.5 million in future tuition expenses.

Utah Scholars

Utah Scholars encourages eighth graders to be ready for college by taking a defined curriculum in high school, which has been proven to best prepare them for college work. In 2014-15, over 32,000 eighth graders were reached by 939 presentations given by 221 volunteers.

Regents' Scholarship

The Regents' Scholarship was created in 2008 and is funded by the Utah Legislature to help encourage Utah high school students to prepare for college, both academically and financially, by taking a core course of study during grades 9-12, and saving for college. The Scholarship continues to see increased growth, with a 26 percent increase in awards from last year (to 2,927 students).

USHE Counselor Conference

For the seventh consecutive year, USHE hosted its statewide conference for K-12 school administrators and counselors. Over 720 counselors attended.

Utah College Application Week (UCAW)

UCAW gives every high school senior in participating schools the opportunity to apply to college during the school day, with a particular focus on first-generation and low-income students. The number of student participants nearly doubled in a single year, from 11,000 in 2014 to over 20,000 in 2015. Over 85 schools participated, and a total of 21,476 college applications were submitted.

Industry and the Workforce

Increased Wages of USHE Graduates

USHE's 2014-15 graduates will generate an estimated $47 million in additional revenues to Utah in 2016, with 93 percent coming from those with a bachelor's degree or higher. With increased wages comes increased spending and saving capacity that will generate an additional $26 billion to Utah's economy.

Career & Technical Education (CTE)

USHE provides over 70 percent of CTE in Utah, and works closely with business and industry leaders to develop and deliver relevant programs tailored to local workforce development needs. In fact, 89 new certificates were developed as a result of direct collaboration with business and industry.

About the Utah System of Higher Education

Board of Regents

The Board of Regents oversees the governance of the Utah System of Higher Education (USHE). The Board is responsible for statewide planning, appointment of institutional presidents, approval of academic programs, prioritization of facilities requests, and submission of a unified budget request to the Governor and state legislature. There are 19 total Regents, 16 of whom are appointed by the Governor.

Commissioner of Higher Education

The Commissioner of Higher Education is the chief executive officer of USHE and is appointed by the Board of Regents. The commissioner provides statewide leadership, makes policy recommendations to the Board of Regents, and executives Board policies and programs.

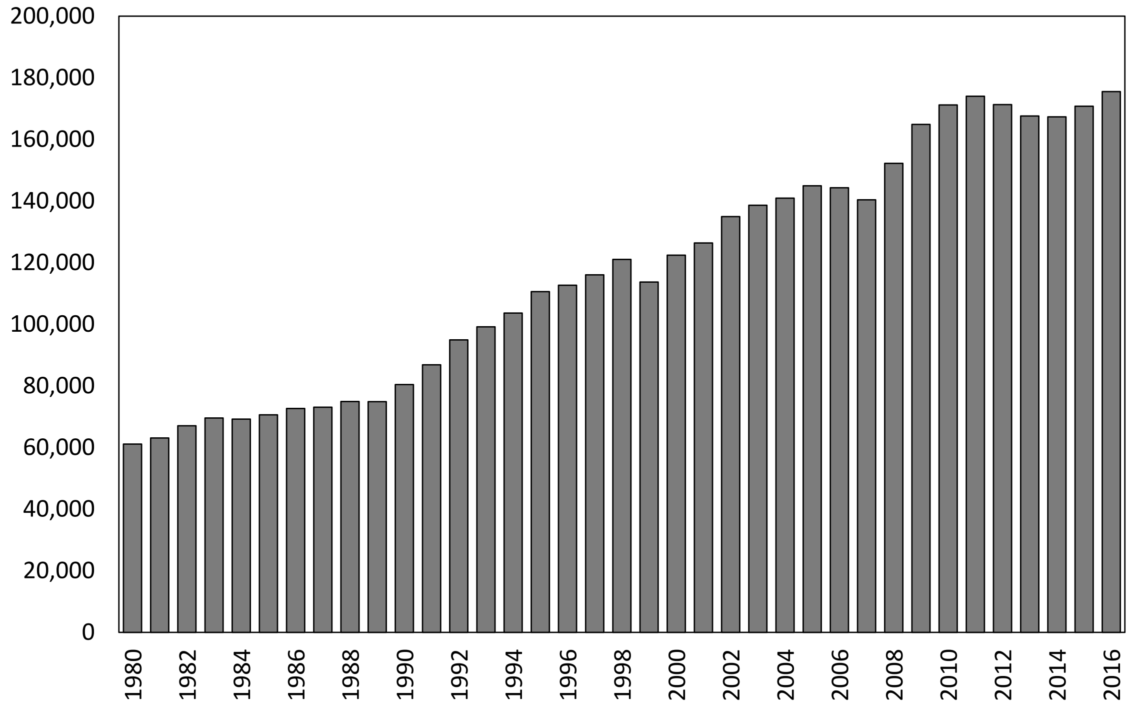
The Utah Higher Education Assistance Authority (UHEAA) and the Utah Educational Savings Plan (UESP) are also under the oversight of the Board of Regents, and both organizations help to guide Utahns through the higher education financial planning process.

Utah System of Higher Education (USHE)

USHE is comprised of the eight public colleges and universities in the state:

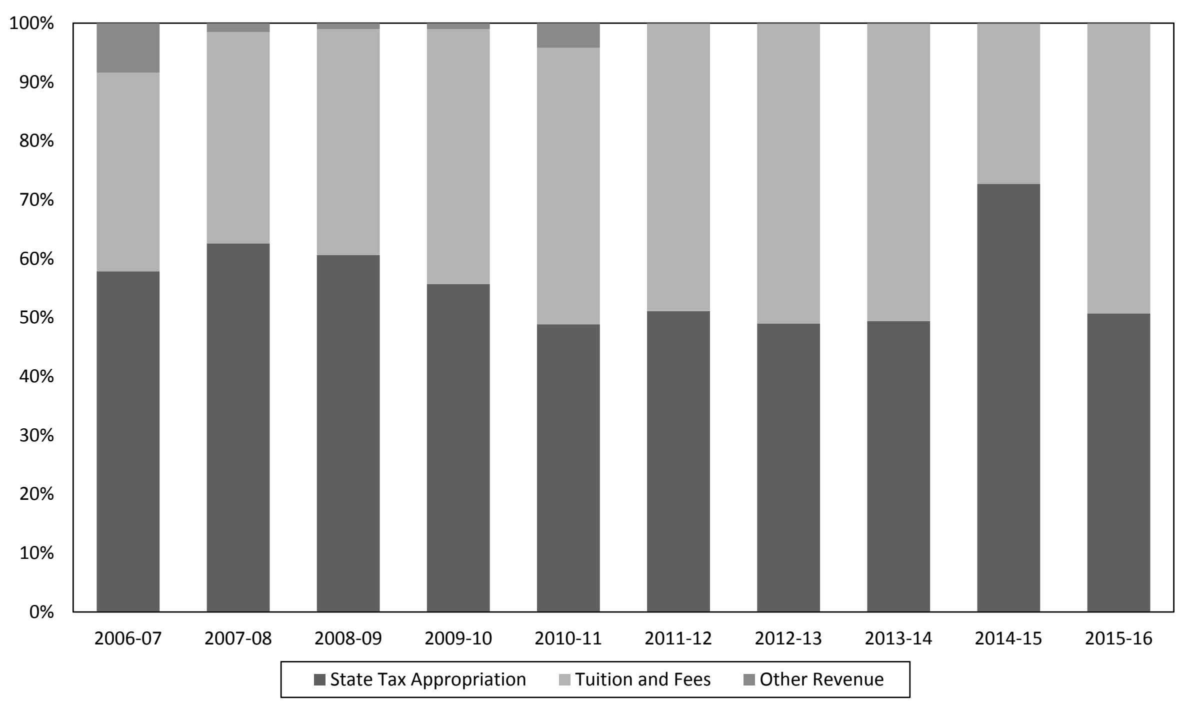
- **Research Universities**
  University of Utah: flagship; medical, dental, pharmacy, and law schools, etc.
  Utah State University: land grant; 33 regional sites and campuses statewide
- **Regional Universities**
  Weber State University
  Southern Utah University
  Dixie State University
  Utah Valley University
- **Community Colleges**
  Salt Lake Community College
  Snow College

Figure 16.1
Utah System of Higher Education Enrollment Fall Third Week Headcount



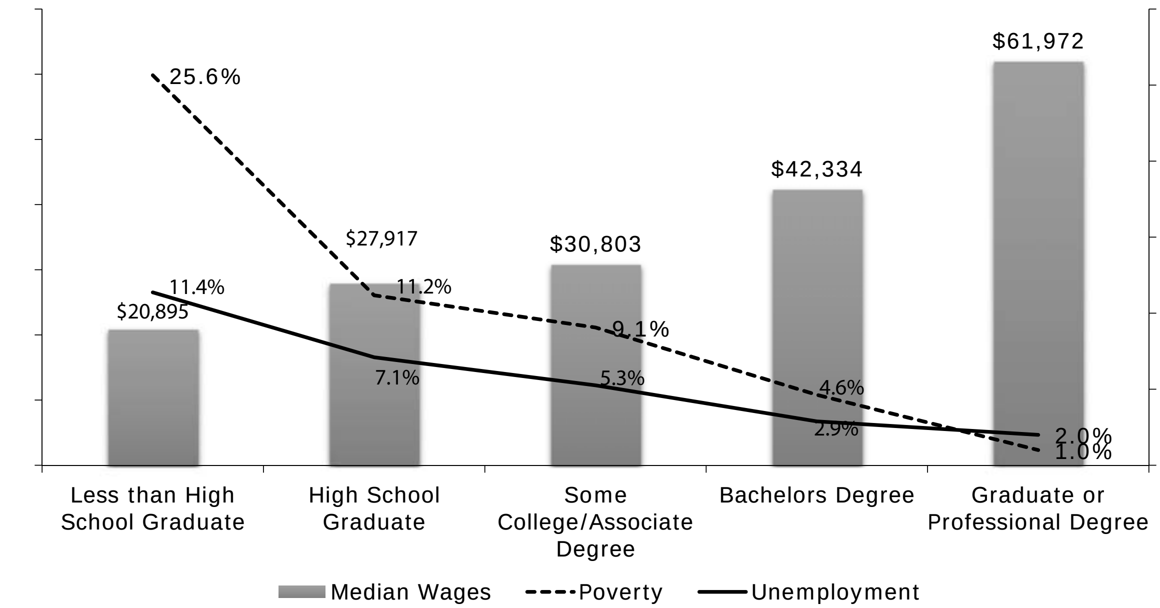
Source: USHE Annual Data Books for Fall Third Week Enrollment

Figure 16.2
USHE Education and General Revenue Trends



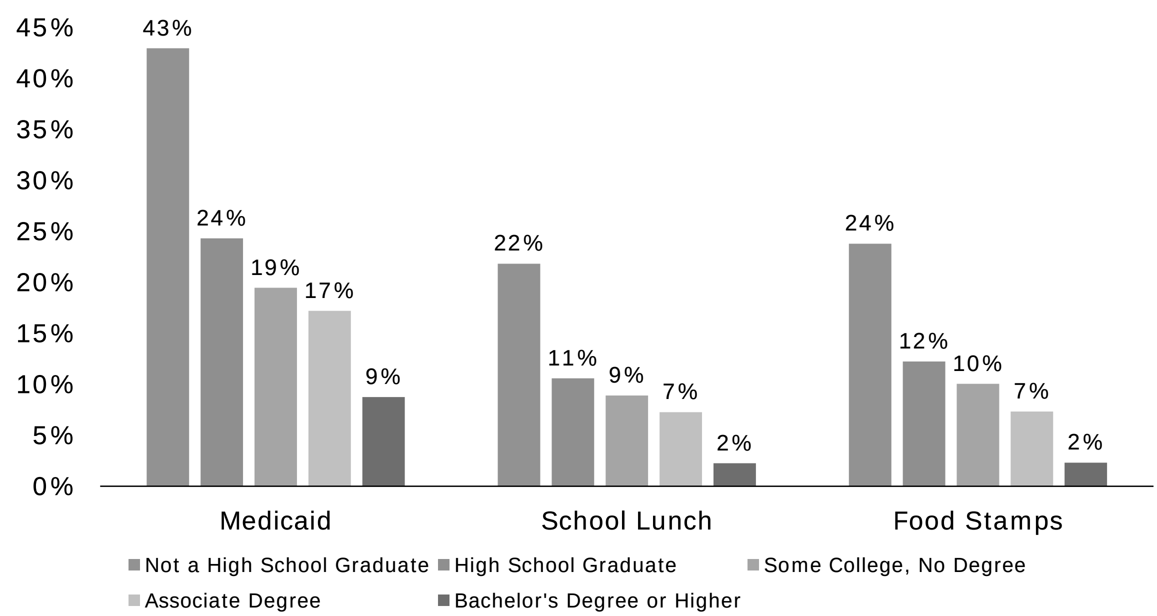
Source: USHE Annual Data Book Tab G- Financial , Table 1 Revenue Trends

Figure 16.3
Median Wages, Poverty, and Unemployment by Education Level



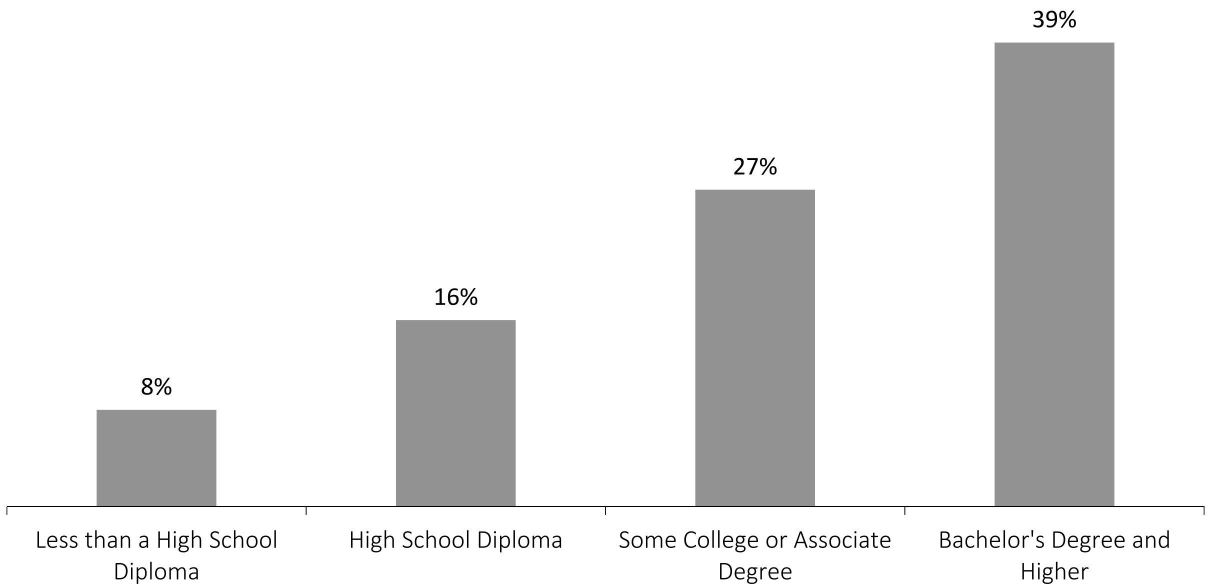
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 American Community Survey

Figure 16.4
Percentage of Individuals Ages 25 and Older Living in Households Participating in Public Assistance by Education Level: 2008



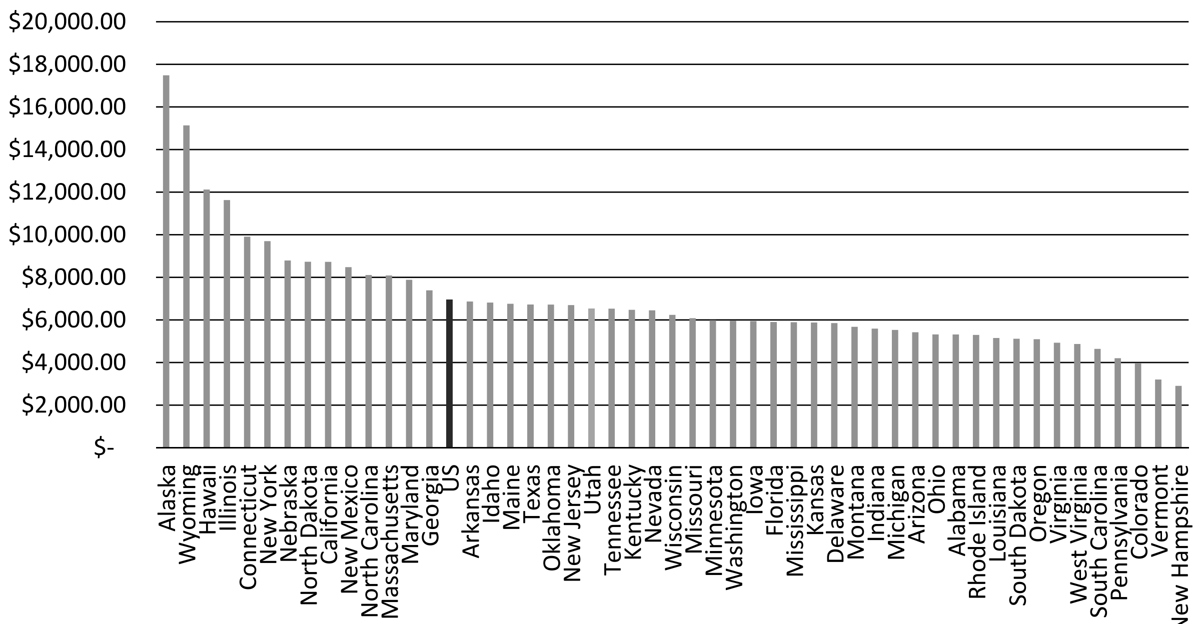
Sources: The College Board, *Education Pays 2013*, Figure 1.15; U.S. Census Bureau, 2012a; calculations by the authors.

Figure 16.5
Percentage Volunteering by Educational Attainment
(age 25 & over)



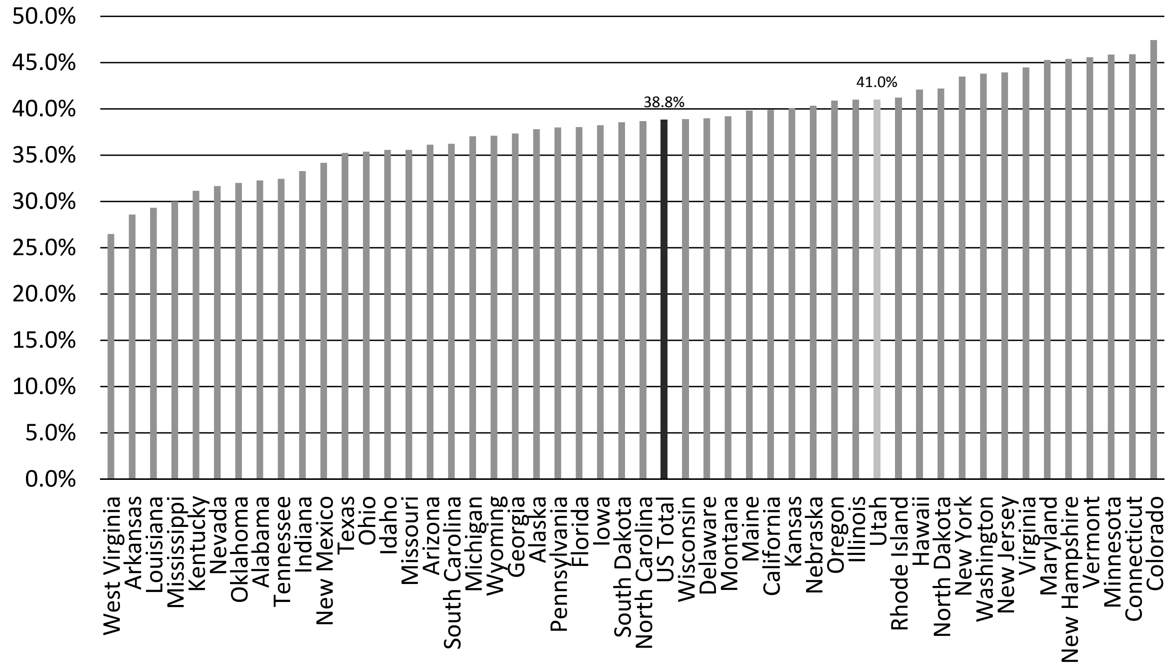
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2015, Table 1.

Figure 16.6
Education Appropriations Per FTE Student FY2015



Source: SHEOO Finance Survey 2015 - Constant Dollars

Figure 16.7
Percent of Population Age 25 and Older with an Associates Degree or Higher



ısus Bureau, 2015 American Community Survey

Table 16.1
Utah System of Higher Education and State of Utah Population

Year	Fall Enrollment	Annual Change	Percent Change	State Pop.[3]	Annual Change	Percent Change	Enrollment/ Population
1976	55,586			1,272,050			4.4%
1977	56,838	1,252	2.3%	1,315,950	43,900	3.5%	4.3%
1978	56,588	-250	-0.4%	1,363,750	47,800	3.6%	4.1%
1979	57,641	1,053	1.9%	1,415,950	52,200	3.8%	4.1%
1980	61,115	3,474	6.0%	1,474,000	58,050	4.1%	4.1%
1981	63,090	1,975	3.2%	1,515,000	41,000	2.8%	4.2%
1982	67,056	3,966	6.3%	1,558,000	43,000	2.8%	4.3%
1983	69,579	2,523	3.8%	1,595,000	37,000	2.4%	4.4%
1984	69,212	-367	-0.5%	1,622,000	27,000	1.7%	4.3%
1985	70,615	1,403	2.0%	1,643,000	21,000	1.3%	4.3%
1986	72,674	2,059	2.9%	1,663,000	20,000	1.2%	4.4%
1987	73,088	414	0.6%	1,678,000	15,000	0.9%	4.4%
1988	74,929	1,841	2.5%	1,690,000	12,000	0.7%	4.4%
1989	74,884	-45	-0.1%	1,706,000	16,000	0.9%	4.4%
1990	80,430	5,546	7.4%	1,729,227	23,227	1.4%	4.7%
1991	86,843	6,413	8.0%	1,780,870	51,643	3.0%	4.9%
1992	94,923	8,080	9.3%	1,838,149	57,279	3.2%	5.2%
1993	99,163	4,240	4.5%	1,889,393	51,244	2.8%	5.2%
1994	103,633	4,470	4.5%	1,946,721	57,328	3.0%	5.3%
1995	110,594	6,961	6.7%	1,995,228	48,507	2.5%	5.5%
1996	112,666	2,072	1.9%	2,042,893	47,665	2.4%	5.5%
1997	116,047	3,381	3.0%	2,099,409	56,516	2.8%	5.5%
1998	121,053	5,006	4.3%	2,141,632	42,223	2.0%	5.7%
1999	113,704	-7,349	-6.1%	2,193,014	51,382	2.4%	5.2%
2000	122,417	8,713	7.7%	2,246,467	53,539	2.4%	5.4%
2001	126,377	3,960	3.2%	2,290,632	44,165	2.0%	5.5%
2002	134,939	8,562	6.8%	2,331,826	41,194	1.8%	5.8%
2003	138,625	3,686	2.7%	2,372,457	40,631	1.7%	5.8%
2004	140,933	2,308	1.7%	2,430,224	57,767	2.4%	5.8%
2005	144,937	4,004	2.8%	2,505,844	75,620	3.1%	5.8%
2006	144,302	-635	-0.4%	2,576,228	70,384	2.8%	5.6%
2007	140,397	-3,905	-2.7%	2,636,077	59,849	2.3%	5.3%
2008	152,228	11,831	8.4%	2,691,122	55,045	2.1%	5.7%
2009	164,860	12,632	8.3%	2,731,558	40,437	1.5%	6.0%
2010	171,178	6,318	3.8%	2,774,663	43,104	1.6%	6.2%
2011	174,013	2,835	1.7%	2,813,923	39,260	1.4%	6.2%
2012	171,291	-2,722	-1.6%	2,852,589	38,666	1.4%	6.0%
2013	167,594	-3,697	-2.2%	2,855,287	2,698	0.1%	5.9%
2014	167,317	-277	-0.2%	2,900,872	45,585	1.6%	5.8%
2015	170,770	3,453	2.1%	2,996,755	95,883	3.3%	5.7%
2016	175,509	4,739	2.8%	3,061,160	64,405	2.1%	5.7%

Sources:
1. Utah System of Higher Education
2. Common Data Committee
3. 2015 and 2016 Data from Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute - Oct. 2016. "The Beehive Shape: Provisional 50-Year Demographic and Economic Projections for the State of Utah, 2015-2016" Prior Data was obtained from the American Community Survey

Table 16.2
Utah System of Higher Education Enrollment by County

County	Fall 2013	Fall 2014	Fall 2015	Fall 2016	Total Annual Change 2013 to 2014	Total Annual Change 2014 to 2015	Total Annual Change 2015 to 2016	Percent Change 2013 to 2014	Percent Change 2014 to 2015	Percent Change 2015 to 2016	Rank Size	Rank Previous	Rank Change
Beaver	333	278	339	302	-55	61	-37	-16.5%	21.9%	-10.9%	25	25	0
Box Elder	2,005	1,964	1,934	1,769	-41	-30	-165	-2.0%	-1.5%	-8.5%	12	12	0
Cache	5,564	5,332	5,354	4,666	-232	22	-688	-4.2%	0.4%	-12.9%	9	9	0
Carbon	883	863	773	665	-20	-90	-108	-2.3%	-10.4%	-14.0%	17	17	0
Daggett	26	28	38	27	2	10	-11	7.7%	35.7%	-28.9%	32	32	0
Davis	17,249	17,295	17,213	18,314	46	-82	1,101	0.3%	-0.5%	6.4%	4	4	0
Duchesne	487	477	489	463	-10	12	-26	-2.1%	2.5%	-5.3%	23	23	0
Emery	531	487	461	359	-44	-26	-102	-8.3%	-5.3%	-22.1%	24	24	0
Garfield	201	227	222	223	26	-5	1	12.9%	-2.2%	0.5%	27	27	0
Grand	282	267	222	212	-15	-45	-10	-5.3%	-16.9%	-4.5%	28	27	-1
Iron	2,442	2,495	2,467	2,736	53	-28	269	2.2%	-1.1%	10.9%	10	10	0
Juab	604	530	539	539	-74	9	0	-12.3%	1.7%	0.0%	20	21	1
Kane	223	223	231	265	0	8	34	0.0%	3.6%	14.7%	26	26	0
Millard	774	703	715	621	-71	12	-94	-9.2%	1.7%	-13.1%	18	18	0
Morgan	524	548	603	582	24	55	-21	4.6%	10.0%	-3.5%	19	19	0
Piute	80	85	84	64	5	-1	-20	6.3%	-1.2%	-23.8%	31	31	0
Rich	135	120	110	97	-15	-10	-13	-11.1%	-8.3%	-11.8%	30	30	0
Salt Lake	46,372	46,834	46,391	47,805	462	-443	1,414	1.0%	-0.9%	3.0%	1	1	0
San Juan	562	551	536	496	-11	-15	-40	-2.0%	-2.7%	-7.5%	22	22	0
Sanpete	1,377	1,333	1,464	1,401	-44	131	-63	-3.2%	9.8%	-4.3%	14	14	0
Sevier	1,133	1,017	1,095	979	-116	78	-116	-10.2%	7.7%	-10.6%	16	16	0
Summit	1,648	1,546	1,518	1,494	-102	-28	-24	-6.2%	-1.8%	-1.6%	13	13	0
Tooele	2,173	2,145	2,186	2,169	-28	41	-17	-1.3%	1.9%	-0.8%	11	11	0
Uintah	644	586	590	535	-58	4	-55	-9.0%	0.7%	-9.3%	21	20	-1
Utah	25,781	26,150	26,383	25,175	369	233	-1,208	1.4%	0.9%	-4.6%	2	3	1
Wasatch	1,263	1,265	1,328	1,371	2	63	43	0.2%	5.0%	3.2%	15	15	0
Washington	6,715	6,502	6,343	6,570	-213	-159	227	-3.2%	-2.4%	3.6%	8	8	0
Wayne	138	130	145	121	-8	15	-24	-5.8%	11.5%	-16.6%	29	29	0
Weber	10,800	10,910	10,439	10,608	110	-471	169	1.0%	-4.3%	1.6%	6	5	-1
Other US Locations	22,841	23,042	26,409	22,747	201	3,367	-3,662	0.9%	14.6%	-13.9%	3	2	-1
Foreign Locations	7,929	7,174	6,355	7,692	-755	-819	1,337	-9.5%	-11.4%	21.0%	7	7	0
Unknown/Unidentified	5,875	6,210	7,794	14,442	335	1,584	6,648	5.7%	25.5%	85.3%	5	6	1
Total	167,594	167,317	170,770	175,509	-277	3,453	4,739	-0.2%	2.1%	2.8%			

Source: Utah System of Higher Education

Table 16.3
Fall Semester 2016 (Third Week) Total Headcount Enrollment By County of Origin and Ethnicity

County	Indian or Alaskan Native		Hispanic Origin		Asian		Pacific Islander		Black/African American	
	Students		Students		Students		Students		Students	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Beaver	4	1.3%	23	7.6%	6	2.0%		0.0%	1	0.3%
Box Elder	9	0.5%	100	5.7%	9	0.5%	6	0.3%	14	0.8%
Cache	15	0.3%	298	6.4%	55	1.2%	19	0.4%	36	0.8%
Carbon	8	1.2%	90	13.5%	4	0.6%	1	0.2%		0.0%
Daggett		0.0%	1	3.7%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
Davis	66	0.4%	1,469	8.0%	321	1.8%	121	0.7%	163	0.9%
Duchesne	11	2.4%	18	3.9%	2	0.4%	5	1.1%		0.0%
Emery	3	0.8%	8	2.2%	2	0.6%	3	0.8%		0.0%
Garfield	1	0.4%	13	5.8%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
Grand	4	1.9%	16	7.5%	2	0.9%	2	0.9%	1	0.5%
Iron	42	1.5%	174	6.4%	20	0.7%	23	0.8%	21	0.8%
Juab	2	0.4%	15	2.8%	2	0.4%	3	0.6%		0.0%
Kane	3	1.1%	6	2.3%	2	0.8%		0.0%	1	0.4%
Millard	4	0.6%	50	8.1%	4	0.6%		0.0%	2	0.3%
Morgan	1	0.2%	14	2.4%		0.0%		0.0%	2	0.3%
Piute	1	1.6%	4	6.3%		0.0%		0.0%	2	3.1%
Rich		0.0%	5	5.2%	1	1.0%		0.0%	1	1.0%
Salt Lake	272	0.6%	7,048	14.7%	2,234	4.7%	511	1.1%	823	1.7%
San Juan	175	35.3%	21	4.2%	3	0.6%	3	0.6%	2	0.4%
Sanpete	11	0.8%	107	7.6%	6	0.4%	9	0.6%	6	0.4%
Sevier	18	1.8%	31	3.2%	2	0.2%	3	0.3%	2	0.2%
Summitt	1	0.1%	121	8.1%	7	0.5%	1	0.1%	10	0.7%
Tooele	14	0.6%	200	9.2%	13	0.6%	12	0.6%	10	0.5%
Unitah	35	6.5%	23	4.3%		0.0%	1	0.2%	1	0.2%
Utah	133	0.5%	2,756	10.9%	360	1.4%	207	0.8%	169	0.7%
Wasach	10	0.7%	117	8.5%	15	1.1%		0.0%	9	0.7%
Washington	62	0.9%	590	9.0%	68	1.0%	69	1.1%	44	0.7%
Wayne	1	0.8%	3	2.5%		0.0%	1	0.8%		0.0%
Weber	39	0.4%	1,359	12.8%	183	1.7%	31	0.3%	109	1.0%
Other US Locations	409	1.8%	2,146	9.4%	569	2.5%	202	0.9%	613	2.7%
Foreign Locations	37	0.5%	575	7.5%	188	2.4%	51	0.7%	201	2.6%
Unknown/Unidentified	122	0.8%	1,091	7.6%	202	1.4%	80	0.6%	106	0.7%
Total	1,513	0.9%	18,492	10.5%	4,280	2.4%	1,364	0.8%	2,349	1.3%

County	White		Unknown		Non Resident Alien		Multiple		USHE	
	Students		Students		Students		Students		Students	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Beaver	250	82.8%	15	5.0%		0.0%	3	1.0%	302	0.2%
Box Elder	1,561	88.2%	45	2.5%		0.0%	25	1.4%	1,769	1.0%
Cache	3,768	80.8%	400	8.6%	3	0.1%	72	1.5%	4,666	2.7%
Carbon	532	80.0%	20	3.0%		0.0%	10	1.5%	665	0.4%
Daggett	26	96.3%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%	27	0.0%
Davis	14,912	81.4%	654	3.6%	31	0.2%	577	3.2%	18,314	10.4%
Duchesne	412	89.0%	11	2.4%		0.0%	4	0.9%	463	0.3%
Emery	329	91.6%	7	1.9%		0.0%	7	1.9%	359	0.2%
Garfield	203	91.0%	4	1.8%		0.0%	2	0.9%	223	0.1%
Grand	177	83.5%	6	2.8%	2	0.9%	2	0.9%	212	0.1%
Iron	2,246	82.1%	191	7.0%	6	0.2%	13	0.5%	2,736	1.6%
Juab	513	95.2%	2	0.4%		0.0%	2	0.4%	539	0.3%
Kane	245	92.5%	5	1.9%		0.0%	3	1.1%	265	0.2%
Millard	540	87.0%	10	1.6%	1	0.2%	10	1.6%	621	0.4%
Morgan	542	93.1%	15	2.6%	1	0.2%	7	1.2%	582	0.3%
Piute	55	85.9%	1	1.6%	1	1.6%		0.0%	64	0.0%
Rich	87	89.7%	1	1.0%		0.0%	2	2.1%	97	0.1%
Salt Lake	34,241	71.6%	1,041	2.2%	95	0.2%	1,540	3.2%	47,805	27.2%
San Juan	262	52.8%	14	2.8%		0.0%	16	3.2%	496	0.3%
Sanpete	1,215	86.7%	27	1.9%	8	0.6%	12	0.9%	1,401	0.8%
Sevier	895	91.4%	18	1.8%	1	0.1%	9	0.9%	979	0.6%
Summitt	1,278	85.5%	37	2.5%	2	0.1%	37	2.5%	1,494	0.9%
Tooele	1,810	83.4%	46	2.1%	2	0.1%	62	2.9%	2,169	1.2%
Unitah	457	85.4%	13	2.4%		0.0%	5	0.9%	535	0.3%
Utah	20,127	79.9%	604	2.4%	107	0.4%	712	2.8%	25,175	14.3%
Wasach	1,156	84.3%	34	2.5%	2	0.1%	28	2.0%	1,371	0.8%
Washington	5,426	82.6%	152	2.3%	22	0.3%	137	2.1%	6,570	3.7%
Wayne	113	93.4%	1	0.8%		0.0%	2	1.7%	121	0.1%
Weber	8,042	75.8%	529	5.0%	26	0.2%	290	2.7%	10,608	6.0%
Other US Locations	16,622	73.1%	1,261	5.5%	118	0.5%	807	3.5%	22,747	13.0%
Foreign Locations	1,232	16.0%	238	3.1%	5,041	65.5%	129	1.7%	7,692	4.4%
Unknown/Unidentified	11,477	79.5%	901	6.2%	109	0.8%	354	2.5%	14,442	8.2%
Total	130,751	74.5%	6,303	3.6%	5,578	3.2%	4,879	2.8%	175,509	100.0%

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

Source: Utah System of Higher Education

Table 16.4
Degrees and Awards by Race/Ethnicity at Public Institutions in Utah: Academic Year 2015-2016

	Total Degrees Awarded	White, Non-Hispanic	Black, Non-Hispanic	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian	Pacific Islander	Hispanic	Multiple	Non-resident Alien	Race/ Ethnicity Unknown
University of Utah	8,169	5,774	92	25	367	32	584	212	846	237
Utah State University	6,231	5,065	49	79	93	11	282	94	248	310
Weber State University	5,105	4,042	51	30	93	18	147	104	110	510
Southern Utah University	1,736	1,462	25	12	10	13	75		40	99
Snow College	968	865	8	8	14	8	25		21	19
Dixie State University	1,919	1,559	27	12	18		170	35	50	48
Utah Valley State College	5,107	4,202	42	30	87	31	404	128	37	146
Salt Lake Community College	4,587	3,466	67	28	231	23	541	72	39	120
Total Public	33,822	26,435	361	224	913	136	2,228	645	1,391	1,489
Percent of Total		78.2%	1.1%	0.7%	2.7%	0.4%	6.6%	1.9%	4.1%	4.4%

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

Source: USHE Graduation Table

Table 16.5
2015-2016 Full Cost Study Summary (Appropriated Funds Only)

Institution	Founded	Direct Cost of Instruction	Full Cost of Instruction	FTE Students 2015-16	Student/ Faculty Ratio	Direct Cost of Instruction per FTE	Full Cost of Instruction per FTE
University of Utah[1]	1850	$256,193,349	$392,568,842	27,993	16.0	$9,152	$14,024
Utah State University[2]	1888	159,047,461	254,946,057	21,401	21.2	$7,432	$11,913
Weber State University	1889	65,573,090	127,862,568	14,396	16.1	$4,555	$8,882
Southern Utah University	1897	28,736,887	65,600,519	6,829	19.0	$4,208	$9,607
Snow College	1888	12,708,533	30,329,610	3,543	21.4	$3,587	$8,560
Dixie State University	1911	23,914,298	52,343,613	6,012	14.9	$3,978	$8,707
Utah Valley University	1941	95,167,091	201,022,731	21,535	20.0	$4,419	$9,335
Salt Lake Community College	1947	61,622,156	129,644,829	15,471	18.5	$3,983	$8,380
Total		702,962,865	1,254,318,768	117,179	20.6	$5,999	$10,704

FTE = Full-Time Equivalent

Note: Institutions are sorted by the type of institution and the year they were founded.
1 Does not include the School of Medicine and the Regional Dental Education Program
2 Does not include Applied Technology Education
3 Does not include the School of Applied Technology
Source: Utah System of Higher Education

Table 16.6
USHE Summary of Tuition and Fees by Institution

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

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

Source: Utah System of Higher Education

Table 16.7

Five Year History of Degrees by Public Institutions in Utah

Degrees and Awards	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Total						
University of Utah	7,483	7,825	8,155	8,023	8,183	8,169
Utah State University[1]	5,142	5,515	5,483	5,795	6,082	6,231
Weber State University	4,145	4,505	4,736	4,690	5,086	5,105
Southern Utah University	1,778	1,606	1,743	1,565	1,545	1,736
Snow College	1,041	1,088	936	745	856	968
Dixie State University	2,019	2,051	2,028	2,003	1,941	1,919
Utah Valley University	4,188	4,559	4,611	5,242	5,082	5,107
Salt Lake Community College	4,180	4,190	4,049	4,428	4,022	4,587
Total Public	29,976	31,339	31,741	32,491	32,797	33,822
Certificates & Awards*						
University of Utah	302	379	369	397	222	386
Utah State University[1]	71	82	71	205	247	237
Weber State University	57	59	80	75	90	118
Southern Utah University	20	15	19	9	21	31
Snow College	293	281	205	44	47	79
Dixie State University	557	437	384	344	316	299
Utah Valley University	85	92	35	85	113	178
Salt Lake Community College	767	640	564	646	640	900
Total Certificates & Awards	2,152	1,985	1,727	1,805	1,696	2,228
Associate's						
Utah State University[1]	860	973	851	1,000	1,272	1,252
Weber State University	1,798	1,997	1,995	1,994	2,216	2,245
Southern Utah University	359	352	421	337	294	532
Snow College	748	807	731	694	801	864
Dixie State College	1,080	1,131	1,132	1,150	1,013	974
Utah Valley University	1,809	1,831	1,768	2,280	1,996	1,929
Salt Lake Community College	3,413	3,550	3,485	3,782	3,382	3,687
Total Associate's	10,067	10,641	10,383	11,237	10,974	11,483
Baccalaureate						
University of Utah	4,801	4,919	5,139	5,092	5,246	5,167
Utah State University	3,232	3,371	3,557	3,548	3,551	3,810
Weber State University	2,029	2,157	2,360	2,349	2,505	2,488
Southern Utah University	979	925	988	954	928	895
Snow College				7	8	25
Dixie State College	382	483	512	509	612	646
Utah Valley University	2,276	2,612	2,739	2,825	2,915	2,903
Total Baccalaureate	13,699	14,467	15,295	15,284	15,765	15,934
Degrees and Awards	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Master's						
University of Utah	1,657	1,809	1,921	1,823	1,948	1,901
Utah State University	862	990	895	927	904	830
Weber State University	261	292	301	272	275	254
Southern Utah University	420	314	315	265	302	278
Utah Valley University	18	24	69	52	58	97
Total Master's	3,218	3,429	3,501	3,339	3,487	3,360
Doctorate						
University of Utah	304	339	324	330	384	331
Utah State University	111	94	105	109	102	94
Total Doctorate	415	433	429	439	486	425
First Professional						
University of Utah	419	379	402	381	383	384
Utah State University	6	5	4	6	6	8
Total First Professional	425	384	406	387	389	392

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

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

[1] Completions counts include Utah State Univeristy - Eastern

Source: IPEDS Completions Surveys

Table 16.8

Public Institutions in Utah Total Degrees and Awards by Instructional Program[1] 2015-2016

Classification of Instructional Program (CIP)	U of U	USU	WSU	SUU	SNOW	DSU	UVU	SLCC	USHE Total
Agriculture, Agriculture Operations, And Related Sciences		222		23	11				256
Architecture And Related Services	64	33						15	112
Area, Ethnic, Cultural, Gender, And Group Studies	73	42							115
Biological And Biomedical Sciences	262	165	93	51	7	16	146	36	776
Business, Management, Marketing, And Related Support Services	1,266	712	550	200	50	188	754	288	4,008
Communication, Journalism, And Related Programs	412	61	107	63	26	95	173	29	966
Communications Technologies/Technicians And Support Services								36	36
Computer And Information Sciences And Support Services	383	205	243	28	32	39	277	567	1,774
Construction Trades		1	40	5	3		27	10	86
Education	199	649	141	232	55	71	367	50	1,764
Engineering	719	397	37	11	34	1	44	60	1,303
Engineering Technologies And Engineering-Related Fields	4	75	186	29	4		100	58	456
English Language And Literature/Letters	155	178	94	30	12	27	85	29	610
Family And Consumer Sciences/Human Sciences	186	234	50	78	9			7	564
Foreign Languages, Literatures, And Linguistics	138	34	75	10		8	50	6	321
Health Professions And Related Programs	1,012	607	1,573	74	132	467	301	557	4,723
History	69	73	21	19	2	4	38	7	233
Homeland Security, Law Enforcement, Firefighting And Related Protective Services		19	139	38	12	64	338	70	680
Legal Professions And Studies	132	13		5	1		28	32	211
Liberal Arts And Sciences, General Studies And Humanities	36	1,243	1,339	536	400	780	1,060	2,087	7,481
Mathematics And Statistics	137	57	10	14	3	4	24	8	257
Mechanic And Repair Technologies/Technicians		30	17		17	15	65	106	250
Multi/Interdisciplinary Studies	200	121	1	6		56	146	2	532
Natural Resources And Conservation	57	55			13		7		132
Parks, Recreation, Leisure, And Fitness Studies	320	13	35	31	2		122	10	533
Personal And Culinary Services		6			8		38	33	85
Philosophy And Religious Studies	26	8	3	2			16		55
Physical Sciences	246	47	24	14	4		33	23	391
Precision Production		17			6		5	67	95
Psychology	453	203	80	69	20	43	352	97	1317
Public Administration And Social Service Professions	315	93	64	39	9		44	20	584
Science Technologies/Technicians			8					92	100
Social Sciences	918	449	89	48	9		32	58	1603
Transportation And Materials Moving		28		2			236	34	300
Visual And Performing Arts	387	141	86	79	87	41	199	93	1113
Total degrees and awards completed	8169	6231	5105	1736	968	1919	5107	4587	33822

Notes:

1. Source: USHE Database - Academic Year 2015-2016

Table 16.9
USHE Fall Semester Student and FTE Growth: 2015 - 2016

USHE Institution	Total Headcount 2015	Total Headcount 2016	Total Headcount % Change	Full-Time Equivalent Students 2015	Full-Time Equivalent Students 2016	Full-Time Equivalent Students % Change
University of Utah	31,673	32,061	1.23%	26,911	27,439	1.96%
Utah State University	28,622	28,118	-1.76%	22,141	21,974	-0.75%
Weber State University	25,955	26,809	3.29%	16,046	16,509	2.89%
Southern Utah University	8,881	9,299	4.71%	6,929	7,260	4.78%
Snow College	5,111	5,350	4.68%	3,909	4,034	3.20%
Dixie State University	8,503	8,993	5.76%	6,381	6,852	7.38%
Utah Valley University	33,211	34,978	5.32%	22,591	23,706	4.94%
Salt Lake Community College	28,814	29,901	3.77%	15,553	15,624	0.46%
Total	170,770	175,509	2.78%	120,460	123,399	2.44%

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

Agriculture

Randy N. Parker, Utah Farm Bureau Federation

2016 Overview

Cash receipts, or the market value of agricultural commodities, totaled $2.08 billion in 2015, down nearly 13 percent from 2014's $2.38 billion. However, agriculture production and processing continue to be an important economic driver accounting for $21.2 billion in total economic output (including economic multiplier effects), or 15.1 percent of total Utah GDP, including nearly 80,000 jobs and $3.5 billion in compensation.[1]

In 2015, Utah had an estimated 11 million acres in farmland (8.6 million acres of pastureland), 20.9 percent of Utah's total 52.6 million acres of land. There were 18,100 agriculture operations averaging 608 acres. In January 2016, there were 830,000 beef cattle and calves, up from 780,000 in 2015, a six percent increase and the highest cattle inventory since 2008. There were also 670,000 hogs on Utah farms in 2015, a 10 percent year-over increase. Sheep and lambs totaled 285,000 beginning in 2016, down from 290,000 the previous year, or a two percent decrease. There were 95,000 milk cows producing 2.22 billion pounds of milk in 2015, up from 2.17 billion pounds in 2014, or a 2.5 percent increase. Livestock, livestock products and poultry made up $1.63 billion (down nearly 12 percent) in 2015 or 78 percent of total sales. Crop sales contributed $474.2 million in 2015, 22 percent of the total, down 12 percent in value.

Total agriculture sales figures do not reflect the value of commodities produced and used on Utah farms and ranches, such as hay, grain and corn fed to livestock. By incorporating this value, the overall contribution of agriculture production would increase by approximately 40 percent. The farmer's share of each consumer dollar hit a 17-year high in 2014 at 17.2 percent. Declining commodity prices dropped the farmer share in 2015 to 15.8 percent. This share reflects about half of the farmer share in 1980. Non-farm costs account for 84.2 percent of consumer food spending.

FY 2015 Summary

Sales and Prices

Livestock and poultry are the foundation of Utah agriculture. Abundant rangelands are the foundation of livestock production supporting more than 6,000 cattle ranching families. Cattle and calve sales, which decreased 20 percent from 2014, were the leading sector in 2015 with $642 million in sales. In general, ranchers produce feeder cattle (500 to 700 pounds) for sale to finishing feedlots. Prices for a 500-550 pound feeder cattle dropped dramatically from 2014 historic high prices ($245/cwt) to $154/cwt in 2016—a 37 percent drop. Around 200 dairy farms had $377 million in sales in 2015, representing a 27 percent decline in value due to falling milk prices. Milk prices of $15.50/cwt were down nearly 40 percent through the first nine months of 2016 from the 2014 high of $25.00/cwt. Pork sales totaled $157 million in 2015, a decline in value of more than 34 percent. Hay sales again led the crop sector in 2015 at $213 million, but decreased in value by 17 percent. One of the few bright spots was chicken egg sales at $199 million, up 10 percent. Falling prices for Utah's major commodities (cattle, milk and hay) since 2014 has dramatically hurt farmers' and ranchers' ability to cover production costs.

Top Counties

Utah's five top agricultural sales counties in 2015 were Utah County, Beaver County, Millard County, Box Elder County and Cache County.

[1] Ward, Ruby A. *The Economic Contributions of Agriculture to the Utah Economy in 2014.* Logan Utah: Utah State University, 2016. Print.

Exports

Agriculture and food exports totaled $420 million in 2015, down 20 percent from $528 million in 2014.

Production

Nationally, Utah ranks 2nd in mink pelt production; 2nd in tart cherry production; 3rd in apricot production; 5th in sheep production; 16th in the production of hogs and pigs; 21st in dairy cows; and 28th in beef cows.

Significant Issues

In general, commodity prices across the board for agriculture have declined dramatically since 2014. Approximately one-quarter of U.S. food and agriculture production is exported. The increasing value of the U.S. dollar and trade policies have reduced demand and export opportunities for American food and agriculture. Abundance is a blessing for U.S consumers, but reduced exports are hurting farmers, ranchers and the rural communities they support.

Animal agriculture is the foundation of Utah agriculture. Cattle and sheep ranches harvest the annually renewing forage on abundant rangelands. Economically viable ranching operations require a combination of private and public lands to be sustainable and economically viable. Ranchers face tremendous uncertainty with 67 percent of Utah lands under federal control. Cuts in livestock grazing rights, limitations on access to federally managed public lands and challenges to livestock water rights create uncertainty for Utah's largest agricultural sector. Predation, led by coyotes, continues to be a problem for sheep, cattle and poultry producers, especially on or near public lands.

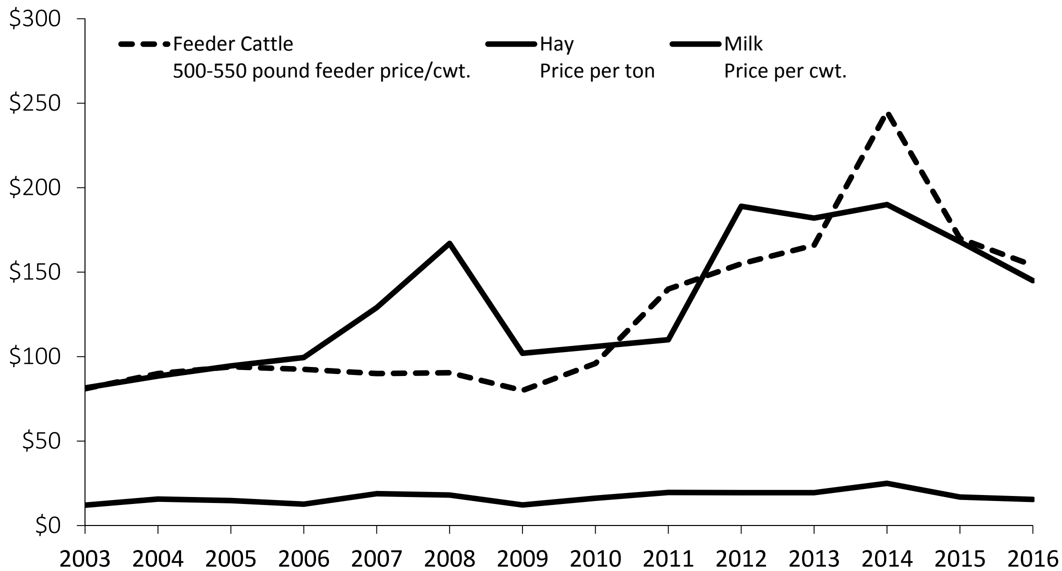
Similarly, Utah's population growth continues to pressure conversion of fruit, vegetable and other farmland for development. Agriculture diverts approximately 82 percent of developed water, but returns more than half back into the ecosystem. In the nation's second most arid state, growth continues to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

2017 Outlook

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

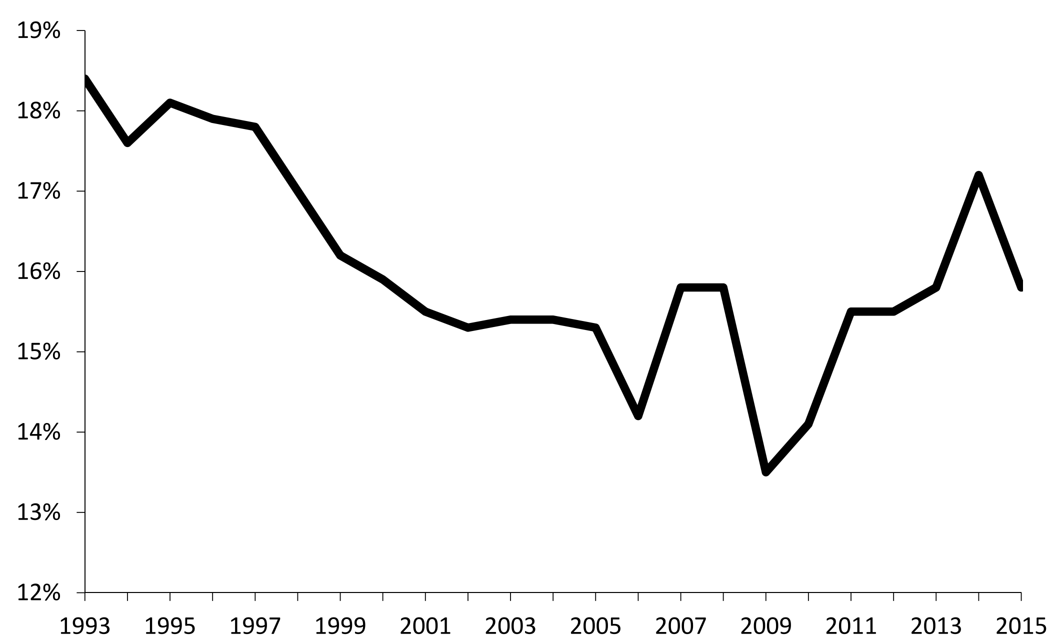
Population growth in a state with limited water and private land continues to pressure transitioning these natural resources from food production.

Figure 17.1
Average Annual Price Received in Major Utah Agricultural Sectors



Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture

Figure 17.2
Farmer Share of Food Spending



Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture

Construction

James Wood, Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute

2016 Overview

The value of permit-authorized construction in 2016 in Utah is estimated at $7.5 billion, an all-time high in current dollars and the fourth highest year ever in inflation adjusted dollars. Only the three years preceding the Great Recession 2005-2007 had higher levels of permit authorized construction value. The 2016 estimate includes the value of residential, and nonresidential construction and additions, alterations and repairs.

Residential construction is the largest sector in the construction industry. In 2016 the value of residential construction was $3.9 billion, three percent lower than in 2015. The number of residential units receiving building permits however, increased from 17,629 in 2015 to approximately 19,000 in 2016. The impact of a greater number of residential units in 2016 on total residential value was more than offset by a decline in the average permit value, hence the slight decline in total value in 2016. Single-family construction increased to 10,800 units from 9,900 units in 2015 while the number of multifamily units increased from 7,500 in 2015 to 8,000 in 2016.

Home building in 2016 continued its gradual but steady recovery from the Great Recession. It has been six years since residential construction established the current cycle's trough in 2010. Typically, six years after the trough construction has fully recovered to the pre-recession peak. In this cycle however, despite historically low interest rates, the recovery is only at about 67 percent of the pre-recession peak. —19,000 new residential units in 2016 versus 28,300 units in 2005.

While the home building recovery has been slower than expected the number of new residential units in 2016 was well below the increase in new households as estimated by demographers at the Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute. The estimated increase in households in Utah in 2016 was 26,800, that's 7,800 more households than housing units. Typically, the number of new housing units exceeds the increase in households by about ten percent due to vacancies and second homes. This has been the case over the past forty years. But in the last few years the increase in households has been greater than the increase in housing units, which explains, at least in part, the tight housing market. A market characterized by very low apartment vacancy rates and rising rental rates as well as a limited number of "for sale" listings of existing homes. Home builders also complain that labor shortages, land availability, and municipal regulations are creating bottlenecks that are reducing the supply of new homes. These market conditions strongly suggest that Utah may have a housing shortage, which limits housing opportunities for both renters and homebuyers.

The most significant increase in construction activity in 2016 was in nonresidential construction, which was up nineteen percent over 2015. Total value of nonresidential construction hit a historic high of $2.5 billion in 2016, four percent above the previous high of $2.4 billion in 2007 (inflation adjusted).

Utah's nonresidential construction sector was led by hospital construction. Permits were issued for over $500 million in hospital construction including the $148 million expansion of the Dixie Regional Medical Center in St. George and the $214 million expansion of the Utah Valley Hospital in Provo. Construction values for other major sectors were $350 million for office buildings, $270 million for retail buildings, and $265 million for industrial buildings.

In summary the $7.5 billion in permit authorized construction activity in 2016 includes $3.9 billion of residential construction, $2.5 billion of nonresidential construction and $1.1 billion of additions, alterations and repairs.

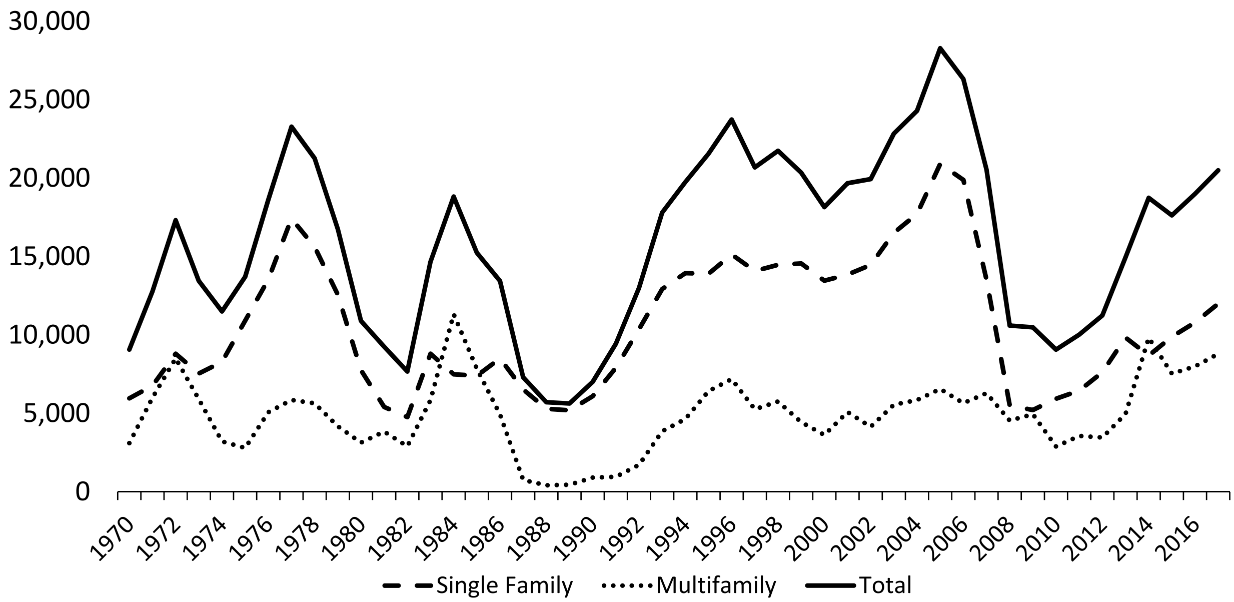
2017 Outlook

The 2017 forecast for the value of permit authorized construction in Utah is $7.35 billion, off about two percent from 2016. The value of residential construction is expected to increase by fourteen percent to $4.45 billion. Cost increases will push residential value higher but just as important is the increase in the number of residential units, which is forecast to increase from 19,000 units in 2016 to 20,500 units in 2017. Most of the increase in residential construction will be concentrated in single-family homes, which will be up eleven percent to 12,000 units. Multifamily permits will increase to 8,800 units and the number of cabins will be steady at 200 units.

The value of permit authorized nonresidential construction in 2017 is forecast to decline by twenty-four percent to $1.9 billion in 2017, still a level of activity well above the annual average since 2000 of $1.6 billion. In 2017 the traditional sectors of nonresidential construction—office, industrial, retail, hospitals, and churches—will continue to have solid levels of activity, benefitting from Utah's strong job market and expanding population.

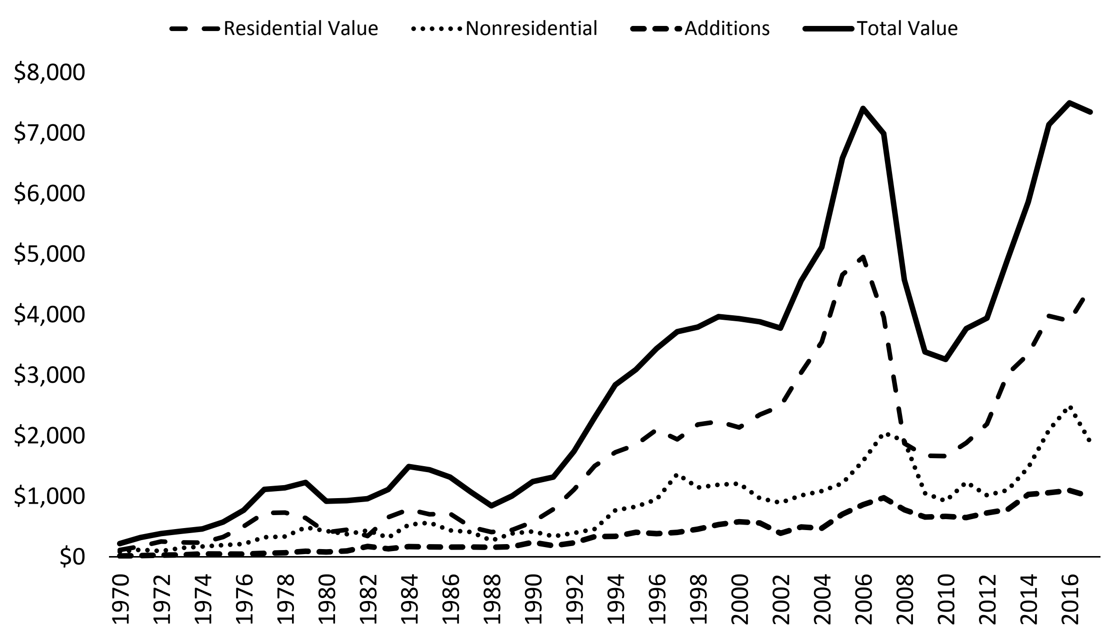
In summary the $7.35 billion in permit authorized construction activity in 2017 will include $4.45 billion of residential construction, $1.9 billion of nonresidential construction and $1.10 billion of additions, alterations, and repairs.

Figure 18.1
Utah Residential Construction Activity



er Construction Database. Kem Gardner Policy Institute, University of Utah.

Figure 18.2
Value of Permit Authorized Construction in Utah



Construction Database. Kem Gardner Policy Institute, University of Utah.

Table 18.1
Residential and Nonresidential Construction Activity

Year	Single-Family Units	Multi-Family Units	Mobile Homes/ Cabins	Total Units	Value of Residential Construction (millions)	Value of Nonresidential Construction (millions)	Value of Add., Alt., and Repairs (millions)	Total Valuation (millions)
1970	5,962	3,108	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	3,721.5
1998	14,476	5,762	1,505	21,743	2,188.7	1,148.4	461.3	3,798.4
1999	14,561	4,443	1,346	20,350	2,238.0	1,195.0	537.0	3,970.0
2000	13,463	3,629	1,062	18,154	2,140.1	1,213.0	583.3	3,936.4
2001	13,851	5,089	735	19,675	2,352.7	970.0	562.8	3,885.5
2002	14,466	4,149	926	19,941	2,491.0	897.0	393.0	3,781.0
2003	16,515	5,555	766	22,836	3,046.4	1,017.4	497.0	4,560.8
2004	17,724	5,853	716	24,293	3,552.6	1,089.9	476.0	5,118.5
2005	20,912	6,562	811	28,285	4,662.6	1,217.8	707.6	6,588.0
2006	19,888	5,658	776	26,322	4,955.5	1,588.0	865.3	7,408.8
2007	13,510	6,290	739	20,539	3,963.2	2,051.0	979.7	6,993.9
2008	5,513	4,544	546	10,603	1,877.0	1,919.1	781.2	4,577.3
2009	5,217	4,951	320	10,488	1,674.0	1,054.3	660.1	3,388.4
2010	5,936	2,890	240	9,066	1,667.0	925.1	672.0	3,264.1
2011	6,454	3,568	na	10,023	1,885.4	1,236.0	652.0	3,773.4
2012	7,626	3,464	156	11,246	2,196.7	1,020.2	728.9	3,945.8
2013	9,837	4,970	144	14,951	3,024.6	1,105.9	784.9	4,915.4
2014	8,690	9,823	234	18,747	3,350.9	1,478.9	1,034.3	5,864.1
2015	9,888	7,537	204	17,629	3,981.8	2,096.0	1,062.9	7,140.7
2016e	10,800	8,000	200	19,000	3,900.0	2,500.0	1,100.0	7,500.0
2017f	12,000	8,800	200	20,500	4,450.0	1,900.0	1,000.0	7,350.0

e = estimate
f = forecast

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

Table 18.2
Average Rates for 30-year Mortgages

Year	Mortgage Rates	Year	Mortgage Rates	Year	Mortgage Rates
1968	7.03%	1984	13.87%	2000	8.06%
1969	7.82%	1985	12.42%	2001	6.97%
1970	8.35%	1986	10.18%	2002	6.54%
1971	7.55%	1987	10.19%	2003	5.80%
1972	7.38%	1988	10.33%	2004	5.84%
1973	8.04%	1989	10.32%	2005	5.87%
1974	9.19%	1990	10.13%	2006	6.40%
1975	9.04%	1991	9.25%	2007	6.38%
1976	8.86%	1992	8.40%	2008	6.10%
1977	8.84%	1993	7.33%	2009	5.04%
1978	9.63%	1994	8.36%	2010	4.69%
1979	11.19%	1995	7.95%	2011	4.45%
1980	13.77%	1996	7.81%	2012	3.66%
1981	16.63%	1997	7.60%	2013	3.98%
1982	16.09%	1998	6.95%	2014	4.17%
1983	13.23%	1999	7.43%	2015	3.85%
				2016*	3.60%

*through November
Average Rates for 30-Year Mortgage
Source: Freddie Mac

Table 18.3
Housing Price Index for Utah

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

e = estimate

Housing Price Index for Utah
Not Seasonally Adjusted, Purchase Only
Source: Federal Housing Finance Agency

Energy

Michael Vanden Berg, Utah Geological Survey

General Overview

Two recent events have dominated Utah's energy scene in the past few years: 1) the collapse of crude oil prices due to a worldwide oversupply, and 2) the exponential increase in both utility-scale and residential PV (photovoltaic) solar capacity. First, Utah's crude oil price dropped from a high of about $100 per barrel in the summer of 2014 to a low of about $20 a barrel in early 2016. Consequently, the number of drilling rigs in Utah decreased from about 23 rigs in late 2014 down to zero rigs in early March 2016. Since new oil wells were not being drilled to make up for production declines at existing wells, crude oil production in the state decreased over 25 percent between 2014 and 2016. Similarly, natural gas prices (down 47 percent between 2014 and 2016) and production (down 19 percent) have also decreased due to oversupply from the country's prolific shale reservoirs. Second, by the time this report is published, nearly 850 MW of new utility-scale solar capacity will be online, more than wind, hydroelectric, geothermal, and biomass combined. This surge in solar was also seen in the residential sector; the total number of renewable energy tax credits filed in Utah has grown exponentially in the past 7 years, from only 153 in 2009 to over approximately 12,000 in 2016, of which about 95 percent were for residential PV.

Coal production in Utah is at a 30-year low as out-of-state demand, especially from Nevada and California, diminishes as coal plants convert to natural gas. Production of electricity in Utah decreased significantly in 2016, mostly from coal-fired power plants (66 percent of total generation), but increased from natural gas plants (25 percent of total) and from renewable resources (8.5 percent of total). Consumption of petroleum products and natural gas is expected to reach record levels in 2016, most likely a result of lower prices, while electricity consumption dropped in 2016, possibly due to mild weather, energy efficiency measures, and the dramatic increase in residential roof-top solar. Utah will continue to be a net-exporter of energy by producing more natural gas, coal, and electricity than is used in-state, but will remain reliant on other states and Canada to satisfy our demand for crude oil and petroleum products.

2016 Overview

Petroleum

Production. From 2003 to 2014, crude oil production in Utah experienced a substantial resurgence due to new discoveries in central Utah and increased exploration and development in the Uinta Basin—the latter fueled by dramatic increases in crude oil prices over those years. Crude oil production reached 40.9 million barrels in 2014, over triple the production achieved in 2003. However, production dropped 9.3 percent in 2015 to 37.1 million barrels and dropped a substantial 18 percent in 2016 to 30.5 million barrels, following a large decline in the price of crude oil. Total crude oil pipeline imports have dropped in the past few years from an average of 42.6 million barrels between 2000 and 2008 to a low of 33.8 million barrels in 2013, making room at Utah refineries for the increase in Utah production. However, imports are predicted to increase again, to 41 million barrels in 2016, as Utah production declines. Refinery receipts—the amount of crude oil delivered to Utah's five refineries—reached a record high of 64.5 million barrels in 2016 as refineries increased their capacity. Estimated exports of Utah crude oil peaked in 2014 at 15 million barrels, coinciding with a peak in production. Exports are estimated to decrease to only about 7 million barrels in 2016, as production drops and Utah refinery capacity increases.

Prices and Value. Following worldwide trends, Utah's crude oil price began to decline in late 2014 (from about $85 per barrel) and continued to decline through much of 2015 (down to a low of about $28 per barrel), but stabilized in 2016 in the upper $30-a-barrel range. Overall, the average 2016 price per barrel of crude oil equaled $38, a price not seen since 2003. This dramatic reduction in price, coupled with a resultant decrease in production, pushed the value of

Utah's produced crude oil to a 10-year low of $1.2 billion in 2016. Following suit, Utah's average price for regular unleaded motor gasoline and diesel in 2016 also decreased to $2.20 and $2.30 per gallon, respectively.

Consumption. Utah's refined petroleum production increased to 76 million barrels in 2016 as a result of refinery capacity expansions. Refined petroleum product imports from Wyoming via the Pioneer pipeline decreased slightly to 16 million barrels in 2016, but with expanded capacity, Utah refineries were able to export a record 31 million barrels of petroleum products via pipeline to other states. As demand increases with a growing economy and increased population, Utah's total petroleum product consumption is estimated to increase to a new high of 57 million barrels in 2016, the highest share being motor gasoline (49 percent) and diesel (28 percent).

Natural Gas

Production. Utah's natural gas production peaked in 2012 at 490 billion cubic feet (Bcf), but has since retreated to 367 Bcf in 2016 as prices have softened. Dry production and actual natural gas sales also decreased to 360 and 316 Bcf, respectively. Similarly, natural gas liquids production decreased to 6 million barrels. Roughly 9 percent of natural gas production was from coalbed methane wells, but this percentage has been decreasing as numerous new conventional wells have been drilled in the Uinta Basin and existing coalbed methane wells have declining production rates. Several shale gas exploratory wells have been drilled in Utah over the past few years, but only a few wells in the Uinta Basin have recorded minor natural gas production from a shale formation.

Prices and Value. The average wellhead price for natural gas in Utah decreased 40 percent between 2014 and 2015 ($4.34 per thousand cubic feet [Mcf] to $2.60 per Mcf) and decreased another 12 percent to $2.30 per Mcf in 2016. As a result of the lower wellhead price, the average price of residential natural gas declined 9.5 percent to $8.80 per Mcf in 2016. The lower overall production of both natural gas and natural gas liquids, coupled with much lower average prices, pushed the 2016 value of natural gas production to $968 million, the lowest value since 2002.

Consumption. Estimated natural gas consumption in Utah increased 8.4 percent in 2016 to 250 Bcf. Consumption increased in all sectors, including a 14 percent increase in the residential sector and an 11 percent increase in the electric utility sector. Utah only consumes about 68 percent of in-state production, making Utah a net exporter of natural gas.

Coal

Production. Utah coal production is expected to decrease 3.5 percent in 2016 to 14.0 million short tons, well below the 24.5 million tons averaged in the 2000s. Declining Utah coal production started during the 2008 recession, but demand has not rebounded like other energy commodities since coal has dropped out of favor as a fuel for electric and industrial needs. The Dugout Canyon mine suspended longwall operations in 2012 due to low domestic demand, but the Skyline and Sufco mines both increased production slightly after finding modest export markets. The West Ridge mine shut down in late 2015 and the longwall mining machine was shifted to the Lila Canyon mine, which has subsequently increased production. The Deer Creek mine closed in early 2015 due to escalating costs and labor issues, while the nearby Castle Valley mine has kept steady production of one million tons per year. The Coal Hollow mine in southern Utah will produce roughly 700,000 tons in 2016, mostly from a surface mine on private land. Questions still remain on the outcome of a moratorium on federal coal leasing and how a new federal administration will impact future coal mining in Utah.

Prices and Value. The average mine-mouth price for Utah coal increased 5.7 percent in 2016 to $37 per short ton, still a relatively high price in nominal dollars but well below the inflation-adjusted high of $96 per ton reached in 1976. Recent price increases are mostly related to mining difficulty as opposed to increased demand. In contrast, the end-use price of coal at Utah electric utilities, which includes transportation costs, decreased 5.5 percent to $40.50 per ton in 2016. The value of coal produced in Utah totaled $518 million in 2016, well below the inflation-adjusted high of $1.2 billion recorded in 1982.

Consumption. Approximately 12 million short tons of coal were consumed in Utah in 2016, 95 percent of which was burned at electric utilities. Demand for coal in Utah has declined in recent years, including a dramatic 22 percent decline between 2015 and 2016, with decreasing demand for electricity, in particular, coal-fired generation. Coke consumption in Utah ended in 2002 when Geneva Steel went out of business, while coal sales for industrial use (mostly cement and lime companies) have averaged roughly 630,000 tons over the past 5 years, which is only half of peak demand of 1.3 million tons reached in 1998. In the past, Utah was a net exporter of coal, but as production declines and out-of-state demand drops, Utah imports have roughly equaled domestic and foreign exports in 2015 and 2016.

Electricity (Including Renewable Resources)

Production. Electric generation in Utah decreased 11 percent to 37,340 gigawatt hours (GWh) in 2016, likely due to mild weather reducing demand for heating and cooling, increased energy efficiency measures, and a dramatic increase in residential roof-top solar. Coal-fired electric generation used to dominate Utah's electric portfolio, providing 94 percent of electric generation in 2005. Over the past 10 years, several new natural gas power plants have been built in Utah and now natural gas accounts for 25 percent of Utah's total generation, dropping coal's share down to just 66 percent. Utah has also seen a dramatic increase in electricity generated from renewable resources (8.5 percent in 2016) including solar (2.8 percent), hydroelectric (2.1 percent), wind (2.0 percent), geothermal (1.4 percent), and biomass (0.2 percent). The largest change in Utah's electricity sector is the recent exponential increase in utility-scale PV solar capacity. By 2017, nearly 850 MW of new utility-scale solar capacity will be online, more than wind, hydroelectric, geothermal, and biomass combined.

Prices. The higher cost of utilizing coal over the past 10 years at electric utilities—the predominant fuel at Utah electric plants—helped increase overall electricity prices in Utah by 3.0 percent in 2016. However, Utah's 2016 average electric rate of 8.8 cents per kilowatt hour (kWh) for all sectors of the economy is still about 15 percent lower than the national average of 10.3 cents. This lower rate is due to Utah's reliable fleet of coal-fired power plants, which supply 66 percent of electricity generation in the state. The residential price of Utah's electricity increased 2.0 percent in 2016 to 11.1 cents per kWh, but is lower than the national average of 12.5 cents per kWh.

Consumption. In general, since 1980, electricity consumption has averaged a 2.9 percent increase annually, mirroring Utah's population rate increase (2.1 percent per year) combined with the increasing rate of consumption per capita (1.1 percent per year). In fact, electricity consumption has only recorded year-over-year declines three times in the past 20 years, once in 2009 during the economic recession (2.2 percent decline), in 2014 (1.4 percent), and now in 2016 (0.8 percent), with 2016 consumption equaling 29,950 GWh. Recent declines could be related to energy efficiency measures as well as a dramatic increase in residential roof-top solar. Utah is a net exporter of electricity, using only 80 percent of in-state electric generation.

2017 Outlook

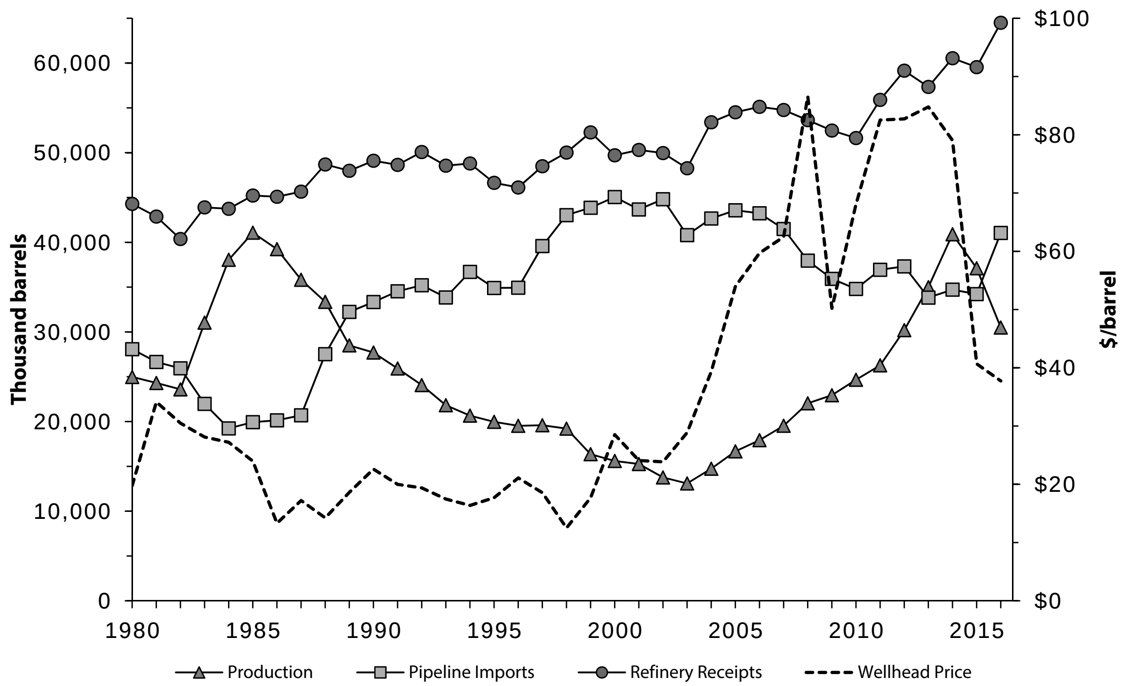
Production and Consumption

Utah crude oil prices bottomed out in early 2016 and have since rebounded to about $46 per barrel in late 2016. This increase and stabilization in price has translated into four to five rigs returning to drill for oil in Utah, up from zero rigs in March 2016. Early data suggest that these new oil wells are quite successful and should help crude oil production rebound slightly in 2017, possibly by about 7 percent from the low production seen in 2016. At the same time, demand for petroleum products in Utah should continue to trend upward as the economy remains strong and prices for motor gasoline remain below $2.50 a gallon. In contrast, no drilling rigs have returned to Utah targeting natural gas, resulting in a possible 5 percent decrease in gas production in 2017. Currently, no plans exist for the construction of additional natural-gas power plants in Utah, so consumption should remain relatively steady, depending on the severity of the heating and cooling seasons and the amount of generation at the existing peaking plants. Coal production in Utah is expected to remain in the 14-to-15-million-ton per year range for the near future, as in-state demand remains steady and out-of-state demand continues to be weak. Production could increase if new foreign export markets are established. Electricity generation is expected to gradually increase in the next few years assuming population continues to grow and electricity consumption per capita continues to increase.

Prices

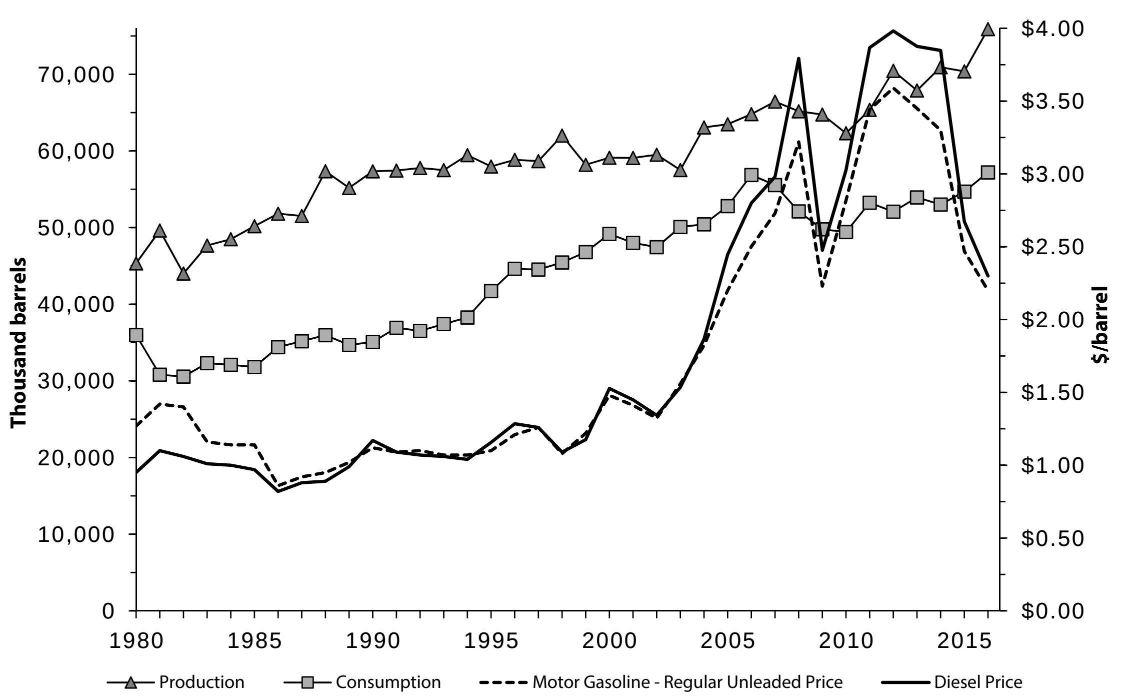
Crude oil prices decreased a dramatic 49 percent in 2015 and another 7.2 percent in 2016 to an average of about $37.75 per barrel for the year, but in late 2016, the price of Utah crude oil had again increased to about $46. How long these low prices will persist is unknown, but most estimates indicate prices should remain in the upper $40s to low $50s for several years as worldwide supply continues to adjust to increased success in exploration. Similar to crude oil, the price of natural gas decreased 40 percent in 2015 and another 12 percent in 2016 to an average of $2.30 per Mcf, but again, prices in late 2016 reached about $3.50 per Mcf, possibly signaling an increase for 2017 to an average near $3.00 per Mcf. Utah's mine-mouth coal price will remain relatively flat and is expected to average in the upper $30-per-ton range in coming years. With regard to electricity, Utah's well-established coal-fired power plants, as well as a new fleet of natural-gas plants and nearly 1 gigawatt of new solar capacity, will assure affordable, reliable electric power for the foreseeable future and help keep Utah's electricity prices nearly 15 percent below the national average.

Figure 19.1
Utah's Crude Oil Production, Pipeline Imports, and Refinery Receipts



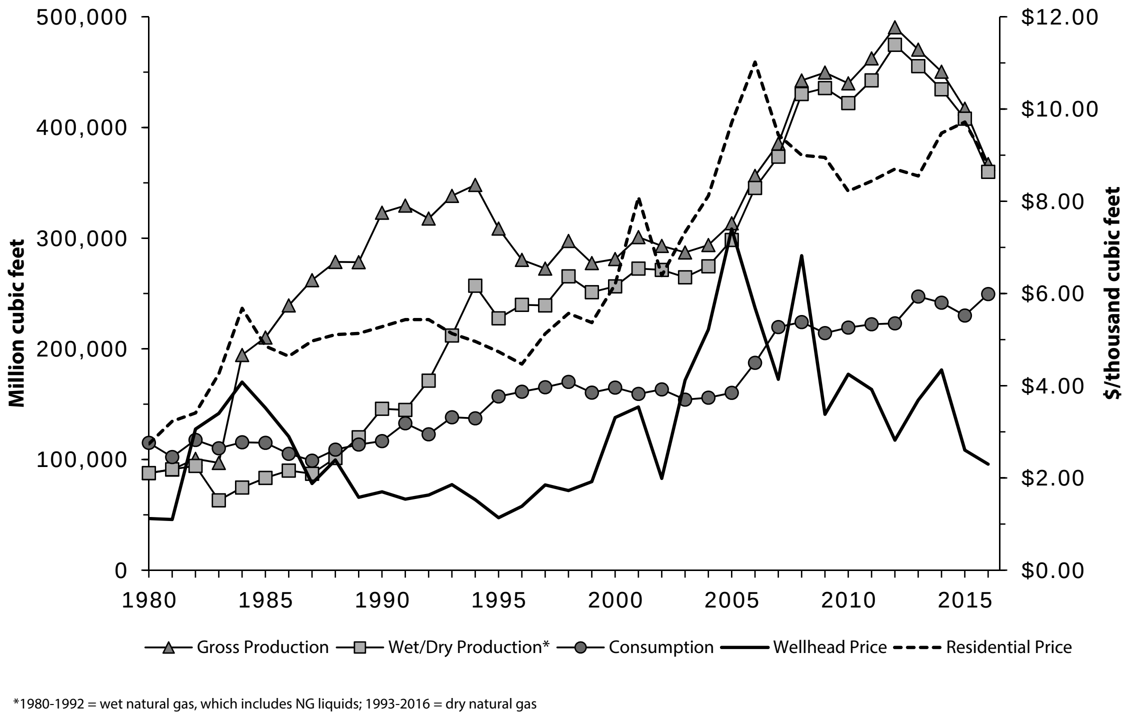
Sources: Utah Geological Survey; Utah Division of Oil, Gas, and Mining; U.S. Energy Information Administration

Figure 19.2
Utah's Petroleum Product Production and Consumption



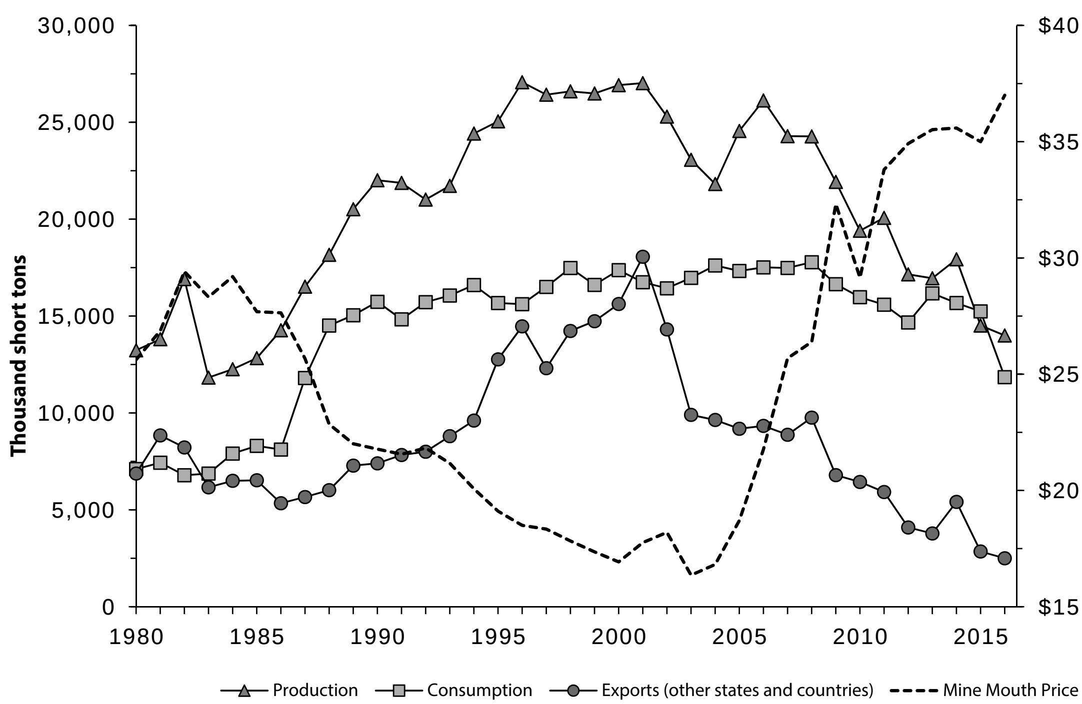
Sources: Utah Geological Survey; Utah Division of Oil, Gas, and Mining; U.S. Energy Information Administration

Figure 19.3
Utah's Natural Gas Production and Consumption



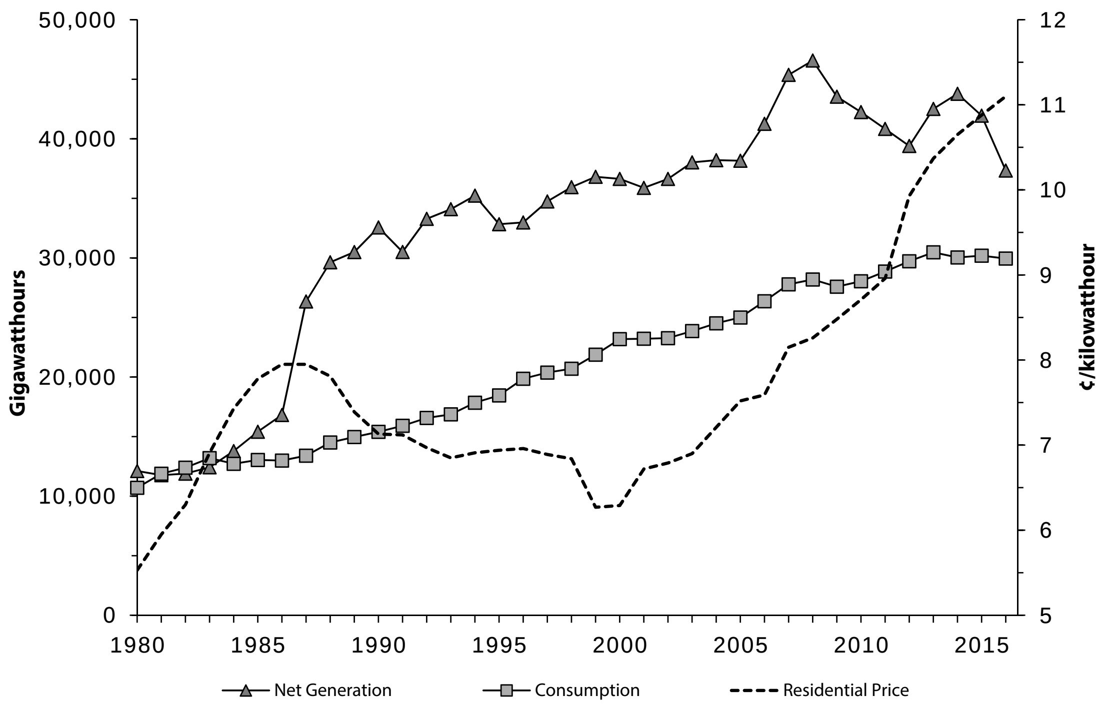
Sources: Utah Geological Survey; Utah Division of Oil, Gas, and Mining; U.S. Energy Information Administration

Figure 19.4
Utah's Coal Production, Consumption, and Exports



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

Figure 19.5
Utah's Electricity Net Generation and Consumption



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

Table 19.1
Supply, Disposition, Price, and Value of Crude Oil in Utah

	Supply[1]				Disposition				Price	Value
Year	Utah Crude Production	Colorado Imports	Wyoming Imports	Canadian Imports	Utah Crude Exports[2]	Refinery Receipts	Refinery Inputs	Refinery Beginning Stocks	Wellhead	Value of Utah Crude Oil
	Thousand barrels				Thousand barrels				$/barrel	Million $
1980	24,979	15,846	12,233	0	8,767	44,291	44,421	665	19.79	494.3
1981	24,309	14,931	11,724	0	8,088	42,876	43,007	762	34.14	829.9
1982	23,595	13,911	12,033	0	9,167	40,372	40,368	593	30.50	719.7
1983	31,045	14,696	7,283	0	9,123	43,901	43,844	632	28.12	873.0
1984	38,054	13,045	6,195	0	13,549	43,745	43,544	606	27.21	1,035.4
1985	41,080	13,107	6,827	0	15,790	45,224	45,357	695	23.98	985.1
1986	39,243	12,567	7,574	0	14,298	45,086	45,034	559	13.33	523.1
1987	35,829	13,246	7,454	0	10,875	45,654	45,668	613	17.22	617.0
1988	33,365	12,783	14,739	0	12,197	48,690	48,604	599	14.24	475.1
1989	28,504	13,861	18,380	0	12,756	47,989	47,948	626	18.63	531.0
1990	27,705	14,494	18,844	0	11,939	49,104	48,977	656	22.61	626.4
1991	25,928	14,423	20,113	0	11,817	48,647	48,852	749	19.99	518.3
1992	24,074	13,262	21,949	0	9,206	50,079	49,776	513	19.39	466.8
1993	21,826	11,575	22,279	0	7,126	48,554	48,307	645	17.48	381.5
1994	20,668	10,480	26,227	0	8,572	48,802	48,486	691	16.38	338.5
1995	19,976	9,929	24,923	60	8,246	46,641	46,634	806	17.71	353.8
1996	19,529	9,857	24,297	783	8,339	46,126	46,265	768	21.10	412.1
1997	19,593	8,565	28,162	2,858	10,686	48,492	48,477	633	18.57	363.8
1998	19,218	8,161	28,779	6,097	12,238	50,017	49,476	613	12.52	240.6
1999	16,362	7,335	28,461	8,067	7,953	52,271	50,556	704	17.69	289.4
2000	15,609	7,163	26,367	11,528	10,950	49,716	49,999	786	28.53	445.3
2001	15,269	7,208	25,100	11,364	8,631	50,310	50,143	457	24.09	367.8
2002	13,771	7,141	25,455	12,215	8,620	49,962	49,987	591	23.87	328.7
2003	13,097	6,964	24,152	9,690	5,636	48,267	48,284	547	28.88	378.3
2004	14,744	7,559	22,911	12,195	4,009	53,400	53,180	532	39.35	580.2
2005	16,676	8,214	24,372	10,991	5,740	54,513	54,544	767	53.98	900.2
2006	17,927	9,355	23,256	10,633	6,052	55,119	55,192	728	59.70	1,070.2
2007	19,535	10,708	22,012	8,769	6,260	54,764	54,952	662	62.48	1,220.6
2008	22,041	10,259	21,316	6,382	6,361	53,637	53,165	473	86.58	1,908.3
2009	22,942	7,409	23,000	5,520	6,396	52,475	52,479	519	50.22	1,152.1
2010	24,667	6,525	24,000	4,278	7,833	51,637	51,678	511	68.09	1,679.6
2011	26,278	6,997	26,050	3,894	7,319	55,900	55,656	473	82.53	2,168.7
2012	30,204	7,805	25,118	4,394	8,369	59,153	58,961	692	82.73	2,498.8
2013	35,002	7,601	23,124	3,111	11,493	57,345	56,921	669	84.79	2,967.8
2014	40,903	7,662	23,425	3,636	15,079	60,548	60,677	798	79.04	3,233.0
2015	37,111	7,048	22,211	4,963	11,783	59,549	59,568	660	40.69	1,510.0
2016*	30,500	7,250	27,700	6,100	7,050	64,500	64,200	719	37.75	1,151.4

*Estimated

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

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

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 19.2
Supply, Disposition, and Select Prices of Petroleum Products in Utah

	Supply			Consumption by Product					Exports	Prices	
Year	Refined Product Production	Refinery Beginning Stocks	Refined Product Pipeline Imports[1,2]	Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel	All Other	Total	Pipeline Exports to Other States[1,3]	Motor Gasoline - Regular Unleaded	Diesel
	Thousand barrels			Thousand barrels					Thousand barrels	$/gallon	
1980	45,340	3,202	6,427	15,534	2,637	8,401	9,412	35,984	22,136	1.27	0.95
1981	49,622	3,376	7,401	15,548	2,424	7,098	5,742	30,812	23,630	1.42	1.10
1982	44,011	2,979	8,933	15,793	2,801	6,438	5,531	30,563	22,119	1.40	1.06
1983	47,663	3,153	6,943	15,954	3,284	6,387	6,691	32,316	25,298	1.16	1.01
1984	48,493	2,842	8,215	16,151	3,413	6,107	6,430	32,101	24,121	1.14	1.00
1985	50,188	2,989	8,030	16,240	3,808	5,715	6,046	31,809	23,365	1.14	0.97
1986	51,822	2,803	8,766	17,541	4,335	6,978	5,552	34,406	20,027	0.86	0.82
1987	51,519	2,661	8,695	17,623	4,969	6,507	6,074	35,172	20,359	0.92	0.88
1988	57,354	2,306	8,926	18,148	4,977	7,060	5,787	35,971	22,031	0.95	0.89
1989	55,184	2,685	9,550	17,311	5,095	5,917	6,372	34,694	21,409	1.02	0.99
1990	57,349	3,000	10,647	16,724	5,281	7,162	5,915	35,082	21,419	1.12	1.17
1991	57,446	2,758	11,459	17,395	5,917	7,038	6,583	36,933	21,918	1.09	1.09
1992	57,786	2,746	10,534	17,905	5,607	7,286	5,726	36,524	21,087	1.10	1.07
1993	57,503	2,840	10,707	18,837	5,518	7,422	5,645	37,422	19,539	1.07	1.06
1994	59,458	3,173	11,555	19,433	5,270	7,653	5,919	38,275	21,326	1.07	1.04
1995	57,974	2,907	12,289	20,771	5,658	8,469	6,820	41,718	20,512	1.10	1.16
1996	58,852	3,253	12,692	21,170	6,303	8,746	8,410	44,628	20,512	1.21	1.29
1997	58,677	2,640	12,949	22,024	6,279	9,976	6,249	44,529	22,444	1.26	1.26
1998	62,012	2,908	12,842	22,735	6,379	10,398	5,940	45,452	22,474	1.08	1.09
1999	58,201	2,780	14,509	23,141	7,443	9,793	6,429	46,806	22,887	1.22	1.18
2000	59,125	2,426	14,568	23,895	7,701	10,629	6,954	49,179	22,811	1.48	1.53
2001	59,094	2,306	15,764	22,993	6,880	11,236	6,904	48,013	23,937	1.41	1.45
2002	59,514	2,739	16,848	24,158	6,416	11,482	5,394	47,450	24,082	1.32	1.34
2003	57,511	2,846	16,515	24,325	6,758	12,082	6,916	50,082	22,729	1.56	1.54
2004	63,071	2,599	18,486	24,744	7,137	12,264	6,288	50,434	24,475	1.82	1.87
2005	63,487	2,806	20,258	24,677	7,394	13,717	7,015	52,803	24,482	2.20	2.45
2006	64,806	2,587	18,976	25,312	7,560	17,292	6,699	56,863	23,321	2.50	2.80
2007	66,443	2,924	15,991	26,054	7,085	15,946	6,465	55,550	22,851	2.73	2.98
2008	65,178	2,513	14,854	25,051	6,509	14,138	6,415	52,113	21,619	3.22	3.79
2009	64,752	2,715	13,138	25,324	5,751	12,852	5,854	49,781	21,043	2.23	2.48
2010	62,310	2,665	12,307	24,761	5,875	12,707	6,080	49,423	21,490	2.82	3.03
2011	65,369	2,689	11,383	25,568	5,767	15,448	6,465	53,248	23,058	3.44	3.87
2012	70,456	2,860	13,316	25,228	5,572	14,776	6,499	52,075	26,695	3.59	3.98
2013	67,892	3,077	15,204	26,085	6,399	15,317	6,137	53,938	26,654	3.45	3.88
2014	70,931	2,676	13,853	26,167	5,716	15,169	5,955	53,007	27,260	3.30	3.85
2015^	70,385	2,980	16,615	26,492	6,204	15,700	6,300	54,696	28,972	2.47	2.67
2016*	75,900	2,771	16,300	28,200	6,500	15,800	6,700	57,200	30,870	2.20	2.30

^Refined product production and consumption were estimated.
*Estimated

[1]Amounts shipped by truck are unknown.

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

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

Note: Prices are in nominal dollars.

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

Table 19.3
Supply, Disposition, Prices, and Value of Natural Gas in Utah

	Production				Consumption by End Use							Prices					Value
Year	Gross Production	Wet/Dry Production[1]	Actual Sales	Natural Gas Liquids Production	Residential	Commercial	Vehicle Fuel	Industrial	Electric Utilities	Lease, Plant, & Pipeline	Total	Wellhead	End-Use Residential	End-Use Commercial	End-Use Industrial	Natural Gas Liquids	Value of NG and NGL
	Million cubic feet			Thousand bbl	Million cubic feet							$/thousand cubic feet				$/bbl	Million $
1980	87,766	87,766	na	na	45,735	12,234	0	43,545	5,133	8,445	115,092	1.12	2.74	5.59	2.26	na	98.3
1981	90,936	91,191	na	na	43,497	11,635	0	42,779	3,097	1,232	102,240	1.10	3.23	5.35	2.58	na	100.3
1982	100,628	94,255	na	na	53,482	14,306	0	39,804	3,023	7,091	117,706	3.06	3.41	3.43	2.45	na	288.4
1983	96,933	63,158	na	na	49,645	13,279	0	40,246	1,259	5,756	110,185	3.40	4.26	4.32	3.15	na	214.7
1984	194,448	74,698	na	na	49,869	13,339	0	42,709	271	9,390	115,578	4.08	5.68	4.96	3.52	na	304.8
1985	210,267	83,405	na	na	53,043	14,189	0	37,448	235	10,202	115,117	3.52	4.86	4.91	3.23	na	293.6
1986	239,259	90,013	na	na	49,144	13,146	0	28,264	230	14,391	105,175	2.90	4.64	4.73	3.00	na	261.0
1987	262,084	87,158	na	na	41,536	14,811	0	23,884	263	18,493	98,987	1.88	4.97	4.98	3.20	na	163.9
1988	278,578	101,372	na	na	42,241	17,911	0	30,354	196	18,251	108,953	2.39	5.11	4.08	3.10	na	242.3
1989	278,321	120,089	na	na	45,168	16,522	0	33,963	636	17,248	113,537	1.58	5.14	4.16	3.30	na	189.7
1990	323,028	145,875	63,336	na	43,424	16,220	1	35,502	907	20,594	116,648	1.70	5.28	4.30	3.62	na	248.0
1991	329,464	144,817	65,288	na	50,572	19,276	6	43,120	5,190	14,602	132,766	1.54	5.44	4.50	3.69	na	223.0
1992	317,763	171,293	94,725	na	44,701	16,584	150	40,878	6,576	13,895	122,785	1.63	5.44	4.40	3.91	na	279.2
1993	338,276	212,101	137,864	5,365	51,779	22,588	188	42,300	6,305	15,039	138,199	1.86	5.13	4.06	3.67	5.35	422.2
1994	348,140	257,078	160,967	5,374	48,922	26,501	201	36,618	8,900	16,080	137,222	1.53	4.96	3.84	2.74	6.04	425.6
1995	308,695	227,611	164,059	6,360	48,975	26,825	286	42,335	8,707	29,843	156,971	1.14	4.74	3.64	2.34	4.82	289.8
1996	280,439	239,797	179,943	7,204	54,344	29,543	378	42,213	4,087	30,720	161,285	1.39	4.47	3.38	2.10	6.63	380.1
1997	272,554	239,267	183,427	6,007	58,108	31,129	273	44,162	4,079	27,554	165,305	1.85	5.13	3.92	2.55	6.94	484.1
1998	297,503	265,539	201,416	5,750	56,843	30,955	636	45,501	5,945	30,254	170,134	1.73	5.57	4.35	3.00	4.26	483.2
1999	277,494	251,207	205,036	5,574	55,474	30,361	889	40,858	6,478	26,371	160,431	1.92	5.37	4.13	2.94	6.18	516.8
2000	281,170	256,490	225,958	5,150	55,626	31,282	848	39,378	10,544	27,344	165,023	3.31	6.20	4.92	3.93	11.31	907.2
2001	300,961	272,534	247,056	4,641	55,008	30,917	474	33,584	15,141	24,175	159,299	3.54	8.09	6.78	5.29	12.47	1,022.7
2002	293,030	271,387	247,561	3,542	59,398	33,501	482	26,879	15,439	27,681	163,379	1.99	6.39	5.20	3.91	8.91	571.6
2003	287,141	264,654	242,234	3,080	54,632	30,994	589	25,200	14,484	28,226	154,125	4.12	7.33	5.95	5.04	12.18	1,127.9
2004	293,808	274,588	251,841	3,196	60,527	31,156	661	26,674	9,423	27,450	155,891	5.22	8.12	6.75	5.90	19.66	1,496.2
2005	313,491	298,408	275,630	2,310	58,044	34,447	187	25,370	12,239	29,989	160,276	7.40	9.71	8.23	7.33	32.31	2,282.9
2006	356,339	345,409	318,714	1,925	60,017	34,051	186	29,076	28,953	35,116	187,399	5.69	11.02	9.61	8.02	31.40	2,025.8
2007	385,517	373,680	344,534	1,769	60,563	34,447	209	31,578	56,438	36,464	219,699	4.14	9.44	8.03	6.35	45.16	1,626.9
2008	442,524	430,286	401,964	2,564	65,974	37,612	208	33,112	55,374	31,907	224,187	6.82	9.00	7.74	7.21	68.15	3,109.3
2009	449,676	435,673	405,621	4,817	65,184	37,024	149	29,845	49,984	32,034	214,220	3.38	8.95	7.57	5.62	38.87	1,659.8
2010	439,929	422,067	389,168	5,869	66,087	38,461	203	32,079	48,399	33,985	219,214	4.25	8.22	6.83	5.57	49.98	2,087.1
2011	462,496	442,615	404,233	7,571	70,076	40,444	290	33,633	40,138	37,646	222,227	3.92	8.44	7.05	5.50	60.99	2,196.8
2012	490,571	474,756	436,222	8,106	59,801	35,363	289	36,350	47,138	44,098	223,039	2.82	8.70	7.00	4.69	50.49	1,748.1
2013	470,397	455,454	409,497	8,132	70,491	41,398	224	38,009	49,562	47,602	247,286	3.69	8.55	7.13	5.22	54.03	2,118.6
2014	450,447	434,555	385,547	9,693	62,458	38,156	256	38,330	58,780	43,758	241,738	4.34	9.48	7.71	5.87	46.13	2,334.7
2015	417,010	408,002	358,967	7,286	58,562	35,772	286	37,189	55,797	42,527	230,133	2.60	9.72	7.97	5.93	22.84	1,229.0
2016*	367,000	360,000	316,000	5,900	66,700	40,000	300	38,500	62,000	42,000	249,500	2.30	8.80	7.20	5.40	23.80	968.4

*Estimated

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

[1]1980-1992 = wet natural gas, which includes NG liquids; 1993-2016 = dry natural gas.

Note: Prices and values are in nominal dollars.

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

Table 19.4
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	6,100	776	25.63	26.11	339.2
1981	13,808	1,136	14,627	196	1,477	804	4,956	7,433	5,369	3,472	26.87	28.88	371.0
1982	16,912	798	15,397	177	845	818	4,947	6,787	6,044	2,177	29.42	32.55	497.6
1983	11,829	937	12,188	191	831	627	5,223	6,872	4,818	1,346	28.32	30.87	335.0
1984	12,259	1,539	12,074	259	1,326	608	5,712	7,905	5,651	849	29.20	30.63	358.0
1985	12,831	1,580	14,361	252	1,254	472	6,325	8,303	5,901	625	27.69	32.34	355.3
1986	14,269	1,145	13,243	191	785	380	6,756	8,112	4,790	551	27.64	32.39	394.4
1987	16,521	1,358	16,989	124	0	507	11,175	11,806	5,107	555	25.67	29.05	424.1
1988	18,164	2,191	18,204	196	1,176	597	12,544	14,513	4,973	1,044	22.85	28.96	415.0
1989	20,517	2,344	20,289	231	1,178	686	12,949	15,044	5,108	2,175	22.01	28.49	451.6
1990	22,012	2,121	21,507	267	1,231	676	13,563	15,737	5,649	1,751	21.78	26.91	479.4
1991	21,875	2,014	21,444	305	1,192	508	12,829	14,834	5,744	2,086	21.56	27.24	471.6
1992	21,015	2,672	21,052	223	1,114	525	13,857	15,719	5,741	2,260	21.83	27.59	458.8
1993	21,723	2,076	22,242	121	1,005	727	14,210	16,063	5,844	2,959	21.17	27.15	459.9
1994	24,422	2,427	23,225	105	1,007	835	14,656	16,603	6,912	2,698	20.07	25.85	490.1
1995	25,051	1,847	25,522	77	990	915	13,693	15,675	8,837	3,930	19.11	24.84	478.7
1996	27,071	1,785	28,159	94	1,047	512	13,963	15,616	9,167	5,305	18.50	24.36	500.8
1997	26,428	2,840	26,271	123	1,020	709	14,654	16,506	8,898	3,414	18.34	24.87	484.7
1998	26,600	2,543	26,764	113	971	1,304	15,094	17,482	11,698	2,535	17.83	25.66	474.3
1999	26,491	1,938	25,715	114	741	744	15,011	16,610	12,424	2,313	17.36	23.60	459.9
2000	26,920	2,535	27,955	59	984	1,166	15,164	17,373	12,553	3,073	16.93	23.16	455.8
2001	27,024	3,062	26,906	60	547	1,235	14,906	16,748	15,920	2,144	17.76	25.48	479.9
2002	25,299	2,251	24,392	198	0	592	15,644	16,434	13,170	1,142	18.20	21.84	460.4
2003	23,069	2,039	23,551	61	0	611	16,302	16,974	9,584	318	16.36	23.20	377.4
2004	21,818	3,033	23,145	214	0	795	16,606	17,615	9,294	346	16.82	24.95	367.0
2005	24,556	2,776	23,025	45	0	800	16,484	17,329	8,835	351	18.71	24.52	459.4
2006	26,131	1,925	24,520	35	0	871	16,609	17,515	9,279	55	21.77	27.34	568.9
2007	24,288	1,596	24,451	23	0	870	16,593	17,486	8,877	0	25.69	30.33	624.0
2008	24,275	2,528	25,426	0	0	852	16,927	17,779	9,219	541	26.39	30.66	640.6
2009	21,927	4,251	20,487	0	0	722	15,925	16,647	6,643	148	32.32	33.96	708.7
2010	19,406	1,775	19,220	0	0	743	15,233	15,976	5,807	634	29.15	37.68	565.7
2011	20,073	2,020	19,039	0	0	583	15,005	15,588	4,841	1,081	33.80	39.21	678.5
2012	17,155	1,708	16,140	0	0	588	14,084	14,672	3,012	1,080	34.92	42.06	599.0
2013	16,953	1,864	16,328	0	0	645	15,529	16,174	2,673	1,110	35.52	44.73	602.2
2014	17,933	1,967	17,828	0	0	614	15,062	15,676	2,543	2,869	35.59	46.03	638.2
2015^	14,513	3,098	14,938	0	0	662	14,580	15,242	2,116	735	35.00	42.85	508.0
2016*	14,000	2,500	12,000	0	0	650	11,200	11,850	2,000	500	37.00	40.50	518.0

^Imports, distribution, consumption, and exports were estimated.
*Estimated

Note: Prices and values are in nominal dollars.

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

Table 19.5
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	Geo-thermal	Wind	Solar	Biomass[1]	Other[2]	Total	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Total	Residential Consumption Per Capita	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	All Sectors
	Gigawatthours										Gigawatthours				MWh/person	¢/kilowatthour			
1980	10,870	63	358	821	0	0	0	0	0	12,112	3,116	3,141	4,448	10,705	2.11	5.5	4.3	3.3	4.3
1981	10,869	40	230	623	0	0	0	0	0	11,762	3,436	2,999	5,451	11,886	2.27	6.0	5.0	3.7	4.7
1982	10,635	29	203	1,024	0	0	0	0	0	11,891	3,785	3,207	5,399	12,391	2.43	6.3	5.7	4.2	5.2
1983	10,921	40	69	1,394	0	0	0	0	0	12,424	3,804	3,350	6,040	13,194	2.38	6.9	6.3	4.4	5.6
1984	12,321	30	8	1,391	38	0	0	0	0	13,788	3,856	4,269	4,592	12,717	2.38	7.4	6.5	4.6	6.0
1985	14,229	40	14	1,019	110	0	0	0	0	15,412	3,985	4,596	4,458	13,039	2.43	7.8	6.9	5.0	6.4
1986	15,155	74	6	1,413	172	0	0	0	0	16,819	3,989	4,682	4,318	12,989	2.40	8.0	7.1	5.2	6.6
1987	25,221	92	13	856	164	0	0	0	0	26,346	3,980	4,863	4,555	13,398	2.37	8.0	7.1	4.9	6.5
1988	28,806	59	5	593	174	0	0	0	0	29,637	4,151	5,035	5,321	14,507	2.46	7.8	7.0	4.6	6.2
1989	29,676	48	37	562	173	0	0	0	0	30,496	4,163	5,173	5,629	14,965	2.44	7.4	6.7	4.1	5.8
1990	31,523	52	146	508	152	0	0	0	182	32,564	4,246	5,389	5,766	15,402	2.46	7.1	6.3	3.8	5.5
1991	28,888	51	550	627	186	0	0	0	204	30,506	4,460	5,571	5,876	15,907	2.50	7.1	6.1	3.9	5.5
1992	31,553	34	631	602	233	0	0	0	230	33,284	4,505	5,850	6,212	16,567	2.45	7.0	6.0	3.7	5.3
1993	32,126	37	606	860	187	0	0	0	281	34,097	4,726	5,920	6,221	16,867	2.50	6.9	6.0	3.8	5.3
1994	33,131	33	807	750	233	0	0	0	281	35,235	5,009	6,340	6,498	17,847	2.57	6.9	5.9	3.8	5.4
1995	30,611	36	791	969	168	0	0	0	261	32,836	5,041	6,462	6,957	18,460	2.53	6.9	5.9	3.7	5.3
1996	31,101	47	324	1,049	223	0	0	0	239	32,983	5,481	6,717	7,660	19,858	2.68	7.0	5.9	3.7	5.3
1997	32,544	47	328	1,344	203	0	0	0	281	34,747	5,661	7,285	7,430	20,376	2.70	6.9	5.7	3.5	5.2
1998	33,588	35	528	1,315	195	0	0	0	285	35,945	5,756	7,433	7,511	20,700	2.69	6.8	5.7	3.5	5.2
1999	34,534	31	610	1,255	186	0	0	8	191	36,815	6,236	8,075	7,568	21,879	2.84	6.3	5.3	3.4	4.9
2000	34,491	58	890	746	186	0	0	9	258	36,639	6,514	8,754	7,917	23,185	2.90	6.3	5.2	3.4	4.8
2001	33,679	58	1,446	508	186	0	0	5	4	35,887	6,693	9,113	7,411	23,217	2.92	6.7	5.6	3.5	5.2
2002	34,488	54	1,380	458	247	0	0	6	5	36,638	6,938	9,309	7,019	23,267	2.98	6.8	5.6	3.8	5.4
2003	35,979	33	1,383	421	198	0	0	5	4	38,024	7,166	9,048	7,646	23,860	3.02	6.9	5.6	3.8	5.4
2004	36,618	33	910	450	195	0	0	4	3	38,212	7,325	9,370	7,816	24,512	3.01	7.2	5.9	4.0	5.7
2005	35,970	41	1,178	784	185	0	0	4	3	38,165	7,567	9,444	7,989	25,000	3.02	7.5	6.1	4.2	5.9
2006	36,856	62	3,389	747	191	0	0	15	5	41,263	8,232	9,778	8,356	26,366	3.20	7.6	6.2	4.2	6.0
2007	37,171	39	7,424	539	164	0	0	31	5	45,373	8,752	10,275	8,759	27,785	3.32	8.2	6.5	4.5	6.4
2008	38,020	44	7,366	668	254	24	0	24	179	46,579	8,786	10,319	9,086	28,192	3.26	8.3	6.7	4.6	6.5
2009	35,526	36	6,444	835	279	160	0	48	215	43,543	8,725	10,268	8,594	27,587	3.19	8.5	7.0	4.8	6.8
2010	34,057	50	6,455	696	277	448	0	56	210	42,249	8,834	10,402	8,808	28,044	3.19	8.7	7.2	4.9	6.9
2011	33,138	54	5,256	1,230	330	573	0	58	197	40,836	8,947	10,579	9,333	28,859	3.17	9.0	7.4	5.1	7.1
2012	30,799	40	6,580	748	335	704	2	60	137	39,403	9,188	10,841	9,694	29,723	3.21	9.9	8.1	5.6	7.8
2013	34,285	26	6,606	505	319	540	2	71	163	42,517	9,402	11,062	10,010	30,474	3.24	10.4	8.3	5.9	8.2
2014	33,377	24	8,376	633	522	660	2	73	118	43,785	8,964	11,114	9,965	30,043	3.05	10.7	8.5	6.1	8.4
2015	31,656	20	8,218	769	430	626	32	85	114	41,949	9,117	11,670	9,405	30,192	3.04	10.9	8.6	6.2	8.5
2016*	24,800	30	9,150	780	520	750	1,050	85	175	37,340	9,400	11,500	9,050	29,950	3.07	11.1	8.8	6.4	8.8

*Estimated

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

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

Note: Prices are in nominal dollars.

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

Minerals

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

2016 Summary

The Utah Geological Survey (UGS) projects an estimated gross production value of nonfuel mineral commodities in 2016 of $2.72 billion, an increase of about $95 million (3.5 percent) from 2015. This modest increase in total value is primarily a result of slightly higher copper production from the Bingham Canyon mine accompanied by increased gold and silver prices.

The U.S. Geological Survey reports the 2015 value of Utah's nonfuel minerals production ranks eighth nationally, accounting for 3.7 percent of the total U.S. nonfuel minerals production. The 2016 UGS projections were derived primarily from corporate quarterly reports, our annual industry production surveys, and discussions with mining industry professionals.

Utah's 2016 estimated $2.72 billion total value broken-down by mineral industry sector includes an industrial minerals value of $1.32 billion (49 percent), base metals value of $1.21 billion (44 percent), and precious metals value of $190 million (7 percent). Utah produces a long list of industrial minerals including potash, salt, magnesium chloride, sand and gravel, crushed stone, Portland cement, lime, limestone, phosphate, Gilsonite, and a variety of less valuable mineral products. Utah's base metal production includes copper, magnesium, molybdenum, and beryllium, in decreasing order of importance. Gold dominates silver in Utah's precious metal production.

The massive April 2013 Manefay landslide at Kennecott Utah Copper's Bingham Canyon open pit copper-gold-molybdenum-silver mine had significant negative impacts on Utah's nonfuel mineral production value from 2013 to 2016, and these negative consequences are expected to continue through 2017. In early 2015, Kennecott decided to increase the safety factor for the Bingham Canyon mine and began an extensive waste stripping program on the east side of the pit in the area of the Manefay slide to lessen the chances of additional slides. Mineral production has continued, but at a significantly reduced level. However, in 2016 Kennecott also announced plans for a long-term mine expansion. The south wall pushback will extend the current mine life to 2028.

Copper production from both the Lisbon Valley copper mine in San Juan County and the CS Mining copper mine in Beaver County was suspended in mid-2016 as a result of falling copper prices. Both mines should resume operations in 2017 if the copper price rebounds. Metal production from the Materion Natural Resources beryllium mine in Juab County and the US Magnesium, LLC magnesium operation in Tooele County remained largely unchanged.

The CML iron mine west of Cedar City closed in October 2014 and has not reopened. Low uranium prices resulted in the ongoing closure of all uranium mining operations in Utah, primarily in San Juan County, which also resulted in the loss of byproduct vanadium production.

Minimal change is expected in the value of industrial minerals in 2016. Several industrial mineral commodities, including potash, are somewhat depressed in both price and production. Construction materials are the exception, and U.S. Geological Survey data indicate that aggregate production through the 2nd quarter of 2016 increased substantially from the same quarter of 2015. Reporting shows crushed stone production through the 2nd quarter of 2016 is up 9 percent over production through the same quarter of 2015, and sand and gravel production during the same interval is up 35 percent. This upward trend reflects an increase in the construction sector, which will be buoyed for several years by the construction of a new Salt Lake City airport terminal.

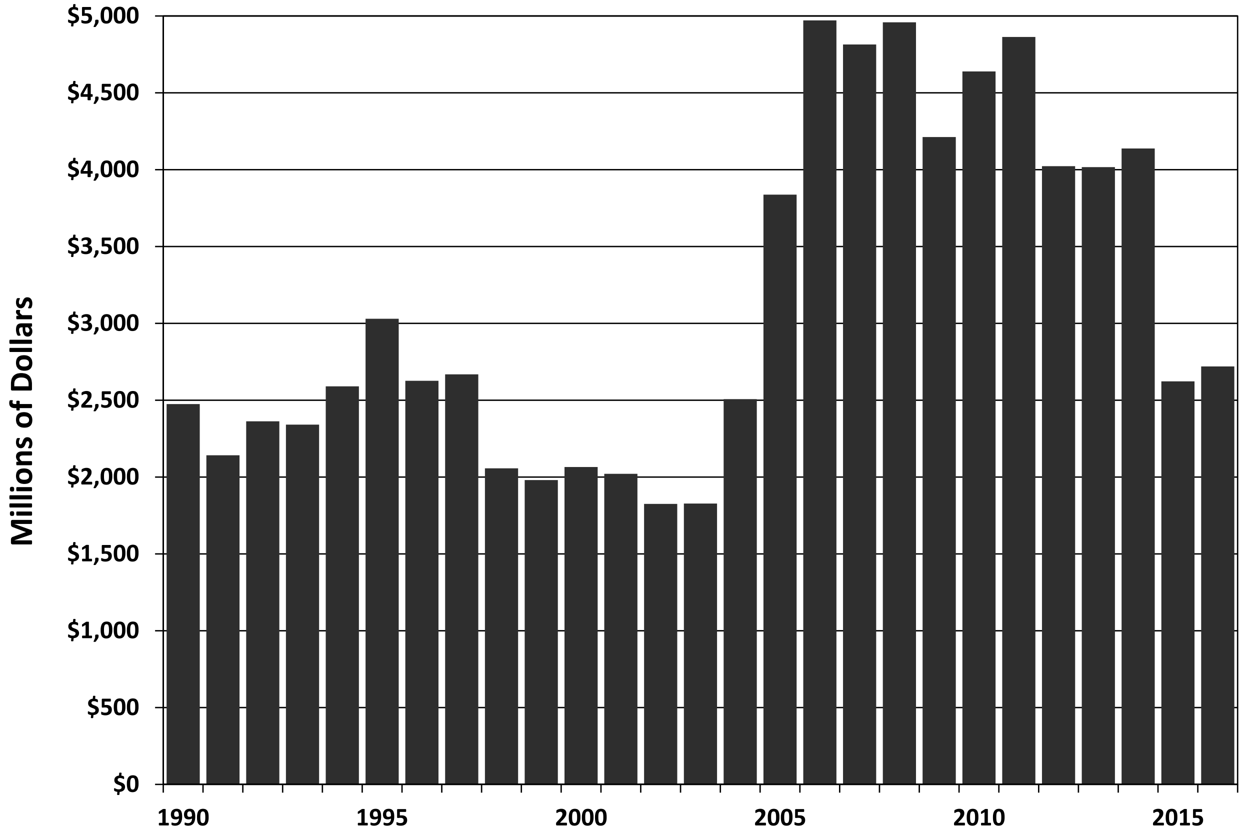
Nonfuel mineral exploration activities in Utah remained at a low ebb in 2016. However, Pilot Gold is engaged in an aggressive, year-long drilling program for gold-silver in the Goldstrike district, Washington

County. This program hopes to define a new mineral resource by 2017. Kennecott also continues its long-term exploration program for additional metal resources in the Oquirrh Mountains of Salt Lake and Tooele Counties.

2017 Outlook

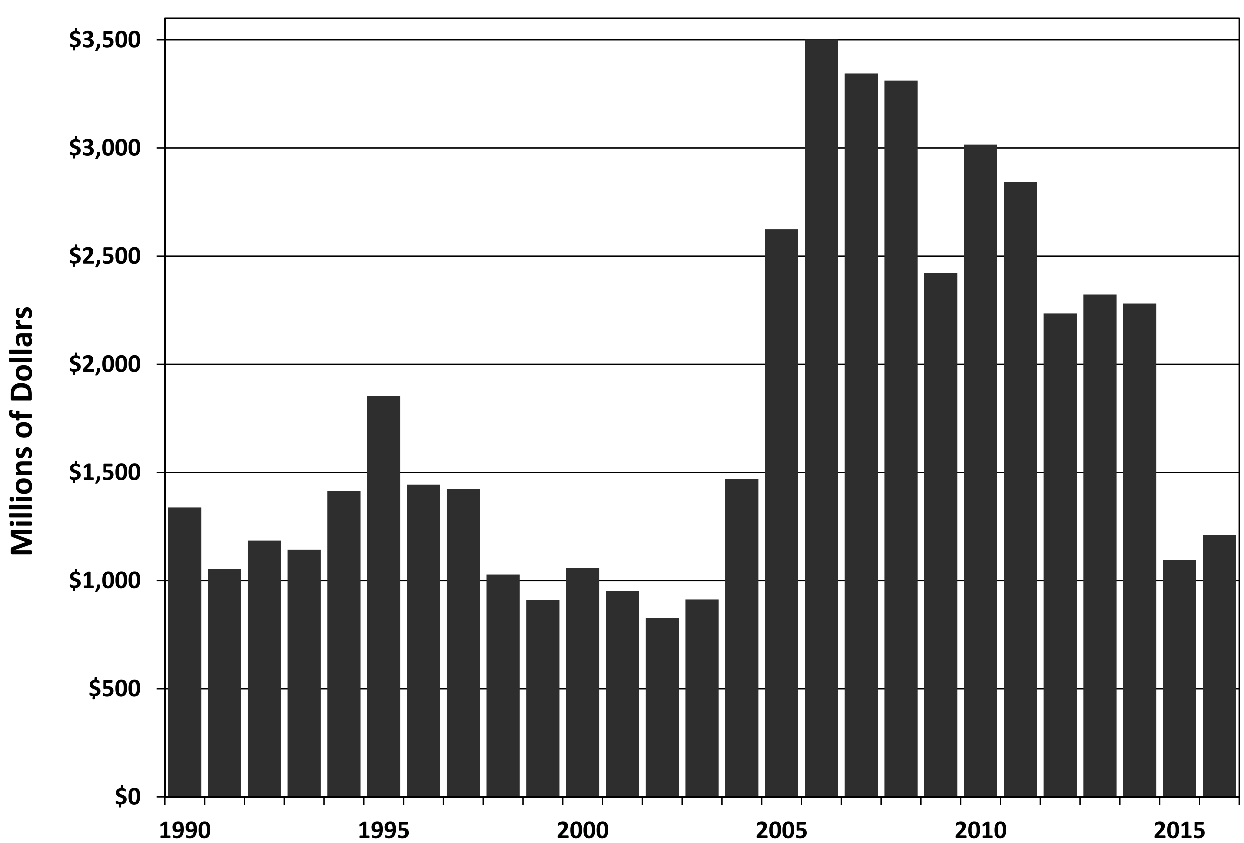
Increasing base and precious metal production from a recovering Bingham Canyon mine will likely result in an overall net gain in the value of metals in 2017. Industrial minerals production and value is expected to be relatively stable through 2017 with modest increases as construction activity continues to add value due, in part, to development of a new airport terminal. In summary, the UGS estimates that the gross production value of Utah's nonfuel mineral commodities in 2017 will be moderately above 2016 totals.

Figure 20.1
Total Value of Utah's Annual Nonfuel Production



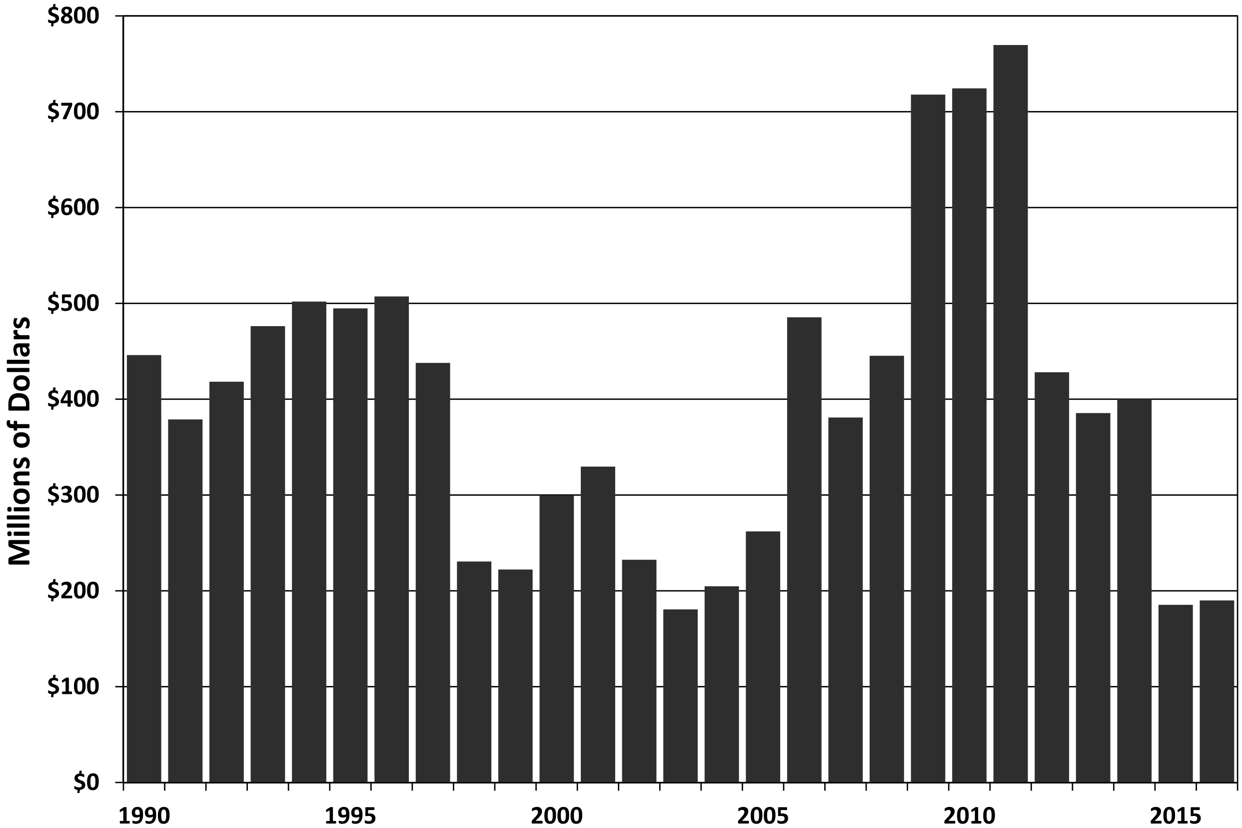
Source: Utah Geological Survey. The value presented for 2016 is an estimate.

Figure 20.2
Value of Utah's Annual Base Metal Production



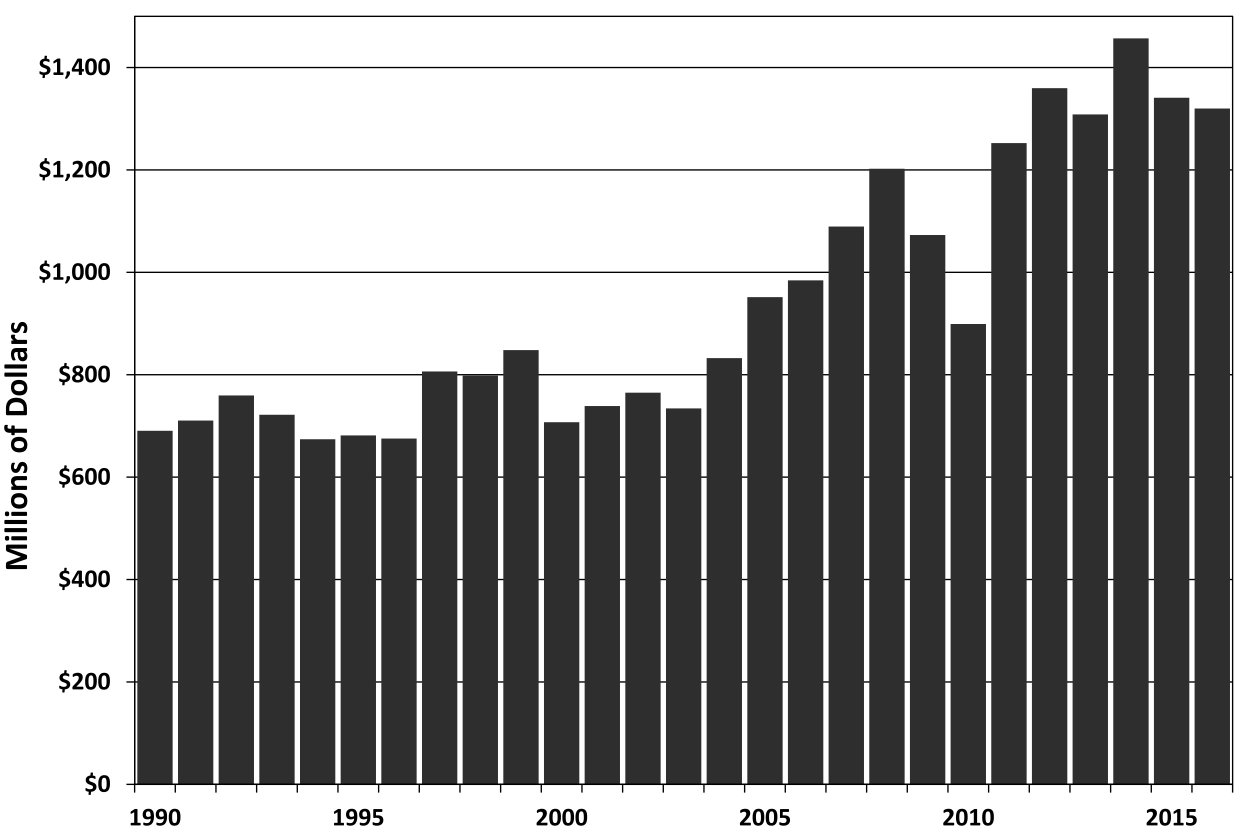
Source: Utah Geological Survey. The value presented for 2016 is an estimate.

Figure 20.3
Value of Utah's Annual Precious Metal Production



Source: Utah Geological Survey. The value presented for 2016 is an estimate.

Figure 20.4
Value of Utah's Annual Industrial Metal Production



Source: Utah Geological Survey. The value presented for 2016 is an estimate.

Tourism and Travel

Jennifer Leaver, Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute

2016 Overview

Utah's tourism and travel sector experienced continued economic growth in 2016, including increases in state and local tourism-related tax revenue, leisure and hospitality sales, tourism-related jobs and wages, and a record number of visitors to Utah's 14 ski resorts and five national parks. In 2016, visitors purchased more Utah hotel rooms and spent more money on arts, entertainment, recreation, restaurants and retail than ever before.

At the time of this publication, tourism-related sales tax revenues, such as transient room, restaurant, short-term leasing, and resort communities' sales taxes, were trending anywhere from four-to-10 percent above 2015 revenues. During the first three quarters of 2016, 25 of 29 Utah counties experienced year-over increases in their transient room tax revenue. In addition, total taxable sales in the leisure and hospitality sector increased eight percent during the first half 2016, while gas station, grocery store, and other tourism-related retail sales increased around three percent.

During the first half of 2016, tourism-related jobs in Utah's private leisure and hospitality sector experienced a 3.9 percent year-over increase (consistent with all other sectors) and wages had increased 7.1 percent from the prior year, slightly outpacing all other sectors (5.5 percent).

In tourism-related news, the year started with Fodor's Travel naming Utah the "#1 Destination for 2016," noting that Utah promises, "…exceptional scenery, unforgettable adventures, and something for everyone – hikers, skier, solo travelers and families." Shortly thereafter, Salt Lake City International Airport (SLC) announced the addition of two nonstop international flights. Beginning in May 2016, Air Canada introduced a daily direct flight from the global hub of Toronto and Delta added a nonstop flight from London-Heathrow Airport. As a result, SLC now offers a total of 11 international nonstop flights.

In other news, 2016 was the centennial of the National Park Service. Across the state, Utah's parks and destination marketing organizations promoted and hosted several events related to the centennial. For example, in February the Utah Office of Tourism (UOT) worked with the National Parks Conservation Associations to organize and sponsor the film premier of *National Parks Adventure 3D* at Salt Lake's Clark Planetarium. This event brought together superintendents and staff from Utah's parks as well as public officials from Utah's gateway towns. Throughout 2016, the UOT sponsored multiple film viewings and promoted National Park Week on social media.

In August, Visit Salt Lake celebrated its 20th year hosting the Outdoor Retailer Summer Market at the Salt Lake Convention Center. The Summer Market, which once attracted 5,000 attendees, now attracts over 29,000 outdoor industry manufacturers, retailers and suppliers who spend over $25 million in the state's economy. The same month, Visit Salt Lake also hosted the annual meeting of the American Society for Association Executives (ASAE). It is anticipated that many of the 5,000 ASAE attendees will hold their respective organization's meetings and conventions in Salt Lake and other Utah destinations in coming years.

In late summer, Utah Office of Tourism director Vicki Varela was named the 2016 State Tourism Director of the Year by the U.S. Travel Association. This prestigious accolade resulted from Varela's "visionary" leadership, including digital marketing strategy and research practice expansion, which has helped drive significant increases in Utah's tourism marketing budget. Varela was also selected as one of the 2016 Top 25 Most Extraordinary Minds in Sales, Marketing & Revenue Optimization by Hospitality Sales & Marketing Association International's board of directors.

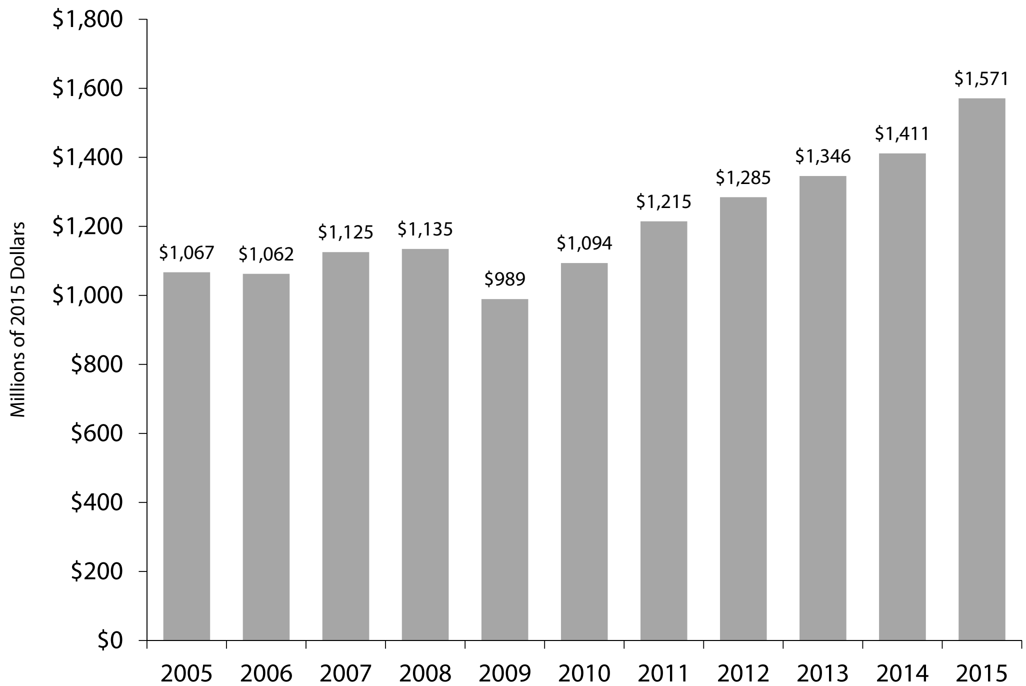
In September, the Utah Office of Tourism hosted its annual Utah Tourism Conference at the Zermatt Resort in Midway, Utah, and was met with record attendance. This year was also the first time that Utah's Office of Outdoor Recreation hosted three Outdoor Recreation Summits in Utah, including conferences in Ogden, Cedar City, and Moab. All three Summits experienced good turnout, showing strong outdoor recreation industry interest across the state.

2017 Outlook

The Utah tourism and travel outlook for 2017 remains optimistic. In the spring of 2016 the Utah Office of Tourism released their Road to Mighty® ad series to showcase Utah destinations and encourage shoulder season visitation to national monuments, state parks and scenic byways found along the road to Utah's Mighty 5® national parks. In fact, visitation to Utah's Mighty 5® national parks was up 27 percent through October 2016 compared to the same time frame in 2015. Meanwhile, the U.S. Travel Association forecasts a three percent increase in domestic and international U.S. spending next year along with a two percent increase in domestic leisure person-trips and a two percent increase in international visitation.

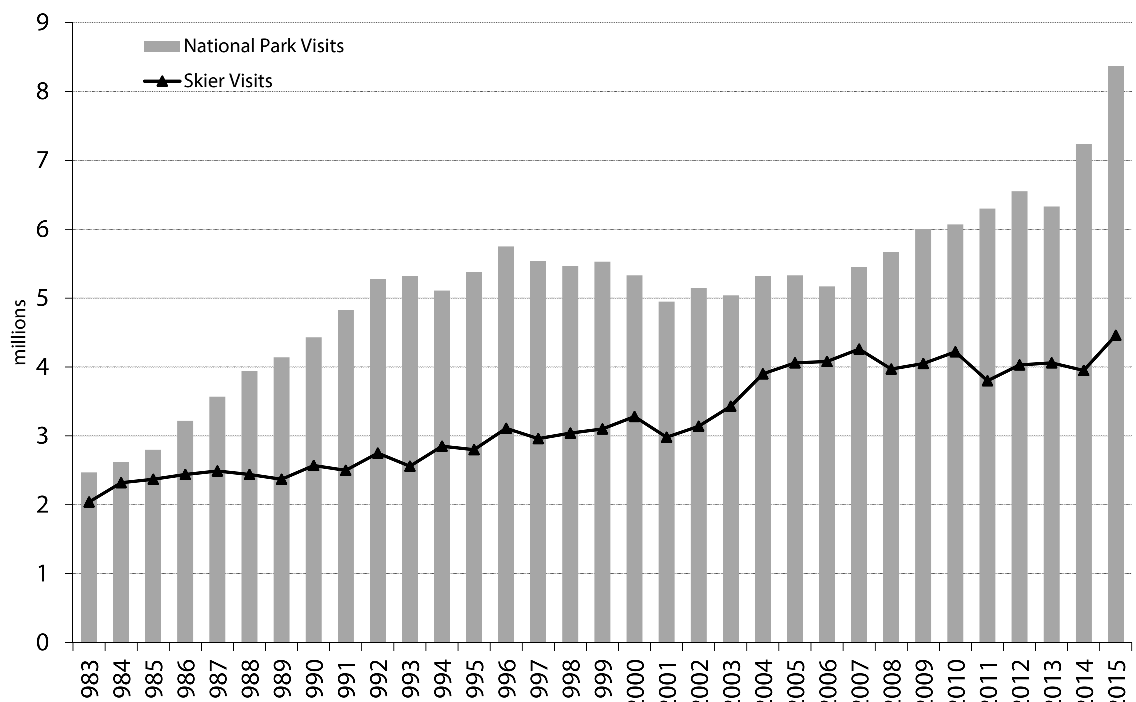
The uncertainty surrounding the recent U.S. presidential election, sluggish global expansion, low inflation, the relative strength of the U.S. dollar and turbulent geopolitical conditions will continue to impact international visitor volume and overall business travel in 2017. Still, China and the Asia-Pacific region will remain one of the fastest growing U.S. travel markets in the coming years. In fact, Utah continues to experience increased visitation and spending from Chinese travelers. In the year ahead, it is estimated that Utah will experience a three percent increase in tourism-related jobs and wages, a five percent increase in tourism-related sales, and a seven percent increase in tourism-related sales tax revenues.

Figure 21.1
Utah Hotel Room Rents, 2005-2015 (In Constant 2015 Dollars)



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

Figure 21.2
Utah National Park and Skier Visits, 1983-2015



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

Year	Hotel Room Rents (millions)	National Park Visits	State Park Visits	Salt Lake Int'l. Airport Passengers	Skier Days	Hotel Occupancy Rate	Travel-Related Employment	Travel-Related Wages (millions)	Traveler Spending (millions)	Travel-Related Tax Revenue (millions)
1983	$141	2,465,294	5,214,498	7,059,964	2,038,544	na	na		na	na
1984	$161	2,616,301	4,400,103	7,514,113	2,317,255	na	na		na	na
1985	$165	2,804,693	4,846,637	8,984,780	2,369,901	na	na		na	na
1986	$176	3,224,694	5,387,791	9,990,986	2,436,544	na	na		na	na
1987	$197	3,566,069	5,489,539	10,163,883	2,491,191	na	na		na	na
1988	$221	3,941,791	5,072,123	10,408,233	2,440,668	na	na		na	na
1989	$241	4,135,399	4,917,615	11,898,847	2,368,985	na	na		na	na
1990	$261	4,425,086	5,033,776	11,982,276	2,572,154	63.8%	na		na	na
1991	$295	4,829,317	5,425,129	12,477,926	2,500,134	69.4%	na		na	na
1992	$313	5,280,166	5,908,000	13,870,609	2,751,551	70.3%	na		na	na
1993	$352	5,319,760	6,950,063	15,894,404	2,560,805	71.9%	na		na	na
1994	$378	5,111,428	6,953,400	17,564,149	2,850,000	73.7%	na		na	na
1995	$429	5,381,717	7,070,702	18,460,000	2,800,000	73.5%	na		na	na
1996	$477	5,749,156	7,478,764	21,088,482	3,113,800	73.1%	na		na	na
1997	$519	5,537,260	7,184,639	21,068,314	2,954,690	68.0%	na		na	na
1998	$540	5,466,090	6,943,780	20,297,371	3,042,767	63.8%	na		na	na
1999	$545	5,527,478	6,768,016	19,944,556	3,095,347	61.6%	na		na	na
2000	$568	5,332,266	6,555,299	19,900,770	3,278,291	57.1%	na		na	na
2001	$578	4,946,487	6,075,456	18,367,961	2,984,574	56.0%	na		na	na
2002	$667	5,147,950	5,755,782	18,662,030	3,141,212	57.3%	na		na	na
2003	$599	5,042,756	4,570,393	18,466,756	3,429,141	54.2%	na		na	na
2004	$661	5,318,157	4,413,702	18,352,495	3,895,578	56.6%	127,739		$5,648	$758
2005	$754	5,329,931	4,377,041	22,237,936	4,062,188	60.7%	126,151		$5,779	$772
2006	$740	5,165,498	4,494,990	21,557,646	4,082,094	63.4%	124,482		$5,908	$785
2007	$820	5,445,591	4,925,277	22,044,533	4,258,900	63.7%	138,848		$6,769	$905
2008	$1,003	5,670,851	4,564,770	20,790,400	3,972,984	59.4%	136,893		$6,925	$908
2009	$909	6,002,104	4,820,930	20,432,218	4,048,153	53.1%	125,380	$3,151	$5,689	$771
2010	$1,015	6,072,900	4,842,891	21,016,686	4,223,064	56.1%	124,952	$3,263	$6,317	$867
2011	$1,161	6,304,838	4,803,876	20,389,474	3,802,536	57.8%	126,821	$3,413	$6,955	$942
2012	$1,248	6,555,833	5,093,740	20,096,549	4,031,621	59.0%	129,592	$3,523	$7,318	$989
2013	$1,323	6,328,040	4,063,382	20,186,474	4,161,585	59.1%	132,681	$3,722	$7,507	$1,017
2014	$1,406	7,239,149	3,740,896	21,141,610	3,946,762	61.8%	137,192	$3,936	$7,805	$1,073
2015	$1,571	8,369,533	4,482,866	22,141,026	4,457,575	64.4%	142,500	$4,280	$8,169	$1,150
Percent Change										
2014-2015	11.8%	15.6%	19.8%	4.7%	12.9%	4.2%	3.9%	8.7%	4.7%	7.2%
Average Annual Rate of Change										
1983-2015	7.8%	3.9%	-0.5%	3.6%	2.5%	0.0%	1.0%	2.8%	3.4%	3.9%

*Includes direct, induced and indirect.

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; Smith Travel Research; Department of Community & Economic Development; Governor's Economic Development; Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute - University of Utah; Governor's Office of Management and Budget; Governor's Office of Economic Development - Office of Tourism; D.K Shiflet and Associates Ltd; and TNS Global.

Notes: Beginning in 2013, Utah State Parks employed a new methodology to calculate recreational visitaiton.
Hotel occupancy rates provided by Rocky Mountain Lodging (1990-1999) and Smith Travel Research (2000-present).
Employment estimates provided by GOMB (2004-2008) and Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute (2009-present).
Wage estimates provided by Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute (2009-present).
Spending estimates provided by D.K. Shifflet (2004-2008) and TNS Global (2009-present).
Tax revenue estimates provided by Governor's Office of Management and Budget (2004-2008) and Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute (2009-present).

Nonprofit Sector

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2016 Overview

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

There were 9,171 registered tax-exempt nonprofit organizations in Utah in August 2016. Nearly 70 percent were registered 501(c)3 public charities. In fact, the number of public charities increased 6.6 percent from last year, more than doubling the past decade's average annual growth rate. This increase could be partially explained by the simplification of IRS Form 1023 in 2014 that streamlined the tax exemption application process for nonprofit organizations.

The nonprofit sector's financial economic contribution to the state is significant. The total gross revenues reported by all 501(c)3 organizations in Utah was $8.7 billion in 2016, equivalent to 5.9 percent of Utah's Gross Domestic Product. Although three nonprofits—Intermountain Healthcare, Western Governor's University, and the Center for Excellence in Higher Education—make up almost two-thirds of the total revenue, the majority of public charities (60 percent) are small and report annual revenues of less than $500,000.

In the spring of 2016, a collaboration between the Utah Nonprofits Association and Columbia Books produced The Compensation Report: An Analysis of Nonprofits in Utah 2016. Per the report, Utah nonprofit employee salaries ranged between an average low of $19,737 and an average high of $198,182. Alarmingly, 35 percent of participating organizations indicated plans to either freeze or decrease employee salaries—perhaps an indication of thinning budgets and increasing service demand.

Volunteerism remains critical to the success of the nonprofit sector across the United States. Utah has ranked highest in the country in volunteerism for ten consecutive years (2005 to 2015). In 2015 alone, Utah volunteers logged 170.4 million service hours, equivalent to nearly 82,000 full-time employees and $3.8 billion worth of services.

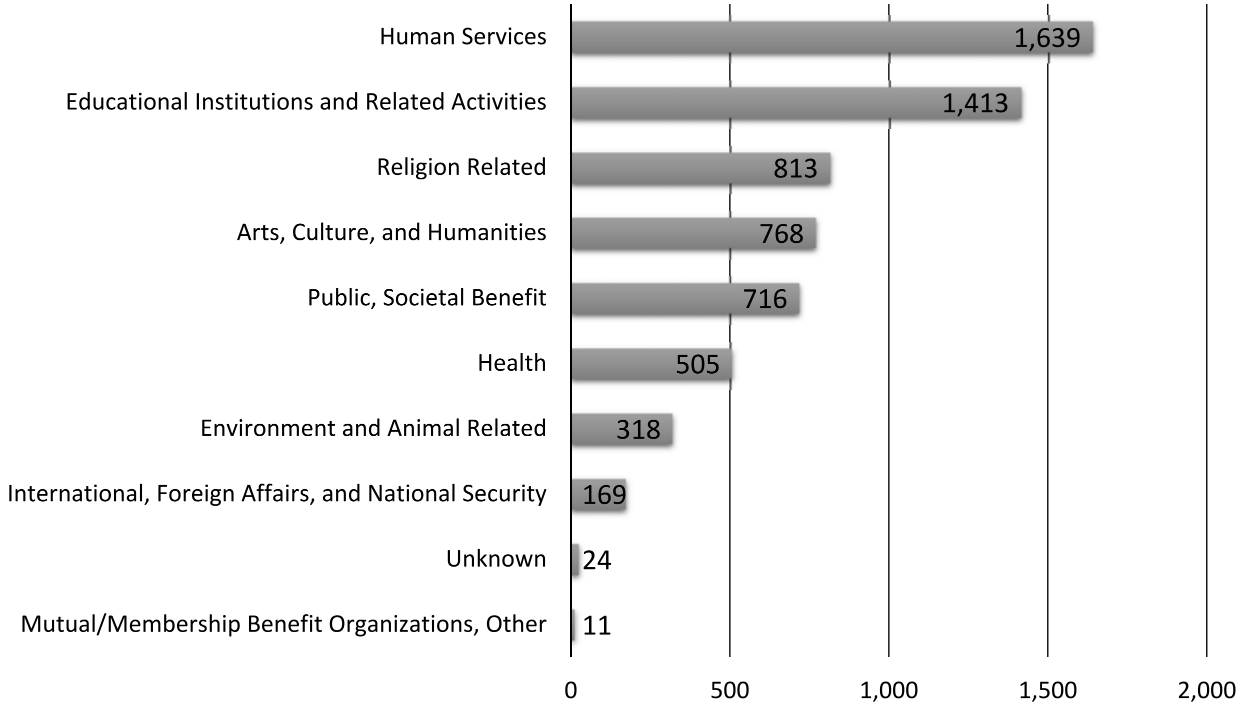
2017 Outlook

While Utah's general economic future looks stable, the nonprofit sector faces a tough year ahead with decreasing budgets and potential employment issues. The 35 percent of organizations who plan to stifle or decrease employee salaries due to budget constraints risk increased staff turnover, potentially leading to lowered productivity, fewer services, and increased costs.
Weighing heavily on the minds of nonprofit leaders are the proposed updates to the Fair Labor Standards Act, which were to take effect on December 1, 2016; however, these updates are currently on hold. The proposed updates would have required nonprofits and private businesses to either pay their exempt employees (earning less than $47,500 annually) overtime or increase their salaries to match the new minimum. Under these potential circumstances, charitable organizations would be faced with a difficult decision: either shift funding away from programs and toward salaries or downsize staff.

On a positive note, outcome measurement processes across the sector have greatly improved due to the inception of Pay for Success, a policy tool that directly ties government funding to measured community impact. Utah nonprofits are particularly ahead of the curve, recognizing that anecdotal stories are no longer enough to compete for limited public funding. In addition to improving data tracking systems, Utah organizations are using their data to engage with government agencies, which could lead to more stable funding. Despite steps forward, some outcome measurement programs are not affordable for smaller nonprofits. Consequently, they risk losing their public funding. This may have a negative effect on Utah's nonprofit sector as it is mostly comprised of smaller organizations.

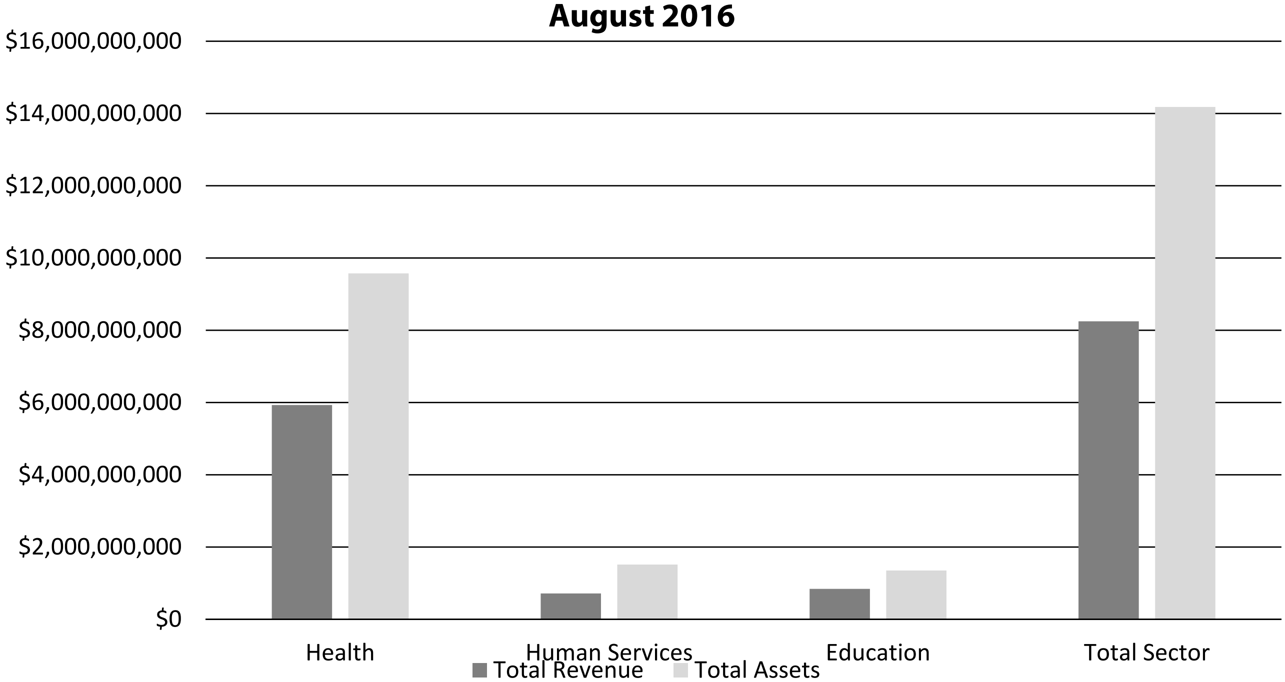
Unlike the public and private sectors, nonprofits lack recent and historical employment data. To that end, the Utah Nonprofits Association would like to consider partnering with the Department of Workforce Services to find better ways to monitor and track employment information for the benefit of both nonprofit leaders and policy makers.

Figure 22.1
Registered 501(c)3 Public Charities by Major Purpose
August 2016



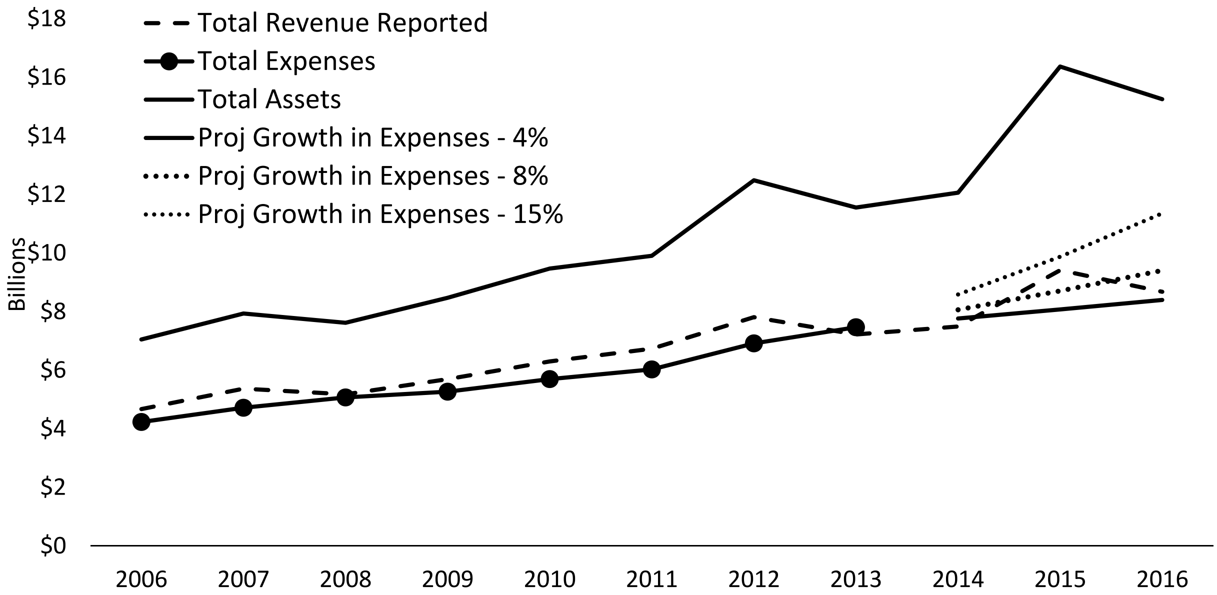
Sources: Internal Revenue Service, Exempt Organizations Business Master File, The Urban Institute, National Center for Charitable Statistics, http://nccsweb.urban.org

Figure 22.2
Health, Human Services, and Education Subsectors
Compared to Entire Sector
August 2016



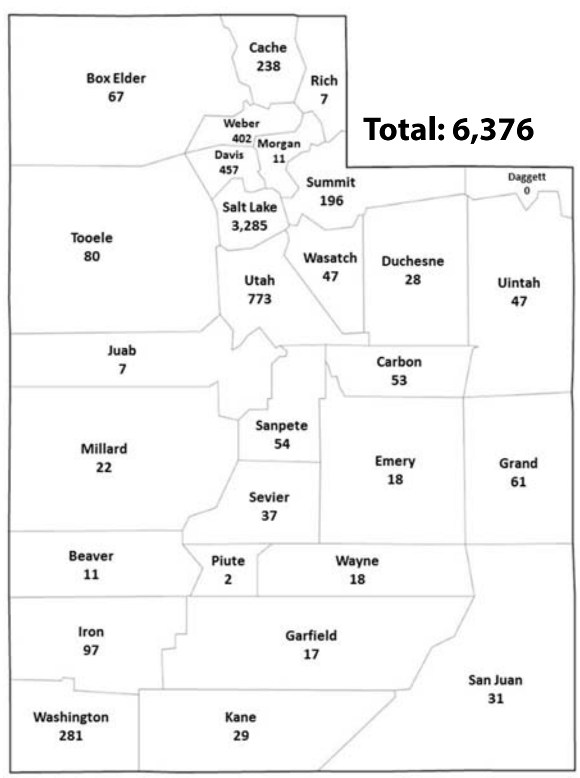
Sources: Internal Revenue Service, Exempt Organizations Business Master File (501(c)(3) Public Charities, The Urban Institute, National Center for Charitable Statistics, http://nccsweb.urban.org/

Figure 22.3
Growth of Revenue, Assets, and Expenses* of 501(c)3 Public Charities in Utah
August 2016



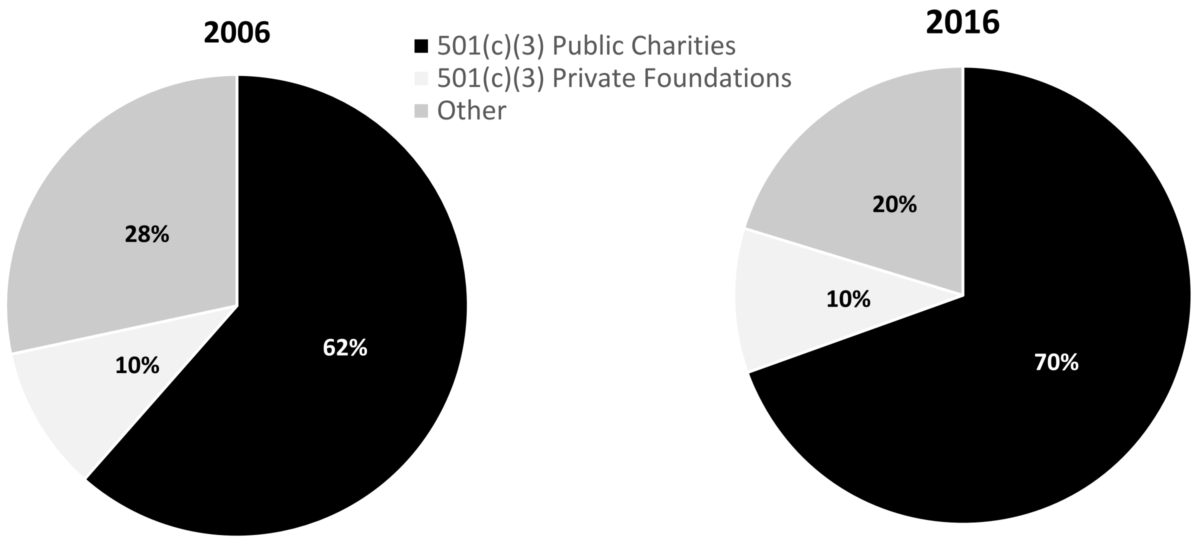
***: Expense growth is forecasted from 2013**
Sources: Internal Revenue Service, Exempt Organizations Business Master File (501(c)(3) Public Charities, The Urban Institute, National Center for Charitable Statistics, http://nccsweb.urban.org/

Figure 22.4
501(c)3 Public Charities by County
August 2016



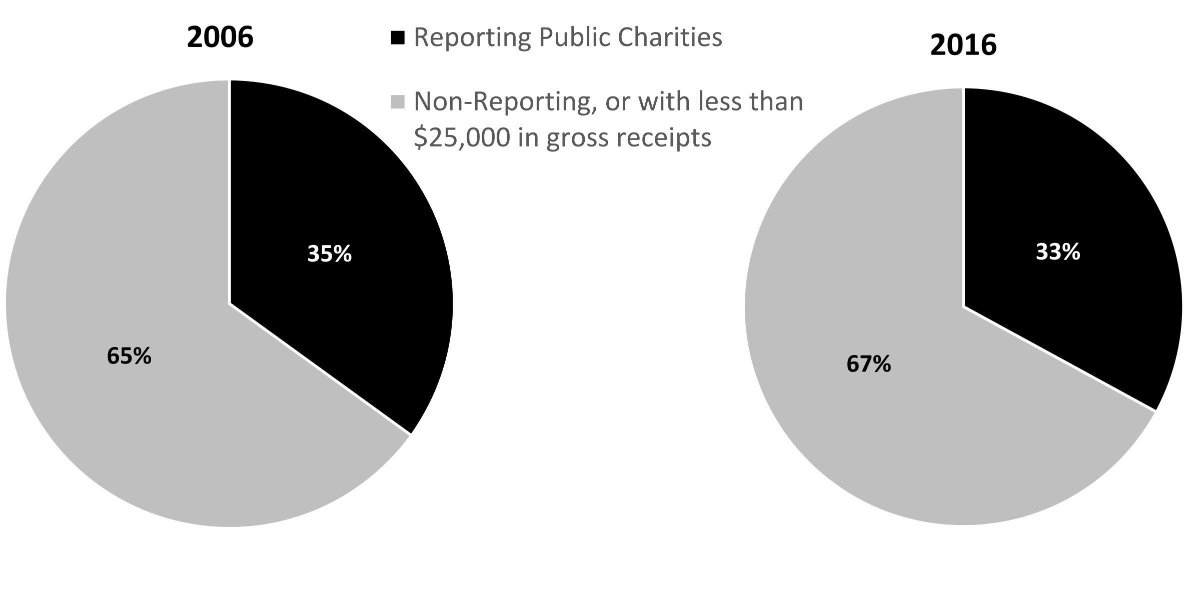
Sources: Internal Revenue Service, Exempt Organizations Business Master File (501(c)(3) Public Charities, The Urban Institute, National Center for Charitable Statistics, http://nccsweb.urban.org/

Figure 22.5
Entire Sector, 2006 to 2016 Comparison



Sources: Internal Revenue Service, Exempt Organizations Business Master File, The Urban Institute, National Center for Charitable Statistics, http://nccsweb.urban.org

Figure 22.6
Public Charities, 2006 to 2016 Comparison



Sources: Internal Revenue Service, Exempt Organizations Business Master File, The Urban Institute, National Center for Charitable Statistics, http://nccsweb.urban.org