

Utah Data Guide

A Newsletter For Data Users

Utah State Data Center
Governor's Office of Planning and Budget
Demographic and Economic Analysis

2011 Economic Report to the Governor

Overview

Utah typically grows more rapidly than the nation after recessions, and this pattern is taking hold in the current recovery. While the expansion is gaining strength, the global financial crisis that began in 2008 continues to influence economic growth in every state in the U.S., as well as worldwide. Some areas, such as Utah, are faring better than others, but the international dimensions of the financial system affect every household, business, and government. A moderate, strengthening recovery is still the most likely outcome, but policy-makers around the globe must remain vigilant to prevent local difficulties in places such as Greece from spreading and causing a second recession. The financial situation in Europe is widely viewed as the biggest threat to global growth during 2012. Current efforts by European policy-makers seem likely to prevent a continent-wide banking collapse, which bodes well for the U.S. recovery. Assuming the national expansion continues, Utah's growth will accelerate above the pace of the past two years.

Outlook

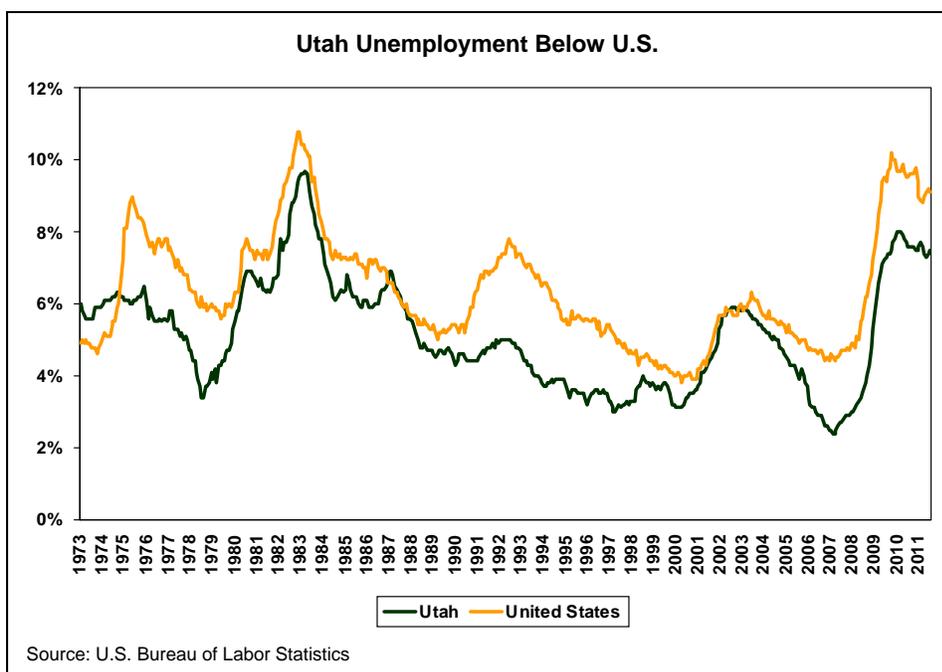
The outlook calls for Utah to come out of the recession more quickly than the nation as a whole. Employment in Utah will grow 2.7%, as compared to 0.6% for the U.S. during 2012. The level of employment will increase to 1.24 million, adding 30,000 more jobs than in 2011. Total wages will grow 6.0%, to \$51.0 billion, while personal income grows 5.0%, to \$100.3 billion. Average wages will grow 3.2%, to \$41,071, which combined with inflation of 1.3% will boost real pay 1.9%.

International, National and Regional Context

Global Risks. A series of negative events—including the European debt crisis, Japanese earthquake, spike in oil prices, bad weather, and U.S. debt ceiling debate—are creating challenges for the world economy. Against this backdrop, global gross domestic product (GDP) slowed from 5.1% growth in 2010 to 4.0% in 2011, and is expected to be 4.0% in 2012. Though the current situation provides reason for uncertainty, observed and expected economic performance is significantly above the 3.3% average growth from the 1990s. The world economy in the 2010s is

much better balanced and structured than two decades ago, but the prospect of a second financial crisis in 2012, just four years after the most devastating panic in almost a century, clouds the outlook. Assuming policy-makers use the tools at hand to prevent a difficult situation in the Euro-area from evolving into a deep contraction, globalization should resume creating the broad prosperity experienced for the 20 years preceding the recession.

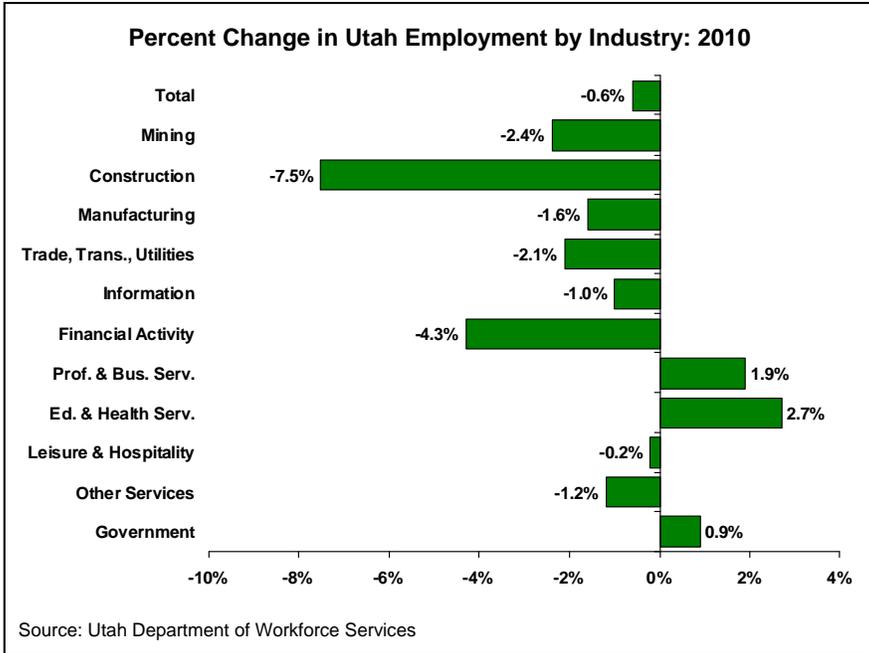
Strengthening U.S. Recovery. After beginning a promising recovery in the second half of 2009, the U.S. economy has since moved forward unevenly. International uncertainty slowed growth beginning in the first quarter of 2011. The earthquake, tsunami, and nuclear disaster in Japan, oil prices spiking to above \$100 per barrel, and extremely bad weather, which produced flooding throughout the Mississippi Basin and devastating tornado damage in Alabama and Missouri, together generated a broad disruption of business activity in the U.S. As summer ended, Hurricane Irene produced abnormal flooding throughout the northeast in addition to wind and rain damage in the southeast. The prolonged debt ceiling debate in Congress and subsequent downgrade of the U.S. by Standard and Poors



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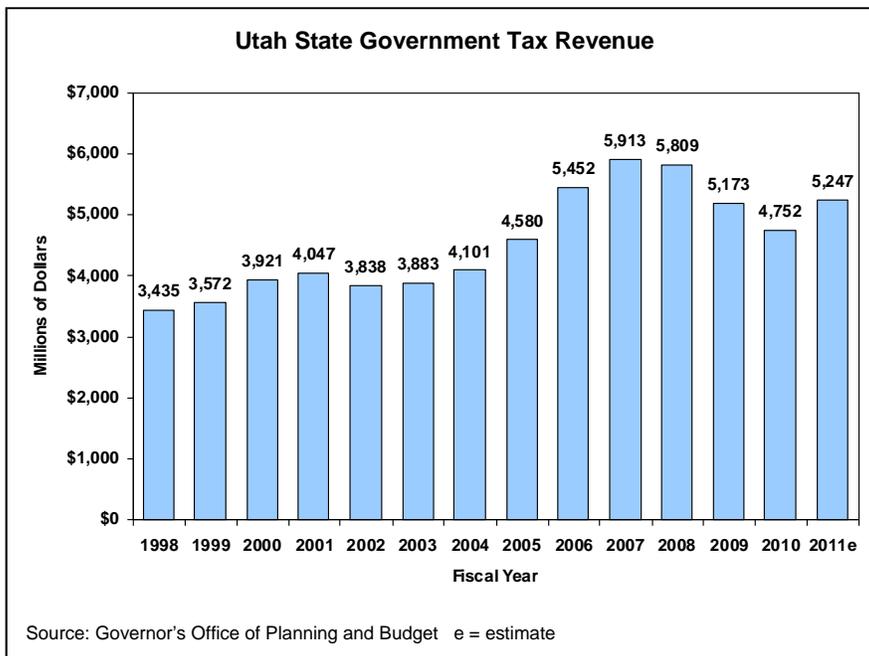
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while Arizona and New Mexico have high poverty. Although Utah's average annual pay per worker remains below the national average, its median household income and median family income rank above the national average.

Population. According to 2010 Census, Utah's population increased 23.8% from 2000 to 2010, growing more than twice as fast as the U.S. over the decade. Utah ranked third among states in population growth from 2000 to 2010. Utah also continues to have a distinctive demographic profile. The state's population is younger, women tend to have more children, people on average live in larger households, and people tend to survive to older ages in comparison to other states. Utah has both the highest fertility rate and household size in the nation.

Education. In 2010, there were an estimated 576,335 students in Utah's public education system, an increase of 13,062 students or 2.3% over 2009. These students are becoming increasingly diverse and score respectably on national tests compared with their peers in other states. In FY2009, Utah's total public education expenditure as a percent of total personal income was 4.2%, ranking Utah 34th in the nation. Student enrollment continues to surge at Utah's colleges and universities. In 2010, enrollment grew 6.2%, from 103,010 to 109,513. Enrollment in higher education is projected to increase over the next ten years.



Economic Performance Improving Across Sectors

Construction. The value of permit authorized construction in Utah in 2011 is predicted to be \$3.5 billion, slightly higher than the \$3.3 billion in 2010. In inflation-adjusted dollars, the value of authorized construction last year was at the lowest level since 1992. The 6% increase in 2011 reverses four consecutive years of decline. In constant 2011 dollars all three major construction sectors improved in 2011. Residential value is up 4%, non-residential value up 19%, and additions, alterations and repairs are up 4%. It's likely the value of permit authorized construction hit bottom in 2010, and 2011 is the beginning of a modest recovery.

(S&P), combined with concern about European debt to lower stock prices during August. These continuing short term negative shocks cumulatively created a pronounced deceleration of growth during most of 2011. As events become more settled, the recovery will strengthen and accelerate during 2012.

Mountain Region. Utah and the mountain region have had similar economic performance during the recession and recovery, though there is a great deal of variation between the states. Total personal income increased in 2011 for all the mountain states, but median household income increased only in New Mexico. Unemployment rates decreased in every mountain state except Montana. Despite a decline in unemployment, poverty rates continue to rise in most of the mountain states. Utah and Wyoming have low poverty rates

In terms of residential units, the numbers continue to drift lower. The estimate for residential unit construction in 2011 is 8,700 units, 6% below 2010. This year will mark six consecutive years of decline in residential units. Utah's longest previous residential contraction was five years (1978-1982). During the peak year of 2005 permits were issued for 28,825 units compared to 8,700 six years later, a decline of 69% for total residential units, which includes apartment, condominiums and single-family homes. The decline has been more severe for single-family homes, which have dropped from 20,912 in 2005 to a estimated 4,800 units in 2011, a decline of 77%.

Energy. Utah continues to experience significant annual increases in crude oil production stemming from healthy crude oil prices spurring exploration and development in the Uinta Basin. In contrast, a weaker natural gas price has lead to a retreat from the record-high

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production recorded in 2009. Moreover, 2010 coal production dipped to a 20-year low based on a combination of lower demand and temporary mine closures. Production of electricity in Utah decreased for the second straight year, still hampered by a slowdown in the economy, while Utah's 2010 average cost of electricity remained well below the national average, mainly due to our reliance on established low-cost coal-fired generation. Consumption of petroleum products, natural gas, and electricity increased in 2010, possibly signaling an improving economy, whereas coal consumption dropped for the second straight year. Utah will continue to be a net-exporter of energy, producing more natural gas, coal, and electricity than is used in-state, but will remain reliant on other states and Canada for crude oil and petroleum products as in-state production only accounts for 48% of in-state demand.

Minerals. Mineral production in Utah was \$4.89 billion in 2010, an increase of \$513 million, or 12% from 2009. During 2011, the value of mineral production is expected to be at or above the 2010 level. Utah ranked third in the nation in the value of mineral production in 2010. Of the \$4.89 billion total during 2010, base metals contributed \$2.75 billion, or 56%; industrial minerals, \$856 million, or 18%; precious metals, \$658 million, or 13%; and energy minerals (coal and uranium), \$626 million, or 13%.

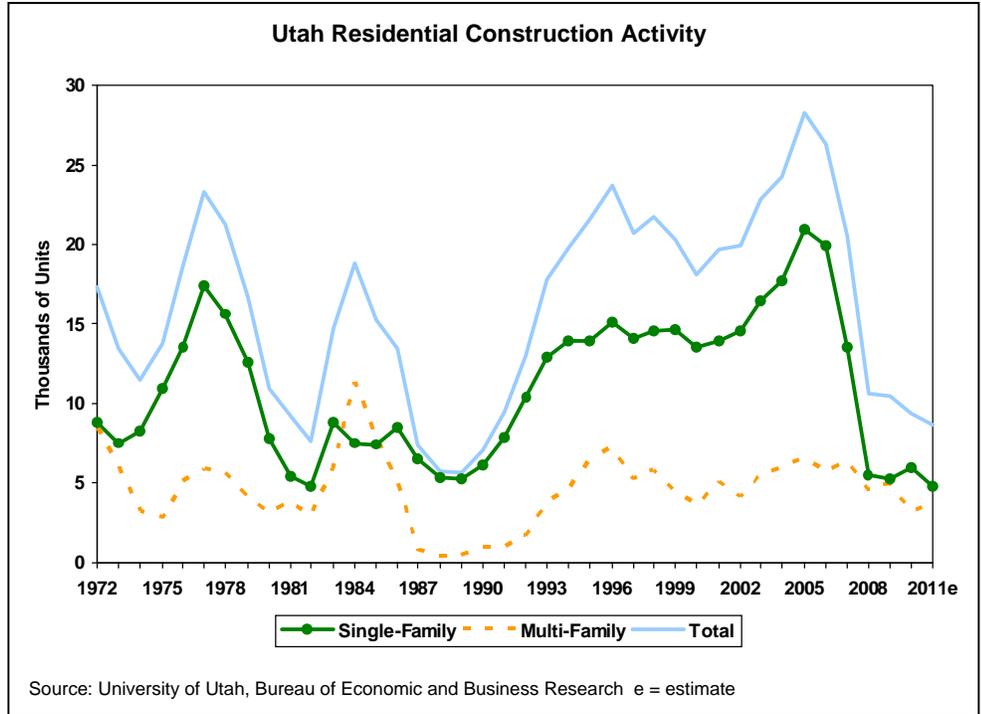
Exports. Worsening economic conditions in Utah, the nation, and around the globe were reflected in Utah's production and export levels through 2008 and 2009, but the rising price of gold has helped buoy the value of Utah's exports from 2009 to 2010. Utah's total exports rose from \$10.34 billion in 2009 to an estimated \$13.81 billion in 2010, an increase of 33.6%. Exports have been above \$4.0 billion since 2002 and above \$6.0 billion since 2005.

Tourism. Utah's tourism sector slowed during the recession, but international, regional, and in-state travel helped to increase overall visitation to the state during 2011. Total spending by travelers and tourists is estimated to have increased 4.7% during 2010 to \$6.52 billion, from \$6.23 billion in 2009. Total direct state and local taxes generated by traveler spending is estimated to have increased to \$842 million. Taxable room rents increased to \$968 million, and hotel/motel occupancy rates were up 4.7%.

Agriculture. Utah agriculture had total sales of \$1.38 billion in 2010, which is 1.2% of Utah GDP. Utah's major markets in Agriculture include cattle (22% of all agriculture sales), dairy production (21%), hogs (14%), and hay (11%). The downturn of the economy certainly has affected the profits and sales in these sectors, but recent price increases have brought better profit margins and earnings for farmers.

Significant Issue: The 2010 Census

The 2010 Census confirms that Utah is part of a larger net immigration growth region centered in the Intermountain West. It has gained sufficient population relative to other states to warrant an



additional seat in Congress. Decennial results also provide evidence that Utah retains many of its signature demographic characteristics but is trending in the same direction as the nation. For example, it continues to have the youngest median age among all states, but has increased from 27.1 years in 2000 to 29.2 in 2010. The state's ethnic and racial diversity are increasing, although its minority share of 19.6% is less than the nation's 36.3%. Minority population growth in Utah, as in the nation, outpaces the rest of the population. Youth continue to be the forefront of this change. The implications of this new evidence for the future depend upon whether the state continues to generate sufficient economic opportunity to attract young adults. If so, growth rates will continue to be relatively strong, the population will maintain its youthfulness, and racial and ethnic diversity will continue to increase. Like other regions and communities across the nation, Utah will maintain many of its demographic idiosyncrasies, but its connections to the outside world will also mean that most standard demographic indicators will continue to trend in the same direction as the nation.

Looking Ahead

As economic headwinds diminish in 2012, economic growth should accelerate, though the European debt situation clouds the outlook. Assuming policy-makers use the tools at hand to preserve financial stability, economic activity will improve. Growth in the U.S. will be slow but accelerating. Excess debt both at home and abroad will continue to dampen the recovery. Utah will come out of the recession more rapidly than the U.S., as has been the case with every downturn over the past 60 years. Assuming the nation continues a moderate but strengthening recovery, Utah's economy will expand at a stronger rate than experienced since the expansion began in summer 2009.

The 2011 Economic Report to the Governor is available online <http://www.governor.utah.gov/dea>.

2010 American Community Survey

The U.S. Census Bureau released findings from the 2010 American Community Survey (ACS) on September 22, 2011. The release covers more than 40 topics, such as educational attainment, income, health insurance coverage, occupation, language spoken at home, nativity, ancestry and selected monthly homeowner costs.

The estimates are available in detailed tables for the nation, all 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, every congressional district, every metropolitan area, and all counties and places with populations of 65,000 or more.

Guidance for Using American Community Survey Data

As a complete count of the population, the 2010 Census results are critical for people who need to know how many people live in the United States and where they live. The ACS statistics, on the other hand, are based on a sample survey of the nation conducted over the course of the 2010 calendar year and describe how we live by providing estimates of key social, economic and housing characteristics. It is best to use data from the ACS for demographic, social, economic, and housing characteristics. The data from the 2010 Census is used for counts of the population and basic characteristics (sex, age, race, Hispanic origin, and homeowner status). The Census Bureau collects ACS data from a sample of the population in the United States and Puerto Rico rather than from the whole population. All ACS data are survey estimates and a margin of error is published with each estimate. ACS 1-, 3-, and 5-year estimates are period estimates or estimates that represent the characteristics of the population and housing over a specific data collection period. Data products and further information for the 2010 ACS can be accessed at <http://factfinder2.census.gov>.

In October, the Census Bureau released a set of ACS statistics covering all areas with populations of 20,000 or more, based on data collected between 2008 and 2010. A third set of ACS statistics, available for all geographic areas regardless of population size, down to the block group level, will be released in December; these estimates will cover 2006-2010.

Methodology

As is the case with all surveys, statistics from sample surveys are subject to sampling and nonsampling error. All comparisons made in the reports have been tested and found to be statistically significant at the 90 percent confidence level, unless otherwise noted.

Highlights from the 2010 American Community Survey

Fertility. According to the 2010 ACS, Utah had the highest birth rate in the nation. Expressed in terms of births in the last 12 months per thousand women ages 15 to 50, Utah's birth rate was 78, above the national rate of 55. Utah was followed by Alaska (70), Nebraska (66), Wyoming (64) and Hawaii (63). Delaware had the lowest birth rate at 45. Among counties in Utah for which data were released, Weber County had the highest birth rate with 95 births per 1,000 women. It was followed by Davis (88), Utah (84) Washington (74), Salt Lake (70), and Cache (62) counties. St. George had the highest fertility among cities with a rate of 84, followed by Ogden (83), West Valley City (77), Layton (77), and West Jordan (75).

Educational Attainment. The 2010 ACS shows that 90.6% of people in Utah 25 years and over have completed high school, ranking Utah seventh highest in the nation behind Wyoming (92.3%),

Educational Attainment: Population 25 Years and Older

	High School Graduate or Higher		Bachelor's Degree or Higher	
	Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank
United States	85.6%	-	28.2%	-
Alabama	82.1%	46	21.9%	45
Alaska	91.0%	5	27.9%	22
Arizona	85.6%	34	25.9%	31
Arkansas	82.9%	45	19.5%	49
California	80.7%	50	30.1%	15
Colorado	89.7%	15	36.4%	3
Connecticut	88.6%	21	35.5%	5
Delaware	87.7%	27	27.8%	23
District of Columbia	87.4%	28	50.1%	1
Florida	85.5%	35	25.8%	33
Georgia	84.3%	39	27.3%	25
Hawaii	89.9%	13	29.5%	17
Idaho	88.3%	23	24.4%	40
Illinois	86.9%	30	30.8%	13
Indiana	87.0%	29	22.7%	44
Iowa	90.6%	7	24.9%	37
Kansas	89.2%	17	29.8%	16
Kentucky	81.9%	47	20.5%	48
Louisiana	81.9%	47	21.4%	47
Maine	90.3%	10	26.8%	27
Maryland	88.1%	24	36.1%	4
Massachusetts	89.1%	18	39.0%	2
Michigan	88.7%	20	25.2%	35
Minnesota	91.8%	2	31.8%	11
Mississippi	81.0%	49	19.5%	49
Missouri	86.9%	30	25.6%	34
Montana	91.7%	3	28.8%	19
Nebraska	90.4%	9	28.6%	21
Nevada	84.7%	37	21.7%	46
New Hampshire	91.5%	4	32.8%	9
New Jersey	88.0%	26	35.4%	6
New Mexico	83.3%	43	25.0%	36
New York	84.9%	36	32.5%	10
North Carolina	84.7%	37	26.5%	28
North Dakota	90.3%	10	27.6%	24
Ohio	88.1%	24	24.6%	38
Oklahoma	86.2%	33	22.9%	43
Oregon	88.8%	19	28.8%	19
Pennsylvania	88.4%	22	27.1%	26
Rhode Island	83.5%	42	30.2%	14
South Carolina	84.1%	40	24.5%	39
South Dakota	89.6%	16	26.3%	29
Tennessee	83.6%	41	23.1%	42
Texas	80.7%	50	25.9%	31
Utah	90.6%	7	29.3%	18
Vermont	91.0%	5	33.6%	8
Virginia	86.5%	32	34.2%	7
Washington	89.8%	14	31.1%	12
West Virginia	83.2%	44	17.5%	51
Wisconsin	90.1%	12	26.3%	29
Wyoming	92.3%	1	24.1%	41

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 American Community Survey

2010 American Community Survey

Minnesota (91.8%), Montana (91.7%), New Hampshire (91.5%), Alaska (91.0%), and Vermont (91.0%). Nationally, 85.6% of people over age 25 have completed high school. Among counties in Utah for which data were released, Davis County had the highest percentage of the population with a high school degree (95.3%), followed by Utah (93.9%), Cache (92.0%), Washington (91.4%), Weber (89.7%), and Salt Lake (88.1%) counties. Sandy had the highest percentage of high school graduates with 93.7% followed by Provo (93.1%), Layton (92.8%), Orem (91.7%), and West Jordan (91.4%).

Utah is only slightly above the nation for the percentage of the population over 25 that has completed a Bachelor's degree. In Utah, 29.3% of the population has a Bachelor's degree, compared to 28.2% nationally, ranking Utah 18th among states. The District of Columbia ranked first in the nation with 50.1%, followed by Massachusetts (39.0%), Colorado (36.4%), Maryland (36.1%), and Connecticut (35.5%). Among counties in Utah for which data were released, Utah County had the highest percentage of college graduates (35.7%), followed by Davis (34.6%), Cache (32.8%), Salt Lake (28.9%), Washington (27.2%), and Weber (24.2%) counties.

Foreign Born. In 2010, foreign born people accounted for 8.0% of the population in Utah. This was lower than the U.S., where 12.9% of the population was foreign born. California had the largest foreign born population (27.2%), followed by New York (22.0%), New Jersey (21.0%), Florida (19.4%), and Nevada (18.8%). West Virginia had the smallest foreign born population at 1.2%. Among counties in Utah for which data were released, Salt Lake County had the largest foreign born population (11.9%), followed by Utah (7.1%), Cache (6.5%), Weber (6.2%), Washington (6.1%), and Davis (4.7%) counties. West Valley had the highest percentage of foreign born population at 18.7% followed by Salt Lake City (17.1%), Ogden (11.6%), Provo (9.4%) and Sandy (9.4%).

Of the foreign born population in Utah, 62.3% were born in Latin America, 16.8% were born in Asia, and 11.1% were born in Europe with the remaining 9.8% from Africa, Oceania, and Northern America.

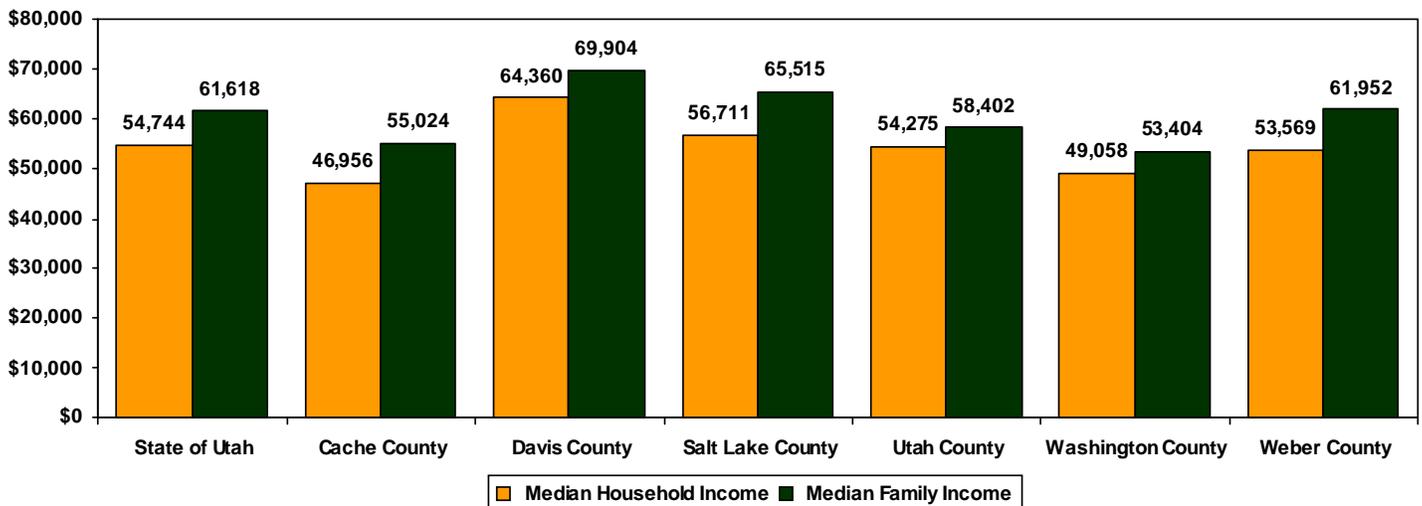
Median Household Income. The 2010 ACS reported median household income in Utah of \$54,744. This ranks Utah 14th highest in the nation. The national median household income was \$50,046. Maryland had the highest median household income at \$68,854, followed by New Jersey (\$67,681), Alaska (\$64,576), Connecticut (\$64,032), and Hawaii (\$63,030). Among counties for which data were released, Davis County had the highest median household income at \$64,360. It was followed by Salt Lake (\$56,711), Utah (\$54,275), Weber (\$53,569), Washington (\$49,058), and Cache (\$46,956) counties. Sandy had the highest median household income among cities with \$70,931 followed by West Jordan (\$66,453), Layton (\$53,876), West Valley City (\$51,421), and Orem (\$49,647).

Poverty. Utah's poverty rate continues to remain below the nation and ranks 17th lowest among states. In 2010, the poverty rate in Utah was 13.2%. The national poverty rate was 15.3%. New Hampshire had the lowest poverty rate in the nation (8.3%) and Mississippi had the highest (22.4%). Among counties in Utah for which data was released, Davis County had the lowest poverty rate (7.8%), followed by Salt Lake (13.5%), Weber (13.9%), Washington (14.3%), Utah (14.6%), and Cache (16.7%) counties. West Jordan had the lowest rate of poverty with 8.6% followed by Layton (9.6%), Sandy (11.5%), St. George (13.9%), and Orem (16.6%).

Utah has the 11th lowest child poverty rate in the nation at 15.7%, below the national rate of 21.6%. Utah also has a low percent of elderly in poverty, with 6.0% of people over 65 years below the poverty level, lower than the national rate of 9.0% and ranking Utah second lowest among states.

Commuting to Work. The majority of workers in Utah drive alone to work and few take public transportation. Of workers 16 years and over, 77.6% drive alone, 11.2% carpool, and 2.1% use public transportation. The average commute in Utah was shorter than the nation: in Utah the mean travel time to work was 21.0 minutes, compared to the national average of 21.2 minutes. Workers in Cache County and Washington County both had the shortest commute, with a mean travel time of 16.7 minutes, followed by Utah (20.7).

Median Income for Households and Families



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 American Community Survey

2010 American Community Survey

Housing Characteristics: Year Structure Built										
Geography	Total Housing Units	2005 or later	2000 to 2004	1990 to 1999	1980 to 1989	1970 to 1979	1960 to 1969	1950 to 1959	1940 to 1949	1939 or earlier
Counties										
Cache	37,120	10.6%	12.1%	19.3%	13.5%	16.3%	6.9%	4.6%	1.3%	15.4%
Davis	97,760	11.1%	12.7%	22.4%	15.3%	17.4%	8.3%	7.8%	2.1%	2.9%
Salt Lake	364,935	7.7%	9.8%	15.1%	14.5%	21.2%	9.0%	9.2%	4.5%	8.9%
Utah	148,688	15.1%	18.0%	20.1%	9.7%	13.8%	6.4%	6.3%	4.5%	6.0%
Washington	57,859	16.3%	22.6%	29.2%	14.4%	9.3%	3.9%	1.3%	0.7%	2.5%
Weber	86,309	10.7%	11.8%	17.9%	9.4%	16.4%	9.4%	9.2%	5.4%	9.7%
Cities										
Layton	21,997	7.6%	12.2%	28.6%	20.4%	19.0%	5.6%	3.7%	0.7%	2.2%
Ogden	32,131	6.2%	6.9%	7.7%	10.0%	13.6%	10.7%	13.9%	9.8%	21.3%
Orem	27,397	4.8%	10.5%	23.3%	17.2%	20.5%	7.7%	8.7%	5.1%	2.1%
Provo	31,809	5.9%	10.0%	17.7%	10.5%	20.5%	14.4%	7.4%	5.3%	8.2%
St. George	33,169	11.9%	23.5%	29.2%	18.0%	10.9%	4.0%	0.9%	1.0%	0.5%
Salt Lake City	81,294	2.1%	5.0%	4.4%	9.8%	12.2%	9.6%	12.8%	12.7%	31.4%
Sandy	28,859	4.3%	7.5%	19.6%	23.1%	34.4%	5.4%	1.0%	1.4%	3.4%
West Jordan	30,957	10.5%	16.8%	30.4%	21.8%	16.8%	1.6%	0.8%	0.4%	0.9%
West Valley City	41,372	7.3%	12.0%	14.4%	15.5%	29.8%	11.4%	7.1%	0.7%	1.8%
State of Utah	981,821	10.4%	12.7%	18.8%	13.5%	17.6%	7.4%	7.4%	4.0%	8.2%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 American Community Survey

Virginia (\$571 per month). Davis County had the highest median monthly housing costs for renters with \$863, followed by Washington (\$851), Salt Lake (\$832), Utah (\$798), Weber (\$734), and Cache (\$594).

New Construction. New home construction continued to be a significant percentage of the housing stock in Utah, where 10.4% of all housing units were built in 2005 or later, compared to 6.1% nationally. Other states with large percentages of homes built after 2005 were Nevada (11.8%), Arizona (10.5%), Texas (10.2%), and Idaho (9.8%). Among counties in Utah for which data was released, Washington County had the highest percentage of homes built after 2005 (16.3%), followed by Utah (15.1%), Davis (11.1%), Weber (10.7%), Cache (10.6%), and Salt Lake (7.7%). ■

min), Weber (21.0 min), Salt Lake (21.8 min), and Davis (22.1 min) counties. St. George workers had the shortest commute among the cities (14.2). Provo was second with 15.8, followed by Orem (17.3), Ogden (18.0), and Salt Lake City (18.7).

Median Housing Values. Recent market turmoil has caused changes in the housing market; however, as of 2010 when the ACS was conducted, the median housing value of owner-occupied housing units in Utah was \$217,200, above the national median of \$179,900. Housing values in Utah remain lower than other western states including California (\$370,900), Washington (\$271,800), Oregon (\$244,500) and Colorado (\$236,600). Hawaii had the highest median housing value (\$525,400) and West Virginia had the lowest (\$95,100). Among counties in Utah for which data was released, Salt Lake County had the highest median housing value (\$236,200), followed by Davis (\$226,200), Utah (\$224,200), Washington (\$217,400), Cache (\$190,200), and Weber (\$179,000) counties. Sandy had the highest median housing value at \$281,300 per unit, followed by Salt Lake City (\$244,800), St. George (\$225,300), West Jordan (\$225,100), and Layton (\$216,000).

Housing Costs. In Utah, median monthly housing costs for owner-occupied housing units with a mortgage were \$1,433 in 2010, lower than the national median of \$1,496. New Jersey had the highest median housing costs per month (\$2,370) and West Virginia had the lowest (\$918). Salt Lake County had the highest median monthly housing costs for owner-occupied housing units with mortgage with \$1,503, followed by Washington (\$1,496), Davis (\$1,481), Utah (\$1,481), Weber (\$1,314), and Cache (\$1,279).

Median monthly housing costs for renters in Utah were \$796 in 2010, lower than the national median of \$855. Renting is most expensive in Hawaii (\$1,291 per month) and least expensive in West

The Utah State Data Center Program

In 1982 the State of Utah entered into a voluntary agreement with the U.S. Census Bureau to establish the Utah State Data Center (SDC) program. The SDC program provides training and technical assistance in accessing and using census data for research, administration, planning, and decision-making by the government, the business community, university researchers, and other interested data users.

The Governor's Office of Planning and Budget serves as the lead coordinating agency for 34 organizations in Utah that make up the Utah State, Business, and Industry Data Center (SDC/BIDC) information network. This extensive network of SDC affiliates consists of major universities, libraries, regional and local organizations, as well as government agencies that produce primary data on the Utah economy. Each of these affiliates use, and provide the public with economic, demographic, or fiscal data on Utah. The Affiliate's Corner page of the Utah Data Guide has been created to highlight and recognize SDC program affiliates and their great work. A complete list of the program affiliates can be found on the back page of this newsletter. For more information on the SDC program, contact SDC staff at (801) 538-1036 or email dea@utah.gov.

The Utah Data Guide is Now Paperless

The Summer 2010 edition was the last paper printing of the Utah Data Guide. The Utah Data Guide will continue to be published and posted online in PDF format each quarter.

If you would like to receive email notification when a new edition is available online please send an email to dea@utah.gov. Your email address will be added to a distribution list.

Actual and Estimated Indicators for Utah and the U.S.: October 2011

ECONOMIC INDICATORS	UNITS	2009	2010	2011	2012	PERCENT CHANGE		
		ACTUAL	ACTUAL	ESTIMATE	FORECAST	2010	2011	2012
PRODUCTION AND SPENDING								
U.S. Real Gross Domestic Product	Billion Chained \$2005	12,703.1	13,088.0	13,308.0	13,491.4	3.0	1.7	1.4
U.S. Real Personal Consumption	Billion Chained \$2005	9,037.5	9,220.9	9,414.4	9,594.6	2.0	2.1	1.9
U.S. Real Private Fixed Investment	Billion Chained \$2005	1,606.4	1,648.4	1,757.2	1,832.3	2.6	6.6	4.3
U.S. Real Federal Defense Spending	Billion Chained \$2005	695.6	718.3	704.1	680.6	3.3	-2.0	-3.3
U.S. Real Exports	Billion Chained \$2005	1,494.0	1,663.2	1,774.9	1,835.5	11.3	6.7	3.4
Utah Exports (NAICS, Census)	Million Dollars	10,337.0	13,809.0	16,300.0	17,500.0	33.6	20.1	7.4
Utah Coal Production	Million Tons	21.9	19.4	20.3	22.1	-11.5	4.6	8.9
Utah Crude Oil Production	Million Barrels	22.9	24.7	25.3	25.8	7.5	2.6	2.0
Utah Natural Gas Production Sales	Billion Cubic Feet	405.6	387.7	400.0	405.0	-4.4	3.2	1.3
Utah Copper Mined Production	Million Pounds	619.8	566.4	581.6	578.8	-8.6	2.7	-0.5
Utah Molybdenum Production	Million Pounds	23.1	28.4	30.5	29.2	23.0	7.1	-4.3
SALES AND CONSTRUCTION								
U.S. New Auto and Truck Sales	Millions	10.4	11.6	12.5	13.2	11.1	8.4	5.4
U.S. Housing Starts	Millions	0.55	0.58	0.59	0.67	5.6	0.4	13.3
U.S. Private Residential Investment	Billion Dollars	354.6	338.1	335.3	354.0	-4.7	-0.8	5.6
U.S. Nonresidential Structures	Billion Dollars	449.9	374.4	412.0	409.4	-16.8	10.0	-0.6
U.S. Home Price Index (FHFA)	1980Q1 = 100	344.4	332.3	314.9	301.5	-3.5	-5.2	-4.3
U.S. Nontaxable & Taxable Retail Sales	Billion Dollars	4,093.2	4,354.3	4,659.8	4,815.8	6.4	7.0	3.3
Utah New Auto and Truck Sales	Thousands	66.2	69.1	76.2	86.0	4.4	10.2	12.9
Utah Dwelling Unit Permits	Thousands	10.5	9.3	8.7	10.0	-11.3	-6.5	14.9
Utah Residential Permit Value	Million Dollars	1,674.0	1,667.0	1,735.0	2,000.0	-0.4	4.1	15.3
Utah Nonresidential Permit Value	Million Dollars	1,054.3	925.1	1,100.0	1,100.0	-12.3	18.9	0.0
Utah Additions, Alterations and Repairs	Million Dollars	660.1	672.0	700.0	700.0	1.8	4.2	0.0
Utah Home Price Index (FHFA)	1980Q1 = 100	345.2	325.4	314.1	317.2	-5.7	-3.5	1.0
Utah Taxable Retail Sales	Million Dollars	25,600	25,061	26,255	27,804	-2.1	4.8	5.9
DEMOGRAPHICS AND SENTIMENT								
U.S. July 1st Population	Millions	307.8	310.8	313.8	316.9	1.0	1.0	1.0
U.S. Consumer Sentiment (U of M)	Diffusion Index	66.3	71.8	66.9	68.8	8.4	-6.9	3.0
Utah July 1st Population (UPEC)	Thousands	2,735.1	2,774.6	2,817.1	2,861.2	1.4	1.5	1.6
Utah Net Migration (UPEC)	Thousands	3.7	0.8	3.5	5.0			
PROFITS AND RESOURCE PRICES								
U.S. Corporate Before Tax Profits	Billion Dollars	1,455.7	1,819.5	1,886.4	2,012.5	25.0	3.7	6.7
U.S. Corporate Profit [above less Fed. Res.]	Billion Dollars	1,408.4	1,747.9	1,810.5	1,945.7	24.1	3.6	7.5
West Texas Intermediate Crude Oil	\$ Per Barrel	61.7	79.4	90.6	93.6	28.7	14.0	3.4
U.S. Coal Producer Price Index	1982 = 100	182.1	189.3	205.8	212.3	3.9	8.8	3.1
Utah Coal Prices	\$ Per Short Ton	28.4	30.8	32.0	35.0	8.3	4.0	9.4
Utah Oil Prices	\$ Per Barrel	50.2	68.1	80.0	75.0	35.6	17.5	-6.3
Utah Natural Gas Prices	\$ Per MCF	3.38	4.00	3.95	4.00	18.3	-1.3	1.3
Utah Copper Prices	\$ Per Pound	2.34	3.49	3.80	3.25	49.1	8.9	-14.5
Utah Molybdenum Prices	\$ Per Pound	11.5	15.9	15.5	14.5	37.9	-2.5	-6.5
INFLATION AND INTEREST RATES								
U.S. CPI Urban Consumers (BLS)	1982-84 = 100	214.5	218.1	224.7	227.6	1.6	3.0	1.3
U.S. GDP Chained Price Index (BEA)	2005 = 100	109.7	111.0	113.4	115.0	1.2	2.2	1.4
U.S. Federal Funds Rate (FRB)	Effective Rate	0.16	0.18	0.11	0.10			
U.S. 3-Month Treasury Bills (FRB)	Discount Rate	0.15	0.14	0.06	0.06			
U.S. 10-Year Treasury Notes (FRB)	Yield (%)	3.26	3.21	2.76	2.32			
30 Year Mortgage Rate (FHLMC)	Percent	5.04	4.69	4.43	4.03			
EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES								
U.S. Establishment Employment (BLS)	Millions	130.8	129.8	131.0	131.8	-0.7	0.9	0.6
U.S. Average Annual Pay (BLS)	Dollars	47,943	49,362	50,852	52,051	3.0	3.0	2.4
U.S. Total Wages & Salaries (BLS)	Billion Dollars	6,270.4	6,408.2	6,660.2	6,859.0	2.2	3.9	3.0
Utah Nonagricultural Employment (DWS)	Thousands	1,188.7	1,181.5	1,209.2	1,241.3	-0.6	2.3	2.7
Utah Average Annual Pay (DWS)	Dollars	38,059	38,665	39,789	41,071	1.6	2.9	3.2
Utah Total Nonagriculture Wages (DWS)	Million Dollars	45,242	45,684	48,113	50,982	1.0	5.3	6.0
INCOME AND UNEMPLOYMENT								
U.S. Personal Income (BEA)	Billion Dollars	11,930	12,374	13,008	13,442	3.7	5.1	3.3
U.S. Unemployment Rate (BLS)	Percent	9.3	9.6	9.1	9.3			
Utah Personal Income (BEA)	Million Dollars	86,840	90,160	95,577	100,311	3.8	6.0	5.0
Utah Unemployment Rate (DWS)	Percent	7.1	8.0	8.0	7.3			

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

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The Demographic and Economic Analysis (DEA) section supports the mission of the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget to improve decision making by providing economic and demographic data and analysis to the governor and to individuals from state agencies, other government entities, businesses, academia, and the public. As part of this mission, DEA functions as the lead agency in Utah for the U.S. Census Bureau's State Data and Business and Industry Data Center (SDC/BIDC) programs. While the 34 SDC and BIDC affiliates listed in this newsletter have specific areas of expertise, they can also provide assistance to data users in accessing Census and other data sources.

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