ECONOMIC REPORT TO THE GOVERNOR 2007

State of Utah
Jon M. Huntsman, Jr.
Governor

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Excerpts

State of Utah
Governor Jon M. Huntsman, Jr.

Demographics

- **Population:** The State's official July 1, 2006 population was estimated to be 2.6 million, an increase of 2.7% from 2005. Although this growth rate was lower than the rate of 3.2% from the previous year, it was still the third-highest growth rate in ten years. Natural increase was a record high with an increase of 39,010 persons, or 57.6% of total growth. This was a result of a record-high number of births (52,368) and deaths (13,358).

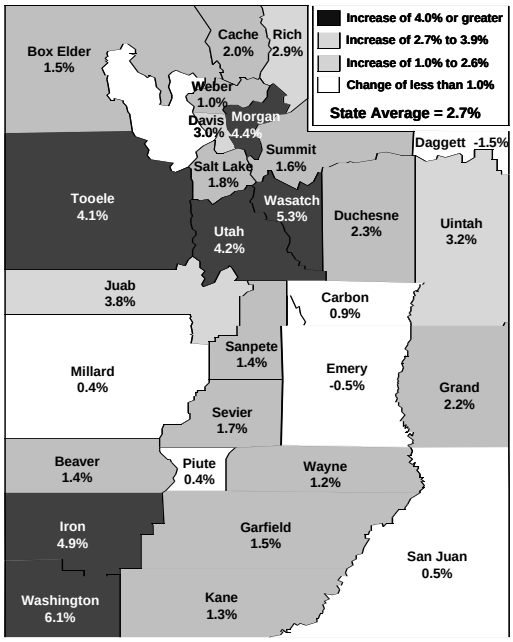
- **Rate of Growth:** According to the U.S. Census Bureau, Utah ranked sixth among states with a population growth rate of 2.4% from 2005 to 2006. The U.S. rate of growth was 1.0%.

- **Median Age:** Utah ranks as the youngest state in the nation (2005), with a median age of 28.5, compared to the national average of 36.4.

- **Long-Term Projections:** The State's population is projected to be 2.8 million in 2010, 3.5 million in 2020, 4.1 million in 2030, 4.7 million in 2040, and will reach 5.4 million in 2050.

2006 Utah Population Estimate	**2,615,129**
2005-2006 Percent Change	2.7%
2006 Net Migration	28,730
2006 Natural Increase	39,010
2006 Fiscal Year Births	52,368
2006 Fiscal Year Deaths	13,358

Population Growth Rates: 2005-2006



Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee

Employment and Wages

- **Utah's economy continues to accelerate and is expected to see strong growth in 2007.**

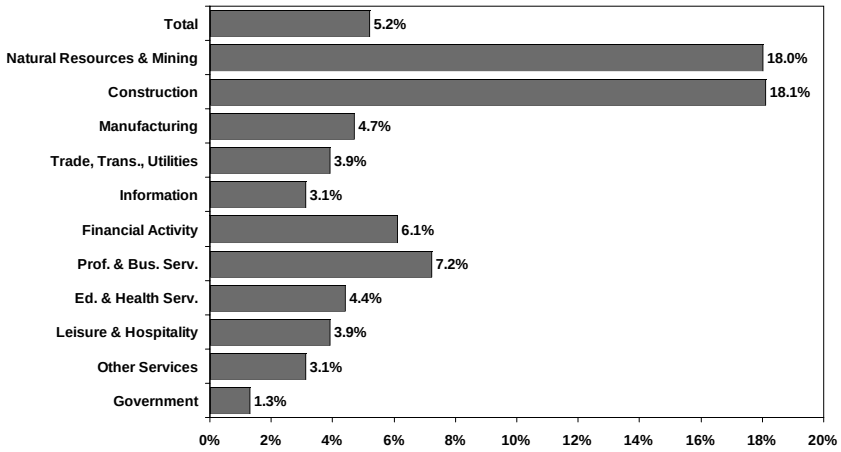
- **Job Growth** – Job growth rebounded from 0.0% in 2003, to 2.8% in 2004, 4.0% in 2005, and 5.2% in 2006.

- **Industry Focus** – Construction, natural resources and mining, professional and business services, and financial activity all experienced job growth higher than the state average of 5.2%. All other sectors also experienced positive job growth from 2005 to 2006.

- **Unemployment** – Utah's 2006 unemployment rate was 3.3%, down from 4.3% in 2005. On average, there were 43,700 Utahns unemployed in 2006.

- **Average Wage** – In 2006, Utah's average annual nonagricultural wage was $34,600, an increase of 5.4% from 2005.

Percent Change in Utah Employment by Industry: 2005-2006 Annual Averages



Source: Department of Workforce Services

Total Nonagricultural Employment (2006e)	**1,208,100**
Increase (2005-2006)	59,785
Percent Change (2005-2006)	5.2%
Unemployment Rate (2006)	3.3%
Total Nonagricultural Wages (2006e)	**$41.8 billion**
Percent Change (2005-2006)	10.9%
Average Annual Wage (2006e)	**$34,600**
Percent Change (2005-2006)	5.4%
Total Personal Income (2006e)	**$74.4 billion**
Percent Change (2005-2006)	9.5%
Per Capita Personal Income (2006e)	**$29,329**
Percent Change (2005-2006)	6.7%

Note: e=estimate

Industry Focus

- **Construction** - Continuing low interest rates and a growing economy powered construction value to an all-time high in 2006 of $7.6 billion, a 15% increase from the 2005 record of $6.6 billion. Residential construction again led the way with a record $5.1 billion in new construction, and 27,000 new dwelling units receiving building permits.

- **Tourism** - Utah's travel and tourism sector saw improvements in leading indicators in 2006. Each of the five major tourism sectors experienced gains. For the third consecutive year, the Utah ski industry enjoyed a record-breaking number of skier visits. The outlook for 2007 is cautiously optimistic. Business and leisure travel should increase, but there are still concerns about consumer confidence, gasoline prices, the wars in Iraq and Afganistan, and the U.S. image abroad.

- **Exports** - Utah's exports increased 12.9% during 2006, from $6.1 billion to $6.8 billion. Shipments of gold accounted for approximately 42% of the total during 2006. Utah's largest markets for merchandise exports are in Western Europe, East Asia, and Canada. Utah's exports to China exceeded $100 million for the fourth year in a row. As the world economic recovery strengthens during 2007, Utah's exports should continue to grow.

- **Defense** - Defense-related spending in Utah in FY 2005, the most recent year for which data are available, was estimated at $3.7 billion, rising 12.8% from 2004. The current level of defense activity is expected to continue in 2007, a result of military involvement overseas and base realignment.

- **Energy and Minerals** - The estimated value of energy and mineral production in Utah was a record $7.6 billion, up from $6.2 billion in 2005. This increase is due to significant increases in most precious-metal and base-metal production and prices, as well as increased production and prices of coal and industrial mineral commodities. Utah experienced a significant increase in all areas of energy production in 2006. Production and consumption of natural gas, coal and electricity all increased in 2006. Prices for oil rose to record highs in nominal dollars in 2006.

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

Major Findings

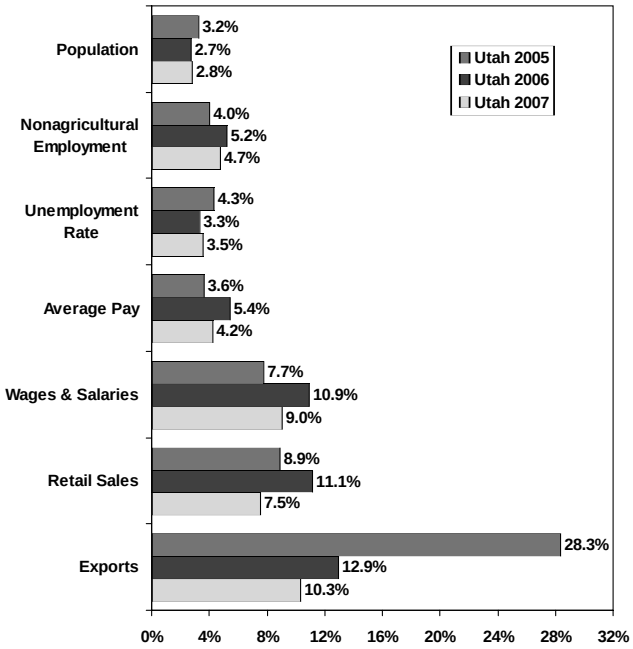
- **Overview of the Economy** - Utah's economy grew rapidly during 2006. For the third consecutive year, the state outperformed the nation. Utah's job growth was 5.2%, the fastest since 1995, compared to 1.4% nationally. With this strong growth, Utah appears poised to repeat the long expansion of the 1990s. Strong growth in the construction and professional and business services sectors, as well as in exports and defense spending, strengthened the Utah economy in 2006.

- **Education** - In 2006, there were an estimated 526,000 students in Utah's public education system, a 3.2% increase over 2005. Enrollment in 2006 increased by 16,075 students. These students are becoming increasingly diverse, and score respectably with their national peers. Utah System of Higher Education enrollment for 2006 was 144,302, a slight decrease from 2005, when enrollment was an all-time high of 144,937.

- **Mountain States** - The Mountain Division is expanding more rapidly than the nation and is emerging as a growth center. Comparing September 2005 with September 2006, mountain state employment grew 3.8%, more than twice the nation's growth of 1.4%. Further, the area held four of the top five fastest growing states. However, the Mountain Division continues to pay lower wages, with only Colorado above the national average.

- **Outlook for 2007** - As the expansion progresses, Utah's economy will continue on the growth path that began in 2004. With strong growth during 2006 and the continuing momentum of expansion, employment should grow 4.7% during 2007. The unemployment rate is expected to remain low at 3.5%. Construction will be up with 11.6% job growth.

Utah Economic Indicators: 2005-2007



Source: Council of Economic Advisors' Revenue Assumptions Committee

Significant Utah Rankings

	State Rank	Value	Year
Demographic			
Population Growth Rate	6th	2.4%	2005-2006
Fertility Rate	1st	2.54	2002
Life Expectancy	3rd	78.6 years	2000
Median Age	1st	28.5 years	2005
Household Size	1st	3.07 persons	2005
Social Indicators			
Violent Crime	6th	227.2 per 100,000 people	2005
Poverty Rate	9th	9.4%	2003-2005
Educational Attainment	2nd	92.5% of persons 25+ w/ high school degree	2005

	State Rank	Value	Year
Economic			
Rate of Job Growth	2nd	5.2%	2006
Urban Status	9th	88.3%	2000
Unemployment Rate	2nd	3.3%	2006
Median Household Income	10th	$54,813	2003-2005
Average Annual Pay	37th	$33,328	2005
Per Capita Personal Income	47th	$27,497	2005

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

Preface

The *2007 Economic Report to the Governor* is the 21st annual publication of its kind in Utah. Through the last two decades, the *Economic Report to the Governor* has served as the preeminent source for data, research, and analysis about the Utah economy. It includes a national and state economic outlook, a summary of state government economic development activities, an analysis of economic activity based on the standard indicators, and a detailed review of industries and issues of particular interest. The primary goal of the report is to improve the reader's understanding of the Utah economy. With improved economic literacy, decision makers in the public and private sector will be able to plan, budget, and make policy with an awareness of how their actions are both influenced by and impact economic activity.

Council of Economic Advisors. The Council of Economic Advisors provides guidance for the contents of this report. The CEA is an advisory committee to the Governor and includes representatives from state government agencies, Wells Fargo Bank, Thredgold Economic Associates, The Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, Utah Foundation, and all of Utah's major research universities. The mission of the CEA is to provide information and analysis that enhances economic decision making in Utah. This report is the primary means of the CEA to communicate economic information to the general public.

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

Statistics Used in This Report. The statistical contents of this report come from a multitude of sources which are listed at the bottom of each table and figure. Statistics are generally for the most recent year or period available as of mid-December 2006. There may be a quarter or more of lag time before economic data become final. Final estimates can be obtained later in 2007 from the contributing entities. Forecasts are also included in tables and figures. All of the data in this report are subject to error arising from a variety of factors, including sampling variability, reporting errors, incomplete coverage, non-response, imputations, and processing error. If there are questions about the sources, limitations, and appropriate use of the data included in this report, the relevant entity should be contacted.

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

New This Year. The content of this report is similar to prior years, with the addition of new data and analysis. In addition, several new data series and research efforts are worth highlighting. Together with information on public education, the Education Chapter in the Economic Indicators section has added a section on higher education. The Special Topics section of this report contains four chapters: Salt Lake City: A City on the Rise, Tax Reform Analysis, Utah's Ski Industry, and Challenges Created by Growth.

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

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

Suggestions and Comments. Users of the *Economic Report to the Governor* are encouraged to write or call with suggestions that will improve future editions. Suggestions and comments for improving the coverage and presentation of data and quality of research and analysis should be sent to the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, State Capitol Complex Suite E210, Salt Lake City, Utah 84114-2210. The telephone number is (801) 538-1027 or send email to dea@utah.gov.

Contents

Figures v

Tables vii

Contributors ix

Council of Economic Advisors xi

Map of Utah xiii

Executive Summary 1

Economic Outlook
- National Outlook 5
- Utah Outlook 7
- Utah's Long-Term Projections 15
- Economic Development 29

Economic Indicators
- Demographics 35
- Employment, Wages, and Labor Force 55
- Personal Income 71
- Gross Domestic Product by State 77
- Utah Taxable Sales 81
- Tax Collections 87
- Exports 95
- Price Inflation and Cost of Living 103
- Regional / National Comparisons 107
- Social Indicators 121
- Education 127

Industry Focus
- Agriculture 153
- Residential and Nonresidential Construction 159
- Defense 165
- Energy and Minerals 173
- High Technology 187
- Tourism, Travel, and Recreation 193

Special Topics
- Salt Lake City: A City on the Rise 201
- Tax Reform Analysis 211
- Utah's Ski Industry 215
- The Challenges Created by Growth 223

Figures

Executive Summary
A. Strong Job Growth 1
B. All Employment Sectors Growing 1
C. Employment Growth in Mountain States. 2
D. Defense Spending in Utah at a Record High 2
E. Total Construction Value 3

National Outlook
1. U.S. Economic Indicators 6

Utah Outlook
2. Utah Economic Indicators 10
3. Comparison of Utah and U.S. Economic Indicators .10
4. Construction Jobs as a Percent of Total Jobs 11
5. Total Permitted Construction Values 11
6. Mortgage Rates and Single-Family Units 12
7. Median Housing Price Index for Existing Homes . . .12

Utah's Long-Term Projections
8. Population Estimates and Projections by MCD 18
9. Utah's Changing Age Structure 18
10. Dependency Ratios for Utah and the U.S. 19
11. Utah Dependency Ratios 19
12. U.S. Dependency Ratios 20
13. Growth of School-Age Population 20
14. Growth of the 65 and Older Age Group 21
15. Employment Growth by Decade. 21
16. Industry Employment as Share of State Emplymnt . .22

Demographics
17. Population Growth Rates by County. 37
18. Utah Population: Annual Percent Change 38
19. Utah Components of Population Change 38
20. Total Fertility for Utah and the U.S. 39
21. Utah Total Population 39
22. Fastest Growing Cities in Utah 40
23. Utah Family Characteristics 40

Employment, Wages, and Labor Force
24. Utah Employment 58
25. Utah Employment: Annual Percent Change 58
26. Percent Change in Employment by Industry 59
27. Change in Utah Employment by Industry 59
28. Utah and U.S. Employment by Industry 60
29. Utah Average Annual Pay. 60
30. Utah Employment by Age Group and Sex 61

Personal Income
31. Per Capita Personal Income as a Percent of U.S. 72

Gross Domestic Product by State
32. Percent of GDP by Industry Utah and U.S.. 78

Utah Taxable Sales
33. Change in Taxable Sales by Major Sector 83

Tax Collections
34. Percent Change in in Revenue Growth 89
35. Revenue Surplus 89
36. Revenue as a Percent of State Total 90
37. Wages and Capital Gains as Percent of Income 90

Exports
38. Utah Merchandise Exports 96
39. Utah Merchandise Exports by Top Ten Industries . . .97
40. Merchandise Exports to Top Ten Countries 97

Price Inflation and Cost of Living
41. U.S. Consumer Price Index and GDP Deflator 104

Regional / National Comparisons
42. Population Growth Rates 109
43. Per Capita Income as a Percent of U.S. 109
44. Median Household Income as a Percent of U.S. 110
45. Average Annual Pay as a Percent of U.S. 110
46. Nonagricultural Employment Growth 111
47. Percent of Persons in Poverty 111

Education
48. Utah Public Education Enrollment 130
49. Growth of Public Education Enrollment. 130
50. Largest School Districts. 131
51. Fastest Growing School Districts. 131
52. Expenditures Per Pupil 132
53. Expenditures as Percent of Personal Income 132
54. Enrollment and Expenditure by District 133
55. School District Map 134
56. Higher Education Enrollment 135
57. Value of Higher Education and Training 135
58. Benefits of Higher Education 136

Agriculture
59. Percent Cash Receipts by Commodity 155
60. Farm Cash Receipts by County 155
61 Percent Cash Receipts from Livestock by County . . .156
62. Livestock Receipts as a Percent of Total 156

Construction
63. Residential Construction Activity 161
64. Value of New Construction 161

Defense
65. Federal Defense-Related Spending in Utah 167
66. Federal Defense-Related Spending in the U.S. 167

Energy and Minerals
67. Crude Oil Production and Consumption 178
68. Petroleum Product Production and Consumption . .178
69. Natural Gas Production and Consumption 179
70. Coal Production and Consumption 179
71. Electricity Generation and Consumption 180
72. Mineral Production Value Trends 180
73. Value of Mineral Production 181
74. Value of Nonfuel Minerals 181

Tourism, Travel, and Recreation
75. Travel-Related Employment 195
76. Traveler Spending 195

Figures (continued)

77. Hotel Room Rents 196
78. National Park and Skier Visits 196

Salt Lake City: A City on the Rise
79. Selected Downtown Development Projects 203

Tax Reform Analysis
80. Corporate Jobs Recruited 212
81. Corporate Compensation Paid to Employees 213
82. Employment from Corporate Recruitment 213
83. Expansion of Utah's GDP 214
84. Education and General Fund Revenue 214

Utah's Ski Industry
85. State of Origin for Skier Visits in Utah 217
86. Utah and U.S. Skier Visits 218
87. Resident and Destination Skier Visits 218

The Challenges Created by Growth
85. Utah Population 1950 to 2050 226

Tables

Utah Outlook
1. Economic Indicators for Utah and the U.S. 13
2. Large Construction and Employment Summary 14

Utah's Long-Term Projections
3. Economic and Demographic Summary 23
4. Population Projections by County and District 24
5. Population Projections by Selected Age Groups 25
6. Population by Age Groups as a Percent of Total 25
7. Total Employment Projections by Major Industry . . .26
8. Location Quotients and Hachman Index 26
9. Hachman Index by County 27
10. Life Expectancies for Utah and the U.S. 28
11. Utah Dependency Ratios 28

Economic Development
12. Industries for Economic Clusters Initiative 32
13. Active Centers of Excellence 33
14. Companies Connected with Centers of Excellence . .34

Demographics
15. Population, Migration, Births and Deaths 41
16. Utah Population Estimates by County 42
17. Total Fertility Rates for Utah and the U.S. 43
18. National and State Population Counts 44
19. Rankings of States by Selected Age Groups 45
20. Dependency Ratios for States 46
21. Housing Units, Households, Persons Per Household .47
22. County Population by Race and Hispanic Origin 48
23. Net In-Migration by State 49
24. City Population Estimates 50

Employment, Wages, and Labor Force
25. Employment by Industry and Unemployment 62
26. Employment by County and Industry 63
27. Wages by County and Industry 64
28. Utah Average Monthly Wage by Industry 65
29. Utah Labor Force, Jobs, and Wages 66
30. Labor Force and Components by County 67
31. Largest Nonagricultural Employers 68
32. Employment Status by Age, Sex, & Race 69

Personal Income
33. Components of Total Personal Income 73
34. Personal and Per Capita Income for Utah and U.S. . . .74
35. Personal Income by County 75
36. Per Capita Income by County 76

Gross Domestic Product by State
37. Percent of Utah GDP by Industry 78
38. Nominal Utah GDP by Industry 79
39. Real Utah GDP by Industry 80

Utah Taxable Sales
40. Utah Taxable Sales and Percent Change by Sector . . .84
41. Utah Taxable Sales By Component 85
42. Utah Total Taxable Sales by County 86

Tax Collections
43. Cash Collection Unrestricted Revenues 91
44. Cash Collection Unrestricted Revenues (% Change) . .92
45. State Tax and Fee Changes in Legislative Sessions . . .93

Exports
46. U.S. Merchandise Exports by State 98
47. Utah Exports by Industry 99
48. Utah Exports to Top 35 Purchasing Countries 100
49. Utah Exports by Country and Industry 101

Price Inflation and Cost of Living
50. Cost of Living Index Wasatch Front-Area 104
51. Consumer Price Index 105
52. Gross Domestic Product Deflators 106

Regional / National Comparisons
53. Population and Households 112
54. Total Personal Income 113
55. Per Capita Personal Income 114
56. Median Household Income 115
57. Average Annual Pay 116
58. Employees on Nonagricultural Payrolls 117
59. Unemployment Rates 118
60. Percent of People in Poverty 119

Social Indicators
61. Crime, Education, and Home Ownership 123
62. Vital Statistics and Health 124
63. Poverty and Public Assistance 125

Education
64. Public School Enrollment and Utah Population 137
65. Fall Enrollment by District 138
66. Enrollment by Race and Ethnicity 139
67. Test of Basic Skills 140
68. Utah Selected Data 141
69. Selected Data by State 142
70. Higher Education Enrollment & Utah Population . .143
71. Higher Education Enrollment by County 144
72. Higher Education by Race and Ethnicity 145
73. Cost Study Summary 146
74. Tuition and Fees 147
75. Tuition Percentage Increases 148
76. Five Year History of Degrees 149
77. Degrees by Race and Ethnicity 150
78. Total Degrees by Field of Study 151

Agriculture
79. Percent of Agricultural Receipts by Sector 157
80. Cash Receipts by Source and County 158

Construction
81. Construction Activity 162
82. Summary of Construction Activity 163
83. Average Mortgage Rates 163
84. Housing Prices for Utah 164

Tables (continued)

Defense
85. Federal Defense-Related Spending: Utah Total 168
86. Federal Defense-Related Spending: U.S. Total. 169
87. Federal Defense-Related Spending by County 170
88. Federal Defense-Related Spending in Utah 171
89. Federal Defense-Related Spending for the U.S. 172

Energy and Minerals
90. Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil 182
91. Supply and Disposition of Petroleum Products 183
92. Supply and Disposition of Natural Gas 184
93. Supply and Disposition of Coal 185
94. Supply and Disposition of Electricity 186

High Technology
95. Tech. Employment by Industry, Annual Average . . .189
96. Tech. Employment by Industry, 2004 and 2005 190
97. Tech. Employment by Industry 190
98. Tech. Establishments in Utah, Annual Averages 191
99. Tech. Total Wages in Utah 191

Tourism, Travel and Recreation
100. National Parks Recreation Visits 197
101. Profile of the Utah Travel Industry 198
102. Utah Tourism Indicators 199

Salt Lake City: A City on the Rise
103. Salt Lake City Development Projects 206
104. Salt Lake City At-A-Glance 209
105. Downtown Rising Core Principles 210

Utah's Ski Industry
106. Resident and Destination Skier Visits in Utah 219
107. Utah and U.S. States and Skier Visits 220
108. Comparison Table of Survey Results 221

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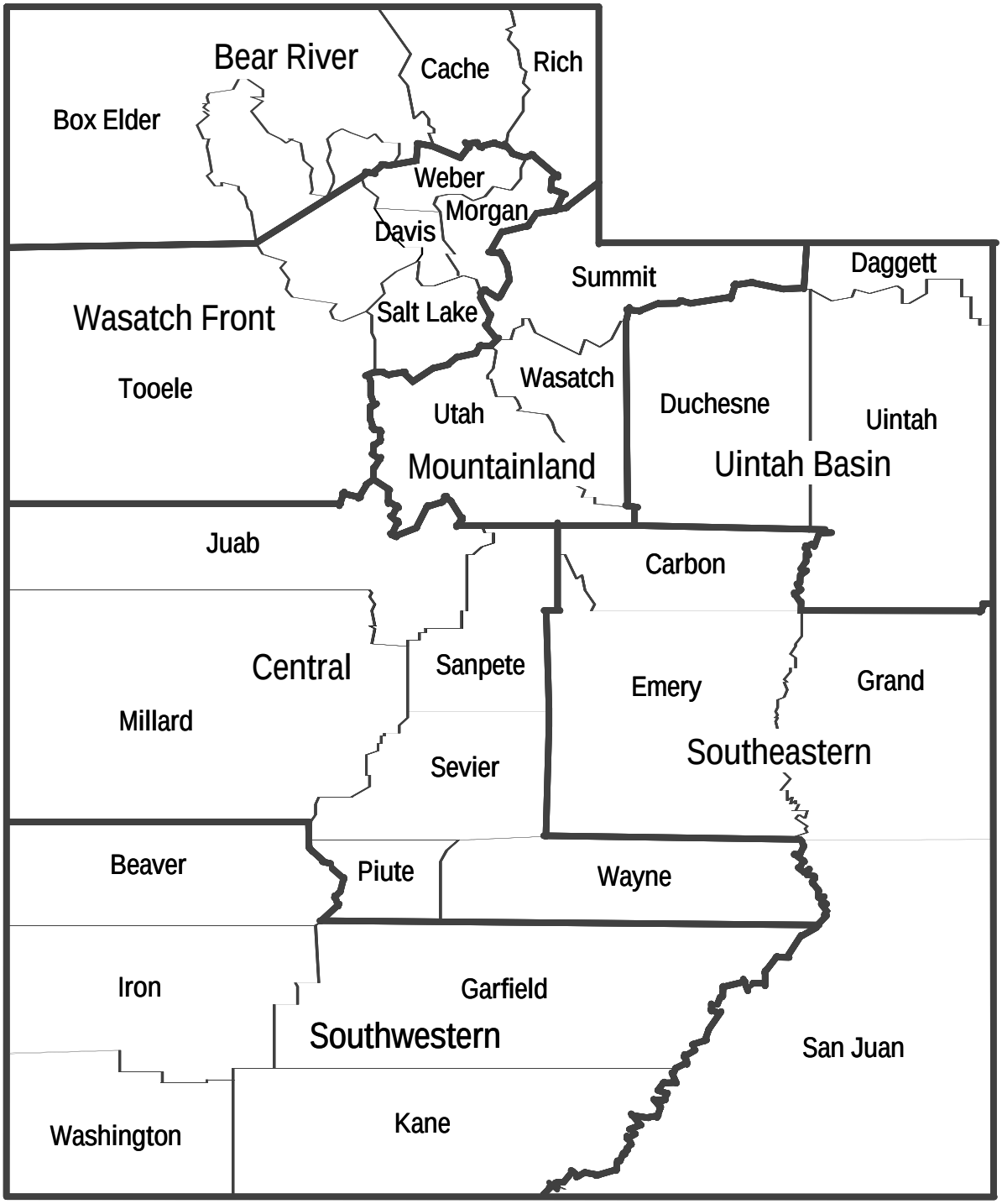
Map of Utah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Executive Summary

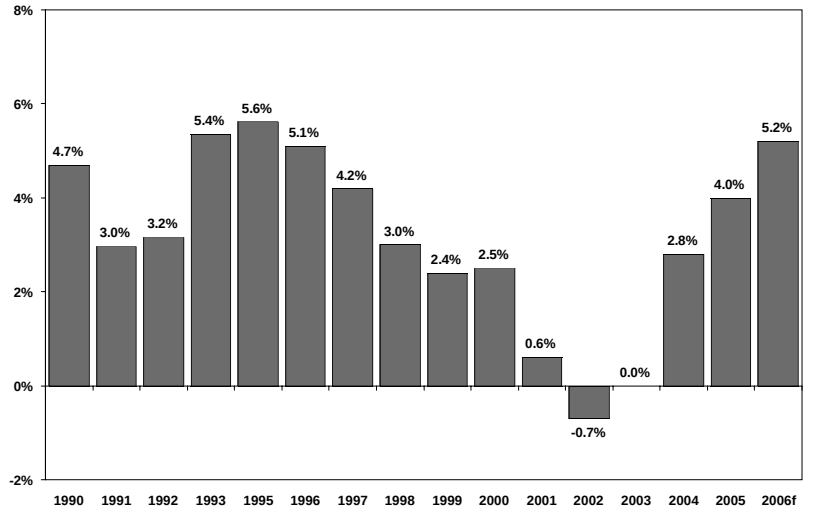
Executive Summary

Overview

Utah's economy grew very rapidly during 2006. For the third consecutive year, the state outperformed the nation. Utah's job growth was 5.2%, the fastest since 1995, compared to 1.4% nationally. After three years of solid performance, Utah appears to be repeating the long expansion of the 1990s.

While 2005 was remarkable in its own right, the economy's acceleration during 2006 was astounding. Total construction value set another all-time high. While dwelling-unit permits were down slightly from 2005, the 2006 level was still higher than any year before 2005. As a result, Utah's home price appreciation was among the highest in the nation. With continued high energy prices, mining and energy production--principally natural gas, coal, and oil--accelerated dramatically during 2006.

Figure A. Strong Job Growth in Utah with Economic Expansion

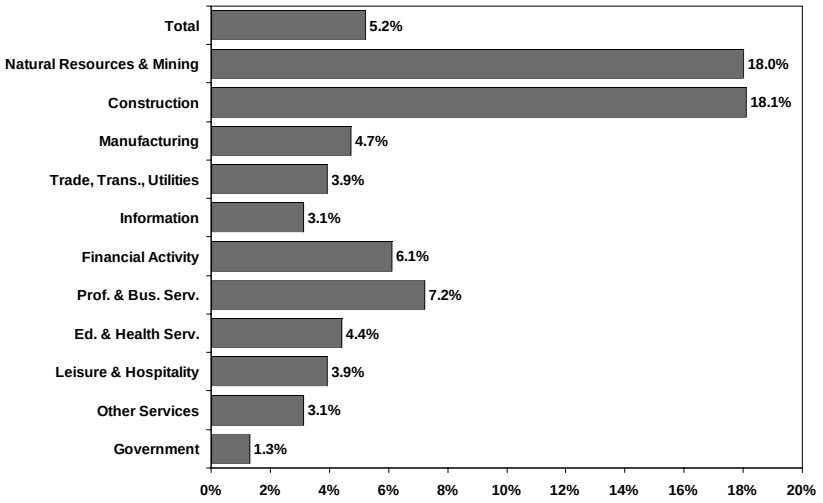


Source: Department of Workforce Services

Outlook

The outlook anticipates very strong growth during 2007. Employment growth of 4.7% will be above the long-term average of 3.3%. Population growth will be 2.8%, the third consecutive year the population has expanded by around 3.0%. Net in-migration will remain strong at 33,000, because the Utah economy will continue to outperform the national economy. Construction will be up, with 11.6% job growth and slightly higher valuation.

Figure B. All Employment Sectors Growing in 2006



Source: Department of Workforce Services

National and Regional Context

Slowing National Expansion. Tighter monetary policy appears to be slowing national economic growth. Housing price appreciation has begun to reverse with home prices flat or falling, and with home construction and housing sales down. Job growth was 1.4% in 2006 and is expected to drop to 1.1% in 2007. After remaining below the February 2001 peak for almost four years, U.S. nonagricultural payroll employment began to grow in January 2005. As 2006 closed, employment was more than 3 million jobs above the previous peak. Oil prices are expected to remain above $60 per barrel, which means consumers will spend more for gasoline and less on other goods and services. With tighter monetary policy, growth in consumer spending is expected to slow, and the amount of business investment is expected to decline. GDP is expected to grow 2.4% in 2007, down slightly from 3.3% in 2006, and below potential. Accordingly, the unemployment rate is expected to rise to 4.8% in 2007, from 4.6% in 2006.

Robust Mountain States Expansion. The mountain division is expanding more rapidly than the nation as a whole and is emerging as a growth center. Comparing September 2006 to September 2005, mountain state employment grew 3.4%, more than twice the national rate of 1.4%. Further, the top five fastest growing states in the country were in this division. As has been the case for most of the past decade, Nevada was the fastest growing state in the nation. In order of growth Utah, Arizona, Wyoming, and Idaho, were the next fastest growing states. However, the mountain division continues to pay lower wages, with only Colorado above the national average.

Population

Utah's population grew 2.7% during 2006, three times the national rate. With a strong economy, net migration was almost 29,000, accounting for over 40.0% of Utah's population growth. Births rose dramatically in 2006, 52,368 this year compared to 50,431 in 2005. Since Utah continues to lead the nation in total fertility, or the number of births each woman can expect during her lifetime, births should remain above 50,000 for the foreseeable future.

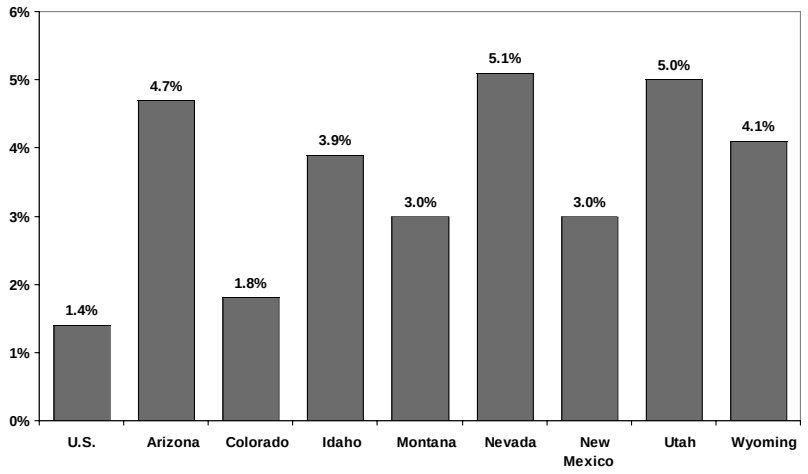
Education

In 2006, there were an estimated 526,000 students in Utah's public education system, an increase of 16,075, or 3.2% over 2005. The student population is becoming increasingly diverse. Utah students score respectably with their national peers. In 2006, Utah's per pupil expenditure was $5,000, the lowest in the nation. However, Utah's total current expenditure as a percent of total personal income was 4.2%, ranking Utah 36th highest in the nation.

Jobs and Wages

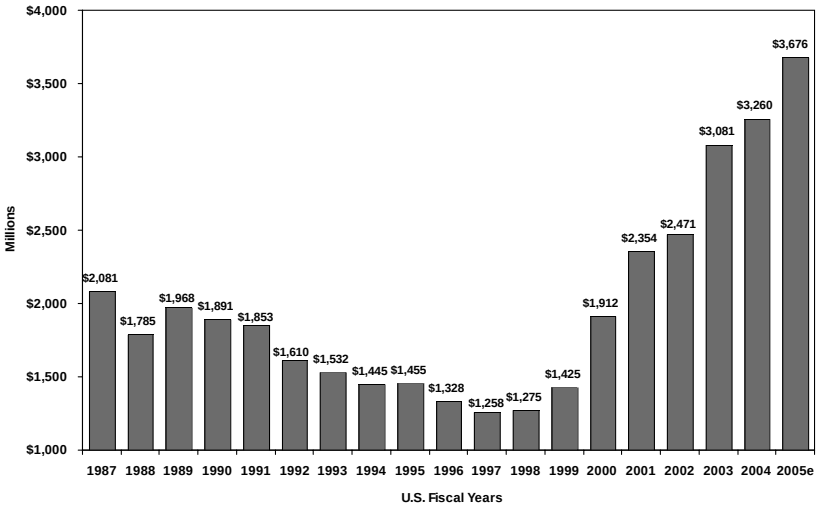
Employment grew 5.2% in 2006, exceeding the 3.3% long-term average for the second year in a row. This was the fastest growth since 1995. At 4.7%, employment growth is expected to remain very strong during 2007. The rapid job growth during 2006 drove the unemployment rate down to 3.3%, but the gradual deceleration of growth is expected to raise the rate to 3.5% in 2007.

Figure C. Mountain States Employment: September 2005 to September 2006



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

Figure D. Defense Spending in Utah at a Record High



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

Each of Utah's major employment sectors grew during 2006, with growth rates ranging from 1.3% in government to 18.1% in construction. Natural resources and mining grew 18.0%, professional and business services grew 7.2%, and financial activity grew 6.1%. The other sectors grew between 3.1% and 4.7%.

Utah's average annual nonagricultural pay was $34,600 during 2006, up 5.4% from 2005. For the third consecutive year, wages exceeded inflation during 2006. From 1994 to 2000, wage growth increased significantly faster than inflation. In contrast, wages essentially matched inflation from 2001 to 2003. With the economy growing strongly, wages should outpace inflation for a fourth year in a row during 2007, thereby improving Utah's standard of living.

Economic Performance is Up in All Sectors

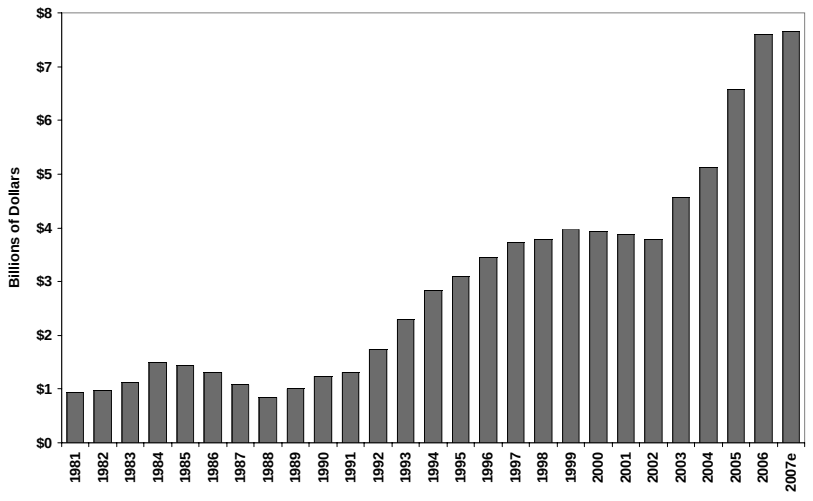
For the second year in a row, all sectors of Utah's economy performed strongly during 2006. Strong demand and prices boosted agriculture. Continuing low interest rates combined with employment and population growth powered construction to another all-time high. The ongoing world geopolitical situation and the role Hill Air Force Base plays in air logistics kept defense growing in Utah. Minerals were up as well, with global economic growth accelerating. Higher energy prices led to more production of natural gas, coal, and oil. Most other sectors had varying levels of improvement.

Agriculture. Utah's agricultural production and sales rose in 2005 and 2006. With normal weather, the value of agricultural production in Utah during 2007 should hit record levels once again, with most sectors growing. Cash receipts, which grew 5.7%, from $1,253 million in 2004 to $1,326 million in 2005, appear to have set a record in 2006 and should

continue growing in 2007. Relatively high prices for livestock and crops are generating welcome sales growth for Utah's ranchers and farmers.

Construction. Continuing low interest rates and a growing economy powered construction value to another all-time high, from $6.6 billion in 2005 of $7.6 billion in 2006, an increase of 15.0%. Residential construction led the way with a record $5.1 billion in new construction activity. The number of new dwelling units receiving building permits totaled 27,000, down from the record high of 28,285 in 2005. Relatively low mortgage rates throughout 2006 drove demand for new, single-family homes to a near record high of 20,500 units. From 1998 to 2004, Utah had the lowest rate of price appreciation of existing homes in the nation. This trend completely reversed by third quarter 2006, when home prices grew 17.4% over the previous year, ranking Utah second in the nation. With long-term interest rates below 7.0%, 2007 should be another good year, though value is expected to climb less than 1.0% to $7.7 billion.

Figure E. Construction Value Powered to Record High by Low Interest Rates



Source: Bureau of Economic and Business Research and the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget

Defense. Against a background of ongoing international tensions, Utah's defense industry continued to expand in 2006. Having survived the BRAC process with the Deseret Chemical Depot, Hill Air Force Base and Fort Douglas essentially intact, these installations continued to carry out their assigned missions. Hill AFB picked up additional missions to maintain and modify the F-16, F-22, and A-10 aircraft. Defense related spending in Utah in FY 2005 was estimated at $3.7 billion, rising 12.8% from the previous year. The current level of defense activity is expected to continue in 2007, a result of military involvement overseas and base realignment.

Minerals. Continuing the growth trend begun in 2004, energy and mineral production grew to $7.6 billion in 2006. The previous peak of $4.9 billion in 1981 was largely due to the rise in the price of oil at that time. Higher production and prices of natural gas, copper, and molybdenum contributed to the strong growth. With commodity prices expected to remain high, strong growth should continue in 2007.

Energy. Utah experienced a significant increase in all areas of energy production in 2006. Production of coal and natural gas continues to satisfy increasing demand. Crude oil production, despite its recent rebound, is still only 34% of Utah's total petroleum-product consumption. Increased energy prices in Utah are related to world events and have been driven up by high demand, foreign conflicts, and lingering effects from last year's Gulf Coast hurricanes.

Tourism. The travel and tourism industry in Utah improved during 2006. Each of the five major tourism sectors--transportation, eating and drinking, hotels and lodging, amusement and recreation, and car rentals--experienced gains. For the third consecutive year, the Utah ski industry experienced an all-time record skier visits. Hotel occupancies were also up. Visitation decreased slightly at national parks and state-operated welcome centers but increased slightly at state parks. Overall, the Utah tourism industry benefited from higher traveler spending and increased travel-related employment in 2006. There are still concerns about consumer confidence, gasoline prices, home heating costs, terrorism, the war in Iraq, and the U.S. image abroad, so industry experts forecast slower growth in 2007. The outlook for the industry for 2007 is good, as it is expected that travel among business and leisure travelers, both international and domestic, should increase.

Exports. Utah's merchandise exports grew from $6.1 billion in 2005 to an estimated $6.8 billion in 2006, an increase of 12.9%. Utah's exports have been at or above $3.0 billion since 1999 and above $4.0 billion since 2002. Shipments of gold accounted for approximately 42% of the total during 2006, an increase over 2005 when gold accounted for 35% of Utah exports. Utah exports to Canada were strong and exports to China exceeded $100 million for the fourth year in a row. As the world economic recovery strengthens during 2007, Utah's exports should continue to grow.

High Technology. Utah's technology sector posted a remarkable gain of 3,650 workers in 2005, bringing total average employment in the sector to 60,600. By the end of 2005, employment in the technology sector accounted for 5.3% of nonagricultural employment in Utah. During the first six months of 2006, average employment increased by an additional 1,800 workers-a gain of almost 3.0%. With ten consecutive quarters of positive employment growth, Utah's technology sector appears to be rebounding.

Over the long term, Utah's technology sector could get a further boost by a state-funded Utah Science, Technology and Research Initiative. USTAR is designed to jump start technology spin-off companies by recruiting leading research teams from around the globe to conduct cutting-edge research facilities at Utah's universities and colleges.

Significant Issues: Downtown Rising, Tax Reform, Skiing and Growth

Downtown Rising. In the next five years, investment in the central business district of Salt Lake City will approach $2 billion. There has been no other time when so much investment has occurred downtown in such a concentrated time period. This investment creates significant opportunity for a renewed downtown--both in the actual environment and in the psyche of residents and visitors. With this in mind, the Salt Lake Chamber and its affiliate the Downtown Alliance have embarked on a regional effort called "Downtown Rising" to leverage this new investment. Downtown Rising will reaffirm the central role of the capital and largest city and will create a blueprint for future growth. About 60 projects are in the design, planning, or construction phase for downtown. When fully developed and adopted, the Downtown Rising vision and extensive development will form the basis for an energized and renewed central place for generations to come.

Tax Reform. Targeted reform of Utah's individual income tax can have powerful dynamic effects. Economic research indicates that marginal tax rates significantly influence the business decisions of entrepreneurs and corporate leaders. Based upon this research, the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget developed a dynamic growth analysis under the assumption that a lower marginal tax rate would induce additional corporate relocation to Utah over and above current projections for economic growth. Tax reform could enable more effective corporate recruiting, resulting in 6,000 direct high paying jobs in 2020, with over 25,000 throughout the economy when the multiplier effect is considered. The overall economy, as measured by Utah's GDP, could be 1.8% larger, and the net revenue gain could be $30 million per year.

Ski and Snowboard Industry. Utah had a tremendous 2005-2006 ski season, with skier days growing 4.3% to 4.1 million--topping the four million mark for the first time ever. Utah's growth rate was higher than the national rate of 3.3%, but lower than the 5.8% growth in the Mountain Division (Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, Colorado and New Mexico). Non-resident skiers and snowboarders spent $563 million in Utah during the 2005-2006 season, generating substantial economic impact over and above the actual dollars spent. In total, about 12,700 jobs have been supported by out of state visitors to Utah's ski resorts.

Growth. Utah is facing unprecedented population growth. Projections indicate that Utah's population will double by 2050 to over 5.4 million residents. Utah has a choice: growth can happen and the state can respond reactively; or alternatively, individuals can come together to discuss and plan for the challenges and opportunities of population growth. Actions taken now to address growth in these and other critical areas will have significant implications for long term quality of life in Utah.

Looking Ahead

Utah's economy is coming off two remarkable years. The growth path that began in 2004 will continue through 2007 with employment increasing 4.7%. With strong in-migration, the unemployment rate is expected to increase from its current very low 3.3% to a more sustainable 3.5% in 2007. Replicating the trend of the 1990s, for the fourth consecutive year, wages will increase faster than inflation during 2007, thereby improving Utah's standard of living.

Economic Outlook

National Outlook

Overview

In 2006, the economy of the United States slowed as evidenced by the flattening of GDP growth. Corporate profits remained strong, though they are expected to slow in 2007. Consumers were affected by increases in interest rates and energy prices and have become more cautious. However, rising wages, moderate employment gains, and lower gas prices will help enhance consumer spending. Construction spending slowed in 2006 and is expected to continue its decline in 2007. Oil prices are moderating and should not adversely affect growth in 2007. Inflation should hold steady despite the fact that interest rates will continue to increase.

Summary of Economic Conditions

The Federal Reserve Board continued to tighten monetary policy in 2005 and 2006. The Federal Reserve will loosen policy somewhat in 2007. Inflation is not expected to be a deterrent to economic growth in the foreseeable future. In 2006, the high price of oil resulted in cautious spending among consumers and financial markets; as prices moderate in 2007, disposable income will increase allowing for enhanced consumer spending. Business capital spending is expected to remain strong over the next fiscal year. Car and truck sales decreased in 2006, and are expected to remain slow. Retail sales continued to grow throughout 2006. Employment expanded by 1.4% in 2006. Real GDP grew at an estimated rate of 3.3% in 2006, and is expected to grow by 2.4% in 2007. Consumer prices are expected to advance by 2.1% in 2007, lower than the 2005 growth rate of 3.3%.

Outlook for 2007

Real GDP is expected to increase by 2.4% in 2007. Consumer spending should continue to grow at approximately 2.8% for 2007. Spending for business equipment and software is expected to grow rapidly in 2007.

Significant Issues

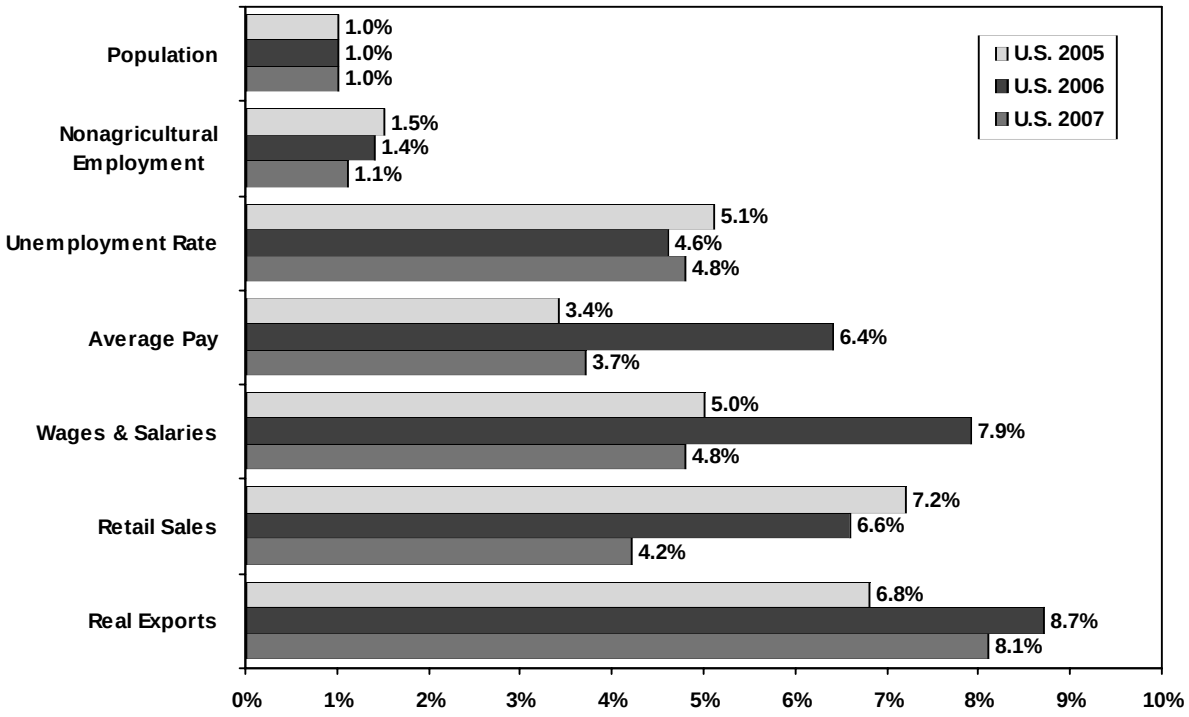
Business Investment and Exports. Business capital spending and exports should remain healthy throughout 2007, fueled by recent declines in oil prices, strong profits, and low interest rates. Equipment purchases are expected to grow at approximately 6.2%. Business construction should also remain high in 2007.

Energy Prices. The future path of energy prices will be a significant factor in the performance of the economy in 2007. Rising energy prices posed a significant risk to the economy in 2006 but are expected to moderate in 2007. Forecasts for crude oil prices call for a slight decrease in 2007 compared to the average price in 2006.

Consumer Spending. Consumer spending will be enhanced by rising wages, moderate employment gains, and moderating energy prices. However, the slowdown in the housing market will be a risk to consumers.

Housing Market. The slowdown in the housing market poses a risk to GDP growth for 2007. A cooling housing market may erode household expenditures due to decreases in appreciation and equity withdrawals.

Figure 1
United States Economic Indicators



Source: Council of Economic Advisors' Revenue Assumptions Committee

Utah Outlook

Overview

In 2006, Utah recorded two back-to-back years of exceptional growth in economic activity, revenue collections, and property valuations. Utah outperformed the nation in 2005 with 4.0% year-over growth in total employment compared to national growth of just 1.5% and job growth in Utah was 5.2% in 2006 compared to national growth of just 1.4%. The combined growth in Utah General and School Fund revenues was 11.1% in FY 2005 to $4.08 billion; and, it increased another 19.1% to $4.86 billion in FY 2006. This compares to average annual growth in revenues since 1985 (FY 1985 to FY 2006) of just 6.7%. Assessed property valuations for all properties in Utah increased 11.1% in 2005 to $160.6 billion, and increased another 8.4% to $174.0 billion in 2006. The annual growth in assessed valuations since 1985 has averaged just 6.6%.

2005 and 2006 were, remarkable years for Utah. Davis County and Hill Air Force Base survived the BRAC closure round with minimal impacts in 2005. In November 2006, the $1.5 billion City Creek Center renovation of downtown Salt Lake City broke ground. Parts of rural Utah also did well by reaping exceptional gains from hydrocarbon resource development during these two years.

Utah's economy will continue healthy growth into 2007. Employment growth of 4.7% will be somewhat lower than the 5.2% for 2006. Population growth will be 2.8%, up slightly from the 2.7% of 2006. Net in-migration in 2007 will remain strong at around 33,000 because the Utah economy will continue to significantly outperform the national economy. Construction job growth will remain strong at 11.6%, and total permitted construction valuation will be $50 million over the record set in 2006. Nonresidential valuation will be up, and residential valuation will match 2006 levels.

Increased interest rates and building material costs, lower housing price appreciation, labor shortages, and sustained high energy prices will dampen growth slightly in Utah in 2007. High energy prices lower the amount of disposable income that Utah consumers have available for non-energy purchases. Slower appreciation in housing prices could dampen consumer confidence and diminish consumers' ability to borrow against their homes to finance spending. Still, Utah will fair much better than the nation. Its young, educated, inexpensive workforce; overall low cost of doing business; affordable housing; and business-friendly tax and regulatory environment will continue to attract and encourage the expansion of firms in Utah.

Unlike many parts of California, Las Vegas, and Phoenix, the risk of a noticeable housing price decline in Utah in the near term is relatively small. Still, housing price appreciation will moderate in 2007. Higher risks to economies outside of Utah could even bode well for net in-migration into the state. IRS area-to-area migration data continues to show California as the main source of domestic net in-migration to Utah. Job growth in California in the early 1990s was negative for several years and housing prices in that state declined for six consecutive years in a row. Many Californians and firms from that state moved to Utah in the 1990s. Partially because of this, Utah housing prices and jobs experienced strong growth during that decade. Many of the highest cost of living metropolitan areas in the nation are in California; whereas, Utah metro areas have lower than national average costs.

Summary of Economic Conditions

Job Growth. Since the peak year of 1994 when job growth was 6.2%, the employment growth rate bottomed out at a negative 0.7% in 2002, and then rebounded strongly back up to 5.2% growth in 2006. By comparison, the long-term average growth rate for jobs in Utah since 1960 has been 3.3%. Growth was strong in 1994 largely due to significant net in-migration of firms and people from California. The growth rate went negative in 2002 as a result of the dot-com implosion, the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks, and the completion of the 2002 Olympic Winter Games.

Strong job growth in construction (18.1%), mining and natural resources (18.0%), professional and business services (7.2%), and financial activity (6.1%) propelled the overall employment growth rate in Utah to 5.2% in 2006. This 5.2% rate was the largest percentage gain since 1995. The construction employment growth rate in 2006 was also the strongest since 1994. Construction added 14,800 jobs, professional and business services added 10,600 jobs, and mining added 1,500 jobs in 2006.

Despite strong net in-migration, growth will moderate slightly to 4.7% in 2007, mostly due to a shortage of available workers. Moderating job growth--more toward the 1960 to 2006 average of 3.3%--may be more sustainable in the long run. Employers are currently having difficulty finding qualified workers. Low unemployment rates signal tight labor markets. The unemployment rate in October 2006 was 2.5%, the lowest ever recorded in Utah and well below the 2.9% set in July 1997. The annual average unemployment rate fell to 3.3% in 2006 and will remain around 3.5% in 2007.

Housing. Construction employment began to contract in 2000 and continued to decline into 2003. This was expected after the completion of projects for the 2002 Olympic Winter Games. In 2004 strong net in-migration, low mortgage rates, and solid employment and income gains stimulated residential construction valuation to a record level of $3.6 billion. Additional records were set in 2005 at $4.7 billion, and again in 2006 at $5.1 billion.

Housing is especially affordable in Utah compared to most of California. California has been and will continue to be a large source of Utah's net in-migration and real estate investors. During the mid 1990s, when housing was expensive and jobs were scarce in California, many individuals and firms left the state and moved to Utah. Californians (as well as foreign nationals) continue to make up the majority of net in-migrants to Utah.

According to the California Association of Realtors (CAR), only 24% of households in that state earned enough in the third quarter of 2006 to buy a median-priced home for $478,700. This compares to the national average of 59% who qualified with income of $39,500 to buy a house costing $191,200. Housing sales in California dipped 28.6% in third quarter 2006, according to the National Association of Realtors (NAR). Sales were down 12.7% nationwide, and 7.7% in Utah, for that quarter according to NAR.

Housing prices have recently risen and fallen in different parts of the nation and California. NAR reported in third quarter 2006 that existing home prices fell 1.2% nationwide compared to a year ago. The Utah Association of Realtors (UAR) released a third quarter 2006 report saying that, despite a 6% drop in sales that quarter, the price of an average home in Utah, including Park City increased 16% to $255,400. CAR released a reported in October stating that the median price of an existing, single-family, detached home in California increased 2% to $548,700, despite a 28.7% drop in sales that month.

According to the Office of Federal Housing Enterprise Oversight (OFHEO), Utah's house price appreciation bottomed out the second quarter 2002 when its year-over percent change in median housing prices for existing homes dropped to 51st in the nation (including the District of Columbia). Utah house price appreciation ranked 50th in the nation by the third quarter of 2004, 22nd that same quarter in 2005, and second in the nation for the third quarter of 2006.

Idaho ranked in first place in the third quarter 2006 OFHEO report. Yet, despite Idaho's first place ranking, sales, permits and prices all slipped noticeably in October in the Boise metropolitan area (according to the Intermountain Multiple Listing Service). October sales and permits were also down in Utah. Single-family, dwelling unit permits fell each month from August through October in OFHEO second ranked Utah (according to the Bureau of Economic and Business Research at the University of Utah). On a positive note, this lower housing supply can help shore up prices.

Any discussion of housing prices can be confusing unless the reader knows the differences in the data sources. The usual sources of housing price information are national and state realtor associations, and the OFHEO. These agencies analyze different data sets. The Nation Association of Realtors measures median (not mean) prices for existing single family homes, in metropolitan areas, on a changing mix of existing homes. OFHEO, on the other hand, follows median price movements on repeat sales of the same single family homes, by state, with Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac mortgages. Finally, the Utah Association of Realtors measures the mean (not median) price on a changing mix of new and existing homes. UAR prices are based on homes for sale on the multiple-listing-service. The mean, unlike the median, can be skewed by high priced homes. The median is the middle value around which one half of the values are above and one half are below. The mean is the total of all values divided by the number of observations.

Nonresidential Construction. Nonresidential construction projects are usually listed in reports either by "project value" or "construction value." Construction values are the value of "sticks and bricks." Project values include construction values as well as architectural and engineering costs. For the most part, the projects listed in this chapter are project values and include both construction permitted and non-permitted projects. Heavy construction, such as highways, does not require permits.

The largest nonresidential projects on the horizon are the City Creek Center downtown renovation and the Intermountain Power Agency's third unit expansion. The LDS Church is planning an estimated $1.5 billion redevelopment that will demolish Crossroads Plaza and ZCMI Center malls and replace them with new housing units and retail areas. This project will be fully taxable and no government subsidies were given to the church for the project. IPA will add a $2.1 billion coal-powered, 950-megawatt generation unit to its facility in Millard County. These projects will be completed in 2011 and 2012 respectively.

The largest transportation projects under construction include FrontRunner, UTA's new commuter rail system and the new Legacy Parkway. Commuter rail will run 44 miles from the Salt Lake City transit hub to Pleasant View in Weber County. The Legacy Parkway will run 14 miles from North Salt Lake to Farmington. These projects will both be completed in 2008 and will cost $581 million and $685 million respectively.

High Technology. Utah's high technology sector lost jobs every year between 2000 and 2003 (due in part to the national dot-com implosion). Employment is still about 2,600 workers below the average employment in 2000. Sector employment bottomed out in 2004, then rebounded smartly in 2005 by adding 3,650 workers for a total of 60,600 (accounting for 5.3% of nonagricultural employment). The largest gains in 2005 occurred in the computer systems design and aerospace

industries with 1,950 new jobs. The semiconductor industry suffered the largest drop with a decline of 160 jobs.

During the first six months of 2006, employment increased by an additional 1,800 workers. Over half of this sector is concentrated in four segments: computer systems design (12,200 jobs), medical equipment and supplies (7,750 jobs), aerospace (7,150 jobs), and engineering services (6,500 jobs). The average wage received by a technology worker in 2005 was $57,800, approximately 76% percent more than the average wage for all nonagricultural workers.

Tax Collections. Record revenue growth also reflects the current strength of Utah's economy. The 15.5% growth rate in 2006 combined General and School Fund revenues was the highest in over 25 years (after adjusting for inflation, windfalls, and tax rate and tax base changes). By comparison, the annual growth rate in state revenues from 1980 to 2006 has averaged only 3.7% (after adjusting for inflation, and tax rate and tax base changes). Most of the growth in 2006 revenues came from non-wage income sources.

IRS data by source of taxable income for CY 2005 showed 56.3% growth in capital gains, 36% growth in partnership income, 29.7% growth in dividends, 21.4% growth in interest earnings, and 15.8% growth in sole proprietor income, compared to just 7.1% growth in taxable income from wages. The 10.5% surge in sales tax collections was largely due to strong net in-migration, housing construction, taxable business purchases, and higher consumer spending from home equity loans. The 81.7% growth in corporate franchise taxes likely included foreign repatriated profits.

In just six years (between FY 2000 and FY 2006) the inflation and tax rate adjusted swing in revenue growth went from a positive 6.6% in FY 2000, down to a negative 5.4% in FY 2002, then back up to a positive 3.6% in FY 2004, 8.3% in FY 2005, and an unprecedented 15.5% in FY 2006. This growth rate will decline to a negative 0.1% in FY 2007 (due to approximately $175 million in tax cuts and the earmarking of 8.3% of sales taxes for transportation).

Defense Spending and Hill Air Force Base. Utah survived the Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) process for 2005. The closure of Hill Air Force Base would have been devastating to Utah's economy. Civilian jobs at Hill AFB pay double the state average wage. A study by the Bureau of Economic and Business Research at the University of Utah showed that closing Hill AFB would have resulted in a long-term permanent loss of 41,700 jobs, 50,500 in resident population, and $2.7 billion in personal income. But, with the Air Force's announcement in October 2006 that Hill AFB would receive two dozen F-35A stealth fighter jets sometime after 2009, the base's workload and mission now seem secure.

Federal defense-related spending in Utah grew an estimated 12.8% in FY 2005 as continued geopolitical conflicts, and base closures and realignments in other states, shifted jobs and military spending to Utah. Nationally the growth rate was an estimated 11.2% over the same year. Growth in defense-related spending in Utah over the past five years has increased at one and a half times that of the nation.

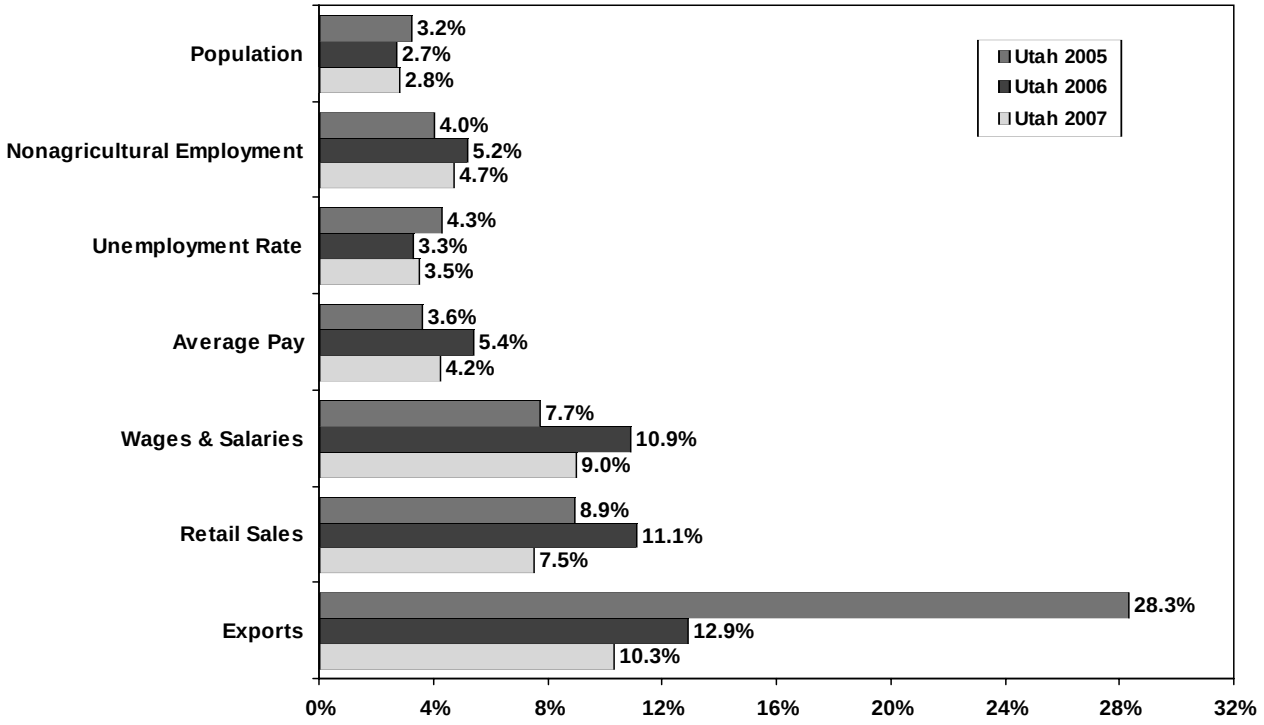
From 2000 to 2005, defense related spending in Utah was estimated to have increased from $1.91 billion to $3.68 billion or 92.3%. This represents an increase from 7.6% to 5.4% of Utah's personal income. For the nation, the estimated increase was from $241.5 billion to $381.9 billion or 58.1%, an increase from 2.9% to 3.7% of U.S. personal income. Heightened defense activity is expected to continue in 2006 and into 2007 as a result of military involvement overseas and base realignment.

Utah Rankings in National Reports. Utah received several national rankings in magazines, research reports, newspapers and newsletters during 2006. In its first-ever rankings, *Forbes* magazine named Utah as the fourth best state for business. According to *Inc.* magazine, St. George rated second among 393 U.S. cities on the magazine's "2006 hottest cities for business" list. The nonpartisan Tax Foundation in Washington, D.C. ranked Utah 16th nationally in having the best business tax climate.

The American Electronics Association's report "Cyberstates 2006" ranked Utah 17th for its share of employees who work for high-tech firms. In April 2006, the State Policy Reports published its annual "Camelot Index" with Utah ranking 13th overall. These rankings attempt to balance several different measures to determine the desirability of a state on multiple dimensions. The December 2006 Beacon Hill Institute report will not come out until after this ERG is published. In its December 2005 report (which also came out late for last years ERG) BHI ranked Utah third in its 2005 Economic Competitiveness Report.

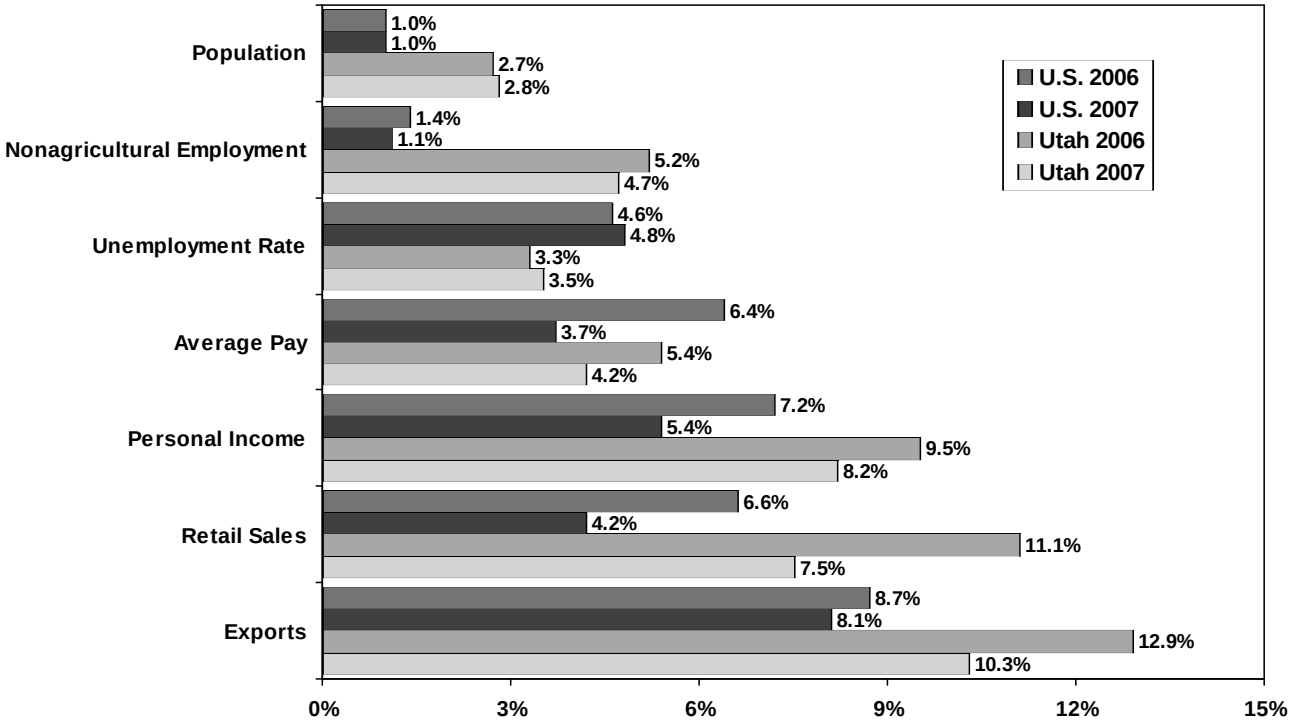
Not all national rankings for Utah were favorable in 2006. In its "State of the Air: 2006" report, the American Lung Association ranked Salt Lake City/Ogden/Clearfield as the fifth most polluted cities in terms of exposure to short-term particle pollution. Logan, UT/Preston, ID ranked sixth and Provo/Orem ranked ninth. The report also places Salt Lake County with the sixth highest risk from PM2.5 pollution Cache County ranked eighth, and Utah County ranked 13th. However, no Utah community placed in the top 25 for risks for long-term exposure to airborne pollution.

Figure 2
Utah Economic Indicators



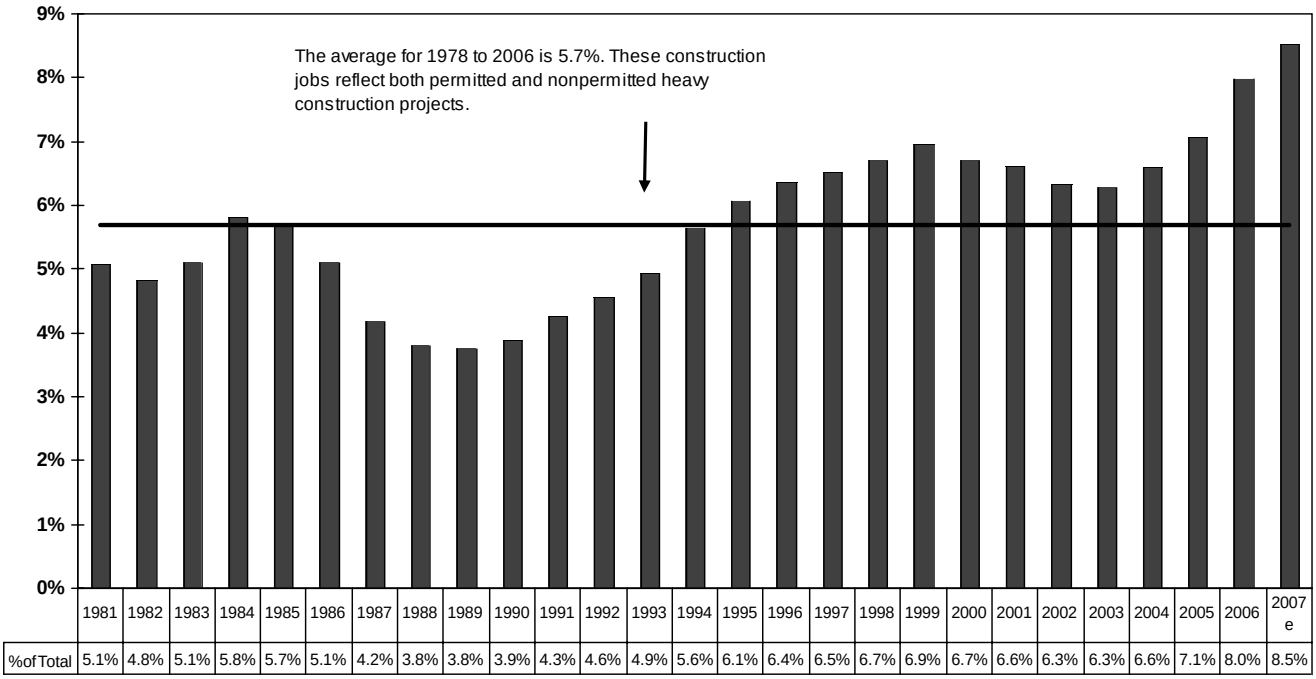
Source: Council of Economic Advisors' Revenue Assumptions Committee

Figure 3
Comparison of Utah and the United States Economic Indicators: 2006 Estimates and 2007 Forecasts



Source: Council of Economic Advisors' Revenue Assumptions Committee, Moody's Economy.com, and Global Insight

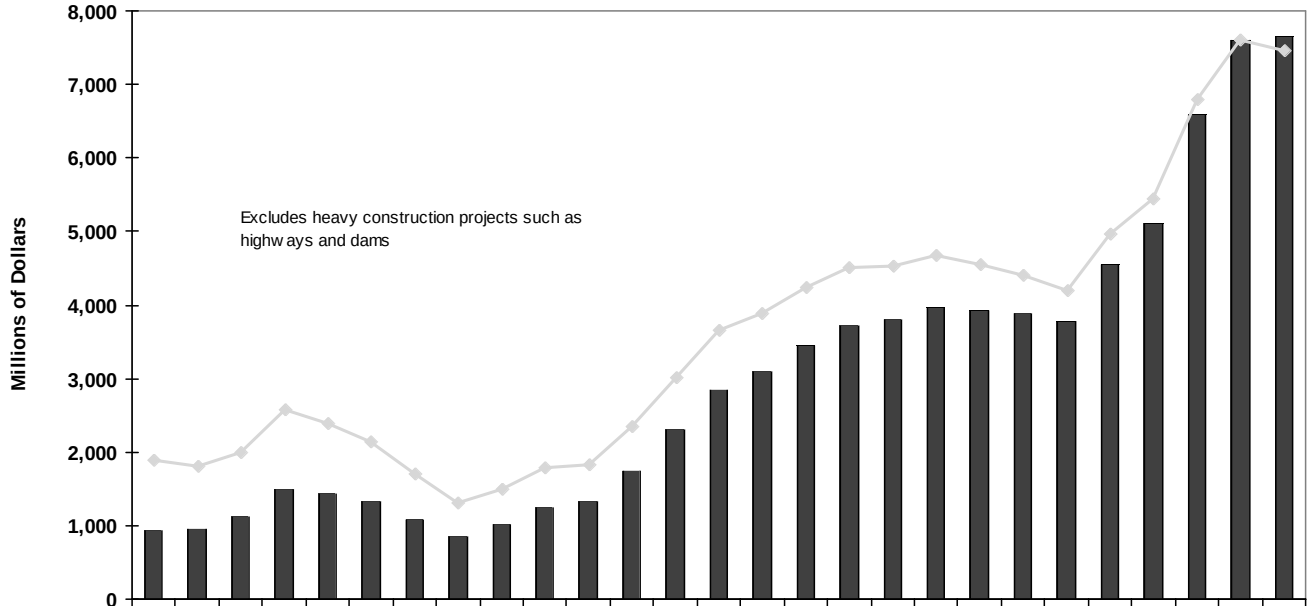
Figure 4
Construction Jobs as a Percent of Total Jobs



	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007 e
%of Total	5.1%	4.8%	5.1%	5.8%	5.7%	5.1%	4.2%	3.8%	3.8%	3.9%	4.3%	4.6%	4.9%	5.6%	6.1%	6.4%	6.5%	6.7%	6.9%	6.7%	6.6%	6.3%	6.3%	6.6%	7.1%	8.0%	8.5%

Sources: Department of Workforce Services, Governor's Office of Planning and Budget

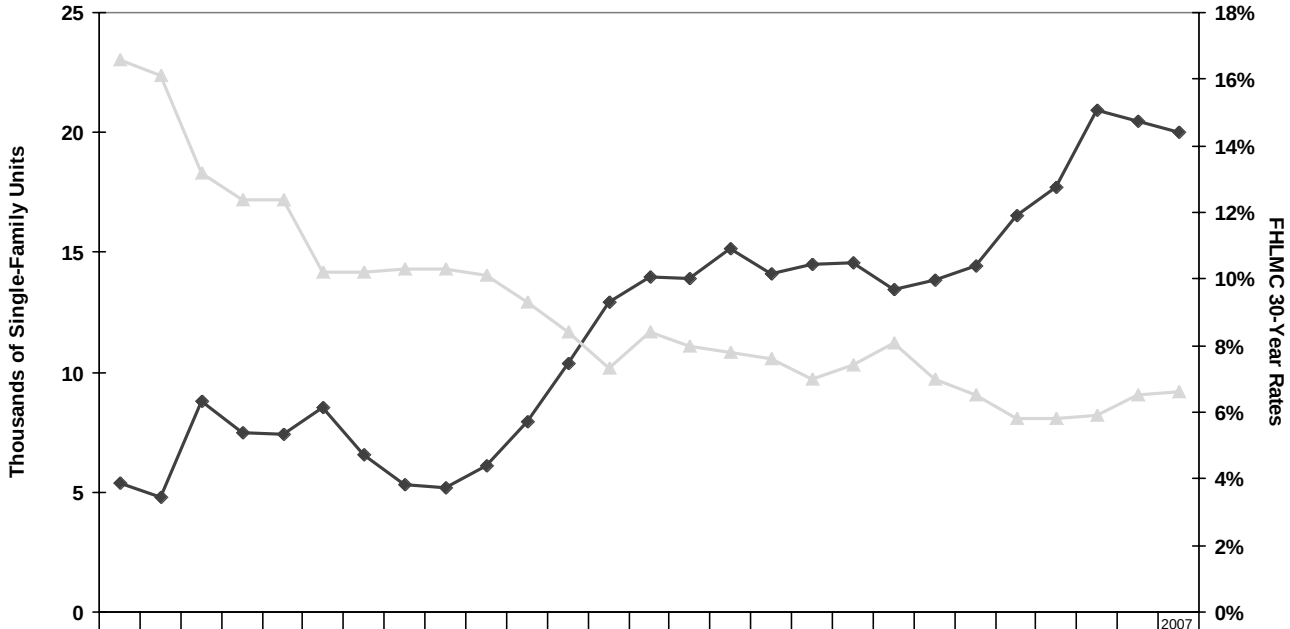
Figure 5
Real and Nominal Total Permitted Construction Values in 2005 Dollars



	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007 e
Nominal	931	963	1,115	1,495	1,442	1,320	1,075	847	1,009	1,246	1,321	1,745	2,305	2,844	3,096	3,443	3,722	3,798	3,970	3,936	3,886	3,781	4,561	5,119	6,588	7,600	7,650
Real	1,881	1,807	1,992	2,576	2,400	2,145	1,705	1,305	1,496	1,783	1,819	2,338	3,021	3,647	3,886	4,240	4,500	4,534	4,681	4,558	4,398	4,190	4,961	5,438	6,795	7,600	7,465

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

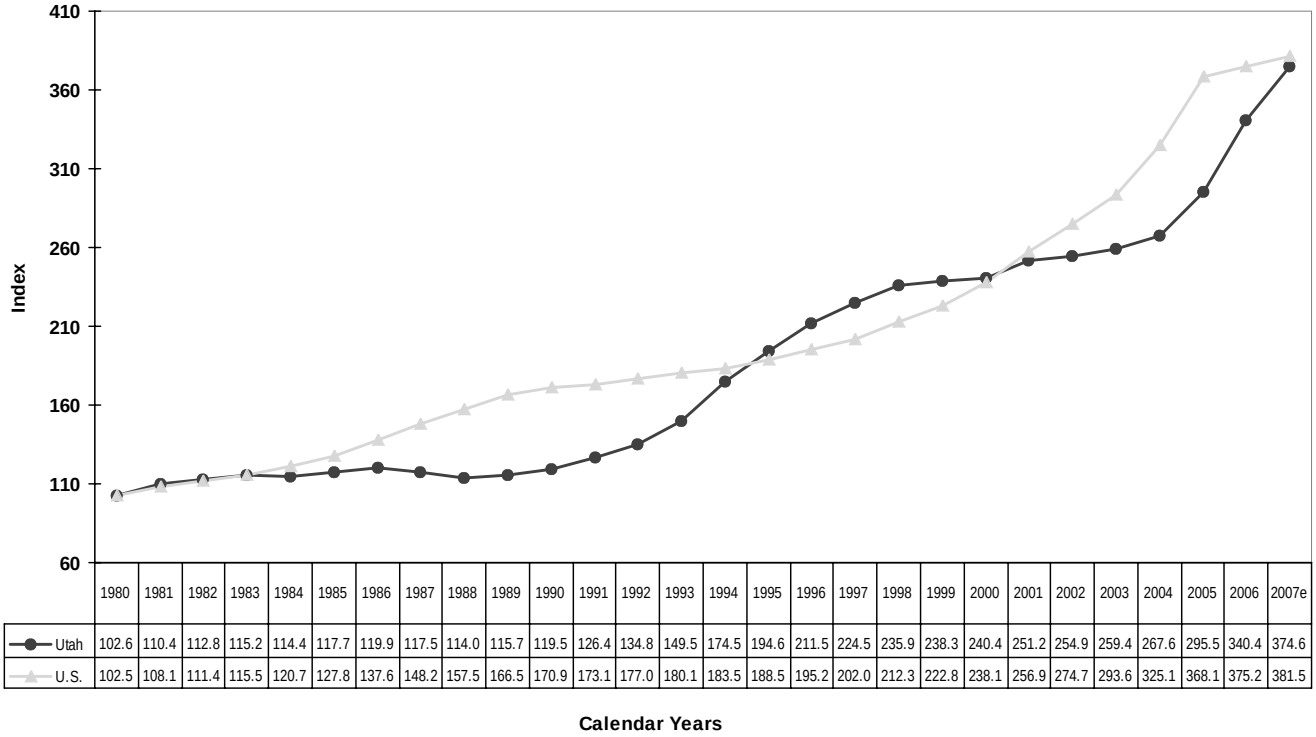
Figure 6
FHLMC 30-Year Fixed Mortgage Rates and Permitted Single-Family Units in Utah



	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007e
Single	5.4	4.8	8.8	7.5	7.4	8.5	6.5	5.3	5.2	6.1	7.9	10.4	12.9	13.9	13.9	15.1	14.1	14.5	14.6	13.5	13.9	14.5	16.5	17.7	20.9	20.5	20.0
FHLMC	16.6%	16.1%	13.2%	12.4%	12.4%	10.2%	10.2%	10.3%	10.3%	10.1%	9.3%	8.4%	7.3%	8.4%	8.0%	7.8%	7.6%	7.0%	7.4%	8.1%	7.0%	6.5%	5.8%	5.8%	5.9%	6.5%	6.6%

Sources: Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah; Governor's Office of Planning and Budget

Figure 7
OFHEO Median House Price Index for Existing Homes



	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007e
Utah	102.6	110.4	112.8	115.2	114.4	117.7	119.9	117.5	114.0	115.7	119.5	126.4	134.8	149.5	174.5	194.6	211.5	224.5	235.9	238.3	240.4	251.2	254.9	259.4	267.6	295.5	340.4	374.6
U.S.	102.5	108.1	111.4	115.5	120.7	127.8	137.6	148.2	157.5	166.5	170.9	173.1	177.0	180.1	183.5	188.5	195.2	202.0	212.3	222.8	238.1	256.9	274.7	293.6	325.1	368.1	375.2	381.5

Source: Office of Federal Housing Enterprise Oversight

Table 1

Actual and Estimated Economic Indicators Utah and the United States: December 2006

ECONOMIC INDICATORS	UNITS	2004 ACTUAL	2005 ACTUAL	2006 FORECAST	2007 FORECAST	% CHG CY04-05	% CHG CY05-06	% CHG CY06-07
PRODUCTION AND SPENDING								
U.S. Real Gross Domestic Product	Billion Chained $2000	10,703.5	11,048.6	11,408.4	11,678.1	3.2	3.3	2.4
U.S. Real Personal Consumption	Billion Chained $2000	7,577.1	7,841.2	8,088.8	8,312.8	3.5	3.2	2.8
U.S. Real Fixed Investment	Billion Chained $2000	1,713.9	1,842.0	1,903.1	1,894.9	7.5	3.3	-0.4
U.S. Real Defense Spending	Billion Chained $2000	475.4	483.6	490.5	498.4	1.7	1.4	1.6
U.S. Real Exports	Billion Chained $2000	1,120.4	1,196.1	1,300.4	1,405.6	6.8	8.7	8.1
Utah Exports (NAICS, Census)	Million Dollars	4,718.3	6,055.9	6,835.5	7,539.6	28.3	12.9	10.3
Utah Coal Production	Million Tons	21.8	24.6	25.5	26.7	12.5	3.8	4.7
Utah Crude Oil Production	Million Barrels	14.7	16.7	18.1	17.8	13.0	8.7	-1.7
Utah Natural Gas Production Sales	Billion Cubic Feet	251.8	275.6	315.4	321.7	9.5	14.4	2.0
Utah Copper Mined Production	Million Pounds	581.5	486.6	555.0	600.0	-16.3	14.0	8.1
Utah Molybdenum Production	Million Pounds	25.0	34.4	37.0	30.0	37.6	7.6	-18.9
SALES AND CONSTRUCTION								
U.S. New Auto and Truck Sales	Millions	16.9	16.9	16.5	16.3	0.5	-2.7	-1.0
U.S. Housing Starts	Millions	1.95	2.07	1.84	1.59	6.3	-11.0	-13.8
U.S. Residential Investment	Billion Dollars	675.3	770.4	768.0	677.1	14.1	-0.3	-11.8
U.S. Nonresidential Structures	Billion Dollars	300.8	338.6	412.0	451.6	12.6	21.7	9.6
U.S. Repeat-Sales House Price Index	1980Q1 = 100	325.1	368.1	375.2	381.5	13.2	1.9	1.7
U.S. Existing S.F. Home Prices (NAR)	Thousand Dollars	195.2	219.0	223.3	227.0	12.2	1.9	1.7
U.S. Retail Sales	Billion Dollars	3,837.0	4,112.9	4,383.7	4,566.6	7.2	6.6	4.2
Utah New Auto and Truck Sales	Thousands	101.4	105.2	109.9	112.1	3.7	4.5	2.0
Utah Dwelling Unit Permits	Thousands	24.3	28.3	27.0	25.0	16.4	-4.5	-7.4
Utah Residential Permit Value	Million Dollars	3,552.6	4,662.6	5,100.0	5,100.0	31.2	9.4	0.0
Utah Nonresidential Permit Value	Million Dollars	1,089.9	1,217.8	1,600.0	1,700.0	11.7	31.4	6.3
Utah Additions, Alterations and Repairs	Million Dollars	476.0	707.6	900.0	850.0	48.7	27.2	-5.6
Utah Repeat-Sales House Price Index	1980Q1 = 100	267.6	295.5	340.4	374.6	10.4	15.2	10.0
Utah Existing S.F. Home Prices (NAR)	Thousand Dollars	158.0	173.9	200.3	220.4	10.1	15.2	10.0
Utah Taxable Retail Sales	Million Dollars	20,351	22,155	24,614	26,467	8.9	11.1	7.5
DEMOGRAPHICS AND SENTIMENT								
U.S. July 1st Population (Global Insight)	Millions	293.7	296.5	299.4	302.4	1.0	1.0	1.0
U.S. Consumer Sentiment of U.S. (U of M)	1966 = 100	95.2	88.6	87.1	88.2	-7.0	-1.7	1.3
Utah July 1st Population (UPEC)	Thousands	2,469	2,547	2,615	2,687	3.2	2.7	2.8
Utah Net Migration (UPEC)	Thousands	18.4	40.6	28.7	33.0	na	na	na
Utah July 1st Population (Economy.Com)	Thousands	2,421	2,470	2,513	2,548	2.0	1.8	1.4
PROFITS AND RESOURCE PRICES								
U.S. Corporate Before Tax Profits	Billion Dollars	1,144.3	1,518.7	1,759.8	1,780.5	32.7	15.9	1.2
U.S. Before Tax Profits Less Fed. Res.	Billion Dollars	1,124.3	1,492.1	1,725.6	1,742.3	32.7	15.7	1.0
West Texas Intermediate Crude Oil	$ Per Barrel	41.5	56.6	66.2	64.4	36.4	17.0	-2.6
U.S. Coal Price Index	1982 = 100	109.3	116.9	126.4	127.6	7.0	8.1	1.0
Utah Coal Prices	$ Per Short Ton	17.7	19.3	22.4	24.0	9.3	16.0	7.0
Utah Oil Prices	$ Per Barrel	39.4	54.0	61.7	61.0	37.2	14.4	-1.2
Utah Natural Gas Prices	$ Per MCF	5.24	7.16	5.49	5.97	36.6	-23.3	8.7
Utah Copper Prices	$ Per Pound	1.34	1.69	3.11	2.50	26.1	84.0	-19.6
Utah Molybdenum Prices	$ Per Pound	15.9	32.8	26.0	15.0	105.8	-20.6	-42.3
INFLATION AND INTEREST RATES								
U.S. CPI Urban Consumers (BLS)	1982-84 = 100	188.9	195.3	201.6	205.9	3.4	3.3	2.1
U.S. GDP Chained Price Indexes	2000 = 100	109.4	112.7	116.0	118.6	3.0	2.9	2.2
U.S. Federal Funds Rate	Percent	1.35	3.21	4.96	4.86	na	na	na
U.S. 3-Month Treasury Bills	Percent	1.36	3.14	4.75	4.65	na	na	na
U.S. T-Bond Rate, 10-Year	Percent	4.27	4.29	4.81	4.60	na	na	na
30 Year Mortgage Rate (FHLMC)	Percent	5.84	5.87	6.49	6.61	na	na	na
EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES								
U.S. Establishment Employment (BLS)	Millions	131.4	133.5	135.3	136.8	1.5	1.4	1.1
U.S. Average Annual Pay (BLS)	Dollars	39,354	40,677	43,263	44,851	3.4	6.4	3.7
U.S. Total Wages & Salaries (BLS)	Billion Dollars	5,172	5,429	5,855	6,135	5.0	7.9	4.8
Utah Nonagricultural Employment (WFS)	Thousands	1,104.3	1,148.3	1,208.1	1,264.4	4.0	5.2	4.7
Utah Average Annual Pay (WFS)	Dollars	31,698	32,827	34,600	36,038	3.6	5.4	4.2
Utah Total Nonagriculture Wages (WFS)	Million Dollars	35,005	37,696	41,800	45,565	7.7	10.9	9.0
INCOME AND UNEMPLOYMENT								
U.S. Personal Income (BEA)	Billion Dollars	9,717	10,225	10,958	11,553	5.2	7.2	5.4
U.S. Unemployment Rate (BLS)	Percent	5.5	5.1	4.6	4.8	na	na	na
Utah Personal Income (BEA)	Million Dollars	63,401	67,906	74,357	80,455	7.1	9.5	8.2
Utah Unemployment Rate (WFS)	Percent	5.2	4.3	3.3	3.5	na	na	na

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

Table 2
Large Employment and Construction Summary

2006 additions of 50 or more jobs:
Adam Aircraft Industries - business jet manufacturing
Affiliated Computer Services Inc. - call center
Arch Coal, Inc. - coal mine
Boart Longyear - mining drilling services & equipment
Carlisle Hunter Panels - roofing insulation
Cephalon - pharmecautical production
Conestoga Wood - door and cabinet components maker
Communications Systems-West - spy satellite equipment
CompuCredit - credit card call center
Constellation Copper Corp. - copper mining and production
Fidelity Investments - customer-service call center
Focus Communications - call center
Fresenius Medical Care - dialysis products
IM Flash Technologies - flash memory chips
KraftMaid Cabinetry - cabinet manufacturing
Lozier Corp. - metal retail store fixtures manufacturing
Malt-O-Meal - cereal
MedQuist - medical transcription
ModusLink Corp. - supply systems design
Myriad Pharmaceuticals - pharmaceuticals
North Pacific Group of Portland - manufacturing
NovaStar Financial Inc. - mortgage loan originater
Orgill, Inc. - home improvements products dist.
Pristine Co-Packing, LLC - dry soup packaging
Qwest Communications - technical-support call center
Quiksilver - ski company
Sorenson Communications - IP relay for the deaf
Teleperformance USA - call center
Utah Valley Specialty Hospital - long-term acute care
Varian Medical Systems - radiation cancer therapy
Wing Enterprises - ladder manufacture
Zermatt Resort & Spa - hospitality services

2006 subtractions of 50 or more jobs:
AOL - call center
Ballard Medical Products - disposable medical devices
Mervyns - retail and distribution center
Micron - computer chip testng
NPS Pharmaceuticals - pharmeceuticals
Nu Skin Enterprises - supplements and skin-care products
Tahitian Noni - nutritional supplements

Projects $30 Millon to $50 million completed in 2006:
Chevron Refinery retrofit - $30m
Discovery Gateway children's museum expansion - $35m
Moran Eye Center - $42m
Salt Lake Regional Medical Center - $36m
Salt Lake International Airport remodeling - $30m
Village at Dimple Dell mixed use - $45m

Projects $50 Millon or more completed in 2006:
BOC Group hydrogen facility - $50m
Cephalon Inc. pharmaceutical plant - $50m
Currant Creek gas fired power plant - $350m
Hunter Creek residences - $60m
IHC Summit County Hospital - $50m
KraftMaid Cabinetry - $106m
POMA water pipeline & treatment plant - $62m & $80m
Salt Palace Convention Center expansion - $80m
Sunset Equestrian Estates residences - $120m
Wasatch Spectrum mixed development - $100m
Zermatt Resort & Spa - $90m

Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget

Projects between $30 and $50 millon beyond 2006
Alpine Village student housing - $40m
BD Medical plant expansion - $31m
Fidelity Investments Building at The Gateway - $40m
Marmalade Condo & Townhouses - $40m
Metro Condominiums - $50m
Nucor Steel mfg. plant - $30m
SLCC Heath Sciences Center - $31m
URS Corp. Geneva cleanup - $42m
U.S. Foodservice distribution center - $30m

Projects between $50 and $200 millon beyond 2006
Amangiri Resort and Spa - $200m
Ben Lomond Hotel restoration - $50m
Black Rock Ridge condominiums - $106m
Bridges at City Front condominiums - $50m
Central Utah Project Uinta Basin Replacement Project - $70m
East Town Village mixed use development- $110m
Frank E. Moss United States Courthouse - $115m
Hamilton Partners 21 story office tower - $100m
IHC Southwest Hospital - $50m
IHC Utah Valley Regional Medical Center expansion - $50m
Ivory Ridge residential development - $210m
LDS Church History/Archives Building - $65m
Midtown Village mixed use development - $75m
MountainStar Healthcare hospital - $100m
The Pointe office center - $100m
REAL Salt Lake soccer stadium (Project Beehive) - $110m
Saratoga Springs/American Fork connector road - $92.5m
Silver Star Development mixed use - $90m
Southern Corridor Highway - $84m
Spring Canyon Energy natural gas power plant - $200m
St. George Regional Airport - $110m
Sundance Commons retail/business development - $200m
The District retail development - $120m
Trolley Square remodel & expansion - $80m
Utah State Capitol renovation - $200 million
Valley Fair Mall renovation & expansion - $50m
Vintaro residential/mixed use development - $120m
West Liberty Foods LLC meat processing - $60m

Projects more than $200 millon 2006
ATI (plant & equipment) titanium spong mfg - $35m & $290m
Central Utah Project Utah Lake Water System - $460m
City Creek Center downtown renovation $1.5b
Daybreak by Kennecott Land residential development - $1.3b
FrontRunner commuter rail - $581m
Hidden Valley Ivory Homes - $300m
I-15 Weber County widening - $231m
IHC Intermountain Medical Center - $387m
IPA coal power plant expansion - $2.1b
Jordan Bluffs mixed use development - $500m
Lake Side Power Project power plant - $300m
Legacy Parkway construction - $685m
RiverPark Corporate Center - $300m
Rosecrest residential mixed use development - $400m
St. Regis Hotel (5 star) - $250m
SunCrest mixed use development - $250m
Terrace at Traverse Mountain retail & entertainment - $300m
Traverse Mountain mixed use residential - $650m

Utah's Long-Term Projections

Overview

Utah's population reached 2.2 million in 2000 and topped 2.5 million in 2005. It is expected to reach 5.4 million by the year 2050. The growth rate, which will exceed that for the nation, will be sustained by a rapid rate of natural increase and a strong and diversified economy. Employment will also grow strongly, providing jobs for the state's population. Additionally, the state's economy will increase in sophistication and diversification, becoming less reliant on manufacturing or extractive industries. And as the state grows, new population centers away from the traditional centers along the Wasatch Front will begin to emerge.

State Level Results

The 2005 Baseline demographic and economic projections were produced by the Demographic and Economic Analysis section of the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget (GOPB), in association with numerous state and local representatives. The results of this baseline were released in January of 2005. The 2005 Baseline is unique because it is the first time GOPB has used its new econometric model to generate official demographic and economic projections. In this section, the 2005 Baseline has been used to project for 2010 and beyond. Where available, actual 2005 estimates have been used.

Population. Utah's population, which was 1.7 million in 1990, reached 2.2 million in 2000, and is projected to achieve 2.8 million in 2010, 3.5 million in 2020, 4.1 million in 2030, 4.7 million in 2040, and 5.4 million in 2050. Although the projected average annual growth rate decelerates from 2.4% per year in the early 2000s to 1.3% per year in the 2040s, these growth rates are more than twice the projected rates for the nation.

Natural Increase. Natural increase, which is the amount by which annual births exceed annual deaths, will fuel approximately 80% of Utah's population growth over the next 50 years. The number of births per year is projected to average 50,900 in the 2000s, 60,500 in the 2010s, 69,000 in the 2020s, 78,800 in the 2030s, and 88,500 in the 2040s. This compares to projected annual average deaths of 13,400 in the 2000s, 16,200 in the 2010s, 19,700 in the 2020s, 24,600 in the 2030s, and 29,900 in the 2040s.

Migration. Net migration is gross in-migration less gross out-migration. Positive net in-migration occurs when more people move into an area than move out for a given period of time. Net in-migration is projected to occur in the state over the next five decades. Approximately 675,700 of the 3.1 million population increase over the 50-year projection period can be attributed to net in-migration, meaning in-migration accounts for about 20% of the projected increase. Net in-migration occurs when; (1) there is enough job creation to accommodate residents who are new entrants to the labor force, and (2) there is additional job creation, such that in-migration is necessary to satisfy labor demand within the state. The sustained net in-migration is projected because job creation is also projected to be relatively rapid over the next three decades.

Age Structure and Fertility. A significant amount of attention has been paid to the trends of the growing school-age population in Utah. The growth spurt in this 5-to-17 age group is a consequence of the fact that the grandchildren of the baby boomers are now entering the school-age years. The State of Utah is projecting an increase of over 588,600 people in the school-age population over the next decade. It is important to note that this increase is not mainly fertility-driven or migration-driven. Rather, it is primarily due to the fact that a significantly large number of women are presently in their childbearing years. Utah's population is relatively young when compared to the nation. Consequently, a greater proportion of the state's females are in their childbearing years than the U.S. Therefore, even if Utah's fertility rate (children per woman) were equal to that of the nation, more children would be born in Utah relative to the size of the population.

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

Utah's median age is projected to increase from 27 years in 2000 to 34 years by the year 2050. Over the same period, the U.S. median age is projected to increase from 35 to 39. The increasing median ages in both cases are largely the result of the aging of the baby boomers over time. The difference in median ages reflects the cumulative effect of Utah's higher fertility rate and the interaction of this high fertility rate with the younger population profile of the state. As Utah women in childbearing years continue to have more children on average than women nationally, the younger age groups continue to be relatively larger as a portion of the population than is the case for the U.S. as a whole.

Dependency Ratio. One summary measure of a population's age structure is the dependency ratio. This ratio is defined as the number of non-working age persons--the population younger than 18 years and 65 years and over--divided by the number of working-age persons ages 18 through 64. Historically, Utah's dependency ratio has been significantly

higher than that of the nation. This has occurred because the preschool and school-age portions of Utah's population have been large, relative to its total population. In 1970, Utah's dependency ratio was 90 while the nation's was 79. In 2000, the dependency ratio for the state fell to 68 while the nation's fell to 62. In both cases, this decline occurred primarily because the baby boomers reached working age.

Utah's age structure is projected to continue to be characterized by a relatively high dependency ratio. However, the state's dependency ratio is projected to drop below that of the nation beginning in 2028, and continue for about ten years. By 2050, Utah's dependency ratio will once again be securely above the nation's ratio. The projected dependency ratio for Utah in 2050 is 88, while that of the nation is 79. The trend of converging, then crossing, dependency ratios is primarily because the working age proportion of Utah's population is projected to increase while that of the nation is projected to decline. The aging of the baby boomers affects the age structure of both Utah and the U.S. However, the aging and retirement of the baby boomers will have a larger effect on the national dependency ratio because the younger age groups in Utah's population will increase more rapidly than those of the nation throughout the entire period.

Employment. Utah's total employment is projected to increase from 1.4 million in 2000 to 3.5 million in 2050. This is an increase of over two million jobs over the projections period. The state's average annual growth rate for the projections period is 1.8%, while the corresponding growth rates for the U.S. are projected to be about half that of Utah.

Over the next five decades, employment growth is projected for every major industry except natural resources and mining in Utah. Further, average annual growth in every industry is projected to be higher than for those same industries at the national level. National projections indicate that four of the 11 major industries will experience net declines in employment levels. These four industries are: natural resources and mining; manufacturing; trade, transportation, and utilities; and information. In Utah, of the ten major industries, education and health services is projected to have the highest average annual growth rate over the next five decades. The projected average annual rate of change from 2001 to 2050 for Utah's education and health services sector is 3.6%. Other major industries in Utah are also projected to have strong employment growth of around 2.0% growth per year over the same period. These include professional and business services, with an expected growth rate of 2.3%, and other services with growth of 1.8%. Slower growing industries should include construction at a rate of 1.5%, manufacturing at 1.5%, financial activity at 1.5%, leisure and hospitality at 1.5%, government at 1.3%, trade, transportation, and utilities at 1.1%, and information at a rate of 0.7% annually from 2001 to 2050.

Currently, the three Utah industries with the highest actual employment are: trade, transportation, and utilities; government; and professional and business services. Looking forward, the number of jobs in these industries is expected to more than double, increasing from 647,400 in 2001 to 1.4 million in 2050, an increase of approximately 758,900 jobs.

Diversification. The State of Utah is becoming more economically diverse, and hence more like the economic structure of the United States, as measured by the Hachman Index. However there are specific counties that are very different from the U.S., though this is not necessarily bad. For example, if the natural resources and mining industry moved out of Duchesne County, the economic structure of the county would score higher on the Hachman Index, meaning it would now be more representative of the economic base of the nation. However, the county's economy would not be better off. Although the direction of shifts in composition of employment by industry are projected to be similar for Utah and the U.S., the projected 2000 and 2050 distributions of employment by industry are different for Utah and the U.S. In 2001, the most significant differences between the industrial composition of Utah and the U.S. were the large concentration of employment in the construction and the financial activity sectors, as well as the somewhat large employment concentration in the information and government sectors. The concentration of employment in the trade, transportation, and utilities sector was slightly higher in Utah when compared to the nation. The Utah industries with smaller proportions of the overall employment than their national counterparts included professional and business services, leisure and hospitality, other services, manufacturing, education and health services, and natural resources and mining.

The most significant differences between the employment shares for the projected industrial composition in 2050 of Utah and the U.S. are the relatively larger concentration of Utah employment in the manufacturing, financial activity, and construction sectors, and the relatively smaller share of Utah's employment in natural resources and mining. When compared to the nation, Utah is also projected to have a slightly larger share of employment in: professional and business services, other services, and leisure and hospitality. It is projected to have a slightly smaller share of employment in: trade, transportation, and utilities; government; information; and education and health services. This is the combined result of the differential shifts in industrial composition between Utah and the U.S. in the projections period, and the initial differences in the composition of employment between the two.

County Level Population and Employment Projections

Population. About 60.7% of the state's projected population increase from 2000 to 2050--or 1.9 million of the 3.1 million new residents--will be concentrated in of Salt Lake, Utah,

Davis, and Weber counties. Despite this, the share of the state's population in these counties will decrease from 76.2% in 2000 to 67.2% in 2050 due to growth in other parts of the state.

Several counties are expected to have annual growth rates in excess of the state's annual growth rate of 1.8% over the next 50 years. These counties include: Washington, which will grow at a rate of 3.9%; Morgan at a rate of 3.8%; Summit at a rate of 3.0%; Wasatch at a rate of 2.9%; Tooele at a rate of 2.6%; Utah at a rate of 2.3%; Iron at a rate of 2.3%; Cache at a rate of 2.2%; and Beaver at an annual average rate of 2.1% from 2000 to 2050. In other words, these counties will gain in terms of their shares of the state's total population.

Employment. Of the 2.1 million net nonagricultural employment creation projected for the state from 2001 to 2050, 67.5%, or a total of 1.4 million jobs, are expected to be within Salt Lake, Utah, Davis, and Weber counties. Among these counties, Utah is the only county projected to have average annual growth rates of employment higher than the entire state.

The counties with the most rapid rates of projected employment growth are also those counties with rapid rates of projected population growth. Rapid employment growth makes it possible for a region to support more people. Population growth reinforces economic expansion as well. The counties with the most rapid rates of projected employment growth from 2001 to 2050 will be Morgan at a rate of 4.3%; Washington at a rate of 3.9%; Wasatch at a rate of 2.8%; Utah at a rate of 2.6%; Cache at a rate of 2.6%; Summit at a rate of 2.6%; Iron at a rate of 2.4%; and Beaver at a rate of 2.0% from 2000 to 2050.

Methods and Assumptions

Models. The 2005 Baseline represents the first time the state's new economic model has been used to produce an official baseline projection. Utah has now officially switched from the Utah Process Economic and Demographic (UPED) model to using a model from Regional Economic Models Incorporated (REMI) to produce the official long-term baseline projections. The REMI model is very similar to the UPED model, in that it combines economic and demographic components in order to produce a complete picture of the complex relationships that exist in a society. Its ability to capture these complex relationships makes REMI fairly unique among models of economic and demographic growth.

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

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

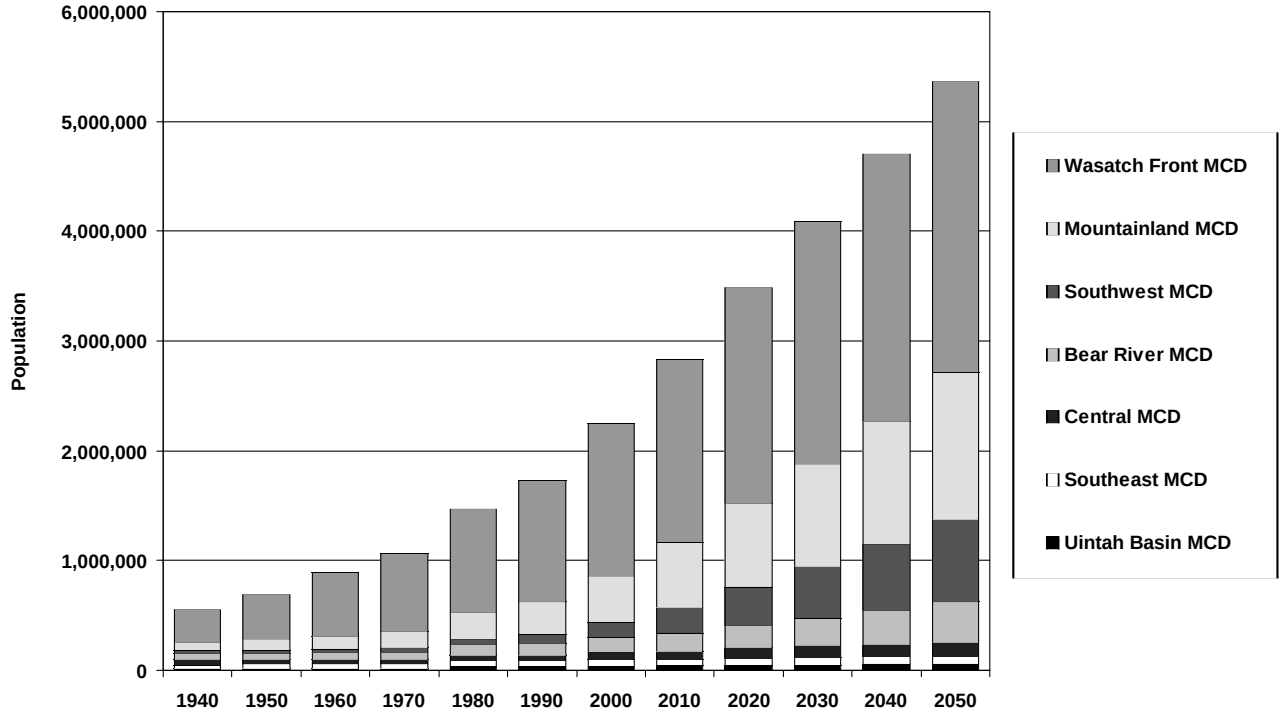
Fertility. State level birth probabilities by age of mother are assumed to remain constant at their estimated 2004 levels to 2050. The resulting total fertility rate (central birth rates) is 2.5 for the state.

Survival. State-level survival rates by age and sex are assumed for the state. Survival rates are assumed to increase along with projected U.S. survival rates to 2050. This assumption yields an increase in life expectancy of 4.1 years, from 74.9 years in 1990 to 79.0 years in 2030 for males. For females, the similar increase is 3.1 years, from 80.4 in 1990 to 83.5 in 2030.

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

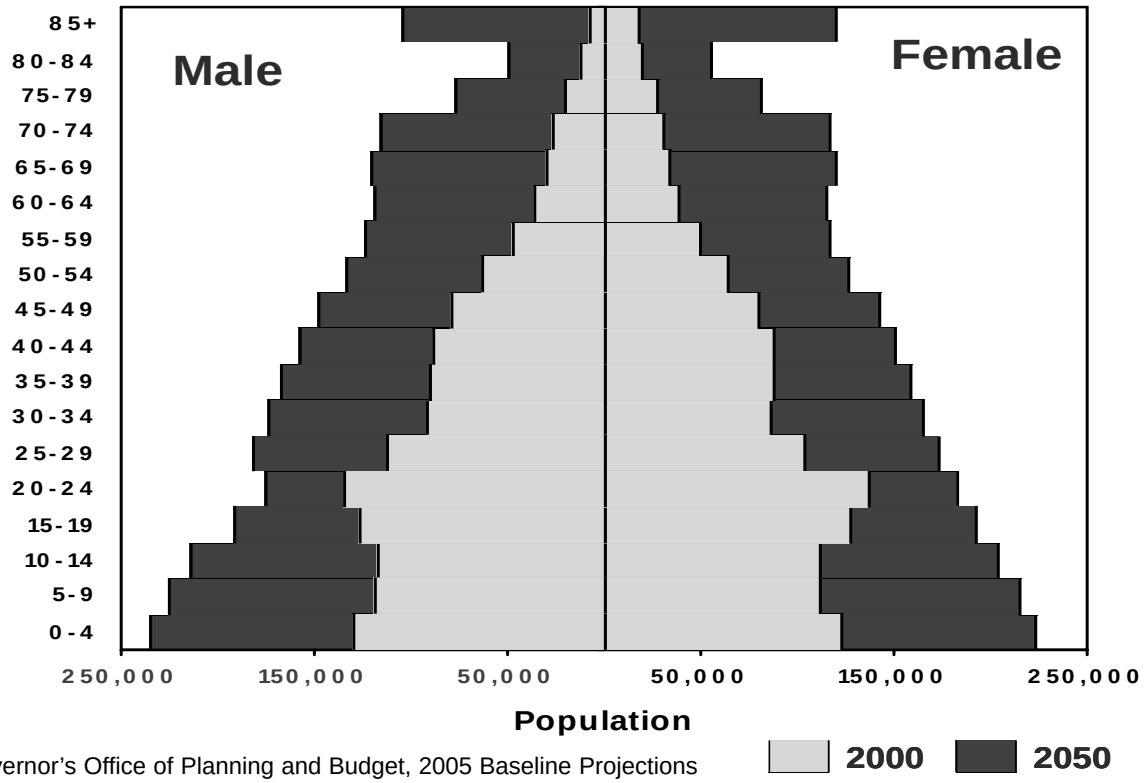
Additional Information. The *2005 Baseline Long Term Projections* were released in January of 2005 and therefore do not reflect any demographic or economic data produced after the release date. For additional information on historical as well as projected economic and demographic data, including methods, procedures, and assumptions, please visit : www.governor.utah.gov/dea/people.html or email dea@utah.gov.

Figure 8
Population Estimates and Projections by Multi-County District (MCD)



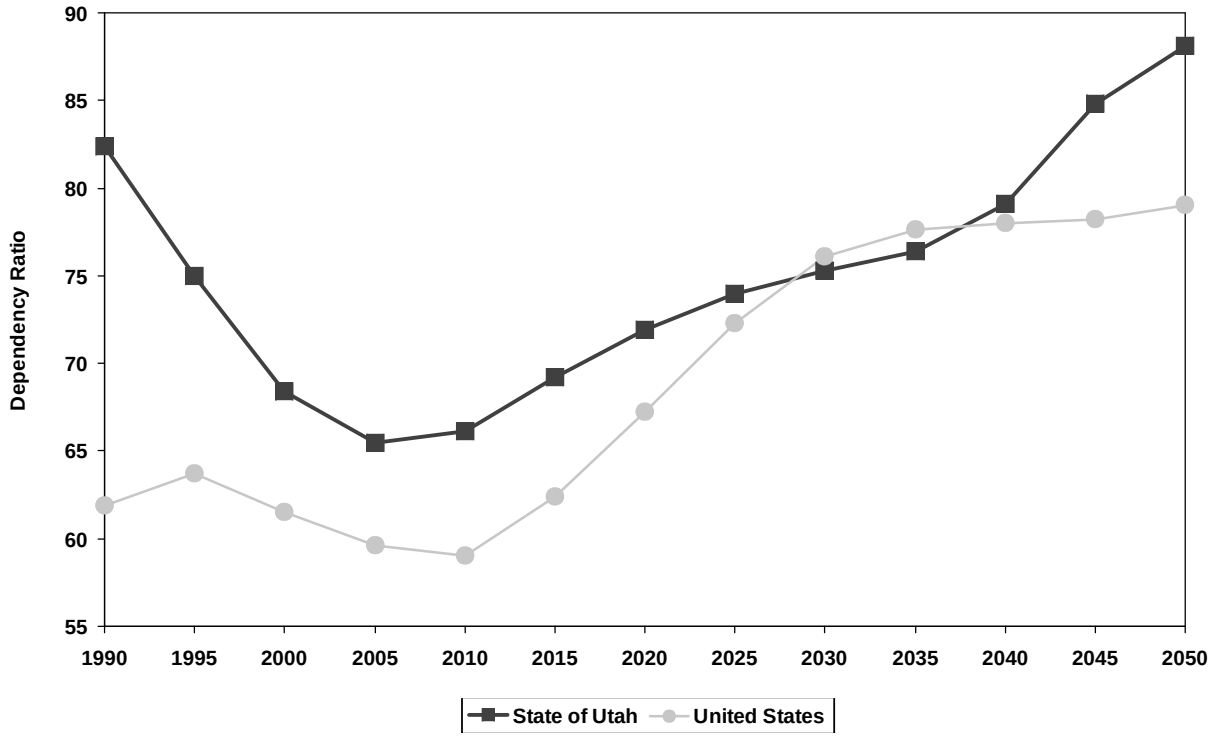
Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, 2005 Baseline Projections

Figure 9
Utah's Changing Age Structure



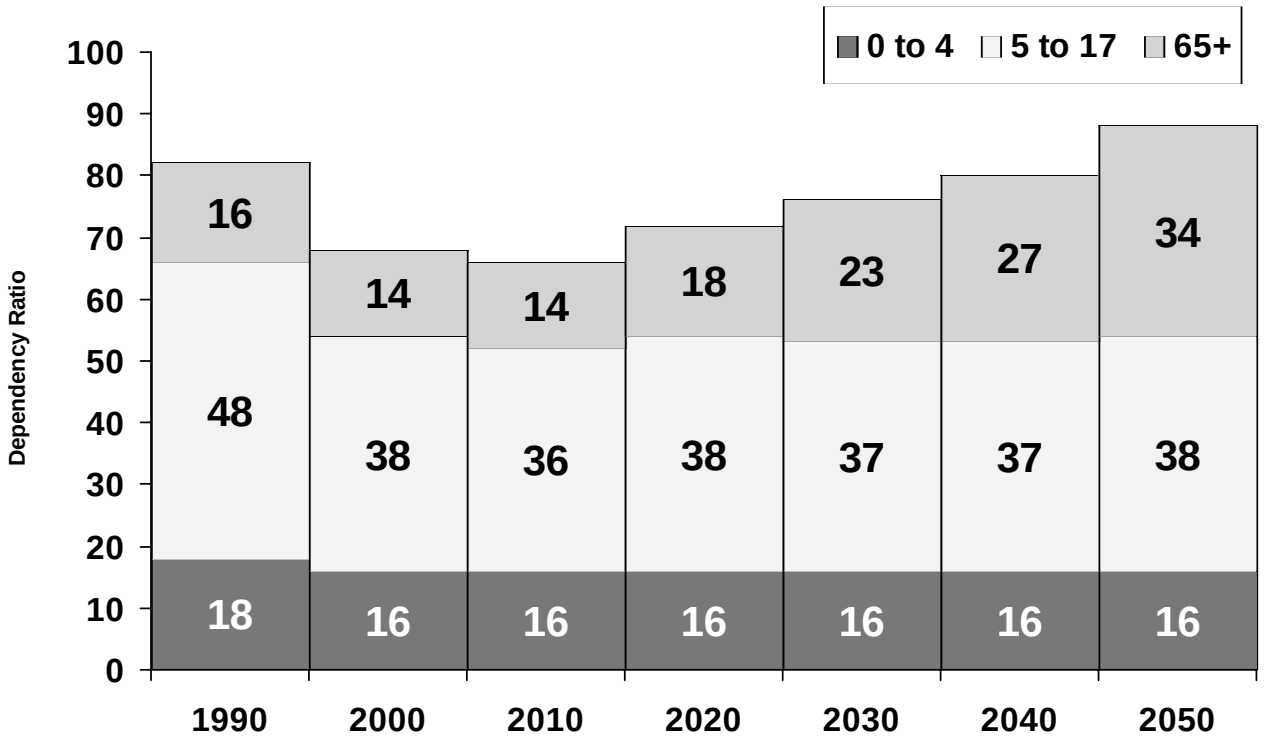
Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, 2005 Baseline Projections

Figure 10
Historical and Projected Dependency Ratios for Utah and the United States



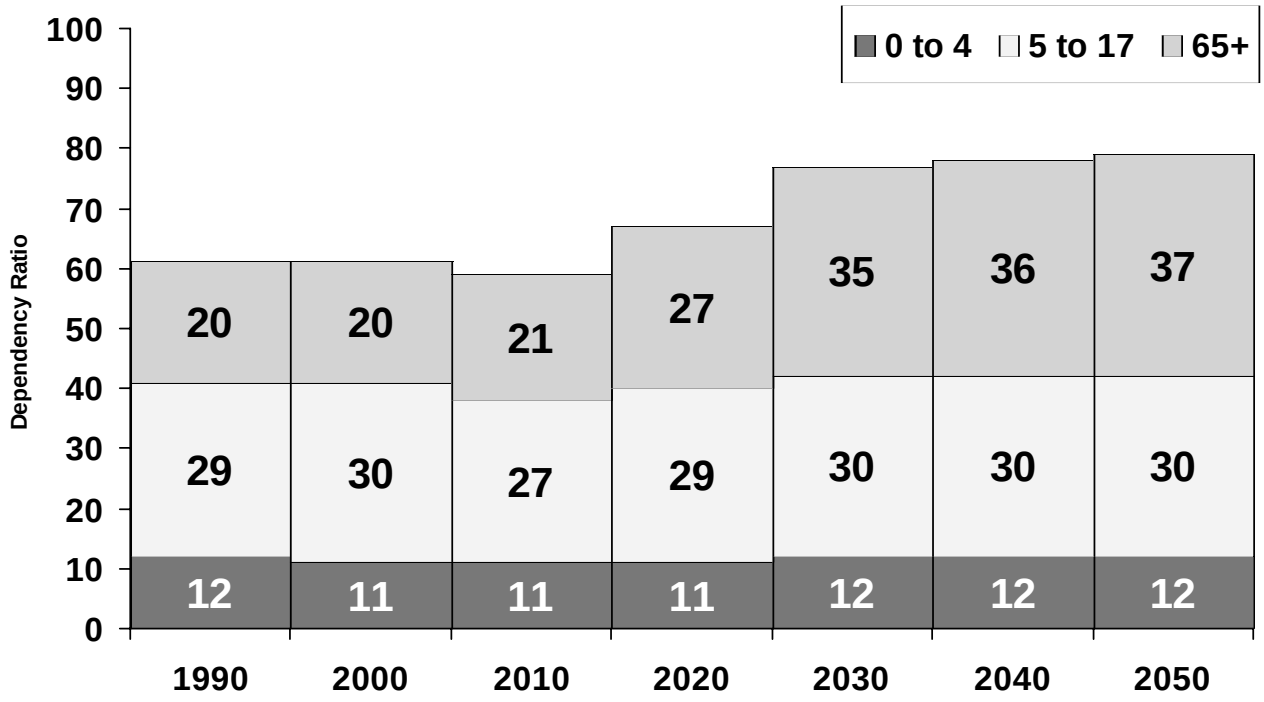
Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, 2005 Baseline Projections

Figure 11
Utah Dependency Ratios



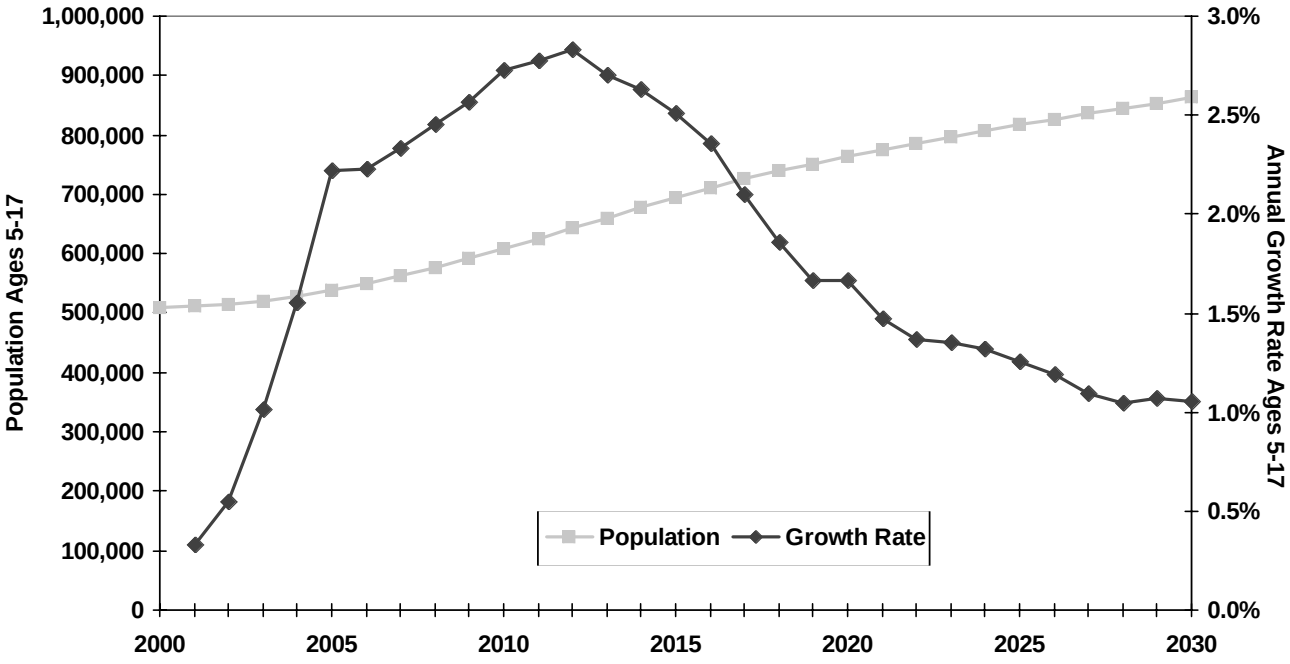
Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, 2005 Baseline Projections

Figure 12
United States Dependency Ratios



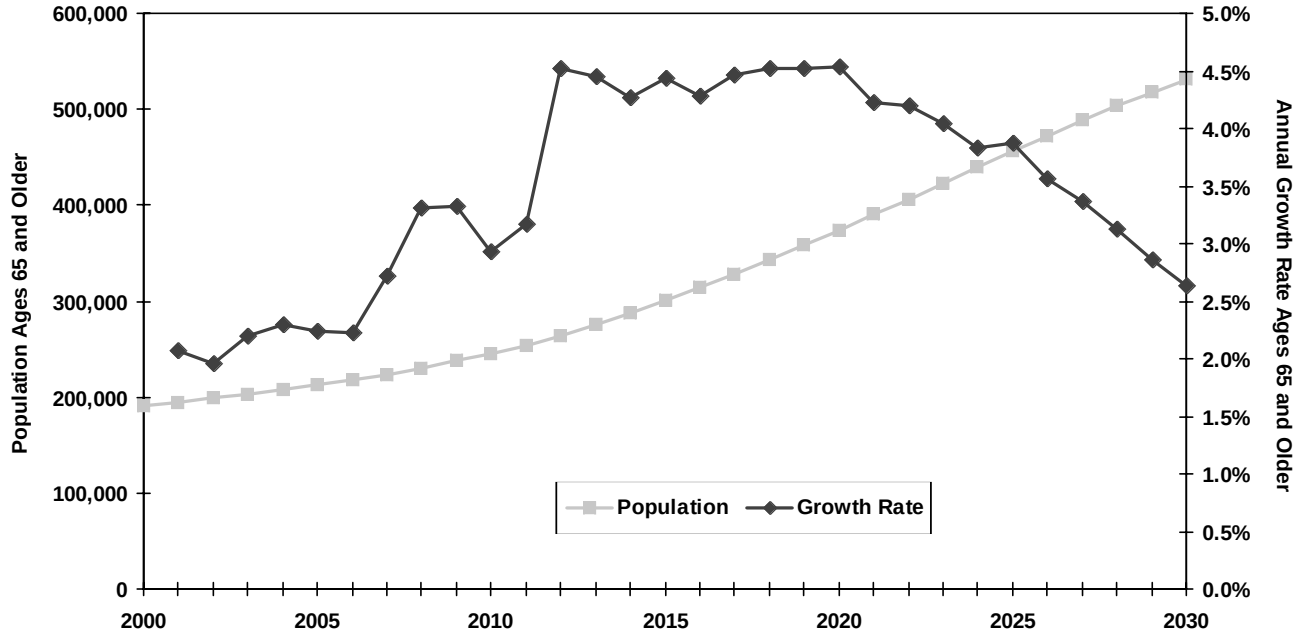
Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, 2005 Baseline Projections

Figure 13
Growth of School-Age Population



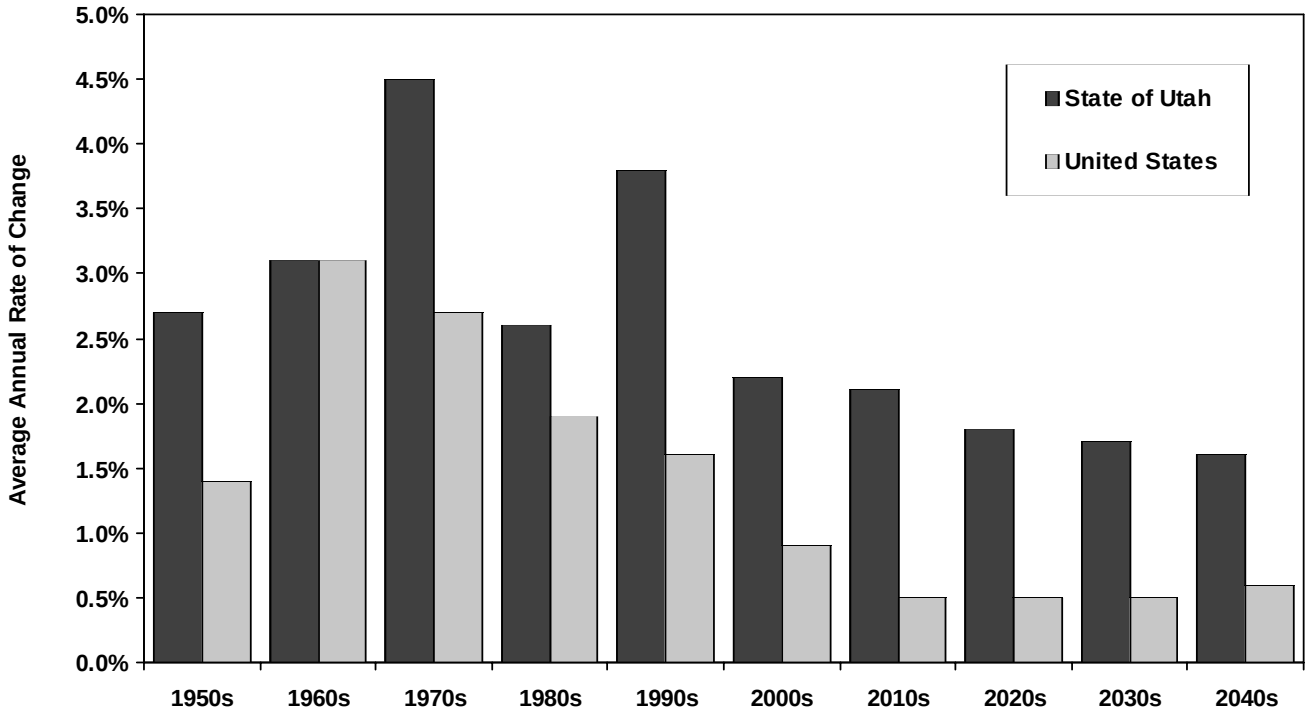
Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, 2005 Baseline Projections

Figure 14
Growth of 65 and Older Age Group



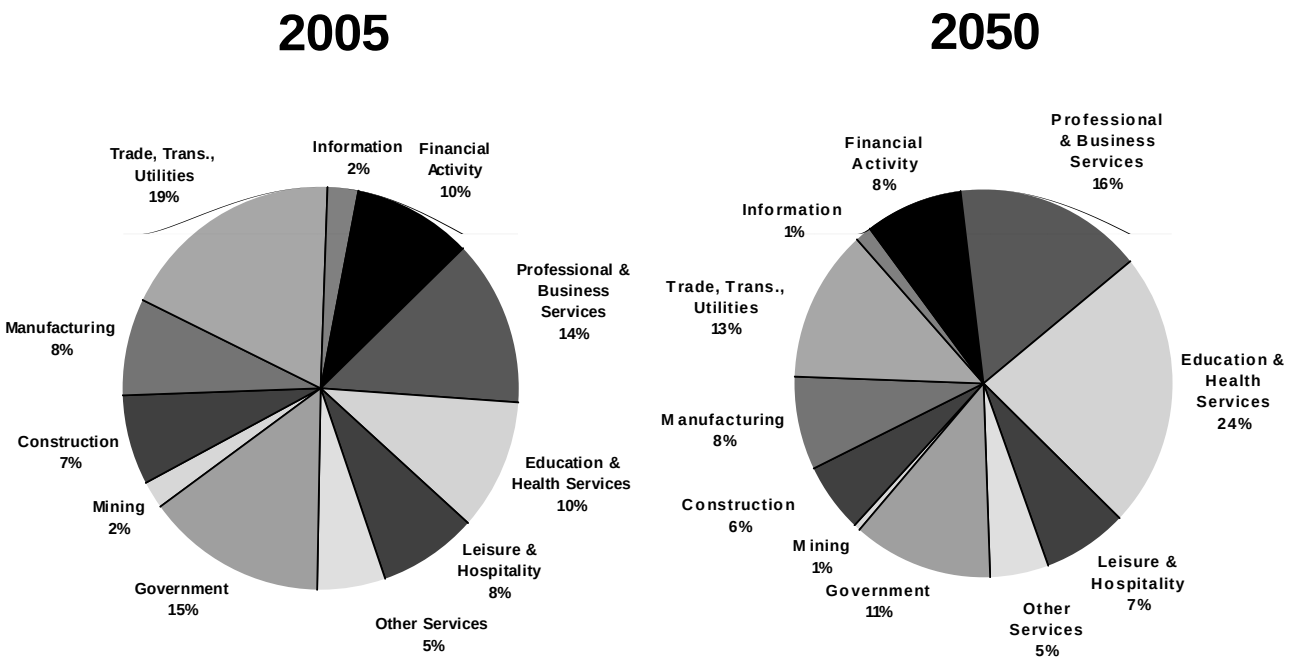
Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, 2005 Baseline Projections

Figure 15
Total Employment Growth by Decade for Utah and the United States



Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, 2005 Baseline Projections

Figure 16
Utah Employment by Industry as a Share of Total State Employment



Note: 2050 projections reflect data produced in the 2005 Baseline. 2005 data are estimates of employment by industry sector and are not projections.

Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, 2005 Baseline Projections

Table 3
Utah Economic and Demographic Summary

	July 1 Population Total Population		School-Age Population (Ages 5-17)		Total Employment*		Households		
Year	Total	Growth Rate	Total	Growth Rate	Total	Growth Rate	Total	Growth Rate	Average Size
2000	2,246,553		509,092		1,392,577		706,978		3.12
2010	2,833,337	2.3%	608,071	1.8%	1,697,725	2.2%	943,143	2.9%	2.96
2020	3,486,218	2.1%	763,907	2.3%	2,084,097	2.1%	1,179,874	2.3%	2.91
2030	4,086,319	1.6%	862,532	1.2%	2,493,070	1.8%	1,417,632	1.9%	2.83
2040	4,701,369	1.4%	967,828	1.2%	2,946,187	1.7%	1,657,488	1.6%	2.78
2050	5,368,567	1.3%	1,097,703	1.3%	3,452,532	1.6%	1,914,879	1.5%	2.75

Notes:

*Includes self-employed and others not included in nonagricultural employment.

1. All numbers are dated July 1.
2. The 2000 number for total employment is actually a 2001 number. The 2000 number is not available in a NAICS consistent format.
3. Average Household Size is based on the household population which does not include Group Quarters Population.

Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, 2005 Baseline Projections

Table 4
Population Projections by County and District

County	2000	2010	2020	2030	2040	2050	AARC 2000-2050
Beaver	6,023	7,575	11,549	13,761	15,535	17,373	2.1%
Box Elder	42,860	49,254	61,675	73,833	85,455	97,789	1.7%
Cache	91,897	114,304	147,776	183,989	223,185	266,711	2.2%
Carbon	20,396	19,023	20,982	23,188	25,118	27,039	0.6%
Daggett	933	1,024	1,141	1,209	1,258	1,305	0.7%
Davis	240,204	304,502	352,320	382,219	404,170	424,177	1.1%
Duchesne	14,397	15,897	19,021	21,497	23,516	25,543	1.2%
Emery	10,782	10,346	11,359	12,536	13,396	14,240	0.6%
Garfield	4,763	4,955	5,973	6,747	7,356	7,966	1.0%
Grand	8,537	9,039	9,751	10,129	10,403	10,661	0.4%
Iron	34,079	48,772	65,607	77,493	90,268	103,920	2.3%
Juab	8,310	10,112	12,798	14,546	16,067	17,611	1.5%
Kane	6,037	6,618	8,359	9,783	11,033	12,327	1.4%
Millard	12,461	14,199	18,386	22,439	25,726	29,179	1.7%
Morgan	7,181	10,183	16,200	24,595	34,290	46,596	3.8%
Piute	1,436	1,503	1,790	1,797	1,913	2,026	0.7%
Rich	1,955	2,147	2,447	2,636	2,724	2,809	0.7%
Salt Lake	902,777	1,053,258	1,230,817	1,381,519	1,521,926	1,663,994	1.2%
San Juan	14,360	14,481	15,419	16,910	18,269	19,620	0.6%
Sanpete	22,846	27,904	32,902	35,181	36,866	38,492	1.0%
Sevier	18,938	21,038	24,855	26,892	28,337	29,738	0.9%
Summit	30,048	44,511	65,001	85,660	107,554	132,681	3.0%
Tooele	41,549	67,150	95,696	112,722	130,092	148,486	2.6%
Uintah	25,297	27,071	29,289	30,641	31,614	32,538	0.5%
Utah	371,894	527,502	661,319	804,112	964,893	1,147,333	2.3%
Wasatch	15,433	25,516	37,082	46,193	55,179	65,010	2.9%
Washington	91,104	162,544	251,896	353,922	472,355	607,334	3.9%
Wayne	2,515	2,764	3,469	3,943	4,292	4,640	1.2%
Weber	197,541	230,145	271,339	306,227	338,579	371,429	1.3%
MCD							
Bear River	136,712	165,705	211,898	260,458	311,364	367,309	2.0%
Central	66,506	77,520	94,200	104,798	113,201	121,686	1.2%
Mountainland	417,375	597,529	763,402	935,965	1,127,626	1,345,024	2.4%
Southeast	54,075	52,889	57,511	62,763	67,186	71,560	0.6%
Southwest	142,006	230,464	343,384	461,706	596,547	748,920	3.4%
Uintah Basin	40,627	43,992	49,451	53,347	56,388	59,386	0.8%
Wasatch Front	1,389,252	1,665,238	1,966,372	2,207,282	2,429,057	2,654,682	1.3%
State of Utah	2,246,553	2,833,337	3,486,218	4,086,319	4,701,369	5,368,567	1.8%

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

Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, 2005 Baseline Projections

Table 5
Utah Population Projections by Selected Age Groups

Age	2000	2010	2020	2030	2040	2050
0-4	212,172	274,564	319,883	361,961	411,826	458,120
5-17	509,092	608,071	763,907	862,532	967,828	1,097,703
18-29	499,544	525,553	568,051	685,700	768,969	858,218
30-39	300,677	458,897	497,720	497,802	591,742	665,868
40-64	533,956	721,003	962,474	1,146,904	1,263,686	1,330,475
65+	191,112	245,249	374,183	531,420	697,318	958,183
15-44	1,072,904	1,271,973	1,504,362	1,616,339	1,830,933	2,071,539
16-64	1,417,564	1,787,693	2,138,213	2,457,441	2,764,213	3,013,631
60+	254,031	353,155	526,475	695,695	958,992	1,191,065
Total	2,246,553	2,833,337	3,486,218	4,086,319	4,701,369	5,368,567
Median Age	27.2	30.2	31.9	32.5	33.3	34.0

Notes: All populations are dated July 1.

Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, 2005 Baseline Projections

Table 6
Utah Population by Selected Age Groups as a Percent of Total

Age	2000	2010	2020	2030	2040	2050
0-4	9.4%	9.7%	9.2%	8.9%	8.8%	8.5%
5-17	22.7%	21.5%	21.9%	21.1%	20.6%	20.4%
18-29	22.2%	18.5%	16.3%	16.8%	16.4%	16.0%
30-39	13.4%	16.2%	14.3%	12.2%	12.6%	12.4%
40-64	23.8%	25.4%	27.6%	28.1%	26.9%	24.8%
65+	8.5%	8.7%	10.7%	13.0%	14.8%	17.8%
15-44	47.8%	44.9%	43.2%	39.6%	38.9%	38.6%
16-64	63.1%	63.1%	61.3%	60.1%	58.8%	56.1%
60+	11.3%	12.5%	15.1%	17.0%	20.4%	22.2%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Notes: All populations are dated July 1.

Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, 2005 Baseline Projections

Table 7
Total Employment Projections by Major Industry

Industry	2001	2010	2020	2030	2040	2050
Natural Resources & Mining	32,282	29,895	28,228	27,576	27,983	29,463
Construction	95,869	114,959	141,999	161,705	183,430	198,791
Manufacturing	127,828	131,677	150,920	180,666	218,190	266,491
Trade, Trans., Utilities	259,741	305,185	342,687	378,185	414,519	452,827
Information	36,535	38,134	41,166	44,025	47,416	51,711
Financial Activity	130,519	163,555	194,359	221,565	246,804	271,310
Professional & Business Services	181,034	236,776	301,647	374,448	457,369	556,671
Education & Health Services	134,218	191,684	294,044	430,409	596,484	801,429
Leisure & Hospitality	115,490	146,355	175,690	201,267	226,142	248,618
Other Services	72,467	93,441	113,366	133,925	155,601	178,493
Government	206,594	246,064	299,991	339,299	372,249	396,728
Total	1,392,577	1,697,725	2,084,097	2,493,070	2,946,187	3,452,532

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

Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, 2005 Baseline Projections

Table 8
Location Quotients and Hachman Index for the State of Utah

Industry	2001	2010	2020	2030	2040	2050
Natural Resources & Mining	0.79	0.71	0.64	0.59	0.57	0.56
Construction	1.17	1.19	1.18	1.15	1.16	1.14
Manufacturing	0.90	0.99	1.07	1.16	1.23	1.29
Trade, Trans., Utilities	1.01	0.97	0.97	0.98	0.98	0.98
Information	1.09	0.98	0.95	0.93	0.91	0.89
Financial Activity	1.17	1.17	1.18	1.20	1.22	1.24
Professional & Business Services	0.99	1.01	1.01	1.03	1.04	1.05
Education & Health Services	0.86	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.88
Leisure & Hospitality	0.98	0.97	0.97	0.98	1.00	1.01
Other Services	0.97	1.01	1.01	1.02	1.03	1.04
Government	1.07	1.02	1.00	0.97	0.95	0.94
Hachman Index	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.97	0.97

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

Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, 2005 Baseline Projections

Table 9
Hachman Index by Individual County in the State of Utah

County	2001	2010	2020	2030	2040	2050
Beaver	0.35	0.39	0.45	0.50	0.53	0.54
Box Elder	0.59	0.58	0.57	0.56	0.54	0.52
Cache	0.81	0.81	0.79	0.77	0.75	0.73
Carbon	0.79	0.85	0.87	0.88	0.89	0.90
Daggett	0.37	0.36	0.37	0.37	0.35	0.34
Davis	0.65	0.71	0.77	0.80	0.82	0.84
Duchesne	0.31	0.34	0.38	0.40	0.40	0.40
Emery	0.33	0.36	0.40	0.43	0.43	0.42
Garfield	0.39	0.43	0.47	0.49	0.51	0.53
Grand	0.56	0.57	0.59	0.59	0.58	0.58
Iron	0.86	0.87	0.86	0.87	0.88	0.88
Juab	0.69	0.73	0.76	0.78	0.79	0.79
Kane	0.56	0.55	0.54	0.52	0.49	0.47
Millard	0.36	0.41	0.47	0.53	0.56	0.59
Morgan	0.53	0.58	0.64	0.68	0.71	0.71
Piute	0.13	0.12	0.14	0.16	0.17	0.18
Rich	0.31	0.35	0.44	0.51	0.57	0.61
Salt Lake	0.93	0.93	0.94	0.93	0.93	0.92
San Juan	0.62	0.69	0.73	0.75	0.74	0.73
Sanpete	0.59	0.64	0.67	0.68	0.68	0.67
Sevier	0.64	0.69	0.73	0.75	0.76	0.77
Summit	0.52	0.54	0.54	0.53	0.52	0.51
Tooele	0.61	0.68	0.74	0.76	0.77	0.77
Uintah	0.22	0.19	0.19	0.20	0.19	0.18
Utah	0.79	0.81	0.80	0.79	0.79	0.79
Wasatch	0.75	0.75	0.74	0.74	0.72	0.69
Washington	0.84	0.84	0.85	0.87	0.87	0.87
Wayne	0.40	0.45	0.54	0.60	0.65	0.67
Weber	0.86	0.87	0.88	0.90	0.90	0.90

Note:
1. The subject region is each individual county, and the reference region is the United States.
2. The 2000 number is not available in a NAICS consistent format.

Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, 2005 Baseline Projections

Table 10
Historical and Projected Life Expectancies for Utah and the United States

	Utah			U.S.		
Year	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1970	69.5	76.6	73.0	67.0	74.6	70.8
1980	72.4	79.2	75.8	70.1	77.6	73.9
1990	74.9	80.4	77.7	71.8	78.8	75.3
2000	75.5	81.9	78.7	74.5	80.2	77.4
2010	77.2	83.1	80.1	75.8	81.7	78.8
2020	78.2	84.5	81.4	77.1	83.3	80.2
2030	79.7	86.2	82.9	78.6	84.5	81.6
2040	81.0	87.7	84.3	80.1	85.8	83.0
2050	82.5	88.6	85.5	81.6	87.1	84.4

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

Table 11
Utah Dependency Ratios

	2000	2010	2020	2030	2040	2050
Dependency Ratio	68.4	66.1	71.9	75.3	79.1	88.1
Pop 0-4 per 100 Pop age 18-64	15.9	16.1	15.8	15.5	15.7	16.0
Pop 5-17 per 100 Pop age 18-64	38.2	35.7	37.7	37.0	36.9	38.5
Pop 65+ per 100 Pop age 18-64	14.3	14.4	18.4	22.8	26.6	33.6

Notes: All populations are dated July 1.

Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, 2005 Baseline Projections

Economic Development

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

2006 Overview
2006 marked the first full year during which the Governor's Office of Economic Development operated as part of the Office of the Governor. The creation of what is now GOED was first proposed as part of the Economic Revitalization Plan supported by Governor Huntsman. Part of this plan was realized when the Legislature passed HB 318 in the 2005 General Session. HB 318 dissolved the Department of Community and Economic Development by placing the Division of Business and Economic Development and the Division of Travel Development under the direct control of the Governor in GOED. The remaining functions of DCED were assumed by the newly-created Department of Community and Culture.

With economic development under the direct oversight of the Governor, GOED has now positioned itself to implement the Economic Revitalization Plan within the state. In 2006, GOED began implementing the business development programs and initiatives of the state. Some of these programs and initiatives include: the Centers of Excellence program, the Economic Clusters Initiative, and USTAR.

Centers of Excellence
Program Creation and Overview. The Centers of Excellence program is a state-sponsored program created in 1986 to help fund the process of moving the most innovative research with commercial application from Utah's universities to businesses to create great jobs for Utahns. The program funds university research with promising commercial application by helping each COE develop a sound business plan and develop relationships with seasoned business people and potential licensees (existing businesses) that are interested in the market potential of the specific technology. Among the companies formed out of center-conducted research are: Myriad Genetics, Sonic Innovations, Theratech (acquired by Watson Pharmeceuticals), Echelon Biosciences, Inc., Sarcos, Sentrix Surgical, Inc., Aculus, RapidMapper, MegaStir Technologies, Inc., and TechniScan Medical Systems.

The Bureau of Economic and Business Research at the University of Utah completed a review of the COE program. It noted:

- Over the past 20 years, the Legislature has provided $49.4 million in funding for the COE program. Almost $47 million has gone into direct funding for 110 Centers located at universities throughout Utah.

- State monies committed to the COE program have resulted in economic growth for the state in the form of new companies, additional jobs, and earnings. Since 1986, the program has produced 185 spin-off companies, of which 66 are still active. The remaining companies employ between 1,500 and 1,800 people.

- A total of 170 patents have been issued for technologies developed through the program. Individual centers have entered into 204 licensing agreements. Total matching funds used to leverage the state's commitment total $407.2 million, for a matching rate of about 8.7:1.

The COE program continues to support innovative research in the state and the benefits of COE are readily apparent. COE-funded research at the University of Utah produced technology for a safe, nontoxic and rapid treatment for head lice. The treatment has a high success rate and is important since head lice is a multi-billion dollar, increasingly-resistant problem that affects some 25% of children by the time they are teenagers.

Short-Term Outlook. In FY 2007, the COE program announced funding for 16 research centers, out of 38 proposals for funding. Five COEs were assigned business teams to assist with commercialization efforts and two "spinout companies"--companies who have already commercialized technology developed at Utah universities--received COE funds. In keeping with the state's overall economic revitalization plan, COE will focus resources on economic clusters already identified as areas where Utah can excel in producing innovative research capable of generating viable companies, with the attendant jobs.

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

State leaders established the Economic Clusters Initiative to align resources, infrastructure, and policies that contribute to successful economic clusters. Strong economic clusters translate directly into tangible benefits for Utah's businesses, citizens, and educational institutions. Clusters have several bene-

fits. Businesses have instant access to experienced workforce and suppliers, customized services, and critical business resources. Related businesses can work together to achieve new economies of scale, develop new and larger distribution channels, and realize increased profitability. Universities can tap into new research funds and a larger pool of potential students. The net effect is that these factors combine to create higher paying jobs, strengthen education, and raise the standard of living in Utah. The key is to align industry, research universities, capital, talent, technology, and government around industry sectors that possess the greatest synergistic opportunities.

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

Advances are already being made in cluster-focused industries. Utah participated at the Air Force and Army Annual Conferences, where, in participation with Hill AFB and the Utah Defense Alliance, Utah's composite and unmanned system endeavors were showcased. With significant resources already invested in Utah, Hexcel announced that it would expand it carbon fiber facilities in Utah.

In addition, life science research continues to expand in the state. Commenting on the connection between Utah and the discovery of molecular "biomarkers", Michael Paul of LineaGen Research Corporation said: "Both our responsiveness to medications and risk of side effects will depend on our genetic makeup, and there's no other place in the United States that you can understand the genetic structure of the population. So, Utah has a sustainable competitive advantage in this area," Paul continued--"We have an integrated personalized medicine content platform--genealogy-based population records, the Utah Population Database, comprehensive medical records--linked to the types of clinics that [Dr.] Kevin [Flanigan, a neurologist and adjunct associate professor of human genetics at the University of Utah's Eccles Institute of Human Genetics] runs, these patient-oriented research clinics. This is really an unmatched platform for biomarker discovery."

Short-Term Outlook. Evidence of the importance of Utah's clusters already exists, including the expansion of Cyberkinetics, MPRI's driver training contract, and the creation of Rocky Mountain Testing Solutions. All these firms exist in Utah because their respective clusters nurtured their growth with talent and access to capital and markets. The Clusters Initiative will continue to play a key role in economic development by acting as a focus for the state's resources. Research conducted at state universities will also benefit because funding through the COE programs may be coordinated to overlap with key sectors identified by the Clusters Initiative as areas where Utah can excel.

USTAR

Program overview. The Utah Science Technology and Research Initiative economic development initiative is aimed at leveraging the proven success of Utah's research universities in creating and commercializing innovative technologies to create more technology-based start-up firms in Utah and more high-paying job opportunities in Utah.

In spite of these far-sighted measures, the true genesis for the USTAR program was in the 1960s when the federal government determined it no longer needed the land surrounding Fort Douglas east of downtown and prepared to give the land to the state. Thirty-three different proposals to use this newly-available land were submitted. Ultimately, state leaders determined that its best use would be as home to companies that would start as a result of research conducted at the University of Utah. Research Park, as the land would be known, became home to such companies as Evans & Sutherland, ARUP, and Myriad Genetics. Though not located in Research Park directly, other companies like Novell, WordPerfect and Iomega were also created as a result of research conducted at Utah universities. By 2005, 60 companies have been developed through Research Park. Of those, 44 are currently housed at the park, with 37 academic departments and approximately 6,300 employees in 35 buildings. Companies developed out of this university-business partnership created over 4,700 jobs and contribute over $600 million annually to Utah's economy.

The benefits are not confined to Salt Lake City. Recognizing the research that was done adjacent to the University of Utah, state leaders also created the USU Innovation Campus. In a similar arrangement to what was done further south, research conducted at Utah State University in Logan has resulted in the creation of over 60 companies, including Hyclone Laboratories, Campbell Scientific, and Wescor. Companies created from USU-related research have generated over 2,000 jobs and add $430 million in taxable revenues.

In an attempt to restart and refocus state resources on the same formula which was so successful in generating jobs before, the Legislature passed SB 192 in 2005. SB 192 appropriated $7.35 million in initial funding to purchase equipment and supplies and hire research teams at the University of Utah and Utah State University. These monies were also to be used to plan and prepare for a high technology development initia-

tive-which would become USTAR. In 2006, the Legislature took the next step by formally establishing the USTAR Authority. USTAR's mission and organization were defined, and the Legislature took the additional step of appropriating monies to build new facilities where USTAR-related research would be conducted.

USTAR Organization. SB 76 created the framework under which USTAR would function. Under that bill, USTAR would be governed by an oversight board that would direct the expenditure of USTAR funds, review and assess research to be funded by USTAR, and provide accountability to the governor and Legislature for the spending of funds. To ensure that USTAR benefits reached statewide, the board would oversee Technology Outreach Centers where research would occur beyond the primary research centers around the University of Utah and Utah State University. USTAR would also receive appropriations from the state to be used in recruiting teams to Utah to conduct cutting-edge research. USTAR also would fund construction of facilities to house these teams that were sufficient to provide access to the latest equipment.

Short-Term Outlook. The Governing Authority was formed in July 2006, and selected an Executive Director in September of the same year.

The two research universities have formed interdisciplinary teams to refine proposals and research directions. Initial areas of focus at Utah State University are biofuels, directed energy sensor technology, advanced nutrition/obesity, and semiconductor chips/wireless sensors. Initiatives at the University of Utah include diagnostic imaging, personalized medicine, circuits of the brain, imaging technology, nano-technology biosensors, IT networks and memory, biomedical device innovation, and fossil energy.

In addition to the research efforts at the universities, USTAR identified locations around the state where Technology Outreach Centers will be located. In making these selections, the Board made selections that distributed the centers around the state. Currently, the designated locations include:

- Southern Utah in Cedar City or St. George working with Southern Utah University and Dixie State College;
- Provo/Orem working with Utah Valley State College;
- Southern Salt Lake County working with Salt Lake Community College at the Larry Miller Entrepreneurial Center;
- Ogden and Weber County working with Weber State University; and
- Uintah Basin - either Roosevelt or Vernal, working with USU's extension campus.

2007 Outlook

A reorganized GOED, the Clusters Initiative Program, revamping Centers of Excellence, and USTAR are the tools the state will use to accelerate economic development. In addition, the state focus on international development will continue to grow, following up on the trade mission led by Governor Huntsman to China in Fall 2006. Building on existing competitive advantage in certain core competencies, such as life science and information, Utah hopes to create more high paying jobs and sustain our high quality of life.

Table 12
Identified Industries for Utah Economic Clusters Initiative

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

Source: Governor's Office of Economic Development

Table 13
Active Centers of Excellence: 2006

Centers of Excellence Program	University	First year Funded	Cluster	Description of Research and Technology
Acoustics Research	Brigham Young University	2005	Software Development & Information Technology	Commercializing active sound control technology with superior ability to both reduce noise in varied settings (vehicle cabins computer fans and telecommunications for example) and modify sounds for commercial benefit
Advanced Communications Technology	Brigham Young University	2004	Software Development & Information Technology	Improved wireless communications and data transmission for both military and commercial markets is achieved through the use of MIMO (multiple-input multiple-output) technology with multiple antenna elements
Advanced Imaging LADAR	Utah State University	2003	Defense & Homeland Security	Commercializing land-based and airborne high-resolution laser-based 3-D color-imaging platforms for both military and civilian use
Advanced Thermal Management Technologies	Utah State University	2006	Competitive Accelerators	Technologies for extremely high-performance thermal management in the context of physical and vibration isolation in part from collaboration with USU's Space Dynamics Lab
Biomedical Microfluidics	University of Utah	2004	Life Sciences	Products from engineering technology that controls the movement of fluids in channels smaller than a human hair micropumps that can deliver tiny quantities of drugs and improved devices for DNA screening
Control of Flows in Manufacturing	Utah State University	2006	Competitive Accelerators	Applying computational fluid dynamics to improve manufacturing processes including particle sorting and electrical discharge machining
Functionally Graded & Designed Cemented Tungsten Carbide & Polycrystalline Diamond Composite Materials	University of Utah	2006	Competitive Accelerators	Advanced composite materials with predictable wear and failure characteristics designed for demanding applications such as mining drilling and grinding
Homogeneous DNA Analysis	University of Utah	2003	Life Sciences	Developing a simple and inexpensive method for genotyping DNA samples from patients or disease organisms in a doctor's office
Interactive Ray-Tracing and Photo-Realistic Visualization	University of Utah	2005	Software Development & Information Technology	Producing a commercial form of two programs that can process 3-D graphics based on large data sets found in CAD film animation and scientific models which existing GPUs cannot handle
Microarray Technology	University of Utah	2005	Life Sciences	Developing a superior microarray platform for the molecular diagnostics and research markets with improved sensitivity specificity and throughput.
Miniature Unmanned Air Vehicles	Brigham Young University	2004	Aerospace	Rapid design of airframes and miniaturized autopilot and guidance systems for tiny UAVs that can be operated by novices have earned the attention of both military and civilian agencies.
Modified Activated Carbons Technology	University of Utah	2005	Energy & Natural Resources	Developing improved products for gas and water treatment as well as metal recovery or removal based on modifications to granular activated carbon.
Nanosize Inorganic Material Powders	University of Utah	2004	Competitive Accelerators	Commercializing a cost-effective process (molecular decomposition) for the manufacturing of nanosize powders-the building blocks for myriad nanotechnology applications as well as nanostructured ceramic membranes and other devices.
Organic Electronics	University of Utah	2006	Software Development & Information Technology	Development of new polymers for the creation of organic light emitting diodes resulting in the commercialization of organic semiconductors with superior luminescence efficiency and color spread for multicolor displays and white light illumination
Therapeutic Biomaterials	University of Utah	2004	Life Sciences	Developing applications of biopolymers and hydrogels for clinical use in wound repair prevention of surgical adhesions and extending the life of donated organs.
Titanium Boride Surface Hardening	University of Utah	2003	Competitive Accelerators	Commercializing harder longer-lived components and devices — ranging from armor to bearings and orthopedic implants — for the military biomedical and industrial markets

Source: Governor's Office of Economic Development

Table 14
Successful Companies Connected with the Centers of Excellence: 2006

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

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

Source: Governor's Office of Economic Development

Economic Indicators

Demographics

Overview

On July 1, 2006, Utah's population was an estimated 2,615,129, an increase of 2.7% over 2005. Although this growth rate was lower than the record rate of 3.2% from the previous year, it was still the third-highest growth rate in ten years. An increase of 67,740 people is the second-highest single year increase in Utah's history. While the 13,358 deaths is a record high for Utah, the state added more persons due to natural increase in 2006 than any previous year in its history as a result of a record 52,368 births.

According to the U.S. Census Bureau's July 1, 2006 population estimates, Utah's population increased 2.4% from 2005 to 2006, ranking Utah sixth among states in population growth. 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.

2006 State and County Population Estimates

Population estimates for the State of Utah and its counties on July 1, 2006 were recently released. According to the Utah Population Estimates Committee, the state's population reached 2,615,129 in 2006, a year-over increase of 67,740 persons, or 2.7%. The state experienced its 16th straight year of net in-migration in 2006. It was also a record-setting year for natural increase (births minus deaths). The U.S. Census Bureau recently released July 1, 2005 population estimates for the fifty states. According to the Census Bureau, Utah's population reached 2,469,585 in 2005, an increase of 2.0% from 2004.

Utah's counties experienced varying growth rates in 2006. Repeating the trend of previous years, the most rapid growth in Utah continued to occur in counties on or adjacent to the northern metropolitan region, and in the southwestern portion of the state. Counties that grew equal to or faster than the state rate of 2.7% over the past year include: Washington County, with the highest growth rate of 6.1%, followed by Wasatch (5.3%), Iron (4.9%), Morgan (4.4%), Tooele (4.3%), Utah (4.2%), Juab (3.8%), Uintah (3.2%), Davis (3.0%), and Rich (2.9%) counties.

Several counties experienced an increase in population of less than 1.0% from 2005 to 2006. The majority of these counties are located in the central and southeastern areas of the state. They include Carbon (0.9%), San Juan (0.5%), Millard (0.4%), and Piute (0.4%) counties. Only Emery and Daggett counties experienced negative growth from 2005 to 2006, Emery with a rate of -0.5%, and Daggett with a rate of -1.5%.

Components of Population Change

The total population in Utah increased by 67,740 persons from 2005 to 2006. Annual changes in population are comprised of two components: natural increase and net migration. Natural increase is the number of births minus the number of deaths. In 2006, Utah experienced a record number of births, 52,368. The 2006 deaths set a record as well, totaling 13,358. The resulting natural increase of 39,010 persons is the highest natural increase number ever and the first time natural increase in Utah has exceeded 39,000. Natural increase accounted for 57.6% of Utah's population growth in 2006, an increase from the previous year's share of 48.0%, but still lower than the ten-year average of 63.3%.

Net migration is the second component of population change. For a given period, net migration is in-migration minus out-migration, or the number of people moving into the state minus the number of people moving out. Net in-migration in 2006 was 28,730 persons, or 42.4% of the total population increase. Utah marked the 16th consecutive year with net in-migration in 2006.

Fluctuations in the annual amount of natural increase may result from changes in the size, age structure, and vital rates (fertility and mortality) of the population. The total fertility rate represents the average number of children expected to be born to a woman during her lifetime. Utah's fertility rate, 2.54 in 2002, continues to be the highest among states nationwide.

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

Utah's Young Population

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

In 2005, Utah had the highest share of its total population in the preschool age group, under five years of age, of any state in the country, 9.5%. Utah ranks second among states with 20.5% of its population in the school-age group of 5 to 17, behind only Alaska at 20.7%. Utah had one of the smallest working-age populations in the nation, with 61.2% of Utahns between the ages of 18 and 64, higher than only Arizona (60.6%) and Florida (60.3%). With such a young population, Utah has one of the smallest retirement-age populations, 8.7%

of the total population age 65 and older; only Alaska at 6.6% had a smaller share.

Another way to look at the age structure of a population is to examine the dependency ratio, which is the number of non-working age persons (younger than 18 and older than 65) per 100 persons of working age (18 to 64). The U.S. Census Bureau reported that Utah's total dependency ratio for 2005 was 63.4, compared to a national dependency ratio of 65.8 in 2004 and 67.3 in 2003.

July 1, 2006 Census Bureau Population Estimates
According to the U.S. Census Bureau, Utah's population reached 2,550,063 in 2006, increasing by 59,729 people, or 2.4% from 2005 to 2006; ranking Utah sixth among states in population growth over a one year period. Arizona grew fastest at 3.6%, followed by Nevada (3.5%), Idaho (2.6%), Georgia (2.5%), and Texas (2.5%).

July 1, 2005 Census Bureau County Population Estimates
Salt Lake County continued to be the largest county in the state, with a 2005 population of 948,172, followed by Utah (443,738), Davis (268,187), Weber (210,749), and Washington (118,885) counties. Washington County experienced the fastest population growth of 7.7% from 2004 to 2005, followed by Iron (5.2%), Wasatch (4.6%), Morgan (3.6%), and Tooele (3.2%). Counties that experienced negative growth from 2004 to 2005 include: Sevier (-0.1%), Emery (-0.1%), Millard (-0.7%), Wayne (-0.8%), Rich (-0.9%), Carbon (-0.9%) and Piute (-1.7%) counties.

July 1, 2005 Census Bureau City Population Estimates
Salt Lake City was the largest city in the state in 2005, with a population of 178,097, followed by Provo (113,459), West Valley City (113,300), West Jordan (91,444), and Orem (89,713). Among the state's largest cities, with populations greater than 5,000 persons, Herriman in Salt Lake County was the state's fastest growing municipality. Herriman increased 43.4% from 2004 to 2005, followed by Utah County's Saratoga Springs (28.8%), Cedar Hills (13.5%), Eagle Mountain (12.6%), and Lehi (11.2%). It should be noted that several cities successfully challenged the U.S. Census Bureau's estimates. The accepted challenge estimates have not been included in the numbers listed above.

State and County Race and Hispanic Origin Counts
In 2005, 98.7% of Utahns were identified as single race by the Census Bureau. Among those that were of a single race, the majority were White (93.8%), followed by Asian (1.9%), American Indian and Alaska Native (1.3%), Black or African American (0.9%), and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander (0.7%).

The Hispanic population in Utah increased 6.0% from 253,073 in 2004 to 268,234 in 2005. In 1990, Hispanics accounted for 4.9% of the state's population. Utah's Hispanic population continued to increase, from 9.0% of the population in 2000 to 9.9% in 2003 and 10.6% in 2004. In 2005, Hispanics constituted 10.9% of the state's total population. Among Utah's counties, Salt Lake experienced the highest growth in its Hispanic population (6,014) from 2004 to 2005, followed by Utah (4,183), Washington (1,523), Weber (1,500), and Davis (895). Hispanics made up 15.2% of the total population in Weber County in 2005, the largest percentage among all counties, followed by Salt Lake (14.7%), Millard (11.0%), Carbon (10.8%), Summit (10.5%), and Tooele (9.3%) counties.

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

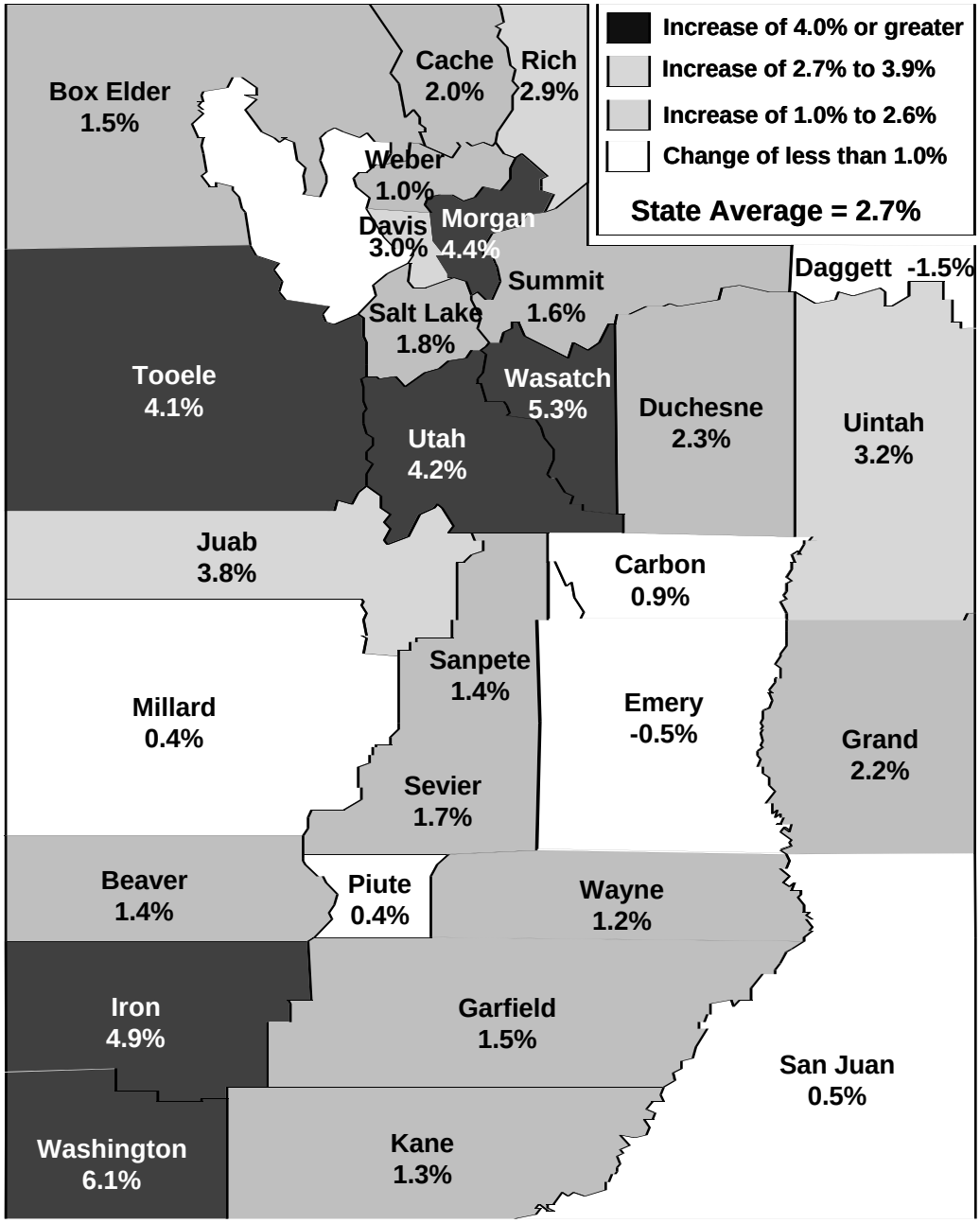
The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards identify five minimum race categories: White, Black or African American, American Indian and Alaska Native, Asian, and Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander. Additionally, the OMB recommended that respondents be given the option of selecting two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

Census Household and Family Characteristics
Utah continued to have the largest household size in the nation, with 3.07 persons per household in 2005, compared to 2.60 nationally. That is a slight increase over Utah's 2004 persons per household of 3.01. The number of households in the state reached 791,929 in 2005, a 2.5% average annual increase since 2000.

Over the past several decades, the composition of households in Utah has changed significantly. The number of family households increased by 45.3% since 1990; however the proportion of households that are designated as family households (74.9%) remained very near the 1990 level. An estimat-

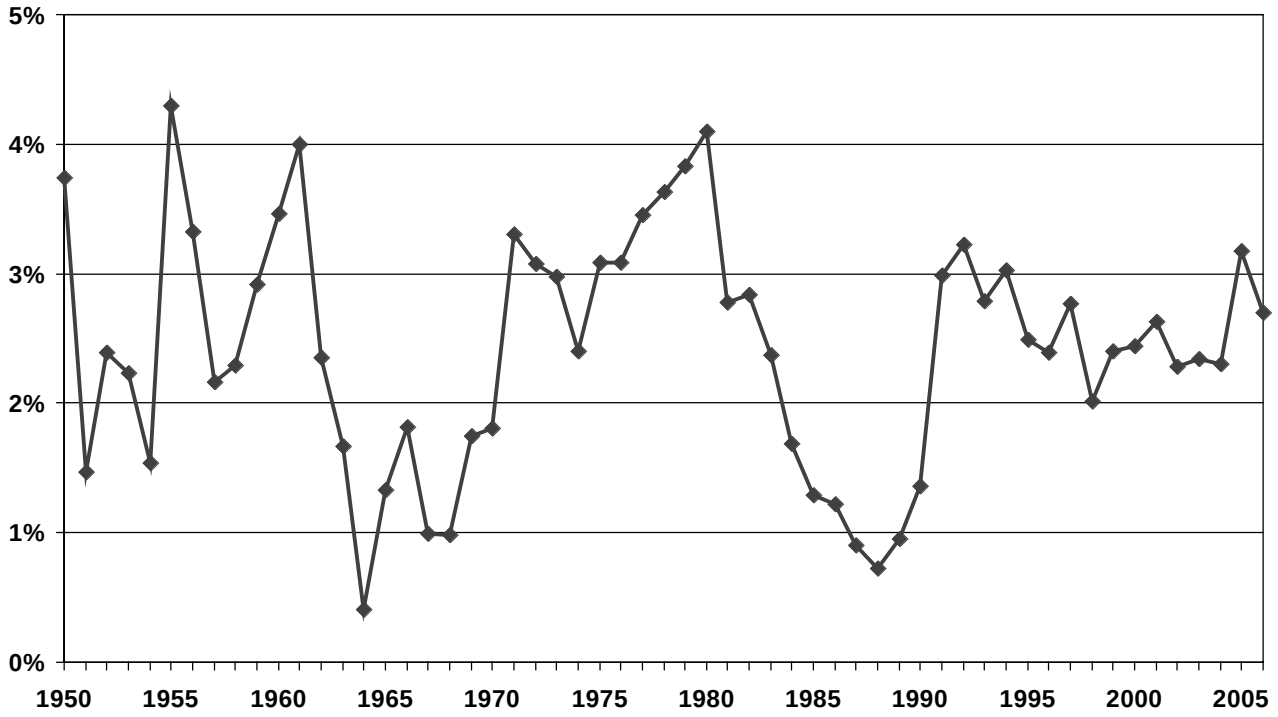
ed 32.4% of households in Utah in 2005 were composed of married couples with their own children under 18, compared to 38.0% in 1990 and 42.0% in 1980. The number of married couples, with or without children, has declined from 69.0% in 1980, to 65.0% in 1990, and 61.5% in 2005. Despite these trends, in 2005 Utah ranked first in the nation in percent of family households (74.9%) and percent of married couple families (61.5%).

Figure 17
Utah Population Growth Rates by County: 2005 to 2006



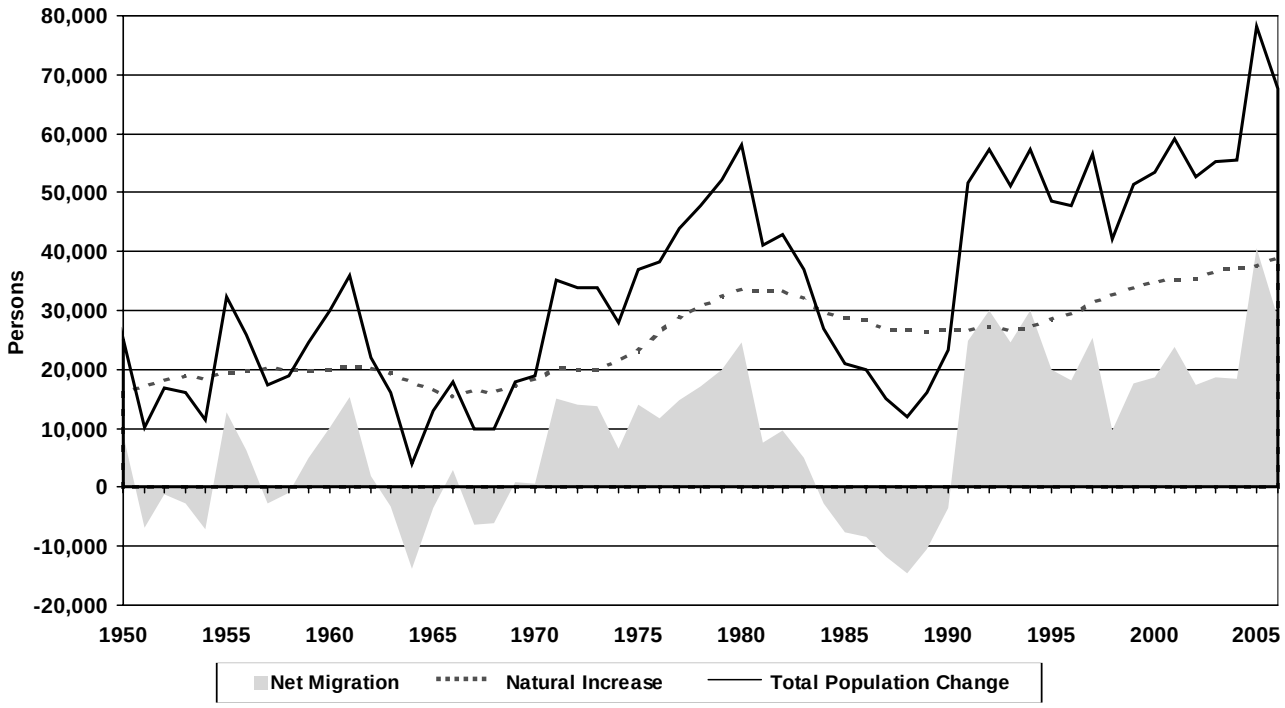
Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee

Figure 18
Utah Population: Annual Percent Change



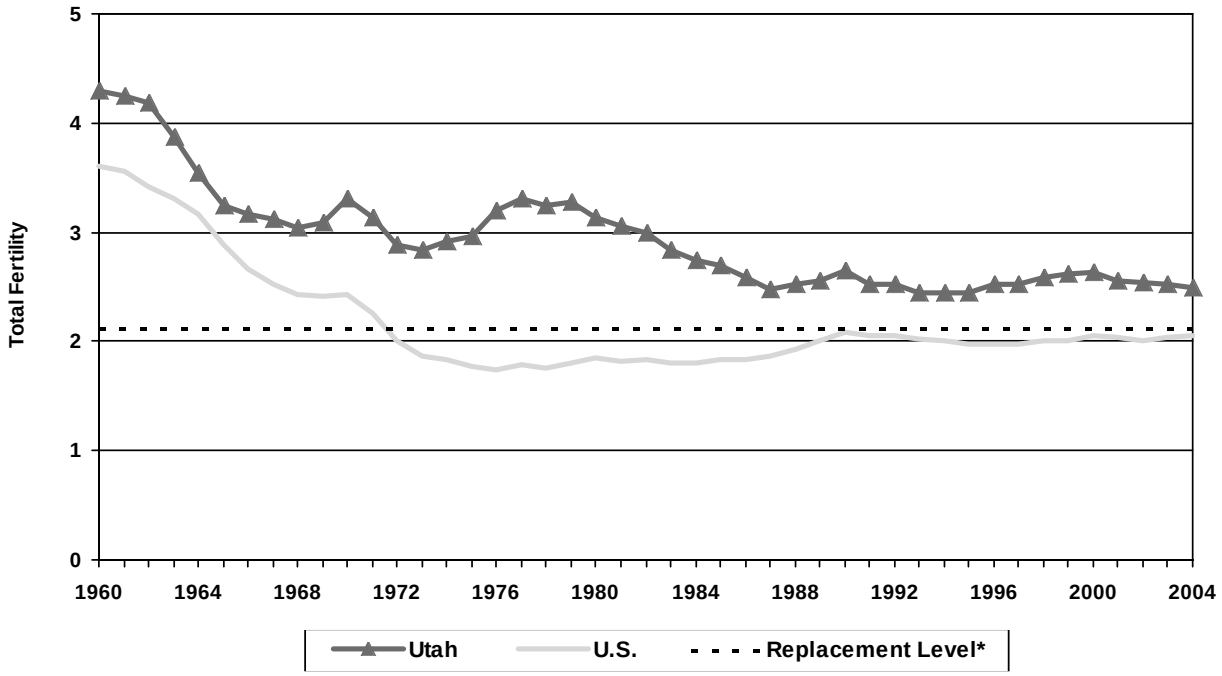
Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee

Figure 19
Utah Components of Population Change



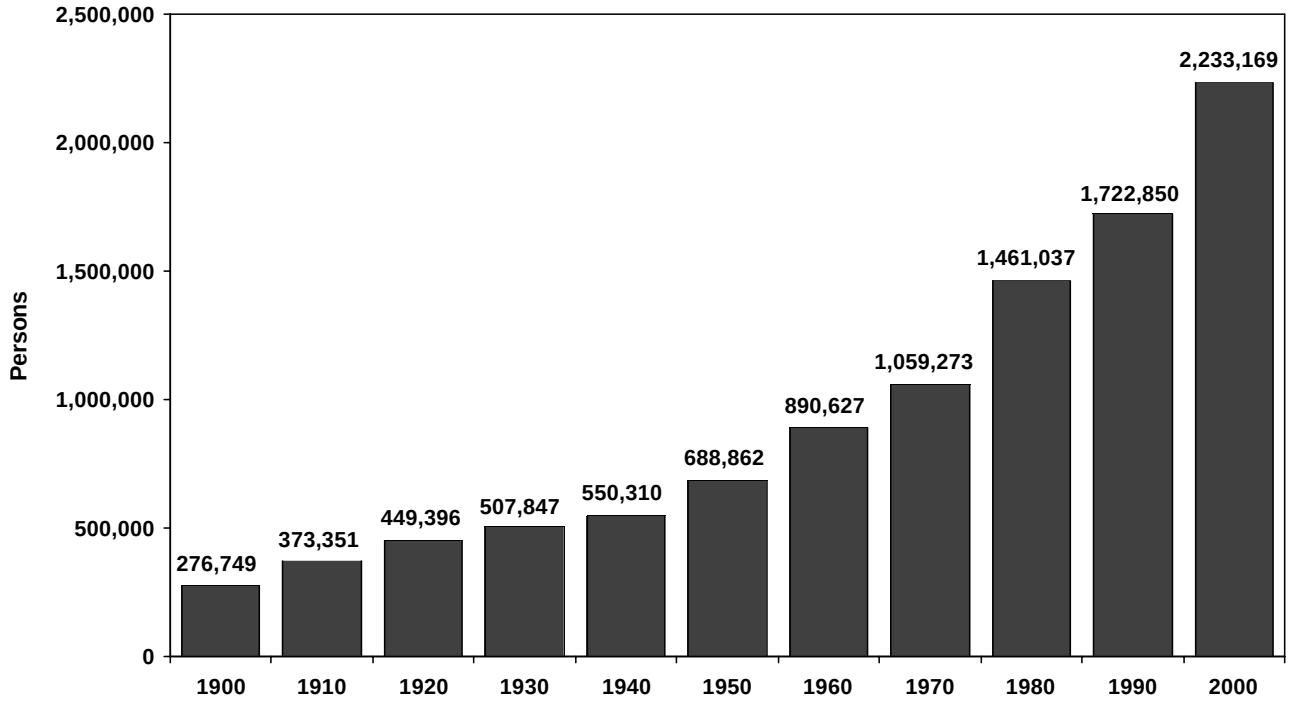
Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee

Figure 20
Total Fertility for Utah and the United States



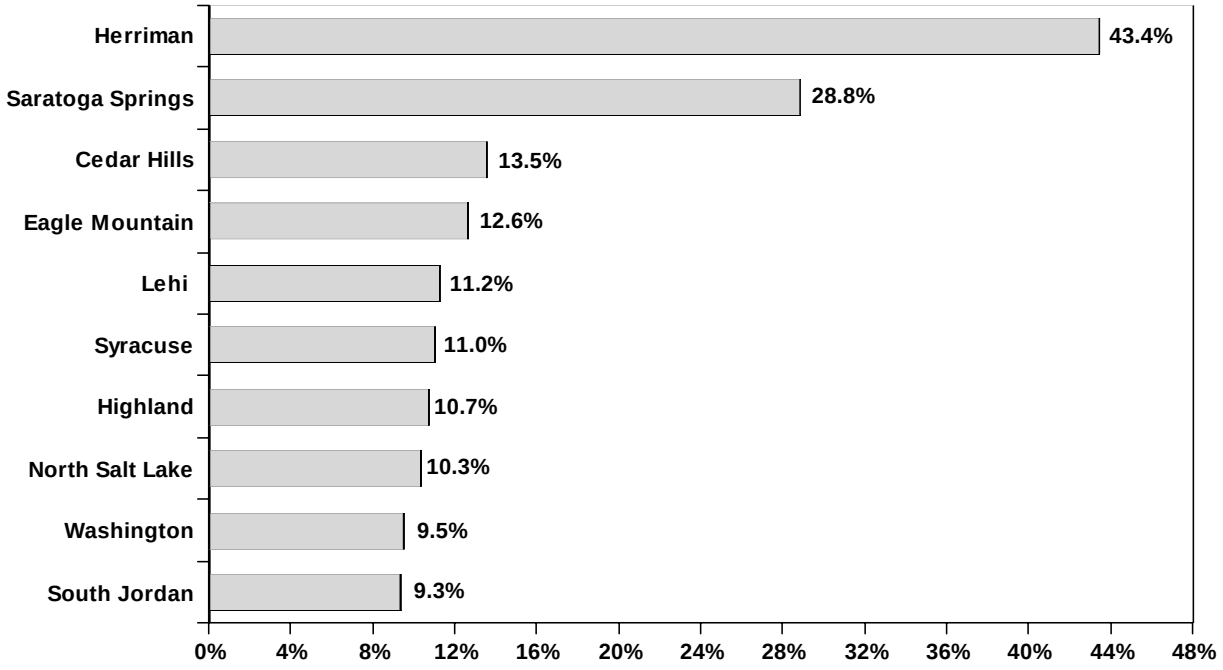
*The Replacement Level is the fertility level at which the current population is replaced
Sources: National Center for Health Statistics, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services; Governor's Office of Planning and Budget

Figure 21
Utah Total Population



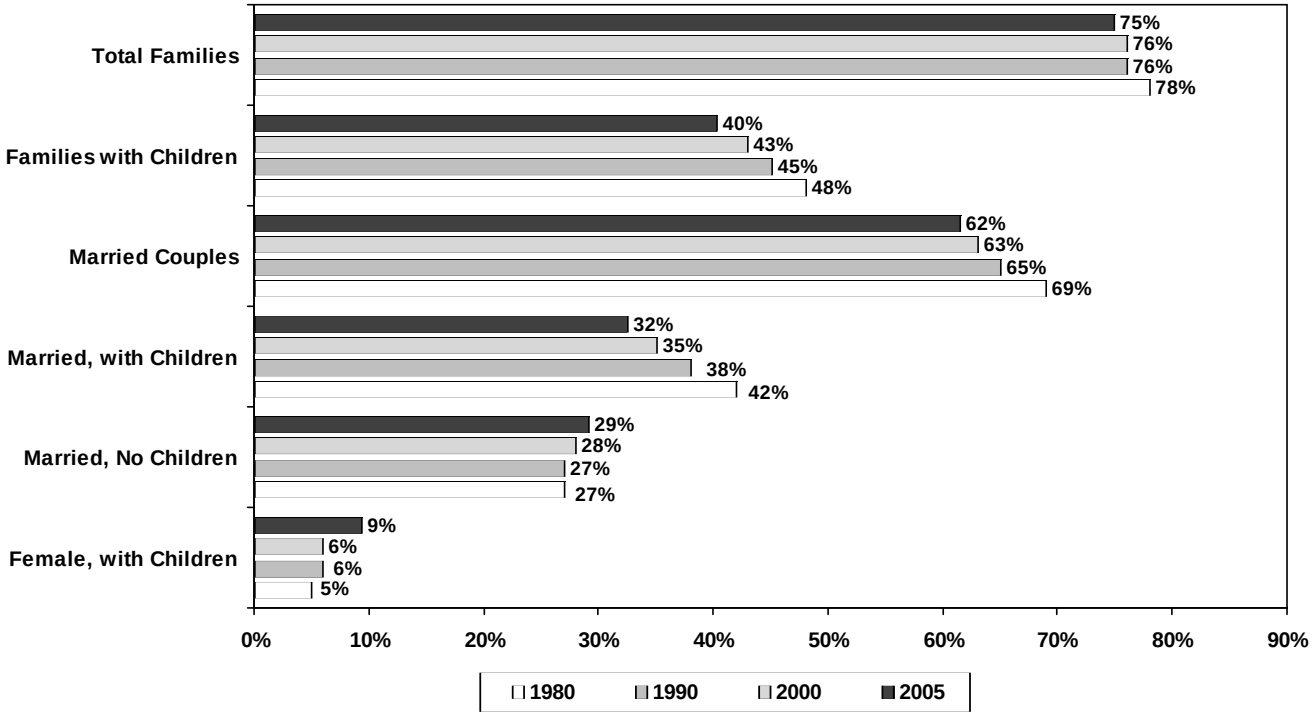
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Figure 22
Fastest Growing Cities in Utah from 2004 to 2005: (Population 5,000+)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Figure 23
Utah Family Characteristics as a Percent of Total Households



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Table 15
Utah Population Estimates, Net Migration, Births and Deaths

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

Notes:

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

Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee

Table 16
Utah Population Estimates by County

County	Census April 1, 2000	July 1, 2000	July 1, 2001	July 1, 2002	July 1, 2003	July 1, 2004	July 1, 2005	July1, 2006	2005-2006 Absolute Change	2005-2006 Percent Change	2000 - 2006 Absolute Change	2000 - 2006 Percent Change	2000 - 2006 AARC	2006 Percent of Total Population
Beaver	6,005	6,023	6,198	6,285	6,285	6,308	6,341	6,428	87	1.4%	405	6.7%	1.1%	0.25%
Box Elder	42,745	42,860	43,245	43,812	44,022	44,654	45,304	45,987	683	1.5%	3,127	7.3%	1.2%	1.76%
Cache	91,391	91,897	93,372	95,460	98,176	100,182	103,564	105,671	2,107	2.0%	13,774	15.0%	2.4%	4.04%
Carbon	20,422	20,396	19,858	19,858	19,558	19,385	19,338	19,504	166	0.9%	-892	-4.4%	-0.7%	0.75%
Daggett	921	933	944	916	921	954	963	949	-14	-1.5%	16	1.7%	0.3%	0.04%
Davis	238,994	240,204	246,744	255,099	262,038	268,916	278,278	286,547	8,269	3.0%	46,343	19.3%	3.0%	10.96%
Duchesne	14,371	14,397	14,646	14,856	14,698	14,933	15,237	15,585	348	2.3%	1,188	8.3%	1.3%	0.60%
Emery	10,860	10,782	10,473	10,540	10,477	10,493	10,491	10,438	-53	-0.5%	-344	-3.2%	-0.5%	0.40%
Garfield	4,735	4,763	4,630	4,599	4,532	4,625	4,703	4,772	69	1.5%	9	0.2%	0.0%	0.18%
Grand	8,485	8,537	8,423	8,468	8,464	8,611	8,826	9,024	198	2.2%	487	5.7%	0.9%	0.35%
Iron	33,779	34,079	35,541	36,122	37,559	38,925	41,397	43,424	2,027	4.9%	9,345	27.4%	4.1%	1.66%
Juab	8,238	8,310	8,570	8,643	8,713	8,826	8,974	9,315	341	3.8%	1,005	12.1%	1.9%	0.36%
Kane	6,046	6,037	6,037	5,958	5,937	6,056	6,211	6,294	83	1.3%	257	4.3%	0.7%	0.24%
Millard	12,405	12,461	12,486	12,760	13,068	13,127	13,171	13,230	59	0.4%	769	6.2%	1.0%	0.51%
Morgan	7,129	7,181	7,548	7,639	7,938	8,249	8,516	8,888	372	4.4%	1,707	23.8%	3.6%	0.34%
Piute	1,435	1,436	1,404	1,409	1,358	1,366	1,368	1,373	5	0.4%	-63	-4.4%	-0.7%	0.05%
Rich	1,961	1,955	1,983	2,050	2,079	2,069	2,062	2,121	59	2.9%	166	8.5%	1.4%	0.08%
Salt Lake	898,387	902,777	918,279	927,564	940,465	955,166	978,285	996,374	18,089	1.8%	93,597	10.4%	1.7%	38.10%
San Juan	14,413	14,360	14,063	14,216	14,240	14,353	14,571	14,647	76	0.5%	287	2.0%	0.3%	0.56%
Sanpete	22,763	22,846	23,572	24,521	24,787	25,043	25,454	25,799	345	1.4%	2,953	12.9%	2.0%	0.99%
Sevier	18,842	18,938	19,180	19,232	19,318	19,415	19,649	19,984	335	1.7%	1,046	5.5%	0.9%	0.76%
Summit	29,736	30,048	31,279	32,236	34,073	35,090	36,283	36,871	588	1.6%	6,823	22.7%	3.5%	1.41%
Tooele	40,735	41,549	44,425	47,019	48,956	50,075	52,133	54,375	2,242	4.3%	12,826	30.9%	4.6%	2.08%
Uintah	25,224	25,297	26,049	25,984	26,019	26,224	26,883	27,747	864	3.2%	2,450	9.7%	1.6%	1.06%
Utah	368,536	371,894	390,447	405,977	423,286	437,627	456,073	475,425	19,352	4.2%	103,531	27.8%	4.2%	18.18%
Wasatch	15,215	15,433	16,278	17,476	18,515	19,177	19,999	21,053	1,054	5.3%	5,620	36.4%	5.3%	0.81%
Washington	90,354	91,104	96,902	103,750	109,767	117,316	127,127	134,899	7,772	6.1%	43,795	48.1%	6.8%	5.16%
Wayne	2,509	2,515	2,509	2,504	2,487	2,518	2,504	2,535	31	1.2%	20	0.8%	0.1%	0.10%
Weber	196,533	197,541	200,567	203,377	205,882	209,547	213,684	215,870	2,186	1.0%	18,329	9.3%	1.5%	8.25%
MCD														
Bear River	136,097	136,712	138,600	141,322	144,277	146,905	150,930	153,779	2,849	1.9%	17,067	12.5%	2.0%	5.92%
Central	66,192	66,506	67,721	69,069	69,731	70,295	71,120	72,236	1,116	1.6%	5,730	8.6%	1.4%	2.79%
Mountainland	413,487	417,375	438,004	455,689	475,874	491,894	512,355	533,349	20,994	4.1%	115,974	27.8%	4.2%	20.11%
Southeastern	54,180	54,075	52,817	53,082	52,739	52,842	53,226	53,613	387	0.7%	-462	-0.9%	-0.1%	2.09%
Southwestern	140,919	142,006	149,308	156,714	164,080	173,230	185,779	195,817	10,038	5.4%	53,811	37.9%	5.5%	7.29%
Uintah Basin	40,516	40,627	41,639	41,756	41,638	42,111	43,083	44,281	1,198	2.8%	3,654	9.0%	1.4%	1.69%
Wasatch Front	1,381,778	1,389,252	1,417,563	1,440,698	1,465,279	1,491,953	1,530,896	1,562,054	31,158	2.0%	172,802	12.4%	2.0%	60.10%
State of Utah	2,233,169	2,246,553	2,305,652	2,358,330	2,413,618	2,469,230	2,547,389	2,615,129	67,740	2.7%	368,576	16.4%	2.6%	100.00%

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

Sources:
1. April 1, 2000: U.S. Census Bureau
2. July 2000-2005: Utah Population Estimates Committee

Table 17
Total Fertility Rates for Utah and the United States

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

Note: Utah fertility rates were revised beginning in 1990.

Sources:
1. National Center for Health Statistics, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
2. Governor's Office of Planning and Budget (2003-2005 Utah numbers only)

Table 18

U.S. Census Bureau National and State Population Counts: 2005 and 2006 Population Estimates

Area	July 1, 2005 Population	2005 Rank	July 1, 2006 Population	2006 Rank	2005-2006 Absolute Change	2005-2006 Percent Change	Rank Based on Percent Change
U.S.	296,507,061	na	299,398,484	na	2,891,423	1.0%	na
Region							
Northeast	54,679,292	4	54,741,353	4	62,061	0.1%	4
Midwest	65,936,397	3	66,217,736	3	281,339	0.4%	3
South	107,552,100	1	109,083,752	1	1,531,652	1.4%	2
West	68,339,272	2	69,355,643	2	1,016,371	1.5%	1
State							
Alabama	4,548,327	23	4,599,030	23	50,703	1.1%	18
Alaska	663,253	47	670,053	47	6,800	1.0%	21
Arizona	5,953,007	17	6,166,318	16	213,311	3.6%	1
Arkansas	2,775,708	32	2,810,872	32	35,164	1.3%	16
California	36,154,147	1	36,457,549	1	303,402	0.8%	25
Colorado	4,663,295	22	4,753,377	22	90,082	1.9%	8
Connecticut	3,500,701	29	3,504,809	29	4,108	0.1%	43
Delaware	841,741	45	853,476	45	11,735	1.4%	15
District of Columbia	582,049	50	581,530	50	-519	-0.1%	49
Florida	17,768,191	4	18,089,888	4	321,697	1.8%	9
Georgia	9,132,553	9	9,363,941	9	231,388	2.5%	4
Hawaii	1,273,278	42	1,285,498	42	12,220	1.0%	23
Idaho	1,429,367	39	1,466,465	39	37,098	2.6%	3
Illinios	12,765,427	5	12,831,970	5	66,543	0.5%	35
Indiana	6,266,019	15	6,313,520	15	47,501	0.8%	29
Iowa	2,965,524	30	2,982,085	30	16,561	0.6%	33
Kansas	2,748,172	33	2,764,075	33	15,903	0.6%	31
Kentucky	4,172,608	26	4,206,074	26	33,466	0.8%	26
Louisiana	4,507,331	24	4,287,768	25	-219,563	-4.9%	51
Maine	1,318,220	40	1,321,574	40	3,354	0.3%	38
Maryland	5,589,599	19	5,615,727	19	26,128	0.5%	36
Massachusetts	6,433,367	13	6,437,193	13	3,826	0.1%	46
Michigan	10,100,833	8	10,095,643	8	-5,190	-0.1%	48
Minnesota	5,126,739	21	5,167,101	21	40,362	0.8%	27
Mississippi	2,908,496	31	2,910,540	31	2,044	0.1%	44
Missouri	5,797,703	18	5,842,713	18	45,010	0.8%	28
Montana	934,737	44	944,632	44	9,895	1.1%	19
Nebraska	1,758,163	38	1,768,331	38	10,168	0.6%	32
Nevada	2,412,301	35	2,495,529	35	83,228	3.5%	2
New Hampshire	1,306,819	41	1,314,895	41	8,076	0.6%	30
New Jersey	8,703,150	10	8,724,560	11	21,410	0.2%	39
New Mexico	1,925,985	36	1,954,599	36	28,614	1.5%	13
New York	19,315,721	3	19,306,183	3	-9,538	0.0%	47
North Carolina	8,672,459	11	8,856,505	10	184,046	2.1%	7
North Dakota	634,605	48	635,867	48	1,262	0.2%	42
Ohio	11,470,685	7	11,478,006	7	7,321	0.1%	45
Oklahoma	3,543,442	28	3,579,212	28	35,770	1.0%	22
Oregon	3,638,871	27	3,700,758	27	61,887	1.7%	11
Pennsylvania	12,405,348	6	12,440,621	6	35,273	0.3%	37
Rhode Island	1,073,579	43	1,067,610	43	-5,969	-0.6%	50
South Carolina	4,246,933	25	4,321,249	24	74,316	1.7%	10
South Dakota	774,883	46	781,919	46	7,036	0.9%	24
Tennessee	5,955,745	16	6,038,803	17	83,058	1.4%	14
Texas	22,928,508	2	23,507,783	2	579,275	2.5%	5
Utah	**2,490,334**	**34**	**2,550,063**	**34**	**59,729**	**2.4%**	**6**
Vermont	622,387	49	623,908	49	1,521	0.2%	40
Virginia	7,564,327	12	7,642,884	12	78,557	1.0%	20
Washington	6,291,899	14	6,395,798	14	103,899	1.7%	12
West Virginia	1,814,083	37	1,818,470	37	4,387	0.2%	41
Wisconsin	5,527,644	20	5,556,506	20	28,862	0.5%	34
Wyoming	508,798	51	515,004	51	6,206	1.2%	17

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Table 19
Rankings of States by Selected Age Groups as a Percent of Total Population: July 1, 2005

	All Ages		Under Age 5			Ages 5 to 17			Ages 18 to 64			Ages 65+			
Rank	State	Population	State	Population	Percent of Total	State	Population	Percent of Total	State	Population	Percent of Total	State	Population	Percent of Total	State	Median Age
	United States	296,410,404	United States	20,303,724	6.8%	United States	53,166,260	17.9%	United States	186,150,307	62.8%	United States	36,790,113	12.4%	United States	36.4
1	California	36,132,147	Utah	235,131	9.5%	Alaska	137,583	20.7%	District of Columbia	370,476	67.3%	Florida	2,993,160	16.8%	Maine	41.2
2	Texas	22,859,968	Texas	1,871,434	8.2%	Utah	507,425	20.5%	Vermont	408,449	65.6%	West Virginia	278,368	15.3%	Vermont	40.7
3	New York	19,254,630	Arizona	459,774	7.7%	Texas	4,454,851	19.5%	Wyoming	332,936	65.4%	Pennsylvania	1,892,847	15.2%	West Virginia	40.7
4	Florida	17,789,864	Alaska	50,741	7.6%	California	7,015,678	19.4%	Alaska	431,311	65.0%	North Dakota	93,650	14.7%	Montana	40.2
5	Illinois	12,763,371	Georgia	692,726	7.6%	Arizona	1,120,662	18.9%	Washington	4,082,520	64.9%	Iowa	435,220	14.7%	Pennsylvania	39.7
6	Pennsylvania	12,429,616	California	2,686,184	7.4%	Idaho	268,143	18.8%	Colorado	3,019,556	64.7%	Maine	192,664	14.6%	Florida	39.5
7	Ohio	11,464,042	Idaho	106,037	7.4%	Indiana	1,172,408	18.7%	Virginia	4,877,794	64.5%	South Dakota	110,530	14.2%	New Hampshire	39.5
8	Michigan	10,120,860	Colorado	340,047	7.3%	Nevada	447,262	18.5%	Maine	851,505	64.4%	Rhode Island	149,775	13.9%	Connecticut	39.3
9	Georgia	9,072,576	Mississippi	211,890	7.3%	Michigan	1,874,059	18.5%	New Hampshire	843,684	64.4%	Arkansas	384,450	13.8%	North Dakota	39.1
10	New Jersey	8,717,925	Nevada	173,918	7.2%	New Mexico	355,081	18.4%	Georgia	5,839,432	64.4%	Montana	128,834	13.8%	Wyoming	39.1
11	North Carolina	8,683,242	Louisiana	322,444	7.1%	Georgia	1,669,996	18.4%	Montana	601,842	64.3%	Hawaii	174,538	13.7%	Iowa	38.6
12	Virginia	7,567,465	Hawaii	90,356	7.1%	Mississippi	536,654	18.4%	Tennessee	3,822,486	64.1%	Connecticut	474,150	13.5%	Hawaii	38.5
13	Massachusetts	6,398,743	Illinois	898,277	7.0%	Illinois	2,342,762	18.4%	Kentucky	2,667,481	63.9%	Ohio	1,529,430	13.3%	Rhode Island	38.4
14	Washington	6,287,759	Nebraska	123,406	7.0%	Louisiana	825,207	18.2%	Minnesota	3,279,980	63.9%	Missouri	773,171	13.3%	Massachusetts	38.2
15	Indiana	6,271,973	North Carolina	606,072	7.0%	Maryland	1,021,474	18.2%	Massachusetts	4,087,881	63.9%	Massachusetts	852,826	13.3%	New Jersey	38.0
16	Tennessee	5,962,959	New Mexico	134,401	7.0%	New Jersey	1,580,119	18.1%	North Dakota	406,509	63.8%	Delaware	112,214	13.3%	Delaware	37.9
17	Arizona	5,939,292	District of Columbia	38,320	7.0%	Colorado	840,478	18.0%	Oregon	2,321,206	63.8%	Nebraska	233,550	13.3%	Wisconsin	37.9
18	Missouri	5,800,310	Oklahoma	243,981	6.9%	Connecticut	623,970	17.8%	West Virginia	1,155,991	63.6%	Alabama	603,733	13.2%	Ohio	37.6
19	Maryland	5,600,388	Indiana	430,439	6.9%	Kansas	486,336	17.7%	Wisconsin	3,518,573	63.6%	Oklahoma	468,968	13.2%	Kentucky	37.5
20	Wisconsin	5,536,201	Kansas	187,949	6.8%	Ohio	2,027,440	17.7%	Delaware	535,431	63.5%	Vermont	81,982	13.2%	New York	37.5
21	Minnesota	5,132,799	Maryland	381,487	6.8%	North Carolina	1,534,969	17.7%	Maryland	3,552,867	63.4%	New York	2,515,064	13.1%	Alabama	37.4
22	Colorado	4,665,177	Virginia	513,018	6.8%	New Hampshire	230,350	17.6%	New York	12,193,682	63.3%	Wisconsin	721,633	13.0%	Missouri	37.4
23	Alabama	4,557,808	Arkansas	187,377	6.7%	Arkansas	488,245	17.6%	South Carolina	2,692,901	63.3%	Kansas	357,005	13.0%	Tennessee	37.3
24	Louisiana	4,523,628	South Dakota	52,218	6.7%	South Dakota	136,052	17.5%	Rhode Island	681,060	63.3%	New Jersey	1,129,356	13.0%	Virginia	37.2
25	South Carolina	4,255,083	New Jersey	581,682	6.7%	South Carolina	745,903	17.5%	North Carolina	5,488,103	63.2%	Oregon	469,906	12.9%	Maryland	37.1
26	Kentucky	4,173,405	South Carolina	281,299	6.6%	Nebraska	308,223	17.5%	Nevada	1,520,491	63.0%	Arizona	758,181	12.8%	South Carolina	37.1
27	Oregon	3,641,056	Delaware	55,360	6.6%	Minnesota	894,001	17.4%	Missouri	3,648,907	62.9%	Kentucky	525,764	12.6%	Arkansas	37.0
28	Oklahoma	3,547,884	Minnesota	335,577	6.5%	Alabama	793,174	17.4%	Louisiana	2,844,396	62.9%	Tennessee	749,951	12.6%	Oregon	37.0
29	Connecticut	3,510,297	Alabama	296,579	6.5%	Washington	1,090,269	17.3%	Alabama	2,864,322	62.8%	South Carolina	534,980	12.6%	South Dakota	37.0
30	Iowa	2,966,334	Tennessee	387,450	6.5%	Virginia	1,311,550	17.3%	Hawaii	800,804	62.8%	New Hampshire	163,105	12.5%	Michigan	36.9
31	Mississippi	2,921,088	New York	1,249,101	6.5%	Missouri	1,002,415	17.3%	Oklahoma	2,225,580	62.7%	Michigan	1,258,494	12.4%	Minnesota	36.7
32	Arkansas	2,779,154	Missouri	375,817	6.5%	Wisconsin	956,035	17.3%	Iowa	1,860,313	62.7%	Indiana	777,506	12.4%	Washington	36.7
33	Kansas	2,744,687	Kentucky	269,689	6.5%	Oklahoma	609,355	17.2%	Connecticut	2,201,141	62.7%	Mississippi	358,393	12.3%	Oklahoma	36.5
34	Utah	2,469,585	Michigan	650,215	6.4%	Oregon	624,417	17.1%	Michigan	6,338,092	62.6%	District of Columbia	67,208	12.2%	Nebraska	36.2
35	Nevada	2,414,807	Ohio	731,672	6.4%	New York	3,296,783	17.1%	Illinois	7,992,258	62.6%	New Mexico	234,902	12.2%	New Mexico	36.2
36	New Mexico	1,928,384	Florida	1,118,829	6.3%	Kentucky	710,471	17.0%	Ohio	7,175,500	62.6%	Wyoming	62,037	12.2%	North Carolina	36.2
37	West Virginia	1,816,856	Washington	394,096	6.3%	Pennsylvania	2,091,834	16.8%	California	22,561,711	62.4%	Minnesota	623,241	12.1%	Indiana	36.1
38	Nebraska	1,758,787	Massachusetts	396,728	6.2%	Tennessee	1,003,072	16.8%	New Mexico	1,204,000	62.4%	North Carolina	1,054,098	12.1%	Kansas	36.1
39	Idaho	1,429,096	Oregon	225,527	6.2%	Rhode Island	181,029	16.8%	Kansas	1,713,397	62.4%	Illinois	1,530,074	12.0%	District of Columbia	35.9
40	Maine	1,321,505	Wisconsin	339,960	6.1%	Delaware	140,519	16.7%	Texas	14,261,838	62.4%	Louisiana	531,581	11.8%	Illinois	35.6
41	New Hampshire	1,309,940	Wyoming	31,065	6.1%	Massachusetts	1,061,308	16.6%	Idaho	890,999	62.3%	Maryland	644,560	11.5%	Mississippi	35.5
42	Hawaii	1,275,194	Iowa	180,755	6.1%	Florida	2,949,048	16.6%	New Jersey	5,426,768	62.2%	Idaho	163,917	11.5%	Louisiana	35.4
43	Rhode Island	1,076,189	Connecticut	211,036	6.0%	Iowa	490,046	16.5%	Nebraska	1,093,608	62.2%	Washington	720,874	11.5%	Nevada	35.2
44	Montana	935,670	Rhode Island	64,325	6.0%	Hawaii	209,496	16.4%	Pennsylvania	7,720,030	62.1%	Virginia	865,103	11.4%	Colorado	34.7
45	Delaware	843,524	Pennsylvania	724,905	5.8%	Wyoming	83,256	16.3%	Mississippi	1,814,151	62.1%	Nevada	273,136	11.3%	Idaho	34.6
46	South Dakota	775,933	North Dakota	36,787	5.8%	Vermont	100,926	16.2%	Indiana	3,891,620	62.0%	California	3,868,574	10.7%	Arizona	34.5
47	Alaska	663,661	Montana	53,559	5.7%	Montana	151,435	16.2%	Arkansas	1,719,082	61.9%	Colorado	465,096	10.0%	California	34.4
48	North Dakota	636,677	West Virginia	101,930	5.6%	Maine	209,676	15.9%	South Dakota	477,133	61.5%	Texas	2,271,845	9.9%	Georgia	34.3
49	Vermont	623,050	New Hampshire	72,801	5.6%	North Dakota	99,731	15.7%	Utah	1,511,008	61.2%	Georgia	870,422	9.6%	Alaska	33.9
50	District of Columbia	550,521	Maine	67,660	5.1%	West Virginia	280,567	15.4%	Arizona	3,600,675	60.6%	Utah	216,021	8.7%	Texas	33.2
51	Wyoming	509,294	Vermont	31,693	5.1%	District of Columbia	74,517	13.5%	Florida	10,728,827	60.3%	Alaska	44,026	6.6%	Utah	28.5

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Table 20
Dependency Ratios for States: July 1, 2005

Rank	State	Preschool-Age (under age 5) per 100 of Working Age	State	School-Age (5-17) per 100 of Working Age	State	Retirement Age (65 & over) per 100 of Working Age	State	Total Non-Working Age per 100 of Working Age
	United States	10.9	United States	28.6	United States	19.8	United States	59.2
1	**Utah**	**15.6**	**Utah**	**33.6**	Florida	27.9	Florida	65.8
2	Texas	13.1	Alaska	31.9	Pennsylvania	24.5	Arizona	64.9
3	Arizona	12.8	Texas	31.2	West Virginia	24.1	**Utah**	**63.4**
4	California	11.9	Arizona	31.1	Iowa	23.4	South Dakota	62.6
5	Idaho	11.9	California	31.1	South Dakota	23.2	Arkansas	61.7
6	Georgia	11.9	Indiana	30.1	North Dakota	23.0	Indiana	61.2
7	Alaska	11.8	Idaho	30.1	Maine	22.6	Mississippi	61.0
8	Mississippi	11.7	Mississippi	29.6	Arkansas	22.4	Pennsylvania	61.0
9	Nevada	11.4	Michigan	29.6	Rhode Island	22.0	Nebraska	60.8
10	Louisiana	11.3	New Mexico	29.5	Hawaii	21.8	New Jersey	60.6
11	Nebraska	11.3	Nevada	29.4	Connecticut	21.5	Idaho	60.4
12	Hawaii	11.3	Illinois	29.3	Montana	21.4	Texas	60.3
13	Colorado	11.3	New Jersey	29.1	Nebraska	21.4	Kansas	60.2
14	Illinois	11.2	Louisiana	29.0	Ohio	21.3	New Mexico	60.2
15	New Mexico	11.2	Maryland	28.8	Missouri	21.2	California	60.1
16	Indiana	11.1	Georgia	28.6	Alabama	21.1	Ohio	59.8
17	North Carolina	11.0	South Dakota	28.5	Oklahoma	21.1	Illinois	59.7
18	Kansas	11.0	Arkansas	28.4	Arizona	21.1	Michigan	59.7
19	Oklahoma	11.0	Kansas	28.4	Delaware	21.0	Connecticut	59.5
20	South Dakota	10.9	Connecticut	28.3	Massachusetts	20.9	Iowa	59.5
21	Arkansas	10.9	Ohio	28.3	Kansas	20.8	Oklahoma	59.4
22	Maryland	10.7	Nebraska	28.2	New Jersey	20.8	Hawaii	59.2
23	New Jersey	10.7	North Carolina	28.0	New York	20.6	Alabama	59.1
24	Virginia	10.5	Colorado	27.8	Wisconsin	20.5	Louisiana	59.0
25	South Carolina	10.4	South Carolina	27.7	Oregon	20.2	Missouri	59.0
26	Florida	10.4	Alabama	27.7	Vermont	20.1	Nevada	58.8
27	Alabama	10.4	Florida	27.5	Indiana	20.0	North Carolina	58.2
28	District of Columbia	10.3	Missouri	27.5	South Carolina	19.9	Rhode Island	58.0
29	Delaware	10.3	Oklahoma	27.4	Michigan	19.9	South Carolina	58.0
30	Missouri	10.3	New Hampshire	27.3	Mississippi	19.8	New York	57.9
31	Michigan	10.3	Minnesota	27.3	Kentucky	19.7	Maryland	57.6
32	New York	10.2	Wisconsin	27.2	Tennessee	19.6	Delaware	57.5
33	Minnesota	10.2	Pennsylvania	27.1	New Mexico	19.5	Wisconsin	57.3
34	Ohio	10.2	New York	27.0	New Hampshire	19.3	West Virginia	57.2
35	Tennessee	10.1	Oregon	26.9	North Carolina	19.2	Oregon	56.9
36	Kentucky	10.1	Virginia	26.9	Illinois	19.1	North Dakota	56.6
37	Iowa	9.7	Washington	26.7	Minnesota	19.0	Massachusetts	56.5
38	Oregon	9.7	Kentucky	26.6	Louisiana	18.7	Minnesota	56.5
39	Massachusetts	9.7	Rhode Island	26.6	Wyoming	18.6	Kentucky	56.5
40	Wisconsin	9.7	Iowa	26.3	Idaho	18.4	Tennessee	56.0
41	Washington	9.7	Delaware	26.2	Maryland	18.1	Montana	55.5
42	Connecticut	9.6	Tennessee	26.2	District of Columbia	18.1	Georgia	55.4
43	Rhode Island	9.4	Hawaii	26.2	Nevada	18.0	New Hampshire	55.3
44	Pennsylvania	9.4	Massachusetts	26.0	Virginia	17.7	Maine	55.2
45	Wyoming	9.3	Montana	25.2	Washington	17.7	Virginia	55.1
46	North Dakota	9.0	Wyoming	25.0	California	17.1	Colorado	54.5
47	Montana	8.9	Vermont	24.7	Texas	15.9	Washington	54.0
48	West Virginia	8.8	Maine	24.6	Colorado	15.4	Alaska	53.9
49	New Hampshire	8.6	North Dakota	24.5	Georgia	14.9	Wyoming	53.0
50	Maine	7.9	West Virginia	24.3	**Utah**	**14.3**	Vermont	52.5
51	Vermont	7.8	District of Columbia	20.1	Alaska	10.2	District of Columbia	48.6

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Table 21
Housing Units, Households, and Persons Per Household by State (Thousands)

	April 1, 2000				July 1, 2005				2000 to 2005 Average Annual Rate of Change		
State	Total Housing Units	Total Households	Persons per Household	Persons per Household Rank	Total Housing Units	Total Households	Persons per Household	Persons per Household Rank	Total Housing Units	Total Households	Persons per Household
United States	115,905	105,480	2.59		124,522	111,091	2.60		1.4%	1.0%	0.1%
Alabama	1,964	1,737	2.49	32	2,082	1,789	2.48	30	1.2%	0.6%	-0.1%
Alaska	261	222	2.74	4	274	233	2.75	5	1.0%	1.0%	0.1%
Arizona	2,189	1,901	2.64	9	2,545	2,204	2.65	8	3.1%	3.0%	0.1%
Arkansas	1,173	1,043	2.49	32	1,249	1,088	2.48	31	1.3%	0.8%	-0.1%
California	12,215	11,503	2.87	3	12,989	12,098	2.92	2	1.2%	1.0%	0.3%
Colorado	1,808	1,658	2.53	20	2,053	1,819	2.51	24	2.6%	1.9%	-0.2%
Connecticut	1,386	1,302	2.53	20	1,423	1,324	2.56	18	0.5%	0.3%	0.2%
Delaware	343	299	2.54	18	375	318	2.58	17	1.8%	1.2%	0.3%
District of Columbia	275	248	2.16	51	278	248	2.08	51	0.2%	0.0%	-0.8%
Florida	7,303	6,338	2.46	44	8,257	7,049	2.47	33	2.5%	2.1%	0.1%
Georgia	3,282	3,006	2.65	8	3,771	3,320	2.66	7	2.8%	2.0%	0.1%
Hawaii	461	403	2.92	2	491	430	2.88	3	1.3%	1.3%	-0.3%
Idaho	528	470	2.69	6	596	532	2.62	11	2.4%	2.5%	-0.5%
Illinois	4,886	4,592	2.63	10	5,145	4,691	2.65	9	1.0%	0.4%	0.2%
Indiana	2,532	2,336	2.53	20	2,724	2,443	2.49	28	1.5%	0.9%	-0.3%
Iowa	1,233	1,149	2.46	44	1,307	1,201	2.38	48	1.2%	0.9%	-0.7%
Kansas	1,131	1,038	2.51	27	1,196	1,072	2.48	32	1.1%	0.6%	-0.2%
Kentucky	1,751	1,591	2.47	42	1,866	1,654	2.45	41	1.3%	0.8%	-0.2%
Louisiana	1,847	1,656	2.62	13	1,940	1,677	2.62	12	1.0%	0.2%	0.0%
Maine	652	518	2.39	50	684	542	2.37	49	1.0%	0.9%	-0.2%
Maryland	2,145	1,981	2.61	15	2,274	2,086	2.62	13	1.2%	1.0%	0.1%
Massachusetts	2,622	2,444	2.51	27	2,688	2,448	2.53	23	0.5%	0.0%	0.2%
Michigan	4,234	3,786	2.56	17	4,479	3,888	2.54	20	1.1%	0.5%	-0.2%
Minnesota	2,066	1,895	2.52	26	2,252	2,020	2.47	34	1.7%	1.3%	-0.4%
Mississippi	1,162	1,046	2.63	10	1,235	1,084	2.61	15	1.2%	0.7%	-0.2%
Missouri	2,442	2,195	2.48	38	2,593	2,285	2.46	38	3.0%	0.8%	-0.2%
Montana	413	359	2.45	46	428	368	2.47	35	0.7%	0.5%	0.2%
Nebraska	723	666	2.49	32	767	696	2.45	42	1.2%	0.9%	-0.3%
Nevada	827	751	2.62	13	1,019	907	2.63	10	4.3%	3.8%	0.1%
New Hampshire	547	475	2.53	20	583	497	2.56	19	1.3%	0.9%	0.2%
New Jersey	3,310	3,065	2.68	7	3,444	3,142	2.71	6	0.8%	0.5%	0.2%
New Mexico	781	678	2.63	10	839	728	2.59	16	1.4%	1.4%	-0.3%
New York	7,679	7,057	2.61	15	7,853	7,114	2.62	14	0.4%	0.2%	0.1%
North Carolina	3,524	3,132	2.49	32	3,941	3,410	2.47	36	2.3%	1.7%	-0.2%
North Dakota	290	257	2.41	48	304	270	2.25	50	1.0%	1.0%	-1.4%
Ohio	4,783	4,446	2.49	32	5,007	4,508	2.47	37	0.9%	0.3%	-0.2%
Oklahoma	1,514	1,342	2.49	32	1,589	1,381	2.49	29	1.0%	0.6%	0.0%
Oregon	1,453	1,334	2.51	27	1,558	1,425	2.50	27	1.4%	1.3%	-0.1%
Pennsylvania	5,250	4,777	2.48	38	5,422	4,860	2.46	39	0.6%	0.3%	-0.2%
Rhode Island	440	408	2.47	42	448	406	2.54	21	0.4%	-0.1%	0.6%
South Carolina	1,754	1,534	2.53	20	1,928	1,636	2.51	25	1.9%	1.3%	-0.2%
South Dakota	323	290	2.50	30	348	310	2.40	46	1.5%	1.4%	-0.8%
Tennessee	2,439	2,233	2.48	38	2,637	2,366	2.46	40	1.6%	1.2%	-0.2%
Texas	8,158	7,393	2.74	4	9,026	7,978	2.79	4	2.0%	1.5%	0.4%
Utah	**769**	**701**	**3.13**	**1**	**873**	**792**	**3.07**	**1**	**2.6%**	**2.5%**	**-0.4%**
Vermont	294	241	2.44	47	307	249	2.42	43	0.9%	0.6%	-0.2%
Virginia	2,904	2,699	2.54	18	3,175	2,890	2.54	22	1.8%	1.4%	0.0%
Washington	2,451	2,271	2.53	20	2,652	2,450	2.51	26	1.6%	1.5%	-0.2%
West Virginia	845	736	2.40	49	872	741	2.39	47	0.6%	0.1%	-0.1%
Wisconsin	2,321	2,085	2.50	30	2,499	2,220	2.42	44	1.5%	1.3%	-0.6%
Wyoming	224	194	2.48	38	236	205	2.42	45	1.0%	1.1%	-0.5%

Note: Numbers may not sum due to rounding.

Sources:
1. April 1, 2000: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census
2. July 1, 2005: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey

Table 22
Total County Population by Race in Utah: 2005

	Total Population by Race									
		Single Race								
Geographic Area	Total Population	Total	White	Black/ African American	American Indian and Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	Total Two or More Races	Hispanic Origin (of any race)	White Non-Hispanic
State	2,469,585	2,437,165	2,316,141	23,746	32,942	46,516	17,820	32,420	268,234	2,089,830
Percent of Population	100.0%	98.7%	93.8%	1.0%	1.3%	1.9%	0.7%	1.3%	10.9%	84.6%
Beaver	6,204	6,182	6,027	20	75	60	0	22	524	5,545
Box Elder	46,440	46,068	44,966	120	466	503	13	372	3,346	42,112
Cache	98,055	97,214	93,578	532	573	2,285	246	841	7,922	86,750
Carbon	19,437	19,357	18,943	60	241	109	4	80	2,099	16,992
Daggett	943	943	924	11	8	0	0	0	52	879
Davis	268,187	264,231	253,736	3,204	1,600	4,884	807	3,956	17,590	240,899
Duchesne	15,354	15,136	14,270	40	771	53	2	218	640	13,925
Emery	10,711	10,656	10,484	37	89	43	3	55	650	9,910
Garfield	4,470	4,464	4,353	8	88	15	0	6	140	4,237
Grand	8,743	8,683	8,164	26	465	28	0	60	573	7,674
Iron	38,311	37,927	36,216	169	841	500	201	384	1,973	34,817
Juab	9,113	9,110	8,931	15	110	51	3	3	214	8,744
Kane	6,202	6,186	6,080	4	85	17	0	16	160	5,947
Millard	12,284	12,229	11,946	26	183	54	20	55	1,348	10,700
Morgan	7,906	7,827	7,785	5	17	20	0	79	135	7,734
Piute	1,365	1,364	1,344	2	16	2	0	1	73	1,275
Rich	2,051	2,050	2,042	0	0	8	0	1	40	2,004
Salt Lake	948,172	933,865	872,442	12,602	8,877	27,569	12,375	14,307	139,543	751,657
San Juan	14,104	14,018	6,093	20	7,881	23	1	86	467	5,815
Sanpete	24,044	23,886	23,151	118	246	186	185	158	1,938	21,483
Sevier	19,386	19,313	18,857	57	328	61	10	73	589	18,394
Summit	35,001	34,783	34,058	158	149	413	5	218	3,691	30,644
Tooele	51,311	50,633	48,458	815	784	448	128	678	4,760	44,668
Uintah	26,995	26,752	24,024	53	2,551	104	20	243	1,032	23,376
Utah	443,738	437,490	424,879	1,852	2,803	5,225	2,731	6,248	37,420	394,546
Wasatch	18,974	18,739	18,355	89	152	114	29	235	1,468	17,241
Washington	118,885	117,542	114,029	478	1,700	692	643	1,343	7,846	107,857
Wayne	2,450	2,447	2,424	4	10	0	9	3	66	2,362
Weber	210,749	208,070	199,582	3,221	1,833	3,049	385	2,679	31,935	171,643

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Table 23
Utah Net In-Migration by State

State	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	1985-2005
Alabama	-20	-107	-65	-209	-71	-94	-62	-81	60	136	75	69	-60	-113	-3	-51	-51	-70	-122	-79	-75	-993
Alaska	-72	33	355	130	47	-93	-43	-29	15	128	71	46	24	0	115	34	-4	-4	-98	-130	41	566
Arizona	-2,403	-2,544	-3,112	-2,366	-1,112	50	429	199	464	-44	-978	-742	-220	-752	-1,281	-1,594	-1,504	-1,603	-1,712	-1,586	-1,535	-23,946
Arkansas	-25	71	-314	-106	61	29	40	35	-22	16	-17	-64	-67	-15	-151	-29	-89	-68	-93	-48	-125	-981
California	-4,277	-3,821	-5,003	-4,094	-2,109	1,212	4,853	7,884	10,956	12,125	9,265	7,380	5,121	2,518	1,212	1,826	464	1,046	579	2,914	6,671	56,722
Colorado	-262	-195	-261	-394	-412	25	-87	153	-308	186	-153	-123	-49	-806	-1,152	-1,033	-1,216	-792	-142	-328	-124	-7,473
Connecticut	-40	-24	-117	-77	-54	73	81	137	123	150	104	39	80	22	-64	-38	-47	-124	-126	28	-69	57
Delaware	22	4	-76	-47	-65	20	-1	22	20	-5	13	41	36	-28	-7	-8	-10	1	8	-8	32	-36
Dist. of Col.	-33	-29	-9	-12	-13	-2	-8	-23	-27	1	11	-5	3	-9	-22	-17	-29	1	-9	-44	-18	-293
Florida	-366	-372	-508	-567	-280	-297	274	249	342	254	246	97	-45	-296	-267	-356	-259	-170	-490	-506	-304	-3,621
Georgia	-146	-189	-349	-160	-102	-51	144	-86	-199	-189	-156	-126	-53	-106	62	-216	-137	9	-268	-260	-27	-2,605
Hawaii	27	174	3	-2	39	-2	217	180	291	413	146	327	289	293	318	356	122	-58	-75	-88	56	3,026
Idaho	1,620	1,924	2,003	915	251	76	18	-429	9	-186	-270	-248	38	-395	-444	-1,035	-78	-282	-727	-571	-411	1,778
Illinois	77	95	-135	-97	48	-43	145	98	248	261	393	43	253	249	-15	-230	6	35	-105	10	45	1,381
Indiana	-40	-28	-12	-226	-105	9	-12	34	66	54	23	-68	40	-108	-79	-71	-109	-107	-164	-213	-169	-1,285
Iowa	196	99	96	-43	40	-65	-24	-37	-20	-94	-31	-60	-96	-110	-23	-89	-135	-52	-94	-108	-23	-673
Kansas	9	35	-39	-66	79	89	-69	-52	121	67	11	-56	-3	-7	-106	-127	-97	-133	-21	-36	0	-401
Kentucky	-1	-7	-126	-98	2	-82	-64	-25	17	-5	44	-106	-48	-33	-70	-67	-93	-89	-135	23	58	-905
Louisiana	18	-7	200	-27	121	56	33	64	192	64	-38	106	45	-13	133	68	35	-53	-35	44	82	1,088
Maine	-27	-72	-68	-90	-17	17	38	50	51	130	33	-54	42	0	-11	-4	-16	-69	-13	49	58	27
Maryland	-168	-158	-215	-304	-207	102	41	223	139	155	90	125	51	-63	-87	-79	-129	-304	-412	-171	-94	-1,465
Massachusetts	-160	-112	-251	-307	-182	89	162	283	49	122	141	-58	-65	-116	-217	-251	-136	-138	-63	63	77	-1,070
Michigan	0	-266	-189	-117	-97	-71	29	65	160	84	-62	128	5	-21	-35	-45	-185	-87	-46	-33	35	-748
Minnesota	-48	-36	-50	-161	-41	-88	154	68	-60	-91	-53	-36	115	-188	-279	-345	-242	-90	-243	-14	1	-1,727
Mississippi	-18	-9	-45	31	40	12	-36	-65	38	-42	-7	81	-22	45	-45	-34	-56	-54	-23	-27	16	-220
Missouri	-110	-205	-214	-171	-153	-60	14	217	-127	-59	-308	-200	-229	-164	-229	-277	-184	-333	-284	-340	-74	-3,490
Montana	236	450	172	85	90	77	-29	-78	-61	-111	-170	7	213	86	-78	-197	-35	-130	-180	-241	-43	63
Nebraska	32	-13	61	-153	-32	-221	-4	2	34	-21	-23	-6	-37	7	-89	-42	69	-44	-42	9	-38	-551
Nevada	-423	-800	-1,821	-2,614	-3,103	-2,449	-508	419	837	-71	67	-235	-653	-910	-1,024	-1,014	-960	-1,090	-1,557	-1,381	413	-18,877
New Hampshire	-27	-15	-31	-67	-70	62	152	90	110	18	-17	30	-138	-43	-68	-43	-131	0	36	-55	-2	-209
New Jersey	-88	-61	-64	-150	-25	99	150	182	290	135	361	55	31	39	-12	-14	30	132	124	26	212	1,452
New Mexico	-244	-444	-187	68	-433	239	68	-45	-386	89	-97	-142	94	269	-174	81	-307	71	-171	-229	-24	-1,904
New York	-111	-109	-33	-142	-69	133	256	288	386	303	143	376	255	94	64	-56	-104	29	-109	-39	-124	1,431
North Carolina	-74	9	-226	-195	-180	95	86	-14	-17	-69	72	-76	-36	-101	-79	-74	-99	-72	-88	-15	-143	-1,296
North Dakota	71	104	112	92	93	143	100	50	57	97	15	-12	60	25	49	28	33	37	27	2	12	1,195
Ohio	-88	-137	-120	-159	-232	-167	61	10	106	95	-14	-70	48	94	-135	-105	-54	-246	-105	-289	-193	-1,700
Oklahoma	16	-62	261	141	-41	28	5	-140	62	7	30	-244	-111	-251	-20	55	-67	-82	16	-68	33	-432
Oregon	-162	-162	-449	-809	-790	-864	-397	-87	-406	-152	-217	-584	-504	-350	-789	-547	-486	-862	-537	-187	-363	-9,704
Pennsylvania	50	-128	-238	-323	-12	9	70	73	250	226	41	45	207	45	-69	-95	-185	-104	-100	42	35	-161
Rhode Island	10	-9	-12	-22	-14	-2	15	27	10	36	-9	4	-9	-44	12	-3	-83	15	15	29	24	-10
South Carolina	-14	-76	-8	-18	-64	-58	54	94	218	82	33	-50	-47	-42	-19	-169	-8	-54	-87	-41	-47	-321
South Dakota	19	-48	11	46	86	52	28	15	-12	3	-62	-3	136	24	-19	48	-43	-83	-87	24	45	180
Tennessee	-78	-109	-257	-184	-107	-25	26	-73	-38	-92	-124	-187	29	-75	0	-164	-79	-33	-137	-138	-25	-1,870
Texas	-934	-773	-201	-395	-423	-295	-109	289	24	187	-93	-269	-49	-711	-738	-521	-482	-971	-630	-830	-438	-8,362
Vermont	0	-10	-37	-68	9	-2	41	74	12	40	30	1	23	23	9	-12	-6	-87	-13	35	5	67
Virginia	-239	-251	-317	-408	-197	-188	113	121	161	107	209	235	-2	-261	-409	-347	-390	-485	-596	-597	-432	-4,173
Washington	-550	-818	-968	-1,204	-1,605	-1,801	-806	-585	-53	606	14	109	-367	-950	-510	-453	-781	-470	-401	-338	-114	-12,045
West Virginia	-1	85	-30	-45	5	-38	-29	-16	-15	22	13	-29	27	13	0	-41	31	-16	-50	-17	-13	-144
Wisconsin	99	52	-83	-47	-20	75	-65	-135	19	-68	-84	-47	-61	-55	-146	-178	-215	-53	-44	-30	-105	-1,191
Wyoming	350	642	962	375	58	187	27	88	239	-38	96	272	288	54	138	135	-64	-217	14	-57	14	3,563
Foreign	0	-361	-341	-194	272	192	906	1,725	1,728	922	1,038	779	692	680	667	962	1,044	1,004	959	602	698	13,974
Total	-8,397	-8,790	-12,345	-15,055	-11,096	-3,808	6,477	11,508	16,153	15,984	9,854	6,495	5,274	-2,556	-6,186	-6,478	-7,551	-7,399	-8,656	-5,242	3,511	-28,303

Note: Total net in-migration differs from data from other tables because this methodology does not account for the full extent of foreign net in-migration.
Source: IRS Area-to-Area Migration Data; Statistical Information Services, IRS

Table 24
U.S. Census Bureau City Population Estimates: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2005

Geographic Area	Census 2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	% Change 2004-2005	AARC 2000-2005
Beaver County	6,005	6,024	6,100	6,075	6,077	6,204	2.1%	0.7%
Beaver city	2,454	2,460	2,499	2,498	2,513	2,558	1.8%	0.8%
Milford city	1,451	1,438	1,447	1,429	1,414	1,437	1.6%	-0.2%
Minersville town	817	819	828	822	818	838	2.4%	0.5%
Balance of Beaver County	1,283	1,307	1,326	1,326	1,332	1,371	2.9%	1.3%
Box Elder County	42,745	43,377	44,036	44,599	44,810	46,440	3.6%	1.7%
Bear River City city	750	765	779	794	796	800	0.5%	1.3%
Brigham City city	17,411	17,358	17,391	17,361	17,149	18,355	7.0%	1.1%
Corinne city	621	641	651	651	645	648	0.5%	0.9%
Deweyville town	278	288	297	305	311	322	3.5%	3.0%
Elwood town	678	673	675	676	717	755	5.3%	2.2%
Fielding town	448	448	451	450	443	439	-0.9%	-0.4%
Garland city	1,943	1,961	1,971	1,970	1,984	1,982	-0.1%	0.4%
Honeyville city	1,214	1,222	1,266	1,280	1,273	1,300	2.1%	1.4%
Howell town	221	227	232	239	233	233	0.0%	1.1%
Mantua town	791	799	804	800	786	782	-0.5%	-0.2%
Perry city	2,383	2,588	2,748	2,850	2,916	3,081	5.7%	5.3%
Plymouth town	328	343	359	378	375	377	0.5%	2.8%
Portage town	257	255	260	270	273	276	1.1%	1.4%
Snowville town	177	177	177	175	171	170	-0.6%	-0.8%
Tremonton city	5,592	5,904	6,002	6,089	6,205	6,286	1.3%	2.4%
Willard city	1,630	1,625	1,642	1,654	1,650	1,663	0.8%	0.4%
Balance of Box Elder County	8,023	8,103	8,331	8,657	8,883	8,971	1.0%	2.3%
Cache County	91,391	93,643	95,845	96,471	97,467	98,055	0.6%	1.4%
Amalga town	427	426	428	421	413	388	-6.1%	-1.9%
Clarkston town	688	685	688	675	661	620	-6.2%	-2.1%
Cornish town	259	259	261	257	252	238	-5.6%	-1.7%
Hyde Park city	2,955	2,911	2,944	2,927	2,955	2,858	-3.3%	-0.7%
Hyrum city	6,316	6,466	6,547	6,504	6,463	6,061	-6.2%	-0.8%
Lewiston city	1,877	1,860	1,872	1,824	1,781	1,663	-6.6%	-2.4%
Logan city	42,670	43,741	44,701	44,994	45,517	47,357	4.0%	2.1%
Mendon city	898	903	940	978	974	936	-3.9%	0.8%
Millville city	1,507	1,495	1,498	1,483	1,487	1,395	-6.2%	-1.5%
Newton town	699	697	706	703	692	655	-5.3%	-1.3%
Nibley city	2,045	2,111	2,213	2,339	2,657	2,907	9.4%	7.3%
North Logan city**	6,163	6,618	6,748	6,739	6,692	6,730	0.6%	1.8%
Paradise town	759	754	757	744	728	683	-6.2%	-2.1%
Providence city	4,377	4,515	4,854	5,096	5,351	5,516	3.1%	4.7%
Richmond city	2,051	2,042	2,049	2,013	1,971	1,849	-6.2%	-2.1%
River Heights city	1,496	1,473	1,478	1,452	1,422	1,334	-6.2%	-2.3%
Smithfield city	7,261	7,373	7,618	7,741	7,801	7,589	-2.7%	0.9%
Trenton town	449	450	452	445	437	412	-5.7%	-1.7%
Wellsville city	2,728	2,762	2,795	2,770	2,745	2,575	-6.2%	-1.1%
Balance of Cache County	5,766	6,102	6,296	6,366	6,468	6,289	-2.8%	1.8%
Carbon County	20,422	19,772	19,837	19,882	19,689	19,437	-1.3%	-1.0%
East Carbon city	1,393	1,322	1,320	1,313	1,295	1,281	-1.1%	-1.7%
Helper city	2,025	1,929	1,932	1,929	1,909	1,878	-1.6%	-1.5%
Price city	8,402	8,268	8,276	8,300	8,197	8,081	-1.4%	-0.8%
Scofield town	28	27	27	27	26	26	0.0%	-1.5%
Sunnyside city	404	386	387	386	382	376	-1.6%	-1.4%
Wellington city	1,666	1,592	1,597	1,597	1,582	1,558	-1.5%	-1.3%
Balance of Carbon County	6,504	6,248	6,298	6,330	6,298	6,237	-1.0%	-0.8%
Daggett County	921	923	900	901	926	943	1.8%	0.5%
Manila town	308	311	301	299	302	304	0.7%	-0.3%
Balance of Daggett County	613	612	599	602	624	639	2.4%	0.8%
Davis County	238,994	244,270	249,235	255,308	261,208	268,187	2.7%	2.3%
Bountiful city	41,301	41,400	41,241	41,340	41,173	41,085	-0.2%	-0.1%
Centerville city	14,585	14,734	14,696	14,749	14,670	14,898	1.6%	0.4%
Clearfield city	25,974	25,928	26,345	26,985	27,227	27,413	0.7%	1.1%
Clinton city	12,585	13,541	14,366	15,294	16,447	17,735	7.8%	7.1%
Farmington city	12,081	12,410	13,001	13,407	13,882	14,357	3.4%	3.5%
Fruit Heights city	4,701	4,742	4,758	4,761	4,743	4,764	0.4%	0.3%
Kaysville city	20,351	20,628	20,961	21,378	21,749	22,510	3.5%	2.0%

Table 24 (continued)
U.S. Census Bureau City Population Estimates: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2005

Geographic Area	Census 2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	% Change 2004-2005	AARC 2000-2005
Layton city	58,474	59,587	60,000	60,699	61,205	61,782	0.9%	1.1%
North Salt Lake city	8,749	9,069	9,151	9,280	9,555	10,538	10.3%	3.8%
South Weber city	4,260	4,735	5,180	5,388	5,486	5,593	2.0%	5.6%
Sunset city	5,204	5,156	5,092	5,051	5,000	4,947	-1.1%	-1.0%
Syracuse city	9,398	10,804	12,444	14,180	16,158	17,938	11.0%	13.8%
West Bountiful city	4,484	4,550	4,559	4,595	4,755	4,896	3.0%	1.8%
West Point city	6,033	6,101	6,262	6,483	7,046	7,650	8.6%	4.9%
Woods Cross city	6,419	6,773	7,015	7,456	7,859	8,019	2.0%	4.6%
Balance of Davis County	4,395	4,112	4,164	4,262	4,253	4,062	-4.5%	-1.6%
Duchesne County	14,371	14,568	14,859	14,911	15,004	15,354	2.3%	1.3%
Altamont town	178	178	181	180	180	183	1.7%	0.6%
Duchesne city	1,408	1,425	1,443	1,448	1,454	1,481	1.9%	1.0%
Myton city	539	544	553	551	550	559	1.6%	0.7%
Roosevelt city	4,299	4,316	4,407	4,413	4,437	4,553	2.6%	1.2%
Tabiona town	149	150	152	151	151	154	2.0%	0.7%
Balance of Duchesne County	7,798	7,955	8,123	8,168	8,232	8,424	2.3%	1.6%
Emery County	10,860	10,757	10,711	10,756	10,723	10,711	-0.1%	-0.3%
Castle Dale city	1,657	1,613	1,606	1,619	1,612	1,615	0.2%	-0.5%
Clawson town	153	153	156	156	164	174	6.1%	2.6%
Cleveland town	508	509	508	511	513	510	-0.6%	0.1%
Elmo town	368	368	366	371	369	367	-0.5%	-0.1%
Emery town	308	301	303	302	302	300	-0.7%	-0.5%
Ferron city	1,623	1,576	1,572	1,573	1,567	1,571	0.3%	-0.6%
Green River city	868	957	953	957	954	952	-0.2%	1.9%
Huntington city	2,131	2,086	2,075	2,082	2,066	2,062	-0.2%	-0.7%
Orangeville city	1,398	1,365	1,353	1,351	1,346	1,353	0.5%	-0.7%
Balance of Emery County	1,846	1,829	1,819	1,834	1,830	1,807	-1.3%	-0.4%
Garfield County	4,735	4,692	4,610	4,546	4,427	4,470	1.0%	-1.1%
Antimony town	122	120	117	115	111	112	0.9%	-1.7%
Boulder town	180	179	181	180	174	179	2.9%	-0.1%
Cannonville town	148	146	142	139	135	135	0.0%	-1.8%
Escalante city	818	805	785	768	743	744	0.1%	-1.9%
Hatch town	127	125	122	119	115	115	0.0%	-2.0%
Henrieville town	159	156	152	149	144	144	0.0%	-2.0%
Panguitch city	1,623	1,593	1,554	1,524	1,476	1,477	0.1%	-1.9%
Tropic town	508	500	488	478	462	463	0.2%	-1.8%
Balance of Garfield County	1,050	1,068	1,069	1,074	1,067	1,101	3.2%	1.0%
Grand County	8,485	8,497	8,640	8,682	8,712	8,743	0.4%	0.6%
Castle Valley town	349	350	354	353	354	356	0.6%	0.4%
Moab city	4,779	4,801	4,857	4,861	4,825	4,807	-0.4%	0.1%
Balance of Grand County	3,252	3,346	3,429	3,468	3,533	3,580	1.3%	1.9%
Iron County	33,779	34,571	35,350	35,578	36,285	38,311	5.6%	2.5%
Brian Head town	118	116	116	114	115	116	0.9%	-0.3%
Cedar City city	20,527	21,009	21,502	21,761	22,224	23,983	7.9%	3.2%
Enoch city	3,467	3,679	3,832	3,863	3,955	4,167	5.4%	3.7%
Kanarraville town	311	305	307	302	304	303	-0.3%	-0.5%
Paragonah town	470	467	469	462	465	462	-0.6%	-0.3%
Parowan city	2,565	2,557	2,568	2,531	2,546	2,532	-0.5%	-0.3%
Balance of Iron County	6,321	6,438	6,556	6,545	6,676	6,748	1.1%	1.3%
Juab County	8,238	8,471	8,640	8,783	9,009	9,113	1.2%	2.0%
Eureka city	766	773	775	777	788	793	0.6%	0.7%
Levan town	688	741	782	785	801	801	0.0%	3.1%
Mona city	850	897	924	1,001	1,079	1,140	5.7%	6.0%
Nephi city	4,733	4,830	4,911	4,952	5,034	5,045	0.2%	1.3%
Rocky Ridge town	403	404	403	421	437	459	5.0%	2.6%
Santaquin city (pt.)	(X)	0	0	2	4	6	50.0%	na
Balance of Juab County	798	826	845	845	866	869	0.3%	1.7%
Kane County	6,046	5,959	6,038	6,087	6,178	6,202	0.4%	0.5%
Alton town	134	133	135	134	138	138	0.0%	0.6%
Big Water town	417	414	417	419	417	415	-0.5%	-0.1%
Glendale town	355	346	346	347	347	342	-1.4%	-0.7%
Kanab city	3,564	3,478	3,505	3,498	3,528	3,516	-0.3%	-0.3%

Table 24 (continued)
U.S. Census Bureau City Population Estimates: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2005

Geographic Area	Census 2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	% Change 2004-2005	AARC 2000-2005
Orderville town	596	586	597	600	596	586	-1.7%	-0.3%
Balance of Kane County	980	1,002	1,038	1,089	1,152	1,205	4.6%	4.2%
Millard County	12,405	12,397	12,384	12,401	12,305	12,284	-0.2%	-0.2%
Delta city	3,209	3,162	3,151	3,158	3,126	3,106	-0.6%	-0.7%
Fillmore city	2,253	2,225	2,211	2,214	2,195	2,178	-0.8%	-0.7%
Hinckley town	698	746	757	753	739	732	-0.9%	1.0%
Holden town	400	394	392	391	393	391	-0.5%	-0.5%
Kanosh town	485	479	476	476	480	478	-0.4%	-0.3%
Leamington town	217	215	215	214	211	211	0.0%	-0.6%
Lynndyl town	134	132	131	129	127	125	-1.6%	-1.4%
Meadow town	254	251	249	249	250	248	-0.8%	-0.5%
Oak City town	650	647	644	641	629	625	-0.6%	-0.8%
Scipio town	290	293	295	298	298	302	1.3%	0.8%
Balance of Millard County	3,815	3,853	3,863	3,878	3,857	3,888	0.8%	0.4%
Morgan County	7,129	7,307	7,423	7,487	7,614	7,906	3.8%	2.1%
Morgan city	2,635	2,668	2,694	2,697	2,748	2,932	6.7%	2.2%
Balance of Morgan County	4,494	4,639	4,729	4,790	4,866	4,974	2.2%	2.1%
Piute County	1,435	1,400	1,382	1,380	1,393	1,365	-2.0%	-1.0%
Circleville town	505	492	485	483	487	476	-2.3%	-1.2%
Junction town	177	173	170	170	171	167	-2.3%	-1.2%
Kingston town	142	138	136	136	137	134	-2.2%	-1.2%
Marysvale town	381	368	361	357	357	346	-3.1%	-1.9%
Balance of Piute County	230	229	230	234	241	242	0.4%	1.0%
Rich County	1,961	1,951	1,953	2,028	2,054	2,051	-0.1%	0.9%
Garden City town	357	362	366	384	391	391	0.0%	1.8%
Laketown town	188	183	181	186	186	184	-1.1%	-0.4%
Randolph city	483	472	466	477	477	472	-1.0%	-0.5%
Woodruff town	194	190	188	192	192	190	-1.0%	-0.4%
Balance of Rich County	739	744	752	789	808	814	0.7%	2.0%
Salt Lake County	898,387	910,060	917,382	924,760	935,295	948,172	1.4%	1.1%
Alta town	370	369	368	367	366	365	-0.3%	-0.3%
Bluffdale city	4,700	4,851	4,883	5,701	6,087	6,569	7.9%	6.9%
Draper city (pt.)	25,220	26,557	28,735	30,419	32,219	35,119	9.0%	6.8%
Herriman town	1,523	2,912	4,192	5,650	7,826	11,226	43.4%	49.1%
Holladay city*	14,561	19,897	19,743	19,485	19,311	19,319	0.0%	5.8%
Midvale city	27,029	27,288	27,243	27,222	27,019	27,170	0.6%	0.1%
Murray city	34,024	44,193	43,950	43,658	43,328	44,555	2.8%	5.5%
Riverton city	25,011	26,136	28,293	29,355	30,119	32,089	6.5%	5.1%
Salt Lake City city	181,743	181,710	181,711	180,651	178,605	178,097	-0.3%	-0.4%
Sandy city**	88,418	89,856	89,639	89,625	89,979	89,664	-0.4%	0.3%
South Jordan city	29,437	30,805	32,122	34,376	36,791	40,209	9.3%	6.4%
South Salt Lake city	22,038	21,965	21,814	21,673	21,510	21,411	-0.5%	-0.6%
Taylorsville city	57,439	58,883	58,628	58,239	58,179	58,009	-0.3%	0.2%
West Jordan city	68,336	81,703	83,056	84,165	89,011	91,444	2.7%	6.0%
West Valley City city**	108,896	109,952	110,333	111,173	112,678	113,300	0.6%	0.8%
Balance of Salt Lake County*	209,642	182,983	182,672	183,001	182,267	180,612	-0.9%	-2.9%
San Juan County	14,413	13,603	13,831	13,832	14,015	14,104	0.6%	-0.4%
Blanding city	3,162	2,963	3,011	3,015	3,056	3,135	2.6%	-0.2%
Monticello city	1,958	1,858	1,895	1,890	1,912	1,913	0.1%	-0.5%
Balance of San Juan County	9,293	8,782	8,925	8,927	9,047	9,056	0.1%	-0.5%
Sanpete County	22,763	23,210	23,364	23,560	23,649	24,044	1.7%	1.1%
Centerfield town	1,048	1,043	1,045	1,053	1,044	1,051	0.7%	0.1%
Ephraim city	4,505	4,906	4,860	4,779	4,765	4,977	4.4%	2.0%
Fairview city	1,160	1,158	1,159	1,167	1,157	1,163	0.5%	0.1%
Fayette town	204	202	202	204	202	203	0.5%	-0.1%
Fountain Green city	945	938	938	945	936	941	0.5%	-0.1%
Gunnison city	2,394	2,388	2,449	2,517	2,661	2,700	1.5%	2.4%
Manti city	3,040	3,056	3,085	3,146	3,170	3,185	0.5%	0.9%
Mayfield town	420	417	417	419	416	425	2.2%	0.2%
Moroni city	1,280	1,271	1,271	1,281	1,269	1,276	0.6%	-0.1%
Mount Pleasant city	2,707	2,690	2,691	2,711	2,688	2,703	0.6%	0.0%
Spring City city	956	964	981	994	997	1,003	0.6%	1.0%

Table 24 (continued)
U.S. Census Bureau City Population Estimates: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2005

Geographic Area	Census 2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	% Change 2004-2005	AARC 2000-2005
Sterling town	235	250	250	252	250	251	0.4%	1.3%
Wales town	219	223	223	225	223	225	0.9%	0.5%
Balance of Sanpete County	3,650	3,704	3,793	3,867	3,871	3,941	1.8%	1.5%
Sevier County	18,842	19,047	19,118	19,169	19,455	19,386	-0.4%	0.6%
Annabella town	603	605	605	600	607	601	-1.0%	-0.1%
Aurora city	947	950	949	941	951	942	-0.9%	-0.1%
Elsinore town	733	742	741	735	743	735	-1.1%	0.1%
Glenwood town	437	438	437	434	438	433	-1.1%	-0.2%
Joseph town	269	271	271	269	272	269	-1.1%	0.0%
Koosharem town*	276	290	290	288	291	288	-1.0%	0.9%
Monroe city	1,845	1,847	1,846	1,831	1,849	1,831	-1.0%	-0.2%
Redmond town	788	791	790	783	798	790	-1.0%	0.1%
Richfield city	6,847	6,889	6,878	6,948	7,048	7,044	-0.1%	0.6%
Salina city	2,393	2,403	2,401	2,382	2,406	2,382	-1.0%	-0.1%
Sigurd town	430	431	431	427	431	427	-0.9%	-0.1%
Balance of Sevier County*	3,274	3,390	3,479	3,531	3,621	3,644	0.6%	2.2%
Summit County	29,736	30,955	31,862	32,778	33,843	35,001	3.4%	3.3%
Coalville city	1,382	1,406	1,402	1,418	1,423	1,451	2.0%	1.0%
Francis town	698	727	724	773	802	836	4.2%	3.7%
Henefer town	684	700	703	715	721	728	1.0%	1.3%
Kamas city	1,274	1,349	1,372	1,408	1,438	1,502	4.5%	3.3%
Oakley city	948	997	1,007	1,117	1,160	1,228	5.9%	5.3%
Park City city (pt.)	7,371	7,657	7,721	7,804	7,881	8,065	2.3%	1.8%
Balance of Summit County	17,379	18,119	18,933	19,543	20,418	21,191	3.8%	4.0%
Tooele County	40,735	43,962	46,007	48,084	49,688	51,311	3.3%	4.7%
Grantsville city	6,015	6,395	6,632	6,841	7,077	7,494	5.9%	4.5%
Ophir town	23	23	23	24	25	25	0.0%	1.7%
Rush Valley town	453	473	488	506	523	542	3.6%	3.7%
Stockton town	443	504	530	558	573	573	2.7%	6.6%
Tooele city	22,502	24,730	25,972	27,147	27,903	28,369	2.8%	5.5%
Vernon town	236	246	254	264	272	282	3.0%	3.6%
Wendover city	1,537	1,571	1,599	1,612	1,625	1,620	0.8%	1.4%
Balance of Tooele County	9,526	10,020	10,509	11,132	11,690	12,406	5.0%	5.3%
Uintah County	25,224	25,776	26,238	26,316	26,671	26,995	1.3%	1.4%
Ballard town	566	577	585	594	598	599	0.7%	1.4%
Naples city	1,300	1,343	1,384	1,414	1,444	1,459	2.1%	2.7%
Vernal city	7,714	7,746	7,859	7,852	7,939	7,960	1.1%	0.7%
Balance of Uintah County	15,644	16,110	16,410	16,456	16,690	16,977	1.4%	1.6%
Utah County	368,536	382,482	391,569	397,170	403,352	443,738	1.6%	2.3%
Alpine city	7,146	7,529	7,720	7,823	7,896	9,063	0.9%	2.5%
American Fork city**	21,941	22,650	22,610	22,700	22,387	21,372	-1.4%	0.5%
Cedar Fort town	341	339	333	325	317	338	-2.5%	-1.8%
Cedar Hills city	3,094	4,055	4,553	5,122	5,813	7,790	13.5%	17.1%
Draper city (pt.)	0	171	438	635	823	986	29.6%	na
Eagle Mountain city	2,157	4,647	6,056	7,271	8,190	10,343	12.6%	39.6%
Elk Ridge city**	1,838	1,943	2,001	2,032	2,001	1,926	-1.5%	2.1%
Genola town	965	1,012	1,052	1,139	1,159	1,166	1.8%	4.7%
Goshen town**	874	866	845	829	817	775	-1.4%	-1.7%
Highland city	8,172	9,155	10,153	11,141	12,332	13,350	10.7%	10.8%
Lehi	19,028	20,793	21,819	23,082	25,665	31,730	11.2%	7.8%
Lindon city	8,363	8,524	8,625	8,553	8,489	9,679	-0.7%	0.4%
Mapleton city**	5,809	5,990	6,043	6,094	6,129	5,972	0.6%	1.3%
Orem city	84,324	85,652	86,346	87,566	88,619	89,713	1.2%	1.2%
Payson city	12,716	13,889	14,340	14,580	14,542	16,442	-0.3%	3.4%
Pleasant Grove city	23,468	23,851	24,365	25,078	27,116	29,376	8.1%	3.7%
Provo city**	105,166	105,574	105,565	103,072	99,624	113,459	-3.3%	-1.3%
Salem city**	4,372	4,757	4,853	4,850	4,838	4,725	-0.2%	2.6%
Santaquin city (pt.)	4,834	5,448	5,651	5,747	5,811	6,901	1.1%	4.7%
Saratoga Springs city	1,003	1,618	3,125	4,185	5,389	6,502	28.8%	52.2%
Spanish Fork city	20,246	21,674	22,354	22,659	22,839	26,606	0.8%	3.1%
Springville city	20,424	21,023	21,430	21,498	21,507	25,309	0.0%	1.3%
Vineyard town	150	148	144	139	135	127	-2.9%	-2.6%
Woodland Hills city	941	1,033	1,099	1,146	1,190	1,229	3.8%	6.0%
Balance of Utah County*	11,164	10,141	10,049	9,904	9,724	8,865	-1.8%	-3.4%

Table 24 (continued)
U.S. Census Bureau City Population Estimates: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2005

Geographic Area	Census 2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	% Change 2004-2005	AARC 2000-2005
Wasatch County	15,215	16,171	16,915	17,620	18,139	18,974	2.9%	4.5%
Charleston town	378	385	392	406	414	424	2.0%	2.3%
Heber city	7,291	7,928	8,422	8,642	8,800	9,147	1.8%	4.8%
Midway city	2,121	2,257	2,323	2,410	2,529	2,737	4.9%	4.5%
Park City city (pt.)	0	1	1	1	1	1	0.0%	na
Wallsburg town	274	274	276	277	283	290	2.2%	0.8%
Balance of Wasatch County*	5,151	5,326	5,501	5,884	6,112	6,375	3.9%	4.4%
Washington County	90,354	94,602	99,605	104,498	109,924	118,885	5.2%	5.0%
Enterprise city	1,285	1,281	1,294	1,405	1,403	1,419	-0.1%	2.2%
Hildale city	1,895	1,893	1,914	1,930	1,980	1,973	2.6%	1.1%
Hurricane city	8,250	8,708	9,112	9,457	9,748	10,989	3.1%	4.3%
Ivins town	4,450	5,174	5,672	6,178	6,404	6,738	3.7%	9.5%
La Verkin city	3,392	3,520	3,664	3,743	3,846	4,105	2.8%	3.2%
Leeds town	547	601	614	622	622	640	0.0%	3.3%
New Harmony town	190	189	191	193	195	196	1.0%	0.7%
Rockville town	247	252	258	261	259	258	-0.8%	1.2%
St. George city	49,663	51,616	54,097	56,524	59,780	64,201	5.8%	4.7%
Santa Clara city	4,630	4,850	5,096	5,376	5,661	5,864	5.3%	5.2%
Springdale town	457	472	493	512	520	538	1.6%	3.3%
Toquerville town	910	918	951	999	1,046	1,118	4.7%	3.5%
Virgin town	394	414	432	450	472	493	4.9%	4.6%
Washington city	8,186	8,811	9,677	10,518	11,521	13,669	9.5%	8.9%
Balance of Washington County*	5,858	5,903	6,140	6,330	6,467	6,684	2.2%	2.5%
Wayne County	2,509	2,530	2,542	2,488	2,494	2,450	0.2%	-0.1%
Bicknell town	353	354	352	343	342	335	-0.3%	-0.8%
Hanksville town	(X)	207	206	201	200	196	-0.5%	na
Loa town	525	528	525	511	510	498	-0.2%	-0.7%
Lyman town	234	235	234	228	227	222	-0.4%	-0.8%
Torrey town	171	173	173	168	168	174	0.0%	-0.4%
Balance of Wayne County	1,226	1,033	1,052	1,037	1,047	1,025	1.0%	-3.9%
Weber County	196,533	200,184	203,367	205,969	208,633	210,479	1.3%	1.5%
Farr West city	3,094	3,331	3,588	3,816	4,256	4,581	11.5%	8.3%
Harrisville city	3,645	3,908	4,163	4,458	4,780	5,020	7.2%	7.0%
Hooper city	(X)	4,019	4,013	4,021	4,108	4,306	2.2%	na
Huntsville town	649	645	646	654	657	655	0.5%	0.3%
Marriott-Slaterville city	1,425	1,424	1,420	1,421	1,418	1,446	-0.2%	-0.1%
North Ogden city	15,026	15,444	15,744	16,089	16,328	16,542	1.5%	2.1%
Ogden city	77,226	78,294	78,505	78,532	78,519	78,309	0.0%	0.4%
Plain City city	3,489	3,634	3,821	3,939	4,159	4,320	5.6%	4.5%
Pleasant View city	5,632	5,763	5,844	5,928	6,048	6,151	2.0%	1.8%
Riverdale city	7,656	7,720	7,751	7,768	7,896	7,934	1.6%	0.8%
Roy city	32,885	34,255	34,855	35,245	35,308	35,229	0.2%	1.8%
South Ogden city	14,377	14,271	14,606	14,975	15,130	15,195	1.0%	1.3%
Uintah town	1,127	1,161	1,191	1,199	1,223	1,225	2.0%	2.1%
Washington Terrace city	8,551	8,499	8,475	8,433	8,395	8,352	-0.5%	-0.5%
West Haven city	3,976	4,130	4,859	4,990	5,237	5,558	4.9%	7.1%
Balance of Weber County	17,775	13,686	13,886	14,501	15,171	15,926	4.6%	-3.9%

Notes:
1. ARRC = Average Annual Rate of Change

2. *The Utah Population Estimates Committee provided July 1, 2005 estimates for the following areas: Holladay, 25,673 (annexation); Cottonwood Heights, 35,932 (incorporation); resulting Balance of Salt Lake County,138,327; Koosharem, 386 (annexation); Central Valley, 474 (incorporation) resulting Balance of Sevier County, 3,072; Fairfield, 133 (incorporation); resulting Balance of Utah County, 8,732; Daniel, 696 (incorporation); resulting Balance of Wasatch County, 5,679; Apple Valley, 552 (incorporation); resulting Balance of Washington County, 6,132.

3. **The U.S. Census Bureau has accepted challenges of the population estimates for the following areas: American Fork, 25,131; Elk Ridge, 2,251; Goshen, 935; Mapleton, 7,001; North Logan, 7,444; Provo, 115,135; Salem, 5,519; Sandy, 93,919; Santaquin, 6,541; West Valley, 118,917.

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Employment, Wages, and Labor Force

Overview

The 2006 Utah economy was a continuation of the growing economic environment that began in late 2003. In Utah employment grew an estimated 5.2% in 2006, the highest rate since 1995, and the second year in a row above Utah's long-term average of 3.3%. The job growth of 5.2% was also one of the highest state employment growth rates in the nation, and nearly four times the national rate.

The strong growth in 2006 should continue into 2007, with momentum and construction activity as the catalyst. Utah should continue as one of the best performing states in the nation. It is anticipated that 2006 will be the high point of the current economic expansion, as growth for 2007 is estimated to slow slightly to 4.7%. Though below 2006, this anticipated growth is still extremely robust.

The rationale for a lower 2007 estimate of employment growth is the fall of unemployment rate to below 3%. It is difficult to for the economy to continue to grow at an accelerated rate when employment within the labor force has reached its historical high. Past performance shows that Utah's employment growth has slowed when the unemployment rate dropped into the low 3% range.

The factor that could change growth in employment is in-migration, the flow of workers to Utah from outside its borders. In-migration can be either through domestic migration from other states or through international migration from other countries. International migration has been a forceful but silent part of Utah's labor force growth in recent years, as it is difficult to quantify. If Utah's economic growth continues to accelerate in 2007, it would be a result of strong international in-migration fueling labor force growth.

Job Growth by Industrial Sector

All of Utah's industries registered positive growth in 2006.

Natural Resources and Mining. The mining industry will never return to its historic dominance of the Utah economy, but it is currently enjoying one of its best employment demands in decades. Mining employment surged by 18%, fueled by high energy prices. Oil and gas activities are booming again in the Uintah Basin, and high oil and natural gas prices have spurred a renewed interest in cheaper-priced coal. Interest in Utah coal has brought growth to the coal industry in the Price area. Employment gains numbered 1,500 new jobs, a small number on a statewide scale, but significant for the regions that benefit from this industry.

Construction. Construction employment gains led all other industries with 14,800 new jobs added in 2006. The 18.1% gain was a growth rate not seen in Utah since 1994. Construction employment in 2006 was 8% of all Utah employment. The percent of total employment moves between 4% and 9%, depending upon the ongoing economic environment. In 2006, it was at the high end of that range, and prospects are strong that construction will continue to be a driving force in Utah's 2007 economy.

Construction is an industry sensitive to the ups and downs of the business cycle, particularly the nonresidential portion--commercial, industrial, and warehouse building--a sector that is currently booming. Residential building is the underlying foundation of Utah construction, accounting for around 60% of construction activity. Residential construction's long term outlook is favorable in Utah. Currently, one of Utah's largest population groups is 20- to 30-year-olds. Over the next ten to 15 years, this group will enter initial family and household formation years. This large demographic group will produce an added expansion to Utah's future residential construction environment.

Manufacturing. Utah's manufacturing sector added jobs to the state's production base, a trend that differs from the nation. A growth rate of nearly 5% contrasts the national rate when growth in manufacturing jobs is much slower or even negative. Utah's roughly 123,000 manufacturing jobs in 2006 resulted in an increase of 5,500 from 2005.

Some of this gain resulted when a large Utah manufacturer moved from another industrial sector into manufacturing. Even taking those 1,700 jobs into account, real manufacturing gains in Utah are still significant. The gains are spread across several areas--wood products, plastics and rubber, nonmetal mineral products, fabricated metals, machinery, and transportation equipment--giving rise to a diverse base of employment gains. There were some job losses, as in food production and printing, but those losses were overshadowed by gains in other areas.

Trade, Transportation, Utilities. Trade, transportation, and utilities, with approximately 234,800 employees, is the largest employment sector in Utah. In 2006, this industry added 8,900 new jobs, an increase of 3.9% over 2005. Trade, both wholesale and retail, make up almost 80% of this sector and also accounted for 80% of the new jobs added in 2006. This sector grows in response to population gains, and is the primary industry where consumers spend their money. In 2006, 50% of Utah's trade employment and 40% trade growth was in Salt Lake County. However, the county only accounts for 30% of the state's population growth. Salt Lake County is a heavy commuter destination from other counties, and its trade base serves an area larger than the county itself.

Information. With 33,100 jobs, information is the second-smallest employment sector in Utah. It has been slower to recover than most other industries from the recession in first part of the decade but is growing once again. With an increase of 1,000 new jobs, information had the smallest employment gain of all Utah industries. The information sector's growth has been slow, but growth is still occurring.

Some of the major components of this industry include software development, the telecommunications industry, and Internet service providers. Other components include libraries, newspapers, and broadcast media outlets. Slow or negative job growth in telecommunications caused the slow recovery in the information sector, but telecommunications finally saw employment gains in 2006.

Financial Activity. Financial activity was an aggressive employment area in Utah in 2006, with 4,100 new jobs and a growth rate of 6.1%. This industry comprises a range of activities, including banking, investments, mortgages, securities and commodities, insurance, funds, leasing, and real estate.

A vibrant housing market was a large driver for this industry in 2006 due to large growth in mortgage banking and real estate sectors. These two sectors make up 21% of all employment in financial activities, yet added a 45% of all new jobs from 2005 to 2006.

Professional and Business Services. Professional and business services is one of the largest employment sectors in Utah, employing nearly 157,300 workers in 2006. The industry added 10,600 new jobs, the second-largest area for employment gains. Employment was 7.2% higher than 2005. Many high-education jobs are found in this industry, which including lawyers, accountants, engineers, designers, programmers, researchers, technicians, and consultants.

This sector also contains industries such as computer and software development, company headquarters, call centers, research firms, and waste management. The telemarketing industry, which is thriving and growing in Utah, contributed to the growth in this sector. Another important area of this sector is the temporary help or placement industry, which continues to post strong employment gains.

Education and Health Services. The education and health services sector is a consistent force in Utah's economy. The industry employed around 134,200 workers in 2006. It grew at a rate of 4.4%, adding around 5,600 new jobs. About 80% of the employment in this sector is in healthcare. The education component is limited to private education facilities, as public education employment is placed within the government classification.

Hospitals account for around 28% of Utah's healthcare-related employment. Larger employment levels, around 40%, are in ambulatory health care services, like physicians, dentists, chiropractors, podiatrists, and similar services.

Leisure and Hospitality. Utah is known as a tourism and recreation destination. Many of the jobs dependent upon those activities are found in the leisure and hospitality sector, including jobs in hotels and restaurants. This sector employed 108,300 workers in 2006. This sector enjoyed employment growth of 3.9%, or about 4,100 workers.

Other Services. Comprised of a variety of businesses within this classification, other services is a catchall sector within the industrial coding structure. This sector employed around 34,500 Utahns. In 2006, it added 1,000 new jobs for a growth rate of 3.1%, a more robust rate than observed over the past few years.

Government. Government is the second largest employment sector in Utah. It includes three levels of government: federal, state, and local. In 2006, the industry employed 204,900 workers. Government employment grew by approximately 2,600 workers, or 1.3%. In times of a booming economy, while other industries are surging, it should be noted that government employment growth is largely being restrained. The growth rate of 1.3% is the smallest rate within all industries. Government's function is largely to serve the population's social needs. Utah's population is growing at a much faster rate than the government's employment levels, because new technologies are making significant gains within government services.

Local government accounted for two-thirds of new jobs in this sector, and nearly half of all government employment. This includes city and county governments, and all public school districts. State government constituted about 29% of government employment, and accounted for the remainder of government employment growth. Federal government jobs accounted for about 18% of all government employment. Federal government employment showed minimal increases from 2005.

Significant Issues

Wage Growth. Utah's 2006 average nonagricultural wage was estimated at $34,600, year-over growth of 5.4%. This was Utah's highest level of wage growth in 14 years.

Utah's average nonagricultural wage is normally below the U.S. average. This, in part, is a result of Utah's unique demographic makeup. Utah has the youngest average age in the nation, and this is illustrated by looking at the age group with the largest number of workers. In Utah, the group is made of persons aged 15 to 34. This is not the case in most other states

where baby boomers (those born between 1946-1964) dominate the labor force. Older workers, because of experience and tenure, earn higher average wages than their younger counterparts. The United States labor force is much older than Utah's; therefore, it is skewed to a higher average age by the dominance of the baby boomers. This contrast between Utah's labor force and the nation's also translates into a like contrast between the average wage in Utah and the nation.

Major Employers. Utah's list of top ten major employers changes little from year to year. Intermountain Health Care, a large healthcare organization with numerous hospitals and clinics throughout Utah, and the State of Utah are the two largest employers; both had over 20,000 employees. The University of Utah (including the University Hospital) and Brigham Young University each had 15,000 to 19,999 employees. Wal-Mart, with its growing number of stores in Utah had 10,000 to 14,999 employees and ranks fifth. Hill Air Force Base ranked sixth with 10,000 to 14,999 civilian jobs. Granite and Jordan school districts ranged from 7,000 to 9,999 workers. Davis County School District followed with 5,000 to 6,999 workers, and Utah State University was the tenth largest employer in Utah with 5,000 to 6,999 workers.

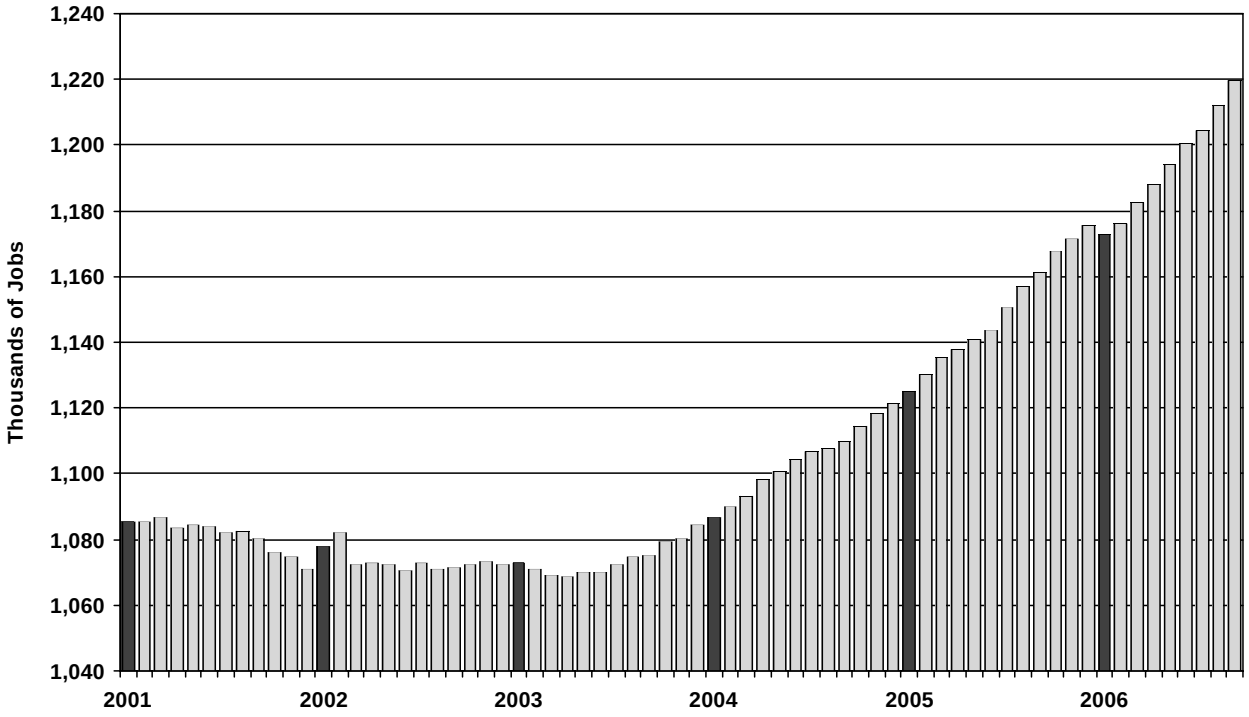
2007 Outlook

In 2006, Utah's saw its strongest economic performance in ten years. Employment growth was 5.2%, and unemployment fell to a 3.3% average for the year. But in the latter months of 2006, the rate had actually fallen below 3%. If those unemployment rates are unrevised, they would be the lowest unemployment rates Utah has ever recorded. This then brings into question the labor force's ability to supply the Utah economy with an additional abundant number of workers. Because of this anticipated restraint, Utah's employment growth is forecasted to slow slightly to 4.7%. However, this forecasted growth rate is predicated upon a significant in-migration of additional workers, a circumstance that has as much potential to make this forecast optimistic as it does a reality.

The outlook for the economy in 2007 is expected to be similar to 2006, though growth will not be as fast. Employment growth above 5% is difficult to sustain for several years, especially when the unemployment rate is low. With prolonged low unemployment rates, it is difficult for the Utah labor force to supply additional workers. Additional growth has to come from in-migration. A weak national economy and continued international in-migration should continue to augment Utah's labor force, but a slowing in labor force growth is expected for 2007. Employment growth in 2007 is expected to be 4.7%, down from the 5.2% in 2006, but is still a commendable growth rate.

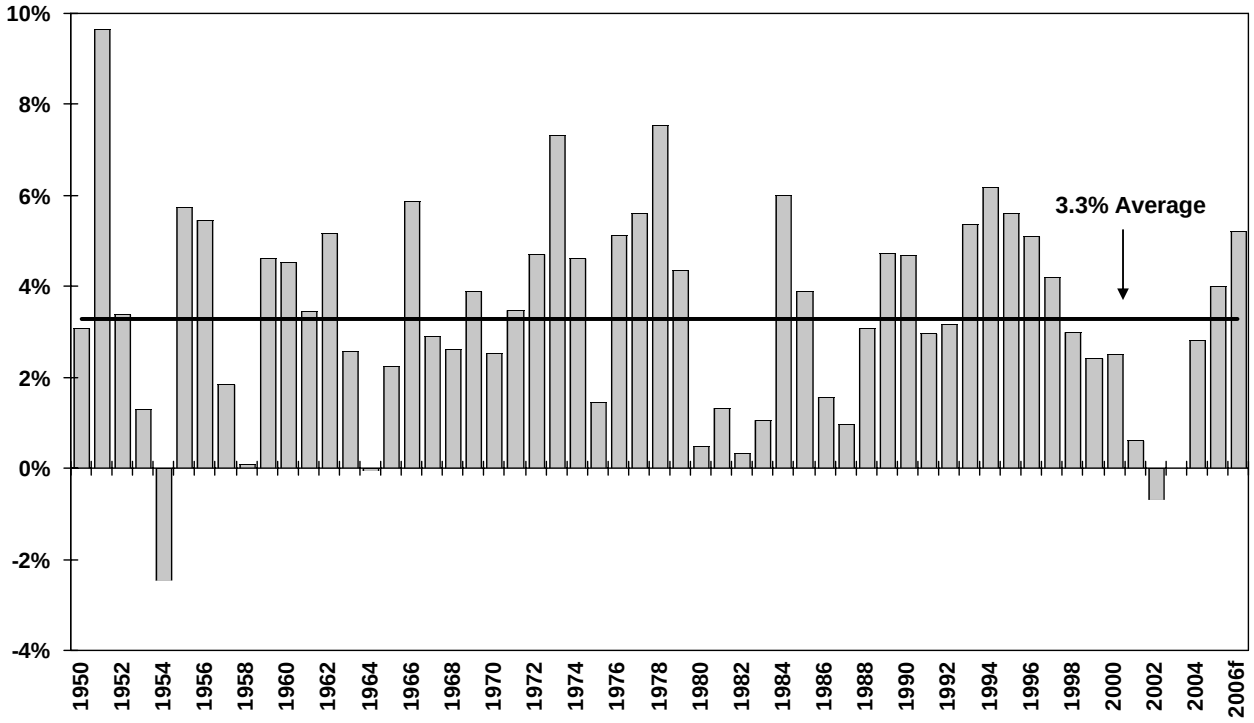
The construction boom should continue in 2007 and the next several years due to the redevelopment of downtown Salt Lake City. City Creek Center, which will replace buildings on two downtown blocks, will set the standard for commercial construction. The Downtown Rising initiative will also have an impact on commercial construction. Residential construction should continue to remain strong for the next decade due to Utah's young population. Utah's second largest age group, 20- to 30-year-olds, are in their household formation years, and as employment opportunities allow, they will move from being renters to homebuyers, providing sustainable growth for Utah's housing industry.

Figure 24
Utah Employment (Seasonally Adjusted)



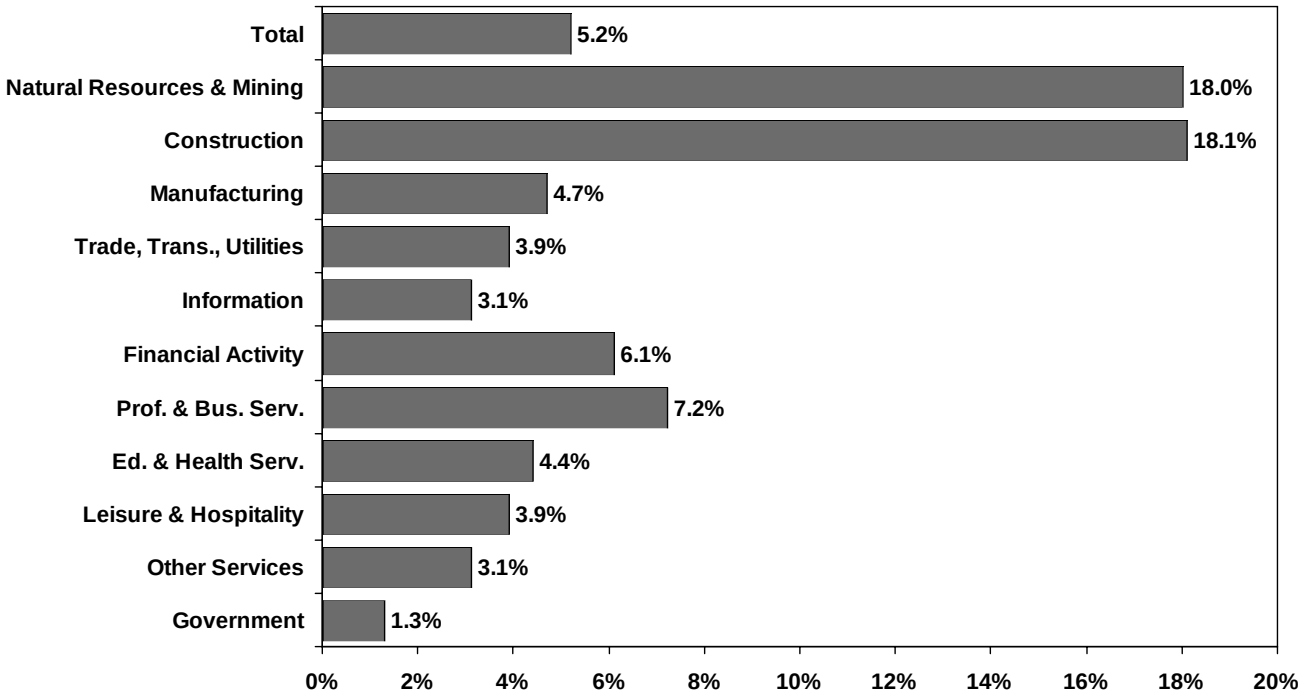
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics; November 2006

Figure 25
Utah Nonagricultural Employment: Annual Percent Change



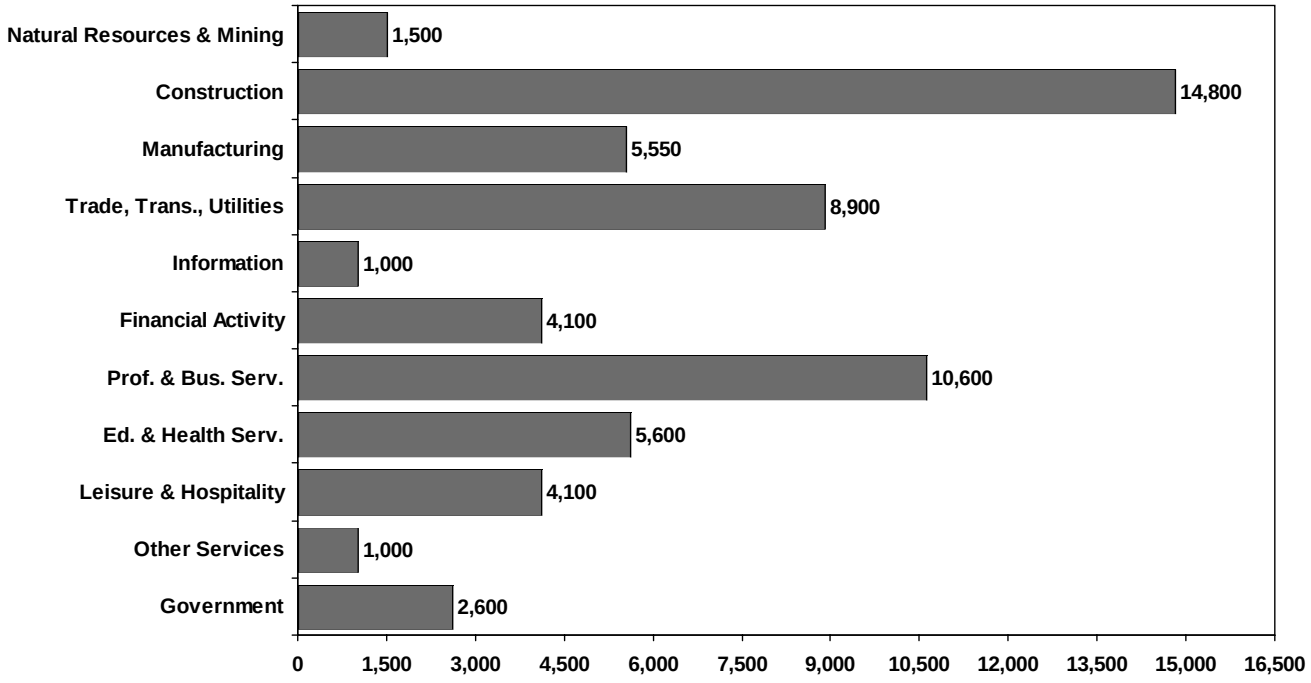
Source: Department of Workforce Services f = forecast

Figure 26
Percent Change in Utah Employment by Industry: 2005-2006 Annual Averages



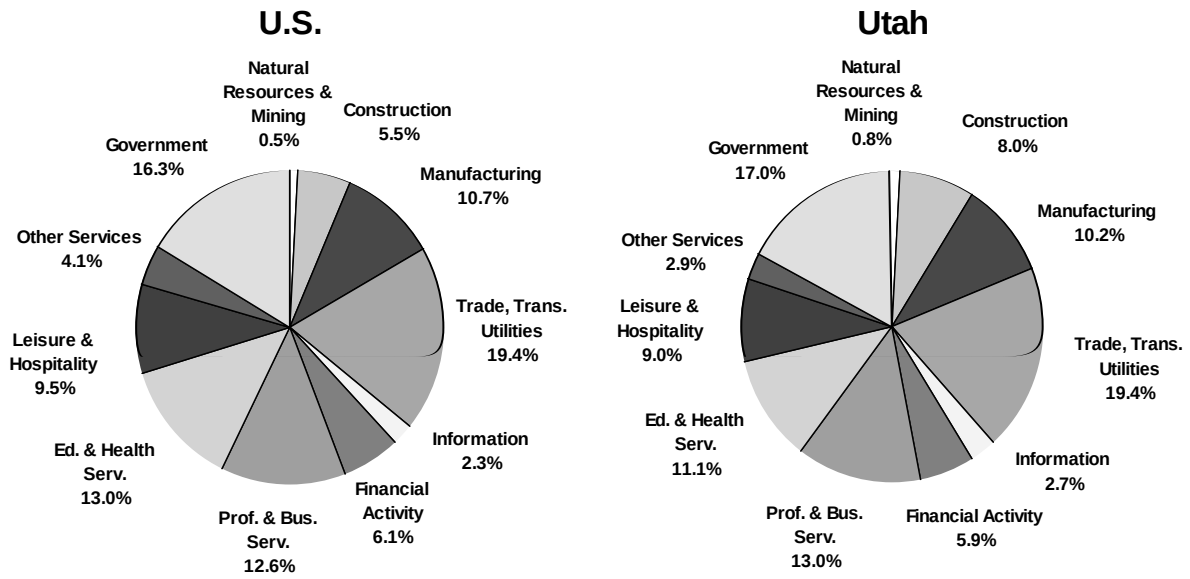
Source: Department of Workforce Services

Figure 27
Numeric Change in Utah Employment by Industry: 2005-2006 Annual Averages



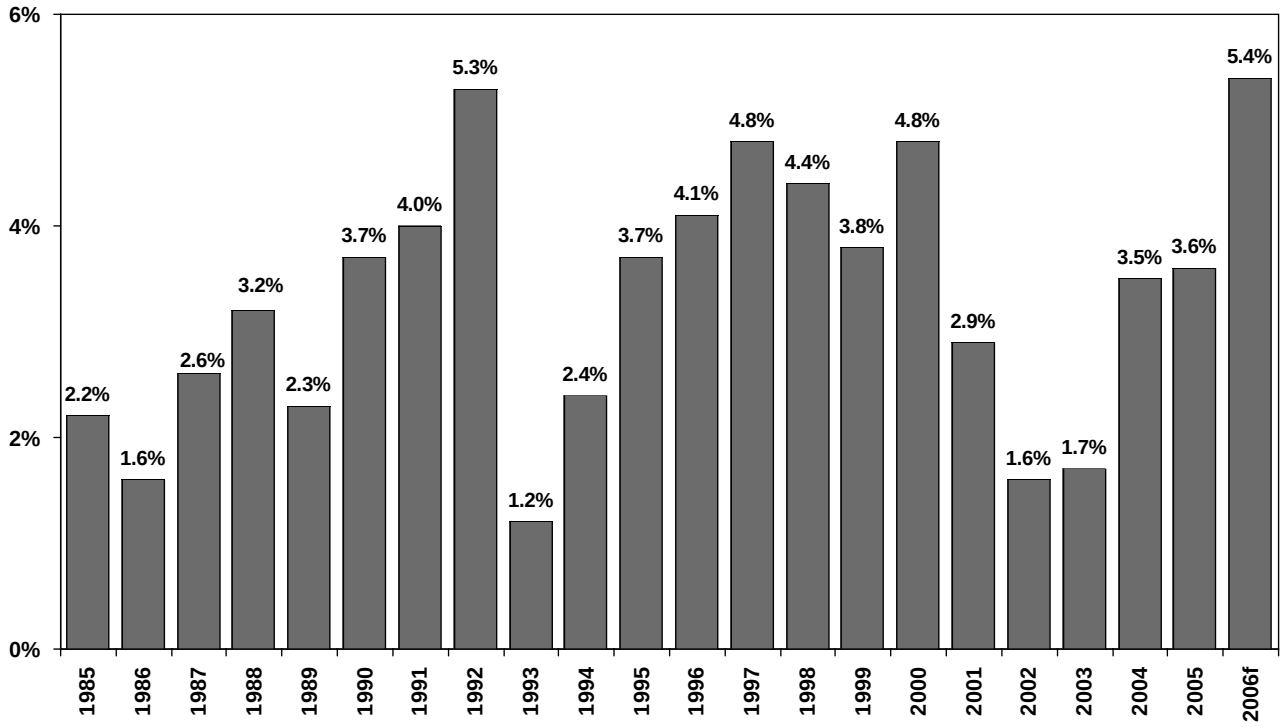
Source: Department of Workforce Services

Figure 28
Utah and the United States Nonagricultural Employment by Industry: 2006



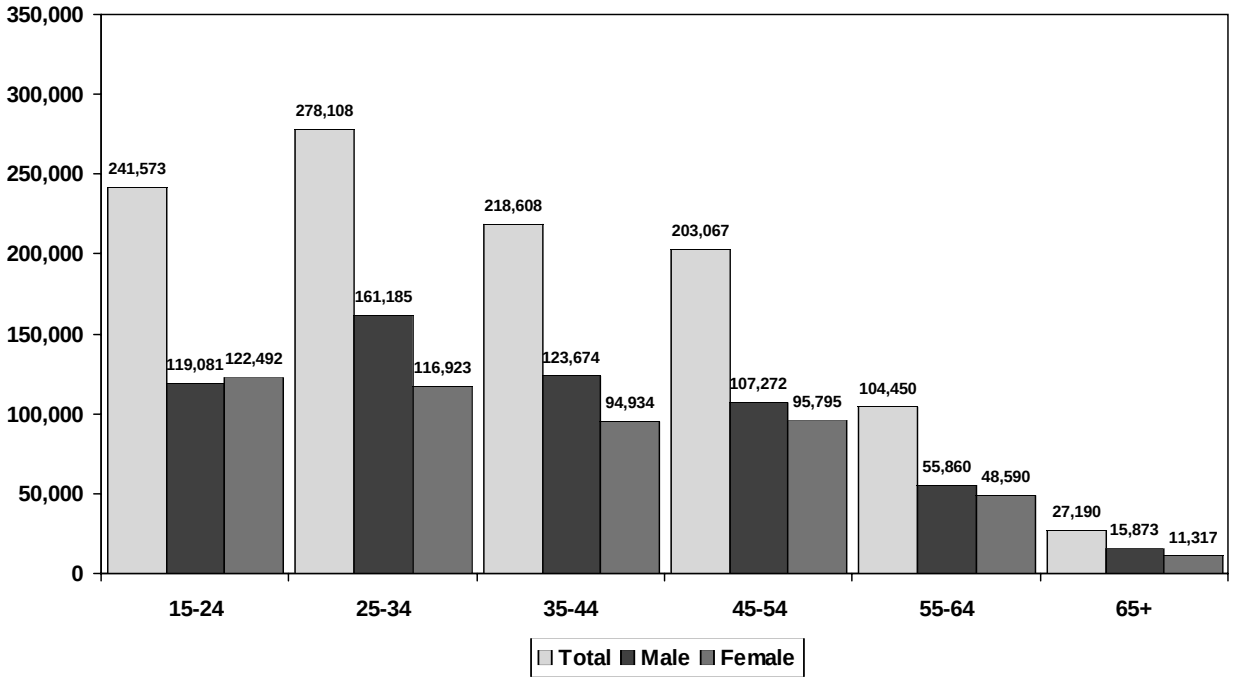
Sources: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics; Department of Workforce Services

Figure 29
Utah Average Annual Pay: Annual Percent Change



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

Figure 30
Utah Employment by Age Group: 2005



Note: Does not include federal government employment and other employment not covered by unemployment insurance regulations.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau; Local Employment Dynamics Statistics

Table 25
Utah Nonagricultural Employment by Industry and Unemployment Rate

	Total Employment														
Year	Number	Percent Change	Absolute Change	Ntl. Res. & Mining	Constru.	Manufact.	Trade, Trans. Utilities	Infor.	Financial Activity	Prof. & Bus Services	Edu. & Health	Leisure & Hospitality	Other Services	Govt.	Unemployment Rate
1950	189,153	3.1	5,653	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	5.5
1951	207,386	9.6	18,233	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	3.3
1952	214,409	3.4	7,023	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	3.2
1953	217,194	1.3	2,785	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	3.3
1954	211,864	-2.5	-5,330	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	5.2
1955	224,007	5.7	12,143	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	4.1
1956	236,225	5.5	12,218	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	3.4
1957	240,577	1.8	4,352	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	3.7
1958	240,816	0.1	239	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	5.3
1959	251,940	4.6	11,124	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	4.6
1960	263,307	4.5	11,367	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	4.8
1961	272,355	3.4	9,048	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	5.3
1962	286,382	5.2	14,027	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	4.9
1963	293,758	2.6	7,376	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	5.4
1964	293,576	-0.1	-182	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	6.0
1965	300,164	2.2	6,588	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	6.1
1966	317,771	5.9	17,607	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	4.9
1967	326,953	2.9	9,182	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	5.2
1968	335,527	2.6	8,574	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	5.4
1969	348,612	3.9	13,085	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	5.2
1970	357,435	2.5	8,823	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	6.1
1971	369,836	3.5	12,401	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	6.6
1972	387,271	4.7	17,435	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	6.3
1973	415,641	7.3	28,370	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	5.8
1974	434,793	4.6	19,152	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	6.1
1975	441,082	1.4	6,289	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	6.5
1976	463,658	5.1	22,576	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	5.7
1977	489,580	5.6	25,922	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	5.3
1978	526,400	7.5	36,820	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	3.8
1979	549,242	4.3	22,842	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	4.3
1980	551,889	0.5	2,647	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	6.3
1981	559,184	1.3	7,295	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	6.7
1982	560,981	0.3	1,797	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	7.8
1983	566,991	1.1	6,010	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	9.2
1984	601,068	6.0	34,077	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	6.5
1985	624,387	3.9	23,319	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	5.9
1986	634,138	1.6	9,751	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	6.0
1987	640,298	1.0	6,160	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	6.4
1988	660,075	3.1	19,777	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	4.9
1989	691,244	4.7	31,169	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	4.6
1990	723,629	4.7	32,385	7,862	28,466	104,221	154,528	17,242	34,804	70,801	66,166	62,636	19,963	156,940	4.3
1991	745,202	3.0	21,573	8,095	32,206	104,445	159,321	17,281	36,803	77,853	66,668	65,814	17,468	159,249	5.0
1992	768,602	3.2	23,488	8,132	35,847	104,181	163,871	19,525	38,713	77,682	70,274	69,716	18,293	162,366	5.0
1993	809,731	5.4	41,129	8,073	40,688	108,406	171,081	18,625	42,826	87,021	74,505	74,113	19,454	164,938	3.9
1994	859,626	6.2	49,895	7,993	49,307	114,008	181,405	20,586	47,182	95,488	77,541	78,435	20,642	167,041	3.7
1995	907,886	5.6	48,260	7,911	56,282	118,930	191,769	22,264	48,449	107,227	80,936	83,290	21,304	169,525	3.6
1996	954,183	5.1	46,297	7,474	61,860	123,535	198,651	26,375	51,775	116,983	84,505	87,472	22,259	173,293	3.5
1997	993,999	4.2	39,816	7,789	65,420	127,728	205,949	27,672	54,154	123,532	88,449	90,471	23,497	179,338	3.1
1998	1,023,480	3.0	29,461	7,690	69,268	129,024	211,587	29,962	56,848	127,926	91,550	91,655	25,128	182,845	3.8
1999	1,048,498	2.4	25,018	7,260	73,364	127,707	215,441	32,861	58,397	134,112	93,868	93,082	26,071	186,330	3.7
2000	1,074,879	2.5	26,381	7,311	72,306	125,788	219,721	35,932	58,730	139,524	104,787	95,287	29,887	184,537	3.4
2001	1,081,685	0.6	6,806	7,209	71,620	122,092	219,954	33,514	62,214	136,646	109,520	98,328	30,471	190,117	4.4
2002	1,073,746	-0.7	-7,939	6,880	67,838	113,873	216,032	31,004	63,352	131,912	113,696	100,943	32,970	195,246	5.7
2003	1,074,131	0.0	385	6,670	67,599	112,291	213,970	30,016	64,674	131,910	118,379	99,634	32,451	196,537	5.7
2004	1,104,328	2.8	30,197	7,083	72,631	114,765	219,212	30,272	65,040	138,220	123,282	102,031	32,915	198,877	5.2
2005	1,148,315	4.0	43,987	8,472	81,685	117,242	225,938	32,105	67,583	146,704	128,605	104,223	33,451	202,307	4.3
2006f	1,208,100	5.2	59,785	10,000	96,500	122,800	234,800	33,100	71,700	157,300	134,200	108,300	34,500	204,900	3.3

na = not available
f = forecast

Source: Department of Workforce Services

Table 26
Utah Nonagricultural Payroll Employment by County and Major Industry: 2005

	Total	Ntl. Res. & Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Trade, Transp., Utilities	Information	Financial Activity	Profess. & Business Services	Education & Health Services	Leisure & Hospitality	Other Services	Government
State Total	1,148,315	8,472	81,685	117,242	225,938	32,105	67,583	146,704	128,605	104,223	33,451	202,307
Beaver	1,944	59	87	76	547	0	47	26	55	333	37	677
Box Elder	18,892	24	1,245	7,583	3,578	110	418	669	1,124	1,301	319	2,521
Cache	46,886	9	2,637	8,273	6,947	670	1,741	6,696	4,447	3,384	1,007	11,075
Carbon	8,944	791	293	403	2,196	108	248	622	987	740	336	2,220
Daggett	462	0	44	4	24	0	0	4	0	127	6	253
Davis	95,963	137	8,287	10,591	19,063	882	3,906	9,221	8,637	8,503	2,734	24,002
Duchesne	5,827	657	526	151	1,304	183	157	148	447	387	170	1,697
Emery	3,801	826	266	22	1,049	139	56	84	58	284	157	860
Garfield	2,237	8	73	88	240	121	33	11	187	859	26	591
Grand	4,401	98	293	103	807	39	209	210	315	1,415	68	844
Iron	15,782	7	1,429	1,705	2,865	101	643	1,339	1,421	1,806	326	4,140
Juab	3,094	71	435	440	488	0	56	165	446	329	46	618
Kane	2,874	0	143	173	421	31	110	35	48	810	367	736
Millard	3,847	88	93	152	1,254	33	78	313	292	348	96	1,100
Morgan	1,857	4	364	210	386	3	54	205	54	155	36	386
Piute	314	4	30	4	63	0	5	0	25	28	6	149
Rich	649	3	73	5	83	0	33	12	62	122	46	210
Salt Lake	555,055	2,012	34,128	51,138	117,178	17,963	44,719	87,412	53,610	44,683	17,786	84,426
San Juan	3,919	155	246	149	445	9	57	97	405	541	79	1,736
Sanpete	7,027	11	400	891	1,110	170	205	233	604	459	210	2,734
Sevier	7,554	420	381	455	2,365	76	176	320	747	875	158	1,581
Summit	18,900	59	1,709	601	3,156	244	1,291	1,477	798	6,771	544	2,250
Tooele	13,957	29	712	1,482	2,568	206	314	2,229	904	1,198	318	3,997
Uintah	11,766	2,519	706	178	2,496	121	462	595	856	929	340	2,564
Utah	167,938	92	13,129	17,272	26,840	8,343	6,055	20,708	34,872	12,945	3,991	23,691
Wasatch	5,744	45	935	268	1,042	89	257	460	416	1,005	102	1,125
Washington	47,247	167	7,176	3,150	10,953	883	1,976	3,467	6,336	5,869	1,357	5,913
Wayne	1,001	0	102	6	121	0	9	4	297	156	22	284
Weber	90,438	178	5,743	11,673	16,349	1,581	4,268	9,942	10,155	7,861	2,761	19,927

Source: Department of Workforce Services

Table 27
Utah Nonagricultural Payroll Wages by County and Major Industry: 2005

County	Total	Natural Res. & Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Trade, Trans. & Utilities	Information	Financial Activity	Professional & Business Serv.	Education & Health Serv.	Leisure & Hospitality	Other Services	Government
State Total	$37,696,086,918	$485,849,367	$2,641,264,063	$4,659,540,611	$7,070,665,752	$1,445,480,230	$2,898,113,330	$5,469,886,568	$3,905,125,886	$1,397,573,035	$810,127,007	$6,912,461,069
Beaver	50,241,411	1,758,035	1,888,324	3,143,743	19,888,495	0	1,091,822	280,423	1,423,436	3,177,030	671,454	16,918,649
Box Elder	669,481,078	581,360	35,535,760	397,307,058	95,030,065	1,737,253	12,318,504	13,366,706	24,320,078	12,260,850	5,788,398	71,235,046
Cache	1,169,662,463	225,006	60,153,799	277,613,790	140,586,365	21,669,930	42,827,151	172,033,757	103,859,974	32,715,312	22,423,486	295,553,893
Carbon	268,335,071	55,324,315	11,093,168	15,431,747	66,985,802	2,181,158	6,014,265	14,124,085	23,568,961	6,615,228	7,312,279	59,684,063
Daggett	12,742,389	0	1,714,764	37,395	769,171	0	0	39,979	0	2,071,859	84,293	8,024,928
Davis	3,124,214,148	5,686,072	285,877,787	371,477,108	539,116,276	34,180,223	117,844,890	350,980,211	241,704,091	88,784,123	67,494,209	1,021,069,158
Duchesne	177,670,920	37,209,982	15,746,912	4,414,645	37,263,630	5,540,587	3,632,986	5,317,611	12,352,966	4,031,737	4,013,379	48,146,485
Emery	140,773,215	47,430,381	9,694,480	658,680	46,025,118	4,030,511	1,051,593	2,260,202	984,979	2,784,833	4,550,086	21,302,352
Garfield	48,537,149	409,086	1,708,883	1,559,562	4,969,045	4,735,117	738,765	207,466	4,442,388	12,298,534	328,680	17,139,623
Grand	103,759,886	4,584,288	8,119,667	3,377,723	18,787,933	885,312	5,197,648	5,504,450	9,104,974	19,261,300	1,321,920	27,614,671
Iron	362,415,155	249,339	35,632,013	50,905,410	65,416,322	2,460,508	22,393,786	22,480,288	28,600,894	18,584,434	7,019,119	108,673,042
Juab	81,735,865	2,175,041	16,253,709	14,698,158	10,940,838	0	1,315,351	7,534,869	8,514,358	3,064,747	1,187,204	16,051,590
Kane	62,759,290	0	3,257,962	4,670,622	8,300,474	614,588	2,843,455	512,399	1,197,221	11,684,465	9,543,879	20,134,225
Millard	113,346,730	3,958,938	1,983,333	5,162,821	46,239,962	860,744	1,921,979	8,752,356	7,089,713	2,747,600	2,314,175	32,315,109
Morgan	49,951,005	76,879	9,430,333	9,156,992	13,042,643	83,400	1,325,032	4,342,569	865,335	1,057,542	742,652	9,827,628
Piute	6,799,719	174,808	839,137	77,349	1,514,326	0	117,594	0	463,362	223,231	110,854	3,279,058
Rich	12,339,803	41,361	1,479,264	153,247	1,351,845	0	620,608	258,781	1,215,242	1,143,140	716,574	5,359,741
Salt Lake	20,401,407,771	139,690,137	1,232,371,097	2,161,778,888	4,179,130,006	809,962,861	2,143,297,002	3,622,603,577	1,859,820,090	674,805,763	460,601,182	3,117,347,168
San Juan	96,018,759	7,915,673	6,046,400	2,411,078	7,884,453	90,482	1,206,624	1,815,041	11,325,757	7,361,627	1,452,589	48,509,035
Sanpete	144,779,885	359,266	10,028,063	19,052,647	19,291,446	6,005,520	5,368,285	3,046,752	12,670,963	2,771,268	3,856,559	62,329,116
Sevier	186,925,652	16,562,709	8,104,042	12,599,130	63,087,123	1,955,589	5,436,149	6,788,611	16,294,898	7,343,640	3,411,585	45,342,176
Summit	555,697,729	3,002,541	64,465,949	25,991,434	85,663,616	11,018,242	57,774,317	62,452,703	22,892,518	136,519,595	16,998,630	68,918,184
Tooele	492,740,549	1,722,193	19,260,592	58,679,601	64,094,688	8,529,231	8,465,218	114,841,069	22,462,453	11,895,128	6,320,526	176,469,850
Uintah	400,411,655	141,129,059	19,761,279	4,109,261	84,221,638	2,893,299	21,568,884	15,621,699	17,824,524	8,109,428	9,077,685	76,094,899
Utah	4,882,658,459	3,572,130	382,191,656	625,742,408	701,161,149	449,697,323	212,193,050	658,396,814	949,357,132	142,607,393	82,650,355	675,089,049
Wasatch	152,441,841	1,898,228	26,539,133	11,126,803	26,961,234	2,807,684	7,428,030	15,144,278	10,177,826	12,884,232	2,518,559	34,955,834
Washington	1,219,703,129	3,275,596	197,264,130	89,170,302	302,409,154	26,354,143	68,516,530	88,388,402	177,761,600	74,761,216	26,500,922	165,301,134
Wayne	23,764,913	0	3,129,559	88,337	2,436,336	0	195,419	67,382	7,876,614	1,617,869	372,303	7,981,094
Weber	2,684,771,279	6,836,944	171,692,868	488,944,672	418,096,599	47,186,525	145,408,393	272,724,088	326,953,539	94,389,911	60,743,471	651,794,269

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

Source: Department of Workforce Services

Table 28
Utah Average Monthly Wage by Industry

Dollars	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Average Nonagricultural Wage	$1,867	$1,936	$2,016	$2,114	$2,202	$2,291	$2,401	$2,470	$2,509	$2,551	$2,642	$2,736
Natural Res. & Mining	3,293	3,314	3,470	3,658	3,752	3,759	3,997	4,264	4,122	4,243	4,606	4,778
Construction	1,942	2,049	2,102	2,209	2,279	2,370	2,481	2,536	2,563	2,544	2,589	2,695
Manufacturing	2,300	2,386	2,502	2,616	2,684	2,767	2,915	3,020	3,068	3,159	3,216	3,312
Trade, Trans., Utilities	1,788	1,825	1,951	2,047	2,112	2,245	2,322	2,335	2,395	2,424	2,537	2,608
Information	2,301	2,408	2,531	2,797	2,929	3,303	3,506	3,369	3,329	3,342	3,489	3,752
Financial Activity	2,097	2,212	2,367	2,511	2,728	2,754	2,925	3,045	3,139	3,274	3,420	3,574
Professional & Business Serv.	2,154	2,259	2,229	2,341	2,474	2,602	2,720	2,836	2,814	2,889	3,001	3,107
Education & Health Serv.	1,820	1,873	1,925	1,996	2,061	2,099	2,210	2,253	2,294	2,352	2,436	2,530
Leisure & Hospitality	678	709	752	796	848	888	958	1,021	1,115	1,048	1,070	1,117
Other Services	1,223	1,294	1,373	1,453	1,532	1,591	1,639	1,843	1,854	1,880	1,960	2,018
Government	1,970	2,040	2,116	2,185	2,264	2,304	2,417	2,544	2,653	2,696	2,781	2,847

Percent Change	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
Average Nonagricultural Wage	2.4%	3.7%	4.1%	4.8%	4.2%	4.1%	4.8%	2.8%	1.7%	3.5%	3.6%
Natural Res. & Mining	1.2	0.6	4.7	5.4	2.6	0.2	6.3	6.7	2.9	8.6	3.7
Construction	3.6	5.5	2.6	5.1	3.2	4.0	4.7	2.2	-0.7	1.8	4.1
Manufacturing	2.8	3.7	4.9	4.6	2.6	3.1	5.4	3.6	3.0	1.8	3.0
Trade, Trans., Utilities	2.8	2.1	6.9	4.9	3.2	6.3	3.4	0.6	1.2	4.7	2.8
Information	-8.4	4.7	5.1	10.5	4.7	12.8	6.1	-3.9	0.4	4.4	7.5
Financial Activity	0.0	5.5	7.0	6.1	8.7	0.9	6.2	4.1	4.3	4.5	4.5
Professional & Business Serv.	2.7	4.9	-1.3	5.0	5.7	5.2	4.5	4.3	2.7	3.9	3.5
Education & Health Serv.	2.9	2.9	2.8	3.7	3.3	1.8	5.3	1.9	2.5	3.6	3.9
Leisure & Hospitality	3.9	4.6	6.1	5.9	6.5	4.7	7.9	6.6	-6.0	2.1	4.4
Other Services	5.3	5.8	6.1	5.8	5.4	3.9	3.0	12.5	1.4	4.3	3.0
Government	3.1	3.6	3.7	3.2	3.6	1.8	4.9	5.3	1.6	3.2	2.4

Source: Department of Workforce Services

Table 29
Utah Population, Labor Force, Nonagricultural Jobs and Wages

	2003	2004	2005	2006e	2007f	Percent Change 03-04	04-05	05-06	06-07
Civilian Labor Force	1,188,279	1,203,459	1,268,075	1,322,600	1,372,900	1.2	1.3	3.8	2.5
Employed Persons	1,121,088	1,140,498	1,214,150	1,278,900	1,324,750	1.2	1.7	4.4	2.8
Unemployed Persons	67,191	62,961	53,925	43,700	48,150	0.0	-6.3	-7.4	-3.4
Unemployment Rate	5.7	5.2	4.3	3.3	3.5				
U.S. Rate	6.0	5.5	5.1	4.6	4.8				
Total Nonagricultural Jobs	1,074,131	1,104,328	1,148,315	1,208,100	1,264,350	2.8	4.0	5.2	4.7
Natural Res. & Mining	6,670	7,083	8,472	10,000	11,400	6.2	19.6	18.0	14.0
Construction	67,599	72,631	81,685	96,500	107,700	7.4	12.5	18.1	11.6
Manufacturing	112,291	114,765	117,242	122,800	126,300	2.2	2.2	4.7	2.9
Trade, Trans., Utilities	213,970	219,212	225,938	234,800	243,800	2.4	3.1	3.9	3.8
Information	30,016	30,272	32,105	33,100	34,600	0.9	6.1	3.1	4.5
Financial Activity	64,674	65,040	67,583	71,700	75,200	0.6	3.9	6.1	4.9
Professional & Business Services	131,910	138,220	146,704	157,300	168,900	4.8	6.1	7.2	7.4
Education & Health Services	118,379	123,282	128,605	134,200	139,900	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.2
Leisure & Hospitality	99,634	102,031	104,223	108,300	112,300	2.4	2.1	3.9	3.7
Other Services	32,451	32,915	33,451	34,500	36,050	1.4	1.6	3.1	4.5
Government	196,537	198,877	202,307	204,900	208,200	1.2	1.7	1.3	1.6
Goods-producing	186,560	194,479	207,399	229,300	245,400	4.2	6.6	10.6	7.0
Service-producing	887,571	909,849	940,916	978,800	1,018,950	2.5	3.4	4.0	4.1
Percent Svc.-producing	82.6%	82.4%	81.9%	81.0%	80.6%				
U.S. Nonagricultural Job Growth %	-0.3	1.1	1.5	1.3	0.2				
Total Nonagricultural Wages (millions)	$32,887	$35,005	$37,696	$41,800	$45,565	6.4	7.7	10.9	9.0
Average Annual Wage	$30,617	$31,698	$32,827	$34,600	$36,038	3.5	3.6	5.4	4.2
Average Monthly Wage	$2,551	$2,642	$2,736	$2,883	$3,003	3.5	3.6	5.4	4.2
Establishments (first quarter)	69,172	72,513	77,423	83,061	85,900				

e = estimate
f = forecast

Note: Numbers in this table may differ from other tables due to different data sources.

Source: Department of Workforce Services

Table 30
Utah's Civilian Labor Force and Components by County: 2005 Annual Averages

County	Civilian Labor Force	Total Employed	Total Unemployed	Unemployment Rate
State Total	1,268,075	1,214,150	53,925	4.3
Beaver	3,300	3,164	136	4.1
Box Elder	23,769	22,766	1,003	4.2
Cache	56,820	54,837	1,983	3.5
Carbon	10,706	10,199	507	4.7
Daggett	545	518	27	5.0
Davis	133,409	127,936	5,473	4.1
Duchesne	7,781	7,426	355	4.6
Emery	5,498	5,211	287	5.2
Garfield	2,880	2,672	208	7.2
Grand	5,631	5,302	329	5.8
Iron	20,507	19,734	773	3.8
Juab	4,186	3,993	193	4.6
Kane	3,499	3,336	163	4.7
Millard	6,787	6,516	271	4.0
Morgan	3,704	3,546	158	4.3
Piute	866	830	36	4.2
Rich	1,393	1,351	42	3.0
Salt Lake	512,942	490,526	22,416	4.4
San Juan	5,457	5,040	417	7.6
Sanpete	11,609	11,033	576	5.0
Sevier	10,022	9,592	430	4.3
Summit	20,782	19,947	835	4.0
Tooele	24,372	23,335	1,037	4.3
Uintah	14,834	14,254	580	3.9
Utah	202,005	194,018	7,987	4.0
Wasatch	9,353	8,985	368	3.9
Washington	55,755	53,788	1,967	3.5
Wayne	1,482	1,405	77	5.2
Weber	108,180	102,887	5,293	4.9

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

Source: Department of Workforce Services

Table 31
Utah's Largest Nonagricultural Employers: 2005

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

Source: Department of Workforce Services

Table 32
Employment Status of Utah's Civilian Noninstitutional Population by Age, Sex, & Hispanic Origin: 2005 Annual Averages

	Civilian Noninstitutional Population	Civilian Labor Force			Unemployment		U.S. Civilian Labor Force % of Population
		Number	Percent of Population	Total Employment	Number	Rate	
Total	1,697,000	1,206,000	71.0	1,142,000	64,000	5.3	66.0
16 to 19 years	167,000	99,000	59.4	82,000	17,000	17.2	43.9
20 to 24 years	226,000	186,000	82.1	173,000	13,000	7.0	75.0
25 to 34 years	378,000	308,000	81.5	293,000	15,000	4.9	82.8
35 to 44 years	289,000	249,000	86.3	241,000	8,000	3.2	83.6
45 to 54 years	265,000	225,000	84.7	218,000	7,000	3.1	81.8
55 to 64 years	173,000	110,000	63.8	107,000	3,000	2.7	62.3
65 and over	199,000	28,000	14.3	28,000	0	0.0	14.4
Men							
Total	839,000	668,000	79.5	633,000	35,000	5.2	73.3
16 to 19 years	83,000	50,000	60.2	42,000	8,000	16.0	43.9
20 to 24 years	118,000	99,000	84.4	93,000	6,000	6.1	79.6
25 to 34 years	189,000	177,000	93.9	169,000	8,000	4.5	91.9
35 to 44 years	145,000	138,000	95.1	132,000	6,000	4.3	91.9
45 to 54 years	131,000	123,000	93.9	118,000	5,000	4.1	87.5
55 to 64 years	84,000	65,000	77.3	64,000	1,000	1.5	68.7
Women							
Total	858,000	538,000	62.7	509,000	29,000	5.4	59.2
16 to 19 years	84,000	49,000	58.6	41,000	8,000	16.3	43.8
20 to 24 years	109,000	87,000	79.6	80,000	7,000	8.0	70.5
25 to 34 years	190,000	131,000	69.2	124,000	7,000	5.3	73.6
35 to 44 years	144,000	111,000	77.4	108,000	3,000	2.7	75.6
45 to 54 years	135,000	102,000	75.7	100,000	2,000	2.0	76.5
55 to 64 years	89,000	45,000	50.9	44,000	1,000	2.2	56.3
Hispanic Origin	149,000	111,000	74.8	100,000	11,000	9.9	
Men	82,000	68,000	83.7	63,000	5,000	7.4	
Woman	67,000	43,000	63.9	37,000	6,000	14.0	

Notes: * 90-percent confidence interval.
Totals may not add due to rounding.
Numbers in this tables differ from other tables due to different data sources

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, unpublished printout.

Personal Income

Overview

Utah's estimated 2006 total personal income was $74.4 billion, 9.5% above the 2005 preliminary estimate of $67.9 billion. Personal income growth in Utah was significantly higher than the U.S. personal income growth of 7.2%. Utah's 2006 per capita personal income was estimated to be $29,329, an increase of 6.7% over the 2005 estimate. According to the most recent available income estimates available from the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Utah's 2005 per capita income of $27,497 ranked 47th in the nation, including the District of Columbia.

2006 Summary

In 2006, total personal income (TPI) in Utah was an estimated $74.4 billion, a 9.5% increase over 2005. This increase reflects the strong growth which began in 2004, after historically low gains in the early 2000s. Utah also experienced above average employment growth of 5.2% for 2006, the largest employment gain since 1996. Payroll totals also rose sharply in Utah in 2006. These factors contributed to the strong growth in total personal income in 2006.

Per capita personal income (PCI) is the total personal income divided by the total population. Utah's estimated 2006 PCI was approximately $29,329, an increase of 6.7% from 2005. Utah's PCI was approximately 80.0% of the national PCI, equal to the 80.0% share in 2000, but up from the 76.6% share in 1990. Utah's PCI weakness against the national average may be a combination of two factors: First the state's average wages are generally below the national average. Second, Utah's population is the nation's youngest and its household size is the highest. This means that in the PCI calculation--TPI divided by population--Utah has a higher percentage of non-wage-earners in its denominator than does any other state.

2005 Summary

Composition of Total Personal Income. The largest single component of total personal income is earnings by place of work. This consists of the total earnings from agricultural and nonagricultural industries, including contributions for social insurance. In 2005, the most recent year for which data are available, Utahns' earnings by place of work reached $57.1 billion, 84.0% of TPI. An estimated 11.7% of this was proprietors' income, 70.4% came from wages, and the remaining 17.9% came from supplements to wages and salaries. Private sector, nonagricultural earnings accounted for 80.7% of earnings by industry, while earnings from public-primarily government-industries made up 18.9%. Although earnings from government employment have been declining as a share of Utah's total earnings, it is still larger than the U.S. share, 16.5% of national TPI.

The other two major components of TPI are dividends, interest, and rent (DIR) and transfer payments, such as social security, welfare, or retirement. In 2005, Utah's DIR reached $9.6 billion, and transfer payments were $7.8 billion. Some of the major differences between the economic compositions of Utah and the United States lie between these two components. Perhaps most significant is that Utah transfer payments comprise a much smaller share of TPI than the national figure, 11.4% in Utah versus 14.9% nationally. In contrast, DIR is only slightly smaller, 14.1% in Utah vs. 15.6% nationally. Thus, Utahns rely to a greater extent on wage earnings as their income source.

The industrial composition of Utah's TPI has changed in recent years. In 1980, goods-producing industries, including natural resources and mining, construction, and manufacturing, generated over 30% of Utah's total earnings. By 2005, that share had dropped to 22%. Similarly, 20% of U.S. earnings are currently within goods-producing jobs.

In 2005, government was the largest wage income industry in Utah, generating 18.9% of all the wage income earned in 2005. It was also the largest wage income industry in the nation, at nearly 16.5%. It was followed by trade, transportation and utilities, which produced 16.9% of Utah's wage earnings in 2005. This sector employed more workers than the government sector, but the wage levels were considerably below those paid in the government sector. Professional and business services provided 14.3% of Utah's wages. Having a high wage-income percentage in this sector is beneficial because many positions in this sector are high paying, knowledge-based jobs. Manufacturing continued to slowly rebound from its recent hardships and accounted for 11.9% of Utah's wage earnings and 12.7% nationally.

Per Capita Personal Income. The Bureau of Economic Analysis reported Utah's 2005 per capita personal income as $27,497, ranking Utah 47th in the nation. During the 1970s, Utah's PCI ranged between 83.0% and 85.7% of the nation's PCI. However, from 1977 to 1989, PCI dropped ten percentage points to 75.6%. Since then, it has slowly increased, reaching 80.0% in 2006.

County Personal and Per Capita Income. Several counties experienced double-digit percentage growth in personal income in 2005. Most of these were small counties where smaller populations make large percentage growth rates easier to achieve, but these increases are not exclusive to small-population counties. Both Washington and Summit counties grew extensively, with rates of 14.4% and 13.4% respectively. Most of Utah's highly populated counties along the Wasatch Front saw vigorous percentage gains, including Tooele (8.7%), Cache

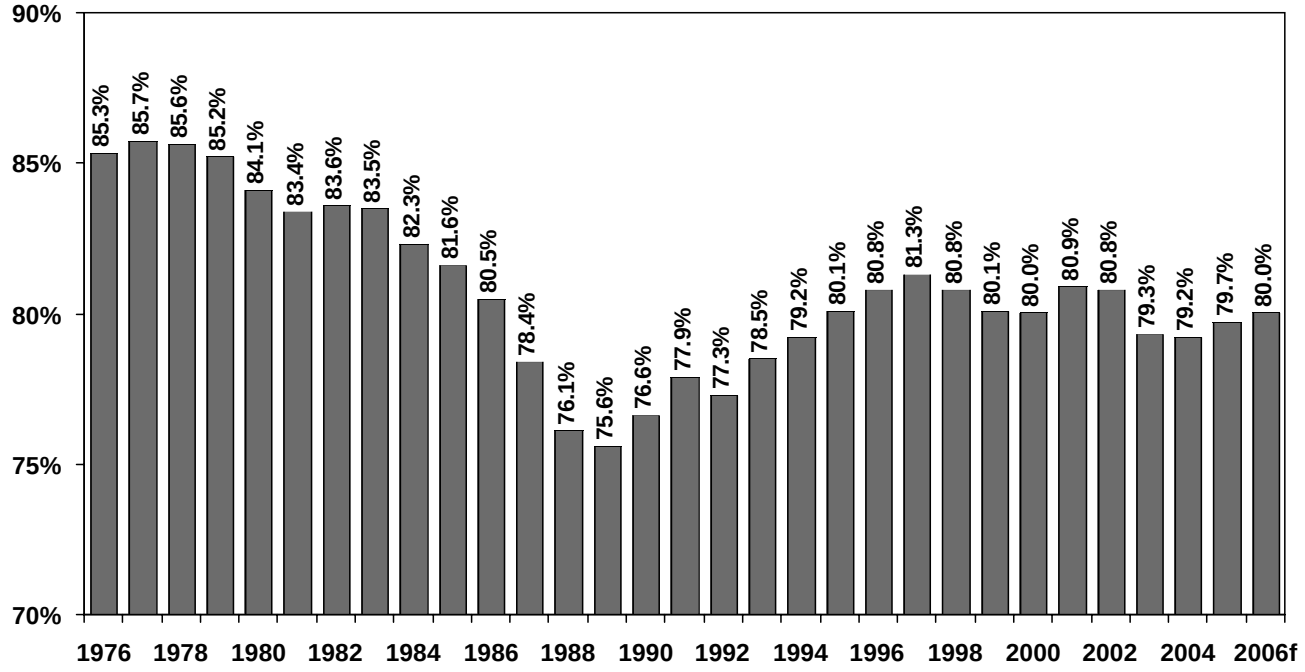
(8.2%), Utah (7.3%), Davis (7.3%), Morgan (6.5%), and Salt Lake (6.1%) counties.

Summit County estimated per capita income in 2005 was $51,864, the highest in the state. It was followed by Salt Lake ($32,287) and Beaver ($29,254) counties. At $15,519 San Juan County had the lowest per capita income in the state, measuring at only 56.4% of the Utah average. The 2005 national per capita income of $34,495 was higher than all of Utah's counties except Summit County.

Conclusion

Utah's total personal income increased 9.5% in 2006, a direct result of the significant economic rebound the state continued to experience. This strong growth can be attributed to job growth, wage growth, and ongoing population gains. Wages were the highest source of income in Utah and for the nation. Generating income from transfer payments is a larger form of income generation on the national level than it is in Utah, due to the fact that Utah has a smaller retirement-aged population than the national average.

Figure 31
Utah Per Capita Personal Income as a Percent of the United States



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis; Governor's Office of Planning and Budget

Table 33
Components of Utah's Total Personal Income

Components	Millions of Dollars 2004r	Millions of Dollars 2005e	Percent Change 2004-2005	2005 Percent Distribution Utah	2005 Percent Distribution U.S.	Industry Distribution Utah	Industry Distribution U.S.
Personal income	63,401	67,906	7.1	100.0	100.0		
Earnings by place of work	52,688	57,053	8.3	84.0	77.7		
less: Personal contrb. for social insurance	5,927	6,522	10.0				
plus: Adjustment for residence	32	40	25.0				
equals: Net earnings by place of residence	46,793	50,571	8.1				
plus: Dividends, interest, and rent	9,422	9,582	1.7	14.1	15.6		
plus: Transfer payments	7,185	7,753	7.9	11.4	14.9		
Components of earnings	52,688	57,053	8.3	84.0	78.1		
Wage and salary disbursements	37,330	40,152	7.6	59.1	55.3		
Supplements to wages and salaries	9,287	10,224	10.1	15.1	13.3		
Proprietors' income	6,071	6,677	10.0	9.8	9.5		
Agricultural proprietors' income	162	86	-46.9	0.1	0.3		
Nonagricultural proprietors' income	5,909	6,591	11.5	9.7	9.2		
Earnings by industry	52,688	57,053	8.3	84.0	71.2	100.0	100.0
Agricultural earnings	296	256	-13.5	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.7
Nonagricultural earnings	52,392	56,798	8.4	83.6	77.4	99.6	99.3
Private earnings	42,204	46,014	9.0	67.8	64.5	80.7	82.8
Natural Resources and Mining	708	910	28.5	1.3	1.0	1.6	1.5
Construction	3,982	4,634	16.4	6.8	4.8	8.1	6.4
Manufacturing	6,380	6,790	6.4	10.0	10.1	11.9	12.7
Durable goods	4,219	4,508	6.8	6.6	6.5	7.9	8.1
Nondurable goods	2,161	2,282	5.6	3.4	3.6	4.0	4.6
Trade, Transportation, Utilities	9,011	9,621	6.8	14.2	12.6	16.9	15.9
Wholesale trade	2,344	2,564	9.4	3.8	4.0	4.5	5.2
Retail trade	4,027	4,266	5.9	6.3	5.2	7.5	6.5
Information	1,643	1,859	13.1	2.7	2.9	3.3	3.6
Financial Activities	4,177	4,534	8.5	6.7	7.9	7.9	10.0
Professional & Business Services	7,389	8,146	10.2	12.0	11.6	14.3	15.3
Educational & Health Services	4,815	5,229	8.6	7.7	8.3	9.2	10.7
Leisure & Hospitality	1,826	1,944	6.5	2.9	3.0	3.4	3.8
Other Services	2,273	2,337	2.8	3.4	2.3	4.1	2.9
Government and government enterprises	10,188	10,783	5.8	15.9	12.9	18.9	16.5
Federal, civilian	2,658	2,825	6.3	4.2	2.5	5.0	3.1
Military	833	932	11.9	1.4	1.2	1.6	1.7
State	2,809	2,935	4.5	4.3	2.5	5.1	3.3
Local	3,887	4,091	5.2	6.0	6.6	7.2	8.5

r = revised
e= estimate

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

Table 34
Personal and Per Capita Income

Year	Total Personal Income (Millions of Dollars) Utah	U.S.	Annual Growth Rates Utah	U.S.	Per Capita Personal Income (dollars) Utah	U.S.	Utah as % of U.S.
1960	$1,832	$409,617	6.9	4.4	$2,035	$2,276	89.4
1961	1,958	427,094	6.9	4.3	2,091	2,334	89.6
1962	2,137	454,486	9.1	6.4	2,230	2,447	91.1
1963	2,221	477,521	4.0	5.1	2,281	2,534	90.0
1964	2,334	511,831	5.1	7.2	2,386	2,679	89.1
1965	2,472	553,074	5.9	8.1	2,494	2,859	87.2
1966	2,629	601,119	6.3	8.7	2,605	3,075	84.7
1967	2,773	644,282	5.5	7.2	2,721	3,264	83.4
1968	2,984	707,542	7.6	9.8	2,900	3,550	81.7
1969	3,238	772,235	8.5	9.1	3,093	3,836	80.6
1970	3,611	832,429	11.5	7.8	3,389	4,085	83.0
1971	4,023	897,952	11.4	7.9	3,655	4,342	84.2
1972	4,516	987,137	12.2	9.9	3,980	4,717	84.4
1973	5,052	1,105,605	11.9	12.0	4,323	5,231	82.6
1974	5,688	1,217,556	12.6	10.1	4,745	5,707	83.1
1975	6,392	1,329,892	12.4	9.2	5,180	6,172	83.9
1976	7,328	1,469,467	14.7	10.5	5,760	6,754	85.3
1977	8,356	1,627,310	14.0	10.7	6,348	7,405	85.7
1978	9,623	1,831,117	15.2	12.5	7,054	8,245	85.6
1979	11,035	2,053,827	14.7	12.2	7,792	9,146	85.2
1980	12,519	2,298,255	13.5	11.9	8,501	10,114	84.1
1981	14,206	2,580,600	13.5	12.3	9,374	11,246	83.4
1982	15,541	2,764,886	9.4	7.1	9,973	11,935	83.6
1983	16,803	2,949,883	8.1	6.7	10,535	12,618	83.5
1984	18,546	3,275,805	10.4	11.0	11,431	13,891	82.3
1985	19,794	3,511,344	6.7	7.2	12,048	14,758	81.6
1986	20,663	3,708,199	4.4	5.6	12,426	15,442	80.5
1987	21,361	3,934,655	3.4	6.1	12,729	16,240	78.4
1988	22,287	4,237,460	4.3	7.7	13,192	17,331	76.1
1989	23,891	4,571,133	7.2	7.9	14,005	18,520	75.6
1990	25,817	4,861,936	8.1	6.4	14,913	19,477	76.6
1991	27,573	5,032,196	6.8	3.5	15,492	19,892	77.9
1992	29,601	5,349,384	7.4	6.3	16,115	20,854	77.3
1993	31,810	5,548,121	7.5	3.7	16,756	21,346	78.5
1994	34,437	5,833,906	8.3	5.2	17,566	22,172	79.2
1995	37,218	6,144,741	8.1	5.3	18,478	23,076	80.1
1996	40,386	6,512,485	8.5	6.0	19,529	24,175	80.8
1997	43,667	6,907,332	8.1	6.1	20,600	25,334	81.3
1998	47,019	7,415,709	7.7	7.4	21,708	26,883	80.8
1999	49,343	7,796,137	4.9	5.1	22,393	27,939	80.1
2000	53,561	8,422,074	8.5	8.0	23,878	29,845	80.0
2001	56,594	8,716,992	5.7	3.5	24,738	30,574	80.9
2002	58,172	8,872,871	2.8	1.8	24,895	30,810	80.8
2003r	59,367	9,150,908	2.1	3.1	24,958	31,463	79.3
2004r	63,401	9,717,173	6.8	6.2	26,191	33,090	79.2
2005p	67,906	10,224,761	7.1	5.2	27,497	34,495	79.7
2006e	74,357	10,958,000	9.5	7.2	29,329	36,639	80.0

r = revised
p = preliminary
e = estimate

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

Table 35
Total Personal Income by County

	Millions of Dollars				Percent Change		
	2002	2003r	2004p	2005e	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
State Total	$58,171.5	$59,367.1	$63,400.6	$67,906.2	2.1	6.8	7.1
Beaver	133.4	136.6	163.2	181.5	2.4	19.5	11.2
Box Elder	937.4	966.5	1,008.0	1,084.5	3.1	4.3	7.6
Cache	1,878.4	1,943.5	2,087.3	2,258.1	3.5	7.4	8.2
Carbon	451.2	445.7	475.1	512.1	-1.2	6.6	7.8
Daggett	15.6	16.2	16.9	17.6	4.1	4.2	4.1
Davis	6,529.5	6,733.0	7,183.5	7,707.0	3.1	6.7	7.3
Duchesne	303.6	313.1	347.7	393.3	3.1	11.1	13.1
Emery	200.3	202.7	216.4	231.5	1.2	6.7	7.0
Garfield	88.2	89.7	97.8	103.6	1.7	9.0	5.9
Grand	174.5	183.1	196.3	209.1	4.9	7.2	6.5
Iron	649.6	663.4	722.1	805.5	2.1	8.9	11.6
Juab	162.4	159.2	173.2	189.8	-2.0	8.8	9.6
Kane	139.4	146.4	154.7	173.9	5.0	5.6	12.4
Millard	245.7	249.9	269.7	280.0	1.7	7.9	3.8
Morgan	163.3	168.4	179.6	191.3	3.1	6.7	6.5
Piute	24.6	25.9	28.6	32.3	5.3	10.6	12.8
Rich	45.1	47.1	50.5	54.9	4.4	7.3	8.7
Salt Lake	26,929.7	27,171.0	28,866.2	30,613.7	0.9	6.2	6.1
San Juan	189.0	194.2	209.9	218.9	2.7	8.1	4.3
Sanpete	376.5	376.5	396.4	420.1	0.0	5.3	6.0
Sevier	354.2	353.1	376.3	399.6	-0.3	6.6	6.2
Summit	1,421.7	1,478.1	1,601.5	1,815.3	4.0	8.3	13.4
Tooele	926.7	957.5	1,037.2	1,127.2	3.3	8.3	8.7
Uintah	473.0	502.5	564.0	640.4	6.2	12.2	13.5
Utah	7,910.4	8,131.0	8,735.3	9,372.0	2.8	7.4	7.3
Wasatch	361.1	377.0	406.5	438.9	4.4	7.8	8.0
Washington	1,985.4	2,103.7	2,340.5	2,678.7	6.0	11.3	14.4
Wayne	48.3	48.2	51.0	54.0	-0.1	5.7	6.0
Weber	5,053.3	5,183.9	5,445.2	5,701.3	2.6	5.0	4.7
U.S. percentage change	--	--	--	--	3.1	6.2	5.2

r = revised
p = preliminary
e = estimate

Sources:
1. 2002-2004: Bureau of Economic Analysis.
2. 2005: Department of Workforce Services

Table 36
Total Per Capita Personal Income by County

	2002	2003	2004p	2005e	Percent Change 2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
State Total	$24,895	$24,958	$26,191	27,497	1.8	4.9	5.0
Beaver	21,876	22,846	27,223	29,254	4.4	19.2	7.5
Box Elder	21,007	21,562	22,275	23,353	2.6	3.3	4.8
Cache	19,622	20,386	21,827	23,029	3.9	7.1	5.5
Carbon	22,755	22,808	24,605	26,345	0.2	7.9	7.1
Daggett	17,328	18,234	18,405	18,685	5.2	0.9	1.5
Davis	26,207	26,782	27,914	28,738	2.2	4.2	3.0
Duchesne	20,444	21,336	23,529	25,617	4.4	10.3	8.9
Emery	18,714	19,157	20,500	21,614	2.4	7.0	5.4
Garfield	19,166	20,066	22,270	23,170	4.7	11.0	4.0
Grand	20,223	21,500	22,949	23,916	6.3	6.7	4.2
Iron	18,385	18,883	20,139	21,026	2.7	6.7	4.4
Juab	18,802	18,437	19,550	20,829	-1.9	6.0	6.5
Kane	23,093	24,462	25,643	28,141	5.9	4.8	9.7
Millard	19,844	20,470	22,153	22,791	3.2	8.2	2.9
Morgan	22,008	22,812	23,891	24,194	3.7	4.7	1.3
Piute	17,827	19,041	20,976	23,666	6.8	10.2	12.8
Rich	23,112	23,416	24,815	26,776	1.3	6.0	7.9
Salt Lake	29,349	29,838	31,365	32,287	1.7	5.1	2.9
San Juan	13,674	14,257	15,180	15,519	4.3	6.5	2.2
Sanpete	16,118	16,240	16,978	17,474	0.8	4.5	2.9
Sevier	18,534	18,733	19,695	20,612	1.1	5.1	4.7
Summit	44,629	45,750	47,933	51,864	2.5	4.8	8.2
Tooele	20,148	20,216	21,180	21,968	0.3	4.8	3.7
Uintah	18,031	19,393	21,564	23,723	7.6	11.2	10.0
Utah	19,382	19,551	20,439	21,120	0.9	4.5	3.3
Wasatch	21,349	21,754	22,767	23,134	1.9	4.7	1.6
Washington	19,939	20,442	21,530	22,532	2.5	5.3	4.7
Wayne	19,003	19,817	20,985	22,055	4.3	5.9	5.1
Weber	24,856	25,584	26,551	27,052	2.9	3.8	1.9
United States	30,810	31,463	33,090	34,495	2.1	5.2	4.2

p = preliminary
e = estimate

Sources:
1. 2002-2004: Bureau of Economic Analysis.
2. 2005: Department of Workforce Services, November 2005.

Gross Domestic Product by State

Overview

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by State is the value of final goods and services produced by the labor and property located in a state. It is the state counterpart to the national Gross Domestic Product. Conceptually, GDP by State is gross output less intermediate inputs, and as such it measures the economic activity within a state. The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) released revisions to the accelerated estimates in October 2006 while renaming the concept from Gross State Product to GDP by State.

Nominal GDP

Utah's current dollar GDP was estimated by the BEA to be $82.5 billion in 2004 and $90.8 billion in 2005. This represents a growth rate of 10.0%, the 5th highest rate in the nation, exceeding the prior year's revised growth of 8.4%.

Real GDP

Utah's real GDP (measured in chain-weighted 2000 dollars) growth in 2005 approached that of the mid 1990s. The BEA estimated real Utah GDP to be $74.8 billion in 2004 and $79.9 billion in 2005. This represents a 6.8% rate of growth, marking acceleration from the prior year's revised growth of 5.5% and ranking Utah 5th among the states in terms of growth. The Rocky Mountain Region was the fastest growing region with real growth of 5.2% in 2005; double that of the Plains (2.3%), New England (2.3%), the Mideast (2.9%), and quadruple the growth of the Great Lakes (1.3%). The nation's growth for all states for real GDP during the same period was 3.6% down from the prior year's revised growth of 4.2%.

GDP Trends

Utah is positioned in the fastest growing region in the country in terms of real GDP growth. While the recession in the early 2000s slowed real GDP growth, Utah's subsequent recovery has outpaced that of the rest of the states. From 2001 to 2003, the growth in real Utah GDP was similar to the rest of the states growth. In 2001 Utah's GDP grew at a rate of 1.0%, while the rest of the states grew at 0.9%; in 2002 Utah grew at 1.2%, with the rest of the states at a rate of 1.5%; and in 2003 Utah grew at a rate of 2.7%, with the rest of the state at a rate of 2.6%. In the subsequent years, Utah's growth has outpaced that of the other states. In 2004 Utah's GDP grew at a rate of 5.5%, with the rest of the states at 4.2%; and in 2005 Utah's GDP growth increased at a rate of 6.8% while the rest of the states experienced lower growth at a rate of 3.6%.

Changing Economy

Utah's economy is constantly changing. The industrial composition of the State of Utah underwent changes from 1997 to 2005. Financial activities produced a greater share of the state economy's goods and services during this period, moving from 18.9% of real GDP in 1997 to 23.6% in 2005; a trend the nation also followed. Governments (federal, state, local) in Utah produced a declining share of goods and services moving from 15.0% of real GDP in 1997 to 12.2% in 2005; a trend also realized by the nation. Utah continues to experience the near half-century shift towards a more service based economy.

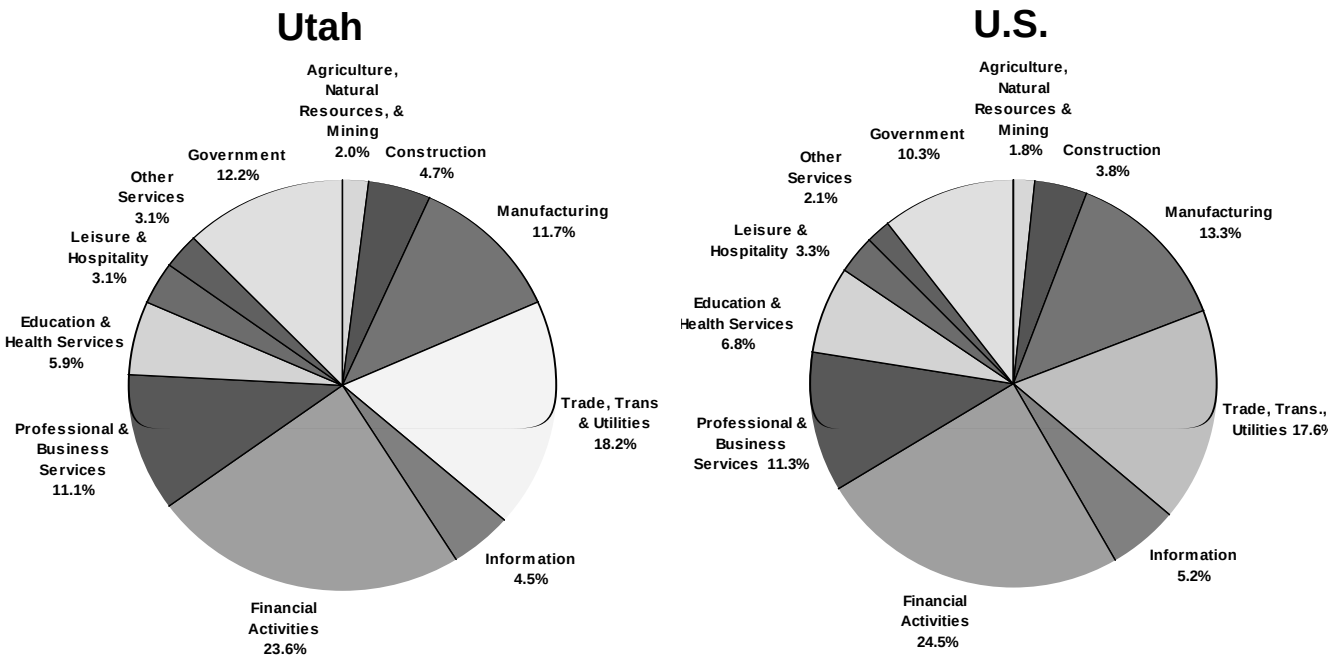
Real and Nominal GDP by State Methodology

The Bureau of Economic Analysis introduced new terminology measuring GDP by State in October 2006. Gross State Product was renamed Gross Domestic Product by State. GDP by State is a measure of production, as distinguished from income or spending. It is the sum of the value added by each industry in the state's economy and is expressed in dollars. Changes in nominal (current dollar) GDP by State from one year to the next result from quantity changes in production and product price changes. BEA attempts to separate these affects by calculating real (constant dollar) GDP by State, using price indices to remove the affect of changing prices. This produces a measure of the amount of goods and services produced in a state over time.

Conclusion

Gross Domestic Product by State measures the value of goods and services produced by businesses and people in Utah. After more than a decade of posting strong increases in aggregate production, Utah GDP growth slowed along with the nation in the early 2000s. Growth in real GDP in Utah began to exceed the pace of growth experienced in the nation as a whole in 2004. While the growth in the nation as a whole slowed in 2005, the growth in Utah's real GDP increased. The Gross Domestic Product by State illustrates the diversity, robustness, and strength of Utah's changing economy.

Figure 32
Percent of Gross Domestic Product by Industry 2005



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

Table 37
Percent of Utah Gross Domestic Product by Industry

NAICS	Industry	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
11,21	Agriculture, Nat. Resources, and Mining	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.0
23	Construction	6.6	6.2	5.9	5.4	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.7
31-33	Manufacturing	11.8	11.6	11.3	12.0	10.6	11.1	11.5	11.8	11.7
22,42-49	Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	18.6	18.5	18.5	17.9	18.4	18.5	18.5	18.6	18.2
51	Information	3.3	3.3	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.8	4.2	4.5
52,53	Financial Activities	18.9	21.6	22.3	22.4	23.5	23.3	23.3	23.1	23.6
54-56	Professional and Business Services	10.6	10.3	10.4	10.4	10.6	10.3	10.8	11.0	11.1
61,62	Education and Health Services	6.3	5.9	5.6	5.8	5.8	6.0	6.0	5.9	5.9
71,72	Leisure and Hospitality	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.2	3.1	3.1
81	Other Services	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.8
92	Government	15.0	14.1	13.7	13.6	13.7	13.7	13.3	12.8	12.2

Note: GDP data for these industry series (NAICS) are unavailable before 1997

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

Table 38
Utah Nominal Gross Domestic Product by Industry (Millions of Current Dollars)

NAICS	Industry	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Percent Change 04-05
	Total Gross Domestic Product by State	$56,590	$60,168	$63,834	$67,568	$70,109	$72,665	$76,180	$82,546	$90,778	10.0%
	Private Industries	48,346	51,610	54,832	57,960	60,022	61,934	65,009	70,690	78,215	10.6
11	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting	454	473	471	461	544	450	523	620	551	-11.1
21	Mining	984	828	838	1,007	1,090	949	1,242	1,650	2,377	44.1
22	Utilities	1,008	1,039	1,080	1,012	1,142	1,210	1,128	1,090	1,163	6.7
23	Construction	3,321	3,555	3,777	3,825	3,843	3,916	4,101	4,632	5,292	14.2
31-33	Manufacturing	7,418	7,795	7,793	8,437	7,556	7,914	8,313	9,009	9,822	9.0
42	Wholesale Trade	3,017	3,336	3,515	3,631	3,729	3,744	3,797	4,234	4,599	8.6
44-45	Retail Trade	4,722	4,972	5,273	5,135	5,390	5,526	5,819	6,344	6,762	6.6
48-49	Transportation and Warehousing, excludes USPS	2,472	2,644	2,707	2,842	2,654	2,713	2,920	3,041	3,362	10.6
51	Information	2,015	2,183	2,733	2,844	2,782	2,759	2,817	3,140	3,654	16.4
52	Finance and Insurance	3,905	4,311	4,627	5,085	6,156	6,669	7,089	7,427	8,161	9.9
53	Real Estate, Rental, and Leasing	6,386	6,786	7,374	7,809	8,256	8,396	8,594	9,245	10,239	10.8
54	Professional and Technical Services	2,939	3,258	3,510	3,983	4,238	4,515	5,069	5,487	6,163	12.3
55	Management of Companies and Enterprises	1,081	1,149	1,277	1,482	1,533	1,333	1,379	1,547	1,608	3.9
56	Administrative and Waste Services	1,660	1,810	2,003	1,878	1,930	1,905	1,952	2,239	2,485	11.0
61	Educational Services	484	513	571	655	702	754	793	838	929	10.9
62	Health Care and Social Assistance	2,881	3,046	3,136	3,399	3,681	3,973	4,271	4,616	5,091	10.3
71	Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	404	433	477	513	660	808	658	687	747	8.7
72	Accommodation and Food Services	1,427	1,538	1,622	1,747	1,820	1,924	1,940	2,069	2,271	9.8
81	Other Services, except Government	1,768	1,941	2,046	2,216	2,319	2,478	2,604	2,773	2,940	6.0
92	Government	8,245	8,557	9,002	9,608	10,086	10,731	11,171	11,856	12,563	6.0
	Federal Civilian	2,038	2,035	2,159	2,464	2,584	2,848	2,940	3,152		
	Federal Military	491	496	517	555	589	745	898	938		
	State and Local	5,716	6,026	6,326	6,589	6,913	7,139	7,333	7,767		

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

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

Table 39
Utah Real Gross Domestic Product by Industry (Millions of Chained 2000 Dollars)

NAICS	Industry	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Percent Change 04-05
	Total Gross Domestic Product by State	$60,081	$62,974	$65,596	$67,568	$68,275	$69,091	$70,945	$74,814	$79,891	6.8%
	Private Industries	51,059	53,804	56,256	57,960	58,535	59,213	61,123	64,859	69,656	7.4
11	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting	343	378	435	461	497	450	463	440	454	3.2
21	Mining	963	926	956	1,007	990	809	886	1,044	1,208	15.7
22	Utilities	968	984	1,044	1,012	1,016	1,095	1,025	948	1,000	5.5
23	Construction	4,000	4,018	4,026	3,825	3,574	3,476	3,458	3,649	3,965	8.7
31-33	Manufacturing	7,101	7,566	7,747	8,437	7,528	7,990	8,468	9,204	9,849	7.0
42	Wholesale Trade	2,933	3,470	3,615	3,631	3,889	3,890	3,921	4,167	4,341	4.2
44-45	Retail Trade	4,687	4,974	5,260	5,135	5,522	5,559	5,811	6,402	6,701	4.7
48-49	Transportation and Warehousing, excludes USPS	2,595	2,661	2,710	2,842	2,649	2,732	2,898	3,075	3,251	5.7
51	Information	2,005	2,181	2,734	2,844	2,766	2,756	2,843	3,273	3,813	16.5
52	Finance and Insurance	4,428	4,671	4,851	5,085	5,926	6,144	6,471	6,528	7,059	8.1
53	Real Estate, Rental, and Leasing	6,943	7,209	7,628	7,809	7,974	7,861	7,861	8,269	8,919	7.9
54	Professional and Technical Services	3,069	3,376	3,567	3,983	4,127	4,303	4,808	5,195	5,692	9.6
55	Management of Companies and Enterprises	1,402	1,349	1,390	1,482	1,552	1,344	1,381	1,426	1,422	-0.3
56	Administrative and Waste Services	1,926	2,001	2,122	1,878	1,830	1,763	1,798	1,982	2,171	9.5
61	Educational Services	569	574	606	655	653	657	654	653	685	4.9
62	Health Care and Social Assistance	3,206	3,264	3,252	3,399	3,497	3,655	3,811	3,990	4,284	7.4
71	Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	456	474	499	513	632	748	592	601	633	5.3
72	Accommodation and Food Services	1,533	1,627	1,670	1,747	1,754	1,786	1,783	1,838	1,957	6.5
81	Other Services, except Government	2,037	2,145	2,157	2,216	2,164	2,218	2,252	2,310	2,365	2.4
92	Government	9,037	9,174	9,339	9,608	9,739	9,877	9,837	10,000	10,259	2.6
	Federal Civilian	2,237	2,220	2,262	2,464	2,521	2,609	2,573	2,589		
	Federal Military	536	533	537	555	566	660	732	725		
	State and Local	6,263	6,421	6,540	6,589	6,652	6,606	6,525	6,682		

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

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

Utah Taxable Sales

Overview

Taxable sales are made up of three major components: retail trade, business investments and utility taxable sales, and taxable services. In 2006, taxable sales in Utah increased by 11.7% to an estimated $43.8 billion. This growth rate continues the pace set in 2004 and 2005. All three economic sectors contributed to the robust economic growth experienced in 2006.

Retail trade taxable sales were an estimated $24.6 billion in 2006, representing 56.2% of taxable sales. This represents an 11.1% increase over 2005, which is the fastest rate of growth since 1993. Retail trade is projected to grow 7.5% in 2007. Business investment and utility taxable sales were an estimated $11.9 billion in 2006, representing 27.2% of taxable sales. This yields an increase of 12.6% over 2005. This sector is expected to grow 2.9% in 2007. Taxable services were estimated at $5.6 billion for 2006, representing 12.7% of taxable sales. This represents an 8.3% growth in 2006. Taxable services related sales are expected to increase by 4.7% in 2007.

2006 Summary

Retail Trade. Taxable sales from retail trade in Utah have remained strong since 1990, with average annual growth at 6.9%. During the current economic expansion, consumers have spent at levels exceeding inflation and population growth. In 2006, population and inflation will have grown at 6.0% compared with an 11.1% growth in retail trade. Over the past three years, strong consumer spending has been attributable to favorable employment conditions and higher wages, as well as to greater financial flexibility through increased use of home-equity loans and credit cards. The 7.7% gain in wages during 2005 was exceeded by the 8.9% growth in retail trade. In 2006, the strong 11.7% increase in total taxable sales compared to a 10.9% increase in wages and salaries.

Retail Nondurable Goods. Nondurable goods sold by retailers are classified into the following sectors: general merchandise, food, apparel, eating and drinking, and miscellaneous shopping goods stores. Taxable sales from nondurable retail sales reached $15.6 billion in 2006, which represents 35.5% of all taxable sales. In 2006, sales in this sector increased by 12.6% over 2005. The largest sector within nondurable goods retail trade is general merchandise, which includes so-called "big box" stores. The fastest growing sectors were miscellaneous shopping goods (21.5%) and eating and drinking (21.4%); followed by food stores (9.7%), apparel (8.4%), and general merchandise (8.0%). Nondurable retail sales are forecasted to increase 8.0% in 2007.

Retail Durable Goods. Retail durable goods are defined as those items that last three or more years. These goods are broadly associated with building and garden stores, furniture stores, and motor vehicle dealers. The sale and consumption of retail durable goods are usually impacted by job growth, interest rates, dealer incentives, and consumer confidence. For the third year in a row, all of these conditions were favorable, helping durable goods sales to reach an estimated $9.0 billion in 2006, an 8.6% increase over 2005.

The construction boom led to increases in building and garden store sales which grew at a rate of 14.9%, while furniture and home furnishings sales slowed to a rate of 3.3%. Growth in sales occurred in spite of the decline in new residential construction in 2006. It appears that increases in new nonresidential construction as well as in additions, alterations, and repairs to existing construction were enough to offset the decline in new residential construction.

The motor vehicle sector grew 8.1% in 2006. New passenger vehicles and light truck sales showed a 5.0% increase in unit sales, while used vehicle sales grew a slight 1.0% in unit sales. Thus, the large growth in taxable sales was attributable to more expensive, new-vehicle sales.

Business Investment and Utility Sales. This category includes taxable, business-to-business purchases of supplies and equipment, as well as business-to-consumer sales of utilities and final sales at wholesale trade stores. Business investment purchases began declining during the fall 2001, which corresponded with a recession that year. This recession was compounded with the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks and military conflicts in the Middle East, both of which contributed to shaking investor confidence. Consequently, business investment sales continued to decline during 2002 and 2003. In 2004, business investment sales rebounded, followed by a further expansion in 2005. In 2006, this sector grew by 12.6% to $11.9 billion, making up 27.2% of all taxable sales. Approximately 16.9% of all taxable sales occurred in the mining, manufacturing, and wholesale trade sectors. The service sectors of transportation, communication, and public utilities comprised 8.7% of taxable sales. Business investment purchases in Utah are projected to increase 2.9% in 2007.

In 2006, taxable sales from mining purchases increased 49.6% to $380.0 million; in 2005, mining purchases increased by 30.0%. These gains were in response to higher prices for mining products. Construction purchases rose 35.0% in 2005 and 27.1% in 2006, a response to large increases in construction over the past three years. Similarly, taxable manufacturing purchases increased 16.0% in 2005, and 17.3% in 2006. Increased manufacturing purchases were due to gains in mining, construction, and in export demand.

Taxable Services. The taxable services sector is made up of consumer spending on amusement, personal, and financial services, as well as tourist spending for Utah's hotels, resorts

and rental cars, and business and consumer spending on computers and equipment. This sector is driven by growth in wages and population, Salt Lake City International Airport arrivals and departures, and U.S. business spending on software and equipment.

Between 1990 and 2000, taxable services had an average annual growth rate of 10.0%. This high growth at the beginning of this decade ended abruptly with the dot-com implosion and a recession. The September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks further affected this sector by reducing tourism. Taxable services declined for three straight years from 2001 through 2003, but grew by 3.1% in 2004, a robust 13.3% in 2005, and 8.3% in 2006. Taxable Services are expected to increase by 4.7% in 2007.

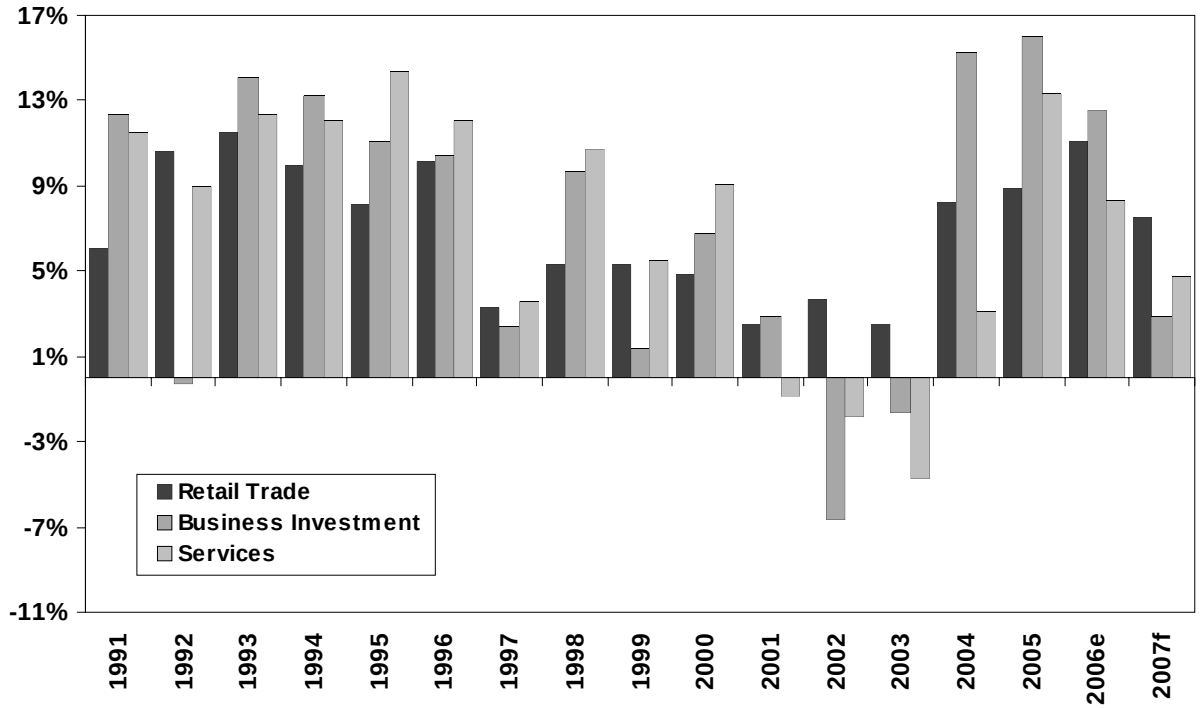
After very strong growth in 2004 and 2005 at 10.1% and 12.0% respectively, hotel and lodging sector taxable sales dipped by 0.7% in 2006. Auto rentals and repairs sales realized an increase of 7.6% in 2006. The amusement and recreation sector increased 22.3% in 2006.

The business portion of the services sector had mixed growth in 2006. Taxable sales for education, legal, and social services declined by 18.6%, while business services grew 19.2%, and financial insurance and real estate services grew 16.3% sales.

2007 Outlook

Taxable sales will grow 5.9% in 2007 to $46.4 billion from $43.8 billion. After two years of phenomenally strong growth, taxable sales are expected to return to a more normal growth path. Notwithstanding this less rapid growth rate, taxable sales will still generate substantial tax revenue growth for both state and local government.

Figure 33
Change in Taxable Sales by Major Sector



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

Table 40
Utah Taxable Sales and Percent Change by Sector

Millions of Dollars

Sectors	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006e
RETAIL TRADE	12,097	13,080	14,404	14,873	15,657	16,493	17,278	17,748	18,356	18,808	20,351	22,155	24,614
NONDURABLES	7,656	8,295	9,047	9,482	10,006	10,492	11,091	11,367	11,769	11,990	12,816	13,831	15,577
General Merchandise	1,816	2,033	2,256	2,328	2,463	2,619	2,797	3,100	3,598	3,820	4,171	4,438	4,793
Apparel	591	614	665	693	757	760	789	802	832	853	928	1,007	1,091
Food Stores	2,677	2,784	3,050	3,258	3,381	3,493	3,641	3,513	3,203	3,054	3,122	3,316	3,637
Eating and Drinking	1,234	1,349	1,473	1,554	1,677	1,815	1,906	1,946	2,013	2,068	2,245	2,425	2,944
Miscellaneous Shopping Goods	1,338	1,515	1,603	1,649	1,728	1,805	1,958	2,006	2,123	2,195	2,350	2,562	3,112
DURABLES	4,441	4,785	5,357	5,392	5,651	6,002	6,187	6,342	6,587	6,818	7,535	8,324	9,037
Motor Vehicles	2,331	2,431	2,710	2,775	2,965	3,175	3,390	3,570	3,734	3,812	4,043	4,366	4,719
Building & Garden	1,160	1,241	1,337	1,310	1,351	1,476	1,426	1,460	1,487	1,614	1,960	2,214	2,544
Furniture & Home Furnishings	950	1,112	1,310	1,307	1,335	1,351	1,371	1,312	1,366	1,392	1,533	1,717	1,774
BUSINESS INVESTMENT	5,609	6,231	6,878	7,044	7,729	7,839	8,372	8,588	8,039	7,909	9,121	10,579	11,915
Agriculture,Forestry & Fishing	19	13	17	26	22	27	32	36	38	57	45	68	74
Mining	149	176	174	245	259	180	202	210	157	141	195	254	380
Construction	290	343	371	389	400	422	408	368	315	306	369	498	633
Manufacturing	1,155	1,368	1,513	1,464	1,601	1,540	1,543	1,583	1,369	1,392	1,692	1,962	2,302
Transportation, Comm. & Public Utilities	1,657	1,776	1,935	2,062	2,291	2,392	2,742	3,164	3,060	2,923	3,209	3,428	3,816
Wholesale Trade	2,339	2,555	2,869	2,858	3,157	3,278	3,445	3,251	3,100	3,105	3,612	4,189	4,710
SERVICES	2,802	3,206	3,594	3,724	4,122	4,351	4,746	4,709	4,615	4,396	4,534	5,135	5,562
Hotels & Lodging	423	473	528	557	551	556	583	597	674	600	661	740	735
Amusement & Recreation	378	451	495	544	572	650	714	723	732	730	748	773	945
Personal	146	167	178	177	185	190	200	208	212	211	211	230	225
Health	84	91	90	92	88	86	93	95	104	114	111	127	133
Education, Legal & Social	160	175	194	167	195	207	224	225	220	205	245	320	260
Auto Rental & Repairs	763	901	1,012	1,073	1,160	1,169	1,239	1,268	1,211	1,174	1,214	1,359	1,463
Business	645	711	780	775	948	1,042	1,223	1,158	1,005	973	990	1,148	1,369
Finance Insurance & Real Estate	203	236	318	339	423	450	469	427	457	390	355	371	431
ALL OTHER	1,019	1,093	968	1,188	1,137	1,316	1,250	1,381	1,502	1,447	1,305	1,372	1,727
GRAND TOTAL TAXABLE SALES	21,527	23,609	25,844	26,829	28,646	29,999	31,645	32,426	32,512	32,560	35,311	39,241	43,818

Percent Change

Sectors	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06e
RETAIL TRADE	10.0%	8.1%	10.1%	3.3%	5.3%	5.3%	4.8%	2.7%	3.4%	2.5%	8.2%	8.9%	11.1%
NONDURABLES	7.2%	8.3%	9.1%	4.8%	5.5%	4.9%	5.7%	2.5%	3.5%	1.9%	6.9%	7.9%	12.6%
General Merchandise	5.8%	12.0%	11.0%	3.2%	5.8%	6.3%	6.8%	10.8%	16.1%	6.2%	9.2%	6.4%	8.0%
Apparel	1.7%	3.9%	8.3%	4.2%	9.3%	0.4%	3.8%	1.6%	3.7%	2.5%	8.8%	8.5%	8.4%
Food Stores	7.3%	4.0%	9.5%	6.8%	3.8%	3.3%	4.2%	-3.5%	-8.8%	-4.7%	2.2%	6.2%	9.7%
Eating and Drinking	8.2%	9.3%	9.2%	5.5%	7.9%	8.2%	5.0%	2.1%	3.4%	2.7%	8.6%	8.0%	21.4%
Miscellaneous Shopping Goods	10.9%	13.2%	5.8%	2.9%	4.8%	4.5%	8.5%	2.5%	5.8%	3.4%	7.1%	9.0%	21.5%
DURABLES	15.2%	7.7%	12.0%	0.7%	4.8%	6.2%	3.1%	2.5%	3.9%	3.5%	10.5%	10.5%	8.6%
Motor Vehicles	8.9%	4.3%	11.5%	2.4%	6.8%	7.1%	6.8%	5.3%	4.6%	2.1%	6.1%	8.0%	8.1%
Building & Garden	23.3%	7.0%	7.7%	-2.0%	3.1%	9.3%	-3.4%	2.4%	1.8%	8.5%	21.4%	13.0%	14.9%
Furniture & Home Furnishings	22.9%	17.1%	17.8%	-0.2%	2.1%	1.2%	1.5%	-4.3%	4.1%	1.9%	10.1%	12.0%	3.3%
BUSINESS INVESTMENT	13.2%	11.1%	10.4%	2.4%	9.7%	1.4%	6.8%	2.6%	-6.4%	-1.6%	15.3%	16.0%	12.6%
Agriculture,Forestry & Fishing	-17.4%	-31.6%	33.8%	48.3%	-13.2%	20.5%	18.5%	12.5%	5.6%	51.2%	-21.7%	51.2%	8.8%
Mining	4.9%	18.1%	-0.9%	40.7%	5.6%	-30.5%	12.2%	4.0%	-25.2%	-10.2%	38.6%	30.0%	49.6%
Construction	17.4%	18.3%	8.1%	4.8%	3.0%	5.5%	-3.3%	-9.8%	-14.4%	-2.9%	20.6%	35.0%	27.1%
Manufacturing	6.6%	18.4%	10.6%	-3.2%	9.3%	-3.8%	0.2%	2.6%	-13.5%	1.7%	21.5%	16.0%	17.3%
Transportation, Comm. & Public Utilities	6.8%	7.2%	8.9%	6.6%	11.1%	4.4%	14.6%	15.4%	-3.3%	-4.5%	9.8%	6.8%	11.3%
Wholesale Trade	22.5%	9.2%	12.3%	-0.4%	10.5%	3.8%	5.1%	-5.6%	-4.6%	0.2%	16.3%	16.0%	12.4%
SERVICES	12.1%	14.4%	12.1%	3.6%	10.7%	5.6%	9.1%	-0.8%	-2.0%	-4.7%	3.1%	13.3%	8.3%
Hotels & Lodging	5.8%	11.8%	11.6%	5.5%	-1.1%	0.9%	4.9%	2.4%	12.9%	-11.0%	10.1%	12.0%	-0.7%
Amusement & Recreation	24.8%	19.4%	9.6%	9.9%	5.2%	13.6%	9.8%	1.3%	1.2%	-0.3%	2.5%	3.3%	22.3%
Personal	12.3%	14.4%	6.5%	-0.2%	4.3%	2.7%	5.3%	4.0%	1.9%	-0.5%	0.1%	8.7%	-2.0%
Health	-1.2%	8.0%	-1.2%	2.5%	-4.1%	-2.3%	8.1%	2.2%	9.5%	9.6%	-3.0%	15.0%	4.6%
Education, Legal & Social	11.1%	9.6%	10.6%	-13.8%	16.7%	6.2%	8.2%	0.4%	-2.2%	-6.8%	19.7%	30.2%	-18.6%
Auto Rental & Repairs	12.7%	18.1%	12.2%	6.1%	8.1%	0.8%	6.0%	2.3%	-4.5%	-3.1%	3.4%	12.0%	7.6%
Business	3.2%	10.2%	9.7%	-0.6%	22.3%	9.9%	17.4%	-5.3%	-13.2%	-3.2%	1.7%	16.0%	19.2%
Finance Insurance & Real Estate	50.4%	16.2%	34.9%	6.5%	24.9%	6.4%	4.2%	-9.0%	7.0%	-14.7%	-9.0%	4.4%	16.3%
ALL OTHER	14.2%	7.3%	-11.5%	22.7%	-4.2%	15.7%	-5.0%	10.5%	8.8%	-3.7%	-9.8%	5.1%	25.9%
GRAND TOTAL TAXABLE SALES	11.3%	9.7%	9.5%	3.8%	6.8%	4.7%	5.5%	2.5%	0.3%	0.1%	8.4%	11.1%	11.7%

e = estimate

Source Utah State Tax Commission

Table 41
Utah Taxable Sales by Component

Calendar Year	Retail Sales	Business Investment Purchases	Taxable Services	All Other	Total Taxable Sales
	Millions of Dollars				
1982	5,200	3,513	1,062	244	10,020
1983	5,638	3,648	1,138	262	10,686
1984	6,401	4,254	1,385	284	12,324
1985	6,708	4,122	1,379	304	12,513
1986	7,010	3,689	1,414	265	12,378
1987	6,951	3,398	1,587	252	12,188
1988	7,346	3,684	1,718	269	13,017
1989	8,048	3,675	1,849	320	13,892
1990	8,407	3,874	1,829	664	14,774
1991	8,918	4,355	2,040	685	15,998
1992	9,860	4,342	2,223	888	17,313
1993	10,994	4,956	2,499	892	19,341
1994	12,097	5,609	2,802	1,019	21,527
1995	13,080	6,231	3,205	1,093	23,609
1996	14,404	6,878	3,594	968	25,844
1997	14,873	7,044	3,724	1,188	26,829
1998	15,657	7,729	4,122	1,137	28,646
1999	16,493	7,839	4,351	1,316	29,999
2000	17,278	8,372	4,746	1,250	31,645
2001	17,748	8,588	4,709	1,381	32,426
2002	18,356	8,039	4,615	1,502	32,512
2003	18,808	7,909	4,396	1,447	32,560
2004	20,351	9,121	4,534	1,305	35,311
2005	22,155	10,579	5,135	1,372	39,241
2006e	24,614	11,915	5,562	1,727	43,818
2007f	26,467	12,262	5,821	1,857	46,407

Calendar Year	Retail Sales	Business Investment Purchases	Taxable Services	All Other	Total Taxable Sales
	Percent Change				
1982	6.1%	-8.0%	15.6%	12.6%	1.7%
1983	8.4%	3.8%	7.2%	7.4%	6.6%
1984	13.5%	16.6%	21.7%	8.5%	15.3%
1985	4.8%	-3.1%	4.0%	7.0%	2.0%
1986	4.5%	-10.5%	-1.8%	-12.7%	-1.6%
1987	-0.8%	-7.9%	12.3%	-5.0%	-1.5%
1988	5.7%	8.4%	8.2%	6.7%	6.8%
1989	9.6%	-0.2%	7.6%	18.8%	6.7%
1990	4.5%	5.4%	-1.1%	107.8%	6.3%
1991	6.1%	12.4%	11.6%	3.2%	8.3%
1992	10.6%	-0.3%	9.0%	29.6%	8.2%
1993	11.5%	14.1%	12.4%	0.5%	11.7%
1994	10.0%	13.2%	12.1%	14.2%	11.3%
1995	8.1%	11.1%	14.4%	7.2%	9.7%
1996	10.1%	10.4%	12.1%	-11.4%	9.5%
1997	3.3%	2.4%	3.6%	22.7%	3.8%
1998	5.3%	9.7%	10.7%	-4.2%	6.8%
1999	5.3%	1.4%	5.5%	15.7%	4.7%
2000	4.8%	6.8%	9.1%	-5.0%	5.5%
2001	2.7%	2.6%	-0.8%	10.5%	2.5%
2002	3.4%	-6.4%	-2.0%	8.8%	0.3%
2003	2.5%	-1.6%	-4.7%	-3.7%	0.1%
2004	8.2%	15.3%	3.1%	-9.8%	8.4%
2005	8.9%	16.0%	13.3%	5.1%	11.1%
2006e	11.1%	12.6%	8.3%	25.9%	11.7%
2007f	7.5%	2.9%	4.7%	7.5%	5.9%

e = estimate
f = forecast

Source: Utah State Tax Commission

Table 42
Utah Total Taxable Sales by County

County	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006e	Percent Change 2005-2006
Beaver	$59,533,738	$57,150,257	$80,227,179	$78,321,295	$42,100,390	$61,425,176	$67,358,370	9.7%
Box Elder	388,463,051	387,021,110	402,374,621	414,494,710	414,721,757	459,009,190	522,913,665	13.9%
Cache	881,748,639	936,524,543	998,898,630	1,029,987,061	1,103,940,836	1,163,228,307	1,285,126,804	10.5%
Carbon	346,715,900	361,995,352	365,312,958	333,785,502	379,035,713	417,165,129	459,100,472	10.1%
Daggett	13,701,974	14,635,105	14,003,631	11,692,322	8,850,106	16,284,566	23,043,653	41.5%
Davis	2,561,945,556	2,690,459,983	2,756,957,696	2,795,943,681	3,026,293,503	3,268,243,050	3,688,757,074	12.9%
Duchesne	152,667,814	163,956,901	140,916,226	157,009,682	217,723,687	280,791,211	306,657,844	9.2%
Emery	78,516,158	102,774,219	106,115,127	104,310,439	128,437,780	139,290,716	150,670,039	8.2%
Garfield	73,145,377	66,630,018	66,764,050	68,752,485	77,648,666	78,381,924	88,629,435	13.1%
Grand	162,911,808	166,019,643	169,251,051	163,637,016	180,031,694	198,213,638	228,663,942	15.4%
Iron	417,168,360	420,501,521	458,605,541	480,123,467	456,541,704	592,783,355	661,175,583	11.5%
Juab	73,826,705	69,528,286	104,856,351	99,188,624	81,415,135	164,387,520	223,346,176	35.9%
Kane	107,426,955	101,852,245	100,058,048	97,504,725	100,715,909	114,085,034	127,626,386	11.9%
Millard	107,366,842	120,662,495	129,903,813	128,822,920	135,398,480	136,959,491	150,670,039	10.0%
Morgan	55,091,635	55,255,017	49,290,396	49,300,117	54,461,648	57,558,865	65,585,782	13.9%
Piute	5,742,323	5,672,633	6,210,822	6,617,576	6,186,763	6,339,852	7,090,355	11.8%
Rich	16,731,346	16,224,980	16,872,707	18,373,609	18,482,439	20,638,560	19,498,476	-5.5%
Salt Lake	15,941,513,323	15,864,887,932	15,597,075,721	15,445,006,387	16,576,588,112	18,009,014,948	20,108,246,152	11.7%
San Juan	89,321,720	87,476,582	89,264,080	85,238,249	86,002,913	103,025,680	104,582,733	1.5%
Sanpete	143,234,506	158,395,663	159,147,172	162,116,042	162,631,076	174,115,526	191,439,579	9.9%
Sevier	219,208,375	219,577,652	229,374,023	225,887,000	252,351,206	289,358,111	322,611,142	11.5%
Summit	742,862,484	830,104,320	851,240,326	854,703,303	972,492,127	1,113,464,846	1,301,080,102	16.8%
Tooele	330,279,699	363,273,243	402,778,905	325,233,649	418,310,455	446,493,203	512,278,133	14.7%
Uintah	439,786,724	497,920,681	452,184,692	484,733,738	663,674,391	867,250,044	939,472,008	8.3%
Utah	4,170,665,617	4,326,455,093	4,395,924,116	4,433,228,375	4,791,033,296	5,409,233,063	6,039,209,683	11.6%
Wasatch	171,726,889	174,016,839	180,942,269	184,211,496	190,080,778	224,406,543	244,617,240	9.0%
Washington	1,237,822,795	1,376,922,982	1,510,266,389	1,626,273,410	1,958,528,256	2,406,220,140	2,662,428,219	10.6%
Wayne	23,460,239	23,595,162	23,244,473	27,607,530	30,348,445	29,232,626	31,906,597	9.1%
Weber	2,456,562,991	2,510,725,246	2,555,626,717	2,599,184,450	2,758,768,928	2,899,244,314	3,236,746,956	11.6%
Out-of-State Use Tax	175,863,321	255,972,886	98,463,573	68,753,302	18,078,794	95,146,380	47,859,895	-49.7%

e = estimate
Source: Utah State Tax Commission

Tax Collections

Overview

After adjusting for inflation, Fiscal Year 2006 tax collections, windfalls and tax rate, and tax base changes grew an unprecedented 15.5% over FY 2005. This rate of growth, in General Fund and School Fund revenues, was the highest in over 25 years. By comparison, the annual growth rate in state revenues from 1980 to 2006 has averaged only 3.7% (after adjusting for inflation, and tax rate and tax base changes).

The sharp turn around in tax collections in FY 2004, FY 2005 and FY 2006 stands in stark contrast to FY 2002 and FY 2003. In just four years (between FY 2000 and FY 2004) the inflation-adjusted fluctuation in the revenue growth rate went from a positive 6.6% (FY 2000) down to a negative 5.4% (FY 2002) and then back up to a positive 3.6% (FY 2004). The inflation-adjusted General Fund and School Fund growth rate in FY 2005 increased to 8.3% and then jumped to 15.5% in FY 2006. It will decline to a negative 0.1% in FY 2007 due to approximately $175 million in tax cuts and the earmarking of 8.3% of sales taxes for transportation.

General and School Fund year-end revenue collections for FY 2006 exceeded budget estimates by $390.7 million. The state ended the 2006 budget year with a surplus of $308.4 million after distributions to various funds, including allocations to General Fund and School Fund rainy day accounts a the Industrial Assistance Fund. This compares to excess revenue collections of $170.6 million, and a surplus of $105.7 million, in the previous year (FY 2005).

Tax collection was also affected by significant legislation. The Legislature enacted income tax reforms which will allow taxpayers the option of calculating income tax under a flat rate or under the current system with expanded brackets and reduced top tax rate. The Legislature also lowered the state portion of the sales tax on food, modified the formula used to calculate corporate taxes, and expanded sales tax exemptions on business imputs.

Fiscal Years 2002 and 2003: Downturn

Inflation, tax-rate and tax-base adjusted FY 2002 General Fund and School Fund revenue collections fell 5.4% compared to the prior year. This decline may be attributed to a global recession, the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks, the end of the 2002 Olympic Winter Games, and the dot-com stock market implosion. State leaders dealt with the 2002 revenue deficit through budget cutbacks, bonding, lapsing monies, rainy day funds, and revenue transfers from restricted funds, and the budget year closed with a $736,000 surplus.

The General Fund and School Fund revenue-adjusted growth rate decreased another 2.5% in FY 2003. Even though tax collections were $12 million short of estimates, a $1.8 million surplus was made possible by the return of unspent money from state departments and a federal relief grant of $38 million the state received in June 2003. Funding was also available due to FY 2003 ongoing budget cuts of $353.6 million.

Fiscal Year 2004: Beginning of the Recovery

In the 2003 General Session, the Legislature reduced ongoing agency FY 2004 budgets by $45.7 million. After the 2003 General Session, the Utah economy emerged from its prolonged recession. Job growth in Utah has remained consistently positive since July 2003. Inflation adjusted, tax rate and tax base General Fund and School Fund year-end revenue collections grew 3.6% in FY 2004 and exceeded budget estimates by $94.4 million. The state ended the 2004 budget year with a General and School Fund surplus of $54.4 million.

Fiscal Year 2005: Strong Growth Year

FY 2005 General Fund and School Fund tax collections, adjusted for inflation, rate and base changes, showed exceptionally strong growth of 8.3%. Collections for FY 2005 exceeded budget estimates by $170.6 million, and the state ended the 2005 budget year with a remaining surplus of $105.7 million. The surplus was primarily due to strong growth in income and sales tax collections.

Fiscal Year 2006: Unprecedented Growth

For FY 2006, General Fund and School Fund year-end revenue collections far exceeded budget estimates by $390.7 million. The state ended the 2006 budget year with a surplus of $308.4 million after distributions to various funds. Revenue collections grew an unprecedented 15.5% compared to FY 2005. This rate of growth in combined General Fund and School Fund revenues was the highest in over 25 years. By comparison, the annual growth rate in state revenues from 1980 to 2006 has averaged only 3.7% (after adjusting for inflation, tax rate, and tax base changes).

Income tax collections grew 18.3% in FY 2006. The most recent IRS data by source of taxable income for CY 2005 showed 56.3% growth in capital gains, 36.0% growth in partnership income, 29.7% growth in dividends, 21.4% growth in interest earnings, and 15.8% growth in sole proprietor income compared to just 7.1% growth in taxable income from wages. The 10.5% surge in sales tax collections was due to strong net in-migration, housing construction, taxable business purchases, and higher consumer spending from home equity loans. The biggest surprise in FY 2006, however, was the explosive growth in corporate franchise taxes, up 81.7% over FY 2005. It will be a year or more before the source of the growth in corporate taxes is known, but it may have come largely from repatriated overseas profits (due to H.R. 4520, the federal American Jobs Creation Act of 2004).

Fiscal Year 2007: Year of Tax Cuts

The Governor's recommended budget (in December 2006) showed a decrease in inflation, tax rate, and base adjusted General and School Fund revenues for FY 2007 of 0.1% compared to FY 2006 collections. This slight one-tenth of one percent decline in real growth is the result of earmarking and numerous tax cuts scheduled to begin taking effect. These FY 2007 budget and revenue estimates will be revised in February 2007 during the General Session of the Legislature, at which time updated tax collection information will also be available.

Tax-Reform and Tax-Cut Legislation

In the 2006 Fourth Special Session, the Legislature passed Senate Bill 4001, Income Tax Amendments, which provides for an optional flat tax rate of 5.35%; or, alternatively, expanded brackets and a lower top tax rate for taxpayers who elect to stay with the current system. Under SB 4001, the top rate for the current system will drop from 7.00% to 6.98% and the current top bracket goes from $8,626 to $11,000, retroactive to January 1, 2006. The 5.35% flat tax rate takes effect January 1, 2007. Indexing brackets for inflation starts on January 1, 2009.

In the 2006 General Session, the Legislature passed HB 109, Sales and Use Tax - Food and Food Ingredients. Effective January 1, 2007, HB 109 removed 2% of the 4.75% state sales tax from unprepared food. Bundled non-food/food items will still be taxed at the 4.75% rate, while applicable local sales tax rates and the Utah Transit Authority sales tax rate did not change and were not affected.

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

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

Earmarking Legislation

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

In addition, an extra $8.6 million in sales tax was earmarked for water development by the Legislature. Effective July 1, 2006, HB 47, Sales Tax Diversion for Water Projects and Water Financing, removes the $17.5 million cap on the one-sixteenth cent sales tax that can go to water development. Cloud seeding and watershed rehabilitation were added as allowable uses of the earmarked funds.

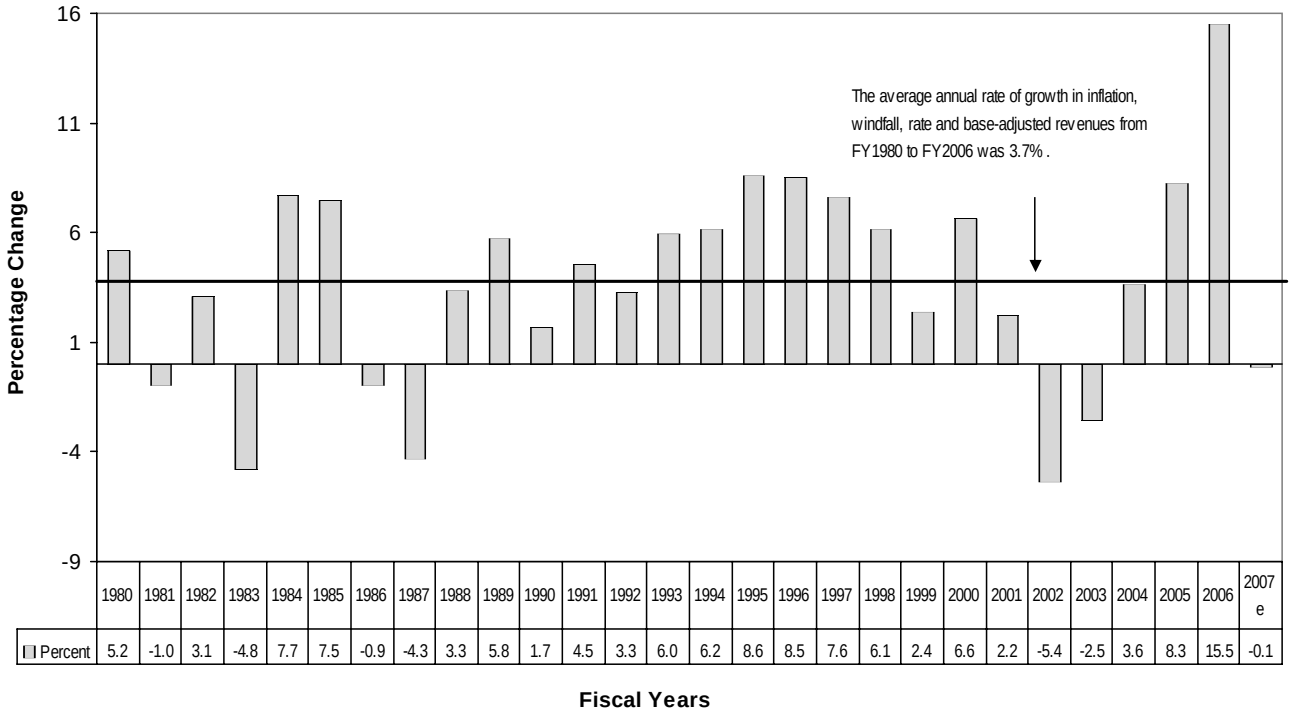
Income Tax Continues Its Preeminence

Income taxes were larger than sales taxes in FY 2006 for the ninth year in a row. Prior to FY 1998, sales tax made up the largest portion of state government's unrestricted revenues. In fiscal year 2006 income tax collections were 41.8% of total unrestricted revenue collections, whereas sales tax collections were only 33.1% of the total. Income taxes were only 34.0% of the total as recently as 1989, when sales taxes were 37.1% of the total. This reversal in tax preeminence is largely due to several factors: First, the sales tax rate has been reduced. Second, the state has historically realized stronger growth in sales tax exempt services industries than in taxable goods industries. Third, there has been an increase in sales tax exemptions. Fourth, sales over the Internet have increased. Fifth, failure to index tax brackets has led to "income tax bracket creep." Sixth, there has been an increase in non-wage income gains. Finally, unrestricted general fund monies have been transferred to restricted accounts through the practice of earmarking.

Cumulative Historic Tax Reductions

Tax collections in Utah experienced a net reduction of $179.6 million (on an annualized basis) due to statutory changes that occurred during the past ten legislative sessions. The bulk of these tax cuts, $173.7 million, will occur in FY 2007 and FY 2008. The cumulative reduction in taxes authorized in these sessions for FY 1999 through FY 2008 is $540.4 million. An individual taxpayer may actually pay more in taxes now than in previous years, because non-state government taxes may have increased, and/or an individual's income, spending, or property values may have increased. More income or spending, or greater property values, can result in higher taxes even at lower tax rates. Finally, there are hundreds of taxing entities--from school districts to mosquito-abatement districts--with revenues exluded from state tax collections.

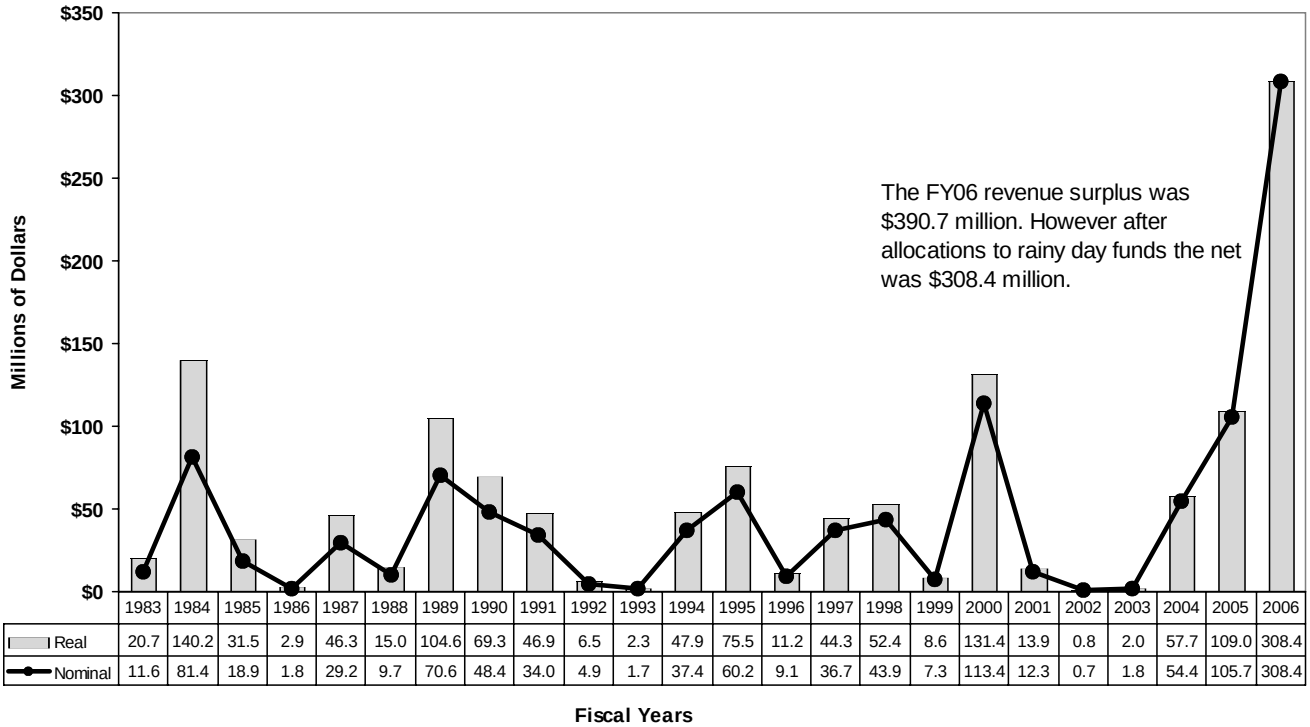
Figure 34
Inflation, Windfall, Rate and Base-Adjusted Percentage Change in Combined General and School Fund Revenues



	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007 e
Percent	5.2	-1.0	3.1	-4.8	7.7	7.5	-0.9	-4.3	3.3	5.8	1.7	4.5	3.3	6.0	6.2	8.6	8.5	7.6	6.1	2.4	6.6	2.2	-5.4	-2.5	3.6	8.3	15.5	-0.1

Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget

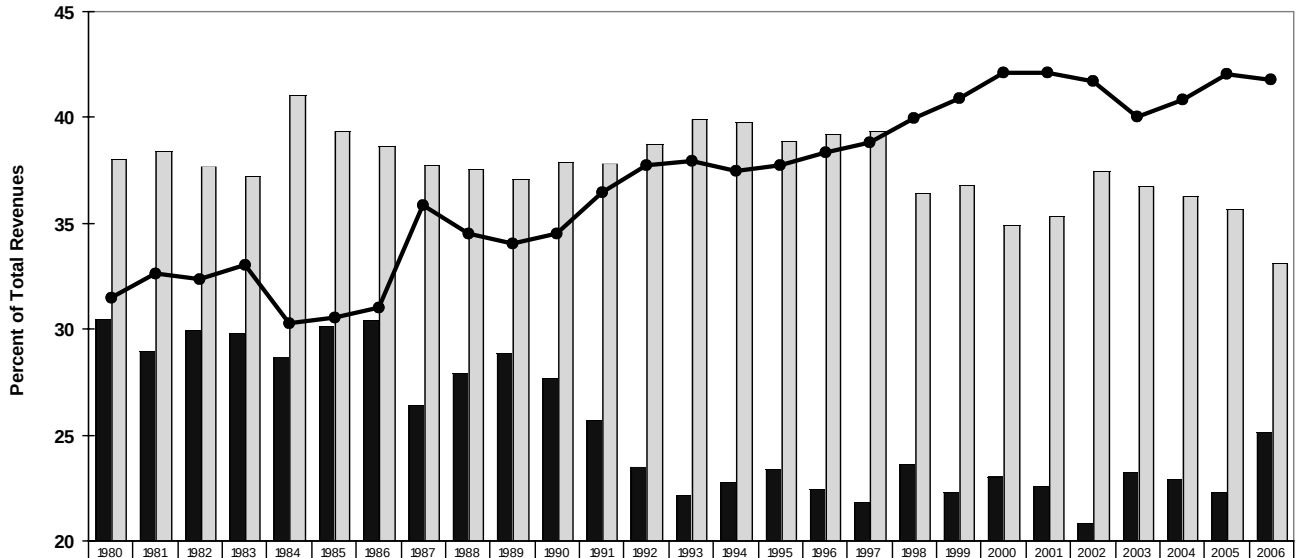
Figure 35
Actual and Inflation-Adjusted Budget Surpluses for Combined General and School Funds



	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Real	20.7	140.2	31.5	2.9	46.3	15.0	104.6	69.3	46.9	6.5	2.3	47.9	75.5	11.2	44.3	52.4	8.6	131.4	13.9	0.8	2.0	57.7	109.0	308.4
Nominal	11.6	81.4	18.9	1.8	29.2	9.7	70.6	48.4	34.0	4.9	1.7	37.4	60.2	9.1	36.7	43.9	7.3	113.4	12.3	0.7	1.8	54.4	105.7	308.4

Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget

Figure 36
Sales Tax, Income Tax, and All Other Unrestricted Revenues as a Percent of Total State Unrestricted Revenues



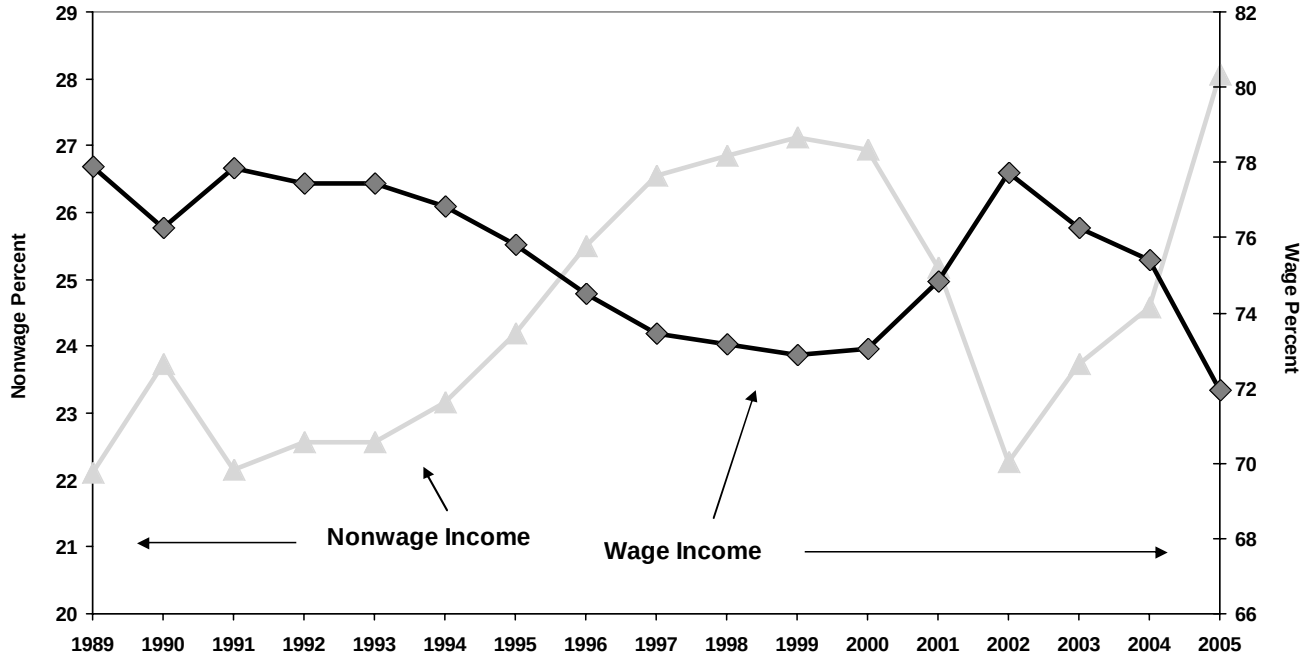
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Others	30.5	28.9	30.0	29.8	28.7	30.1	30.4	26.4	27.9	28.9	27.7	25.7	23.5	22.1	22.7	23.4	22.4	218	23.6	22.3	23.0	22.6	20.8	23.2	22.9	22.3	25.1
Sales	38.0	38.4	37.7	37.2	410	39.3	38.6	37.7	37.5	37.1	37.9	37.8	38.8	39.9	39.8	38.9	39.2	39.4	36.4	36.8	34.9	35.3	37.5	36.7	36.3	35.7	33.1
Income	315	32.6	32.4	33.0	30.3	30.5	310	35.9	34.5	34.0	34.5	36.5	37.7	38.0	37.5	37.7	38.3	38.8	40.0	40.9	42.1	42.1	417	40.0	40.9	42.1	418

Fiscal Years

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

Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget

Figure 37
IRS Wage and Nonwage Income as a Percent of Total Taxable Income



Source: Utah State Tax Commission

Table 43
Cash Collection Unrestricted Revenues (Millions of Current Dollars): FY 1994 to FY 2007

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007e
General Fund (GF)														
Sales and Use Tax	978.2	1,055.1	1,162.5	1,252.1	1,251.8	1,316.4	1,369.6	1,431.4	1,441.3	1,444.0	1,501.9	1,634.5	1,806.3	1,806.4
Cable/Satellite Excise Tax	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.7	20.5	18.5
Liquor Profits	17.9	20.1	22.2	24.3	26.3	26.9	28.7	30.3	32.5	33.2	37.1	38.1	47.3	48.4
Insurance Premiums	38.2	40.9	40.1	43.1	44.6	47.7	52.2	46.0	56.6	59.0	62.4	67.4	71.4	69.4
Beer, Cigarette, and Tobacco	36.4	37.7	37.8	41.2	53.2	60.1	58.0	57.9	60.0	54.2	62.8	61.9	60.8	60.7
Severance Taxes	18.9	21.4	20.4	23.8	23.0	13.1	23.0	45.6	23.8	32.6	42.7	64.9	88.6	96.3
Inheritance Tax	8.2	25.0	8.3	10.3	25.4	8.2	64.6	30.0	9.4	33.0	9.7	3.0	7.4	0.6
Investment Income	6.4	12.3	16.8	16.3	15.7	15.0	19.5	27.5	9.7	6.5	5.5	13.6	40.0	44.9
Other	30.0	32.9	37.2	34.9	40.8	38.3	41.0	46.5	50.6	88.2	87.9	46.4	50.8	51.2
Circuit Breaker Credits	-4.5	-4.7	-4.6	-4.4	-4.5	-5.3	-4.4	-5.4	-5.3	-5.5	-5.6	-5.9	-5.6	-5.6
Subtotal GF	1,129.7	1,240.6	1,340.6	1,441.6	1,476.2	1,520.4	1,652.2	1,709.8	1,678.7	1,745.0	1,804.4	1,935.4	2,187.5	2,190.6
School Fund (SF)														
Individual Income Tax	925.3	1,026.9	1,139.1	1,237.3	1,377.5	1,463.9	1,654.9	1,712.7	1,610.2	1,575.5	1,699.6	1,934.0	2,288.5	2,415.0
Corporate Tax & Gross Receipts	125.2	157.9	176.8	192.0	196.3	192.2	186.9	183.1	127.3	160.5	162.9	206.7	368.9	360.0
School Fund Other	6.9	8.4	8.5	4.8	7.1	7.6	8.5	9.7	5.6	5.0	9.7	6.8	19.4	13.4
Subtotal SF	1,057.4	1,193.1	1,324.3	1,434.2	1,580.8	1,663.7	1,850.4	1,905.5	1,743.0	1,741.0	1,872.2	2,147.6	2,676.8	2,788.4
Transportation Fund (TF)														
Motor Fuel Tax	150.4	155.5	163.2	168.4	217.7	225.2	237.6	229.4	237.9	236.6	239.9	241.5	240.4	241.8
Special Fuel Tax	36.2	40.7	43.7	46.2	72.4	73.2	76.6	80.6	84.4	84.5	86.2	93.8	101.1	107.1
Other	49.6	52.6	54.3	52.6	54.8	58.5	65.0	64.5	62.8	65.4	64.9	70.0	76.6	78.5
Subtotal TF	236.2	248.7	261.2	267.3	344.9	356.9	379.1	374.5	385.2	386.6	391.0	405.3	418.1	427.4
Mineral Lease Payments	33.3	29.1	34.7	34.1	33.5	31.5	39.6	57.9	36.6	53.1	74.8	92.0	170.0	142.5
TOTAL	2,456.6	2,711.5	2,960.8	3,177.1	3,435.5	3,572.4	3,921.3	4,047.6	3,843.6	3,925.7	4,142.4	4,580.3	5,452.4	5,548.8

e = estimate

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

Table 44
Cash Collection Unrestricted Revenues (Current Dollar Percent Changes): FY 1994 to FY 2007

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006e	2007e
General Fund (GF)														
Sales and Use Tax	10.9	7.9	10.2	7.7	0.0	5.2	4.0	4.5	0.7	0.2	4.0	8.8	10.5	0.0
Liquor Profits	-1.3	12.2	10.3	9.7	8.2	2.3	6.6	5.6	7.6	1.9	11.9	2.5	75.8	-9.7
Insurance Premiums	12.3	7.3	-2.0	7.4	3.4	7.1	9.3	-11.8	23.1	4.2	5.8	7.9	24.2	2.2
Beer, Cigarette, and Tobacco	6.3	3.4	0.3	9.0	29.2	12.8	-3.4	-0.2	3.5	-9.6	15.9	-1.4	6.0	-2.9
Severance Taxes	-2.0	13.4	-4.9	16.8	-3.2	-43.3	76.3	98.0	-47.7	36.6	31.0	52.1	-1.8	-0.3
Inheritance Tax	7.4	204.8	-66.6	23.5	147.2	-67.6	683.7	-53.5	-68.6	249.9	-70.7	-69.5	36.4	8.7
Investment Income	46.2	93.4	36.5	-2.8	-3.6	-4.5	29.9	40.9	-64.6	-33.5	-14.9	147.1	152.3	-92.6
Other	15.3	9.6	12.9	-6.1	16.8	-6.1	7.1	13.5	8.8	74.1	-0.3	-47.3	194.1	12.2
Circuit Breaker Credits	7.0	5.7	-1.7	-4.4	1.8	17.0	-17.4	23.8	-1.3	3.2	2.2	5.6	9.5	0.7
Subtotal GF	10.6	9.8	8.1	7.5	2.4	3.0	8.7	3.5	-1.8	3.9	3.4	7.3	13.0	0.1
School Fund (SF)														
Individual Income Tax	9.9	11.0	10.9	8.6	11.3	6.3	13.1	3.5	-6.0	-2.2	7.9	13.8	18.3	5.5
Corporate Tax & Gross Receipts	49.1	26.1	12.0	8.6	2.2	-2.1	-2.7	-2.0	-30.5	26.1	1.5	26.9	78.4	-2.4
School Fund Other	25.9	20.7	1.3	-42.7	45.9	7.1	11.9	13.8	-42.4	-10.7	95.8	-30.0	185.4	-31.0
Subtotal SF	13.5	12.8	11.0	8.3	10.2	5.2	11.2	3.0	-8.5	-0.1	7.5	14.7	24.6	4.2
Transportation Fund (TF)														
Motor Fuel Tax	6.4	3.4	5.0	3.2	29.3	3.5	5.5	-3.4	3.7	-0.5	1.4	0.6	-0.4	0.6
Special Fuel Tax	1.8	12.3	7.6	5.7	56.7	1.1	4.6	5.2	4.7	0.1	1.9	8.9	7.7	5.9
Other	4.8	6.1	3.1	-3.0	4.1	6.7	11.1	-0.8	-2.6	4.1	-0.8	7.9	9.5	2.4
Subtotal TF	5.4	5.3	5.0	2.3	29.0	3.5	6.2	-1.2	2.9	0.4	1.1	3.7	3.2	2.2
Mineral Lease Payments	10.1	-12.8	19.5	-1.8	-1.8	-6.1	26.0	46.0	-36.7	45.0	40.9	23.0	84.8	-16.2
TOTAL	11.3	10.4	9.2	7.3	8.1	4.0	9.8	3.2	-5.0	2.1	5.5	10.6	19.0	1.8
Average Annual Growth Rates	7.1	7.8	8.0	7.9	7.9	7.5	7.7	7.3	6.2	5.9	5.9	6.2	6.9	6.6

e = estimate

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

Table 45

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

Bill Number and Effective Year	Bill Subject	Tax & Fee Changes	10 Year Cumulative
FY 1999			
H.B. 3001 (1996 November Session)	Additional Sales Tax - Manufacturing Exemption Modifications (1996 November Session) (1)	($11,200,000)	
	Subtotals FY 1999	($11,200,000)	($112,000,000)
FY 2000			
H.B. 58 (1998 Session)	Oil and Gas Severance Tax Amendments (2)	($900,000)	
S.B. 47 (1998 Session)	Research Tax Credit (3)	(3,200,000)	
S.B. 185 (1998 Session)	Sales and Use Tax Exemption Amendments and Study (4)	5,600,000	
S.B. 220 (1998 Session)	Research and Development Credit for Machinery and Equipment (5)	(2,000,000)	
H.B. 396 (1999 Session)	Sales and Use Tax Exemption for Steel Mills	(617,500)	
S.B. 69 (1999 Session)	Manufacturing Sales and Use Tax Exemption (6)	(5,600,000)	
S.B. 150 (1999 Session)	Utilities in Highway Rights-of-Way (7)	1,600,000	
	Subtotals FY 2000	($5,117,500)	($46,057,500)
FY 2001			
H.B. 25 (1999 Session)	Income Tax Deduction for Health Care Insurance (8)	($1,770,000)	
S.B. 62 (1999 Session)	Individual Income Tax Credits for At-Home Parents	(500,000)	
H.B. 345 (2000 Session)	Unemployment Insurance Amendments (9)	(26,500,000)	
S.B. 15 (2000 Session)	Use of Tobacco Settlement Revenues (10)	(5,500,000)	
	Subtotals FY 2001	($34,270,000)	($274,160,000)
FY 2002			
HB 78 (2001 Session)	Sales and Use Tax - Sales Relating to Schools (School Related Activities)	($281,000)	
SB 34 (2001 Session)	Individual Income Tax - Relief for Low Income Individuals (11)	(800,000)	
SB 36 (2001 Session)	Individual Income Tax Bracket Adjustments (12)	(18,000,000)	
SB 58 (2001 Session)	Repeal of Nursing Facilities Assessment (13)	(4,422,400)	
HB 205 (2001 Session)	Employers' Reinsurance Fund Special Assessment	6,135,000	
HB370 (2001 Session)	Hazardous Waste Amendment (14)	1,694,000	
	Subtotals FY 2002	($15,674,400)	($109,720,800)
FY 2003			
HB238 (2002 Session)	Cigarette and Tobacco Tax Amendments (15)	$13,800,000	
	Subtotals FY 2003	$13,800,000	$82,800,000
FY 2004			
SB66 (2003 Session)	Alcoholic Beverage Enforcement & Treatment (16)	$1,567,000	
SB85 (2003 Session)	Underground Storage Tank Amendments (17)	4,048,900	
SB153 (2003 Session)	Alcoholic Beverage Amendments (18)	3,818,000	
SB213 (2003 Session)	Cable and Satellite TV Service Tax (19)	14,000,000	
HB286 (2003 Session)	Hazardous Waste Collection/Storage Fee (20)	2,769,500	
HB371 (2003 Session)	Court Security Fee (21)	2,200,000	
	Subtotals FY 2004	$28,403,400	$142,017,000
FY 2005			
SB1 (2004 Session)	Appropriations Act (22)	4,555,157	
SB128 (2004 Session)	Long-Term Care Facilities Amendments (23)	10,100,000	
SB195 (2004 Session)	Taxation of Multi-Channel Video or Audio Service (24)	4,421,100	
HB13 (2004 Session)	Hazardous Waste and Nonhazardous Solid Waste Fee (25)	(712,900)	
HB239 (2004 Session)	Sexually Explicit Business and Escort Service Tax (26)	510,000	
HB312 (2004 Session)	Nonparticipating Tobacco Manufacturer's Fee (27)	680,000	
	Subtotals FY 2005	$19,553,357	$78,213,428
FY 2006			
SB127 (2005 Session)	Tax, Fee, or Charge Amendments (28)	($1,350,000)	
	Subtotals FY 2006	($1,350,000)	($4,050,000)
FY 2007			
SB29 (2006 Session)	Sales and Use Tax Exemption - Telecommunications (29)	($7,200,000)	
SB31 (2006 Session)	Sales and Use Tax - Manufacturing and Industry Exemptions Amendments (31)	($5,995,000)	
SB34 (2006 Session)	Gross Receipts Tax Amendments, Repeal and Public Utility Tariffs (30)	($2,600,000)	
HB78 (2005 Session)	Corporate Franchise and Income Tax Amendments (32)	($7,000,000)	
HB109 (2006 Session)	Sales and Use Tax - Food and Food Ingredients (33)	($35,000,000)	
SB4001 (2006 September Session)	Income Tax Amendments (34)	($66,000,000)	
	Subtotals FY 2007	($123,795,000)	($247,590,000)
FY 2008			
SB34 (2006 Session)	Additional - Gross Receipts Tax Amendments, Repeal and Public Utility Tariffs	($2,900,000)	
HB109 (2006 Session)	Additional - Sales and Use Tax - Food and Food Ingredients	($35,000,000)	
SB4001 (2006 September Session)	Additional - Income Tax Amendments (2006 September Session)	($12,000,000)	
	Subtotals FY 2008	($49,900,000)	($49,900,000)
Grand Total for Rolling 10 Year Taxes and Fees (A)(B)(C)		**($179,550,143)**	**($540,447,872)**

Table 45 (continued)

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

Notes:

(A) This table is not adjusted for tax increases due to income tax "bracket creep".

(B) This table is not adjusted for inflation. Only fiscal notes for state tax and fee increases or decreases greater than or equal to $500,000 are listed. Changes in local taxes are excluded. Extensions of existing laws are excluded.

(C) This table does NOT include shifts within the total state budget due to earmarking or other diversions.

(1) As of July 1996 (FY97) 30% of the exemption is allowed, as of July 1997 60% is allowed, and as of July 1998 100% is allowed. The original fiscal note for FY99 was $28.6 million. The Tax Commission subsequently ruled that parts (in addition to equipment) were eligible for the exemption (which raised the fiscal note to $71.3 million). In November 1996 a special session of the legislature meet to modify the law in order to restore the fiscal note to $28.6 million in FY99.

(2) Extends the repeal date for a tax credit for workover credits and recompletions of oil wells.

(3) Gives a 6% tax credit for qualified research activities conducted in the state.

(4) Reduces the sales tax exemption for machinery and equipment from 100% in FY1999 to 80% in FY2000. After July 1, 1999, vendors shall collect sales tax on 20% of the sales price of normal operating replacements.

(5) Gives a 6% individual or corporate income tax credit on the purchase price of machinery, equipment or both.

(6) Reinstates the manufacturing sales tax exemption on replacement parts at 100%. SB185 (1998 Session) had previously reduced this exemption to 80%.

(7) Permit fees and compensation paid into the Transportation Fund for access to rights-of-way on Interstate Highways by telecommunication companies.

(8) Increases income tax deduction for amounts paid for health care insurance from 60% to 100% of amounts not deducted from federal taxes.

(9) Changes in the reserve rate and calculation method will produce a tax reduction for all employers paying this insurance at the contributory rate. Taxes (income to the Employment Compensation Fund) will be reduced by $26,500,000 per year beginning in fiscal year 2001. The reserve fund was reduced from 22 to 18 months.

(10) The hospital assessment tax was repealed in fiscal year 2001. This was a tax rate on hospital gross revenues, as well as $0.90 for each surgery performed. The tax rate was adjusted quarterly so that no more than $5.5 million annually was collected.

(11) Exempts an individual from paying income taxes if federal AGI is less than the sum of the individual's personal exemptions plus his/her standard deduction (removes about 30,000 low income individuals from state income tax rolls).

(12) The top bracket was increased from $7,500 to $8,626 and the bottom bracket was increased from $1,500 to $1,726 (15,000 taxpayers were dropped out of the highest bracket).

(13) Repeals the $1.83 per patient day nursing home "bed" tax (the hospital bed tax was repealed in the 2000 General Session).

(14) Established fees and taxes that apply to the reprocessing, treatment, or disposal of certain types of radioactive waste.

(15) Increased tax on cigarettes 18 cents per 20 pack, from 51.5 cents to 69.5 cents.

(16) Increased tax on 31-gallon barrel of beer from $11 to $12.80 and created the Alcoholic Beverage Enforcement and Treatment Restricted Account.

(17) Increased the environmental assurance fee of 1/4 cent per gallon on the first sale or use of petroleum products to 1/2 cent per gallon. The fee will be reduced when the cash balance in the restricted Petroleum Storage Tank Trust Fund exceeds $20,000,000 in any year.

(18) Increased some fees and the mark-up on liquor from 61% to 64.5%.

(19) Imposed sales and use tax on cable and satellite TV service.

(20) Increased regulatory fees and taxes on radioactive and hazardous waste received at waste facility for treatment or disposal.

(21) Increased court filing fees to fund creation of Court Security Account which will be used to contract for security at courts across the state. Money is deposited into a restricted account.

(22) Restricted revenues for commerce (professional licensing), courts, natural resources, agriculture and other general user fees.

(23) This bill establishes an assessment on nursing care facilities in order to gain federal matching funds to enhance the total funding for these facilities. The bill authorizes the assessment to be up to 6% of each nursing care facility's total gross revenue.

(24) Imposes a state excise tax of 6.25% on amounts paid or charged for cable and satellite TV service.

(25) Reduces the tipping fee from $28 to $14 per ton and eliminates the 3% gross receipts tax (created in 2003 General Session by HB 286s1) for nonhazardous and low radioactive waste.

(26) Imposes a 10% tax on nude dancing and escort services.

(27) Levies an equity assessment of 1.75 cents per cigarette on nonparticipating tobacco product manufacturers.

(28) Eliminates unintended sales tax increases by exempting delivery, installation and 'direct mailing' charges as well as rebates on new motor vehicles.

(29) This bill amends the Sales and Use Tax Act to provide a sales and use tax exemption relating to certain telecommunications equipment, machinery, or software having at least a 1 year life.

(30) This bill repeals and modifies gross receipts taxes and requires Rocky Mountain Power (RMP) to file new tariffs with the PSC. Reverses a tax imposed to raise revenue last year.This tax is applied in lieu of a corporate profits tax. RMP will lower rates for consumers in exchange for the tax cut.

(31) Exempts replacement or repair parts with a life of 3 years or more. Adds scrap recyclers to the exemption. Electricity or other fuels used by these plants to produce energy is exempt from taxation.

(32) Allows the option of choosing double weighting of the sales factor for tax years beginning January 1, 2006. This will start to have an impact on FY07 collections. The double weighted sales factor will help companies with sales outside of Utah.

(33) Removes 2% of the 4.75% sales tax on unprepared food effective January 1, 2007. Allows for a 1.31% vendor discount. Nonfood/food items that are bundled are taxed at 4.75%. UTA and local taxes are unaffected.

(34) Provides for an optional flat rate of 5.35%; or the taxpayer can stay with the current system with expanded brackets and a lower tax rate of 6.98%.Top rate drops from 7.00% to 6.98% and the top bracket goes from $8,626 to $11,000 as of January 1, 2006. The 5.35% flat rate takes effect January 1, 2007. Indexing for inflation starts January 1, 2009 at around $4 million to $6 million per year.

Exports

Overview

Utah's merchandise exports grew from $6.1 billion in 2005 to an estimated $6.8 billion in 2006, an increase of 12.9%. Utah's exports have been at or above $3.0 billion since 1999 and above $4.0 billion since 2002. Shipments of gold accounted for approximately 42% of the total during 2006, an increase over 2005 when gold accounted for 35% of Utah exports. Exports to Canada and Mexico remain strong, and exports to China exceeded $100 million for the fourth year in a row. As the world economic recovery strengthens during 2007, Utah's exports should continue to grow.

2006 Summary

Utah's Merchandise Exports in National Context. For the third year in a row, Utah ranked 32nd among the states in the value of merchandise exports during 2006. Export estimates for 2006 are based on the first three quarters of data reported by the U.S. Census Bureau. Utah imports increased by 12.9% for 2006, a figure lower than the 28.4% in 2005 when Utah had the sixth fastest growth rate in the nation. Nonetheless, Utah's growth in 2006 was still equal to the national average. Merchandise exports for the entire United States increased from $867.6 billion in 2005 to $980.4 billion in 2006. Merchandise exports fell in just four states in 2006--South Carolina, Georgia, Vermont, and Hawaii. As in 2005, Texas was the leading exporter in the nation, exporting $147.8 billion in 2006, about 15.0% of the nation's total exports. Texas was followed by California ($126.3 billion), New York ($55.7 billion), Washington ($50.7 billion) and Illinois ($41.2 billion). These five states account for approximately 43% of the nation's total exports.

Utah's Merchandise Exports by Industry. Utah's leading merchandise export in 2006 was primary metal products--almost exclusively gold. Primary metals exports increased by 29.1% over 2005 to $2.9 billion. Primary metals constituted 42.2% of Utah exports in 2006, an increase over 2005 when it was 36.9% of total exports. Other leading export categories for 2006 included: computers and electronics ($612.7 million, or 9.0%); transportation equipment ($603.2 million, or 8.8%); minerals ($526.0 million, or 7.7%); and chemicals ($463.9 million, or 6.8%).

Destination of Utah's Merchandise Exports. Utah's largest markets for merchandise exports are in Western Europe, East Asia, Canada, and Mexico. East Asia ranked as the number two market for the first time, an increase over 2004 and 2005 when it was the fourth-largest destination for Utah exports.

During 2006, the United Kingdom was Utah's number one customer with exports totaling $2.6 billion in goods. Canada was the second largest customer of Utah products with $873.7 million in exports for 2006. Japan was third ($523.4 million), followed by Belgium ($348.4 million) and Mexico ($260.8 million). China dropped to Utah's ninth largest customer with $217.3 million in exports in 2006. In 2005, China was Utah's fifth largest customer with $320.6 million. However, China remained one of the ten largest destinations for Utah goods. During 2006, the top five purchasing countries accounted for 76.6% of all Utah goods exported internationally. The top ten accounted for 92.0%, or $5.6 billion in goods.

Canada and Mexico. The two countries in closest geographic proximity to the state were Utah's second and fifth highest export destinations. And in contrast to the United Kingdom, where the vast majority of Utah exports came in the form of gold bouillon, Canada and Mexico imported a wider array of goods from Utah. In 2006, Utah exported $207.9 million in transportation equipment to Canada, about one-quarter of overall Utah exports to that country. Canada also received $92.3 million in primary metals, $83.1 in machinery, and $78.2 million in chemicals.

Mexico continues to be an important strategic partner for the state. In 2006, Mexican President Vicente Fox visited Utah, the first state on his U.S. tour and one of only three states he personally visited. Mexico is also gaining importance as a destination for Utah goods. In 2006, Utah exported $130.0 million in minerals to Mexico, nearly 50% of total exports for the year. Chemicals were also a leading export product in 2006, totaling $38.8 million. Together, minerals and chemicals constituted nearly two-thirds of all exports to Mexico for 2006.

China. China continues to gain visibility as a market for Utah products. In 2006, Governor Jon Huntsman led a trade mission to introduce Utah businessmen to the Chinese market. Since entering the WTO in 2001, overall exports to China have increased. Even though exports fell from $324.7 million in 2005 to $217.3 million, China remained one of the top export markets in 2006. Utah exported $56.3 million in computers and electronics to China in 2006, or 25% of total exports. China also made large purchases of minerals, food, and machinery. It also purchased 39% of all scrapped metal exported by Utah last year.

Gold. Utah continues to be a large exporter of gold. In 2006, the amount of gold exported from Utah was larger than what is mined in Utah. Analysis of the Census Bureau data seem to indicate that partially refined ore from other western states is shipped to Utah for final processing. Although the primary destination for the gold bouillon processed in Utah continues to be customers which are in the United States, the shipment of gold outside of the United States constituted 42% of

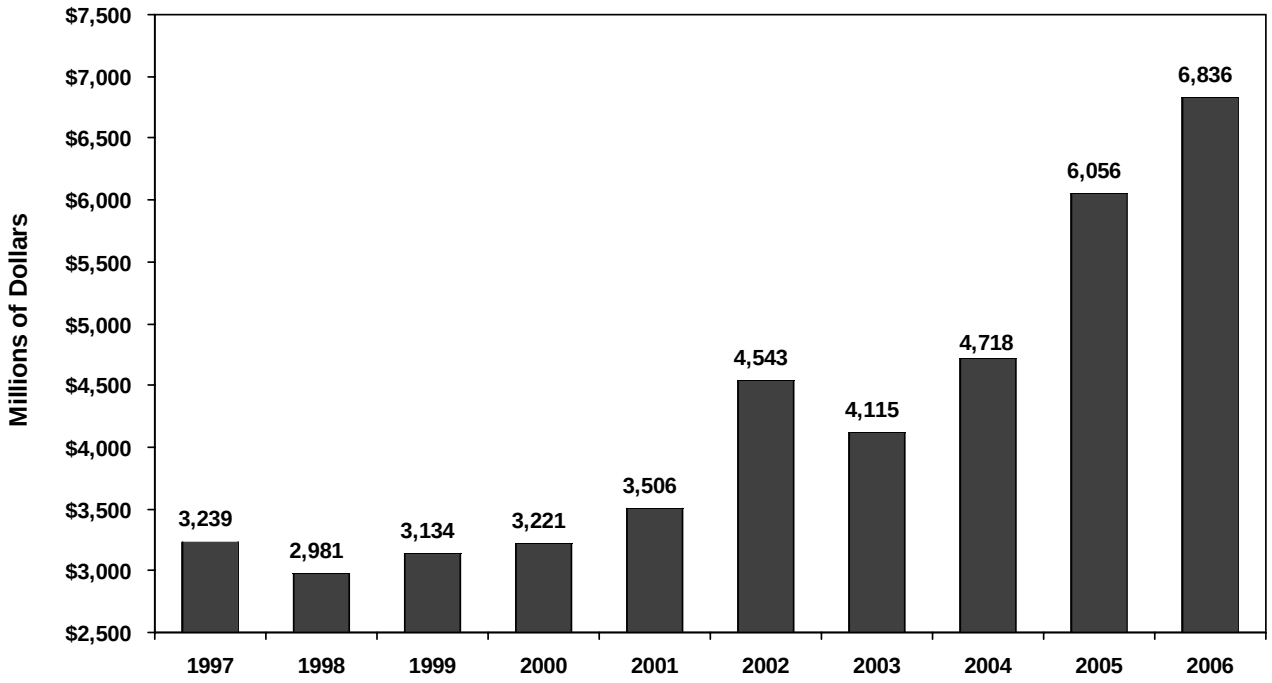
Utah's exports in 2006, an increase over 2005 when gold exports totaled 35% of exports. Gold exports constituted 95% of all export dollars to the United Kingdom and 92% of export dollars to Switzerland.

As in 2005, when gold exports were valued at $2.2 billion to Utah, gold exports for 2006 do not provide a substantial number of jobs for the state, and inflate the amount of goods Utah exports. For this reason, it is important to look at exports without gold bouillon. Even with this exclusion, Utah's exports had a very strong year, increasing by 3.4% to $4.0 billion.

2007 Outlook

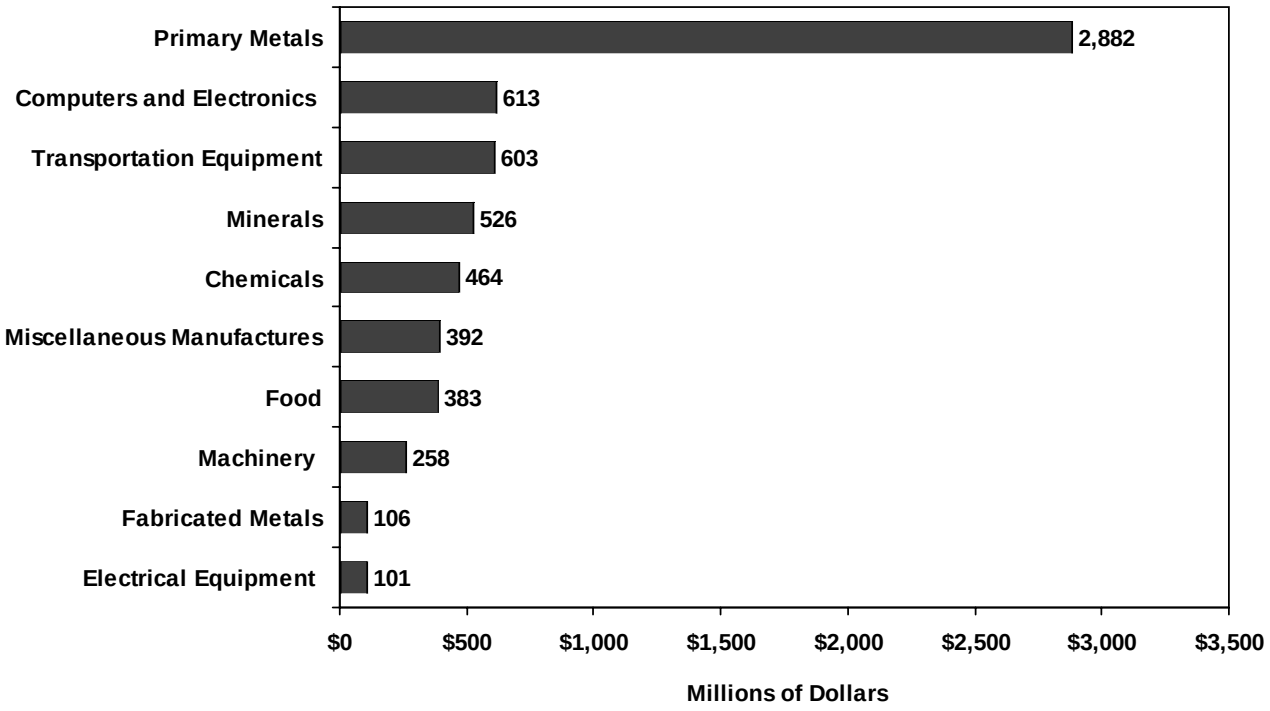
Utah's exports increased 12.9% last year, from $6.1 billion in 2005 to $6.8 billion in 2006. Final processing in Utah of gold ore mined out of state appears to account for approximately 42% of Utah exports. With demand rising world wide--including Canada, Mexico, and China--Utah's exports should increase during 2007.

Figure 38
Utah Merchandise Exports



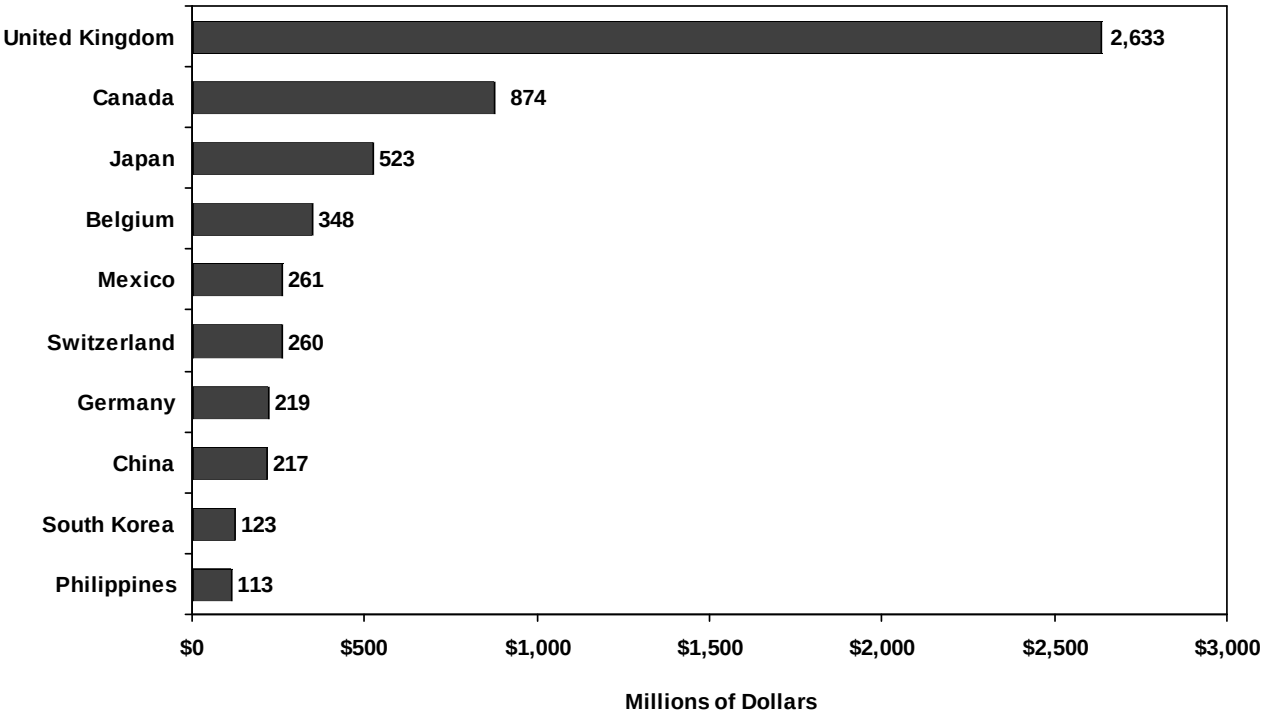
Note: Exports for 2006 are estimated based on first three quarters.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Figure 39
Utah Merchandise Exports to Top Ten Purchasing Industries: 2006



Note: Exports for 2006 are estimated based on first three quarters.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Figure 40
Utah Merchandise Exports to Top Ten Purchasing Countries: 2006



Note: Exports for 2006 are estimated based on first three quarters.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Table 46
U.S. Merchandise Exports by State (Millions of Dollars)

Rank	State	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2005-06 Percent Change	2006 Share
24	Alabama	6,372	6,192	7,317	7,570	8,267	8,340	9,037	10,796	14,044	30.1%	1.4%
36	Alaska	1,954	2,564	2,464	2,418	2,516	2,739	3,157	3,592	4,194	16.8%	0.4%
17	Arizona	11,415	11,824	14,334	12,514	11,871	13,323	13,423	14,950	18,137	21.3%	1.9%
37	Arkansas	2,286	2,178	2,599	2,911	2,804	2,962	3,493	3,862	4,082	5.7%	0.4%
2	California	95,768	97,920	119,640	106,777	92,214	93,995	109,968	116,819	126,306	8.1%	12.9%
30	Colorado	5,266	5,931	6,593	6,126	5,522	6,109	6,651	6,784	7,899	16.4%	0.8%
27	Connecticut	7,297	7,231	8,047	8,610	8,313	8,136	8,559	9,687	12,108	25.0%	1.2%
39	Delaware	2,232	2,287	2,197	1,985	2,004	1,886	2,053	2,525	3,758	48.8%	0.4%
49	District Of Columbia	348	412	1,003	1,034	1,066	809	1,164	825	1,019	23.5%	0.1%
7	Florida	24,452	24,155	26,543	27,185	24,544	24,953	28,982	33,377	37,663	12.8%	3.8%
16	Georgia	13,476	13,749	14,925	14,644	14,413	16,286	19,633	20,577	19,932	-3.1%	2.0%
52	Hawaii	276	274	387	370	514	368	405	1,028	799	-22.3%	0.1%
40	Idaho	1,510	2,192	3,559	2,122	1,967	2,096	2,915	3,260	3,590	10.1%	0.4%
5	Illinois	28,914	29,432	31,438	30,434	25,686	26,473	30,214	35,868	41,183	14.8%	4.2%
12	Indiana	12,318	12,910	15,386	14,365	14,923	16,402	19,109	21,476	22,824	6.3%	2.3%
29	Iowa	4,901	4,094	4,466	4,660	4,755	5,236	6,394	7,348	8,363	13.8%	0.9%
28	Kansas	4,039	4,669	5,145	5,005	4,988	4,553	4,931	6,720	8,626	28.4%	0.9%
18	Kentucky	8,100	8,877	9,612	9,048	10,607	10,734	12,992	14,899	16,969	13.9%	1.7%
13	Louisiana	16,836	15,842	16,814	16,589	17,567	18,390	19,922	19,232	22,281	15.9%	2.3%
45	Maine	1,825	2,014	1,779	1,813	1,973	2,188	2,432	2,310	2,599	12.5%	0.3%
31	Maryland	4,722	4,009	4,593	4,975	4,474	4,941	5,746	7,119	7,407	4.0%	0.8%
11	Massachusetts	15,878	16,805	20,514	17,490	16,708	18,663	21,837	22,043	23,651	7.3%	2.4%
6	Michigan	28,977	31,086	33,845	32,366	33,775	32,941	35,625	37,584	40,121	6.8%	4.1%
20	Minnesota	9,147	9,373	10,303	10,524	10,402	11,266	12,678	14,705	16,295	10.8%	1.7%
34	Mississippi	2,286	2,216	2,726	3,557	3,058	2,558	3,179	4,008	4,706	17.4%	0.5%
26	Missouri	5,762	6,059	6,497	6,173	6,791	7,234	8,997	10,462	12,160	16.2%	1.2%
50	Montana	421	427	541	489	386	361	565	711	867	22.0%	0.1%
41	Nebraska	1,995	2,096	2,511	2,702	2,528	2,724	2,316	3,004	3,504	16.7%	0.4%
33	Nevada	688	1,067	1,482	1,423	1,177	2,033	2,907	3,937	5,475	39.1%	0.6%
44	New Hampshire	1,728	1,930	2,373	2,401	1,863	1,931	2,286	2,548	2,788	9.4%	0.3%
9	New Jersey	15,371	15,355	18,638	18,946	17,002	16,818	19,192	21,080	26,214	24.4%	2.7%
43	New Mexico	1,855	3,134	2,391	1,405	1,196	2,326	2,046	2,540	2,937	15.6%	0.3%
3	New York	37,384	37,068	42,846	42,172	36,977	39,181	44,401	50,492	55,666	10.2%	5.7%
15	North Carolina	15,706	15,007	17,946	16,799	14,719	16,199	18,115	19,463	21,188	8.9%	2.2%
46	North Dakota	750	699	626	806	859	854	1,008	1,185	1,534	29.4%	0.2%
8	Ohio	24,852	24,883	26,322	27,095	27,723	29,764	31,208	34,801	36,848	5.9%	3.8%
35	Oklahoma	2,785	2,987	3,072	2,661	2,444	2,660	3,178	4,314	4,386	1.7%	0.4%
21	Oregon	9,031	10,471	11,441	8,900	10,086	10,357	11,172	12,381	14,948	20.7%	1.5%
10	Pennsylvania	15,974	16,170	18,792	17,433	15,768	16,299	18,487	22,271	25,827	16.0%	2.6%
22	Puerto Rico	na	8,301	9,735	10,573	9,732	11,914	13,162	13,264	14,539	9.6%	1.5%
47	Rhode Island	1,102	1,116	1,186	1,269	1,121	1,178	1,286	1,269	1,494	17.8%	0.2%
25	South Carolina	7,749	7,150	8,565	9,956	9,656	11,773	13,376	13,944	13,917	-0.2%	1.4%
48	South Dakota	446	495	679	595	597	672	826	941	1,123	19.3%	0.1%
14	Tennessee	9,552	9,868	11,592	11,320	11,621	12,612	16,123	19,070	22,025	15.5%	2.2%
1	Texas	78,875	82,999	103,866	94,995	95,396	98,846	117,245	128,761	147,408	14.5%	15.0%
32	Utah	2,981	3,134	3,221	3,506	4,543	4,115	4,718	6,056	6,836	13.0%	0.7%
38	Vermont	3,668	4,023	4,097	2,830	2,521	2,627	3,283	4,240	3,777	-10.9%	0.4%
53	Virgin Islands	90	155	174	187	258	253	389	539	590	9.5%	0.1%
23	Virginia	12,514	11,483	11,698	11,631	10,796	10,853	11,631	12,216	14,130	15.7%	1.4%
4	Washington	38,249	36,731	32,215	34,929	34,627	34,173	33,793	37,948	50,659	33.5%	5.2%
42	West Virginia	2,106	1,893	2,219	2,241	2,237	2,380	3,262	3,147	3,241	3.0%	0.3%
19	Wisconsin	9,752	9,673	10,508	10,489	10,684	11,510	12,706	14,923	16,898	13.2%	1.7%
51	Wyoming	500	458	503	503	553	582	680	669	812	21.4%	0.1%
	United States	682,977	695,009	782,429	730,897	693,517	724,006	819,026	867,568	980,350	13.0%	100.0%

Notes:
1. Rank based on 2006 exports.
2. 2006 exports based on first three quarters.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Table 47
Utah Merchandise Exports by Industry (Thousands of Dollars)

Rank	Code	INDUSTRY Name	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2005-06 Percent Change	2006 Share
19	111	Agricultural Products	18,970	18,459	17,238	21,547	7,106	4,399	5,462	9,060	10,746	12,194	13.5%	0.2%
29	112	Livestock And Livestock Products	252	318	437	475	402	722	1,749	1,567	690	1,097	59.0%	0.0%
30	113	Forestry Products	535	389	548	606	514	484	530	646	695	766	10.3%	0.0%
25	114	Fish Products	10,507	5,043	3,047	2,161	5,228	1,267	1,702	4,070	3,264	6,168	89.0%	0.1%
31	211	Oil and Gas	13	49	0	39	0	15	70	885	0	688	-	0.0%
4	212	Minerals	312,700	167,523	130,711	171,546	104,973	62,487	43,021	96,736	537,414	526,024	-2.1%	7.7%
7	311	Food	131,589	129,669	135,425	176,394	231,218	255,310	283,210	308,509	356,061	383,378	7.7%	5.6%
16	312	Beverages	1,717	3,923	5,016	3,625	5,278	5,724	26,306	9,009	47,192	53,667	13.7%	0.8%
26	313	Raw Textiles	3,305	2,724	3,783	10,011	8,146	7,110	3,634	3,907	3,735	4,291	14.9%	0.1%
20	314	Milled Textiles	2,565	1,292	2,362	1,623	1,905	2,103	5,176	5,463	6,834	9,167	34.2%	0.1%
24	315	Apparel	5,089	4,412	6,560	4,370	5,038	3,434	4,270	4,511	5,357	6,552	22.3%	0.1%
21	316	Leather	5,775	7,279	14,485	10,114	7,047	6,554	6,075	8,034	5,088	8,710	71.2%	0.1%
28	321	Wood Products	1,157	1,207	1,731	1,119	1,791	1,969	2,671	2,643	2,552	1,985	-22.2%	0.0%
15	322	Paper	7,519	10,979	37,419	43,046	45,158	43,496	27,659	31,885	31,652	56,138	77.4%	0.8%
17	323	Printed Material	34,443	22,254	24,647	21,775	21,600	24,238	21,888	26,659	26,750	29,104	8.8%	0.4%
22	324	Refined Petroleum	90	1,687	2,027	165	1,052	2,681	1,800	4,251	5,707	8,043	40.9%	0.1%
5	325	Chemicals	213,598	204,356	153,424	170,488	229,890	264,547	340,250	429,823	456,821	463,912	1.6%	6.8%
12	326	Plastics	37,224	26,061	30,899	51,584	57,364	65,648	74,885	67,174	57,750	76,048	31.7%	1.1%
18	327	Stone, Clay, Glass, Concrete	7,940	7,328	9,981	10,930	12,451	11,231	9,956	11,948	13,827	12,274	-11.2%	0.2%
1	331	Primary Metals	944,850	944,538	975,144	661,588	1,008,351	1,913,423	1,465,736	1,507,520	2,232,350	2,882,398	29.1%	42.2%
9	332	Fabricated Metals	55,899	49,102	38,921	47,664	57,331	53,854	61,898	71,636	84,465	106,311	25.9%	1.6%
8	333	Machinery	152,621	161,839	188,201	229,525	184,967	140,015	141,408	205,569	208,935	257,717	23.3%	3.8%
2	334	Computers and Electronics	557,412	521,952	499,647	537,826	511,068	758,292	623,985	910,641	854,611	612,677	-28.3%	9.0%
10	335	Electrical Equipment	63,568	84,442	100,800	116,804	101,712	102,662	85,685	83,489	99,512	101,283	1.8%	1.5%
3	336	Transportation Equipment	418,257	384,271	497,094	619,264	588,761	489,050	467,223	469,563	511,889	603,223	17.8%	8.8%
14	337	Furniture	4,147	5,481	6,446	15,701	11,559	12,270	13,352	20,731	25,813	58,887	128.1%	0.9%
6	339	Miscellaneous Manufactures	165,415	142,788	163,638	192,584	214,566	213,290	293,473	289,271	329,759	391,906	18.8%	5.7%
27	511	Publications	0	0	0	0	0	0	556	1,226	2,059	2,635	28.0%	0.0%
13	910	Scrap	5,812	3,000	3,374	5,703	4,934	9,720	12,646	26,849	28,998	59,527	105.3%	0.9%
23	920	Used Merchandise	6,123	4,359	3,250	3,076	2,616	2,635	1,983	2,956	2,653	7,684	189.6%	0.1%
11	980	Unclassified	69,611	63,975	77,243	89,447	74,375	84,069	86,243	102,068	102,685	91,043	-11.3%	1.3%
		Total	3,238,700	2,980,700	3,133,500	3,220,800	3,506,400	4,542,700	4,114,500	4,718,300	6,055,863	6,835,500	12.9%	100.0%

Notes:
1. Rank based on 2006 exports.
2. 2006 exports based on first three quarters.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Table 48
Utah Merchandise Exports by Purchasing Country and Region (Millions of Dollars)

Rank	Country	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2006-05 Percent Change	2006 Share
1	United Kingdom	768.16	720.22	628.86	246.02	421.34	710.23	486.53	559.47	1105.14	2633.11	138.3%	43.5%
2	Canada	495.77	486.84	568.50	605.77	543.16	513.32	544.25	865.72	709.24	873.70	23.2%	14.4%
3	Japan	516.27	397.07	378.51	402.06	396.41	427.12	475.56	541.99	588.67	523.43	-11.1%	8.6%
4	Belgium	74.04	45.25	53.06	72.80	58.59	62.70	69.35	93.48	428.23	348.27	-18.7%	5.8%
5	Mexico	88.56	77.08	78.67	102.13	113.59	134.17	111.22	122.16	128.22	260.80	103.4%	4.3%
6	Switzerland	71.45	248.78	399.51	452.86	696.44	1341.22	1105.19	772.66	777.06	260.08	-66.5%	4.3%
7	Germany	147.13	88.01	75.65	104.52	93.59	68.82	118.69	170.18	208.32	218.64	5.0%	3.6%
8	China	25.99	33.57	17.34	32.59	40.63	64.16	114.03	123.01	320.62	217.34	-32.2%	3.6%
9	Korea, Republic of	112.11	50.71	67.24	128.93	127.63	88.40	69.85	104.66	124.50	123.29	-1.0%	2.0%
10	Philippines	94.54	111.64	79.58	105.20	79.37	84.79	103.62	117.75	110.41	113.20	2.5%	1.9%
11	Australia	33.25	44.15	44.86	59.68	54.08	51.63	67.26	74.49	109.36	103.15	-5.7%	1.7%
12	Netherlands	108.82	98.22	120.77	151.19	154.26	137.84	124.44	105.34	119.07	93.94	-21.1%	1.6%
13	France	46.12	42.70	57.05	46.93	54.10	51.09	66.32	72.87	112.55	87.16	-22.6%	1.4%
14	Taiwan, Province of China	98.76	44.58	43.57	76.30	57.08	59.69	62.77	79.50	96.85	80.69	-16.7%	1.3%
15	Italy	48.59	27.02	45.92	39.59	37.50	39.11	39.04	43.47	59.43	77.13	29.8%	1.3%
16	Ireland	45.87	50.50	64.05	98.30	55.32	18.04	24.27	16.72	16.80	74.19	341.7%	1.2%
17	Hong Kong	44.15	28.54	40.36	58.40	53.15	67.38	58.87	89.10	145.82	71.23	-51.2%	1.2%
18	Brazil	15.40	14.65	24.49	41.13	41.65	12.81	22.95	39.82	30.52	63.91	109.4%	1.1%
19	Israel	9.61	9.73	8.64	8.94	9.70	9.39	20.40	47.71	57.45	57.07	-0.7%	0.9%
20	Singapore	63.02	38.04	44.00	54.87	46.25	263.58	38.43	125.72	127.46	54.61	-57.2%	0.9%
21	Spain	15.72	19.30	15.04	18.23	19.61	23.90	26.76	24.63	49.37	40.03	-18.9%	0.7%
22	United Arab Emirates	7.69	9.19	20.58	16.04	5.27	5.54	4.53	93.45	138.04	39.20	-71.6%	0.6%
23	South Africa	7.00	5.20	4.01	5.16	8.89	3.60	4.20	9.77	15.88	33.00	107.8%	0.5%
24	Malaysia	57.50	70.54	47.26	43.99	50.30	31.22	26.61	39.98	49.55	31.17	-37.1%	0.5%
25	Sweden	21.58	23.70	7.05	12.21	13.58	14.01	11.27	17.86	15.98	26.32	64.7%	0.4%
26	Thailand	74.85	50.93	23.43	17.86	23.34	29.01	30.33	60.94	40.20	25.93	-35.5%	0.4%
27	India	7.41	4.62	5.76	11.76	12.05	12.82	23.52	18.52	54.13	21.24	-60.8%	0.4%
28	Turkey	4.13	7.54	19.80	30.33	33.49	23.35	12.74	4.56	13.99	20.83	49.0%	0.3%
29	Costa Rica	2.94	2.20	2.66	18.63	20.79	31.00	32.24	24.79	21.10	20.58	-2.5%	0.3%
30	Norway	3.71	5.60	3.80	5.73	8.81	11.56	8.84	9.92	10.00	15.30	52.9%	0.3%
31	Chile	23.92	17.80	6.21	7.06	5.89	6.19	12.41	31.25	11.45	12.99	13.5%	0.2%
32	New Zealand	12.12	9.19	9.74	7.03	6.39	6.91	8.72	14.15	12.56	12.70	1.2%	0.2%
33	Finland	3.36	3.44	4.27	3.38	5.52	7.66	6.18	7.26	9.33	10.38	11.3%	0.2%
34	Russian Federation	4.77	2.30	3.02	5.69	3.77	7.82	11.73	13.80	11.43	9.93	-13.1%	0.2%
35	Ukraine	2.53	3.80	7.13	7.52	8.94	7.05	5.78	6.68	7.59	8.91	17.4%	0.1%

Rank	Region											2005-06 Percent Change	2006 Share
1	Western Europe	1,370.3	1,393.5	1,521.0	1,301.6	1,669.7	2,525.5	2,113.5	1924.3	2907.6	3924.6	35.0%	64.8%
2	East Asia	1,096.4	830.3	746.0	923.4	880.3	1,119.6	985.2	1288.4	1671.0	1249.9	-25.2%	20.6%
3	Canada	495.8	486.8	568.5	605.8	543.2	513.3	544.3	866.3	690.4	873.2	26.5%	14.4%
4	Mexico	88.6	77.1	78.7	102.1	113.6	134.2	111.2	122.2	126.0	260.6	106.9%	4.3%
5	Latin America	78.0	65.0	71.7	109.9	119.3	94.1	121.7	164.6	143.2	168.0	17.4%	2.8%
6	West Asia	34.6	44.2	52.6	58.1	50.2	50.6	88.6	180.1	307.4	140.9	-54.1%	2.3%
7	Australia/Pacific	46.2	54.4	55.9	68.0	61.8	60.3	78.8	94.5	119.5	121.0	1.3%	2.0%
8	Africa	13.4	11.3	14.2	19.5	27.0	13.0	25.7	35.3	33.6	52.1	55.1%	0.9%
9	Eastern Europe	15.3	18.2	24.8	31.9	38.8	32.1	45.3	42.6	57.1	45.2	-20.9%	0.7%
	Total	3,238.7	2,980.7	3,133.5	3,220.8	3,506.4	4,542.7	4,114.5	4,718.3	6,055.9	6,835.5	12.9%	100.0%

Notes:
1. Rank based on 2006 exports.
2. 2006 exports based on first three quarters.
3. Region totals may not sum due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Table 49
Utah Merchandise Exports to Top Ten Purchasing Countries by Industry during 2006 (Thousands of Dollars)

Code	Industry Name	United Kingdom	Canada	Japan	Belgium	Mexico	Switzerland	Germany	China	South Korea	Philippines	10-Country Industry Total
111	Agricultural Products	6	681	4,421	0	277	0	335	248	828	0	6,795
112	Livestock And Livestock Products	0	181	0	0	53	0	596	0	0	0	830
113	Forestry Products	0	609	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	615
114	Fish Products	120	127	0	0	52	0	56	0	0	32	388
211	Oil and Gas	0	554	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	554
212	Minerals	248	53,001	1,581	297,431	129,776	0	288	25,922	199	127	508,573
311	Food	3,105	62,537	97,451	3,279	9,147	185	12,665	20,119	19,697	1,569	229,754
312	Beverages	447	2,346	49,117	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	51,922
313	Raw Textiles	161	1,557	43	0	199	0	13	4	0	136	2,114
314	Milled Textiles	240	6,441	213	0	116	0	24	310	6	12	7,363
315	Apparel	296	890	120	48	1,199	4	521	23	0	8	3,109
316	Leather	270	3,598	1,237	5	594	7	55	74	108	0	5,948
321	Wood Products	5	564	38	0	103	8	94	31	480	0	1,324
322	Paper	495	31,598	421	32	1,066	0	4,013	7,133	1,987	37	46,782
323	Printed Material	3,596	7,352	473	210	1,907	77	621	176	74	2,001	16,485
324	Refined Petroleum	857	658	107	798	110	0	3,365	355	0	0	6,250
325	Chemicals	13,522	78,205	107,904	9,663	38,781	777	21,095	17,028	22,438	268	309,681
326	Plastics	4,599	25,781	4,846	494	7,279	62	812	1,032	402	374	45,680
327	Stone, Clay, Glass, Concrete	317	8,533	250	15	252	0	60	208	0	3	9,639
331	Primary Metals	2,492,549	92,830	802	853	1,765	238,634	4,459	2,717	1,970	111	2,836,690
332	Fabricated Metals	6,166	35,137	706	352	4,180	242	4,811	8,869	613	1,853	62,929
333	Machinery	8,592	83,094	12,272	6,957	6,059	447	7,373	30,422	2,718	1,716	159,651
334	Computers and Electronics	50,094	59,064	76,017	2,188	7,213	3,692	53,876	56,290	7,957	103,381	419,772
335	Electrical Equipment	12,808	17,888	2,925	1,457	672	552	4,795	2,121	1,092	104	44,414
336	Transportation Equipment	7,430	207,896	89,827	645	10,705	161	57,197	12,104	49,842	953	436,759
337	Furniture	801	29,442	1,834	0	20,517	5	32	47	1,377	69	54,122
339	Miscellaneous Manufactures	24,709	47,300	65,419	23,808	12,310	15,167	19,969	7,409	6,495	259	222,844
511	Publications	60	1,660	93	0	56	13	164	505	713	0	3,265
910	Scrap	0	432	3,839	0	5,716	32	0	23,348	1,450	119	34,936
920	Used Merchandise	76	3,271	283	33	144	5	2,161	0	0	0	5,973
980	Unclassified	1,544	10,466	1,187	4	472	8	19,177	840	2,840	68	36,608
	Total	2,633,113	873,697	523,428	348,271	260,721	260,076	218,639	217,336	123,285	113,201	5,571,768

Note: 2006 exports based on first three quarters.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Price Inflation and Cost of Living

Overview

Inflation remained steady at an estimated 3.3% in 2006, compared to 3.4% in 2005, as measured by the Consumer Price Index (CPI). The Gross Domestic Product chain-type price deflator was also stable at an estimated 2.9% in 2006, from 3.0% in 2005.

2006 Summary

Consumer Price Index. The national rate of inflation remained steady in 2006. The CPI for Urban Consumers (CPI-U) increased by 3.3% in 2006, measured on an annual average basis, compared with 3.4% in 2005. Inflation is expected to slow in the near term, as forecasts project the index to increase at a lower rate of 2.1% through 2007.

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

Gross Domestic Product. In 2006, the GDP chain-type implicit price deflator increased by an estimated 2.9%. The GDP personal consumption deflator in 2006 increased by an estimated 2.9% the same growth experienced in 2005. Beginning in 1996, the real GDP has been reported using a chain-weighted inflation index. Under this method, the composition of economic output (weighting) is updated annually.

Utah Cost of Living. The Wells Fargo Cost of Living Index is prepared monthly and includes comparative data for the Wasatch Front. Price data for this index are produced by Case Research, an independent research firm. The methodology employed in the design of this index is reportedly similar to the Bureau of Labor Statistics CPI.

Cost of living along the Wasatch Front grew at a slower rate during much of 2006, moving from 158.6 in October of 2005 to 157.1 in October of 2006. The cost of transportation declined 15.3% during this period, likely in response to lower gas prices, while the cost of housing increased 3.1% reflecting the robust housing market. In comparison to the national figures, Utah's prices appeared to be more stable at 0.8% growth in the first ten months of 2006 than the prices throughout the country which grew by 3.4% over the same period.

Significant Issues

Labor Market. The state's unemployment rate decreased in 2006, dropping from 4.3% in 2005 to a near record low of 3.3% in 2006. Utah's rate declined at a faster rate than the nation, which decreased from 5.1% in 2005 to 4.6% in 2006. Unemployment is expected to increase slightly during 2007, though it will continue to remain near historic lows. The average annual wage growth for Utah in 2005 was revised to 81.9% of the nation's average, up from an estimated 81.7% for 2004. The ratio of Utah's average annual pay to the nation's annual pay in 2006 declined to 81.2%. However, the wage growth in 2006 was above that of inflation, as the real wage grew at 2.1%. Utah nonagricultural job growth also increased 5.2% in 2006, compared to an increase of 4.0% in 2004. Because of the pace of the current expansion, the labor market may experience some friction in the near term due to labor shortages.

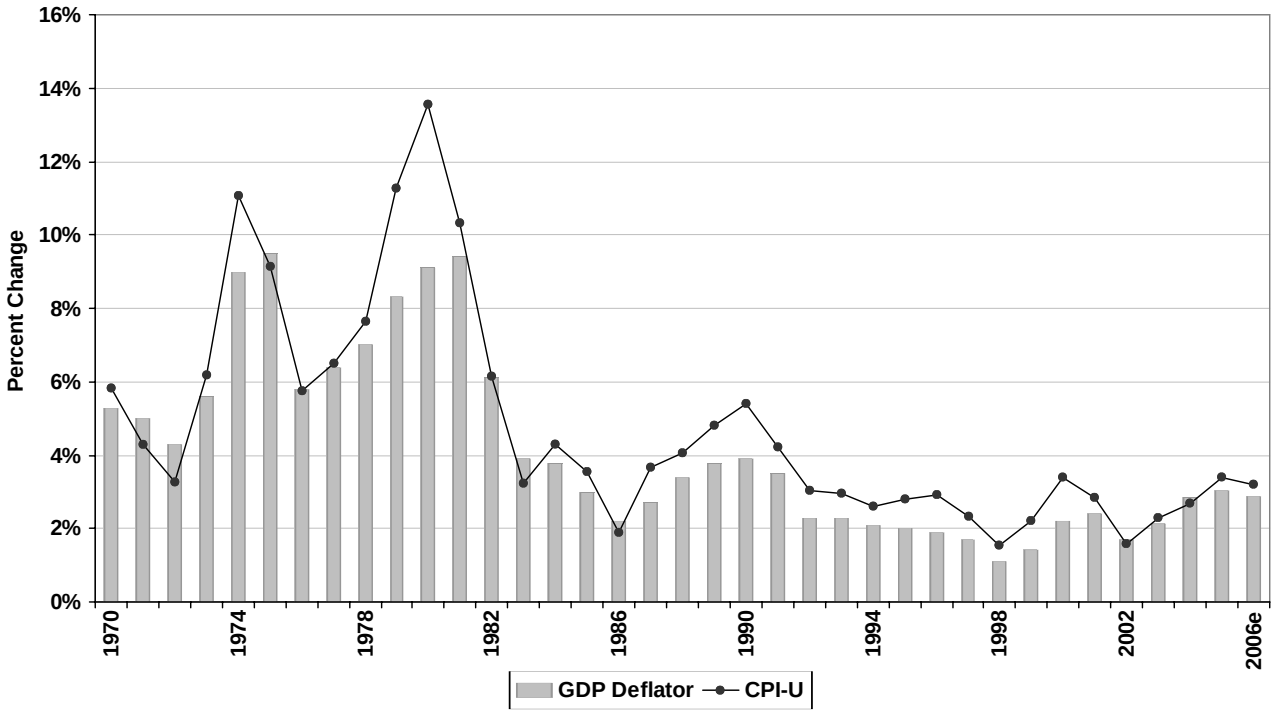
Housing. Freddie Mac reported interest rates on 30-year and 15-year fixed-rate mortgages in 2006 continued to be among the lowest rates in three decades. However, mortgage rates are expected to ease upward throughout 2007. Whether these modest increases will dampen the booming growth in residential construction will depend on the relative price movements of other housing markets and migration. The Office of Federal Housing Price Oversight indicated that Utah's housing price appreciation is still accelerating, even with cooling national prices. Moving from 50th in the nation in the third quarter of 2004, 22nd in the nation in the third quarter of 2005, to second in the nation in the third quarter of 2006.

Federal Reserve. In 2006, the Federal Open Market Committee halted increases in the federal funds rate after two years and 17 consecutive quarter-point increases. While fears of inflation remain the Committee's greatest concern, the federal funds rate could remain at its 5.25%-level through 2007 or even fall if economic growth slows. Regardless, interest rates in 2006 and those projected through 2007 remain relatively low, from a historical perspective.

Conclusion

Economic indicators show a growing, if softening, national economy in 2007. Inflation fears still seem to have been contained, while a weaker housing market and high energy prices have not derailed the economy. National worries of a sharp correction in housing markets seem to have diminished, but are still cautious through 2007. Unemployment is expected to remain stable, perhaps inching upward throughout the year.

Figure 41
Consumer Price Index and Gross Domestic Price Deflator



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

Table 50
Wells Fargo Cost of Living Index Wasatch Front-Area

Year	Month	Housing	Transpor-tation	Health Care	Food at Home	Clothing	Food Away	Utilities	Recreation	Education & Commun-ications	Other Goods & Services	All Categories
2005	Oct	177.1	158.1	157.3	189.5	120.7	162.2	131.4	129.9	117.2	104.2	158.6
	Nov	177.1	143.9	157.4	190.0	114.1	162.2	130.0	129.9	117.2	104.2	155.7
	Dec	177.1	142.1	157.3	193.0	121.5	162.2	130.0	129.9	117.2	104.3	156.1
2006	Jan	177.1	148.0	157.4	191.3	118.8	162.2	130.0	129.9	117.2	104.3	156.9
	Feb	177.1	147.7	157.4	188.9	121.4	162.2	130.0	132.6	119.1	104.3	157.0
	Mar	177.1	148.1	157.3	189.2	121.7	162.2	130.0	132.6	119.1	104.3	157.1
	Apr	178.5	149.6	157.3	190.4	117.3	162.2	130.0	132.6	119.1	104.3	157.7
	May	178.5	152.1	157.3	189.8	117.3	162.2	130.0	132.6	119.1	104.3	158.1
	Jun	178.5	153.1	157.3	190.6	121.2	162.2	130.0	135.6	124.6	104.3	159.0
	Jul	182.4	154.9	157.4	188.5	116.4	162.2	130.0	135.6	124.6	104.3	160.0
	Aug	182.4	152.2	157.4	191.7	118.0	162.2	130.0	135.6	124.6	104.3	159.9
	Sep	182.6	143.3	157.4	191.5	121.2	162.2	130.0	135.6	124.6	104.3	158.5
	Oct	182.6	134.0	157.4	194.6	119.1	162.2	130.0	139.1	124.6	104.3	157.1
Oct-Oct % Change		3.1%	-15.3%	0.1%	2.7%	-1.3%	0.0%	-1.0%	7.1%	6.3%	0.1%	-0.9%

Source: Wells Fargo Bank

Table 51

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

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual Avg. Index	Dec-Dec Percent Change	Annual Avg. Percent Change
1959	29.0	28.9	28.9	29.0	29.0	29.1	29.2	29.2	29.3	29.4	29.4	29.4	29.1		
1960	29.3	29.4	29.4	29.5	29.5	29.6	29.6	29.6	29.6	29.8	29.8	29.8	29.6	1.4%	1.5%
1961	29.8	29.8	29.8	29.8	29.8	29.8	30.0	29.9	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	29.9	0.7%	1.1%
1962	30.0	30.1	30.1	30.2	30.2	30.2	30.3	30.3	30.4	30.4	30.4	30.4	30.2	1.3%	1.2%
1963	30.4	30.4	30.5	30.5	30.5	30.6	30.7	30.7	30.7	30.8	30.8	30.9	30.6	1.6%	1.2%
1964	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.9	31.0	31.1	31.0	31.1	31.1	31.2	31.2	31.0	1.0%	1.3%
1965	31.2	31.2	31.3	31.4	31.4	31.6	31.6	31.6	31.6	31.7	31.7	31.8	31.5	1.9%	1.6%
1966	31.8	32.0	32.1	32.3	32.3	32.4	32.5	32.7	32.7	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.4	3.5%	3.0%
1967	32.9	32.9	33.0	33.1	33.2	33.3	33.4	33.5	33.6	33.7	33.8	33.9	33.4	3.0%	2.8%
1968	34.1	34.2	34.3	34.4	34.5	34.7	34.9	35.0	35.1	35.3	35.4	35.5	34.8	4.7%	4.3%
1969	35.6	35.8	36.1	36.3	36.4	36.6	36.8	37.0	37.1	37.3	37.5	37.7	36.7	6.2%	5.5%
1970	37.8	38.0	38.2	38.5	38.6	38.8	39.0	39.0	39.2	39.4	39.6	39.8	38.8	5.6%	5.8%
1971	39.8	39.9	40.0	40.1	40.3	40.6	40.7	40.8	40.8	40.9	40.9	41.1	40.5	3.3%	4.3%
1972	41.1	41.3	41.4	41.5	41.6	41.7	41.9	42.0	42.1	42.3	42.4	42.5	41.8	3.4%	3.3%
1973	42.6	42.9	43.3	43.6	43.9	44.2	44.3	45.1	45.2	45.6	45.9	46.2	44.4	8.7%	6.2%
1974	46.6	47.2	47.8	48.0	48.6	49.0	49.4	50.0	50.6	51.1	51.5	51.9	49.3	12.3%	11.1%
1975	52.1	52.5	52.7	52.9	53.2	53.6	54.2	54.3	54.6	54.9	55.3	55.5	53.8	6.9%	9.1%
1976	55.6	55.8	55.9	56.1	56.5	56.8	57.1	57.4	57.6	57.9	58.0	58.2	56.9	4.9%	5.7%
1977	58.5	59.1	59.5	60.0	60.3	60.7	61.0	61.2	61.4	61.6	61.9	62.1	60.6	6.7%	6.5%
1978	62.5	62.9	63.4	63.9	64.5	65.2	65.7	66.0	66.5	67.1	67.4	67.7	65.2	9.0%	7.6%
1979	68.3	69.1	69.8	70.6	71.5	72.3	73.1	73.8	74.6	75.2	75.9	76.7	72.6	13.3%	11.3%
1980	77.8	78.9	80.1	81.0	81.8	82.7	82.7	83.3	84.0	84.8	85.5	86.3	82.4	12.5%	13.5%
1981	87.0	87.9	88.5	89.1	89.8	90.6	91.6	92.3	93.2	93.4	93.7	94.0	90.9	8.9%	10.3%
1982	94.3	94.6	94.5	94.9	95.8	97.0	97.5	97.7	97.9	98.2	98.0	97.6	96.5	3.8%	6.1%
1983	97.8	97.9	97.9	98.6	99.2	99.5	99.9	100.2	100.7	101.0	101.2	101.3	99.6	3.8%	3.2%
1984	101.9	102.4	102.6	103.1	103.4	103.7	104.1	104.5	105.0	105.3	105.3	105.3	103.9	3.9%	4.3%
1985	105.5	106.0	106.4	106.9	107.3	107.6	107.8	108.0	108.3	108.7	109.0	109.3	107.6	3.8%	3.5%
1986	109.6	109.3	108.8	108.6	108.9	109.5	109.5	109.7	110.2	110.3	110.4	110.5	109.6	1.1%	1.9%
1987	111.2	111.6	112.1	112.7	113.1	113.5	113.8	114.4	115.0	115.3	115.4	115.4	113.6	4.4%	3.7%
1988	115.7	116.0	116.5	117.1	117.5	118.0	118.5	119.0	119.8	120.2	120.3	120.5	118.3	4.4%	4.1%
1989	121.1	121.6	122.3	123.1	123.8	124.1	124.4	124.6	125.0	125.6	125.9	126.1	124.0	4.6%	4.8%
1990	127.4	128.0	128.7	128.9	129.2	129.9	130.4	131.6	132.7	133.5	133.8	133.8	130.7	6.1%	5.4%
1991	134.6	134.8	135.0	135.2	135.6	136.0	136.2	136.6	137.2	137.4	137.8	137.9	136.2	3.1%	4.2%
1992	138.1	138.6	139.3	139.5	139.7	140.2	140.5	140.9	141.3	141.8	142.0	141.9	140.3	2.9%	3.0%
1993	142.6	143.1	143.6	144.0	144.2	144.4	144.4	144.8	145.1	145.7	145.8	145.8	144.5	2.7%	3.0%
1994	146.2	146.7	147.2	147.4	147.5	148.0	148.4	149.0	149.4	149.5	149.7	149.7	148.2	2.7%	2.6%
1995	150.3	150.9	151.4	151.9	152.2	152.5	152.5	152.9	153.2	153.7	153.6	153.5	152.4	2.5%	2.8%
1996	154.4	154.9	155.7	156.3	156.6	156.7	157.0	157.3	157.8	158.3	158.6	158.6	156.9	3.3%	2.9%
1997	159.1	159.6	160.0	160.2	160.1	160.3	160.5	160.8	161.2	161.6	161.5	161.3	160.5	1.7%	2.3%
1998	161.6	161.9	162.2	162.5	162.8	163.0	163.2	163.4	163.6	164.0	164.0	163.9	163.0	1.6%	1.6%
1999	164.3	164.5	165.0	166.2	166.2	166.2	166.7	167.1	167.9	168.2	168.3	168.3	166.6	2.7%	2.2%
2000	168.8	169.8	171.2	171.3	171.5	172.4	172.8	172.8	173.7	174.0	174.1	174.0	172.2	3.4%	3.4%
2001	175.1	175.8	176.2	176.9	177.7	178.0	177.5	177.5	178.3	177.7	177.4	176.7	177.1	1.6%	2.8%
2002	177.1	177.8	178.8	179.8	179.8	179.9	180.1	180.7	181.0	181.3	181.3	180.9	179.9	2.4%	1.6%
2003	181.7	183.1	184.2	183.8	183.5	183.7	183.9	184.6	185.2	185.0	184.5	184.3	184.0	1.9%	2.3%
2004	185.2	186.2	187.4	188.0	189.1	189.7	189.4	189.5	189.9	190.9	191.0	190.3	188.9	3.3%	2.7%
2005	190.7	191.8	193.3	194.6	194.4	194.5	195.4	196.4	198.8	199.2	197.6	196.8	195.3	3.4%	3.4%
2006e	198.3	198.7	199.8	201.5	202.5	202.9	203.5	203.9	202.9	201.8	200.6	203.0e	201.6e	3.2%	3.3%

e = estimate

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

Table 52
Gross Domestic Product Price Deflators: 2000=100

Year	Gross Domestic Product (Chain-Type) Deflator	Change from Previous Year	Personal Consumption Expenditures (Chain-Type) Deflator	Change from Previous Year
1969	26.1		25.3	
1970	27.5	5.3%	26.4	4.7%
1971	28.9	5.0%	27.6	4.3%
1972	30.2	4.3%	28.5	3.5%
1973	31.8	5.6%	30.1	5.4%
1974	34.7	9.0%	33.2	10.3%
1975	38.0	9.5%	36.0	8.3%
1976	40.2	5.8%	37.9	5.5%
1977	42.8	6.4%	40.4	6.5%
1978	45.8	7.0%	43.2	7.0%
1979	49.5	8.3%	47.1	8.8%
1980	54.0	9.1%	52.1	10.7%
1981	59.1	9.4%	56.7	8.9%
1982	62.7	6.1%	59.9	5.5%
1983	65.2	3.9%	62.4	4.3%
1984	67.7	3.8%	64.8	3.8%
1985	69.7	3.0%	66.9	3.3%
1986	71.3	2.2%	68.6	2.4%
1987	73.2	2.7%	70.9	3.5%
1988	75.7	3.4%	73.8	4.0%
1989	78.6	3.8%	77.0	4.4%
1990	81.6	3.9%	80.5	4.6%
1991	84.4	3.5%	83.4	3.6%
1992	86.4	2.3%	85.8	2.9%
1993	88.4	2.3%	87.8	2.3%
1994	90.3	2.1%	89.7	2.1%
1995	92.1	2.0%	91.6	2.1%
1996	93.9	1.9%	93.5	2.2%
1997	95.4	1.7%	95.1	1.7%
1998	96.5	1.1%	96.0	0.9%
1999	97.9	1.4%	97.6	1.7%
2000	100.0	2.2%	100.0	2.5%
2001	102.4	2.4%	102.1	2.1%
2002	104.2	1.7%	103.5	1.4%
2003	106.4	2.1%	105.6	2.0%
2004	109.4	2.8%	108.4	2.6%
2005	112.7	3.0%	111.5	2.9%
2006e	116.0	2.9%	114.7	2.9%

e = estimate

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

Regional / National Comparisons

Overview

Employment levels in the Mountain Division surged in 2006. With the exception of Nevada, the unemployment rate of each of Utah's neighboring states declined in the last 12 months. In a region where Colorado was the only state with an unemployment rate higher than the national average, Utah led its regional counterparts with a record low unemployment rate of 2.6% in September 2006. Large increases in population continued throughout the region with four of the nation's five fastest growing states in the Mountain Division. As employment growth outpaced rapid population growth throughout the mountain states, per capita income levels enjoyed healthy growth rates. All states except Idaho had per capita income growth above the national average, with Utah enjoying a 5% growth rate for 2006. Although average annual pay per worker remains below the national average for all the mountain states except Colorado, the region saw significant growth in personal income levels. Utah's growth rate in aggregate personal income led the nation while four other mountain states placed in the top ten among all states. Utah's surge in employment coupled with its growth in income kept its poverty rate among the ten smallest in the nation. However, poverty rates among mountain states remained mixed with New Mexico, Montana, and Arizona experiencing poverty rates higher than the national average.

Population Growth

From 2004 to 2005, population grew by 0.9% nationally and by 2.3% in the mountain states. Nevada led the nation with a growth rate of 3.5%, followed very closely by Arizona at 3.5%. Idaho continued its rapid growth with a rate of 2.4%. Utah's population grew by 2.0%, placing it fourth among the mountain states, followed closely by Colorado at 1.4%, and New Mexico at 1.3%. Montana and Wyoming had the slowest growth rates in the region, at 0.9% and 0.7% respectively. This annual growth in population ranked Nevada, Arizona, Idaho, and Utah in the top five of all states.

Personal Income Growth

Total personal income in the Mountain Division grew 5.4% per year during from 2000 to 2005, faster than the national average of 4.0%. Utah's average annual growth over the five-year period was 4.9%, making it one of the slower-growing states in the region but still ahead of the national average. Six states in the Mountain Division were among the nation's top ten growth states, with Nevada leading the nation at 7.1% average annual growth in personal income. Only Colorado, with a growth rate of 3.9%, grew slower the national average.

Despite the rapid growth from 2000 to 2005, the total personal income of Mountain Division was still among the smallest in the United States. As personal income is a measure of the size of the economic base, only Colorado and Arizona had economies larger than the median of the 50 states. Utah had the 35th largest economy, placing it between Mississippi and Nebraska in relative size. Wyoming had the smallest economy in the nation.

Personal Income totaled $648.6 billion in 2005, 6.3% of the nation's total of $10.2 trillion. This percentage was slightly higher than 2004, when Mountain Division income totaled 6.2% of the nation's total. Utah accounted for 10.5% of the mountain region's income, the same share as in 2004.

Per capita personal income in 2005 was $27,497, ranking it 47th in the nation. Per capita income in Utah grew at an average rate of 2.9% from 2000 to 2005, ranking 34th in the nation. Per capita personal income in the Mountain Division was $31,965 in 2005, 92.7% of the national average. At 79.7% of the national average, Utah remained well below the mountain states average. This percentage is virtually unchanged since 2000, when Utah's per capita personal income was 80.0% of the national average. Among Mountain Division states, Colorado had the highest per capita income at $37,459, and, together with Colorado, only Nevada at $35,780 and Wyoming at $37,270 exceeded the national average.

Median Household Income

Due to volatility from year to year, median household income is usually expressed as a three-year average. Utah is unique when comparing personal income and median household income. Although Utah has a very low per capita personal income, the state's median household income is ranked tenth highest in the nation. This is due to the fact that Utah has the largest household size in the nation. Because per capita figures are diluted by a larger number of children, which Utah has, median household figures provide a more accurate measure of family income. In 2005, Utah's $53,226 median household income led the Mountain Division, coming in just ahead of Colorado's $52,011. For that year, Utah's median household income was 115.6% of the national average of $44,748. In contrast, some of the lowest household incomes were found in the Mountain Division states, with New Mexico ranking 43rd at $39,029, and Montana ranking 48th at $36,200. These figures are three-year averages from 2003-2005.

Average Annual Pay

Another measure of income is the average annual pay of workers covered by unemployment insurance. Among Mountain Division states, only Colorado, with average annual pay of $41,601, exceeded the national average in 2005. Utah's average annual pay of $33,328 per worker in 2005 was 81.9% of the national average and ranked 37th. Regionally, Colorado at $41,601, Nevada at $38,763, and Arizona at $38,154 all ranked higher than Utah. New Mexico at $32,605, Wyoming at $33,251, Idaho at $30,777, and Montana at $29,150 had

lower average annual pay than Utah. These four states had some of the lowest wage rates in the nation, with Montana ranking 50th.

Nonagricultural Payrolls

All Mountain Division states showed positive employment growth in 2005, a trend experienced in all but two states nationally when only Louisiana and Michigan contracted slightly. This growth reflects the trend from 2004 when 48 states saw growth in their nonagricultural payroll employment. During the five-year period of 2000-2005, the national growth rate averaged 0.3% per year. Among Mountain Division states, all but Colorado ranked among the ten fastest growing during that period. Utah's five-year growth rate was 1.3%, ranking it tenth nationally and second-last in the region, ahead of Colorado.

The latest figures showed accelerating employment growth for Utah in 2006, with 5% annual growth in September 2006 over September 2005. This job growth ranked Utah second highest in the nation over that 12-month period. Nevada had the fastest growing labor economy, continuing the strong growth of previous years. Except for Colorado, all Mountain Division states ranked in the top ten nationally for annual employment growth in September 2006, with the states of Nevada, Utah, Arizona, Wyoming, and Idaho ranking one through five.

As with most states nationally, unemployment rates were lower in 2005 than in 2004 for all Mountain Division states. In 2005, Utah's unemployment rate of 4.3% ranked in the lower third of the nation. In 2006, Utah's economy accelerated dramatically, and an unemployment rate to 2.6% in September. At 2.4%, only North Dakota had a lower unemployment rate, and Hawaii tied with Utah for second lowest. Four Mountain Division states were among the ten states with the lowest unemployment rates in the nation: Utah at 2.6%, Idaho at 2.7%, Montana at 2.8%, and Wyoming at 2.9%. Only Colorado had an unemployment rate above the national average.

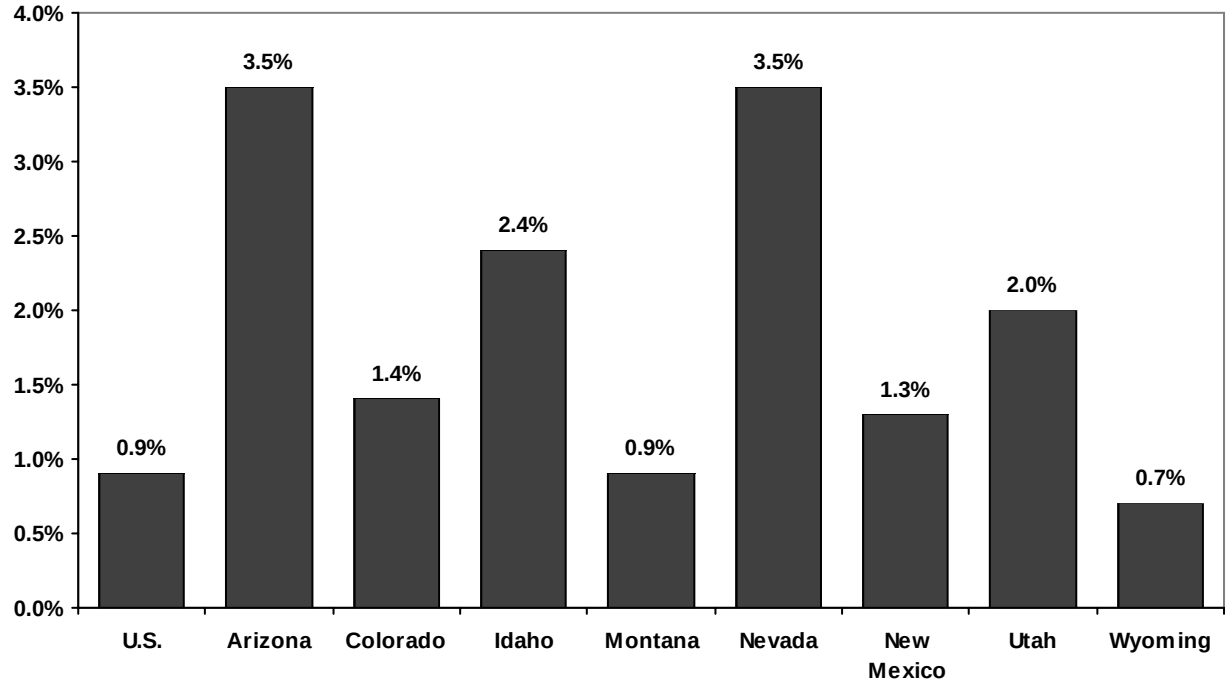
Poverty Rates

The Census Bureau's measure of poverty rates has considerable volatility, and the Bureau suggests using three-year averages for ranking purposes and two-year averages to evaluate movement over time. There is a wide disparity in poverty rates among the Mountain Division states, with New Mexico the third highest in the nation, having 17.5% of its residents living below the poverty line. Utah's poverty rate remained at 9.6% for both the 2003-2004 and the 2004-2005 periods. From 2003-2005, Utah's three-year average was 9.4.

Conclusion

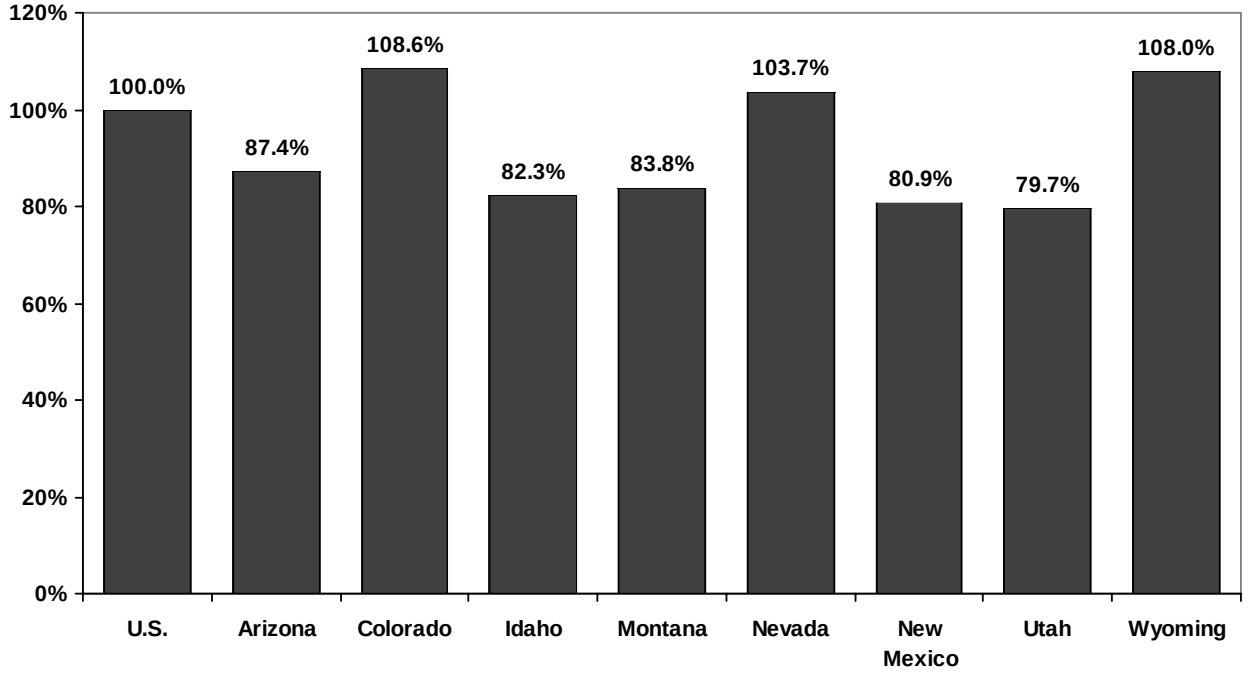
Although the recession earlier this decade was difficult for Utah, the state has rebounded, especially in the past 12 months. Utah tallied an impressive list of economic accomplishments in 2006, including the nation's fastest growth in total personal income, second-fastest rate of job growth, and second-best unemployment rate with the latest figures at the time of this writing. This accelerating economy explains the state's recent budget surplus as well as the noticeable rise in property values. Although the growth is expected to continue in 2007, some of the risks to sustained economic growth at the rapid rates shown will be the need to balance different economic, governmental, and social impacts that accompany such rapid growth.

Figure 42
Population Growth Rates for the United States and Mountain Division States: 2004-2005



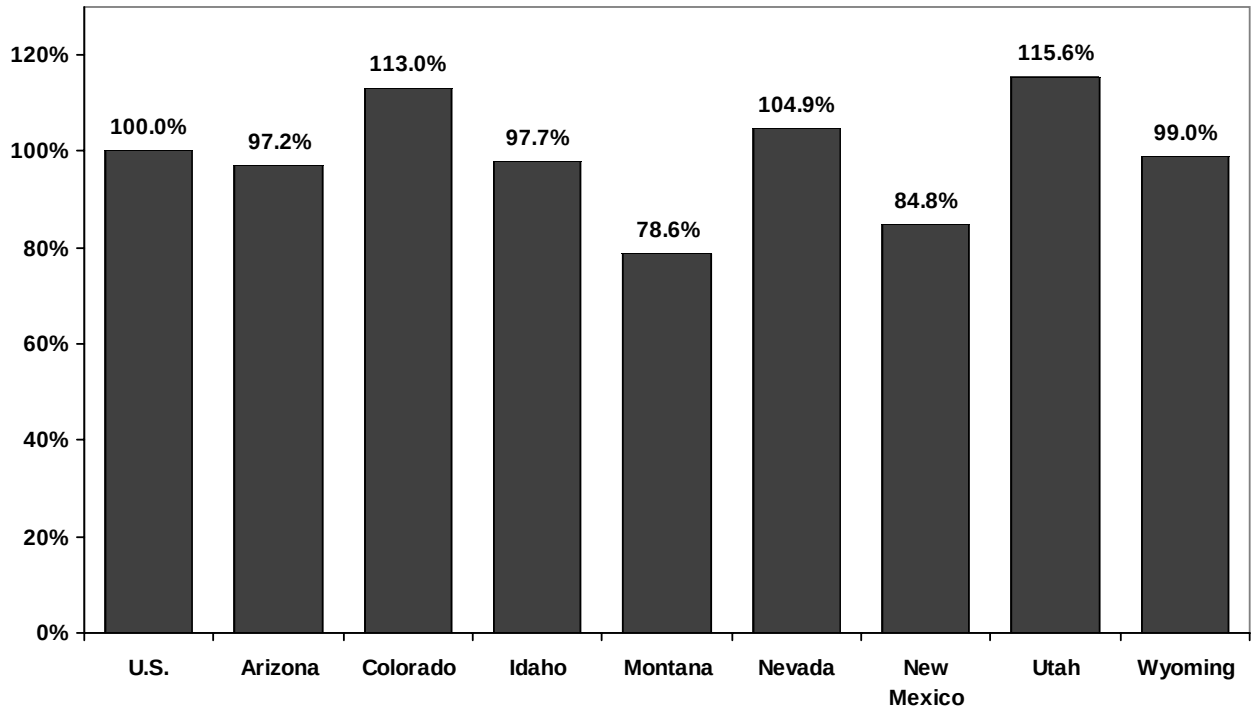
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Figure 43
Per Capita Income as a Percent of the United States for Mountain Division States: 2005



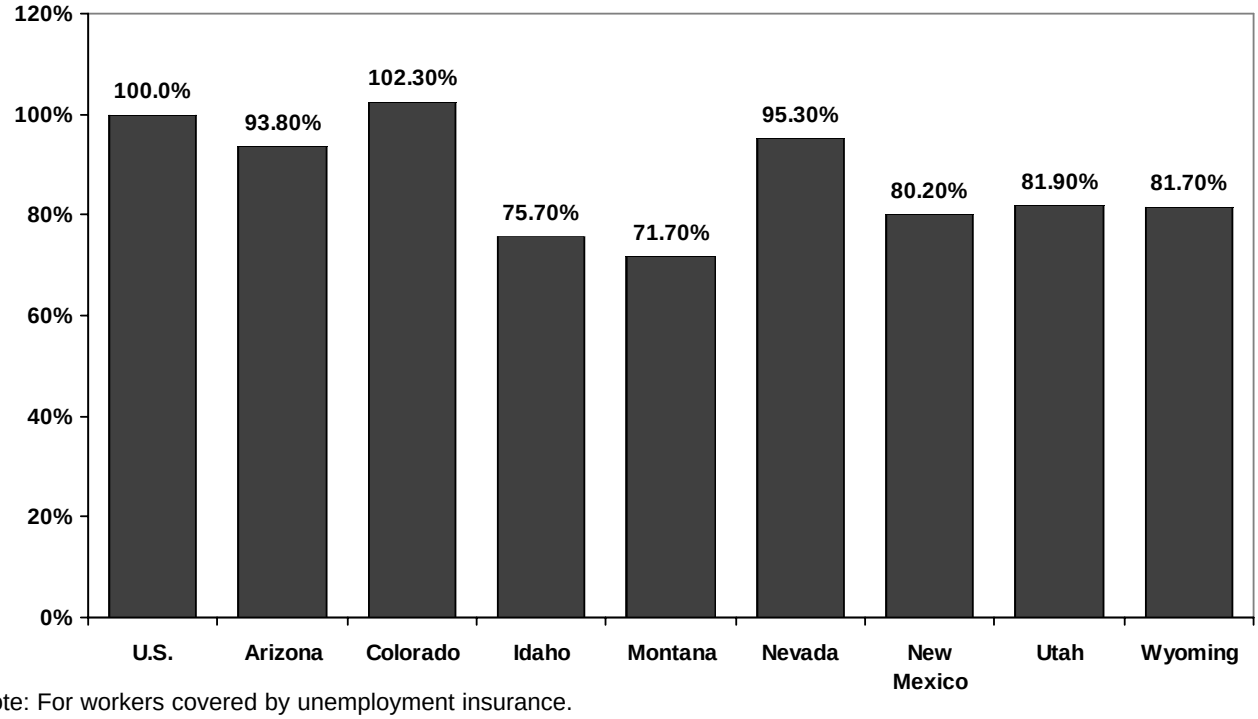
Note: Numbers in this chart may differ from other tables due to different data sources
Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

Figure 44
Median Household Income as Percent of the United States for Mountain Division States: Three-Year Average 2003-2005



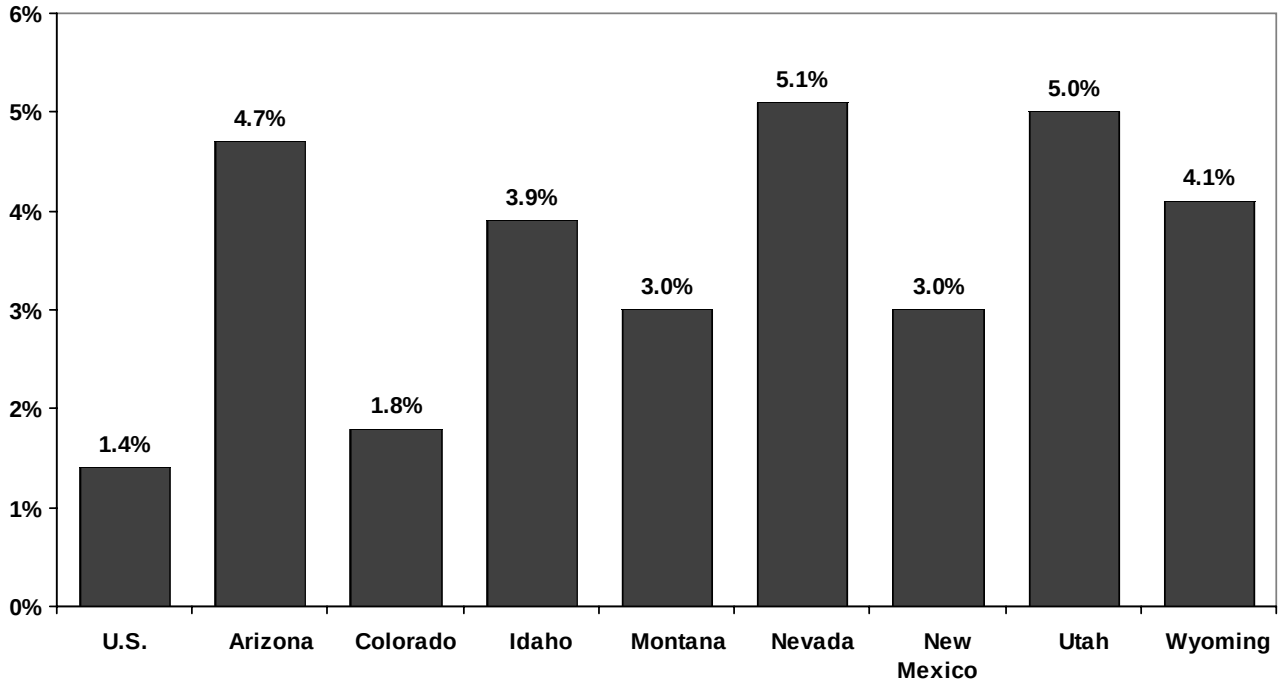
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Figure 45
Average Annual Pay as a Percent of the United States for Mountain Division States: 2005



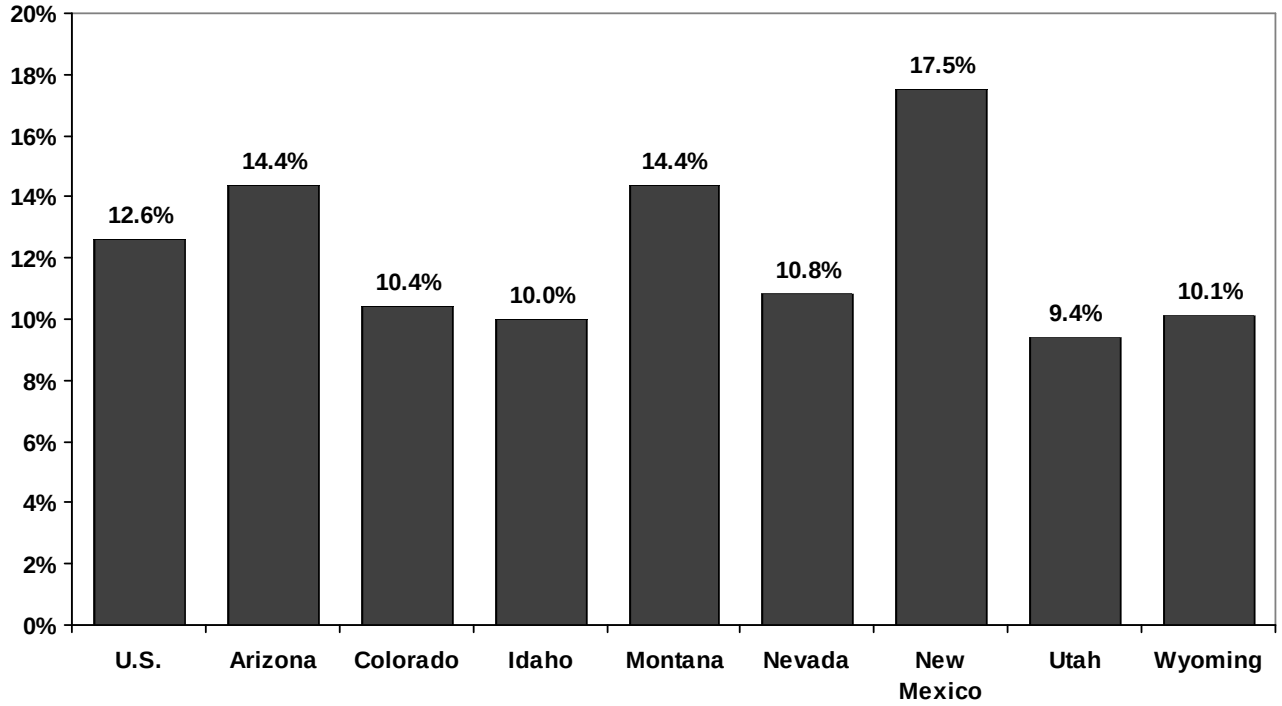
Note: For workers covered by unemployment insurance.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Figure 46
Nonagricultural Employment Growth for the United States and Mountain States: September 2006 over September 2005



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

Figure 47
Percent of Persons in Poverty: Three-Year Average 2003 to 2005



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Table 53
Population and Households of the United States, Mountain Division, and States

Division/State	Population (July 1 Estimates) 2004 (thousands)	Population (July 1 Estimates) 2005 (thousands)	Rates of Population Change Annual Growth Rate 2004-05	Households 2005 (thousands)	Households Persons per Household	Rankings Rank by Population 2004	Rankings Rank by Population 2005	Rankings Rank by Annual Growth Rate 2004-05	Rankings Rank by Persons per Household 2005
United States	293,657	296,410	0.9%	111,091	2.6				
Mountain States	19,826	20,291	2.3%	7,555	2.62				
Arizona	5,740	5,939	3.5%	2,204	2.65	18	17	2	8
Colorado	4,602	4,665	1.4%	1,819	2.51	22	22	11	24
Idaho	1,395	1,429	2.4%	532	2.62	39	39	3	11
Montana	927	936	0.9%	368	2.47	44	44	19	33
Nevada	2,333	2,415	3.5%	907	2.63	35	35	1	10
New Mexico	1,903	1,928	1.3%	728	2.59	36	36	13	16
Utah	2,421	2,470	2.0%	792	3.07	34	34	5	1
Wyoming	506	509	0.7%	205	2.42	51	51	32	43
Other States									
Alabama	4,525	4,558	0.7%	1,789	2.48	23	23	25	30
Alaska	658	664	0.9%	233	2.75	47	47	20	5
Arkansas	2,750	2,779	1.1%	1,088	2.48	32	32	17	30
California	35,842	36,132	0.8%	12,098	2.92	1	1	22	2
Connecticut	3,499	3,510	0.3%	1,324	2.56	29	29	41	18
Delaware	830	844	1.6%	318	2.58	45	45	9	17
D.C.	554	551	-0.7%	248	2.08	50	50	51	51
Florida	17,385	17,790	2.3%	7,049	2.47	4	4	4	33
Georgia	8,918	9,073	1.7%	3,320	2.66	9	9	6	7
Hawaii	1,262	1,275	1.0%	430	2.88	42	42	18	3
Illinois	12,712	12,763	0.4%	4,691	2.65	5	5	37	8
Indiana	6,227	6,272	0.7%	2,443	2.49	14	15	24	28
Iowa	2,953	2,966	0.5%	1,201	2.38	30	30	36	48
Kansas	2,734	2,745	0.4%	1,072	2.48	33	33	38	30
Kentucky	4,142	4,173	0.8%	1,654	2.45	26	26	23	41
Louisiana	4,507	4,524	0.4%	1,677	2.62	24	24	40	11
Maine	1,315	1,322	0.5%	542	2.37	40	40	35	49
Maryland	5,561	5,600	0.7%	2,086	2.62	19	19	28	11
Massachusetts	6,407	6,399	-0.1%	2,448	2.53	13	13	48	23
Michigan	10,104	10,121	0.2%	3,888	2.54	8	8	45	20
Minnesota	5,097	5,133	0.7%	2,020	2.47	21	21	26	33
Mississippi	2,901	2,921	0.7%	1,084	2.61	31	31	29	15
Missouri	5,760	5,800	0.7%	2,285	2.46	17	18	27	38
Nebraska	1,748	1,759	0.6%	696	2.45	38	38	33	41
New Hampshire	1,299	1,310	0.8%	497	2.56	41	41	21	18
New Jersey	8,685	8,718	0.4%	3,142	2.71	10	10	39	6
New York	19,281	19,255	-0.1%	7,114	2.62	3	3	49	11
North Carolina	8,540	8,683	1.7%	3,410	2.47	11	11	8	33
North Dakota	636	637	0.1%	270	2.25	48	48	47	50
Ohio	11,450	11,464	0.1%	4,508	2.47	7	7	46	33
Oklahoma	3,524	3,548	0.7%	1,381	2.49	28	28	30	28
Oregon	3,591	3,641	1.4%	1,425	2.5	27	27	10	27
Pennsylvania	12,394	12,430	0.3%	4,860	2.46	6	6	43	38
Rhode Island	1,080	1,076	-0.3%	406	2.54	43	43	50	20
South Carolina	4,198	4,255	1.4%	1,636	2.51	25	25	12	24
South Dakota	771	776	0.7%	310	2.4	46	46	31	46
Tennessee	5,893	5,963	1.2%	2,366	2.46	16	16	15	38
Texas	22,472	22,860	1.7%	7,978	2.79	2	2	7	4
Vermont	621	623	0.3%	249	2.42	49	49	42	43
Virginia	7,481	7,567	1.2%	2,890	2.54	12	12	16	20
Washington	6,207	6,288	1.3%	2,450	2.51	15	14	14	24
West Virginia	1,813	1,817	0.2%	741	2.39	37	37	44	47
Wisconsin	5,504	5,536	0.6%	2,220	2.42	20	20	34	43

Note: These numbers do not reflect revisions made by the U.S. Census Bureau in December 2006
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Table 54
Total Personal Income for the United States, Mountain Division, and States

Division/State	Total Personal Income 2000 (millions)	Total Personal Income 2004 (millions)	Total Personal Income 2005 (millions)	Rates of Total Personal Income Change: Avg. Ann. Growth Rate 2000-2005	Rates of Total Personal Income Change: Percent Change 2004-2005	Total Personal Income (SAAR): 2nd Quarter 2005 (millions)	Total Personal Income (SAAR): 2nd Quarter 2006 (millions)	Total Personal Income (SAAR): Percent Change 2005-06	Rankings: Rank by Total Personal Income 2005	Rankings: Rank by Avg. Ann. Growth Rate 2000-05	Rankings: Rank by Percent Change 2004-05	Rankings: Rank by Percent Change (saar) 2005-06
United States	$8,422,074	$9,717,173	$10,224,761	4.0%	5.2%	$10,146,966	$10,882,821	7.3%				
Mountain States	498,328	604,125	648,614	5.4%	7.4%	642,609	696,754	8.4%				
Arizona	132,558	164,413	179,114	6.2%	8.9%	176,955	194,295	9.8%	21	2	1	3
Colorado	144,394	164,586	174,754	3.9%	6.2%	173,304	185,549	7.1%	22	33	16	23
Idaho	31,290	38,090	40,584	5.3%	6.5%	40,127	43,587	8.6%	42	9	11	7
Montana	20,716	25,670	27,046	5.5%	5.4%	26,718	28,806	7.8%	46	7	27	11
Nevada	61,428	79,453	86,403	7.1%	8.7%	86,362	92,640	7.3%	32	1	2	20
New Mexico	40,318	50,792	53,826	5.9%	6.0%	53,399	57,653	8.0%	37	5	18	9
Utah	53,561	63,401	67,906	4.9%	7.1%	66,999	73,638	9.9%	35	15	6	1
Wyoming	14,063	17,720	18,982	6.2%	7.1%	18,745	20,586	9.8%	51	3	5	2
Other States												
Alabama	105,807	126,955	135,018	5.0%	6.4%	133,920	143,965	7.5%	24	13	13	16
Alaska	18,741	22,207	23,515	4.6%	5.9%	23,351	24,743	6.0%	48	19	20	41
Arkansas	58,726	70,903	74,040	4.7%	4.4%	73,525	79,069	7.5%	33	16	36	15
California	1,103,842	1,264,422	1,332,919	3.8%	5.4%	1,319,130	1,422,012	7.8%	1	35	26	12
Connecticut	141,570	158,896	166,807	3.3%	5.0%	165,097	177,315	7.4%	23	45	29	18
Delaware	24,277	29,454	31,281	5.2%	6.2%	30,733	33,695	9.6%	44	11	15	4
D.C.	23,102	29,278	31,010	6.1%	5.9%	30,783	32,744	6.4%	45	4	19	37
Florida	457,539	566,372	606,612	5.8%	7.1%	600,346	648,046	7.9%	4	6	7	10
Georgia	230,356	265,199	282,979	4.2%	6.7%	280,105	301,031	7.5%	11	24	9	17
Hawaii	34,451	41,178	43,953	5.0%	6.7%	43,607	46,576	6.8%	40	14	8	29
Illinois	400,373	442,519	462,857	2.9%	4.6%	458,998	492,289	7.3%	5	48	34	21
Indiana	165,285	187,781	195,372	3.4%	4.0%	194,370	205,512	5.7%	16	42	42	43
Iowa	77,763	91,436	94,316	3.9%	3.1%	93,455	99,706	6.7%	30	30	49	31
Kansas	74,570	85,596	90,433	3.9%	5.7%	89,722	95,947	6.9%	31	32	22	26
Kentucky	98,845	111,991	118,180	3.6%	5.5%	117,558	123,992	5.5%	26	38	25	47
Louisiana	103,151	122,050	111,201	1.5%	-8.9%	125,620	132,438	5.4%	28	51	51	48
Maine	33,173	39,314	40,714	4.2%	3.6%	40,571	42,819	5.5%	41	25	46	46
Maryland	181,957	221,284	235,196	5.3%	6.3%	233,004	249,151	6.9%	14	10	14	27
Massachusetts	240,209	267,821	279,635	3.1%	4.4%	276,771	297,686	7.6%	12	46	38	14
Michigan	294,227	320,418	331,304	2.4%	3.4%	330,416	345,353	4.5%	9	50	48	51
Minnesota	157,964	184,571	191,568	3.9%	3.8%	189,817	199,933	5.3%	17	31	44	49
Mississippi	59,837	69,454	72,809	4.0%	4.8%	72,388	77,692	7.3%	34	28	31	19
Missouri	152,722	173,458	181,542	3.5%	4.7%	180,396	193,164	7.1%	20	40	33	22
Nebraska	47,329	55,858	58,019	4.2%	3.9%	57,503	61,294	6.6%	36	26	43	32
New Hampshire	41,429	47,463	49,561	3.6%	4.4%	49,269	52,509	6.6%	38	37	37	33
New Jersey	323,554	363,852	382,041	3.4%	5.0%	378,835	405,518	7.0%	7	43	28	24
New York	663,005	741,275	771,568	3.1%	4.1%	760,912	819,913	7.8%	2	47	41	13
North Carolina	218,668	252,614	269,435	4.3%	6.7%	267,328	284,438	6.4%	13	23	10	36
North Dakota	16,097	18,467	19,883	4.3%	7.7%	19,707	20,733	5.2%	50	21	4	50
Ohio	320,538	352,315	365,319	2.6%	3.7%	363,305	383,726	5.6%	8	49	45	45
Oklahoma	84,310	99,963	106,111	4.7%	6.2%	104,958	114,207	8.8%	29	17	17	6
Oregon	96,402	110,695	117,149	4.0%	5.8%	116,053	124,212	7.0%	27	29	21	25
Pennsylvania	364,838	413,572	433,146	3.5%	4.7%	430,199	457,203	6.3%	6	41	32	39
Rhode Island	30,697	36,652	37,903	4.3%	3.4%	37,704	40,025	6.2%	43	22	47	40
South Carolina	98,270	113,668	120,043	4.1%	5.6%	119,280	127,509	6.9%	25	27	24	28
South Dakota	19,438	24,151	25,328	5.4%	4.9%	25,149	26,760	6.4%	47	8	30	35
Tennessee	148,833	174,726	184,566	4.4%	5.6%	182,905	195,265	6.8%	18	20	23	30
Texas	593,139	691,245	745,329	4.7%	7.8%	735,938	805,591	9.5%	3	18	3	5
Vermont	16,883	19,563	20,393	3.9%	4.2%	20,229	21,403	5.8%	49	34	39	42
Virginia	220,845	267,066	284,174	5.2%	6.4%	282,285	300,163	6.3%	10	12	12	38
Washington	187,853	215,376	221,540	3.4%	2.9%	219,257	237,380	8.3%	15	44	50	8
West Virginia	39,582	45,245	47,290	3.6%	4.5%	47,016	50,034	6.4%	39	39	35	34
Wisconsin	153,548	176,728	184,087	3.7%	4.2%	182,840	193,308	5.7%	19	36	40	44

SAAR = seasonally adjusted annual rate

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

Table 55

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

Division/State	Per Capita Personal Income 2000	Per Capita Personal Income 2004	Per Capita Personal Income 2005	Rates of Per Capita Personal Income Change: Avg. Ann. Growth Rate 2000-2005	Rates of Per Capita Personal Income Change: Annual Growth Rate 2004-2005	Per Capita Personal Income as a Percent of U.S. Per Capita Personal Income 2000	Per Capita Personal Income as a Percent of U.S. Per Capita Personal Income 2004	Per Capita Personal Income as a Percent of U.S. Per Capita Personal Income 2005	Rankings: Rank by Per Capita Personal Income 2005	Rankings: Rank by Average Annual Growth Rate 2000-2005	Rankings: Rank by Annual Growth Rate 2004-2005
United States	$29,845	$33,090	$34,495	2.9%	4.2%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%			
Mountain States*	26,569	30,471	31,965	3.8%	4.9%	89.0%	92.1%	92.7%			
Arizona	25,660	28,644	30,157	3.3%	5.3%	86.0%	86.6%	87.4%	39	27	9
Colorado	33,371	35,766	37,459	2.3%	4.7%	111.8%	108.1%	108.6%	9	47	17
Idaho	24,075	27,302	28,398	3.4%	4.0%	80.7%	82.5%	82.3%	43	25	36
Montana	22,929	27,694	28,906	4.7%	4.4%	76.8%	83.7%	83.8%	42	5	29
Nevada	30,437	34,058	35,780	3.3%	5.1%	102.0%	102.9%	103.7%	15	26	12
New Mexico	22,134	26,690	27,912	4.7%	4.6%	74.2%	80.7%	80.9%	46	4	22
Utah	23,878	26,191	27,497	2.9%	5.0%	80.0%	79.2%	79.7%	47	34	13
Wyoming	28,460	35,028	37,270	5.5%	6.4%	95.4%	105.9%	108.0%	11	2	3
Other States											
Alabama	23,764	28,054	29,623	4.5%	5.6%	79.6%	84.8%	85.9%	41	6	6
Alaska	29,867	33,761	35,433	3.5%	5.0%	100.1%	102.0%	102.7%	16	21	14
Arkansas	21,925	25,783	26,641	4.0%	3.3%	73.5%	77.9%	77.2%	48	10	43
California	32,463	35,278	36,890	2.6%	4.6%	108.8%	106.6%	106.9%	13	43	23
Connecticut	41,489	45,412	47,519	2.8%	4.6%	139.0%	137.2%	137.8%	2	40	20
Delaware	40,456	52,825	56,329	6.8%	6.6%	135.6%	159.6%	163.3%	1	1	2
D.C.	30,869	35,484	37,084	3.7%	4.5%	103.4%	107.2%	107.5%	12	14	25
Florida	28,509	32,577	34,099	3.6%	4.7%	95.5%	98.4%	98.9%	21	16	19
Georgia	27,989	29,737	31,191	2.2%	4.9%	93.8%	89.9%	90.4%	34	48	16
Hawaii	28,422	32,626	34,468	3.9%	5.6%	95.2%	98.6%	99.9%	20	11	5
Illinois	32,185	34,811	36,264	2.4%	4.2%	107.8%	105.2%	105.1%	14	46	33
Indiana	27,132	30,158	31,150	2.8%	3.3%	90.9%	91.1%	90.3%	35	38	44
Iowa	26,554	30,965	31,795	3.7%	2.7%	89.0%	93.6%	92.2%	31	15	49
Kansas	27,694	31,312	32,948	3.5%	5.2%	92.8%	94.6%	95.5%	24	18	10
Kentucky	24,412	27,039	28,317	3.0%	4.7%	81.8%	81.7%	82.1%	44	31	18
Louisiana	23,079	27,082	24,582	1.3%	-9.2%	77.3%	81.8%	71.3%	51	51	51
Maine	25,969	29,897	30,808	3.5%	3.0%	87.0%	90.4%	89.3%	38	22	48
Maryland	34,257	39,790	41,996	4.2%	5.5%	114.8%	120.2%	121.7%	5	8	7
Massachusetts	37,756	41,799	43,702	3.0%	4.6%	126.5%	126.3%	126.7%	4	32	24
Michigan	29,552	31,711	32,735	2.1%	3.2%	99.0%	95.8%	94.9%	25	50	45
Minnesota	32,017	36,215	37,322	3.1%	3.1%	107.3%	109.4%	108.2%	10	29	47
Mississippi	21,005	23,943	24,925	3.5%	4.1%	70.4%	72.4%	72.3%	50	20	35
Missouri	27,241	30,117	31,299	2.8%	3.9%	91.3%	91.0%	90.7%	32	36	38
Nebraska	27,625	31,961	32,988	3.6%	3.2%	92.6%	96.6%	95.6%	23	17	46
New Hampshire	33,396	36,533	37,835	2.5%	3.6%	111.9%	110.4%	109.7%	7	44	41
New Jersey	38,364	41,893	43,822	2.7%	4.6%	128.5%	126.6%	127.0%	3	42	21
New York	34,897	38,446	40,072	2.8%	4.2%	116.9%	116.2%	116.2%	6	37	31
North Carolina	27,068	29,579	31,029	2.8%	4.9%	90.7%	89.4%	90.0%	36	39	15
North Dakota	25,106	29,021	31,230	4.5%	7.6%	84.1%	87.7%	90.5%	33	7	1
Ohio	28,207	30,769	31,867	2.5%	3.6%	94.5%	93.0%	92.4%	30	45	40
Oklahoma	24,407	28,370	29,908	4.1%	5.4%	81.8%	85.7%	86.7%	40	9	8
Oregon	28,097	30,823	32,174	2.7%	4.4%	94.1%	93.1%	93.3%	29	41	28
Pennsylvania	29,695	33,367	34,848	3.3%	4.4%	99.5%	100.8%	101.0%	19	28	26
Rhode Island	29,214	33,940	35,219	3.8%	3.8%	97.9%	102.6%	102.1%	18	13	39
South Carolina	24,424	27,077	28,212	2.9%	4.2%	81.8%	81.8%	81.8%	45	33	32
South Dakota	25,720	31,340	32,642	4.9%	4.2%	86.2%	94.7%	94.6%	27	3	34
Tennessee	26,097	29,648	30,952	3.5%	4.4%	87.4%	89.6%	89.7%	37	23	27
Texas	28,313	30,761	32,604	2.9%	6.0%	94.9%	93.0%	94.5%	28	35	4
Vermont	27,680	31,491	32,731	3.4%	3.9%	92.7%	95.2%	94.9%	26	24	37
Virginia	31,087	35,698	37,552	3.9%	5.2%	104.2%	107.9%	108.9%	8	12	11
Washington	31,779	34,699	35,234	2.1%	1.5%	106.5%	104.9%	102.1%	17	49	50
West Virginia	21,899	24,962	26,029	3.5%	4.3%	73.4%	75.4%	75.5%	49	19	30
Wisconsin	28,570	32,112	33,251	3.1%	3.5%	95.7%	97.0%	96.4%	22	30	42

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

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

Table 56
Median Income of Households: United States, Mountain Division, and States

	Median Income of Households (2005 Dollars)			Median Income of Households (2005 Dollars) Two-year Moving Average*					Median Income of Households Three-year Average* (2005 Dollars)			
				2003-04	2004-05				2003-2005			
	2000 Amount	2004 Amount	2005 Amount	Amount	Amount	Standard Error	Two-year Average Difference	Pct. Chg.	Amount	Standard Error	Amount Rank	As a % of the U.S.
United States	$41,990	$44,334	$46,326	$45,893	$46,071	243	$178	0.4%	$46,037	$131		100.0%
Mountain States												
Arizona	39,783	43,846	45,245	44,499	45,279	1,658	780	1.8%	44,748	918	29	97.2%
Colorado	48,240	50,886	50,449	52,792	51,518	1,987	-1,274	-2.4%	52,011	987	11	113.0%
Idaho	37,611	44,358	44,176	45,404	45,009	1,818	-395	-0.9%	44,994	883	27	97.7%
Montana	32,777	33,956	37,313	35,644	36,202	1,295	558	1.6%	36,200	695	48	78.6%
Nevada	45,758	47,204	48,209	48,366	48,496	2,104	130	0.3%	48,314	1,101	17	104.9%
New Mexico	35,093	39,562	38,947	39,070	39,916	2,255	846	2.2%	39,029	1,074	43	84.8%
Utah	47,550	50,871	54,813	52,432	53,693	1,536	1,261	2.4%	53,226	749	10	115.6%
Wyoming	39,629	45,397	44,718	46,038	45,817	1,826	-221	-0.5%	45,598	878	25	99.0%
Other States												
Alabama	35,424	36,629	37,150	38,695	37,502	1,732	-1,193	-3.1%	38,180	990	45	82.9%
Alaska	52,847	55,063	55,891	55,957	56,398	2,376	441	0.8%	55,935	1,105	7	121.5%
Arkansas	29,697	34,984	36,658	35,058	36,406	1,584	1,348	3.8%	35,591	744	49	77.3%
California	46,816	49,222	51,755	51,593	51,312	779	-281	-0.5%	51,647	479	12	112.2%
Connecticut	50,172	55,100	56,835	57,636	56,889	2,255	-747	-1.3%	57,369	1,166	5	124.6%
Delaware	41,222	43,451	44,993	46,353	44,949	2,768	-1,404	-3.0%	45,900	1,318	22	99.7%
D.C.	50,365	48,049	51,235	50,838	50,445	1,729	-393	-0.8%	50,970	946	13	110.7%
Florida	38,856	40,535	42,990	41,624	42,440	991	816	2.0%	42,079	524	36	91.4%
Georgia	41,901	40,984	45,926	43,695	44,140	1,002	445	1.0%	44,439	580	30	96.5%
Hawaii	51,546	56,242	59,586	56,565	58,854	2,015	2,289	4.0%	57,572	1,040	4	125.1%
Illinois	46,064	46,077	48,398	47,768	48,008	1,243	240	0.5%	47,978	688	18	104.2%
Indiana	40,865	42,329	42,437	44,383	43,091	1,548	-1,292	-2.9%	43,735	776	33	95.0%
Iowa	40,991	43,391	46,500	44,380	45,671	1,970	1,291	2.9%	45,086	922	26	97.9%
Kansas	41,059	41,066	42,027	44,690	42,233	1,926	-2,457	-5.5%	43,802	1,013	32	95.1%
Kentucky	36,265	35,610	36,699	37,999	36,750	1,467	-1,249	-3.3%	37,566	731	46	81.6%
Louisiana	30,718	36,429	37,236	36,603	37,442	1,745	839	2.3%	36,814	877	47	80.0%
Maine	37,266	41,329	43,923	41,048	43,317	1,824	2,269	5.5%	42,006	870	37	91.2%
Maryland	54,535	57,103	60,512	57,265	59,762	2,183	2,497	4.4%	58,347	1,071	2	126.7%
Massachusetts	46,753	52,019	56,017	53,916	54,888	2,349	972	1.8%	54,617	1,075	8	118.6%
Michigan	45,512	42,256	45,933	45,724	44,801	1,218	-923	-2.0%	45,793	653	24	99.5%
Minnesota	54,251	56,104	54,215	57,018	56,098	1,589	-920	-1.6%	56,084	846	6	121.8%
Mississippi	34,299	34,755	32,875	35,324	34,396	1,665	-928	-2.6%	34,508	847	51	75.0%
Missouri	45,097	42,137	42,986	44,994	43,266	1,419	-1,728	-3.8%	44,324	712	31	96.3%
Nebraska	41,750	43,786	47,923	45,958	46,587	1,908	629	1.4%	46,613	980	20	101.3%
New Hampshire	50,926	56,815	56,984	58,842	57,850	2,314	-992	-1.7%	58,223	1,113	3	126.5%
New Jersey	50,405	55,275	63,368	58,300	60,246	2,460	1,946	3.3%	59,989	1,112	1	130.3%
New York	40,744	44,649	47,176	45,775	46,659	1,112	884	1.9%	46,242	598	21	100.4%
North Carolina	38,317	40,238	42,056	40,572	41,820	1,220	1,248	3.1%	41,067	648	40	89.2%
North Dakota	35,996	39,220	42,192	41,708	41,362	1,699	-346	-0.8%	41,869	810	39	90.9%
Ohio	42,962	43,055	44,203	45,340	44,349	1,389	-991	-2.2%	44,961	709	28	97.7%
Oklahoma	32,432	39,614	37,645	39,519	39,292	1,768	-227	-0.6%	38,895	815	44	84.5%
Oregon	42,499	40,994	44,159	43,276	43,262	1,680	-14	0.0%	43,570	816	34	94.6%
Pennsylvania	42,176	44,106	46,300	45,571	45,941	1,239	370	0.8%	45,814	630	23	99.5%
Rhode Island	42,197	47,935	49,484	48,493	49,511	2,377	1,018	2.1%	48,823	1,155	15	106.1%
South Carolina	37,570	38,691	40,230	40,410	40,107	1,528	-303	-0.7%	40,350	799	41	87.6%
South Dakota	36,475	41,107	43,151	42,212	42,816	1,628	604	1.4%	42,525	804	35	92.4%
Tennessee	34,096	38,072	39,406	39,583	39,376	1,544	-207	-0.5%	39,524	820	42	85.9%
Texas	38,609	41,397	41,422	42,228	42,102	671	-126	-0.3%	41,959	427	38	91.1%
Vermont	39,594	47,329	50,704	47,411	49,808	1,771	2,397	5.1%	48,508	861	16	105.4%
Virginia	47,163	51,141	51,914	55,494	52,383	1,580	-3,111	-5.6%	54,301	930	9	118.0%
Washington	42,525	49,922	50,646	51,004	51,119	1,452	115	0.2%	50,885	847	14	110.5%
West Virginia	29,411	33,373	36,445	34,629	35,467	1,548	838	2.4%	35,234	785	50	76.5%
Wisconsin	45,088	45,732	44,650	48,181	45,956	1,732	-2,225	-4.6%	47,004	851	19	102.1%

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

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

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

Table 57

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

Division/State	Average Annual Pay 2000	Average Annual Pay 2004	Average Annual Pay 2005	Rates of Change for Average Annual Pay: Avg. Ann. Growth Rate 2000-2005	Rates of Change for Average Annual Pay: Percent Change 2004-05	Average Annual Pay as a Percent of U.S. Average Annual Pay 2000	Average Annual Pay as a Percent of U.S. Average Annual Pay 2004	Average Annual Pay as a Percent of U.S. Average Annual Pay 2005	Rankings: Rank by Average Annual Pay 2005	Rankings: Rank by Avg. Ann. Growth Rate 2000-2005	Rankings: Rank by Percent Change 2004-05
United States	$35,320	$39,354	$40,677	2.9%	3.4%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%			
Mountain States											
Arizona	32,610	36,646	38,154	3.2%	4.1%	92.3%	93.1%	93.8%	22	25	12
Colorado	37,168	40,276	41,601	2.3%	3.3%	105.2%	102.3%	102.3%	11	47	26
Idaho	27,701	29,871	30,777	2.1%	3.0%	78.4%	75.9%	75.7%	47	50	34
Montana	24,272	27,830	29,150	3.7%	4.7%	68.7%	70.7%	71.7%	50	9	4
Nevada	32,277	37,106	38,763	3.7%	4.5%	91.4%	94.3%	95.3%	20	10	6
New Mexico	27,498	31,411	32,605	3.5%	3.8%	77.9%	79.8%	80.2%	42	15	15
Utah	29,229	32,171	33,328	2.7%	3.6%	82.8%	81.7%	81.9%	37	43	16
Wyoming	26,836	31,210	33,251	4.4%	6.5%	76.0%	79.3%	81.7%	38	2	1
Other States											
Alabama	29,041	33,414	34,598	3.6%	3.5%	82.2%	84.9%	85.1%	32	11	17
Alaska	35,144	39,062	40,216	2.7%	3.0%	99.5%	99.3%	98.9%	16	40	36
Arkansas	26,317	30,245	31,266	3.5%	3.4%	74.5%	76.9%	76.9%	46	13	24
California	41,207	44,641	46,211	2.3%	3.5%	116.7%	113.4%	113.6%	6	46	18
Connecticut	45,486	51,007	52,954	3.1%	3.8%	128.8%	129.6%	130.2%	2	30	14
Delaware	36,535	42,487	44,622	4.1%	5.0%	103.4%	108.0%	109.7%	7	3	3
D.C.	52,965	63,887	66,696	4.7%	4.4%	150.0%	162.3%	164.0%	1	1	7
Florida	30,560	35,186	36,800	3.8%	4.6%	86.5%	89.4%	90.5%	24	6	5
Georgia	34,214	37,866	39,096	2.7%	3.2%	96.9%	96.2%	96.1%	19	41	28
Hawaii	30,628	35,198	36,353	3.5%	3.3%	86.7%	89.4%	89.4%	26	14	27
Illinois	38,045	42,277	43,744	2.8%	3.5%	107.7%	107.4%	107.5%	9	35	20
Indiana	31,030	34,694	35,431	2.7%	2.1%	87.9%	88.2%	87.1%	31	42	48
Iowa	27,931	32,097	33,070	3.4%	3.0%	79.1%	81.6%	81.3%	39	16	35
Kansas	29,361	32,738	33,864	2.9%	3.4%	83.1%	83.2%	83.3%	35	33	22
Kentucky	28,800	33,165	33,965	3.4%	2.4%	81.5%	84.3%	83.5%	34	20	46
Louisiana	27,888	31,880	33,566	3.8%	5.3%	79.0%	81.0%	82.5%	36	7	2
Maine	27,664	31,906	32,701	3.4%	2.5%	78.3%	81.1%	80.4%	41	18	44
Maryland	36,395	42,579	44,368	4.0%	4.2%	103.0%	108.2%	109.1%	8	4	11
Massachusetts	44,168	48,916	50,095	2.6%	2.4%	125.1%	124.3%	123.2%	4	44	47
Michigan	37,011	40,373	41,214	2.2%	2.1%	104.8%	102.6%	101.3%	12	49	50
Minnesota	35,414	40,398	40,800	2.9%	1.0%	100.3%	102.7%	100.3%	13	34	51
Mississippi	25,208	28,535	29,763	3.4%	4.3%	71.4%	72.5%	73.2%	49	19	9
Missouri	31,384	34,845	35,951	2.8%	3.2%	88.9%	88.5%	88.4%	27	38	32
Nebraska	27,693	31,507	32,422	3.2%	2.9%	78.4%	80.1%	79.7%	43	24	39
New Hampshire	34,736	39,176	40,551	3.1%	3.5%	98.3%	99.5%	99.7%	15	27	19
New Jersey	43,676	48,064	49,471	2.5%	2.9%	123.7%	122.1%	121.6%	5	45	37
New York	45,358	49,941	51,937	2.7%	4.0%	128.4%	126.9%	127.7%	3	39	13
North Carolina	31,068	34,791	35,912	2.9%	3.2%	88.0%	88.4%	88.3%	28	31	29
North Dakota	24,683	28,987	29,956	3.9%	3.3%	69.9%	73.7%	73.6%	48	5	25
Ohio	32,508	36,441	37,333	2.8%	2.4%	92.0%	92.6%	91.8%	23	37	45
Oklahoma	26,988	30,743	31,721	3.3%	3.2%	76.4%	78.1%	78.0%	44	21	30
Oregon	32,776	35,630	36,588	2.2%	2.7%	92.8%	90.5%	89.9%	25	48	43
Pennsylvania	34,015	38,555	39,661	3.1%	2.9%	96.3%	98.0%	97.5%	18	28	40
Rhode Island	32,615	37,651	38,751	3.5%	2.9%	92.3%	95.7%	95.3%	21	12	38
South Carolina	28,179	31,839	32,927	3.2%	3.4%	79.8%	80.9%	80.9%	40	26	23
South Dakota	24,802	28,281	29,149	3.3%	3.1%	70.2%	71.9%	71.7%	51	22	33
Tennessee	30,557	34,925	35,879	3.3%	2.7%	86.5%	88.7%	88.2%	29	23	42
Texas	34,943	38,511	40,150	2.8%	4.3%	98.9%	97.9%	98.7%	17	36	10
Vermont	28,914	33,274	34,197	3.4%	2.8%	81.9%	84.6%	84.1%	33	17	41
Virginia	35,172	40,534	42,287	3.8%	4.3%	99.6%	103.0%	104.0%	10	8	8
Washington	37,099	39,361	40,721	1.9%	3.5%	105.0%	100.0%	100.1%	14	51	21
West Virginia	26,888	30,382	31,347	3.1%	3.2%	76.1%	77.2%	77.1%	45	29	31
Wisconsin	30,694	34,743	35,471	2.9%	2.1%	86.9%	88.3%	87.2%	30	32	49

Note: Data varies from other tables due to different sources

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Table 58
Employees on Nonagricultural Payrolls: United States, Mountain Division, and States

Division/State	Employees on Nonagricultural Payrolls 2000 (thousands)	Employees on Nonagricultural Payrolls 2004 (thousands)	Employees on Nonagricultural Payrolls 2005 (thousands)	Rates of Change for Employees on Nonagricultural Payrolls: Avg. Ann. Growth Rate 2000-2005	Rates of Change for Employees on Nonagricultural Payrolls: Percent Change 2004-2005	Employees on Nonagricultural Payrolls (not seasonally adjusted): September 2005 (thousands)	Employees on Nonagricultural Payrolls (not seasonally adjusted): September 2006e (thousands)	Employees on Nonagricultural Payrolls (not seasonally adjusted): Percent Change 2005-06	Rankings: Rank by Employees on Nonag. Payrolls 2005	Rankings: Rank by Average Annual Growth Rate 2000-2005	Rankings: Rank by Percent Change 2004-05	Rankings: Rank by Percent Change (unadjust.) 2005-06
United States	132,484	132,395	134,376	0.3%	1.5%	134,137	136,026	1.4%				
Mountain States	8,490	8,863	9,212	1.6%	3.9%	9,344	9,699	3.8%				
Arizona	2,243	2,381	2,507	2.3%	5.3%	2,534	2,653	4.7%	21	2	2	3
Colorado	2,214	2,180	2,226	0.1%	2.1%	2,247	2,288	1.8%	22	34	17	19
Idaho	560	588	613	1.8%	4.2%	629	654	3.9%	41	5	3	5
Montana	388	411	421	1.7%	2.3%	430	443	3.0%	46	9	15	8
Nevada	1,027	1,153	1,224	3.6%	6.2%	1,246	1,309	5.1%	32	1	1	1
New Mexico	745	790	809	1.7%	2.4%	819	844	3.0%	37	8	13	9
Utah	1,075	1,104	1,150	1.3%	4.1%	1,169	1,227	5.0%	34	10	4	2
Wyoming	239	255	263	1.9%	3.0%	271	282	4.1%	51	4	8	4
Other States												
Alabama	1,931	1,902	1,943	0.1%	2.2%	1,954	1,980	1.3%	23	32	16	28
Alaska	284	304	310	1.8%	1.9%	326	330	1.4%	49	6	20	26
Arkansas	1,159	1,158	1,178	0.3%	1.8%	1,193	1,204	1.0%	33	25	22	35
California	14,488	14,530	14,785	0.4%	1.8%	14,886	15,053	1.1%	1	24	21	31
Connecticut	1,693	1,650	1,663	-0.4%	0.8%	1,668	1,676	0.5%	27	45	42	46
Delaware	420	424	430	0.5%	1.6%	434	442	1.7%	45	20	25	22
D.C.	650	674	682	1.0%	1.1%	679	688	1.4%	39	12	35	27
Florida	7,081	7,510	7,810	2.0%	4.0%	7,840	8,068	2.9%	4	3	5	11
Georgia	3,949	3,901	4,000	0.3%	2.6%	4,033	4,104	1.8%	10	29	10	21
Hawaii	551	583	602	1.8%	3.2%	603	619	2.7%	43	7	6	13
Illinois	6,045	5,816	5,865	-0.6%	0.8%	5,921	5,986	1.1%	5	48	40	32
Indiana	3,000	2,929	2,956	-0.3%	0.9%	3,001	3,005	0.1%	14	44	39	50
Iowa	1,478	1,457	1,481	0.0%	1.6%	1,495	1,522	1.8%	30	37	24	18
Kansas	1,345	1,325	1,335	-0.2%	0.8%	1,339	1,347	0.6%	31	42	44	45
Kentucky	1,825	1,799	1,825	0.0%	1.5%	1,842	1,858	0.9%	26	39	27	37
Louisiana	1,918	1,918	1,870	-0.5%	-2.5%	1,729	1,788	3.4%	24	47	51	6
Maine	604	612	612	0.3%	0.0%	623	625	0.4%	42	28	49	47
Maryland	2,455	2,518	2,555	0.8%	1.5%	2,580	2,604	0.9%	20	14	28	36
Massachusetts	3,323	3,181	3,196	-0.8%	0.5%	3,221	3,243	0.7%	13	50	47	42
Michigan	4,674	4,395	4,384	-1.3%	-0.2%	4,430	4,397	-0.7%	8	51	50	51
Minnesota	2,685	2,681	2,709	0.2%	1.0%	2,724	2,781	2.1%	19	31	38	17
Mississippi	1,154	1,125	1,130	-0.4%	0.5%	1,118	1,147	2.6%	35	46	46	14
Missouri	2,749	2,693	2,728	-0.1%	1.3%	2,753	2,769	0.6%	18	41	32	44
Nebraska	914	922	936	0.5%	1.5%	940	954	1.4%	36	21	29	24
New Hampshire	622	627	635	0.4%	1.2%	642	648	0.8%	40	23	33	40
New Jersey	3,995	3,999	4,043	0.2%	1.1%	4,057	4,082	0.6%	9	30	36	43
New York	8,635	8,462	8,528	-0.2%	0.8%	8,548	8,616	0.8%	3	43	43	41
North Carolina	3,934	3,837	3,912	-0.1%	2.0%	3,958	4,019	1.6%	11	40	19	23
North Dakota	328	338	345	1.0%	2.1%	351	358	1.8%	48	11	18	20
Ohio	5,625	5,408	5,429	-0.7%	0.4%	5,466	5,480	0.2%	7	49	48	48
Oklahoma	1,489	1,474	1,511	0.3%	2.5%	1,527	1,547	1.3%	29	27	12	29
Oregon	1,607	1,608	1,658	0.6%	3.1%	1,680	1,729	2.9%	28	16	7	10
Pennsylvania	5,691	5,644	5,704	0.0%	1.1%	5,740	5,788	0.8%	6	35	37	38
Rhode Island	477	489	492	0.6%	0.6%	498	499	0.2%	44	18	45	49
South Carolina	1,859	1,833	1,860	0.0%	1.5%	1,864	1,915	2.7%	25	38	26	12
South Dakota	378	383	390	0.6%	1.7%	394	404	2.4%	47	17	23	15
Tennessee	2,729	2,706	2,744	0.1%	1.4%	2,765	2,798	1.2%	17	33	30	30
Texas	9,427	9,497	9,735	0.6%	2.5%	9,825	10,038	2.2%	2	15	11	16
Vermont	299	303	305	0.4%	0.8%	308	311	1.0%	50	22	41	34
Virginia	3,517	3,584	3,668	0.8%	2.4%	3,701	3,754	1.4%	12	13	14	25
Washington	2,711	2,701	2,779	0.5%	2.9%	2,802	2,896	3.4%	16	19	9	7
West Virginia	736	737	747	0.3%	1.3%	753	761	1.1%	38	26	31	33
Wisconsin	2,834	2,807	2,840	0.0%	1.2%	2,865	2,888	0.8%	15	36	34	39

e = estimate

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

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Table 59
Unemployment Rates: United States, Mountain Division, and States

Division/State	Unemployment Rate 2000	2004	2005	Unemployment Rate Change 2000-2005	2004-05	Unemployment Rate (not seasonally adjusted) Sep. 2005	Sep. 2006p	Rankings by Unemployment Rate 2000	2004	2005	(unadjust.) 2005	(unadjust.) 2006p
United States	4.0	5.5	5.1	1.1	-0.4	4.6	4.1					
Mountain States												
Arizona	4.0	5.0	4.7	0.7	-0.3	5.1	3.9	21	28	30	13	32
Colorado	2.7	5.6	5.0	2.3	-0.6	4.8	4.2	45	16	21	23	23
Idaho	4.6	4.7	3.8	-0.8	-0.9	3.0	2.7	11	35	43	50	48
Montana	4.8	4.3	4.0	-0.8	-0.3	3.1	2.8	10	41	39	47	45
Nevada	4.5	4.6	4.1	-0.4	-0.5	3.9	4.0	12	38	37	37	31
New Mexico	5.0	5.7	5.3	0.3	-0.4	5.1	4.1	6	14	16	13	26
Utah	3.4	5.0	4.3	0.9	-0.7	4.1	2.6	34	28	35	34	49
Wyoming	3.8	3.9	3.6	-0.2	-0.3	3.2	2.9	25	44	46	46	44
Other States												
Alabama	4.1	5.2	4.0	-0.1	-1.2	3.8	3.3	20	25	39	38	39
Alaska	6.2	7.4	6.8	0.6	-0.6	6.0	5.9	1	2	3	4	5
Arkansas	4.2	5.6	4.9	0.7	-0.7	4.4	4.8	16	16	26	28	9
California	4.9	6.2	5.4	0.5	-0.8	4.9	4.6	9	8	13	20	17
Connecticut	2.3	4.9	4.9	2.6	0.0	4.7	4.5	50	31	26	26	19
Delaware	3.3	4.0	4.2	0.9	0.2	4.2	3.7	36	43	36	31	34
D.C.	5.7	7.5	6.5	0.8	-1.0	5.8	6.0	2	1	6	6	4
Florida	3.8	4.7	3.8	0.0	-0.9	3.7	3.4	25	35	43	39	38
Georgia	3.5	4.8	5.3	1.8	0.5	5.4	4.6	33	34	16	9	17
Hawaii	4.0	3.3	2.8	-1.2	-0.5	3.1	2.6	21	51	51	47	49
Illinois	4.5	6.2	5.7	1.2	-0.5	5.3	4.1	12	8	10	11	26
Indiana	2.9	5.3	5.4	2.5	0.1	5.0	4.7	41	23	13	15	14
Iowa	2.8	4.7	4.6	1.8	-0.1	4.2	3.1	43	35	32	31	41
Kansas	3.8	5.6	5.1	1.3	-0.5	4.9	4.1	25	16	20	20	26
Kentucky	4.2	5.5	6.1	1.9	0.6	5.6	4.8	16	19	7	7	9
Louisiana	5.0	5.7	7.1	2.1	1.4	11.8	3.7	6	14	2	1	34
Maine	3.3	4.6	4.8	1.5	0.2	4.4	4.1	36	38	28	28	26
Maryland	3.6	4.3	4.1	0.5	-0.2	3.7	3.7	31	41	37	39	34
Massachusetts	2.7	5.2	4.8	2.1	-0.4	4.8	5.0	45	25	28	23	6
Michigan	3.7	7.0	6.7	3.0	-0.3	6.0	6.7	28	4	5	4	2
Minnesota	3.1	4.6	4.0	0.9	-0.6	3.7	3.6	39	38	39	39	37
Mississippi	5.7	6.3	7.9	2.2	1.6	9.4	6.8	2	6	1	2	1
Missouri	3.3	5.8	5.4	2.1	-0.4	4.9	4.8	36	12	13	20	9
Nebraska	2.8	3.9	3.8	1.0	-0.1	3.3	2.8	43	44	43	44	45
New Hampshire	2.7	3.9	3.6	0.9	-0.3	3.5	3.0	45	44	46	42	43
New Jersey	3.7	4.9	4.4	0.7	-0.5	4.2	4.9	28	31	33	31	8
New York	4.5	5.8	5.0	0.5	-0.8	5.0	4.2	12	12	21	15	23
North Carolina	3.7	5.5	5.2	1.5	-0.3	4.8	4.5	28	19	19	23	19
North Dakota	2.9	3.5	3.4	0.5	-0.1	2.7	2.4	41	50	50	51	51
Ohio	4.0	6.2	5.9	1.9	-0.3	5.6	5.0	21	8	9	7	6
Oklahoma	3.1	4.9	4.4	1.3	-0.5	4.1	3.8	39	31	33	34	33
Oregon	5.1	7.3	6.1	1.0	-1.2	5.4	4.8	5	3	7	9	9
Pennsylvania	4.2	5.4	5.0	0.8	-0.4	4.5	4.2	16	22	21	27	23
Rhode Island	4.2	5.2	5.0	0.8	-0.2	5.0	4.5	16	25	21	15	19
South Carolina	3.6	6.8	6.8	3.2	0.0	7.0	6.4	31	5	3	3	3
South Dakota	2.7	3.8	3.9	1.2	0.1	3.3	2.8	45	47	42	44	45
Tennessee	4.0	5.5	5.6	1.6	0.1	5.0	4.3	21	19	11	15	22
Texas	4.4	6.0	5.3	0.9	-0.7	5.2	4.7	15	11	16	12	14
Vermont	2.7	3.7	3.5	0.8	-0.2	3.1	3.3	45	48	48	47	39
Virginia	2.3	3.7	3.5	1.2	-0.2	3.5	3.1	50	48	48	42	41
Washington	5.0	6.3	5.5	0.5	-0.8	5.0	4.8	6	6	12	15	9
West Virginia	5.5	5.3	5.0	-0.5	-0.3	4.3	4.7	4	23	21	30	14
Wisconsin	3.4	5.0	4.7	1.3	-0.3	4.0	4.1	34	28	30	36	26

p = preliminary

Note: Data varies from other tables due to different sources.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Table 60

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

	Percent of Persons in Poverty			Percent of Persons in Poverty Two-year Moving Average**				Percent of Persons in Poverty Three-year Average**		
	2000 Percent	2004 Percent	2005 Percent	2003-04 Amount	2004-05 Amount	Standard Error	Two-year Average Difference	Amount	2003-05 Standard Error	Amount Rank
United States	11.3	12.7	12.6	12.6	12.7	0.12	0.1	12.6	0.10	
Mountain States										
Arizona	11.7	14.4	15.2	13.9	14.8	1.00	0.9	14.4	0.86	12
Colorado	9.8	10.0	11.4	9.8	10.7	0.98	0.9	10.4	0.77	34
Idaho	12.5	9.9	9.9	10.0	9.9	0.94	-0.1	10.0	0.79	38
Montana	14.1	14.2	13.8	14.7	14.0	1.10	-0.7	14.4	0.95	12
Nevada	8.8	10.9	10.6	10.9	10.8	1.01	-0.1	10.8	0.81	32
New Mexico	17.5	16.5	17.9	17.3	17.2	1.28	-0.1	17.5	1.09	3
Utah	7.6	10.1	9.2	9.6	9.6	0.86	0.0	9.4	0.72	43
Wyoming	10.8	10.0	10.6	9.9	10.3	1.03	0.4	10.1	0.83	37
Other States										
Alabama	13.3	16.9	16.7	16.0	16.8	1.12	0.8	16.2	0.93	6
Alaska	7.6	9.1	10.0	9.4	9.5	0.95	0.1	9.6	0.78	40
Arkansas	16.5	15.1	13.8	16.4	14.5	1.08	-1.9	15.6	0.95	7
California	12.7	13.2	13.2	13.2	13.2	0.39	0.0	13.2	0.35	16
Connecticut	7.7	10.1	9.3	9.1	9.7	0.92	0.6	9.2	0.73	45
Delaware	8.4	9.0	9.2	8.1	9.1	0.91	1.0	8.5	0.74	47
D.C.	15.2	17.0	21.3	16.9	19.1	1.40	2.2	18.3	1.14	1
Florida	11.0	11.6	11.1	12.2	11.4	0.49	-0.8	11.8	0.44	24
Georgia	12.1	13.0	14.4	12.4	13.7	0.74	1.3	13.1	0.67	17
Hawaii	8.9	8.6	8.6	8.9	8.6	0.83	-0.3	8.8	0.71	46
Illinois	10.7	12.3	11.5	12.5	11.9	0.60	-0.6	12.1	0.52	21
Indiana	8.5	11.6	12.6	10.8	12.1	0.85	1.3	11.4	0.69	29
Iowa	8.3	10.9	11.3	9.9	11.1	1.00	1.2	10.4	0.79	34
Kansas	8.0	11.4	12.5	11.1	12.0	1.05	0.9	11.6	0.84	26
Kentucky	12.6	17.8	14.8	16.1	16.3	1.16	0.2	15.6	0.95	7
Louisiana	17.2	16.8	18.3	16.9	17.6	1.17	0.7	17.4	0.99	4
Maine	10.1	11.6	12.6	11.6	12.1	1.10	0.5	11.9	0.87	23
Maryland	7.4	9.9	9.7	9.3	9.8	0.83	0.5	9.4	0.68	43
Massachusetts	9.8	9.3	10.1	9.8	9.7	0.75	-0.1	9.9	0.63	39
Michigan	9.9	13.3	12.0	12.3	12.6	0.68	0.3	12.2	0.57	20
Minnesota	5.7	7.0	8.1	7.2	7.5	0.75	0.3	7.5	0.61	50
Mississippi	14.9	18.7	20.1	17.4	19.4	1.22	2.0	18.3	1.02	1
Missouri	9.2	12.2	11.6	11.5	11.9	0.89	0.4	11.5	0.74	28
Nebraska	8.6	9.5	9.5	9.6	9.5	0.93	-0.1	9.6	0.77	40
New Hampshire	4.5	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.5	0.73	-0.1	5.6	0.59	51
New Jersey	7.3	8.0	6.8	8.3	7.4	0.58	-0.9	7.8	0.50	49
New York	13.9	15.0	14.5	14.6	14.8	0.54	0.2	14.6	0.46	11
North Carolina	12.5	14.6	13.1	15.1	13.8	0.77	-1.3	14.4	0.68	12
North Dakota	10.4	9.7	11.2	9.7	10.4	0.96	0.7	10.2	0.78	36
Ohio	10.0	11.6	12.3	11.3	11.9	0.62	0.6	11.6	0.53	26
Oklahoma	14.9	10.8	15.6	11.8	13.2	1.07	1.4	13.1	0.88	17
Oregon	10.9	11.8	12.0	12.2	11.9	1.06	-0.3	12.1	0.87	21
Pennsylvania	8.6	11.4	11.2	11.0	11.3	0.59	0.3	11.0	0.49	31
Rhode Island	10.2	11.5	12.1	11.5	11.8	1.06	0.3	11.7	0.84	25
South Carolina	11.1	14.9	15.0	13.8	15.0	1.12	1.2	14.2	0.91	15
South Dakota	10.7	13.5	11.8	13.1	12.7	0.97	-0.4	12.7	0.81	19
Tennessee	13.5	15.9	14.9	15.0	15.4	0.96	0.4	15.0	0.84	10
Texas	15.5	16.5	16.2	16.7	16.3	0.54	-0.4	16.5	0.48	5
Vermont	10.0	7.8	7.6	8.2	7.7	0.89	-0.5	8.0	0.73	48
Virginia	8.3	9.4	9.2	9.7	9.3	0.69	-0.4	9.5	0.61	42
Washington	10.8	11.4	10.2	12.0	10.8	0.83	-1.2	11.4	0.73	29
West Virginia	14.7	14.2	15.4	15.8	14.8	1.02	-1.0	15.6	0.87	7
Wisconsin	9.3	12.4	10.2	11.1	11.3	0.88	0.2	10.8	0.72	32

*Statistically significant at the 90% confidence level

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

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, Poverty in the United States: 2005.

Social Indicators

Overview

Quality of life is a subjective concept that is difficult to measure. The connection between economic performance and quality of life is indisputable. With strong growth in the economy in 2006, Utah remained among the top states in terms of quality of life. Utah's transportation infrastructure is diverse and growing. Utah's violent crime rate declined from the previous year and remained among the lowest in the United States. Poverty rates for 2005 decreased slightly from 2004 and educational attainment continued to be among the highest in the nation in 2005. Utah ranked sixth in the nation in the indicators of child well being and sixth highest in overall health status. The combination of these and other measurable data reveal that Utah's social structure continues to be among the best in the nation.

Utah Quality of Life Information

Utah's Kids Count. The Annie E. Casey Foundation ranked Utah sixth among the states in child well-being in its *2005 Kids Count Data Book*. This Foundation tracks indicators of child well-being and determines a state's National Composite Rank by the sum of the state's standing on each of ten measures arranged in order from best (1) to worst (51). The Foundation's indicators are: percent low-birth weight babies; infant mortality rate; child death rate; rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide; teen birth rate; percent of teens who are high school dropouts; percent of teens not attending school and not working; percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment; percent of children in poverty; and percent of families with children headed by a single parent.

Transportation Choices. The availability of multiple transportation alternatives is an often overlooked measure of an area's quality of life. The 2005 American Community Survey showed that 76.5% of working Utahns drove alone as their means of transportation to work, 12.8% carpooled, and 2.3% used public transportation. The mean travel time to work was 20.5 minutes. Between 2004 and 2005, the Utah Transit Authority reported a 13.5% increase in the number of passengers using the TRAX light rail system and a 27.2% increase in the number of people using vanpools. There was a 0.6% decrease in the number of passengers using bus service while Paratransit service saw a 4.0% decrease. Overall, UTA total regular service increased by 4.7%.

Current Data on Social Well Being

Crime. The Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reports for 2005 reported the rate of violent crime--murder and non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault--for Utah of 227.2 per 100,000 people. This was a 3.7% decrease from the 2004 violent crime rate and was sixth lowest in the nation. Compared with a national rate of 469.2 violent crimes per 100,000 people in 2005, Utah continued to have a significantly lower rate of violent crime than the U.S. average.

Education. In 2005, the Current Population Survey of the U.S. Census Bureau reported that 92.5% of Utahns had at least a high school degree, ranking Utah second highest state in the nation. The national rate was 85.2%. Utah also ranked 16th in higher education attainment, with 29.8% of persons 25 years and over having obtained a bachelor's degree or higher. The national rate was 27.7%.

Home Ownership. Utah's home ownership rate in 2005 was 73.9%, 11th highest in the nation. The rate for the nation was 68.9%. The states with the highest home ownership were West Virginia with a rate of 81.3%, Mississippi at 78.8%, Alabama at 76.6%, Minnesota at 76.5%, and Michigan at 77.1%. The lowest rates of home ownership occurred in the District of Columbia with a rate of 45.8%, New York at 55.9%, California at 59.7%, Hawaii at 59.8%, and Rhode Island at 63.1%.

Vital Statistics and Health. Utah's unique age structure affects its ranking among other states on many vital statistics. Data from the U.S. Census Bureau show that, in 2005, 30.1% of Utah's population was less than 18 years old, highest in the nation. In addition, the median age in Utah of 28.5 was lowest in the nation. Utah also has the second-lowest percentage of the population age 65 and over (8.7%), behind Alaska at 6.6%.

Births. Final data for 2004 from the National Center for Health Statistics revealed that Utah's birth rate was 21.2 births per 1,000 people, highest in the nation and substantially higher than the national average of 14.0. In 2004, Texas and Arizona ranked second and third in the nation with birth rates of 17.0 and 16.3 respectively.

Deaths. Preliminary data from the National Center for Health Statistics showed the overall death rate in Utah was 5.6 per 1,000 people in 2004, the second lowest in the nation. The age adjusted death rate in Utah was 7.6 per 1,000 people, 19th lowest in the nation. The infant mortality rate (deaths to infants less than one-year-old per 1,000 live births) was 5.0 in Utah in 2003, down from 5.6 in 2002. American Cancer Society 2006 data revealed the number of Utah deaths caused by cancer per 100,000 people was 108.1, the lowest in the nation. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention reported Utah's HIV/AIDS rate per 100,000 people in 2005 at 2.6, the ninth lowest in the nation. Actual deaths by AIDS in 2003 numbered 13 for the entire Utah population.

Health Insurance Coverage. Approximately 14.5% of the Utah population lacked health insurance coverage in 2005 (three-year average), ranking Utah 21st among the states. The U.S. average was 15.7%.

Poverty. Utah's poverty rate (three-year average) was 9.4%, the ninth lowest in the nation, and below the national average of 12.6%. The states with the lowest poverty rates were New Hampshire with a rate of 5.6%, Minnesota at 7.5%, New Jersey 7.8%, Vermont at 8.0%, and Delaware at 8.5%.

Public Assistance. There were an estimated 22,758 monthly recipients of Temporary Assistance to Needy Families in 2005, a rate of 9.2 people per 1,000, ranking Utah 15th lowest among the states in the total number of TANF recipients. Approximately 133,263 people in Utah received monthly benefits from the Federal Food Stamp Program, a rate of 54.0 people per 1,000. The Federal Food Stamp Program dispersed $20.5 million worth of benefits in Utah in 2004. Utah ranked 7th lowest in the number of food stamp recipients, and 32nd in the amount of benefits from the Federal Food Stamp Program.

Table 61
Crime, Education and Home Ownership

	Violent Crime* per 100,000 People 2005 [1]		Property Crime** per 100,000 People 2005 [1]		Educational Attainment Persons 25 Years Old and Over 2005 [2] High School or Higher		Bachelor's Degree or Higher		Home Ownership Rates 2005 [3]	
	Rate	Rank	Rate	Rank	Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank
U.S.	469.2	(X)	3,429.8	(X)	85.2	(X)	27.7	(X)	68.9	(X)
Alabama	431.7	23	3,892.1	18	80.9	46	19.8	47	76.6	3
Alaska	631.9	8	3,612.5	23	91.7	5	28.6	20	66.0	43
Arizona	513.2	17	4,838.0	2	85.8	33	28.0	21	71.1	27
Arkansas	527.5	14	4,057.9	13	81.4	44	17.5	50	69.2	37
California	526.3	15	3,322.6	27	80.4	47	30.6	11	59.7	49
Colorado	396.5	25	4,039.5	15	89.3	15	35.5	6	71.0	29
Connecticut	274.5	38	2,558.0	41	90.0	10	36.8	2	70.5	32
Delaware	632.1	7	3,111.4	31	86.9	26	25.6	27	75.8	6
District of Columbia	1,459.0	1	4,747.0	4	84.1	38	46.9	1	45.8	51
Florida	708.0	4	4,007.9	16	86.8	29	25.4	29	72.4	20
Georgia	448.9	21	4,172.3	10	85.7	34	27.1	24	67.9	41
Hawaii	255.1	42	4,792.6	3	87.2	22	30.4	13	59.8	48
Idaho	256.8	41	2,697.9	37	89.1	16	25.9	26	74.2	8
Illinois	551.5	12	3,080.3	34	87.2	22	29.6	17	70.9	30
Indiana	323.7	30	3,456.3	25	87.2	22	22.6	43	75.0	7
Iowa	291.3	32	2,833.7	35	89.8	13	24.5	37	73.9	11
Kansas	387.4	26	3,787.0	20	91.4	7	30.4	13	69.5	36
Kentucky	266.8	40	2,530.5	42	78.9	50	18.9	49	71.6	23
Louisiana	594.4	10	3,683.1	21	80.2	48	19.6	48	72.5	19
Maine	112.2	50	2,413.1	44	87.2	22	24.3	38	73.9	11
Maryland	703.0	5	3,544.1	24	86.9	26	36.3	4	71.2	25
Massachusetts	456.9	20	2,363.6	45	87.5	21	36.6	3	63.4	45
Michigan	552.1	11	3,091.1	32	88.6	17	24.6	36	76.4	5
Minnesota	297.0	31	3,084.1	33	92.7	1	34.2	8	76.5	4
Mississippi	278.4	37	3,260.1	28	79.8	49	21.8	45	78.8	2
Missouri	525.4	16	3,927.5	17	85.5	36	25.0	33	72.3	22
Montana	281.5	36	3,142.9	30	92.1	3	25.4	29	70.4	33
Nebraska	287.0	33	3,423.2	26	89.8	13	25.4	29	70.2	34
Nevada	606.8	9	4,241.5	9	86.6	30	23.4	41	63.4	45
New Hampshire	132.0	48	1,796.4	50	91.9	4	32.8	9	74.0	10
New Jersey	354.7	27	2,333.0	46	86.9	26	36.3	4	70.1	35
New Mexico	702.2	6	4,148.3	11	81.2	45	27.4	22	71.4	24
New York	445.8	22	2,108.5	48	85.7	34	30.4	13	55.9	50
North Carolina	468.1	19	4,075.1	12	84.0	39	25.3	32	70.9	30
North Dakota	98.2	51	1,978.2	49	90.0	10	27.2	23	68.5	38
Ohio	351.3	28	3,662.7	22	87.9	20	23.0	42	73.3	15
Oklahoma	508.6	18	4,042.0	14	85.2	37	24.0	40	72.9	17
Oregon	286.8	34	4,399.8	5	88.6	17	29.0	19	68.2	40
Pennsylvania	424.5	24	2,417.2	43	86.3	31	26.0	25	73.3	15
Rhode Island	251.2	43	2,718.9	36	83.9	40	29.2	18	63.1	47
South Carolina	761.1	2	4,339.4	6	83.0	41	24.2	39	73.9	11
South Dakota	175.7	47	1,776.4	51	88.4	19	25.0	33	68.4	39
Tennessee	752.8	3	4,275.5	8	81.8	43	21.5	46	72.4	20
Texas	529.7	13	4,332.0	7	78.2	51	25.5	28	65.9	44
Utah	**227.2**	**46**	**3,868.9**	**19**	**92.5**	**2**	**29.8**	**16**	**73.9**	**11**
Vermont	119.7	49	2,280.7	47	90.0	10	34.4	7	74.2	8
Virginia	282.8	35	2,638.2	39	86.0	32	30.6	11	71.2	25
Washington	345.8	29	4,893.0	1	91.5	6	30.9	10	67.6	42
West Virginia	272.8	39	2,625.2	40	82.5	42	15.1	51	81.3	1
Wisconsin	241.5	44	2,660.2	38	90.4	9	25.0	33	71.1	27
Wyoming	230.1	45	3,155.3	29	90.9	8	21.9	44	72.8	18

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

Sources:
1. Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Crime in the United States, 2005," October 2006.
2. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2005 Current Population Survey.
3. U.S. Census Bureau. Housing Vacancy Survey Annual Statistics: 2005.

Table 62
Vital Statistics and Health

	Births per 1,000 People 2004 [1]		Deaths per 1,000 People 2004 [2]		Estimated Deaths by Cancer per 100,000 People 2006 [3]		AIDS cases per 100,000 People 2005 [4]		State Health Ranking 2006 [5]		Persons Without Health Insurance (3 Year Average) (2003-2005) [6]	
	Rate	Rank	Rate	Rank	Rate	Rank	Rate	Rank	Score	Rank	Percent	Rank
U.S.	14.0	(X)	8.2	(X)	190.6	(X)	13.7	(X)	(X)	(X)	15.7	(X)
Alabama	13.1	34	10.2	3	215.9	11	11.4	17	-14.8	45	14.3	23
Alaska	15.8	5	4.7	51	122.1	50	3.9	38	-0.8	31	17.8	10
Arizona	16.3	3	7.5	40	172.9	43	10.8	20	-4	34	18.1	9
Arkansas	14.0	20	10.0	4	220.9	8	8.7	22	-16.1	46	17.2	13
California	15.2	7	6.7	48	154.9	47	11.3	18	4.7	23	18.8	5
Colorado	14.9	10	6.2	49	145.8	49	7.7	28	8.9	16	16.9	14
Connecticut	12.0	45	8.4	30	199.1	26	19.0	8	17.2	5	11.0	41
Delaware	13.7	25	8.6	23	200.3	24	20.9	7	-0.6	30	12.7	33
District of Columbia	14.3	18	9.8	5	196.2	28	128.4	1	na	na	13.5	32
Florida	12.5	42	9.7	7	224.5	5	27.9	4	-10.6	41	19.6	3
Georgia	15.7	6	7.5	42	163.0	46	25.7	5	-11.7	42	17.5	11
Hawaii	14.5	15	7.2	46	177.2	42	8.5	23	17.9	4	9.5	50
Idaho	16.2	4	7.2	45	166.5	45	1.7	47	6.5	19	16.5	17
Illinois	14.2	19	8.3	31	190.4	35	15.1	10	3.7	25	14.2	24
Indiana	14.0	20	8.7	22	210.5	17	6.5	33	-3.7	33	14.2	24
Iowa	13.0	35	9.1	15	221.8	6	3.2	40	12.5	11	9.8	49
Kansas	14.5	15	8.7	21	194.2	29	3.9	38	7.9	17	10.9	43
Kentucky	13.4	29	9.3	13	229.1	4	6.2	34	-10.1	39	13.6	30
Louisiana	14.5	15	9.4	12	213.1	14	21.2	6	-20.4	50	18.7	6
Maine	10.6	50	9.4	10	241.4	2	1.6	48	13.7	9	10.4	46
Maryland	13.4	29	7.8	37	186.4	38	28.5	3	-2.7	32	14.1	26
Massachusetts	12.2	44	8.5	25	210.0	18	10.8	20	15.3	7	10.7	44
Michigan	12.8	39	8.4	28	192.4	33	8.1	26	2.3	27	11.3	38
Minnesota	13.8	24	7.3	43	184.9	40	4.4	36	21.2	1	8.7	51
Mississippi	14.8	12	9.6	8	208.8	19	13.2	14	-19.9	49	17.3	12
Missouri	13.5	26	9.4	11	216.0	10	6.7	32	-4.1	35	11.9	36
Montana	12.4	43	8.7	20	206.3	20	2.1	46	4.9	22	18.7	6
Nebraska	15.1	8	8.4	29	193.9	30	3.0	41	12.4	12	11.4	37
Nevada	15.1	8	7.7	38	193.8	31	12.3	15	-8.4	38	18.4	8
New Hampshire	11.2	49	7.8	36	199.2	25	2.6	42	18.9	3	10.4	46
New Jersey	13.2	32	8.5	24	203.3	21	14.7	11	11	14	14.5	21
New Mexico	14.9	10	7.5	41	170.6	44	7.1	30	-10.4	40	21.1	2
New York	13.0	35	7.9	34	184.9	39	32.7	2	1.1	29	13.9	28
North Carolina	14.0	20	8.5	26	190.0	36	10.9	19	-4.3	36	16.2	18
North Dakota	12.9	38	8.8	19	201.0	23	1.6	48	15	8	11.2	39
Ohio	13.0	35	9.3	14	215.8	12	6.8	31	3.7	25	12.0	35
Oklahoma	14.6	14	9.8	6	212.0	15	7.9	27	-13.1	44	19.5	4
Oregon	12.7	40	8.4	27	202.7	22	6.0	35	6.5	19	16.7	16
Pennsylvania	11.7	47	10.3	2	239.0	3	12.1	16	1.8	28	11.2	39
Rhode Island	11.8	46	9.0	16	221.2	7	8.3	25	11.4	13	11.0	41
South Carolina	13.5	26	8.9	17	213.6	13	15.7	9	-16.4	48	15.6	19
South Dakota	14.7	13	8.9	18	211.4	16	2.4	44	7.5	18	12.1	34
Tennessee	13.5	26	9.5	9	217.5	9	14.1	12	-16.2	47	13.7	29
Texas	17.0	2	6.8	47	151.1	48	13.6	13	-4.7	37	24.6	1
Utah	**21.2**	**1**	**5.6**	**50**	**108.1**	**51**	**2.6**	**42**	**16.3**	**6**	**14.5**	**21**
Vermont	10.6	50	8.0	33	192.6	32	1.0	51	20.5	2	10.7	44
Virginia	13.9	23	7.6	39	186.6	37	8.5	23	5.7	21	13.6	30
Washington	13.2	32	7.2	44	181.9	41	7.7	28	10.2	15	14.1	26
West Virginia	11.5	48	11.5	1	250.4	1	4.1	37	-12.8	43	16.9	14
Wisconsin	12.7	40	8.3	32	192.4	34	2.2	45	13.3	10	10.3	48
Wyoming	13.4	29	7.8	35	198.3	27	1.2	50	4.7	23	15.2	20

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

Sources:
1. National Center for Health Statistics, "National Vital Statistics Reports," Vol 55, No 1.
2. National Center for Health Statistics, "National Vital Statistics Reports," Vol 54, No 19. Not age adjusted. Data is preliminary. Rates for California, Illinois, and New Jersey are from 2003.
3. American Cancer Society, "Cancer Facts and Figures 2006," Rates calculated by the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget using Census Bureau 2005 population estimates. Not age-adjusted.
4. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, "HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report," Vol 17. U.S. total includes Puerto Rico, Guam, U.S. Virgin Islands, and U.S. Pacific Islands as well as persons whose state of residence is unknown.
5. United Health Foundation, "America's Health: United Health Foundation State Health Rankings 2006."

Table 63
Poverty and Public Assistance

	All Ages in Poverty 3-year Average 2003-2005 [1]		Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) (Monthly Average) 2005 [2]			Federal Food Stamp Program 2005 [3]			Federal Food Stamp Program 2004 [4] Thousands of Dollars	
	Percent	Rank	Recipients	Rate per 1,000 people	Rank	Persons	Rate per 1,000 people	Rank	Benefits	Rank
U.S.	12.6	(X)	4,555,755	15.4	(X)	25,674,369	86.6	(X)	$4,060,040	(X)
Alabama	16.2	6	48,223	10.6	33	558,596	122.6	10	31,653	25
Alaska	9.6	40	12,048	18.2	12	55,567	83.7	26	8,456	46
Arizona	14.4	12	99,294	16.7	16	550,291	92.7	18	40,674	19
Arkansas	15.6	7	18,759	6.8	46	373,764	134.5	6	26,143	28
California	13.2	16	1,087,877	30.1	3	1,992,024	55.1	43	409,631	1
Colorado	10.4	34	38,313	8.2	41	245,926	52.7	45	28,842	27
Connecticut	9.2	45	40,109	11.4	31	204,146	58.2	41	20,404	33
Delaware	8.5	47	12,530	14.9	23	61,586	73.0	30	8,659	44
District of Columbia	18.3	1	41,980	76.3	1	88,799	161.3	2	12,612	38
Florida	11.8	24	107,210	6.0	48	1,381,804	77.7	28	82,862	9
Georgia	13.1	17	90,123	9.9	34	921,427	101.6	17	58,769	11
Hawaii	8.8	46	20,307	15.9	19	93,548	73.4	29	10,026	43
Idaho	10.0	38	3,311	2.3	50	93,441	65.4	37	8,554	45
Illinois	12.1	21	96,336	7.5	45	1,158,271	90.7	21	91,371	7
Indiana	11.4	29	124,777	19.9	9	556,285	88.7	22	45,101	17
Iowa	10.4	34	42,884	14.5	24	206,696	69.7	34	20,858	31
Kansas	11.6	26	46,026	16.8	15	177,782	64.8	38	15,350	36
Kentucky	15.6	7	75,005	18.0	13	570,277	136.6	5	31,418	26
Louisiana	17.4	4	37,491	8.3	40	807,896	178.6	1	47,265	15
Maine	11.9	23	25,509	19.3	10	152,910	115.7	14	11,696	40
Maryland	9.4	43	54,412	9.7	35	288,943	51.6	46	34,849	22
Massachusetts	9.9	39	103,906	16.2	18	368,122	57.5	42	35,887	21
Michigan	12.2	20	214,547	21.2	7	1,047,594	103.5	16	93,584	6
Minnesota	7.5	50	72,968	14.2	25	259,937	50.6	47	48,813	13
Mississippi	18.3	1	34,695	11.9	29	391,485	134.0	7	32,513	23
Missouri	11.5	28	96,611	16.7	17	766,425	132.1	8	31,728	24
Montana	14.4	12	12,224	13.1	26	80,870	86.4	24	10,416	42
Nebraska	9.6	40	26,430	15.0	21	117,415	66.8	35	16,431	34
Nevada	10.8	32	15,601	6.5	47	121,707	50.4	48	12,074	39
New Hampshire	5.6	51	14,150	10.8	32	52,310	39.9	51	5,395	49
New Jersey	7.8	49	109,202	12.5	27	392,416	45.0	50	88,129	8
New Mexico	17.5	3	45,314	23.5	5	240,637	124.8	9	23,532	29
New York	14.6	11	323,134	16.8	14	1,754,861	91.1	20	235,853	2
North Carolina	14.4	12	67,644	7.8	44	799,747	92.1	19	64,578	10
North Dakota	10.2	36	7,373	11.6	30	42,204	66.3	36	8,254	47
Ohio	11.6	26	179,422	15.7	20	1,007,172	87.9	23	158,029	4
Oklahoma	13.1	17	27,876	7.9	42	424,402	119.6	12	42,765	18
Oregon	12.1	21	44,707	12.3	28	429,358	117.9	13	53,852	12
Pennsylvania	11.0	31	253,352	20.4	8	1,042,809	83.9	25	138,740	5
Rhode Island	11.7	25	27,101	25.2	4	76,085	70.7	33	7,601	48
South Carolina	14.2	15	36,069	8.5	38	521,125	122.5	11	22,283	30
South Dakota	12.7	19	6,065	7.8	43	56,095	72.3	32	10,448	41
Tennessee	15.0	10	186,025	31.2	2	849,703	142.5	4	37,439	20
Texas	16.5	5	201,365	8.8	37	2,441,975	106.8	15	159,363	3
Utah	**9.4**	**43**	**22,758**	**9.2**	**36**	**133,263**	**54.0**	**44**	**20,572**	**32**
Vermont	8.0	48	11,466	18.4	11	45,218	72.6	31	13,737	37
Virginia	9.5	42	28,241	3.7	49	488,481	64.6	39	3,422	51
Washington	11.4	29	136,882	21.8	6	508,472	80.9	27	46,069	16
West Virginia	15.6	7	27,218	15.0	22	262,442	144.4	3	15,459	35
Wisconsin	10.8	32	46,609	8.4	39	345,748	62.5	40	47,350	14
Wyoming	10.1	37	548	1.1	51	25,482	50.0	49	5,280	50

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

Sources:
1. U.S. Census Bureau, "Poverty In the United States: 2005," Current Population Survey, August 2006.
2. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, "Total Number of Recipients for Fiscal Year 2005," June 2005. Welfare reform replaced the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program with Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) as of July 1, 1997. National total includes 53,728 recipients in U.S. territories (41,543 in Puerto Rico). Rates calculated by the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget using Census Bureau 2005 population estimates.
3. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Services, "Food Stamp Program: Average Monthly Participation," August 2006. Rates calculated by the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget using Census Bureau 2005 population estimates.
4. U.S. Department of Commerce, "Federal Aid to States for Fiscal Year 2004," January 2006.

Pubic Education Overview

In 2006, there were an estimated 526,000 students in Utah's public education system, an increase of 16,075 student or 3.2% over 2005. These students are becoming increasingly diverse, and score respectably with their national peers. In 2006, Utah's per pupil expenditure was $5,000, the lowest in the nation. However, Utah's total current expenditure as a percent of total personal income was 4.2%, ranking Utah 36th highest in the nation.

Utah's public education system operates over 800 community-based schools. It competes for revenues, land, personnel and students, while providing education that continually changes to prepare students for the future.

Enrollment

Since October 2000, Utah's student enrollment has grown at increasing rates; student enrollment growth is expected to continue for the next ten years. In 2006, enrollment grew by 16,075 students, 8,700 of these students were the result of natural increase. This growth is attributed to the state's "echo boom," meaning the grandchildren of the baby boomers were reaching school age. The remaining 5,800 students were from implied net in-migration. This is the largest net in-migration in history.

The increase of enrollment in the public education system, has contributed to the current age structure of Utah's young student body. Each year, the incoming class is larger than the previous year's, meaning that the kindergarten class is larger than the first grade. This is true of each grade from kindergarten to grade 7. From grade 7 through grade 12, the numbers decline due to births, dropouts and early graduation.

Utah's student population is becoming increasingly diverse. In 2006, English was taught to Granite School District students whose first language is one of over 100 different languages, and there were over 14,000 English language learners statewide. In 2006, 12.9% of Utah's student body was Hispanic or Latino, 1.6% was Asian, 1.4% was Pacific Islander, and American Indian and Alaska Native, and 1.3% was Black or African American. Hispanic or Latino was Utah's fastest growing group.

Finances

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

The urbanization of Utah's population is one reason why Utah's per pupil current expenditures are so low. In FY 2004 (the most recent year for which national data are available) Utah spent approximatly $5,000 per student, the lowest in the nation, at 60.4% of the national average. However, in 2004, Utah spent 4.2% of its total personal income on education, ranking Utah 36th highest in the nation. Current expenditures include all expenditures except capital, property, equipment, community services (non K-12) and debt service.

The public education system must continually change in order to effectively incorporate research and technology in the preparation of students of varying abilities for the future. In so doing, it must compete for: tax dollars with other state entities and taxpayer groups; personnel with other employers and home life; land with RDAs, developers and political entities; and for students with other public schools, the job market, the streets, and home and private schools.

The sources of Utah's $3 billion public education revenues are 10.0% federal, 34.7% local (from property taxes), and 55.3% state (primarily from income tax). Of total expenditures by fund (from all sources), instruction comprises 72%, capital projects 15%, debt service 6%, food service 4%, community services (non K-12) 2%, and other at 1%. From another perspective, 68% of all funds are spent on salaries and benefits, 10% on purchased goods and services, 8% on property, 7% on supplies and materials, and 7% on other costs.

A child's success in school can also be attributed to factors at home, like income and parents' education. In 2005, Utah's median household income (three-year-average) of $53,226 ranked as the tenth highest in the nation. The parents of Utah's school children are well educated. For persons 25 years and over, Utah ranks 16th in the number of persons with bachelor's degrees (29.8 %) and second in the number of persons with high school diplomas (92.5%).

Private Schools

There are approximately 15,000 students attending private schools in Utah. The percentage of private school enrollees to public school has remained between 2.5% and 3.0% throughout the past decade. This is the lowest private school participation rate in the nation. This is due to various reasons including released time at public junior high and high schools.

Charter Schools

Charter schools operate independently of school districts, with the exception of a few that are district-operated. They receive public funds, and must adhere to federal and state laws, and administrative rules for the use of those funds, and for the operation of programs. The educational purposes of each vary. Tuacahn High School near St. George offers arts programs, while the curriculum at the Academy of Math,

Engineering and Science is geared toward college preparation. FY 2000 was the first year that charter schools operated within the state. That year, eight schools opened with 390 students enrolled. In 2006, 51 charter schools educate 19,290 students.

Tuition Tax Credits

In recent years, tuition tax credit bills have received legislative attention. In the 2005 General Session, the Carson Smith Bill passed and provided over $5,000 to each eligible special education student in private schools. Legislation that would have provided funds for any student leaving the public school system for the private school system failed.

2007 Outlook

The school-age population will continue to constitute approximately 20% of the state's population. An estimated 14,800 new students are expected to enter the public education system, an increase of 2.8%. 2007 will continue a trend of increased student enrollment since 2001. It will also be the second consecutive year in which school enrollment growth is greater than the increase in the state's overall population.

The impact of Redevelopment Agencys (RDAs) on education has been considered by state. In 2005, the Legislature enacted SB 184, which modified the way RDAs could access tax funds for redevelopment projects that would otherwise flow to education. In the 2006 General Session, the Legislature passed SB 196, which, among other significant amendments, changed the way RDAs may access tax funds which are dedicated to school districts. This legislation may be the first of several changes that will affect the way education funding is collected in the future. In addition, the Legislature also adopted the largest Weighted-Pupil Unit (WPU) increase in history, increasing WPU funding over 6%. However, as the school-age population continues to increase, the state will continue to find innovative funding methods to meet the increasing demand for educating its children.

Higher Education Overview

The Utah System of Higher Education (USHE) is comprised of all public colleges and universities in Utah. It offers various programs of study, from certificates to doctoral and professional degrees at two doctoral/research universities, two master's universities, two baccalaureate/associate's colleges, three comprehensive community colleges, and a college of applied technology. In addition to actual instruction, USHE institutions provide cultural and athletic activities, counseling and career services, and wellness programs.

System Composition and Organization

The Utah System of Higher Education is comprised of all public colleges and universities in thestate. USHE is overseen by the State Board of Regents, which was created by the Legislature in 1969, and is administered by the Commissioner of Higher Education, who is appointed by the Governor. The Board of Regents is comprised of eighteen members who serve staggered terms and who represent different areas of the state.

USHE is comprised of ten institutions. The University of Utah in Salt Lake City and Utah State University in Logan are two doctoral/research universities in the system. Weber State University in Ogden and Southern Utah University in Cedar City are the principal master's universities, though the University of Utah and Utah State also grant master's degrees. Utah Valley State College in Orem and Dixie State College in St. George are baccalaureate/associate's degree colleges. Salt Lake Community College in Salt Lake County, Snow College in Ephraim, and the College of Eastern Utah in Price are the System's three comprehensive community colleges, granting associate's degrees. In addition, USHE recently added the Utah College of Applied Technology, which combine nine applied technology centers and provides open-entry, open-exit, competency-based education to the entire state.

Enrollment

USHE enrollment for 2006 was 144,302. This was a decrease from 2005, when enrollment was an all-time high of 144,937. Although enrollment decreased slightly from 2005 to 2006, the overall trend shows that higher education enrollment in Utah has almost doubled over the past 20 years. In addition, enrollment is projected to increase over the next ten years. Relative to other states, Utah is a top performer in the areas of preparation, participation, completion, and benefits.[1]

Utah experienced a 29.9% increase in population between 1990 and 2000. With just over 2.6 million people in 2006, Utah ranks 34th in population size nationally. Utah also has the youngest population and the largest average family size in the country. These factors combine to produce a school-age population that is relatively larger in Utah than in other states. Over 53% of Utah's higher education population comes from

the Greater Salt Lake Area. In 2006, Salt Lake County had the highest number of residents in USHE, followed by Utah, Davis, Weber, and Washington counties. An additional 25,327 students came from other states or foreign countries.

Utah's higher education population is becoming increasingly diverse. Third-week enrollment data from Fall 2006 indicate that 78.7% of students are White, 4.2% are Hispanic or Latino, and 5% are Asian, Pacific Islander, Black, American Indian, or Alaska Native. The remaining 12.1% of students chose not to self-report on race and ethnicity.

Funding and Tuition

The FY 2007 operating budget for the Utah System of Higher Education was slightly more than $1.0 billion. Of this amount, approximately two-thirds came through appropriation from the Legislature. The balance was funded by tuition and other revenue sources. In FY 2007, $698 million came from tax funds, $358 million came from tuition, and $16.3 million came from other sources. Since 1996, USHE's budget has increased by 23.2%.

In 2006, Utah was a top-performing state in college affordability. While tuition still compares favorably to other states, tuition increases over the past five years have averaged approximately 9.4% per year. In 2004-2005, the average direct cost of instruction per FTE in the entire USHE was $3,963. The average full cost of instruction was $7,237. However, the University of Utah and Utah State University were the only schools above the system average while the remaining institutions were below. This difference can be attributed to several factors, including the level of instruction, subject matter mix, institutional size, and infrastructure investments relative to enrollment size.

Degrees and Awards

Utah has one of the highest high school graduation rates in the country and approximately 29.8% of Utah adults have a bachelor's degree or higher, slightly above the national average of 27.7%. Utah is improving the ratio of student completion (certificates and degrees awarded) to student enrollments. It should be noted that Utah's retention and completion rates are affected by the number of students who leave school for two years to serve as missionaries for The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, but approximately 46% of first-year community college students return for their second year, and just over 71% of freshmen at four-year colleges and universities return for their sophomore year. The percentage of first-time, full-time college students who complete a bachelor's degree within six years is 47%.

USHE institutions awarded 46,020 certificates and degrees in 2005-2006, which includes Utah College of Applied Technology awards. Health Professions was the top field of study, followed in order by Business & Marketing, Other Vocational Studies, General Studies, and Engineering & Related Technologies. The System awarded 12,280 bachelor's degrees in 2005-2006, with the top fields of study in order of popularity being Business & Marketing, Social Sciences & Public Administration, Education, Health Professions, and Engineering & Related Technologies.

2007 Outlook

Enrollment for 2007 is projected to be 140,605, a decrease of 2.6% from 2006. Although enrollment is likely to decrease slightly in 2006-2007, the system is actively working to encourage greater student participation. USHE estimates the overall population of students to increase by 5.5% in 2008 to 148,854 students. By 2015, Utah colleges and universities are projected to reach nearly 170,000 students. With the growth in the student population, USHE is also increasing the capacity of its colleges and universities to accommodate the growth. USHE continues to increase its budget requests from the Legislature to accommodate this growth, and the budget for 2007 is expected to continue growing.

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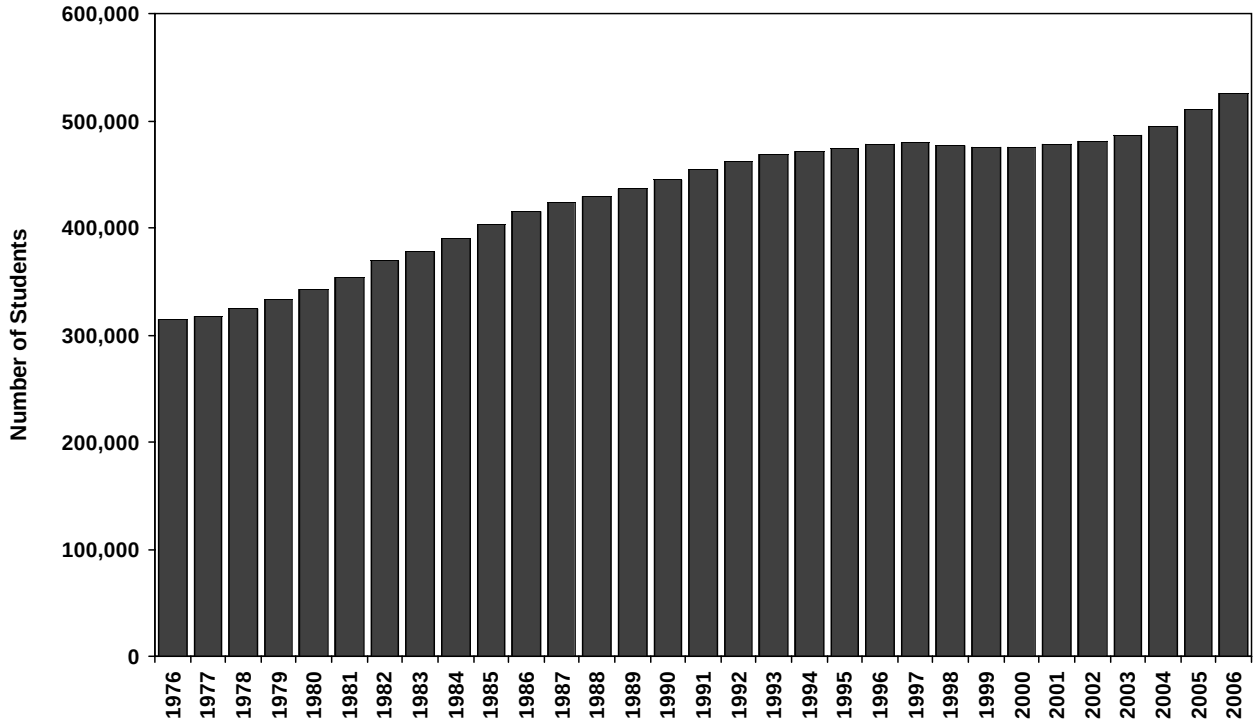
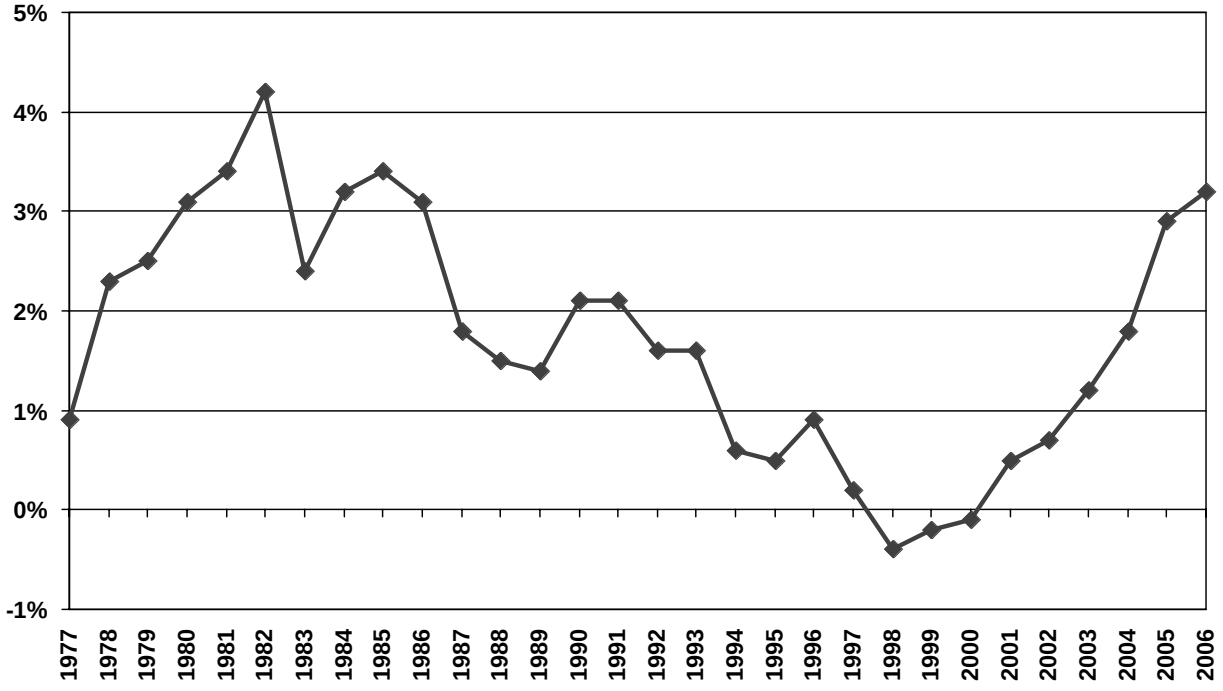
1 Measuring Up 2006: The National Report Card on Higher Education

Figure 48
Utah Public Education Enrollment



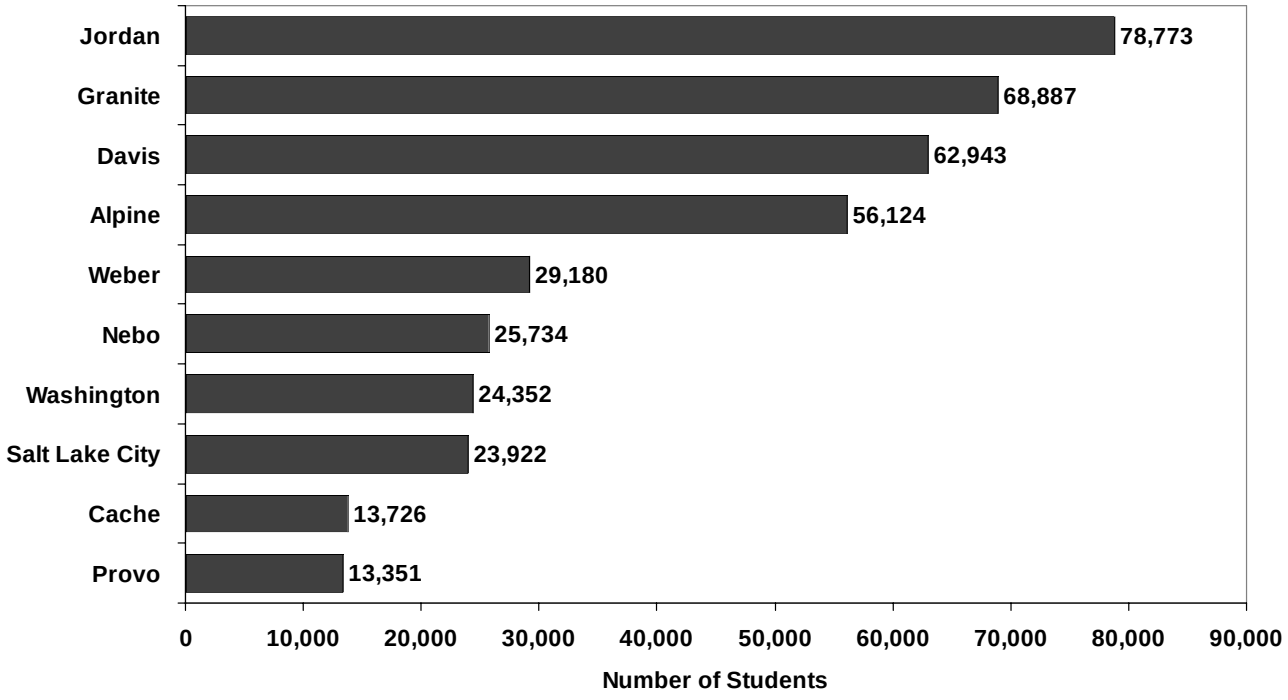
Source: Utah State Office of Education

Figure 49
Growth of Public Education Enrollment



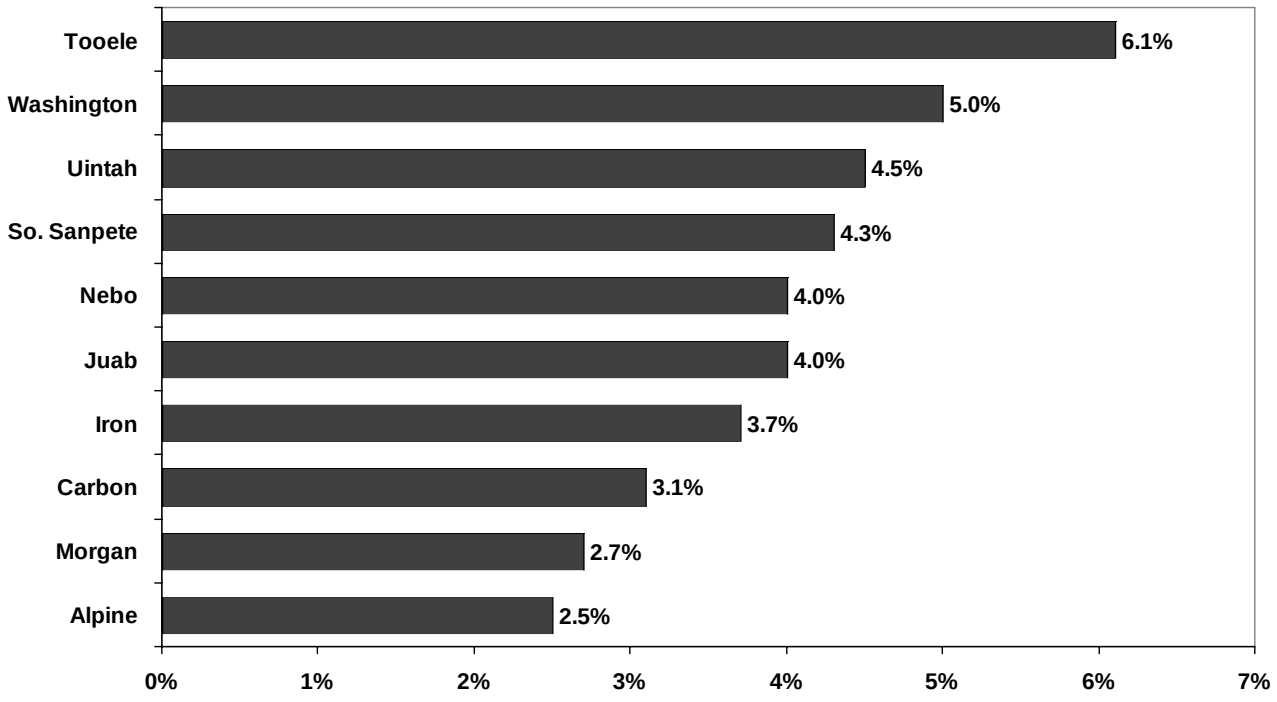
Source: Utah State Office of Education

Figure 50
Largest School Districts in Utah: 2006



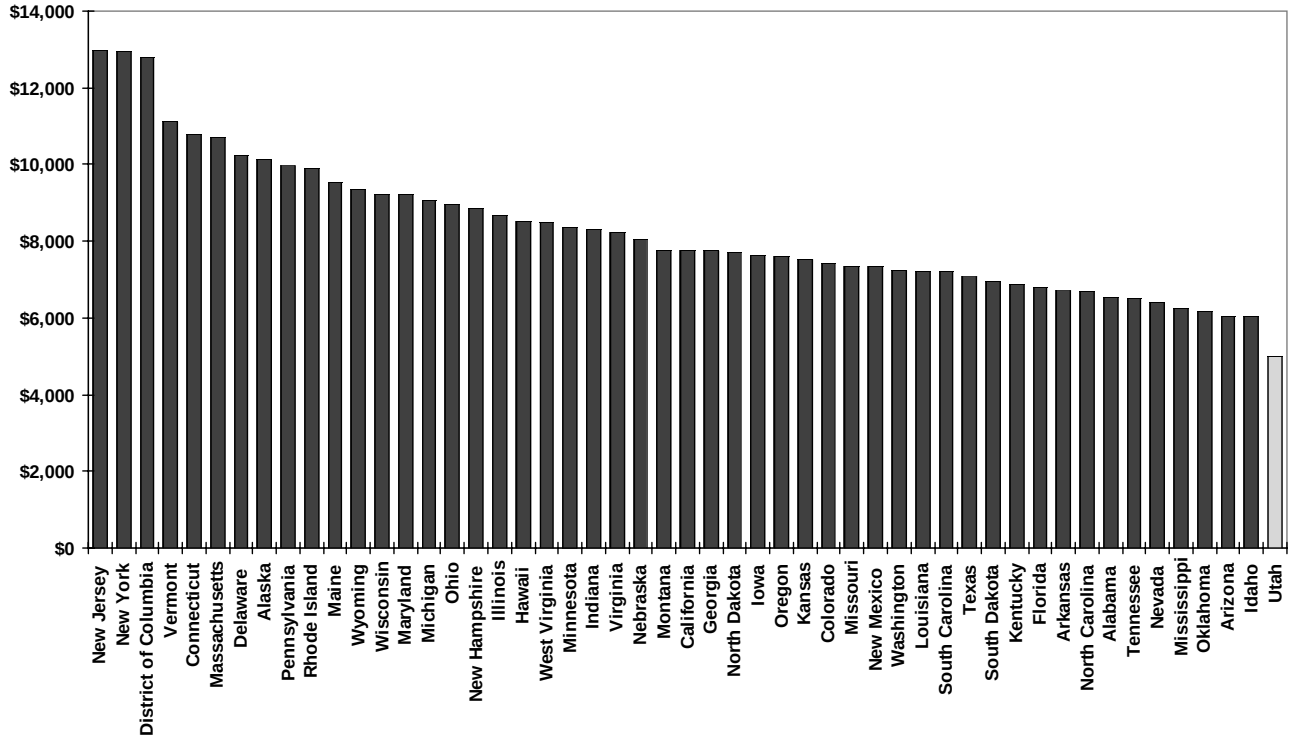
Source: Utah State Office of Education

Figure 51
Fastest Growing School Districts in Utah from 2005 to 2006 with Enrollment 1,000+



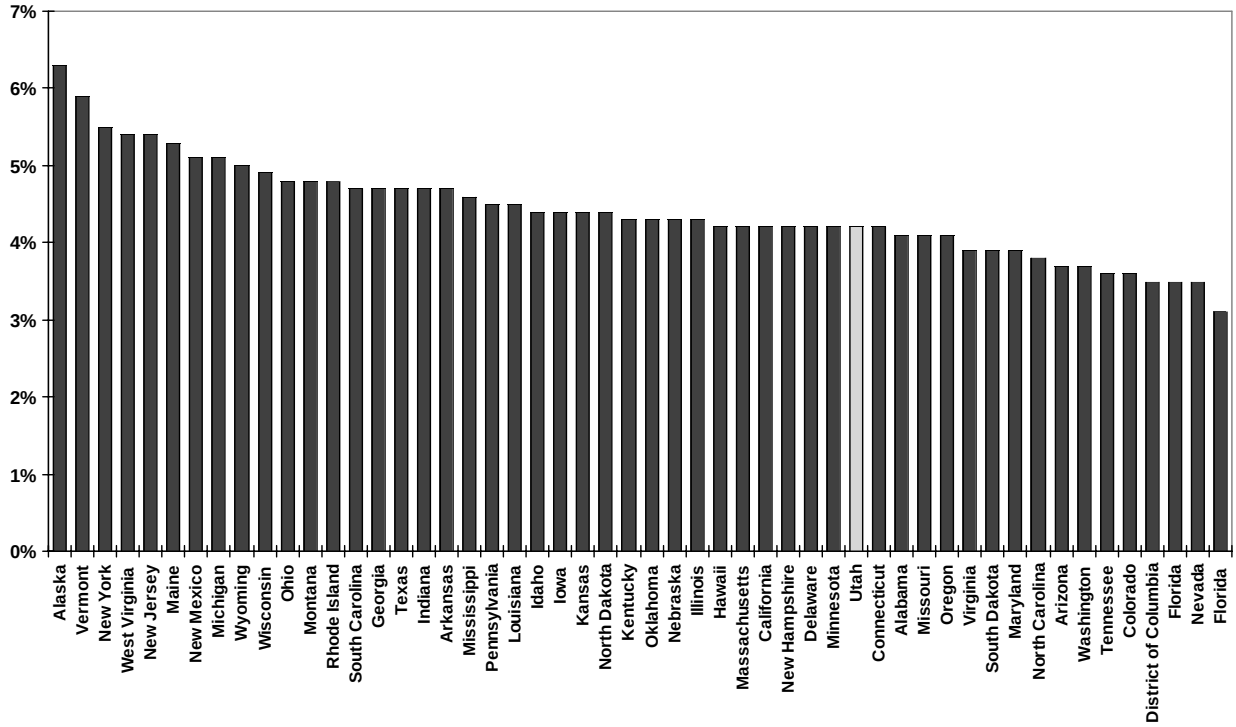
Source: Utah State Office of Education

Figure 52
Current Expenditures Per K-12 Pupil: FY 2004



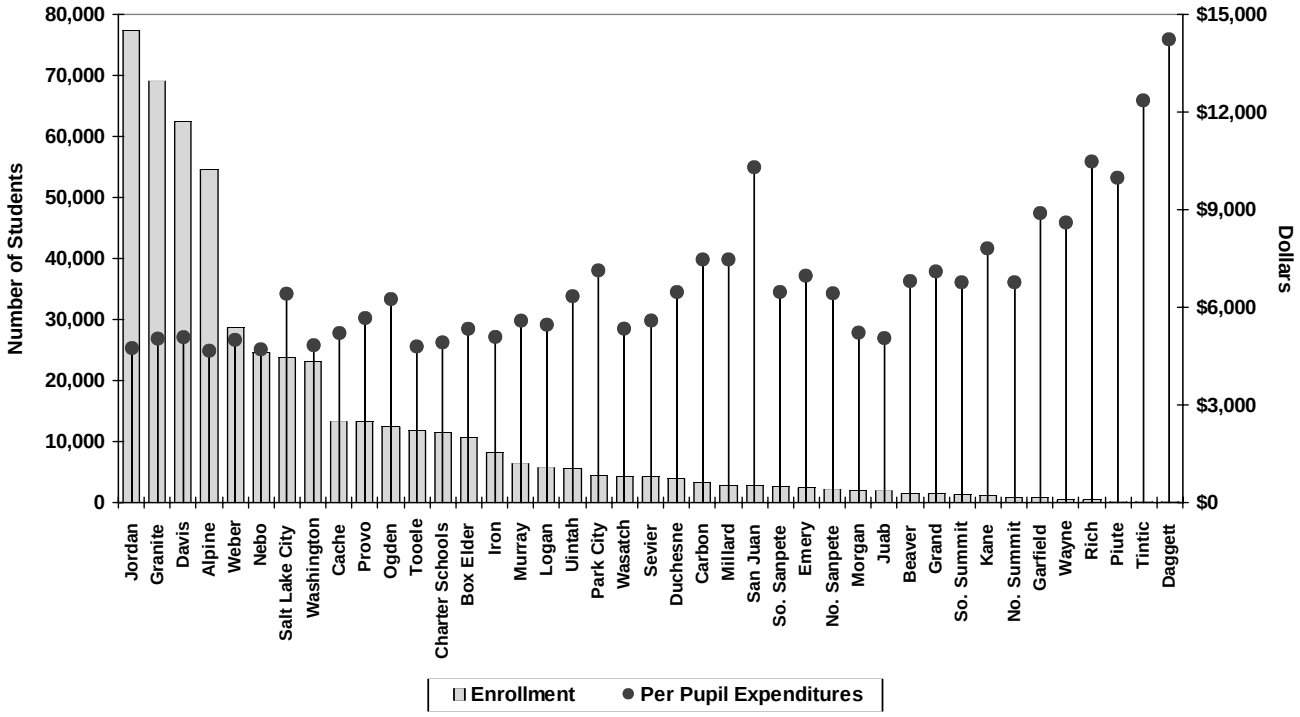
Sources: U.S. Census Bureau

Figure 53
K-12 Expenditures as a Percent of Total Personal Income: FY 2004



Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, and the Bureau of Economic Analysis

Figure 54
Total Enrollment and Per Pupil Expenditures: FY 2005



Source: Utah State Office of Education, Finance and Statistics

Figure 55
School District Map

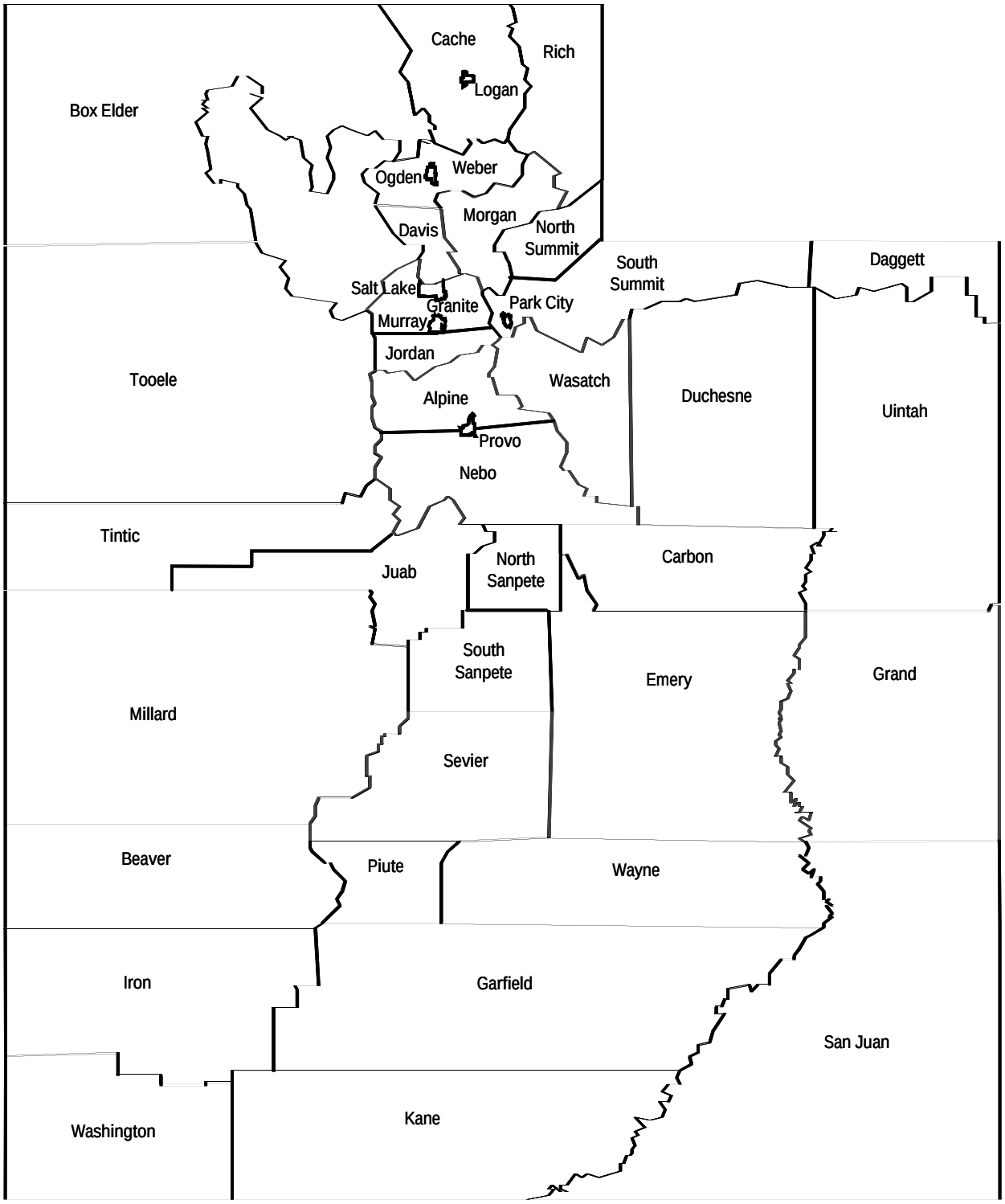
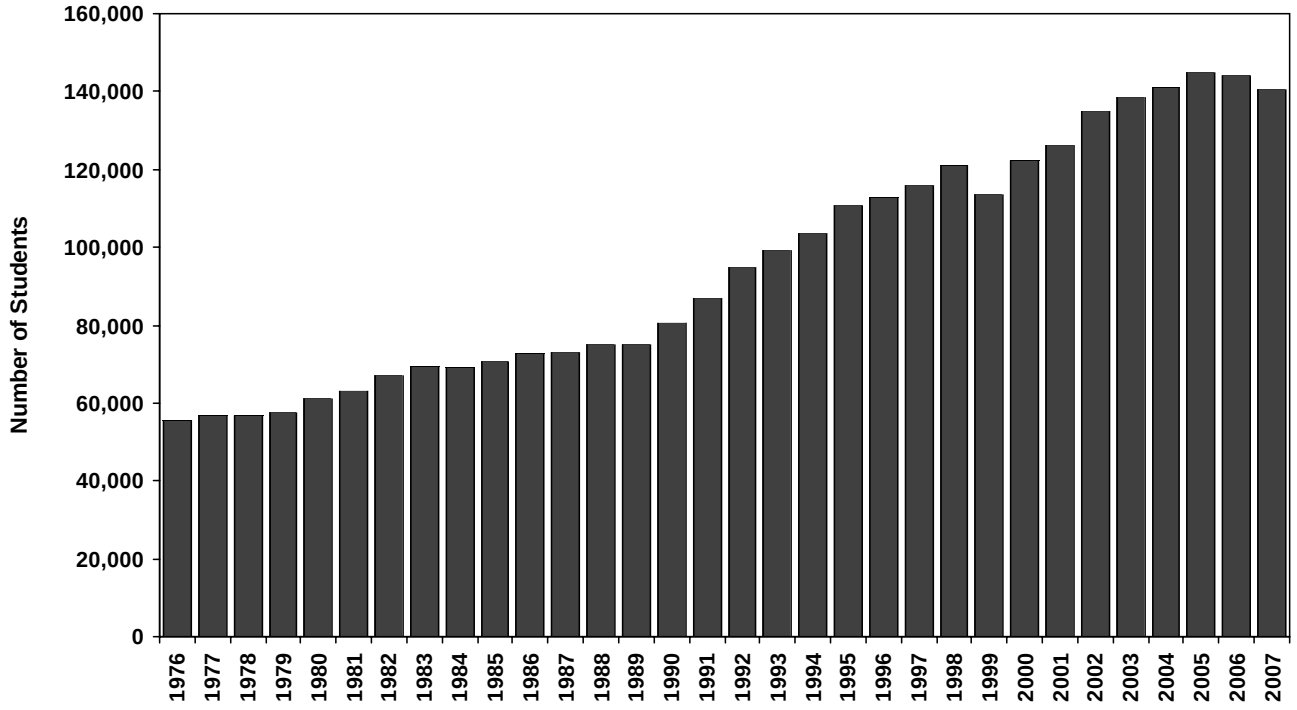
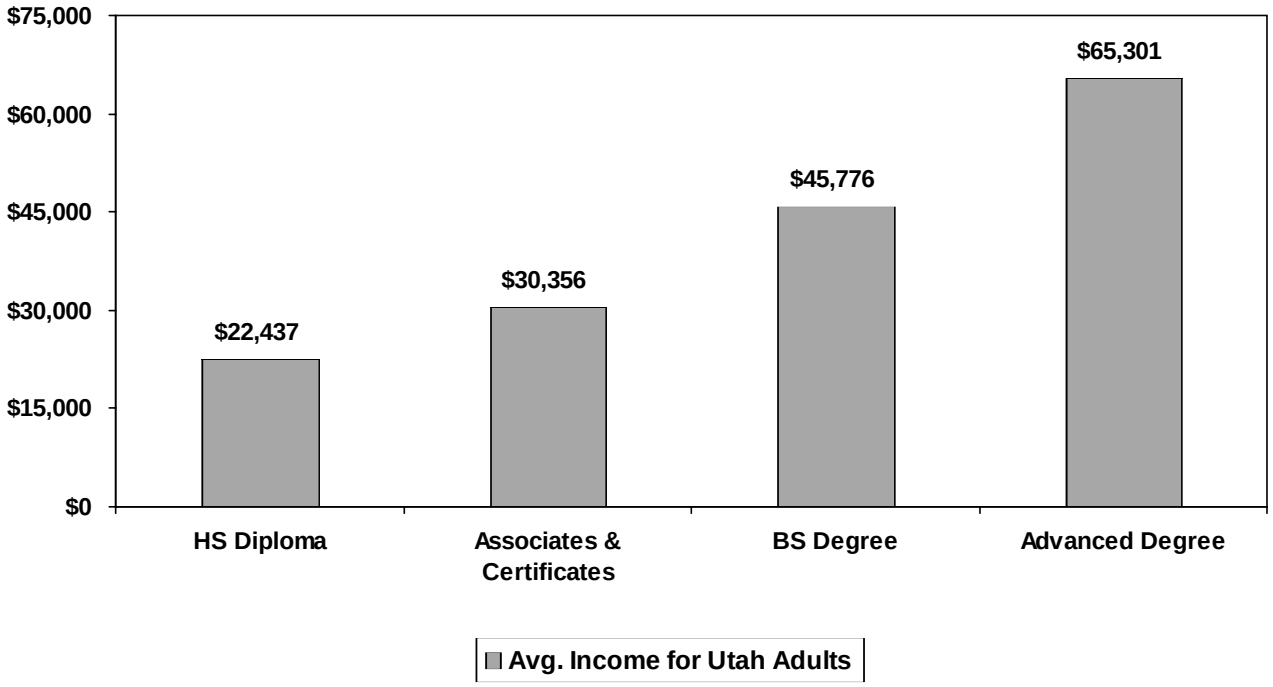


Figure 56
Utah System of Higher Education Enrollment



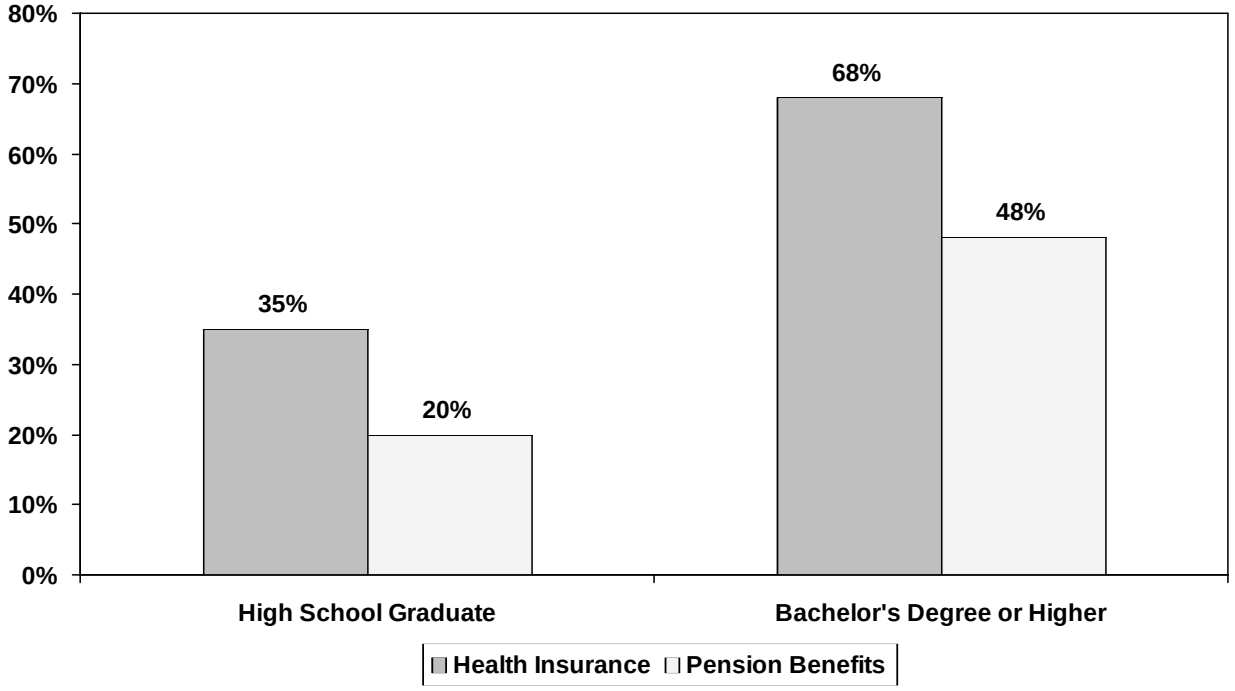
Source: Utah System of Higher Education

Figure 57
Value of Education and Training: Median Income by Education Level



Source: Institute for Higher Education Policy

Figure 58
Benefits of Higher Education



Note: Graduates are more likely to have employee benefits (health insurance, retirement programs, leave time, etc.)
Source: National data: College Board, Education Pays 2005

Table 64
Utah Public School Enrollment and State of Utah Population

Year	October 1 Enrollment	Annual Change	Percent Change	July 1 State Pop	Annual Change	Percent Change	Enrollment/ Population
1976	314,471			1,272,050			24.7%
1977	317,308	2,837	0.9%	1,315,950	43,900	3.5%	24.1%
1978	324,468	7,160	2.3%	1,363,750	47,800	3.6%	23.8%
1979	332,575	8,107	2.5%	1,415,950	52,200	3.8%	23.5%
1980	342,885	10,310	3.1%	1,474,000	58,050	4.1%	23.3%
1981	354,540	11,655	3.4%	1,515,000	41,000	2.8%	23.4%
1982	369,338	14,798	4.2%	1,558,000	43,000	2.8%	23.7%
1983	378,208	8,870	2.4%	1,595,000	37,000	2.4%	23.7%
1984	390,141	11,933	3.2%	1,622,000	27,000	1.7%	24.1%
1985	403,305	13,164	3.4%	1,643,000	21,000	1.3%	24.5%
1986	415,994	12,689	3.1%	1,663,000	20,000	1.2%	25.0%
1987	423,386	7,392	1.8%	1,678,000	15,000	0.9%	25.2%
1988	429,551	6,165	1.5%	1,690,000	12,000	0.7%	25.4%
1989	435,762	6,211	1.4%	1,706,000	16,000	0.9%	25.5%
1990	444,732	8,970	2.1%	1,729,227	23,227	1.4%	25.7%
1991	454,218	9,486	2.1%	1,780,870	51,643	3.0%	25.5%
1992	461,259	7,041	1.6%	1,838,149	57,279	3.2%	25.1%
1993	468,675	7,416	1.6%	1,889,393	51,244	2.8%	24.8%
1994	471,402	2,727	0.6%	1,946,721	57,328	3.0%	24.2%
1995	473,666	2,264	0.5%	1,995,228	48,507	2.5%	23.7%
1996	478,028	4,362	0.9%	2,042,893	47,665	2.4%	23.4%
1997	479,151	1,123	0.2%	2,099,409	56,516	2.8%	22.8%
1998	477,061	-2,090	-0.4%	2,141,632	42,223	2.0%	22.3%
1999	475,974	-1,087	-0.2%	2,193,014	51,382	2.4%	21.7%
2000	475,269	-705	-0.1%	2,246,553	53,539	2.4%	21.2%
2001	477,801	2,532	0.5%	2,305,652	59,099	2.6%	20.7%
2002	481,143	3,342	0.7%	2,358,330	52,678	2.3%	20.4%
2003	486,938	5,795	1.2%	2,413,618	55,288	2.3%	20.2%
2004	495,682	8,744	1.8%	2,469,230	55,612	2.3%	20.1%
2005	510,012	14,330	2.9%	2,547,389	78,159	3.2%	20.0%
2006	526,087	16,075	3.2%	2,615,129	67,740	2.7%	20.1%
Projected							
2007	540,940	14,853	2.8%	2,642,046	26,917	1.0%	20.5%
2008	554,198	13,258	2.5%	2,703,841	61,795	2.3%	20.5%
2009	568,403	14,205	2.6%	2,767,745	63,904	2.4%	20.5%
2010	583,887	15,485	2.7%	2,833,337	65,592	2.4%	20.6%
2011	600,091	16,204	2.8%	2,899,802	66,465	2.3%	20.7%
2012	617,084	16,993	2.8%	2,966,929	67,127	2.3%	20.8%
2013	633,769	16,685	2.7%	3,034,158	67,229	2.3%	20.9%
2014	650,434	16,665	2.6%	3,100,771	66,613	2.2%	21.0%
2015	666,743	16,309	2.5%	3,166,498	65,727	2.1%	21.1%
2016	682,432	15,688	2.4%	3,231,472	64,974	2.1%	21.1%

Note: Numbers may differ from other tables
Sources:
1. Utah State Office of Education, School Enrollment Counts
2. Interagency Common Data Committee (county-level single-year enrollment projections model), October 2006
3. Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, 2005 Baseline Projections
4. Utah Population Estimates Committee (UPEC)

Table 65
Fall Enrollment October 1, 2003 to October 1, 2006

District	2003	2004	2005	2006	Total Annual Change 2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	Percent Change 2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	Rank Size	Change	Percent Change
Alpine	51,118	52,825	54,773	56,124	1,707	1,948	1,351	3.3%	3.7%	2.5%	4	2	13
Beaver	1,472	1,508	1,536	1,564	36	28	28	2.4%	1.9%	1.8%	30	22	18
Box Elder	10,529	10,561	10,625	10,689	32	64	64	0.3%	0.6%	0.6%	13	19	25
Cache	13,315	13,388	13,428	13,726	73	40	298	0.5%	0.3%	2.2%	9	9	14
Carbon	3,622	3,488	3,389	3,495	-134	-99	106	-3.7%	-2.8%	3.1%	22	13	10
Daggett	132	136	156	150	4	20	-6	3.0%	14.7%	-3.8%	40	30	39
Davis	60,025	60,606	62,456	62,943	581	1,850	487	1.0%	3.1%	0.8%	3	6	24
Duchesne	3,900	3,894	3,993	3,982	-6	99	-11	-0.2%	2.5%	-0.3%	21	32	31
Emery	2,434	2,366	2,335	2,320	-68	-31	-15	-2.8%	-1.3%	-0.6%	27	34	34
Garfield	969	947	940	938	-22	-7	-2	-2.3%	-0.7%	-0.2%	35	29	29
Grand	1,474	1,418	1,470	1,500	-56	52	30	-3.8%	3.7%	2.0%	31	21	17
Granite	69,072	68,568	69,048	68,887	-504	480	-161	-0.7%	0.7%	-0.2%	2	40	30
Iron	7,443	7,788	8,230	8,533	345	442	303	4.6%	5.7%	3.7%	14	8	8
Jordan	74,761	75,716	77,369	78,773	955	1,653	1,404	1.3%	2.2%	1.8%	1	1	19
Juab	1,939	1,963	1,992	2,071	24	29	79	1.2%	1.5%	4.0%	29	17	7
Kane	1,200	1,196	1,194	1,188	-4	-2	-6	-0.3%	-0.2%	-0.5%	33	30	33
Logan	5,872	5,821	5,737	5,820	-51	-84	83	-0.9%	-1.4%	1.4%	16	16	20
Millard	3,083	2,957	2,952	2,897	-126	-5	-55	-4.1%	-0.2%	-1.9%	23	38	38
Morgan	1,955	1,967	2,029	2,083	12	62	54	0.6%	3.2%	2.7%	28	20	11
Murray	6,482	6,492	6,469	6,352	10	-23	-117	0.2%	-0.4%	-1.8%	15	39	37
Nebo	23,900	24,887	24,742	25,734	987	-145	992	4.1%	-0.6%	4.0%	6	4	6
No. Sanpete	2,370	2,313	2,321	2,334	-57	8	13	-2.4%	0.3%	0.6%	26	26	27
No. Summit	969	986	982	981	17	-4	-1	1.8%	-0.4%	-0.1%	34	28	28
Ogden	12,963	12,684	12,542	12,488	-279	-142	-54	-2.2%	-1.1%	-0.4%	12	37	32
Park City	4,059	4,212	4,367	4,336	153	155	-31	3.8%	3.7%	-0.7%	20	36	35
Piute	307	345	302	310	38	-43	8	12.4%	-12.5%	2.6%	38	27	12
Provo	13,103	13,359	13,273	13,351	256	-86	78	2.0%	-0.6%	0.6%	10	18	26
Rich	454	429	416	436	-25	-13	20	-5.5%	-3.0%	4.8%	37	23	3
Salt Lake City	23,966	23,595	23,728	23,922	-371	133	194	-1.5%	0.6%	0.8%	8	11	23
San Juan	2,979	2,957	2,908	2,879	-22	-49	-29	-0.7%	-1.7%	-1.0%	25	35	36
Sevier	4,316	4,305	4,288	4,382	-11	-17	94	-0.3%	-0.4%	2.2%	19	15	16
So. Sanpete	2,772	2,739	2,764	2,884	-33	25	120	-1.2%	0.9%	4.3%	24	12	5
So. Summit	1,312	1,322	1,344	1,362	10	22	18	0.8%	1.7%	1.3%	32	24	22
Tintic	250	262	274	260	12	12	-14	4.8%	4.6%	-5.1%	39	33	40
Tooele	10,508	11,039	11,793	12,507	531	754	714	5.1%	6.8%	6.1%	11	5	1
Uintah	5,607	5,642	5,539	5,787	35	-103	248	0.6%	-1.8%	4.5%	17	10	4
Wasatch	4,022	4,136	4,303	4,398	114	167	95	2.8%	4.0%	2.2%	18	14	15
Washington	20,317	21,584	23,189	24,352	1,267	1,605	1,163	6.2%	7.4%	5.0%	7	3	2
Wayne	518	517	514	531	-1	-3	17	-0.2%	-0.6%	3.3%	36	25	9
Weber	28,196	28,527	28,774	29,180	331	247	406	1.2%	0.9%	1.4%	5	7	21
Charter Schools	3,253	6,237	11,528	19,290	2,984	5,291	7,762	91.7%	84.8%	67.3%			
State of Utah	486,938	495,682	510,012	526,087	8,744	14,330	16,075	1.8%	2.9%	3.2%			

Source: Utah State Office of Education

Table 66
October 1, 2006 Enrollment by Race/Ethnicity

		White		Black/African American		American Indian or Alaska Native		Asian		Navtive Hawaiian or Pacific Islander		Hispanic Origin (of any race)	
District	Total Students	Number	% of Total Students	Number	% of Total Students	Number	% of Total Students	Number	% of Total Students	Number	% of Total Students	Number	% of Total Students
Alpine	56,124	49,698	88.6%	381	0.7%	265	0.5%	568	1.0%	581	1.0%	4,425	7.9%
Beaver	1,564	1,349	86.3%	1	0.1%	23	1.5%	13	0.8%	1	0.1%	177	11.3%
Box Elder	10,689	9,489	88.8%	71	0.7%	78	0.7%	107	1.0%	25	0.2%	871	8.1%
Cache	13,726	12,344	89.9%	75	0.5%	38	0.3%	88	0.6%	58	0.4%	944	6.9%
Carbon	3,495	2,986	85.4%	28	0.8%	58	1.7%	19	0.5%	2	0.1%	382	10.9%
Daggett	150	133	88.7%	0	0.0%	4	2.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	13	8.7%
Davis	62,943	54,459	86.5%	934	1.5%	489	0.8%	1,018	1.6%	479	0.8%	4,334	6.9%
Duchesne	3,982	3,469	87.1%	8	0.2%	349	8.8%	13	0.3%	13	0.3%	130	3.3%
Emery	2,320	2,119	91.3%	19	0.8%	13	0.6%	20	0.9%	4	0.2%	145	6.3%
Garfield	938	842	89.8%	5	0.5%	29	3.1%	7	0.7%	6	0.6%	49	5.2%
Grand	1,500	1,197	79.8%	11	0.7%	126	8.4%	13	0.9%	2	0.1%	151	10.1%
Granite	68,887	44,882	65.2%	1,405	2.0%	851	1.2%	2,193	3.2%	2,405	3.5%	16,747	24.3%
Iron	8,533	7,391	86.6%	74	0.9%	287	3.4%	45	0.5%	53	0.6%	624	7.3%
Jordan	78,773	68,317	86.7%	754	1.0%	403	0.5%	1,360	1.7%	930	1.2%	6,617	8.4%
Juab	2,071	1,976	95.4%	8	0.4%	11	0.5%	12	0.6%	7	0.3%	57	2.8%
Kane	1,188	1,119	94.2%	0	0.0%	15	1.3%	7	0.6%	1	0.1%	46	3.9%
Logan	5,820	3,981	68.4%	74	1.3%	84	1.4%	202	3.5%	38	0.7%	1,262	21.7%
Millard	2,897	2,442	84.3%	12	0.4%	35	1.2%	33	1.1%	2	0.1%	373	12.9%
Morgan	2,083	2,024	97.2%	5	0.2%	3	0.1%	10	0.5%	4	0.2%	35	1.7%
Murray	6,352	5,154	81.1%	138	2.2%	71	1.1%	146	2.3%	78	1.2%	765	12.0%
Nebo	25,734	22,818	88.7%	145	0.6%	198	0.8%	110	0.4%	207	0.8%	2,136	8.3%
No. Sanpete	2,334	2,018	86.5%	15	0.6%	17	0.7%	13	0.6%	6	0.3%	248	10.6%
No. Summit	981	888	90.5%	5	0.5%	0	0.0%	5	0.5%	4	0.4%	79	8.1%
Ogden	12,488	6,039	48.4%	409	3.3%	152	1.2%	140	1.1%	61	0.5%	5,557	44.5%
Park City	4,336	3,715	85.7%	19	0.4%	2	0.0%	52	1.2%	8	0.2%	536	12.4%
Piute	310	268	86.5%	3	1.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.3%	26	8.4%
Provo	13,351	9,000	67.4%	144	1.1%	170	1.3%	322	2.4%	290	2.2%	3,303	24.7%
Rich	436	428	98.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	8	1.8%
Salt Lake	23,922	11,164	46.7%	1,210	5.1%	448	1.9%	984	4.1%	1,185	5.0%	8,820	36.9%
San Juan	2,879	1,198	41.6%	9	0.3%	1,582	54.9%	3	0.1%	13	0.5%	66	2.3%
Sevier	4,382	4,090	93.3%	14	0.3%	85	1.9%	12	0.3%	10	0.2%	160	3.7%
So. Sanpete	2,884	2,499	86.7%	7	0.2%	26	0.9%	14	0.5%	39	1.4%	270	9.4%
So. Summit	1,362	1,262	92.7%	9	0.7%	5	0.4%	2	0.1%	0	0.0%	84	6.2%
Tintic	260	248	95.4%	0	0.0%	4	1.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	8	3.1%
Tooele	12,507	10,646	85.1%	163	1.3%	171	1.4%	77	0.6%	98	0.8%	1,352	10.8%
Uintah	5,787	4,911	84.9%	24	0.4%	563	9.7%	21	0.4%	24	0.4%	229	4.0%
Wasatch	4,398	3,738	85.0%	19	0.4%	14	0.3%	20	0.5%	11	0.3%	596	13.6%
Washington	24,352	20,418	83.8%	175	0.7%	475	2.0%	150	0.6%	418	1.7%	2,657	10.9%
Wayne	531	506	95.3%	2	0.4%	4	0.8%	7	1.3%	6	1.1%	6	1.1%
Weber	29,180	25,531	87.5%	376	1.3%	171	0.6%	385	1.3%	148	0.5%	2,437	8.4%
Charter Schools	19,290	16,641	86.3%	277	1.4%	172	0.9%	327	1.7%	273	1.4%	1,320	6.8%
State of Utah	526,087	423,397	80.5%	7,028	1.3%	7,491	1.4%	8,518	1.6%	7,491	1.4%	68,045	12.9%

Source: Utah State Office of Education

Table 67
Iowa Test of Basic Skills, Fall 2005

District	Grade 3 Score	Grade 3 Rank	Grade 5 Score	Grade 5 Rank	Grade 8 Score	Grade 8 Rank	Grade 11 Score	Grade 11 Rank	Weighted Average	Weighted Rank
State of Utah	58		57		54		56		56.0	
Alpine	-	na	-	na	-	na	-	na	-	na
Beaver	56	27	55	29	50	33	49	36	52.4	34
Box Elder	55	29	56	24	54	20	51	32	54.0	30
Cache	64	3	62	5	58	4	57	11	60.3	4
Carbon	58	21	55	29	49	36	51	32	52.8	33
Daggett	51	34	67	1	56	13	64	1	59.0	6
Davis	60	10	60	7	57	6	59	5	59.0	7
Duchesne	54	32	56	24	54	20	53	22	54.2	29
Emery	59	11	53	33	52	28	53	22	54.3	28
Garfield	59	11	59	9	55	16	52	27	56.2	21
Grand	59	11	57	20	54	20	51	32	55.3	25
Granite	54	32	52	35	50	33	52	27	52.0	35
Iron	59	11	59	9	54	20	53	22	56.4	19
Jordan	59	11	58	17	56	13	54	21	57.2	16
Juab	59	11	59	9	57	6	58	7	58.2	12
Kane	62	7	61	6	55	16	56	14	58.3	11
Logan	61	9	60	7	55	16	57	11	58.4	9
Millard	56	27	58	17	56	13	56	14	56.5	18
Morgan	64	3	63	4	62	2	58	7	61.6	2
Murray	58	21	59	9	-	na	58	7	58.3	10
Nebo	59	11	59	9	54	20	56	14	57.2	17
No. Sanpete	58	21	56	24	52	28	53	22	54.9	27
No. Summit	63	5	54	31	57	6	62	3	58.8	8
Ogden	51	34	48	38	45	37	47	39	48.0	38
Park City	65	1	64	3	64	1	63	2	64.1	1
Piute	49	36	49	36	57	6	59	5	53.8	31
Provo	57	25	57	20	53	27	58	7	56.1	22
Rich	65	1	66	2	57	6	57	11	60.6	3
Salt Lake City	55	29	54	31	51	32	52	27	53.1	32
San Juan	47	37	49	36	45	37	49	36	47.4	39
Sevier	62	7	59	9	57	6	52	27	57.5	15
So. Sanpete	59	11	59	9	55	16	53	22	56.3	20
So. Summit	57	25	56	24	57	6	61	4	57.8	13
Tintic	43	38	44	39	52	28	51	32	48.0	37
Tooele	59	11	56	24	52	28	52	27	55.0	26
Uintah	55	29	53	33	50	33	49	36	52.0	36
Wasatch	59	11	58	17	58	4	55	18	57.6	14
Washington	-	na	57	20	54	20	56	14	55.6	24
Wayne	63	5	59	9	60	3	55	18	59.2	5
Weber	58	21	57	20	54	20	55	18	56.0	23
Charters	62		61		54		51		57.8	

Note: Normal Curve Equivalent (NCE) of Median Composite Score (National Average = 50)
Data are unavailable for Alpine School District as well as for third graders in Washington County School District and for eighth graders in Murray City School District. Rankings do not include these districts.

Source: Utah State Office of Education

Table 68
FY 2005 Statewide Selected Data

District	FY 2005 Per Student Current Expenditures	Rank	Class of 2005 Graduation Rate	Rank	FY 2005 Pupil-Teacher Ratio	Rank	FY 2005 School Meal Applications At or below 185% of the Poverty Level	Percent of Total Enrollment	Rank
State of Utah	$5,250		85.6%		24.4		165,055	34.0%	
Alpine	4,687	40	80.5%	35	26.7	38	13,096	24.9%	35
Beaver	6,806	14	88.1%	24	22.2	21	718	47.5%	12
Box Elder	5,314	28	87.1%	27	24.3	31	3,682	35.1%	27
Cache	5,193	30	93.8%	13	25.2	36	3,939	30.0%	28
Carbon	7,450	10	93.7%	15	21.4	19	1,613	45.6%	16
Daggett	14,219	1	100.0%	1	10.2	1	40	28.6%	30
Davis	5,075	32	88.8%	22	24.7	32	14,490	24.0%	36
Duchesne	6,462	17	70.9%	39	18.3	9	1,721	43.8%	20
Emery	6,976	13	93.1%	16	20.5	16	1,138	46.9%	13
Garfield	8,867	6	87.5%	25	16.9	7	456	48.7%	10
Grand	7,068	12	97.9%	4	18.9	11	651	46.3%	15
Granite	5,027	34	83.2%	32	24.0	29	28,751	42.4%	22
Iron	5,077	31	82.8%	33	24.7	33	2,987	38.6%	24
Jordan	4,734	38	88.7%	23	27.1	40	16,033	21.4%	37
Juab	5,029	33	99.1%	3	24.7	34	739	40.0%	23
Kane	7,801	8	97.4%	5	18.3	8	536	44.3%	18
Logan	5,473	26	85.6%	30	21.2	18	2,541	45.3%	17
Millard	7,452	9	91.4%	20	19.6	13	1,447	46.9%	14
Morgan	5,218	29	94.5%	12	22.7	22	374	18.7%	39
Murray	5,584	24	95.7%	8	23.6	26	1,692	25.6%	34
Nebo	4,721	39	92.9%	17	26.9	39	7,291	28.8%	29
No. Sanpete	6,419	19	84.6%	31	21.1	17	1,153	53.8%	7
No. Summit	6,735	16	95.1%	10	20.1	15	249	26.9%	33
Ogden	6,263	22	73.6%	37	23.0	25	8,559	67.9%	3
Park City	7,113	11	86.4%	28	19.8	14	491	16.5%	40
Piute	9,950	5	96.9%	7	15.3	4	227	66.4%	4
Provo	5,683	23	81.5%	34	23.6	27	5,891	43.3%	21
Rich	10,458	3	100.0%	1	13.6	3	215	49.2%	9
Salt Lake City	6,408	20	71.6%	38	22.2	20	15,182	59.9%	5
San Juan	10,295	4	88.9%	21	16.2	6	2,209	72.1%	2
Sevier	5,564	25	79.6%	36	22.8	24	1,933	44.2%	19
So. Sanpete	6,439	18	92.9%	18	18.8	10	1,455	55.5%	6
So. Summit	6,742	15	94.7%	11	19.4	12	266	19.8%	38
Tintic	12,346	2	95.7%	9	11.7	2	185	73.4%	1
Tooele	4,790	37	85.8%	29	24.9	35	4,064	36.7%	26
Uintah	6,324	21	67.5%	40	22.7	23	2,569	48.3%	11
Wasatch	5,323	27	93.8%	14	23.7	28	1,154	28.4%	31
Washington	4,826	36	92.3%	19	24.2	30	7,066	37.2%	25
Wayne	8,595	7	97.1%	6	15.5	5	264	51.3%	8
Weber	5,015	35	87.3%	26	25.6	37	7,342	27.6%	32
Charter Schools	4,919		62.0%		20.0		646	5.6%	

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

Table 69
FY 2004 Selected Data by State

State or Jurisdiction	October 1, 2003 (FY 2004) Enrollment	FY 2004 Total Current Expenditures (thousands)	FY 2004 Current Expenditures Per Pupil	Rank	CY 2003 Total Personal Income (millions)	FY 2004 Current Expenditures as a % of Personal Income	Rank	FY 2004 Pupil/Teacher Ratio	Rank
United States	47,897,808	$405,232,051	$8,287		$9,156,108	4.4%		15.9	
Alabama	730,418	4,889,771	6,553	44	118,481	4.1%	38	12.6	49
Alaska	133,153	1,356,893	10,114	8	21,403	6.3%	1	17.2	10
Arizona	932,549	5,672,504	6,036	49	151,716	3.7%	45	21.3	2
Arkansas	453,465	3,082,505	6,740	42	66,082	4.7%	18	14.7	31
California	6,251,561	50,011,851	7,748	26	1,184,058	4.2%	32	21.1	3
Colorado	756,555	5,668,715	7,412	32	157,083	3.6%	48	16.9	11
Connecticut	558,429	6,208,320	10,788	5	149,276	4.2%	37	13.6	40
Delaware	111,520	1,160,219	10,228	7	27,672	4.2%	34	15.2	24
District of Columbia	65,099	949,357	12,801	3	26,922	3.5%	49	13.8	37
Florida	2,592,997	18,026,663	6,784	41	511,951	3.5%	50	17.9	9
Georgia	1,522,392	11,827,294	7,733	27	250,662	4.7%	15	15.7	21
Hawaii	183,609	1,618,251	8,533	19	38,125	4.2%	30	16.5	14
Idaho	252,037	1,523,463	6,028	50	34,660	4.4%	22	17.9	8
Illinois	2,084,416	18,175,431	8,656	18	427,212	4.3%	29	16.5	15
Indiana	1,005,593	8,392,462	8,280	22	178,815	4.7%	17	16.9	12
Iowa	481,200	3,692,882	7,631	29	84,029	4.4%	23	13.8	36
Kansas	469,622	3,536,329	7,518	31	80,792	4.4%	24	14.4	32
Kentucky	663,886	4,633,150	6,888	40	106,688	4.3%	26	16.1	17
Louisiana	721,414	5,224,414	7,209	36	116,176	4.5%	21	16.6	13
Maine	200,922	1,983,094	9,534	11	37,251	5.3%	6	11.5	50
Maryland	869,113	8,030,228	9,212	14	206,515	3.9%	43	15.8	19
Massachusetts	962,288	10,798,041	10,693	6	255,375	4.2%	31	13.6	41
Michigan	1,755,177	16,255,422	9,072	15	318,491	5.1%	8	18.1	7
Minnesota	827,688	7,246,786	8,359	21	173,300	4.2%	35	16.3	16
Mississippi	492,557	3,083,818	6,237	47	66,664	4.6%	19	15.1	26
Missouri	916,102	6,868,977	7,331	34	166,998	4.1%	39	13.9	35
Montana	148,106	1,155,527	7,763	25	24,096	4.8%	12	14.4	33
Nebraska	285,055	2,293,796	8,032	24	53,427	4.3%	28	13.6	39
Nevada	385,414	2,483,851	6,399	46	71,632	3.5%	51	19.0	6
New Hampshire	203,331	1,867,104	8,860	17	44,521	4.2%	33	13.7	38
New Jersey	1,367,947	18,513,740	12,981	1	343,421	5.4%	5	12.7	48
New Mexico	323,066	2,394,364	7,331	33	46,782	5.1%	7	15.0	29
New York	2,824,483	37,632,378	12,930	2	690,365	5.5%	3	13.3	45
North Carolina	1,337,353	9,008,650	6,702	43	234,544	3.8%	44	15.1	28
North Dakota	101,833	793,242	7,727	28	18,194	4.4%	25	12.7	47
Ohio	1,797,625	16,602,521	8,963	16	342,424	4.8%	11	15.2	25
Oklahoma	625,760	4,029,744	6,176	48	93,118	4.3%	27	16.0	18
Oregon	547,543	4,226,489	7,619	30	103,988	4.1%	40	20.6	4
Pennsylvania	1,762,925	17,806,076	9,979	9	392,528	4.5%	20	15.2	23
Rhode Island	156,997	1,664,593	9,903	10	34,921	4.8%	13	13.4	43
South Carolina	696,354	5,084,238	7,184	37	107,660	4.7%	14	15.3	22
South Dakota	125,152	873,654	6,949	39	22,231	3.9%	42	13.6	42
Tennessee	911,636	5,996,362	6,504	45	166,075	3.6%	47	15.7	20
Texas	4,267,290	30,599,490	7,104	38	651,009	4.7%	16	15.0	30
Utah	**487,311**	**2,516,642**	**5,008**	**51**	**60,320**	**4.2%**	**36**	**22.4**	**1**
Vermont	94,839	1,102,479	11,128	4	18,644	5.9%	2	11.3	51
Virginia	1,191,031	9,864,174	8,225	23	250,365	3.9%	41	13.2	46
Washington	1,020,877	7,433,645	7,243	35	201,342	3.7%	46	19.3	5
West Virginia	280,561	2,411,648	8,475	20	44,290	5.4%	4	14.0	34
Wisconsin	874,632	8,144,582	9,226	13	167,586	4.9%	10	15.1	27
Wyoming	86,925	816,222	9,363	12	16,226	5.0%	9	13.3	44

Note: Utah's enrollment and financial figures include those for the Schools for the Deaf and Schools for the Blind.

Sources: National Center for Education Statistics Common Core of Data, and the Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Table 70
Utah System of Higher Education and State of Utah Population

Year	Fall Enrollment	Annual Change	Percent Change	July 1 State Pop	Annual Change	Percent Change	Enrollment/ Population
1976	55,586			1,272,050			4.4%
1977	56,838	1,252	2.3%	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%	2,246,553	53,539	2.4%	5.4%
2001	126,377	3,960	3.2%	2,305,652	59,099	2.6%	5.5%
2002	134,939	8,562	6.8%	2,358,330	52,678	2.3%	5.7%
2003	138,625	3,686	2.7%	2,413,618	55,288	2.3%	5.7%
2004	140,933	2,308	1.7%	2,469,230	55,612	2.3%	5.7%
2005	144,937	4,004	2.8%	2,547,389	78,159	3.2%	5.7%
2006	144,302	-635	-0.4%	2,615,129	67,740	2.7%	5.5%
Projected							
2007	140,605	-3,697	-2.6%	2,661,335	46,206	1.8%	5.3%
2008	148,854	8,249	5.9%	2,723,581	62,246	2.3%	5.5%
2009	151,753	2,899	1.9%	2,787,952	64,371	2.4%	5.4%
2010	154,308	2,555	1.7%	2,854,022	66,070	2.4%	5.4%
2011	156,289	1,981	1.3%	2,920,973	66,951	2.3%	5.4%
2012	158,312	2,023	1.3%	2,988,590	67,617	2.3%	5.3%
2013	161,151	2,839	1.8%	3,056,310	67,720	2.3%	5.3%
2014	165,025	3,874	2.4%	3,123,409	67,099	2.2%	5.3%
2015	169,308	4,283	2.6%	3,189,616	66,207	2.1%	5.3%

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

Table 71
Utah System of Higher Education Fall Enrollment by County

					Total Annual Change			Percent Change			Rank		
County	2004	2005	2006	Projected 2007	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	Size	Change	Percent Change
Beaver	274	289	311	270	15	22	-41	5.2%	7.1%	-15.2%	25	11	17
Box Elder	2,128	2,205	2,237	1,751	77	32	-486	3.5%	1.4%	-27.8%	11	24	26
Cache	5,168	5,486	6,094	4,922	318	608	-1,172	5.8%	10.0%	-23.8%	8	27	23
Carbon	1,393	1,359	1,303	1,137	-34	-56	-166	-2.5%	-4.3%	-14.6%	16	19	16
Daggett	39	37	39	36	-2	2	-3	-5.4%	5.1%	-8.3%	32	5	7
Davis	11,165	11,056	12,367	10,622	-109	1,311	-1,745	-1.0%	10.6%	-16.4%	5	29	18
Duchesne	832	899	788	590	67	-111	-198	7.5%	-14.1%	-33.6%	21	20	31
Emery	818	771	707	652	-47	-64	-55	-6.1%	-9.1%	-8.4%	20	13	8
Garfield	274	296	263	207	22	-33	-56	7.4%	-12.5%	-27.1%	27	14	25
Grand	303	275	243	198	-28	-32	-45	-10.2%	-13.2%	-22.7%	28	12	22
Iron	2,161	2,232	2,376	2,114	71	144	-262	3.2%	6.1%	-12.4%	10	22	14
Juab	561	549	497	532	-12	-52	35	-2.2%	-10.5%	6.6%	23	4	3
Kane	312	306	276	253	-6	-30	-23	-2.0%	-10.9%	-9.1%	26	9	10
Millard	1,035	1,010	866	852	-25	-144	-14	-2.5%	-16.6%	-1.6%	18	7	5
Morgan	448	503	531	434	55	28	-97	10.9%	5.3%	-22.4%	24	15	21
Piute	103	92	81	63	-11	-11	-18	-12.0%	-13.6%	-28.6%	31	8	28
Rich	129	123	153	113	-6	30	-40	-4.9%	19.6%	-35.4%	30	10	32
Salt Lake	40,595	41,337	41,006	37,685	742	-331	-3,321	1.8%	-0.8%	-8.8%	1	31	9
San Juan	761	695	709	554	-66	14	-155	-9.5%	2.0%	-28.0%	22	17	27
Sanpete	1,861	1,938	1,541	1,630	77	-397	89	4.0%	-25.8%	5.5%	12	3	4
Sevier	1,541	1,501	1,119	1,276	-40	-382	157	-2.7%	-34.1%	12.3%	13	2	2
Summitt	1,195	1,220	1,325	1,164	25	105	-161	2.0%	7.9%	-13.8%	15	18	15
Tooele	1,446	1,504	1,559	1,242	58	55	-317	3.9%	3.5%	-25.5%	14	23	24
Unitah	1,122	1,112	1,014	759	-10	-98	-255	-0.9%	-9.7%	-33.6%	19	21	30
Utah	20,734	20,957	21,272	19,484	223	315	-1,788	1.1%	1.5%	-9.2%	3	30	11
Wasach	887	1,002	997	893	115	-5	-104	11.5%	-0.5%	-11.6%	17	16	12
Washington	5,270	5,548	5,649	5,030	278	101	-619	5.0%	1.8%	-12.3%	7	25	13
Wayne	177	173	144	137	-4	-29	-7	-2.3%	-20.1%	-5.1%	29	6	6
Weber	7,264	6,993	8,471	6,949	-271	1,478	-1,522	-3.9%	17.4%	-21.9%	6	28	20
Other US Locations	18,374	19,053	21,042	15,949	679	1,989	-5,093	3.6%	9.5%	-31.9%	4	32	29
Foreign Locations	3,824	3,726	4,285	3,589	-98	559	-696	-2.6%	13.0%	-19.4%	9	26	19
Unknown/Unidentified	8,739	10,690	5,037	19,518	1,951	-5,653	14,481	18.3%	-112.2%	74.2%	2	1	1
Total	140,933	144,937	144,302	140,605	4,004	-635	-3,697	2.8%	-0.4%	-2.6%			

Souce: Utah System of Higher Education

Table 72
Utah System of Higher Education Enrollment by County and Ethnicity: Fall 2006

County	Total		White		Black/African American		American Indian or Alaska Native		Asian		Navtive Hawaiian or Pacific Islander		Hispanic Origin		Unknown	
	Number	% of Total Students	Number	% of Total Students	Number	% of Total Students	Number	% of Total Students	Number	% of Total Students	Number	% of Total Students	Number	% of Total Students	Number	% of Total Students
Beaver	270	0.2%	252	93.3%	-	0.0%	2	0.7%	2	0.7%	-	0.0%	4	1.5%	10	3.7%
Box Elder	1,751	1.2%	1,538	87.8%	2	0.1%	12	0.7%	17	1.0%	-	0.0%	30	1.7%	152	8.7%
Cache	4,922	3.5%	4,365	88.7%	18	0.4%	17	0.3%	83	1.7%	4	0.1%	101	2.1%	334	6.8%
Carbon	1,137	0.8%	983	86.5%	1	0.1%	13	1.1%	11	1.0%	1	0.1%	61	5.4%	67	5.9%
Daggett	36	0.0%	35	97.2%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	1	2.8%
Davis	10,622	7.6%	8,280	78.0%	65	0.6%	35	0.3%	240	2.3%	14	0.1%	308	2.9%	1,680	15.8%
Duchesne	590	0.4%	545	92.4%	2	0.3%	17	2.9%	3	0.5%	-	0.0%	7	1.2%	16	2.7%
Emery	652	0.5%	609	93.4%	-	0.0%	7	1.1%	1	0.2%	1	0.2%	9	1.4%	25	3.8%
Garfield	207	0.1%	182	87.9%	-	0.0%	2	1.0%	5	2.4%	-	0.0%	5	2.4%	13	6.3%
Grand	198	0.1%	177	89.4%	-	0.0%	1	0.5%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	8	4.0%	12	6.1%
Iron	2,114	1.5%	1,903	90.0%	6	0.3%	33	1.6%	12	0.6%	2	0.1%	56	2.6%	102	4.8%
Juab	532	0.4%	505	94.9%	-	0.0%	1	0.2%	5	0.9%	-	0.0%	4	0.8%	17	3.2%
Kane	253	0.2%	234	92.5%	-	0.0%	1	0.4%	1	0.4%	-	0.0%	5	2.0%	12	4.7%
Millard	852	0.6%	781	91.7%	1	0.1%	5	0.6%	3	0.4%	-	0.0%	23	2.7%	39	4.6%
Morgan	434	0.3%	353	81.3%	-	0.0%	1	0.2%	1	0.2%	-	0.0%	6	1.4%	73	16.8%
Piute	63	0.0%	62	98.4%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	1	1.6%	-	0.0%
Rich	113	0.1%	103	91.2%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	1	0.9%	1	0.9%	3	2.7%	5	4.4%
Salt Lake	37,685	26.8%	30,968	82.2%	399	1.1%	292	0.8%	1,467	3.9%	223	0.6%	2,109	5.6%	2,227	5.9%
San Juan	554	0.4%	369	66.6%	1	0.2%	141	25.5%	3	0.5%	1	0.2%	15	2.7%	24	4.3%
Sanpete	1,630	1.2%	1,519	93.2%	5	0.3%	15	0.9%	8	0.5%	9	0.6%	36	2.2%	38	2.3%
Sevier	1,276	0.9%	1,194	93.6%	1	0.1%	42	3.3%	-	0.0%	1	0.1%	15	1.2%	23	1.8%
Summitt	1,164	0.8%	1,041	89.4%	1	0.1%	5	0.4%	9	0.8%	-	0.0%	30	2.6%	78	6.7%
Tooele	1,242	0.9%	1,058	85.2%	4	0.3%	9	0.7%	16	1.3%	4	0.3%	70	5.6%	81	6.5%
Unitah	759	0.5%	694	91.4%	2	0.3%	16	2.1%	4	0.5%	-	0.0%	15	2.0%	28	3.7%
Utah	19,484	13.9%	17,244	88.5%	77	0.4%	174	0.9%	263	1.3%	162	0.8%	863	4.4%	701	3.6%
Wasach	893	0.6%	826	92.5%	5	0.6%	1	0.1%	4	0.4%	2	0.2%	20	2.2%	35	3.9%
Washington	5,030	3.6%	4,636	92.2%	14	0.3%	50	1.0%	42	0.8%	22	0.4%	123	2.4%	143	2.8%
Wayne	137	0.1%	130	94.9%	-	0.0%	1	0.7%	1	0.7%	-	0.0%	4	2.9%	1	0.7%
Weber	6,949	4.9%	4,824	69.4%	45	0.6%	38	0.5%	107	1.5%	7	0.1%	309	4.4%	1,619	23.3%
Other US Locations	15,949	11.3%	11,808	74.0%	290	1.8%	291	1.8%	421	2.6%	101	0.6%	753	4.7%	2,285	14.3%
Foreign Locations	3,589	2.6%	257	7.2%	43	1.2%	5	0.1%	394	11.0%	6	0.2%	164	4.6%	2,720	75.8%
Unknown/Unidentified	19,518	13.9%	13,167	67.5%	215	1.1%	287	1.5%	354	1.8%	79	0.4%	814	4.2%	4,602	23.6%
Total	140,605	100.0%	110,642	78.7%	1,197	0.9%	1,514	1.1%	3,478	2.5%	640	0.5%	5,971	4.2%	17,163	12.2%

Souce: Utah System of Higher Education

Table 73
2004-2005 Full Cost Study Summary (Appropriated Funds Only)

Institution	Founded	Direct Cost of Instruction	Full Cost of Instruction	FTE Students 2006	Student/ Faculty Ratio	Direct Cost of Instruction per FTE	Full Cost of Instruction per FTE
University of Utah	1850	147,880,161	257,645,541	25,491	20.4	$5,801	$10,107
Utah State University	1888	83,903,770	138,994,821	17,637	21.4	$4,757	$7,881
Weber State University	1889	46,081,282	89,739,958	13,342	16.9	$3,454	$6,726
Southern Utah University	1897	19,892,149	38,861,553	5,322	18.9	$3,737	$7,302
Snow College	1888	9,612,914	21,490,195	2,856	16.7	$3,366	$7,524
Dixie State College	1911	8,427,897	20,953,763	4,365	20.6	$1,931	$4,800
College of Eastern Utah	1937	5,911,182	14,422,697	1,889	16.3	$3,130	$7,637
Utah Valley State College	1941	45,193,297	87,228,946	16,113	20.8	$2,805	$5,414
Salt Lake Community College	1947	45,450,395	83,705,463	17,042	20.4	$2,667	$4,912
Total		412,353,047	753,042,937	104,057	19.8	$3,963	$7,237

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

Source: Utah System of Higher Education

Table 74
USHE Summary of Tuition and Fees by Institution[1]

	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
University of Utah[2]										
Resident	$2,514	$2,601	$2,711	$2,790	$2,895	$3,043	$3,325	$3,646	$4,000	$4,298
Nonresident	7,713	7,998	8,251	8,495	8,828	9,299	10,182	11,292	12,410	13,370
Utah State University[3]										
Resident	2,088	2,175	2,245	2,314	2,401	2,590	2,834	3,071	3,247	3,615
Nonresident	6,366	6,615	6,802	7,003	7,279	7,897	8,199	8,946	9,533	10,431
Weber State University										
Resident	1,863	1,935	1,986	2,042	2,106	2,252	2,427	2,632	2,876	3,165
Nonresident	5,550	5,730	5,886	6,058	6,283	6,718	7,295	7,958	8,736	9,599
Southern Utah University										
Resident	1,800	1,854	1,909	1,965	2,067	2,194	2,350	2,794	3,054	3,358
Nonresident	5,652	5,853	6,015	6,195	6,543	6,776	7,344	8,158	9,008	9,877
Snow College										
Resident	1,218	1,254	1,281	1,312	1,354	1,414	1,523	1,670	1,794	1,996
Nonresident	4,935	5,112	5,242	5,396	5,601	5,884	5,742	6,372	6,556	7,210
Dixie State College										
Resident	1,332	1,372	1,402	1,435	1,481	1,544	1,612	1,778	1,886	1,984
Nonresident	4,839	5,012	5,140	5,284	5,483	5,764	6,038	6,554	7,034	7,390
College of Eastern Utah										
Resident	1,274	1,311	1,347	1,422	1,476	1,529	1,630	1,740	1,861	1,980
Nonresident	4,343	4,499	4,623	4,904	5,097	5,353	5,762	6,228	6,666	7,120
Utah Valley State										
Resident	1,474	1,519	1,574	1,628	1,682	1,882	2,196	2,450	2,788	3,022
Nonresident	4,609	4,773	4,916	5,070	5,262	5,922	6,802	7,630	8,718	9,472
Salt Lake Community										
Resident	1,449	1,503	1,542	1,582	1,636	1,762	1,890	2,035	2,174	2,312
Nonresident	4,509	4,680	4,804	4,942	5,131	5,450	5,800	6,277	6,754	7,232

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

Souce: Utah System of Higher Education

Table 75
USHE Undergraduate Resident and Nonresident Tuition Percentage Increases

Resident Tuition Increases	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02[2]	2002-03[2]	2003-04[2]	2004-05[2]	2005-06[2]
University of Utah	6.0%	0.0%	3.8%	2.7%	3.0%	4.0%	6.8%	9.6%	11.5%	10.0%	7.9%
Utah State University	6.0%	0.0%	3.8%	2.7%	3.0%	4.0%	9.0%	9.5%	9.5%	7.0%	9.8%
Weber State University	6.0%	0.0%	3.8%	2.7%	3.0%	4.0%	7.0%	9.0%	9.5%	10.0%	9.8%
Southern Utah University	6.0%	0.0%	3.8%	2.7%	3.0%	5.8%	7.5%	9.0%	23.5%	11.0%	9.5%
Snow College	5.0%	0.0%	3.8%	2.7%	3.0%	4.0%	5.5%	9.5%	9.4%	9.1%	9.5%
Dixie State College	0.0%	0.0%	3.8%	2.7%	3.0%	4.0%	5.5%	5.0%	7.3%	7.6%	5.1%
College of Eastern Utah	5.0%	0.0%	3.8%	2.7%	3.0%	4.0%	5.5%	8.0%	8.5%	7.0%	7.0%
Utah Valley State	3.0%	0.0%	3.8%	2.7%	3.0%	4.0%	12.5%	19.5%	12.5%	14.5%	8.8%
Salt Lake Community	3.0%	0.0%	3.8%	2.7%	3.0%	4.0%	5.5%	9.0%	8.5%	8.0%	7.4%
USHE Average[1]	4.4%	0.0%	3.8%	2.7%	3.0%	4.2%	7.2%	9.8%	11.1%	9.4%	8.3%

Non-Resident Tuition Increases											
University of Utah	6.1%	0.0%	3.8%	2.7%	3.0%	4.0%	6.8%	9.6%	11.5%	10.0%	7.9%
Utah State University	-2.0%	5.6%	3.8%	2.7%	3.0%	4.0%	9.0%	9.0%	9.5%	7.0%	9.7%
Weber State University	0.0%	0.0%	3.2%	2.8%	3.0%	4.0%	7.0%	7.0%	9.5%	10.0%	9.8%
Southern Utah University	0.0%	0.0%	3.8%	2.7%	3.0%	5.8%	5.5%	5.5%	11.8%	11.0%	9.5%
Snow College	0.0%	0.0%	3.8%	2.7%	3.1%	4.0%	5.5%	5.5%	4.5%	3.0%	9.5%
Dixie State College	1.3%	0.0%	3.8%	2.7%	3.0%	4.0%	5.5%	5.5%	7.5%	7.8%	5.1%
College of Eastern Utah	8.5%	0.0%	3.8%	2.8%	6.3%	4.0%	5.5%	5.5%	8.6%	7.1%	7.0%
Utah Valley State	4.0%	0.0%	3.8%	2.7%	3.0%	4.0%	12.5%	12.5%	12.5%	14.5%	8.8%
Salt Lake Community	5.0%	0.0%	3.7%	2.7%	3.0%	4.0%	5.5%	6.8%	8.5%	8.0%	7.4%
USHE Average[1]	2.5%	0.6%	3.7%	2.7%	3.4%	4.2%	7.0%	7.4%	9.3%	8.7%	8.3%

Notes:
1. Simple Average
2. Percentage increases represent increases that apply to greatest number of students at the institution and do not include differential increases for some programs.

Souce: Utah System of Higher Education

Table 76
Five Year History of Degrees by Public Institutions in Utah

Degrees and Awards	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	Change 2004-05	% Change 2004-05
Public Institutions	All Degrees and Awards						
University of Utah	6,034	6,279	7,086	7,287	6,924	-363	-5.0%
Utah State University	3,562	3,854	3,932	4,210	4,491	281	6.7%
Weber State University	3,411	3,471	3,779	3,819	3,486	-333	-8.7%
Southern Utah University	1,052	1,006	958	1,001	1,171	170	17.0%
Snow College	899	833	881	815	758	-57	-7.0%
Dixie State College	1,049	1,364	1,580	1,278	922	-356	-27.9%
College of Eastern Utah	550	556	533	509	435	-74	-14.5%
Utah Valley State College	2,981	3,437	3,310	3,308	3,123	-185	-5.6%
Salt Lake Community College	2,776	2,631	2,751	3,602	2,829	-773	-21.5%
Total Public	22,314	23,431	24,810	25,829	24,139	-1,690	-6.5%
Public Institutions	Associate's Degrees						
Utah State University	100	92	152	210	324	114	54.3%
Weber State University	1,442	1,319	1,472	1,542	1,485	-57	-3.7%
Southern Utah University	62	47	45	33	94	61	184.8%
Snow College	765	727	728	683	758	75	11.0%
Dixie State College	801	845	811	846	804	-42	-5.0%
College of Eastern Utah	464	494	463	452	435	-17	-3.8%
Utah Valley State College	2,086	2,239	1,983	2,072	1,832	-240	-11.6%
Salt Lake Community College	2,556	2,461	2,571	2,786	2,829	43	1.5%
Total Associate's	8,276	8,224	8,225	8,624	8,561	-63	-0.7%
Public Institutions	Baccalaureate Degrees						
University of Utah	4,261	4,488	4,947	5,198	4,889	-309	-5.9%
Utah State University	2,582	2,773	2,799	3,097	3,237	140	4.5%
Weber State University	1,803	1,949	2,096	2,070	1,846	-224	-10.8%
Southern Utah University	862	873	819	854	899	45	5.3%
Dixie State College	37	63	102	94	118	24	25.5%
Utah Valley State College	732	1,022	1,245	1,189	1,291	102	8.6%
Total Baccalaureate	10,277	11,168	12,008	12,502	12,280	-222	-1.8%
Public Institutions	Master's Degrees						
University of Utah	1,155	1,129	1,460	1,303	1,482	179	13.7%
Utah State University	806	924	905	811	849	38	4.7%
Weber State University	86	135	142	165	155	-10	-6.1%
Southern Utah University	111	79	88	100	178	78	78.0%
Total Master's	2,158	2,267	2,595	2,379	2,664	285	12.0%
Public Institutions	Doctorate Degrees						
University of Utah	218	225	216	229	276	47	20.5%
Utah State University	69	59	64	69	81	12	17.4%
Total Doctorate	287	284	280	298	357	59	19.8%
Public Institutions	First Professional Degrees						
University of Utah	240	245	260	267	277	10	3.7%
Total First Professional	240	245	260	267	277	10	3.7%

Source: IPEDS Completions Surveys - Does not include Awards and Certificates or UCAT Data

Table 77
Degrees and Awards by Race/Ethnicity at Public Institutions in Utah: Academic Year 2005-06

	All Degrees and Awards							
Public Institutions	Total Degrees Awarded	White, Non-Hispanic	Black, Non-Hispanic	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic	Non-resident Alien	Race/ Ethnicity Unknown
University of Utah	7,231	5,859	36	37	221	247	370	461
Utah State University	4,502	3,766	20	11	51	78	463	113
Weber State University	3,526	2,297	12	10	52	87	47	1,021
Southern Utah University	1,189	1,102	4	9	13	25	9	27
Snow College	826	775	3	5	10	10	8	15
Dixie State College	1,326	1,249	2	10	11	26	19	9
College of Eastern Utah	492	400	2	53	14	12	1	10
Utah Valley State College	3,153	2,846	4	15	46	102	84	56
Salt Lake Community College	3,007	2,507	25	26	92	136	49	172
Total Public	25,252	20,801	108	176	510	723	1,050	1,884
Percent of Total	100%	82.4%	0.4%	0.7%	2.0%	2.9%	4.2%	7.5%

Note: Does not include UCAT Data
Source: IPEDS Completions Surveys

Table 78
Public Institutions in Utah Total Degrees and Awards by Field of Study

Field of Study	U of U	USU	WSU	SUU	SNOW	DSC	CEU	UVSC	SLCC	UCAT	USHE Total
Agriculture & Natural Resources	31	220	0	16	6	0	0	0	0	0	273
Architecture & Related Studies	75	30	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	112
Area, Ethnic & Cultural Studies	41	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	75
Biological Sciences/Life Sciences	202	93	75	63	6	2	0	51	15	0	507
Business & Marketing	982	669	491	193	104	179	48	580	322	4,240	7,808
Communications	442	85	57	55	21	17	0	72	34	0	783
Computer & Info Sciences	86	216	141	23	15	28	5	111	59	651	1,335
Education	323	733	298	329	95	45	8	241	18	94	2,184
Engineering & Related Technologies	542	385	125	28	30	37	14	65	124	2,957	4,307
English Language & Literature	184	113	65	11	7	2	0	57	27	0	466
Foreign Languages	180	36	28	13	3	0	0	5	10	0	275
Health Professions	728	139	698	52	145	403	98	149	403	6,297	9,112
History	110	82	31	17	1	0	0	37	7	0	285
Home Economics	253	225	46	28	14	1	0	0	2	0	569
Law & Legal Studies	142	16	0	1	6	2	0	29	34	5	235
Liberal Arts & Sciences/Gen. Studies	65	432	985	70	241	569	271	886	1,403	0	4,922
Mathematics	62	33	5	2	3	1	0	7	0	1	114
Other (2)	364	213	7	18	1	0	0	86	12	0	701
Other Vocational Studies (3)	0	33	209	79	40	26	46	465	348	6,230	7,476
Philosophy	32	18	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	55
Physical Sciences & Science Tech.	213	48	28	16	5	1	0	18	45	0	374
Psychology	318	166	76	72	28	6	0	220	31	0	917
Social Sciences & Public Admin.	1,486	314	102	64	18	1	0	0	71	0	2,056
Visual & Performing Arts	370	169	58	39	30	6	2	70	42	293	1,079
Total Degrees Awarded	7,231	4,502	3,526	1,189	826	1,326	492	3,153	3,007	20,768	46,020

Notes:
1. Includes Library Science, Military Technologies, Multi/Interdisciplinary Studies, and Parks & Recreation.
2. Includes Personal Services, Vocational Home Economics, Protective Services, Construction Trades, Mechanics & Repairers, Precision Production Trades, Transportation & Materials Moving.

Source:
1. Source: IPEDS Completions Surveys - Academic Years 2004-05 and 2005-06
2. Source: Utah College of Applied Technology Completion Data

Industry Focus

Agriculture

Overview

Energy prices and the resultant increase in the demand for grain as a source of energy, especially corn for the production of ethanol, is changing the role and structure of agricultural production nationally, as well as in Utah. Cheap grain prices are not expected to return in the short and perhaps long run. This will affect farmers as well as livestock producers.

National Perspective

The net agricultural income in the United States is projected to be about $59 billion in 2006. This is a decline of about $15 billion from 2005. Most of this decline was the result of increases in the cost of production and reduced government payments (a decline from $24.3 billion in 2005 to $16.5 billion in 2006). One of the major factors affecting production costs is the rise in energy prices. According to USDA, inflation adjusted prices paid for diesel, gasoline/gasohol, and LP rose 94% between 2002 and September 2006. These were partially offset by declines in the price of natural gas, which declined nearly 40% between December 2005 and July 2006, which reduced fertilizer prices.

USDA estimates indicate that the value of agricultural production in the U.S. is expected to be about $279.5 billion in 2006. The actual value of production will probably exceed this estimate because the price of grain, especially corn, has risen dramatically since harvesting started. The change in the price of corn is being driven by demands for corn in the production of ethanol. The magnitude of this demand is illustrated by the recent data for Iowa. Some estimates indicate that the ethanol plants there are currently operating and those that are currently under construction (plants that are being planned are not included) will be able to use all of the corn that is usually produced in the state. USDA projections suggest that about 2 billion bushels of corn will be used to produce ethanol in 2006 which is up from the 500 thousand bushels that were used a decade ago. As a result, corn prices are expected to be at or near record levels in the coming year.

Corn prices dictate the price for essentially all of the grain crops because of substitution effects, and because more bushels of corn are raised in the United States than any other grain. Nearly twice as many bushels of corn, 11.1 billion bushels, were produced in 2005 than the combined bushels of wheat (2.1 billion), barley (212 million), soybeans (3.1 billion), oats (115 million) and sorghum (394 million). The increase in the price of grain is one of the major reasons why the value of crop production is expected to increase dramatically in 2007. These prices will also likely exist for some time into the future. Many analysts believe the era of "cheap grain", having existed for about two decades, has passed. Higher grain prices also increase the price paid for forages such as hay and corn silage. The increase in the price of feed will dramatically affect the cost of feeding livestock and the prices paid for younger animals. For example, prices paid for feeder cattle have declined as corn prices increased. The increased demand for corn for ethanol production and the resultant increase in grain prices represents a new factor that livestock producers have not had to consider in the past. However, this increase is a mixed blessing. While the price of grain has increased, the supply of distillers grain has also increased. These by-products of ethanol production are best utilized by ruminant animals. Hog and poultry producers have limited ability to utilize distiller grain in rations compared to dairy and beef operators. This will lead to shifts in animal production in favor of beef and away from hog and poultry production. For example, cash receipts for beef production are expected to top $50 billion when the final numbers for 2006 are released, a result of greater domestic consumption and an expected doubling of export demand. It is also likely that the acres devoted to crops will shift because returns from growing grains is now competitive with the production of other crops such as hay.

One subtle change happening in some agricultural production areas is an increase in revenues from agri-tourism activities such as hunting, fishing, horseback riding, and petting zoos. According to the USDA, about 45,000 farms (about 2%) are involved with agricultural-based recreation enterprises which generated about $664 million in income. Most of the recreational income was earned by commercial operations and not part-time "rural residential lifestyle" farms as one might expect. It should also be noted that greenhouse/nursery sales are expected to reach an all time high of $16.6 billion in 2006. These two changes, as well as increased demand for fruits, vegetables, and "organic" or "natural" foods, reflect how close agricultural production is related to the desires of the urban population.

Utah Perspective

Essentially all of the factors noted above have implications that will affect agriculture in Utah. Most areas in Utah experienced above average rainfall during the past crop year and growing conditions were generally favorable throughout 2005. This resulted in relatively abundant forage for grazing and improved production per acre for wheat yields on dry farm lands. Water for irrigation was not limited in most areas of the state and yields for most crops are expected to be at or above historic levels. Moisture conditions for the new crop year, which started in October, were relatively favorable especially in the southern part of the state. If the normal amount of snow is received this winter and rainfall is close to normal next spring, farmers should experience favorable production during 2007.

While data are no longer published concerning estimated agricultural income for Utah, the production and prices suggest that 2006 was a relatively good year. The increased cost of fuel probably affected dry farmers and those who pumped water using diesel, gasoline, or LP more than most farming operations. Production of most crops was favorable in essentially all areas of the state. The prices received for cattle and calves declined late in the year, but were still high by historic standards. Milk prices were, however, unfavorable while crop prices were generally improved. The prices of most inputs were relatively stable, the exception being fuel. As a result, net agricultural income in Utah was probably relatively high in 2006 by historic standards.

The financial position (net worth) of farmers in Utah continues to be strong because land prices continue to increase. This makes it difficult for new farmers to enter the industry, but existing farmers continue to reap the benefits of increasing asset values. At the same time, higher land prices may shift some land from agriculture to industrial or commercial uses.

Regional/Sector Issues

Cattle. The production of cattle and calves has been the largest sector in Utah agriculture. Producers who either sold or contracted the sale of animals before prices declined in the late fall obtained near record prices for their animals. However, increased grain prices will likely have a negative impact on the prices paid for feeders produced in the state in the future. Nevertheless, demand for beef (domestic and export) is expected to remain strong. While distillers grains are expected to be a relatively inexpensive source of feed, they are best used as a finishing ration by operators that are located close to ethanol plants. As a result, producers who are able to economically use pasture and rangelands in places such as Utah may benefit by raising young animals on forage-based systems that provide feeder animals for finishing operations in the Corn Belt.

Dairy. The dairy industry in Utah has gone through a difficult year. Milk prices plummeted in 2006 from the highs that existed in early 2005. This was the result of increased production nationally. There is some indication that prices will increase in 2007 but the increase will probably be modest and not occur until mid-year. In addition, the price of feed which generally represents about half the cost in producing milk will continue to be high. As a result, net returns from the production of milk will continue to be a major issue for some dairy operations.

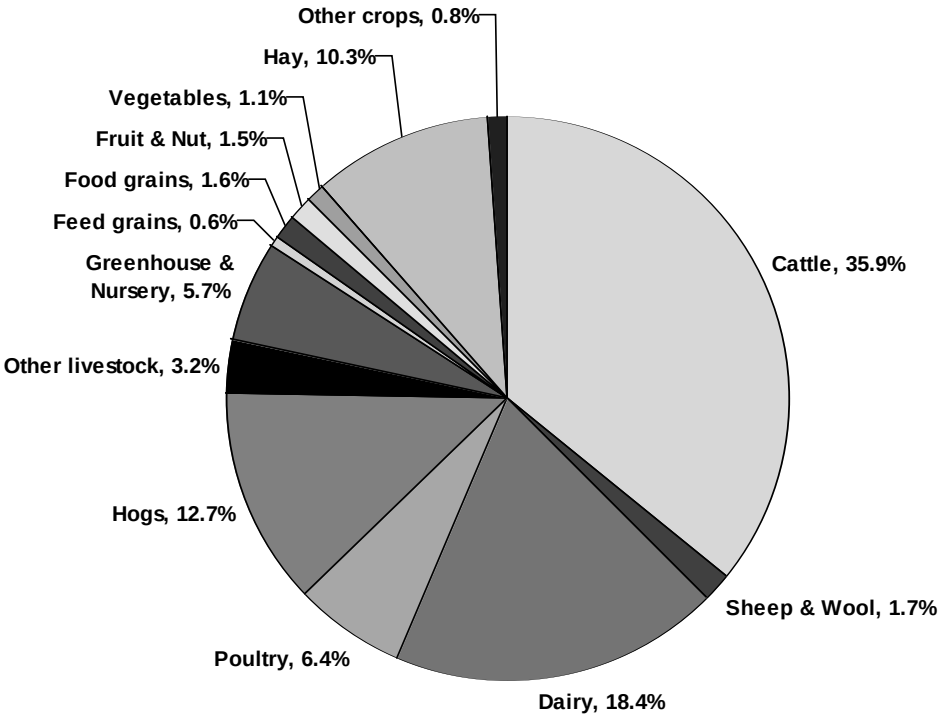
Other Sectors. Northern Utah and southern Idaho represent one of the major mink producing regions in the nation. Over the last few of years, this industry has experienced a resurgence in prices. As a result, profitability has improved and production is increasing. The nursery industry in Utah continues to grow and is becoming an increasingly important segment of Utah agriculture. While the number of firms that produce nursery products has declined, those that remain have experienced increasing sales of bedding/garden plants and flowering plants. The fruit industry has recently realized an increase in revenues with the trend likely to continue.

The recent growth in the mink and nursery industries is in stark contrast to the production of trout. The spread of whirling disease has reduced sales from $1.9 million in 1998 to about $559,000 in 2005 as firms have exited the industry. The sheep and wool industry has also slowly declined over time, but there is some indication that the rate of decline will slow. It should also be noted that the production of goats is a small but growing segment of Utah agriculture.

2007 Outlook

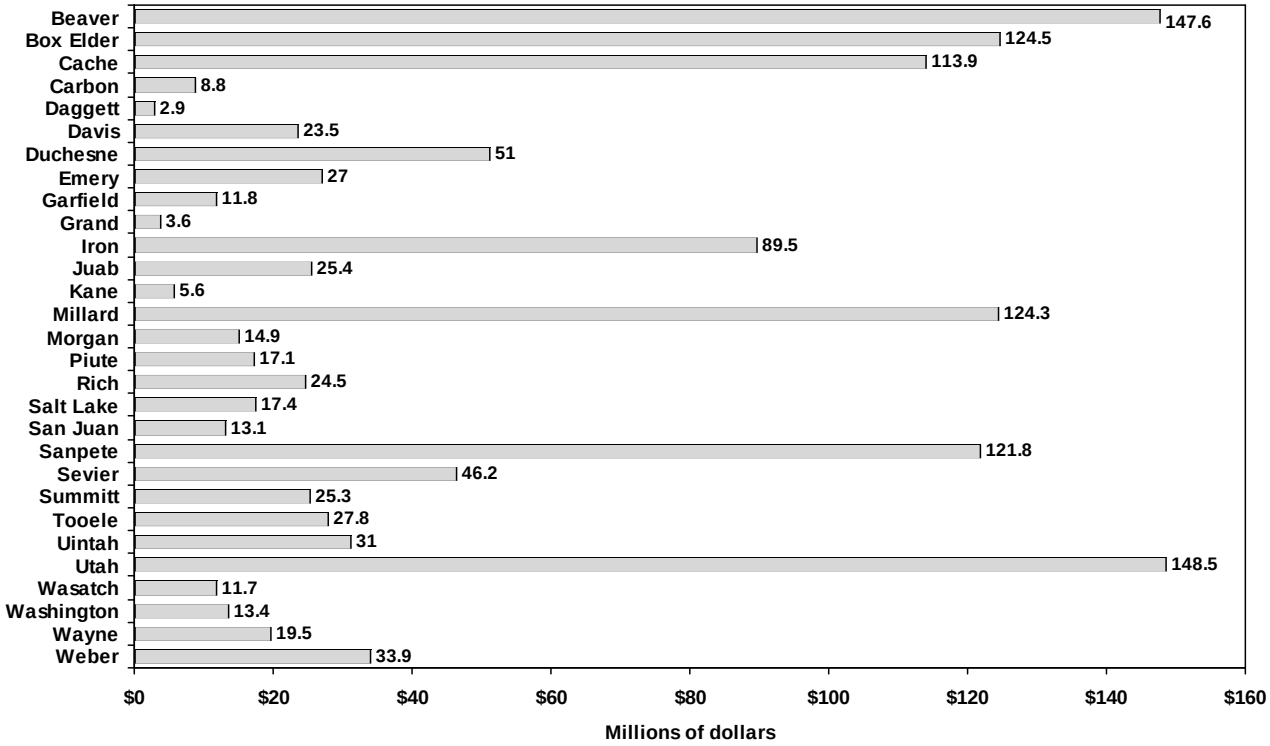
Crop producers are expected to realize significant growth in revenue, more so than the revenue growth in other agriculture sectors. The changes occurring through 2006 are expected to continue in the future. For example, farmers in Utah planted 65,000 more acres of corn in 2006 than they did in 2005, and the number of acres harvested for grain was up 42% from the previous year. This increase was partially offset by decreases in the number of acres of wheat planted while the number of harvested acres of barley was up nearly 25%. Increases in prices should result in favorable incomes for most crop producers in 2007. This will likely lead to a reversal in the percentage of cash receipts from the sale of crops compared to livestock in the coming year. The value of livestock production is not expected to decline very much, if any, in most counties, but crop production should lead agricultural incomes in the coming year.

Figure 59
Utah Agricultural Cash Receipts by Commodity: 2005



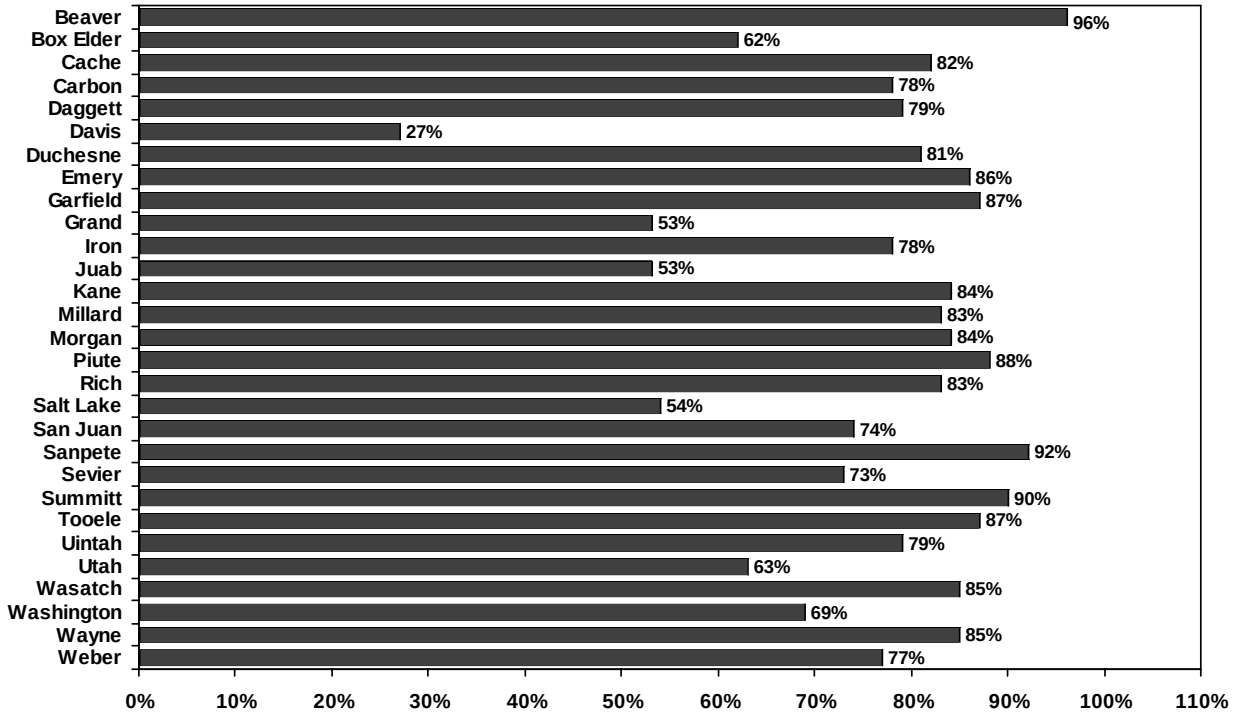
Source: Utah Agricultural Statistics Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture

Figure 60
Agricultural Cash Receipts by County: 2005



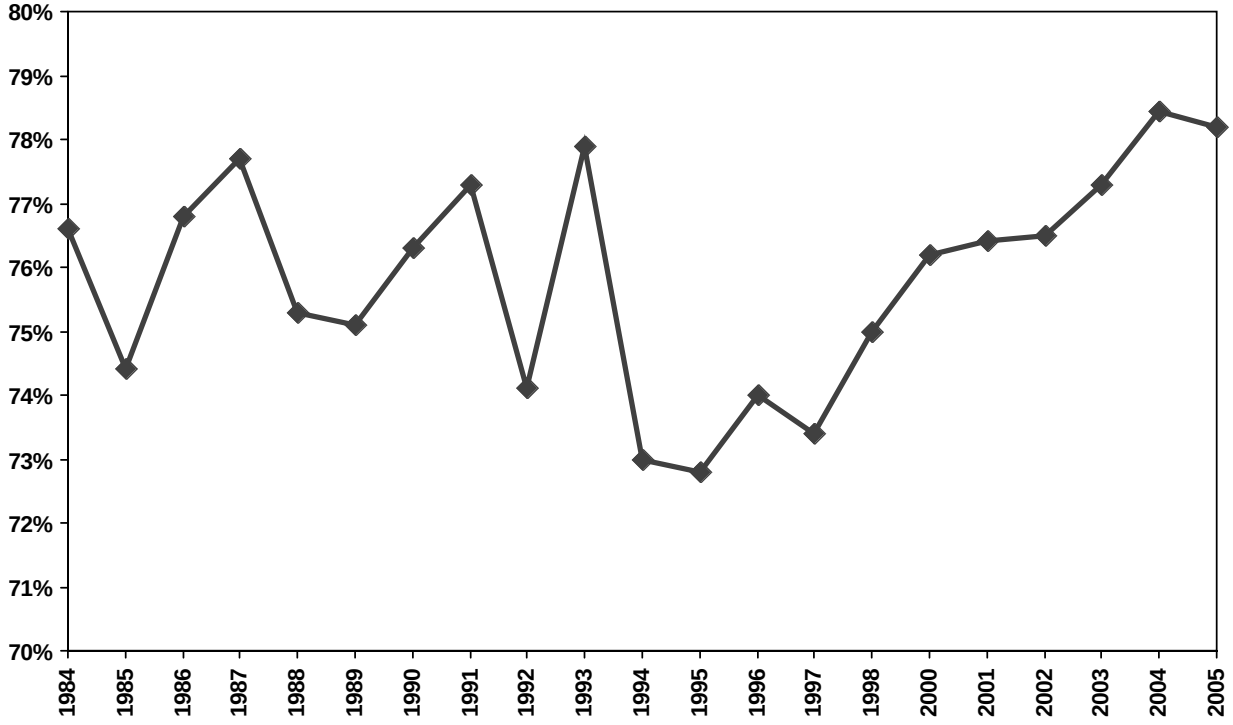
Source: Utah Agricultural Statistics Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture

Figure 61
Livestock Products as a Percentage of Total Cash Receipts by County: 2005



Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture

Figure 62
Livestock Receipts as a Percent of Total Cash Receipts



Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture

Table 79
Percent of Agricultural Receipts by Sector

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

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

Table 80
Cash Receipts by Source (Millions of Dollars)

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

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

Construction

Overview

The value of new permit authorized construction reached an all-time high of $7.6 billion in 2006, an increase of 15% over $6.6 billion in 2005. Residential construction led the way with a record $5.1 billion in new construction activity. The number of new dwelling units receiving building permits totaled 27,000, which includes new homes, apartments, condominiums, manufactured units, and cabins. In 2006, the number of residential units receiving permits declined by 4.5% from the record setting year of 2005 when 28,285 new dwelling units received building permits. Single-family homes continue to dominate new residential construction as low mortgage rates and high rates of net in-migration and employment drove demand for new single-family homes to the second highest level ever--20,500 units.

Permit-authorized nonresidential construction experienced a very strong year with a 30% increase in value of new construction. In 2006, nonresidential construction reached $1.6 billion compared to $1.2 billion in 2005. Nonresidential construction activity is increasing in response to employment expansion and population growth. In 2006 the nonresidential sector began to benefit from a number of very large nonresidential projects proposed over the next few years, most notably the $1.5 billion investment by The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in Salt Lake City's Central Business District.

2006 Summary

Residential Sector. The number of new residential units receiving building permits declined slightly, dropping from 28,285 units in 2005 to 27,000 in 2006, a decline of 4.5%. Despite the drop in new construction activity, the value of residential construction continued to increase due to rising cost of construction materials, escalating land prices, and low interest rates. Low rates have allowed homebuyers to qualify for higher priced homes and induced homebuilders to build more expensive homes. The value of residential construction rose from $4.7 billion in 2005 to $5.1 billion in 2006.

The residential sector is divided into two broad categories: single-family and multifamily units. The single-family sector experienced little change in the number of new units receiving permits in 2006; however, activity in the multifamily sector declined by over 10%. The number of single-family units was 20,500 units compared to only 5,700 multifamily units. In 2006, new detached single-family units outnumbered multifamily units by about 3.6 to 1. A third but small category of building type is manufactured homes/cabins, which had 800 new units in 2006, very comparable to the number in 2005.

New home construction is highly concentrated in Utah, with a few communities capturing most of the new construction activity. Nearly 60% of all new home construction in 2006 was located in Salt Lake, Utah, and Washington counties. Salt Lake County had 4,800 new single-family homes in 2006, Utah County had 5,600 and Washington County 1,800. Particularly noteworthy is Utah County's performance, which led all counties, including Salt Lake, in new home construction. This is the first year that Salt Lake County has not finished first in home building activity. Utah County's remarkable level of activity was driven by the cities of Lehi and Eagle Mountain. Lehi led all cities with 1,800 building permits for new homes. Eagle Mountain ranked third among all cities in new home construction with 800 building permits. In 2005, St. George led all cities in new home building with 1,100 units, but in 2006, new home construction declined more than 40%. Even with 600 units, St. George still ranked sixth among all cities.

The number of building permits issued for new multifamily units totaled 5,700 in 2006. Multifamily units include apartments, condominiums, town homes, and twin homes. For the fourth year in a row, the number of new condominiums exceeded the number of new rental units. In 2006 condominiums accounted for 55% of multifamily units, apartments captured 30%, and town homes 14%. Of the new condominiums in 2006, 70% were located in Salt Lake, Utah, or Washington counties.

In 2006, only 1,700 new apartment units were added to the rental inventory in the state. These new units amount to an increase of less than 1% of the rental inventory. More than half of these new rental units were low-income, tax-credit units targeted for moderate-to-low income renter households.

The very modest level of new apartment construction reflects the rather weak market conditions that have persisted in the rental market for the last few years. These weak market conditions are not due to over building but are due primarily to low mortgage rates, which have made it easier for renters to qualify for homeownership. The loss of renters to homeownership has led to higher vacancy rates and downward pressure on rental rates. However, market conditions have improved significantly in the past 18 months as vacancy rates have dropped to the 5% to 6% range and rental rates have increased by about 3%. The apartment market should continue to improve in 2007.

Nonresidential Construction. The value of new, nonresidential permit, authorized construction in Utah in 2006 was $1.6 billion, 31% higher than the level of activity in 2005. In real terms, the value of nonresidential construction is approaching the record levels of the pre-Olympic years of 1997 through 1999. The largest project in 2006 was The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints Church History Library in downtown Salt Lake City with a permit value of $65 million. In 2006, the nonresidential sector was characterized

by an unusual number of midsize projects; however, there are several mega-projects planned for 2007. The largest is the $1.5 billion City Creek Center, a construction and renovation project in Salt Lake City's Central Business District proposed by Property Reserve, Inc., which will begin in 2006 and continue through 2011. Given the number of proposed projects, nonresidential construction should be very strong the next few years.

New nonresidential construction activity for commercial buildings is much improved over 2005 as the economic expansion has brought higher occupancy rates. Construction of new industrial buildings is up 33% over 2005 while office construction is up 47% and retail construction activity is up sharply at 81% over 2005.

Conclusion and 2007 Outlook

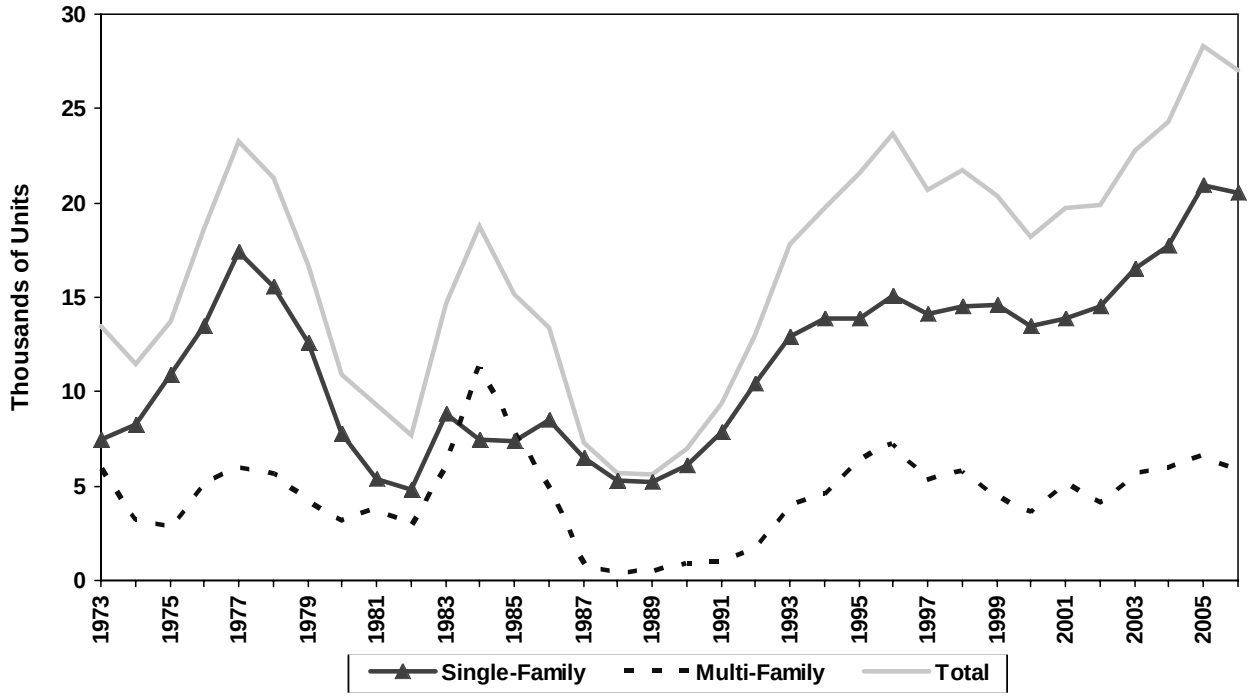
Total construction value in Utah was $7.6 billion in 2006, which included $5.1 billion in residential construction, $1.6 billion in nonresidential construction, and $900 million in additions, alterations and repairs. The value of new residential construction activity set an all-time record. Higher valuation was driven by rising material, land and wage costs and low mortgage rates.

From 1998 to 2004, Utah ranked last in price appreciation of existing homes. However, over the past two years housing prices have risen dramatically. The most recent data published by the Office of Federal Housing Enterprise Oversight show that the sales price of existing homes in Utah rose 17.4% from the third quarter of 2005 through third quarter of 2006. Utah ranks second among all states in price appreciation in the past year, which is well above the national average.

Multi-family units accounted for less than one out of every three new dwelling units and condominiums represented 55% of all multi-family units. Condominiums totaled 3,100 units apartments totaled 1,700 units, and town homes totaled 800 units.

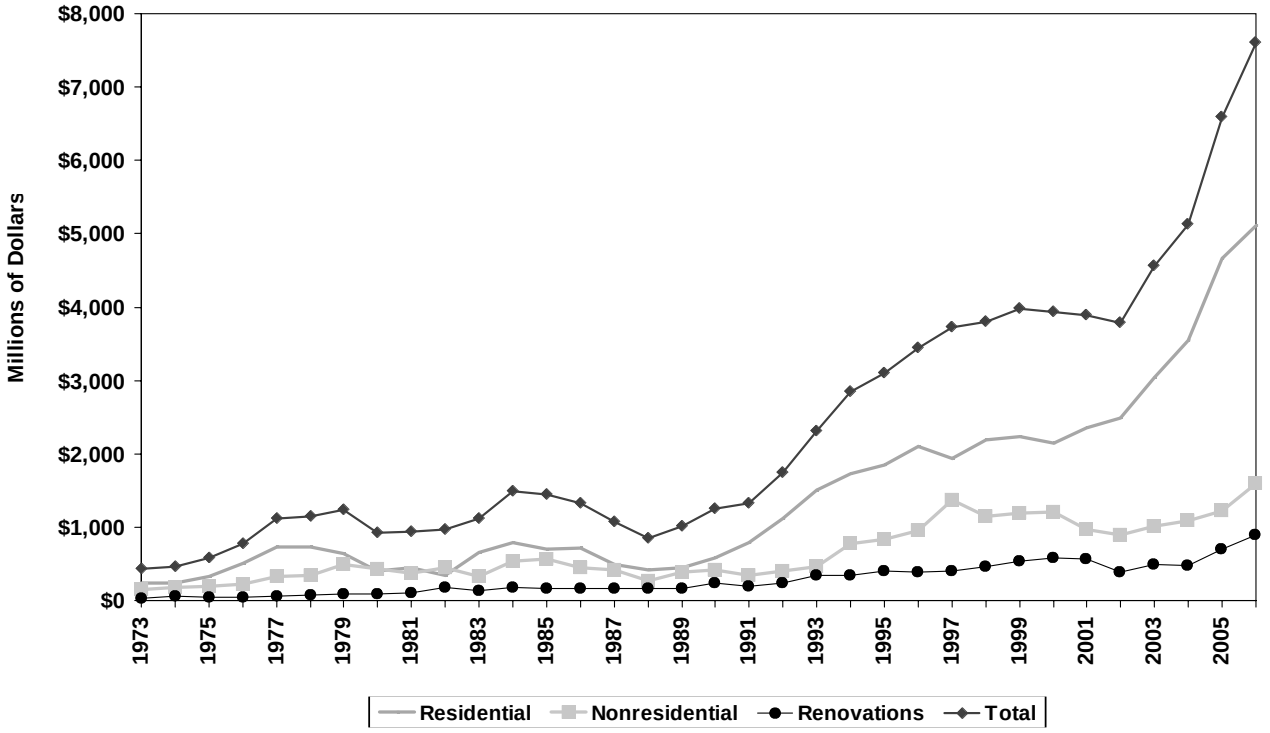
Nonresidential construction in 2006 rose to $1.6 billion an increase of 31% over 2005. Higher levels of construction activity are due to improving market fundamentals--employment and demographic growth--which should support even higher levels of activity in 2007 and beyond.

Figure 63
Residential Construction Activity



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

Figure 64
Value of New Construction



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

Table 81
Residential and Nonresidential Construction Activity

Year	Single-Family Units	Multi-Family Units	Mobile Homes/ Cabins	Total Units	Value of Residential Construction (millions)	Value of Nonresidential Construction (millions)	Value of Add., Alt., and Repairs (millions)	Total Valuation (millions)
1970	5,962	3,108	na	9,070	$117.0	$87.3	$18.0	$222.3
1971	6,768	6,009	na	12,777	176.8	121.6	23.9	322.3
1972	8,807	8,513	na	17,320	256.5	99.0	31.8	387.3
1973	7,546	5,904	na	13,450	240.9	150.3	36.3	427.5
1974	8,284	3,217	na	11,501	237.9	174.2	52.3	464.4
1975	10,912	2,800	na	13,712	330.6	196.5	50.0	577.1
1976	13,546	5,075	na	18,621	507.0	216.8	49.4	773.2
1977	17,424	5,856	na	23,280	728.0	327.1	61.7	1,116.8
1978	15,618	5,646	na	21,264	734.0	338.6	70.8	1,143.4
1979	12,570	4,179	na	16,749	645.8	490.3	96.0	1,232.1
1980	7,760	3,141	na	10,901	408.3	430.0	83.7	922.0
1981	5,413	3,840	na	9,253	451.5	378.2	101.6	931.3
1982	4,767	2,904	na	7,671	347.6	440.1	175.7	963.4
1983	8,806	5,858	na	14,664	657.8	321.0	136.3	1,115.1
1984	7,496	11,327	na	18,823	786.7	535.2	172.9	1,494.8
1985	7,403	7,844	na	15,247	706.2	567.7	167.6	1,441.5
1986	8,512	4,932	na	13,444	715.5	439.9	164.1	1,319.5
1987	6,530	755	na	7,305	495.2	413.4	166.4	1,075.0
1988	5,297	418	na	5,715	413.0	272.1	161.5	846.6
1989	5,197	453	na	5,632	447.8	389.6	171.1	1,008.5
1990	6,099	910	na	7,009	579.4	422.9	243.4	1,245.7
1991r	7,911	958	572	9,441	791.0	342.6	186.9	1,320.5
1992	10,375	1,722	904	13,001	1,113.6	396.9	234.8	1,745.3
1993	12,929	3,865	1,010	17,804	1,504.4	463.7	337.3	2,305.4
1994	13,947	4,646	1,154	19,747	1,730.1	772.2	341.9	2,844.2
1995	13,904	6,425	1,229	21,558	1,854.6	832.7	409.0	3,096.3
1996	15,139	7,190	1,408	23,737	2,104.5	951.8	386.3	3,442.6
1997	14,079	5,265	1,343	20,687	1,943.5	1,370.9	407.1	3,721.6
1998	14,476	5,762	1,505	21,743	2,188.7	1,148.4	461.3	3,798.4
1999	14,561	4,443	1,346	20,350	2,238.0	1,195.0	537.0	3,971.0
2000	13,463	3,629	1,062	18,154	2,140.1	1,213.0	583.3	3,936.0
2001	13,851	5,089	735	19,675	2,352.7	970.0	562.8	3,885.4
2002	14,466	4,149	926	19,941	2,491.0	897.0	393.0	3,782.0
2003	16,515	5,555	766	22,836	3,046.4	1,017.4	497.0	4,560.8
2004	17,724	5,853	716	24,293	3,552.6	1,089.9	476.0	5,118.5
2005	20,912	6,562	811	28,285	4,662.6	1,217.8	707.6	6,558.0
2006e	20,500	5,700	800	27,000	5,100.0	1,600.0	900.0	7,600.0

r = revised
e = estimate
na = not available

Source: University of Utah, David Eccles School of Business, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, November 2006

Table 82
Summary of Construction Activity

Type of Construction	2004	2005	2006e	% Change 2005-2006
Total Construction Value	$5.1 billion	$6.6 billion	$7.6 billion	15.1%
Residential Value	$3.5 billion	$4.7 billion	$5.1 billion	9.4%
Total Dwelling Units	24,293 units	28,285 units	27,000 units	-4.5%
Single Family Units	17,724 units	20,912 units	20,500 units	-2.0%
Multifamily Units	5,853 units	6,562 units	5,700 units	-13.1%
Mobile Homes/Cabins	766 units	811 units	800 units	-1.4%
Nonresidential Value	$1.01 billion	$1.2 billion	$1.6 billion	31.4%
Additions, Alterations and Repairs	$497 million	$710 million	$900 million	27.2%

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

Table 83
Average Rates for 30-year Mortgages in Utah

Year	Mortgage Rates	Year	Mortgage Rates
1968	7.03%	1988	10.33%
1969	7.82%	1989	10.32%
1970	8.35%	1990	10.13%
1971	7.55%	1991	9.25%
1972	7.38%	1992	8.40%
1973	8.04%	1993	7.33%
1974	9.19%	1994	8.36%
1975	9.04%	1995	7.95%
1976	8.86%	1996	7.81%
1977	8.84%	1997	7.60%
1978	9.63%	1998	6.95%
1979	11.19%	1999	7.43%
1980	13.77%	2000	8.06%
1981	16.63%	2001	6.97%
1982	16.09%	2002	6.54%
1983	13.23%	2003	5.80%
1984	13.87%	2004	5.84%
1985	12.42%	2005	5.87%
1986	10.18%	2006e	6.49%
1987	10.19%		

e = estimate

Source: Freddie Mac

Table 84
Housing Prices for Utah: 1980 to Third Quarter 2005

Year	Index	Year-Over Percent Change	Year	Index	Year-Over Percent Change
1980	102.6		1994	174.5	16.8%
1981	110.4	7.6%	1995	194.6	11.5%
1982	112.8	2.1%	1996	211.5	8.7%
1983	115.2	2.2%	1997	224.5	6.1%
1984	114.4	-0.7%	1998	235.9	5.1%
1985	117.7	2.9%	1999	238.3	1.0%
1986	119.9	1.9%	2000	240.4	0.9%
1987	117.5	-2.0%	2001	251.2	4.5%
1988	114.0	-3.0%	2002	254.9	1.5%
1989	115.7	1.5%	2003	259.4	1.8%
1990	119.5	3.3%	2004	267.6	3.2%
1991	126.4	5.8%	2005	295.5	10.4%
1992	134.8	6.6%	2006e	340.4	15.2%
1993	149.5	10.9%			

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

Defense

Overview

Against a background of ongoing international tensions, Utah's defense industry continued to expand in 2006. Having survived the Defense Base Realignment and Closure Commission (BRAC) process with the Deseret Chemical Depot, Hill Air Force Base, and Fort Douglas essentially intact, these installations continued to carry out their assigned missions. HAFB picked up additional missions to maintain and modify F-16, F22, and A-10 aircraft. Defense related spending in Utah in FY 2005 was estimated at $3.7 billion, rising 12.8% from the previous year. The current level of defense activity is expected to continue in 2007, a result of military involvement overseas and base realignment.

Trends

Nationwide defense spending, as a percent of U.S. personal income, was 6.0% in 1987; it dropped to 2.9% in 2000, but has since risen to 3.7% in 2005. Correspondingly, as a percent of Utah personal income, defense outlays represented 9.9% in 1987, with a low of 2.8% in 1998, but have since been on the rise, increasing to 5.4% in 2005. Total defense related spending in Utah was estimated at $3.7 billion in 2005, 12.8% growth from 2004 and 192.2% growth from 1997 when defense spending was the lowest in recent history.

Contracting Activity

During the Cold War build-up of the mid-1980s, a number of defense contractors in Utah routinely received contracts in the $50 million-range on an annual basis. Throughout the 1990s, defense contracts to private firms decreased considerably at both the state and national level. In recent years, however, defense contracting in Utah has increased significantly. Procurement contract awards increased 73.1% in 2000, 34.4% in 2001, and 44.2% in 2003. While growth was essentially flat in 2004, it is estimated that 2005 will show an increase of 16.1%, to $2.2 billion.

Northrop Grumman Corporation continues as Utah's top prime contract recipient with $872.1 million in contracts for FY 2005. Northrop is not only the largest prime contractor in the state; it is also one of the top defense contractors in the nation. Other top prime contractors in Utah include: L-3 Communications; URS Corporation; Wasatch Energy, LLC; Aerospace Engineering Spectrum; Chevron; Alcoa Extrusions Inc.; CH2M Hill Companies, LTD; Creative Times Day School, Inc.; and Golden Gate Petroleum Co. ATK Corporation, while not a top prime contractor in Utah, remains a large defense contractor in the state. In 2006, ATK and Northrop contracted to modernize the propulsion systems for the silo-based inter-continental ballistic missile fleet.

Geographic Distribution

In 2004, federal defense spending in Utah was concentrated in those areas with the largest military bases in the state. Davis County, home to Hill Air Force Base, had the state's largest share of defense spending, 57.0% percent of the total. Salt Lake County was second with 19.0%. Tooele, home to Dugway Proving Grounds, had an 8.3% share, and Weber County, home to the Odgen Air Logistics Center, had a 3.5% share. Spending was not confined to these counties. Significant spending also occurred in Utah (2.7%), Cache (1.6%), Washington (2.2%), and Box Elder (3.5%) counties.

BRAC Impacts

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

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

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

Expanded Role at Hill Air Force Base

In addition to the BRAC decision to keep Hill Air Force Base open, the base has received several assignments over the past several years that have expanded its role in the Air Force. In 2004, Hill AFB began its Falcon STAR (Structural Augmentation Roadmap) program. The purpose of this $1 billion program is to ensure that F-16s meet their original expectations and serve beyond the year 2020. Aircraft modifications will continue through 2014, with most of the work performed at Hill AFB. By 2020, more than 1,200 F-16s will be modified, including those flown by the active duty Air Force, Air National Guard, and Air Force Reserve. The quality of the work performed at Hill AFB has been recognized

with the 2006 Gold Shingo Prize for excellence in manufacturing--the "Nobel Prize" for manufacturing excellence.

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

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

Secondary Impacts

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

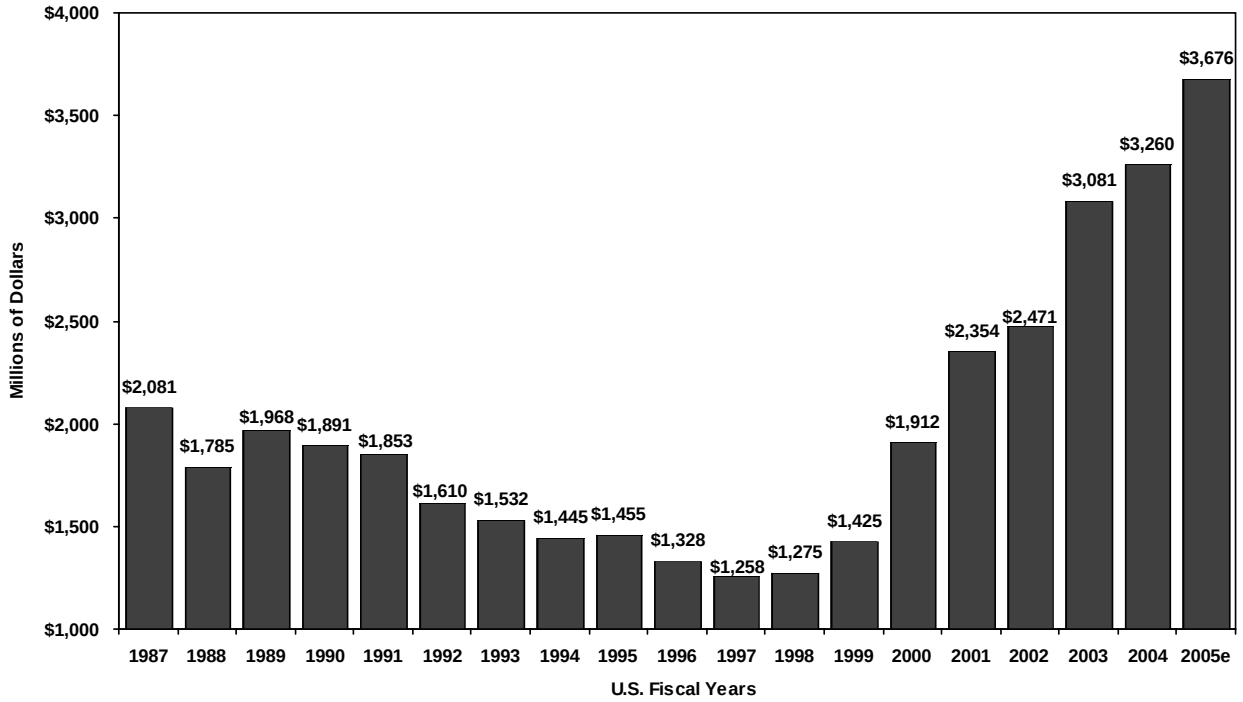
Much of GOED's work centers on development that came as a result of the 1995 BRAC closures. That year, Defense Depot Ogden was designated for closure by BRAC. After 56 years of operation, DDO was officially closed in September 1997. Most of the property has since been converted for private use and is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

Due to the demand for skilled workers in Weber County, jet engine manufacturer Williams International and Ogden-Weber Applied Technology College announced plans in 2006 for a facility at BDO that will train students in lean manufacturing techniques and advanced machining. The $30 million investment by Williams will include 25 state-of-the-art milling machines which will produce rough parts to be finished at Williams's primary manufacturing facility at Ogden-Hinckley Airport. It will demonstrate lean manufacturing concepts and "continuous improvement". In October, Adam Aircraft broke ground for an expanded manufacturing facility in Ogden. They will begin producing the A700 corporate jet to augment the A500 that is already in production.

Outlook

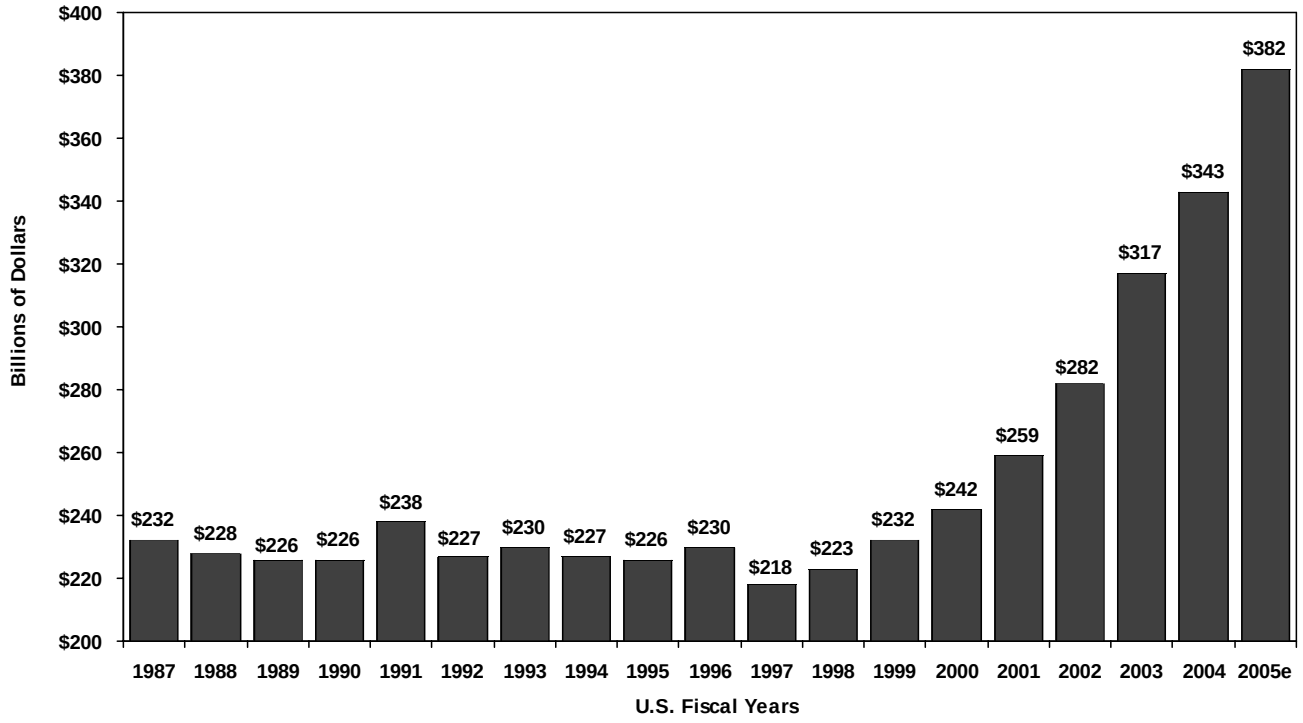
In 2000, the United States spent 2.9% of U.S. personal income on defense. This has increased as homeland security and the war on terror warranted increased defense spending during the 2000s. Defense spending in fiscal year 2005 was estimated to have risen to 3.7% of U.S. personal income. In Utah, Defense spending has paralleled this national trend. As a share of Utah personal income, defense spending rose from 2.8% in 1998 to 5.4% in 2005. Total defense related spending in Utah was estimated at $3.7 billion in 2005, and this level of defense activity is expected to continue in 2007, a result of military involvement overseas, base realignment, expanded responsibilities of defense installations, and expansion of defense related industries in the state.

Figure 65
Federal Defense Spending in Utah



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

Figure 66
Federal Defense Spending in the United States



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

Table 85
Federal Defense-Related Spending: Utah Total (Thousands of Dollars)

U.S. Fiscal Year	Wages and Salaries[1]		Procurement Contract Awards		Military Retirement		State/Local Grants		Total[2]		Utah Personal Income[3]	Defense Spending as a % of Personal Income
	Value	Percent Change	Value	Percent Change	Value	Percent Change	Value	Percent Change	Value	Percent Change		
1987	$794,294		$1,182,097		$98,743		$5,766		2,080,900		$21,108,000	9.9%
1988	817,787	3.0%	866,782	-26.7%	98,876	0.1%	1,318	-77.1%	1,784,763	-14.2%	21,994,250	8.1%
1989	870,295	6.4%	979,116	13.0%	108,005	9.2%	10,186	672.8%	1,967,602	10.2%	23,502,000	8.4%
1990	890,892	2.4%	883,014	-9.8%	115,442	6.9%	1,232	-87.9%	1,890,580	-3.9%	25,324,750	7.5%
1991	922,035	3.5%	804,404	-8.9%	125,526	8.7%	598	-51.5%	1,852,563	-2.0%	27,152,500	6.8%
1992	852,772	-7.5%	614,286	-23.6%	134,844	7.4%	8,431	1309.9%	1,610,333	-13.1%	29,032,500	5.5%
1993	847,053	-0.7%	532,269	-13.4%	146,743	8.8%	5,932	-29.6%	1,531,997	-4.9%	31,230,250	4.9%
1994	763,608	-9.9%	524,001	-1.6%	152,426	3.9%	4,514	-23.9%	1,444,549	-5.7%	33,697,750	4.3%
1995	794,333	4.0%	495,771	-5.4%	161,964	6.3%	2,845	-37.0%	1,454,913	0.7%	36,542,750	4.0%
1996	760,514	-4.3%	393,157	-20.7%	171,978	6.2%	2,849	0.1%	1,328,498	-8.7%	39,639,500	3.4%
1997	642,492	-15.5%	433,428	10.2%	180,862	5.2%	1,212	-57.5%	1,257,994	-5.3%	42,863,000	2.9%
1998	620,622	-3.4%	464,739	7.2%	189,130	4.6%	171	-85.9%	1,274,662	1.3%	46,141,500	2.8%
1999	678,173	9.3%	548,103	17.9%	193,157	2.1%	5,445	3084.2%	1,424,878	11.8%	48,747,500	2.9%
2000	762,281	12.4%	948,877	73.1%	200,412	3.8%	155	-97.2%	1,911,725	34.2%	52,619,000	3.6%
2001	867,407	13.8%	1,275,131	34.4%	210,903	5.2%	120	-22.6%	2,353,561	23.1%	55,880,750	4.2%
2002	957,041	10.3%	1,297,489	1.8%	216,120	2.5%	18	-85.0%	2,470,668	5.0%	57,845,750	4.3%
2003	992,538	3.7%	1,871,074	44.2%	217,129	0.5%	0	-100.0%	3,080,741	24.7%	59,583,250	5.2%
2004	1,100,540	10.9%	1,877,903	0.4%	281,202	29.5%	0		3,259,645	5.8%	63,400,559	5.1%
2005e	1,195,098	8.6%	2,180,600	16.1%	300,419	6.8%	0		3,676,117	12.8%	67,906,174	5.4%

Notes:
1. Wages and Salaries do not include fringe benefits.
2. Totals may not match the defense spending by county in Utah table because of differences in accounting methods and data sources.
3. Personal Income figure are based on U.S. fiscal years (i.e. October 1-September 30).
4. Numbers in the "State/Local Grants" column are taken from the Census Bureau's Federal Aid to States for FY 2004.
5. The *Federal Aid to States for FY 2005* will be released by the U.S. Census Bureau near the end of December 2005.

e = estimate

Sources: *Federal Aid to States for FY 2004* and *Consolidated Federal Funds Report FY 2004;* U.S. Census Bureau Personal Income, Bureau of Economic Analysis. Estimates for federal defense-related spending FY 2005 by the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget.

Table 86
Federal Defense-Related Spending: All States and Territories (Thousands of Dollars)

U.S. Fiscal Year	Wages and Salaries[1]		Procurement Contract Awards		Military Retirement		State/Local Grants		Total		U.S. Personal Income[2]	Defense Spending as a % of Personal Income
	Value	Percent Change	Value	Percent Change	Value	Percent Change	Value	Percent Change	Value	Percent Change		
1987	$65,097,948		$147,616,385		$18,732,723		$127,430		231,574,486		$3,864,062,000	6.0%
1988	67,270,619	3.3%	142,175,108	-3.7%	18,640,881	-0.5%	113,637	-10.8%	228,200,245	-1.5%	4,161,818,750	5.5%
1989	72,771,040	8.2%	132,259,473	-7.0%	20,669,532	10.9%	172,125	51.5%	225,872,170	-1.0%	4,495,059,500	5.0%
1990	69,103,253	-5.0%	135,259,039	2.3%	21,235,041	2.7%	175,978	2.2%	225,773,311	0.0%	4,794,144,000	4.7%
1991	75,254,721	8.9%	139,570,721	3.2%	22,669,073	6.8%	111,454	-36.7%	237,605,969	5.2%	4,984,574,500	4.8%
1992	73,851,077	-1.9%	129,124,509	-7.5%	24,024,591	6.0%	223,899	100.9%	227,224,076	-4.4%	5,256,185,000	4.3%
1993	73,947,670	0.1%	130,228,557	0.9%	25,752,104	7.2%	241,816	8.0%	230,170,147	1.3%	5,501,527,500	4.2%
1994	73,470,136	-0.6%	126,352,532	-3.0%	26,478,356	2.8%	212,466	-12.1%	226,513,490	-1.6%	5,757,381,000	3.9%
1995	71,192,209	-3.1%	126,799,470	0.4%	27,695,928	4.6%	244,824	15.2%	225,932,431	-0.3%	6,083,017,250	3.7%
1996	72,955,074	2.5%	128,495,652	1.3%	27,922,897	0.8%	247,408	1.1%	229,621,031	1.6%	6,409,796,750	3.6%
1997	66,719,191	-8.5%	121,979,960	-5.1%	29,595,559	6.0%	191,715	-22.5%	218,486,425	-4.8%	6,799,954,750	3.2%
1998	67,178,127	0.7%	124,820,849	2.3%	30,457,015	2.9%	171,324	-10.6%	222,627,315	1.9%	7,290,735,000	3.1%
1999	70,412,959	4.8%	130,769,078	4.8%	31,078,737	2.0%	159,370	-7.0%	232,420,144	4.4%	7,691,867,500	3.0%
2000	70,009,814	-0.6%	139,297,304	6.5%	32,110,614	3.3%	114,372	-28.2%	241,532,104	3.9%	8,281,701,750	2.9%
2001	70,273,656	0.4%	155,435,133	11.6%	33,321,020	3.8%	163,250	42.7%	259,193,059	7.3%	8,668,883,500	3.0%
2002	76,100,377	8.3%	172,335,745	10.9%	33,803,849	1.4%	224,076	37.3%	282,464,047	9.0%	8,829,827,750	3.2%
2003	81,690,144	7.3%	201,229,510	16.8%	33,428,532	-1.1%	281,448	25.6%	316,629,634	12.1%	9,056,971,750	3.5%
2004	88,982,389	8.9%	211,538,185	5.1%	42,631,303	27.5%	327,738	16.4%	343,479,615	8.5%	9,717,173,000	3.5%
2005e	89,956,962	1.1%	246,482,251	16.5%	45,088,815	5.8%	357,472	9.1%	381,885,500	11.2%	10,224,761,000	3.7%

Notes:
1. Wages and Salaries do not include fringe benefits.
2. Personal Income figure are based on U.S. fiscal years (i.e. October 1-September 30).
3. The *Federal Aid to States for FY 2004* will be released by the U.S. Census Bureau near the end of December 2005.
4. Numbers in the "State/Local Grants" column are taken from the Census Bureau's Federal Aid to States for FY 2003.

e = estimate

Sources: *Federal Aid to States for FY 2004* and *Consolidated Federal Funds Report FY 2004;* U.S. Census Bureau Personal Income, Bureau of Economic Analysis. Estimates for federal defense-related spending FY 2005 by the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget.

Table 87
Federal Defense-Related Spending in Utah by County (Thousands of Dollars)

	2004					2003	Change in Total Spending from 2003 to 2004	
County	Wages[1]	Procurement	Other	Total[2]	Percent of State	Total[2]	Absolute	Percent
Beaver	$712	$0	$526	$1,238	0.0%	$1,099	$139	12.7%
Box Elder	6,237	104,672	4,838	115,747	3.5%	36,351	79,396	218.4%
Cache	4,086	38,746	11,594	54,426	1.6%	51,302	3,123	6.1%
Carbon	1,127	0	1,394	2,521	0.1%	1,435	1,086	75.7%
Daggett	0	0	106	106	0.0%	74	32	43.2%
Davis	752,880	1,059,081	73,909	1,885,870	57.0%	1,891,548	-5,678	-0.3%
Duchesne	0	0	828	828	0.0%	993	-165	-16.6%
Emery	0	0	481	481	0.0%	429	52	12.1%
Garfield	0	0	335	335	0.0%	257	78	30.3%
Grand	0	0	449	449	0.0%	348	101	29.0%
Iron	1,366	13,602	3,743	18,711	0.6%	5,094	13,617	267.3%
Juab	0	8,960	395	9,355	0.3%	2,793	6,562	235.0%
Kane	0	-95	1,006	911	0.0%	1,004	-93	-9.3%
Millard	500	151	816	1,467	0.0%	3,287	-1,820	-55.4%
Morgan	0	52	1,901	1,953	0.1%	1,406	547	38.9%
Piute	0	0	163	163	0.0%	153	10	6.7%
Rich	0	0	243	243	0.0%	226	17	7.5%
Salt Lake	166,219	350,251	111,644	628,114	19.0%	703,103	-74,989	-10.7%
San Juan	1,447	1	449	1,897	0.1%	721	1,176	163.1%
Sanpete	2,367	14	1,726	4,107	0.1%	3,013	1,094	36.3%
Sevier	904	0	1,746	2,650	0.1%	2,545	105	4.1%
Summit	4,593	7,574	4,675	16,842	0.5%	19,532	-2,689	-13.8%
Tooele	56,892	212,143	5,089	274,124	8.3%	166,964	107,160	64.2%
Uintah	1,511	0	1,357	2,868	0.1%	1,634	1,234	75.6%
Utah	25,697	29,423	32,549	87,670	2.7%	74,358	13,312	17.9%
Wasatch	0	550	889	1,439	0.0%	1,135	304	26.8%
Washington	57,258	135	16,965	74,358	2.2%	40,221	34,137	84.9%
Wayne	712	0	526	1,238	0.0%	207	1,031	498.1%
Weber	16,744	52,644	46,817	116,205	3.5%	90,758	25,447	28.0%
Undistributed	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%
State Total	$1,101,252	$1,877,903	$327,159	$3,306,314	100.0%	$3,101,988	$204,326	6.6%

Notes:
1. Wages do not include fringe benefits.
2. Totals do not match the previous tables because of differences in accounting methods and data sources.
3. The *Consolidated Federal Funds Report for FY 2005* will be released by the U.S. Census Bureau near the end of December 2006.

Source: *Consolidated Federal Funds Report for Fiscal Year 2004*: U.S. Census Bureau

Table 88
Federal Defense-Related Spending in Utah

UTAH - TOTAL
(Dollars in Thousands)

U.S. Fiscal Year 2005

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

EXPENDITURES

Major Locations	Total	Payroll Outlays	Grants/ Contracts
Hill AFB	$1,331,867	$994,468	$337,399
Clearfield	858,900	16,496	842,404
Salt Lake City	539,515	94,761	444,754
Ogden	151,958	42,190	109,768
Tooele	143,107	35,509	107,598
North Salt Lake	84,922	980	83,942
Draper	63,463	41,065	22,398
Washington	62,031	61,935	96
Dugway Proving Grd	56,715	3,405	53,310
Tooele Army Depot	47,993	34,373	13,620

MILITARY & CIVILIAN PERSONNEL

Major Locations	Total	Active Duty Military	Civilian
Hill AFB	16,792	4,784	12,008
Salt Lake City	860	294	566
Dugway	597	0	597
Tooele Army Depot	522	27	495
Tooele	506	0	506
Draper	310	6	304
Ogden	168	9	159
West Jordan	136	6	130
Brigham City	102	2	100
Park City	75	71	4

PRIME CONTRACT AWARDS

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

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

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

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

Table 89
Federal Defense-Related Spending in the United States

UNITED STATES - TOTAL
(Dollars in Thousands)

U.S. Fiscal Year 2005

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

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

PRIME CONTRACT AWARDS

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

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

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

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

Energy Overview

Utah experienced a significant increase in all areas of energy production in 2006. Production of coal and natural gas continues to satisfy increasing demand, while crude oil production, despite its recent rebound, is still only 34% of Utah's total petroleum-product consumption. Increased energy prices in Utah are related to world events and have been driven up by high demand, foreign conflicts, and lingering effects from last year's Gulf Coast hurricanes.

Crude oil production in Utah increased 38% over the past three years, but in order to keep up with increasing demand, Utah has imported significant amounts of crude from other states and Canada. Production and consumption of natural gas, coal, and electricity all increased in 2006, with natural gas and electricity reaching new all-time highs in both categories. Consumption of petroleum products in Utah actually decreased in 2006, indicating that high petroleum prices might have affected consumer travel habits.

Energy prices for Utah rose across the board in 2006, except for the average wellhead natural gas price, which dropped 23% from a record high set in 2005. The price of energy products most heavily used by consumers--motor gasoline, diesel, and home-heating natural gas--all rose to record highs in nominal dollars. The 2006 average cost of electricity in Utah remains well below the national average mainly due to low-cost coal-fired generation as a primary source of Utah's power.

2006 Summary

Petroleum

Production. Crude oil production in Utah has seen a substantial resurgence over the past three years with the discovery of the Covenant field in central Utah and increased exploration and drilling in the Uinta Basin. Crude oil production increased to 18.1 million barrels in 2006, up 8.7% from 2005, and up 38% from 2003. Total crude oil imports remained near 2005 levels with 9.4 million barrels coming from Colorado, 23.0 million barrels from Wyoming, and 11.0 million barrels from Canada. Refinery receipts increased to a record-high 55.6 million barrels of crude oil in 2006, based mostly on high demand for motor gasoline, diesel, and other petroleum products. Crude oil exports for 2006 totaled 4.1 million barrels, down from 4.3 million barrels in 2005.

Prices. Conflict in the Middle East, surging demand in Asia, and the lingering effects of Hurricanes Katrina and Rita have caused crude oil prices around the world to reach record highs in nominal dollars. The price of Utah crude oil rose commensurately, averaging $61.73 per barrel in 2006. This is 14% higher than in 2005, and nearly five times the average price of $12.52 in 1998. When the effect of inflation is taken into account, the 2006 price of Utah crude oil is the third highest in history behind 1981 when crude oil was at $75.72 and 1982 when it was at $63.72. This recent increase in crude oil prices has translated into significant increases in motor gasoline and diesel prices. The average 2006 price of regular unleaded motor gasoline in Utah increased 16% to $2.53 and is more than double the average price from 1999.

Consumption. Utah refinery production increased 2.3% in 2006 to a record high of 65.0 million barrels, partly to help offset lower petroleum product imports via the Pioneer pipeline. Conversely, Utah's total petroleum product consumption decreased slightly in 2006 to 53.0 million barrels. The majority of this decrease was the result of motor gasoline demand falling by 1.8% and jet fuel demand by 16%, most likely due to the substantial increase in price. In contrast, distillate fuel consumption increased by 7.2% in 2006 despite record-high diesel prices. Utah refineries exported 23.2 million barrels of petroleum products via pipeline to other states in 2006, down 5.2% from the year before.

Natural Gas

Production. Natural gas production in Utah has also seen a substantial resurgence in the past few years as drilling in the Uinta Basin has significantly increased. Utah produced a record-high 350.4 billion cubic feet of natural gas in 2006, an increase of 12% over 2005. Marketed production and actual sales also reached record highs at 337.4 and 315.4 billion cubic feet, respectively. Roughly 22% of natural gas production was from coalbed methane wells, but this ratio is decreasing as many new conventional wells are drilled in the Uinta Basin and production rates in coalbed methane wells are declining.

Prices. Natural gas prices in the United States decreased significantly in 2006 once supplies stabilized after production resumed following Hurricanes Katrina and Rita. Natural gas wellhead prices in Utah decreased 23%, from $7.16 per thousand cubic feet in 2005 to $5.49 in 2006. However, this decrease was not yet seen at the consumer level as residential natural gas prices rose to $11.36 per thousand cubic feet in 2006, 17% above the 2005 level. When adjusted for inflation, the average price in 2006 for residential natural gas was 40% higher than the average price during the early 1980s.

Consumption. Natural gas consumption in Utah increased by 5.9% in 2006 to a record-high 170.3 billion cubic feet. The majority of that increase occurred in the electric utility sector as two new natural gas power plants came online, resulting in increased consumption of 35% to 16.6 billion cubic feet of natural gas. Natural gas for power generation has nearly doubled over the past ten years as concerns over air quality have utilities favoring the construction of gas-fired power plants to provide quick-start peaking capacity, as well as supplying more baseload capacity. Natural gas consumption in the residential

sector increased by 11% as Utah households consumed a record-high 64.2 billion cubic feet in 2006. Industrial use of natural gas increased by 13% in 2006 to 28.6 billion cubic feet, but is still well below peak industrial consumption of 45.5 billion cubic feet reached in 1998. Use of natural gas in motor vehicles has more than doubled over the past five years, but still remains a very small part of Utah's overall demand. Utah consumes 50% of in-state production, making Utah a net exporter of natural gas.

Coal

Production. Utah coal production increased 3.8% in 2006 to 25.5 million short tons. This increase was the result of new longwall production at Canyon Fuel's Skyline mine and higher production at Murray Energy's Tower Division. To support these growing production rates, Utah coal operators hired 194 new employees for a total active mine workforce of nearly 2,000, the largest workforce since 1997. Production increases also led to an increase in coal distribution totaling 25.0 million short tons in 2006, and resulted in an associated decrease in coal imports. Three newly proposed coal mines are in various stages of the permitting process: the Lila Canyon and Razor mines, both located in the southern Book Cliffs coal field, and the Coal Hollow mine, located in the Alton coal field in southern Utah's Kane County.

Prices. The average price for Utah coal increased to $22.44 per short ton in 2006 from $19.34 in 2005. As demand for coal increases and mining becomes more difficult, prices should continue to increase. Although spot coal prices have increased significantly during the past two years, few mines have noncontracted coal production capacity to take advantage of these prices, currently at about $36.00 per short ton. The end-use price of coal at electric utilities increased 6.1% to $26.47 per short ton in 2006. When adjusted for inflation, the average 2006 price for coal delivered to electric utilities in Utah was 58% lower than the average price during the early 1980s.

Consumption. Nearly 17.4 million short tons of coal were consumed in Utah in 2006, 96% of which was burned at electric utilities. Planned expansion at the Intermountain Power Project, as well as other proposed projects, will likely keep demand for Utah coal high. Coke consumption in Utah ended in 2002 when Geneva Steel ceased operations, and coal sales for industry, business, and home use have declined through the years as consumers opt for the convenience of natural gas. Utah has always been a net exporter of coal with 9.4 million short tons going to other states and Canada in 2006--about the same as in 2005--but much lower than peak exports of 15.1 million short tons delivered in 1996.

Electricity

Production. Electricity generation in Utah increased to an all-time high of 40,273 gigawatthours (GWh) in 2006, up 5.4% from the year before. The vast majority, 93%, came from coal-burning power plants while natural gas accounted for 4.6% of electricity generation, nearly double its share from just six years ago. Petroleum accounted for 0.1%, while renewable resources, mostly hydroelectric and geothermal, provided 2.1% of total electricity generation.

Prices. Electricity prices for all sectors in Utah increased 3.0% in 2006, based on higher than average natural gas and end-use coal prices. Utah's 2006 average electric rate of 6.1 cents per kilowatthour (kWh) is 43% lower than the national average of 8.7 cents. This is partly due to Utah's relatively cheap and abundant coal, which supplies 93% of electricity generation in the state. Although the residential price of Utah's electricity increased 2.7% in 2006 to 7.7 cents per kWh, this price is still much lower than the national average of 10.3 cents per kWh. When adjusted for inflation, the average price in 2006 for Utah's residential electricity was 44% lower than the average price during the early 1980s.

Consumption. Electricity consumption in Utah increased 3.6% in 2006 to 25,901 GWh, a new record high. Residential and commercial demand increased 7.6% and 5.8%, respectively, while industrial demand decreased by 2.9%.

Conclusion and Outlook for Utah Energy

Production and Consumption. Despite recent increases in crude oil production, Utah will continue to be dependent on other states and Canada for crude oil and petroleum products as current Utah production meets only one-third of in-state demand. Conversely, Utah produces much more natural gas than it consumes, allowing half of total production to be exported out-of-state. Coal production has also increased in the past few years and should continue an upward trend as demand remains high, especially from the electric utility sector. Utah also produces more coal than it uses, allowing 37% of production to be shipped to other states and Canada. Electricity generation will continue to increase as new electric plants come online to meet growing demand, while Utah's renewable energy capacity will gradually increase as technology improves and governmental subsidies designed to encourage development are implemented.

Prices. Utah crude oil reached a new record-high nominal price of $61.73 in 2006, while the price of natural gas decreased 23% from a record-high set in 2005. With increasing demand, worldwide supply constraints, and instability in many oil-producing countries, prices should continue to be volatile and remain above historical averages. In the near-term, prices for all petroleum products should moderate after reaching record highs in 2006. The abundance of relatively low-cost Utah coal will assure affordable, reliable electric power in Utah for the foreseeable future and help keep Utah's electricity prices well below the national average.

Minerals Overview

The gross production value of all energy and mineral commodities produced in Utah in 2006 continued the strong upward trend that began in 2004. The gross annual revenue is now about $7.6 billion, greatly exceeding the inflation-adjusted revenue from any previous year. The previous peak of $4.9 billion in 1981 was largely due to the rise in the price of oil at that time. The 2006 value may be attributed both to the high prices and the increased production in natural gas, copper, and molybdenum.

The Utah Geological Survey (UGS) estimated that the value of mineral production in Utah was a record $4.8 billion in 2006. This was approximately $1.3 billion higher than the revised value of $3.5 billion for 2005. This increase was due to substantial increases in most base-metal and precious-metal production and prices as well as to increased production and prices of coal and most industrial mineral commodities. Industrial-mineral production reached another all-time high in 2006, also a result of increased production and commodity prices. Increased metal prices over the past three years have led to the development of one new copper mine, and the announcement of plans to restart an inactive iron mine.

In early November 2006, the Utah Division of Oil, Gas and Mining (DOGM) listed 105 active (including coal) Large Mine permits--five acres or more disturbance--and 161 active Small Mine permits--less than five acres disturbance. This compared to 93 active Large Mine and 146 Small Mine permits in 2005. Through early November 2006, the Division received three new Large Mine permit applications and 34 new Small Mine permit applications. All three of the Large Mine applications were for new mines as opposed to changing from Small Mine permits. In late November, DOGM reported approving a record of more than 1,900 Applications to Drill (APDs) for oil and gas, about 80% of which were for natural gas.

In 2005, the U.S. Geological Survey ranked Utah fourth, up from sixth in 2004, among all states in the value of nonfuel mineral production, with an estimated value of $2.87 billion. Based on tonnage reported by the Energy Information Agency, Utah ranked 14th in coal production in 2005, up from 15th in 2004. In addition, Utah ranked 12th in natural gas production and 14th in crude oil production. The USGS also reported that Utah contributed about 5.6% of the U.S. total value of nonfuel minerals production in 2005, up from 4.4% in 2004.

Operator surveys indicate that both precious-metal and base-metal production for 2007 will decrease moderately. Industrial-mineral production reached another all-time high in 2006, and is projected to increase modestly in 2007. A large part of industrial-minerals production will be affected primarily by the level of construction activity along the Wasatch Front and in surrounding states. Coal production is forecaste to increase in 2007 and coal prices are also expected to increase. Increased metal prices over the past three years has led to the development of one new base metal mine (copper), and the announcement of plans to restart an inactive iron mine. From all indications, metal prices will remain relatively high in 2007, but some moderation may occur in select metals and mineral commodities.

2006 Summary

The value of Utah's mineral production in 2006 was an estimated $4.8 billion, an increase of about $1.3 billion (36%) from 2005. Estimated contributions from each of the major industry segments included:

- Base metals, $3.0 billion, or 63% of total
- Industrial minerals, $799 million, or 17% of total
- Coal, $572 million, or 12% of total
- Precious metals, $388 million, or 8% of total.

In 2006, all industry segments increased over 2005. Base metals increased $957 million or 46%; industrial mineral production increased $40.4 million, or 5%; coal increased $104 million, or 22%; and precious metals increased $179 million, or 86% over 2005.

Base Metals

Valued at approximately $3.0 billion, base-metal production was the largest contributor to the value of minerals produced in 2006, accounting for approximately 63% (up from 60% in 2005) of the total value of minerals produced. The value of base metals increased approximately $957 million in 2006, due primarily to increases in the price of copper (84%), and increased production of both copper and molybdenum. Increased production of magnesium metal in 2006 was offset by a decline in market price. In descending order of value, the principle base metals produced in Utah in 2006 were: copper, molybdenum, magnesium, and beryllium. These metals were produced by Kennecott Utah Copper Company (copper and molybdenum) from one mine in Salt Lake County; by Lisbon Valley Mining Company (copper) from a new mine in San Juan County; by U.S. Magnesium LLC (magnesium) from its electrolytic facility using brines from Great Salt Lake; and by Brush Resources, Inc. (beryllium) from one mine in Juab County.

Industrial Minerals

Industrial minerals production, including sand and gravel, was the second-largest contributor to the value of minerals produced in 2006. Industrial minerals were valued at approximately $799 million in 2006 and accounted for approximately 17% of the total value of minerals produced. In comparison to the relatively few (five) Large Mines and facilities that produce base and precious metals, there were approximately 52

active Large Mines and brine-processing facilities and 50 Small Mines that produced a myriad of industrial-mineral commodities and products. This number does not include the more than 120 sand and gravel operations that are spread throughout the state. The industrial minerals production increased approximately $40.4 million, or 5%, compared to 2005, due primarily to increased values of salines, cement, lime, and quicklime. Overall, most industrial-mineral prices increased modestly during the year.

The five most valuable commodities or groups of commodities produced, in descending order of value, were salines, including salt, potash (potassium chloride), sulfate of potash (potassium sulfate), and magnesium chloride; construction sand and gravel and crushed stone; Portland cement; lime, including quicklime and hydrated lime; and phosphate. Together, these commodities contributed 89% of the total value of industrial minerals produced in Utah in 2006, the same percentage as 2005.

Coal

In 2006, Utah produced approximately 25.5 million tons of high-Btu, low-sulfur coal valued at $572 million from 13 mines operated by eight companies in Carbon, Emery, and Sevier counties. Coal was the third-largest contributor to the value of minerals produced in 2006, accounting for 12% of the total value of minerals produced. The value of coal increased about $104 million, or 22%, in 2006. This was due to a 0.9 million ton (3.8%) increase in production, and a 16% increase coal prices. No new coal mines opened during the year, although several mines are being planned and permitted.

Precious Metals

Precious metals were valued at $338 million in 2006, and accounted for approximately 8% of the total value of nonfuel minerals produced. The value of all precious-metal production was attributed to gold (87%) and silver (13%). Precious-metal values increased approximately $179 million, or 86%, compared to 2005, due to a 34% increase in the market price of gold and a 55% increase in the market price of silver, and to substantial increases in the production of both metals. The two main producers of precious metals were Kennecott's Bingham Canyon mine, which recovers both silver and gold as by-products of copper production, and Kennecott's Barneys Canyon mine, which is a primary gold producer. The Bingham Canyon and Barneys Canyon mines are located in western Salt Lake County. The Barneys Canyon mine is in its final stage of heap-leach operation and is projected to end gold production in 2007 or 2008.

Active and Producing Mines and New Mine Permits

As of early November 2006, DOGM listed 105 active Large Mines (excluding sand and gravel) and 161 active Small Mines. DOGM has not yet received production reports for 2006. In 2005, 69 Large Mines and 65 Small Mines reported production, compared to 75 Large Mines and 76 Small Mines in 2004. The Large Mines reporting production in 2005, grouped by industry, were 51 in industrial minerals, three in base metals, two in precious metals, and 13 in coal. The Small Mines reporting production included 35 in industrial minerals, six in precious metals, and 24 in gemstones, fossils, geodes, and other.

Through early November 2006, DOGM received three new Large Mine permit applications and 34 new Small Mine permit applications. All of the Large Mine applications were for new mines. These numbers represent a decrease of five Large Mine permit applications and no change in Small Mine permit applications compared to 2005. All of the Large Mine applications were for industrial minerals operations. New Small Mine applications included 18 for industrial minerals, five for precious metals, six for energy minerals (uranium), four for gems, fossils, geodes, and other, and one for base metals.

The number of Notices of Intent to explore on public lands increased modestly in 2006. Thirty-two NOIs were filed with DOGM through early November 2006, compared to 29 for all of 2005, and 14 for 2004. The 2006 NOIs included 16 for energy minerals (uranium/vanadium), nine for industrial minerals, five for precious metals, one for base metals, and one for gemstones, fossils, and other.

Nonfuel Mineral Production Trends

Substantial increases in metal and mineral-commodity prices during the past three years, as well as increased metals and industrial mineral production have led to increasingly high nonfuel mineral values. Mineral values will remain relatively high, albeit not as high as in 2006, for the next several years as regional, national, and international demand for minerals continues to grow. According to preliminary data from the USGS, the value of Utah's nonfuel mineral production in 2005 was $2.87 billion, an increase of 48%, or $930 million over 2004. This increase comes on the heels of a 43% increase from 2003 to 2004. Nationally, Utah ranked fourth in 2005 (up from sixth in 2004) in the value of nonfuel mineral production, accounting for approximately 5.6% of the U.S. total in 2005. USGS data show that during the period from 1996 through 2005, the value of nonfuel mineral production in Utah ranged from a low of $1.2 billion in 2002 to a high of $2.9 billion in 2005. The UGS estimated the value of nonfuel mineral production for 2006 would be $4.2 billion, 38% higher than its nonfuel mineral production estimate of $3.1 billion for 2005.

Significant Issues Affecting Utah's Mining Industry

Significant regulatory issues that continue to affect the minerals industry in Utah are the decreased availability of public lands open for mineral exploration and development, and the implementation of Bureau of Land Management and state

requirements to bond all mines and any surface-disturbing exploration activity, regardless of size. In addition, the Legislature expanded the powers of the existing mine inspection program that is administered by DOGM, enabling the agency to now note violations, require remediation, and assess fines.

2007 Outlook

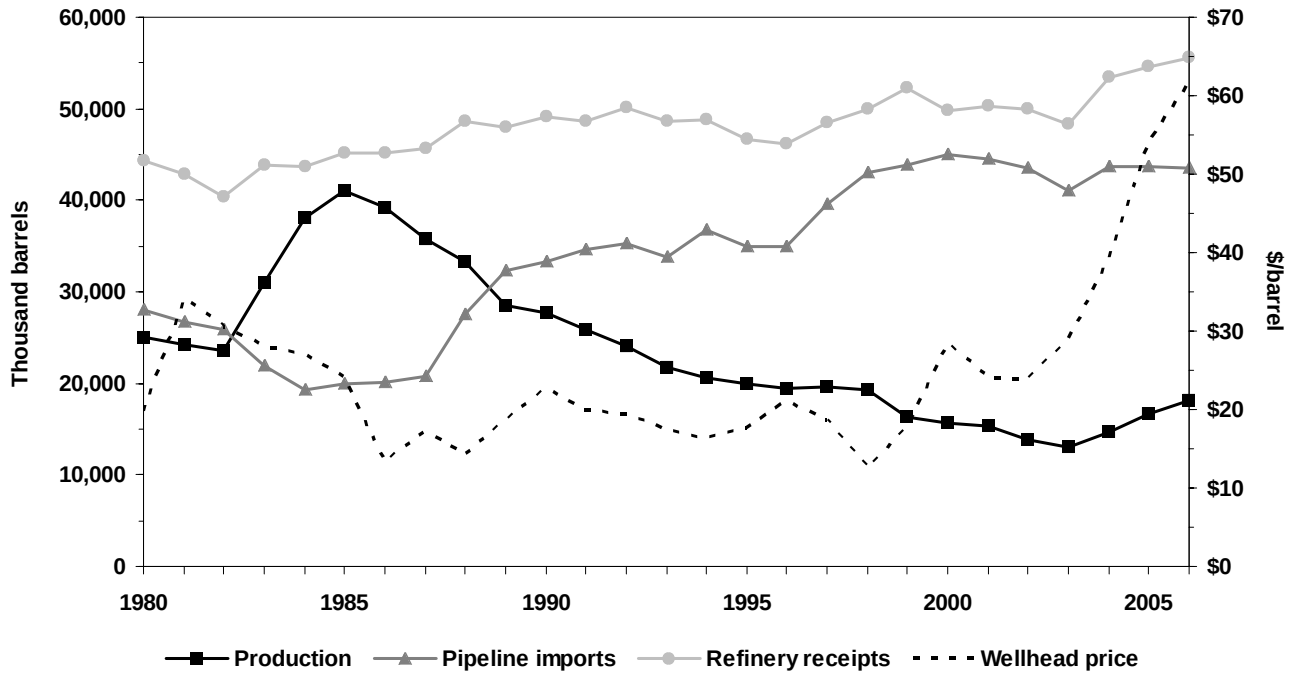
The overall value of mineral production in Utah for 2007 is expected to be lower than the 2006 value, as projected base-metal and precious-metal production statewide will be lower and metal prices will increase modestly, if at all. Industrial mineral production and prices are expected to remain essentially unchanged during 2007. Precious metal production will be lower in 2007 due to lower gold and silver production from Kennecott's Bingham Canyon and Barney's Canyon mines. Coal production is expected to increase by about 1.2 million tons in 2007, and coal prices are also projected to increase. Several new coal mines are being planned, but permitting will take several years to complete before each mine comes online. One new copper mine commenced operations in early 2006, and the planned startup of a formerly-active iron mine will expand the state's base-metals industry and make a modest contribution to base-metal values in 2007. Base-metal values will increase over then next two to three years as both mines expand and make a larger contribution to overall state output. Additionally, increased interest in uranium will lead to the reopening of at least one uranium mine in 2007, and increased interest in tar sand and oil shale may lead to a significant expansion of Utah's energy resources within the next ten to 15 years.

The number of NOIs approved for exploration in 2006 increased, and the UGS anticipates that the increase in both energy (coal and uranium) and metal prices will have a positive effect on exploration over the next several years.

Conclusions

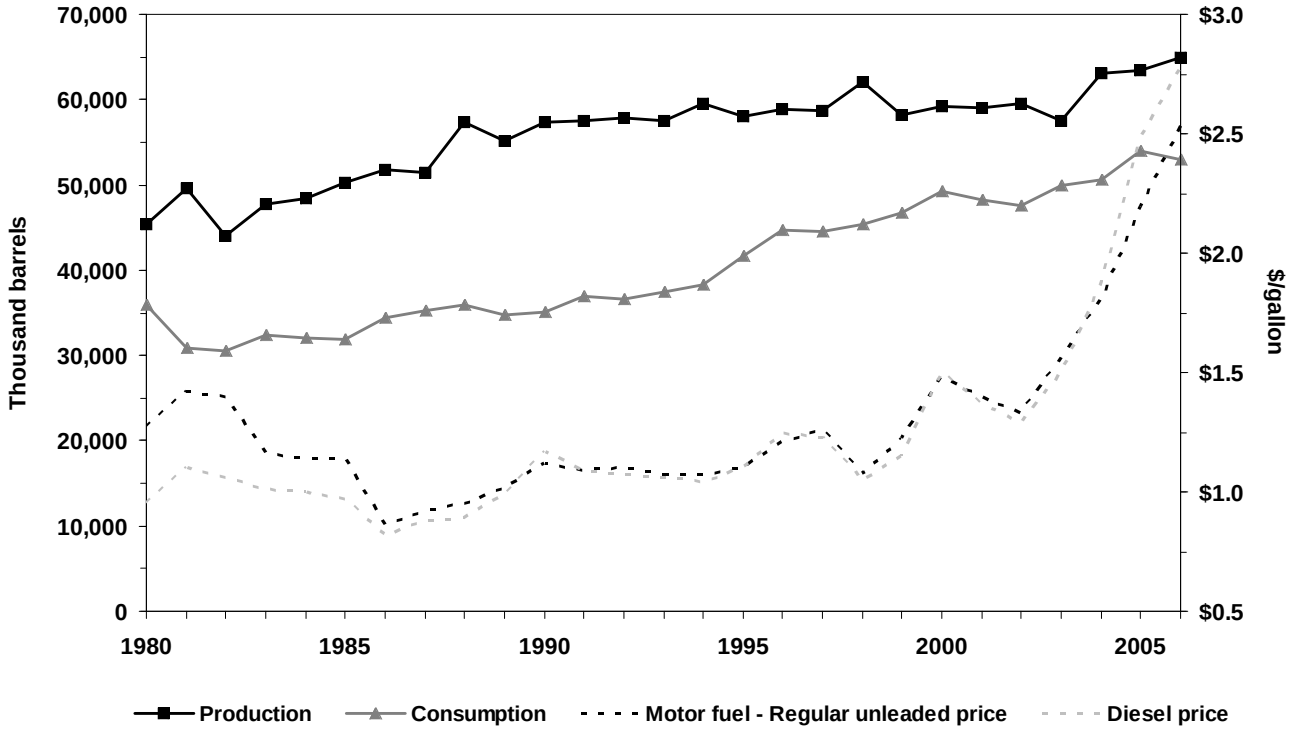
The value of Utah's energy and mineral production increased substantially to another record high in 2006, due to significant increases in precious-metal and copper prices, as well as to increased production of natural gas, base and precious metals, coal, and most industrial minerals. Although the number of producing mines statewide appears to be decreasing over the long term, the level of mineral exploration increased during 2005 and 2006 to levels not seen since the late 1990s. Prices for coal, most industrial minerals, and all metals except molybdenum and magnesium were higher in 2006. The UGS anticipates that Utah's mineral valuation will be moderately lower in 2007, with projected decreases in both precious-metal and base-metal production and some moderation or leveling off in metal and industrial mineral prices. Coal prices, which generally have been declining since the mid-1980s, increased in 2005 and 2006, and will continue increasing in 2007. Utah ranked fourth in the nation in the value of nonfuel mineral production and 14th in coal production in 2005. The nonfuel ranking will likely decrease, as metal production will decrease and prices are anticipated to moderate during the year. Utah's coal ranking will likely remain unchanged as coal production is projected to increase only modestly in 2007. The resurgence of uranium and tar sand, and possible oil shale development may add significant increases to the value of mineral production in future years.

Figure 67
Utah's Crude Oil Production, Pipeline Imports, and Refinery Receipts Plotted with Wellhead Prices



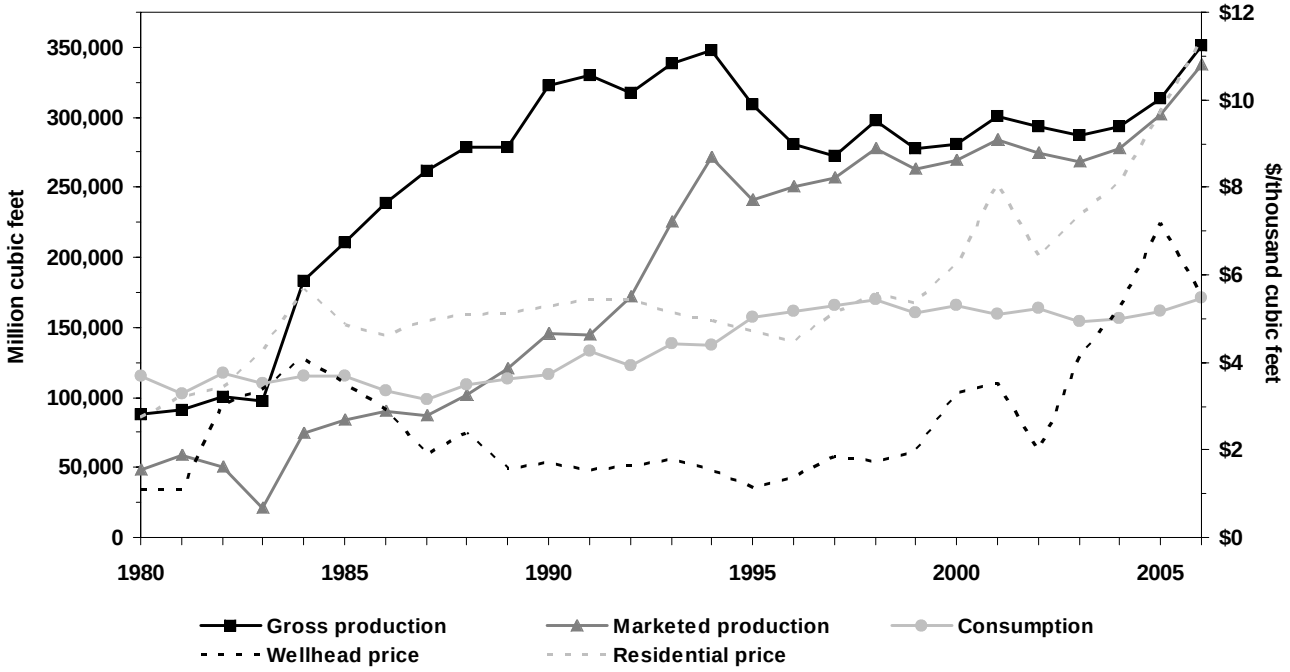
Source: Utah Geological Survey; Utah Division of Oil, Gas and Mining; U.S. Energy Information Administration

Figure 68
Utah's Petroleum Product Production and Consumption Plotted with Motor Gasoline and Diesel Prices



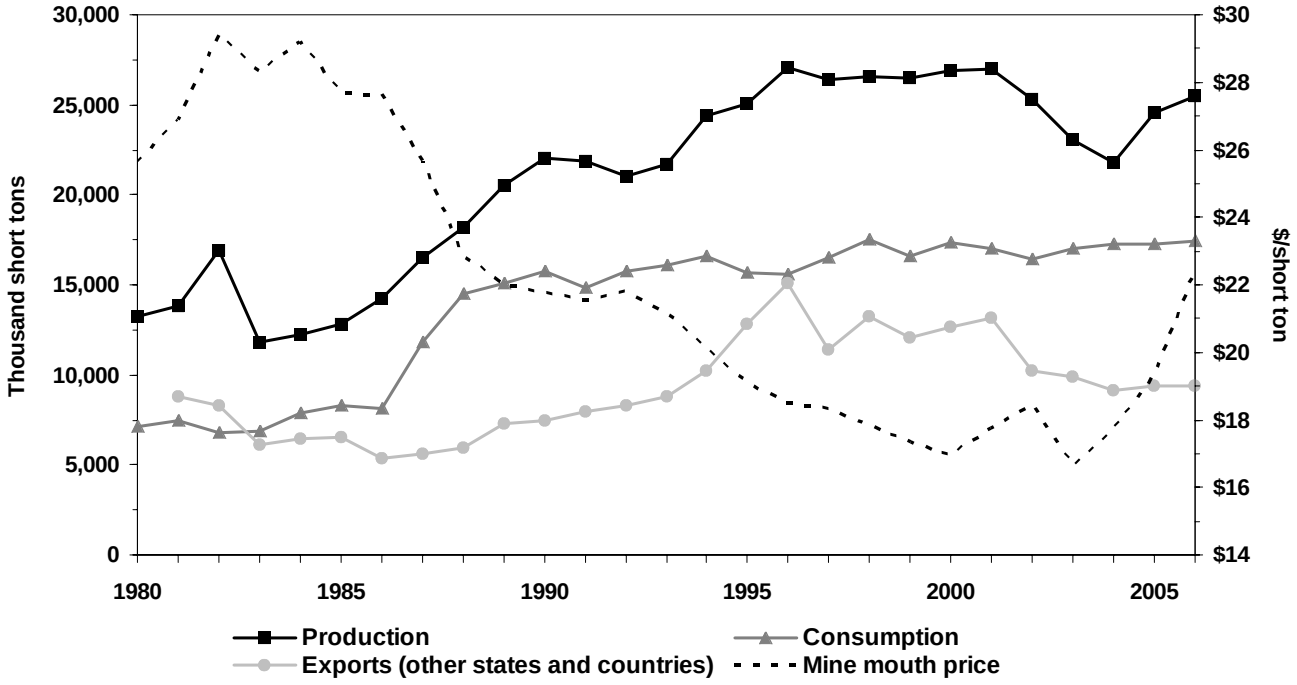
Source: Utah Geological Survey; Utah Division of Oil, Gas and Mining; U.S. Energy Information Administration

Figure 69
Utah's Natural Gas Production and Consumption Plotted with Wellhead and Residential Prices



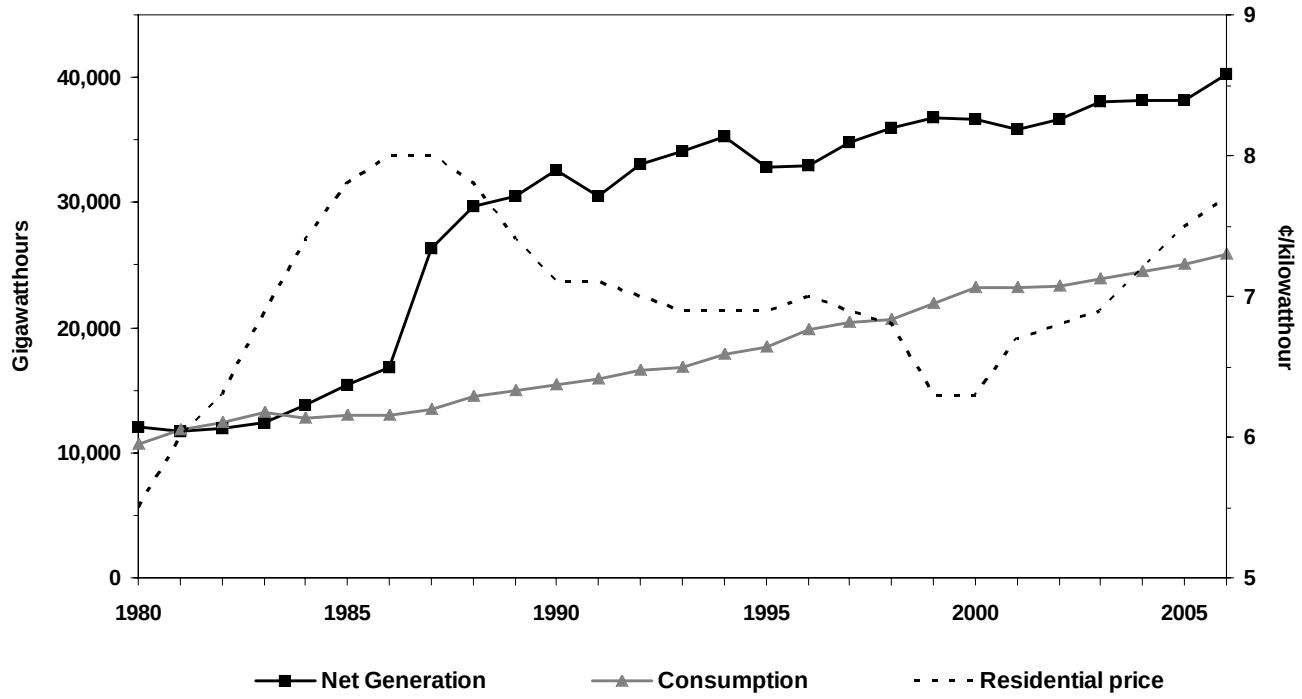
Source: Utah Geological Survey; Utah Division of Oil, Gas and Mining; U.S. Energy Information Administration

Figure 70
Utah's Coal Production, Consumption, and Exports Plotted with Mine Mouth Price



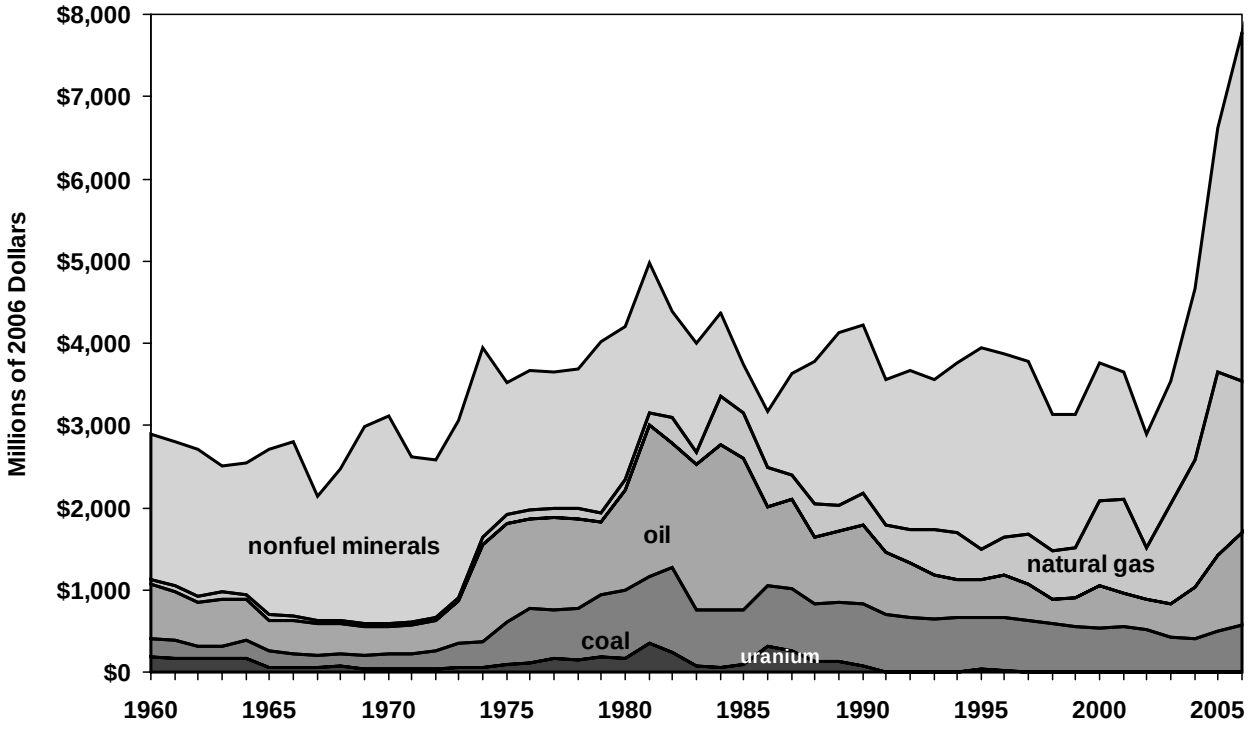
Source: Utah Geological Survey; Utah Division of Oil, Gas and Mining; U.S. Energy Information Administration

Figure 71
Utah's Electricity Net Generation and Consumption Plotted with End-Use Residential Price



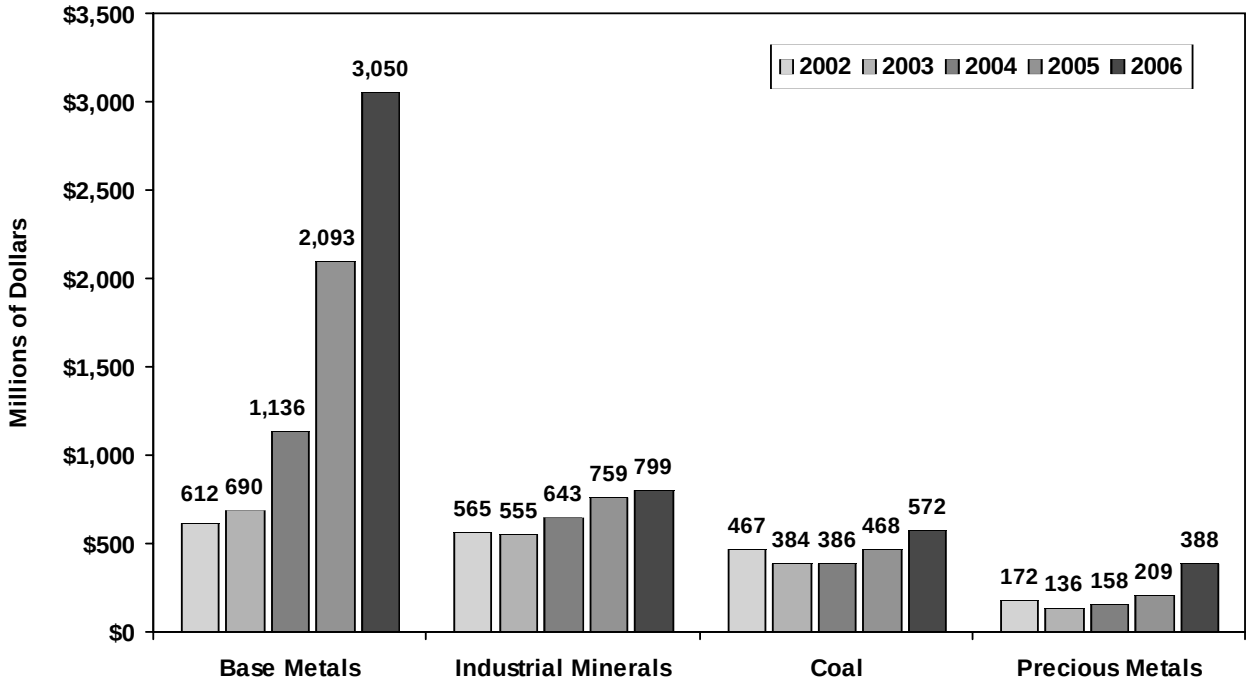
Source: Utah Geological Survey; Utah Division of Oil, Gas and Mining; U.S. Energy Information Administration

Figure 72
Utah's Mineral Production Value Trends



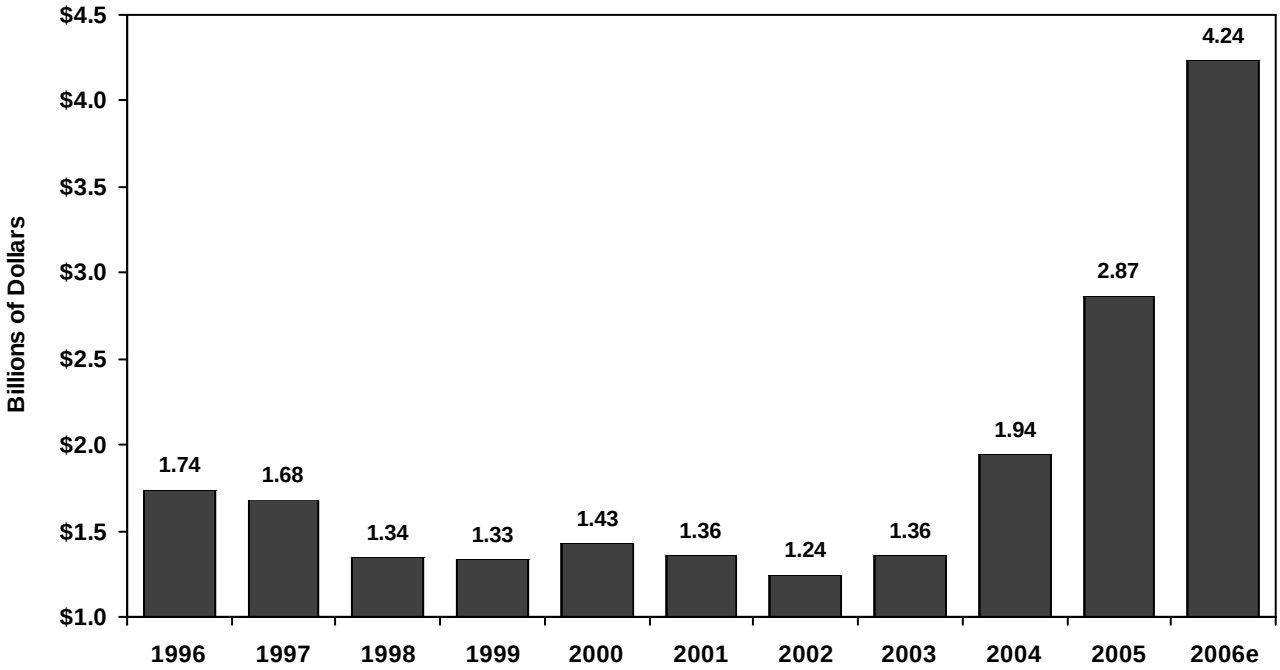
Source: Utah Geological Survey

Figure 73
Value of Utah's Mineral Production



Source: Utah Geological Survey

Figure 74
Value of Utah's Nonfuel Mineral Production



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

Table 90
Supply, Disposition, Price, and Value of Crude Oil in Utah

	Supply*				Disposition				Prices	Value
Year	Utah Field Production	Colorado Imports	Wyoming Imports	Canadian Imports	Utah Crude Exports**	Refinery Receipts	Refinery Inputs	Refinery Beginning Stocks	Wellhead	Value of Utah Crude Oil
	Thousand barrels				Thousand barrels				$/barrel	Million $
1980	24,979	15,846	12,233	0	8,232	44,291	44,421	665	19.79	494.3
1981	24,309	14,931	11,724	0	7,866	42,876	43,007	762	34.14	829.9
1982	23,595	13,911	12,033	0	7,826	40,372	40,368	593	30.50	719.6
1983	31,045	14,696	7,283	0	8,316	43,901	43,844	632	28.12	873.0
1984	38,054	13,045	6,195	0	13,616	43,745	43,544	606	27.21	1,035.4
1985	41,080	13,107	6,827	0	14,597	45,224	45,357	695	23.98	985.1
1986	39,243	12,567	7,574	0	15,721	45,086	45,034	559	13.33	523.1
1987	35,829	13,246	7,454	0	12,137	45,654	45,668	613	17.22	617.0
1988	33,365	12,783	14,739	0	8,411	48,690	48,604	599	14.24	475.1
1989	28,504	13,861	18,380	0	6,179	47,989	47,948	626	18.63	531.0
1990	27,705	14,494	18,844	0	7,725	49,104	48,977	656	22.61	626.4
1991	25,928	14,423	20,113	0	8,961	48,647	48,852	749	19.99	518.3
1992	24,074	13,262	21,949	0	6,901	50,079	49,776	513	19.39	466.8
1993	21,826	11,575	22,279	0	7,417	48,554	48,307	645	17.48	381.5
1994	20,668	10,480	26,227	0	7,195	48,802	48,486	691	16.38	338.5
1995	19,976	9,929	24,923	60	7,020	46,641	46,634	806	17.71	353.8
1996	19,529	9,857	24,297	783	7,117	46,126	46,265	767	21.10	412.1
1997	19,593	8,565	28,162	2,858	7,349	48,492	48,477	633	18.57	363.8
1998	19,218	8,161	28,779	6,097	7,670	50,017	49,476	613	12.52	240.6
1999	16,362	7,335	28,461	8,067	7,128	52,271	50,556	703	17.69	289.4
2000	15,609	7,163	26,367	11,528	6,565	49,716	49,999	786	28.53	445.3
2001	15,274	7,208	25,100	12,188	5,835	50,310	50,143	457	24.09	368.0
2002	13,771	7,141	25,455	10,966	5,526	49,962	49,987	591	23.87	328.7
2003	13,097	6,964	24,152	9,966	4,867	48,267	48,284	549	28.88	378.2
2004	14,745	7,559	22,911	13,206	4,427	53,400	53,180	532	39.35	580.2
2005	16,674	8,214	24,372	11,055	4,250	54,513	54,544	758	53.98	900.1
2006e	18,060	9,435	23,035	10,978	4,080	55,556	55,391	728	61.73	1,114.8

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

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

Table 91
Supply, Disposition, and Select Prices of Petroleum Products in Utah

	Supply			Consumption by Product					Exports	Prices	
Year	Refined in Utah	Refinery Beginning Stocks	Refined Product Pipeline Imports*	Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel	All Other	Total	Pipeline Exports to Other States*	Motor Fuel - Regular Unleaded	Diesel
	Thousand barrels			Thousand barrels					Thousand barrels	$/gallon	
1980	45,340	3,202	6,427	15,534	2,637	8,401	9,412	35,983	22,136	1.27	0.95
1981	49,622	3,376	7,401	15,548	2,424	7,098	5,742	30,812	23,630	1.42	1.10
1982	44,011	2,979	8,933	15,793	2,801	6,438	5,531	30,563	22,119	1.40	1.06
1983	47,663	3,153	6,943	15,954	3,284	6,387	6,691	32,316	25,298	1.16	1.01
1984	48,493	2,842	8,215	16,151	3,413	6,107	6,458	32,129	24,121	1.14	1.00
1985	50,188	2,989	8,030	16,240	3,808	5,715	6,046	31,809	23,365	1.14	0.97
1986	51,822	2,803	8,766	17,541	4,335	6,978	5,552	34,406	20,027	0.86	0.82
1987	51,519	2,661	8,695	17,623	4,969	6,507	6,074	35,172	20,359	0.92	0.88
1988	57,354	2,306	8,926	18,148	4,977	7,060	5,787	35,971	22,031	0.95	0.89
1989	55,184	2,685	9,550	17,311	5,095	5,917	6,372	34,694	21,409	1.02	0.99
1990	57,349	3,000	10,647	16,724	5,281	7,162	5,915	35,082	21,419	1.12	1.17
1991	57,446	2,758	11,459	17,395	5,917	7,038	6,583	36,933	21,918	1.09	1.09
1992	57,786	2,746	10,534	17,905	5,607	7,286	5,726	36,524	21,087	1.10	1.07
1993	57,503	2,840	10,707	18,837	5,518	7,422	5,645	37,422	19,539	1.07	1.06
1994	59,458	3,173	11,555	19,433	5,270	7,653	5,919	38,275	21,326	1.07	1.04
1995	57,974	2,907	12,289	20,771	5,658	8,469	6,820	41,718	20,512	1.10	1.10
1996	58,852	3,253	12,692	21,170	6,303	8,746	8,410	44,628	20,512	1.21	1.25
1997	58,677	2,640	12,949	22,024	6,277	9,976	6,249	44,526	22,444	1.26	1.23
1998	62,012	2,908	12,842	22,735	6,373	10,398	5,940	45,446	22,474	1.08	1.05
1999	58,201	2,780	14,509	23,141	7,443	9,793	6,429	46,806	22,887	1.22	1.15
2000	59,125	2,426	14,568	23,895	7,701	10,629	6,954	49,179	22,811	1.48	1.50
2001	59,094	2,306	15,764	22,993	6,880	11,236	7,059	48,167	23,937	1.40	1.37
2002	59,514	2,739	16,848	24,158	6,416	11,482	5,550	47,607	24,082	1.33	1.29
2003	57,511	2,846	16,515	24,325	6,758	11,731	7,083	49,897	22,729	1.56	1.50
2004	63,071	2,599	18,486	24,743	7,137	12,264	6,480	50,625	24,475	1.81	1.88
2005**	63,487	2,806	20,258	25,984	8,301	13,484	6,158	53,927	24,482	2.19	2.48
2006e	64,957	2,587	19,357	25,513	6,950	14,450	6,101	53,014	23,218	2.53	2.77

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

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

Table 92
Supply, Disposition, Prices, and Value of Natural Gas in Utah

	Supply			Consumption by End Use								Prices				Value
Year	Gross Production	Marketed Production	Actual Sales	Residential	Commercial	Vehicle Fuel	Industrial	Electric Utilities	Lease & Plant	Pipeline	Total	Wellhead	End-Use Residential	End-Use Commercial	End-Use Industrial	Value of Marketed Production
	Million cubic feet			Million cubic feet								$/thousand cubic feet				Million $
1980	87,766	47,857	na	45,735	12,234	0	43,545	5,133	7,594	851	115,092	1.12	2.74	5.59	2.19	53.6
1981	90,936	59,120	na	43,497	11,635	0	42,779	3,097	511	721	102,240	1.10	3.23	5.35	2.53	65.0
1982	100,628	49,995	na	53,482	14,306	0	39,804	3,023	5,965	1,126	117,706	3.06	3.41	3.43	2.76	153.0
1983	96,933	20,925	na	49,645	13,279	0	40,246	1,259	4,538	1,218	110,185	3.40	4.26	4.32	3.08	71.1
1984	183,062	74,698	na	49,869	13,339	0	42,709	271	8,375	1,015	115,578	4.08	5.68	4.96	3.46	304.8
1985	210,267	83,405	na	53,043	14,189	0	37,448	235	9,001	1,201	115,117	3.52	4.86	4.91	3.17	293.6
1986	239,259	90,013	na	49,144	13,146	0	28,264	230	13,289	1,102	105,175	2.90	4.64	4.73	3.34	261.0
1987	262,084	87,158	na	41,536	14,811	0	23,884	263	17,671	822	98,987	1.88	4.97	4.98	3.13	163.9
1988	278,578	101,372	na	42,241	17,911	0	30,354	196	16,889	1,362	108,953	2.39	5.11	4.08	3.03	242.3
1989	278,321	120,089	na	45,168	16,522	0	33,963	636	16,211	1,037	113,537	1.58	5.14	4.16	3.20	189.7
1990	323,028	145,875	63,336	43,424	16,220	1	35,502	907	19,719	875	116,648	1.70	5.28	4.30	3.51	248.0
1991	329,464	144,817	65,288	50,572	19,276	6	43,120	5,190	13,738	864	132,766	1.54	5.44	4.50	3.63	223.0
1992	317,763	171,293	94,725	44,701	16,584	150	40,878	6,576	12,611	1,284	122,785	1.63	5.44	4.40	3.83	279.2
1993	338,276	225,401	137,864	51,779	22,588	188	42,300	6,305	12,526	2,513	138,199	1.77	5.13	4.06	3.58	399.0
1994	348,140	270,858	160,967	48,922	26,501	201	36,618	8,900	13,273	2,807	137,222	1.54	4.96	3.84	2.71	417.1
1995	308,695	241,290	164,059	48,975	26,825	286	42,335	8,707	27,012	2,831	156,971	1.15	4.74	3.64	2.32	277.5
1996	280,439	250,767	179,943	54,344	29,543	378	42,213	4,087	27,119	3,601	161,285	1.39	4.47	3.38	2.13	348.6
1997	272,554	257,139	183,427	58,108	31,129	273	44,162	4,079	24,619	2,935	165,305	1.86	5.13	3.92	2.55	478.3
1998	297,503	277,340	201,416	56,843	30,955	636	45,501	5,945	27,466	2,788	170,134	1.73	5.57	4.35	3.00	479.8
1999	277,494	262,614	205,036	55,474	30,361	889	40,858	6,478	23,810	2,561	160,431	1.93	5.37	4.13	2.94	506.8
2000	281,170	269,284	225,958	55,626	31,282	848	39,378	10,544	24,670	2,674	165,023	3.28	6.20	4.92	3.93	883.3
2001	300,976	283,914	247,056	55,008	30,917	474	33,585	15,141	20,014	4,161	159,299	3.52	8.09	6.78	5.29	999.4
2002	293,030	274,739	247,561	59,398	33,501	482	26,879	15,439	21,697	5,984	163,379	1.99	6.39	5.20	3.91	546.7
2003	287,141	268,059	242,234	54,632	30,994	589	25,200	14,484	20,879	7,347	154,125	4.11	7.33	5.95	5.04	1,101.7
2004	293,732	277,969	251,841	60,527	31,156	661	26,674	9,423	19,172	8,278	155,891	5.24	8.12	6.75	5.90	1,456.6
2005	313,319	301,223	275,630	58,044	34,447	717	25,370	12,239	21,130	3,914	160,805	7.16	9.71	8.23	7.35	2,156.8
2006e	350,448	337,370	315,421	64,231	35,065	821	28,635	16,582	20,000	5,000	170,334	5.49	11.36	9.52	7.86	1,852.2

e = estimate
na = not available

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

Table 93
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		$/ton		Million $
1980	13,236	1,214	13,014	237	1,473	501	4,895	7,106	na	na	25.63	26.06	339.2
1981	13,808	1,136	14,550	196	1,477	804	4,956	7,432	5,292	3,472	26.87	28.99	371.0
1982	16,912	797	15,437	177	845	818	4,947	6,787	6,084	2,177	29.42	32.59	497.6
1983	11,829	937	12,157	191	831	627	5,223	6,873	4,787	1,346	28.32	30.96	335.0
1984	12,259	1,539	12,006	259	1,326	608	5,712	7,905	5,583	849	29.20	30.65	358.0
1985	12,831	1,580	14,384	252	1,254	472	6,325	8,303	5,924	625	27.69	32.34	355.3
1986	14,269	1,145	13,268	191	785	380	6,756	8,112	4,815	551	27.64	32.33	394.4
1987	16,521	1,165	16,989	124	0	507	11,175	11,807	5,078	555	25.67	29.09	424.1
1988	18,164	2,448	18,244	196	1,176	597	12,544	14,513	4,881	1,044	22.85	29.07	415.0
1989	20,517	2,367	20,289	231	1,178	686	12,949	15,044	5,108	2,175	22.01	28.46	451.6
1990	22,012	2,137	21,680	267	1,231	676	13,563	15,738	5,759	1,708	21.78	26.84	479.4
1991	21,875	2,007	21,673	305	1,192	508	12,829	14,834	5,842	2,112	21.56	27.33	471.6
1992	21,015	2,155	21,339	223	1,114	525	13,857	15,719	6,087	2,245	21.83	27.56	458.8
1993	21,723	2,100	21,935	121	1,005	727	14,210	16,063	6,194	2,567	21.17	27.15	459.9
1994	24,422	2,588	23,441	105	1,007	835	14,656	16,603	7,471	2,717	20.07	25.76	490.1
1995	25,051	1,841	25,443	77	990	915	13,693	15,675	9,037	3,811	19.11	24.93	478.7
1996	27,071	1,925	27,816	94	1,047	512	13,963	15,615	9,648	5,468	18.50	24.38	500.8
1997	26,428	2,615	25,407	123	1,020	709	14,654	16,507	7,862	3,513	18.34	24.93	484.7
1998	26,600	2,715	26,974	113	971	1,304	15,094	17,482	10,535	2,735	17.83	25.62	474.3
1999	26,491	2,159	26,180	114	741	744	15,011	16,611	9,514	2,567	17.36	23.62	459.9
2000	26,920	2,467	27,629	59	984	1,166	15,164	17,373	9,672	2,960	16.93	23.23	455.8
2001	27,024	2,676	26,798	60	806	1,235	14,906	17,006	10,728	2,404	17.76	25.55	479.9
2002	25,299	2,090	24,378	198	0	592	15,644	16,434	9,387	875	18.47	21.95	467.3
2003	23,069	2,036	23,699	61	0	611	16,302	16,975	9,673	222	16.64	21.63	383.9
2004	21,818	3,206	22,812	61	0	583	16,606	17,250	8,828	295	17.70	24.94	386.2
2005	24,556	2,786	24,740	55	0	875	16,363	17,293	9,181	212	19.34	24.94	474.9
2006e	25,500	2,253	25,004	58	0	713	16,625	17,396	9,356	0	22.44	26.47	572.2

e = estimate
na = not available

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

Table 94
Supply, Disposition, and Price of Electricity in Utah

	Net Generation by Fuel Type							Consumption by End Use				Prices by End Use			
Year	Coal	Petroleum	Natural Gas	Hydro	Geothermal	Other	Total	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Total	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	All Sectors
	Gigawatthours							Gigawatthours				¢/kilowatthour			
1980	10,870	63	358	821	0	0	12,112	3,116	3,141	4,448	10,705	5.5	4.3	3.3	4.3
1981	10,869	40	230	623	0	0	11,762	3,436	2,999	5,451	11,886	6.0	5.0	3.7	4.7
1982	10,635	29	203	1,024	0	0	11,891	3,785	3,207	5,399	12,391	6.3	5.7	4.2	5.2
1983	10,921	40	69	1,394	0	0	12,424	3,804	3,350	6,040	13,194	6.9	6.3	4.4	5.6
1984	12,321	30	8	1,391	38	0	13,788	3,856	4,269	4,592	12,717	7.4	6.5	4.6	6.0
1985	14,229	40	14	1,019	109	0	15,411	3,985	4,596	4,458	13,039	7.8	6.9	5.0	6.4
1986	15,155	74	6	1,413	171	0	16,819	3,989	4,682	4,318	12,989	8.0	7.1	5.2	6.6
1987	25,221	92	13	893	127	0	26,346	3,980	4,863	4,555	13,398	8.0	7.1	4.9	6.5
1988	28,806	59	5	593	174	0	29,637	4,151	5,035	5,321	14,507	7.8	7.0	4.6	6.2
1989	29,676	48	37	562	173	0	30,496	4,163	5,173	5,629	14,965	7.4	6.7	4.1	5.8
1990	31,523	52	146	508	152	182	32,564	4,246	5,389	5,766	15,402	7.1	6.3	3.8	5.5
1991	28,888	51	550	627	186	204	30,506	4,460	5,571	5,876	15,907	7.1	6.1	3.9	5.5
1992	31,553	34	631	602	233	230	33,051	4,505	5,850	6,212	16,567	7.0	6.0	3.7	5.3
1993	32,126	37	606	860	187	281	34,097	4,726	5,920	6,221	16,867	6.9	6.0	3.8	5.3
1994	33,131	33	807	750	233	281	35,235	5,009	6,340	6,498	17,847	6.9	5.9	3.8	5.4
1995	30,611	36	791	969	168	261	32,836	5,041	6,462	6,957	18,460	6.9	5.9	3.7	5.3
1996	31,101	47	324	1,049	223	239	32,983	5,481	6,717	7,660	19,858	7.0	5.9	3.7	5.3
1997	32,544	47	328	1,344	204	281	34,748	5,661	7,285	7,430	20,376	6.9	5.7	3.5	5.2
1998	33,588	35	528	1,315	195	285	35,945	5,756	7,433	7,511	20,700	6.8	5.7	3.5	5.2
1999	34,534	31	610	1,255	194	191	36,815	6,236	8,075	7,568	21,879	6.3	5.3	3.4	4.9
2000	34,491	58	890	751	196	258	36,644	6,514	8,754	7,917	23,185	6.3	5.2	3.4	4.8
2001	33,679	58	1,446	508	195	0	35,886	6,693	9,113	7,411	23,217	6.7	5.6	3.5	5.2
2002	34,488	54	1,380	458	229	0	36,608	6,938	9,309	7,019	23,267	6.8	5.6	3.8	5.4
2003	35,979	33	1,383	421	199	0	38,014	7,166	9,048	7,646	23,860	6.9	5.6	3.8	5.4
2004	36,618	33	910	450	202	0	38,212	7,325	9,370	7,816	24,512	7.2	5.9	4.0	5.7
2005	36,026	41	1,178	784	185	0	38,214	7,567	9,444	7,989	25,000	7.5	6.1	4.2	5.9
2006e	37,578	34	1,835	635	191	0	40,273	8,144	9,996	7,761	25,901	7.7	6.2	4.3	6.1

e = estimate

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

High Technology

Overview

Utah's technology sector posted a gain of 3,636 workers in 2005, bringing total average employment in the sector to 60,590. By the end of 2005, employment in the technology sector accounted for 5.3% of nonagricultural employment in Utah. During the first six months of 2006, average employment increased by an additional 1,770 workers--a gain of almost 3%. In 2005, 14 of Utah's 20 technology industries posted job gains. The largest gains occurred in the computer systems design and aerospace industries with 1,933 new jobs. Six industries posted job losses in 2005. The semiconductor industry suffered the largest drop with a decline of 160 jobs.

Utah's technology sector is comprised of 3,951 companies, an increase of 288 firms over the average reported in 2004. Most of these technology companies are small, employing fewer than 25 people.

Despite impressive growth of the technology sector in 2005, employment is still about 2,600 workers below the average employment reported in 2000 due largely to declines in computer and peripheral equipment and semiconductor manufacturers.

2005 Summary

Utah's technology sector posted a gain of 3,636 workers in 2005, bringing total average employment in the sector to 60,590, or about 5.3% of Utah's nonagricultural employment. An industry-by-industry analysis shows that 14 technology industries posted year-over increases--eight of which reported employment gains of more than 100 workers. The largest increases occurred in computer systems design and aerospace. Together, these two industries added 1,933 jobs to the economy in 2005. Large gains were also reported by engineering service companies (421) and internet service providers (401).

In contrast, six technology industries posted job losses in 2005. The largest decline occurred in the semiconductor industry which accounted for over half of the 307 jobs lost that year.

Jobs in Utah's technology sector tend to be high-paying jobs. The average wage received by a technology worker in 2005 was $57,780, approximately 76% percent more than the average wage of $32,832 for all nonagricultural workers. Further, wages in the technology sector are increasing slightly faster than the wages of all nonagricultural workers. The average annual wage of a technology worker in 2005 grew by 3.9% compared to an increase of 3.6% in the average wage for nonagricultural workers as a whole.

Despite robust growth over the past year, Utah's technology sector has not completely recovered from sharp declines in the computer and peripheral equipment industry. Since 2000, two manufacturing facilities in this industry have closed their Utah facilities: Gateway Computers manufacturing plant and Palm Pilot plant. Continued job losses at Evans & Sutherland have also contributed to job losses in this particular segment of Utah's technology sector.

Utah's technology sector is concentrated in four industry segments: computer systems design, medical equipment and supplies, aerospace, and engineering services. Employment in these four industries accounted for more than half of all technology employment in 2005.

Selected Industry Analysis

Computer Systems Design. By all measures, computer systems design was the largest industry segment in Utah's technology sector. In 2005, a total of 1,636 companies in this industry employed 12,197 workers. The average annual wage for these workers was $65,288. This industry is composed of companies that provide expertise in the field of information technologies. The largest computer and systems design companies include Unisys Corporation, 3M Company, Altiris, and Intel.

Altiris, Inc. could be one of the up and coming firms in this industry. In 2006, Altiris ranked 312 in Deloitte's 2006 Technology Fast 500--a ranking of the 500 fastest-growing technology companies in North America. Altiris currently employs more than 900 workers in Utah.

With a net gain of 1,256 jobs in 2005, this industry led employment growth in the technology sector. These gains, when combined with the modest increase reported in 2004, all but made up for the dramatic loss of jobs in the industry that occurred in 2002.

The rebound in this sector was fueled by an increase in the number of firms, rather than strong employment growth in existing companies. The number of companies in this industry grew each year since 2002, with a net increase of 272 companies since 2001. The vast majority of these companies are very small, many employing fewer than ten people.

Preliminary data for 2006 showed continued growth in both employment and the number of firms in the sector. For the first six months of 2006, employment averaged 13,054 and the number of firms averaged 1,735.

Medical Equipment. This segment of Utah's technology sector has been relatively stable since 2001, posting small but steady employment gains each year. However, the effects of plant closures announced last year took a toll with virtually no employment growth reported in 2005. By year-end 2005, an

average of 7,741 workers were employed by medical equipment manufacturers--an increase of just 25 workers over average employment reported in 2004. Preliminary data for the first six months of 2006 showed a net decline in employment of 279 workers, due in part to the closure of Hospira.

Offsetting some of Hospira's loss was the expansion of Fresenius and Merit Medical. Fresenius, the world's largest maker of dialysis equipment, will invest $83 million to expand production at its Utah plant. By March 2007, the company plans to add about 270 new jobs and increase its assembly and storage space at the Ogden plant by 300,000 square feet.

Merit Medical opened new facilities in South Jordan in November 2005, marking the completion of a two-year construction project that expanded the company's capacity in Utah by 180,000 square feet and increased the company's workforce by 134 people. Merit Medical employs more than 1,000 people in Utah.

Other large medical equipment manufacturers in Utah include Becton Dickinson Infusion Therapy and ICU Medical Utah.

The competitive nature of this industry is underscored by the low wages paid to workers relative to many other industries in the technology sector. In 2005, the average annual wage for workers in the medical equipment industry was $42,120--significantly higher than the average for all nonagricultural workers of $32,832, but substantially less than the $57,780 average annual wage of all workers in the technology sector.

The medical equipment industry is competitive and faces mounting challenges in the future. In addition to national and international market forces driving prices downward, Utah companies face an additional challenge. Utah's low unemployment rate is making it difficult for some medical equipment companies to attract and retain talented workers at wage rates that will allow the company to remain competitive.

Aerospace Products. The aerospace industry was once the largest segment of Utah's technology sector; however, it has gone through a decade of mergers, consolidations, and downsizing. In 2005, average employment in this industry was 7,170--an increase of 677 workers over 2004, but approximately half the number of workers reported in the mid-1990s. With an average annual wage of $61,920, wages in the aerospace industry are among the highest in the technology sector.

Approximately 47 firms produce aerospace products in Utah. The largest is ATK Launch Systems (formerly ATK Thiokol), a division of Alliant Techsystems based in Minnesota. Employing more than 4,000 workers, ATK accounts for over half of all employment in the aerospace industry. Mid-sized employers include Moog, Inc., Boeing, and Williams International.

The outlook for Utah's aerospace industry is bright. During the first two quarters of 2006, employment grew by 433 workers--an increase of 6%. Much of this growth was fueled by ATK. Through its parent company, ATK Launch Systems will complete work for General Electric, Orbital Sciences Corp., and NASA. In 2006, Alliant was awarded a contract from General Electric to make components for the new GEnx jet engines in Boeing's 747-8 aircraft. Some of these components, notably the GEnx containment cases, will be produced at ATK's facilities in Clearfield. The company was also recently awarded a $90 million contract to provide solid rocket motors to Orbital Sciences Corp. ATK will provide motors for use in a variety of launch platforms, including the Ground-based Million Defense (GMD). Production will run through February 2009.

Semiconductor and Electric Components. Utah's semiconductor industry is small, and suffers from the same competitive forces that have affected this industry nationally. In 2005, an average of 2,983 workers were employed at semiconductor and electronic component manufactures in Utah, down 160 workers from 2004.

In spite of this recent trend, the creation of IM Flash, a joint venture between Intel and Micron Technology, Inc., may turn this industry around.

IM Flash will produce NAND flash memory chips for digital devices like portable music players and digital cameras in the former Micron facility in Lehi, Utah. The company expects to hire 1,850 people in Utah over the next two years with an average base salary of about $50,000. To some degree, the ramp up of IM Flash offsets the disappointing performance of Micron Technology which built a manufacturing plant in Lehi in 1995. Although the company initially expected to employ 3,500 people, the downturn in the chip market thwarted Micron's plans. By mid-2000, Micron employed about 500 workers who were involved in testing.

Outlook

With ten consecutive quarters of positive employment growth, Utah's technology sector may be on the rebound. Preliminary data covering the first two quarters of 2006 show a net employment increase of almost 1,800 new jobs--an increase of almost 3%. Industries posting the largest increases were computer systems design (857), engineering services (545) and aerospace (433).

With the strong growth reported in 2005 and 2006, employment in Utah's technology sector is just 4% less than it was in

2000. At these rates of increase, technology employment should exceed the 2000 level by 2007.

Over the long term, Utah's technology sector could get a further boost by a state-funded Utah Science, Technology and Research Initiative. The USTAR model will work with state universities, initially the University of Utah and Utah State University, to build facilities and recruit researchers whose technologies have strong commercialization potential. The anticipated result of moving these technologies into the market will be the basis of new companies who will create thousands of technology-based jobs in the future.

Table 95
Technology Employment by Detailed Industry: Annual Averages

	Average Annual Employment					
Sector	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2004-2005 Net Change
In-Vitro Diagnostic Substances	22	23	23	34	33	-1
Optical Instrument and Lens Manufacturing	169	158	154	140	178	39
Computer and Peripheral Equipment	3,036	1,540	1,260	736	688	-48
Communication Equipment	2,392	2,370	2,432	2,641	2,819	178
Semiconductor and Electronic Components	4,161	3,315	2,888	3,143	2,983	-160
Navigational, Measuring and Electromedical Products	3,231	3,109	3,182	3,109	3,191	82
Carbon and Graphite Product Manufacturing	368	341	324	423	443	21
Aerospace Products and Parts Manufacturing	7,164	6,634	6,314	6,493	7,170	677
Medical Equipment and Supplies	7,490	7,575	7,593	7,716	7,741	25
Software	5,304	4,845	4,751	4,733	5,098	365
Motion Picture and Video Production	2,618	2,478	2,346	1,929	2,142	214
Post Production Services	42	49	28	24	60	36
Wireless Telecommunications Carriers	1,177	879	701	726	686	-40
Satellite Telecommunications	96	90	79	85	127	42
Other Telecommunications	99	119	82	81	71	-10
Internet Service Providers	3,224	3,016	2,974	3,148	3,550	401
Engineering Services	5,748	5,579	5,849	6,079	6,500	421
Testing Laboratories	1,206	1,152	1,173	1,179	1,131	-48
Computer Systems Design	12,319	10,521	10,796	10,941	12,197	1,256
Scientific Research	3,377	3,815	3,639	3,595	3,780	185
Total	63,243	57,609	56,588	56,954	60,590	3,636

Source: Department of Workforce Services

Table 96
Technology Employment by Detailed Industry: Comparison of 2005 and Six Month Average of 2006

Sector	Average Employment 2005	2006	2005-2006 Net Change
In-Vitro Diagnostic Substances	33	22	-11
Optical Instrument and Lens Manufacturing	178	153	-25
Computer and Peripheral Equipment	688	589	-99
Communication Equipment	2,819	2,954	135
Semiconductor and Electronic Components	2,983	2,953	-30
Navigational, Measuring and Electromedical Products	3,191	3,261	69
Carbon and Graphite Product Manufacturing	443	469	26
Aerospace Products and Parts Manufacturing	7,170	7,603	433
Medical Equipment and Supplies	7,741	7,462	-279
Software	5,098	5,347	249
Motion Picture and Video Production	2,142	1,788	-354
Post Production Services	60	58	-2
Wireless Telecommunications Carriers	686	669	-17
Satellite Telecommunications	127	152	25
Other Telecommunications	71	72	1
Internet Service Providers	3,550	3,520	-30
Engineering Services	6,500	7,045	545
Testing Laboratories	1,131	1,209	77
Computer Systems Design	12,197	13,054	857
Scientific Research	3,780	3,980	200
Total	60,590	62,360	1,770

Source: Department of Workforce Services

Table 97
Technology Employment by Detailed Industry: Second Quarter, Selected Years

Sector	Average Employment 2000	2002	2004	2006	2000-2006 Net Change
In-Vitro Diagnostic Substances	16	24	29	24	7
Optical Instrument and Lens Manufacturing	175	157	139	153	-21
Computer and Peripheral Equipment	3,469	1,557	721	602	-2,867
Communication Equipment	2,218	2,378	2,667	2,983	765
Semiconductor and Electronic Components	3,861	3,395	3,120	2,951	-910
Navigational, Measuring and Electromedical Products	3,214	3,117	3,083	3,271	57
Carbon and Graphite Product Manufacturing	404	339	440	475	71
Aerospace Products and Parts Manufacturing	7,519	6,792	6,456	7,706	186
Medical Equipment and Supplies	7,560	7,603	7,819	7,443	-117
Software	5,862	4,850	4,675	5,378	-484
Motion Picture and Video Production	2,444	2,307	1,779	2,054	-389
Post Production Services	43	123	25	69	26
Wireless Telecommunications Carriers	1,492	860	709	672	-820
Satellite Telecommunications	106	96	89	135	29
Other Telecommunications	4	120	87	77	73
Internet Service Providers	3,428	3,105	3,155	3,412	-16
Engineering Services	5,471	5,543	6,156	7,218	1,747
Testing Laboratories	1,174	1,149	1,190	1,253	79
Computer Systems Design	12,853	10,569	10,880	13,300	447
Scientific Research	2,763	3,801	3,594	4,024	1,261
Total	64,074	57,884	56,813	63,199	-875

Source: Department of Workforce Services

Table 98
High Technology Establishments: Annual Averages

Sector	Average Number of Firms 2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2001-2005 Net Change
In-Vitro Diagnostic Substances	5	5	5	5	5	0
Optical Instrument and Lens Manufacturing	8	7	7	7	8	0
Computer and Peripheral Equipment	24	25	23	23	24	0
Communication Equipment	36	32	28	27	29	-7
Semiconductor and Electronic Components	59	56	52	56	55	-4
Navigational, Measuring and Electromedical Products	57	59	59	61	60	3
Carbon and Graphite Product Manufacturing	4	2	2	2	2	-2
Aerospace Products and Parts Manufacturing	45	41	44	48	48	3
Medical Equipment and Supplies	187	185	182	197	209	23
Software	150	156	157	177	181	31
Motion Picture and Video Production	184	184	185	201	221	37
Post Production Services	19	23	22	24	33	14
Wireless Telecommunications Carriers	82	92	81	73	79	-3
Satellite Telecommunications	11	15	13	12	15	5
Other Telecommunications	6	7	7	7	11	5
Internet Service Providers	265	243	236	235	230	-34
Engineering Services	577	597	626	666	723	146
Testing Laboratories	105	107	104	109	114	9
Computer Systems Design	1,365	1,357	1,354	1,481	1,636	272
Scientific Research	237	250	245	254	269	32
Total	3,422	3,440	3,432	3,663	3,951	528

Source: Department of Workforce Services

Table 99
High Technology Total Wages: January 2001 through December 2005 (Millions of Dollars)

Sector	Total Wages 2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
In-Vitro Diagnostic Substances	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.4
Optical Instrument and Lens Manufacturing	4.4	4.2	4.5	4.0	3.6
Computer and Peripheral Equipment	184.0	111.6	91.4	47.0	45.4
Communication Equipment	152.8	153.3	158.7	174.1	184.2
Semiconductor and Electronic Components	148.4	124.4	114.1	131.3	126.6
Navigational, Measuring and Electromedical Products	165.6	155.4	172.2	172.5	183.0
Carbon and Graphite Product Manufacturing	18.5	17.7	18.2	22.1	24.7
Aerospace Products and Parts Manufacturing	416.6	399.3	380.3	402.6	444.3
Medical Equipment and Supplies	257.2	273.8	295.5	307.0	326.1
Software	381.4	351.0	346.2	356.5	459.8
Motion Picture and Video Production	66.1	52.7	52.7	47.5	49.8
Post Production Services	1.0	0.4	0.5	0.5	1.0
Wireless Telecommunications Carriers	56.6	52.7	42.6	45.7	48.9
Satellite Telecommunications	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.3	4.1
Other Telecommunications	3.9	4.7	3.3	3.3	3.1
Internet Service Providers	150.1	118.9	118.2	129.7	148.4
Engineering Services	283.9	290.1	302.8	329.8	367.3
Testing Laboratories	43.2	42.1	44.0	46.9	45.7
Computer Systems Design	739.6	647.4	688.3	725.8	796.3
Scientific Research	185.8	198.6	196.4	216.7	236.8
Total High Technology Wages	3,263.4	3,002.4	3,034.2	3,167.6	3,500.6
Utah State Wide Wages	32,059.7	32,337.3	32,885.0	35,022.7	37,696.3
High Technology Wages as Percent of Total	10.2%	9.3%	9.2%	9.0%	9.3%

Source: Department of Workforce Services

Tourism, Travel, and Recreation

Overview

Utah's travel and tourism sector saw improvements in many leading indicators in 2006. Each of the five major tourism sectors--transportation, eating and drinking, hotels and lodging, amusement and recreation, and car rentals--experienced gains. For the third consecutive year, the Utah ski industry experienced an all-time record in terms of skier visits. Hotel occupancies were also up. Visitation decreased slightly at the national parks and state-operated welcome centers but increased somewhat at the state parks. Overall, the Utah tourism industry benefited from higher traveler spending and increased travel-related employment in 2006.

The outlook for 2007 is cautiously optimistic, as it is expected that travel among business and leisure travelers, both international and domestic, should increase. There are still concerns about consumer confidence, gasoline prices, home heating costs, terrorism, the war in Iraq, and the U.S. image abroad, but industry experts forecast continued but slower growth in 2007.

2006 Summary

Utah's Travel Industry Experiences Gains

Utah's travel and tourism sector saw improvements in 2006, as did the industry on a national basis. Estimates of non-resident tourism arrivals to Utah surpassed 2005 levels, increasing 1.0% to 19.3 million. It is estimated that the number of domestic travelers grew by 1.1% to 18.6 million, while the international visitation estimate rose 4.5% to 690,000. Despite high gas prices, visitation reports indicated a 1.3% increase in vehicle traffic along Utah's interstates, but visitation decreased 1.8% at state-operated welcome centers. The number of visitors at Utah's five national parks decreased 3.4%, and overall visitation at Utah's national monuments, recreation areas, and historic sites decreased approximately 5.0%.

Hotel occupancies were 68.2% in 2006, compared to 65.0% in 2005. Following a national trend, statewide room rates increased 11.2% in 2006, indicating higher demand in the state's lodging sector. Hotel room rents for 2006 surpassed room rents for 2005 by 16.4%, continuing an upward trend that has lasted over 20 years This trend coincided with a 115% increase in the supply of rooms since 1994.

Delta Air Lines declared bankruptcy in 2005, yet the airline increased the number of flights to its Salt Lake City hub. Accordingly, Salt Lake International Airport had its highest number of passengers in 2005. In 2006, the number of passengers declined 1.3%, but still enjoys its second highest amount of passengers in the last ten years. Delta also announced renewed emphasis on international travelers, which could also ultimately benefit Utah.

In the last decade, state park visitation had slowly been dropping, in part due to a drought which lasted for several years. The drought ended in 2005 and the rate of decline slowed. Now, in 2006 the visitation actually increased slightly at 0.5%. As reservoirs continue to fill up and return to normal levels, visitation is expected to increase.

The 2005-2006 ski season was the third consecutive record-breaking year in Utah based on skier visits. For the first time ever, Utah skier visits surpassed the 4 million mark. Several ski resorts enjoyed over 600 inches of snowfall, while an average season usually includes over 500 inches of snow. Additionally, Utah resorts are ranked very favorably by major ski publications, and the resorts continue to make yearly infrastructure improvements. Additionally, Salt Lake City and Utah were mentioned many times around the world during the 2006 Winter Olympics in Turin, Italy, and Utah resorts continue to enjoy Olympic-related publicity.[1]

By the end of 2004, many in the travel industry felt the industry had finally recovered from the negative effects of September 11, 2001. Despite concerns about the economy, the war in Iraq, the U.S. image abroad, and high gas prices, the tourism industry enjoyed robust growth in 2004. This growth continued in the first half of 2005 until hurricanes Katrina and Rita hit the Gulf Coast, causing gasoline prices, which were already perceived as high, to rise dramatically. The high gas prices continued in 2006, but finally began to decline in several parts of the country. Unfortunately, prices still remained unusually high in Utah for much of the year. With 76% of Utah's overnight leisure visitors traveling via automobile, there was concern that visitation would drop. Although growth did slow, it still continued.

In the years following September 11, 2001, domestic leisure travel has remained a bright spot. Some trends in domestic leisure travel include:[2]

- Despite the impact of the Internet on travel bookings, nearly 30% of affluent travelers (those with a household income of $150,000 or more) contacted a travel agent to gather information and/or make travel plans involving luxury accommodations

- A growing number of Americans are taking "volunteer vacations" to help less fortunate people or support a humanitarian cause. There are now over 150 organizations that facilitate these volunteer vacations.

- In 2006, 29% of active leisure travelers in America said they are planning to take fewer vacations this year. The

most common reasons for taking fewer leisure trips are financial reasons and an inability to get away from work.

- A growing number of business travelers (44%) say they extend their business trips for pleasure purposes whenever they can. Before September 11, 2001, 60% of business travelers said they would extend their trip for pleasure purposes. The number declined after September 11, 2001 but appears to be on the rise again.

Utah has benefited from an improving economy. Traveler spending has grown and each of the tourism sectors--transportation, eating and drinking, auto rentals, hotels and lodging, and amusement and recreation--experienced gains in 2006.[3] Total traveler spending rose 7.7% in 2006 to $5.9 billion. Total state and local taxes generated by traveler spending totaled $467 million in 2006. The increase in traveler spending also prompted travel-related employment to increase 4.9% in 2006. Total travel-related employment was 125,800 in 2006, accounting for approximately 9.8% of total Utah nonagricultural jobs.[4]

Utah's Market Share for U.S. Domestic Traveler Spending

In 2006, Utah experienced continued increases in traveler spending and employment. However Utah's share of U.S. domestic traveler spending had been trending downward since 1996.[5] Now that trend may be flattening. One study showed that Utah's share of U.S. domestic traveler spending has increased slightly from 0.89% in 2004 to 0.91% in 2005.[6] Once additional figures are released in 2007, one can determine if Utah improved its share of the market in 2006.

2007 Outlook

The outlook for 2007 is cautiously optimistic. Despite factors such as the economy, high fuel prices, consumer confidence, health scares, the continued presence of U.S. troops in Iraq, and the possibility of another major terrorist attack, Utah tourism is expected to increase in 2007. Slow but steady growth in domestic leisure travel should occur, especially if the economy continues to remain fairly strong. While gas prices are still high, they appear to have peaked and are declining. Business travel may be constrained but is expected to grow 1% to 2% over the course of the entire year. Airfares may rise, but the airlines should enjoy more business, especially from international travelers who stay longer and spend more money.[7] Additionally, travelers continue to show strong interest in national parks, and Utah should benefit. Several of Utah's ski resorts opened early again in 2006 and hope to build on the record-breaking success of the 2005-2006 season.

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

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1 Reports collected from the Salt Lake City Department of Airports, National Park Service, Utah Office of Tourism, Utah State Tax Commission, Utah Division of State Parks, Utah Department of Transportation, Ski Utah, and the Rocky Mountain Lodging Report.

2 Yesawich, Pepperdine, Brown, & Russell Market Intelligence eNewsletters from June, July, August, and October 2006.

3 First and Second Quarter 2006 Taxable Sales, Utah State Tax Commission.

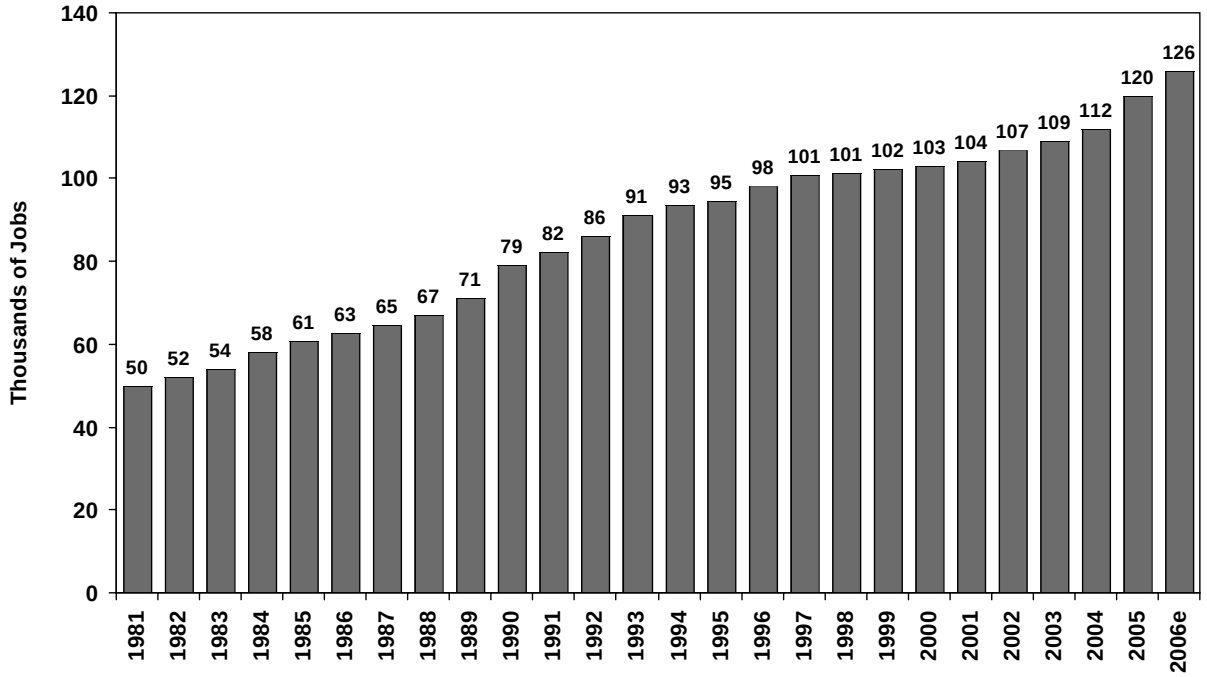
4 The Utah Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, using a model from the former Utah Department of Community and Economic Development, that includes numbers provided by the Utah Department of Workforce Services and the Utah State Tax Commission, generate traveler spending and employment figures.

5 Based on two independent studies: 1) Travel and Tourism Works for America, Travel Industry Association of America updates this study each year - latest results are from 2004; 2) Utah U.S. Final Visitor Volume and Spending Estimates, D.K. Shifflet and Associates has provided visitor volume and spending information to the state since 1992.

6 Final Utah U.S. 2005 Volume, D.K. Shifflet and Associates, July 2006.

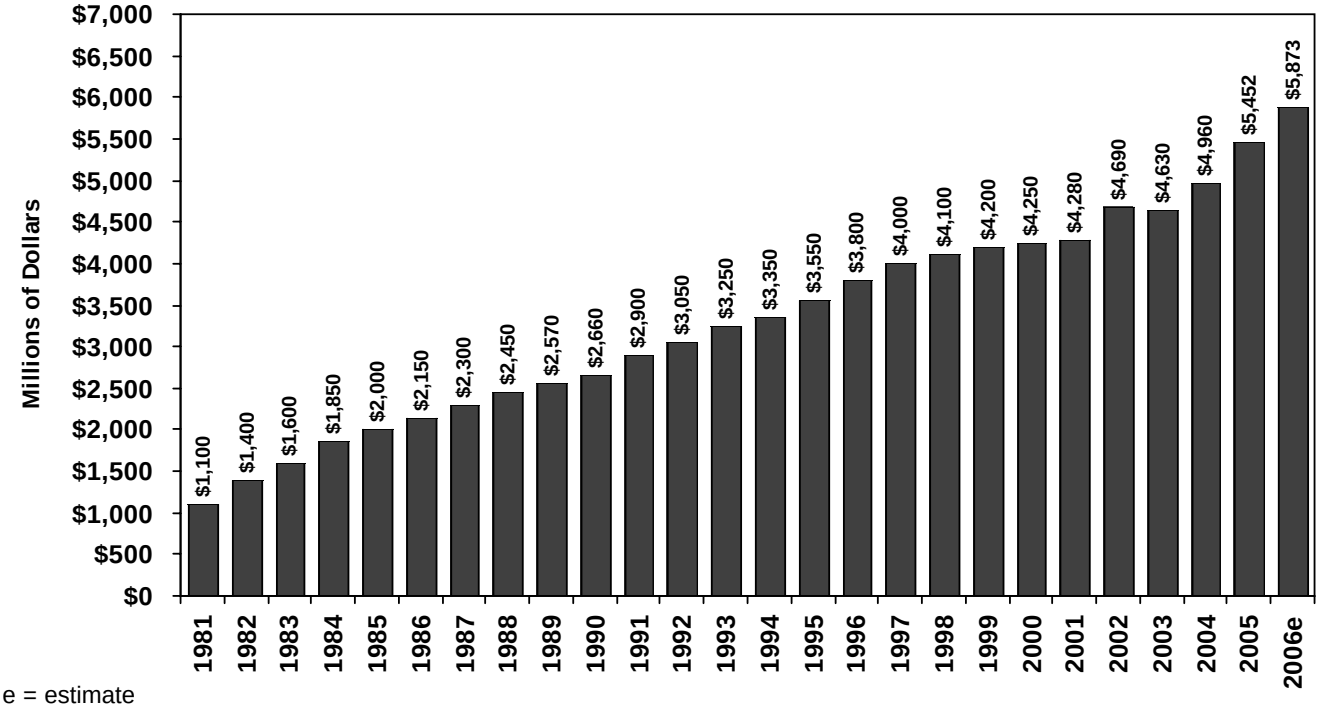
7 Outlook based on information from the 2007 Outlook for U.S. Travel and Tourism, Suzanne Cook, Travel Industry Association of America, October 2006 including data from the Energy Information Administration and Air Transport Association.

Figure 75
Utah Tourism Indicators: Travel-Related Employment



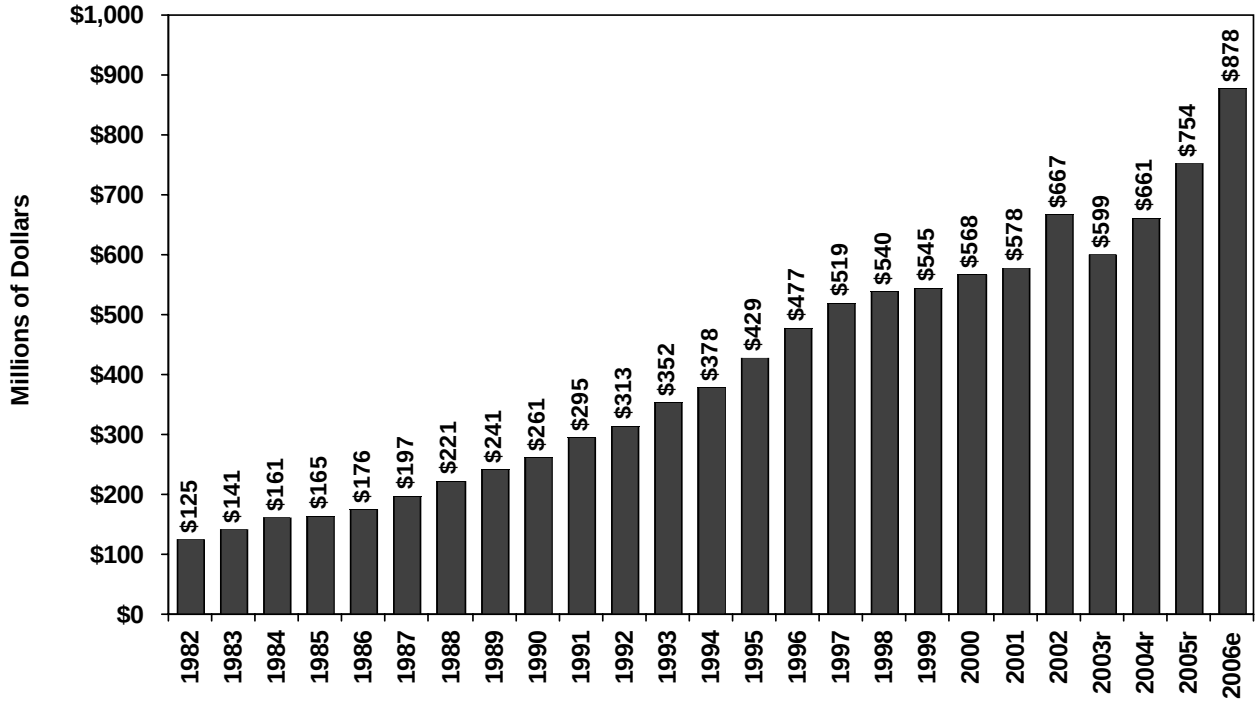
e = estimate
Source: Governor's Office of Planning & Budget, using figures provided by the former Department of Community & Economic Development, the Department of Workforce Services, and the Utah State Tax Commission

Figure 76
Utah Tourism Indicators: Traveler Spending



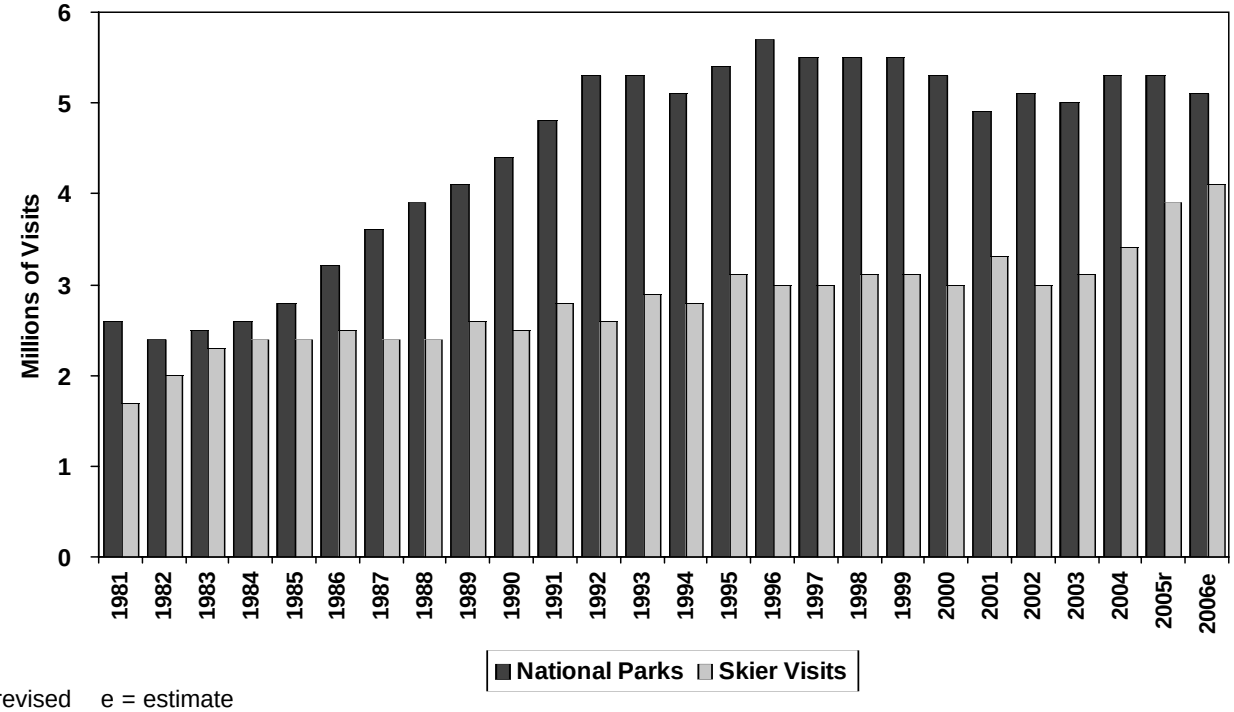
e = estimate
Source: Governor's Office of Planning & Budget, using figures provided by the former Department of Community & Economic Development, the Department of Workforce Services, and the Utah State Tax Commission

Figure 77
Utah Tourism Indicators: Hotel Room Rents



r = revised e = estimate
Source: Utah State Tax Commission; Governor's Office of Economic Development – Office of Tourism

Figure 78
Utah Tourism Indicators: National Park and Skier Visits



r = revised e = estimate
Source: Utah State Tax Commission; Rocky Mountain Lodging Report; Governor's Office of Economic Development – Office of Tourism

Table 100
National Parks Recreation Visits

Year	Arches	Bryce	Canyonlands	Capitol Reef	Zion	Total National Parks
1981	326,508	474,092	89,915	397,789	1,288,808	2,577,112
1982	339,415	471,517	97,079	289,486	1,246,290	2,443,787
1983	287,875	472,633	100,022	331,734	1,273,030	2,465,294
1984	345,180	495,104	102,533	296,230	1,377,254	2,616,301
1985	363,464	500,782	116,672	320,503	1,503,272	2,804,693
1986	419,444	578,018	172,987	383,742	1,670,503	3,224,694
1987	468,916	718,342	172,384	428,808	1,777,619	3,566,069
1988	520,455	791,348	212,100	469,556	1,948,332	3,941,791
1989	555,809	808,045	257,411	515,278	1,998,856	4,135,399
1990	620,719	862,659	276,831	562,477	2,102,400	4,425,086
1991	705,882	929,067	339,315	618,056	2,236,997	4,829,317
1992	799,831	1,018,174	395,698	675,837	2,390,626	5,280,166
1993	773,678	1,107,951	434,844	610,707	2,392,580	5,319,760
1994	777,178	1,028,134	429,921	605,324	2,270,871	5,111,428
1995	859,374	994,548	448,769	648,864	2,430,162	5,381,717
1996	856,016	1,269,600	447,527	678,012	2,498,001	5,749,156
1997	858,525	1,174,824	432,697	625,680	2,445,534	5,537,260
1998	837,161	1,166,331	436,524	656,026	2,370,048	5,466,090
1999	869,980	1,081,521	446,160	680,153	2,449,664	5,527,478
2000	786,429	1,099,275	401,558	612,656	2,432,348	5,332,266
2001	754,026	1,068,619	368,592	527,760	2,227,490	4,946,487
2002	769,672	886,436	375,549	523,458	2,592,835	5,147,950
2003	757,781	903,760	386,985	535,439	2,458,791	5,042,756
2004	733,129	987,250	371,706	551,910	2,674,162	5,318,157
2005r	781,667	1,017,680	393,672	550,253	2,586,659	5,329,931
2006e	830,912	884,364	412,962	517,788	2,503,886	5,149,912
Percent Change						
2005-2006	6.3%	-13.1%	4.9%	-5.9%	-3.2%	-3.4%
Average Annual Rate of Change						
1981-2006	3.8%	2.5%	6.3%	1.1%	2.7%	2.8%

r = revised
e = estimate

Source: National Park Service; Governor's Office of Economic Development - Office of Tourism

Table 101
Profile of the Utah Travel Industry

Category	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005r	2006e	% Change 2005-2006	AARC 1997-2006
Total Spending by Travelers and Tourists (millions)	$4,000	$4,100	$4,200	$4,250	$4,280	$4,690	$4,630	$4,960	$5,452	$5,873	7.7%	4.4%
Total Number of Foreign and Domestic Visits (millions)	17.4	17.8	18.2	17.7	17.3	17.3	16.9	17.5	19.1	19.3	1.0%	1.2%
Number of U.S. Visits	16.7	17.2	17.5	17.1	16.7	16.7	16.3	16.9	18.4	18.6	1.1%	1.2%
Number of Foreign Visits	0.72	0.64	0.69	0.70	0.60	0.61	0.59	0.62	0.66	0.69	4.5%	-0.5%
Total Travel and Recreation-Related Employment	100,800	101,200	102,200	102,900	104,000	106,700	108,700	112,000	119,900	125,800	4.9%	2.5%
Direct Travel and Recreation-Related Employment	69,100	69,400	70,100	70,600	71,500	73,300	74,700	77,000	82,400	86,500	5.0%	2.5%
Indirect Travel and Recreation-Related Employment	31,700	31,800	32,100	32,300	32,500	33,400	34,000	35,000	37,500	39,300	4.8%	2.4%
Percent of All Utah Noagricultural Jobs	10.1%	9.9%	9.7%	9.6%	9.6%	9.9%	9.9%	9.9%	10.3%	9.8%	0.5%	-0.4%
Total Direct State and Local Taxes Generated by Travel Spending (millions)	$320	$328	$336	$340	$336	$372	$367	$394	$433	$467	7.9%	4.3%
State Government Portion	$237	$243	$249	$252	$247	$274	$270	$290	$319	$343	7.5%	4.2%
Local Government Portion	$83	$85	$87	$88	$89	$98	$97	$104	$114	$123	7.9%	4.4%
Total Airline Passengers at Salt Lake International Airport (millions)	21.1	20.3	19.9	19.9	18.4	18.7	18.5	18.4	22.2	21.3	-4.1%	0.1%
Total Traffic Count at Interstate Borders (millions)	18.7	19.6	20.7	21.2	21.7	22.9	22.0	22.2	22.7	23.0	1.3%	2.3%
Total National Park Recreation Visits (millions)	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.3	4.9	5.1	5.0	5.3	5.3	5.1	-3.8%	-0.9%
Total Skier Visits (millions)	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.3	3.0	3.1	3.4	3.9	4.1	5.2%	3.4%
Total State Park Visits (millions)	7.2	6.9	6.8	6.6	6.1	5.8	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.4	0.5%	-5.3%
Taxable Room Rents (millions)	$519	$540	$545	$568	$578	$667	$599	$661	$754	$878	16.4%	6.0%
Hotel/Motel Occupancy Rates	68.0%	63.8%	61.6%	60.9%	59.9%	62.1%	58.8%	60.8%	65.0%	68.2%	3.2%	0.0%

r = revised
e = estimate

AARC = Average Annual Rate of Change

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

Table 102
Utah Tourism Indicators

Year	Hotel Room Rents (Current $)	National Park Visits	State Park Visits	Salt Lake Int'l. Airport Passengers	Skier Visits	Stateline Vehicle Crossings	Hotel Occupancy Rate	Travel-Related Employment	Traveler Spending (Millions)
1981	$113,273,174	2,577,112	6,430,174	4,149,316	1,726,000	na	na	50,000	$1,100
1982	124,787,207	2,443,787	6,436,488	5,861,477	2,038,544	na	na	52,000	1,400
1983	140,728,877	2,465,294	5,214,498	7,059,964	2,317,255	na	na	54,000	1,600
1984	161,217,797	2,616,301	4,400,103	7,514,113	2,369,901	na	na	58,000	1,850
1985	165,280,248	2,804,693	4,846,637	8,984,780	2,436,544	na	na	60,700	2,000
1986	175,807,344	3,224,694	5,387,791	9,990,986	2,491,191	na	na	62,500	2,150
1987	196,960,612	3,566,069	5,489,539	10,163,883	2,440,668	na	na	64,500	2,300
1988	220,687,694	3,941,791	5,072,123	10,408,233	2,368,985	na	na	67,000	2,450
1989	240,959,095	4,135,399	4,917,615	11,898,847	2,572,154	na	na	71,000	2,570
1990	261,017,079	4,425,086	5,033,776	11,982,276	2,500,134	14,135,400	63.8%	79,000	2,660
1991	295,490,324	4,829,317	5,425,129	12,477,926	2,751,551	14,886,000	69.4%	82,000	2,900
1992	312,895,967	5,280,166	5,908,000	13,870,609	2,560,805	15,510,600	70.3%	86,000	3,050
1993	352,445,691	5,319,760	6,950,063	15,894,404	2,850,000	15,669,500	71.9%	91,000	3,250
1994	378,024,547	5,111,428	6,953,400	17,564,149	2,800,000	16,589,300	73.7%	93,400	3,350
1995	429,189,045	5,381,717	7,070,702	18,460,000	3,113,800	17,301,000	73.5%	94,600	3,550
1996	477,409,577	5,749,156	7,478,764	21,088,482	2,954,690	17,963,500	73.1%	98,300	3,800
1997	519,160,181	5,537,260	7,184,639	21,068,314	3,042,767	18,696,400	68.0%	100,800	4,000
1998	540,424,182	5,466,090	6,943,780	20,297,371	3,101,735	19,590,300	63.8%	101,200	4,100
1999	545,328,875	5,527,478	6,768,016	19,944,556	3,144,328	20,675,000	61.6%	102,200	4,200
2000	567,708,954	5,332,266	6,555,299	19,900,770	2,976,769	21,191,900	60.9%	102,900	4,250
2001	578,445,705	4,946,487	6,075,456	18,367,961	3,278,291	21,721,698	59.9%	104,000r	4,280r
2002	666,718,674	5,147,950	5,755,782	18,662,030	2,974,574	22,916,391	62.1%	106,700r	4,690r
2003	599,476,406	5,042,756	4,570,393	18,466,756	3,141,212	22,006,945	58.8%	108,700	4,630
2004	660,606,509	5,318,157	4,413,702	18,352,495	3,429,141	22,194,190	60.8%	112,000	4,960
2005r	753,689,699	5,329,931	4,377,041	22,237,936	3,895,578	22,744,975	65.0%	119,900	5,452
2006p	878,048,499	5,149,912	4,363,472	21,348,418	4,062,188	23,040,659	68.2%	125,800	5,873
Percent Change									
2005-2006	16.5%	-3.4%	-0.3%	-4.0%	4.3%	1.3%	3.2%	4.9%	7.7%
Average Annual Rate of Change									
1981-2006	8.5%	2.8%	-1.5%	6.8%	3.5%	3.1%	0.4%	3.8%	6.9%

r = revised
e = estimate

Sources: National Park Service; Utah State Tax Commission; Utah Department of Transportation; Department of Workforce Services; Department of Natural Resources; Salt Lake International Airport; Ski Utah; Rocky Mountain Lodging Report; Department of Community & Economic Development; Governor's Office of Planning & Budget; Governor's Office of Economic Development - Office of Tourism

Special Topics

Salt Lake City: A City on the Rise

Overview

In the next five years, investment in the central business district[1] of Salt Lake City will approach $2 billion. There is no prior period when so much investment has occurred downtown in such a concentrated time frame. This investment creates significant opportunity for a renewed downtown--both in the built environment and in the psyche of residents and visitors. With this in mind, the Salt Lake Chamber, and its affiliate the Downtown Alliance, have embarked on a regional effort called "Downtown Rising" to leverage this new investment, to reaffirm the central role of the capital and largest city, and to create a blueprint for future growth.[2]

Salt Lake City is undeniably a city on the rise. This rise will be anchored by several key developments, including City Creek Center--a premier, mixed-use development adjacent to Temple Square and on the north end of downtown; 222 South Main--a 21-story skyscraper on Main Street between 200 and 300 South; two new TRAX light rail stops on the west end of downtown; a new federal courts complex in the center of downtown, completion of the Fidelity Investments Building in The Gateway; and numerous housing projects. These investments will provide the catalyst for dramatic improvements downtown and serve as the foundation for a broader, business-led, regional visioning effort.

A Vision for the Future: The Second Century Plan

In December 1960, a group of prominent business and civic leaders joined together to promote a long-range master plan to aid in the progress and growth of the downtown community. Pledging to create a new downtown Salt Lake City by 1985, the group spent two years creating a growth outline that was "built around people." By September 1962, the planning process had ended and the Second Century Plan was published. The Plan outlined a vision for downtown as the "business, financial, retail, governmental, entertainment, cultural and religious heart of the intermountain empire." It also identified steps needed for success, including several major projects business and civic leaders wanted to accomplish.

Although it took longer than initially planned, the people of Utah are the beneficiaries of this plan. Some of the projects that now exist which were identified by the Second Century Plan include: the Salt Palace Convention Center, the Main Street Plaza, Symphony Hall (home to The Utah Symphony and now called Abravenal Hall), and the Downtown Farmers Market.

A New Vision for the Future: Downtown Rising

The need for a comprehensive vision for Salt Lake City remains, and business leaders have teamed up once again for a better future. Recognizing the need for and value of a common vision for downtown, business and community leaders signed a charter in May 2006 to create a common blueprint for the future of Utah's capital city. Patterned after the original Second Century Plan, they called the effort "Downtown Rising".

Since the signing of the Downtown Rising Charter, hundreds of business and community leaders, members of the design community, city officials, and other civic-minded people have worked to develop a common vision for downtown Salt Lake City. A 32-page draft vision was distributed as a newspaper insert in every copy of the state's two largest newspapers. That was followed by 60 days of public comment. Several community-visioning workshops have been held, as well as a visual preference survey. As a result, thousands of people have learned about Downtown Rising and expressed their preferences about future development.

A final vision will not be completed until February 2007, but community leaders have already agreed to a set of draft principles that characterize the ideal downtown. In addition, four building block have been identified to achieve this vision--a beautiful, prosperous, community-focused, and green downtown.

- Downtown Rising envisions a beautiful downtown that is a backdrop for appealing and interesting modern and historic buildings, and the region's premier arts and entertainment center. The beauty of the surrounding environment is mirrored in green boulevards, street trees, outdoor cafes, wide sidewalks, water features, and other amenities that welcome visitors to downtown.

- Downtown Rising envisions a prosperous downtown that is the commercial hub for Utah and the Intermountain West. Business services, high-tech infrastructure, transportation choices and a growing supply of housing, will make downtown a logical place to shop and live as well as to establish and grow a business.

- Downtown Rising envisions a community-focused downtown that is a welcoming place, easy to navigate with strong connections to its surrounding neighborhoods. With large blocks and wide streets, it provides great opportunities to establish new and unique places for people to meet, socialize shop, work, learn, and live.

- Finally, Downtown Rising envisions a green downtown with easy and direct access to nature, such as City Creek Canyon just steps away. It will be a place that welcomes outdoor recreation and creates new opportunities such as a green trail loop that surrounds downtown. Residents and

businesses are mindful of and do their part to reduce their part to reduce their environmental impact.

In addition to these components, several "big ideas" are being considered such as a transportation shuttle connecting downtown activity centers, a World Trade Center Utah, and a permanent public market.

Current Indicators and Development Projects

Downtown Rising will create a a framework to guide future growth since community leaders know that regions prevail with a strong capital city. The following pages outline facts, figures and summaries to highlight the current status of development downtown and likely future projects.

Downtown Salt Lake City serves as the regional center for nearly three million people and functions as the economic, cultural, religious, commercial, legal, financial, transportation, and governmental heart of Utah. As the state's capital and largest city, Salt Lake City is home to the State Capitol and a wide array of supporting agencies for state government. It is also home to the state's only international airport as well as the Salt Palace Convention Center, Energy*Solutions* Arena (formerly The Delta Center), state and federal courts, the Capitol Theatre, Abravanal Hall and other one-of-a-kind venues. Downtown is also home to the Utah Jazz and the international headquarters of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

In terms of scale, downtown Salt Lake City employs 61,000 people who earn approximately $2.1 billion each year in wages. Downtown also includes 6.6 million square feet of office space, 2.1 million square feet in ground floor retail (including the Crossroads and ZCMI Center), and 4,700 housing units. Commercial bank deposits total in excess of $5 billion. Each year, more than 5 million visitors flock to the city and utilize the nearly 7,800 hotel rooms and more than 100 eating establishments.

Outlook

Looking to the future, in excess of 57 retail, hospitality, arts and culture, transportation, housing, institutional and office projects are contemplated or planned for construction in downtown Salt Lake City during the next five years. Taken together--the Downtown Rising vision and extensive development projects--form the basis for an energized and renewed downtown for generations to come.

1 The Central Business District and the term "downtown" are defined synonymously in this chapter as the area bordered by 300 East, North Temple, 400 South and 500 West.

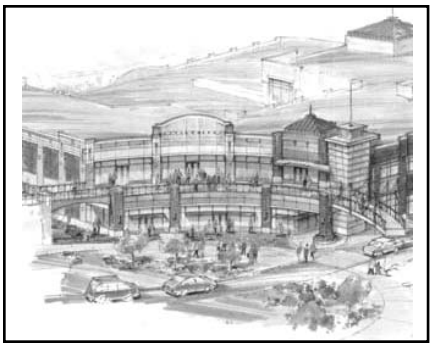
2 Learn more about Downtown Rising at www.downtownrising.com

Figure 79
Selected Downtown Development Projects

DOWNTOWN RISING
INSPIRED BY THE SECOND CENTURY PLAN

FIDELITY INVESTMENTS BUILDING
The new Fidelity Investments Building will be located at 49 North 400 West by the Union Pacific Building in The Gateway, an area that is currently vacant. This impressive building will be 230,000 square feet in seven floors. Fidelity Investments will be the sole tenant of the building and will begin moving in May 2007. The building will have 90,000 square feet of glass, enough to cover one and a half football fields. Native American Artwork will be displayed in the lobby, which will be made with materials native to Utah. The construction is done in partnership with The Boyer Company and represents a long-term and significant commitment to Salt Lake City by Fidelity Investments.

GATEWAY OLYMPIC PLAZA
The Gateway Olympic Plaza is a $10 million project being carried out by the Boyer Company. The building will be 78,000 square feet over two floors and will be a combination of retail and commercial space.



222 SOUTH MAIN
Wasatch Real Estate Partners and Hamilton Partners have teamed to bring the newest high-rise office tower to the Central Business District. Coming in early 2009, 222 South Main features design and architecture by the world-renowned Skidmore, Owings & Merrill. Once completed it will contain 430,000 square feet of office space on 21 floors.

PLAZA HOTEL
The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints is converting part of the Plaza Hotel on the northwest corner of South Temple and West Temple to accommodate female student housing for LDS Business College. Most of the rooms in the building will continue to be available for hotel patrons. The Plaza Hotel has been a favorite for visitors to the nearby Family History Library.

CHURCH HISTORY LIBRARY

A new five-story Church History Library on the northeast corner of North Temple and Main will provide scholars, members of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, and other patrons an expanded, more comfortable research facility as well as enhanced access to Church archive collections. Site preparation is already underway for this new building that will be home to more than 3.5 million manuscripts, 210,000 publications, 100,000 photographs and 50,000 audiovisual productions.

ZIONS BANK BUILDING

Along with Gateway West, which was constructed in 1997-1998, the Zions Bank Building creates a portal to Main Street and the central business district. Exterior re-skinning is finished on the Zions Bank Building at Main Street and South Temple. Interior remodeling is nearing completion for the 800 Zions Bank employees who have worked in the building throughout this unique upgrade of a downtown landmark.

INTERMODAL HUB/LIGHT RAIL

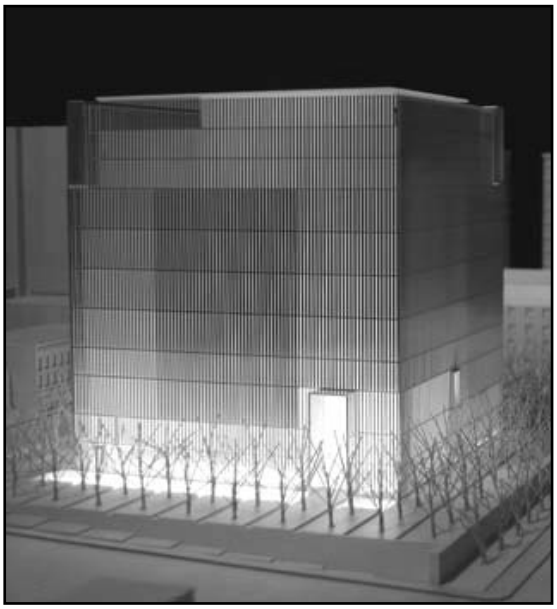
Progress on light rail to the Intermodal Hub is moving quickly. Construction began September 2006 and will continue through January with infrastructure improvements, including sewer improvements, and utility relocation along 400 West, Light Rail will provide a direct connection to Commuter Rail at the Intermodal Hub. Throughout the construction, pedestrian and vehicular access to business will be guaranteed, along with access to parking. Construction contracts require that access to shopping be maintained during the holiday shopping season. Expected completion for the project is early 2008.

THE LEONARDO

Inspired by Leonardo da Vinci's visionary approach to exploring the world, The Leonardo is a one-of-a-kind art, culture and science center currently under development in the heart of downtown. Three founding partner organizations, Global Artways, Salt Lake City's arts education program; the Center for Documentary Arts; and the brand new Utah Science Center, have come together to create this new destination for exploration and learning that will be located in the old main library on Library Square. The Leonardo is being funded by private and public funds, including a $10 million general obligation bond approved by Salt Lake City voters in 2003.

THE FEDERAL COURT HOUSE EXPANSION

The Frank E. Moss United States Courthouse can no longer meet the expanding needs of the federal courts and will be replaced by a new courthouse located on the same site. Initial site studies were completed in 2004 and the design process has begun. The new courthouse will house the U.S. District Court, U.S. Probation, and the U.S. Marshals Service. The site will occupy three acres and encompass the entire block between Market Street and 400 South and Main Street and West Temple. It will be 367,188 square feet and include nine district and five magistrate courtrooms with chambers and office support spaces. The project is scheduled to begin construction in 2009 and to be completed in 2011.

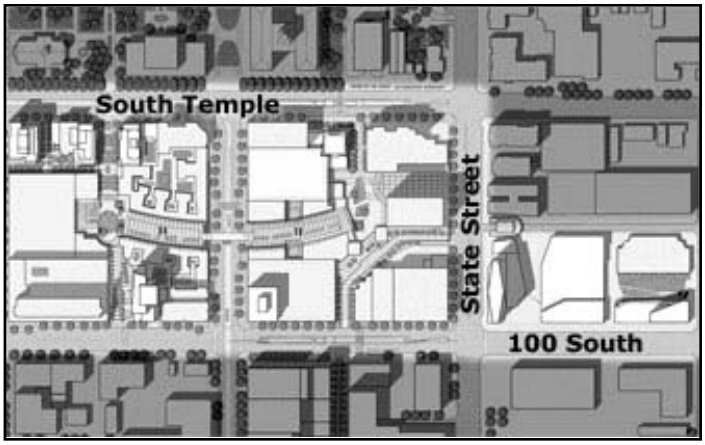


THE METRO CONDOMINIUMS

Once completed, The Metro Condos will be a 117-unit residential development offering studio, one, two, and three bedroom condominium residences as well as four unique "live/work" units. They will be located in the Central Business District at 350 South 200 East, about a half block from the City Library TRAX stop and will offer easy access to shopping, the University of Utah and many entertainment venues. Groundbreaking took place in June, 2005, and is scheduled for completion in Fall of 2007.

CITY CREEK CENTER

City Creek Center will be a premier retail, office and residential development on nearly 20 acres across three blocks in the heart of Salt Lake City. The project sponsors are Property Reserve Inc., Taubman Centers Inc., Harmon's Grocery, and Cowboy Partners LC. The project will include:



- Up to three national department stores to anchor a retail component that will include a complement of nationally recognized in-line retail tenants.
- New as well as refurbished and renamed office towers.
- New residential buildings.
- A full-service grocery store to serve a growing down town population.
- The reopening or extension of historic downtown streets as pedestrian walkways through two of the blocks--Richards Street, Regent Street and Social Hall Avenue.
- Fountains and man-made streams to represent the historic South Fork of City Creek supplemented by approximately six acres of gardens and open space.
- All parking will be underground, to accommodate some 5,600 vehicles.

For more information visit www.downtownrising.com.

Table 103
Downtown Salt Lake City Development Project Update: December 2006

City Creek Center - A premier retail, office, and residential development that will rise on nearly 20 acres over the next five years

Component	Location	Description
Residential	South Temple Street	The initial phase will include 200 units to be built along South Temple. Additional residential space will be built south of Social Hall Avenue on the east side of State Street. Residential development will also occur in conjunction with the construction of Harmon's Grocery Store along 100 South between State and 200 East.
Office	Main Street and South Temple & 36 South State Street	Beneficial Financial Group will relocate to Gateway Tower West on the corner of Main and South Temple. Gateway Tower West will be renamed the Beneficial Financial Group Tower. The existing Key Bank Building will come down to make way for new retail development. The current Beneficial Financial Group Tower located at 36 South State Street will become the new Key BankTower and Key Bank will move in the spring of 2007.
Retail	50 South Main Street	The existing Crossroads Plaza and ZCMI Center malls will remain open for the holiday shopping season. After the holidays, Crossroads Plaza and ZCMI Center will be completely demolished. Up to three national department stores including Nordstrom and Macy's to anchor a retail component that will include a complement of nationally recognized in-line retail tenants.

Retail

Project	Location	Description
Harmon's Grocery Store - City Creek Center	200 East & 100 South	In conjunction with City Creek Center, a full-service grocery store, including deli, pharmacy, etc., will be owned and constructed by Harmon's Grocery Stores and located on the south side of Social Hall Avenue, east of State Street.
The Gateway Retail Center	50 North & 500 West	A two story expansion of retail at the north end of The Gateway Center; Primary tenants include Apple Store and others
Marmalade	Between 500 & 600 North on 300 West	A community redevelopment project in the West Capitol Hill District to include retail mixed with housing and public facilities
City Center Shoppes	400 South & 200 West	Mixed-use building renovation of the Packer Glass Building and two others
Downtown Public Market	TBD	A proposed year-round public market to work in conjunction with the successful seasonal farmers market at Pioneer Park

Art & Culture

Project	Location	Description
Utah Pantages Theatre	148 South Main Street	Proposed renovation of a historic theater into a performing arts venue
Broadway Theatre	TBD	Proposed 2,400 seat, large-capacity theater
Salt Lake Arts & Culture District	TBD	Multi-jurisdiction proposal between Salt Lake County, Salt Lake City, the Downtown Alliance and the Salt Lake Chamber to develop a cultural entertainment district comprising various Utah art and cultural organizations
Ballet West Studio	52 West & 200 South	Office, studio, costume storage, and warehouse located next to the Capitol Theatre
Capitol Theatre	50 West & 200 South	Proposed enhancements to the theater to improve seating and sight lines as well as to expand the lobby and restrooms

Transportation

Project	Location	Description
Intermodal Transportation Hub	600 West & 200 South	$20 million transportation center to serve as the central depot for Greyhound bus, Amtrak heavy rail, FrontRunner commuter rail, and TRAX light rail as well as 50,000 sq. ft. of mixed use retail. Amtrak and Greyhound Bus services are already operational.
TRAX extension	125 South & 400 West to 525 West & 200 South	Extension of TRAX from Energy*Solutions* Arena to the Intermodal Hub; TRAX extensions will eventually extend to the International Airport and to areas in the South Valley. Work on 400 West to begin in Fall 2006.
Downtown Circulator	Downtown	Proposed downtown connector to complement TRAX by connecting other areas of downtown to the Intermodal Hub by bus or trolley
Grant Tower Upgrade	500 West South Temple	Collaborative effort by Salt Lake City, the State of Utah, and Union Pacific Railroad to upgrade the Grant Tower switching center. Work to begin late 2006 with completion by mid-2008.

Table 103 (continued)
Downtown Salt Lake City Development Project Update: December 2006

Gateway Transit-oriented Plan	West downtown	Study to consider zoning and development changes in the area surrounding the Intermodal Hub
Quite Zone	500 West	Rail crossing upgrades to eliminate the need for trains blowing whistles when passing over city streets. Completion in conjunction with other related transportation projects
300 South center-of-the street parking and landscape	300 South between Main Street & 200 West	Installation of permanent, mid-street parking along with raised planters and landscape

Housing

Project	Location	Description
Social Hall Avenue - City Creek Center	200 East & 100 South	Construction of up to 100 condominium units on the south side of Social Hall Avenue and on the east side of State Street
Metro Condominiums	350 South & 200 East	Construction of 117 luxury condominiums Nearly sold-out. Construction currently underway with completion expected by Fall 2007.
The Marmalade	Between 500 & 600 North on 300 West	Construction of 87 condominiums and townhomes in this $40 million project. Construction to begin in Fall 2006 with reservations now being taken.
Bridges at City Front	631 West & South Temple	295 residential condominiums in five four-story buildings
Lofts on Broadway	350 West & 300 South	Mixed-use development with 64 loft housing units and 6,500 sq. ft retail. Expected completion in Spring 2007.
Metro Park West	341 South & 400 West	Mixed-used development with 108 luxury loft-style homes with office space and retail space
State Street RDA property	State Street	Proposed mixed-use development with residential component
West Gate Condominiums	328 West & 200 South Street & 200 West	Primarily residential development with 49 loft-style condominiums and two to three retail/office spaces. First residential phase to open December 2006
Stratford Hotel	200 South & 200 East	Mixed-use renovation project to restore housing and retail space after the structure was damaged in a fire. Expected completion in November 2006.
Peter Pan/Bacardi	445 East & 300 South and 115 South & 300 East	Renovation of existing structures resulting in 72 refurbished units. Construction to begin in Spring 2007.
Providence Place Apartments	309 East 100 South Jubilee Center	125 affordable housing units

Institutional

Project	Location	Description
The Oquirrh School	350 South & 400 East	An environmentally friendly, "green" building renovation to house The Children's Center, a private, non-profit agency providing mental health care for Utah children and families
Frank E. Moss Federal Courthouse Expansion	400 South & Main Street 525 West & 200 South	$115 million expansion and renovation of the federal court building on Main Street. Project will include new facilities, a plaza, and other improvements. Construction expected to start in 2008 with completion by 2011.
LDS Church Archives Building	Main Street & North Temple just east of the Conference Center	$65 million building to house a new Church History Library and archival vault. Project began in Summer 2006. Excavation completed and foundation started by December 2006. Expected completion by 2008.
Salt Lake Tabernacle seismic upgrade and retrofit	Temple Square	Seismic retrofit and improvements of historic Tabernacle. Completion is expected by Spring 2007.
BYU - Salt Lake Center	Triad Center	Relocation of BYU - Salt Lake Center from current facility on Highland Drive in East Millcreek to downtown. Expected relocation by late 2007.
Pioneer Park	Between 300 & 400 South on 300 West	Proposed renovation and beautification of historic park in western part of downtown

Table 103 (continued)
Downtown Salt Lake City Development Project Update: December 2006

Commercial

Project	Location	Description
5 Gateway Tower	Northeast corner of 500 West & 200 South at The Gateway	Construction of a new, $10 million office building with approximately 62,000 sq. ft. of office space. Anticipated occupancy in Fall 2007.
Fidelity Investments Building/4 Gateway Tower	49 North & 400 West	Construction of a new, $40 million, seven-story office building with approximately 230,000 sq. ft. Anticipated occupancy by Fidelity of entire building in May 2007.
Hamilton Partners Tower	222 South & Main Street	Construction of a new, $100 million, 22-story office building with over 350,000 sq. ft. of class-A office space and 17,000 sq. ft. of street-level retail. Anticipated completion in 2009.
Walker Center	175 South & Main Street	Upgrade and restoration of historic Walker Bank Building resulting in 137,000 sq. ft. of Class-A office space. Anticipated completion in 2007.
United Electric Sign Building	117 West & 400 South	Renovation of building, resulting in 21,000 sq. ft. of office space. Anticipated completion in March 2007.
UTA Offices	300 South & 600 West	Potential relocation of UTA to Intermodal Hub

Recently Completed Projects

Project	Location	Description
Discovery Gateway	100 South & Rio Grande	$35 million, 700,000 sq. ft. expansion to facilitate relocation of The Children's Museum to The Gateway. Grand opening was September 2006.
The Leonardo	209 East & 500 South	$25 million education center at Library Square consisting of three components: the Utah Science Center, the Center for Documentary Arts, and Global Artways. The possibility exists for the Salt Lake Arts High School to relocate
Marriott Springhill Town Suites	625 South & 300 West	86 suite-style rooms with 1,000 sq. ft. of meeting space.
Salt Palace Convention Center	90 South & West Temple	Major renovation of the existing Salt Palace Convention Center with the addition of 145,000 sq. ft of exhibit space and 64,000 sq. ft. of meeting space, as well as additional parking. Completed in Fall 2006.
ArtSpace City Center	230 South & 500 West	Renovation of historic warehouse to create 18 affordable townhouses as well as retail and office space. Completion scheduled for September 2006.
Zions Bank Building	1 South & Main Street	Renovation of former Kennecott Building to house Zions Bank operations. Work on basement and first floor lobby completed. Completion and re-occupancy between October 2006 and March 2007
Fidelity Investor Center	200 South & 400 West	7,000 sq. ft. business retail center
Museum of Utah Art & History	157 South & Main Street	Museum on Main Street to exhibit collections from the Utah Arts Council, State Historical Society, and Utah State Archives
Exchange Place Parking Garage	50 East & Exchange Place	New 500-stall parking garage on Exchange Place connected to the State Office Building on 300 South State Street
LDS Business College Student Housing	North Temple & 300 West	Conversion and renovation of former Travelodge Motel to accommodate male students of LDS Business College at the Triad Center
Plaza Hotel	Northwest corner of South Temple & West Temple	Partial conversion of existing hotel to accommodate female students of LDS Business College at the Triad Center. Most of the building will remain available as hotel.
Gateway Office/Mixed Use	North end of The Gateway near the Fidelity Building	$10 million, 80,000 sq. ft. of retail space to house tenants Old Navy, Chico's, and Office Depot. 22,000 sq. ft. of office space is located on the second floor.

Source: The Downtown Alliance

Table 104
Downtown Salt Lake City At-A-Glance: December 2006

Employment

Total Central Business District employment	61,000
Total wages paid (2005)	$2.1 billion

Retail Inventory*

Total retail square footage	874,339 sq. ft.
Total available retail space	98,665 sq. ft.
Vacancy rate	11.3%

* Excludes Crossroads Plaza and ZCMI Center malls

Office Space Inventory

Total commercial office space	6,582,967 sq. ft.	Average cost	19.65 per square foot
Class A office space	2,671,086 sq. ft.	Class A range	23.62 - 24.36/sq. ft.
Class B office space	2,291,542 sq. ft.	Class B range	17.62 - 18.40/sq. ft.
Class C office space	1,620,339 sq. ft.	Class C range	14.12 - 15.47/sq. ft.

Total commercial office vacancy rate	9.7%
Class A office vacancy rate	1.4%
Class B office vacancy rate	9.2%
Class C office vacancy rate	24.3%

Housing Inventory

Total existing units	approx. 4,695
Apartments/rentals	approx. 4,000
Condominiums	695
Total units under construction	298
Apartments/rentals	45
Condominiums	253
Total proposed units	1128
Apartments/rentals	375
Condominiums	753

Hospitality

Annual visitors	approx. 5 million
Number of Salt Palace conventions (2005)	42
Number of convention delegates (2005)	285,000
Total hotel rooms in Central Business District	7,777
Hotel occupancy rate	67%
Total economic impact of Salt Palace	$165.8 million

Arts & Cultural Attractions

Utah Symphony	Temple Square
Ballet West	Salt Lake Arts Center
Ririe-Woodbury Dance Company	Church Museum of History & Art
Repertory Dance Theatre	Utah Museum of Art and History
Gallery Stroll	Discovery Gateway

Total attendees (2005): approx. 2.3 million

Selected Special Events & Festivals

First Night	Pioneer Days/Days of '47 Parade
St. Patrick's Day Parade	Downtown Farmers Market
Living Traditions	Salt Lake Marathon
Utah Arts Festival	Twilight Concert Series

Total attendees (2005): approx. 900,000

Source: The Downtown Alliance. Assistance provided by: Commerce CRG; Department of Workforce Services; Bureau of Economic & Business Research, David Eccles School of Business, University of Utah; HVS International; Salt Lake Convention & Visitors Bureau

Table 105
Downtown Rising Core Principles

Central Place	Mix of Activities	Neighborhoods	Economy	Mobility	Education, Arts, & Culture
• Downtown belongs to all of Utah • Downtown is the state's central gathering place and the economic, cultural, religious, and civic core of Utah	• Downtown offers a complete place to live, work, shop, learn, and play.	• Downtown living occurs in a collection of distinctive live/work neighborhoods where a diversity of people resides.	• Downtown functions as our region's economic center, the hub of international commerce. • Downtown is a great place to locate businesses that benefit from urban amenities.	• Downtown is accessible. • Transportation coordinates with development to provide high quality pedestrian, bicycling, public transportation, and auto mobility to and within downtown.	• Downtown provides intellectual, scientific, artistic, and cultural opportunities. • Downtown is multi-ethnic and multi-cultural • Downtown provides an environment for life-long learning.

Sports, Recreation, & Tourism	Quality Design	Nature	People	Security	Future-Minded
• Downtown offers many opportunities for people to recreate and relax in a welcoming environment. • Top-notch hotels, restaurants, convention facilities, sport venues, public spaces, and other amenities combine to create a fun and lively downtown.	• Downtown presents a high quality urban experience composed of vibrant, concen-concentrated and beautiful places. • Downtown values its historic buildings and looks forward with new and memorable architecture.	• Downtown contributes to a to a healthy environment by striving to develop environmentally-friendly buildings, districts, and public spaces. • Downtown absorbs growth, helping to conserve critical lands and water, and improve air quality.	• Downtown welcomes everyone. • Downtown offers people the chance to meet, interact, and live near a diverse mix of people.	• Downtown provides a safe and clean environment for everyone.	• Downtown positions itself to be a leading metropolitan center, with forward-thinking and tech-smart ideas and infrastructure that enable the city, region, and state to prosper.

Source: Salt Lake Chamber

Tax Reform Analysis

Overview

Targeted reform of Utah's individual income tax can have powerful dynamic effects. Economic research indicates that marginal tax rates significantly influence the business decisions of entrepreneurs and corporate leaders. Based upon this research, the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget developed a dynamic growth analysis under the assumption that a lower marginal tax rate would induce additional corporate relocation to Utah over and above current projections for economic growth.

Dual Tax System

In the 2006 Fourth Special Session, the Legislature passed Senate Bill 4001, Income Tax Amendments, which provides for an optional flat tax rate of 5.35%; or, alternatively, expanded brackets and a lower top tax rate for taxpayers who elect to stay with the current system. The effect of the reform is that about 5% of taxpayers will switch to the new flat system, but it is expected key corporate decision-makers will be in this group. Although taxpayers with adjusted gross income of less than $50,000 pay only 20% of taxes, they will receive 25% of the tax cut.

Analysis Design

GOPB's analysis was informed by the corporate presence in Boise, Idaho. Boise currently has five large corporations with employment in excess of 1,000 jobs:

- Micron: over 5,000 jobs
- Hewlett Packard: 3,000 to 5,000 jobs
- Boise Cascade: 1,500 to 2,000 jobs
- JR Simplot: 3,000 to 5,000 jobs
- Washington Group International: 1,000 to 1,500 jobs

While Utah will not exactly replicate Boise's experience, it is realistic to suggest corporate relocation can be enhanced with a more competitive tax environment. This individual income tax reform provides the state's governor with a powerful tool to enhance Utah's corporate recruiting effort. The medium-term dynamic effect could be induced general and education fund revenue exceeding the static reduction in income tax collections.

REMI Modeling System

GOPB used the REMI modeling system to analyze the effects of corporate relocation. This system, developed by Regional Economic Models, Incorporated, is a dynamic structural formulation of Utah's economy. REMI includes economic, demographic, and fiscal components. The economic structure includes estimates of employment and gross domestic product by state by industrial sector. Demographic effects are generated from additional employment opportunities estimated in the economic component. For example, migration is a function of both the wage level and new employment at the industry level. REMI tracks the aging of the migrant population and the number of children born to migrants. Fiscal effects, including sales, individual, and corporate tax are estimated based on additional income and economic activity at the industry level.

New Direct High-Paying Jobs

The analysis conducted by GOPB assumed that 6,000 direct new jobs would be created by 2020 at salaries higher than the current state average. During 2009, after tax reform has been implemented and is going forward, 1,500 high-paying jobs will be created. An additional 1,000 jobs follow in 2010, 750 jobs in 2011 and 2012, 250 jobs per year thereafter. The cumulative effect is 6,000 jobs in 2020. In the interest of simplicity and informed by Boise's experience, particularly with Micron, all of the jobs were assumed to be in the manufacturing sector.

Compensation Premium

REMI's default manufacturing compensation, which includes wages and health and retirement benefits, for Utah is about $55,000 per job, $42,000 of wages and $13,000 of benefits. This default reflects a large amount of low-skilled manufacturing skills and the absence of corporate headquarters. To capture the effect of corporate headquarters and high-skill jobs that are being targeted with tax reform, GOPB adjusted REMI's default compensation by a $20,000 increase per job. In effect, GOPB assumed the new jobs created as result of tax reform amounted to a $20,000 premium per job. The result of this assumption is to increase the average compensation of the direct new jobs from $55,000 to $75,000. Initially, the premium totals $30 million in 2009, but grows to $120 million by 2020.

Economic Impacts

REMI computes a wide array of economic impacts. To focus the discussion, GOPB presents gross domestic product by state and employment. GDP by state is Utah's contribution to the Nation's GDP, and is the broadest measure of final economic activity at the state level. Employment includes both payroll jobs and entrepreneurs.

Utah's Gross Domestic Product

In the absence of tax reform, GOPB projects Utah's GDP will reach $143.0 billion (constant-chained 2000 dollars) in 2020. With a targeted tax reform, this amount could increase $2.6 billion, or 1.8%, to a state GDP of $145.6 billion.

Employment

Direct employment resulting from corporate recruiting drives additional economic activity and employment. Corporate operations require both initial capital investment and on-going purchases from in-state suppliers. This investment and supply

will generate a multiplier effect creating additional jobs in construction and other sectors. In addition, high paid corporate employees will consume millions of dollars of retail goods and services, creating jobs in the retail and service sectors. Health benefits, in particular, will drive an increase in the employment of more doctors and other health care professionals. Total employment exceeds 25,000 in 2020.

Tax Revenue

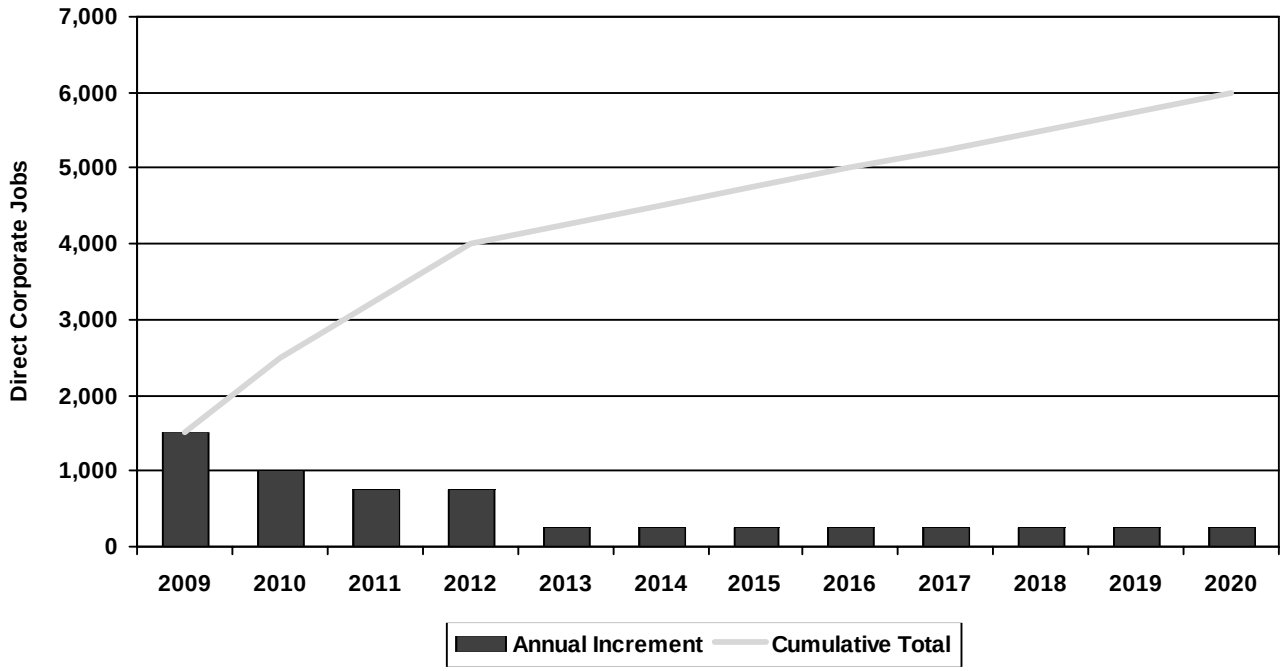
The Legislature estimated the initial static reduction in income tax collections resulting from tax reform to be $78 million. GOPB estimates the static reduction in income tax collections will be about the same proportion of income tax through 2020, as the initial $78 million. This proportion is 2.5% in 2009 and is assumed to remain at that rate through 2020. The result is growth in static reduction from $78 million in 2009 to $105 million (real inflation adjusted 2006 dollars) in 2020.

Combined General Fund and Education Fund revenue generated from corporate recruiting and additional induced economic activity initially totals less than the reduction in income tax. By 2015, however, dynamic revenue gains exceed the static reduction by about $10 million. This net dynamic gain increases to about $30 million annually in 2020.

Conclusion

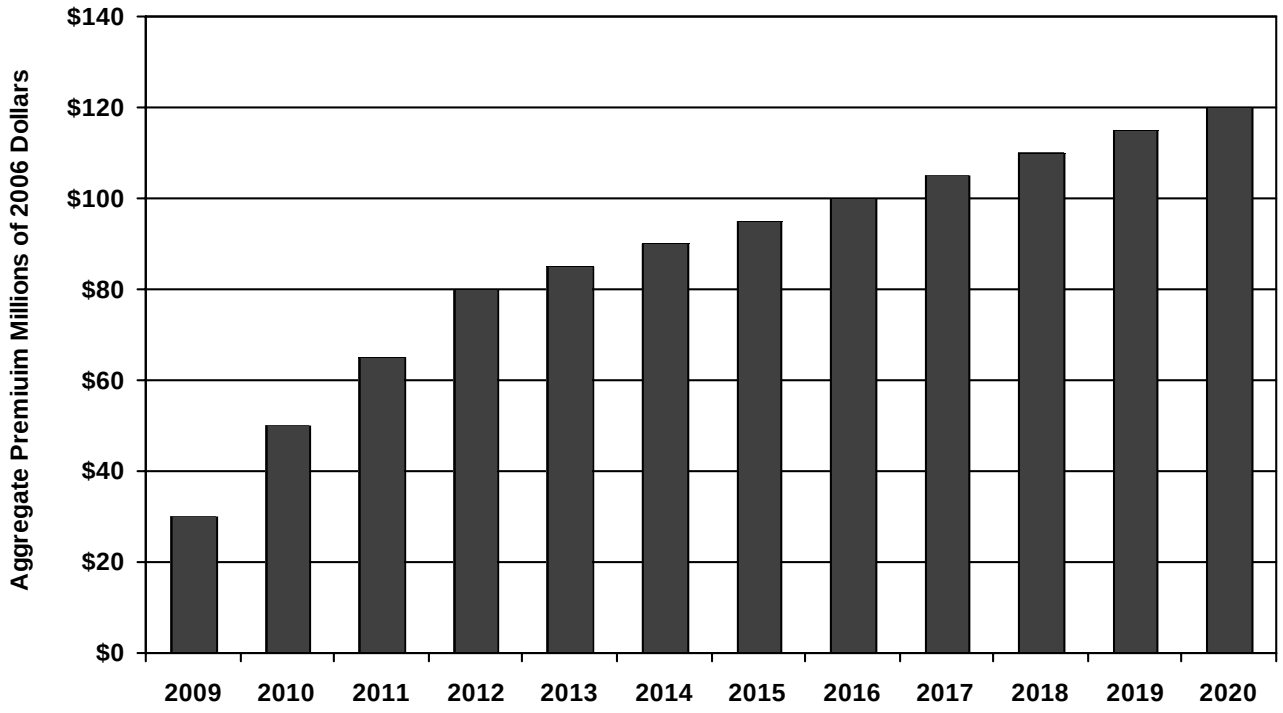
Dynamic analysis allows a more complete understanding of policy decisions. Reforming the individual income tax to target corporate recruiting will generate more positive effects than a simple static analysis suggests. As proposed, tax reform could enable more effective corporate recruiting, resulting in 6,000 direct high paying jobs in 2020, with over 25,000 throughout the economy when the multiplier effect is considered. The overall economy, as measured by GDP by state, could be 1.8% larger, and the net revenue gain could be $30 million.

Figure 80
Direct Corporate Jobs Recruited to Utah: 6,000 Additional Jobs in 2020



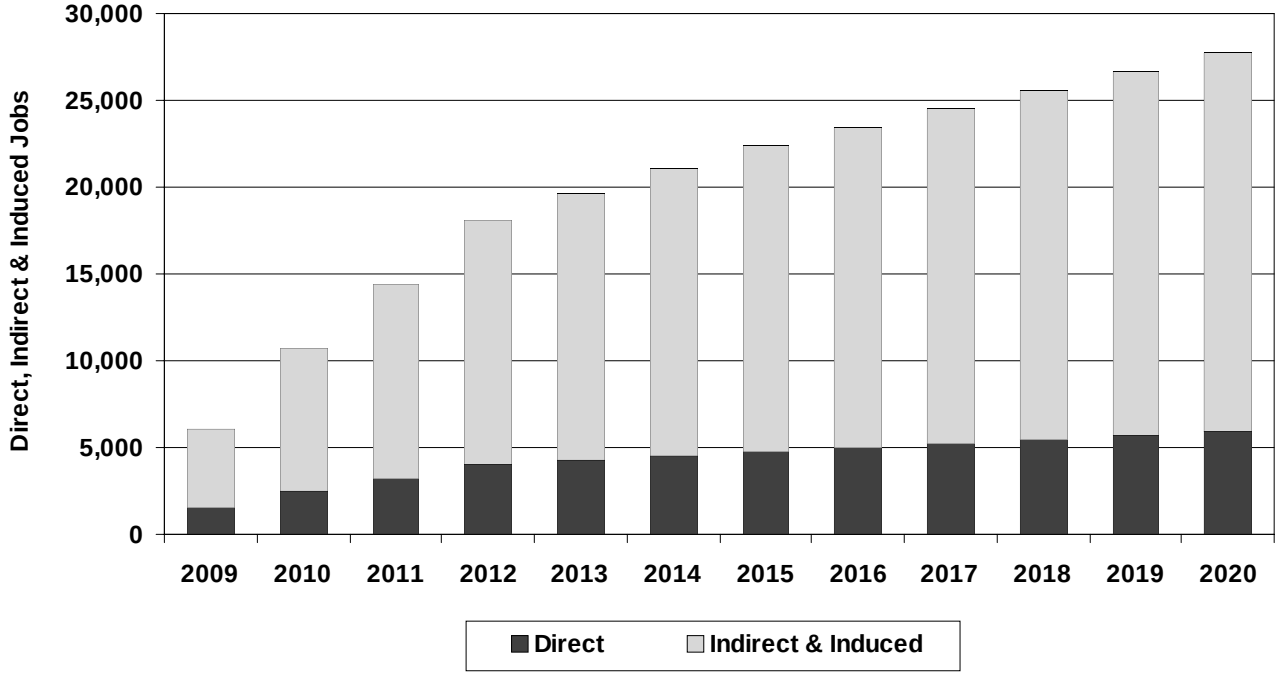
Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget

Figure 81
Corporate Compensation Premium Paid to Utah Employees: $20,000 per Job, $120 Million Wage and Benefit Premium in 2020



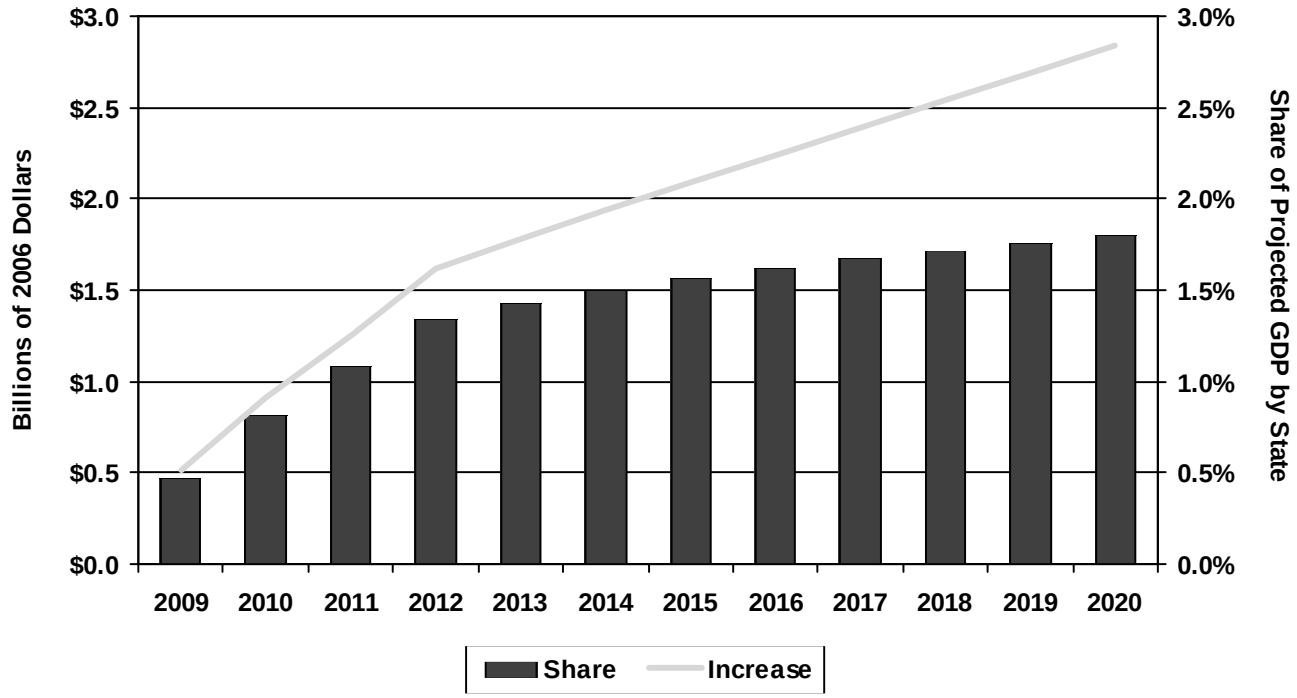
Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget

Figure 82
Direct, Indirect and Induced Employment Resulting from Corporate Recruitment: Over 25,000 Additional Jobs in 2020



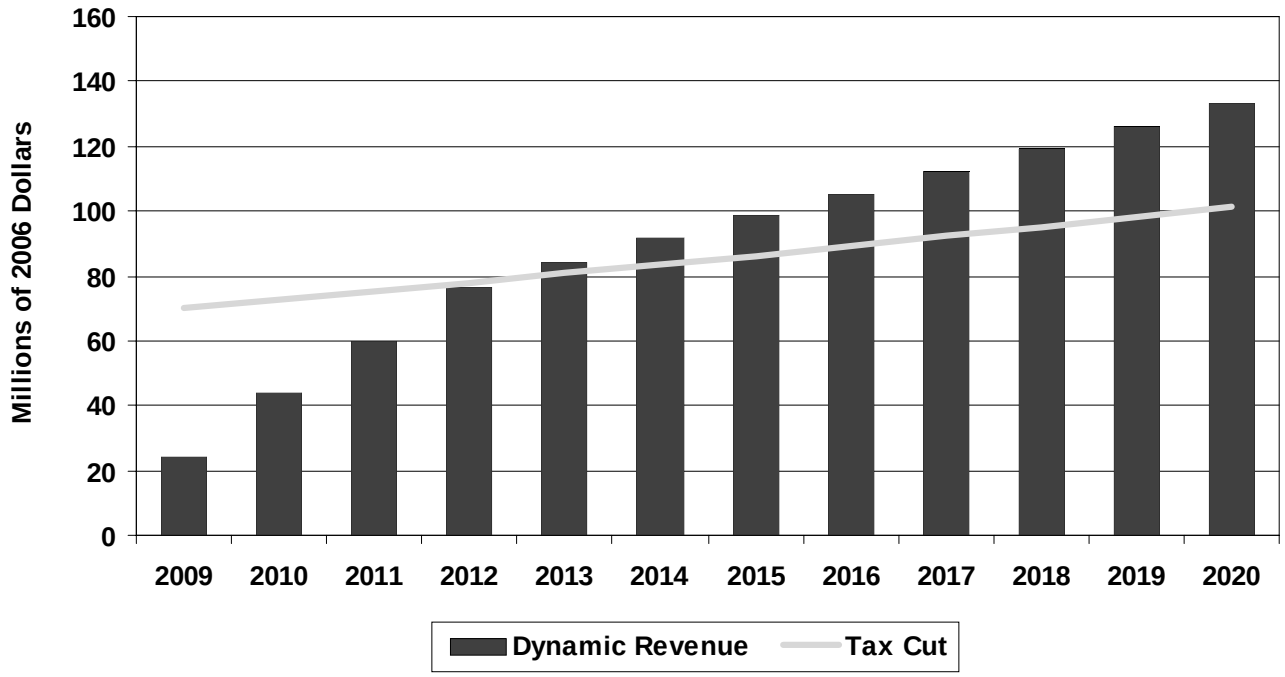
Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget

Figure 83
Expansion of Utah's Gross Domestic Product Above Projected Level: $2.8 Billion or 1.8% Higher in 2020



Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget

Figure 84
Education and General Fund Revenue Compared with Tax Cut



Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget

Utah's Ski Industry

Overview

During the 2005-2006 ski and snowboard season, the Utah Ski and Snowboard Association, a non-profit organization which promotes the Utah ski and snowboarding industry, hired Wikstrom Economic and Planning Consultants, Inc. to conduct its sixth triennial Skier and Snowboarder Survey. A summary of the 2005-2006 season's trends and findings are outlined in this chapter. (The full survey analysis can be obtained from the Utah Ski and Snowboard Association.)

Among the Survey's major findings, Utah residents account for a greater percentage of skier and snowboarder visits; nonresident spending has increased while resident spending is down from previous years; season pass usage has increased; and the overall economic impact of the skiing and snowboarding industry has increased from the previous survey in the 2002-2003 season.

Summary of Findings

Skier Days. Utah had a tremendous 2005-2006 ski season, which saw a 4.3% growth in skier days over the 2004-2005 season. This growth rate was higher than the national increase of 3.3%, but lower than the 5.8% growth that occurred in the Rocky Mountain Region (Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, Colorado and New Mexico).

National skier visitation hit record levels at 58.8 million visits thanks in part to a substantial increase in day visitors. Utah's share of the national market was about 7% compared to Colorado's share of about 20%. Utah reported a total of 4,062,188 skiers and snowboarders skier days in during the 2005-2006 season--the first time skier days topped the 4 million mark. Record and steady snowfall this season--more than 630 inches versus a typical snowfall of 500 inches--and more local skiers helped drive the numbers up. Resorts in Summit County, which include Park City Mountain Resort, Deer Valley, and The Canyons, experienced 1,715,536 skier days, up 6.7% over the prior season.

Spending and Economic Impact. Total ski and snowboard related spending in Utah was an estimated $692 million for the 2005-2006 ski and snowboard season, up from $650 million in 2002-2003. This figure includes all spending on skiing and snowboarding and related purchases such as food, lodging, apparel, and entertainment but excludes airfare. Nonresident spending accounted for $563 million, or 81% of overall spending, while resident spending equaled $129 million, approximately 19%. On average, the daily per capita expenditures for nonresident skiers and snowboarders was $269 per day, with locals spending an average of $46 per day. Off-mountain spending accounts for $435 million of the $692 million spent.

The $563 million spent by nonresident skiers and snowboarders in Utah during the 2005-2006 season generated substantial economic impact over and above the actual dollars spent. Input-output analysis estimates the economic impact of this spending on the State, including indirect earnings and jobs added. A total of $281 million additional earnings was generated by the spending of out-of-state visitors. Approximately 12,700 jobs have been supported by this spending.

Income. Skiers and snowboarders' median income for the 2005-2006 season was $75,000. The median income of skiers and snowboarders decreased from the 2002-2003 survey, which showed a median income of $88,000. This decline can be attributed to an increased share of Utah residents who tend to have lower incomes than nonresidents ($51,000 versus $117,000), and a drop in locals' median income from $70,000 in 2002-2003. This phenomenon has a large impact on the spending and economic impact numbers for the 2005-2006 season. Even though the resident median income has decreased from 2002-2003, the out-of-state visitor median income has increased from $97,000 in 2002-2003 to $117,000 in 2005-2006.

Age. Aging baby boomers resulted in an increased proportion of older skiers from 7% in the 1999-2000 survey to 12% this season. The "echo boomer" group of 25 to 34-year olds has also seen an increase from the 1999-2000 survey to the 2005-2006 survey. The median age for all skiers is 34. Out-of-state visitors are older, with a median age of 40 of those who visit Utah.

Locals, Day Use and Visitors. One of the more interesting findings of this season's survey is a surge in the proportion of local skiers-56% in 2005-2006 compared to 48% in 1999-2000). These same data are reflected in the increased proportion of day skiers from 43% in 2002-2003 to 55% in 2005-2006. Nationally, day visitors typically represent about half of all skier days over recent years, generally hovering at about 49% (38% in the Rocky Mountain Region). This suggests that Utah's day visitor count is substantial compared to the Rocky Mountain average.

These trends are more clearly illustrated by looking at the actual number of locals, which has grown at an average annual rate of 5.5% over the past nine years, while the number of nonresident skiers and snowboarders only grew at an average annual rate of 0.9%. This reflects the success of efforts of the ski industry and individual resorts to attract families and children through locals discounts, such as the Fifth Grade Passport and the Learn to Ski programs.

Visitor Origination - States. Of the 33 states represented by respondents, visiting skiers and snowboarders were largely res-

idents of California (17.9%), New York (6.6%), Florida (6.5%) and Texas (6.3%). These four states comprise 37% of total nonresident visitation and have continually accounted for the highest proportion of out-of-state skiers and snowboarders over the past three surveys.

Visitor Origination - Designated Market Areas (DMA). The origination of respondents can also be categorized by major DMAs. The past season saw a reversal in the positions of the top two DMAs since the 2002-2003 survey. The Los Angeles DMA produced 13.4% of total skier visitation to Utah while the New York DMA dropped to 8.1%. In the 2002-2003 season New York represented 11.7% of domestic destination travel to Utah while the LA market represented 7.3%. The three large California markets--the Los Angeles basin, San Francisco Bay area, and San Diego--accounted for 20.5% of total domestic destination visitors.

International Visitors. International visitors have remained at 3% of Utah's skiers and snowboarders since the 1993-1994 season. The countries most represented by international skiers and snowboarders are the English-speaking nations of the United Kingdom (25%), Canada (21%) and Australia (14%).

Skis vs. Snowboards. Since 1996 snowboarders have continually increased their share of skier and snowboarder days and now account for 28% of respondents to the Utah survey. This is slightly lower than the national level of 30%. During the 1996-97 ski season 19% of respondents were snowboarders. Snowboard use has grown at an average annual rate twice that of ski use (5.8% vs. 2.4% per year).

Lift Ticket Use. In 2005-2006, 56% of lift tickets were single-day lift passes with the next most popular tickets-26%-being season passes. However, this percentage still shows that Utah trails the national average of 31% in season pass use. Both multi-day and discount lift passes account for 6% of total lift tickets.

Single day lift passes averaged $56 during the 2005-2006 ski and snowboard season. This is lower than both the national average of $61 and the Rocky Mountain mean of $69. Lift pass prices have increased in Utah at an average annual rate of 13.1% compared with 4.3% for the Rocky Mountain Region and 4.1% nationally.

During the 2005-2006 season, the average price for a season pass was $444, with a median of $400. Local season pass usage has constantly increased from 22% in 1999-2000 to 45% during the 2005-2006 ski and snowboard season. While national data for in-state season pass usage is not available, overall national season pass sales have increased by 26% from 2002-2003 to 2005-2006.

Total Days Skied and Snowboarded. During the 2005-2006 ski season, domestic, out-of-state visitors averaged trips of 5.7 nights with 5.3 days of snowboarding or skiing. International visitors tended to stay longer with an average of 10.1 nights and 9.7 ski and snowboard days. Both groups experienced longer trips than the 2002-2003 season with domestic visitors staying an average of 0.3 nights longer and international visitors staying an average of 1.5 nights longer than the previous survey.

Educational Attainment. The percentage of skiers and snowboarders with a bachelor's degree or higher has decreased slightly between the 1999-2000 ski season (61%) and the 2005-2006 ski season (58%). Recent trends also show a higher percentage of in-state skiers and snowboarders who had a high school diploma as the highest degree of education obtained over pervious surveys (31% in 2005-2006 compared to 13% in 1999-2000).

Family Status. Single respondents with no children account for the largest family type (38%--up from 33% in 2002-2003) followed by parents with children at home (27%). These two family types account for nearly two-thirds of respondents. Other family types include couples with no children (17%), empty nesters (12%--up from 10% in 2002 and 2003) and youth living at home (6%).

Visitation Frequency. The number of out-of-state skiers and snowboarders on their first visit to Utah has decreased from 33% during the 2002-2003 ski season to 26%. Within the last five years out-of-state skiers and snowboarders have averaged 3.4 previous trips to Utah. International visitors tend to make fewer visits to Utah, averaging 2.0 trips in the last five years.

Likelihood of Return. The percentage of skiers and snowboarders indicating they would return within the next two years increased from the previous survey. During the 2005-2006 ski and snowboard season 57% of skiers and snowboarders indicated they would definitely return within the next two years compared to the 51% of skiers and snowboarders who gave the same answer in 2002-2003.

Most Important Factor Influencing Return. The predominate reasons out-of-state skiers and snowboarders chose Utah are its snow quality (35%) followed by the proximity to the airport (19%). The factors that would encourage out-of-state skiers and snowboarders to visit more often are: more lift ticket specials (34%), better lift and lodging packages (25%) and better nightlife (17%).

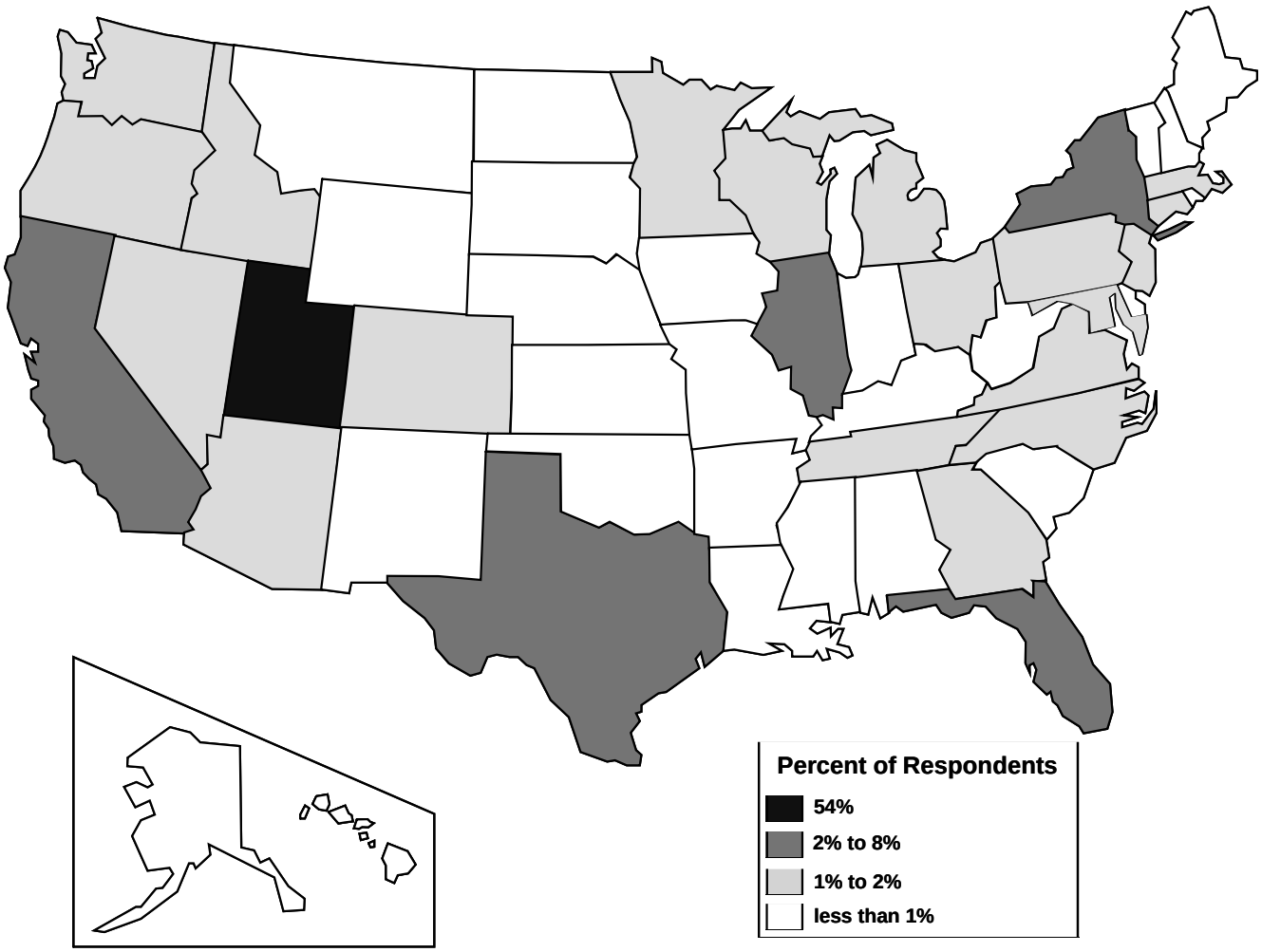
Conclusion

The results of the 2005-2006 Utah Skier and Snowboarder Survey show a changing skier and snowboarder profile. More

Utah residents are now skiing and snowboarding on Utah's slopes than nonresidents. In addition, snowboarding has continued to gain popularity and accounted for an increasing share of on-mountain visitors.

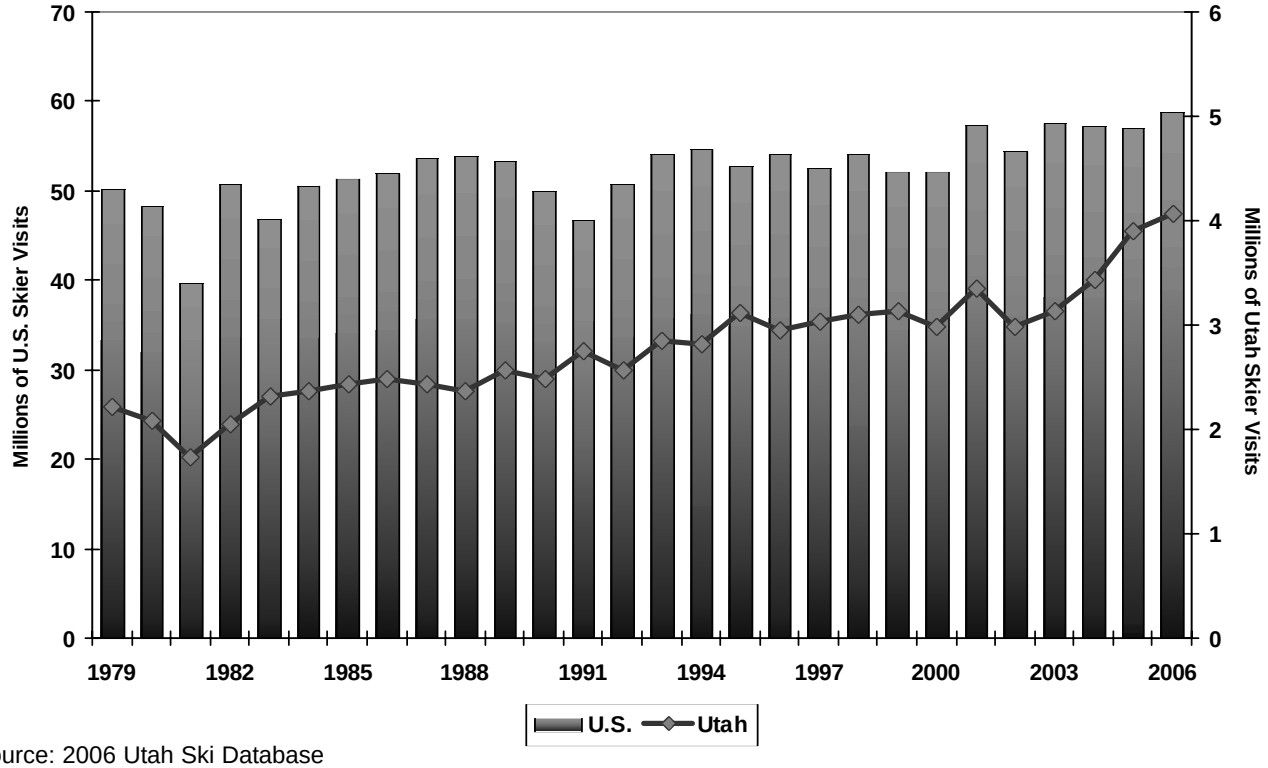
Lower incomes and, to a certain extent, increased usage of season passes among resident skiers and snowboarders resulted in a lower resident spending per person average. These factors have kept overall resident spending low, despite the increased number of resident skiers and snowboarders. However, total spending has been buoyed by higher nonresident-visitors spending, resulting in total spending and economic impact numbers well above those of the 2002-2003 season.

Figure 85
State of Origin for Skier Visits in Utah



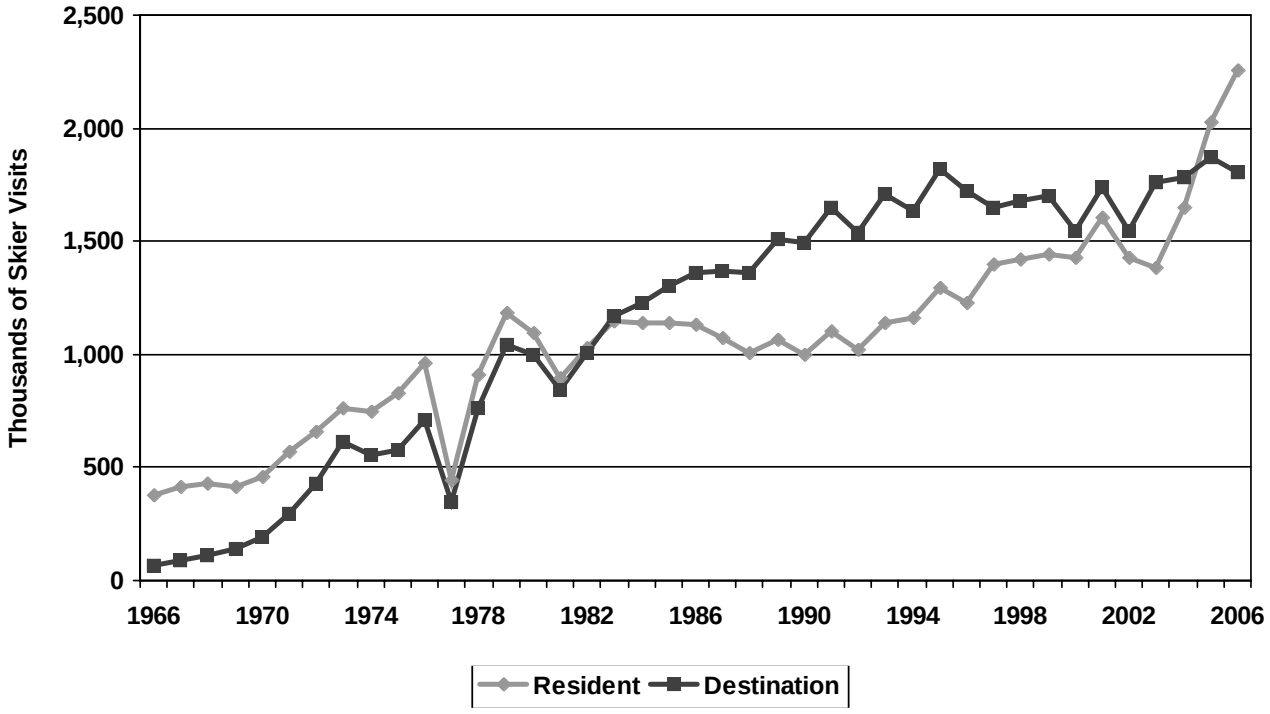
Source: Wikstrom Economic and Planning Consultants, RRC Associates

Figure 86
Utah and United States Skier visits (In Millions)



Source: 2006 Utah Ski Database

Figure 87
Estimated Resident and Destination Skier Visits in Utah



Source: 2006 Utah Ski Database

Table 106
Estimated Resident and Destination Skier Visits in Utah (Thousands)

Ski Season	Total Visits	Resident Visits	% of Total	Destination Visits	% of Total
1966	442	377	85.3%	65.0	14.7%
1967	504	415	82.3%	89.2	17.7%
1968	540	426	78.9%	114.1	21.1%
1969	555	416	75.0%	138.9	25.0%
1970	649	458	70.6%	190.7	29.4%
1971	862	568	65.9%	294.3	34.1%
1972	1,088	661	60.8%	427.0	39.2%
1973	1,370	759	55.4%	611.0	44.6%
1974	1,301	743	57.1%	557.5	42.9%
1975	1,411	831	58.9%	580.0	41.1%
1976	1,674	962	57.5%	712.1	42.5%
1977	789	442	56.0%	347.0	44.0%
1978	1,672	912	54.6%	759.7	45.4%
1979	2,223	1,180	53.1%	1,042.6	46.9%
1980	2,093	1,093	52.2%	999.9	47.8%
1981	1,740	894	51.4%	846.5	48.6%
1982	2,039	1,029	50.5%	1,009.5	49.5%
1983	2,317	1,149	49.6%	1,167.8	50.4%
1984	2,370	1,140	48.1%	1,229.5	51.9%
1985	2,437	1,137	46.7%	1,299.2	53.3%
1986	2,491	1,128	45.3%	1,363.1	54.7%
1987	2,441	1,072	43.9%	1,368.6	56.1%
1988	2,369	1,009	42.6%	1,359.5	57.4%
1989	2,572	1,063	41.3%	1,508.9	58.7%
1990	2,491	999	40.1%	1,492.2	59.9%
1991	2,752	1,101	40.0%	1,650.9	60.0%
1992	2,561	1,024	40.0%	1,536.5	60.0%
1993	2,850	1,140	40.0%	1,710.0	60.0%
1994	2,800	1,165	41.6%	1,635.2	58.4%
1995	3,114	1,295	41.6%	1,818.6	58.4%
1996	2,954	1,229	41.6%	1,725.1	58.4%
1997	3,043	1,397	45.9%	1,646.3	54.1%
1998	3,102	1,424	45.9%	1,678.0	54.1%
1999	3,144	1,443	45.9%	1,701.1	54.1%
2000	2,977	1,429	48.0%	1,547.9	52.0%
2001	3,349	1,608	48.0%	1,741.7	52.0%
2002	2,975	1,428	48.0%	1,546.8	52.0%
2003	3,141	1,382	44.0%	1,759.1	56.0%
2004	3,429	1,646	48.0%	1,783.2	52.0%
2005	3,896	2,026	52.0%	1,869.9	48.0%
2006	4,062	2,259	56.0%	1,803.6	44.0%

Source: 2006 Utah Ski Database

Table 107
Utah and United States Skier Visits (Millions)

Ski Season	U.S.	Utah	Utah Market Share
1979	50.2	2.22	4.4%
1980	48.2	2.09	4.3%
1981	39.7	1.74	4.4%
1982	50.7	2.05	4.0%
1983	46.9	2.32	4.9%
1984	50.6	2.37	4.7%
1985	51.4	2.44	4.7%
1986	51.9	2.49	4.8%
1987	53.7	2.44	4.5%
1988	53.9	2.37	4.4%
1989	53.3	2.57	4.8%
1990	50.0	2.49	5.0%
1991	46.7	2.75	5.9%
1992	50.8	2.56	5.0%
1993	54.0	2.85	5.3%
1994	54.6	2.81	5.1%
1995	52.7	3.11	5.9%
1996	54.0	2.95	5.5%
1997	52.5	3.04	5.8%
1998	54.1	3.10	5.7%
1999	52.1	3.14	6.0%
2000	52.2	2.98	5.7%
2001	57.3	3.35	5.8%
2002	54.4	2.98	5.5%
2003	57.6	3.14	5.5%
2004	57.1	3.43	6.0%
2005	56.9	3.90	6.8%
2006	58.8	4.06	6.9%

Source: 2006 Utah Ski Database

Table 108
Comparison Table of Survey Results

	2005-06	2002-03	1999-00
Visitor Origin			
Utah	56%	44%	48%
Out of state USA	41%	53%	49%
International	3%	3%	3%
Days skiing this trip			
Median	5	4	4
Mean	5.7	4.6	5.6
Nights stayed in Utah			
Median	5	5	5
Mean	5.7	5.5	7.5
Type of accomodation			
Own accommodations	5%	5%	6%
Staying with friends/family	20%	19%	22%
Using a friends condo but not with friends	2%	3%	1%
Timeshare	6%	7%	3%
Renting a hotel / motel room or suit	44%	44%	47%
Renting a condo / house	22%	20%	18%
Bed & Breakfast	0%	1%	1%
RV	0%	na	na
Other	1%	1%	2%
Average nightly room rate			
Mean	$226	$214	$187
Median	$173	$150	$100
Used a package deal			
	11%	13%	15%
Average package price			
Mean	$914	$742	$567
Median	$600	$600	$500
Month booked reservations (excluding those w/out reservations)			
July 2005 or before	8%	10%	12%
August	9%	6%	4%
September	7%	9%	6%
October	20%	11%	10%
November	18%	13%	12%
December	12%	12%	19%
January 2006	8%	11%	20%
February	2%	7%	9%
March	2%	3%	8%
April	-	2%	0%
Primary Method of Travel			
Airline	79%	81%	78%
Private Aircraft	1%	1%	0%
Bus	1%	1%	2%
Private Vehicle	19%	16%	21%
Rental Vehicle	1%	1%	na
Other	0%	-	na

	2005-06	2002-03	1999-00
(If airline) which airline			
Aero Mexico	0.3%	1%	na
America West	4%	3%	3%
American	9%	10%	7%
Continental	5%	4%	3%
Delta	49%	49%	53%
Frontier	2%	1%	na
Jet Blue	4%	3%	na
Northwest	3%	5%	4%
Southwest	11%	13%	15%
United	11%	11%	12%
Other	2%	1%	3%
Median lift ticket price			
	$51	$40	$35
Gender			
Male	73%	66%	72%
Female	27%	34%	28%
Equipment type*			
Alpine Skis	68%	71%	75%
Telemark	3%	3%	3%
Snowboard	28%	26%	23%
*more options were given during the 2005-06 survey			
Ability Level			
First-time/Beginner	6%	7%	9%
High/Low Intermediate	46%	50%	52%
Advanced/Expert	48%	43%	39%
Median household income			
All skiers	$75,000	$88,000	$62,000
Nonresidents only	$117,000	$97,000	$93,000
Residents	$51,000	$70,000	$48,000
Income distribution*			
$0 - 24,999	19%	15%	25%
25,000 - 49,999	16%	14%	18%
50,000 - 74,999	15%	14%	13%
75,000 - 99,999	11%	14%	11%
100,000 - 124,999	9%	11%	10%
125,000 - 149,999	7%	7%	6%
150,000 - 174,999	6%	5%	3%
175,000 - 199,999	4%	4%	3%
200,000 - 249,999	5%	5%	3%
250,000 - 299,999	2%	3%	2%
more than 300,00(	6%	9%	5%
*Percentages do not account for declines			
Total spending (thousands)	$692,000	$650,000	$752,000

Source: Wikstrom Economic & Planning Associates, Inc., RRC Associates

The Challenges Created by Growth

Overview

Utah is facing unprecedented population growth. On October 19, 2006, the Center for Public Policy & Administration and the Utah Intergovernmental Roundtable, a coalition of representatives from multiple levels of government interested in public policy issues that cut across different levels of government, convened experts to discuss the challenges of growth in five areas: population, education, transportation, water, and infrastructure. Actions taken now to address growth in these and other critical areas will have significant implications for long term quality of life in Utah

Several individuals made presentations at the UIR, including Robert Spendlove, Governor's Office of Planning and Budget; Ray Timothy, Utah State Office of Education; Carlos Braceras, Utah Department of Transportation; Fred Finlinson, Finlinson & Finlinson, PLLC; Stanley Postma, MWH Americas, Inc.; Alan Matheson, Envision Utah; and Robert Grow, O'Melveny & Myers LLP. Their presentations are summarized here. Their contributions, as well as the other contributors to the Summit, were critical to stimulating this discussion.

Growth Equals Challenges

Projections indicate that Utah's population will double by 2050 to over 5.4 million residents. Utah has a choice: growth can happen and the state can respond reactively; or alternatively, individuals can come together to discuss and plan for the challenges and opportunities of population growth.

Often issues are studied individually. Unfortunately, the impacts do not occur in a vacuum. If growth occurs, there are increased demands for education, water, and transportation. As a result, the most effective strategy is to take an integrated approach to the issues. Uncertainty, for example, must also be accomondated "the unthinkable" catastrophic events such as an earthquake or pandemic. The following summarizes the challenges Utah faces in five areas: population growth, education, water, transportation and infrastructure, followed by a discussion of an approach to growth planning.

Utah's Long-Term Population Projections

Utah is one of the six fastest growing states in the nation which will result in a doubling of its population by the year 2050. Utah's main population centers, in the counties along the Wasatch Front as well as Iron and Washington counties, are home to over 2 million residents or 91% of the state's population according to 2000 U.S. Census data.

Utah's population growth can mostly be attributed to the highest fertility rate in the nation, but migration is also a significant factor. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, Utah's fertility rate was 2.6 in 2000 (versus 2.1 nationally). Migration contributed 22% of Utah's population increase from 1950-2004 and is projected to be 26% until 2035.

School-age and retirement-age groups are increasing at the greatest rates. The 65 and older group, or retirement-age population, is about 217,000 presently; by 2030 the group is projected to increase almost 250% to over 530,000. During the same period, the school age current population of nearly 550,000 is expected to reach 862,000, which is more than a 150% increase.

Utah has had higher rates of employment growth than the nation; these are projected to continue. Proper planning will allow Utah to address the demographic growth and shifts while retaining its strong and vibrant economy.

The Impact of Growth on Public Education

In 2005, the annual change in Utah's public school student enrollment exceeded 10,000 students per year. Enrollment is expected to increase, resulting in an additional 140,000 total students over the next ten years. The major issues accompanying this growth in public education include: personnel, property, construction, maintenance and transportation.

Teacher shortages are already a concern for Utah schools as teacher attrition rates climb, low salaries reduce interest in teaching as a profession, and aging teachers prepare to retire. The population boom will compound these concerns, leading to unprecedented teacher and support staff shortages.

Property and construction expenses are also a mounting concern for Utah's educational system. Land values continue to soar with price tags of $225,000 per acre. As a result, property acquisition expenses for elementary, junior and high schools average $2.7, $5.4 and $12.3 million, respectively. In addition, construction costs have increased dramatically over the past two to three years. Estimated expenditures for elementary, middle/junior high schools have nearly doubled and projected high school costs have risen from $40 million to over $55 million. Beyond school construction hurdles is the inevitable increased cost of maintenance. Finally, an influx of students will increase the demand for transit routes to and from schools and for extracurricular activities.

If growth is in the projected range, Utah school districts will experience a 24% increase in student enrollment from 2001-2013. To illustrate this, if the growth is within the projected rate, a school district the size of either Cache or Provo school districts will have to be added each year to accommodate the growth.

Proven solutions to some of these challenges are: year round schedules, split/double sessions, portable classrooms and, of

course, building new facilities. Advanced planning and innovation will be critical to respond to Utah's growth and to meet the modern demands of personnel, property, construction, maintenance and transportation.

The Impact of Growth on Transportation

From 1990 to 2005, Utah's population increased by 43% while the miles traveled increased by 68%. Increases in population and travel unbalanced by increases in transportation infrastructure will result in significantly increased travel times. Projections indicate that if identified transportation projects are not undertaken, in the next 20 to 25 years the current travel time of one hour from Provo to Salt Lake City will double, while the travel time from Salt Lake City to Provo will triple from one to three hours. These increases will have a negative impact on mobility which will affect both Utah's quality of life and economic vitality. Survey data indicates that 86% of Utahns surveyed are already concerned about increasing congestion.

Statewide, transportation projects totaling $29 billion have been identified, while combined federal, local, and state revenue reveals only $6.5 billion earmarked for these. This leaves $22.5 billion total unfunded highway capacity needs. Revenues are not keeping up with future transportation needs and costs are increasing significantly. Together these factors make it difficult to deliver projects on time.

A 2004 legislative taskforce identified potential road funding sources. A survey of public opinion indicated that the majority were opposed to these options including: a statewide sales tax increase (68% opposed); a fuel tax increase (75% opposed); and vehicle title and registration fees increase (61% opposed). The public showed more support for implementing managed lanes (favored by 75%) and increasing the auto sales tax (51% favored). A local option sales tax for transportation (favored by 41%) passed in Salt Lake County by 64%; this option also passed as an Opinion Question in Utah County by a vote of nearly two to one.

Managed lane concepts include reversible lanes, high-occupancy-vehicle lanes, high-occupancy toll lanes, and toll roads. Utah's first "managed lane" is on I-15 in Salt Lake County. Another option is toll roads such as the one being evaluated in the Mountain View Corridor. Tolling could pay for approximately two-thirds of the construction cost but tolling is a controversial issue.

Maintaining Utah's mobility is critical to maintaining quality of life and economic growth. Utah's transportation system helps people find jobs. Businesses choose to locate due to having a system that allows them to move goods and services efficiently. Utah is facing some serious financial challenges related to our transportation growth. These challenges could make it difficult to deliver quality projects that maintain or improve our system difficult.

Water Challenges for Our Future

Utah's water belongs to the public. The right to use water is a property right and most water rights in Utah have been appropriated to users. Agriculture uses 85% of the state's water and Municipal and Industrial (M&I) uses account for the remaining 15%. The increased demand for water due to population growth means that the demand will soon exceed the amount of water available. As a result, water has been and will continue to be a growth limiting resource. Matching water resources to the most beneficial use will be one of the most critical challenges for further growth as will water development and conservation.

Development of additional water resources is costly and has a long lead time. For example, the Central Utah Project, conceived of over 50 years ago, is currently estimated to cost $2.3 billion. The state has two potential big future developments being studied for feasibility: the Bear River and Lake Powell Pipeline.

The market place can serve as a mechanism to allow existing beneficial uses to change. For example, M&I users can afford to pay more for water than farmers raising hay and grain. This raises the question of how much the state's food and fiber supply should diminish to transfer water from agriculture to M&I use. Conservation can allow existing resources, but the water system, however, relies on return flow to meet down stream users needs. Conservation or increased water efficiency upstream may deny down stream users their water rights.

In addition heavy reliance on underground aquifers may exceed the safe yield of each water basin, changing the resource from a renewable resource to a "mined" or depletable resource. Another factor is that water use is dependent upon infrastructure to bring, treat, distribute, collect, and retreat water. Infrastructure is also a challenging water issue.

As the demand exceeds the available resource, competing users will dramatically increase the price of water and conflicts between water users will increase, whether up stream versus down stream users or new users versus old users. These conflicts will increase, resulting in regional competition for limited resources

Growth and Utah's Infrastructure

A state's infrastructure is the back bone of its economy. It provides basic services required by both businesses and general population, such as safe drinking water, waste management, and transportation access. Escalating growth patterns in Utah are putting additional pressure on these infrastructure services.

Key problems center on aging facilities and the difficulties of developing new ones. Many cities have facilities that date back 100 years. Repair and rehabilitation are expensive and time consuming. Constructing new facilities would take years, but the great need for additional infrastructure systems to accommodate Utah's growth cannot be ignored.

The American Council of Engineering Companies and the Utah League of Cities & Town surveyed 20 cities across the state and several engineering firms who work with cities and towns regarding their infrastructure. The survey compared needs with budgets and asked cities what shortfalls they had for funding of capital projects. The survey results placed a monetary value and/or a grade rating on the condition and needs of Utah's various infrastructure systems. The grade ratings were determined comparatively. The infrastructure systems rated included wastewater, drainage/urban runoff, water, dams, transit, bridges, airports, and roads. Grades ranged from 'D's" to "C's". The cost of improving the various utility systems adds up to at least $2.5 billion over the next 20 years not including transportation, dams and transit, for which no value prediction was made.

The survey also revealed that most systems are being well managed with the limited resources available. Nevertheless, the aging workforce of operators and managers presents another problem. The recommendations from this study included: provide more support for training programs that will develop a new workforce to operate and manage the infrastructure; continue to emphasize efficient management of Utah's limited resources; shore up the existing funding mechanisms that will support expansion of infrastructure; and promote low-impact development standards to reduce impacts on existing infrastructure.

Outlook: Growth Can Result in Opportunities

The summaries above reveal that the pressures of growth are widespread and interrelated. For example, a growing population results in additional school age youth which increases demand on the education system as well as on water supply, transportation, and other infrastructure systems. Population growth will continue. The ways to address change can also change.

Land use decisions typically are based on a local perspective. More effective planning would result if local governments coordinated more closely to develop transportation systems and recognized how their land use decisions affect surrounding communities. Utah's present sales tax distribution system discourages local communities from taking the regional perspective. Local governments do not have an incentive to develop job centers, as opposed to retail. This dampens opportunities for bringing new wealth into the region. If a more regional perspective is taken, it will be easier to coordinate more closely in developing transportation and other infrastructure systems.

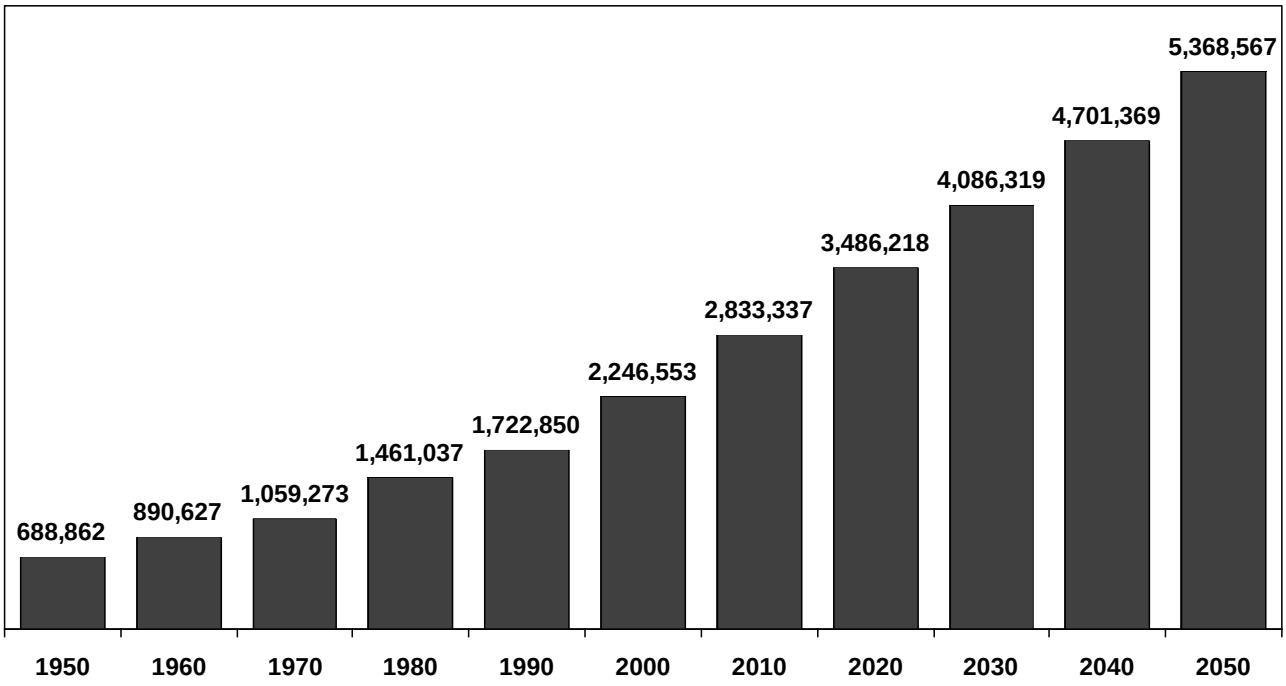
Regional visioning helps the public and today's decision-makers understand the long-term consequences of the choices they make. Regional visioning can be used to ask important questions about:

- people's values - what do people want, what is important to them?
- vision - how can our region provide it?
- strategies - how do we implement the vision, and
- how do we develop plans to build and fund the scenarios?

Multiple scenarios can be developed demonstrating the impact of various options for transportation, land use, environmental policy, and other decisions. The models can help identify the impact on factors such as energy use, job creation, air quality, land consumption, traffic, water use, open space, and housing demand. Envision Utah used this approach to involve key decision-makers and the community to guide development of a broadly and publicly supported Quality Growth Strategy--a vision to protect Utah's environment, economic strength, and quality of life for generations to come.

The future of the world's children will largely be determined by the success or failure of urban environments to meet the needs of its inhabitants. Is a future left to chance a legacy Utahns are willing to leave future generations?

Figure 88
A 100 Year Look at Utah's Population: Utah Population 1950 to 2050



Sources: Historical, U.S. Census Bureau; Projected, 2005 Baseline Projections