



# Utah Data Guide

A Newsletter For Data Users

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

## Statistical Abstract of the United States: 2004-2005

The U.S. Census Bureau recently released the *Statistical Abstract of the United States: 2004-2005*. The Statistical Abstract is known as the Nation's Data Book and has been published since 1878. It is the standard summary of statistics on the social, political, and economic organization of the United States and has been designed as a convenient reference and

a guide to other statistical sources. Data within the publication is gathered from many statistical publications, both government and private. Statistics for the most recent year or period available as of summer 2004. Emphasis in the Statistical Abstract is given to national data, however many tables present data for regions and individual states with a smaller number of tables providing data for metropolitan areas and cities.

### Selected Statistics - With a Special Focus on Utah

#### Population Characteristics

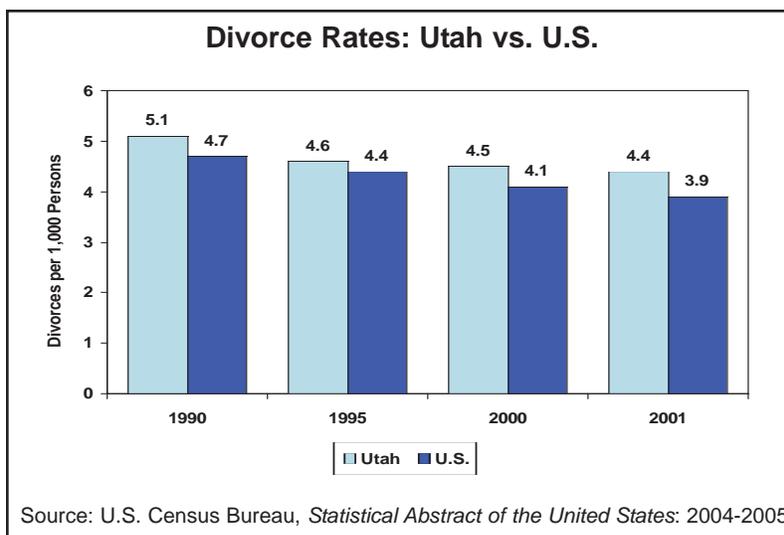
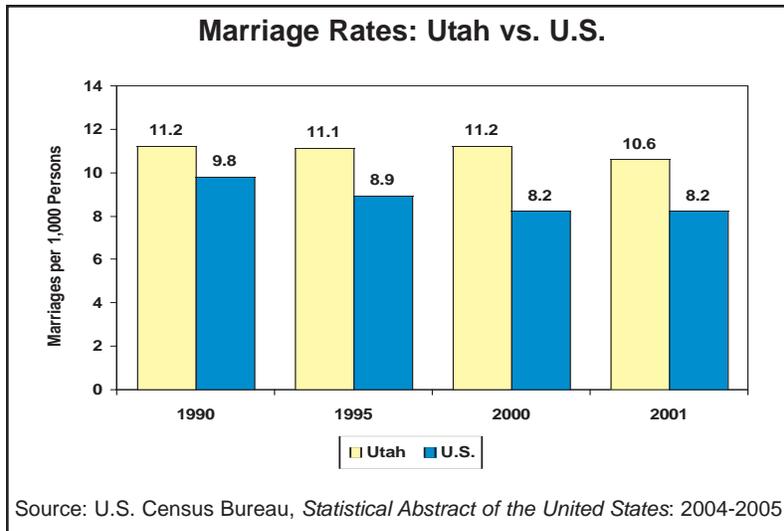
**Urban Population** - In 2000 the nation's population was 79.0% urban. The District of Columbia ranked first among the 50 states and the District of Columbia with 100% of the population being urban, followed by California (94.4%), New Jersey (94.4%), Hawaii (91.5%), and Nevada (91.5%). Utah was 88.2% urban in 2000, ranking the state 10th. Vermont was the state with the lowest percent urban population with 38.2% urban.

**Religion** - Among the 50 states and the District of Columbia, Utah ranked first in the percentage of the population being Christian adherents (74.3%) in 2000. North Dakota followed close behind with 72.9% of the population being Christian. Oregon has the lowest percentage with 30.1%. In 2002, New York had the highest percentage of Jewish people in the nation with 8.7% of the total population. Utah's Jewish population constituted 0.2% of the total population.

#### Vital Statistics

**Marriage** - The marriage rate in the U.S. for 2001 was 8.2 per 1,000 persons, compared with rates of 9.8 and 8.2 in 1990 and 2000, respectively. In 2001, Utah had a marriage rate of 10.6 per 1,000 persons, compared to 11.2 and 11.1 in 1990 and 2000. Nevada ranked first with 75.0 followed by Hawaii (20.4), Arkansas (14.8), Tennessee (13.9), and Idaho (11.4). Utah ranked sixth among the fifty states and the District of Columbia, with a marriage rate of 10.6 in 2001. Oklahoma ranked last with a marriage rate of 4.9.

**Divorce** - The national divorce rate declined from 4.7 per 1,000 persons in 1990, to 4.1 in 2000, and to 3.9 in 2001. The divorce rate in Utah in 2001 was 4.4 per 1,000 persons, higher than the national average. Nevada had the highest divorce rate in 2001 with 6.8 divorces per 1,000 persons. Nevada was followed by



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## Gross State Product

### Overview

Gross State Product (GSP) is the market value of all 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 (GDP). Conceptually, GSP is gross output less intermediate inputs. In December 2004, The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) released revisions of GSP for 1987, 1992 and 1997, estimates of GSP for 2002, and a prototype estimate for 2003.

### Nominal GSP

Utah's current dollar GSP is estimated by the BEA to have been \$75.8 billion in 2003 and \$73.0 billion in 2002. This represents a growth rate of 3.8%, the 45th highest rate in the nation. This growth is a slight decrease from the previous year when Utah's nominal GSP grew at a rate of 3.9%. The national average growth in nominal GSP from 2002 to 2003 was 4.8%, up from the previous year's rate of 3.7%.

### Real GSP

Utah's real GSP (measured in chain-weighted 2000 dollars) has been increasing since 1986. BEA estimated real GSP for Utah to be \$69.5 billion in 2002 and \$68.4 billion in 2001. This represents a 1.7% increase, ranking Utah 41st in the nation in terms of growth. It also represents an increase over the previous year when Utah's real GSP grew by 0.7%. The national average growth for real GSP from 2001 to 2002 was 2.1%.

### GSP Trends

Utah performed quite well through the 1990s in terms of real GSP growth. Throughout the decade, Utah experienced growth above 9.0% in four different years and was ranked among the top five fastest growing states during those four years as a result. This continued until 2000 when Utah experienced 4.0% growth. However, Utah experienced 0.5% growth in 2001, marking the first year Utah experienced less than 2.0% growth in real GSP since 1986. In 2002, growth in real GSP rebounded slightly to 1.7%. From 1998 to 2002, Utah averaged 2.6% annual growth in real GSP, just below the national average of 2.7%.

Utah's industrial composition has evolved over time much like the U.S. In 1965 both the U.S. and Utah were natural resource and manufacturing based economies. Over the last half-century in both the U.S. and Utah, agriculture, mining, and manufacturing have decreased, and service and FIRE (finance, insurance, and real estate) have become major parts of the economy.

### Real and Nominal GSP Methodology

GSP 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) GSP from one year to the next result from quantity changes in production and product price changes. BEA attempts to separate these by calculating real (constant dollar) GSP, which theoretically holds prices constant.

Changes in real gross product for an industry reflect changes in the quantity of output, not the price of the product in the market. In order to calculate real GSP, price indices are constructed to account for the inflationary or deflationary prices. There are alternative approaches to the construction of price indices, and these have significant implications for the measurement of prices and quantity over time. When price indices are used to adjust current dollar GSP, the result is real GSP.

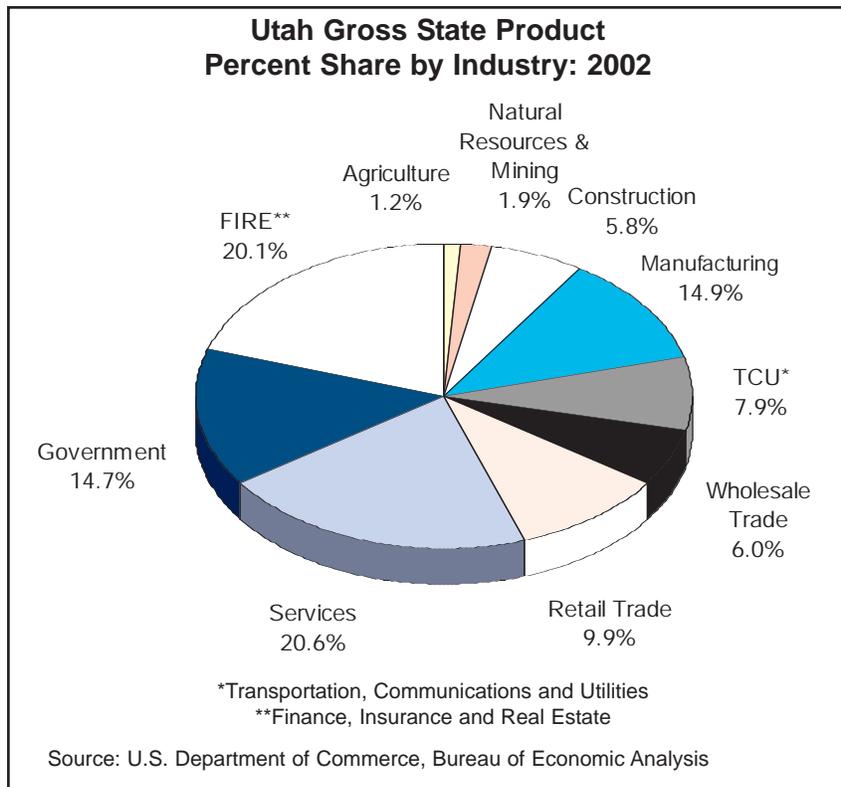
BEA has historically used a fixed weight approach to calculate real GSP. Observed relative prices in a base year are assumed constant over time. This introduces what is called "substitution bias," and tends to understate real growth in rapidly growing industries and overstate it in slower growth industries.

The currently used alternative is a chain-type index that reduces substitution bias but introduces additional complexities in interpretation and use. The most recent BEA estimates include current dollar GSP and real GSP measured in chained 1996 dollars. Because of the problems mentioned earlier, real GSP measured in fixed weight

1996 dollars has not been included in the measurement.

### Conclusion

Gross State Product is used to measure aggregate production in a state. After a decade of posting solid increases in aggregate production, Utah GSP growth slowed considerably in 2001 and 2002. Growth in GSP is expected to continue, although in the near future it will be at a slower pace than during the past 10 years. GSP can also be utilized to show the change in industry composition over time and as such can prove useful in monitoring the diversity in the economic structure of Utah which is shifting towards a service based economy.



## 2004 Education Data Highlights

The U.S. Census Bureau recently released the 2004 Educational Attainment in the United States Survey, and the 2003 Annual Survey of Local Government Finances. In addition to these reports, the Utah System of Higher Education published its 2005-2006 Data Book. These studies provide timely and important data that help in understanding the State of Utah's education when compared to the nation.

### 2004 Education Attainment in the United States

Nationally, 85% of the population 25 and older had completed at least high school and 28% had attained at least a bachelor's degree - both record highs. Minnesota had the highest proportion with a high school degree or higher at 92.3%. It was followed by Montana (91.9%), Wyoming (91.9%), Nebraska (91.3%) and Utah (91.0%).

The District of Columbia's population had the highest proportion with a bachelor's degree or higher at 45.7%, followed by Massachusetts (36.7%), Colorado (35.5%), New Hampshire (35.4%) and Maryland (35.2%). In Utah, 30.8% of those ages 25 and older have at least a bachelor's degree, ranking Utah 12th in the nation.

High school graduation rates for women continued to exceed those of men (85.4% for women compared to 84.8% for men). Conversely, women continued to have a lower proportion of their population with a bachelor's degree or higher (26.1% for women compared with 29.4% for men).

Non-Hispanic Whites had the highest proportion with a high school diploma or higher (90.0%), followed by Asians (86.8%), African-Americans (80.6%) and Hispanics (58.4%). Asians had the highest proportion with a bachelor's degree or higher (49.4%), followed by Non-Hispanic Whites (30.6%), African-Americans (17.6%) and Hispanics (12.1%).

Workers 25 and over with a bachelor's degree earn an average of \$53,355 a year, while those with a high school diploma earn \$30,084. Those without a high school diploma average \$21,259.

### 2003 Annual Survey of Local Government Finances

The 2003 Annual Survey of Local Government Finances reported

that the national average amount spent on each student enrolled in primary or secondary education was \$8,019. The District of Columbia spent the most money per student on this level of education (\$13,328) of any state or state equivalent. It was followed by New Jersey (\$12,202), New York (\$12,140), Connecticut (\$10,372) and Vermont (\$10,322).

Utah spent the lowest amount per student (\$4,860) of any state or state equivalent. Next to Utah, the lowest average per pupil expenditure was in Arizona (\$5,672), followed by Mississippi (\$5,816), Idaho (\$6,034) and Nevada (\$6,084). While Utah spent the least per pupil of the states, the proportion of total spending on the elementary-secondary school system compared to Utah's total personal income was actually just below the national average. Nationally, the proportion of school system spending to personal income was 4.38%, in Utah it was 4.32%.

Utah had the highest proportion of its population enrolled in elementary or secondary education. The national average was 16.4%, but in Utah, 20.5% of total population was enrolled in education.

### Higher Education in Utah

The State of Utah has nine public institutions of higher education, three private institutions, and one applied technology college. The Utah System of Higher Education reported that in the 2003 to 2004 academic year, an all time high of 34,089 total degrees were awarded from these colleges and universities. Brigham Young University awarded the most degrees (8,092) followed by the University of Utah (7,086), and Utah State University (3,932).

Over half of the total degrees and awards were Bachelor's degrees (56.7%), followed by Associate's degrees (25.1%), and Master's degrees (10.6%). The number of degrees given by gender was nearly equal, with men receiving 50.2% of the degrees, and women receiving 49.8%.

The vast majority of degrees and awards were given to Non-Hispanic Whites (83.9%). They were followed by non-resident aliens (4.0%), Hispanics (2.3%), Asian or Pacific Islanders (2.0%), American Indian or Alaskan Natives (0.7%), and Non-Hispanic African-Americans (0.4%).

### Degrees and Awards by Race/Ethnicity in Utah: 2004

	Non-resident Alien	Black, Non- Hispanic	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic	White, Non- Hispanic	Race/Ethnicity Unknown	Total Degrees Awarded
Certificates < 1 Year	3	2	16	12	24	761	13	831
Certificates > 1 Year	56	2	13	13	17	677	233	1,011
Associate's Degrees	274	38	79	149	224	7,312	470	8,546
Baccalaureate Degrees	502	73	91	407	414	16,458	1,374	19,319
Master's Degrees	435	17	21	55	71	2,834	171	3,604
Doctorate Degrees	96	5	0	11	7	219	24	362
First Professional Degrees	6	2	7	24	17	335	25	416
<b>Total Degrees and Awards</b>	<b>1,372</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>671</b>	<b>774</b>	<b>28,596</b>	<b>2,310</b>	<b>34,089</b>
<b>Percent of Total</b>	<b>4.0%</b>	<b>0.4%</b>	<b>0.7%</b>	<b>2.0%</b>	<b>2.3%</b>	<b>83.9%</b>	<b>6.8%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Source: Utah System of Higher Education

## National and State Education Data

Rank	Geography	2004 Percentage with High School Degree or Higher	Geography	2004 Percentage with Bachelor's degree or Higher	Geography	2003 Per Pupil (primary or secondary) Expenditure
	United States	85.2	United States	27.7	United States	8,019
1	Minnesota	92.3	District of Columbia	45.7	District of Columbia	13,328
2	Montana	91.9	Massachusetts	36.7	New Jersey	12,202
3	Wyoming	91.9	Colorado	35.5	New York	12,140
4	Nebraska	91.3	New Hampshire	35.4	Connecticut	10,372
5	<b>Utah</b>	<b>91.0</b>	Maryland	35.2	Vermont	10,322
6	New Hampshire	90.8	New Jersey	34.6	Massachusetts	10,223
7	Vermont	90.8	Connecticut	34.5	Alaska	9,919
8	Alaska	90.2	Vermont	34.2	Delaware	9,669
9	Iowa	89.8	Virginia	33.1	Pennsylvania	9,367
10	Washington	89.7	Minnesota	32.5	Rhode Island	9,315
11	Kansas	89.6	California	31.7	Wyoming	9,202
12	North Dakota	89.5	<b>Utah</b>	<b>30.8</b>	Wisconsin	8,993
13	Connecticut	88.8	New York	30.6	Maryland	8,921
14	Wisconsin	88.8	Kansas	30.0	Maine	8,847
15	Virginia	88.4	Washington	29.9	Michigan	8,588
16	Colorado	88.3	Missouri	28.1	Ohio	8,555
17	Ohio	88.1	Arizona	28.0	Illinois	8,409
18	Hawaii	88.0	Georgia	27.6	New Hampshire	8,285
19	Idaho	87.9	Illinois	27.4	West Virginia	8,218
20	Michigan	87.9	Rhode Island	27.2	Hawaii	8,100
21	Missouri	87.9	Delaware	26.9	Minnesota	8,073
22	New Jersey	87.6	Hawaii	26.6	Indiana	7,948
23	South Dakota	87.5	Florida	26.0	Virginia	7,832
24	Maryland	87.4	Oregon	25.9	Nebraska	7,743
25	Oregon	87.4	Wisconsin	25.6	Georgia	7,724
26	Indiana	87.2	Montana	25.5	California	7,691
27	Maine	87.1	Alaska	25.5	Iowa	7,534
28	Massachusetts	86.9	South Dakota	25.5	Oregon	7,460
29	Illinois	86.8	Pennsylvania	25.3	Montana	7,449
30	Delaware	86.5	North Dakota	25.2	Colorado	7,316
31	Pennsylvania	86.5	New Mexico	25.1	Kansas	7,292
32	District of Columbia	86.4	South Carolina	24.9	Missouri	7,262
33	Nevada	86.3	Nebraska	24.8	North Dakota	7,153
34	Florida	85.9	Ohio	24.6	Washington	7,101
35	New York	85.4	Nevada	24.5	Texas	7,076
36	Georgia	85.2	Texas	24.5	South Carolina	7,047
37	Oklahoma	85.2	Michigan	24.4	New Mexico	6,870
38	Arizona	84.4	Iowa	24.3	Louisiana	6,868
39	South Carolina	83.6	Tennessee	24.3	Kentucky	6,647
40	Mississippi	83.0	Maine	24.2	North Carolina	6,635
41	New Mexico	82.9	Idaho	23.8	South Dakota	6,532
42	Tennessee	82.9	North Carolina	23.4	Florida	6,450
43	Alabama	82.4	Oklahoma	22.9	Arkansas	6,408
44	Kentucky	81.8	Wyoming	22.5	Alabama	6,395
45	California	81.3	Louisiana	22.4	Tennessee	6,201
46	Rhode Island	81.1	Alabama	22.3	Oklahoma	6,127
47	North Carolina	80.9	Indiana	21.1	Nevada	6,084
48	West Virginia	80.9	Kentucky	21.0	Idaho	6,034
49	Arkansas	79.2	Mississippi	20.1	Mississippi	5,816
50	Louisiana	78.7	Arkansas	18.8	Arizona	5,672
51	Texas	78.3	West Virginia	15.3	<b>Utah</b>	<b>4,860</b>

Source: U.S. Census Bureau



## Affiliates Corner: Utah Center for Health Data



### Mission Statement

The mission of the Center for Health Data is to provide accurate, timely health information to monitor health status, assess the performance of the health care system, identify health threats, document health events, and guide health and health care decisions.

### Stewardship

The Center for Health Data has stewardship of some of the major health data resources for the State of Utah, many of which are defined in statute:

- Vital statistics - birth, death, marriage, divorce, still birth.
- Statistics of health care - hospital and emergency department discharges, ambulatory surgery reports.
- Childhood immunization records.
- Large scale surveys of citizen health status.

### Services to the Public

Some health data are important for legal purposes and for individual use. Every year the Office of Vital Records and Statistics within the Center provides about 100,000 certified copies of individual records to the public, primarily birth and death certificates and abstracts of marriage license applications. Vital Records maintains a walk-in counter to process requests for copies of vital records at the Cannon Health Building in Salt Lake City, and partners with 12 local health districts to provide the same service at locations throughout the state. Public requests for vital records can also be made through the mail, over the phone and at our website.

The Center produces a variety of statistical products that have a wide public distribution. Along with Vital Statistics quarterly and annual reports, we disseminate:

- Consumer Assessment of Health Plan Satisfaction Reports
- Health Maintenance Organization Report Cards
- Public Health Outcome Measures
- Individual childhood immunization records
- Hospital comparisons of health care quality and charges

### Services to Businesses and Government Agencies

The showcase of the Utah Center for Health Data is the Indicator Based Information System (IBIS), our web-based data dissemination system. IBIS-PH provides information on the health status of Utahns, the state of the health care system, and Utah public health activities. Users can access published reports, dynamic indicator profiles, and even query health data directly.

IBIS makes available over the internet a large number (currently 120) of indicators of the health of the Utah population and the performance of the Utah health care delivery system. The health indicators are essentially issue briefs for public health issues of general and emerging concern. We believe that publishing indicator data and information facilitates evidence-based decision making and allocation of resources and enhances performance orientation and overall accountability.

IBIS users may also query health data sets directly through a user-friendly web interface allowing custom searches of public health data sets, such as vital statistics, health system data, population health surveys, and population estimates data. The query system produces dynamic and interactive graphs and maps, presents

results in tabular form, and documents other pertinent information about the query.

Each month, about 2,500 unique Internet users access data and information on the IBIS website. In February 2005, the average visit lasted 12 minutes. Our top referring site was Google, followed by Yahoo, and then the Utah Department of Health's home page. Over 2,700 visitors performed IBIS queries during February, 1,600 of whom performed queries of health data by small areas, and accessing the following data sets: infant mortality, birth, mortality, hospital and emergency department visits, and population estimates. IBIS statistical guidelines are also frequently downloaded from our user help page.

IBIS can be accessed at <http://ibis.health.utah.gov>.

### Support for Research

The Center for Health Data works closely with the Resource for Genetic and Epidemiological Research, the Utah Cancer Registry and other research resources at the University of Utah, Utah State University and Brigham Young University to assure that the Department of Health's data resources are fully utilized for research. Utah researchers have used the vital records for several significant studies of the genetics of disease, and the health care data in the Center are increasingly used for health services research.

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### Utah State Data Center Workshop

The State Data Center will be hosting a workshop on Thursday, June 16, at the State Capitol Complex from 9:00am to 12:00pm. Topics will include: Updates on the American Community Survey, Navigating American Factfinder and other data websites, an Introduction to Center for Public Policy and Administration (CPPA), and the 2005 Baseline Projections. For more information or to register, contact Morgan Lyon Cotti at (801) 538-1027 or by email at [mlyon@utah.gov](mailto:mlyon@utah.gov).

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### The Utah State Data Center Program

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

The Governor's Office of Planning and Budget serves as the lead coordinating agency for 35 organizations in Utah that make up the Utah State, Business, and Industry Data Center (SDC/BIDC) information network. This extensive network of SDC affiliates consists of major universities, libraries, regional and local organizations, as well as government agencies that produce primary data on the Utah economy. Each of these affiliates use, and provide the public with economic, demographic, or fiscal data on Utah. The Affiliate's Corner page of the *Utah Data Guide* has been created to highlight and recognize SDC program affiliates and their great work. A complete list of the program affiliates can be found on the back page of this newsletter. For more information on the SDC program, contact SDC staff at (801) 538-1036.

**ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED INDICATORS FOR UTAH AND THE U.S.: FEBRUARY 2005**

ECONOMIC INDICATORS	UNITS	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	% CHG	% CHG	% CHG	% CHG
		ACTUAL	ACTUAL	ESTIMATE	FORECAST	FORECAST	CY02-03	CY03-04	CY04-05	CY05-06
<b>PRODUCTION AND SPENDING</b>										
U.S. Real Gross Domestic Product	Billion Chained \$00	10,074.8	10,381.3	10,837.2	11,214.0	11,564.8	3.0	4.4	3.5	3.1
U.S. Real Personal Consumption	Billion Chained \$00	7,123.4	7,355.5	7,634.7	7,893.3	8,118.4	3.3	3.8	3.4	2.9
U.S. Real Fixed Investment	Billion Chained \$00	1,548.9	1,627.4	1,790.4	1,902.4	1,960.8	5.1	10.0	6.3	3.1
U.S. Real Defense Spending	Billion Chained \$00	414.7	451.8	485.1	501.5	508.6	9.0	7.4	3.4	1.4
U.S. Real Exports	Billion Chained \$00	1,012.4	1,031.8	1,115.3	1,181.3	1,304.1	1.9	8.1	5.9	10.4
Utah Exports (NAICS, Census)	Million Dollars	4,542.7	4,114.5	4,641.1	4,915.8	5,426.8	-9.4	12.8	5.9	10.4
Utah Coal Production	Million Tons	25.3	23.1	21.8	22.2	22.7	-8.8	-5.5	2.0	2.0
Utah Oil Production Sales	Million Barrels	13.8	13.1	14.4	14.1	13.8	-4.9	9.6	-2.0	-2.0
Utah Natural Gas Production Sales	Billion Cubic Feet	247.6	242.3	244.2	249.1	254.0	-2.1	0.8	2.0	2.0
Utah Copper Mined Production	Million Pounds	573.6	621.3	581.4	610.4	640.9	8.3	-6.4	5.0	5.0
<b>SALES AND CONSTRUCTION</b>										
U.S. New Auto and Truck Sales	Millions	16.8	16.6	16.8	16.9	17.1	-0.9	0.9	0.4	1.3
U.S. Housing Starts	Millions	1.71	1.85	1.95	1.84	1.71	8.3	5.1	-5.7	-7.1
U.S. Residential Investment	Billion Dollars	504.1	572.3	661.7	686.0	668.0	13.5	15.6	3.7	-2.6
U.S. Nonresidential Structures	Billion Dollars	271.6	261.6	277.0	308.0	342.0	-3.7	5.9	11.2	11.0
U.S. Repeat-Sales House Price Index	1980Q1 = 100	275.8	295.2	324.7	341.9	356.3	7.0	10.0	5.3	4.2
U.S. Existing S.F. Home Prices (NAR)	Thousand Dollars	158.1	170.0	183.1	192.8	200.9	7.5	7.7	5.3	4.2
U.S. Retail Sales	Billion Dollars	3,564.4	3,754.7	4,039.5	4,229.4	4,407.0	5.3	7.6	4.7	4.2
Utah New Auto and Truck Sales	Thousands	92.1	92.4	101.4	102.9	103.9	0.3	9.7	1.5	1.0
Utah Dwelling Unit Permits	Thousands	19.9	22.8	24.1	23.0	21.0	14.5	5.6	-4.6	-8.7
Utah Residential Permit Value	Million Dollars	2,491.0	3,046.4	3,528.3	3,500.0	3,300.0	22.3	15.8	-0.8	-5.7
Utah Nonresidential Permit Value	Million Dollars	897.0	1,017.4	1,084.8	1,200.0	1,100.0	13.4	6.6	10.6	-8.3
Utah Additions, Alterations and Repairs	Million Dollars	393.0	497.0	475.8	450.0	450.0	26.5	-4.3	-5.4	0.0
Utah Repeat-Sales House Price Index	1980Q1 = 100	253.8	258.9	267.2	276.5	285.7	2.0	3.2	3.5	3.3
Utah Existing S.F. Home Prices (NAR)	Thousand Dollars	148.8	148.0	153.2	158.5	163.8	-0.5	3.5	3.5	3.3
Utah Taxable Retail Sales	Million Dollars	18,356	18,808	20,313	21,450	22,351	2.5	8.0	5.6	4.2
<b>DEMOGRAPHICS AND SENTIMENT</b>										
U.S. July 1st Population (BEA, Census)	Millions	288.0	290.8	293.5	296.2	298.9	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9
U.S. Consumer Sentiment of U.S. (UoM)	1966 = 100	89.6	87.6	95.2	94.8	92.5	-2.2	8.6	-0.4	-2.4
Utah July 1st Population (UPEC)	Thousands	2,358	2,414	2,469	2,530	2,587	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.3
Utah Net Migration (UPEC)	Thousands	17.3	18.6	18.4	23.3	18.9	na	na	na	na
Utah July 1st Population (Census)	Thousands	2,320	2,352	2,389	2,448	2,503	1.4	1.6	2.5	2.3
<b>PROFITS AND RESOURCE PRICES</b>										
U.S. Corporate Before Tax Profits	Billion Dollars	758.0	874.5	973.1	1,276.5	1,287.8	15.4	11.3	31.2	0.9
U.S. Before Tax Profits Less Fed. Res.	Billion Dollars	735.2	855.2	954.4	1,253.6	1,261.4	16.3	11.6	31.4	0.6
U.S. Oil Refinery Acquisition Cost	\$ Per Barrel	24.0	28.6	37.0	39.0	33.5	19.2	29.4	5.3	-14.1
U.S. Coal Price Index	1982 = 100	99.8	99.9	109.3	110.4	108.6	0.2	9.4	1.0	-1.6
Utah Coal Prices	\$ Per Short Ton	18.5	16.6	16.7	17.6	18.4	-9.9	0.5	5.0	5.0
Utah Oil Prices	\$ Per Barrel	23.9	28.9	38.6	37.4	36.3	21.0	33.5	-3.0	-3.0
Utah Natural Gas Prices	\$ Per MCF	1.99	4.38	5.26	5.21	5.16	120.1	20.1	-1.0	-1.0
Utah Copper Prices	\$ Per Pound	0.71	0.80	1.30	1.35	1.23	12.7	62.5	3.8	-8.9
<b>INFLATION AND INTEREST RATES</b>										
U.S. CPI Urban Consumers (BLS)	1982-84 = 100	179.9	184.0	188.9	192.6	195.7	2.3	2.7	2.0	1.6
U.S. GDP Chained Price Indexes	2000 = 100	104.1	106.0	108.3	110.2	112.1	1.8	2.1	1.8	1.7
U.S. Federal Funds Rate	Percent	1.67	1.13	1.35	2.98	3.60	na	na	na	na
U.S. 3-Month Treasury Bills	Percent	1.61	1.01	1.36	2.96	3.40	na	na	na	na
U.S. T-Bond Rate, 10-Year	Percent	4.61	4.02	4.27	4.55	5.06	na	na	na	na
30 Year Mortgage Rate (FHLMC)	Percent	6.54	5.82	5.84	6.24	7.22	na	na	na	na
<b>EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES</b>										
U.S. Establishment Employment (BLS)	Millions	130.3	130.0	131.5	133.7	135.5	-0.3	1.1	1.7	1.4
U.S. Average Annual Pay (BLS)	Dollars	36,764	37,765	39,090	40,580	42,239	2.7	3.5	3.8	4.1
U.S. Total Wages & Salaries (BLS)	Billion Dollars	4,792	4,909	5,139	5,424	5,723	2.4	4.7	5.5	5.5
Utah Nonagricultural Employment (WS)	Thousands	1,073.7	1,074.1	1,104.0	1,139.3	1,173.5	0.0	2.8	3.2	3.0
Utah Average Annual Pay (WS)	Dollars	30,112	30,617	31,546	32,586	33,661	1.7	3.0	3.3	3.3
Utah Total Nonagriculture Wages (WS)	Million Dollars	32,333	32,887	34,827	37,126	39,502	1.7	5.9	6.6	6.4
<b>INCOME AND UNEMPLOYMENT</b>										
U.S. Personal Income (BEA)	Billion Dollars	8,868	9,149	9,645	10,132	10,671	3.2	5.4	5.0	5.3
U.S. Unemployment Rate (BLS)	Percent	5.8	6.0	5.5	5.2	5.2	na	na	na	na
Utah Personal Income (BEA)	Million Dollars	57,732	59,327	62,471	66,220	70,193	2.8	5.3	6.0	6.0
Utah Unemployment Rate (WS)	Percent	6.1	5.6	5.3	4.7	4.8	na	na	na	na

Note: This forecast assumes no closure of Hill Air Force Base.

Source: Council of Economic Advisors' Revenue Assumptions Committee.

**Demographic and Economic Analysis Section  
Governor's Office of Planning and Budget  
Capitol Complex, East Building, Suite 210  
P.O. Box 142210  
Salt Lake City, UT 84114-2210**

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Dept. of Community & Economic Development . . . . . (801-538-8700)  
Dept. of Workforce Services . . . . .Kim Bartel (801-526-9457)

State Affiliates

Population Research Laboratory . . . . .Micheal Toney (435-797-1238)  
Center for Health Data . . . . .Barry Nangle, MD (801-538-6907)  
Utah State Office of Education . . . . .Randy Raphael (801-538-7802)  
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Business & Industry Affiliates

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Center for Public Policy & Administration . . . . .Janice Houston (801-585-7374)

**Governor's Office of Planning and Budget  
801-538-1027**

Richard K. Ellis, Director  
Marvin Dodge, Deputy Director

**Demographic and Economic Analysis Section**

Robert Spendlove, DEA Manager  
Morgan Lyon Cotti, Research Analyst  
Peter Donner, Senior Economist  
Justin Farr, Research Analyst  
Effie Johnson, Research Analyst  
Lance Rovig, Senior Economist



The Demographic and Economic Analysis (DEA) section supports the mission of the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget to improve decision making by providing economic and demographic data and analysis to the governor and to individuals from state agencies, other government entities, businesses, academia, and the public. As part of this mission, DEA functions as the lead agency in Utah for the U.S. Census Bureau's State Data and Business and Industry Data Center (SDC/BIDC) programs. While the 35 SDC and BIDC affiliates listed in this newsletter have specific areas of expertise, they can also provide assistance to data users in accessing Census and other data sources.

**State Data Center  
Phone: 801-538-1036  
Fax: 801-538-1547**

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