

# Utah Data Guide

## A Newsletter For Data Users

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

### 300 Million Americans

On October 17, 2006 at approximately 5:46 a.m. (MDT) the U.S. Census Bureau estimated that the nation's population reached 300 million. The nation's population reached 100 million in 1915, 139 years after the founding of the nation. In 1967, 52 years later, the nation's population reached 200 million. The 300 million population estimate comes nearly 39 years after the 200 million mark. The 300 million population estimate is derived from the expectation that the United States will have one birth every seven seconds and one death every 13 seconds. Net international migration is expected to add one person every 31 seconds. With this expectation the nation's total population increases by one person every 11 seconds.

Utah reached its own milestone when the total population surpassed 2.5 million in 2005. Net in-migration accounted for 52% of this increase, which was the highest level since World War II. Utah's population surpassed 1 million in 1966, 70 years after statehood. In 1996, 30 years later, the population surpassed 2 million. Utah's population is projected to reach 3 million in 2013. To put the nation's and Utah's growth into perspective, it is estimated that Utah will have one birth every ten minutes and one death every 41 minutes. Net in-migration is expected to add one person every 13 minutes. Utah's total population will increase by one person every seven minutes. The Utah Population Estimates Committee recently released July 1, 2006 population estimates for the State of Utah and its counties, they can be found at [www.governor.utah.gov/dea](http://www.governor.utah.gov/dea).

Many demographers believe that the 300 millionth United States resident would likely have been of Hispanic origin. In 2005 14.4% of the nation's population was of Hispanic origin compared to 12.5% in 2000, 9.0% in 1990, 6.4% in 1980, and 4.7% in 1970. Utah's Hispanic population accounted for 10.9% of the total population in 2005 compared to 9.0% of the total population in 2000, 4.9% in 1990, 4.1% in 1980, and 3.2% in 1970.

Population Milestones -- Assorted Facts					
United States			Utah		
<b>Total Population</b>					
<b>2006</b>	300 Million		<b>2005</b>	2.5 Million	
<b>1967</b>	200 Million		<b>1996</b>	2.0 Million	
<b>1915</b>	100 Million		<b>1966</b>	1.0 Million	
<b>President</b>			<b>Governor</b>		
<b>2006</b>	George W. Bush		<b>2005</b>	Jon M. Huntsman, Jr.	
<b>1967</b>	Lyndon B. Johnson		<b>1996</b>	Michael O. Leavitt	
<b>1915</b>	Woodrow Wilson		<b>1966</b>	Calvin L. Rampton	
<b>Popular Baby Names</b>					
	<b>Boys</b>		<b>Girls</b>		
<b>2006</b>	Jacob	Emily	<b>2005</b>	Jacob	Emma
<b>1967</b>	Michael	Lisa	<b>1996</b>	Jacob	Madison
<b>1915</b>	John	Mary	<b>1966</b>	Michael	Lisa
<b>Cost for a Gallon of Regular Gas</b>					
<b>2006</b>	\$2.22 (as of 10/16/06)		<b>2005</b>	\$2.45 (\$2.54 in 06 dollars)	
<b>1967</b>	\$0.33 (\$2.00 in 06 dollars)		<b>1996</b>	\$1.26 (\$1.63 in 06 dollars)	
<b>1915</b>	\$0.25 (\$5.01 in 06 dollars)		<b>1966</b>	\$0.32 (\$2.00 in 06 dollars)	
<b>Median Age at First Marriage</b>					
	<b>Men</b>		<b>Women</b>		
<b>2006</b>	27.1	25.8	<b>2005</b>	24.6	22.1
<b>1967</b>	23.1	20.6	<b>1996</b>	23.0	21.0
<b>1915</b>	25.1	21.6	<b>1966</b>	22.3	20.0
<b>Foreign-Born Population</b>					
<b>2006</b>	35.7 million	12% of Total Population	<b>2005</b>	193,000	8% of Total Population
	Mexico: leading country of origin			Mexico: leading country of origin	
<b>1967</b>	9.7 million	5% of Total Population	<b>1996</b>	100,000	5% of Total Population
	Italy: leading country of origin			Mexico: leading country of origin	
<b>1915</b>	13.5 million	15% of Total Population	<b>1966</b>	30,000	3% of Total Population
	Germany: leading country of origin			United Kingdom: leading country of origin	

Notes:  
 1. Utah 1966 baby names are the U.S. 1996 most popular  
 2. Utah 1996 Foreign-Born population derived from the 1990 Census and 2000 Census;  
 Utah 1966 Foreign-Born population derived from 1960 and 1970 data.

Sources:  
 1. Population: U.S. Census Bureau, "Facts for Features, 'Special Edition: 300 Million'".  
 2. Utah Population Estimates Committee  
 3. Social Security Administration  
 4. Moody's Economy.com  
 5. U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2005  
 6. Utah Office of Vital Records and Statistics  
 7. *Statistical Abstract of the United States 1969*  
 8. *Statistical Abstract of the United States 1974*  
 9. U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census  
 10. U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 Census

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## The 2005 American Community Survey

The U.S. Census Bureau recently released the 2005 American Community Survey data series. The American Community Survey (ACS) grew out of the desire to provide a more accurate picture of the United States to data users than was previously possible. The ACS will replace the long form that was distributed during previous decennial censuses. In addition to the actual enumeration mandated by the Constitution, the Census Bureau also distributed the long form to a random sample of households. These data provide important information to elected officials, policy makers, and others who use them in a myriad of ways. Unfortunately, the data from the decennial census was only collected every ten years, so the value of the information waned over time. Planners and other data users were reluctant to rely on it for decisions that were expensive and affected the quality of life of thousands of people.

To overcome some of the challenges presented by the long form, the Census Bureau implemented the American Community Survey. The American Community Survey is a way to provide the data communities need every year instead of once in ten years. Instead of collecting demographic data every ten years, the ACS would be collected from a random sample annually. The ACS survey would approach about the same number of households that the long form sampled. The real benefit of the ACS comes from the fact that information is collected and disseminated yearly. Thus, the ACS will provide better information to data users.

Decennial census long forms were sent to one-in-six households during the census period. In contrast, ACS surveys are sent out to a systematic sample of addresses from the most current Master Address File. The sample will represent the entire United States, but no address will receive a questionnaire more than once in any five-year period. Through careful attention to details, the Census Bureau has constructed the ACS in such a way to collect annual information that was only collected once each decade. For several years prior to 2005, the Census Bureau distributed surveys in various locations around the United States to test the survey and its methodology in order to prepare for its full implementation in 2005. Last year, the first year of full implementation, surveys were finally sent to a sample across the entire United States. It is conceivable that you or someone you know received an ACS survey.

Throughout 2005 and the first part of 2006, the Census Bureau analyzed the data collected in the ACS and prepared it for distribution. Data from the ACS are not released all at once. In 2006, the ACS provided estimates of demographic, housing, social, and economic characteristics every year for all states, as well as for all cities, counties, metropolitan areas, and population groups of 65,000 people or more. These classifications will touch most of Utah's population, but from a geographic standpoint, much of the state is excluded. For smaller areas, data will be released once a sufficient sample is collected to produce reliable data. Data in these areas will be released as averages. For example, areas with populations between 20,000 to 65,000 will have data averaged over three years. For rural areas and city neighborhoods or population groups of less than 20,000 people, it will take five years to accumulate a sample that is similar to that of the decennial census. Since these averages will be updated every year, data will eventually be available so that changes over time for small areas and population groups can be measured.

As with the census, compliance with the ACS is mandatory. However, compliance with the ACS is important for other reasons. In addition to providing a sample from which characteristics of the country may be extrapolated, the ACS collects data that are used by federal, state, and local agencies, in addition to private data users. For example, housing data from the ACS provides information used in administering block grants under the Community Service Block Grant Act. ACS provides important data used to comply with additional federal programs.

### Data Releases

ACS data are released throughout the year by topic to facilitate greater ease in both using and understanding the data. In mid-August of 2006, the Census Bureau released demographic and social data for all fifty states and for geographies of 65,000 or more. This release was based upon data collected in the ACS and included demographic and social information such as age, educational attainment, marital status, grandparents as caregivers, veterans, disability status and U.S. citizenship.

Based upon the population limits, information was available for the State of Utah and for six counties: Cache, Davis, Salt Lake, Utah, Washington and Weber counties. The following highlights the counties for which 2005 data were released:

Type of Data	Population Size of Area	Data for the Previous Year Released in the Summer Of:								
		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010+	
Annual estimates	250,000+									
Annual estimates	65,000+									
3-year averages	20,000+									
5-year averages	Census Tract and Block Group									

## The 2005 American Community Survey

### Demographic Characteristics

**Median Age.** The 2005 ACS provided information confirming what most people in the state already knew: Utah is the youngest state in the country. The national median age was 36.4, and the state median age was 28.5. Among the six counties for which data was released, Utah County had the lowest median age (25.1), followed by Cache (25.5), Davis (28.2), Weber (29.8), Washington (30.0), and Salt Lake (30.3) counties.

**Fertility Rate.** The 2005 ACS showed that Utah continues to have the highest birth rate in the United States. Expressed in terms of births per thousand women ages 15 to 50, the national fertility rate was 57 births per 1,000 women. Utah's rate was 87 per 1,000 women ages 15 to 50, far outpacing the other states with the five highest rates: Arizona (70), Nebraska (69), Texas (67) and South Dakota (66). Among the six counties for which data was released, Utah County had the highest fertility rate (106), followed by Cache (84), Salt Lake (83), Weber (83), Washington (79), and Davis (68).

**Family Size.** Given the relatively low median age and the high fertility rate, it is not surprising that the average family size in Utah of 3.56 persons per household is higher than the national average of 3.18 and the largest in the nation. Utah County had the largest average family size (3.95) followed by Davis (3.58), Salt Lake (3.56), Utah (3.33), Weber (3.33), Washington (3.32), and Cache (3.30) counties.

**Retirement Age.** The 2005 ACS confirmed both that Utah has a relatively small retirement-age population and that the retirement-age community in southern Utah continues to grow. Defined as the percentage of the population aged 65 years or older, the national retirement-age population is 12.1%. Retired persons constitute 8.5% of Utah's population. For the six counties in Utah, Washington County had the highest percentage retirement-age population (16.5%), followed by Weber (9.7%), Salt Lake (8.0%), Davis (7.5%), Cache (7.2%), and Utah (6.3%) counties.

**Educational Attainment.** Utah has one of the highest rates of high school graduation in the United States. The national average for the adult population age 25 and older who have graduated from high school is 82.4%. The Utah average is 90.1%. For the counties on which data was released in the ACS, Davis County had the highest percentage of its adult population having obtained at least a high school degree (94.5%), followed by Utah (93.4%), Cache (91.7%), Washington (88.8%), Salt Lake (88.7%), and Weber (88.0%) counties.

Utah college graduation rates, while not as high as high school graduation rates, are still above the national average. For the adult population age 25 and older that has obtained at least a bachelor's degree, the Utah average of 27.9% of adults is slightly above the national average of 27.2%. Cache County had the highest percentage of its adult population having obtained at least a bachelor's degree (35.1%) followed by Utah (35.0%), Davis (30.9%), Salt Lake (28.5%), Weber (23.0%), and Washington (20.9%) counties. When compared with other states in the western United States, Utah compares favorably, with only Colorado, Washington, and California having higher college graduation rates than Utah.

**Foreign Born.** Utah has a lower foreign-born population than the rest of the country, but certain counties in Utah are beginning to mirror the nation. The national percentage of persons who are foreign born was 12.4%, while the state average was 7.9%. Among counties, Salt Lake County had the highest percentage foreign born residents (11.6%) followed by Weber (8.3%), Cache (6.9%), Utah (6.7%), Washington (5.7%), and Davis (4.5%) counties.

### Economic Characteristics

In late August 2006 the Census Bureau released 2005 economic characteristics data, including that of poverty and income.

**Median Household Income.** The 2005 ACS reported an increase of 1.8% in Utah's median household income from to \$47,934 in 2005 from

### Median Household Income

	Median Household Income	
	2004 (in 2004 inflation-adjusted dollars)	2005 (in 2005 inflation-adjusted dollars)
United States	\$44,684	\$46,242
State of Utah	47,074	47,934
Cache County	No Data	41,097
Davis County	53,833	56,809
Salt Lake County	48,578	48,068
Utah County	45,647	47,428
Washington County	No Data	43,980
Weber County	No Data	49,107

Note: All figures are estimates

Sources:

1. U.S. Census Bureau, 2004 American Community Survey
2. U.S. Census Bureau, 2005 American Community Survey

### Income in the Past 12 Months Below Poverty Level: 2005

	Total Population	Below Poverty Level	% Below Poverty Level
		in last 12 months	
United States	287,270,432	38,231,521	13.3%
State of Utah	2,420,872	246,047	10.2%
Cache County	94,697	14,640	15.5%
Davis County	263,376	15,451	5.9%
Salt Lake County	930,448	90,471	9.7%
Utah County	434,112	52,788	12.2%
Washington County	117,243	10,707	9.1%
Weber County	207,235	22,427	10.8%

Note: All numbers are estimates

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2005 American Community Survey

## The 2005 American Community Survey

### Health Insurance Coverage: 2005

	Total Population (Thousands)	Number Covered (Thousands)	Percent Covered	Number Not Covered (Thousands)	Percent Not Covered	No coverage 3-year average, 2003-2005	No coverage 2-year average, 2004-2005	No coverage 2-year average, 2003-2004	Percent Change
United States	293,834	247,257	84.1%	46,577	15.9%	15.7%	15.7%	15.6%	0.1%
Utah	2,524	2,104	83.4%	420	16.6%	14.6%	15.5%	13.5%	2.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2006 Annual Social and Economic Supplement

\$47,074 in 2004. Compared with other states, Utah's rank changed little, falling from 17th to 18th. However, Utah's median annual household income remains above the national average of \$46,242. When this number is adjusted for 2005 dollars, Utah's median household income increased from \$52,432 in 2003-04 to \$53,693 in 2004-05 (adjusted for 2005 dollars). Utah's ranking moved from 11th highest to 9th highest in 2005.

**Poverty.** The 2005 ACS showed that Utahns continue to benefit from a robust economy, with poverty rates below the national average. In 2005, the national poverty rate was 13.3%. In Utah, the percentage of people in poverty for 2005 was 10.2%. This was a slight improvement

over 2004 when Utah's poverty rate was 10.9%. The improving economy's effect on the poor is also reflected by the fact that Utah ranked 17th among states for percentage of people in poverty in 2004. In 2005, Utah ranked tenth.

**Health Insurance Coverage.** In spite of the decrease in poverty, the 2005 ACS showed that Americans continue to have difficulty obtaining adequate health insurance coverage. This challenge is particularly acute in Utah. From 2003 to 2005, the three-year average for the share of Utahns without health insurance was 14.5%. From 2003 to 2004, 13.5% of Utahns did not have health insurance. This rate increased

over the next two years, to 5.5% from 2004 to 2005. This 2% increase from 2004 to 2005 was the largest increase in the United States. The number of people in the United States with insurance and the number of people without insurance increased by nearly the same number: The insured population increased from 245.9 million in 2004 to 247.3 million in 2005, an increase of 1.4 million. The uninsured population also increased by 1.3 million: from 45.3 million people in 2004 to 46.6 million people in 2005.

#### Housing Characteristics

In October 2006, the Census Bureau released 2005 ACS data on housing characteristics. The ACS revealed data reflecting the financial and physical characteristics of housing in Utah and the nation.

**Median Housing Values.** A great deal has been written about the rise in housing prices. Because the ACS was collected in 2005, the values expressed in the ACS do not reflect the values described in current news stories. However, the ACS does confirm several aspects of the Utah housing market. In 2005, the median housing value for Utah was \$167,200, almost exactly at the national average of \$167,500. Utah's average is lower than the other western states of California (\$477,700), Nevada (\$283,400), Washington (\$227,700), Colorado (\$223,300), Oregon (\$201,200), and Arizona (\$185,400). ACS describes the increase in housing prices in Utah as well. In 2005, the median housing value for owner-occupied units was highest in Washington County at \$203,400, followed by Salt Lake (\$179,200), Utah (\$177,600), Davis (\$174,200), Cache (\$151,000), and Weber (\$137,100) counties.

**New Construction.** The 2005 ACS also confirms that new home construction is a significant percentage of the housing stock in the state. In 2005, the national average

### Median Housing Values for Owner-Occupied Housing Units

	Total Housing Units	Units Built 2000-2005	Percent Built 2000-2005
United States	124,521,886	10,457,612	8.4%
State of Utah	873,097	111,504	12.8%
Cache County	33,575	4,266	12.7%
Davis County	86,469	15,030	17.4%
Salt Lake County	337,601	33,233	9.8%
Utah County	127,340	23,002	18.1%
Washington County	48,777	11,468	23.5%
Weber County	78,319	8,358	10.7%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2005 American Community Survey

### Housing Units Built After 2000

	Median Housing Value		Total
	With a Mortgage	With No Mortgage	
United States	\$187,100	\$127,100	\$167,500
State of Utah	\$170,500	\$154,400	\$167,200
Cache County	\$155,700	\$141,400	\$151,000
Davis County	\$175,900	\$165,100	\$174,200
Salt Lake County	\$180,900	\$172,200	\$179,200
Utah County	\$176,700	\$180,800	\$177,600
Washington County	\$210,800	\$184,600	\$203,400
Weber County	\$141,100	\$122,600	\$137,100

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2005 American Community Survey

## The 2005 American Community Survey

increase of homes built after 2000 was 8.4%. Not only was Utah's percentage of 12.8% higher than the national average, Utah was fourth highest in the entire country, trailing only Nevada (19.9%), Arizona (16.1%), and Georgia (13.7%). The ACS also reported that 23.5% of homes in Washington County had been built since 2000, 18.1% in Utah, 17.4% in Davis, 12.7% in Cache, 10.7% in Weber, and 9.8% in Salt Lake counties.

### Race and Ancestry Characteristics

In early November 2006, the Census Bureau released data on race, Hispanic origin, and ancestry. Data sets can be found on the Census Bureau's website [www.census.gov](http://www.census.gov).

### Accuracy and Value of the Data

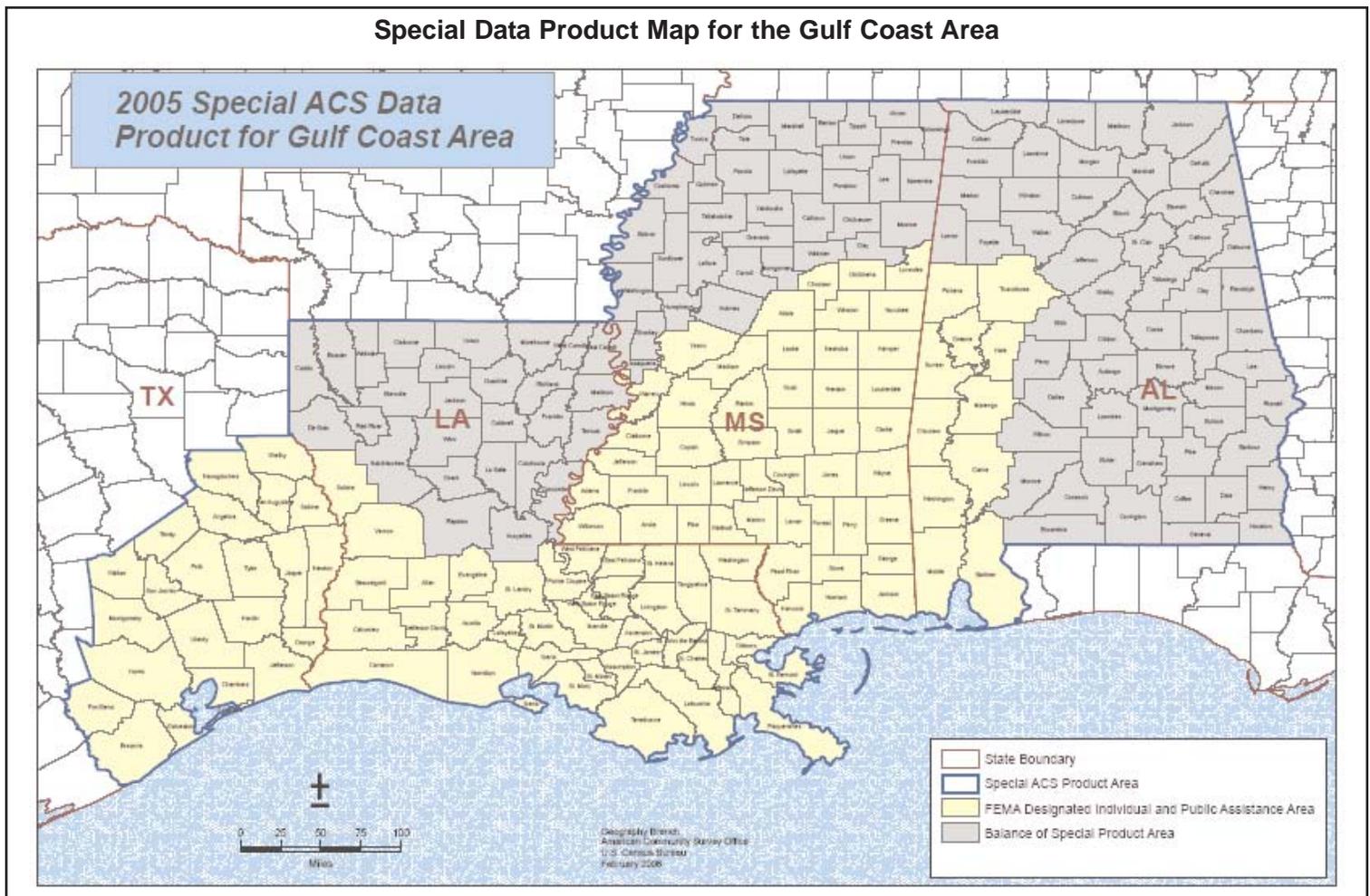
The Census Bureau has tried to carefully construct the ACS to ensure an accurate sample and projection. Nonetheless, ACS suffers from the simple defect that it is still a new product whose quirks have yet to be worked out. As the ACS matures and the Census Bureau along with data users become more familiar with its workings, the data will become even more reliable. Moreover, additional data sources will continue to be added, including group quarters (persons living in college dormitories, prisons, jails, or other institutions) that were not included in 2005.

The ACS provides data that are similar to that of the Current Population Survey (CPS), such as Income, Poverty, Health Insurance, and Educational Attainment. The CPS, a joint effort between the

Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Census Bureau, has been conducting surveys for more than 50 years. It is important to understand that different surveys and methods, which are designed to meet different needs, also produce different results. While the ACS is an important survey going forward, the CPS currently provides a more accurate data picture for the nation and states.

**Special Data Products.** In spite of the present short-comings in the data, the ACS is already proving to be an invaluable tool for planners and policy makers. In 2005, ACS surveys were already being collected when Hurricanes Katrina and Rita inundated the Gulf Coast. The map below was produced by the Census Bureau as a direct result of data collected in the ACS. Using characteristics the Bureau had already obtained, federal emergency management coordinators could specifically identify those counties and parishes hardest hit based upon housing, economic, demographic, and other data. For example, although the hurricanes affected much of Louisiana and Mississippi, the ACS revealed the degree to which each county was affected. Through the ACS, the actual impact to affected counties and parishes was more precisely known and resources could be specifically targeted based upon certain demographic or economic profiles. This is just one example of how the ACS will provide detailed information in a fairly specific context. It is likely that the ACS will be able to provide similar data in the future.

Special Data Product Map for the Gulf Coast Area



## Affiliates Corner: Center for Public Policy & Administration



The Center for Public Policy & Administration (CPPA) is a public policy research and academic center that is housed within the College of Social and Behavioral Science at the University of Utah.

CPPA provides independent research for policymakers and the general public on issues of concern to the citizens of Utah and the Intermountain West. The Center brings the resources of University research staff, including the expertise of faculty and graduate students, to inform policy discussions and evaluate the effectiveness of existing policies or public programs.

The research conducted by CPPA is intended to inform public policy-making through policy briefing papers, more in-depth research studies and longitudinal data bases. The Center is not an issue advocacy organization and only advocates high-quality research.

In addition to policy research, CPPA provides a variety of outreach services to public and nonprofit organizations. These services include: management, leadership and organizational development services, technical assistance and consulting, learning opportunities for public associations, sponsorship of the Utah Intergovernmental Roundtable (a consortium of legislative, executive, state agency, city and county leaders working on inter-local issues) and facilitation for policy development.

CPPA receives funding through contracts with various public or nonprofit entities to complete the needed research for policy development, and for outreach services.

Current research areas include: governance, public finance, education, social welfare, and other areas of importance to policymakers and the public. Some recent examples include The Utah Aging Initiative, a study completed for the Utah Department of Human Services, which looks at the impact of Utah's aging population on state services, to create cost effective and time sensitive public policy.

The Utah SSDI '1 for 2' project tests changes to Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI) policies. Current SSDI rules discourage individuals from working. The Social Security Administration wants to discover how to change their policies so SSDI recipients can increase their employment and earnings without losing all of their cash benefits.

CPPA is currently performing a study on the laws and regulations in all 50 states related to vote counts and recounts for the Federal Election Assistance Commission to promote best practices in vote counting and recounting.

CPPA administers the University of Utah's Master of Public Administration (MPA) and Master of Public Policy (MPP) degree pro-

grams, and a Demography Certificate Program. The MPA is an interdisciplinary degree that builds professional knowledge and operating competence for the experienced public administrator or the student seeking a career as a manager in public or nonprofit agencies.

The MPP provides students who want to work in the field of policy analysis with the skills and expertise needed to be successful in the labor market. With a solid foundation in theory, analysis, and evaluation with a range of interdisciplinary emphases, graduated students are qualified to analyze and evaluate public policy in a variety of fields.

The Demography Certificate Program addresses issues that cover an important constellation of social, economic, and biological forces affecting the structure and dynamics of human populations.

CPPA is looking forward to providing broader and more in-depth research and services as we join other University of Utah departments in forming the Institute for Public and International Affairs (IPIA). By combining with other groups, IPIA will expand the University of Utah's analytical research for use in public policy decision-making and strengthen outreach to individuals, groups, and agencies in Utah and surrounding states that shape and influence public policy.

For more information about CPPA offerings and to see CPPA research publications, please visit [www.cppa.utah.edu](http://www.cppa.utah.edu).

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

## Actual and Estimated Indicators for Utah and the U.S.: November 2006

ECONOMIC INDICATORS	UNITS	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	% CHG	% CHG	% CHG	% CHG
		ACTUAL	ACTUAL	FORECAST	FORECAST	FORECAST	CY04-05	CY05-06	CY06-07	CY07-08
<b>PRODUCTION AND SPENDING</b>										
U.S. Real Gross Domestic Product	Billion Chained \$2000	10,703.5	11,048.6	11,408.4	11,678.1	12,039.8	3.2	3.3	2.4	3.1
U.S. Real Personal Consumption	Billion Chained \$2000	7,577.1	7,841.2	8,088.8	8,312.8	8,550.2	3.5	3.2	2.8	2.9
U.S. Real Fixed Investment	Billion Chained \$2000	1,713.9	1,842.0	1,903.1	1,894.9	1,955.6	7.5	3.3	-0.4	3.2
U.S. Real Defense Spending	Billion Chained \$2000	475.4	483.6	490.5	498.4	501.6	1.7	1.4	1.6	0.6
U.S. Real Exports	Billion Chained \$2000	1,120.4	1,196.1	1,300.4	1,405.6	1,530.2	6.8	8.7	8.1	8.9
Utah Exports (NAICS, Census)	Million Dollars	4,718.3	6,055.9	6,812.9	7,514.5	8,323.5	28.3	12.5	10.3	10.8
Utah Coal Production	Million Tons	21.8	24.6	25.5	26.7	26.0	12.5	3.8	4.7	-2.6
Utah Crude Oil Production	Million Barrels	14.7	16.7	18.1	17.8	17.4	13.0	8.7	-1.7	-2.2
Utah Natural Gas Production Sales	Billion Cubic Feet	251.8	275.6	315.4	321.7	324.9	9.5	14.4	2.0	1.0
Utah Copper Mined Production	Million Pounds	581.5	486.6	555.0	600.0	600.0	-16.3	14.0	8.1	0.0
Utah Molybdenum Production	Million Pounds	25.0	34.4	37.0	30.0	27.0	37.6	7.6	-18.9	-10.0
<b>SALES AND CONSTRUCTION</b>										
U.S. New Auto and Truck Sales	Millions	16.9	16.9	16.5	16.3	16.5	0.5	-2.7	-1.0	1.4
U.S. Housing Starts	Millions	1.95	2.07	1.84	1.59	1.67	6.3	-11.0	-13.8	4.7
U.S. Residential Investment	Billion Dollars	675.3	770.4	768.0	677.1	697.7	14.1	-0.3	-11.8	3.0
U.S. Nonresidential Structures	Billion Dollars	300.8	338.6	412.0	451.6	447.0	12.6	21.7	9.6	-1.0
U.S. Repeat-Sales House Price Index	1980Q1 = 100	324.8	368.0	375.1	381.4	389.0	13.3	1.9	1.7	2.0
U.S. Existing S.F. Home Prices (NAR)	Thousand Dollars	195.2	219.0	223.3	227.0	231.5	12.2	1.9	1.7	2.0
U.S. Retail Sales	Billion Dollars	3,837.0	4,112.9	4,383.7	4,566.6	4,747.9	7.2	6.6	4.2	4.0
Utah New Auto and Truck Sales	Thousands	101.4	105.2	109.9	112.1	113.7	3.7	4.5	2.0	1.4
Utah Dwelling Unit Permits	Thousands	24.3	28.3	27.0	25.0	24.0	16.4	-4.5	-7.4	-4.0
Utah Residential Permit Value	Million Dollars	3,552.6	4,662.6	5,100.0	5,100.0	5,100.0	31.2	9.4	0.0	0.0
Utah Nonresidential Permit Value	Million Dollars	1,089.9	1,217.8	1,600.0	1,700.0	1,800.0	11.7	31.4	6.3	5.9
Utah Additions, Alterations and Repairs	Million Dollars	476.0	707.6	900.0	850.0	750.0	48.7	27.2	-5.6	-11.8
Utah Repeat-Sales House Price Index	1980Q1 = 100	263.9	291.4	335.6	369.3	387.7	10.4	15.2	10.0	5.0
Utah Existing S.F. Home Prices (NAR)	Thousand Dollars	158.0	173.9	200.3	220.4	231.4	10.1	15.2	10.0	5.0
Utah Taxable Retail Sales	Million Dollars	20,351	22,191	24,410	25,997	27,583	9.0	10.0	6.5	6.1
<b>DEMOGRAPHICS AND SENTIMENT</b>										
U.S. July 1st Population (BEA, Census)	Millions	293.7	296.4	299.1	301.8	304.5	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
U.S. Consumer Sentiment of U.S. (UoM)	1966 = 100	95.2	88.6	87.1	88.2	90.5	-7.0	-1.7	1.3	2.7
Utah July 1st Population (UPEC)	Thousands	2,469	2,547	2,615	2,687	2,757	3.2	2.7	2.8	2.6
Utah Net Migration (UPEC)	Thousands	18.4	40.6	28.7	33.0	30.0	na	na	na	na
<b>PROFITS AND RESOURCE PRICES</b>										
U.S. Corporate Before Tax Profits	Billion Dollars	1,144.3	1,518.7	1,759.8	1,780.5	1,831.0	32.7	15.9	1.2	2.8
U.S. Before Tax Profits Less Fed. Res.	Billion Dollars	1,124.3	1,492.1	1,725.6	1,742.3	1,792.9	32.7	15.7	1.0	2.9
West Texas Intermediate Crude Oil	\$ Per Barrel	41.5	56.6	66.2	64.4	64.7	36.4	17.0	-2.6	0.5
U.S. Coal Price Index	1982 = 100	109.3	116.9	126.4	127.6	129.4	7.0	8.1	1.0	1.4
Utah Coal Prices	\$ Per Short Ton	17.7	19.3	22.4	24.0	23.0	9.3	16.0	7.0	-4.2
Utah Oil Prices	\$ Per Barrel	39.4	54.0	61.7	61.0	60.6	37.2	14.4	-1.2	-0.6
Utah Natural Gas Prices	\$ Per MCF	5.24	7.37	5.49	5.97	6.25	40.6	-25.5	8.7	4.7
Utah Copper Prices	\$ Per Pound	1.34	1.69	3.00	2.40	1.80	26.1	77.5	-20.0	-25.0
Utah Molybdenum Prices	\$ Per Pound	15.9	32.8	24.8	15.0	7.0	105.8	-24.5	-39.4	-53.3
<b>INFLATION AND INTEREST RATES</b>										
U.S. CPI Urban Consumers (BLS)	1982-84 = 100	188.9	195.3	201.6	205.9	209.8	3.4	3.3	2.1	1.9
U.S. GDP Chained Price Indexes	2000 = 100	109.4	112.7	116.0	118.6	120.9	3.0	2.9	2.2	1.9
U.S. Federal Funds Rate	Percent	1.35	3.21	4.96	4.86	4.50	na	na	na	na
U.S. 3-Month Treasury Bills	Percent	1.36	3.14	4.75	4.65	4.39	na	na	na	na
U.S. T-Bond Rate, 10-Year	Percent	4.27	4.29	4.81	4.60	4.86	na	na	na	na
30 Year Mortgage Rate (FHLMC)	Percent	5.84	5.87	6.49	6.61	6.85	na	na	na	na
<b>EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES</b>										
U.S. Establishment Employment (BLS)	Millions	131.4	133.5	135.3	136.8	138.6	1.5	1.4	1.1	1.3
U.S. Average Annual Pay (BLS)	Dollars	39,354	40,677	43,263	44,851	46,496	3.4	6.4	3.7	3.7
U.S. Total Wages & Salaries (BLS)	Billion Dollars	5,172	5,429	5,855	6,135	6,443	5.0	7.9	4.8	5.0
Utah Nonagricultural Employment (WFS)	Thousands	1,104.3	1,148.3	1,208.1	1,264.4	1,310.6	4.0	5.2	4.7	3.7
Utah Average Annual Pay (WFS)	Dollars	31,685	32,827	34,600	36,038	37,410	3.6	5.4	4.2	3.8
Utah Total Nonagriculture Wages (WFS)	Million Dollars	34,990	37,696	41,800	45,565	49,030	7.7	10.9	9.0	7.6
<b>INCOME AND UNEMPLOYMENT</b>										
U.S. Personal Income (BEA)	Billion Dollars	9,717	10,225	10,958	11,553	12,169	5.2	7.2	5.4	5.3
U.S. Unemployment Rate (BLS)	Percent	5.5	5.1	4.6	4.8	4.9	na	na	na	na
Utah Personal Income (BEA)	Million Dollars	63,401	67,906	74,357	80,455	86,650	7.1	9.5	8.2	7.7
Utah Unemployment Rate (WFS)	Percent	5.2	4.3	3.3	3.5	3.9	na	na	na	na

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

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

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