

Utah Data Guide

A Newsletter For Data Users

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

2006 American Community Survey

The U.S. Census Bureau recently released data from the 2006 American Community Survey. The American Community Survey (ACS) grew out of the need to provide a more accurate picture of the United States to data users than was previously available. The ACS will replace the long form that was previously distributed during decennial censuses. In its second year of full implementation, the American Community Survey (ACS) provides annual estimates for areas with populations over 65,000. Beginning in 2008, the ACS will also provide 3-year averages for areas with populations over 20,000. By 2010, the ACS will include 5-year averages for Census Tract and Block Groups.

In August 2007, the Census Bureau released income, earnings, and poverty data from the 2006 ACS. In September 2007, the Census Bureau released social, economic, and housing characteristics, as well as demographic and housing estimates, Public Use Microdata Samples (PUMS) data, and group quarters data from the 2006 ACS.

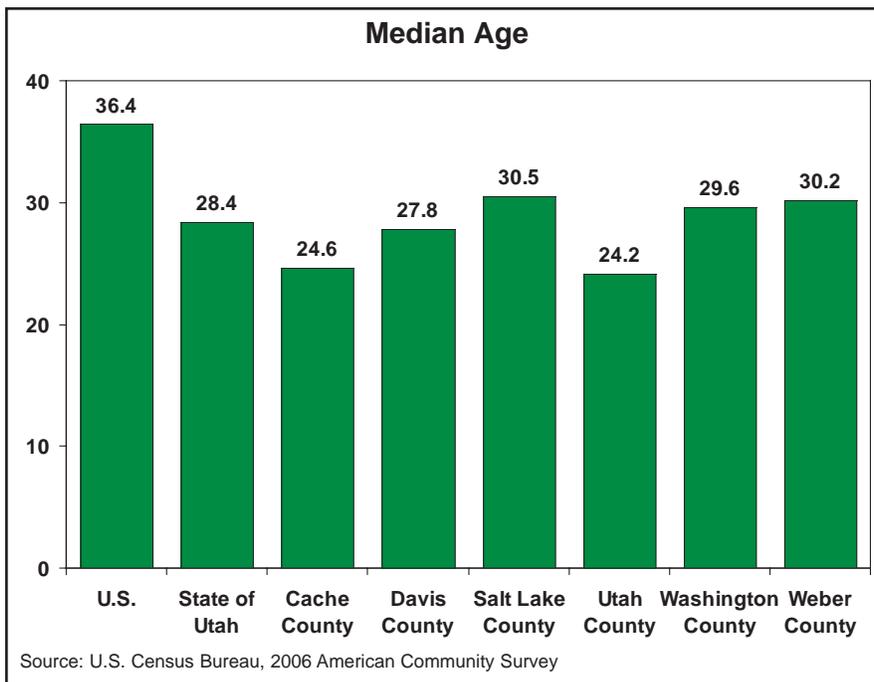
The 2006 ACS is the first year of the survey to include data on group quarters. The group quarters population includes all individuals not living in households, and data were collected from residents who were currently residing in the group quarters at the time the ACS was conducted. There are two types of group quarters: institutional, which include correctional facilities, nursing homes, and psychiatric hospitals; and non-institutional, which include college dormitories, military barracks, group homes, and shelters. Since group quarters were not included in the 2005 ACS, data users should use caution when comparing 2005 to 2006. Comparisons should only be made if the geographic area of interest does not include a significant group quarters popu-

lation. More information on comparing the 2006 ACS data with other sources can be found at <http://www.census.gov/acs/www/UseData/compACS.htm>.

Data products and further information for the 2006 ACS can be accessed at <http://www.census.gov/acs/www/>.

Demographic Characteristics

Median Age. Utah continues to have the youngest population in the nation. The median age in Utah was 28.4, while the national median was 36.4. Maine has the oldest population with a median age of 41.0. Among counties in Utah for which data was released, Utah County had the lowest median age (24.2), followed by Cache (24.6), Davis (27.8), Washington (29.6), Weber (30.2), and Salt Lake (30.5) counties.



places with populations over 65,000, Provo, UT has the fourth youngest population in the nation, with a median age of 23.2. Among Utah's places for which data was released, Sandy, UT had the highest median age at 32.4.

Fertility Rate. The 2006 ACS shows that Utah continues to have the highest birth rate in the nation. Expressed in terms of births per thousand women ages 15 to 50, the national fertility rate was 55 births per 1,000 women. Utah's rate was 83 births per 1,000 women, well above the other states with the five highest rates: Idaho (70), Nebraska (70), Alaska (68), Texas (63), and Iowa (62). Among counties in Utah for which data was released, Cache County had the highest fertility rate at 115 births per 1,000 women, placing it second in the nation. It was followed by Washington (90), Utah (88), Davis (84), Weber (74), and Salt Lake (70) counties.

Contents

2006 American Community Survey	1
2007 KIDS COUNT Data Book	4
Affiliates Corner: Utah System of Higher Education	6
Current Economic Conditions and Outlook	7

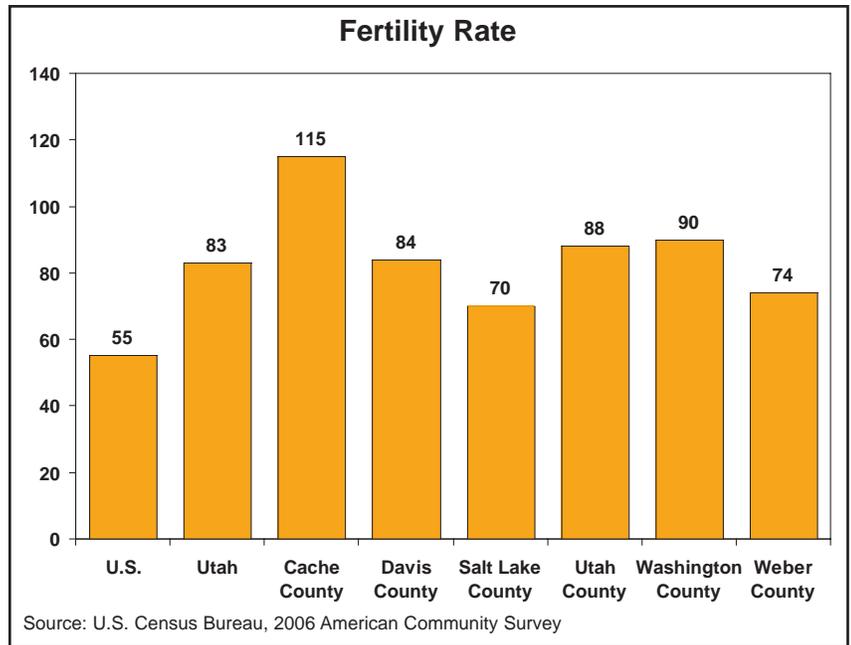
2006 American Community Survey

Family Size. On average, families in Utah continue to be larger than families in the rest of the country. Utah's average family size was 3.56, above the national average of 3.20, and largest in the nation. Among counties in Utah for which data was released, Utah County had the largest average family size at 3.92, followed by Davis (3.65), Salt Lake (3.56), Cache (3.44), Weber (3.39), and Washington (3.25) counties.

Retirement-Age Population. The retirement-age population continues to make up a relatively small portion of Utah's population. Defined as the percent of the population who are 65 year and over, 8.8% of Utah's population was retirement-age, making it the second lowest percentage in the nation. The national retirement-age population constitutes 12.4% of the entire population. Washington County has the largest percentage of retirement-age people (17.0%), followed by Weber (10.1%), Salt Lake (8.4%), Davis (7.7%), Cache (7.5%), and Utah (6.5%) counties.

Educational Attainment. Utah ranks second in the nation for the percent of people 25 years and over who have graduated from high school. Nationally, 84.1% of people over 25 have graduated from high school, while in Utah, 90.2% of the population over 25 has done so. Among counties in Utah for which data was released, Davis County had the highest percentage of the population with a high school degree (94.9%), followed by Utah (92.7%), Cache (91.4%), Washington (89.7%), Salt Lake (88.8%), and Weber (87.9%) counties.

Utah's college graduation rates, while not as high as high school graduation rates, are still above the national average. For the adult population over the age of 25 who have obtained a bachelor's degree, Utah's



average of 28.6% is slightly higher than the national average of 27.0%. Utah County had the highest percentage of its adult population with a bachelor's degree (34.3%), followed by Cache (34.2%), Davis (31.6%), Salt Lake (30.0%), Weber (22.5%), and Washington (19.6%) counties.

Utah's percentage falls slightly below the national percentage of people who have completed an advanced degree. In the United States, 9.9% of the adult population has completed an advanced degree, compared with 9.4% of the adult population in Utah.

Foreign Born. Foreign born people constituted 8.3% of Utah's population in 2006, up from 7.9% in 2005. The national average is 12.5% and Utah ranks 21st overall. Of the foreign born population in Utah, 63.1% were born in Latin America (77.8% of which were born in Mexico), 14.7% were born in Asia, and 11.9% were born in Europe. Among counties included in the data, Salt Lake County had the highest percentage of foreign born residents (12.0%), followed by Weber (8.6%), Cache (7.7%), Utah (7.1%), Washington (6.0%), and Davis (4.3%) counties.

Race/Ethnicity. The 2006 ACS estimates that 90.7% of Utah's population is White, 1.2% is Black, 1.6% is American Indian or Alaskan Native, 2.5% is Asian, 1.0% is Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, and 4.9% is some other race. Utah's Hispanic population continues to increase, with 11.2% of the population Hispanic or Latino in 2006, up from 9.0% in 2000.

Economic Characteristics

Median Household Income. The 2006 ACS reported a 7.0% increase in Utah's median household income to \$51,309 in 2006, up from \$47,934 in 2005. Utah's overall rank actually decreased from 18th to 19th; however, Utah's median household income remained above the national median of \$48,451. Davis County had the highest median household income at \$61,263, followed by Salt Lake (\$52,879), Utah (\$50,544), Weber (\$49,342), Washington (\$45,998), and Cache (\$43,059) counties.

Median Household Income

	2005 (in 2005 inflation-adjusted dollars)	2006 (in 2006 inflation-adjusted dollars)	2005-2006 % Change
United States	\$46,242	\$48,451	4.8%
State of Utah	\$47,934	\$51,309	7.0%
Cache County	\$41,097	\$43,059	4.8%
Davis County	\$56,809	\$61,263	7.8%
Salt Lake County	\$48,068	\$52,879	10.0%
Utah County	\$47,428	\$50,544	6.6%
Washington County	\$43,980	\$45,998	4.6%
Weber County	\$49,107	\$49,342	0.5%
Ogden City	\$39,058	\$36,462	-6.6%
Orem City	\$46,797	\$44,885	-4.1%
Provo City	\$31,603	\$34,211	8.3%
St. George City	N/A	\$43,512	N/A
Salt Lake City	\$37,287	\$41,710	11.9%
Sandy City	\$65,971	\$68,708	4.1%
West Jordan City	\$56,630	\$62,591	10.5%
West Valley City	\$43,981	\$46,817	6.4%

Note: All figures are estimates

Sources:

1. U.S. Census Bureau, 2005 American Community Survey
2. U.S. Census Bureau, 2006 American Community Survey

2006 American Community Survey

Income in the Past 12 Months Below Poverty Level: 2006

	Total Population	Below Poverty Level in last 12 months	% below Poverty Level
United States	291,531,091	38,757,253	13.3%
State of Utah	2,508,619	265,432	10.6%
Cache County	96,023	12,681	13.2%
Davis County	274,169	13,687	5.0%
Salt Lake County	964,051	102,506	10.6%
Utah County	455,319	59,416	13.0%
Washington County	125,123	10,647	8.5%
Weber County	210,318	23,784	11.3%
Ogden City	78,634	15,728	20.0%
Orem City	85,501	11,867	13.9%
Provo City	107,682	32,415	30.1%
St. George City	70,228	5,556	7.9%
Salt Lake City	176,807	35,332	20.0%
Sandy City	89,967	4,909	5.5%
West Jordan City	93,885	3,827	4.1%
West Valley City	117,236	11,568	9.9%

Note: All figures are estimates

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006 American Community Survey

Poverty. Utah's poverty rate remains well below the national average and ranks 12th lowest in the nation. In 2006, the national poverty rate was 13.3%, while in Utah the poverty rate was 10.6%. Among counties in Utah, Davis County has the lowest poverty rate (5.0%), followed by Washington (8.5%), Salt Lake (10.6%), Weber (11.3%), Utah (13.0%), and Cache (13.2%) counties.

Utah also has the fifth lowest child poverty rate in the nation at 11.9% compared to the national average of 18.3%. Davis County has the lowest child poverty rate (5.4%), followed by Cache (10.3%), Utah (10.7%), Washington (10.8%), Salt Lake (13.3%), and Weber (16.3%) counties.

Employment. A higher percentage of people in Utah work compared to the rest of the country. Utah's labor force participation rate, the percent of people age 16 to 64 who are in the labor force, was 76.9%, while the national average was 74.5%. However, Utah has the lowest percent of children with all parents in the labor force (49.3%), well below the national average of 61.6%.

Place of Work. The majority of workers in Utah drive alone to work and few take public transportation. Of workers 16 years and over, 75.3% drive alone, 13.0% carpool, and 2.6% use public transportation. The mean travel time to work for workers who did not work from home in Utah was 20.8 minutes, below the national average of 25.0 minutes. Workers in Cache County have the shortest commute (15.1 min), followed by Davis (18.1 min), Utah (18.3 min), Washington (18.6 min), Weber (19.0 min), and Salt Lake (23.4 min) counties.

Housing Characteristics

Median Housing Values. Recent market turmoil has caused changes

in the housing market; however, as of 2006 when the ACS was conducted, the median housing value of owner-occupied housing units in Utah was \$188,500, above the national median value of \$185,200. Utah's median housing value increased 12.7% from 2005, where the median value was \$167,200. Utah's median housing value was below those of other western states including California (\$535,700), Nevada (\$315,200), Arizona (\$236,500), and Colorado (\$232,900). Among counties in Utah, Washington County had the highest median housing value at \$244,900, followed by Utah (\$207,700), Salt Lake (\$204,600), Davis (\$193,700), Cache (\$159,000), and Weber (\$145,400) counties.

Housing Costs. Median monthly housing costs for owner-occupied housing units in Utah were \$1,294 in 2006. Nationally, median monthly housing costs were \$1,402; California had the most expensive housing, with median costs at \$2,142 per month. In Utah, 33.1% of owners with a mortgage spent 30 percent or more of their household income on selected monthly owner costs, compared to 36.9% nationally. California had the highest percentage, with 51.8% of homeowners with a mortgage spending at least 30 percent of their household income on housing costs.

New Construction. New home construction continues to be a significant percentage of the housing stock in Utah, where 2.5% of all housing units were built in 2005 or later, and 14.9% were built in 2000 or later. Other states with large percentages of housing units built after 2005 were Nevada (5.2%), Arizona (3.9%), Idaho (3.3%), Delaware (3.0%), and Florida (2.9%). Washington County had the largest percentage of homes built after 2005 (6.2%), followed by Cache (3.4%), Davis (3.4%), Utah (3.2%), Weber (2.5%), and Salt Lake (1.9%) counties.

Median Housing Values for Owner-Occupied Housing Units

	2005 Estimate	2006 Estimate	2005-2006 % change
United States	\$167,500	\$185,200	10.6%
State of Utah	\$167,200	\$188,500	12.7%
Cache County	\$151,000	\$159,000	5.3%
Davis County	\$174,200	\$193,700	11.2%
Salt Lake County	\$179,200	\$204,600	14.2%
Utah County	\$177,600	\$207,700	16.9%
Washington County	\$203,400	\$244,900	20.4%
Weber County	\$137,100	\$145,400	6.1%
Ogden City	\$114,400	\$114,700	0.3%
Orem City	\$169,600	\$191,100	12.7%
Provo City	\$171,000	\$185,500	8.5%
St. George City	N/A	\$254,500	N/A
Salt Lake City	\$180,500	\$215,000	19.1%
Sandy City	\$211,200	\$236,300	11.9%
West Jordan City	\$169,300	\$198,900	17.5%
West Valley City	\$141,900	\$155,200	9.4%

Note: All figures are estimates

Sources:

1. U.S. Census Bureau, 2005 American Community Survey
2. U.S. Census Bureau, 2006 American Community Survey

2007 Kids Count Data Book

The 2007 *KIDS COUNT Data Book*, prepared by the Annie E. Casey Foundation, provides state profiles of child well-being. The report includes data on children in Utah and how they rank with other children in the United States. All rankings are most favorable (1) to least favorable (50). In nine of the ten categories, Utah children fare better than the national average. The key indicators of child well-being are listed below.

Percent of low-birthweight babies are the percentage of live births weighing less than 2,500 grams (5.5 pounds). Causes for low-birth weight babies include maternal age, race or ethnicity, multiple gestation, low pre-pregnancy weight, tobacco use during pregnancy, and lack of prenatal care. In 2004, 6.7% of live births in Utah were low-birthweight babies, ranking the state eighth best in the nation, while the U.S. had an average rate of 8.1%.

Infant mortality rate is the number of deaths occurring to infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births. Utah ranks sixth in this category in 2004 with a rate of 5.2, compared to 6.8 for the nation.

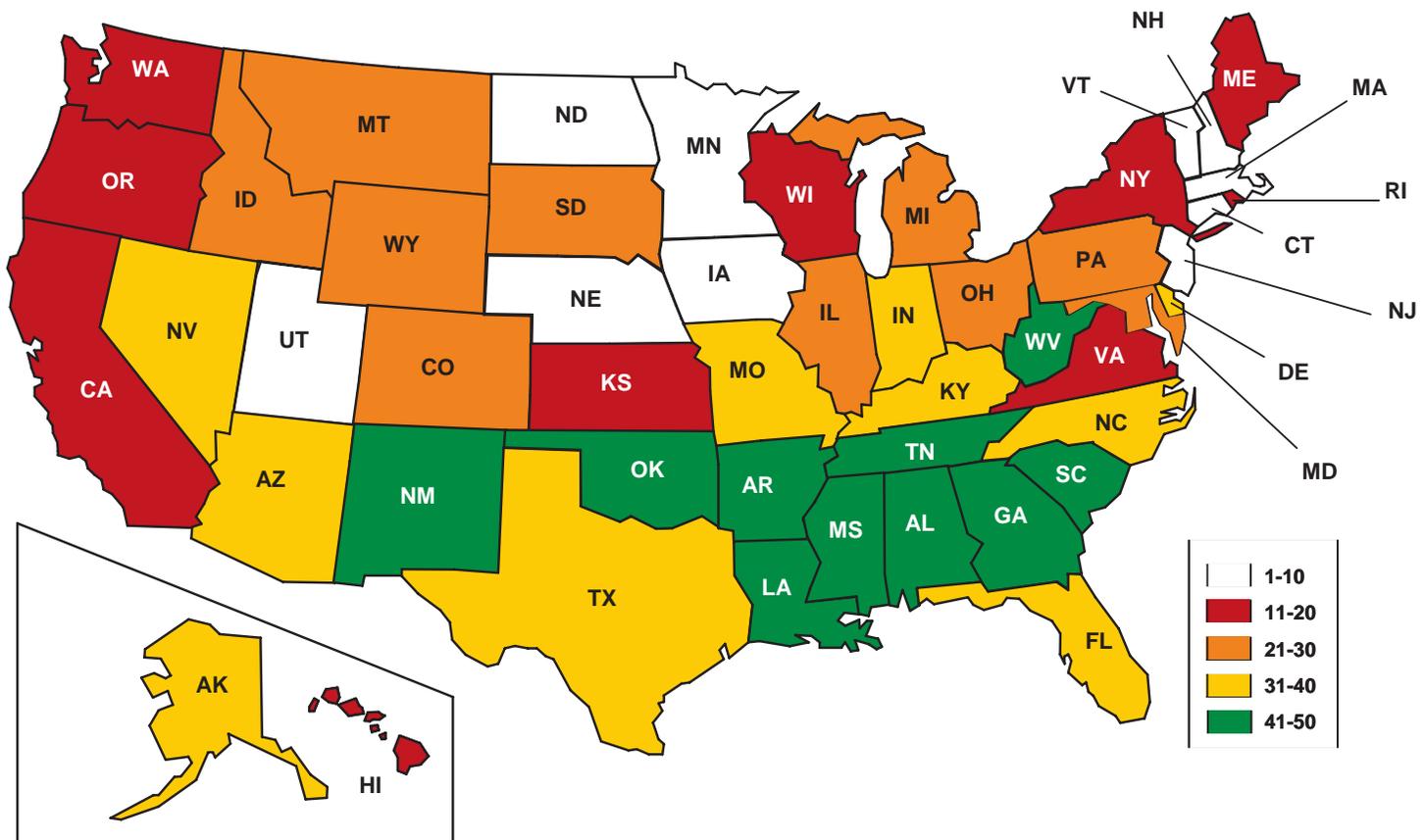
Child death rate is the number of deaths from all causes per 100,000 children between ages 1 and 14. Utah ranks near the middle in this category with a rate of 21 per 1,000 in 2004, which is slightly higher than the national average of 20.

Rate of teen death from all causes is the number of deaths from accidents, homicides, and suicides to teens between ages 15 and 19, per 100,000 teens in this age group. Utah continues to rank in the top ten in the category with a ranking of eighth and a rate of 50 per 100,000 in 2004, compared to the U.S. average of 66. Utah's 2004 rate is down from the rate of 65 in 2002.

Teen birth rate is the number of births to teenagers between ages 15 and 17 per 1,000 females in this age group. This measure of teenage childbearing focuses on the fertility of all girls ages 15 to 17, regardless of marital status. The *KIDS COUNT Data Book* focuses on births from 15 to 17 year-olds, rather than the broader age range of 15 to 19 year-olds, because of a strong consensus that births to girls at the younger ages are more problematic. Utah continues to have a lower rate than the nation as a whole, with 16 per 1,000 in the 15 to 17 age group, compared to 22 for the U.S.

Percent of teens who are high school dropouts is the percentage of teenagers between ages 16 and 19 who are not enrolled in school and do not have a high school degree, GED or equivalent. Utah ranks 16th in this category with a 2005 rate of 7%, the same as the U.S. rate. As the demographics change in Utah, there is a challenge for all children to receive a quality education before they enter their adult years.

2007 KIDS COUNT Overall Ranking



Source: Source: 2007 *KIDS COUNT Data Book*, Annie E. Casey Foundation

2007 Kids Count Data Book

2007 Kids Count Data Book Indicators of Child Well-Being

Low-birthweight babies

2001	2002	2003	2004	Rank	US 2004
6.4%	6.4%	6.5%	6.7%	8	8.1%

Teens not attending school and not working

2002	2003	2004	2005	Rank	US 2005
7%	8%	6%	6%	6	8%

Infant mortality (Rate per 1,000)

2001	2002	2003	2004	Rank	US 2004
4.8	5.6	5.0	5.2	6	6.8

Children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment

2002	2003	2004	2005	Rank	US 2005
30%	26%	26%	26%	1	34%

Child deaths (Rate per 1,000)

2001	2002	2003	2004	Rank	US 2004
20	23	21	21	20	20

Children in poverty (100%)

2003	2004	2005	2006	Rank	US 2006
12%	13%	11%	12%	5	18%

Teen deaths from all causes (Rate per 100,000)

2001	2002	2003	2004	Rank	US 2004
61	65	61	50	8	66

Children in single-parent households

2002	2003	2004	2005	Rank	US 2005
18%	17%	17%	18%	1	32%

Teen births, (Rate per 1,000, age 15 to 17)

2001	2002	2003	2004	Rank	US 2004
19	18	16	16	12	22

KIDS COUNT Utah overall rank

2000/2001	2001/2002	2002/2003	2003/2004	2004/2005
4	8	8	6	4

Teens who are high school dropouts

2002	2003	2004	2005	Rank	US 2005
7%	6%	5%	7%	16	7%

Source: 2007 Kids Count Data Book, The Annie E. Casey Foundation

Percent of teens not attending school and not working is the percentage of teenagers between ages 16 and 19 who are not enrolled in school (full or part-time) and not employed (full or part-time). This measure is sometimes referred to as "Idle Teens." Utah ranked sixth in this category in 2005 with a rate of 6%, compared to 8% in the U.S.

Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment is the share of all children under 18 living in families where parents do not have regular, secure employment. With 26% of Utah's children falling into this category, the state ranked first in 2005. The national average was 34%.

Percent of children in poverty is the share of children under age 18 who live in families with incomes below the U.S. poverty threshold, as defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget. The federal poverty level for a family of four in 2000 was \$17,463. In 2006, 12% of Utah's children fell into this category ranking the state 5th best among the states. The U.S. had a child poverty rate of 18%.

Percent of children in single-parent households is the percentage of children under age 18 who live in a household headed by a person (male or female) without a spouse present in the home. Utah ranks as the best in the nation in this category with 18% of children falling into this category, compared to the U.S. with 32% of children living in single-parent households.

KIDS COUNT overall ranking uses a consistent set of indicators for each state. Overall, Utah ranked fourth in child well-being among the states in the 2007 KIDS COUNT Data Book. It should be noted that the indicators used in the KIDS COUNT Data Book have changed over time, making year-to-year comparisons of state ranks difficult. Overall ranks are the best source of information to see whether a particular state improved in ranking over the past few years. For more information on the 2007 KIDS COUNT Data Book, visit <http://www.aecf.org/>.

Affiliates Corner: Utah System of Higher Education



The Utah System of Higher Education (USHE), established as a part of the Utah Higher Education Act of 1969, consists of 10 state institutions of higher education, and the Utah State Board of Regents. Richard E. Kendell is Utah's Commissioner of Higher Education and serves as the Chief Executive Officer of the Board of Regents. The purpose of the Utah State Board of Regents is to ensure fulfillment of the Utah System of Higher Education's mission through policy development, governance, collaboration, and coordination. Institutional missions are established by the Regents and focus college and university efforts on excellence, avoiding unwise duplication of programs and effort, serving both traditional and nontraditional students, and promoting efficiency and accountability. The Board administers student financial aid, Utah's 529 plan, and other programs involving statewide participation.

The origins of USHE institutions:

The University of Utah - Originally named the University of the State of Deseret and was established less than three years after the Mormon pioneers entered the Salt Lake valley, prior to statehood and the drafting of the Utah constitution. The school closed temporarily due to lack of funding and re-opened permanently in 1869. The University of Utah, located in Salt Lake City, is a major urban, state research university.

Utah State University - Originally named the Utah State Agricultural College and Experiment Station and was founded in 1888. Utah State University, located in Logan, Utah, serves as the state's land- and space-grant institution. It is also a state research university.

Snow College - The LDS Church established the Sanpete Stake Academy in Ephraim, Utah in 1888. Snow College became a state institution in 1932. It is an open-access, comprehensive community college that offers a broad range of general/liberal education and vocational/technical programs.

Weber State University - The LDS Church established the Weber Stake Academy in Ogden, Utah in 1889. In 1933, the academy became a state junior college and in 1991, became a university. Weber State University is a student-centered institution focused on two- and four-year programs with a strong commitment to applied learning in technical, professional and liberal education. Selected masters programs are also available.

Dixie State College of Utah - Opened in 1911 in St. George, Utah as an academy of the LDS Church. In 1916, the institution became Dixie Normal College; in 1923, Dixie Junior College; in 1970, Dixie College; and in 2000, Dixie State College of Utah. Dixie State College is an open access, comprehensive community college with a mission of providing general and liberal education as well as applied technology programs, and select baccalaureate programs.

Southern Utah University - Established in 1897 in Cedar City, Utah as a teacher training school and was a branch of the University of the State of Deseret. In 1913, it became the Branch Agricultural College; in 1953, College of Southern Utah; in 1969, Southern Utah State College; and in 1991, Southern Utah University. SUU has the mission of a regional, comprehensive, undergraduate institution with a broad program of liberal and professional education. It is a primary center for service and cultural programs designed to advance the Southern Utah area. Select masters programs are also available.

College of Eastern Utah - Established in Price, Utah in 1937 and was originally named Carbon College. CEU is an open access, comprehensive

community college with a mission of providing general and liberal education as well as applied technology programs.

Utah Valley State College - Located in Orem, Utah and established in 1941 to provide vocational wartime training, Utah Valley State College was known as the Central Utah Vocational School. It has also been known as Utah Technical College at Provo; Utah Valley Community College; Utah Valley State College; and in July 2008, Utah Valley University. UVSC is a student-centered institution focused on two- and four-year programs with a strong commitment to applied learning in technical, professional and liberal education.

Salt Lake Community College - Located in Salt Lake City, Utah and founded in 1947, Salt Lake Community College has been known as the Salt Lake Area Vocational School and the Utah Technical College at Salt Lake. SLCC originally gave admission preference to WWII veterans and was the ninth institution of the USHE. SLCC is an urban, multi-campus, open access, comprehensive community college with a mission of providing applied technology education as well as general and liberal education.

Utah College of Applied Technology - Established in 2001 as the tenth USHE institution. UCAT is a new concept in applied technology education, consisting of eight applied technology college campuses throughout the state of Utah, providing opportunities for open-entry, open-exit, competency-based education for high school and adult students.

Utah System of Higher Education -- USHE collects enrollment and graduation data from each of the institutions and produces an annual Data Book that is a compilation of reports on the Utah System of Higher Education and its ten component institutions. The book is intended to allow the Governor's Office, legislators and legislative staff, USHE institutions, and the general public to query particular aspects of the system. This Data Book can be accessed through our Web site at http://www.utahsbr.edu/pdfs/databook/2007_DataBook.pdf.

USHE's focus of "Building a Stronger State of Minds" translates into a goal of producing self-sustaining adults. Preparation, participation, and completion in education are the key for participating in our emerging global economy. High educational attainment correlates with state economic strength and high income. The United States is losing ground to other nations, largely because of relatively low college completion rates. This educational attainment deficit poses a serious threat to the national's economic well being. One of the ways USHE is fighting this downward trend is by implementing the Utah Scholars Initiative. Utah Scholars inspires students who are working toward a successful and bright future. This high-impact strategy is simple in theory: motivate students to complete a rigorous curriculum in high school that prepares them for college and the workplace.

USHE has partnered with the Utah State Office of Education (USOE) to import a statewide student identifier (SSID) into the higher education data system. The SSID will be the 'key' to link between USOE's data and USHE's data providing insight and oversight into how programs and practices are working in K-16 education.

USHE institutions project student enrollment to be approximately 140,600 students in 2007, and estimates an increase of approximately 5.5% in 2008 to 148,800 students. By 2015, Utah colleges and universities are projected to reach nearly 170,000 students.

Actual and Estimated Indicators for Utah and the U.S.: October 2007

ECONOMIC INDICATORS	UNITS	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	% CHG	% CHG	% CHG	% CHG
		ACTUAL	ACTUAL	FORECAST	FORECAST	FORECAST	CY05-06	CY06-07	CY07-08	CY08-09
PRODUCTION AND SPENDING										
U.S. Real Gross Domestic Product	Billion Chained \$2000	11,003.5	11,319.4	11,540.8	11,776.3	12,105.3	2.9	2.0	2.0	2.8
U.S. Real Personal Consumption	Billion Chained \$2000	7,803.6	8,044.1	8,276.3	8,468.0	8,684.5	3.1	2.9	2.3	2.6
U.S. Real Fixed Investment	Billion Chained \$2000	1,831.4	1,874.7	1,811.0	1,755.3	1,819.4	2.4	-3.4	-3.1	3.7
U.S. Real Defense Spending	Billion Chained \$2000	482.4	491.5	502.5	523.4	523.8	1.9	2.2	4.2	0.1
U.S. Real Exports	Billion Chained \$2000	1,203.4	1,304.1	1,395.6	1,518.0	1,644.9	8.4	7.0	8.8	8.4
Utah Exports (NAICS, Census)	Million Dollars	6,055.9	6,798.1	7,451.1	8,237.3	9,084.3	12.3	9.6	10.6	10.3
Utah Coal Production	Million Tons	24.6	26.1	24.9	25.9	26.0	6.3	-4.6	4.0	0.4
Utah Crude Oil Production	Million Barrels	16.7	17.9	19.5	19.0	18.5	7.2	8.9	-2.6	-2.6
Utah Natural Gas Production Sales	Billion Cubic Feet	275.6	318.8	361.2	397.0	425.0	15.7	13.3	9.9	7.1
Utah Copper Mined Production	Million Pounds	486.6	596.0	600.0	600.0	575.0	22.5	0.7	0.0	-4.2
Utah Molybdenum Production	Million Pounds	34.4	37.0	30.0	27.0	30.0	7.6	-18.9	-10.0	11.1
SALES AND CONSTRUCTION										
U.S. New Auto and Truck Sales	Millions	16.9	16.5	16.1	16.1	16.3	-2.6	-2.3	0.1	0.8
U.S. Housing Starts	Millions	2.07	1.81	1.36	1.16	1.39	-12.6	-25.1	-14.7	20.0
U.S. Residential Investment	Billion Dollars	768.2	764.8	647.9	545.9	576.0	-0.4	-15.3	-15.7	5.5
U.S. Nonresidential Structures	Billion Dollars	334.6	405.1	459.2	462.4	453.8	21.1	13.3	0.7	-1.9
U.S. Repeat-Sales House Price Index	1980Q1 = 100	366.3	399.1	399.1	396.3	399.7	9.0	0.0	-0.7	0.8
U.S. Existing S.F. Home Prices (NAR)	Thousand Dollars	219.0	221.9	218.1	216.6	218.4	1.3	-1.7	-0.7	0.8
U.S. Retail Sales	Billion Dollars	4,085.3	4,337.2	4,512.6	4,644.3	4,810.0	6.2	4.0	2.9	3.6
Utah New Auto and Truck Sales	Thousands	105.2	114.1	115.2	116.4	118.7	8.5	1.0	1.0	2.0
Utah Dwelling Unit Permits	Thousands	28.3	26.3	22.4	20.0	20.5	-6.9	-14.9	-10.7	2.5
Utah Residential Permit Value	Million Dollars	4,662.6	4,955.5	4,340.0	3,900.0	3,950.0	6.3	-12.4	-10.1	1.3
Utah Nonresidential Permit Value	Million Dollars	1,217.8	1,588.4	2,000.0	2,000.0	2,000.0	30.4	25.9	0.0	0.0
Utah Additions, Alterations and Repairs	Million Dollars	707.6	865.3	900.0	900.0	840.0	22.3	4.0	0.0	-6.7
Utah Repeat-Sales House Price Index	1980Q1 = 100	291.1	339.7	373.7	381.2	385.0	16.7	10.0	2.0	1.0
Utah Existing S.F. Home Prices (NAR)	Thousand Dollars	173.9	203.0	223.3	227.8	230.0	16.7	10.0	2.0	1.0
Utah Taxable Retail Sales	Million Dollars	22,155	24,614	26,411	27,388	29,278	11.1	7.3	3.7	6.9
DEMOGRAPHICS AND SENTIMENT										
U.S. July 1st Population (Global Insight)	Millions	296.4	299.2	301.9	304.6	307.2	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
U.S. Consumer Sentiment of U.S. (U of M)	1966 = 100	88.6	87.3	88.0	87.4	88.0	-1.4	0.8	-0.7	0.6
Utah July 1st Population (UPEC)	Thousands	2,547	2,615	2,687	2,758	2,826	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.5
Utah Net Migration (UPEC)	Thousands	40.6	28.7	31.8	30.5	26.0	na	na	na	na
Utah July 1st Population (Economy.Com)	Thousands	2,490	2,550	2,592	2,630	2,666	2.4	1.6	1.5	1.4
PROFITS AND RESOURCE PRICES										
U.S. Corporate Before Tax Profits	Billion Dollars	1,579.6	1,805.8	1,846.4	1,833.7	1,893.8	14.3	2.2	-0.7	3.3
U.S. Before Tax Profits Less Fed. Res.	Billion Dollars	1,553.0	1,771.9	1,807.6	1,795.5	1,854.5	14.1	2.0	-0.7	3.3
West Texas Intermediate Crude Oil	\$ Per Barrel	56.6	66.1	66.8	72.2	74.3	16.9	1.1	8.0	2.9
U.S. Coal Price Index	1982 = 100	116.9	126.6	128.9	129.9	131.1	8.4	1.8	0.8	0.9
Utah Coal Prices	\$ Per Short Ton	19.3	22.5	23.6	24.0	23.5	16.4	4.9	1.6	-2.1
Utah Oil Prices	\$ Per Barrel	54.0	59.8	59.6	63.3	65.0	10.8	-0.3	6.3	2.6
Utah Natural Gas Prices	\$ Per MCF	7.16	5.42	5.60	6.20	5.70	-24.3	3.3	10.7	-8.1
Utah Copper Prices	\$ Per Pound	1.69	3.20	3.34	3.25	2.60	89.3	4.4	-2.7	-20.0
Utah Molybdenum Prices	\$ Per Pound	32.8	24.1	32.0	30.0	27.0	-26.5	32.8	-6.2	-10.0
INFLATION AND INTEREST RATES										
U.S. CPI Urban Consumers (BLS)	1982-84 = 100	195.3	201.6	206.8	210.6	214.5	3.2	2.6	1.9	1.8
U.S. GDP Chained Price Indexes	2000 = 100	113.0	116.6	119.6	121.7	124.1	3.2	2.6	1.8	1.9
U.S. Federal Funds Rate	Percent	3.21	4.96	5.10	4.50	4.63	na	na	na	na
U.S. 3-Month Treasury Bills	Percent	3.13	4.72	4.59	4.19	4.45	na	na	na	na
U.S. T-Bond Rate, 10-Year	Percent	4.29	4.79	4.70	4.65	5.00	na	na	na	na
30 Year Mortgage Rate (FHLMC)	Percent	5.87	6.41	6.33	6.81	7.00	na	na	na	na
EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES										
U.S. Establishment Employment (BLS)	Millions	133.7	136.2	138.0	139.1	140.6	1.9	1.3	0.8	1.1
U.S. Average Annual Pay (BLS)	Dollars	40,677	42,405	44,544	46,149	47,758	4.2	5.0	3.6	3.5
U.S. Total Wages & Salaries (BLS)	Billion Dollars	5,438	5,775	6,147	6,419	6,716	6.2	6.5	4.4	4.6
Utah Nonagricultural Employment (WFS)	Thousands	1,148.0	1,203.7	1,256.2	1,299.6	1,337.3	4.9	4.4	3.5	2.9
Utah Average Annual Pay (WFS)	Dollars	32,835	34,601	36,527	38,203	39,780	5.4	5.6	4.6	4.1
Utah Total Nonagriculture Wages (WFS)	Million Dollars	37,696	41,651	45,885	49,650	53,200	10.5	10.2	8.2	7.2
INCOME AND UNEMPLOYMENT										
U.S. Personal Income (BEA)	Billion Dollars	10,284	10,967	11,671	12,234	12,839	6.6	6.4	4.8	4.9
U.S. Unemployment Rate (BLS)	Percent	5.1	4.6	4.6	5.0	5.0	na	na	na	na
Utah Personal Income (BEA)	Million Dollars	70,167	75,913	82,745	89,200	95,711	8.2	9.0	7.8	7.3
Utah Unemployment Rate (WFS)	Percent	4.3	3.3	2.7	2.9	3.1	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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