

Utah Data Guide

A Newsletter For Data Users

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

2007 American Community Survey

The U.S. Census Bureau recently released data from the 2007 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, previously distributed during the decennial censuses. In its third year of full implementation, the ACS provides annual estimates for areas with populations over 65,000. Beginning this year, the ACS will also provide 3-year averages for areas with population over 20,000. By 2010, the ACS will include 5-year averages for census tract and block groups.

In August 2008, the Census Bureau released income, earnings, and poverty data from the 2007 ACS. In September 2008, the Census Bureau released social, economic, and housing characteristics from the 2007 ACS. Three-year estimates are scheduled to be released in December 2008 based on data collected from 2005 through 2007.

Data products and further information for the 2007 ACS can be accessed at <http://www.census.gov/acs/www/>.

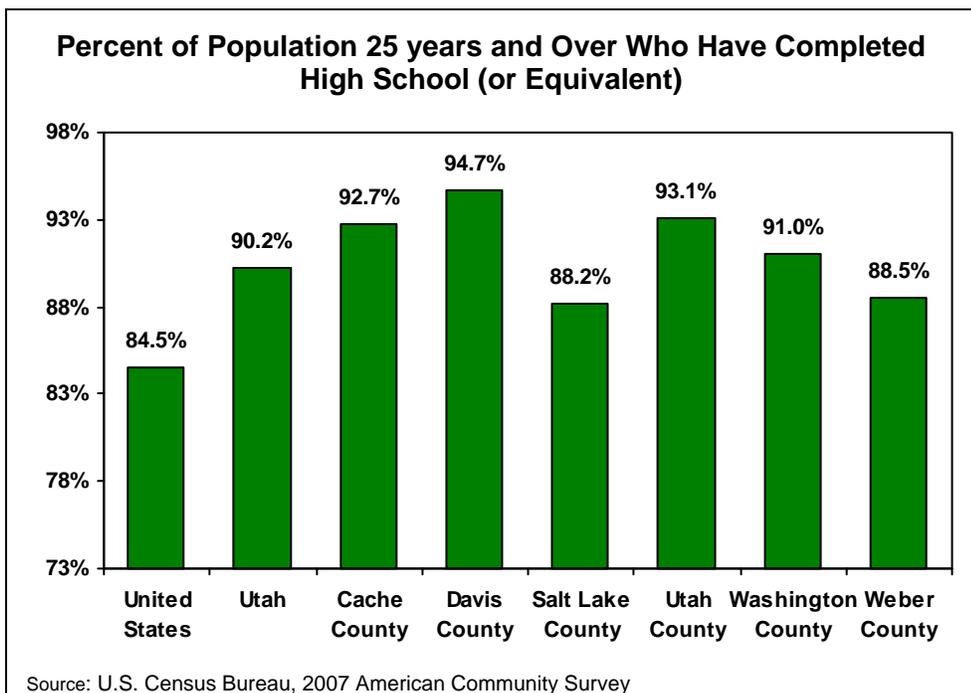
Fertility. According to the 2007 ACS, Utah continues to have the highest birth rate in the nation. Expressed in terms of births in the last 12 months per thousand women ages 15 to 50, Utah's birth rate was 79, above the national rate of 55. Idaho had the second highest birth rate (76), followed by South Dakota (72), Kansas (66), and Alaska (65). West Virginia had the lowest birth rate at 39. Among counties in Utah for which data were released, Washington County had the highest birth rate with 103 births per 1,000 women. It was followed by Weber (91), Utah (88), Cache (83), Davis (82), and Salt Lake (67) counties.

Household Size. On average, households in Utah continue to be larger than households across the rest of the country. Utah's average household size was 3.11, above the national average of 2.61 and ranking as the largest in the nation. Ranking second was California (2.93), followed by Hawaii (2.84), Texas (2.83), and Alaska (2.80). Among counties in Utah for

which data were released, Utah County had the largest average household size at 3.59, followed by Cache (3.31), Davis (3.26), Salt Lake (2.99), Weber (2.97), and Washington (2.95) counties.

Educational Attainment. The 2007 ACS shows 90.2% of people in Utah aged 25 years and over have completed high school, ranking Utah sixth highest in the nation behind Wyoming (91.2%), Minnesota (91.0%), Alaska (90.5%), New Hampshire (90.5%), and Vermont (90.3%). Nationally, 84.5% of people over age 25 have completed high school. Among counties in Utah for which data were released, Davis County had the highest percentage of the population with a high school degree (94.7%), followed by Utah (93.1%), Cache (92.7%), Washington (91.0%), Weber (88.5%), and Salt Lake (88.2%) counties.

Utah is above the nation for the percentage of the population over 25 that has completed a Bachelor's degree. In Utah, 28.7% of the population had a Bachelor's degree, compared to 27.5% nationally, ranking Utah 18th among states. The District of Columbia ranked



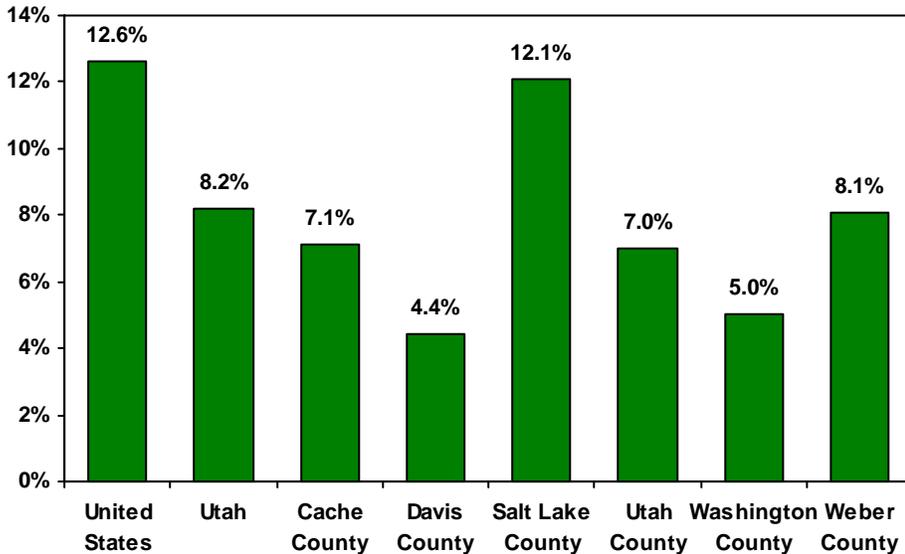
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2007 American Community Survey

first in the nation with 47.5%, followed by Massachusetts (37.9%), Maryland (35.2%), Colorado (35.0%), and Connecticut (34.7%). Among counties in Utah for which data were released, Utah County had the highest percentage of college graduates (36.6%), followed by Cache (35.2%), Davis (33.2%), Salt Lake (29.3%), Washington (21.1%), and Weber (21.1%) counties.

Foreign Born. In 2007, foreign born people accounted for 8.2% of the population in Utah. This was lower than the U.S., where 12.6% of the population was foreign born. California had the largest foreign born population (27.4%), followed by New York (21.8%), New Jersey (19.9%), Nevada (19.4%), and Florida (18.9%). West Virginia had the smallest foreign born population at 1.3%. Among counties in Utah for which data were released, Salt Lake County had the largest foreign born population (12.1%), followed by Weber (8.1%), Cache (7.1%), Utah (7.0%), Washington (5.0%), and Davis (4.4%) counties.

Foreign Born as a Percent of Total Population



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007 American Community Survey

Of the foreign born population in Utah, 62.7% were born in Latin America, 17.4% were born in Asia, and 11.4% were born in Europe.

Migration. According to the ACS, 115,822 people moved into and 74,542 people moved out of Utah in 2007, resulting in net in-migration of 41,280. Of those moving into the state, 97,679 moved from somewhere within the U.S. and 18,143 moved from another country. Hispanics accounted for 19,083 of the people moving into Utah and 4,298 of the people moving out, resulting in net Hispanic in-migration of 14,785, or 36% of all in-migration. Migration data do not include international out-migrants.

Median Household Income. The 2007 ACS reported median household income in Utah of \$55,109, a 7.4% increase over 2006. This ranks Utah 13th highest in the nation, up from 19th in 2006. The national median household income was \$50,740. Maryland had the highest median household income at \$68,080, followed by New Jersey (\$67,035), Connecticut (\$65,967), Alaska (\$64,333), and Hawaii (\$63,746). Among counties for which data were released, Davis County had the highest median household income at \$65,686. It was followed by Utah (\$57,408), Salt Lake (\$56,350), Weber (\$52,155), Washington (\$46,822), and Cache (\$45,695) counties.

Poverty. Utah's poverty rate continues to remain below the nation and ranks 9th lowest among states. In 2007, the poverty rate in Utah was 9.7%, down from 10.6% in 2006. The national poverty rate was 13.0%. New Hampshire had the lowest poverty rate in the nation (7.1%) and Mississippi had the highest (20.6%). Among counties in Utah for which data were released, Davis County had the lowest poverty rate (6.3%), followed by Washington (7.1%), Salt Lake (8.8%), Weber (10.3%), Utah (11.4%), and Cache (13.4%) counties.

Utah has the 4th lowest child poverty rate in the nation at 11.0%, below the national rate of 18.0%. Utah also has a low percent of elderly in poverty, with 6.8% of people over 65 years below the poverty level, lower than the national rate of 9.5% and ranking Utah 6th lowest among states.

Employment. A higher percentage of people in Utah work compared to the rest of the country. Defined as the percent of people age 16 to 64 who are in the labor force, Utah's la-

Median Household Income

Geography	2006 (in 2006 inflation-adjusted dollars)	2007 (in 2007 inflation-adjusted dollars)	Percent Change 2006-2007
Cache County	\$43,059	\$45,695	6.1%
Davis County	\$61,263	\$65,686	7.2%*
Salt Lake County	\$52,879	\$56,350	6.6%*
Salt Lake City	\$41,710	\$43,000	3.1%
Sandy city	\$68,708	\$77,665	13.0%*
West Jordan city	\$62,591	\$61,647	-1.5%
West Valley City	\$46,817	\$49,691	6.1%
Utah County	\$50,544	\$57,408	13.6%*
Orem city	\$44,885	\$50,683	12.9%*
Provo city	\$34,211	\$38,517	12.6%*
Washington County	\$45,998	\$46,822	1.8%
St. George city	\$43,512	\$43,839	0.8%
Weber County	\$49,342	\$52,155	5.7%
Ogden city	\$36,462	\$38,583	5.8%
State of Utah	\$51,309	\$55,109	7.4%*
United States	\$48,451	\$50,740	4.7%*

*Statistically significant at 90% confidence level

Sources:

1. U.S. Census Bureau, 2006 American Community Survey
2. U.S. Census Bureau, 2007 American Community Survey

2007 American Community Survey

bor force participation rate was 77.0%, while the national rate was 74.3%. However, Utah has the lowest percent of children with all parents in the labor force (50.3%), well below the nation (61.7%).

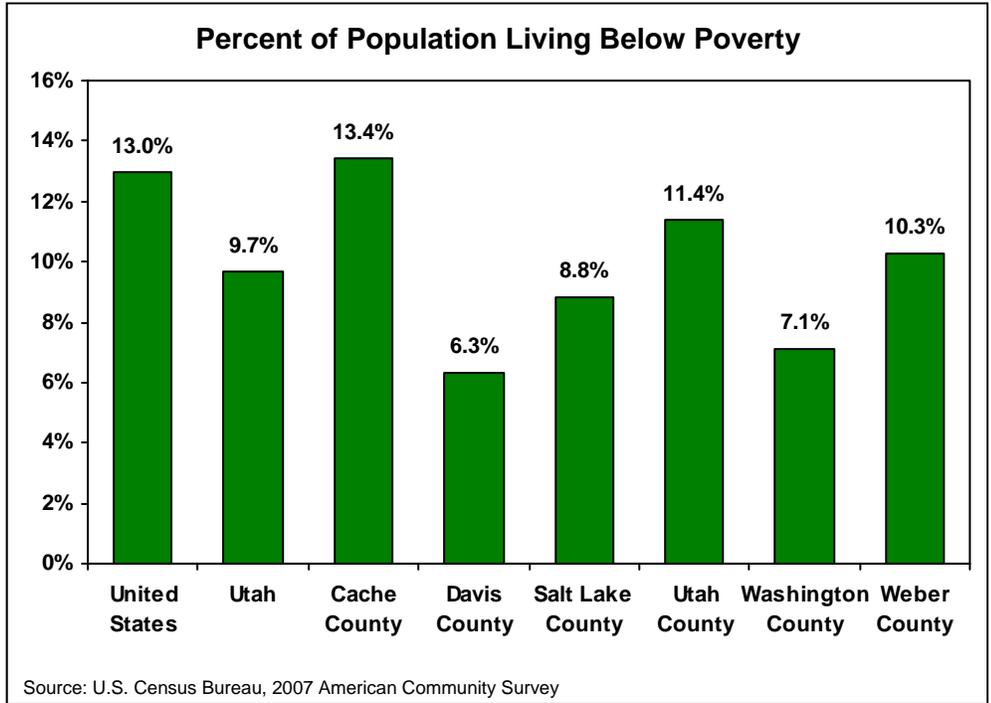
Place of Work. The majority of workers in Utah drive alone to work and few take public transportation. Of workers 16 years and over, 74.9% drive alone, 13.0% carpool, and 2.4% use public transportation. The average commute in Utah was shorter than the nation: in Utah the mean travel time to work was 21.4 minutes, compared to the national average of 25.3 minutes. Workers in Cache County had the shortest commute, with a mean travel time of 17.8 minutes. It was followed by Washington (18.6 min), Utah (20.5 min), Salt Lake (22.2 min), Weber (22.3 min), and Davis (22.8 min) counties.

Median Housing Values. Recent market turmoil has caused changes in the housing market; however, as of 2007 when the ACS was conducted, the median housing value of owner-occupied housing units in Utah was \$218,700, above the national median of \$194,300. Utah's median housing value increased 16.0% over 2006, when the median value was \$188,500. Housing values in Utah remain lower than other western states including California (\$532,300), Nevada (\$311,300), Arizona (\$237,700), and Colorado (\$233,900). The ACS reported that median housing values decreased in six states: California, Florida, Massachusetts, Michigan, Nevada, and Rhode Island. Among counties in Utah for which data were released, Washington County had the highest median housing value (\$248,700), followed by Salt Lake (\$241,700), Utah (\$239,600), Davis (\$221,800), Cache (\$165,500), and Weber (\$162,400) counties.

Housing Costs. In Utah, median monthly housing costs for owner-occupied housing units with a mortgage were \$1,358 in 2007, lower than the national median of \$1,464. California had the most expensive median housing costs per month (\$2,314) and West Virginia had the least expensive (\$881). In Utah, 33.5% of home owners with a mortgage spent 30 percent or more of their household income on selected monthly owner costs, compared to 37.5% in the nation.

Median monthly housing costs for renters in Utah were \$733 in 2007, lower than the national median of \$789. Renting is most expensive in Hawaii (\$1,194 per month) and least expensive in North Dakota (\$516 per month). In Utah, 39.4% of renters spend 30% or more of household income on rent and utilities, compared to 45.6% nationally.

New Construction. New home construction continued to be a significant percentage of the housing stock in Utah, where 4.8% of all housing units were built in 2005 or later, compared to 3.3% nationally. Other states with large percentages of homes built after 2005 were Nevada (7.7%), Arizona (6.7%), Florida (5.4%), Idaho



Geography	2006 Estimate	2007 Estimate	Percent Change 2006-2007
Cache County	\$159,000	\$165,500	4.1%
Davis County	\$193,700	\$221,800	14.5%*
Salt Lake County	\$204,600	\$241,700	18.1%*
Salt Lake City	\$215,000	\$240,200	11.7%*
Sandy city	\$236,300	\$293,000	24.0%*
West Jordan city	\$198,900	\$234,500	17.9%*
West Valley City	\$155,200	\$181,300	16.8%*
Utah County	\$207,700	\$239,600	15.4%*
Orem city	\$191,100	\$224,100	17.3%*
Provo city	\$185,500	\$213,700	15.2%*
Washington County	\$244,900	\$248,700	1.6%
St. George city	\$254,500	\$263,500	3.5%
Weber County	\$145,400	\$162,400	11.7%*
Ogden city	\$114,700	\$128,600	12.1%*
State of Utah	\$188,500	\$218,700	16.0%*
United States	\$185,200	\$194,300	4.9%*

*Statistically significant at 90% confidence level

Sources:
 1. U.S. Census Bureau, 2006 American Community Survey
 2. U.S. Census Bureau, 2007 American Community Survey

(5.4%), and Texas (5.0%). Among counties in Utah for which data were released, Washington County had the highest percentage of homes built after 2005 (12.4%), followed by Utah (7.2%), Davis (6.5%), Cache (4.8%), Salt Lake (3.4%), and Weber (3.2%) counties.

County Population by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin

The U.S. Census Bureau recently released July 1, 2007 population estimates for counties by age, sex, race, and Hispanic Origin.

Age

Utah County's population was once again the youngest in the state, with 11.5% of the population under the age of five. It was followed by Cache (10.6%), Iron (10.1%), Tooele (10.1%), and Davis (10.0%) counties. Utah County also had the lowest median age at 24.4, followed by Cache (24.9), Iron (25.6), Sanpete (27.5), and Juab (27.6) counties. The presence of Brigham Young University and Utah Valley University in Utah County, Utah State University in Cache County, and Southern Utah University in Iron County has often been attributed as the reason for the low median age in these counties. The median age for the State of Utah was 28.5, the lowest in the nation.

Piute County's population was the oldest in the state, with 20.6% of its population over the age of 65. It was followed by Daggett (19.1%), Washington (17.5%), Kane (17.4%), and Garfield (16.9%) counties. Daggett County had the highest median age at 43.4, followed by Piute (41.5), Kane (39.8), Grand (38.7), and Garfield (37.8) counties. Washington County had the largest percent of its population over the age of 85 (2.9%), followed by Rich (2.2%), Kane (2.2%), Beaver (2.2%), and Piute (2.0%) counties.

The school-age population (ages 5 to 17) as a percent of total in Juab County was 25.1%, the highest in the state. It was followed by San Juan (24.2%), Tooele (23.7%), Millard (22.9%), and Utah (22.8%) counties. The school-age population in the state comprised 21.2% of the total population.

The working-age population (ages 18 to 64) as a percent of total in Summit County was 67.7%, the highest in the state. It was followed by Grand (63.5%), Daggett (62.7%), Salt Lake (62.0%), and Morgan (61.9%) counties. In Utah, the number of working-age adults (18 to 64) was 1.59 million in 2007.

Sex

Males in Daggett County accounted for 56.3% of the population, the highest percentage in the state. It was followed by Summit (52.3%), Beaver (52.1%), Sanpete (51.9%), and Piute (51.9%). There were more males than females in all but 6 counties: Carbon, Kane, Washington, Tooele, Cache, and Utah. The state as a whole is nearly even; 50.5% of the population was male in 2007.

Race and Hispanic Origin

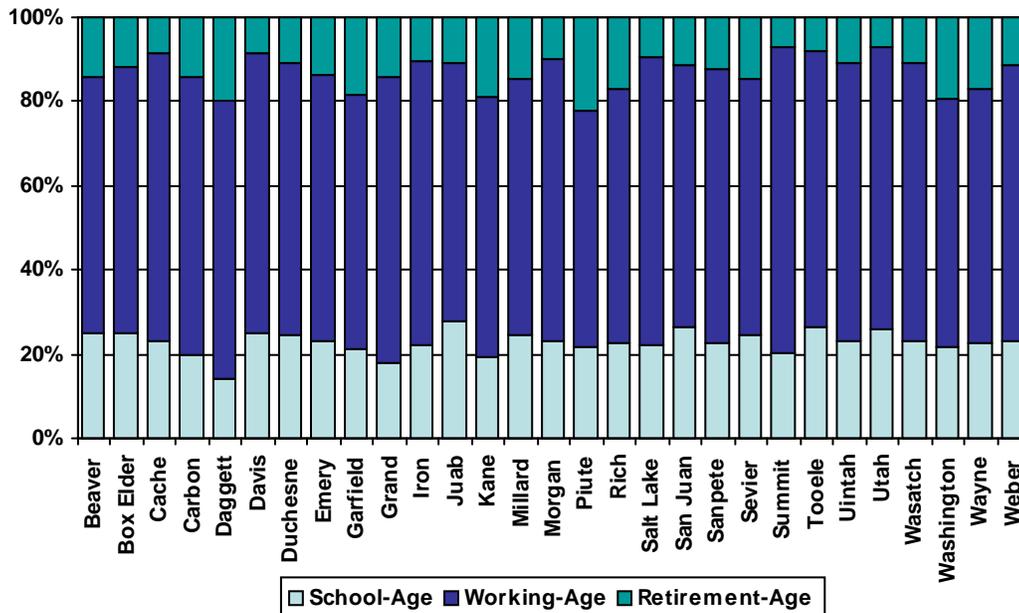
San Juan County was the only county in the state which was "majority-minority" (more than 50% of the population was a minority), with minorities accounting for 60.2% of the total population. Most of San Juan's minority population (53.6%) was American Indian or Alaskan Native. Salt Lake, Weber, Millard, and Tooele counties had the next largest minority populations, comprising 23.5%, 20.2%, 14.9%, and 14.9% of the total population, respectively. Numerically, Salt Lake County had the largest minority population at 236,939. It was followed by Utah (65,975), Weber (44,747), Davis (36,115), and Washington (15,610) counties. The minority population in Utah reached 468,024 in 2007, accounting for 17.7% of the population. Morgan County experienced the most growth in its minority population between 2006 and 2007, with growth of 17.0%. It was followed by Juab (12.7%), Washington (10.3%), Wayne (9.9%), and Iron (9.0%) counties.

Hispanic. Salt Lake County had the largest Hispanic population at 158,345, accounting for 15.7% of the population. Other counties with large Hispanic populations were Utah (44,710, 9.2% of total), Weber (34,307, 15.5% of total), Davis (20,709, 7.2% of total), and Washington (10,015, 7.5% of total). As a percent of total population, Millard, Summit, and Carbon counties also had large Hispanic populations, comprising 11.7%, 11.3%, and 11.0% of the total population, respectively. Hispanics remained the largest minority group in Utah with 306,514, or 11.6% of the population, in 2007. Morgan County experienced the highest growth in its Hispanic population with 21.5% growth from 2006 to 2007. It was followed by Juab (17.8%), Duchesne (13.9%), Washington (11.2%), and Wayne (11.1%) counties.

Black. Salt Lake County had the largest Black population as a percent of the total population at 1.7%. It was followed by Tooele (1.6%), Weber (1.5%), Davis (1.4%), and San Juan (1.3%) counties. Uintah County experienced the highest growth in its Black population with 79.1% growth from 2006 to 2007. It was followed by San Juan (34.6%), Duchesne (24.1%), Millard (24.0%), and Cache (22.1%) counties.

Asian. Salt Lake County had the largest Asian population as a percent of the total population at 3.0%. It was followed by Cache (2.3%), Davis (1.7%), Iron (1.5%), and Utah (1.4%) counties. Carbon County experienced the highest

Age Groups as a Percent of Total Population



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

County Population by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin

growth in its Asian population with 20.8% growth from 2006 to 2007. It was followed by Washington (14.0%), Sanpete (12.6%), Iron (12.6%), and Duchesne (9.1%) counties.

American Indian and Alaska Native. San Juan County had the largest American Indian and Alaska Native population as a percent of total population at 53.6%. It was followed by Uintah (9.0%), Grand (5.2%), Duchesne (5.0%), and Garfield (2.2%) counties. Wayne County experienced the highest growth in its American Indian and Alaska Native population with 15.4% growth from 2006 to 2007. It was followed by Davis (6.7%), Sanpete (6.5%), Garfield (6.4%), and Cache (6.2%) counties.

Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander. Salt Lake County had the largest Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander population as a percent of total population at 1.3%. It was followed by Sanpete (0.6%), Utah (0.6%), Iron (0.5%), and Washington (0.4%)

counties. San Juan County experienced the highest growth in its Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander population with 21.4% growth from 2006 to 2007. It was followed by Cache (10.0%), Davis (8.6%), Washington (8.5%), and Box Elder (8.1%) counties.

Two or more races. Wasatch County had the largest population of two or more races as a percent of total population at 2.2%. It was followed by Beaver (1.9%), Davis (1.8%), Salt Lake (1.8%), and San Juan (1.6%) counties.

Non-Hispanic White. Rich County had the largest non-Hispanic white population as a percent of total population at 96.8%. It was followed by Morgan (95.9%), Wayne (95.2%), Juab (94.4%), and Kane (93.2%) counties. Juab County experienced the highest growth in its non-Hispanic white population with 4.7% growth from 2006 to 2007. It was followed by Rich (4.5%), Duchesne (4.5%), Washington (4.4%), and Tooele (4.4%) counties.

County Population by Race in Utah: 2007

Total Population by Race

Single Race

Geographic Area	Total Population	Single Race						Total Two or More Races	Hispanic Origin (of any race)	White Non-Hispanic
		Total	White	Black/African American	American Indian and Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander			
State	2,645,330	2,603,832	2,464,930	31,727	35,197	52,481	19,497	41,498	306,514	2,177,306
Percent of Population	100.0%	98.4%	93.2%	1.2%	1.3%	2.0%	0.7%	1.6%	11.6%	82.3%
Beaver	6,090	5,973	5,806	26	85	50	6	117	494	5,351
Box Elder	47,846	47,323	46,182	129	460	512	40	523	3,453	42,905
Cache	108,887	107,774	103,553	762	673	2,522	264	1,113	9,449	94,448
Carbon	19,634	19,414	18,906	96	281	122	9	220	2,153	16,866
Daggett	927	918	897	10	9	1	1	9	48	856
Davis	288,146	283,051	271,188	3,984	1,814	4,972	1,093	5,095	20,709	252,031
Duchesne	16,216	15,983	15,073	36	818	48	8	233	713	14,455
Emery	10,399	10,267	10,083	32	96	44	12	132	695	9,413
Garfield	4,529	4,477	4,347	9	100	19	2	52	171	4,197
Grand	9,023	8,922	8,386	35	466	21	14	101	626	7,790
Iron	43,526	42,973	40,869	331	905	672	196	553	2,587	38,497
Juab	9,604	9,536	9,374	13	109	32	8	68	331	9,070
Kane	6,523	6,443	6,282	11	127	20	3	80	217	6,081
Millard	11,949	11,829	11,501	31	196	76	25	120	1,398	10,163
Morgan	8,357	8,240	8,193	4	13	30	0	117	192	8,013
Piute	1,341	1,329	1,306	3	17	2	1	12	96	1,215
Rich	2,094	2,087	2,078	0	2	7	0	7	50	2,028
Salt Lake	1,009,518	991,795	920,910	16,951	9,988	30,593	13,353	17,723	158,345	772,579
San Juan	14,484	14,248	6,163	183	7,769	82	51	236	644	5,771
Sanpete	24,644	24,362	23,523	116	294	277	152	282	2,027	21,643
Sevier	19,702	19,543	18,979	71	412	59	22	159	683	18,356
Summit	35,541	35,170	34,345	217	124	468	16	371	4,032	30,387
Tooele	54,914	54,131	51,651	901	850	494	235	783	5,346	46,707
Uintah	29,042	28,744	25,855	120	2,610	112	47	298	1,227	24,773
Utah	483,702	476,202	460,095	3,230	3,123	6,898	2,856	7,500	44,710	417,727
Wasatch	20,535	20,087	19,690	91	111	167	28	448	1,716	18,306
Washington	133,791	131,981	127,573	916	1,799	1,104	589	1,810	10,015	118,181
Wayne	2,520	2,504	2,476	4	15	4	5	16	80	2,398
Weber	221,846	218,526	209,646	3,415	1,931	3,073	461	3,320	34,307	177,099

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Affiliates Corner: Utah Community Action Partnership



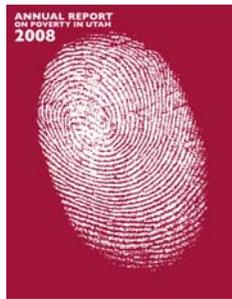
Using collective strength to end poverty is the core of the Utah Community Action Partnership Association (UCAPA). As part of a nationwide network of Community Action Agencies, UCAPA strives to use information, advocacy, and direct services to end poverty in

Utah.

UCAPA was established in 1994 to provide Utah's Community Action Agencies (CAAs) a forum to discuss their work and receive training and technical assistance. These agencies, which provide direct services to low-income people, are located throughout Utah and serve every county in the state. In 2005, UCAPA expanded its role to include research, policy advocacy, and coordination of efforts to provide low-income working Utahns with free tax preparation services.

Research

UCAPA authors the state's *Annual Report on Poverty in Utah*. This document provides information and statistics on issues affecting low-income Utahns. The county-level data that is available throughout the report is meant to be a resource to legislators, community partners, and the media.



The agency's public policy efforts currently focus on affordable housing and work supports issues. Research in these areas focuses on program changes and improvements to housing law and Department of Workforce Services programs. In addition to the advocacy work the organization does, UCAPA publishes a regular legislative update as well as numerous fact sheets on policy issues affecting low-income households. These publications are a great resource for individuals who wish to inform themselves about legislative issues with the hope they will get involved in the public process.

Finally, UCAPA's research and advocacy team coordinates the annual Democracy Day at the Legislature. This day is meant to engage all Utahns in the legislative process. The day includes speakers, a tour of the Capitol, a legislative primer, and lunch with legislators. As UCAPA works to end poverty in Utah, this day is a great tool. The 2009 Democracy Day at the legislature will be held on February 2 at the Utah State Capitol building.

Earn it. Keep it. Save it.

An initiative of



Free Tax Preparation: Earn it. Keep it. Save it.

Outside of the agency's research work, UCAPA leads a statewide effort to provide free tax preparation for low-income households with the goal of increasing filings for

the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC). It is estimated working Utahns leave \$65–\$80 million of EITC funds on the federal table each year. UCAPA, through the Earn it. Keep it. Save it. coalition, provided free tax preparation to over 15,500 households last year bringing 5.3 million EITC dollars to Utah and \$14.5 million in total

refunds. These funds make a huge difference for families receiving them and also serve as an important tool to stimulate the economy.

To learn more about UCAPA, visit our website at www.utahcap.org. At the website you can download the poverty report, register for Democracy Day, sign up for legislative updates, and subscribe to UCAPA's newsletter.

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

The Utah Data Guide is Available Electronically

Is your office going paperless? The *Utah Data Guide* is available electronically. Each issue is available in PDF format on our website at <http://www.governor.utah.gov/dea/publications.html>. If you would like to stop receiving paper copies of the *Utah Data Guide* and receive email notification of each issue, please contact us by email dea@utah.gov.

Actual and Estimated Indicators for Utah and the U.S.: September 2008

ECONOMIC INDICATORS	UNITS	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	% CHG	% CHG	% CHG	% CHG
		ACTUAL	ESTIMATE	FORECAST	FORECAST	FORECAST	CY06-07	CY07-08	CY08-09	CY09-10
PRODUCTION AND SPENDING										
U.S. Real Gross Domestic Product	Billion Chained \$2000	11,294.9	11,523.9	11,733.0	11,851.5	12,190.0	2.0	1.8	1.0	2.9
U.S. Real Personal Consumption	Billion Chained \$2000	8,029.0	8,252.8	8,335.0	8,408.7	8,627.7	2.8	1.0	0.9	2.6
U.S. Real Fixed Consumption	Billion Chained \$2000	1,865.5	1,808.6	1,747.6	1,693.4	1,796.4	-3.1	-3.4	-3.1	6.1
U.S. Real Defense Spending	Billion Chained \$2000	490.0	502.1	528.7	539.6	529.7	2.5	5.3	2.1	-1.8
U.S. Real Exports	Billion Chained \$2000	1,314.9	1,425.9	1,561.0	1,663.3	1,783.0	8.4	9.5	6.6	7.2
Utah Exports (NAICS, Census)	Million Dollars	6,798.1	7,811.5	10,995.2	11,978.2	13,065.7	14.9	40.8	8.9	9.1
Utah Coal Production	Million Tons	26.1	24.3	24.5	25.3	25.5	-6.9	0.8	3.3	0.8
Utah Crude Oil Production	Million Barrels	17.9	19.5	21.0	21.5	22.0	8.9	7.6	2.4	2.3
Utah Natural Gas Production Sales	Billion Cubic Feet	318.7	344.3	380.0	410.4	430.0	8.0	10.4	8.0	4.8
Utah Copper Mined Production	Million Pounds	596.0	497.0	628.3	553.5	500.0	-16.6	26.4	-11.9	-9.7
Utah Molybdenum Production	Million Pounds	37.0	34.2	29.6	32.0	34.0	-7.5	-13.6	8.3	6.1
SALES AND CONSTRUCTION										
U.S. New Auto and Truck Sales	Millions	16.5	16.1	14.0	14.1	15.0	-2.5	-13.0	1.0	6.1
U.S. Housing Starts	Millions	1.81	1.34	0.94	0.99	1.35	-26.0	-29.6	4.9	35.9
U.S. Residential Investment	Billion Dollars	757.0	630.2	490.4	454.9	550.3	-16.7	-22.2	-7.2	21.0
U.S. Nonresidential Structures	Billion Dollars	410.4	480.3	542.0	497.7	477.0	17.0	12.8	-8.2	-4.2
U.S. Home Price Index (Economy.com)	1980Q1 = 100	377.8	388.0	380.2	361.6	358.7	2.7	-2.0	-4.9	-0.8
U.S. Existing S.F. Home Prices (NAR)	Thousand Dollars	221.9	218.9	203.6	208.5	208.9	-1.4	-7.0	2.4	0.2
U.S. Nontaxable & Taxable Retail Sales	Billion Dollars	4,313.7	4,486.5	4,616.9	4,758.6	4,932.9	4.0	2.9	3.1	3.7
Utah New Auto and Truck Sales	Thousands	114.1	115.2	99.9	97.9	98.9	1.0	-13.3	-2.0	1.0
Utah Dwelling Unit Permits	Thousands	26.3	20.5	11.8	14.0	17.0	-22.0	-42.5	18.6	21.4
Utah Residential Permit Value	Million Dollars	4,955.5	3,963.2	2,150.0	2,620.0	3,200.0	-20.0	-45.8	21.9	22.1
Utah Nonresidential Permit Value	Million Dollars	1,588.4	2,051.4	2,000.0	1,600.0	1,500.0	29.1	-2.5	-20.0	-6.3
Utah Additions, Alterations and Repairs	Million Dollars	865.3	979.8	800.0	600.0	650.0	13.2	-18.4	-25.0	8.3
Utah Home Price Index	1980Q1 = 100	337.7	383.2	375.5	356.8	363.9	13.5	-2.0	-5.0	2.0
Utah Existing S.F. Home Prices	Thousand Dollars	203.0	232.0	227.4	216.0	220.3	14.3	-2.0	-5.0	2.0
Utah Taxable Retail Sales	Million Dollars	24,969	26,925	27,733	28,287	29,702	7.8	3.0	2.0	5.0
DEMOGRAPHICS AND SENTIMENT										
U.S. July 1st Population (Global Insight)	Millions	299.2	302.0	305.0	308.0	311.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0
U.S. Consumer Sentiment of U.S. (U of M)	1966 = 100	87.3	85.6	65.7	72.8	81.3	-2.0	-23.2	10.7	11.8
Utah July 1st Population (UPEC)	Thousands	2,615	2,700	2,767	2,826	2,892	3.2	2.5	2.1	2.3
Utah Net Migration (UPEC)	Thousands	28.7	44.3	25.4	15.0	21.8	na	na	na	na
Utah July 1st Population (Economy.Com)	Thousands	2,580	2,645	2,685	2,722	2,754	2.5	1.5	1.4	1.2
PROFITS AND RESOURCE PRICES										
U.S. Corporate Before Tax Profits	Billion Dollars	1,873.7	1,886.3	1,728.9	1,785.5	1,809.8	0.7	-8.3	3.3	1.4
U.S. Before Tax Profits Less Fed. Res.	Billion Dollars	1,839.9	1,848.6	1,697.4	1,757.3	1,774.4	0.5	-8.2	3.5	1.0
West Texas Intermediate Crude Oil	\$ Per Barrel	66.1	72.2	114.4	109.8	108.3	9.2	58.5	-4.1	-1.4
U.S. Coal Price Index	1982 = 100	126.6	130.8	153.2	153.9	150.3	3.3	17.1	0.5	-2.3
Utah Coal Prices	\$ Per Short Ton	22.5	25.2	26.9	28.0	28.5	11.9	6.7	4.2	1.8
Utah Oil Prices	\$ Per Barrel	59.8	62.2	95.0	89.0	88.0	4.0	52.7	-6.3	-1.1
Utah Natural Gas Prices	\$ Per MCF	5.70	4.10	6.40	6.25	6.10	-28.1	56.1	-2.3	-2.4
Utah Copper Prices	\$ Per Pound	3.20	3.34	3.45	3.10	3.00	4.4	3.3	-10.1	-3.2
Utah Molybdenum Prices	\$ Per Pound	24.1	33.0	33.0	25.0	24.0	37.0	0.0	-24.2	-4.0
INFLATION AND INTEREST RATES										
U.S. CPI Urban Consumers (BLS)	1982-84 = 100	201.6	207.3	216.9	222.4	226.9	2.9	4.6	2.5	2.0
U.S. GDP Chained Price Indexes	2000 = 100	116.7	119.8	122.8	125.7	128.1	2.7	2.5	2.4	1.9
U.S. Federal Funds Rate	Percent	4.96	5.02	2.32	2.43	4.32	na	na	na	na
U.S. 3-Month Treasury Bills	Percent	4.72	4.38	1.81	2.39	4.22	na	na	na	na
U.S. T-Bond Rate, 10-Year	Percent	4.79	4.63	3.80	3.94	5.19	na	na	na	na
30 Year Mortgage Rate (FHLMC)	Percent	6.41	6.34	6.00	6.50	7.00	na	na	na	na
EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES										
U.S. Establishment Employment (BLS)	Millions	136.1	137.6	137.6	137.5	139.1	1.1	0.0	-0.1	1.2
U.S. Average Annual Pay (BLS)	Dollars	42,535	44,450	46,073	47,667	49,242	4.5	3.7	3.5	3.3
U.S. Total Wages & Salaries (BLS)	Billion Dollars	5,789	6,117	6,340	6,552	6,848	5.7	3.7	3.3	4.5
Utah Nonagricultural Employment (WFS)	Thousands	1,203.6	1,251.3	1,253.9	1,256.6	1,284.5	4.0	0.2	0.2	2.2
Utah Average Annual Pay (WFS)	Dollars	34,605	36,530	37,563	38,477	39,587	5.6	2.8	2.4	2.9
Utah Total Nonagriculture Wages (WFS)	Million Dollars	41,651	45,709	47,100	48,350	50,850	9.7	3.0	2.7	5.2
INCOME AND UNEMPLOYMENT										
U.S. Personal Income (BEA)	Billion Dollars	10,968	11,646	12,148	12,591	13,184	6.2	4.3	3.6	4.7
U.S. Unemployment Rate (BLS)	Percent	4.6	4.6	5.4	6.1	5.9	na	na	na	na
Utah Personal Income (BEA)	Million Dollars	75,853	82,506	86,137	89,367	94,371	8.8	4.4	3.8	5.6
Utah Unemployment Rate (WFS)	Percent	2.9	2.7	3.7	4.8	4.2	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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For a free subscription to this quarterly newsletter, and for assistance accessing other demographic and economic data, contact the State Data Center. This newsletter and other data are available via the Internet at DEA's web site:

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