Winter 2009

Utah Data Guide

A Newsletter For Data Users

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

2009 Economic Report to the Governor

Overview

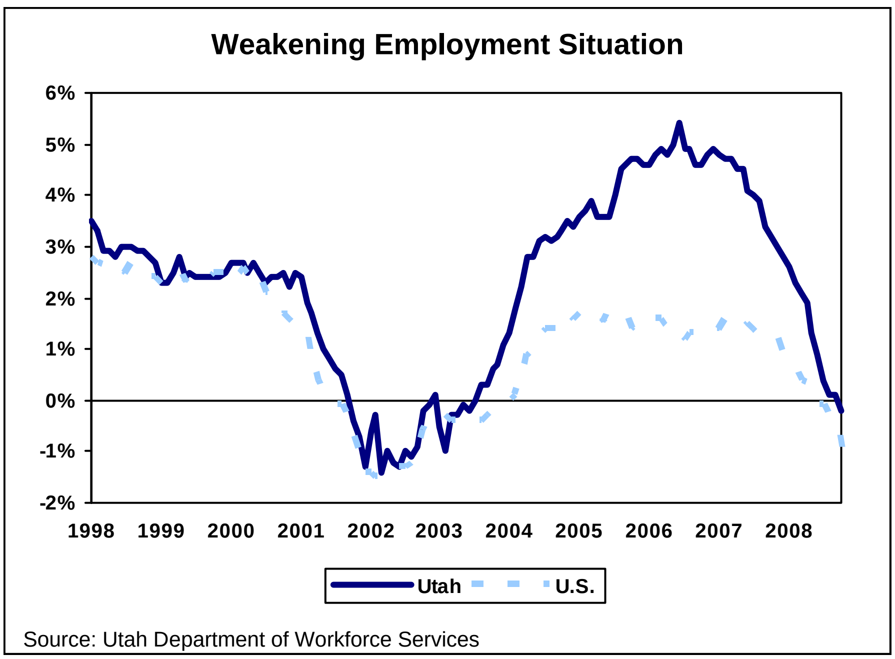
The theme of the *2009 Economic Report to the Governor* has changed from the reports published over the previous six years, which all shared the theme of substantial expansion of the Utah economy. Over the past year, the national economy has experienced substantial blows, leading to weakening in the Utah economy which is expected to persist into 2010.

Examination of the factors associated with this weakening should not overshadow the inherent strength and durability of Utah's economy. Utah's youthful and productive workforce, pro-business regulatory environment, excellent educational opportunities, and first-rate quality of life have helped the state to be well-positioned for the downturn. Utah's contraction will be less severe and recovery should be quicker than in most other states.

National Outlook

At the onset of 2008, increasing fallout from the housing market contraction compelled a weak national outlook, but it was hard to conceive of the acute instability that has since developed. Over the course of the past year, almost 2 million jobs have been lost, the unemployment rate has increased to a 15-year high of 6.7%, and over $13.2 trillion of wealth in the stock and housing markets has disappeared. Declining home prices placed as many as 20% of borrowers "under water," and the percent of loans in foreclosure reached a historical high of 3%. Consumer confidence fell to the lowest level on record, and credit markets dramatically tightened. By December 2008, the National Bureau of Economic Research officially declared that a recession had begun 12 months earlier.

The recession is expected to be severe and prolonged, finally reaching a trough in July 2009—the longest economic contraction since the Great Depression. The depth of the downturn will be similar to 1981-1982 with an expected 2.5% peak-to-trough decline in real Gross Domestic Product. U.S. monetary policy has been extremely creative in addressing the downturn, initially with lower interest rates and then with massive supplies and varying types of liquidity. These measures, combined with an innovative and large fiscal stimulus package during 2009, should help to mitigate the contraction; however, downside risks remain and growth is expected to be sluggish for some time after the recovery begins.



Utah Outlook

During 2007, Utah's economy experienced a natural moderation in growth after the remarkable expansion that had occurred over the preceding several years. During 2008, intense national pressures that included tighter mortgage lending standards and higher energy prices amplified this deceleration. Consumer confidence fell, credit tightened, home prices and construction activity declined, and retail sales slowed considerably. Contraction in housing-related and manufacturing industries, combined with diminished growth in other sectors, caused Utah's annual employment growth to fall from 4% (48,000 new jobs) in 2007 to just 0.2% (2,500 new jobs) in 2008 and the unemployment rate to increase from 2.7% in 2007 to 3.7% in 2008.Over the past 20 years, Utah's economy has diversified and become more broadly integrated with the U.S. economy, and therefore the state's 2009 economic outlook closely depends on developments at the national, and even global, level. As a result, the Utah economy is expected to further weaken in 2009. On

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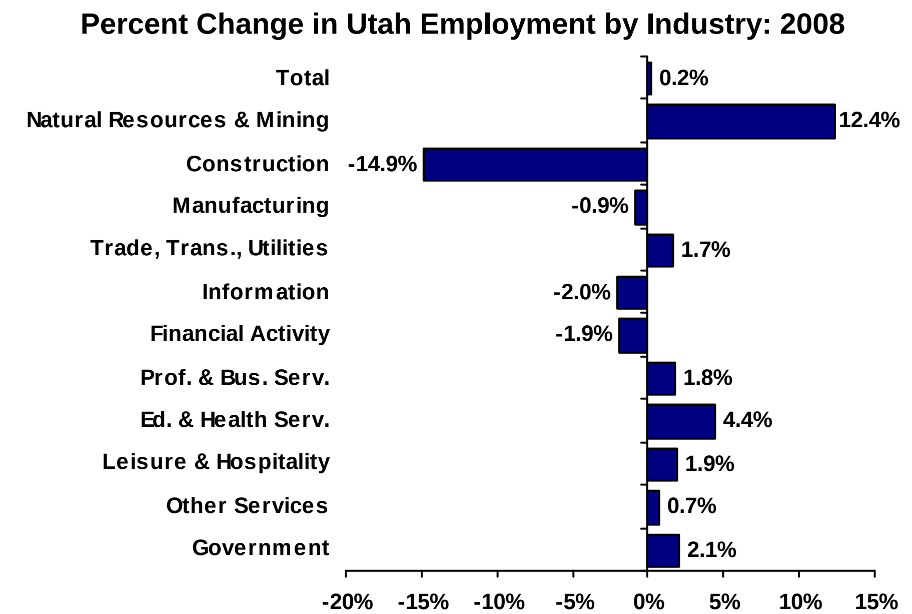
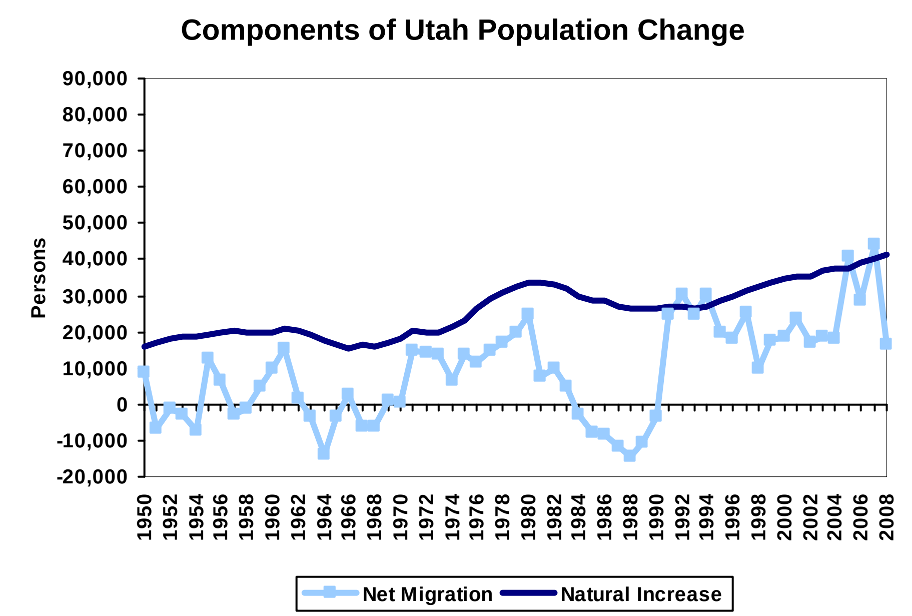
a year-over quarterly basis, the rate of employment decline is expected to bottom out during the third quarter of 2009 at 1.7%, achieving positive growth by the second quarter of 2010.

Utah's Long-Term Projections

While Utah's near-term outlook is somewhat tenuous, long-term economic and demographic projections point to robust growth over the next 50 years. Utah's population is expected to more than triple from 2.2 million in 2000 to 6.8 million in 2060. The growth rate, which will exceed that of the nation, will be sustained by a rapid rate of natural increase and a strong and diversified economy. Employment will also grow strongly, providing jobs for the state's population. As the state grows, new population centers away from the traditional centers along the Wasatch Front will begin to emerge.



Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services



Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee

Economic Indicators

Demographics. Utah's population grew by 58,225 people between 2007 and 2008, down from the 84,425 increase in the previous year. A record level of natural increase (the difference between births and deaths) accounted for about 71% of the growth, with net in-migration accounting for the remaining proportion. Utah continues to have a distinctive demographic profile that includes the nation's youngest population, highest fertility rate, largest household size, and one the lowest mortality rates. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, Utah was the fastest growing state in the nation from 2007 to 2008, followed by Arizona, Texas, North Carolina, and Colorado.

Labor Market. Four of Utah's 11 major industries posted an annual decline in employment during 2008: construction, financial activities, manufacturing, and information. The education and healthcare and mining and natural resources industries had strong employment growth, driven by the demographics of a growing population and increased commodity prices.

National economic pressures are expected to lead to a decline of 19,000 jobs in 2009, the worst employment contraction in Utah since the 1950s. The state's unemployment rate is forecast to increase from 3.7% to 5.5% and anticipated total nonagricultural wages are expected to grow only 0.1%.

Personal Income. The sharp downturn in the housing market coupled with the major national financial crisis led to relatively weak personal income growth in Utah of 4.5% in 2008. Growth rates in preceding years were above 5%. Utah's personal income is expected to increase only 0.5% in 2009.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Utah's GDP increased 5.3% in 2007, the highest growth rate in the nation, according to the most current data available.

Taxable Sales. In 2008, Utah's total taxable sales decreased by 3.4% to $46.1 billion, the first decline since 1987. Taxable sales are expected to decrease by 4.1% to $44.2 billion in 2009.

Tax Collections. Fiscal Year 2008 tax collections shrank 1.8% over Fiscal Year 2007, the result of changes to the tax system and a weakening economy. State revenues are expected to decline another 9.8% in Fiscal Year 2009.

Exports. Utah's merchandise exports grew from $7.8 billion in 2007 to an estimated $10.8 billion in 2008, a 37.9% increase. Exports of computers and electronics and gold contributed most to the in-

2009 Economic Report to the Governor

crease. After reaching this record high, Utah's export activity is expected to decline 2.1% in 2009 to $10.5 billion.

Inflation. The Consumer Price Index for Urban Consumers increased by 3.8% in 2008, up from 2.9% in 2007. Inflation is expected to reverse course in 2009; forecasts project the index to decrease 1.5%.

Regional/National Comparisons. Even with the substantial slowing in growth that Utah is experiencing, the state still fares well compared to the rest of the nation, with low poverty rates, low unemployment rates, and median household income levels which rank above the national average. These positive aspects will help Utah's economy to remain better off than most states during a national recession.

Social Indicators. Utah's quality-of-life measures continue to be among the best in the nation. The state's violent crime rate is one of the lowest in the nation; the poverty rate is below the national average and educational attainment is above the national average; the homeownership rate is the fourth highest in the nation; and Utah ranks fifth in the nation for both health status and child well being.

Education. Public education enrollment increased by 13,360 students, or 2.5%, between 2007 and 2008. These students are increasingly diverse and score respectably with their national peers.

Enrollment in higher education increased 8.4%, or by 11,831 students, from 2007 and 2008. Enrollees in higher education are also becoming more diverse. The Utah System of Higher Education awarded 26,785 certificates and degrees in the 2007-2008 school year, 12,324 of which were bachelors degrees.

Economic Development. Economic development activity in Utah played a key role in expanding Utah's economic base over the past several years and is helping to mitigate the current contraction. A cooperative development effort between the U.S. Air Force and state and local governments is taking shape on part of Hill Air Force Base—$623 million dollars of investment and 19,000 jobs over the next 15 years. Downtown Rising saw continued progress in office, retail, and residential developments. EDCUtah and the Governor's Office of Economic Development continue to attract new businesses to urban and rural areas of the state. USTAR has attracted several nationally recognized research efforts with promise of commercial applications. Tourism has remained vibrant.

Industry Focus

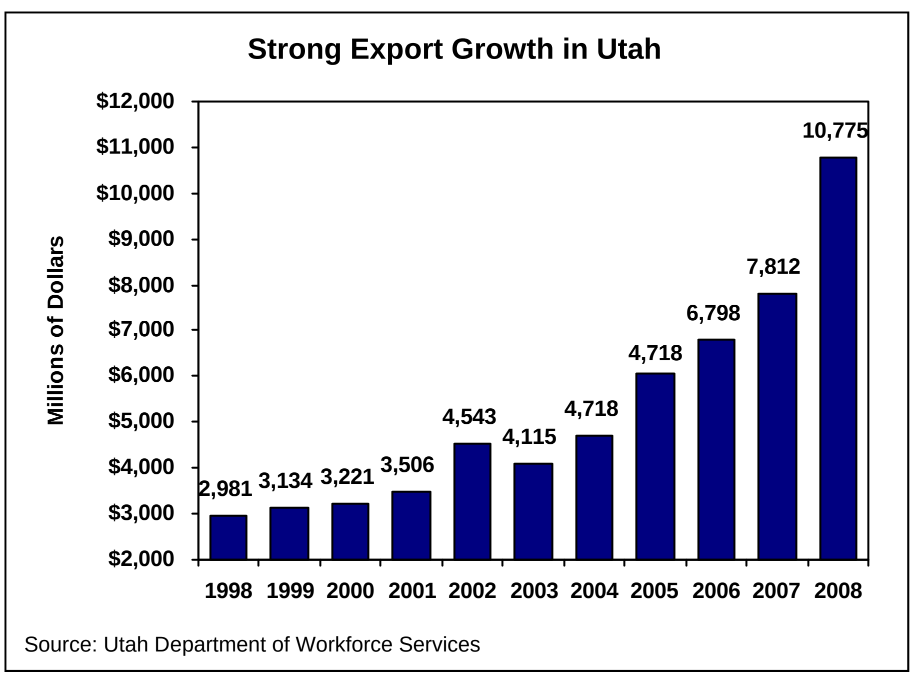
Agriculture. With the general downturn in the economy, agriculture is not expected to experience as severe of a decline in economic activity. Some sectors such as dairy are experiencing decline in profitability and others such as grain producers are experiencing growth.

Construction. The value of permit authorized construction in Utah in 2008 was $4.8 billion, the lowest value since 2003. In the past twelve months, the value of permit authorized construction has fallen 31.4%, from $7.0 billion to $4.8 billion. In inflation-adjusted dollars, the value of permit authorized construction is at the lowest level since 1993. This sharp decline in value has been led by the severe contraction in residential construction, where the value of permit authorized construction fell from $4.0 billion in 2007 to $2.0 billion in 2008, a 50.0% decline.

Energy and Minerals. Utah experienced a significant increase in crude oil and natural gas production in 2008; however, coal production declined due to unexpected mine closures. Production of coal and natural gas continued to satisfy demand, while crude oil production, despite its recent rebound, still accounted for only 38% of Utah's total petroleum product consumption. The natural gas price in 2008 peaked near record highs during the summer, then followed its normal annual downward trend into the fall. In contrast, crude oil prices peaked at record highs in July, then abnormally crashed to a third of their peak values following a dramatic downturn in the U.S. and world economies which threatens to continue well into 2009.

High Technology. Average annual employment in Utah's high-technology sector reached 66,127 in 2007, its highest point in seven years, representing 5.3% of Utah's nonagricultural jobs. Average employment in the 21 industries which make up the technology sector increased by nearly 5%, or 3,125 workers. Wages paid to technology workers in 2007 totaled almost $4.2 billion, or 9.2% of all nonagricultural wages paid that year.

Tourism, Travel, and Recreation. Utah's travel and tourism sector saw improvements in many leading indicators in 2008. For the fifth consecutive year, the Utah ski industry experienced an all-time record in terms of skier visits. Visitation increased at national parks. Overall, the Utah tourism industry benefited from higher traveler spending and increased travel-related employment during 2008. The outlook for 2009 is cautiously optimistic for the second half of the year, as it is expected that travel among leisure travelers could increase.



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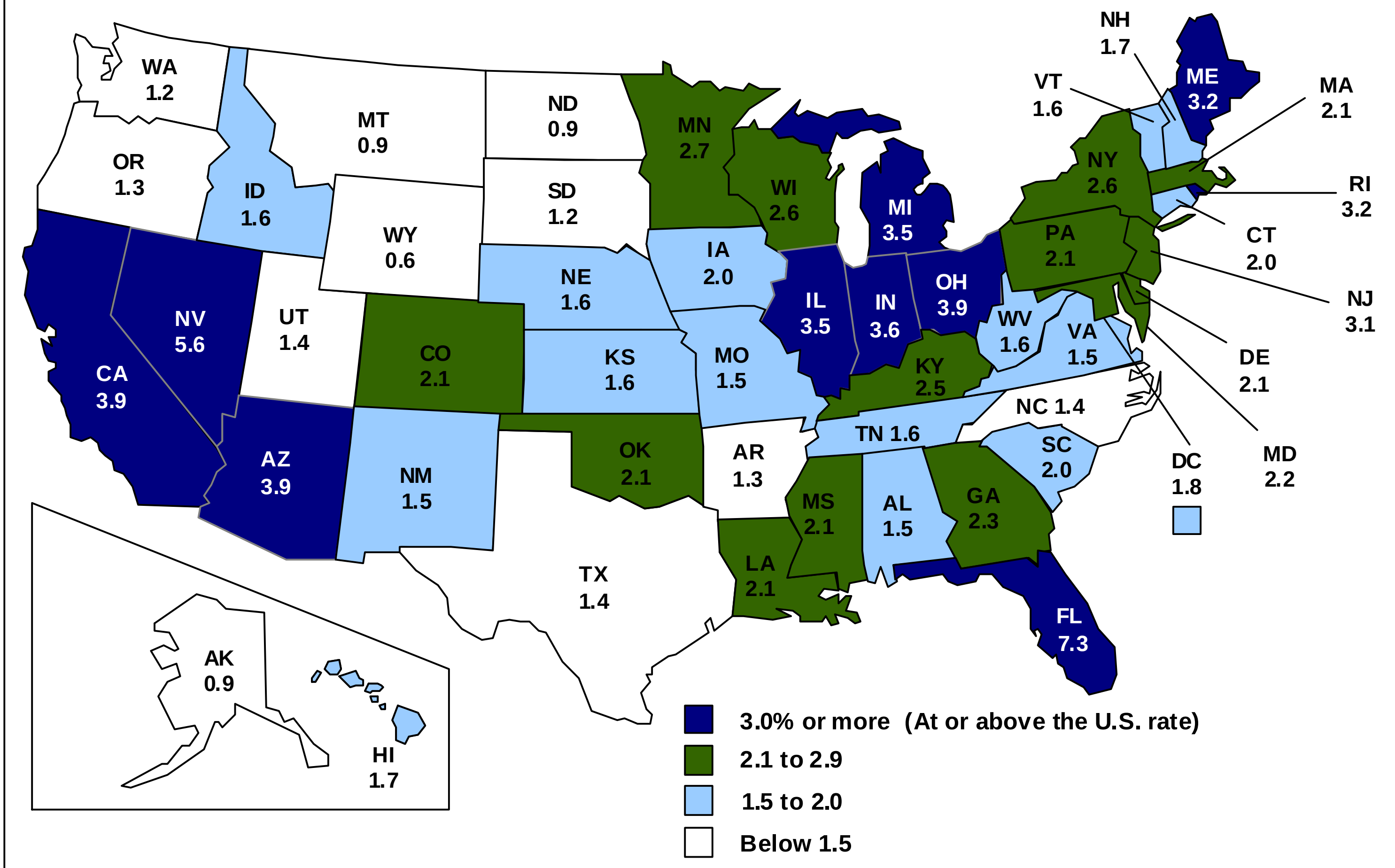


Special Topics

Housing Challenges. The story of Utah's residential construction industry in 2008 is one of swift contraction, but Utah remains in a position of relative strength among Western States. The slowdown that began in the second half of 2007 accelerated through much of 2008. As Utah builders saw the challenges that began in other states and realized the extent of available homes along the Wasatch Front, they slammed on the brakes. In 2008, residential construction permits declined by 9,500, or 46%, making this the largest, single-year numerical decline in residential permits on record. This decline mirrors the conditions found in surrounding states. However, when compared with California, Nevada, Arizona, and Idaho, Utah is a positive outlier for several reasons and is likely hovering near the bottom of the down-cycle. Utah experienced a more reasonable rate of appreciation, a quicker decline in housing permits, and a lower foreclosure rate. In addition, Utah's permits as a percentage of total population and new household creation are near record lows. As a result, Utah home prices should fare much better than those of surrounding states. Understanding what has transpired in 2008 provides insight into the overall health of the market and what Utah can expect in 2009.

Current Banking Environment. After years of strong economic growth and profitable operations, Utah banks entered the current economic downturn with historically high levels of capital and are well positioned to assist with an economic recovery. Utah's banks are aggressively pursuing credit-worthy borrowers within those segments of the local economy deemed by bank regulators to be prudent credit risks. At the same time, banks are busily engaged in managing stress within their current credit portfolios. Losses on current loans and increasing reserves against future losses (primarily in real estate lending) have become a drag on bank profitability and capital levels. In some parts of the country, bank capital levels have been sufficiently impaired to negatively impact available credit and therefore the ability of those economies to recover. However, this is not currently the case with banks in Utah.

2008 Utah Population Estimates

On July 1, 2008, Utah's population was an estimated 2,757,779, an increase of 2.2% over 2007, according to the Utah Population Estimates Committee. This is lower than the record growth of 3.2% experienced in 2007. A total of 58,225 people were added to Utah's population, with 28.6% of this increase coming from people moving into the state. While the 13,780 deaths in 2008 ties 2007 as a record high for Utah, the state added more persons due to natural increase in 2008 than in any previous year in its history as a result of a record 55,357 births.

County Population Change

Utah's counties experienced varying growth rates in 2008. The most rapid growth rates in Utah occurred in counties along the Wasatch Back and in the Uintah Basin area, as well as in counties adjacent to larger population centers. In 2008, 18 counties were estimated to have grown at or faster than the state rate of 2.2%. These include Uintah County, with the highest growth rate of 5.7%, followed by Rich (5.4%), Piute (4.5%), Morgan (4.1%), Wasatch (4.1%), and Summit (4.0%) counties. These counties enjoy close proximity to urban services, but still provide many desirable characteristics found in a suburban or rural setting.

In contrast to the strong growth experienced in many parts of the state, several counties grew at rates less than the state average. Only one of Utah's counties experienced population decline from 2007-2008. The counties with slower population growth were located in the mid- to southern-central areas of the state. They include Sevier (0.9%), Beaver (0.9%), Carbon (0.6%), Wayne (0.1%), and Daggett (-0.5%) counties.

Components of Population Change

Annual changes in population are comprised of two components: natural increase and net migration. Natural increase is the number of births minus the number of deaths. In 2008, Utah experienced a record number of births, 55,357. The deaths in 2008 matched the record set in 2007, totaling 13,780. The resulting natural increase of 41,577 persons is the highest natural increase number ever and marks the second time natural increase in Utah has exceeded 40,000. Natural increase accounted for 71.4% of Utah's population growth in 2008, an increase from the previous year's share of 47.6% and higher than the ten-year average of 61.6%.

Net migration is the second component of population change. For a given period, net migration is in-migration minus out-migration, or the number of people moving into the state minus the number of people moving out. Net in-migration in 2008 was 16,648 persons, or 28.6% of the total population increase. This marked the 18th consecutive year with net in-migration in 2008.

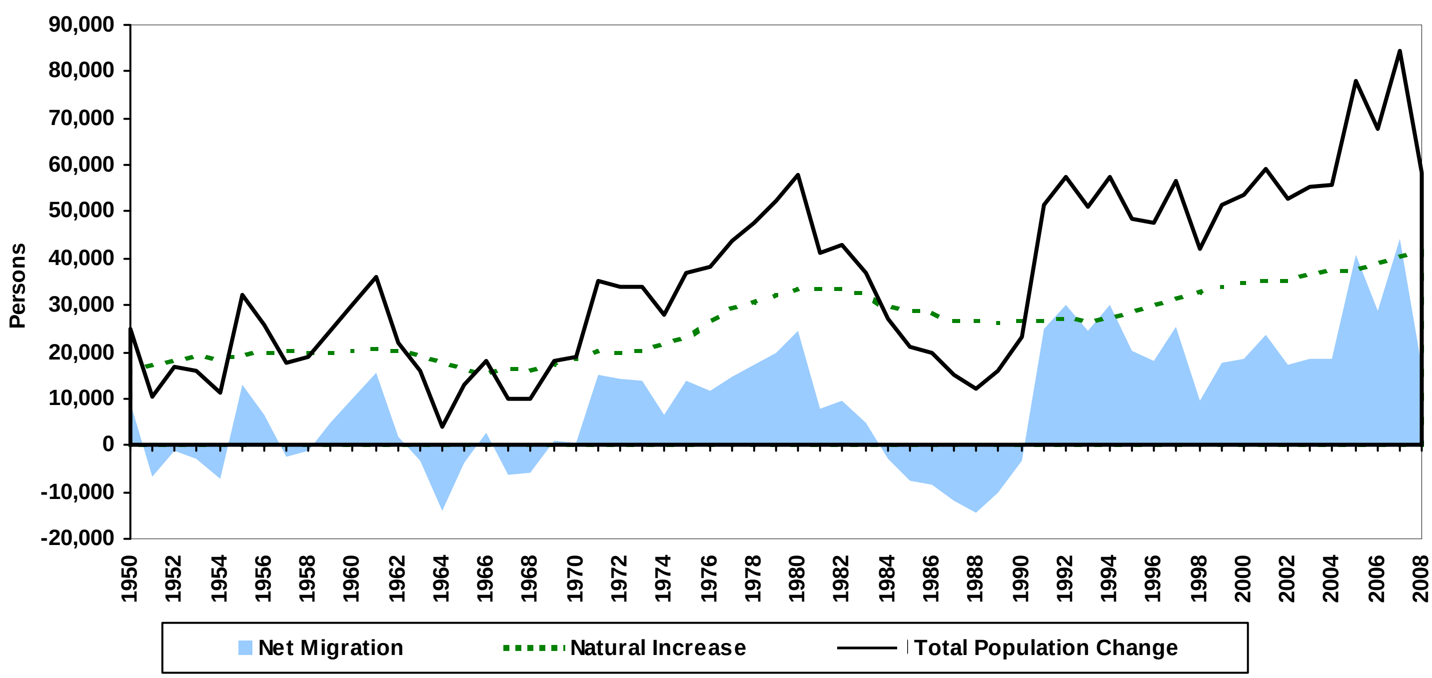
Fluctuations in the amount of natural increase may result from changes in the size, age structure, and vital rates (fertility and mortality) of the population. The total fertility rate represents the average number of children expected to be born to a woman in her lifetime. Utah's fertility rate, 2.47 in 2005, continues to be the highest among the states nationwide.

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

Utah Population Estimates Committee

The Utah Population Estimates Committee is charged with preparing the official population estimates for the State of Utah and pro-

Components of Utah Population Change



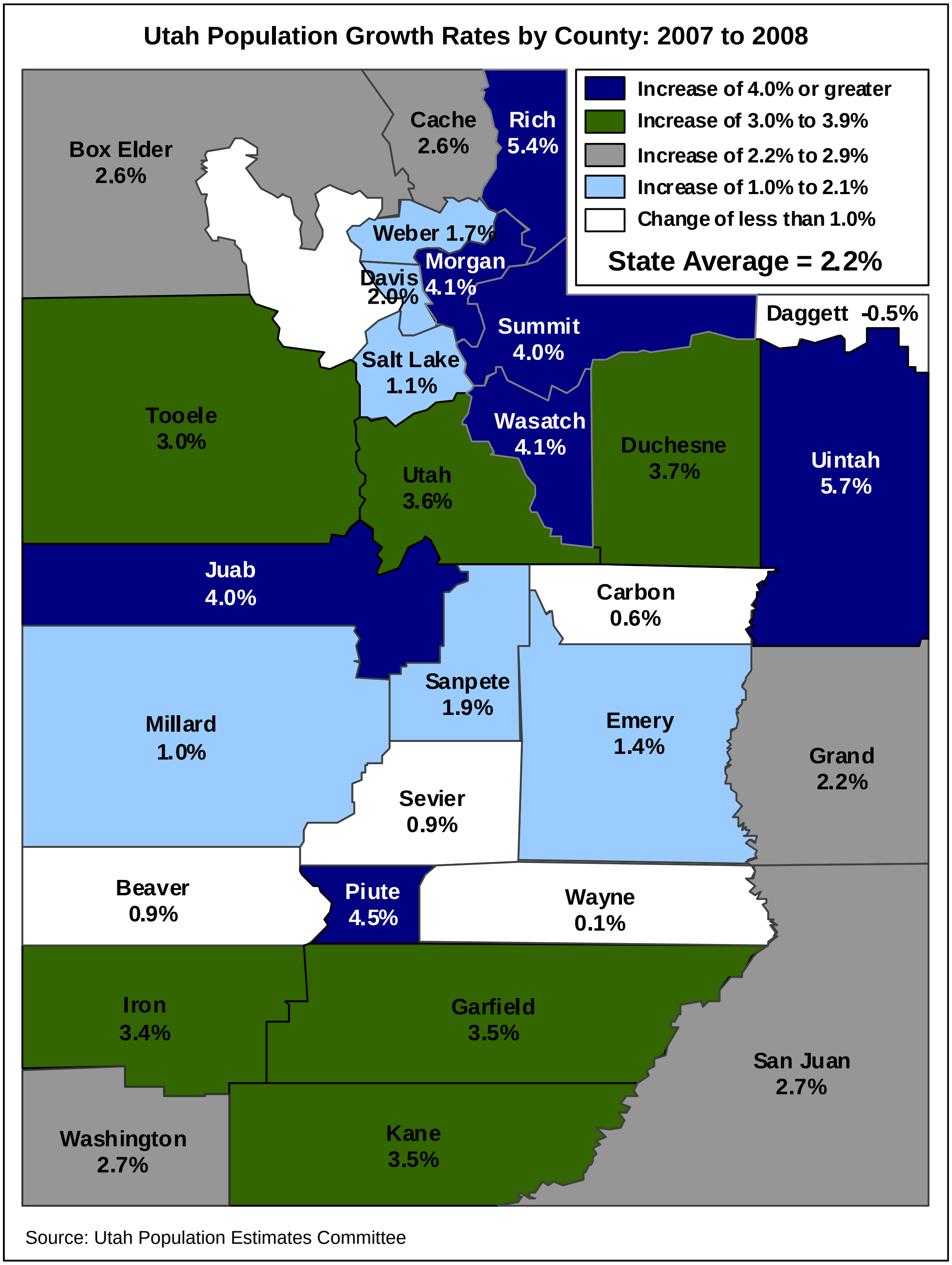
Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee

2008 Utah Population Estimates

viding feedback to the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget on population issues. The committee's primary data sources are vital statistics (from birth and death certificates), school enrollment, LDS membership, income tax returns, and residential building permits. The committee also considers job growth, Census Bureau population estimates, and utility connections. Committee membership includes representatives from key data providers, along with people from academic institutions and the public and private sectors that are knowledgeable in methods used to estimate populations. The Utah Governor's Office of Planning and Budget staffs the committee.

Additional Information

For more information on Utah population estimates or the Utah Population Estimates Committee, visit the Demographic and Economic Analysis website at www.governor.utah.gov/dea or contact the State Data Center at (801) 538-1036 or email dea@utah.gov.



2008 Population Estimates

County	Census April 1, 2000	July 1, 2000	July 1, 2001	July 1, 2002	July 1, 2003	July 1, 2004	July 1, 2005	July 1, 2006	July 1, 2007	July 1, 2008	2007-2008 Absolute Change	2007-2008 Percent Change	2000 - 2008 Absolute Change	2000 - 2008 Percent Change	2000 - 2008 AARC	2008 % of Total Population
Beaver	6,005	6,023	6,198	6,285	6,285	6,308	6,341	6,428	6,466	6,523	57	0.9%	500	8.3%	1.0%	0.24%
Box Elder	42,745	42,860	43,245	43,812	44,022	44,654	45,304	45,987	47,491	48,712	1,221	2.6%	5,852	13.7%	1.6%	1.77%
Cache	91,391	91,897	93,372	95,460	98,176	100,182	103,564	105,671	109,022	111,841	2,819	2.6%	19,944	21.7%	2.5%	4.06%
Carbon	20,422	20,396	19,858	19,858	19,558	19,385	19,338	19,504	19,730	19,841	111	0.6%	-555	-2.7%	-0.3%	0.72%
Daggett	921	933	944	916	921	954	963	949	969	964	-5	-0.5%	31	3.3%	0.4%	0.03%
Davis	238,994	240,204	246,744	255,099	262,038	268,916	278,278	286,547	296,029	301,915	5,886	2.0%	61,711	25.7%	2.9%	10.95%
Duchesne	14,371	14,397	14,646	14,856	14,698	14,933	15,237	15,585	16,163	16,765	602	3.7%	2,368	16.4%	1.9%	0.61%
Emery	10,860	10,782	10,473	10,540	10,477	10,493	10,491	10,438	10,461	10,610	149	1.4%	-172	-1.6%	-0.2%	0.38%
Garfield	4,735	4,763	4,630	4,599	4,532	4,625	4,703	4,772	4,872	5,044	172	3.5%	281	5.9%	0.7%	0.18%
Grand	8,485	8,537	8,423	8,468	8,464	8,611	8,826	9,024	9,125	9,326	201	2.2%	789	9.2%	1.1%	0.34%
Iron	33,779	34,079	35,541	36,122	37,559	38,925	41,397	43,424	44,813	46,341	1,528	3.4%	12,262	36.0%	3.9%	1.68%
Juab	8,238	8,310	8,570	8,643	8,713	8,826	8,974	9,315	9,654	10,039	385	4.0%	1,729	20.8%	2.4%	0.36%
Kane	6,046	6,037	6,037	5,958	5,937	6,056	6,211	6,294	6,440	6,663	223	3.5%	626	10.4%	1.2%	0.24%
Millard	12,405	12,461	12,486	12,760	13,068	13,127	13,171	13,230	13,414	13,550	136	1.0%	1,089	8.7%	1.1%	0.49%
Morgan	7,129	7,181	7,548	7,639	7,938	8,249	8,516	8,888	9,265	9,645	380	4.1%	2,464	34.3%	3.8%	0.35%
Piute	1,435	1,436	1,404	1,409	1,358	1,366	1,368	1,373	1,385	1,447	62	4.5%	11	0.8%	0.1%	0.05%
Rich	1,961	1,955	1,983	2,050	2,079	2,069	2,062	2,121	2,162	2,278	116	5.4%	323	16.5%	1.9%	0.08%
Salt Lake	898,387	902,777	918,279	927,564	940,465	955,166	978,285	996,374	1,018,904	1,030,519	11,615	1.1%	127,742	14.1%	1.7%	37.37%
San Juan	14,413	14,360	14,063	14,216	14,240	14,353	14,571	14,647	14,807	15,206	399	2.7%	846	5.9%	0.7%	0.55%
Sanpete	22,763	22,846	23,572	24,521	24,787	25,043	25,454	25,799	26,464	26,960	496	1.9%	4,114	18.0%	2.1%	0.98%
Sevier	18,842	18,938	19,180	19,232	19,318	19,415	19,649	19,984	20,442	20,619	177	0.9%	1,681	8.9%	1.1%	0.75%
Summit	29,736	30,048	31,279	32,236	34,073	35,090	36,283	36,871	38,412	39,951	1,539	4.0%	9,903	33.0%	3.6%	1.45%
Tooele	40,735	41,549	44,425	47,019	48,956	50,075	52,133	54,375	56,536	58,214	1,678	3.0%	16,665	40.1%	4.3%	2.11%
Uintah	25,224	25,297	26,049	25,984	26,019	26,224	26,883	27,747	28,806	30,446	1,640	5.7%	5,149	20.4%	2.3%	1.10%
Utah	368,536	371,894	390,447	405,977	423,286	437,627	456,073	475,425	501,447	519,632	18,185	3.6%	147,738	39.7%	4.3%	18.84%
Wasatch	15,215	15,433	16,278	17,476	18,515	19,177	19,999	21,053	21,951	22,845	894	4.1%	7,412	48.0%	5.0%	0.83%
Washington	90,354	91,104	96,902	103,750	109,767	117,316	127,127	134,899	140,908	144,710	3,802	2.7%	53,606	58.8%	6.0%	5.25%
Wayne	2,509	2,515	2,509	2,504	2,487	2,518	2,504	2,535	2,635	2,637	2	0.1%	122	4.9%	0.6%	0.10%
Weber	196,533	197,541	200,567	203,377	205,882	209,547	213,684	215,870	220,781	224,536	3,755	1.7%	26,995	13.7%	1.6%	8.14%
MCD																
Bear River	136,097	136,712	138,600	141,322	144,277	146,905	150,930	153,779	158,675	162,831	4,156	2.6%	26,119	19.1%	2.2%	5.90%
Central	66,192	66,506	67,721	69,069	69,731	70,295	71,120	72,236	73,994	75,252	1,258	1.7%	8,746	13.2%	1.6%	2.73%
Mountainland	413,487	417,375	438,004	455,689	475,874	491,894	512,355	533,349	561,810	582,428	20,618	3.7%	165,053	39.5%	4.3%	21.12%
Southeastern	54,180	54,075	52,817	53,082	52,739	52,842	53,226	53,613	54,123	54,983	860	1.6%	908	1.7%	0.2%	1.99%
Southwestern	140,919	142,006	149,308	156,714	164,080	173,230	185,779	195,817	203,499	209,281	5,782	2.8%	67,275	47.4%	5.0%	7.59%
Uintah Basin	40,516	40,627	41,639	41,756	41,638	42,111	43,083	44,281	45,938	48,175	2,237	4.9%	7,548	18.6%	2.2%	1.75%
Wasatch Front	1,381,778	1,389,252	1,417,563	1,440,698	1,465,279	1,491,953	1,530,896	1,562,054	1,601,515	1,624,829	23,314	1.5%	235,577	17.0%	2.0%	58.92%
State of Utah	2,233,169	2,246,553	2,305,652	2,358,330	2,413,618	2,469,230	2,547,389	2,615,129	2,699,554	2,757,779	58,225	2.2%	511,226	22.8%	2.6%	100.00%

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

Sources:
1. April 1, 2000: U.S. Census Bureau
2. July 2000-2008: Utah Population Estimates Committee

U.S. Census Bureau National and State Population Estimates

The U.S. Census Bureau released July 1, 2008 national and state population estimates on December 22, 2008. The Census Bureau estimated the nation's population to be 304,059,724, an increase of 2,769,392, or 0.9%, from 2007 to 2008. The Census Bureau estimated Utah's population to be 2,736,424 in 2008, an increase of 67,499 people, or 2.5%, over the same period. Utah was the fastest growing state in the nation, ranking first in overall population growth from 2007 to 2008.

After nearly two decades of being the fastest growing state in the nation, Nevada moved down to the eighth. Utah took over as the fastest growing state with an increase of 2.5%. Arizona continued to rank near the top with an increase of 2.3%. Texas grew at a rate of 2.0%, ranking third, followed by North Carolina (2.0%) and Colorado (2.0%).

In 2008, Utah was the 34th most populous state in the nation. This was unchanged from 2007. From 2007 to 2008, three states changed rankings in terms of overall population. Washington, moved from 14th to 13th and Arizona moved from 15th to 14th, pushing Massachusetts down from 13th to 15th. Michigan and Rhode Island experienced population loss from 2007 to 2008.

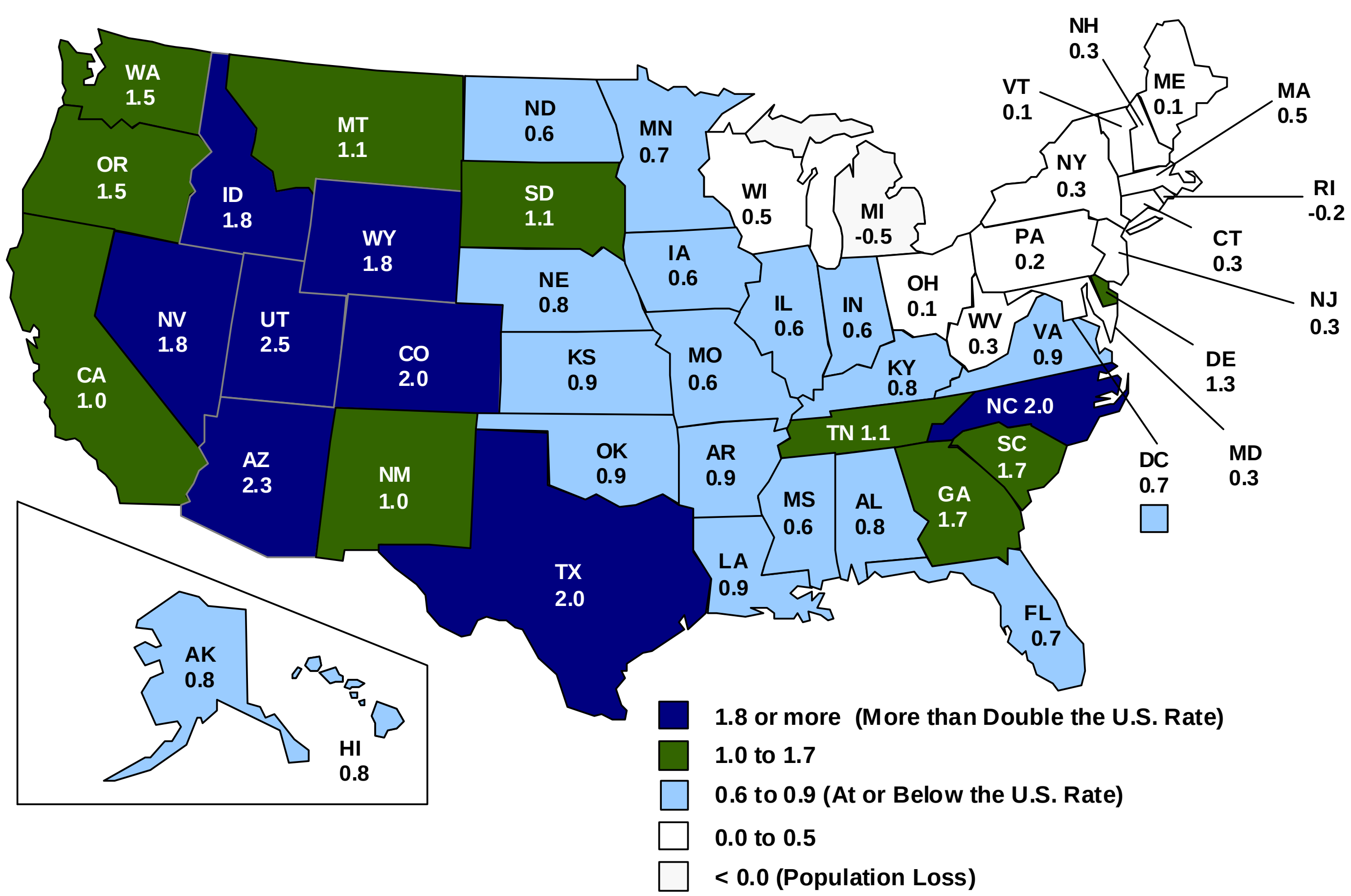
California continued to be the most populous state with 36.8 million people in 2008, followed by Texas (24.3 million), New York (19.5 million), Florida (18.3 million), and Illinois (12.9 million). The top five most populous states accounted for 36.8% of the nation's total population. Including the District of Columbia, the five smallest states in the country were Alaska (686,293), North Dakota (641,481), Vermont (621,270), the District of Columbia (591,833), and Wyoming (532,668).

In 2008, Texas had the largest numerical increase in population with 483,542 new people added. In other words, this was equivalent to Texas adding almost as much as the entire population of Wyoming in a single year. Other states that had large numerical increases in 2008 were California (379,132), North Carolina (180,820), Georgia (162,447), and Arizona (146,759). In terms of overall growth in the U.S., these five states accounted for 48.8% of the growth between 2007 and 2008.

The West was the fastest growing region in the country in 2008 with a growth rate of 1.4%; the South was close behind with a rate of 1.3%. The South grew by over one million people and the West grew by just under one million people. Six of the ten fastest growing states are in the West, with four coming from the South. The Northeast (0.3%) and Midwest (0.4%) continued to experience growth rates below that of the nation.

For more information, visit the U.S. Census Bureau Estimate website at http://www.census.gov/popest/estimates.php.

Percent Change in Population by State: 2007 to 2008



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

U.S. Census Bureau National and State Population Estimates

Area	July 1, 2007 Population	2007 Rank	July 1, 2008 Population	2008 Rank	2007-2008 Absolute Change	2007-2008 Percent Change	Rank Based on Percent Change
U.S.	301,290,332	na	304,059,724	na	2,769,392	0.9%	na
Region							
Northeast	54,761,693	4	54,924,779	4	163,086	0.3%	4
Midwest	66,312,562	3	66,561,448	3	248,886	0.4%	3
South	110,335,133	1	111,718,549	1	1,383,416	1.3%	2
West	69,880,944	2	70,854,948	2	974,004	1.4%	1
State							
Alabama	4,626,595	23	4,661,900	23	35,305	0.8%	27
Alaska	681,111	47	686,293	47	5,182	0.8%	28
Arizona	6,353,421	15	6,500,180	14	146,759	2.3%	2
Arkansas	2,830,557	32	2,855,390	32	24,833	0.9%	22
California	36,377,534	1	36,756,666	1	379,132	1.0%	17
Colorado	4,842,770	22	4,939,456	22	96,686	2.0%	5
Connecticut	3,489,868	29	3,501,252	29	11,384	0.3%	41
Delaware	861,953	45	873,092	45	11,139	1.3%	13
District of Columbia	587,868	50	591,833	50	3,965	0.7%	31
Florida	18,199,526	4	18,328,340	4	128,814	0.7%	30
Georgia	9,523,297	9	9,685,744	9	162,447	1.7%	9
Hawaii	1,277,356	42	1,288,198	42	10,842	0.8%	24
Idaho	1,496,145	39	1,523,816	39	27,671	1.8%	6
Illinios	12,825,809	5	12,901,563	5	75,754	0.6%	35
Indiana	6,335,862	16	6,376,792	16	40,930	0.6%	32
Iowa	2,983,360	30	3,002,555	30	19,195	0.6%	33
Kansas	2,777,382	33	2,802,134	33	24,752	0.9%	21
Kentucky	4,236,308	26	4,269,245	26	32,937	0.8%	26
Louisiana	4,373,310	25	4,410,796	25	37,486	0.9%	23
Maine	1,315,398	40	1,316,456	40	1,058	0.1%	48
Maryland	5,618,899	19	5,633,597	19	14,698	0.3%	44
Massachusetts	6,467,915	13	6,497,967	15	30,052	0.5%	39
Michigan	10,049,790	8	10,003,422	8	-46,368	-0.5%	51
Minnesota	5,182,360	21	5,220,393	21	38,033	0.7%	29
Mississippi	2,921,030	31	2,938,618	31	17,588	0.6%	34
Missouri	5,878,399	18	5,911,605	18	33,206	0.6%	36
Montana	956,624	44	967,440	44	10,816	1.1%	14
Nebraska	1,769,473	38	1,783,432	38	13,959	0.8%	25
Nevada	2,554,344	35	2,600,167	35	45,823	1.8%	8
New Hampshire	1,312,256	41	1,315,809	41	3,553	0.3%	43
New Jersey	8,653,126	11	8,682,661	11	29,535	0.3%	40
New Mexico	1,964,402	36	1,984,356	36	19,954	1.0%	18
New York	19,429,316	3	19,490,297	3	60,981	0.3%	42
North Carolina	9,041,594	10	9,222,414	10	180,820	2.0%	4
North Dakota	637,904	48	641,481	48	3,577	0.6%	37
Ohio	11,477,641	7	11,485,910	7	8,269	0.1%	49
Oklahoma	3,608,123	28	3,642,361	28	34,238	0.9%	19
Oregon	3,735,549	27	3,790,060	27	54,511	1.5%	12
Pennsylvania	12,419,930	6	12,448,279	6	28,349	0.2%	46
Rhode Island	1,053,136	43	1,050,788	43	-2,348	-0.2%	50
South Carolina	4,404,914	24	4,479,800	24	74,886	1.7%	10
South Dakota	795,689	46	804,194	46	8,505	1.1%	16
Tennessee	6,149,116	17	6,214,888	17	65,772	1.1%	15
Texas	23,843,432	2	24,326,974	2	483,542	2.0%	3
Utah	2,668,925	34	2,736,424	34	67,499	2.5%	1
Vermont	620,748	49	621,270	49	522	0.1%	47
Virginia	7,698,775	12	7,769,089	12	70,314	0.9%	20
Washington	6,449,511	14	6,549,224	13	99,713	1.5%	11
West Virginia	1,809,836	37	1,814,468	37	4,632	0.3%	45
Wisconsin	5,598,893	20	5,627,967	20	29,074	0.5%	38
Wyoming	523,252	51	532,668	51	9,416	1.8%	7

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

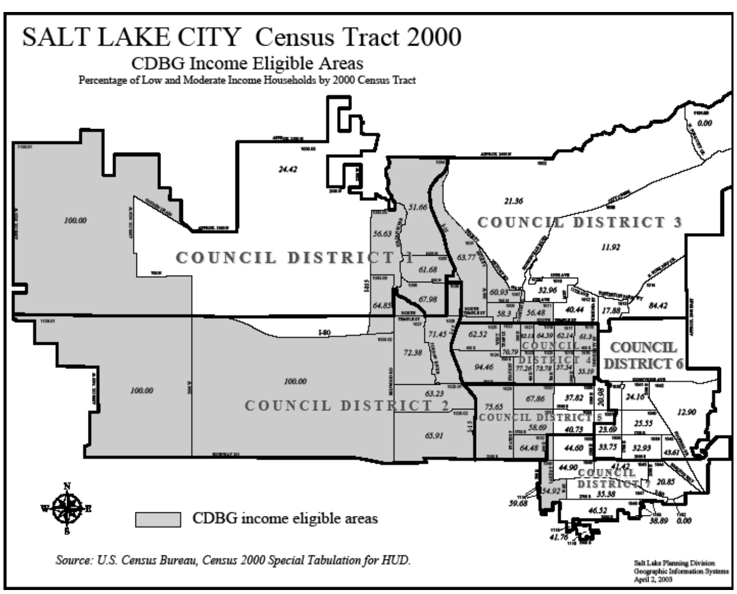
Affiliates Corner: Salt Lake City's Division of Housing and Neighborhood Development

The Salt Lake City Housing and Neighborhood Development (HAND) Division offers a variety of resources and grant programs to make home ownership affordable and to promote strong and vibrant neighborhoods. We strive to preserve the existing housing stock and provide safe, affordable housing for buyers who fall within HUD's low and moderate income guidelines. HAND is comprised of two sections: Capital Planning and Housing.

Capital Planning
Capital Planning's mission is to create a vibrant and healthy living environment with adequate, affordable, and special needs housing opportunities, as well as the commercial and retail developments needed to ensure communities' success and sustainability. We administer federal grants to provide affordable housing, address homelessness, and improve the infrastructure of the City's lower-income neighborhoods, including streets, parks, and sidewalks.

Capital Planning also facilitates the Capital Improvement Program (CIP), which serves the community's needs for physical infrastructure facilities and includes the construction, purchase, or renovation of buildings, parks, streets, and other physical structures. Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds are available to stimulate neighborhood revitalization, promote economic development, and improve public facilities. We also administer Neighborhood Matching Grants up to $5,000 for improvement projects including decorative street lighting, park improvements, tree plantings, etc.

HAND's neighborhood enrichment includes the Sister Cities Program which promotes peace and friendship with cities throughout the world. Salt Lake City shares sister city relationships with nine international cities (www.saltlakesistercities.com). The Sorenson Multi-Cultural and Unity Centers serve the most ethnically diverse areas of Salt Lake City with a variety of educational and recreational programs for ages four-years-old to senior citizens, offering sports, recreation, summer and after-school programs, a Technology Center, and an Intermountain Health Care Neighborhood Clinic. The Unity Center enhances lives through participation in visual and performing arts, education and community programs aimed at improving mental and physical wellbeing, with resources and activities designed to meet needs expressed by community members.



Housing
HAND's Housing section works with the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) to secure federal funds for housing, community development, and services for the homeless. First Time Home Ownership offers low, fixed-rate mortgages to qualified low-income buyers. Rehabilitation Loans preserve and rehabilitate existing housing. Gap financing through the Housing Trust Fund develops affordable and special needs housing, while HOME Investment Partnerships Program funds increase the supply of safe, affordable housing for very low-income families. Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) funds are available to provide housing assistance and supportive services for low-income persons with HIV/AIDS, and Emergency Shelter Grant (ESG) funds improve the quality of shelters for the homeless, providing essential services. HAND also coordinates Salt Lake City's fair housing activities.

The Salt Lake City Housing and Neighborhood Development Division invites you to visit www.slcgov.com/CED/hand or call 801-535-7228 for additional information.

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

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

Actual and Estimated Indicators for Utah and the U.S.: February 2009

ECONOMIC INDICATORS	UNITS	2006 ACTUAL	2007 ESTIMATE	2008 FORECAST	2009 FORECAST	2010 FORECAST	% CHG CY06-07	% CHG CY07-08	% CHG CY08-09	% CHG CY09-10
PRODUCTION AND SPENDING										
U.S. Real Gross Domestic Product	Billion Chained $2000	11,294.9	11,523.9	11,671.3	11,360.7	11,589.2	2.0	1.3	-2.7	2.0
U.S. Real Personal Consumption	Billion Chained $2000	8,029.0	8,252.8	8,276.2	8,190.1	8,395.6	2.8	0.3	-1.0	2.5
U.S. Real Fixed Investment	Billion Chained $2000	1,865.5	1,808.6	1,721.2	1,427.9	1,461.5	-3.1	-4.8	-17.0	2.4
U.S. Real Defense Spending	Billion Chained $2000	490.0	502.1	537.7	562.8	557.3	2.5	7.1	4.7	-1.0
U.S. Real Exports	Billion Chained $2000	1,314.9	1,425.9	1,518.6	1,376.3	1,361.2	8.4	6.5	-9.4	-1.1
Utah Exports (NAICS, Census)	Million Dollars	6,798.1	7,811.5	10,774.7	9,858.4	9,830.9	14.9	37.9	-8.5	-0.3
Utah Coal Production	Million Tons	26.1	24.3	24.4	23.5	24.0	-6.9	0.4	-3.7	2.1
Utah Crude Oil Production	Million Barrels	17.9	19.5	21.2	20.0	19.0	8.9	8.6	-5.7	-5.0
Utah Natural Gas Production Sales	Billion Cubic Feet	318.7	344.4	392.0	388.1	380.3	8.1	13.8	-1.0	-2.0
Utah Copper Mined Production	Million Pounds	596.0	497.0	634.5	553.5	544.4	-16.6	27.7	-12.8	-1.7
Utah Molybdenum Production	Million Pounds	37.0	34.2	29.6	32.0	33.4	-7.5	-13.6	8.3	4.3
SALES AND CONSTRUCTION										
U.S. New Auto and Truck Sales	Millions	16.5	16.1	13.1	10.4	11.4	-2.5	-18.4	-20.5	9.0
U.S. Housing Starts	Millions	1.81	1.34	0.90	0.55	0.72	-26.0	-32.7	-39.0	30.0
U.S. Residential Investment	Billion Dollars	757.0	630.2	487.8	357.0	416.6	-16.7	-22.6	-26.8	16.7
U.S. Nonresidential Structures	Billion Dollars	410.4	480.3	556.3	462.8	375.9	17.0	15.8	-16.8	-18.8
U.S. Home Price Index (Economy.com)	1980Q1 = 100	376.6	386.0	362.1	325.5	299.4	2.5	-6.2	-10.1	-8.0
U.S. Existing S.F. Home Prices (NAR)	Thousand Dollars	221.9	219.0	198.6	192.8	201.7	-1.3	-9.3	-2.9	4.6
U.S. Nontaxable & Taxable Retail Sales	Billion Dollars	4,313.7	4,495.9	4,476.5	4,124.1	4,326.6	4.2	-0.4	-7.9	4.9
Utah New Auto and Truck Sales	Thousands	114.1	115.2	90.8	75.4	80.7	1.0	-21.2	-17.0	7.0
Utah Dwelling Unit Permits	Thousands	26.3	20.5	10.6	9.0	10.0	-22.0	-48.4	-15.1	11.1
Utah Residential Permit Value	Million Dollars	4,955.5	3,963.2	1,876.2	1,600.0	1,820.0	-20.0	-52.7	-14.7	13.8
Utah Nonresidential Permit Value	Million Dollars	1,588.4	2,051.4	1,915.5	1,600.0	1,300.0	29.1	-6.6	-16.5	-18.8
Utah Additions, Alterations and Repairs	Million Dollars	865.3	979.8	789.0	600.0	650.0	13.2	-19.5	-24.0	8.3
Utah Home Price Index (OFHEO)	1980Q1 = 100	337.2	381.8	382.5	351.9	334.3	13.2	0.2	-8.0	-5.0
Utah Existing S.F. Home Prices	Thousand Dollars	203.0	232.0	230.6	212.2	201.6	14.3	-0.6	-8.0	-5.0
Utah Taxable Retail Sales	Million Dollars	24,969	26,504	26,212	24,464	24,816	6.1	-1.1	-6.7	1.4
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	63.8	56.5	65.8	-2.0	-25.5	-11.3	16.4
Utah July 1st Population (UPEC)	Thousands	2,615	2,700	2,758	2,806	2,854	3.2	2.2	1.7	1.7
Utah Net Migration (UPEC)	Thousands	28.7	44.3	16.6	6.0	5.0	na	na	na	na
Utah July 1st Population (Economy.Com)	Thousands	2,580	2,645	2,687	2,726	2,760	2.6	1.6	1.5	1.2
PROFITS AND RESOURCE PRICES										
U.S. Corporate Before Tax Profits	Billion Dollars	1,873.7	1,886.3	1,613.4	1,372.6	1,625.6	0.7	-14.5	-14.9	18.4
U.S. Before Tax Profits Less Fed. Res.	Billion Dollars	1,839.9	1,848.6	1,580.4	1,342.6	1,604.7	0.5	-14.5	-15.0	19.5
West Texas Intermediate Crude Oil	$ Per Barrel	66.1	72.2	99.8	37.5	51.1	9.2	38.2	-62.4	36.4
U.S. Coal Price Index	1982 = 100	126.6	130.8	161.8	161.0	151.3	3.3	23.7	-0.5	-6.0
Utah Coal Prices	$ Per Short Ton	22.5	25.2	26.9	27.0	26.0	11.9	6.7	0.5	-3.7
Utah Oil Prices	$ Per Barrel	59.7	62.5	86.6	38.0	49.0	4.7	38.7	-56.1	28.9
Utah Natural Gas Prices	$ Per MCF	5.70	4.10	6.46	3.50	4.20	-28.1	57.6	-45.8	20.0
Utah Copper Prices	$ Per Pound	3.20	3.34	3.25	1.60	2.00	4.4	-2.7	-50.8	25.0
Utah Molybdenum Prices	$ Per Pound	24.1	33.0	25.0	10.0	15.0	37.0	-24.2	-60.0	50.0
INFLATION AND INTEREST RATES										
U.S. CPI Urban Consumers (BLS)	1982-84 = 100	201.6	207.3	215.2	211.2	214.9	2.9	3.8	-1.9	1.7
U.S. GDP Chained Price Indexes	2000 = 100	116.7	119.8	122.5	123.5	124.5	2.7	2.2	0.9	0.8
U.S. Federal Funds Rate	Percent	4.96	5.02	1.93	0.13	0.40	na	na	na	na
U.S. 3-Month Treasury Bills	Percent	4.72	4.38	1.40	0.23	0.53	na	na	na	na
U.S. T-Bond Rate, 10-Year	Percent	4.79	4.63	3.67	2.65	3.10	na	na	na	na
30 Year Mortgage Rate (FHLMC)	Percent	6.41	6.34	6.04	4.81	6.41	na	na	na	na
EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES										
U.S. Establishment Employment (BLS)	Millions	136.1	137.6	137.1	132.9	132.7	1.1	-0.4	-3.1	-0.1
U.S. Average Annual Pay (BLS)	Dollars	42,535	44,458	45,908	47,147	48,188	4.5	3.3	2.7	2.2
U.S. Total Wages & Salaries (BLS)	Billion Dollars	5,789	6,118	6,292	6,264	6,396	5.7	2.8	-0.4	2.1
Utah Nonagricultural Employment (WFS)	Thousands	1,203.6	1,251.3	1,255.3	1,224.3	1,224.7	4.0	0.3	-2.5	0.0
Utah Average Annual Pay (WFS)	Dollars	34,605	36,530	37,582	38,308	38,907	5.6	2.9	1.9	1.6
Utah Total Nonagriculture Wages (WFS)	Million Dollars	41,651	45,709	47,175	46,900	47,650	9.7	3.2	-0.6	1.6
INCOME AND UNEMPLOYMENT										
U.S. Personal Income (BEA)	Billion Dollars	10,994	11,663	12,099	12,180	12,459	6.1	3.7	0.7	2.3
U.S. Unemployment Rate (BLS)	Percent	4.6	4.6	5.8	8.7	9.4	na	na	na	na
Utah Personal Income (BEA)	Million Dollars	75,581	79,597	83,099	84,013	86,030	5.3	4.4	1.1	2.4
Utah Unemployment Rate (WFS)	Percent	2.9	2.7	3.7	5.8	6.8	na	na	na	na

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

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Utah State, Business & Industry Data Center Network

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Marriott Library, U of U	Dave Morrison (801-581-8394)
Merrill Library, USU	John Walters (435-797-2683)
Stewart Library, WSU	Lonna Rivera (801-626-6330)
Gerald R. Sherratt Library, SUU	John Eye (435-586-7937)
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Davis County Library System	Jerry Meyer (801-451-2322)
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Office of Tourism	David Williams (801-538-1317)
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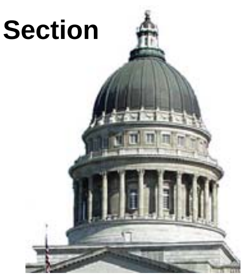

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The Demographic and Economic Analysis (DEA) section supports the mission of the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget to improve decision making by providing economic and demographic data and analysis to the governor and to individuals from state 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 35 SDC and BIDC affiliates listed in this newsletter have specific areas of expertise, they can also provide assistance to data users in accessing Census and other data sources.

State Data Center
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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:

www.governor.utah.gov/dea