

Utah Data Guide

A Newsletter For Data Users

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

Now is the Time to Start Planning for the 2010 Census



The Countdown to the 2010 Census Has Begun

The U.S. Census Bureau is looking to national, tribal, state and local officials and community leaders to ensure an accurate count. With Census Day in less than one year —April 1, 2010— the Census Bureau has already launched a critical national effort that affects the apportionment of congressional seats and how the federal government annually allocates \$300 billion in federal assistance to state, local and tribal governments.

The 2010 Census will have one of the shortest census questionnaires in the history of the United States, dating back to the nation's first census in 1790. The 2010 Census will ask for name, gender, age, race, ethnicity, relationship and whether the householder owns or rents their home. The census form will take only about 10 minutes on average to complete, and answers are protected by law and strictly confidential.

“The participation of community leaders, organizations and local governments can help make the 2010 Census the most accurate census in our nation's history,” said Steve Murdock, director of the U.S. Census Bureau.

More than 11,000 state, local and tribal governments have registered for the Local Update of Census Addresses (LUCA) program to update the Census Bureau's address information for their communities. Communities also can begin planning for Complete Count Committees, a team of local government, business and community leaders, who are appointed by a governor for a statewide committee or by a community's highest-elected official for a local committee. Members of the committees work to make sure their communities are counted. During Census 2000, more than 11,800 Complete Count Committees were formed to help develop and implement locally based outreach and recruitment campaigns.

“The 2010 Census is the consummate partnership between local, state, tribal and federal government,” said Keith Hite, president of the National Association of Towns and Townships and executive director of the Pennsylvania State Association of Township Supervisors.

Preparing early for the 2010 Census is a great way for local leaders to learn the makeup of their communities and what they need from local government. Residents need to be aware of the upcoming census and the need to participate for several reasons:

- The federal government uses census numbers to allocate more than \$300 billion in federal funds annually for community programs and services, such as education, housing and community development, health care services for the elderly, job training and more.
- State, local and tribal governments use census information for planning and allocating funds for new school construction, libraries and other public buildings, highway safety and public transportation systems, new roads and bridges, location of police and fire departments, and many other projects.
- Community organizations use census information to develop social service programs, community action projects, senior lunch programs and child-care centers. The numbers help businesses identify where to locate factories, shopping centers, movie theaters, banks and offices — activities that often lead to new jobs.
- The census totals are used to determine how many seats each state will have in the U.S. House of Representatives. In addition, states use the numbers to allocate seats in their state legislatures.

For information about forming a Complete Count Committee, contact a Census Bureau Regional Office at <http://www.census.gov/field/www>. More information about the 2010 Census can be found at <http://www.census.gov/2010census>.

2010 Census Offers Short-Term Jobs with Long-Term Results

The U.S. Census Bureau is already looking for job applicants to work for the 2010 Census. Peak hiring will be from February 2009 through the end of May 2010 for temporary assignments, most lasting 5 to 10 weeks.

By working on this once-a-decade population headcount, residents have an opportunity to be a part of history. Conducted every decade

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Now is the Time to Start Planning for the 2010 Census

since 1790, the constitutionally mandated census affects community funding and determines representation in Congress.

“The jobs, which offer competitive wages and flexible schedules, also allow people to work in their neighborhoods and for their neighborhoods,” said Marilia Matos, the Census Bureau’s associate director for field operations. “We hire locally, and an accurate count means a fair distribution of money for schools, roads, neighborhood improvements and elderly care in your community.”

In 2009, the Census Bureau will hire about 140,000 people to help update the Census Bureau’s address list. The workers will use GPS-equipped hand-held computers to verify, add and delete addresses, and they will be paid for training. By the end of the 2010 Census, the Census Bureau will have employed about 1.4 million temporary workers in communities across the country. Employees will update the Census Bureau’s address list, interview people who do not respond to the census by mail and perform other assignments vital to the national count.

By 2010, there will be more than 310 million people living in an estimated 130 million households across the country and everyone must be counted in order to ensure seats are apportioned in the U.S. House of Representatives and federal and state funding is distributed fairly.

The U.S. population is more diverse than ever before, with people speaking a record number of languages. As a result, in many areas the Census Bureau will need to hire people who are bilingual.

“If we do not obtain an accurate count in 2010, each person residing in the United States will be affected,” Matos said. “Everyone deserves to have a voice and be counted, and by working for the 2010 Census, you will be directly involved with ensuring that happens.”

Most positions require U.S. citizenship, a driver’s license and use of a vehicle, and each applicant will undergo a background check. A short-term job with long-term results, 2010 Census positions offer competitive wages and flexible schedules.

To apply for a census job, call toll free 1-866-861-2010. For more information on the 2010 Census, visit <http://www.census.gov/2010census/>.

Contact:

Public Information Office 301-763-3691/763-3762 (fax) 301-457-1037 (TDD) e-mail: pio@census.gov



2005-2007 American Community Survey

The U.S. Census Bureau recently released data for the 2005-2007 American Community Survey (ACS). These are the first ACS estimates that combine three years of survey responses to produce data. The technique makes it possible to release a new set of multiyear estimates annually for smaller geographic areas. The three-year data gives the first detailed update since 2000 for areas with populations of 20,000 or more. Previously, only one-year data was available for areas with populations of 65,000 or more. Beginning in 2010, five-year data will be available at the census tract and block group level.

For areas with population between 20,000 and 64,999, the three-year estimates are the only available data. However, for areas with population of 65,000 or more, one-year and three-year estimates are now available. For these larger areas, the one-year estimates should be used when the currency of the data is more important than the precision. These one-year estimates are also preferable when looking at data with relatively small margins of errors. However, when the precision of the data is more important than its currency, the three-year estimates should be used. The three-year estimates are also preferred when looking at data for smaller population groups within a larger area or when the one-year estimates have relatively large margins of error.

Highlights from the 2005-2007 ACS Release

Median Household Income. Among counties in Utah for which data were released, Summit County had the highest median household income for 2005-2007 at \$83,167. It was followed by Davis (\$63,184), Tooele (\$59,023), Wasatch (\$57,542), and Uintah (\$57,414) counties. Iron County has the lowest median household income at \$39,697. Over the same period, median household income was \$53,324 in Utah and \$50,007 in the U.S.

Median Age. Utah continues to be a young state, with a median age of 28.3; all counties in Utah included in the data release had median ages below the 36.4 median age for the nation. Utah County was the youngest with a median age of 24.2, followed by Cache (24.7), Iron (25.6), Sanpete (27.1), and Davis (27.7) counties. Summit County had the oldest population with a median age of 34.6.

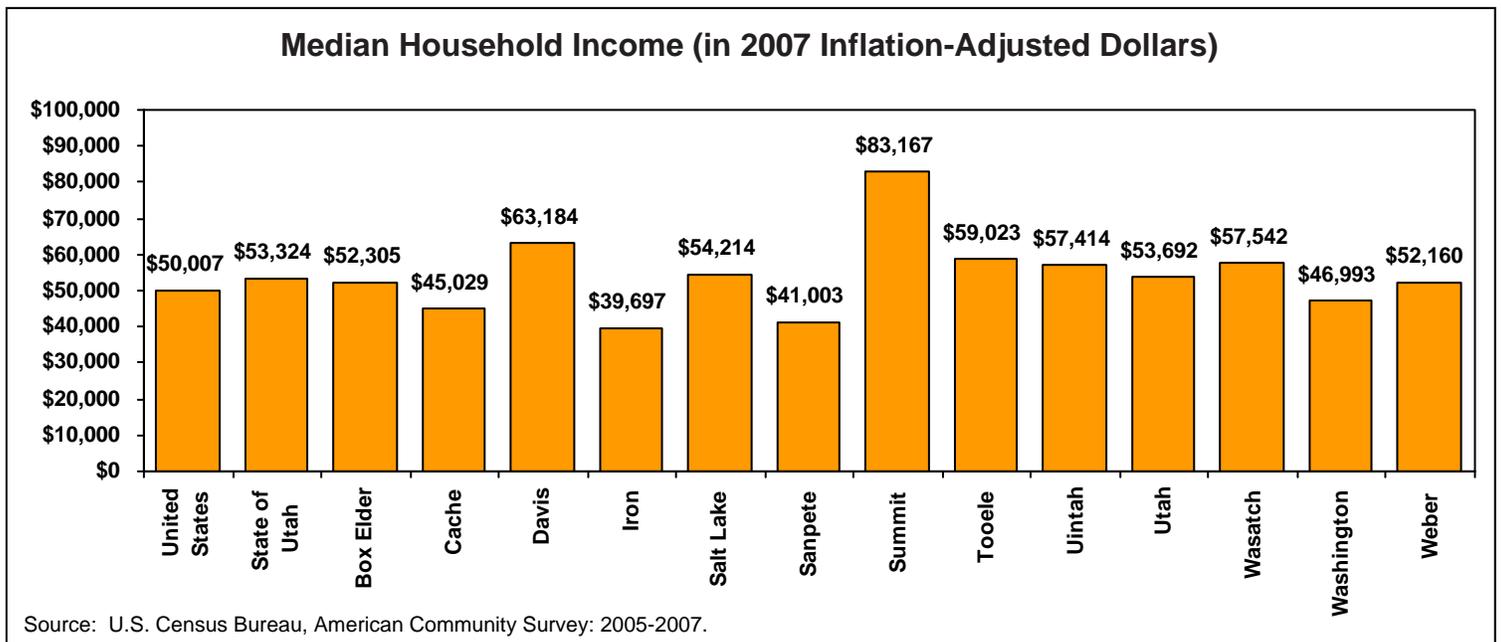
Poverty. Utah's poverty rate (10.3%) continues to be below that of the nation (13.3%). Among counties in Utah for which data were released, Davis County had the lowest poverty rate, with only 5.7% of its population below poverty level. It was followed by Summit (6.0%), Tooele (6.5%), Box Elder (7.1%), and Wasatch (8.3%) counties. Iron County had the highest poverty rate in the state at 19.6%.

Foreign Born. For the years 2005-2007, an average of 8.0% of Utah's population was foreign born. This is below the national average of 12.5%. Salt Lake County had the largest foreign born population in the state at 11.9%. It was followed by Summit (8.9%), Weber (8.0%), Wasatch (7.4%), and Cache (6.8%) counties. Uintah County had the smallest foreign born population, with only 0.7% of its population born outside of the U.S.

Education. In the U.S. for the years 2005-2007, an estimated 84.0% of people over age 25 had completed high school. All counties in Utah had a larger percentage of high school graduates than the nation, with the state average at 90.0%. Davis County had the highest share of high school graduates at 94.2%, followed by Summit (93.7%), Utah (92.8%), Cache (92.0%), and Tooele (91.9%) counties. Sanpete County (85.4%) had the smallest share of high school graduates, but was still above the nation.

Utah is slightly above the nation when it comes to individuals with bachelor's degrees; nationally, 27.0% of people over 25 had a bachelor's degree or higher, compared to 28.2% for Utah. Summit County had the highest percentage of college graduates at 48.1%. It was followed by Utah (35.1%), Cache (34.7%), Davis (31.9%), and Wasatch (31.1%) counties. Uintah County had the smallest percentage of college graduates at 12.5%.

For additional information about the 2005-2007 American Community Survey, visit <http://www.census.gov/acs/www/>. Additional data from the 2005-2007 American Community Survey can be accessed at <http://factfinder.census.gov/>.



U.S. Census Bureau County Population Estimates

Fastest Growing

The U.S. Census Bureau released July 1, 2008 county population estimates on March 19, 2009. For the second year in a row, St. Bernard Parish, Louisiana was the fastest growing county in the nation with a population increase of 12.8% from July 1, 2007 to July 1, 2008. In the aftermath of Hurricane Katrina, its population dropped by almost 80%; its current population is now reaching 60% of the pre-Katrina total. Eight of the top-ten fastest-growing counties with a population greater than 10,000 were located in the South or the West. Pinal County, Arizona ranked second at 8.8% followed by Orleans Parish, Louisiana (8.2%); Kendall County, Illinois (7.1%); Forsyth County, Georgia (6.3%); Williamson County, Texas (6.0%); Geary County, Kansas (5.5%); Kendall County, Texas (5.5%); Rockwall County, Texas (5.3%); and Hays County, Texas (5.3%).

Utah had nine counties rank in the top 100 fastest growing counties in the nation with a population over 10,000. Duchesne County had a growth rate of 4.2% from July 1, 2007 to July 1, 2008 and ranked 32nd in the nation. The other Utah counties include San Juan (33rd at

4.1%), Tooele (34th at 4.0%), Sanpete (40th at 3.8%), Utah (61st at 3.4%), Cache (66th at 3.3%), Uintah (78th at 3.1%), Washington (80th at 3.1%), and Wasatch (91st at 3.1%) counties.

From the 2000 Census to July 1, 2008 the fastest growing county in the nation was Kendall County in Illinois with a growth rate of 89.6%. Six of the top ten fastest growing counties were in the South, two in the West, and two in the Midwest. Flagler County, Florida was the second fastest growing county with a growth rate of 83.1%, followed by Pinal County, Arizona (82.1%); Rockwall County, Texas (80.2%); Loudoun County, Virginia (71.0%); Forsyth River County, Georgia (70.8%); Lincoln County, South Dakota (64.5%); Paulding County, Georgia (63.2%); Henry County, Georgia (60.5%); and Douglas County, Colorado (55.9%).

Utah had five counties rank in the top 100 fastest growing counties in the nation from the 2000 Census to July 1, 2008. Washington County, with a growth rate of 52.3%, ranked 18th in the nation, Utah County ranked 35th (44.0%), Tooele County ranked 43rd (39.8%),

U.S. Census Bureau County Estimates: 2007 to 2008

	April 1, 2000		Population Estimates									07-08 % Change
	Census	Estimates Base	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	
Utah	2,233,169	2,233,204	2,244,210	2,291,066	2,334,462	2,380,462	2,439,852	2,501,262	2,585,155	2,668,925	2,736,424	2.5%
Beaver	6,005	6,005	6,016	6,006	6,047	5,997	6,000	6,072	6,090	6,061	6,162	1.7%
Box Elder	42,745	42,751	42,871	43,623	44,511	45,213	45,561	45,925	46,695	47,793	49,015	2.6%
Cache	91,391	91,391	91,851	93,778	97,262	100,170	102,255	104,595	106,399	108,995	112,616	3.3%
Carbon	20,422	20,425	20,354	19,691	19,745	19,668	19,444	19,185	19,188	19,608	19,549	-0.3%
Daggett	921	921	928	923	892	890	919	921	936	922	938	1.7%
Davis	238,994	238,994	240,279	244,528	249,765	256,120	262,682	269,739	278,759	287,751	295,332	2.6%
Duchesne	14,371	14,371	14,371	14,545	14,807	14,795	14,840	15,148	15,433	16,187	16,861	4.2%
Emery	10,860	10,962	10,945	10,667	10,559	10,506	10,381	10,347	10,280	10,369	10,510	1.4%
Garfield	4,735	4,735	4,748	4,657	4,552	4,457	4,361	4,342	4,396	4,528	4,658	2.9%
Grand	8,485	8,380	8,401	8,504	8,694	8,761	8,808	9,011	9,257	9,422	9,589	1.8%
Iron	33,779	33,779	33,992	34,730	35,657	36,077	37,056	39,333	41,746	43,453	44,540	2.5%
Juab	8,238	8,238	8,271	8,388	8,476	8,603	8,782	8,894	9,112	9,568	9,983	4.3%
Kane	6,046	6,046	6,079	5,951	5,997	6,012	6,046	6,178	6,395	6,506	6,577	1.1%
Millard	12,405	12,405	12,394	12,297	12,219	12,142	11,975	11,872	11,893	11,898	12,082	1.5%
Morgan	7,129	7,129	7,155	7,290	7,403	7,449	7,557	7,762	8,017	8,335	8,669	4.0%
Piute	1,435	1,435	1,431	1,397	1,387	1,365	1,374	1,362	1,338	1,336	1,404	5.1%
Rich	1,961	1,961	1,964	1,925	1,934	2,014	2,018	2,011	2,006	2,089	2,205	5.6%
Salt Lake	898,387	898,412	901,004	914,237	924,515	936,714	948,909	961,098	987,035	1,005,245	1,022,651	1.7%
San Juan	14,413	14,413	14,373	13,585	13,782	13,733	13,933	13,891	13,998	14,457	15,055	4.1%
Sanpete	22,763	22,763	22,805	23,141	23,229	23,344	23,530	23,747	23,954	24,578	25,520	3.8%
Sevier	18,842	18,842	18,868	18,911	18,948	18,960	19,107	19,041	19,288	19,643	20,014	1.9%
Summit	29,736	29,736	29,987	30,924	31,753	32,653	33,683	34,659	34,867	35,377	36,100	2.0%
Tooele	40,735	40,735	41,615	43,739	45,610	47,369	48,714	50,148	52,352	54,740	56,941	4.0%
Uintah	25,224	25,224	25,252	25,697	26,174	26,179	26,464	26,975	27,818	28,978	29,885	3.1%
Utah	368,536	368,540	371,635	387,824	397,281	409,572	434,114	454,839	482,047	513,263	530,837	3.4%
Wasatch	15,215	15,215	15,416	16,091	16,741	17,391	17,843	18,747	19,861	20,442	21,066	3.1%
Washington	90,354	90,354	91,254	94,613	99,412	104,245	110,253	119,076	127,073	133,447	137,589	3.1%
Wayne	2,509	2,509	2,529	2,510	2,520	2,465	2,426	2,409	2,477	2,515	2,589	2.9%
Weber	196,533	196,533	197,422	200,894	204,590	207,598	210,817	213,935	216,445	221,419	227,487	2.7%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division

U.S. Census Bureau County Population Estimates

Wasatch County ranked 48th (38.5%), and Iron County ranked 92nd (31.9%).

Numerical Increase

Maricopa County, Arizona had the largest numerical increase from July 1, 2007 to July 1, 2008 with 89,550 new residents. It was followed by Harris County, Texas (72,153); Los Angeles County, California (54,179); San Diego County, California (41,338); Tarrant County, Texas (40,842); and Clark County, Nevada (38,091). In Utah, Utah County had the largest numerical population increase from 2007 to 2008 of 17,574 people. Salt Lake County ranked second with an increase of 17,406 and Davis County was third with an increase of 7,581.

Kendall County, Illinois had the largest numerical increase in population from 2000 to 2008 with an increase of 882,449 people. It was followed by Harris County, Texas (583,771); Riverside County, California (555,129); Clark County, Nevada (489,981); and Los Angeles, California (342,711). In Utah, Utah County had the largest numerical population increase in Utah from the 2000 Census to July 1, 2008 with an increase of 162,301. Salt Lake County ranked second with an increase of 124,264, followed by Davis (56,338), Washington (47,235), and Weber (30,954) counties.

Largest Counties

The largest county in the nation was once again Los Angeles County, California with 9.86 million residents, followed by Cook County, Illinois (5.29 million); Harris County, Texas (3.98 million); Maricopa

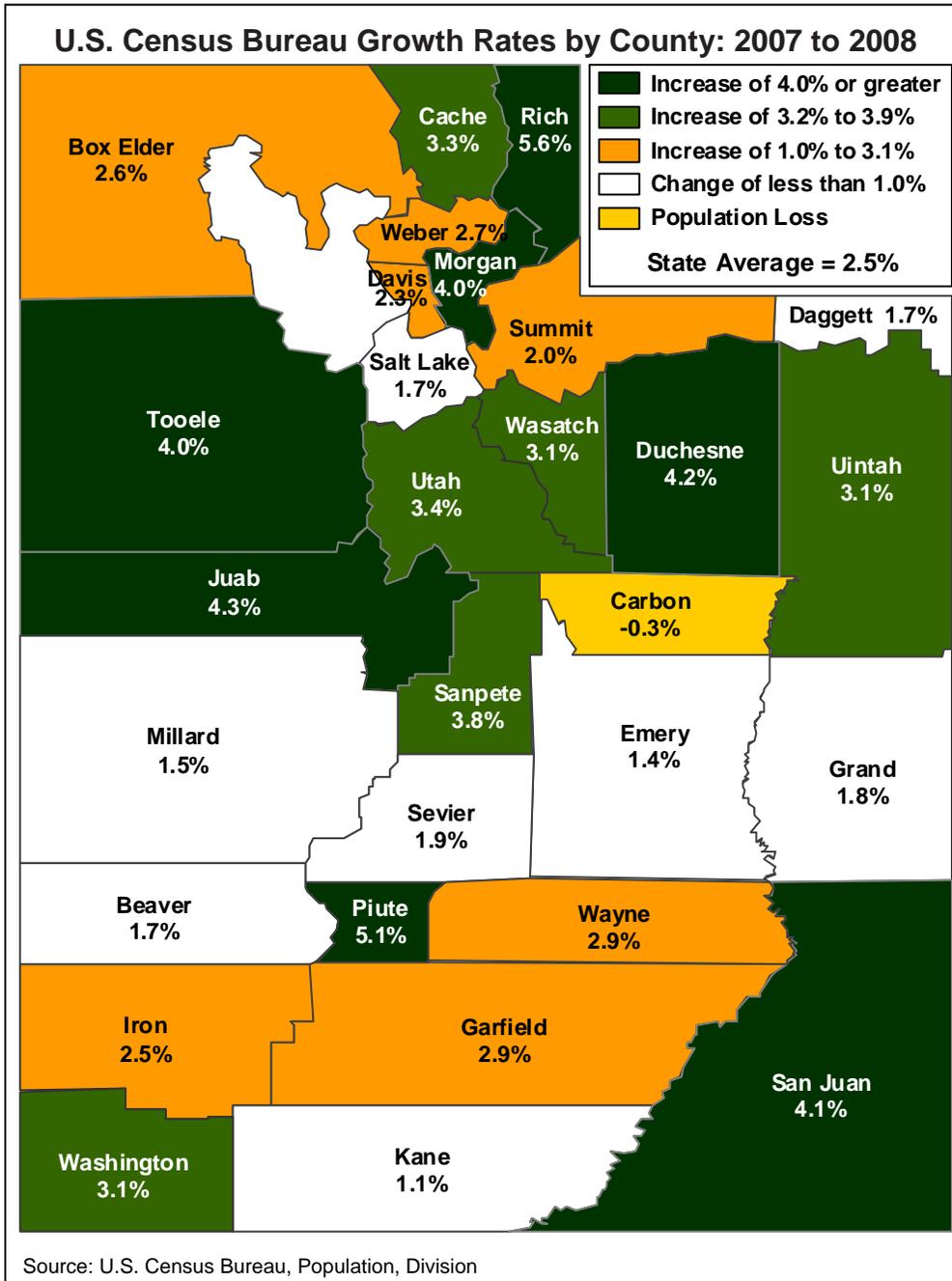
County, Arizona (3.95 million); and Orange County, California (3.01 million). Salt Lake County was the only county in the Utah to make the top 100 list, ranking 37th in the nation with a population of 1,022,651. According to the Census Bureau estimates, Salt Lake County continues to be Utah's most populous county, followed by Utah (530,837), Davis (295,332), Weber (227,487), and Washington (137,589) counties. To find additional information regarding the U.S. Census Bureau's county population estimates visit www.census.gov/popest/counties.

Census Bureau vs. Utah Population Estimates Committee

The Utah Population Estimates Committee (UPEC) released July 1, 2008 county estimates for the State of Utah in November 2008. The Census Bureau county estimates vary from the UPEC estimates. For the majority of the counties in Utah, the Census Bureau's estimates as well as the growth rates are lower than the UPEC's estimates and growth rates. The percent difference between estimates was largest in Millard, Morgan, Summit, Wasatch, and Garfield counties.

Salt Lake County had the largest numerical difference between the Census Bureau and UPEC estimates, followed by Washington, Davis, Summit, and Iron counties. The largest difference between the Census Bureau's growth rates and the UPEC growth rates was in Uintah County, followed by Kane, Summit, Wasatch, and Iron counties.

To find additional information about the Utah Population Estimates Committee visit www.governor.utah.gov/dea/popestimates.html.



Affiliates Corner: Utah Foundation



Utah Foundation’s mission is to promote a thriving economy, a well-prepared workforce, and a high quality of life for Utahns. This is done by performing thorough, well-supported research designed to help Utah’s policymakers, business and community leaders, and citizens better understand complex issues facing state and local governments.

Because many of Utah’s state and local public policy decisions are made by people who volunteer their time to serve in government office, it is difficult for them to be experts on each issue. Policymakers and concerned citizens need balanced information and research they can trust from an independent source. Utah Foundation tries to fulfill this need.

Utah Foundation was created in 1945 by a group of business leaders who wanted an independent research group to speak with an authoritative voice on public policy issues. They wanted a group that would be trusted and independent, free of the perceived biases of traditional business or taxpayer organizations that pursue specific policy agendas for their members.

Over time, this independence has been recognized by many Utahns, leading to a diverse membership of foundation supporters from business, government, higher education, K-12 education, and individuals. The foundation is governed by a 40-member board of business, higher education, and local government representatives. The mix of interests on the board helps Utah Foundation remain balanced and independent of narrow political agendas.

Utah Foundation covers a wide range of public policy issues, with an emphasis in public finance, public and higher education, and economics. An example of our work in these areas is our 2008 report “Spending Your Tax Dollars: Two Decades of Utah Tax and Spending Trends.” This report analyzed Utah’s state operating and capital

budgets, illustrating which program areas have been budget priorities for the state as the economy, legislation, and state funding have changed. Below is a figure from the report. It shows state expenditures by major budgetary categories, illustrating how much money per \$1,000 of personal income is spent per year and how this ratio has changed over time.

Utah Foundation has also published reports on a variety of issues affecting Utah’s residents, including healthcare, environment, transportation, and other topics. The Utah Priorities Project is an example of our work on a diverse range of issues. It is a project undertaken every four years, during gubernatorial elections. The purpose of the Utah Priorities Project is to help voters and candidates become more informed on the most important issues facing the state. The project begins with a survey of voters to determine the top ten issues for the election year. Research reports and briefs providing information and statistics on each of these issues are then published throughout the year. Our work from the 2008 Utah Priorities Project is available at www.utahpriorities.net.

Utah Foundation has established a reputation for being fair, accurate, and nonpartisan. People across the political spectrum find Utah Foundation’s work of great value in understanding important issues. Our small staff works hard to ensure that policymakers, advocates, and the public are informed and given the knowledge they need to make sound public policy.

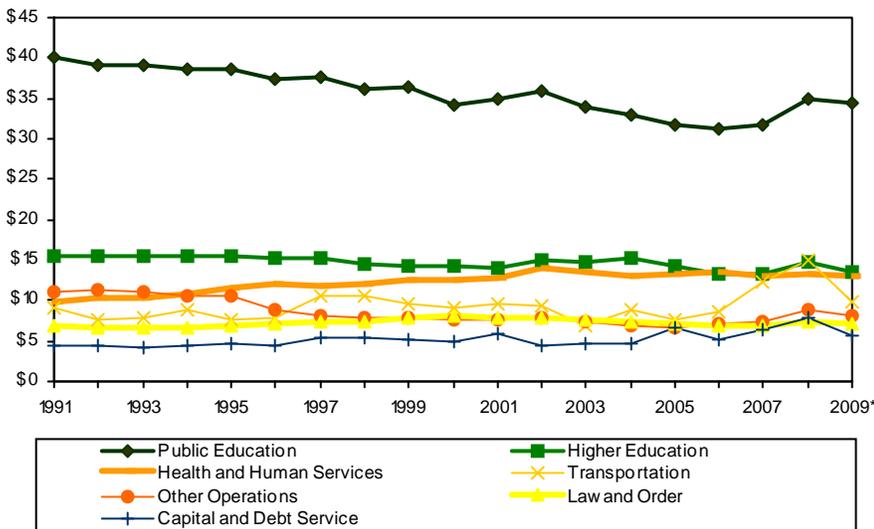
Utah Foundation’s research reports and briefs are available at www.utahfoundation.org. Visit our website to become more informed on the crucial issues facing our state and the advantages of becoming a Utah Foundation member.

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.

State Expenditures per \$1,000 of Personal Income by Major Budget Category, FY 191-2009



*FY 2008 is authorized and FY 2009 is appropriated
Sources: Utah Governor’s Office of Planning and Budget; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics; U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis; Calculations by Utah Foundation

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

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	11,671.3	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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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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