

Utah Data Guide

A Newsletter For Data Users

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

The 2010 Census and the American Community Survey: *America is Changing and So is the Census*

United States
**Census
 2010**



IT'S IN OUR HANDS

socioeconomic and housing characteristics. Nationwide, about one-in-six addresses in 2000 received the long form. Together, the two parts of the decennial census showed not only the number of people living in America but also the way we live: education, housing, jobs and more. This information will still be part of the decennial census, but it will be collected on a continuing basis as part of the American Community Survey.

Although the U.S. Census Bureau's Population Estimates Program provides estimates of population and housing in the years between censuses, there were no updates on the estimates for the long form's characteristics data. Our nation is not static, however, and communities need current data to make informed decisions.

After a decade of testing and development, the Census Bureau launched the nationwide American Community Survey (ACS) in January 2005. The ACS is officially part of the decennial census and includes essentially the same questions as the long form. But rather than once a decade, the ACS is sent to a rolling sample of addresses every month, every year, throughout the nation. By

One of the most significant changes in modern census history will occur in 2010 — for the first time since 1930, all addresses in the U.S. will receive a census short form.

In recent censuses, most addresses received one of two forms: either the short form, which focused on the population count and demographics; or the long form, which included additional questions on

2010, the new survey will yield current annual data for all geographic areas of the country in the form of single- or multiyear estimates.

More information about the American Community Survey can be found on the Census Bureau Web page at <http://www.census.gov/acs>.

Topics in the 2010 Census:

Demographic Characteristics: Age | Sex | Hispanic Origin | Race | Relationship | Home: Owned or Rented?

Additional Topics in the American Community Survey:

Social Characteristics: Marital Status | Marital History | Fertility | Grandparents as Caregivers | Ancestry | Place of Birth, U.S. Citizenship and Year of Entry | Language Spoken at Home | Educational Attainment and School Enrollment | Residence 1-Year Ago | Veteran Status: Disability Rating and Period of Service

Economic Characteristics: Income | Food Stamps Benefit | Labor Force Status | Industry, Occupation, and Class of Worker | Place of Work and Journey to Work | Work Status Last Year | Vehicles Available | Health Insurance Coverage

Housing Characteristics: Year Structure Built | Units in Structure | Year Moved into Unit | Rooms | Bedrooms | Plumbing | Kitchen Facilities | House Heating Fuel | Telephone Service Available | Home Value | Rent | Mortgage Status | Selected Monthly Owner Costs ■



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2008 American Community Survey

The American Community Survey (ACS) is a nationwide survey designed to provide communities with reliable and timely demographic, social, economic, and housing data every year. It has an annual sample size of about three million addresses across the United States and Puerto Rico and includes both housing units and group quarters. The ACS is conducted in every county throughout the nation and every municipio in Puerto Rico.

Beginning in 2006, ACS data for 2005 were released for geographic areas with populations of 65,000 and greater. In 2008, the first set of multiyear estimates was released for data collected between January 2005 and December 2007. These 3-year estimates were published for geographic areas with populations of 20,000 and greater. The U.S. Census Bureau is planning to release the first 5-year estimates in late 2010 for the smallest geographic areas based on data collected between January 2005 and December 2009.

This report summarizes portions of the 2008 ACS data released in August 2009. The complete menu of data products, including details of the ACS sample design, new economic briefs, and other information is available at <http://www.census.gov/acs/www>.

Social Characteristics

Population and Fertility. In 2008, Utah had the highest overall population growth in the United States at 2.5%—well above the national growth rate of 0.9%.

Utah also continues to have the highest birth rate in the nation. Expressed in terms of births in the last twelve months per thousand women ages 15 to 50, Utah's birth rate was 79, which is 43% above the national rate of 55 births per thousand women. Idaho ranks

second, with a birth rate of 68, and while Vermont ranks last, with a birth rate of 40. Among Utah counties for which data are available, Tooele County had the highest birth rate (111), followed by Iron (107), Cache (82), Sanpete (81), Davis (76), and Salt Lake (71) counties.

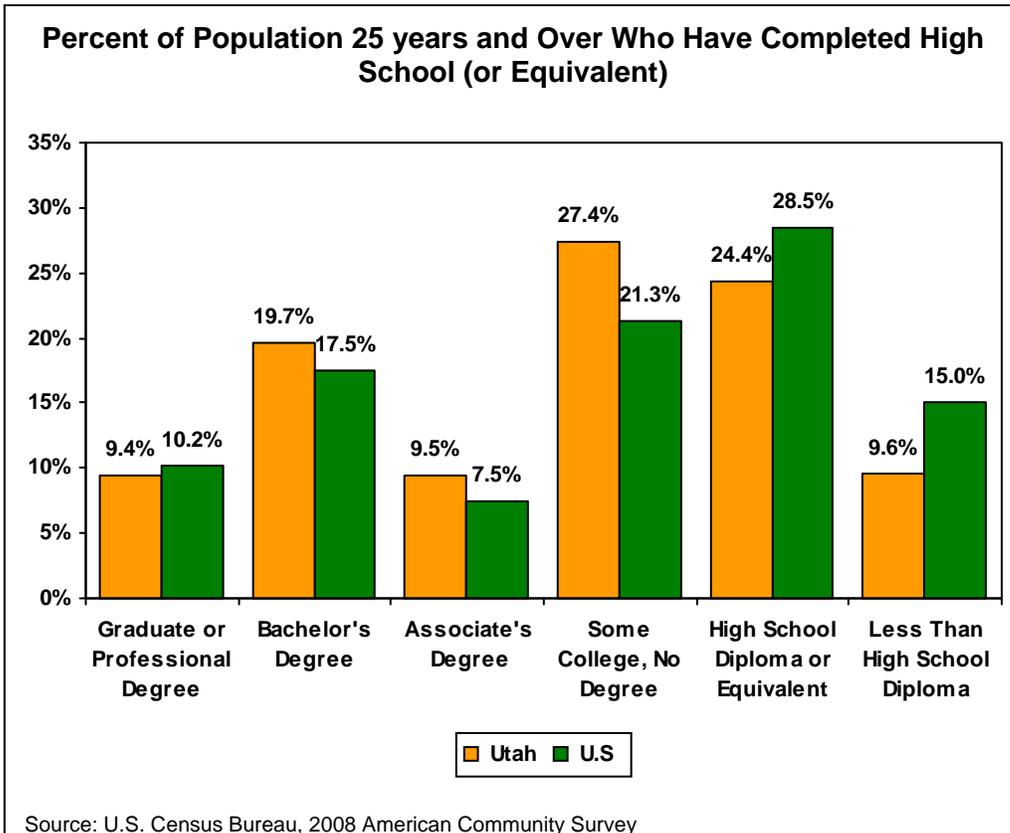
Household Size and Composition. In 2008, there were about 854,000 households in Utah, averaging 3.2 persons per household. This reflects an increase over the 2007 average household size of 3.1 and is the highest in the nation. California, Hawaii, and Texas ranked after Utah with average household sizes of 3.0, 2.9, and 2.8 persons, respectively. In 2008, the national average household size was 2.6 persons.

Families comprised 74% of all Utah households, including both married-couple families (61%) and other families (13%). Non-family households comprised 26% of all households, the majority of which (20%) were people living alone. The remaining 6% were composed of people living in households who were unrelated to the householder.

Nationally, families comprised 66% of all households in 2008, including married-couple families (49%) and other families (17%). Non-family households comprised 34% of all households, the majority of which were people living alone (28%). The remaining 6% of households were comprised of people who were unrelated to the householder.

Educational Attainment. In 2008, 90% of Utahns age 25 and older had at least graduated from high school (or equivalent) and 29% had a bachelor's degree or higher. Of Utah counties where data were available, Davis County had the highest percent of high school graduates (95%) followed by Utah (94%), Cache (93%), and Washington (91%). Salt Lake and Weber counties both had the lowest rate of high school graduates—89%. Of counties with available data, Utah county had the highest percent of population age 25 and older who graduated with at least a bachelor's degree, with 34.4% followed by Cache with 34.3%. Davis County had 32.4% and Salt Lake County had 30.0%. Washington and Weber counties had the lowest percent—25.8% and 21.7%, respectively.

Utah compares favorably with most other states in terms of educational attainment. Utah ranks 18th in the nation for population holding a bachelor's degree or higher (29%). Nationally, 27% of people age 25 and older hold a bachelor's degree or higher. An additional 10% of Utahns have an associate's degree. Utah's high school drop-out rate of 10% is the tenth lowest in the nation. Minnesota, Alaska, and North Dakota share the lowest high school dropout rate (8%). Nationally, 15% of all people age 25 or older are high school dropouts.



2008 American Community Survey

Geographic Mobility. Geographic mobility measures the percent of people, at least one year of age, in terms of where they lived one year earlier. In 2008, 82% of Utahns were living in the same residence one year earlier. Eleven percent had moved during the past year from another residence in the same county and 3% had moved from another county within Utah. Four percent of residents moved to Utah from another state and 1% moved to Utah from abroad. These mobility rates are generally consistent with Utah's 2007 geographic mobility.

In 2008, Utahns were slightly more mobile than the rest of the country. In the United States, 84% of people at least one year old lived in the same residence the year before. Nine percent had moved during the past twelve months from another residence within the same county, 3% from another county in the same state, 2% moved from another state and 1% moved to the United States from abroad.

Economic Characteristics

Household Income. In 2008, median household income in Utah was \$56,633 a decline from 2007 when the inflation-adjusted median income was \$57,225. Utah's median household income was higher than the national average, which was \$52,029 in 2008, declining from the 2007 national inflation-adjusted average of \$52,688.

Eighty-six percent of Utah households received income from employment earnings and almost 15% received retirement income other than Social Security. Twenty-one percent of Utah households received Social Security. The average income from Social Security was \$15,911. These income sources are not mutually exclusive—some households received income from more than one source.

Of counties for which data were available, Davis County had the highest median income (\$66,923), reflecting a decrease of 1.9% from 2007, when the inflation-adjusted median income was \$68,208. Cache County had the lowest median income (\$49,256). Weber County experienced the largest drop in median household income of all reported counties, falling from \$54,157 in 2007 to \$51,064 in 2008, a decline of more than 5%.

Nationally, median income also declined slightly, falling from \$52,688 in 2007 to \$52,029 in

2008. Median household income in Utah has been consistently higher than the national average and the growth in Utah's median income continues to outpace national growth in median income.

Employment. In 2008, despite challenging economic times, or perhaps because of them, Utah labor force participation rates were higher than in 2007. Seventy percent of people between the ages of 16 and 64 were in, either in the civilian labor force or the armed forces—an increase of 0.5% over 2007 levels. Although most of the total labor force was civilian, participation in the armed forces dou-

Median Household Income					
Geography	2006	2007	2008	Percent Change 2006-2007	Percent Change 2007-2008
Cache County	\$45,988	\$47,449	\$49,256	3.2%	3.8%
Davis County	\$65,430	\$68,208	\$66,923	4.2%	-1.9%
Salt Lake County	\$56,475	\$58,513	\$59,250	3.6%	1.3%
Salt Lake City	\$44,547	\$44,651	\$45,199	0.2%	1.2%
Sandy	\$73,381	\$80,647	\$80,181	9.9%	-0.6%
West Jordan	\$66,848	\$64,014	\$67,299	-4.2%	5.1%
West Valley City	\$50,001	\$51,599	\$53,662	3.2%	4.0%
Utah County	\$53,982	\$59,612	\$59,886	10.4%	0.5%
Orem	\$47,938	\$52,629	\$55,148	9.8%	4.8%
Provo	\$36,538	\$39,996	\$43,549	9.5%	8.9%
Washington County	\$49,126	\$48,620	\$50,333	-1.0%	3.5%
St. George	\$46,471	\$45,522	\$48,952	-2.0%	7.5%
Weber County	\$52,698	\$54,157	\$51,064	2.8%	-5.7%
Ogden	\$38,942	\$40,064	\$41,993	2.9%	4.8%
Utah	\$54,799	\$57,225	\$56,633	4.4%	-1.0%
United States	\$51,746	\$52,688	\$52,029	1.8%	-1.3%

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

Utah Labor Force Participation					
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Population 16 years and older	1,689,700	1,767,685	1,840,346	1,911,752	1,970,563
In Labor Force	70.1%	70.6%	69.4%	69.5%	70.0%
Civilian Labor Force	69.8%	70.4%	69.2%	69.2%	69.4%
Employed	65.1%	66.6%	66.1%	66.6%	66.6%
Unemployed	4.7%	3.8%	3.1%	2.7%	2.8%
Armed Forces	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.6%
Not in Labor Force	29.9%	29.4%	30.6%	30.5%	30.0%
Civilian Labor Force Unemployment Rate	6.7%	5.3%	4.4%	3.8%	4.0%

Note: Data in this table may differ from other data.

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

2008 American Community Survey

bled from 0.3% in 2007 to 0.6% in 2008, the highest level since before 2002. Unemployment rates increased from 3.8% in 2007 to 4.0% in 2008. The percent of people classified as “not in the labor force” declined by 0.5% as individuals joined the labor force.

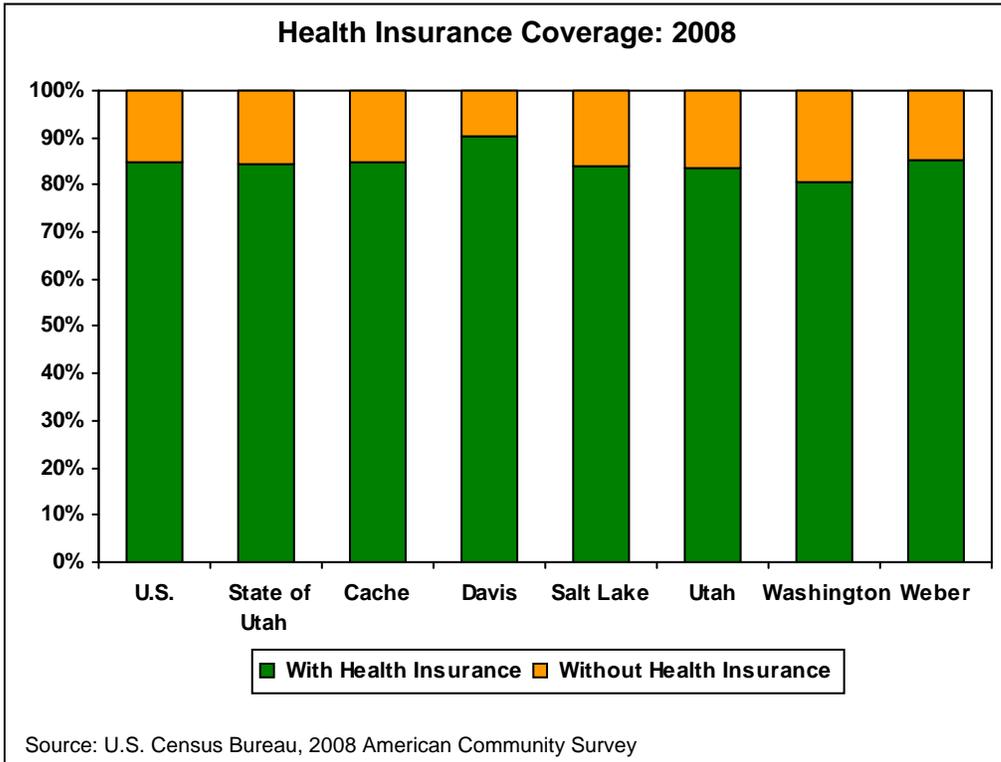
In 2008, Utah’s labor force participation rate (70.0%) was higher than the national average (65.9%). Utah also compared favorably to the national average employment rate (66.6% in Utah; 61.3% nationally). A higher percent of Utahns were in the armed forces than the national average (0.5%).

Health Insurance. Beginning in 2008, the ACS included questions relating to health insurance coverage. In 2008, 84.5% of all Utahns

had health insurance, either private or public, while 15.5% had no insurance. The largest segment of uninsured in Utah was people between the ages of 18 and 64, at 18.8%. Of counties within Utah for which data were available, Davis County had the highest percent of people with health insurance (90.3%), followed by Weber and Cache counties with 85.3% and 85.0%, respectively. Washington County had the state’s lowest percent of health insured population at 80.7%.

In 2008, 84.9% of all Americans were insured, either by private or public insurance, slightly higher than the percentage of Utahns who were insured.

Poverty. In 2008, the percent of all Utahns living below the poverty level declined slightly to 9.6% from 9.7% in 2007, well below the national average. The national poverty rate for all Americans was 13.2% in 2008, up from 13.0% in 2007. At 9.6%, Utah’s poverty rate was the eighth lowest in the nation. New Hampshire had



Geography	2007	2008
Cache	13.4%	12.0%
Davis	6.3%	5.8%
Salt Lake	8.8%	8.5%
Utah	11.4%	12.2%
Washington	7.1%	7.9%
Weber	10.3%	10.5%
United States	13.0%	13.2%
Utah	9.7%	9.6%

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

Geography	Total Population		Under 18 Years		18 - 64 Years		65 Years and Over	
	Number	Percent With Health Insurance	Number	Percent With Health Insurance	Number	Percent With Health Insurance	Number	Percent With Health Insurance
Cache	112,048	85.0%	36,171	86.8%	67,936	82.4%	7,941	98.4%
Davis	288,445	90.3%	95,518	92.8%	170,541	87.8%	22,386	99.0%
Salt Lake	1,012,033	84.1%	302,004	85.2%	622,976	81.6%	87,053	98.6%
Utah	527,507	83.5%	184,803	85.8%	309,568	80.7%	33,136	97.5%
Washington	137,261	80.7%	40,116	82.0%	72,053	73.2%	25,092	100.0%
Weber	222,571	85.3%	67,842	89.3%	133,040	81.0%	21,689	99.2%
State of Utah	2,704,865	84.5%	849,122	86.9%	1,616,740	81.2%	239,003	98.8%

Note: Data in this table may differ from other data.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008 American Community Survey

2008 American Community Survey

the lowest poverty rate at 7.6%, an increase from 2007 when the poverty rate was 7.1%. Mississippi had the highest, at 21.8%, also an increase over its 2007 level of 20.6%. Of counties in Utah for which data were available, Davis had the lowest poverty rate (5.8%) followed by Washington (7.9%), Salt Lake (8.5%), Weber (10.5%), Cache (12.0%) and Utah County (12.2%). In 2008, poverty rates decreased over 2007 levels in Cache, Davis, and Salt Lake counties, while increasing in Utah, Washington, and Weber counties.

Housing Characteristics

Housing Values. Recent market turmoil continues to have significant effects on housing prices nationwide. Nonetheless, Utah's median property value rose from \$218,700 in 2007 to \$236,000 in 2008—a 7.9% increase and second highest increase in the nation. Only Wyoming, with a 9.2% rise over 2007 median housing value, increased more than Utah. The national median property value rose from \$194,300 in 2007 to 197,600 in 2008—a 1.7% increase. In 2008, Hawaii ranked highest with median property value of \$560,200, while West Virginia ranked lowest at \$95,900. Housing values in Utah remain lower than other western states including California (\$467,000), Nevada (\$271,500), and Colorado (\$242,200). In 2008, median housing values decreased in eleven states: Nevada, California, Florida, Arizona, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Maryland, Michigan, Connecticut, and West Virginia.

In 2008, of Utah counties for which data were available, Washington County had the highest median housing value at \$262,400, followed by Utah (\$258,500), Salt Lake (\$257,500), and Davis (\$239,800) counties. Weber County had the lowest median housing value at \$172,600. Cache County median housing value increased most over 2007 values (18.7%), while Washington County increased the least (5.5%).

Housing Costs. Estimated median monthly housing costs for all housing rose to \$1,012 in 2008 from its 2007 level of \$967—an increase of 4.7%. In Utah, median monthly housing costs for owner-occupied housing units with a mortgage were \$1,445 in 2008, lower than the national median of \$1,514. California had the most expensive median housing costs per month (\$2,384) and West Virginia had the least expensive (\$878).

Housing Vacancy Rates. Beginning in 2007, the ACS included questions relating to housing vacancy rates. In 2008, Utah's housing vacancy rates declined to 9.6% from 9.7% in 2007. The nation, as a whole, had an average vacancy rate of 12.0% in 2008, an increase from 11.6% in 2007.

Of Utah counties where data were available, Summit County has the highest vacancy rate (44.8%), followed by Wasatch (26.9%), Iron (20.5%) and Sanpete (18.3%) counties. Utah County had the lowest

	Median Housing Values			Percent Change	Percent Change
	2006	2007	2008	2006-2007	2007-2008
Cache	\$159,000	\$165,500	\$196,400	4.1%	18.7%
Davis	\$193,700	\$221,800	\$239,800	14.5%	8.1%
Salt Lake	\$204,600	\$241,700	\$257,700	18.1%	6.6%
Utah	\$207,700	\$239,600	\$258,500	15.4%	7.9%
Washington	\$244,900	\$248,700	\$262,400	1.6%	5.5%
Weber	\$145,400	\$162,400	\$172,600	11.7%	6.3%
Utah	\$188,500	\$218,700	\$236,000	16.0%	7.9%
United States	\$170,500	\$194,300	\$197,600	14.0%	1.7%

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

Geography	Housing Vacancy Rates		
	2007	2008	Percent Change 2007-2008
Box Elder	9.4%	8.5%	-9.6%
Cache	7.3%	7.3%	0.0%
Davis	5.7%	5.3%	-7.0%
Iron	19.3%	20.5%	6.2%
Salt Lake	6.1%	6.0%	-1.6%
Sanpete	19.3%	18.3%	-5.2%
Sevier	n/a	16.2%	n/a
Summit	44.9%	44.8%	-0.2%
Tooele	9.3%	6.1%	-34.4%
Uintah	7.9%	7.7%	-2.5%
Utah	4.9%	5.1%	4.1%
Wasatch	24.2%	26.9%	11.2%
Washington	17.1%	17.6%	2.9%
Weber	8.2%	7.9%	-3.7%
Utah	9.7%	9.6%	-1.0%
United States	11.6%	12.0%	3.4%

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

vacancy rate at 5.1%. In 2008, Iron, Utah, Wasatch and Washington counties all reported increased vacancy rates over 2007; Box Elder, Davis, Salt Lake, Sanpete, Summit, Tooele, Uintah, and Weber counties reported declining vacancy rates. Cache County vacancy rates remained the same. ■

Affiliates Corner: The Governor's Office of Planning and Budget

The Governor's Office of Planning and Budget provides leadership for the initiatives of the Governor and meets customer information, budgeting, planning, strategy, and issue coordination needs by providing accurate and timely data, impartial analyses, and objective recommendations. The tools and services provided by the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget facilitate the responsible use of taxpayers' money, provide efficient public services, and empower Utah communities to protect private property rights.



Budget Section

The Budget section provides objective budgetary analyses; reviews program plans and budget details, and prepares budget detail for the annual Governor's Budget Recommendation to the Utah State Legislature. At the conclusion of each general session, analysts summarize appropriations and monitor expenditures throughout the year.

Planning

The Planning section promotes quality growth through the use of interactive tools and the coordination of local, federal and state resources.

Demographic and Economic Analysis

The Demographic and Economic Analysis (DEA) section of the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget manages, analyzes and disseminates economic, demographic and fiscal data in order to improve planning, budgeting and policy-making in Utah.

DEA provides information and research to other governments, businesses, academia, and the public to facilitate informed judgments about issues impacting Utah.

As part of this broad role, DEA:

- Estimates and forecasts population levels and characteristics, economic conditions and state revenues and expenditures.
- Calculates and monitors compliance of the state spending limitation.
- Assesses the economic, demographic and fiscal impacts of projects and policies.
- Projects and analyzes long-term economic and demographic trends.
- Coordinates the U.S. Census Bureau State Business and Industry Data Center Program in Utah.
- Compiles, organizes and disseminates data and special studies on issues relevant to state planning and budgeting.

DEA's Specific Mission:

The DEA section strives to organize, analyze, interpret, and present economic, demographic and fiscal data in a way that facilitates sound policy decisions. In doing so, DEA endeavors to:

- Use sound research methods, cutting-edge technology and the best data in the formation of public policy.
- Add value to existing information by providing explanations of the relationships between types of data and limitations of data and the management and interpretation of essential economic, demographic and fiscal information.
- Continually integrate DEA's work with the planning and budgeting initiatives of the Governor.
- Make information more accessible to the public.

- Produce work that contributes to the professional literature, withstands peer review and builds upon the reputation of the office.

Strategic Management

GOBP's newest section, Strategic Management, was created in partnership with the Utah Policy Partnership. The mission of the section is to facilitate the continuous improvement of state government performance. This is done by researching and implementing best practices in strategic collaboration, performance management, training, and enterprise innovations.

Contact

The Governor's Office of Planning and Budget is located in the Utah State Capitol—Suite 150—P.O. Box 132210—Salt Lake City, UT 84114-2210. ■

The Utah State Data Center Program

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

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

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

ECONOMIC INDICATORS	UNITS	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	% CHG	% CHG	% CHG	% CHG
		ACTUAL	ACTUAL	ESTIMATE	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	11,652.0	11,306.0	11,462.7	2.0	1.1	-3.0	1.4
U.S. Real Personal Consumption	Billion Chained \$2000	8,029.0	8,252.8	8,272.1	8,208.8	8,345.9	2.8	0.2	-0.8	1.7
U.S. Real Fixed Investment	Billion Chained \$2000	1,865.5	1,808.6	1,718.9	1,381.7	1,407.6	-3.1	-5.0	-19.6	1.9
U.S. Real Defense Spending	Billion Chained \$2000	490.0	502.1	538.1	553.9	547.8	2.5	7.2	2.9	-1.1
U.S. Real Exports	Billion Chained \$2000	1,314.9	1,425.9	1,514.1	1,314.0	1,338.4	8.4	6.2	-13.2	1.9
Utah Exports (NAICS, Census)	Million Dollars	6,798.1	7,811.5	10,293.5	8,471.6	8,701.0	14.9	31.8	-17.7	2.7
Utah Coal Production	Million Tons	26.1	24.3	24.4	24.7	24.3	-6.9	0.4	1.2	-1.6
Utah Crude Oil Production	Million Barrels	17.9	19.5	22.0	21.2	20.5	8.9	12.7	-3.6	-3.3
Utah Natural Gas Production Sales	Billion Cubic Feet	318.7	344.4	403.0	390.0	385.0	8.1	17.0	-3.2	-1.3
Utah Copper Mined Production	Million Pounds	596.0	497.0	627.8	615.2	556.3	-16.6	26.3	-2.0	-9.6
Utah Molybdenum Production	Million Pounds	37.0	34.2	29.6	23.1	31.7	-7.5	-13.6	-21.9	37.2
SALES AND CONSTRUCTION										
U.S. New Auto and Truck Sales	Millions	16.5	16.1	13.1	9.7	10.6	-2.5	-18.4	-26.2	9.0
U.S. Housing Starts	Millions	1.81	1.34	0.90	0.55	0.71	-25.9	-32.9	-39.1	30.0
U.S. Residential Investment	Billion Dollars	757.0	630.2	487.7	357.1	395.9	-16.7	-22.6	-26.8	10.9
U.S. Nonresidential Structures	Billion Dollars	410.4	480.3	553.4	453.3	372.2	17.0	15.2	-18.1	-17.9
U.S. Home Price Index (Economy.com)	1980Q1 = 100	376.2	385.3	375.2	342.0	308.8	2.4	-2.6	-8.8	-9.7
U.S. Existing S.F. Home Prices (NAR)	Thousand Dollars	221.9	219.0	198.1	183.1	190.3	-1.3	-9.5	-7.6	3.9
U.S. Nontaxable & Taxable Retail Sales	Billion Dollars	4,294.5	4,435.8	4,403.8	4,099.7	4,273.0	3.3	-0.7	-6.9	4.2
Utah New Auto and Truck Sales	Thousands	114.1	115.2	90.8	59.1	71.0	1.0	-21.2	-34.9	20.2
Utah Dwelling Unit Permits	Thousands	26.3	20.5	10.6	8.5	9.0	-22.0	-48.4	-19.8	5.9
Utah Residential Permit Value	Million Dollars	4,955.5	3,963.2	1,876.2	1,450.0	1,550.0	-20.0	-52.7	-22.7	6.9
Utah Nonresidential Permit Value	Million Dollars	1,588.4	2,051.4	1,915.5	1,400.0	1,100.0	29.1	-6.6	-26.9	-21.4
Utah Additions, Alterations and Repairs	Million Dollars	865.3	979.8	789.0	550.0	600.0	13.2	-19.5	-30.3	9.1
Utah Home Price Index (FHFA)	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	232.4	213.9	203.2	14.3	0.2	-8.0	-5.0
Utah Taxable Retail Sales	Million Dollars	24,969	26,504	26,212	24,219	24,680	6.1	-1.1	-7.6	1.9
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	65.3	72.5	-2.0	-25.5	2.5	11.0
Utah July 1st Population (UPEC)	Thousands	2,615	2,700	2,758	2,806	2,855	3.2	2.2	1.7	1.7
Utah Net Migration (UPEC)	Thousands	28.7	44.3	16.6	6.0	6.0	na	na	na	na
Utah July 1st Population (Economy.Com)	Thousands	2,585	2,669	2,736	2,776	2,811	2.6	2.5	1.5	1.3
PROFITS AND RESOURCE PRICES										
U.S. Corporate Before Tax Profits	Billion Dollars	1,873.7	1,886.3	1,597.3	1,397.1	1,580.1	0.7	-15.3	-12.5	13.1
U.S. Before Tax Profits Less Fed. Res.	Billion Dollars	1,839.9	1,848.6	1,561.7	1,370.2	1,560.9	0.5	-15.5	-12.3	13.9
West Texas Intermediate Crude Oil	\$ Per Barrel	66.1	72.2	99.8	55.0	65.0	9.2	38.2	-44.9	18.2
U.S. Coal Price Index	1982 = 100	126.7	130.8	161.8	174.0	158.5	3.3	23.7	7.5	-8.9
Utah Coal Prices	\$ Per Short Ton	22.5	25.2	28.0	29.0	28.5	11.9	11.2	3.6	-1.7
Utah Oil Prices	\$ Per Barrel	59.7	62.5	86.6	45.5	55.0	4.7	38.6	-47.4	20.9
Utah Natural Gas Prices	\$ Per MCF	5.70	4.10	6.46	2.80	3.70	-28.1	57.6	-56.7	32.1
Utah Copper Prices	\$ Per Pound	3.20	3.34	3.25	2.10	2.15	4.4	-2.7	-35.4	2.4
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	213.4	216.2	2.9	3.8	-0.9	1.3
U.S. GDP Chained Price Indexes	2000 = 100	116.7	119.8	122.5	124.3	125.3	2.7	2.2	1.4	0.8
U.S. Federal Funds Rate	Percent	4.96	5.02	1.93	0.15	0.40	na	na	na	na
U.S. 3-Month Treasury Bills	Percent	4.72	4.38	1.40	0.24	0.80	na	na	na	na
U.S. T-Bond Rate, 10-Year	Percent	4.79	4.63	3.67	3.26	3.58	na	na	na	na
30 Year Mortgage Rate (FHLMC)	Percent	6.42	6.33	6.04	5.10	6.00	na	na	na	na
EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES										
U.S. Establishment Employment (BLS)	Millions	136.1	137.6	137.0	132.0	131.2	1.1	-0.4	-3.7	-0.6
U.S. Average Annual Pay (BLS)	Dollars	42,535	44,458	45,944	47,007	48,003	4.5	3.3	2.3	2.1
U.S. Total Wages & Salaries (BLS)	Billion Dollars	5,789	6,118	6,296	6,206	6,299	5.7	2.9	-1.4	1.5
Utah Nonagricultural Employment (WFS)	Thousands	1,203.6	1,251.3	1,252.9	1,197.2	1,181.7	4.0	0.1	-4.4	-1.3
Utah Average Annual Pay (WFS)	Dollars	34,605	36,530	37,441	37,838	38,504	5.6	2.5	1.1	1.8
Utah Total Nonagriculture Wages (WFS)	Million Dollars	41,651	45,709	46,909	45,300	45,500	9.7	2.6	-3.4	0.4
INCOME AND UNEMPLOYMENT										
U.S. Personal Income (BEA)	Billion Dollars	10,994	11,663	12,100	12,093	12,332	6.1	3.8	-0.1	2.0
U.S. Unemployment Rate (BLS)	Percent	4.6	4.6	5.8	9.3	10.3	na	na	na	na
Utah Personal Income (BEA)	Million Dollars	75,598	79,619	82,890	82,310	83,820	5.3	4.1	-0.7	1.8
Utah Unemployment Rate (WFS)	Percent	2.9	2.7	3.7	5.8	6.4	na	na	na	na

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