

# Utah Data Guide

## A Newsletter For Data Users

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

### Census Day was April 1, 2010: Did You Mail Your Census Form Back?



The Census Bureau can't move forward until you mail it back. In March, census forms were delivered to every residence in the United States and Puerto Rico. The form you received is just 10 short questions and takes about 10 minutes to complete. After completion, mail the form back in the postage-paid envelope provided. If everyone mailed back their form, taxpayers would save \$1.5 billion in census operational costs. If you don't mail the form back, you will receive a visit from a census taker, who will ask you the questions from the form.

The majority of the country received English-only materials. Households in areas with high concentrations of Spanish-speaking residents may have received a bilingual (English/Spanish) form. Any personal data you provide is protected under federal law and will not be shared with anyone, including other federal agencies. Each Census Bureau employee takes an oath of nondisclosure and is sworn for life to protect your personal information.

The census numbers tell us who we are and what we need. Not only does the data collected by the 2010 Census determine the number of seats Utah and the other states have in the U.S. House of Representatives, but it helps determine where more than \$400 billion in federal funds will be used in your community for things such as: hospitals, job training centers, schools, senior centers, bridges, tunnels and other public works projects, and emergency services. When you complete your census form and mail it back, you help to ensure your community gets its fair share.

**Every question the Census Bureau asks is for a specific reason.**

**Name**—Listing the name of each person in the household helps ensure that the respondent to include all members. Also, names are needed if additional information about an individual must be obtained to complete the census form. Federal law protects the confidentiality of personal information, including names.

**Sex**—Many federal programs must differentiate between males and females for funding, implementing and evaluating their programs. Laws promoting equal employment opportunity for women require census

data on sex. Sociologists, economists, and other researchers who analyze social and economic trends use the data.

**Age and Date of Birth**—Federal, state, and local governments need data about age to interpret most social and economic characteristics, such as forecasting the number of people eligible for Social Security or Medicare benefits. Age data are widely used in planning and evaluating government programs and policies that provide funds or services for children, working-age adults, women of childbearing age, or the elderly.

**Hispanic origin**—This information is needed by federal agencies to monitor compliance with anti-discrimination provisions, such as the Voting Rights Act and the Civil Rights Act. State and local governments may use the data to help plan and administer bilingual programs for people of Hispanic origin.

**Race**—Race data are key to implementing many federal laws and is needed to monitor compliance with the voting Rights Act and the Civil Rights Act. State governments use the data to determine congressional, state, and local voting districts. It is used to assess fairness of employment practices, monitor racial disparities in characteristics such as health and education and to plan and obtain funds for public services.

**If you own or rent**—Homeownership rates serve as an indicator of the nation's economy. The data are also used to administer housing programs and to inform planning decisions.

For more information please visit the U.S. Census Bureau's 2010 Census website <http://2010.census.gov>.



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## Statistical Abstract of the United States: 2010

The U.S. Census Bureau recently released the *Statistical Abstract of the United States: 2010*. The Statistical Abstract is known as the Nation's Data Book and has been published since 1878. It is the standard summary of statistics on the social, political, and economic organization of the United States and has been designed as a convenient reference and a guide to other statistical sources. Data within the publication are gathered from many statistical publications, both governmental and from the private sector. Statistics for the 2010 edition are the most recent available as of the summer of 2009. Emphasis is given to national data, however many tables present data for regions and individual states with a smaller number of tables providing data for metropolitan areas and cities.

### Selected Statistics – With a Special Focus on Utah

#### Population Characteristics

In 2000, 79.0% of the nation's population resided in urban areas. Utah was 88.2% urban in 2000, ranking the state ninth among the 50 states and the District of Columbia. The District of Columbia ranked first with 100% of the population classified as urban, followed by California (94.4%), New Jersey (94.4%), Hawaii (91.5%), and Nevada (91.5%). Vermont had the lowest percentage of its population living in an urban setting with 38.2%.

In 2008, 19.7% of the nation's population age five and over spoke a language other than English at home, an increase from 2000 when the share was 17.9%. Utah's ratio was 14.0% in 2008, an increase from 2000 when the share was 12.5%. California, at 42.3% had the highest share, followed by New Mexico (35.4%), Texas (33.8%), New York (29.0%), and Nevada (27.9%).

The U.S. foreign-born population in 2008 was 12.5% of the total U.S. population. California, with 26.8%, had the highest share, followed by New York (21.7%), New Jersey (19.8%), Nevada (18.9%), and Florida (18.5%). In Utah, 8.3% of the total population was foreign-born, which ranked 21st in the nation. Of the foreign-born population in the U.S. in 2008, 29.5% entered the nation in the year 2000 or later. Mississippi with 51.3% had the largest percentage. Following closely behind were Kentucky (49.2%), Alabama (46.8%), Tennessee (43.8%), and North Carolina (42.5%). In Utah, 35.8% of the foreign-born population entered the U.S. in the year 2000 or later, which ranked 21st in the nation.

#### Vital Statistics

The marriage rate in the U.S. for 2008 was 7.1 per 1,000 persons, compared with rates of 9.8 and 8.3 in 1990 and 2000 respectively. In 2008, Utah had a marriage rate of 7.3 per 1,000 persons, compared to 11.2 and 11.1 in 1990 and 2000, ranking Utah

19th among the fifty states and the District of Columbia. Nevada ranked first with 43.1 followed by Hawaii (19.5), Arkansas (10.8), Tennessee (9.8), and Idaho (8.9). New Mexico was ranked last with a marriage rate of 4.0.

The national divorce rate declined from 4.7 per 1,000 people in 1990, to 4.1 in 2000, to 3.5 in 2008. The divorce rate in Utah in 2008 was also 3.5 per, the same as the national average. Utah ranked 27th among 45 states and the District of Columbia for which data were collected. Nevada had the highest divorce rate in 2008 with 6.5 divorces per 1,000 persons. Nevada was followed by Arkansas (5.6), Wyoming (5.1), Oklahoma (5.0), and Kentucky (4.9). Massachusetts had the fewest divorces with a rate of 2.0.

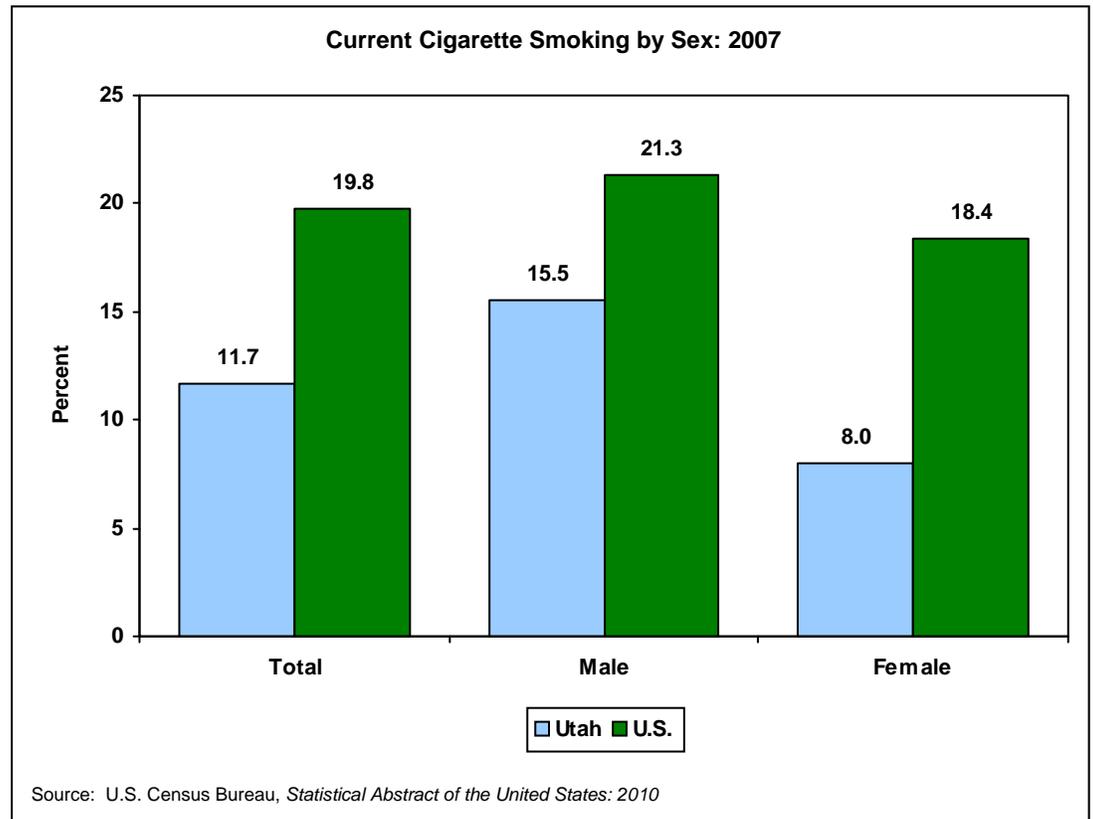
#### Health and Nutrition

In 2007, Utah had the lowest rate of cigarette smoking in the nation at 11.7% of the population age 18 and older. This is lower than the national rate of 19.8%. The states with the lowest rate of cigarette smoking are Utah, followed by California (14.3%), Connecticut (15.5%), Massachusetts (16.4%) and Minnesota (16.5%). The rate for cigarette smoking varied by gender, with a higher rate among males for all the states except two (Pennsylvania and Delaware).

Utah's 2007 physician-to-resident population ratio was eighth lowest in the nation, at 208 physicians per 100,000 resident population, with the national rate at 271. Utah's 2007 nurse-to-resident population ratio was the fourth lowest in the nation, at 625 nurses per 100,000 resident population, with the national rate at 819.

#### Geography and Environment

The highest recorded temperature in Utah through 2003 was 117 degrees (F) in St. George on July 5, 1985. The lowest was -69 de-



## Statistical Abstract of the United States: 2010

degrees (F) in Peter's Sink on February 1, 1985, which is the third coldest temperature recorded in the nation behind Prospect Creek, AK -80 degrees (F), and Rogers Pass, MT -70 degrees (F).

### Elections

In 2008, of the 1,859,000 people who were of voting age in Utah 56.8% were registered and 50.5% voted, making Utah the 49th state in the percent of the voting-age population that voted in the 2008 election. The nation had 225,499,000 people of voting age with 64.9% registered to vote and 58.2% who voted.

In 2008, 20 women held a statewide public office in Utah all of which were in the state legislature. Women represent 19.2% of the Utah State Legislature ranking 34<sup>th</sup> in the nation. The national percentage in 2008 was 23.9%. Vermont had the highest percentage of women serving in state public office with 38.3% followed by Colorado (36.0%), New Hampshire (35.4%), Washington (35.4%), and Minnesota (34.8%).

### Arts, Recreation, and Travel

There were 274.9 million visitors to national parks in the United States in 2008. California had the largest number of national park visitors (34.4 million), followed by the District of Columbia (33.2 million). Virginia ranked third with 22.5 million visitors, with North Carolina (18.0 million), and New York (16.9 million) rounding out

the top five. Utah had 8.5 million national park visitors, ranking ninth in the nation.

National parks in the United States covered 84.3 million gross area acres in 2008. Alaska had the largest national park acreage, 54.6 million gross area acres. This is 65% of the total acreage in the nation. California had the second largest national park acreage (8.1 million), followed by Arizona (3.0 million), Florida (2.6 million), and Wyoming (2.4 million). Utah ranked sixth with 2.1 million acres.

In 2007, Utah had 4.5 million visitors come to its state parks and recreation areas. These visitors brought in revenue of \$10.7 million to the state. Revenues comprised 34.3% of total operating expenditures of these parks and areas. Nationally, revenue comprised 40.1% of operating expenditures.

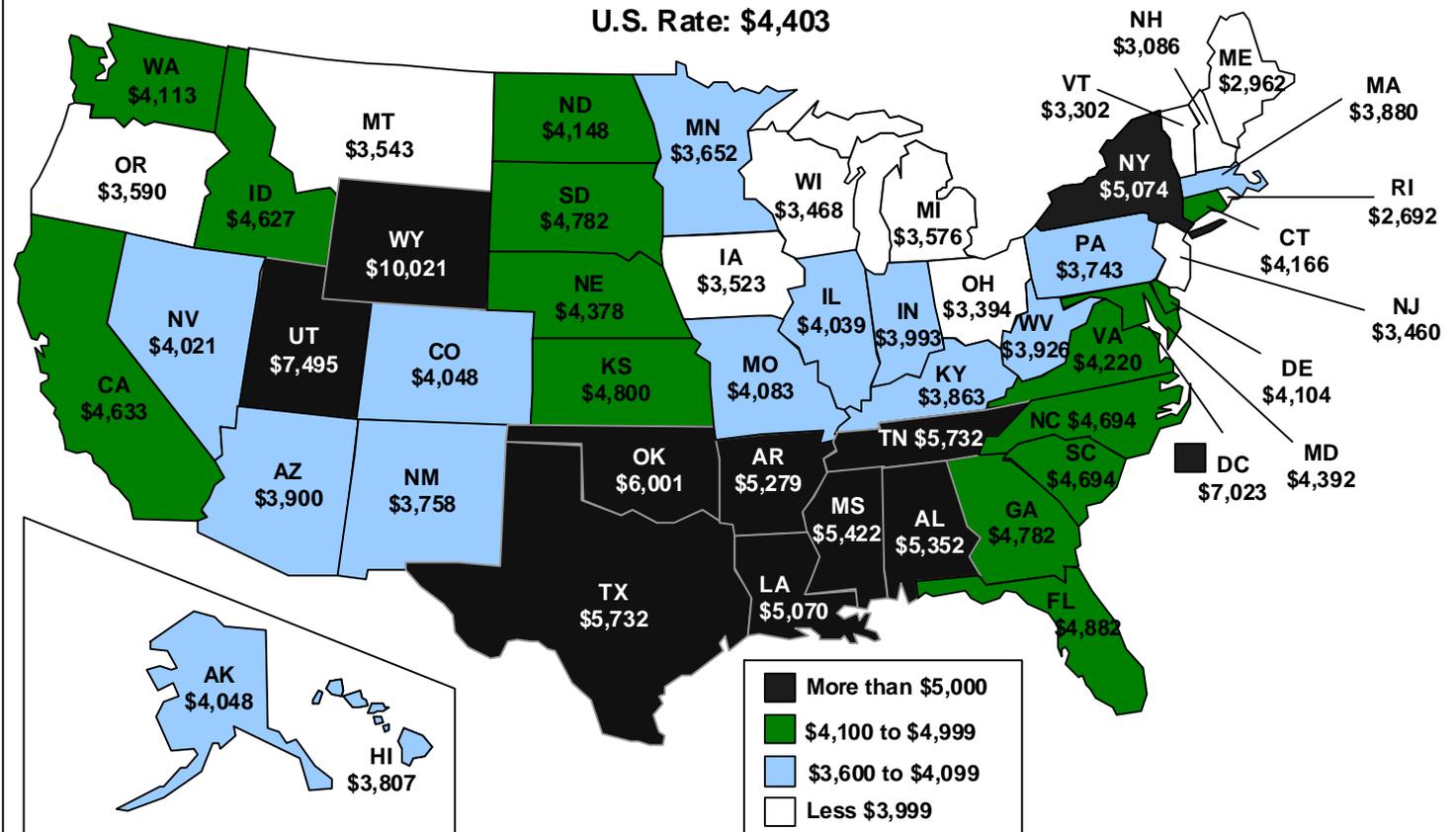
### Social Insurance & Human Services

In 2006, \$182.1 billion was given in individual charitable contributions from 41.4 million tax returns in the United States, averaging \$4,403 per return. Wyoming had the largest average individual charitable contributions with \$10,021, followed by Utah (\$7,495), the District of Columbia (\$7,023), Oklahoma (\$6,001), and Texas (\$5,742).

For more information visit the U.S. Census Bureau Statistical Abstract website at <http://www.census.gov/compendia/statab>. ■

Individual Charitable Contributions by State: 2006

U.S. Rate: \$4,403



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *Statistical Abstract of the United States: 2010*

## U.S. Census Bureau County Population Estimates: July 1, 2009

### Fastest Growing

The U.S. Census Bureau released July 1, 2009 county population estimates on March 23, 2010. For the third year in a row, St. Bernard Parish, Louisiana was the fastest growing county in the nation with a population increase of 7.9% from the July 1, 2008 to July 1, 2009. In the aftermath of Hurricane Katrina, its population dropped by almost 80%; its current population is now reaching 63% of the pre-Katrina total. All of the top ten fastest growing counties with a population greater than 10,000 were located in the South or the West. Long County, Georgia ranked second at 7.2% followed by Chambers County, Texas (7.0%); Duchesne County, Utah (6.0%); Campbell County, Wyoming (6.0%); Uintah County, Utah (5.7%); Franklin County, Washington (5.7%); Liberty County, Georgia (5.6%); Manassas Park, Virginia (5.5%); and Orleans Parish, Louisiana (5.4%).

Utah had six counties rank in the top 100 fastest growing counties in the nation from July 1, 2008 to July 1, 2009 with a population over 10,000. Duchesne and Uintah ranked in the top ten growing counties in the nation at fourth and sixth respectively. The other Utah counties include Cache (53rd at 3.0%), Wasatch (56th at 3.0%), Utah (59th at 2.9%), and Tooele (94th at 2.6%) counties.

From the 2000 Census to July 1, 2009 the fastest growing county in the nation was Kendall County in Illinois with a growth rate of 92.2%. Six of the top ten fastest growing counties were in the South, two in the West, and two in the Midwest. Pinal County, Arizona was the second fastest growing county with a growth rate of 89.7%, followed by Rockwall County, Texas (88.9%); Flagler County, Florida (83.9%); Loudoun County, Virginia (77.6%); Forsyth County, Georgia (77.3%); Lincoln County, South Dakota (70.8%); Paulding County, Georgia (67.3%); Williamson County, Texas (64.3%); and Douglas County, Colorado (64.0%).

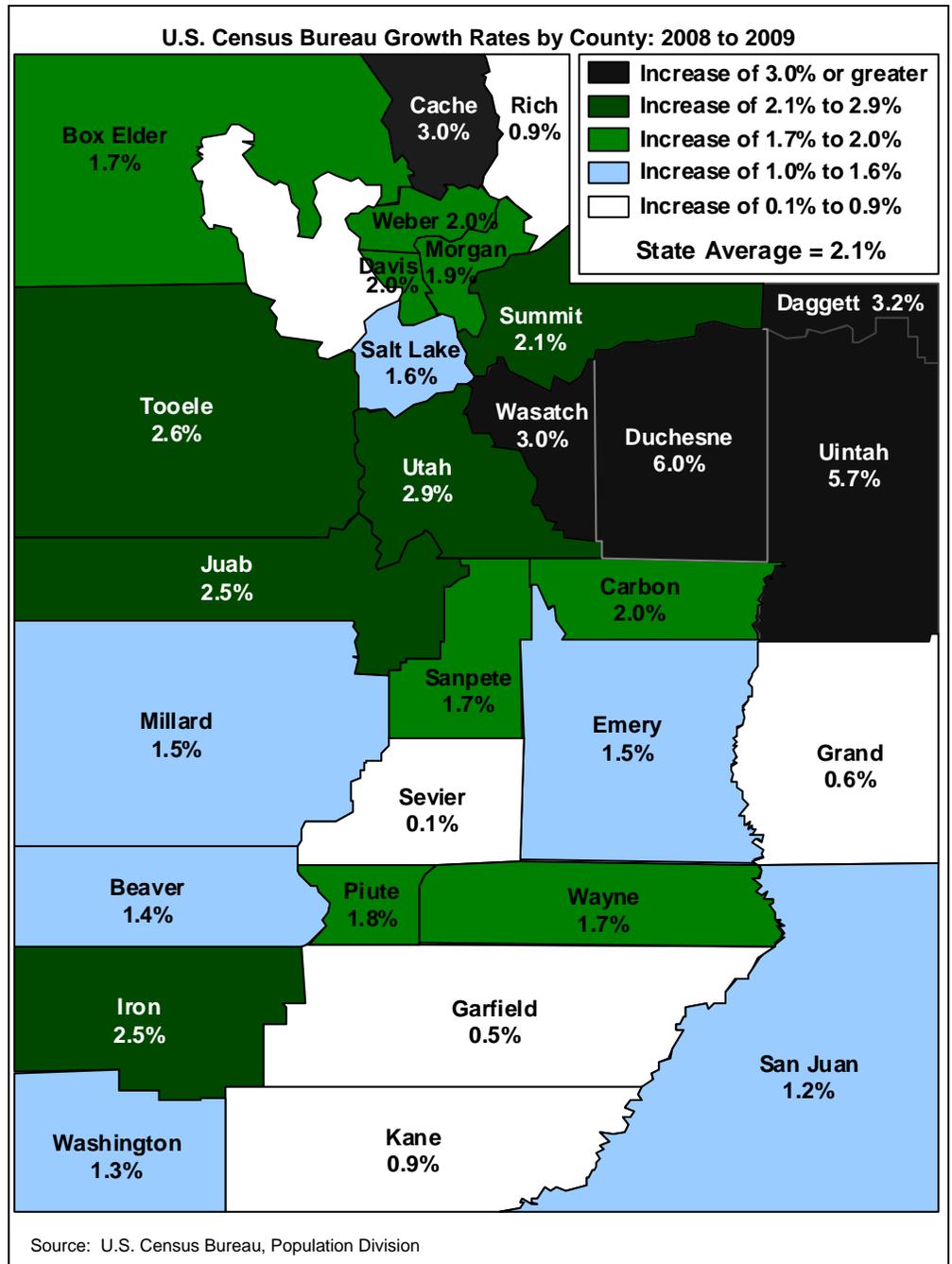
Utah had five counties rank in the top 100 fastest growing counties in the nation from the 2000 Census to July 1, 2009. Washington County, with a growth rate of 52.1%, ranked 26th in the nation, Utah County ranked 34th (48.0%), Tooele County ranked 44th (43.2%), Wasatch County ranked 50th (42.0%), and Iron County ranked 95th (34.0%).

### Numerical Increase

Harris County, Texas had the largest numerical increase from July 1, 2008 to July 1, 2009 with 90,387 new residents. It was followed by Los Angeles County, California (68,757); Maricopa County, Arizona (64,869); Tarrant County, Texas (39,926); and Dallas County (39,809). In Utah, Salt Lake County had the

largest numerical population increase from 2008 to 2009 of 16,462 people. Utah County ranked second with an increase of 15,552 and Davis County was third with an increase of 5,766.

Maricopa County, Arizona had the largest numerical increase in population from 2000 to 2009 with an increase of 950,983 people. It was followed by Harris County, Texas (670,411); Riverside County, California (580,053); Riverside County, California (580,053); and Clark County, Nevada (527,069). In Utah, Utah County had the largest numerical population increase in Utah from the 2000 Census to July 1, 2009 with an increase of 157,454. Salt Lake County ranked second with an increase of 120,655, followed by Davis (56,249), Washington (42,849), and Weber (30,951) counties.



## U.S. Census Bureau County Population Estimates: July 1, 2009

### Largest Counties

The largest county in the nation was once again Los Angeles County, California with 9.85 million residents, followed by Cook County, Illinois (5.29 million); Harris County, Texas (4.07 million); and Maricopa County, Arizona (4.02 million). Salt Lake County was the only county in the Utah to make the top 100 list, ranking 38th in the nation with a population of 1,034,989. According to the Census Bureau estimates, Salt Lake County continues to be Utah's most populous county, followed by Utah (545,307), Davis (300,827), Weber (231,834), and Washington (137,473) counties. To find additional information regarding the U.S. Census Bureau's county population estimates visit [www.census.gov/popest/counties](http://www.census.gov/popest/counties).

### Census Bureau vs. Utah Population Estimates Committee

The Utah Population Estimates Committee (UPEC) released July 1, 2009 county estimates for the State of Utah in December 2009. The

Census Bureau county estimates vary from the UPEC estimates. For the majority of the counties in Utah, the Census Bureau's estimates are lower than the UPEC's estimates. The percent difference between estimates was largest in Morgan, Millard, Garfield, Summit, and Wasatch counties.

Washington County had the largest numerical difference between the Census Bureau and UPEC estimates, followed by Salt Lake, Davis, Summit, and Wasatch counties. The largest difference between the Census Bureau's growth rates and the UPEC growth rates was in Uintah County, followed by Duchesne, Carbon, San Juan, and Garfield counties. To find additional information about the Utah Population Estimates Committee visit [www.governor.utah.gov/dea/popestimates.html](http://www.governor.utah.gov/dea/popestimates.html). ■

### U.S. Census Bureau Estimates by County

	April 1, 2000		Population Estimates										08-09 % 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	July 1, 2009	
Utah	2,233,169	2,233,204	2,244,314	2,291,250	2,334,473	2,379,938	2,438,915	2,499,637	2,583,724	2,663,796	2,727,343	2,784,572	2.1%
Beaver	6,005	6,005	6,016	6,003	6,040	5,990	5,994	6,067	6,113	6,068	6,182	6,267	1.4%
Box Elder	42,745	42,751	42,872	43,632	44,522	45,229	45,575	45,938	46,722	47,863	49,059	49,902	1.7%
Cache	91,391	91,391	91,872	93,798	97,277	100,177	102,229	104,540	106,399	108,655	111,873	115,269	3.0%
Carbon	20,422	20,425	20,354	19,691	19,745	19,665	19,438	19,180	19,242	19,666	19,605	19,989	2.0%
Daggett	921	921	928	921	888	887	914	916	924	904	912	941	3.2%
Davis	238,994	238,994	240,293	244,578	249,835	256,173	262,689	269,695	279,037	287,888	295,061	300,827	2.0%
Duchesne	14,371	14,371	14,371	14,540	14,796	14,782	14,827	15,135	15,436	16,191	16,926	17,948	6.0%
Emery	10,860	10,962	10,946	10,665	10,553	10,497	10,369	10,331	10,264	10,344	10,470	10,629	1.5%
Garfield	4,735	4,735	4,748	4,657	4,550	4,457	4,359	4,339	4,376	4,499	4,600	4,625	0.5%
Grand	8,485	8,380	8,399	8,515	8,716	8,793	8,851	9,066	9,291	9,422	9,598	9,660	0.6%
Iron	33,779	33,779	33,989	34,724	35,648	36,061	37,030	39,298	41,703	43,283	44,194	45,280	2.5%
Juab	8,238	8,238	8,271	8,386	8,473	8,599	8,777	8,889	9,132	9,551	9,999	10,244	2.5%
Kane	6,046	6,046	6,079	5,951	5,994	6,007	6,038	6,167	6,430	6,494	6,541	6,601	0.9%
Millard	12,405	12,405	12,395	12,300	12,222	12,151	11,988	11,891	11,889	11,886	12,095	12,276	1.5%
Morgan	7,129	7,129	7,155	7,289	7,400	7,444	7,551	7,752	8,062	8,438	8,744	8,908	1.9%
Piute	1,435	1,435	1,431	1,397	1,387	1,365	1,374	1,362	1,350	1,329	1,406	1,431	1.8%
Rich	1,961	1,961	1,964	1,921	1,928	2,007	2,012	2,005	1,977	2,053	2,141	2,160	0.9%
Salt Lake	898,387	898,412	901,051	914,334	924,534	936,378	948,223	960,067	985,487	1,002,425	1,018,527	1,034,989	1.6%
San Juan	14,413	14,413	14,373	13,583	13,776	13,727	13,928	13,887	13,964	14,378	14,868	15,049	1.2%
Sanpete	22,763	22,763	22,808	23,144	23,230	23,337	23,512	23,717	23,967	24,565	25,514	25,946	1.7%
Sevier	18,842	18,842	18,868	18,912	18,948	18,956	19,101	19,031	19,366	19,682	19,961	19,976	0.1%
Summit	29,736	29,736	29,987	30,929	31,763	32,666	33,705	34,686	34,908	35,449	36,208	36,969	2.1%
Tooele	40,735	40,735	41,615	43,726	45,577	47,333	48,669	50,092	52,353	54,720	56,865	58,335	2.6%
Uintah	25,224	25,224	25,253	25,697	26,173	26,180	26,466	26,978	27,803	28,917	29,834	31,536	5.7%
Utah	368,536	368,540	371,648	387,853	397,269	409,465	434,114	454,694	482,291	512,902	529,755	545,307	2.9%
Wasatch	15,215	15,215	15,417	16,090	16,735	17,382	17,827	18,726	19,891	20,395	20,976	21,600	3.0%
Washington	90,354	90,354	91,256	94,624	99,432	104,274	110,294	119,119	126,720	132,298	135,678	137,473	1.3%
Wayne	2,509	2,509	2,529	2,507	2,514	2,459	2,419	2,402	2,462	2,487	2,558	2,601	1.7%
Weber	196,533	196,533	197,426	200,883	204,548	207,497	210,642	213,667	216,165	221,044	227,193	231,834	2.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division

## Affiliates Corner: Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah



The Bureau of Economic and Business Research, within the David Eccles School of Business, is the University of Utah's premier Utah-centric applied economic, demographic, and housing research center. Established in 1932, the Bureau interacts with both private and public entities, conducting independent studies and engaging in sponsored research.

The Bureau continues to build on a 75 year tradition of analyzing and interpreting the changing population and economy of the state. At present, it is one of the state's three lead agencies for the Utah State Data Center, and is the University's main contact with the U.S. Census Bureau through this program. Staff sits on Governor Herbert's Census 2010 Complete Count Committee and also represents the University on the Utah Population Estimates Committee. The Governor's Office has granted a license to the Bureau to house and utilize the REMI Policy Insight Model, the customized projection model system built to the specifications of the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget and used to project the official state and county economic and demographic projections. The Bureau uses this model to generate projection scenarios, impact studies, and estimates at both the county and state level.

In addition, the Bureau maintains a monthly building permit data base of residential and nonresidential construction activity for all cities and counties in the state. This data base has been maintained since the early 1950s. Consequently, the Bureau has been involved in data collection, research and analysis of Utah housing markets for over fifty years; ranging from the ten-year publication of Utah's Real Estate Report published in the 1960s to, most recently, studies for Governor Herbert's Home Run Grant program. Outreach to Utah's housing, real estate and construction industries has been a vital and long-term service provided by the Bureau to the local community.

BEBR continues to produce statistical compendiums and research reports, focusing on Utah industries, regions, events, business condition, and trends. The cumulative body of research and studies produced by BEBR documents how the Utah economy has grown, diversified, and become ever more-connected to the global economy through markets, transportation networks, and technology. The work also documents changing migration, mobility, and commuting patterns and offers insights to potential futures for the state. We have recently initiated a digitization project to make this vast library of research available to researchers. For example, *Measures of Economic Changes in Utah 1847-1947* (published in 1947) is now available in the Marriott Library's Institutional Repository and is fully searchable text on-line at <http://content.lib.utah.edu/u?/ir-admin2,20985>

Besides special studies, our two on-going publications are the *Utah Economic and Business Review* and the *Utah Construction Report*, both quarterly and available at [www.bebr.utah.edu](http://www.bebr.utah.edu)

The Bureau also has a significant commitment to service, fielding requests for data collection, data analysis, public speaking, and membership on boards and committees in the community. Among others, we have memberships on the Envision Utah Steering Committee, Utah Council for Economic Education (Board Chair), Wasatch Front Economic Forum (three past presidents), Salt Lake County Housing Trust Fund, Salt Lake Home Builders Association and the Governor's Council of Economic Advisors. ■

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](mailto:dea@utah.gov).

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### The Utah State Data Center Program

The Utah Data Guide is Available Electronically

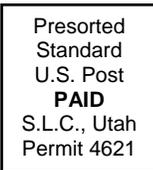
Is your office going paperless? The Utah Data Guide is available electronically. Each issue is available in PDF format on our website at <http://www.governor.utah.gov/dea/publications.html>.

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## Actual and Estimated Indicators for Utah and the U.S.: February 2010

ECONOMIC INDICATORS	UNITS	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	PERCENT CHANGE			
		ACTUAL	ACTUAL	ESTIMATE	FORECAST	FORECAST	2008	2009	2010	2011
<b>PRODUCTION AND SPENDING</b>										
U.S. Real Gross Domestic Product	Billion Chained \$2005	13,254.1	13,312.2	12,988.7	13,374.7	13,755.5	0.4	-2.4	3.0	2.8
U.S. Real Personal Consumption	Billion Chained \$2005	9,313.9	9,290.9	9,237.3	9,459.6	9,711.4	-0.2	-0.6	2.4	2.7
U.S. Real Private Fixed Investment	Billion Chained \$2005	2,126.3	2,018.4	1,646.7	1,682.8	1,884.8	-5.1	-18.4	2.2	12.0
U.S. Real Federal Defense Spending	Billion Chained \$2005	611.5	659.4	695.1	717.1	694.2	7.8	5.4	3.2	-3.2
U.S. Real Exports	Billion Chained \$2005	1,546.2	1,629.3	1,468.6	1,610.4	1,711.7	5.4	-9.9	9.7	6.3
Utah Exports (NAICS, Census)	Million Dollars	7,811.5	10,294.0	9,269.0	11,390.0	12,560.0	31.8	-10.0	22.9	10.3
Utah Coal Production	Million Tons	24.3	24.3	21.7	21.1	22.0	-0.1	-10.6	-2.8	4.3
Utah Crude Oil Production	Million Barrels	19.5	22.0	23.0	22.5	22.2	12.7	4.5	-2.2	-1.3
Utah Natural Gas Production Sales	Billion Cubic Feet	344.5	401.9	408.0	405.0	400.0	16.7	1.5	-0.7	-1.2
Utah Copper Mined Production	Million Pounds	497.0	627.8	615.2	536.6	575.4	26.3	-2.0	-12.8	7.2
Utah Molybdenum Production	Million Pounds	34.2	29.6	23.1	29.8	30.7	-13.6	-21.8	28.9	3.0
<b>SALES AND CONSTRUCTION</b>										
U.S. New Auto and Truck Sales	Millions	16.1	13.2	10.3	11.8	13.8	-18.0	-21.6	14.1	17.0
U.S. Housing Starts	Millions	1.34	0.90	0.55	0.75	1.27	-32.9	-38.7	36.4	69.0
U.S. Private Residential Investment	Billion Dollars	629.0	477.2	361.3	382.4	506.6	-24.1	-24.3	5.9	32.5
U.S. Nonresidential Structures	Billion Dollars	535.3	609.5	480.7	394.0	369.9	13.9	-21.1	-18.0	-6.1
U.S. Home Price Index (FHFA)	1980Q1 = 100	381.4	370.9	359.4	333.0	331.2	-2.7	-3.1	-7.3	-0.5
U.S. Nontaxable & Taxable Retail Sales	Billion Dollars	4,435.8	4,399.2	4,137.4	4,336.8	4,601.2	-0.8	-6.0	4.8	6.1
Utah New Auto and Truck Sales	Thousands	115.2	90.9	65.4	72.0	78.9	-21.1	-28.1	10.1	9.7
Utah Dwelling Unit Permits	Thousands	20.5	10.6	10.5	10.0	13.0	-48.4	-1.1	-4.6	30.0
Utah Residential Permit Value	Million Dollars	3,963.2	1,876.2	1,673.2	1,600.0	2,400.0	-52.7	-10.8	-4.4	50.0
Utah Nonresidential Permit Value	Million Dollars	2,051.4	1,915.5	1,051.5	900.0	800.0	-6.6	-45.1	-14.4	-11.1
Utah Additions, Alterations and Repairs	Million Dollars	979.8	789.0	659.9	500.0	500.0	-19.5	-16.4	-24.2	0.0
Utah Home Price Index (FHFA)	1980Q1 = 100	377.6	376.5	352.1	333.0	333.0	-0.3	-6.5	-5.4	0.0
Utah Taxable Retail Sales	Million Dollars	26,504	26,489	24,400	24,937	25,785	-0.1	-7.9	2.2	3.4
<b>DEMOGRAPHICS AND SENTIMENT</b>										
U.S. July 1st Population	Millions	302.1	304.9	307.8	310.9	313.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0
U.S. Consumer Sentiment (U of M)	Diffusion Index	85.6	63.8	66.3	74.4	75.8	-25.5	3.9	12.2	2.0
Utah July 1st Population (UPEC)	Thousands	2,700	2,758	2,800	2,848	2,895	2.2	1.5	1.7	1.7
Utah Net Migration (UPEC)	Thousands	44.3	16.6	1.5	8.0	8.0				
<b>PROFITS AND RESOURCE PRICES</b>										
U.S. Corporate Before Tax Profits	Billion Dollars	1,774.4	1,462.8	1,418.8	1,620.2	1,807.8	-17.6	-3.0	14.2	11.6
U.S. Corporate Profit [above less Fed. Res.]	Billion Dollars	1,736.7	1,427.1	1,373.3	1,582.0	1,776.5	-17.8	-3.8	15.2	12.3
West Texas Intermediate Crude Oil	\$ Per Barrel	72.2	99.8	61.8	71.9	77.6	38.2	-38.1	16.4	7.9
U.S. Coal Producer Price Index	1982 = 100	130.8	161.8	182.5	178.0	172.9	23.7	12.8	-2.4	-2.9
Utah Coal Prices	\$ Per Short Ton	25.2	27.8	29.0	28.5	28.5	10.3	4.4	-1.7	0.0
Utah Oil Prices	\$ Per Barrel	62.5	86.6	50.7	68.0	71.0	38.6	-41.4	34.1	4.4
Utah Natural Gas Prices	\$ Per MCF	3.86	6.15	3.15	3.90	4.20	59.3	-48.8	23.8	7.7
Utah Copper Prices	\$ Per Pound	3.34	3.25	2.50	3.10	3.20	-2.7	-23.1	24.0	3.2
Utah Molybdenum Prices	\$ Per Pound	33.0	25.0	10.8	14.0	12.0	-24.2	-56.8	29.6	-14.3
<b>INFLATION AND INTEREST RATES</b>										
U.S. CPI Urban Consumers (BLS)	1982-84 = 100	207.3	215.2	214.6	218.6	222.5	3.8	-0.3	1.9	1.7
U.S. GDP Chained Price Index (BEA)	2005 = 100	106.2	108.5	109.8	111.0	112.6	2.1	1.2	1.1	1.5
U.S. Federal Funds Rate (FRB)	Effective Rate	5.02	1.93	0.16	0.24	1.70				
U.S. 3-Month Treasury Bills (FRB)	Discount Rate	4.38	1.40	0.15	0.43	2.08				
U.S. 10-Year Treasury Notes (FRB)	Yield (%)	4.63	3.67	3.26	3.80	4.03				
30 Year Mortgage Rate (FHLMC)	Percent	6.33	6.04	5.04	5.22	5.55				
<b>EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES</b>										
U.S. Establishment Employment (BLS)	Millions	137.6	136.8	130.9	130.0	131.9	-0.6	-4.3	-0.7	1.5
U.S. Average Annual Pay (BLS)	Dollars	46,580	47,858	48,361	49,764	50,908	2.7	1.1	2.9	2.3
U.S. Total Wages & Salaries (BLS)	Billion Dollars	6,409	6,546	6,331	6,467	6,717	2.1	-3.3	2.2	3.9
Utah Nonagricultural Employment (DWS)	Thousands	1,251.3	1,252.6	1,191.8	1,173.5	1,190.9	0.1	-4.9	-1.5	1.5
Utah Average Annual Pay (DWS)	Dollars	36,516	37,453	37,758	38,321	39,130	2.6	0.8	1.5	2.1
Utah Total Nonagriculture Wages (DWS)	Million Dollars	45,691	46,913	45,000	44,970	46,600	2.7	-4.1	-0.1	3.6
<b>INCOME AND UNEMPLOYMENT</b>										
U.S. Personal Income (BEA)	Billion Dollars	11,894	12,239	12,072	12,400	12,910	2.9	-1.4	2.7	4.1
U.S. Unemployment Rate (BLS)	Percent	4.6	5.8	9.3	9.9	9.3				
Utah Personal Income (BEA)	Million Dollars	84,709	87,411	86,275	88,087	92,377	3.2	-1.30	2.1	4.9
Utah Unemployment Rate (DWS)	Percent	2.7	3.4	7.3	7.8	7.1				

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



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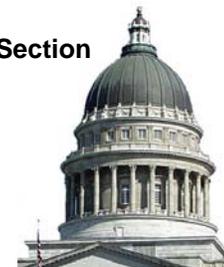
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The Demographic and Economic Analysis (DEA) section supports the mission of the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget to improve decision making by providing economic and demographic data and analysis to the governor and to individuals from state 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 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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