

# Utah Data Guide

A Newsletter For Data Users

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

## Vehicle Inventory: Increase in SUV Registrations

The 2002 Economic Census report on the Vehicle Inventory and Use Survey was released on December 2, 2004. The number of Sport Utility Vehicles (SUVs) registered in Utah in 2002 increased 64% from 1997 to 2002, higher than the national average of 56%. This increase in SUV registration continued a nationwide trend reported five years ago. However, the rise failed to reach the dramatic 81% jump in SUV registrations experienced between 1992 and 1997.

The number of minivans registered in Utah increased 39% and pickups increased 18%, higher than the national averages of 24% and 5% respectively. From 1997 to 2002 private and commercial trucks in the U.S. increased by 17%. In the same five-year period Utah had a 28% increase in private and commercial trucks.

### SUVs

SUV registration increased 56% between 1997 and 2002, from 15.5 million to 24.2 million nationwide. Tennessee led the nation in percentage increase between 1997 and 2002, increasing the amount of registered SUVs by 150.8%. It was followed by Georgia (114.3%), Indiana (103.4%), Iowa (97.1%) and Texas (96.6%). With an increase of 64%, Utah ranked 19th in the nation during the five-year span. Rhode Island decreased its percentage of registered SUVs by 2.2%. States with the smallest increases were Wyoming (5.8%), Arizona (12.5%), New Hampshire (17.1%) and Connecticut (18.5%).

Texas led the nation in numerical increase by adding 875,500 registered SUVs. It was followed by California (767,800), Georgia (475,900), Michigan (461,200) and New York (415,700). Utah ranked 26th with an increase of 93,900 registered SUVs. The state with the highest number of registered SUVs was California with 2,750,300, followed by Texas (1,782,200), New York (1,296,800), Florida

(1,109,400) and Michigan (1,106,700). Utah ranked 31st with 240,500 registered SUVs. Nationwide, there was approximately one registered SUV for every eight licensed drivers in 2002. States with the highest concentrations were Colorado and Wyoming, with about one SUV for every five licensed drivers. Utah has approximately one SUV for every six licensed drivers.

### Pickup trucks, Minivans, and all trucks

Pickup truck registration increased 5% between 1997 and 2002; however the 38 million pickups in the U.S. were still the majority of light, single-unit trucks. Texas had the greatest increase in pickup registrations, gaining 747,800 vehicles between 1997 and 2002 to reach more than 3.3 million. California had the greatest number of pickups, at 4.1

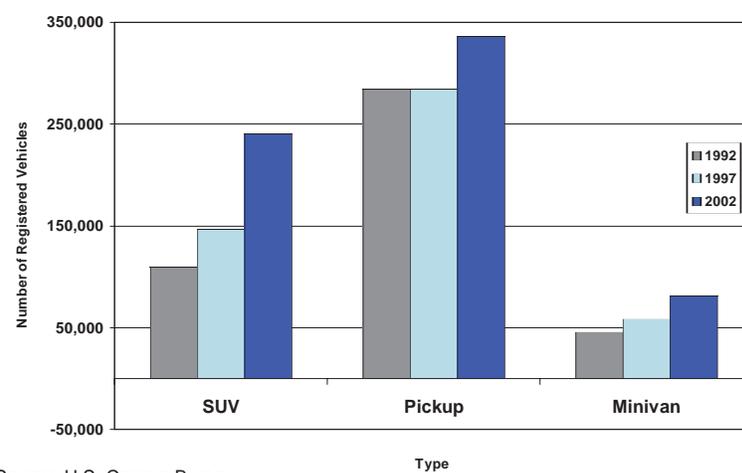
million. Utah ranked 15th with an increase of 51,500 trucks, and ranked 37th with 336,100 total registered trucks. West Virginia led the nation in the rate of increase of pickup registrations at 38%, followed by Texas (29%), New Jersey (25%), Tennessee (18.1%) and Michigan (22.9%). With an increase of 18.1% Utah ranked sixth in pickup registrations. Nationwide, there was approximately one pickup truck for every five licensed drivers in 2002. Utah matched the national trend.

Minivans continued to be popular, with registrations increasing 24% in the nation over the five-

year period. Texas led the nation with an increase in minivan registration of 80.9% followed by Arizona (78.3%), North Dakota (68.9%), West Virginia (64.4%), and Illinois (57.0%) With an increase of 38.9%, Utah ranked 13th in minivan registrations.

In the U.S. pickups comprised nearly half (45%) of truck registrations in 2002, with SUVs at 28% and minivans at 14%. In Utah truck registrations were made up of 46% pickups, 33% SUVs, and 11% minivans.

**Registrations of Sport Utility Vehicles (SUVs), Minivans, and Pickups in Utah: 1992, 1997, and 2002**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

<b>Contents:</b>	Vehicle Inventory . . . . .	1
	2004 Utah Population Estimates by County . . . . .	2
	Highlights from the 2005 Economic Report to the Governor . . . . .	4
	Affiliates Corner: Park City Chamber and Visitors Bureau . . . . .	6
	Current Economic Conditions and Outlook . . . . .	7

## 2004 Utah Population Estimates by County

The Utah Population Estimates Committee recently released July 1, 2004 population estimates for the State of Utah and its counties. The state's population reached 2,469,230 in 2004, a year-over increase of 55,612 persons, or 2.3%. The state experienced its 14th straight year of net in-migration in 2004, as well as record setting years for births and natural increase.

### County Population Change

Utah's counties experienced varying growth rates in 2004. The most rapid growth in Utah occurred in counties within or adjacent to the northern metropolitan region, and in the southwestern portion of the state. The counties that are estimated to have grown faster than the state rate of 2.3% over the past year include, Washington, with the highest growth rate of 6.9%, followed by Morgan (3.9%), Iron (3.6%), Daggett (3.6%), Wasatch (3.6%), Utah (3.4%), Summit (3.0%), Davis (2.6%), and Tooele (2.3%).

Population growth in areas on the urban periphery is often referred to as a "donut effect." People are drawn to these counties because they are in close proximity to urban services, but still provide many of the desirable characteristics found in suburban or rural areas. This phenomenon is easily identifiable in the 2004 county growth, while Salt Lake County experienced growth below the state average, all the counties surrounding it grew at or above the state average.

Southwest Utah continued its robust population growth in 2004, with two of the three fastest growing counties in Utah. This is in large part due to the strong tie between the economies of southwestern Utah and southern Nevada, namely the growth in Clark County. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, Nevada continued to be the fastest growing state in the nation in 2004 with a growth rate of 4.1%, well above the national average of 1.0%. The effects of this are clearly identifiable in the population growth in southwestern Utah.

Several counties experienced an increase in population of less than 1.0% from 2003 to 2004. The majority of these counties are located in the mid-to-southern central areas of the state. They are Emery (0.2%), Beaver (0.4%), Millard (0.5%), Sevier (0.5%), Piute (0.6%), San Juan (0.8%), and Uintah (0.8%) counties. Carbon County experienced negative growth with -0.9%, as did Rich County (-0.5%).

### Components of Population Change

Annual changes in population are comprised of two components: natural increase and net migration. Natural increase is the number of births minus the number of deaths. Annual births were at a record level in 2004 at 50,527, as well as annual deaths at 13,282. Since 1998, over 60% of the state's population growth has resulted from natural increase.

Net migration is the second component of population change. For a given period, net migration is in-migration minus out-migration. The total population in Utah increased by 55,612 persons from 2003 to 2004. Natural increase accounted for 37,245 persons, or 67.0%, while net in-migration accounted for 18,367 persons, or 33.0% of the total population increase. In 2004, Utah experienced net in-migration for the fourteenth year in a row. Strong net in-migration is expected to continue in 2005 as the Utah economy continues to recover.

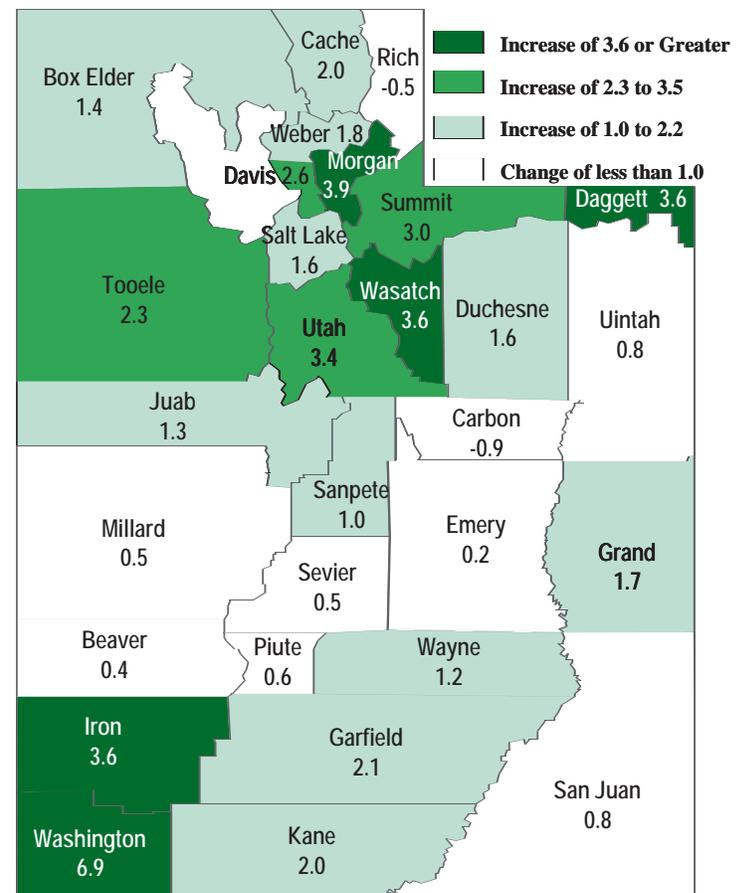
### Utah Population Estimates Committee

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

### Additional Information

For more information on Utah population estimates, visit the Demographic and Economic Analysis website at [www.governor.utah.gov/dea](http://www.governor.utah.gov/dea), or contact the State Data Center at (801) 538-1036.

### Utah Population Growth Rates by County 2003 to 2004



Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee

### Utah Population Estimates by County

County	Census						2003 - 2004		2000 - 2004			2004 Percent of Total Population
	April 1, 2000	July 1, 2000	July 1, 2001	July 1, 2002	July 1, 2003	July 1, 2004	Absolute Change	Percent Change	Absolute Change	Percent Change	AARC	
Beaver	6,005	6,023	6,198	6,285	6,285	6,308	23	0.4%	285	4.7%	1.2%	0.26%
Box Elder	42,745	42,860	43,245	43,812	44,022	44,654	632	1.4%	1,794	4.2%	1.0%	1.81%
Cache	91,391	91,897	93,372	95,460	98,176	100,182	2,006	2.0%	8,285	9.0%	2.2%	4.06%
Carbon	20,422	20,396	19,858	19,858	19,558	19,385	-173	-0.9%	-1,011	-5.0%	-1.3%	0.79%
Daggett	921	933	944	916	921	954	33	3.6%	21	2.3%	0.6%	0.04%
Davis	238,994	240,204	246,744	255,099	262,038	268,916	6,878	2.6%	28,712	12.0%	2.9%	10.89%
Duchesne	14,371	14,397	14,646	14,856	14,698	14,933	235	1.6%	536	3.7%	0.9%	0.60%
Emery	10,860	10,782	10,473	10,540	10,477	10,493	16	0.2%	-289	-2.7%	-0.7%	0.42%
Garfield	4,735	4,763	4,630	4,599	4,532	4,625	93	2.1%	-138	-2.9%	-0.7%	0.19%
Grand	8,485	8,537	8,423	8,468	8,464	8,611	147	1.7%	74	0.9%	0.2%	0.35%
Iron	33,779	34,079	35,541	36,122	37,559	38,925	1,366	3.6%	4,846	14.2%	3.4%	1.58%
Juab	8,238	8,310	8,570	8,643	8,713	8,826	113	1.3%	516	6.2%	1.5%	0.36%
Kane	6,046	6,037	6,037	5,958	5,937	6,056	119	2.0%	19	0.3%	0.1%	0.25%
Millard	12,405	12,461	12,486	12,760	13,068	13,127	59	0.5%	666	5.3%	1.3%	0.53%
Morgan	7,129	7,181	7,548	7,639	7,938	8,249	311	3.9%	1,068	14.9%	3.5%	0.33%
Piute	1,435	1,436	1,404	1,409	1,358	1,366	8	0.6%	-70	-4.9%	-1.2%	0.06%
Rich	1,961	1,955	1,983	2,050	2,079	2,069	-10	-0.5%	114	5.8%	1.4%	0.08%
Salt Lake	898,387	902,777	918,279	927,564	940,465	955,166	14,701	1.6%	52,389	5.8%	1.4%	38.68%
San Juan	14,413	14,360	14,063	14,216	14,240	14,353	113	0.8%	-7	0.0%	0.0%	0.58%
Sanpete	22,763	22,846	23,572	24,521	24,787	25,043	256	1.0%	2,197	9.6%	2.3%	1.01%
Sevier	18,842	18,938	19,180	19,232	19,318	19,415	97	0.5%	477	2.5%	0.6%	0.79%
Summit	29,736	30,048	31,279	32,236	34,073	35,090	1,017	3.0%	5,042	16.8%	4.0%	1.42%
Tooele	40,735	41,549	44,425	47,019	48,956	50,075	1,119	2.3%	8,526	20.5%	4.8%	2.03%
Uintah	25,224	25,297	26,049	25,984	26,019	26,224	205	0.8%	927	3.7%	0.9%	1.06%
Utah	368,536	371,894	390,447	405,977	423,286	437,627	14,341	3.4%	65,733	17.7%	4.2%	17.72%
Wasatch	15,215	15,433	16,278	17,476	18,515	19,177	662	3.6%	3,744	24.3%	5.6%	0.78%
Washington	90,354	91,104	96,902	103,750	109,767	117,316	7,549	6.9%	26,212	28.8%	6.5%	4.75%
Wayne	2,509	2,515	2,509	2,504	2,487	2,518	31	1.2%	3	0.1%	0.0%	0.10%
Weber	196,533	197,541	200,567	203,377	205,882	209,547	3,665	1.8%	12,006	6.1%	1.5%	8.49%

MCD

Bear River	136,097	136,712	138,600	141,322	144,277	146,905	2,628	1.8%	10,193	7.5%	1.8%	5.95%
Central	66,192	66,506	67,721	69,069	69,731	70,295	564	0.8%	3,789	5.7%	1.4%	2.85%
Mountainland	413,487	417,375	438,004	455,689	475,874	491,894	16,020	3.4%	74,519	17.9%	4.2%	19.92%
Southeastern	54,180	54,075	52,817	53,082	52,739	52,842	103	0.2%	-1,233	-2.3%	-0.6%	2.14%
Southwestern	140,919	142,006	149,308	156,714	164,080	173,230	9,150	5.6%	31,224	22.0%	5.1%	7.02%
Uintah Basin	40,516	40,627	41,639	41,756	41,638	42,111	473	1.1%	1,484	3.7%	0.9%	1.71%
Wasatch Front	1,381,778	1,389,252	1,417,563	1,440,698	1,465,279	1,491,953	26,674	1.8%	102,701	7.4%	1.8%	60.42%

State of Utah	2,233,169	2,246,553	2,305,652	2,358,330	2,413,618	2,469,230	55,612	2.3%	222,677	9.9%	2.4%	100.00%
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Notes:

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

Sources:

- 1) April 1, 2000: U.S. Census Bureau
- 2) July 2000-2004: Utah Population Estimates Committee

## Highlights from the 2005 Economic Report to the Governor

Utah's economy improved significantly in 2004. The slowdown beginning with the 2001 recession has ended, and growth has accelerated. Continuing the trend from the 1990s, Utah outperformed the nation in 2004, with job growth of 2.5%, compared to just 1.0% nationally. Growth in 2004 is a welcome contrast to 2003, when Utah's economy was flat. Strong growth in the construction and professional and business services sectors, as well as in defense spending, strengthened the Utah economy during 2004. At 5.6%, construction employment showed the largest gain. Professional and business services came in a strong second at 5.2%. Construction value set a record, reaching \$4.85 billion.

### International, National, and Regional Context

During 2004, the world wide recovery accelerated, with global GDP growing 5.0%, the highest in nearly three decades. As 2004 closed, however, growth momentum slowed, notably in the U.S., Japan, and China, following the sharp rise in oil prices. Since the late 1990s, the U.S. has driven world growth by importing substantially more than it exports. During 2004, however, the U.S. trade deficit reached a record 5.4% of its GDP, a situation that can not continue forever.

After two years of contraction, U.S. employment grew 1.0% during 2004, and is expected to grow 1.7% during 2005.

Despite the growth during 2004, employment is still below the peak reached in March 2001, but should pass the peak during 2005. Despite higher oil costs and continuing geopolitical tensions, GDP is expected to grow 3.2% in 2005, down from 4.4% in 2004.

The mountain region has recovered fairly well from the 2001 recession. In the twelve month period ending in October 2004, the region held four of the top five fastest growing states. Employment grew 2.6% across the region, more than twice the national rate of 1.2%. Nevada was the fastest growing state in the region and the nation, with Idaho and Utah in second and third, respectively, in both the region and the nation. However, the mountain region continues to be known for lower wages, with only Colorado above the national average.

### Population

Utah's population grew 2.3% during 2004, more than twice the national rate. With a growing economy, net migration was over 18,000. Despite strong migration, natural increase, or the difference between births and deaths, accounts for almost 70% of Utah's population growth. During 2004, for the first time ever, the number of births in Utah exceeded 50,000. Utah continues to lead the nation in total fertility, or the number of births each woman can

expect during her lifetime, so births should continue at or above the current record level for the foreseeable future.

### Jobs and Wages

As 2004 closed, Utah's economy accelerated out of its worst slump since 1954. After reaching a peak in January 2001, employment fell for over two years, then began growing in mid-2003, and passed the 2001 peak in January 2004. By September of 2004, year over employment growth rates were above 3.0%. With employment growing at a good pace, the unemployment rate is expected to fall from 5.3% in 2004 to 4.7% in 2005.

Each of Utah's major employment sectors grew during 2004, with growth rates ranging from 0.1% in financial activity to 5.6% in construction.

The decline in manufacturing stopped during 2004 as the sector grew 2.2%. Two other sectors grew more than 3.0% during 2004: professional and business services grew 5.2%; and education and health services grew 3.2%.

Utah's average annual nonagricultural pay was \$31,415 during 2004, up 2.6% from 2003. For the second year in a row, wages failed to keep pace with inflation during 2004. From 1994 to 2000, wages increased significantly faster than inflation. In 2001 and 2002, wages essentially matched inflation.

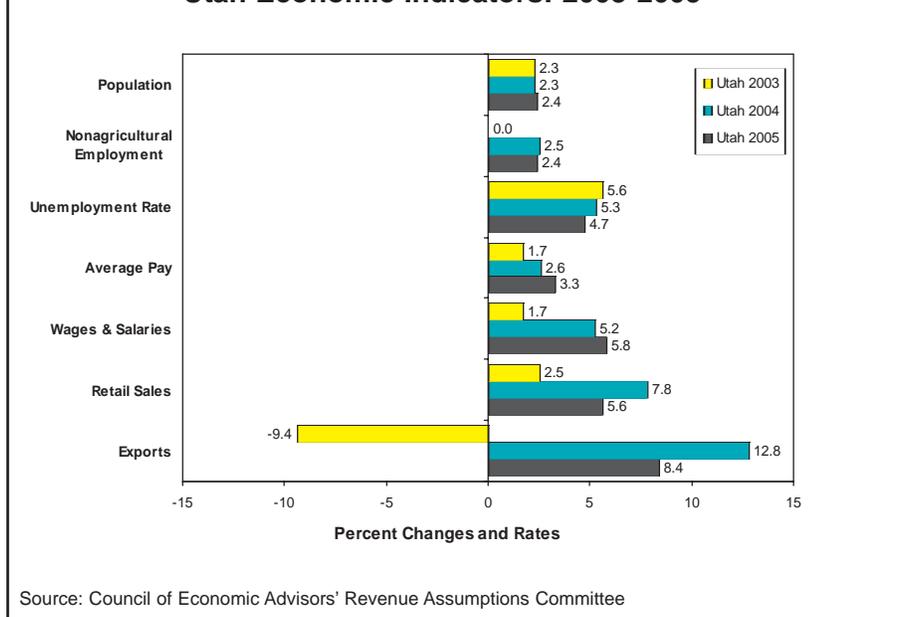
With the economy growing well, wages should outpace inflation during 2005, so the standard of living in Utah will improve.

### Industry Focus

**Agriculture.** Utah's agricultural production and income rose sharply in 2003 and 2004. As the drought ends, the value of agricultural production in Utah during 2005 should hit record levels, with all sectors improving. Net farm income grew by nearly 45%, from \$254 million in 2002 to \$368 million in 2003, appears to have set a record in 2004, and should continue growing in 2005. Relatively high prices for livestock and crops are generating welcome income growth for Utah's ranchers and farmers.

**Construction.** Low interest rates and a growing economy powered construction value to an all-time high in 2004 of \$4.85 billion, up 6.4% from the 2003 record of \$4.56 billion. Residential construction led the way with a record \$3.4 billion in new construction activity. The number of new dwelling units receiving building permits totaled 23,500, which includes new homes, apartments, condominiums, manufactured homes and cabins. Low mortgage rates throughout 2004 drove demand for new single-family homes to a near record high of 17,000 units. Nonresidential construction held steady at \$1.0 billion.

Utah Economic Indicators: 2003-2005



## Highlights from the 2005 Economic Report to the Governor

**Defense.** Utah's defense industry continued to expand in 2004, due to heightened geopolitical conflict. Hill Air Force Base (HAFB), while threatened by the current round of base closures, has many competitive advantages that bode well for the future. HAFB has recently started several programs that will help the long-term future of one of Utah's largest employers. Although the defense industry experienced reductions during most of the 1990s, this trend reversed in the latter part of the decade. Defense spending in Utah in 2003 totaled \$3.1 billion, rising 24.7% from the previous year. Increased defense activity is expected to continue in 2005, as a result of military involvement overseas. On the downside, if HAFB is closed, the impact will be a significant drag on Utah's economy.

**Minerals.** The value of mineral production in Utah grew 27% during 2004 to \$2.2 billion from \$1.8 billion in 2003. The record value of production results from substantial increases in both metal prices, and increases in the production and prices of most industrial mineral commodities. However, with the exception of magnesium, metal production fell during 2004.

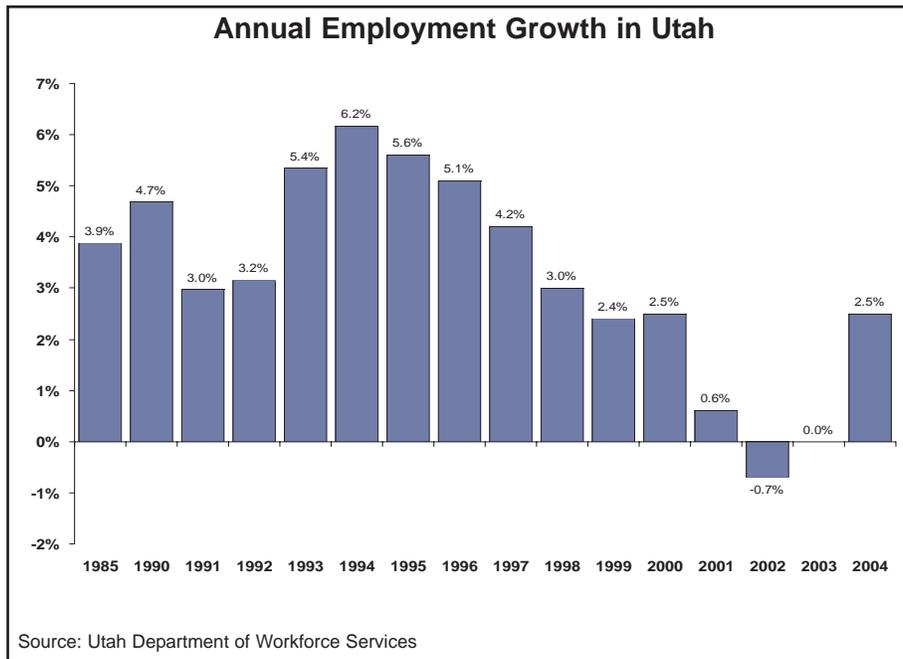
**Energy.** During 2004, energy production in Utah was generally on the decline, while consumption and prices were on the rise. Despite recent declines, production of coal and natural gas has satisfied increasing demand, unlike crude oil production, which is only a third of what it was 20 years ago. Increasing energy prices in Utah are related to national events and have been driven up by high demand, low stocks and foreign conflicts.

**Tourism.** Utah's travel and tourism sector improved during 2004. Each of the five major tourism sectors (transportation, eating and drinking, hotels and lodging, amusement and recreation, and car rentals), experienced gains. The Utah ski industry enjoyed its best year on record in terms of skier visits. Visitation increased at the national parks, and hotel occupancies were also up. All of these increases resulted in higher amounts of traveler spending and increased travel-related employment in 2004 compared to 2003. However, Utah's share of U.S. traveler spending is declining and competition for visitors is fierce. The outlook for the industry for 2005 is cautiously optimistic, in that although travel among business and leisure travelers, both international and domestic, should increase, there are still concerns about the economy, employment, the war in Iraq, and terrorism.

**Exports.** Utah's exports increased 12.8% during 2004, from \$4.1 billion in 2003 to \$4.6 billion. Shipments of gold accounted for almost 31% of the total during 2004. Utah's exports to China

exceeded \$100 million for the second year in a row, ranking China the number nine market. As the world economic recovery strengthens during 2005, Utah's exports should continue to grow.

**High Technology.** While Utah's technology sector continued to lose jobs during 2004, extending a decline that began in 2001, a turn around appears to be at hand. From January 2001 through June 2004, Utah's technology sector lost 9,492 jobs, a drop of 14.3%. However, these losses began to abate in 2004. In 2003, 14 industries posted job losses, seven of which were more than 100 workers. In 2004, ten industries posted job losses, two of these had losses of more than 100 workers, and five industries reported job growth of more than 100 workers.



### Outlook

The outlook calls for continued growth during 2005. Employment growth of 2.4% will nearly match the 2004 rate of 2.5%. Population growth will also be at 2.4%, a slight increase over 2004's 2.3%, due to stronger net in-migration. Net in-migration is expected to be up since the Utah economy will outperform the national economy in 2005.

Construction job growth will remain strong at 4.8% with total value on track to meet or exceed the 2004 record. Residential value is expected to decrease

slightly but nonresidential value should increase. Higher interest rates, expiring auto incentives, and sustained high energy prices may dampen economic growth during 2005.

### Additional Information

For more information on the 2005 Economic Report to the Governor, visit the Demographic and Economic Analysis website at [www.governor.utah.gov/dea](http://www.governor.utah.gov/dea), or contact the State Data Center at (801) 538-1036.

### 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 [www.governor.utah.gov/dea/dataguide.html](http://www.governor.utah.gov/dea/dataguide.html). If you would like to stop receiving paper copies of the Utah Data Guide and receive email notification of each new issue, please contact us at 538-1036, or email [ejohnson@utah.gov](mailto:ejohnson@utah.gov).



## Affiliates Corner: Park City Chamber and Visitors Bureau



### Mission Statement

To promote the Park City area as a historic mountain resort destination with an Olympic past; enhance the resort experience; be an advocate for the business community.

### Services to the Public and the State

**Marketing.** The Park City Chamber/Bureau is the community's destination marketing organization and thus much of our efforts are invested in tourism promotion. Most organizations benefit very directly and substantially from these programs. As the area's business advocate, we are also deeply involved with government relations at all levels, product and business development, visitor information, personal and business relocation, employee training and the support of various business associations.

**Web Site Listing.** All business members are listed in multiple locations at [www.parkcityinfo.com](http://www.parkcityinfo.com) with direct links to their own web sites. In addition to a listing in the business directory, members may be listed in one or more specialized sections throughout the Park City Chamber/Bureau site. More than 70,000 people visit the site during an average month. On a yearly basis, any given business could be exposed to nearly a million potential customers. Each business listing will include a description as well as general contact information - the description can be changed regularly if desired. Members also have the opportunity to place offers in our Hot Deals section. As one of the most popular areas of our site, Hot Deals is a place for locals and tourists to find the best deals in town. One of our major goals moving forward is to further develop [www.parkcityinfo.com](http://www.parkcityinfo.com) as an invaluable resource to locals as well as tourists. Our interactive marketing manager continually evaluates the effectiveness of our site and maximizes exposure through advertising purchases with on-line resources such as Travelocity.

**Government Lobbying.** The Park City Chamber/Bureau is the only organization in Summit County dedicated exclusively to improving the local business climate. As an advocate for business, the Park City Chamber/Bureau staff and Board of Directors maintain a presence at local and state government meetings, representing the interests of Park City Chamber/Bureau members. The Board also includes representation from City Councilors and County Commissioners. The Park City Chamber/Bureau actively participates in political discussions of relevance to the business community and maintains a constant voice for the needs of its membership.

**Seminars and Job Fair.** By providing regularly scheduled educational seminars, we encourage the development of a dynamic local workforce. Topics vary but always benefit the business community such as the Economic Forecast Luncheon and Tourism Symposium. The Park City Chamber/Bureau also hosts a Job Fair with the assistance of Workforce Job Services, prior to the opening of each winter season to provide participating businesses with the opportunity to recruit employees. Applications are provided as well as breakaway rooms for on-site interviews.

**Special Events.** The Park City Chamber/Bureau helps sponsor numerous events, including the Sundance Film Festival, Triple Crown World Series (fast-pitch girls' softball), Mountain Town

Stages and several winter and summer sports competitions. The Chamber/Bureau focuses on events that bring a built-in audience to fill hotel rooms, but also contributes significantly to the fabric of this wonderful community by supporting local-friendly events such as outdoor concerts.

**Park City Film Commission.** The Park City Film Commission works to attract production companies to Summit County for location filming of movies, commercials, music videos, documentaries, television series and specials, and still shoots for catalogs, advertisements, calendars, photo features in publications and bill boards.

**Economic Profile.** The Chamber/Bureau provides statistical information on Park City and Summit County to aid businesses and individuals who wish to relocate to the area. The information is available at the Chamber/Bureau office or by accessing the Web site under Economics.

The Park City Chamber and Visitors Bureau is located at 1910 Prospector Avenue, Park City, UT 84060. Please address questions or requests for more information to Barbara Wainwright: 435-658-9619 or [barbara@parkcityinfo.com](mailto:barbara@parkcityinfo.com).



Chamber of Commerce  
Convention & Visitors Bureau

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### 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 thirty-three 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.

**ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED INDICATORS FOR UTAH AND THE U.S.: NOVEMBER 2004**

ECONOMIC INDICATORS	UNITS	2002 ACTUAL	2003 ACTUAL	2004 ESTIMATE	2005 FORECAST	% CHG CY02-03	% CHG CY03-04	% CHG CY04-05
<b>PRODUCTION AND SPENDING</b>								
U.S. Real Gross Domestic Product	Billion Chained \$00	10,074.8	10,381.3	10,836.6	11,186.8	3.0	4.4	3.2
U.S. Real Personal Consumption	Billion Chained \$00	7,123.4	7,355.5	7,619.9	7,836.0	3.3	3.6	2.8
U.S. Real Fixed Investment	Billion Chained \$00	1,548.9	1,627.4	1,793.3	1,889.9	5.1	10.2	5.4
U.S. Real Defense Spending	Billion Chained \$00	414.7	451.8	485.5	502.5	9.0	7.5	3.5
U.S. Real Exports	Billion Chained \$00	1,012.4	1,031.8	1,121.5	1,215.9	1.9	8.7	8.4
Utah Exports (NAICS, Census)	Million Dollars	4,542.7	4,114.5	4,641.1	5,032.1	-9.4	12.8	8.4
Utah Coal Production	Million Tons	25.3	23.1	21.9	22.1	-8.8	-5.0	1.0
Utah Oil Production Sales	Million Barrels	13.8	13.1	13.8	13.5	-4.9	5.3	-2.0
Utah Natural Gas Production Sales	Billion Cubic Feet	247.6	242.3	244.2	249.1	-2.1	0.8	2.0
Utah Copper Mined Production	Million Pounds	573.6	621.3	559.5	587.5	8.3	-9.9	5.0
<b>SALES AND CONSTRUCTION</b>								
U.S. New Auto and Truck Sales	Millions	16.8	16.6	16.8	16.9	-0.9	0.7	0.9
U.S. Housing Starts	Millions	1.71	1.85	1.94	1.83	8.3	4.8	-5.6
U.S. Residential Investment	Billion Dollars	504.1	572.3	665.0	683.9	13.5	16.2	2.8
U.S. Nonresidential Structures	Billion Dollars	271.6	261.6	280.4	317.5	-3.7	7.2	13.2
U.S. Repeat-Sales House Price Index	1980Q1 = 100	275.8	295.1	319.0	327.0	7.0	8.1	2.5
U.S. Existing S.F. Home Prices (NAR)	Thousand Dollars	158.1	170.0	181.9	191.5	7.5	7.0	5.3
U.S. Retail Sales	Billion Dollars	3,564.4	3,756.3	4,019.5	4,150.2	5.4	7.0	3.3
Utah New Auto and Truck Sales	Thousands	92.1	92.4	99.9	99.9	0.3	8.1	0.0
Utah Dwelling Unit Permits	Thousands	19.9	22.8	23.5	22.5	14.5	2.9	-4.3
Utah Residential Permit Value	Million Dollars	2,491.0	3,046.4	3,400.0	3,375.0	22.3	11.6	-0.7
Utah Nonresidential Permit Value	Million Dollars	897.0	1,017.4	1,000.0	1,100.0	13.4	-1.7	10.0
Utah Additions, Alterations and Repairs	Million Dollars	393.0	497.0	450.0	450.0	26.5	-9.5	0.0
Utah Repeat-Sales House Price Index	1980Q1 = 100	253.8	258.9	265.4	271.5	2.0	2.5	2.3
Utah Existing S.F. Home Prices (NAR)	Thousand Dollars	148.8	148.0	153.2	157.8	-0.5	3.5	3.0
Utah Taxable Retail Sales	Million Dollars	18,356	18,809	20,266	21,405	2.5	7.8	5.6
<b>DEMOGRAPHICS AND SENTIMENT</b>								
U.S. July 1st Population (BEA, Census)	Millions	288.0	290.8	293.5	296.2	1.0	0.9	0.9
U.S. Consumer Sentiment of U.S. (UoIM)	1966 = 100	89.6	87.6	94.9	92.9	-2.2	8.3	-2.1
Utah July 1st Population (UPEC)	Thousands	2,358	2,414	2,469	2,529	2.3	2.3	2.4
Utah Net Migration (UPEC)	Thousands	17.3	18.6	18.4	22.0	na	na	na
Utah July 1st Population (Census)	Thousands	2,320	2,352	2,389	2,447	1.4	1.6	2.4
<b>PROFITS AND RESOURCE PRICES</b>								
U.S. Corporate Before Tax Profits	Billion Dollars	758.0	874.5	992.3	1,338.1	15.4	13.5	34.9
U.S. Before Tax Profits Less Fed. Res.	Billion Dollars	735.2	855.2	973.7	1,316.4	16.3	13.8	35.2
U.S. Oil Refinery Acquisition Cost	\$ Per Barrel	24.0	28.6	37.9	41.5	19.2	32.5	9.6
U.S. Coal Price Index	1982 = 100	99.8	99.9	109.7	113.3	0.2	9.7	3.3
Utah Coal Prices	\$ Per Short Ton	18.5	16.6	16.7	17.4	-9.9	0.5	4.0
Utah Oil Prices	\$ Per Barrel	23.9	28.9	39.0	37.8	21.0	35.0	-3.0
Utah Natural Gas Prices	\$ Per MCF	1.99	4.38	4.82	4.91	120.1	10.0	1.9
Utah Copper Prices	\$ Per Pound	0.71	0.80	1.29	1.23	12.7	60.6	-4.3
<b>INFLATION AND INTEREST RATES</b>								
U.S. CPI Urban Consumers (BLS)	1982-84 = 100	179.9	184.0	188.9	193.0	2.3	2.7	2.2
U.S. GDP Chained Price Indexes	2000 = 100	104.1	106.0	108.3	110.4	1.8	2.1	2.0
U.S. Federal Funds Rate	Percent	1.67	1.13	1.33	2.62	na	na	na
U.S. 3-Month Treasury Bills	Percent	1.61	1.01	1.34	2.61	na	na	na
U.S. T-Bond Rate, 10-Year	Percent	4.61	4.02	4.28	4.72	na	na	na
30 Year Mortgage Rate (FHLMC)	Percent	6.54	5.82	5.92	6.63	na	na	na
<b>EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES</b>								
U.S. Establishment Employment (BLS)	Millions	130.3	129.9	131.3	133.5	-0.3	1.0	1.7
U.S. Average Annual Pay (BLS)	Dollars	36,764	37,765	39,061	40,507	2.7	3.4	3.7
U.S. Total Wages & Salaries (BLS)	Billion Dollars	4,792	4,907	5,128	5,408	2.4	4.5	5.4
Utah Nonagricultural Employment (WS)	Thousands	1,073.7	1,074.1	1,101.4	1,128.1	0.0	2.5	2.4
Utah Average Annual Pay (WS)	Dollars	30,112	30,617	31,415	32,444	1.7	2.6	3.3
Utah Total Nonagriculture Wages (WS)	Million Dollars	32,333	32,887	34,600	36,600	1.7	5.2	5.8
<b>INCOME AND UNEMPLOYMENT</b>								
U.S. Personal Income (BEA)	Billion Dollars	8,868	9,149	9,624	10,095	3.2	5.2	4.9
U.S. Unemployment Rate (BLS)	Percent	5.8	6.0	5.5	5.4	na	na	na
Utah Personal Income (BEA)	Million Dollars	57,732	59,327	62,234	65,781	2.8	4.9	5.7
Utah Unemployment Rate (WS)	Percent	6.1	5.6	5.3	4.7	na	na	na

Note: This forecast assumes no closure of Hill Air Force Base.

Source: Council of Economic Advisors' Revenue Assumptions Committee.

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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 33 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, call the State Data Center. This newsletter and other data are available via the Internet at DEA's web site:**

**[www.governor.utah.gov/dea](http://www.governor.utah.gov/dea)**