ECONOMIC REPORT TO THE GOVERNOR 2010

State of Utah
Gary R. Herbert
Governor

ECONOMIC REPORT TO THE GOVERNOR 2010

Excerpts

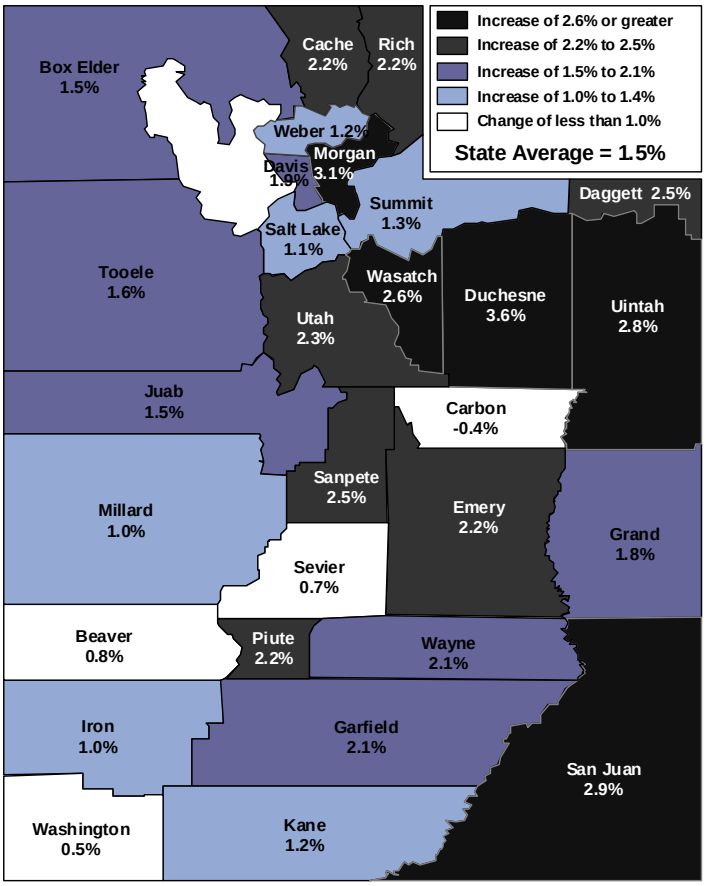
State of Utah
Governor Gary R. Herbert

Demographics

- **Population**—The State of Utah's July 1, 2009 population was an estimated 2,800,089, an increase of 1.5% over 2008, according to the Utah Population Estimates Committee (UPEC). This is lower than the record growth of 3.2% experienced in 2007. A total of 42,310 people were added to Utah's population, with 3.7% of this increase coming from people moving into the state. Utah's unique characteristics of a high fertility rate and low mortality rate consistently contribute to strong natural increase, the difference between births and deaths. In 2009, the number of births did not surpass the record of 55,357 set in 2008. However the 54,548 births led to a strong natural increase of 40,763. Deaths within the state totaled 13,785 in 2009. Net in-migration totaled 1,547—less than 10% of last year's number.
- **Rate of Growth**—According to the U.S. Census Bureau, Utah ranked second among states, behind Wyoming, with a population growth rate of 2.1% from 2008 to 2009. The U.S. rate of growth was 0.9%.
- **Median Age**—Utah was the youngest state in the nation with a 2008 median age of 28.7, compared to the national median of 36.8.
- **Long-Term Projections**—The State's population is projected grow to 3.7 million in 2020, 4.4 million in 2030, 5.2 million in 2040, 6.0 million in 2050, and reach 6.8 million in 2060. The growth rate, which will exceed that of the nation, will be sustained by a rapid rate of natural increase.

2009 Utah Population Estimate	**2,800,089**
2008-2009 Percent Change	1.5%
2008-2009 Absolute Change	42,310
2009 Net Migration	1,547
2009 Fiscal Year Births	54,548
2009 Fiscal Year Deaths	13,785
2009 Natural Increase	40,763

Population Growth Rates: 2008-2009

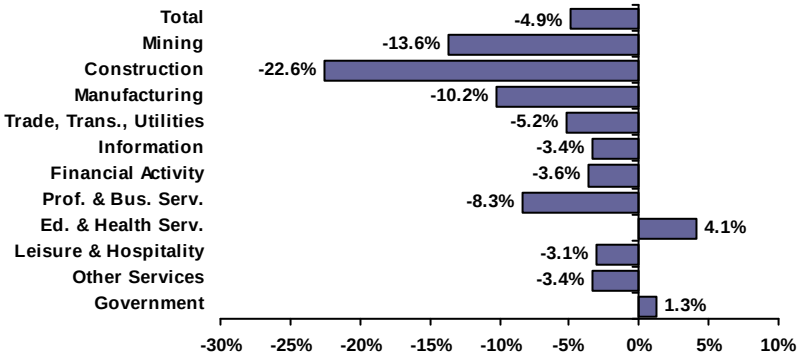


Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee

Employment and Wages

- **Employment**—Employment declined 4.9% in 2009 and is expected to decline 1.8% in 2010.
- **Industry Focus**—Education and health services and government were the only industries to have job growth during 2009. Construction experienced the largest decline of 22.6%.
- **Unemployment**—Utah's 2009 unemployment rate was 6.5%, up from 3.4% in 2008. In 2009, there were an average of 89,100 unemployed Utahns.
- **Average Wage**—In 2009, Utah's average annual nonfarm wage was $37,764, an increase of 0.8% from 2008.

Percent Change in Utah Employment by Industry: 2008-2009 Annual Averages



Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services

Total Nonfarm Employment (2009e)	**1,191,600**
Change (2008-2009)	-60,973
Percent Change (2008-2009)	-4.9%
Unemployment (2009)	6.5%
Total Nonfarm Wages (2009e)	**$45.0 billion**
Percent Change (2008-2009)	-4.1%
Average Annual Wage (2009e)	**$37,764**
Percent Change (2008-2009)	0.8%
Total Personal Income (2009e)	**$86.3 billion**
Percent Change (2008-2009)	-1.3%
Per Capita Personal Income (2009e)	**$30,758**
Percent Change (2008-2009)	-3.7%

Note: e = estimate

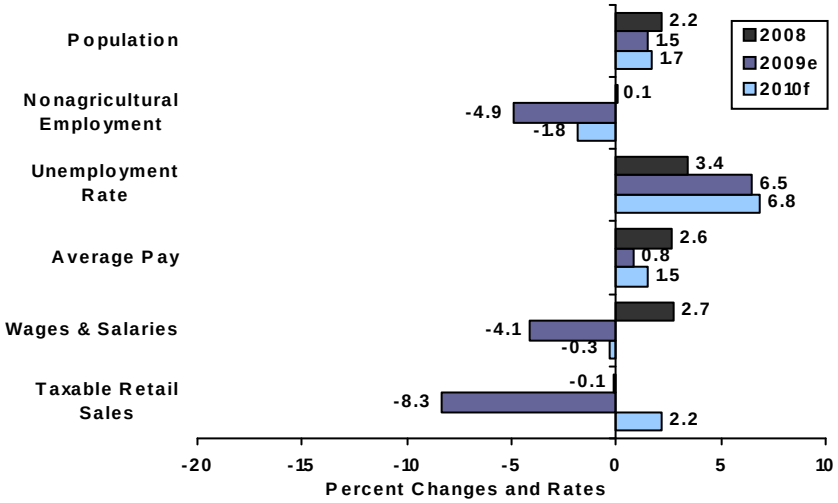
Highlights

- **Construction**—The value of permit authorized construction in Utah in 2009 was $3.5 billion, the lowest value since 1996. In the past twelve months the value of permit authorized construction has fallen 25%. In inflation-adjusted dollars the value of authorized construction is at the lowest level since 1992. The sharp decline in value in 2009 was led by the severe contraction in nonresidential construction, which fell from $1.9 billion in 2008 to $1.2 billion in 2009, a 37% decline. In addition, the weakness of the residential sector continued although the residential decline appears to be slowing. In 2008 the value of residential construction dropped by 53% compared to 15% in 2009. The value of residential construction in 2009 was $1.6 billion.
- **Tourism**—Utah's travel and tourism sector was not immune to the economic recession, but regional and in-state travel helped to soften the downturn. The Utah ski industry experienced the third best season on record and visitation at national parks increased for the third year in a row. State park visitation was also up.
- **Exports**—Worsening economic conditions in Utah, the nation, and around the globe, were reflected in Utah's production and export levels in 2009. Utah's total exports fell from a record peak of $10.3 billion in 2008 to an estimated $9.3 billion in 2009, a decrease of 10.0%. Exports have been above $4.0 billion since 2002 and above $6.0 billion since 2005. Record high levels in 2008 were primarily due to robust export growth in the first quarter, dropping sharply as housing and financial market declines translated into weak demand for manufactured goods that migrated to foreign markets.
- **Energy**—In 2009, Utah experienced a significant increase in crude oil and natural gas production despite the downturn in the economy and significantly lower prices. Conversely, coal production decreased as some companies experienced difficult mining conditions, while other mines unexpectedly closed.
- **Minerals**—In 2009, the estimated value of energy and mineral production in Utah was $6.8 billion, about $2.6 billion less than the record high of $9.4 billion in 2008. The lower 2009 value is mostly due to decreased base metal and industrial mineral values and decreased crude oil and natural gas prices. The decline of nonfuel mineral values, which peaked in 2006 (in inflation-adjusted dollars), will likely be offset by the increased valuation of oil and gas in 2010.
- **Agriculture**—It is estimated most agricultural sectors in Utah were less profitable in 2009 than in 2008 and 2007. Factors included lower commodity prices in 2009 than in 2008. Agricultural receipts in 2008 were greater than they had been for the past several years. Due to record high milk prices in 2008, the Utah dairy sector enjoyed record cash receipts and was the largest agricultural sector, as measured by cash receipts.
- **Education**—In 2009, there were an estimated 563,273 students in Utah's public education system, a 2.2% (12,260 students) increase over 2008. Students score favorably compared to their national peers. Utah System of Higher Education enrollment for 2009 was 164,860, an increase of 12,632 (8.3%) from 2008.

Economic Outlook

- **Overview of the Economy**—Like the nation, Utah's economy contracted during 2009. Employment, which increased slightly during 2008, declined 4.9% in 2009. Further, the unemployment rate almost doubled, from 3.4% in 2008 to 6.5% in 2009. The housing collapse combined with business caution about building new plants, resulted in construction employment declining 22.6%, after a decline of 12.5% in 2008.
- **Outlook 2010**—Utah's economy is expected to gradually strengthen during 2010. Employment is forecast to decline 1.8% for the year as a whole, but subdued job increases should begin by the second quarter. Construction employment is forecast to decline 13.6%, a third year of contraction. Housing permits are forecast to remain near historic lows throughout 2010. Strengthening consumer confidence, the end of the housing downturn, increasing credit, and higher stock prices will support the economy during 2010. Though economic activity will be on the uptick, slack hiring will drive a slight increase in the unemployment rate from 6.5% in 2009 to 6.8% in 2010.

Utah Economic Indicators: 2008-2010



e = estimate f = forecast
Source: Council of Economic Advisors' Revenue Assumptions Committee

Rankings

Demographic	State Rank	Value	Year
Population Growth Rate	2nd	2.1%	2008-2009
Fertility Rate	1st	2.47	2005
Life Expectancy	3rd	78.7 years	2000
Median Age	1st	28.7 years	2008
Household Size	1st	3.15 persons	2008
Social Indicators			
Violent Crime	6th	221.8 per 100,000 people	2008
Poverty Rate	5th	8.8%	2006-2008
Educational Attainment	7th	90.4% of persons 25+ w/ high school degree	2008

Economic	State Rank	Value	Year
Rate of Job Growth	27th	-3.8%	Oct. 2009
Unemployment Rate	5th	6.5%	Oct. 2009
Urban Status	9th	88.3%	2000
Median Household Income	10th	$58,820	2006-2008
Average Annual Pay	37th	$37,980	2008
Per Capita Personal Income	49th	$31,944	2008

Notes: 1. Rankings are based on the most current national data available for all states, and may differ from other data.
2. Rank is most favorable to least favorable.

Preface

The *2010 Economic Report to the Governor* is the 24th annual publication in this series. Through the last two decades, the *Economic Report to the Governor* has served as the preeminent source for data, research, and analysis about the Utah economy. It includes a national and state economic outlook, a summary of state government economic development activities, an analysis of economic activity based on the standard indicators, and a detailed review of industries and issues of particular interest. The primary goal of the report is to improve the reader's understanding of the Utah economy. With improved economic literacy, decision makers in the public and private sector will be able to plan, budget, and make policy decisions with an awareness of how their actions are both influenced by and impact economic activity.

Collaborative Effort/Contributors. Chapter authors, who represent both public and private entities, devote a significant amount of time to this report, ensuring that it contains the latest economic and demographic information. While this report is a collaborative effort which results in a consensus outlook for the next year, each chapter is the work of the contributing organization, with review and comment by the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget. More detailed information about the findings in each chapter can be obtained by contacting the authoring entity.

Statistics Used in This Report. The statistical contents of this report come from a multitude of sources which are listed at the bottom of each table and figure. Statistics are generally for the most recent year or period available. There may be a quarter or more of lag time before economic data become final, therefore 2009 statistics in this report are estimates based on data available as of mid-December 2009. Readers should refer to noted sources later in 2010 for final statistics. Forecasts are also included in tables and figures. All of the data in this report are subject to error arising from a variety of factors, including sampling variability, reporting errors, incomplete coverage, non-response, imputations, and processing error. If there are questions about the sources, limitations, and appropriate use of the data included in this report, the relevant entity should be contacted.

Statistics for States and Counties. This report focuses on the state, multi-county, and county geographies. Additional data at the metropolitan, city, and other sub-county level may be available. For information about data for a different level of geography than shown in this report, the contributing entity should be contacted.

New This Year. The content of this report is similar to prior years, with the addition of new data and analysis. The Special Topics section of this report contains three chapters: Falcon Hill at Hill Air Force Base, Revenue Forecasting and the Utah State Budget, Housing Updates.

Electronic Access. This report is available on the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget's web site at http://www.governor.utah.gov/dea.

Suggestions and Comments. Users of the *Economic Report to the Governor* are encouraged to write or call with suggestions that will improve future editions. Suggestions and comments for improving the coverage and presentation of data and quality of research and analysis should be sent to the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, PO Box 142210, Salt Lake City, Utah 84114-2210. The telephone number is (801) 538-1027 and the email address is dea@utah.gov.

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Cover Photo courtesy of Reg Garff

Map of Utah

Bear River
Cache
Rich
Box Elder
Weber
Morgan
Davis
Summit
Daggett
Wasatch Front
Salt Lake
Tooele
Wasatch
Utah
Duchesne
Uintah
Mountainland
Uintah Basin
Juab
Carbon
Central
Sanpete
Emery
Grand
Millard
Sevier
Southeastern
Beaver
Piute
Wayne
Iron
Garfield
Southwestern
San Juan
Washington
Kane

Executive Summary

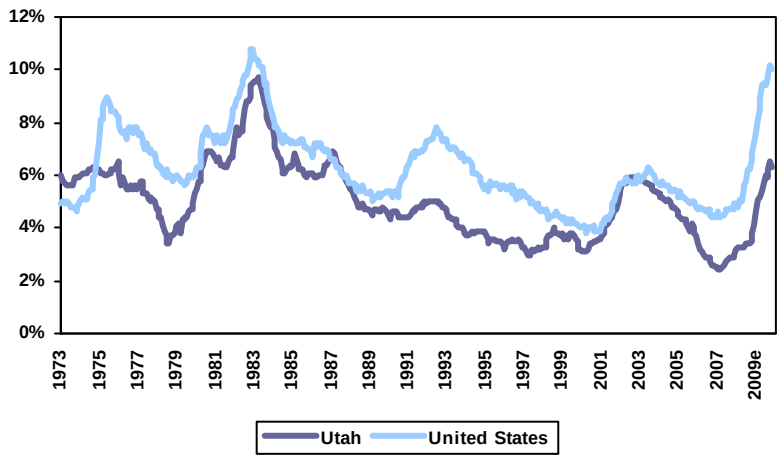
Executive Summary

For the second year in a row, the Economic Report to the Governor portrays difficult times. In contrast to 2009, however, the outlook for 2010 foresees a strengthening recovery. Indeed, preliminary estimates suggest employment in Utah began to grow during September 2009. The U.S. is expected to follow suit as early as the first quarter of 2010. Over the long run, Utah's position as a logistical hub for the west, young and productive workforce, sensible regulatory environment, and excellent system of public and higher education will continue to make it a great place to live and work with plenty of opportunity.

National Outlook

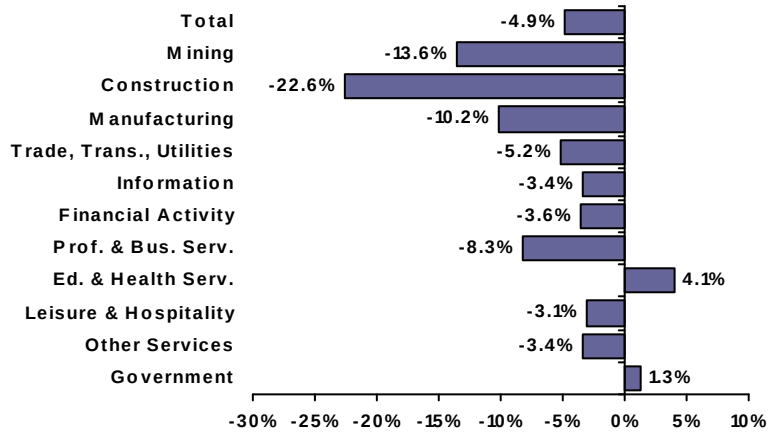
While the official determination may not be made for a year or more, the recession that began in December 2007 appears to have ended during the second or third quarter of 2009. After declining four consecutive quarters, U.S. gross domestic product (GDP) grew 2.2% during the third quarter of 2009. Most indicators of economic activity dropped sharply during the first half of 2009, but stabilized and began to increase during the second half. What initially appeared to be a relatively mild decline, similar to the recessions of 1991 and 2001, changed radically with the failure of the Lehman Brothers investment bank in September 2008. For the rest of that year and throughout 2009, the Federal Reserve and other central banks took unprecedented steps to ease credit conditions, slowing the contraction. Likewise, national governments around the world initiated massive fiscal stimulus programs, led by the $787 billion American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA). As 2010 opens, expansionary economic policy supports recovery in both the U.S. and around the globe.

Figure A. Utah Unemployment Below U.S.



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics e = estimate

Figure B. Percent Change in Utah Employment by Industry: 2009



Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services

Utah Outlook

Utah was growing normally as the recession began. The year-over percent change in employment was 3%, the historic average, much higher than the 0.8% U.S. growth rate. The state fared well during the initial phase of the contraction because housing prices had not inflated like those in Las Vegas or Phoenix. Moreover, as the U.S. economy expanded following the 2001 recession, the Wasatch Front, Cache Valley, St. George, and Cedar City attracted national attention as good locations for business. The state had a relatively diverse and stable economic base, with less exposure to housing and commercial real estate than the rest of the country at the beginning of the recession. However, as the financial crisis intensified in the fall of 2008, Utah began to track the national downturn. While the economic environment was daunting throughout 2009, the advantages of doing business in Utah that drove growth before the recession still exist and will contribute to Utah's ultimate recovery.

Utah's Long-Term Projections

Though Utah's near-term outlook remains soft, long-term economic and demographic projections point to robust growth over the next half century. Utah's population is expected to more than triple from 2.2 million in 2000 to 6.8 million in 2060. The growth rate, which will exceed that of the nation, will be sustained by a rapid rate of natural increase and a well-diversified economy. As the state grows, new population centers off the Wasatch Front will emerge.

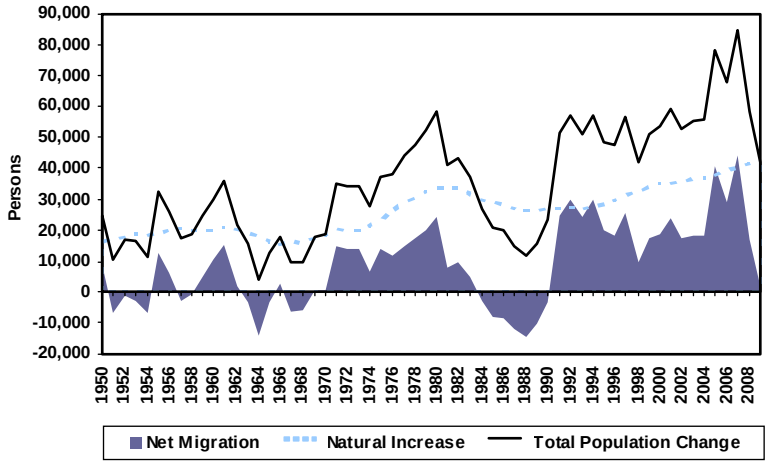
Economic Indicators

Demographics. Utah's population grew by 42,310 people, or 1.5%, during 2009, to just

over 2.8 million. This growth was down from 58,225 in 2008, and a record 84,425 in 2007. Reflecting the difficult times, just 3.7% of the growth in 2008, or 1,547, was from net migration. Over the past decade, net migration accounted for about 35% of population growth, indicating the state's rich opportunity. Utah continues to have a distinctive demographic profile that includes the nation's youngest population, highest fertility rate, largest household size, and low mortality rates. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, Utah was the second fastest growing state in the nation during 2009 with a rate of 2.1%. Wyoming ranked first followed by Utah, Texas, Colorado, and the District of Columbia.

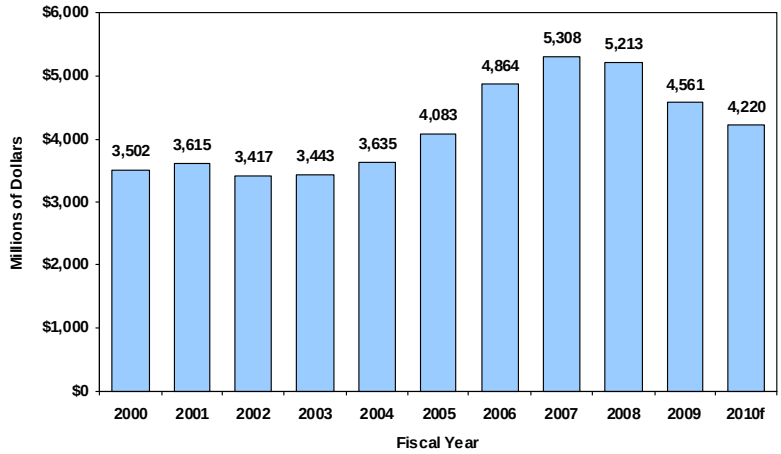
Labor Market. Nonfarm payroll employment declined 4.9% in 2009, almost 61,000 jobs, while the unemployment rate increased to 6.5%, and total wages fell almost $2 billion, or 4.1%. Of Utah's ten major private sector industries, the education and health services sector was the only one to gain employment, growing 4.1% during 2009. Supported by ARRA assistance for education, law enforcement, transportation, and other critical public services, government employment grew 1.3%, but with deteriorating tax revenues, growth is expected to be just 0.5% during 2010. With the housing collapse, construction lost the most jobs in 2009, over 20,000, which was a decline of over 22%. Because of the sharp fall in energy prices, mining, which is mostly oil and gas extraction, posted the second largest percent decline, 13.6%. Slumping demand for consumer durables such as cars and household appliances and the retrenchment in business investment lead to a decline of almost 13,000 jobs in manufacturing, the second largest amount. The decline in consumer confidence and spending which resulted from the uncertainty surrounding the financial crisis, led to the third largest, a decline of almost 13,000 jobs in trade, transportation and utilities.

Figure C. State of Utah Components of Population Change



Source: State of Utah Components of Population Change

Figure D. Utah State Government Tax Revenue



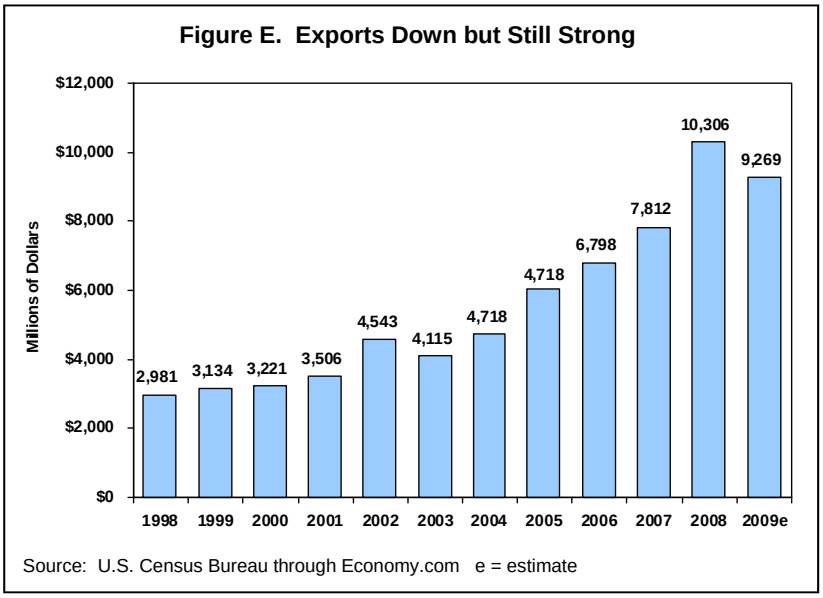
Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget

Personal Income. Personal income fell $1.1 billion, or 1.3% during 2009, from $87.4 billion to $86.3 billion. The 4.1% decline in wages, the largest component of personal income, was offset by increases in government transfer payments such as unemployment insurance, to soften the overall contraction.

Gross Domestic Product by State. Utah's GDP grew 4% during 2008, from $105.6 billion to $109.8 billion. While Utah grew more rapidly than the nation, the gain in 2008 was substantially lower than in 2007, when the state had the fastest growth in the nation.

Taxable Sales. After declining 0.7% in 2008, taxable sales declined a record 8.7% in 2009, and are expected to grow only 0.4% in 2010. Of the three main components, business investment had the largest rate of decline in 2009, 12.3%, followed by retail trade, 8.3%. Sales of taxable services, the third component, actually increased 0.2%.

Tax Collections. With the deepening recession, tax collections declined a record 12.5% during FY2009. The state's two main sources of revenue, the sales and income taxes, suffered from lower consumer confidence and spending, and the resulting rise in unemployment. Sales tax revenue declined 11%, after declining over 6% in FY2008. The income tax declined almost 11% after a slight increase in FY2008. The third largest revenue source, corporate income tax, sank over 35% as corporate profits collapsed. The outlook for FY2010 continues the drop off in collections, but the rate of decline slows to 7.5%. Each of the three taxes is expected to decline, sales almost 8%, income almost 5%, and corporate 22%.



Exports. Utah's exports fell 10.1% from a record $10.3 billion in 2008 to an estimated $9.3 billion in 2009. Exports have been above $4.0 billion since 2002 and above $6.0 billion since 2005. Record high levels in 2008 were primarily due to robust growth in the first quarter, dropping sharply as global demand slumped.

Inflation. The Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Urban Consumers declined 0.3% during 2009, the first annual decline since the recession following the Korean War. As economic activity picks up in 2010, the CPI is expected to increase 1.7%.

Regional/National Comparisons. While Utah has fared somewhat better than its neighboring states, total personal income fell during 2009 like every other mountain state. Employment levels in the mountain region also declined, largely driven by contractions in Arizona, Idaho, and Nevada. Utah's employment growth was one of the fastest in the nation between 2003 and 2008, but employment fell 4.9% during 2009, affecting the state's unemployment rate and poverty level. Utah still has one of the lowest unemployment rates in the nation, but it almost doubled from 3.4% in 2008 to 6.5% in 2009. Utah's poverty rate has decreased over time and in 2008 was significantly lower than the national average.

Social Indicators. Utah's quality of life measures continue to be among the best in the nation. The state's violent crime rate remained one of the lowest in the United States; the poverty rate is below the national average and educational attainment is one of the highest. Utah ranked second in the indicators of child well-being and second highest in overall health status.

Public Education. Public education enrollment increased 2.2% during 2009, or 12,260 students to 563,273. Enrollment is expected to grow another 11,044 students, or 2.0%, during 2010. While growth has been rapid the past few years, and the resources available are limited, Utah students score above the national average on standardized tests.

Higher Education. Enrollment in the Utah System of Higher Education has almost doubled over the past 20 years. In 2009, 12,632 additional students were enrolled, an increase of 8.3% from 2008. Almost 27,000 degrees were awarded within the state system, including nearly 13,000 bachelor's degrees.

Economic Development. Despite the recession, Utah maintained a smart, strong and vital economic development program. The Utah Science, Technology, and Research initiative continued to recruit research faculty. Construction progressed on research buildings on the campuses of the University of Utah and Utah State University. Commercial applications of the research developments promise jobs and revenue for Utah's economy. The Governor's Office of Economic Development continued to attract companies to relocate to Utah and assist Utah companies in expanding operations in the state. Centers of Excellence awarded grants to 22 companies to help them bridge the gap between research outcomes and venture capital funding. The Downtown Rising and Falcon Hill projects continue to progress.

Industry Focus

Agriculture. Because of the fall in commodity prices, most agricultural sectors in Utah were less profitable in 2009 than in 2008 and 2007. Record or near record prices for milk, cattle and hay lead to near record agricultural cash receipts in 2008. As commodity prices firm, agriculture should be more profitable in 2010 than 2009.

Construction. The value of permit authorized construction in Utah fell 25% during 2009 to $3.5 billion, the lowest since 1996. The sharp decline resulted from the severe contraction in nonresidential construction, which fell 37%, from $1.9 billion to $1.2 billion. In addition, the weakness of the residential sector continues although the residential decline appears to be slowing. In 2008 the value of residential construction dropped by 53% compared to 15% in 2009. The value of residential construction in 2009 was $1.6 billion.

Residential construction units dropped from 20,500 in 2007 to 10,603 in 2008 and to 10,150 in 2009. The decline of the residential sector has been slowed by the unexpected jump in new apartment construction, which is up over 80%. The surge in apartment construction is due to the availability of financing. The federal government has provided loan guarantees for the development of new apartments thus spurring construction activity. In contrast, the value for new condominium and single-family detached housing is lower than in

2008, forced down in part, by the growing share of lower-priced homes and condominiums.

Energy. Although prices fell, Utah crude oil and natural gas production increased during 2009. Conversely, coal production decreased as some companies experienced difficult mining conditions, while other mines unexpectedly closed. Production of coal and natural gas continued to satisfy demand, while crude oil production, despite its recent increase, still accounted for only 44% of Utah's total consumption. Crude oil production in Utah has increased a remarkable 82% over the past six years, but imports from other states and Canada are still needed. After starting 2009 slightly higher than the lows experienced in late 2008, Utah's natural gas price decreased to the $2 to $3 per thousand cubic feet range and remained there for most of the year. In contrast, Utah's crude oil prices were at their lowest at the beginning of 2009, but steadily increased by year's end, possibly signaling a stronger economy for 2010.

Minerals. Utah's production of energy and mineral commodities declined $2.6 billion, or 27%, from a record high $9.4 billion in 2008 to $6.8 billion in 2009, in real terms. The decline is mostly due to decreased base metal and industrial mineral values and decreased crude oil and natural gas prices. The decline of nonfuel mineral values, which peaked in 2006, in real terms, will likely be offset by the increased valuation of oil and gas in 2010. The value of Utah's production of nonfuel minerals ranks fourth in the nation.

High Technology. Employment in Utah's high-technology sector averaged almost 69,000 in 2008, an increase of 4.3%, or almost 2,900, from 2007. Total wages paid in the sector were almost $4.6 billion, or 9.8% of all nonfarm wages paid in 2008. The average annual wage was over $66,000, 76% higher than the state average. As the recession deepened, high tech employment began to decline early in 2009. Through the second quarter, employment declined 2.7% year-over. As the recovery strengthens, growth should resume during 2010.

Tourism. Utah's travel and tourism sector was not immune to the economic recession, but regional and in-state travel helped to soften the downturn. The Utah ski industry experienced the third best season on record. Visitation increased for the third year in a row at national parks. State park visitation was also up. The outlook for 2010 is cautiously optimistic with expectations that travel among in-state and domestic leisure travelers could increase. There are still concerns about the weak economy, rising unemployment, the housing market, stock market uncertainty, and transportation weakness, but industry experts have forecast limited growth in 2010.

Special Topics

Falcon Hill at Hill Air Force Base. Falcon Hill is the name given to a cooperative effort between the U.S. Air Force, the State of Utah, and several local governments. The Air Force has launched an Enhanced Use Lease project at Hill Air Force Base known as Falcon Hill National Aerospace Research Park. Road construction is expected to begin in December, 2009 and work on the first commercial building will begin shortly after. During the next 20 years, an investment of $600 million in buildings and land, plus $23 million in equipment is possible, generating over $100 million in property taxes. Ultimately almost 20,000 people could be directly employed by businesses operating at Falcon Hill.

Revenue Forecasting and the Utah State Budget. Utah, like most states, must balance its spending with forecast revenue. A revenue forecast models the relationship between the economy and the tax system. These models rely on mathematical methods, historical trends, and analytical judgment to form a reasoned expectation of future revenue collections upon which budgets are developed. The simplest way to measure accuracy is the difference between forecast and actual. Focusing on the shortest forecast window (i.e., the February Legislative Session forecast for the current fiscal year ending in 135 days), on average, the forecast has underestimated growth by about 2.5%. Over this period, average growth was 8.5% while the average forecast was 5.8%. Volatile sources of revenue were under-forecast by larger amounts. The difference in actual and forecast growth was -2.5% for sales tax, -1.5% for the general fund, -1.2% for individual income tax, -10.3% for corporate tax, -2.7% for the school fund, and -0.5% for the transportation fund.

Housing Update. Utah's housing sector likely reached the bottom of the sharpest decline in history during 2009. A decreased supply of complete unoccupied homes and declines in mortgage rates were offset by rising foreclosures, industry consolidation, and further declines in permits. Utah homebuyers took advantage of record low interest rates, state and federal government stimulus, and declining prices that together created a tremendous improvement in affordability, which is likely to continue into 2010.

Economic Outlook

Overview

While the official determination may not be made for a year or more, the recession that began in December 2007 appeared to have ended during the second or third quarter of 2009. After declining four consecutive quarters, U.S. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) grew 2.2% during the third quarter of 2009. Most indicators of economic activity dropped sharply during the first half of 2009, but stabilized and began to increase during the second half. What initially appeared to be a relatively mild decline, similar to the recessions of 1991 and 2001, changed radically with the failure of the Lehman Brothers investment bank in September 2008. For the rest of that year, and throughout 2009, the Federal Reserve and other central banks took unprecedented steps to ease credit conditions, slowing the contraction. Likewise, national governments around the world initiated massive fiscal stimulus programs, led by the $787 billion American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA). As 2010 opens, expansionary monetary and fiscal policy support recovery in both the U.S. and global economies.

Summary of Economic Conditions in 2009

During 2009, the main challenge confronting policymakers was preventing financial collapse and an ensuing calamity similar to the Great Depression of the 1930s. Although the unemployment rate was near 10% at the end of the year, the fact a full scale depression was avoided is no small success. As credit standards tightened and consumer spending declined in the fall of 2008, businesses were unable to meet payroll, resulting in a wave of lay-offs not seen since the recession of 1982. Wholesale funding dropped sharply as lenders re-evaluated risk, putting many large financial firms near insolvency. Banks that prudently reduced exposure to subprime mortgages during 2007, such as JP Morgan and Goldman Sachs, entered 2009 relatively unscathed. While policy prevented a chaotic dissolution of the financial system, the labor market worsened dramatically. Confidence returned to businesses and consumers during the second half of the year and the labor market stabilized, albeit at a high level of unemployment.

As of October, 2009, U.S. nonfarm payroll employment declined 3.9% from the prior year. On an annual average basis, however, the decline was 4.3%, the largest drop in over 70 years. Construction and manufacturing had the largest rates of annual decline in employment, 14.2% and 11.3%, respectively. The decline in construction was initiated by the housing collapse, but as the recession deepened, falling business investment extended the losses. With an uncertain outlook at the beginning of the year, consumers delayed durable purchases on items such as cars and home appliances, which led to the fall in manufacturing. The decline in production reduced the need for temporary help, leading to a 9.9% decline in administrative and support services. The decline in sales reduced the need for shipping, leading to a 6.7% decline in transportation and warehouse jobs. While wholesale and retail sales fell more than production during 2009, much of the necessary reduction in labor was accomplished by cutting hours, as opposed to jobs. Nonetheless, employment in wholesale and retail trade declined 5.0% and 4.4%, respectively. Despite the widespread contraction in employment, production, sales, and income, health care employment increased 1.8%. Health care is relatively insulated because much of its activity is government funded and private sector health plans continued to function even as employment was falling. Arts, entertainment and recreation declined 3.8%, while accommodations and food services fell 2.4%. Federal employment increased 1.7%, while state and local government employment fell 0.8%. Notwithstanding employment growth in a few select sectors, the labor market as a whole experienced the largest employment decline since the 1930s.

Significant Issues

Recession Dating. The National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) is the body officially responsible for dating recessions. The end of economic expansion and the beginning of recession is known as the business cycle peak. In November 2008, NBER dated the peak of the last expansion and the beginning of the current recession as December 2007. The beginning of economic expansion, or recovery, and the end of recession is known as the business cycle trough. NBER will wait to date the trough of the current recession until the recovery has progressed far enough so that a subsequent downturn is a separate recession, as opposed to a temporary pause in the current contraction. While a common rule of thumb defines a recession as two consecutive quarters decline in GDP, NBER uses a variety of data and the collective judgment of a committee of expert academic economists to date peaks and troughs. In addition to their insight, NBER's experts use four main indicators of monthly economic activity to date recessions:

- Nonfarm Payroll Employment
- Personal Income less Transfer Payments
- Industrial Production
- Manufacturing and Trade Sales

Three of the four indicators—employment, income, and production—were at or near peak in December 2007. Sales, however, peaked 3.0% above its December level during July 2008, but then declined more rapidly than the other three indicators through the fall and into 2009. By May 2009, sales had declined almost 17% below the December 2007 level, but have since rebounded. Production declined almost 15% below peak, bottoming in July 2009, and beginning a strong recovery. Income has declined almost 8.0% below peak and has not begun to recover. Employment is down over 5.0% and is still declining, though at a slower rate. Based on these indicators, NBER will likely date the trough sometime during summer 2009, but will wait to make that determination until all the indicators depict an expanding economy.

Supervisors Capital Assessment Program. During winter and spring 2009, the Supervisors Capital Assessment Program (SCAP, commonly referred to as the "bank stress tests"), evaluated the strength of the nation's 19 largest financial institutions, those with assets exceeding $100 billion. For the group as a whole, the assessment found the banks were well positioned to withstand a deeper recession than is currently anticipated. Several institutions, notably Bank of America (BoA) and Citigroup (Citi), were directed to raise more capital to bolster their reserves in case losses mounted. Signaling the end to the crisis may be near, both BoA and Citi easily raised the required capital from private sources. The conclusion of the assessment brought a degree of predictability to wholesale funding markets, though credit for small and medium borrowers remained hard to get throughout 2009.

Housing. After a collapse that began late in 2005, housing stabilized over the summer, and is beginning to recover as 2010 opens. The current housing downturn is the worst in the last 60 years. Residential investment was 2.5% of GDP in 2009 and is expected to increase to just 2.6% in 2010, the lowest levels since the height of the World War II build-up and the depths of the Great Depression. While sales, starts, and prices have begun to increase, foreclosures are still rising. Almost 3.0 million homes were foreclosed during 2009, a level equal to about half of home sales. Since foreclosures will not fall significantly until unemployment stops rising, these forced sales could continue to weigh on housing.

There are at least three widely followed home price measures:

- Standard and Poor's Case-Shiller Price Index
- Federal Housing Finance Agency (FHFA) Price Index
- National Association of Realtors (NAR) Home Sales Price

Typically the median price is reported: half of homebuyers pay more than this price, half pay less. The average is also reported, but this can be skewed by high-priced homes that do not reflect the cost to most home buyers. Because the average can be skewed, most observers prefer the median. Unlike simple commodities such as an apple or a gallon of gas, very few houses are exactly the same. Estimating the change in home prices from one month to the next does not reflect sales of the same product. Case-Shiller makes the most determined effort to estimate what the same product would sell for. FHFA only includes mortgages from the portfolios of FreddieMac, and FannieMae. Both Case-Shiller and FHFA are indexes, as opposed to actual prices, constructed from repeat sales of the same home. In any given month, the index is based on sales of a group of homes compared with previous sales of that same group. In contrast, NAR simply reports the median price of all homes sold in a given period, in dollars, as opposed to an index. While the NAR price is not tracking the exact same product, the median-priced home from one month to the next will be fairly constant in quality. NAR also has the advantage of being reported in dollars, which enables comparison to income and estimates of housing affordability.

Home prices have fallen between 10%, according to FHFA, and 35%, according to Case-Shiller, since peaking in 2006. Prices fell about 5% during the first half of 2009, but retraced the loss in the second half to end the year about where they began. For the year as a whole, prices in 2009 are between 5% and 15% lower than 2008, depending on the measure. While the precise estimate varies, home prices have fallen sharply since the peak, but stabilized during the spring of 2009 and began increasing during the summer. Since prices have stabilized, home construction has moved up from post-World War II lows, with single family housing starts increasing from 357,000 in February (seasonally adjusted at an annual rate), to 564,000 in December.

Monetary Policy. With the financial system gripped by a panic as 2008 closed, the Federal Reserve sharply increased its provision of short-term liquidity to financial institutions, the U.S. Treasury injected capital into banks through the Troubled Asset Relief Program (TARP), and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) guaranteed bank liabilities. The Federal Reserve and the Treasury each took measures to stop a run on money market mutual funds that began when a leading fund was unable to pay off its investors at par value. As the panic progressed, a range of additional initiatives were required to stabilize major financial firms and markets, both in the U.S. and abroad.

The money markets were quickly stabilized after government intervention, wholesale short-term funding through repurchase agreements ("repo") collapsed in a classic bank run during the fall of 2008, and has not yet resumed. The run is pictured in the steep decline of repo funding available to the Federal Reserve's primary dealers, from $4.2 trillion at Lehman's failure, to $2.4 trillion at the beginning of 2009, a level it fluctuated around throughout the year. In other words, a major source of funding to the wholesale banking sector shrank by almost half during the fall of 2008. As a means to restore liquidity, the Federal Reserve created a number of lending facilities. The largest were the Term Auction Facility (TAF, auction loans to reserve system banks), securities lending (collateral for repo), and central bank swap lines (satisfying overseas demand for dollar liquidity). As 2009 progressed, the need for liquidity fell, the lending facilities wound down, and focus shifted to supporting the mortgage and treasury markets. In the six month period from spring to fall, the Federal Reserve purchased $300 billion of treasury securities, dramatically smoothing the market. During the same period, it purchased $800 billion of mortgage backed securities, with an ultimate goal of $1.25 trillion by spring of 2010, which has sustained the flow of mortgage finance. Throughout the year, the Federal Reserve maintained the federal funds rate near zero. In normal times, keeping short term lending rates near zero would attract widespread commentary, but given the nature of the financial crisis, the low rate passed with little notice.

While credit has improved for large firms and state and local governments with access to equity and bond markets, access to credit remains strained for borrowers who are particularly dependent on banks, such as households and small businesses. Bank lending contracted sharply during 2009, and banks continue to tighten the terms on which they extend credit for most kinds of loans—although the pace of tightening has slowed recently. Partly as a result of these pressures, household debt declined for several quarters, for the first time since 1951. Further, credit lines for many small businesses have been reduced or eliminated. The fraction of small businesses reporting difficulty in obtaining credit is near a record high, and many of these businesses expect credit conditions to tighten further.

Financial regulators, led by the Federal Reserve, Congress and the Obama Administration are deeply concerned about the commercial real estate market. The regulators are encouraging lenders and borrowers to develop workout programs for loans backed by distressed properties. Almost 150 banks failed during 2009, more than in any year since 1992, many because of non-performing commercial loans. Some observers feel the amount of bad commercial debt exceeds the amount of bad mortgage debt, so the challenges over the next few years could be greater. Although the specifics are currently under discussion, a consensus is emerging that the federal government will need to create a number of new programs to address problems in commercial real estate and elsewhere. While the financial system has stabilized, and is beginning to return to normal, it will continue to need support for the foreseeable future.

Fiscal Policy. The most important part of U.S. fiscal policy is the federal budget, but state and local government budgets play a significant and, during the current downturn, countervailing role. For its fiscal year 2009 (October 1, 2008 to September 30, 2009), the U.S. government's deficit was the largest on record, in absolute amount, and the largest as a percent of GDP since the peak of the build-up for World War II during 1944. State and local governments, however, have experienced steep declines in revenue, and have made correspondingly deep cuts in spending. To maintain public services, many entities are raising taxes, which will slow the decline in program funding, but will not restore it. Nonetheless, considered as a whole, the budget deficit for federal, state, and local government is highly expansionary.

At the height of the New Deal, the combined federal, state and local deficit reached 4.1% of GDP, matching, but not exceeding, the level from 1931. Thus, relative to GDP, the New Deal was a conscientious decision to continue deficit spending at the level that unintentionally resulted in 1931, when tax revenue collapsed, but government programs continued to operate at pre-Depression levels. With the economy on a full-scale war footing, the deficit reached 24.3% in 1944. During the cold war build-up of the 1980s the deficit exceeded 5.0% in a few years. Likewise, during recovery from the 1991 and 2001 recessions the deficit exceeded 5.0%. At 10.1% of GDP, the deficit in 2009 is unprecedented absent full scale mobilization for war. Further, as ARRA spending accelerates, the deficit is expected to continue near 10.0% in 2010—more than twice the level during the 1930s.

Many economists feel the current deficits will speed a self-sustaining recovery. However, sizable numbers of well-regarded observers from opposite sides, feel the deficit is either too small or too large. Those who feel the deficits are too small argue the federal government should do more to help state and local governments maintain education, public safety, health, transportation, and other critical services. Those who feel the deficits are too large argue a measured combination of tax cuts and targeted spending is helpful, but the magnitude of the current program is excessive and is likely to initiate an unsustainable fiscal trajectory that will ultimately lead to a correction prolonging and deepening the current downturn.

The "cash-for-clunkers" program has been widely reported in the media as a support for recovery, but the fact that it is an example of fiscal stimulus is not usually noted. Motor vehicle sales and production collapsed in the fall of 2008. During January 2009, vehicle production fell to 3.8 million units, at a seasonally adjusted annual rate, the lowest level in the history of the series, and remained below 5 million until cash-for-clunkers was implemented. During August, as the program was expiring, sales spiked to 14.3 million, but fell below 10.0 million in September after the program expired. October sales were just above 11.0 million, which supports production levels above 7.0 million, and suggests a strengthening recovery. Most observers feel the program provided helpful support to stop the decline in production and sales, but going forward the auto sector will return to a normal growth path without the need for further stimulus.

Fearing the housing sector would falter without continued stimulus, Congress extended the home buyer credit from November 30, 2009 to June 30, 2010, and expanded it to include existing homeowners and upper middle income families. This credit is another major example of a program widely reported in the media, but not as a tool of fiscal policy. As with cash-for-clunkers, most observers feel the program helped stop the collapse, but unlike the auto sector, the housing sector still needs temporary support for its recovery to progress.

2010 Outlook. The consensus outlook is for moderate growth in output during 2010, with a two or three quarter lag in the labor market. For the year as a whole, average annual employment is expected to decline 0.9%, or 1.2 million jobs, while GDP increases 2.2%. Because of slow business investment and lagging home building, construction will lose almost 650,000 jobs, a decline of 10.5%. Consumer uncertainty will dampen the demand for durables while business slows equipment purchases, leading to manufacturing job losses of

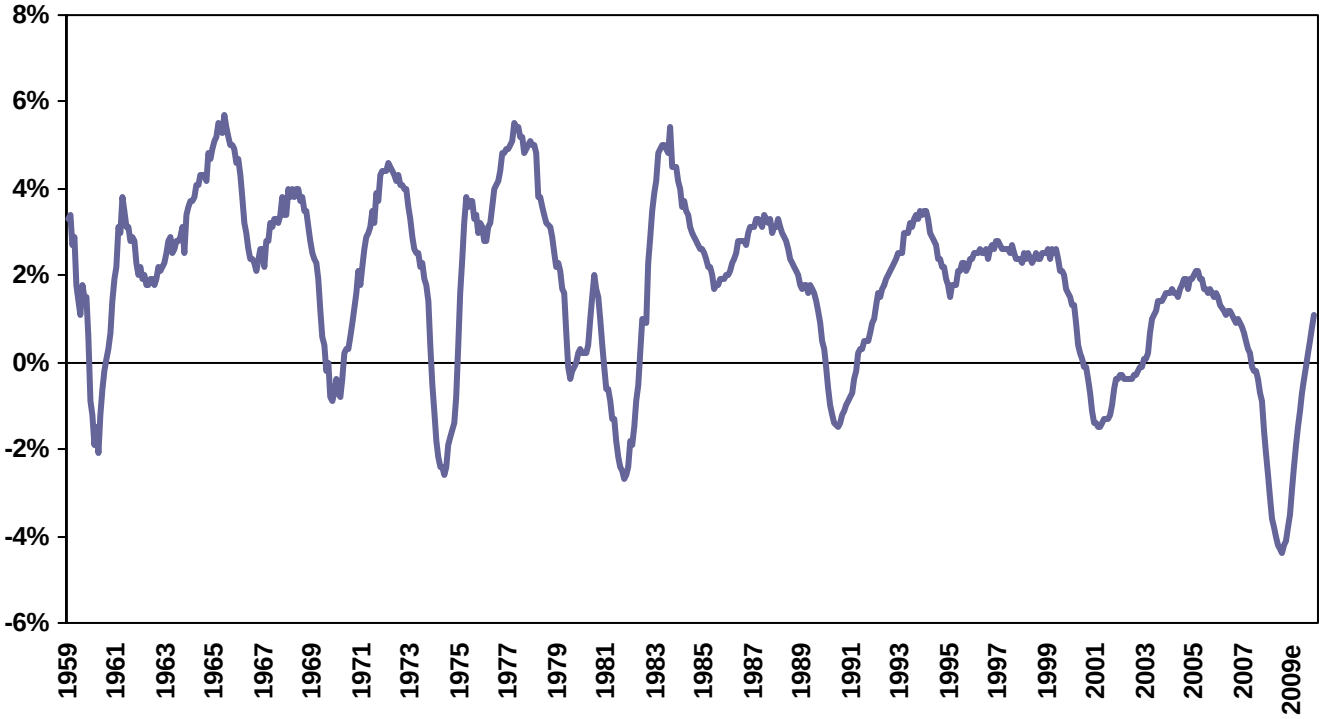
425,000, a decline of 3.6%. As the expansion proceeds, firms will initially be cautious to hire full-time employees, which will boost temporary administrative and support jobs by 439,000, or 6.0%. On a quarterly basis, hiring will accelerate during the second quarter, when job gains reach 80,000 per month, in contrast to losses of about 100,000 per month in the fourth quarter of 2009. By the end of 2010, job gains are expected to run over 100,000 per month. With the pace of job losses slowing in the first half, and job gains accelerating gradually in the second half, the unemployment rate is expected to exceed 10.0% throughout the year.

If the consensus is correct, 2010 will end better than it begins. Much of the damage to the financial system will be repaired, with credit-worthy borrowers able to finance their projects. The economy will remain well below its potential, the level at which resources are fully utilized and prices are stable, throughout the year. Most large firms and state and local governments will be able to obtain credit on reasonable terms. Once lending to small business resumes, accelerating growth in both output and employment will move the economy towards potential. Impending problems in commercial real estate and elsewhere, as well as continuing problems in housing, may require an expansion of the Federal Reserve's balance sheet, as well as new programs in the FDIC and Treasury. The policy environment will remain daunting in 2010, but there are prospects for growth.

Conclusion

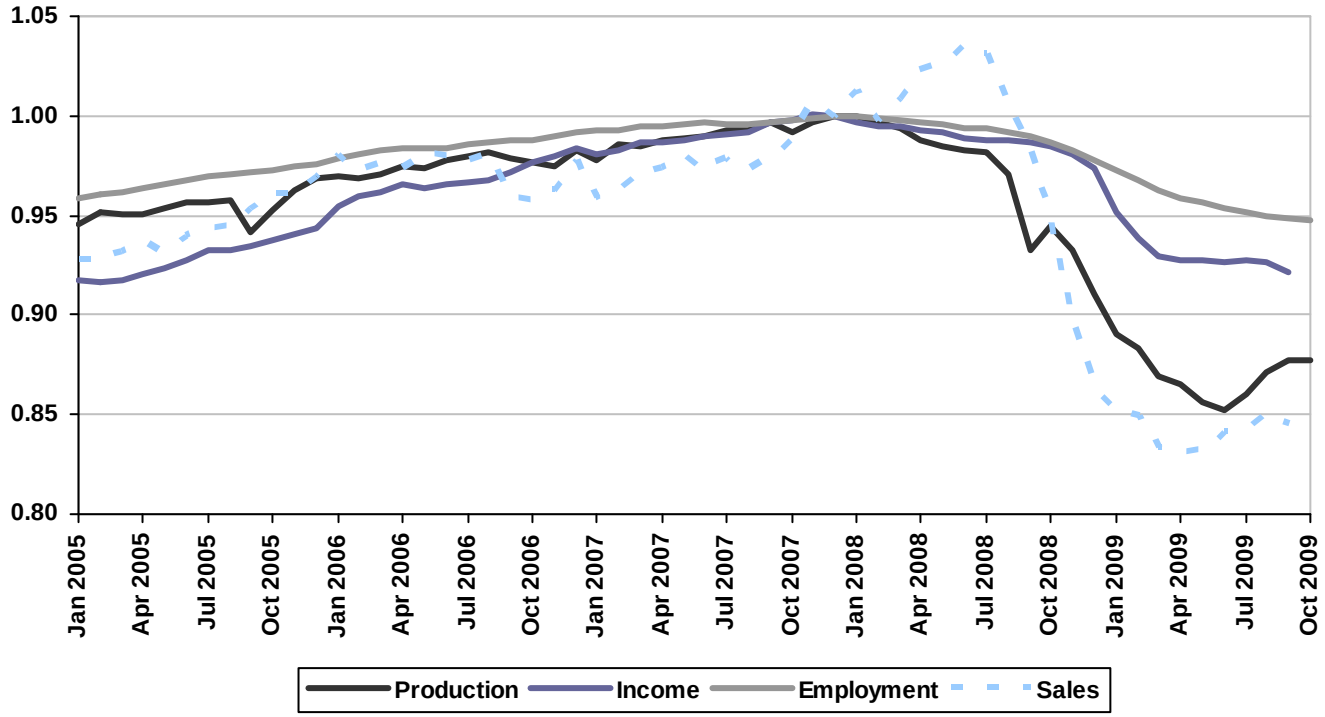
Most indicators suggest the recession ended during the second or third quarter of 2009. After four quarters of decline, GDP grew 2.2% in the third quarter. While GDP is growing, job losses continue. Job gains of 100,000 per month should begin in the first or second quarter of 2010, when the expansion takes hold. After a panic in wholesale money markets, the financial system has stabilized, though credit remains tight for households and small businesses. As the recovery progresses, the policy environment will improve, and the extraordinary measures put in place at the height of the crisis will gradually be removed.

Figure 1
U.S. Nonfarm Payroll Employment Year-Over Growth Rate



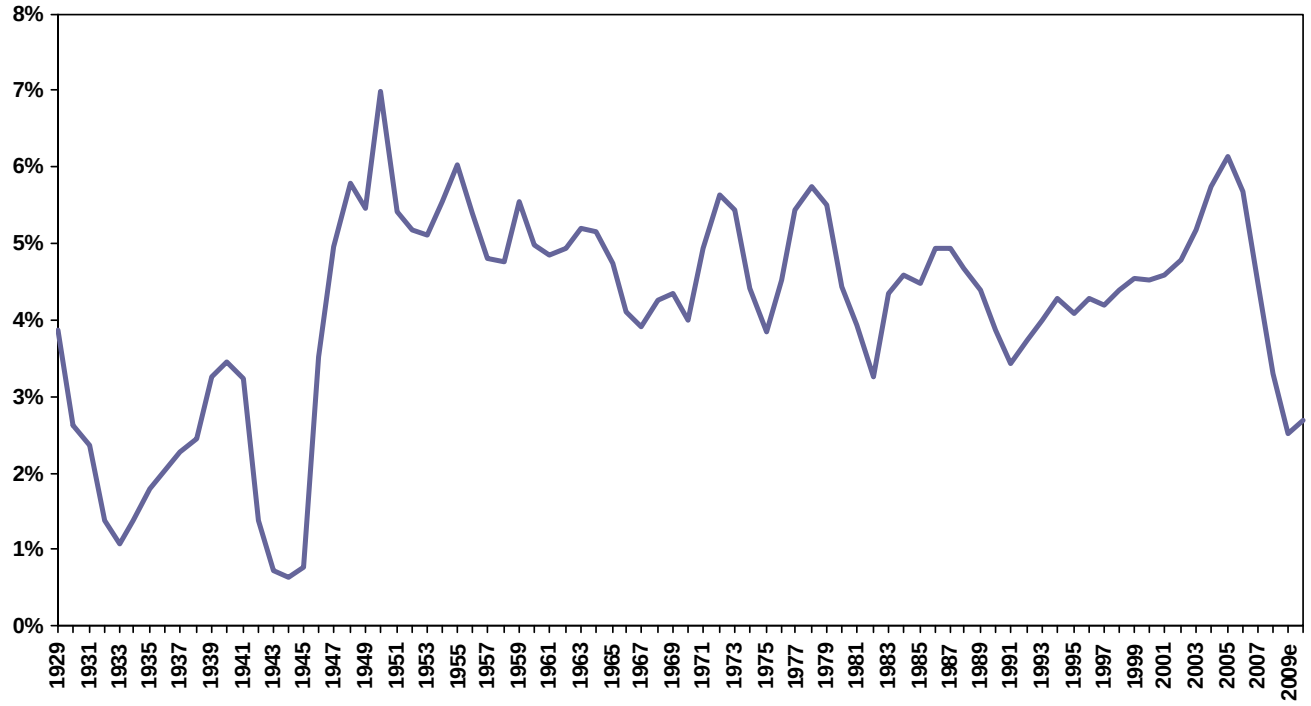
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and Global Insight e = estimate

Figure 2
National Bureau of Economic Research Business Cycle Indicators: Indexed to 1.0 at December 2007 Business Cycle Peak



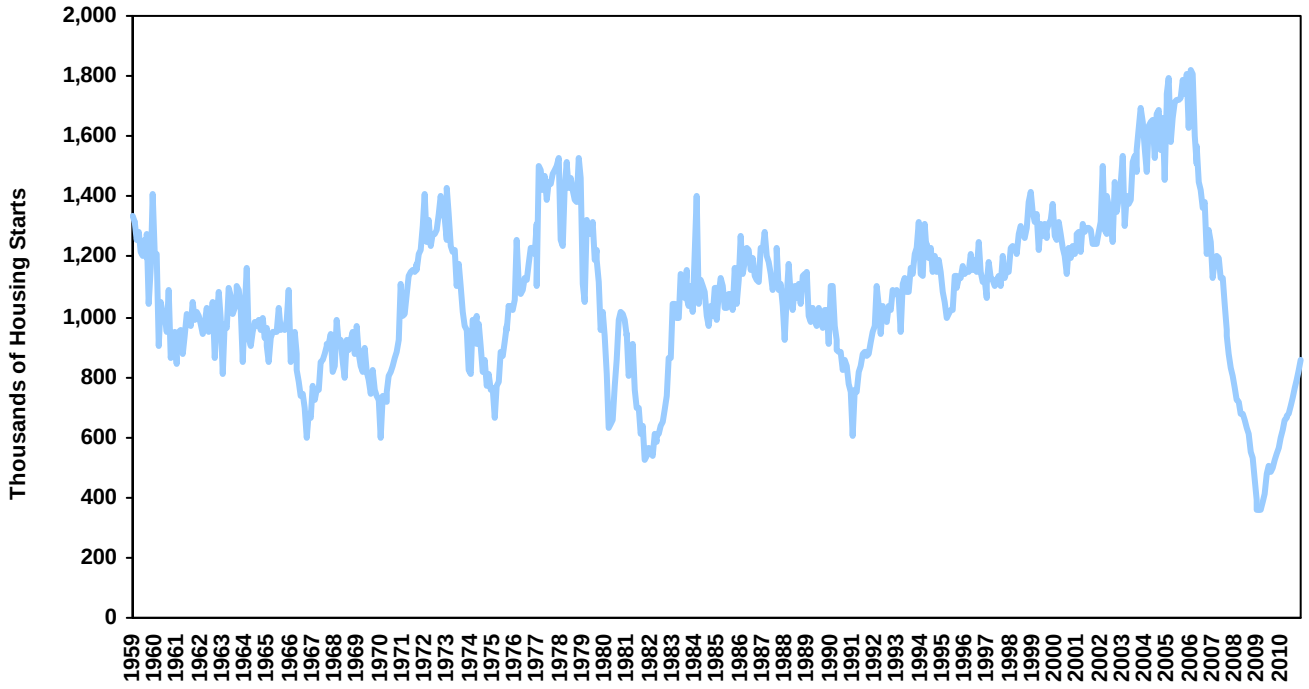
Source: Federal Reserve, Census Bureau, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Bureau of Labor Statistics

Figure 3
U.S. Housing Cycles Since the Great Depression: Residential Investment as a Percent of GDP



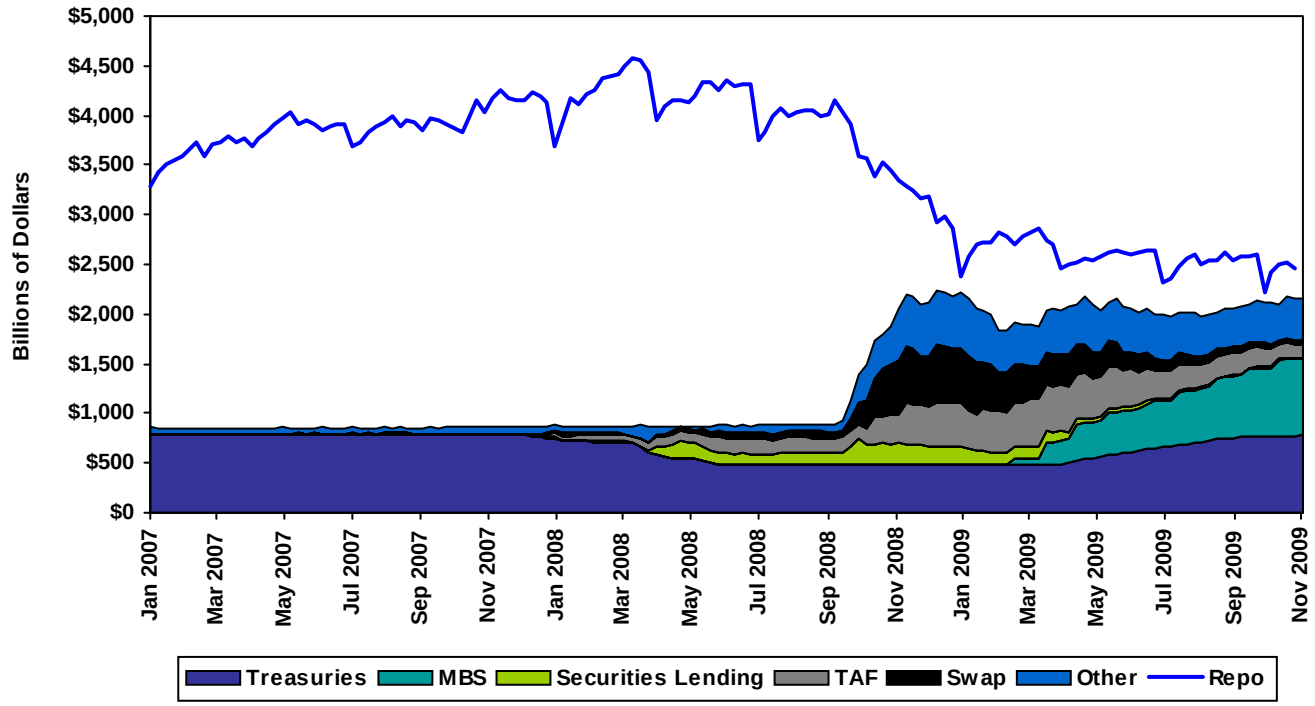
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and Global Insight e = estimate

Figure 4
U.S. Single Family Housing Starts Seasonally-Adjusted Annual Rate



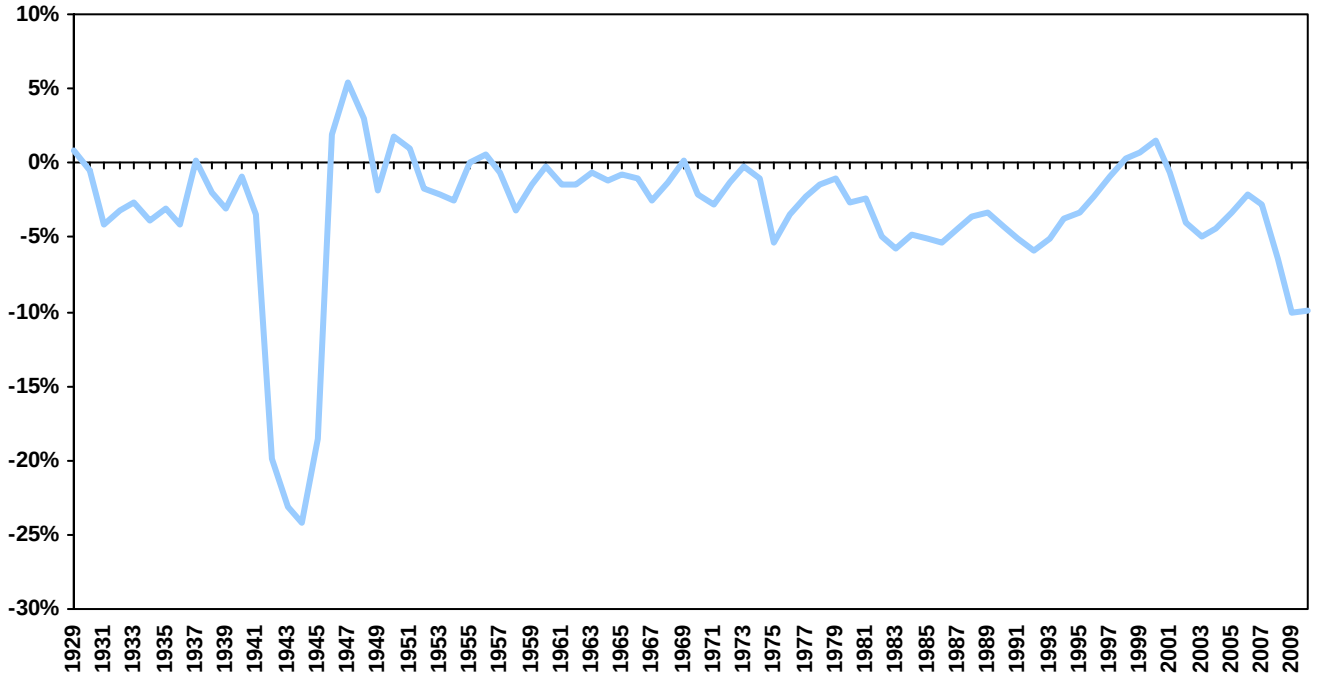
Note: 2009 is an estimate and 2010 is a forecast
Source: U.S. Bureau of Census and Global Insight

Figure 5
U.S Monetary Policy during the Financial Crisis: Federal Reserve Balance Sheet Compared with Primary Dealer Repo Funding



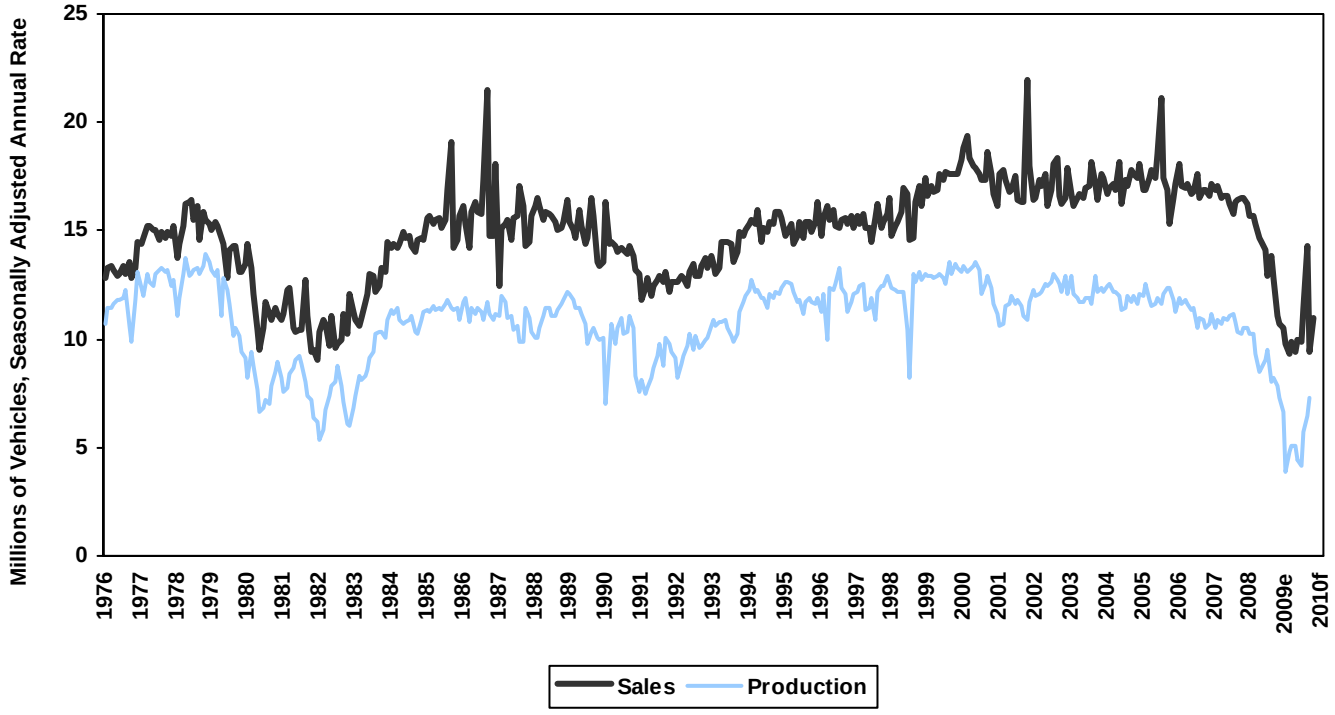
Source: Federal Reserve

Figure 6
U.S. Fiscal Policy Since the Great Depression: Combined Federal, State and Local Budget Balance as a Percent of GDP



Note: 2009 is an estimate
Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis and Global Insight

Figure 7
U.S. Motor Vehicle Sales and Production



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis and Federal Reserve e = estimate f = forecast

Table 1
U.S. Nonfarm Payroll Employment by Sector

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009e	2010f	Percent Change AARC 2000-2009	2008-2009	2009-2010
Natural Resources & Mining	599	606	583	572	591	627	684	724	773	720	667	2.1%	-6.8%	-7.4%
Construction	6,788	6,827	6,715	6,736	6,973	7,333	7,693	7,632	7,207	6,184	5,535	-1.0%	-14.2%	-10.5%
Manufacturing	17,265	16,440	15,257	14,508	14,315	14,226	14,159	13,880	13,413	11,901	11,476	-4.0%	-11.3%	-3.6%
Wholesale Trade	5,933	5,773	5,653	5,608	5,661	5,762	5,904	6,016	5,959	5,660	5,551	-0.5%	-5.0%	-1.9%
Retail Trade	15,279	15,240	15,027	14,918	15,061	15,283	15,356	15,518	15,343	14,673	14,531	-0.4%	-4.4%	-1.0%
Transportation & Warehousing	4,412	4,373	4,224	4,184	4,250	4,364	4,469	4,540	4,500	4,200	4,100	-0.5%	-6.7%	-2.4%
Utilities	601	599	596	577	564	554	548	553	559	564	556	-0.7%	0.9%	-1.3%
Information	3,630	3,629	3,394	3,189	3,117	3,061	3,038	3,032	2,995	2,835	2,667	-2.7%	-5.3%	-5.9%
Finance & Insurance	5,677	5,770	5,814	5,919	5,945	6,019	6,156	6,132	6,010	5,736	5,573	0.1%	-4.6%	-2.8%
Real Estate, Rental & Leasing	2,011	2,039	2,034	2,057	2,086	2,134	2,173	2,169	2,127	1,992	1,951	-0.1%	-6.4%	-2.0%
Professional, Scientific & Technical	6,702	6,871	6,647	6,601	6,746	7,024	7,358	7,661	7,820	7,588	7,534	1.4%	-3.0%	-0.7%
Management of Companies	1,796	1,779	1,706	1,688	1,725	1,760	1,811	1,866	1,893	1,815	1,775	0.1%	-4.1%	-2.2%
Administrative & Support	8,173	7,831	7,622	7,696	7,918	8,166	8,403	8,421	8,052	7,258	7,697	-1.3%	-9.9%	6.0%
Educational Services	2,391	2,510	2,645	2,696	2,760	2,834	2,898	2,941	3,037	3,056	3,061	2.8%	0.7%	0.1%
Health Care & Social Assistance	12,718	13,133	13,556	13,892	14,190	14,536	14,926	15,379	15,804	16,087	16,586	2.6%	1.8%	3.1%
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	1,786	1,824	1,783	1,814	1,847	1,890	1,928	1,971	1,969	1,894	1,914	0.7%	-3.8%	1.1%
Accommodation & Food Services	10,074	10,208	10,203	10,361	10,645	10,923	11,181	11,456	11,478	11,199	11,278	1.2%	-2.4%	0.7%
Other Services	5,168	5,258	5,372	5,401	5,409	5,395	5,438	5,493	5,523	5,378	5,371	0.4%	-2.6%	-0.1%
Federal	2,865	2,763	2,766	2,760	2,731	2,732	2,732	2,733	2,762	2,810	2,932	-0.2%	1.7%	4.4%
State & Local	17,925	18,357	18,744	18,820	18,887	19,078	19,243	19,487	19,717	19,552	19,173	1.0%	-0.8%	-1.9%
Total	131,794	131,830	130,340	129,996	131,419	133,699	136,097	137,604	136,942	131,103	129,930	-0.1%	-4.3%	-0.9%
Annual Percent Change		0.0%	-1.1%	-0.3%	1.1%	1.7%	1.8%	1.1%	-0.5%	-4.3%	-0.9%			

e = estimate
f = forecast
AARC = Average Annual Rate of Change

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics and Global Insight

Utah Outlook

Overview

At the beginning of the national recession, December 2007, Utah was growing normally. The year-over percent change in employment was 3%, the historic average, but much higher than the 0.8% U.S. growth rate. The state fared well during the initial phase of the contraction because its housing prices had not inflated to the extent of places like Las Vegas and Phoenix. Moreover, as the U.S. economy expanded following the 2001 recession, the Wasatch Front, Cache Valley, St. George, and Cedar City attracted national attention as good locations for business. The state had a relatively diverse and stable economic base, with less exposure to housing and commercial real estate than the rest of the country at the beginning of the recession. However, as the financial crisis intensified in the fall of 2008, Utah began to track the national downturn. While the economic environment was daunting throughout 2009, the advantages of doing business in Utah that drove growth before the recession still exist and will contribute to Utah's ultimate recovery.

2009 Overview

By October 2009, Utah's unemployment rate increased to 6.5%, from 3.4% a year earlier. During the same period, the national unemployment rate increased to 10.2% from 6.6%. In terms of unemployment, Utah's labor market is in much better shape than the nation's. As the unemployment rate rose, the rate of change in employment fell, turning negative in both the U.S. and Utah. Based on preliminary estimates from the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), year-over for October, employment in Utah fell 3.9%, compared to 3.9% in the U.S. Early releases of actual counts by the Utah Department of Workforce Services suggest the average annual employment decline was about 4.9% during 2009, or a loss of almost 61,000 jobs. Though still preliminary, BLS seasonally-adjusted employment for Utah began to grow in September.

Because of the housing downturn construction lost the most jobs during 2009, over 20,000, in addition to 13,000 during 2008. At over 20%, construction also had the largest rate of decline during 2009. After booming during the run-up in energy prices since 2003, mining employment, principally oil and gas, declined almost 13.6%, or 1,700 jobs. With the national decline in consumer durable purchases and business investment, manufacturing declined 10.2%, almost 13,000 jobs. As sales declined, the demand for temporary help and telemarketing in business and professional services fell, resulting in a decline of 8.3%, or over 13,000 jobs. Troubles in real estate and banking led to a 3.6% decline in finance, over 2,500 jobs. The health care and education sector had the largest gains, an increase of 4.1%, or almost 6,000 jobs. Jobs with the federal government increased, as did jobs in public and higher education.

Gross domestic product (GDP) is the broadest measure of state economic activity, but is only available on an annual basis for 2008. Because personal income is available quarterly for the current year, it is often used in place of GDP. During 2009, Utah personal income declined 1.3%, with total wages, its largest component, declining 4.1%. Dividends, interest and rent declined 8.4%, but this was more than offset by an 11.6% increase in government support payments such as unemployment insurance, temporary assistance to needy families, and food stamps.

While the decline in total wages was the largest on record, the decline in employment was even greater. The result was a 0.8% increase in the average wage. In normal times, inflation, as measured by the consumer price index (CPI), increases around 2%. During 2009, however, global deflationary pressures were so strong that the CPI declined 0.3%. The net result was even though Utah's nominal average wage grew less than 1%, because the CPI declined, the real inflation-adjusted average wage increased 1.1%. As a percent of the nation, Utah's average pay has ranged between 80% and 85% since 1990.

Significant Issues

Housing. While it was not as adversely affected as states like Nevada, California, Florida and Arizona, the national housing correction is affecting Utah. Essentially all of the local correction occurred during 2008, when housing permits fell almost 50%, from just over 20,000, to just over 10,000. During 2009, both housing permits and prices were flat. Utah home prices are measured by the Federal Housing Finance Agency (FHFA) and the National Association of Realtors (NAR), which reports prices for the Salt Lake metropolitan area. Case-Shiller has no reporting in Utah. In addition, Economy.com estimates median prices by county and the state, and the Utah Association of Realtors (UAR) reports average selling price. By any of these measures home prices have fallen around 10% since peaking in 2007, and appear to have stabilized during 2009.

In March 2009, the State of Utah created the Home Run program to help clear the oversupply of newly constructed homes and stimulate construction employment. Initially, $10 million of discretionary American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) funding was allocated to provide $6,000 grants to eligible home buyers for the purchase of newly constructed homes. Within three months, approximately 1,700 grants were distributed leading to over $375 million in home sales. Because of the initial success, in September, Governor Herbert allocated another $8 million in discretionary ARRA funds for a second phase of the program, which offered $4,000 grants. The second round of funding ended just two months later, in November, with almost 2,000 grants to eligible home buyers. Combined with the federal home buyer tax credit, Utah's Home Run program has provided critical support to the housing sector.

As the housing boom accelerated during 2006, the growth rate of construction employment reached 16.3%. At the peak of the boom, during 2007, there were more than 103,000

construction jobs, an increase of 8.7% from 2006. As the housing market collapsed, construction employment declined over 12% in 2008, and over 22% in 2009. As a percent of total employment, construction jobs peaked at 8.3% in 2007, and have since fallen below the long-term average of 5.8%. By 2010, construction employment will have fallen over 40% from the peak, to about 60,000 jobs.

Motor Vehicle Sales. The high level of uncertainty during the panic of fall 2008 led consumers to cut back on all optional spending. Durables, such as cars and household appliances, experienced particularly large declines. In Utah, motor vehicle sales peaked in June and July 2005 at over 12,000 units sold. From 2006 to fall 2008, sales averaged above 8,000 units per month, and were often above 10,000. Sales plummeted to 5,100 units during November 2008 as the financial crisis intensified, bottoming at 4,000 in February 2009, during the height of uncertainty. Throughout the first half of 2009, units sold remained below 6,000. The cash-for-clunkers program boosted sales to 7,600 in August.

Selected Job and Project Announcements. Despite the recession, numerous companies have announced local expansions. Ebay, Goldman Sachs, Microsoft and Kohl's are national firms choosing to expand in Utah. Two billion-dollar projects, City Creek Center and the National Security Agency (NSA) data center, are underway. City Creek is midway through a massive reconstruction of downtown Salt Lake City, on schedule to finish in 2012. The NSA data center is in the planning stage, with construction expected to begin in 2010 or 2011. About ten transportation projects worth several billion dollars are under construction or scheduled to begin in 2010 or 2011. The Utah Transit Authority will be completing TRAX lines in Salt Lake County, and FrontRunner service from Salt Lake City south into Utah County. The Utah Department of Transportation is scheduled to begin I-15 Core in Utah County during 2010, with a total project cost of $1.5 billion. Construction on Mountain View Corridor in western Salt Lake County is scheduled to begin in 2010 at a cost of $480 million.

Rankings. According to Gallop, Utah is the best place in the nation to lose your wallet. In Gallop's survey, 85% of Utahns trust their neighbors, and would expect them to return a lost wallet containing $200. Researchers have found the trust question has economic implications. States with high levels of trust, such as Utah, also tend to have higher levels of overall well-being. While no direct link between well-being and economic performance has been indisputably established, it is surely no accident the American Legislative Exchange Council ranks Utah the state with the best economic outlook. Forbes ranks Provo the third most attractive city in the nation. Pollina ranks Utah the third most pro-business state. Governing Magazine ranks Utah the best managed state in the nation. The Tax Foundation ranks Utah the 10th best small business tax climate.

2010 Outlook

The current expectation is Utah's recovery will parallel the nation's. While U.S. GDP is already growing, jobs are expected to lag a few quarters, so that national employment actually declines 0.9% on an annual average basis during 2010. Utah's employment is expected to decline 1.8% during 2010. Total wages will decline 0.3%, less than employment, so the average wage will rise 1.5%. With global economic activity accelerating, deflationary pressures will abate, resulting in a 1.7% increase in the CPI. Since the nominal average wage grows slightly lower than the CPI, Utah's real inflation-adjusted average wage will be minimal.

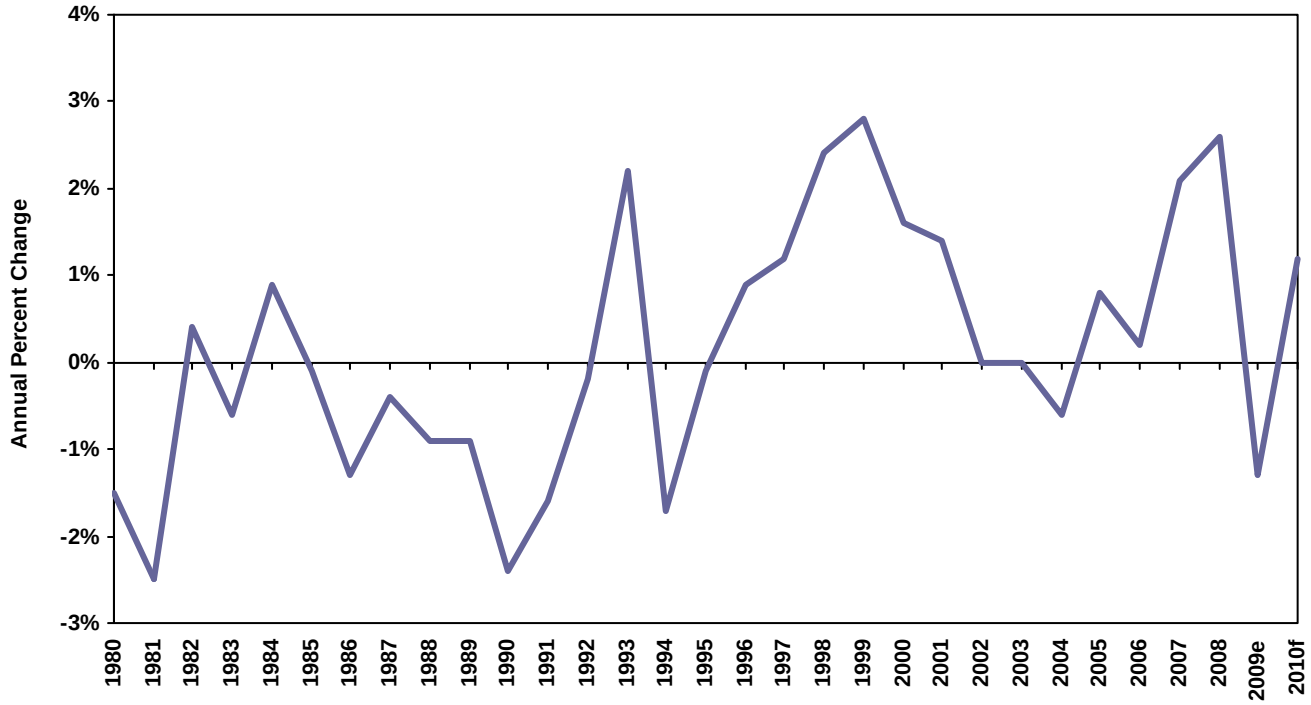
Construction, mining and manufacturing will continue to contract at a faster rate than the overall economy during 2010. With housing starts flat during 2010, and non-residential investment declining, construction employment will decline 13.6%. With energy prices below 2007 levels during 2010, mining employment will decline 7.4%. While the outlook is improving, consumers remain cautious about their spending, and businesses are hesitant to begin major investment projects. The result is slack demand for Utah's products, and a decline in manufacturing employment of 6.0%. On a quarterly basis, most of the decline in 2010 will occur in the first quarter, with employment in most industries growing as the year ends.

While still preliminary, the BLS estimate of employment growth since August suggests the Utah recovery could be stronger than currently anticipated. BLS estimates, which are based on a survey, are notoriously volatile during the peaks and troughs of business cycles. In July 2009, the survey had a year-over decline of 4.3%, which compared with the actual decline of 5.4%. Given this discrepancy, it seems unlikely the final data will show a 4.5% annual growth rate as 2010 begins, but the turn in the survey estimate is a good sign.

Conclusion

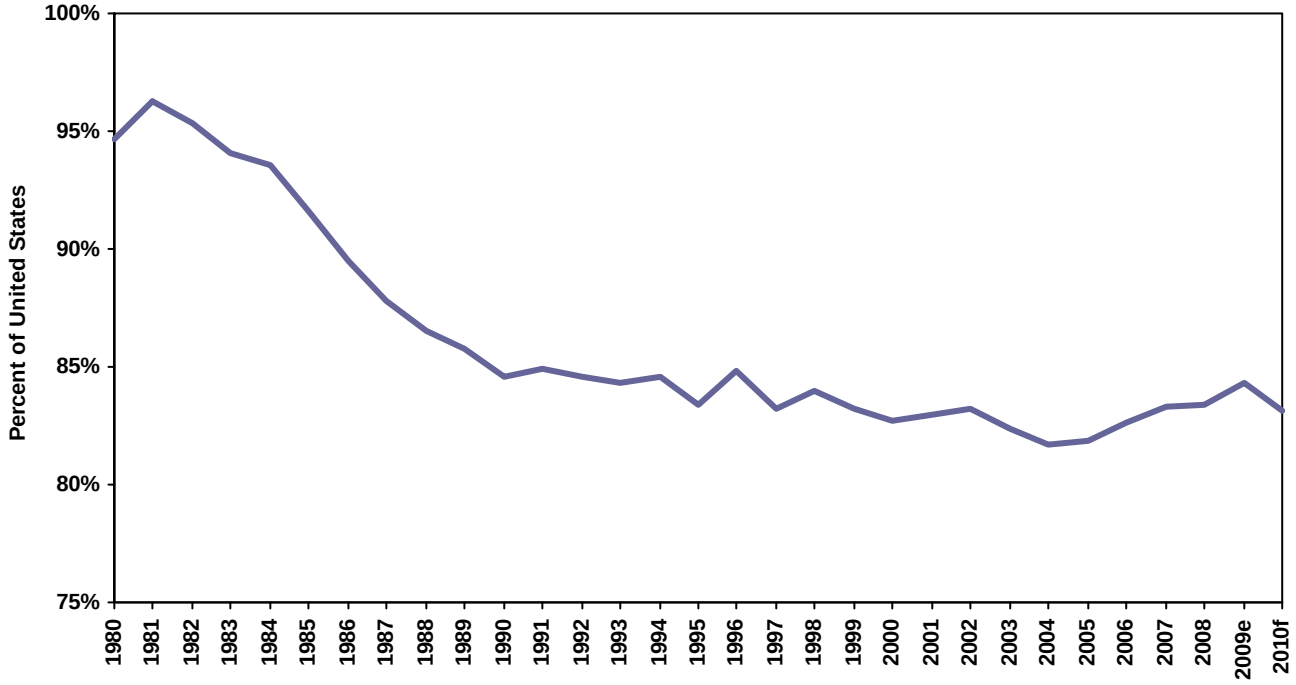
Utah has historically grown more rapidly than the U.S., especially during recoveries. The current downturn appears to be something of an exception with the rate of job decline in Utah a bit higher than for the U.S. By the fourth quarter of 2010, however, the rate of job growth in Utah will accelerate to 1.5%, more than 1% higher than for the nation. As recovery takes hold, and the national expansion begins, Utah's natural advantages as a western hub will drive strong growth for the state.

Figure 8
Inflation-Adjusted Utah Average Annual Pay Growth Rates



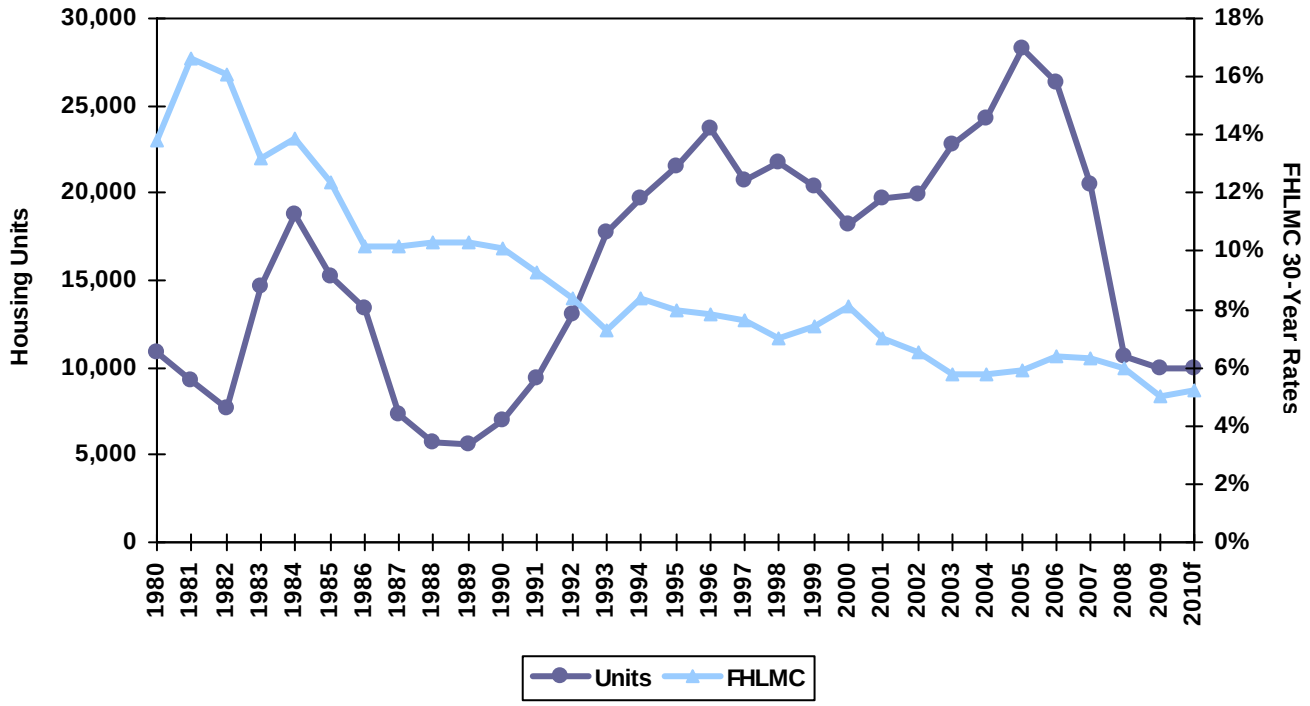
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics; Utah Department of Workforce Services; and State of Utah Revenue Assumptions Committee
e = estimate f = forecast

Figure 9
Utah Average Annual Pay as a Percent of United States Average Annual Pay



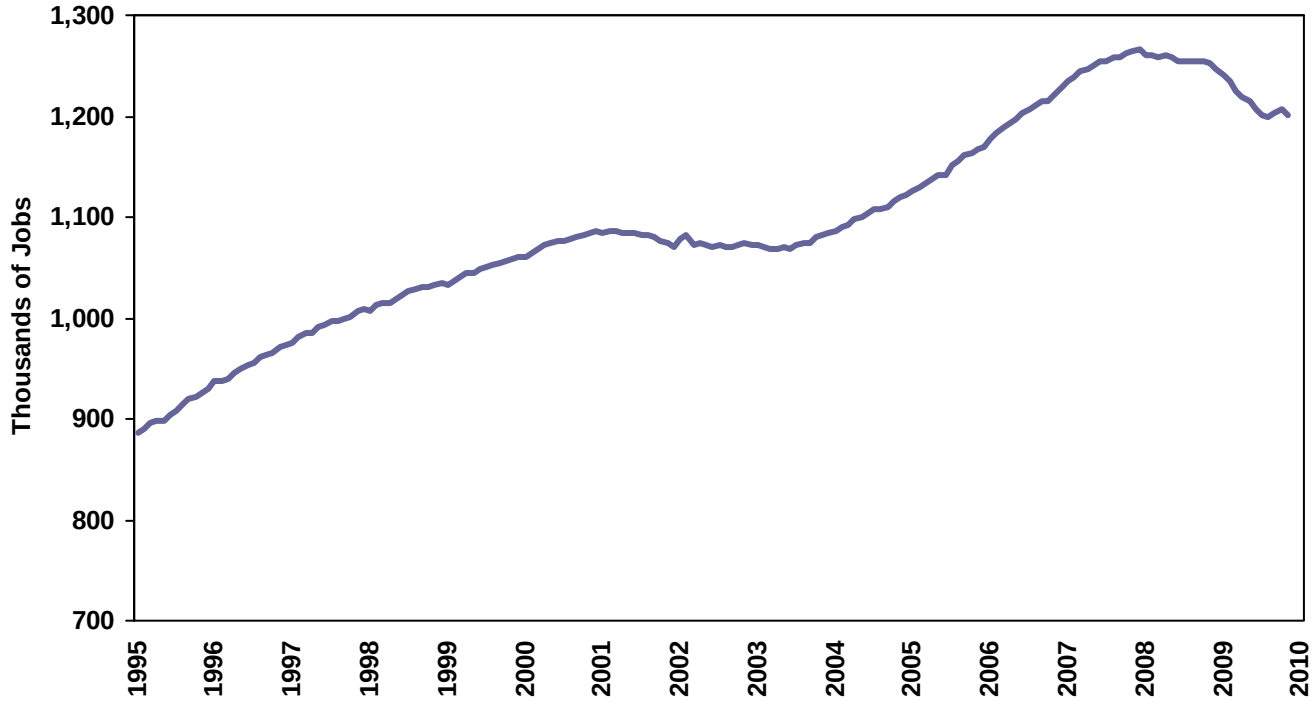
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics; Utah Department of Workforce Services; and State of Utah Revenue Assumptions Committee
e = estimate f = forecast

Figure 10
FHLMC 30-Year Fixed Mortgage Rates and Permitted Housing Units in Utah



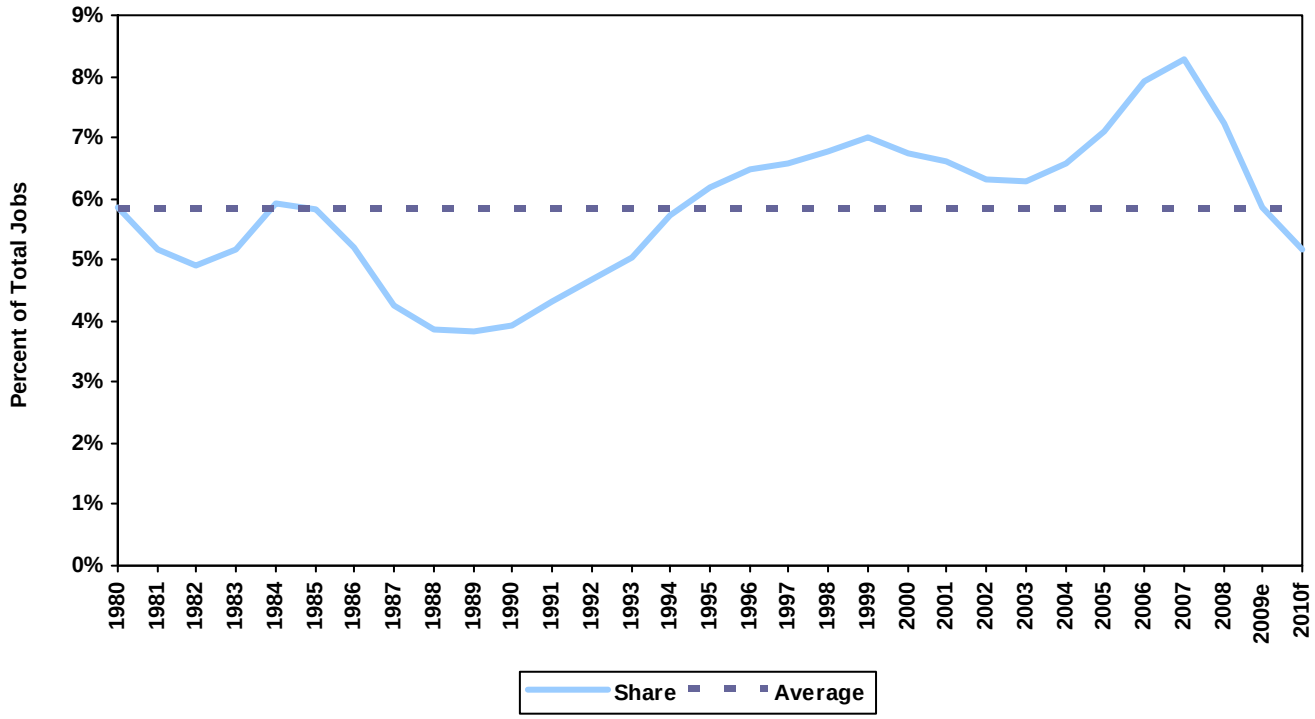
Source: Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah; Governor's Office of Planning and Budget e = estimate f = forecast

Figure 11
Seasonally Adjusted Nonfarm Payroll Employment in Utah



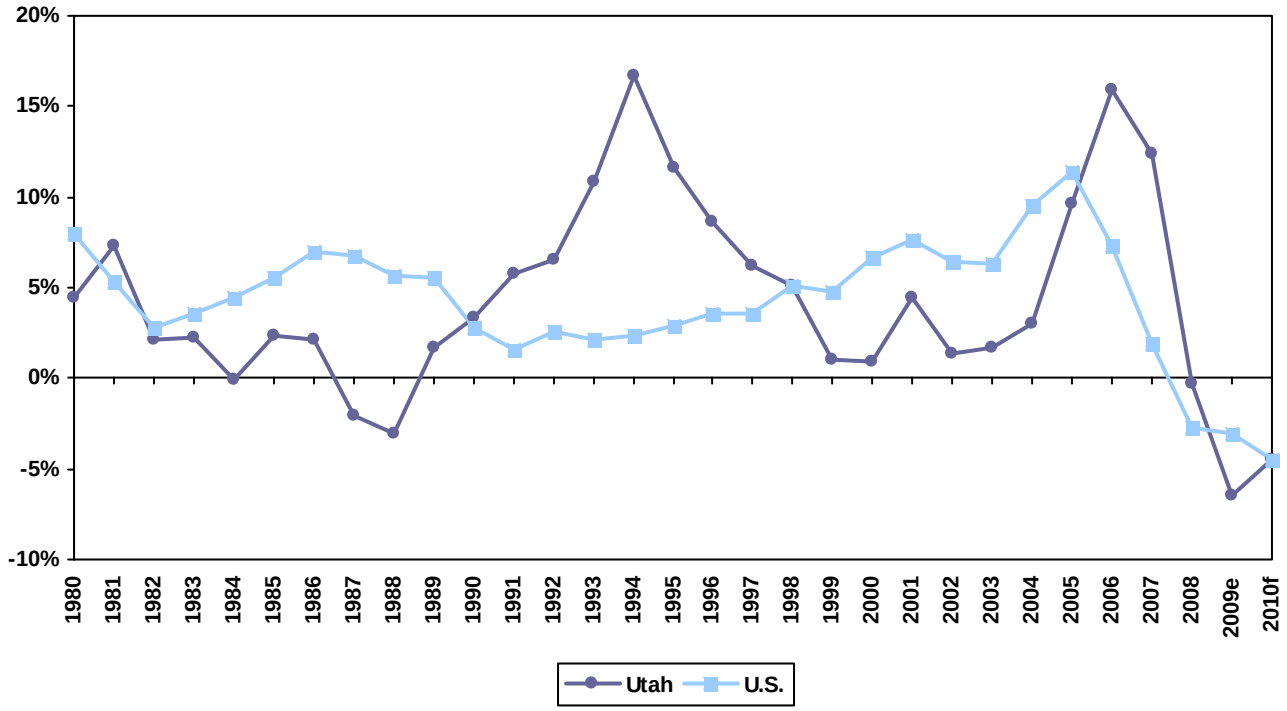
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

Figure 12
Utah Construction Jobs as a Percent of Total Jobs



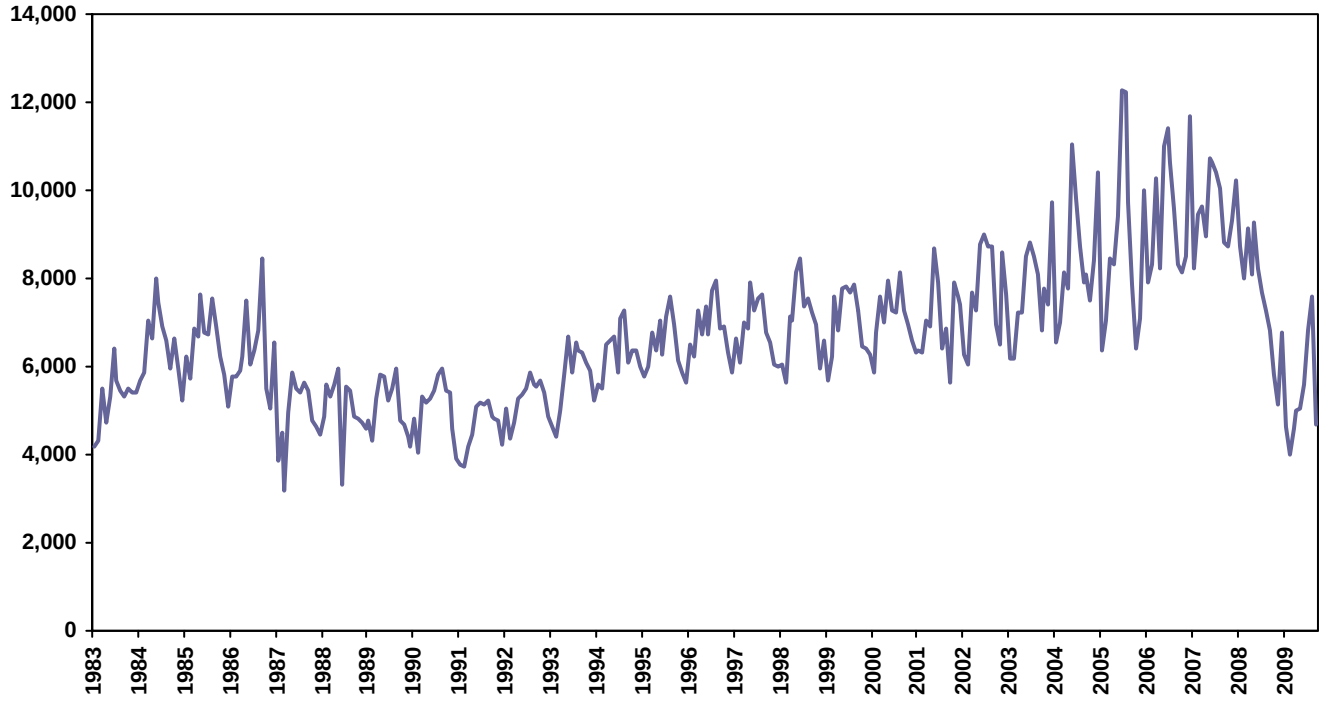
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics; Utah Department of Workforce Services e = estimate f = forecast

Figure 13
Percent Change in Median Home Prices in Utah and the United States FHFA Repeat Sales of Existing Homes



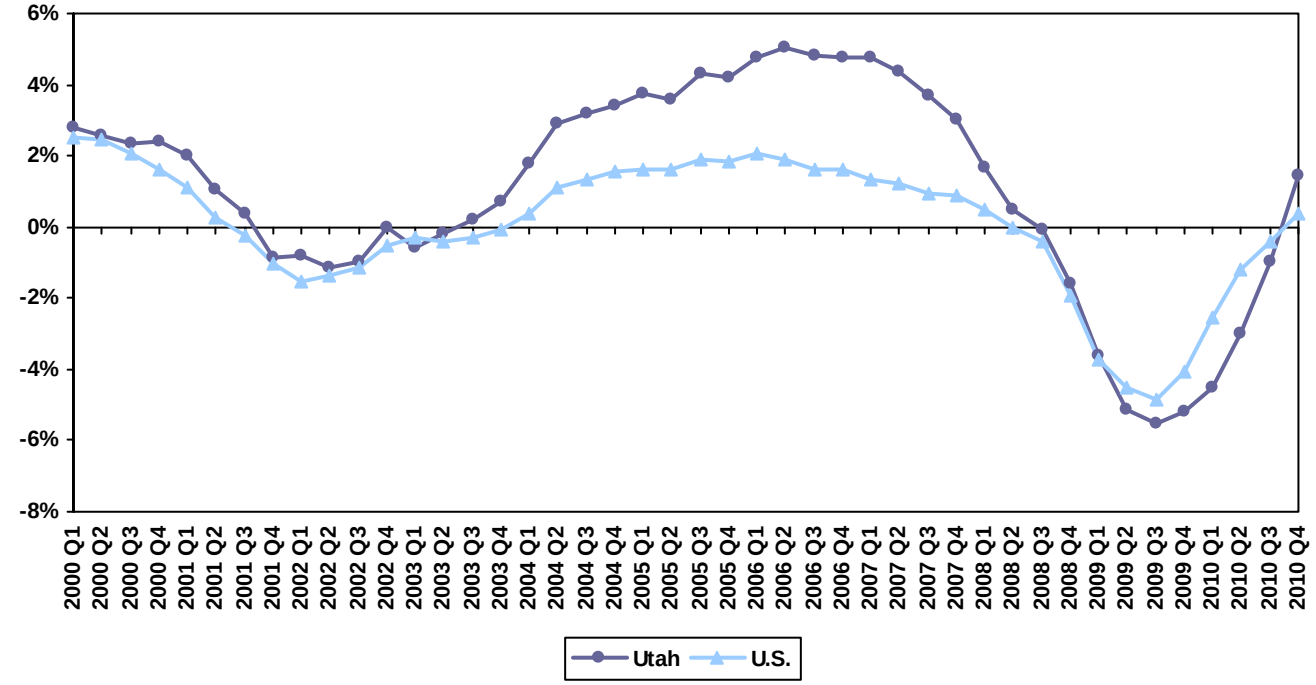
Source: Federal Housing Finance Agency; State of Utah Revenue Assumptions Committee e = estimate f = forecast

Figure 14
Monthly Motor Vehicle Sales in Utah



Source: Utah State Tax Commission

Figure 15
Year Over Quarterly Employment Growth Rates for Utah and the United States



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics; Utah Department of Workforce Services; and State of Utah Revenue Assumptions Committee

Table 2
Economic Indicators for Utah and the United States: December 2009

ECONOMIC INDICATORS	UNITS	2007 ACTUAL	2008 ACTUAL	2009 ESTIMATE	2010 FORECAST	PERECENT CHANGE 2008	2009	2010
PRODUCTION AND SPENDING								
U.S. Real Gross Domestic Product	Billion Chained $2005	13,254.1	13,312.2	12,973.2	13,264.0	0.4	-2.5	2.2
U.S. Real Personal Consumption	Billion Chained $2005	9,313.9	9,290.9	9,237.3	9,401.3	-0.2	-0.6	1.8
U.S. Real Private Fixed Investment	Billion Chained $2005	2,126.3	2,018.4	1,648.4	1,656.4	-5.1	-18.3	0.5
U.S. Real Federal Defense Spending	Billion Chained $2005	611.5	659.4	696.1	717.2	7.8	5.6	3.0
U.S. Real Exports	Billion Chained $2005	1,546.2	1,629.3	1,460.4	1,576.4	5.4	-10.4	7.9
Utah Exports (NAICS, Census)	Million Dollars	7,811.5	10,306.0	9,269.0	10,111.8	31.9	-10.1	9.1
Utah Coal Production	Million Tons	24.3	24.3	21.7	22.2	-0.1	-10.6	2.3
Utah Crude Oil Production	Million Barrels	19.5	22.0	23.8	23.0	12.7	8.1	-3.4
Utah Natural Gas Production Sales	Billion Cubic Feet	344.5	401.9	420.0	415.0	16.7	4.5	-1.2
Utah Copper Mined Production	Million Pounds	497.0	627.8	615.2	556.3	26.3	-2.0	-9.6
Utah Molybdenum Production	Million Pounds	34.2	29.6	23.1	31.7	-13.6	-21.8	36.9
SALES AND CONSTRUCTION								
U.S. New Auto and Truck Sales	Millions	16.1	13.2	10.3	11.2	-18.0	-22.0	9.0
U.S. Housing Starts	Millions	1.34	0.90	0.56	0.81	-32.9	-38.0	45.5
U.S. Private Residential Investment	Billion Dollars	629.0	477.2	362.5	394.2	-24.1	-24.0	8.8
U.S. Nonresidential Structures	Billion Dollars	535.3	609.5	482.8	379.0	13.9	-20.8	-21.5
U.S. Home Price Index (FHFA)	1980Q1 = 100	381.4	370.9	355.7	334.3	-2.7	-4.1	-6.0
U.S. Existing Median Home Prices	Thousand Dollars	215.5	195.8	172.5	174.6	-9.2	-11.9	1.2
U.S. Nontaxable & Taxable Retail Sales	Billion Dollars	4,435.8	4,402.0	4,128.9	4,283.2	-0.8	-6.2	3.7
Utah New Auto and Truck Sales	Thousands	115.2	90.9	65.6	72.0	-21.1	-27.8	9.7
Utah Dwelling Unit Permits	Thousands	20.5	10.6	10.2	10.2	-48.4	-4.2	0.0
Utah Residential Permit Value	Million Dollars	3,963.2	1,876.2	1,600.0	1,600.0	-52.7	-14.7	0.0
Utah Nonresidential Permit Value	Million Dollars	2,051.4	1,915.5	1,200.0	900.0	-6.6	-37.4	-25.0
Utah Additions, Alterations and Repairs	Million Dollars	979.8	789.0	650.0	500.0	-19.5	-17.6	-23.1
Utah Home Price Index (FHFA)	1980Q1 = 100	377.6	376.5	352.1	336.2	-0.3	-6.5	-4.5
Utah Taxable Retail Sales	Million Dollars	26,504	26,489	24,302	24,827	-0.1	-8.3	2.2
DEMOGRAPHICS AND SENTIMENT								
U.S. July 1st Population	Millions	302.1	304.9	307.8	310.9	0.9	1.0	1.0
U.S. Consumer Sentiment (U of M)	Diffusion Index	85.6	63.8	66.0	71.0	-25.5	3.5	7.6
Utah July 1st Population (UPEC)	Thousands	2,700	2,758	2,800	2,848	2.2	1.5	1.7
Utah Net Migration (UPEC)	Thousands	44.3	16.6	1.5	8.0			
PROFITS AND RESOURCE PRICES								
U.S. Corporate Before Tax Profits	Billion Dollars	1,774.4	1,462.8	1,396.2	1,584.2	-17.6	-4.6	13.5
U.S. Corporate Profit [above less Fed. Res.]	Billion Dollars	1,736.7	1,427.1	1,350.6	1,548.7	-17.8	-5.4	14.7
West Texas Intermediate Crude Oil	$ Per Barrel	72.2	99.8	62.0	68.3	38.2	-37.9	10.1
U.S. Coal Producer Price Index	1982 = 100	130.8	161.8	182.6	170.0	23.7	12.8	-6.9
Utah Coal Prices	$ Per Short Ton	25.2	27.8	29.0	28.5	10.3	4.4	-1.7
Utah Oil Prices	$ Per Barrel	62.5	86.6	49.5	66.0	38.6	-42.8	33.3
Utah Natural Gas Prices	$ Per MCF	3.86	6.15	3.10	3.50	59.3	-49.6	12.9
Utah Copper Prices	$ Per Pound	3.34	3.25	2.50	2.90	-2.7	-23.1	16.0
Utah Molybdenum Prices	$ Per Pound	33.0	25.0	10.8	15.0	-24.2	-56.8	38.9
INFLATION AND INTEREST RATES								
U.S. CPI Urban Consumers (BLS)	1982-84 = 100	207.3	215.2	214.5	218.2	3.8	-0.3	1.7
U.S. GDP Chained Price Index (BEA)	2005 = 100	106.2	108.5	109.7	111.0	2.1	1.2	1.2
U.S. Federal Funds Rate (FRB)	Effective Rate	5.02	1.93	0.16	0.24			
U.S. 3-Month Treasury Bills (FRB)	Discount Rate	4.38	1.40	0.15	0.46			
U.S. 10-Year Treasury Notes (FRB)	Yield (%)	4.63	3.67	3.24	3.50			
30 Year Mortgage Rate (FHLMC)	Percent	6.33	6.04	5.03	5.11			
EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES								
U.S. Establishment Employment (BLS)	Millions	137.6	136.9	131.1	129.9	-0.5	-4.3	-0.9
U.S. Average Annual Pay (BLS)	Dollars	46,575	47,800	48,237	49,831	2.6	0.9	3.3
U.S. Total Wages & Salaries (BLS)	Billion Dollars	6,409	6,546	6,324	6,474	2.1	-3.4	2.4
Utah Nonagricultural Employment (DWS)	Thousands	1,251.3	1,252.6	1,191.6	1,170.4	0.1	-4.9	-1.8
Utah Average Annual Pay (DWS)	Dollars	36,515	37,453	37,764	38,337	2.6	0.8	1.5
Utah Total Nonagriculture Wages (DWS)	Million Dollars	45,691	46,913	45,000	44,870	2.7	-4.1	-0.3
INCOME AND UNEMPLOYMENT								
U.S. Personal Income (BEA)	Billion Dollars	11,894	12,239	12,066	12,464	2.9	-1.4	3.3
U.S. Unemployment Rate (BLS)	Percent	4.6	5.8	9.3	10.2			
Utah Personal Income (BEA)	Million Dollars	84,709	87,411	86,275	88,001	3.2	-1.3	2.0
Utah Unemployment Rate (DWS)	Percent	2.7	3.4	6.5	6.8			

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

Table 3
Selected Job and Project Summary

2009 additions of 50 or more jobs	Future additions of 50 or more jobs	Construction projects over $200 million
Copper King	Ebay Computer Center	City Creek Center
Decho	Goldman Sachs	Ebay Computer Center
Kohl's Department Store	IHC Riverton Hospital	Federal Courthouse
Nelson Labs	Microsoft Research Center	I-15 Core
Norbest	Quality Bikes	I-15 Ogden Weber
	Reckitt	Kennecott Molybdenum Smelter
	St. Regis Deer Crest	Milford Wind Corridor
	WinCo	Mountain View Corridor
		NSA Data Center
		Pioneer Crossing Road
		Station Park
		UTA Airport Trax
		UTA FrontRunner South
		UTA Mid-Jordan Trax
		UTA West Valley Trax

2009 reductions of 50 or more jobs	Future reductions of 50 or more jobs
ATK	ATK
Autoliv	
Continental	
Flying J	
iMergent	
KraftMaid	
Lozier	
Moog	
Sky West	
Spring Air	
Xango	

Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget

Utah's Long-Term Projections

Overview
Utah's population reached 2.2 million in 2000 and 2.8 million in 2009. It is expected to reach 6.8 million by the year 2060. The growth rate, which will exceed that of the nation, will be sustained by a rapid rate of natural increase and a strong and diversified economy. Employment will also grow strongly, providing jobs for the state's population. Additionally, the state's economy will increase in sophistication and diversification, becoming less reliant on manufacturing or extractive industries. As the state grows, new population centers away from the traditional centers along the Wasatch Front will begin to emerge.

Background. The 2008 Baseline Long-Term Projections were released in January of 2008 and therefore do not reflect any demographic or economic data produced after that time. Though the economic contraction led to slower-than expected growth during the closing years of 2000s, sustained growth is anticipated through 2060. The next baseline long-term projections are scheduled to be release in 2012. For additional information on historical as well as projected economic and demographic data, including methods, procedures, and assumptions, visit the web site www.governor.utah.gov/dea or email dea@utah.gov.

State Level Results
The 2008 Baseline demographic and economic projections were produced by the Demographic and Economic Analysis section of the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget (GOPB), in association with numerous state and local representatives.

Population. Utah's population, which was 1.7 million in 1990 and 2.2 million in 2000, is projected to reach 2.9 million in 2010, 3.7 million in 2020, 4.4 million in 2030, 5.2 million in 2040, 6.0 million in 2050, and 6.8 million in 2060. Although the projected average annual growth rate declines from 2.7% per year in the 2000s to 1.3% per year in the 2050s, these growth rates are more than twice the projected rates for the nation.

Natural Increase. Natural increase, which is the amount by which annual births exceed annual deaths, will be approximately 65% of Utah's population growth over the next 50 years. The number of births per year is projected to average 51,000 in the 2000s, 58,000 in the 2010s, 65,000 in the 2020s, 78,000 in the 2030s, 89,000 in the 2040s, and 98,000 in the 2050s. This compares to projected annual average deaths of 13,000 in the 2000s, 16,000 in the 2010s, 20,000 in the 2020s, 26,000 in the 2030s, 32,000 in the 2040s, and 39,000 in the 2050s.

Migration. Net migration is gross in-migration less gross out-migration. Net in-migration occurs when more people move into an area than move out for a given period of time. Net in-migration is projected to occur in Utah over the next five decades. Approximately 1.7 million of the 4.6 million population increase over the 50-year projection period can be attributed to net in-migration, meaning in-migration accounts for about 35% of the projected increase. Net in-migration occurs when 1) there is enough job creation to accommodate residents who are new entrants to the labor force, and 2) there is additional job creation, such that in-migration is necessary to satisfy labor demand within the state. The sustained net in-migration is projected because job creation is also projected to be relatively rapid over the next three decades.

Age Structure and Fertility. A significant amount of attention has been paid to the trends of the growing school-age population in Utah. The growth spurt in this 5-to-17 age group occurs because the grandchildren of the Baby Boomers are now entering their school-age years. The State of Utah is projecting an increase of about 160,000 people in the school-age population over the next decade. This increase is not mainly fertility-driven or migration-driven; rather, it is primarily due to a significantly large number of women in their childbearing years. Utah's population is relatively young when compared to the nation. Consequently, a greater proportion of females in Utah are in their childbearing years than in the U.S. Therefore, even if Utah's fertility rate, children per woman, was equal to that of the nation, more children would be born in Utah relative to the size of the population.

In addition to the young population, Utah's women have higher fertility rates, ranking the state first among states nationwide. For the projection period, Utah's fertility rate is projected to remain constant at 2.5 children per woman of childbearing age. At the national level, the fertility rate is projected to increase from 2.01 in 2000 to 2.19 in 2050. Further contributing to the rapid rate of natural increase is the fact that Utahns tend to have longer life expectancies, and mortality rates at any given age are lower, compared to the nation.

Utah's median age is projected to increase from 27 years in 2000 to 36 years by the year 2060. Over the same period, the U.S. median age is projected to increase from 35 to 40. The increasing median ages in both cases are largely the result of the aging of the Baby Boomers over time. The difference in median ages reflects the cumulative effect of Utah's higher fertility rate and the interaction of this high fertility rate with the younger population profile of the state. As Utah women in childbearing years continue to have more children on average than women nationally, the younger age groups continue to be relatively larger as a portion of the population than is the case for the U.S. as a whole.

Dependency Ratio. One summary measure of a population's age structure is the dependency ratio. This ratio is defined as the number of non-working age persons (the population younger than 18 and 65 years and over) divided by the

number of working-age persons (ages 18 through 64). Historically, Utah's dependency ratio has been significantly higher than that of the nation. This has occurred because the preschool and school-age portions of Utah's population have been substantial, relative to its total population. In 1970, Utah's dependency ratio was 90 while the nation's was 79. In 2000, the dependency ratio for the state fell to 68 while the nation's fell to 61. In both cases, this decline occurred primarily because the Baby Boomers were of working age.

Utah's age structure is projected to continue to be characterized by a relatively high dependency ratio. However, the state's dependency ratio is projected to drop below that of the nation beginning in 2022 and remain below until 2050. In 2060, Utah's projected dependency ratio is 82.7, while the nation's is 82.

Employment. Utah's total employment, including self-employed and others not included in nonfarm employment, is projected to increase from 1.4 million in 2000 to 3.8 million in 2060. This is an increase of over two million jobs over the projection period. The State of Utah's average annual growth rate for the projection period is 1.7%, while the corresponding growth rates for the U.S. are projected to be about half that of Utah.

Over the next five decades, employment growth is projected for every major industry except natural resources and mining in Utah. Further, average annual growth in every industry is projected to be higher than for those same industries at the national level. National projections indicate that four of the 11 major industries will experience net declines in employment levels: natural resources and mining; manufacturing; trade, transportation, and utilities; and information. In Utah, education and health services is projected to have the highest average annual growth rate over the next five decades at 2.9%.

Currently, the three Utah industries with the highest actual employment are trade, transportation, and utilities; government; and professional and business services. Looking forward, the number of jobs in these industries is expected to more than double, increasing from 650,000 in 2000 to 1.5 million in 2060, an increase of approximately 850,000 jobs.

Diversification. The State of Utah is becoming more economically diverse, and hence more like the economic structure of the United States, as measured by the Hachman Index. The Hachman Index measures how closely the employment distribution of the subject region (Utah) resembles that of the reference region (United States). As the value of the index approaches one, this means that the subject region's employment distribution among industries is more similar to that of the reference region. There are specific counties that are very different from the U.S., which is not necessarily bad. For example, if the natural resources and mining industry moved out of Duchesne County, the economic structure of the county would score higher on the Hachman Index, meaning it would now be more representative of the economic base of the nation. However, the county's economy would not be better off.

Although the direction of shifts in composition of employment by industry are projected to be similar for Utah and the U.S., the projected 2000 and 2060 distributions of employment by industry are different for Utah and the U.S. In 2001, the most significant differences between the industrial composition of Utah and the U.S. were the large concentration of employment in the construction and the financial activity sectors in Utah, as well as the somewhat large employment concentration in the information and government sectors. The concentration of employment in the trade, transportation, and utilities sector was slightly higher in Utah when compared to the nation. The Utah industries with smaller proportions of the overall employment than their national counterparts included professional and business services, leisure and hospitality, other services, manufacturing, education and health services, and natural resources and mining. The most significant differences between the employment shares for the projected industrial composition in 2060 of Utah and the U.S. are the relatively larger concentration of Utah's employment in the trade, transportation, and utilities and construction sectors, and the relatively smaller share of Utah's employment in natural resources and mining, private education, and health care.

County Level Population and Employment Projections

Population. About 60% of the state's projected population increase from 2000 to 2060, or 2.7 million of the 4.6 million new residents, will be concentrated in the counties of Salt Lake, Utah, Davis, and Weber. Despite this, the share of the state's population in these counties should decrease from 76% in 2000 to 64% in 2060 due to growth in other parts of the state.

Several counties are expected to have annual growth rates in excess of the state's annual growth rate of 1.9% over the next 50 years. These counties include Washington, which will grow at a rate of 3.8%; Morgan, at 3.8%; Wasatch, at 3.4%; Summit, at 2.9%; Tooele, at 2.9%; Iron, at 2.7%; Beaver, at 2.6%; Utah, at 2.3%; and Cache, at 2.2% from 2000 to 2060. In other words, these counties will gain in terms of their shares of the state's total population.

Employment. Of the 2.4 million net employment creation projected for the state from 2000 to 2060, 63.3%, or a total of 1.5 million jobs, are expected to be within Salt Lake, Utah, Davis, and Weber counties. Among these counties, Utah is the only county projected to have an average annual employment growth rate higher than the entire state.

The counties with the most rapid rates of projected employment growth are also those counties with rapid rates of projected population growth. Rapid employment growth makes

it possible for a region to support more people. Population growth reinforces economic expansion as well.

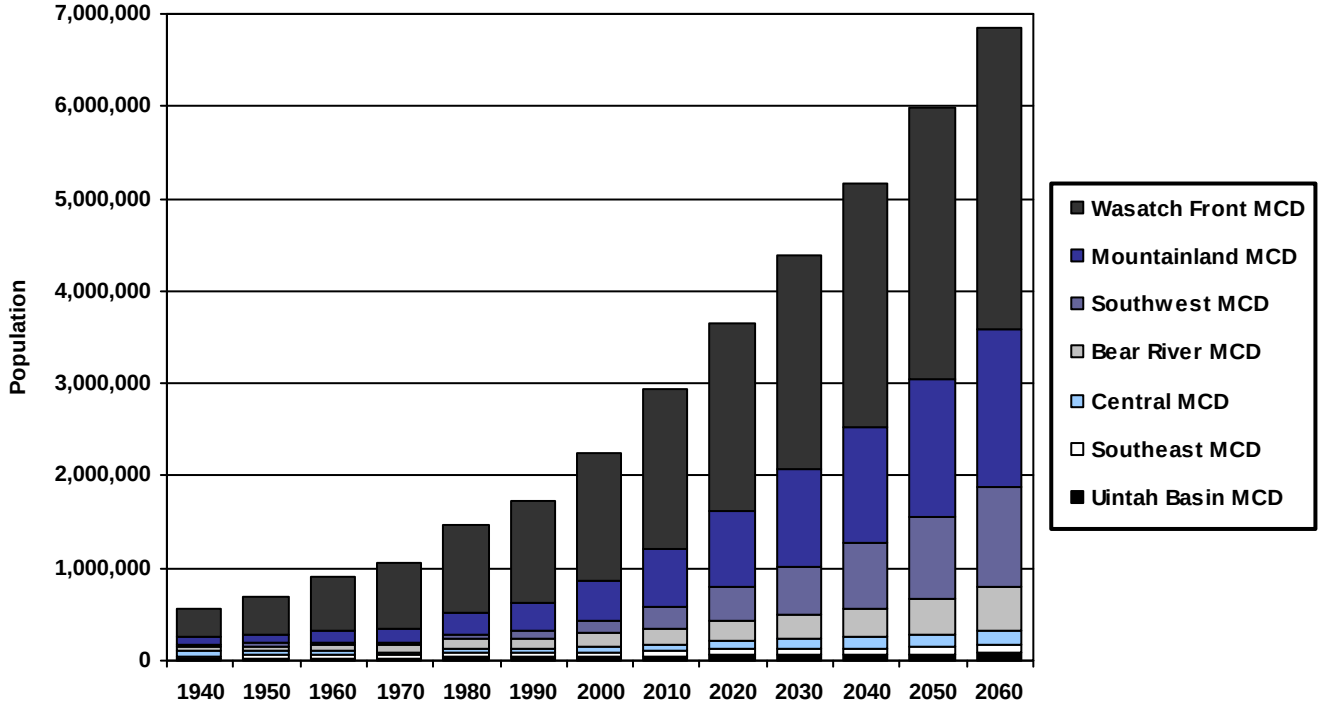
Assumptions

Fertility. State level birth probabilities by age of mother are assumed to remain constant at their estimated 2004 levels to 2060. The resulting total fertility rate (central birth rate) is 2.5 for the state.

Survival. State-level survival rates by age and sex are assumed for the state. Survival rates are assumed to increase along with projected U.S. survival rates to 2060. This assumption yields an increase in life expectancy of 8.2 years, from 78.7 years in 2000 to 86.9 years in 2060.

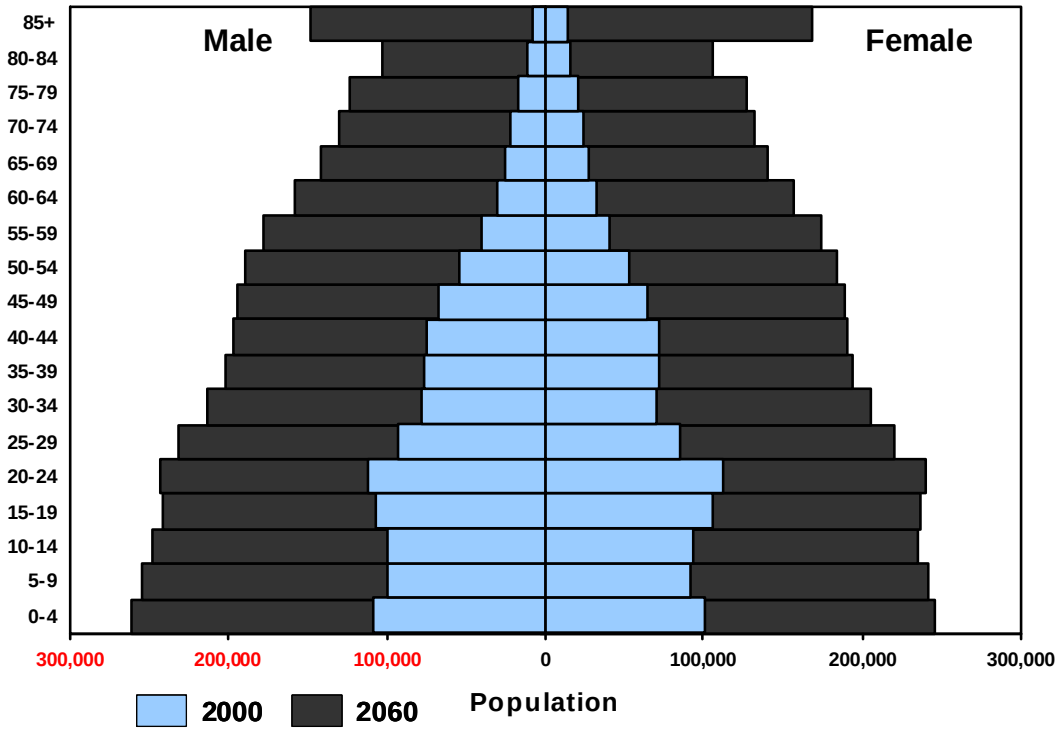
Employment Growth Assumptions. The underlying assumption in the production of employment projections is that county shares of U.S. employment will trend at historic rates. Therefore, the process of creating long-term employment projections involved extrapolating employment by industry based on a trend analysis of that county's share of national employment. For instance, if a county in Utah constituted 1% of national industry employment in 1980, 2% in 1990, and 3% in 2000, that county would be projected to constitute 4% in 2010, 5% in 2020, and 6% in 2030. This procedure was performed for all counties in Utah.

Figure 16
Population Estimates and Projections by Multi-County District



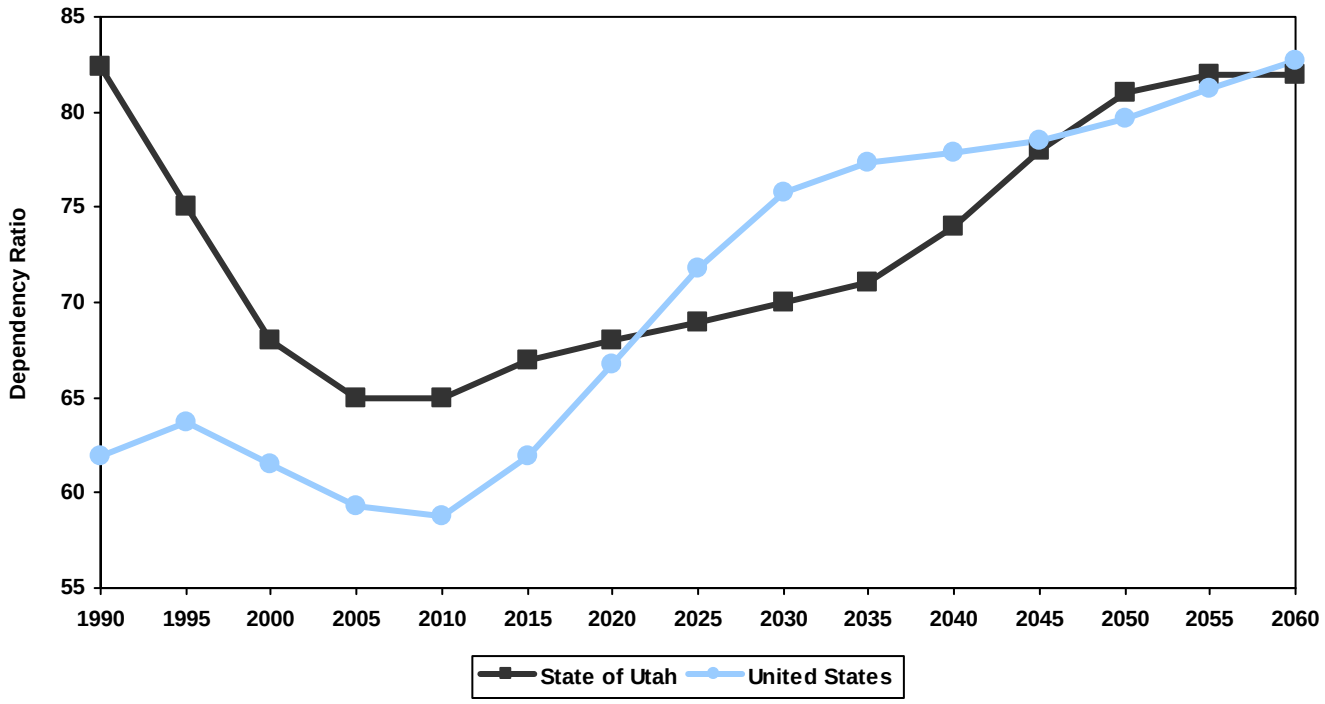
Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, 2008 Baseline Projections

Figure 17
Utah's Changing Age Structure



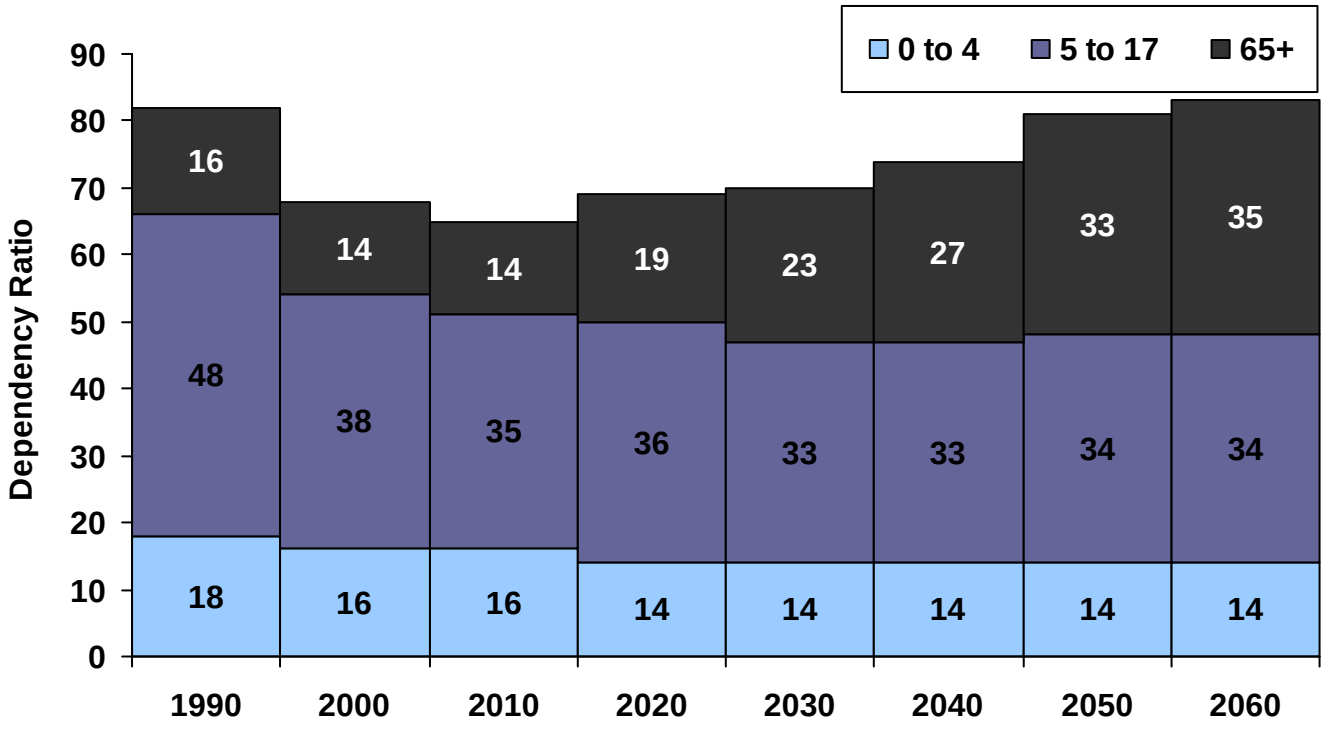
Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, 2008 Baseline Projections

Figure 18
Historical and Projected Dependency Ratios for Utah and the United States



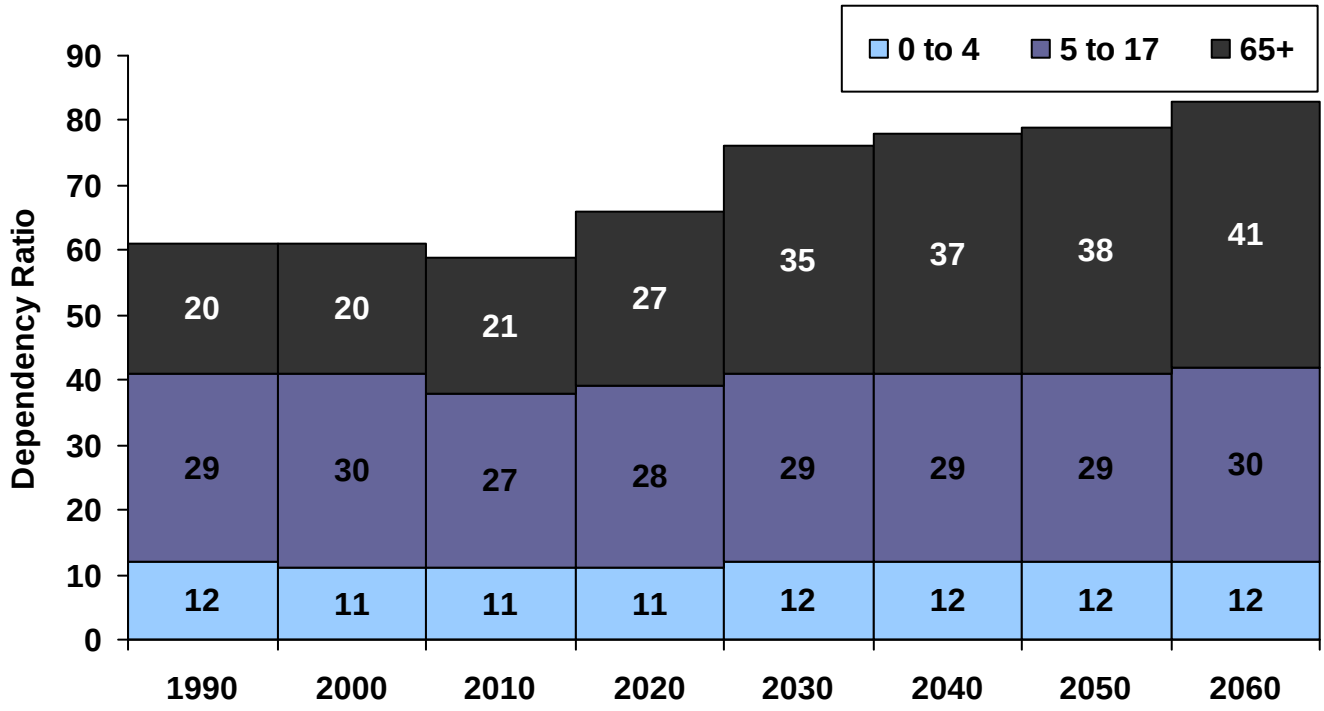
Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, 2008 Baseline Projections

Figure 19
Utah Dependency Ratios



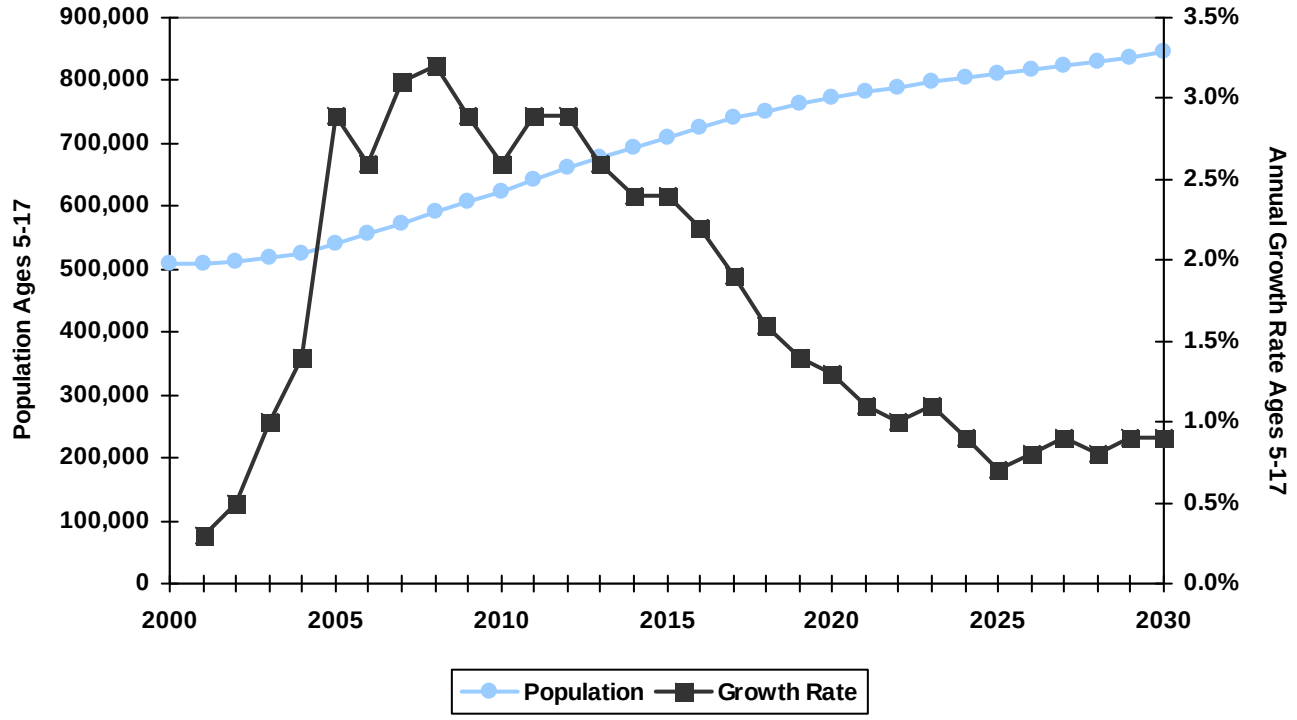
Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, 2008 Baseline Projections

Figure 20
United States Dependency Ratios



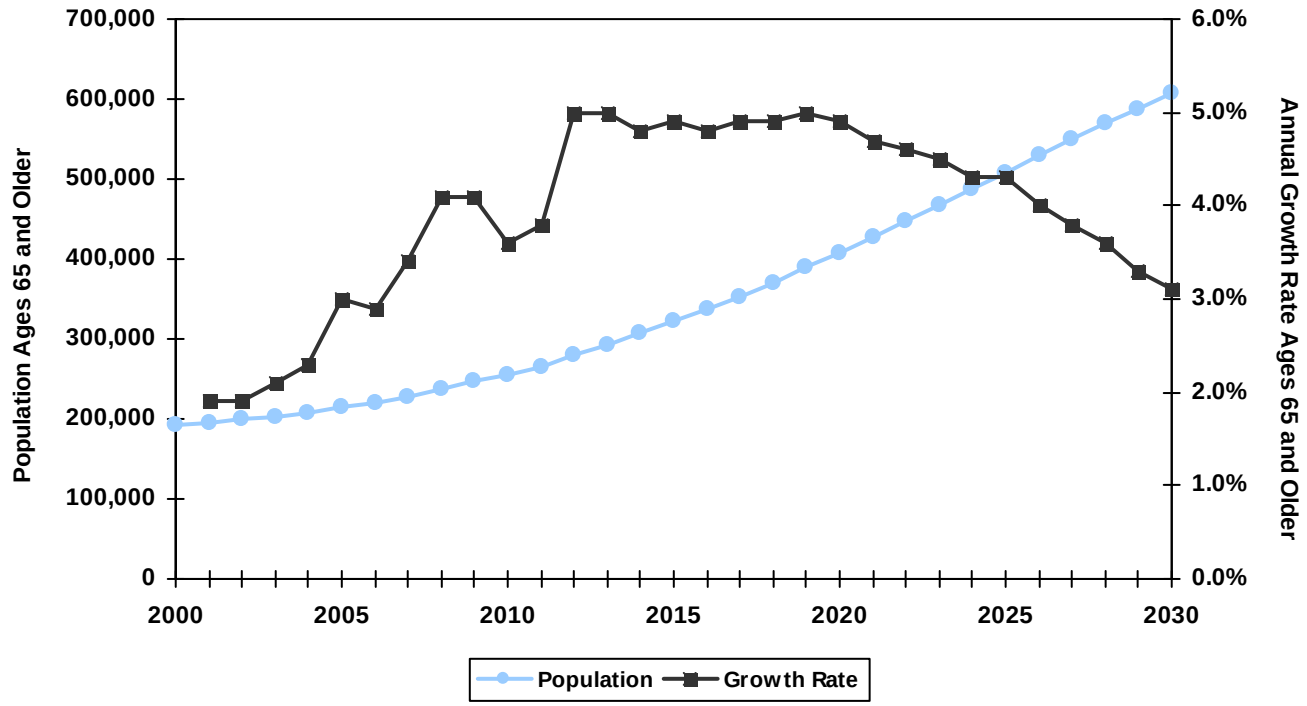
Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, 2008 Baseline Projections

Figure 21
Growth of School-Age Population



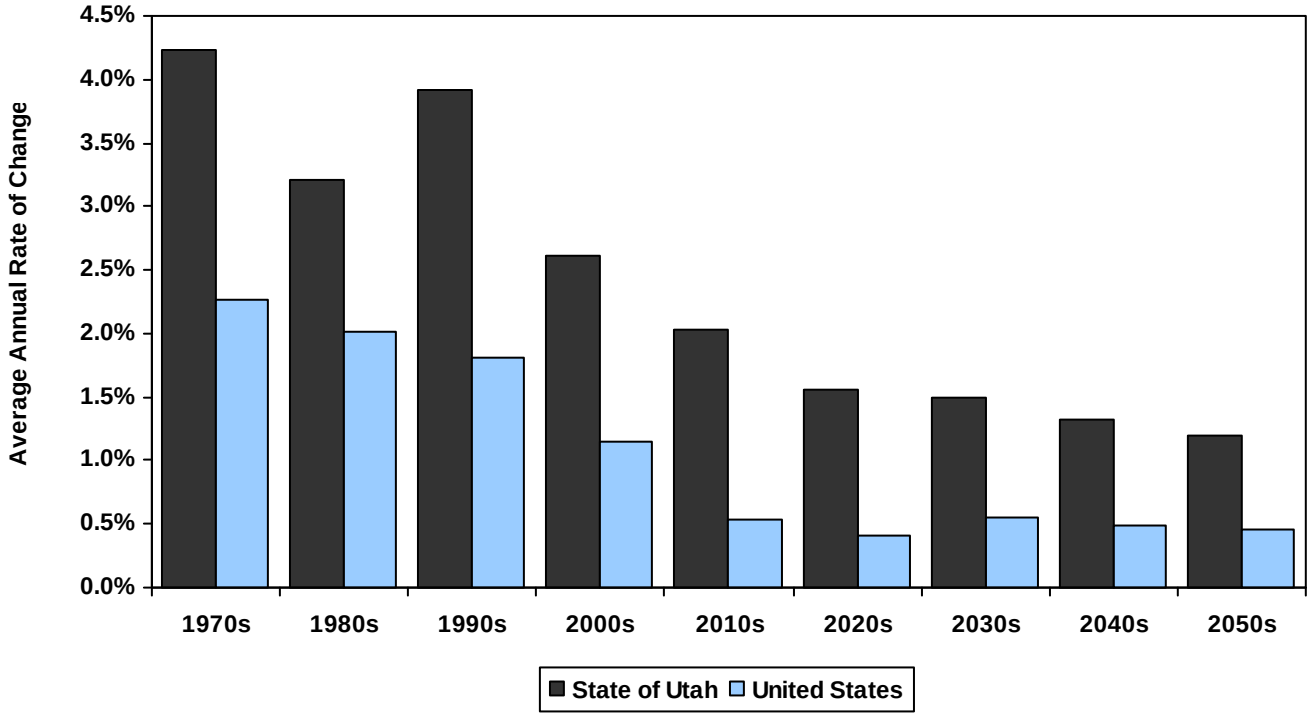
Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, 2008 Baseline Projections

Figure 22
Growth of 65 and Older Age Group



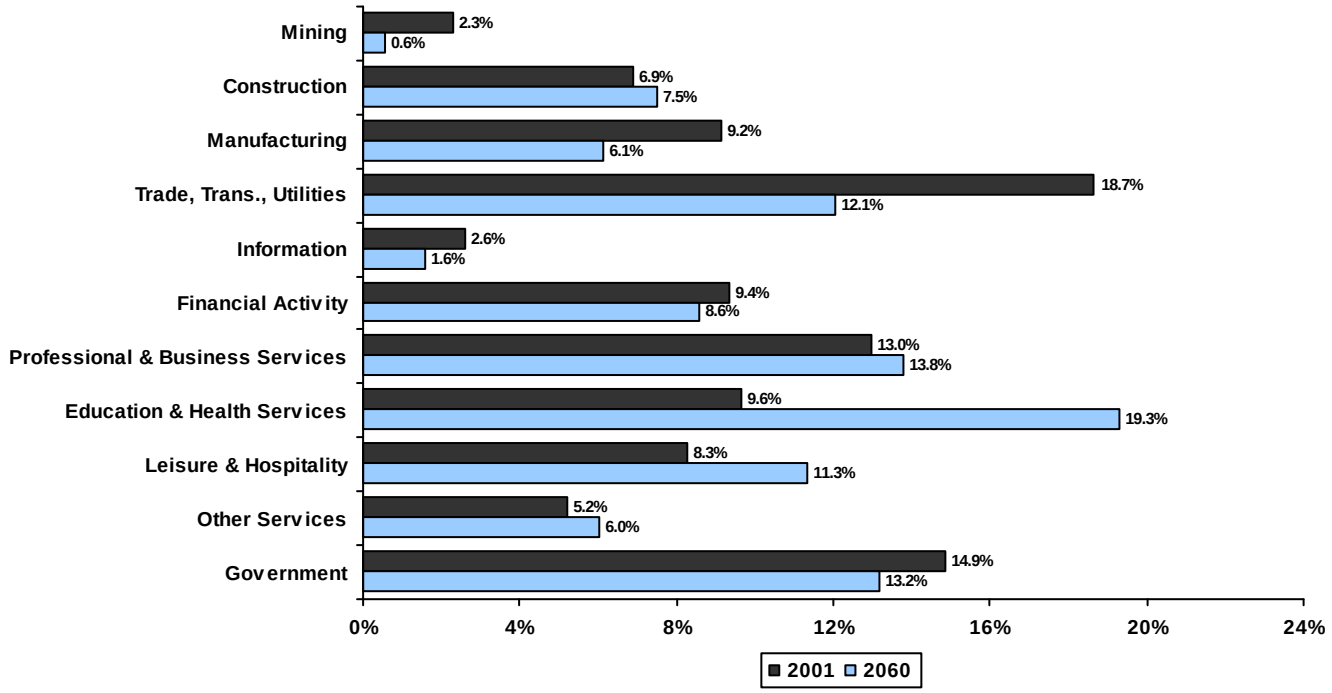
Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, 2008 Baseline Projections

Figure 23
Total Employment Growth by Decade for Utah and the United States



Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, 2008 Baseline Projections

Figure 24
Utah Employment by Industry as a Share of Total State Employment



Note: 2060 projections reflect data produced in the 2008 Baseline. 2001 data are estimates of employment by industry sector and are not projections.
Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, 2008 Baseline Projections

Table 4
Utah Economic and Demographic Summary

	July 1 Population Total Population		School-Age Population (Ages 5-17)		Total Employment		Households		
Decade	Total	AARC	Total	AARC	Total	AARC	Total	AARC	Average Size
2000	2,246,553		509,087		1,387,847		706,978		3.12
2010	2,927,643	2.7%	623,784	2.1%	1,796,544	2.6%	958,165	3.1%	3.00
2020	3,652,547	2.2%	772,074	2.2%	2,197,122	2.0%	1,242,459	2.6%	2.89
2030	4,387,831	1.9%	845,713	0.9%	2,563,153	1.6%	1,556,949	2.3%	2.77
2040	5,171,391	1.7%	971,017	1.4%	2,972,731	1.5%	1,876,862	1.9%	2.70
2050	5,989,089	1.5%	1,131,546	1.5%	3,391,591	1.3%	2,200,285	1.6%	2.67
2060	6,840,187	1.3%	1,259,549	1.1%	3,817,552	1.2%	2,554,061	1.5%	2.62

Notes:
1. Total Employment includes self-employed and others not included in nonfarm employment.
2. All numbers are dated July 1.
3. Average Household Size is based on the household population which does not include Group Quarters Population.
4. AARC = Average Annual Rate of Change.

Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, 2008 Baseline Projections

Table 5
Population Projections by County and District

County	2000	2010	2020	2030	2040	2050	2060	AARC 2000-2060
Beaver	6,023	6,674	9,178	13,293	17,418	21,971	27,298	2.6%
Box Elder	42,860	49,953	59,215	70,393	84,034	102,910	126,925	1.8%
Cache	91,897	117,758	149,322	181,921	223,442	274,527	331,594	2.2%
Carbon	20,396	20,317	24,843	27,106	27,447	28,275	29,338	0.6%
Daggett	933	992	1,076	1,155	1,231	1,351	1,520	0.8%
Davis	240,204	323,087	369,467	390,159	407,238	424,318	441,398	1.0%
Duchesne	14,397	17,336	20,130	21,533	22,561	24,586	27,499	1.1%
Emery	10,782	10,698	12,673	13,119	12,854	13,313	13,791	0.4%
Garfield	4,763	5,092	5,843	6,823	7,656	8,738	10,356	1.3%
Grand	8,537	9,693	11,007	11,827	12,559	13,781	15,542	1.0%
Iron	34,079	50,601	68,315	87,644	110,257	137,240	168,383	2.7%
Juab	8,310	10,519	14,158	18,004	22,950	29,728	38,446	2.6%
Kane	6,037	6,893	8,746	10,394	12,034	14,267	17,276	1.8%
Millard	12,461	13,863	16,868	19,682	22,754	28,538	37,549	1.9%
Morgan	7,181	10,589	16,756	24,478	34,407	48,662	68,246	3.8%
Piute	1,436	1,396	1,526	1,690	1,817	2,035	2,404	0.9%
Rich	1,955	2,235	2,606	2,842	3,040	3,473	4,147	1.3%
Salt Lake	902,777	1,079,679	1,273,929	1,468,615	1,671,627	1,853,891	2,004,773	1.3%
San Juan	14,360	15,053	15,319	16,653	18,051	20,083	23,174	0.8%
Sanpete	22,846	27,557	31,519	36,120	40,196	45,624	53,066	1.4%
Sevier	18,938	21,249	23,583	25,177	26,775	29,828	33,740	1.0%
Summit	30,048	42,320	61,738	83,252	104,620	131,594	165,029	2.9%
Tooele	41,549	63,777	91,849	119,871	152,734	192,007	235,839	2.9%
Uintah	25,297	31,379	37,950	40,638	42,536	46,445	51,300	1.2%
Utah	371,894	560,511	727,718	907,210	1,092,450	1,261,653	1,438,300	2.3%
Wasatch	15,433	24,950	36,181	48,693	64,631	86,393	113,910	3.4%
Washington	91,104	168,078	279,864	415,510	559,670	709,674	860,378	3.8%
Wayne	2,515	2,698	2,912	3,395	3,879	4,556	5,608	1.3%
Weber	197,541	232,696	278,256	320,634	370,523	429,628	493,358	1.5%
Multi-County District								
Bear River	136,712	169,946	211,143	255,156	310,516	380,910	462,666	2.1%
Central	66,506	77,282	90,566	104,068	118,371	140,309	170,813	1.6%
Mountainland	417,375	627,781	825,637	1,039,155	1,261,701	1,479,640	1,717,239	2.4%
Southeast	54,075	55,761	63,842	68,705	70,911	75,452	81,845	0.7%
Southwest	142,006	237,338	371,946	533,664	707,035	891,890	1,083,691	3.4%
Uintah Basin	40,627	49,707	59,156	63,326	66,328	72,382	80,319	1.1%
Wasatch Front	1,389,252	1,709,828	2,030,257	2,323,757	2,636,529	2,948,506	3,243,614	1.4%
State of Utah	2,246,553	2,927,643	3,652,547	4,387,831	5,171,391	5,989,089	6,840,187	1.9%

Notes:
1. AARC is average annual rate of change.
2. All populations are dated July 1.

Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, 2008 Baseline Projections

Table 6
Utah Population Projections by Selected Age Groups

Age	2000	2010	2020	2030	2040	2050	2060
0-4	212,102	275,306	302,647	349,856	415,475	462,551	507,668
5-17	509,087	623,784	772,074	845,713	971,017	1,131,546	1,259,549
18-29	498,451	590,876	667,355	810,103	875,377	971,041	1,128,871
30-39	300,726	427,890	518,705	563,939	684,922	741,326	816,671
40-64	534,596	753,798	983,167	1,211,499	1,415,002	1,594,475	1,807,313
65+	191,591	255,989	408,599	606,721	809,598	1,088,150	1,320,115
15-44	1,071,983	1,317,093	1,611,859	1,838,482	2,076,938	2,326,263	2,615,762
18-64	1,333,773	1,772,564	2,169,227	2,585,541	2,975,301	3,306,842	3,752,855
60+	254,681	369,160	572,675	789,698	1,071,132	1,366,829	1,633,511
Total	2,246,553	2,927,643	3,652,547	4,387,831	5,171,391	5,989,089	6,840,187
Median Age	27.2	29.5	31.6	33.2	34.6	35.8	36.3

Note: All populations are dated July 1.

Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, 2008 Baseline Projections

Table 7
Utah Population by Selected Age Groups as a Percent of Total

Age	2000	2010	2020	2030	2040	2050	2060
0-4	9.4%	9.4%	8.3%	8.0%	8.0%	7.7%	7.4%
5-17	22.7%	21.3%	21.1%	19.3%	18.8%	18.9%	18.4%
18-29	22.2%	20.2%	18.3%	18.5%	16.9%	16.2%	16.5%
30-39	13.4%	14.6%	14.2%	12.9%	13.2%	12.4%	11.9%
40-64	23.8%	25.7%	26.9%	27.6%	27.4%	26.6%	26.4%
65+	8.5%	8.7%	11.2%	13.8%	15.7%	18.2%	19.3%
15-44	47.7%	45.0%	44.1%	41.9%	40.2%	38.8%	38.2%
16-64	59.4%	60.5%	59.4%	58.9%	57.5%	55.2%	54.9%
60+	11.3%	12.6%	15.7%	18.0%	20.7%	22.8%	23.9%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Note: All populations are dated July 1.

Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, 2008 Baseline Projections

Table 8
Total Employment Projections by Major Industry

Industry	2001	2010	2020	2030	2040	2050	2060
Natural Resources & Mining	32,285	33,784	31,895	30,205	27,913	24,866	21,959
Construction	95,865	125,073	152,832	175,057	208,784	253,530	286,671
Manufacturing	127,589	125,457	149,300	171,244	192,007	206,627	233,596
Trade, Trans., Utilities	259,986	329,660	371,764	389,524	401,476	410,155	460,302
Information	36,549	39,745	45,740	48,738	51,308	52,648	59,442
Financial Activity	130,511	169,937	199,893	228,090	260,031	292,063	328,104
Professional & Business Services	181,050	248,414	314,536	366,742	419,713	466,846	526,982
Education & Health Services	134,239	206,051	291,839	403,992	531,208	650,730	736,062
Leisure & Hospitality	115,486	167,078	209,541	254,343	311,629	383,331	432,901
Other Services	72,475	98,996	120,850	144,154	171,272	202,782	228,999
Government	207,286	252,349	308,932	351,064	397,390	448,013	502,534
Total	1,393,321	1,796,544	2,197,122	2,563,153	2,972,731	3,391,591	3,817,552

Notes:
1. Numbers in this table may differ from other tables due to different data sources.
2. The 2000 number is not available in a NAICS consistent format.

Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, 2008 Baseline Projections

Table 9
Location Quotients and Hachman Index for the State of Utah

Industry	2001	2010	2020	2030	2040	2050	2060
Natural Resources & Mining	0.79	0.74	0.64	0.57	0.51	0.43	0.37
Construction	1.17	1.13	1.16	1.17	1.22	1.29	1.30
Manufacturing	0.90	0.92	0.93	0.94	0.93	0.90	0.92
Trade, Trans., Utilities	1.01	1.03	1.03	1.03	1.03	1.02	1.14
Information	1.08	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.09	1.19
Financial Activity	1.17	1.05	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.03	1.04
Professional & Business Services	0.99	0.98	0.97	0.97	0.96	0.95	0.97
Education & Health Services	0.86	0.90	0.93	0.95	0.97	0.97	0.93
Leisure & Hospitality	0.98	1.02	1.03	1.04	1.05	1.05	1.00
Other Services	0.96	0.96	0.97	0.99	0.99	1.00	0.97
Government	1.07	1.07	1.05	1.02	1.00	0.99	0.99
Hachman Index	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.97

Notes:
1. Location Quotients are measures of relative shares. The share of a given industry in the subject area (Utah) is compared to that of the reference region (United States). A location quotient greater than one indicates specialization in a subject region relative to the reference region.
2. The Hachman Index measures how closely the employment distribution of the subject region (Utah) resembles that of the reference region (United States). As the value of the index approaches one, this means that the subject region's employment distribution among industries is more similar to that of the reference region.
3. The 2000 number is not available in a NAICS consistent format.

Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, 2008 Baseline Projections

Table 10
Hachman Index by Individual County in the State of Utah

County	2001	2010	2020	2030	2040	2050	2060
Beaver	0.35	0.39	0.53	0.60	0.64	0.65	0.65
Box Elder	0.59	0.60	0.62	0.63	0.65	0.68	0.67
Cache	0.81	0.82	0.82	0.82	0.81	0.82	0.81
Carbon	0.77	0.34	0.37	0.39	0.45	0.56	0.65
Daggett	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.36	0.35	0.36	0.36
Davis	0.65	0.68	0.70	0.71	0.71	0.71	0.70
Duchesne	0.33	0.34	0.33	0.32	0.34	0.40	0.46
Emery	0.32	0.22	0.24	0.27	0.32	0.40	0.48
Garfield	0.39	0.43	0.46	0.48	0.50	0.51	0.53
Grand	0.58	0.56	0.56	0.56	0.56	0.56	0.57
Iron	0.87	0.88	0.88	0.88	0.88	0.87	0.86
Juab	0.69	0.66	0.54	0.44	0.37	0.32	0.29
Kane	0.53	0.53	0.52	0.50	0.49	0.49	0.50
Millard	0.35	0.29	0.35	0.42	0.49	0.55	0.60
Morgan	0.54	0.65	0.75	0.77	0.77	0.74	0.73
Piute	0.20	0.25	0.27	0.30	0.32	0.35	0.38
Rich	0.30	0.37	0.39	0.41	0.43	0.45	0.47
Salt Lake	0.93	0.95	0.95	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.95
San Juan	0.62	0.63	0.67	0.70	0.72	0.74	0.74
Sanpete	0.59	0.57	0.59	0.60	0.61	0.60	0.59
Sevier	0.62	0.64	0.64	0.65	0.65	0.66	0.65
Summit	0.53	0.55	0.55	0.56	0.55	0.55	0.56
Tooele	0.62	0.74	0.81	0.83	0.82	0.81	0.79
Uintah	0.21	0.15	0.14	0.13	0.14	0.17	0.21
Utah	0.79	0.80	0.80	0.79	0.78	0.77	0.81
Wasatch	0.75	0.82	0.82	0.82	0.80	0.77	0.77
Washington	0.84	0.84	0.84	0.84	0.83	0.80	0.80
Wayne	0.43	0.38	0.40	0.43	0.45	0.49	0.50
Weber	0.86	0.88	0.88	0.88	0.88	0.88	0.87

Notes:

1. The subject region is each individual county, and the reference region is the United States.
2. The 2000 number is not available in a NAICS consistent format.
3. The Hachman Index measures how closely the employment distribution of the subject region resembles that of the reference region (United States). As the value of the index approaches one, this means that the subject region's employment distribution among industries is more similar to that of the reference region.

Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, 2008 Baseline Projections

Table 11
Historical and Projected Life Expectancies for Utah and the United States

	Utah			U.S.		
Year	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1970	69.5	76.6	73.0	67.0	74.6	70.8
1980	72.4	79.2	75.8	70.1	77.6	73.9
1990	74.9	80.4	77.7	71.8	78.8	75.3
2000	75.5	81.9	78.7	74.5	80.2	77.4
2010	78.5	81.2	79.9	77.2	80.2	78.8
2020	80.5	83.3	81.9	78.2	82.3	80.3
2030	83.1	85.9	84.5	79.7	83.9	81.9
2040	85.6	88.3	87.0	81.0	85.3	83.2
2050	87.0	89.8	88.4	82.5	86.3	84.4
2060	88.3	91.1	89.7	83.9	87.3	85.6

Sources: National Center for Health Statistics, Vital Statistics of the United States, Decennial Life Tables; Governor's Office of Planning and Budget

Table 12
Utah Dependency Ratios

	2000	2010	2020	2030	2040	2050	2060
Dependency Ratio	68.5	65.1	68.4	69.7	73.8	81.1	82.3
Pop 0-4 per 100 Pop age 18-64	15.9	15.5	14.0	13.5	14.0	14.0	13.5
Pop 5-17 per 100 Pop age 18-64	38.2	35.2	35.6	32.7	32.6	34.2	33.6
Pop 65+ per 100 Pop age 18-64	14.4	14.4	18.8	23.5	27.2	32.9	35.2

Note: All populations are dated July 1.

Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, 2008 Baseline Projections

Economic Indicators

Demographics

Overview
The State of Utah's official July 1, 2009 population was an estimated 2,800,089, an increase of 1.5% over 2008, according to the Utah Population Estimates Committee (UPEC). This is lower than the record growth of 3.2% experienced in 2007. A total of 42,310 people were added to Utah's population, with 3.7% of this increase coming from people moving into the state. Utah's unique characteristics of a high fertility rate and low mortality rate consistently contribute to strong natural increase, the difference between births and deaths. In 2009, the number of births did not surpass the record of 55,357 set in 2008. However the 54,548 births led to a strong natural increase of 40,763. Deaths within the state totaled 13,785 in 2009. Natural increase accounted for 96.3% of total population growth.

The Census Bureau produces population estimates which differ from the UPEC estimates, due to different estimation methodologies. UPEC estimates are revised following the release of the decennial census counts. According to the U.S. Census Bureau's July 1, 2009 population estimate, Utah's population increased to 2,784,572. Utah ranked second among states in population growth with a rate of 2.1% from 2008 to 2009. Utah continues to have a distinctive demographic profile. The state's population is younger, women tend to have more children, people on average live in larger households, and people tend to survive to older ages.

2009 State and County Population Estimates
According to UPEC, the state's population reached 2,800,089 in 2009, a year-over increase of 42,310 persons, or 1.5%. The state experienced its 19th consecutive year of net in-migration in 2009.

Utah's counties experienced varying growth rates in 2009. Differing from recent years, the most rapid growth rates occurred in counties along the Wasatch Back and in the Uintah Basin area of the state, as well as in counties adjacent to larger population centers. Counties that grew faster than the state rate of 1.5% over the past year were Duchesne County, with the highest growth rate of 3.6%, followed by Morgan (3.1%), San Juan (2.9%), Uintah (2.8%), Wasatch (2.6%), Sanpete (2.5%), Daggett (2.5%), Utah (2.3%), Emery (2.2%), Rich (2.2%), Piute (2.2%), Cache (2.2%), Wayne (2.1%), Garfield (2.1%), Davis (1.9%), Grand (1.8%), and Tooele (1.6%) counties.

Four counties experienced an increase in population of less than 1.0% from 2008 to 2009, including one county with population loss. These counties are located in the central and southwest areas of the state. They are Beaver (0.8%), Sevier (0.7%), Washington (0.5%), and Carbon (-0.4%) counties.

Components of Population Change
The total population in Utah increased by 42,310 people from 2008 to 2009. Annual changes in population are comprised of two components: natural increase and net migration. In 2009, Utah had 54,548 births, below the record number in 2008 of 55,357. Deaths in 2009 set a record totaling 13,785. The resulting natural increase of 40,763 persons marks the third time natural increase in Utah has exceeded 40,000. Natural increase accounted for 96.3% of Utah's population growth in 2009. This is an increase from the previous year's share of 71.4% and higher than the ten-year average of 64.6%.

Net migration is the other component of population change. For a given period, net migration is in-migration minus out-migration, or the number of people moving into the state minus the number of people moving out. Net in-migration in 2009 was 1,547 people, or 3.7% of the total population increase. This marked the 19th consecutive year with net in-migration.

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

The National Center for Health Statistics reports that life expectancy increased for both men and women in Utah and the U.S. from 1990 through 2000. Utah's life expectancy has been consistently higher than the national average. Life expectancy in Utah rose from 77.7 years in 1990 to 78.6 years in 2000. Nationally, life expectancy rose from 75.4 years in 1990 to 77.0 years in 2000.

Utah's Young Population
Utah's population growth rate continues to exceed that of the nation. In comparison to other states, Utah's population is younger, women tend to have more children, households on average are larger, and people tend to survive to older ages. All these factors led to an age structure that is unique to Utah.

In 2008, Utah had the highest share of its total population in the preschool age group of any state in the country at 9.8%. Utah also ranks first among states with 21.2% of its population in the school-age group of 5 to 17. Utah had the smallest working-age population in the nation, with 60.0% of Utahns between the ages of 18 and 64. With such a young population, Utah has one of the smallest retirement-age populations, with 9.0% of the total population age 65 and older; only Alaska at 7.3% had a smaller share.

Another way to look at the age structure of a population is to examine the dependency ratio, which is the number of non-working-age persons (younger than 18 and older than 65) per 100 persons of working-age (18 to 64). The U.S. Census Bureau reported that Utah's total dependency ratio for 2008 was 66.8, compared to a national dependency ratio of 59.0.

July 1, 2009 Census Bureau Population Estimates
According to the U.S. Census Bureau, Utah's population reached 2,784,572 in 2009, increasing by 57,229 people, or 2.1% from 2008 to 2009. Wyoming had a growth rate of 2.1% and ranked first, only slightly more than Utah, which ranked second. Texas ranked third with a growth rate of 2.0%, followed by Colorado (1.8%), and the District of Columbia (1.6%).

July 1, 2008 Census Bureau County Population Estimates
Salt Lake County continued to be the largest county in the state with a 2008 population of 1,022,651, followed by Utah (530,837), Davis (295,332), Weber (227,487), and Washington (137,589) counties. Rich County experienced the fastest population growth rate with 5.6% from 2007 to 2008. Rich was followed by Piute (5.1%), Juab (4.3%), Duchesne (4.2%), and San Juan (4.1%) counties. The only county to have population loss in 2008 was Carbon County (-0.3%).

July 1, 2008 Census Bureau City Population Estimates
Salt Lake City was the largest city in the state in 2008, with a population of 181,698, followed by West Valley City (123,447), Provo (118,581), West Jordan (104,447), and Sandy (96,660). Among the state's largest cities, with populations greater than 5,000 persons, West Haven in Weber County was the state's fastest growing municipality. West Haven increased 16.6% from 2007 to 2008, followed by Utah County's Saratoga Springs (13.5%) and Eagle Mountain (12.2%), Weber County's Harrisville (11.0%) and Plain City (9.3%).

State and County Race and Hispanic Origin Counts
In 2008, 98.3% of Utahns were identified as single race by the Census Bureau. Among those that were of a single race, the majority were White (92.9%), followed by Asian (2.0%), American Indian and Alaska Native (1.4%), Black or African American (1.3%), and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander (0.8%).

The Hispanic population in Utah increased 6.4% from 309,410 in 2007 to 329,069 in 2008. In 1990, Hispanics accounted for 4.9% of the state's population. Utah's Hispanic population as a percent of total continued to increase, from 9.0% of the population in 2000 to 12.0% in 2008. Among Utah's counties, Salt Lake County experienced the highest numerical growth in its Hispanic population (9,754) from 2007 to 2008, followed by Utah (3,376), Weber (1,989), Davis (1,380), and Cache (918) counties. Juab County experienced the highest percentage growth in its Hispanic population (10.9%) from 2007 to 2008, followed by Millard (10.4%), Wasatch (9.9%), Cache (9.7%), and Iron (7.7%) counties. Hispanics made up 16.3% of the total population in Salt Lake County in 2008, the largest percentage among all counties, followed by Weber (15.9%), Millard (12.6%), Summit (11.7%), and Carbon (11.4%) counties.

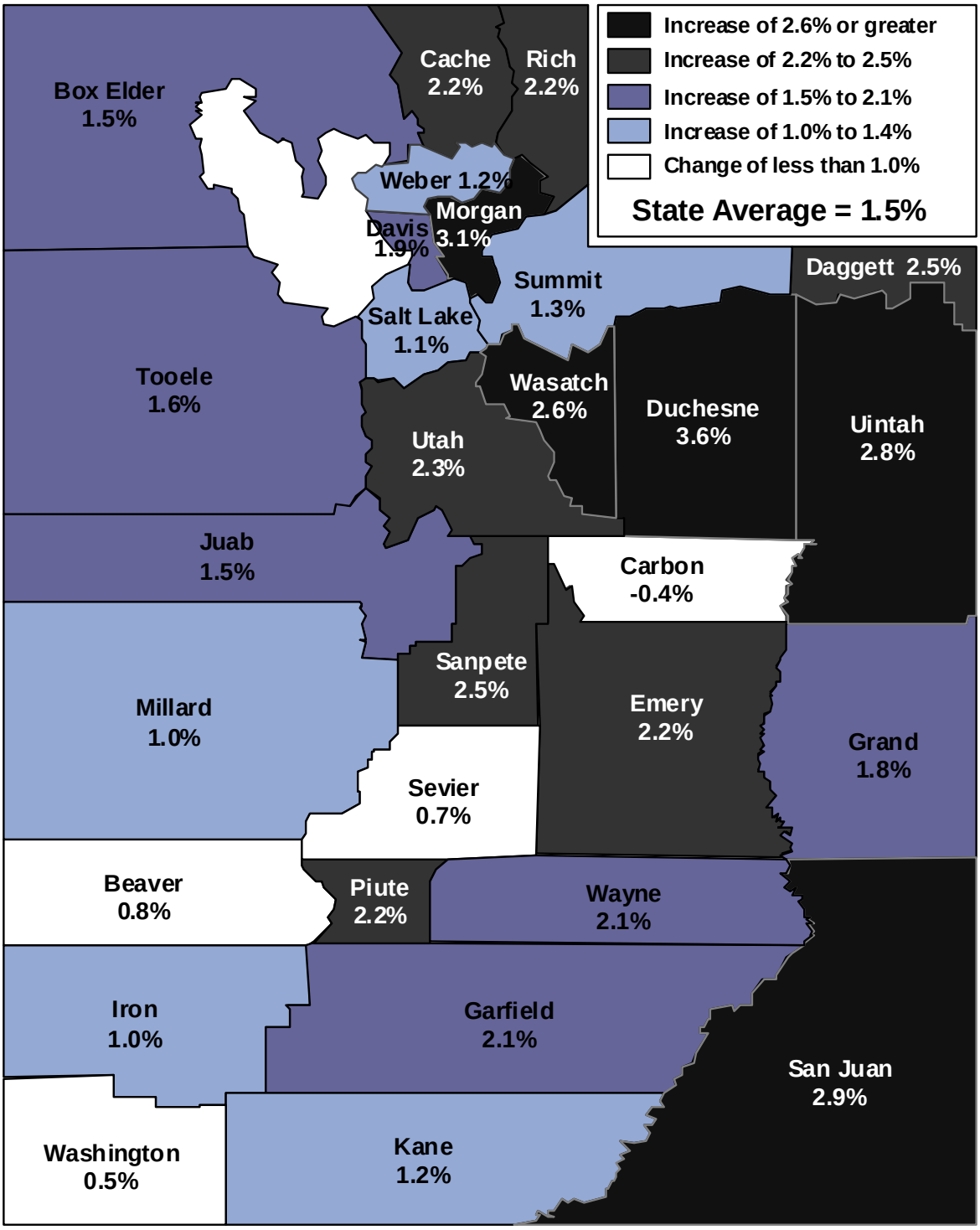
Race and Hispanic origin estimates were derived by updating the modified 2000 Census population with data on the components of population change. The enumerated resident population in the 2000 Census is the base for the post-2000 population estimates. The enumerated population was modified in two ways for purposes of developing new estimates: first, the race data were modified to eliminate the "Some Other Race" category; second, the April 1, 2000 population estimates base reflects modifications to the 2000 Census population as documented in the Count Question Resolution program.

The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards identify five minimum race categories: White, Black or African American, American Indian and Alaska Native, Asian, and Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander. Additionally, the OMB recommended that respondents be given the option of selecting two or more races to indicate their racial identity. On the 2000 Census questionnaire, the OMB approved including a sixth category, "Some Other Race", for respondents unable to identify with any of the five race categories. For purposes of estimates production, responses of "Some Other Race" alone were modified by imputing an OMB race alone or in combination with another race response. Responses of both "Some Other Race" and an OMB race were modified by keeping only the OMB race response.

Census Household and Family Characteristics
Utah continued to have the largest household size in the nation, with 3.15 persons per household in 2008, compared to 2.62 nationally. That is a slight increase over Utah's 2007 persons per household of 3.11. The number of households in the state reached 854,244 in 2008, a 2.9% average annual increase since 2000.

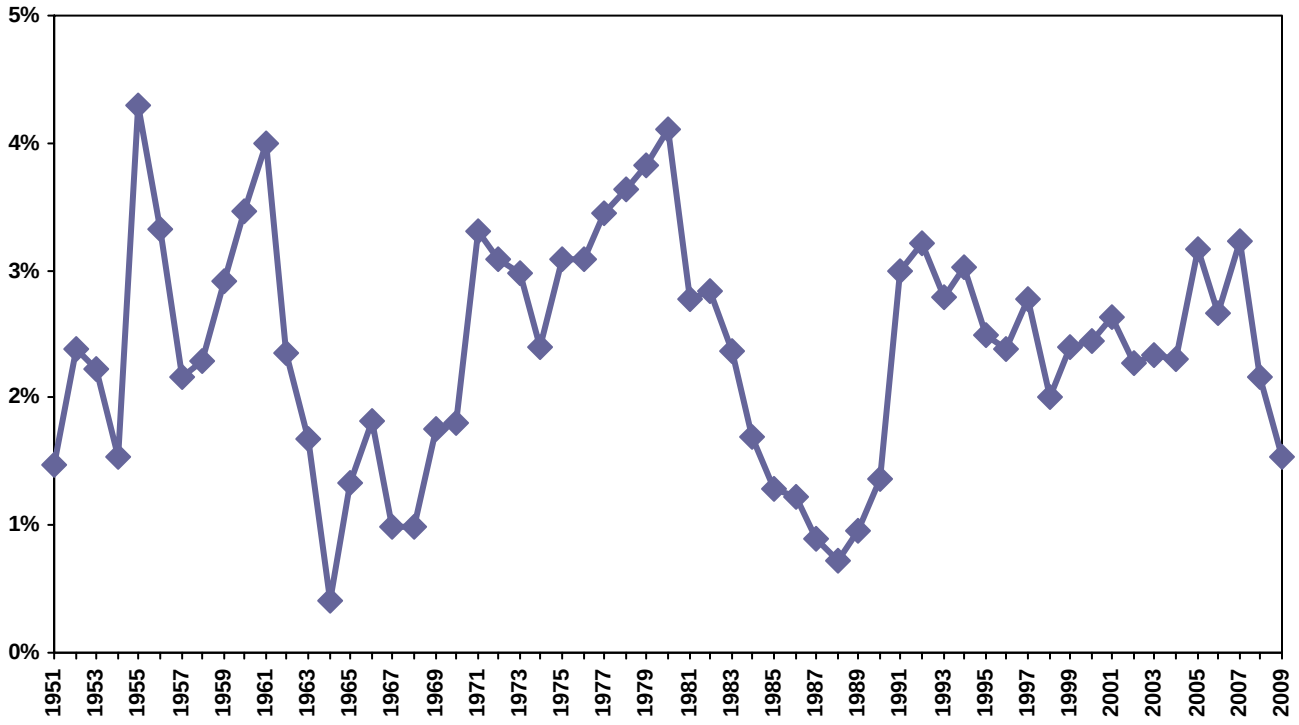
Over the past several decades, the composition of households in Utah has changed significantly. The number of family households has increased by 53.0% since 1990; however, the proportion of households that were designated as family households in 2008 (74.0%) remained very near the 1990 level. An estimated 31.5% of Utah households in 2008 were composed of married couples with their own children under 18, compared to 38.0% in 1990 and 42.0% in 1980. The percent of households that are married couples, with or without children, has declined from 69.0% in 1980, to 65.0% in 1990 and 60.5% in 2008. Despite these trends, in 2008 Utah ranked first in the nation in percent of family households (74.0%) and percent of married couple families (60.5%).

Figure 25
Utah Population Growth Rates by County: 2008 to 2009



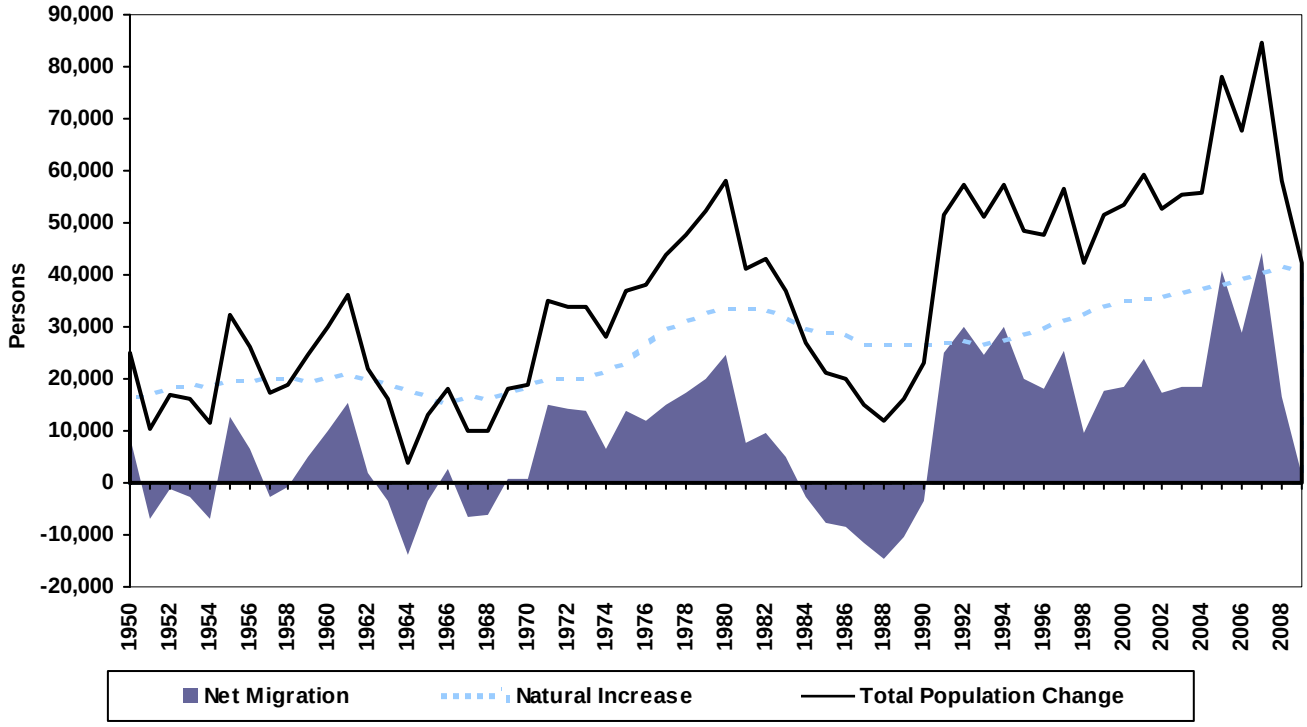
Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee

Figure 26
Utah Population: Annual Percent Change



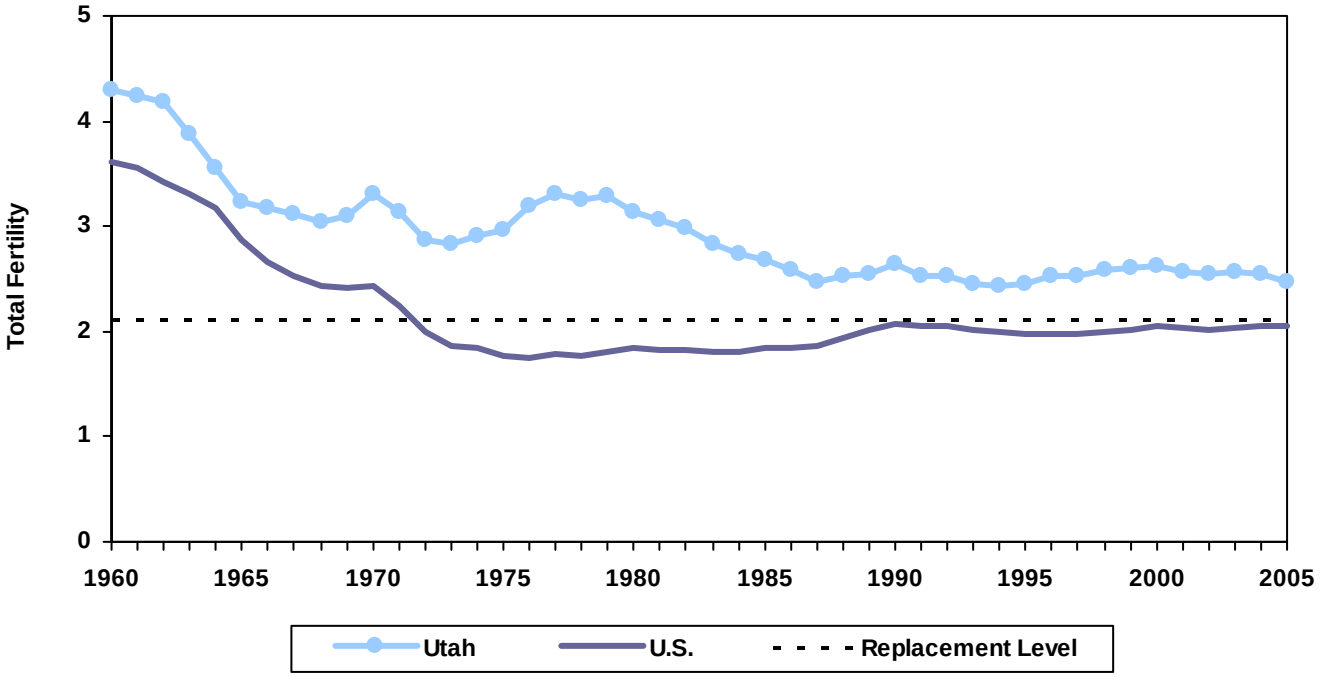
Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee

Figure 27
Utah Components of Population Change



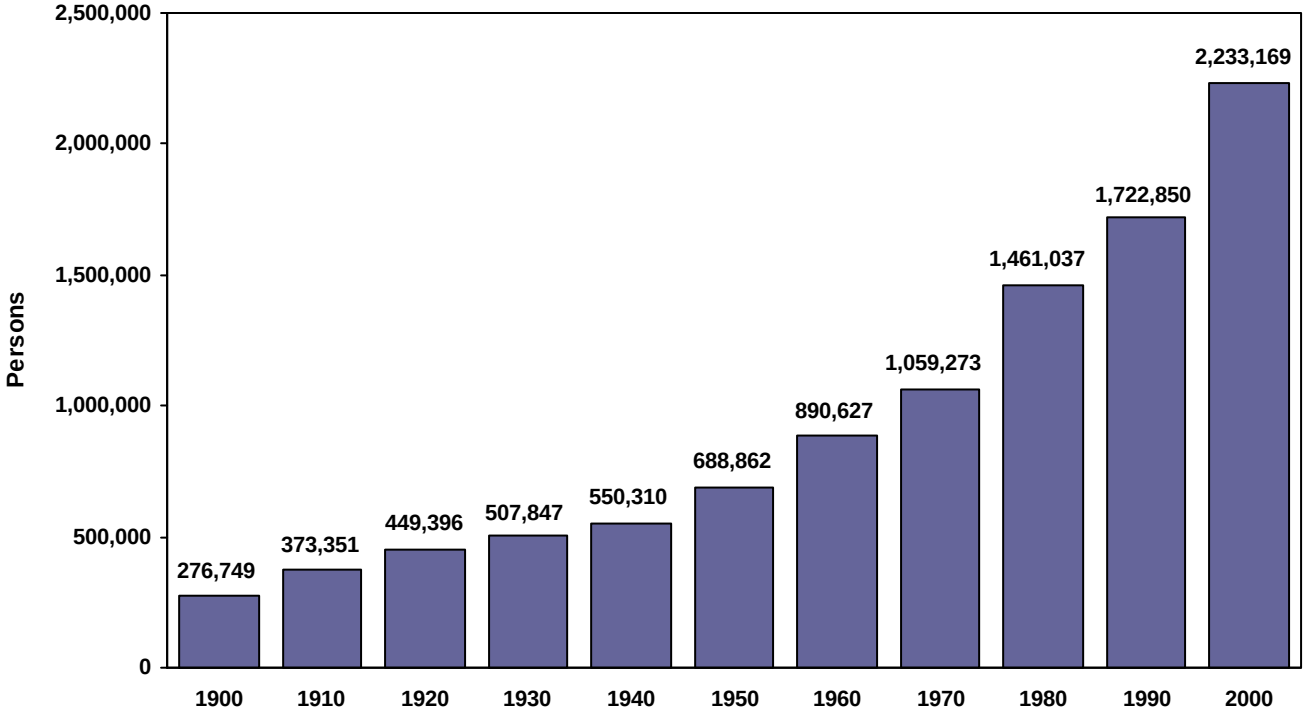
Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee

Figure 28
Total Fertility for Utah and the United States



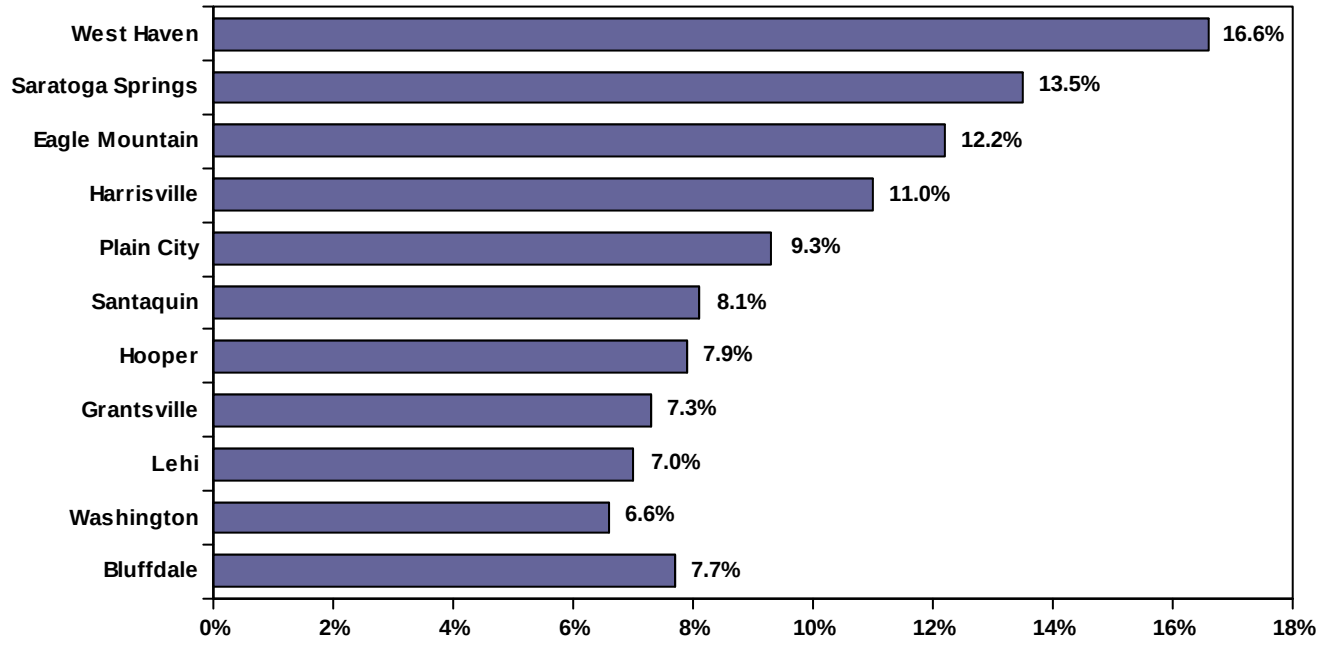
Note: The Replacement Level is the fertility level at which the current population is replaced
Sources: National Center for Health Statistics

Figure 29
Utah Total Population



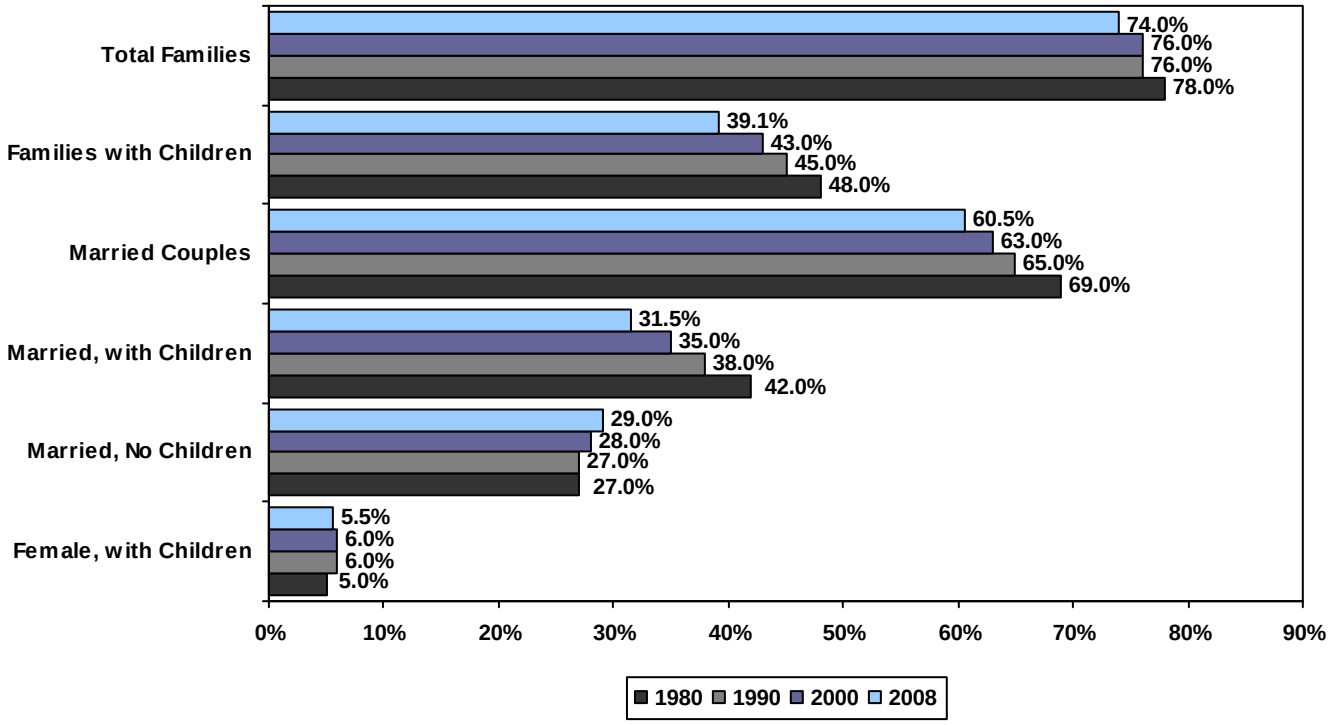
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Figure 30
Fastest Growing Cities in Utah from 2007 to 2008 (Population 5,000+)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Figure 31
Utah Family Characteristics as a Percent of Total Households



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Table 13
Utah Population Estimates, Net Migration, Births and Deaths

Year	July 1st Population	Percent Change	Increase	Net Migration	Net Migration as a Percent of Previous Year's Population	Natural Increase	Fiscal Year Births	Fiscal Year Deaths
1970	1,066,000	1.8%	19,000	612	0.1%	18,388	25,281	6,893
1971	1,101,150	3.3%	35,150	14,966	1.4%	20,184	27,400	7,216
1972	1,135,100	3.1%	33,950	14,046	1.3%	19,904	27,146	7,242
1973	1,168,950	3.0%	33,850	13,810	1.2%	20,040	27,562	7,522
1974	1,196,950	2.4%	28,000	6,621	0.6%	21,379	28,876	7,497
1975	1,233,900	3.1%	36,950	13,897	1.2%	23,053	30,566	7,513
1976	1,272,050	3.1%	38,150	11,761	1.0%	26,389	33,773	7,384
1977	1,315,950	3.5%	43,900	14,824	1.2%	29,076	36,707	7,631
1978	1,363,750	3.6%	47,800	17,220	1.3%	30,580	38,289	7,709
1979	1,415,950	3.8%	52,200	19,868	1.5%	32,332	40,216	7,884
1980	1,474,000	4.1%	58,050	24,536	1.7%	33,514	41,645	8,131
1981	1,515,000	2.8%	41,000	7,612	0.5%	33,388	41,509	8,121
1982	1,558,000	2.8%	43,000	9,662	0.6%	33,338	41,773	8,435
1983	1,595,000	2.4%	37,000	4,914	0.3%	32,086	40,555	8,469
1984	1,622,000	1.7%	27,000	-2,793	-0.2%	29,793	38,643	8,850
1985	1,643,000	1.3%	21,000	-7,714	-0.5%	28,714	37,664	8,950
1986	1,663,000	1.2%	20,000	-8,408	-0.5%	28,408	37,309	8,901
1987	1,678,000	0.9%	15,000	-11,713	-0.7%	26,713	35,631	8,918
1988	1,690,000	0.7%	12,000	-14,557	-0.9%	26,557	35,809	9,252
1989	1,706,000	0.9%	16,000	-10,355	-0.6%	26,355	35,439	9,084
1990	1,729,227	1.4%	23,227	-3,480	-0.2%	26,707	35,830	9,123
1991	1,780,870	3.0%	51,643	24,878	1.4%	26,765	36,194	9,429
1992	1,838,149	3.2%	57,279	30,042	1.7%	27,237	36,796	9,559
1993	1,889,393	2.8%	51,244	24,561	1.3%	26,683	36,738	10,055
1994	1,946,721	3.0%	57,328	30,116	1.6%	27,212	37,623	10,411
1995	1,995,228	2.5%	48,507	20,024	1.0%	28,483	39,064	10,581
1996	2,042,893	2.4%	47,665	18,171	0.9%	29,494	40,495	11,001
1997	2,099,409	2.8%	56,516	25,253	1.2%	31,263	42,512	11,249
1998	2,141,632	2.0%	42,223	9,745	0.5%	32,478	44,126	11,648
1999	2,193,014	2.4%	51,382	17,584	0.8%	33,798	45,434	11,636
2000	2,246,553	2.4%	53,539	18,612	0.8%	34,927	46,880	11,953
2001	2,305,652	2.6%	59,099	23,848	1.1%	35,251	47,688	12,437
2002	2,358,330	2.3%	52,678	17,299	0.8%	35,379	48,041	12,662
2003	2,413,618	2.3%	55,288	18,568	0.8%	36,720	49,518	12,798
2004	2,469,230	2.3%	55,612	18,367	0.8%	37,245	50,527	13,282
2005	2,547,389	3.2%	78,159	40,647	1.6%	37,512	50,431	12,919
2006	2,615,129	2.7%	67,740	28,730	1.1%	39,010	52,368	13,358
2007	2,699,554	3.2%	84,425	44,252	1.7%	40,173	53,953	13,780
2008	2,757,779	2.2%	58,225	16,648	0.6%	41,577	55,357	13,780
2009	2,800,089	1.5%	42,310	1,547	0.1%	40,763	54,548	13,785

Notes:

1. In 1996, the Utah Population Estimates Committee changed its convention on rounded estimates so that it now publishes unrounded estimates. Accordingly, the revised estimates for 1990 and thereafter are not rounded.
2. The Utah Population Estimates Committee revised the population estimates for the years from 2000 to 2003.
3. A complete history of Utah population estimates can be found at http://governor.utah.gov/dea.

Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee

Table 14
Utah Population Estimates by County

County	Census April 1, 2000	July 1, 2000	July 1, 2001	July 1, 2002	July 1, 2003	July 1, 2004	July 1, 2005	July 1, 2006	July 1, 2007	July 1, 2008	July 1, 2009	2008-2009 Absolute Change	2008-2009 Percent Change	2000 - 2009 Absolute Change	2000 - 2009 Percent Change	2000 - 2009 AARC	2009 % of Total Population
Beaver	6,005	6,023	6,198	6,285	6,285	6,308	6,341	6,428	6,466	6,523	6,576	53	0.8%	571	9.5%	1.0%	0.23%
Box Elder	42,745	42,860	43,245	43,812	44,022	44,654	45,304	45,987	47,491	48,712	49,421	709	1.5%	6,676	15.6%	1.6%	1.76%
Cache	91,391	91,897	93,372	95,460	98,176	100,182	103,564	105,671	109,022	111,841	114,276	2,435	2.2%	22,885	25.0%	2.5%	4.08%
Carbon	20,422	20,396	19,858	19,858	19,558	19,385	19,338	19,504	19,730	19,841	19,768	-73	-0.4%	-654	-3.2%	-0.3%	0.71%
Daggett	921	933	944	916	921	954	963	949	969	964	988	24	2.5%	67	7.3%	0.6%	0.04%
Davis	238,994	240,204	246,744	255,099	262,038	268,916	278,278	286,547	296,029	301,915	307,656	5,741	1.9%	68,662	28.7%	2.8%	10.99%
Duchesne	14,371	14,397	14,646	14,856	14,698	14,933	15,237	15,585	16,163	16,765	17,368	603	3.6%	2,997	20.9%	2.1%	0.62%
Emery	10,860	10,782	10,473	10,540	10,477	10,493	10,491	10,438	10,461	10,610	10,848	238	2.2%	-12	-0.1%	0.1%	0.39%
Garfield	4,735	4,763	4,630	4,599	4,532	4,625	4,703	4,772	4,872	5,044	5,149	105	2.1%	414	8.7%	0.9%	0.18%
Grand	8,485	8,537	8,423	8,468	8,464	8,611	8,826	9,024	9,125	9,326	9,493	167	1.8%	1,008	11.9%	1.2%	0.34%
Iron	33,779	34,079	35,541	36,122	37,559	38,925	41,397	43,424	44,813	46,341	46,825	484	1.0%	13,046	38.6%	3.6%	1.67%
Juab	8,238	8,310	8,570	8,643	8,713	8,826	8,974	9,315	9,654	10,039	10,191	152	1.5%	1,953	23.7%	2.3%	0.36%
Kane	6,046	6,037	6,037	5,958	5,937	6,056	6,211	6,294	6,440	6,663	6,740	77	1.2%	694	11.5%	1.2%	0.24%
Millard	12,405	12,461	12,486	12,760	13,068	13,127	13,171	13,230	13,414	13,550	13,702	152	1.1%	1,297	10.5%	1.1%	0.49%
Morgan	7,129	7,181	7,548	7,639	7,938	8,249	8,516	8,888	9,265	9,645	9,947	302	3.1%	2,818	39.5%	3.7%	0.36%
Piute	1,435	1,436	1,404	1,409	1,358	1,366	1,368	1,373	1,385	1,447	1,479	32	2.2%	44	3.1%	0.3%	0.05%
Rich	1,961	1,955	1,983	2,050	2,079	2,069	2,062	2,121	2,162	2,278	2,329	51	2.2%	368	18.8%	2.0%	0.08%
Salt Lake	898,387	902,777	918,279	927,564	940,465	955,166	978,285	996,374	1,018,904	1,030,519	1,042,125	11,606	1.1%	143,738	16.0%	1.6%	37.22%
San Juan	14,413	14,360	14,063	14,216	14,240	14,353	14,571	14,647	14,807	15,206	15,643	437	2.9%	1,230	8.5%	1.0%	0.56%
Sanpete	22,763	22,846	23,572	24,521	24,787	25,043	25,454	25,799	26,464	26,960	27,646	686	2.5%	4,883	21.5%	2.1%	0.99%
Sevier	18,842	18,938	19,180	19,232	19,318	19,415	19,649	19,984	20,442	20,619	20,773	154	0.7%	1,931	10.2%	1.0%	0.74%
Summit	29,736	30,048	31,279	32,236	34,073	35,090	36,283	36,871	38,412	39,951	40,451	500	1.3%	10,715	36.0%	3.4%	1.44%
Tooele	40,735	41,549	44,425	47,019	48,956	50,075	52,133	54,375	56,536	58,214	59,117	903	1.6%	18,382	45.1%	4.0%	2.11%
Uintah	25,224	25,297	26,049	25,984	26,019	26,224	26,883	27,747	28,806	30,446	31,291	845	2.8%	6,067	24.1%	2.4%	1.12%
Utah	368,536	371,894	390,447	405,977	423,286	437,627	456,073	475,425	501,447	519,632	531,442	11,810	2.3%	162,906	44.2%	4.0%	18.98%
Wasatch	15,215	15,433	16,278	17,476	18,515	19,177	19,999	21,053	21,951	22,845	23,428	583	2.6%	8,213	54.0%	4.7%	0.84%
Washington	90,354	91,104	96,902	103,750	109,767	117,316	127,127	134,899	140,908	144,710	145,466	756	0.5%	55,112	61.0%	5.3%	5.20%
Wayne	2,509	2,515	2,509	2,504	2,487	2,518	2,504	2,535	2,635	2,637	2,692	55	2.1%	183	7.3%	0.8%	0.10%
Weber	196,533	197,541	200,567	203,377	205,882	209,547	213,684	215,870	220,781	224,536	227,259	2,723	1.2%	30,726	15.6%	1.6%	8.12%
MCD																	
Bear River	136,097	136,712	138,600	141,322	144,277	146,905	150,930	153,779	158,675	162,831	166,026	3,195	2.0%	29,929	22.0%	2.2%	5.93%
Central	66,192	66,506	67,721	69,069	69,731	70,295	71,120	72,236	73,994	75,252	76,483	1,231	1.6%	10,291	15.5%	1.6%	2.73%
Mountainland	413,487	417,375	438,004	455,689	475,874	491,894	512,355	533,349	561,810	582,428	595,321	12,893	2.2%	181,834	44.0%	4.0%	21.26%
Southeastern	54,180	54,075	52,817	53,082	52,739	52,842	53,226	53,613	54,123	54,983	55,752	769	1.4%	1,572	2.9%	0.3%	1.99%
Southwestern	140,919	142,006	149,308	156,714	164,080	173,230	185,779	195,817	203,499	209,281	210,756	1,475	0.7%	69,837	49.6%	4.5%	7.53%
Uintah Basin	40,516	40,627	41,639	41,756	41,638	42,111	43,083	44,281	45,938	48,175	49,647	1,472	3.1%	9,131	22.5%	2.3%	1.77%
Wasatch Front	1,381,778	1,389,252	1,417,563	1,440,698	1,465,279	1,491,953	1,530,896	1,562,054	1,601,515	1,624,829	1,646,104	21,275	1.3%	264,326	19.1%	1.9%	58.79%
State of Utah	2,233,169	2,246,553	2,305,652	2,358,330	2,413,618	2,469,230	2,547,389	2,615,129	2,699,554	2,757,779	2,800,089	42,310	1.5%	566,920	25.4%	2.5%	100.00%

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

Sources:
1. April 1, 2000: U.S. Census Bureau
2. July 2000-2009: Utah Population Estimates Committee

Table 15
Total Fertility Rates for Utah and the United States

Year	Utah	U.S.	Year	Utah	U.S.
1960	4.30	3.61	1984	2.74	1.81
1961	4.24	3.56	1985	2.69	1.84
1962	4.18	3.42	1986	2.59	1.84
1963	3.87	3.30	1987	2.48	1.87
1964	3.55	3.17	1988	2.52	1.93
1965	3.24	2.88	1989	2.55	2.01
1966	3.17	2.67	1990	2.65	2.08
1967	3.12	2.53	1991	2.53	2.06
1968	3.04	2.43	1992	2.53	2.05
1969	3.09	2.42	1993	2.45	2.02
1970	3.30	2.43	1994	2.44	2.00
1971	3.14	2.25	1995	2.45	1.98
1972	2.88	2.00	1996	2.53	1.98
1973	2.84	1.86	1997	2.52	1.97
1974	2.91	1.84	1998	2.59	2.00
1975	2.96	1.77	1999	2.61	2.01
1976	3.19	1.74	2000	2.63	2.06
1977	3.30	1.79	2001	2.56	2.03
1978	3.25	1.76	2002	2.54	2.01
1979	3.28	1.81	2003	2.57	2.04
1980	3.14	1.85	2004	2.54	2.05
1981	3.06	1.82	2005	2.47	2.06
1982	2.99	1.83			
1983	2.83	1.80			

Source: National Center for Health Statistics, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

Table 16
U.S. Census Bureau National and State Population Counts

Area	July 1, 2008 Population	2008 Rank	July 1, 2009 Population	2009 Rank	2008-2009 Absolute Change	2008-2009 Percent Change	Rank Based on Percent Change
U.S.	304,374,846	na	307,006,550	na	2,631,704	0.9%	na
Region							
Northeast	55,060,196	4	55,283,679	4	223,483	0.4%	3
Midwest	66,595,597	3	66,836,911	3	241,314	0.4%	4
South	112,021,022	1	113,317,879	1	1,296,857	1.2%	2
West	70,698,031	2	71,568,081	2	870,050	1.2%	1
State							
Alabama	4,677,464	23	4,708,708	23	31,244	0.7%	31
Alaska	688,125	47	698,473	47	10,348	1.5%	6
Arizona	6,499,377	15	6,595,778	14	96,401	1.5%	8
Arkansas	2,867,764	32	2,889,450	32	21,686	0.8%	27
California	36,580,371	1	36,961,664	1	381,293	1.0%	18
Colorado	4,935,213	22	5,024,748	22	89,535	1.8%	4
Connecticut	3,502,932	29	3,518,288	29	15,356	0.4%	41
Delaware	876,211	45	885,122	45	8,911	1.0%	19
District of Columbia	590,074	50	599,657	50	9,583	1.6%	5
Florida	18,423,878	4	18,537,969	4	114,091	0.6%	32
Georgia	9,697,838	9	9,829,211	9	131,373	1.4%	10
Hawaii	1,287,481	42	1,295,178	42	7,697	0.6%	34
Idaho	1,527,506	39	1,545,801	39	18,295	1.2%	12
Illinios	12,842,954	5	12,910,409	5	67,455	0.5%	36
Indiana	6,388,309	16	6,423,113	16	34,804	0.5%	35
Iowa	2,993,987	30	3,007,856	30	13,869	0.5%	40
Kansas	2,797,375	33	2,818,747	33	21,372	0.8%	25
Kentucky	4,287,931	26	4,314,113	26	26,182	0.6%	33
Louisiana	4,451,513	25	4,492,076	25	40,563	0.9%	21
Maine	1,319,691	41	1,318,301	41	-1,390	-0.1%	50
Maryland	5,658,655	19	5,699,478	19	40,823	0.7%	28
Massachusetts	6,543,595	14	6,593,587	15	49,992	0.8%	26
Michigan	10,002,486	8	9,969,727	8	-32,759	-0.3%	51
Minnesota	5,230,567	21	5,266,214	21	35,647	0.7%	30
Mississippi	2,940,212	31	2,951,996	31	11,784	0.4%	42
Missouri	5,956,335	18	5,987,580	18	31,245	0.5%	37
Montana	968,035	44	974,989	44	6,954	0.7%	29
Nebraska	1,781,949	38	1,796,619	38	14,670	0.8%	24
Nevada	2,615,772	35	2,643,085	35	27,313	1.0%	17
New Hampshire	1,321,872	40	1,324,575	40	2,703	0.2%	46
New Jersey	8,663,398	11	8,707,739	11	44,341	0.5%	38
New Mexico	1,986,763	36	2,009,671	36	22,908	1.2%	14
New York	19,467,789	3	19,541,453	3	73,664	0.4%	43
North Carolina	9,247,134	10	9,380,884	10	133,750	1.4%	9
North Dakota	641,421	48	646,844	48	5,423	0.8%	23
Ohio	11,528,072	7	11,542,645	7	14,573	0.1%	47
Oklahoma	3,644,025	28	3,687,050	28	43,025	1.2%	13
Oregon	3,782,991	27	3,825,657	27	42,666	1.1%	15
Pennsylvania	12,566,368	6	12,604,767	6	38,399	0.3%	44
Rhode Island	1,053,502	43	1,053,209	43	-293	0.0%	49
South Carolina	4,503,280	24	4,561,242	24	57,962	1.3%	11
South Dakota	804,532	46	812,383	46	7,851	1.0%	20
Tennessee	6,240,456	17	6,296,254	17	55,798	0.9%	22
Texas	24,304,290	2	24,782,302	2	478,012	2.0%	3
Utah	2,727,343	34	2,784,572	34	57,229	2.1%	2
Vermont	621,049	49	621,760	49	711	0.1%	48
Virginia	7,795,424	12	7,882,590	12	87,166	1.1%	16
Washington	6,566,073	13	6,664,195	13	98,122	1.5%	7
West Virginia	1,814,873	37	1,819,777	37	4,904	0.3%	45
Wisconsin	5,627,610	20	5,654,774	20	27,164	0.5%	39
Wyoming	532,981	51	544,270	51	11,289	2.1%	1

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Table 17
Rankings of States by Selected Age Groups as a Percent of Total Population: July 1, 2008

	All Ages		Under Age 5			Ages 5 to 17			Ages 18 to 64			Ages 65+			
Rank	State	Population	State	Population	Percent of Total	State	Population	Percent of Total	State	Population	Percent of Total	State	Population	Percent of Total	State	Median Age
	United States	304,059,724	United States	21,005,852	6.9%	United States	52,935,996	17.4%	United States	191,248,160	62.9%	United States	38,869,716	12.8%	United States	36.8
1	California	36,756,666	Utah	268,916	9.8%	Utah	580,719	21.2%	District of Columbia	409,169	69.1%	Florida	3,187,797	17.4%	Utah	28.7
2	Texas	24,326,974	Texas	2,027,307	8.3%	Texas	4,698,464	19.3%	Alaska	456,140	66.5%	West Virginia	285,067	15.7%	Texas	33.2
3	New York	19,490,297	Idaho	121,746	8.0%	Idaho	290,894	19.1%	Vermont	405,691	65.3%	Pennsylvania	1,910,571	15.3%	Alaska	33.3
4	Florida	18,328,340	Arizona	515,910	7.9%	Georgia	1,808,320	18.7%	Colorado	3,221,227	65.2%	Maine	199,187	15.1%	Idaho	34.4
5	Illinois	12,901,563	Nevada	199,175	7.7%	Alaska	127,793	18.6%	New Hampshire	852,473	64.8%	Iowa	444,554	14.8%	California	34.8
6	Pennsylvania	12,448,279	Georgia	740,521	7.6%	Mississippi	545,907	18.6%	Massachusetts	4,199,836	64.6%	Hawaii	190,067	14.8%	Georgia	34.9
7	Ohio	11,485,910	Alaska	52,083	7.6%	Arizona	1,191,311	18.3%	Washington	4,224,172	64.5%	North Dakota	94,276	14.7%	District of Columbia	34.9
8	Michigan	10,003,422	Mississippi	220,813	7.5%	California	6,659,871	18.1%	Virginia	5,005,311	64.4%	South Dakota	116,100	14.4%	Arizona	35.1
9	Georgia	9,685,744	New Mexico	148,323	7.5%	Louisiana	797,257	18.1%	Rhode Island	674,602	64.2%	Arkansas	407,205	14.3%	Mississippi	35.3
10	North Carolina	9,222,414	Nebraska	132,092	7.4%	Nevada	468,626	18.0%	Maryland	3,613,449	64.1%	Montana	137,312	14.2%	Louisiana	35.6
11	New Jersey	8,682,661	California	2,704,659	7.4%	Indiana	1,141,592	17.9%	New York	12,474,609	64.0%	Rhode Island	147,646	14.1%	Colorado	35.7
12	Virginia	7,769,089	Oklahoma	266,547	7.3%	New Mexico	354,127	17.8%	Maine	842,402	64.0%	Vermont	86,649	13.9%	New Mexico	35.8
13	Washington	6,549,224	South Dakota	58,566	7.3%	Kansas	497,956	17.8%	Oregon	2,418,487	63.8%	Delaware	121,688	13.9%	Nevada	35.9
14	Arizona	6,500,180	Colorado	358,280	7.3%	Illinois	2,284,892	17.7%	Wyoming	338,597	63.6%	Alabama	641,667	13.8%	Illinois	36.0
15	Massachusetts	6,497,967	Kansas	202,529	7.2%	Nebraska	314,903	17.7%	Georgia	6,155,879	63.6%	Ohio	1,570,837	13.7%	Oklahoma	36.1
16	Indiana	6,376,792	Wyoming	38,253	7.2%	Michigan	1,764,672	17.6%	Minnesota	3,315,230	63.5%	Connecticut	478,007	13.7%	Kansas	36.2
17	Tennessee	6,214,888	North Carolina	652,823	7.1%	Oklahoma	639,488	17.6%	California	23,277,640	63.3%	Missouri	805,235	13.6%	Nebraska	36.2
18	Missouri	5,911,605	Arkansas	202,070	7.1%	Arkansas	500,411	17.5%	North Carolina	5,839,685	63.3%	Nebraska	240,847	13.5%	Indiana	36.7
19	Maryland	5,633,597	Louisiana	310,716	7.0%	Alabama	811,373	17.4%	Wisconsin	3,563,409	63.3%	Oklahoma	490,637	13.5%	Wyoming	36.8
20	Wisconsin	5,627,967	Indiana	443,089	6.9%	South Dakota	139,743	17.4%	New Jersey	5,484,138	63.2%	Massachusetts	871,098	13.4%	North Carolina	36.9
21	Minnesota	5,220,393	Illinois	894,368	6.9%	Ohio	1,986,627	17.3%	Connecticut	2,211,032	63.1%	New York	2,607,672	13.4%	North Dakota	37.1
22	Colorado	4,939,456	Minnesota	358,471	6.9%	Missouri	1,022,019	17.3%	Illinois	8,146,995	63.1%	Wisconsin	750,146	13.3%	Virginia	37.1
23	Alabama	4,661,900	Delaware	59,319	6.8%	North Carolina	1,590,854	17.2%	Kentucky	2,695,314	63.1%	South Carolina	596,295	13.3%	Arkansas	37.2
24	South Carolina	4,479,800	Hawaii	87,207	6.8%	Maryland	968,796	17.2%	Hawaii	812,888	63.1%	Oregon	503,998	13.3%	Washington	37.2
25	Louisiana	4,410,796	South Carolina	303,024	6.8%	Colorado	848,855	17.2%	Michigan	6,308,902	63.1%	Arizona	862,573	13.3%	South Dakota	37.3
26	Kentucky	4,269,245	Missouri	399,450	6.8%	Minnesota	896,173	17.2%	Montana	609,770	63.0%	New Jersey	1,150,941	13.3%	Minnesota	37.3
27	Oregon	3,790,060	Virginia	522,672	6.7%	New Jersey	1,490,161	17.2%	Tennessee	3,916,668	63.0%	Kentucky	565,867	13.3%	Alabama	37.5
28	Oklahoma	3,642,361	Iowa	201,321	6.7%	Connecticut	600,576	17.2%	West Virginia	1,143,243	63.0%	Tennessee	819,626	13.2%	Missouri	37.5
29	Connecticut	3,501,252	Tennessee	416,334	6.7%	Tennessee	1,062,260	17.1%	North Dakota	404,157	63.0%	New Mexico	260,051	13.1%	South Carolina	37.6
30	Iowa	3,002,555	Kentucky	284,601	6.7%	South Carolina	763,203	17.0%	Nevada	1,635,649	62.9%	Kansas	366,706	13.1%	Maryland	37.7
31	Mississippi	2,938,618	Alabama	310,504	6.7%	Iowa	511,292	17.0%	South Carolina	2,817,278	62.9%	Michigan	1,304,322	13.0%	Tennessee	37.7
32	Arkansas	2,855,390	Washington	433,119	6.6%	Kentucky	723,463	16.9%	Louisiana	2,762,509	62.6%	New Hampshire	169,978	12.9%	Kentucky	37.7
33	Kansas	2,802,134	Maryland	371,787	6.6%	Wyoming	90,204	16.9%	Ohio	7,184,696	62.6%	Indiana	813,839	12.8%	Hawaii	38.0
34	Utah	2,736,424	North Dakota	41,896	6.5%	Washington	1,108,056	16.9%	Pennsylvania	7,775,704	62.5%	Mississippi	371,598	12.6%	New York	38.0
35	Nevada	2,600,167	Ohio	743,750	6.5%	Wisconsin	952,135	16.9%	Delaware	545,175	62.4%	Minnesota	650,519	12.5%	Michigan	38.0
36	New Mexico	1,984,356	Wisconsin	362,277	6.4%	Delaware	146,910	16.8%	Indiana	3,978,272	62.4%	North Carolina	1,139,052	12.4%	Oregon	38.0
37	West Virginia	1,814,468	Oregon	243,483	6.4%	Virginia	1,300,529	16.7%	Missouri	3,684,901	62.3%	Wyoming	65,614	12.3%	Iowa	38.1
38	Nebraska	1,783,432	New Jersey	557,421	6.4%	New Hampshire	218,061	16.6%	Texas	15,128,980	62.2%	Louisiana	540,314	12.2%	Ohio	38.1
39	Idaho	1,523,816	Montana	61,114	6.3%	Oregon	624,092	16.5%	Alabama	2,898,356	62.2%	Illinois	1,575,308	12.2%	Wisconsin	38.2
40	Maine	1,316,456	Michigan	625,526	6.3%	Montana	159,244	16.5%	Kansas	1,734,943	61.9%	Virginia	940,577	12.1%	Delaware	38.2
41	New Hampshire	1,315,809	Florida	1,140,516	6.2%	New York	3,199,521	16.4%	Oklahoma	2,245,689	61.7%	Maryland	679,565	12.1%	Massachusetts	38.6
42	Hawaii	1,288,198	New York	1,208,495	6.2%	Pennsylvania	2,024,542	16.3%	New Mexico	1,221,855	61.6%	Washington	783,877	12.0%	New Jersey	38.7
43	Rhode Island	1,050,788	District of Columbia	36,352	6.1%	Massachusetts	1,043,465	16.1%	Iowa	1,845,388	61.5%	Idaho	182,150	12.0%	Rhode Island	38.8
44	Montana	967,440	Connecticut	211,637	6.0%	Rhode Island	167,606	16.0%	Nebraska	1,095,590	61.4%	District of Columbia	70,648	11.9%	Montana	39.3
45	Delaware	873,092	Pennsylvania	737,462	5.9%	North Dakota	101,152	15.8%	Mississippi	1,800,300	61.3%	Nevada	296,717	11.4%	Connecticut	39.4
46	South Dakota	804,194	Massachusetts	383,568	5.9%	Florida	2,863,755	15.6%	Arkansas	1,745,704	61.1%	California	4,114,496	11.2%	Pennsylvania	39.9
47	Alaska	686,293	West Virginia	105,435	5.8%	Vermont	96,295	15.5%	Idaho	929,026	61.0%	Colorado	511,094	10.3%	New Hampshire	40.2
48	North Dakota	641,481	Rhode Island	60,934	5.8%	West Virginia	280,723	15.5%	South Dakota	489,785	60.9%	Texas	2,472,223	10.2%	Florida	40.2
49	Vermont	621,270	New Hampshire	75,297	5.7%	Maine	203,408	15.5%	Florida	11,136,272	60.8%	Georgia	981,024	10.1%	West Virginia	40.6
50	District of Columbia	591,833	Maine	71,459	5.4%	Hawaii	198,036	15.4%	Arizona	3,930,386	60.5%	Utah	246,202	9.0%	Vermont	41.2
51	Wyoming	532,668	Vermont	32,635	5.3%	District of Columbia	75,664	12.8%	Utah	1,640,587	60.0%	Alaska	50,277	7.3%	Maine	42.0

Note: Totals may differ in this table from other tables in this report due to different release dates or data sources.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Table 18
Dependency Ratios for States: July 1, 2008

Rank	State	Preschool-Age (under age 5) per 100 of Working Age	State	School-Age (5-17) per 100 of Working Age	State	Retirement-Age (65 & over) per 100 of Working Age	State	Total Non-Working Age per 100 of Working Age
	United States	11.0	United States	27.7	United States	20.3	United States	59.0
1	**Utah**	**16.4**	**Utah**	**35.4**	Florida	28.6	**Utah**	**66.8**
2	Texas	13.4	Idaho	31.3	West Virginia	24.9	Arizona	65.4
3	Arizona	13.1	Texas	31.1	Pennsylvania	24.6	Florida	64.6
4	Idaho	13.1	Mississippi	30.3	Iowa	24.1	South Dakota	64.2
5	Mississippi	12.3	Arizona	30.3	South Dakota	23.7	Idaho	64.0
6	Nevada	12.2	Georgia	29.4	Maine	23.6	Arkansas	63.6
7	New Mexico	12.1	New Mexico	29.0	Hawaii	23.4	Mississippi	63.2
8	Nebraska	12.1	Louisiana	28.9	North Dakota	23.3	Nebraska	62.8
9	Georgia	12.0	Nebraska	28.7	Arkansas	23.3	Iowa	62.7
10	South Dakota	12.0	Kansas	28.7	Montana	22.5	New Mexico	62.4
11	Oklahoma	11.9	Indiana	28.7	Delaware	22.3	Oklahoma	62.2
12	Kansas	11.7	Arkansas	28.7	Alabama	22.1	Kansas	61.5
13	California	11.6	Nevada	28.7	Nebraska	22.0	Alabama	60.8
14	Arkansas	11.6	California	28.6	Arizona	21.9	Texas	60.8
15	Alaska	11.4	South Dakota	28.5	Rhode Island	21.9	Missouri	60.4
16	Wyoming	11.3	Oklahoma	28.5	Ohio	21.9	Indiana	60.3
17	Louisiana	11.2	Illinois	28.0	Missouri	21.9	Delaware	60.1
18	North Carolina	11.2	Alaska	28.0	Oklahoma	21.8	Pennsylvania	60.1
19	Indiana	11.1	Alabama	28.0	Connecticut	21.6	Ohio	59.9
20	Colorado	11.1	Michigan	28.0	Vermont	21.4	Louisiana	59.7
21	Illinois	11.0	Missouri	27.7	New Mexico	21.3	South Carolina	59.0
22	Iowa	10.9	Iowa	27.7	South Carolina	21.2	Nevada	59.0
23	Delaware	10.9	Ohio	27.7	Kansas	21.1	North Dakota	58.7
24	Missouri	10.8	North Carolina	27.2	Wisconsin	21.1	West Virginia	58.7
25	Minnesota	10.8	New Jersey	27.2	Kentucky	21.0	Tennessee	58.7
26	South Carolina	10.8	Connecticut	27.2	New Jersey	21.0	Montana	58.7
27	Hawaii	10.7	Tennessee	27.1	Tennessee	20.9	Michigan	58.6
28	Alabama	10.7	South Carolina	27.1	New York	20.9	Hawaii	58.5
29	Tennessee	10.6	Minnesota	27.0	Oregon	20.8	Kentucky	58.4
30	Kentucky	10.6	Delaware	26.9	Massachusetts	20.7	Illinois	58.4
31	Virginia	10.4	Kentucky	26.8	Michigan	20.7	Connecticut	58.4
32	North Dakota	10.4	Maryland	26.8	Mississippi	20.6	New Jersey	58.3
33	Ohio	10.4	Wisconsin	26.7	Indiana	20.5	Wisconsin	57.9
34	Maryland	10.3	Wyoming	26.6	New Hampshire	19.9	North Carolina	57.9
35	Washington	10.3	Colorado	26.4	Minnesota	19.6	California	57.9
36	Florida	10.2	Washington	26.2	Idaho	19.6	Minnesota	57.5
37	Wisconsin	10.2	Montana	26.1	Louisiana	19.6	Georgia	57.3
38	New Jersey	10.2	Pennsylvania	26.0	North Carolina	19.5	Wyoming	57.3
39	Oregon	10.1	Virginia	26.0	Wyoming	19.4	Oregon	56.7
40	Montana	10.0	Oregon	25.8	Illinois	19.3	Maine	56.3
41	Michigan	9.9	Florida	25.7	Maryland	18.8	New York	56.2
42	New York	9.7	New York	25.6	Virginia	18.8	Maryland	55.9
43	Connecticut	9.6	New Hampshire	25.6	Washington	18.6	Rhode Island	55.8
44	Pennsylvania	9.5	North Dakota	25.0	Nevada	18.1	Virginia	55.2
45	West Virginia	9.2	Massachusetts	24.8	California	17.7	Washington	55.0
46	Massachusetts	9.1	Rhode Island	24.8	District of Columbia	17.3	Massachusetts	54.7
47	Rhode Island	9.0	West Virginia	24.6	Texas	16.3	New Hampshire	54.4
48	District of Columbia	8.9	Hawaii	24.4	Georgia	15.9	Colorado	53.3
49	New Hampshire	8.8	Maine	24.1	Colorado	15.9	Vermont	53.1
50	Maine	8.5	Vermont	23.7	**Utah**	**15.0**	Alaska	50.5
51	Vermont	8.0	District of Columbia	18.5	Alaska	11.0	District of Columbia	44.6

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, rate calculated by the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget.

Table 19
Housing Units, Households, and Persons Per Household by State (Thousands)

State	2000 Total Housing Units	2000 Total Households	2000 Persons per Household	2000 Persons per Household Rank	2008 Total Housing Units	2008 Total Households	2008 Persons per Household	2008 Persons per Household Rank	2000 to 2008 Average Annual Rate of Change: Total Housing Units	2000 to 2008 Average Annual Rate of Change: Total Households	2000 to 2008 Average Annual Rate of Change: Persons per Household
United States	115,905	105,480	2.59		129,060	113,101	2.62		1.5%	1.0%	0.2%
Alabama	1,964	1,737	2.49	32	2,159	1,816	2.50	30	1.4%	0.6%	0.1%
Alaska	261	222	2.74	4	283	238	2.80	6	1.2%	1.0%	0.3%
Arizona	2,189	1,901	2.64	9	2,723	2,274	2.81	5	3.2%	2.6%	0.9%
Arkansas	1,173	1,043	2.49	32	1,298	1,114	2.49	32	1.5%	0.9%	0.0%
California	12,215	11,503	2.87	3	13,394	12,177	2.95	2	1.3%	0.8%	0.4%
Colorado	1,808	1,658	2.53	20	2,152	1,898	2.55	19	2.5%	1.9%	0.1%
Connecticut	1,386	1,302	2.53	20	1,443	1,329	2.55	19	0.6%	0.3%	0.1%
Delaware	343	299	2.54	18	393	329	2.58	17	2.0%	1.4%	0.2%
District of Columbia	275	248	2.16	51	285	250	2.23	51	0.5%	0.1%	0.5%
Florida	7,303	6,338	2.46	44	8,798	7,057	2.54	22	2.7%	1.5%	0.5%
Georgia	3,282	3,006	2.65	8	4,026	3,470	2.71	7	3.0%	2.1%	0.3%
Hawaii	461	403	2.92	2	513	437	2.87	3	1.5%	1.2%	-0.2%
Idaho	528	470	2.69	6	642	566	2.63	12	2.8%	2.7%	-0.3%
Illinois	4,886	4,592	2.63	10	5,276	4,766	2.63	12	1.1%	0.5%	0.0%
Indiana	2,532	2,336	2.53	20	2,795	2,481	2.49	32	1.4%	0.9%	-0.2%
Iowa	1,233	1,149	2.46	44	1,329	1,215	2.38	47	1.1%	0.8%	-0.5%
Kansas	1,131	1,038	2.51	27	1,226	1,111	2.45	41	1.2%	1.0%	-0.3%
Kentucky	1,751	1,591	2.47	42	1,921	1,686	2.46	38	1.3%	0.8%	-0.1%
Louisiana	1,847	1,656	2.62	13	1,883	1,625	2.64	11	0.3%	-0.3%	0.1%
Maine	652	518	2.39	50	701	542	2.36	48	1.0%	0.7%	-0.2%
Maryland	2,145	1,981	2.61	15	2,333	2,093	2.62	14	1.2%	0.8%	0.1%
Massachusetts	2,622	2,444	2.51	27	2,736	2,467	2.53	25	0.6%	0.1%	0.1%
Michigan	4,234	3,786	2.56	17	4,536	3,811	2.56	18	1.0%	0.1%	0.0%
Minnesota	2,066	1,895	2.52	26	2,331	2,089	2.43	43	1.7%	1.4%	-0.5%
Mississippi	1,162	1,046	2.63	10	1,267	1,094	2.59	16	1.2%	0.6%	-0.2%
Missouri	2,442	2,195	2.48	38	2,664	2,330	2.46	38	1.3%	0.9%	-0.1%
Montana	413	359	2.45	46	438	376	2.50	30	0.9%	0.7%	0.3%
Nebraska	723	666	2.49	32	786	704	2.46	38	1.2%	0.8%	-0.2%
Nevada	827	751	2.62	13	1,127	953	2.69	8	4.5%	3.5%	0.4%
New Hampshire	547	475	2.53	20	597	505	2.53	25	1.3%	0.9%	0.0%
New Jersey	3,310	3,065	2.68	7	3,516	3,154	2.69	8	0.9%	0.4%	0.1%
New Mexico	781	678	2.63	10	872	741	2.62	14	1.6%	1.3%	-0.1%
New York	7,679	7,057	2.61	15	7,977	7,137	2.65	10	0.5%	0.2%	0.2%
North Carolina	3,524	3,132	2.49	32	4,200	3,595	2.49	32	2.5%	2.0%	0.0%
North Dakota	290	257	2.41	48	313	275	2.24	50	1.1%	0.9%	-1.0%
Ohio	4,783	4,446	2.49	32	5,080	4,509	2.48	36	0.9%	0.2%	-0.1%
Oklahoma	1,514	1,342	2.49	32	1,637	1,408	2.51	27	1.1%	0.7%	0.1%
Oregon	1,453	1,334	2.51	27	1,629	1,475	2.51	27	1.6%	1.4%	0.0%
Pennsylvania	5,250	4,777	2.48	38	5,497	4,905	2.44	42	0.7%	0.4%	-0.2%
Rhode Island	440	408	2.47	42	452	399	2.54	22	0.4%	-0.3%	0.4%
South Carolina	1,754	1,534	2.53	20	2,056	1,702	2.55	19	2.3%	1.5%	0.1%
South Dakota	323	290	2.50	30	361	320	2.42	45	1.6%	1.4%	-0.5%
Tennessee	2,439	2,233	2.48	38	2,758	2,435	2.49	32	1.8%	1.2%	0.1%
Texas	8,158	7,393	2.74	4	9,599	8,422	2.82	4	2.4%	1.9%	0.4%
Utah	**769**	**701**	**3.13**	**1**	**944**	**854**	**3.15**	**1**	**3.0%**	**2.9%**	**0.1%**
Vermont	294	241	2.44	47	313	250	2.40	46	0.9%	0.5%	-0.2%
Virginia	2,904	2,699	2.54	18	3,306	2,961	2.54	22	1.9%	1.3%	0.0%
Washington	2,451	2,271	2.53	20	2,792	2,548	2.51	27	1.9%	1.7%	-0.1%
West Virginia	845	736	2.40	49	886	750	2.36	48	0.7%	0.3%	-0.2%
Wisconsin	2,321	2,085	2.50	30	2,569	2,250	2.43	43	1.5%	1.1%	-0.4%
Wyoming	224	194	2.48	38	246	209	2.48	36	1.4%	1.1%	0.0%

Note: Numbers may not sum due to rounding.

Sources:
1. 2000: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census
2. 2008: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey

Table 20
Total County Population by Race in Utah: 2008

	Total Population by Race									
		Single Race								
Geographic Area	Total Population	Total	White	Black/ African American	American Indian and Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	Total Two or More Races	Hispanic Origin (of any race)	White Non-Hispanic
State	2,736,424	2,690,633	2,542,561	34,880	38,102	53,996	21,094	45,791	329,069	2,236,054
Percent of Population	100.0%	98.3%	92.9%	1.3%	1.4%	2.0%	0.8%	1.7%	12.0%	81.7%
Beaver	6,162	6,064	5,903	25	83	47	6	98	499	5,437
Box Elder	49,015	48,429	47,194	155	480	531	69	586	3,680	43,720
Cache	112,616	111,501	107,333	809	761	2,342	256	1,115	10,392	97,373
Carbon	19,549	19,335	18,809	107	296	114	9	214	2,224	16,709
Daggett	938	928	907	10	9	1	1	10	49	866
Davis	295,332	290,256	277,814	4,246	1,905	5,120	1,171	5,076	22,500	257,119
Duchesne	16,861	16,484	15,483	44	905	42	10	377	790	14,837
Emery	10,510	10,380	10,198	35	93	43	11	130	689	9,537
Garfield	4,658	4,605	4,471	8	106	18	2	53	175	4,320
Grand	9,589	9,472	8,890	38	511	21	12	117	631	8,304
Iron	44,540	43,873	41,745	339	957	651	181	667	2,838	39,183
Juab	9,983	9,918	9,744	19	110	37	8	65	378	9,392
Kane	6,577	6,486	6,292	14	160	17	3	91	200	6,109
Millard	12,082	11,950	11,622	34	196	69	29	132	1,524	10,172
Morgan	8,669	8,569	8,520	6	16	27	0	100	188	8,346
Piute	1,404	1,391	1,369	2	17	2	1	13	95	1,279
Rich	2,205	2,195	2,187	0	2	6	0	10	49	2,138
Salt Lake	1,022,651	1,003,247	928,081	18,564	10,951	31,326	14,325	19,404	166,972	772,796
San Juan	15,055	14,767	6,243	217	8,181	83	43	288	790	5,799
Sanpete	25,520	25,180	24,273	143	326	263	175	340	2,208	22,240
Sevier	20,014	19,809	19,212	75	447	56	19	205	796	18,494
Summit	36,100	35,709	34,822	248	134	488	17	391	4,207	30,711
Tooele	56,941	56,019	53,419	944	899	531	226	922	5,770	48,122
Uintah	29,885	29,444	26,393	122	2,797	97	35	441	1,391	25,215
Utah	530,837	521,868	503,535	3,786	3,596	7,665	3,286	8,969	50,969	455,547
Wasatch	21,066	20,568	20,167	74	121	181	25	498	1,840	18,660
Washington	137,589	135,608	130,916	1,025	1,867	1,107	693	1,981	10,906	120,772
Wayne	2,589	2,569	2,542	4	13	3	7	20	80	2,464
Weber	227,487	224,009	214,477	3,787	2,163	3,108	474	3,478	36,239	180,393

Note: As a result of the revised standards for collecting data on race and ethnicity issued by the Office of Management and Budget in 1997, the federal government treats Hispanic origin and race as separate and distinct concepts. Thus Hispanics may be of any race. Also, respondents were allowed to select more than one race. Respondents that selected more than one race are included in the “Two or More Races” category. For postcensal population estimates, the "Some Other Race" category was omitted.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Table 21
Utah Net In-Migration by State

State	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	1994-2008
Alabama	136	75	69	-60	-113	-3	-51	-51	-70	-122	-79	-75	-19	47	-18	-334
Alaska	128	71	46	24	0	115	34	-4	-4	-98	-130	41	-36	124	82	393
Arizona	-44	-978	-742	-220	-752	-1,281	-1,594	-1,504	-1,603	-1,712	-1,586	-1,535	-270	764	991	-12,066
Arkansas	16	-17	-64	-67	-15	-151	-29	-89	-68	-93	-48	-125	7	-97	-107	-947
California	12,125	9,265	7,380	5,121	2,518	1,212	1,826	464	1,046	579	2,914	6,671	9,709	11,362	8,327	80,519
Colorado	186	-153	-123	-49	-806	-1,152	-1,033	-1,216	-792	-142	-328	-124	268	489	404	-4,571
Connecticut	150	104	39	80	22	-64	-38	-47	-124	-126	28	-69	53	165	41	214
Delaware	-5	13	41	36	-28	-7	-8	-10	1	8	-8	32	-20	1	7	53
District Of Columbia	1	11	-5	3	-9	-22	-17	-29	1	-9	-44	-18	na	-37	-27	-201
Florida	254	246	97	-45	-296	-267	-356	-259	-170	-490	-506	-304	295	232	521	-1,048
Georgia	-189	-156	-126	-53	-106	62	-216	-137	9	-268	-260	-27	-106	-62	225	-1,410
Hawaii	413	146	327	289	293	318	356	122	-58	-75	-88	56	151	345	164	2,759
Idaho	-186	-270	-248	38	-395	-444	-1,035	-78	-282	-727	-571	-411	-226	325	31	-4,479
Illinois	261	393	43	253	249	-15	-230	6	35	-105	10	45	160	170	199	1,474
Indiana	54	23	-68	40	-108	-79	-71	-109	-107	-164	-213	-169	-81	-41	44	-1,049
Iowa	-94	-31	-60	-96	-110	-23	-89	-135	-52	-94	-108	-23	-103	73	-42	-987
Kansas	67	11	-56	-3	-7	-106	-127	-97	-133	-21	-36	0	15	80	48	-365
Kentucky	-5	44	-106	-48	-33	-70	-67	-93	-89	-135	23	58	-24	-98	-64	-707
Louisiana	64	-38	106	45	-13	133	68	35	-53	-35	44	82	265	-41	63	725
Maine	130	33	-54	42	0	-11	-4	-16	-69	-13	49	58	20	26	45	236
Maryland	155	90	125	51	-63	-87	-79	-129	-304	-412	-171	-94	23	70	265	-560
Massachusetts	122	141	-58	-65	-116	-217	-251	-136	-138	-63	63	77	-3	-52	15	-681
Michigan	84	-62	128	5	-21	-35	-45	-185	-87	-46	-33	35	258	326	315	637
Minnesota	-91	-53	-36	115	-188	-279	-345	-242	-90	-243	-14	1	112	130	-17	-1,240
Mississippi	-42	-7	81	-22	45	-45	-34	-56	-54	-23	-27	16	113	-24	17	-62
Missouri	-59	-308	-200	-229	-164	-229	-277	-184	-333	-284	-340	-74	-129	-192	27	-2,975
Montana	-111	-170	7	213	86	-78	-197	-35	-130	-180	-241	-43	76	-50	-84	-937
Nebraska	-21	-23	-6	-37	7	-89	-42	69	-44	-42	9	-38	80	40	21	-116
Nevada	-71	67	-235	-653	-910	-1,024	-1,014	-960	-1,090	-1,557	-1,381	413	875	1,323	1,768	-4,449
New Hampshire	18	-17	30	-138	-43	-68	-43	-131	0	36	-55	-2	50	3	61	-299
New Jersey	135	361	55	31	39	-12	-14	30	132	124	26	212	184	207	228	1,738
New Mexico	89	-97	-142	94	269	-174	81	-307	71	-171	-229	-24	210	196	212	78
New York	303	143	376	255	94	64	-56	-104	29	-109	-39	-124	60	221	-47	1,066
North Carolina	-69	72	-76	-36	-101	-79	-74	-99	-72	-88	-15	-143	-117	-62	-177	-1,136
North Dakota	97	15	-12	60	25	49	28	33	37	27	2	12	37	79	-16	473
Ohio	95	-14	-70	48	94	-135	-105	-54	-246	-105	-289	-193	1	125	48	-800
Oklahoma	7	30	-244	-111	-251	-20	55	-67	-82	16	-68	33	98	10	-133	-727
Oregon	-152	-217	-584	-504	-350	-789	-547	-486	-862	-537	-187	-363	65	250	-46	-5,309
Pennsylvania	226	41	45	207	45	-69	-95	-185	-104	-100	42	35	-99	113	-5	97
Rhode Island	36	-9	4	-9	-44	12	-3	-83	15	15	29	24	na	33	7	27
South Carolina	82	33	-50	-47	-42	-19	-169	-8	-54	-87	-41	-47	-56	75	-63	-493
South Dakota	3	-62	-3	136	24	-19	48	-43	-83	-87	24	45	-9	43	-23	-6
Tennessee	-92	-124	-187	29	-75	0	-164	-79	-33	-137	-138	-25	32	-67	105	-955
Texas	187	-93	-269	-49	-711	-738	-521	-482	-971	-630	-830	-438	-187	-437	-929	-7,098
Vermont	40	30	1	23	23	9	-12	-6	-87	-13	35	5	39	105	50	242
Virginia	107	209	235	-2	-261	-409	-347	-390	-485	-596	-597	-432	-66	80	33	-2,921
Washington	606	14	109	-367	-950	-510	-453	-781	-470	-401	-338	-114	-46	233	233	-3,235
West Virginia	22	13	-29	27	13	0	-41	31	-16	-50	-17	-13	9	-14	-1	-66
Wisconsin	-68	-84	-47	-61	-55	-146	-178	-215	-53	-44	-30	-105	-36	109	29	-984
Wyoming	-38	96	272	288	54	138	135	-64	-217	14	-57	14	-212	-408	-305	-290
Foreign	922	1,038	779	692	680	667	962	1,044	1,004	959	602	698	990	910	1,189	13,136
Total	15,984	9,845	6,495	5,274	-2,556	-6,186	-6,478	-7,551	-7,399	-8,656	-5,242	3,511	12,410	17,202	13,711	40,364

Note: Total net in-migration differs from data from other tables because this methodology does not account for the full extent of foreign net in-migration.

Source: IRS Area-to-Area Migration Data; Statistical Information Services, IRS

Table 22
U.S. Census Bureau City Population Estimates: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2008

	April 1, 2000												
	Census	Estimates Base	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	07-08 % Change	00-08 AARC
Utah	**2,233,169**	**2,233,204**	**2,244,210**	**2,291,066**	**2,334,462**	**2,380,462**	**2,439,852**	**2,501,262**	**2,585,155**	**2,668,925**	**2,736,424**	**2.5%**	**2.6%**
Beaver County	**6,005**	**6,005**	**6,016**	**6,006**	**6,047**	**5,997**	**6,000**	**6,072**	**6,090**	**6,061**	**6,162**	**1.7%**	**0.3%**
Beaver city	2,454	2,482	2,487	2,480	2,505	2,492	2,507	2,530	2,546	2,548	2,597	1.9%	0.6%
Milford city	1,451	1,451	1,450	1,434	1,434	1,411	1,395	1,406	1,393	1,367	1,399	2.3%	-0.5%
Minersville town	817	817	818	817	820	811	808	819	820	811	817	0.7%	0.0%
Balance of Beaver County	1,283	1,255	1,261	1,275	1,288	1,283	1,290	1,317	1,331	1,335	1,349	1.0%	0.9%
Box Elder County	**42,745**	**42,751**	**42,871**	**43,623**	**44,511**	**45,213**	**45,561**	**45,925**	**46,695**	**47,793**	**49,015**	**2.6%**	**1.7%**
Bear River City city	750	772	773	786	803	816	805	805	807	808	833	3.1%	1.0%
Brigham City city	17,411	17,438	17,478	17,636	17,776	17,960	18,279	18,354	18,461	18,544	18,709	0.9%	0.9%
Corinne city	621	621	623	640	653	651	636	635	629	644	677	5.1%	1.1%
Deweyville town	278	278	279	288	298	305	306	316	327	329	334	1.5%	2.3%
Elwood town	678	682	679	676	681	680	710	744	788	826	877	6.2%	3.2%
Fielding town	448	448	447	448	452	450	437	431	423	421	422	0.2%	-0.7%
Garland city	1,943	1,959	1,958	1,974	1,994	1,986	1,971	1,961	1,974	1,996	2,059	3.2%	0.6%
Honeyville city	1,214	1,214	1,213	1,220	1,270	1,280	1,256	1,276	1,292	1,317	1,354	2.8%	1.4%
Howell town	221	221	222	226	233	239	230	229	225	229	245	7.0%	1.3%
Mantua town	791	791	791	798	806	800	775	768	756	754	756	0.3%	-0.6%
Perry city	2,383	2,383	2,418	2,584	2,757	2,851	2,876	3,024	3,347	3,740	3,889	4.0%	6.3%
Plymouth town	328	328	330	342	360	378	370	370	366	364	364	0.0%	1.3%
Portage town	257	257	256	254	261	270	269	271	266	264	276	4.5%	0.9%
Snowville town	177	177	176	176	177	175	169	167	164	163	164	0.6%	-0.9%
Tremonton city	5,592	5,623	5,666	5,896	6,021	6,091	6,120	6,170	6,179	6,458	6,789	5.1%	2.4%
Willard city	1,630	1,630	1,625	1,623	1,647	1,655	1,627	1,632	1,644	1,689	1,747	3.4%	0.9%
Balance of Box Elder County	8,023	7,929	7,937	8,056	8,322	8,626	8,725	8,772	9,047	9,247	9,520	3.0%	2.3%
Cache County	**91,391**	**91,391**	**91,851**	**93,778**	**97,262**	**100,170**	**102,255**	**104,595**	**106,399**	**108,995**	**112,616**	**3.3%**	**2.6%**
Amalga town	427	427	429	437	442	447	453	460	468	474	480	1.3%	1.5%
Clarkston town	688	687	690	701	707	712	720	728	737	745	754	1.2%	1.2%
Cornish town	259	259	260	264	266	268	271	274	276	280	285	1.8%	1.2%
Hyde Park city	2,955	2,960	2,967	2,998	3,053	3,123	3,265	3,415	3,579	3,738	3,927	5.1%	3.6%
Hyrum city	6,316	6,293	6,323	6,655	6,800	6,968	7,188	7,308	7,471	7,551	7,636	1.1%	2.4%
Lewiston city	1,877	1,877	1,884	1,912	1,937	1,942	1,963	1,981	1,999	2,014	2,030	0.8%	1.0%
Logan city	42,670	42,885	42,716	43,084	44,701	44,994	45,795	47,093	47,359	47,966	48,657	1.4%	1.6%
Mendon city	898	898	904	928	974	1,042	1,075	1,118	1,175	1,179	1,190	0.9%	3.6%
Millville city	1,507	1,505	1,518	1,553	1,578	1,619	1,693	1,730	1,786	1,805	1,825	1.1%	2.4%
Newton town	699	699	702	716	729	745	758	775	793	791	803	1.5%	1.7%
Nibley city	2,045	2,070	2,091	2,176	2,279	2,459	2,866	3,362	3,773	4,083	4,410	8.0%	9.9%
North Logan city	6,163	6,163	6,271	6,698	6,791	6,890	6,996	7,444	7,545	8,149	8,466	3.9%	4.0%
Paradise town	759	764	769	788	802	817	835	853	881	890	900	1.1%	2.1%
Providence city	4,377	4,390	4,420	4,538	4,811	5,090	5,421	5,918	6,076	6,345	6,538	3.0%	5.1%
Richmond city	2,051	2,051	2,063	2,110	2,141	2,173	2,212	2,253	2,312	2,337	2,364	1.2%	1.8%
River Heights city	1,496	1,504	1,511	1,541	1,561	1,581	1,607	1,634	1,670	1,687	1,707	1.2%	1.6%
Smithfield city	7,261	7,261	7,304	7,475	7,691	7,949	8,204	8,534	8,774	9,181	9,535	3.9%	3.5%
Trenton town	449	449	451	461	467	472	479	487	495	502	510	1.6%	1.6%
Wellsville city	2,728	2,762	2,775	2,850	2,911	2,977	3,063	3,116	3,187	3,221	3,259	1.2%	2.1%
Balance of Cache County	5,766	5,487	5,803	5,893	6,621	7,902	7,391	6,112	6,043	6,057	7,340	21.2%	3.7%
Carbon County	**20,422**	**20,425**	**20,354**	**19,691**	**19,745**	**19,668**	**19,444**	**19,185**	**19,188**	**19,608**	**19,549**	**-0.3%**	**-0.5%**
East Carbon city	1,393	1,393	1,383	1,317	1,314	1,299	1,279	1,263	1,261	1,268	1,258	-0.8%	-1.3%
Helper city	2,025	2,025	2,011	1,921	1,923	1,908	1,885	1,854	1,859	1,876	1,876	0.0%	-1.0%
Price city	8,402	8,406	8,406	8,237	8,241	8,216	8,100	7,980	7,897	8,163	8,039	-1.5%	-0.6%
Scofield town	28	28	28	27	27	26	26	26	26	26	26	0.0%	-0.9%
Sunnyside city	404	404	401	384	385	382	377	371	373	377	377	0.0%	-0.9%
Wellington city	1,666	1,672	1,662	1,591	1,595	1,585	1,567	1,543	1,551	1,569	1,571	0.1%	-0.8%
Balance of Carbon County	6,504	6,497	6,463	6,214	6,260	6,252	6,210	6,148	6,221	6,329	6,402	1.2%	-0.2%
Daggett County	**921**	**921**	**928**	**923**	**892**	**890**	**919**	**921**	**936**	**922**	**938**	**1.7%**	**0.2%**
Manila town	308	331	333	334	321	317	322	320	323	319	324	1.6%	-0.3%
Balance of Daggett County	613	590	595	589	571	573	597	601	613	603	614	1.8%	0.5%
Davis County	**238,994**	**238,994**	**240,279**	**244,528**	**249,765**	**256,120**	**262,682**	**269,739**	**278,759**	**287,751**	**295,332**	**2.6%**	**2.7%**
Bountiful city	41,301	41,306	41,392	41,736	42,080	42,495	42,852	43,173	43,576	43,788	44,473	1.6%	0.9%
Centerville city	14,585	14,585	14,623	14,728	14,674	14,724	14,653	14,870	15,085	15,365	15,720	2.3%	0.9%
Clearfield city	25,974	25,972	26,023	25,916	26,304	26,939	27,197	27,363	27,257	27,421	27,851	1.6%	0.9%
Clinton city	12,585	12,585	12,785	13,536	14,344	15,268	16,429	17,702	18,823	19,540	19,855	1.6%	5.9%
Farmington city	12,081	12,193	12,257	12,480	13,055	13,458	13,939	14,403	15,547	16,523	17,217	4.2%	4.4%

Table 22 (continued)
U.S. Census Bureau City Population Estimates: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2008

	April 1, 2000												
		Estimates										07-08 %	00-08
	Census	Base	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Change	AARC
Fruit Heights city	4,701	4,701	4,711	4,740	4,750	4,753	4,738	4,755	4,913	5,088	5,312	4.4%	1.5%
Kaysville city	20,351	20,361	20,427	20,627	20,936	21,349	21,731	22,474	23,579	24,985	25,820	3.3%	3.0%
Layton city	58,474	58,630	58,851	59,554	59,898	60,588	61,129	61,666	62,745	64,203	65,514	2.0%	1.4%
North Salt Lake city	8,749	8,751	8,819	9,068	9,139	9,267	9,548	10,523	11,613	12,612	13,446	6.6%	5.5%
South Weber city	4,260	4,260	4,358	4,733	5,173	5,379	5,480	5,583	5,810	5,990	6,167	3.0%	4.7%
Sunset city	5,204	5,204	5,197	5,154	5,084	5,043	4,994	4,937	4,913	4,913	4,945	0.7%	-0.6%
Syracuse city	9,398	9,617	9,902	11,005	12,634	14,370	16,358	17,905	19,546	21,165	22,195	4.9%	11.0%
West Bountiful city	4,484	4,557	4,566	4,586	4,589	4,624	4,785	4,921	5,221	5,276	5,337	1.2%	2.0%
West Point city	6,033	6,064	6,080	6,125	6,279	6,499	7,065	7,662	8,217	8,756	9,001	2.8%	5.1%
Woods Cross city	6,419	6,421	6,494	6,765	6,999	7,438	7,845	7,999	8,168	8,383	8,705	3.8%	3.9%
Balance of Davis County	4,395	3,787	3,794	3,775	3,827	3,926	3,939	3,803	3,746	3,743	3,774	0.8%	0.0%
Duchesne County	**14,371**	**14,371**	**14,371**	**14,545**	**14,807**	**14,795**	**14,840**	**15,148**	**15,433**	**16,187**	**16,861**	**4.2%**	**2.0%**
Altamont town	178	178	178	178	180	179	178	180	182	188	194	3.2%	1.1%
Duchesne city	1,408	1,414	1,412	1,422	1,438	1,437	1,439	1,462	1,481	1,550	1,612	4.0%	1.7%
Myton city	539	539	538	543	551	547	544	552	557	578	597	3.3%	1.3%
Roosevelt city	4,299	4,299	4,291	4,309	4,391	4,378	4,387	4,491	4,600	4,843	5,025	3.8%	2.0%
Tabiona town	149	149	149	149	151	150	149	151	153	158	163	3.2%	1.1%
Balance of Duchesne County	7,798	7,792	7,803	7,944	8,096	8,104	8,143	8,312	8,460	8,870	9,270	4.5%	2.2%
Emery County	**10,860**	**10,962**	**10,945**	**10,667**	**10,559**	**10,506**	**10,381**	**10,347**	**10,280**	**10,369**	**10,510**	**1.4%**	**-0.5%**
Castle Dale city	1,657	1,657	1,652	1,600	1,584	1,582	1,561	1,561	1,554	1,565	1,582	1.1%	-0.6%
Clawson town	153	167	167	165	167	166	171	173	171	172	173	0.6%	0.4%
Cleveland town	508	505	506	502	498	496	494	493	487	492	508	3.3%	0.1%
Elmo town	368	368	369	365	361	363	358	355	352	361	363	0.6%	-0.2%
Emery town	308	308	307	298	299	295	293	290	291	292	295	1.0%	-0.5%
Ferron city	1,623	1,623	1,617	1,564	1,551	1,538	1,519	1,519	1,509	1,522	1,544	1.4%	-0.6%
Green River city	868	977	976	953	944	939	927	920	911	918	923	0.5%	-0.7%
Huntington city	2,131	2,131	2,127	2,070	2,045	2,032	2,001	1,989	1,980	2,000	2,033	1.7%	-0.6%
Orangeville city	1,398	1,446	1,443	1,400	1,380	1,366	1,347	1,349	1,334	1,342	1,352	0.7%	-0.8%
Balance of Emery County	1,846	1,780	1,781	1,750	1,730	1,729	1,710	1,698	1,691	1,705	1,737	1.9%	-0.3%
Garfield County	**4,735**	**4,735**	**4,748**	**4,657**	**4,552**	**4,457**	**4,361**	**4,342**	**4,396**	**4,528**	**4,658**	**2.9%**	**-0.2%**
Antimony town	122	122	122	119	116	113	110	109	109	112	114	1.8%	-0.8%
Boulder town	180	180	181	178	179	176	172	174	172	179	186	3.9%	0.4%
Bryce Canyon City town	X	66	66	63	61	59	58	57	56	57	59	3.5%	-1.4%
Cannonville town	148	148	148	145	141	137	133	131	132	135	138	2.2%	-0.9%
Escalante city	818	818	819	799	775	754	733	723	728	746	763	2.3%	-0.9%
Hatch town	127	127	127	124	120	117	113	112	113	115	118	2.6%	-0.9%
Henrieville town	159	159	159	155	150	146	142	140	141	145	148	2.1%	-0.9%
Panguitch city	1,623	1,637	1,639	1,596	1,550	1,509	1,468	1,450	1,457	1,489	1,520	2.1%	-0.9%
Tropic town	508	508	509	497	482	469	456	451	454	465	476	2.4%	-0.8%
Balance of Garfield County	1,050	970	978	981	978	977	976	995	1,034	1,085	1,136	4.7%	2.0%
Grand County	**8,485**	**8,380**	**8,401**	**8,504**	**8,694**	**8,761**	**8,808**	**9,011**	**9,257**	**9,422**	**9,589**	**1.8%**	**1.7%**
Castle Valley town	349	349	349	350	356	356	358	367	375	380	386	1.6%	1.3%
Moab city	4,779	4,795	4,798	4,821	4,904	4,921	4,893	4,958	5,018	5,085	5,121	0.7%	0.8%
Balance of Grand County	3,252	3,236	3,254	3,333	3,434	3,484	3,557	3,686	3,864	3,957	4,082	3.2%	2.9%
Iron County	**33,779**	**33,779**	**33,992**	**34,730**	**35,657**	**36,077**	**37,056**	**39,333**	**41,746**	**43,453**	**44,540**	**2.5%**	**3.5%**
Brian Head town	118	118	118	117	118	116	117	119	121	125	127	1.6%	0.9%
Cedar City city	20,527	20,646	20,733	21,180	21,764	22,176	22,808	24,694	26,473	27,830	28,667	3.0%	4.2%
Enoch city	3,467	3,507	3,565	3,736	3,905	3,947	4,069	4,320	4,723	4,921	5,085	3.3%	4.8%
Kanarraville town	311	311	311	308	310	307	311	312	315	315	315	0.0%	0.2%
Paragonah town	470	470	472	471	475	469	475	476	480	480	478	-0.4%	0.2%
Parowan city	2,565	2,573	2,582	2,577	2,599	2,568	2,602	2,608	2,630	2,631	2,624	-0.3%	0.2%
Balance of Iron County	6,321	6,154	6,211	6,341	6,486	6,494	6,674	6,804	7,004	7,151	7,244	1.3%	2.1%
Juab County	**8,238**	**8,238**	**8,271**	**8,388**	**8,476**	**8,603**	**8,782**	**8,894**	**9,112**	**9,568**	**9,983**	**4.3%**	**2.4%**
Eureka city	766	766	766	765	760	761	768	774	772	782	796	1.8%	0.5%
Levan town	688	688	698	734	767	769	781	782	806	831	864	4.0%	2.9%
Mona city	850	861	867	888	906	980	1,052	1,113	1,159	1,313	1,402	6.8%	6.3%
Nephi city	4,733	4,733	4,745	4,783	4,818	4,853	4,911	4,927	5,041	5,212	5,408	3.8%	1.7%
Rocky Ridge town	403	403	402	400	396	412	426	448	469	501	526	5.0%	3.4%
Santaquin city (pt.)	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	7	11	57.1%	X
Balance of Juab County	798	787	793	818	829	828	844	848	861	922	976	5.9%	2.7%

Table 22 (continued)
U.S. Census Bureau City Population Estimates: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2008

	April 1, 2000												
		Estimates										07-08 %	00-08
	Census	Base	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Change	AARC
Kane County	**6,046**	**6,046**	**6,079**	**5,951**	**5,997**	**6,012**	**6,046**	**6,178**	**6,395**	**6,506**	**6,577**	**1.1%**	**1.1%**
Alton town	134	134	135	133	134	132	135	138	136	140	140	0.0%	0.5%
Big Water town	417	417	420	414	415	415	408	414	405	396	406	2.5%	-0.3%
Glendale town	355	355	357	346	344	343	340	340	343	335	339	1.2%	-0.6%
Kanab city	3,564	3,571	3,580	3,478	3,484	3,459	3,458	3,508	3,675	3,760	3,782	0.6%	0.7%
Orderville town	596	596	600	586	594	593	584	584	593	597	603	1.0%	0.1%
Balance of Kane County	980	973	987	994	1,026	1,070	1,121	1,194	1,243	1,278	1,307	2.3%	3.8%
Millard County	**12,405**	**12,405**	**12,394**	**12,297**	**12,219**	**12,142**	**11,975**	**11,872**	**11,893**	**11,898**	**12,082**	**1.5%**	**-0.3%**
Delta city	3,209	3,332	3,322	3,270	3,241	3,221	3,169	3,126	3,122	3,130	3,172	1.3%	-0.6%
Fillmore city	2,253	2,253	2,246	2,207	2,181	2,168	2,136	2,105	2,115	2,115	2,136	1.0%	-0.7%
Hinckley town	698	698	707	740	747	737	719	708	704	698	708	1.4%	0.2%
Holden town	400	400	399	391	386	383	381	376	373	369	372	0.8%	-0.9%
Kanosh town	485	485	484	475	470	466	467	462	462	466	470	0.9%	-0.4%
Leamington town	217	217	217	214	212	209	206	204	204	203	206	1.5%	-0.6%
Lynndyl town	134	134	133	131	129	127	123	121	120	119	120	0.8%	-1.4%
Meadow town	254	254	253	249	246	243	242	239	237	235	237	0.9%	-0.9%
Oak City town	650	650	649	642	635	628	613	604	599	594	606	2.0%	-0.9%
Scipio town	290	290	290	290	291	292	290	292	289	286	298	4.2%	0.3%
Balance of Millard County	3,815	3,692	3,694	3,688	3,681	3,668	3,629	3,635	3,668	3,683	3,757	2.0%	0.2%
Morgan County	**7,129**	**7,129**	**7,155**	**7,290**	**7,403**	**7,449**	**7,557**	**7,762**	**8,017**	**8,335**	**8,669**	**4.0%**	**2.5%**
Morgan city	2,635	2,635	2,638	2,662	2,686	2,683	2,727	2,879	3,057	3,262	3,321	1.8%	2.9%
Balance of Morgan County	4,494	4,494	4,517	4,628	4,717	4,766	4,830	4,883	4,960	5,073	5,348	5.4%	2.2%
Piute County	**1,435**	**1,435**	**1,431**	**1,397**	**1,387**	**1,365**	**1,374**	**1,362**	**1,338**	**1,336**	**1,404**	**5.1%**	**-0.3%**
Circleville town	505	505	503	491	486	478	480	475	463	460	485	5.4%	-0.5%
Junction town	177	177	177	172	171	168	169	167	163	163	171	4.9%	-0.4%
Kingston town	142	142	142	138	137	134	135	133	130	130	136	4.6%	-0.5%
Marysvale town	381	381	379	367	362	353	352	345	339	335	352	5.1%	-1.0%
Balance of Piute County	230	230	230	229	231	232	238	242	243	248	260	4.8%	1.5%
Rich County	**1,961**	**1,961**	**1,964**	**1,925**	**1,934**	**2,014**	**2,018**	**2,011**	**2,006**	**2,089**	**2,205**	**5.6%**	**1.5%**
Garden City town	357	372	374	372	378	397	400	403	409	434	460	6.0%	2.7%
Laketown town	188	188	188	181	179	184	182	180	178	182	191	4.9%	0.2%
Randolph city	483	483	482	465	462	474	469	463	456	469	489	4.3%	0.2%
Woodruff town	194	194	194	187	186	191	189	187	184	189	198	4.8%	0.3%
Balance of Rich County	739	724	726	720	729	768	778	778	779	815	867	6.4%	2.3%
Salt Lake County	**898,387**	**898,412**	**901,004**	**914,237**	**924,515**	**936,714**	**948,909**	**961,098**	**987,035**	**1,005,245**	**1,022,651**	**1.7%**	**1.6%**
Alta town	370	370	370	370	369	368	366	364	366	370	374	1.1%	0.1%
Bluffdale city	4,700	4,700	4,731	4,871	4,903	5,733	6,087	6,529	7,104	7,644	8,016	4.9%	6.9%
Cottonwood Heights city	X	35,168	35,164	35,249	35,047	35,038	35,098	34,898	35,027	35,098	35,418	0.9%	0.1%
Draper city (pt.)	25,220	25,216	25,489	26,396	28,504	30,444	32,169	33,963	36,507	38,076	39,321	3.3%	5.7%
Herriman city	1,523	2,259	2,548	3,711	5,035	6,555	8,764	11,505	15,080	16,667	17,689	6.1%	29.3%
Holladay city	14,561	26,319	26,300	26,301	26,082	25,807	25,417	25,221	25,367	25,351	25,676	1.3%	-0.3%
Midvale city	27,029	27,018	27,076	27,402	27,349	27,374	27,021	27,006	27,313	27,593	28,129	1.9%	0.5%
Murray city	34,024	45,527	45,579	45,947	45,671	45,436	44,832	44,461	44,995	45,470	46,201	1.6%	0.2%
Riverton city	25,011	25,011	25,241	26,246	28,405	29,520	30,121	31,894	35,627	38,174	39,751	4.1%	6.0%
Salt Lake City city	181,743	181,773	181,803	182,460	182,409	181,639	178,614	176,869	179,278	179,433	181,698	1.3%	0.0%
Sandy city	88,418	89,014	89,000	90,330	90,990	91,923	93,434	93,919	94,480	96,074	96,660	0.6%	1.0%
South Jordan city	29,437	29,437	29,710	30,805	32,122	34,376	36,791	40,209	44,009	48,046	51,131	6.4%	7.1%
South Salt Lake city	22,038	22,021	22,013	22,049	21,891	21,783	21,511	21,294	21,399	21,413	21,607	0.9%	-0.2%
Taylorsville city	57,439	58,717	58,783	59,125	58,852	58,559	58,174	57,650	58,176	58,208	58,785	1.0%	0.0%
West Jordan city	68,336	78,712	79,445	82,302	84,605	86,757	93,027	96,459	100,280	102,445	104,447	2.0%	3.6%
West Valley City city	108,896	108,896	109,228	110,590	112,093	114,159	117,186	118,917	120,235	122,374	123,447	0.9%	1.6%
Balance of Salt Lake County	209,642	138,254	138,524	140,083	140,188	141,243	140,297	139,940	141,792	142,809	144,301	1.0%	0.5%
San Juan County	**14,413**	**14,413**	**14,373**	**13,585**	**13,782**	**13,733**	**13,933**	**13,891**	**13,998**	**14,457**	**15,055**	**4.1%**	**0.5%**
Blanding city	3,162	3,241	3,227	3,044	3,077	3,074	3,120	3,091	3,112	3,179	3,290	3.5%	0.2%
Monticello city	1,958	1,958	1,954	1,855	1,889	1,877	1,901	1,885	1,887	1,953	2,018	3.3%	0.4%
Balance of San Juan County	9,293	9,214	9,192	8,686	8,816	8,782	8,912	8,915	8,999	9,325	9,747	4.5%	0.7%
Sanpete County	**22,763**	**22,763**	**22,805**	**23,141**	**23,229**	**23,344**	**23,530**	**23,747**	**23,954**	**24,578**	**25,520**	**3.8%**	**1.4%**
Centerfield town	1,048	1,048	1,046	1,040	1,038	1,042	1,038	1,036	1,038	1,065	1,096	2.9%	0.6%
Ephraim city	4,505	4,505	4,582	4,894	4,837	4,740	4,746	4,918	5,036	5,152	5,284	2.6%	2.0%
Fairview city	1,160	1,166	1,163	1,155	1,152	1,156	1,150	1,148	1,149	1,177	1,210	2.8%	0.5%
Fayette town	204	204	203	202	201	202	201	200	200	205	211	2.9%	0.4%

Table 22 (continued)
U.S. Census Bureau City Population Estimates: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2008

	April 1, 2000												
		Estimates										07-08 %	00-08
	Census	Base	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Change	AARC
Fountain Green city	945	945	942	935	932	935	931	929	929	952	978	2.7%	0.4%
Gunnison city	2,394	2,394	2,389	2,383	2,440	2,501	2,652	2,678	2,700	2,730	3,016	10.5%	2.9%
Manti city	3,040	3,049	3,031	3,044	3,064	3,114	3,152	3,144	3,146	3,223	3,312	2.8%	1.0%
Mayfield town	420	427	426	422	421	422	421	420	420	429	440	2.6%	0.4%
Moroni city	1,280	1,280	1,277	1,268	1,264	1,268	1,262	1,259	1,260	1,291	1,327	2.8%	0.5%
Mount Pleasant city	2,707	2,709	2,702	2,684	2,677	2,687	2,675	2,670	2,672	2,737	2,813	2.8%	0.5%
Spring City city	956	956	953	961	975	986	992	990	991	1,015	1,044	2.9%	1.1%
Sterling town	235	263	262	261	260	261	260	260	260	266	274	3.0%	0.5%
Wales town	219	224	224	223	222	223	222	222	222	228	234	2.6%	0.5%
Balance of Sanpete County	3,650	3,593	3,605	3,669	3,746	3,807	3,828	3,873	3,931	4,108	4,281	4.2%	2.2%
Sevier County	**18,842**	**18,842**	**18,868**	**18,911**	**18,948**	**18,960**	**19,107**	**19,041**	**19,288**	**19,643**	**20,014**	**1.9%**	**0.8%**
Annabella town	603	589	603	601	600	594	596	590	632	639	647	1.3%	1.2%
Aurora city	947	947	946	942	940	930	933	923	929	940	952	1.3%	0.1%
Central Valley town	X	405	405	402	401	397	404	401	404	409	415	1.5%	0.3%
Elsinore town	733	736	735	733	731	724	725	718	723	731	741	1.4%	0.1%
Glenwood town	437	437	437	434	433	428	429	425	427	432	438	1.4%	0.0%
Joseph town	269	269	269	269	268	266	267	264	266	270	273	1.1%	0.2%
Koosharem town	276	289	289	288	287	284	285	282	284	288	292	1.4%	0.1%
Monroe city	1,845	1,843	1,842	1,834	1,829	1,811	1,815	1,797	1,808	1,829	1,853	1.3%	0.1%
Redmond town	788	788	787	785	783	774	782	775	783	798	813	1.9%	0.4%
Richfield city	6,847	6,857	6,852	6,838	6,816	6,870	6,920	6,915	6,975	7,093	7,217	1.7%	0.6%
Salina city	2,393	2,397	2,395	2,387	2,381	2,357	2,363	2,340	2,355	2,382	2,414	1.3%	0.1%
Sigurd town	430	430	430	428	426	422	423	419	421	426	432	1.4%	0.1%
Balance of Sevier County	3,274	2,855	2,878	2,970	3,053	3,103	3,165	3,192	3,281	3,406	3,527	3.6%	2.7%
Summit County	**29,736**	**29,736**	**29,987**	**30,924**	**31,753**	**32,653**	**33,683**	**34,659**	**34,867**	**35,377**	**36,100**	**2.0%**	**2.5%**
Coalville city	1,382	1,395	1,397	1,404	1,397	1,412	1,416	1,437	1,395	1,368	1,327	-3.0%	-0.6%
Francis town	698	726	727	731	727	774	803	828	874	882	894	1.4%	2.6%
Henefer town	684	686	689	699	700	713	718	721	710	694	680	-2.0%	-0.1%
Kamas city	1,274	1,306	1,321	1,381	1,400	1,436	1,465	1,521	1,468	1,490	1,492	0.1%	1.7%
Oakley city	948	955	964	996	1,004	1,113	1,154	1,216	1,277	1,313	1,327	1.1%	4.2%
Park City city (pt.)	7,371	7,398	7,457	7,674	7,720	7,799	7,869	8,011	7,909	7,985	7,976	-0.1%	0.9%
Balance of Summit County	17,379	17,270	17,432	18,039	18,805	19,406	20,258	20,925	21,234	21,645	22,404	3.5%	3.3%
Tooele County	**40,735**	**40,735**	**41,615**	**43,739**	**45,610**	**47,369**	**48,714**	**50,148**	**52,352**	**54,740**	**56,941**	**4.0%**	**4.3%**
Grantsville city	6,015	6,015	6,127	6,361	6,573	6,736	6,935	7,320	7,832	8,436	9,049	7.3%	5.2%
Ophir town	23	23	23	23	23	23	24	25	26	27	28	3.7%	2.5%
Rush Valley town	453	453	460	470	484	499	513	529	556	579	602	4.0%	3.6%
Stockton town	443	484	491	501	525	549	561	560	566	571	580	1.6%	2.3%
Tooele city	22,502	22,596	23,156	24,608	25,750	26,743	27,352	27,715	28,401	29,359	30,120	2.6%	3.7%
Vernon town	236	236	239	245	252	260	267	275	289	301	313	4.0%	3.6%
Wendover city	1,537	1,537	1,553	1,563	1,584	1,587	1,592	1,582	1,595	1,612	1,632	1.2%	0.8%
Balance of Tooele County	9,526	9,391	9,566	9,968	10,419	10,972	11,470	12,142	13,087	13,855	14,617	5.5%	5.7%
Uintah County	**25,224**	**25,224**	**25,252**	**25,697**	**26,174**	**26,179**	**26,464**	**26,975**	**27,818**	**28,978**	**29,885**	**3.1%**	**2.1%**
Ballard town	566	566	567	576	584	591	594	599	630	676	689	1.9%	2.5%
Naples city	1,300	1,300	1,306	1,340	1,382	1,408	1,434	1,459	1,496	1,558	1,694	8.7%	3.4%
Vernal city	7,714	7,732	7,695	7,721	7,839	7,810	7,876	7,953	8,121	8,383	8,696	3.7%	1.5%
Balance of Uintah County	15,644	15,626	15,684	16,060	16,369	16,370	16,560	16,964	17,571	18,361	18,806	2.4%	2.3%
Utah County	**368,536**	**368,540**	**371,635**	**387,824**	**397,281**	**409,572**	**434,114**	**454,839**	**482,047**	**513,263**	**530,837**	**3.4%**	**4.7%**
Alpine city	7,146	7,195	7,289	7,665	8,039	8,368	8,695	9,064	9,461	9,715	9,885	1.7%	4.1%
American Fork city	21,941	22,387	22,530	23,100	23,606	24,357	24,779	25,131	25,891	26,622	27,064	1.7%	2.4%
Cedar Fort town	341	385	385	388	391	391	395	398	401	407	410	0.7%	0.8%
Cedar Hills city	3,094	3,120	3,322	4,138	4,798	5,598	6,661	7,792	8,770	9,236	9,551	3.4%	15.0%
Draper city (pt.)	0	0	34	206	293	299	1,177	1,321	1,661	2,705	2,996	10.8%	X
Eagle Mountain city	2,157	2,464	2,980	4,999	6,488	7,828	8,760	12,332	17,391	19,890	22,309	12.2%	31.7%
Elk Ridge city	1,838	1,838	1,864	1,967	2,075	2,165	2,199	2,251	2,303	2,367	2,476	4.6%	3.8%
Fairfield town	X	139	139	139	139	139	143	143	147	151	151	0.0%	1.0%
Genola town	965	975	984	1,020	1,058	1,139	1,156	1,163	1,162	1,161	1,159	-0.2%	2.2%
Goshen town	874	879	881	888	891	903	922	935	936	935	934	-0.1%	0.8%
Highland city	8,172	8,014	8,234	9,146	10,481	11,141	12,249	13,266	14,230	15,403	16,189	5.1%	9.2%
Lehi city	19,028	19,381	19,718	21,240	22,876	24,725	27,633	31,807	37,182	43,754	46,802	7.0%	11.7%
Lindon city	8,363	8,363	8,419	8,645	8,972	9,162	9,410	9,679	9,850	9,962	10,466	5.1%	2.8%
Mapleton city	5,809	5,826	5,875	6,073	6,274	6,505	6,751	7,001	7,350	7,664	7,954	3.8%	4.0%
Orem city	84,324	84,112	84,418	85,653	86,346	87,566	88,619	89,713	90,777	92,232	93,250	1.1%	1.3%
Payson city	12,716	12,906	13,158	14,164	14,946	15,594	15,990	16,442	16,816	17,043	17,429	2.3%	3.8%

Table 22 (continued)
U.S. Census Bureau City Population Estimates: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2008

	April 1, 2000												
		Estimates										07-08 %	00-08
	Census	Base	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Change	AARC
Pleasant Grove city	23,468	23,426	23,485	23,816	24,340	25,078	27,113	28,737	30,791	32,685	33,798	3.4%	4.7%
Provo city	105,166	105,511	105,671	106,957	108,783	110,678	111,718	115,135	116,217	117,849	118,581	0.6%	1.5%
Salem city	4,372	4,605	4,656	4,860	5,065	5,194	5,335	5,519	5,757	6,075	6,435	5.9%	4.3%
Santaquin city (pt.)	4,834	5,110	5,201	5,566	5,934	6,229	6,545	6,896	7,228	7,765	8,389	8.0%	6.4%
Saratoga Springs city	1,003	1,162	1,253	1,697	2,300	3,135	4,321	5,888	10,750	14,146	16,053	13.5%	38.8%
Spanish Fork city	20,246	20,328	20,675	22,071	23,370	24,419	25,528	26,607	27,965	30,148	31,538	4.6%	5.6%
Springville city	20,424	20,518	20,719	21,535	22,632	23,506	24,448	25,311	26,200	27,344	28,520	4.3%	4.2%
Vineyard town	150	148	148	148	148	148	148	148	148	148	148	0.0%	0.0%
Woodland Hills city	941	934	953	1,028	1,096	1,146	1,190	1,230	1,269	1,301	1,325	1.8%	4.5%
Balance of Utah County	11,164	8,814	8,644	10,715	5,940	4,159	12,229	10,930	11,394	16,555	17,025	2.8%	8.6%
Wasatch County	**15,215**	**15,215**	**15,416**	**16,091**	**16,741**	**17,391**	**17,843**	**18,747**	**19,861**	**20,442**	**21,066**	**3.1%**	**4.2%**
Charleston town	378	390	392	396	401	413	419	432	440	451	457	1.3%	2.0%
Daniel town	X	587	588	586	588	588	597	607	607	590	600	1.7%	0.3%
Heber city	7,291	7,442	7,568	8,006	8,457	8,664	8,793	9,173	9,699	9,666	9,830	1.7%	3.5%
Midway city	2,121	2,248	2,277	2,376	2,430	2,512	2,622	2,844	3,202	3,445	3,701	7.4%	6.4%
Park City city (pt.)	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	4	4	0.0%	9.1%
Wallsburg town	274	274	274	273	274	274	278	287	293	301	305	1.3%	1.3%
Balance of Wasatch County	5,151	4,272	4,315	4,452	4,589	4,938	5,132	5,402	5,617	5,985	6,169	3.1%	4.7%
Washington County	**90,354**	**90,354**	**91,254**	**94,613**	**99,412**	**104,245**	**110,253**	**119,076**	**127,073**	**133,447**	**137,589**	**3.1%**	**5.4%**
Apple Valley town	X	422	422	422	426	430	437	439	436	440	447	1.6%	0.7%
Enterprise city	1,285	1,285	1,285	1,282	1,292	1,402	1,407	1,422	1,499	1,549	1,636	5.6%	3.1%
Hildale city	1,895	1,895	1,897	1,894	1,910	1,924	1,984	1,975	1,962	1,977	1,970	-0.4%	0.5%
Hurricane city	8,250	8,289	8,364	8,727	9,113	9,454	9,797	11,028	12,181	12,868	13,321	3.5%	6.1%
Ivins city	4,450	4,572	4,695	5,162	5,649	6,150	6,410	6,747	7,247	7,639	7,870	3.0%	7.0%
La Verkin city	3,392	3,394	3,408	3,523	3,660	3,737	3,859	4,113	4,169	4,422	4,487	1.5%	3.6%
Leeds town	547	643	646	653	664	671	675	691	721	754	764	1.3%	2.2%
New Harmony town	190	190	190	189	191	192	195	195	194	195	194	-0.5%	0.3%
Rockville town	247	247	248	252	257	261	260	258	258	262	264	0.8%	0.8%
St. George city	49,663	49,728	50,161	51,663	54,033	56,427	59,996	64,316	68,033	70,982	72,718	2.4%	4.9%
Santa Clara city	4,630	4,635	4,684	4,856	5,092	5,369	5,683	5,878	6,322	6,648	6,866	3.3%	5.0%
Springdale town	457	455	458	470	490	508	520	537	554	564	579	2.7%	3.1%
Toquerville town	910	908	911	916	947	995	1,048	1,119	1,222	1,318	1,373	4.2%	5.3%
Virgin town	394	394	398	414	432	449	474	494	511	530	555	4.7%	4.4%
Washington city	8,186	8,186	8,319	8,815	9,661	10,496	11,558	13,693	15,310	16,614	17,716	6.6%	10.1%
Balance of Washington County	5,858	5,111	5,168	5,375	5,595	5,780	5,950	6,171	6,454	6,685	6,829	2.2%	3.7%
Wayne County	**2,509**	**2,509**	**2,529**	**2,510**	**2,520**	**2,465**	**2,426**	**2,409**	**2,477**	**2,515**	**2,589**	**2.9%**	**0.4%**
Bicknell town	353	353	355	352	350	340	333	329	337	340	347	2.1%	-0.2%
Hanksville town	X	204	206	205	204	199	195	193	198	199	204	2.5%	0.0%
Loa town	525	525	529	524	521	507	496	490	501	505	516	2.2%	-0.2%
Lyman town	234	234	236	234	232	226	221	218	223	225	230	2.2%	-0.2%
Torrey town	171	191	193	192	191	186	182	180	185	187	191	2.1%	0.0%
Balance of Wayne County	1,226	1,002	1,010	1,003	1,022	1,007	999	999	1,033	1,059	1,101	4.0%	1.2%
Weber County	**196,533**	**196,533**	**197,422**	**200,894**	**204,590**	**207,598**	**210,817**	**213,935**	**216,445**	**221,419**	**227,487**	**2.7%**	**1.8%**
Farr West city	3,094	3,101	3,147	3,332	3,588	3,813	4,252	4,587	4,811	5,114	5,335	4.3%	7.0%
Harrisville city	3,645	3,665	3,715	3,908	4,162	4,452	4,774	5,023	5,224	5,458	6,060	11.0%	6.5%
Hooper city	X	4,058	4,049	4,010	4,003	4,005	4,092	4,300	4,623	5,239	5,655	7.9%	4.2%
Huntsville town	649	649	648	643	645	652	655	654	647	644	653	1.4%	0.1%
Marriott-Slaterville city	1,425	1,425	1,425	1,422	1,417	1,416	1,413	1,444	1,465	1,491	1,537	3.1%	1.0%
North Ogden city	15,026	15,037	15,118	15,424	15,721	16,053	16,293	16,541	16,707	17,114	17,682	3.3%	2.0%
Ogden city	77,226	77,301	77,687	79,278	80,028	80,568	81,107	81,605	82,051	82,704	82,865	0.2%	0.9%
Plain City city	3,489	3,728	3,756	3,862	4,047	4,160	4,378	4,546	4,553	4,838	5,288	9.3%	4.5%
Pleasant View city	5,632	5,680	5,696	5,747	5,827	5,906	6,027	6,147	6,450	6,738	7,052	4.7%	2.7%
Riverdale city	7,656	7,659	7,669	7,709	7,738	7,750	7,878	7,928	7,934	7,952	8,126	2.2%	0.7%
Roy city	32,885	33,021	33,260	34,168	34,762	35,124	35,191	35,205	34,905	34,942	35,672	2.1%	1.0%
South Ogden city	14,377	14,359	14,338	14,244	14,575	14,933	15,088	15,185	15,244	15,568	15,891	2.1%	1.3%
Uintah town	1,127	1,127	1,133	1,159	1,188	1,196	1,220	1,224	1,208	1,205	1,258	4.4%	1.4%
Washington Terrace city	8,551	8,551	8,539	8,483	8,457	8,409	8,372	8,346	8,247	8,389	8,515	1.5%	-0.1%
West Haven city	3,976	3,976	4,006	4,121	4,849	4,976	5,223	5,554	6,088	7,165	8,357	16.6%	9.7%
Balance of Weber County	17,775	13,196	13,236	13,384	13,583	14,185	14,854	15,646	16,288	16,858	17,541	4.1%	3.6%

Note: AARC is Average Annual Rate of Change

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates

Employment, Wages, and Labor Force

Overview
Utah's labor market was negatively impacted by the national recession which began in December 2007. The estimated 2009 job loss of 4.9% was Utah's largest single-year employment contraction in the post-World War II era.

As 2009 drew to a close, there were signs that the nation was beginning to recover from the depth of the recession. U.S. gross domestic product (GDP) began growing in the third quarter 2009, after four consecutive quarters of decline. The nation's GDP is increasing, however employment will be slow to respond because there is a historic delay between a return of production and a return to employment growth.

It is estimated that year-over employment growth in Utah will begin during the first half of 2010 and increase throughout the rest of the year. Nonetheless, early job losses will outweigh later job gains, resulting in a net job loss of 1.8% for the year.

2009 Summary
The current economic recession began in December 2007 and has come in two intensifying phases. The first phase was largely confined to housing and housing-related activities—residential home building, building supplies, mortgage finance, and real estate activities. These areas pulled down the national and Utah economies throughout 2008.

By September 2008, problems in the nation's credit market initiated by the housing collapse affected the stock market, and a broad-based economic collapse followed. The nation was overwhelmed by the speed with which this downturn spread throughout the economy, with rapid and significant job losses spreading across the United States economy throughout late 2008 and the first half of 2009.

Utah's economic downturn reflected that of the nation. Between 2008 and 2009 Utah lost an estimated 61,000 jobs, a contraction of 4.9%. To illustrate, in September 2008, the year-over employment growth was only 0.1%. By June 2009, the year-over decline was 5.4%. During that time Utah's economy lost roughly 67,000 jobs.

Prior to this downturn, the best 12-month period of Utah job growth far outweighed the worst 12-month period of job loss. The largest 12-month period of job loss in Utah was 15,000 jobs lost between March 2001 and March 2002. The best 12-month period of job gain was between June 2005 and June 2006, when 62,500 jobs were added. Between June 2008 and June 2009, 67,000 jobs were lost, more than were created in Utah's best-ever economic performance, underscoring the magnitude of the national economic downturn and its effect on Utah's economy. It is expected it will take several years for Utah to regain the lost jobs.

The recession has affected Utah's labor force participation. Significant job losses will affect how people approach the job market and their prospects for employment. Normally, Utah has about 72% of the 16 years and older population active in the labor force (working or looking for work). Over the past year and a half, the participation rate has fallen to 69%. In other words, about 3%, or roughly 60,000 workers have presently removed themselves from active participation in the Utah labor force. This is a shift from the historical norm, and is a reflection of the magnitude of the economic recession.

Utah's employment decline is primarily due to the overall collapse in the nation's credit markets; and when credit markets are negatively affected, all state economies suffer. There are some Utah-specific economic factors that should also be noted. The areas that experienced a housing-price bubble are the areas most negatively affected by this downturn (measured by employment loss). Not all of the country experienced housing bubbles—most notably large areas throughout the South and Midwest.

Nationwide, the most extreme housing price increases were observed in California, Arizona, Nevada, Florida, and parts of the Northeast corridor. In the west, California, Arizona, and Nevada are currently some of the worst-performing state economies in the nation. Geographic proximity to these states made Utah susceptible to spillover effects.

The St. George area (Washington County) was most affected by the housing bubble in Utah. Its housing market, lying in a sunbelt area, performed more like that of the Las Vegas and Arizona markets than the Wasatch Front market. Washington County's employment levels increased by 25% between 2004 and 2007 with much of the growth in construction (up 47%), driven by the sunbelt housing boom. That market has since collapsed. As of June 2009, Washington County's employment levels had fallen 11.1% over the past two years (with construction down 54%).

Economic Downturn
Most industrial sectors in Utah experienced employment contractions in 2009, with the exception of healthcare, private education, and government. Until the current downturn, Utah had not experienced this magnitude of broad-based job losses in the post-World War II era.

Construction continues to be Utah's deepest area of job loss, with approximately 20,500 fewer jobs than measured in 2008, and with the second consecutive year of job loss for this industry in 2009. Construction jobs are down 33,500 since the end of 2007. The recessionary downturn started with construction and is expected to continue in this industry. Utah residential construction job losses are expected to have leveled in 2009, but it is expected that nonresidential construction job losses will persist at least into 2010.

Utah's manufacturing industry also posted two-year employment losses. The losses for 2009 removed almost 13,000 jobs, making the cumulative loss 14,700 since the end of 2007. Manufacturing showed some negative impact in 2008, but the majority of job losses have occurred in 2009. More job losses for this industry are expected in 2010, but with the end of the national recession in late 2009, job growth could return to this industry in 2011. Utah's manufacturing sector experienced growth between 2003 and 2007, contrary to the national trend. There appear to be unique factors in Utah that cause this industry to grow. If these factors re-emerge after the recession's end, then Utah should expect growth in this industry despite national losses.

The professional and business services industry also experienced sizeable employment losses. With a loss totaling 13,500 in 2009, it is the industry with the second highest job loss. Job losses are partly due to the decline of temporary jobs as temporary workers are easier to shed. Telemarketing jobs also declined throughout the year. High-level, high-paying professional jobs were also under strain, but job losses are not nearly as pervasive in business services.

Government and healthcare and education services were the only sectors that posted job gains in Utah in 2009. Healthcare and education services (private education) employment, on which local demographic factors have greater influence than national economic forces, increased by an estimated 6,000 jobs, most of which were in healthcare. Combined government employment expanded by an estimated 2,800 jobs in 2009. Funding provided through the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 had a strong influence on federal government employment, which expanded across-the-board, after contracting across several previous years. Local government posted slight increases, primarily in public education. State government employment fell in response to falling state government revenues.

Significant Issues

The National Economy. The national economy adversely affected Utah, pushing it into the current recession. Some of Utah's unique demographic and economic characteristics will help the State recover faster and stronger than the rest of the nation.

In late 2009, the national economy appeared to improve. Third quarter GDP grew for the first time in a year. The need for businesses to replenish inventories, and the injection of federal stimulus dollars drove this rebound, but both factors have limits. If consumers and the greater business community are not able to keep the economy moving forward once inventories are replenished and stimulus dollars diminish, the economy could relapse into another economic downturn. Although this is not likely, it is a possibility.

The Stock Market. The stock market is a leading indicator of economic activity. Strong bear markets, like that of 2008 and 2009, generally translate into employment losses. Rebounds do not always mean employment gains. There can be significant delay between emerging from a bear market and employment gains. The dot com recession earlier this decade took nearly three years before the employment picture improved in Utah and the nation. The stock market has rebounded from its March 2009 low.

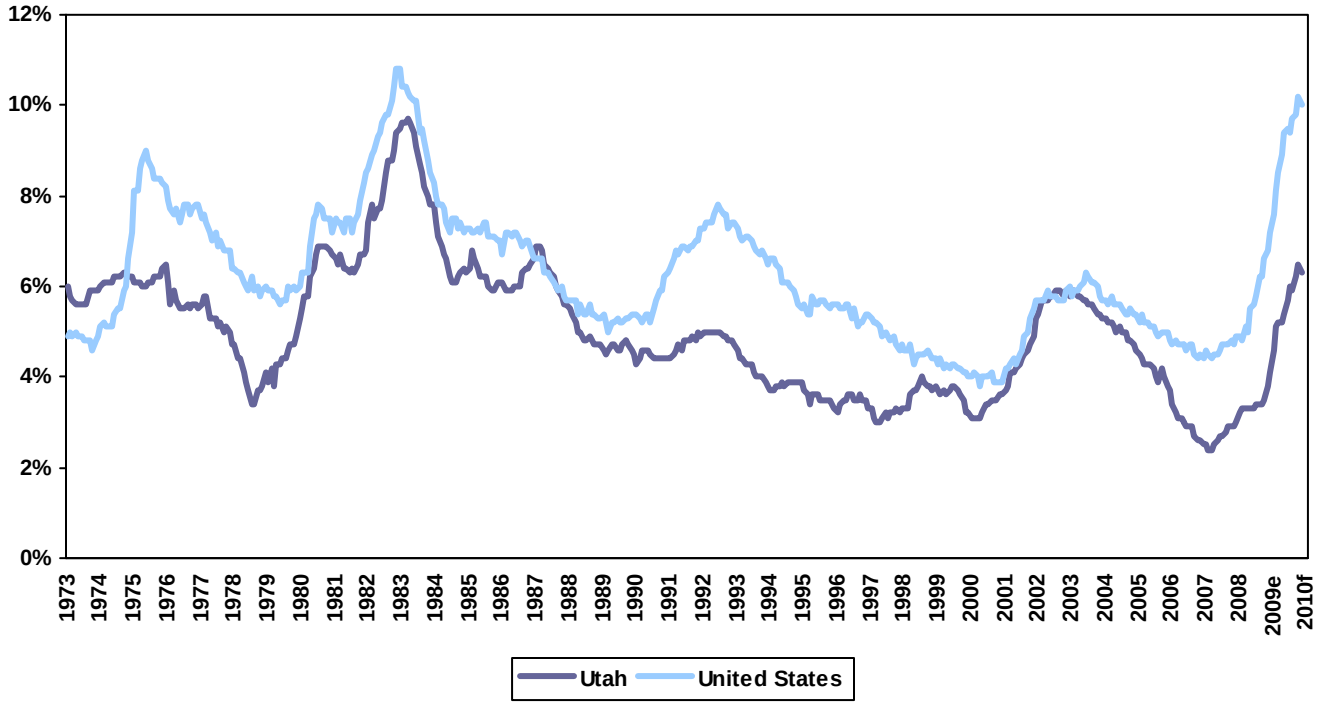
Wage Growth. Utah's 2009 average nonfarm wage grew 0.8% to $37,800. This is down from wage growth of 2.6% in 2008, and 5.5% in 2007. In 2010 weak economic growth expected in 2010 to lead to average wage growth of 1.5%.

Utah's average nonfarm wage level is typically below the U.S. average. In part, this is a result of Utah's younger population. The largest group of workers in Utah is aged 15-34, whereas in other states, workers aged 45 to 60 dominate the labor force. Older workers, because of experience and tenure, earn higher average wages than their younger counterparts. The United States labor force is much older than Utah's, and this difference in composition is reflected in Utah's lower wages.

2010 Outlook

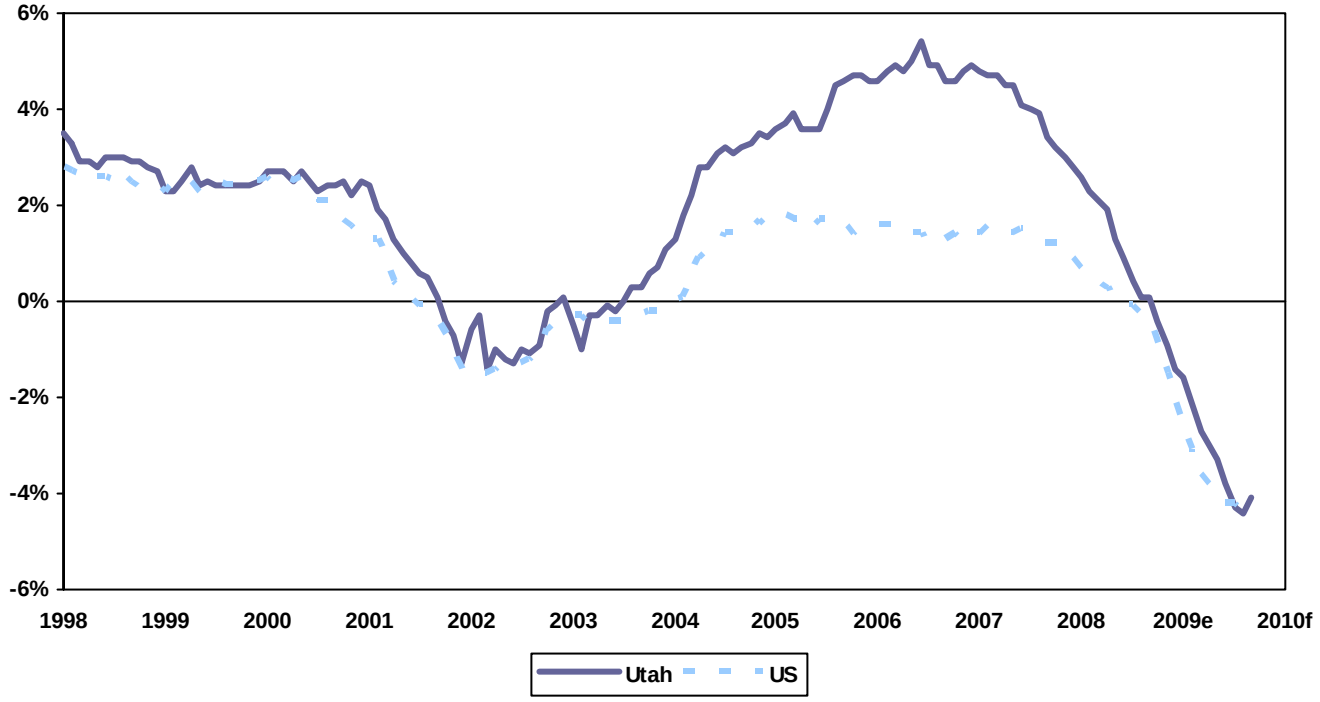
Utah's economy is expected to rebound in 2010. Yet even with modest economic growth, job growth will not offset job losses from 2008 and 2009. The unemployment rate is expected to rise through the first half of 2010. The Utah employment forecast assumes a strengthening national economy throughout 2010. It is possible, however, that the late 2009 national economic expansion will not be sustained, and that a slip back into recession could occur in 2010. If so, then the anticipated Utah employment gains throughout the second half of 2010 will not materialize. By the fourth quarter of 2010, however, the rate of job growth in Utah will accelerate to 1.5%, more than 1% higher than for the nation. As recovery takes hold, and the national expansion begins, Utah's natural advantages as a western hub will drive strong growth for the state.

Figure 32
Seasonally Adjusted Monthly Unemployment Rate



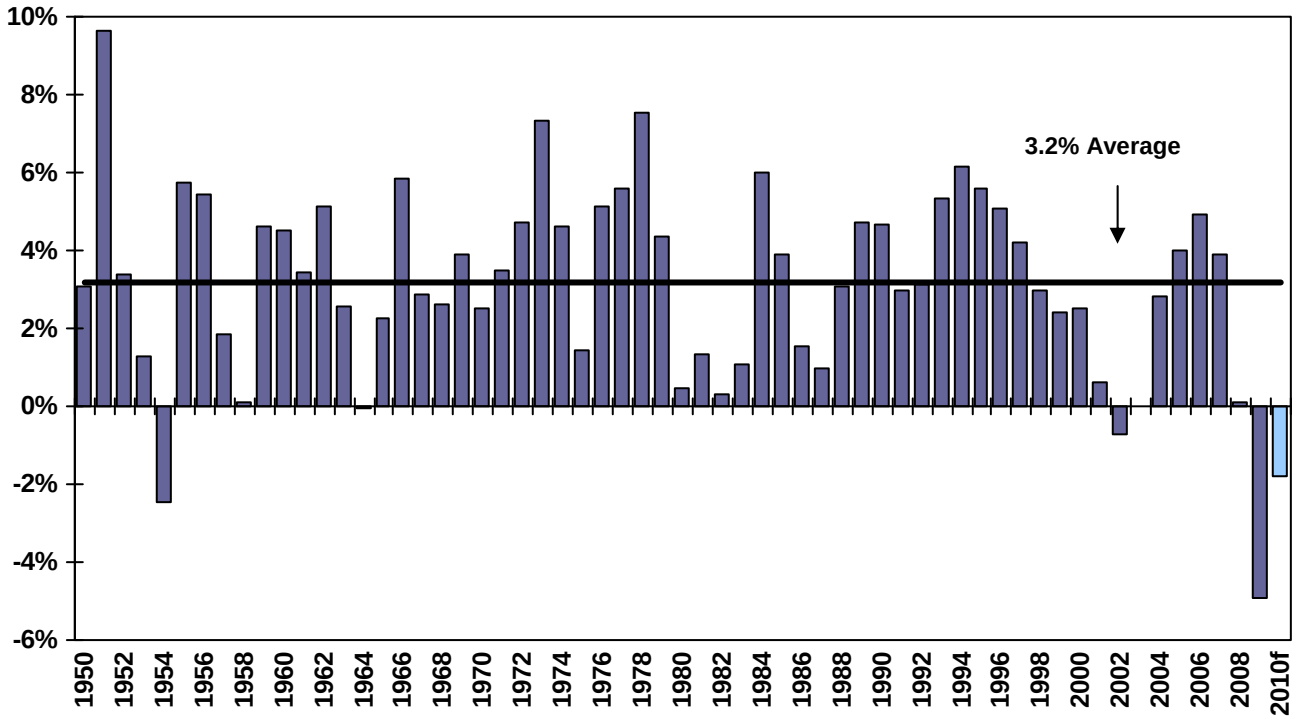
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics e = estimate f = forecast

Figure 33
Year-Over Monthly Percent Change in Nonfarm Employment



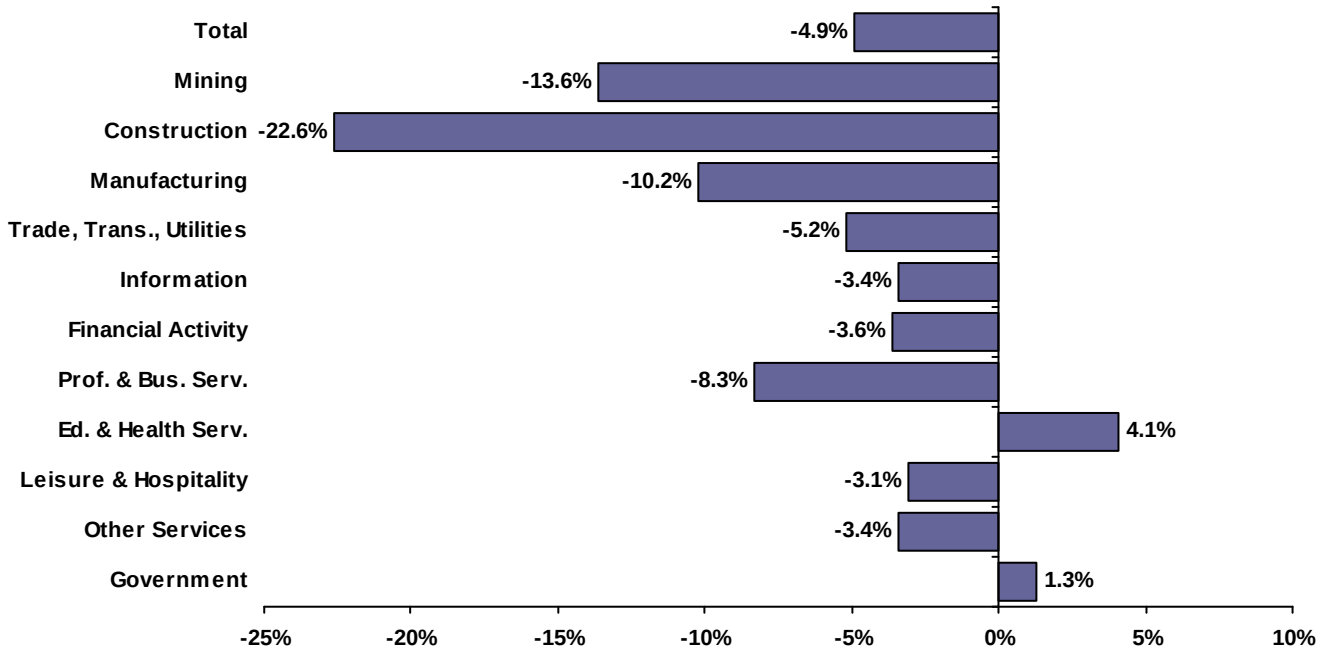
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services e = estimate f = forecast

Figure 34
Utah Average Annual Nonfarm Employment: Percent Change



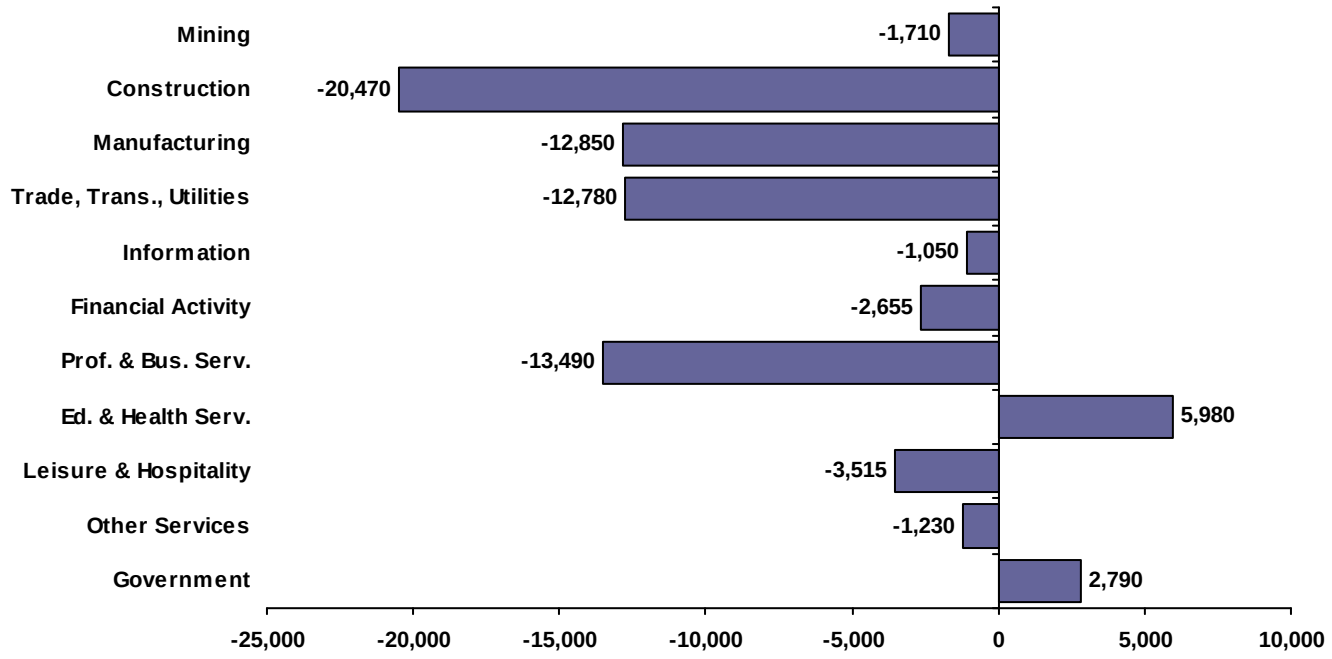
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services f = forecast

Figure 35
Percent Change in Average Annual Utah Employment by Industry: 2008-2009e



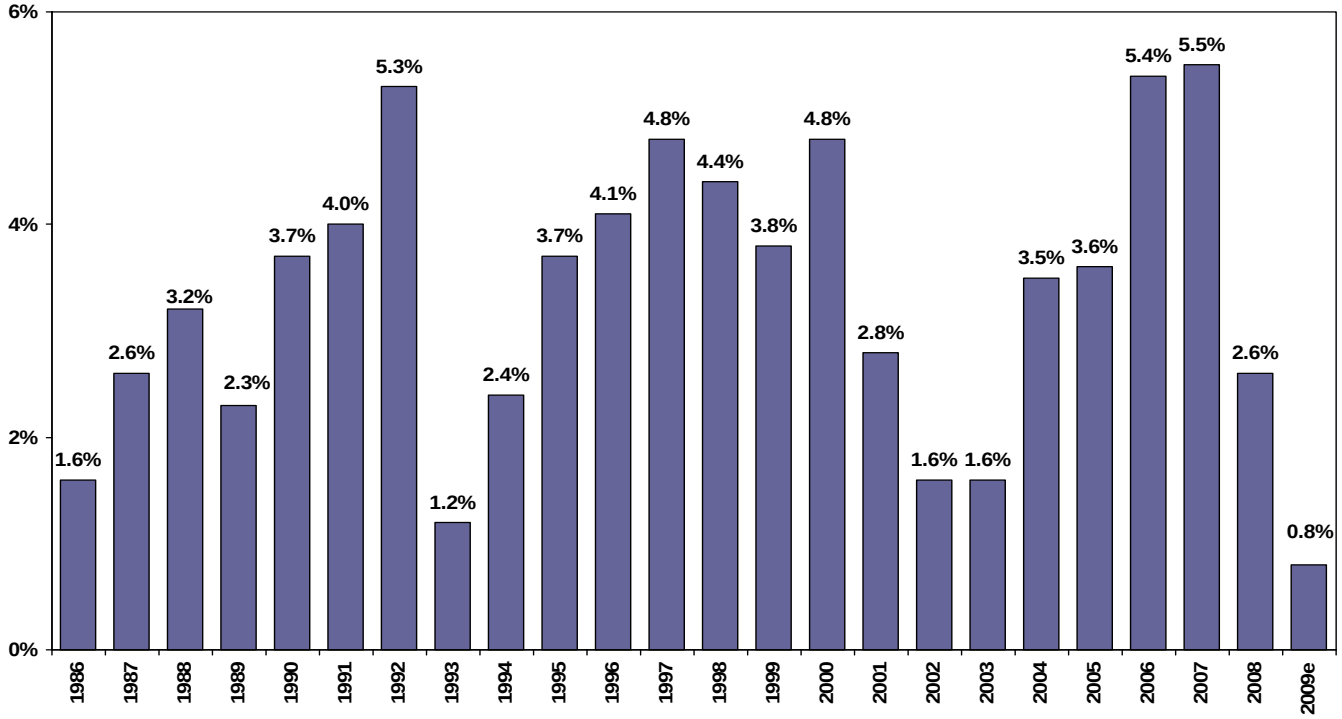
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services e = estimate

Figure 36
Numeric Change in Utah Annual Average Employment by Industry: 2008-2009e



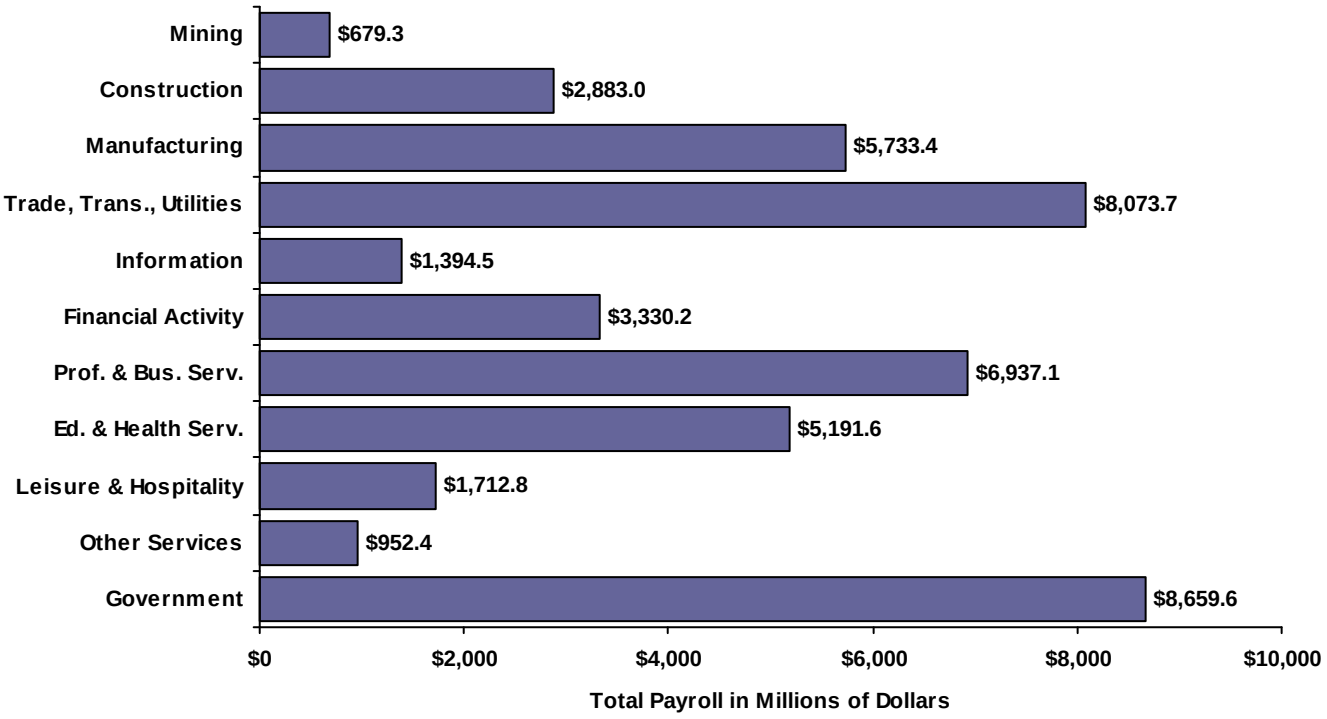
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services e = estimate

Figure 37
Growth Rates for Utah Average Annual Pay: Percent Change



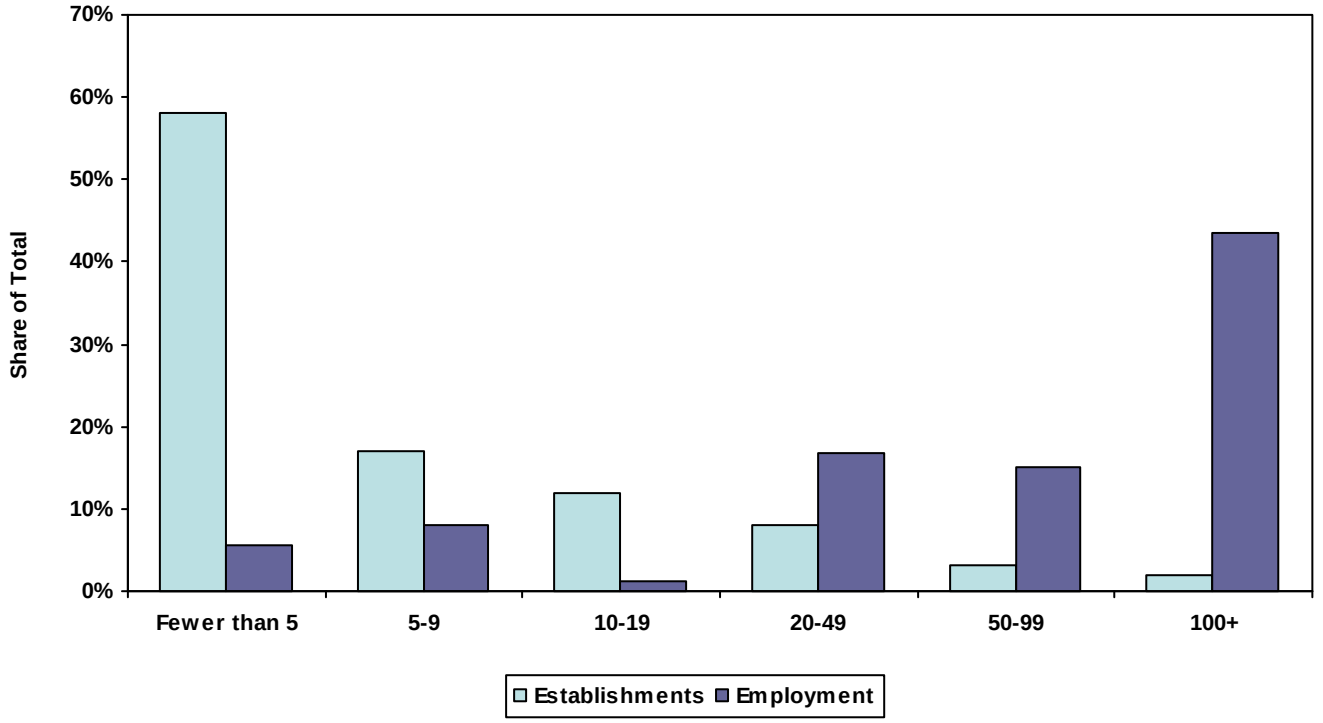
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services, Council of Economic Advisors e = estimate

Figure 38
Utah Payroll Wages by Major Industry Group: 2009e



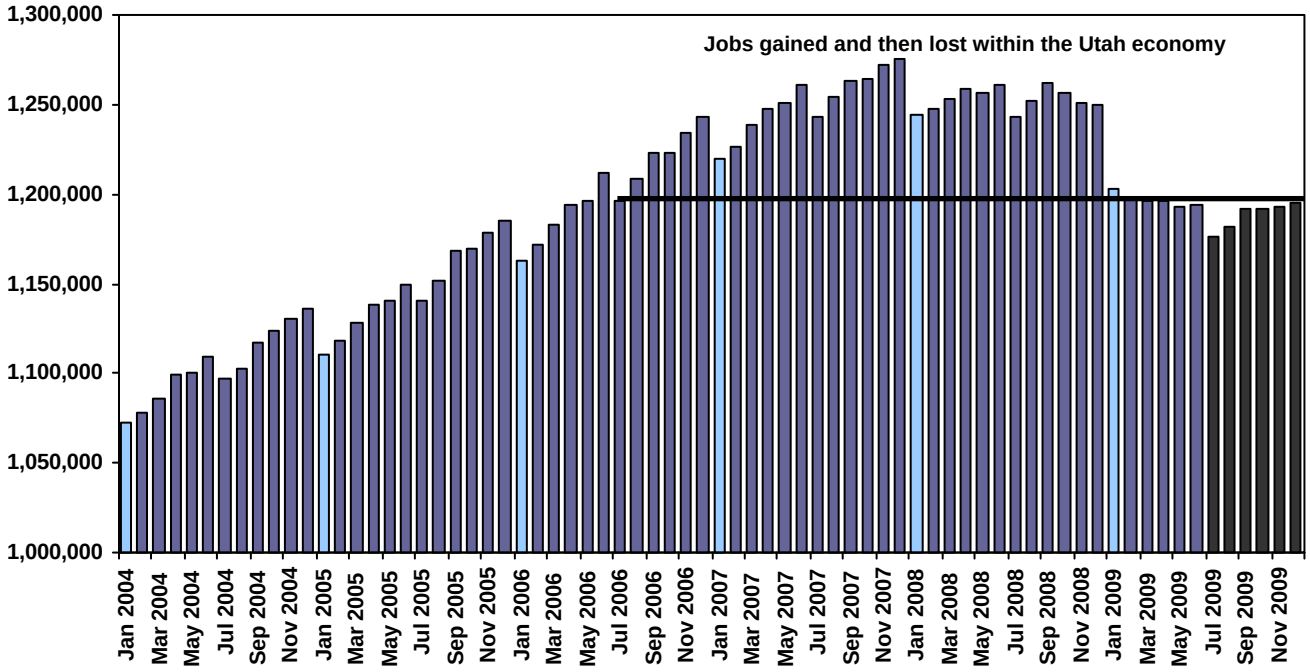
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services e = estimate

Figure 39
Percent of Total Utah Employment by Establishment Size: 2009e



Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services e = estimate

Figure 40
Utah Employment by Month



Note: Data from July 2009 to December 2009 are estimates
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services

Table 23
Utah Average Annual Nonfarm Employment by Industry and Unemployment Rate

	Total Employment														
Year	Number	Percent Change	Absolute Change	Mining	Constru.	Manufact.	Trade, Trans. Utilities	Infor.	Financial Activity	Prof. & Bus Services	Edu. & Health	Leisure & Hospitality	Other Services	Govt.	Unemployment Rate
1950	189,153	3.1	5,653	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	5.5
1951	207,386	9.6	18,233	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	3.3
1952	214,409	3.4	7,023	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	3.2
1953	217,194	1.3	2,785	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	3.3
1954	211,864	-2.5	-5,330	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	5.2
1955	224,007	5.7	12,143	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	4.1
1956	236,225	5.5	12,218	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	3.4
1957	240,577	1.8	4,352	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	3.7
1958	240,816	0.1	239	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	5.3
1959	251,940	4.6	11,124	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	4.6
1960	263,307	4.5	11,367	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	4.8
1961	272,355	3.4	9,048	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	5.3
1962	286,382	5.2	14,027	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	4.9
1963	293,758	2.6	7,376	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	5.4
1964	293,576	-0.1	-182	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	6.0
1965	300,164	2.2	6,588	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	6.1
1966	317,771	5.9	17,607	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	4.9
1967	326,953	2.9	9,182	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	5.2
1968	335,527	2.6	8,574	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	5.4
1969	348,612	3.9	13,085	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	5.2
1970	357,435	2.5	8,823	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	6.1
1971	369,836	3.5	12,401	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	6.6
1972	387,271	4.7	17,435	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	6.3
1973	415,641	7.3	28,370	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	5.8
1974	434,793	4.6	19,152	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	6.1
1975	441,082	1.4	6,289	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	6.5
1976	463,658	5.1	22,576	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	5.7
1977	489,580	5.6	25,922	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	5.3
1978	526,400	7.5	36,820	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	3.8
1979	549,242	4.3	22,842	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	4.3
1980	551,889	0.5	2,647	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	6.3
1981	559,184	1.3	7,295	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	6.7
1982	560,981	0.3	1,797	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	7.8
1983	566,991	1.1	6,010	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	9.2
1984	601,068	6.0	34,077	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	6.5
1985	624,387	3.9	23,319	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	5.9
1986	634,138	1.6	9,751	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	6.0
1987	640,298	1.0	6,160	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	6.4
1988	660,075	3.1	19,777	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	4.9
1989	691,244	4.7	31,169	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	4.6
1990	723,629	4.7	32,385	7,862	28,466	104,221	154,528	17,242	34,804	70,801	66,166	62,636	19,963	156,940	4.3
1991	745,202	3.0	21,573	8,095	32,206	104,445	159,321	17,281	36,803	77,853	66,668	65,814	17,468	159,249	5.0
1992	768,602	3.2	23,488	8,132	35,847	104,181	163,871	19,525	38,713	77,682	70,274	69,716	18,293	162,366	5.0
1993	809,731	5.4	41,129	8,073	40,688	108,406	171,081	18,625	42,826	87,021	74,505	74,113	19,454	164,938	3.9
1994	859,626	6.2	49,895	7,993	49,307	114,008	181,405	20,586	47,182	95,488	77,541	78,435	20,642	167,041	3.7
1995	907,886	5.6	48,260	7,911	56,282	118,930	191,769	22,264	48,449	107,227	80,936	83,290	21,304	169,525	3.6
1996	954,183	5.1	46,297	7,474	61,860	123,535	198,651	26,375	51,775	116,983	84,505	87,472	22,259	173,293	3.5
1997	993,999	4.2	39,816	7,789	65,420	127,728	205,949	27,672	54,154	123,532	88,449	90,471	23,497	179,338	3.1
1998	1,023,480	3.0	29,461	7,690	69,268	129,024	211,587	29,962	56,848	127,926	91,550	91,655	25,128	182,845	3.8
1999	1,048,498	2.4	25,018	7,260	73,364	127,707	215,441	32,861	58,397	134,112	93,868	93,082	26,071	186,330	3.7
2000	1,074,879	2.5	26,381	7,311	72,306	125,788	219,721	35,932	58,730	139,524	104,787	95,287	29,887	184,537	3.4
2001	1,081,685	0.6	6,806	7,209	71,620	122,092	219,954	33,514	62,214	136,646	109,520	98,328	30,471	190,117	4.4
2002	1,073,746	-0.7	-7,939	6,880	67,838	113,873	216,032	31,004	63,352	131,912	113,696	100,943	32,970	195,246	5.7
2003	1,074,131	0.0	385	6,670	67,599	112,291	213,970	30,016	64,674	131,910	118,379	99,634	32,451	196,537	5.7
2004	1,104,328	2.8	30,197	7,083	72,631	114,765	219,212	30,272	65,040	138,220	123,282	102,031	32,915	198,877	5.2
2005	1,148,320	4.0	43,992	8,473	81,685	117,246	225,938	32,105	67,583	146,704	128,605	104,223	33,451	202,307	4.3
2006	1,203,914	4.8	55,594	10,024	95,164	123,064	234,797	32,541	71,469	154,834	134,410	108,477	34,651	204,483	2.9
2007	1,251,282	3.9	47,368	11,034	103,450	127,695	245,672	32,448	74,739	161,022	139,991	112,821	35,542	206,868	2.7
2008	1,252,573	0.1	1,291	12,507	90,469	125,852	247,983	30,747	74,053	162,190	146,619	114,817	35,629	211,709	3.4
2009e	1,191,600	-4.9	-60,973	10,800	70,000	113,000	235,200	29,700	71,400	148,700	152,600	111,300	34,400	214,500	6.5

e = estimate na = not available, due to a change in the industrial coding structure.

Note: Numbers in this table may differ from other tables as not all industrial sectors are listed here.

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services, Workforce Information

Table 24
Utah Average Annual Nonfarm Payroll Employment by County and Major Industry: 2008

	Total	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Trade, Transp., Utilities	Information	Financial Activity	Profess. & Business Services	Education & Health Services	Leisure & Hospitality	Other Services	Government
State Total	1,252,575	12,507	90,469	125,852	247,983	30,747	74,053	162,190	146,619	114,817	35,629	211,709
Beaver	2,103	89	139	64	557	1	52	20	73	353	37	718
Box Elder	20,410	10	1,531	7,941	3,952	102	390	696	1,345	1,453	340	2,650
Cache	50,710	7	2,797	10,866	7,624	577	1,652	5,497	5,298	3,594	1,079	11,719
Carbon	9,684	1,298	359	363	2,318	100	289	542	1,155	778	335	2,147
Daggett	428	0	34	5	36	1	0	1	0	119	2	230
Davis	103,355	139	8,974	9,679	20,797	1,041	4,080	11,888	9,993	9,498	3,081	24,185
Duchesne	8,422	1,623	1,073	217	1,986	197	200	200	407	485	169	1,865
Emery	3,788	678	425	26	973	125	70	105	73	289	131	893
Garfield	2,429	9	63	81	258	133	33	16	290	914	13	619
Grand	4,679	144	313	44	891	37	176	251	300	1,579	77	867
Iron	16,657	67	1,282	1,670	2,997	135	765	1,323	1,667	1,907	368	4,476
Juab	3,340	80	502	513	407	7	86	170	529	319	47	680
Kane	3,171	2	154	113	434	16	135	46	102	945	479	745
Millard	3,996	92	104	191	1,300	17	71	338	318	370	84	1,111
Morgan	1,889	4	418	210	374	2	57	110	80	183	29	422
Piute	353	15	9	0	83	0	5	2	24	48	6	161
Rich	763	19	102	4	73	0	47	26	60	184	43	205
Salt Lake	602,927	2,908	38,514	55,323	125,980	17,214	49,436	96,990	61,098	48,521	18,884	88,059
San Juan	4,235	288	274	107	439	5	60	175	478	683	84	1,642
Sanpete	7,667	104	429	902	1,342	172	239	217	800	462	157	2,843
Sevier	8,140	547	395	414	2,631	75	204	446	743	904	151	1,630
Summit	22,689	90	2,367	611	3,977	243	1,642	1,688	940	8,122	552	2,457
Tooele	15,526	20	709	1,668	2,963	230	342	2,473	1,132	1,327	361	4,301
Uintah	15,279	3,731	1,242	249	3,537	139	600	757	913	1,073	386	2,652
Utah	184,849	53	14,672	18,673	31,200	8,225	6,466	23,189	38,684	13,956	4,337	25,394
Wasatch	6,564	58	1,067	223	1,056	98	270	531	490	1,366	156	1,249
Washington	51,485	261	6,300	3,115	12,098	816	2,126	4,018	7,678	6,834	1,348	6,891
Wayne	1,097	0	104	14	149	2	7	4	276	218	24	299
Weber	95,940	171	6,117	12,566	17,551	1,037	4,553	10,471	11,673	8,333	2,869	20,599

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services, Workforce Information

Table 25
Utah Average Annual Nonfarm Payroll Wages by County and Major Industry: 2008

	Millions of Dollars											
County	Total	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Trade, Trans. & Utilities	Information	Financial Activity	Professional & Business Serv.	Education & Health Serv.	Leisure & Hospitality	Other Services	Government
State Total	$46,912.6	$869.2	$3,559.3	$5,844.5	$8,589.1	$1,437.6	$3,469.0	$7,225.9	$4,944.4	$1,784.2	$996.9	$8,192.6
Beaver	58.9	3.7	3.9	2.5	19.7	0.0	1.3	0.4	1.7	4.1	0.9	20.8
Box Elder	877.2	0.3	51.8	537.3	116.9	1.9	11.5	16.0	33.2	15.0	8.5	84.9
Cache	1,449.5	0.1	78.4	408.9	173.3	15.2	47.3	166.2	140.1	41.7	26.7	351.6
Carbon	358.4	101.6	17.5	16.2	79.8	2.1	8.0	17.6	30.5	8.0	9.1	67.9
Daggett	13.4	0.0	1.6	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	8.1
Davis	3,703.3	6.1	358.4	385.7	640.1	46.8	133.5	503.7	318.5	116.1	79.7	1,114.6
Duchesne	367.7	119.0	53.3	10.9	80.3	7.6	5.9	8.7	13.2	5.2	5.8	57.8
Emery	150.8	39.6	17.6	0.9	46.4	4.2	1.5	4.3	1.3	3.2	6.2	25.4
Garfield	58.5	0.5	1.3	1.7	5.3	5.4	0.7	0.3	7.9	15.2	0.3	19.9
Grand	126.4	9.3	9.9	1.2	24.2	1.1	4.6	7.9	9.6	25.9	2.0	30.8
Iron	443.4	1.3	36.6	59.6	75.1	3.0	29.4	30.5	44.6	21.8	9.7	132.0
Juab	102.2	3.3	22.0	19.9	10.7	0.1	2.1	8.5	10.6	3.6	1.6	20.1
Kane	79.6	0.1	4.3	4.1	9.0	0.4	3.5	0.9	3.0	15.2	15.8	23.2
Millard	131.9	5.0	2.4	7.4	53.5	0.6	1.8	11.4	10.1	3.5	2.3	33.9
Morgan	60.0	0.1	12.7	10.5	14.6	0.1	1.7	4.4	1.6	1.7	0.9	11.8
Piute	8.0	0.6	0.3	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.1	4.1
Rich	19.5	2.1	3.1	0.2	1.3	0.0	1.1	0.6	1.8	2.4	0.8	6.2
Salt Lake	25,103.2	236.8	1,683.8	2,664.5	4,967.8	777.1	2,581.4	4,697.0	2,319.8	846.9	560.1	3,767.9
San Juan	122.4	16.2	7.7	2.6	8.4	0.1	1.5	4.5	15.0	10.4	2.0	53.9
Sanpete	189.9	6.9	11.6	25.4	26.7	6.9	6.9	3.8	20.5	3.7	4.2	73.3
Sevier	235.5	27.8	9.7	13.8	74.8	2.2	6.4	14.3	21.1	9.5	4.1	51.8
Summit	751.1	5.3	94.2	30.5	117.0	10.8	79.0	86.8	30.6	189.0	17.7	90.4
Tooele	585.3	0.9	22.4	74.4	86.7	7.5	10.6	131.5	33.3	17.8	8.8	191.5
Uintah	680.5	256.9	55.8	8.1	150.5	4.5	32.1	28.9	24.6	13.9	12.8	92.3
Utah	6,290.4	2.8	526.4	865.3	920.3	481.6	245.0	1,009.9	1,123.3	178.8	109.2	827.9
Wasatch	200.8	3.5	36.4	7.6	30.0	3.4	8.7	22.2	15.5	22.9	4.1	46.5
Washington	1,497.9	6.1	196.0	105.5	344.9	24.7	71.7	127.4	269.4	98.8	31.7	221.8
Wayne	27.9	0.0	4.1	0.3	2.9	0.0	0.2	0.1	8.2	2.4	0.5	9.2
Weber	3,218.9	13.2	235.9	579.6	505.9	30.6	171.5	317.9	434.6	105.0	71.2	753.5

Note: Totals differ in this table from other tables due to different release dates or data sources.

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services, Workforce Information

Table 26
Utah Average Monthly Wage by Industry

Dollars	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Average Nonfarm Wage	$2,114	$2,207	$2,291	$2,401	$2,470	$2,510	$2,551	$2,641	$2,736	$2,883	$3,043	$3,121
Mining	3,658	3,752	3,759	3,997	4,264	4,122	4,243	4,606	4,778	5,240	5,664	5,791
Construction	2,209	2,279	2,370	2,481	2,536	2,563	2,544	2,589	2,695	2,959	3,136	3,279
Manufacturing	2,616	2,684	2,767	2,915	3,020	3,068	3,159	3,216	3,312	3,470	3,666	3,870
Trade, Trans., Utilities	2,047	2,112	2,245	2,322	2,335	2,395	2,424	2,537	2,608	2,739	2,936	2,886
Information	2,797	2,929	3,303	3,506	3,369	3,329	3,342	3,489	3,752	3,658	3,840	3,896
Financial Activity	2,511	2,728	2,754	2,925	3,045	3,139	3,274	3,420	3,574	3,729	3,910	3,904
Professional & Business Serv.	2,341	2,474	2,602	2,720	2,836	2,814	2,889	3,001	3,107	3,312	3,509	3,713
Education & Health Serv.	1,996	2,061	2,099	2,210	2,253	2,294	2,352	2,436	2,530	2,670	2,741	2,810
Leisure & Hospitality	796	848	888	958	1,021	1,115	1,048	1,070	1,117	1,194	1,258	1,295
Other Services	1,453	1,532	1,591	1,639	1,843	1,854	1,880	1,960	2,018	2,130	2,192	2,332
Government	2,185	2,264	2,304	2,417	2,544	2,653	2,696	2,781	2,847	2,962	3,121	3,225

Percent Change	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Average Nonfarm Wage	3.7%	3.8%	4.8%	2.8%	1.6%	1.6%	3.5%	3.6%	5.4%	5.5%	2.6%
Natural Res. & Mining	0.6	0.2	6.3	6.7	-3.3	2.9	8.6	3.7	9.7	8.1	2.2
Construction	5.5	4.0	4.7	2.2	1.1	-0.7	1.8	4.1	9.8	6.0	4.5
Manufacturing	3.7	3.1	5.4	3.6	1.6	3.0	1.8	3.0	4.8	5.6	5.6
Trade, Trans., Utilities	2.1	6.3	3.4	0.6	2.6	1.2	4.7	2.8	5.0	7.2	-1.7
Information	4.7	12.8	6.1	-3.9	-1.2	0.4	4.4	7.5	-2.5	5.0	1.5
Financial Activity	5.5	0.9	6.2	4.1	3.1	4.3	4.5	4.5	4.3	4.9	-0.2
Professional & Business Serv.	4.9	5.2	4.5	4.3	-0.8	2.7	3.9	3.5	6.6	5.9	5.8
Education & Health Serv.	2.9	1.8	5.3	1.9	1.8	2.5	3.6	3.9	5.5	2.7	2.5
Leisure & Hospitality	4.6	4.7	7.9	6.6	9.2	-6.0	2.1	4.4	6.9	5.4	2.9
Other Services	5.8	3.9	3.0	12.5	0.6	1.4	4.3	3.0	5.6	2.9	6.4
Government	3.6	1.8	4.9	5.3	4.3	1.6	3.2	2.4	4.0	5.4	3.3

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services, Workforce Information

Table 27
Utah Population, Labor Force, Nonfarm Jobs and Wages

	2006	2007	2008	2009e	2010f	Percent Change 2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Civilian Labor Force	1,318,473	1,356,550	1,383,743	1,380,500	1,401,800	2.9	2.0	-0.2	1.5
Employed Persons	1,279,453	1,319,784	1,336,156	1,291,400	1,306,700	3.2	1.2	-3.3	1.2
Unemployed Persons	39,020	36,766	47,587	89,100	95,100	-5.8	29.4	87.2	6.7
Unemployment Rate	3.0	2.7	3.4	6.5	6.8				
U.S. Rate	4.6	4.6	5.8	9.2	10.0				
Total Nonfarm Jobs	1,203,914	1,251,282	1,252,573	1,191,600	1,170,400	3.9	0.1	-4.9	-1.8
Mining	10,024	11,034	12,507	10,800	10,000	10.1	13.3	-13.6	-7.4
Construction	95,162	103,450	90,469	70,000	60,500	8.7	-12.5	-22.6	-13.6
Manufacturing	123,064	127,695	125,852	113,000	106,200	3.8	-1.4	-10.2	-6.0
Trade, Trans., Utilities	234,797	245,672	247,983	235,200	232,400	4.6	0.9	-5.2	-1.2
Information	32,541	32,448	30,746	29,700	29,000	-0.3	-5.2	-3.4	-2.4
Financial Activity	71,469	74,739	74,053	71,400	70,700	4.6	-0.9	-3.6	-1.0
Professional & Business Services	154,834	161,022	162,189	148,700	143,200	4.0	0.7	-8.3	-3.7
Education & Health Services	134,410	139,991	146,619	152,600	158,300	4.2	4.7	4.1	3.7
Leisure & Hospitality	108,477	112,821	114,817	111,300	110,000	4.0	1.8	-3.1	-1.2
Other Services	34,651	35,542	35,629	34,400	34,500	2.6	0.2	-3.4	0.3
Government	204,483	206,868	211,709	214,500	215,600	1.2	2.3	1.3	0.5
Goods-producing	228,250	242,179	228,828	193,800	176,700	6.1	-5.5	-15.3	-8.8
Service-producing	975,662	1,009,103	1,023,745	997,800	993,700	3.4	1.5	-2.5	-0.4
Percent Svc.-producing	81.0%	80.6%	81.7%	83.7%	84.9%				
U.S. Nonfarm Job Growth %	1.7	1.8	1.1	-0.1	-1.5				
Total Nonfarm Wages (millions)	$41,647	$45,691	$46,913	$45,000	$44,870	9.7	2.7	-4.1	-0.3
Average Annual Wage	$34,593	$36,515	$37,453	$37,764	$38,337	5.6	2.6	0.8	1.5
Average Monthly Wage	$2,883	$3,043	$3,121	$3,147	$3,195	5.6	2.6	0.8	1.5
Establishments (first quarter)	82,875	83,292	85,006	83,300	83,800				

e = estimate
f = forecast

Note: Numbers in this table may differ from other tables as not all industrial sectors are listed here.

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services, Workforce Information

Table 28
Utah's Civilian Labor Force and Components by County: 2008 Annual Averages

County	Civilian Labor Force	Total Employed	Total Unemployed	Unemployment Rate
State Total	1,383,743	1,336,156	47,587	3.4
Beaver	3,130	3,025	105	3.4
Box Elder	24,112	23,182	930	3.9
Cache	61,146	59,508	1,638	2.7
Carbon	10,074	9,643	431	4.3
Daggett	472	454	18	3.8
Davis	146,771	141,988	4,783	3.3
Duchesne	10,257	9,993	264	2.6
Emery	5,192	5,004	188	3.6
Garfield	2,846	2,678	168	5.9
Grand	5,348	5,050	298	5.6
Iron	21,194	20,300	894	4.2
Juab	4,191	3,982	209	5.0
Kane	3,528	3,387	141	4.0
Millard	6,104	5,907	197	3.2
Morgan	4,047	3,917	130	3.2
Piute	911	886	25	2.7
Rich	1,441	1,405	36	2.5
Salt Lake	564,234	545,688	18,546	3.3
San Juan	5,079	4,773	306	6.0
Sanpete	11,241	10,791	450	4.0
Sevier	9,796	9,419	377	3.8
Summit	22,307	21,589	718	3.2
Tooele	27,617	26,580	1,037	3.8
Uintah	18,581	18,168	413	2.2
Utah	224,995	217,686	7,309	3.2
Wasatch	10,487	10,116	371	3.5
Washington	62,495	59,639	2,856	4.6
Wayne	1,404	1,330	74	5.3
Weber	114,748	110,069	4,679	4.1

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services, Workforce Information

Table 29
Utah's Largest Nonfarm Employers: 2008

Firm Name	Business	Employment Range
Intermountain Health Care (IHC)	Healthcare	20,000+
State of Utah	State Government	20,000+
University of Utah (Incl. Hospital)	Higher Education	15,000-19,999
Brigham Young University	Higher Education	15,000-19,999
Wal-Mart Stores	Discount Department Store	15,000-19,999
Hill Air Force Base	Federal Government	10,000-14,999
Granite School District	Public Education	7,000-9,999
Jordan School District	Public Education	7,000-9,999
Davis County School District	Public Education	7,000-9,999
Utah State University	Higher Education	5,000-6,999
Kroger Group Cooperative	Retail Stores	5,000-6,999
Salt Lake County	Local Government	5,000-6,999
Alpine School District	Public Education	5,000-6,999
U.S. Department of Treasury	Federal Government	5,000-6,999
U.S. Postal Service	Federal Government	5,000-6,999
ATK Launch Systems	Aerospace Equipment Manufacturing	4,000-4,999
Albertsons	Grocery Stores	4,000-4,999
Zions First National Bank	Banking	4,000-4,999
Convergys	Telemarketing Services	3,000-3,999
Weber County School District	Public Education	3,000-3,999
Wells Fargo	Banking	3,000-3,999
Delta Airlines	Air Transportation	3,000-3,999
Salt Lake City School District	Public Education	3,000-3,999
SkyWest Airlines	Air Transportation	3,000-3,999
United Parcel Service	Courier Service	3,000-3,999
Nebo School District	Public Education	3,000-3,999
Autoliv ASP (Morton Int'l)	Automotive Components Manufacturing	3,000-3,999
Salt Lake City Corporation	Local Government	3,000-3,999
Home Depot	Home Improvement Center	3,000-3,999
Discover Products	Consumer Loans	2,000-2,999
Washington County School District	Public Education	2,000-2,999
Weber State University	Higher Education	2,000-2,999
Qwest Corporation	Telephone Service/Communications	2,000-2,999
Salt Lake Community College	Higher Education	2,000-2,999
L3 Communications	Electronics Manufacturing	2,000-2,999
Harmons	Grocery Stores	2,000-2,999
Teleperformance USA	Telemarketing Services	2,000-2,999
Utah Valley State College	Higher Education	2,000-2,999
Costco Wholesale	Retail Warehouse Club	2,000-2,999
Sizzler Office	Restaurants	2,000-2,999
Target Corporation	Discount Department Store	2,000-2,999
PacificCorp (Rocky Mountain Power)	Electric Utility	2,000-2,999
ARUP	Medical Laboratory	2,000-2,999
Macey's	Grocery Stores	2,000-2,999

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services, Workforce Information

Table 30
Employment Status of Utah's Civilian Noninstitutional Population by Sex & Age: 2008 Annual Averages

	Civilian Noninstitutional Population	Civilian Labor Force			Unemployment		U.S. Civilian Labor Force % of Population
		Number	Percent of Population	Total Employment	Number	Rate	
Total	1,933,000	1,374,000	71.1	1,326,000	48,000	3.5	66.0
16 to 19 years	160,000	86,000	54.0	77,000	9,000	10.5	40.2
20 to 24 years	224,000	180,000	80.3	169,000	11,000	6.1	74.4
25 to 34 years	462,000	375,000	81.1	363,000	12,000	3.2	83.3
35 to 44 years	321,000	267,000	83.2	260,000	7,000	2.6	84.1
45 to 54 years	307,000	255,000	82.8	249,000	6,000	2.4	81.9
55 to 64 years	239,000	167,000	69.8	164,000	3,000	1.8	64.5
65 and over	220,000	45,000	20.4	44,000	1,000	2.2	16.8
Men							
Total	966,000	787,000	81.5	754,000	33,000	4.2	73.0
16 to 19 years	84,000	47,000	56.0	40,000	7,000	14.9	40.1
20 to 24 years	106,000	92,000	87.0	86,000	6,000	6.5	78.7
25 to 34 years	244,000	231,000	94.7	222,000	9,000	3.9	91.5
35 to 44 years	163,000	158,000	96.8	153,000	5,000	3.2	92.2
45 to 54 years	155,000	142,000	91.5	137,000	5,000	3.5	88.0
55 to 64 years	113,000	87,000	76.7	85,000	2,000	2.3	70.4
Women							
Total	968,000	588,000	60.7	571,000	17,000	2.9	59.5
16 to 19 years	76,000	40,000	51.8	36,000	4,000	10.0	40.2
20 to 24 years	118,000	87,000	74.3	84,000	3,000	3.4	70.0
25 to 34 years	219,000	144,000	65.9	141,000	3,000	2.1	75.2
35 to 44 years	158,000	110,000	69.2	107,000	3,000	2.7	76.1
45 to 54 years	153,000	113,000	73.9	111,000	2,000	1.8	76.1
55 to 64 years	126,000	80,000	63.7	79,000	1,000	1.3	59.1
Hispanic Origin	192,000	147,000	76.5	139,000	8,000	5.4	68.5
Men	105,000	94,000	89.2	89,000	5,000	5.3	80.2
Woman	87,000	54,000	61.2	50,000	4,000	7.4	56.2

Notes:
1. Totals may not add due to rounding.
2. Numbers in this tables differ from other tables due to different data sources.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, http://stats.bls.gov/lau/ptable14full2007.pdf

Personal Income

Overview
Total personal income (TPI) is the sum of all individual personal income in a given region. There are three components of TPI: 1) earnings by place of work; 2) income from dividends, interest and rent (DIR); and, 3) income from transfer payments, such as social security, welfare and pensions. The largest component of TPI is typically earnings by place of work, which consists of the total earnings from farm and nonfarm industries including contributions for social insurance. Per capita income (PCI) is a region's total personal income divided by its total population. Personal income and per capita earnings data are reported quarterly by the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis.

2009 Summary
In 2009, Utah's TPI was an estimated $86.3 billion, a 1.3% decrease from the 2008 estimate of $87.4 billion. Utah fared somewhat better than the nation, which experienced a decline in TPI of 2.2% in 2009. These declines at both the state and national levels reflect the economic recession that began in December of 2007. The main business cycle indicators (industrial production, real income, employment, and retail sales) all dropped below the average decline of the past six recessions. Early signs indicate the current recession has ended, but it lasted much longer than the 16-month average of previous recessions, and its effects will continue to be felt as unemployment continues to climb and the economy slowly returns to its pre-recession levels. With a young, well-educated population, diversified high-tech industry, growing tourism industry, and business-friendly conditions Utah is expected to recover with the nation.

Utah's estimated 2009 PCI was approximately $30,758 down 3.9% from the 2008 level of $31,994. Utah's PCI was only 79.2% of the national PCI in 2009, one of the lowest shares of the past fifteen years. The state's PCI remains weak against the national average as a result of two factors: 1) Utah's average wages are generally below the national average due to the youth of the state's labor force; and, 2) Utah's population is the nation's youngest, its household size is the largest, and, Utah is currently undergoing a baby boom. As a result, Utah's low PCI reflects the relatively larger proportion of non-wage earners in the denominator.

In 2008, Utah's TPI was $87.4 billion of which $69.9 billion (about 80%) can be attributed to earnings by place of work. Of this amount, an estimated 58% came from wages, 13.9% came from supplements to wages and salaries, and 8.2% came from proprietors' income. Estimated PCI was $31,994—well below the national average of $40,208.

Composition of Total Personal Income. Private sector nonfarm earnings accounted for 81.6% of earnings by place of work, while earnings from public sector made up 18.1%. Earnings from government employment increased slightly in 2008, and were higher than the national average (16.9%).

In 2008, Utah's income from DIR increased to $15.3 billion and income from transfer payments was $10.1 billion. These two factors distinguish the economic composition of Utah from that of the nation. Utah's income from DIR is slightly lower than the national average (17.5% vs. 18% nationally). But the more significant difference is that Utah transfer payments comprise a much smaller portion of TPI than the national average (11.6% in Utah vs. 15.3% nationally). Thus, Utahns rely more on wage earnings for income than their counterparts nationally, but that gap is narrowing.

In 2008, most wages were earned in the public sector, 18.1% of the total, up slightly from 2007, as compared to 16.9% nationally. It was followed by trade, transportation, and utilities, which produced 17.5% of Utah's wage earnings in 2008. Although this sector employed more workers, the wage levels were considerably lower than those paid in the government sector. Professional and business services provided 14.7% of Utah's wages, a noticeable increase above the 2006 share of 14.0%. Manufacturing's share dropped slightly to 11.5% of Utah's wage earnings and 10.9% nationally.

Per Capita Personal Income. According to the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Utah's 2008 per capita personal income was $31,994, ranking Utah 49th among the 50 states and Washington, D.C. During the 1970s, Utah's PCI ranged between 83.0% and 85.7% of the nation's PCI. However, from 1977 to 1989, it dropped 10 percentage points to 75.6%. After increasing slightly, Utah PCI as a percent of national PCI is beginning to decline again, most likely due to the increasing number of young non-wage earners in the state, as opposed to the increasing average age nationwide.

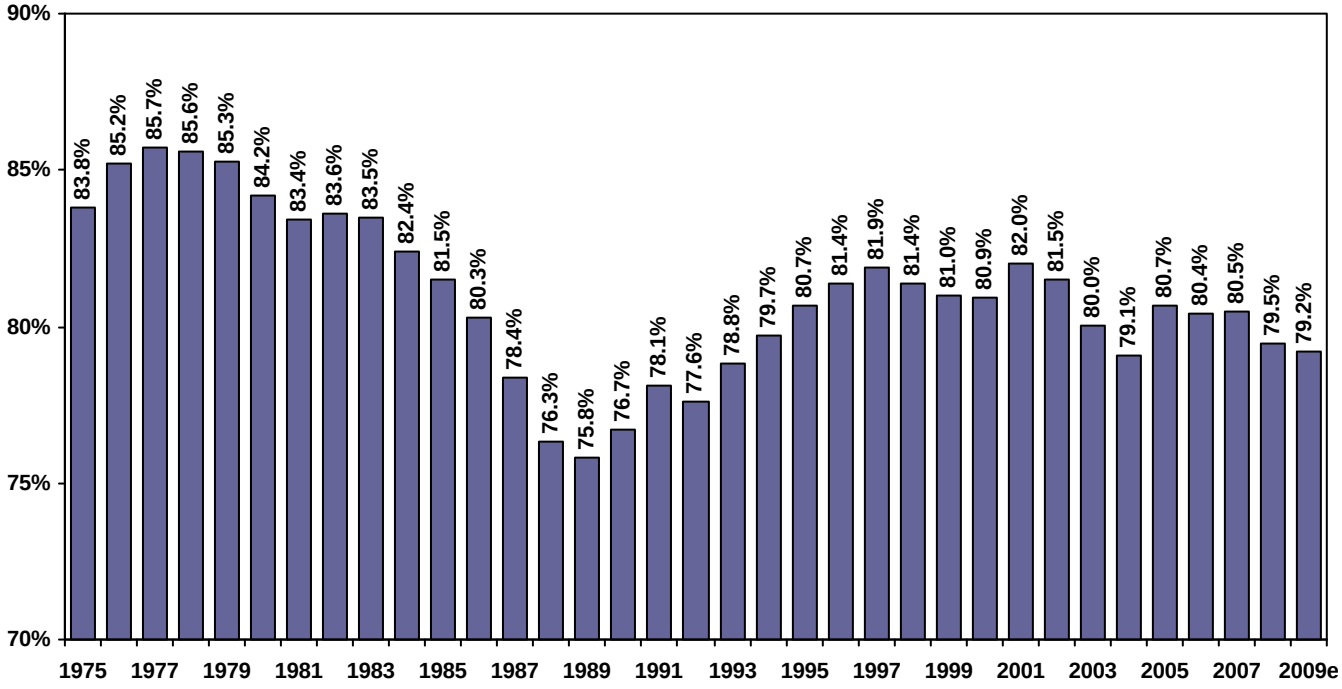
Personal and Per Capita Income by County. For most counties in Utah, personal income grew in 2008. Duchesne and Uintah counties—both heavily tied to the energy industry—showed the largest increases in personal income of 19.6% and 11.6%, respectively, followed by Rich County (9.4%) and Cache County (5.9%). Utah's major metropolitan counties showed little growth over 2007.

In 2008, Summit County had an estimated per capita income of $60,233, the highest in the state. It was followed by Duchesne ($37,886) and Salt Lake ($36,650) counties. San Juan County ($16,865) had the lowest per capita income—only 59.8% of the Utah average. Only Summit County per capita income exceeded the national average ($40,208).

2010 Outlook
Utah's total personal income is expected to decrease by 1.3% in 2009, a remarkable change from the high rates of the previous four years. The recent decline in personal income was

softened by the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act which stimulated the Utah economy and boosted transfer receipts. Although the recession may be over, weak labor market and tight credit conditions will slow the recovery Current economic conditions in Utah suggest that personal income growth should improve in 2010.

Figure 41
Utah Per Capita Personal Income as a Percent of the United States



Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis; Governor's Office of Planning and Budget

Table 31
Components of Utah's Total Personal Income

Components	Millions of Dollars 2007r	Millions of Dollars 2008p	Percent Change 2007-2008	2008 Percent Distribution Utah	2008 Percent Distribution U.S.	Industry Distribution Utah	Industry Distribution U.S.
Personal income	$84,709	$87,411	3.2%	100%	100%		
Earnings by place of work	68,376	69,933	2.3	80.0	74.7		
less: Personal contrb. for social insurance	7,767	7,974	2.7	9.1	8.1		
plus: Adjustment for residence	36	41	14.2	0.0	0.0		
equals: Net earnings by place of residence	60,645	62,000	2.2	70.9	66.6		
plus: Dividends, interest, and rent	14,880	15,288	2.7	17.5	18.0		
plus: Transfer payments	9,184	10,124	10.2	11.6	15.3		
Components of earnings	68,376	69,934	2.3	80.0	74.7		
Wage and salary disbursements	49,375	50,680	2.6	58.0	53.5		
Supplements to wages and salaries	11,779	12,114	2.8	13.9	12.2		
Proprietors' income	7,221	7,139	-1.1	8.2	9.1		
Farm proprietors' income	29	66	126.0	0.1	0.4		
Nonfarm proprietors' income	7,192	7,073	-1.7	8.1	8.7		
Earnings by industry	68,376	69,933	2.3	80.0	74.7	100%	100%
Farm earnings	203	233	14.9	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.8
Nonfarm earnings	68,173	69,699	2.2	79.7	74.1	99.7	99.2
Private earnings	56,139	57,052	1.6	65.3	61.4	81.6	82.2
Natural Resources and Mining	1,121	1,285	14.6	1.5	1.1	1.8	1.5
Construction	6,289	5,718	-9.1	6.5	4.6	8.2	6.1
Manufacturing	7,692	8,043	4.6	9.2	8.1	11.5	10.9
Durable goods	5,324	5,530	3.9	6.3	5.2	7.9	7.0
Nondurable goods	2,367	2,513	6.1	2.9	2.9	3.6	3.9
Trade, Transportation, Utilities	12,234	12,236	0.0	14.0	11.8	17.5	15.8
Wholesale trade	3,217	3,343	3.9	3.8	4.0	4.8	5.3
Retail trade	5,470	5,413	-1.0	6.2	4.7	7.7	6.2
Information	1,859	1,880	1.1	2.2	2.5	2.7	3.4
Financial Activities	5,274	5,243	-0.6	6.0	6.9	7.5	9.3
Professional & Business Services	9,787	10,262	4.9	11.7	11.9	14.7	16.0
Educational & Health Services	6,344	6,746	6.3	7.7	8.6	9.6	11.5
Leisure & Hospitality	2,530	2,654	4.9	3.0	3.1	3.8	4.2
Other Services	3,010	3,184	5.8	3.6	2.8	4.6	3.8
Government and government enterprises	12,034	12,647	5.1	14.5	12.6	18.1	16.9
Federal, civilian	3,136	3,142	0.2	3.6	2.3	4.5	3.1
Military	911	949	4.2	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.7
State	3,646	3,886	6.6	4.4	2.5	5.6	3.3
Local	4,341	4,670	7.6	5.3	6.5	6.7	8.8

r = revised
p= preliminary

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, November 2009

Table 32
Personal and Per Capita Income

Year	Total Personal Income (Millions of Dollars) Utah	U.S.	Utah as % of U.S.	Annual Growth Rates Utah	U.S.	Per Capita Personal Income (Dollars) Utah	U.S.	Utah as % of U.S.
1960	$1,827	$411,500	0.44%			$2,030	$2,269	89.5%
1961	1,951	429,000	0.45%	6.8%	4.3%	2,084	2,327	89.6%
1962	2,131	456,700	0.47%	9.3%	6.5%	2,225	2,440	91.2%
1963	2,214	479,600	0.46%	3.9%	5.0%	2,273	2,527	89.9%
1964	2,326	514,600	0.45%	5.1%	7.3%	2,378	2,672	89.0%
1965	2,462	555,700	0.44%	5.9%	8.0%	2,485	2,850	87.2%
1966	2,615	603,900	0.43%	6.2%	8.7%	2,592	3,062	84.7%
1967	2,763	648,300	0.43%	5.6%	7.4%	2,711	3,254	83.3%
1968	2,974	712,000	0.42%	7.7%	9.8%	2,890	3,538	81.7%
1969	3,251	772,084	0.42%	9.3%	8.4%	3,105	3,836	80.9%
1970	3,611	832,238	0.43%	11.1%	7.8%	3,389	4,084	83.0%
1971	4,016	897,559	0.45%	11.2%	7.8%	3,649	4,340	84.1%
1972	4,505	987,073	0.46%	12.2%	10.0%	3,971	4,717	84.2%
1973	5,045	1,105,426	0.46%	12.0%	12.0%	4,316	5,230	82.5%
1974	5,680	1,217,673	0.47%	12.6%	10.2%	4,738	5,708	83.0%
1975	6,384	1,329,714	0.48%	12.4%	9.2%	5,173	6,172	83.8%
1976	7,322	1,469,355	0.50%	14.7%	10.5%	5,755	6,754	85.2%
1977	8,351	1,626,621	0.51%	14.0%	10.7%	6,344	7,402	85.7%
1978	9,625	1,830,836	0.53%	15.3%	12.6%	7,055	8,243	85.6%
1979	11,034	2,052,037	0.54%	14.6%	12.1%	7,792	9,138	85.3%
1980	12,506	2,292,903	0.55%	13.3%	11.7%	8,492	10,091	84.2%
1981	14,165	2,572,070	0.55%	13.3%	12.2%	9,347	11,209	83.4%
1982	15,510	2,757,048	0.56%	9.5%	7.2%	9,953	11,901	83.6%
1983	16,756	2,941,857	0.57%	8.0%	6.7%	10,506	12,583	83.5%
1984	18,448	3,256,048	0.57%	10.1%	10.7%	11,371	13,807	82.4%
1985	19,593	3,482,520	0.56%	6.2%	7.0%	11,926	14,637	81.5%
1986	20,490	3,683,091	0.56%	4.6%	5.8%	12,322	15,338	80.3%
1987	21,231	3,909,771	0.54%	3.6%	6.2%	12,652	16,137	78.4%
1988	22,236	4,216,123	0.53%	4.7%	7.8%	13,162	17,244	76.3%
1989	23,782	4,541,996	0.52%	7.0%	7.7%	13,941	18,402	75.8%
1990	25,704	4,831,282	0.53%	8.1%	6.4%	14,847	19,354	76.7%
1991	27,549	5,013,484	0.55%	7.2%	3.8%	15,479	19,818	78.1%
1992	29,636	5,335,268	0.56%	7.6%	6.4%	16,135	20,799	77.6%
1993	31,978	5,558,374	0.58%	7.9%	4.2%	16,845	21,385	78.8%
1994	34,848	5,866,796	0.59%	9.0%	5.5%	17,775	22,297	79.7%
1995	37,795	6,194,245	0.61%	8.5%	5.6%	18,765	23,262	80.7%
1996	41,151	6,584,404	0.62%	8.9%	6.3%	19,899	24,442	81.4%
1997	44,518	6,994,388	0.64%	8.2%	6.2%	21,001	25,654	81.9%
1998	48,057	7,519,327	0.64%	8.0%	7.5%	22,188	27,258	81.4%
1999	50,555	7,906,131	0.64%	5.2%	5.1%	22,943	28,333	81.0%
2000	55,025	8,554,866	0.64%	8.8%	8.2%	24,519	30,318	80.9%
2001	58,505	8,878,830	0.66%	6.3%	3.8%	25,536	31,149	82.0%
2002	59,874	9,054,781	0.66%	2.3%	2.0%	25,648	31,470	81.5%
2003	61,487	9,369,072	0.66%	2.7%	3.5%	25,830	32,284	80.0%
2004	65,453	9,928,790	0.66%	6.5%	6.0%	26,827	33,899	79.1%
2005	71,533	10,476,669	0.68%	9.3%	5.5%	28,599	35,447	80.7%
2006	78,382	11,256,516	0.70%	9.6%	7.4%	30,320	37,728	80.4%
2007	84,709	11,879,836	0.71%	8.1%	5.5%	31,739	39,430	80.5%
2008	87,411	12,225,589	0.71%	3.2%	2.9%	31,944	40,208	79.4%
2009e	86,275	11,956,626	0.72%	-1.3%	-2.2%	30,758	38,845	79.2%

BEA revised estimates for 1969-2008
e = estimate

Sources:
1. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis 1960-2008
2. Utah Department of Workforce Services

Table 33
Total Personal Income by County

	Millions of Dollars				Percent Change		
	2005r	2006r	2007p	2008p	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
County Average	$2,491	$2,700	$2,844	$2,960	8.4%	5.3%	4.1%
Beaver	173.8	146.6	165.1	173.3	-15.7%	12.6%	5.0%
Box Elder	1,073.3	1,151.0	1,237.7	1,299.0	7.2%	7.5%	5.0%
Cache	2,268.1	2,355.8	2,493.2	2,640.9	3.9%	5.8%	5.9%
Carbon	522.6	551.9	563.3	591.4	5.6%	2.1%	5.0%
Daggett	17.2	17.8	18.4	18.0	3.5%	3.4%	-2.2%
Davis	7,851.9	8,527.4	9,069.3	9,425.5	8.6%	6.4%	3.9%
Duchesne	392.9	460.0	534.1	638.8	17.1%	16.1%	19.6%
Emery	229.9	243.6	244.4	241.9	6.0%	0.3%	-1.0%
Garfield	104.5	105.3	109.4	113.2	0.8%	3.9%	3.5%
Grand	220.5	235.2	243.6	255.1	6.7%	3.6%	4.7%
Iron	814.2	890.1	917.0	931.6	9.3%	3.0%	1.6%
Juab	193.8	204.6	214.1	213.7	5.6%	4.6%	-0.2%
Kane	163.6	179.5	193.0	192.7	9.7%	7.5%	-0.2%
Millard	278.9	280.3	314.1	322.5	0.5%	12.1%	2.7%
Morgan	199.8	217.0	234.0	241.1	8.6%	7.8%	3.0%
Piute	31.7	29.5	33.9	35.4	-6.9%	14.9%	4.4%
Rich	49.4	51.9	55.3	60.5	5.1%	6.6%	9.4%
Salt Lake	31,825.1	34,545.7	35,993.0	37,479.7	8.5%	4.2%	4.1%
San Juan	222.1	229.4	248.2	253.9	3.3%	8.2%	2.3%
Sanpete	422.9	440.5	475.1	501.1	4.2%	7.9%	5.5%
Sevier	402.3	430.4	453.4	472.9	7.0%	5.3%	4.3%
Summit	1,853.5	2,003.8	2,094.9	2,174.4	8.1%	4.5%	3.8%
Tooele	1,136.2	1,239.7	1,354.4	1,415.6	9.1%	9.3%	4.5%
Uintah	640.7	761.2	855.8	955.1	18.8%	12.4%	11.6%
Utah	9,590.1	10,435.7	11,121.3	11,578.2	8.8%	6.6%	4.1%
Wasatch	457.1	509.0	548.6	563.1	11.4%	7.8%	2.6%
Washington	2,775.7	3,072.4	3,204.7	3,194.3	10.7%	4.3%	-0.3%
Wayne	54.9	52.6	59.4	61.6	-4.2%	12.9%	3.7%
Weber	5,780.7	6,230.5	6,569.3	6,845.8	7.8%	5.4%	4.2%

r = revised
p = preliminary

Sources:
1. 2005-2007: U.S. Dept. of Commerce, BEA, November 2009
2. 2008: Utah Department of Workforce Services, Workforce Information, November 2009

Table 34
Total Per Capita Personal Income by County

	2005r	2006r	2007p	2008p	Percent Change 2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
County Average	$25,642	$26,591	$27,746	$28,196	3.7%	4.3%	1.6%
Beaver	28,635	24,074	27,240	28,124	-15.9%	13.2%	3.2%
Box Elder	23,371	24,649	25,898	26,502	5.5%	5.1%	2.3%
Cache	21,685	22,141	22,874	23,450	2.1%	3.3%	2.5%
Carbon	27,238	28,763	28,730	30,252	5.6%	-0.1%	5.3%
Daggett	18,691	19,005	19,941	19,190	1.7%	4.9%	-3.8%
Davis	29,109	30,590	31,518	31,915	5.1%	3.0%	1.3%
Duchesne	25,939	29,800	32,996	37,886	14.9%	10.7%	14.8%
Emery	22,214	23,694	23,572	23,016	6.7%	-0.5%	-2.4%
Garfield	24,075	23,949	24,167	24,302	-0.5%	0.9%	0.6%
Grand	24,475	25,412	25,852	26,603	3.8%	1.7%	2.9%
Iron	20,700	21,322	21,103	20,916	3.0%	-1.0%	-0.9%
Juab	21,788	22,458	22,374	21,406	3.1%	-0.4%	-4.3%
Kane	26,480	28,068	29,663	29,299	6.0%	5.7%	-1.2%
Millard	23,492	23,572	26,397	26,693	0.3%	12.0%	1.1%
Morgan	25,738	27,070	28,071	27,812	5.2%	3.7%	-0.9%
Piute	23,261	22,061	25,341	25,214	-5.2%	14.9%	-0.5%
Rich	24,553	25,867	26,465	27,438	5.4%	2.3%	3.7%
Salt Lake	33,113	35,000	35,805	36,650	5.7%	2.3%	2.4%
San Juan	15,990	16,388	17,170	16,865	2.5%	4.8%	-1.8%
Sanpete	17,808	18,389	19,329	19,636	3.3%	5.1%	1.6%
Sevier	21,128	22,315	23,081	23,628	5.6%	3.4%	2.4%
Summit	53,477	57,470	59,216	60,233	7.5%	3.0%	1.7%
Tooele	22,657	23,680	24,742	24,861	4.5%	4.5%	0.5%
Uintah	23,753	27,365	29,534	31,959	15.2%	7.9%	8.2%
Utah	21,085	21,649	21,668	21,811	2.7%	0.1%	0.7%
Wasatch	24,385	25,630	26,838	26,730	5.1%	4.7%	-0.4%
Washington	23,310	24,178	24,014	23,216	3.7%	-0.7%	-3.3%
Wayne	22,802	21,216	23,610	23,793	-7.0%	11.3%	0.8%
Weber	27,021	28,786	29,669	30,093	6.5%	3.1%	1.4%

r = revised
p = preliminary

Sources:
1. 2005-2007: U.S. Dept. of Commerce, BEA, November 2009
2. 2008: Utah Department of Workforce Services, Workforce Information, November 2009

Gross Domestic Product by State

Overview
Gross domestic product (GDP) by state details the value of final goods and services produced by the labor and property located in a state. It is the state-level counterpart to the national GDP. Conceptually, GDP by state is gross output less intermediate inputs, and as such it measures the economic activity within the state. Real GDP controls for inflation by using "chained" dollars (a weighted average of data in successive pairs of years) which is a more meaningful measure of GDP over time. The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) of the U.S. Department of Commerce releases GDP data annually in June. In 2009, BEA revised state-level GDP measures for 2005 through 2008.

Nominal GDP
Utah's nominal GDP (measured in current dollars) was estimated by BEA to be $109.8 billion in 2008, up from $105.6 billion in 2007. This represents a growth rate of 4.0%, a significant decline from 2007, when Utah's robust growth rate of 7.9% was the highest in the nation. Although Utah's growth rate slowed, it remained above the national growth rate of 3.3%. Regionally, the Southwest, Rocky Mountains, Plains and Mideast all experienced nominal growth rates above the national average (5.8%, 5.0%, 4.4% and 3.5%, respectively) while the New England, Far West, Southeast and Great Lakes regions all experienced nominal growth rates below the national average (3.0%, 2.7%, 2.6%, and 2.1%, respectively.)

Real GDP
Utah's real GDP (measured in chained 2000 dollars) increased in 2008 in spite of adverse economic conditions nationwide. The BEA estimated Utah's real GDP was $87.7 billion in 2008, up from $86.5 billion in 2007. This represents a growth rate of 1.4% and is significantly less than Utah's vigorous 4.6% real GDP growth in 2007—third highest in the nation. Nonetheless, Utah's growth rate remains above the national average (0.7%). Utah's modest growth in 2008 can be attributed to declines in the construction, trade, transportation and utilities, and financial activities sectors of the economy, but is buoyed by significant growth in the professional and technical sector. Regionally, the Rocky Mountain, Plains, Southwest, Mideast and New England regions all experienced real GDP growth rates higher than the national average (2.2%, 2.0%, 1.7%, 1.3% and 1.0%, respectively) while the Far West, Southeast, and Great Lakes regions showed real GDP growth less than the national average (0.6%, 0.0% and -0.4%, respectively.)

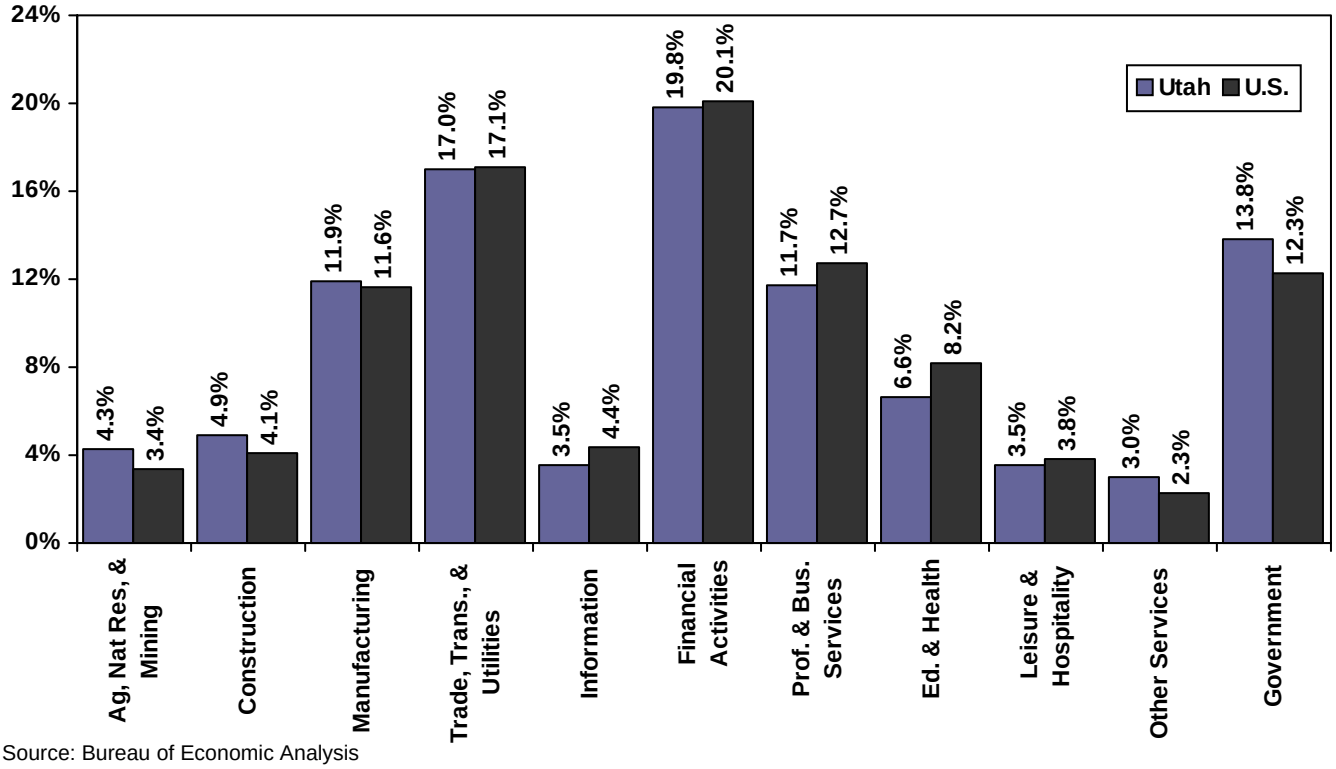
GDP Trends
Real GDP in Utah has increased every year since 1999. From 2003 through 2007, Utah experienced especially high growth in real GDP, culminating in 2007 when Utah was third in the nation in increased growth over the prior year. The economic challenges of 2008 are reflected in Utah's lower real growth in GDP of 1.4%, double the national average of 0.7%.

Industry Growth
Typically, about 75% of Utah's GDP is attributable to five main industry sectors: financial services, manufacturing, trade and transportation, professional and technical services, and government services. The remaining 25% of real GDP is attributable to education and health services, information services, construction, leisure and hospitality, agriculture, natural resources and mining, and other services. In 2008, Utah's real GDP increased by 1.4% overall. Trade, transportation and utilities showed a decrease of 8.5% over 2007 levels. The construction industry, previously one of the fastest growing segments of the economy, showed negative real growth, or contraction, from 2007 to 2008, declining by 11.6%, the second consecutive annual decrease.

National GDP in 2009
Although this report primarily focuses on GDP through 2008, early estimates of real national GDP in 2009 are encouraging. The BEA reports that, after declines in four consecutive quarters, national GDP increased by 2.2% in the third quarter of 2009, perhaps pointing to signs of economic recovery. The increase primarily reflected positive contributions from personal consumption expenditures, exports, private inventory investment, federal government spending and residential fixed investment. The BEA cautions that these indicators are still estimates and are subject to revision.

Conclusion
After more than a decade of posting strong increases in aggregate production, Utah GDP growth slowed along with the nation in the late 2000s, but Utah's real growth continues to outpace the national average. To the extent that real GDP growth rate in Utah continues to surpass the national GDP growth rate, the improvement in the national economy may be favorably reflected in Utah's economy.

Figure 42
Percent of Gross Domestic Product by Industry 2008



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

Table 35
Percent of Utah Gross Domestic Product by Industry

NAICS	Industry	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
11,21	Ag., Nat. Resources, and Mining	2.1%	2.2%	2.3%	1.9%	2.3%	2.7%	3.5%	3.8%	3.9%	4.3%
23	Construction	5.9	5.7	5.5	5.4	5.0	5.2	5.6	6.0	5.7	4.9
31-33	Manufacturing	12.2	12.5	10.8	10.9	11.0	11.1	11.0	11.7	11.7	11.9
22,42-49	Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	19.7	18.7	18.4	18.2	18.0	18.1	17.5	17.4	17.6	17.0
51	Information	4.3	4.2	4.0	3.8	3.7	3.8	4.0	3.5	3.4	3.5
52,53	Financial Activities	18.8	19.1	20.6	20.7	20.6	20.3	20.2	20.1	20.3	19.8
54-56	Professional and Business Services	10.6	10.9	11.0	10.7	10.7	10.8	11.0	10.9	11.1	11.7
61,62	Education and Health Services	5.8	6.0	6.3	6.5	6.7	6.7	6.6	6.5	6.4	6.6
71,72	Leisure and Hospitality	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.8	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5
81	Other Services	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.3	3.1	2.9	2.9	3.0
92	Government	14.1	14.2	14.4	14.8	15.0	14.6	14.2	13.7	13.5	13.8

Notes:
1. In October of 2006, the BEA renamed the gross state product (GSP) series to gross domestic product (GDP) by state.
2. In June of 2009, the BEA revised estimates of GDP for 2004 through 2007.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

Table 36
Utah Nominal Gross Domestic Product by Industry (Millions of Current Dollars)

NAICS	Industry	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2008 Percent of Total	Percent Change 2006-2007	Percent Change 2007-2008
	Utah Total Gross Domestic Product	$67,568	$70,109	$72,665	$75,428	$80,889	$89,125	$98,289	$105,574	$109,777	100.0%	7.4%	4.0%
	Private industries	57,960	60,022	61,934	64,149	69,072	76,466	84,814	91,319	94,599	86.2	7.7	3.6
11	Agriculture,Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting	461	544	450	498	645	625	462	655	584	0.5	41.8	-10.8
21	Mining	1,007	1,090	949	1,252	1,536	2,478	3,305	3,504	4,126	3.8	6.0	17.8
22	Utilities	1,012	1,142	1,210	1,103	1,125	1,152	1,320	1,325	1,378	1.3	0.4	4.0
23	Construction	3,825	3,843	3,916	3,807	4,177	4,955	5,885	5,992	5,343	4.9	1.8	-10.8
31-33	Manufacturing	8,437	7,556	7,914	8,283	8,961	9,771	11,519	12,381	13,018	11.9	7.5	5.1
42	Wholesale Trade	3,631	3,729	3,744	3,817	4,189	4,507	4,906	5,282	5,499	5.0	7.7	4.1
44-45	Retail Trade	5,135	5,390	5,526	5,801	6,240	6,613	7,355	8,048	7,956	7.2	9.4	-1.1
48-49	Transportation and Warehousing, excluding Postal Service	2,842	2,654	2,713	2,855	3,098	3,343	3,524	3,948	3,806	3.5	12.0	-3.6
51	Information	2,844	2,782	2,759	2,803	3,111	3,597	3,418	3,609	3,834	3.5	5.6	6.2
52	Finance and Insurance	5,085	6,156	6,669	6,912	7,413	8,219	8,906	9,589	9,474	8.6	7.7	-1.2
53	Real Estate, Rental, and Leasing	7,809	8,256	8,396	8,628	8,973	9,798	10,805	11,824	12,294	11.2	9.4	4.0
54	Professional and Technical Services	3,983	4,238	4,515	4,663	5,234	5,791	6,371	7,015	7,859	7.2	10.1	12.0
55	Management of Companies and Enterprises	1,482	1,533	1,333	1,460	1,292	1,587	1,654	1,807	1,964	1.8	9.3	8.7
56	Administrative and Waste Services	1,878	1,930	1,905	1,984	2,182	2,443	2,724	2,894	3,007	2.7	6.2	3.9
61	Educational Services	655	702	754	779	859	948	1,016	1,068	1,120	1.0	5.1	4.9
62	Health Care and Social Assistance	3,399	3,681	3,973	4,257	4,545	4,924	5,391	5,692	6,177	5.6	5.6	8.5
71	Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	513	660	808	678	713	759	864	923	933	0.8	6.8	1.1
72	Accommodation and Food Services	1,747	1,820	1,924	1,950	2,085	2,236	2,499	2,704	2,916	2.7	8.2	7.8
81	Other Services, except Government	2,216	2,319	2,478	2,618	2,697	2,720	2,889	3,057	3,311	3.0	5.8	8.3
92	Government	9,608	10,086	10,731	11,279	11,817	12,658	13,475	14,255	15,178	13.8	5.8	6.5
	Federal Civilian	2,464	2,584	2,848	2,974	3,162	3,329	3,505	3,663	n/a	n/a	4.5	n/a
	Federal Military	555	589	745	904	953	1,057	1,041	1,050	n/a	n/a	0.9	n/a
	State and Local	6,589	6,913	7,139	7,401	7,701	8,272	8,930	9,542	n/a	n/a	6.9	n/a

Notes:
1. In October of 2006, the BEA renamed the gross state product (GSP) series to gross domestic product (GDP) by state.
2. In June of 2009, the BEA revised estimates of GDP for 2004 through 2007.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

Table 37
Utah Real Gross Domestic Product by Industry (Millions of Chained 2000 Dollars)

NAICS	Industry	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2008 Percent of Total	Percent Change 2006-2007	Percent Change 2007-2008
	Utah Total Gross Domestic Product	$67,568	$68,275	$69,091	$70,158	$72,960	$77,832	$82,697	$86,509	$87,700	100.0%	4.6%	1.4%
	Private industries	57,960	58,535	59,213	60,283	63,157	67,846	72,570	76,283	77,139	88.0	5.1	1.1
11	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting	461	497	450	439	481	550	427	459	434	0.5	7.5	-5.4
21	Mining	1,007	990	809	891	962	1,204	1,410	1,432	1,484	1.7	1.6	3.6
22	Utilities	1,012	1,016	1,095	1,006	994	960	977	961	937	1.1	-1.6	-2.5
23	Construction	3,825	3,574	3,476	3,217	3,256	3,424	3,655	3,497	3,091	3.5	-4.3	-11.6
31-33	Manufacturing	8,437	7,528	7,990	8,424	9,078	9,529	10,887	11,654	11,733	13.4	7.0	0.7
42	Wholesale Trade	3,631	3,889	3,890	3,914	4,065	4,292	4,392	4,578	4,619	5.3	4.2	0.9
44-45	Retail Trade	5,135	5,522	5,559	5,807	6,200	6,743	7,534	8,367	8,296	9.5	11.1	-0.8
48-49	Transportation and Warehousing, excluding Postal Service	2,842	2,649	2,732	2,842	3,125	3,347	3,388	3,714	3,397	3.9	9.6	-8.5
51	Information	2,844	2,766	2,756	2,849	3,263	3,885	3,773	4,192	4,435	5.1	11.1	5.8
52	Finance and Insurance	5,085	5,926	6,144	6,263	6,493	7,112	7,546	7,917	7,759	8.8	4.9	-2.0
53	Real Estate, Rental, and Leasing	7,809	7,974	7,861	7,848	7,971	8,490	9,106	9,727	9,928	11.3	6.8	2.1
54	Professional and Technical Services	3,983	4,127	4,303	4,460	5,019	5,424	5,845	6,390	7,183	8.2	9.3	12.4
55	Management of Companies and Enterprises	1,482	1,552	1,344	1,423	1,115	1,250	1,228	1,195	1,244	1.4	-2.7	4.1
56	Administrative and Waste Services	1,878	1,830	1,763	1,829	1,940	2,129	2,272	2,308	2,361	2.7	1.6	2.3
61	Educational Services	655	653	657	654	680	714	730	741	753	0.9	1.5	1.6
62	Health Care and Social Assistance	3,399	3,497	3,655	3,820	3,956	4,178	4,480	4,555	4,858	5.5	1.7	6.7
71	Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	513	632	748	611	625	647	715	739	728	0.8	3.4	-1.5
72	Accommodation and Food Services	1,747	1,754	1,786	1,793	1,855	1,919	2,062	2,139	2,245	2.6	3.7	5.0
81	Other Services, except Government	2,216	2,164	2,218	2,275	2,273	2,228	2,263	2,280	2,391	2.7	0.8	4.9
92	Government	9,608	9,739	9,877	9,882	9,847	10,078	10,276	10,425	10,738	12.2	1.4	3.0
	Federal Civilian	2,464	2,521	2,609	2,584	2,562	2,591	2,625	2,640	n/a	n/a	0.6	n/a
	Federal Military	555	566	660	738	731	749	688	657	n/a	n/a	-4.5	n/a
	State and Local	6,589	6,652	6,606	6,553	6,549	6,734	6,972	7,146	n/a	n/a	2.5	n/a

Notes:
1. In October of 2006, the BEA renamed the gross state product (GSP) series to gross domestic product (GDP) by state.
2. In June of 2009, the BEA revised estimates of GDP for 2004 through 2007.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

Table 38
Nominal GDP by State (Millions of Current Dollars)

Rank	State	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2008 Percent of Total	Percent Change 2007-2008
25	Alabama	$114,576	$118,682	$123,805	$130,210	$141,527	$150,582	$158,858	$164,524	$170,014	1.2%	3.3%
45	Alaska	27,034	26,609	29,186	31,219	35,102	39,362	43,264	44,887	47,912	0.3%	6.7%
19	Arizona	158,533	165,358	171,942	182,011	193,448	215,207	236,421	245,952	248,888	1.8%	1.2%
34	Arkansas	66,801	68,927	72,203	75,685	82,137	86,546	90,660	95,116	98,331	0.7%	3.4%
1	California	1,287,145	1,301,050	1,340,446	1,406,511	1,519,443	1,628,599	1,727,599	1,801,762	1,846,757	13.0%	2.5%
20	Colorado	171,862	178,078	182,154	187,397	197,329	212,582	225,053	235,848	248,603	1.8%	5.4%
24	Connecticut	160,436	165,025	166,073	169,885	182,112	190,499	201,635	212,252	216,174	1.5%	1.8%
40	Delaware	41,472	44,206	45,324	48,587	52,305	57,641	59,244	61,545	61,828	0.4%	0.5%
35	District of Columbia	58,699	63,730	67,717	71,719	77,913	83,417	88,051	92,516	97,235	0.7%	5.1%
4	Florida	471,316	497,423	522,719	559,021	607,284	670,030	721,380	741,861	744,120	5.3%	0.3%
10	Georgia	290,887	299,442	306,680	317,922	338,470	359,521	375,641	391,241	397,756	2.8%	1.7%
39	Hawaii	40,202	41,822	43,476	46,441	50,414	54,863	59,131	62,019	63,847	0.5%	2.9%
43	Idaho	34,989	35,631	36,651	38,148	42,626	46,584	48,557	52,110	52,747	0.4%	1.2%
5	Illinois	464,194	476,461	487,129	510,296	534,429	552,956	588,863	617,409	633,697	4.5%	2.6%
17	Indiana	194,419	195,196	205,015	215,434	228,329	232,861	239,863	249,229	254,861	1.8%	2.3%
30	Iowa	90,186	91,920	97,356	102,210	111,937	115,770	121,082	129,911	135,702	1.0%	4.5%
32	Kansas	82,812	86,430	89,573	93,560	98,426	102,888	109,902	116,986	122,731	0.9%	4.9%
27	Kentucky	111,900	115,113	120,726	124,892	131,741	138,592	146,352	152,099	156,436	1.1%	2.9%
23	Louisiana	131,520	133,689	134,308	146,726	163,427	183,022	197,569	207,407	222,218	1.6%	7.1%
44	Maine	35,542	37,129	38,625	40,152	43,191	44,451	46,341	48,021	49,709	0.4%	3.5%
15	Maryland	180,367	192,659	204,120	213,306	228,223	241,461	252,997	264,426	273,333	1.9%	3.4%
13	Massachusetts	274,949	280,509	284,386	293,840	306,827	317,417	334,477	352,178	364,988	2.6%	3.6%
12	Michigan	337,235	334,419	349,837	359,030	363,076	372,009	375,143	379,934	382,544	2.7%	0.7%
16	Minnesota	185,093	190,231	198,558	208,179	223,454	232,802	240,891	252,472	262,847	1.9%	4.1%
36	Mississippi	64,266	65,961	68,144	72,259	76,499	79,521	83,778	87,652	91,782	0.6%	4.7%
22	Missouri	176,708	182,362	188,351	195,547	204,916	213,170	219,660	229,027	237,797	1.7%	3.8%
48	Montana	21,366	22,471	23,560	25,526	27,452	29,789	31,794	34,266	35,891	0.3%	4.7%
37	Nebraska	55,478	57,438	59,934	64,628	68,404	70,959	74,951	80,360	83,273	0.6%	3.6%
31	Nevada	73,719	77,291	81,274	87,828	100,209	112,416	121,712	129,314	131,233	0.9%	1.5%
42	New Hampshire	43,518	44,279	46,188	48,198	51,432	53,526	56,056	57,820	60,005	0.4%	3.8%
7	New Jersey	344,824	362,987	372,754	389,077	410,096	425,455	445,738	461,295	474,936	3.4%	3.0%
38	New Mexico	50,725	51,359	52,510	57,469	63,452	68,003	71,782	75,192	79,901	0.6%	6.3%
3	New York	777,157	808,537	821,577	850,243	896,422	956,378	1,034,087	1,105,020	1,144,481	8.1%	3.6%
9	North Carolina	273,698	285,651	296,435	306,018	324,383	348,397	378,593	390,467	400,192	2.8%	2.5%
50	North Dakota	17,752	18,527	19,880	21,672	22,739	24,283	25,394	28,518	31,208	0.2%	9.4%
8	Ohio	372,006	374,719	389,773	402,399	423,735	438,848	449,000	462,506	471,508	3.3%	1.9%
29	Oklahoma	89,757	94,329	97,170	103,452	111,511	120,621	129,596	136,374	146,448	1.0%	7.4%
26	Oregon	112,438	110,916	117,131	121,638	132,835	138,002	151,205	158,268	161,573	1.1%	2.1%
6	Pennsylvania	389,619	406,713	423,110	440,704	459,932	481,957	509,006	533,212	553,301	3.9%	3.8%
46	Rhode Island	33,609	35,149	36,909	39,357	42,073	43,148	45,491	46,699	47,364	0.3%	1.4%
28	South Carolina	112,514	117,296	121,582	127,885	131,851	138,614	146,480	151,703	156,384	1.1%	3.1%
47	South Dakota	23,099	23,910	26,416	27,418	29,522	30,712	31,171	35,211	36,959	0.3%	5.0%
18	Tennessee	174,851	180,582	191,525	200,279	214,849	223,784	236,103	245,162	252,127	1.8%	2.8%
2	Texas	727,233	762,247	783,480	828,797	901,673	982,058	1,070,305	1,148,531	1,223,511	8.6%	6.5%
33	Utah	67,568	70,109	72,665	75,428	80,889	89,125	98,289	105,574	109,777	0.8%	4.0%
51	Vermont	17,782	18,828	19,553	20,575	21,839	22,755	23,672	24,627	25,442	0.2%	3.3%
11	Virginia	260,743	276,762	285,759	302,540	324,870	350,897	368,014	384,132	397,025	2.8%	3.4%
14	Washington	221,961	225,765	231,463	240,813	253,247	272,734	289,070	310,279	322,778	2.3%	4.0%
41	West Virginia	41,476	43,365	45,032	46,452	49,706	52,932	55,799	57,877	61,652	0.4%	6.5%
21	Wisconsin	175,737	181,936	188,600	195,904	205,916	214,821	224,918	233,406	240,429	1.7%	3.0%
49	Wyoming	17,331	18,941	19,619	21,685	23,420	26,438	30,138	31,544	35,310	0.2%	11.9%
	United States	9,749,103	10,058,168	10,398,402	10,886,172	11,607,041	12,339,002	13,090,776	13,715,741	14,165,565	100.0%	3.3%

Notes:
1. In October of 2006, the BEA renamed the gross state product (GSP) series to gross domestic product (GDP) by state.
2. In June of 2009, the BEA revised estimates of GDP by state for 2005 through 2007.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

Table 39
Real GDP Growth by State (Millions of Chained 2000 Dollars)

Rank	State	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2008 Percent of Total	Percent Change 2006-2007	Percent Change 2007-2008
38	Alabama	$114,576	$115,599	$118,185	$121,564	$127,848	$132,251	$134,937	$136,144	$137,112	1.2%	0.9%	0.7%
51	Alaska	27,034	25,763	28,022	27,402	28,938	29,312	30,610	30,550	29,950	0.3%	-0.2%	-2.0%
44	Arizona	158,533	163,448	166,860	174,205	180,539	196,176	208,619	211,570	210,235	1.8%	1.4%	-0.6%
30	Arkansas	66,801	66,982	68,901	70,770	74,191	76,458	77,540	78,716	79,245	0.7%	1.5%	0.7%
34	California	1,287,145	1,281,733	1,298,750	1,337,845	1,406,809	1,467,893	1,512,852	1,539,444	1,546,125	13.4%	1.8%	0.4%
5	Colorado	171,862	174,763	175,484	176,525	180,595	188,353	193,398	197,303	203,024	1.8%	2.0%	2.9%
41	Connecticut	160,436	161,197	158,628	159,456	165,828	169,094	174,310	178,470	177,717	1.5%	2.4%	-0.4%
50	Delaware	41,472	42,966	42,939	44,886	46,651	49,908	49,649	50,054	49,244	0.4%	0.8%	-1.6%
4	District of Columbia	58,699	61,569	62,825	64,660	67,537	70,003	71,424	72,641	74,812	0.6%	1.7%	3.0%
49	Florida	471,316	484,886	497,343	520,413	548,566	589,349	613,551	613,351	603,462	5.2%	0.0%	-1.6%
42	Georgia	290,887	292,832	294,105	299,661	310,738	322,625	326,469	331,339	329,482	2.9%	1.5%	-0.6%
28	Hawaii	40,202	40,626	41,093	42,580	44,636	46,930	48,713	49,424	49,782	0.4%	1.5%	0.7%
39	Idaho	34,989	35,220	35,696	36,474	39,605	42,905	43,767	45,545	45,547	0.4%	4.1%	0.0%
36	Illinois	464,194	464,910	466,150	479,293	487,557	490,293	505,321	514,848	516,144	4.5%	1.9%	0.3%
43	Indiana	194,419	190,327	196,828	203,459	209,523	208,119	208,297	211,092	209,903	1.8%	1.3%	-0.6%
9	Iowa	90,186	89,360	92,821	95,254	100,887	102,636	104,537	108,126	110,413	1.0%	3.4%	2.1%
8	Kansas	82,812	83,898	85,259	86,726	88,316	89,994	93,123	96,016	98,110	0.9%	3.1%	2.2%
40	Kentucky	111,900	112,166	115,492	117,239	119,934	122,935	125,805	127,031	126,967	1.1%	1.0%	-0.1%
35	Louisiana	131,520	129,233	129,740	131,862	139,327	140,290	143,121	144,416	144,860	1.3%	0.9%	0.3%
22	Maine	35,542	36,176	36,719	37,340	38,918	39,028	39,387	39,789	40,332	0.3%	1.0%	1.4%
23	Maryland	180,367	187,483	193,490	198,008	205,548	211,425	214,191	217,948	220,865	1.9%	1.8%	1.3%
14	Massachusetts	274,949	276,634	274,997	280,881	286,541	289,869	297,634	306,503	312,476	2.7%	3.0%	1.9%
48	Michigan	337,235	326,869	336,862	341,109	337,851	339,872	334,843	331,036	326,123	2.8%	-1.1%	-1.5%
13	Minnesota	185,093	186,336	191,116	196,738	205,055	208,444	209,424	212,790	217,028	1.9%	1.6%	2.0%
17	Mississippi	64,266	63,963	64,569	66,556	67,949	68,428	69,569	70,534	71,713	0.6%	1.4%	1.7%
24	Missouri	176,708	177,810	179,918	183,237	186,375	189,059	188,840	191,235	193,775	1.7%	1.3%	1.3%
16	Montana	21,366	21,670	22,248	23,316	24,018	25,203	25,825	26,776	27,253	0.2%	3.7%	1.8%
25	Nebraska	55,478	55,819	56,942	59,859	60,935	62,186	63,774	65,703	66,568	0.6%	3.0%	1.3%
45	Nevada	73,719	75,131	77,081	81,581	89,856	97,228	101,126	103,853	103,192	0.9%	2.7%	-0.6%
15	New Hampshire	43,518	43,584	44,573	45,887	47,744	48,531	49,266	49,642	50,553	0.4%	0.8%	1.8%
31	New Jersey	344,824	355,106	357,923	366,634	375,788	379,080	384,591	387,955	390,350	3.4%	0.9%	0.6%
10	New Mexico	50,725	50,926	51,633	53,691	56,915	57,631	58,961	60,158	61,385	0.5%	2.0%	2.0%
19	New York	777,157	794,392	791,689	808,396	829,900	865,741	912,864	949,499	964,755	8.4%	4.0%	1.6%
37	North Carolina	273,698	278,277	282,389	286,400	295,604	309,743	326,873	329,091	329,418	2.9%	0.7%	0.1%
1	North Dakota	17,752	17,907	18,818	19,852	19,962	20,866	21,124	22,616	24,269	0.2%	7.1%	7.3%
46	Ohio	372,006	365,735	373,457	378,719	387,436	390,602	387,345	388,281	385,559	3.3%	0.2%	-0.7%
6	Oklahoma	89,757	91,793	92,933	94,331	97,333	99,209	102,176	104,099	106,937	0.9%	1.9%	2.7%
20	Oregon	112,438	110,513	115,000	117,906	125,874	129,391	139,585	144,755	147,059	1.3%	3.7%	1.6%
27	Pennsylvania	389,619	395,633	402,978	411,599	416,162	422,527	431,028	438,886	443,669	3.9%	1.8%	1.1%
47	Rhode Island	33,609	34,176	34,918	36,488	37,830	37,752	38,475	38,456	38,126	0.3%	0.0%	-0.9%
32	South Carolina	112,514	114,055	115,713	119,631	119,865	122,784	125,227	126,316	127,065	1.1%	0.9%	0.6%
3	South Dakota	23,099	23,351	25,312	25,686	26,561	27,400	27,071	29,274	30,310	0.3%	8.1%	3.5%
33	Tennessee	174,851	176,253	183,153	188,517	197,242	200,930	206,375	209,144	210,216	1.8%	1.3%	0.5%
12	Texas	727,233	745,325	760,588	770,975	806,005	828,417	869,379	907,358	925,505	8.0%	4.4%	2.0%
21	Utah	67,568	68,275	69,091	70,158	72,960	77,832	82,697	86,509	87,700	0.8%	4.6%	1.4%
18	Vermont	17,782	18,543	18,909	19,603	20,277	20,724	20,992	21,343	21,697	0.2%	1.7%	1.7%
26	Virginia	260,743	269,620	271,184	281,452	294,176	309,332	314,539	320,331	324,505	2.8%	1.8%	1.3%
11	Washington	221,961	220,190	221,115	224,962	230,007	241,807	248,490	259,387	264,633	2.3%	4.4%	2.0%
7	West Virginia	41,476	41,922	42,453	42,636	43,821	44,665	44,920	45,192	46,329	0.4%	0.6%	2.5%
29	Wisconsin	175,737	177,434	180,330	184,139	188,001	191,653	194,964	196,955	198,324	1.7%	1.0%	0.7%
2	Wyoming	17,331	18,114	18,395	18,849	19,039	19,331	20,690	20,829	21,752	0.2%	0.7%	4.4%
	United States	9,749,103	9,836,576	9,981,850	10,225,679	10,580,223	10,912,180	11,218,785	11,439,232	11,523,637	100.0%	2.0%	0.7%

Notes:
1. In October of 2006, the BEA renamed the gross state product (GSP) series to gross domestic product (GDP) by state.
2. In June of 2009, the BEA revised estimates of GDP by state for 2005 through 2007.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

Utah Taxable Sales

Overview
Taxable sales are comprised of three major components: retail trade, business investments and utility taxable sales, and taxable services. In 2009, total taxable sales in Utah decreased by 8.7% to an estimated $43.3 billion. This is the second consecutive year of decline in taxable sales.

Retail trade taxable sales were an estimated $24.3 billion in 2009, representing 56.2% of taxable sales. This is an 8.3% decrease from 2008, the worst contraction on record. Retail trade is projected to grow by 2.2% in 2010. Business investment and utility taxable sales were an estimated $11.1 billion in 2009, representing 25.6% of taxable sales. This is a decrease of 12.3% over 2008. This sector is expected to fall another 2.7% in 2010. Taxable services were estimated at $6.8 billion for 2009, representing 15.8% of all taxable sales—a 0.2% increase over 2008. Taxable services are expected to increase by 1.4% in 2010.

2009 Summary
Retail Trade. Taxable sales from retail trade in Utah have shown positive year-over growth for two decades, with an average annual growth of 6.9%, until 2008, when consumers began cutting back on their spending. Reduced spending continued into 2009, as consumers faced a combination of increasing unemployment, declining wealth, and increasing credit restrictions.

Retail Nondurable Goods. Nondurable goods sold by retailers are classified into the following sectors: general merchandise, food, apparel, eating and drinking, and miscellaneous shopping goods stores. Taxable sales from nondurable retail sales reached $17.4 billion in 2009, which accounts for 40.2% of all taxable sales. In 2009, sales in this sector fell by 2.2% from 2008. The largest category within the nondurable goods retail trade was general merchandise, which includes so-called "big box" stores. This was also the only category among the nondurable goods retailers to register positive growth (7.3%) in 2009.

Retail Durable Goods. Retail durable goods are defined as those items that last three or more years. These goods are broadly associated with building and garden stores, furniture stores, and motor vehicle dealers. The sale and consumption of retail durable goods are usually impacted by job growth, credit market conditions, dealer incentives, and consumer confidence. The decline in both residential and nonresidential construction as well as problems in the credit market contributed to depress durable goods sales, which reached an estimated $6.9 billion in 2009, a 20.7% decrease from 2008.

Business Investment and Utility Sales. Business investment sales and purchases declined for a second year in 2009. This category comprised 25.6% of all taxable sales in 2009. Approximately 15.8% of all taxable sales occurred in the natural resources and mining, construction, manufacturing, and wholesale trade sectors. The service sectors of transportation, communication, and public utilities comprised 9.8% of taxable sales. In 2009, taxable sales from mining purchases decreased by 10.2% to $820 million, construction purchases fell 18.9% to $528 million and taxable manufacturing purchases declined by 21.3% to $1,931 million.

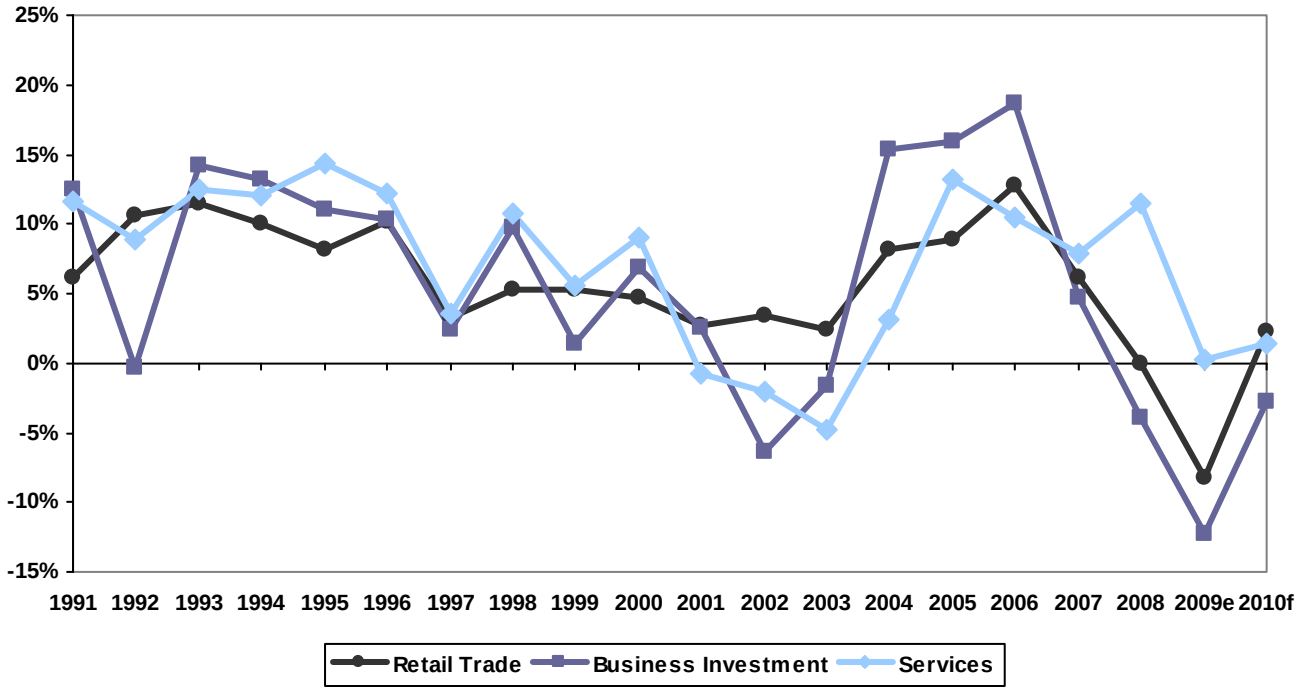
Taxable Services. The taxable services sector consists of consumer spending on amusement, personal, and financial services, tourist spending for Utah's hotels, resorts, and rental cars, and business and consumer spending on computers and equipment. This sector is driven by growth in wages and population, Salt Lake City International Airport arrivals and departures, and U.S. business spending on software and equipment. After growing 3.1% in 2004, 13.3% in 2005, 10.4% in 2006, 7.9% in 2007 and 11.5% in 2008, taxable services growth flattened to 0.2% in 2009.

Hotel and lodging sector taxable sales fell by a notable 14.6% in 2009, after growing 27.0% in 2008. Auto rentals and repairs sales increased 15.5% after a very strong increase of 20.5% in 2008. Amusement and recreation increased by 1.6% in 2009 after declining 6.9% in 2008.

The business portion of services experienced mixed results in 2009, falling by 6.1%. Taxable sales for education, legal, and social services increased 49.3%, while financial insurance and real estate services declined 44.3%.

2010 Outlook
Total taxable sales are expected to increase a slight 0.4% to $43.4 billion, from $43.3 billion in 2010. The economy is expected to take a slow path to recovery as credit becomes less restricted and consumer confidence continues to grow.

Figure 43
Change in Taxable Sales by Major Sector



e = estimate f = forecast
Source: Utah State Tax Commission

Table 40
Utah Taxable Sales and Percent Change by Sector

Sectors	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009e
	Millions of Dollars										
RETAIL TRADE	$16,493	$17,278	$17,748	$18,356	$18,808	$20,351	$22,155	$24,969	$26,504	$26,489	$24,302
NONDURABLES	10,492	11,091	11,367	11,769	11,990	12,816	13,831	15,556	16,582	17,792	17,405
General Merchandise	2,619	2,797	3,100	3,598	3,820	4,171	4,438	4,905	5,203	6,104	6,551
Apparel	760	789	802	832	853	928	1,007	1,161	1,281	1,392	1,387
Food Stores	3,493	3,641	3,513	3,203	3,054	3,122	3,316	3,522	3,711	3,951	3,719
Eating and Drinking	1,815	1,906	1,946	2,013	2,068	2,245	2,425	2,771	3,018	3,065	2,916
Miscellaneous Shopping Goods	1,805	1,958	2,006	2,123	2,195	2,350	2,562	3,197	3,369	3,280	2,832
DURABLES	6,002	6,187	6,342	6,587	6,818	7,535	8,324	9,413	9,922	8,697	6,896
Motor Vehicles	3,175	3,390	3,570	3,734	3,812	4,043	4,366	4,902	5,307	4,655	3,576
Building & Garden	1,476	1,426	1,460	1,487	1,614	1,960	2,214	2,576	2,568	2,342	1,969
Furniture & Home Furnishings	1,351	1,371	1,312	1,366	1,392	1,533	1,717	1,935	2,046	1,700	1,351
BUSINESS INVESTMENT	7,839	8,372	8,588	8,039	7,909	9,121	10,579	12,546	13,136	12,628	11,076
Agriculture,Forestry & Fishing	27	32	36	38	57	45	69	75	74	69	65
Mining	180	202	210	157	141	195	254	407	477	913	820
Construction	422	408	368	315	306	369	498	711	792	651	528
Manufacturing	1,540	1,543	1,583	1,369	1,392	1,692	1,962	2,507	2,678	2,452	1,931
Transportation, Comm. & Public Utilities	2,392	2,742	3,164	3,060	2,923	3,209	3,428	3,759	3,797	3,772	4,235
Wholesale Trade	3,278	3,445	3,251	3,100	3,105	3,612	4,189	5,087	5,318	4,770	3,496
SERVICES	4,351	4,746	4,709	4,615	4,396	4,534	5,135	5,670	6,119	6,822	6,838
Hotels & Lodging	556	583	597	674	600	661	754	740	820	1,041	889
Amusement & Recreation	650	714	723	732	730	748	773	905	962	896	910
Personal	190	200	208	212	211	211	230	239	252	271	245
Health	86	93	95	104	114	111	127	141	157	80	44
Education, Legal & Social	207	224	225	220	205	245	320	278	299	393	587
Auto Rental & Repairs	1,169	1,239	1,268	1,211	1,174	1,214	1,359	1,517	1,654	1,993	2,302
Business	1,042	1,223	1,158	1,005	973	990	1,148	1,438	1,546	1,740	1,634
Finance Insurance & Real Estate	450	469	427	457	390	355	371	412	429	408	228
ALL OTHER	1,316	1,250	1,381	1,502	1,447	1,305	1,372	1,610	1,931	1,422	1,047
GRAND TOTAL TAXABLE SALES	29,999	31,645	32,426	32,512	32,560	35,311	39,241	44,795	47,690	47,361	43,263

Sectors	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09e
	Percent Change										
RETAIL TRADE	5.3%	4.8%	2.7%	3.4%	2.5%	8.2%	8.9%	12.7%	6.1%	-0.1%	-8.3%
NONDURABLES	4.9	5.7	2.5	3.5	1.9	6.9	7.9	12.5	6.6	7.3	-2.2
General Merchandise	6.3	6.8	10.8	16.1	6.2	9.2	6.4	10.5	6.1	17.3	7.3
Apparel	0.4	3.8	1.6	3.7	2.5	8.8	8.5	15.3	10.4	8.6	-0.4
Food Stores	3.3	4.2	-3.5	-8.8	-4.7	2.2	6.2	6.2	5.4	6.5	-5.9
Eating and Drinking	8.2	5.0	2.1	3.4	2.7	8.6	8.0	14.3	8.9	1.6	-4.9
Miscellaneous Shopping Goods	4.5	8.5	2.5	5.8	3.4	7.1	9.0	24.8	5.4	-2.7	-13.6
DURABLES	6.2	3.1	2.5	3.9	3.5	10.5	10.5	13.1	5.4	-12.3	-20.7
Motor Vehicles	7.1	6.8	5.3	4.6	2.1	6.1	8.0	12.3	8.3	-12.3	-23.2
Building & Garden	9.3	-3.4	2.4	1.8	8.5	21.4	13.0	16.3	-0.3	-8.8	-15.9
Furniture & Home Furnishings	1.2	1.5	-4.3	4.1	1.9	10.1	12.0	12.7	5.8	-16.9	-20.5
BUSINESS INVESTMENT	1.4	6.8	2.6	-6.4	-1.6	15.3	16.0	18.6	4.7	-3.9	-12.3
Agriculture,Forestry & Fishing	20.5	18.5	12.5	5.6	51.2	-21.7	53.3	8.7	-1.8	-6.2	-5.4
Mining	-30.5	12.2	4.0	-25.2	-10.2	38.6	30.0	60.2	17.3	91.3	-10.2
Construction	5.5	-3.3	-9.8	-14.4	-2.9	20.6	35.0	42.8	11.4	-17.8	-18.9
Manufacturing	-3.8	0.2	2.6	-13.5	1.7	21.5	16.0	27.8	6.8	-8.4	-21.3
Transportation, Comm. & Public Utilities	4.4	14.6	15.4	-3.3	-4.5	9.8	6.8	9.7	1.0	-0.6	12.3
Wholesale Trade	3.8	5.1	-5.6	-4.6	0.2	16.3	16.0	21.4	4.5	-10.3	-26.7
SERVICES	5.6	9.1	-0.8	-2.0	-4.7	3.1	13.3	10.4	7.9	11.5	0.2
Hotels & Lodging	0.9	4.9	2.4	12.9	-11.0	10.1	14.1	-1.9	10.8	27.0	-14.6
Amusement & Recreation	13.6	9.8	1.3	1.2	-0.3	2.5	3.3	17.1	6.3	-6.9	1.6
Personal	2.7	5.3	4.0	1.9	-0.5	0.1	8.7	4.1	5.5	7.4	-9.5
Health	-2.3	8.1	2.2	9.5	9.6	-3.0	15.0	10.9	11.1	-48.8	-45.0
Education, Legal & Social	6.2	8.2	0.4	-2.2	-6.8	19.7	30.2	-13.0	7.5	31.6	49.3
Auto Rental & Repairs	0.8	6.0	2.3	-4.5	-3.1	3.4	12.0	11.6	9.0	20.5	15.5
Business	9.9	17.4	-5.3	-13.2	-3.2	1.7	16.0	25.2	7.5	12.5	-6.1
Finance Insurance & Real Estate	6.4	4.2	-9.0	7.0	-14.7	-9.0	4.4	11.2	4.2	-4.9	-44.3
ALL OTHER	15.7	-5.0	10.5	8.8	-3.7	-9.8	5.1	17.3	19.9	-26.3	-26.4
GRAND TOTAL TAXABLE SALES	4.7	5.5	2.5	0.3	0.1	8.4	11.1	14.2	6.5	-0.7	-8.7

e = estimate

Source: Utah State Tax Commission

Table 41
Utah Taxable Sales by Component

Calendar Year	Retail Sales	Business Investment Purchases	Taxable Services	All Other	Total Taxable Sales
	Millions of Dollars				
1985	$6,708	$4,122	$1,379	$304	$12,513
1986	7,010	3,689	1,414	265	12,378
1987	6,951	3,398	1,587	252	12,188
1988	7,346	3,684	1,718	269	13,017
1989	8,048	3,675	1,849	320	13,892
1990	8,407	3,874	1,829	664	14,774
1991	8,918	4,355	2,040	685	15,998
1992	9,860	4,342	2,223	888	17,313
1993	10,994	4,956	2,499	892	19,341
1994	12,097	5,609	2,802	1,019	21,527
1995	13,080	6,231	3,205	1,093	23,609
1996	14,404	6,878	3,594	968	25,844
1997	14,873	7,044	3,724	1,188	26,829
1998	15,657	7,729	4,122	1,137	28,646
1999	16,493	7,839	4,351	1,316	29,999
2000	17,278	8,372	4,746	1,250	31,645
2001	17,748	8,588	4,709	1,381	32,426
2002	18,356	8,039	4,615	1,502	32,512
2003	18,808	7,909	4,396	1,447	32,560
2004	20,351	9,121	4,534	1,305	35,311
2005	22,155	10,579	5,135	1,372	39,241
2006	24,969	12,546	5,670	1,610	44,795
2007	26,504	13,136	6,119	1,931	47,690
2008	26,489	12,628	6,822	1,422	47,361
2009e	24,302	11,076	6,838	1,047	43,263
2010f	24,827	10,777	6,934	899	43,437

Calendar Year	Retail Sales	Business Investment Purchases	Taxable Services	All Other	Total Taxable Sales
	Percent Change				
1985	4.8%	-3.1%	4.0%	7.0%	2.0%
1986	4.5	-10.5	-1.8	-12.7	-1.6
1987	-0.8	-7.9	12.3	-5.0	-1.5
1988	5.7	8.4	8.2	6.7	6.8
1989	9.6	-0.2	7.6	18.8	6.7
1990	4.5	5.4	-1.1	107.8	6.3
1991	6.1	12.4	11.6	3.2	8.3
1992	10.6	-0.3	9.0	29.6	8.2
1993	11.5	14.1	12.4	0.5	11.7
1994	10.0	13.2	12.1	14.2	11.3
1995	8.1	11.1	14.4	7.2	9.7
1996	10.1	10.4	12.1	-11.4	9.5
1997	3.3	2.4	3.6	22.7	3.8
1998	5.3	9.7	10.7	-4.2	6.8
1999	5.3	1.4	5.5	15.7	4.7
2000	4.8	6.8	9.1	-5.0	5.5
2001	2.7	2.6	-0.8	10.5	2.5
2002	3.4	-6.4	-2.0	8.8	0.3
2003	2.5	-1.6	-4.7	-3.7	0.1
2004	8.2	15.3	3.1	-9.8	8.4
2005	8.9	16.0	13.3	5.1	11.1
2006	12.7	18.6	10.4	17.3	14.2
2007	6.1	4.7	7.9	19.9	6.5
2008	-0.1	-3.9	11.5	-26.3	-0.7
2009e	-8.3	-12.3	0.2	-26.4	-8.7
2010f	2.2	-2.7	1.4	-14.1	0.4

e = estimate f = forecast

Source: Utah State Tax Commission

Table 42
Utah Total Taxable Sales by County

County	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009e	Percent Change 2008-2009
Beaver	$80,227,179	$78,321,295	$42,100,390	$61,425,176	$61,934,399	$84,039,641	$86,755,412	$80,863,599	-6.8%
Box Elder	402,374,621	414,494,710	414,721,757	459,009,190	515,813,912	590,460,353	580,801,213	568,970,149	-2.0%
Cache	998,898,630	1,029,987,061	1,103,940,836	1,163,228,307	1,275,906,448	1,375,409,973	1,520,822,641	1,397,839,719	-8.1%
Carbon	365,312,958	333,785,502	379,035,713	417,165,129	478,220,656	487,708,610	518,741,940	459,126,242	-11.5%
Daggett	14,003,631	11,692,322	8,850,106	16,284,566	15,462,461	11,812,286	17,219,119	13,745,087	-20.2%
Davis	2,756,957,696	2,795,943,681	3,026,293,503	3,268,243,050	3,723,493,746	4,053,067,525	4,002,947,044	3,784,047,801	-5.5%
Duchesne	140,916,226	157,009,682	217,723,687	280,791,211	364,150,267	411,655,672	579,376,351	497,735,845	-14.1%
Emery	106,115,127	104,310,439	128,437,780	139,290,716	182,235,883	167,171,754	159,333,932	166,145,371	4.3%
Garfield	66,764,050	68,752,485	77,648,666	78,381,924	83,537,841	95,277,105	102,870,578	87,585,357	-14.9%
Grand	169,251,051	163,637,016	180,031,694	198,213,638	227,655,128	255,263,040	299,878,479	266,359,127	-11.2%
Iron	458,605,541	480,123,467	456,541,704	592,783,355	673,887,071	693,355,966	668,868,914	567,579,484	-15.1%
Juab	104,856,351	99,188,624	81,415,135	164,387,520	77,772,485	98,407,073	88,702,106	85,971,710	-3.1%
Kane	100,058,048	97,504,725	100,715,909	114,085,034	132,163,954	131,039,074	137,714,696	111,326,412	-19.2%
Millard	129,903,813	128,822,920	135,398,480	136,959,491	152,389,880	119,796,143	148,918,860	157,108,270	5.5%
Morgan	49,290,396	49,300,117	54,461,648	57,558,865	66,137,137	66,528,024	75,788,571	73,174,408	-3.4%
Piute	6,210,822	6,617,576	6,186,763	6,339,852	7,837,442	9,151,058	8,098,293	7,288,281	-10.0%
Rich	16,872,707	18,373,609	18,482,439	20,638,560	24,330,178	28,891,143	30,315,212	20,063,895	-33.8%
Salt Lake	15,597,075,721	15,445,006,387	16,576,588,112	18,009,014,948	20,328,814,095	21,634,261,887	20,457,524,980	18,785,193,105	-8.2%
San Juan	89,264,080	85,238,249	86,002,913	103,025,680	133,029,785	193,331,566	183,384,103	133,807,547	-27.0%
Sanpete	159,147,172	162,116,042	162,631,076	174,115,526	199,437,203	220,369,051	214,270,385	200,260,984	-6.5%
Sevier	229,374,023	225,887,000	252,351,206	289,358,111	365,054,447	371,677,903	371,163,313	326,025,660	-12.2%
Summit	851,240,326	854,703,303	972,492,127	1,113,464,846	1,271,522,187	1,350,094,630	1,341,949,006	1,233,037,331	-8.1%
Tooele	402,778,905	325,233,649	418,310,455	446,493,203	559,612,040	548,127,447	594,666,167	583,506,633	-1.9%
Uintah	452,184,692	484,733,738	663,674,391	867,250,044	1,174,894,865	1,393,281,082	1,818,107,051	1,184,284,897	-34.9%
Utah	4,395,924,116	4,433,228,375	4,791,033,296	5,409,233,063	6,409,994,035	6,847,707,783	7,155,220,016	6,545,509,668	-8.5%
Wasatch	180,942,269	184,211,496	190,080,778	224,406,543	274,305,450	318,425,424	309,567,414	243,479,895	-21.3%
Washington	1,510,266,389	1,626,273,410	1,958,528,256	2,406,220,140	2,680,271,408	2,615,119,595	2,580,919,674	2,326,507,076	-9.9%
Wayne	23,244,473	27,607,530	30,348,445	29,232,626	33,702,496	33,410,919	35,006,375	29,821,750	-14.8%
Weber	2,555,626,717	2,599,184,450	2,758,768,928	2,899,244,314	3,253,504,600	3,478,066,932	3,316,877,672	3,300,033,792	-0.5%
Out-of-State Use Tax	98,463,573	68,753,302	18,078,794	95,146,380	48,708,952	7,125,014	-45,269,200	26,196,460	

e = estimate

Source: Utah State Tax Commission

Tax Collections

Overview
General and Education Fund (GF/EF) revenue for Fiscal Year 2009 collapsed 12.5% over 2008, reflecting the sudden and severe economic recession. In Fiscal Year 2008, GF/EF revenue declined 1.8% due to a combination of changes in the tax system and a weakening economy. For perspective, during the previous expansion, revenue grew 5.6%, 12.3%, 19.1%, and 9.6%, double and even quintuple the average annual growth rate from 1971 to 2009 of 4.2%.

GF/EF year-end revenue collections for FY2009 were near forecast expectations, with the revenue forecast being off projection by 0.7%. Revenue was expected to fall more than $683.9 million (13.1%) between FY2008 and FY2009; collections actually fell $651.5 million (12.5%).

The outlook for tax collections in FY2010 is bleak. The recession is expected to further weaken tax collections, but at slower rates as the economy begins to stabilize. The state is expected to collect $341.3 million (7.5%) less in FY2010 than it did in FY2009. General Fund collections are expected to decline $165.9 million (8.6%). Education Fund collections are expected to decline $175.4 million (6.7%).

Fiscal Year 2010: Reaching Bottom
The Governor's recommended budget (December 2009) showed a decrease in expected GF/EF revenues for FY2010 to $4,220.1 million. In the 2009 General Legislative Session, FY2010 revenue was expected to fall 3.6% over FY2009, now collections are expected to fall 7.5% in FY2010. Revenues will fall $341.3 million, the second largest drop on record, but an improvement on the prior year's record drop of nearly double that amount. This expectation is based upon a battered, but stabilizing economy. Extraordinary fiscal and monetary policy measures still support the economy, but have prevented a further slide into what could have been much darker times. The ultimate strength of the recovery in the economy and in tax collections will depend on the timing, speed, and care in which policy is unwound.

Fiscal Year 2009: Recession
The consensus revenue forecast in the 2009 General Legislative Session showed FY2009 revenues down 13.1%. Expected collections of $4.5 billion for FY2009 were forecast to shrink from the $5.2 billion received in FY2008—a $683.9 million decline. This decline was the result of the severe economic recession facing the nation. Collections in FY2009 ended the year down $651.5 million, a record 12.5% decline.

Fiscal Year 2008: Tax Changes
GF/EF year-end revenue collections for FY2008 fell short of budget estimates by $81.0 million. Though expectations pointed to flat revenue, a decline of 0.3% for FY2008, collections fell 1.8%. This revenue gap was closed in a September 2008 Special Session utilizing lapsing balances combined with spending cuts, resulting in a balanced budget for FY2008.

Nominal income tax collections grew 1.5% in FY2008 compared with 12.4% growth in FY2007. Though income tax growth was expected to moderate in FY2008, the sharpness with which it fell relative to expectations is largely explained by an overhaul of the individual income tax withholding system that took effect in February 2008. Econometric models confirm that actual growth after adjusting for the systems change would have met expected nominal income tax collection growth of around 5%. These changes will affect FY2009 collections to a lesser degree, but were accounted for in the expected income tax collections.

Internal Revenue Service data by source of taxable income for CY2007 revealed strong growth in capital gains with a 20.1% increase over CY2006. Other sources of income also experienced growth: 11.0% for wages, 28.8% for interest income, 23.9% for dividends, 4.6% for sole proprietors, and 6.6% for partnership income. The growth in capital gains continued to moderate; the CY2005 growth was 55.6% while CY2006 tallied 35.2% growth. Growth of sole proprietor and partnership income fell off significantly from the 30% growth experienced in each of the last two years. Interest income and dividend growth remained strong, reflecting the propensity of most businesses to buy back shares and not hoard cash throughout 2007. While the growth in non-wage income sources continued to moderate, taxable wages grew at the highest rate in the last 25 years, slightly topping 2007's record growth. Overall, the wage component of taxable income remains at historic lows, with non-wage taxable income comprising more than 30% of total income.

Nominal state sales tax collections fell 5.5% in FY2008, reflecting an expected decline in unrestricted sales tax revenue due to aggressive earmarking of state sales tax collections paired with changes to the state sales tax base and rate. Collections were also impacted by slowing net in-migration and reduced housing construction. State investment income earnings fell from $83.5 million in FY2007 to $62.8 million (including interest earnings from the rainy day fund transferred in the September Special Session) in FY2008, falling nearly a quarter. Despite declining 2.2% corporate taxes surpassed expectations.

Fiscal Year 2007: Moderating Growth
For FY2007, tax collection growth moderated from the prior year but resulted in growth of 9.1% in GF/EF. The year-end revenue collections exceeded revenue estimates by $256.6 million, a 34% reduction over the prior year. With rainy day funds at the statutory limit, fewer transfers were made, resulting in a budget surplus of $241.9 million.

Fiscal Year 2006: Remarkable Growth
For FY2006, GF/EF year-end revenue collections far exceeded revenue estimates by $390.7 million. The state ended the 2006 budget year with a budget surplus of $308.4 million after distributions to mandated funds. Inflation-adjusted revenue collections grew an unprecedented 15.3% compared

to FY2005. This rate of growth in combined General Fund and Education Fund revenues was the highest in over 20 years. By comparison, the annual average growth rate in state revenues from 1971 to 2008 averaged only 4.2% (after adjusting for inflation).

Tax Reform and Tax-Cut Legislation

The 2009 General Session produced few changes to tax laws. HB430 and SB14 passed, providing incentives for energy and motion picture production, which were expected to cost just over $10 million, with the hope of spurring economic activity. SB23 modified the tax treatment of pass-through entities, which was expected to raise nearly $1 million. Civil filing fees were increased by over $11 million to mitigate the budget impacts facing the court system.

During the 2008 General Session, several laws were changed relative to tax collections within the state. Tax Changes (HB359S3), an omnibus tax reform bill, modified provisions in the sales tax and income tax. Starting January 1, 2009, the state general sales tax rate was raised from 4.65% to 4.70% and the additional money was diverted to various road projects. The state was authorized to re-enter the Streamlined Sales Tax Compact. The bill also added tax credits for private health insurance purchases, certain capital gains transactions, and solar projects. Railroads no longer pay sales tax on the fuel they purchase. The law also aligned estate and trust taxation with the single rate income tax system, in addition to modifying the treatment of real estate investment trusts (REITs). House Bill 54, Research Activities Tax Credits Amendments, expanded the credit available to business for all research conducted within the state—rather than tying the credit to the additional amount of research conducted over a base year.

An omnibus tax reform bill comprised the bulk of tax changes in the 2007 General Session. Enactment of Senate Bill 223 changed the individual income tax, sales tax, and many business taxes. The dual income tax system was eliminated. Beginning January 1, 2008, Utah maintains a single rate income tax system based on federal adjusted gross income at 5% with an equity credit based upon federal deductions and personal exemptions that phase out as income increases. The state sales tax rate on unprepared food was further reduced from 2.75% to 1.75% and will now be taxed at a uniform statewide rate of 3.0%, while the general sales tax rate was lowered from 4.75% to 4.65%. Businesses benefited from expanded credits for research activity, the reduction of certain gross receipts taxes, and additional sales tax exemptions for business purchases used in the production process.

In the 2006 Fourth Special Session, the Legislature passed SB 4001, Income Tax Amendments, which provided for an optional flat tax rate of 5.35% or, alternatively, expanded brackets and a lower top tax rate for taxpayers who elect to stay with the current system. Under SB 4001, the top rate for the current system dropped from 7.00% to 6.98% and the current top bracket moved from $8,626 to $11,000, retroactive to January 1, 2006. The 5.35% flat tax rate took effect January 1, 2007. The tax brackets were indexed for inflation starting January 1, 2009.

In the 2006 General Session, the Legislature passed House Bill 109, Sales and Use Tax - Food and Food Ingredients. Effective January 1, 2007, HB 109 removed 2% of the 4.75% state sales tax from unprepared food. Bundled non-food/food items would still be taxed at the 4.75% rate, while applicable local sales tax rates and the Utah Transit Authority sales tax rate did not change.

Several other tax bills were passed in the 2006 General Session: SB 29, Sales and Use Tax Exemption - Telecommunications, provided a sales and use tax exemption relating to certain telecommunications equipment, machinery, or software having at least a one-year life; SB 31, Sales and Use Tax - Manufacturing and Industry Exemptions Amendments, exempted replacement or repair parts with a life of three years or more and exempts electricity or other fuels used to produce energy; and SB 34, Gross Receipts Tax Amendments, Repeal of Public Utility Tariffs, repealed and modified gross receipts taxes and is applied to certain utilities in lieu of the corporate franchise tax.

Finally, House Bill 78, passed by the Legislature in the 2005 General Session, came into effect on January 1, 2006. This measure provided businesses with the option of double weighting the sales factor in the apportionment formula used to compute corporate tax payments. This tax change primarily benefits corporations with significant out-of-state sales.

Earmarking Legislation

During a late 2008 Special Legislative Session, and through the 2009 General Session, $35 million of sales tax earmarks were restored to boost General Fund sales tax collections, 11% of earmarked funds. These were programmed to expire by Fiscal Year 2010. This diversion resulted in FY2009 sales tax only falling $191.9 million (11.1%), without which the sales tax general fund would have fallen 13.0%. The remaining 89% of earmarked funds, and the future growth in earmarked funds were bonded against to fund large transportation projects.

As indicated earlier, HB359S3 from the 2008 General Session increased the general sales tax rate 0.05%. The money generated from the additional tax was used to construct highways and mitigate traffic congestion. Combined, the expected cumulative annual earmarks for state transportation projects from the sales tax approached $275 million.

Additional earmarks to the sales tax were granted during the 2007 General Session. Under HB 383, the one-sixteenth rate sales tax diversion cap of $18.7 million was removed for Class B and C roads. At implementation, this was expected to cost $6.0 million. Additionally, HB 314 provides for the ongoing

diversion of $90.0 million in sales tax revenue to the transportation fund.

Substantial investments in infrastructure were also made in the 2006 General Session. Effective July 1, 2006, HB 112 required that 8.3% of state sales tax collections be deposited into the Centennial Highway Fund Restricted (earmarked) Account. Ongoing, unrestricted sales taxes (General Fund revenues) will consequently be reduced by the same percent. This was a sizable annual earmarking well in excess of $160 million.

In addition, an extra $8.6 million in sales tax was earmarked for water development by the Legislature. Effective July 1, 2006, HB 47, Sales Tax Diversion for Water Projects and Water Financing, removed the $17.5 million cap on the one-sixteenth rate sales tax that can go to water development. Cloud seeding and watershed rehabilitation were added as allowable uses of the earmarked funds.

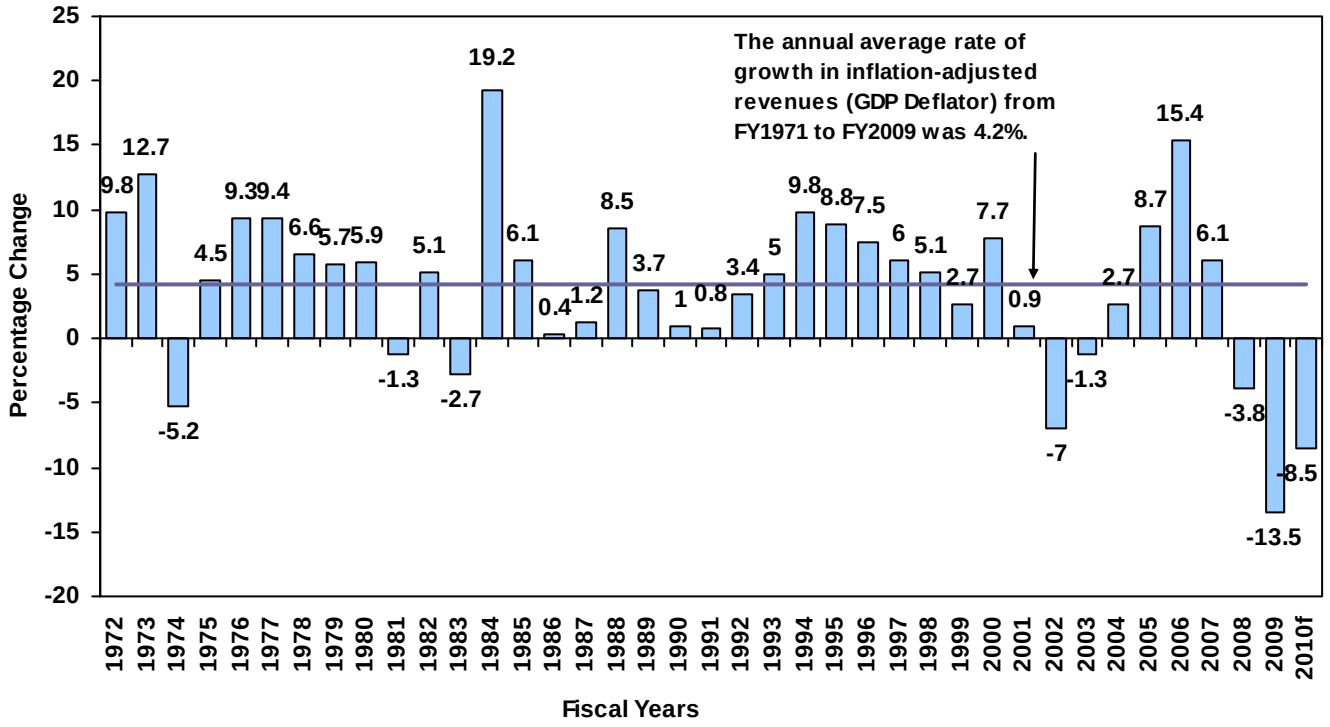
Income Tax Continues Its Preeminence

The 2000s became the first decade in which income tax collections exceed sales tax collections. Prior to FY1998, sales taxes made up the largest portion of state government's unrestricted revenues. In FY2009, income tax collections represented 45.2% of total unrestricted revenue collections, whereas sales tax collections were 29.9% of the total. This income tax preeminence is due to several factors. First, the sales tax rate has declined. Second, the state has historically realized stronger growth in sales tax-exempt services industries than in taxable goods industries. Third, there was an increase in sales tax exemptions. Fourth, sales over the internet have increased. Fifth, failure to index tax brackets led to "income tax bracket creep." Sixth, there was an increase in non-wage income gains. Finally, unrestricted general fund monies were transferred to restricted accounts through the practice of earmarking.

Cumulative Historic Tax Reductions

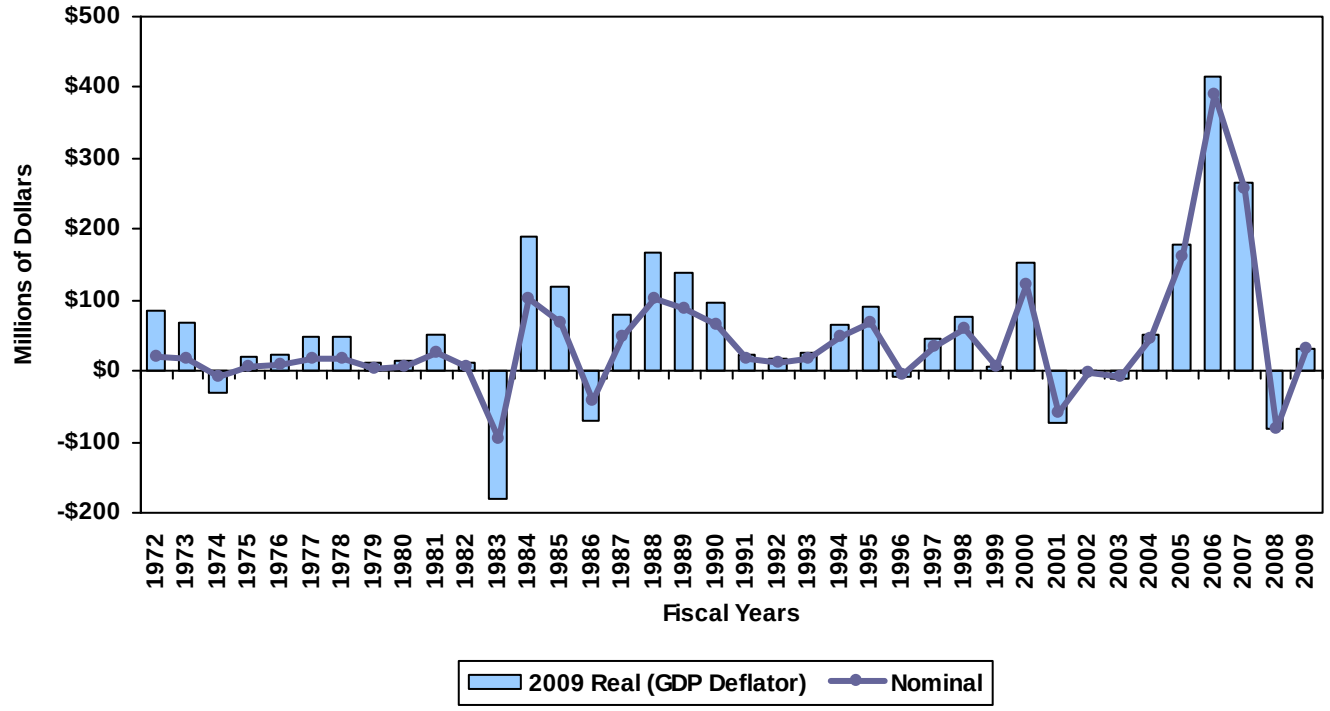
Tax collections in Utah experienced a net reduction of $382.1 million (on an annualized basis) due to major statutory changes that occurred over the last decade of legislative sessions. From FY2002 to FY2006, net changes to tax collections from policy changes combined for a net increase of $39.6 million. In contrast, from FY2007 to FY2010, major tax reform resulted in $423.0 million in tax cuts. The cumulative reduction in taxes authorized in these sessions from FY2002 through FY2011 is $1,320.1 million. A taxpayer may actually pay more in state taxes now than in previous years, however, taxpayers in the state pay less tax than they otherwise would owe had the tax system not been changed in the last decade. Additionally, a portion of these tax reductions reflect tax shifts from the state to local governments. Finally, the situation of any given individual taxpayer is a function of income received, money spent, and the change in the value of assets, combined with place of residence and the structure of the tax system.

Figure 44
Inflation-Adjusted Percentage Change in the General and Education Fund Revenue



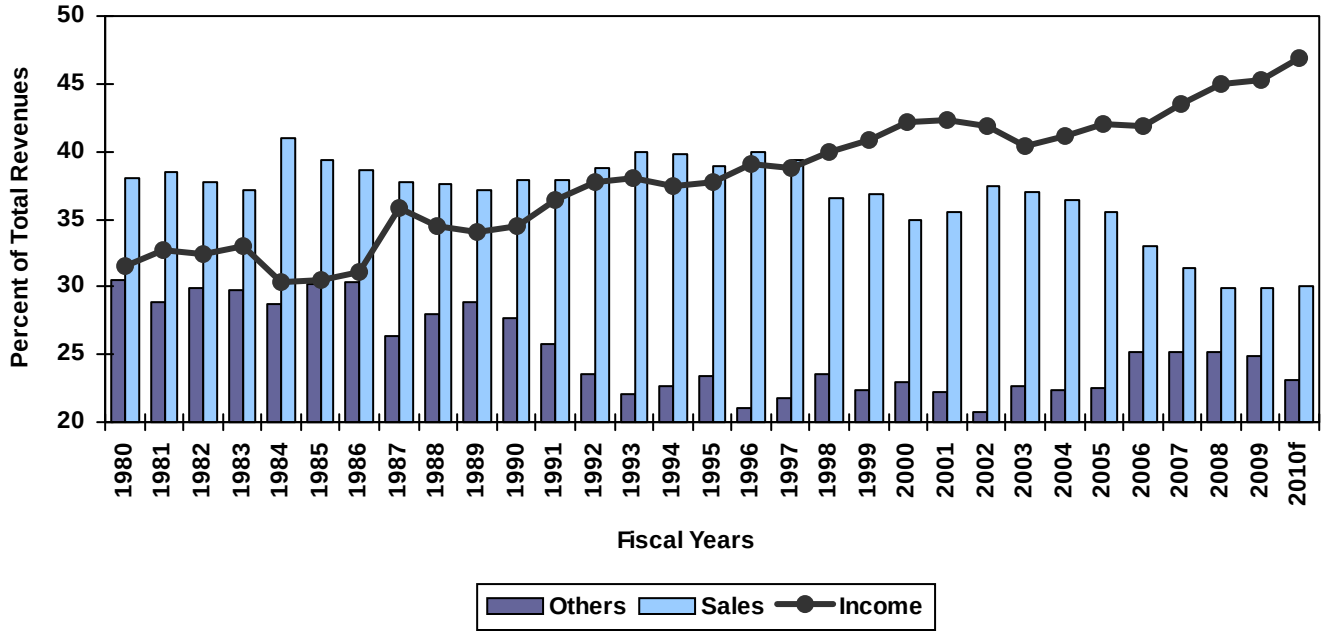
Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget e = estimate f = forecast

Figure 45
Actual and Inflation-Adjusted Revenue Surpluses for the General and Education Fund Revenue



Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget

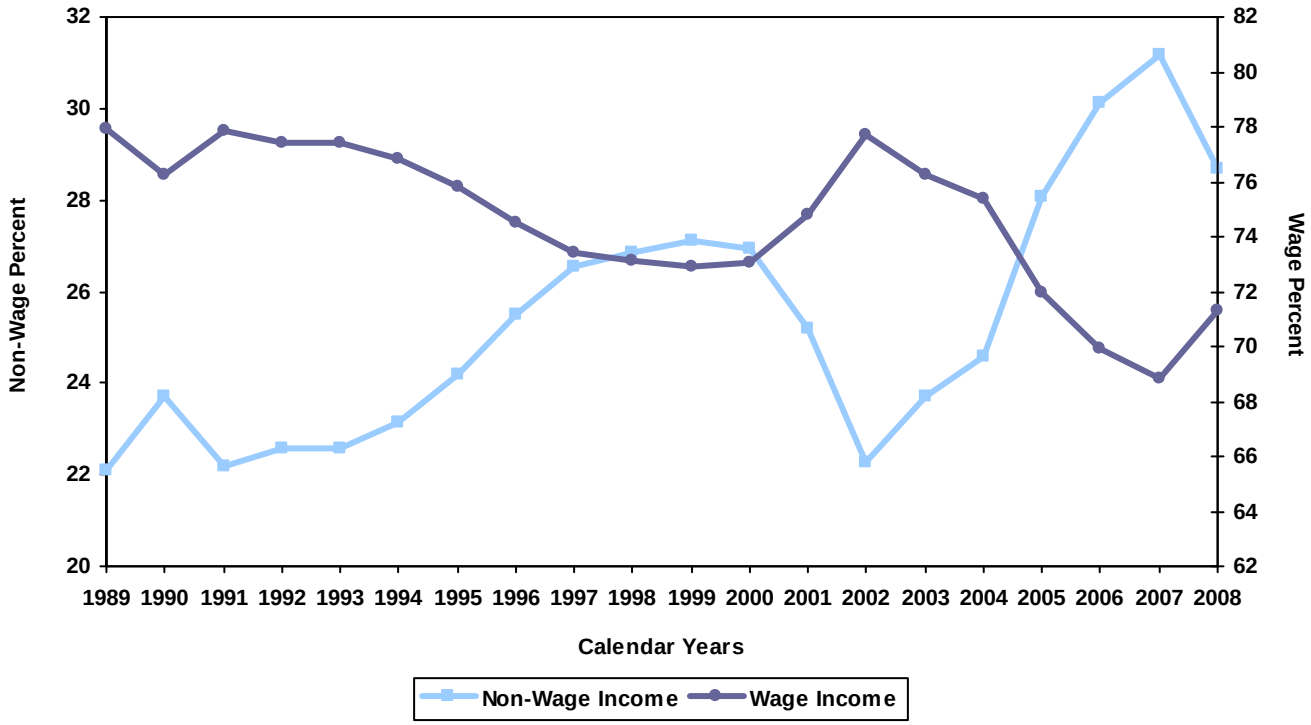
Figure 46
Sales Tax, Income Tax, and All Other Unrestricted Revenues as a Percent of Total State Unrestricted Revenues



f = forecast
The "Others" category includes unrestricted fines and fees, investment income, liquor profits, mineral lease, school land income (ended in fiscal year 1988), federal revenue sharing (ended in fiscal 1982), corporate, gross receipts, severance, beer, cigarette, insurance, inheritance, and motor fuels taxes.

Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget

Figure 47
IRS Wage and Non-Wage Income as a Percent of Total Taxable Income



Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget

Table 43
Fiscal Year Cash Collection Unrestricted Revenues

	Nominal Revenue (millions)														
Revenue Source	**1996**	**1997**	**1998**	**1999**	**2000**	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010f**
Sales and Use Tax	$1,162.5	$1,252.1	$1,251.8	$1,316.4	$1,369.6	$1,431.4	$1,441.3	$1,444.0	$1,501.9	$1,634.5	$1,806.3	$1,857.8	$1,739.4	$1,547.5	$1,427.6
Cable/Satellite Excise Tax	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.7	20.5	20.8	24.1	24.8	25.3
Liquor Profits	22.2	24.3	26.3	27.0	28.7	30.3	32.6	31.7	37.7	38.1	47.3	53.2	59.7	59.7	59.4
Insurance Premiums	40.0	43.1	44.6	47.7	52.2	46.0	56.6	59.0	62.4	67.4	71.4	71.8	77.2	83.0	82.9
Beer, Cigarette, and Tabacco	37.8	41.2	53.2	60.0	58.0	57.9	60.0	54.2	62.8	61.9	60.8	62.4	62.8	60.6	58.3
Oil and Gas Severance Tax	12.1	17.2	14.0	7.9	17.3	39.4	18.9	26.7	36.7	53.5	71.5	65.4	65.5	71.0	46.1
Metal Severance Tax	8.3	6.6	9.0	5.1	5.7	6.2	5.0	5.8	6.0	11.4	17.0	23.6	26.5	14.6	14.1
Inheritance Tax	8.3	10.3	25.4	8.2	64.6	30.0	9.4	33.0	9.7	3.0	7.4	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.1
Investment Income	16.8	16.3	15.7	15.0	19.5	27.5	9.7	6.5	5.5	13.6	40.0	83.5	62.8	25.1	5.0
General Fund Other	37.2	34.9	40.1	38.0	40.8	46.0	45.3	46.7	45.6	46.4	50.8	58.0	53.4	54.4	56.8
Property and Energy Credit	-4.6	-4.4	-4.5	-5.3	-4.4	-5.4	-5.3	-5.5	-5.6	-5.9	-5.6	-6.2	-6.4	-6.2	-6.9
General Fund Total	**1,340.5**	**1,441.5**	**1,475.6**	**1,520.2**	**1,652.1**	**1,709.3**	**1,673.5**	**1,702.1**	**1,762.7**	**1,935.4**	**2,187.5**	**2,290.9**	**2,165.1**	**1,934.6**	**1,768.7**
Individual Income Tax	1,139.1	1,237.3	1,377.5	1,463.9	1,654.9	1,712.7	1,610.2	1,575.5	1,699.6	1,934.0	2,288.5	2,573.2	2,611.8	2,338.6	2,232.8
Corporate Tax	176.8	192.0	196.3	192.2	186.9	183.1	127.3	160.5	168.1	213.5	378.5	425.4	415.9	268.9	208.9
Education Fund Other	8.5	4.8	7.1	7.6	8.5	9.7	5.6	5.0	4.5	0.0	9.8	18.2	20.1	19.3	9.7
Education Fund Total	**1,324.3**	**1,434.2**	**1,580.8**	**1,663.7**	**1,850.4**	**1,905.5**	**1,743.0**	**1,741.0**	**1,872.2**	**2,147.6**	**2,676.8**	**3,016.8**	**3,047.8**	**2,626.8**	**2,451.4**
GF/EF Total	**2,664.8**	**2,875.7**	**3,056.5**	**3,183.9**	**3,502.4**	**3,614.8**	**3,416.5**	**3,443.1**	**3,634.9**	**4,083.0**	**4,864.2**	**5,307.7**	**5,212.9**	**4,561.4**	**4,220.1**
Motor Fuel Tax	163.2	168.4	217.7	224.7	237.6	229.4	237.9	236.6	239.9	241.5	240.4	254.7	250.7	235.5	231.9
Special Fuel Tax	43.7	46.3	72.4	73.7	76.6	80.6	84.4	84.5	86.2	93.8	101.1	111.1	113.0	101.2	100.7
Other	45.5	52.6	54.8	58.5	64.9	64.2	62.8	65.4	64.9	70.0	76.6	78.8	82.4	85.4	81.7
Transportation Fund Total	**252.4**	**267.4**	**344.9**	**356.9**	**379.0**	**374.2**	**385.1**	**386.6**	**391.0**	**405.3**	**418.1**	**444.6**	**446.0**	**422.1**	**414.3**
Mineral Lease Payments	34.7	34.1	33.5	31.5	39.6	57.9	36.5	53.1	74.8	92.0	170.0	160.9	150.3	189.1	123.0
TOTAL	**2,951.9**	**3,177.2**	**3,434.8**	**3,572.2**	**3,921.1**	**4,046.8**	**3,838.1**	**3,882.7**	**4,100.7**	**4,580.3**	**5,452.4**	**5,913.2**	**5,809.2**	**5,172.7**	**4,757.5**

f = forecast

Sources:
1. Comprehensive Annual Reports, Division of Finance
2. Utah State Tax Commission Annual Reports
3. Governor's Office of Planning and Budget

Table 44
Fiscal Year Cash Collection Unrestricted Revenues (Current Dollar Percent Changes)

	Percent Change													
Revenue Source	**1997**	**1998**	**1999**	**2000**	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010f**
Sales and Use Tax	7.7%	0.0%	5.2%	4.0%	4.5%	0.7%	0.2%	4.0%	8.8%	10.5%	2.9%	-6.4%	-11.0%	-7.7%
Cable/Satellite Excise Tax										75.8	1.7	15.5	3.0	2.1
Liquor Profits	9.7	8.2	2.5	6.3	5.6	7.7	-2.5	18.6	1.1	24.2	12.5	12.2	0.0	-0.5
Insurance Premiums	7.6	3.5	7.1	9.3	-11.8	23.1	4.2	5.8	7.9	6.0	0.5	7.6	7.5	-0.1
Beer, Cigarette, and Tabacco	9.0	29.2	12.8	-3.3	-0.2	3.5	-9.6	15.9	-1.4	-1.8	2.6	0.7	-3.6	-3.8
Oil and Gas Severance Tax	42.7	-18.8	-43.2	118.0	127.3	-52.0	41.6	37.1	45.9	33.7	-8.5	0.1	8.4	-35.1
Metal Severance Tax	-20.8	37.4	-43.3	11.5	8.9	-20.2	17.8	3.3	90.0	48.9	38.5	12.5	-45.1	-3.1
Inheritance Tax	23.5	147.2	-67.6	683.7	-53.5	-68.6	249.9	-70.7	-69.5	152.3	-93.3	-80.9	236.7	-76.6
Investment Income	-2.8	-3.7	-4.5	30.0	40.8	-64.6	-33.5	-14.9	147.1	194.1	108.7	-24.8	-60.1	-80.1
General Fund Other	-6.1	15.1	-5.3	7.4	12.8	-1.5	2.9	-2.3	1.6	9.5	14.3	-8.0	1.8	4.5
Property and Energy Credit	-4.4	1.8	17.0	-17.3	23.8	-1.3	3.2	2.2	5.6	-5.7	9.9	3.8	-2.6	9.9
General Fund Total	**7.5**	**2.4**	**3.0**	**8.7**	**3.5**	**-2.1**	**1.7**	**3.6**	**9.8**	**13.0**	**4.7**	**-5.5**	**-10.6**	**-8.6**
Individual Income Tax	8.6	11.3	6.3	13.1	3.5	-6.0	-2.2	7.9	13.8	18.3	12.4	1.5	-10.5	-4.5
Corporate Tax	8.6	2.2	-2.1	-2.7	-2.0	-30.5	26.1	4.7	27.0	77.3	12.4	-2.2	-35.3	-22.3
Education Fund Other	-42.7	45.9	7.1	11.9	13.8	-42.4	-10.7	-8.9	-99.1	23,989.4	85.9	10.4	-3.8	-50.1
Education Fund Total	**8.3**	**10.2**	**5.2**	**11.2**	**3.0**	**-8.5**	**-0.1**	**7.5**	**14.7**	**24.6**	**12.7**	**1.0**	**-13.8**	**-6.7**
GF/EF Total	**7.9**	**6.3**	**4.2**	**10.0**	**3.2**	**-5.5**	**0.8**	**5.6**	**12.3**	**19.1**	**9.1**	**-1.8**	**-12.5**	**-7.5**
Motor Fuel Tax	3.2	29.3	3.2	5.7	-3.4	3.7	-0.5	1.4	0.6	-0.4	5.9	-1.6	-6.1	-1.5
Special Fuel Tax	6.0	56.2	1.8	3.9	5.2	4.7	0.1	1.9	8.9	7.7	9.9	1.7	-10.4	-0.5
Other	15.7	4.1	6.7	10.9	-1.1	-2.2	4.2	-0.8	7.9	9.5	2.8	4.6	3.7	-4.3
Transportation Fund Total	**5.9**	**29.0**	**3.5**	**6.2**	**-1.3**	**2.9**	**0.4**	**1.1**	**3.7**	**3.2**	**6.3**	**0.3**	**-5.4**	**-1.8**
Mineral Lease Payments	-1.7	-1.8	-5.9	25.7	46.0	-36.9	45.6	40.9	23.0	84.8	-5.4	-6.5	25.8	-34.9
TOTAL	**7.6**	**8.1**	**4.0**	**9.8**	**3.2**	**-5.2**	**1.2**	**5.6**	**11.7**	**19.0**	**8.5**	**-1.8**	**-11.0**	**-8.0**

f = forecast

Sources:
1. Comprehensive Annual Reports, Division of Finance
2. Utah State Tax Commission Annual Reports
3. Governor's Office of Planning and Budget

Table 45
Rolling 10 Year State Tax and Fee Changes (Over $500,000) Regular and Special Legislative Sessions (A)(B)(C)

Bill Number and Effective Year	Bill Subject	Tax & Fee Changes	10 Year Cumulative
FY 2002			
HB 78 (2001 Session)	Sales and Use Tax - Sales Relating to Schools (School Related Activities)	($281,000)	
SB 34 (2001 Session)	Individual Income Tax - Relief for Low Income Individuals (4)	(800,000)	
SB 36 (2001 Session)	Individual Income Tax Bracket Adjustments (5)	(18,000,000)	
SB 58 (2001 Session)	Repeal of Nursing Facilities Assessment (6)	(4,422,400)	
HB 205 (2001 Session)	Employers' Reinsurance Fund Special Assessment	6,135,000	
HB370 (2001 Session)	Hazardous Waste Amendment (7)	1,694,000	
	Subtotals FY 2002	($15,674,400)	($156,744,000)
FY 2003			
HB238 (2002 Session)	Cigarette and Tobacco Tax Amendments (8)	$13,800,000	
	Subtotals FY 2003	$13,800,000	$124,200,000
FY 2004			
SB66 (2003 Session)	Alcoholic Beverage Enforcement & Treatment (9)	$1,567,000	
SB85 (2003 Session)	Underground Storage Tank Amendments (10)	4,048,900	
SB153 (2003 Session)	Alcoholic Beverage Amendments (11)	3,818,000	
SB213 (2003 Session)	Cable and Satellite TV Service Tax (12)	14,000,000	
HB286 (2003 Session)	Hazardous Waste Collection/Storage Fee (13)	2,769,500	
HB371 (2003 Session)	Court Security Fee (14)	2,200,000	
	Subtotals FY 2004	$28,403,400	$227,227,200
FY 2005			
SB4002 (2004 4th Session)	Treatment of Certain Military Income (one-time only)	(4,000,000)	
SB1 (2004 Session)	Appropriations Act (15)	4,555,157	
SB128 (2004 Session)	Long-Term Care Facilities Amendments (16)	10,100,000	
SB195 (2004 Session)	Taxation of Multi-Channel Video or Audio Service (17)	4,421,100	
HB13 (2004 Session)	Hazardous Waste and Nonhazardous Solid Waste Fee (18)	(712,900)	
HB239 (2004 Session)	Sexually Explicit Business and Escort Service Tax (19)	510,000	
HB312 (2004 Session)	Nonparticipating Tobacco Manufacturer's Fee (20)	680,000	
	Subtotals FY 2005	$15,553,357	$108,873,499
FY 2006			
SB13 (2005 Session)	Individual Income Tax - Subtraction for Certain Military Income (one-time only)	($1,100,000)	
SB127 (2005 Session)	Tax, Fee, or Charge Amendments (21)	($1,350,000)	
	Subtotals FY 2006	($2,450,000)	($14,700,000)
FY 2007			
SB29 (2006 Session)	Sales and Use Tax Exemption - Telecommunications (22)	($7,200,000)	
SB34 (2006 Session)	Gross Receipts Tax Amendments, Repeal and Public Utility Tariffs (23)	($2,600,000)	
SB31 (2006 Session)	Sales and Use Tax - Manufacturing and Industry Exemptions Amendments (24)	($5,995,000)	
HB78 (2005 Session)	Corporate Franchise and Income Tax Amendments (25)	($7,000,000)	
HB109 (2006 Session)	Sales and Use Tax - Food and Food Ingredients (26)	($35,000,000)	
SB4001 (2006 4th Session)	Income Tax Amendments (27)	($66,000,000)	
	Subtotals FY 2007	($123,795,000)	($618,975,000)
FY 2008			
SB34 (2006 Session)	Additional - Gross Receipts Tax Amendments, Repeal and Public Utility Tariffs	($2,900,000)	
HB109 (2006 Session)	Additional - Sales and Use Tax - Food and Food Ingredients	($35,000,000)	
SB4001 (2006 4th Session)	Additional - Income Tax Amendments	($12,000,000)	
SB223 (2007 Session)	Tax Amendments (28)	($73,307,700)	
	Subtotals FY 2008	($123,207,700)	($492,830,800)
FY 2009			
HB206 (2008 Session)	Tax Amendments to Sales and Use Tax	$2,000,000	
SB15S4 (2008 Session)	Driving Under the Influence Ammendments	$1,712,400	
HB410 (2008 Session)	Restrited Accounts Amendments	$1,660,000	
HB359S3 (2008 Session)	Tax Changes - Omnibus (29)	($3,358,000)	
HB54 (2008 Session)	Research Activities Tax Credits Amendments	($2,700,000)	
SB223 (2007 Session)	Additional - Tax Amendments	($146,034,100)	
	Subtotals FY 2009	($146,034,100)	($438,102,300)
FY 2010			
HB54 (2008 Session)	Additional - Research Activities Tax Credits Amendments	($10,000,000)	
HB359S3 (2008 Session)	Additional - Tax Changes - Omnibus	($20,350,000)	
	Subtotals FY 2010	($30,350,000)	($60,700,000)
FY 2011			
HB430 (2009 Session)	Energy Incentives	($2,587,500)	
SB14 (2009 Session)	Motion Picture Incentives	($7,793,100)	
SB23 (2009 Session)	Income Taxation of Pass-Through Entities	$710,000	
SB184 (2009 Session)	Civil Filing Fees	$11,300,000	
	Subtotals FY 2010	$1,629,400	$1,629,400
Grand Total for Rolling 10 Year Taxes and Fees (A)(B)(C)		**($382,125,043)**	**($1,320,122,001)**

Notes:
(A) This table is not adjusted for tax increases due to income tax "bracket creep".
(B) This table is not adjusted for inflation. Only fiscal notes for state tax and fee increases or decreases greater than or equal to $500,000 are listed. Changes in local taxes are excluded. Extensions of exiting laws are excluded.
(C) This table does NOT include shifts within the total state budget due to earmarking or other diversions.
(1) Increases income tax deduction for amounts paid for health care insurance from 60% to 100% of amounts not deducted from federal taxes.
(2) Changes in the reserve rate and calculation method will produce a tax reduction for all employers paying this insurance at the contributory rate. Taxes (income to the Employment Compensation Fund) will be reduced by $26,500,000 per year beginning in fiscal year 2001. The reserve fund was reduced from 22 to 18 months.
(3) The hospital assessment tax was repealed in fiscal year 2001. This was a tax rate on hospital gross revenues, as well as $0.9 for each surgery performed. The tax rate was adjusted quarterly so that no more than $5.5 million annually was collected.
(4) Exempts an individual from paying income taxes if federal AGI is less than the sum of the individual's personal exemptions plus his/her standard deduction (removes about 30,000 low income individuals from state income tax rolls).
(5) The top bracket was increased from $7,500 to $8,626 and the bottom bracket was increased from $1,500 to $1,726 (15,000 taxpayers were dropped out of the highest bracket).
(6) Repeals the $1.83 per patient day nursing home "bed" tax (the hospital bed tax was repealed in the 2000 General Session).
(7) Established fees and taxes that apply to the reprocessing, treatment, or disposal of certain types of radioactive waste.
(8) Increased tax on cigarettes 18 cents per 20 pack, from 51.5 cents to 69.5 cents.
(9) Increased tax on 31-gallon barrel of beer from $11 to $12.80 and created the Alcoholic Beverage Enforcement and Treatment Restricted Account.
(10) Increased the environmental assurance fee of 1/4 cent per gallon on the first sale or use of petroleum products to 1/2 cent per gallon. The fee will be reduced when the cash balance in the restricted Petroleum Storage Tank Trust Fund exceeds $20,000,000 in any year.
(11) Increased some fees and the mark-up on liquor from 61% to 64.5%.
(12) Imposed sales and use tax on cable and satellite TV service.
(13) Increased regulatory fees and taxes on radioactive and hazardous waste received at waste facility for treatment or disposal.
(14) Increased court filing fees to fund creation of Court Security Account which will be used to contract for security at courts across the state. Money is deposited into a restricted account.
(15) Restricted revenues for commerce (professional licensing), courts, natural resources, agriculture and other general user fees.
(16) This bill establishes an assessment on nursing care facilities in order to gain federal matching funds to enhance the total funding for these facilities. The bill authorizes the assessment to be up to 6% of each nursing care facility's total gross revenue.
(17) Imposes a state excise tax of 6.25% on amounts paid or charged for cable and satellite TV service.
(18) Reduces the tipping fee from $28 to $14 per ton and eliminates the 3% gross receipts tax (created in 2003 General Session by HB 286s1) for nonhazardous and low radioactive waste.
(19) Imposes a 10% tax on nude dancing and escort services.
(20) Levies an equity assessment of 1.75 cents per cigarette on nonparticipating tobacco product manufacturers.
(21) Eliminates unintended sales tax increases by exempting delivery, installation and 'direct mailing' charges as well as rebates on new motor vehicles.
(22) This bill amends the Sales and Use Tax Act to provide a sales and use tax exemption relating to certain telecommunications equipment, machinery, or software having at least a 1 year life.
(23) This bill repeals and modifies gross receipts taxes and requires Rocky Mountain Power (RMP) to file new tariffs with the PSC. Reverses a tax imposed to raise revenue last year. This tax is applied in lieu of a corporate profits tax. RMP will lower rates for consumers in exchange for the tax cut.
(24) Exempts replacement or repair parts with a life of 3 years or more. Adds scrap recyclers to the exemption. Electricity or other fuels used by these plants to produce energy is exempt from taxation.
(25) Allows the option of choosing double weighting of the sales factor for tax years beginning January 1, 2006. This will start to have an impact on FY07 collections. The double weighted sales factor will help companies with sales outside of Utah.
(26) Removes 2% of the 4.75% sales tax on unprepared food effective January 1, 2007. Allows for a 1.31% vendor discount. Nonfood/food items that are bundled are taxed at 4.75%. UTA and local taxes are unaffected.
(27) Provides for an optional flat rate of 5.35%; or the taxpayer can stay with the current system with expanded brackets and a lower tax rate of 6.98%.Top rate drops from 7.00% to 6.98% and the top bracket goes from $8,626 to $11,000 as of January 1, 2006. The 5.35% flat rate takes effect January 1, 2007. Indexing for inflation starts January 1, 2009 at around $4 million to $6 million per year.
(28) Provides a single rate individual income tax system at 5% of Adjusted Gross Income, with a credit at 6% of the federal deduction that phases out at 1.3 cents on the dollar beginning at $12,000 Single, $18,000 Head of Household, $24,000 Married Filing Joint. The state general sales tax rate was reduced from 4.75% to 4.65%, the state rate on unprepared food items moved from 2.75% to 1.75%. The bill also expanded credits for research and development, modified gross receipts taxes, extended the renewable energy tax credit, granted sales tax exemptions for certain purchases in the mining industry, reduced the Multi-Channel Video or Audio tax, and modified a host of other local tax issues.
(29) Provides for a 0.05% rate increase to the state general sales tax rate earmarked for road construction, provides income tax credits for users of medical care savings accounts, capital gains transactions, private health insurance purchasers, and certain solar projects. Brings estate/trust income taxation in line with the single rate system. Exempts railroad purchases from the sales tax on fuels. Addresses income taxation of real estate investment trusts (REITs).

Exports

Overview
Worsening economic conditions in Utah, the nation, and around the globe were reflected in Utah's production and export levels through 2008 and 2009. Utah's total exports fell from $10.3 billion in 2008 to an estimated $9.3 billion in 2009, a decrease of 10.1%. Exports have been above $4.0 billion since 2002 and above $6.0 billion since 2005. Record high levels in 2008 were primarily due to robust export growth in the first quarter, dropping sharply as housing and financial market declines translated into weak demand for manufactured goods to foreign markets.

Utah exports fall into one of two categories: primary metals and everything else. Shipments of primary metals, particularly gold, accounted for approximately 43.9% of total exports during 2009. Computers and electronics comprised the second highest proportion of total exports, 14.7%. In 2009, exports declined in 24 of 35 major destinations for Utah merchandise—a sharp contrast to 2008, when exports declined in only eight countries and overall exports were up almost 38% over the prior year.

Exports had greater declines in other states than in Utah. Nationwide, 2009 export levels fell to $957 billion from $1.2 trillion in 2008, a decline of more than 19%. As the economy begins to recover, exports should rebound to their pre-recession levels.

2009 Summary
Utah's Merchandise Exports in National Context. Notwithstanding Utah's 10.1% decline in exports, the state ranked fifth highest in export "growth". That is, with the exception of Nevada, all states reported decreased exports from 2008 levels. New Mexico ranked last, showing a 53% decline in exports in 2009. Nevada ranked highest, showing no change in export growth. As a nation, exports in 2009 declined 19.1% from 2008.

In terms of total exports in 2009, Utah ranked 27th, exporting about $9.3 billion, or 1.0% of total national exports. Texas continued to lead the nation in exports with $154.3 billion, a decline of 19.7% from 2008. Texas exported 16.1% of the nation's total exports. Texas was followed by California ($116.6 billion, 12.2% of total), New York ($55.5 billion, 5.8%), Washington ($48.8 billion, 5.1%) and Florida ($44.5 billion, 4.6%). These five states accounted for 43.8% of the nation's total exports.

Utah's Merchandise Exports by Industry. Utah's leading merchandise export in 2009 was primary metal products, almost exclusively gold. Primary metals exports decreased by 4.1% in 2009 to $4.1 billion. Primary metals constituted 43.9% of Utah exports in 2009, an increase from 2008 when they accounted for 41.5% of total exports. Exports of computers and electronics were the second largest category of exports in 2009, accounting for 14.7% of total exports. Other leading export categories for 2009 were chemicals ($611.1 million, or 6.6% of total) transportation equipment ($596.3 million, 6.4% of total), minerals ($515.2 million, 5.6% of total), and food ($472.2 million, 5.1% of total).

In 2009, substantial growth was seen in the following categories: Chemicals, up 23.1% to $611.1 million; Fabricated Metals, up 109% to $350 million; Plastics, up 15.4% to $111.4 million; Beverages, up 126% to $63.5 million; Milled Textiles, up 102% to $32 million; and Livestock, up 604% to $6.1 million.

Notable declines were seen in: Primary Metals, down 4.1% to $4.1 billion; Computers and Electronics, down 31.5% to $1.4 billion; Transportation Equipment, down 26.6% to $596 million; Minerals, down 10.8% to $515 million; and Food, down7.9% to $472 million.

Destination of Utah's Merchandise Exports. Utah's largest regional markets for merchandise exports are typically Western Europe, East Asia, and Canada. In 2009, these three regions accounted for 83.7% of all exports from Utah. West Asian countries saw the largest year-over increase in exports at 16.7%, reaching $854 million.

During 2009, the United Kingdom was Utah's largest customer with exports totaling $4.2 billion in goods. Canada was the second largest customer of Utah products with $904.2 million in exports. India was third ($718.7 million), followed by Taiwan ($512.0 million) and China ($473.2 million). Exports to India increased 44.7%, moving India to the third largest consumer of Utah products from its sixth-place position in 2008. In 2009, the top five purchasing countries accounted for 71.7% of all Utah exports. The top ten accounted for 85.0%, or $8.1 billion in goods.

Canada and Mexico. The two countries in closest proximity, Canada and Mexico, were Utah's second and seventh highest export destinations, respectively. In contrast to the United Kingdom, where the vast majority of Utah exports were in the form of gold, Canada and Mexico imported a wider array of goods. In 2009, the largest categories of goods exported to Canada were transportation equipment ($167.8 million), chemicals ($133.8 million), and machinery ($83.8 million). The largest categories of goods exported to Mexico were chemicals ($44.9 million), food ($39.0 million), and minerals ($38.5 million). From 2007 to 2008, total exports to Canada increased 10.2% and total exports to Mexico increased 2.3%. From 2008 to 2009, total exports to Canada fell 16.5%, but increased 4.1% to Mexico.

Gold. Utah continues to be a large exporter of gold, however, the amount of gold the Census Bureau reports as being exported from Utah is dramatically larger than what is mined in Utah. Conversations with industry contacts suggest essen-

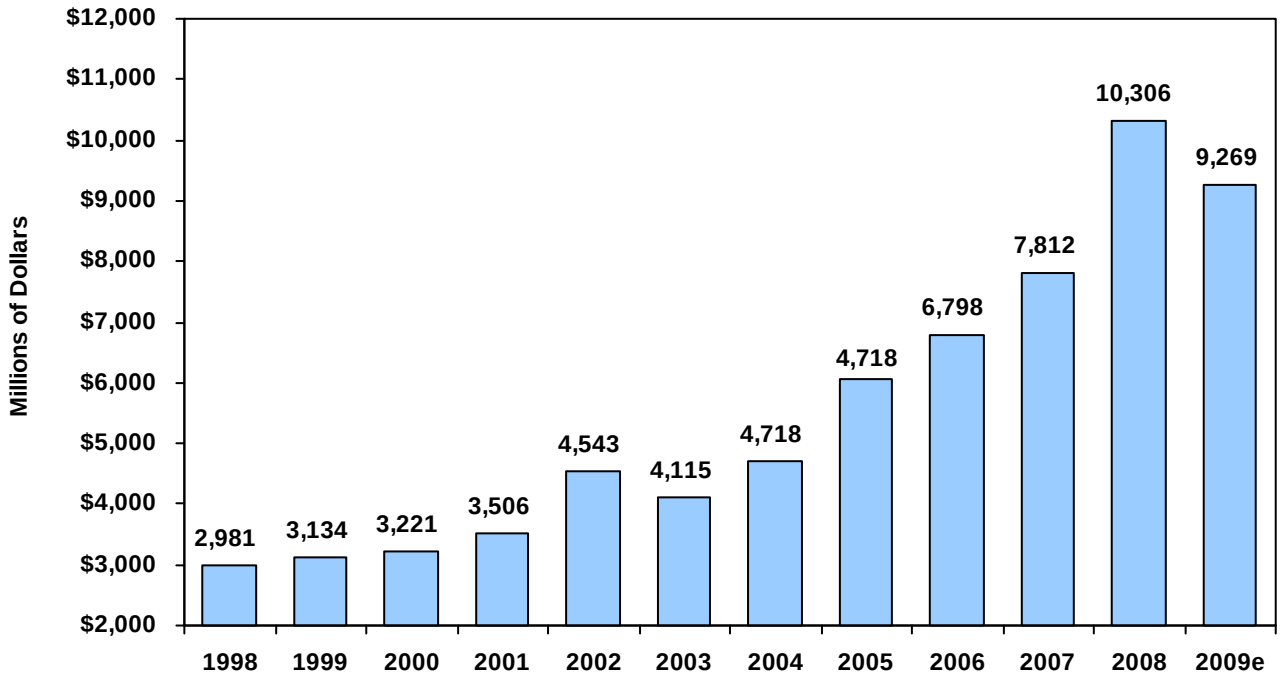
tially all of the gold mined in Utah remains within the U.S. and is not included in exports. The gold exported from Utah is primarily mined in other western states. Partially refined ore is shipped into Utah for final processing into pure gold, and then shipped to customers mostly in the United Kingdom and, more recently, India. Switzerland has historically been a major destination of gold shipments, but in 2008 gold exports decreased significantly and remained low in 2009. Shipments of gold constituted 43.9% of Utah's exports in 2009, an increase from 2008 when gold exports totaled 41.5% of exports. Gold exports constituted 97% of all export dollars to both the United Kingdom and India.

Gold exports do not provide a substantial number of jobs for the state and inflate the amount of goods Utah exports. For this reason, it is important to consider excluding gold from total exports. Without gold, exports fell to $5.2 billion from $6.1 billion, for a decline of 14.5%.

2010 Outlook

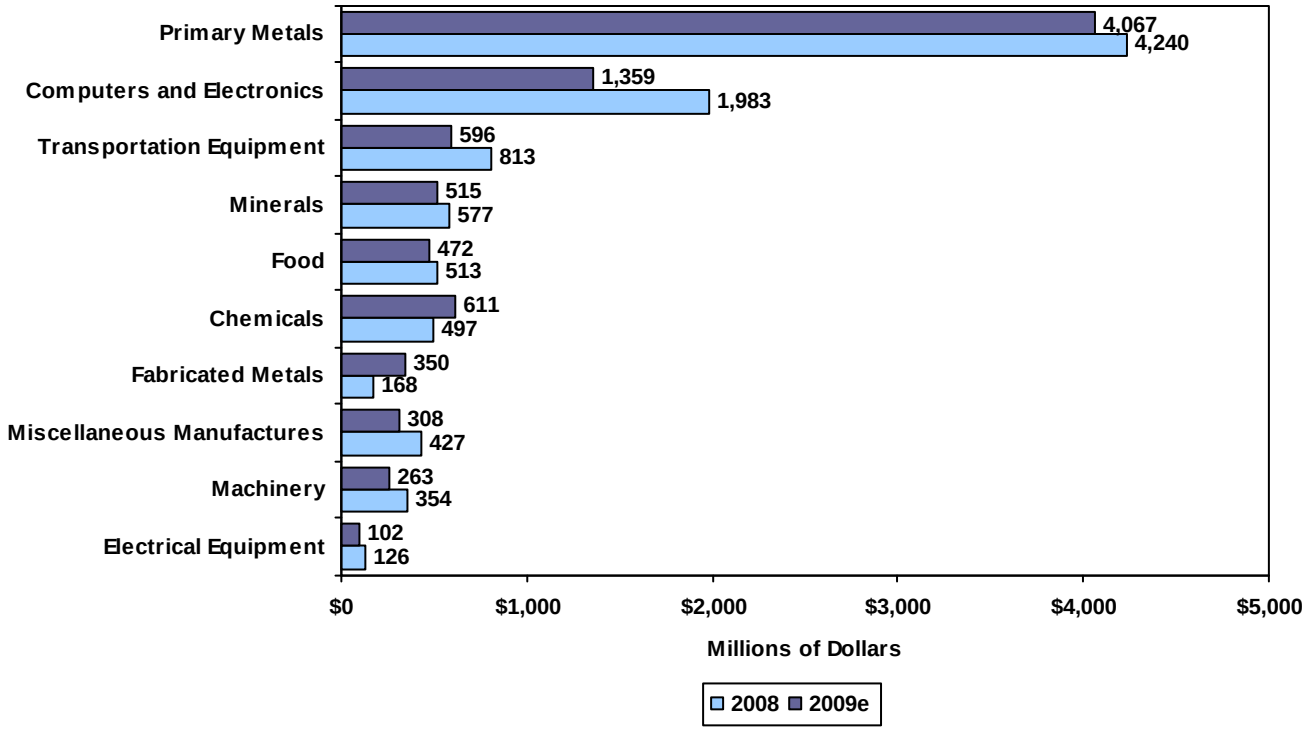
Utah's exports decreased 10.1%, from $10.3 billion in 2008 to an estimated $9.3 billion in 2009, mainly due to the economic downturn of 2008-2009. With the modest increase in national GDP in the third quarter of 2009 and expectations of an improved economy in the balance of 2009 and into 2010, export levels should rebound accordingly and exceed their pre-recession level of $10 billion.

Figure 48
Utah Merchandise Exports



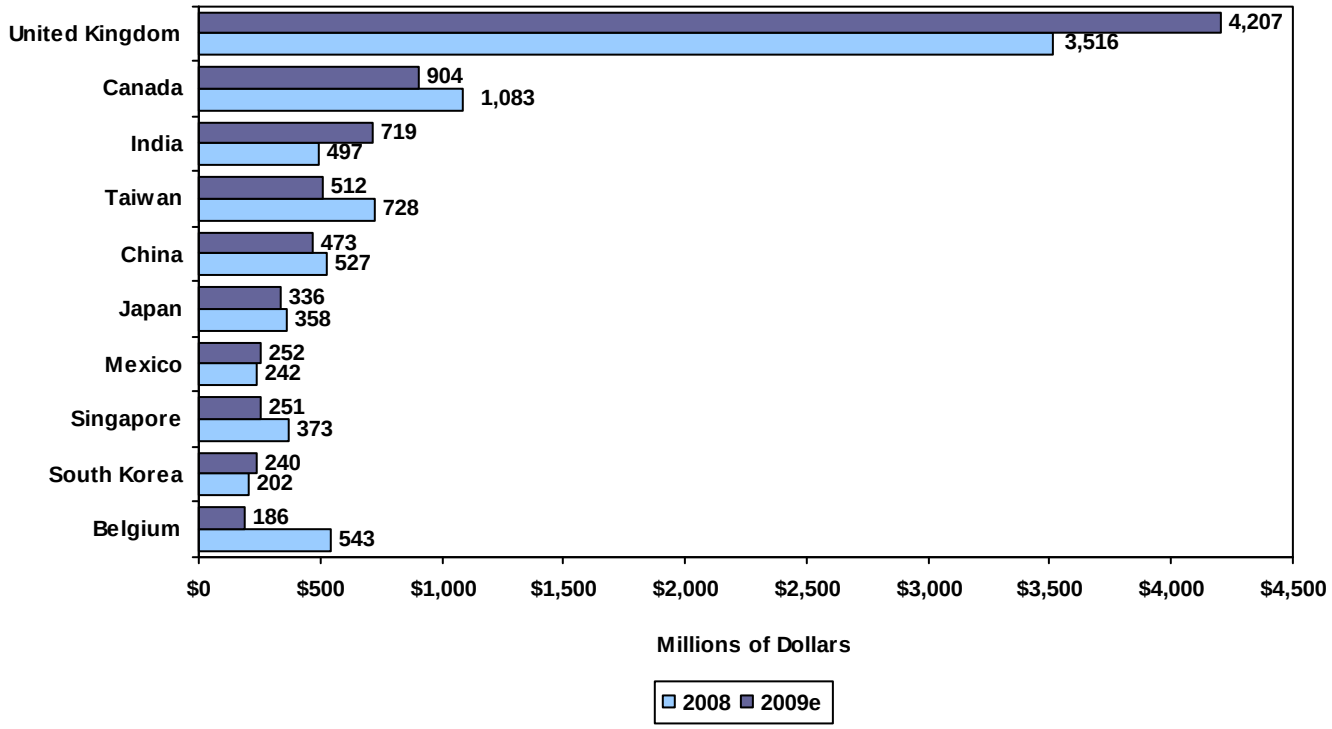
Source: U.S. Census Bureau through Economy.com

Figure 49
Utah Merchandise Exports to Top Ten Purchasing Industries



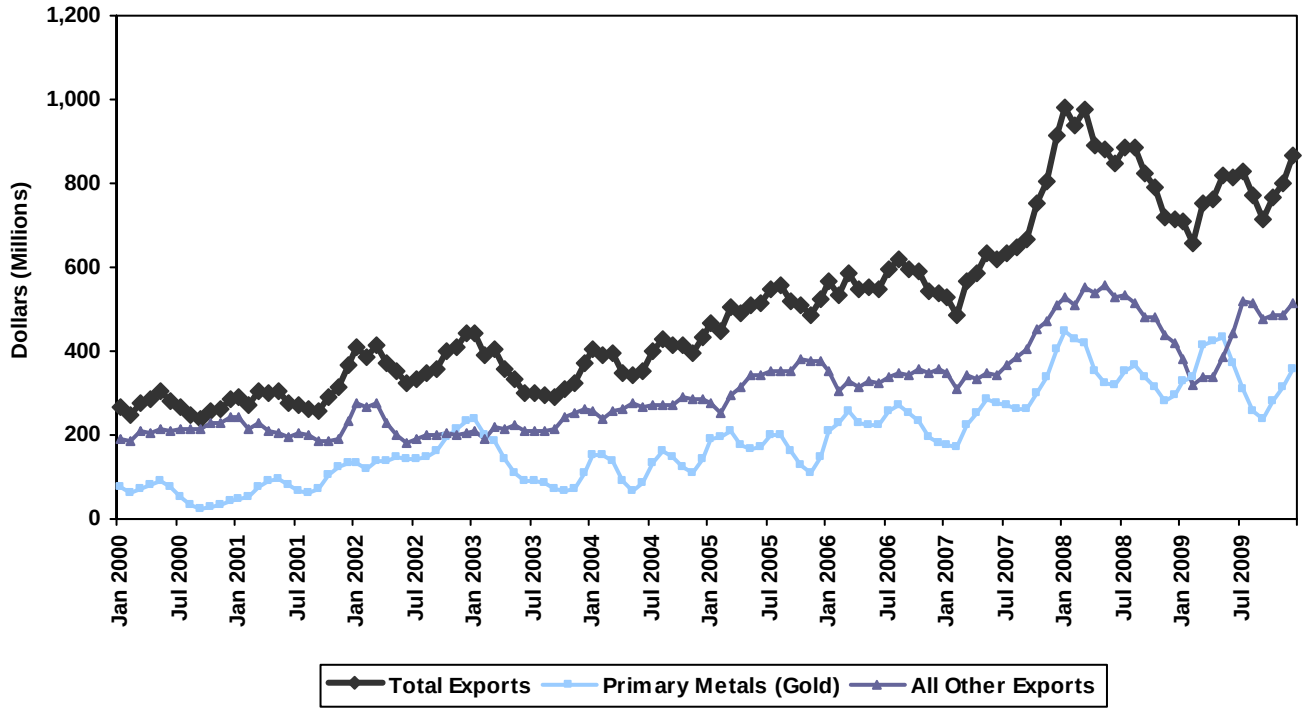
Source: U.S. Census Bureau through Economy.com

Figure 50
Utah Merchandise Exports to Top Ten Purchasing Countries



Source: U.S. Census Bureau through Economy.com

Figure 51
Utah Exports: With and Without Gold



Source: U.S. Census Bureau through Economy.com

Table 46
U.S. Merchandise Exports by State (Millions of Dollars)

Rank	Geography	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009e	2008-09 Percent Change	2009 Share
25	Alabama	$7,317	$7,570	$8,267	$8,340	$9,037	$10,796	$13,878	$14,421	$15,879	$11,697	-26.3%	1.2%
41	Alaska	2,464	2,418	2,516	2,739	3,157	3,592	4,044	3,895	3,541	3,098	-12.5%	0.3%
23	Arizona	14,334	12,514	11,871	13,323	13,423	14,950	18,287	19,186	19,784	13,948	-29.5%	1.5%
34	Arkansas	2,599	2,911	2,804	2,962	3,493	3,862	4,265	4,880	5,776	5,014	-13.2%	0.5%
2	California	119,640	106,777	92,214	93,995	109,968	116,819	127,746	134,152	118,738	116,615	-1.8%	12.2%
33	Colorado	6,593	6,126	5,522	6,109	6,651	6,784	7,956	7,350	7,713	5,902	-23.5%	0.6%
24	Connecticut	8,047	8,610	8,313	8,136	8,559	9,687	12,238	13,719	15,384	13,252	-13.9%	1.4%
38	Delaware	2,197	1,985	2,004	1,886	2,053	2,525	3,890	3,986	4,898	4,120	-15.9%	0.4%
47	District Of Columbia	1,003	1,034	1,066	809	1,164	825	1,040	1,083	1,196	1,121	-6.3%	0.1%
5	Florida	26,543	27,185	24,544	24,953	28,982	33,377	38,545	44,832	46,331	44,469	-4.0%	4.6%
12	Georgia	14,925	14,644	14,413	16,286	19,633	20,577	20,073	23,342	27,514	22,975	-16.5%	2.4%
51	Hawaii	387	370	514	368	405	1,028	706	560	960	606	-36.9%	0.1%
39	Idaho	3,559	2,122	1,967	2,096	2,915	3,260	3,721	4,704	5,005	3,698	-26.1%	0.4%
6	Illinois	31,438	30,434	25,686	26,473	30,214	35,868	42,085	48,730	53,677	40,576	-24.4%	4.2%
14	Indiana	15,386	14,365	14,923	16,402	19,109	21,476	22,620	25,878	26,502	21,634	-18.4%	2.3%
28	Iowa	4,466	4,660	4,755	5,236	6,394	7,348	8,410	9,614	12,125	8,809	-27.3%	0.9%
30	Kansas	5,145	5,005	4,988	4,553	4,931	6,720	8,626	10,246	12,514	8,389	-33.0%	0.9%
17	Kentucky	9,612	9,048	10,607	10,734	12,992	14,899	17,232	19,616	19,121	16,716	-12.6%	1.7%
8	Louisiana	16,814	16,589	17,567	18,390	19,922	19,232	23,503	30,375	41,908	30,972	-26.1%	3.2%
44	Maine	1,779	1,813	1,973	2,188	2,432	2,310	2,627	2,742	3,016	2,217	-26.5%	0.2%
29	Maryland	4,593	4,975	4,474	4,941	5,746	7,119	7,598	8,946	11,383	8,795	-22.7%	0.9%
13	Massachusetts	20,514	17,490	16,708	18,663	21,837	22,043	24,047	25,285	28,369	22,939	-19.1%	2.4%
9	Michigan	33,845	32,366	33,775	32,941	35,625	37,584	40,405	44,371	45,136	30,606	-32.2%	3.2%
20	Minnesota	10,303	10,524	10,402	11,266	12,678	14,705	16,309	17,993	19,186	15,200	-20.8%	1.6%
32	Mississippi	2,726	3,557	3,058	2,558	3,179	4,008	4,674	5,170	7,323	5,961	-18.6%	0.6%
26	Missouri	6,497	6,173	6,791	7,234	8,997	10,462	12,776	13,417	12,852	9,356	-27.2%	1.0%
48	Montana	541	489	386	361	565	711	887	1,131	1,395	1,077	-22.8%	0.1%
35	Nebraska	2,511	2,702	2,528	2,724	2,316	3,004	3,625	4,256	5,412	4,591	-15.2%	0.5%
31	Nevada	1,482	1,423	1,177	2,033	2,907	3,937	5,493	5,713	6,121	6,124	0.0%	0.6%
42	New Hampshire	2,373	2,401	1,863	1,931	2,286	2,548	2,811	2,910	3,752	3,003	-20.0%	0.3%
11	New Jersey	18,638	18,946	17,002	16,818	19,192	21,080	27,002	30,463	35,643	26,155	-26.6%	2.7%
46	New Mexico	2,391	1,405	1,196	2,326	2,046	2,540	2,892	2,583	2,783	1,304	-53.1%	0.1%
3	New York	42,846	42,172	36,977	39,181	44,401	50,492	57,369	69,334	81,385	55,548	-31.7%	5.8%
15	North Carolina	17,946	16,799	14,719	16,199	18,115	19,463	21,218	23,347	25,091	21,337	-15.0%	2.2%
43	North Dakota	626	806	859	854	1,008	1,185	1,509	2,034	2,772	2,339	-15.6%	0.2%
7	Ohio	26,322	27,095	27,723	29,764	31,208	34,801	37,833	42,382	45,627	32,684	-28.4%	3.4%
37	Oklahoma	3,072	2,661	2,444	2,660	3,178	4,314	4,375	4,538	5,077	4,298	-15.3%	0.4%
22	Oregon	11,441	8,900	10,086	10,357	11,172	12,381	15,288	16,515	19,352	14,132	-27.0%	1.5%
10	Pennsylvania	18,792	17,433	15,768	16,299	18,487	22,271	26,334	29,127	34,649	27,591	-20.4%	2.9%
45	Rhode Island	1,186	1,269	1,121	1,178	1,286	1,269	1,531	1,647	1,974	1,463	-25.9%	0.2%
19	South Carolina	8,565	9,956	9,656	11,773	13,376	13,944	13,615	16,560	19,853	15,609	-21.4%	1.6%
49	South Dakota	679	595	597	672	826	942	1,185	1,506	1,654	997	-39.7%	0.1%
16	Tennessee	11,592	11,320	11,621	12,612	16,123	19,070	22,020	21,815	23,238	19,096	-17.8%	2.0%
1	Texas	103,866	94,995	95,396	98,846	117,245	128,761	150,888	168,164	186,450	154,294	-17.2%	16.1%
27	Utah	3,221	3,506	4,543	4,115	4,718	6,056	6,798	7,812	10,306	9,269	-10.1%	1.0%
40	Vermont	4,097	2,830	2,521	2,627	3,283	4,240	3,817	3,435	3,697	3,115	-15.7%	0.3%
21	Virginia	11,698	11,631	10,796	10,853	11,631	12,216	14,104	16,885	18,941	14,363	-24.2%	1.5%
4	Washington	32,215	34,929	34,627	34,173	33,793	37,948	53,075	66,259	54,498	48,797	-10.5%	5.1%
36	West Virginia	2,219	2,241	2,237	2,380	3,262	3,147	3,225	3,972	5,643	4,420	-21.7%	0.5%
18	Wisconsin	10,508	10,489	10,684	11,510	12,706	14,924	17,169	19,186	20,569	16,199	-21.2%	1.7%
50	Wyoming	503	503	553	582	680	669	830	802	1,081	892	-17.5%	0.1%
	United States	712,055	678,760	648,800	676,409	769,304	853,765	982,192	1,100,867	1,182,794	957,382	-19.1%	100.0%

e = estimate

Source: U.S. Census Bureau through Economy.com

Table 47
Utah Merchandise Exports by Industry (Millions of Dollars)

Rank	Industry Code	Industry Name	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009e	2008-09 Percent Change	2009 Share
18	111	Agricultural Products	$21.5	$7.1	$4.4	$5.5	$9.1	$12.9	$12.5	$15.4	$30.3	$57.6	90.0%	0.6%
30	112	Livestock and Livestock Products	0.5	0.4	0.7	1.7	1.6	0.7	1.0	1.9	0.9	6.1	603.5%	0.1%
29	113	Forestry Products	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.2	1.1	-5.7%	0.0%
28	114	Fish and Marine Products	2.2	5.2	1.3	1.7	4.1	3.6	5.4	3.2	2.7	2.3	-16.5%	0.0%
31	211	Oil and Gas	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.5	0.1	1.0	0.1	-94.0%	0.0%
4	212	Minerals	171.5	105.0	62.5	43.0	96.7	618.9	572.4	549.8	577.3	515.2	-10.8%	5.6%
5	311	Food	176.4	231.2	255.3	283.2	308.5	357.7	382.0	428.2	512.9	472.2	-7.9%	5.1%
20	312	Beverages	3.6	5.3	5.7	26.3	9.0	52.3	49.9	32.9	28.0	63.5	126.4%	0.7%
25	313	Raw Textiles	10.0	8.1	7.1	3.6	3.9	3.5	4.2	5.2	6.0	5.2	-13.7%	0.1%
21	314	Milled Textiles	1.6	1.9	2.1	5.2	5.5	6.8	8.3	10.6	15.7	31.7	102.3%	0.3%
27	315	Apparel	4.4	5.0	3.4	4.3	4.5	5.3	6.5	6.0	5.4	6.0	10.7%	0.1%
22	316	Leather	10.1	7.0	6.6	6.1	8.0	7.4	7.9	7.0	10.3	8.5	-16.9%	0.1%
23	321	Wood Products	1.1	1.8	2.0	2.7	2.6	2.2	2.5	3.7	9.0	4.4	-51.1%	0.0%
13	322	Paper	43.0	45.2	43.5	27.7	31.9	34.9	59.2	75.0	62.4	49.0	-21.6%	0.5%
17	323	Printed Material	21.8	21.6	24.2	21.9	26.7	28.2	30.9	37.5	29.7	28.3	-4.6%	0.3%
26	324	Petroleum and Coal	0.2	1.1	2.7	1.8	4.3	5.8	9.5	6.1	7.1	8.7	21.9%	0.1%
6	325	Chemicals	170.5	229.9	264.5	340.2	429.8	454.1	467.9	483.6	496.5	611.1	23.1%	6.6%
12	326	Plastics	51.6	57.4	65.6	74.9	67.2	59.5	80.0	72.5	96.4	111.4	15.6%	1.2%
19	327	Nonmetallic Minerals	10.9	12.5	11.2	10.0	11.9	13.4	13.4	22.3	24.9	32.8	31.9%	0.4%
1	331	Primary Metals	661.6	1,008.4	1,913.4	1,465.7	1,507.5	2,060.0	2,769.9	3,222.1	4,240.4	4,067.3	-4.1%	43.9%
10	332	Fabricated Metals	47.7	57.3	53.9	61.9	71.6	90.5	111.9	133.4	167.6	350.4	109.1%	3.8%
8	333	Machinery	229.5	185.0	140.0	141.4	205.6	225.4	266.6	293.7	354.1	262.7	-25.8%	2.8%
2	334	Computers and Electronics	537.8	511.1	758.3	624.0	910.6	856.1	589.3	946.5	1,982.9	1,358.5	-31.5%	14.7%
9	335	Electrical Equipment	116.8	101.7	102.7	85.7	83.5	102.8	107.7	174.0	126.9	102.6	-19.2%	1.1%
3	336	Transportation Equipment	619.3	588.8	489.1	467.2	469.6	541.4	614.6	640.1	812.9	596.3	-26.6%	6.4%
15	337	Furniture	15.7	11.6	12.3	13.4	20.7	26.6	62.2	63.8	55.0	61.3	11.4%	0.7%
7	339	Miscellaneous Manufactures	192.6	214.6	213.3	293.5	289.3	332.8	378.0	383.1	427.3	308.4	-27.8%	3.3%
24	511	Publications	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.7	14.7	24.7	24.5	40.8	9.3	17.5	88.0%	0.2%
11	910	Scrap	5.7	4.9	9.7	12.6	26.8	40.7	78.8	104.1	111.6	48.8	-56.3%	0.5%
16	920	Used Merchandise	3.1	2.6	2.6	2.0	3.0	3.9	8.1	18.8	34.5	4.4	-87.4%	0.0%
14	980, 990	Unclassified	89.5	74.4	84.1	84.6	98.4	99.6	87.9	56.5	66.1	76.3	15.4%	0.8%
		Total	$3,221	$3,506	$4,543	$4,119	$4,728	$6,072	$6,814	$7,839	$10,306	$9,269	-10.1%	100.0%

e = estimate

Source: U.S. Census Bureau through Economy.com

Table 48
Utah Merchandise Exports by Purchasing Country (Millions of Dollars)

Rank	Country	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009e	2008-09 Percent Change	2009 Share
1	United Kingdom	$246.0	$421.3	$710.2	$486.5	$559.5	$1,105.1	$2,282.6	$2,382.4	$3,516.1	$4,206.9	19.6%	44.2%
2	Canada	605.8	543.2	513.3	544.3	865.7	709.2	888.5	941.4	1,082.8	904.2	-16.5%	9.5%
3	India	11.8	12.0	12.8	23.5	18.5	54.1	20.6	384.0	496.8	718.7	44.7%	7.6%
4	Taiwan	76.3	57.1	59.7	62.8	79.5	96.8	81.0	211.7	727.6	512.0	-29.6%	5.4%
5	China	32.6	40.6	64.2	114.0	123.0	320.6	245.1	386.6	527.0	473.2	-10.2%	5.0%
6	Japan	402.1	396.4	427.1	475.6	542.0	588.7	482.8	417.3	357.9	336.2	-6.1%	3.5%
7	Mexico	102.1	113.6	134.2	111.2	122.2	128.2	268.4	223.8	241.9	251.9	4.1%	2.6%
8	Singapore	54.9	46.3	263.6	38.4	125.7	127.5	57.0	222.9	373.2	250.9	-32.8%	2.6%
9	South Korea	128.9	127.6	88.4	69.9	104.7	124.5	128.8	126.2	201.5	240.3	19.2%	2.5%
10	Belgium	72.8	58.6	62.7	69.3	93.5	428.2	345.3	393.3	543.4	186.2	-65.7%	2.0%
11	Germany	104.5	93.6	68.8	118.7	170.2	208.3	205.0	170.6	234.0	167.0	-28.6%	1.8%
12	Australia	59.7	54.1	51.6	67.3	74.5	109.4	121.0	126.6	183.9	143.5	-22.0%	1.5%
13	Hong Kong	58.4	53.2	67.4	58.9	89.1	145.8	90.4	101.6	133.4	139.5	4.6%	1.5%
14	Brazil	41.1	41.7	12.8	22.9	39.8	30.5	79.7	95.5	100.5	116.2	15.6%	1.2%
15	Philippines	105.2	79.4	84.8	103.6	117.8	110.4	113.7	146.3	144.2	101.1	-29.9%	1.1%
16	Netherlands	151.2	154.3	137.8	124.4	105.3	119.1	116.6	188.7	175.7	87.6	-50.2%	0.9%
17	France	46.9	54.1	51.1	66.3	72.9	112.6	94.8	107.2	86.5	77.5	-10.4%	0.8%
18	Italy	39.6	37.5	39.1	39.0	43.5	59.4	71.3	67.1	72.7	73.9	1.6%	0.8%
19	Malaysia	44.0	50.3	31.2	26.6	40.0	49.5	29.7	40.6	51.8	62.9	21.4%	0.7%
20	Switzerland	452.9	696.4	1,341.2	1,105.2	772.7	777.1	484.1	455.7	64.3	61.9	-3.7%	0.7%
21	United Arab Emirates	16.0	5.3	5.5	4.5	93.5	138.0	32.3	27.5	81.1	59.6	-26.6%	0.6%
22	Spain	18.2	19.6	23.9	26.8	24.6	49.4	41.5	49.7	48.8	45.1	-7.6%	0.5%
23	Israel	8.9	9.7	9.4	20.4	47.7	57.4	58.8	60.2	80.3	43.3	-46.0%	0.5%
24	Thailand	17.9	23.3	29.0	30.3	60.9	40.2	28.2	41.0	163.1	42.1	-74.2%	0.4%
25	Saudi Arabia	7.2	4.0	5.4	4.7	5.7	5.9	6.6	16.1	17.9	28.2	57.5%	0.3%
26	Sweden	12.2	13.6	14.0	11.3	17.9	16.0	27.0	25.9	38.1	28.1	-26.2%	0.3%
27	Costa Rica	18.6	20.8	31.0	32.2	24.8	21.1	23.9	21.5	18.6	25.4	36.6%	0.3%
28	Russian Federation	5.7	3.8	7.8	11.7	13.8	11.4	10.6	16.0	39.7	23.8	-40.0%	0.3%
29	Ireland	98.3	55.3	18.0	24.3	16.7	16.8	77.3	38.8	19.0	22.0	15.5%	0.2%
30	Chile	7.1	5.9	6.2	12.4	31.3	11.4	14.1	16.3	30.1	18.0	-40.2%	0.2%
31	Turkey	30.3	33.5	23.4	12.7	4.6	14.0	18.4	16.9	38.6	17.0	-56.0%	0.2%
32	New Zealand	7.0	6.4	6.9	8.7	14.2	12.6	12.4	16.8	27.4	16.8	-38.8%	0.2%
33	South Africa	5.2	8.9	3.6	4.2	9.8	15.9	32.0	17.7	15.2	14.5	-4.6%	0.2%
34	Argentina	5.2	12.3	2.0	3.4	5.3	8.7	5.3	7.9	13.4	9.1	-31.8%	0.1%
35	Pakistan	0.3	0.6	0.8	0.5	1.2	22.6	1.7	25.4	55.9	4.5	-91.9%	0.0%

e = estimate

Source: U.S. Census Bureau through Economy.com

Table 49
Utah Merchandise Exports to Top Ten Purchasing Countries by Industry during 2009 (Millions of Dollars)

Code	Industry Name	United Kingdom	Canada	India	Taiwan	China	Japan	Mexico	Singapore	South Korea	Belgium	10-Country Industry Total
111	Agricultural Products	$0.01	$3.14	$0.00	$0.01	$2.05	$4.84	$2.55	$0.02	$2.34	$0.00	$14.96
112	Livestock and Livestock Products	0.00	0.10	0.98	0.00	1.29	0.00	0.84	0.00	0.00	-	3.21
113	Forestry Products	0.00	0.82	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.04	0.01	0.00	0.00	-	0.97
114	Fish and Marine Products	0.09	0.01	0.00	0.18	0.01	0.06	0.00	0.05	0.01	-	0.41
211	Oil and Gas	0.00	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	0.12
212	Minerals	0.97	2.34	0.63	0.68	5.28	1.84	38.47	0.36	2.15	142.54	195.26
311	Food	1.97	73.03	1.38	22.92	12.24	82.78	39.01	18.69	23.06	5.43	280.51
312	Beverages	0.07	38.93	0.00	0.29	0.02	4.82	0.20	0.00	0.00	-	44.33
313	Raw Textiles	0.07	1.25	0.00	0.00	0.23	0.14	0.17	0.01	0.00	-	1.87
314	Milled Textiles	0.22	13.73	0.00	0.06	0.12	0.66	0.33	0.01	0.01	0.02	15.16
315	Apparel	0.09	1.13	0.01	0.04	0.03	0.35	0.59	0.00	0.03	-	2.27
316	Leather	0.23	4.76	0.02	1.55	1.88	0.54	0.16	0.01	0.00	0.03	9.18
321	Wood Products	0.00	2.90	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.00	-	3.11
322	Paper	0.81	26.10	0.00	0.06	9.74	0.27	0.97	0.50	0.06	0.02	38.53
323	Printed Material	1.43	7.58	0.10	0.20	0.21	0.89	1.86	1.93	0.06	0.05	14.31
324	Petroleum and Coal	0.00	2.05	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.08	0.00	0.05	0.05	2.30
325	Chemicals	11.44	133.79	1.34	19.69	18.92	68.34	44.99	5.17	37.37	6.23	347.28
326	Plastics	5.00	33.75	0.62	0.58	1.34	5.15	10.57	0.63	1.27	1.50	60.41
327	Nonmetallic Minerals	0.12	10.31	0.35	0.08	1.59	0.18	0.60	0.06	0.69	-	13.98
331	Primary Metals	4,084.71	68.14	700.47	0.34	99.92	6.48	8.67	8.45	21.14	0.01	4,998.33
332	Fabricated Metals	1.59	49.28	4.15	0.31	8.52	2.32	7.80	4.34	10.40	0.09	88.80
333	Machinery	18.17	83.83	3.12	4.24	8.33	10.13	24.86	8.62	3.35	6.90	171.55
334	Computers and Electronics	29.71	71.12	3.15	455.51	240.77	57.47	7.01	188.20	112.14	3.80	1,168.88
335	Electrical Equipment	10.14	20.39	0.05	0.26	5.40	3.61	1.30	4.81	3.00	2.11	51.07
336	Transportation Equipment	25.18	167.82	0.2	2.03	21.36	40.92	19.22	2.54	13.97	0.61	293.85
337	Furniture	1.21	9.42	0.00	0.09	0.10	0.16	24.93	0.04	0.34	0.48	36.77
339	Miscellaneous Manufactures	9.20	66.94	1.64	1.59	15.55	43.14	12.81	3.77	7.07	15.84	177.55
511	Publications	0.01	5.05	0.00	0.01	0.05	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.01	-	5.17
910	Scrap	0.17	0.28	0.33	1.07	15.59	0.40	2.73	0.00	1.53	0.06	22.16
920	Used Merchandise	0.14	1.14	0.02	0.00	1.33	0.21	0.14	0.00	0.02	-	3.00
980	Unclassified	4.11	4.89	0.17	0.19	1.02	0.38	0.96	2.64	0.21	0.44	15.01
	Total	$4,206.86	$904.14	$718.73	$511.98	$473.18	$336.18	$251.90	$250.85	$240.28	$186.21	$8,080.31

e = estimate

Source: U.S. Census Bureau through Economy.com

Price Inflation and Cost of Living

Overview

In 2009, aggregate prices as measured by the Consumer Price Index (CPI), decreased from their 2008 levels by an annual average of 0.3%, compared to an increase of 3.8% in 2008. The gross domestic product (GDP) chain-type price deflator increased an estimated 1.2% in 2009, down from 2.1% in 2008. Inflation is not expected to be an issue in the short term due to a lack of aggregate demand and surplus aggregate supply. Given the unprecedented government response to the economic recession through stimulus spending, money supply increases, short-term rate reductions, and long-term rate management, professionals are concerned about longer-term inflation prospects once aggregate demand and aggregate supply show signs of strength.

2009 Summary

Consumer Price Index. The CPI measures price changes for a fixed basket of goods and services. The CPI for Urban Consumers (CPI-U) decreased by 0.3% in 2009, measured on an annual average basis, compared with an increase of 3.8% in 2008. Inflation is expected to return in 2010, with forecasts projecting the index to increase 1.7%.

Gross Domestic Product Deflator. Instead of measuring a fixed basket of goods, the GDP deflator allows for substitution among goods and services along with changing prices. In 2009, the GDP chain-type implicit price deflator will have increased by about 1.2%, lower than the 2.1% increase in 2008.

Significant Issues

Labor Market. Inflation should remain subdued due to poor performance of the labor market. Average annual employment declined by 61,000 jobs (4.9%) between 2008 and 2009. Current economic indicators project continued labor market problems in 2010, with average annual employment declining 1.8%. For inflation to increase at a reasonable positive rate, wages would need to show signs of strength. This is not projected to be the case until 2011.

Housing. The housing market contributed to overall price deflation of 2009 and is not expected to provide any support to prices through 2011.

Industrial Commodities. Industrial commodities were a large driver of price inflation prior to 2009 and have been a major contributor to price deflation in 2009. These commodities influence virtually all consumer purchases (either directly or indirectly), from gasoline purchases to toys. The current projection is for prices in this area to remain relatively stable in the short term.

Federal Reserve. In anticipation of the expected economic contraction, the Federal Reserve began lowering the short-term Federal Funds target rate in September 2007, three months before the national recession officially began. This rate reduction pattern continued until it reached a short-term target rate range of 0% to 0.25%, the lowest on record. Such a low rate affects inflation in that it encourages borrowing and spending. The short-term rate effects, though, are currently quite subdued due to business and consumer concerns over macroeconomic conditions. Should the Federal Reserve not act when signs of sustained economic growth materialize, the low short-term rates could induce strong inflation – as was the case with the recent housing price bubble that stemmed partly from low short-term rates.

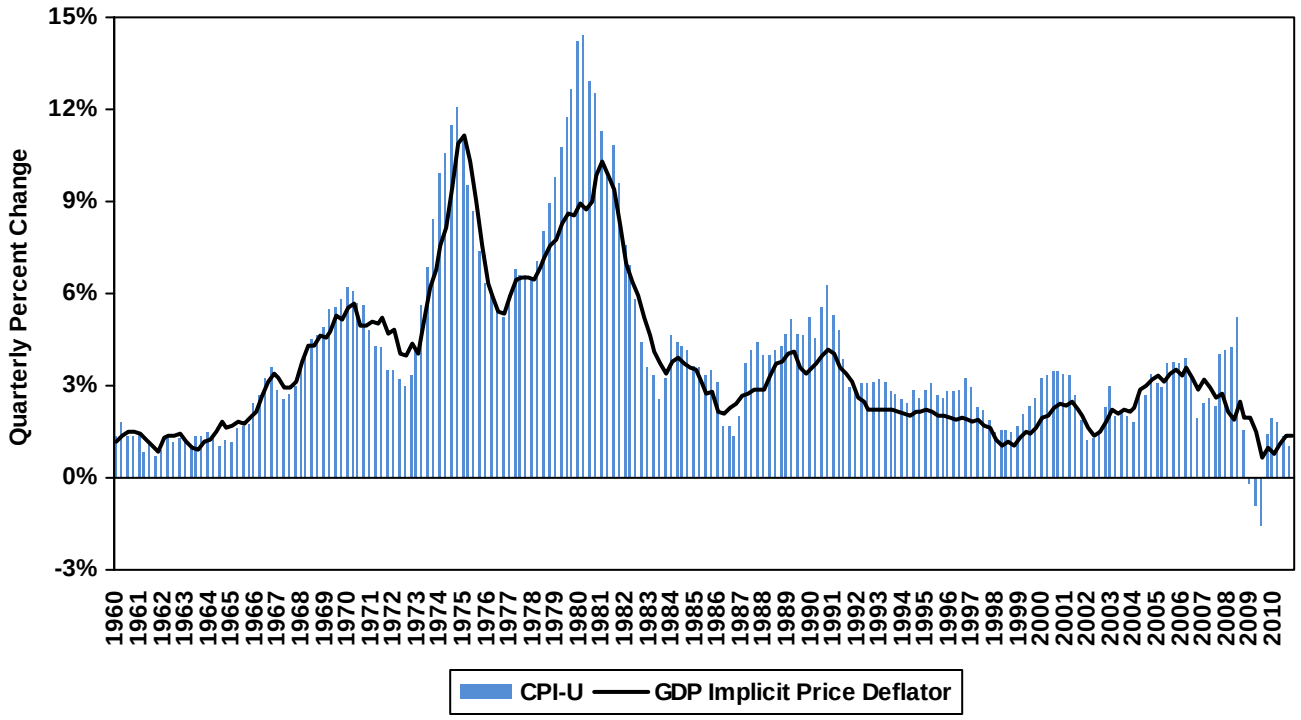
Government Spending. For its fiscal year 2009 (October 1, 2008 to September 30, 2009), the U.S. government's deficit, $1.4 trillion, was the largest on record, in absolute amount, and the largest as a percent of GDP since the peak of the build-up for World War II during 1944. As the rapid increase in CPI inflation, from 2% in early 1946 to nearly 20% in mid 1947, demonstrates, large deficits can be inflationary. The federal budget is designed to automatically offset the contractionary effects of a recession, stabilizing the economy. As economic activity declines and unemployment increases, tax revenue falls and spending for existing programs such as unemployment insurance, assistance to families, and food stamps increases. Most of the FY2009 deficit results from these so-called "automatic stabilizers," declining revenue and increased program spending. However, almost $200 billion results from spending and tax cuts related to the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act stimulus, and another $170 billion results from the Troubled Asset Relief Program to counter the financial crisis. As the economy recovers, the federal government will need to reduce the deficit if the low inflation of the past two decades is to be maintained.

The Dollar. Although a depreciation of the dollar increases the competitiveness of exports in the world markets, it also increases the prices producers and consumers pay for imported goods. During most of 2008, the dollar rose against the currencies of major trading partners. This short period of general appreciation has ended. If the dollar declines as it did for most of this decade, it would put upward pressure on inflation. Such a decline is not expected, but the possibility is a cause for concern.

Conclusion

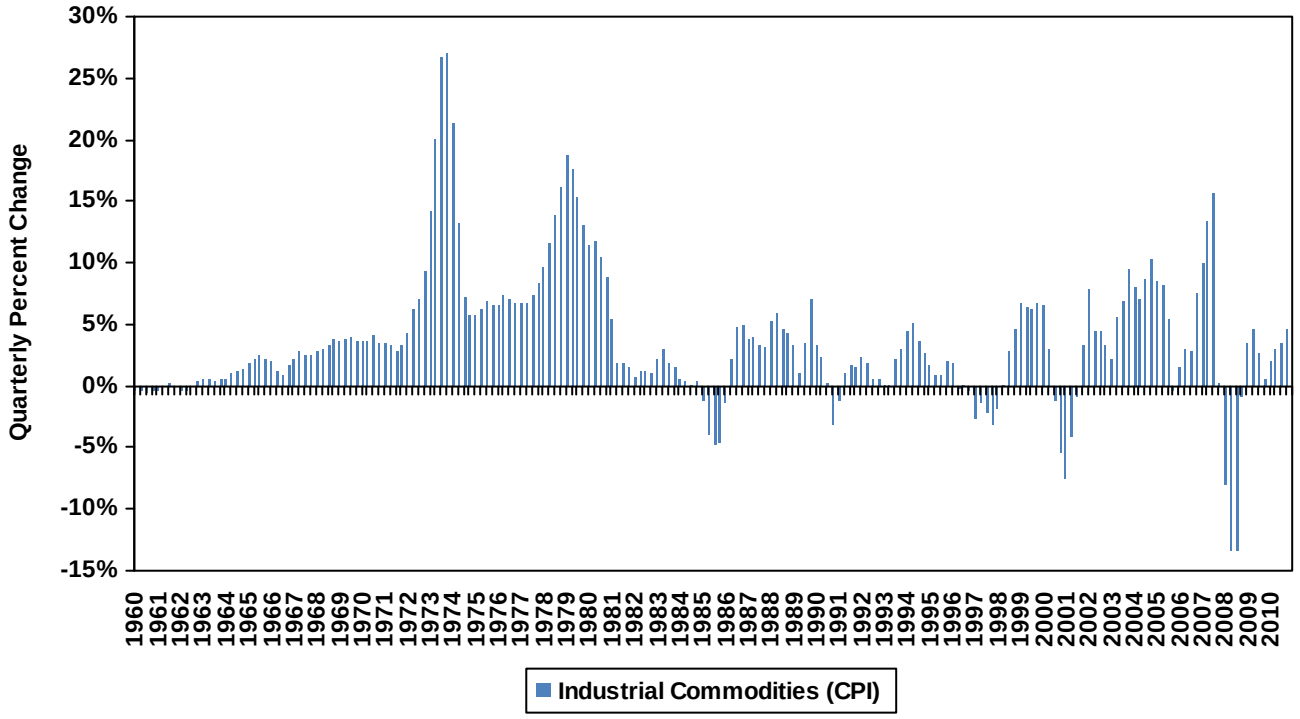
As energy and housing prices climbed, inflation accelerated during the summer of 2008. With the financial crisis, and subsequent economic contraction, the CPI actually declined. The longer term picture is cloudier, with concern that above-trend inflation is a risk to sustained economic growth.

Figure 52
Consumer Price Index for Urban Consumers and Gross Domestic Product Price Deflator



Sources: Bureau of Economic Analysis, Bureau of Labor Statistics, projections beyond 2009 Q3 by Global Insight

Figure 53
Industrial Commodities, Consumer Price Index



Sources: Bureau of Economic Analysis, projections beyond 2009 Q3 by Global Insight

Table 50
Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (1982-1984=100): (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual Avg. Index	Dec-Dec Percent Change	Annual Avg. Percent Change
1959	29.0	28.9	28.9	29.0	29.0	29.1	29.2	29.2	29.3	29.4	29.4	29.4	29.1		
1960	29.3	29.4	29.4	29.5	29.5	29.6	29.6	29.6	29.6	29.8	29.8	29.8	29.6	1.4%	1.5%
1961	29.8	29.8	29.8	29.8	29.8	29.8	30.0	29.9	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	29.9	0.7%	1.1%
1962	30.0	30.1	30.1	30.2	30.2	30.2	30.3	30.3	30.4	30.4	30.4	30.4	30.2	1.3%	1.2%
1963	30.4	30.4	30.5	30.5	30.5	30.6	30.7	30.7	30.7	30.8	30.8	30.9	30.6	1.6%	1.2%
1964	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.9	31.0	31.1	31.0	31.1	31.1	31.2	31.2	31.0	1.0%	1.3%
1965	31.2	31.2	31.3	31.4	31.4	31.6	31.6	31.6	31.6	31.7	31.7	31.8	31.5	1.9%	1.6%
1966	31.8	32.0	32.1	32.3	32.3	32.4	32.5	32.7	32.7	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.4	3.5%	3.0%
1967	32.9	32.9	33.0	33.1	33.2	33.3	33.4	33.5	33.6	33.7	33.8	33.9	33.4	3.0%	2.8%
1968	34.1	34.2	34.3	34.4	34.5	34.7	34.9	35.0	35.1	35.3	35.4	35.5	34.8	4.7%	4.3%
1969	35.6	35.8	36.1	36.3	36.4	36.6	36.8	37.0	37.1	37.3	37.5	37.7	36.7	6.2%	5.5%
1970	37.8	38.0	38.2	38.5	38.6	38.8	39.0	39.0	39.2	39.4	39.6	39.8	38.8	5.6%	5.8%
1971	39.8	39.9	40.0	40.1	40.3	40.6	40.7	40.8	40.8	40.9	40.9	41.1	40.5	3.3%	4.3%
1972	41.1	41.3	41.4	41.5	41.6	41.7	41.9	42.0	42.1	42.3	42.4	42.5	41.8	3.4%	3.3%
1973	42.6	42.9	43.3	43.6	43.9	44.2	44.3	45.1	45.2	45.6	45.9	46.2	44.4	8.7%	6.2%
1974	46.6	47.2	47.8	48.0	48.6	49.0	49.4	50.0	50.6	51.1	51.5	51.9	49.3	12.3%	11.1%
1975	52.1	52.5	52.7	52.9	53.2	53.6	54.2	54.3	54.6	54.9	55.3	55.5	53.8	6.9%	9.1%
1976	55.6	55.8	55.9	56.1	56.5	56.8	57.1	57.4	57.6	57.9	58.0	58.2	56.9	4.9%	5.7%
1977	58.5	59.1	59.5	60.0	60.3	60.7	61.0	61.2	61.4	61.6	61.9	62.1	60.6	6.7%	6.5%
1978	62.5	62.9	63.4	63.9	64.5	65.2	65.7	66.0	66.5	67.1	67.4	67.7	65.2	9.0%	7.6%
1979	68.3	69.1	69.8	70.6	71.5	72.3	73.1	73.8	74.6	75.2	75.9	76.7	72.6	13.3%	11.3%
1980	77.8	78.9	80.1	81.0	81.8	82.7	82.7	83.3	84.0	84.8	85.5	86.3	82.4	12.5%	13.5%
1981	87.0	87.9	88.5	89.1	89.8	90.6	91.6	92.3	93.2	93.4	93.7	94.0	90.9	8.9%	10.3%
1982	94.3	94.6	94.5	94.9	95.8	97.0	97.5	97.7	97.9	98.2	98.0	97.6	96.5	3.8%	6.1%
1983	97.8	97.9	97.9	98.6	99.2	99.5	99.9	100.2	100.7	101.0	101.2	101.3	99.6	3.8%	3.2%
1984	101.9	102.4	102.6	103.1	103.4	103.7	104.1	104.5	105.0	105.3	105.3	105.3	103.9	3.9%	4.3%
1985	105.5	106.0	106.4	106.9	107.3	107.6	107.8	108.0	108.3	108.7	109.0	109.3	107.6	3.8%	3.5%
1986	109.6	109.3	108.8	108.6	108.9	109.5	109.5	109.7	110.2	110.3	110.4	110.5	109.6	1.1%	1.9%
1987	111.2	111.6	112.1	112.7	113.1	113.5	113.8	114.4	115.0	115.3	115.4	115.4	113.6	4.4%	3.7%
1988	115.7	116.0	116.5	117.1	117.5	118.0	118.5	119.0	119.8	120.2	120.3	120.5	118.3	4.4%	4.1%
1989	121.1	121.6	122.3	123.1	123.8	124.1	124.4	124.6	125.0	125.6	125.9	126.1	124.0	4.6%	4.8%
1990	127.4	128.0	128.7	128.9	129.2	129.9	130.4	131.6	132.7	133.5	133.8	133.8	130.7	6.1%	5.4%
1991	134.6	134.8	135.0	135.2	135.6	136.0	136.2	136.6	137.2	137.4	137.8	137.9	136.2	3.1%	4.2%
1992	138.1	138.6	139.3	139.5	139.7	140.2	140.5	140.9	141.3	141.8	142.0	141.9	140.3	2.9%	3.0%
1993	142.6	143.1	143.6	144.0	144.2	144.4	144.4	144.8	145.1	145.7	145.8	145.8	144.5	2.7%	3.0%
1994	146.2	146.7	147.2	147.4	147.5	148.0	148.4	149.0	149.4	149.5	149.7	149.7	148.2	2.7%	2.6%
1995	150.3	150.9	151.4	151.9	152.2	152.5	152.5	152.9	153.2	153.7	153.6	153.5	152.4	2.5%	2.8%
1996	154.4	154.9	155.7	156.3	156.6	156.7	157.0	157.3	157.8	158.3	158.6	158.6	156.9	3.3%	2.9%
1997	159.1	159.6	160.0	160.2	160.1	160.3	160.5	160.8	161.2	161.6	161.5	161.3	160.5	1.7%	2.3%
1998	161.6	161.9	162.2	162.5	162.8	163.0	163.2	163.4	163.6	164.0	164.0	163.9	163.0	1.6%	1.6%
1999	164.3	164.5	165.0	166.2	166.2	166.2	166.7	167.1	167.9	168.2	168.3	168.3	166.6	2.7%	2.2%
2000	168.8	169.8	171.2	171.3	171.5	172.4	172.8	172.8	173.7	174.0	174.1	174.0	172.2	3.4%	3.4%
2001	175.1	175.8	176.2	176.9	177.7	178.0	177.5	177.5	178.3	177.7	177.4	176.7	177.1	1.6%	2.8%
2002	177.1	177.8	178.8	179.8	179.8	179.9	180.1	180.7	181.0	181.3	181.3	180.9	179.9	2.4%	1.6%
2003	181.7	183.1	184.2	183.8	183.5	183.7	183.9	184.6	185.2	185.0	184.5	184.3	184.0	1.9%	2.3%
2004	185.2	186.2	187.4	188.0	189.1	189.7	189.4	189.5	189.9	190.9	191.0	190.3	188.9	3.3%	2.7%
2005	190.7	191.8	193.3	194.6	194.4	194.5	195.4	196.4	198.8	199.2	197.6	196.8	195.3	3.4%	3.4%
2006	198.3	198.7	199.8	201.5	202.5	202.9	203.5	203.9	202.9	201.8	201.5	201.8	201.6	2.5%	3.2%
2007	202.4	203.5	205.4	206.7	207.9	208.4	208.3	207.9	208.5	208.9	210.2	210.0	207.3	4.1%	2.9%
2008	211.1	211.7	213.5	214.8	216.6	218.8	220.0	219.1	218.8	216.6	212.4	210.2	215.3	0.1%	3.8%
2009e	211.1	212.2	212.7	213.2	213.9	215.7	215.4	215.8	216.0	216.2	216.0	216.0	214.5	0.0%	-0.4%

e = estimate

Sources: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, estimates by the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget

Table 51
Gross Domestic Product Price Deflator (2000=100)

Year	Gross Domestic Product (Chain-Type) Deflator	Change from Previous Year	Personal Consumption Expenditures (Chain-Type) Deflator	Change from Previous Year
1969	23.1		22.6	
1970	24.3	5.3%	23.7	4.7%
1971	25.5	5.0%	24.7	4.3%
1972	26.6	4.3%	25.5	3.5%
1973	28.1	5.6%	26.9	5.4%
1974	30.7	9.0%	29.7	10.3%
1975	33.6	9.5%	32.2	8.3%
1976	35.5	5.8%	34.0	5.5%
1977	37.8	6.4%	36.2	6.5%
1978	40.4	7.0%	38.7	7.0%
1979	43.8	8.3%	42.1	8.8%
1980	47.8	9.1%	46.6	10.7%
1981	52.3	9.4%	50.8	8.9%
1982	55.5	6.1%	53.6	5.5%
1983	57.7	3.9%	55.9	4.3%
1984	59.8	3.8%	58.0	3.8%
1985	61.6	3.0%	59.9	3.3%
1986	63.0	2.2%	61.4	2.4%
1987	64.8	2.7%	63.6	3.5%
1988	67.0	3.4%	66.1	4.0%
1989	69.5	3.8%	69.0	4.4%
1990	72.2	3.9%	72.1	4.6%
1991	74.8	3.5%	74.8	3.6%
1992	76.5	2.3%	77.0	2.9%
1993	78.2	2.3%	78.6	2.3%
1994	79.9	2.1%	80.3	2.1%
1995	81.5	2.0%	82.0	2.1%
1996	83.1	1.9%	83.8	2.2%
1997	84.6	1.7%	85.4	1.7%
1998	85.5	1.1%	86.2	0.9%
1999	86.8	1.4%	87.6	1.7%
2000	88.6	2.2%	89.8	2.5%
2001	90.7	2.4%	91.5	2.1%
2002	92.1	1.7%	92.7	1.4%
2003	94.1	2.2%	94.6	2.0%
2004	96.8	2.8%	97.1	2.6%
2005	100.0	3.3%	100.0	3.0%
2006	103.3	3.3%	102.7	2.7%
2007	106.2	2.9%	105.5	2.7%
2008	108.5	2.1%	109.0	3.3%
2009e	109.7	1.3%	109.3	0.2%

e = estimate

Sources: Bureau of Economic Analysis, estimates by the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget

Regional / National Comparisons

Overview

The national economy slowed in 2008, continuing the trend that began in late 2007. While Utah has fared somewhat better than its neighboring states, it has not been immune to the economic downturn. Utah had the fastest growing population in the nation in 2008, but like every other mountain state, its total personal income fell in the most recent 12–month reports. Employment levels in the mountain region also declined between 2007 and 2008, largely driven by contractions in Arizona, Idaho, and Nevada. Utah's employment growth was one of the fastest in the nation between 2003 and 2008, but recent figures show this growth has reversed in the last two years, affecting the state's unemployment rate and poverty level. Utah still has one of the lowest unemployment rates in the nation, but this rate has dramatically increased in the past 12 months. Interestingly, data show Utah's poverty rate has decreased over time and in 2008 was significantly lower than the national average.

As population growth continues to outpace employment growth around the nation, growth in total personal income and per capita income has slowed and the mountain region's per capita income fell further below the national average. The entire mountain region also experienced slowed growth in average annual pay per worker between 2007 and 2008. Although Utah's average annual pay per worker remains below the national average, its median household income and median family income rank above the national average.

Population Growth

Even though Utah only ranks 34th in terms of population size, it currently has the fastest growing population in the nation. Between 2007 and 2008, Utah's population grew by 2.5%, although this was a slight decline from its 2006-2007 growth rate (2.6%). The U.S. population grew by 0.9% while the mountain states' population grew by 2%. Of the mountain states, New Mexico had the slowest growth with an increase of 1%. Also, Utah had the largest household size in the nation in 2008, with 3.15 persons per household.

Personal Income Growth

Between 2003 and 2008, the average annual growth rate of total personal income in the mountain region was 7%, compared to a national rate of 5.5%. On average, personal income growth tends to be faster in the mountain states than in the rest of the nation. Five of the mountain states ranked in the top ten nationally for average annual personal income growth between 2003 and 2008, and all of the mountain states had growth rates above the national average. Most of this growth, however, occurred between 2004 and 2006 when the mountain states region's personal income was increasing at an average rate of 8.5% per year. Growth in total personal income slowed in the mountain region between 2007 and 2008, increasing only by 2.9%. Between 2003 and 2008, Utah ranked fifth nationally in terms of personal income growth, but this growth rate has also slowed substantially in recent years. Between 2008 and 2009, only four states experienced growth (Iowa, Maryland, North Dakota, and West Virginia). Utah, along with the rest of the mountain states, experienced a decline.

Despite the rapid growth which occurred during the 2003-2008 period, total personal incomes of mountain region states were still among the smallest in the United States in 2008. Using personal income as a measure of each state's economic base shows that only Arizona and Colorado had economies larger than the median economy of the 50 states ($146 billion). In 2008, Utah had the 35th largest economy, placing it between Mississippi and Nebraska in relative size. Vermont had the smallest economy in 2008, ranking just below North Dakota and Wyoming.

The mountain states produced $806 billion in personal income in 2008, or 6.6% of the nation's total of $12.2 trillion. Utah accounted for 0.7% of the nation's income and 10.8% of the mountain states' income. It ranks fourth in the region, behind Arizona, Colorado, and Nevada.

Utah's per capita personal income in 2008 was $31,944, ranking it 49th in the nation. Utah often ranks low in per-capita measures because of the large number of children in the state. The state's per capita personal income annual growth rate from 2003-2008 averaged 4.3%, ranking 31st highest in the nation. The mountain region's per capita personal income was $37,005 in 2008, representing 92% of the national average ($40,208). Utah's per capita personal income was well below the mountain states average in 2008, representing 79.4% of the national average. This percentage has fallen slightly since 2003, when Utah was at 80% of the national average.

Median Household Income

While Utah's per capita income ranks low in the nation, its median household income ranks relatively high. The three-year average of median household income (2006-2008) shows Utah ranks 10th in the nation (the Census Bureau recommends using three-year averages for ranking purposes to reduce the volatility that arises from small sample sizes). The discrepancy between the median household income ranking and per capita income ranking is largely explained by Utah's young population as per capita figures are diluted by the large number of children living in the state. In 2008, Utah's three-year average median household income was $58,820 and represented 114.6% of the national average. This was the second-highest median household income among mountain states.

As mentioned previously, Utah's income ranking can change significantly based on the definition and sample being used. For instance, Utah's 2008 three-year average median family income was $64,048; this was just above the U.S. average of

$63,129 and ranks Utah 21st in the nation. Family income is based on the incomes of the householder and any other people living in the same household who are related by birth, marriage, or adoption. Family income does not count single-person households. Household income is based on the incomes of the householder and any other people living in the same household, regardless of whether they are related. Because many households consist of one person, household income is typically less than family income.

The discrepancy between Utah's median household income ranking (10th) and median family income ranking (21st) is explained by Utah's high number of workers per household and few single-person households. Utah is ranked second in the nation in terms of workers per household, but only 16th in terms of workers per family. Having more workers per household contributes to higher incomes. Utah also has fewer single-person households compared to other states, which increases the state's median household income.

Average Annual Pay

Another measure of income is the average annual pay of workers covered by unemployment insurance. Among the mountain states, all but Colorado ($46,614) were below the national average ($45,564) in 2008. Utah's average annual pay of $37,980 per worker in 2008 was 83.4% of the national average and ranked 37th in the nation. Regionally, Colorado, Nevada, Arizona, and Wyoming all ranked higher than Utah, while New Mexico, Idaho, and Montana ranked lower. These states had some of the lowest average pay rates in the nation, with Montana ranking 50th.

One issue to keep in mind is that these annual pay figures are influenced by the number of part-time workers in each state. Data from the Census Bureau's Current Population Survey and American Community Survey show Utah has one of the highest percentages of part-time workers in the United States. Because part-time workers typically earn less money than full-time workers, having a large part-time workforce can reduce the state's average pay. For instance, in 2008 Utah's average annual pay was 83.4% of the national average, but Utah's average earnings for full-time, year-round workers is actually much higher, at 91.3% of the national average. Utah's lower incomes are also influenced by the state's young working-age population.

Nonfarm Payrolls

The mountain states region experienced a decline in employment in 2008, a trend among about half of the states. Twenty-eight states contracted slightly in 2008, showing early signs of the larger employment contractions the rest of the nation would experience in 2009. Between 2007 and 2008, employment declined at a rate of -0.4% nationally. Utah's growth rate between 2007 and 2008 was 0.2%, ranking it 18th nationally.

The latest employment figures from September 2009 show a significant decline in Utah's employment from one year earlier (-4.1%). This ranks Utah 26th in the nation for job growth in that 12-month period, although no states actually experienced positive growth in that time. The mountain states have some of the largest declines in the country, with Arizona, Nevada, and Idaho ranking in the bottom ten states in terms of employment growth.

Unemployment rates were higher in 2008 than in 2007 for all mountain states, and the majority of other states in the nation as well. Only four states experienced a decreasing unemployment rate between 2007 and 2008 (Arkansas, Oklahoma, West Virginia, and Wisconsin), an indication of the slowing national economy. Utah's unemployment rate for 2008 was 3.4%, up from 2.7% in 2007. Even with the increase, however, Utah had the fifth-lowest unemployment rate in the nation and the second-lowest unemployment rate in the mountain states.

In September 2009, Utah's unemployment rate rose to 6%, again giving the state the fifth-lowest unemployment rate in the nation. Every state in the nation saw an increase in unemployment rates in the 12-month period between September 2008 and September 2009. Even with the increase, however, most mountain states continue to have low unemployment rates when compared to the rest of the nation. In September 2009, four of the mountain states had unemployment rates in the lowest 11 nationally: Montana (5.9%), Utah (6%), Wyoming (6.2%), and Colorado (6.7%). Only Nevada (13.5%) had one of the top ten highest unemployment rates in the nation.

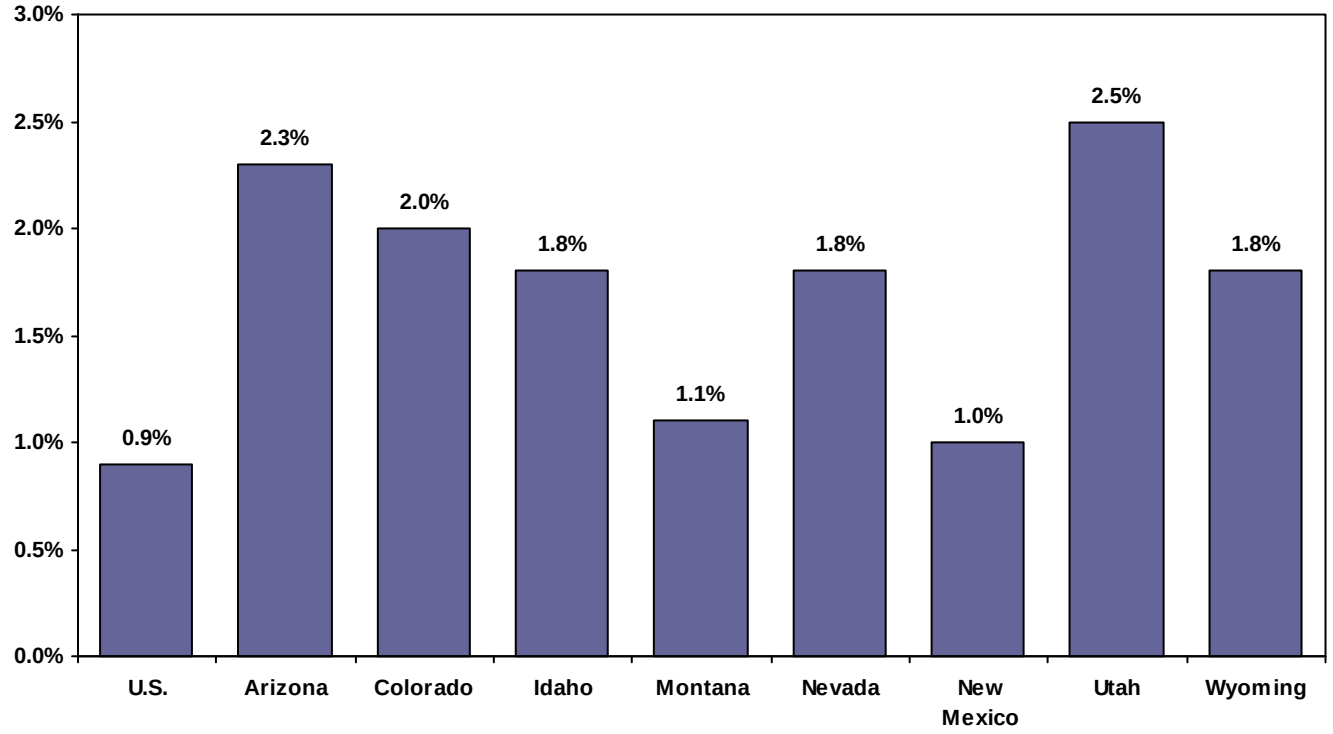
Poverty Rates

Similar to median household income, the Census Bureau's measure of poverty rates has considerable volatility and the Bureau suggests using three-year averages for ranking purposes and two-year averages to evaluate changes over time. There is a wide disparity in poverty rates among the mountain states; New Mexico has the fourth highest poverty rate in the nation with 16.7% of its residents living below the poverty line. Utah's poverty rate fell 0.8 percentage points from 9.4% for 2006-2007 to 8.6% for 2007-2008. From 2006-2008, Utah's average was 8.8% and ranked 7th lowest in the nation.

Conclusion

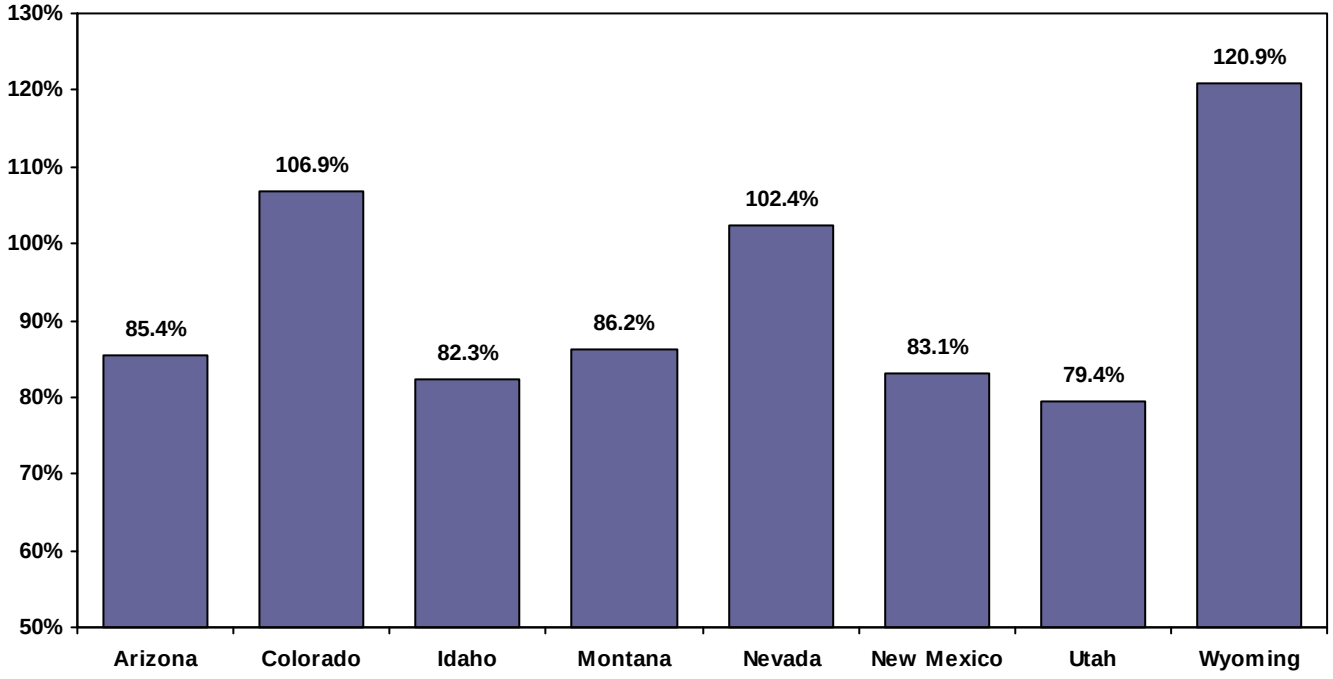
Utah experienced exceptional growth in the mid 2000s, as the state rebounded from the 2001 recession at an amazing rate. The current downturn has now affected the entire country, causing the economies in every state to decline. Even with this decline, Utah still fares well compared to the rest of the nation, with low poverty rates, comparatively low unemployment rates, and median household and family income levels which rank above the national average. These positive aspects may help Utah's economy remain better off than most states as the country rebounds from the national recession.

Figure 54
Population Growth Rates: 2007-2008



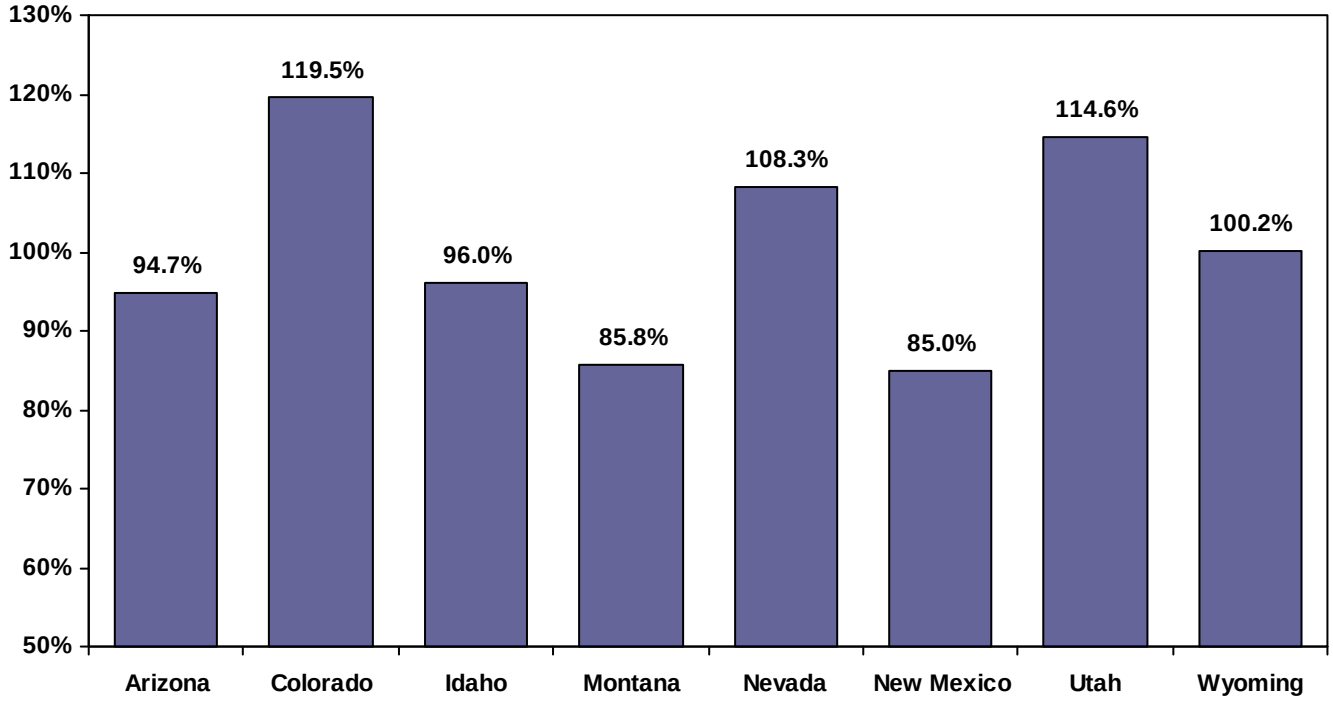
Note: Numbers in this chart may differ from other tables due to different data sources.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Figure 55
Per Capita Income as a Percent of the United States: 2008



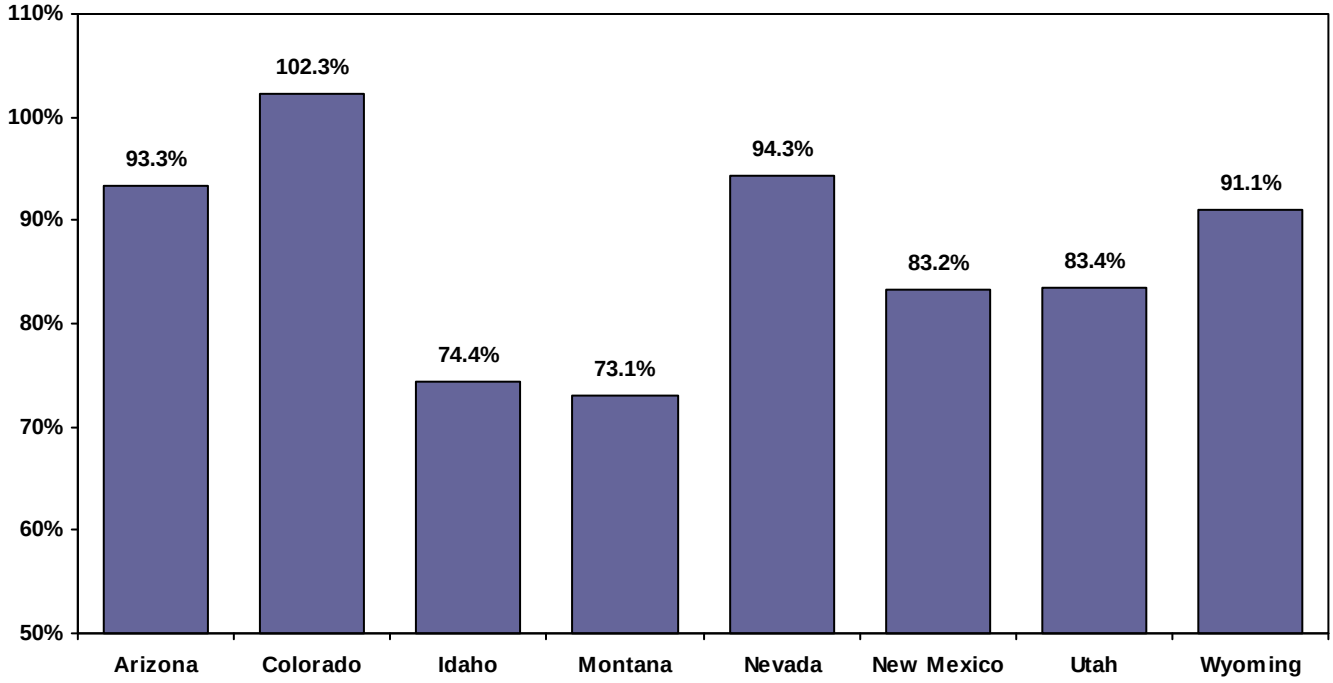
Note: Numbers in this chart may differ from other tables due to different data sources.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

Figure 56
Median Household Income as a Percent of the United States: Three-Year Average, 2006-2008



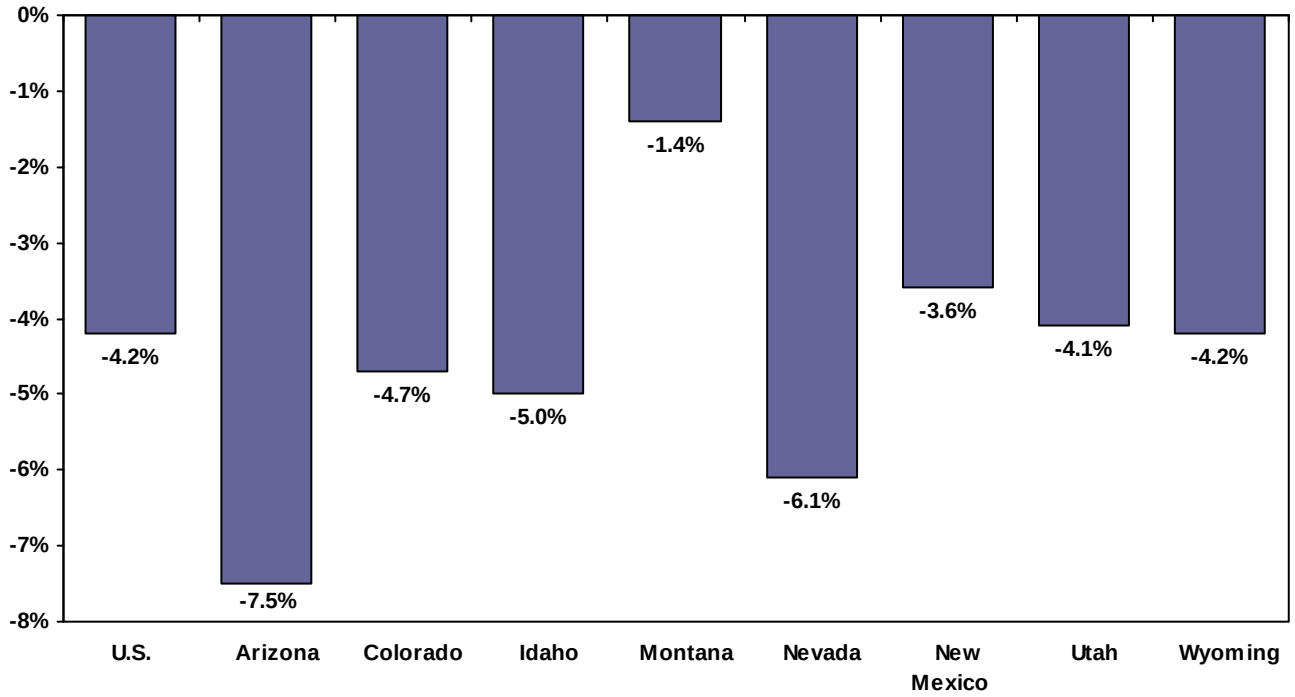
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Figure 57
Average Annual Pay as a Percent of the United States: 2008



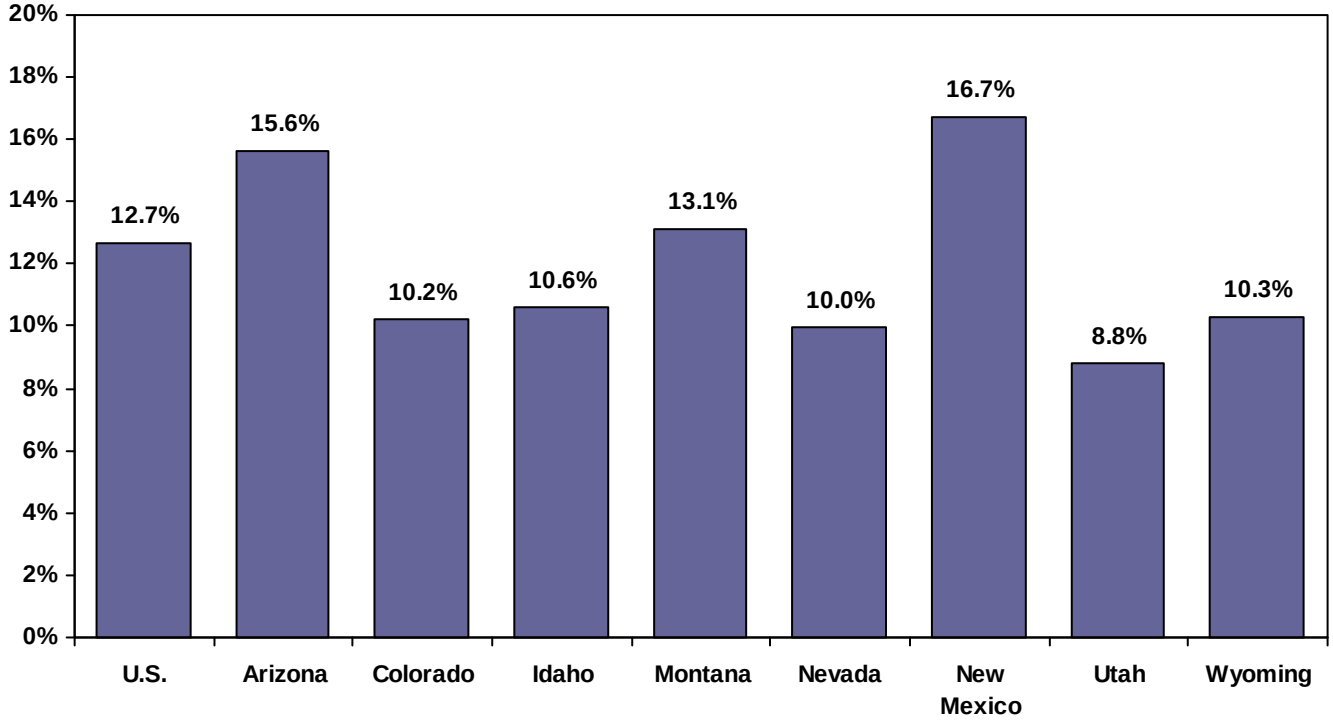
Note: For workers covered by unemployment insurance.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Figure 58
Nonfarm Employment Change: September 2008 to September 2009



Note: Numbers in this chart may differ from other tables due to different data sources.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Figure 59
Percent of Persons in Poverty: Three-Year Average, 2006-2008



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Table 52
Population and Households

Division/State	Population (July 1 Estimate) 2003	2007	2008	Rate of Population Change Annual Growth Rate 2007-08	Households 2008	Persons per Household	Rankings Rank by Population 2007	Rank by Population 2008	Rank by Annual Growth Rate 2007-08	Rank by Persons per Household 2008
United States	290,210,914	301,290,332	304,059,724	0.9%	113,101,329	2.62				
Mountain States	19,394,872	21,359,883	21,784,507	2.0%	7,870,391					
Arizona	5,585,512	6,353,421	6,500,180	2.3%	2,273,842	2.81	15	14	2	5
Colorado	4,548,339	4,842,770	4,939,456	2.0%	1,897,835	2.55	22	22	5	19
Idaho	1,363,010	1,496,145	1,523,816	1.8%	566,004	2.63	39	39	6	12
Montana	916,754	956,624	967,440	1.1%	375,598	2.50	44	44	14	30
Nevada	2,233,830	2,554,344	2,600,167	1.8%	952,856	2.69	35	35	8	8
New Mexico	1,867,909	1,964,402	1,984,356	1.0%	741,399	2.62	36	36	18	14
Utah	2,380,462	2,668,925	2,736,424	2.5%	854,244	3.15	34	34	1	1
Wyoming	499,056	523,252	532,668	1.8%	208,613	2.48	51	51	7	36
Other States										
Alabama	4,486,598	4,626,595	4,661,900	0.8%	1,815,865	2.50	23	23	27	30
Alaska	650,426	681,111	686,293	0.8%	237,607	2.80	47	47	28	6
Arkansas	2,717,909	2,830,557	2,855,390	0.9%	1,114,041	2.49	32	32	22	32
California	35,307,398	36,377,534	36,756,666	1.0%	12,176,760	2.95	1	1	17	2
Connecticut	3,467,932	3,489,868	3,501,252	0.3%	1,329,305	2.55	29	29	41	19
Delaware	814,262	861,953	873,092	1.3%	328,654	2.58	45	45	13	17
D.C.	577,371	587,868	591,833	0.7%	249,996	2.23	50	50	31	51
Florida	16,937,337	18,199,526	18,328,340	0.7%	7,057,285	2.54	4	4	30	22
Georgia	8,732,924	9,523,297	9,685,744	1.7%	3,469,845	2.71	9	9	9	7
Hawaii	1,238,333	1,277,356	1,288,198	0.8%	437,105	2.87	42	42	24	3
Illinois	12,611,047	12,825,809	12,901,563	0.6%	4,766,252	2.63	5	5	35	12
Indiana	6,178,828	6,335,862	6,376,792	0.6%	2,480,570	2.49	16	16	32	32
Iowa	2,933,407	2,983,360	3,002,555	0.6%	1,215,351	2.38	30	30	33	47
Kansas	2,722,070	2,777,382	2,802,134	0.9%	1,110,829	2.45	33	33	21	41
Kentucky	4,110,922	4,236,308	4,269,245	0.8%	1,686,277	2.46	26	26	26	38
Louisiana	4,473,558	4,373,310	4,410,796	0.9%	1,625,153	2.64	25	25	23	11
Maine	1,302,729	1,315,398	1,316,456	0.1%	542,363	2.36	40	40	48	48
Maryland	5,495,009	5,618,899	5,633,597	0.3%	2,092,692	2.62	19	19	44	14
Massachusetts	6,441,440	6,467,915	6,497,967	0.5%	2,467,323	2.53	13	15	39	25
Michigan	10,065,881	10,049,790	10,003,422	-0.5%	3,810,801	2.56	8	8	51	18
Minnesota	5,046,708	5,182,360	5,220,393	0.7%	2,089,449	2.43	21	21	29	43
Mississippi	2,866,711	2,921,030	2,938,618	0.6%	1,094,208	2.59	31	31	34	16
Missouri	5,704,639	5,878,399	5,911,605	0.6%	2,330,040	2.46	18	18	36	38
Nebraska	1,732,873	1,769,473	1,783,432	0.8%	704,143	2.46	38	38	25	38
New Hampshire	1,281,260	1,312,256	1,315,809	0.3%	505,286	2.53	41	41	43	25
New Jersey	8,589,562	8,653,126	8,682,661	0.3%	3,154,012	2.69	11	11	40	8
New York	19,230,877	19,429,316	19,490,297	0.3%	7,137,482	2.65	3	3	42	10
North Carolina	8,409,660	9,041,594	9,222,414	2.0%	3,595,175	2.49	10	10	4	32
North Dakota	632,689	637,904	641,481	0.6%	274,743	2.24	48	48	37	50
Ohio	11,430,306	11,477,641	11,485,910	0.1%	4,508,871	2.48	7	7	49	36
Oklahoma	3,496,157	3,608,123	3,642,361	0.9%	1,407,933	2.51	28	28	19	27
Oregon	3,551,877	3,735,549	3,790,060	1.5%	1,474,755	2.51	27	27	12	27
Pennsylvania	12,317,647	12,419,930	12,448,279	0.2%	4,904,554	2.44	6	6	46	42
Rhode Island	1,071,302	1,053,136	1,050,788	-0.2%	399,107	2.54	43	43	50	22
South Carolina	4,143,420	4,404,914	4,479,800	1.7%	1,702,300	2.55	24	24	10	19
South Dakota	766,440	795,689	804,194	1.1%	319,926	2.42	46	46	16	45
Tennessee	5,849,563	6,149,116	6,214,888	1.1%	2,434,683	2.49	17	17	15	32
Texas	22,062,119	23,843,432	24,326,974	2.0%	8,422,249	2.82	2	2	3	4
Vermont	616,702	620,748	621,270	0.1%	249,986	2.40	49	49	47	46
Virginia	7,363,300	7,698,775	7,769,089	0.9%	2,961,083	2.54	12	12	20	22
Washington	6,110,202	6,449,511	6,549,224	1.5%	2,547,663	2.51	14	13	11	27
West Virginia	1,802,287	1,809,836	1,814,468	0.3%	749,586	2.36	37	37	45	48
Wisconsin	5,474,360	5,598,893	5,627,967	0.5%	2,249,630	2.43	20	20	38	43

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division

Table 53
Total Personal Income

Division/State	Total Personal Income 2003 (millions)	Total Personal Income 2007 (millions)	Total Personal Income 2008 (millions)	Rates of Total Personal Income Change: Avg. Ann. Growth Rate 2003-08	Rates of Total Personal Income Change: Percent Change 2007-08	Total Personal Income (saar): 2nd Quarter 2008 (millions)	Total Personal Income (saar): 2nd Quarter 2009 (millions)	Total Personal Income (saar): Percent Change 2008-09	Rankings: Rank by Total Personal Income 2008	Rankings: Rank by Avg. Ann. Growth Rate 2003-08	Rankings: Rank by Percent Change 2007-08	Rankings: Rank by Percent Change 2nd Qtr 2008-09
United States	$9,369,072	$11,879,836	$12,225,589	5.5%	2.9%	12,275,276	11,959,177	-2.6%				
Mountain States	575,988	783,341	806,139	7.0%	2.9%	809,693	785,057	-3.0%				
Arizona	155,607	218,639	223,184	7.5%	2.1%	224,710	217,282	-3.3%	17	3	46	41
Colorado	159,919	205,548	212,320	5.8%	3.3%	212,636	207,312	-2.5%	22	22	23	31
Idaho	36,082	49,231	50,399	6.9%	2.4%	50,687	48,944	-3.4%	41	7	43	44
Montana	24,752	32,475	33,516	6.2%	3.2%	33,540	32,982	-1.7%	46	16	26	17
Nevada	73,068	105,099	107,079	7.9%	1.9%	107,603	101,760	-5.4%	32	2	48	51
New Mexico	48,141	63,182	66,337	6.6%	5.0%	66,782	66,213	-0.9%	37	11	8	8
Utah	61,487	84,709	87,411	7.3%	3.2%	87,955	85,594	-2.7%	35	5	27	33
Wyoming	16,933	24,457	25,892	8.9%	5.9%	25,780	24,970	-3.1%	49	1	4	39
Other States												
Alabama	120,030	152,136	157,422	5.6%	3.5%	159,375	155,216	-2.6%	25	24	22	32
Alaska	21,817	28,030	30,224	6.7%	7.8%	30,148	28,631	-5.0%	48	10	2	50
Arkansas	69,239	89,576	92,505	6.0%	3.3%	93,391	91,313	-2.2%	33	19	24	28
California	1,232,991	1,572,271	1,604,113	5.4%	2.0%	1,613,949	1,560,637	-3.3%	1	26	47	40
Connecticut	151,653	194,068	197,024	5.4%	1.5%	197,150	189,238	-4.0%	23	28	50	48
Delaware	27,586	34,537	35,377	5.1%	2.4%	35,460	35,010	-1.3%	45	33	41	14
D.C.	27,442	37,554	39,131	7.4%	4.2%	39,033	37,491	-4.0%	44	4	12	47
Florida	531,216	713,490	719,708	6.3%	0.9%	725,745	699,006	-3.7%	4	15	51	46
Georgia	259,217	329,983	337,961	5.4%	2.4%	341,274	329,602	-3.4%	11	25	42	43
Hawaii	39,032	52,253	54,175	6.8%	3.7%	54,409	54,179	-0.4%	40	9	17	5
Illinois	435,952	533,162	546,344	4.6%	2.5%	547,667	531,875	-2.9%	5	44	40	35
Indiana	182,817	213,875	220,670	3.8%	3.2%	221,410	216,845	-2.1%	18	49	28	22
Iowa	86,372	106,504	112,302	5.4%	5.4%	112,081	112,524	0.4%	30	27	6	4
Kansas	83,901	103,845	108,779	5.3%	4.8%	108,921	105,746	-2.9%	31	31	9	36
Kentucky	108,314	132,198	136,940	4.8%	3.6%	137,979	133,310	-3.4%	28	38	19	42
Louisiana	119,481	154,652	160,659	6.1%	3.9%	161,532	158,689	-1.8%	24	17	15	18
Maine	39,002	46,142	47,994	4.2%	4.0%	48,034	47,738	-0.6%	42	46	14	6
Maryland	209,974	264,367	272,542	5.4%	3.1%	272,821	274,841	0.7%	15	30	33	3
Massachusetts	258,696	322,652	333,046	5.2%	3.2%	333,244	326,779	-1.9%	12	32	25	20
Michigan	314,192	343,585	349,612	2.2%	1.8%	351,594	339,105	-3.6%	9	51	49	45
Minnesota	178,095	216,436	224,671	4.8%	3.8%	223,571	218,151	-2.4%	16	39	16	30
Mississippi	68,798	86,314	89,331	5.4%	3.5%	91,032	88,331	-3.0%	34	29	21	37
Missouri	172,505	207,552	216,547	4.7%	4.3%	216,344	213,097	-1.5%	20	41	11	16
Nebraska	55,696	67,078	69,821	4.6%	4.1%	69,989	68,480	-2.2%	36	43	13	27
New Hampshire	45,739	56,205	57,399	4.6%	2.1%	57,557	56,330	-2.1%	39	42	44	25
New Jersey	347,910	434,948	445,928	5.1%	2.5%	445,139	435,572	-2.1%	7	34	39	26
New York	695,479	925,063	950,210	6.4%	2.7%	951,191	903,569	-5.0%	2	12	35	49
North Carolina	243,701	316,023	325,954	6.0%	3.1%	328,309	321,404	-2.1%	13	18	29	24
North Dakota	18,830	23,408	25,576	6.3%	9.3%	25,304	25,531	0.9%	50	13	1	2
Ohio	350,893	405,236	413,732	3.3%	2.1%	416,038	407,908	-2.0%	8	50	45	21
Oklahoma	94,148	123,889	131,070	6.8%	5.8%	131,680	128,958	-2.1%	29	8	5	23
Oregon	108,506	133,405	137,570	4.9%	3.1%	138,216	136,242	-1.4%	27	37	31	15
Pennsylvania	399,420	485,103	499,669	4.6%	3.0%	501,405	496,361	-1.0%	6	45	34	11
Rhode Island	35,855	42,356	43,469	3.9%	2.6%	43,477	43,026	-1.0%	43	48	37	12
South Carolina	110,644	141,244	146,335	5.8%	3.6%	147,748	144,885	-1.9%	26	23	18	19
South Dakota	23,340	29,034	31,091	5.9%	7.1%	30,967	30,000	-3.1%	47	20	3	38
Tennessee	169,791	210,838	217,373	5.1%	3.1%	219,125	217,072	-0.9%	19	35	32	9
Texas	652,610	878,139	918,921	7.1%	4.6%	924,319	903,721	-2.2%	3	6	10	29
Vermont	19,126	23,413	24,034	4.7%	2.7%	23,995	23,794	-0.8%	51	40	36	7
Virginia	257,927	333,167	343,580	5.9%	3.1%	344,077	340,692	-1.0%	10	21	30	10
Washington	206,947	271,008	280,678	6.3%	3.6%	280,398	277,386	-1.1%	14	14	20	13
West Virginia	44,906	54,555	57,411	5.0%	5.2%	57,436	58,884	2.5%	38	36	7	1
Wisconsin	173,295	207,201	212,553	4.2%	2.6%	213,049	206,953	-2.9%	21	47	38	34

Note: saar = seasonally adjusted annual rate

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, State Annual Personal Income

Table 54
Per Capita Personal Income

Division/State	Per Capita Personal Income 2003	2007	2008	Rates of Per Capita Personal Income Change: Avg. Ann. Growth Rate 2003-08	Annual Growth Rate 2007-08	Per Capita Personal Income as a Percent of U.S. Per Capita Personal Income 2003	2007	2008	Rankings: Rank by Per Capita Personal Income 2008	Rank by Average Annual Growth Rate 2003-08	Rank by Annual Growth Rate 2007-08
United States	$32,284	$39,430	$40,208	4.5%	2.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%			
Mountain States	29,698	36,673	37,005	4.5%	0.9%	92.0%	93.0%	92.0%			
Arizona	27,859	34,413	34,335	4.3%	-0.2%	86.3%	87.3%	85.4%	42	33	51
Colorado	35,160	42,444	42,985	4.1%	1.3%	108.9%	107.6%	106.9%	13	36	41
Idaho	26,472	32,905	33,074	4.6%	0.5%	82.0%	83.5%	82.3%	45	28	48
Montana	27,000	33,948	34,644	5.1%	2.1%	83.6%	86.1%	86.2%	40	11	33
Nevada	32,710	41,145	41,182	4.7%	0.1%	101.3%	104.3%	102.4%	18	25	50
New Mexico	25,773	32,163	33,430	5.3%	3.9%	79.8%	81.6%	83.1%	44	9	8
Utah	25,830	31,739	31,944	4.3%	0.6%	80.0%	80.5%	79.4%	49	31	47
Wyoming	33,929	46,741	48,608	7.5%	4.0%	105.1%	118.5%	120.9%	6	1	7
Other States											
Alabama	26,753	32,883	33,768	4.8%	2.7%	82.9%	83.4%	84.0%	43	23	23
Alaska	33,543	41,153	44,039	5.6%	7.0%	103.9%	104.4%	109.5%	9	8	2
Arkansas	25,475	31,646	32,397	4.9%	2.4%	78.9%	80.3%	80.6%	47	14	28
California	34,922	43,221	43,641	4.6%	1.0%	108.2%	109.6%	108.5%	10	27	45
Connecticut	43,730	55,609	56,272	5.2%	1.2%	135.5%	141.0%	140.0%	2	10	42
Delaware	33,879	40,068	40,519	3.6%	1.1%	104.9%	101.6%	100.8%	19	45	43
D.C.	47,529	63,881	66,119	6.8%	3.5%	147.2%	162.0%	164.4%	1	2	12
Florida	31,364	39,204	39,267	4.6%	0.2%	97.2%	99.4%	97.7%	22	26	49
Georgia	29,683	34,650	34,893	3.3%	0.7%	91.9%	87.9%	86.8%	39	48	46
Hawaii	31,520	40,907	42,055	5.9%	2.8%	97.6%	103.7%	104.6%	16	7	19
Illinois	34,569	41,569	42,347	4.1%	1.9%	107.1%	105.4%	105.3%	15	34	38
Indiana	29,588	33,756	34,605	3.2%	2.5%	91.6%	85.6%	86.1%	41	50	26
Iowa	29,444	35,699	37,402	4.9%	4.8%	91.2%	90.5%	93.0%	29	15	6
Kansas	30,822	37,389	38,820	4.7%	3.8%	95.5%	94.8%	96.5%	24	24	10
Kentucky	26,348	31,206	32,076	4.0%	2.8%	81.6%	79.1%	79.8%	48	42	20
Louisiana	26,708	35,363	36,424	6.4%	3.0%	82.7%	89.7%	90.6%	32	3	15
Maine	29,939	35,078	36,457	4.0%	3.9%	92.7%	89.0%	90.7%	31	41	9
Maryland	38,212	47,050	48,378	4.8%	2.8%	118.4%	119.3%	120.3%	7	20	18
Massachusetts	40,161	49,885	51,254	5.0%	2.7%	124.4%	126.5%	127.5%	4	13	22
Michigan	31,214	34,188	34,949	2.3%	2.2%	96.7%	86.7%	86.9%	38	51	29
Minnesota	35,289	41,764	43,037	4.0%	3.0%	109.3%	105.9%	107.0%	12	39	14
Mississippi	23,999	29,549	30,399	4.8%	2.9%	74.3%	74.9%	75.6%	51	19	16
Missouri	30,239	35,308	36,631	3.9%	3.7%	93.7%	89.5%	91.1%	30	43	11
Nebraska	32,141	37,908	39,150	4.0%	3.3%	99.6%	96.1%	97.4%	23	40	13
New Hampshire	35,699	42,831	43,623	4.1%	1.8%	110.6%	108.6%	108.5%	11	37	39
New Jersey	40,504	50,265	51,358	4.9%	2.2%	125.5%	127.5%	127.7%	3	18	31
New York	36,165	47,612	48,753	6.2%	2.4%	112.0%	120.8%	121.3%	5	4	27
North Carolina	28,979	34,952	35,344	4.1%	1.1%	89.8%	88.6%	87.9%	36	38	44
North Dakota	29,761	36,695	39,870	6.0%	8.7%	92.2%	93.1%	99.2%	21	5	1
Ohio	30,698	35,307	36,021	3.2%	2.0%	95.1%	89.5%	89.6%	34	49	34
Oklahoma	26,929	34,336	35,985	6.0%	4.8%	83.4%	87.1%	89.5%	35	6	5
Oregon	30,549	35,712	36,297	3.5%	1.6%	94.6%	90.6%	90.3%	33	47	40
Pennsylvania	32,427	39,058	40,140	4.4%	2.8%	100.4%	99.1%	99.8%	20	30	21
Rhode Island	33,469	40,219	41,368	4.3%	2.9%	103.7%	102.0%	102.9%	17	32	17
South Carolina	26,704	32,065	32,666	4.1%	1.9%	82.7%	81.3%	81.2%	46	35	37
South Dakota	30,452	36,489	38,661	4.9%	6.0%	94.3%	92.5%	96.2%	26	17	3
Tennessee	29,026	34,287	34,976	3.8%	2.0%	89.9%	87.0%	87.0%	37	44	35
Texas	29,581	36,829	37,774	5.0%	2.6%	91.6%	93.4%	93.9%	27	12	25
Vermont	31,013	37,717	38,686	4.5%	2.6%	96.1%	95.7%	96.2%	25	29	24
Virginia	35,029	43,275	44,224	4.8%	2.2%	108.5%	109.8%	110.0%	8	22	30
Washington	33,869	42,020	42,857	4.8%	2.0%	104.9%	106.6%	106.6%	14	21	36
West Virginia	24,916	30,144	31,641	4.9%	5.0%	77.2%	76.4%	78.7%	50	16	4
Wisconsin	31,656	37,008	37,767	3.6%	2.1%	98.1%	93.9%	93.9%	28	46	32

Note: Mountain States average calculated by Utah Foundation, individual states calculated by BEA.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, State Annual Personal Income

Table 55
Median Income of Households

	Median Income of Households (2008 Dollars)			Median Income of Households (2008 Dollars) Two-year Moving Average*					Median Income of Households (2008 Dollars) Three-year Average*			
	2003	2007	2008	2006-07	2007-08				2006-08			
Division/State	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	90% conf. int +/- **	Two-year Average Difference	% Chg.	Amount	90% conf. int +/- **	Amount Rank	As a % of the U.S.
United States	$50,711	$52,163	$50,303	$51,818	$51,233	$191	-$585	-1.1%	$51,313	$194		100.0%
Mountain States												
Arizona	48,192	49,029	46,914	49,427	47,972	1,866	-1,455	-2.9%	48,589	1,591	33	94.7%
Colorado	58,464	63,490	60,943	61,484	62,217	2,033	733	1.2%	61,304	1,730	8	119.5%
Idaho	49,604	51,074	47,420	50,212	49,247	2,048	-965	-1.9%	49,281	1,688	30	96.0%
Montana	39,929	45,332	42,900	44,614	44,116	2,384	-498	-1.1%	44,043	1,723	41	85.8%
Nevada	52,896	56,135	54,744	55,983	55,440	2,774	-544	-1.0%	55,570	2,082	15	108.3%
New Mexico	41,097	46,060	42,102	44,403	44,081	1,969	-322	-0.7%	43,636	1,642	42	85.0%
Utah	57,685	55,586	62,537	56,961	59,062	1,890	2,101	3.7%	58,820	1,738	10	114.6%
Wyoming	49,818	50,617	53,337	50,426	51,977	2,024	1,552	3.1%	51,396	1,753	21	100.2%
Other States												
Alabama	43,614	43,834	44,476	42,181	44,155	2,119	1,974	4.7%	42,946	1,639	45	83.7%
Alaska	60,684	65,413	63,989	62,831	64,701	2,684	1,871	3.0%	63,217	2,126	6	123.2%
Arkansas	37,464	42,362	39,586	40,968	40,974	1,755	7	0.0%	40,507	1,346	49	78.9%
California	57,714	57,876	57,014	58,475	57,445	998	-1,030	-1.8%	57,988	842	13	113.0%
Connecticut	64,346	66,606	64,682	66,623	65,644	3,274	-979	-1.5%	65,976	2,720	4	128.6%
Delaware	57,385	56,687	50,702	56,342	53,695	2,485	-2,648	-4.7%	54,462	2,155	16	106.1%
D.C.	52,732	52,734	55,590	52,251	54,162	1,983	1,911	3.7%	53,364	1,773	17	104.0%
Florida	45,624	47,554	44,857	48,165	46,206	988	-1,960	-4.1%	47,062	808	38	91.7%
Georgia	49,681	50,510	46,227	51,602	48,369	1,543	-3,234	-6.3%	49,810	1,366	28	97.1%
Hawaii	60,681	66,482	61,521	65,529	64,002	2,515	-1,527	-2.3%	64,193	2,106	5	125.1%
Illinois	52,860	54,523	53,254	53,249	53,889	1,570	640	1.2%	53,251	1,350	18	103.8%
Indiana	49,666	49,276	46,520	48,883	47,898	1,682	-985	-2.0%	48,095	1,464	35	93.7%
Iowa	48,447	50,787	50,142	51,090	50,465	1,895	-626	-1.2%	50,774	1,692	27	98.9%
Kansas	51,781	50,360	47,877	49,503	49,119	2,230	-384	-0.8%	48,961	1,810	32	95.4%
Kentucky	43,240	40,968	41,148	41,567	41,058	1,414	-509	-1.2%	41,427	1,251	47	80.7%
Louisiana	39,226	42,900	39,563	40,933	41,232	1,679	299	0.7%	40,476	1,504	50	78.9%
Maine	43,447	49,734	47,228	49,238	48,481	1,951	-757	-1.5%	48,568	1,840	34	94.6%
Maryland	61,243	68,152	63,711	68,071	65,932	2,361	-2,140	-3.1%	66,618	1,994	3	129.8%
Massachusetts	59,652	60,709	60,320	59,898	60,515	2,714	617	1.0%	60,038	2,416	9	117.0%
Michigan	52,706	51,267	49,788	51,608	50,528	1,348	-1,081	-2.1%	51,001	1,144	25	99.4%
Minnesota	61,839	60,289	54,925	60,158	57,607	2,303	-2,551	-4.2%	58,414	1,844	12	113.8%
Mississippi	38,314	38,711	36,446	37,901	37,579	1,230	-323	-0.9%	37,416	1,372	51	72.9%
Missouri	51,231	47,773	46,038	47,689	46,906	1,549	-784	-1.6%	47,139	1,450	37	91.9%
Nebraska	51,479	51,063	50,728	51,239	50,896	1,817	-343	-0.7%	51,068	1,646	24	99.5%
New Hampshire	65,051	70,173	66,176	68,175	68,175	3,513	0	0.0%	67,503	2,622	1	131.6%
New Jersey	65,611	62,833	65,306	67,756	64,070	2,601	-3,687	-5.4%	66,939	2,241	2	130.5%
New York	50,091	50,825	50,461	51,160	50,643	1,112	-517	-1.0%	50,927	1,047	26	99.2%
North Carolina	43,642	45,185	42,930	43,842	44,058	1,330	216	0.5%	43,538	1,103	43	84.8%
North Dakota	47,307	49,019	49,631	46,426	49,325	1,702	2,899	6.2%	47,494	1,544	36	92.6%
Ohio	50,948	50,986	46,934	50,001	48,960	1,341	-1,041	-2.1%	48,978	1,047	31	95.5%
Oklahoma	42,030	44,877	46,111	43,176	45,494	1,671	2,319	5.4%	44,154	1,630	40	86.0%
Oregon	48,745	52,166	51,727	51,227	51,947	1,881	720	1.4%	51,394	1,638	22	100.2%
Pennsylvania	50,261	50,298	51,402	51,033	50,850	1,067	-183	-0.4%	51,156	977	23	99.7%
Rhode Island	52,342	56,293	53,241	56,839	54,767	2,927	-2,072	-3.6%	55,639	2,395	14	108.4%
South Carolina	45,047	45,912	42,155	44,109	44,034	1,862	-76	-0.2%	43,458	1,628	44	84.7%
South Dakota	46,268	48,202	51,600	48,356	49,901	1,304	1,545	3.2%	49,437	1,423	29	96.3%
Tennessee	43,927	42,778	39,702	43,117	41,240	1,602	-1,877	-4.4%	41,978	1,238	46	81.8%
Texas	45,974	47,823	46,490	47,035	47,157	947	122	0.3%	46,853	877	39	91.3%
Vermont	50,645	49,211	50,706	52,360	49,959	1,659	-2,402	-4.6%	51,809	1,479	20	101.0%
Virginia	64,133	61,434	61,985	61,216	61,710	1,936	494	0.8%	61,472	1,744	7	119.8%
Washington	55,617	60,312	56,631	59,375	58,472	2,586	-903	-1.5%	58,460	2,002	11	113.9%
West Virginia	38,355	43,708	37,994	42,368	40,851	1,652	-1,517	-3.6%	40,910	1,414	48	79.7%
Wisconsin	54,166	53,247	51,200	54,224	52,224	1,310	-2,001	-3.7%	53,216	1,221	19	103.7%

*Because the sample of households contacted in small population states like Utah is relatively few in number, the data collected for two or three years are combined to calculate less variable estimates. The Census Bureau recommends using two-year averages for evaluating changes in state estimates over time, and three-year averages when comparing the relative ranking of states.

**"90% confidence interval +/-" is a measurement of sampling variability for that average.
Note that the confidence intervals for U.S. estimates are much smaller than those for the states, because larger samples sizes produce more accurate estimates.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplements

Table 56
Median Household Income Compared to Median Family Income

Division/State	Median Household Income (2008 Dollars) 2006	2007	2008	Median Household Income (2008 Dollars) Three-year Average* 2006-08 Amount	As a % of the U.S.	Rank	Median Family Income (2008 Dollars) 2006	2007	2008	Median Family Income (2008 Dollars) Three-year Average* 2006-08 Amount	As a % of the U.S.	Rank	Workers Per Household** 2008	Workers Per Family** 2008
United States	$51,473	$52,163	$50,303	$51,313	100.0%		$62,499	$63,523	$63,366	$63,129	100.0%		1.39	2.10
Mountain States														
Arizona	49,824	49,029	46,914	48,589	94.7%	33	59,491	60,880	60,547	60,306	95.5%	30	1.39	2.12
Colorado	59,478	63,490	60,943	61,304	119.5%	8	69,000	70,084	70,164	69,749	110.5%	11	1.45	2.27
Idaho	49,350	51,074	47,420	49,281	96.0%	30	55,145	56,430	54,695	55,423	87.8%	41	1.36	1.95
Montana	43,895	45,332	42,900	44,043	85.8%	41	54,468	55,553	56,820	55,614	88.1%	40	1.36	2.15
Nevada	55,831	56,135	54,744	55,570	108.3%	15	65,638	65,257	64,910	65,268	103.4%	18	1.45	2.25
New Mexico	42,745	46,060	42,102	43,636	85.0%	42	51,471	51,566	52,172	51,736	82.0%	48	1.31	2.01
Utah	58,336	55,586	62,537	58,820	114.6%	10	62,088	64,831	65,226	64,048	101.5%	21	1.61	2.18
Wyoming	50,234	50,617	53,337	51,396	100.2%	21	61,409	66,404	66,504	64,772	102.6%	20	1.42	2.19
Other States														
Alabama	40,528	43,834	44,476	42,946	83.7%	45	52,547	52,721	54,270	53,179	84.2%	44	1.24	1.85
Alaska	60,248	65,413	63,989	63,217	123.2%	6	74,615	75,665	79,541	76,607	121.3%	7	1.63	2.46
Arkansas	39,573	42,362	39,586	40,507	78.9%	49	48,154	48,828	47,648	48,210	76.4%	49	1.23	1.82
California	59,074	57,876	57,014	57,988	113.0%	13	68,946	70,077	70,029	69,684	110.4%	12	1.53	2.26
Connecticut	66,640	66,606	64,682	65,976	128.6%	4	83,459	84,549	85,344	84,451	133.8%	2	1.44	2.16
Delaware	55,998	56,687	50,702	54,462	106.1%	16	66,874	68,742	68,745	68,120	107.9%	15	1.39	2.06
D.C.	51,768	52,734	55,590	53,364	104.0%	17	65,253	69,234	66,722	67,070	106.2%	17	1.34	3.12
Florida	48,777	47,554	44,857	47,062	91.7%	38	58,141	59,155	57,455	58,250	92.3%	34	1.30	2.00
Georgia	52,694	50,510	46,227	49,810	97.1%	28	59,921	60,647	60,268	60,279	95.5%	31	1.43	2.10
Hawaii	64,575	66,482	61,521	64,193	125.1%	5	75,048	76,718	78,659	76,808	121.7%	5	1.60	2.31
Illinois	51,975	54,523	53,254	53,251	103.8%	18	67,406	68,288	68,958	68,217	108.1%	14	1.43	2.18
Indiana	48,489	49,276	46,520	48,095	93.7%	35	59,568	59,952	59,380	59,633	94.5%	33	1.34	2.02
Iowa	51,393	50,787	50,142	50,774	98.9%	27	59,518	61,877	61,663	61,019	96.7%	27	1.37	2.11
Kansas	48,644	50,360	47,877	48,961	95.4%	32	60,717	62,835	62,462	62,005	98.2%	24	1.38	2.09
Kentucky	42,165	40,968	41,148	41,427	80.7%	47	52,034	52,223	51,729	51,995	82.4%	47	1.22	1.83
Louisiana	38,965	42,900	39,563	40,476	78.9%	50	51,537	52,676	53,963	52,725	83.5%	46	1.32	1.95
Maine	48,740	49,734	47,228	48,568	94.6%	34	56,377	58,428	57,719	57,508	91.1%	38	1.31	2.06
Maryland	67,990	68,152	63,711	66,618	129.8%	3	83,123	85,570	84,415	84,369	133.6%	3	1.50	2.25
Massachusetts	59,086	60,709	60,320	60,038	117.0%	9	79,518	81,513	81,569	80,867	128.1%	4	1.46	2.30
Michigan	51,949	51,267	49,788	51,001	99.4%	25	61,933	61,909	60,615	61,486	97.4%	25	1.33	2.00
Minnesota	60,027	60,289	54,925	58,414	113.8%	12	71,344	71,830	71,817	71,664	113.5%	9	1.42	2.22
Mississippi	37,091	38,711	36,446	37,416	72.9%	51	45,711	46,489	46,668	46,289	73.3%	51	1.26	1.83
Missouri	47,605	47,773	46,038	47,139	91.9%	37	56,626	58,097	58,088	57,603	91.2%	36	1.33	2.03
Nebraska	51,413	51,063	50,728	51,068	99.5%	24	60,805	60,838	62,067	61,237	97.0%	26	1.42	2.19
New Hampshire	66,177	70,173	66,176	67,508	131.6%	1	76,008	77,492	76,710	76,737	121.6%	6	1.50	2.19
New Jersey	72,679	62,833	65,306	66,939	130.5%	2	83,161	84,967	85,761	84,630	134.1%	1	1.48	2.16
New York	51,495	50,825	50,461	50,927	99.2%	26	66,356	67,084	67,877	67,106	106.3%	16	1.41	2.20
North Carolina	42,499	45,185	42,930	43,538	84.8%	43	55,889	57,142	56,588	56,540	89.6%	39	1.33	2.00
North Dakota	43,833	49,019	49,631	47,494	92.6%	36	59,145	61,087	61,109	60,447	95.8%	29	1.34	2.15
Ohio	49,016	50,986	46,934	48,978	95.5%	31	59,959	60,617	60,061	60,212	95.4%	32	1.33	2.04
Oklahoma	41,474	44,877	46,111	44,154	86.0%	40	51,210	53,777	53,862	52,950	83.9%	45	1.29	1.94
Oregon	50,288	52,166	51,727	51,394	100.2%	22	59,719	61,425	61,190	60,778	96.3%	28	1.34	2.10
Pennsylvania	51,768	50,298	51,402	51,156	99.7%	23	62,095	63,162	63,316	62,858	99.6%	23	1.31	2.00
Rhode Island	57,384	56,293	53,241	55,639	108.4%	14	69,127	72,884	71,992	71,334	113.0%	10	1.42	2.29
South Carolina	42,306	45,912	42,155	43,458	84.7%	44	53,751	54,946	55,664	54,787	86.8%	42	1.31	1.95
South Dakota	48,511	48,202	51,600	49,437	96.3%	29	57,458	55,981	60,104	57,848	91.6%	35	1.39	2.15
Tennessee	43,455	42,778	39,702	41,978	81.8%	46	53,185	53,941	53,799	53,642	85.0%	43	1.30	1.94
Texas	46,247	47,823	46,490	46,853	91.3%	39	55,909	57,884	58,765	57,519	91.1%	37	1.45	2.08
Vermont	55,510	49,211	50,706	51,809	101.0%	20	62,111	63,926	63,438	63,159	100.0%	22	1.43	2.23
Virginia	60,996	61,434	61,985	61,472	119.8%	7	71,426	73,618	73,192	72,745	115.2%	8	1.42	2.11
Washington	58,438	60,312	56,631	58,460	113.9%	11	68,029	69,203	70,498	69,243	109.7%	13	1.36	2.12
West Virginia	41,027	43,708	37,994	40,910	79.7%	48	47,000	48,118	49,082	48,067	76.1%	50	1.11	1.70
Wisconsin	55,201	53,247	51,200	53,216	103.7%	19	64,750	65,217	65,622	65,196	103.3%	19	1.39	2.13

*The three-year-average is the sum of three inflation-adjusted single-years divided by three. Amounts are inflation-adjusted using CPI-U-RS. Calculations by Utah Foundation. Because the sample of households contacted in small population states like Utah is relatively few in number, the data collected for two or three years are combined to calculate less variable estimates. The Census Bureau recommends using 2-year averages for evaluating changes in state estimates over time, and three-year averages when comparing the relative ranking of states.

**Workers per Household and Workers per Family calculated by Utah Foundation.

Sources:
1. U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplements
2. U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey

Table 57
Average Annual Pay for All Workers Covered by Unemployment Insurance

Division/State	Average Annual Pay 2003	Average Annual Pay 2007	Average Annual Pay 2008	Rates of Change for Average Annual Pay: Avg. Ann. Growth Rate 2003-08	Rates of Change for Average Annual Pay: Percent Change 2007-08	Average Annual Pay as a Percent of U.S. Average Annual Pay 2003	Average Annual Pay as a Percent of U.S. Average Annual Pay 2007	Average Annual Pay as a Percent of U.S. Average Annual Pay 2008	Rankings: Rank by Average Annual Pay 2008	Rankings: Rank by Avg. Ann. Growth Rate 2003-08	Rankings: Rank by Percent Change 2007-08
United States	$37,765	$44,458	$45,563	3.8%	2.5%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%			
Mountain States											
Arizona	35,056	41,551	42,518	3.9%	2.3%	92.8%	93.5%	93.3%	22	17	39
Colorado	38,942	45,396	46,614	3.7%	2.7%	103.1%	102.1%	102.3%	11	31	27
Idaho	28,677	33,544	33,897	3.4%	1.1%	75.9%	75.5%	74.4%	48	40	48
Montana	26,907	32,224	33,305	4.4%	3.4%	71.2%	72.5%	73.1%	50	9	16
Nevada	35,329	42,149	42,984	4.0%	2.0%	93.5%	94.8%	94.3%	20	15	45
New Mexico	30,202	36,379	37,910	4.7%	4.2%	80.0%	81.8%	83.2%	38	7	7
Utah	31,106	37,054	37,980	4.1%	2.5%	82.4%	83.3%	83.4%	37	13	32
Wyoming	29,924	39,254	41,487	6.8%	5.7%	79.2%	88.3%	91.1%	23	1	2
Other States											
Alabama	32,236	37,492	38,734	3.7%	3.3%	85.4%	84.3%	85.0%	33	29	18
Alaska	37,804	43,972	45,805	3.9%	4.2%	100.1%	98.9%	100.5%	15	19	9
Arkansas	28,893	34,118	34,919	3.9%	2.3%	76.5%	76.7%	76.6%	47	22	36
California	42,592	50,538	51,487	3.9%	1.9%	112.8%	113.7%	113.0%	6	21	46
Connecticut	48,328	58,029	58,395	3.9%	0.6%	128.0%	130.5%	128.2%	3	23	50
Delaware	40,954	47,308	47,569	3.0%	0.6%	108.4%	106.4%	104.4%	9	48	51
D.C.	60,417	73,450	76,518	4.8%	4.2%	160.0%	165.2%	167.9%	1	5	8
Florida	33,544	39,746	40,568	3.9%	2.1%	88.8%	89.4%	89.0%	26	20	43
Georgia	36,626	42,178	42,585	3.1%	1.0%	97.0%	94.9%	93.5%	21	47	49
Hawaii	33,742	39,466	40,675	3.8%	3.1%	89.3%	88.8%	89.3%	25	25	20
Illinois	40,540	47,685	48,719	3.7%	2.2%	107.3%	107.3%	106.9%	8	28	41
Indiana	33,379	37,528	38,403	2.8%	2.3%	88.4%	84.4%	84.3%	34	50	38
Iowa	30,708	35,738	36,964	3.8%	3.4%	81.3%	80.4%	81.1%	41	26	14
Kansas	31,489	37,044	38,178	3.9%	3.1%	83.4%	83.3%	83.8%	36	18	21
Kentucky	31,855	36,480	37,434	3.3%	2.6%	84.4%	82.1%	82.2%	39	45	31
Louisiana	30,782	38,229	40,381	5.6%	5.6%	81.5%	86.0%	88.6%	28	2	3
Maine	30,750	35,129	36,317	3.4%	3.4%	81.4%	79.0%	79.7%	42	42	15
Maryland	40,686	48,241	49,535	4.0%	2.7%	107.7%	108.5%	108.7%	7	14	28
Massachusetts	46,323	55,244	56,746	4.1%	2.7%	122.7%	124.3%	124.5%	4	11	25
Michigan	39,433	43,357	44,245	2.3%	2.0%	104.4%	97.5%	97.1%	18	51	44
Minnesota	38,610	44,375	45,826	3.5%	3.3%	102.2%	99.8%	100.6%	14	38	19
Mississippi	27,591	32,291	33,508	4.0%	3.8%	73.1%	72.6%	73.5%	49	16	10
Missouri	33,788	38,603	40,361	3.6%	4.6%	89.5%	86.8%	88.6%	29	33	6
Nebraska	30,382	35,238	36,243	3.6%	2.9%	80.5%	79.3%	79.5%	44	35	22
New Hampshire	37,321	43,863	44,912	3.8%	2.4%	98.8%	98.7%	98.6%	16	27	34
New Jersey	46,351	53,853	55,280	3.6%	2.6%	122.7%	121.1%	121.3%	5	36	29
New York	47,247	59,439	60,288	5.0%	1.4%	125.1%	133.7%	132.3%	2	3	47
North Carolina	33,532	38,909	39,740	3.5%	2.1%	88.8%	87.5%	87.2%	31	39	42
North Dakota	27,628	33,086	35,075	4.9%	6.0%	73.2%	74.4%	77.0%	46	4	1
Ohio	35,153	39,917	40,784	3.0%	2.2%	93.1%	89.8%	89.5%	24	49	40
Oklahoma	29,699	35,491	37,284	4.7%	5.1%	78.6%	79.8%	81.8%	40	6	5
Oregon	34,450	39,569	40,500	3.3%	2.4%	91.2%	89.0%	88.9%	27	44	35
Pennsylvania	36,995	43,239	44,381	3.7%	2.6%	98.0%	97.3%	97.4%	17	30	30
Rhode Island	36,415	41,646	43,029	3.4%	3.3%	96.4%	93.7%	94.4%	19	41	17
South Carolina	30,750	35,393	36,252	3.3%	2.4%	81.4%	79.6%	79.6%	43	43	33
South Dakota	27,210	31,655	32,822	3.8%	3.7%	72.1%	71.2%	72.0%	51	24	12
Tennessee	33,581	39,082	39,996	3.6%	2.3%	88.9%	87.9%	87.8%	30	37	37
Texas	36,968	44,695	45,939	4.4%	2.8%	97.9%	100.5%	100.8%	13	8	24
Vermont	32,086	36,956	38,328	3.6%	3.7%	85.0%	83.1%	84.1%	35	32	11
Virginia	38,585	45,995	47,241	4.1%	2.7%	102.2%	103.5%	103.7%	10	12	26
Washington	39,021	45,021	46,569	3.6%	3.4%	103.3%	101.3%	102.2%	12	34	13
West Virginia	29,284	34,106	35,987	4.2%	5.5%	77.5%	76.7%	79.0%	45	10	4
Wisconsin	33,425	38,050	39,119	3.2%	2.8%	88.5%	85.6%	85.9%	32	46	23

Note: Data in this table differ from other tables due to different release dates or data sources.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

Table 58
Average Annual Pay for All Workers Covered by Unemployment Insurance Compared to Average Earnings of Full-time Workers

Division/State	Average Annual Pay (BLS) 2008	Average Annual Pay as a Percent of U.S. Average 2008	Average Earnings of Full-time, Year-Round Workers (Census)* (2008 Dollars) 2006	2007	2008	Three-year Average** 2006-08 (2008 Dollars)	Three-year Avg. Earnings as a Percent of U.S. Avg. 2006-08	Rank by Average Annual Pay 2008	Rank by Three-year Avg. Earn. 2006-08
United States	$45,563	100.0%	$54,332	$55,155	$54,456	$54,648	100.0%		
Mountain States									
Arizona	42,518	93.3%	51,880	51,298	50,824	51,334	93.9%	22	23
Colorado	46,614	102.3%	56,475	57,030	56,036	56,514	103.4%	11	13
Idaho	33,897	74.4%	45,026	47,375	45,717	46,039	84.2%	48	42
Montana	33,305	73.1%	41,916	43,750	43,959	43,208	79.1%	50	48
Nevada	42,984	94.3%	51,535	52,841	51,505	51,961	95.1%	20	20
New Mexico	37,910	83.2%	45,792	45,599	46,005	45,799	83.8%	38	44
Utah	37,980	83.4%	49,114	50,927	49,653	49,898	91.3%	37	28
Wyoming	41,487	91.1%	46,593	48,805	50,640	48,679	89.1%	23	32
Other States									
Alabama	38,734	85.0%	47,476	47,575	46,915	47,322	86.6%	33	36
Alaska	45,805	100.5%	56,405	56,612	56,004	56,340	103.1%	15	14
Arkansas	34,919	76.6%	42,893	43,472	42,300	42,888	78.5%	47	50
California	51,487	113.0%	59,977	61,004	60,541	60,508	110.7%	6	7
Connecticut	58,395	128.2%	72,300	72,643	73,124	72,689	133.0%	3	2
Delaware	47,569	104.4%	55,272	56,305	55,407	55,661	101.9%	9	16
D.C.	76,518	167.9%	74,723	76,809	75,936	75,823	138.7%	1	1
Florida	40,568	89.0%	50,377	51,083	49,526	50,329	92.1%	26	26
Georgia	42,585	93.5%	51,638	52,610	52,395	52,214	95.5%	21	19
Hawaii	40,675	89.3%	52,066	51,786	51,788	51,880	94.9%	25	21
Illinois	48,719	106.9%	58,224	58,941	57,876	58,347	106.8%	8	9
Indiana	38,403	84.3%	48,799	49,264	48,920	48,994	89.7%	34	31
Iowa	36,964	81.1%	46,145	47,244	46,664	46,684	85.4%	41	39
Kansas	38,178	83.8%	49,202	50,187	48,837	49,409	90.4%	36	29
Kentucky	37,434	82.2%	46,132	46,397	46,054	46,195	84.5%	39	41
Louisiana	40,381	88.6%	46,530	47,716	47,589	47,278	86.5%	28	37
Maine	36,317	79.7%	45,950	47,694	46,158	46,601	85.3%	42	40
Maryland	49,535	108.7%	64,037	66,414	64,063	64,838	118.6%	7	5
Massachusetts	56,746	124.5%	65,303	66,812	66,978	66,365	121.4%	4	4
Michigan	44,245	97.1%	55,239	54,709	53,340	54,429	99.6%	18	17
Minnesota	45,826	100.6%	56,361	57,341	56,653	56,785	103.9%	14	12
Mississippi	33,508	73.5%	42,474	44,170	42,225	42,956	78.6%	49	49
Missouri	40,361	88.6%	48,662	48,246	48,199	48,369	88.5%	29	33
Nebraska	36,243	79.5%	46,204	46,314	45,594	46,037	84.2%	44	43
New Hampshire	44,912	98.6%	57,057	59,366	57,636	58,019	106.2%	16	11
New Jersey	55,280	121.3%	68,083	69,754	69,270	69,035	126.3%	5	3
New York	60,288	132.3%	61,640	62,983	62,811	62,478	114.3%	2	6
North Carolina	39,740	87.2%	48,517	49,481	49,137	49,045	89.7%	31	30
North Dakota	35,075	77.0%	43,686	45,494	46,440	45,207	82.7%	46	45
Ohio	40,784	89.5%	50,997	51,329	50,535	50,954	93.2%	24	25
Oklahoma	37,284	81.8%	44,634	46,061	44,776	45,157	82.6%	40	46
Oregon	40,500	88.9%	51,053	51,124	50,828	51,001	93.3%	27	24
Pennsylvania	44,381	97.4%	53,090	54,179	53,747	53,672	98.2%	17	18
Rhode Island	43,029	94.4%	55,007	57,401	55,016	55,808	102.1%	19	15
South Carolina	36,252	79.6%	46,345	47,315	46,433	46,698	85.5%	43	38
South Dakota	32,822	72.0%	42,568	42,425	43,288	42,760	78.2%	51	51
Tennessee	39,996	87.8%	47,901	48,032	47,675	47,869	87.6%	30	35
Texas	45,939	100.8%	51,086	51,726	51,431	51,414	94.1%	13	22
Vermont	38,328	84.1%	47,863	49,070	48,020	48,318	88.4%	35	34
Virginia	47,241	103.7%	59,871	60,810	59,796	60,159	110.1%	10	8
Washington	46,569	102.2%	57,813	58,886	58,127	58,275	106.6%	12	10
West Virginia	35,987	79.0%	43,644	44,343	42,745	43,577	79.7%	45	47
Wisconsin	39,119	85.9%	50,112	50,890	49,771	50,258	92.0%	32	27

*Average Earnings of Full-time, Year-round Workers are based on Census Bureau data on aggregate earnings and population of full-time, year-round workers (ages 16 years and over). Calculations by Utah Foundation.

**The three-year average is the sum of three inflation-adjusted single-years divided by three. Amounts are inflation-adjusted using CPI-U-RS. Calculations by Utah Foundation. Because the sample of households contacted in small population states like Utah is relatively few in number, the data collected for two or three years are combined to calculate less variable estimates. The Census Bureau recommends using two-year averages for evaluating changes in state estimates over time, and two-year averages when comparing the relative ranking of states.

Sources:
1. U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages
2. U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey

Table 59
Employees on Nonfarm Payrolls

Division/State	Employees on Nonfarm Payrolls 2003 (thousands)	Employees on Nonfarm Payrolls 2007 (thousands)	Employees on Nonfarm Payrolls 2008 (thousands)	Rates of Change for Employees on Nonfarm Payrolls: Avg. Ann. Growth Rate 2003-08	Rates of Change for Employees on Nonfarm Payrolls: Percent Change 2007-08	Employees on Nonfarm Payrolls (not seasonally adjusted): September 2008 (thousands)	Employees on Nonfarm Payrolls (not seasonally adjusted): September 2009p (thousands)	Employees on Nonfarm Payrolls (not seasonally adjusted): Percent Change 2008-09	Rankings: Rank by Employees on Nonfarm Payrolls 2008	Rankings: Rank by Average Annual Growth Rate 2003-08	Rankings: Rank by Percent Change 2007-08	Rankings: Rank by Percent Change 9/08-9/09
United States	129,999	137,598	137,066	1.1%	-0.4%	137,119	131,399	-4.2%				
Mountain States	8,610	9,783	9,727	2.5%	-0.6%	9,758	9,240	-5.3%				
Arizona	2,296	2,674	2,616	2.6%	-2.1%	2,604	2,408	-7.5%	20	4	48	51
Colorado	2,153	2,331	2,349	1.8%	0.8%	2,361	2,249	-4.7%	22	13	11	41
Idaho	572	655	648	2.5%	-1.0%	657	625	-5.0%	40	5	43	45
Montana	401	445	447	2.2%	0.4%	451	445	-1.4%	45	7	16	5
Nevada	1,088	1,293	1,266	3.1%	-2.0%	1,262	1,185	-6.1%	32	3	47	49
New Mexico	776	844	847	1.8%	0.4%	854	824	-3.6%	37	12	15	24
Utah	1,074	1,253	1,255	3.2%	0.2%	1,262	1,210	-4.1%	33	2	18	26
Wyoming	250	289	299	3.6%	3.3%	306	293	-4.2%	51	1	1	30
Other States												
Alabama	1,876	2,006	1,994	1.2%	-0.6%	1,993	1,896	-4.9%	23	22	34	43
Alaska	299	318	322	1.5%	1.4%	337	335	-0.6%	49	17	6	3
Arkansas	1,145	1,205	1,204	1.0%	0.0%	1,213	1,180	-2.7%	34	27	22	11
California	14,393	15,174	14,994	0.8%	-1.2%	14,945	14,222	-4.8%	1	34	46	42
Connecticut	1,645	1,698	1,700	0.7%	0.1%	1,699	1,627	-4.3%	28	40	20	32
Delaware	415	436	433	0.9%	-0.9%	433	413	-4.5%	46	32	40	36
D.C.	666	694	705	1.2%	1.6%	704	700	-0.5%	39	25	5	2
Florida	7,250	8,018	7,764	1.4%	-3.2%	7,670	7,307	-4.7%	4	19	51	40
Georgia	3,845	4,146	4,103	1.3%	-1.0%	4,082	3,844	-5.8%	10	20	44	47
Hawaii	568	625	619	1.8%	-0.9%	611	588	-3.8%	42	14	41	25
Illinois	5,811	5,980	5,948	0.5%	-0.5%	5,972	5,676	-5.0%	5	43	33	44
Indiana	2,895	2,986	2,958	0.4%	-0.9%	2,978	2,842	-4.6%	15	45	42	37
Iowa	1,440	1,519	1,523	1.1%	0.3%	1,531	1,487	-2.8%	30	26	17	14
Kansas	1,313	1,380	1,391	1.2%	0.8%	1,395	1,336	-4.3%	31	24	10	31
Kentucky	1,783	1,867	1,854	0.8%	-0.7%	1,850	1,765	-4.6%	26	36	36	38
Louisiana	1,906	1,916	1,940	0.4%	1.3%	1,928	1,908	-1.0%	24	47	7	4
Maine	607	618	616	0.3%	-0.3%	625	604	-3.3%	43	48	26	20
Maryland	2,487	2,608	2,598	0.9%	-0.4%	2,598	2,542	-2.1%	21	31	28	7
Massachusetts	3,198	3,281	3,285	0.5%	0.1%	3,304	3,198	-3.2%	13	42	19	17
Michigan	4,417	4,268	4,159	-1.2%	-2.6%	4,175	3,870	-7.3%	8	51	50	50
Minnesota	2,660	2,771	2,759	0.7%	-0.5%	2,773	2,649	-4.5%	19	37	29	34
Mississippi	1,115	1,153	1,147	0.6%	-0.5%	1,146	1,106	-3.5%	35	41	31	21
Missouri	2,681	2,795	2,792	0.8%	-0.1%	2,804	2,725	-2.8%	17	35	24	13
Nebraska	911	957	965	1.2%	0.8%	968	945	-2.4%	36	23	12	9
New Hampshire	618	646	646	0.9%	0.0%	651	635	-2.4%	41	30	23	8
New Jersey	3,979	4,079	4,058	0.4%	-0.5%	4,043	3,920	-3.0%	11	46	32	15
New York	8,410	8,734	8,795	0.9%	0.7%	8,808	8,572	-2.7%	3	29	13	10
North Carolina	3,789	4,145	4,130	1.7%	-0.4%	4,154	3,945	-5.1%	9	15	27	46
North Dakota	333	358	367	2.0%	2.4%	373	373	-0.1%	48	10	2	1
Ohio	5,398	5,428	5,368	-0.1%	-1.1%	5,378	5,129	-4.6%	7	50	45	39
Oklahoma	1,445	1,568	1,595	2.0%	1.7%	1,602	1,551	-3.2%	29	9	4	18
Oregon	1,574	1,731	1,721	1.8%	-0.6%	1,725	1,620	-6.1%	27	11	35	48
Pennsylvania	5,611	5,798	5,801	0.7%	0.1%	5,819	5,628	-3.3%	6	39	21	19
Rhode Island	484	493	482	-0.1%	-2.2%	486	464	-4.5%	44	49	49	35
South Carolina	1,807	1,944	1,928	1.3%	-0.9%	1,920	1,851	-3.6%	25	21	39	23
South Dakota	378	407	411	1.7%	1.2%	415	407	-1.9%	47	16	8	6
Tennessee	2,663	2,797	2,776	0.8%	-0.8%	2,781	2,666	-4.1%	18	33	38	27
Texas	9,370	10,395	10,617	2.5%	2.1%	10,612	10,320	-2.8%	2	6	3	12
Vermont	299	308	306	0.5%	-0.7%	309	296	-4.1%	50	44	37	28
Virginia	3,498	3,761	3,758	1.4%	-0.1%	3,767	3,652	-3.1%	12	18	25	16
Washington	2,658	2,934	2,959	2.2%	0.9%	2,978	2,855	-4.1%	14	8	9	29
West Virginia	728	758	761	0.9%	0.4%	768	741	-3.6%	38	28	14	22
Wisconsin	2,775	2,884	2,870	0.7%	-0.5%	2,878	2,751	-4.4%	16	38	30	33

p = preliminary

Note: Data in this table differ from other tables.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, State and Metro Area Employment, Hours, and Earnings

Table 60
Unemployment Rates

Division/State	Unemployment Rate 2003	Unemployment Rate 2007	Unemployment Rate 2008	Unemployment Rate Change 2003-08	Unemployment Rate Change 2007-08	Unemployment Rate (not seasonally adjusted) September 2008	Unemployment Rate (not seasonally adjusted) September 2009p	Rankings by Unemployment Rate 2003	Rankings by Unemployment Rate 2007	Rankings by Unemployment Rate 2008	Rankings by Unemployment Rate Sept. 2008	Rankings by Unemployment Rate Sept. 2009
United States	6.0	4.6	5.8	-0.2	1.2	6.0	9.5					
Mountain States	5.6	3.7	5.0	-0.6	1.3	5.2	8.3					
Arizona	5.7	3.8	5.5	-0.2	1.7	6.3	9.3	27	16	31	37	33
Colorado	6.1	3.9	4.9	-1.2	1.0	4.8	6.7	36	18	20	18	11
Idaho	5.2	3.0	4.9	-0.3	1.9	4.8	8.1	16	6	20	18	23
Montana	4.3	3.4	4.5	0.2	1.1	4.0	5.9	7	9	15	9	4
Nevada	5.2	4.7	6.7	1.5	2.0	7.6	13.5	16	35	44	47	50
New Mexico	5.9	3.5	4.2	-1.7	0.7	4.2	7.4	33	11	11	12	17
Utah	5.7	2.7	3.4	-2.3	0.7	3.2	6.0	27	2	5	5	5
Wyoming	4.5	2.9	3.1	-1.4	0.2	2.6	6.2	9	3	2	1	6
Other States												
Alabama	5.4	3.5	5.0	-0.4	1.5	5.4	10.6	20	11	23	26	43
Alaska	7.7	6.2	6.7	-1.0	0.5	6.1	7.7	50	49	44	34	20
Arkansas	5.8	5.1	5.1	-0.7	0.0	4.8	6.7	31	39	24	18	11
California	6.8	5.4	7.2	0.4	1.8	7.6	12.0	46	44	49	47	48
Connecticut	5.5	4.6	5.7	0.2	1.1	5.8	8.2	22	30	33	32	25
Delaware	4.2	3.4	4.8	0.6	1.4	5.1	8.2	6	9	18	23	25
D.C.	7.0	5.5	7.0	0.0	1.5	7.4	11.7	47	45	48	46	46
Florida	5.3	4.1	6.2	0.9	2.1	6.9	11.2	18	20	36	44	45
Georgia	4.8	4.6	6.2	1.4	1.6	6.7	10.2	13	30	36	43	38
Hawaii	3.9	2.6	3.9	0.0	1.3	4.6	7.5	3	1	8	15	19
Illinois	6.7	5.1	6.5	-0.2	1.4	6.4	10.2	43	39	42	38	38
Indiana	5.3	4.6	5.9	0.6	1.3	5.8	9.2	18	30	34	32	32
Iowa	4.4	3.7	4.1	-0.3	0.4	4.0	6.3	8	15	10	9	7
Kansas	5.6	4.1	4.4	-1.2	0.3	4.6	6.9	23	20	13	15	13
Kentucky	6.3	5.5	6.4	0.1	0.9	6.5	10.4	39	45	39	40	41
Louisiana	6.2	3.8	4.6	-1.6	0.8	5.5	7.4	37	16	16	28	17
Maine	5.0	4.6	5.4	0.4	0.8	5.0	7.8	15	30	27	21	22
Maryland	4.5	3.5	4.4	-0.1	0.9	4.5	7.1	9	11	13	14	15
Massachusetts	5.8	4.5	5.3	-0.5	0.8	5.6	9.3	31	27	25	29	33
Michigan	7.1	7.1	8.4	1.3	1.3	8.5	14.8	48	51	51	51	51
Minnesota	4.9	4.6	5.4	0.5	0.8	5.4	7.1	14	30	27	26	15
Mississippi	6.4	6.3	6.9	0.5	0.6	7.1	8.8	40	50	46	45	29
Missouri	5.6	5.1	6.1	0.5	1.0	6.2	9.3	23	39	35	35	33
Nebraska	4.0	2.9	3.3	-0.7	0.4	3.1	4.6	4	3	4	4	3
New Hampshire	4.5	3.5	3.8	-0.7	0.3	3.7	7.0	9	11	6	7	14
New Jersey	5.9	4.3	5.5	-0.4	1.2	5.6	9.6	33	23	31	29	36
New York	6.4	4.5	5.4	-1.0	0.9	5.7	8.8	40	27	27	31	29
North Carolina	6.5	4.7	6.3	-0.2	1.6	6.4	10.4	42	35	38	38	41
North Dakota	3.6	3.1	3.2	-0.4	0.1	2.6	3.4	2	8	3	1	1
Ohio	6.2	5.6	6.5	0.3	0.9	6.6	9.7	37	47	42	41	37
Oklahoma	5.6	4.1	3.8	-1.8	-0.3	3.7	6.5	23	20	6	7	9
Oregon	8.1	5.1	6.4	-1.7	1.3	6.2	10.8	51	39	39	35	44
Pennsylvania	5.7	4.4	5.4	-0.3	1.0	5.2	8.3	27	25	27	25	27
Rhode Island	5.4	5.2	7.8	2.4	2.6	8.0	12.3	20	43	50	50	49
South Carolina	6.7	5.6	6.9	0.2	1.3	7.6	11.7	43	47	46	47	46
South Dakota	3.5	2.9	3.0	-0.5	0.1	2.9	4.4	1	3	1	3	2
Tennessee	5.7	4.8	6.4	0.7	1.6	6.6	10.3	27	38	39	41	40
Texas	6.7	4.4	4.9	-1.8	0.5	5.1	8.3	43	25	20	23	27
Vermont	4.5	4.0	4.8	0.3	0.8	4.6	6.4	9	19	18	15	8
Virginia	4.1	3.0	4.0	-0.1	1.0	4.1	6.6	5	6	9	11	10
Washington	7.4	4.5	5.3	-2.1	0.8	5.0	8.8	49	27	25	21	29
West Virginia	6.0	4.3	4.3	-1.7	0.0	3.6	8.1	35	23	12	6	23
Wisconsin	5.6	4.7	4.7	-0.9	0.0	4.2	7.7	23	35	17	12	20

p = preliminary

Note: Data in this table differ from other tables.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics

Table 61
Percent of People in Poverty

Division/State	Percent of Persons in Poverty 2003 Percent	2007 Percent	2008 Percent	Percent of Persons in Poverty Two-year Average** 2006-07 Percent	2007-08 Percent	2007-08 Standard Error	Two-year Average Difference	Percent of Persons in Poverty Three-year Average** 2006-08 Percent	2006-08 Standard Error	Percent Rank
United States	12.5	12.5	13.2	12.4	12.9	0.12	0.5 *	12.7	0.10	
Mountain States										
Arizona	14.4	14.3	18.0	14.4	16.1	0.99	1.8 *	15.6	0.84	45
Colorado	9.7	9.8	11.0	9.8	10.4	0.94	0.6	10.2	0.80	15
Idaho	9.5	9.9	12.2	9.7	11.1	0.95	1.3 *	10.6	0.80	19
Montana	13.5	13.0	12.9	13.2	12.9	1.04	-0.3	13.1	0.90	35
Nevada	9.5	9.7	10.8	9.6	10.3	0.96	0.6	10.0	0.81	14
New Mexico	16.9	14.0	19.3	15.5	16.6	1.25	1.2	16.7	1.07	48
Utah	9.3	9.6	7.6	9.4	8.6	0.78	-0.8	8.8	0.68	7
Wyoming	10.0	10.9	10.1	10.4	10.5	1.02	0.1	10.3	0.87	17
Other States										
Alabama	14.3	14.5	14.3	14.4	14.4	1.03	0.0	15.2	0.91	43
Alaska	8.9	7.6	8.2	8.3	7.9	0.86	-0.4	8.8	0.79	7
Arkansas	17.7	13.8	15.3	15.8	14.5	1.07	-1.2	15.1	0.95	42
California	12.2	12.7	14.6	12.5	13.6	0.39	1.2 *	12.7	0.33	34
Connecticut	8.0	8.9	8.1	8.4	8.5	0.87	0.0	8.7	0.75	6
Delaware	9.3	9.3	9.6	9.3	9.4	0.91	0.1	9.3	0.78	11
D.C.	18.3	18.0	16.5	18.1	17.3	1.30	-0.9	19.2	1.18	50
Florida	11.5	12.5	13.1	12.0	12.8	0.52	0.8 *	11.7	0.42	27
Georgia	12.6	13.6	15.5	13.1	14.6	0.73	1.5 *	13.5	0.62	37
Hawaii	9.2	7.5	9.9	8.3	8.7	0.83	0.4	8.4	0.71	3
Illinois	10.6	10.0	12.3	10.3	11.1	0.58	0.9 *	10.7	0.49	21
Indiana	10.6	11.8	14.3	11.2	13.1	0.86	1.8 *	11.7	0.71	27
Iowa	10.3	8.9	9.5	9.6	9.2	0.91	-0.4	10.2	0.82	15
Kansas	12.8	11.7	12.7	12.3	12.2	1.05	0.0	12.3	0.91	32
Kentucky	16.8	15.5	17.1	16.2	16.3	1.14	0.1	15.7	0.98	46
Louisiana	17.0	16.1	18.2	16.5	17.1	1.16	0.6	17.1	1.00	49
Maine	10.2	10.9	12.0	10.5	11.4	1.07	0.9	11.2	0.91	26
Maryland	8.4	8.8	8.7	8.6	8.8	0.79	0.2	9.0	0.68	10
Massachusetts	12.0	11.2	11.3	11.6	11.2	0.80	-0.3	11.1	0.68	25
Michigan	13.3	10.8	13.0	12.1	11.9	0.67	-0.2	12.0	0.57	30
Minnesota	8.2	9.3	9.9	8.7	9.6	0.83	0.8	8.5	0.67	5
Mississippi	20.6	22.6	18.1	21.6	20.4	1.23	-1.3	21.1	1.07	51
Missouri	11.4	12.8	13.3	12.1	13.1	0.91	1.0	11.9	0.75	29
Nebraska	10.2	9.9	10.6	10.1	10.3	0.96	0.2	9.9	0.81	13
New Hampshire	5.4	5.8	7.0	5.6	6.4	0.77	0.8	5.6	0.62	1
New Jersey	8.8	8.7	9.2	8.7	9.0	0.64	0.2	8.1	0.52	2
New York	14.0	14.5	14.2	14.3	14.3	0.54	0.1	14.4	0.46	39
North Carolina	13.8	15.5	13.9	14.7	14.7	0.76	0.0	14.1	0.65	38
North Dakota	11.4	9.3	11.8	10.3	10.5	0.96	0.2	10.6	0.83	19
Ohio	12.1	12.8	13.7	12.5	13.2	0.65	0.8	12.4	0.54	33
Oklahoma	15.2	13.4	13.6	14.3	13.5	1.07	-0.8	14.7	0.96	40
Oregon	11.8	12.8	10.6	12.3	11.7	1.03	-0.6	12.2	0.91	31
Pennsylvania	11.3	10.4	11.0	10.8	10.7	0.57	-0.2	11.0	0.49	24
Rhode Island	10.5	9.5	12.7	10.0	11.1	1.04	1.1	10.7	0.87	21
South Carolina	11.2	14.1	14.0	12.7	14.0	1.05	1.4	13.4	0.90	36
South Dakota	10.7	9.4	13.1	10.1	11.2	0.90	1.2	10.7	0.77	21
Tennessee	14.9	14.8	15.0	14.8	14.9	0.92	0.1	14.8	0.80	41
Texas	16.4	16.5	15.9	16.5	16.2	0.53	-0.3	16.4	0.46	47
Vermont	7.8	9.9	9.0	8.8	9.4	0.98	0.6	8.4	0.79	3
Virginia	8.6	8.6	10.3	8.6	9.5	0.68	0.8	8.8	0.57	7
Washington	8.0	10.2	10.4	9.1	10.3	0.79	1.2 *	9.4	0.65	12
West Virginia	15.3	14.8	14.5	15.0	14.6	1.02	-0.4	15.2	0.89	43
Wisconsin	10.1	11.0	9.8	10.6	10.4	0.84	-0.2	10.4	0.73	18

*Statistically significant at the 90% confidence level

**Because the sample of households contacted in small population states like Utah is relatively few in number, the data collected for two or three years are combined to calculate less variable estimates. The Census Bureau recommends using two-year averages for evaluating changes in state estimates over time, and three-year averages when comparing the relative ranking of states.

Notes:
1. The Standard Error is a measurement that indicates the magnitude of sampling variability for the estimates.
2. The standard errors for U.S. estimates are much smaller than those for the states.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplements

Social Indicators

Overview
Quality of life is a subjective concept and difficult to measure. The connection between economic performance and quality of life, however, is indisputable. Even with the state of the economy, Utah remained among the top states in terms of quality of life. Utah's transportation infrastructure has become more diverse and is growing. Utah's violent crime rate remained among the lowest in the United States. The poverty rate was below the national average and educational attainment continued to be among the highest in the nation. Utah ranked third in the indicators of child well-being and second highest in overall health status. The combination of these and other measurable data show Utah's quality of life continues to be among the best in the nation.

Utah Quality of Life Information

Utah's Kids Count. The Annie E. Casey Foundation ranked Utah third in the nation, behind New Hampshire and Minnesota, in child well-being in its *2009 Kids Count Data Book*. This foundation tracks indicators of child well-being and determines a state National Composite Rank by the sum of the state's standing on each of the following ten measures: percent low-birth weight babies; infant mortality rate; child death rate; rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide; teen birth rate; percent of teens who are high school dropouts; percent of teens not attending school and not working; percent of children living with parents who do not have full-time, year-round employment; percent of children in poverty; and percent of families with children headed by a single parent.

Transportation Choices. The availability of multiple transportation alternatives is an often overlooked quality of life measure. The 2008 American Community Survey showed 75.0% of working Utahns drove alone as their means of transportation to work, 13.1% carpooled, 2.4% used public transportation, 3.0% walked, and 4.6% worked at home. The mean travel time to work was 21.4 minutes. Between 2007 and 2008, the Utah Transit Authority reported a 13.2% increase in the number of passengers using the TRAX light rail system, a 0.1% increase in the number of people using vanpools, a 3.5% increase in the number of people using Paratransit service, and a 6.6% increase in the number of passengers using bus service. Overall, UTA total regular service increased by 12.5%. In the spring of 2008, FrontRunner Commuter Rail opened for service in Davis and Weber Counties which contributed to 3.9% of the increase in ridership. UTA is moving toward building 70 miles of rail by 2015, including FrontRunner South and the Mid-Jordan, Draper, West Valley, and Airport TRAX lines.

Current Data on Social Well-Being

Crime. The Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reports for 2008 reported the rate of violent crime (murder and non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault) for Utah was 221.8 per 100,000 people. This was a 5.5% decrease from the 2007 violent crime rate of 234.8 and was sixth lowest in the nation. Compared with a national rate of 454.5 violent crimes per 100,000 people in 2008, Utah continued to have a significantly lower rate of violent crime than the U.S. average.

Education. In 2008, the American Community Survey of the U.S. Census Bureau reported 90.4% of Utahns had at least a high school degree, ranking Utah as the seventh highest state in the nation. The national rate was 85.0%. Utah also ranked 17th in higher education attainment, with 29.1% of persons 25 years and over having obtained a bachelor's degree or higher. The national rate was 27.7%.

Home Ownership. Utah's home ownership rate in 2008 was 76.2%, third highest in the nation. The rate for the nation was 67.8%. The states with the highest home ownership were West Virginia with a rate of 77.8%, Delaware at 76.2%, Michigan at 75.9%, and Idaho at 75.0%. The lowest rates of home ownership occurred in the District of Columbia with a rate of 44.1%, New York at 55.0%, California at 57.5%, Hawaii at 59.1%, and Nevada at 63.6%.

Vital Statistics and Health. Utah's unique age structure affects its ranking among other states on many vital statistics. Data from the U.S. Census Bureau show in 2008, 31.0% of Utah's population was less than 18 years old, the highest percentage in the nation. In addition, the median age in Utah of 28.7 was lowest in the nation. Utah also has the second lowest percentage of the population age 65 and over (9.0%), behind Alaska at 7.3%.

Births. Preliminary data for 2007 from the National Center for Health Statistics revealed Utah's birth rate was 20.8 births per 1,000 people, which is the highest in the nation and substantially higher than the national average of 14.3. In 2007, Texas and Idaho ranked second and third in the nation with birth rates of 17.1 and 16.7 respectively. Vermont had the lowest birth rate in the nation, 10.5. Maine and New Hampshire also had low birth rates with 10.7 and 10.8, respectively.

Deaths. Preliminary data from the National Center for Health Statistics showed the overall death rate in Utah was 5.3 per 1,000 people in 2007, the second lowest in the nation. The age-adjusted death rate in Utah was 6.9 per 1,000 people. The infant mortality rate (deaths of infants less than one-year-old per 1,000 live births) was 5.1 in Utah in 2006, up from 4.5 in 2005. Data from the American Cancer Society revealed the number of Utah deaths caused by cancer per 100,000 people was 100.9 in 2009, the lowest in the nation. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention reported Utah's HIV/AIDS rate per 100,000 people in 2007 at 44.5, the seventh lowest in the nation.

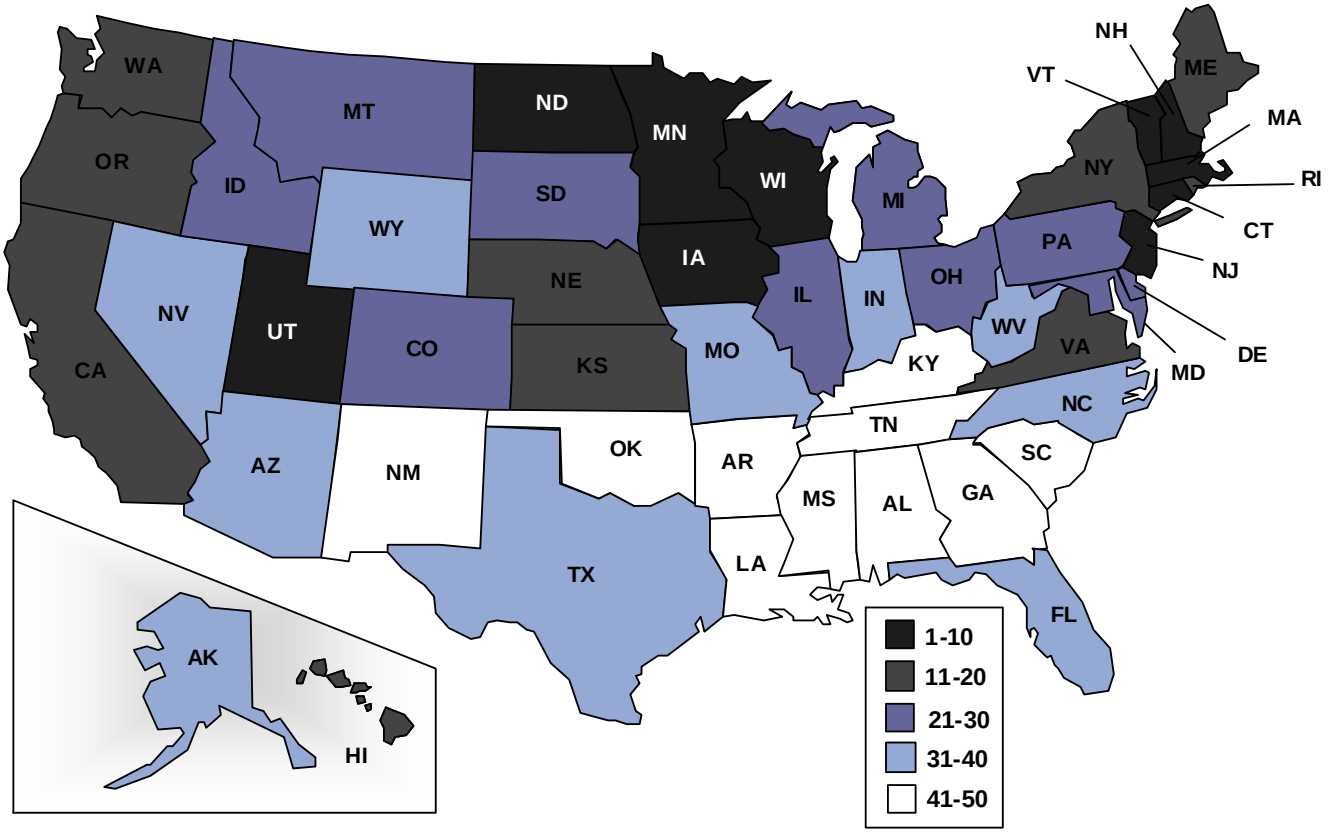
Health Insurance Coverage. According to the Current Population Survey, approximately 14.5% of Utah's population lacked health insurance coverage in 2008 (three-year av-

erage), ranking Utah 21st highest among the states. The U.S. average was 15.5%.

Poverty. Utah's poverty rate was 8.8% in 2008, the fifth lowest in the nation and below the national average of 12.7%. The states with the lowest poverty rates were New Hampshire (6.1%), Alaska (8.2%), Connecticut (8.3%), and Maryland (8.6%).

Public Assistance. On average there were 11,984 monthly recipients of Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) in 2008, a rate of 4.4 per 1,000, ranking Utah sixth lowest among states. Approximately 134,180 people in Utah received monthly benefits from the Federal Food Stamp Program in 2008, a rate of 49.0 per 1,000 and the third lowest in the nation behind Wyoming (42.4) and New Hampshire (48.3). The Federal Food Stamp Program dispersed $27.1 million in benefits in Utah in 2008.

Figure 60
2009 Kids Count Data Book: Overall Ranking of Child Well-Being



Source: *2009 KIDS COUNT Data Book*, Annie E. Casey Foundation

Table 62
Crime, Education, and Home Ownership

	Violent Crime* per 100,000 People 2008 [1]		Property Crime** per 100,000 People 2008 [1]		Educational Attainment Persons 25 Years Old and Over 2008 [2] High School or Higher		Bachelor's Degree or Higher		Home Ownership Rates 2008 [3]	
	Rate	Rank	Rate	Rank	Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank
U.S.	454.5	(X)	3,212.5	(X)	85.0	(X)	27.7	(X)	67.8	(X)
Alabama	452.8	20	4,082.9	5	81.9	46	22.0	45	73.0	15
Alaska	651.9	8	2,932.3	29	91.6	2	27.3	22	66.4	41
Arizona	447.0	22	4,291.0	2	83.8	37	25.1	32	69.1	33
Arkansas	503.4	16	3,835.1	11	82.0	45	18.8	50	68.9	35
California	503.8	15	2,940.3	26	80.2	49	29.6	15	57.5	49
Colorado	343.1	27	2,849.0	32	88.9	17	35.6	3	69.0	34
Connecticut	297.8	32	2,458.7	41	88.6	19	35.6	3	70.7	23
Delaware	703.4	5	3,585.3	15	87.2	27	27.5	20	76.2	2
District of Columbia	1,437.7	1	5,104.6	1	85.8	32	48.2	1	44.1	51
Florida	688.9	6	4,140.8	4	85.2	34	25.8	28	71.1	21
Georgia	478.9	18	4,015.5	8	83.9	36	27.5	20	68.2	38
Hawaii	272.6	38	3,571.2	16	90.3	8	29.1	17	59.1	48
Idaho	228.6	45	2,101.2	47	87.9	23	24.0	39	75.0	6
Illinois	525.4	12	2,932.6	28	85.9	30	29.9	14	68.9	35
Indiana	333.8	28	3,335.8	23	86.2	29	22.9	42	74.4	8
Iowa	283.8	35	2,420.9	43	90.3	8	24.3	37	74.0	9
Kansas	410.6	23	3,377.2	21	89.5	16	29.6	15	68.8	37
Kentucky	296.2	33	2,583.9	37	81.3	47	19.7	48	72.8	16
Louisiana	656.2	7	3,823.1	12	81.2	48	20.3	47	73.5	12
Maine	117.5	51	2,452.4	42	89.7	12	25.4	30	73.9	10
Maryland	628.2	10	3,517.6	17	88.0	22	35.2	5	70.6	24
Massachusetts	449.0	21	2,400.1	45	88.7	18	38.1	2	65.7	44
Michigan	501.5	17	2,934.8	27	88.1	21	24.7	35	75.9	4
Minnesota	262.8	39	2,850.6	31	91.6	2	31.5	11	73.1	14
Mississippi	284.9	34	2,940.4	25	79.9	50	19.4	49	75.4	5
Missouri	504.4	14	3,663.7	14	86.5	28	25.0	34	71.4	20
Montana	258.1	40	2,603.0	36	90.9	4	27.1	23	70.3	30
Nebraska	303.7	31	2,878.6	30	90.1	11	27.1	23	69.6	31
Nevada	724.5	3	3,447.5	18	83.5	40	21.9	46	63.6	47
New Hampshire	157.2	49	2,091.9	48	90.9	4	33.3	8	75.0	6
New Jersey	326.5	30	2,293.4	46	87.4	26	34.4	6	67.3	39
New Mexico	649.9	9	3,909.2	10	82.4	43	24.7	35	70.4	26
New York	398.1	25	1,993.5	49	84.1	35	31.9	10	55.0	50
North Carolina	467.3	19	4,044.1	6	83.6	39	26.1	27	69.4	32
North Dakota	166.5	48	1,894.4	50	89.6	13	26.9	25	66.6	40
Ohio	348.2	26	3,411.7	20	87.6	24	24.1	38	70.8	22
Oklahoma	526.7	11	3,442.4	19	85.5	33	22.2	44	70.4	26
Oregon	257.2	41	3,282.2	24	88.6	19	28.1	19	66.2	42
Pennsylvania	410.0	24	2,410.2	44	87.5	25	26.3	26	72.6	18
Rhode Island	249.4	43	2,840.6	33	83.7	38	30.0	13	64.5	46
South Carolina	729.7	2	4,234.2	3	83.2	41	23.7	40	73.9	10
South Dakota	201.4	47	1,645.6	51	90.3	8	25.1	32	70.4	26
Tennessee	722.4	4	4,042.6	7	83.0	42	22.9	42	71.7	19
Texas	507.9	13	3,985.6	9	79.6	51	25.3	31	65.5	45
Utah	221.8	46	3,357.4	22	90.4	7	29.1	17	76.2	2
Vermont	135.9	50	2,538.5	39	90.6	6	32.1	9	72.8	16
Virginia	255.9	42	2,518.1	40	85.9	30	33.7	7	70.6	24
Washington	331.2	29	3,758.4	13	89.6	13	30.7	12	66.2	42
West Virginia	273.8	37	2,568.6	38	82.2	44	17.1	51	77.8	1
Wisconsin	274.0	36	2,756.4	34	89.6	13	25.7	29	70.4	26
Wyoming	232.0	44	2,717.3	35	91.7	1	23.6	41	73.3	13

Note: Rank is high to low. When states share the same rank, the next lower rank is omitted.
* Violent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.
** Property crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor-vehicle thefts.

Sources:
1. Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Crime in the United States, 2008," September 2009
2. U.S. Census Bureau, 2008 American Community Survey
3. U.S. Census Bureau. Housing Vacancy Survey Annual Statistics: 2008

Table 63
Vital Statistics and Health

	Births per 1,000 People 2007 [1]		Deaths per 1,000 People 2007 [2]		Estimated Deaths by Cancer per 100,000 People 2009 [3]		AIDS cases per 100,000 People 2007 [4]		State Health Ranking 2009 [5]	Persons Without Health Insurance 3-Year Average 2006-2008 [6]	
	Rate	Rank	Rate	Rank	Rate	Rank	Rate	Rank	Rank	Percent	Rank
U.S.	14.3	(X)	8.0	(X)	184.9	(X)	185.1	(X)	(X)	15.5	(X)
Alabama	14.0	29	10.1	2	212.4	10	105.4	25	48	13.0	29
Alaska	16.2	4	5.1	48	120.9	50	61.5	36	34	18.2	9
Arizona	16.2	4	7.2	44	157.8	45	99.7	27	27	19.6	5
Arkansas	14.6	19	9.9	5	218.2	6	97.8	28	40	17.6	11
California	15.5	9			148.5	47	219.1	10	23	18.5	8
Colorado	14.6	19	6.2	46	136.5	49	107.2	24	8	16.5	15
Connecticut	11.9	47	8.2	31	199.6	25	236.1	8	7	9.6	46
Delaware	14.1	25	8.5	25	213.0	9	255.5	5	32	11.4	36
District of Columbia	15.1	15	8.8	18	163.9	43	1750.6	1	(X)	10.4	42
Florida	13.1	39	9.2	13	225.2	4	311.5	4	36	20.5	3
Georgia	15.9	7			154.6	46	233	9	43	17.7	10
Hawaii	14.9	18	7.4	40	176.2	38	121.5	22	4	8.1	50
Idaho	16.7	3	7.2	43	160.8	44	26.4	47	14	15.0	20
Illinois	14.1	25	7.8	36	180.0	35	161.2	15	29	13.4	27
Indiana	14.2	23	8.5	24	201.0	23	76.9	34	35	11.8	33
Iowa	13.7	35	9.1	15	211.8	12	36.8	46	15	9.8	45
Kansas	15.1	15	8.8	19	188.8	30	60.9	37	24	12.4	32
Kentucky	14.0	29	9.5	8	220.4	5	79.8	32	41	15.0	19
Louisiana	15.4	11	9.3	11	199.7	24	240.4	7	47	20.1	4
Maine	10.7	50	9.5	7	242.3	2	47.6	44	9	9.5	47
Maryland	13.9	31	7.8	37	183.2	34	335.8	3	21	13.2	28
Massachusetts	12.1	44	8.2	30	202.2	21	168.1	14	3	7.1	51
Michigan	12.4	43	8.6	21	204.4	16	84.5	30	30	11.3	38
Minnesota	14.2	23	7.2	45	172.8	40	56.5	40	6	8.7	49
Mississippi	15.9	7	9.7	6	207.2	14	140.7	18	50	19.1	6
Missouri	13.9	31	9.2	12	213.5	8	117.4	23	38	12.8	30
Montana	13.0	41	9.0	16	204.7	15	25.5	48	26	16.3	16
Nebraska	15.2	13	8.6	22	188.4	31	57.2	39	16	12.5	31
Nevada	16.1	6	7.3	42	176.9	37	143.6	17	45	18.5	7
New Hampshire	10.8	49	7.8	34	199.1	26	52.6	41	5	10.7	40
New Jersey	13.4	36	8.0	33	189.8	29	243.9	6	18	15.1	18
New Mexico	15.5	9	7.8	35	166.3	42	82.8	31	31	23.0	2
New York	13.1	39	7.7	38	175.4	39	463.5	2	25	13.8	25
North Carolina	14.5	21	8.4	26	201.1	22	122.2	21	37	16.6	14
North Dakota	13.8	33	8.7	20	202.7	20	14.5	51	17	11.4	37
Ohio	13.2	37	9.3	9	212.0	11	77.6	33	33	11.1	39
Oklahoma	15.2	13	10.0	4	203.7	18	76.5	35	49	16.9	13
Oregon	13.2	37	8.4	27	194.7	28	94	29	13	17.0	12
Pennsylvania	12.1	44	10.1	3	230.5	3	182.6	13	28	9.8	44
Rhode Island	11.7	48	9.2	14	211.3	13	149.8	16	10	10.4	41
South Carolina	14.3	22	9.0	17	203.1	19	204.9	11	46	16.1	17
South Dakota	15.4	11	8.6	23	203.9	17	22.3	50	20	11.5	35
Tennessee	14.1	25	9.3	10	214.6	7	133.7	20	44	14.4	22
Texas	17.1	2			148.1	48	183.2	12	39	24.9	1
Utah	20.8	1	5.3	47	100.9	51	59.4	38	2	14.5	21
Vermont	10.5	51	8.3	28	185.1	33	44.5	45	1	10.2	43
Virginia	14.1	25	7.5	39	179.2	36	138.2	19	21	13.5	26
Washington	13.8	33	7.3	41	171.2	41	104.5	26	11	11.8	34
West Virginia	12.1	44	11.6	1	249.7	1	50.7	42	42	14.2	23
Wisconsin	13.0	41	8.3	29	198.5	27	48.9	43	12	8.9	48
Wyoming	15.1	15	8.2	32	185.9	32	24.1	49	19	13.9	24

Note: Rank is high to low. When states share the same rank, the next lower rank is omitted.

Sources:
1. National Center for Health Statistics, "National Vital Statistics Reports," Vol 57, No 12. Data are preliminary
2. National Center for Health Statistics, "National Vital Statistics Reports," Vol 58, No 1. Not age adjusted. Data are preliminary
3. American Cancer Society, "Cancer Facts and Figures 2009," Rates calculated by the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget using Census Bureau 2008 population estimates. Not age-adjusted
4. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, "HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report," Vol 19. U.S. total includes Puerto Rico, Guam, U.S. Virgin Islands, and U.S. Pacific Islands as well as persons whose state of residence is unknown
5. United Health Foundation, "America's Health: United Health Foundation State Health Rankings 2009"
6. U.S. Census Bureau, "Health Insurance Coverage in the United States: 2008," Current Population Survey. September 2009

Table 64
Poverty and Public Assistance

	All Ages in Poverty 2006-2008 [1]		Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) (Monthly Average) 2008 [2]			Federal Food Stamp Program 2008 [3]			Federal Food Stamp Program 2008 [4] Thousands of Dollars		
	Percent	Rank	Recipients	Rate per 1,000 people	Rank	Persons	Rate per 1,000 people	Rank	Benefits	Rate per 1,000 people	Rank
U.S.	12.7	(X)	3,804,163	12.5	(X)	304,059,724	93.4		$4,913,485	$16.16	
Alabama	14.4	11	40,836	8.8	29	4,661,900	122.6	13	33,126	7.11	46
Alaska	8.2	50	7,905	11.5	20	686,293	83.0	30	12,081	17.60	6
Arizona	15.6	7	77,699	12.0	19	6,500,180	96.6	23	60,339	9.28	31
Arkansas	15.6	7	19,110	6.7	39	2,855,390	132.3	8	33,653	11.79	16
California	13.2	16	1,217,097	33.1	1	36,756,666	60.4	44	520,428	14.16	10
Colorado	10.2	36	20,930	4.2	48	4,939,456	51.2	47	40,358	8.17	38
Connecticut	8.3	49	46,578	13.3	14	3,501,252	64.4	42	31,659	9.04	33
Delaware	9.4	41	11,791	13.5	13	873,092	85.2	28	9,832	11.26	17
District of Columbia	17.6	2	11,865	20.0	3	591,833	151.1	4	12,405	20.96	2
Florida	12.4	21	82,861	4.5	45	18,328,340	79.4	32	96,380	5.26	50
Georgia	13.9	15	38,490	4.0	49	9,685,744	105.4	16	70,115	7.24	45
Hawaii	8.9	44	13,646	10.6	24	1,288,198	75.0	37	14,290	11.09	20
Idaho	10.6	33	2,223	1.5	50	1,523,816	65.8	41	13,623	8.94	34
Illinois	11.0	28	54,736	4.2	47	12,901,563	100.7	19	120,006	9.30	30
Indiana	12.3	24	84,102	13.2	15	6,376,792	97.8	22	51,344	8.05	39
Iowa	9.6	39	39,071	13.0	17	3,002,555	86.0	27	24,727	8.24	37
Kansas	12.4	21	30,923	11.0	22	2,802,134	66.9	40	20,598	7.35	44
Kentucky	16.5	5	58,709	13.8	12	4,269,245	148.3	6	43,454	10.18	25
Louisiana	17.1	3	22,439	5.1	41	4,410,796	179.3	1	61,814	14.01	11
Maine	11.0	28	24,189	18.4	5	1,316,456	131.4	10	13,238	10.06	26
Maryland	8.6	48	46,215	8.2	31	5,633,597	63.9	43	43,278	7.68	40
Massachusetts	11.5	26	91,151	14.0	11	6,497,967	77.8	34	48,875	7.52	42
Michigan	12.4	21	165,699	16.6	8	10,003,422	125.6	11	110,986	11.09	19
Minnesota	9.1	43	47,842	9.2	27	5,220,393	56.3	45	72,800	13.95	12
Mississippi	20.5	1	22,993	7.8	35	2,938,618	152.2	3	30,624	10.42	23
Missouri	12.5	20	84,889	14.4	10	5,911,605	150.3	5	59,007	9.98	27
Montana	13.1	17	7,931	8.2	32	967,440	83.1	29	13,210	13.65	14
Nebraska	10.2	36	16,711	9.4	26	1,783,432	67.7	39	18,165	10.19	24
Nevada	10.0	38	18,354	7.1	38	2,600,167	55.6	46	14,671	5.64	48
New Hampshire	6.1	51	9,317	7.1	37	1,315,809	48.3	50	7,025	5.34	49
New Jersey	8.9	44	78,858	9.1	28	8,682,661	50.4	48	97,462	11.22	18
New Mexico	16.7	4	35,893	18.1	6	1,984,356	120.9	14	35,682	17.98	4
New York	14.2	13	255,862	13.1	16	19,490,297	100.2	21	345,213	17.71	5
North Carolina	14.4	11	45,838	5.0	43	9,222,414	102.7	18	82,402	8.93	35
North Dakota	10.8	32	5,212	8.1	33	641,481	75.5	35	9,938	15.49	8
Ohio	12.9	19	177,541	15.5	9	11,485,910	100.2	20	135,980	11.84	15
Oklahoma	14.1	14	18,151	5.0	42	3,642,361	115.0	15	49,866	13.69	13
Oregon	11.7	25	42,926	11.3	21	3,790,060	123.8	12	74,067	19.54	3
Pennsylvania	10.9	30	119,823	9.6	25	12,448,279	95.4	24	183,309	14.73	9
Rhode Island	10.9	30	18,749	17.8	7	1,050,788	80.8	31	8,056	7.67	41
South Carolina	13.1	17	35,066	7.8	34	4,479,800	131.6	9	22,274	4.97	51
South Dakota	11.1	27	5,856	7.3	36	804,194	78.3	33	13,831	17.20	7
Tennessee	14.9	9	135,713	21.8	2	6,214,888	146.6	7	59,563	9.58	29
Texas	16.3	6	115,057	4.7	44	24,326,974	104.1	17	179,072	7.36	43
Utah	8.8	47	11,984	4.4	46	2,736,424	49.0	49	27,060	9.89	28
Vermont	8.9	44	7,465	12.0	18	621,270	89.9	25	20,880	33.61	1
Virginia	9.2	42	64,907	8.4	30	7,769,089	70.2	38	83,220	10.71	21
Washington	9.5	40	122,044	18.6	4	6,549,224	88.7	26	59,511	9.09	32
West Virginia	14.9	9	19,641	10.8	23	1,814,468	152.6	2	12,368	6.82	47
Wisconsin	10.3	34	37,397	6.6	40	5,627,967	75.1	36	47,868	8.51	36
Wyoming	10.3	34	512	1.0	51	532,668	42.4	51	5,644	10.60	22

Note: Rank is high to low. When states share the same rank, the next lower rank is omitted.

Sources:
1. U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey.
2. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, "Total Number of Recipients 2008," July 2009. Welfare reform replaced the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program with Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) as of July 1, 1997. National total includes recipients in U.S. territories. Rates calculated by the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget using Census Bureau 2008 population estimates
3. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Services, "Food Stamp Program: Average Monthly Participation," August 2009. Rates calculated by the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget using U.S. Census Bureau 2008 population estimates
4. U.S. Department of Commerce, "Federal Aid to States for Fiscal Year 2008," July 2009

Public Education

Public Education Overview
In 2009, there were an estimated 563,273 students in Utah's public education system, an increase of 12,260 students or 2.2% over 2008. These students are becoming increasingly diverse and score respectably with their national peers. In FY2006, Utah's per pupil expenditure was $5,464, the lowest in the nation. Utah's total public education expenditure as a percent of total personal income was 3.7%, ranking Utah 43rd in the nation.

Utah's public education system operates over 800 community-based schools. The system provides an education that continually evolves in order to prepare students for the future, while competing for revenues, land, personnel, and students.

Enrollment
Utah's student enrollment growth has been moderate for several years after peaking at 3.1% in 2006. Enrollment grew by 12,260 students between 2008 and 2009, a 2.2% increase. Utah continues to experience increases in population, and growth in student enrollment is expected to follow suit over the next several years. Natural increase is fueling this growth in enrollment, the result of the grandchildren of the Baby Boom generation beginning to reach school age.

For several years, the incoming class was larger than the previous year's class, which has led to the current age structure of Utah's young student body. In 2008, the trend continues, with a larger kindergarten class. From grade 7 through grade 12, the numbers decline due to lower births in the age cohorts, out-migration, dropouts, and early graduation.

Although Utah's student population is primarily white (82.8%), it is becoming slightly more diverse. In 2009, 14.4% of Utah's student body was Hispanic or Latino, 1.8% was Asian, 1.6% was Pacific Islander, 1.4% was American Indian and Alaska Native, and 1.5% was Black or African American. Hispanic or Latino was Utah's fastest growing group. In 2009, over 100 different languages were spoken throughout students' homes.

Finances
There are economies of scale associated with school size: the larger the school district, the lower the per pupil expenditure. The marginal cost of adding one student to a large, urban class is minimal. Conversely, the per-pupil cost of operating a rural school where class sizes are smaller is higher.

The urbanization of Utah's population is one reason why Utah's current per pupil expenditures are so low. In FY2009, Utah spent approximately $5,706 per student, the lowest in the nation and 58.9% of the national average.

The public education system must continually change in order to effectively incorporate research and technology in the preparation of students of varying abilities for the future. It must compete for tax dollars, personnel, students, and land with developers and political entities. The sources of the Utah Public Education System's funding are federal, local (from property taxes), and state (primarily from income tax).

Achievement
Utah's students continue to score above the national average on standardized tests. The Iowa Test of Basic Skills (ITBS) is administered in grades 3, 5, and 8. In 2009, all three grades scored 8% above the national average.

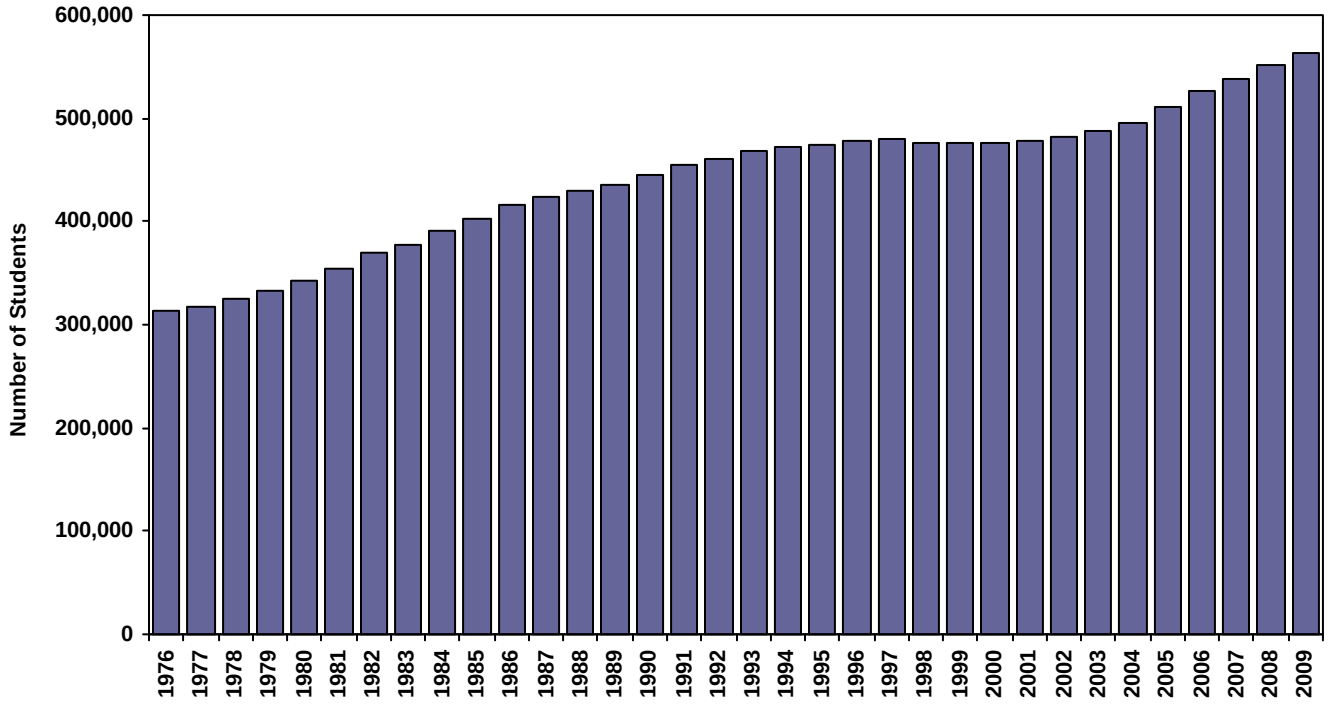
In addition to a high quality education, a child's success in school is also attributed to factors at home, such as income and parents' education. In 2008, Utah's median household income of $58,820 ranked as the 10th in the nation and above the national average. The parents of Utah's school children are well educated. For persons 25 years and over, Utah ranks 17th in the percent persons with bachelor's degrees (29.1%) and seventh in the percent of persons with high school diplomas (90.4%).

Private Schools
With approximately 17,000 students attending private schools in Utah in 2007, the state has the lowest private school participation rate in the nation. The percentage of private school to public school enrollees has remained around 3.0% throughout the past decade.

Charter Schools
Charter schools operate independently of school districts, with the exception of a few that are district-operated. They receive public funds and must adhere to federal and state laws and administrative rules for the use of those funds and for the operation of programs. The educational purposes of each vary. For example, Tuacahn High School near St. George offers arts programs, while the curriculum at the Academy of Math, Engineering, and Science in Salt Lake is geared toward college preparation. FY2000 was the first year that charter schools operated within the state. That year, eight schools opened with 390 students enrolled. In 2009, 70 charter schools educated 34,166 students, about 12% of all Utah students in public schools.

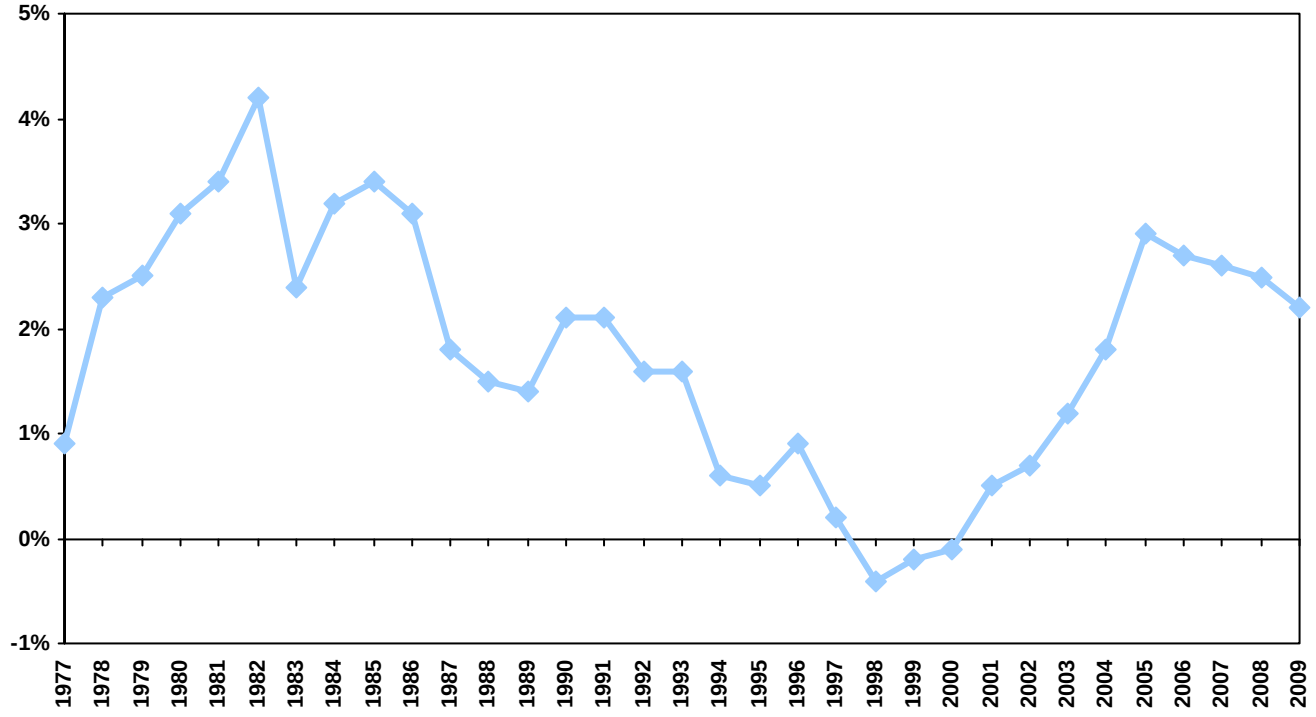
2010 Outlook
The school-age population will continue to constitute approximately 20% of the state's population. An estimated 11,044 new students are expected to enter the public education system in 2010, an increase of 2.0%.

Figure 61
Utah Public Education Enrollment



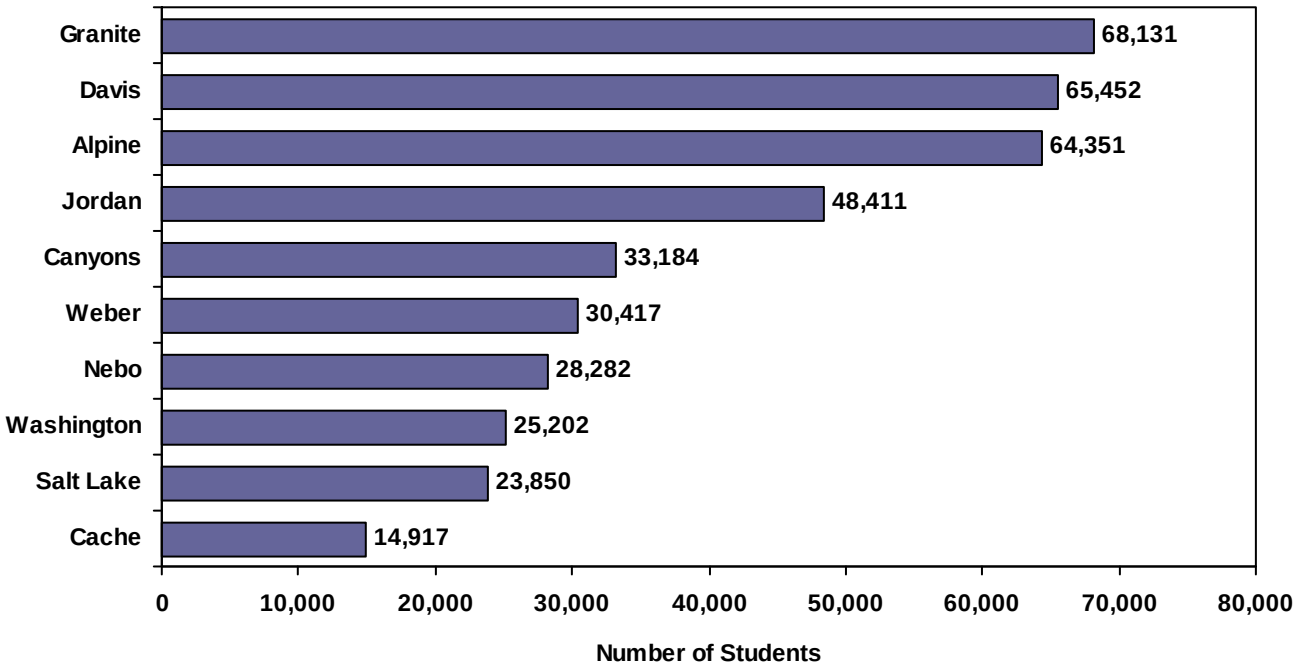
Source: Utah State Office of Education, Finance and Statistics

Figure 62
Growth of Public Education Enrollment



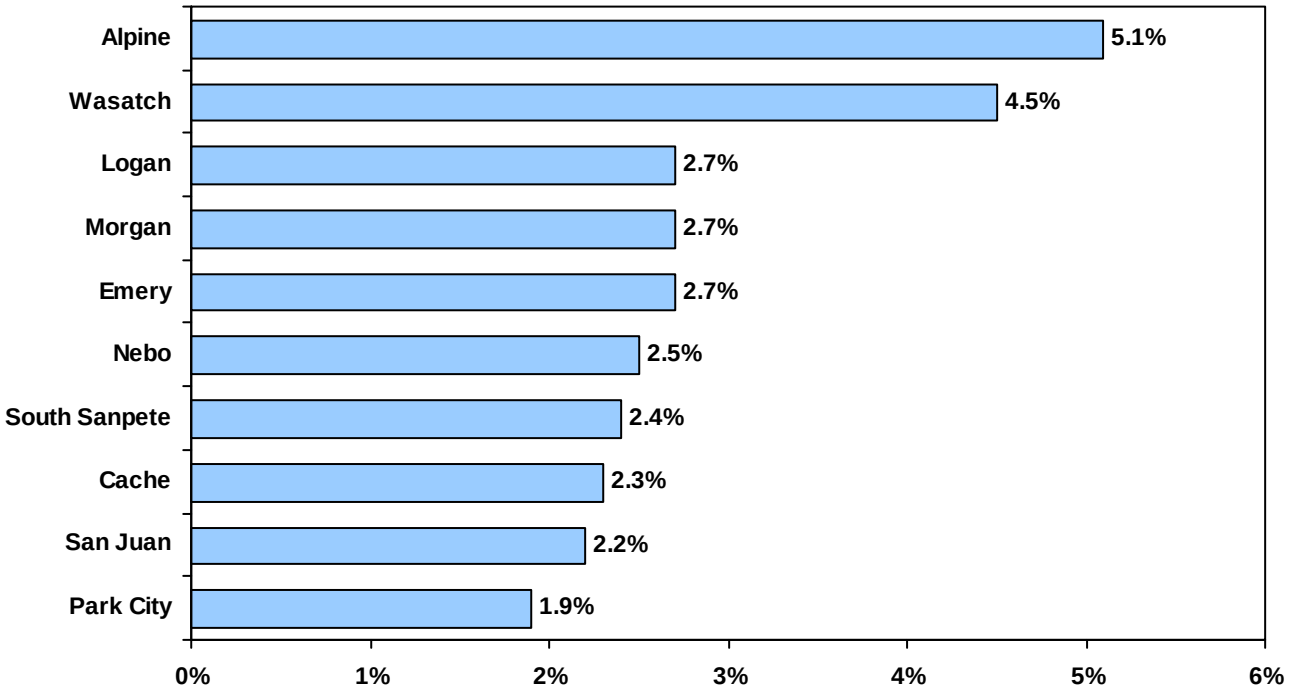
Source: Utah State Office of Education, Finance and Statistics

Figure 63
Largest School Districts in Utah: 2009



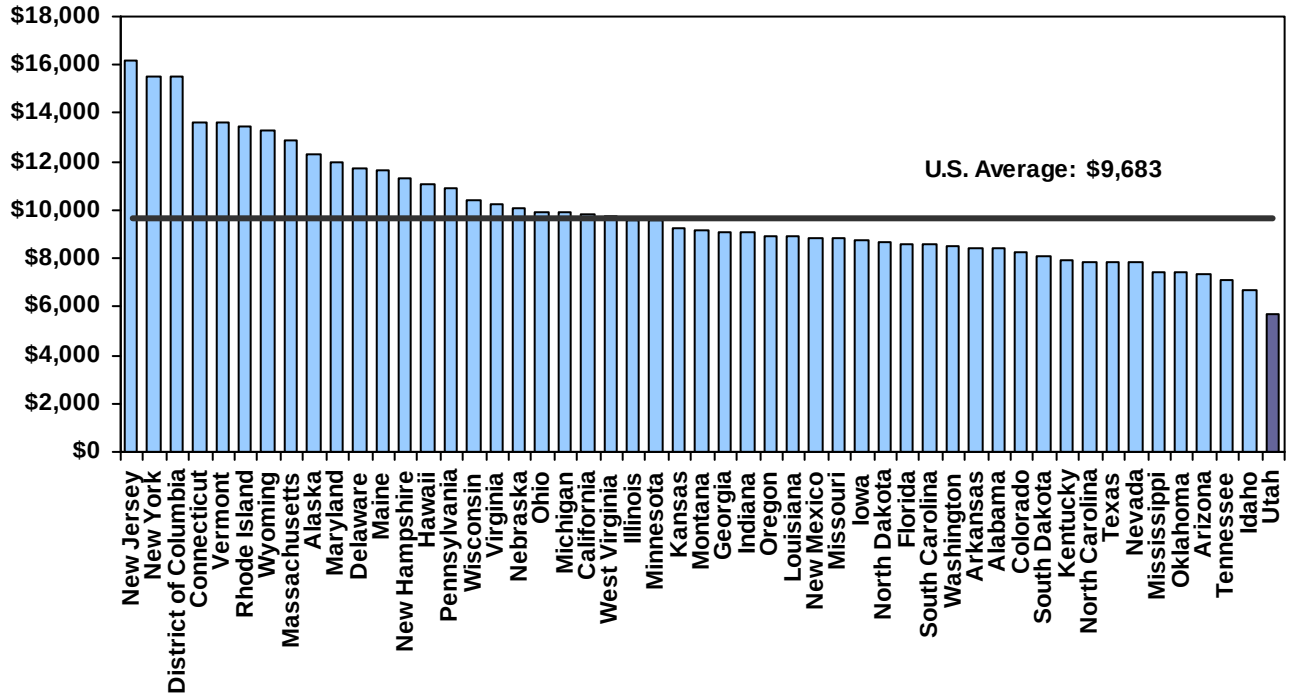
Source: Utah State Office of Education, Finance and Statistics

Figure 64
Fastest Growing School Districts in Utah from 2008 to 2009 with Enrollment 1,000+



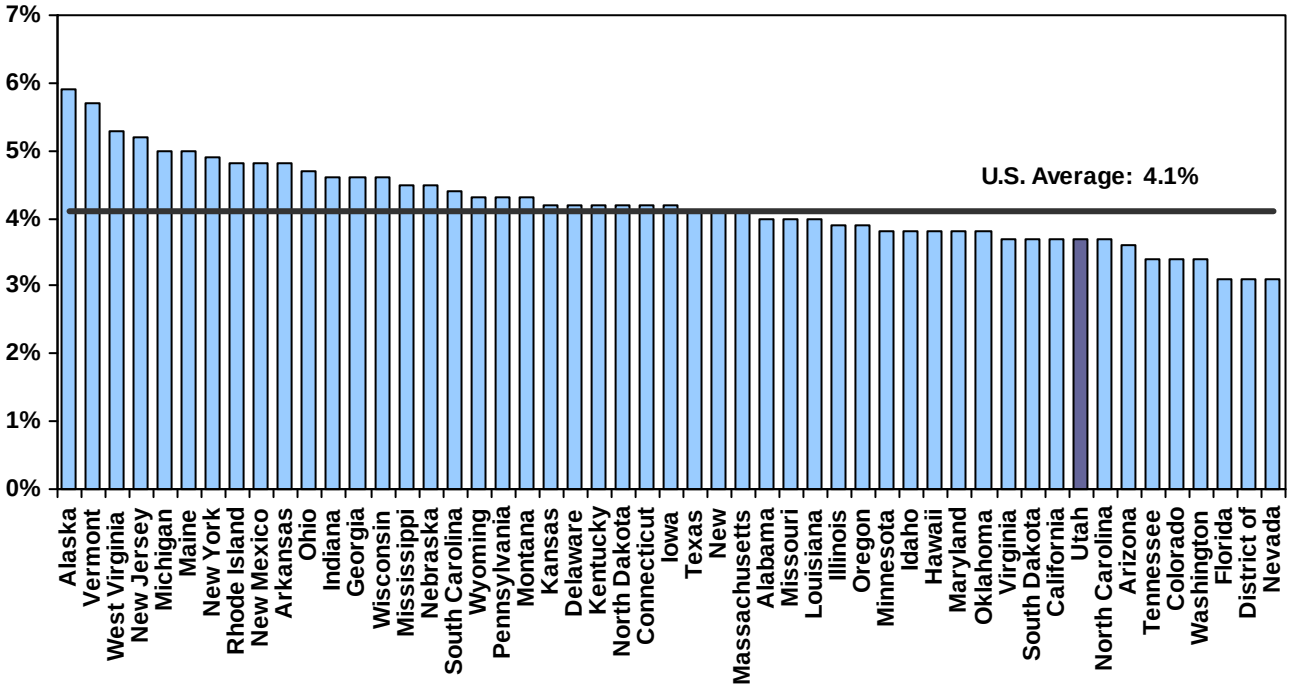
Source: Utah State Office of Education, Finance and Statistics

Figure 65
Current Expenditures Per Pupil: FY 2007



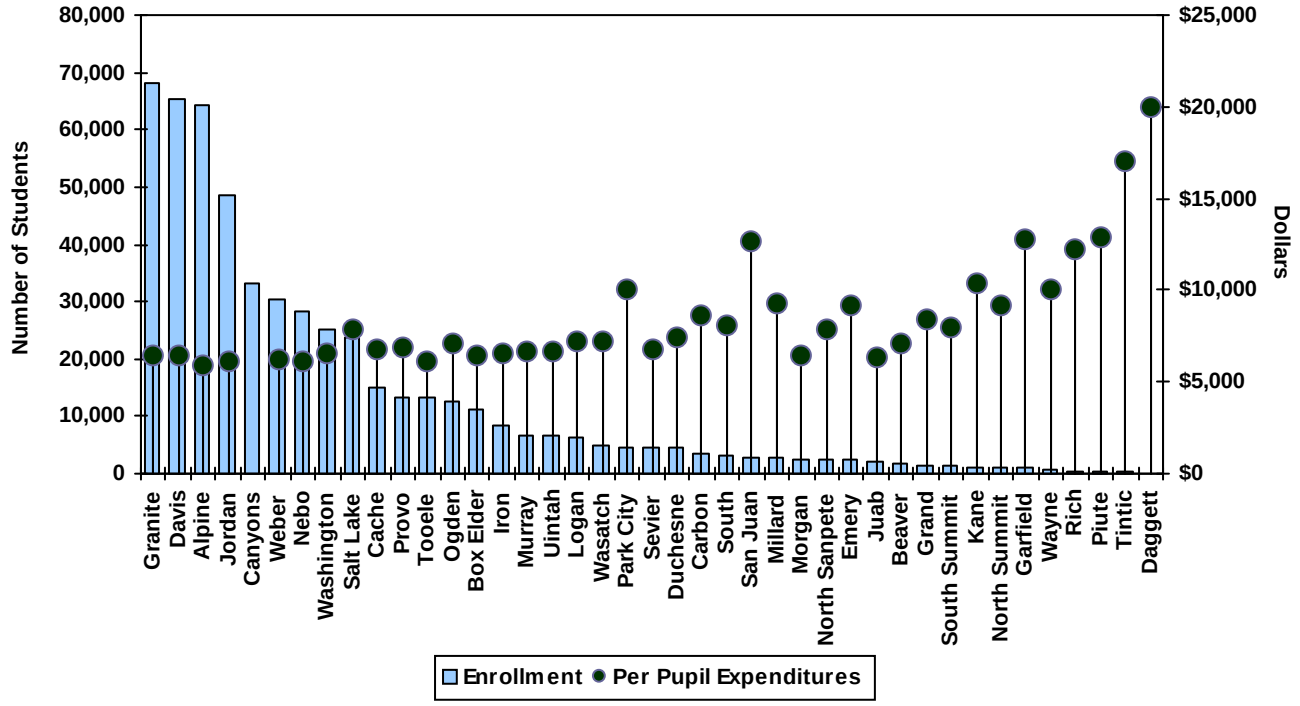
Source: National Center of Education Statistics

Figure 66
K-12 Expenditures as a Percent of State Personal Income: FY 2006



Source: National Center of Education Statistics; U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

Figure 67
Total Enrollment and Per Pupil Expenditures: 2009



Source: Utah State Office of Education, Finance and Statistics

Table 65
Utah Public School Enrollment and State of Utah Population

Year	October 1 Enrollment	Annual Change	Percent Change	July 1 State Pop	Annual Change	Percent Change	Enrollment/ Population
1980	342,885	10,310	3.1%	1,474,000	58,050	4.1%	23.3%
1981	354,540	11,655	3.4%	1,515,000	41,000	2.8%	23.4%
1982	369,338	14,798	4.2%	1,558,000	43,000	2.8%	23.7%
1983	378,208	8,870	2.4%	1,595,000	37,000	2.4%	23.7%
1984	390,141	11,933	3.2%	1,622,000	27,000	1.7%	24.1%
1985	403,305	13,164	3.4%	1,643,000	21,000	1.3%	24.5%
1986	415,994	12,689	3.1%	1,663,000	20,000	1.2%	25.0%
1987	423,386	7,392	1.8%	1,678,000	15,000	0.9%	25.2%
1988	429,551	6,165	1.5%	1,690,000	12,000	0.7%	25.4%
1989	435,762	6,211	1.4%	1,706,000	16,000	0.9%	25.5%
1990	444,732	8,970	2.1%	1,729,227	23,227	1.4%	25.7%
1991	454,218	9,486	2.1%	1,780,870	51,643	3.0%	25.5%
1992	461,259	7,041	1.6%	1,838,149	57,279	3.2%	25.1%
1993	468,675	7,416	1.6%	1,889,393	51,244	2.8%	24.8%
1994	471,402	2,727	0.6%	1,946,721	57,328	3.0%	24.2%
1995	473,666	2,264	0.5%	1,995,228	48,507	2.5%	23.7%
1996	478,028	4,362	0.9%	2,042,893	47,665	2.4%	23.4%
1997	479,151	1,123	0.2%	2,099,409	56,516	2.8%	22.8%
1998	477,061	(2,090)	-0.4%	2,141,632	42,223	2.0%	22.3%
1999	475,974	(1,087)	-0.2%	2,193,014	51,382	2.4%	21.7%
2000	475,269	(705)	-0.1%	2,246,553	53,539	2.4%	21.2%
2001	477,801	2,532	0.5%	2,305,652	59,099	2.6%	20.7%
2002	481,143	3,342	0.7%	2,358,330	52,678	2.3%	20.4%
2003	486,938	5,795	1.2%	2,413,618	55,288	2.3%	20.2%
2004	495,682	8,744	1.8%	2,469,230	55,612	2.3%	20.1%
2005	510,012	14,330	2.9%	2,547,389	78,159	3.2%	20.0%
2006	525,660	15,648	3.1%	2,615,129	67,740	2.7%	20.1%
2007	537,653	11,993	2.3%	2,699,554	84,425	3.2%	19.9%
2008	551,013	13,360	2.5%	2,757,779	58,225	2.2%	20.0%
2009	563,273	12,260	2.2%	2,800,089	42,310	1.5%	20.1%
2010	574,317	11,044	2.0%	2,848,000	47,911	1.7%	20.2%

Sources:
1. Utah State Office of Education, School Enrollment Counts
2. Interagency Common Data Committee (county-level single-year enrollment projections model), October 2008
3. Governor's Office of Planning and Budget
4. Utah Population Estimates Committee (UPEC)

Table 66
Fall Enrollment by District

District	2006	2007	2008	2009	Total Annual Change 2007-08	Total Annual Change 2007-08	Total Annual Change 2008-09	Percent Change 2007-08	Percent Change 2007-08	Percent Change 2008-09	2009 Rank Size	2009 Rank Total Change	2009 Rank Percent Change
Alpine	56,051	58,665	61,223	64,351	2,614	2,558	3,128	4.7%	4.4%	5.1%	3	1	2
Beaver	1,564	1,562	1,577	1,600	-2	15	23	-0.1%	1.0%	1.5%	31	20	21
Box Elder	10,641	10,931	11,132	11,052	290	201	-80	2.7%	1.8%	-0.7%	14	35	35
Cache	13,560	14,194	14,579	14,917	634	385	338	4.7%	2.7%	2.3%	10	5	11
Canyons	na	na	na	33,184	na	na	na	na	na	na	5	na	na
Carbon	3,475	3,562	3,502	3,462	87	-60	-40	2.5%	-1.7%	-1.1%	23	33	36
Daggett	150	134	142	147	-16	8	5	-10.7%	6.0%	3.5%	41	27	4
Davis	62,832	64,551	65,014	65,452	1,719	463	438	2.7%	0.7%	0.7%	2	4	25
Duchesne	3,982	4,224	4,355	4,436	242	131	81	6.1%	3.1%	1.9%	22	10	17
Emery	2,320	2,262	2,256	2,316	-58	-6	60	-2.5%	-0.3%	2.7%	29	15	8
Garfield	938	933	911	931	-5	-22	20	-0.5%	-2.4%	2.2%	36	22	13
Grand	1,500	1,486	1,498	1,526	-14	12	28	-0.9%	0.8%	1.9%	32	19	15
Granite	68,483	67,948	68,403	68,131	-535	455	-272	-0.8%	0.7%	-0.4%	1	37	32
Iron	8,486	8,643	8,344	8,365	157	-299	21	1.9%	-3.5%	0.3%	15	21	28
Jordan	78,708	80,187	81,017	48,411	1,479	830	-32,606	1.9%	1.0%	-40.2%	4	40	40
Juab	2,071	2,147	2,203	2,244	76	56	41	3.7%	2.6%	1.9%	30	17	16
Kane	1,188	1,178	1,202	1,194	-10	24	-8	-0.8%	2.0%	-0.7%	34	30	34
Logan	5,641	5,755	5,960	6,123	114	205	163	2.0%	3.6%	2.7%	18	8	6
Millard	2,897	2,852	2,829	2,820	-45	-23	-9	-1.6%	-0.8%	-0.3%	26	31	30
Morgan	2,083	2,183	2,276	2,338	100	93	62	4.8%	4.3%	2.7%	27	14	7
Murray	6,352	6,426	6,458	6,515	74	32	57	1.2%	0.5%	0.9%	16	16	23
Nebo	25,615	26,588	27,592	28,282	973	1,004	690	3.8%	3.8%	2.5%	7	2	9
North Sanpete	2,321	2,340	2,329	2,319	19	-11	-10	0.8%	-0.5%	-0.4%	28	32	33
North Summit	981	1,000	988	1,003	19	-12	15	1.9%	-1.2%	1.5%	35	24	20
Ogden	12,358	12,603	12,884	12,578	245	281	-306	2.0%	2.2%	-2.4%	13	38	39
Park City	4,336	4,443	4,477	4,563	107	34	86	2.5%	0.8%	1.9%	20	9	14
Piute	298	300	319	328	2	19	9	0.7%	6.3%	2.8%	39	25	5
Provo	13,272	13,083	13,288	13,241	-189	205	-47	-1.4%	1.6%	-0.4%	11	34	31
Rich	436	431	450	457	-5	19	7	-1.1%	4.4%	1.6%	38	26	19
Salt Lake	23,894	23,536	23,678	23,850	-358	142	172	-1.5%	0.6%	0.7%	9	7	24
San Juan	2,871	2,844	2,889	2,953	-27	45	64	-0.9%	1.6%	2.2%	25	13	12
Sevier	4,374	4,475	4,511	4,528	101	36	17	2.3%	0.8%	0.4%	21	23	27
South Sanpete	2,855	2,911	2,955	3,025	56	44	70	2.0%	1.5%	2.4%	24	12	10
South Summit	1,362	1,374	1,427	1,424	12	53	-3	0.9%	3.9%	-0.2%	33	29	29
Tintic	260	238	232	233	-22	-6	1	-8.5%	-2.5%	0.4%	40	28	26
Tooele	12,507	12,988	13,406	13,180	481	418	-226	3.8%	3.2%	-1.7%	12	36	37
Uintah	5,772	5,952	6,408	6,489	180	456	81	3.1%	7.7%	1.3%	17	10	22
Wasatch	4,398	4,588	4,745	4,959	190	157	214	4.3%	3.4%	4.5%	19	6	3
Washington	24,297	25,295	25,775	25,202	998	480	-573	4.1%	1.9%	-2.2%	8	39	38
Wayne	531	548	531	561	17	-17	30	3.2%	-3.1%	5.6%	37	18	1
Weber	29,132	30,097	29,879	30,417	965	-218	538	3.3%	-0.7%	1.8%	6	3	18
Charter Schools	19,211	22,196	27,369	34,166	2,985	5,173	6,797	15.5%	23.3%	24.8%			
State of Utah	524,003	537,653	551,013	563,273	13,650	13,360	12,260	2.6%	2.5%	2.2%			

Notes:
1. Beginning with 2007, Youth In Custody (YIC) counts are no longer included in enrollment.
2. Counts for 2006 were revised to exclude YIC for comparability with 2007 in calculating growth.
3. Utah Schools for the Deaf and Blind (USDB) counts are not included in any years. For 2008, USDB reported 357 students.
4. The Jordan District was divided into the Canyons District and the Jordan District in 2009.

Source: Utah State Office of Education

Table 67
October 1, 2009 Enrollment by Race/Ethnicity

District	Total Students	White		Black		Asian		American Indian or Alaskan Native		Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander		Hispanic Origin (of any Race)	
		Number	% of Total Students	Number	% of Total Students	Number	% of Total Students	Number	% of Total Students	Number	% of Total Students	Number	% of Total Students
Alpine	64,351	56,222	87.4%	529	0.8%	720	1.1%	313	0.5%	858	1.3%	5,568	8.7%
Beaver	1,600	1,376	86.0%	6	0.4%	8	0.5%	18	1.1%	2	0.1%	190	11.9%
Box Elder	11,052	9,796	88.6%	79	0.7%	110	1.0%	86	0.8%	26	0.2%	953	8.6%
Cache	14,917	13,480	90.4%	89	0.6%	111	0.7%	51	0.3%	83	0.6%	1,076	7.2%
Canyons	33,184	27,994	84.4%	443	1.3%	771	2.3%	216	0.7%	341	1.0%	3,278	9.9%
Carbon	3,462	2,958	85.4%	36	1.0%	19	0.5%	52	1.5%	6	0.2%	387	11.2%
Daggett	147	136	92.5%	0	0.0%	1	0.7%	4	2.7%	0	0.0%	6	4.1%
Davis	65,452	55,774	85.2%	974	1.5%	1,102	1.7%	351	0.5%	699	1.1%	4,980	7.6%
Duchesne	4,436	3,868	87.2%	14	0.3%	14	0.3%	326	7.3%	23	0.5%	190	4.3%
Emery	2,316	2,083	89.9%	18	0.8%	11	0.5%	20	0.9%	7	0.3%	176	7.6%
Garfield	931	841	90.3%	6	0.6%	4	0.4%	22	2.4%	2	0.2%	56	6.0%
Grand	1,526	1,188	77.9%	15	1.0%	19	1.2%	105	6.9%	3	0.2%	196	12.8%
Granite	68,131	39,076	57.4%	1,822	2.7%	2,695	4.0%	1,144	1.7%	2,674	3.9%	20,304	29.8%
Iron	8,365	7,184	85.9%	86	1.0%	63	0.8%	266	3.2%	47	0.6%	710	8.5%
Jordan	48,411	40,979	84.6%	493	1.0%	874	1.8%	181	0.4%	755	1.6%	4,955	10.2%
Juab	2,244	2,130	94.9%	15	0.7%	14	0.6%	11	0.5%	10	0.4%	63	2.8%
Kane	1,194	1,087	91.0%	3	0.3%	6	0.5%	45	3.8%	1	0.1%	52	4.4%
Logan	6,123	4,114	67.2%	95	1.6%	231	3.8%	88	1.4%	73	1.2%	1,522	24.9%
Millard	2,820	2,255	80.0%	12	0.4%	26	0.9%	29	1.0%	8	0.3%	489	17.3%
Morgan	2,338	2,263	96.8%	12	0.5%	10	0.4%	3	0.1%	14	0.6%	36	1.5%
Murray	6,515	5,170	79.4%	200	3.1%	170	2.6%	90	1.4%	74	1.1%	797	12.2%
Nebo	28,282	24,792	87.7%	220	0.8%	159	0.6%	228	0.8%	264	0.9%	2,609	9.2%
North Sanpete	2,319	2,012	86.8%	20	0.9%	11	0.5%	12	0.5%	5	0.2%	257	11.1%
North Summit	1,003	897	89.4%	5	0.5%	3	0.3%	0	0.0%	5	0.5%	93	9.3%
Ogden	12,578	5,745	45.7%	397	3.2%	155	1.2%	201	1.6%	75	0.6%	6,002	47.7%
Park City	4,563	3,722	81.6%	33	0.7%	85	1.9%	6	0.1%	18	0.4%	681	14.9%
Piute	328	293	89.3%	4	1.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	31	9.5%
Provo	13,241	8,720	65.9%	150	1.1%	328	2.5%	158	1.2%	321	2.4%	3,479	26.3%
Rich	457	435	95.2%	0	0.0%	1	0.2%	4	0.9%	0	0.0%	17	3.7%
Salt Lake	23,850	10,342	43.4%	1,141	4.8%	972	4.1%	435	1.8%	1,159	4.9%	9,484	39.8%
San Juan	2,953	1,305	44.2%	11	0.4%	8	0.3%	1,538	52.1%	6	0.2%	84	2.8%
Sevier	4,528	4,187	92.5%	18	0.4%	21	0.5%	72	1.6%	12	0.3%	218	4.8%
South Sanpete	3,025	2,617	86.5%	28	0.9%	10	0.3%	27	0.9%	27	0.9%	312	10.3%
South Summit	1,424	1,288	90.4%	9	0.6%	1	0.1%	5	0.4%	0	0.0%	121	8.5%
Tintic	233	227	97.4%	0	0.0%	1	0.4%	2	0.9%	0	0.0%	3	1.3%
Tooele	13,180	11,142	84.5%	162	1.2%	88	0.7%	182	1.4%	132	1.0%	1,474	11.2%
Uintah	6,489	5,523	85.1%	34	0.5%	36	0.6%	525	8.1%	30	0.5%	341	5.3%
Wasatch	4,959	4,103	82.7%	16	0.3%	31	0.6%	16	0.3%	11	0.2%	782	15.8%
Washington	25,202	20,943	83.1%	210	0.8%	159	0.6%	478	1.9%	485	1.9%	2,927	11.6%
Wayne	561	528	94.1%	1	0.2%	9	1.6%	2	0.4%	4	0.7%	17	3.0%
Weber	30,417	25,974	85.4%	439	1.4%	437	1.4%	199	0.7%	182	0.6%	3,059	10.1%
Charter Schools	34,166	28,303	82.8%	582	1.7%	661	1.9%	284	0.8%	511	1.5%	3,292	9.6%
State of Utah	563,273	443,072	78.7%	8,427	1.5%	10,155	1.8%	7,795	1.4%	8,953	1.6%	81,267	14.4%

Note: Totals may not sum due to undeclared race/ethnicity.

Source: Utah State Office of Education

Table 68
Iowa Test of Basic Skills, Fall 2009

District	Grade 3 Score	Grade 3 Rank	Grade 5 Score	Grade 5 Rank	Grade 8 Score	Grade 8 Rank
State of Utah	54	-	54	-	54	-
Alpine	57	5	57	4	56	7
Beaver	55	10	52	26	51	28
Box Elder	51	27	52	26	54	12
Cache	61	1	61	1	58	5
Carbon	51	27	52	26	49	31
Daggett	58	4	na	na	na	na
Davis	56	8	56	6	56	7
Duchesne	51	27	50	31	52	25
Emery	51	27	53	22	50	29
Garfield	57	5	56	6	54	12
Grand	51	27	53	22	52	25
Granite	48	35	47	35	49	31
Iron	55	10	55	12	54	12
Jordan	54	14	54	15	55	9
Juab	na	na	na	na	na	na
Kane	55	10	53	22	57	6
Logan	57	5	54	15	55	9
Millard	53	19	54	15	53	19
Morgan	56	8	61	1	61	1
Murray	53	19	54	15	53	19
Nebo	54	14	55	12	54	12
No. Sanpete	52	25	50	31	54	12
No. Summit	55	10	56	6	52	25
Ogden	46	37	43	37	44	37
Park City	61	1	61	1	61	1
Piute	46	37	54	15	50	29
Provo	53	19	55	12	53	19
Rich	61	1	57	4	60	3
Salt Lake	49	33	49	34	48	34
San Juan	48	35	46	36	47	35
Sevier	na	na	na	na	na	na
So. Sanpete	53	19	56	6	54	12
So. Summit	54	14	56	6	54	12
Tintic	49	33	56	6	45	36
Tooele	53	19	54	15	53	19
Uintah	50	32	50	31	49	31
Wasatch	52	25	52	26	55	9
Washington	54	14	54	15	53	19
Wayne	54	14	52	26	59	4
Weber	53	19	53	22	53	19

Note: Normal Curve Equivalent (NCE) of Median Composite Score (National Average = 50).

Source: Utah State Office of Education

Table 69
Statewide Selected Data

District	FY2009 Per Student Current Expenditures	Rank	Class of 2008 Graduation Rate	Rank	FY2009 Pupil-Teacher Ratio	Rank	2008 School Meal Applications At or below 185% of the Poverty Level	Percent of Total Enrollment	Rank
State of Utah	$6,564	-	88%	-	21.3	-	126,902	22.5%	-
Alpine	5,938	40	92%	19	22.5	5	9,360	14.5%	35
Beaver	7,049	23	96%	9	19.7	20	408	25.5%	18
Box Elder	6,450	31	93%	17	22.8	2	2,257	20.4%	26
Cache	6,807	26	95%	12	22.4	6	2,333	15.6%	33
Carbon	8,626	13	92%	19	19.7	21	1,093	31.6%	12
Daggett	19,978	1	100%	1	13.0	38	10	6.8%	39
Davis	6,400	34	92%	19	22.4	7	9,827	15.0%	34
Duchesne	7,444	19	77%	37	17.3	30	849	19.1%	30
Emery	9,154	12	94%	15	17.4	28	592	25.6%	17
Garfield	12,774	4	97%	8	12.5	39	236	25.3%	19
Grand	8,453	14	96%	9	17.4	29	433	28.4%	15
Granite	6,427	32	83%	35	22.7	3	24,135	35.4%	7
Iron	6,571	29	87%	31	21.3	13	2,437	29.1%	14
Jordan	6,128	37	90%	26	23.5	1	11,970	24.7%	21
Juab	6,350	35	98%	7	22.1	10	443	19.7%	28
Kane	10,339	7	99%	6	16.4	32	289	24.2%	23
Logan	7,239	20	90%	26	19.2	22	2,151	35.1%	8
Millard	9,326	10	96%	9	17.7	26	963	34.1%	9
Morgan	6,418	33	95%	12	21.2	14	132	5.6%	40
Murray	6,664	27	84%	34	20.7	15	1,247	19.1%	29
Nebo	6,081	39	91%	23	21.4	11	5,843	20.7%	25
No. Sanpete	7,872	18	85%	33	18.7	24	777	33.5%	11
No. Summit	9,157	11	100%	1	16.4	33	133	13.3%	37
Ogden	7,082	22	60%	40	22.4	8	7,726	61.4%	1
Park City	9,991	9	93%	17	16.6	31	647	14.2%	36
Piute	12,857	3	100%	1	13.5	36	164	50.0%	4
Provo	6,906	24	89%	30	20.7	16	4,514	34.1%	10
Rich	12,198	6	100%	1	13.7	35	174	38.1%	6
Salt Lake	7,904	17	73%	38	19.8	19	12,481	52.3%	3
San Juan	12,682	5	91%	23	15.2	34	1,576	53.4%	2
Sevier	6,812	25	87%	31	20.1	18	1,258	27.8%	16
So. Sanpete	8,046	15	95%	12	19.2	23	908	30.0%	13
So. Summit	7,929	16	94%	15	17.6	27	179	12.6%	38
Tintic	16,981	2	100%	1	11.2	40	96	41.2%	5
Tooele	6,122	38	78%	36	21.4	12	3,195	24.2%	22
Uintah	6,606	28	68%	39	22.3	9	1,190	18.3%	31
Wasatch	7,225	21	90%	26	18.5	25	979	19.7%	27
Washington	6,570	30	90%	26	20.5	17	6,264	24.9%	20
Wayne	10,004	8	92%	19	13.3	37	135	24.1%	24
Weber	6,253	36	91%	23	22.6	4	5,469	18.0%	32
Charter Schools	5,620	-	83%	-	19.6	-	2,029	5.9%	-

Source: Utah State Office of Education, Finance and Statistics, Testing and Assessment, and Child Nutrition Programs

Table 70
College Entrance Exam Scores

State	Average ACT Scores by State, 2008							Average SAT Scores by State, 2008					
	% of Graduates Tested	Average English Score	Average Math Score	Average Reading Score	Average Science Score	Average Composite Score	Rank	% of Graduates Tested	Average Reading Score	Average Math Score	Average Writing Score	Average Total Score	Rank
Alabama	77	20.6	19.5	20.8	20.1	20.4	44	9	565	557	554	1676	19
Alaska	25	20.3	21.2	21.8	20.8	21.2	32	51	520	520	493	1533	32
Arizona	15	21.3	22.1	22.3	21.3	21.9	21	32	516	522	500	1538	30
Arkansas	74	20.7	20.1	21.0	20.3	20.6	41	5	575	567	559	1701	12
California	17	21.8	22.8	22.4	21.3	22.2	13	49	499	515	498	1512	34
Colorado	100	19.8	20.3	20.8	20.4	20.5	43	26	564	570	553	1687	17
Connecticut	19	23.2	23.3	23.6	22.3	23.3	2	84	509	513	513	1535	31
Delaware	11	22.2	22.5	23.1	22.0	22.6	9	73	499	498	490	1487	39
District of Columbia	30	18.6	19.2	19.6	18.6	19.1	50	78	470	455	465	1390	51
Florida	52	19.0	20.0	20.3	19.3	19.8	48	65	496	497	481	1474	44
Georgia	38	20.1	20.6	20.9	20.3	20.6	41	70	491	493	482	1466	47
Hawaii	23	20.8	22.3	21.6	21.2	21.6	26	60	481	502	470	1453	48
Idaho	58	20.7	21.4	22.2	21.3	21.5	29	19	540	540	517	1597	24
Illinois	98	20.4	20.7	20.6	20.5	20.7	36	9	583	601	578	1762	7
Indiana	22	21.4	22.2	22.5	21.5	22.0	16	62	496	508	481	1485	41
Iowa	60	21.9	22.0	22.9	22.3	22.4	11	4	603	612	582	1797	1
Kansas	74	21.5	21.8	22.6	21.8	22.0	16	8	580	589	564	1733	9
Kentucky	72	20.5	20.2	21.5	20.7	20.9	35	11	568	570	554	1692	15
Louisiana	88	20.5	19.7	20.3	20.0	20.3	45	6	566	564	558	1688	16
Maine	9	22.7	22.5	23.2	22.0	22.7	6	73	469	466	461	1396	50
Maryland	16	21.6	22.0	22.3	21.4	22.0	16	70	499	502	497	1498	37
Massachusetts	17	23.5	23.9	24.0	22.5	23.6	1	85	514	525	513	1552	27
Michigan	100	18.7	19.5	19.8	19.9	19.6	49	10	581	598	572	1751	8
Minnesota	69	21.9	22.6	23.0	22.5	22.6	9	10	596	609	579	1784	2
Mississippi	92	19.3	18.2	19.1	18.7	18.9	51	4	574	556	566	1696	14
Missouri	69	21.4	21.0	22.0	21.4	21.6	26	7	594	597	584	1775	3
Montana	56	21.3	21.8	22.7	21.8	22.0	16	28	541	548	523	1612	22
Nebraska	72	21.8	21.8	22.5	21.9	22.1	15	7	581	585	567	1733	9
Nevada	30	20.7	21.4	21.7	20.9	21.3	30	40	498	506	478	1482	42
New Hampshire	15	23.0	23.0	23.7	22.2	23.1	3	82	521	523	511	1555	26
New Jersey	13	22.6	23.2	22.9	21.7	22.7	6	82	495	513	496	1504	36
New Mexico	63	19.6	19.8	21.0	20.2	20.3	45	13	557	548	540	1645	21
New York	23	22.3	23.5	23.3	22.8	23.1	3	88	488	504	481	1473	45
North Carolina	14	20.5	21.8	21.7	20.8	21.3	30	71	496	511	482	1489	38
North Dakota	81	20.7	21.6	21.8	21.5	21.6	26	4	594	604	568	1766	5
Ohio	65	21.1	21.5	22.1	21.7	21.7	25	28	534	544	521	1599	23
Oklahoma	70	20.5	19.8	21.4	20.4	20.7	36	7	572	572	557	1701	12
Oregon	30	20.3	21.4	21.8	20.9	21.2	32	55	523	527	502	1552	27
Pennsylvania	13	21.8	22.3	22.5	21.6	22.2	13	74	494	501	483	1478	43
Rhode Island	10	21.7	21.9	22.3	21.0	21.9	21	69	495	498	493	1486	40
South Carolina	44	19.2	20.1	20.0	19.7	19.9	47	62	488	479	476	1443	49
South Dakota	77	21.2	21.9	22.3	22.0	22.0	16	4	595	596	575	1766	5
Tennessee	88	20.8	19.9	21.1	20.3	20.7	36	15	571	570	566	1707	11
Texas	29	19.8	21.2	20.9	20.5	20.7	36	52	488	505	480	1473	45
Utah	68	21.4	21.1	22.5	21.6	21.8	23	7	561	557	543	1661	20
Vermont	26	22.4	22.4	23.3	22.1	22.7	6	67	519	523	507	1549	29
Virginia	19	21.5	21.8	22.2	21.3	21.8	23	73	511	512	499	1522	33
Washington	17	22.7	23.2	23.7	22.4	23.1	3	54	526	533	509	1568	25
West Virginia	64	20.8	19.6	21.4	20.5	20.7	36	20	512	501	498	1511	35
Wisconsin	67	21.7	22.3	22.6	22.3	22.3	12	6	587	604	577	1768	4
Wyoming	80	20.1	20.8	21.8	21.0	21.1	34	10	562	574	541	1677	18
National	43	20.6	21.0	21.4	20.8	21.2	-	48	502	515	494	1511	-

Sources:
1. ACT, 2008
2. The College Board

Table 71
Selected Data by State

State or Jurisdiction	1-Oct-05 (FY 2005) Enrollment	FY 2006 Total Current Expenditures (thousands)	FY 2006 Current Expenditures Per Pupil*	Rank	CY 2006 Total Personal Income (thousands)	FY 2006 Current Expenditures as a % of Personal Income*	Rank	FY 2006 Pupil/Teacher Ratio	Rank
United States	49,113,474	$449,595	$9,154		$10,977,312	4.1%		15.7	
Alabama	741,758	5,699	7,683	41	141,641	4.0%	30	12.8	44
Alaska	133,288	1,530	11,476	9	25,925	5.9%	1	16.8	11
Arizona	1,094,454	7,130	6,515	49	199,480	3.6%	45	21.3	2
Arkansas	474,206	3,808	8,030	37	79,831	4.8%	10	14.4	32
California	6,437,202	53,436	8,301	33	1,445,316	3.7%	42	20.8	3
Colorado	779,826	6,368	8,166	35	188,214	3.4%	47	17.0	10
Connecticut	575,059	7,517	13,072	4	179,918	4.2%	25	14.5	31
Delaware	120,937	1,405	11,621	8	33,188	4.2%	22	15.1	22
District of Columbia	76,876	1,057	13,752	3	33,896	3.1%	50	14.0	34
Florida	2,675,024	20,897	7,812	39	668,513	3.1%	49	16.8	11
Georgia	1,598,461	13,739	8,595	29	300,891	4.6%	13	14.7	27
Hawaii	182,818	1,806	9,876	16	47,338	3.8%	37	16.3	14
Idaho	261,982	1,695	6,469	50	44,389	3.8%	36	18.0	7
Illinois	2,111,706	19,245	9,113	23	490,450	3.9%	33	15.8	17
Indiana	1,035,074	9,242	8,929	24	201,580	4.6%	12	17.1	9
Iowa	483,482	4,039	8,355	31	97,152	4.2%	26	13.7	37
Kansas	467,285	4,039	8,644	27	95,235	4.2%	21	13.9	36
Kentucky	679,878	5,214	7,668	42	124,073	4.2%	23	16.0	15
Louisiana	654,526	5,554	8,486	30	139,463	4.0%	32	14.7	27
Maine	195,498	2,119	10,841	12	42,411	5.0%	6	11.7	49
Maryland	860,020	9,382	10,909	11	246,542	3.8%	38	15.2	20
Massachusetts	971,909	12,211	12,564	7	298,321	4.1%	29	13.2	41
Michigan	1,741,845	16,682	9,577	18	332,654	5.0%	5	17.4	8
Minnesota	839,243	7,687	9,159	22	200,250	3.8%	35	16.4	13
Mississippi	494,954	3,550	7,173	46	78,447	4.5%	15	15.7	18
Missouri	917,705	7,592	8,273	34	189,576	4.0%	31	13.7	37
Montana	145,416	1,254	8,626	28	29,354	4.3%	20	14.0	34
Nebraska	286,646	2,673	9,324	21	59,875	4.5%	16	13.4	39
Nevada	412,395	2,960	7,177	45	96,470	3.1%	51	19.0	6
New Hampshire	205,767	2,139	10,396	14	52,104	4.1%	28	13.2	41
New Jersey	1,395,602	20,870	14,954	1	404,736	5.2%	4	12.4	47
New Mexico	326,758	2,730	8,354	32	56,862	4.8%	9	14.8	25
New York	2,815,581	41,149	14,615	2	846,447	4.9%	7	12.9	43
North Carolina	1,416,436	10,476	7,396	44	285,470	3.7%	44	14.8	25
North Dakota	98,283	858	8,728	25	20,528	4.2%	24	12.3	48
Ohio	1,839,683	17,830	9,692	17	378,051	4.7%	11	15.6	19
Oklahoma	634,739	4,406	6,941	48	116,858	3.8%	39	15.2	20
Oregon	552,194	4,774	8,645	26	123,703	3.9%	34	19.5	4
Pennsylvania	1,830,684	19,631	10,723	13	455,518	4.3%	19	15.0	23
Rhode Island	153,422	1,934	12,609	6	39,911	4.8%	8	10.7	51
South Carolina	701,544	5,697	8,120	36	129,866	4.4%	17	14.6	29
South Dakota	122,012	949	7,775	40	25,421	3.7%	41	13.4	39
Tennessee	953,928	6,681	7,004	47	195,209	3.4%	46	16.0	15
Texas	4,525,394	33,852	7,480	43	821,639	4.1%	27	15.0	23
Utah	508,430	2,778	5,464	51	75,580	3.7%	43	22.1	1
Vermont	96,638	1,237	12,805	5	21,816	5.7%	2	10.9	50
Virginia	1,214,472	11,471	9,445	19	306,555	3.7%	40	12.6	45
Washington	1,031,985	8,240	7,984	38	245,930	3.4%	48	19.3	5
West Virginia	280,866	2,651	9,440	20	50,453	5.3%	3	14.1	33
Wisconsin	875,174	8,745	9,993	15	192,031	4.6%	14	14.6	29
Wyoming	84,409	965	11,437	10	22,233	4.3%	18	12.6	45

* Excludes expenditures for adult education, community services, and other nonelementary-secondary programs.

Sources:
1. U.S. Census Bureau Public Elementary-Secondary Education Finance Data
2. National Center for Education Statistics Common Core of Data
3. U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

Higher Education

Overview
The Utah System of Higher Education (USHE) consists of 10 public colleges and universities governed by the Utah State Board of Regents, each assisted by a local Board of Trustees. The system includes two major research/teaching universities, two metropolitan/regional universities, two state colleges, three community colleges and a college of applied technology.

Utah System of Higher Education
College of Eastern Utah is an open-access, comprehensive community college with a mission of providing general and liberal education as well as applied technology programs leading to Associate of Arts, Science or Applied Science degrees. In 2009, the Board of Regents voted to merge CEU with Utah State University; this recommendation will be considered by state legislators during the 2010 General Session.

Dixie State College of Utah is an open access, comprehensive community college with a mission of providing general and liberal education as well as applied technology programs leading to Associate of Arts, Science or Applied Science degrees. Certificates are awarded for short-term and applied technology programs. The upper division consists of selected Baccalaureate degree offerings.

Salt Lake Community College is an urban, multi-campus open access, comprehensive community college with a mission of providing applied technology education as well as general and liberal education leading to Associate of Arts, Science, or Applied Science degrees. Certificates are awarded for short-term and applied technology programs.

Snow College is an open access comprehensive community college that offers a broad range of general/liberal education and vocational/technical programs leading to Associate of Arts, Science, or Applied Science degrees. Numerous specialized short-term vocational training certificates and diplomas are also offered.

Southern Utah University is a regional, comprehensive, undergraduate institution with a broad program of liberal and professional education, and is a primary center for service and cultural programs designed to advance the Southern Utah area. Selected masters programs are also available.

University of Utah is the largest university within the state system. It maintains significant programs of sponsored research and of graduate, professional, and undergraduate education in 15 colleges and professional schools; including law and medical schools.

Utah College of Applied Technology consists of nine campuses located throughout the state. The college provides competency-based, open-entry, open-exit extra-secondary and postsecondary applied technical education resulting in licensing, certification or skill training for employment. It also offers Associate of Applied Technology degrees.

Utah State University serves as the state's land-grant institution under state and federal legislation and is a primary center of university research and of graduate, professional, and undergraduate education in numerous authorized fields of study.

Utah Valley University consists of two interdependent divisions. The lower division embraces the mission of an open access comprehensive community college which provides general and liberal education as well as applied technology programs leading to Associate of Arts, Science, or Applied Science degrees. Certificates are awarded for short-term and applied technology programs. The upper division consists of programs leading to baccalaureate degrees in areas of high community demand and student interest.

Weber State University is a student-centered institution focused on two- and four-year programs with a strong commitment to applied learning in technical, professional and liberal education. Selected masters programs are available.

The USHE institutions are committed to providing challenging and useful instruction, and a well-rounded student life that includes cultural and athletic activities, counseling and career services, and wellness programs. The Utah System of Higher Education offers various programs of study, from certificates to doctoral and professional degrees. Higher education represents an investment in the future of students, families, communities, and the state. USHE is committed to "building a stronger state of minds" by enhancing student preparation, participation, and completion.

Benefits of Higher Education
Students who attend institutions of higher education obtain a wide range of personal, financial, and other lifelong benefits; likewise, taxpayers and society as a whole derive a multitude of direct and indirect benefits when citizens have access to postsecondary education.

Higher education institutions provide critical resources to the economic vitality of the state. There is also a tremendous individual benefit for those with degrees in higher education. There is a positive correlation between higher levels of education and higher earnings for all racial/ethnic groups and for both men and women. In addition to earning higher wages, college graduates are more likely than others to enjoy employer-provided health insurance and pension benefits. Any college experience produces a measurable return when compared with none, but the benefits of completing a bachelor's degree or higher are particularly large.

Enrollment
Higher education enrollment in Utah has almost doubled

over the past 20 years. Enrollment in the nine Utah colleges and universities increased in fall semester 2009 with 12,632 additional students, an 8.3% increase over the fall 2008 semester headcount. Enrollment is projected to continue to increase over the next ten years.

Utah's higher education population is becoming increasingly diverse. Third-week enrollment data from the Fall Semester of 2009 lists 75.7% of students as White, 5.4% as Hispanic or Latino, and 5.6% as Asian, Pacific Islander, Black, American Indian, or Alaskan Native. The remaining 13.4% of students did not indicate a race or ethnicity, including the 2.8% who are international students.

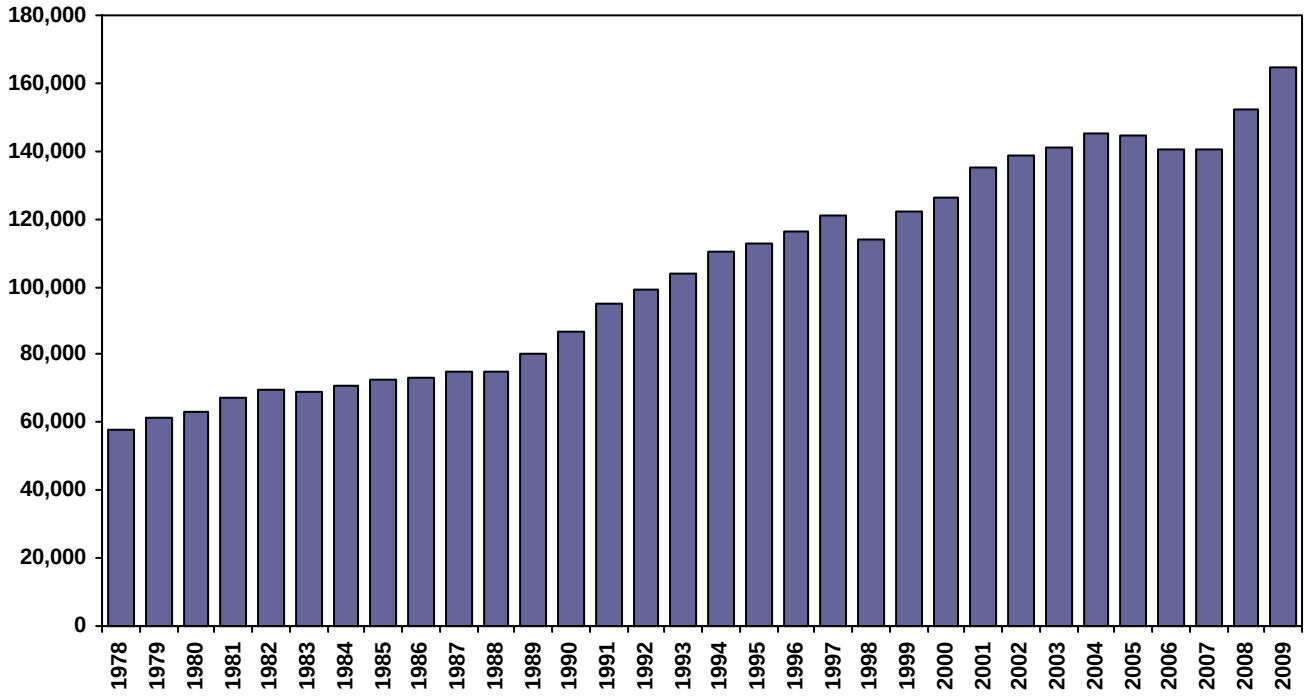
Financing

Higher education is funded primarily from state funds. The General and Education funds total approximately 50% of the higher education budget. Student tuition accounts for approximately 37% of the higher education budgets. Governor Herbert recommends continuing the one-time backfill money for FY2011 which was appropriated for FY2010. This action would allow higher education to maintain current funding levels and save approximately 700 Full-Time Equivalent positions.

Degrees and Awards

While Utah has one of the highest high school graduation rates in the country, the percent of Utahns with a bachelor's degree is only slightly higher than the national average—28.7% in Utah, and 27.5% nationally. USHE institutions awarded 26,981 certificates and degrees in 2008-2009. Liberal Arts and Sciences was the top field of study, followed by Health Professions, Business and Marketing, Education, and Social Sciences. The System awarded 12,621 bachelor's degrees in 2008-2009, with the top fields of study being Business and Marketing, Social Sciences, Education, Health Professions, and Communication.

Figure 68
Utah System of Higher Education Enrollment Fall Third Week Headcount



Source: USHE Annual Data Books for Fall Third Week Enrollment

Table 72
Utah System of Higher Education and State of Utah Population

Year	Fall Enrollment	Annual Change	Percent Change	July 1 State Pop	Annual Change	Percent Change	Enrollment/ Population
1976	55,586			1,272,050			4.4%
1977	56,838	1,252	2.3%	1,315,950	43,900	3.3%	4.3%
1978	56,588	-250	-0.4%	1,363,750	47,800	3.5%	4.1%
1979	57,641	1,053	1.9%	1,415,950	52,200	3.7%	4.1%
1980	61,115	3,474	6.0%	1,474,000	58,050	3.9%	4.1%
1981	63,090	1,975	3.2%	1,515,000	41,000	2.7%	4.2%
1982	67,056	3,966	6.3%	1,558,000	43,000	2.8%	4.3%
1983	69,579	2,523	3.8%	1,595,000	37,000	2.3%	4.4%
1984	69,212	-367	-0.5%	1,622,000	27,000	1.7%	4.3%
1985	70,615	1,403	2.0%	1,643,000	21,000	1.3%	4.3%
1986	72,674	2,059	2.9%	1,663,000	20,000	1.2%	4.4%
1987	73,088	414	0.6%	1,678,000	15,000	0.9%	4.4%
1988	74,929	1,841	2.5%	1,690,000	12,000	0.7%	4.4%
1989	74,884	-45	-0.1%	1,706,000	16,000	0.9%	4.4%
1990	80,430	5,546	7.4%	1,729,227	23,227	1.3%	4.7%
1991	86,843	6,413	8.0%	1,780,870	51,643	2.9%	4.9%
1992	94,923	8,080	9.3%	1,838,149	57,279	3.1%	5.2%
1993	99,163	4,240	4.5%	1,889,393	51,244	2.7%	5.2%
1994	103,633	4,470	4.5%	1,946,721	57,328	2.9%	5.3%
1995	110,594	6,961	6.7%	1,995,228	48,507	2.4%	5.5%
1996	112,666	2,072	1.9%	2,042,893	47,665	2.3%	5.5%
1997	116,047	3,381	3.0%	2,099,409	56,516	2.7%	5.5%
1998	121,053	5,006	4.3%	2,141,632	42,223	2.0%	5.7%
1999	113,704	-7,349	-6.1%	2,193,014	51,382	2.3%	5.2%
2000	122,417	8,713	7.7%	2,246,553	53,539	2.4%	5.4%
2001	126,377	3,960	3.2%	2,305,652	59,099	2.6%	5.5%
2002	134,939	8,562	6.8%	2,358,330	52,678	2.2%	5.7%
2003	138,625	3,686	2.7%	2,413,618	55,288	2.3%	5.7%
2004	140,933	2,308	1.7%	2,469,230	55,612	2.3%	5.7%
2005	144,937	4,004	2.8%	2,547,389	78,159	3.1%	5.7%
2006	144,302	-635	-0.4%	2,615,129	53,835	2.7%	5.5%
2007	140,397	-3,905	-2.7%	2,699,554	84,425	3.2%	5.2%
2008	152,228	11,831	8.4%	2,757,779	58,225	2.2%	5.5%
2009	164,860	12,632	8.3%	2,800,089	42,310	1.5%	5.9%

Sources:
1. Utah System of Higher Education
2. Common Data Committee
3. Utah Population Estimates Committee

Table 73
Utah System of Higher Education Enrollment by County

County	Fall 2006	Fall 2007	Fall 2008	Fall 2009	Total Annual Change 2006 to 2007	2007 to 2008	2008 to 2009	Percent Change 2006 to 2007	2007 to 2008	2008 to 2009	Rank Size	Previous	Change
Beaver	311	281	364	366	-30	83	2	-9.6%	29.5%	0.5%	25	25	0
Box Elder	2,237	1,712	2,181	2,255	-525	469	74	-23.5%	27.4%	3.4%	11	11	0
Cache	6,094	4,199	5,365	5,471	-1,895	1,166	106	-31.1%	27.8%	2.0%	9	9	0
Carbon	1,303	1,026	1,046	1,112	-277	20	66	-21.3%	1.9%	6.3%	16	17	1
Daggett	39	25	28	34	-14	3	6	-35.9%	12.0%	21.4%	32	32	0
Davis	12,367	11,143	14,653	15,154	-1,224	3,510	501	-9.9%	31.5%	3.4%	4	4	0
Duchesne	788	486	437	472	-302	-49	35	-38.3%	-10.1%	8.0%	24	24	0
Emery	707	614	664	530	-93	50	-134	-13.2%	8.1%	-20.2%	23	19	-4
Garfield	263	177	190	205	-86	13	15	-32.7%	7.3%	7.9%	28	28	0
Grand	243	195	206	255	-48	11	49	-19.8%	5.6%	23.8%	27	27	0
Iron	2,376	2,175	2,497	2,562	-201	322	65	-8.5%	14.8%	2.6%	10	10	0
Juab	497	508	556	637	11	48	81	2.2%	9.4%	14.6%	20	22	2
Kane	276	241	251	282	-35	10	31	-12.7%	4.1%	12.4%	26	26	0
Millard	866	816	853	873	-50	37	20	-5.8%	4.5%	2.3%	18	18	0
Morgan	531	440	513	559	-91	73	46	-17.1%	16.6%	9.0%	22	23	1
Piute	81	69	75	128	-12	6	53	-14.8%	8.7%	70.7%	30	31	1
Rich	153	91	85	87	-62	-6	2	-40.5%	-6.6%	2.4%	31	30	-1
Salt Lake	41,006	38,171	46,540	46,227	-2,835	8,369	-313	-6.9%	21.9%	-0.7%	1	1	0
San Juan	709	1,058	622	640	349	-436	18	49.2%	-41.2%	2.9%	19	20	1
Sanpete	1,541	1,553	1,512	1,504	12	-41	-8	0.8%	-2.6%	-0.5%	13	13	0
Sevier	1,119	1,281	1,277	1,441	162	-4	164	14.5%	-0.3%	12.8%	14	15	1
Summit	1,325	1,182	1,366	1,392	-143	184	26	-10.8%	15.6%	1.9%	15	14	-1
Tooele	1,559	1,239	1,660	1,813	-320	421	153	-20.5%	34.0%	9.2%	12	12	0
Uintah	1,014	601	562	622	-413	-39	60	-40.7%	-6.5%	10.7%	21	21	0
Utah	21,272	19,398	22,126	24,452	-1,874	2,728	2,326	-8.8%	14.1%	10.5%	2	2	0
Wasatch	997	937	1,104	1,095	-60	167	-9	-6.0%	17.8%	-0.8%	17	16	-1
Washington	5,649	5,205	5,634	6,833	-444	429	1,199	-7.9%	8.2%	21.3%	7	8	1
Wayne	144	133	165	175	-11	32	10	-7.6%	24.1%	6.1%	29	29	0
Weber	8,471	7,207	9,351	9,703	-1,264	2,144	352	-14.9%	29.7%	3.8%	6	5	-1
Other US Locations	21,042	17,085	17,804	22,097	-3,957	719	4,293	-18.8%	4.2%	24.1%	3	6	3
Foreign Locations	4,285	3,599	6,756	5,499	-686	3,157	-1,257	-16.0%	87.7%	-18.6%	8	3	-5
Unknown/Unidentified	5,037	17,550	5,785	10,385	12,513	-11,765	4,600	248.4%	-67.0%	79.5%	5	7	2
Total	144,302	140,397	152,228	164,860	-3,905	11,831	12,632	-2.7%	8.4%	8.3%			

Source: Utah System of Higher Education

Table 74
Utah System of Higher Education Enrollment by County and Ethnicity: 2009 Fall Third Week

	Total		White		Black/African American		American Indian or Alaska Native		Asian		Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander		Hispanic Origin		Multiple Ethnicities		Unknown		Non-Resident Alien	
County	Number	% of Total Students	Number	% of Total Students	Number	% of Total Students	Number	% of Total Students	Number	% of Total Students	Number	% of Total Students	Number	% of Total Students	Number	% of Total Students	Number	% of Total Students	Number	% of Total Students
Beaver	366	0.2%	323	88.3%	1	0.3%	8	2.2%	3	0.8%	1	0.3%	14	3.8%	-	-	15	4.1%	1	0.3%
Box Elder	2,255	1.4%	1,955	86.7%	2	0.1%	12	0.5%	23	1.0%	2	0.1%	57	2.5%	-	-	196	8.7%	8	0.4%
Cache	5,471	3.3%	4,710	86.1%	27	0.5%	47	0.9%	63	1.2%	15	0.3%	181	3.3%	-	-	375	6.9%	53	1.0%
Carbon	1,112	0.7%	911	81.9%	3	0.3%	16	1.4%	10	0.9%	1	0.1%	91	8.2%	-	-	80	7.2%	-	-
Daggett	34	0.0%	31	91.2%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2.9%	-	-	2	5.9%	-	-
Davis	15,154	9.2%	10,959	72.3%	127	0.8%	72	0.5%	298	2.0%	55	0.4%	508	3.4%	18	0.1%	3,107	20.5%	10	0.1%
Duchesne	472	0.3%	421	89.2%	-	-	10	2.1%	1	0.2%	1	0.2%	13	2.8%	-	-	25	5.3%	1	0.2%
Emery	530	0.3%	478	90.2%	2	0.4%	9	1.7%	2	0.4%	-	-	12	2.3%	-	-	27	5.1%	-	-
Garfield	205	0.1%	179	87.3%	-	-	1	0.5%	6	2.9%	1	0.5%	3	1.5%	-	-	14	6.8%	1	0.5%
Grand	255	0.2%	220	86.3%	-	-	3	1.2%	1	0.4%	1	0.4%	13	5.1%	1	0.4%	16	6.3%	-	-
Iron	2,562	1.6%	2,278	88.9%	9	0.4%	37	1.4%	28	1.1%	14	0.5%	102	4.0%	-	-	92	3.6%	2	0.1%
Juab	637	0.4%	594	93.2%	2	0.3%	5	0.8%	4	0.6%	2	0.3%	15	2.4%	-	-	14	2.2%	1	0.2%
Kane	282	0.2%	258	91.5%	3	1.1%	6	2.1%	1	0.4%	-	-	6	2.1%	-	-	7	2.5%	1	0.4%
Millard	873	0.5%	806	92.3%	-	-	5	0.6%	4	0.5%	2	0.2%	27	3.1%	-	-	26	3.0%	3	0.3%
Morgan	559	0.3%	453	81.0%	1	0.2%	3	0.5%	1	0.2%	-	-	10	1.8%	-	-	91	16.3%	-	-
Piute	128	0.1%	119	93.0%	1	0.8%	-	-	-	-	1	0.8%	5	3.9%	-	-	2	1.6%	-	-
Rich	87	0.1%	75	86.2%	-	-	1	1.1%	-	-	1	1.1%	2	2.3%	-	-	6	6.9%	2	2.3%
Salt Lake	46,227	28.0%	36,470	78.9%	662	1.4%	385	0.8%	1,638	3.5%	551	1.2%	3,154	6.8%	116	0.3%	3,160	6.8%	91	0.2%
San Juan	640	0.4%	354	55.3%	-	-	261	40.8%	1	0.2%	1	0.2%	17	2.7%	-	-	6	0.9%	-	-
Sanpete	1,504	0.9%	1,370	91.1%	3	0.2%	6	0.4%	4	0.3%	11	0.7%	56	3.7%	-	-	49	3.3%	5	0.3%
Sevier	1,441	0.9%	1,321	91.7%	-	-	52	3.6%	3	0.2%	5	0.3%	25	1.7%	-	-	34	2.4%	1	0.1%
Summit	1,392	0.8%	1,229	88.3%	5	0.4%	5	0.4%	12	0.9%	2	0.1%	46	3.3%	-	-	89	6.4%	4	0.3%
Tooele	1,813	1.1%	1,470	81.1%	14	0.8%	20	1.1%	16	0.9%	12	0.7%	113	6.2%	1	0.1%	161	8.9%	6	0.3%
Uintah	622	0.4%	557	89.5%	2	0.3%	18	2.9%	2	0.3%	4	0.6%	9	1.4%	-	-	30	4.8%	-	-
Utah	24,452	14.8%	21,059	86.1%	155	0.6%	248	1.0%	324	1.3%	309	1.3%	1,542	6.3%	11	0.0%	735	3.0%	69	0.3%
Wasatch	1,095	0.7%	1,010	92.2%	1	0.1%	4	0.4%	4	0.4%	10	0.9%	33	3.0%	1	0.1%	32	2.9%	-	-
Washington	6,833	4.1%	5,962	87.3%	44	0.6%	88	1.3%	59	0.9%	86	1.3%	340	5.0%	7	0.1%	234	3.4%	13	0.2%
Wayne	175	0.1%	166	94.9%	-	-	-	-	2	1.1%	-	-	3	1.7%	-	-	4	2.3%	-	-
Weber	9,703	5.9%	6,458	66.6%	97	1.0%	44	0.5%	175	1.8%	17	0.2%	547	5.6%	2	0.0%	2,355	24.3%	8	0.1%
Other US Locations	22,097	13.4%	15,741	71.2%	588	2.7%	450	2.0%	605	2.7%	267	1.2%	1,157	5.2%	25	0.1%	2,941	13.3%	323	1.5%
Foreign Locations	5,499	3.3%	487	8.9%	76	1.4%	11	0.2%	298	5.4%	36	0.7%	379	6.9%	2	0.0%	326	5.9%	3,884	70.6%
Unknown/Unidentified	10,385	6.3%	6,354	61.2%	82	0.8%	64	0.6%	144	1.4%	36	0.3%	369	3.6%	2	0.0%	3,149	30.3%	185	1.8%
Total	164,860	100.0%	124,778	75.7%	1,907	1.2%	1,891	1.1%	3,732	2.3%	1,444	0.9%	8,850	5.4%	186	0.1%	17,400	10.6%	4,672	2.8%

Note: Students who were listed with both an race/ethnicity code and as non-resident aliens are reported as non-resident aliens.

Source: Utah System of Higher Education

Table 75
2007-2008 Full Cost Study Summary (Appropriated Funds Only)

Institution	Founded	Direct Cost of Instruction	Full Cost of Instruction	FTE Students 2008	Student/ Faculty Ratio	Direct Cost of Instruction per FTE	Full Cost of Instruction per FTE
University of Utah	1850	$182,863,361	$270,877,259	25,219	15.4	$7,251	$10,741
Utah State University	1888	107,509,744	170,015,559	16,698	19.0	6,438	10,181
Weber State University	1889	54,085,436	118,567,164	12,403	15.5	4,361	9,560
Southern Utah University	1897	24,949,314	56,999,252	5,844	18.9	4,269	9,754
Snow College	1888	11,507,604	28,993,486	2,707	16.1	4,251	10,710
Dixie State College	1911	12,276,971	33,159,551	3,875	17.1	3,168	8,557
College of Eastern Utah	1937	7,827,872	22,309,258	1,416	12.4	5,528	15,754
Utah Valley University	1941	57,501,902	126,625,343	15,216	17.7	3,779	8,322
Salt Lake Community College	1947	54,820,855	115,436,797	16,023	18.9	3,421	7,205
Total		513,343,059	942,983,669	99,401	17.8	5,164	9,487

FTE = Full-Time Equivalent

Note: Institutions are sorted by the type of institution and the year they were founded.

Source: Utah System of Higher Education

Table 76
USHE Summary of Tuition and Fees by Institution

	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
University of Utah										
Resident	$2,895	$3,043	$3,325	$3,646	$4,000	$4,298	$4,663	$4,987	$5,287	$5,746
Nonresident	8,828	9,299	10,182	11,292	12,410	13,370	14,593	15,662	16,600	18,136
Utah State University										
Resident	2,401	2,590	2,834	3,071	3,247	3,615	3,949	4,199	4,274	4,828
Nonresident	7,279	7,897	8,199	8,946	9,533	10,431	11,449	12,224	12,725	13,802
Weber State University										
Resident	2,106	2,252	2,427	2,632	2,876	3,165	3,432	3,664	3,854	4,088
Nonresident	6,283	6,718	7,295	7,958	8,736	9,599	10,415	11,135	11,161	11,555
Southern Utah University										
Resident	2,067	2,194	2,350	2,794	3,054	3,358	3,565	3,796	4,028	4,269
Nonresident	6,543	6,776	7,344	8,158	9,008	9,877	10,603	11,327	12,082	12,847
Snow College										
Resident	1,354	1,414	1,523	1,670	1,794	1,996	2,164	2,262	2,348	2,542
Nonresident	5,601	5,884	5,742	6,372	6,556	7,210	7,498	7,889	8,228	8,238
Dixie State College										
Resident	1,481	1,544	1,612	1,778	1,886	1,984	2,492	2,728	2,893	3,145
Nonresident	5,483	5,764	6,038	6,554	7,034	7,390	9,056	9,447	10,063	10,897
College of Eastern Utah										
Resident	1,476	1,529	1,630	1,740	1,861	1,980	2,091	2,161	2,242	2,470
Nonresident	5,097	5,353	5,762	6,228	6,666	7,120	7,670	7,964	4,142	4,540
Utah Valley University										
Resident	1,682	1,882	2,196	2,450	2,788	3,022	3,308	3,528	3,752	4,048
Nonresident	5,262	5,922	6,802	7,630	8,718	9,472	10,338	11,029	11,514	11,888
Salt Lake Community College										
Resident	1,636	1,762	1,890	2,035	2,174	2,312	2,404	2,536	2,660	2,790
Nonresident	5,131	5,450	5,800	6,277	6,754	7,232	7,519	7,958	8,374	8,730

Notes:
1. Tuition is equal to two semesters at 15 credit hours each.
2. Lower division (freshman & sophomore) rate only. Higher differential rate for upper division (junior and senior) for University of Utah.
3. Rate for undergraduate returning students. Higher differential rate for new students, international students and students enrolling in Business and Engineering courses for Utah State University.
4. Institutions are sorted by the type of institution and the year they were founded.

Source: Utah System of Higher Education

Table 77
Five Year History of Degrees by Public Institutions in Utah

Degrees and Awards	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	Change 2008-09	% Change 2008-09
Public Institutions			All Degrees and Awards					
University of Utah	7,086	7,287	7,231	7,186	7,518	7,447	-71	-0.9%
Utah State University	3,932	4,210	4,502	3,942	4,699	4,260	-439	-9.3%
Weber State University	3,779	3,819	3,526	3,792	3,797	3,958	161	4.2%
Southern Utah University	958	1,001	1,189	1,250	1,356	1,541	185	13.6%
Snow College	881	815	826	742	659	643	-16	-2.4%
Dixie State College	1,580	1,278	1,326	1,317	1,471	1,616	145	9.9%
College of Eastern Utah	533	509	492	418	369	382	13	3.5%
Utah Valley University	3,310	3,308	3,153	3,287	3,269	3,441	172	5.3%
Salt Lake Community College	2,751	2,960	3,007	3,481	3,647	3,693	46	1.3%
Total Public	24,810	25,187	25,252	25,415	26,785	26,981	196	0.7%
Public Institutions			Certificates and Awards*					
University of Utah	227	290	307	294	358	303	-55	-15.4%
Utah State University	4	5	11	4	8	15	7	87.5%
Weber State University	69	43	40	51	44	41	-3	-6.8%
Southern Utah University	6	14	18	10	5	11	6	120.0%
Snow College	148	122	68	66	43	54	11	25.6%
Dixie State College	667	338	404	319	580	625	45	7.8%
College of Eastern Utah	73	47	57	45	57	59	2	3.5%
Utah Valley University	83	47	30	27	27	18	-9	-33.3%
Salt Lake Community College	165	211	178	789	745	692	-53	-7.1%
Total Certificates & Awards	1,442	1,117	1,113	1,605	1,867	1,818	-49	-2.6%
Public Institutions			Associate's Degrees					
Utah State University	152	210	324	262	737	493	-244	-33.1%
Weber State University	1,472	1,542	1,485	1,630	1,677	1,851	174	10.4%
Southern Utah University	45	33	94	168	209	323	114	54.5%
Snow College	728	683	758	676	616	589	-27	-4.4%
Dixie State College	811	846	804	864	741	778	37	5.0%
College of Eastern Utah	463	452	435	373	312	323	11	3.5%
Utah Valley University	1,983	2,072	1,832	1,781	1,716	1,651	-65	-3.8%
Salt Lake Community College	2,571	2,786	2,829	2,692	2,902	3,001	99	3.4%
Total Associate's	8,225	8,624	8,561	8,446	8,910	9,009	99	1.1%
Public Institutions			Baccalaureate Degrees					
University of Utah	4,947	5,198	4,889	4,829	4,882	4,896	14	0.3%
Utah State University	2,799	3,097	3,237	2,853	3,005	2,968	-37	-1.2%
Weber State University	2,096	2,070	1,846	1,940	1,881	1,872	-9	-0.5%
Southern Utah University	819	854	899	868	880	900	20	2.3%
Dixie State College	102	94	118	134	150	213	63	42.0%
Utah Valley University	1,245	1,189	1,291	1,479	1,526	1,772	246	16.1%
Total Baccalaureate	12,008	12,502	12,280	12,103	12,324	12,621	297	2.4%
Public Institutions			Master's Degrees					
University of Utah	1,460	1,303	1,482	1,441	1,611	1,563	-48	-3.0%
Utah State University	905	811	849	738	852	696	-156	-18.3%
Weber State University	142	165	155	171	195	194	-1	-0.5%
Southern Utah University	88	100	178	204	262	307	45	17.2%
Total Master's	2,595	2,379	2,664	2,554	2,920	2,760	-160	-5.5%
Public Institutions			Doctorate Degrees					
University of Utah	216	229	276	345	397	313	-84	-21.2%
Utah State University	64	69	81	85	97	88	-9	-9.3%
Total Doctorate	280	298	357	430	494	401	-93	-18.8%
Public Institutions			First Professional Degrees					
University of Utah	260	267	277	277	270	372	102	37.8%
Total First Professional	260	267	277	277	270	372	102	37.8%

*Includes Post-Baccalaureate and Post-Master's Certificates for the University of Utah and Utah State University

Note: Institutions are sorted by the type of institution and the year they were founded.

Source: IPEDS Completions Surveys - Does not include UCAT Data

Table 78
Degrees and Awards by Race/Ethnicity at Public Institutions in Utah: Academic Year 2008-09

	All Degrees and Awards									
	Total Degrees Awarded	White, Non-Hispanic	Black, Non-Hispanic	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic	Multiple	Non-resident Alien	Race/ Ethnicity Unknown
University of Utah	7,447	5,907	61	49	313	30	316	0	381	390
Utah State University	4,260	3,555	20	24	45	5	76	0	388	147
Weber State University	3,958	2,747	18	12	69	2	119	0	7	984
Southern Utah University	1,541	1,404	10	18	10	12	23	0	24	40
Snow College	643	591	0	7	7	7	10	0	17	4
Dixie State College	1,616	1,459	5	10	14	10	81	1	5	31
College of Eastern Utah	382	321	2	31	4	1	14	0	0	9
Utah Valley State College	3,441	3,091	16	29	71	20	123	0	0	91
Salt Lake Community College	3,693	2,909	70	40	130	29	224	0	35	256
Total Public	26,981	21,984	202	220	663	116	986		857	1,952
Percent of Total		81.5%	0.7%	0.8%	2.5%	0.4%	3.7%	0.0%	3.2%	7.2%

Notes:
1. Does not include UCAT Data.
2. Institutions are sorted by the type of institution and the year they were founded.

Source: IPEDS Completions Surveys

Table 79
Public Institutions in Utah Total Degrees and Awards by Instructional Program 2008-09

Classification of Instructional Program (CIP)	U of U	USU	WSU	SUU	SNOW	DSC	CEU	UVU	SLCC	USHE Total
Agriculture, Agriculture Operations, and Related Sciences	-	149	-	16	2	-	-	-	-	167
Natural Resources and Conservation	42	28	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	74
Architecture and Related Services	77	32	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	112
Area, Ethnic, Cultural, and Gender Studies	29	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	77
Communication, Journalism, and Related Programs	425	102	65	65	13	25	-	54	25	774
Communications Technologies/Technicians and Support Services	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	22	23
Computer and Information Sciences and Support Services	109	83	120	11	9	23	-	162	49	566
Personal and Culinary Services	-	-	-	-	8	-	1	20	149	178
Education	293	671	274	386	54	37	-	287	11	2,013
Engineering	570	296	6	10	16	6	7	14	22	947
Engineering Technologies/Technicians	-	-	106	17	8	-	6	63	185	385
Foreign Languages, Literatures, and Linguistics	184	35	30	10	-	-	-	25	7	291
Family and Consumer Sciences/Human Sciences	256	183	59	37	9	-	-	-	2	546
Legal Professions and Studies	140	14	-	3	3	-	-	24	27	211
English Language and Literature/Letters	187	125	61	15	10	21	-	58	26	503
Liberal Arts and Sciences, General Studies and Humanities	83	539	1,100	308	198	599	228	832	1,557	5,444
Biological and Biomedical Sciences	211	119	70	69	4	14	-	64	12	563
Mathematics and Statistics	99	37	3	1	3	-	-	7	5	155
Multi/Interdisciplinary Studies	218	200	3	17	3	3	-	49	4	497
Parks, Recreation, Leisure and Fitness Studies	282	20	3	10	-	-	-	56	7	378
Philosophy and Religious Studies	29	13	2	-	-	-	-	4	-	48
Physical Sciences	199	51	29	18	5	-	-	19	27	348
Science Technologies/Technicians	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	21	26
Psychology	324	140	47	61	7	-	-	281	44	904
Security and Protective Services	-	-	128	70	4	5	16	122	48	393
Public Administration and Social Service Professions	339	48	39	7	2	-	-	-	18	453
Social Sciences	1,015	254	66	57	7	-	-	24	63	1,486
Construction Trades	-	-	49	10	17	-	1	80	77	234
Mechanic and Repair Technologies/Technicians	-	8	25	2	4	2	7	28	69	145
Precision Production	-	-	6	-	3	-	8	5	44	66
Transportation and Materials Moving	-	18	-	-	-	-	1	198	146	363
Visual and Performing Arts	369	141	60	39	48	-	-	111	31	799
Health Professions and Related Clinical Sciences	868	194	1,050	85	116	745	98	230	649	4,035
Business, Management, Marketing, and Related Support Services	1,006	636	517	206	79	135	9	584	323	3,495
History	93	76	35	11	4	-	-	40	23	282
Total degrees and awards completed	7,447	4,260	3,958	1,541	643	1,616	382	3,441	3,693	26,981

Notes:
1. Institutions are sorted by the type of institution and the year they were founded.
2. Does not include Utah College of Applied Technology (UCAT) Completion Data

Source: IPEDS Completions Surveys - Academic Year 2008-2009

Table 80
Public Institutions in Utah Total Degrees and Awards by Instructional Program 2008-09

USHE Institution	Total Headcount 2008	Total Headcount 2009	Total Headcount % Change	Full-Time Equivalent Students 2008	Full-Time Equivalent Students 2009	Full-Time Equivalent Students % Change
University of Utah	30,228	31,407	3.9%	23,184	24,172	4.3%
Utah State University	23,925	25,065	4.8%	15,706	16,327	4.0%
Weber State University	21,674	23,331	7.6%	11,750	12,961	10.3%
Southern Utah University	7,516	8,066	7.3%	5,749	6,141	6.8%
Snow College	3,798	4,368	15.0%	2,369	2,947	24.4%
Dixie State College	6,443	7,911	22.8%	4,332	5,420	25.1%
College of Eastern Utah	2,082	2,173	4.4%	1,352	1,526	12.9%
Utah Valley University	26,696	28,765	7.8%	15,614	17,483	12.0%
Salt Lake Community College	29,866	33,774	13.1%	14,094	16,154	14.6%
Total	152,228	164,860	8.3%	94,150	103,131	9.5%

Note: Institutions are sorted by the type of institution and the year they were founded.

Source: Utah System of Higher Education

Economic Development Activities

Overview
Despite the recession, Utah maintained a smart, strong and vital economic development program. The Utah Science, Technology, and Research initiative continued to recruit research faculty. Construction progressed on research buildings on the campuses of the University of Utah and Utah State University. Commercial applications of the research developments promise jobs and revenue for Utah's economy. The Governor's Office of Economic Development continued to attract companies to relocate to Utah and assist Utah companies in expanding operations in the state. Centers of Excellence awarded grants to 22 companies to help them bridge the gap between research outcomes and venture capital funding. The Downtown Rising and Falcon Hill projects continue to progress.

Governor's Office of Economic Development

Economic Development Tax Increment Financing (EDTIF). The EDTIF Tax Incentive is a post-performance tax credit based on sales, corporate, and withholding taxes paid to the state. It is available to companies seeking relocation to and expansion of existing operations in Utah. In FY2009, the GOED Board extended 17 EDTIF incentive offers, of which 13 have been accepted. Ten of the incentive offers were made to existing businesses within the State of Utah. Counties affected included Salt Lake, Utah, Davis, and Weber. The incentive payments will range from seven to 20 years. The developments are expected to bring 4,026 new jobs, $3.5 billion in new wages, and $278 million in new state revenue. The capital expenditure is projected to total $506 million.

Rural Fast Track Program. In an effort to expand economic development in rural areas of the State, in FY2009 GOED offered 39 grants to companies in 11 counties under the Rural Fast Track Program. This program was established by the legislature "to provide an efficient way for small companies in rural Utah to receive incentives for creating high paying jobs in the rural areas of the state and to further promote business and economic development in rural Utah" (63M-1-904(2)). These companies will bring an estimated 57 new jobs and $10.3 million in investment to the counties of Beaver, Juab, Millard, Sanpete, Wayne, Carbon, Emery, Grand, San Juan, Duchesne and Uintah. Projects included anesthesia and ventilator machine manufacturing, waste asphalt recycling, and dental prosthetics manufacturing.

Recognizing that alternative energy is a high-growth industry for both power generation and manufacturing of power generation equipment, the legislature in 2009 created the Renewable Energy Development Incentive (REDI) to make Utah "Best in Class" in recruiting both manufacturing and generation companies. HB 430 also provides incentives for nuclear power projects. The program allows for up to 100% of companies' new state revenue (includes state corporate sales and withholding taxes) to be refunded in the form of a post-performance tax credit for up to 20 years. This bill took effect on May 12, 2009 and multiple companies have already indicated interest in this incentive.

Centers of Excellence Program. The Centers of Excellence Program (COEP) has a 21-year history of helping to mature technologies developed at Utah's colleges and universities and bringing those technologies into the marketplace. The purpose of COEP is to accelerate the commercialization of promising technologies that have value for Utah in helping drive economic development and job creation.

COEP fills a gap in private sector funding. Around the world, the transition of university-developed technologies from the lab into industry is very challenging. These technologies are still in their infancy and carry with them both market and technical risk that has not been mitigated by the research funding that created them. It is too early in their development as businesses for mainstream venture capital firms to be willing to invest in them, and because of their sophisticated technologies, angel investors are typically unable to verify the potential of a given opportunity (i.e. "is this really the next cure for cancer?") The same challenge applies to existing firms that compare the risks and challenges of licensing a university-developed technology versus investing in internal development. For both startups and existing companies, the Centers program is intended to bridge this gap and to provide incentives for private sector investment by reducing the risks inherent in these new technologies.

Beginning in 2008, any company either headquartered in Utah or having a significant divisional headquarters in Utah, is eligible for the Centers of Excellence Program. Any startup or existing company that licenses a new technology developed at one of Utah's colleges or universities that will create jobs for Utah citizens, is eligible to apply for a grant. The competitive process for Centers of Excellence Grants is intended to encourage and develop technologies that create Utah jobs from the commercialization of emerging technology.

In 2009, the key requirements for funding were: 1) the potential for a technology to create a significant Utah employer; 2) whether the proposing team or management team was credible to accomplish the needed commercialization activities; and, 3) for teams already in the program, whether the program was "on track" and meeting key milestones.

In FY2009, 39 proposals were submitted and evaluated by the advisory council in the following areas:

- Materials/Manufacturing/Environment/Energy (10 awarded)
- Information Technology/Communications/Aerospace/Defense/Electronics/Electrical Devices (5 awarded)
- Life Sciences (7 awarded)

Licensees represented several institutions:

- Brigham Young University (8)
- Utah State University (3)
- University of Utah (10)
- College of Eastern Utah (1)

Utah Science, Technology, and Research Initiative

In March 2006, the Utah State Legislature passed Senate Bill 75, creating the Utah Science, Technology, and Research initiative (USTAR). This measure provided funding for strategic investments at the University of Utah (UofU) and Utah State University (USU) to recruit world-class researchers, build state-of-the-art interdisciplinary research and development facilities, and form world-class science, innovation, and commercialization teams across the state. This initiative focuses on leveraging the proven success of Utah's research universities in creating and commercializing innovative technologies to generate more technology-based start-up firms, higher paying jobs, and additional business activity leading to an expansion of the tax base.

In a little more than three years of operation, USTAR is on or ahead of plan in its three program areas – Research Teams, Building Projects, and regional Technology Outreach. As of July 2009, there were an estimated 128 full-time equivalent (FTE) research jobs statewide directly related to USTAR research. The building projects employed an estimated 594 workers.

The USTAR initiative is a long-term, multi-year effort. The initial phase focused on hiring significant researchers, building research facilities, and putting in place an experienced team of technological outreach leadership throughout the state. USTAR has already experienced a significant increase in federal grants attracted to the state, as well as a steady increase in the number of disclosures and patents filed.

From 2008 to 2009, the UofU experienced 16% growth overall in research awards ($306 million to $355 million), an impressive performance in a tough economy. Perhaps even more impressive is that USTAR faculty accounted for 27% of this growth, or $13.3 million in awards in FY2009. USU researchers saw similar increases in extramural funding.

For fiscal years 2007-2009, the state's investment in USTAR research teams totaled $33.7 million. Based on that investment, these teams have, according to preliminary figures, won more than $71.3 million in federal and industry grants, leveraging state funds on more than a two-for-one basis. This inflow of funding is just the beginning of the team's financial contribution to the state.

USTAR researchers have made more than two dozen invention disclosures (preliminary to patents) and eight separate patent filings. In terms of employment in FY2009, 128 Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) were employed in USTAR research statewide. To date, USTAR researchers have started four new companies and attracted two more to the state. This is on track with economic projections developed in 2005 when USTAR was formulated.

Current research efforts supported by USTAR:

- The Biofuels team and USU are leading the effort to develop a pilot facility for extracting harmful phosphates from the Logan city waste lagoon. The facility will harvest algae that consume nitrogen and phosphates and convert them into biofuel.
- Research underway at USU is making advances in transportation infrastructure, energy, public health, and other billion-dollar markets. The Center for Active Sensing and Imaging at USU is developing laser technology called LIDAR which bounces laser light off objects to accurately measure the size, shape, and location of land, buildings, and even air. "Mapping the wind" can help to detect air pollution and site wind farms. This 3D imaging will speed the building of freeway bridges.
- USU's Center for Advanced Nutrition is leading a study to determine whether prevention of cholesterol absorption is more effective when certain plant substances (phytosterols) are used in combination with drug therapy.
- New teams are beginning work on designing simulations for training security, firefighting, medical, and other emergency response teams; veterinary diagnostic tests; and intelligent, self-adapting lights to save energy in commercial buildings.
- UofU has a preeminent research project in geologic sequestration of carbon dioxide. In February, UofU and Headwaters Incorporated entered into a joint venture to offer carbon management services to CO2 emitting companies.
- An array of precisely directed cancer-fighting drugs is being explored by a company formed by UofU researchers. The compounds are able to minimize damage to healthy cells, by only entering cancerous ones to deliver cell-killing agents.
- Research by scientists in the Brain Institute and the Department of Pediatrics is pointing the way to new treatments of cancer, congenital heart disease, mental retardation, and other conditions.
- Nanotechnology research is developing new tools to improve testing and detection. 3D Seismic Special Decomposition Analysis may increase efficiency of oil and gas drilling, reducing costs and environmental damage. Advances in brain imaging will lead to earlier detection and more effective treatment of a variety of mental illnesses. New research and clinical efforts will help reduce suicide rates improving quality of life for military veterans.

Economic Development Corporation of Utah—EDCUtah

Started in 1987 as a private, nonprofit organization, EDCUtah is a public/private partnership, working with state and local governments and private industry to attract and grow

competitive, high-value companies and spur the development and expansion of local Utah businesses. Despite the downturn occurring in every sector of the national economy, economic development activity in Utah did not decline. EDCUtah was involved in the decision of more than 20 companies to come to or expand in Utah. During FY2009, EDCUtah assisted 23 companies that subsequently announced their intention to expand or relocate in Utah.

The following metrics are a result of the efforts of EDCUtah during fiscal year 2009:

- 23 companies relocated, expanded, retained.
- 4,082 new jobs committed.
- 1,093 jobs retained (from companies that had been considering leaving the state).
- 4,478,401 square feet of real estate absorbed.
- $1.4 billion of new capital investment in Utah.

Downtown Rising

222 Main. The LEED classification system—Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design—is a Green Building rating system, developed by the U.S. Green Building Council, providing a set of standards for environmentally sustainable construction. 222 Main is the first Silver LEED Certified Class A office building in the Salt Lake Valley. It will be open by the end of 2009 and tenants will begin moving in during January 2010. Tenants include the law firms Holland and Hart and Brinks Hofer Gilson & Lione and commercial real estate company CB Richard Ellis. The $125 million project adds 459,000 square feet of new office space to downtown's Class A inventory.

City Creek Center. The City Creek Center development leads the way in making downtown Salt Lake City the regional center for culture, commerce, and entertainment. With over 1,600 construction jobs on site, work is moving along quickly and the first residential component, Richards Court, will be completed and ready for occupancy in early 2010. The newly remodeled lobby of the Key Bank Tower is complete and the new food court is open and serving customers. The largest residential tower located on the corner of West Temple and South Temple will be completed by the end of 2009. In addition to the role that City Creek Center plays in the economy, injecting more than $1 million in construction wages and materials per day for the people of Utah, it is also breaking ground in the area of sustainable development. City Center is a LEED for Neighborhood Development (LEED ND) pilot project. It is one of 60 pilot projects in the country selected to participate in a focus group that is helping the U.S. Green Building Council finalize its new LEED ND certification process.

While City Creek and 222 Main are the largest, many other projects are in planning stages, currently under construction, or recently completed. Approximately $1.6 million dollars is being invested daily in Salt Lake City's central business district. Other projects include:

OC Tanner. Emerging from a $24 million renovation, the historic Hansen Planetarium building is the new flagship retail location for Utah jeweler, OC Tanner.

Federal Courthouse. Historic Odd Fellows hall successfully relocated to the north side of Market Street clearing the site for construction of the Moss Federal Courthouse. Construction is set to begin in 2010.

UTA Airport TRAX Extension. The highly anticipated TRAX extension to the Salt Lake International Airport is under construction. This project will include the construction of a shortened North Temple viaduct, enhancing transportation between downtown and surrounding neighborhoods.

Utah Performance Center on Main. Salt Lake City recently awarded a contract to Hamilton Partners and Garfield Traub Swisher as the development team for the Utah Performance Center on Main. The Performance Center will include a 2,500 seat theater, attracting first-run Broadway touring shows. Located at 135 S. Main, the project is one of 20 signature projects defined as part of the Downtown Rising plan.

Utah Film Center. Plans are moving forward to convert the Utah Theater to a film center showcasing Utah's independent film industry. The Redevelopment Agency has announced their intention to purchase the theater for this project.

Hyatt Place Salt Lake City. Construction on the 128-room limited service hotel was completed in summer of 2009 offering additional downtown lodging. The new hotel is located on the north side of Gateway with close proximity to the Salt Palace Convention Center, Temple Square, and Energy Solutions Arena.

Salt Lake City Public Safety Complex. A voter-approved $125 million bond was passed in the November 2009 election. The new Public Safety Complex will replace the current 50-year-old headquarters located at 315 E. 200 South and the project is expected to be completed by 2012.

Gateway Office 6. Proposed Class-A office space is currently being developed by the Boyer Company as part of the Gateway master plan.

In addition to these major projects, 29 businesses have opened or relocated to the central business district in 2009. The majority of these businesses are small, locally owned establishments that have made the decision to invest in the growth of downtown.

The Contribution of Defense to the Economy of Utah

With several military bases in Utah, national defense is a source of significant economic activity. Military personnel consume goods and services. Military establishments employ civilian workers, adding to the wage base of the state. Utah firms provide services to military establishments. Their ex-

penditures and payrolls also circulate through the economy. The major bases are Hill Air Force Base, Dugway Proving Ground, Tooele Army Depot, and Deseret Chemical Depot.

Hill AFB contracted $2.97 billion in fiscal year 2009. The largest single contract was almost $800 million to Northrop-Grumman for maintenance on the Minuteman missile. Major announcements this past year include Hill AFB being selected to perform maintenance, repair, and overhaul (MRO) logistics functions for the Air Force's new high-performance jet fighter, the F-35 Joint Strike Fighter, which the Air Force will begin acquiring in 2013, eventually replacing the F-16 Falcon. Hill was selected for an increased workload in their software engineering workstation due to their continued superior performance in this function. The additional software workload will result in the hiring of 300-350 engineers and technicians. Hill was selected to perform maintenance, repair, and overhaul logistics functions for the Predator Unmanned Aircraft System. Hill was also placed on the Air Force's short-list for bases to receive the first operational F-35 Joint Strike Fighters. The Air Force will complete a deliberate stationing analysis to determine the final bases selected for the F-35, but this selection continues to demonstrate the Air Force's commitment to Hill AFB and the excellent workforce on the base.

Dugway Proving Ground contracted out $85 million in fiscal year 2009. Over 1,400 personnel work at Dugway (26 military, 619 DoD civilians, 776 contractors/tenants). Dugway continues to perform testing of chemical and biological defense equipment for the Armed Forces. Significant events this year include a multi-million dollar upgrade to ranges and laboratories, and the Army's announcement that they will locate their Rapid Integration and Acceptance Center for the Army's Unmanned Aircraft Systems at Dugway, bringing 200-350 jobs to Utah. Major defense contractors are involved in the unmanned aircraft activities and Utah is being viewed as a lead center across the country for unmanned system development, testing, and assembly. Tooele Army Depot has 654 personnel (2 military, 486 Department of Defense civilians, 166 contractors). The Deseret Chemical Depot has 1,555 personnel (2 military, 351 Department of Defense civilians, and 1,202 contractors/tenants).

Falcon Hill

Falcon Hill is the name given to a cooperative effort between the U.S. Air Force, the State of Utah, and several local governments. The United States Air Force, acting under the authority of Title 10, United States Code, and Section 2667 as amended, has launched an Enhanced Use Lease (EUL) project at Hill Air Force Base (HAFB) known as Falcon Hill National Aerospace Research Park (Falcon Hill). The Military Installation Development Authority was formed by the Utah State Legislature as a development authority to facilitate EUL projects on military lands in Utah. Road construction is expected to begin in December, 2009 and work on the first commercial building will begin shortly after. Further details on this topic are in a Special Topics chapter.

Table 81
USTAR Research Progress

Category	June 30, 2008 Cumulative	June 30, 2009 Cumulative
Faculty hiring activity	15 senior faculty hires	22 senior faculty hires
Research employment	65 FTE	128 FTE*
State investment in USTAR research	$14.8 million	$33.7 million
External research grants awarded	$11.85 million	$71.3 million**
External research grants pending	$106.3 million	$143.2 million**
Patents filed or issued	4	8
Companies started in Utah	1	4
Companies brought to Utah	2	2

* In FY2009, 128 FTE include USTAR hires and those externally funded by awarded grants.
** Preliminary figures, subject to revision pending additional university data. Figures include grants submitted in FY2009 and awarded before Sept. 30, 2009.

Industry Focus

Agriculture

Overview
It is estimated most agricultural sectors in Utah were less profitable in 2009 than in 2008 and 2007. Factors included lower commodity prices in 2009 than in 2008. Agricultural receipts in 2008 were greater than they had been for the past several years. Due to record high milk prices in 2008, the Utah dairy sector enjoyed record cash receipts and was the largest agricultural sector, as measured by cash receipts. Cattle, the second largest sector, experienced lower prices in 2009 for the second consecutive year. Hay, the third largest agriculture sector in Utah, showed record high price levels in 2008 and experienced higher-than-average cash receipts. Although most input prices were lower in 2009 compared to 2008, providing some relief to agricultural producers, profitability was lower.

2009 Summary
Cash Receipts. Since 2006, cattle, dairy, hay and hogs have accounted for between 70% and 75% of Utah's agricultural cash receipts. Cattle has long had the highest agricultural receipts in the state at about 33%. But, as a result of declining cattle prices in 2006, 2007 and 2008, cattle receipts also declined to 26.8%, 20.1%, and 19.8%, respectively. As milk prices increased in 2007 and 2008, it replaced cattle as the top industry at 23% and 21%, respectively. Milk prices have declined by about 35% in 2009 while steer calf prices have declined about 2.5% in 2009, making it likely that cattle will once again be the largest contributor to cash receipts in Utah in 2009. Hay prices were at record high levels in 2008, 17.2% of total agricultural receipts, but declined by about 20% in 2009. The hog sector experienced growth in receipts during the first part of the decade, but those receipts, as a percent of the total, peaked in 2005 then declined the next two years. Hog receipts' contribution to the total agricultural receipts increased again in 2008. Hog prices were lower in 2009, so the percent contribution to total receipts are expected to fall.

The greenhouse and nursery sector had experienced growth through most of this decade and surpassed the poultry sector in 2006 at 8.9% compared to poultry's 8.0%. However, receipts from the greenhouse and nursery sector declined in 2007 and 2008 and receipts from the poultry industry increased. For 2008, the poultry industry contributed 9.2% of the cash receipts and the greenhouse and nursery sector contributed 8.0% of the receipts. All other agricultural sectors contributed less than 5% each to the total receipts.

Profitability. It is difficult to determine the profitability of agricultural sectors in Utah for 2009. While most agricultural commodity prices have been lower, so, too, have been many of the input prices. Fuel prices were much lower in 2009 compared to 2008 and fertilizer prices also declined sharply. With lower hay and feed prices in 2009, profitability should have been enhanced for cattle, dairy, hog and poultry producers. However, timing is very important when trying to consider these impacts. For example, many dairies purchase their hay needs in the summer and early fall for the following year. So, although hay prices declined in 2009, it was likely that dairies were still affected by higher 2008 hay prices for at least the first half of the year, before finding relief this past summer. Similarly, cattle, hog and poultry producers may have been paying higher 2008 prices for much of the winter and spring of 2009. This could vary greatly by producer depending upon how far in advance they purchased their feed needs. Profitability of Utah hay producers was certainly lower in 2009 compared to 2008. The relief producers may have had in the form of cheaper fuel, fertilizer and other chemical costs was offset by lower hay prices.

County Data. There were six counties in Utah with more than $100 million in cash receipts in 2008. In order of rank they are: Utah, Millard, Beaver, Box Elder, Cache and Sanpete. These counties are dissimilar in which agricultural sectors contribute most to cash receipts. While Beaver County is dominated by the hog and cattle sector, with over 90% of agricultural receipts from livestock, Box Elder and Utah counties are more diverse, with many agricultural sectors contributing. Livestock receipts accounted for 51% in Box Elder and 59% in Utah counties of the total agricultural receipts.

Significant Issues
Demand. The main issue facing agriculture in 2009 was the same as that for all other industries: the weak economy. When consumers are uncertain about the future their spending habits are altered, including food purchases. Rather than alter the amount of food purchased, consumers tended to alter where it was purchased. For example, restaurants have struggled during this past year. Consumers may still be eating steaks, but they are buying them at the retail supermarket and cooking at home rather than eating in a restaurant. Some consumers have also traded down in their beef purchases and eating ground beef instead of steaks. This change in demand has depressed agriculture commodity prices. Not only has domestic demand for most agricultural commodities been lower, export demand has also declined. Lower demand has been particularly harmful to the dairy industry.

Dairy. The dairy industry had enjoyed a growing export demand and a strong domestic demand for most of the early part of this decade. As a result, milk prices were increasing, dairies were profitable, and herd numbers expanded. With the financial collapse in 2008 and the subsequent weakness of domestic and export demand, the dairy industry suddenly and unexpectedly found itself with major milk surpluses. In early 2009, market experts calculated that the dairy industry would need to liquidate about 300,000 milk cows in order to return to equilibrium between milk supply and milk demand. Milk prices dropped far below the cost of production in order to clear the market surpluses. Some dairies were not financially strong enough to withstand this unprofitable period and banks foreclosed. Other producers took part in a voluntary

complete herd disposal program and left the dairy business. The dairy cows were sent directly to slaughter and were not purchased by other dairies. While this occurred on a national level and was available to Utah producers, few of them participated in the program. It now appears that those dairies that were able to survive 2009 may see some relief in 2010. Feed prices are much lower and milk prices are increasing.

2010 Outlook

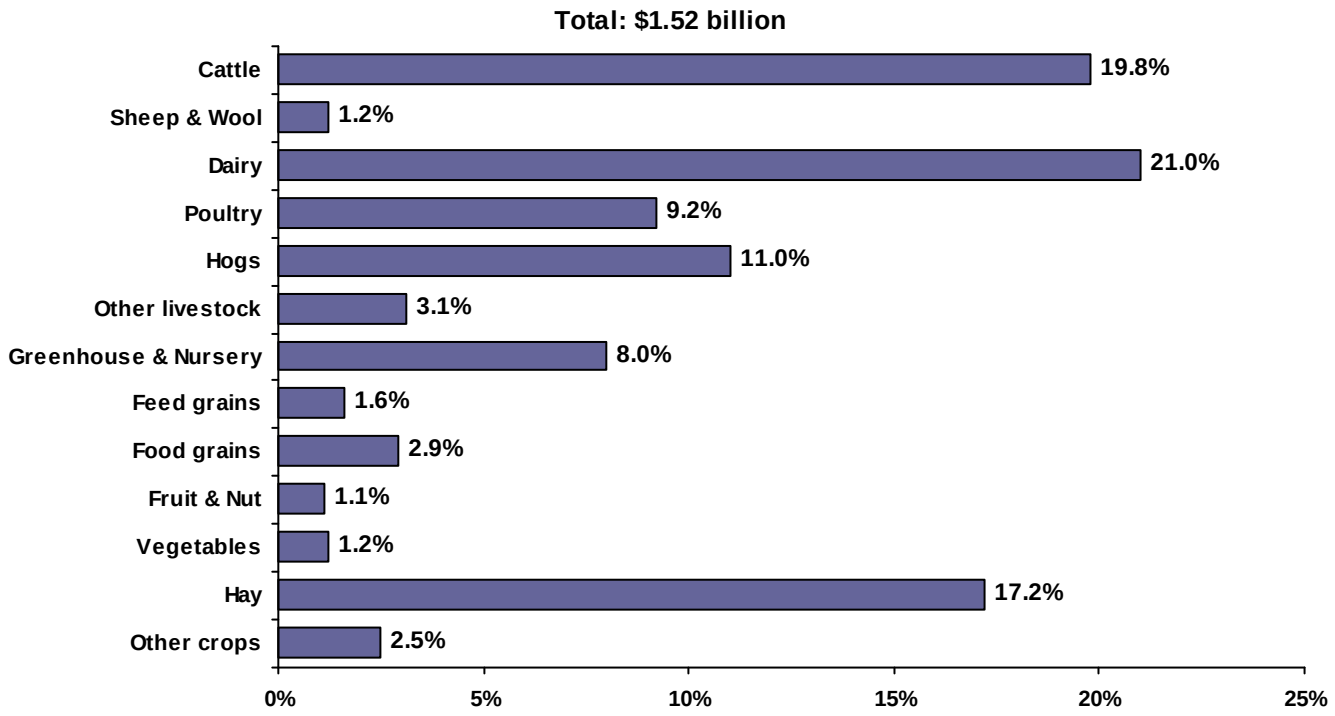
As the economy begins to recover, the agricultural sectors should do the same. Input prices have adjusted to commodity prices and commodity prices appear to be less erratic. In late 2008 and early 2009, commodity prices simply followed the stock market causing uncertainty for producers. A more stable economy should benefit the agricultural economy in 2010. Commodity prices may be more volatile than prior to 2006, however, as corn and other feed grain prices are tied more closely to energy through ethanol mandates.

Utah dairy producers should experience lower feed costs in 2010 than in 2009. Milk prices have risen from their lowest levels in early 2009, and are expected to continue rising in 2010. Prices may not increase enough in 2010 to bring substantial profitability back into the dairy sector, but losses should be minimized. Cattle prices are also expected to increase modestly in 2010, to the extent that there is economic growth. Hay prices in the first half of 2010 will not improve much over 2009 levels. There may not be much profitability in the dairy or beef sectors, so there may not be an increase in demand for hay. Export markets for hay may improve as the value of the U..S. dollar declines, which may provide some relief to hay producers in the form of higher prices.

Conclusion

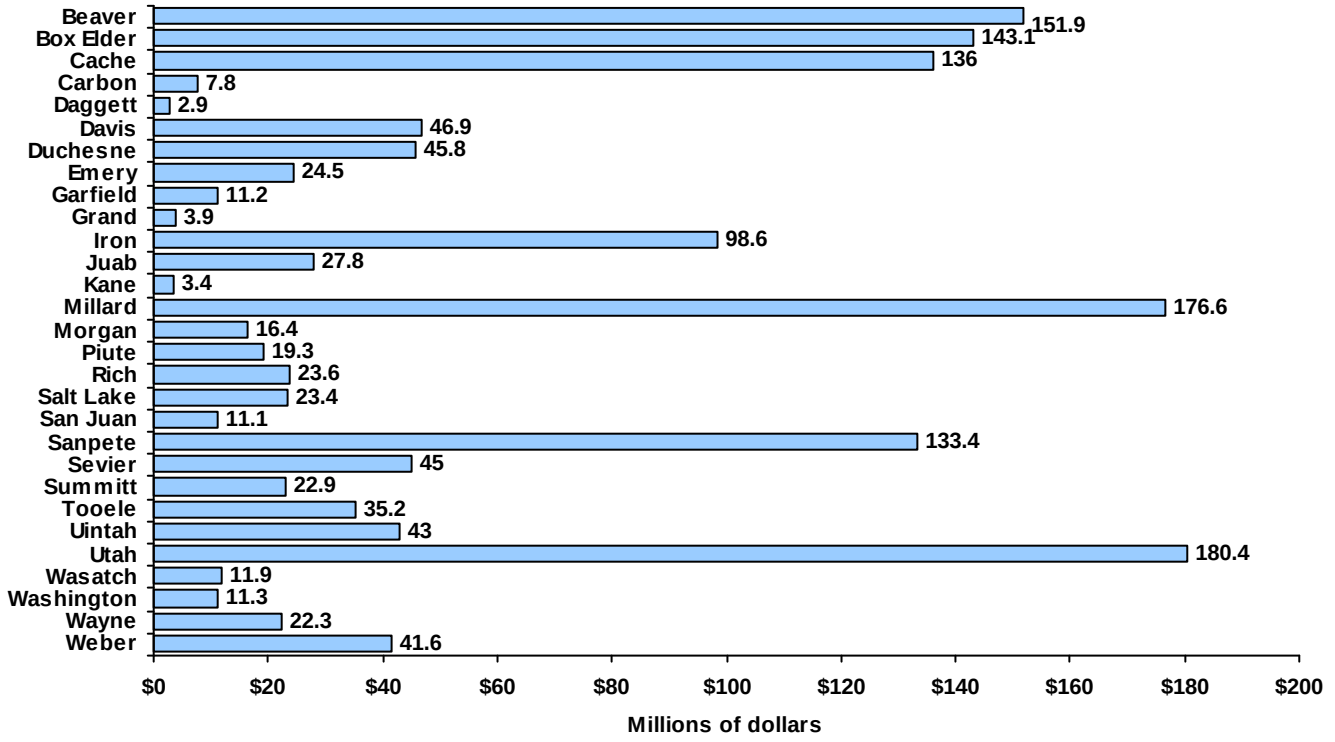
This past year was difficult for most agriculture sectors in Utah. Sharply lower milk and hay prices as well as lower cattle and hog prices impacted many producers. Looking forward, there may be some relief in 2010 in the form of improved prices for these sectors.

Figure 69
Utah Cash Receipts by Commodity: 2008



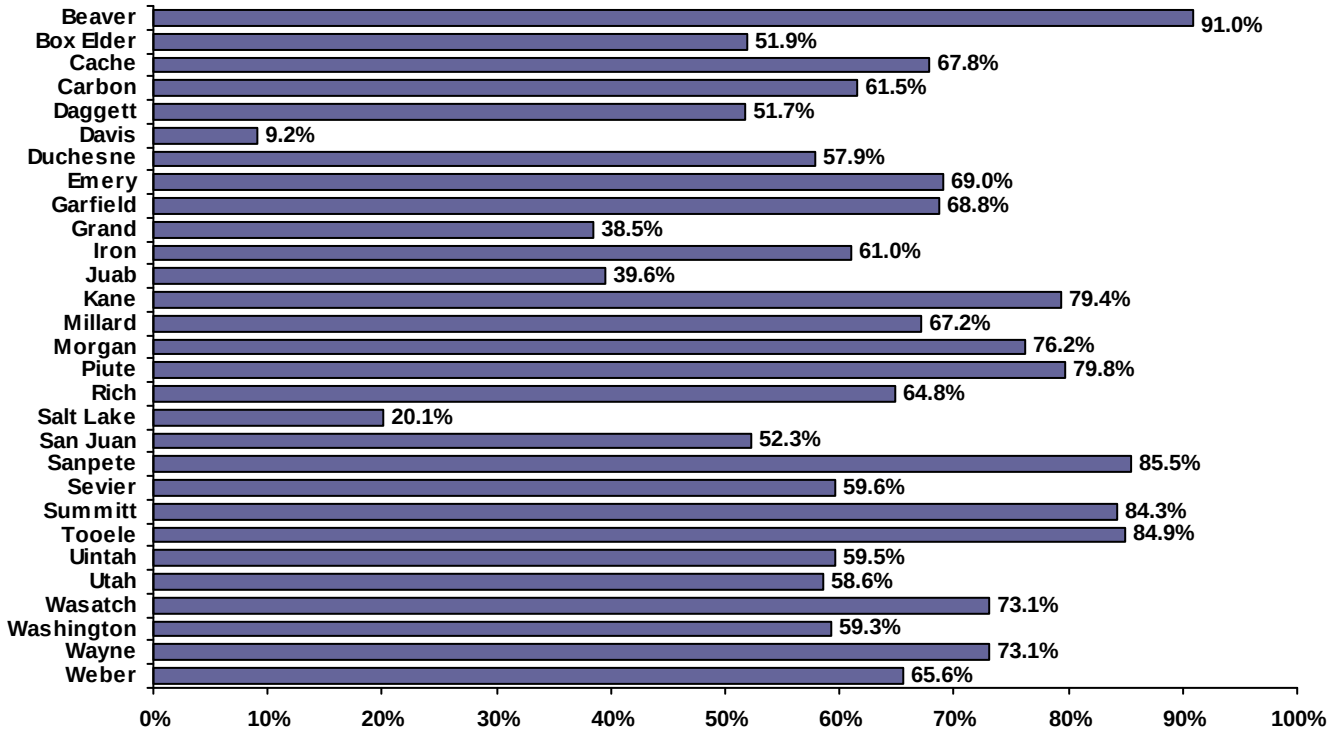
Source: Utah Agriculture Statistics

Figure 70
Agricultural Cash Receipts by County: 2008



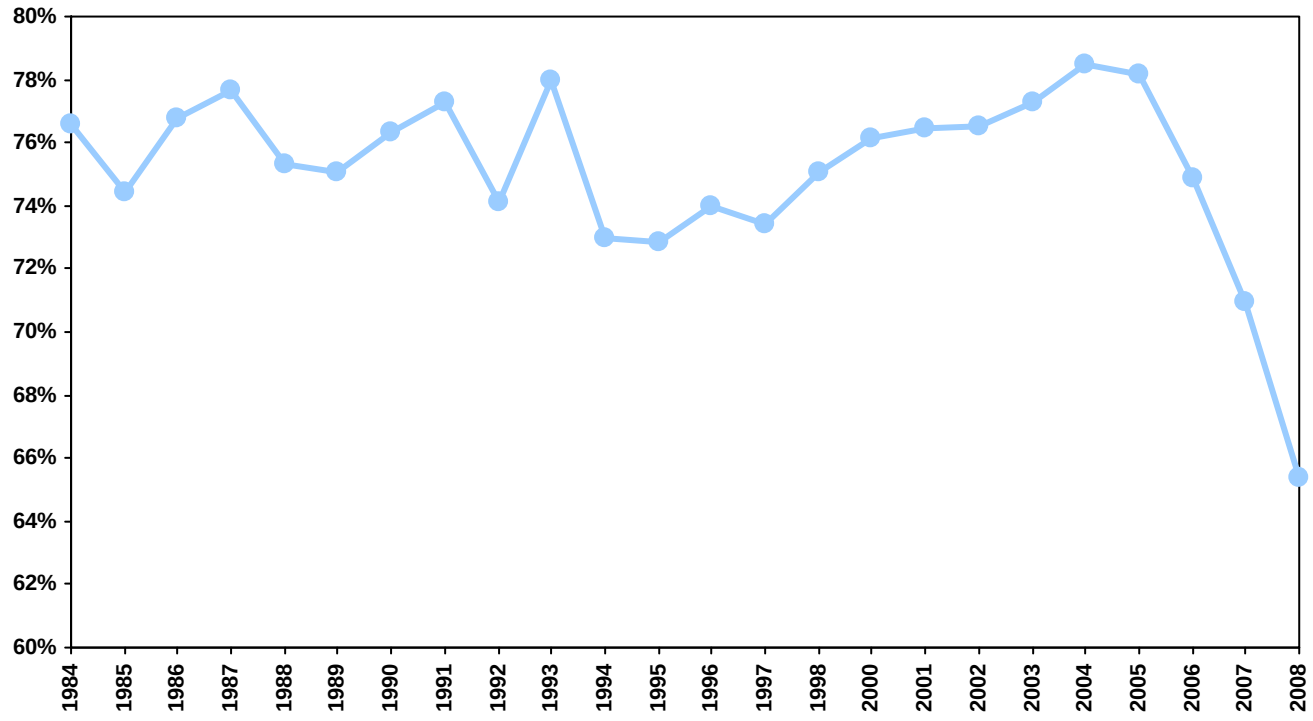
Source: Utah Agriculture Statistics

Figure 71
Livestock Products as a Percentage of Total Cash Receipts by County in Utah: 2008



Source: Utah Agriculture Statistics

Figure 72
Livestock Receipts as a Percent of Total Cash Receipts



Source: Utah Agriculture Statistics

Table 82
Percent of Utah Agricultural Receipts by Sector

Sector	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Cattle	33.8%	33.5%	35.3%	33.4%	35.4%	26.8%	20.1%	19.8%
Sheep & Wool	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.2
Dairy	21.3	18.2	17.1	19.4	17.7	17.8	23.0	21.0
Poultry	8.1	9.8	9.0	6.9	6.2	8.0	9.2	9.2
Hogs	9.7	9.9	11.5	12.0	12.3	11.5	10.2	11.0
Other livestock	3.0	3.2	2.9	3.0	3.2	4.4	3.3	3.1
Greenhouse & Nursery	5.4	6.5	6.4	5.8	6.2	8.9	8.6	8.0
Feed grains	1.3	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.9	1.2	1.6
Food grains	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	2.1	2.3	2.9
Fruit & Nut	0.9	0.6	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.2	1.1
Vegetables	1.3	1.7	1.7	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.2
Hay	11.4	11.5	9.6	9.6	9.2	12.0	15.4	17.2
Other crops	0.7	0.7	0.8	3.0	3.1	3.2	2.6	2.5

Source: Utah Agricultural Statsitcs Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture

Table 83
Cash Receipts by Source (Millions of Dollars)

	2003			2004			2005			2006			2007			2008		
County	Livestock	Crops	Total	Livestock	Crops	Total	Livestock	Crops	Total	Livestock	Crops	Total	Livestock	Crops	Total	Livestock	Crops	Total
Beaver	$113.1	$5.2	$118.3	$131.3	$5.3	$136.6	$142.3	$6.7	$149.0	$120.6	$8.1	$128.7	$121.4	$11.4	$132.8	$138.2	$13.7	$151.9
Box Elder	74.9	43.2	118.1	81.3	45.2	126.5	78.5	52.5	131.0	71.6	46.7	118.3	75.3	61.7	137.0	74.2	68.9	143.1
Cache	86.8	18.2	105.0	101.2	20.4	121.6	93.8	22.2	116.0	76.9	24.7	101.6	96.6	34.6	131.2	92.2	43.8	136.0
Carbon	5.7	1.5	7.2	6.2	1.6	7.8	7.2	2.5	9.7	6.2	1.9	8.1	4.2	2.7	6.9	4.8	3.0	7.8
Daggett	1.9	0.3	2.2	2.0	0.5	2.5	2.5	0.5	3.0	2.0	0.5	2.5	1.4	1.2	2.6	1.5	1.4	2.9
Davis	5.8	18.2	24.0	6.3	17.9	24.2	7.1	23.2	30.3	5.7	29.8	35.5	3.5	43.7	47.2	4.3	42.6	46.9
Duchesne	34.9	8.5	43.4	40.3	9.3	49.6	42.1	11.7	53.8	40.1	11.9	52.0	26.1	15.2	41.3	26.5	19.3	45.8
Emery	19.5	3.3	22.8	20.2	3.4	23.6	23.4	3.9	27.3	20.8	4.5	25.3	17.5	6.0	23.5	16.9	7.6	24.5
Garfield	7.9	1.0	8.9	9.6	0.9	10.5	10.8	1.3	12.1	9.2	2.3	11.5	5.6	2.7	8.3	7.7	3.5	11.2
Grand	1.5	1.4	2.9	2.1	1.5	3.6	1.9	1.7	3.6	1.7	1.2	2.9	1.4	2.3	3.7	1.5	2.4	3.9
Iron	53.9	18.8	72.7	64.1	20.1	84.2	69.8	18.8	88.6	58.5	19.1	77.6	54.6	34.4	89.0	60.1	38.5	98.6
Juab	10.4	8.5	18.9	12.5	11.3	23.8	14.0	12.8	26.8	13.4	11.7	25.1	10.1	14.5	24.6	11.0	16.8	27.8
Kane	4.3	0.3	4.6	4.7	0.3	5.0	4.9	0.8	5.7	6.3	0.8	7.1	2.4	0.6	3.0	2.7	0.7	3.4
Millard	83.0	18.1	101.1	94.4	18.1	112.5	104.4	23.1	127.5	98.8	29.2	128.0	101.2	51.9	153.1	118.6	58.0	176.6
Morgan	9.5	1.9	11.4	11.0	2.2	13.2	12.6	2.3	14.9	13.6	2.3	15.9	12.8	3.3	16.1	12.5	3.9	16.4
Piute	12.0	1.6	13.6	13.5	1.4	14.9	15.5	1.9	17.4	12.2	2.4	14.6	14.7	2.7	17.4	15.4	3.9	19.3
Rich	19.2	2.9	22.1	20.7	3.3	24.0	20.7	3.8	24.5	17.5	4.2	21.7	14.4	7.1	21.5	15.3	8.3	23.6
Salt Lake	7.0	7.7	14.7	7.4	7.6	15.0	9.6	7.9	17.5	9.4	10.6	20.0	4.2	18.6	22.8	4.7	18.7	23.4
San Juan	7.9	1.1	9.0	9.0	2.7	11.7	9.6	3.5	13.1	7.9	3.8	11.7	5.2	4.1	9.3	5.8	5.3	11.1
Sanpete	100.2	7.5	107.7	97.1	8.9	106.0	112.9	9.3	122.2	102.2	9.3	111.5	123.4	16.3	139.7	114.1	19.3	133.4
Sevier	29.7	10.4	40.1	33.9	10.1	44.0	34.5	12.0	46.5	30.7	11.0	41.7	29.0	15.6	44.6	26.8	18.2	45.0
Summitt	20.2	1.9	22.1	20.7	2.1	22.8	22.7	2.4	25.1	19.6	2.5	22.1	18.2	3.0	21.2	19.3	3.6	22.9
Tooele	24.7	3.3	28.0	25.5	3.6	29.1	24.4	3.9	28.3	23.5	4.4	27.9	23.0	3.7	26.7	29.9	5.3	35.2
Uintah	25.8	5.2	31.0	27.1	5.9	33.0	24.8	7.6	32.4	20.0	9.7	29.7	18.7	14.7	33.4	25.6	17.4	43.0
Utah	66.1	48.6	114.7	79.4	51.1	130.5	93.7	54.9	148.6	90.7	44.7	135.4	101.9	69.5	171.4	105.7	74.7	180.4
Wasatch	7.5	1.3	8.8	9.7	1.5	11.2	10.2	1.7	11.9	8.6	1.6	10.2	8.0	2.8	10.8	8.7	3.2	11.9
Washington	8.4	3.6	12.0	9.1	3.9	13.0	9.7	3.9	13.6	8.0	3.6	11.6	6.4	4.0	10.4	6.7	4.6	11.3
Wayne	15.0	2.0	17.0	15.1	2.3	17.4	16.5	2.8	19.3	11.4	2.3	13.7	16.6	5.2	21.8	16.3	6.0	22.3
Weber	22.4	7.0	29.4	25.2	7.6	32.8	26.8	7.4	34.2	23.7	8.2	31.9	27.5	13.1	40.6	27.3	14.3	41.6
Total	879.2	252.5	1,131.7	983.1	270.0	1,253.1	1,047.0	307.1	1,354.1	930.8	312.8	1,243.6	945.0	466.6	1,411.6	994.3	527.1	1,521.4

Source: Utah Agricultural Statsitcs Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture

Construction

Overview
The value of permit authorized construction in Utah in 2009 was $3.5 billion, the lowest since 1996. In the past twelve months the value of permit authorized construction has fallen 25%. In inflation-adjusted dollars, the value of authorized construction is at the lowest level since 1992. The sharp decline in 2009 was led by the severe contraction in nonresidential construction, which fell from $1.9 billion in 2008 to $1.2 billion in 2009, a 37% decline. In addition, the weakness of the residential sector continued although the residential decline appears to be slowing. In 2008 the value of residential construction dropped by 53% compared to 16% in 2009. The value of residential construction in 2009 was $1.6 billion.

In terms of units, residential construction dropped from 20,500 in 2007 to 10,603 in 2008 and to 10,150 in 2009. The decline of the residential sector was slowed by the unexpected jump in new apartment construction, which grew more than 80%. The surge in apartment construction was due to the availability of financing. The federal government provided loan guarantees for the development of new apartments thus spurring construction activity. In contrast, the value for new condominium and single-family detached housing was lower than in 2008, forced down in part, by the growing share of lower-priced homes and condominiums. Affordability has become a key concern for both home builders and home buyers.

2009 Summary
Residential Sector. The total number of residential units receiving building permits in Utah in 2009 was 10,150, slightly less than the 10,603 permits issued in 2008. From its peak in 2005 of 28,285 units, residential building activity has fallen by 64%. The magnitude of the decline is comparable to the severe housing contractions in the late 1970s and mid-1980s. These two contractions had peak-to-trough declines of 67% and 70% respectively.

The residential sector is divided into two broad categories: single-family and multifamily construction. In 2009, single-family homes accounted for only 46% of new residential construction activity, a substantial drop from its 70-80% historic share. Hardest hit has been the single-family sector which totaled 5,000 units in 2009, down 76% from 2005. In 2009 single-family construction dropped only 9% from the 5,500 units in 2008. The single-family market has probably hit bottom at about 5,000 units.

New residential construction in what were once Utah's high growth cities remains depressed. Residential permits in Eagle Mountain have fallen from 800 in 2007 to about 150 in 2009. Other notable cities with similar results in 2009 are: Draper (70 units), Riverton (130 units), Lehi (225 units) and St. George (200 units). For all these cities, residential construction is down more than 70% from its peak. Only in cities with large new apartment communities has there been improvement in residential construction activity: Herriman, West Jordan, and Midvale.

In 2009 nearly 3,000 apartment units in Utah received building permits, an increase of 36% over the 2,200 units in 2008. This is the highest level of new apartment activity since 1997 when 3,356 units received permits. This increase in new apartment construction is occurring at a time of rising vacancy rates, flat rental rates and rising costs due to higher turnover and tenants "skipping". Despite these weakening market conditions, developers have moved ahead with new projects, induced by available financing.

The condominium market was relatively robust through much of the boom, driven in part by investor speculation. As the housing market collapsed and prices fell, the condominium market suffered. The number of permits for condominiums in Utah has fallen by 22% in 2009. The number of condominiums receiving building permits in 2009 was 1,700 compared to 2,200 in 2008.

A small category of building type classified as detached single-family homes is manufactured homes and cabins. This type of building activity is concentrated in rural areas. In 2009 building permits were issued for 300 manufactured homes and cabins compared to 546 in 2008, a decline of 45%.

Nonresidential Construction. Permit authorized nonresidential construction is comprised of a number of construction types: most prominent are office, industrial and retail buildings and hospitals. Not included are non-permit authorized construction such as highway and road construction and federal, state and local government buildings including schools. While permit authorized activity has dropped significantly in 2009 some of this decline has been offset by fiscal stimulus spending on highway, roads and government buildings. Unfortunately there are no data available on non-permit authorized construction activity. All of the nonresidential construction valuations presented in this section are for permit authorized construction.

In 2009, permit authorized nonresidential construction in Utah was $1.2 billion, $700 million less than in 2008. This 37% decline is the steepest one-year decline for the nonresidential sector since record keeping began in 1950. The $232 million EBay data center in South Jordan accounted for nearly 20% of total nonresidential construction value in the state in 2009. In real dollars the $1.2 billion in 2009 is the lowest level of activity since 2002.

The retail sector has experienced the most difficulty. Construction valuation for new retail space fell from $358 million to $125 million in 2009, a 65% decline from 2008. Office building construction dropped almost in half, from $250 million to $120 million. For hospitals, new construction fell

from $118 million in 2008 to $40 million in 2009, a 66% drop. The Ebay project mitigated losses in industrial new construction, nevertheless this sector declined 22% in 2009, $350 million compared to $450 million in 2008. Most of the building permits for City Creek Center, the large mixed-use project in downtown Salt Lake City have been reported in prior years. Consequently this project did not provide much support for the sector in 2009.

Significant Issues

From the fall of 2007 to the summer of 2009 the unsold inventory of new homes posed a serious problem for Utah's home builders. At its worst, the unsold inventory reached nearly 3,500 homes statewide but by year's end the excess inventory was absorbed. The state-sponsored Home Run Grant program, which provided $4,000 to $6,000 grants to buyers of new homes combined with the federal tax credit of $8,000 for first-time homebuyers for the purchase of a home, helped to attract homebuyers back into the market. The unsold inventory is currently around 1,000 units, a figure consistent with healthy home building markets in Utah.

Interest rates have also been a powerful incentive for homebuyers. Mortgage rates averaged about 5% for 2009, the lowest rate since 1956. The Federal Reserve adopted policies to support low mortgage rates, which, in turn, has helped slow the decline in prices nationally, but Utah lags national price performance. Utah's housing price index in 2009 shows that home prices have declined by 6.5% compared to 4.1% nationally. The increasing number of foreclosed homes has put downward pressure on housing prices in Utah. There are currently about 13,000 homes in foreclosure in Utah. A majority of these homes will end up back on the market at distressed prices competing with new and existing homes.

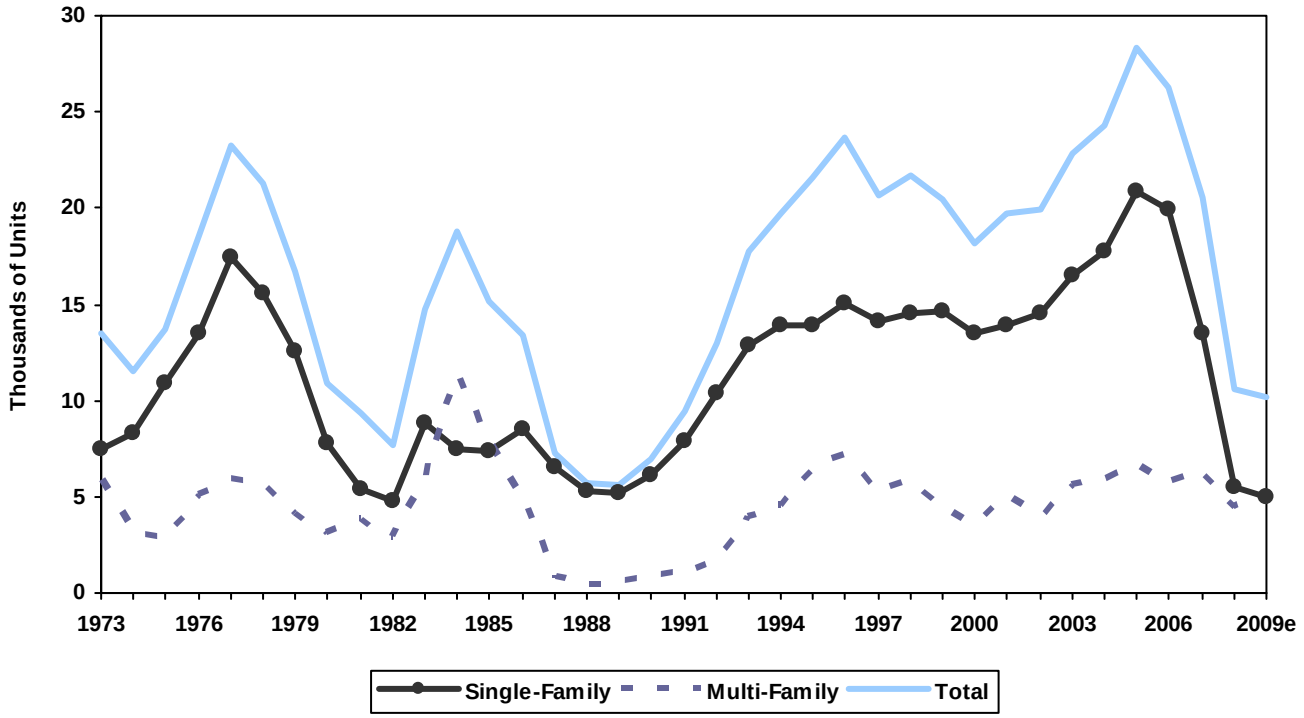
2010 Outlook

This past year was the fourth year of residential contraction. No residential construction contraction in Utah's postwar history lasted longer than five years and recent data suggests the decline in the state's homebuilding industry may have reached a turning point, however, it is likely that 2010 will be very much like 2009, with about 10,150 new dwelling units permitted around half of which will be detached single-family homes. On the nonresidential side, excess capacity and rising vacancy rates will result in further declines in 2010. The value of permit authorized nonresidential construction will drop below $1 billion in 2010. Both nonresidential and residential markets will be affected by job losses. The loss of 60,000 Utah jobs in 2009 produced uncertainty for home buyers and eroded demand for office, retail and industrial space.

Conclusion

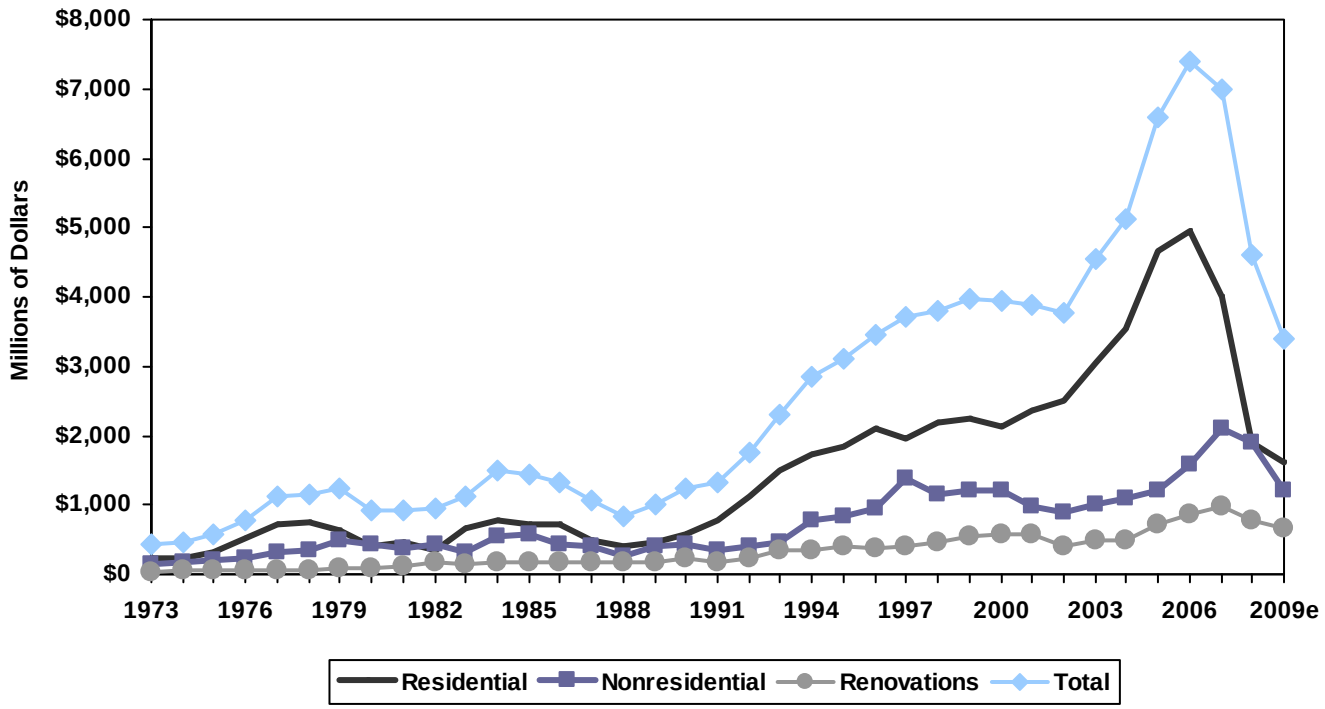
Total permit authorized construction value in Utah in 2009 was $3.5 billion, which includes $1.6 billion in residential construction, $1.2 billion in nonresidential construction and $650 million in additions, alterations and repairs. The residential market appears to have established a trough in 2009 of 10,150 new residential units, which includes 5,000 single-family new homes. The nonresidential sector is lagging by at least a year and is still subject to steep declines. In 2009, nonresidential value fell 37% to $1.2 billion—the worst single-year decline in the sector's history. The outlook for 2010 appears better for the residential sector. Further deterioration is unlikely, but the year, at best, will show only marginal improvement as foreclosures and weak job growth prevent a strong rebound. Nonresidential construction will see another year of declines with valuation of new construction dropping to $900 million, the lowest level since 1993.

Figure 73
Utah Residential Construction Activity



Source: University of Utah, David Eccles School of Business, Bureau of Economic and Business Research

Figure 74
Value of New Construction



Source: University of Utah, David Eccles School of Business, Bureau of Economic and Business Research

Table 84
Residential and Nonresidential Construction Activity

Year	Single-Family Units	Multi-Family Units	Mobile Homes/ Cabins	Total Units	Value of Residential Construction (millions)	Value of Nonresidential Construction (millions)	Value of Add., Alt., and Repairs (millions)	Total Valuation (millions)
1970	5,962	3,108	na	9,070	$117.0	$87.3	$18.0	$222.3
1971	6,768	6,009	na	12,777	176.8	121.6	23.9	322.3
1972	8,807	8,513	na	17,320	256.5	99.0	31.8	387.3
1973	7,546	5,904	na	13,450	240.9	150.3	36.3	427.5
1974	8,284	3,217	na	11,501	237.9	174.2	52.3	464.4
1975	10,912	2,800	na	13,712	330.6	196.5	50.0	577.1
1976	13,546	5,075	na	18,621	507.0	216.8	49.4	773.2
1977	17,424	5,856	na	23,280	728.0	327.1	61.7	1,116.8
1978	15,618	5,646	na	21,264	734.0	338.6	70.8	1,143.4
1979	12,570	4,179	na	16,749	645.8	490.3	96.0	1,232.1
1980	7,760	3,141	na	10,901	408.3	430.0	83.7	922.0
1981	5,413	3,840	na	9,253	451.5	378.2	101.6	931.3
1982	4,767	2,904	na	7,671	347.6	440.1	175.7	963.4
1983	8,806	5,858	na	14,664	657.8	321.0	136.3	1,115.1
1984	7,496	11,327	na	18,823	786.7	535.2	172.9	1,494.8
1985	7,403	7,844	na	15,247	706.2	567.7	167.6	1,441.5
1986	8,512	4,932	na	13,444	715.5	439.9	164.1	1,319.5
1987	6,530	755	na	7,305	495.2	413.4	166.4	1,075.0
1988	5,297	418	na	5,715	413.0	272.1	161.5	846.6
1989	5,197	453	na	5,632	447.8	389.6	171.1	1,008.5
1990	6,099	910	na	7,009	579.4	422.9	243.4	1,245.7
1991r	7,911	958	572	9,441	791.0	342.6	186.9	1,320.5
1992	10,375	1,722	904	13,001	1,113.6	396.9	234.8	1,745.3
1993	12,929	3,865	1,010	17,804	1,504.4	463.7	337.3	2,305.4
1994	13,947	4,646	1,154	19,747	1,730.1	772.2	341.9	2,844.2
1995	13,904	6,425	1,229	21,558	1,854.6	832.7	409.0	3,096.3
1996	15,139	7,190	1,408	23,737	2,104.5	951.8	386.3	3,442.6
1997	14,079	5,265	1,343	20,687	1,943.5	1,370.9	407.1	3,721.6
1998	14,476	5,762	1,505	21,743	2,188.7	1,148.4	461.3	3,798.4
1999	14,561	4,443	1,346	20,350	2,238.0	1,195.0	537.0	3,971.0
2000	13,463	3,629	1,062	18,154	2,140.1	1,213.0	583.3	3,936.0
2001	13,851	5,089	735	19,675	2,352.7	970.0	562.8	3,885.4
2002	14,466	4,149	926	19,941	2,491.0	897.0	393.0	3,782.0
2003	16,515	5,555	766	22,836	3,046.4	1,017.4	497.0	4,560.8
2004	17,724	5,853	716	24,293	3,552.6	1,089.9	476.0	5,118.5
2005	20,912	6,562	811	28,285	4,662.6	1,217.8	707.6	6,588.0
2006	19,888	5,658	776	26,322	4,955.5	1,588.0	865.3	7,408.8
2007	13,510	6,290	739	20,539	3,963.2	2,051.0	979.7	6,994.4
2008	5,513	4,544	546	10,603	1,877.0	1,919.1	781.2	4,577.3
2009e	5,000	4,850	300	10,150	1,570.0	1,200.0	650.0	3,420.0

e = estimate

Source: University of Utah, David Eccles School of Business, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, December 2009

Table 85
Summary of Construction Activity

Type of Construction	2006	2007	2008	2009e	% Change 2008-2009
Total Construction Value	$7.4 billion	$7.0 billion	$4.6 billion	$3.4 billion	-26.1%
Residential Value	$4.95 billion	$4.0 billion	$1.9 billion	$1.6 billion	-15.8%
Total Dwelling Units	26,322 units	20,539 units	10,603 units	10,150 units	-4.3%
Single Family Units	19,888 units	13,510 units	5,513 units	5,000 units	-9.3%
Multifamily Units	5,658 units	6,290 units	4,544 units	4,850 units	6.7%
Mobile Homes/Cabins	776 units	739 units	546 units	300 units	-45.1%
Nonresidential Value	$1.6 billion	$2.1 billion	$1.9 billion	$1.2 billion	-36.8%
Additions, Alterations and Repairs	$865 million	$980 million	$791 million	$650 million	-17.8%

Source: University of Utah, David Eccles School of Business, Bureau of Economic and Business Research

Table 86
Average Rates for 30-year Mortgages in Utah

Year	Mortgage Rates	Year	Mortgage Rates
1968	7.03%	1989	10.32%
1969	7.82%	1990	10.13%
1970	8.35%	1991	9.25%
1971	7.55%	1992	8.40%
1972	7.38%	1993	7.33%
1973	8.04%	1994	8.36%
1974	9.19%	1995	7.95%
1975	9.04%	1996	7.81%
1976	8.86%	1997	7.60%
1977	8.84%	1998	6.95%
1978	9.63%	1999	7.43%
1979	11.19%	2000	8.06%
1980	13.77%	2001	6.97%
1981	16.63%	2002	6.54%
1982	16.09%	2003	5.80%
1983	13.23%	2004	5.84%
1984	13.87%	2005	5.87%
1985	12.42%	2006	6.40%
1986	10.18%	2007	6.38%
1987	10.19%	2008	6.10%
1988	10.33%	2009e	5.00%

e = estimate

Source: Freddie Mac

Table 87
Housing Price Index for Utah

Year	Index	Year-Over Percent Change
1980	101.6	4.5%
1981	109.0	7.3%
1982	111.3	2.1%
1983	113.8	2.2%
1984	113.7	-0.1%
1985	116.4	2.4%
1986	118.8	2.1%
1987	116.3	-2.1%
1988	112.8	-3.0%
1989	114.7	1.7%
1990	118.4	3.3%
1991	125.2	5.8%
1992	133.4	6.5%
1993	148.0	10.9%
1994	172.7	16.7%
1995	192.8	11.6%
1996	209.4	8.6%
1997	222.4	6.2%
1998	233.8	5.1%
1999	236.2	1.0%
2000	238.4	0.9%
2001	249.0	4.4%
2002	252.4	1.4%
2003	256.7	1.7%
2004	264.5	3.0%
2005	289.8	9.6%
2006	335.9	15.9%
2007	377.6	12.4%
2008	376.5	-0.3%
2009e	352.1	-6.5%

e = estimate

Notes:
1. 1980 Q1 = 100
2. Includes Purchases and Refinances

Sources: Federal Housing Finance Agency

Energy

Overview

In 2009, Utah experienced a significant increase in crude oil and natural gas production despite the downturn in the economy and significantly lower prices. Conversely, coal production decreased as some companies experienced difficult mining conditions, while other mines unexpectedly closed. Production of coal and natural gas continued to satisfy demand, while crude oil production, despite its recent increase, still accounted for only 44% of Utah's total petroleum product consumption. After starting 2009 slightly higher than the lows experienced in late 2008, Utah's natural gas price decreased to the $2 to $3 per thousand cubic feet (Mcf) range and remained there for most of the year. In contrast, Utah's crude oil prices were at their lowest at the beginning of 2009, but steadily increased to year-end, possibly signaling a stronger economy for 2010.

Crude oil production in Utah has increased a remarkable 82% over the past six years, but in order to keep up with demand, Utah had to import significant amounts of oil from other states and Canada. Despite significant increases in natural gas production, consumption of natural gas in Utah suffered a recession-related decrease in 2009, opening up more gas for export to other states. Likewise, production and consumption of electricity decreased from record highs achieved in 2008. With an 11% decrease in Utah's coal production in 2009, exports to other states were significantly reduced to supply a steady in-state demand.

The yearly average wellhead price of Utah's crude oil decreased a remarkable 43% from the record high of $86.58 per barrel in 2008, to just $49.50 per barrel in 2009. This recession-related decrease meant that Utah customers paid on average 37% less for diesel and 30% less for motor gasoline in 2009. Similarly, the wellhead price of Utah's natural gas was cut in half–$6.15 per Mcf in 2008 to $3.10 Mcf in 2009–which decreased the price for home-heating natural gas by 4.1%. The 2009 average cost of electricity in Utah remained well below the national average.

2009 Summary

Petroleum

Production. Crude oil production in Utah has seen a substantial resurgence over the past six years with new discoveries in central Utah and increased exploration and development in the Uinta Basin. Crude oil production increased to 23.8 million barrels in 2009, up 8.1% from 2008, and up 82% from 2003. Total crude oil pipeline imports decreased by 10.9 million barrels in 2009, giving room at Utah refineries for the increase in Utah production. Of particular note, imports from Canada decreased from 6.4 million barrels in 2008 to 5.2 million barrels in 2009, significantly less than the record 12.2 million barrels delivered in 2004. Refinery receipts, the amount of crude oil delivered to Utah's five refineries, decreased for the third straight year from a record-high 55.1 million barrels of crude oil in 2006 to 53.0 million barrels in 2009. This decrease in demand may be related to increasing motor gasoline and diesel prices, which peaked in 2008, and the subsequent demand-reducing recession of 2009.

Prices. After reaching a record-high crude oil price of $120 per barrel in the summer of 2008, Utah's crude oil price collapsed to just $28 by January 2009. As 2009 progressed, Utah's crude oil price steadily increased, finishing the year at about $70 per barrel and averaging $49.50 for the entire year—43% lower than the record-high single-year average of $86.58 seen in 2008. This recent decrease in crude oil price has translated into a significant decrease in motor gasoline and diesel prices. The average 2009 price for regular unleaded motor gasoline in Utah decreased 30% to $2.22 per gallon and the price of diesel dropped 37% to $2.40. The value of Utah's produced crude oil decreased from $1.9 billion in 2008 to $1.2 billion in 2009, due to much lower crude oil prices.

Consumption. Utah's refined product production remained at 65.2 million barrels in 2009 after reaching a record high of 66.4 million barrels in 2007. This total is expected to decrease in 2010 with the indefinite closure of the Silver Eagle refinery. Refined petroleum product imports from Wyoming via the Pioneer pipeline decreased 13% to 13.0 million barrels in 2009 and are 36% lower than peak imports of 20.3 million barrels recorded in 2005. This decrease most likely resulted from very high product prices followed by decreases in overall demand, but could increase in 2010, replacing products from the temporarily-closed Silver Eagle refinery. Utah's total petroleum product consumption has steadily decreased from a record high of 57.0 million barrels in 2006 to 53.1 million barrels in 2008 as product prices rose to record highs. With lower prices in 2009 and despite a slower economy, consumption is expected to increase 2.5% to 54.5 million barrels. Utah refineries exported 21.4 million barrels of petroleum products via pipeline to other states in 2009, down 0.9% from the year before. Utah exports could soon increase if a petroleum product pipeline from Salt Lake City to Las Vegas progresses beyond the planning stages.

Natural Gas

Production. Natural gas production in Utah has also seen a substantial surge in the past few years as development in the Uinta Basin has significantly increased. Utah produced a record-high 466 billion cubic feet (Bcf) of natural gas in 2009, 5.4% more than in 2008 and 63% more than in 2003. Marketed production and actual natural gas sales also reached record highs in 2009 of 455 and 420 Bcf, respectively. Roughly 15% of natural gas production was from coalbed methane wells, but this percentage has been decreasing as numerous new conventional wells are drilled in the Uinta Basin and existing coalbed methane wells have declining production rates.

Prices. Utah's natural gas price followed a trend similar to crude oil prices, peaking at nearly $10 per Mcf during the summer of 2008, but then crashing to about $2.50 per Mcf during the winter of 2009. However, Utah's natural gas price did not recover the way crude oil prices did; instead, it hovered in the $2 to $4 range for the remainder of 2009. The average wellhead price for natural gas in Utah decreased 50%, from $6.15 per Mcf in 2008 to $3.10 in 2009. This decrease in wellhead price translated into lower consumer prices in 2009. The average price of residential natural gas was $8.63 per Mcf in 2009, 4.1% lower than the 2008 price of $9.00. The value of Utah's marketed natural gas reached an all-time nominal and inflation-adjusted high of $2.7 billion in 2008, based on record production and near-record-high prices. However, record production in 2009 could not make up for the large price decrease, resulting in a decreased total value of natural gas to $1.4 billion.

Consumption. Natural gas consumption in Utah decreased from a record-high of 231 Bcf in 2008 to 214 Bcf in 2009, reflecting the recession-induced drop in demand. Natural gas consumption at electric utilities has averaged 56.5 Bcf in the last three years, nearly four times higher than the average of 15.2 Bcf consumed between 2000 and 2006, as 1,200 megawatts of new natural gas power plant capacity came online. Natural gas power generation has gained favor in recent years as concerns over greenhouse gas emissions have utilities favoring the cleaner burning fuel to provide quick-start peaking capacity, as well as supplying more baseload capacity. Natural gas consumption in the residential sector decreased from the record-high of 66.0 Bcf consumed in 2008 to 60.3 Bcf in 2009. Industrial use of natural gas also decreased by 12.8% in 2009 to 28.9 Bcf, and is well below peak industrial consumption of 45.5 Bcf reached in 1998. Utah only consumes 46% of in-state production, making Utah a net exporter of natural gas.

Coal

Production. Utah coal production decreased nearly 11% in 2009 to 21.7 million short tons. This decrease was the result of the closure of the Aberdeen (Tower) mine over safety concerns, closure of the Bear Canyon #4 mine due to bankruptcy, and lower production at Dugout Canyon, Skyline, Sufco, and West Ridge due to difficult mining conditions. Lower production also led to a decrease in coal distribution, which totaled 22.3 million short tons in 2009, and resulted in a significant increase in coal imports. Two newly proposed coal mines are in various stages of development: the Lila Canyon mine, located in the southeastern part of the Book Cliffs coal field, currently has a permit and development is underway (production of coal is scheduled for 2011), and the Coal Hollow mine, located in the Alton coal field in southern Utah's Kane County, has obtained a permit to mine on private land (first coal production is expected in late 2010).

Prices. The average mine-mouth price for Utah coal increased to $29.00 per short ton in 2009 from $27.78 in 2008. The spot price for coal in Utah peaked at about $75 per ton during the winter of 2009, but has since dropped to $39. This dramatic swing in the spot market has little affect on Utah's mine-mouth price because most of Utah's production is locked into longer-term, lower-priced contracts, thus stabilizing Utah's overall state average near $30 per ton. The end-use price of coal at Utah electric utilities, which includes transportation costs, increased 12% to $34.98 per short ton in 2009. The value of coal produced in Utah totaled $629 million, well below the inflation-adjusted high of $1.1 billion recorded in 1982.

Consumption. Approximately 17.7 million short tons of coal were consumed in Utah in 2009, 96% of which was burned at electric utilities. Demand for coal in Utah has reached a plateau in recent years, averaging about 17 million tons a year for the past 10 years. This level of demand will continue into the foreseeable future as plans for new coal-burning power plants have been put on hold until carbon regulations are enacted. Coke consumption in Utah ended in 2002 when Geneva Steel went out of business and coal sales for industrial use, mostly cement and lime companies, have averaged 822,000 tons for the last six years. Although Utah imports some coal, it has always been a net exporter, with 6.8 million short tons of coal going to other states and countries in 2009 – down 23.7% from 2008 (most likely due to lower production levels coupled with steady in-state demand), and much lower than peak exports of 15.1 million short tons delivered in 1996.

Electricity (Including Renewable Resources)

Production. Electricity generation in Utah increased to an all-time high of 46,515 gigawatthours (GWh) in 2008, up 6.1% from the year before, but then decreased in 2009 to 42,851 GWh as the recession reduced overall demand. The vast majority, 82%, came from coal-burning power plants; however, electric generation from natural gas plants has increased its share of total generation to 15%, five times greater than just four years ago. Petroleum accounted for 0.1%, mainly used as start-up fuel at coal-burning plants, while renewable resources, mostly hydroelectric (1.2%) and geothermal (0.7%), provided 2.0% of Utah's total electric generation. Utah's second operating geothermal electric plant came online in late 2008 in the Escalante Valley, adding 10 MW of capacity to Utah's electric generation mix, and plans exist for several similar facilities. Commercial-scale wind energy can now be included in Utah's electric generation portfolio as two new wind farms have come online since late 2008. The first, located at the mouth of Spanish Fork Canyon, came online in August of 2008 and consists of nine, 2.1-megawatt (MW) turbines, for a total capacity of 18.9 MW. The most recent wind farm, which came online in November of 2009, is located just north of Milford, Utah, and consists of 97 2.1-MW turbines for a total capacity of 204 MW. All the power from the Milford wind farm will go to customers in southern California.

Prices. Despite a significant decrease in natural gas fuel prices, the higher price of coal – the predominant fuel at electric plants – helped increase overall electricity prices in Utah by 5.5% in 2009. However, Utah's 2009 average electric rate of 6.9 cents per kilowatthour (kWh) for all sectors of the economy is still 30% lower than the national average of 10.0 cents. This is due to Utah's well established coal-fired power plants, which supply 82% of electricity generation in the state. The residential price of Utah's electricity increased 3.9% in 2009 to 8.6 cents per kWh, but is also much lower than the national average of 11.6 cents per kWh.

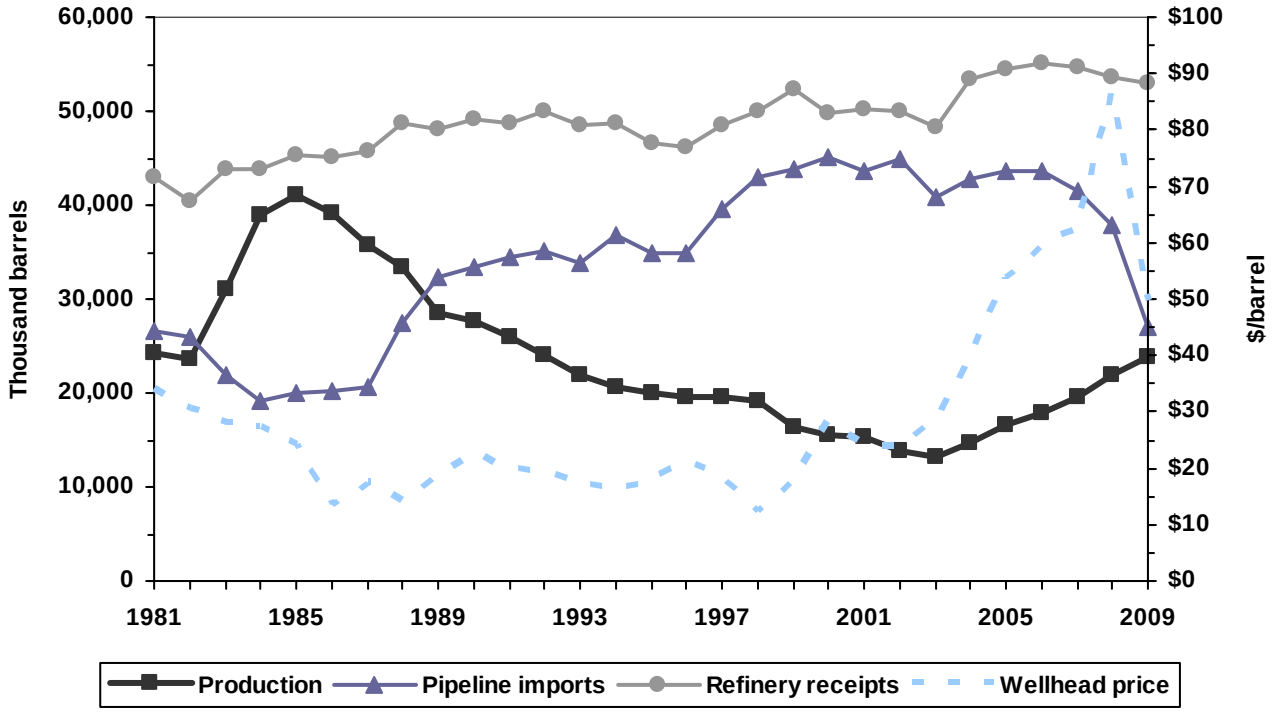
Consumption. Electricity consumption in Utah decreased 3.9% in 2009 to 26,974 GWh, down from the record-high of 28,073 GWh consumed in 2008. This is the first decrease in electric consumption seen since 1986 and is likely the result of recession-related lower demand. Despite this one-year decrease, since 1980, electricity consumption has averaged a 3.3% increase annually, mirroring Utah's population rate increase (2.3%) combined with the increasing rate of consumption per capita (1.0%). In 2009, residential and commercial demand decreased by 2.5% and 2.1%, respectively, while industrial demand decreased 7.3%. Utah is a net exporter of electricity, using only 63% of in-state electric generation.

Conclusion and Outlook for Utah Energy

Production and Consumption. Despite recent increases in crude oil production, Utah will continue to be dependent on other states and Canada for crude oil and petroleum products as current Utah production meets only 44% of in-state demand. Conversely, Utah will produce much more natural gas than it consumes, allowing roughly half of total production to be exported out-of-state. Coal production should rebound slightly in coming years with the opening of two new coal mines, while in-state consumption should remain steady as plans for new coal-burning power plants remain on hold. Utah also produces more coal than it uses, allowing roughly 18% of production to be shipped to other states or countries. Electricity generation will remain steady or only slightly increase in the next few years, given that no new large-scale power plants are expected to come online in the near future.

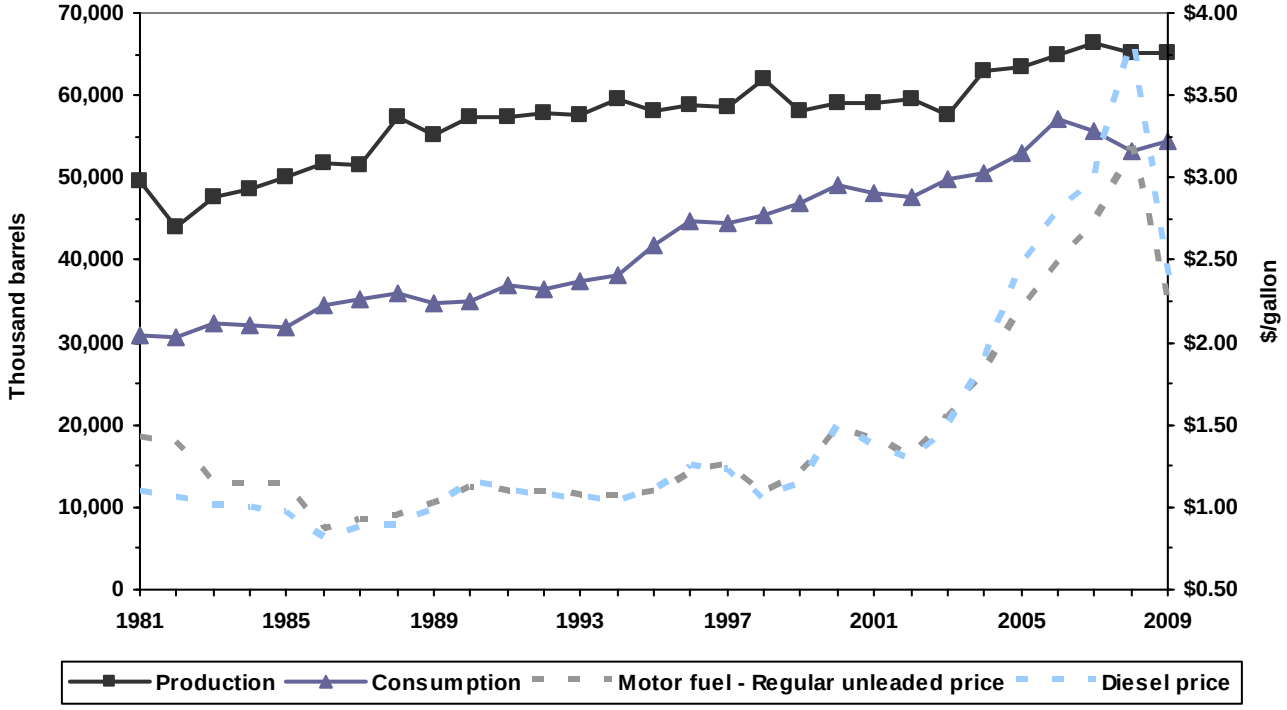
Prices. Utah's crude oil price dropped to a low of $28 per barrel during the winter of 2009, but steadily increased throughout the year, reaching about $70 by year-end and averaging $49.50 for the entire year. Crude oil prices for 2010 are expected to remain in the $60 to $70 per barrel range. In contrast, the price of natural gas rebounded in early 2009 to about $4.50 per Mcf, but subsequently slid to the $2 to $4 range and remained there for most of the year. Natural gas prices for 2010 are expected to increase slightly to the $3 to $5 range. The spot price for Utah coal reached a record $75 per ton in early 2009, but then dipped back to $39 by the end of the year. Utah's mine-mouth coal price is expected to remain steady at just under $30 per ton due to lower-priced, long-term contracts controlling most of the production. With regard to electricity, Utah's well established coal-fired power plants will assure affordable, reliable electric power for the foreseeable future and help keep Utah's electricity prices well below the national average.

Figure 75
Utah's Crude Oil Production, Pipeline Imports, and Refinery Receipts Plotted with Wellhead Price



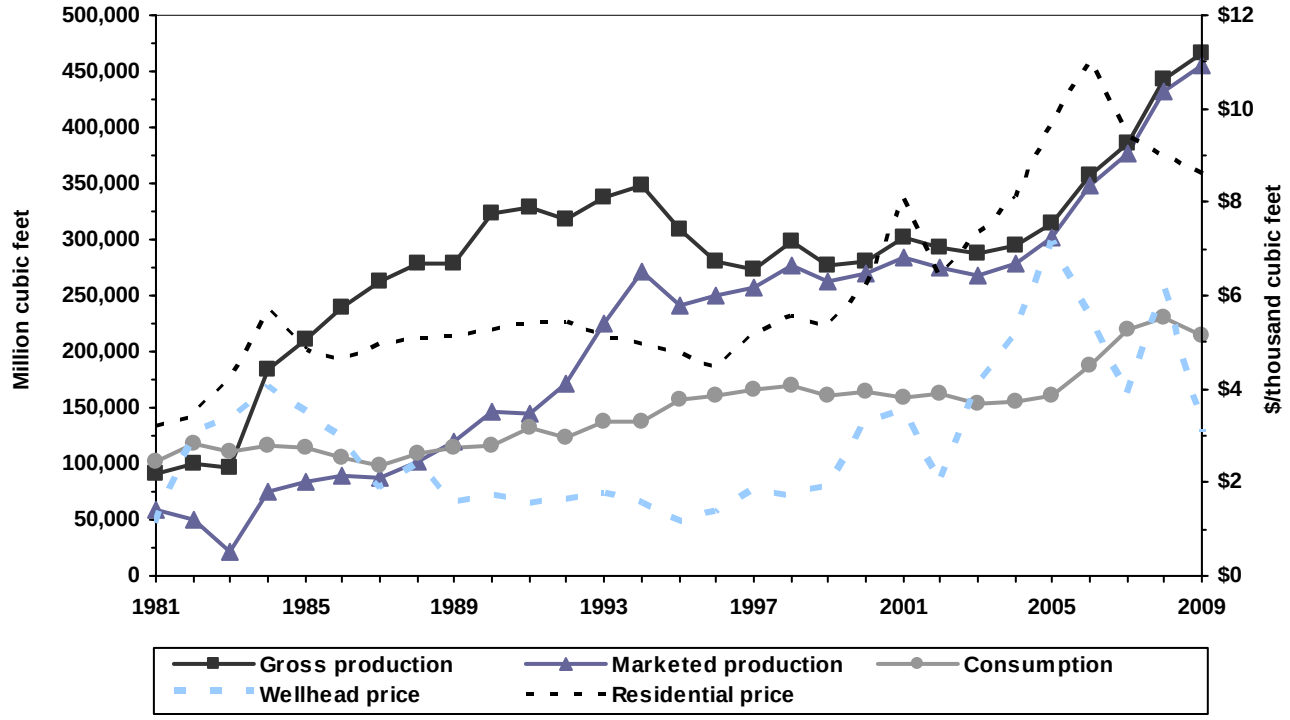
Source: Utah Geological Survey; Utah Division of Oil, Gas, and Mining; U.S. Energy Information Administration

Figure 76
Utah's Petroleum Product Production and Consumption Plotted with Motor Gasoline and Diesel Prices



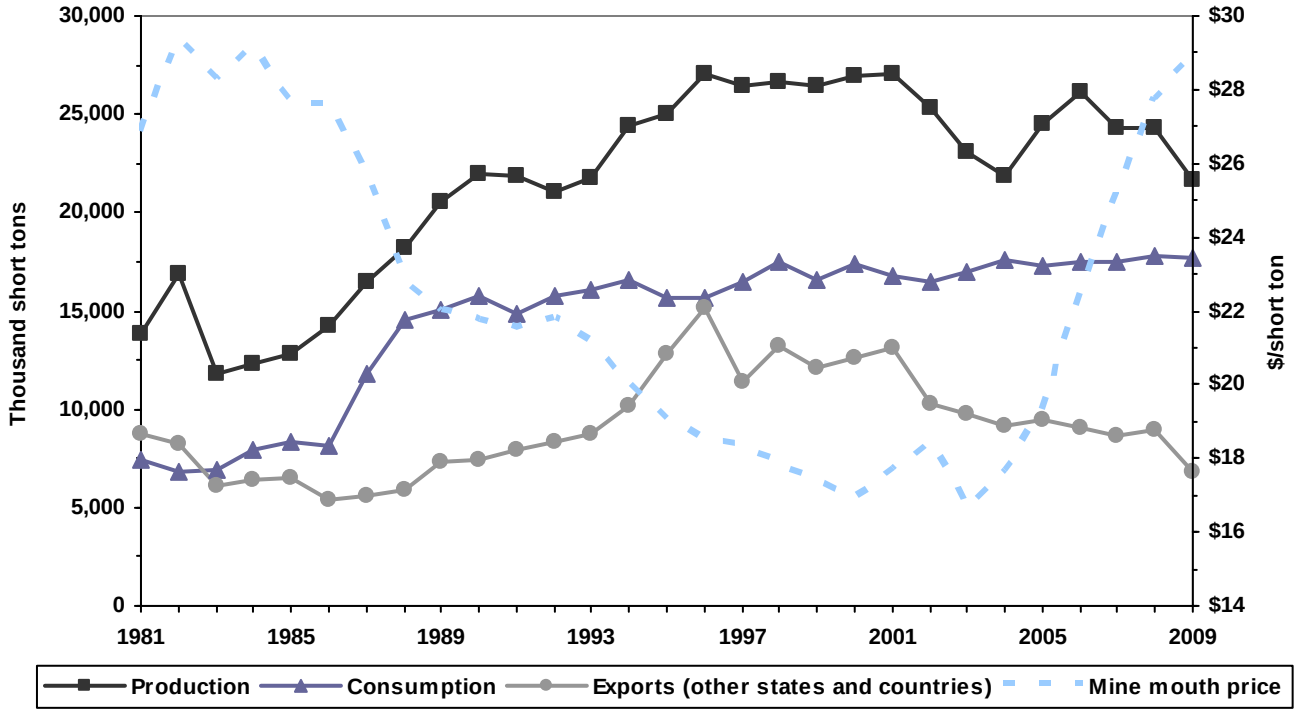
Source: Utah Geological Survey; U.S. Energy Information Administration

Figure 77
Utah's Natural Gas Production and Consumption Plotted with Wellhead and Residential Prices



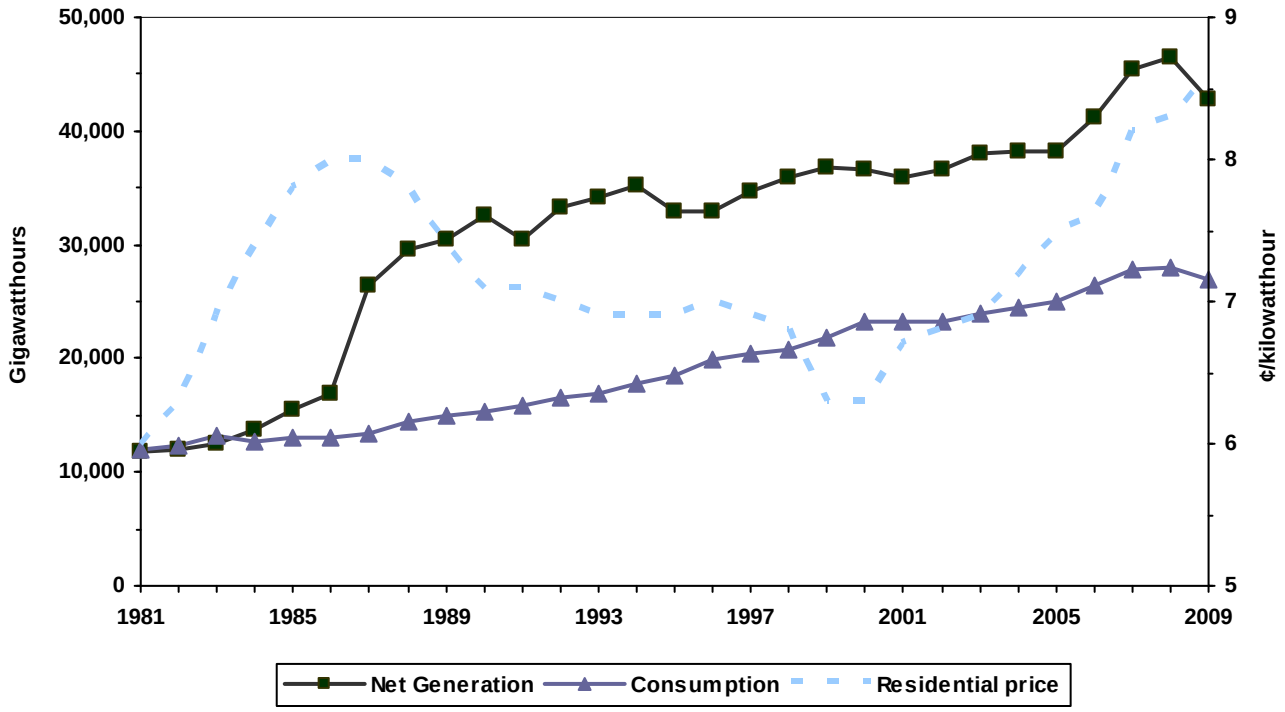
Source: Utah Geological Survey; Utah Division of Oil, Gas, and Mining; U.S. Energy Information Administration

Figure 78
Utah's Coal Production, Consumption, and Exports Plotted with Mine Mouth Price



Source: Utah Geological Survey; U.S. Energy Information Administration

Figure 79
Utah's Electricity Net Generation and Consumption Plotted with End-use Residential Price



Source: Utah Geological Survey; U.S. Energy Information Administration

Table 88
Supply, Disposition, Price, and Value of Crude Oil in Utah

	Supply*				Disposition				Price	Value
Year	Utah Field Production	Colorado Imports	Wyoming Imports	Canadian Imports	Utah Crude Exports**	Refinery Receipts	Refinery Inputs	Refinery Beginning Stocks	Wellhead	Value of Utah Crude Oil
	Thousand barrels				Thousand barrels				$/barrel	Million $
1980	24,979	15,846	12,233	0	8,232	44,291	44,421	665	19.79	494.3
1981	24,309	14,931	11,724	0	7,866	42,876	43,007	762	34.14	829.9
1982	23,595	13,911	12,033	0	7,826	40,372	40,368	593	30.50	719.7
1983	31,045	14,696	7,283	0	8,316	43,901	43,844	632	28.12	873.0
1984	38,054	13,045	6,195	0	13,616	43,745	43,544	606	27.21	1,035.4
1985	41,080	13,107	6,827	0	14,597	45,224	45,357	695	23.98	985.1
1986	39,243	12,567	7,574	0	15,721	45,086	45,034	559	13.33	523.1
1987	35,829	13,246	7,454	0	12,137	45,654	45,668	613	17.22	617.0
1988	33,365	12,783	14,739	0	8,411	48,690	48,604	599	14.24	475.1
1989	28,504	13,861	18,380	0	6,179	47,989	47,948	626	18.63	531.0
1990	27,705	14,494	18,844	0	7,725	49,104	48,977	656	22.61	626.4
1991	25,928	14,423	20,113	0	8,961	48,647	48,852	749	19.99	518.3
1992	24,074	13,262	21,949	0	6,901	50,079	49,776	513	19.39	466.8
1993	21,826	11,575	22,279	0	7,123	48,554	48,307	645	17.48	381.5
1994	20,668	10,480	26,227	0	6,913	48,802	48,486	691	16.38	338.5
1995	19,976	9,929	24,923	60	6,754	46,641	46,634	806	17.71	353.8
1996	19,529	9,857	24,297	783	6,862	46,126	46,265	768	21.10	412.1
1997	19,593	8,565	28,162	2,858	7,105	48,492	48,477	633	18.57	363.8
1998	19,218	8,161	28,779	6,097	7,445	50,017	49,476	613	12.52	240.6
1999	16,362	7,335	28,461	8,067	6,905	52,271	50,556	704	17.69	289.4
2000	15,609	7,163	26,367	11,528	6,350	49,716	49,999	786	28.53	445.3
2001	15,274	7,208	25,100	11,364	5,637	50,310	50,143	457	24.09	367.9
2002	13,771	7,141	25,455	12,215	5,312	49,962	49,987	591	23.87	328.7
2003	13,097	6,964	24,152	9,690	4,654	48,267	48,284	547	28.88	378.3
2004	14,745	7,559	22,911	12,195	4,222	53,400	53,180	532	39.35	580.2
2005	16,676	8,214	24,372	10,991	4,064	54,513	54,544	767	53.98	900.2
2006	17,928	9,355	23,256	11,102	3,889	55,119	55,192	728	59.70	1,070.3
2007	19,537	10,708	22,012	8,769	4,074	54,764	54,952	662	62.48	1,220.7
2008	22,010	10,259	21,316	6,382	4,082	53,637	53,165	473	86.58	1,905.6
2009e	23,800	7,600	14,300	5,200	4,284	53,000	52,950	519	49.50	1,178.1

e = estimate
*Out-of-state imports only include pipeline shipments; minor imports may arrive by truck. Also, there may be additional minor imports from other states.
**Estimated

Note: Prices and values are in nominal dollars

Source: Utah Geological Survey; Utah Division of Oil, Gas, and Mining; U.S. Energy Information Administration

Table 89
Supply, Disposition, and Select Prices of Petroleum Products in Utah

	Supply			Consumption by Product					Exports	Prices	
Year	Refined in Utah	Refinery Beginning Stocks	Refined Product Pipeline Imports*	Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel	All Other	Total	Pipeline Exports to Other States*	Motor Fuel - Regular Unleaded	Diesel
	Thousand barrels			Thousand barrels					Thousand barrels	$/gallon	
1980	45,340	3,202	6,427	15,534	2,637	8,401	9,412	35,983	22,136	1.27	0.95
1981	49,622	3,376	7,401	15,548	2,424	7,098	5,742	30,812	23,630	1.42	1.10
1982	44,011	2,979	8,933	15,793	2,801	6,438	5,531	30,563	22,119	1.40	1.06
1983	47,663	3,153	6,943	15,954	3,284	6,387	6,691	32,316	25,298	1.16	1.01
1984	48,493	2,842	8,215	16,151	3,413	6,107	6,458	32,129	24,121	1.14	1.00
1985	50,188	2,989	8,030	16,240	3,808	5,715	6,046	31,809	23,365	1.14	0.97
1986	51,822	2,803	8,766	17,541	4,335	6,978	5,552	34,406	20,027	0.86	0.82
1987	51,519	2,661	8,695	17,623	4,969	6,507	6,074	35,172	20,359	0.92	0.88
1988	57,354	2,306	8,926	18,148	4,977	7,060	5,787	35,971	22,031	0.95	0.89
1989	55,184	2,685	9,550	17,311	5,095	5,917	6,372	34,694	21,409	1.02	0.99
1990	57,349	3,000	10,647	16,724	5,281	7,162	5,915	35,082	21,419	1.12	1.17
1991	57,446	2,758	11,459	17,395	5,917	7,038	6,583	36,933	21,918	1.09	1.09
1992	57,786	2,746	10,534	17,905	5,607	7,286	5,726	36,524	21,087	1.10	1.07
1993	57,503	2,840	10,707	18,837	5,518	7,422	5,645	37,422	19,539	1.07	1.06
1994	59,458	3,173	11,555	19,433	5,270	7,653	5,919	38,275	21,326	1.07	1.04
1995	57,974	2,907	12,289	20,771	5,658	8,469	6,820	41,718	20,512	1.10	1.10
1996	58,852	3,253	12,692	21,170	6,303	8,746	8,410	44,628	20,512	1.21	1.25
1997	58,677	2,640	12,949	22,024	6,279	9,976	6,249	44,529	22,444	1.26	1.23
1998	62,012	2,908	12,842	22,735	6,379	10,398	5,940	45,452	22,474	1.08	1.05
1999	58,201	2,780	14,509	23,141	7,443	9,793	6,429	46,806	22,887	1.22	1.15
2000	59,125	2,426	14,568	23,895	7,701	10,629	6,954	49,179	22,811	1.48	1.50
2001	59,094	2,306	15,764	22,993	6,880	11,236	7,059	48,167	23,937	1.41	1.37
2002	59,514	2,739	16,848	24,158	6,416	11,482	5,550	47,607	24,082	1.32	1.29
2003	57,511	2,846	16,515	24,325	6,758	11,731	7,083	49,897	22,729	1.56	1.50
2004	63,071	2,599	18,486	24,744	7,137	12,264	6,479	50,625	24,475	1.82	1.88
2005	63,487	2,806	20,258	24,677	7,394	13,717	7,190	52,978	24,482	2.21	2.48
2006	64,806	2,587	18,976	25,312	7,560	17,292	6,851	57,015	23,321	2.49	2.81
2007	66,443	2,924	15,991	26,054	7,085	15,946	6,604	55,689	22,851	2.72	3.00
2008**	65,178	2,513	14,854	24,633	6,737	14,880	6,899	53,149	21,619	3.18	3.83
2009e	65,197	2,319	12,996	25,747	6,199	15,390	7,138	54,473	21,429	2.22	2.40

e = estimate
*Amounts shipped by truck are unknown
**Consumption is estimated

Note: Prices are in nominal dollars

Source: Utah Geological Survey, U.S. Energy Information Administration

Table 90
Supply, Disposition, Prices, and Value of Natural Gas in Utah

	Supply			Consumption by End Use								Prices					Value
Year	Gross Production	Marketed Production	Actual Sales	Residential	Commercial	Vehicle Fuel	Industrial	Electric Utilities	Lease & Plant	Pipeline	Total	Wellhead	End-Use Residential	End-Use Commercial	End-Use Industrial	End-Use Electric Utilities	Value of Marketed Production
	Million cubic feet			Million cubic feet								$/thousand cubic feet					Million $
1980	87,766	47,857	na	45,735	12,234	0	43,545	5,133	7,594	851	115,092	1.12	2.74	5.59	2.26	1.91	53.6
1981	90,936	59,120	na	43,497	11,635	0	42,779	3,097	511	721	102,240	1.10	3.23	5.35	2.58	2.13	65.0
1982	100,628	49,995	na	53,482	14,306	0	39,804	3,023	5,965	1,126	117,706	3.06	3.41	3.43	2.45	2.29	153.0
1983	96,933	20,925	na	49,645	13,279	0	40,246	1,259	4,538	1,218	110,185	3.40	4.26	4.32	3.15	2.95	71.1
1984	194,448	74,698	na	49,869	13,339	0	42,709	271	8,375	1,015	115,578	4.08	5.68	4.96	3.52	3.74	304.8
1985	210,267	83,405	na	53,043	14,189	0	37,448	235	9,001	1,201	115,117	3.52	4.86	4.91	3.23	4.11	293.6
1986	239,259	90,013	na	49,144	13,146	0	28,264	230	13,289	1,102	105,175	2.90	4.64	4.73	3.00	3.66	261.0
1987	262,084	87,158	na	41,536	14,811	0	23,884	263	17,671	822	98,987	1.88	4.97	4.98	3.20	5.47	163.9
1988	278,578	101,372	na	42,241	17,911	0	30,354	196	16,889	1,362	108,953	2.39	5.11	4.08	3.10	3.05	242.3
1989	278,321	120,089	na	45,168	16,522	0	33,963	636	16,211	1,037	113,537	1.58	5.14	4.16	3.30	3.38	189.7
1990	323,028	145,875	63,336	43,424	16,220	1	35,502	907	19,719	875	116,648	1.70	5.28	4.30	3.62	5.04	248.0
1991	329,464	144,817	65,288	50,572	19,276	6	43,120	5,190	13,738	864	132,766	1.54	5.44	4.50	3.69	1.72	223.0
1992	317,763	171,293	94,725	44,701	16,584	150	40,878	6,576	12,611	1,284	122,785	1.63	5.44	4.40	3.91	1.87	279.2
1993	338,276	225,401	137,864	51,779	22,588	188	42,300	6,305	12,526	2,513	138,199	1.77	5.13	4.06	3.67	2.31	399.0
1994	348,140	270,858	160,967	48,922	26,501	201	36,618	8,900	13,273	2,807	137,222	1.54	4.96	3.84	2.74	2.42	417.1
1995	308,695	241,290	164,059	48,975	26,825	286	42,335	8,707	27,012	2,831	156,971	1.15	4.74	3.64	2.34	2.26	277.5
1996	280,439	250,767	179,943	54,344	29,543	378	42,213	4,087	27,119	3,601	161,285	1.39	4.47	3.38	2.10	1.83	348.6
1997	272,554	257,139	183,427	58,108	31,129	273	44,162	4,079	24,619	2,935	165,305	1.86	5.13	3.92	2.55	2.09	478.3
1998	297,503	277,340	201,416	56,843	30,955	636	45,501	5,945	27,466	2,788	170,134	1.73	5.57	4.35	3.00	2.11	479.8
1999	277,494	262,614	205,036	55,474	30,361	889	40,858	6,478	23,810	2,561	160,431	1.93	5.37	4.13	2.94	2.65	506.8
2000	281,170	269,285	225,958	55,626	31,282	848	39,378	10,544	24,670	2,674	165,023	3.28	6.20	4.92	3.93	4.02	883.3
2001	300,976	283,913	247,056	55,008	30,917	474	33,584	15,141	20,014	4,161	159,299	3.52	8.09	6.78	5.29	4.88	999.4
2002	293,030	274,739	247,561	59,398	33,501	482	26,879	15,439	21,697	5,984	163,379	1.99	6.39	5.20	3.91	4.47	546.7
2003	287,141	268,058	242,234	54,632	30,994	589	25,200	14,484	20,879	7,347	154,125	4.11	7.33	5.95	5.04	4.08	1,101.7
2004	293,828	277,969	251,841	60,527	31,156	661	26,674	9,423	19,172	8,278	155,891	5.24	8.12	6.75	5.90	5.49	1,456.6
2005	313,482	301,223	275,630	58,044	34,447	187	25,370	12,239	21,130	8,859	160,276	7.16	9.71	8.23	7.33	6.09	2,156.8
2006	356,363	348,320	318,714	60,017	34,051	186	29,076	28,953	23,960	11,156	187,399	5.49	11.02	9.61	8.02	6.90	1,912.3
2007	385,472	376,409	344,534	60,563	34,447	196	31,578	56,438	24,494	11,970	219,686	3.86	9.44	8.03	6.35	5.80	1,452.9
2008	442,120	431,850	401,925	65,972	37,605	205	33,112	57,241	24,500	12,100	230,735	6.15	9.00	7.74	7.21	4.05	2,655.9
2009e	466,000	455,000	420,000	60,322	34,780	230	28,884	55,803	22,579	11,151	213,750	3.10	8.63	6.86	5.14	2.96	1,410.5

e = estimate
na = not available

Note: Prices and values are in nominal dollars

Source: Utah Geological Survey; Utah Division of Oil, Gas, and Mining; U.S. Energy Information Administration

Table 91
Supply, Disposition, Price, and Value of Coal in Utah

	Supply		Distribution	Consumption by End Use					Exports		Prices		Value
Year	Production	Imports	Total Distribution of Utah Coal	Residential & Commercial	Coke Plants	Other Industrial	Electric Utilities	Total	To Other U.S. States	To Canada and/or Overseas	Mine mouth	End-Use Electric Utilities	Value of Utah Coal
	Thousand short tons		Thousand short tons	Thousand short tons					Thousand short tons		$/short ton		Million $
1980	13,236	1,214	13,014	237	1,473	501	4,895	7,106	5,078	776	25.63	26.06	339.2
1981	13,808	1,136	14,550	196	1,477	804	4,956	7,433	5,292	3,472	26.87	28.99	371.0
1982	16,912	797	15,437	177	845	818	4,947	6,787	6,084	2,177	29.42	32.59	497.6
1983	11,829	937	12,157	191	831	627	5,223	6,872	4,787	1,346	28.32	30.96	335.0
1984	12,259	1,539	12,006	259	1,326	608	5,712	7,905	5,583	849	29.20	30.65	358.0
1985	12,831	1,580	14,384	252	1,254	472	6,325	8,303	5,924	625	27.69	32.34	355.3
1986	14,269	1,145	13,268	191	785	380	6,756	8,112	4,815	551	27.64	32.33	394.4
1987	16,521	1,165	16,989	124	0	507	11,175	11,806	5,078	555	25.67	29.09	424.1
1988	18,164	2,448	18,244	196	1,176	597	12,544	14,513	4,881	1,044	22.85	29.07	415.0
1989	20,517	2,367	20,289	231	1,178	686	12,949	15,044	5,108	2,175	22.01	28.46	451.6
1990	22,012	2,137	21,680	267	1,231	676	13,563	15,737	5,759	1,708	21.78	26.84	479.4
1991	21,875	2,007	21,673	305	1,192	508	12,829	14,834	5,842	2,112	21.56	27.33	471.6
1992	21,015	2,155	21,339	223	1,114	525	13,857	15,719	6,087	2,245	21.83	27.56	458.8
1993	21,723	2,100	21,935	121	1,005	727	14,210	16,063	6,194	2,567	21.17	27.15	459.9
1994	24,422	2,588	23,441	105	1,007	835	14,656	16,603	7,471	2,717	20.07	25.76	490.1
1995	25,051	1,841	25,443	77	990	915	13,693	15,675	9,037	3,811	19.11	24.93	478.7
1996	27,071	1,925	27,816	94	1,047	512	13,963	15,616	9,648	5,468	18.50	24.38	500.8
1997	26,428	2,615	25,407	123	1,020	709	14,654	16,506	7,862	3,513	18.34	24.93	484.7
1998	26,600	2,715	26,974	113	971	1,304	15,094	17,482	10,535	2,735	17.83	25.62	474.3
1999	26,491	2,159	26,180	114	741	744	15,011	16,610	9,514	2,567	17.36	23.62	459.9
2000	26,920	2,467	27,629	59	984	1,166	15,164	17,373	9,672	2,960	16.93	23.23	455.8
2001	27,024	2,676	26,798	60	806	1,235	14,906	17,007	10,728	2,404	17.76	25.55	479.9
2002	25,299	2,090	24,378	198	0	592	15,644	16,434	9,387	875	18.47	21.95	467.3
2003	23,069	2,036	23,699	61	0	611	16,302	16,974	9,546	222	16.64	23.09	383.9
2004	21,818	3,206	22,812	213	0	795	16,606	17,614	8,831	295	17.70	25.01	386.2
2005	24,556	2,786	24,740	45	0	800	16,484	17,329	9,271	212	19.34	24.52	474.9
2006	26,131	1,928	24,841	35	0	871	16,609	17,515	8,990	34	22.51	27.26	588.2
2007	24,288	1,496	24,532	23	0	870	16,593	17,486	8,521	173	25.18	30.30	611.6
2008	24,275	2,513	25,933	22	0	852	16,972	17,846	8,604	312	27.78	31.19	674.4
2009e	21,700	3,457	22,325	28	0	747	16,970	17,745	6,605	200	29.00	34.98	629.3

e = estimate

Note: Prices and values are in nominal dollars

Source: Utah Geological Survey, U.S. Energy Information Administration

Table 92
Supply, Disposition, and Price of Electricity in Utah

	Net Generation by Fuel Type								Consumption by End Use					Prices by End Use			
Year	Coal	Petroleum	Natural Gas	Hydro	Geothermal	Other Renewables*	Other**	Total	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Total	Consumption Per Capita	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	All Sectors
	Gigawatthours								Gigawatthours				GWh/1000 people	¢/kilowatthour			
1980	10,870	63	358	821	0	0	0	12,112	3,116	3,141	4,448	10,705	7.3	5.5	4.3	3.3	4.3
1981	10,869	40	230	623	0	0	0	11,762	3,436	2,999	5,451	11,886	7.8	6.0	5.0	3.7	4.7
1982	10,635	29	203	1,024	0	0	0	11,891	3,785	3,207	5,399	12,391	8.0	6.3	5.7	4.2	5.2
1983	10,921	40	69	1,394	0	0	0	12,424	3,804	3,350	6,040	13,194	8.3	6.9	6.3	4.4	5.6
1984	12,321	30	8	1,391	38	0	0	13,788	3,856	4,269	4,592	12,717	7.8	7.4	6.5	4.6	6.0
1985	14,229	40	14	1,019	110	0	0	15,412	3,985	4,596	4,458	13,039	7.9	7.8	6.9	5.0	6.4
1986	15,155	74	6	1,413	172	0	0	16,819	3,989	4,682	4,318	12,989	7.8	8.0	7.1	5.2	6.6
1987	25,221	92	13	856	164	0	0	26,346	3,980	4,863	4,555	13,398	8.0	8.0	7.1	4.9	6.5
1988	28,806	59	5	593	174	0	0	29,637	4,151	5,035	5,321	14,507	8.6	7.8	7.0	4.6	6.2
1989	29,676	48	37	562	173	0	0	30,496	4,163	5,173	5,629	14,965	8.8	7.4	6.7	4.1	5.8
1990	31,523	52	146	508	152	0	182	32,564	4,246	5,389	5,766	15,402	8.9	7.1	6.3	3.8	5.5
1991	28,888	51	550	627	186	0	204	30,506	4,460	5,571	5,876	15,907	8.9	7.1	6.1	3.9	5.5
1992	31,553	34	631	602	233	0	230	33,284	4,505	5,850	6,212	16,567	9.0	7.0	6.0	3.7	5.3
1993	32,126	37	606	860	187	0	281	34,097	4,726	5,920	6,221	16,867	8.9	6.9	6.0	3.8	5.3
1994	33,131	33	807	750	233	0	281	35,235	5,009	6,340	6,498	17,847	9.2	6.9	5.9	3.8	5.4
1995	30,611	36	791	969	168	0	261	32,836	5,041	6,462	6,957	18,460	9.3	6.9	5.9	3.7	5.3
1996	31,101	47	324	1,049	223	0	239	32,983	5,481	6,717	7,660	19,858	9.7	7.0	5.9	3.7	5.3
1997	32,544	47	328	1,344	203	0	281	34,747	5,661	7,285	7,430	20,376	9.7	6.9	5.7	3.5	5.2
1998	33,588	35	528	1,315	195	0	285	35,945	5,756	7,433	7,511	20,700	9.7	6.8	5.7	3.5	5.2
1999	34,534	31	610	1,255	186	8	191	36,815	6,236	8,075	7,568	21,879	10.0	6.3	5.3	3.4	4.9
2000	34,491	58	890	746	186	9	258	36,639	6,514	8,754	7,917	23,185	10.3	6.3	5.2	3.4	4.8
2001	33,679	58	1,446	508	186	5	4	35,887	6,693	9,113	7,411	23,217	10.1	6.7	5.6	3.5	5.2
2002	34,488	54	1,380	458	218	6	5	36,608	6,938	9,309	7,019	23,267	9.9	6.8	5.6	3.8	5.4
2003	35,979	33	1,383	421	198	5	4	38,024	7,166	9,048	7,646	23,860	9.9	6.9	5.6	3.8	5.4
2004	36,618	33	910	450	195	4	3	38,212	7,325	9,370	7,816	24,512	9.9	7.2	5.9	4.0	5.7
2005	35,970	41	1,178	784	185	4	3	38,165	7,567	9,444	7,989	25,000	9.8	7.5	6.1	4.2	5.9
2006	36,856	62	3,389	747	191	15	5	41,263	8,232	9,778	8,356	26,366	10.1	7.6	6.2	4.2	6.0
2007	37,171	39	7,424	539	164	31	5	45,373	8,752	10,275	8,759	27,785	10.3	8.2	6.5	4.5	6.4
2008	38,118	46	7,255	640	260	34	162	46,515	8,722	10,265	9,086	28,073	10.1	8.3	6.7	4.6	6.5
2009e	35,122	42	6,618	519	301	50	199	42,851	8,501	10,052	8,421	26,974	9.4	8.6	7.1	4.9	6.9

e = estimate
*Includes landfill gas, biogenic municipal solid waste, and wind
**Includes nonbiogenic municipal solid waste and other manufactured and waste gases derived from fossil fuels

Note: Prices are in nominal dollars

Source: Utah Geological Survey, U.S. Energy Information Administration

Minerals

Overview
The gross production value (in inflation-adjusted dollars) of all energy and mineral commodities produced in Utah in 2009 totaled $6.82 billion, about $2.57 billion (27%) less than the record high of $9.39 billion set in 2008. The lower 2009 value is mostly due to decreased base metal and industrial mineral values and decreased crude oil and natural gas prices. The decline of nonfuel mineral values, which peaked in 2006 (in inflation-adjusted dollars), will likely be offset by the increased valuation of oil and gas in 2010.

The Utah Geological Survey (UGS) estimates the nominal value of nonfuel mineral production in Utah was $3.58 billion in 2009. This is approximately $768 million (18%) lower than the revised $4.34 billion for 2008. The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) ranked Utah fourth among all states in the value of nonfuel mineral production for 2008.

2009 Summary
The UGS estimated value of Utah's mineral production (excluding oil and gas) in 2009 totaled $4.23 billion, a decrease of about $819 million (16%) from 2008. Contributions from each of the major industry sectors for 2009 are as follows:

Base metals	$2.08 billion (49% of total)
Industrial minerals	$881 million (21% of total)
Energy minerals	$656 million (16% of total)
Precious metals	$611 million (14% of total)

Base Metals
Base metal production, valued at approximately $2.08 billion, was the largest contributor to the value of minerals produced in 2009, accounting for 49% (down from 57% in 2008) of the total value of minerals produced. Base metal values decreased approximately $816 million (28%) in 2009, due primarily to lower metal prices. In descending order of value, base metal mines produced copper, molybdenum, magnesium, vanadium, and beryllium. No iron ore was produced in 2009. Vanadium is produced as a byproduct in milling uranium. These metals were produced by Kennecott Utah Copper Company (copper and molybdenum) from one mine in Salt Lake County, Lisbon Valley Mining Company (copper) from the heap leaching of previously mined ore from its mine in San Juan County, US Magnesium, LLC (magnesium) from its electrolytic facility in Tooele County using brines from the Great Salt Lake, and Brush Resources, Inc. (beryllium) from one mine in Juab County. Denison Mines recovered vanadium as a byproduct from two uranium mines in San Juan County.

Industrial Minerals
Industrial minerals production (including sand and gravel), valued at $881 million, was the second-largest contributor to the value of minerals produced in 2009 and accounted for approximately 21% of the total value of minerals produced. In contrast to the relatively few (six) Large Mines and facilities that produce base and precious metals, approximately 41 active Large Mines and brine-processing facilities and 33 Small Mines produced a myriad of industrial mineral commodities and products in 2008 (latest year for complete data). The total of 74 Large and Small Mines (down from 85 mines in 2007) does not include the more than 120 sand and gravel operations spread throughout the state that are exempt from Utah reclamation rules. The estimated value of industrial minerals decreased approximately $172 million (16%) compared to 2008, due primarily to decreased production of sand and gravel, crushed stone, cement, and lime, and substantially lower prices for potash and phosphate.

The five most valuable commodities or groups of commodities produced, in descending order of value, were 1) salines, including salt, potash (potassium chloride), sulfate of potash (potassium sulfate), and magnesium chloride; 2) construction sand and gravel and crushed stone; 3) Portland cement; 4) phosphate; and 5) lime, including quicklime and hydrated lime. Together, these commodities contributed 92% of the total value of industrial minerals produced in Utah in 2009.

Energy Minerals
The value of energy minerals (coal and uranium) totaled approximately $656 million and was the third-largest contributor to the value of minerals produced in 2009, accounting for approximately 16% of the total value of minerals produced. The 2009 value is a decrease of $52 million (7%) compared to 2008. Approximately 21.7 million tons of high-Btu, low-sulfur coal, valued at $629 million, was produced from eight mines operated by six companies. More than 500,000 pounds of U3O8 (yellow cake), valued at about $27 million, was produced from three mines operated by one company in 2009. The coal mines are located in Carbon, Emery, and Sevier Counties and the uranium mines are located in Garfield and San Juan Counties. The value of coal decreased about $53 million (8%) due to decreased production, which was about 2.7 million tons less than the 24.4 million tons produced in 2008. Coal prices, which have been steadily rising for the past three years, increased again in 2009 and are forecast to increase yet again in 2010. No new coal mines opened during the year, although two new mines are being planned, one new underground mine is being developed, and one new surface mine was permitted. The restart of uranium mining is largely the result of a three-fold increase in yellow cake prices that peaked in 2007. Spot prices declined about 50% in 2008 and 30% in 2009, resulting in the idling of two recently reopened mines, and the delayed opening of several additional mines and the restart of the Shootaring Canyon uranium mill near Ticaboo.

Precious Metals
Precious metals, valued at $611 million in 2009, accounted for approximately 14% (up from 8% in 2008) of the total value

of minerals produced in Utah. The value of precious metal production was attributed to gold (88%) and silver (12%). Precious metal values increased $221 million (57%) compared to 2008 due to increased production of both gold and silver and a higher average gold price. The two main producers of precious metals were Kennecott's Bingham Canyon mine, which recovers both silver and gold as byproducts of copper production, and Kennecott's Barneys Canyon mine, which is a primary gold producer. The Bingham Canyon and Barneys Canyon mines are located in western Salt Lake County. Because of high gold prices, Barneys Canyon, which ceased mining in 2001 and was expected to close its leach pad in 2009, will continue to produce gold in 2010.

Active Mines and New Mine Permits

As of mid-October 2009, the Utah Division of Oil, Gas, and Mining (DOGM) listed 99 (112 in 2008) active Large Mines and 197 (206 in 2008) active Small Mines (excluding sand and gravel). In 2008, the most recent year for which data are available, 58 Large Mines and 44 Small Mines reported production, compared to 60 Large Mines and 44 Small Mines in 2007. The Large Mines reporting production in 2008, grouped by industry sector, were industrial minerals (42), base metals (4), precious metals (1), and energy minerals (11), including eight coal and three uranium. The Small Mines reporting production in 2008, grouped by industry sector, were industrial minerals (33), precious metals (5), and gemstones, fossils, and other (6).

Through mid-October 2009, DOGM received three new Large Mine permit applications and 15 new Small Mine permit applications. This is the same number of Large Mine permit applications and a decrease of 18 Small Mine permit applications compared to 2008. All three of the new Large Mine applications were for industrial mineral operations. New Small Mine applications included eight for industrial minerals, five for base metals, and one each for precious metals and energy minerals.

The number of Notices of Intent (NOI) to explore on public lands decreased dramatically in 2009, with just 18 NOIs being filed with DOGM through early November compared to 64 for 2008, and 53 for 2007. The 2009 NOIs included eight for energy minerals (all uranium), five for base metals (copper), four for precious metals, and one for gemstones, fossils, and other.

Nonfuel Mineral Production Trends

According to preliminary data from the USGS, the value of Utah's nonfuel mineral production in 2008 was $4.17 billion, a 7.5% increase from the $3.88 billion in 2007. Nationally, Utah ranked fourth in 2008 (same as in 2006 and 2007) in the value of nonfuel mineral production, accounting for approximately 5.9% of the U.S. total. USGS data show that during the period from 1999 through 2008, the value of nonfuel mineral production in Utah ranged from a low of $1.24 billion in 2002 to a high of $4.17 billion in 2008. The UGS estimates the value of nonfuel mineral production in Utah for 2009 was $3.58 billion, 18% lower than the revised nonfuel mineral production estimate of $4.34 billion for 2008.

During the past five years, substantial increases in metal and mineral commodity prices and increased metals and industrial mineral production led to higher nonfuel mineral values. Most mineral prices peaked in mid-2008 but on average still ended the year higher than 2007. Mineral prices, with the exception of gold, were generally lower in 2008, with some being substantially lower.

Significant Issues Affecting Utah's Mining Industry

Significant short-term issues impacting the mineral industry in Utah include the availability of money to fund exploration and development of new mineral resources, conflicts in commodity leasing (for example, oil and gas versus potash), permitting delays, and the decreased incentive to explore for metal and mineral commodities in a fluctuating price environment. Long-term issues include the change in rural Utah from a resource-based to a tourism-based economy that will continue to have a significant long-range impact on the availability of lands open for exploration and the willingness of the public to reject mineral development in areas they consider environmentally sensitive.

2010 Outlook

The overall value of mineral production (excluding oil and gas) in Utah for 2010 is expected to be flat to modestly lower than 2009 due to decreased copper, gold, and silver production and flat to declining energy mineral prices. Industrial mineral production is expected to decrease moderately, while individual commodity prices (increases or decreases) could vary widely. Industrial minerals that are consumed both locally and regionally will be adversely affected as housing, industrial, and commercial construction continues to decline or remain at relatively low level. Two new coal mines are being planned; one new underground mine is being developed, and one new surface mine was permitted for development. One relatively new copper mine converted to a leach-only operation in 2008 and will produce at a much lower rate in 2010. One new copper mine began operating in 2009 and will add a modest amount to base-metal values in 2010 as it ramps up to full production. A recently rehabilitated iron mine will remain idle until West Coast port storage issues are resolved.

The relatively high price of uranium that averaged about $100/pound in 2007 (versus a low of about $8/pound in 2000-2001) has rejuvenated uranium exploration and development activity in the Colorado Plateau province of southeastern Utah. Two mines produced a small amount of uranium in 2007 and three mines produced uranium in 2008 and 2009 before two of those mines were idled in mid-year. The decline in spot uranium prices from $90 per pound in January 2008 to $55 in December 2008 and $45 in November 2009 has delayed plans to open several other uranium mines and the Shootaring Canyon mill near Ticaboo. Lower oil and gas

prices during the first half of 2009 and the lack of investment capital has dampened interest in tar sand and oil shale, but increasing petroleum prices during the second half of 2009 may eventually lead to a significant expansion of Utah's energy mineral production within the next 10 to 15 years.

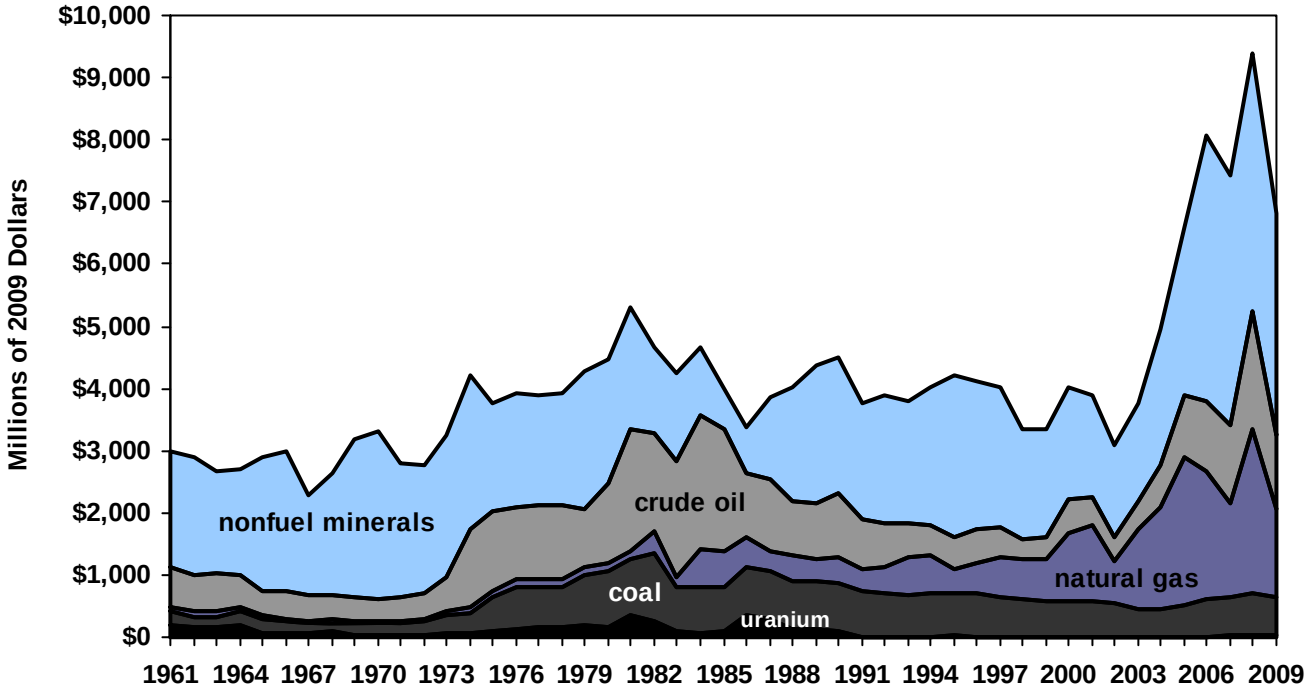
The number of exploration NOIs received so far in 2009 is abnormally low and may be caused by the lack of money in the local mining market and access to larger sums of money in the venture capital and international mining markets. It is anticipated that this trend of lower exploration activity will continue in 2010 until the commodity and financial markets stabilize and venture capital becomes more readily available.

Conclusion

The value of Utah's nonfuel mineral and energy production was about 27% lower in 2009 compared to 2008 because 1) increased base metal production was offset by substantially lower copper, molybdenum, and magnesium metal prices, 2) decreased industrial mineral values and production, 3) lower coal production, 4) falling spot uranium prices, and 5) significantly lower prices for crude oil and natural gas. The number of producing mines statewide appears to be decreasing over the long term, the overall level of mineral exploration, which increased during 2007 and 2008, decreased abnormally in 2009. This decrease in exploration will likely continue until the world economy becomes more stable and venture capital is more readily available.

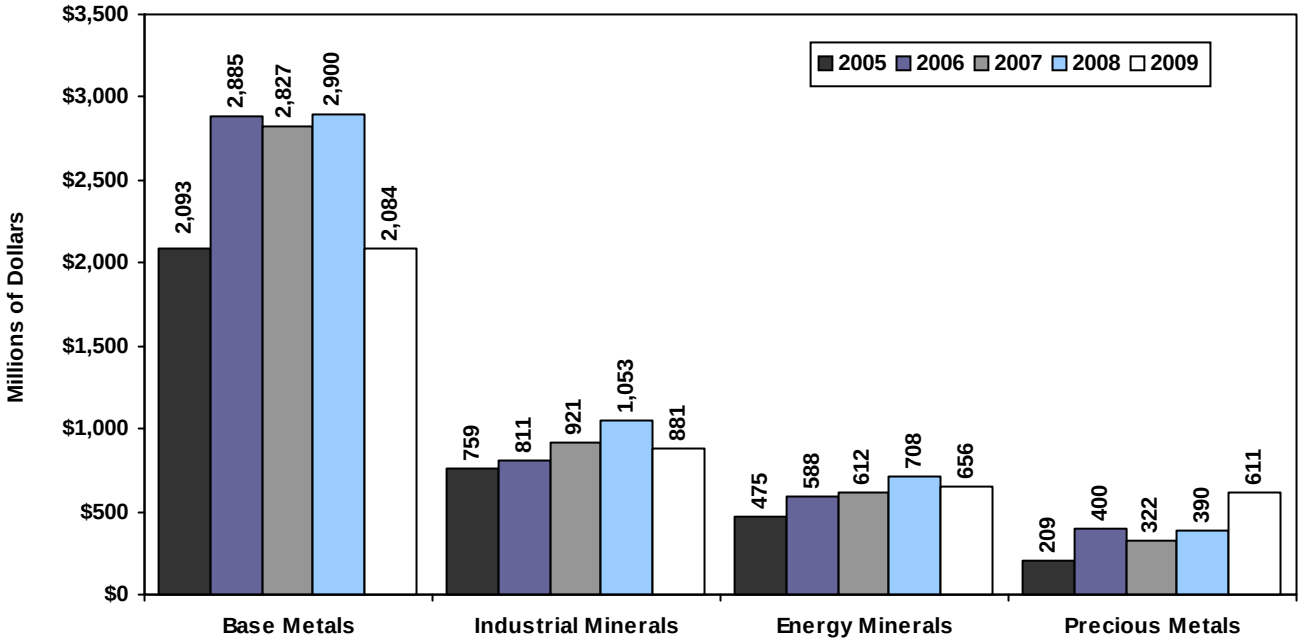
The UGS anticipates that Utah's nonfuel minerals values will be flat to modestly lower in 2010, primarily due to lower base-metal production and flat to declining industrial minerals production. Utah ranked fourth in the nation in the value of nonfuel mineral production in 2008 and the ranking will likely not change for 2009. The resurgence of uranium exploration and the planned reopening of several mines will likely stall until uranium prices rise. The development of Utah's tar sand and oil shale industry still remains several years away.

Figure 80
Total Annual Value of Utah's Energy and Mineral Production, Inflation Adjusted to 2009 Dollars



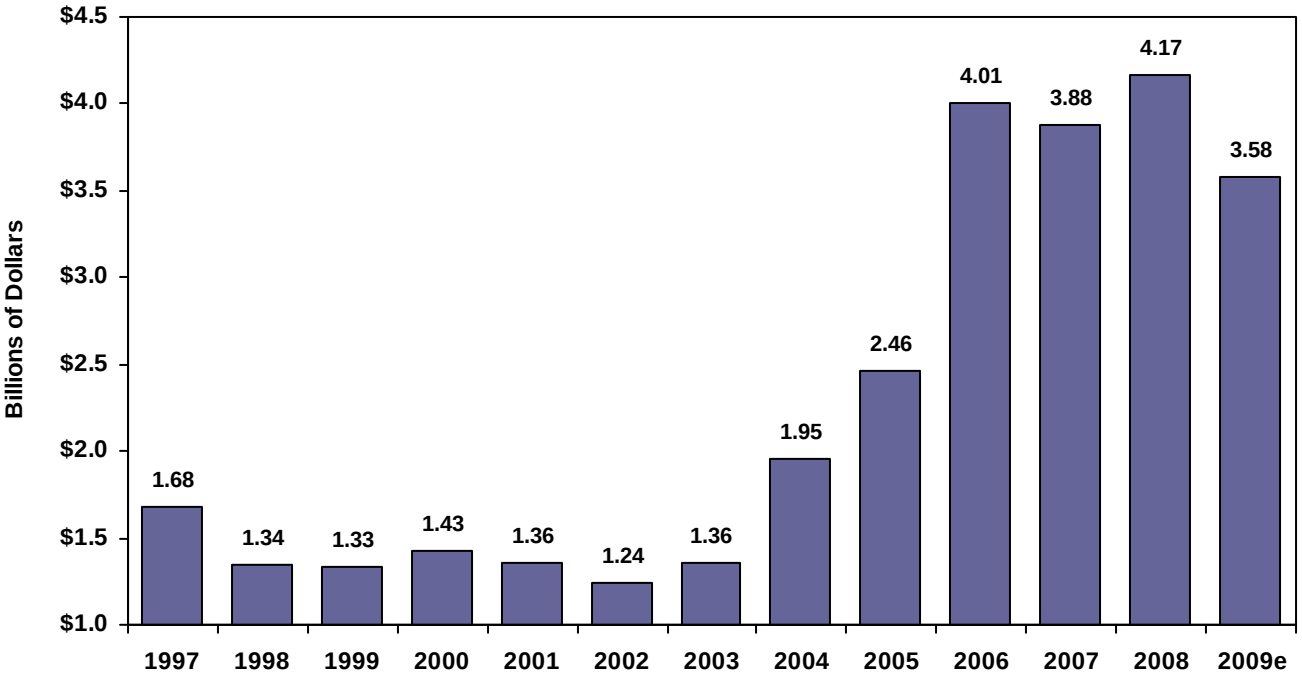
Source: Utah Geological Survey

Figure 81
Value of Utah's Annual Mineral Production in Nominal Dollars



Source: Utah Geological Survey

Figure 82
Total Annual Value of Utah's Nonfuel Mineral Production



Source: U.S. Geological Survey; estimate by Utah Geological Survey e = estimate

High Technology

Overview
Annual employment in Utah's high-technology sector averaged 68,966 in 2008, an increase of 4.3%, or 2,839 more workers than the average annual reported in 2007. Total wages paid in the sector were almost $4.6 billion, or 9.8% of all nonfarm wages paid in 2008. The average annual wage in the technology sector was $66,372—76% higher than the statewide nonfarm average.

Utah's technology sector includes more than 4,400 companies operating in 21 different industries. Of these industries, 14 posted employment gains in 2008. The computer systems design industry showed the strongest growth, accounting for 43% of the sector's annual average increase in 2008. Of the industries losing employment in 2008, the wireless telecommunication industry fared the poorest with the loss of 225 workers.

Employment growth in the technology sector began to slow in December 2008. By February 2009, the sector was posting job losses which continued throughout most of the second quarter of 2009. Technology employment averaged 67,105, a decline of 1,861 workers over the 2008 annual average. The current economic downturn and generally poor performance of the Utah economy during the past year suggest this job loss trend will continue through the remainder of 2009.

2008 Summary
In 2008, employment in Utah's high technology sector averaged 68,966—an increase of 2,839 workers over the previous year's average—an annual growth rate of 4.3%. More than 4,400 companies in 21 industries comprise the technology sector, however, employment is highly concentrated in only a handful of these industries. In 2008, only one industry—computer systems design—reported employment of more than 10,000. Employment in this industry totaled 15,819, accounting for almost 23% of all technology workers. Aerospace products (8,685) and engineering services (8,416) are the second and third largest industries in the technology sector, as measured by employment. Almost half of all Utah's technology workers are employed in these three industries.

Of the 21 industries included in the technology sector, 14 reported employment growth in 2008 for an aggregate increase of 3,278 workers. The largest gains, in real terms, were in computer systems design (1,208), navigational, measuring and electromedical products (396), aerospace product manufacturing (326) and engineering services (322). Seven industries posted losses totaling 439 workers. Most of this job loss occurred in the wireless telecommunications industry with a reported year-over decline of 225 workers.

In general, technology workers are comparatively highly paid. In 2008, the total wages paid in the technology sector were almost $4.6 billion, and accounted for 9.8% of all nonfarm wages paid in Utah that year. The average wage for technology workers was $66,372, or 177% of the statewide nonfarm average wage of $37,452. Those technology industries reporting annual average wages above $70,000 included companies engaged in biotechnology research ($98,802), computer and peripheral equipment ($76,034), computer systems design (74,913), software development ($73,429) and navigational, measuring, electromedical, and manufacturing ($71,750).

Three technology industries reported average annual wages lower than the statewide average. These included satellite telecommunications ($26,496), motion picture and video production ($31,566) and optical instrument and lens manufacturing ($35,027).

Starting in December 2008, employment growth in the technology sector began to slow, and by February 2009 job losses were reported. Throughout the first six months of 2009, on average, 67,105 workers were employed in the technology sector, a decline of 1,861 workers, and drop of 2.7% from the 2008 average. Fourteen industries posted losses of more than 200 workers. The largest losses were in computer systems design (466), internet publishing (342), engineering services (320) and semiconductor and electronic components (294).

Selected Industry Analysis
Computer Systems Design (NAICS 5415). By all measures, computer systems design is the largest industry in Utah's technology sector. Companies in this industry provide a wide range of professional and technical computer-related services. In 2008, there were more than 2,000 firms operating in this industry. As a group, these companies employed 15,819 workers and paid wages totaling nearly $1.2 billion. Since 2004, this industry has posted remarkable employment growth with the addition of about 4,900 new jobs, increasing at an average annual rate of 7.7%.

Growth in this industry is being fueled by the creation of new companies, not through expansion of any one firm. Since 2005, the number of companies operating in this industry increased from 1,636 to 1,997 in 2008. The vast majority of firms are small, employing fewer than 25 people. Just four companies employ more than 250 workers. These include 3M Company, Altiris (a division of Symantec, Inc.), Interactive Studios Group and Landesk Software.

Preliminary 2009 data indicate this industry is contracting. Average employment for the first six months of 2009 was 15,353, a decline of 466 jobs over average annual employment reported in 2008.

Aerospace Products (NAICS 3364). The aerospace industry was once Utah's largest technology sector with almost 15,000 employees, however, it has been slow to rebound from a series of consolidations and mergers that began in the late 1990s. In 2008, 8,685 people worked in Utah's aerospace

industry, an increase of 326 workers from 2007, and a year-over growth rate of 3.9%. Wages in this industry totaled $605.6 million in 2008, for an average annual wage of $69,721, about 5% more than the average annual wage for all technology workers.

Employment in the aerospace products industry is highly concentrated in a handful of very large companies. In 2008, 56 companies operated within the aerospace industry, but more than half the industry employment is in one company—ATK Space Systems. Other large employers include The Boeing Company and Williams International. Each employs more than 500 workers. Companies employing at least 250 workers include Moog, Inc. and Barnes Group, Inc.

Defense and NASA contracting are important sources of revenue for many of the companies in the aerospace sector, and these firms have benefited from spending increases approved in recent years. Preliminary data for the first six months of 2009, however, show an average employment base of 8,476, or a decline of 209 workers. It is unlikely that military spending (an important source of revenue for this industry) will remain at current levels in the long term. Significant reductions in either defense or NASA budgets could have serious consequences for this industry.

Engineering Services (NAICS 54133). The engineering services industry is the third largest technology sector. It continued its steady growth as average annual employment reached 8,416—a year-over increase of almost 4%. Since 2004, this segment of the technology sector has expanded by 38% with the addition of 2,337 new jobs. Wages in the engineering services industry totaled $549.2 million, and averaged $65,219 per worker—slightly less than the average for all technology workers, but a significant increase over the average for all nonfarm workers in Utah.

The largest companies in this industry include Lockheed Martin and URS (and its EG&G) division. Medium-sized companies include Horrocks Engineering, Inc. and The Boeing Company. Many of the engineering companies in Utah's technology sector are heavily involved in defense contracting. A fair number, however, also provide services to the construction industry, specifically on design-build projects. Nonresidential construction in Utah is expected to end the year down 40% from 2008.

Medical Equipment (NAICS 3391). Utah's medical equipment industry has remained relatively stable over the past four years despite competitive pressures to produce increasingly less expensive medical products. In 2008, 7,613 workers were employed in Utah's medical equipment manufacturing industry, a drop of just 20 workers over the average reported in 2007.

The competitive nature of this industry is underscored by the comparatively low average wage received by workers in the industry. In 2008, total annual wages were $360.3 million, for an average of $47,327 per worker, well below the average $63,495 for the sector as a whole.

Employment in the medical equipment industry is relatively concentrated in a few firms. In 2008, there were 226 medical equipment manufacturers in Utah, just 17 more than were operating in 2005. Of these, six companies account for more than half the industry's employment. The largest company is Fresenius USA, Inc., employing more than 1,000 in 2008. Other large companies (those employing 500 or more) include Becton Dickinson Infusion Therapy, Merit Medical Systems, Inc. and Ultradent Products.

Preliminary data for 2009 show a decrease in both employment and the number of firms operating in the industry. Employment in the medical equipment industry averaged 7,443 during the first six months of 2009, a decline of 170 workers. The number of active firms dropped to 219, a loss of seven companies. It is likely that these losses will continue into 2010 as a competitive pressure to cap medical costs grows.

Outlook

The current economic downturn in Utah has manifested in employment losses in the technology sector. During the first six months of 2009, technology employment averaged 67,105—a loss of 1,861 jobs from 2008.

A large share of the employment gains made in 2008 have been erased with the job losses that occurred during the first half of 2009. Given current economic conditions, it is unlikely that employment growth in the technology sector will return to previous levels until well into 2010.

Table 93
Technology Employment by Detailed Industry: Annual Averages

Sector	NAICS Code	Average Annual Employment 2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2007-2008 Net Change
In-Vitro Diagnostic Substances	325413	34	33	23	23	24	1
Optical Instrument and Lens Manufacturing	333314	140	178	152	118	33	-85
Computer and Peripheral Equipment	3341	736	688	599	611	547	-64
Communication Equipment[1]	3342	2,641	2,819	2,996	729	769	40
Semiconductor and Electronic Components	3344	3,143	2,983	3,096	4,012	4,267	255
Navigational, Measuring and Electromedical Products[2]	3345	3,109	3,191	3,303	5,870	6,266	396
Carbon and Graphite Product Manufacturing	335991	423	443	485	548	591	43
Aerospace Products and Parts Manufacturing	3364	6,493	7,170	7,762	8,359	8,685	326
Medical Equipment and Supplies	3391	7,716	7,741	7,492	7,633	7,613	-20
Software	5112	4,733	5,098	5,353	5,608	5,698	90
Motion Picture and Video Production	51211	1,929	2,142	1,818	1,278	1,356	78
Post Production Services	51219	24	60	72	31	27	-4
Wireless Telecommunications Carriers	5172	726	686	728	875	650	-225
Satellite Telecommunications	5174	85	127	134	142	244	102
Other Telecommunications[3]	517910	81	71	79	0	0	na
All Other Telecommunications[4]	517919	0	0	0	606	585	-21
Internet Service Providers[5]	5181	3,148	3,550	3,317	0	0	na
Internet Publishing, Broadcasting and Web Search Portals[6]	519130	0	0	0	1,862	1,842	-20
Engineering Services	54133	6,079	6,500	7,273	8,094	8,416	322
Testing Laboratories	54138	1,179	1,131	1,254	1,466	1,662	196
Computer Systems Design	5415	10,941	12,197	13,339	14,611	15,819	1,208
Scientific Research[7]	541710	3,595	3,780	4,004	0	0	na
R&D in Biotechnology[8]	541711	0	0	0	1,262	1,408	146
R&D in Physical, Engineering and Life Sciences[8]	541712	0	0	0	2,389	2,464	75
Total		56,954	60,590	63,277	66,127	68,966	2,839

na: Comparison not applicable.

Due to NAICS code revisions in 2007, the following changes were made:

[1] Some establishments in this sector were reclassified to NAICS 334515.

[2] Employment in this sector contains some establishments formerly included in NAICS 3342.

[3] This code was eliminated in 2007. Some establishments formerly in this sector were reclassifed as NAICS 51719.

[4] This NAICS code contains establishments formerly included in NAICS 518111 and NAICS 517910.

[5] This NAICS code has been eliminated. Establishments formerly included in this sector are now in NAICS 517919 and 519130.

[6] NAICS code 519130 includes establishments formerly classified as 516110 and some establishments formerly classified in NAICS 518122.

[7] NAICS 541710 has been eliminated.

[8] NAICS codes 541711 and 541712 include establishments formerly included in NAICS 541710.

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services

Table 94
Technology Employment by Detailed Industry: Comparison of 2008 Annual Average and 2009 Six-Month Average

Sector	NAICS Code	Average Employment 2008	Average Employment 2009e	2008-2009 Net Change
In-Vitro Diagnostic Substances	325413	24	22	-2
Optical Instrument and Lens Manufacturing	333314	33	35	2
Computer and Peripheral Equipment	3341	547	549	2
Communication Equipment	3342	769	763	-6
Semiconductor and Electronic Components	3344	4,267	3,973	-294
Navigational, Measuring and Electromedical Products	3345	6,266	6,444	178
Carbon and Graphite Product Manufacturing	335991	591	593	2
Aerospace Products and Parts Manufacturing	3364	8,685	8,476	-209
Medical Equipment and Supplies	3391	7,613	7,443	-170
Software	5112	5,698	5,491	-207
Motion Picture and Video Production	51211	1,356	1,242	-114
Post Production Services	51219	27	27	0
Wireless Telecommunications Carriers	5172	650	621	-29
Satellite Telecommunications	5174	244	167	-77
All Other Telecommunications	517919	585	506	-79
Internet Publishing, Broadcasting and Web Search Portals	519130	1,842	1,500	-342
Engineering Services	54133	8,416	8,096	-320
Testing Laboratories	54138	1,662	1,637	-25
Computer Systems Design	5415	15,819	15,353	-466
R&D In Biotechnology	541711	1,408	1,566	158
R&D in Physical, Engineering and Life Sciences	541712	2,464	2,601	137
Total		68,966	67,105	-1,861

e = estimate

Note: Changes made to NAICS codes are discussed in the previous table.

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services

Table 95
Technology Employment by Detailed Industry: Second Quarter

Sector	NAICS Code	Average Employment Q2 2005	Q2 2006	Q2 2007	Q2 2008	Q2 2009e	2005-2009 Net Change
In-Vitro Diagnostic Substances	325413	36	24	23	25	21	-15
Optical Instrument and Lens Manufacturing	333314	180	153	113	32	36	-144
Computer and Peripheral Equipment	3341	705	599	603	515	548	-157
Communication Equipment	3342	2,799	2,983	730	769	746	na
Semiconductor and Electronic Components	3344	2,970	2,951	3,911	4,260	3,867	897
Navigational, Measuring and Electromedical Products	3345	3,172	3,271	5,779	6,207	6,453	na
Carbon and Graphite Product Manufacturing	335991	435	475	544	590	584	149
Aerospace Products and Parts Manufacturing	3364	7,134	7,706	8,313	8,704	8,414	1,280
Medical Equipment and Supplies	3391	7,875	7,443	7,718	7,724	7,486	-389
Software	5112	5,066	5,368	5,570	5,722	5,523	457
Motion Picture and Video Production	51211	1,781	2,275	1,365	1,571	1,237	-544
Post Production Services	51219	98	79	36	35	29	-69
Wireless Telecommunications Carriers	5172	687	706	863	647	616	-71
Satellite Telecommunications	5174	120	135	147	269	162	42
Other Telecommunications	517910	71	77	0	0	0	na
All Other Telecommunications	517919	0	0	602	594	497	na
Internet Service Providers	5181	3,494	3,379	0	0	0	na
Internet Publishing, Broadcasting and Web Search Portals	519130	0	0	1,909	1,875	1,525	na
Engineering Services	54133	6,449	7,221	8,143	8,360	8,020	1,571
Testing Laboratories	54138	1,128	1,264	1,580	1,682	1,631	503
Computer Systems Design	5415	11,832	13,277	14,523	15,770	15,210	3,378
Scientific Research	541710	3,743	4,024	0	0	0	na
R&D In Biotechnology	541711	0	0	1,243	1,401	1,552	na
R&D in Physical, Engineering and Life Sciences	541712	0	0	2,397	2,401	2,640	na
Total		59,775	63,410	66,113	69,153	66,799	7,024

e = estimate
na: Comparison not applicable.

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services

Table 96
High Technology Firms in Utah: Annual Averages

Sector	NAICS Code	Average Number of Firms 2005	2006	2007	2008	2009e	2005-2009 Net Change
In-Vitro Diagnostic Substances	325413	5	5	4	4	4	-1
Optical Instrument and Lens Manufacturing	333314	8	6	5	3	3	-5
Computer and Peripheral Equipment	3341	24	31	32	26	22	-3
Communication Equipment	3342	29	30	28	29	31	na
Semiconductor and Electronic Components	3344	55	59	57	58	56	1
Navigational, Measuring and Electromedical Products	3345	60	61	64	66	67	na
Carbon and Graphite Product Manufacturing	335991	2	0	0	3	4	2
Aerospace Products and Parts Manufacturing	3364	48	53	51	56	58	10
Medical Equipment and Supplies	3391	209	220	219	226	219	10
Software	5112	181	217	210	210	219	38
Motion Picture and Video Production	51211	221	231	220	205	200	-21
Post Production Services	51219	33	34	34	30	32	-1
Wireless Telecommunications Carriers	5172	79	101	109	90	82	3
Satellite Telecommunications	5174	15	15	12	12	15	0
Other Telecommunications	517910	11	15	0	0	0	na
All Other Telecommunications	517919	0	0	37	36	34	na
Internet Service Providers	5181	230	205	0	0	0	na
Internet Publishing, Broadcasting and Web Search Portals	519130	0	0	123	133	139	na
Engineering Services	54133	723	792	831	856	841	118
Testing Laboratories	54138	114	119	120	122	118	5
Computer Systems Design	5415	1,636	1,836	1,954	1,997	2,032	395
Scientific Research	541710	269	272	0	0	0	na
R&D In Biotechnology	541711	0	0	61	57	58	na
R&D in Physical, Engineering and Life Sciences	541712	0	0	179	196	212	na
Total		3,951	4,298	4,348	4,412	4,443	493

e = estimate

Notes:
1. Data for 2009 are an average of the first two quarters.
2. na: Comparison not applicable.

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services

Table 97
Technology Total Annual Wages Paid in Utah (Millions of Dollars)

Sector	NAICS Code	Total Wages 2005	2006	2007	2008
In-Vitro Diagnostic Substances	325413	$1.4	$1.1	$1.5	$1.2
Optical Instrument and Lens Manufacturing	333314	3.6	2.0	3.5	1.2
Computer and Peripheral Equipment	3341	45.4	44.6	45.8	41.6
Communication Equipment	3342	184.2	201.7	34.6	38.8
Semiconductor and Electronic Components	3344	126.6	150.6	231.2	290.3
Navigational, Measuring and Electromedical Products	3345	183.0	194.1	408.8	449.5
Carbon and Graphite Product Manufacturing	335991	24.7	26.8	31.9	38.1
Aerospace Products and Parts Manufacturing	3364	444.3	498.7	574.5	605.6
Medical Equipment and Supplies	3391	326.1	331.9	347.6	360.3
Software	5112	459.8	389.8	417.7	418.3
Motion Picture and Video Production	51211	49.8	51.8	37.4	42.7
Post Production Services	51219	1.0	1.6	1.5	1.8
Wireless Telecommunications Carriers	5172	48.9	47.6	55.9	37.7
Satellite Telecommunications	5174	4.1	4.4	5.3	6.3
Other Telecommunications	517910	3.1	3.4	0.0	0.0
All Other Telecommunications	517919	0.0	0.0	22.9	23.6
Internet Service Providers	5181	148.4	158.5	0.0	0.0
Internet Publishing, Broadcasting and Web Search Portals	519130	0.0	0.0	103.8	101.1
Engineering Services	54133	367.3	431.5	506.6	549.2
Testing Laboratories	54138	45.7	55.2	68.8	76.9
Computer Systems Design	5415	796.3	921.1	1,039.1	1184.9
Scientific Research	541710	236.8	248.0	0.0	0.0
R&D in Biotechnology	541711	0.0	0.0	108.0	139.9
R&D in Physical, Engineering and Life Sciences	541712	0.0	0.0	152.4	168.5
Total Technology Wages		$3,500.6	$3,764.4	$4,198.8	$4,577.4
Total Nonfarm wages		$37,696.3	$41,647.5	$45,691.4	$46,912.8
Technology Wages as Percent of Total		9.3%	9.0%	9.2%	9.8%

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services

Table 98
Technology Sector Average Annual Wage

Sector	NAICS Code	2008
In-Vitro Diagnostic Substances	325413	$49,147
Optical Instrument and Lens Manufacturing	333314	$35,027
Computer and Peripheral Equipment	3341	$76,034
Communication Equipment	3342	$50,403
Semiconductor and Electronic Components	3344	$68,088
Navigational, Measuring and Electromedical Products	3345	$71,750
Carbon and Graphite Product Manufacturing	335991	$64,402
Aerospace Products and Parts Manufacturing	3364	$69,721
Medical Equipment and Supplies	3391	$47,327
Software	5112	$73,429
Motion Picture and Video Production	51211	$31,566
Post Production Services	51219	$68,572
Wireless Telecommunications Carriers	5172	$58,023
Satellite Telecommunications	5174	$26,496
All Other Telecommuniations	517919	$40,396
Internet Publishing, Broadcasting, and Web Search Portals	519130	$54,913
Engineering Services	54133	$65,219
Testing Laboratories	54138	$46,282
Computer Systems Design	5415	$74,913
R&D in Biotechnology	541711	$98,802
R&D in Physical, Engineering and Life Sciences	541712	$68,312
Technology Sector Annual Average		$66,372
Statewide Nonagricultural Average		$37,452
Technology Wages as Percent of Statewide		177.2%

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services

Tourism, Travel, and Recreation

Overview
Utah's travel and tourism sector was not immune to the economic recession, but regional and in-state travel helped to soften the downturn. The Utah ski industry experienced the third best season on record. Visitation increased for the third year in a row at national parks. State park visitation was also up.

The outlook for 2010 is cautiously optimistic as it is expected that travel among in-state and domestic leisure travelers could increase. There are still concerns about the weak economy, rising unemployment, the housing market, stock market uncertainty, and transportation weakness, but industry experts have forecast limited growth in 2010.

2009 Summary
Utah's travel and tourism sector, like the rest of the economy weakened in 2009. Total tourism arrivals slipped an estimated 4.4% in 2009 from 20.3 million in 2008. Domestic and international travel were down by an estimated 4.6% and 6.8%, respectively. The number of visitors at Utah's five national parks increased 5.4%.

In 2009, the estimated number of passengers at Salt Lake International Airport declined 3.4%. The overall weakening of the airline industry, drop in business travel, decrease in skier visits, fuel cost uncertainty, and economic recession put enormous pressure on airlines. The direct flight from Paris, France to Salt Lake City continues to be successful. Due to the H1N1 virus the direct flight from Tokyo, Japan to Salt Lake City, was temporarily suspended. Resuming the non-stop flight in the spring of 2010, implementing the visa waver agreement between the United States and South Korea and a growing number of mainland Chinese tourists should increase visitors from Asia.

The 2008-2009 ski season was the third best on record. Utah skier visits were 3.9 million. The amount of snowfall was above normal and international, domestic, and local skiers took advantage of the great skiing conditions. Once again, Utah resorts were ranked very favorably by major ski publications, and the resorts continue to make yearly infrastructure improvements.

The following are some trends and attitudes in domestic leisure travel – the "new normal":

- Vacationing is still considered a "right".
- Leisure travelers are driving instead of flying – staying closer to home – camping, or staying in budget hotels.
- Travelers are "trading down, not out".
- Between 2000 and 2009, leisure travelers reported a significantly higher percentage of weekend trips. The increasing use of weekend trips reflects household budget constraints and the "right" to get away.

The Internet continues to play a key role in travel planning. Leisure travelers use the Internet to make travel reservations. This is attributed to a belief that the best deals are online.

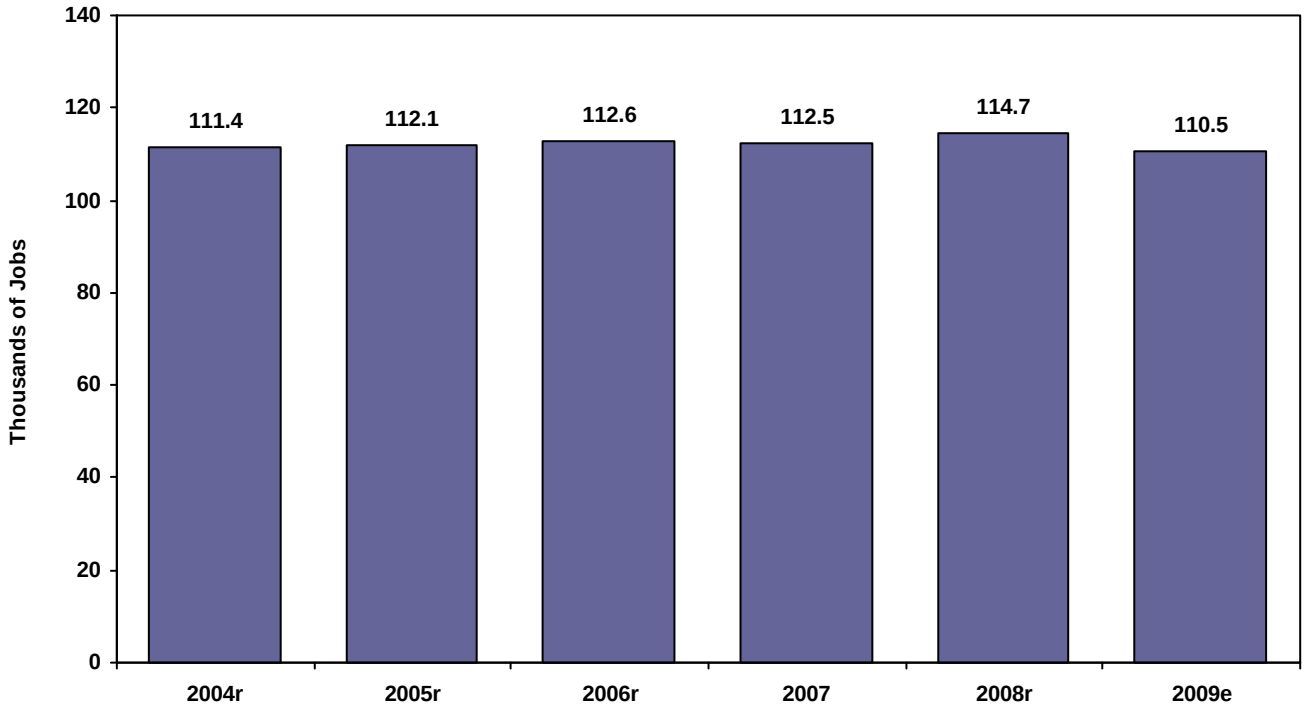
Current estimates for traveler spending showed a decline of 10% in 2009 to $6.2 billion. Total travel-related employment was 110,508 in 2009, accounting for approximately 9.3% of total Utah nonfarm jobs, and approximately 3.6% lower than 2008.

2010 Outlook
The outlook for 2010 is cautiously optimistic. Despite factors such as a weak economy, uncertain stock market, housing turmoil, and tepid consumer confidence, Utah tourism is expected to show a modest increase in travel. Slow but steady growth in in-state and domestic leisure travel should occur.

Additionally, travelers continue to show strong interest in national parks, from which Utah should benefit. Several of Utah's resorts again received high rankings from major ski publications and hope to build on the 2008-2009 season.

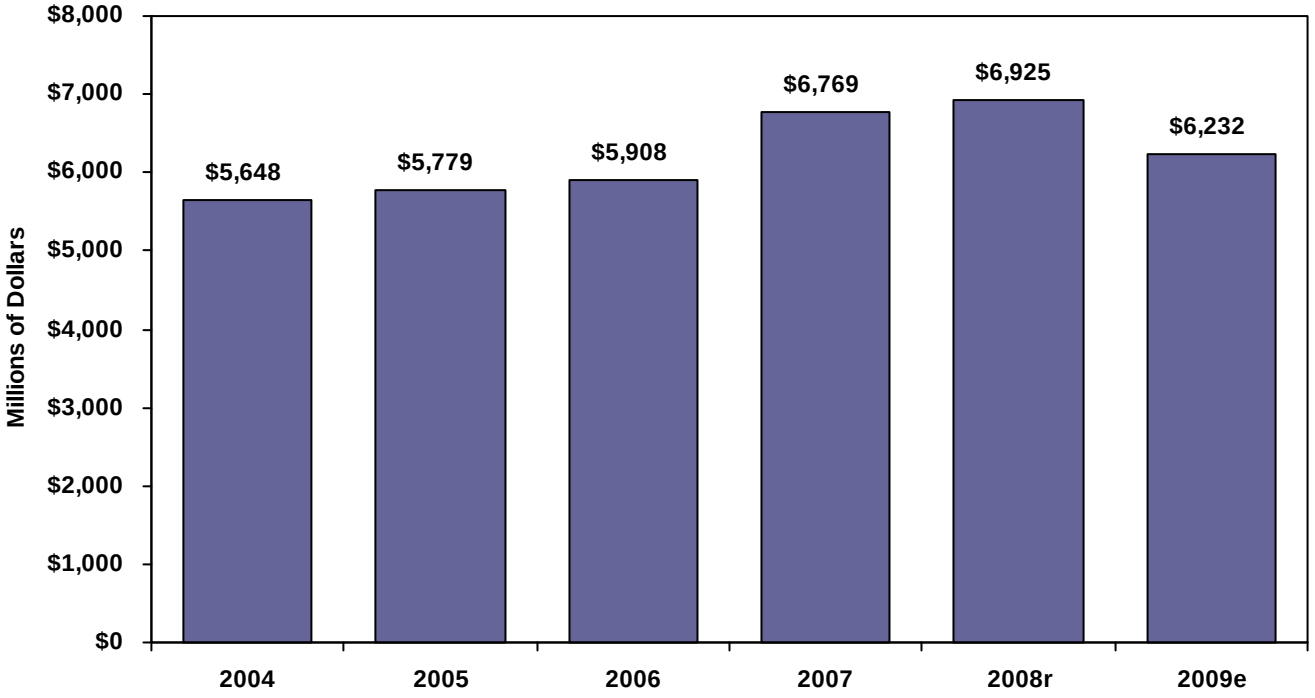
Competition among nearby destinations for the local and regional markets will continue to intensify. National trends highlight opportunities in key segments of the travel market including adventure travel, cultural and heritage tourism, nature-based travel, and family travel. Utah is well positioned to attract these visitors.

Figure 83
Travel-Related Employment



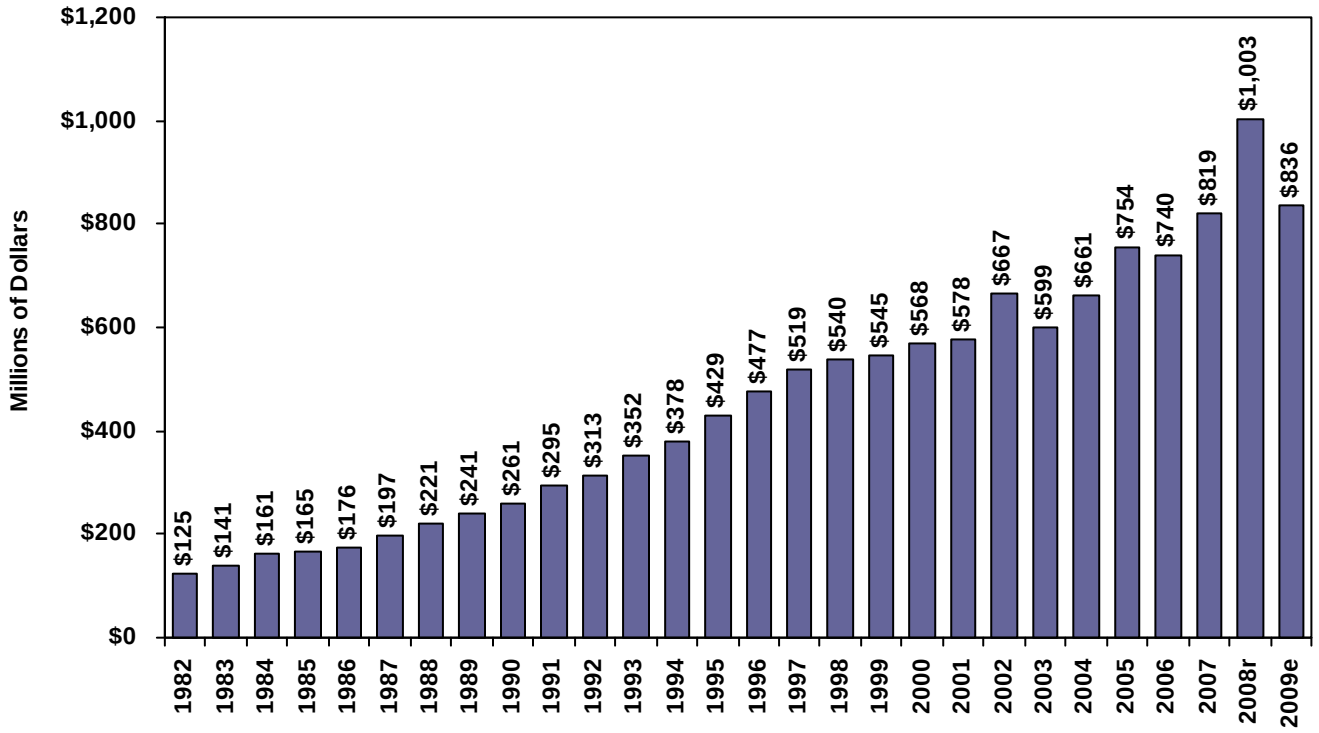
Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget and Bureau of Labor Statistics r = revised e = estimate

Figure 84
Traveler Spending



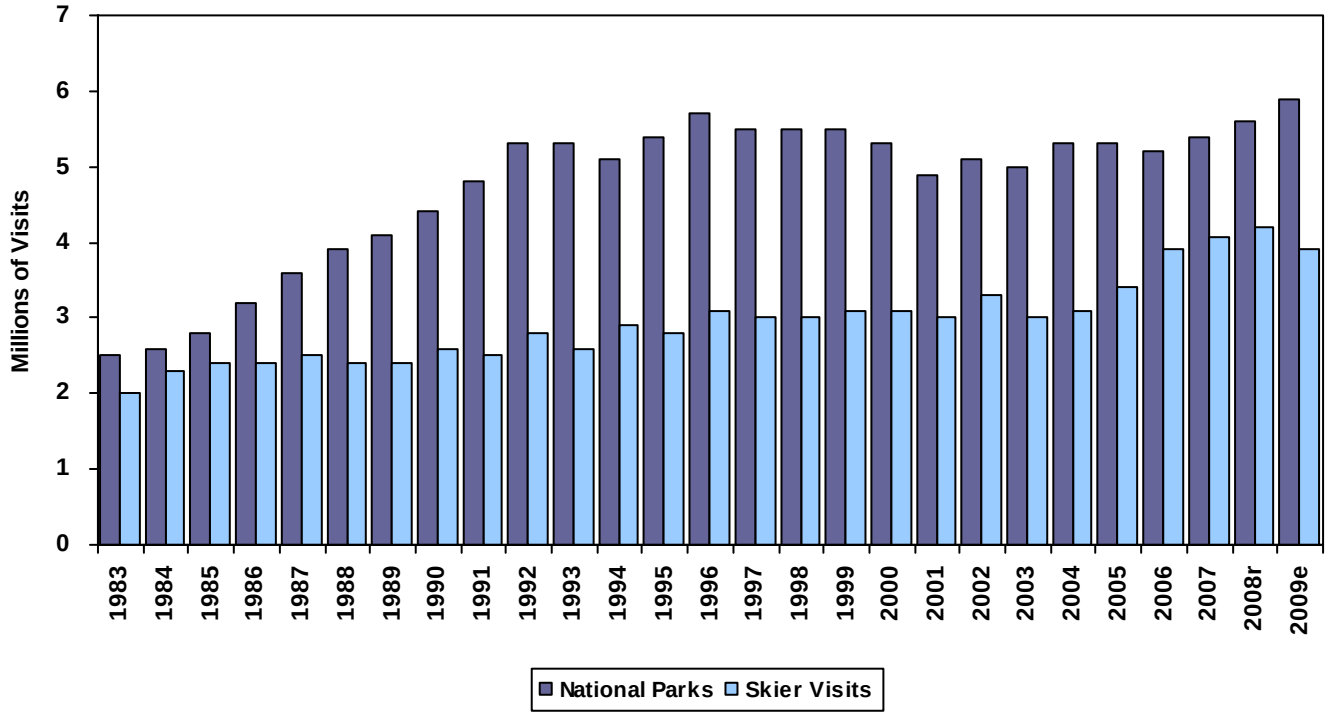
Source: D.K. Shifflet and Associates Ltd and Governor's Office of Planning and Budget e = estimate r = revised

Figure 85
Hotel Room Rents



Source: Utah State Tax Commission r = revised e = estimate

Figure 86
National Park and Skier Visits



Source: National Park Service; Ski Utah r = revised e = estimate

Table 99
National Parks Recreation Visits

Year	Arches	Bryce	Canyonlands	Capitol Reef	Zion	Total National Parks
1982	339,415	471,517	97,079	289,486	1,246,290	2,443,787
1983	287,875	472,633	100,022	331,734	1,273,030	2,465,294
1984	345,180	495,104	102,533	296,230	1,377,254	2,616,301
1985	363,464	500,782	116,672	320,503	1,503,272	2,804,693
1986	419,444	578,018	172,987	383,742	1,670,503	3,224,694
1987	468,916	718,342	172,384	428,808	1,777,619	3,566,069
1988	520,455	791,348	212,100	469,556	1,948,332	3,941,791
1989	555,809	808,045	257,411	515,278	1,998,856	4,135,399
1990	620,719	862,659	276,831	562,477	2,102,400	4,425,086
1991	705,882	929,067	339,315	618,056	2,236,997	4,829,317
1992	799,831	1,018,174	395,698	675,837	2,390,626	5,280,166
1993	773,678	1,107,951	434,844	610,707	2,392,580	5,319,760
1994	777,178	1,028,134	429,921	605,324	2,270,871	5,111,428
1995	859,374	994,548	448,769	648,864	2,430,162	5,381,717
1996	856,016	1,269,600	447,527	678,012	2,498,001	5,749,156
1997	858,525	1,174,824	432,697	625,680	2,445,534	5,537,260
1998	837,161	1,166,331	436,524	656,026	2,370,048	5,466,090
1999	869,980	1,081,521	446,160	680,153	2,449,664	5,527,478
2000	786,429	1,099,275	401,558	612,656	2,432,348	5,332,266
2001	754,026	1,068,619	368,592	527,760	2,227,490	4,946,487
2002	769,672	886,436	375,549	523,458	2,592,835	5,147,950
2003	757,781	903,760	386,985	535,439	2,458,791	5,042,756
2004	733,129	987,250	371,706	551,910	2,674,162	5,318,157
2005	781,667	1,017,680	393,672	550,253	2,586,659	5,329,931
2006	833,046	890,673	413,587	513,702	2,514,490	5,165,498
2007	860,175	955,715	417,516	554,905	2,657,280	5,445,591
2008r	928,794	1,043,321	436,713	604,810	2,657,213	5,670,851
2009e	994,093	1,207,700	435,949	616,330	2,726,072	5,980,144
Percent Change						
2008-2009	7.0%	15.8%	-0.2%	1.9%	2.6%	5.5%
Average Annual Rate of Change						
1982-2009	4.1%	3.5%	5.7%	2.8%	2.9%	3.4%

r = revised
e = estimate

Source: National Park Service

Table 100
Profile of the Utah Travel Industry

Category	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008r	2009e	% Change 2008-2009	AARC 2004-2009
Total Spending by Travelers and Tourists (millions)	$5,648	$5,779	$5,908	$6,769	$6,925	$6,232	-10.0%	2.0%
Total Number of Foreign and Domestic Visits (millions)	17.5	19.1	19.3	20.2	20.3	19.4	-4.5%	2.1%
Number of U.S. Visits	16.9	18.4	18.6	19.5	19.6	18.7	-4.6%	2.0%
Number of Foreign Visits	0.62	0.66	0.69	0.73	0.74	0.69	-6.8%	2.2%
Total Travel and Recreation-Related Employment	111,379	112,051	112,572	112,486	114,742	110,508	-3.7%	-0.2%
Direct Travel and Recreation-Related Employment	60,637	61,036	61,347	65,882	62,613	60,303	-3.7%	-0.1%
Indirect Travel and Recreation-Related Employment	50,742	51,015	51,225	46,604	52,129	50,205	-3.7%	-0.2%
Percent of All Utah Nonfarm Jobs	10.1%	9.8%	9.4%	9.0%	8.8%	9.3%	5.7%	-1.6%
Total Direct State and Local Taxes Generated by Travel Spending (millions)	$547	$570	$593	$609	$695	$625	-10.1%	2.7%
State Government Portion	339	353	368	384	433	389	-10.2%	2.8%
Local Government Portion	208	217	225	225	262	236	-9.9%	2.6%
Total Airline Passengers at Salt Lake International Airport (millions)	18.4	22.2	21.6	22.0	20.7	20.0	-3.4%	1.7%
Total Traffic Count at Interstate Borders (millions)	22.2	22.7	23.1	23.9	24.6	25.8	4.9%	3.1%
Total National Park Recreation Visits (millions)	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.4	5.6	5.9	5.4%	2.1%
Total Skier Visits (millions)	3.1	3.4	3.9	4.1	4.2	3.9	-7.1%	4.4%
Total State Park Visits (millions)	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.9	4.5	4.7	4.4%	1.3%
Taxable Room Rents (millions)	$661	$754	$740	$820	$1,002	$836	-16.6%	4.8%
Hotel/Motel Occupancy Rates	60.8%	65.0%	68.3%	68.4%	63.7%	59.8%	-6.1%	-0.3%

r = revised
e = estimate

AARC = Average Annual Rate of Change

Sources: Estimates are based on information gathered from a variety of sources including National Park Service; Utah State Tax Commission; Utah Department of Transportation; Department of Workforce Services; Department of Natural Resources; Salt Lake International Airport; U.S. Department of Commerce; Ski Utah; Rocky Mountain Lodging Report; Department of Community & Economic Development; Governor's Office of Planning and Budget; Governor's Office of Economic Development - Office of Tourism; and D.K. Shiflet and Associates Ltd.

Table 101
Utah Tourism Indicators

Year	Hotel Room Rents (Current $)	National Park Visits	State Park Visits	Salt Lake Int'l. Airport Passengers	Skier Visits	Stateline Vehicle Crossings	Hotel Occupancy Rate	Travel-Related Employment	Traveler Spending (Millions)
1983	$140,728,877	2,465,294	5,214,498	7,059,964	2,038,544	na	na	na	na
1984	161,217,797	2,616,301	4,400,103	7,514,113	2,317,255	na	na	na	na
1985	165,280,248	2,804,693	4,846,637	8,984,780	2,369,901	na	na	na	na
1986	175,807,344	3,224,694	5,387,791	9,990,986	2,436,544	na	na	na	na
1987	196,960,612	3,566,069	5,489,539	10,163,883	2,491,191	na	na	na	na
1988	220,687,694	3,941,791	5,072,123	10,408,233	2,440,668	na	na	na	na
1989	240,959,095	4,135,399	4,917,615	11,898,847	2,368,985	na	na	na	na
1990	261,017,079	4,425,086	5,033,776	11,982,276	2,572,154	14,135,400	63.8%	na	na
1991	295,490,324	4,829,317	5,425,129	12,477,926	2,500,134	14,886,000	69.4%	na	na
1992	312,895,967	5,280,166	5,908,000	13,870,609	2,751,551	15,510,600	70.3%	na	na
1993	352,445,691	5,319,760	6,950,063	15,894,404	2,560,805	15,669,500	71.9%	na	na
1994	378,024,547	5,111,428	6,953,400	17,564,149	2,850,000	16,589,300	73.7%	na	na
1995	429,189,045	5,381,717	7,070,702	18,460,000	2,800,000	17,301,000	73.5%	na	na
1996	477,409,577	5,749,156	7,478,764	21,088,482	3,113,800	17,963,500	73.1%	na	na
1997	519,160,181	5,537,260	7,184,639	21,068,314	2,954,690	18,696,400	68.0%	na	na
1998	540,424,182	5,466,090	6,943,780	20,297,371	3,042,767	19,590,300	63.8%	na	na
1999	545,328,875	5,527,478	6,768,016	19,944,556	3,101,735	20,675,000	61.6%	na	na
2000	567,708,954	5,332,266	6,555,299	19,900,770	3,144,328	21,191,900	60.9%	na	na
2001	578,445,705	4,946,487	6,075,456	18,367,961	2,976,769	21,721,698	59.9%	na	na
2002	666,718,674	5,147,950	5,755,782	18,662,030	3,278,291	22,916,391	62.1%	na	na
2003	599,476,406	5,042,756	4,570,393	18,466,756	2,974,574	22,006,945	58.8%	na	na
2004	660,606,509	5,318,157	4,413,702	18,352,495	3,141,212	22,194,190	60.8%	111,379	$5,648
2005	753,689,699	5,329,931	4,377,041	22,237,936	3,429,141	22,744,975	65.0%	112,051	$5,779
2006	739,621,493	5,165,498	4,494,990	21,557,646	3,895,578	23,131,875	68.3%	112,572	$5,908
2007	819,803,181	5,445,591	4,925,277	22,044,533	4,062,188	23,895,227	68.4%	112,486	$6,769
2008r	1,002,664,837	5,670,851	4,564,770	20,790,400	4,258,900	24,709,644	63.7%	114,742	$6,925
2009e	836,423,007	5,980,144	4,749,326	20,135,133	3,972,984	25,866,040	57.8%	110,508	$6,232
Percent Change									
2008-2009	-16.6%	5.5%	4.0%	-3.2%	-6.7%	4.7%	-5.9%	-3.7%	-10.0%
Average Annual Rate of Change									
1983-2009	7.1%	3.5%	-0.4%	4.1%	2.6%	na	na	na	na

r = revised
e = estimate

Sources: National Park Service; Utah State Tax Commission; Utah Department of Transportation; Department of Workforce Services; Department of Natural Resources; Salt Lake International Airport; Ski Utah; Rocky Mountain Lodging Report; Department of Community & Economic Development; Governor's Economic Development; Governor's Office of Planning and Budget; Governor's Office of Economic Development - Office of Tourism; and D.K Shiflet and Associates Ltd.

Special Topics

Falcon Hill at Hill Air Force Base

Overview
Falcon Hill is the name given to a cooperative effort between the U.S. Air Force, the State of Utah, and several local governments. The United States Air Force, acting under the authority of Title 10, United States Code, and Section 2667 as amended, has launched an Enhanced Use Lease (EUL) project at Hill Air Force Base (HAFB) known as Falcon Hill National Aerospace Research Park (Falcon Hill). The Military Installation Development Authority was formed by the Utah State Legislature as a development authority to facilitate EUL projects on military lands in Utah. Road construction is expected to begin in December, 2009 and work on the first commercial building will begin shortly after.

Background
The Military Installation Development Authority (MIDA) was established by the Utah Legislature in 2007 to facilitate the development of underutilized military land in the state. It functions under the direction of a seven-member board, five members (including three mayors of cities adjacent to military installations) appointed by the Governor and one each appointed by the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Acting under authority of Title 10, United States Code, and Section 2667 as amended, military installation leaders may identify underutilized land on an installation and offer it for development by the private sector under an Enhanced Use Lease (EUL) agreement. This arrangement brings federal land into private taxable commercial use resulting in new jobs and taxes for the state and local governments. The military benefits by using in-kind lease receipts for installation upgrades not funded under military construction appropriations. A military installation can be modernized thereby fortifying existing workload, increasing new mission opportunity and extending installation longevity.

MIDA assists in the development process in a variety of ways, the collection of taxes (including tax increment financing) and applying them to development infrastructure, bonding, coordination of development with surrounding communities, contracting for municipal services, financial management of in-kind consideration for each project and other appropriate tasks as needed and requested by the military.

The Utah MIDA legislation is unique in the nation and is leading the way in partnering with the military in enhancing and upgrading military properties within the state. In return Utah increases military value of the installations located within the state, increases the number of military and military jobs in the state and adds federal lands to the tax rolls.

Falcon Hill at Hill Air Force Base
For many years, HAFB has been an economic engine for northern Utah. It provides thousands of direct jobs and thousands more of ancillary employment. Though tax-exempt itself, HAFB is the catalyst for generating millions of dollars of tax revenue annually to the State of Utah and local governments. In view of HAFB's fiscal impact, state and local governments provide assistance, in appropriate ways, to ensure HAFB's long-term viability and economic vitality.

Falcon Hill National Aerospace Research Park is the first project to be undertaken under MIDA/EUL legislation. The area to be developed consists of 550 acres of Hill Air Force Base lying along the west edge of the base and adjacent to Interstate-15. The land spans portions of both Davis and Weber counties and includes portions of the cities of Clearfield, Sunset, Roy, and Riverdale, as well as unincorporated Davis County. The vision of the developers and the Air Force includes creating a business and research park that is developed with the declared intention of creating a pleasant and attractive physical environment that will attract aerospace and defense industry occupants. Such tenants will further support HAFB's mission, thus sustaining its long-term viability. This synergistic relationship will be a benefit to the state's economic development interests.

The development of a research park close to HAFB is consistent with the state's economic development objectives. Aerospace is one of the seven economic clusters targeted by the Governor's Office of Economic Development. The University of Utah Research Park has only 26 acres remaining for development which are being held by the University for departmental uses. Therefore, an additional research park along the Wasatch Front will assist in meeting these development objectives. Many employers in the aerospace industry are located in Salt Lake, Davis, and Weber counties. Hill Air Force Base is centrally located to this concentration, making Falcon Hill, with its aerospace focus and related businesses, an ideal fit.

Based on information provided by the developer in November 2008, Falcon Hill will include an investment of $600 million in buildings and land, plus an additional $23 million in personal property value over the next 15 years. Assuming 550 acres are developed, this represents an average investment of $1.1 million per acre for the project, significantly more than the average in the respective counties. This level of investment is estimated to generate over $102 million in property taxes over the next 20 years.

While the majority of the investment will be in office space, plans are also provided for retail, restaurant, and hotel facilities that will support the influx of workers, contractors, and visitors. The staffing for the office, retail, restaurant, and hotel properties is expected to provide more than 19,000 jobs. Wages paid will be spent in the local economy, thus creating a multiplier effect that will benefit other areas and businesses. Wages in the aerospace industry, which will have a significant presence in the proposed development, range

between $71,000 and $73,000, almost double the current state average of $38,000.

The Air Force and developers are projecting construction of a reconfigured West Gate entry road will commence December 2009. A new "West Gate" east of the existing gate will be included in the construction. When completed, the security fence will be moved east to accommodate public access to the eventual commercial development.

Construction of the first commercial building will begin shortly after construction of the new road begins. The 150,000 square foot building is being built to house the ICBM program and will be ready for occupancy in early 2011. Although this is a taxable commercial building it will remain behind the security fence.

The Air Force and developers are in discussions with several new tenants and several announcements of new buildings and new jobs are anticipated during 2010.

MIDA Projects and Potential Projects

MIDA is currently working on two Air Force projects and has opened discussions for possible participation in a co-generation project at Hill Air Force Base (HAFB). MIDA has been in discussions with the Army on potential projects in Tooele County and with National Security Agency (NSA) officials for assistance on their announced development at Camp Williams.

Air Force Resort Hotel—Park City Vicinity. In 2002 Congress provided the Air Force with property near Park City for an Air Force resort hotel. It was anticipated the property would be traded for a more strategic site. MIDA has been working with the Air Force and community leaders to find a site and developer for the planned recreational facility. It is anticipated a site will be selected in 2010 with planning efforts to follow shortly thereafter.

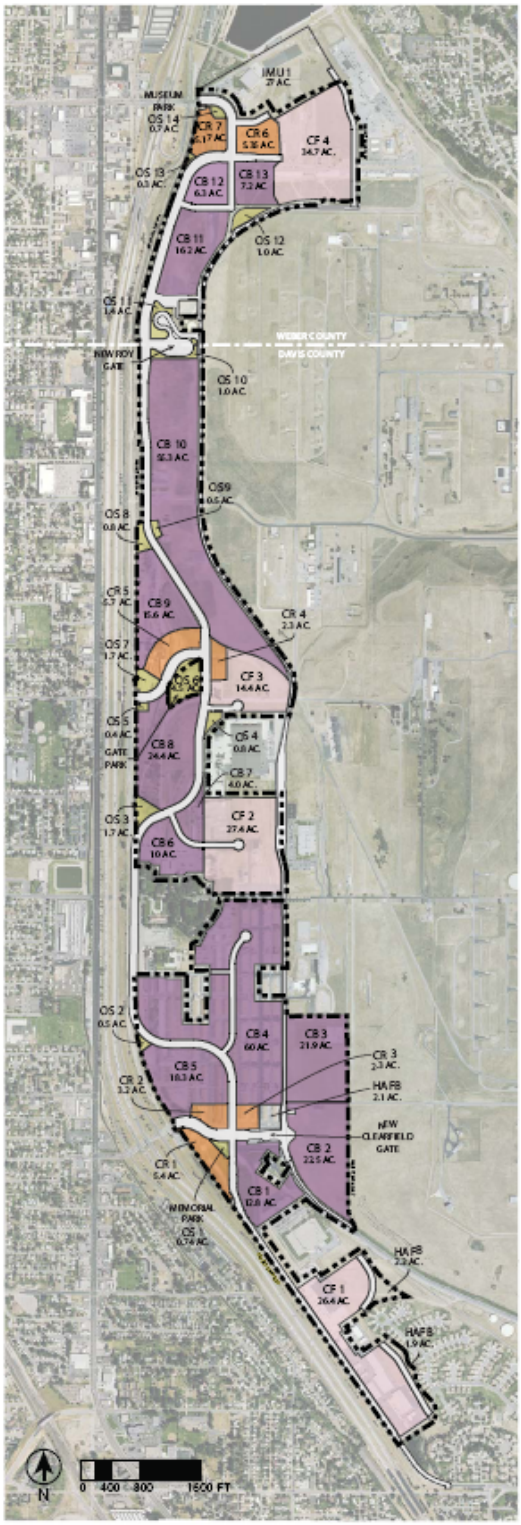
HAFB-Energy Co-Generation. Air Force Real Property Agency is preparing an RFQ and has scheduled an "Industry Day" for December 9, 2009, to solicit proposals to retrofit an existing 260 steam plant building to a co-generation steam and electric plant at an investment cost of up to $50 million. MIDA has been asked to be available for possible participation in the project.

Army—Tooele Army Depot. During November 2009, MIDA was approached by the Army Corps of Engineers about participation in an EUL at Tooele Army Depot. The project has not yet been defined but will most likely follow a similar approach to Falcon Hill's. The Army is also looking at one or more energy projects in Tooele County. Planning for all of these projects is expected in 2010.

Camp Williams—National Security Agency (NSA). MIDA was approached by NSA to aid in the development of their announced Utah Data Center at Camp Williams. NSA would like to sole source construction of off-site improvements, i.e., sewer, water, etc., to MIDA. MIDA would, in turn, work with the Utah Division of Facilities and Construction Management to complete the projects and supervise construction.

MIDA is also exploring opportunities for additional on- or off-site private development of one or more office buildings to house contractors who will follow the NSA Data Center once it is operating.

Figure 87
Falcon Hill Land Use Plan



LEGEND / STATISTICAL SUMMARY	
LAND USE CATEGORIES	GROSS ACRES
PROPOSED LAND USE	
CB (COMMERCIAL BUSINESS)	274.5
CF (COMMERCIAL FLEX)	102.9
CR (COMMERCIAL RETAIL/SERVICE)	29.42
OS (OPEN SPACE)	16
HAFB (HILL AIR FORCE BASE)	6.2
LAND USE SUBTOTAL	428.02
ROADS PROPOSED LAND USE	89.9*
LAND USE CATEGORIES TOTAL AREA	**518.92**
PROJECT BOUNDARY AREA	497.9

PROJECT BOUNDARY

* ROAD ACREAGES INCLUDE AREA FOR PARK STRIPS, ENHANCED PAVING, AND SIDEWALKS

6P-01
DRAWING NO.

FALCON HILL STANDARD DRAWINGS

MASTER LAND USE PLAN

FALCON HILL
NATIONAL AEROSPACE RESEARCH PARK

ARCHITECTURAL nexus

Figure 88
Falcon Hill North Project Area

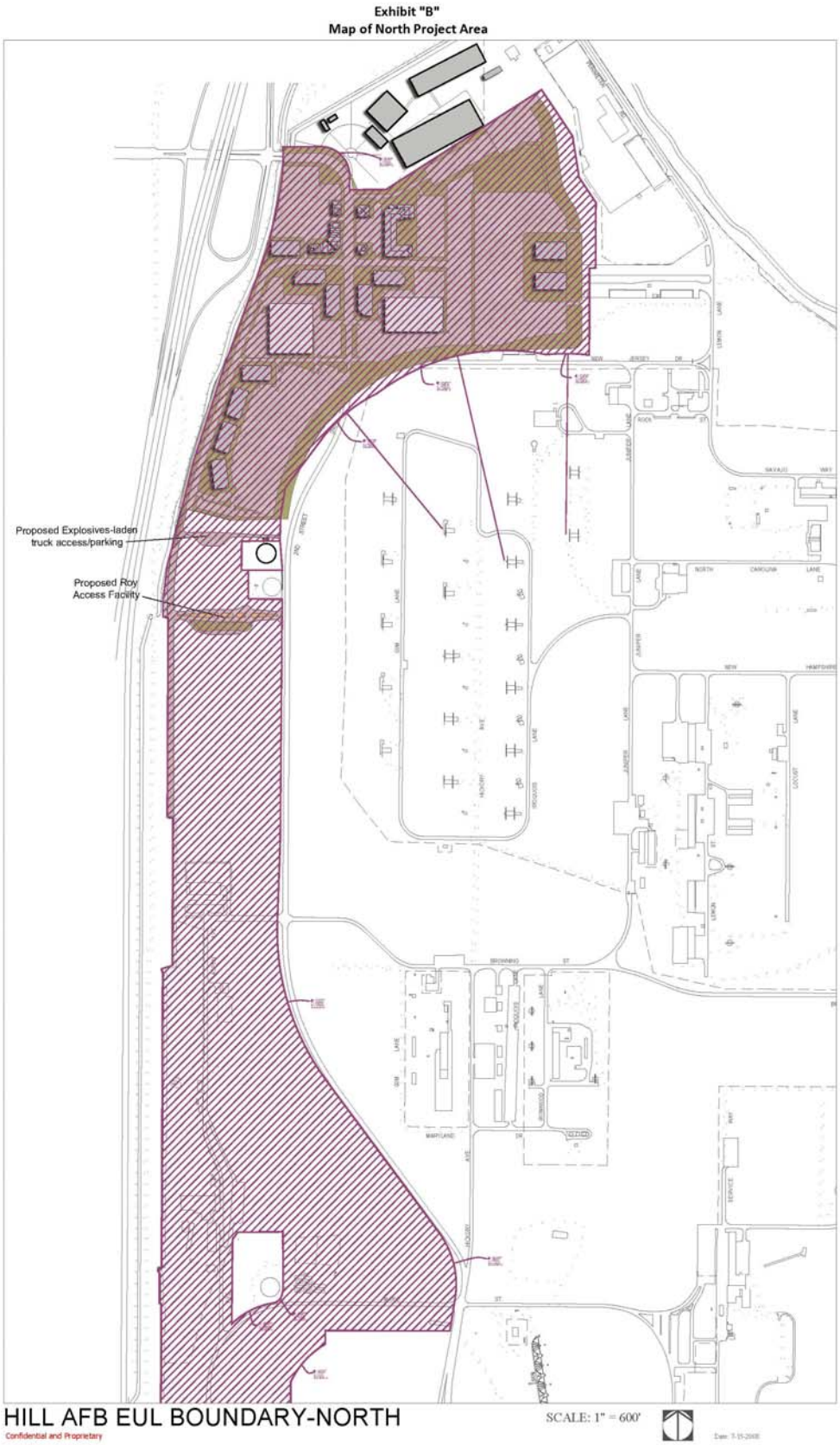
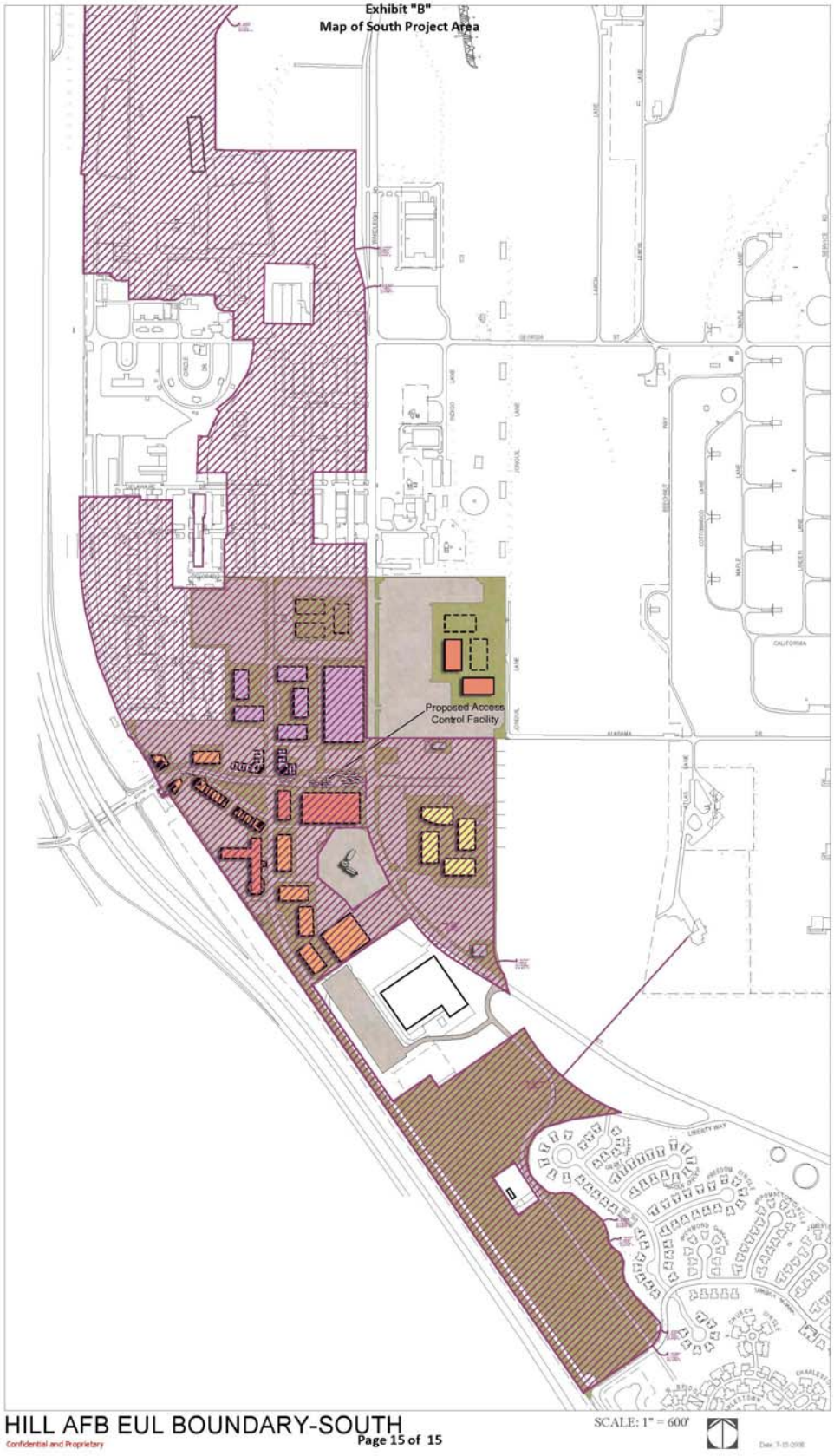


Figure 89
Falcon Hill South Project Area



Revenue Forecasting and the Utah State Budget

Overview
A revenue forecast is a prediction of the amount of money available for future spending. In the United States, state governments must balance planned expenditures with revenue collections. States largely finance their operations by taxing economic activity. A revenue forecast models the relationship between the economy and the tax system. These models rely on mathematical techniques, historical trends, and analytical judgment to form a reasoned expectation of future revenue collections upon which budgets are balanced. Involving the future, a revenue forecast is a risky exercise. Multiple sources cause uncertainty, from the future state of the economy to the accuracy of the models estimating revenue. Governments have developed budget mechanisms to mitigate the impact from the persistent uncertainty of revenue collections. Also, most states' revenue forecasts involve a negotiation between the expectations of the executive and legislative branches; often leading to a consensus outlook to which budgets are set.

Public Policy
Public policy is the process that extracts and allocates common resources for collective action. These decisions are codified in constitutions and laws, but stretch further, to encompass the cultures, institutions, conventions, priorities, and concerns of a society. The United States is a federation, allowing some flexibility in tailoring public policy to the unique circumstances confronting each state. The budget is the authoritative statement detailing the allocation of state resources among competing public interests. The budget summarizes the public goods and services (e.g., courts, policing and corrections, transportation infrastructure, education systems, social services) that interact with and support the larger market economy. Plans that are proposed, but not included in the budget stake out the limit of government action. The process used to make a budget is important because such design heavily influences the ultimate budget. Forecasting the revenue available for future spending is the critical first step in the budget process.

Economic Forecast
Economic activity provides the skeleton upon which a revenue forecast rests. Government revenue is generated as taxes are levied against economic activity.

A revenue forecast begins with an evaluation of the national and local economies. The economy represents all the production, consumption, and trade people undertake. These data are compared for relationships among: production, consumption, investment, exports, imports, prices, wages, employment, population growth, profits, inflation, interest rates, wages, sales, sentiment, savings, productivity, etc. Judgment, historical data, and math combine to produce a model of the future economy. States may focus on important parts of their local economy (e.g., Alaska on the production and price of oil, Nevada on travel and tourism, New York the health of Wall Street, Michigan the manufacture of automobiles). Many states focus on the United States economy, having diverse local economies that normally track national trends.

The economic forecast represents a structured and consistent way of anchoring a revenue forecast to the future. As the future economy is realized, revenue updates consistent with economic changes can be made (e.g., if the economy unexpectedly enters a deep recession, future expected revenues will drop sharply consistent with the change in economic conditions). Changes to the economy can dramatically impact budgets, altering both the demand for public goods and services and the ability of governments to fund such efforts. The economic forecast is often the main source of error in forecasting revenue, but it also provides the principal explanation for why revenues change.

In Utah, a group of private and public economists, the Revenue Assumptions Committee, meets regularly to build consensus regarding the direction of the economy. Utah is a relatively small, but quickly growing state with a well-diversified economy. The state has a rapidly growing population, with the highest fertility in the country (Total Fertility Rate of 2.47). Utah has the third highest life expectancy at 78.7 years, has one of the youngest populations with a median age of 28.7 years, and has the largest average household size at 3.15 persons. The state has low poverty rates (seventh among states), high educational attainment (seventh among states in high school graduation rates), high median household income (ranks 10th), and is highly urbanized. Utah's employment distribution among industries closely matches that of the United States (Hachman Index of 0.98).

The Revenue System
A revenue system encompasses all the taxes, fees, and transfers received by a government to fund expenditures. The revenue system is complex, and is constantly adapting to changing circumstances, policies, and priorities. These can include: changes in the behavior of consumers, businesses, or the economy, explicit changes in state tax law, new federal tax law impacting state collections, accounting or system changes impacting the timing and realization of revenue, or modified federal funding formulas. The revenue generated from an economy can change significantly under a modified revenue system, while taxes can also change economic prospects. Accounting for these changes is critical to providing accurate revenue forecasts.

The 2007 Summary of State Government Finances reports that state governments collected $1,020.4 billion in taxes and fees, also collecting $430.2 billion in transfers from the federal government. Together, revenue for state government purposes totaled $1.5 trillion, 11% of the value of all goods and services in the United States in fiscal year 2007.

Analysis of these figures reveals a highly variable mix of taxes, fees, and transfers used by states. On average, state revenue is comprised of: 16.0% individual income tax, 15.1% general sales taxes, 3.4% corporate income taxes, 35.5% other taxes and fees, and 30% federal transfers. At the extremes: Oregon receives 33% of total revenue from an individual income tax; Washington receives 35% from general sales tax; New Hampshire generates 11% of funding from corporate income tax; Alaska receives 70% of total revenue from other taxes (mostly severance taxes on oil); Mississippi receives the greatest share of federal transfers at 52%, while Virginia has the lowest share at 20%.

Utah's revenue system is similar to that of an average state. Utah receives a greater share of funding from the individual income tax, at 21%, than the average of 15%. General sales tax, corporate income tax, and other fees are near average at 16%, 3%, and 36% respectively. Other taxes and fees range from severance taxes on resource extraction to charges like tuition, public hospital fees, license fees, or tobacco taxes. Federal transfers are lower in Utah at 20% compared to 25% on average for other states. These include funds for constructing airports, highways, sewerage, mass transit, public housing; as well as funding for education, health, and other public welfare programs.

According to the National Conference of State Legislatures, differences in revenue systems among the states "reflect the vast differences in state economies, resource endowments, demographics, history, and citizens' differing expectations of what government ought to do and how taxes should be levied." A functional understanding of current and future state and national tax law combined with an awareness of how revenue systems flex under varying economic conditions in the context of a particular state's political climate is critical in developing a revenue forecast.

Revenue Forecast

A revenue forecast is a reasoned prediction of the amount of money a state will collect in the near future. It serves as objective information to improve the decision making of the major participants building the budget. Though a technical exercise, revenue forecasts are created in a political context. As part of the political process, revenue forecasts respond to conflicting political forces, from efforts to expand or cut government programs or to reduce or raise levels of taxation.

Similar to evaluating the economy, forecasting revenue begins by collecting historical data on revenue collections. These data can often be extracted from budget documents, financial reports, information systems, or legislative summaries. These reports reveal the history of the tax system. These data, in conjunction with the likely movement of the economy, form the basis of predicting revenue collections in the near term.

There are many potential models from which to forecast revenue, but most rely on applying some mathematical technique to a set of data to generate new information. For example, a technique may rely on the usual interdependent movement of employment, wages, and the individual income tax. Based upon the expected change in employment and wages a mathematical formula calculates a forecast of the income tax. These econometric models may be simple or complex. Time-series models may focus on the current trend in collections. Simulation models utilize the underlying data-generating process to arrive at a forecast. Judgment influences the use and combination of these techniques. For example, a forecaster may realize a planned administrative change part way through a fiscal year will impact collections beyond the movement in the economy, or realize that a dramatic change in recent trend is illusory and subject to quick correction based on a change in accounting.

Utah, like most states, performs a revenue forecast across different branches of government. This is a check and balance on the forecast process. Statutorily, the Governor maintains discretion over his budget recommendations, while the Legislature appropriates the budget to officially adopted revenue. Independent revenue forecasts, by source, are provided and then jointly analyzed by the Tax Commission, the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, and the Legislative Fiscal Analyst and a consensus revenue estimate. As with many states, this discipline stems from external evaluations of a state's credit worthiness. Forecasts manipulated for political reasons can damage these evaluations; a consensus position can mitigate these concerns.

The practical concern in forecasting revenue is in finding methods that will produce accurate information. Academic research tends to confirm that the 'best' forecasting method is a weighted average of forecasts generated by different techniques. A review of the prevailing literature also indicates that most states intentionally under forecast revenue as a buffer or hedge against an uncertain future. Utah is not an exception to these practices, as will be discussed in a later section.

Risk and the Budget

If revenue forecasts are too high, states will have insufficient funds to cover planned expenditures. If revenue forecasts are constantly too low, the excess money can create pressure to reduce taxation or skew funding priorities.

State governments' spending represents 11% of all economic activity in the United States. This spending is reflected in vast networks of roads and highways, nearly a hundred thousand elementary or secondary schools, thousands of institutions for higher learning, facilities to house and monitor more than one million prisoners, an army of police or other protective officers, training, equipment, and supplies for nearly half a million soldiers, an array of hospitals, doctors, medical care, and other public welfare programs for the indigent, thousands of parks and other recreation sites covering millions of acres, tax collectors, accountants, scientists, and other administra-

tion to operate, organize, monitor, and control trillions in money, material, and personnel.

State governments are not immune to the rapidly and ever-changing world. States, like people and business, form strategies for dealing with an uncertain future. These include opportunities that can be exploited for the good of the public, but also include mitigation strategies for averting or managing disasters. The major tool utilized by most states to protect against the risk of falling revenue is a 'rainy day fund'; these funds are structured to capture surplus revenue generated in good times as savings to be used when revenues are weak or falter. Other mechanisms include: funding capital projects with cash rather than bonds ('working rainy day funds'), shifting the timing of expenditures or tax receipts, cutting spending, raising taxes, receiving transfers from the federal government, and hedging revenue estimates. Some view prudent budgeting as a lasting risk mitigation strategy – saving rather than spending the gains from economic exuberance.

There are three important features of rainy day funds: 1) allocate money for saving; 2) fund size; and, 3) rules for drawing down funds. Some states maintain automatic or even constitutional triggers that require appropriating funds to these types of accounts, as there is rarely a political constituency for saving money. Many states automatically reserve a portion or all of a revenue surplus, or require funds be replaced by a certain time. The size of the fund is important: too large and taxpayers may revolt, too small and reserves may prove inadequate. To withdraw funds, many states require a revenue shortfall at the end of the year, depressed economic indicators, or a legislative super-majority. Regardless of rainy day fund size, saving by state governments can mitigate some of the pressure to increase taxes or cut services during times of economic stress.

Utah maintains rainy day funds, an appropriations limit, and conservative budget practices to mitigate uncertain revenue collections. The rainy day fund is largely replaced by automatically transferring 25% of excess revenue collections, up to 6% of appropriations, though the legislature can appropriate additional funds above such cap. Spending is restricted to covering a budget deficit, paying refunds, or paying court settlements. Utah has, until recently, maintained large 'working rainy day' funds by paying cash instead of bonding for capital projects.

Utah Forecast Accuracy

In an effort to evaluate the relative forecast accuracy in Utah, a database of major revenue sources and fund totals was prepared containing the revenue forecasts and actual revenue collections realized since 1970. The data set contains 2,217 pieces of information over 39 years of realized history. The information contains the forecasts from the Governor's Budget Recommendations, and forecasts adopted during General Legislative Sessions. Merged with these data are annual inflation growth rates based upon changes in the U.S. Consumer Price Index.

Analysis of these data show that inflation-adjusted growth in the General and School Fund averages 3.9% each year. The range covers a low of a 13.8% contraction to extraordinary growth of 20.0%. Normal real growth (the interquartile range) spans from 0.0% to 8.0%. Half of the time, revenue growth is above 3.8%. Average real growth is: 3.1% for the sales tax, 5.7% for the individual income tax, and 7.6% for the corporate income tax. In addition to the sales tax, the General Fund is composed of investment income, insurance premiums, severance taxes, beer, cigarette, and tobacco taxes, liquor profits, cable/satellite taxes, and other fees. General Fund growth averages 2.9%. The Utah Constitution earmarks all income tax receipts for funding education. Over this period, the School Fund has averaged 5.1% growth. The Transportation Fund averages 1.4%, being comprised of excise taxes and registration fees; these are less sensitive to economic growth.

There are multiple ways of analyzing accuracy, including mean absolute percent error, mean absolute deviation, root mean square error, quadratic scoring, and percentage of turning points, among others. To emphasize simplicity, the accuracy measure used here is the difference between forecast and actual growth. Focusing on the shortest forecast window (i.e., the February Legislative Session forecast for the current fiscal year ending in 135 days), on average, the forecast has underestimated growth by 2.7%. Over this period, average non-inflation-adjusted growth was 8.5% while the average growth forecast was 5.8%. Volatile sources of revenue were under forecast by larger amounts. The difference in actual and forecast growth was -1.5% for sales tax, -2.5% for the general fund, -1.2% for individual income tax, -10.3% for corporate tax, -2.7% for the school fund, and -0.5% for the transportation fund.

Revenue forecasters are not fortune tellers. Rather, they provide educated guesses of the likely change in revenue based upon economic relationships and enacted tax changes. Accurate forecasts would require that budgets be adjusted mid-year half of the time; four of the last 39 years resulted in over forecasts. Utah, like many other states, uses a biased revenue forecast as a hedge against potential revenue shortfalls. This bias is somewhat consistent across forecast periods. Some forecast periods, however, appear to maintain a larger hedge than others. Both the Governor and the Legislative current fiscal year forecasts under predict revenue growth by about 2.5% and are statistically significant. The Legislative out-year forecast (495 days) maintains a statistically significant hedge of 1.7%. Only the Governor's out-year forecast (585 days) appears to be an unbiased estimate with a statistically insignificant hedge of 0.7% of revenue growth.

Summary

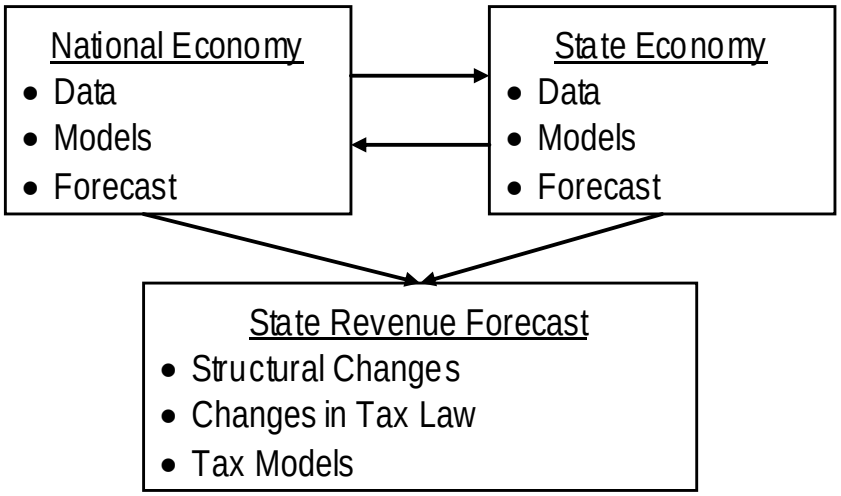
Revenue forecasts are the initial input to state government budgets. They provide guidance to state agencies to frame budget requests, as well as place a ceiling on expenditures

under balanced budget requirements. Forecasts are important tools in managing the process of allocating collective resources. They are also the primary means through which tax, fee, and other resource collection mechanisms interface with policymakers – changing taxes in either direction has consequences for state spending.

State budgeting relies on revenue forecasts as critical information regarding the level of collective funds available to service demanded public goods and services. Dependent upon such demand, the information signals to policymakers whether they can fund projects or programs or change taxes. The revenue forecast sets the stage for budget discussions and negotiations. As part of the budget process, a revenue forecast is structured around budgetary needs and process. States prefer a downwardly biased revenue forecast as an initial hedge against the uncertainty of future revenue collections. Other mechanisms also dampen revenue volatility, rainy day funds and appropriations limits. However, the cost of eliminating uncertainty is high (such would require a state to save a lot of money), while reviewing spending or taxation in difficult times can force efficiency in state government spending.

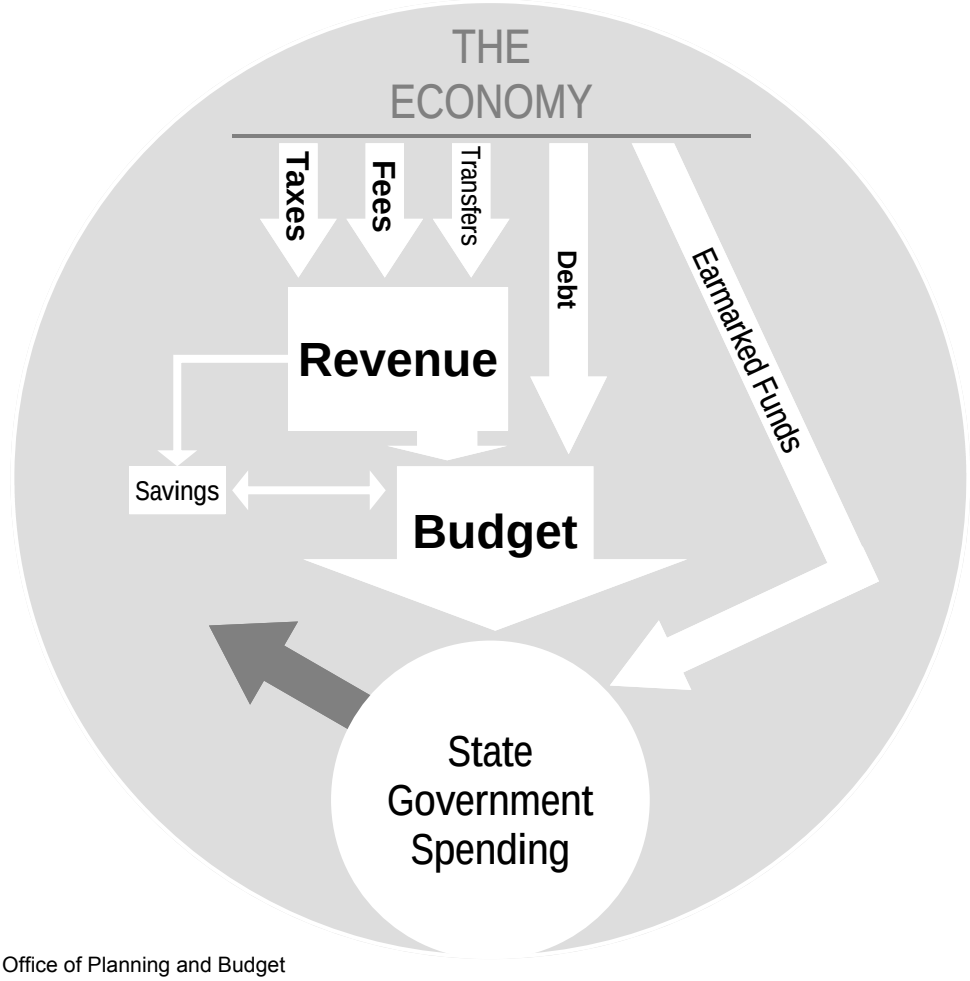
Utah mirrors the revenue forecast processes of other states. Analysis confirms that Utah, on average, under forecasts revenue growth by about 2.5%. In the last 39 years, General and School Fund revenue was over forecast six times (1974, 1983, 1986, 1996, 2001, 2008). Such deficit requires revisiting budget decisions. Hedging in the revenue forecast usually provides for a surplus; a portion of which is committed to building Utah's rainy day funds.

Figure 90
Elements of the Forecast Process



Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget

Figure 91
Elements of State Public Policy



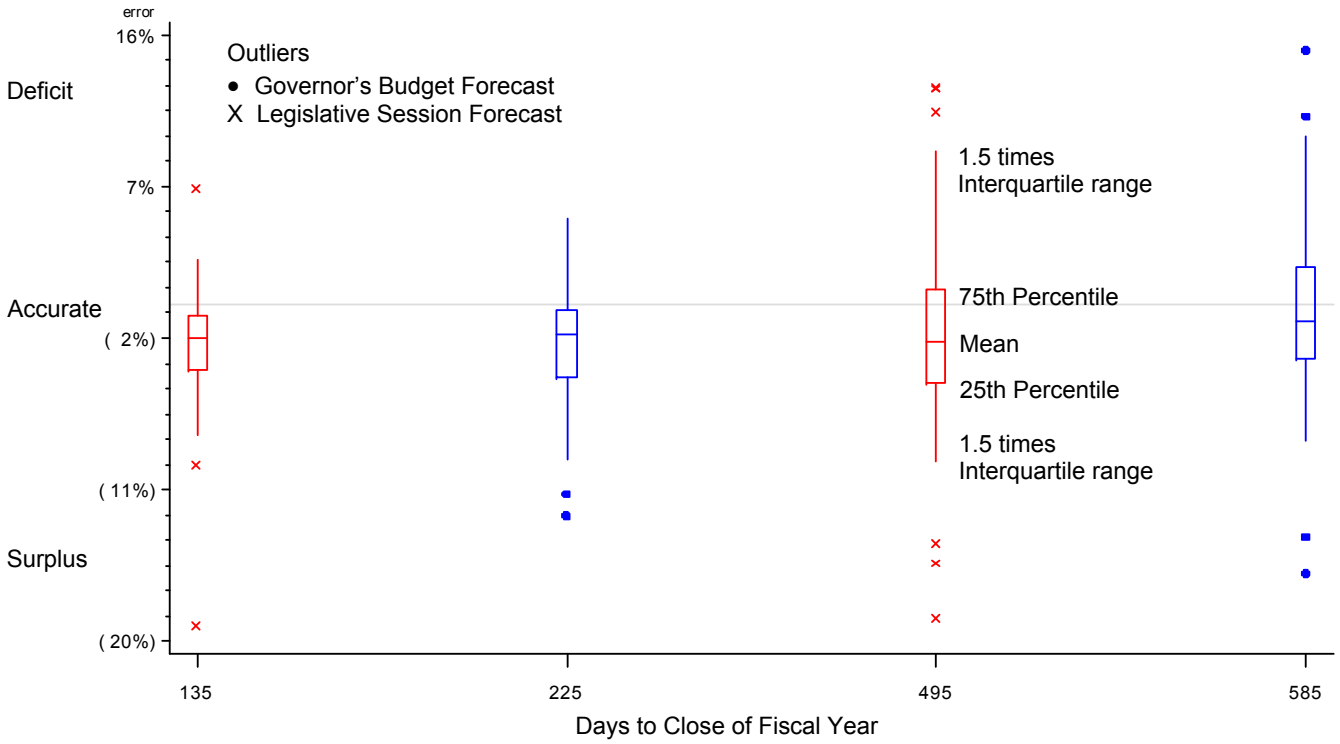
Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget

Figure 92
The Structure of State Revenue Forecasts

Branch of Government with final Statutory Revenue Forecast Responsibility	Budget Bound by Revenue Forecast: Yes	Budget Bound by Revenue Forecast: No
Executive	AK AR GA MO NJ ND OK PA TX VA WV	CA HI ID ME MD MN OR WI
Consensus	DE IA KY LA MS NV RI SC WA WY	AL AZ TN VT FL IN KS MA MI NE NM NY
Legislative	CT MT NH NC UT	CO IL SD OH

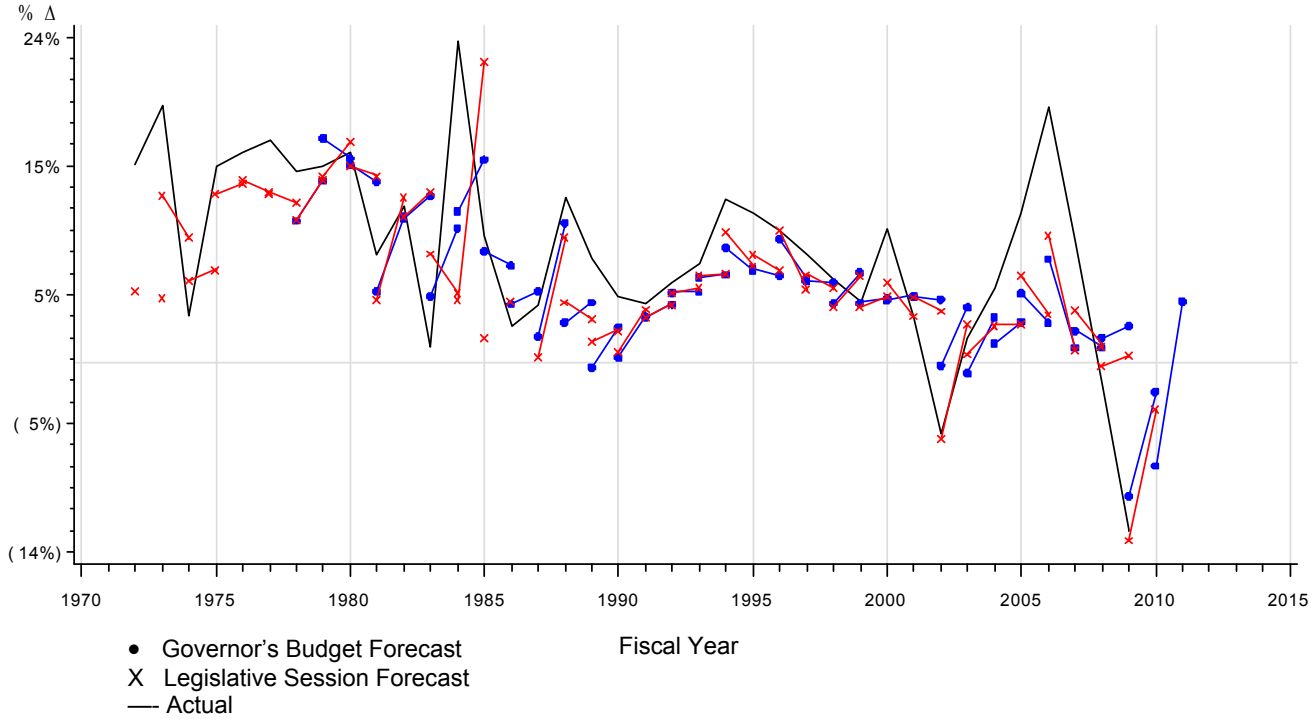
Source: NCSL—Legislative Budget Procedures: Revenue Forecast

Figure 93
Box Plot of Revenue Hedging



Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget

Figure 94
General School Fund Revenue Growth: Actual and Forecast



Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget

Table 102
Utah Historic Revenue Growth: 1971-2009

		Statistics: Revenue Percent Change											
		Inflation Adjusted (CPI)						Not Inflation Adjusted					
Revenue Source	**N**	Min	25th	Mean	Med	75th	Max	Min	25th	Mean	Med	75th	Max
01. Sales Tax	39	-12.4%	-0.9%	3.1%	2.8%	6.3%	28.8%	-11.0%	4.0%	7.7%	8.2%	10.9%	32.5%
02. General Fund	39	-12.0%	0.3%	2.9%	2.6%	5.8%	27.9%	-10.6%	3.4%	7.5%	8.3%	11.8%	31.6%
03. Individual Income Tax	39	-11.7%	0.8%	5.7%	5.9%	9.9%	26.9%	-10.3%	5.1%	10.3%	11.1%	13.9%	34.0%
04. Corporate Tax	39	-40.8%	-7.0%	7.6%	3.1%	16.3%	129.4%	-35.2%	-2.1%	12.2%	8.5%	22.8%	133.4%
05. School Fund	39	-18.3%	0.6%	5.1%	5.4%	10.1%	21.6%	-13.6%	5.6%	9.6%	10.5%	14.2%	26.4%
06. General and School Fund	39	-13.8%	0.0%	**3.9%**	3.8%	8.0%	20.0%	-12.4%	4.3%	**8.5%**	8.5%	14.0%	23.7%
07. Transportation Fund	39	-15.4%	-1.9%	1.4%	0.8%	3.7%	27.2%	-6.1%	1.4%	6.0%	3.8%	6.3%	29.0%
08. Mineral Lease	26	-38.4%	-10.3%	7.6%	-3.6%	24.4%	81.0%	-36.7%	-6.9%	10.6%	-1.8%	25.8%	84.8%
09. All Funds	39	-12.3%	-0.1%	3.6%	3.7%	7.2%	21.5%	-10.9%	3.6%	8.2%	8.3%	13.0%	25.2%

Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget

Table 103
Utah Revenue Forecast Accuracy

		Difference in the 135 Day Forecast and Actual					
Revenue Source	**N**	Minimum	25th Percentile	Mean	Median	75th Percentile	Maximum
01. Sales Tax	37	-26.1%	-1.9%	-1.5%	-1.3%	-0.1%	9.5%
02. General Fund	37	-29.7%	-2.8%	-2.5%	-1.9%	-0.4%	5.3%
03. Individual Income Tax	37	-13.2%	-4.2%	-1.2%	-1.1%	1.4%	11.6%
04. Corporate Tax	37	-101.8%	-11.2%	-10.3%	-5.1%	2.3%	12.9%
05. School Fund	37	-14.1%	-5.7%	-2.7%	-2.5%	-0.4%	8.9%
06. General and School Fund	37	-19.1%	-3.9%	**-2.7%**	-2.0%	-0.7%	6.9%
07. Transportation Fund	32	-4.4%	-1.9%	-0.5%	-1.0%	0.4%	5.2%
08. Mineral Lease	23	-69.1%	-16.7%	-10.2%	-6.0%	-0.4%	15.1%
09. All Funds	32	-20.2%	-3.8%	-2.8%	-1.7%	-0.7%	6.0%

Note: that the mean is not equal to zero, but is negative indicates the presence of a hedge in revenue forecasts.

Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget

Table 104
Forecast Accuracy Statistics

General Fund and Education Fund Revenue
Forecast minus Actual

Days to close of forecast	n	Mean	Standard Deviation	P value	Power (α=0.05)
		(H0: μf - μa >= 0)			
135	37	-2.7%	4.2%	0.0002	0.98
225	32	-2.4%	4.2%	0.0015	0.93
495	36	-1.7%	7.0%	0.0742	0.42
585	31	-0.7%	6.4%	0.2857	0.14

Note: that the mean is not equal to zero, but is negative indicates the presence of a hedge in revenue forecasts.

Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget

Table 105
State Funding Sources: Percent of Total Revenue

State Distribution	Individual Income Tax	General Sales Tax	Corporate Income Tax	Other Taxes and Fees	Transfers
Max	32.9%	34.8%	10.9%	70.0%	52.3%
80th	24.2%	19.8%	4.4%	40.0%	33.6%
Average	16.0%	15.1%	3.4%	35.5%	30.0%
20th	8.1%	10.7%	2.3%	29.6%	25.3%
Min	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	19.4%	19.6%
Utah	20.5%	15.7%	3.2%	35.9%	24.7%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007 Summary of State Government Finances

Table 106
General and School Fund Revenue Growth

Fiscal Year	Actual	Forecast % Change: Days to close of Fiscal Year 135	225	495	585
1972	14.6%			5.3%	
1973	18.9%	12.3%		4.8%	
1974	3.4%	6.0%		9.3%	
1975	14.4%	12.4%		6.9%	
1976	15.5%	13.4%		13.2%	
1977	16.4%	12.5%		12.5%	
1978	14.0%	10.5%	10.5%	11.8%	
1979	14.5%	13.7%	16.5%	13.4%	13.4%
1980	15.5%	14.5%	14.6%	16.2%	15.1%
1981	8.0%	4.6%	5.2%	13.8%	13.4%
1982	11.5%	10.8%	10.6%	12.1%	10.8%
1983	1.1%	8.0%	4.9%	12.6%	12.3%
1984	23.7%	4.6%	11.2%	5.1%	9.9%
1985	9.3%	1.8%	8.2%	22.2%	15.0%
1986	2.6%	4.5%	4.3%		7.2%
1987	4.2%	0.4%	1.9%		5.3%
1988	12.2%	4.4%	3.0%	9.2%	10.3%
1989	7.6%	1.5%	-0.4%	3.2%	4.4%
1990	4.9%	0.8%	0.4%	2.4%	2.6%
1991	4.3%	3.4%	3.4%	3.9%	3.4%
1992	5.8%	5.1%	5.2%	4.3%	4.3%
1993	7.3%	6.4%	6.3%	5.5%	5.2%
1994	12.1%	9.7%	8.5%	6.5%	6.5%
1995	11.1%	8.0%	6.9%	7.1%	6.8%
1996	9.7%	9.8%	9.1%	6.8%	6.4%
1997	7.9%	6.5%	6.0%	5.4%	6.2%
1998	6.1%	4.1%	4.4%	5.5%	5.9%
1999	4.5%	4.1%	4.4%	6.4%	6.6%
2000	9.8%	5.9%	4.6%	4.9%	4.7%
2001	3.4%	4.8%	4.8%	3.4%	4.9%
2002	-5.3%	-5.7%	-0.2%	3.8%	4.7%
2003	1.8%	0.6%	-0.8%	2.8%	4.1%
2004	5.4%	2.7%	1.4%	2.7%	3.3%
2005	11.1%	6.4%	5.1%	2.8%	3.0%
2006	18.9%	9.3%	7.6%	3.5%	2.9%
2007	9.1%	3.8%	2.4%	1.0%	1.1%
2008	-1.8%	-0.3%	1.8%	1.2%	1.1%
2009	-12.4%	-13.1%	-9.8%	0.5%	2.7%
2010			-7.6%	-3.4%	-2.1%
2011					4.5%

Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget

Housing Update

Overview
Utah's housing industry reached the bottom of the sharpest decline in history. A decreased supply of complete unoccupied homes and declines in mortgage rates were offset by rising foreclosures, industry consolidation, and further declines in permits. Utah homebuyers looked at 2009 as the opportunity to take advantage of record low interest rates, state and federal government stimulus, and declining prices that together created a tremendous improvement in affordability.

Utah Inventory Returns to Healthy Levels
Supply in 'A' location areas and in affordable price segments is limited. Newreach, Inc. reported that the inventory of complete unoccupied new homes along the Wasatch front declined to 1,515 in the third quarter 2009 After peaking in third quarter 2007 at 3,217 new residential construction slowed as evidenced by the sharp decline in permits. The reduction in inventory was further accelerated by Utah's Home Run program in the third quarter 2009. Inventory levels of complete unoccupied homes, at 7.17 months of supply, have returned to the high end of a healthy range. A range of five to seven months is considered historically balanced. Remaining inventory is generally in fringe areas and in higher price markets. Inventory levels are expected to continue to decline in 2010.

Permits Set Record Declines
Single-family permits fell to 4,600 in 2009, 78% below the 2005 peak of 20,912. This represents both the sharpest decline in permits and the lowest annual level of single-family permits in 40 years. Looking forward, builders anticipate a 7% to 10% improvement in 2010. This incremental improvement is a positive sign; however, permits are likely to remain suppressed due to the increasing supply of foreclosures reentering the market.

Foreclosures Continue Through 2010
Foreclosures in Utah, at 3.0% of all loans, set a new record in the third quarter of 2009 and represent 13,223 loans, a 113% increase over the third quarter of 2008. Utah has been slower than many states to feel the effects of foreclosures, but they are expected to continue to rise throughout 2010 and into 2011. Utah continued to be in a healthy position relative to other Western States such as Nevada which has a foreclosures rate of 9.4%. Arizona, California, and Idaho have foreclosure rates of 6.2%, 5.8%, and 3.5% respectively. As foreclosures rise in Utah they will continue to put downward pressure on pricing.

Continued Industry Consolidation
Tight lending standards and a downward shift in demand led to continued industry consolidation in 2009. Through October, the number of builders applying for permits declined to 540 builders from 697 in 2008 and 1,496 in 2007. This represents a 23% decline from 2008. Even more telling is the declining number of builders applying for 10 or more permits—only 41 in 2009 compared to 136 in 2008, a decrease of 70%. These builders often operate as homebuilding companies as opposed to individuals who speculatively build only a few homes each year. Historically, builders would quickly return to the market when the economy improved. However, as long as banks remain reluctant to make construction loans, it will be challenging for builders to return to the market.

Homebuyers Effectively Time the Bottom
For Utah homebuyers, 2009 was one of the most affordable opportunities to purchase a home in recent history. Home prices declined 7% compared to 2008, interest rates hovered near 5%, and throughout the year, $14,000 in government incentives was available for first-time homebuyers and those purchasing new homes. The combination of these factors created a unique purchasing opportunity. In 2010, home prices are projected to see further incremental declines but this will be offset by the discontinuation of government stimulus and the expectation that interest rates will rise incrementally. Homebuyers purchasing in 2009 effectively timed the bottom of the market.

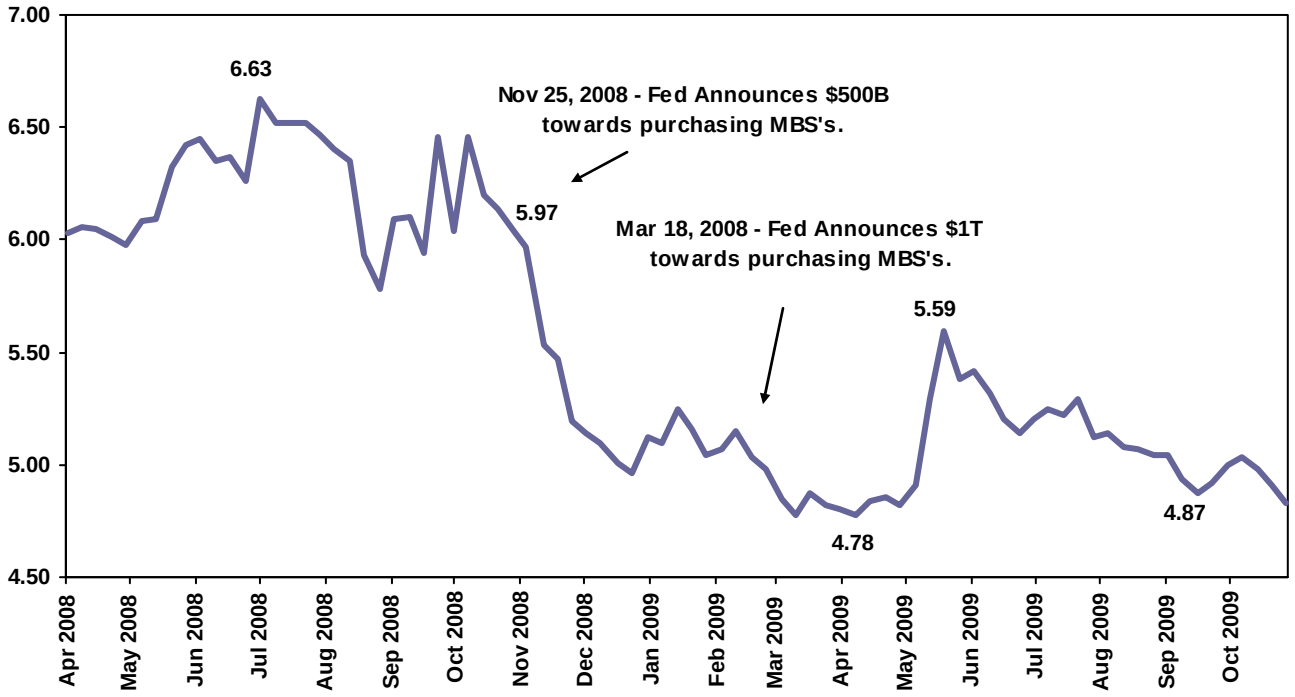
Interest Rates Drive Affordability
The Federal Reserve worked diligently throughout the year to keep mortgage rates in check. Rates averaged 5.05% throughout 2009. For brief periods, mortgage rates fell as low as 4.78% for some homebuyers. Throughout 2008, mortgage rates averaged 6.03%. This 98 basis point improvement in mortgage rates gave homebuyers 10% more purchasing power than they had in 2008. Low interest rates have been the main drive for consumer demand and recovery in the housing industry. Rates are expected to rise incrementally in 2010. Rising rates will negate any improvement in affordability gained by further decreases in home prices.

Utah Homebuyers Hit a "Home Run"
Utah's Home Run program was one of the most aggressive and effective housing stimulus programs in the country. Seventeen states proposed or implemented housing stimulus programs in 2009. Of these, Utah's Home Run program was the most timely, targeted, and effective.

This $18 million investment of federal stimulus funds, administered by the Utah Housing Corporation, helped 3,645 Utah homebuyers purchase $831 million of real estate. Of those taking advantage of the program, 86% purchased homes below $300,000. Additionally, 62% had a household income of less than $60,000. The program impacted 25 of Utah's 29 counties and helped further reduce Utah's new home inventory to 49% below peak levels.

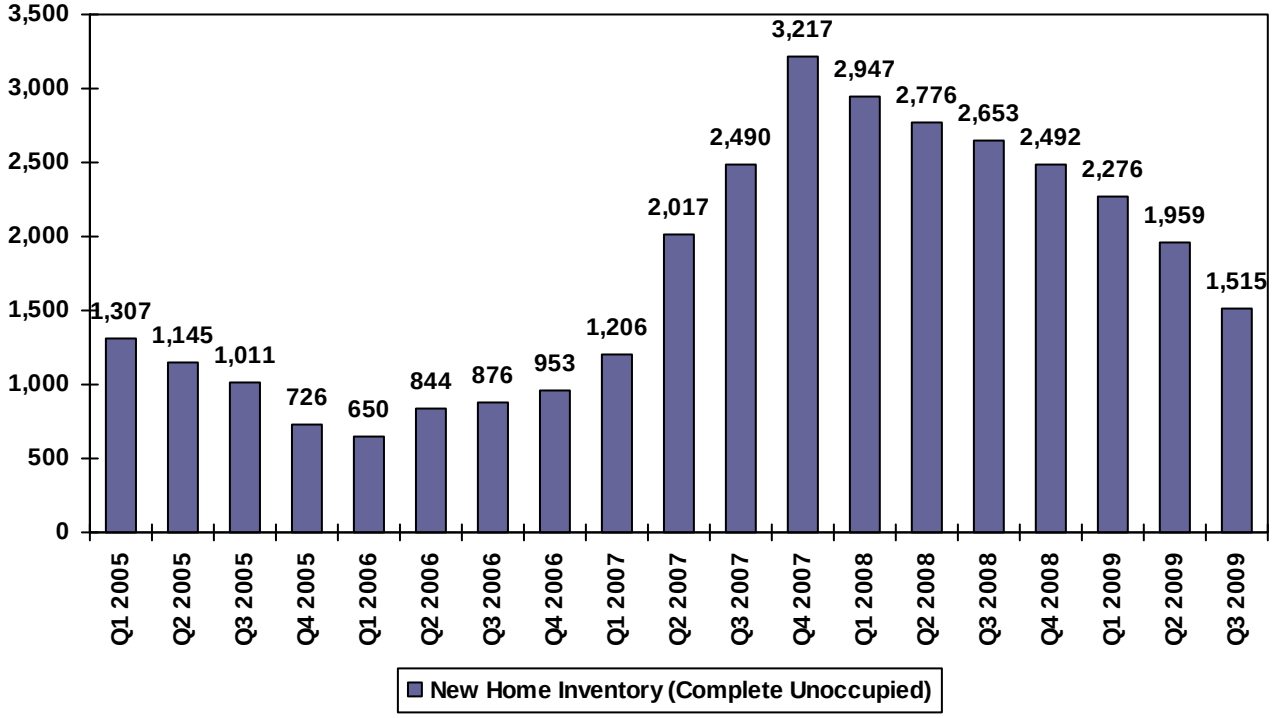
2010 Outlook
Continued declines in housing prices combined with discontinued government stimulus programs and incrementally increasing interest rates will result in higher home prices. Inventory levels should continue to decline in 2010.

Figure 95
Weekly Mortgage Rates



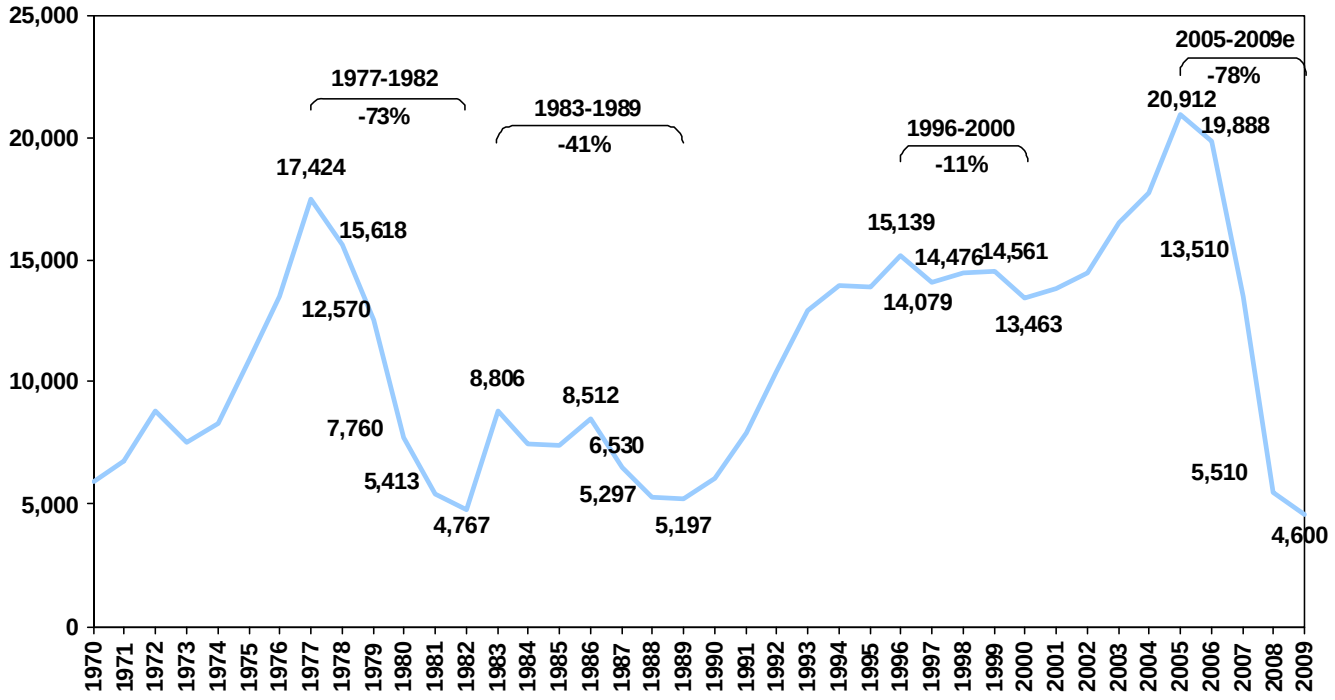
Source: Mortgage Bankers Association

Figure 96
Wasatch Front New Home Inventory (Complete Unoccupied)



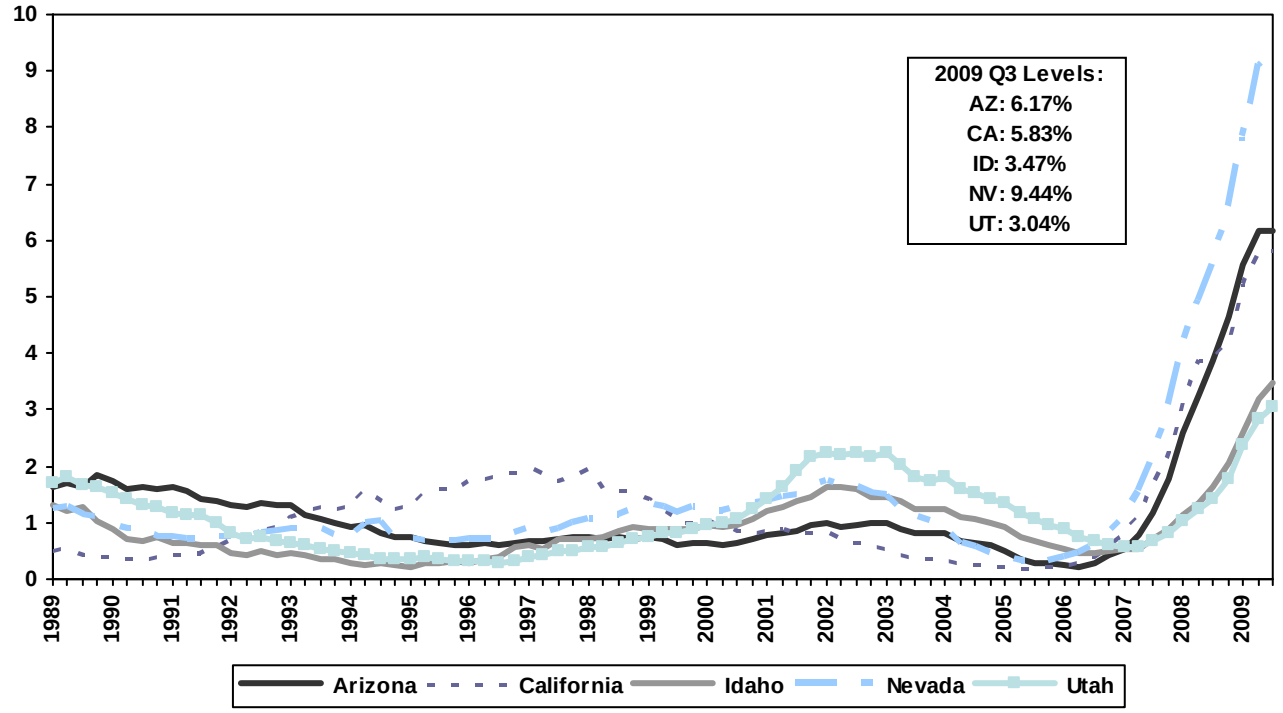
Source: Newreach, Inc.

Figure 97
Utah Single Family Permit History



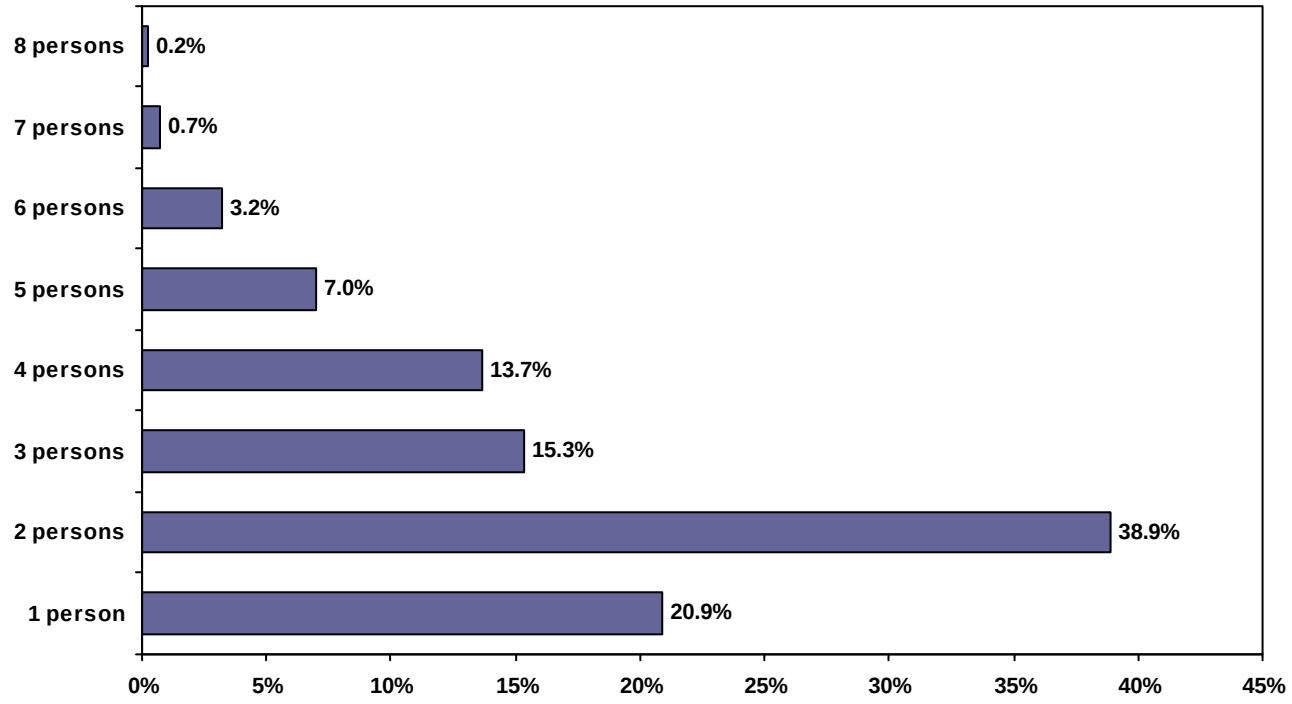
Source: University of Utah, Bureau of Economic and Business Research e = estimate

Figure 98
Western States Percentage of Loans in Foreclosure



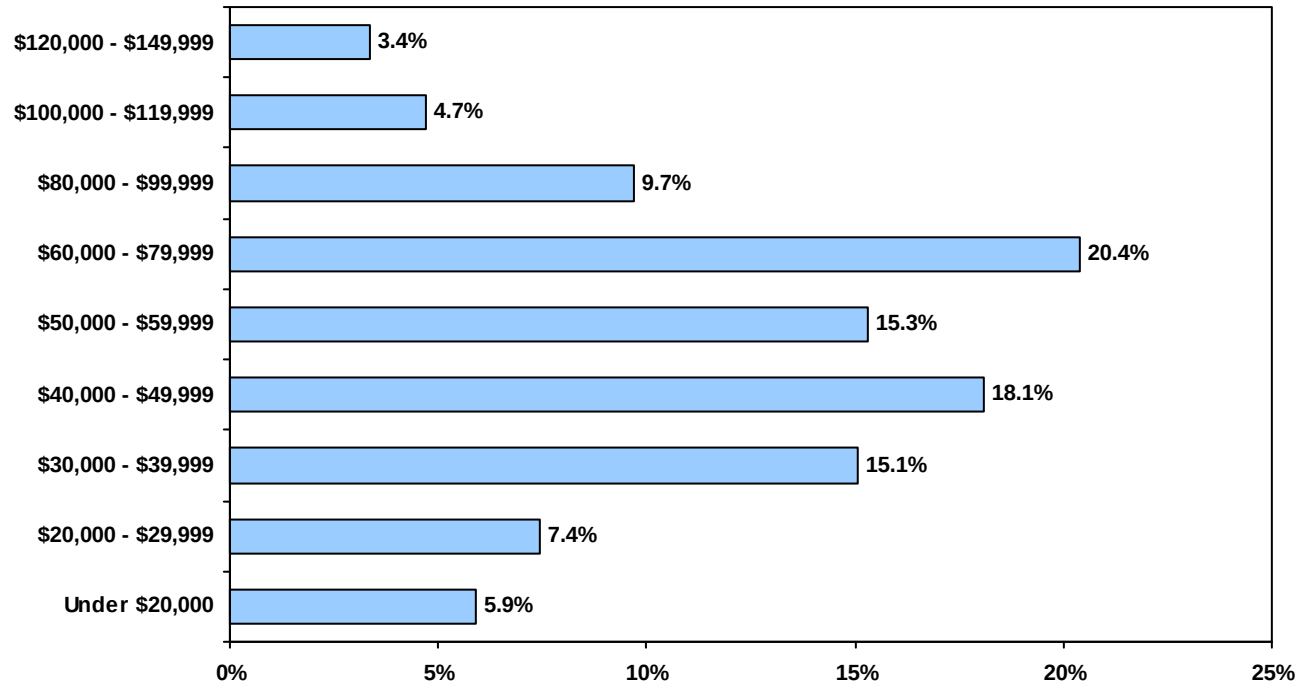
Source: Mortgage Bankers Association

Figure 99
Home Run Grants by Household Size



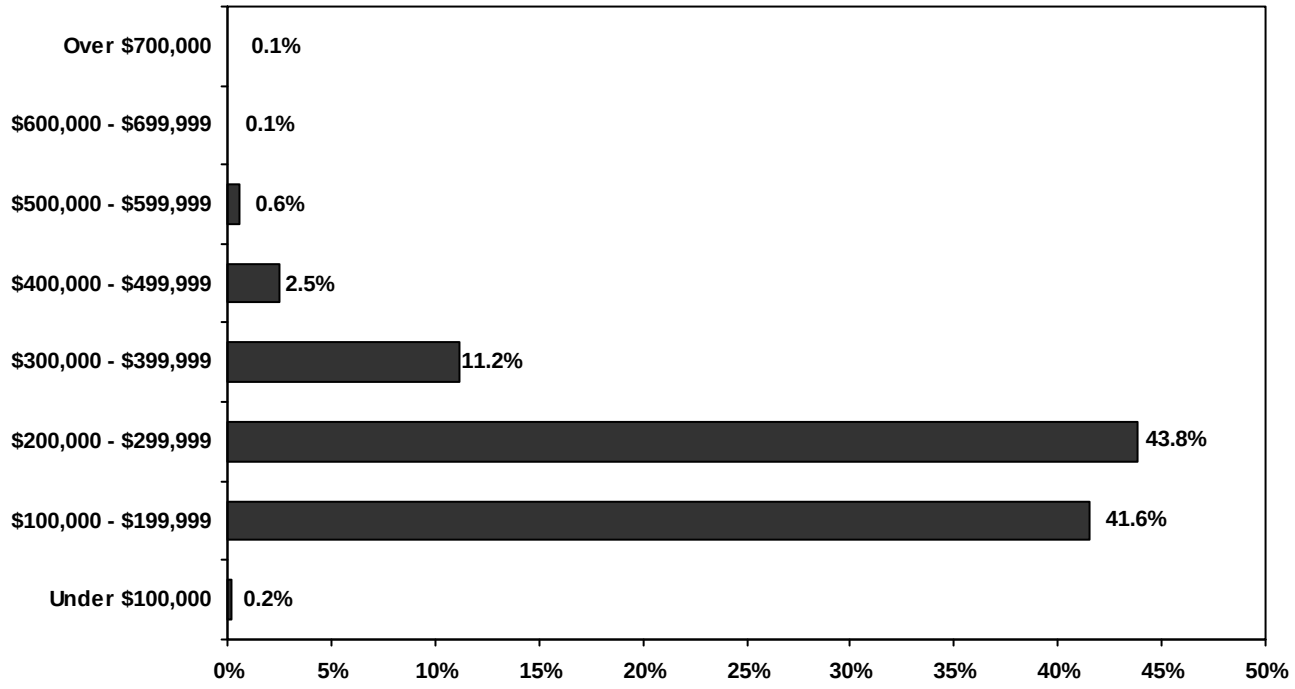
Source: Utah Housing Corporation

Figure 100
Home Run Grants by Household Income



Source: Utah Housing Corporation

Figure 101
Home Run Grants by Purchase Price



Source: Utah Housing Corporation

Table 107
Home Run Program Summary

Quick Facts	Phase I	Phase II	Total
Grants Awarded	1,652	1,993	3,645
Value of Grants Awarded	$9,912,000	$7,972,000	$17,884,000
Duration (days)	84	61	145
Real Estate Transacted	$376,765,580	$454,441,867	$831,207,447
Counties Impacted	19	24	25
Avg Household Size	2.46	2.72	2.59

Source: Utah Housing Corporation

Table 108
Cumulative Grants by Household Size

Household Size	Phase I	Phase II	Total	Percent
1 person	358	405	763	20.9%
2 persons	718	700	1,418	38.9%
3 persons	229	329	558	15.3%
4 persons	214	285	499	13.7%
5 persons	75	181	256	7.0%
6 persons	44	72	116	3.2%
7 persons	11	16	27	0.7%
8 persons	3	5	8	0.2%
Average	2.46	2.72	2.59	100.0%

Source: Utah Housing Corporation

Table 109
Cumulative Grants by Dwelling Type

Dwelling Types	Phase I	Phase II	Total	Percent
Detached	800	1,247	2,047	56.2%
PUD	558	486	1,044	28.6%
Condo	225	220	445	12.2%
Twinhome	69	40	109	3.0%
Total	1,652	1,993	3,645	100.0%
Completed Homes	1,652	842	2,494	68.4%
To be Built or Partially Built	0	1,151	1,151	31.6%

Key Points:
1. Phase I focused primarily on clearing excess inventory
2. Phase II focused primarily on creating jobs

Source: Utah Housing Corporation

Table 110
Cumulative Grants by Purchase Price

Purchase Price	Phase I	Phase II	Total	Percent
Under $100,000	6	1	7	0.2%
$100,000 - $199,999	726	789	1,515	41.6%
$200,000 - $299,999	659	938	1,597	43.8%
$300,000 - $399,999	193	214	407	11.2%
$400,000 - $499,999	53	39	92	2.5%
$500,000 - $599,999	13	9	22	0.6%
$600,000 - $699,999	1	2	3	0.1%
Over $700,000	1	1	2	0.1%

Key Points:
1. 86% of homes purchased were priced <$300k
2. 96% were priced <$400k

Source: Utah Housing Corporation

Table 111
Cumulative Grants by Income

Income	Phase I	Phase II	Total	Percent
Under $20,000	17	198	215	5.9%
$20,000 - $29,999	52	219	271	7.4%
$30,000 - $39,999	222	327	549	15.1%
$40,000 - $49,999	324	336	660	18.1%
$50,000 - $59,999	293	265	558	15.3%
$60,000 - $79,999	390	354	744	20.4%
$80,000 - $99,999	184	170	354	9.7%
$100,000 - $119,999	99	72	171	4.7%
$120,000 - $149,999	71	52	123	3.4%
Total	1,652	1,993	3,645	100.0%

Key Points:
1. 62%+ made less than the state Median income
2. 82% made less than $80k

Source: Utah Housing Corporation