

Utah Data Guide

A Newsletter For Data Users

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

Race and Ethnicity in Utah

Introduction

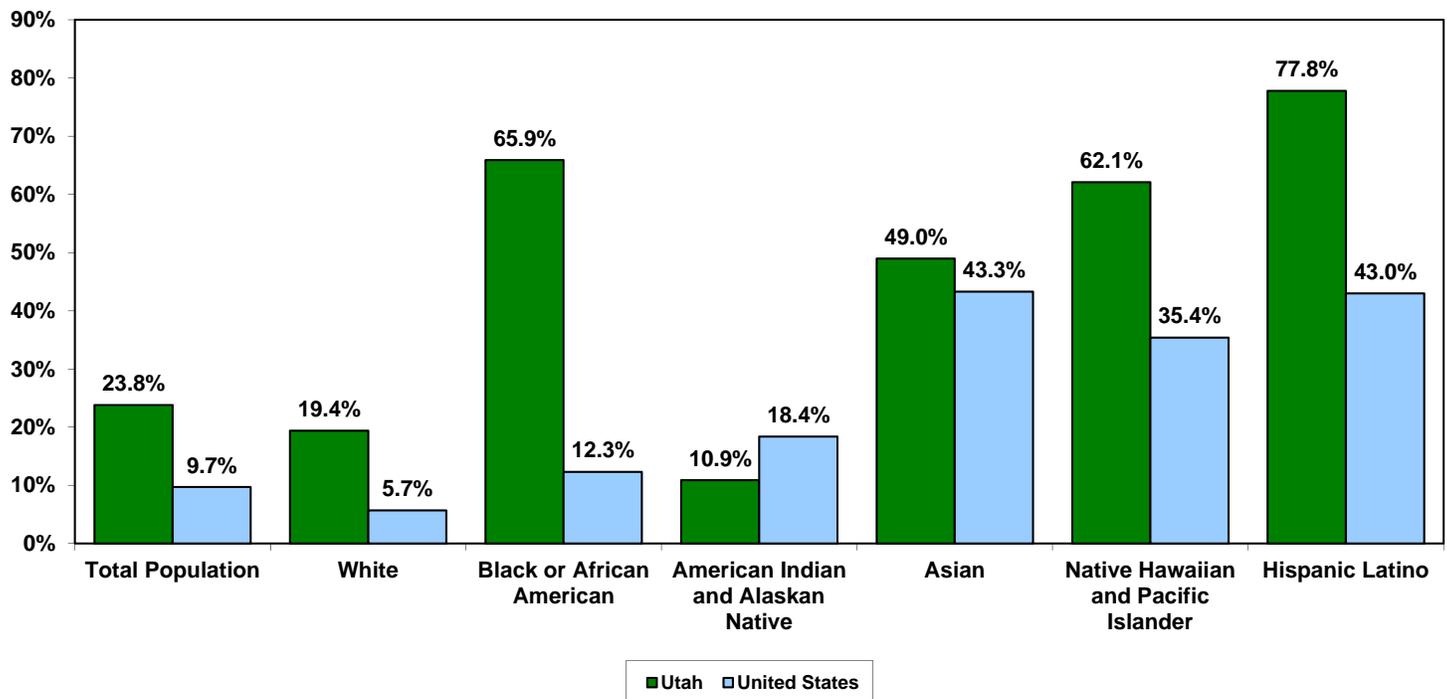
On April 1, 2010, the U.S. Census Bureau conducted the 23rd national census. The decennial census is the only national survey providing consistent, uniform measures and data for every geographic area in the nation. The results capture a picture in time of Utah; who we are, how we have changed, and the direction we are heading.

Race and Ethnicity in Utah is the third in a series of the 2010 Census Briefs to provide detailed analysis of Utah the 2010 Census data. This report contains tables, figures, and maps showing current and historical population data by race and ethnicity for the United States, and all 50 states, as well as Utah's counties, cities, and census designated places (CDPs).

Background

As a result of the revised standards for collecting data on race and ethnicity issued by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget in 1997, the 2010 Census was the second national census in which respondents were allowed to select more than one race to indicate mixed racial heritage. The 2010 Census asked respondents to choose which race or races they most closely identify. Respondents could also choose an ethnicity, either Hispanic or Latino or Not Hispanic or Latino. The federal government considers race and Hispanic origin to be two separate and distinct concepts. Hispanics or Latinos may be of any race. The six categories for race in the 2010 Census are White; Black or African American; American Indian or Alaska Native; Asian; Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander;

Percent Change by Race and Ethnicity in Utah and the United States



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

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and Some Other Race. The "Some Other Race" category was included in the 2010 Census for respondents who were unable to identify with the five other races. Respondents that selected more than one race are included in the "Two or More Races" category.

According to the Census Bureau, the data collected from the 2010 Census on race can be divided into two broad categories: the race alone population, and the race in combination population. Respondents who indicated only one race on the questionnaire are referred to as the race alone population. Individuals that chose more than one

of the six race categories are referred to as the race in combination population. The data and analysis presented in this report focus on the race alone population when analyzing population changes that have occurred from 2000 to 2010.

Several tables in this Census Brief report population totals based on the "minority population." When calculating and analyzing census data on race and ethnicity, the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget defines the minority population as anyone other than White Alone Not Hispanic or Latino.

Population by Race and Hispanic Origin: 2000 and 2010

Utah	April 1, 2000 Population		April 1, 2010 Population		2000-2010 Population Changes	
	Total Population	Percent of Total Population	Total Population	Percent of Total Population	00-10 Absolute Change	00-10 Percent Change
Subject						
Total population.....	2,233,169	100.0	2,763,885	100.0	530,716	23.8
RACE						
One race	2,185,974	97.9	2,688,367	97.3	502,393	23.0
White.....	1,992,975	89.2	2,379,560	86.1	386,585	19.4
Black or African American.....	17,657	0.8	29,287	1.1	11,630	65.9
American Indian and Alaska Native.....	29,684	1.3	32,927	1.2	3,243	10.9
Asian.....	37,108	1.7	55,285	2.0	18,177	49.0
Asian Indian.....	3,065	0.1	6,212	0.2	3,147	102.7
Chinese.....	8,045	0.4	11,186	0.4	3,141	39.0
Filipino.....	3,106	0.1	5,600	0.2	2,494	80.3
Japanese.....	6,186	0.3	6,087	0.2	-99	-1.6
Korean.....	3,473	0.2	5,379	0.2	1,906	54.9
Vietnamese.....	5,968	0.3	8,025	0.3	2,057	34.5
Other Asian	7,265	0.3	12,796	0.5	5,531	76.1
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander.....	15,145	0.7	24,554	0.9	9,409	62.1
Native Hawaiian.....	1,251	0.1	1,911	0.1	660	52.8
Guamanian or Chamorro.....	202	0.0	493	0.0	291	144.1
Samoan.....	4,523	0.2	8,246	0.3	3,723	82.3
Other Pacific Islander	9,169	0.4	13,904	0.5	4,735	51.6
Some other race.....	93,405	4.2	166,754	6.0	73,349	78.5
Two or more races	47,195	2.1	75,518	2.7	28,323	60.0
HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE						
Total population.....	2,233,169	100.0	2,763,885	100.0	530,716	23.8
Hispanic or Latino (of any race).....	201,559	9.0	358,340	13.0	156,781	77.8
Mexican.....	136,416	6.1	258,905	9.4	122,489	89.8
Puerto Rican.....	3,977	0.2	7,182	0.3	3,205	80.6
Cuban.....	940	0.0	1,963	0.1	1,023	108.8
Other Hispanic or Latino.....	60,226	2.7	90,290	3.3	30,064	49.9
Not Hispanic or Latino.....	2,031,610	91.0	2,405,545	87.0	373,935	18.4
White.....	1,904,265	85.3	2,221,719	80.4	317,454	16.7

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Race and Ethnicity in Utah

United States

During the 2010 Census, over 308 million people were counted in the U.S., increasing 9.7% from 2000. Nationwide, the majority of respondents (97.1%) selected only one race on the 2010 Census questionnaire. Among those that selected one race, 72.4% were White, followed by Black or African American (12.6%), Asian (4.8%), American Indian or Alaska Native (0.9%), and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander (0.2%). Those that selected Some Other Race in 2010 accounted for 6.2% of respondents.

The fastest growing race over the decade was the Asian category, which increased 43.3% nationwide. Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander was second with 35.4% followed by Two or more races (32.0%), Some Other Race (24.4%), American Indian and Alaska Native (18.4%), Black or African American (12.3%), and White (5.7%).

Among the nation's Asian population, the third largest racial group, most identified themselves as Chinese, followed by Filipino, Asian Indian, Other Asian, Vietnamese, Korean, and Japanese. Most respondents in the Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander category identified themselves as Native Hawaiian, followed by Samoan, and Guamanian or Chamorro.

The nation's Hispanic population increased 43.0% over the decade, from 35.3 million in 2000 to 50.5 million in 2010. Hispanics now make up 16.3% of the nation's population, which continues to surpass Black or African Americans (12.6%) as the nation's largest minority group.

In 2000, Black or African Americans accounted for 12.3% of the nation's population, while Hispanics made up 12.5%. In 1990, Black or African Americans accounted for 12.1% of the nation's population, while Hispanics made up only 9.0%.

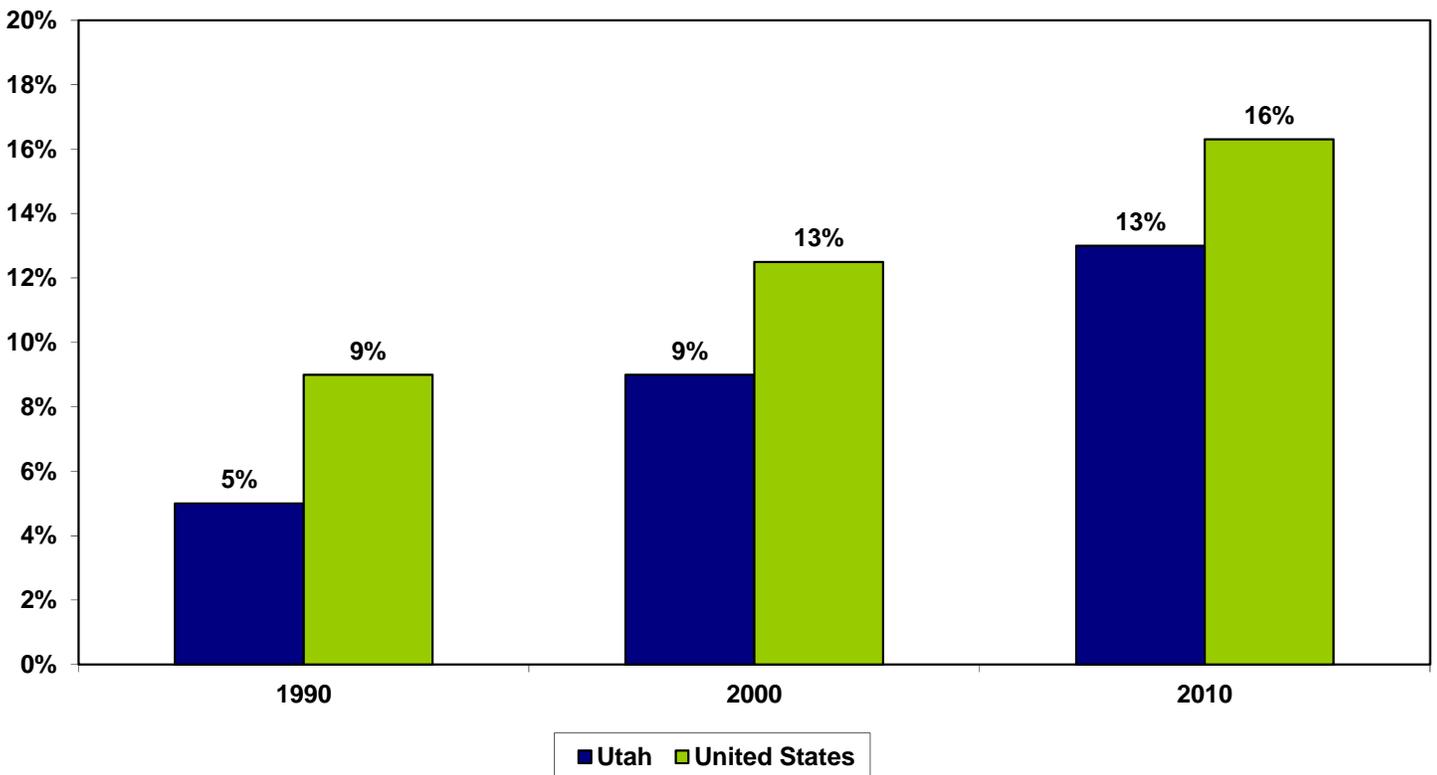
Among the Hispanic population nationwide, Mexican continued to be the largest group, accounting for 73.5% of all Hispanics, followed by Other Hispanic (14.8%), Puerto Rican (8.0%), and Cuban (3.6%). Population growth varied among the Hispanic groups, with Mexicans representing the fastest growing group over the decade, increasing by 54.1%. Cubans increased by 43.8% and Puerto Ricans by 35.7%.

State of Utah

Utah's population reached 2,763,885 in 2010, increasing 23.8% over the decade. Utah grew more than twice as fast as the U.S. over the decade, and was the third fastest growing state in the country. The majority of Utahns (97.3%) selected only one race in 2010. Among those that selected one race, 86.1% were White. Asians in Utah were the second largest race in 2010, at 2.0%, followed by American Indian or Alaska Native (1.2%), Black or African American (1.1%), and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander (0.9%). Those that selected Some Other Race accounted for 6.0% of respondents in the state.

The state's fastest growing race in the 2000s was Black or African American, which increased 65.9%, from 17,657 in 2000 to 29,287 in 2010. The second fastest growing race in Utah over the decade was Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander, which increased 62.1%.

Hispanic or Latino as a Percent of Total Population: 1990-2000



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

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followed by Asian (49.0%), White (19.4%), and American Indian and Alaska Native (10.9%). Some other race increased 78.5% from 2000 to 2010.

The Hispanic or Latino population in Utah increased 77.8% from 2000 to 2010, growing faster than the Hispanic population nationwide. Hispanics or Latinos, the largest minority group in the state, now make up 13.0% of the state's total population, compared to 9.0% of the population in 2000. Mexicans continued to be the largest group in the state, accounting for 72.3% of all Hispanics, and increasing 89.8%, from 136,416 in 2000 to 258,905 in 2010. Other Hispanic or Latinos were the second largest group in the state, accounting for 25.2% of Hispanics, Puerto Rican (2.0%), and Cuban (0.5%).

Utah's Counties

All of Utah's 29 counties experienced population growth in the 2000s, ranging from a high of 54.7% in Wasatch County, to a low of 0.8% in Millard County. Among counties nationwide, Wasatch County ranked 26th in population growth over the decade and Washington County, which grew 52.9% from 2000 to 2010, ranked 29th in the nation.

Wasatch County had the fastest growing Hispanic population (310.8%) over the decade, growing almost four times the state rate, and over seven times the U.S. rate. With the exception of Daggett County, where the number of Hispanics actually decreased (-29.8%), all of Utah's counties experienced increases in Hispanics. Washington County, with the second fastest growing Hispanic population, increased 185.3% from 2000 to 2010, followed by Rich (166.7%), Uintah (160.6%), Iron (157.6%), and Wayne (132.0%).

In Salt Lake County, Hispanics made up 17.1% of the total population in 2010, the largest percentage among counties, followed by Weber (16.7%), Wasatch (13.5%), Millard (12.8%), and Carbon (12.4%). In 2000, Weber led the state at 12.9%, in the number of Hispanics as a percent of total population.

Utah's Cities

The majority of Utah's cities and towns experienced population

growth from 2000 to 2010. Saratoga Springs, in Utah County, led the way among the state's largest cities (greater than 9,000). The population in Saratoga Springs increased by more than 16 times from 2000 to 2010. Several other of the state's largest cities, all located along the Wasatch Front, doubled in size over the decade, including Herriman (1330.4%), Eagle Mountain (892.8%), Cedar Hills (216.6%), Syracuse (158.9%), West Haven (158.4%), Lehi (149.1%), and Washington (129.2%).

As a percent of the total population in cities in 2010, Wallsburg in Wasatch County and Cleveland in Emery County ranked first with

Hispanic or Latino by Type in Utah: 2000 and 2010

Utah Subject	2000 Population		2010 Population		2000-2010 Population Change	
	Total Population	Percent of Total	Total Population	Percent of Total	Absolute Change	Percent Change
HISPANIC OR LATINO						
Total population	2,233,169	100.0%	2,763,885	100.0%	530,716	23.8%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	201,559	9.0%	358,340	13.0%	156,781	77.8%
Not Hispanic or Latino	2,031,610	91.0%	2,405,545	87.0%	373,935	18.4%
HISPANIC OR LATINO BY TYPE						
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	201,559	9.0%	358,340	13.0%	156,781	77.8%
Mexican	136,416	6.1%	258,905	9.4%	122,489	89.8%
Puerto Rican	3,977	0.2%	7,182	0.3%	3,205	80.6%
Cuban	940	0.0%	1,963	0.1%	1,023	108.8%
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	352	0.0%	1,252	0.0%	900	255.7%
Central American (excludes Mexican)	6,645	0.3%	20,442	0.7%	13,797	207.6%
Costa Rican	406	0.0%	775	0.0%	369	90.9%
Guatemalan	2,137	0.1%	6,877	0.2%	4,740	221.8%
Honduran	613	0.0%	2,087	0.1%	1,474	240.5%
Nicaraguan	330	0.0%	1,043	0.0%	713	216.1%
Panamanian	232	0.0%	531	0.0%	299	128.9%
Salvadoran	2,670	0.1%	8,998	0.3%	6,328	237.0%
Other Central American	257	0.0%	131	0.0%	-126	-49.0%
South American	9,620	0.4%	26,028	0.9%	16,408	170.6%
Argentinean	1,626	0.1%	4,639	0.2%	3,013	185.3%
Bolivian	385	0.0%	969	0.0%	584	151.7%
Chilean	1,504	0.1%	3,364	0.1%	1,860	123.7%
Colombian	1,304	0.1%	3,467	0.1%	2,163	165.9%
Ecuadorian	637	0.0%	2,026	0.1%	1,389	218.1%
Paraguayan	34	0.0%	158	0.0%	124	364.7%
Peruvian	2,276	0.1%	7,514	0.3%	5,238	230.1%
Uruguayan	261	0.0%	1,011	0.0%	750	287.4%
Venezuelan	1,224	0.1%	2,698	0.1%	1,474	120.4%
Other South American	369	0.0%	182	0.0%	-187	-50.7%
Other Hispanic or Latino	43,609	2.0%	42,568	1.5%	-1,041	-2.4%
Spaniard	859	0.0%	8,184	0.3%	7,325	852.7%
Spanish	8,450	0.4%	6,724	0.2%	-1,726	-20.4%
Spanish American	1,258	0.1%	639	0.0%	-619	-49.2%
All other Hispanic or Latino	33,042	1.5%	27,021	1.0%	-6,021	-18.2%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census.

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Whites, accounting for 99.6% of the population in those cities. South Salt Lake in Salt Lake County had the highest percent of the population (4.4%) as Black or African American in 2010. Blanding in San Juan County ranked first among cities with 29.4% of the population as American Indian or Alaska Native. Bryce Canyon City in Tooele County ranked first in 2010 with Asians, accounting for 18.7% of the total population. West Valley City also ranked first among Utah's cities with the highest percent of their total population (3.6%) as Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander in 2010.

Among the Hispanic or Latino population in Utah's cities, Hideout in Wasatch County had the highest percent of their total population (77.0%) as Hispanic in 2010, followed by Wendover in Tooele County (68.3%), West Valley in Salt Lake County (33.1%), Ogden in Weber County (30.1%), and South Salt Lake City in Salt Lake County (29.1%).

Utah's Census Designated Places (CDPs)

Census Designated Places (CDPs) are delineated for each decennial census as the statistical counterparts of incorporated places in order to provide data for settled concentrations of population that are identifiable by name but are not legally incorporated under the laws of the state in which they are located. The boundaries usually are defined in cooperation with the local or tribal officials. CDP boundaries may change from one decennial census to the next with changes in the settlement pattern; a CDP with the same name as in an earlier census does not necessarily have the same boundary.

Among the state's largest CDPs (greater than 5,000), the Kearns CDP had the largest number of minorities as a percent of the total population (41.3%) in 2010, followed by the Magna CDP (29.7%), Millcreek CDP (17.0%), White City CDP (15.0%), and Snyderville CDP (12.8%).

Additional Information

American FactFinder. American FactFinder (AFF) is a dynamic search feature on the U.S. Census Bureau's web site that allows users

Hispanic or Latino by Type in Utah: 2000 and 2010

	Total Population	Minority Population			White Alone Not Hispanic or Latino		
		Total	Percent of Total		Total	Percent of Total	
			Population	Rank		Population	Rank
State of Utah	2,763,885	542,166	19.6%	15	2,221,719	80.4%	
Beaver	6,629	929	14.0%	15	5,700	86.0%	15
Box Elder	49,975	5,866	11.7%	19	44,109	88.3%	11
Cache	112,656	16,373	14.5%	12	96,283	85.5%	18
Carbon	21,403	3,396	15.9%	6	18,007	84.1%	24
Daggett	1,059	59	5.6%	28	1,000	94.4%	2
Davis	306,479	43,430	14.2%	14	263,049	85.8%	16
Duchesne	18,607	2,396	12.9%	17	16,211	87.1%	13
Emery	10,976	868	7.9%	22	10,108	92.1%	8
Garfield	5,172	432	8.4%	21	4,740	91.6%	9
Grand	9,225	1,466	15.9%	5	7,759	84.1%	25
Iron	46,163	5,937	12.9%	18	40,226	87.1%	12
Juab	10,246	615	6.0%	26	9,631	94.0%	4
Kane	7,125	486	6.8%	24	6,639	93.2%	6
Millard	12,503	1,914	15.3%	10	10,589	84.7%	20
Morgan	9,469	371	3.9%	29	9,098	96.1%	1
Piute	1,556	137	8.8%	20	1,419	91.2%	10
Rich	2,264	133	5.9%	27	2,131	94.1%	3
Salt Lake	1,029,655	267,770	26.0%	2	761,885	74.0%	28
San Juan	14,746	8,272	56.1%	1	6,474	43.9%	29
Sanpete	27,822	3,713	13.3%	16	24,109	86.7%	14
Sevier	20,802	1,477	7.1%	23	19,325	92.9%	7
Summit	36,324	5,312	14.6%	11	31,012	85.4%	19
Tooele	58,218	9,044	15.5%	9	49,174	84.5%	21
Uintah	32,588	5,589	17.2%	4	26,999	82.8%	26
Utah	516,564	81,856	15.8%	7	434,708	84.2%	23
Wasatch	23,530	3,712	15.8%	8	19,818	84.2%	22
Washington	138,115	19,833	14.4%	13	118,282	85.6%	17
Wayne	2,778	182	6.6%	25	2,596	93.4%	5
Weber	231,236	50,598	21.9%	3	180,638	78.1%	27

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census

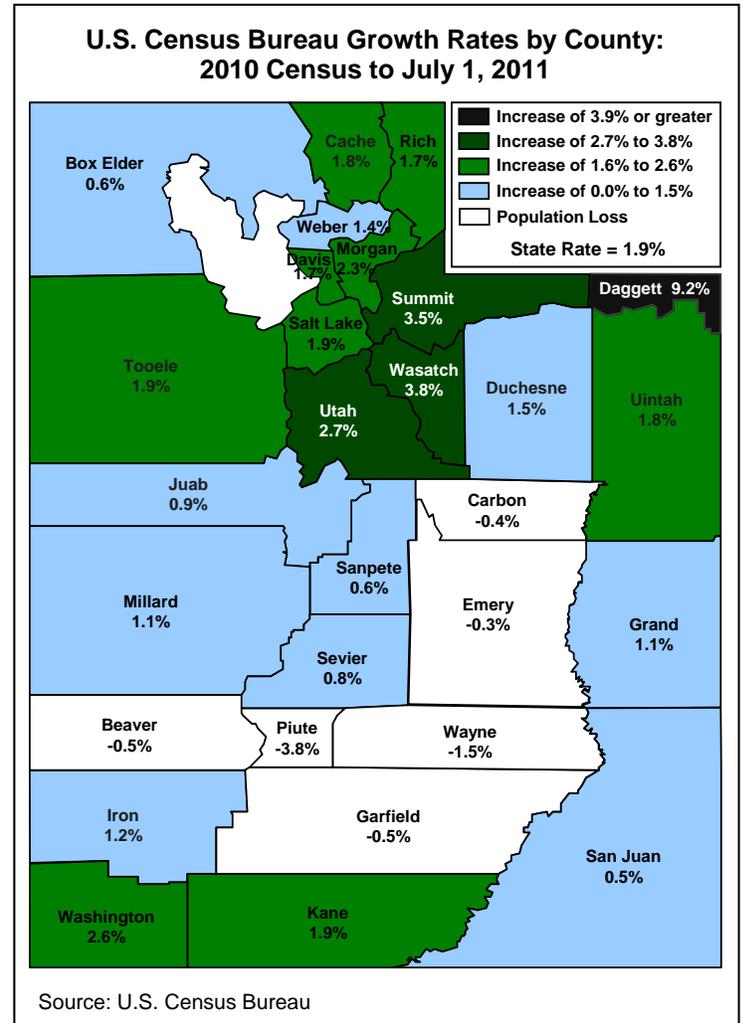
to access Census Bureau data quickly and easily. AFF offers data from the 2010 Census, the 2000 Census, and the American Community Survey. To access the American FactFinder go to <http://factfinder2.census.gov>.

State Data Center. Electronic versions of tables and figures in this report are available by contacting the Utah State Data Center staff at dea@utah.gov. The 2010 Census Briefs will be posted in PDF format on this site as they become available. ■

U.S. Census Bureau 2011 County Population Estimates

Fastest Growing. The U.S. Census Bureau recently released July 1, 2011 county population, the first county estimates since the 2010 Census. Of the top-ten fastest-growing counties with a population greater than 10,000, seven were located in the South. Charlton County, Georgia was the fastest growing county at 10.3% followed by St. Bernard Parish, Louisiana (10.2%); Williams County, North Dakota (8.8%); Manassas Park, Virginia (7.4%); Franklin County, Washington (6.8%); Fredericksburg, Virginia (5.8%); Dallas County, Iowa (5.0%); Hoke County, North Carolina (4.9%); Orleans Parish, Louisiana (4.9%); and Williamson County, Texas (4.8%).

Utah had four counties rank in the top 100 fastest growing counties with a population over 10,000 in the nation from the 2010 Census to July 1, 2011 which include Wasatch (29th at 3.8%), Summit (36th at 3.5%), Utah (76th at 2.7%), and Washington (85th at 2.6%).



	April 1, 2010		Population Estimates	
	Census	Estimates Base	July 1, 2010	July 1, 2011
Utah	2,763,885	2,763,885	2,775,479	2,817,222
Beaver	6,629	6,629	6,650	6,594
Box Elder	49,975	49,975	50,175	50,290
Cache	112,656	112,656	113,324	114,699
Carbon	21,403	21,403	21,443	21,318
Daggett	1,059	1,059	1,066	1,156
Davis	306,479	306,479	307,806	311,811
Duchesne	18,607	18,607	18,640	18,888
Emery	10,976	10,976	10,990	10,944
Garfield	5,172	5,172	5,186	5,144
Grand	9,225	9,225	9,303	9,325
Iron	46,163	46,163	46,291	46,740
Juab	10,246	10,246	10,268	10,335
Kane	7,125	7,125	7,153	7,257
Millard	12,503	12,503	12,540	12,645
Morgan	9,469	9,469	9,524	9,685
Piute	1,556	1,556	1,562	1,497
Rich	2,264	2,264	2,262	2,303
Salt Lake	1,029,655	1,029,655	1,033,223	1,048,985
San Juan	14,746	14,746	14,826	14,825
Sanpete	27,822	27,822	27,891	27,988
Sevier	20,802	20,802	20,833	20,971
Summit	36,324	36,324	36,533	37,594
Tooele	58,218	58,218	58,513	59,326
Uintah	32,588	32,588	32,435	33,163
Utah	516,564	516,564	519,837	530,499
Wasatch	23,530	23,530	23,702	24,417
Washington	138,115	138,115	138,516	141,666
Wayne	2,778	2,778	2,771	2,737
Weber	231,236	231,236	232,216	234,420

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Numerical Increase. Harris County, Texas had the largest numerical increase from the 2010 Census to July 1, 2011 with 88,435 new residents. It was followed by Los Angeles County, California (70,451); Maricopa County, Arizona (63,127); Miami-Dade County, Florida (58,331); and Riverside County (49,979). Only two counties in Utah were ranked in the top 100 counties in the nation. Salt Lake County had a numerical population increase from the 2010 Census to 2011 of 19,330 people ranking 32nd and Utah County ranked had an increase of 13,935 and ranked 49th in the U.S.

Largest Counties. The largest county in the nation was once again Los Angeles County, California with 9.89 million residents, followed by Cook County, Illinois (5.22 million); Harris County, Texas (4.18 million); and Maricopa County, Arizona (3.88 million). Salt Lake County was the only county in Utah to make the top 100 list, ranking 39th in the nation with a population of 1,048,985. According to the Census Bureau estimates, Salt Lake County continues to be Utah's most populous county, followed by Utah (530,499), Davis (311,811), Weber (234,420), and Washington (141,666) counties. To find additional information regarding the U.S. Census Bureau's county population estimates visit www.census.gov/popest/data/counties/totals/2011/index.html. ■

Actual and Estimated Indicators for Utah and the U.S.: April 2012

ECONOMIC INDICATORS	UNITS	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	PERCENT CHANGE			
		ACTUAL	ACTUAL	ESTIMATE	FORECAST	FORECAST	2010	2011	2012	2013
PRODUCTION AND SPENDING										
U.S. Real Gross Domestic Product	Billion Chained \$2005	12,703.1	13,088.0	13,315.1	13,603.2	13,934.6	3.0	1.7	2.2	2.4
U.S. Real Personal Consumption	Billion Chained \$2005	9,037.5	9,220.9	9,421.3	9,619.1	9,826.5	2.0	2.2	2.1	2.2
U.S. Real Private Fixed Investment	Billion Chained \$2005	1,606.4	1,648.4	1,761.0	1,890.4	2,041.6	2.6	6.8	7.4	8.0
U.S. Real Federal Defense Spending	Billion Chained \$2005	695.6	718.3	701.6	688.4	660.5	3.3	-2.3	-1.9	-4.0
U.S. Real Exports	Billion Chained \$2005	1,494.0	1,663.2	1,774.2	1,848.3	1,979.2	11.3	6.7	4.2	7.1
Utah Exports (NAICS, Census)	Million Dollars	10,337.0	13,572.0	18,928.9	21,500.0	21,500.0	31.3	39.5	13.6	0.0
Utah Coal Production	Million Tons	21.9	19.4	19.8	19.1	19.5	-11.5	2.1	-3.6	2.1
Utah Crude Oil Production	Million Barrels	22.9	24.7	25.9	26.6	27.0	7.5	5.0	2.7	1.5
Utah Natural Gas Production Sales	Billion Cubic Feet	405.6	387.7	404.0	408.0	410.0	-4.4	4.2	1.0	0.5
Utah Copper Mined Production	Million Pounds	619.8	566.5	533.0	569.1	583.5	-8.6	-5.9	6.8	2.5
Utah Molybdenum Production	Million Pounds	23.1	28.4	25.6	28.2	27.0	23.0	-10.1	10.2	-4.3
SALES AND CONSTRUCTION										
U.S. New Auto and Truck Sales	Millions	10.4	11.6	12.7	14.2	14.9	11.1	10.3	11.8	4.6
U.S. Housing Starts	Millions	0.55	0.58	0.61	0.74	1.01	5.6	4.3	21.2	36.1
U.S. Private Residential Investment	Billion Dollars	354.6	338.1	337.5	374.4	446.0	-4.7	-0.2	11.0	19.1
U.S. Nonresidential Structures	Billion Dollars	449.9	374.4	409.5	431.4	443.6	-16.8	9.4	5.4	2.8
U.S. Home Price Index (FHFA)	1980Q1 = 100	342.9	330.5	318.9	316.1	308.8	-3.6	-3.5	-0.9	-2.3
U.S. Nontaxable & Taxable Retail Sales	Billion Dollars	4,093.2	4,353.4	4,689.7	4,959.9	5,162.9	6.4	7.7	5.8	4.1
Utah New Auto and Truck Sales	Thousands	66.2	69.1	80.0	86.6	95.4	4.4	15.7	8.3	10.2
Utah Dwelling Unit Permits	Thousands	10.5	9.3	9.0	10.0	13.0	-11.3	-3.2	11.1	30.0
Utah Residential Permit Value	Million Dollars	1,674.0	1,667.0	1,800.0	2,000.0	2,700.0	-0.4	8.0	11.1	35.0
Utah Nonresidential Permit Value	Million Dollars	1,054.3	925.1	1,100.0	1,100.0	1,300.0	-12.3	18.9	0.0	18.2
Utah Additions, Alterations and Repairs	Million Dollars	660.1	672.0	750.0	700.0	600.0	1.8	11.6	-6.7	-14.3
Utah Home Price Index (FHFA)	1980Q1 = 100	345.2	325.4	314.1	317.2	323.5	-5.7	-3.5	1.0	2.0
Utah Taxable Retail Sales	Million Dollars	25,600	25,061	26,449	28,013	29,251	-2.1	5.5	5.9	4.4
Utah All Taxable Sales	Million Dollars	44,409	44,292	47,135	49,356	51,394	-0.3	6.4	4.7	4.1
DEMOGRAPHICS AND SENTIMENT										
U.S. July 1st Population	Millions	307.8	310.5	313.4	316.5	319.5	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0
U.S. Consumer Sentiment (U of M)	Diffusion Index	66.3	71.8	67.4	77.8	81.4	8.4	-6.3	15.5	4.7
Utah July 1st Population	Thousands	2,723.4	2,775.5	2,817.2	2,858.5	2,899.7	1.9	1.5	1.5	1.4
Utah Net Migration	Thousands	19.6	13.5	4.8	3.7	3.5				
PROFITS AND RESOURCE PRICES										
U.S. Corporate Before Tax Profits	Billion Dollars	1,455.7	1,819.5	1,896.3	1,982.2	2,151.0	25.0	4.2	4.5	8.5
U.S. Corporate Profit [above less Fed. Res.]	Billion Dollars	1,408.4	1,747.9	1,819.5	1,915.4	2,097.7	24.1	4.1	5.3	9.5
West Texas Intermediate Crude Oil	\$ Per Barrel	61.7	79.4	95.1	108.9	119.8	28.7	19.7	14.6	9.9
U.S. Coal Producer Price Index	1982 = 100	182.1	189.2	206.6	208.5	217.8	3.9	9.2	0.9	4.5
Utah Coal Prices	\$ Per Short Ton	28.4	30.8	35.5	38.0	39.0	8.3	15.4	7.0	2.6
Utah Oil Prices	\$ Per Barrel	50.2	68.1	82.8	87.0	90.0	35.6	21.6	5.1	3.4
Utah Natural Gas Prices	\$ Per MCF	3.38	4.00	3.90	3.10	3.70	18.3	-2.5	-20.5	19.4
Utah Copper Prices	\$ Per Pound	2.34	3.48	4.00	3.75	3.25	48.9	14.8	-6.3	-13.3
Utah Molybdenum Prices	\$ Per Pound	11.5	15.9	15.8	14.0	13.0	37.9	-0.6	-11.4	-7.1
INFLATION AND INTEREST RATES										
U.S. CPI Urban Consumers (BLS)	1982-84 = 100	214.6	218.1	224.9	229.9	233.7	1.6	3.1	2.2	1.7
U.S. GDP Chained Price Index (BEA)	2005 = 100	109.7	111.0	113.3	114.9	116.5	1.2	2.1	1.4	1.4
U.S. Federal Funds Rate (FRB)	Effective Rate	0.16	0.18	0.10	0.10	0.10				
U.S. 3-Month Treasury Bills (FRB)	Discount Rate	0.15	0.14	0.05	0.09	0.09				
U.S. 10-Year Treasury Notes (FRB)	Yield (%)	3.26	3.21	2.79	2.24	2.66				
30 Year Mortgage Rate (FHLMC)	Percent	5.04	4.69	4.46	4.01	4.22				
EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES										
U.S. Establishment Employment (BLS)	Millions	130.8	129.9	131.4	133.5	135.7	-0.7	1.2	1.6	1.7
U.S. Average Annual Pay (BLS)	Dollars	47,943	49,349	50,878	52,304	53,646	2.9	3.1	2.8	2.6
U.S. Total Wages & Salaries (BLS)	Billion Dollars	6,270.4	6,408.2	6,683.3	6,982.4	7,281.0	2.2	4.3	4.5	4.3
Utah Nonagricultural Employment (DWS)	Thousands	1,188.7	1,181.5	1,209.1	1,243.2	1,278.4	-0.6	2.3	2.8	2.8
Utah Average Annual Pay (DWS)	Dollars	38,059	38,828	40,274	41,672	43,349	2.0	3.7	3.5	4.0
Utah Total Nonagriculture Wages (DWS)	Million Dollars	45,242	45,876	48,693	51,807	55,418	1.4	6.1	6.4	7.0
INCOME AND UNEMPLOYMENT										
U.S. Personal Income (BEA)	Billion Dollars	11,930	12,374	13,005	13,485	14,054	3.7	5.1	3.7	4.2
U.S. Unemployment Rate (BLS)	Percent	9.3	9.6	9.0	8.2	7.9				
Utah Personal Income (BEA)	Million Dollars	86,839	90,160	95,732	100,605	106,903	3.8	6.2	5.1	6.3
Utah Unemployment Rate (DWS)	Percent	7.1	8.2	6.9	6.7	6.2				

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

Affiliates Corner: Wasatch Front Regional Council

Introduction

The Wasatch Front Regional Council (WFRC) is a voluntary organization of local governments from Davis, Morgan, Salt Lake, Tooele, and Weber Counties. Organized as an Association of Governments in 1969, WFRC was designated the Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) for the Salt Lake and Ogden Urbanized Areas in 1973 by then Governor Calvin Rampton. The urbanized areas consist of Salt Lake, Davis, and western Weber Counties. According to the 2010 Census the Salt Lake-West Valley City and Ogden-Layton Urbanized Areas had a population of 1,021,243 and 546,026 respectively.

Data

To support the planning efforts of the Council, WFRC maintains a collection of small-area socioeconomic estimates and forecasts, as well as a comprehensive Census library, dating to 1970. Data produced by WFRC include estimates and forecasts of total population, total households, and jobs by county, city, and Traffic Analysis Zone (TAZ) to 2040.

Transportation Planning

As the MPO, WFRC is federally mandated to conduct transportation planning activities for the urbanized areas. The Wasatch Front Urban Area Regional Transportation Plan: 2011-2040 (2040 RTP) is the Salt Lake and Ogden/Layton Urbanized Areas' fiscally constrained plan for highway, transit, and other facility improvements to meet projected travel demand over the next 30 years. Developed in accordance with federal guidelines, the 2040 RTP includes highway and transit facilities identified by region-wide planners, engineers, elected officials, various transportation committees, stakeholders, federal, state and local agencies, and the general public that would best serve the needs of the Wasatch Front Region and its two urbanized areas. The RTP must be fiscally constrained by reasonable financial assumptions that are agreed upon by the committees and stakeholders involved in the development of the plan. Per Federal regulations, the plan must be updated every four years.

Wasatch Choice for 2040

The Greater Wasatch area is one region, stretching from Weber County to Utah County and from Tooele County to the Wasatch Back. We compete economically as one unit, are one job and housing market and share the same air and water. Where and how we shape tomorrow's neighborhoods, communities, and economic centers within our region will dramatically affect the quality of our lives, including how much time and money we must spend getting around, the quality of the air we breathe, and the choices we have available to live, work, shop and play.

And, we will grow. Over the next 30 years, the Wasatch Front urban area of Weber, Davis and Salt Lake Counties is forecast to increase by approximately 56%. Morgan and Tooele counties will see even higher growth rates. The Wasatch Front Regional Council's mission is to develop transportation plans that cost effectively meets the mobility needs of these existing and future residents while enhancing the quality of life in the region. Hence, this 'Vision' for growth and development as shown on the accompanying map along with the



associated Growth Principles and accompanying implementation strategies have now been adopted by the Wasatch Front Regional Council and presented to the general public.

Cities and Counties are charged with managing contemporary development and planning for their individual futures. There is no group better able to consider and predict the overall future of our five county region than the Wasatch Front Regional Council – led by 18 mayors and elected county officials chosen by their respective county councils of governments. The Wasatch Front Regional Council has developed the long-range transportation plans for our metro area for almost four decades. As the Regional Council developed these transportation plans, it became apparent that certain development patterns are more transportation efficient than others. Therefore, the Regional Council, in association with the Mountainland Association of Governments in Utah County and Envision Utah, decided in 2005 to engage in a visioning process for growth and development called the Wasatch Choices 2040 Vision. This Vision, in turn, served as the foundation for the transportation planning effort resulting in the current 2040 RTP. Based on the largest and most significant citizen participation effort ever in the region, the Wasatch Front Regional Council began thinking about how different growth patterns and the transportation plans they approve can help maintain quality of life through the year 2040. In 2010, the Wasatch Front Regional Council updated the Vision in consultation with city and county planners, engineers and local elected officials.

This Vision points the way forward for us to focus growth in a variety of activity centers across the region, many of which are coordinated with our existing and near-term transportation system: freeways, rail lines, rapid bus ways and key boulevards. While these centers are coordinated with today's transportation system, tomorrow's new transportation investments will be planned to serve these activity centers, areas of growth, and our region's special districts – like the airports and the universities.

From this focus on more transportation efficient development, the Regional Council's analysis suggests that implementation of the Vision and its growth strategies will result in 18% less traffic congestion when compared to current growth patterns. There will also be less open space consumed by development. These, along with improved air quality and other less tangible benefits in the area of sustainability and green infrastructure will result in a more livable community for all.

More information can be found at the WFRC website at <http://www.wfrc.org>. Questions can also be addressed to Scott Festin (scott@wfrc.org) or 801-363-4250. ■

Building The Future We Want

Vision

Challenge and Opportunity

Utah is among the fastest growing states in the nation. Growth brings both benefits and challenges:

- Thousands of the buildings that will exist in 2040 have not yet been built.
- Total investment in new development will approach \$750 billion.
- More than 900,000 growth-related residential units will be constructed by 2040. About 100,000 existing buildings will be replaced, rebuilt or renovated.
- Nearly 1.9 billion square feet of new and rebuilt space will be needed to accommodate the projected 2.9 million jobs we'll have by 2040.
- Five common current patterns of development, construction will soon find the growth-related expenses exceed expected benefits.
- The Wasatch Front has limited land available for development, and building roads to serve mobility-dependent populations will become increasingly impractical and expensive.

Source: Utah State Office of Economic Development, Utah State Office of Economic Development

Growth Principles for a Bright Future

- When we plan together—understanding the local and regional impacts of our land use and transportation decisions—we create thriving urban communities, friendly neighborhoods, and a prosperous region. Our new regional growth principles, developed through extensive public input and adopted by elected officials, provide a common framework and regional benefits:
- 1. Efficient Land Use**
Planning smart infrastructure and building more compact and intelligently connected, green spaces saves taxpayer dollars and makes high-quality lower-cost services available to us all.
 - 2. Regional Mobility (Transportation Choice)**
By a balanced mix of transportation systems, more transportation options, and jobs and services closer to home, we reduce the growth in per capita vehicle miles traveled, we spend less time in traffic, and have more time for friends, family and doing what we enjoy.
 - 3. Coordinated Planning**
Local land use planning and regional transportation investments impact one another. Coordination makes our communities healthy and successful and our region vibrant.
 - 4. Introducing Choice**
Encouraging a variety of housing options, especially near transit, and job centers, addresses market demand and makes living more affordable for people in all life stages and incomes.

Growth Principles Come to Life

We cultivate vibrant urban centers for living, work and play.

We enjoy walkable, bikeable streets.

Transportation investments are commensurate to job demands.

We provide more housing options and preserve existing neighborhoods.

We invest in local food production.

We enjoy access to recreation and nature.

We save billions on infrastructure costs.

We protect local food production.

We enjoy access to recreation and nature.

- 5. Health and Safety**
When our streets are walkable, interconnected and safe, we feel healthier, live by walking and biking more and driving less. These streets also provide efficient access for emergency services. Trails and access to water provide healthy recreational opportunities.
- 6. Regional Economy**
Strategic transportation investments and land use decisions can encourage business investment and help secure jobs closer to home, we save time for our families and keep our dollars in our region.
- 7. Regional Collaboration**
Broad involvement, information sharing and mutual decision making promote common values and encourage progress toward shared goals.
- 8. Sense of Community**
Land use and transportation decisions that preserve our local heritage while using diversity enrich our community life, honor our norms and create beautiful neighborhoods.
- 9. Environment**
Protecting and enhancing air and water quality as well as critical and working lands also protects our health and quality of life for our kids and grand kids. Conserving water, energy, open space, and other resources is good for the environment and our economy. Coordinated land systems will enhance access to areas of natural beauty and recreation.

Envision Utah's 3% Strategy

What if we required to market demand and allow one-third of our future homes, jobs, and stores in walkable town centers and villages... and link them with a world-class transportation system?

This approach, which would accommodate one-third of projected growth on just 1% of our region's developable land, encourages targeted investment to create successful places, maximize efficiency, keep the cost of living in check, and reduce growth pressure on critical lands. These analyses suggest that one-third of Utahns will want to live in walkable neighborhoods, close to school, church, the grocery store, and other services (Source: RCLCO, Wasatch Front Development Trends, Nov. 2007; Envision, 2009). Choosing to build in walkable housing and energy zones, and growing denser to build communities for family, service, work, and recreation can also drive the demand for walkable living. Currently, the supply of these neighborhoods has declined, increasing their cost and reducing choice. The 1% strategy responds to the consumer demand while preserving traditional single-family neighborhood for the majority who prefer suburban living.

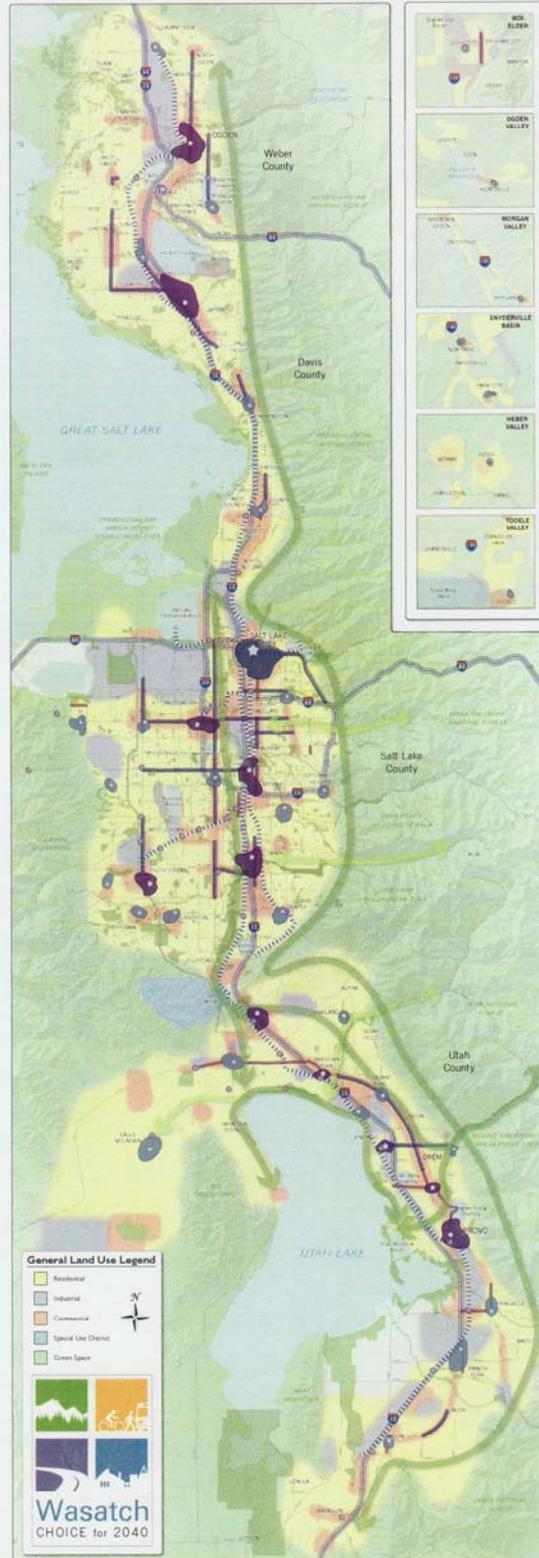
How?

- Focus growth in economic centers and along major transportation corridors.
- Create transit corridors through the region.
- Target growth around transit stations.
- Encourage infill and redevelopment to revitalize declining parts of town.
- Preserve working farms, recreational areas and critical lands.

NOTE: The Wasatch Choice for 2040 (The 2040) is a vision illustrating how growth could unfold. The main purpose is to guide the development of our regional transportation plan. The vision map reflects the Regional Growth Principles adopted by the Wasatch Front Regional Council (WFRC) and the Homeowners Association of Governments (HAC). The map is not a general plan and has no regulatory authority. WFRC/HAC encourages cities and counties to consider the growth principles and the vision map to land plans in order to keep people and growth moving our communities healthy and vibrant progress for generations to come.

The Greater Wasatch Vision for 2040

The Greater Wasatch is one region, stretching from Weber County south to Utah County and from Tooele County east to the Wasatch Back. We compete economically with other regions, comprise one job and housing market, and share the same air and water. Where and how we shape tomorrow's neighborhoods, communities, and economic centers within our region will dramatically affect the quality of our lives, including how much time and money we spend getting around, the quality of the air we breathe, and the choices we have available to live, work, shop, and play.



Wasatch CHOICE for 2040

Highlights

Vision Benefits:

The Wasatch Choice for 2040 is a vision for how growth should unfold in our region. When compared with a baseline of projected growth trends in the future, the Wasatch Choice for 2040 exhibits distinct benefits:

- Walkable communities: new homes are about twice as likely as today's homes to have convenient access to places to work, shop, play and learn.
- Plans growing up less growing out: 40% more of our growth - compared to recent trends - will occur within communities and revitalize declining downtowns. This enables more living, shorter commutes, better air quality and makes the most of existing infrastructure.
- Road options for commuters: Average household travel time in 2040 could be 40% higher than today, meaning commuting more efficiently and providing residents with more ways to get around.
- Plans open land stays open: Over the next 30 years, 1.9 billion square miles of open land will benefit ranging from more places for families to play, more local farmers market, faster water quality and more wildlife habitat.

Greenspace

Greenspace enriches our values, restores our cities and provides space for art and social functions in our towns and neighborhoods. The Wasatch Choice for 2040 offers that our natural resources and working lands provide enhanced benefits. We should safeguard them to preserve our regional food system, protect our water quality and maintain our recreational opportunities. These lands also provide needed wildlife habitat, help to clean our air and provide vital space for urban environments. Easy access to homes, our parks and greenspace provides critical gathering spaces, recreational amenities, and connection to the natural world.

Regional Greenways
To become leaders in the West, we need to invest in our regional greenways. Regional Greenways will be a mix of trails, paths, and scenic corridors.

Green Context
To become leaders in the West, we need to invest in our regional greenways.

Centers

Centers are historical and emerging regional destinations of economic activity. The vision suggests that these centers should support or provide world-class shopping, dining, recreation, live, work, shop and play a mix of all these activities in vibrant centers. Centers should work with the local business community to create opportunities for residents who want to live close to work, walk or bike to shops and have both great transit and road access - especially needed as our population ages, job prices and congestion increase, and housing prices rise.

Metropolitan Center

Deseret Salt Lake City is the metropolitan center of the Wasatch Front. It is the heart of business and cultural activity in the region. It has the most substantial base of development for both employment and housing with high-density development in the center of business districts is well connected to transit, the historic, commercial, government, retail, tourism, arts, and recreation center for the region.

Urban Center

Urban centers are the focus of commerce and local government services benefiting a smaller area of a local residential population. Urban centers will be served by high-capacity transit and major roads. They are the heart of the city.

Town Center

Town centers provide localized services to tens of thousands of people within a few to three miles radius. City to drive city buildings for employment and housing are the focus.

Station Community

Station communities are geographically well-served by high-capacity transit and high-density centers surrounding high-capacity transit stations. Station communities provide a mix of employment, services, housing and more, and include a variety of shops and services.

Main Street Community

Main street is a local center. It has a traditional commercial identity but can be a community. It has a mix of commercial, residential, family friendly, and also benefits from good mass transit and other services.

Boulevard Community

Boulevard Community is a local center coupled with a transit route. Unlike a Main Street, Boulevard Communities might include a commercial identity but the focus is on providing employment and shopping along a major transit corridor. Boulevard Communities create a diverse mix of jobs in nearby neighborhoods, for serving the walking and bicycling in job and recreational use as traffic flow is maintained.

Corridors

Corridors contain a mix of retail, offices and recreation - with multiple transportation options, walkability, bike lanes, roadways and public transportation. Two types of corridors are identified in the Wasatch Boulevard Communities and their Street Examples of Boulevard Communities might include State Street at Redwood Road - with higher traffic volumes are envisioned as multi-modal corridors with public transportation systems supporting increased residential, office, and commercial development. Plus Street examples might include Highways in Utah - with more character with lower traffic volumes, wider sidewalks, and more recreation.

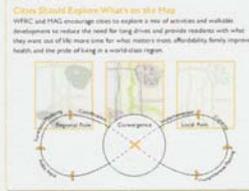


Realizing The Wasatch Choice for 2040

Why WFRC and HAC? Development of a vision for our region's future is a shared responsibility. The Wasatch Front Regional Council (WFRC) and the Homeowners Association of Governments (HAC) - groups led by mayors and county commissioners, WFRC and HAC have developed the long-range regional transportation plan for our region over the decades. With a growing regional population, the Wasatch Choice for 2040 is a vision for how growth should unfold in our region. WFRC and HAC are also thinking about how growth patterns can help us maintain our quality of life for the coming decades.

Can We Do It? Engaging With Us on the Choice

WFRC and HAC encourage citizens to explore a mix of activities and walkable development to reduce the need for long drives and provide residents with what they want out of life more and for what matters most: affordability, family, improved health and the joys of living in a world-class region.



Demographic and Economic Analysis Section
Governor's Office of Planning and Budget
State Capitol Complex, Suite 150
P.O. Box 142210
Salt Lake City, UT 84114



Utah State, Business & Industry Data Center Network

Coordinating Agencies

Bureau of Economic and Business Research Pam Perlich (801-581-3358)
Dept. of Workforce Services Carrie Mayne (801-526-9421)
Governor's Office of Economic Development ..Spencer Eccles (801-538-8700)
Office of Tourism Jim Buchanan (801-538-1375)

State Affiliates

Population Research Laboratory..... Eric Reither (435-797-1217)
Center for Health Data..... Barry Nangle, MD (801-538-6907)
Office of Ethnic Affairs Jesse Soriano (801-538-7947)
Utah State Office of Education..... Emily Tew (801-538-7671)
Utah Foundation Steve Kroes (801-355-1400)
Harold B. Lee Library, BYU Kirk Memmott (801-422-3924)
Marriott Library, U of U..... Dave Morrison (801-581-8394)
Merrill Library, USU John Walters (435-797-2683)
Stewart Library, WSU Lonna Rivera (801-626-6330)
Gerald R. Sherratt Library, SUU Scott Lanning (435-586-7937)
Salt Lake City Library Lisa Curt (801-322-8135)
Davis County Library System Jerry Meyer (801-451-2322)
Voices for Utah Children..... Terry Haven (801-364-1182)
Utah System of Higher Education Joseph Curtin (801-321-7108)
Utah Community Action Partnership..... Paul Leggett (801-433-3025)
Utah College of Applied Technology Stephanie Rikard (801-955-2176)

Business & Industry Affiliates

Bear River AOG Brian Carver (435-752-7242)
Five County AOG..... Gary Zabriskie (435-673-3548)
Mountainland AOG Shawn Eliot (801-229-3841)
Six County AOG Emery Poleonema (435-893-0700)
Southeastern AOG Debbie Hatt (435-637-5444)
Uintah Basin AOG Lee Hill (435-722-4518)
Wasatch Front Regional Council Scott Festin (801-363-4250)
Utah Small Business Development Center Sherm Wilkinson (801-957-3484)
Cache County Planning & Zoning Josh Runhaar (435-716-7154)
Economic Development Corp. of Utah..... Brigham Mellor (801-328-8824)
Moab Area Economic Development..... Ken Davy (435-259-5121)
Park City Chamber & Visitors Bureau Colleen Burke (435-649-6100)
Weber Economic Development Corp Ron Kusina (801-621-8300)
Center for Public Policy & Admin Jennifer Robinson (801-581-6781)
SLC Housing & Neighborhood Dev..... Marilyn Lewis (801-535-6409)

Governor's Office of Planning and Budget 801-538-1027

Ron Bigelow, Director
Samantha Brouse, Assistant to the Director
Juliette Tennert, Deputy Director and Chief Economist

Demographic and Economic Analysis Section

Jacob Belk, Research Analyst
Peter Donner, Senior Economist
Effie Johnson, Research Analyst
Aaron Phipps, Research Analyst
David Stringfellow, Tax Economist



The Demographic and Economic Analysis (DEA) section supports the mission of the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget to improve decision making by providing economic and demographic data and analysis to the governor and to individuals from state agencies, other government entities, businesses, academia, and the public. As part of this mission, DEA functions as the lead agency in Utah for the U.S. Census Bureau's State Data and Business and Industry Data Center (SDC/BIDC) programs. While the 34 SDC and BIDC affiliates listed in this newsletter have specific areas of expertise, they can also provide assistance to data users in accessing Census and other data sources.

State Data Center
Phone: 801-538-1027
Fax: 801-538-1547
Email: dea@utah.gov

To subscribe to this quarterly newsletter, and for assistance accessing other demographic and economic data, contact the State Data Center. This newsletter and other data are available via the Internet at DEA's web site:

www.governor.utah.gov/dea