ECONOMIC REPORT TO THE GOVERNOR 2009

State of Utah
Jon M. Huntsman, Jr.
Governor

ECONOMIC REPORT TO THE GOVERNOR 2009

Excerpts

State of Utah
Governor Jon M. Huntsman Jr.

Demographics

- **Population—**The State's official July 1, 2008 population was estimated to be 2.76 million, an increase of 2.2% or 58,225 people from 2007. This is lower than the growth Utah experienced in 2007. 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 2008, record births of 55,357 led to a record natural increase of 41,577. This natural increase accounted for about 71% of total population growth.

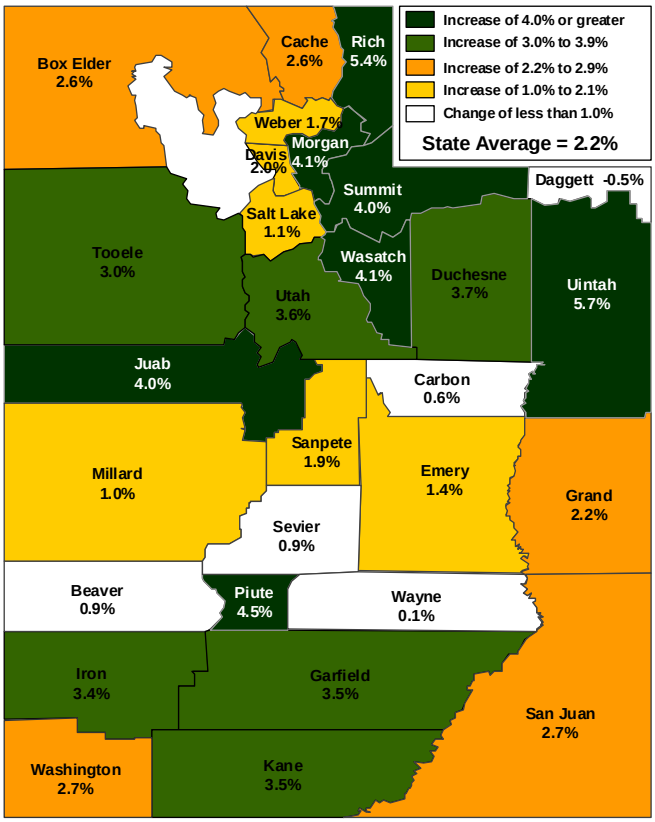
- **Rate of Growth—**According to the U.S. Census Bureau, Utah ranked first among states with a population growth rate of 2.5% from 2007 to 2008. The U.S. rate of growth was 0.9%.

- **Median Age—**Utah ranked as the youngest state in the nation with a 2007 median age of 28.5, compared to the national average of 36.6.

- **Long-Term Projections—**The State's population is projected to be 2.9 million in 2010, 3.6 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.

2008 Utah Population Estimate	**2,757,779**
2007-2008 Percent Change	2.2%
2008 Net Migration	16,648
2008 Natural Increase	41,577
2008 Fiscal Year Births	55,357
2008 Fiscal Year Deaths	13,780

Population Growth Rates: 2007-2008



Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee

Employment and Wages

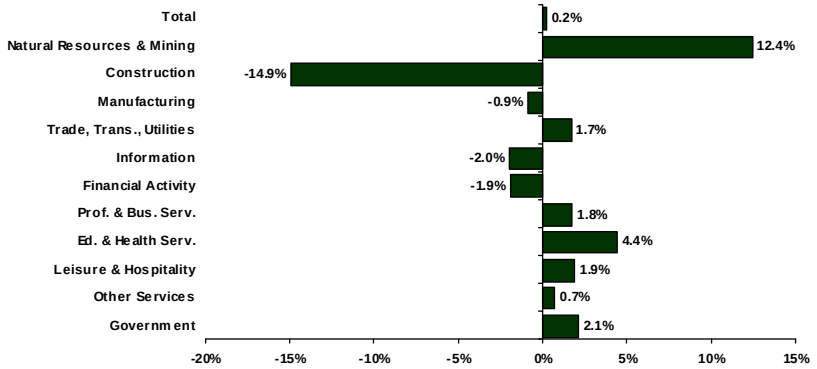
- **Job Growth—**Job growth rebounded from 0.0% in 2003 to 2.8% in 2004, 4.0% in 2005, and peaked at 4.8% in 2006. The 2007 job growth rate was estimated at 4.0% and was estimated to flatten to 0.2% in 2008.

- **Industry Focus—**Natural resources and mining and education and health services experienced job growth much higher than the state average of 0.2%. Seven other sectors experienced positive job growth from 2007 to 2008. Construction experienced the largest decline of 14.9%.

- **Unemployment—**Utah's 2008 unemployment rate was 3.7%, up from 2.7% in 2007. In 2008, there were an average 52,148 unemployed Utahns.

- **Average Wage—**In 2008, Utah's average annual nonagricultural wage was $37,563, an increase of 2.8% from 2007.

Percent Change in Utah Employment by Industry: 2007-2008 Annual Averages



Source: Department of Workforce Services

Total Nonagricultural Employment (2008e)	**1,253,900**
Increase (2007-2008)	2,618
Percent Change (2007-2008)	0.2%
Unemployment (2008)	3.7%
Total Nonagricultural Wages (2008e)	**$47.1 billion**
Percent Change (2007-2008)	3.0%
Average Annual Wage (2008e)	**$37,563**
Percent Change (2007-2008)	2.8%
Total Personal Income (2008e)	**$83.2 billion**
Percent Change (2007-2008)	4.5%
Per Capita Personal Income (2008e)	**$31,425**
Percent Change (2007-2008)	4.4%

Note: e=estimate

Industry Focus

- **Construction—**The value of permit authorized construction in Utah in 2008 was $4.8 billion, the lowest value since 2003. In the past twelve months, the value of permit authorized construction has fallen 31.4% from $7.0 billion. In inflation-adjusted dollars, the value of permit authorized construction is at the lowest level since 1993. This sharp decline in value has been led by the severe contraction in residential construction, which has fallen from $4.0 billion in 2007 to $2.0 billion in 2008, a 50.0% decline. In terms of units, residential construction has dropped from 20,500 units in 2007 to 11,000 units in 2008, a decline of 46.4%.

- **Tourism—**Utah's travel and tourism sector saw improvements in leading indicators in 2008. Each of the five major tourism sectors experienced gains. For the fifth consecutive year, the Utah ski industry enjoyed a record-breaking number of skier visits. The outlook for 2009 is cautiously optimistic for the second half of the year, as it is expected that business and leisure travel should increase. There are still concerns about the housing crisis, stock market decline, transportation weakness, and financial instability.

- **Exports—**Utah's exports increased 37.9%, from $7.8 billion in 2007 to an estimated $10.8 billion in 2008. Final processing in Utah of gold ore mined out of state appears to account for approximately 41.5% of Utah exports. Exports of computers and electronics have increased significantly over the past few quarters. However, with the global economic downturn, Utah's exports should decline 2.1% during 2009.

- **Energy and Minerals—**In 2008, the estimated value of energy and mineral production in Utah was a record $9.4 billion, about $1.8 billion more than the record high of $7.6 billion in 2006. The 2008 value is mostly due to increased precious metal and industrial mineral values and increased crude oil and natural gas prices and production. The decline of oil, gas, and nonfuel mineral prices that began in mid-2008 will have a significant negative impact on total mineral values in 2009.

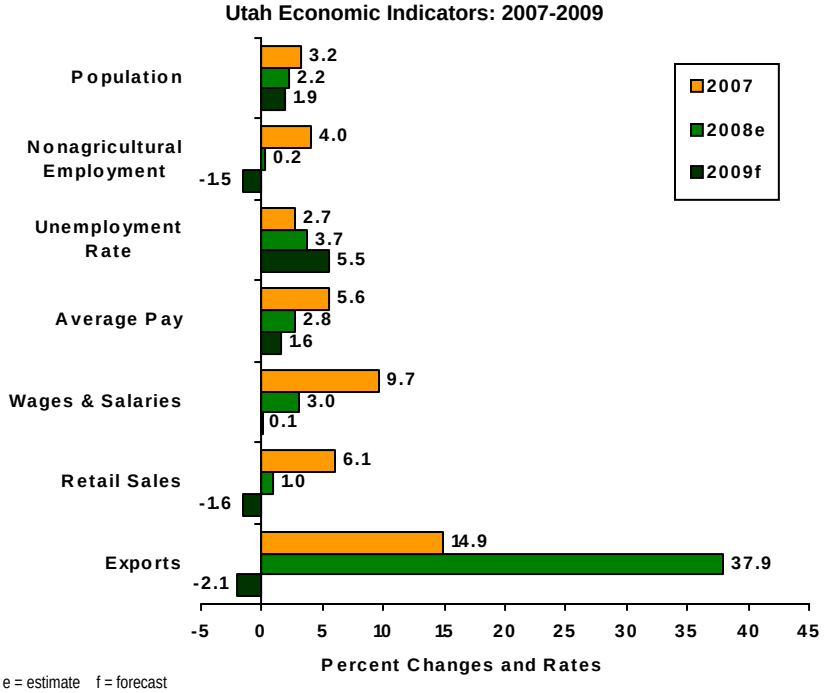
- **Agriculture—**With the general downturn in the economy, agriculture is not expected to experience as severe of a decline in economic activity. Some sectors such as dairy are experiencing decline in profitability and others such as grain producers are experiencing growth. Total cash receipts totaled $1.3 billion in 2007, $950.8 million from livestock and $338.9 million from crops.

Major Findings

- **Overview of the Economy—**Utah's economy slowed during 2008 and is expected to weaken in 2009. Employment growth fell from 4.0% in 2007 to 0.2% in 2008 and is forecast to contract 1.5% during 2009. Further, the unemployment rate was a post-World War II low of 2.7% in 2007; it rose to 3.7% in 2008 and is expected to rise to 5.5% in 2009. Construction was the hardest hit sector in 2008, with an employment decline of 14.9%, and is forecast to have an additional employment decline of 16.6% in 2009.

- **Education—**In 2008, there were an estimated 551,013 students in Utah's public education system, a 2.5% increase over 2007. Enrollment in 2008 increased by 13,360 students. These students are becoming increasingly diverse and score respectably with their national peers. Utah System of Higher Education enrollment for 2008 was 152,228, a large increase from 2007 when enrollment was 140,397.

- **Mountain States—**Comparing October 2007 with October 2008, mountain state employment declined 0.6%, slightly less than national decline of 0.9%. Half of the mountain states experienced negative employment change during this period, with only Wyoming, Montana, Colorado, and New Mexico experiencing positive annual percent changes.



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

Rankings

Demographic	State Rank	Value	Year
Population Growth Rate	1st	2.5%	2007-2008
Fertility Rate	1st	2.47	2005
Life Expectancy	3rd	78.6 years	2000
Median Age	1st	28.5 years	2007
Household Size	1st	3.11 persons	2007
Social Indicators			
Violent Crime	6th	234.8 per 100,000 people	2007
Poverty Rate	9th	9.7%	2007
Educational Attainment	6th	90.2% of persons 25+ w/ high school degree	2007

Economic	State Rank	Value	Year
Rate of Job Growth	21st	0.0%	Oct. 2008
Unemployment Rate	4th	3.5%	Oct. 2008
Urban Status	9th	88.3%	2000
Median Household Income	12th	$55,974	2005-2007
Average Annual Pay	35th	$37,054	2007
Per Capita Personal Income	49th	$30,090	2007

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.

State of Utah

JON M. HUNTSMAN, JR.
Governor

GARY R. HERBERT
Lieutenant Governor

Office of the Governor

January 9, 2009

My Fellow Utahns:

It is my privilege to accept the 2009 Economic Report to the Governor. I commend and thank those who contributed to the report through their dedicated time and expertise. Throughout the past two decades, the Economic Report to the Governor has served as a critical resource for information on Utah's economic conditions of the past, present, and future. The 2009 report provides a comprehensive assessment of Utah's economy that will be extremely valuable to elected officials, business leaders, and citizens.

Within the past year, we have witnessed extraordinary economic turmoil throughout our nation and the world. Although our state is not immune to the impacts of the world-wide contraction, Utahns have much to be grateful for. The record economic growth that occurred over the past several years has left our state well-positioned to handle the current challenges. The inherent resilience of Utah's economy will help soften the downturn and provide for a faster recovery than in many other states.

I am honored to serve a second term as Governor of the greatest State in America. I assure you that we are doing everything to maximize our economic viability during these difficult times. Thank you for your continued support.

Sincerely,

Jon M. Huntsman, Jr.
Governor

State Capitol, Suite 200, P.O. Box 142220, Salt Lake City, Utah 84114-2220

Preface

The *2009 Economic Report to the Governor* is the 23rd 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 forecast 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 (see list of Contributors).

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 as of mid-December 2008. There may be a quarter or more of lag time before economic data become final. Final estimates can be obtained later in 2009 from the contributing entities. 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 geographic level. 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 two chapters: Housing Challenges and Current Banking Environment.

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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Contributors

Governor's Office of Planning and Budget
State Capitol Complex / 350 North State Street, Suite 150 / Salt Lake City, UT 84114-2210
(801) 538-1027
http://governor.utah.gov/gopb
John E. Nixon CPA, Director
Phillip Jeffery, Deputy Director
Juliette Tennert, DEA Director
Walt Busse, Economic Development Economist
Peter Donner, Senior Economist
Melissa Glosenger, Research Analyst
Karen Paglio, Administrative Assistant
Effie Johnson, Research Analyst
Lance Rovig, Economic Consultant
David Stringfellow, Tax Economist
Chapters: Executive Summary; National Outlook; Utah Outlook; Utah's Long-Term Projections; Demographics; Gross Domestic Product; Tax Collections; Exports; Price Inflation and Cost of Living; Social Indicators; Economic Development Activities

Governor's Office of Economic Development
324 South State Street, Suite 500
Salt Lake City, Utah 84111
(801) 538-8700
http://goed.utah.gov
http://travel.utah.gov
Jim Buchanan, Research Coordinator
Chapter: Tourism, Travel, and Recreation
Derek Miller, IAF Program Director
Chapter: Economic Development

University of Utah
Bureau of Economic and Business Research
1645 East Campus Center Drive, Room 401 / Salt Lake City, UT 84112-9302
(801) 581-6333
http://www.business.utah.edu/bebr
James Wood, Director
Jan Crispin-Little, Senior Economist
Chapters: Construction; High Technology

Utah State Tax Commission
210 North 1950 West / Salt Lake City, UT 84134-3310
(801) 297-3900
http://tax.utah.gov
Andre Baksh, Economist
Chapter: Utah Taxable Sales

Department of Workforce Services
140 East 300 South / Salt Lake City, UT 84111
(801) 526-9458
http://jobs.utah.gov
Mark Knold, Chief Economist
Chapters: Employment, Wages, and Labor Force; Personal Income

Department of Natural Resources
1594 West North Temple, Suite 3610 / Salt Lake City, UT 84114-6480
(801) 538-7200
http://www.nr.utah.gov
Roger Bon, Geologist, Utah Geological Survey
Michael Vanden Berg, Geologist, Utah Geological Survey
Chapter: Energy and Minerals

Utah Foundation
10 West Broadway, Suite 307 / Salt Lake City, UT 84101-2075
(801) 355-1400
http://www.utahfoundation.org
Steve Kroes, President
Laura Summers, Research Analyst
Chapter: Regional/National Comparisons

Utah State University
Department of Economics
3530 Old Main Hill/ Logan, UT 84322-3530
(801) 797-2294
http://www.econ.usu.edu
Bruce Godfrey, Professor of Economics
Chapter: Agriculture

Office of the Legislative Fiscal Analyst
State Capitol Complex Suite W310 / Salt Lake City, UT 84114-5310
(801) 538-1034
http://le.utah.gov/lfa
Andrea Wilko, Chief Economist
Thomas Young, Economist
Chapter: National Outlook

Utah State Office of Education
250 East 500 South / Salt Lake City, UT 84114-4200
(801) 538-7577
http://www.usoe.k12.ut.us
Randy Raphael, Educational Specialist
Cindy Butler, Data Quality Manager
Chapter: Public Education

Utah System of Higher Education
Board of Regents Building, The Gateway / 60 South 400 West / Salt Lake City, UT 84101-1284
(801) 321-7121
http://www.utahsbr.edu
Joseph Curtin, Director, Institutional Research
Chapter: Higher Education

Ivory Homes
987 Woodoak Lane / Salt Lake City, UT 84117
(801) 747-7000
http://www.ivoryhomes.com
Nate Packer, Project Manager
Chapter: Housing Challenges

Utah Bankers Association
185 South State Street, Suite 201 / Salt Lake City, UT 84111
(801) 364-4303
http://www.uba.org/
Howard M. Headlee, President
Chapter: Current Banking Environment

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Council of Economic Advisors

Council Membership

Neil Ashdown, Chief of Staff, Office of the Governor

Juliette Tennert, Chief Economist, Governor's Office of Planning and Budget

Natalie Gochnour, Vice President for Policy and Communications, Salt Lake Chamber

Bruce Godfrey, Professor of Economics, Utah State University

Mark Knold, Senior Economist, Department of Workforce Services

Steve Kroes, President, Utah Foundation

Kelly Matthews, Vice President and Economist, Wells Fargo Bank

Dianne Nielson, Energy Policy Advisor, Office of the Governor

Ray Nelson, Associate Professor of Business Management, Marriott School of Management, Brigham Young University

David Patton, Director, Center for Public Policy and Administration, University of Utah

Lance Rovig, Economic Consultant, Governor's Office of Planning and Budget

Robert Spendlove, Policy Director, Office of the Governor

Jeff Thredgold, President, Thredgold Economic Associates

Andrea Wolcott, Vice President in Charge, Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, Salt Lake City Branch

James Wood, Director, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, David Eccles School of Business, University of Utah

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

Overview

The theme of *2009 Economic Report to the Governor* has changed from the reports published over the previous six years, which all shared the theme of substantial expansion of the Utah economy. Over the past year, the national economy has experienced substantial blows, leading to weakening in the Utah economy which is expected to persist into 2010.

Examination of the factors associated with this weakening should not overshadow the inherent strength and durability of Utah's economy. Utah's youthful and productive workforce, pro-business regulatory environment, excellent educational opportunities, and first-rate quality of life have helped the state to be well-positioned for the downturn. Utah's contraction will be less severe and recovery should be quicker than in most other states.

National Outlook

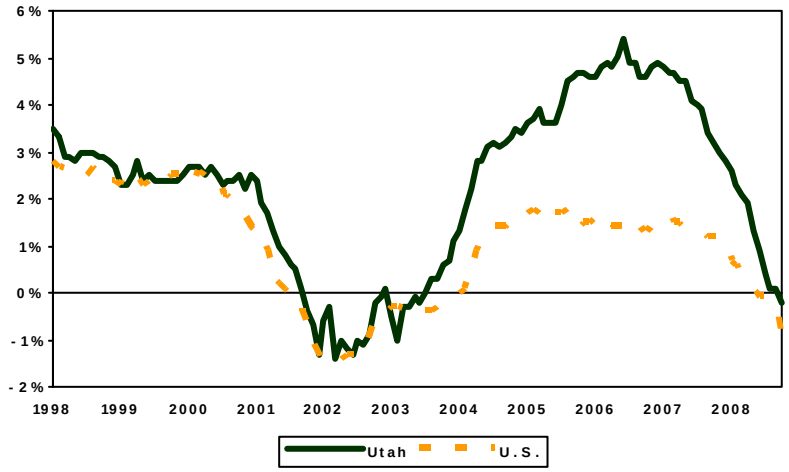
At the onset of 2008, increasing fallout from the housing market contraction compelled a weak national outlook, but it was hard to conceive of the acute instability that has since developed. Over the course of the past year, almost 2 million jobs have been lost, the unemployment rate has increased to a 15-year high of 6.7%, and over $13.2 trillion of wealth in the stock and housing markets has disappeared. Declining home prices placed as many as 20% of borrowers "under water," and the percent of loans in foreclosure reached a historical high of 3%. Consumer confidence fell to the lowest level on record, and credit markets dramatically tightened. By December 2008, the National Bureau of Economic Research officially declared that a recession had begun 12 months earlier.

The recession is expected to be severe and prolonged, finally reaching a trough in July 2009—the longest economic contraction since the Great Depression. The depth of the downturn will be similar to 1981-1982 with an expected 2.5% peak-to-trough decline in real Gross Domestic Product. U.S. monetary policy has been extremely creative in addressing the downturn, initially with lower interest rates and then with massive supplies and varying types of liquidity. These measures, combined with an innovative and large fiscal stimulus package during 2009, should help to mitigate the contraction; however, downside risks remain and growth is expected to be sluggish for some time after the recovery begins.

Utah Outlook

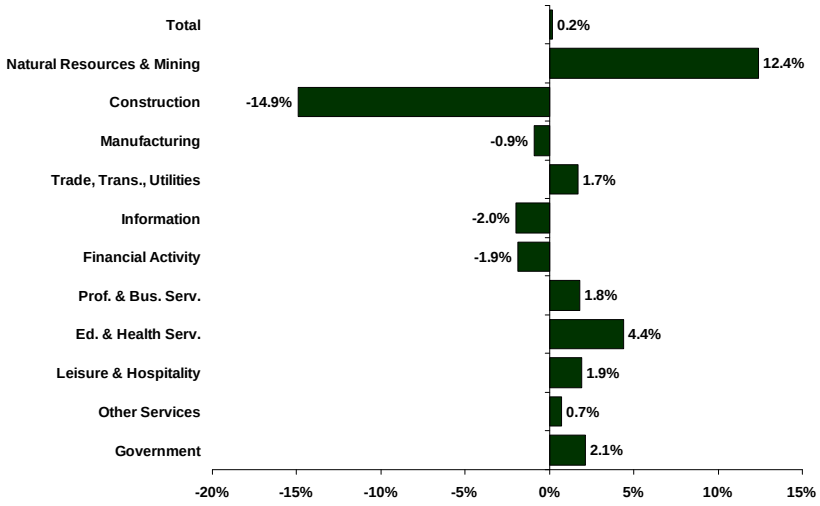
During 2007, Utah's economy experienced a natural moderation in growth after the remarkable expansion that had occurred over the preceding several years. During 2008, intense national pressures that included tighter mortgage lending standards and higher energy prices amplified this deceleration. Consumer confidence fell, credit tightened, home prices and construction activity declined, and retail sales slowed considerably. Contraction in housing-related and manufacturing industries, combined with diminished growth in other sectors, caused Utah's annual employment growth to fall from 4% (48,000 new jobs) in 2007 to just 0.2% (2,500 new jobs) in 2008 and the unemployment rate to increase from 2.7% in 2007 to 3.7% in 2008.

Figure A. Weakening Employment Situation



Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services

Figure B. Percent Change in Utah Employment by Industry: 2008



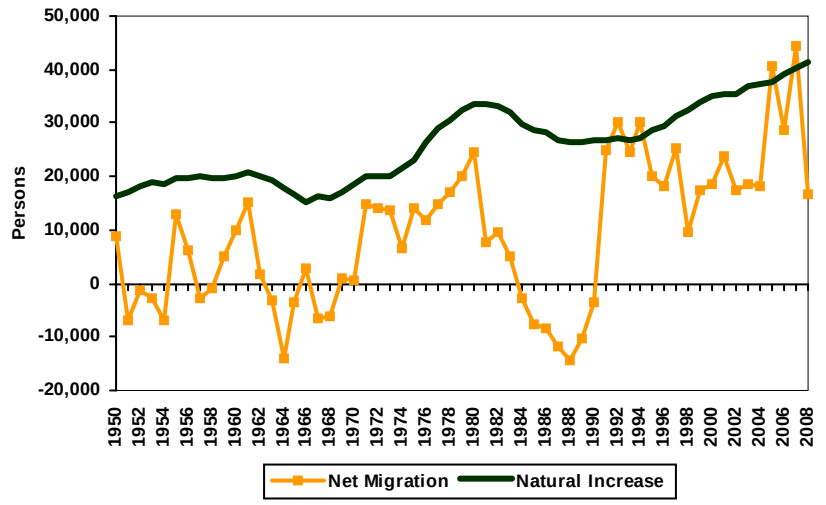
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services

Over the past 20 years, Utah's economy has diversified and become more broadly integrated with the U.S. economy, and therefore the state's 2009 economic outlook closely depends on developments at the national, and even global, level. As a result, the Utah economy is expected to further weaken in 2009. On a year-over quarterly basis, the rate of employment decline is expected to bottom out during the third quarter of 2009 at 1.7%, achieving positive growth by the second quarter of 2010.

Utah's Long-Term Projections

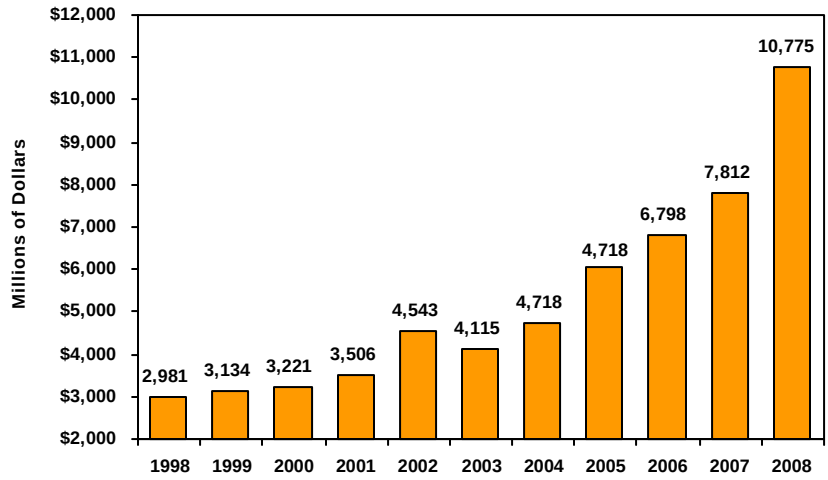
While Utah's near-term outlook is somewhat tenuous, long-term economic and demographic projections point to robust growth over the next 50 years. Utah's population is expected to more than triple from 2.2 million in 2000 to 6.8 million in 2060. The growth rate, which will exceed that of the nation, will be sustained by a rapid rate of natural increase and a strong and diversified economy. Employment will also grow strongly, providing jobs for the state's population. As the state grows, new population centers away from the traditional centers along the Wasatch Front will begin to emerge.

Figure C. Components of Utah Population Change



Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee

Figure D. Strong Export Growth in Utah



Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee

Economic Indicators

Demographics. Utah's population grew by 58,225 people between 2007 and 2008, down from the 84,425 increase in the previous year. A record level of natural increase (the difference between births and deaths) accounted for about 71% of the growth, with net in-migration accounting for the remaining proportion. Utah continues to have a distinctive demographic profile that includes the nation's youngest population, highest fertility rate, largest household size, and one the lowest mortality rates. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, Utah was the fastest growing state in the nation from 2007 to 2008, followed by Arizona, Texas, North Carolina, and Colorado.

Labor Market. Four of Utah's 11 major industries posted an annual decline in employment during 2008: construction, financial activities, manufacturing, and information. The education and healthcare and mining and natural resources industries had strong employment growth, driven by the demographics of a growing population and increased commodity prices.

National economic pressures are expected to lead to a decline of 19,000 jobs in 2009, the worst employment contraction in Utah since the 1950s. The state's unemployment rate is forecast to increase from 3.7% to 5.5% and anticipated total nonagricultural wages are expected to grow only 0.1%.

Personal Income. The sharp downturn in the housing market coupled with the major national financial crisis led to relatively weak personal income growth in Utah of 4.5% in 2008. Growth rates in preceding years were above 5%. Utah's personal income is expected to increase only 0.5% in 2009.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Utah's GDP increased 5.3% in 2007, the highest growth rate in the nation, according to the most current data available.

Taxable Sales. In 2008, Utah's total taxable sales decreased by 3.4% to $46.1 billion,

the first decline since 1987. Taxable sales are expected to decrease by 4.1% to $44.2 billion in 2009.

Tax Collections. Fiscal Year 2008 tax collections shrank 1.8% over Fiscal Year 2007, the result of changes to the tax system and a weakening economy. State revenues are expected to decline another 9.8% in Fiscal Year 2009.

Exports. Utah's merchandise exports grew from $7.8 billion in 2007 to an estimated $10.8 billion in 2008, a 37.9% increase. Exports of computers and electronics and gold contributed most to the increase. After reaching this record high, Utah's export activity is expected to decline 2.1% in 2009 to $10.5 billion.

Inflation. The Consumer Price Index for Urban Consumers increased by 3.8% in 2008, up from 2.9% in 2007. Inflation is expected to reverse course in 2009; forecasts project the index to decrease 1.5%.

Regional/National Comparisons. Even with the substantial slowing in growth that Utah is experiencing, the state still fares well compared to the rest of the nation, with low poverty rates, low unemployment rates, and median household income levels which rank above the national average. These positive aspects will help Utah's economy to remain better off than most states during a national recession.

Social Indicators. Utah's quality-of-life measures continue to be among the best in the nation. The state's violent crime rate is one of the lowest in the nation; the poverty rate is below the national average and educational attainment is above the national average; the homeownership rate is the fourth highest in the nation; and Utah ranks fifth in the nation for both health status and child well being.

Education. Public education enrollment increased by 13,360 students, or 2.5%, between 2007 and 2008. These students are increasingly diverse and score respectably with their national peers.

Enrollment in higher education increased 8.4%, or by 11,831 students, from 2007 and 2008. Enrollees in higher education are also becoming more diverse. The Utah System of Higher Education awarded 26,785 certificates and degrees in the 2007-2008 school year, 12,324 of which were bachelors degrees.

Economic Development. Economic development activity in Utah played a key role in expanding Utah's economic base over the past several years and is helping to mitigate the current contraction. A cooperative development effort between the U.S. Air Force and state and local governments is taking shape on part of Hill Air Force Base—$623 million dollars of investment and 19,000 jobs over the next 15 years. Downtown Rising saw continued progress in office, retail, and residential developments. EDCUtah and the Governor's Office of Economic Development continue to attract new businesses to urban and rural areas of the state. USTAR has attracted several nationally recognized research efforts with promise of commercial applications. Tourism has remained vibrant.

Industry Focus

Agriculture. With the general downturn in the economy, agriculture is not expected to experience as severe of a decline in economic activity. Some sectors such as dairy are experiencing decline in profitability and others such as grain producers are experiencing growth.

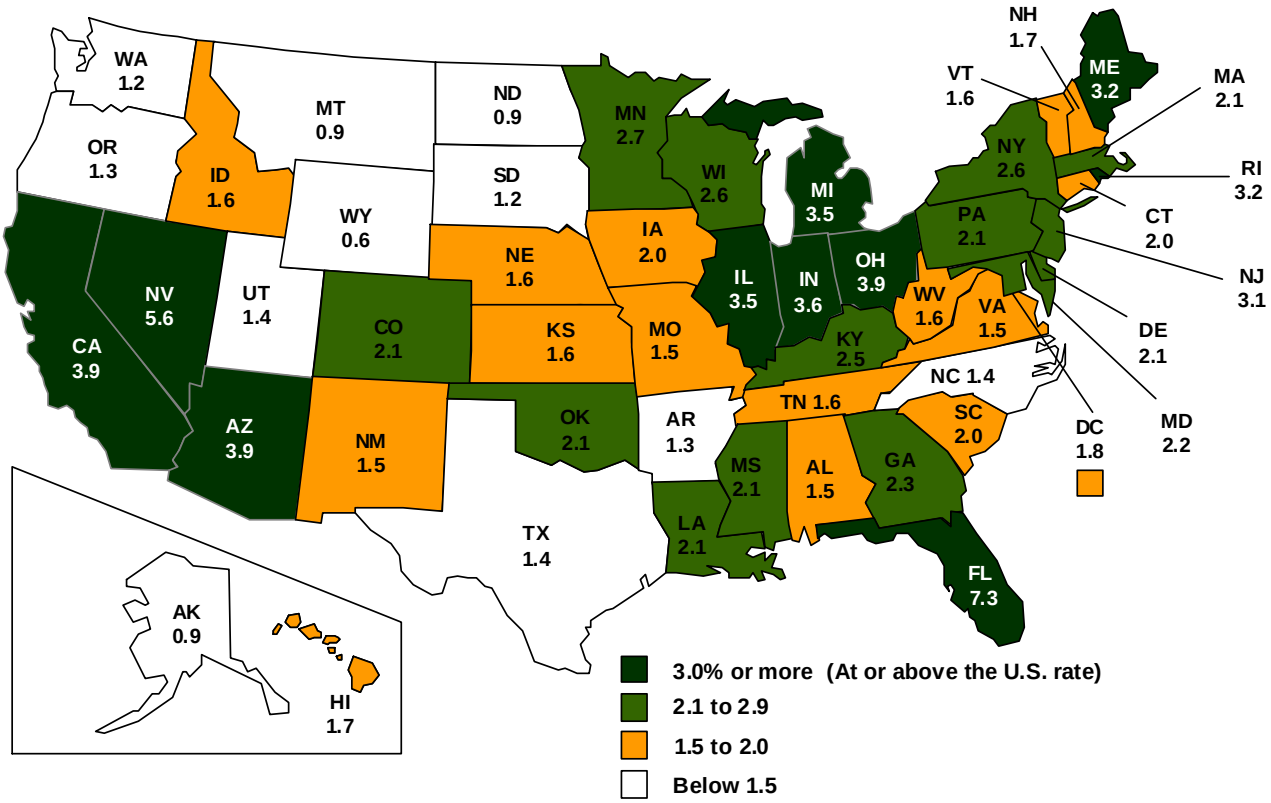
Construction. The value of permit authorized construction in Utah in 2008 was $4.8 billion, the lowest value since 2003. In the past twelve months, the value of permit authorized construction has fallen 31.4%, from $7.0 billion to $4.8 billion. In inflation-adjusted dollars, the value of permit authorized construction is at the lowest level since 1993. This sharp decline in value has been led by the severe contraction in residential construction, where the value of permit authorized construction fell from $4.0 billion in 2007 to $2.0 billion in 2008, a 50.0% decline.

Energy and Minerals. Utah experienced a significant increase in crude oil and natural gas production in 2008; however, coal production declined due to unexpected mine closures. Production of coal and natural gas continued to satisfy demand, while crude oil production, despite its recent rebound, still accounted for only 38% of Utah's total petroleum product consumption. The natural gas price in 2008 peaked near record highs during the summer, then followed its normal annual downward trend into the fall. In contrast, crude oil prices peaked at record highs in July, then abnormally crashed to a third of their peak values following a dramatic downturn in the U.S. and world economies which threatens to continue well into 2009.

High Technology. Average annual employment in Utah's high-technology sector reached 66,127 in 2007, its highest point in seven years, representing 5.3% of Utah's nonagricultural jobs. Average employment in the 21 industries which make up the technology sector increased by nearly 5%, or 3,125 workers. Wages paid to technology workers in 2007 totaled almost $4.2 billion, or 9.2% of all nonagricultural wages paid that year.

Tourism, Travel, and Recreation. Utah's travel and tourism sector saw improvements in many leading indicators in 2008. For the fifth consecutive year, the Utah ski industry experienced an all-time record in terms of skier visits. Visitation increased at national parks. Overall, the Utah tourism industry benefited from higher traveler spending and increased travel-related employment during 2008. The outlook for 2009 is cautiously optimistic for the second half of the year, as it is expected that travel among leisure travelers could increase.

Figure E. 2008 Third Quarter Mortgage Foreclosure Rates



Source: National Mortgage Delinquency Survey, Mortgage Bankers Association

Special Topics

Housing Challenges. The story of Utah's residential construction industry in 2008 is one of swift contraction, but Utah remains in a position of relative strength among Western States. The slowdown that began in the second half of 2007 accelerated through much of 2008. As Utah builders saw the challenges that began in other states and realized the extent of available homes along the Wasatch Front, they slammed on the brakes. In 2008, residential construction permits declined by 9,500, or 46%, making this the largest, single-year numerical decline in residential permits on record. This decline mirrors the conditions found in surrounding states. However, when compared with California, Nevada, Arizona, and Idaho, Utah is a positive outlier for several reasons and is likely hovering near the bottom of the downcycle. Utah experienced a more reasonable rate of appreciation, a quicker decline in housing permits, and a lower foreclosure rate. In addition, Utah's permits as a percentage of total population and new household creation are near record lows. As a result, Utah home prices should fare much better than those of surrounding states. Understanding what has transpired in 2008 provides insight into the overall health of the market and what Utah can expect in 2009.

Current Banking Environment. After years of strong economic growth and profitable operations, Utah banks entered the current economic downturn with historically high levels of capital and are well positioned to assist with an economic recovery. Utah's banks are aggressively pursuing creditworthy borrowers within those segments of the local economy deemed by bank regulators to be prudent credit risks. At the same time, banks are busily engaged in managing stress within their current credit portfolios. Losses on current loans and increasing reserves against future losses (primarily in real estate lending) have become a drag on bank profitability and capital levels. In some parts of the country, bank capital levels have been sufficiently impaired to negatively impact available credit and therefore the ability of those economies to recover. However, this is not currently the case with banks in Utah.

Economic Outlook

Overview

The U.S. economy entered recession in December 2007. Since then, over 1.9 million jobs have been lost, unemployment has risen from 4.9% to 6.7%, consumer spending and confidence have declined, $13.2 trillion of wealth in the stock and housing markets has disappeared, and credit markets have tightened dramatically. The beginning of the U.S. housing market downturn in the summer of 2005 initiated a series of events which have cascaded into a global financial crisis. Economic policy, both in the U.S. and internationally, has evolved quickly in response to the worsening situation. Monetary policy, especially since August 2008 when the U.S. Treasury placed Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac in conservatorship, has provided liquidity on a historically unprecedented scale. Reserve bank credit, a narrow measure of the money stock directly controlled by the Federal Reserve, increased from $980 billion on September 10, 2008 to $2.2 trillion on November 12, 2008. Under normal circumstances, such a massive injection of liquidity would be highly inflationary. With global credit markets highly stressed during the fall of 2008, not extending this liquidity could have drastically accelerated the economic contraction already under way. Throughout 2009, the economic situation will be fragile and challenging.

Summary of Economic Conditions in 2008

During 2008, policy makers confronted difficult choices. As the year opened in January, a recession appeared likely, though inflationary pressures were strong and expected to increase. Oil prices had risen from $55 per barrel in January 2007 to $93 in January 2008. Looking forward into 2008, such a rapid and large rise in energy prices was feared to translate into broad inflation. As the year progressed, oil continued to rise, the labor market continued to weaken, and inflation accelerated. By July 2008, it appeared the U.S. was experiencing a 1970s style "stagflation," with stagnating economic activity and increasing prices. The year-over increase in headline Consumer Price Index (CPI) inflation topped out at 5.6%, just as oil peaked near $150. Core CPI inflation, which excludes energy and food, reached 2.5%, a level the Federal Reserve feels may accelerate price increases into an inflationary spiral. Since then, oil has dropped below $50 and inflation has receded, with the headline CPI at 3.7% and the core at 2.2% in October 2008.

While inflation and oil prices fell, the financial crisis intensified during September. The failure of Lehman Brothers investment bank on September 15th triggered a run on the money markets. By the end of September, the remaining primary dealer investment banks had been folded into the depository banking system. Funds returned to the money market only after the federal government provided unlimited insurance. Turmoil in what was thought to be ultra-safe money funds spread to stocks. By early October, the Dow Jones Industrial Average had declined 45% year-over, its worst performance since 1931.

With the labor market weak early in 2008, intensifying stress in financial markets and the high cost of energy continued to reduce labor demand into the summer. During a turn in the economy, revisions to the nonagricultural payroll employment series can be a telling indicator of the momentum of decline. Until September, the original and revised estimates of employment loss from the December peak were generally less than 75,000 jobs per month. October's report was disappointing. September job loss was revised from 159,000 to 284,000, while the preliminary estimate for October was a decline of 240,000. November's report was discouraging. September was revised to a loss of 403,000 jobs, though a good part of this was hurricane or strike-related. October was revised to a loss of 320,000, with the preliminary estimate for November a loss of 533,000 jobs. In the October report, total job loss since the peak was 1.2 million jobs, but this jumped a month later in the November report to a loss of 1.9 million jobs. Year-over, employment fell 1.5% in November, the biggest decline since March 2002.

In the meantime, the housing crisis deepened as home sales and construction plummeted. Declining home prices placed as many as 20% of borrowers "under water" on their mortgages. In addition, the slowing economy and rising unemployment increased the number of households failing to make their mortgage payments. The resulting increase in delinquencies and foreclosures continues to place downward pressure on home prices and construction.

The drag from housing and energy slowed consumer demand during the first half of 2008. Declining retirement account balances, resulting from the financial turmoil, combined with a dimming economic outlook, depressed consumer confidence to its lowest recorded level during October. Industrial production fell 2.5% and consumer spending fell 1.3% from August to October. For the year, GDP is expected to grow 1.2%, but this is almost entirely due to surprisingly strong growth in the second quarter due to exports and Federal fiscal stimulus. GDP declined 0.5% in the third quarter and early estimates are that it will decline 5.0% in the fourth quarter.

Outlook for 2009

The outlook for 2009 has dimmed with each passing month since the spike in market turmoil during September 2008. Based on the January 2008 employment report, combined with a host of other indicators, Global Insight (GI) declared the recession had begun in December 2007, correctly identifying the official determination would use the peak in employment to date the beginning of the contraction. At that time, GI felt the downturn would be short and shallow, comparable to the recessions of 1990 and 2001, likely to end during the second or third quarter. While employment declined at a moderate rate, other indicators, particularly GDP, indicated a mixed picture, suggesting slow growth rather than contraction. Through spring and fall, however, home mort-

gage performance continued to deteriorate as more homeowners defaulted. With heavy mortgage exposure, some major financial firms skirted insolvency. Lehman's default signaled the government would not be able to easily manage the situation. Progressively worsening indicators lead GI to lower each of its monthly forecasts for 2009. GI's trough for employment has declined by about 1 million jobs each month since September. The December forecast puts the peak to trough decline in employment at 3.7 million jobs, with the peak not regained until 2012, a larger and longer decline than during 2001.

At this point, the recession is expected to end by second quarter 2009. For the entire year, real GDP is expected to decline 1.8%, real personal consumption is expected to decline 0.5%, real fixed investment is expected to decline 14.8%. Current forecasts indicate the recession will last 19 months, the longest economic contraction since the Great Depression. While the current contraction may be longer than in 1981-1982, the declines in GDP are expected to be about the same.

Although housing construction and housing finance accounted for a significant portion of economic growth during the expansion from 2003, they will be a major drag during 2009. Housing starts are expected to fall 28.1% during 2009 as residential investment falls 21.8%. Construction employment will fall 7.3%, while financial employment falls 3.1%.

Signaling diminished activity, the CPI is set to decline 1.5% during 2009, the first annual decline since 1954, the year military production fell off when the Korean War ended. The U.S. economy will experience deflationary conditions in the year ahead, though much of the price decline will result from a welcome reduction in the cost of energy.

Significant Issues

Federal Policy, the Financial Crisis, and the Recession

The federal government has been proactive in attempting to counter the turmoil in financial markets and the broader economic slowdown. The Federal Reserve, the Treasury, the Federal Housing Finance Agency (FHFA), the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), and the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) have been most directly involved.

Since the 1980s, monetary policy has consisted largely of changing the federal funds rate, which is an overnight interbank lending rate. Reductions in short term borrowing costs worked well to keep the 1990 and 2001 recessions shallow and short. The current recession, however, started as a housing correction which has progressed into a massive global deleveraging where financial institutions reduce lending and increase cash reserves. Individual circumstances often warrant a reduction in leverage, which is the ratio of debt to equity. When virtually every financial institution around the globe simultaneously reduces leverage, the result can be a catastrophic financial collapse, absent exceptionally adroit policy. To this end, the Federal Reserve lowered the federal funds rate to a range of 0% to 0.25% on December 16, 2008, the lowest level on record and significantly below its peak during the expansion, 5.25%, in July 2007. Understanding lower interest rates alone would be insufficient to counter the effects of global deleveraging, the Federal Reserve began a program of "quantitative easing" in December 2007, where it supplied funds to the banking system. This program has been continually expanded as the crisis deepened, supplying an additional $1.4 trillion of reserve credit for the year ending December 18, 2008.

During the course of its quantitative easing, the Federal Reserve has created a number of lending facilities, progressively broadened the class of borrowers it will lend to, and lowered the quality of collateral it is willing to accept to secure its lending. According to the Federal Reserve, the key facilities and actions include:

- Asset Backed Commercial Paper Money Market Mutual Fund Liquidity Facility (ABCP MMMF): assist money funds that hold such paper in meeting demands for redemptions by investors and to foster liquidity in the ABCP market and money markets more generally.
- Commercial Paper Funding Facility (CPFF): provide a liquidity backstop to U.S. issuers of commercial paper.
- Interest on reserves: better manage short term interest rate target while supplying large volumes of liquidity through the lending facilities.
- GSE Obligations: a program to purchase the direct obligations of housing-related government-sponsored enterprises (GSEs), Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac, and the Federal Home Loan Banks, and mortgage-backed securities (MBS) backed by Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac, and Ginnie Mae.
- Money Market Investor Funding Facility (MMIFF): support private-sector initiative to provide liquidity to U.S. money market investors.
- Term Auction Facility (TAF): auction short term funds to Federal Reserve System member banks.
- Term Asset-Backed Securities Loan Facility (TALF): help market participants meet the credit needs of households and small businesses by supporting the issuance of asset-backed securities collateralized by student loans, auto loans, credit card loans, and loans guaranteed by the Small Business Administration.
- Term Securities Lending Facility (TSLF): a weekly loan facility that promotes liquidity in Treasury and other collateral markets and thus fosters the functioning of financial markets more generally.

Early in 2008, federal policy makers concluded a fiscal stimulus program in addition to the monetary easing was needed to slow the down turn, stabilize economic activity, and enable growth to resume. The program totaled over $150 billion,

about $105 billion in individual tax rebates and $45 billion in business tax deductions. Until August, it appeared the stimulus had been effective, especially when combined with strong exports. During the second quarter of 2008, GDP grew 2.8%. However, with continuing financial turmoil, the situation deteriorated markedly, and GDP declined steeply as the year ended.

Throughout 2008, mortgage delinquencies increased, threatening the viability of the two GSEs. The FHFA was created in July to oversee the two, and it quickly realized they could not survive in their current form. Treasury and FHFA jointly placed the GSEs in conservatorship, effectively taking control of their operations. As the conservator, FHFA has begun renegotiating mortgages in hopes of slowing the foreclosure process.

Financial markets began to destabilize in spring, and by summer daily volatility was at levels not seen since the stock market crash of 1929. During this period, the SEC temporarily banned short selling in almost 1,000 stocks, both financial and non-financial. With deepening turmoil in late September and early October, Congress passed and President Bush signed the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008, creating the Troubled Asset Relief Program (TARP) and increasing the limit on federally insured deposits from $100,000 to $250,000. Under TARP, the Treasury initiated the Capital Purchase Program and the FDIC initiated the Temporary Liquidity Guarantee Program. Treasury's program encourages U.S. financial institutions to build capital to increase the flow of financing to U.S. businesses and consumers and to support the U.S. economy. Treasury will purchase up to $250 billion of senior preferred shares from eligible institutions, which include both bank and non-bank financial companies. FDIC's program fully insures some newly issued debt of member banks until 2012. Without these programs, the financial sector would be less willing and able to extend credit to qualified consumer and business borrowers.

A second fiscal stimulus program is expected early in 2009. It will likely exceed $500 billion, including expansions of unemployment insurance, food stamps, Medicaid, and funding for state and local infrastructure projects. The goal is to provide both relief to people in need and a powerful support to aggregate demand in the short run and growth in the long run. Personal assistance will keep people fed, clothed and housed, and result in direct consumer spending. Infrastructure spending accomplishes the same type of short term spending, but it also puts productivity enhancing improvements in place years sooner than would be the case if the recession were left to run its course without stimulus. A tightly coordinated implementation of monetary and fiscal policy during 2009 will stop the economy's contraction and enhance recovery. The current forecast is that the accelerating decline in the economy combined with a massive stimulus package will lead to a combined federal, state, and local deficit of almost $1 trillion, or almost 7.0% of GDP. This will be the largest deficit since World War II and larger than any of the deficits during the Great Depression.

Energy Prices

After rising to almost $150 per barrel in July 2008, the price of crude oil fell almost 70% to less than $50 in December. If the recession plays out as expected, oil should average $43 per barrel during 2009, while gasoline averages $1.99 per gallon. Academic studies suggest increasing oil prices have contributed significantly to every recession since 1970. While this recession appears largely due to an unwinding in the housing and financial sectors, the high cost of oil, natural gas, and other energy products has further dampened economic activity.

Consumer Spending

Combined with housing investment, consumer spending drove the expansion that began in 2003. At the peak of the housing bubble during 2005, almost $200 billion of consumption spending was financed by mortgage equity withdrawals (MEW), consumer borrowing based on home values. MEW finance peaked at 2.5% of consumer spending during second quarter 2004. In nearly every quarter from the middle of 2004 to the middle of 2006, MEW financed more than 2.0% of consumption. By second quarter 2008, well into the housing correction, MEW finance dropped to 0.7% of consumption. During the 1990s, this figure was about 0.5%, a potential long run equilibrium value. Returning to this long run value will lower consumer spending $200 billion from the peak. Considering indirect and induced effects, the resulting decline in GDP could be between 1.0% and 2.0%. With unemployment rising and financial markets in turmoil, consumer confidence will remain low. The combination will keep consumer spending from contributing to growth well into 2009. While the current forecast is that spending will decline 0.5%, risks to this forecast are essentially all downside.

Housing Market

At the peak of the housing run-up during 2005, residential investment was 6.2% of GDP; it declined to 3.4% in 2008 as home prices and new home construction fell and is forecast to bottom out at 2.7% in 2009. Single family housing starts reached more than 1.8 million in January 2006, on a seasonally adjusted annualized basis, and have since declined 70.9% to 530,000 in October 2008, the lowest level since record-keeping began in 1959. Home prices have fallen significantly over the past year and a half. Estimates of the decline vary by source, depending on data coverage. The Case-Shiller Comprehensive Index, which measures home prices in 20 metropolitan areas, including Phoenix, Las Vegas, and Miami—which have experienced the most dramatic declines—shows a 20% decrease. The Federal Housing Finance Agency reports an 8% decline in conventional/conforming single-family existing median home prices.

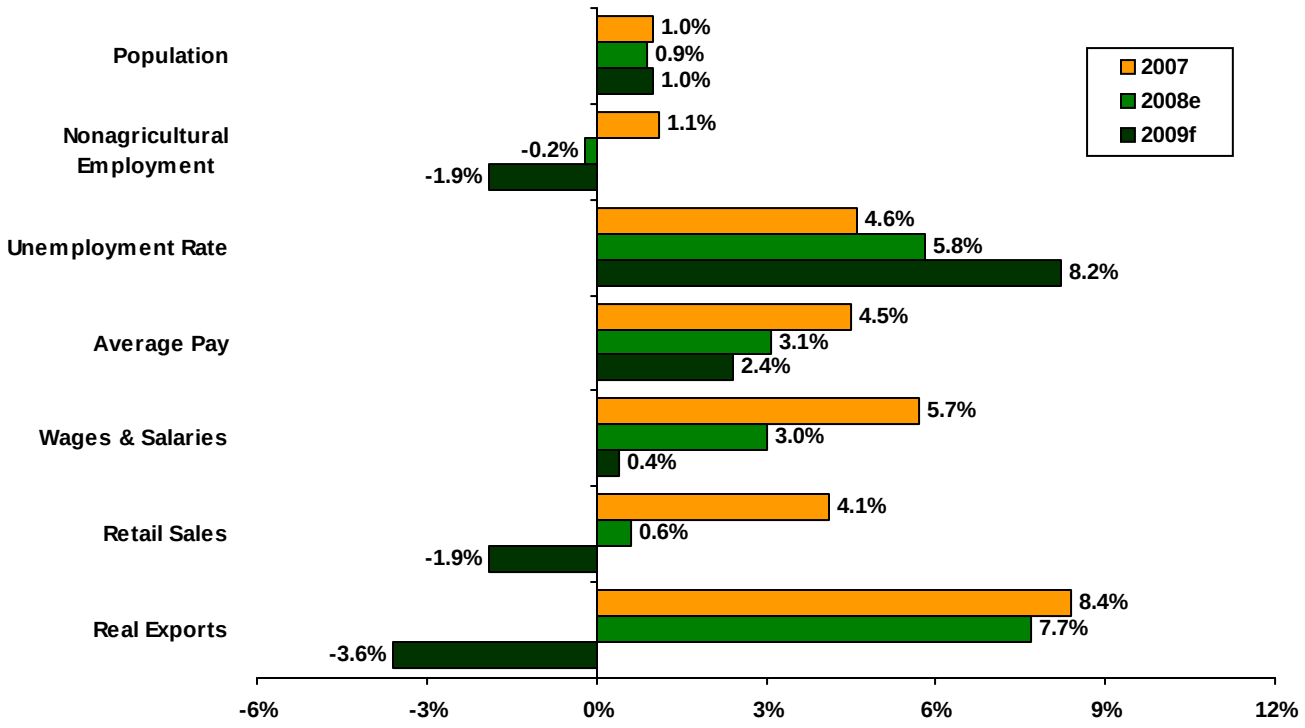
The national outlook for housing is bleak. The basic problem is that too much housing was built and too many risky mort-

gages were made. As more borrowers default, many of the homes they bought end up as bank auctions, where the selling price is very low, often below the cost of new construction. In the current glut, the time to sell a home has more than doubled, from around 4 months in the 1990s to 10 months or more now. This situation will take time, perhaps two or three years, to work out. Some analysts estimate home prices will fall at least as far over the next year or two as they have already fallen from third quarter 2006. By the NAR measure, this means home prices will fall another 10%, making the peak to trough decline 20%. In 2009, single family housing starts are expected to be 476,000, the lowest on record. Likewise, it appears residential investment as a percent of GDP during 2009 will be 2.7%, the lowest since World War II.

Conclusion

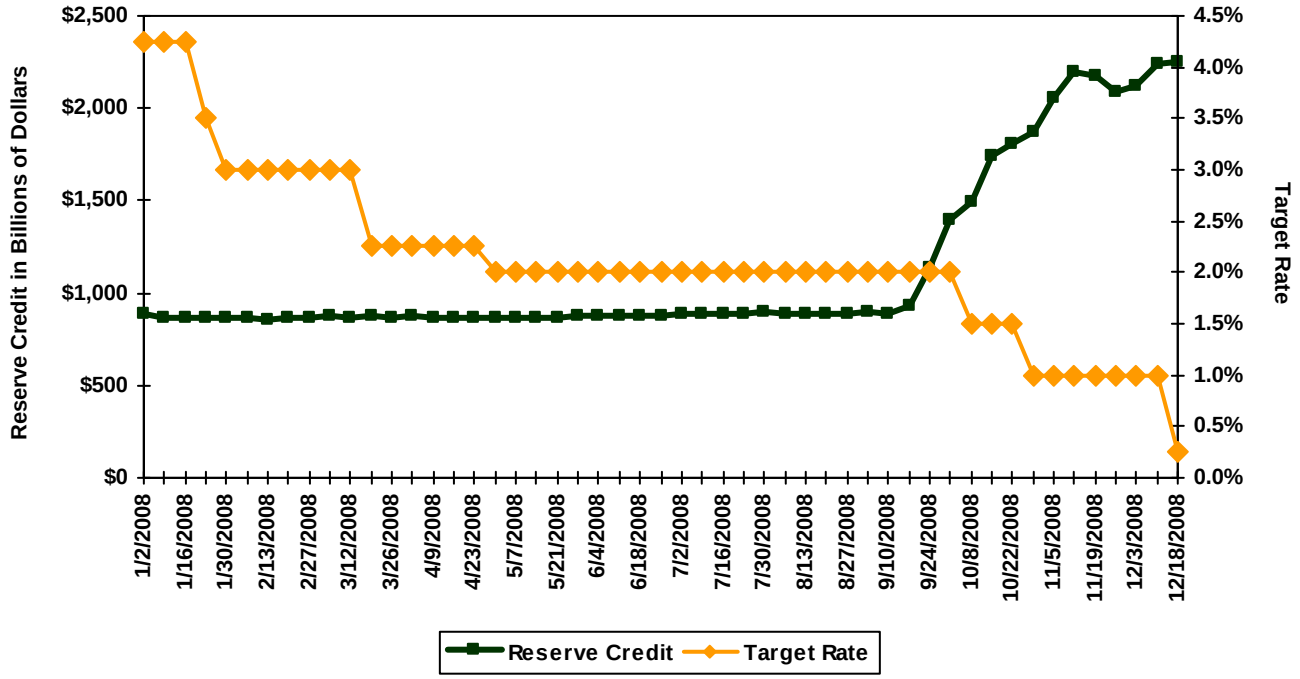
U.S. economic performance has deteriorated since the recession began in December, 2007. The current expectation is this will be the longest contraction since the Great Depression and will be as deep as the 1981-1982 recession. The housing correction that began during the summer of 2005 has initiated an international financial crisis. U.S. monetary policy has been extraordinarily responsive to the crisis, initially with lower interest rates, but with massive supplies and varying types of liquidity as the contraction deepened. A small scale fiscal stimulus slowed the decline during 2008. An innovative and large fiscal stimulus is expected to slow the contraction during 2009.

Figure 1
United States Economic Indicators



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

Figure 2
U.S. Monetary Policy During 2008: Federal Funds Rate and Reserve Bank Credit Liquidity

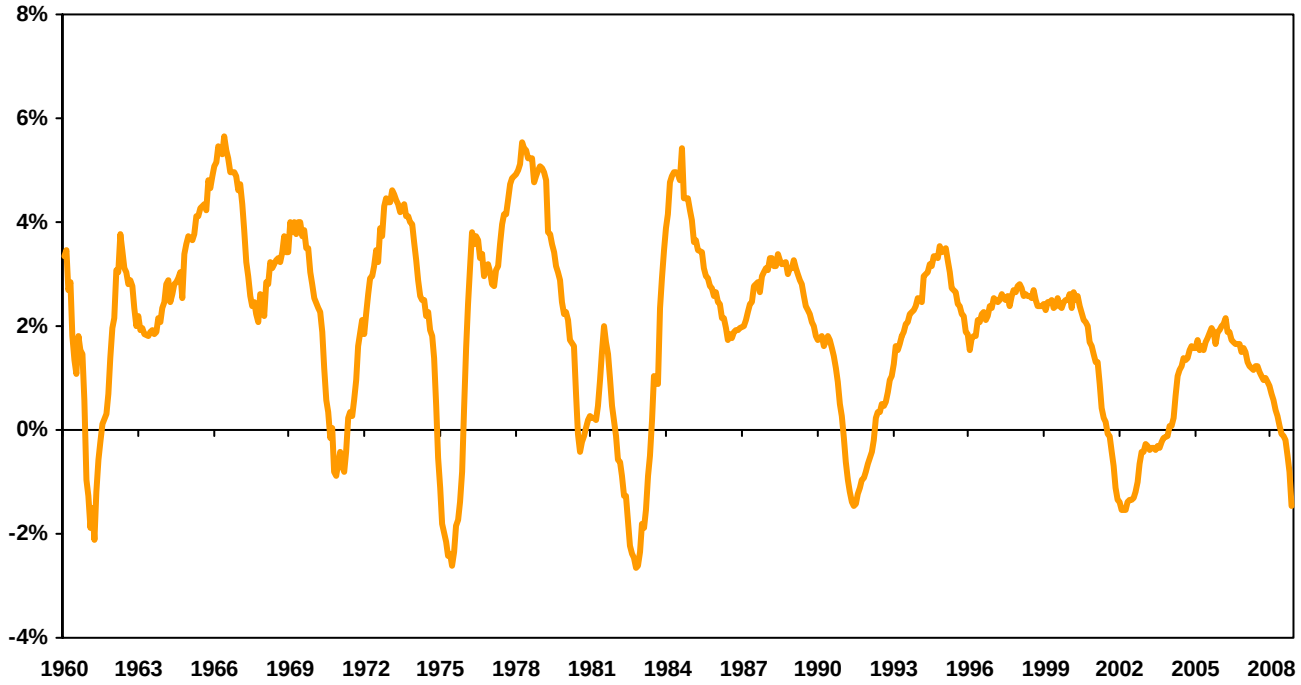


Note: As of December 16, 2008 the Federal Funds Target Rate was set at a range of 0% to 0.25%.
Source: U.S. Federal Reserve

Figure 3
Spot Price for Crude Oil

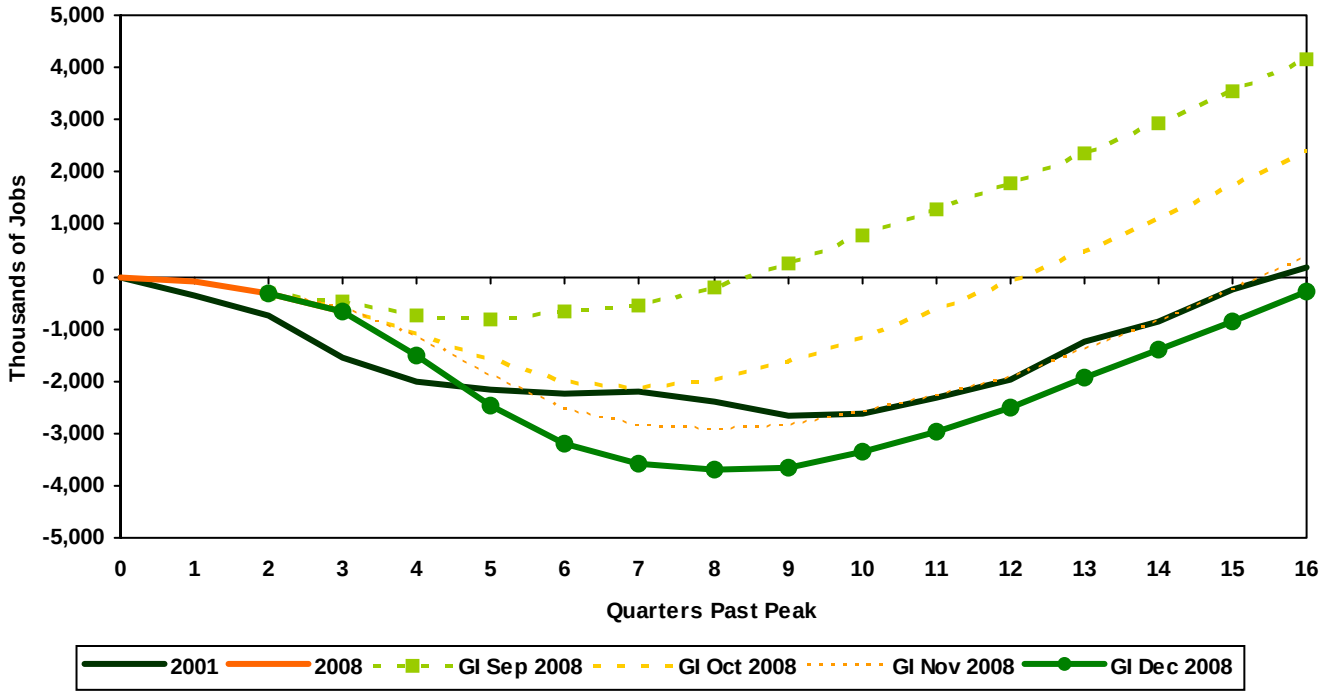
Source: Wall Street Journal, West Texas Intermediate

Figure 4
U.S. Nonagricultural Payroll Employment Year-Over Percent Change



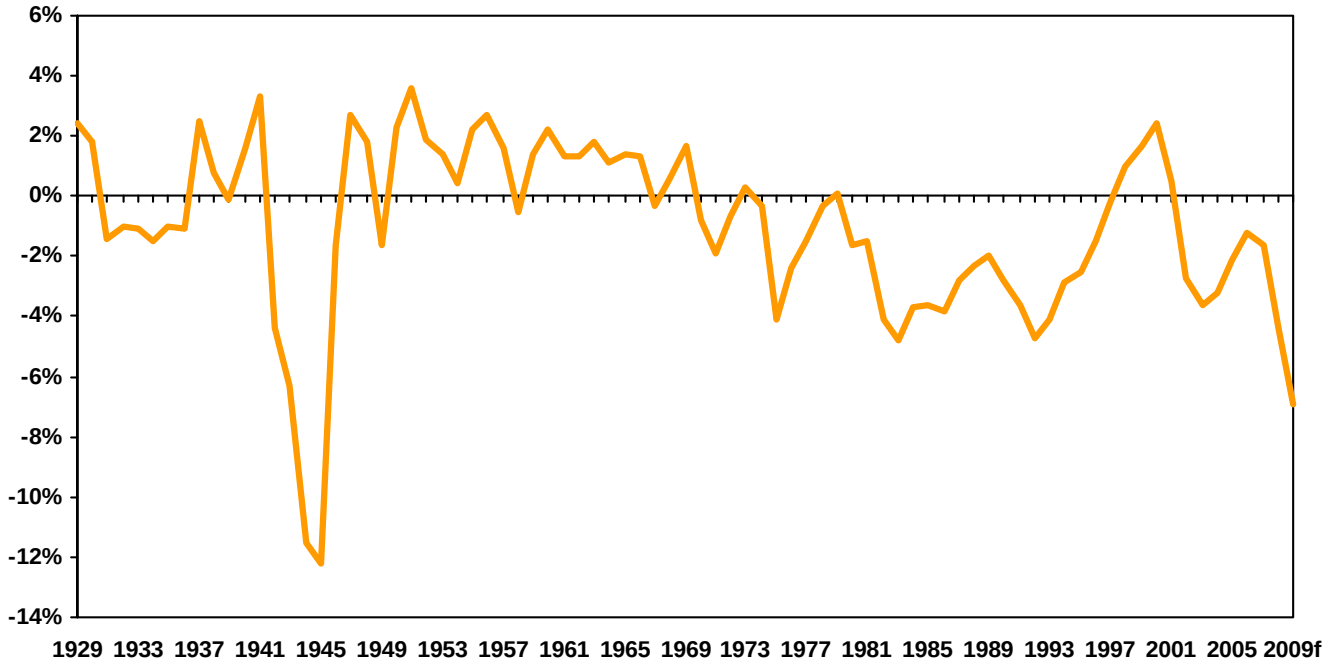
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Figure 5
Job Loss from Cyclical Peak During 2001 and 2008 Recessions: Actual Compared with Global Insight Monthly Forecast



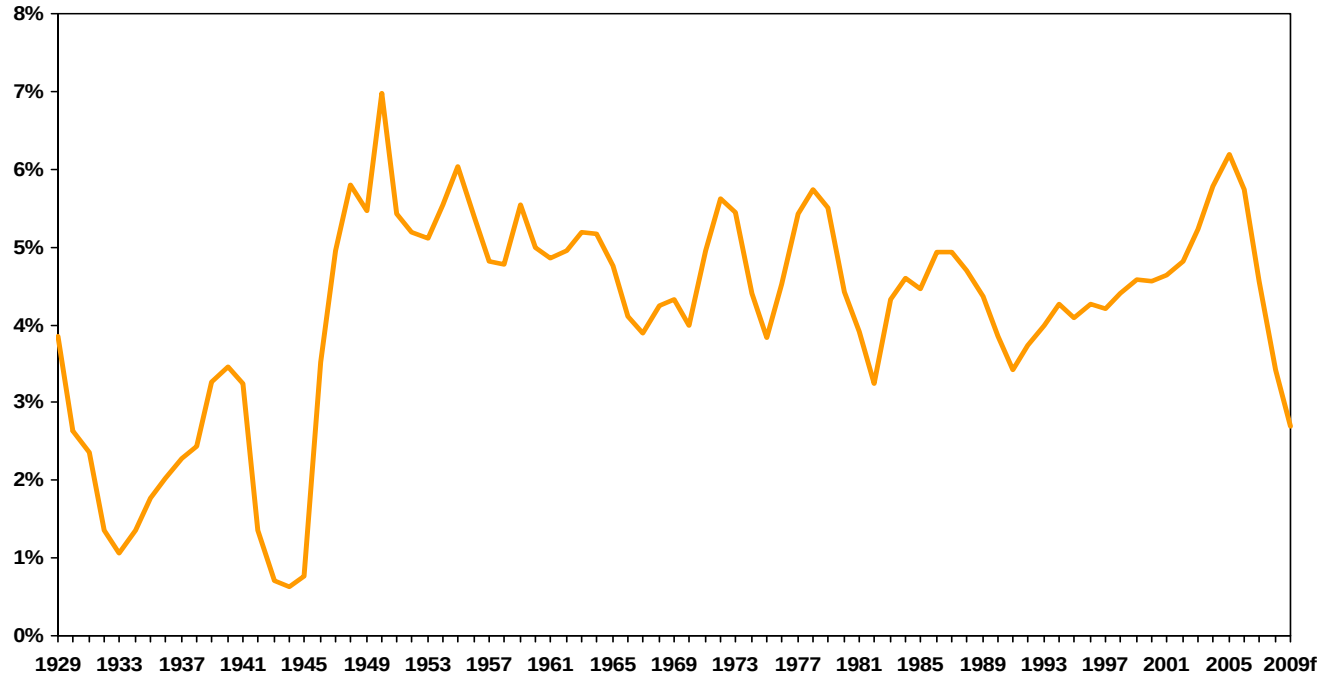
Note: The 2001 recession began in first quarter 2001. The 2008 recession began in fourth quarter 2007.
Sources: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and Global Insight

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



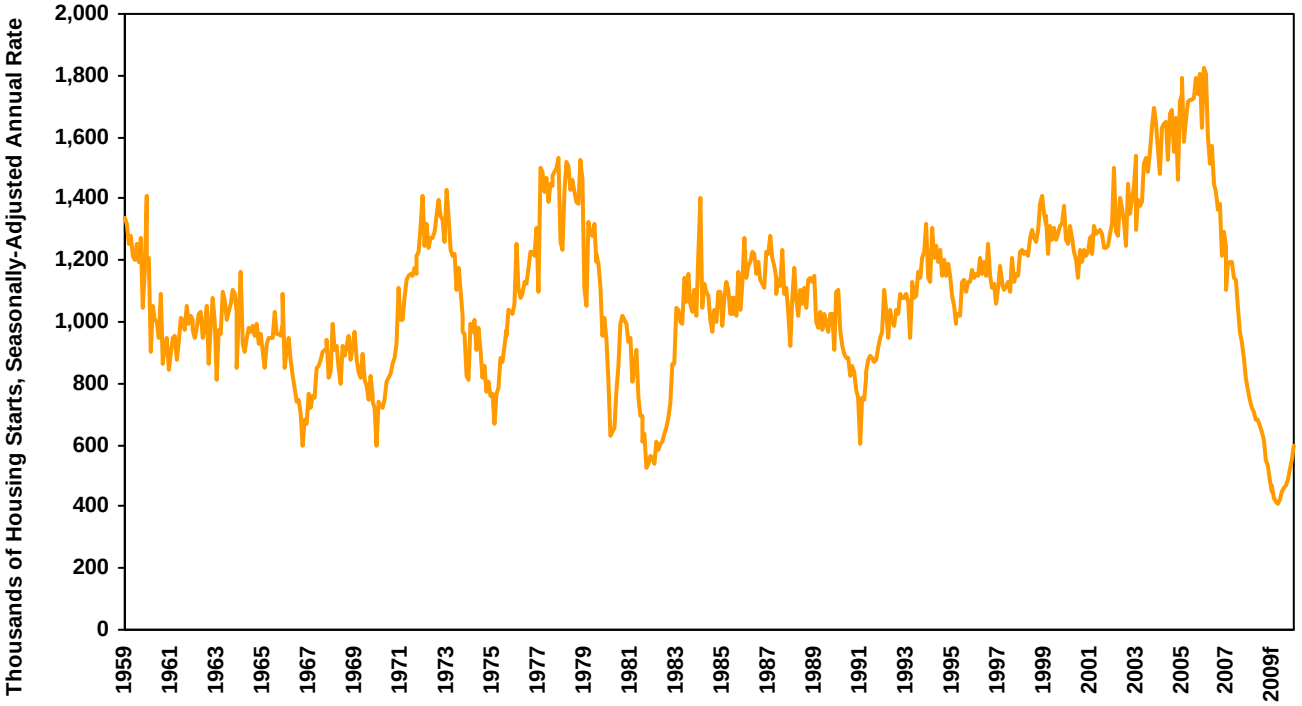
f = forecast
Sources: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis; Global Insight

Figure 7
U.S. Housing Cycles Since the Great Depression: Residential Investment as a Percent of GDP



f = forecast
Sources: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis; Global Insight

Figure 8
U.S. Monthly Single-Family Housing Starts



f = forecast
Sources: U.S. Census Bureau; Global Insight

Table 1
Estimates of U.S. Nonagricultural Payroll Job Loss since December 2007 by Vintage Month of Estimate

	Vintage Month of Estimate									
Date	Jan 2008	Feb 2008	Mar 2008	Apr 2008	May 2008	Jun 2008	Jul 2008	Sep 2008	Oct 2008	Nov 2008
Jan 2008	-17,000	-22,000	-76,000	-76,000	-76,000	-76,000	-76,000	-76,000	-76,000	-76,000
Feb 2008		-63,000	-76,000	-83,000	-83,000	-83,000	-83,000	-83,000	-83,000	-83,000
Mar 2008			-80,000	-81,000	-88,000	-88,000	-88,000	-88,000	-88,000	-88,000
Apr 2008				-20,000	-28,000	-67,000	-67,000	-67,000	-67,000	-67,000
May 2008					-49,000	-62,000	-47,000	-47,000	-47,000	-47,000
Jun 2008						-62,000	-51,000	-100,000	-100,000	-100,000
Jul 2008							-51,000	-67,000	-67,000	-67,000
Aug 2008								-73,000	-127,000	-127,000
Sep 2008								-159,000	-284,000	-403,000
Oct 2008									-240,000	-320,000
										-533,000
Average	-17,000	-42,500	-77,333	-65,000	-64,800	-73,000	-66,143	-75,429	-117,900	-137,800
Total	-17,000	-85,000	-232,000	-260,000	-324,000	-438,000	-463,000	-760,000	-1,179,000	-1,911,000

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

Table 2
U.S. Nonagricultural Payroll Employment by Sector

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Percent Change 2008-2009
Natural Resources & Mining	599	606	583	572	591	627	684	723	773	735	-4.9%
Construction	6,788	6,827	6,715	6,736	6,973	7,333	7,693	7,616	7,205	6,682	-7.3%
Manufacturing	17,265	16,440	15,257	14,508	14,315	14,226	14,158	13,883	13,473	12,470	-7.4%
Wholesale Trade	5,933	5,773	5,653	5,608	5,662	5,762	5,904	6,028	6,015	5,827	-3.1%
Retail Trade	15,279	15,240	15,027	14,918	15,059	15,281	15,356	15,487	15,285	15,001	-1.9%
Transportation & Warehousing	4,412	4,373	4,224	4,184	4,248	4,362	4,470	4,536	4,503	4,365	-3.1%
Utilities	601	599	596	577	564	554	548	553	559	569	1.7%
Information	3,630	3,629	3,394	3,189	3,117	3,061	3,037	3,029	2,992	2,856	-4.5%
Finance & Insurance	5,677	5,770	5,814	5,919	5,944	6,018	6,155	6,147	6,075	5,899	-2.9%
Real Estate, Rental & Leasing	2,011	2,039	2,034	2,057	2,086	2,134	2,173	2,162	2,116	2,042	-3.5%
Professional, Scientific & Technical	6,702	6,871	6,647	6,601	6,746	7,025	7,358	7,664	7,852	7,842	-0.1%
Management of Companies	1,796	1,779	1,706	1,688	1,725	1,760	1,811	1,845	1,835	1,831	-0.2%
Administrative & Support	8,173	7,831	7,622	7,696	7,916	8,165	8,403	8,457	8,212	7,700	-6.2%
Educational Services	2,391	2,510	2,645	2,696	2,761	2,835	2,899	2,950	3,060	3,166	3.5%
Health Care & Social Assistance	12,718	13,133	13,556	13,892	14,190	14,537	14,926	15,377	15,810	16,270	2.9%
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	1,786	1,824	1,783	1,814	1,848	1,890	1,927	1,978	2,009	2,007	-0.1%
Accommodation & Food Services	10,074	10,208	10,203	10,361	10,646	10,923	11,180	11,492	11,629	11,454	-1.5%
Other Services	5,168	5,258	5,372	5,401	5,409	5,395	5,438	5,491	5,526	5,629	1.9%
Federal	2,865	2,763	2,766	2,760	2,731	2,732	2,732	2,727	2,742	2,752	0.3%
State & Local	17,925	18,357	18,744	18,820	18,889	19,074	19,239	19,474	19,704	19,696	0.0%
Total	131,794	131,830	130,340	129,996	131,419	133,694	136,091	137,618	137,376	134,794	
Annual Percent Change		0.0%	-1.1%	-0.3%	1.1%	1.7%	1.8%	1.1%	-0.2%	-1.9%	

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics and Global Insight

Utah Outlook

Overview

Utah's economy slowed during 2008 and is expected to further weaken in 2009. Employment growth fell from 4.0% in 2007 to 0.2% in 2008, and it is forecast to contract 1.5% during 2009. Further, the unemployment rate was a post-World War II low of 2.7% in 2007; it rose to 3.7% in 2008, and is expected to rise to 5.5% in 2009. Construction was the hardest hit sector in 2008, with an employment decline of 14.9%, and is forecast to have an additional employment decline of 16.6% in 2009. Because of the financial crisis, home construction will be at a two-decade low throughout 2009. Nonresidential construction value reached an all time high of $2.05 billion in 2007 and continued near that level through 2008, but it is expected to decline 20.0% to $1.6 billion in 2009. Despite the broad slowdown, mining employment grew 12.4% and health and education employment grew 4.4%. Most indicators slowed during 2008 and appear likely to remain below long-term averages through 2009.

Tight credit is reducing both consumer and business spending in Utah and the nation. Reflecting the inability of both builders and buyers to get financing, new home permits declined to 11,000 in 2008, the lowest since 1992. Vehicle sales, the most expensive purchase for most consumers and typically bought on credit, declined 18.3% in Utah during 2008. Falling consumer confidence, the housing downturn, reduced credit, and lower stock prices will weaken the economy during 2009.

2008 Summary

Employment, Unemployment, and Pay. Nonagricultural employment in Utah began to contract during 2008. After peaking in 2006 at 4.8%, annual job change remained above its long-term historic average of 3.3% during 2007, but turned negative on a monthly year-over basis in 2008.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) recently reported that employment in Utah declined by 200 jobs, essentially no change, from October 2007 to October 2008 (the latest data available), which ranked 22nd in the nation. On an annual average basis, Utah's employment grew 0.2% in 2008 but is expected to decline 1.5% in 2009. Total nonagricultural employment in Utah peaked at 4.8% in 2006, higher than the 4.0% rate for 2005 and 2007.

Expanding industries during 2008 include mining, which grew at 12.4%; health and education, 4.4%; leisure and hospitality, 1.9%; professional and business services, 1.8%; and trade, transportation, and utilities at 1.7%. Construction, manufacturing, financial activities, and information had declining employment.

Utah's unemployment rate declined steadily from a cyclical high of 5.7% in 2003 to 2.7% in 2007, but reversed course during 2008, rising to 3.7%. The unemployment rate in Utah was 3.5% for October 2008, compared to a national unemployment rate of 6.5%.

Average annual pay in Utah remained well below the national average in 2007 (the latest BLS data available). Lower pay in Utah is usually attributed to more part-time workers and a younger work force than in the rest of the nation. In 2007, according to BLS, average pay in Utah, $37,054, was just 83.3% of U.S. average pay, $44,458. While the growth rate for average pay in Utah exceeded the nation's from 2005 to 2007, during 2008 pay grew more slowly in Utah than the nation. Moreover, for the first time since the last recession, Utah pay grew more slowly than inflation during 2008.

Significant Issues

Banking Crisis. After years of strong economic growth and profitable operations, Utah banks entered the current economic downturn with historically high levels of capital and are well positioned to assist with an economic recovery. Utah's banks are aggressively pursuing credit-worthy borrowers within those segments of the local economy deemed by bank regulators to be prudent credit risks. At the same time, banks are busily engaged in managing stress within their current credit portfolios. Losses on current loans and increasing reserves against future losses (primarily in real estate lending) have become a drag on bank profitability and capital levels. In some parts of the country, bank capital levels have been sufficiently impaired to negatively impact available credit and therefore the ability of those economies to recover. However, this is not yet the case with banks in Utah.

Housing Challenges. Through 2008, Utah experienced much milder price declines than the national average. However, home prices in Utah are expected to decline further during 2009. This decline is due to much tighter lending standards, an increasing inventory of unsold homes, and an increase in foreclosures. The number of homes on the market is expected to increase, despite a fall in new home construction to lows not last experienced since the early 1990s.

Home Price Measures. There are three different measures of home prices in Utah. These measures come from the National Association of Realtors (NAR), the Office of Federal Housing Enterprise Oversight (OFHEO), and the Utah Association of Realtors (UAR). In addition, the S&P Case-Shiller Index uses a similar method to OFHEO, but attempts to be more comprehensive by looking at all properties.

National Association of Realtors: The NAR measures median prices for existing single-family homes on a changing mix of existing homes. Utah's median home price was lower than that of the nation in 2006, but it moved above the U.S in 2007. In 2008, Utah's median existing home price was $230,600, compared to $198,600 for the nation.

Case-Shiller and OFHEO: Case-Shiller and OFHEO follow the price movements on repeat sales of the same mix of single-family homes. The OFHEO index is calculated based on Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac mortgages currently of $417,000 or less, excluding the so called "jumbo" mortgages. The Case-Shiller Index adds the jumbo mortgages and attempts to get a more complete data set by working with county assessors across the nation. As the housing slump has progressed, the Case-Shiller Index has been consistently lower and has shown larger declines in home prices than the OFHEO Index. Case-Shiller does not measure prices in Utah, but OFHEO does.

Measured by the Case-Shiller Composite Index for 20 cities, U.S. year-over home price appreciation peaked at 17.1% in August 2004. Prices began falling on a year-over basis in January 2007. As of September 2008, home prices had declined 17.4%. Among the 20 cities, Phoenix had the largest home price decline at 31.9%.

OFHEO home price appreciation slowed markedly in Utah from 1999 to 2002. As recently as the second quarter 2004, Utah's home price appreciation was the lowest in the nation. However, this measure rose steadily thereafter to a high of 17.3% at the end of 2006. Utah realized six straight quarters of the highest home price appreciation among the states, but has rapidly leveled off since mid-2008. Utah home prices fell 1.6% in the third quarter 2008 compared to a year earlier. Nationally, home prices fell 4.0%, while California's prices fell 20.8% during the same period.

Utah Association of Realtors: The UAR measures the average price on a changing mix of new and existing homes. These prices are based on homes sold in the multiple listing service (MLS). The average sales price for Utah homes in the second quarter of 2008 was $272,576. The average, unlike the median, can be skewed by high prices, such as in Park City. The average sales price for the second quarter minus Park City was only $248,081.

According to figures released by the Utah Association of Realtors, year-over average sales prices for the State of Utah were basically flat from second quarter 2007 to second quarter 2008. This figure is similar to the OFHEO growth rate in median price change for existing homes of 1.9% for second quarter 2008. The differing rate of change in UAR prices is due to the inclusion of new homes in the UAR measurements, and the fact that the UAR uses average prices rather than median prices.

Apartment Vacancies and Rents. Mid-year vacancy rates indicate that Salt Lake County apartments are almost fully occupied. A rate less than 5% is considered a fully occupied market. Continued net in-migration, rising rents, and job growth greater than the nation make the Salt Lake area a desirable place for apartment development. EquiMark Properties estimated apartment vacancies in Salt Lake County at 5.3% for the end of second quarter 2008, with an average overall rent of $761 per unit. Vacancy rates were as high as 10.9% as recently as 2002 (the year of the Winter Olympics). Vacancy rates will increase in the future as currently scheduled apartment developments are completed.

2009 Outlook

Indicators. The Utah economy is expected to weaken during 2009. Consumer confidence is low, credit is tight, home prices and construction are falling, retail sales are slowing, and unemployment is rising. However, the costs of gasoline and heating, as well as food, are falling, which increases disposable income and, hence, consumers' ability to spend. On a year-over quarterly basis, the rate of employment decline is expected to bottom out during third quarter 2009 at -1.7%. Employment is expected to begin growing in the second quarter of 2010.

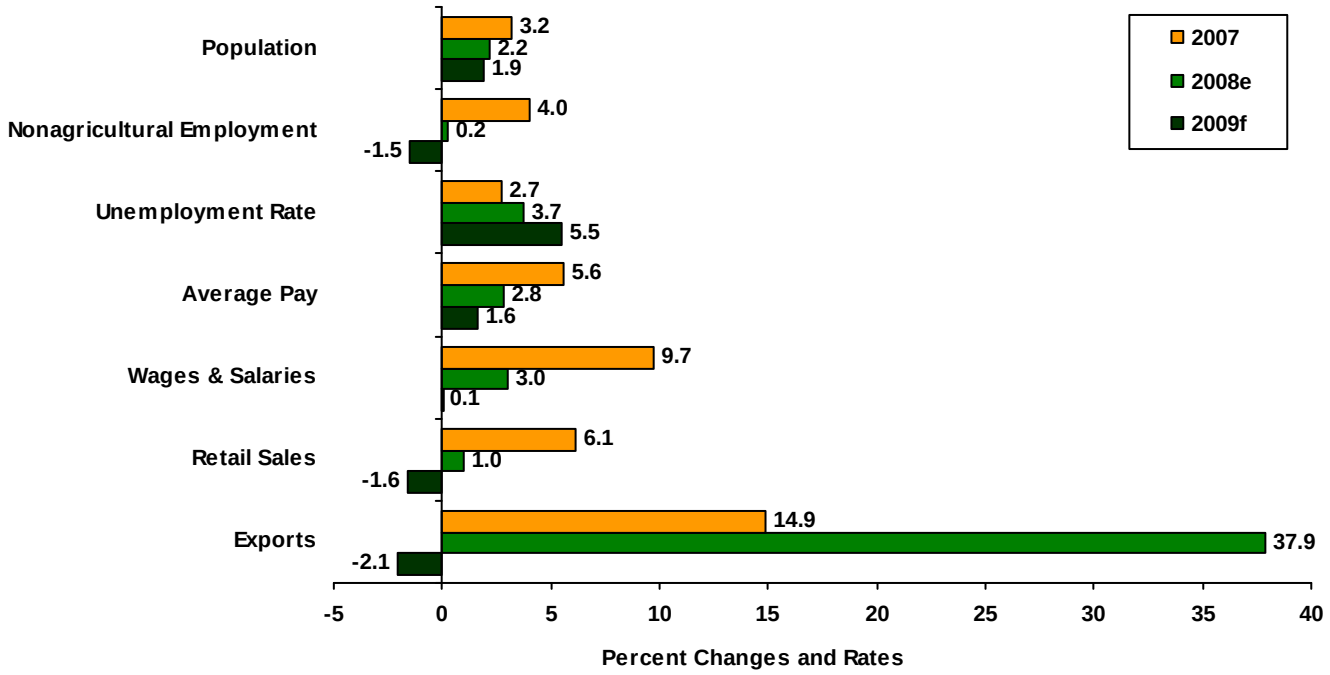
Utah's economy should continue to do well relative to the nation, ranking 18th in job change for 2009, according to Economy.com. Utah has a pro-business regulatory environment, low energy costs, low business taxes, numerous recreational opportunities, a youthful and educated labor-force, good universities, healthy lifestyles, and a strong work ethic that should continue to favorably influence business location and expansion decisions.

In 2009, population is expected to grow 1.9%, total nonagricultural wages growth is expected to be 0.1%, and personal income growth is estimated to be 0.5%. Employment is expected to contract 1.5% during 2009, less than the 1.9% decline for the nation. Unemployment should move to 5.5%.

Conclusion

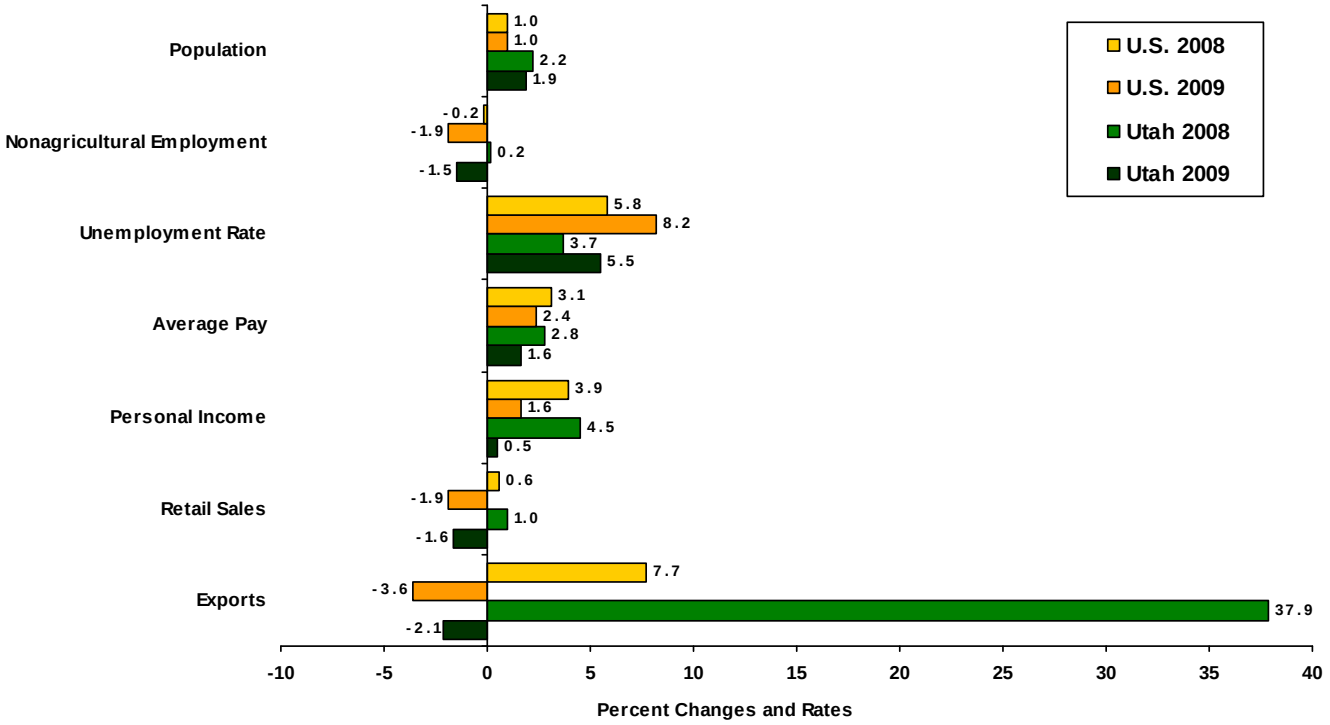
As 2008 closes, Utah's economic outlook over the coming year is weakening. Although economic performance will likely be substantially lower than normal, our unique fundamentals will soften the downturn, keeping Utah ahead of most state economies in 2009.

Figure 9
Utah Economic Indicators



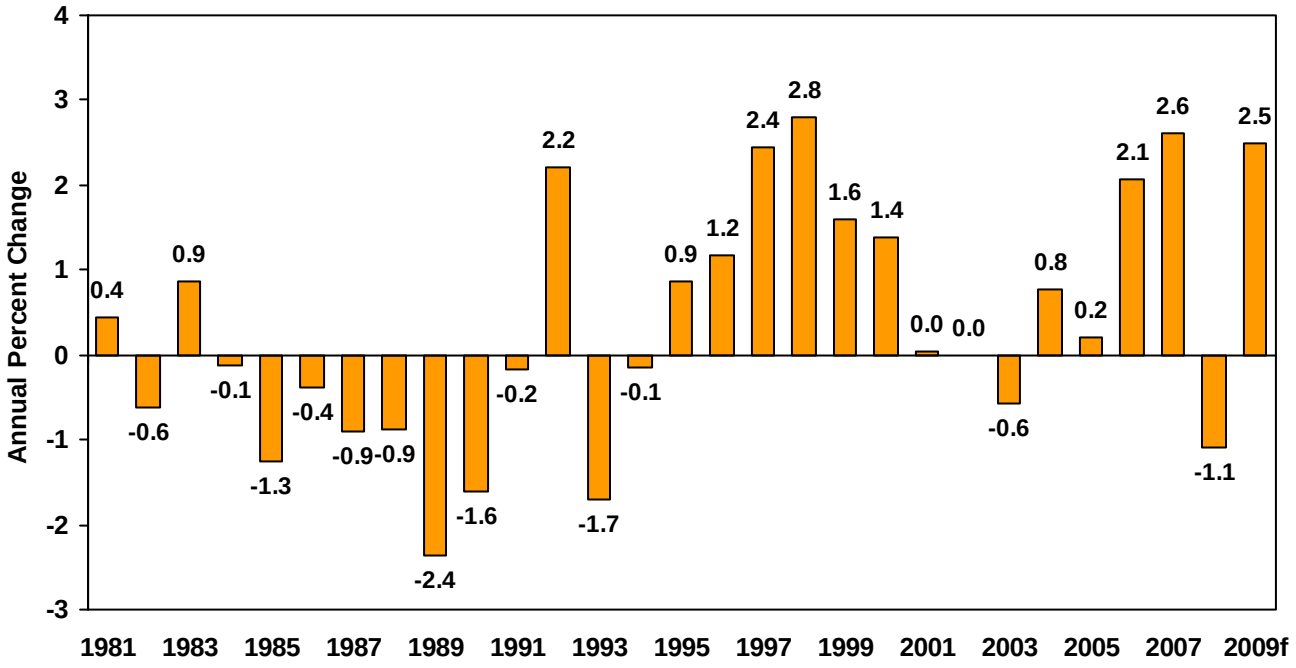
e = estimate f = forecast
Source: Council of Economic Advisors' Revenue Assumptions Committee

Figure 10
Comparison of Utah and U.S. Economic Indicators: 2008 Estimates and 2009 Forecasts



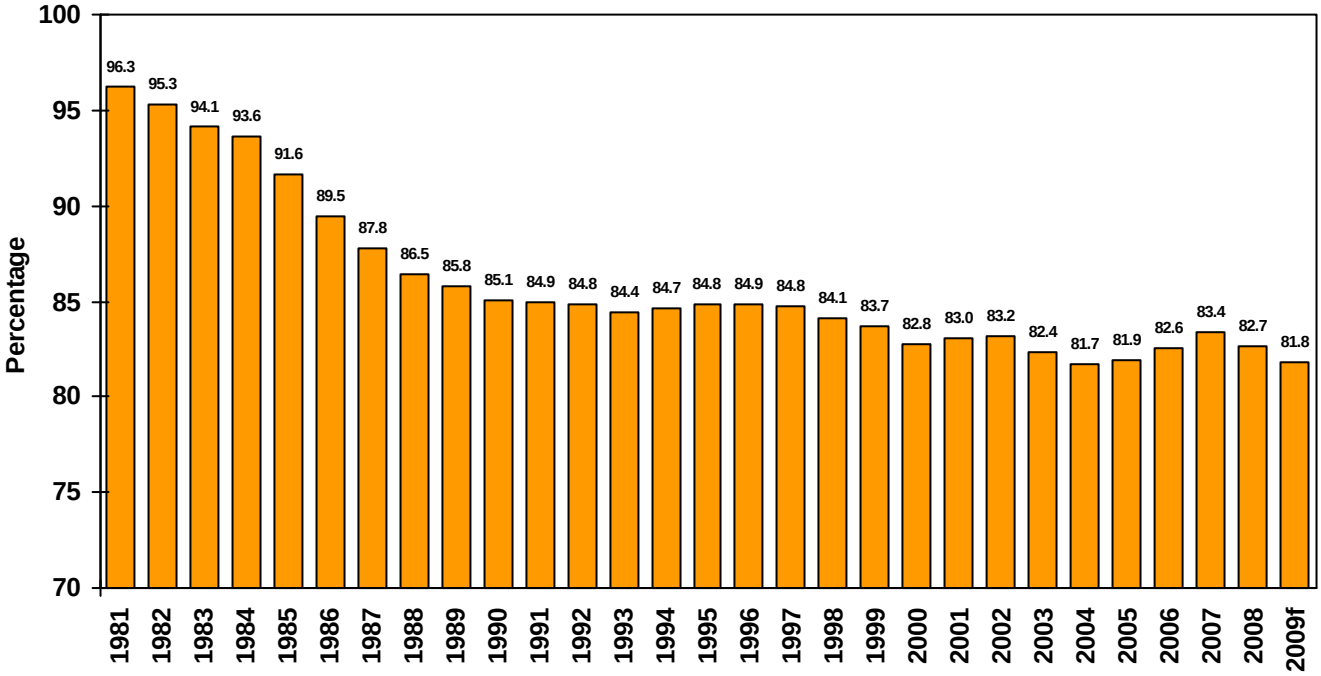
Source: Council of Economic Advisors' Revenue Assumptions Committee

Figure 11
Inflation-Adjusted Utah Average Annual Pay Growth Rates



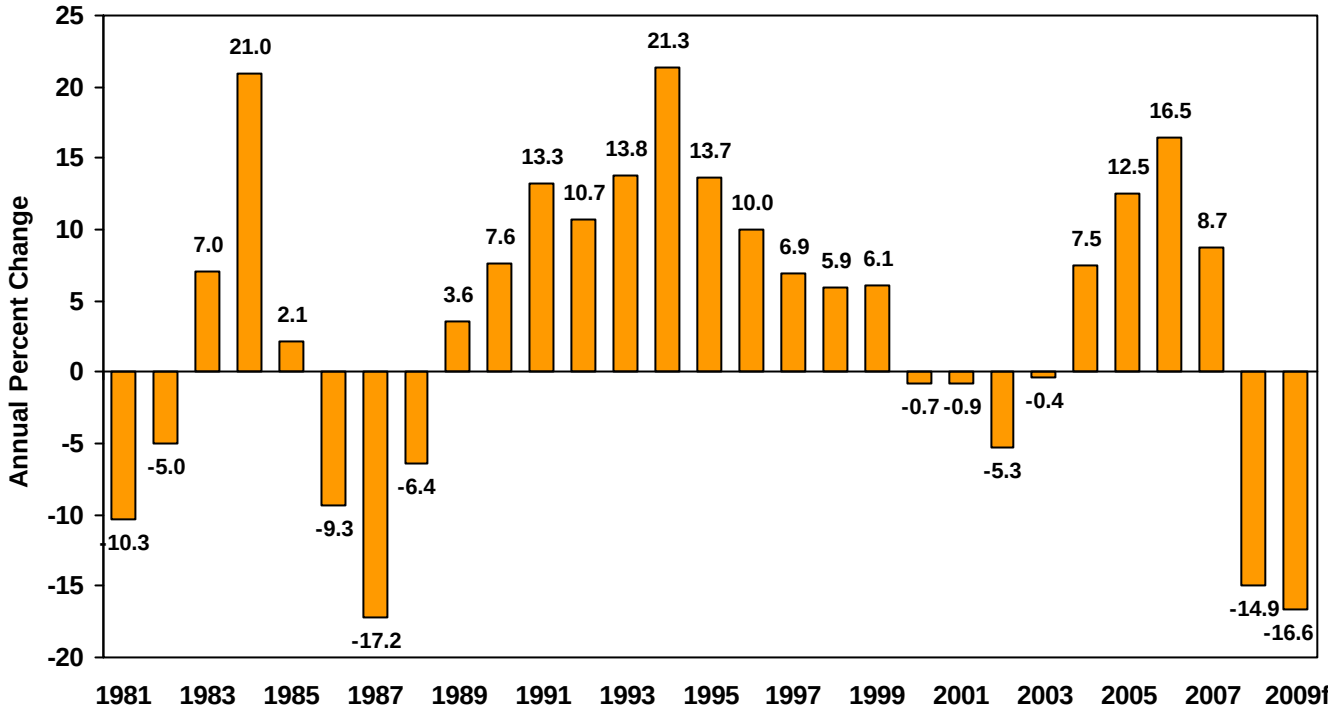
f = forecast
Note: Inflation is calculated using the Consumer Price Index (CPI).
Sources: Bureau of Labor Statistics; Utah Department of Workforce Services

Figure 12
Utah Average Annual Pay as a Percentage of U.S. Average Annual Pay



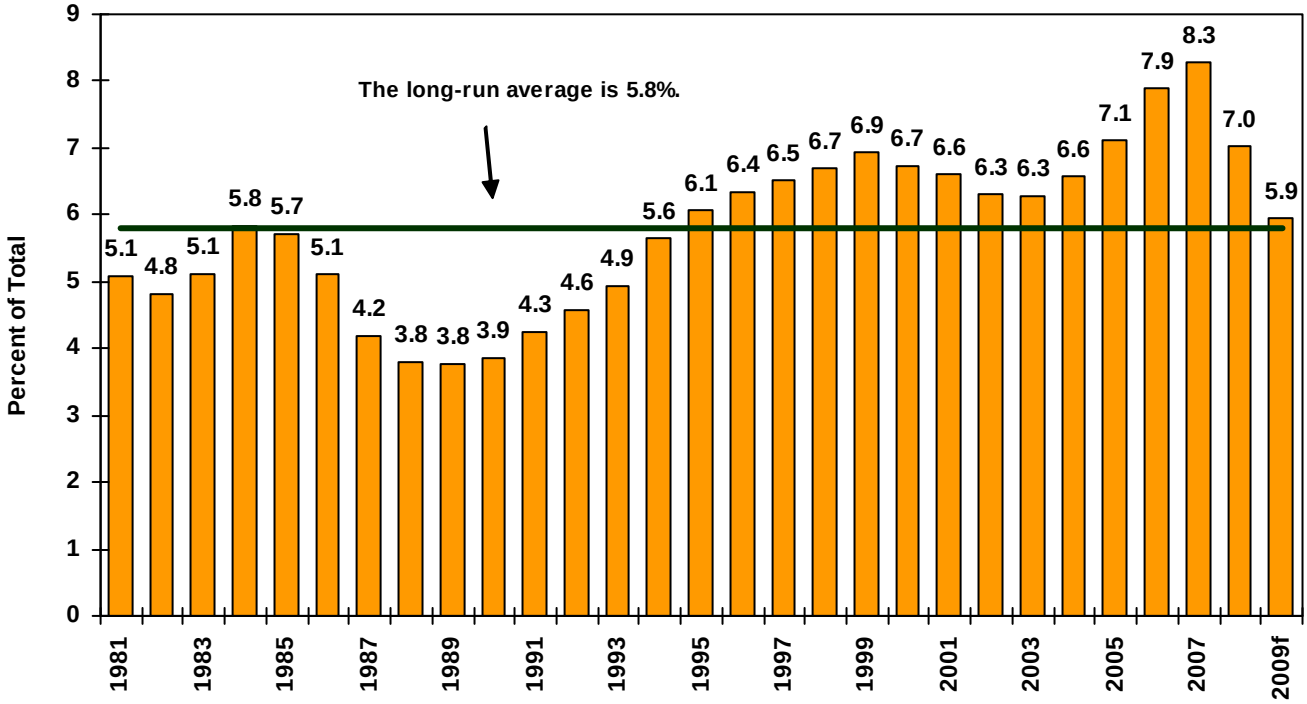
f = forecast
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

Figure 13
Utah Construction Jobs Rate of Change



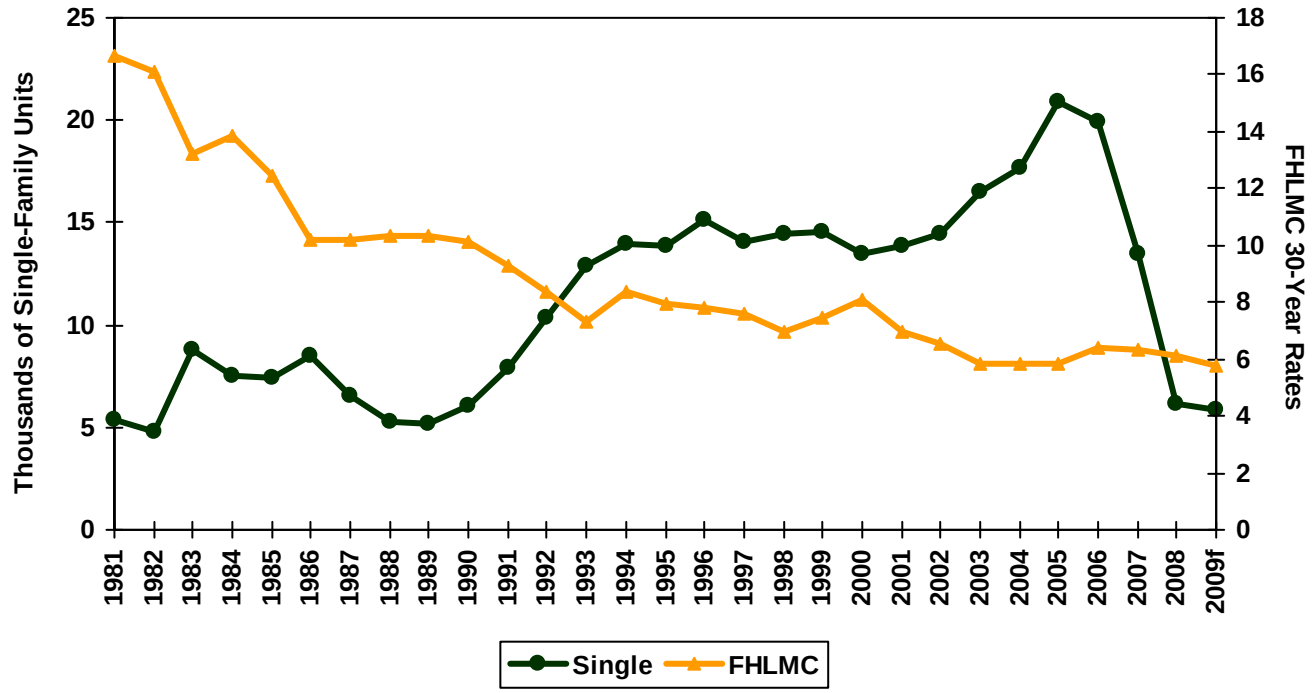
f = forecast
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services

Figure 14
Construction Jobs as a Percent of Total Jobs



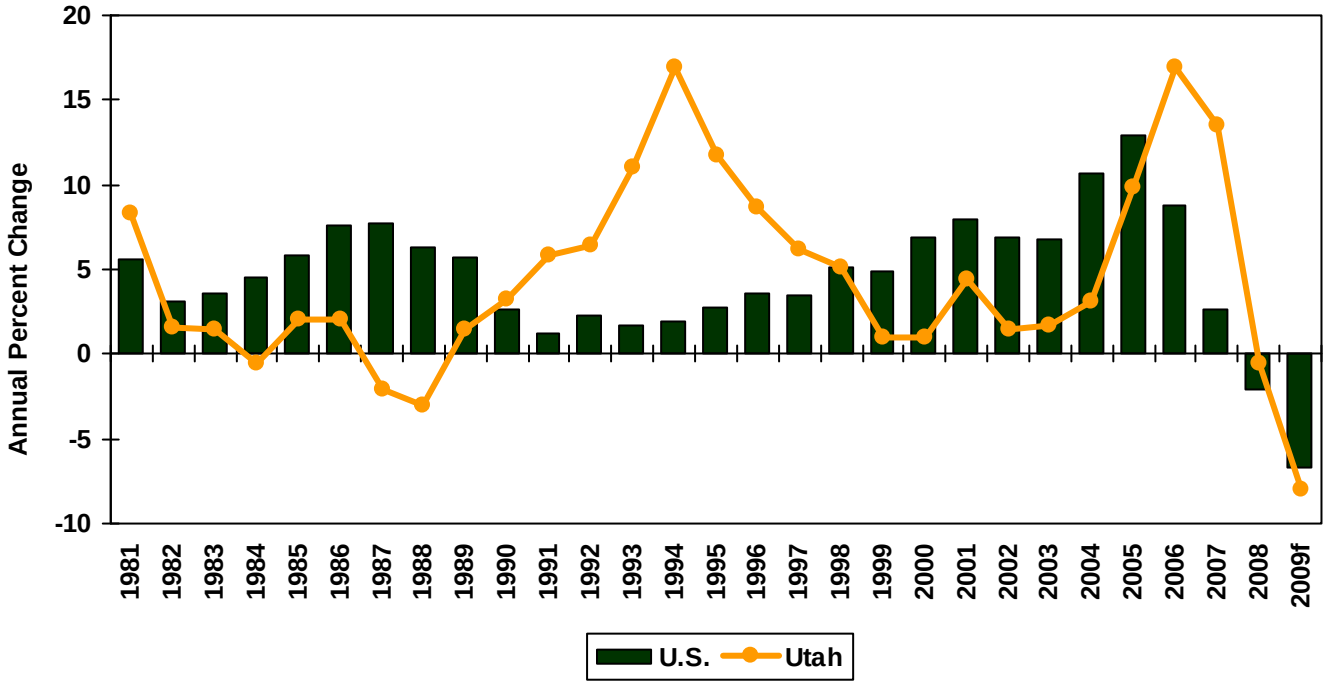
f = forecast
Sources: Utah Department of Workforce Services; Council of Economic Advisors' Revenue Assumptions Committee

Figure 15
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation 30-Year Fixed Mortgage Rates and Permitted Single-Family Units in Utah



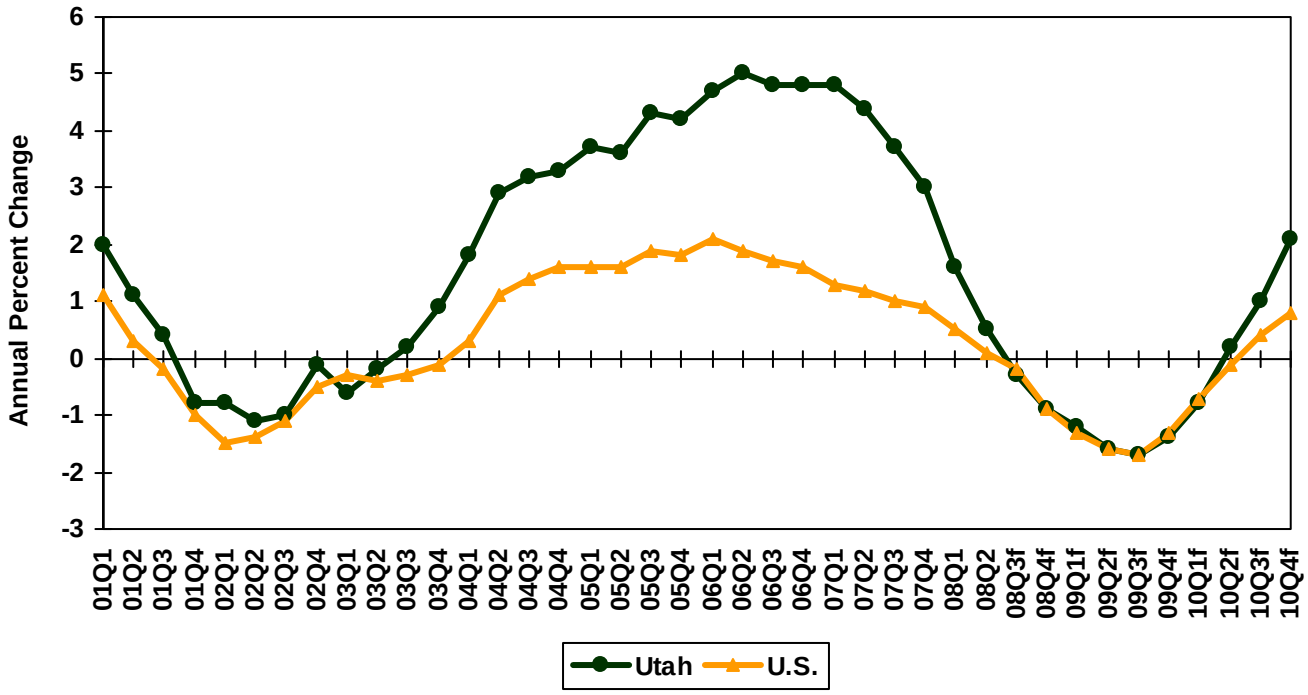
f = forecast
Sources: Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah; Council of Economic Advisors' Revenue Assumptions Committee

Figure 16
Percent Change in Median Housing Prices for Repeat Sales of Existing Homes



f = forecast
Sources: Office of Federal Housing Enterprise Oversight; Council of Economic Advisors' Revenue Assumptions Committee

Figure 17
Year-Over Quarterly Employment Percent Change for Utah and the U.S.



f = forecast
Sources: Bureau of Labor Statistics; Council of Economic Advisors' Revenue Assumptions Committee

Table 3
Actual and Estimated Economic Indicators Utah And The U.S.: December 2008

ECONOMIC INDICATORS	UNITS	2006 ACTUAL	2007 ESTIMATE	2008 FORECAST	2009 FORECAST	% CHG CY06-07	% CHG CY07-08	% CHG CY08-09
PRODUCTION AND SPENDING								
U.S. Real Gross Domestic Product	Billion Chained $2000	11,294.9	11,523.9	11,662.1	11,455.6	2.0	1.2	-1.8
U.S. Real Personal Consumption	Billion Chained $2000	8,029.0	8,252.8	8,271.7	8,228.0	2.8	0.2	-0.5
U.S. Real Fixed Investment	Billion Chained $2000	1,865.5	1,808.6	1,724.7	1,469.4	-3.1	-4.6	-14.8
U.S. Real Defense Spending	Billion Chained $2000	490.0	502.1	538.2	561.1	2.5	7.2	4.3
U.S. Real Exports	Billion Chained $2000	1,314.9	1,425.9	1,535.4	1,480.8	8.4	7.7	-3.6
Utah Exports (NAICS, Census)	Million Dollars	6,798.1	7,811.5	10,774.7	10,544.1	14.9	37.9	-2.1
Utah Coal Production	Million Tons	26.1	24.3	24.0	24.0	-6.9	-1.2	0.0
Utah Crude Oil Production	Million Barrels	17.9	19.5	21.3	20.0	8.9	9.1	-6.1
Utah Natural Gas Production Sales	Billion Cubic Feet	318.7	344.3	372.2	402.8	8.0	8.1	8.2
Utah Copper Mined Production	Million Pounds	596.0	497.0	634.5	553.5	-16.6	27.7	-12.8
Utah Molybdenum Production	Million Pounds	37.0	34.2	29.6	32.0	-7.5	-13.6	8.3
SALES AND CONSTRUCTION								
U.S. New Auto and Truck Sales	Millions	16.5	16.1	13.1	11.2	-2.5	-18.6	-14.6
U.S. Housing Starts	Millions	1.81	1.34	0.92	0.66	-26.0	-31.3	-28.1
U.S. Residential Investment	Billion Dollars	757.0	630.2	488.8	382.5	-16.7	-22.4	-21.8
U.S. Nonresidential Structures	Billion Dollars	410.4	480.3	549.7	455.0	17.0	14.5	-17.2
U.S. Home Price Index (Economy.com)	1980Q1 = 100	377.0	386.8	378.7	353.3	2.6	-2.1	-6.7
U.S. Existing S.F. Home Prices (NAR)	Thousand Dollars	221.9	218.9	198.6	200.8	-1.4	-9.3	1.1
U.S. Nontaxable & Taxable Retail Sales	Billion Dollars	4,313.7	4,488.5	4,514.7	4,427.7	4.1	0.6	-1.9
Utah New Auto and Truck Sales	Thousands	114.1	115.2	94.1	85.6	1.0	-18.3	-9.0
Utah Dwelling Unit Permits	Thousands	26.3	20.5	11.0	11.0	-22.0	-46.4	0.0
Utah Residential Permit Value	Million Dollars	4,955.5	3,963.2	2,000.0	2,100.0	-20.0	-49.5	5.0
Utah Nonresidential Permit Value	Million Dollars	1,588.4	2,051.4	2,000.0	1,600.0	29.1	-2.5	-20.0
Utah Additions, Alterations and Repairs	Million Dollars	865.3	979.8	795.0	600.0	13.2	-18.9	-24.5
Utah Home Price Index (OFHEO)	1980Q1 = 100	337.2	381.8	381.0	350.6	13.2	-0.2	-8.0
Utah Existing S.F. Home Prices	Thousand Dollars	203.0	232.0	231.5	213.0	14.3	-0.2	-8.0
Utah Taxable Retail Sales	Million Dollars	24,969	26,504	26,769	26,341	6.1	1.0	-1.6
DEMOGRAPHICS AND SENTIMENT								
U.S. July 1st Population (Global Insight)	Millions	298.7	301.6	304.6	307.7	1.0	1.0	1.0
U.S. Consumer Sentiment of U.S. (U of M)	1966 = 100	87.3	85.6	62.9	59.5	-2.0	-26.5	-5.4
Utah July 1st Population (UPEC)	Thousands	2,615	2,700	2,758	2,811	3.2	2.2	1.9
Utah Net Migration (UPEC)	Thousands	28.7	44.3	16.6	10.0	na	na	na
Utah July 1st Population (Economy.Com)	Thousands	2,580	2,645	2,685	2,722	2.6	1.5	1.4
PROFITS AND RESOURCE PRICES								
U.S. Corporate Before Tax Profits	Billion Dollars	1,873.7	1,886.3	1,594.9	1,606.6	0.7	-15.4	0.7
U.S. Before Tax Profits Less Fed. Res.	Billion Dollars	1,839.9	1,848.6	1,561.9	1,583.9	0.5	-15.5	1.4
West Texas Intermediate Crude Oil	$ Per Barrel	66.1	72.2	100.2	43.1	9.2	38.8	-57.0
U.S. Coal Price Index	1982 = 100	126.6	130.8	162.0	169.9	3.3	23.9	4.9
Utah Coal Prices	$ Per Short Ton	22.5	25.2	26.9	27.0	11.9	6.7	0.5
Utah Oil Prices	$ Per Barrel	59.7	62.5	90.6	43.1	4.7	45.0	-52.4
Utah Natural Gas Prices	$ Per MCF	5.70	4.10	6.40	4.80	-28.1	56.1	-25.0
Utah Copper Prices	$ Per Pound	3.20	3.34	3.40	1.85	4.4	1.8	-45.6
Utah Molybdenum Prices	$ Per Pound	24.1	33.0	33.0	12.5	37.0	0.0	-62.1
INFLATION AND INTEREST RATES								
U.S. CPI Urban Consumers (BLS)	1982-84 = 100	201.6	207.3	215.3	211.9	2.9	3.8	-1.5
U.S. GDP Chained Price Indexes	2000 = 100	116.7	119.8	122.6	124.3	2.7	2.3	1.4
U.S. Federal Funds Rate	Percent	4.96	5.02	1.98	0.09	na	na	na
U.S. 3-Month Treasury Bills	Percent	4.72	4.38	1.40	0.40	na	na	na
U.S. T-Bond Rate, 10-Year	Percent	4.79	4.63	3.71	3.20	na	na	na
30 Year Mortgage Rate (FHLMC)	Percent	6.40	6.38	6.10	5.75	na	na	na
EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES								
U.S. Establishment Employment (BLS)	Millions	136.1	137.6	137.4	134.8	1.1	-0.2	-1.9
U.S. Average Annual Pay (BLS)	Dollars	42,535	44,458	45,853	46,938	4.5	3.1	2.4
U.S. Total Wages & Salaries (BLS)	Billion Dollars	5,789	6,118	6,299	6,327	5.7	3.0	0.4
Utah Nonagricultural Employment (WFS)	Thousands	1,203.6	1,251.3	1,253.9	1,234.8	4.0	0.2	-1.5
Utah Average Annual Pay (WFS)	Dollars	34,605	36,530	37,563	38,164	5.6	2.8	1.6
Utah Total Nonagriculture Wages (WFS)	Million Dollars	41,651	45,709	47,100	47,125	9.7	3.0	0.1
INCOME AND UNEMPLOYMENT								
U.S. Personal Income (BEA)	Billion Dollars	10,994	11,663	12,121	12,315	6.1	3.9	1.6
U.S. Unemployment Rate (BLS)	Percent	4.6	4.6	5.8	8.2	na	na	na
Utah Personal Income (BEA)	Million Dollars	75,580	79,597	83,179	83,595	5.3	4.5	0.5
Utah Unemployment Rate (WFS)	Percent	2.9	2.7	3.7	5.5	na	na	na

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

Table 4
Large Employment and Construction Summary

2008 additions of 50 or more jobs	Future additions of 50 or more jobs	Construction Projects over $200 million
Allegheny Technologies Inc. (SLC 08) titanium spong	APX Home Security Systems (UT 09-10) security alarms	I-15 widening $2.6b (Utah Spring 10-15) American Fork to Spanish Fork phase 1
Amangiri resort & spa (Lake Powell 08) luxury resort	Backcountry.com (SLC & Summit 07-11) outdoor retailer & distributor	Ruby Pipeline $2b (across Utah 09-11) natural gas pipeline to Oregon
Backcountry.com (SLC & Summit 07-11) outdoor retailer & distributor	Barnes Aerospace (Weber 08-10) titanium aerospace parts	Rocky Mountain Power $2b (statewide 07-14) power lines
BARN Inc. (UT 08) foam based winter clothing	Cementation USA (SLC 08-17) mining	City Creek Center $1.5b (SLC 07-11) downtown renovation
Barnes Aerospace (Weber 08-10) titanium aerospace parts	Decho (Utah 2009-10) information management software	Herriman Towne Center $1b (SLC fall 08-17) mixed use
Cephalon (SLC 06 to 08) cancer treatment drug	Disney Interactive (Utah 08-17) video game development	Legacy highway $685m (Davis Dec 06-Sept 08)
Comcast (SLC 07-08) cable internet and TV	Fresenius Medical Care (Weber 07-10) dialysis products	FrontRunner $611m const, $100m in cars (Weber, Davis, SLC 06-08) rail
Communications Systems-West (SLC 06 to 08) spy satellite equipment	Goldman Sachs (SLC 08-10) investment service center	Proscenium $560m (Sandy 08-15) offices, retail, condos, Broadway theater
Conestoga Wood (Tooele 06-08) door and cabinet components maker	Iron Bull Mining & Milling Co. (Iron 08-12) iron mining & milling	Cottonwood Mall reconstruction $550m (08-10) offices & retail
Decho (Utah 08-09) digital file back-up	Jet Aviation Ogden (Weber 08-09) aircraft maintenance and repair	Falcon Hill Aerospace Research Park $500m (08-10 phase 1) mixed use
Disney Interactive (Utah 08-17) video game development	JLENS (Tooele 08-09) radar blimp missile defense system	River Walk Community $500m (Midvale 04-14) mixed use development
FiberTEK (Nephi 2008) fiberglass insulation mfg.	Myriad Pharmaceuticals (SLC 06-10) drug manufacturer	Market Station $500m (South Salt Lake 08-12??) mixed use development
Fresenius Medical Care (Weber 07-10) dialysis products	Nelson Laboratories (SLC 2009-20) microbiological tests	Utah Lake Water System CUP $460m (Utah 06-15?) plants, pipelines
Goldman Sachs (SLC 08-10) investment service center	Oracle Corp. (SLC 2010) data center	First Wind LLC wind farm $400m (Milford 09-11) 159 wind turbines
Hershey Company (Weber 08) distribution center	Procter & Gamble (Box Elder 09-11) toilet and paper towels	Proctor & Gamble $300m (Box Elder 08-09) paper towels
Iron Bull Mining & Milling Co. (Iron 08-12) iron mining & milling	Quality Bicycle Products (Ogden/SLC 09) office and distribution	Holly/Sinclair Pipeline to Las Vegas $300m (07-08) products pipeline
Jet Aviation Ogden (Weber 08-09) aircraft maintenance and repair	RxAmerica (SLC 08-11) drug prescription filling	TRAX SLC to airport $300m (08-12) light rail
JLENS (Tooele 08-09) radar blimp missile defense system	S Group (SLC 09) software for printing & home entertainment systems	201 Commerce Center $300m (SLC 08-09) 25 bldg. industrial park complex
KraftMaid Cabinetry (SLC 06-08) cabinet manufacturing	St. Regis 5 Star Hotel (Park City 06-09) Hotel and Luxury Condos	Oracle Corp. $285 million (SLC 2008-10) data center
Myriad Pharmaceuticals (SLC 06-10) drug manufacturer	U.S. Bank (Statewide 2010) branches in Smith's	Kennecott $270m (SLC 08-10) molybdenum refining plant
Nelson Labs (Salt Lake 08-18) medical testing lab	U.S. Foodservice (Weber 07-10) food service distributor	St. Regis 5 Star Hotel $250m (Park City 05-Jun 09) hotel, condos, residences
Nucor Corp. (Box Elder 08) metal building systems and components	Varian Medical Systems (SLC 06-09) radiation cancer therapy	Montage $250m (Park City 07-10) 5 star hotel and residences
Parker-Hannifin (Weber 08) refueling tankers manufacturing	Viracon (Washington 07-09) high-performance glass products	I-15 widening $231m (Weber 06-08) new bridges & additional lanes
RxAmerica (SLC 08-11) drug prescription filling		Terrace @ Traverse Mountain $200m (UT 07-09) retail & entertainment
St. Regis 5 Star Hotel (Park City 06-09) Hotel and Luxury Condos		Sundance Commons $200m (Utah 06-10) retail/business facilities
Sorenson Communications (Price 08) Call center		Station Park $200m+ (Davis 08 - 10) mixed use
Sunroc Corp (Washington 08-09?) building products		I-80 widening $200m (SLC 07-09) St. to 13th E. new bridges & more lanes
Thermo Fisher Scientific Inc. (Cache 08) biotech containers		Eaglewood Village $200m (Davis Dec07-09) residential, office and retail
TopTenReviews.com (Ogden 08-09) tech and entertainment		Amangiri Resort and Spa $200m (Lake Powell 06-08) resort
U.S. Foodservice (Weber 07-10) food service distributor		
Varian Medical Systems (SLC 06-09) radiation cancer therapy		
Viracon (Washington 07-09) high-performance glass products		
West Liberty Foods LLC. (Weber 07-08) meat processor		

2008 reductions of 50 or more jobs	Future reductions of 50 or more jobs
Adam Aircraft Industries (Weber 08) business jet manufacturing	American Express (SLC 2009) financial services
Constellation Copper Corporation (San Juan Jan08) mining	Delta Severance Packages (SLC 2009) airline
La-Z-Boy (Box Elder 08) furniture manufacturing	Fidelity Investments (SLC 09) financial services
LDS Hospital (SLC 08) hospital	Intel (SLC 09) payroll
Novell (Utah 07-08) software	Rio Tinto layoffs at Kennecott (SLC 2009) mining
Quest (SLC 08) communications	Sears Roebuck (American Fork 2009) store closure
Quickutz (UT 08) loose leaf binders	
Tahitian Noni International (UT 08) nutritional supplements	

Utah's Long-Term Projections

Overview
Utah's population reached 2.2 million in 2000 and 2.76 million in 2008. 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.

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, 3.6 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, 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 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 2001 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 2.6 million net employment creation projected for the state from 2001 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

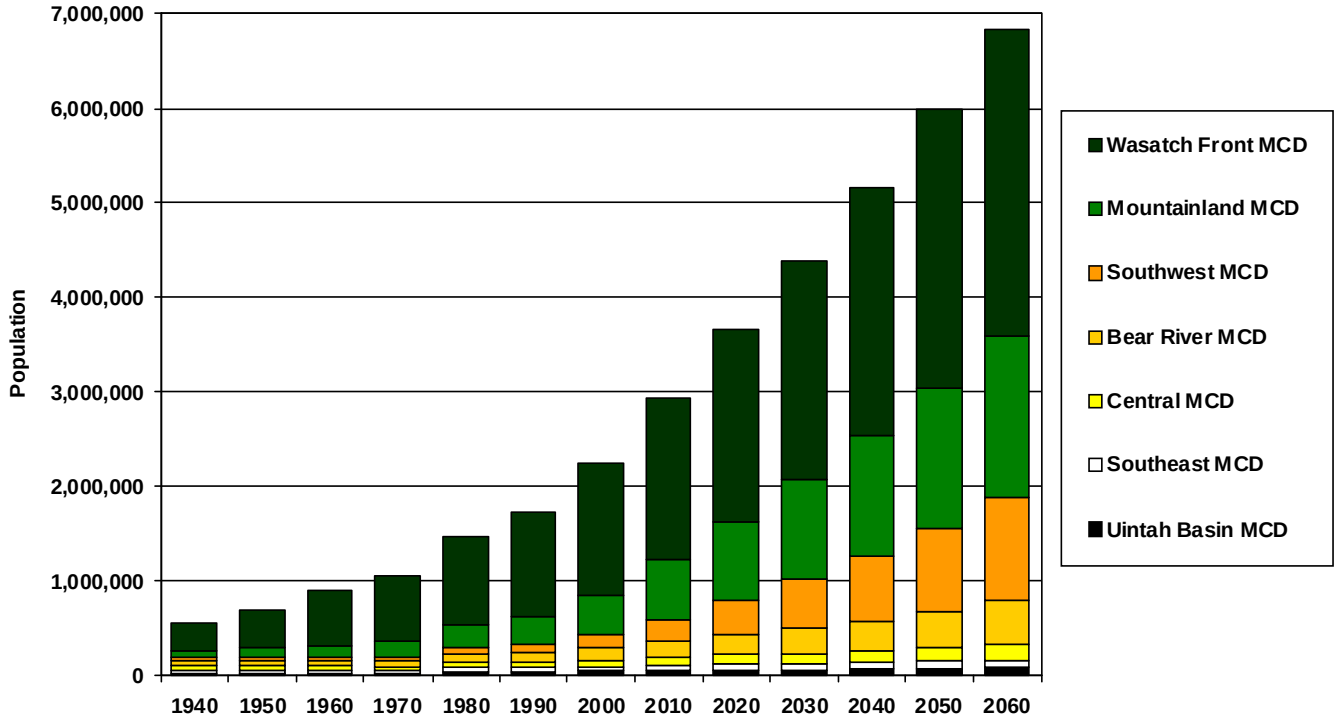
Fertility. State level birth probabilities by age of mother are assumed to remain constant at their estimated 2004 levels to 2060. The resulting total fertility rate (central birth rate) is 2.5 for the state.

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.

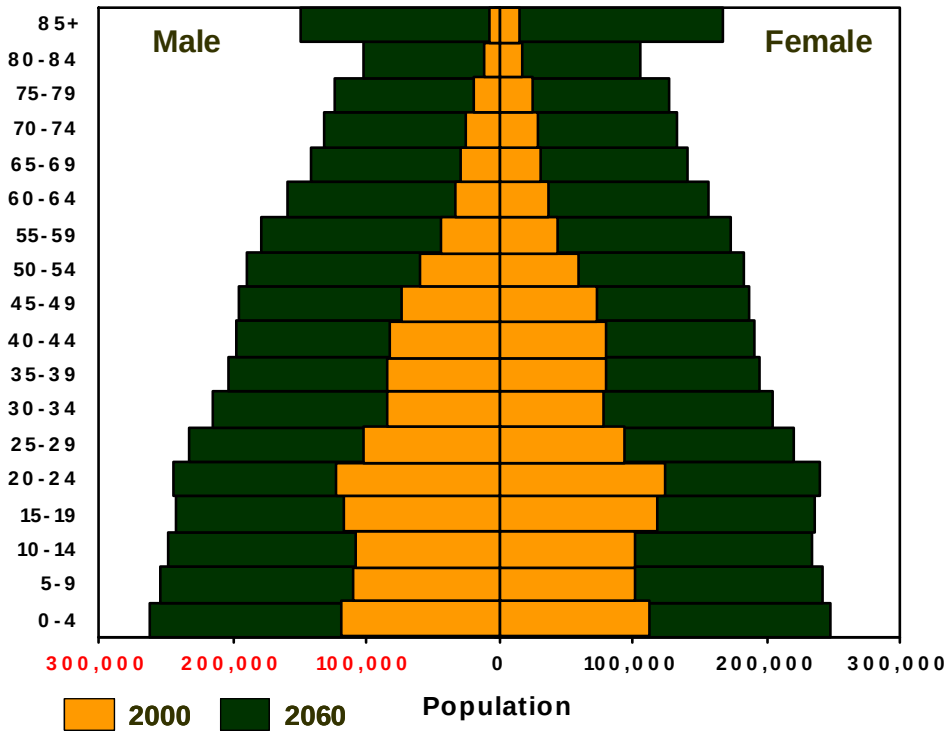
Additional Information. The 2008 Baseline Long-Term Projections were released in January of 2008 and therefore do not reflect any demographic or economic data produced after that time. For additional information on historical as well as projected economic and demographic data, including methods, procedures, and assumptions, visit the web site www.governor.utah.gov/dea or email dea@utah.gov.

Figure 18
Population Estimates and Projections by Multi-County District (MCD)



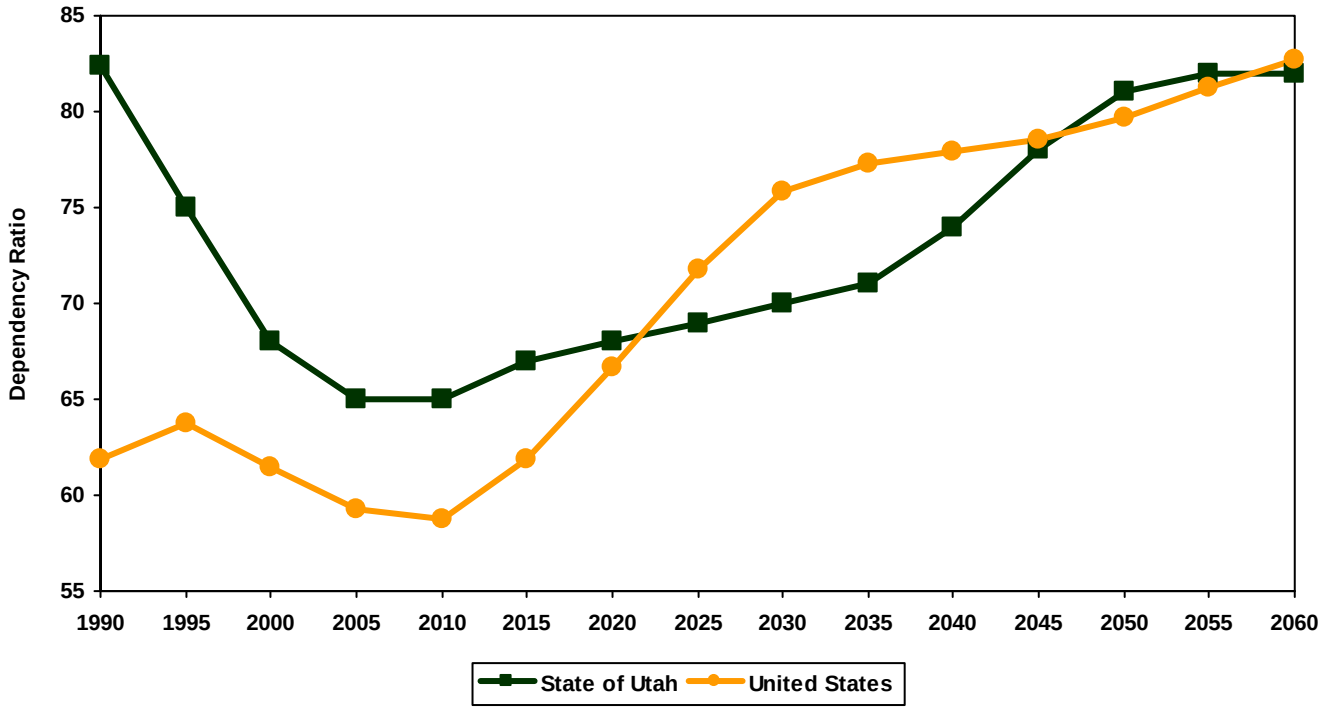
Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, 2008 Baseline Projections

Figure 19
Utah's Changing Age Structure



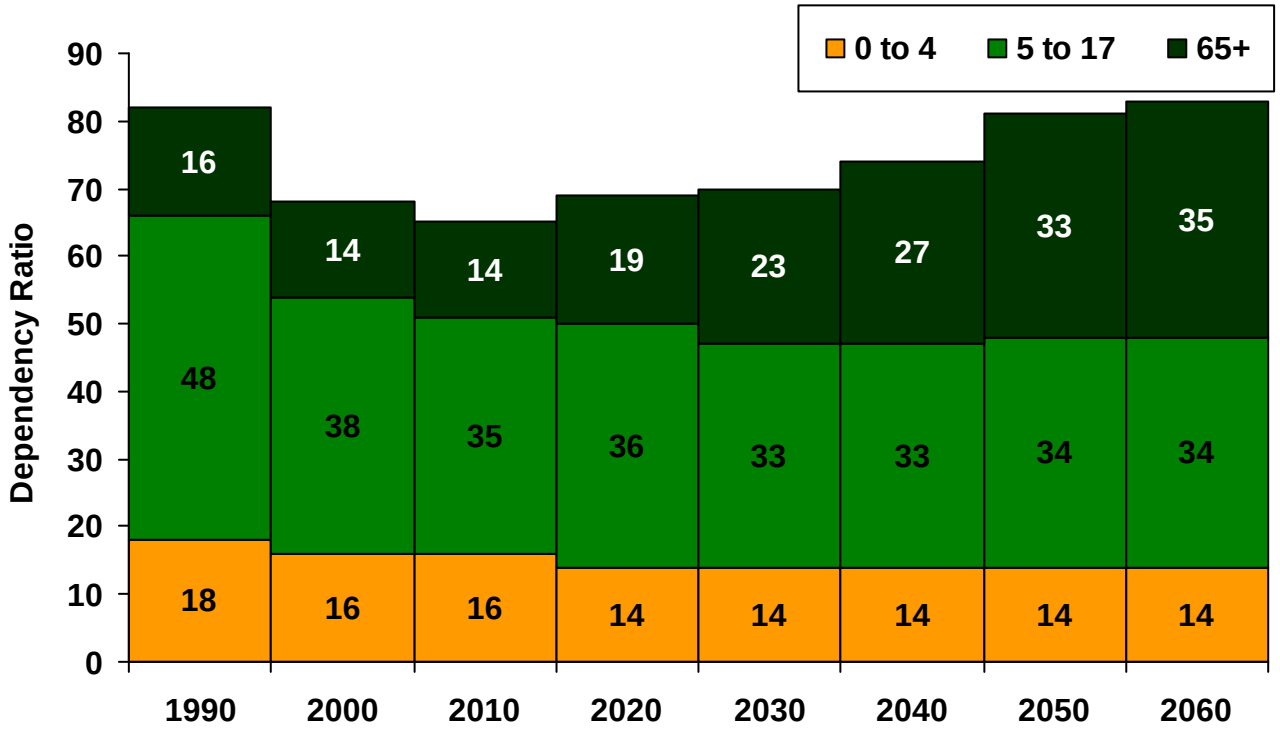
Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, 2008 Baseline Projections

Figure 20
Historical and Projected Dependency Ratios for Utah and the United States



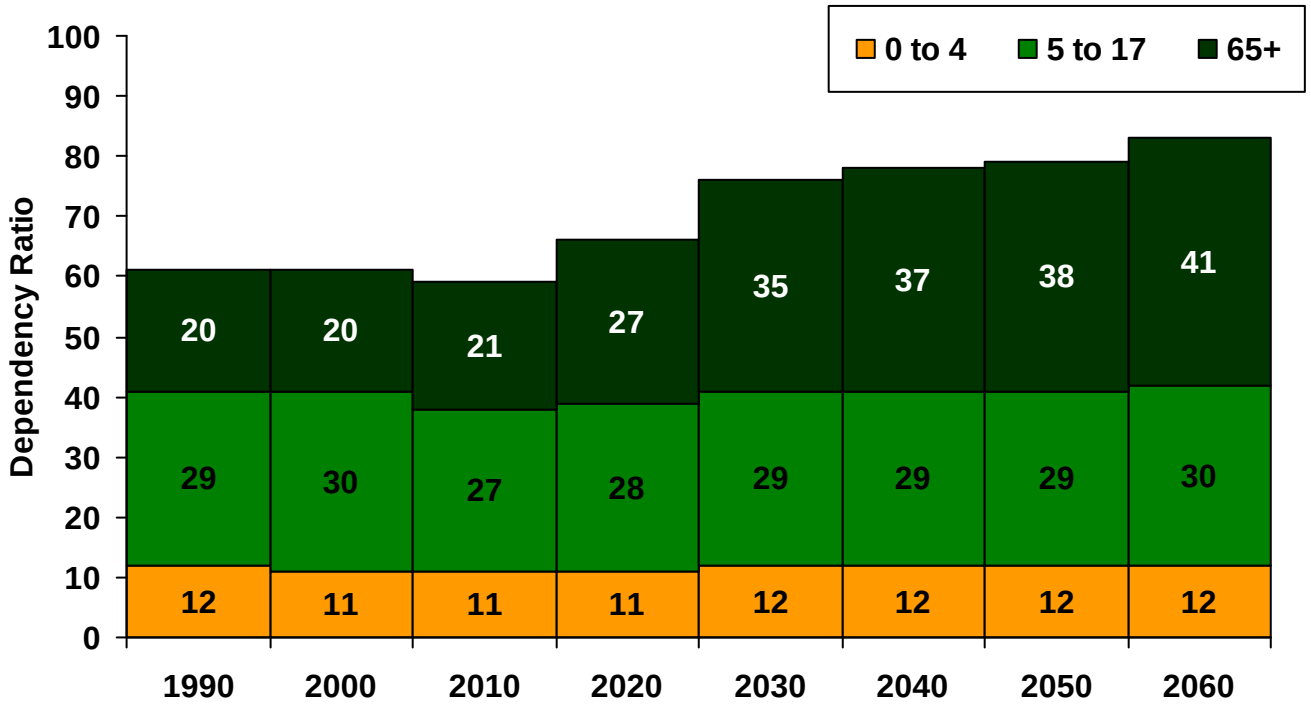
Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, 2008 Baseline Projections

Figure 21
Utah Dependency Ratios



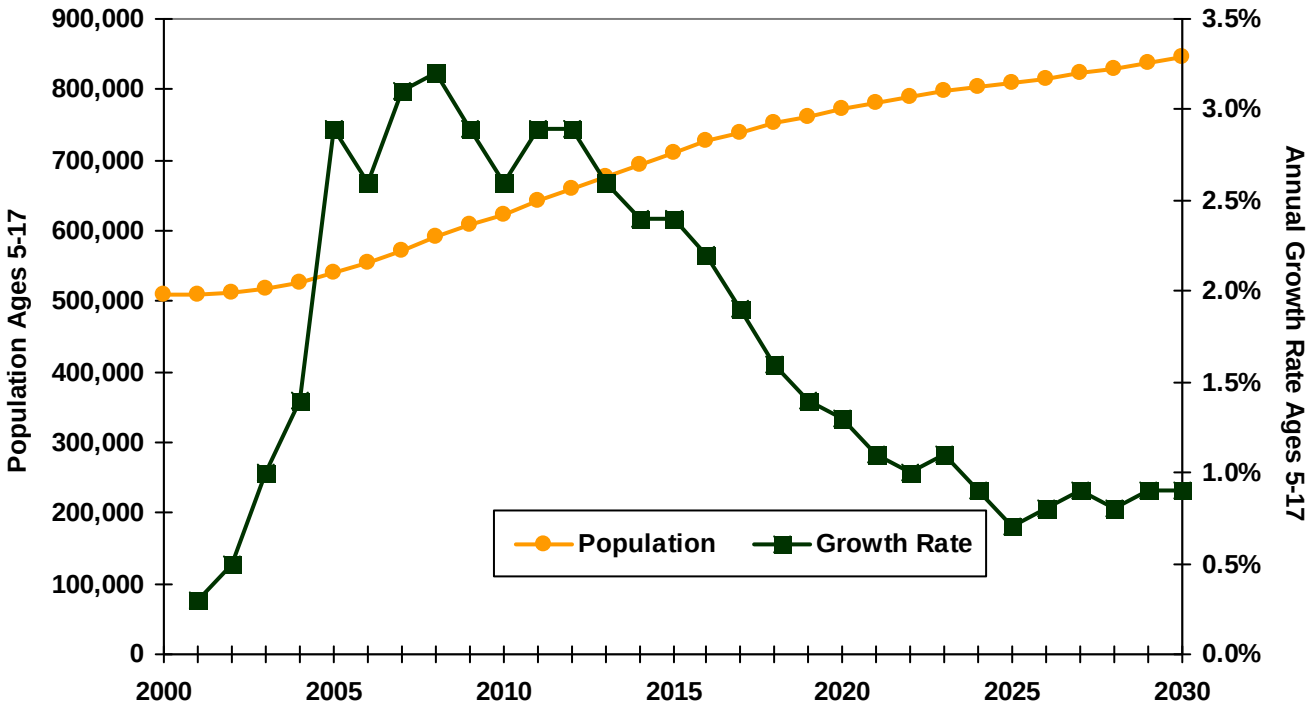
Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, 2008 Baseline Projections

Figure 22
United States Dependency Ratios



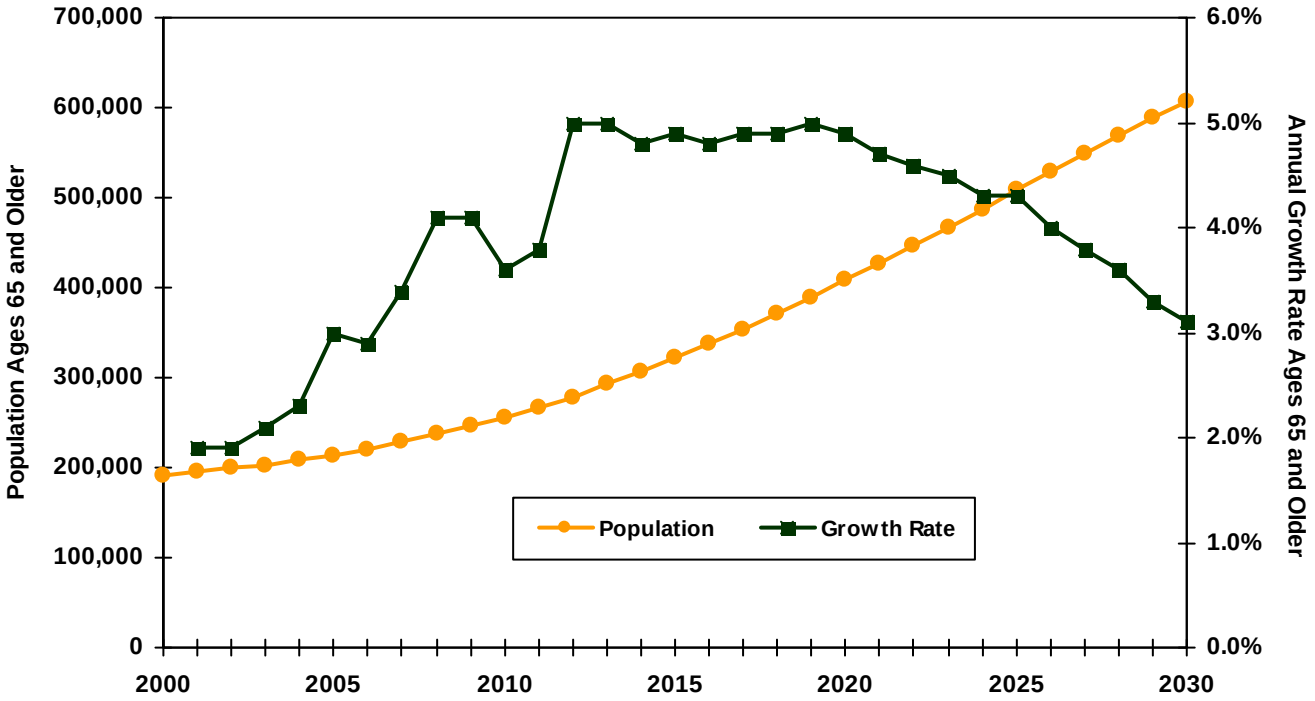
Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, 2008 Baseline Projections

Figure 23
Growth of School-Age Population



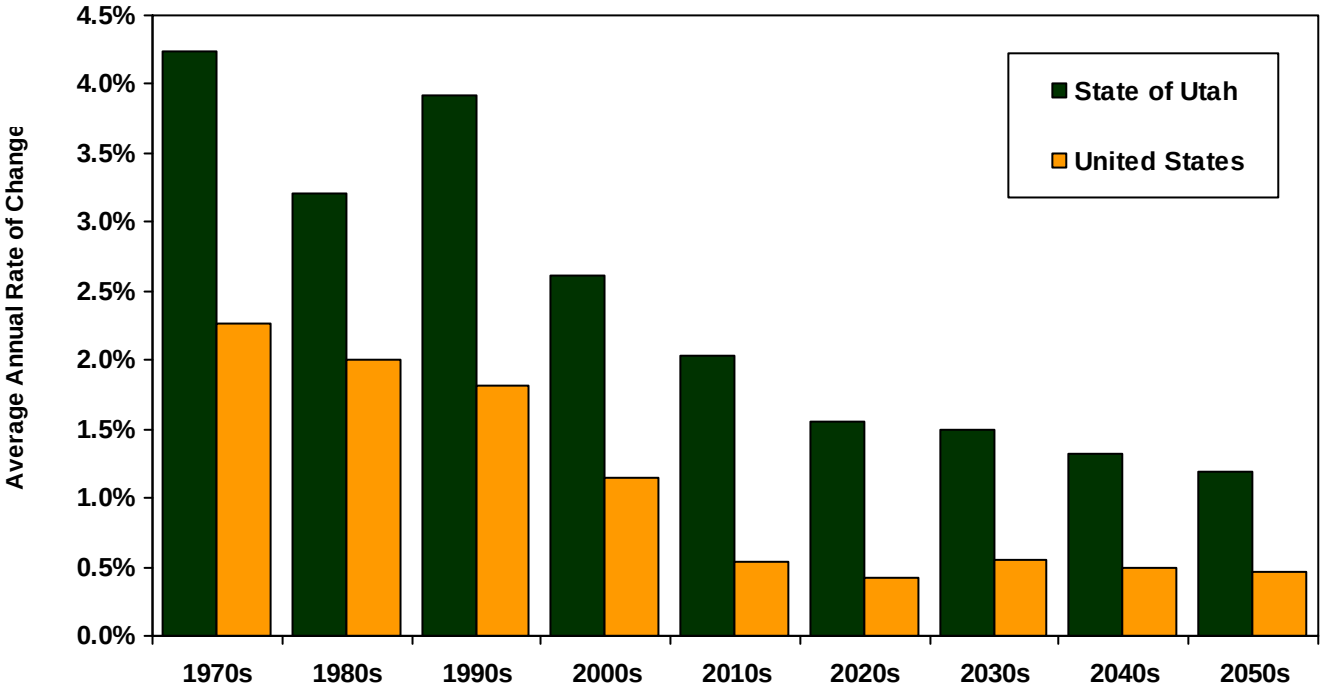
Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, 2008 Baseline Projections

Figure 24
Growth of 65 and Older Age Group



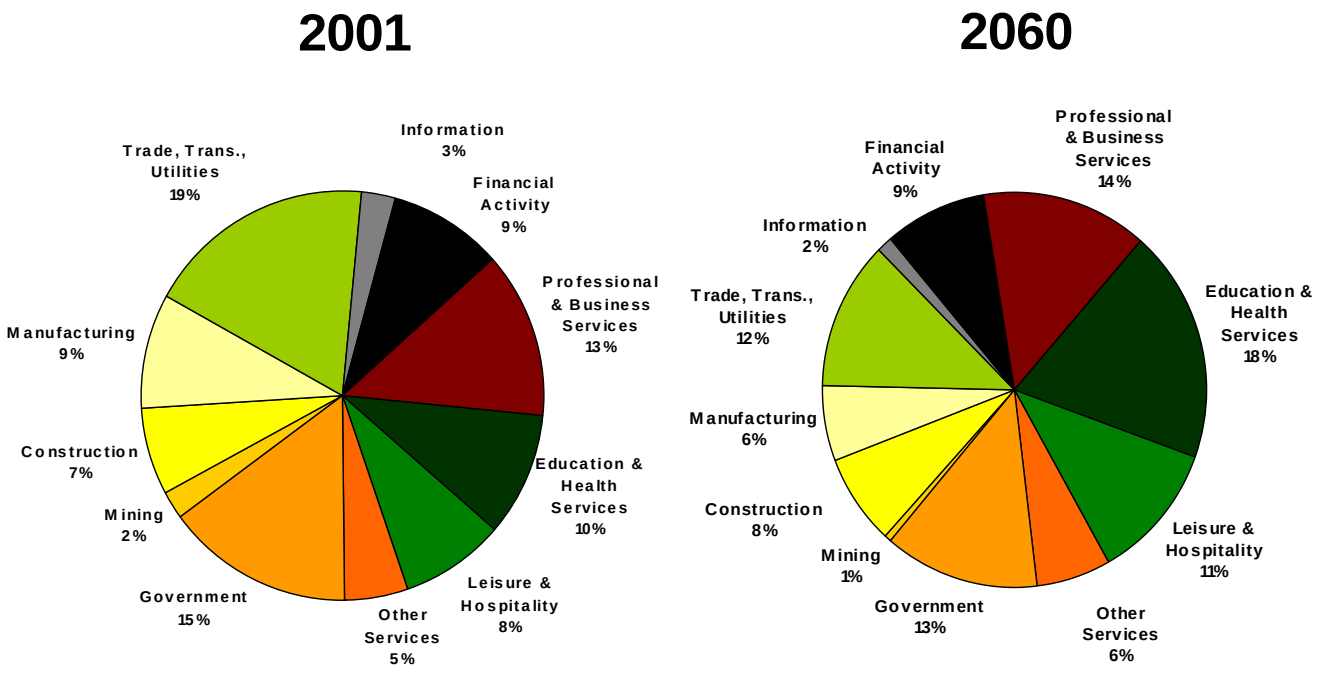
Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, 2008 Baseline Projections

Figure 25
Total Employment Growth by Decade for Utah and the United States



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

Figure 26
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 5
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. Includes self-employed and others not included in nonagricultural 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 6
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 7
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 8
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 9
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 10
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 11
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 12
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 13
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
On July 1, 2008, Utah's population was an estimated 2,757,779, an increase of 2.2% over 2007, according to the Utah Population Estimates Committee. This is lower than the record growth of 3.2% experienced in 2007. A total of 58,225 people were added to Utah's population, with 28.6% of this increase coming from people moving into the state. While the 13,780 deaths in 2008 ties 2007 as a record high for Utah, the state added more persons due to natural increase in 2008 than in any previous year in its history as a result of a record 55,357 births.

According to the U.S. Census Bureau's July 1, 2008 population estimates, Utah's population increased to 2,736,424. Utah ranked first among states in population growth with a rate of 2.5% from 2007 to 2008. 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.

2008 State and County Population Estimates
According to the Utah Population Estimates Committee, the state's population reached 2,757,779 in 2008, a year-over increase of 58,225 persons, or 2.2%. The state experienced its 18th straight year of net in-migration in 2008. It was also a record-setting year for natural increase (births minus deaths).

Utah's counties experienced varying growth rates in 2008. 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 equal to or faster than the state rate of 2.2% over the past year include Uintah County, with the highest growth rate of 5.7%, followed by Rich (5.4%), Piute (4.5%), Morgan (4.1%), Wasatch (4.1%), Summit (4.0%), Juab (4.0%), Duchesne (3.7%), Utah (3.6%), Garfield (3.5%), Kane (3.5%), Iron (3.4%), Tooele (3.0%), Washington (2.7%), San Juan (2.7%), Cache (2.6%), Box Elder (2.6%), and Grand (2.2%) counties.

Five counties experienced an increase in population of less than 1.0% from 2007 to 2008, including one county with population loss. These counties are located in the central and northeast areas of the state. They include Beaver (0.9%), Sevier (0.9%), Carbon (0.6%), Wayne (0.1%), and Daggett (-0.5%) counties.

Components of Population Change
The total population in Utah increased by 58,225 persons from 2007 to 2008. Annual changes in population are comprised of two components: natural increase and net migration. In 2008, Utah experienced a record number of births, 55,357. The deaths in 2008 matched the record set in 2007, totaling 13,780. The resulting natural increase of 41,577 persons is the highest natural increase number ever and marks the second time natural increase in Utah has exceeded 40,000. Natural increase accounted for 71.4% of Utah's population growth in 2008, an increase from the previous year's share of 47.6% and higher than the ten-year average of 61.6%.

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 2008 was 16,648 persons, or 28.6% of the total population increase. This marked the 18th consecutive year with net in-migration in 2008.

Fluctuations in the annual amount of 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 lead to an age structure that is quite unique.

In 2007, Utah had the highest share of its total population in the preschool age group, defined as children less than five years of age, of any state in the country at 9.7%. 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 60.3% of Utahns between the ages of 18 and 64. With such a young population, Utah has one of the smallest retirement-age populations, with 8.8% of the total population age 65 and older; only Alaska at 7.0% 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 2007 was 65.9, compared to a national dependency ratio of 58.9.

July 1, 2008 Census Bureau Population Estimates
The Census Bureau produces population estimates which differ from the UPEC estimates. This is due to different

methodologies used in the estimation process. UPEC estimates are revised following the release of the decennial census counts.

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, Utah's population reached 2,736,424 in 2008, increasing by 67,499 people, or 2.5% from 2007 to 2008, ranking Utah first among states in population growth over a one year period. Utah was followed by Arizona with a growth rate of 2.3%, Texas (2.0%), North Carolina (2.0%), Colorado (2.0%), and Idaho (1.8%).

July 1, 2007 Census Bureau County Population Estimates

Salt Lake County continued to be the largest county in the state with a 2007 population of 1,009,518, followed by Utah (483,702), Davis (288,146), Weber (221,846), and Washington (133,791) counties. Juab and Washington counties experienced the fastest population growth, both with growth rates of 5.1% from 2006 to 2007. They were followed by Duchesne (4.8%), Tooele (4.7%), Rich (4.4%), and Uintah (4.2%) counties. Counties that experienced population loss from 2006 to 2007 include Piute (-0.2%), Beaver (-0.4%), and Daggett (-1.2%) counties.

July 1, 2007 Census Bureau City Population Estimates

Salt Lake City was the largest city in the state in 2007, with a population of 180,651, followed by West Valley City (122,374), Provo (117,592), West Jordan (102,445), and Sandy (96,074). 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 17.7% from 2006 to 2007, followed by Weber County's Hooper (13.3%), Salt Lake County's Herriman (10.6%), Utah County's Lehi (10.1%), and Salt Lake County's South Jordan (9.2%). It should be noted that several cities successfully challenged the U.S. Census Bureau's estimates. The accepted challenge estimates have not been included in the numbers listed above.

State and County Race and Hispanic Origin Counts

In 2007, 98.4% of Utahns were identified as single race by the Census Bureau. Among those that were of a single race, the majority were White (93.2%), followed by Asian (2.0%), American Indian and Alaska Native (1.3%), Black or African American (1.2%), and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander (0.7%).

The Hispanic population in Utah increased 7.1% from 286,113 in 2006 to 306,514 in 2007. 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 11.6% in 2007. Among Utah's counties, Salt Lake County experienced the highest numerical growth in its Hispanic population (9,720) from 2006 to 2007, followed by Utah (3,444), Weber (1,825), Davis (1,736), and Washington (1,023) counties. Morgan County experienced the highest percentage growth in its Hispanic population (20.4%) from 2006 to 2007, followed by Juab (17.7%), Duchesne (13.7%), Washington (11.1%), and Wayne (10.8%) counties. Hispanics made up 15.7% of the total population in Salt Lake County in 2007, the largest percentage among all counties, followed by Weber (15.5%), Millard (11.7%), Summit (11.3%), and Carbon (11.0%) 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.

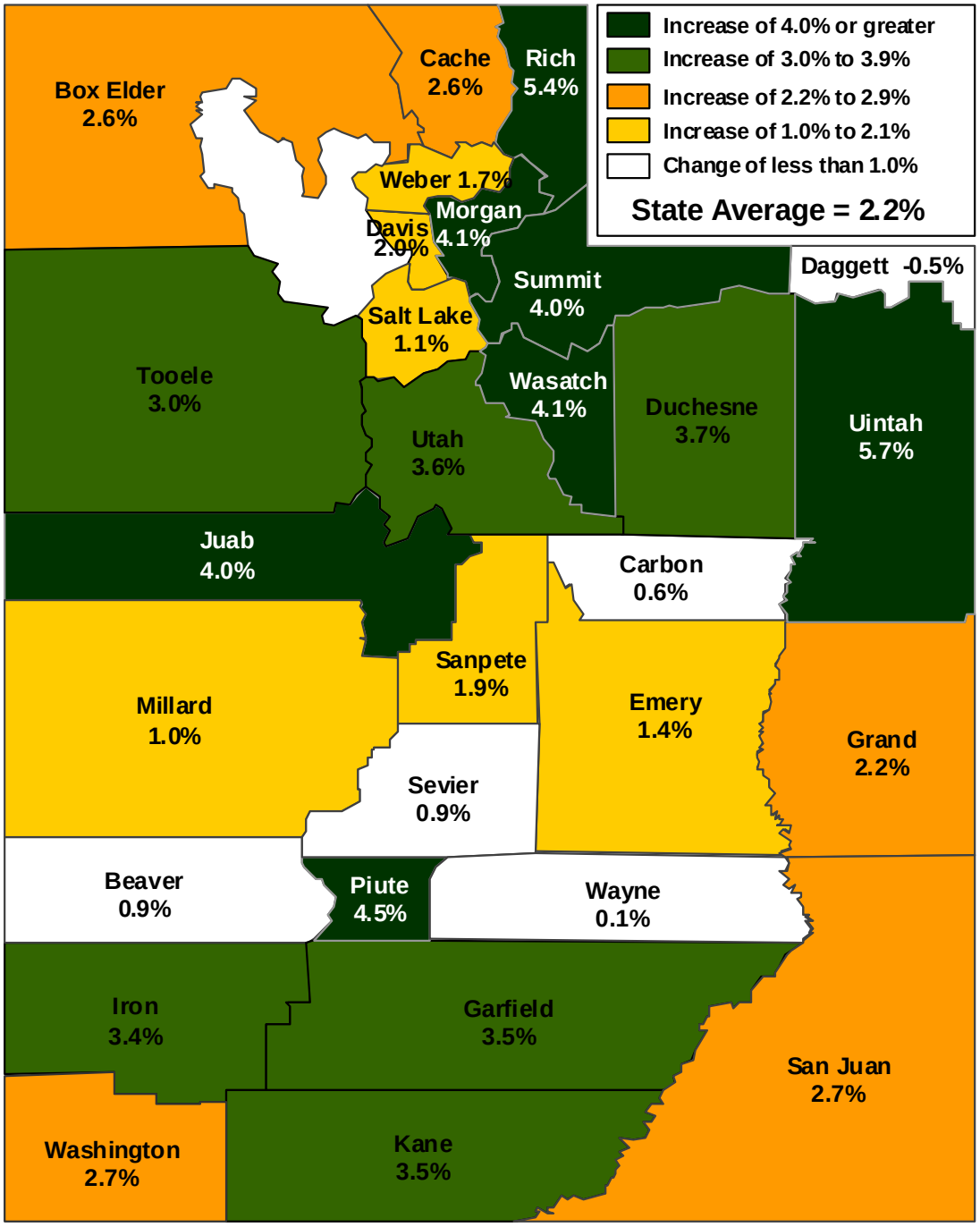
The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards identify five minimum race categories: White, Black or African American, American Indian and Alaska Native, Asian, and Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander. Additionally, the OMB recommended that respondents be given the option of selecting two 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 3.11 persons per household in 2007, compared to 2.61 nationally. That is a slight increase over Utah's 2006 persons per household of 3.08. The number of households in the state reached 835,320 in 2007, a 2.5% average annual increase since 2000.

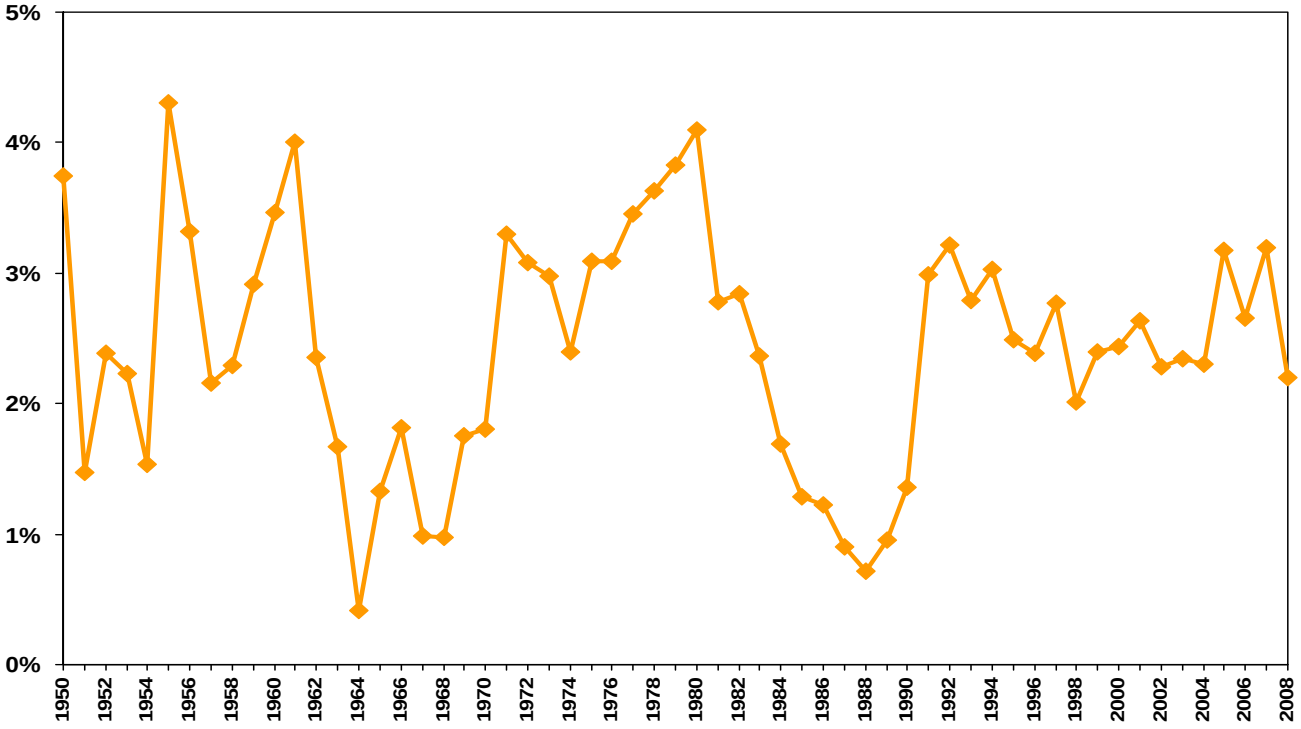
Over the past several decades, the composition of households in Utah has changed significantly. The number of family households has increased by 53.2% since 1990; however, the proportion of households that were designated as family households in 2007 (75.4%) remained very near the 1990 level. An estimated 32.4% of Utah households in 2007 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 62.3% in 2007. Despite these trends, in 2007 Utah ranked first in the nation in percent of family households (75.4%) and percent of married couple families (62.3%).

Figure 27
Utah Population Growth Rates by County: 2007 to 2008



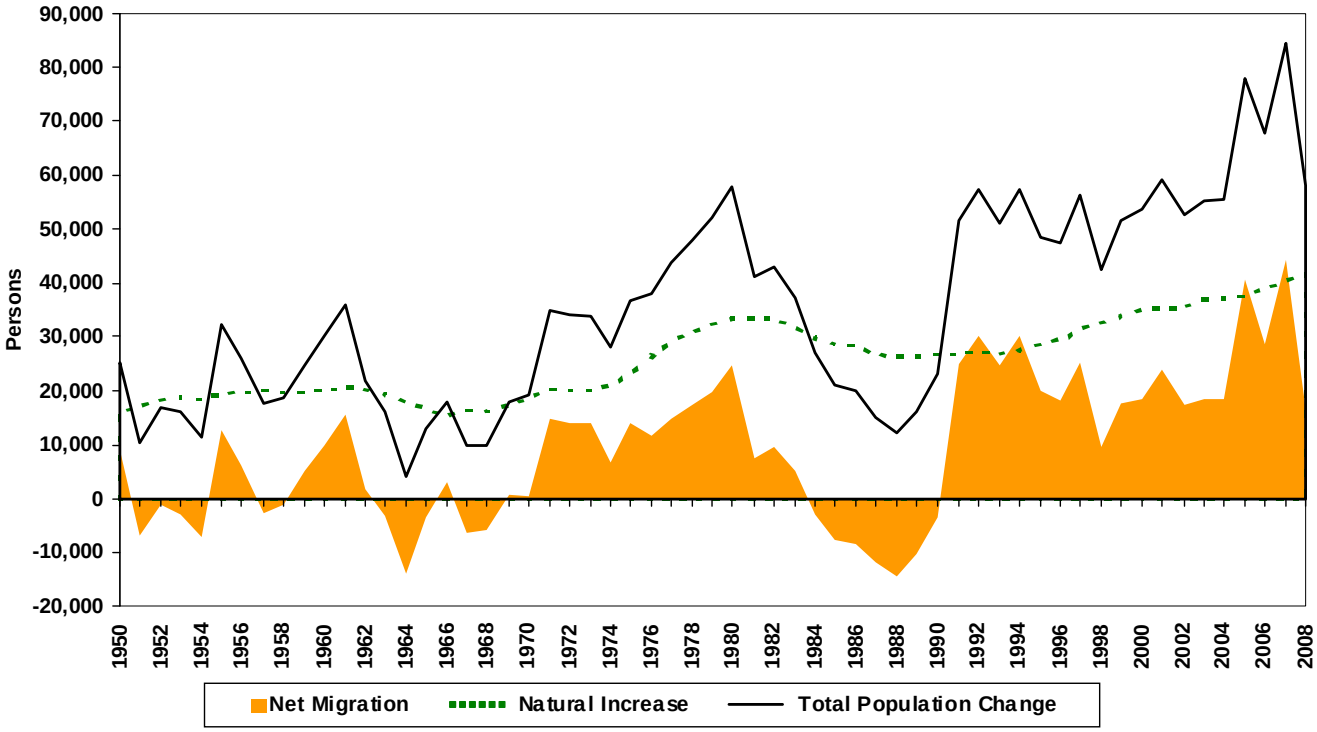
Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee

Figure 28
Utah Population: Annual Percent Change



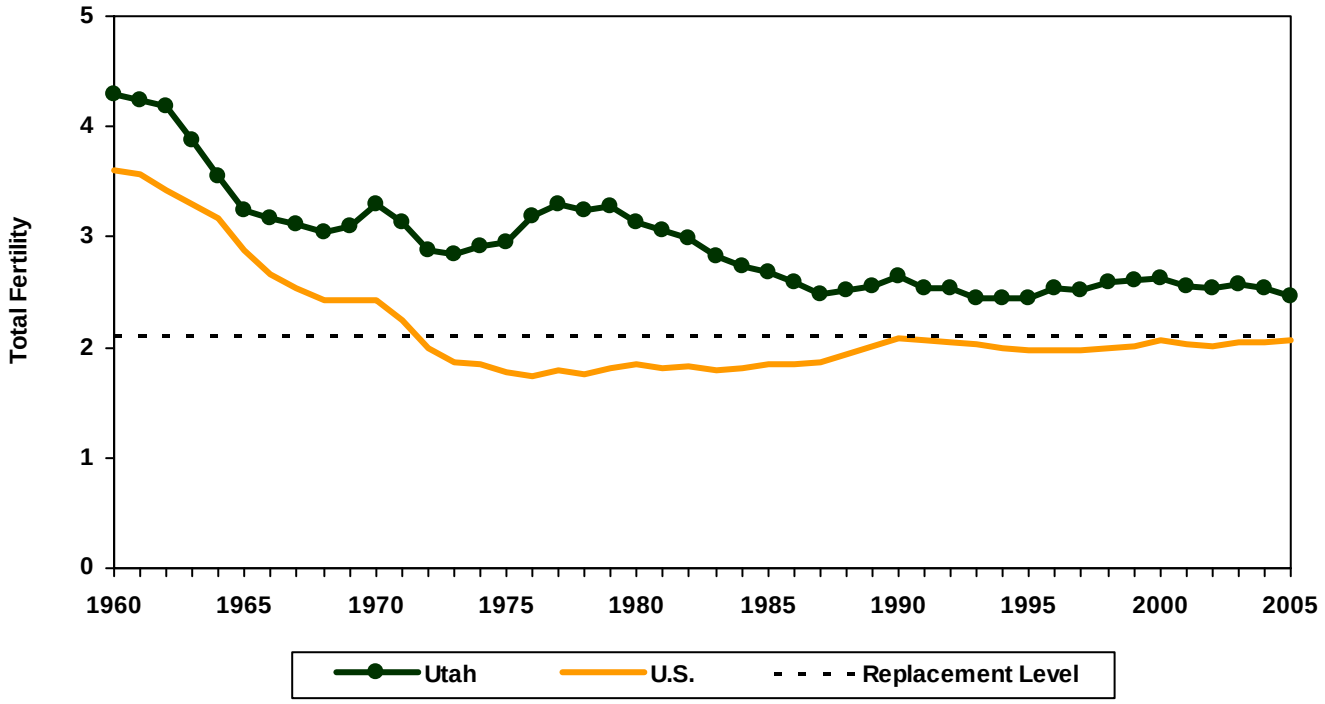
Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee

Figure 29
State of Utah Components of Population Change



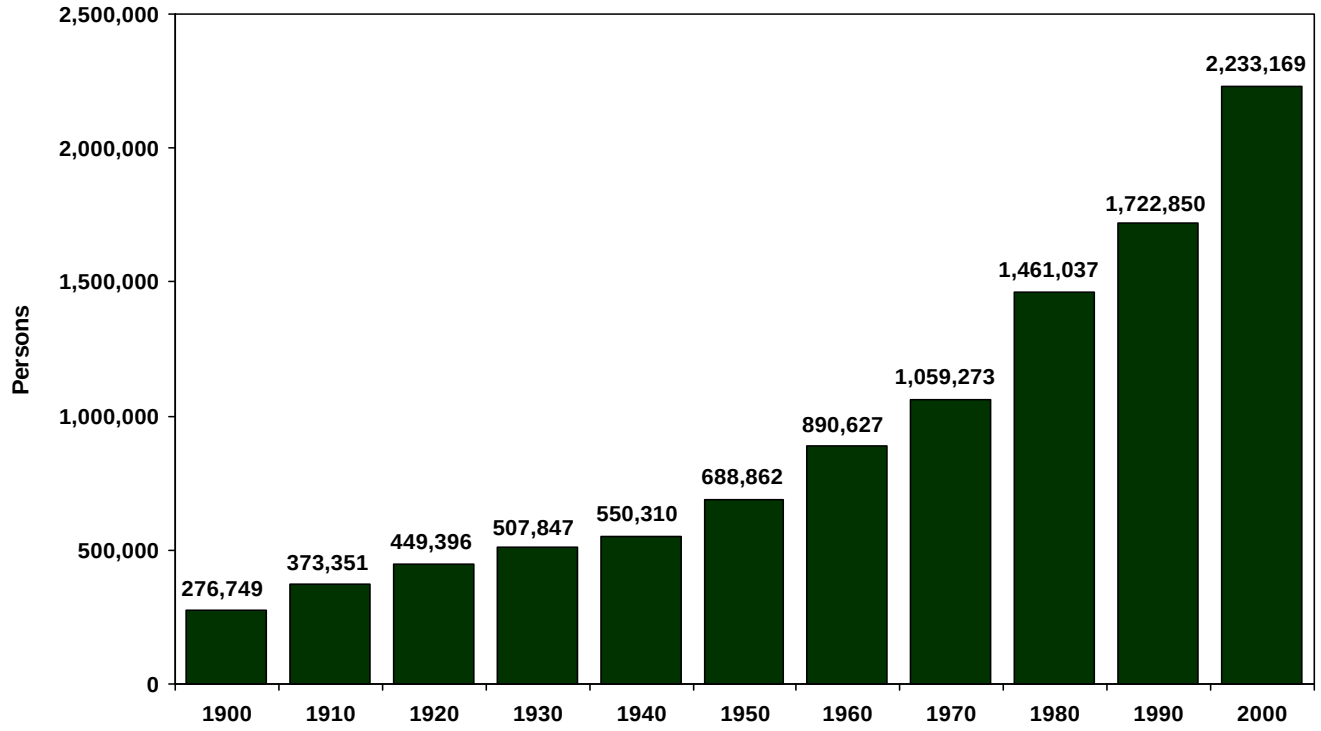
Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee

Figure 30
Total Fertility for Utah and the United States



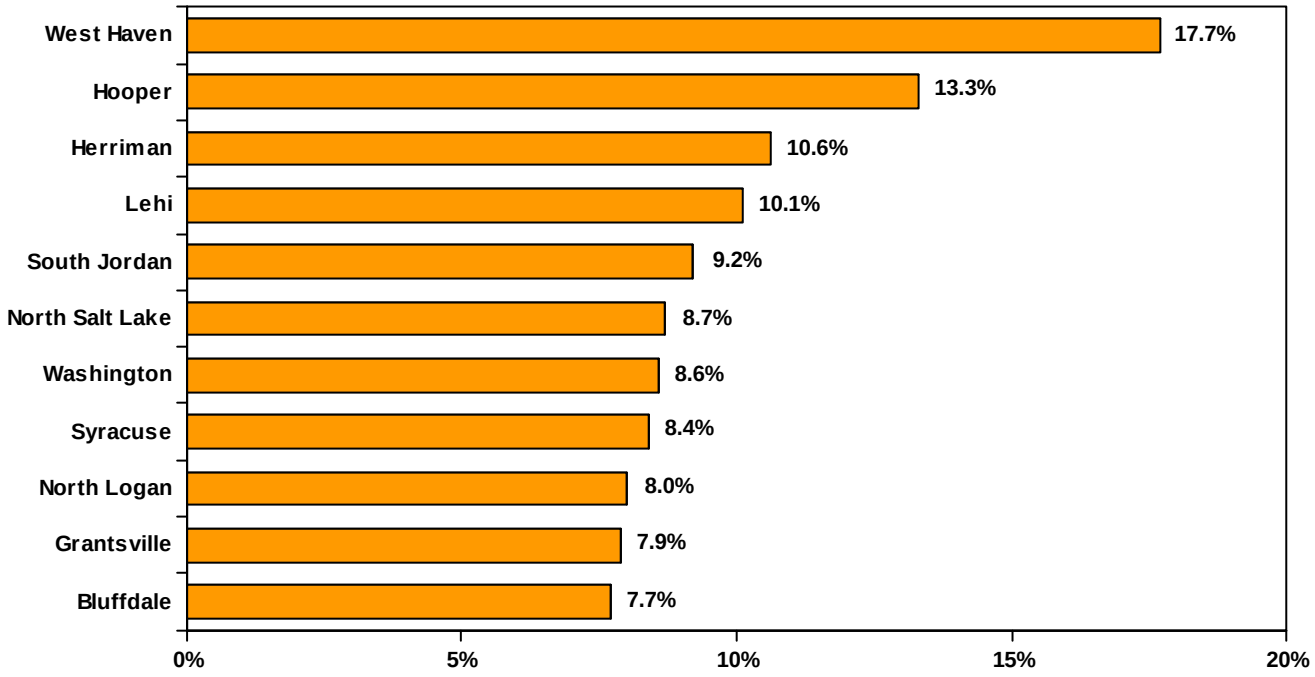
Note: The Replacement Level is the fertility level at which the current population is replaced
Source: National Center for Health Statistics

Figure 31
Utah Total Population



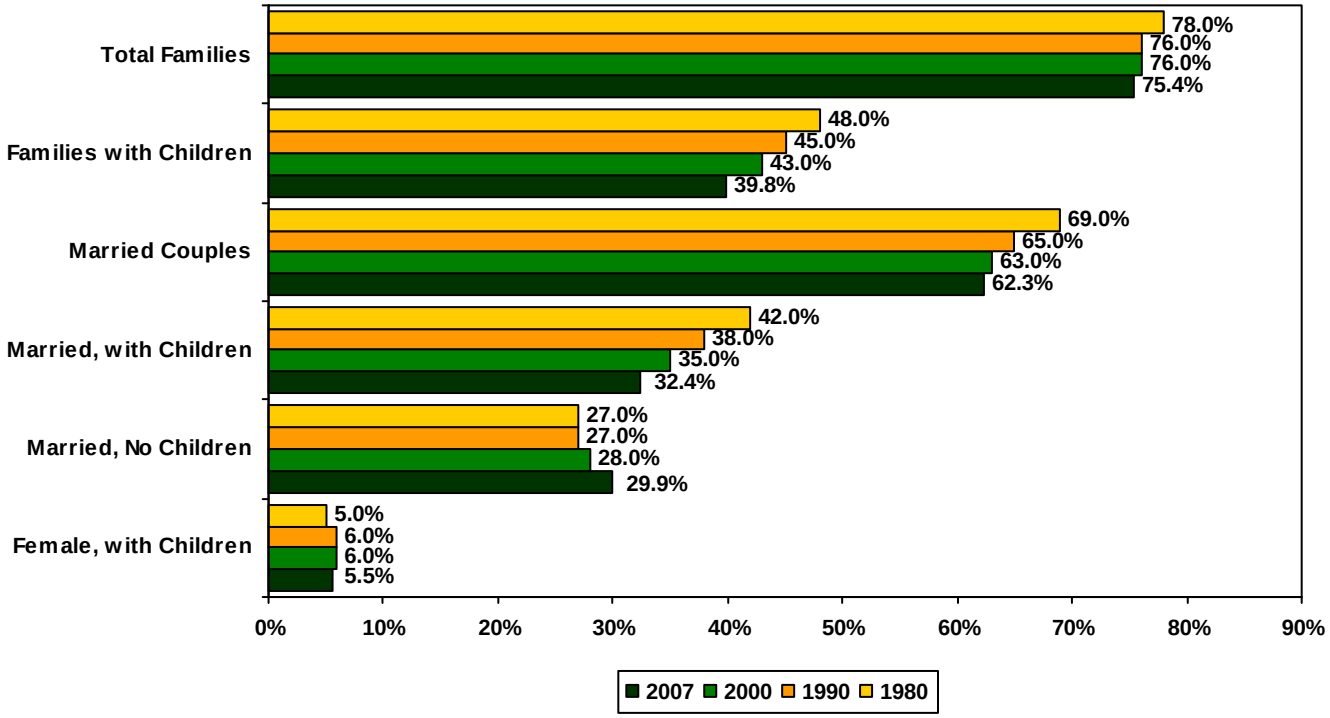
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Figure 32
Fastest Growing Cities in Utah from 2006 to 2007 (Population 5,000+)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Figure 33
Utah Family Characteristics as a Percent of Total Households



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Table 14
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
1960	900,000	3.5%	30,100	10,047	1.2%	20,053	26,011	5,958
1961	936,000	4.0%	36,000	15,371	1.7%	20,629	26,560	5,931
1962	958,000	2.4%	22,000	1,817	0.2%	20,183	26,431	6,248
1963	974,000	1.7%	16,000	-3,317	-0.3%	19,317	25,648	6,331
1964	978,000	0.4%	4,000	-13,863	-1.4%	17,863	24,461	6,598
1965	991,000	1.3%	13,000	-3,553	-0.4%	16,553	23,082	6,529
1966	1,009,000	1.8%	18,000	2,810	0.3%	15,190	21,953	6,763
1967	1,019,000	1.0%	10,000	-6,350	-0.6%	16,350	23,030	6,680
1968	1,029,000	1.0%	10,000	-6,029	-0.6%	16,029	22,743	6,714
1969	1,047,000	1.7%	18,000	798	0.1%	17,202	24,033	6,831
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

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 15
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	2007-2008 Absolute Change	2007-2008 Percent Change	2000 - 2008 Absolute Change	2000 - 2008 Percent Change	AARC	2008 % of Total Population
Beaver	6,005	6,023	6,198	6,285	6,285	6,308	6,341	6,428	6,466	6,523	57	0.9%	518	-208.6%	1.0%	0.24%
Box Elder	42,745	42,860	43,245	43,812	44,022	44,654	45,304	45,987	47,491	48,712	1,221	2.6%	4,631	-214.0%	1.6%	1.77%
Cache	91,391	91,897	93,372	95,460	98,176	100,182	103,564	105,671	109,022	111,841	2,819	2.6%	17,125	-222.4%	2.5%	4.06%
Carbon	20,422	20,396	19,858	19,858	19,558	19,385	19,338	19,504	19,730	19,841	111	0.6%	-666	-197.2%	-0.3%	0.72%
Daggett	921	933	944	916	921	954	963	949	969	964	-5	-0.5%	36	-204.7%	0.4%	0.03%
Davis	238,994	240,204	246,744	255,099	262,038	268,916	278,278	286,547	296,029	301,915	5,886	2.0%	55,825	-226.3%	2.9%	10.95%
Duchesne	14,371	14,397	14,646	14,856	14,698	14,933	15,237	15,585	16,163	16,765	602	3.7%	1,766	-216.7%	1.9%	0.61%
Emery	10,860	10,782	10,473	10,540	10,477	10,493	10,491	10,438	10,461	10,610	149	1.4%	-321	-197.7%	-0.2%	0.38%
Garfield	4,735	4,763	4,630	4,599	4,532	4,625	4,703	4,772	4,872	5,044	172	3.5%	109	-206.5%	0.7%	0.18%
Grand	8,485	8,537	8,423	8,468	8,464	8,611	8,826	9,024	9,125	9,326	201	2.2%	588	-209.9%	1.1%	0.34%
Iron	33,779	34,079	35,541	36,122	37,559	38,925	41,397	43,424	44,813	46,341	1,528	3.4%	10,734	-237.2%	3.9%	1.68%
Juab	8,238	8,310	8,570	8,643	8,713	8,826	8,974	9,315	9,654	10,039	385	4.0%	1,344	-221.9%	2.4%	0.36%
Kane	6,046	6,037	6,037	5,958	5,937	6,056	6,211	6,294	6,440	6,663	223	3.5%	403	-210.2%	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	136	1.0%	953	-209.2%	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	380	4.1%	2,084	-235.3%	3.8%	0.35%
Piute	1,435	1,436	1,404	1,409	1,358	1,366	1,368	1,373	1,385	1,447	62	4.5%	-51	-200.8%	0.1%	0.05%
Rich	1,961	1,955	1,983	2,050	2,079	2,069	2,062	2,121	2,162	2,278	116	5.4%	207	-216.2%	1.9%	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	11,615	1.1%	116,127	-214.7%	1.7%	37.37%
San Juan	14,413	14,360	14,063	14,216	14,240	14,353	14,571	14,647	14,807	15,206	399	2.7%	447	-205.5%	0.7%	0.55%
Sanpete	22,763	22,846	23,572	24,521	24,787	25,043	25,454	25,799	26,464	26,960	496	1.9%	3,618	-218.4%	2.1%	0.98%
Sevier	18,842	18,938	19,180	19,232	19,318	19,415	19,649	19,984	20,442	20,619	177	0.9%	1,504	-209.4%	1.1%	0.75%
Summit	29,736	30,048	31,279	32,236	34,073	35,090	36,283	36,871	38,412	39,951	1,539	4.0%	8,364	-234.4%	3.6%	1.45%
Tooele	40,735	41,549	44,425	47,019	48,956	50,075	52,133	54,375	56,536	58,214	1,678	3.0%	14,987	-242.9%	4.3%	2.11%
Uintah	25,224	25,297	26,049	25,984	26,019	26,224	26,883	27,747	28,806	30,446	1,640	5.7%	3,509	-220.7%	2.3%	1.10%
Utah	368,536	371,894	390,447	405,977	423,286	437,627	456,073	475,425	501,447	519,632	18,185	3.6%	129,553	-241.0%	4.3%	18.84%
Wasatch	15,215	15,433	16,278	17,476	18,515	19,177	19,999	21,053	21,951	22,845	894	4.1%	6,518	-250.1%	5.0%	0.83%
Washington	90,354	91,104	96,902	103,750	109,767	117,316	127,127	134,899	140,908	144,710	3,802	2.7%	49,804	-260.2%	6.0%	5.25%
Wayne	2,509	2,515	2,509	2,504	2,487	2,518	2,504	2,535	2,635	2,637	2	0.1%	120	-205.1%	0.6%	0.10%
Weber	196,533	197,541	200,567	203,377	205,882	209,547	213,684	215,870	220,781	224,536	3,755	1.7%	23,240	-214.2%	1.6%	8.14%
MCD																
Bear River	136,097	136,712	138,600	141,322	144,277	146,905	150,930	153,779	158,675	162,831	4,156	2.6%	21,963	16.1%	2.3%	5.90%
Central	66,192	66,506	67,721	69,069	69,731	70,295	71,120	72,236	73,994	75,252	1,258	1.7%	7,488	11.3%	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	20,618	3.7%	144,435	34.6%	4.4%	21.12%
Southeastern	54,180	54,075	52,817	53,082	52,739	52,842	53,226	53,613	54,123	54,983	860	1.6%	48	0.1%	0.2%	1.99%
Southwestern	140,919	142,006	149,308	156,714	164,080	173,230	185,779	195,817	203,499	209,281	5,782	2.8%	61,493	43.3%	5.1%	7.59%
Uintah Basin	40,516	40,627	41,639	41,756	41,638	42,111	43,083	44,281	45,938	48,175	2,237	4.9%	5,311	13.1%	2.2%	1.75%
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	23,314	1.5%	212,263	15.3%	2.0%	58.92%
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	58,225	2.2%	524,610	23.5%	2.7%	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 2000-2008: Utah Population Estimates Committee

Table 16
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 17
U.S. Census Bureau National and State Population Counts: 2007 and 2008 Population Estimates

Area	July 1, 2007 Population	2007 Rank	July 1, 2008 Population	2008 Rank	2007-2008 Absolute Change	2007-2008 Percent Change	Rank Based on Percent Change
U.S.	301,290,332	na	304,059,724	na	2,769,392	0.9%	na
Region							
Northeast	54,761,693	4	54,924,779	4	163,086	0.3%	4
Midwest	66,312,562	3	66,561,448	3	248,886	0.4%	3
South	110,335,133	1	111,718,549	1	1,383,416	1.3%	2
West	69,880,944	2	70,854,948	2	974,004	1.4%	1
State							
Alabama	4,626,595	23	4,661,900	23	35,305	0.8%	27
Alaska	681,111	47	686,293	47	5,182	0.8%	28
Arizona	6,353,421	15	6,500,180	14	146,759	2.3%	2
Arkansas	2,830,557	32	2,855,390	32	24,833	0.9%	22
California	36,377,534	1	36,756,666	1	379,132	1.0%	17
Colorado	4,842,770	22	4,939,456	22	96,686	2.0%	5
Connecticut	3,489,868	29	3,501,252	29	11,384	0.3%	41
Delaware	861,953	45	873,092	45	11,139	1.3%	13
District of Columbia	587,868	50	591,833	50	3,965	0.7%	31
Florida	18,199,526	4	18,328,340	4	128,814	0.7%	30
Georgia	9,523,297	9	9,685,744	9	162,447	1.7%	9
Hawaii	1,277,356	42	1,288,198	42	10,842	0.8%	24
Idaho	1,496,145	39	1,523,816	39	27,671	1.8%	6
Illinios	12,825,809	5	12,901,563	5	75,754	0.6%	35
Indiana	6,335,862	16	6,376,792	16	40,930	0.6%	32
Iowa	2,983,360	30	3,002,555	30	19,195	0.6%	33
Kansas	2,777,382	33	2,802,134	33	24,752	0.9%	21
Kentucky	4,236,308	26	4,269,245	26	32,937	0.8%	26
Louisiana	4,373,310	25	4,410,796	25	37,486	0.9%	23
Maine	1,315,398	40	1,316,456	40	1,058	0.1%	48
Maryland	5,618,899	19	5,633,597	19	14,698	0.3%	44
Massachusetts	6,467,915	13	6,497,967	15	30,052	0.5%	39
Michigan	10,049,790	8	10,003,422	8	-46,368	-0.5%	51
Minnesota	5,182,360	21	5,220,393	21	38,033	0.7%	29
Mississippi	2,921,030	31	2,938,618	31	17,588	0.6%	34
Missouri	5,878,399	18	5,911,605	18	33,206	0.6%	36
Montana	956,624	44	967,440	44	10,816	1.1%	14
Nebraska	1,769,473	38	1,783,432	38	13,959	0.8%	25
Nevada	2,554,344	35	2,600,167	35	45,823	1.8%	8
New Hampshire	1,312,256	41	1,315,809	41	3,553	0.3%	43
New Jersey	8,653,126	11	8,682,661	11	29,535	0.3%	40
New Mexico	1,964,402	36	1,984,356	36	19,954	1.0%	18
New York	19,429,316	3	19,490,297	3	60,981	0.3%	42
North Carolina	9,041,594	10	9,222,414	10	180,820	2.0%	4
North Dakota	637,904	48	641,481	48	3,577	0.6%	37
Ohio	11,477,641	7	11,485,910	7	8,269	0.1%	49
Oklahoma	3,608,123	28	3,642,361	28	34,238	0.9%	19
Oregon	3,735,549	27	3,790,060	27	54,511	1.5%	12
Pennsylvania	12,419,930	6	12,448,279	6	28,349	0.2%	46
Rhode Island	1,053,136	43	1,050,788	43	-2,348	-0.2%	50
South Carolina	4,404,914	24	4,479,800	24	74,886	1.7%	10
South Dakota	795,689	46	804,194	46	8,505	1.1%	16
Tennessee	6,149,116	17	6,214,888	17	65,772	1.1%	15
Texas	23,843,432	2	24,326,974	2	483,542	2.0%	3
Utah	2,668,925	34	2,736,424	34	67,499	2.5%	1
Vermont	620,748	49	621,270	49	522	0.1%	47
Virginia	7,698,775	12	7,769,089	12	70,314	0.9%	20
Washington	6,449,511	14	6,549,224	13	99,713	1.5%	11
West Virginia	1,809,836	37	1,814,468	37	4,632	0.3%	45
Wisconsin	5,598,893	20	5,627,967	20	29,074	0.5%	38
Wyoming	523,252	51	532,668	51	9,416	1.8%	7

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Table 18
Rankings of States by Selected Age Groups as a Percent of Total Population: July 1, 2007

	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	301,621,157	United States	20,724,125	6.9%	United States	53,177,608	17.6%	United States	189,831,466	62.9%	United States	37,887,958	12.6%	United States	36.6
1	California	36,553,215	Utah	255,708	9.7%	Utah	561,114	21.2%	District of Columbia	404,831	68.8%	Florida	3,098,364	17.0%	Utah	28.5
2	Texas	23,904,380	Texas	1,988,979	8.3%	Texas	4,634,387	19.4%	Alaska	453,325	66.3%	West Virginia	280,666	15.5%	Texas	33.1
3	New York	19,297,729	Idaho	118,630	7.9%	Idaho	289,082	19.3%	Colorado	3,176,151	65.3%	Pennsylvania	1,889,660	15.2%	Alaska	33.4
4	Florida	18,251,243	Arizona	499,581	7.9%	Alaska	130,907	19.2%	Vermont	405,476	65.3%	Maine	194,986	14.8%	Idaho	34.3
5	Illinois	12,852,548	Georgia	737,422	7.7%	Mississippi	549,422	18.8%	New Hampshire	851,900	64.7%	Iowa	438,448	14.7%	California	34.7
6	Pennsylvania	12,432,792	Nevada	194,651	7.6%	Georgia	1,794,187	18.8%	Washington	4,174,204	64.5%	North Dakota	93,285	14.6%	Georgia	34.7
7	Ohio	11,466,917	Mississippi	219,282	7.5%	Arizona	1,170,285	18.5%	Virginia	4,976,390	64.5%	Hawaii	183,994	14.3%	District of Columbia	34.9
8	Michigan	10,071,822	Alaska	51,311	7.5%	California	6,723,538	18.4%	Massachusetts	4,157,960	64.5%	South Dakota	113,555	14.3%	Arizona	34.9
9	Georgia	9,544,750	New Mexico	144,945	7.4%	Louisiana	781,403	18.2%	Rhode Island	677,870	64.1%	Arkansas	397,108	14.0%	Mississippi	35.2
10	North Carolina	9,061,032	Nebraska	129,796	7.3%	Nevada	465,351	18.1%	Maryland	3,597,738	64.0%	Montana	133,578	13.9%	Louisiana	35.6
11	New Jersey	8,685,920	California	2,660,386	7.3%	Indiana	1,149,024	18.1%	Maine	842,754	64.0%	Rhode Island	146,847	13.9%	Colorado	35.6
12	Virginia	7,712,091	Oklahoma	261,146	7.2%	New Mexico	355,331	18.0%	New York	12,337,910	63.9%	Delaware	117,678	13.6%	New Mexico	35.7
13	Washington	6,468,424	Colorado	349,902	7.2%	Kansas	499,944	18.0%	Oregon	2,395,611	63.9%	Vermont	84,425	13.6%	Nevada	35.7
14	Massachusetts	6,449,755	South Dakota	56,450	7.1%	Michigan	1,813,839	18.0%	Wyoming	333,564	63.8%	Alabama	625,756	13.5%	Illinois	35.9
15	Indiana	6,345,289	Kansas	196,138	7.1%	Illinois	2,307,844	18.0%	Georgia	6,070,309	63.6%	Connecticut	472,284	13.5%	Oklahoma	36.0
16	Arizona	6,338,755	North Carolina	637,664	7.0%	Nebraska	316,349	17.8%	Minnesota	3,301,123	63.5%	Ohio	1,545,085	13.5%	Nebraska	36.1
17	Tennessee	6,156,719	Arkansas	198,977	7.0%	Arkansas	501,560	17.7%	Hawaii	813,700	63.4%	Missouri	788,371	13.4%	Kansas	36.2
18	Missouri	5,878,415	Louisiana	298,157	6.9%	Oklahoma	638,361	17.6%	California	23,165,698	63.4%	Nebraska	236,648	13.3%	Indiana	36.5
19	Maryland	5,618,344	Illinois	891,315	6.9%	South Dakota	140,440	17.6%	Kentucky	2,687,997	63.4%	Massachusetts	858,939	13.3%	North Carolina	36.8
20	Wisconsin	5,601,640	Indiana	437,494	6.9%	Alabama	815,303	17.6%	North Carolina	5,739,939	63.3%	Oklahoma	480,140	13.3%	Virginia	36.9
21	Minnesota	5,197,621	Wyoming	35,890	6.9%	Ohio	2,015,458	17.6%	Wisconsin	3,544,060	63.3%	New York	2,546,405	13.2%	Arkansas	37.0
22	Colorado	4,861,515	Minnesota	353,901	6.8%	Missouri	1,031,653	17.5%	Tennessee	3,892,116	63.2%	Wisconsin	736,301	13.1%	North Dakota	37.0
23	Alabama	4,627,851	Delaware	58,869	6.8%	Maryland	982,052	17.5%	New Jersey	5,487,495	63.2%	New Jersey	1,134,636	13.1%	Wyoming	37.0
24	South Carolina	4,407,709	Hawaii	86,690	6.8%	Minnesota	906,381	17.4%	Montana	604,785	63.1%	Oregon	488,936	13.0%	Minnesota	37.1
25	Louisiana	4,293,204	South Carolina	296,302	6.7%	North Carolina	1,580,016	17.4%	Nevada	1,619,726	63.1%	South Carolina	573,098	13.0%	Washington	37.1
26	Kentucky	4,241,474	Virginia	518,410	6.7%	Connecticut	609,231	17.4%	West Virginia	1,143,988	63.1%	Kansas	360,216	13.0%	South Dakota	37.1
27	Oregon	3,747,455	Maryland	376,745	6.7%	New Jersey	1,507,116	17.4%	Connecticut	2,209,809	63.1%	Kentucky	549,504	13.0%	Alabama	37.2
28	Oklahoma	3,617,316	Missouri	393,177	6.7%	Colorado	842,777	17.3%	North Dakota	403,621	63.1%	Arizona	820,391	12.9%	South Carolina	37.3
29	Connecticut	3,502,309	Alabama	308,234	6.7%	South Carolina	763,615	17.3%	Illinois	8,104,608	63.1%	Tennessee	793,117	12.9%	Missouri	37.3
30	Iowa	2,988,046	Tennessee	409,580	6.7%	Iowa	515,487	17.3%	Michigan	6,344,814	63.0%	Michigan	1,280,152	12.7%	Tennessee	37.4
31	Mississippi	2,918,785	Kentucky	278,330	6.6%	Tennessee	1,061,906	17.2%	South Carolina	2,774,694	63.0%	New Mexico	250,235	12.7%	Maryland	37.4
32	Arkansas	2,834,797	Iowa	195,916	6.6%	Wisconsin	964,992	17.2%	Louisiana	2,691,310	62.7%	New Hampshire	165,742	12.6%	Kentucky	37.4
33	Kansas	2,775,997	Washington	423,096	6.5%	Washington	1,113,272	17.2%	Delaware	541,440	62.6%	Indiana	795,441	12.5%	Michigan	37.5
34	Utah	2,645,330	Ohio	736,416	6.4%	Wyoming	89,475	17.1%	Ohio	7,169,958	62.5%	Mississippi	364,614	12.5%	New York	37.7
35	Nevada	2,565,382	New Jersey	556,673	6.4%	Kentucky	725,643	17.1%	Indiana	3,963,330	62.5%	Minnesota	636,216	12.2%	Oregon	37.8
36	New Mexico	1,969,915	Wisconsin	356,287	6.4%	Delaware	146,777	17.0%	Pennsylvania	7,756,413	62.4%	Wyoming	63,901	12.2%	Delaware	37.9
37	West Virginia	1,812,035	Oregon	236,390	6.3%	Virginia	1,307,769	17.0%	Missouri	3,665,214	62.4%	North Carolina	1,103,413	12.2%	Ohio	37.9
38	Nebraska	1,774,571	Florida	1,148,213	6.3%	New Hampshire	223,061	17.0%	Texas	14,886,857	62.3%	Louisiana	522,334	12.2%	Hawaii	37.9
39	Idaho	1,499,402	Michigan	633,017	6.3%	Montana	160,381	16.7%	Alabama	2,878,558	62.2%	Illinois	1,548,781	12.1%	Wisconsin	37.9
40	Maine	1,317,207	North Dakota	39,988	6.3%	Oregon	626,518	16.7%	Kansas	1,719,699	61.9%	District of Columbia	69,741	11.9%	Iowa	38.0
41	New Hampshire	1,315,828	New York	1,196,688	6.2%	New York	3,216,726	16.7%	New Mexico	1,219,404	61.9%	Virginia	909,522	11.8%	New Jersey	38.4
42	Hawaii	1,283,388	Montana	59,117	6.2%	Pennsylvania	2,056,658	16.5%	Oklahoma	2,237,669	61.9%	Maryland	661,809	11.8%	Rhode Island	38.5
43	Rhode Island	1,057,832	District of Columbia	36,215	6.2%	Massachusetts	1,056,008	16.4%	Nebraska	1,091,778	61.5%	Washington	757,852	11.7%	Massachusetts	38.5
44	Montana	957,861	Connecticut	210,985	6.0%	Rhode Island	171,718	16.2%	Iowa	1,838,195	61.5%	Idaho	174,946	11.7%	Connecticut	39.2
45	Delaware	864,764	Pennsylvania	730,061	5.9%	North Dakota	102,821	16.1%	Arkansas	1,737,152	61.3%	Nevada	285,654	11.1%	Montana	39.2
46	South Dakota	796,214	Massachusetts	376,848	5.8%	Vermont	98,918	15.9%	Mississippi	1,785,467	61.2%	California	4,003,593	11.0%	Pennsylvania	39.7
47	Alaska	683,478	Rhode Island	61,397	5.8%	Florida	2,895,347	15.9%	Idaho	916,744	61.1%	Colorado	492,685	10.1%	New Hampshire	39.8
48	North Dakota	639,715	West Virginia	104,452	5.8%	Maine	208,723	15.8%	South Dakota	485,769	61.0%	Texas	2,394,157	10.0%	Florida	39.9
49	Vermont	621,254	New Hampshire	75,125	5.7%	West Virginia	282,929	15.6%	Florida	11,109,319	60.9%	Georgia	942,832	9.9%	West Virginia	40.4
50	District of Columbia	588,292	Maine	70,744	5.4%	Hawaii	199,004	15.5%	Arizona	3,848,498	60.7%	Utah	233,982	8.8%	Vermont	40.8
51	Wyoming	522,830	Vermont	32,435	5.2%	District of Columbia	77,505	13.2%	Utah	1,594,526	60.3%	Alaska	47,935	7.0%	Maine	41.6

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 19
Dependency Ratios for States: July 1, 2007

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	10.9	United States	28.0	United States	20.0	United States	58.9
1	**Utah**	**16.0**	**Utah**	**35.2**	Florida	27.9	**Utah**	**65.9**
2	Texas	13.4	Idaho	31.5	West Virginia	24.5	Arizona	64.7
3	Arizona	13.0	Texas	31.1	Pennsylvania	24.4	Florida	64.3
4	Idaho	12.9	Mississippi	30.8	Iowa	23.9	South Dakota	63.9
5	Mississippi	12.3	Arizona	30.4	South Dakota	23.4	Idaho	63.6
6	Georgia	12.1	Georgia	29.6	Maine	23.1	Mississippi	63.5
7	Nevada	12.0	New Mexico	29.1	North Dakota	23.1	Arkansas	63.2
8	Nebraska	11.9	Kansas	29.1	Arkansas	22.9	Iowa	62.6
9	New Mexico	11.9	Louisiana	29.0	Hawaii	22.6	Nebraska	62.5
10	Oklahoma	11.7	California	29.0	Montana	22.1	Oklahoma	61.7
11	South Dakota	11.6	Indiana	29.0	Alabama	21.7	New Mexico	61.5
12	California	11.5	Nebraska	29.0	Delaware	21.7	Kansas	61.4
13	Arkansas	11.5	South Dakota	28.9	Nebraska	21.7	Alabama	60.8
14	Kansas	11.4	Alaska	28.9	Rhode Island	21.7	Texas	60.6
15	Alaska	11.3	Arkansas	28.9	Ohio	21.5	Missouri	60.4
16	North Carolina	11.1	Nevada	28.7	Missouri	21.5	Pennsylvania	60.3
17	Louisiana	11.1	Michigan	28.6	Oklahoma	21.5	Indiana	60.1
18	Indiana	11.0	Oklahoma	28.5	Connecticut	21.4	Ohio	59.9
19	Colorado	11.0	Illinois	28.5	Arizona	21.3	Delaware	59.7
20	Illinois	11.0	Alabama	28.3	Kansas	20.9	Louisiana	59.5
21	Delaware	10.9	Missouri	28.1	Vermont	20.8	South Carolina	58.9
22	Wyoming	10.8	Ohio	28.1	Wisconsin	20.8	Michigan	58.7
23	Missouri	10.7	Iowa	28.0	New Jersey	20.7	Illinois	58.6
24	Minnesota	10.7	Connecticut	27.6	Massachusetts	20.7	North Dakota	58.5
25	Alabama	10.7	North Carolina	27.5	South Carolina	20.7	Connecticut	58.5
26	South Carolina	10.7	South Carolina	27.5	New York	20.6	West Virginia	58.4
27	Iowa	10.7	New Jersey	27.5	New Mexico	20.5	Nevada	58.4
28	Hawaii	10.7	Minnesota	27.5	Kentucky	20.4	Montana	58.4
29	Tennessee	10.5	Maryland	27.3	Mississippi	20.4	New Jersey	58.3
30	Maryland	10.5	Tennessee	27.3	Oregon	20.4	Tennessee	58.2
31	Virginia	10.4	Wisconsin	27.2	Tennessee	20.4	Wisconsin	58.1
32	Kentucky	10.4	Delaware	27.1	Michigan	20.2	North Carolina	57.9
33	Florida	10.3	Kentucky	27.0	Indiana	20.1	Kentucky	57.8
34	Ohio	10.3	Wyoming	26.8	New Hampshire	19.5	California	57.8
35	New Jersey	10.1	Washington	26.7	Louisiana	19.4	Hawaii	57.7
36	Washington	10.1	Colorado	26.5	Minnesota	19.3	Minnesota	57.5
37	Wisconsin	10.1	Montana	26.5	North Carolina	19.2	Georgia	57.2
38	Michigan	10.0	Pennsylvania	26.5	Wyoming	19.2	Wyoming	56.7
39	North Dakota	9.9	Virginia	26.3	Illinois	19.1	Oregon	56.4
40	Oregon	9.9	New Hampshire	26.2	Idaho	19.1	New York	56.4
41	Montana	9.8	Oregon	26.2	Maryland	18.4	Maine	56.3
42	New York	9.7	New York	26.1	Virginia	18.3	Maryland	56.2
43	Connecticut	9.5	Florida	26.1	Washington	18.2	Rhode Island	56.1
44	Pennsylvania	9.4	North Dakota	25.5	Nevada	17.6	Massachusetts	55.1
45	West Virginia	9.1	Massachusetts	25.4	California	17.3	Virginia	55.0
46	Massachusetts	9.1	Rhode Island	25.3	District of Columbia	17.2	Washington	55.0
47	Rhode Island	9.1	Maine	24.8	Texas	16.1	New Hampshire	54.5
48	District of Columbia	8.9	West Virginia	24.7	Georgia	15.5	Vermont	53.2
49	New Hampshire	8.8	Hawaii	24.5	Colorado	15.5	Colorado	53.1
50	Maine	8.4	Vermont	24.4	**Utah**	**14.7**	Alaska	50.8
51	Vermont	8.0	District of Columbia	19.1	Alaska	10.6	District of Columbia	45.3

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Table 20
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	2007 Total Housing Units	2007 Total Households	2007 Persons per Household	2007 Persons per Household Rank	2000 to 2007 Average Annual Rate of Change: Total Housing Units	2000 to 2007 Average Annual Rate of Change: Total Households	2000 to 2007 Average Annual Rate of Change: Persons per Household
United States	115,905	105,480	2.59		127,895	112,378	2.61		1.4%	0.9%	0.1%
Alabama	1,964	1,737	2.49	32	2,137	1,816	2.48	35	1.2%	0.6%	-0.1%
Alaska	261	222	2.74	4	282	236	2.80	5	1.1%	0.9%	0.3%
Arizona	2,189	1,901	2.64	9	2,668	2,252	2.77	6	2.9%	2.4%	0.7%
Arkansas	1,173	1,043	2.49	32	1,287	1,103	2.50	27	1.3%	0.8%	0.1%
California	12,215	11,503	2.87	3	13,309	12,201	2.93	2	1.2%	0.8%	0.3%
Colorado	1,808	1,658	2.53	20	2,127	1,860	2.56	17	2.4%	1.7%	0.2%
Connecticut	1,386	1,302	2.53	20	1,439	1,321	2.56	18	0.5%	0.2%	0.2%
Delaware	343	299	2.54	18	389	328	2.56	19	1.8%	1.4%	0.1%
District of Columbia	275	248	2.16	51	284	251	2.20	51	0.5%	0.2%	0.3%
Florida	7,303	6,338	2.46	44	8,717	7,089	2.52	26	2.6%	1.6%	0.3%
Georgia	3,282	3,006	2.65	8	3,962	3,417	2.72	7	2.7%	1.8%	0.4%
Hawaii	461	403	2.92	2	507	440	2.84	3	1.4%	1.2%	-0.4%
Idaho	528	470	2.69	6	631	561	2.61	14	2.6%	2.6%	-0.4%
Illinois	4,886	4,592	2.63	10	5,246	4,760	2.63	10	1.0%	0.5%	0.0%
Indiana	2,532	2,336	2.53	20	2,778	2,462	2.50	28	1.3%	0.8%	-0.2%
Iowa	1,233	1,149	2.46	44	1,329	1,214	2.37	48	1.1%	0.8%	-0.5%
Kansas	1,131	1,038	2.51	27	1,219	1,089	2.47	38	1.1%	0.7%	-0.2%
Kentucky	1,751	1,591	2.47	42	1,906	1,656	2.49	32	1.2%	0.6%	0.1%
Louisiana	1,847	1,656	2.62	13	1,859	1,597	2.61	15	0.1%	-0.5%	-0.1%
Maine	652	518	2.39	50	697	544	2.35	49	1.0%	0.7%	-0.2%
Maryland	2,145	1,981	2.61	15	2,318	2,082	2.63	11	1.1%	0.7%	0.1%
Massachusetts	2,622	2,444	2.51	27	2,722	2,449	2.55	20	0.5%	0.0%	0.2%
Michigan	4,234	3,786	2.56	17	4,527	3,849	2.55	21	1.0%	0.2%	-0.1%
Minnesota	2,066	1,895	2.52	26	2,304	2,063	2.45	43	1.6%	1.2%	-0.4%
Mississippi	1,162	1,046	2.63	10	1,255	1,080	2.61	16	1.1%	0.5%	-0.1%
Missouri	2,442	2,195	2.48	38	2,647	2,310	2.47	39	1.2%	0.7%	-0.1%
Montana	413	359	2.45	46	436	372	2.50	29	0.8%	0.5%	0.3%
Nebraska	723	666	2.49	32	781	700	2.46	41	1.1%	0.7%	-0.2%
Nevada	827	751	2.62	13	1,102	954	2.65	9	4.2%	3.5%	0.2%
New Hampshire	547	475	2.53	20	594	502	2.54	23	1.2%	0.8%	0.1%
New Jersey	3,310	3,065	2.68	7	3,499	3,150	2.70	8	0.8%	0.4%	0.1%
New Mexico	781	678	2.63	10	862	735	2.62	13	1.4%	1.2%	-0.1%
New York	7,679	7,057	2.61	15	7,940	7,100	2.63	12	0.5%	0.1%	0.1%
North Carolina	3,524	3,132	2.49	32	4,124	3,541	2.48	36	2.3%	1.8%	-0.1%
North Dakota	290	257	2.41	48	310	272	2.25	50	1.0%	0.8%	-1.0%
Ohio	4,783	4,446	2.49	32	5,065	4,506	2.48	37	0.8%	0.2%	-0.1%
Oklahoma	1,514	1,342	2.49	32	1,623	1,400	2.50	30	1.0%	0.6%	0.1%
Oregon	1,453	1,334	2.51	27	1,610	1,472	2.49	33	1.5%	1.4%	-0.1%
Pennsylvania	5,250	4,777	2.48	38	5,478	4,873	2.46	42	0.6%	0.3%	-0.1%
Rhode Island	440	408	2.47	42	451	403	2.53	24	0.4%	-0.2%	0.3%
South Carolina	1,754	1,534	2.53	20	2,022	1,703	2.50	31	2.1%	1.5%	-0.2%
South Dakota	323	290	2.50	30	356	313	2.45	44	1.4%	1.1%	-0.3%
Tennessee	2,439	2,233	2.48	38	2,725	2,408	2.49	34	1.6%	1.1%	0.1%
Texas	8,158	7,393	2.74	4	9,433	8,244	2.83	4	2.1%	1.6%	0.5%
Utah	**769**	**701**	**3.13**	**1**	**925**	**835**	**3.11**	**1**	**2.7%**	**2.5%**	**-0.1%**
Vermont	294	241	2.44	47	311	253	2.38	47	0.8%	0.7%	-0.4%
Virginia	2,904	2,699	2.54	18	3,273	2,932	2.55	22	1.7%	1.2%	0.1%
Washington	2,451	2,271	2.53	20	2,744	2,502	2.53	25	1.6%	1.4%	0.0%
West Virginia	845	736	2.40	49	883	734	2.41	46	0.6%	-0.1%	0.1%
Wisconsin	2,321	2,085	2.50	30	2,558	2,242	2.43	45	1.4%	1.0%	-0.4%
Wyoming	224	194	2.48	38	242	206	2.47	40	1.1%	0.9%	-0.1%

Note: Numbers may not sum due to rounding.

Sources:
1. 2000: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census
2. 2007: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey

Table 21
Total County Population by Race and Hispanic Origin in Utah: 2007

	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	2,645,330	2,603,832	2,464,930	31,727	35,197	52,481	19,497	41,498	306,514	2,177,306
Percent of Population	100.0%	98.4%	93.2%	1.2%	1.3%	2.0%	0.7%	1.6%	11.6%	82.3%
Beaver	6,090	5,973	5,806	26	85	50	6	117	494	5,351
Box Elder	47,846	47,323	46,182	129	460	512	40	523	3,453	42,905
Cache	108,887	107,774	103,553	762	673	2,522	264	1,113	9,449	94,448
Carbon	19,634	19,414	18,906	96	281	122	9	220	2,153	16,866
Daggett	927	918	897	10	9	1	1	9	48	856
Davis	288,146	283,051	271,188	3,984	1,814	4,972	1,093	5,095	20,709	252,031
Duchesne	16,216	15,983	15,073	36	818	48	8	233	713	14,455
Emery	10,399	10,267	10,083	32	96	44	12	132	695	9,413
Garfield	4,529	4,477	4,347	9	100	19	2	52	171	4,197
Grand	9,023	8,922	8,386	35	466	21	14	101	626	7,790
Iron	43,526	42,973	40,869	331	905	672	196	553	2,587	38,497
Juab	9,604	9,536	9,374	13	109	32	8	68	331	9,070
Kane	6,523	6,443	6,282	11	127	20	3	80	217	6,081
Millard	11,949	11,829	11,501	31	196	76	25	120	1,398	10,163
Morgan	8,357	8,240	8,193	4	13	30	0	117	192	8,013
Piute	1,341	1,329	1,306	3	17	2	1	12	96	1,215
Rich	2,094	2,087	2,078	0	2	7	0	7	50	2,028
Salt Lake	1,009,518	991,795	920,910	16,951	9,988	30,593	13,353	17,723	158,345	772,579
San Juan	14,484	14,248	6,163	183	7,769	82	51	236	644	5,771
Sanpete	24,644	24,362	23,523	116	294	277	152	282	2,027	21,643
Sevier	19,702	19,543	18,979	71	412	59	22	159	683	18,356
Summit	35,541	35,170	34,345	217	124	468	16	371	4,032	30,387
Tooele	54,914	54,131	51,651	901	850	494	235	783	5,346	46,707
Uintah	29,042	28,744	25,855	120	2,610	112	47	298	1,227	24,773
Utah	483,702	476,202	460,095	3,230	3,123	6,898	2,856	7,500	44,710	417,727
Wasatch	20,535	20,087	19,690	91	111	167	28	448	1,716	18,306
Washington	133,791	131,981	127,573	916	1,799	1,104	589	1,810	10,015	118,181
Wayne	2,520	2,504	2,476	4	15	4	5	16	80	2,398
Weber	221,846	218,526	209,646	3,415	1,931	3,073	461	3,320	34,307	177,099

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 22
Utah Net In-Migration by State

State	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	1994-2007
Alabama	136	75	69	-60	-113	-3	-51	-51	-70	-122	-79	-75	-19	47	-316
Alaska	128	71	46	24	0	115	34	-4	-4	-98	-130	41	-36	124	311
Arizona	-44	-978	-742	-220	-752	-1,281	-1,594	-1,504	-1,603	-1,712	-1,586	-1,535	-270	764	-13,057
Arkansas	16	-17	-64	-67	-15	-151	-29	-89	-68	-93	-48	-125	7	-97	-840
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	72,192
Colorado	186	-153	-123	-49	-806	-1,152	-1,033	-1,216	-792	-142	-328	-124	268	489	-4,975
Connecticut	150	104	39	80	22	-64	-38	-47	-124	-126	28	-69	53	165	173
Delaware	-5	13	41	36	-28	-7	-8	-10	1	8	-8	32	-20	1	46
District Of Columbia	1	11	-5	3	-9	-22	-17	-29	1	-9	-44	-18	na	-37	-174
Florida	254	246	97	-45	-296	-267	-356	-259	-170	-490	-506	-304	295	232	-1,569
Georgia	-189	-156	-126	-53	-106	62	-216	-137	9	-268	-260	-27	-106	-62	-1,635
Hawaii	413	146	327	289	293	318	356	122	-58	-75	-88	56	151	345	2,595
Idaho	-186	-270	-248	38	-395	-444	-1,035	-78	-282	-727	-571	-411	-226	325	-4,510
Illinois	261	393	43	253	249	-15	-230	6	35	-105	10	45	160	170	1,275
Indiana	54	23	-68	40	-108	-79	-71	-109	-107	-164	-213	-169	-81	-41	-1,093
Iowa	-94	-31	-60	-96	-110	-23	-89	-135	-52	-94	-108	-23	-103	73	-945
Kansas	67	11	-56	-3	-7	-106	-127	-97	-133	-21	-36	0	15	80	-413
Kentucky	-5	44	-106	-48	-33	-70	-67	-93	-89	-135	23	58	-24	-98	-643
Louisiana	64	-38	106	45	-13	133	68	35	-53	-35	44	82	265	-41	662
Maine	130	33	-54	42	0	-11	-4	-16	-69	-13	49	58	20	26	191
Maryland	155	90	125	51	-63	-87	-79	-129	-304	-412	-171	-94	23	70	-825
Massachusetts	122	141	-58	-65	-116	-217	-251	-136	-138	-63	63	77	-3	-52	-696
Michigan	84	-62	128	5	-21	-35	-45	-185	-87	-46	-33	35	258	326	322
Minnesota	-91	-53	-36	115	-188	-279	-345	-242	-90	-243	-14	1	112	130	-1,223
Mississippi	-42	-7	81	-22	45	-45	-34	-56	-54	-23	-27	16	113	-24	-79
Missouri	-59	-308	-200	-229	-164	-229	-277	-184	-333	-284	-340	-74	-129	-192	-3,002
Montana	-111	-170	7	213	86	-78	-197	-35	-130	-180	-241	-43	76	-50	-853
Nebraska	-21	-23	-6	-37	7	-89	-42	69	-44	-42	9	-38	80	40	-137
Nevada	-71	67	-235	-653	-910	-1,024	-1,014	-960	-1,090	-1,557	-1,381	413	875	1,323	-6,217
New Hampshire	18	-17	30	-138	-43	-68	-43	-131	0	36	-55	-2	50	3	-360
New Jersey	135	361	55	31	39	-12	-14	30	132	124	26	212	184	207	1,510
New Mexico	89	-97	-142	94	269	-174	81	-307	71	-171	-229	-24	210	196	-134
New York	303	143	376	255	94	64	-56	-104	29	-109	-39	-124	60	221	1,113
North Carolina	-69	72	-76	-36	-101	-79	-74	-99	-72	-88	-15	-143	-117	-62	-959
North Dakota	97	15	-12	60	25	49	28	33	37	27	2	12	37	79	489
Ohio	95	-14	-70	48	94	-135	-105	-54	-246	-105	-289	-193	1	125	-848
Oklahoma	7	30	-244	-111	-251	-20	55	-67	-82	16	-68	33	98	10	-594
Oregon	-152	-217	-584	-504	-350	-789	-547	-486	-862	-537	-187	-363	65	250	-5,263
Pennsylvania	226	41	45	207	45	-69	-95	-185	-104	-100	42	35	-99	113	102
Rhode Island	36	-9	4	-9	-44	12	-3	-83	15	15	29	24	na	33	20
South Carolina	82	33	-50	-47	-42	-19	-169	-8	-54	-87	-41	-47	-56	75	-430
South Dakota	3	-62	-3	136	24	-19	48	-43	-83	-87	24	45	-9	43	17
Tennessee	-92	-124	-187	29	-75	0	-164	-79	-33	-137	-138	-25	32	-67	-1,060
Texas	187	-93	-269	-49	-711	-738	-521	-482	-971	-630	-830	-438	-187	-437	-6,169
Vermont	40	30	1	23	23	9	-12	-6	-87	-13	35	5	39	105	192
Virginia	107	209	235	-2	-261	-409	-347	-390	-485	-596	-597	-432	-66	80	-2,954
Washington	606	14	109	-367	-950	-510	-453	-781	-470	-401	-338	-114	-46	233	-3,468
West Virginia	22	13	-29	27	13	0	-41	31	-16	-50	-17	-13	9	-14	-65
Wisconsin	-68	-84	-47	-61	-55	-146	-178	-215	-53	-44	-30	-105	-36	109	-1,013
Wyoming	-38	96	272	288	54	138	135	-64	-217	14	-57	14	-212	-408	15
Foreign	922	1,038	779	692	680	667	962	1,044	1,004	959	602	698	990	910	11,947
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	26,653

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 23
U.S. Census Bureau City Population Estimates: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2007

Geographic Area	Census 2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	% Change 2006-2007	AARC 2000-2007
Beaver County	6,005	6,008	6,052	6,008	6,012	6,087	6,113	6,090	-0.4%	0.2%
Beaver city	2,454	2,485	2,512	2,501	2,517	2,540	2,560	2,564	0.2%	0.6%
Milford city	1,451	1,434	1,435	1,413	1,398	1,410	1,399	1,374	-1.8%	-0.8%
Minersville town	817	817	821	813	809	821	823	815	-1.0%	0.0%
Balance of Beaver County	1,283	1,272	1,284	1,281	1,288	1,316	1,331	1,337	0.5%	0.6%
Box Elder County	42,745	43,625	44,521	45,230	45,579	45,946	46,714	47,846	2.4%	1.6%
Bear River City city	750	765	782	795	785	786	788	790	0.3%	0.7%
Brigham City city	17,411	17,635	17,775	17,960	18,279	18,356	18,463	18,544	0.4%	0.9%
Corinne city	621	640	653	652	637	636	629	645	2.5%	0.5%
Deweyville town	278	288	299	305	306	316	327	330	0.9%	2.5%
Elwood town	678	676	681	680	710	745	789	828	4.9%	2.9%
Fielding town	448	448	452	450	437	431	423	422	-0.2%	-0.9%
Garland city	1,943	1,959	1,979	1,972	1,958	1,947	1,961	1,985	1.2%	0.3%
Honeyville city	1,214	1,221	1,271	1,281	1,257	1,278	1,294	1,319	1.9%	1.2%
Howell town	221	226	233	239	230	229	225	229	1.8%	0.5%
Mantua town	791	798	807	801	776	768	756	756	0.0%	-0.6%
Perry city	2,383	2,585	2,759	2,853	2,878	3,027	3,350	3,748	11.9%	6.7%
Plymouth town	328	342	360	379	370	370	366	364	-0.5%	1.5%
Portage town	257	255	261	270	269	271	266	265	-0.4%	0.4%
Snowville town	177	176	177	175	169	167	164	164	0.0%	-1.1%
Tremonton city	5,592	5,898	6,025	6,097	6,125	6,176	6,184	6,470	4.6%	2.1%
Willard city	1,630	1,623	1,648	1,656	1,628	1,633	1,646	1,693	2.9%	0.5%
Balance of Box Elder County	8,023	8,090	8,359	8,665	8,765	8,810	9,083	9,294	2.3%	2.1%
Cache County	91,391	93,782	97,352	100,300	102,413	104,779	106,399	108,887	2.3%	2.5%
Amalga town	427	437	442	447	453	460	468	474	1.3%	1.5%
Clarkston town	688	702	707	713	720	728	737	745	1.1%	1.1%
Cornish town	259	264	266	268	271	274	276	280	1.4%	1.1%
Hyde Park city	2,955	2,998	3,053	3,123	3,265	3,415	3,579	3,738	4.4%	3.4%
Hyrum city	6,316	6,666	6,810	6,976	7,194	7,312	7,471	7,551	1.1%	2.6%
Lewiston city	1,877	1,912	1,937	1,942	1,963	1,981	1,999	2,014	0.8%	1.0%
Logan city	42,670	43,074	44,701	44,994	45,795	47,074	47,359	47,965	1.3%	1.7%
Mendon city	898	928	974	1,042	1,075	1,118	1,175	1,179	0.3%	4.0%
Millville city	1,507	1,553	1,578	1,619	1,693	1,730	1,786	1,805	1.1%	2.6%
Newton town	699	716	729	745	758	775	793	791	-0.3%	1.8%
Nibley city	2,045	2,153	2,258	2,441	2,853	3,354	3,773	4,086	8.3%	10.4%
North Logan city	6,163	6,698	6,791	6,890	6,996	7,444	7,545	8,149	8.0%	4.1%
Paradise town	759	784	799	814	833	852	881	890	1.0%	2.3%
Providence city	4,377	4,538	4,811	5,090	5,421	5,918	6,076	6,345	4.4%	5.4%
Richmond city	2,051	2,110	2,141	2,173	2,212	2,253	2,312	2,337	1.1%	1.9%
River Heights city	1,496	1,523	1,545	1,569	1,598	1,628	1,670	1,688	1.1%	1.7%
Smithfield city	7,261	7,475	7,691	7,949	8,204	8,534	8,774	9,181	4.6%	3.4%
Trenton town	449	461	467	472	479	487	495	502	1.4%	1.6%
Wellsville city	2,728	2,850	2,911	2,977	3,063	3,116	3,187	3,221	1.1%	2.4%
Balance of Cache County	5,766	5,940	6,741	8,056	7,567	6,326	6,043	5,946	-1.6%	0.4%
Carbon County	20,422	19,693	19,753	19,679	19,462	19,205	19,230	19,634	2.1%	-0.6%
East Carbon city	1,393	1,317	1,315	1,300	1,280	1,265	1,264	1,270	0.5%	-1.3%
Helper city	2,025	1,921	1,923	1,909	1,887	1,856	1,863	1,879	0.9%	-1.1%
Price city	8,402	8,238	8,244	8,220	8,106	7,987	7,913	8,174	3.3%	-0.4%
Scofield town	28	27	27	26	26	26	26	26	0.0%	-1.1%
Sunnyside city	404	384	385	382	378	372	374	377	0.8%	-1.0%
Wellington city	1,666	1,587	1,592	1,582	1,565	1,541	1,551	1,567	1.0%	-0.9%
Balance of Carbon County	6,504	6,219	6,267	6,260	6,220	6,158	6,239	6,341	1.6%	-0.4%
Daggett County	921	924	895	894	922	924	938	927	-1.2%	0.1%
Manila town	308	311	299	297	301	299	301	298	-1.0%	-0.5%
Balance of Daggett County	613	613	596	597	621	625	637	629	-1.3%	0.4%
Davis County	238,994	244,570	249,843	256,230	262,812	269,886	278,944	288,146	3.3%	2.7%
Bountiful city	41,301	41,733	42,078	42,494	42,851	43,172	43,576	43,788	0.5%	0.8%
Centerville city	14,585	14,731	14,679	14,731	14,662	14,880	15,096	15,389	1.9%	0.8%
Clearfield city	25,974	25,922	26,314	26,953	27,212	27,380	27,278	27,463	0.7%	0.8%
Clinton city	12,585	13,539	14,350	15,276	16,439	17,713	18,838	19,571	3.9%	6.5%
Farmington city	12,081	12,483	13,060	13,465	13,947	14,412	15,558	16,548	6.4%	4.6%
Fruit Heights city	4,701	4,741	4,752	4,756	4,741	4,758	4,917	5,096	3.6%	1.2%
Kaysville city	20,351	20,631	20,944	21,360	21,745	22,489	23,599	25,025	6.0%	3.0%
Layton city	58,474	59,573	59,926	60,625	61,169	61,712	62,799	64,311	2.4%	1.4%
North Salt Lake city	8,749	9,070	9,142	9,271	9,552	10,528	11,620	12,628	8.7%	5.4%

Table 23 (continued)
U.S. Census Bureau City Population Estimates: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2007

Geographic Area	Census 2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	% Change 2006-2007	AARC 2000-2007
South Weber city	4,260	4,734	5,174	5,382	5,483	5,586	5,814	6,000	3.2%	5.0%
Sunset city	5,204	5,155	5,086	5,045	4,997	4,941	4,917	4,921	0.1%	-0.8%
Syracuse city	9,398	11,007	12,639	14,377	16,368	17,916	19,562	21,198	8.4%	12.3%
West Bountiful city	4,484	4,549	4,554	4,590	4,753	4,890	5,192	5,251	1.1%	2.3%
West Point city	6,033	6,099	6,255	6,476	7,043	7,641	8,197	8,744	6.7%	5.4%
Woods Cross city	6,419	6,767	7,002	7,442	7,850	8,004	8,174	8,396	2.7%	3.9%
Balance of Davis County	4,395	3,836	3,888	3,987	4,000	3,864	3,807	3,817	0.3%	-2.0%
Duchesne County	14,371	14,549	14,815	14,810	14,860	15,172	15,478	16,216	4.8%	1.7%
Altamont town	178	178	180	179	178	181	182	189	3.8%	0.9%
Duchesne city	1,408	1,423	1,439	1,439	1,441	1,464	1,485	1,553	4.6%	1.4%
Myton city	539	543	551	547	545	553	559	579	3.6%	1.0%
Roosevelt city	4,299	4,310	4,393	4,383	4,393	4,498	4,613	4,852	5.2%	1.7%
Tabiona town	149	149	151	150	150	152	153	159	3.9%	0.9%
Balance of Duchesne County	7,798	7,946	8,101	8,112	8,153	8,324	8,486	8,884	4.7%	1.9%
Emery County	10,860	10,670	10,566	10,517	10,395	10,362	10,304	10,399	0.9%	-0.6%
Castle Dale city	1,657	1,601	1,585	1,584	1,563	1,563	1,557	1,569	0.8%	-0.8%
Clawson town	153	160	163	161	167	168	167	168	0.6%	1.3%
Cleveland town	508	502	499	496	494	493	489	494	1.0%	-0.4%
Elmo town	368	365	362	364	359	356	353	362	2.5%	-0.2%
Emery town	308	298	299	296	293	291	292	293	0.3%	-0.7%
Ferron city	1,623	1,564	1,552	1,540	1,521	1,522	1,513	1,527	0.9%	-0.9%
Green River city	868	953	944	940	928	921	913	921	0.9%	0.9%
Huntington city	2,131	2,071	2,045	2,033	2,004	1,992	1,984	2,004	1.0%	-0.9%
Orangeville city	1,398	1,356	1,337	1,323	1,306	1,308	1,294	1,303	0.7%	-1.0%
Balance of Emery County	1,846	1,800	1,780	1,780	1,760	1,748	1,742	1,758	0.9%	-0.7%
Garfield County	4,735	4,658	4,554	4,461	4,364	4,345	4,404	4,529	2.8%	-0.6%
Antimony town	122	119	116	113	110	108	109	112	2.8%	-1.2%
Boulder town	180	178	179	176	172	174	172	178	3.5%	-0.2%
Cannonville town	148	145	140	137	133	131	132	135	2.3%	-1.3%
Escalante city	818	799	775	754	732	722	727	744	2.3%	-1.3%
Hatch town	127	124	120	117	113	112	113	115	1.8%	-1.4%
Henrieville town	159	155	150	146	142	140	141	144	2.1%	-1.4%
Panguitch city	1,623	1,581	1,536	1,495	1,454	1,437	1,445	1,473	1.9%	-1.4%
Tropic town	508	496	482	469	456	450	453	464	2.4%	-1.3%
Balance of Garfield County	1,050	1,061	1,056	1,054	1,052	1,071	1,112	1,164	4.7%	1.5%
Grand County	8,485	8,437	8,571	8,585	8,573	8,713	8,902	9,023	1.4%	0.9%
Castle Valley town	349	347	351	349	349	354	360	364	1.1%	0.6%
Moab city	4,779	4,782	4,833	4,820	4,761	4,793	4,825	4,868	0.9%	0.3%
Balance of Grand County	3,252	3,308	3,387	3,416	3,463	3,566	3,717	3,791	2.0%	2.2%
Iron County	33,779	34,738	35,676	36,105	37,100	39,382	41,802	43,526	4.1%	3.7%
Brian Head town	118	117	118	116	117	119	121	125	3.3%	0.8%
Cedar City city	20,527	21,135	21,725	22,143	22,784	24,673	26,455	27,823	5.2%	4.4%
Enoch city	3,467	3,733	3,904	3,946	4,070	4,322	4,726	4,925	4.2%	5.1%
Kanarraville town	311	307	310	306	311	312	315	315	0.0%	0.2%
Paragonah town	470	470	474	468	474	475	479	480	0.2%	0.3%
Parowan city	2,565	2,572	2,594	2,565	2,600	2,606	2,629	2,631	0.1%	0.4%
Balance of Iron County	6,321	6,404	6,551	6,561	6,744	6,875	7,077	7,227	2.1%	1.9%
Juab County	8,238	8,389	8,479	8,606	8,787	8,902	9,135	9,604	5.1%	2.2%
Eureka city	766	765	761	761	768	775	774	785	1.4%	0.4%
Levan town	688	734	767	770	781	783	809	835	3.2%	2.8%
Mona city	850	888	907	981	1,053	1,114	1,162	1,318	13.4%	6.5%
Nephi city	4,733	4,784	4,819	4,854	4,914	4,931	5,053	5,231	3.5%	1.4%
Rocky Ridge town	403	400	396	412	426	448	470	503	7.0%	3.2%
Santaquin city (pt.)	X	0	0	0	0	2	4	7	75.0%	87.1%
Balance of Juab County	798	818	829	828	845	849	863	925	7.2%	2.1%
Kane County	6,046	5,951	5,998	6,013	6,045	6,180	6,407	6,523	1.8%	1.1%
Alton town	134	133	134	132	135	138	137	141	2.9%	0.7%
Big Water town	417	414	415	415	408	414	405	397	-2.0%	-0.7%
Glendale town	355	346	344	343	340	341	344	336	-2.3%	-0.8%
Kanab city	3,564	3,478	3,485	3,459	3,457	3,508	3,682	3,769	2.4%	0.8%
Orderville town	596	586	594	594	584	585	594	599	0.8%	0.1%
Balance of Kane County	980	994	1,026	1,070	1,121	1,194	1,245	1,281	2.9%	3.9%

Table 23 (continued)
U.S. Census Bureau City Population Estimates: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2007

Geographic Area	Census 2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	% Change 2006-2007	AARC 2000-2007
Millard County	12,405	12,305	12,233	12,167	12,002	11,901	11,928	11,949	0.2%	-0.5%
Delta city	3,209	3,272	3,244	3,228	3,176	3,134	3,131	3,143	0.4%	-0.3%
Fillmore city	2,253	2,209	2,184	2,172	2,141	2,110	2,121	2,124	0.1%	-0.8%
Hinckley town	698	740	748	739	720	709	706	701	-0.7%	0.1%
Holden town	400	391	387	384	382	377	374	371	-0.8%	-1.1%
Kanosh town	485	476	470	467	468	463	463	468	1.1%	-0.5%
Leamington town	217	214	212	210	206	204	204	204	0.0%	-0.9%
Lynndyl town	134	131	129	127	124	121	120	120	0.0%	-1.6%
Meadow town	254	249	246	244	243	240	238	236	-0.8%	-1.0%
Oak City town	650	643	636	629	614	606	601	596	-0.8%	-1.2%
Scipio town	290	290	291	292	291	292	290	287	-1.0%	-0.1%
Balance of Millard County	3,815	3,690	3,686	3,675	3,637	3,645	3,680	3,699	0.5%	-0.4%
Morgan County	7,129	7,290	7,404	7,452	7,561	7,767	8,028	8,357	4.1%	2.3%
Morgan city	2,635	2,662	2,687	2,684	2,729	2,881	3,061	3,270	6.8%	3.1%
Balance of Morgan County	4,494	4,628	4,717	4,768	4,832	4,886	4,967	5,087	2.4%	1.8%
Piute County	1,435	1,397	1,388	1,368	1,377	1,364	1,344	1,341	-0.2%	-1.0%
Circleville town	505	491	487	479	481	475	464	463	-0.2%	-1.2%
Junction town	177	172	171	168	169	167	164	163	-0.6%	-1.2%
Kingston town	142	138	137	135	135	134	131	130	-0.8%	-1.3%
Marysvale town	381	367	362	354	353	346	341	336	-1.5%	-1.8%
Balance of Piute County	230	229	231	232	239	242	244	249	2.0%	1.1%
Rich County	1,961	1,925	1,935	2,019	2,023	2,015	2,006	2,094	4.4%	0.9%
Garden City town	357	353	359	378	381	384	389	414	6.4%	2.1%
Laketown town	188	181	180	185	183	181	178	183	2.8%	-0.4%
Randolph city	483	465	462	475	470	464	457	470	2.8%	-0.4%
Woodruff town	194	187	186	191	189	187	184	190	3.3%	-0.3%
Balance of Rich County	739	739	748	790	800	799	798	837	4.9%	1.8%
Salt Lake County	898,387	915,066	926,074	928,253	939,064	963,717	990,505	1,009,518	1.9%	1.7%
Alta town	370	370	369	366	364	365	366	371	1.4%	0.0%
Bluffdale city	4,700	4,876	4,913	5,651	5,986	6,559	7,145	7,697	7.7%	7.3%
Cottonwood Heights city	X	35,287	35,123	34,540	34,525	35,062	35,236	35,351	0.3%	0.0%
Draper city (pt.)	25,220	26,678	28,888	30,186	31,750	34,083	36,362	37,998	4.5%	6.0%
Herriman city	1,523	3,730	5,058	6,470	8,623	11,554	15,157	16,769	10.6%	40.9%
Holladay city	14,561	26,329	26,138	25,441	25,000	25,333	25,512	25,527	0.1%	8.4%
Midvale city	27,029	27,432	27,408	26,985	26,577	27,126	27,469	27,784	1.1%	0.4%
Murray city	34,024	45,939	45,714	44,733	44,039	44,606	45,199	45,732	1.2%	4.3%
Riverton city	25,011	26,274	28,466	29,099	29,624	32,037	35,832	38,440	7.3%	6.3%
Salt Lake City city	181,743	182,651	182,798	179,111	175,742	177,638	180,283	180,651	0.2%	-0.1%
Sandy city	88,418	90,330	90,990	91,923	93,434	93,919	94,480	96,074	1.7%	1.2%
South Jordan city	29,437	30,805	32,122	34,376	36,791	40,209	44,009	48,046	9.2%	7.2%
South Salt Lake city	22,038	22,070	21,934	21,503	21,192	21,379	21,510	21,547	0.2%	-0.3%
Taylorsville city	57,439	59,195	58,987	57,731	57,223	57,914	58,517	58,620	0.2%	0.3%
West Jordan city	68,336	82,298	84,602	86,754	93,025	96,458	100,280	102,445	2.2%	6.0%
West Valley City city	108,896	110,590	112,093	114,159	117,186	118,917	120,235	122,374	1.8%	1.7%
Balance of Salt Lake County	209,642	140,212	140,471	139,225	137,983	140,558	142,913	144,092	0.8%	-5.2%
San Juan County	14,413	13,585	13,784	13,736	13,938	13,896	14,011	14,484	3.4%	0.1%
Blanding city	3,162	3,044	3,078	3,075	3,121	3,092	3,115	3,185	2.2%	0.1%
Monticello city	1,958	1,855	1,889	1,877	1,902	1,886	1,889	1,956	3.5%	0.0%
Balance of San Juan County	9,293	8,686	8,817	8,784	8,915	8,918	9,007	9,343	3.7%	0.1%
Sanpete County	22,763	23,146	23,242	23,368	23,559	23,781	24,009	24,644	2.6%	1.1%
Centerfield town	1,048	1,040	1,039	1,043	1,039	1,038	1,041	1,068	2.6%	0.3%
Ephraim city	4,505	4,895	4,839	4,743	4,752	4,924	5,047	5,165	2.3%	2.0%
Fairview city	1,160	1,155	1,152	1,157	1,151	1,149	1,151	1,180	2.5%	0.2%
Fayette town	204	202	201	202	201	201	201	206	2.5%	0.1%
Fountain Green city	945	935	932	936	932	930	931	954	2.5%	0.1%
Gunnison city	2,394	2,383	2,440	2,502	2,654	2,680	2,703	2,734	1.1%	1.9%
Manti city	3,040	3,045	3,066	3,118	3,156	3,149	3,154	3,232	2.5%	0.9%
Mayfield town	420	422	421	423	421	420	420	430	2.4%	0.3%
Moroni city	1,280	1,267	1,264	1,269	1,263	1,261	1,263	1,294	2.5%	0.2%
Mount Pleasant city	2,707	2,684	2,678	2,689	2,678	2,673	2,678	2,744	2.5%	0.2%
Spring City city	956	961	976	987	993	991	993	1,018	2.5%	0.9%
Sterling town	235	249	248	249	248	248	249	255	2.4%	1.2%
Wales town	219	223	222	223	222	222	222	228	2.7%	0.6%
Balance of Sanpete County	3,650	3,685	3,764	3,827	3,849	3,895	3,956	4,136	4.6%	1.8%

Table 23 (continued)
U.S. Census Bureau City Population Estimates: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2007

Geographic Area	Census 2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	% Change 2006-2007	AARC 2000-2007
Sevier County	18,842	18,916	18,955	18,965	19,118	19,055	19,335	19,702	1.9%	0.6%
Annabella town	603	606	605	599	601	595	638	646	1.3%	1.0%
Aurora city	947	943	941	931	934	925	932	943	1.2%	-0.1%
Central Valley town	X	404	402	399	406	403	406	412	1.5%	0.3%
Elsinore town	733	737	735	727	729	722	728	737	1.2%	0.1%
Glenwood town	437	435	433	429	430	426	429	434	1.2%	-0.1%
Joseph town	269	269	269	266	267	265	267	271	1.5%	0.1%
Koosharem town	276	288	288	285	286	283	285	289	1.4%	0.7%
Monroe city	1,845	1,834	1,830	1,811	1,816	1,798	1,813	1,834	1.2%	-0.1%
Redmond town	788	786	784	775	784	776	785	801	2.0%	0.2%
Richfield city	6,847	6,844	6,822	6,875	6,927	6,925	6,997	7,119	1.7%	0.6%
Salina city	2,393	2,390	2,384	2,360	2,367	2,343	2,363	2,392	1.2%	0.0%
Sigurd town	430	428	427	423	424	419	423	428	1.2%	-0.1%
Balance of Sevier County	3,274	2,952	3,035	3,085	3,147	3,175	3,269	3,396	3.9%	0.5%
Summit County	29,736	30,945	31,795	32,714	33,763	34,757	34,978	35,541	1.6%	2.6%
Coalville city	1,382	1,405	1,399	1,415	1,419	1,441	1,400	1,374	-1.9%	-0.1%
Francis town	698	736	732	780	809	835	881	891	1.1%	3.5%
Henefer town	684	700	701	714	719	723	712	697	-2.1%	0.3%
Kamas city	1,274	1,382	1,402	1,438	1,468	1,525	1,472	1,497	1.7%	2.3%
Oakley city	948	996	1,005	1,115	1,157	1,220	1,281	1,319	3.0%	4.8%
Park City city (pt.)	7,371	7,683	7,734	7,818	7,892	8,038	7,939	8,026	1.1%	1.2%
Balance of Summit County	17,379	18,043	18,822	19,434	20,299	20,975	21,293	21,737	2.1%	3.2%
Tooele County	40,735	43,753	45,636	47,418	48,772	50,219	52,441	54,914	4.7%	4.4%
Grantsville city	6,015	6,363	6,577	6,743	6,943	7,330	7,845	8,464	7.9%	5.0%
Ophir town	23	23	23	23	24	25	26	27	3.8%	2.3%
Rush Valley town	453	470	484	499	513	530	557	581	4.3%	3.6%
Stockton town	443	501	525	550	562	561	567	572	0.9%	3.7%
Tooele city	22,502	24,622	25,770	26,777	27,392	27,761	28,457	29,460	3.5%	3.9%
Vernon town	236	245	252	260	267	276	290	302	4.1%	3.6%
Wendover city	1,537	1,563	1,585	1,589	1,594	1,584	1,597	1,617	1.3%	0.7%
Balance of Tooele County	9,526	9,966	10,420	10,977	11,477	12,152	13,102	13,891	6.0%	5.5%
Uintah County	25,224	25,704	26,184	26,193	26,482	26,997	27,878	29,042	4.2%	2.0%
Ballard town	566	577	584	592	594	600	632	677	7.1%	2.6%
Naples city	1,300	1,341	1,383	1,409	1,436	1,461	1,499	1,562	4.2%	2.7%
Vernal city	7,714	7,725	7,843	7,816	7,883	7,960	8,140	8,403	3.2%	1.2%
Balance of Uintah County	15,644	16,061	16,374	16,376	16,569	16,976	17,607	18,400	4.5%	2.3%
Utah County	368,536	387,950	397,693	410,159	434,114	455,014	471,746	483,702	2.5%	4.0%
Alpine city	7,146	7,665	8,039	8,368	8,695	8,954	9,281	9,583	3.3%	4.3%
American Fork city	21,941	23,100	23,606	24,357	24,779	25,131	25,755	26,472	2.8%	2.7%
Cedar Fort town	341	344	347	349	352	356	359	360	0.3%	0.8%
Cedar Hills city	3,094	4,137	4,798	5,597	6,661	7,638	8,529	8,957	5.0%	16.4%
Draper city (pt.)	X	147	340	446	525	589	633	558	-11.8%	24.9%
Eagle Mountain city	2,157	4,971	6,438	7,628	8,760	12,332	17,391	17,832	2.5%	35.2%
Elk Ridge city	1,838	1,967	2,075	2,165	2,199	2,251	2,300	2,361	2.7%	3.6%
Fairfield town	X	134	136	140	142	143	143	146	2.1%	1.4%
Genola town	965	1,020	1,058	1,139	1,166	1,181	1,186	1,191	0.4%	3.1%
Goshen town	874	888	891	903	922	935	948	960	1.3%	1.3%
Highland city	8,172	9,101	10,381	11,141	12,124	12,998	14,089	14,591	3.6%	8.6%
Lehi city	19,028	21,237	22,874	24,723	27,633	30,989	33,516	36,885	10.1%	9.9%
Lindon city	8,363	8,652	8,977	9,166	9,410	9,724	9,891	10,026	1.4%	2.6%
Mapleton city	5,809	6,073	6,274	6,505	6,751	7,001	7,289	7,536	3.4%	3.8%
Orem city	84,324	85,652	86,346	87,627	91,191	92,233	92,696	93,078	0.4%	1.4%
Payson city	12,716	14,106	14,901	15,564	15,990	16,605	16,944	17,115	1.0%	4.3%
Pleasant Grove city	23,468	23,819	24,342	25,078	27,966	29,765	30,506	31,552	3.4%	4.3%
Provo city	105,166	110,057	108,076	108,828	111,718	115,135	116,217	117,592	1.2%	1.6%
Salem city	4,372	4,856	5,062	5,191	5,434	5,519	5,676	5,903	4.0%	4.4%
Santaquin city (pt.)	4,834	5,563	5,932	6,227	6,545	6,791	7,008	7,312	4.3%	6.1%
Saratoga Springs city	1,003	1,697	2,376	3,313	7,321	8,932	10,750	11,570	7.6%	41.8%
Spanish Fork city	20,246	22,057	23,360	24,412	25,528	26,471	27,050	28,674	6.0%	5.1%
Springville city	20,424	21,535	22,598	23,458	24,448	25,562	26,291	26,864	2.2%	4.0%
Vineyard town	150	149	150	151	150	152	154	155	0.6%	0.5%
Woodland Hills city	941	1,033	1,099	1,146	1,237	1,263	1,289	1,301	0.9%	4.7%
Balance of Utah County	11,164	7,990	7,217	6,537	6,467	6,364	5,855	5,128	-12.4%	-10.5%
Wasatch County	15,215	16,097	16,753	17,415	17,871	18,782	19,924	20,535	3.1%	4.4%

Table 23 (continued)
U.S. Census Bureau City Population Estimates: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2007

Geographic Area	Census 2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	% Change 2006-2007	AARC 2000-2007
Daniel town	X	587	588	589	598	608	609	592	-2.8%	0.1%
Heber city	7,291	8,018	8,472	8,683	8,813	9,196	9,733	9,715	-0.2%	4.2%
Midway city	2,121	2,389	2,444	2,528	2,638	2,862	3,225	3,474	7.7%	7.3%
Park City city (pt.)	0	2	2	2	2	2	3	4	33.3%	12.2%
Wallsburg town	274	273	274	274	279	287	294	302	2.7%	1.4%
Balance of Wasatch County	5,151	4,440	4,580	4,933	5,129	5,402	5,626	6,002	6.7%	2.2%
Washington County	90,354	94,636	99,467	104,324	110,372	119,224	127,310	133,791	5.1%	5.8%
Apple Valley town	X	409	413	417	424	426	423	427	0.9%	0.7%
Enterprise city	1,285	1,282	1,293	1,403	1,409	1,423	1,501	1,553	3.5%	2.7%
Hildale city	1,895	1,894	1,911	1,925	1,986	1,977	1,966	1,982	0.8%	0.6%
Hurricane city	8,250	8,725	9,114	9,457	9,803	11,037	12,198	12,896	5.7%	6.6%
Ivins city	4,450	5,167	5,656	6,159	6,421	6,758	7,264	7,662	5.5%	8.1%
La Verkin city	3,392	3,524	3,662	3,740	3,863	4,118	4,177	4,434	6.2%	3.9%
Leeds town	547	657	669	676	680	696	726	760	4.7%	4.8%
New Harmony town	190	189	191	192	195	196	194	196	1.0%	0.4%
Rockville town	247	252	257	261	260	259	259	262	1.2%	0.8%
St. George city	49,663	51,673	54,059	56,466	60,058	64,392	68,157	71,161	4.4%	5.3%
Santa Clara city	4,630	4,853	5,090	5,369	5,685	5,882	6,331	6,662	5.2%	5.3%
Springdale town	457	470	490	509	520	537	555	565	1.8%	3.1%
Toquerville town	910	917	948	995	1,049	1,120	1,224	1,320	7.8%	5.5%
Virgin town	394	414	432	449	474	495	512	532	3.9%	4.4%
Washington city	8,186	8,816	9,666	10,503	11,570	13,710	15,337	16,656	8.6%	10.7%
Balance of Washington County	5,858	5,394	5,616	5,803	5,975	6,198	6,486	6,723	3.7%	2.0%
Wayne County	2,509	2,509	2,520	2,468	2,428	2,412	2,474	2,520	1.9%	0.1%
Bicknell town	353	351	349	340	333	329	336	340	1.2%	-0.5%
Hanksville town	X	205	204	199	195	193	197	200	1.5%	-0.4%
Loa town	525	524	521	507	496	491	501	506	1.0%	-0.5%
Lyman town	234	233	232	226	221	219	223	226	1.3%	-0.5%
Torrey town	171	192	191	186	182	180	185	187	1.1%	1.3%
Balance of Wayne County	1,226	1,004	1,023	1,010	1,001	1,000	1,032	1,061	2.8%	-2.0%
Weber County	196,533	200,959	204,734	207,803	211,073	214,229	216,848	221,846	2.3%	1.7%
Farr West city	3,094	3,333	3,592	3,819	4,260	4,597	4,825	5,129	6.3%	7.5%
Harrisville city	3,645	3,910	4,166	4,459	4,783	5,034	5,240	5,475	4.5%	6.0%
Hooper city	X	4,012	4,008	4,011	4,100	4,309	4,637	5,256	13.3%	4.6%
Huntsville town	649	644	645	653	656	656	649	646	-0.5%	-0.1%
Marriott-Slaterville city	1,425	1,422	1,418	1,418	1,416	1,448	1,470	1,496	1.8%	0.7%
North Ogden city	15,026	15,432	15,738	16,078	16,325	16,577	16,756	17,166	2.4%	1.9%
Ogden city	77,226	79,272	80,026	80,567	81,103	81,605	82,050	82,702	0.8%	1.0%
Plain City city	3,489	3,835	4,023	4,137	4,358	4,527	4,539	4,825	6.3%	4.7%
Pleasant View city	5,632	5,750	5,834	5,915	6,039	6,160	6,469	6,759	4.5%	2.6%
Riverdale city	7,656	7,713	7,747	7,762	7,893	7,946	7,958	7,976	0.2%	0.6%
Roy city	32,885	34,185	34,801	35,180	35,259	35,280	35,008	35,048	0.1%	0.9%
South Ogden city	14,377	14,251	14,591	14,956	15,118	15,217	15,288	15,615	2.1%	1.2%
Uintah town	1,127	1,159	1,189	1,197	1,222	1,227	1,212	1,209	-0.2%	1.0%
Washington Terrace city	8,551	8,487	8,466	8,422	8,388	8,364	8,270	8,414	1.7%	-0.2%
West Haven city	3,976	4,124	4,854	4,984	5,233	5,566	6,106	7,187	17.7%	8.8%
Balance of Weber County	17,775	13,430	13,636	14,245	14,920	15,716	16,371	16,943	3.5%	-0.7%
State of Utah	2,233,169	2,292,177	2,336,872	2,373,260	2,430,841	2,505,013	2,579,535	2,645,330	2.6%	2.4%

Notes:
1. ARRC = Average Annual Rate of Change.
2. The Utah Population Estimates Committee provided July 1, 2007 estimates for the following areas: Bryce Canyon City, 144 (incorporation); Balance of Garfield County, 1,020; Hideout, 805 (incorporation); Independence, 115 (incorporation); Balance of Wasatch County, 5,082; Koosharem, 395 (annexation); Balance of Sevier County, 3,290.
3. The U.S. Census Bureau has accepted challenges of the population estimates for the following areas: Grand County, Lehi, Eagle Mountain, and Saratoga Springs. A complete list of accepted challenges can be found on the Census Bureau's website http://www.census.gov/popest/archives/challenges.html
4. An (X) in the Census 2000 field indicates a locality that was formed or incorporated after Census 2000 or was erroneously omitted from the 2000 Census.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Employment, Wages, and Labor Force

Overview

Utah's economic expansion has ended, prompted by a national credit crisis that manifested itself in the mortgage-lending industry, which has significantly slowed down Utah's home-building market. The residential construction boom has rapidly turned into a construction bust.

For most of 2008, employment loss was largely confined to the residential construction industry. While construction lost a substantial 15,450 jobs in 2008, most of Utah's other industrial sectors stayed vibrant, adding jobs and performing as if in a stable economic environment, including nonresidential construction activity. Then came the late season national downturn of the stock and financial markets, and the stage is now set for a more comprehensive industrial downturn in Utah. This affects the 2009 employment outlook, which will likely be Utah's weakest economic year since 1954.

Approximately 19,000 fewer jobs are expected for Utah in calendar year 2009 than 2008. This marks the second time this decade that Utah will have fewer jobs in one year than in the previous, but only the fourth time such a phenomenon will have occurred in the past 60 years. Given that economic indicators at the end of 2008 portray a very volatile economic environment, with numerous national economic forecasts being revised downward shortly after being released, downside risk significantly outweighs any upside risk in this forecast.

From Boom to Bust

Utah is not economically isolated. Utah does have unique economic and demographic characteristics, and more times than not those characteristics elevate Utah above many other states. However, in the current national economic environment, Utah's positive economic and demographic characteristics are being overwhelmed. Utah's favorable factors are more prevalent and influential in the long run. In the short run, those factors can be negated.

The larger national economic issues are overwhelming Utah. They began in the latter half of 2007 when the first rate adjustments upon the excessive use of subprime mortgage lending awoke the financial sector to its error. This changed the entire mortgage lending environment, not only eliminating the availability of low-priced mortgages, but also making conventional lending standards tighter. This further led to the national credit panic of late 2008, which has Utah poised for a larger round of job losses next year as the nation recession continues.

Prior to the onset of the subprime economic contraction that started in late 2007, the national and Utah housing market dynamics had changed. Over the long run, house-price inflation can only increase in like proportion with income gains. After all, it is people's incomes that dictate what they will buy and at what price. When it comes to the housing market, mortgage rate costs are a third factor in this equation and are where the volatility in the system arose.

When mortgage rates fell to historic lows during the mid-2000s, this allowed home prices to rise well beyond income gains when compared to the historic income-price relationship. Again, Utah was not immune to this change. Between 2002 and 2007, the Office of Federal Housing Enterprise Oversight calculates that the average home price in Utah's Wasatch Front metropolitan corridor increased by over 50%. The increase was over 80% for the St. George area. The Department of Workforce Services, across that same period, calculates that Utah wage and salary earnings increased just over 20%. Dramatically low mortgage rates in that time period were the factor that allowed house prices to outrun income gains by roughly 30 percentage points. However, as the low mortgage rates disappeared and borrowing costs increased, dramatic housing market price adjustments followed.

The inevitable housing price declines will take time to develop. Sellers naturally resist lowering the selling price, and if the Utah market follows the national pattern—which was a year or two ahead of Utah in this process—the first year of downward adjustment is a year of resistance and denial. Utah is currently moving through that first year. The second year is where reality sets in and the necessary price declines move downward at a more aggressive pace. It is anticipated that 2009 will be that year for Utah. The housing market stands little chance of making a rebound until the new equilibrium price of homes in relation to incomes and mortgage loan availability is reached.

Home builders adjusted quickly to the housing market downturn. New home permit approvals dropped from highs of 26,300 in 2006 to an anticipated 11,000 for 2008, a dramatic decrease of 58.2%. In response, Utah's building industry lost roughly 15,000 workers from its payrolls, which has not occurred in Utah since the late 1970s. Fortunately, Utah's nonresidential construction industry has been enjoying an economic boom for the past three years. However, nonresidential booms and contractions often lag residential booms and contractions by up to two years. Utah's residential activity peaked in 2006, it is anticipated that Utah's nonresidential activity will peak in 2008. With the current financial panic bringing into question both the need and the available funding for future nonresidential construction projects, sizeable nonresidential construction job losses are anticipated to add to the construction industry's woes in 2009. Looking through 2010, it is anticipated that Utah will lose more than 20,000 construction jobs. If so, this will lower total construction employment to roughly 67,000, a level last seen in Utah at the trough of the last recession in 2003.

The construction collapse is the dominant and most influential story of 2008, but not the only one. Outside of construction, the remainder of the Utah economic picture mirrors Utah's long term economics of outperforming the national

economy. If the construction industry were to temporarily be removed from Utah's 2008 economic picture, the employment growth across its remaining industries would be 1.6%. That paints an alternative picture of the Utah economy without the negative construction dominance, but it should not downplay the trend that employment growth in these industries has slowed throughout 2008. The manufacturing and financial services industries experienced job losses in 2008, as both were heavily influenced by the national economic downturn.

However, even with the national economic downturn, industrial economic performance in Utah was strong in 2008. The education and healthcare industries had consistent employment growth, driven by the demographics of a growing population, in-migration, and a surging K-6 student boom. These industries usually respond to Utah's unique demographics.

Utah's mining and natural resource industries also enjoyed a boom year, fueled by historically high prices for fuels and other mineral commodities. Although these industries are not a large part of Utah's employment, the revenue and taxable earnings are significant. The late-season downturn in both fuel and commodity prices now brings into question this industry's ability to remain vibrant into 2009.

Trade, professional and business services, and the leisure and hospitality industries are all significant and sizable employers in Utah. Each saw growth in 2008, but the employment gains were below average. The national credit crisis in the latter half of 2008 negatively influenced these industries and it is anticipated that both the trade and the professional and business services sectors in Utah will lose jobs in 2009.

Significant Issues

The National Economy. The national economic recession is the dominant factor Utah currently faces and will continue to face in 2009. Utah operates within the national economy, and the great depth of the anticipated national downturn will overwhelm even Utah's historically strong economy. The job losses of 2008 were largely confined to the residential construction industry, the consequences of which may have been partially deflected by an undocumented and migratory labor force that may have simply left the state. Therefore, the job losses of 2008 may have carried much less of a negative impact upon the Utah economy than in eras past, when those laid off in the labor force would have remained within the state.

Energy Price Declines. Utah has enjoyed a recent economic boom within its energy-producing areas, particularly in the Uintah Basin. However, significantly falling energy prices in late 2008 threaten to carry over into 2009, since these price declines are driven by an anticipated severe slowing in the national and global economies and resultant consumer demand. It is anticipated that 2009 will bring a halt to Utah's energy boom of the previous few years. This reduction in activity is not anticipated to be long term, as prices are expected to return to higher levels once the national economy recovers in a few years. Utah's energy boom seems poised to take pause.

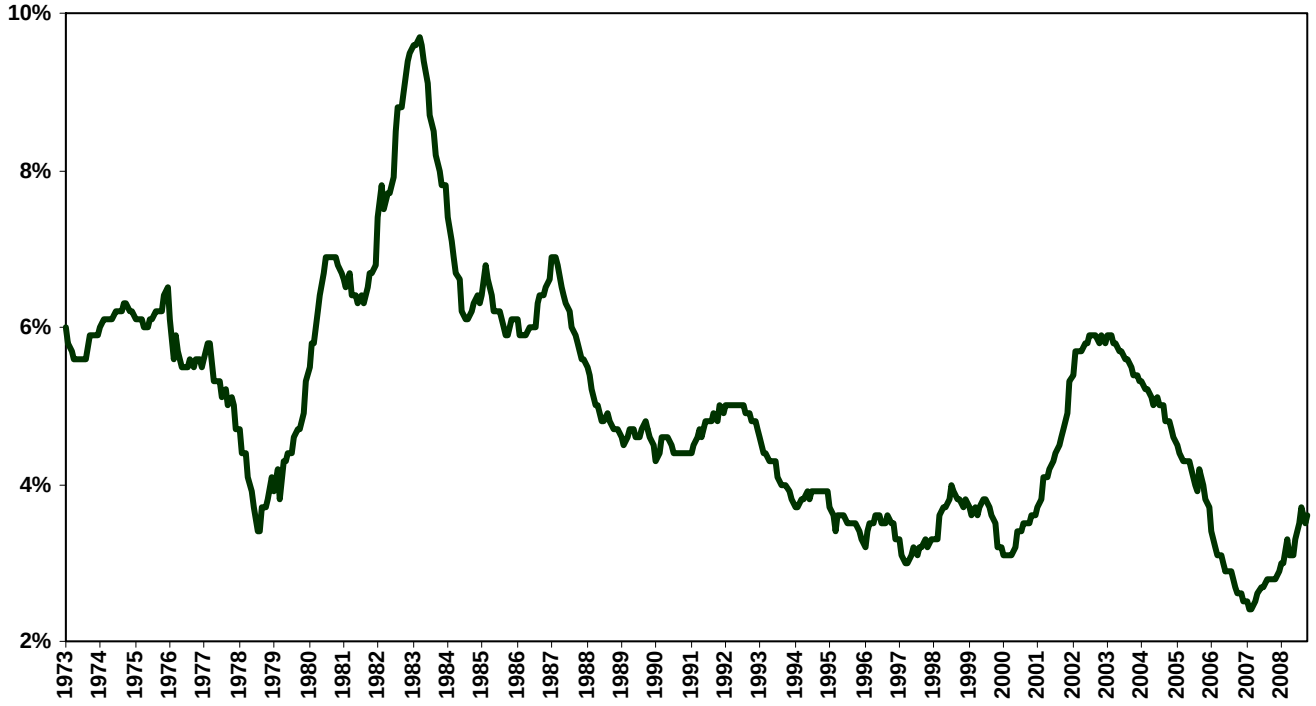
Wage Growth. Utah's 2008 average nonagricultural annual wage was estimated at $37,563, reflecting year-over growth of 2.8%. This is down from wage growth of 5.6% in the prior year, a historic high. Wage growth in 2008 will be below the historic trend. The weak economic forecast for 2009 brings an anticipated average wage growth of 1.6% for 2009, a level similar to the small wage growth realized in 2002, the last time Utah was in recession.

Utah's average nonagricultural wage is normally below the U.S. average. In part, this is a result of Utah's unique demographic structure. Utah has the youngest average age in the nation, which is illustrated by the age group with the largest number of workers, those aged 15-34. This is not the case in most other states where Baby Boomers (those aged 45-60) dominate the labor force. Older workers, because of experience, earn higher average wages than their younger counterparts. The contrast between Utah's labor force and the nation's translates into a lower average wage in Utah than the nation.

2009 Outlook

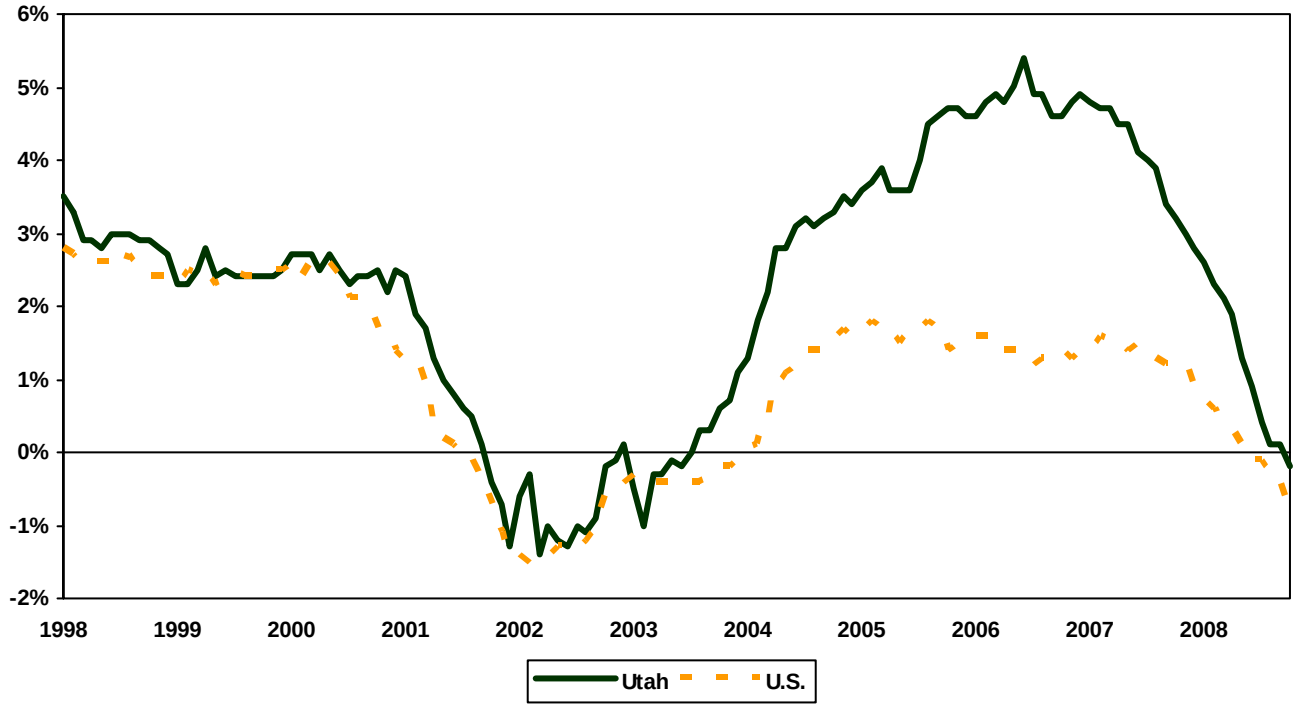
It is anticipated that 2009 will be the weakest economic year in Utah since 1954, as measured by an expected decline in employment of 1.5%. Overwhelmed by the anticipated severe national economic downturn, Utah's economy is expected to shed approximately 19,000 jobs in 2009. The state's unemployment rate is also expected to rise from 3.7% to 5.5%. This increases the number of workers in the available labor pool, which naturally eases the significantly tight labor demands observed in Utah over the past five years. This will bring some labor relief to the Utah business community, but for the Utah worker will result in a minimal level of wage growth in 2009.

Figure 34
Utah's Monthly Unemployment Rate



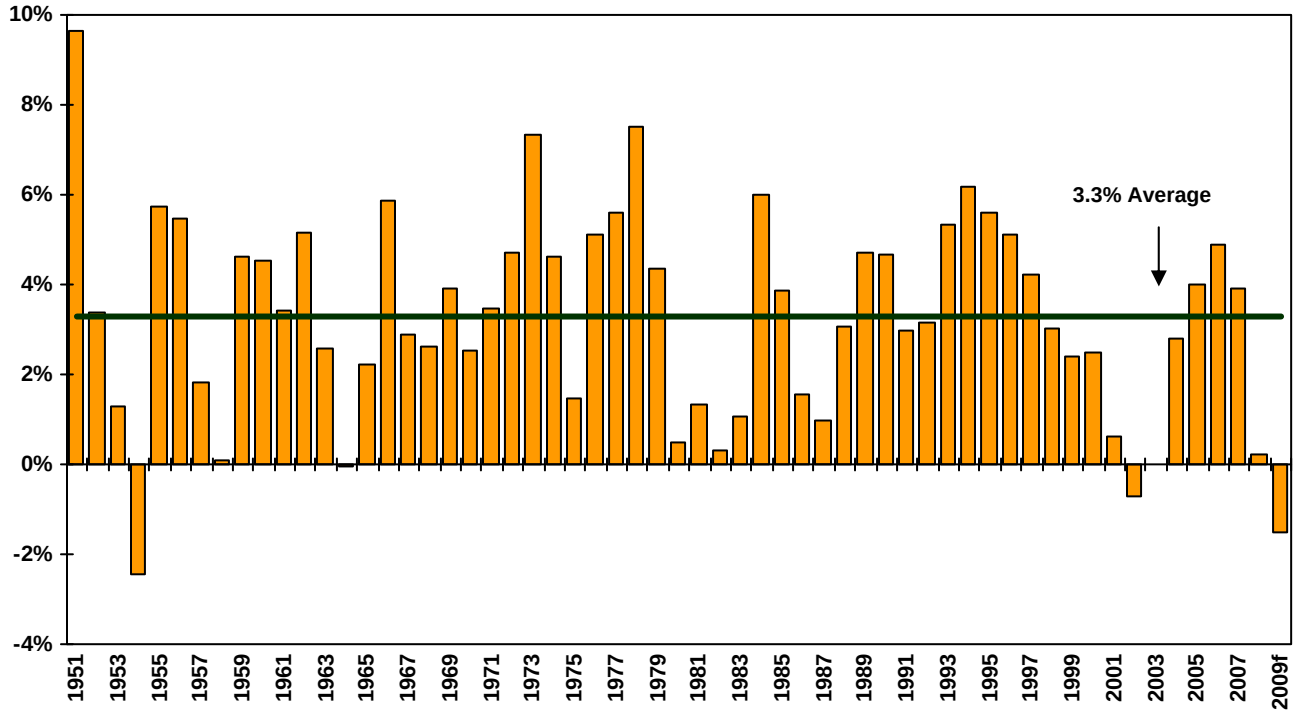
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Figure 35
Year-Over Monthly Percent Change in Nonagricultural Employment



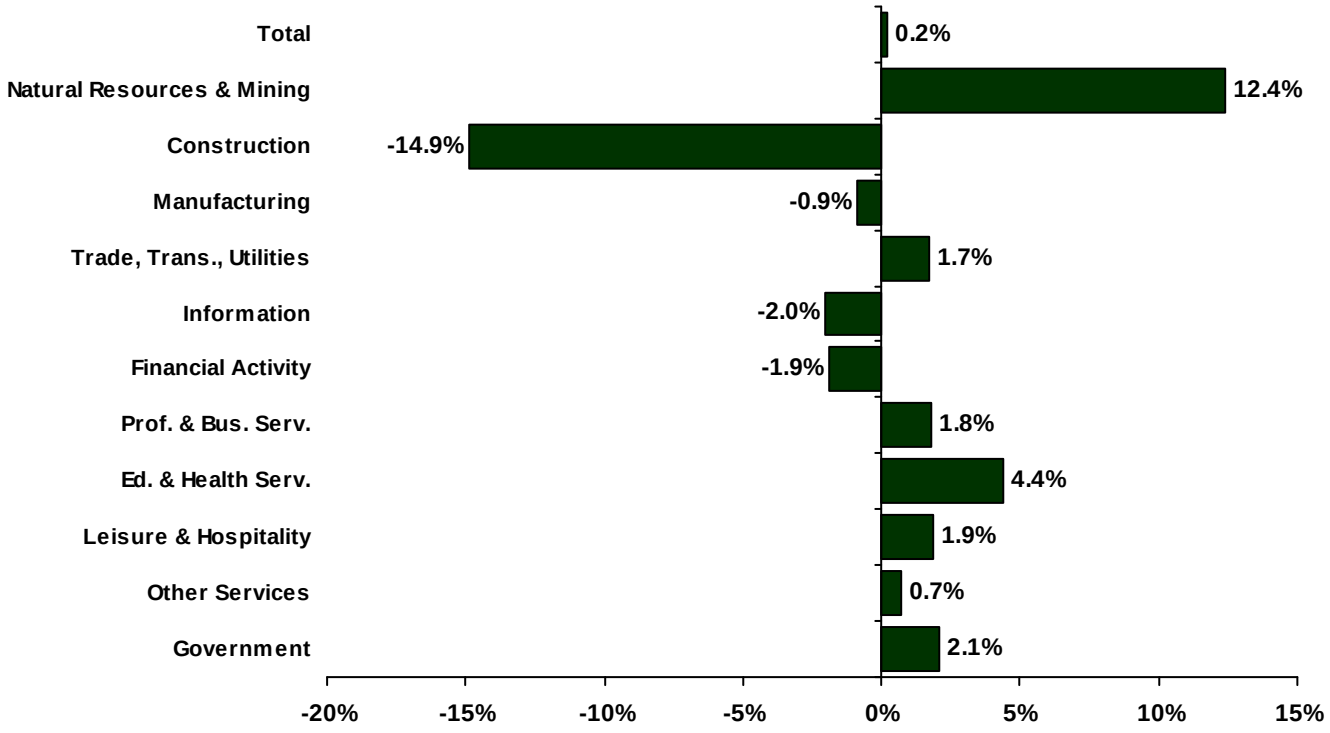
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services

Figure 36
Utah Nonagricultural Employment: Annual Percent Change



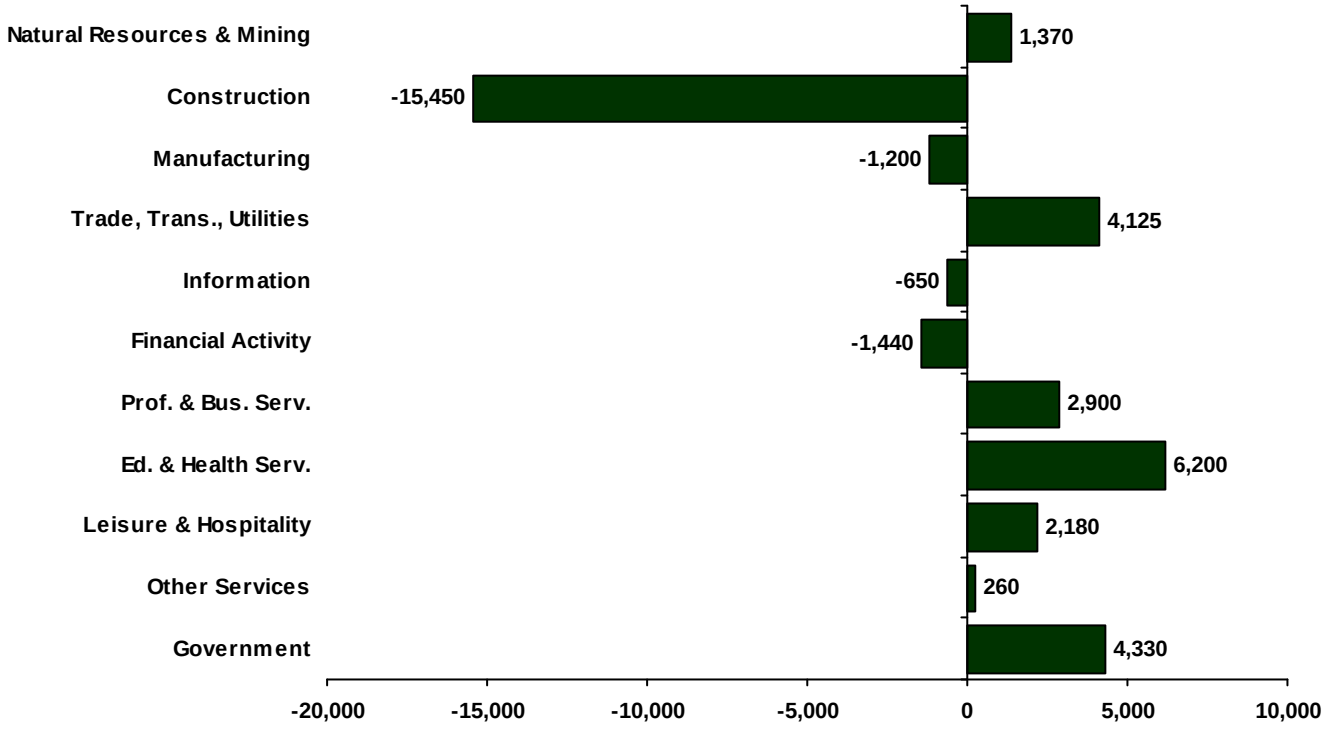
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services f = forecast

Figure 37
Percent Change in Utah Employment by Industry: 2007-2008e Annual Average



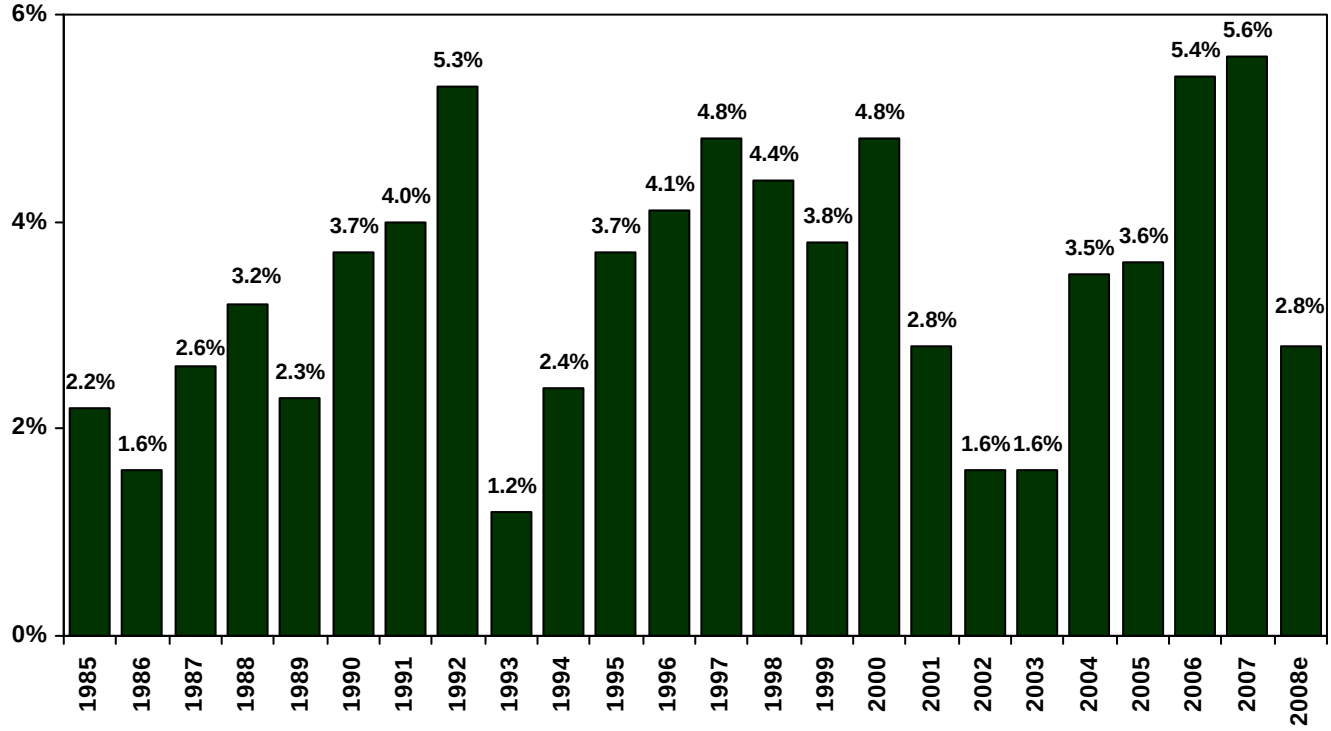
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services e = estimate

Figure 38
Numeric Change in Utah Employment by Industry: 2007-2008e Annual Average



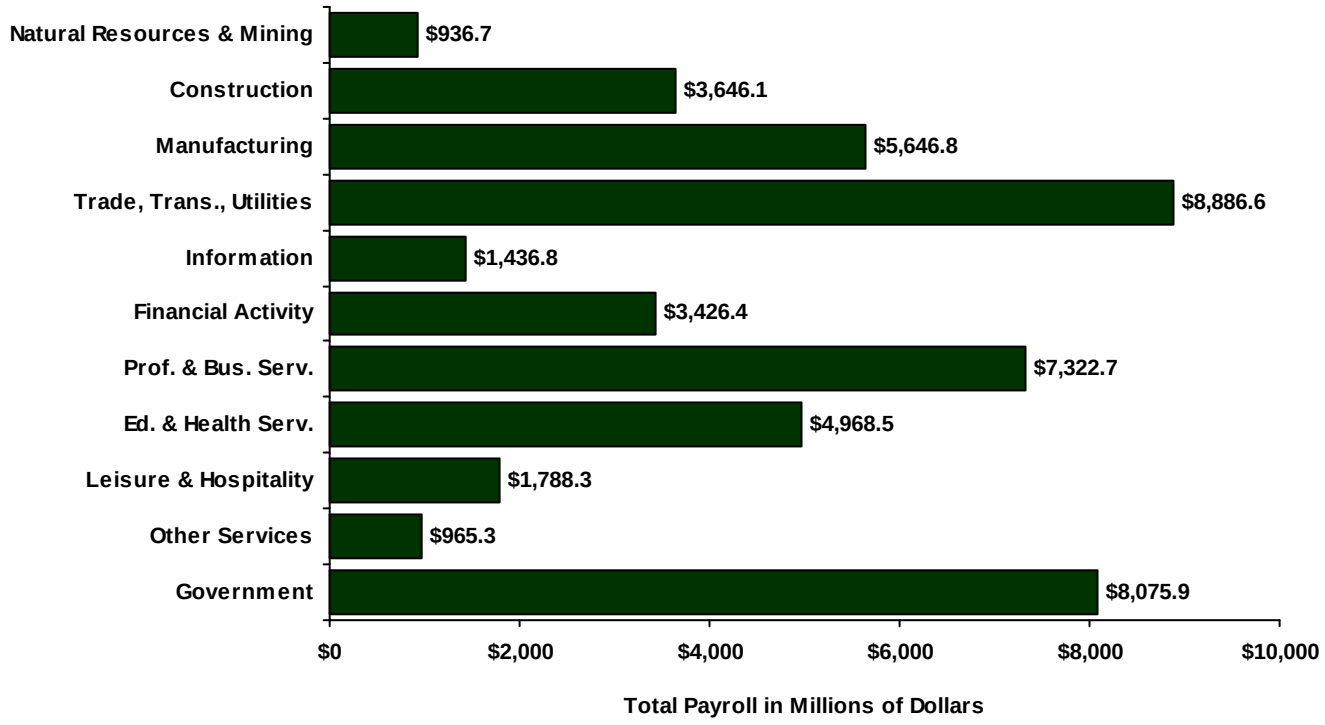
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services e = estimate

Figure 39
Growth Rates for Utah Average Annual Pay: Percent Change



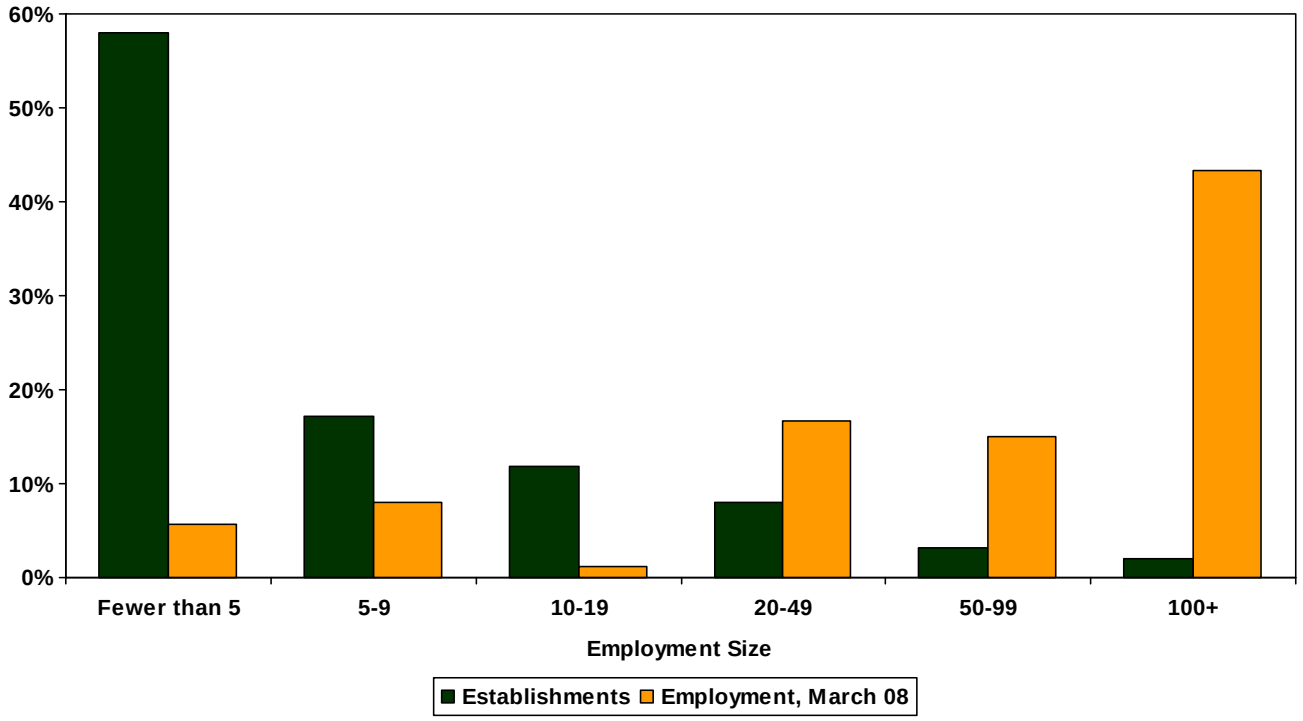
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services e = estimate

Figure 40
Utah Payroll Wages by Major Industry Group 2008e



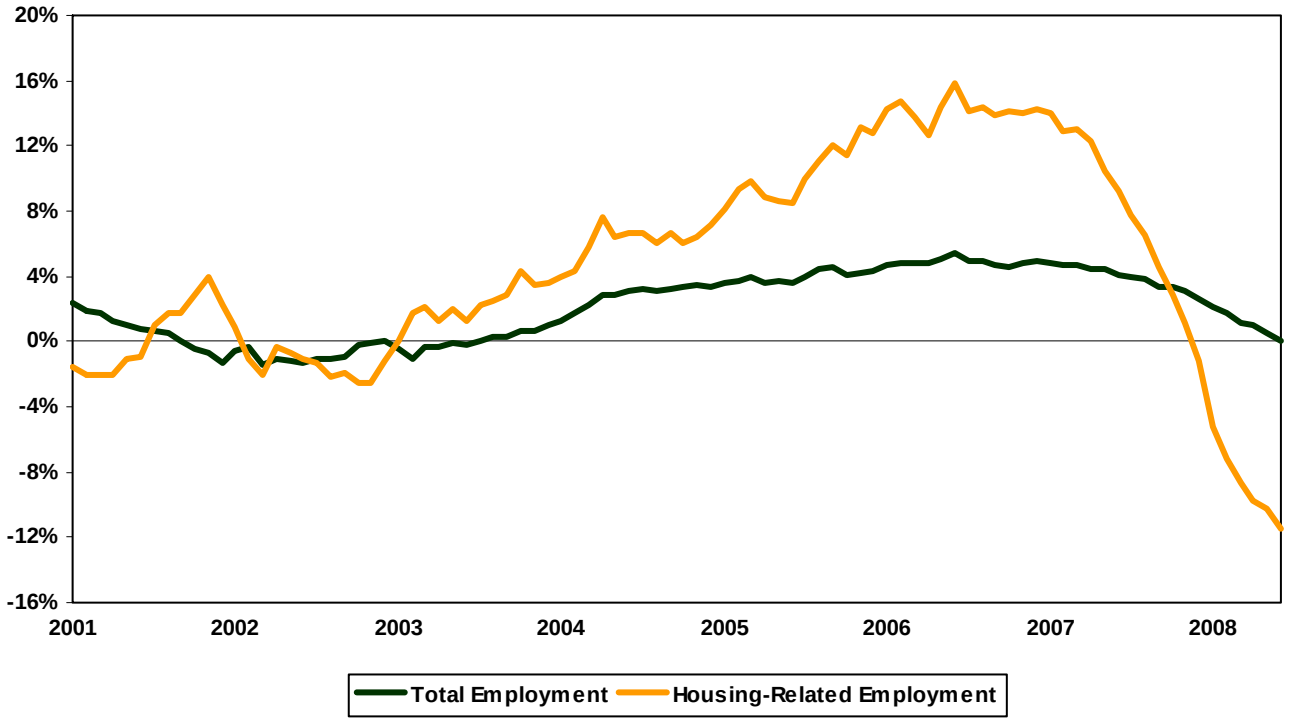
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services e = estimate

Figure 41
Utah Employment by Establishment Size: 2008



Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services

Figure 42
Utah Year-Over Percent Change in Monthly Total Employment and Housing-Related Employment



Note: Housing related employment includes the following NAICS codes: 2361 Residential building construction, 238 Specialty trade contractors, 4233 Lumber and construction supply merchant wholesalers, 444 Building material and garden supply stores, 52231 Mortgage and nonmortgage loan brokers, 522292 Real estate credit, 5312 Offices of real estate agents and brokers, 53132 Offices of real estate appraisers, 5617 Services to buildings and dwellings.

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services

Table 24
Utah Nonagricultural Employment by Industry and Unemployment Rate

Year	Total Employment 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
2008e	1,253,900	0.2	2,618	12,400	88,000	126,500	249,800	31,800	73,300	163,900	146,200	115,000	35,800	211,200	3.7

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 25
Utah Nonagricultural Payroll Employment by County and Major Industry: 2007

	Total	Ntl. Res. & Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Trade, Transp., Utilities	Information	Financial Activity	Profess. & Business Services	Education & Health Services	Leisure & Hospitality	Other Services	Government
State Total	1,251,421	11,035	103,449	127,693	245,669	32,448	74,743	161,026	139,994	112,825	35,670	206,869
Beaver	2,052	65	144	79	564	0	49	19	61	337	41	693
Box Elder	20,318	23	1,624	8,021	3,927	100	391	585	1,203	1,481	366	2,597
Cache	49,936	9	3,026	10,730	7,528	1,103	1,478	5,045	4,958	3,566	1,111	11,382
Carbon	9,250	866	346	358	2,293	116	280	559	1,076	832	377	2,147
Daggett	487	0	68	4	40	1	0	2	0	135	3	234
Davis	103,573	121	10,191	10,406	20,424	976	4,093	11,675	9,227	9,171	3,056	24,233
Duchesne	7,380	1,252	835	157	1,634	184	194	190	455	472	192	1,815
Emery	3,905	788	365	19	992	138	60	180	67	269	162	865
Garfield	2,341	11	86	95	248	130	33	17	244	854	26	597
Grand	4,659	123	328	48	856	34	249	256	304	1,549	74	838
Iron	16,993	71	1,635	1,728	3,152	137	783	1,298	1,565	1,924	367	4,333
Juab	3,664	100	839	464	483	8	75	175	476	333	48	663
Kane	3,192	5	217	165	439	23	135	44	109	869	445	741
Millard	3,987	90	108	187	1,295	21	73	330	311	380	94	1,098
Morgan	1,986	3	449	204	435	3	62	121	84	172	48	405
Piute	356	12	13	4	73	0	5	3	26	61	7	152
Rich	753	2	133	4	75	0	48	20	56	171	45	199
Salt Lake	601,224	2,450	42,492	55,775	125,060	18,468	49,816	96,685	57,845	47,911	18,734	85,988
San Juan	4,244	205	305	222	451	5	57	134	478	630	88	1,669
Sanpete	7,518	84	474	926	1,286	176	246	193	704	478	209	2,742
Sevier	8,057	508	380	479	2,592	80	203	383	744	896	170	1,622
Summit	21,897	106	2,583	652	3,652	267	1,602	1,634	866	7,662	530	2,343
Tooele	15,502	17	892	1,593	3,040	228	348	2,421	998	1,412	368	4,185
Uintah	14,260	3,525	1,035	256	3,174	148	584	724	870	993	391	2,560
Utah	186,050	55	17,883	19,142	30,926	8,159	6,660	22,700	38,087	13,685	4,282	24,471
Wasatch	7,105	71	1,237	213	1,525	109	290	489	468	1,342	143	1,218
Washington	53,512	307	8,368	3,302	12,177	805	2,287	4,183	7,237	6,955	1,415	6,476
Wayne	1,075	0	113	13	138	2	9	12	294	191	24	279
Weber	96,145	166	7,280	12,447	17,190	1,027	4,633	10,949	11,181	8,094	2,854	20,324

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 Nonagricultural Payroll Wages by County and Major Industry: 2007

County	Total	Natural Res. & Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Trade, Trans. & Utilities	Information	Financial Activity	Professional & Business Serv.	Education & Health Serv.	Leisure & Hospitality	Other Services	Government
State Total	$45,691,385,218	$749,989,964	$3,893,446,317	$5,616,952,148	$8,655,414,442	$1,495,228,512	$3,506,944,565	$6,779,537,575	$4,604,281,796	$1,703,561,066	$938,383,367	$7,747,645,466
Beaver	56,837,839	2,632,118	3,704,794	3,022,122	19,743,075	0	1,239,177	399,097	1,478,199	3,988,533	841,043	19,789,681
Box Elder	823,400,600	675,190	53,290,420	491,864,029	118,032,728	1,662,865	10,534,088	14,616,776	29,388,573	14,523,769	8,408,010	80,404,152
Cache	1,348,528,487	178,805	80,421,019	382,755,050	165,342,599	26,040,363	44,190,454	136,250,436	124,782,286	38,457,481	25,065,495	325,044,499
Carbon	311,770,016	68,916,841	17,413,095	16,973,355	74,743,865	2,433,067	7,454,192	13,900,297	28,104,484	7,904,264	8,954,412	64,972,144
Daggett	14,613,111	0	3,227,413	30,358	1,219,654	7,150	0	6,186	0	2,355,309	80,097	7,686,944
Davis	3,668,205,548	5,703,946	395,172,033	400,836,285	626,643,571	41,079,401	134,766,701	459,893,141	289,010,325	108,874,433	75,425,699	1,130,800,013
Duchesne	292,118,461	87,502,203	36,757,259	5,412,279	65,307,282	6,455,928	5,271,470	8,240,666	14,418,115	4,911,312	5,619,450	52,222,497
Emery	155,101,876	44,890,634	15,105,907	630,109	47,035,911	4,188,653	1,211,090	7,898,020	1,150,097	2,997,075	6,205,401	23,788,979
Garfield	56,363,637	568,487	1,940,921	2,129,970	5,289,310	5,005,487	878,834	405,947	6,815,078	13,728,008	373,953	19,227,642
Grand	119,906,747	6,243,297	10,505,298	1,273,998	22,217,162	984,571	6,790,647	8,366,940	9,264,172	23,435,928	1,705,256	29,119,478
Iron	435,227,311	1,214,519	44,638,353	56,948,280	78,874,671	2,996,482	27,694,462	30,026,214	39,571,009	21,735,457	8,261,736	123,266,128
Juab	125,647,322	3,902,000	48,101,438	17,600,556	11,715,854	98,200	1,802,692	8,846,776	9,782,322	3,366,322	1,400,332	19,030,830
Kane	80,015,491	329,667	6,306,462	4,489,708	8,945,090	561,592	3,315,876	2,252,049	3,070,768	14,096,264	13,994,819	22,653,196
Millard	127,636,265	4,729,905	2,388,923	6,963,913	52,075,457	699,111	1,891,176	10,735,665	9,740,897	3,234,620	2,112,462	33,064,136
Morgan	59,337,755	69,817	12,865,209	9,855,413	14,239,951	91,800	1,734,952	5,028,428	1,560,158	1,412,474	1,071,325	11,408,228
Piute	7,653,906	521,056	253,664	85,604	1,736,607	0	147,425	84,534	559,329	434,437	131,265	3,699,985
Rich	17,160,084	63,739	3,510,217	167,436	1,440,475	0	1,117,356	494,704	1,452,334	2,228,942	911,874	5,773,007
Salt Lake	24,570,682,695	215,191,279	1,778,464,014	2,587,063,495	5,096,312,033	831,015,877	2,597,514,859	4,464,329,463	2,123,967,906	822,955,207	527,371,095	3,526,497,467
San Juan	119,173,462	10,534,015	7,799,431	8,786,117	8,615,924	75,964	1,446,622	3,303,764	14,562,013	9,815,970	1,956,773	52,276,869
Sanpete	178,346,935	5,184,720	12,571,437	24,898,434	25,387,496	6,446,705	7,005,172	3,342,449	18,000,276	3,303,245	3,812,409	68,394,592
Sevier	225,296,440	23,638,566	9,031,800	15,323,614	74,732,137	2,366,797	6,314,215	11,593,733	20,059,573	8,707,136	3,842,614	49,686,255
Summit	726,597,783	5,821,402	107,993,445	28,063,739	102,199,406	12,672,760	81,947,927	90,060,765	28,520,182	170,154,026	16,703,458	82,460,673
Tooele	574,529,550	753,276	26,227,711	67,235,187	89,925,370	8,349,344	10,438,300	128,886,003	28,452,923	17,305,140	8,938,995	188,017,301
Uintah	604,739,913	234,677,059	38,982,200	7,499,254	130,855,715	4,089,008	29,373,297	26,956,062	21,746,320	11,264,001	12,811,923	86,485,074
Utah	6,075,769,092	2,436,252	612,183,807	800,241,377	911,401,639	479,504,164	256,510,382	875,464,850	1,103,456,977	171,446,649	99,890,885	763,232,110
Wasatch	222,620,373	4,201,999	41,133,984	7,418,889	55,738,497	3,380,410	10,448,801	19,284,479	13,670,306	21,599,066	3,395,122	42,348,820
Washington	1,541,931,932	7,041,127	257,227,529	105,249,789	358,628,045	24,227,433	81,223,795	125,034,991	250,192,008	100,577,002	31,385,959	201,144,254
Wayne	26,778,040	0	4,007,399	201,983	2,625,528	5,015	260,809	161,188	8,415,024	2,092,546	418,606	8,589,942
Weber	3,125,394,547	12,368,045	262,221,135	563,931,805	484,389,390	30,790,365	174,419,794	323,673,952	403,090,142	96,656,450	67,292,899	706,560,570

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 27
Utah Average Monthly Wage by Industry

Dollars	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Average Nonagricultural Wage	$2,017	$2,114	$2,207	$2,291	$2,401	$2,470	$2,510	$2,551	$2,641	$2,736	$2,883	$3,043
Natural Res. & Mining	3,470	3,658	3,752	3,759	3,997	4,264	4,122	4,243	4,606	4,778	5,240	5,664
Construction	2,102	2,209	2,279	2,370	2,481	2,536	2,563	2,544	2,589	2,695	2,959	3,136
Manufacturing	2,502	2,616	2,684	2,767	2,915	3,020	3,068	3,159	3,216	3,312	3,470	3,666
Trade, Trans., Utilities	1,951	2,047	2,112	2,245	2,322	2,335	2,395	2,424	2,537	2,608	2,739	2,936
Information	2,531	2,797	2,929	3,303	3,506	3,369	3,329	3,342	3,489	3,752	3,658	3,840
Financial Activity	2,367	2,511	2,728	2,754	2,925	3,045	3,139	3,274	3,420	3,574	3,729	3,910
Professional & Business Serv.	2,229	2,341	2,474	2,602	2,720	2,836	2,814	2,889	3,001	3,107	3,312	3,509
Education & Health Serv.	1,925	1,996	2,061	2,099	2,210	2,253	2,294	2,352	2,436	2,530	2,670	2,741
Leisure & Hospitality	752	796	848	888	958	1,021	1,115	1,048	1,070	1,117	1,194	1,258
Other Services	1,373	1,453	1,532	1,591	1,639	1,843	1,854	1,880	1,960	2,018	2,130	2,192
Government	2,116	2,185	2,264	2,304	2,417	2,544	2,653	2,696	2,781	2,847	2,962	3,121

Percent Change	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
Average Nonagricultural Wage	3.7%	4.4%	3.8%	4.8%	2.8%	1.6%	1.6%	3.5%	3.6%	5.4%	5.6%
Natural Res. & Mining	0.6	2.6	0.2	6.3	6.7	-3.3	2.9	8.6	3.7	9.7	8.1
Construction	5.5	3.2	4.0	4.7	2.2	1.1	-0.7	1.8	4.1	9.8	6.0
Manufacturing	3.7	2.6	3.1	5.4	3.6	1.6	3.0	1.8	3.0	4.8	5.6
Trade, Trans., Utilities	2.1	3.2	6.3	3.4	0.6	2.6	1.2	4.7	2.8	5.0	7.2
Information	4.7	4.7	12.8	6.1	-3.9	-1.2	0.4	4.4	7.5	-2.5	5.0
Financial Activity	5.5	8.7	0.9	6.2	4.1	3.1	4.3	4.5	4.5	4.3	4.9
Professional & Business Serv.	4.9	5.7	5.2	4.5	4.3	-0.8	2.7	3.9	3.5	6.6	5.9
Education & Health Serv.	2.9	3.3	1.8	5.3	1.9	1.8	2.5	3.6	3.9	5.5	2.7
Leisure & Hospitality	4.6	6.5	4.7	7.9	6.6	9.2	-6.0	2.1	4.4	6.9	5.4
Other Services	5.8	5.4	3.9	3.0	12.5	0.6	1.4	4.3	3.0	5.6	2.9
Government	3.6	3.6	1.8	4.9	5.3	4.3	1.6	3.2	2.4	4.0	5.4

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services, Workforce Information

Table 28
Utah Population, Labor Force, Nonagricultural Jobs, and Wages

	2005	2006	2007	2008e	2009f	Percent Change 2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Civilian Labor Force	1,268,075	1,311,073	1,372,900	1,409,414	1,446,060	3.4	4.7	2.7	2.6
Employed Persons	1,214,150	1,272,801	1,335,800	1,357,266	1,366,530	4.8	4.9	1.6	0.7
Unemployed Persons	53,925	38,272	37,100	52,148	79,530	-29.0	-3.1	40.6	52.5
Unemployment Rate	4.3	2.9	2.7	3.7	5.5				
U.S. Rate	5.1	4.6	4.6	5.8	8.2				
Total Nonfarm Jobs	1,148,037	1,203,629	1,251,282	1,253,900	1,234,800	4.8	4.0	0.2	-1.5
Mining	8,472	10,024	11,034	12,400	13,000	18.3	10.1	12.4	4.8
Construction	81,685	95,162	103,450	88,000	73,400	16.5	8.7	-14.9	-16.6
Manufacturing	117,242	123,061	127,695	126,500	121,000	5.0	3.8	-0.9	-4.3
Trade, Trans., Utilities	225,874	234,793	245,672	249,800	245,900	3.9	4.6	1.7	-1.6
Information	32,105	32,540	32,448	31,800	32,300	1.4	-0.3	-2.0	1.6
Financial Activity	67,582	71,470	74,739	73,300	69,600	5.8	4.6	-1.9	-5.0
Professional & Business Services	146,706	154,826	161,022	163,900	160,200	5.5	4.0	1.8	-2.3
Education & Health Services	128,602	134,407	139,991	146,200	152,100	4.5	4.2	4.4	4.0
Leisure & Hospitality	104,225	108,476	112,821	115,000	116,300	4.1	4.0	1.9	1.1
Other Services	33,240	34,386	35,542	35,800	36,200	3.4	3.4	0.7	1.1
Government	202,304	204,484	206,868	211,200	214,800	1.1	1.2	2.1	1.7
Goods-producing	207,399	228,247	242,179	226,900	207,400	10.1	6.1	-6.3	-8.6
Service-producing	940,638	975,382	1,009,103	1,027,000	1,027,400	3.7	3.5	1.8	0.0
Percent Svc.-producing	81.9%	81.0%	80.6%	81.9%	83.2%				
U.S. Nonfarm Job Percent Change	1.7	1.8	1.1	-0.2	-1.9				
Total Nonag Wages (millions)	$37,696	$41,651	$45,709	$47,100	$47,125	10.5	9.7	3.0	0.1
Average Annual Wage	$32,835	$34,605	$36,530	$37,563	$38,164	5.4	5.6	2.8	1.6
Average Monthly Wage	$2,736	$2,884	$3,044	$3,130	$3,180	5.4	5.6	2.8	1.6
Establishments (first quarter)	77,423	82,875	83,292	85,076	86,600				

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 29
Utah's Civilian Labor Force and Components by County: 2007 Annual Averages

County	Civilian Labor Force	Total Employed	Total Unemployed	Unemployment Rate
State Total	1,361,768	1,325,480	36,288	2.7
Beaver	3,241	3,155	86	2.7
Box Elder	23,615	22,960	655	2.8
Cache	60,083	58,865	1,218	2.0
Carbon	9,734	9,366	368	3.8
Daggett	525	506	19	3.6
Davis	144,455	140,683	3,772	2.6
Duchesne	9,215	9,001	214	2.3
Emery	5,226	5,043	183	3.5
Garfield	2,767	2,635	132	4.8
Grand	5,212	4,962	250	4.8
Iron	21,401	20,784	617	2.9
Juab	4,198	4,063	135	3.2
Kane	3,538	3,422	116	3.3
Millard	6,356	6,190	166	2.6
Morgan	4,049	3,939	110	2.7
Piute	952	930	22	2.3
Rich	1,469	1,439	30	2.0
Salt Lake	551,858	537,573	14,285	2.6
San Juan	5,016	4,747	269	5.4
Sanpete	11,064	10,712	352	3.2
Sevier	9,612	9,339	273	2.8
Summit	22,464	21,893	571	2.5
Tooele	27,139	26,340	799	2.9
Uintah	17,403	17,035	368	2.1
Utah	223,098	217,544	5,554	2.5
Wasatch	10,739	10,451	288	2.7
Washington	63,001	61,198	1,803	2.9
Wayne	1,425	1,366	59	4.1
Weber	112,914	109,340	3,574	3.2

Note: Numbers have been left unrounded for convenience rather than to denote accuracy.

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services, Workforce Information

Table 30
Utah's Largest Nonagricultural Employers: 2007

Firm Name	Business	Employment Range
Intermountain Health Care (IHC)	Healthcare	20,000+
State of Utah	State Government	20,000+
Brigham Young University	Higher Education	15,000-19,999
University of Utah (Incl. Hospital)	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
Utah State University	Higher Education	7,000-9,999
Davis County School District	Public Education	5,000-6,999
Kroger Group Cooperative	Retail Stores	5,000-6,999
Alpine School District	Public Education	5,000-6,999
U.S. Postal Service	Federal Government	5,000-6,999
Internal Revenue Service	Federal Government	5,000-6,999
Convergys	Telemarketing Services	5,000-6,999
Salt Lake County	Local 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	3,000-3,999
Wells Fargo	Banking	3,000-3,999
Weber County School District	Public Education	3,000-3,999
Delta Airlines	Air Transportation	3,000-3,999
SkyWest Airlines	Air Transportation	3,000-3,999
Autoliv ASP (Morton Int'l)	Automotive Components Manufacturing	3,000-3,999
Salt Lake City School District	Public Education	3,000-3,999
United Parcel Service	Courier Service	3,000-3,999
Nebo School District	Public Education	3,000-3,999
Home Depot	Home Improvement Center	3,000-3,999
Salt Lake City Corporation	Local Government	3,000-3,999
Discover Products	Consumer Loans	3,000-3,999
Weber State University	Higher Education	2,000-2,999
Teleperformance USA	Telemarketing Services	2,000-2,999
Qwest Corporation	Telephone Service/Communications	2,000-2,999
Washington County School District	Public Education	2,000-2,999
Salt Lake Community College	Higher Education	2,000-2,999
Utah Valley State College	Higher Education	2,000-2,999
Target Corporation	Discount Department Store	2,000-2,999
Harmons	Grocery Stores	2,000-2,999
PacificCorp (Rocky Mountain Power)	Electric Utility	2,000-2,999
Costco Wholesale	Retail Warehouse Club	2,000-2,999
Icon Health and Fitness	Exercise Equipment Manufacturing	2,000-2,999
ARUP	Medical Laboratory	2,000-2,999
Provo City School District	Public Education	2,000-2,999

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services, Workforce Information

Table 31
Employment Status of Utah's Civilian Noninstitutional Population by Sex & Age: 2007 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	1,860,000	1,344,000	72.2	1,309,000	35,000	2.6	66.0
16 to 19 years	157,000	86,000	54.8	79,000	7,000	8.1	41.3
20 to 24 years	220,000	179,000	81.5	170,000	9,000	5.0	74.4
25 to 34 years	450,000	373,000	82.9	365,000	8,000	2.1	83.3
35 to 44 years	298,000	250,000	83.8	246,000	4,000	1.6	83.8
45 to 54 years	296,000	252,000	85.3	249,000	3,000	1.2	82.0
55 to 64 years	262,000	164,000	70.8	162,000	2,000	1.2	63.8
65 and over	209,000	40,000	19.0	39,000	1,000	2.5	16.0
Men							
Total	926,000	737,000	81.3	735,000	2,000	0.3	73.2
16 to 19 years	79,000	40,000	50.9	37,000	3,000	7.5	41.1
20 to 24 years	109,000	97,000	88.3	91,000	6,000	6.2	78.7
25 to 34 years	232,000	221,000	95.4	216,000	5,000	2.3	92.2
35 to 44 years	151,000	146,000	96.8	145,000	1,000	0.7	92.3
45 to 54 years	145,000	132,000	91.3	131,000	1,000	0.8	88.2
55 to 64 years	113,000	91,000	80.0	89,000	2,000	2.2	69.6
Women							
Total	935,000	591,000	63.2	573,000	18,000	3.0	59.0
16 to 19 years	78,000	46,000	58.7	42,000	4,000	8.7	41.5
20 to 24 years	111,000	83,000	74.7	79,000	4,000	4.8	70.1
25 to 34 years	218,000	152,000	69.7	149,000	3,000	2.0	74.5
35 to 44 years	147,000	104,000	70.5	101,000	3,000	2.9	75.5
45 to 54 years	151,000	120,000	79.5	118,000	2,000	1.7	76.0
55 to 64 years	118,000	73,000	61.9	72,000	1,000	1.4	58.3
Hispanic Origin	194,000	151,000	77.3	146,000	5,000	3.3	68.7
Men	103,000	89,000	85.4	87,000	2,000	2.2	80.7
Woman	91,000	62,000	67.1	59,000	3,000	4.8	56.1

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
Utah's 2008 total personal income was estimated to be $83.2 billion, 4.5% above the 2007 preliminary estimate of $79.6 billion. This growth is estimated to be slightly above the U.S. personal income growth of 3.9%. Utah's 2008 per capita personal income was estimated to be $31,425, an increase of 4.4% over the 2007 estimate. The most recent available income estimates for Utah from the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) are for 2007. According to the BEA, Utah's 2007 per capita income of $30,090 ranked Utah 49th in the nation.

2008 Overview
Utah's total personal income (TPI) in 2008 was estimated to reach $83.2 billion, a 4.5% increase from 2007. This represents a slowing in income growth, as growth rates of the past four years have been 5.0% or higher. The economic boom that followed the dot-com bust of the early 2000s slowed in 2008. A sharp downturn in the housing market coupled with a major national financial crisis combined to weaken the income picture in Utah.

Per capita personal income (PCI) is an area's annual total personal income divided by the total population. Utah's estimated 2008 PCI was approximately $31,425, an increase of 4.4% from the 2007 estimate. Utah's PCI measured at 77.9% of the national PCI in 2008, one of the lowest shares of the past fifteen years. Utah's PCI remains weak against the national average as a result of two factors: 1) the state's average wages are generally below the national average due to the overall youth of Utah's labor force and 2) Utah's population is the nation's youngest, its household size is the largest, and Utah is undergoing another baby boom, while the nation is largely devoid of such an event. This means that in the PCI calculation (TPI divided by population), Utah has a higher percentage of non-wage earners in its denominator than any other state.

2007 Summary
Composition of Total Personal Income. The largest single component of total personal income is earnings by place of work. This consists of the total earnings from agricultural and nonagricultural industries, including contributions for social insurance. In 2007, Utahns' earnings by place of work reached $66.4 billion, representing 83.4% of TPI. An estimated 9.8% of this was proprietors' income, 72.8% came from wages, and the remaining 17.4% was supplements to wages and salaries. Private sector nonagricultural earnings accounted for 81.9% of earnings by industry, while earnings from public (government) industries made up 17.9%. Although earnings from government employment have been declining as a share of Utah's total earnings, it is still relatively larger than the U.S. share (16.4%).

The other two major components of TPI are dividends, interest, and rent (DIR) and transfer payments (such as social security, welfare, or retirement). In 2007, Utah's DIR actually declined to $11.7 billion and transfer payments were $8.9 billion. Some of the major differences between the economic compositions of Utah and the United States lie between these two parameters. Perhaps the most significant is that Utah transfer payments comprise a much smaller share of TPI than the national figure (11.2% in Utah vs. 14.7% nationally). DIR is also lower in Utah (14.6% in Utah vs. 17.5% nationally). Thus, Utahns rely to a greater extent on wage earnings as their income source.

The industrial composition of Utah's TPI has changed in recent years. In 1980, goods-producing industries (natural resources and mining, construction, and manufacturing) generated over 30% of Utah's total earnings. By 2007, that share had dropped to 22.5%. Similarly, 20% of U.S. earnings are currently within goods-producing jobs.

In 2007, government was the largest wage-income industry in Utah, generating 17.9% of all the wage income earned in 2007, but this share was down from recent years. It was also the largest wage-income industry in the nation at 16.4%. It was followed by trade, transportation, and utilities, which produced 17.6% of Utah's wage earnings in 2007. This sector employed more workers than the government sector, but the wage levels were considerably below those paid in the government sector. Professional and business services provided 14.8% of Utah's wages, a noticeable increase above last year's 14.0% share. Having a high wage-income percentage in this sector is beneficial because many positions in this sector are high paying, knowledge-based jobs. Manufacturing's share dropped slightly to account for 12.0% of Utah's wage earnings and 12.1% nationally.

Per Capita Personal Income. According to the Bureau of Economic Analysis, Utah's 2007 per capita personal income was $30,090, 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, this parameter dropped 10 percentage points to 75.6%. Since then it has increased, but it is beginning to decline once again. This decline is due to Utah undergoing another baby boom, whereas the United States population is not experiencing a baby boom and continues to get older.

County Personal and Per Capita Income. County personal income growth slowed noticeably in 2007 as a slowing Utah economy started to have its impact. The highest growth rates are in the energy boom counties of Duchesne and Uintah, with personal income growth over 14%. These two counties stand in marked contrast with all remaining Utah counties. Tooele County had the next highest growth at 8.1%, followed by Summit County's 7.7%. The state's major metropolitan counties showed a notable slowing in growth in relation to 2006. Growth rates were down roughly three percentage points in the metropolitan counties, with growth rates between 4% and 5%. These growth rates are reflective of a

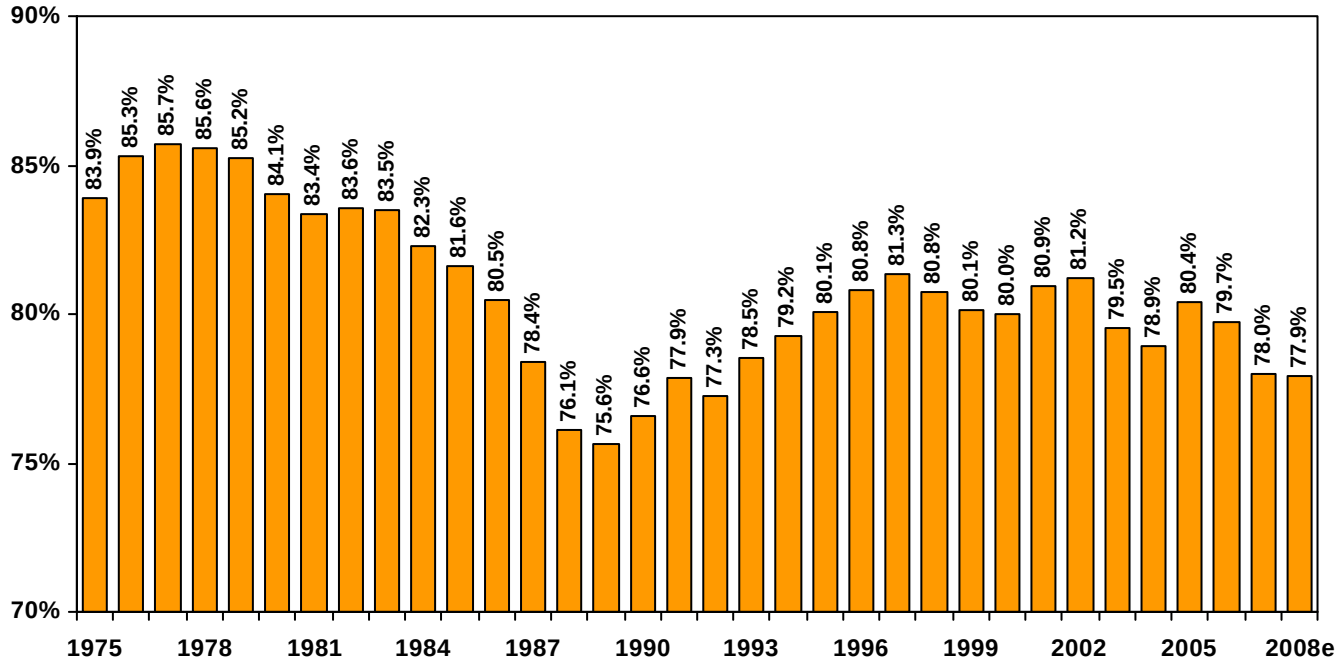
healthy economic environment, but are not reflective of the growth of the Utah economy in 2007.

Summit County had an estimated per capita income in 2007 of $61,180, the highest in the state. It was followed by Salt Lake ($35,692) and Davis ($31,103) counties. San Juan County ($16,825) had the lowest per capita income in the state, measuring at only 55.9% of the Utah average. The 2007 per capita income for the United States ($38,564) was higher than all of Utah's counties except Summit County.

Conclusion

Utah's total personal income increased 4.5% in 2008, still an enviable rate of growth, but down noticeably from the stellar rates of the previous three years. This decline is an indication of the mid-2000s economic boom that drew to an end in 2007. Wages were the highest source of income in Utah and for the nation (83.4% in Utah vs. 76.0% for the nation). Generating income from transfer payments is a larger form of income generation on the national level than it is in Utah, due to the fact that Utah has a smaller retirement-aged population than the national average.

Figure 43
Utah Per Capita Personal Income as a Percent of the United States



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

Table 32
Components of Utah's Total Personal Income

Components	Millions of Dollars 2006r	Millions of Dollars 2007p	Percent Change 2006-2007	2007 Percent Distribution Utah	2007 Percent Distribution U.S.	Industry Distribution Utah	Industry Distribution U.S.
Personal income	$75,580	$79,597	5.3%	100%	100%		
Earnings by place of work	61,807	66,363	7.4	83.4	76.0		
less: Personal contrb. for social insurance	6,926	7,402	6.9				
plus: Adjustment for residence	52	39	-24.6				
equals: Net earnings by place of residence	54,933	59,000	7.4				
plus: Dividends, interest, and rent	12,184	11,656	-4.3	14.6	17.5		
plus: Transfer payments	8,464	8,940	5.6	11.2	14.7		
Components of earnings	61,807	66,365	7.4	83.4	76.0		
Wage and salary disbursements	44,151	48,312	9.4	60.7	54.6		
Supplements to wages and salaries	10,841	11,545	6.5	14.5	12.5		
Proprietors' income	6,815	6,507	-4.5	8.2	9.0		
Farm proprietors' income	-38	27	-171.1	0.0	0.3		
Nonfarm proprietors' income	6,853	6,480	-5.5	8.1	8.7		
Earnings by industry	61,807	66,363	7.4	83.4	76.1	100%	100%
Farm earnings	109	184	68.8	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.6
Nonfarm earnings	61,698	66,179	7.3	83.1	75.6	99.7	99.4
Private earnings	50,477	54,333	7.6	68.3	63.1	81.9	83.0
Natural Resources and Mining	1,074	1,231	14.6	1.5	1.3	1.9	1.7
Construction	5,332	5,718	7.2	7.2	4.7	8.6	6.2
Manufacturing	7,440	7,986	7.3	10.0	9.2	12.0	12.1
Durable goods	4,886	5,384	10.2	6.8	5.8	8.1	7.7
Nondurable goods	2,554	2,601	1.8	3.3	3.3	3.9	4.4
Trade, Transportation, Utilities	10,578	11,664	10.3	14.7	12.1	17.6	15.9
Wholesale trade	2,856	3,145	10.1	4.0	4.0	4.7	5.3
Retail trade	4,679	5,140	9.9	6.5	4.7	7.7	6.2
Information	1,815	1,888	4.0	2.4	2.7	2.8	3.6
Financial Activities	4,978	5,223	4.9	6.6	7.6	7.9	10.0
Professional & Business Services	9,095	9,821	8.0	12.3	12.2	14.8	16.0
Educational & Health Services	5,621	5,949	5.8	7.5	8.2	9.0	10.8
Leisure & Hospitality	2,180	2,354	8.0	3.0	2.9	3.5	3.9
Other Services	2,364	2,499	5.7	3.1	2.2	3.8	2.9
Government and government enterprises	11,221	11,847	5.6	14.9	12.5	17.9	16.4
Federal, civilian	3,001	3,138	4.6	3.9	2.4	4.7	3.1
Military	906	912	0.7	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.7
State	3,360	3,565	6.1	4.5	2.4	5.4	3.2
Local	3,954	4,231	7.0	5.3	6.5	6.4	8.5

r = revised
p= preliminary

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, November 2008

Table 33
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%	6.9%	4.4%	$2,030	$2,269	89.5%
1961	1,951	429,000	0.45%	2.7%	2.6%	2,084	2,327	89.6%
1962	2,131	456,700	0.47%	6.8%	4.9%	2,225	2,440	91.2%
1963	2,214	479,600	0.46%	2.2%	3.6%	2,273	2,527	89.9%
1964	2,326	514,600	0.45%	4.6%	5.7%	2,378	2,672	89.0%
1965	2,462	555,700	0.44%	4.5%	6.7%	2,485	2,850	87.2%
1966	2,615	603,900	0.43%	4.3%	7.4%	2,592	3,062	84.7%
1967	2,763	648,300	0.43%	4.6%	6.3%	2,711	3,254	83.3%
1968	2,974	712,000	0.42%	6.6%	8.7%	2,890	3,538	81.7%
1969	3,238	778,500	0.42%	7.0%	8.4%	3,093	3,836	80.6%
1970	3,611	838,800	0.43%	9.6%	6.5%	3,389	4,085	83.0%
1971	4,023	903,500	0.45%	7.8%	6.3%	3,655	4,342	84.2%
1972	4,516	992,700	0.45%	8.9%	8.6%	3,980	4,717	84.4%
1973	5,052	1,110,700	0.45%	8.6%	10.9%	4,323	5,231	82.6%
1974	5,688	1,222,600	0.47%	9.8%	9.1%	4,745	5,707	83.1%
1975	6,392	1,335,000	0.48%	9.2%	8.1%	5,180	6,172	83.9%
1976	7,328	1,474,800	0.50%	11.2%	9.4%	5,760	6,754	85.3%
1977	8,356	1,633,200	0.51%	10.2%	9.6%	6,348	7,405	85.7%
1978	9,623	1,837,700	0.52%	11.1%	11.3%	7,054	8,245	85.6%
1979	11,035	2,062,200	0.54%	10.5%	10.9%	7,792	9,146	85.2%
1980	12,519	2,307,900	0.54%	9.1%	10.6%	8,501	10,114	84.1%
1981	14,206	2,591,300	0.55%	10.3%	11.2%	9,374	11,246	83.4%
1982	15,541	2,775,300	0.56%	6.4%	6.1%	9,973	11,935	83.6%
1983	16,803	2,960,700	0.57%	5.6%	5.7%	10,535	12,618	83.5%
1984	18,546	3,289,500	0.56%	8.5%	10.1%	11,431	13,891	82.3%
1985	19,794	3,526,700	0.56%	5.4%	6.2%	12,048	14,758	81.6%
1986	20,663	3,722,400	0.56%	3.1%	4.6%	12,426	15,442	80.5%
1987	21,361	3,947,400	0.54%	2.4%	5.2%	12,729	16,240	78.4%
1988	22,287	4,253,700	0.52%	3.6%	6.7%	13,192	17,331	76.1%
1989	23,891	4,587,800	0.52%	6.2%	6.9%	14,005	18,520	75.6%
1990	25,817	4,878,600	0.53%	6.5%	5.2%	14,913	19,477	76.6%
1991	27,573	5,051,000	0.55%	3.9%	2.1%	15,492	19,892	77.9%
1992	29,601	5,362,000	0.55%	4.0%	4.8%	16,115	20,854	77.3%
1993	31,810	5,558,500	0.57%	4.0%	2.4%	16,756	21,346	78.5%
1994	34,437	5,842,500	0.59%	4.8%	3.9%	17,566	22,172	79.2%
1995	37,218	6,152,300	0.60%	5.2%	4.1%	18,478	23,076	80.1%
1996	40,386	6,520,600	0.62%	5.7%	4.8%	19,529	24,175	80.8%
1997	43,667	6,915,100	0.63%	5.5%	4.8%	20,600	25,334	81.3%
1998	47,019	7,423,000	0.63%	5.4%	6.1%	21,708	26,883	80.7%
1999	49,343	7,802,400	0.63%	3.2%	3.9%	22,393	27,939	80.1%
2000	53,561	8,429,700	0.64%	6.6%	6.8%	23,864	29,845	80.0%
2001	56,594	8,724,100	0.65%	3.5%	2.4%	24,690	30,574	80.8%
2002	58,172	8,881,900	0.65%	0.8%	0.8%	24,893	30,821	80.8%
2003	59,412	9,163,600	0.65%	0.6%	2.2%	25,034	31,504	79.5%
2004r	63,565	9,727,200	0.65%	4.5%	5.1%	26,149	33,123	78.9%
2005r	69,744	10,269,800	0.68%	6.5%	4.6%	27,842	34,650	80.4%
2006r	75,580	10,993,900	0.69%	5.2%	6.0%	29,300	36,744	79.7%
2007p	79,597	11,663,200	0.68%	2.7%	5.0%	30,090	38,564	78.0%
2008e	83,179	12,121,000	0.69%	4.5%	3.9%	31,425	40,343	77.9%

r = revised
p = preliminary
e = estimate

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

Table 34
Total Personal Income by County

	Millions of Dollars				Percent Change		
	2004r	2005r	2006p	2007e	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
State Total	$63,565.1	$69,744.1	$75,580.3	$79,597.0	9.7%	8.4%	5.3%
Beaver	164.5	175.3	152.9	155.2	6.6	-12.8	1.5
Box Elder	1,011.7	1,082.9	1,159.1	1,206.8	7.0	7.0	4.1
Cache	2,173.2	2,286.1	2,407.2	2,498.2	5.2	5.3	3.8
Carbon	476.2	527.9	560.7	591.4	10.9	6.2	5.5
Daggett	16.6	17.2	18.3	18.5	3.6	6.4	1.1
Davis	7,175.3	7,833.9	8,495.3	8,962.1	9.2	8.4	5.5
Duchesne	343.9	389.0	459.8	526.9	13.1	18.2	14.6
Emery	219.3	233.7	253.1	265.3	6.6	8.3	4.8
Garfield	97.2	104.2	109.4	114.6	7.2	5.0	4.8
Grand	199.0	224.2	240.2	254.1	12.7	7.1	5.8
Iron	733.4	817.0	894.6	941.6	11.4	9.5	5.3
Juab	175.9	193.8	204.4	212.3	10.2	5.5	3.9
Kane	153.0	164.0	180.8	193.0	7.2	10.2	6.7
Millard	271.8	280.2	290.5	299.3	3.1	3.7	3.0
Morgan	178.8	199.7	220.3	242.2	11.7	10.3	9.9
Piute	29.1	32.0	31.5	33.2	10.0	-1.6	5.4
Rich	48.5	49.5	53.1	55.6	2.1	7.3	4.7
Salt Lake	29,022.5	32,092.1	34,619.5	36,032.2	10.6	7.9	4.1
San Juan	210.0	223.2	232.2	243.7	6.3	4.0	5.0
Sanpete	397.1	415.6	449.1	471.8	4.7	8.1	5.1
Sevier	376.8	406.8	438.9	461.9	8.0	7.9	5.2
Summit	1,653.4	1,868.6	2,019.1	2,174.4	13.0	8.1	7.7
Tooele	1,026.1	1,137.8	1,244.6	1,345.7	10.9	9.4	8.1
Uintah	563.8	647.3	778.4	890.2	14.8	20.3	14.4
Utah	8,542.9	9,607.5	10,465.1	10,989.3	12.5	8.9	5.0
Wasatch	416.3	461.2	511.6	540.1	10.8	10.9	5.6
Washington	2,364.8	2,784.3	3,087.1	3,301.4	17.7	10.9	6.9
Wayne	52.9	54.1	53.7	55.6	2.3	-0.7	3.5
Weber	5,471.1	5,812.0	6,222.8	6,520.1	6.2	7.1	4.8
U.S. percentage change	--	--	--	--	5.9	6.7	6.2

r = revised
p = preliminary
e = estimate

Sources:
1. 2004-2006: U.S. Dept. of Commerce, BEA, May 2008
2. 2007: Utah Department of Workforce Services, Workforce Information, November 2008

Table 35
Total Per Capita Personal Income by County

	2004r	2005r	2006p	2007e	Percent Change 2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
State Total	$26,149	$27,842	$29,300	$30,090	6.5%	5.2%	2.7%
Beaver	27,365	28,793	25,017	25,484	5.2	-13.1	1.9
Box Elder	22,197	23,569	24,813	25,223	6.2	5.3	1.7
Cache	21,220	21,819	22,624	22,943	2.8	3.7	1.4
Carbon	24,468	27,487	29,159	30,121	12.3	6.1	3.3
Daggett	17,980	18,660	19,500	19,957	3.8	4.5	2.3
Davis	27,302	29,027	30,455	31,103	6.3	4.9	2.1
Duchesne	23,140	25,638	29,707	32,493	10.8	15.9	9.4
Emery	21,101	22,555	24,559	25,512	6.9	8.9	3.9
Garfield	22,277	23,986	24,836	25,304	7.7	3.5	1.9
Grand	23,213	25,730	26,983	28,161	10.8	4.9	4.4
Iron	19,769	20,746	21,402	21,633	4.9	3.2	1.1
Juab	20,016	21,776	22,371	22,105	8.8	2.7	-1.2
Kane	25,312	26,545	28,213	29,588	4.9	6.3	4.9
Millard	22,646	23,548	24,359	25,048	4.0	3.4	2.8
Morgan	23,641	25,713	27,438	28,982	8.8	6.7	5.6
Piute	21,128	23,457	23,460	24,758	11.0	0.0	5.5
Rich	23,972	24,578	26,457	26,552	2.5	7.6	0.4
Salt Lake	30,906	33,300	34,951	35,692	7.7	5.0	2.1
San Juan	15,066	16,062	16,569	16,825	6.6	3.2	1.5
Sanpete	16,857	17,477	18,705	19,145	3.7	7.0	2.4
Sevier	19,711	21,348	22,699	23,444	8.3	6.3	3.3
Summit	48,971	53,762	57,725	61,180	9.8	7.4	6.0
Tooele	21,039	22,656	23,734	24,506	7.7	4.8	3.3
Uintah	21,290	23,975	27,920	30,652	12.6	16.5	9.8
Utah	19,679	21,115	22,184	22,719	7.3	5.1	2.4
Wasatch	23,296	24,553	25,676	26,301	5.4	4.6	2.4
Washington	21,426	23,353	24,248	24,676	9.0	3.8	1.8
Wayne	21,792	22,423	21,722	22,063	2.9	-3.1	1.6
Weber	25,920	27,130	28,697	29,390	4.7	5.8	2.4
United States	33,123	34,650	36,744	38,564	4.6	6.0	5.0

r = revised
p = preliminary
e = estimate

Sources:
1. 2004-2006: U.S. Dept. of Commerce, BEA, May 2008
2. 2007: Utah Department of Workforce Services, Workforce Information, November 2008

Gross Domestic Product by State

Overview
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by State is the value of final goods and services produced by the labor and property located in a state. It is the state counterpart to the national Gross Domestic Product. Conceptually, GDP by State is gross output less intermediate inputs, and as such it measures the economic activity within a state. The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) releases GDP data, formerly known as Gross State Product (GSP).

Nominal GDP
Utah's nominal GDP (measured in current dollars) was estimated by the BEA to be $105.7 billion in 2007, up from $98.0 billion in 2006. This represents a growth rate of 7.9%, the highest rate in the nation and above the national growth rate of 4.7%. North Dakota had the second highest growth rate at 7.2%, followed by Montana and Oklahoma, both with growth rates of 7.1%. The Southwest Region experienced the highest nominal growth rate (6.4%), followed by the Rocky Mountain (5.6%), Mideast (5.5%), and Plains (5.4%) regions.

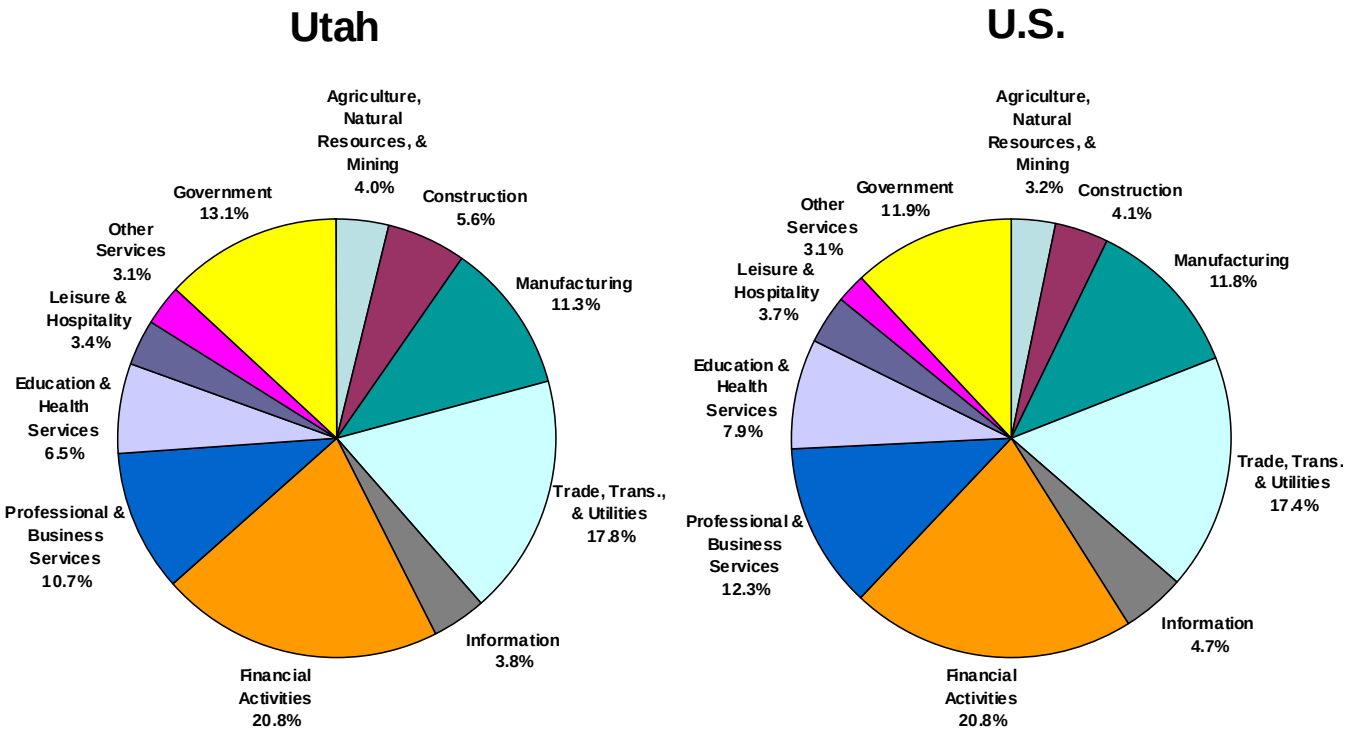
Real GDP
Utah's real GDP (measured in chain-weighted 2000 dollars) has steadily increased since the early 2000s. The BEA estimated Utah's real GDP was $86.7 billion in 2007, up from $82.3 billion in 2006. This represents a growth rate of 5.3%, the highest in the nation. New York had the second highest growth rate at 4.4%, followed by the District of Columbia and Washington, both with growth rates of 4.3%. The Southwest Region experienced the highest real growth rate with an increase of 3.7% in real GDP. The Rocky Mountain and Mideast regions experienced the next highest growth rates with increases in real GDP of 2.9% and 2.8%, respectively. The Great Lakes Region had the lowest growth rate at 0.5%. The nation's growth rate of real GDP was 2.0%.

GDP Trends
After a few years of slow economic growth, Utah began to experience real GDP growth rates above most of the nation by 2004, which continued through 2006. In 1999, Utah's GDP growth rate fell below the national GDP growth rate and hit a low of 1.0% in 2001. The national growth rate also hit a low in 2001, with a growth rate of 0.9%, slightly below Utah. After the recession, Utah's growth rate began to increase and by 2004 its growth rate of 4.0% was well above the national growth rate of 3.5%. Utah's growth rate peaked in 2006 at 6.3%, and then decreased to 5.3% in 2007, still well above the nation.

Industry Growth
Utah's agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting industry experienced the highest nominal growth from 2006 to 2007, with a nominal growth rate of 28.6%; however, real growth in this industry was negative at -1.2%. The construction industry, previously one of the fastest growing segments of the economy, showed negative nominal and real growth from 2006 to 2007, with a 1.5% decline in nominal and a 3.1% decline in real GDP. Other industries which registered strong nominal growth were transportation and warehousing (13.3%), retail trade (12.2%), and manufacturing (11.6%). These industries also showed the strongest growth in real GDP, with growth rates of 11.7%, 12.6%, and 9.0%, respectively.

Conclusion
Gross Domestic Product by State measures the value of goods and services produced by businesses and people in Utah. After more than a decade of posting strong increases in aggregate production, Utah GDP growth slowed along with the nation in the early 2000s. Growth in real GDP in Utah began to exceed the pace of growth experienced in the nation as a whole in 2004. Growth slowed across the nation in 2007, but the growth in Utah's nominal and real GDP was the highest in the nation.

Figure 44
Percent of Gross Domestic Product by Industry: 2007



Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

Table 36
Percent of Utah Gross Domestic Product by Industry

NAICS	Industry	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
11,21	Ag., Nat. Resources, and Mining	2.2%	2.1%	2.2%	2.3%	1.9%	2.3%	2.9%	3.3%	3.8%	4.0%
23	Construction	5.9	5.9	5.7	5.5	5.4	5.0	5.4	5.9	6.4	5.6
31-33	Manufacturing	13.0	12.2	12.5	10.8	10.9	11.0	11.0	11.2	11.2	11.3
22,42-49	Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	19.9	19.7	18.7	18.4	18.2	18.0	17.9	17.5	17.2	17.8
51	Information	3.6	4.3	4.2	4.0	3.8	3.7	3.8	4.0	3.7	3.8
52,53	Financial Activities	18.4	18.8	19.1	20.6	20.7	20.6	19.9	19.5	19.6	20.8
54-56	Professional and Business Services	10.3	10.6	10.9	11.0	10.7	10.7	10.9	11.1	11.2	10.7
61,62	Education and Health Services	5.9	5.8	6.0	6.3	6.5	6.7	6.7	6.8	6.9	6.5
71,72	Leisure and Hospitality	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.8	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4
81	Other Services	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.0
92	Government	14.2	14.1	14.2	14.4	14.8	15.0	14.7	14.2	13.5	13.1

Notes:
1. GDP by State data for these industry series (NAICS) are unavailable before 1997.
2. In October of 2006, the BEA renamed the gross state product (GSP) series to gross domestic product (GDP) by state.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

Table 37
Utah Nominal Gross Domestic Product by Industry (Millions of Current Dollars)

NAICS	Industry	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Percent Change 2006-2007
	Total Gross Domestic Product by State	$60,168	$63,834	$67,568	$70,109	$72,665	$75,428	$80,889	$88,944	$97,963	$105,658	7.9%
	Private industries	51,610	54,832	57,960	60,022	61,934	64,149	69,072	76,413	84,811	91,864	8.3%
11	Agriculture,Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting	473	471	461	544	450	498	645	604	524	674	28.6%
21	Mining	828	838	1,007	1,090	949	1,252	1,536	2,531	3,312	3,531	6.6%
22	Utilities	1,039	1,080	1,012	1,142	1,210	1,103	1,125	1,205	1,354	1,402	3.5%
23	Construction	3,555	3,777	3,825	3,843	3,916	3,807	4,177	5,112	6,014	5,922	-1.5%
31-33	Manufacturing	7,795	7,793	8,437	7,556	7,914	8,283	8,961	9,787	10,714	11,952	11.6%
42	Wholesale Trade	3,336	3,515	3,631	3,729	3,744	3,817	4,189	4,495	4,835	5,268	9.0%
44-45	Retail Trade	4,972	5,273	5,135	5,390	5,526	5,801	6,240	6,584	7,240	8,126	12.2%
48-49	Transportation and Warehousing, excluding Postal Service	2,644	2,707	2,842	2,654	2,713	2,855	3,098	3,321	3,586	4,062	13.3%
51	Information	2,183	2,733	2,844	2,782	2,759	2,803	3,111	3,678	3,699	3,985	7.7%
52	Finance and Insurance	4,311	4,627	5,085	6,156	6,669	6,912	7,413	8,300	9,643	9,966	3.3%
53	Real Estate, Rental, and Leasing	6,786	7,374	7,809	8,256	8,396	8,628	8,973	9,977	10,859	11,989	10.4%
54	Professional and Technical Services	3,258	3,510	3,983	4,238	4,515	4,663	5,234	5,186	5,910	6,553	10.9%
55	Management of Companies and Enterprises	1,149	1,277	1,482	1,533	1,333	1,460	1,292	1,583	1,647	1,773	7.7%
56	Administrative and Waste Services	1,810	2,003	1,878	1,930	1,905	1,984	2,182	2,467	2,784	2,979	7.0%
61	Educational Services	513	571	655	702	754	779	859	951	1,029	1,100	6.9%
62	Health Care and Social Assistance	3,046	3,136	3,399	3,681	3,973	4,257	4,545	4,881	5,385	5,807	7.8%
71	Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	433	477	513	660	808	678	713	767	858	913	6.4%
72	Accommodation and Food Services	1,538	1,622	1,747	1,820	1,924	1,950	2,085	2,227	2,458	2,681	9.1%
81	Other Services, except Government	1,941	2,046	2,216	2,319	2,478	2,618	2,697	2,757	2,960	3,181	7.5%
92	Government	8,557	9,002	9,608	10,086	10,731	11,279	11,817	12,531	13,153	13,793	4.9%
	Federal Civilian	2,035	2,159	2,464	2,584	2,848	2,974	3,162	3,331	3,506	n/a	n/a
	Federal Military	496	517	555	589	745	904	953	1,038	1,015	n/a	n/a
	State and Local	6,026	6,326	6,589	6,913	7,139	7,401	7,701	8,162	8,632	n/a	n/a

Notes:
1. GDP by State data for these industry series (NAICS) are unavailable before 1997.
2. In October of 2006, the BEA renamed the gross state product (GSP) series to gross domestic product (GDP) by state.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

Table 38
Utah Real Gross Domestic Product by Industry (Millions of Chained 2000 Dollars)

NAICS	Industry	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Percent Change 2006-2007
	Total Gross Domestic Product by State	$62,974	$65,596	$67,568	$68,275	$69,091	$70,158	$72,960	$77,503	$82,348	$86,698	5.3%
	Private industries	53,804	56,256	57,960	58,535	59,213	60,283	63,157	67,622	72,498	76,749	5.9%
11	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting	378	435	461	497	450	439	481	532	484	478	-1.2%
21	Mining	926	956	1,007	990	809	891	962	1,240	1,425	1,461	2.5%
22	Utilities	984	1,044	1,012	1,016	1,095	1,006	994	1,002	1,004	1,012	0.8%
23	Construction	4,018	4,026	3,825	3,574	3,476	3,217	3,256	3,630	3,872	3,753	-3.1%
31-33	Manufacturing	7,566	7,747	8,437	7,528	7,990	8,424	9,078	9,540	10,091	11,004	9.0%
42	Wholesale Trade	3,470	3,615	3,631	3,889	3,890	3,914	4,065	4,213	4,376	4,591	4.9%
44-45	Retail Trade	4,974	5,260	5,135	5,522	5,559	5,807	6,200	6,636	7,343	8,270	12.6%
48-49	Transportation and Warehousing, excluding Postal Service	2,661	2,710	2,842	2,649	2,732	2,842	3,125	3,375	3,563	3,979	11.7%
51	Information	2,181	2,734	2,844	2,766	2,756	2,849	3,263	3,975	4,075	4,468	9.6%
52	Finance and Insurance	4,671	4,851	5,085	5,926	6,144	6,263	6,493	7,113	8,039	8,175	1.7%
53	Real Estate, Rental, and Leasing	7,209	7,628	7,809	7,974	7,861	7,848	7,971	8,653	9,171	9,848	7.4%
54	Professional and Technical Services	3,376	3,567	3,983	4,127	4,303	4,460	5,019	4,846	5,401	5,854	8.4%
55	Management of Companies and Enterprises	1,349	1,390	1,482	1,552	1,344	1,423	1,115	1,226	1,208	1,214	0.5%
56	Administrative and Waste Services	2,001	2,122	1,878	1,830	1,763	1,829	1,940	2,123	2,289	2,410	5.3%
61	Educational Services	574	606	655	653	657	654	680	714	735	759	3.3%
62	Health Care and Social Assistance	3,264	3,252	3,399	3,497	3,655	3,820	3,956	4,137	4,463	4,668	4.6%
71	Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	474	499	513	632	748	611	625	653	706	731	3.5%
72	Accommodation and Food Services	1,627	1,670	1,747	1,754	1,786	1,793	1,855	1,911	2,031	2,137	5.2%
81	Other Services, except Government	2,145	2,157	2,216	2,164	2,218	2,275	2,273	2,197	2,250	2,349	4.4%
92	Government	9,174	9,339	9,608	9,739	9,877	9,882	9,847	9,978	10,020	10,164	1.4%
	Federal Civilian	2,220	2,262	2,464	2,521	2,609	2,584	2,562	2,590	2,619	n/a	n/a
	Federal Military	533	537	555	566	660	738	731	733	678	n/a	n/a
	State and Local	6,421	6,540	6,589	6,652	6,606	6,553	6,549	6,651	6,726	n/a	n/a

Notes:
1. GDP by State data for these industry series (NAICS) are unavailable before 1997.
2. In October of 2006, the BEA renamed the gross state product (GSP) series to gross domestic product (GDP) by state.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

Table 39
Nominal GDP by State (Millions of Current Dollars)

Rank	State	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Percent Change 2006-2007	2007 Share
25	Alabama	$106,656	$111,923	$114,576	$118,682	$123,805	$130,210	$141,527	$150,513	$158,566	$165,796	4.6%	1.2%
46	Alaska	23,165	24,322	27,034	26,609	29,186	31,219	35,102	39,298	43,117	44,517	3.2%	0.3%
19	Arizona	137,581	148,518	158,533	165,358	171,942	182,011	193,448	215,844	237,397	247,028	4.1%	1.8%
34	Arkansas	61,861	65,615	66,801	68,927	72,203	75,685	82,137	86,139	90,864	95,371	5.0%	0.7%
1	California	1,085,884	1,180,590	1,287,145	1,301,050	1,340,446	1,406,511	1,519,443	1,632,822	1,742,172	1,812,968	4.1%	13.1%
20	Colorado	143,160	156,284	171,862	178,078	182,154	187,397	197,329	213,326	226,266	236,324	4.4%	1.8%
23	Connecticut	145,373	150,303	160,436	165,025	166,073	169,885	182,112	193,281	204,964	216,266	5.5%	1.6%
39	Delaware	36,831	39,439	41,472	44,206	45,324	48,587	52,305	57,334	59,589	60,118	0.9%	0.5%
35	District of Columbia	51,682	56,407	58,699	63,730	67,717	71,719	77,913	82,978	88,174	93,819	6.4%	0.7%
4	Florida	417,169	442,582	471,316	497,423	522,719	559,021	607,284	670,237	716,505	734,519	2.5%	5.4%
10	Georgia	255,612	277,082	290,887	299,442	306,680	317,922	338,470	359,694	376,410	396,504	5.3%	2.9%
40	Hawaii	37,549	38,625	40,202	41,822	43,476	46,441	50,414	54,863	58,676	61,532	4.9%	0.4%
43	Idaho	29,800	32,653	34,989	35,631	36,651	38,148	42,626	46,369	48,441	51,149	5.6%	0.4%
5	Illinois	423,855	443,751	464,194	476,461	487,129	510,296	534,429	554,099	583,990	609,570	4.4%	4.5%
16	Indiana	178,909	185,737	194,419	195,196	205,015	215,434	228,329	232,799	238,693	246,439	3.2%	1.9%
30	Iowa	83,665	86,113	90,186	91,920	97,356	102,210	111,937	115,632	121,945	129,026	5.8%	0.9%
32	Kansas	76,005	78,664	82,812	86,430	89,573	93,560	98,426	103,305	110,645	117,305	6.0%	0.8%
28	Kentucky	108,813	113,480	111,900	115,113	120,726	124,892	131,741	138,542	146,415	154,184	5.3%	1.1%
24	Louisiana	118,085	124,047	131,520	133,689	134,308	146,726	163,427	184,042	203,167	216,146	6.4%	1.5%
44	Maine	31,731	33,361	35,542	37,129	38,625	40,152	43,191	44,364	46,340	48,108	3.8%	0.4%
15	Maryland	161,954	171,373	180,367	192,659	204,120	213,306	228,223	243,855	257,577	268,685	4.3%	2.0%
13	Massachusetts	236,079	252,617	274,949	280,509	284,386	293,840	306,827	317,626	335,313	351,514	4.8%	2.6%
9	Michigan	309,431	326,153	337,235	334,419	349,837	359,030	363,076	372,174	375,759	381,963	1.7%	2.9%
17	Minnesota	164,897	172,874	185,093	190,231	198,558	208,179	223,454	232,001	242,095	254,970	5.3%	1.9%
36	Mississippi	60,513	63,036	64,266	65,961	68,144	72,259	76,499	79,461	84,586	88,546	4.7%	0.6%
22	Missouri	164,267	168,980	176,708	182,362	188,351	195,547	204,916	213,012	220,092	229,470	4.3%	1.7%
48	Montana	19,884	20,405	21,366	22,471	23,560	25,526	27,452	29,966	31,994	34,253	7.1%	0.2%
38	Nebraska	52,076	53,404	55,478	57,438	59,934	64,628	68,404	71,150	75,290	80,093	6.4%	0.6%
31	Nevada	63,635	68,841	73,719	77,291	81,274	87,828	100,209	112,451	123,054	127,213	3.4%	0.9%
41	New Hampshire	39,102	40,212	43,518	44,279	46,188	48,198	51,432	53,468	56,073	57,341	2.3%	0.4%
8	New Jersey	314,117	327,263	344,824	362,987	372,754	389,077	410,096	425,497	448,426	465,484	3.8%	3.4%
37	New Mexico	45,918	48,999	50,725	51,359	52,510	57,469	63,452	68,153	72,161	76,178	5.6%	0.6%
3	New York	686,906	730,293	777,157	808,537	821,577	850,243	896,422	953,641	1,028,320	1,103,024	7.3%	7.8%
11	North Carolina	242,904	262,676	273,698	285,651	296,435	306,018	324,383	349,216	380,932	399,446	4.9%	2.8%
50	North Dakota	16,936	16,853	17,752	18,527	19,880	21,672	22,739	24,648	25,851	27,725	7.2%	0.2%
7	Ohio	348,723	360,614	372,006	374,719	389,773	402,399	423,735	439,271	451,600	466,309	3.3%	3.5%
29	Oklahoma	79,341	83,220	89,757	94,329	97,170	103,452	111,511	120,753	130,094	139,323	7.1%	1.0%
26	Oregon	100,951	104,270	112,438	110,916	117,131	121,638	132,835	138,057	150,984	158,233	4.8%	1.2%
6	Pennsylvania	361,800	376,111	389,619	406,713	423,110	440,704	459,932	482,413	508,769	531,110	4.4%	3.9%
45	Rhode Island	29,537	30,843	33,609	35,149	36,909	39,357	42,073	43,078	45,733	46,900	2.6%	0.3%
27	South Carolina	102,945	108,663	112,514	117,296	121,582	127,885	131,851	138,619	146,211	152,830	4.5%	1.1%
47	South Dakota	20,771	21,575	23,099	23,910	26,416	27,418	29,522	30,473	32,008	33,934	6.0%	0.2%
18	Tennessee	160,872	169,648	174,851	180,582	191,525	200,279	214,849	224,169	235,753	243,869	3.4%	1.8%
2	Texas	629,209	668,996	727,233	762,247	783,480	828,797	901,673	979,311	1,068,119	1,141,965	6.9%	8.1%
33	Utah	60,168	63,834	67,568	70,109	72,665	75,428	80,889	88,944	97,963	105,658	7.9%	0.7%
51	Vermont	15,935	16,788	17,782	18,828	19,553	20,575	21,839	22,745	23,628	24,543	3.9%	0.2%
12	Virginia	226,569	242,679	260,743	276,762	285,759	302,540	324,870	350,288	368,604	382,964	3.9%	2.8%
14	Washington	195,794	214,375	221,961	225,765	231,463	240,813	253,247	273,257	291,298	311,270	6.9%	2.2%
42	West Virginia	39,500	41,105	41,476	43,365	45,032	46,452	49,706	53,013	56,016	57,711	3.0%	0.4%
21	Wisconsin	160,681	169,012	175,737	181,936	188,600	195,904	205,916	214,090	223,394	232,293	4.0%	1.7%
49	Wyoming	14,859	15,931	17,331	18,941	19,619	21,685	23,420	26,589	29,904	31,514	5.4%	0.2%
	United States	8,679,657	9,201,138	9,749,103	10,058,168	10,398,402	10,886,172	11,607,041	12,346,871	13,119,938	13,743,021	4.7%	100.0%

Notes:
1. GDP by State data for these industry series (NAICS) are unavailable before 1997.
2. In October of 2006, the BEA renamed the gross state product (GSP) series to gross domestic product (GDP) by state.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

Table 40
Real GDP by State (Millions of Chained 2000 Dollars)

Rank	State	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Percent Change 2006-2007	2007 Share
26	Alabama	$110,703	$114,430	$114,576	$115,599	$118,185	$121,564	$127,848	$131,902	$134,573	$136,998	1.8%	1.2%
46	Alaska	26,774	27,070	27,034	25,763	28,022	27,402	28,938	29,329	30,526	30,624	0.3%	0.3%
19	Arizona	138,668	149,717	158,533	163,448	166,860	174,205	180,539	196,433	209,581	213,333	1.8%	1.9%
34	Arkansas	64,274	67,071	66,801	66,982	68,901	70,770	74,191	75,866	77,618	78,753	1.5%	0.7%
1	California	1,108,722	1,196,642	1,287,145	1,281,733	1,298,750	1,337,845	1,406,809	1,470,434	1,526,176	1,548,966	1.5%	13.5%
20	Colorado	147,938	159,365	171,862	174,763	175,484	176,525	180,595	188,719	194,445	198,372	2.0%	1.7%
23	Connecticut	150,823	153,298	160,436	161,197	158,628	159,456	165,828	171,123	176,900	181,809	2.8%	1.6%
39	Delaware	38,846	40,779	41,472	42,966	42,939	44,886	46,651	49,418	49,666	48,856	-1.6%	0.4%
35	District of Columbia	55,090	58,351	58,699	61,569	62,825	64,660	67,537	69,398	71,317	74,372	4.3%	0.6%
4	Florida	435,601	453,277	471,316	484,886	497,343	520,413	548,566	588,785	609,829	609,899	0.0%	5.3%
10	Georgia	266,020	282,849	290,887	292,832	294,105	299,661	310,738	322,132	327,285	336,596	2.8%	2.9%
41	Hawaii	39,568	39,747	40,202	40,626	41,093	42,580	44,636	46,939	48,428	49,860	3.0%	0.4%
42	Idaho	30,003	32,754	34,989	35,220	35,696	36,474	39,605	42,623	43,685	44,746	2.4%	0.4%
5	Illinois	439,980	452,859	464,194	464,910	466,150	479,293	487,557	490,239	501,060	508,551	1.5%	4.4%
16	Indiana	185,174	189,327	194,419	190,327	196,828	203,459	209,523	207,692	207,031	207,644	0.3%	1.8%
29	Iowa	86,409	87,579	90,186	89,360	92,821	95,254	100,887	102,272	105,269	107,015	1.7%	0.9%
32	Kansas	79,417	80,798	82,812	83,898	85,259	86,726	88,316	90,107	93,849	96,522	2.8%	0.8%
28	Kentucky	113,151	115,708	111,900	112,166	115,492	117,239	119,934	122,758	125,945	128,789	2.3%	1.1%
24	Louisiana	134,686	137,042	131,520	129,233	129,740	131,862	139,327	141,202	147,249	151,039	2.6%	1.3%
44	Maine	33,364	34,268	35,542	36,176	36,719	37,340	38,918	38,875	39,362	39,888	1.3%	0.3%
15	Maryland	168,915	175,403	180,367	187,483	193,490	198,008	205,548	213,221	218,199	222,462	2.0%	1.9%
13	Massachusetts	240,617	255,189	274,949	276,634	274,997	280,881	286,541	289,363	298,036	305,400	2.5%	2.7%
9	Michigan	323,089	332,986	337,235	326,869	336,862	341,109	337,851	339,266	334,680	330,819	-1.2%	2.9%
17	Minnesota	170,581	176,253	185,093	186,336	191,116	196,738	205,055	207,218	210,361	214,938	2.2%	1.9%
36	Mississippi	63,307	64,667	64,266	63,963	64,569	66,556	67,949	68,242	70,233	71,443	1.7%	0.6%
22	Missouri	171,653	172,930	176,708	177,810	179,918	183,237	186,375	188,373	189,068	191,577	1.3%	1.7%
48	Montana	20,633	20,923	21,366	21,670	22,248	23,316	24,018	25,301	26,088	27,013	3.5%	0.2%
37	Nebraska	53,722	54,376	55,478	55,819	56,942	59,859	60,935	62,084	64,436	65,792	2.1%	0.6%
31	Nevada	66,885	70,657	73,719	75,131	77,081	81,581	89,856	97,270	102,536	103,154	0.6%	0.9%
40	New Hampshire	39,551	40,611	43,518	43,584	44,573	45,887	47,744	48,359	49,226	49,179	-0.1%	0.4%
8	New Jersey	325,775	334,104	344,824	355,106	357,923	366,634	375,788	378,352	386,928	391,314	1.1%	3.4%
38	New Mexico	46,278	50,052	50,725	50,926	51,633	53,691	56,915	57,694	59,293	60,955	2.8%	0.5%
2	New York	698,883	736,540	777,157	794,392	791,689	808,396	829,900	861,473	906,554	946,317	4.4%	8.3%
11	North Carolina	251,022	267,001	273,698	278,277	282,389	286,400	295,604	309,696	328,401	335,737	2.2%	2.9%
49	North Dakota	17,527	17,244	17,752	17,907	18,818	19,852	19,962	21,122	21,545	22,194	3.0%	0.2%
7	Ohio	362,724	368,482	372,006	365,735	373,457	378,719	387,436	389,956	388,921	390,334	0.4%	3.4%
30	Oklahoma	84,496	86,863	89,757	91,793	92,933	94,331	97,333	99,161	102,491	106,601	4.0%	0.9%
25	Oregon	100,858	104,345	112,438	110,513	115,000	117,906	125,874	129,165	139,200	143,675	3.2%	1.3%
6	Pennsylvania	376,189	384,378	389,619	395,633	402,978	411,599	416,162	421,970	430,365	437,050	1.6%	3.8%
45	Rhode Island	30,905	31,608	33,609	34,176	34,918	36,488	37,830	37,596	38,606	38,657	0.1%	0.3%
27	South Carolina	107,126	110,902	112,514	114,055	115,713	119,631	119,865	122,542	124,874	127,358	2.0%	1.1%
47	South Dakota	21,066	21,832	23,099	23,351	25,312	25,686	26,561	27,059	27,701	28,342	2.3%	0.2%
18	Tennessee	168,184	173,574	174,851	176,253	183,153	188,517	197,242	200,875	205,985	207,742	0.9%	1.8%
3	Texas	666,590	699,101	727,233	745,325	760,588	770,975	806,005	825,217	867,791	903,430	4.1%	7.9%
33	Utah	62,974	65,596	67,568	68,275	69,091	70,158	72,960	77,503	82,348	86,698	5.3%	0.8%
50	Vermont	16,204	16,953	17,782	18,543	18,909	19,603	20,277	20,674	20,932	21,245	1.5%	0.2%
12	Virginia	237,601	248,630	260,743	269,620	271,184	281,452	294,176	308,148	314,945	320,952	1.9%	2.8%
14	Washington	204,314	219,569	221,961	220,190	221,115	224,962	230,007	241,836	250,367	261,069	4.3%	2.3%
43	West Virginia	40,832	42,032	41,476	41,922	42,453	42,636	43,821	44,659	45,147	45,173	0.1%	0.4%
21	Wisconsin	166,943	172,445	175,737	177,434	180,330	184,139	188,001	190,592	193,422	195,440	1.0%	1.7%
51	Wyoming	16,095	16,990	17,331	18,114	18,395	18,849	19,039	19,429	20,698	21,072	1.8%	0.2%
	United States	9,004,670	9,404,251	9,749,103	9,836,576	9,981,850	10,225,679	10,580,223	10,899,704	11,240,107	11,467,503	2.0%	100.0%

Notes:
1. GDP by State data for these industry series (NAICS) are unavailable before 1997.
2. In October of 2006, the BEA renamed the gross state product (GSP) series to gross domestic product (GDP) by state.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

Utah Taxable Sales

Overview
Taxable sales are made up of three major components: retail trade, business investments and utility taxable sales, and taxable services. In 2008, total taxable sales in Utah decreased by 3.4% to an estimated $46.1 billion. This is the first decline seen since 1987.

Retail trade taxable sales were an estimated $26.8 billion in 2008, representing 58.1% of taxable sales. This is a 1.0% increase over 2007, the slowest rate of growth since 2003. Retail trade is projected to decline 1.6% in 2009. Business investment and utility taxable sales were an estimated $12.1 billion in 2008, representing 26.2% of taxable sales. This is a decrease of 8.2% over 2007. This sector is expected to fall another 10.2% in 2009. Taxable services were estimated at $5.9 billion for 2008, which was 12.9% of all taxable sales. This represents a 2.8% decline in 2008. Taxable services related sales are expected to decrease by 5.6% in 2009.

2008 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 6.7%. Nevertheless, in 2008, consumers have cut back on their spending levels. This is the first time since 1987 that consumer spending has not exceeded inflation or population growth. In 2008, consumers faced elevated energy costs coupled with a collapsing credit market.

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 $17.5 billion in 2008, which accounts for 38.1% of all taxable sales. In 2008, sales in this sector increased by 5.8% over 2007. The largest sector within nondurable goods retail trade was general merchandise, which includes so-called "big box" stores. The fastest growing sectors were food stores (11.7%), eating and drinking (8.3%), and general merchandise (6.3%).

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, interest rates, dealer incentives, and consumer confidence. The decline in construction and problems in the credit market have contributed to the decline in durable goods sales, which reached an estimated $9.2 billion in 2008, a 7.0% decrease over 2007.

Business Investment and Utility Sales. Until 2008, business investment sales and purchases had shown strong positive growth over the past five years. This category comprised 26.2% of all taxable sales in 2008. Approximately 17.3% of all taxable sales occurred in the natural resources and mining, manufacturing, and wholesale trade sectors. The service sectors of transportation, communication, and public utilities comprised 7.4% of taxable sales. In 2008, taxable sales from mining purchases increased 42.7% to $681 million. However, construction purchases fell 16.4% to $662 million in 2008. Taxable manufacturing also declined 11.2% to $2,379 million in 2008.

Taxable Services. The taxable services sector is made up 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.

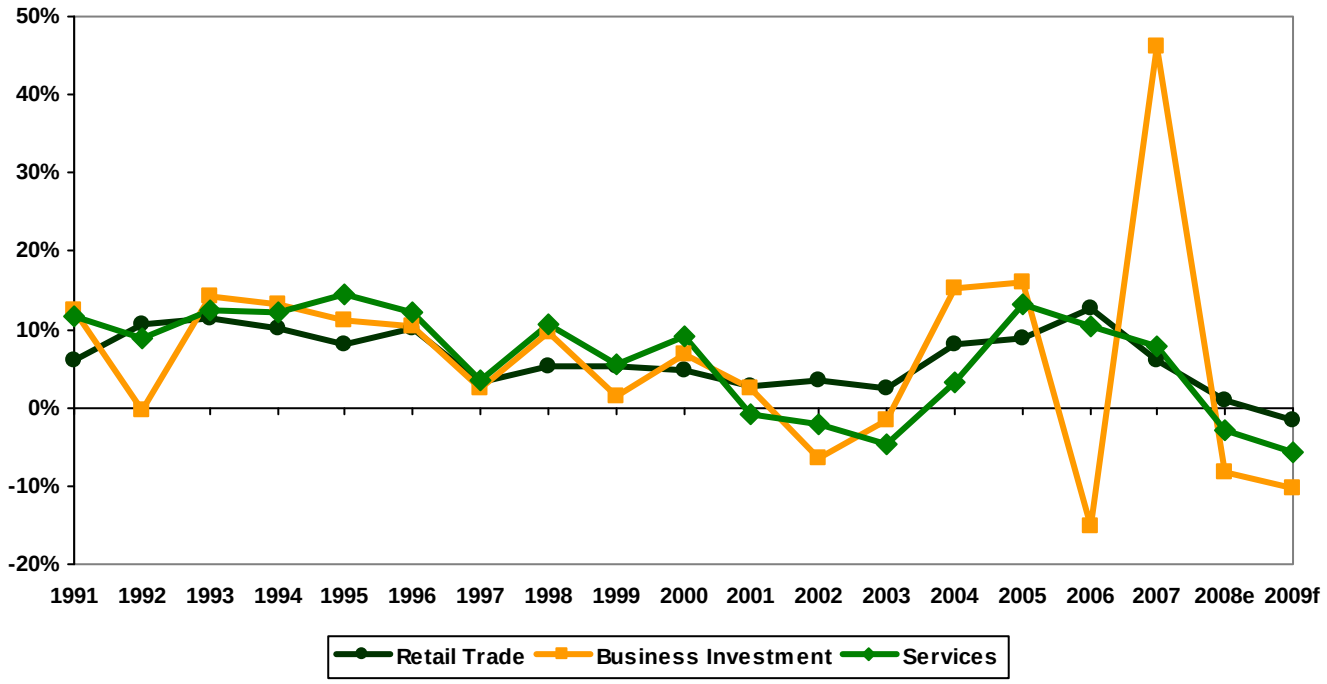
After growing 3.1% in 2004, 13.3% in 2005, 10.4% in 2006, and 7.9% in 2007, taxable services declined 2.8% in 2008. Furthermore, taxable services are expected to decrease another 5.6% in 2009.

Hotel and lodging sector taxable sales grew by a robust 30.0% in 2008, after growing 10.8% in 2007. Auto rentals and repairs sales declined 14.8% after four years of strong growth. Amusement and recreation also declined 15.3% in 2008 after growing for four consecutive years.

The business portion of services experienced mixed results in 2008. Taxable sales for education, legal, and social services decreased by 16.3% and business services sales fell by 1.2%. However, financial insurance and real estate services grew 10.6%.

2009 Outlook
Taxable sales are expected to decrease 4.1% in 2009 to $44.2 billion, from $46.1 billion in 2008. After four years of strong growth, taxable sales are expected to decline as the economy contracts.

Figure 45
Change in Taxable Sales by Major Sector



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

Table 41
Utah Taxable Sales and Percent Change by Sector

Sectors	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008e
	Millions of Dollars										
RETAIL TRADE	$15,657	$16,493	$17,278	$17,748	$18,356	$18,808	$20,351	$22,155	$24,969	$26,504	$26,769
NONDURABLES	10,006	10,492	11,091	11,367	11,769	11,990	12,816	13,831	15,556	16,582	17,542
General Merchandise	2,463	2,619	2,797	3,100	3,598	3,820	4,171	4,438	4,905	5,203	5,533
Apparel	757	760	789	802	832	853	928	1,007	1,161	1,281	1,265
Food Stores	3,381	3,493	3,641	3,513	3,203	3,054	3,122	3,316	3,522	3,711	4,144
Eating and Drinking	1,677	1,815	1,906	1,946	2,013	2,068	2,245	2,425	2,771	3,018	3,268
Miscellaneous Shopping Goods	1,728	1,805	1,958	2,006	2,123	2,195	2,350	2,562	3,197	3,369	3,331
DURABLES	5,651	6,002	6,187	6,342	6,587	6,818	7,535	8,324	9,413	9,922	9,227
Motor Vehicles	2,965	3,175	3,390	3,570	3,734	3,812	4,043	4,366	4,902	5,307	5,185
Building & Garden	1,351	1,476	1,426	1,460	1,487	1,614	1,960	2,214	2,576	2,568	2,307
Furniture & Home Furnishings	1,335	1,351	1,371	1,312	1,366	1,392	1,533	1,717	1,935	2,046	1,735
BUSINESS INVESTMENT	7,729	7,839	8,372	8,588	8,039	7,909	9,121	10,579	12,546	13,136	12,058
Agriculture,Forestry & Fishing	22	27	32	36	38	57	45	69	75	74	64
Mining	259	180	202	210	157	141	195	254	407	477	681
Construction	400	422	408	368	315	306	369	498	711	792	662
Manufacturing	1,601	1,540	1,543	1,583	1,369	1,392	1,692	1,962	2,507	2,678	2,379
Transportation, Comm. & Public Utilities	2,291	2,392	2,742	3,164	3,060	2,923	3,209	3,428	3,759	3,797	3,411
Wholesale Trade	3,157	3,278	3,445	3,251	3,100	3,105	3,612	4,189	5,087	5,318	4,861
SERVICES	4,122	4,351	4,746	4,709	4,615	4,396	4,534	5,135	5,670	6,119	5,946
Hotels & Lodging	551	556	583	597	674	600	661	754	740	820	1,066
Amusement & Recreation	572	650	714	723	732	730	748	773	905	962	814
Personal	185	190	200	208	212	211	211	230	239	252	237
Health	88	86	93	95	104	114	111	127	141	157	167
Education, Legal & Social	195	207	224	225	220	205	245	320	278	299	250
Auto Rental & Repairs	1,160	1,169	1,239	1,268	1,211	1,174	1,214	1,359	1,517	1,654	1,410
Business	948	1,042	1,223	1,158	1,005	973	990	1,148	1,438	1,546	1,527
Finance Insurance & Real Estate	423	450	469	427	457	390	355	371	412	429	475
ALL OTHER	1,137	1,316	1,250	1,381	1,502	1,447	1,305	1,372	1,610	1,931	1,317
GRAND TOTAL TAXABLE SALES	28,646	29,999	31,645	32,426	32,512	32,560	35,311	39,241	44,795	47,690	46,090

Sectors	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08e
	Percent Change										
RETAIL TRADE	5.3%	5.3%	4.8%	2.7%	3.4%	2.5%	8.2%	8.9%	12.7%	6.1%	1.0%
NONDURABLES	5.5	4.9	5.7	2.5	3.5	1.9	6.9	7.9	12.5	6.6	5.8
General Merchandise	5.8	6.3	6.8	10.8	16.1	6.2	9.2	6.4	10.5	6.1	6.3
Apparel	9.3	0.4	3.8	1.6	3.7	2.5	8.8	8.5	15.3	10.4	-1.2
Food Stores	3.8	3.3	4.2	-3.5	-8.8	-4.7	2.2	6.2	6.2	5.4	11.7
Eating and Drinking	7.9	8.2	5.0	2.1	3.4	2.7	8.6	8.0	14.3	8.9	8.3
Miscellaneous Shopping Goods	4.8	4.5	8.5	2.5	5.8	3.4	7.1	9.0	24.8	5.4	-1.1
DURABLES	4.8	6.2	3.1	2.5	3.9	3.5	10.5	10.5	13.1	5.4	-7.0
Motor Vehicles	6.8	7.1	6.8	5.3	4.6	2.1	6.1	8.0	12.3	8.3	-2.3
Building & Garden	3.1	9.3	-3.4	2.4	1.8	8.5	21.4	13.0	16.3	-0.3	-10.2
Furniture & Home Furnishings	2.1	1.2	1.5	-4.3	4.1	1.9	10.1	12.0	12.7	5.8	-15.2
BUSINESS INVESTMENT	9.7	1.4	6.8	2.6	-6.4	-1.6	15.3	16.0	18.6	4.7	-8.2
Agriculture,Forestry & Fishing	-13.2	20.5	18.5	12.5	5.6	51.2	-21.7	53.3	8.7	-1.8	-13.1
Mining	5.6	-30.5	12.2	4.0	-25.2	-10.2	38.6	30.0	60.2	17.3	42.7
Construction	3.0	5.5	-3.3	-9.8	-14.4	-2.9	20.6	35.0	42.8	11.4	-16.4
Manufacturing	9.3	-3.8	0.2	2.6	-13.5	1.7	21.5	16.0	27.8	6.8	-11.2
Transportation, Comm. & Public Utilities	11.1	4.4	14.6	15.4	-3.3	-4.5	9.8	6.8	9.7	1.0	-10.2
Wholesale Trade	10.5	3.8	5.1	-5.6	-4.6	0.2	16.3	16.0	21.4	4.5	-8.6
SERVICES	10.7	5.6	9.1	-0.8	-2.0	-4.7	3.1	13.3	10.4	7.9	-2.8
Hotels & Lodging	-1.1	0.9	4.9	2.4	12.9	-11.0	10.1	14.1	-1.9	10.8	30.0
Amusement & Recreation	5.2	13.6	9.8	1.3	1.2	-0.3	2.5	3.3	17.1	6.3	-15.3
Personal	4.3	2.7	5.3	4.0	1.9	-0.5	0.1	8.7	4.1	5.5	-5.9
Health	-4.1	-2.3	8.1	2.2	9.5	9.6	-3.0	15.0	10.9	11.1	6.7
Education, Legal & Social	16.7	6.2	8.2	0.4	-2.2	-6.8	19.7	30.2	-13.0	7.5	-16.3
Auto Rental & Repairs	8.1	0.8	6.0	2.3	-4.5	-3.1	3.4	12.0	11.6	9.0	-14.8
Business	22.3	9.9	17.4	-5.3	-13.2	-3.2	1.7	16.0	25.2	7.5	-1.2
Finance Insurance & Real Estate	24.9	6.4	4.2	-9.0	7.0	-14.7	-9.0	4.4	11.2	4.2	10.6
ALL OTHER	-4.2	15.7	-5.0	10.5	8.8	-3.7	-9.8	5.1	17.3	19.9	-31.8
GRAND TOTAL TAXABLE SALES	6.8	4.7	5.5	2.5	0.3	0.1	8.4	11.1	14.2	6.5	-3.4

e = estimate

Source: Utah State Tax Commission

Table 42
Utah Taxable Sales by Component

Calendar Year	Retail Sales	Business Investment Purchases	Taxable Services	All Other	Total Taxable Sales
	Millions of Dollars				
1983	$5,638	$3,648	$1,138	$262	$10,686
1984	6,401	4,254	1,385	284	12,324
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
2008e	26,769	12,058	5,946	1,317	46,090
2009f	26,341	10,828	5,613	1,402	44,184

Calendar Year	Retail Sales	Business Investment Purchases	Taxable Services	All Other	Total Taxable Sales
	Percent Change				
1983	8.4%	3.8%	7.2%	7.4%	6.6%
1984	13.5	16.6	21.7	8.5	15.3
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
2008e	1.0	-8.2	-2.8	-31.8	-3.4
2009f	-1.6	-10.2	-5.6	6.5	-4.1

e = estimate f = forecast

Source: Utah State Tax Commission

Table 43
Utah Total Taxable Sales by County

County	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008e	Percent Change 2007-2008
Beaver	$57,150,257	$80,227,179	$78,321,295	$42,100,390	$61,425,176	$61,934,399	$84,039,641	$89,283,563	6.2%
Box Elder	387,021,110	402,374,621	414,494,710	414,721,757	459,009,190	515,813,912	590,460,353	579,021,625	-1.9%
Cache	936,524,543	998,898,630	1,029,987,061	1,103,940,836	1,163,228,307	1,275,906,448	1,375,409,973	1,351,834,901	-1.7%
Carbon	361,995,352	365,312,958	333,785,502	379,035,713	417,165,129	478,220,656	487,708,610	501,498,737	2.8%
Daggett	14,635,105	14,003,631	11,692,322	8,850,106	16,284,566	15,462,461	11,812,286	16,338,569	38.3%
Davis	2,690,459,983	2,756,957,696	2,795,943,681	3,026,293,503	3,268,243,050	3,723,493,746	4,053,067,525	3,921,528,254	-3.2%
Duchesne	163,956,901	140,916,226	157,009,682	217,723,687	280,791,211	364,150,267	411,655,672	482,868,896	17.3%
Emery	102,774,219	106,115,127	104,310,439	128,437,780	139,290,716	182,235,883	167,171,754	158,358,226	-5.3%
Garfield	66,630,018	66,764,050	68,752,485	77,648,666	78,381,924	83,537,841	95,277,105	90,277,749	-5.2%
Grand	166,019,643	169,251,051	163,637,016	180,031,694	198,213,638	227,655,128	255,263,040	311,618,902	22.1%
Iron	420,501,521	458,605,541	480,123,467	456,541,704	592,783,355	673,887,071	693,355,966	650,642,723	-6.2%
Juab	69,528,286	104,856,351	99,188,624	81,415,135	164,387,520	77,772,485	98,407,073	79,279,968	-19.4%
Kane	101,852,245	100,058,048	97,504,725	100,715,909	114,085,034	132,163,954	131,039,074	109,252,130	-16.6%
Millard	120,662,495	129,903,813	128,822,920	135,398,480	136,959,491	152,389,880	119,796,143	154,395,813	28.9%
Morgan	55,255,017	49,290,396	49,300,117	54,461,648	57,558,865	66,137,137	66,528,024	70,932,067	6.6%
Piute	5,672,633	6,210,822	6,617,576	6,186,763	6,339,852	7,837,442	9,151,058	7,252,148	-20.8%
Rich	16,224,980	16,872,707	18,373,609	18,482,439	20,638,560	24,330,178	28,891,143	23,489,076	-18.7%
Salt Lake	15,864,887,932	15,597,075,721	15,445,006,387	16,576,588,112	18,009,014,948	20,328,814,095	21,634,261,887	20,591,956,174	-4.8%
San Juan	87,476,582	89,264,080	85,238,249	86,002,913	103,025,680	133,029,785	193,331,566	207,605,801	7.4%
Sanpete	158,395,663	159,147,172	162,116,042	162,631,076	174,115,526	199,437,203	220,369,051	214,411,235	-2.7%
Sevier	219,577,652	229,374,023	225,887,000	252,351,206	289,358,111	365,054,447	371,677,903	351,475,121	-5.4%
Summit	830,104,320	851,240,326	854,703,303	972,492,127	1,113,464,846	1,271,522,187	1,350,094,630	1,488,868,392	10.3%
Tooele	363,273,243	402,778,905	325,233,649	418,310,455	446,493,203	559,612,040	548,127,447	588,606,942	7.4%
Uintah	497,920,681	452,184,692	484,733,738	663,674,391	867,250,044	1,174,894,865	1,393,281,082	1,574,251,325	13.0%
Utah	4,326,455,093	4,395,924,116	4,433,228,375	4,791,033,296	5,409,233,063	6,409,994,035	6,847,707,783	6,299,461,206	-8.0%
Wasatch	174,016,839	180,942,269	184,211,496	190,080,778	224,406,543	274,305,450	318,425,424	291,129,608	-8.6%
Washington	1,376,922,982	1,510,266,389	1,626,273,410	1,958,528,256	2,406,220,140	2,680,271,408	2,615,119,595	2,391,973,973	-8.5%
Wayne	23,595,162	23,244,473	27,607,530	30,348,445	29,232,626	33,702,496	33,410,919	27,264,631	-18.4%
Weber	2,510,725,246	2,555,626,717	2,599,184,450	2,758,768,928	2,899,244,314	3,253,504,600	3,478,066,932	3,386,678,874	-2.6%
Out-of-State Use Tax	255,972,886	98,463,573	68,753,302	18,078,794	95,146,380	48,708,952	7,125,014	78,476,412	1001.4%

e = estimate

Source: Utah State Tax Commission

Tax Collections

Overview
After adjusting for inflation, Fiscal Year 2008 tax collections shrank 4.2% over Fiscal Year 2007. The weakening of General and Education Fund revenue was expected, caused principally by changes to the tax system. The decline was also due, in part, to a weakening economy. For perspective, during the recent expansion (FY 2003–FY 2007) average annual revenue growth adjusted for inflation reached 7.9%, nearly double the historic average annual growth rate from 1980 to 2008 of 4.0%.

General and Education Fund year-end revenue collections for FY 2008 fell short of budget estimates by $75.1 million. Though expectations pointed to flat revenue growth of 0.1% for FY 2008, 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 FY 2008.

Tax collections continue to be affected by recent legislation. The single rate income tax system came into force January 1, 2008. An overhaul of the individual income tax withholding system resulted in a larger than expected reduction of income tax withholding in FY 2008—the principal cause of the FY 2008 revenue shortfall. Other statutory changes include a 0.05% rate increase to state general sales tax earmarked for road construction, re-entry to the Streamlined Sales Tax compact among states, expanded business research tax credits, and more favorable tax treatment for individual purchases of health insurance.

The outlook for tax collections in FY 2009 is stark. The impacts of a deep and prolonged recession are expected to affect Utah's economy and sharply curtail state tax collections. The state is expected to collect $513.1 million (9.8%) less in FY 2009 than it did in FY 2008. General Fund collections are expected to decline $195.9 million (9.0%). Education Fund collections are expected to decline $317.2 million (10.4%).

Fiscal Years 2002 and 2003: Downturn
Inflation-adjusted FY 2002 General Fund and School Fund revenue collections fell 7.3% compared to the prior year. This decline may be attributed to a global recession, the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks, the end of the 2002 Olympic Winter Games, and the dot-com stock market implosion. State leaders dealt with the 2002 revenue deficit through budget cutbacks, bonding, lapsing monies, rainy day funds, and revenue transfers from restricted funds.

The General Fund and Education Fund inflation-adjusted growth rate was flat in FY 2003. Even though tax collections were $12 million short of estimates, a $1.8 million surplus was made possible by the return of unspent money from state departments and a federal relief grant of $38 million the state received in June 2003. Funding concerns were eased due to FY 2003 ongoing budget cuts of $353.6 million.

Fiscal Year 2004: Beginning of the Recovery
In the 2003 General Session, ongoing agency FY 2004 budgets were trimmed by $45.7 million. After the 2003 General Session, the Utah economy began to emerge from a prolonged recession. Inflation-adjusted General Fund and Education Fund year-end revenue collections grew 2.9% in FY 2004 and exceeded revenue estimates by $94.4 million. The state ended FY 2004 with a General and Education Fund budget surplus of $54.4 million after mandatory transfers.

Fiscal Year 2005: Strong Growth Year
FY 2005 General Fund and Education Fund tax collections, adjusted for inflation, showed exceptionally strong growth of 7.7%. Collections for FY 2005 exceeded revenue estimates by $170.6 million, and the state ended the 2005 budget year with a remaining budget surplus of $105.7 million. The surplus was primarily due to strong growth in income and sales tax collections.

Fiscal Year 2006: Remarkable Growth
For FY 2006, General Fund and Education Fund 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 FY 2005. This rate of growth in combined General Fund and Education Fund revenues was the highest in over 20 years. By comparison, the annual growth rate in state revenues from 1980 to 2008 has averaged only 4.0% (after adjusting for inflation).

Fiscal Year 2007: Moderating Growth
For FY 2007, tax collection growth moderated from the prior year but resulted in above-average real growth of 6.0% in the General Fund and Education Fund. 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 2008: Tax Changes
General and Education Fund year-end revenue collections for FY 2008 fell short of budget estimates by $75.1 million. Though expectations pointed to flat revenue growth of 0.1% for FY 2008, 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 FY 2008.

Nominal income tax collections grew 1.3% in FY 2008 compared with 12.7% growth in FY 2007. Though income tax growth was expected to moderate in FY 2008, 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 appear to 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 FY 2009 collections to a lesser degree, but such has been accounted for in the expected income tax collections.

The most recent IRS data by source of taxable income for CY 2007 revealed strong growth in capital gains with a 20.1% increase over CY 2006. 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 CY 2005 growth was 55.6% while CY 2006 tallied 35.2% growth. Growth of sole proprietor and partnership income fell off significantly from the 30% growth experienced in each of the last 2 years. Interest income and dividend growth remained strong, reflecting the propensity of most business 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 last year'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 6.4% in FY 2008, 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 moved from $83.6 million in FY 2007 to $62.8 million (including interest earnings from the rainy day fund transferred in the September Special Session) in FY 2008, falling nearly a quarter. Growth in corporate taxes beat expectations with a slight decline of 2.2%.

Fiscal Year 2009: Recession

The Governor's recommended budget (in December 2008) showed a decrease in inflation-adjusted General and Education Fund revenues for FY 2009 of 11.9% compared to FY 2008 collections. Nominal collections of $5,212.9 million for FY 2008 are expected to decline to $4,699.8 million for FY 2009—a $513.1 million or 9.8% annual decline. This dramatic decline in growth is the result of the severe economic trouble impacting the nation. What began as a localized threat to the financial industry due to imprudent lending appears to be spreading to the larger economy. The credit crisis has lead to a collapse in confidence, both of which are now churning through the individual decisions of millions of people and firms. The FY 2009 budget and revenue estimates will be revised in February 2009 during the General Session of the Legislature. In the intervening months, additional information will better delineate the course of the economy and the impact it will have on the people, firms, and governments in Utah.

Tax-Reform and Tax-Cut Legislation

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 will be raised from 4.65% to 4.70% and the additional money will be 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 will no longer pay sales tax on the fuel they purchase. The law also aligns 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 the 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 will maintain 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 phases 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 provides 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 will drop from 7.00% to 6.98% and the current top bracket moves 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 will be 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 appli-

cable 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, provides 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, exempts 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, repeals and modifies 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 provides 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

As indicated earlier, HB359S3 from the 2008 General Session provided for increasing the general sales tax rate 0.05%. The money generated from the additional tax will be used in constructing highways and mitigating traffic congestion. Combined, the expected cumulative annual earmarks for state transportation projects from the sales tax will approach $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 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 of the sales tax to the transportation fund.

Substantial investments in infrastructure were also made in the 2006 General Session. Effective July 1, 2006, HB 112 requires 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 will be 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, removes 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.

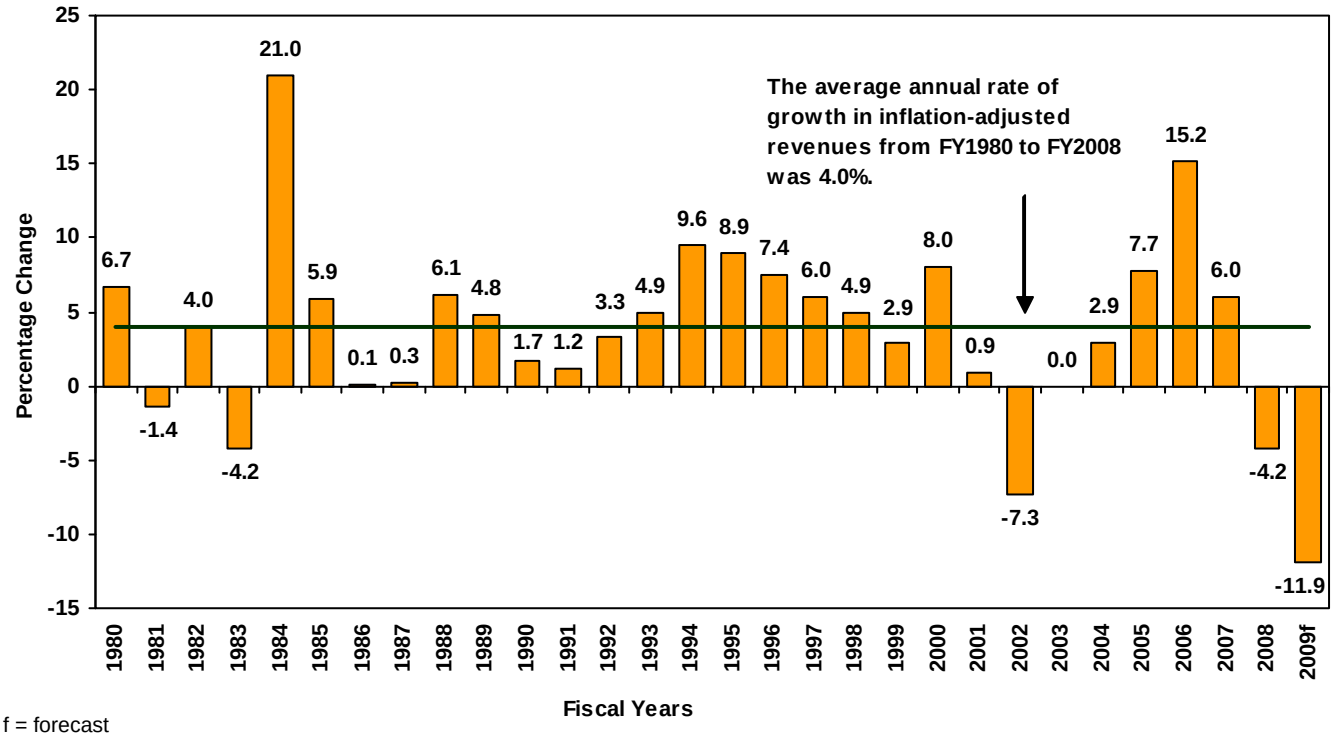
Income Tax Continues Its Preeminence

The 2000s is the first decade in which income tax collections exceed sales tax collections. Prior to FY 1998, sales tax made up the largest portion of state government's unrestricted revenues. In FY 2008, income tax collections represented 44.8% of total unrestricted revenue collections, whereas sales tax collections were only 30.0% of the total. This income tax preeminence is due to several factors. First, the sales tax rate and base have been reduced. Second, the state has historically realized stronger growth in sales tax exempt services industries than in taxable goods industries. Third, there has been an increase in sales tax exemptions. Fourth, sales over the internet have increased. Fifth, failure to index tax brackets has led to "income tax bracket creep." Sixth, there has been an increase in non-wage income gains. Finally, unrestricted general fund monies have been transferred to restricted accounts through the practice of earmarking.

Cumulative Historic Tax Reductions

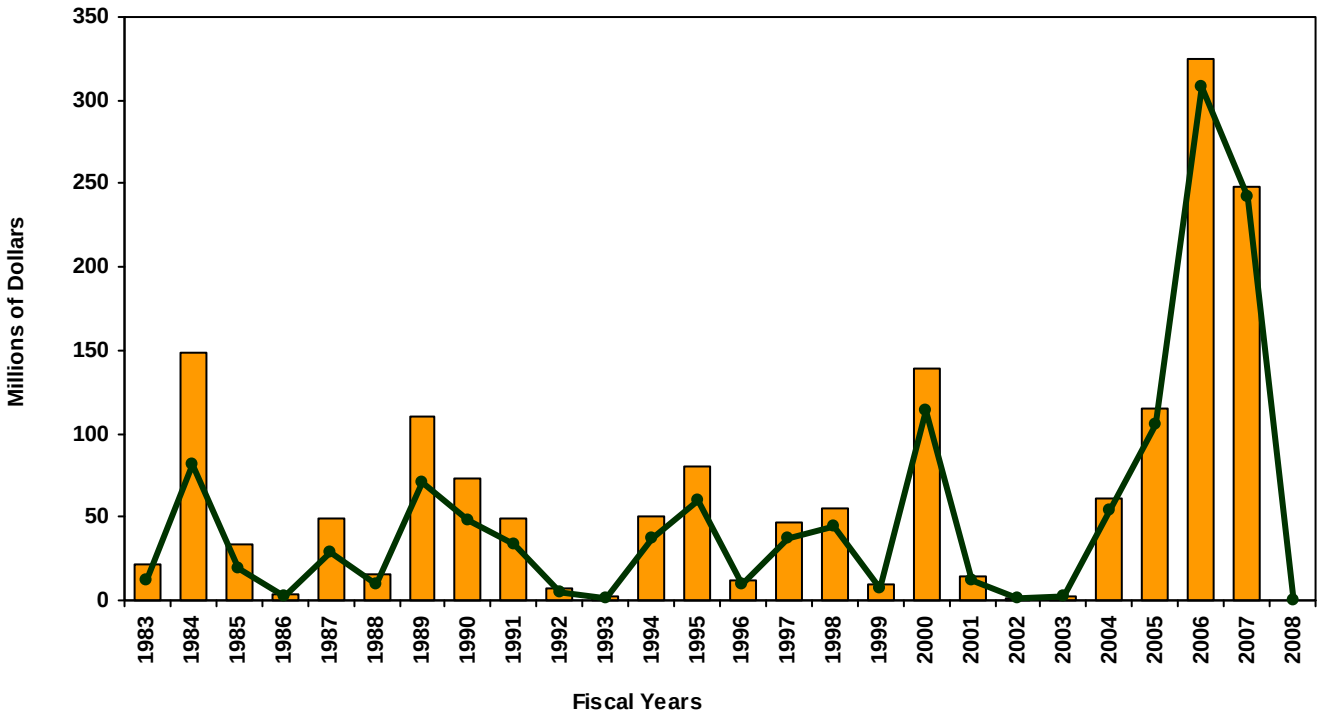
Tax collections in Utah experienced a net reduction of $418.0 million (on an annualized basis) due to major statutory changes that occurred over the last decade of legislative sessions. From FY 2001 to FY 2006, net changes to tax collections from policy changes combined for a net increase of $5.4 million. In contrast, over the last few years, major tax reform has resulted in $418.0 million of tax cuts. The cumulative reduction in taxes authorized in these sessions from FY 2001 through FY 2010 is $1,256.3 million. A given 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 46
Inflation-Adjusted Percentage Change in Combined General and Education Fund Revenues



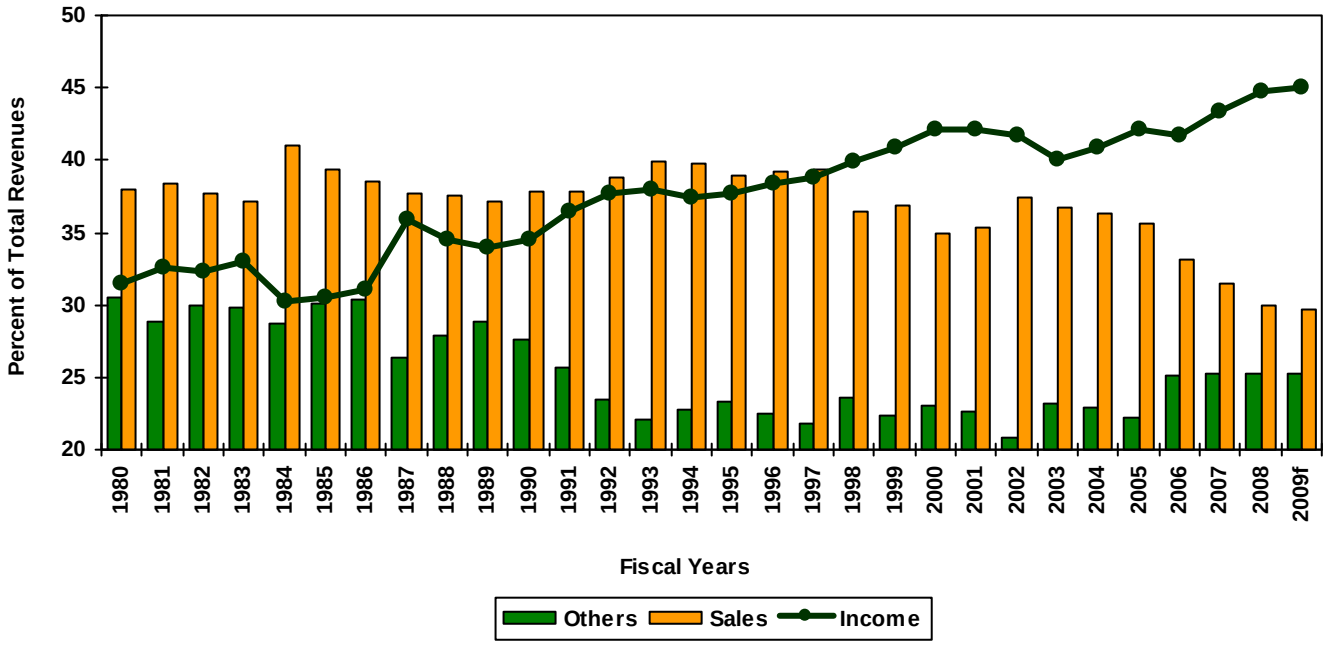
f = forecast
Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget

Figure 47
Actual and Inflation-Adjusted Budget Surpluses for Combined General and Education Funds



Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget

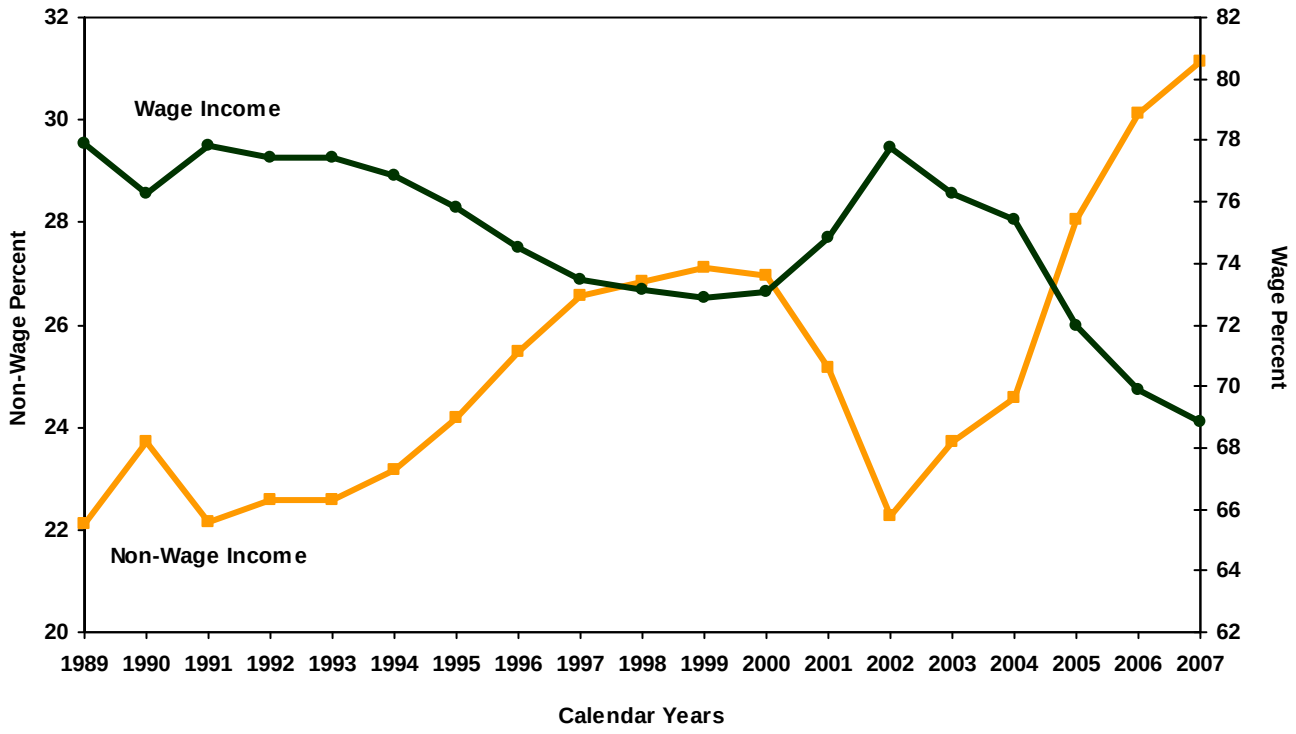
Figure 48
Sales Tax, Income Tax, and All Other Unrestricted Revenues as a Percent of Total State Unrestricted Revenues



f = forecast
The "Others" category includes unrestricted fines and fees, investment income, liquor profits, mineral lease, school land income (ended in fiscal 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 49
IRS Wage and Non-wage Income as a Percent of Total Taxable Income



Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget

Table 44
Cash Collection Unrestricted Revenues (Millions of Current Dollars): FY 1996 to FY 2009

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009f
General Fund (GF)														
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	$1,583.0
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	25.3
Liquor Profits	22.2	24.3	26.3	26.9	28.7	30.3	32.5	33.2	37.1	38.1	47.3	53.2	59.7	61.7
Insurance Premiums	40.1	43.1	44.6	47.7	52.2	46.0	56.6	59.0	62.4	67.4	71.4	71.8	77.2	82.0
Beer, Cigarette, and Tobacco	37.8	41.2	53.2	60.1	58.0	57.9	60.0	54.2	62.8	61.9	60.8	62.4	62.8	62.5
Severance Taxes	20.4	23.8	23.0	13.1	23.0	45.6	23.8	32.6	42.7	64.9	88.6	89.0	92.1	89.0
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	0.1
Investment Income	16.8	16.3	15.7	15.0	19.5	27.5	9.7	6.5	5.5	13.6	40.0	83.6	62.8	20.0
Other	37.2	34.9	40.8	38.3	41.0	46.5	50.6	88.2	87.9	46.4	50.8	58.0	53.4	52.0
Circuit Breaker Credits	-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	-6.4
Subtotal GF	1,340.6	1,441.6	1,476.2	1,520.4	1,652.2	1,709.8	1,678.7	1,745.0	1,804.4	1,935.4	2,187.5	2,291.0	2,165.1	1,969.2
Education Fund (EF)														
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	2,423.5
Corporate Tax & Gross Receipts	176.8	192.0	196.3	192.2	186.9	183.1	127.3	160.5	162.9	206.7	378.5	425.4	415.9	297.1
Education Fund Other	8.5	4.8	7.1	7.6	8.5	9.7	5.6	5.0	9.7	6.8	9.8	18.2	20.1	10.0
Subtotal EF	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	2,730.6
Subtotal GF & EF	2,664.9	2,875.7	3,057.1	3,184.1	3,502.6	3,615.3	3,421.8	3,486.0	3,676.6	4,083.0	4,864.2	5,307.8	5,212.9	4,699.8
Transportation Fund (TF)														
Motor Fuel Tax	163.2	168.4	217.7	225.2	237.6	229.4	237.9	236.6	239.9	241.5	240.4	254.7	244.7	242.0
Special Fuel Tax	43.7	46.2	72.4	73.2	76.6	80.6	84.4	84.5	86.2	93.8	101.1	111.1	116.9	119.5
Other	54.3	52.6	54.8	58.5	65.0	64.5	62.8	65.4	64.9	70.0	76.6	78.8	82.4	83.6
Subtotal TF	261.2	267.3	344.9	356.9	379.1	374.5	385.2	386.6	391.0	405.3	418.1	444.6	444.0	445.1
Mineral Lease Payments	34.7	34.1	33.5	31.5	39.6	57.9	36.6	53.1	74.8	92.0	170.0	160.9	150.3	192.0
TOTAL	2,960.8	3,177.1	3,435.5	3,572.4	3,921.3	4,047.6	3,843.6	3,925.7	4,142.4	4,580.3	5,452.4	5,913.2	5,807.2	5,336.9

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
Cash Collection Unrestricted Revenues (Current Dollar Percent Changes): FY 1996 to FY 2009

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009f
General Fund (GF)														
Sales and Use Tax	10.2%	7.7%	0.0%	5.2%	4.0%	4.5%	0.7%	0.2%	4.0%	8.8%	10.5%	2.9%	-6.4%	-9.0%
Cable/Satellite Excise Tax											75.8	1.7	15.5	5.1
Liquor Profits	10.3	9.7	8.2	2.3	6.6	5.6	7.6	1.9	11.9	2.5	24.2	12.5	12.2	3.4
Insurance Premiums	-2.0	7.4	3.4	7.1	9.3	-11.8	23.1	4.2	5.8	7.9	6.0	0.5	7.6	6.2
Beer, Cigarette, and Tobacco	0.3	9.0	29.2	12.8	-3.4	-0.2	3.5	-9.6	15.9	-1.4	-1.8	2.6	0.7	-0.5
Severance Taxes	-4.9	16.8	-3.2	-43.3	76.3	98.0	-47.7	36.6	31.0	52.1	36.4	0.5	3.4	-3.3
Inheritance Tax	-66.6	23.5	147.2	-67.6	683.7	-53.5	-68.6	249.9	-70.7	-69.5	152.3	-93.3	-80.9	5.3
Investment Income	36.5	-2.8	-3.6	-4.5	29.9	40.9	-64.6	-33.5	-14.9	147.1	194.1	109.0	-24.9	-68.1
Other	12.9	-6.1	16.8	-6.1	7.1	13.5	8.8	74.1	-0.3	-47.3	9.5	14.3	-8.0	-2.6
Circuit Breaker Credits	-1.7	-4.4	1.8	17.0	-17.4	23.8	-1.3	3.2	2.2	5.6	-5.7	9.8	3.8	0.0
Subtotal GF	8.1	7.5	2.4	3.0	8.7	3.5	-1.8	3.9	3.4	7.3	13.0	4.7	-5.5	-9.0
Education Fund (EF)														
Individual Income Tax	10.9	8.6	11.3	6.3	13.1	3.5	-6.0	-2.2	7.9	13.8	18.3	12.4	1.5	-7.2
Corporate Tax & Gross Receipts	12.0	8.6	2.2	-2.1	-2.7	-2.0	-30.5	26.1	1.5	26.9	83.1	12.4	-2.2	-28.6
Education Fund Other	1.3	-42.7	45.9	7.1	11.9	13.8	-42.4	-10.7	95.8	-30.0	44.0	85.7	10.5	-50.2
Subtotal EF	11.0	8.3	10.2	5.2	11.2	3.0	-8.5	-0.1	7.5	14.7	24.6	12.7	1.0	-10.4
Subtotal GF & EF	9.5	7.9	6.3	4.2	10.0	3.2	-5.4	1.9	5.5	11.1	19.1	9.1	-1.8	-9.8
Transportation Fund (TF)														
Motor Fuel Tax	5.0	3.2	29.3	3.5	5.5	-3.4	3.7	-0.5	1.4	0.6	-0.4	5.9	-3.9	-1.1
Special Fuel Tax	7.6	5.7	56.7	1.1	4.6	5.2	4.7	0.1	1.9	8.9	7.7	9.9	5.2	2.2
Other	3.1	-3.0	4.1	6.7	11.1	-0.8	-2.6	4.1	-0.8	7.9	9.5	2.8	4.6	1.5
Subtotal TF	5.0	2.3	29.0	3.5	6.2	-1.2	2.9	0.4	1.1	3.7	3.2	6.3	-0.1	0.3
Mineral Lease Payments	19.5	-1.8	-1.8	-6.1	26.0	46.0	-36.7	45.0	40.9	23.0	84.8	-5.4	-6.5	27.7
TOTAL	9.2	7.3	8.1	4.0	9.8	3.2	-5.0	2.1	5.5	10.6	19.0	8.5	-1.8	-8.1
5 Year Annual Average Growth	8.6	9.0	9.2	7.8	7.7	6.5	3.9	2.7	3.0	3.2	6.1	9.0	8.1	5.2

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 46
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 2001			
H.B. 25 (1999 Session)	Income Tax Deduction for Health Care Insurance (1)	($1,770,000)	
S.B. 62 (1999 Session)	Individual Income Tax Credits for At-Home Parents	(500,000)	
H.B. 345 (2000 Session)	Unemployment Insurance Amendments (2)	(26,500,000)	
S.B. 15 (2000 Session)	Use of Tobacco Settlement Revenues (3)	(5,500,000)	
	Subtotals FY 2001	($34,270,000)	($342,700,000)
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)	($141,069,600)
FY 2003			
HB238 (2002 Session)	Cigarette and Tobacco Tax Amendments (8)	$13,800,000	
	Subtotals FY 2003	$13,800,000	$110,400,000
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	$198,823,800
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	$113,320,142
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)	($7,850,000)
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)	($495,180,000)
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)	($369,623,100)
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)	($292,068,200)
FY 2010			
HB54 (2008 Session)	Additional - Research Activities Tax Credits Amendments	($10,000,000)	
HB359S3 (2008 Session)	Tax Changes - Omnibus	($20,350,000)	
	Subtotals FY 2010	($30,350,000)	($30,350,000)
Grand Total for Rolling 10 Year Taxes and Fees (A)(B)(C)		**($418,024,443)**	**($1,256,296,958)**

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
Utah's merchandise exports grew from $7.8 billion in 2007 to an estimated $10.8 billion in 2008, an increase of 37.9%. Utah's exports have been above $4.0 billion since 2002 and above $6.0 billion since 2005. Shipments of gold accounted for approximately 41.5% of total exports during 2008, a slight increase from 2007 when gold accounted for 41.2% of Utah exports. Exports of computers and electronics contributed significantly to the growth in exports in 2008. Exports to Canada and Mexico increased from 2007 to 2008, and East Asia is becoming an increasingly bigger market for Utah exports. As the world economy slows during 2009, Utah's exports should moderate.

2008 Summary

Utah's Merchandise Exports in National Context. After a strong year of export growth, Utah ranked 31st among states in the value of merchandise exported in 2008, after ranking 32nd for five straight years. Export estimates for 2008 are based on the first three quarters of data reported by the U.S. Census Bureau. Merchandise exports for the entire United States increased from $1.1 trillion in 2007 to an estimated $1.3 trillion in 2008. Merchandise exports fell in three states between 2007 and 2008: Alaska, Kentucky, and Missouri. As in 2007, Texas was the leading exporter in the nation, exporting $197.3 billion in 2008, or 15.3% of the nation's total exports. Texas was followed by California ($148.3 billion), New York ($84.4 billion), Washington ($72.0 billion) and Florida ($55.1 billion). These five states accounted for 43.3% of the nation's total exports.

Utah's Merchandise Exports by Industry. Utah's leading merchandise export in 2008 was primary metal products, almost exclusively gold. Primary metals exports increased by 38.7% in 2008 to $4.5 billion. Primary metals constituted 41.5% of Utah exports in 2008, an increase from 2007 when they accounted for 41.2% of total exports. Exports of computers and electronics were the second largest category of exports in 2008, accounting for 19.9% of total exports. This category saw an estimated year-over increase of 126.7%, from $946.5 million in 2007 to $2.1 billion in 2008. Roughly three-quarters of total exports in computers and electronics went to the countries of Taiwan, China, Singapore, and South Korea. Other leading export categories for 2008 included transportation equipment ($757.7 million, or 7.0% of total), minerals ($624.2 million, or 5.8% of total), food ($520.9 million, or 4.8% of total), and chemicals ($483.9 million, or 4.5% of total).

Destination of Utah's Merchandise Exports. Utah's largest regional markets for merchandise exports are Western Europe, East Asia, and Canada. In 2008, these three regions accounted for 84.7% of all exports from Utah. East Asia saw the largest year-over increase in exports at 65.7%, reaching $2.8 billion.

During 2008, the United Kingdom was Utah's number one customer with exports totaling $3.9 billion in goods. Canada was the second largest customer of Utah products with $1.1 billion in exports. Taiwan was third ($821.0 million), followed by Belgium ($581.2 million) and China ($562.7 million). Taiwan rose to Utah's third largest market in 2008, nearly quadrupling the value of total exports in 2007. Computers and electronics accounted for 92.8% of all exports to Taiwan. China rose to fifth place in 2008, with an increase of 45.5% in the value of exports. As in Taiwan, exports of computers and electronics to China accounted for a significant amount of this increase and were valued at 70.0% of total exports to the country. Singapore rose to seventh place and South Korea rose to tenth place in 2008, likewise due to a significant amount of computers and electronics exports. Mexico dropped from eighth place in 2007 to ninth place in 2008. Japan also fell from fourth place in 2007 to eighth place in 2008. Exports to Switzerland, which ranked third in 2007 and has historically been a top destination of Utah's exports, fell dramatically in 2008, resulting in a ranking of 30th. During 2008, the top five purchasing countries accounted for 64.5% of all Utah goods exported internationally. The top ten accounted for 80.4%, or $8.7 billion in goods.

Canada and Mexico. The two countries in closest geographic proximity to the state, Canada and Mexico, were Utah's second and ninth 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 from Utah. In 2008, the largest categories of goods exported to Canada were transportation equipment ($259.0 million), chemicals ($114.5 million), and machinery ($111.7 million). The largest categories of goods exported to Mexico were minerals ($49.0 million), food ($47.1 million), and chemicals ($41.8 million). From 2007 to 2008, total exports to Canada increased 10.2% and total exports to Mexico increased 2.3%.

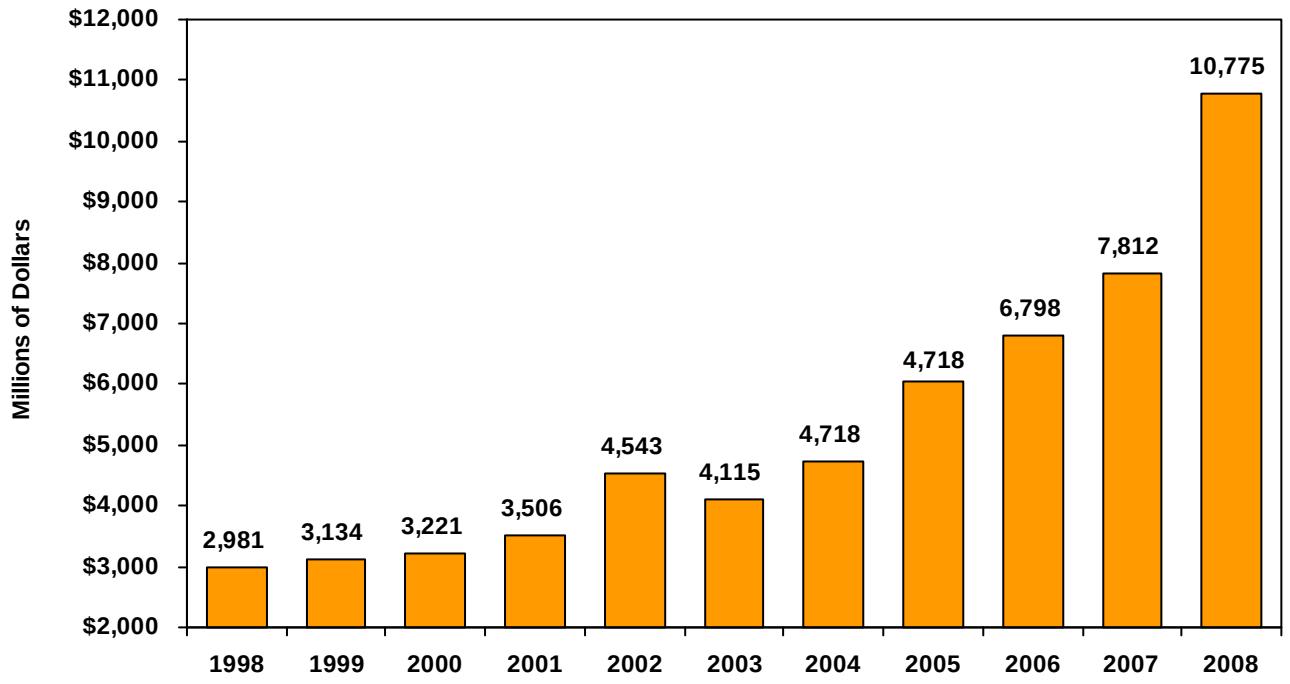
Gold. Utah continues to be a large exporter of gold. However, the amount of gold the Census Bureau reports as being exported from Utah is dramatically larger than what is mined in Utah. Conversations with industry contacts suggest essentially all of the gold mined in Utah remains within the U.S. and is not included in exports. It appears that the gold exported from Utah is 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. Shipments of gold outside of the United States constituted 41.5% of Utah's exports in 2008, an increase from 2007 when gold exports totaled 41.2% of exports. Gold exports constituted 96.3% of all export dollars to the United Kingdom and 93.5% of export dollars to India.

As in 2007, when gold exports were valued at $3.2 billion to Utah, gold exports of $4.5 billion for 2008 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 look at exports without gold. Even with this exclusion, Utah's exports had a very strong year, increasing by 37.4% to $6.3 billion.

2009 Outlook

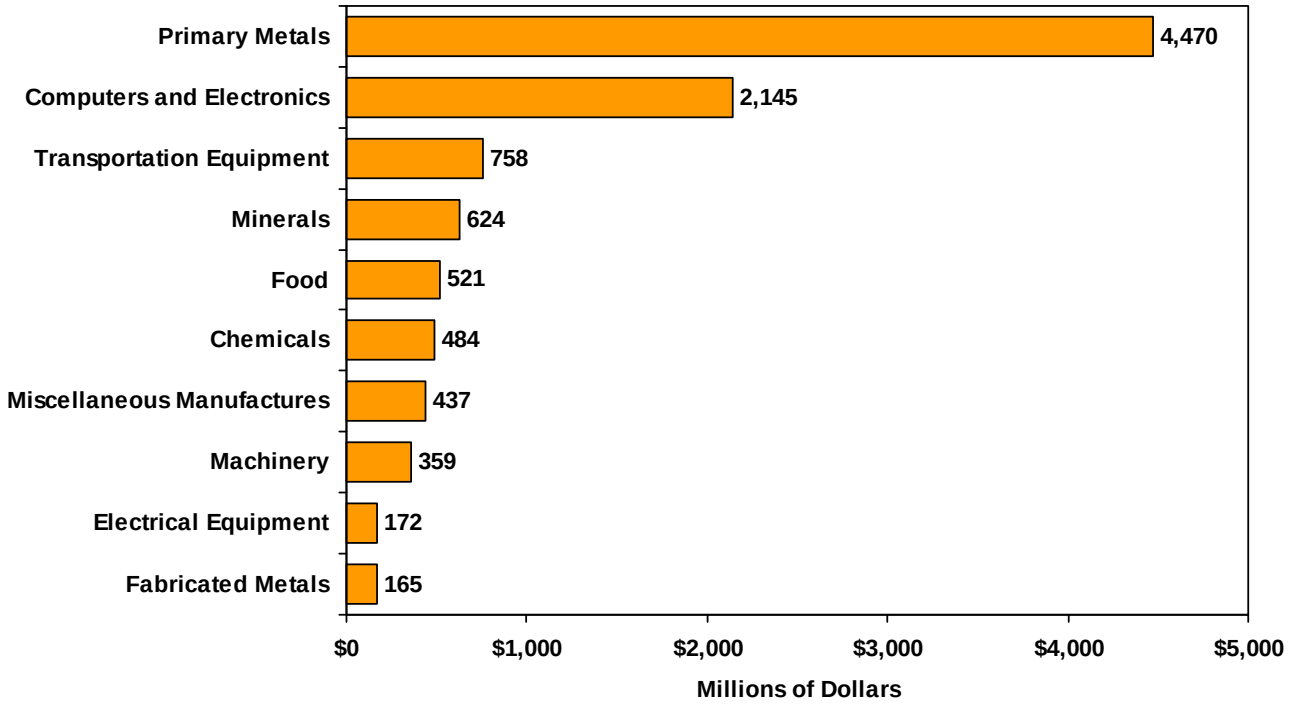
Utah's exports increased 37.9%, from $7.8 billion in 2007 to an estimated $10.8 billion in 2008. Final processing in Utah of gold ore mined out of state appears to account for approximately 41.5% of Utah exports. Exports of computers and electronics have increased significantly over the past few quarters. However, with the global economic downturn, Utah's exports should decline 2.1% during 2009.

Figure 50
Utah Merchandise Exports



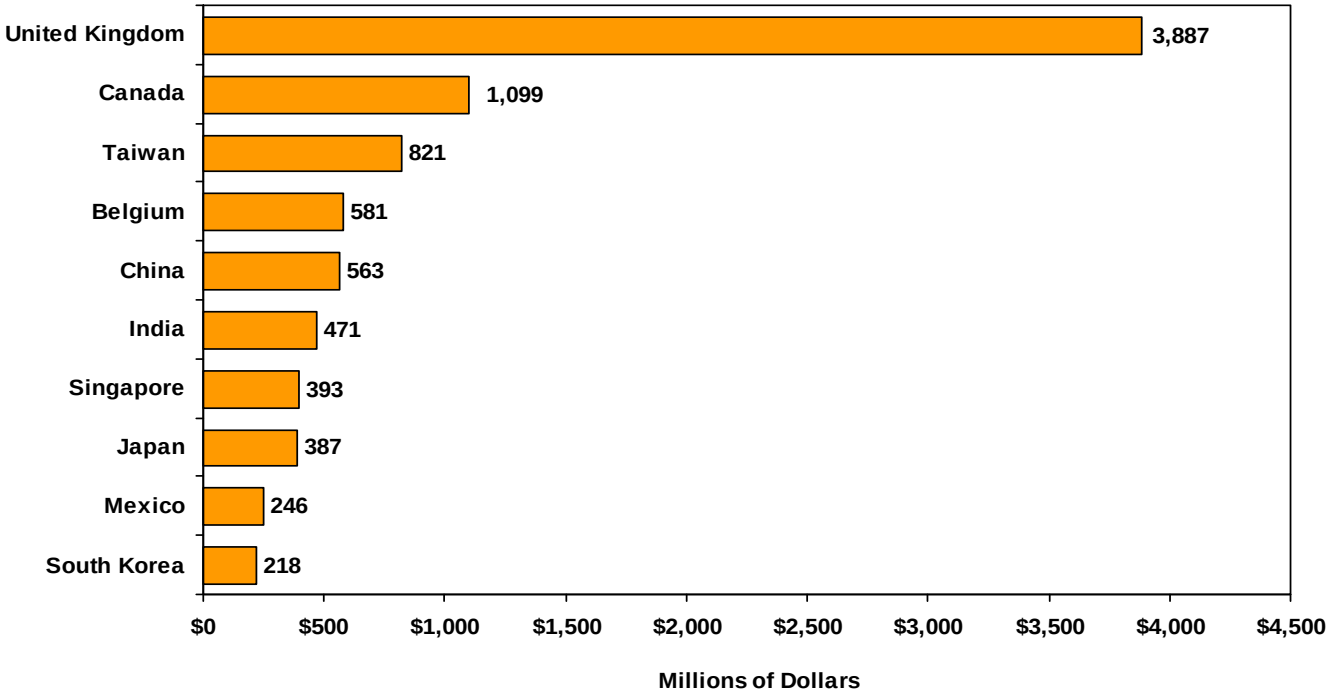
Note: Exports for 2008 are estimated based on first three quarters.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Figure 51
Utah Merchandise Exports to Top Ten Purchasing Industries: 2008



Note: Exports for 2008 are estimated based on first three quarters.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Figure 52
Utah Merchandise Exports to Top Ten Purchasing Countries: 2008



Note: Exports for 2008 are estimated based on first three quarters.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Table 47
U.S. Merchandise Exports by State (Millions of Dollars)

Rank	Geography	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008e	2007-08 Percent Change	2008 Share
25	Alabama	$6,372	$6,192	$7,317	$7,570	$8,267	$8,340	$9,037	$10,796	$13,878	$14,421	$16,229	12.5%	1.3%
41	Alaska	1,954	2,564	2,464	2,418	2,516	2,739	3,157	3,592	4,044	3,895	3,856	-1.0%	0.3%
21	Arizona	11,415	11,824	14,334	12,514	11,871	13,323	13,423	14,950	18,287	19,186	19,853	3.5%	1.5%
35	Arkansas	2,286	2,178	2,599	2,911	2,804	2,962	3,493	3,862	4,265	4,880	5,699	16.8%	0.4%
2	California	95,768	97,920	119,640	106,777	92,214	93,995	109,968	116,819	127,746	134,152	148,336	10.6%	11.5%
32	Colorado	5,266	5,931	6,593	6,126	5,522	6,109	6,651	6,784	7,956	7,350	7,921	7.8%	0.6%
26	Connecticut	7,297	7,231	8,047	8,610	8,313	8,136	8,559	9,687	12,238	13,719	15,233	11.0%	1.2%
39	Delaware	2,232	2,287	2,197	1,985	2,004	1,886	2,053	2,525	3,890	3,986	4,979	24.9%	0.4%
51	District Of Columbia	348	412	1,003	1,034	1,066	809	1,164	825	1,040	1,083	1,227	13.3%	0.1%
5	Florida	24,452	24,155	26,543	27,185	24,544	24,953	28,982	33,377	38,545	44,832	55,097	22.9%	4.3%
13	Georgia	13,476	13,749	14,925	14,644	14,413	16,286	19,633	20,577	20,073	23,342	27,905	19.5%	2.2%
52	Hawaii	276	274	387	370	514	368	405	1,028	706	560	1,051	87.5%	0.1%
38	Idaho	1,510	2,192	3,559	2,122	1,967	2,096	2,915	3,260	3,721	4,704	5,226	11.1%	0.4%
6	Illinois	28,914	29,432	31,438	30,434	25,686	26,473	30,214	35,868	42,085	48,730	54,023	10.9%	4.2%
14	Indiana	12,318	12,910	15,386	14,365	14,923	16,402	19,109	21,476	22,620	25,878	27,383	5.8%	2.1%
29	Iowa	4,901	4,094	4,466	4,660	4,755	5,236	6,394	7,348	8,410	9,614	12,131	26.2%	0.9%
27	Kansas	4,039	4,669	5,145	5,005	4,988	4,553	4,931	6,720	8,626	10,246	13,209	28.9%	1.0%
22	Kentucky	8,100	8,877	9,612	9,048	10,607	10,734	12,992	14,899	17,232	19,616	19,371	-1.3%	1.5%
9	Louisiana	16,836	15,842	16,814	16,589	17,567	18,390	19,922	19,232	23,503	30,375	43,243	42.4%	3.4%
45	Maine	1,825	2,014	1,779	1,813	1,973	2,188	2,432	2,310	2,627	2,742	2,920	6.5%	0.2%
30	Maryland	4,722	4,009	4,593	4,975	4,474	4,941	5,746	7,119	7,598	8,946	11,438	27.9%	0.9%
12	Massachusetts	15,878	16,805	20,514	17,490	16,708	18,663	21,837	22,043	24,047	25,285	29,108	15.1%	2.3%
7	Michigan	28,977	31,086	33,845	32,366	33,775	32,941	35,625	37,584	40,405	44,371	46,141	4.0%	3.6%
23	Minnesota	9,147	9,373	10,303	10,524	10,402	11,266	12,678	14,705	16,309	17,993	19,341	7.5%	1.5%
33	Mississippi	2,286	2,216	2,726	3,557	3,058	2,558	3,179	4,008	4,674	5,170	7,388	42.9%	0.6%
28	Missouri	5,762	6,059	6,497	6,173	6,791	7,234	8,997	10,462	12,776	13,417	13,003	-3.1%	1.0%
50	Montana	421	427	541	489	386	361	565	711	887	1,131	1,434	26.8%	0.1%
37	Nebraska	1,995	2,096	2,511	2,702	2,528	2,724	2,316	3,004	3,625	4,256	5,599	31.6%	0.4%
34	Nevada	688	1,067	1,482	1,423	1,177	2,033	2,907	3,937	5,493	5,713	6,216	8.8%	0.5%
42	New Hampshire	1,728	1,930	2,373	2,401	1,863	1,931	2,286	2,548	2,811	2,910	3,646	25.3%	0.3%
10	New Jersey	15,371	15,355	18,638	18,946	17,002	16,818	19,192	21,080	27,002	30,463	36,803	20.8%	2.9%
46	New Mexico	1,855	3,134	2,391	1,405	1,196	2,326	2,046	2,540	2,892	2,583	2,892	12.0%	0.2%
3	New York	37,384	37,068	42,846	42,172	36,977	39,181	44,401	50,492	57,369	69,334	84,394	21.7%	6.6%
15	North Carolina	15,706	15,007	17,946	16,799	14,719	16,199	18,115	19,463	21,218	23,347	25,473	9.1%	2.0%
47	North Dakota	750	699	626	806	859	854	1,008	1,185	1,509	2,034	2,890	42.1%	0.2%
8	Ohio	24,852	24,883	26,322	27,095	27,723	29,764	31,208	34,801	37,833	42,382	45,333	7.0%	3.5%
40	Oklahoma	2,785	2,987	3,072	2,661	2,444	2,660	3,178	4,314	4,375	4,538	4,917	8.4%	0.4%
20	Oregon	9,031	10,471	11,441	8,900	10,086	10,357	11,172	12,381	15,288	16,515	20,166	22.1%	1.6%
11	Pennsylvania	15,974	16,170	18,792	17,433	15,768	16,299	18,487	22,271	26,334	29,127	35,183	20.8%	2.7%
18	Puerto Rico		8,301	9,735	10,573	9,732	11,914	13,162	13,264	15,196	18,063	20,476	13.4%	1.6%
48	Rhode Island	1,102	1,116	1,186	1,269	1,121	1,178	1,286	1,269	1,531	1,647	2,089	26.9%	0.2%
19	South Carolina	7,749	7,150	8,565	9,956	9,656	11,773	13,376	13,944	13,615	16,560	20,272	22.4%	1.6%
49	South Dakota	446	495	679	595	597	672	826	942	1,185	1,506	1,719	14.1%	0.1%
16	Tennessee	9,552	9,868	11,592	11,320	11,621	12,612	16,123	19,070	22,020	21,815	23,533	7.9%	1.8%
1	Texas	78,875	82,999	103,866	94,995	95,396	98,846	117,245	128,761	150,888	168,164	197,283	17.3%	15.3%
31	Utah	2,981	3,134	3,221	3,506	4,543	4,115	4,718	6,056	6,798	7,812	10,775	37.9%	0.8%
43	Vermont	3,668	4,023	4,097	2,830	2,521	2,627	3,283	4,240	3,817	3,435	3,631	5.7%	0.3%
44	Virgin Islands	90	155	174	187	258	253	389	539	624	797	3,065	284.7%	0.2%
24	Virginia	12,514	11,483	11,698	11,631	10,796	10,853	11,631	12,216	14,104	16,885	19,063	12.9%	1.5%
4	Washington	38,249	36,731	32,215	34,929	34,627	34,173	33,793	37,948	53,075	66,259	72,008	8.7%	5.6%
36	West Virginia	2,106	1,893	2,219	2,241	2,237	2,380	3,262	3,147	3,225	3,972	5,605	41.1%	0.4%
17	Wisconsin	9,752	9,673	10,508	10,489	10,684	11,510	12,706	14,924	17,169	19,186	20,793	8.4%	1.6%
53	Wyoming	500	458	503	503	553	582	680	669	830	802	1,039	29.5%	0.1%
	United States	612,480	633,065	721,965	689,521	658,790	688,575	782,855	867,568	998,012	1,119,727	1,287,610	15.0%	100.0%

Notes:
1. 2008 exports based on first three quarters
2. Rank based on 2008 exports

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Table 48
Utah Merchandise Exports by Industry (Thousands of Dollars)

Rank	Code	Industry Name	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008e	2007-08 Percent Change	2008 Share
18	111	Agricultural Products	$18,459	$17,238	$21,547	$7,106	$4,399	$5,462	$9,060	$12,917	$12,487	$15,379	$28,053	82.4%	0.3%
30	112	Livestock and Livestock Products	318	437	475	402	722	1,749	1,567	738	965	1,886	1,094	-42.0%	0.0%
29	113	Forestry Products	389	548	606	514	484	530	646	742	812	841	1,215	44.4%	0.0%
28	114	Fish and Marine Products	5,043	3,047	2,161	5,228	1,267	1,702	4,070	3,608	5,375	3,217	2,481	-22.9%	0.0%
31	211	Oil and Gas	49	0	39	0	15	70	885	13	516	70	678	870.9%	0.0%
4	212	Minerals	167,523	130,711	171,546	104,973	62,487	43,021	96,736	618,938	572,428	549,752	624,238	13.5%	5.8%
5	311	Food	129,669	135,425	176,394	231,218	255,310	283,210	308,509	357,725	382,028	428,171	520,886	21.7%	4.8%
20	312	Beverages	3,923	5,016	3,625	5,278	5,724	26,306	9,009	52,263	49,870	32,941	25,479	-22.7%	0.2%
25	313	Raw Textiles	2,724	3,783	10,011	8,146	7,110	3,634	3,907	3,514	4,207	5,154	5,780	12.1%	0.1%
21	314	Milled Textiles	1,292	2,362	1,623	1,905	2,103	5,176	5,463	6,810	8,329	10,634	16,157	51.9%	0.1%
27	315	Apparel	4,412	6,560	4,370	5,038	3,434	4,270	4,511	5,308	6,517	6,027	5,516	-8.5%	0.1%
22	316	Leather	7,279	14,485	10,114	7,047	6,554	6,075	8,034	7,353	7,865	7,008	10,942	56.1%	0.1%
23	321	Wood Products	1,207	1,731	1,119	1,791	1,969	2,671	2,643	2,206	2,542	3,654	9,634	163.7%	0.1%
13	322	Paper	10,979	37,419	43,046	45,158	43,496	27,659	31,885	34,866	59,241	74,963	65,980	-12.0%	0.6%
17	323	Printed Material	22,254	24,647	21,775	21,600	24,238	21,888	26,659	28,176	30,917	37,487	28,870	-23.0%	0.3%
26	324	Petroleum and Coal	1,687	2,027	165	1,052	2,681	1,800	4,251	5,763	9,543	6,104	5,675	-7.0%	0.1%
6	325	Chemicals	204,356	153,424	170,488	229,890	264,547	340,250	429,823	454,145	467,860	483,639	483,861	0.0%	4.5%
12	326	Plastics	26,061	30,899	51,584	57,364	65,648	74,885	67,174	59,506	79,951	72,457	98,038	35.3%	0.9%
19	327	Nonmetallic Minerals	7,328	9,981	10,930	12,451	11,231	9,956	11,948	13,424	13,424	22,347	26,012	16.4%	0.2%
1	331	Primary Metals	944,538	975,144	661,588	1,008,351	1,913,423	1,465,736	1,507,520	2,059,958	2,769,916	3,222,120	4,470,427	38.7%	41.5%
10	332	Fabricated Metals	49,102	38,921	47,664	57,331	53,854	61,898	71,636	90,495	111,921	133,422	165,294	23.9%	1.5%
8	333	Machinery	161,839	188,201	229,525	184,967	140,015	141,408	205,569	225,400	266,595	293,686	359,229	22.3%	3.3%
2	334	Computers and Electronics	521,952	499,647	537,826	511,068	758,292	623,985	910,641	856,063	589,303	946,528	2,145,440	126.7%	19.9%
9	335	Electrical Equipment	84,442	100,800	116,804	101,712	102,662	85,685	83,489	102,760	107,674	173,965	171,952	-1.2%	1.6%
3	336	Transportation Equipment	384,271	497,094	619,264	588,761	489,050	467,223	469,563	541,359	614,569	640,121	757,681	18.4%	7.0%
15	337	Furniture	5,481	6,446	15,701	11,559	12,270	13,352	20,731	26,619	62,222	63,769	58,215	-8.7%	0.5%
7	339	Miscellaneous Manufactures	142,788	163,638	192,584	214,566	213,290	293,473	289,271	332,791	378,009	383,143	437,360	14.2%	4.1%
24	511	Publications	0	0	0	0	0	2,224	4,905	8,237	8,156	13,620	8,714	-36.0%	0.1%
11	910	Scrap	3,000	3,374	5,703	4,934	9,720	12,646	26,849	40,671	78,770	104,147	131,544	26.3%	1.2%
16	920	Used Merchandise	4,359	3,250	3,076	2,616	2,635	1,983	2,956	3,922	8,141	18,762	47,956	155.6%	0.4%
14	980	Unclassified	63,972	77,263	89,471	74,361	84,094	84,615	98,439	99,573	87,938	56,516	60,276	6.7%	0.6%
		Total	2,980,697	3,133,520	3,220,823	3,506,386	4,542,725	4,114,540	4,718,350	6,055,863	6,798,092	7,811,529	10,774,674	37.9%	100.0%

Notes:
1. 2008 exports based on first three quarters
2. Rank based on 2008 exports

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Table 49
Utah Merchandise Exports by Purchasing Country and Region (Millions of Dollars)

Rank	Country	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008e	2007-08 Percent Change	2008 Share
1	United Kingdom	$720.2	$628.9	$246.0	$421.3	$710.2	$486.5	$559.5	$1,105.1	$2,282.6	$2,382.4	$3,887.2	63.2%	36.1%
2	Canada	486.8	568.5	605.8	543.2	513.3	544.3	865.7	709.2	888.5	941.4	1,098.6	16.7%	10.2%
3	Taiwan	44.6	43.6	76.3	57.1	59.7	62.8	79.5	96.8	81.0	211.7	821.0	287.8%	7.6%
4	Belgium	45.2	53.1	72.8	58.6	62.7	69.3	93.5	428.2	345.3	393.3	581.2	47.8%	5.4%
5	China	33.6	17.3	32.6	40.6	64.2	114.0	123.0	320.6	245.1	386.6	562.7	45.5%	5.2%
6	India	4.6	5.8	11.8	12.0	12.8	23.5	18.5	54.1	20.6	384.0	471.1	22.7%	4.4%
7	Singapore	38.0	44.0	54.9	46.3	263.6	38.4	125.7	127.5	57.0	222.9	392.5	76.1%	3.6%
8	Japan	397.1	378.5	402.1	396.4	427.1	475.6	542.0	588.7	482.8	417.3	387.3	-7.2%	3.6%
9	Mexico	77.1	78.7	102.1	113.6	134.2	111.2	122.2	128.2	268.4	223.8	245.7	9.7%	2.3%
10	South Korea	50.7	67.2	128.9	127.6	88.4	69.9	104.7	124.5	128.8	126.2	218.3	73.0%	2.0%
11	Australia	44.2	44.9	59.7	54.1	51.6	67.3	74.5	109.4	121.0	126.6	201.3	58.9%	1.9%
12	Netherlands	98.2	120.8	151.2	154.3	137.8	124.4	105.3	119.1	116.6	188.7	200.4	6.2%	1.9%
13	Germany	88.0	75.7	104.5	93.6	68.8	118.7	170.2	208.3	205.0	170.6	189.0	10.8%	1.8%
14	Philippines	111.6	79.6	105.2	79.4	84.8	103.6	117.8	110.4	113.7	146.3	152.1	4.0%	1.4%
15	Thailand	50.9	23.4	17.9	23.3	29.0	30.3	60.9	40.2	28.2	41.0	111.5	171.8%	1.0%
16	Hong Kong	28.5	40.4	58.4	53.2	67.4	58.9	89.1	145.8	90.4	101.6	109.6	7.9%	1.0%
17	Brazil	14.6	24.5	41.1	41.7	12.8	22.9	39.8	30.5	79.7	95.5	90.2	-5.5%	0.8%
18	Israel	9.7	8.6	8.9	9.7	9.4	20.4	47.7	57.4	58.8	60.2	85.2	41.4%	0.8%
19	France	42.7	57.1	46.9	54.1	51.1	66.3	72.9	112.6	94.8	107.2	84.4	-21.2%	0.8%
20	United Arab Emirates	9.2	20.6	16.0	5.3	5.5	4.5	93.5	138.0	32.3	27.5	81.1	194.8%	0.8%
21	Italy	27.0	45.9	39.6	37.5	39.1	39.0	43.5	59.4	71.3	67.1	73.5	9.6%	0.7%
22	Pakistan	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.8	0.5	1.2	22.6	1.7	25.4	72.1	183.8%	0.7%
23	Malaysia	70.5	47.3	44.0	50.3	31.2	26.6	40.0	49.5	29.7	40.6	51.8	27.6%	0.5%
24	Spain	19.3	15.0	18.2	19.6	23.9	26.8	24.6	49.4	41.5	49.7	47.5	-4.4%	0.4%
25	Turkey	7.5	19.8	30.3	33.5	23.4	12.7	4.6	14.0	18.4	16.9	47.4	181.4%	0.4%
26	Sweden	23.7	7.1	12.2	13.6	14.0	11.3	17.9	16.0	27.0	25.9	39.6	53.0%	0.4%
27	Russian Federation	2.3	3.0	5.7	3.8	7.8	11.7	13.8	11.4	10.6	16.0	37.5	135.2%	0.3%
28	Chile	17.8	6.2	7.1	5.9	6.2	12.4	31.3	11.4	14.1	16.3	35.2	115.9%	0.3%
29	New Zealand	9.2	9.7	7.0	6.4	6.9	8.7	14.2	12.6	12.4	16.8	33.0	96.5%	0.3%
30	Switzerland	248.8	399.5	452.9	696.4	1,341.2	1,105.2	772.7	777.1	484.1	455.7	31.0	-93.2%	0.3%
31	Ireland	50.5	64.0	98.3	55.3	18.0	24.3	16.7	16.8	77.3	38.8	19.0	-51.0%	0.2%
32	Saudi Arabia	5.3	5.6	7.2	4.0	5.4	4.7	5.7	5.9	6.6	16.1	16.7	3.6%	0.2%
33	South Africa	5.2	4.0	5.2	8.9	3.6	4.2	9.8	15.9	32.0	17.7	15.8	-10.9%	0.1%
34	Argentina	3.8	7.2	5.2	12.3	2.0	3.4	5.3	8.7	5.3	7.9	15.3	92.5%	0.1%
35	Costa Rica	2.2	2.7	18.6	20.8	31.0	32.2	24.8	21.1	23.9	21.5	14.5	-32.3%	0.1%

Rank	Region	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008e	2007-08 Percent Change	2008 Share
1	Western Europe	$1,382.5	$1,497.0	$1,267.9	$1,630.6	$2,494.4	$2,094.5	$1,911.1	$2,919.6	$3,782.3	$3,920.0	$5,193.5	32.5%	48.2%
2	East Asia	830.2	745.9	923.5	880.4	1,119.8	985.1	1,287.7	1,616.0	1,266.1	1,707.8	2,829.4	65.7%	26.3%
3	Canada	486.8	568.5	605.8	543.2	513.3	544.3	865.7	709.2	888.5	941.4	1,098.6	16.7%	10.2%
4	West Asia	52.1	77.3	96.0	92.4	79.7	112.1	192.0	331.7	167.1	554.0	810.1	46.2%	7.5%
5	Mexico	77.1	78.7	102.1	113.6	134.2	111.2	122.2	128.2	268.4	223.8	245.7	9.7%	2.3%
6	Australia/Pacific	54.4	56.0	68.0	61.8	60.5	79.0	94.8	127.7	138.5	156.1	237.1	51.9%	2.2%
7	Latin America	65.1	71.9	111.1	119.3	94.1	121.8	164.6	144.8	188.4	210.9	221.2	4.9%	2.1%
8	Eastern Europe	21.3	24.3	27.6	38.1	33.8	40.6	45.0	43.5	46.0	58.7	94.1	60.3%	0.9%
9	Africa	11.2	14.1	18.7	27.0	13.0	25.9	35.4	35.1	52.8	38.8	45.1	16.1%	0.4%
	Total	2,980.7	3,133.5	3,220.8	3,506.4	4,542.7	4,114.5	4,718.3	6,055.9	6,798.1	7,811.5	10,774.7	37.9%	100.0%

Notes:
1. 2008 exports based on first three quarters
2. Rank based on 2008 exports

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Table 50
Utah Merchandise Exports to Top Ten Purchasing Countries by Industry During 2008 (Thousands of Dollars)

Code	Industry Name	United Kingdom	Canada	Taiwan	Belgium	China	India	Singapore	Japan	Mexico	South Korea	10-Country Industry Total
111	Agricultural Products	$33	$2,266	$3,723	$31	$415	$1,752	$26	$7,827	$527	$1,378	$17,979
112	Livestock and Livestock Products	41	65	0	0	112	0	0	0	69	5	292
113	Forestry Products	0	778	7	0	0	0	0	196	0	0	981
114	Fish and Marine Products	104	17	218	0	34	0	115	13	39	4	544
211	Oil and Gas	0	467	0	0	0	0	0	0	211	0	678
212	Minerals	2,041	7,028	20	500,718	1,434	439	270	2,158	48,972	12,507	575,586
311	Food	3,279	80,145	19,625	5,819	32,313	3,777	17,414	83,936	47,064	19,177	312,550
312	Beverages	107	10,942	218	0	96	0	0	10,118	138	38	21,656
313	Raw Textiles	220	1,641	46	0	141	0	4	11	311	0	2,374
314	Milled Textiles	115	12,380	7	21	42	26	4	281	827	95	13,796
315	Apparel	160	1,455	23	6	24	0	11	96	528	31	2,334
316	Leather	395	5,003	35	159	64	0	108	2,310	129	7	8,211
321	Wood Products	29	7,696	0	0	448	0	0	42	585	33	8,834
322	Paper	2,174	35,698	43	58	13,961	40	391	412	1,308	2,304	56,388
323	Printed Material	2,729	6,743	231	55	18	358	412	323	1,528	58	12,454
324	Petroleum and Coal	169	2,999	41	0	28	13	99	0	27	10	3,387
325	Chemicals	12,488	114,534	13,787	9,874	9,546	2,807	5,377	62,905	41,802	32,439	305,557
326	Plastics	6,995	32,571	770	1,352	3,064	556	389	3,394	7,534	1,289	57,914
327	Nonmetallic Minerals	414	13,186	71	9	431	26	12	2,128	3,426	163	19,866
331	Primary Metals	3,743,483	98,133	548	110	4,389	440,714	13,951	7,913	9,321	4,525	4,323,087
332	Fabricated Metals	3,998	62,823	285	17	10,520	10,100	3,154	3,413	4,023	1,476	99,808
333	Machinery	16,860	111,712	4,328	9,782	17,191	4,141	6,829	16,616	13,435	3,949	204,844
334	Computers and Electronics	31,889	82,538	761,656	1,732	393,872	2,968	333,653	56,341	5,421	107,847	1,777,917
335	Electrical Equipment	27,090	20,639	1,968	2,485	4,104	403	1,432	8,547	2,323	3,107	72,098
336	Transportation Equipment	13,829	258,950	1,251	310	18,189	227	2,415	64,951	12,554	12,355	385,033
337	Furniture	2,039	25,542	407	0	533	0	11	582	19,025	2,461	50,601
339	Miscellaneous Manufactures	11,241	77,468	1,864	35,394	15,020	2,116	5,842	45,667	15,377	8,035	218,024
511	Publications	65	7,513	8	240	92	10	4	116	161	60	8,269
910	Scrap	90	4,365	5,273	12,278	35,767	358	0	6,120	8,119	2,597	74,968
920	Used Merchandise	1,087	8,126	4,153	557	0	140	13	0	66	0	14,143
980	Unclassified	4,046	5,167	349	210	827	156	599	880	811	2,369	15,416
	Total	3,887,209	1,098,591	820,956	581,217	562,675	471,126	392,536	387,296	245,660	218,321	8,665,586

Notes:
1. 2008 exports based on first three quarters
2. Rank based on 2008 exports

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Price Inflation and Cost of Living

Overview
In 2008, inflation reached a level not seen since 1991. As measured by the Consumer Price Index (CPI), inflation increased an estimated 3.8% in 2008, compared to 2.9% in 2007. The Gross Domestic Product chain-type price deflator increased an estimated 2.3% in 2008, down from 2.7% in 2007.

2008 Summary
Consumer Price Index. The national rate of inflation increased between 2007 and 2008. The CPI for Urban Consumers (CPI-U) increased by 3.8% in 2008, measured on an annual average basis, compared with 2.9% in 2007. Inflation is expected to reverse course in 2009, when forecasts project the index to decrease 1.5%.

Price Deflators. The United States shifted from measuring economic production with the Gross National Product (GNP) to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 1991. GNP is the market value of goods and services produced by property and labor supplied by residents of the United States. GDP is the market value of goods and services produced by labor and property in the United States, regardless of nationality. These measures are used to produce price deflators which account for the way prices change in the economy. These price deflators differ slightly in accounting for inflation versus alternative methods, such as the CPI. While the CPI measures price changes for a fixed basket of goods and services, the price deflators allow for substitution among changing goods and services in the economy along with changing prices.

Gross Domestic Product Deflator. In 2008, the GDP chain-type implicit price deflator increased by an estimated 2.3%, lower than the 2.7% increase in 2007. The GDP personal consumption deflator increased by an estimated 3.4% in 2008, higher than the growth of 2.6% in 2007. Beginning in 1996, real GDP has been reported using a chain-weighted inflation index. Under this method, the composition of economic output (weighting) is updated annually.

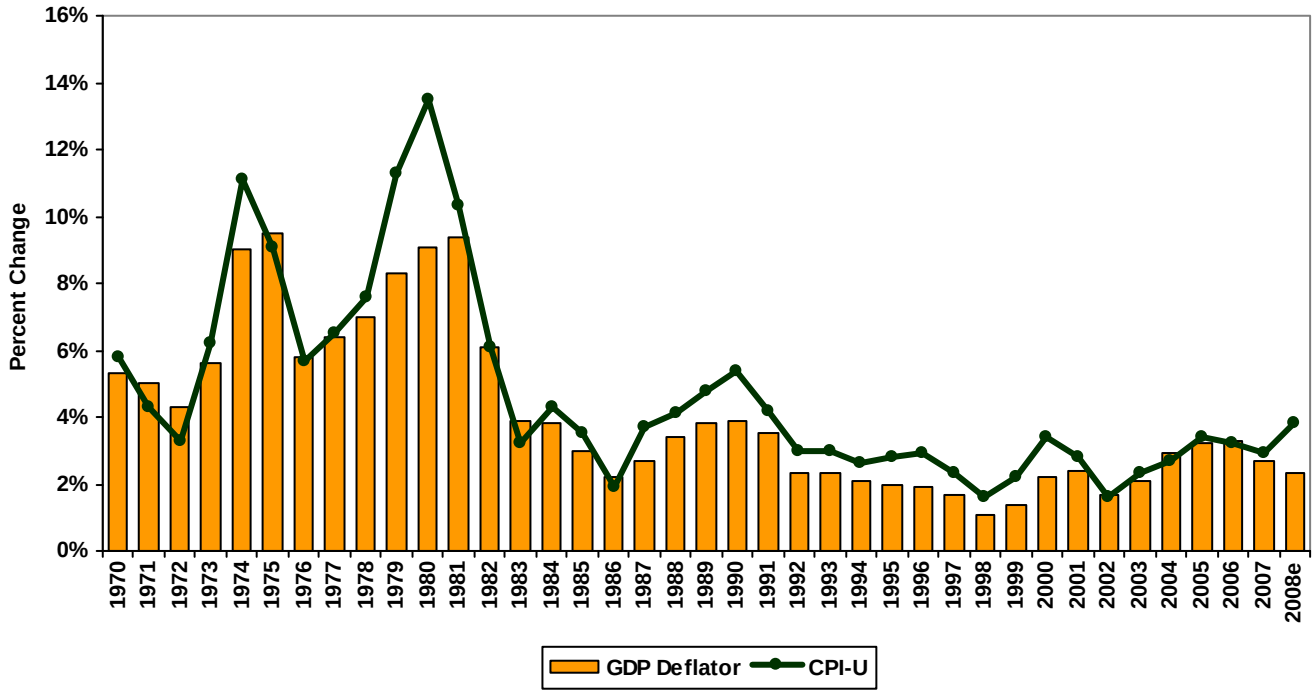
Significant Issues
Labor Market. The state's unemployment rate increased in 2008, rising from a record low 2.7% in 2007 to an estimated 3.7% in 2008. Utah followed the national trend, where the unemployment rate increased from 4.6% in 2007 to 5.8% in 2008. The unemployment rate in Utah is expected to increase further to 5.5% in 2009, remaining lower than the nation which is expected to increase to a rate of 8.2%. The ratio of Utah's average annual pay to the nation's annual pay in 2008 decreased slightly to 81.9%. Wage growth in 2008 was below that of inflation, as average wages grew only 2.8%. Utah nonagricultural employment increased 0.2% in 2008, a significant slowdown from the 2007 increase of 4.0%. Due to the current national economic downturn, Utah's labor market is expected to slow further in 2009, with a 1.5% decrease in employment.

Housing. Freddie Mac reported interest rates on 30-year and 15-year fixed-rate mortgages in 2008 continued to be among the lowest rates in three decades, and rates are expected to decline further in 2009. The booming growth that Utah has experienced for the past few years in residential construction has decelerated sharply and is expected to decrease further as tightening credit conditions make financing less available to homebuyers. The Office of Federal Housing Enterprise Oversight (OFHEO) indicated that after several years of home price appreciation, home values in Utah have declined. OFHEO's House Price Index for the third quarter of 2008 shows that the year-over change in homes prices in Utah was a decrease of 1.6%, while national prices decreased 4.0%. After leading the nation in house price appreciation in the third quarter of 2007, Utah ranked 29th among states and was one of 31 states to experience a decline in home prices in the third quarter of 2008.

Federal Reserve. Beginning in September 2007, the Federal Open Market Committee steadily decreased the federal funds rate to a range from 0% to 0.25% in December 2008, the lowest level on record. Inflation does not appear to be a concern as price levels are expected to fall over the next year. As the current turmoil in the financial and housing markets spreads throughout the broader economy, it is expected that the Committee will continue to act to stabilize markets.

Conclusion
Economic indicators show a significant slowdown in the national economy in 2009. After the run-up in inflation that was mostly attributed to increased energy costs, inflation is expected to decrease. What was previously thought of as a downturn in housing has spread to a recession in the general economy, and unemployment is expected to increase further.

Figure 53
Consumer Price Index and Gross Domestic Price Deflator



e = estimate
Sources: Bureau of Economic Analysis; Bureau of Labor Statistics; estimates by Governor's Office of Planning and Budget

Table 51
United States 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	210.2e	215.3e	0.1%	3.8%

e = estimate

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

Table 52
Gross Domestic Product Price Deflators: 2000=100

Year	Gross Domestic Product (Chain-Type) Deflator	Change from Previous Year	Personal Consumption Expenditures (Chain-Type) Deflator	Change from Previous Year
1969	26.1		25.3	
1970	27.5	5.3%	26.4	4.7%
1971	28.9	5.0%	27.6	4.3%
1972	30.2	4.3%	28.5	3.5%
1973	31.8	5.6%	30.1	5.4%
1974	34.7	9.0%	33.2	10.3%
1975	38.0	9.5%	36.0	8.3%
1976	40.2	5.8%	37.9	5.5%
1977	42.8	6.4%	40.4	6.5%
1978	45.8	7.0%	43.2	7.0%
1979	49.5	8.3%	47.1	8.8%
1980	54.0	9.1%	52.1	10.7%
1981	59.1	9.4%	56.7	8.9%
1982	62.7	6.1%	59.9	5.5%
1983	65.2	3.9%	62.4	4.3%
1984	67.7	3.8%	64.8	3.8%
1985	69.7	3.0%	66.9	3.3%
1986	71.3	2.2%	68.6	2.4%
1987	73.2	2.7%	70.9	3.5%
1988	75.7	3.4%	73.8	4.0%
1989	78.6	3.8%	77.0	4.4%
1990	81.6	3.9%	80.5	4.6%
1991	84.4	3.5%	83.4	3.6%
1992	86.4	2.3%	85.8	2.9%
1993	88.4	2.3%	87.8	2.3%
1994	90.3	2.1%	89.7	2.1%
1995	92.1	2.0%	91.6	2.1%
1996	93.9	1.9%	93.5	2.2%
1997	95.4	1.7%	95.1	1.7%
1998	96.5	1.1%	96.0	0.9%
1999	97.9	1.4%	97.6	1.7%
2000	100.0	2.2%	100.0	2.5%
2001	102.4	2.4%	102.1	2.1%
2002	104.2	1.7%	103.5	1.4%
2003	106.4	2.1%	105.6	2.0%
2004	109.5	2.9%	108.4	2.6%
2005	113.0	3.2%	111.6	2.9%
2006	116.7	3.3%	114.7	2.8%
2007	119.8	2.7%	117.7	2.6%
2008e	122.6	2.3%	121.7	3.4%

e = estimate

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

Regional / National Comparisons

Overview

Population growth in the mountain states region surged in 2007. During this year, the four fastest growing states were Nevada, Arizona, Utah, and Idaho. While the population continued to grow in 2007, the national economy began to show signs of slowing. Employment levels in the mountain region declined between 2006 and 2007, driven by contractions in Arizona, Idaho, and Nevada. Utah's employment growth was the fastest in the nation between 2006 and 2007, but recent figures show this growth has significantly slowed in the past 12 months, affecting the state's unemployment rate and poverty level. Utah still has one of the lowest unemployment rates in the nation, but recent data show it has increased. Data also show Utah's poverty rate has increased and that three mountain states, New Mexico, Arizona, and Montana, had poverty rates higher than the national average in 2007.

As population growth outpaces employment growth in the mountain region, growth in total personal income and per capita income has slowed and the region's per capita income level fell further below the national average. Most of the region also saw slower growth in average annual pay per worker between 2006 and 2007. Although average annual pay per worker remains below the national average for all the mountain states except Colorado, three states (Colorado, Utah, and Nevada) rank above the national average in terms of median household income.

Population Growth

Even though Utah only ranks 34th in terms of population size, it has one of the fastest growing populations in the nation. Between 2006 and 2007, Utah had the third-fastest population growth rate (2.6%), ranking behind Nevada (2.9%) and Arizona (2.8%). The U.S. population grew by 1.0% while the mountain states' population grew by 2.4%. Of the mountain states, Montana had the slowest growth with an increase of 1.2%. Utah also had the largest household size in the nation in 2007, with 3.1 persons per household.

Personal Income Growth

Between 2002 and 2007, the average annual growth rate of total personal income in the mountain region was 6.9%, compared to a national rate of 5.6%. 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 2002 and 2007, with only Colorado ranking behind the national average. However, most of this growth 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 2006 and 2007, increasing by 5.7%, compared to 6.1% nationally. Between 2005 and 2006, Utah ranked eighth nationally in terms of personal income growth, but the rate of growth slowed in 2007, causing Utah to rank 37th in the nation. Of the eight mountain states, Utah's 2006-2007 growth rate was only faster than Arizona's (which ranked 48th in the nation), and it fell below the U.S. growth rate for the first time since 2002-2003.

Despite the rapid growth which occurred during the 2002-2007 period, total personal incomes of mountain region states were still among the smallest in the United States. 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 ($137 billion). In 2007, Utah had the 35th largest economy, placing it between Mississippi and Nebraska in relative size. North Dakota had the smallest economy in 2007, ranking just below Vermont and Wyoming.

The mountain states produced $753 billion in personal income in 2007, or 6.5% of the nation's total of $11.6 trillion. Utah accounted for 0.7% of the nation's income and 10.6% of the mountain states' income. It falls behind Arizona, Colorado, and Nevada in terms of the mountain states' largest economies.

Utah's per capita personal income in 2007 was $30,090, 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 2002-2007 averaged 3.9%, ranking 44th highest in the nation. This represents a decline from its 2001-2006 ranking, largely due to a slowed per capita income growth rate in 2007. The mountain region's per capita personal income was $35,272 in 2007, representing 91.5% of the national average ($38,564). Utah's per capita personal income was well below the mountain states' average in 2007, representing 78.0% of the national average. This percentage has fallen since 2002, when Utah was at 80.8% of the national average. Wyoming's per capita income of $47,038 was the highest among the mountain states.

Median Household Income

While Utah's per capita income ranks low in the nation, its median household income ranks relatively high. Using a three-year average of median household income (2005-2007) shows Utah ranks 12th 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 2007, Utah's three-year average median household income was $55,974 and represented 112.7% of the national average. This was the second-highest median household income among mountain states.

As mentioned above, Utah's income ranking can change significantly based on the definition and sample being used. For instance, Utah's 2007 three-year average median *family* income was $60,069; this was just below the U.S. average of $60,219 and ranks Utah 22nd highest 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 and median family income ranking can be 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 18th 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 ($45,396) were below the national average ($44,458) in 2007. Utah's average annual pay of $37,054 per worker in 2007 was 83.3% of the national average and ranked 35th 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 pay rates in the nation, with Montana raking 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 2007 Utah's average annual pay was 83.3% of the national average, but excluding part-time workers reveals that Utah's average earnings for full-time year-round workers is actually much higher, at 90.9% of the national average. Utah's lower incomes are also influenced by the state's young working-age population.

Nonagricultural Payrolls

The mountain states region had positive employment growth in 2007, a trend among all but three states nationally. Michigan, Ohio, and Rhode Island contracted slightly in 2007, showing early signs of the larger employment contractions the rest of the nation would experience in 2008. Between 2002 and 2007, employment grew at an average growth rate of 1.1% per year nationally. Utah's five-year growth rate between 2002 and 2007 was 3.1%, ranking it third nationally, with Nevada and Arizona ranking first and second, respectively.

The latest employment figures from October 2008 show no employment growth in Utah from one year earlier (the actual number was slightly negative, at -0.02%). This ranks Utah 21st highest in the nation for job growth in that 12-month period, although only 20 states experienced positive growth. Half of the mountain states experienced negative employment change during this period, with only Wyoming, Montana, Colorado, and New Mexico experiencing positive annual percent changes.

Average annual unemployment rates were lower in 2007 than in 2006 for all mountain states, with the exception of Nevada whose unemployment increased from 4.2% to 4.8%. While most states experienced a decrease in unemployment between 2005 and 2006, only slightly more than half experienced a decrease between 2006 and 2007, an indication of the slowing national economy. Utah's unemployment rate for 2007 was 2.7%, down from 3.0% in 2006. This ranked Utah second in the nation, tying with Idaho and ranking only behind Hawaii, which had a 2.6% unemployment rate.

In October 2008, Utah's unemployment rate rose to 3.3%, ranking the state fifth in the nation. Forty-eight states saw an increase in their unemployment rates in the 12-month period between October 2007 and October 2008. Even with the increase, however, most mountain states have low unemployment rates when compared to the rest of the nation. In October 2008, four of the mountain states had unemployment rates in the lowest 15 nationally: Wyoming (2.7), Utah (3.3), New Mexico (4.1), and Montana (4.3). Only Nevada (7.4) had an unemployment rate in the top ten nationally.

Poverty Rates

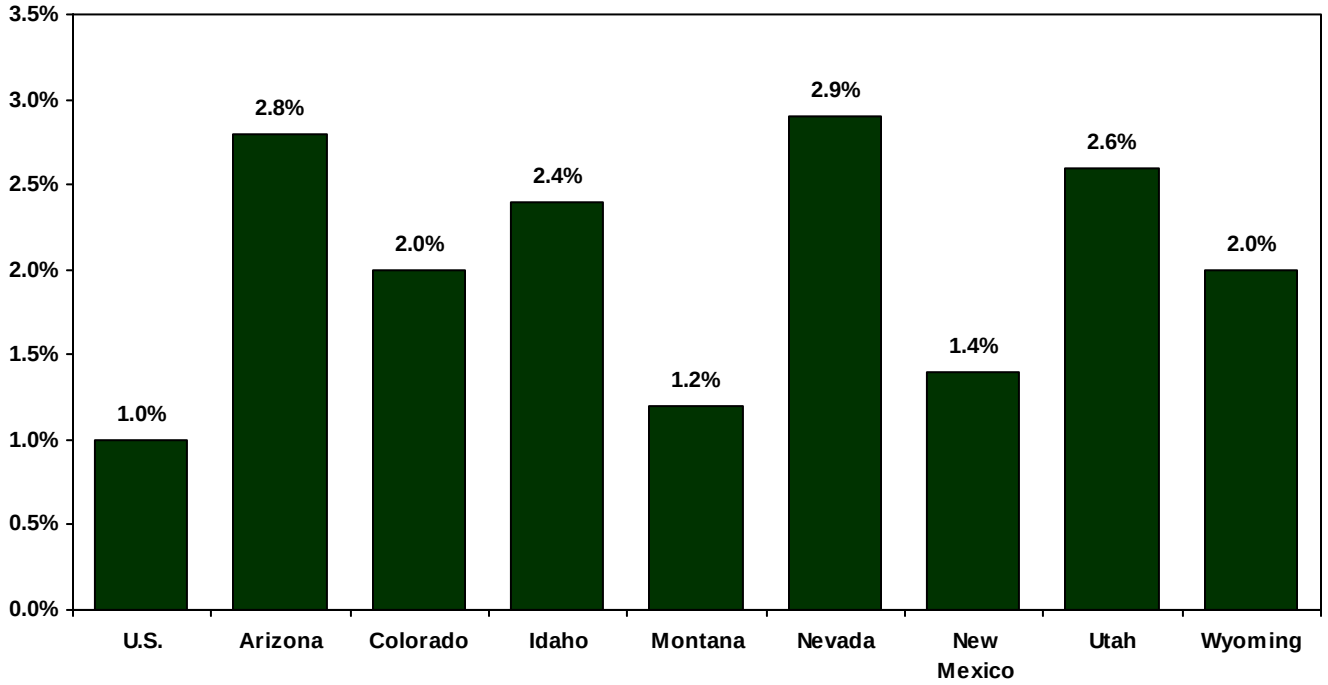
Similar to median household income, the Census Bureau's measure of poverty rates has considerable volatility and the Bureau suggests using three-year averages for ranking purposes and two-year averages to evaluate changes over time. There is a wide disparity in poverty rates among the mountain states; New Mexico has the fifth highest poverty rate in the nation with 16.3% of its residents living below the poverty line. Utah's poverty rate rose 0.2 percentage points from 9.2% for 2005-2006 to 9.4% for 2006-2007. From 2005-2007, Utah's average was 9.4% and ranked 11th lowest in the nation.

Conclusion

Utah experienced exceptional growth in the last six years, as the state rebounded from the 2001 recession at an amazing rate. Effects of the current economic slowdown are starting to materialize, however, as Utah's economy and the economies in other states are beginning to slow. Even with this slowed growth, Utah still fares well compared to the rest of

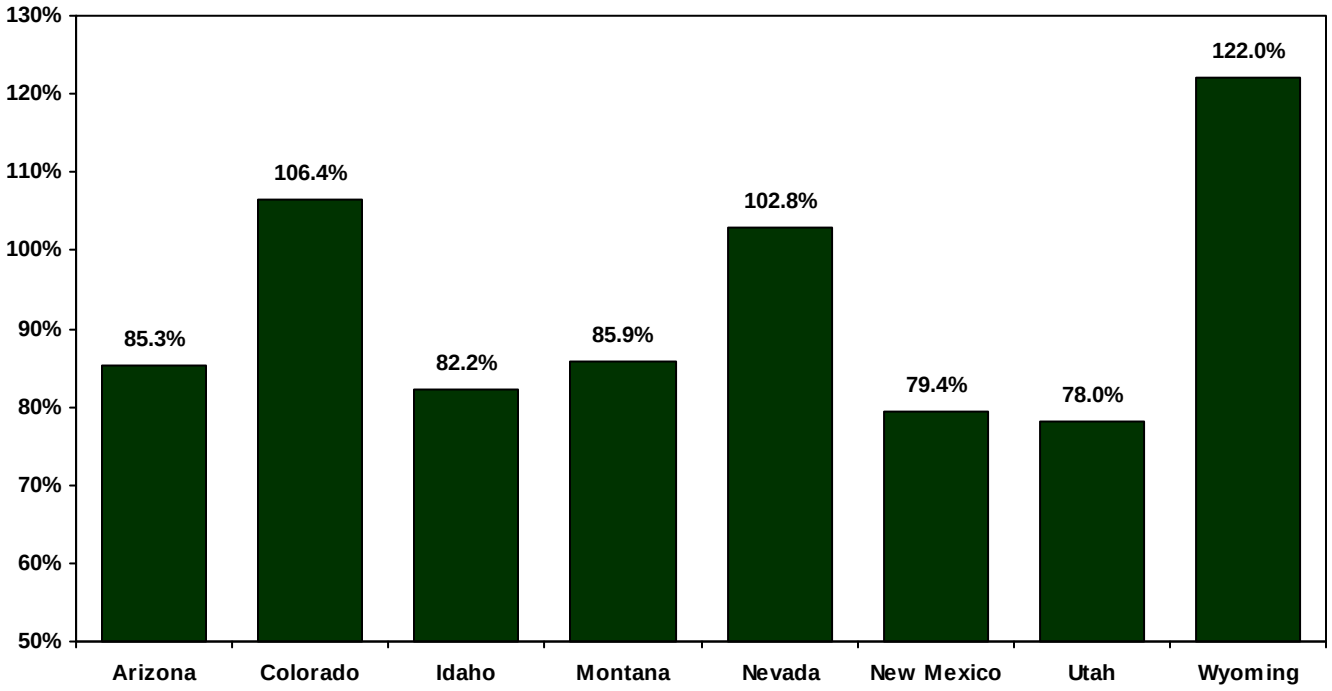
the nation, with low poverty rates, low unemployment rates, and median household income levels which rank above the national average. These positive aspects may help Utah's economy remain better off than most states during a national recession.

Figure 54
Population Growth Rates for the United States and Mountain Division States: 2006-2007



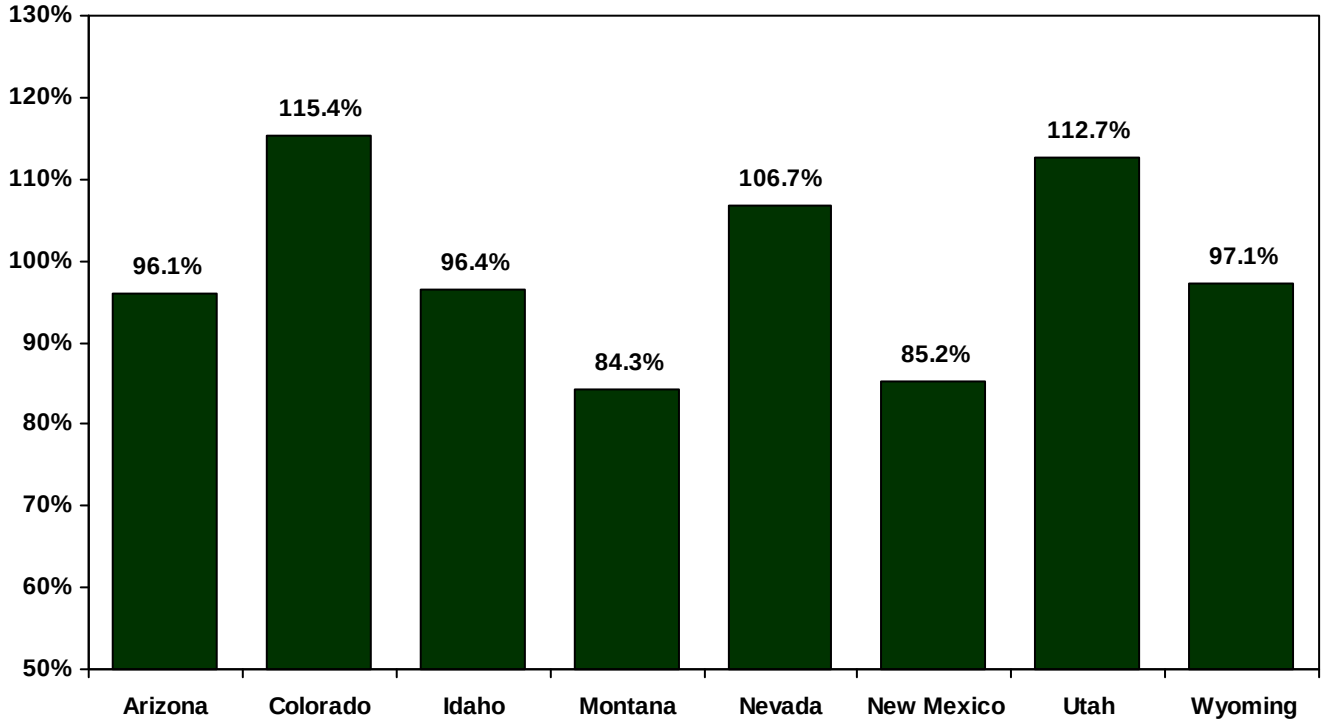
Note: Numbers in this chart may differ from other tables due to different data sources.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Figure 55
Per Capita Income as a Percent of the United States Average for Mountain Division States: 2007



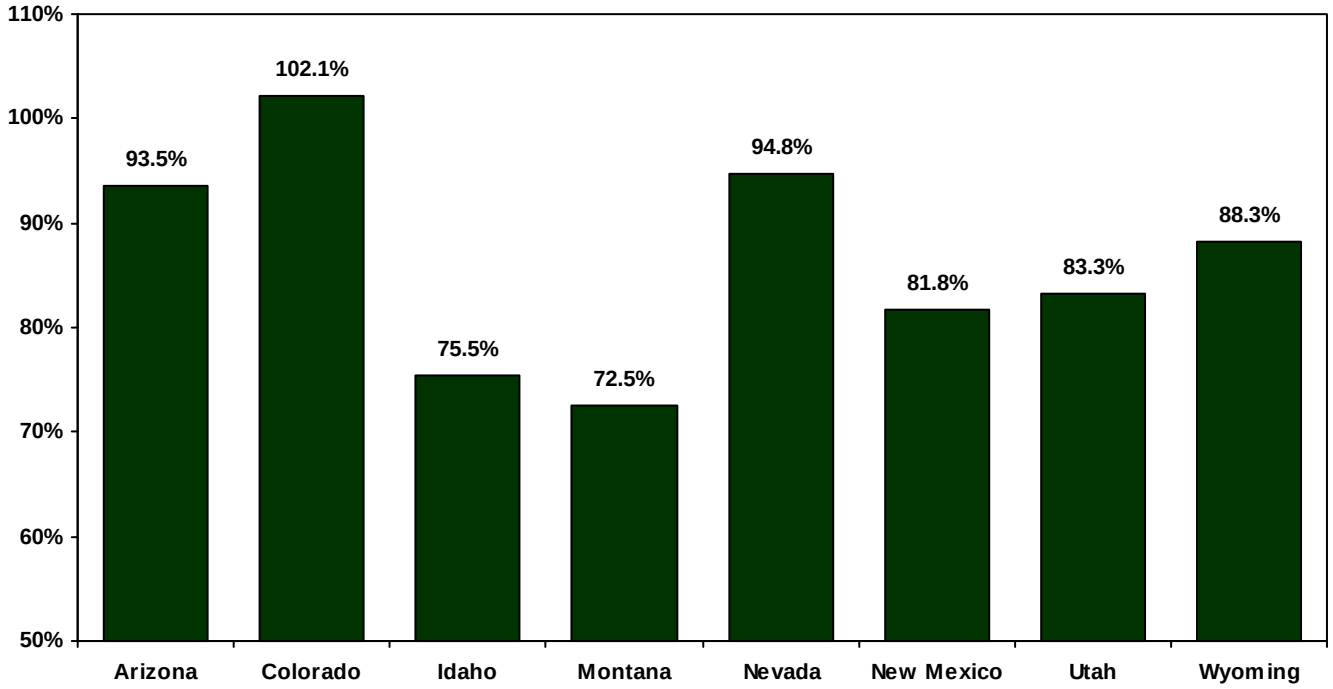
Note: Numbers in this chart my differ from other tables due to different data sources.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

Figure 56
Median Household Income as a Percent of the United States for Mountain Division States: Three-Year Average, 2005-2007



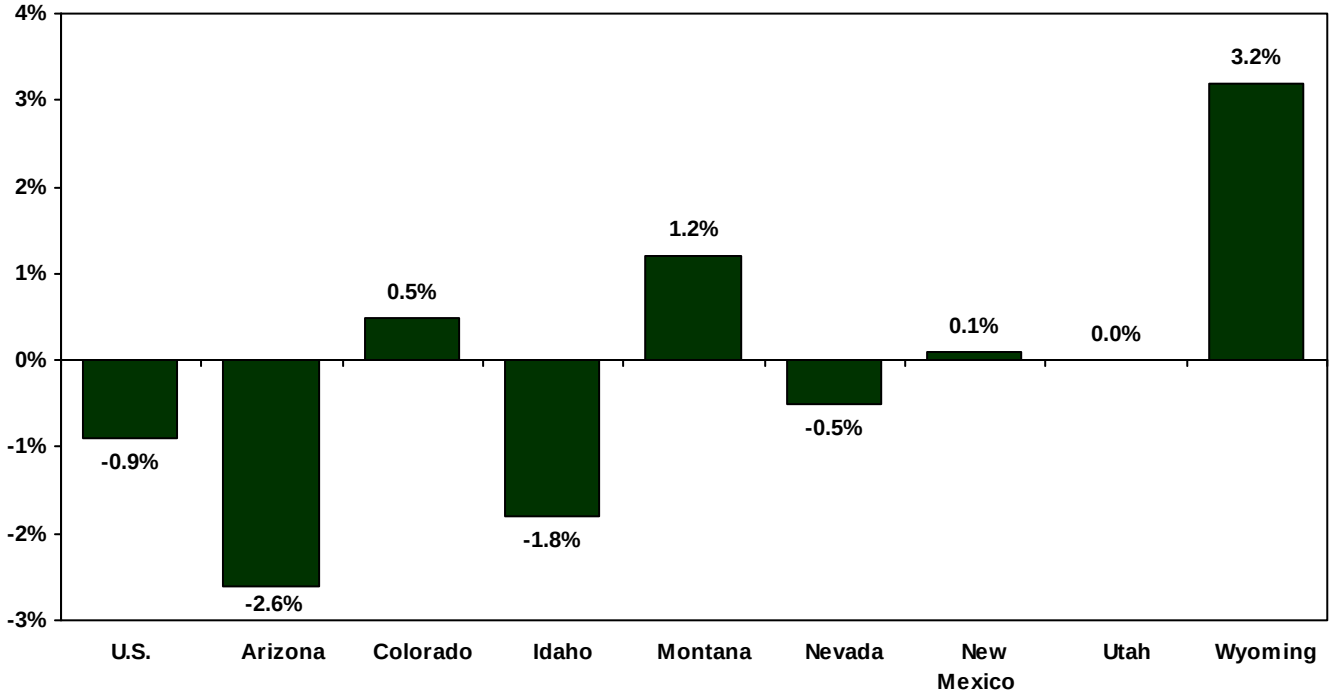
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Figure 57
Average Annual Pay as a Percent of the United States Average for Mountain Division States: 2007



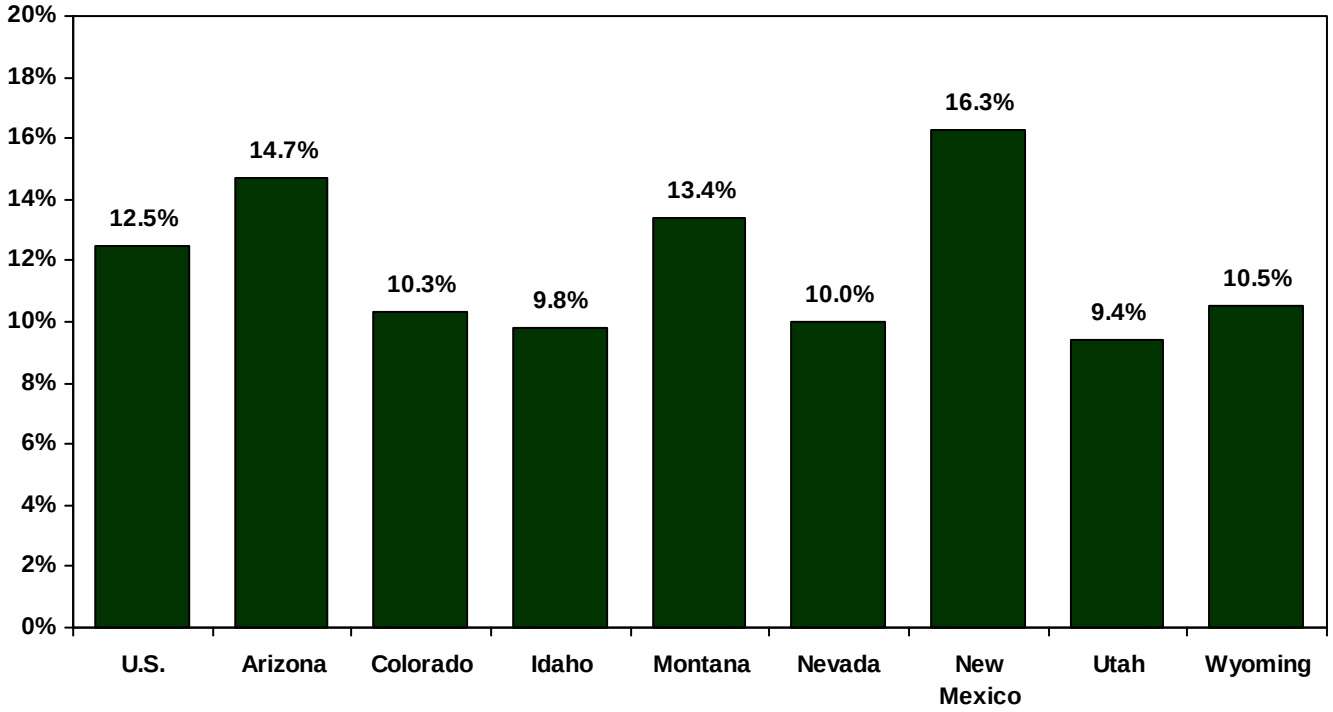
Note: For workers covered by unemployment insurance.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Figure 58
Nonagricultural Employment Growth for the United States and Mountain Division States: October 2008 over October 2007



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 for the United States and Mountain Division States: Three-Year Average, 2005-2007



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Table 53
Population and Households: United States, Mountain Division, and States

Division/State	Population (July 1 Estimates) 2002	2006	2007	Rates of Population Change Annual Growth Rate 2006-07	Households 2007	Persons per Household	Rankings Rank by Population 2006	Rank by Population 2007	Rank by Annual Growth Rate 2006-07	Rank by Persons per Household 2007
United States	287,888,021	298,754,819	301,621,157	1.0%	112,377,977	2.61				
Mountain States	19,057,311	20,869,631	21,360,990	2.4%	7,774,402					
Arizona	5,444,881	6,165,689	6,338,755	2.8%	2,251,546	2.77	16	16	2	6
Colorado	4,507,762	4,766,248	4,861,515	2.0%	1,859,965	2.56	22	22	8	17
Idaho	1,342,103	1,463,878	1,499,402	2.4%	560,567	2.61	39	39	4	14
Montana	910,282	946,795	957,861	1.2%	371,954	2.50	44	44	17	27
Nevada	2,167,645	2,492,427	2,565,382	2.9%	954,067	2.65	35	35	1	9
New Mexico	1,850,562	1,942,302	1,969,915	1.4%	734,847	2.62	36	36	13	13
Utah	2,336,872	2,579,535	2,645,330	2.6%	835,320	3.11	34	34	3	1
Wyoming	497,204	512,757	522,830	2.0%	206,136	2.47	51	51	9	38
Other States										
Alabama	4,471,006	4,590,240	4,627,851	0.8%	1,816,313	2.48	23	23	27	35
Alaska	642,699	677,450	683,478	0.9%	236,421	2.80	47	47	23	5
Arkansas	2,703,310	2,809,111	2,834,797	0.9%	1,102,734	2.50	32	32	22	27
California	34,963,856	36,249,872	36,553,215	0.8%	12,200,672	2.93	1	1	25	2
Connecticut	3,451,867	3,495,753	3,502,309	0.2%	1,320,714	2.56	29	29	44	17
Delaware	804,875	852,747	864,764	1.4%	328,477	2.56	45	45	14	17
D.C.	579,190	585,459	588,292	0.5%	251,039	2.20	50	50	36	51
Florida	16,667,906	18,057,508	18,251,243	1.1%	7,088,960	2.52	4	4	19	26
Georgia	8,591,169	9,342,080	9,544,750	2.2%	3,417,115	2.72	9	9	5	7
Hawaii	1,228,763	1,278,635	1,283,388	0.4%	439,685	2.84	42	42	37	3
Illinois	12,578,317	12,777,042	12,852,548	0.6%	4,759,579	2.63	5	5	33	10
Indiana	6,151,102	6,302,646	6,345,289	0.7%	2,462,278	2.50	15	15	31	27
Iowa	2,931,084	2,972,566	2,988,046	0.5%	1,214,353	2.37	30	30	34	48
Kansas	2,712,383	2,755,817	2,775,997	0.7%	1,088,835	2.47	33	33	28	38
Kentucky	4,089,032	4,204,444	4,241,474	0.9%	1,655,767	2.49	26	26	24	32
Louisiana	4,465,490	4,243,288	4,293,204	1.2%	1,597,111	2.61	25	25	16	14
Maine	1,294,187	1,314,910	1,317,207	0.2%	543,952	2.35	40	40	46	49
Maryland	5,433,822	5,602,017	5,618,344	0.3%	2,082,458	2.63	19	19	40	10
Massachusetts	6,431,788	6,434,389	6,449,755	0.2%	2,449,133	2.55	13	14	42	20
Michigan	10,043,737	10,102,322	10,071,822	-0.3%	3,849,007	2.55	8	8	50	20
Minnesota	5,020,624	5,154,586	5,197,621	0.8%	2,062,681	2.45	21	21	26	43
Mississippi	2,859,196	2,899,112	2,918,785	0.7%	1,080,039	2.61	31	31	30	14
Missouri	5,676,209	5,837,639	5,878,415	0.7%	2,309,626	2.47	18	18	29	38
Nebraska	1,725,545	1,763,765	1,774,571	0.6%	699,728	2.46	38	38	32	41
New Hampshire	1,272,185	1,311,821	1,315,828	0.3%	501,505	2.54	41	41	39	23
New Jersey	8,558,327	8,666,075	8,685,920	0.2%	3,149,910	2.70	11	11	43	8
New York	19,132,542	19,281,988	19,297,729	0.1%	7,099,940	2.63	3	3	47	10
North Carolina	8,319,293	8,869,442	9,061,032	2.2%	3,540,875	2.48	10	10	6	35
North Dakota	633,861	637,460	639,715	0.4%	271,724	2.25	48	48	38	50
Ohio	11,414,816	11,463,513	11,466,917	0.0%	4,505,995	2.48	7	7	49	35
Oklahoma	3,485,515	3,577,536	3,617,316	1.1%	1,399,932	2.50	28	28	18	27
Oregon	3,521,520	3,691,084	3,747,455	1.5%	1,471,965	2.49	27	27	11	32
Pennsylvania	12,305,751	12,402,817	12,432,792	0.2%	4,873,482	2.46	6	6	41	41
Rhode Island	1,066,888	1,061,641	1,057,832	-0.4%	402,538	2.53	43	43	51	24
South Carolina	4,104,683	4,330,108	4,407,709	1.8%	1,702,564	2.50	24	24	10	27
South Dakota	761,995	788,467	796,214	1.0%	312,912	2.45	46	46	20	43
Tennessee	5,801,841	6,074,913	6,156,719	1.3%	2,407,765	2.49	17	17	15	32
Texas	21,730,350	23,407,629	23,904,380	2.1%	8,244,022	2.83	2	2	7	4
Vermont	615,250	620,778	621,254	0.1%	252,580	2.38	49	49	48	47
Virginia	7,281,659	7,640,249	7,712,091	0.9%	2,932,234	2.55	12	12	21	20
Washington	6,061,872	6,374,910	6,468,424	1.5%	2,501,509	2.53	14	13	12	24
West Virginia	1,800,090	1,808,699	1,812,035	0.2%	733,849	2.41	37	37	45	46
Wisconsin	5,445,115	5,572,660	5,601,640	0.5%	2,241,597	2.43	20	20	35	45

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division

Table 54
Total Personal Income: United States, Mountain Division, and States

Division/State	Total Personal Income 2002 (millions)	Total Personal Income 2006 (millions)	Total Personal Income 2007 (millions)	Rates of Total Personal Income Change: Avg. Ann. Growth Rate 2002-07	Rates of Total Personal Income Change: Percent Change 2006-07	Total Personal Income (saar): 2nd Quarter 2007 (millions)	Total Personal Income (saar): 2nd Quarter 2008 (millions)	Total Personal Income (saar): Percent Change 2007-08	Rankings: Rank by Total Personal Income 2007	Rankings: Rank by Avg. Ann. Growth Rate 2002-07	Rankings: Rank by Percent Change 2006-07	Rankings: Rank by Percent Change 2nd Qtr 2007-08
United States	$8,881,900	$10,993,900	$11,663,200	5.6%	6.1%	$11,545,164	$12,146,939	5.2%				
Mountain States	539,138	712,582	753,436	6.9%	5.7%	746,698	787,540	5.5%				
Arizona	144,150	199,480	208,545	7.7%	4.5%	207,005	216,572	4.6%	18	3	48	37
Colorado	153,066	188,214	199,414	5.4%	6.0%	197,395	209,027	5.9%	22	28	27	14
Idaho	33,849	44,389	47,536	7.0%	7.1%	47,176	49,055	4.0%	41	6	11	47
Montana	22,819	29,354	31,749	6.8%	8.2%	31,461	33,411	6.2%	46	9	5	9
Nevada	66,632	96,470	101,714	8.8%	5.4%	100,161	106,052	5.9%	31	2	34	15
New Mexico	44,987	56,862	60,287	6.0%	6.0%	59,738	64,193	7.5%	37	17	25	5
Utah	58,172	75,580	79,597	6.5%	5.3%	79,387	82,909	4.4%	35	13	37	39
Wyoming	15,463	22,233	24,593	9.7%	10.6%	24,375	26,321	8.0%	49	1	3	2
Other States												
Alabama	113,835	141,641	149,949	5.7%	5.9%	149,020	158,117	6.1%	25	23	29	10
Alaska	20,722	25,925	27,294	5.7%	5.3%	27,224	28,607	5.1%	48	24	38	27
Arkansas	63,234	79,831	85,327	6.2%	6.9%	84,260	89,600	6.3%	33	15	14	7
California	1,147,716	1,445,316	1,519,875	5.8%	5.2%	1,510,395	1,575,149	4.3%	1	21	43	42
Connecticut	146,997	179,918	192,570	5.5%	7.0%	190,820	197,994	3.8%	23	26	12	49
Delaware	26,530	33,188	34,641	5.5%	4.4%	34,519	36,024	4.4%	45	27	49	40
D.C.	25,786	33,896	36,119	7.0%	6.6%	35,716	37,832	5.9%	44	7	17	12
Florida	495,489	668,513	699,314	7.1%	4.6%	694,417	724,153	4.3%	4	5	46	43
Georgia	244,957	300,891	318,950	5.4%	6.0%	317,353	334,172	5.3%	11	29	26	24
Hawaii	36,370	47,338	50,130	6.6%	5.9%	49,711	52,551	5.7%	40	11	28	17
Illinois	413,711	490,450	525,920	4.9%	7.2%	521,232	548,495	5.2%	5	37	10	25
Indiana	172,474	201,580	210,359	4.1%	4.4%	209,038	218,907	4.7%	17	49	50	34
Iowa	82,398	97,152	103,973	4.8%	7.0%	103,087	109,010	5.7%	30	40	13	16
Kansas	78,606	95,235	101,276	5.2%	6.3%	100,869	105,925	5.0%	32	33	19	28
Kentucky	103,866	124,073	130,584	4.7%	5.2%	130,274	136,800	5.0%	28	42	41	29
Louisiana	112,744	139,463	153,570	6.4%	10.1%	154,686	160,541	3.8%	24	14	4	48
Maine	35,998	42,411	44,735	4.4%	5.5%	44,506	46,594	4.7%	42	46	33	35
Maryland	198,824	246,542	262,072	5.7%	6.3%	261,106	272,354	4.3%	15	22	21	41
Massachusetts	249,954	298,321	316,954	4.9%	6.2%	313,600	330,817	5.5%	12	39	22	21
Michigan	303,465	332,654	345,885	2.7%	4.0%	344,263	356,147	3.5%	9	51	51	51
Minnesota	166,968	200,250	212,941	5.0%	6.3%	212,145	222,256	4.8%	16	35	20	32
Mississippi	63,979	78,447	83,265	5.4%	6.1%	83,424	87,919	5.4%	34	30	23	23
Missouri	161,104	189,576	199,773	4.4%	5.4%	198,204	209,112	5.5%	21	47	35	20
Nebraska	50,390	59,875	64,220	5.0%	7.3%	63,760	66,668	4.6%	36	36	9	38
New Hampshire	43,393	52,104	54,533	4.7%	4.7%	54,548	56,574	3.7%	38	43	45	50
New Jersey	337,009	404,736	427,674	4.9%	5.7%	425,063	445,457	4.8%	7	38	32	31
New York	677,604	846,447	900,511	5.9%	6.4%	887,029	942,649	6.3%	2	20	18	8
North Carolina	228,684	285,470	305,023	5.9%	6.8%	302,806	319,325	5.5%	13	18	15	22
North Dakota	16,743	20,528	23,001	6.6%	12.0%	22,592	25,669	13.6%	51	12	1	1
Ohio	333,158	378,051	395,710	3.5%	4.7%	393,662	410,031	4.2%	8	50	44	44
Oklahoma	90,178	116,858	126,280	7.0%	8.1%	125,081	134,123	7.2%	29	8	6	6
Oregon	101,882	123,703	131,261	5.2%	6.1%	130,207	136,878	5.1%	27	34	24	26
Pennsylvania	382,251	455,518	481,641	4.7%	5.7%	478,341	501,724	4.9%	6	41	30	30
Rhode Island	33,635	39,911	42,008	4.5%	5.3%	41,699	43,428	4.1%	43	44	40	45
South Carolina	104,046	129,866	136,851	5.6%	5.4%	135,879	143,952	5.9%	26	25	36	11
South Dakota	20,596	25,421	28,396	6.6%	11.7%	28,043	30,249	7.9%	47	10	2	4
Tennessee	159,173	195,209	205,469	5.2%	5.3%	204,118	215,602	5.6%	19	31	39	19
Texas	626,604	821,639	884,601	7.1%	7.7%	877,502	947,166	7.9%	3	4	8	3
Vermont	18,051	21,816	23,264	5.2%	6.6%	23,124	24,204	4.7%	50	32	16	36
Virginia	240,534	306,555	320,523	5.9%	4.6%	318,455	333,594	4.8%	10	19	47	33
Washington	197,452	245,930	265,605	6.1%	8.0%	262,289	277,256	5.7%	14	16	7	18
West Virginia	43,312	50,453	53,080	4.2%	5.2%	52,714	55,835	5.9%	39	48	42	13
Wisconsin	163,309	192,031	203,008	4.4%	5.7%	201,682	209,940	4.1%	20	45	31	46

saar = seasonally adjusted annual rate

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

Table 55
Per Capita Personal Income: United States, Mountain Division, and States

Division/State	Per Capita Personal Income 2002	Per Capita Personal Income 2006	Per Capita Personal Income 2007	Rates of Per Capita Personal Income Change: Avg. Ann. Growth Rate 2002-07	Rates of Per Capita Personal Income Change: Annual Growth Rate 2006-07	Per Capita Personal Income as a Percent of U.S. Per Capita Personal Income 2002	Per Capita Personal Income as a Percent of U.S. Per Capita Personal Income 2006	Per Capita Personal Income as a Percent of U.S. Per Capita Personal Income 2007	Rankings: Rank by Per Capita Personal Income 2007	Rankings: Rank by Average Annual Growth Rate 2002-07	Rankings: Rank by Annual Growth Rate 2006-07
United States	$30,821	$36,744	$38,564	4.6%	5.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%			
Mountain States	28,290	34,144	35,272	4.5%	3.3%	91.8%	92.9%	91.5%			
Arizona	26,474	32,353	32,900	4.4%	1.7%	85.9%	88.0%	85.3%	42	30	51
Colorado	33,956	39,489	41,019	3.9%	3.9%	110.2%	107.5%	106.4%	12	46	41
Idaho	25,221	30,323	31,703	4.7%	4.6%	81.8%	82.5%	82.2%	44	26	33
Montana	25,068	31,004	33,145	5.7%	6.9%	81.3%	84.4%	85.9%	41	6	5
Nevada	30,739	38,705	39,649	5.2%	2.4%	99.7%	105.3%	102.8%	18	11	50
New Mexico	24,310	29,275	30,604	4.7%	4.5%	78.9%	79.7%	79.4%	47	23	34
Utah	24,893	29,300	30,090	3.9%	2.7%	80.8%	79.7%	78.0%	49	44	49
Wyoming	31,101	43,360	47,038	8.6%	8.5%	100.9%	118.0%	122.0%	5	1	4
Other States											
Alabama	25,461	30,857	32,401	4.9%	5.0%	82.6%	84.0%	84.0%	43	18	29
Alaska	32,243	38,268	39,934	4.4%	4.4%	104.6%	104.1%	103.6%	16	32	36
Arkansas	23,391	28,418	30,100	5.2%	5.9%	75.9%	77.3%	78.1%	48	13	17
California	32,826	39,871	41,580	4.8%	4.3%	106.5%	108.5%	107.8%	8	19	40
Connecticut	42,585	51,468	54,984	5.2%	6.8%	138.2%	140.1%	142.6%	2	10	7
Delaware	32,962	38,919	40,058	4.0%	2.9%	106.9%	105.9%	103.9%	15	40	48
D.C.	44,521	57,896	61,397	6.6%	6.0%	144.5%	157.6%	159.2%	1	3	14
Florida	29,727	37,021	38,316	5.2%	3.5%	96.5%	100.8%	99.4%	21	12	47
Georgia	28,513	32,208	33,416	3.2%	3.8%	92.5%	87.7%	86.7%	38	50	43
Hawaii	29,599	37,022	39,060	5.7%	5.5%	96.0%	100.8%	101.3%	19	7	20
Illinois	32,891	38,385	40,919	4.5%	6.6%	106.7%	104.5%	106.1%	14	29	9
Indiana	28,040	31,983	33,152	3.4%	3.7%	91.0%	87.0%	86.0%	40	49	44
Iowa	28,112	32,683	34,796	4.4%	6.5%	91.2%	88.9%	90.2%	32	33	11
Kansas	28,980	34,558	36,483	4.7%	5.6%	94.0%	94.1%	94.6%	24	24	19
Kentucky	25,401	29,510	30,787	3.9%	4.3%	82.4%	80.3%	79.8%	46	42	38
Louisiana	25,248	32,867	35,770	7.2%	8.8%	81.9%	89.4%	92.8%	28	2	3
Maine	27,816	32,254	33,962	4.1%	5.3%	90.3%	87.8%	88.1%	36	37	26
Maryland	36,590	44,010	46,646	5.0%	6.0%	118.7%	119.8%	121.0%	7	17	16
Massachusetts	38,862	46,363	49,142	4.8%	6.0%	126.1%	126.2%	127.4%	4	20	15
Michigan	30,214	32,928	34,342	2.6%	4.3%	98.0%	89.6%	89.1%	34	51	39
Minnesota	33,256	38,849	40,969	4.3%	5.5%	107.9%	105.7%	106.2%	13	34	22
Mississippi	22,377	27,059	28,527	5.0%	5.4%	72.6%	73.6%	74.0%	51	16	25
Missouri	28,382	32,475	33,984	3.7%	4.6%	92.1%	88.4%	88.1%	35	47	30
Nebraska	29,203	33,947	36,189	4.4%	6.6%	94.8%	92.4%	93.8%	26	31	8
New Hampshire	34,109	39,718	41,444	4.0%	4.3%	110.7%	108.1%	107.5%	10	41	37
New Jersey	39,378	46,703	49,238	4.6%	5.4%	127.8%	127.1%	127.7%	3	27	23
New York	35,416	43,898	46,664	5.7%	6.3%	114.9%	119.5%	121.0%	6	9	13
North Carolina	27,488	32,186	33,663	4.1%	4.6%	89.2%	87.6%	87.3%	37	36	32
North Dakota	26,415	32,203	35,955	6.4%	11.7%	85.7%	87.6%	93.2%	27	4	1
Ohio	29,186	32,979	34,509	3.4%	4.6%	94.7%	89.8%	89.5%	33	48	31
Oklahoma	25,872	32,664	34,910	6.2%	6.9%	83.9%	88.9%	90.5%	31	5	6
Oregon	28,931	33,514	35,027	3.9%	4.5%	93.9%	91.2%	90.8%	30	43	35
Pennsylvania	31,063	36,727	38,740	4.5%	5.5%	100.8%	100.0%	100.5%	20	28	21
Rhode Island	31,527	37,594	39,712	4.7%	5.6%	102.3%	102.3%	103.0%	17	22	18
South Carolina	25,348	29,992	31,048	4.1%	3.5%	82.2%	81.6%	80.5%	45	35	46
South Dakota	27,029	32,241	35,664	5.7%	10.6%	87.7%	87.7%	92.5%	29	8	2
Tennessee	27,435	32,134	33,373	4.0%	3.9%	89.0%	87.5%	86.5%	39	39	42
Texas	28,835	35,101	37,006	5.1%	5.4%	93.6%	95.5%	96.0%	23	14	24
Vermont	29,339	35,142	37,446	5.0%	6.6%	95.2%	95.6%	97.1%	22	15	10
Virginia	33,033	40,124	41,561	4.7%	3.6%	107.2%	109.2%	107.8%	9	25	45
Washington	32,573	38,578	41,062	4.7%	6.4%	105.7%	105.0%	106.5%	11	21	12
West Virginia	24,061	27,895	29,293	4.0%	5.0%	78.1%	75.9%	76.0%	50	38	28
Wisconsin	29,992	34,460	36,241	3.9%	5.2%	97.3%	93.8%	94.0%	25	45	27

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

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

Table 56
Median Income of Households: United States, Mountain Division, and States

	Median Income of Households (2007 Dollars)			Median Income of Households (2007 Dollars) Two-Year Moving Average*					Median Income of Households (2007 Dollars) Three-Year Average*			
	2002	2006	2007	2005-06	2006-07				2005-07			
						90% conf.	Two-Year Average			90% conf.	Amount	As a %
	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	int +/- **	Difference	% Chg.	Amount	int +/- **	Rank	of the U.S.
United States	$48,878	$49,568	$50,233	$49,385	$49,901	$241	$516	1.0%	$49,668	$124		100.0%
Mountain States												
Arizona	45,795	47,981	47,215	48,017	47,598	1,921	-419	-0.9%	47,750	1,597	30	96.1%
Colorado	55,661	57,277	61,141	55,429	59,209	1,763	3,780	6.8%	57,333	1,548	10	115.4%
Idaho	43,468	47,524	49,184	47,221	48,354	1,784	1,133	2.4%	47,876	1,525	29	96.4%
Montana	40,149	42,271	43,655	40,950	42,963	1,696	2,013	4.9%	41,852	1,386	43	84.3%
Nevada	51,816	53,765	54,058	52,484	53,912	1,744	1,428	2.7%	53,008	1,671	16	106.7%
New Mexico	40,865	41,164	44,356	41,264	42,760	1,872	1,496	3.6%	42,295	1,740	42	85.2%
Utah	55,162	56,178	53,529	57,197	54,853	1,998	-2,344	-4.1%	55,974	1,688	12	112.7%
Wyoming	45,828	48,375	48,744	47,935	48,560	1,967	625	1.3%	48,205	1,736	28	97.1%
Other States												
Alabama	43,339	39,029	42,212	39,243	40,620	1,674	1,377	3.5%	40,232	1,424	46	81.0%
Alaska	60,824	58,019	62,993	58,690	60,506	2,109	1,816	3.1%	60,124	1,742	6	121.1%
Arkansas	37,327	38,108	40,795	38,521	39,452	1,468	931	2.4%	39,279	1,330	50	79.1%
California	54,673	56,888	55,734	55,928	56,311	902	383	0.7%	55,864	712	13	112.5%
Connecticut	61,530	64,174	64,141	62,269	64,158	2,888	1,889	3.0%	62,893	2,329	5	126.6%
Delaware	57,223	53,926	54,589	54,171	54,257	2,667	86	0.2%	54,310	1,996	14	109.3%
D.C.	45,030	49,852	50,783	48,819	50,318	1,931	1,499	3.1%	49,474	1,229	22	99.6%
Florida	43,824	46,972	45,794	46,315	46,383	823	68	0.1%	46,142	800	36	92.9%
Georgia	49,489	50,744	48,641	49,761	49,692	1,571	-69	-0.1%	49,387	1,252	24	99.4%
Hawaii	54,518	62,185	64,022	62,735	63,104	2,539	369	0.6%	63,164	1,950	4	127.2%
Illinois	49,225	50,052	52,506	50,727	51,279	1,458	552	1.1%	51,320	1,240	18	103.3%
Indiana	47,308	46,695	47,453	45,883	47,074	1,707	1,191	2.6%	46,407	1,421	34	93.4%
Iowa	47,310	49,491	48,908	49,439	49,200	2,017	-239	-0.5%	49,262	1,696	25	99.2%
Kansas	49,120	46,844	48,497	45,740	47,671	2,104	1,931	4.2%	46,659	1,606	33	93.9%
Kentucky	42,370	40,605	39,452	39,791	40,029	1,550	238	0.6%	39,678	1,248	48	79.9%
Louisiana	39,195	37,523	41,313	38,535	39,418	1,642	883	2.3%	39,461	1,481	49	79.5%
Maine	42,474	46,937	47,894	46,793	47,415	2,204	622	1.3%	47,160	1,856	32	95.0%
Maryland	65,011	65,474	65,630	64,872	65,552	2,235	680	1.0%	65,124	1,872	2	131.1%
Massachusetts	57,460	56,900	58,463	58,197	57,681	2,953	-516	-0.9%	58,286	2,399	7	117.4%
Michigan	49,231	50,027	49,370	49,406	49,699	1,214	293	0.6%	49,394	1,069	23	99.4%
Minnesota	62,954	57,806	58,058	57,693	57,932	2,143	239	0.4%	57,815	1,707	8	116.4%
Mississippi	35,593	35,718	37,279	35,317	36,499	1,771	1,182	3.3%	35,971	1,559	51	72.4%
Missouri	49,301	45,844	46,005	45,749	45,924	1,728	175	0.4%	45,834	1,406	37	92.3%
Nebraska	49,324	49,511	49,174	50,205	49,342	1,969	-863	-1.7%	49,861	1,711	20	100.4%
New Hampshire	63,759	63,728	67,576	62,125	65,652	2,280	3,527	5.7%	63,942	2,096	3	128.7%
New Jersey	62,892	69,990	60,508	68,646	65,249	2,376	-3,397	-4.9%	65,933	2,294	1	132.7%
New York	48,367	49,590	48,944	49,847	49,267	1,308	-580	-1.2%	49,546	1,087	21	99.8%
North Carolina	42,085	40,926	43,513	42,797	42,219	1,295	-578	-1.3%	43,035	1,114	40	86.6%
North Dakota	41,722	42,211	47,205	43,511	44,708	1,843	1,197	2.8%	44,743	1,552	39	90.1%
Ohio	49,195	47,202	49,099	47,075	48,151	1,191	1,076	2.3%	47,750	1,074	31	96.1%
Oklahoma	42,019	39,940	43,216	39,961	41,578	2,094	1,617	4.0%	41,046	1,787	45	82.6%
Oregon	48,178	48,427	50,236	47,664	49,331	1,887	1,667	3.5%	48,521	1,639	27	97.7%
Pennsylvania	48,980	49,852	48,437	49,513	49,145	1,234	-368	-0.7%	49,155	1,007	26	99.0%
Rhode Island	48,887	55,260	54,210	53,908	54,735	2,516	827	1.5%	54,009	2,036	15	108.7%
South Carolina	43,580	40,741	44,213	41,734	42,477	1,987	743	1.8%	42,561	1,618	41	85.7%
South Dakota	43,650	46,716	46,418	46,273	46,567	1,787	294	0.6%	46,321	1,604	35	93.3%
Tennessee	42,678	41,847	41,195	41,850	41,521	1,289	-329	-0.8%	41,632	1,194	44	83.8%
Texas	46,273	44,536	46,053	44,265	45,294	1,051	1,029	2.3%	44,861	794	38	90.3%
Vermont	49,558	53,456	47,390	53,654	50,423	1,825	-3,231	-6.0%	51,566	1,563	17	103.8%
Virginia	57,202	58,739	59,161	56,938	58,950	2,033	2,012	3.5%	57,679	1,657	9	116.1%
Washington	52,075	56,275	58,080	55,033	57,178	2,049	2,145	3.9%	56,049	1,592	11	112.8%
West Virginia	33,837	39,509	42,091	39,108	40,800	1,517	1,692	4.3%	40,103	1,310	47	80.7%
Wisconsin	52,905	53,158	51,277	50,290	52,218	1,501	1,928	3.8%	50,619	1,335	19	101.9%

*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 3-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 57
Median Household Income Compared to Median Family Income: United States, Mountain Division, and States

Division/State	Median Household Income (2007 Dollars) 2005	2006	2007	Median Household Income (2007 Dollars) Three-Year Average* 2005-07 Amount	As a % of the U.S.	Rank	Median Family Income (2007 Dollars) 2005	2006	2007	Median Family Income (2007 Dollars) Three-Year Average* 2005-07 Amount	As a % of the U.S.	Rank	Workers Per Household** 2007	Workers Per Family** 2007
United States	$49,202	$49,568	$50,233	$49,668	100.0%		$59,298	$60,186	$61,173	$60,219	100.0%		1.36	2.04
Mountain States														
Arizona	48,054	47,981	47,215	47,750	96.1%	30	54,653	57,289	58,627	56,856	94.4%	33	1.35	2.03
Colorado	53,581	57,277	61,141	57,333	115.4%	10	66,349	66,447	67,491	66,762	110.9%	11	1.43	2.21
Idaho	46,919	47,524	49,184	47,876	96.4%	29	51,803	53,105	54,342	53,083	88.2%	40	1.35	1.90
Montana	39,630	42,271	43,655	41,852	84.3%	43	50,937	52,453	53,497	52,296	86.8%	41	1.34	2.07
Nevada	51,202	53,765	54,058	53,008	106.7%	16	60,623	63,210	62,842	62,225	103.3%	18	1.39	2.11
New Mexico	41,365	41,164	44,356	42,295	85.2%	42	46,835	49,566	49,658	48,686	80.8%	48	1.29	1.96
Utah	58,216	56,178	53,529	55,974	112.7%	12	57,985	59,790	62,432	60,069	99.8%	22	1.59	2.11
Wyoming	47,494	48,375	48,744	48,204	97.1%	28	58,779	59,136	63,947	60,621	100.7%	21	1.43	2.18
Other States														
Alabama	39,456	39,029	42,212	40,232	81.0%	46	48,947	50,603	50,770	50,107	83.2%	44	1.20	1.76
Alaska	59,361	58,019	62,993	60,124	121.1%	6	71,249	71,854	72,865	71,989	119.5%	7	1.60	2.33
Arkansas	38,934	38,108	40,795	39,279	79.1%	50	45,812	46,372	47,021	46,402	77.1%	49	1.22	1.77
California	54,968	56,888	55,734	55,863	112.5%	13	65,293	66,395	67,484	66,390	110.2%	12	1.49	2.18
Connecticut	60,364	64,174	64,141	62,893	126.6%	5	80,231	80,371	81,421	80,674	134.0%	1	1.43	2.13
Delaware	54,416	53,926	54,589	54,310	109.3%	14	67,828	64,400	66,198	66,142	109.8%	13	1.35	1.97
D.C.	47,786	49,852	50,783	49,474	99.6%	22	54,603	62,838	66,672	61,371	101.9%	19	1.30	3.01
Florida	45,659	46,972	45,794	46,142	92.9%	36	53,598	55,990	56,966	55,518	92.2%	34	1.27	1.94
Georgia	48,777	50,744	48,641	49,387	99.4%	24	57,081	57,704	58,403	57,729	95.9%	29	1.41	2.06
Hawaii	63,285	62,185	64,022	63,164	127.2%	4	70,599	72,271	73,879	72,250	120.0%	6	1.53	2.20
Illinois	51,403	50,052	52,506	51,320	103.3%	18	64,972	64,912	65,761	65,215	108.3%	15	1.40	2.10
Indiana	45,072	46,695	47,453	46,407	93.4%	34	57,434	57,363	57,734	57,511	95.5%	31	1.32	1.96
Iowa	49,387	49,491	48,908	49,262	99.2%	25	58,384	57,316	59,587	58,429	97.0%	27	1.34	2.05
Kansas	44,636	46,844	48,497	46,659	93.9%	33	57,351	58,470	60,510	58,777	97.6%	25	1.37	2.04
Kentucky	38,977	40,605	39,452	39,678	79.9%	48	49,083	50,108	50,291	49,828	82.7%	46	1.24	1.85
Louisiana	39,548	37,523	41,313	39,461	79.5%	49	48,569	49,630	50,727	49,642	82.4%	47	1.28	1.89
Maine	46,650	46,937	47,894	47,160	95.0%	32	55,587	54,291	56,266	55,381	92.0%	35	1.30	1.99
Maryland	64,269	65,474	65,630	65,124	131.1%	2	79,528	80,047	82,404	80,660	133.9%	2	1.46	2.18
Massachusetts	59,495	56,900	58,463	58,286	117.4%	7	76,104	76,575	78,497	77,059	128.0%	4	1.43	2.24
Michigan	48,785	50,027	49,370	49,394	99.4%	23	60,833	59,641	59,618	60,031	99.7%	23	1.30	1.96
Minnesota	57,581	57,806	58,058	57,815	116.4%	8	67,971	68,704	69,172	68,616	113.9%	9	1.41	2.15
Mississippi	34,916	35,718	37,279	35,971	72.4%	51	43,457	44,019	44,769	44,082	73.2%	51	1.24	1.78
Missouri	45,655	45,844	46,005	45,835	92.3%	37	54,673	54,530	55,947	55,050	91.4%	36	1.31	1.97
Nebraska	50,898	49,511	49,174	49,861	100.4%	20	58,492	58,555	58,587	58,545	97.2%	26	1.40	2.13
New Hampshire	60,522	63,728	67,576	63,942	128.7%	3	71,536	73,195	74,625	73,119	121.4%	5	1.47	2.16
New Jersey	67,302	69,990	60,508	65,933	132.7%	1	79,987	80,084	81,823	80,631	133.9%	3	1.44	2.07
New York	50,105	49,590	48,944	49,546	99.8%	21	63,392	63,901	64,602	63,965	106.2%	16	1.37	2.11
North Carolina	44,667	40,926	43,513	43,035	86.6%	40	52,402	53,821	55,028	53,750	89.3%	39	1.30	1.95
North Dakota	44,812	42,211	47,205	44,743	90.1%	39	56,400	56,956	58,827	57,394	95.3%	32	1.32	2.13
Ohio	46,947	47,202	49,099	47,749	96.1%	31	57,444	57,741	58,374	57,853	96.1%	28	1.30	1.98
Oklahoma	39,982	39,940	43,216	41,046	82.6%	45	48,845	49,315	51,787	49,983	83.0%	45	1.27	1.90
Oregon	46,901	48,427	50,236	48,521	97.7%	27	55,970	57,509	59,152	57,544	95.6%	30	1.31	2.06
Pennsylvania	49,175	49,852	48,437	49,155	99.0%	26	59,375	59,798	60,825	59,999	99.6%	24	1.29	1.97
Rhode Island	52,556	55,260	54,210	54,009	108.7%	15	68,671	66,569	70,187	68,476	113.7%	10	1.39	2.20
South Carolina	42,728	40,741	44,213	42,561	85.7%	41	51,086	51,762	52,913	51,920	86.2%	42	1.28	1.89
South Dakota	45,830	46,716	46,418	46,321	93.3%	35	53,594	55,332	53,910	54,279	90.1%	37	1.39	2.11
Tennessee	41,853	41,847	41,195	41,632	83.8%	44	50,927	51,217	51,945	51,363	85.3%	43	1.28	1.92
Texas	43,994	44,536	46,053	44,861	90.3%	38	52,859	53,840	55,742	54,147	89.9%	38	1.42	2.03
Vermont	53,852	53,456	47,390	51,566	103.8%	17	60,719	59,813	61,561	60,698	100.8%	20	1.40	2.16
Virginia	55,137	58,739	59,161	57,679	116.1%	9	69,220	68,783	70,894	69,633	115.6%	8	1.40	2.08
Washington	53,790	56,275	58,080	56,048	112.8%	11	63,807	65,512	66,642	65,320	108.5%	14	1.35	2.09
West Virginia	38,708	39,509	42,091	40,103	80.7%	47	45,480	45,261	46,338	45,693	75.9%	50	1.10	1.65
Wisconsin	47,422	53,158	51,277	50,619	101.9%	19	62,288	62,354	62,804	62,482	103.8%	17	1.36	2.09

*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 3-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 58
Average Annual Pay for All Workers Covered by Unemployment Insurance: United States, Mountain Division, and States

Division/State	Average Annual Pay 2002	Average Annual Pay 2006	Average Annual Pay 2007	Rates of Change for Average Annual Pay: Avg. Ann. Growth Rate 2002-07	Rates of Change for Average Annual Pay: Percent Change 2006-07	Average Annual Pay as a Percent of U.S. Average Annual Pay 2002	Average Annual Pay as a Percent of U.S. Average Annual Pay 2006	Average Annual Pay as a Percent of U.S. Average Annual Pay 2007	Rankings: Rank by Average Annual Pay 2007	Rankings: Rank by Avg. Ann. Growth Rate 2002-07	Rankings: Rank by Percent Change 2006-07
United States	$36,764	$42,535	$44,458	3.9%	4.5%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%			
Mountain States											
Arizona	34,036	40,019	41,551	4.1%	3.8%	92.6%	94.1%	93.5%	22	16	37
Colorado	38,005	43,506	45,396	3.6%	4.3%	103.4%	102.3%	102.1%	11	32	25
Idaho	28,163	32,580	33,544	3.6%	3.0%	76.6%	76.6%	75.5%	47	36	47
Montana	26,001	30,596	32,224	4.4%	5.3%	70.7%	71.9%	72.5%	50	7	9
Nevada	33,993	40,070	42,149	4.4%	5.2%	92.5%	94.2%	94.8%	20	6	13
New Mexico	29,431	34,567	36,379	4.3%	5.2%	80.1%	81.3%	81.8%	39	10	11
Utah	30,585	35,130	37,054	3.9%	5.5%	83.2%	82.6%	83.3%	35	20	5
Wyoming	28,975	36,662	39,254	6.3%	7.1%	78.8%	86.2%	88.3%	27	1	2
Other States											
Alabama	31,163	36,204	37,492	3.8%	3.6%	84.8%	85.1%	84.3%	34	25	40
Alaska	37,134	41,750	43,972	3.4%	5.3%	101.0%	98.2%	98.9%	15	40	8
Arkansas	28,074	32,389	34,118	4.0%	5.3%	76.4%	76.1%	76.7%	45	18	7
California	41,419	48,345	50,538	4.1%	4.5%	112.7%	113.7%	113.7%	6	17	17
Connecticut	46,852	54,814	58,029	4.4%	5.9%	127.4%	128.9%	130.5%	3	9	3
Delaware	39,684	46,285	47,308	3.6%	2.2%	107.9%	108.8%	106.4%	9	33	51
D.C.	57,914	70,151	73,450	4.9%	4.7%	157.5%	164.9%	165.2%	1	4	15
Florida	32,426	38,485	39,746	4.2%	3.3%	88.2%	90.5%	89.4%	24	14	45
Georgia	35,734	40,370	42,178	3.4%	4.5%	97.2%	94.9%	94.9%	19	43	20
Hawaii	32,671	37,799	39,466	3.9%	4.4%	88.9%	88.9%	88.8%	26	22	24
Illinois	39,688	45,650	47,685	3.7%	4.5%	108.0%	107.3%	107.3%	8	27	21
Indiana	32,603	36,553	37,528	2.9%	2.7%	88.7%	85.9%	84.4%	33	50	50
Iowa	29,668	34,320	35,738	3.8%	4.1%	80.7%	80.7%	80.4%	40	24	30
Kansas	30,825	35,696	37,044	3.7%	3.8%	83.8%	83.9%	83.3%	36	26	38
Kentucky	30,904	35,201	36,480	3.4%	3.6%	84.1%	82.8%	82.1%	38	42	39
Louisiana	30,115	36,604	38,229	4.9%	4.4%	81.9%	86.1%	86.0%	31	3	22
Maine	29,736	33,794	35,129	3.4%	4.0%	80.9%	79.4%	79.0%	44	41	33
Maryland	39,382	46,162	48,241	4.1%	4.5%	107.1%	108.5%	108.5%	7	15	18
Massachusetts	44,954	52,435	55,244	4.2%	5.4%	122.3%	123.3%	124.3%	4	13	6
Michigan	38,135	42,157	43,357	2.6%	2.8%	103.7%	99.1%	97.5%	17	51	49
Minnesota	37,458	42,185	44,375	3.4%	5.2%	101.9%	99.2%	99.8%	14	39	12
Mississippi	26,665	31,194	32,291	3.9%	3.5%	72.5%	73.3%	72.6%	49	21	41
Missouri	33,118	37,143	38,603	3.1%	3.9%	90.1%	87.3%	86.8%	30	49	34
Nebraska	29,448	33,814	35,238	3.7%	4.2%	80.1%	79.5%	79.3%	43	30	28
New Hampshire	36,176	42,447	43,863	3.9%	3.3%	98.4%	99.8%	98.7%	16	19	44
New Jersey	45,182	51,645	53,853	3.6%	4.3%	122.9%	121.4%	121.1%	5	35	27
New York	46,328	55,479	59,439	5.1%	7.1%	126.0%	130.4%	133.7%	2	2	1
North Carolina	32,689	37,439	38,909	3.5%	3.9%	88.9%	88.0%	87.5%	29	38	35
North Dakota	26,550	31,316	33,086	4.5%	5.7%	72.2%	73.6%	74.4%	48	5	4
Ohio	34,214	38,568	39,917	3.1%	3.5%	93.1%	90.7%	89.8%	23	48	42
Oklahoma	28,654	34,022	35,491	4.4%	4.3%	77.9%	80.0%	79.8%	41	8	26
Oregon	33,684	38,077	39,569	3.3%	3.9%	91.6%	89.5%	89.0%	25	46	36
Pennsylvania	35,808	41,349	43,239	3.8%	4.6%	97.4%	97.2%	97.3%	18	23	16
Rhode Island	34,810	40,454	41,646	3.7%	2.9%	94.7%	95.1%	93.7%	21	31	48
South Carolina	30,003	34,281	35,393	3.4%	3.2%	81.6%	80.6%	79.6%	42	44	46
South Dakota	26,360	30,291	31,655	3.7%	4.5%	71.7%	71.2%	71.2%	51	29	19
Tennessee	32,531	37,564	39,082	3.7%	4.0%	88.5%	88.3%	87.9%	28	28	31
Texas	36,248	42,458	44,695	4.3%	5.3%	98.6%	99.8%	100.5%	13	12	10
Vermont	31,041	35,542	36,956	3.5%	4.0%	84.4%	83.6%	83.1%	37	37	32
Virginia	37,222	44,051	45,995	4.3%	4.4%	101.2%	103.6%	103.5%	10	11	23
Washington	38,242	42,897	45,021	3.3%	5.0%	104.0%	100.9%	101.3%	12	45	14
West Virginia	28,612	32,728	34,106	3.6%	4.2%	77.8%	76.9%	76.7%	46	34	29
Wisconsin	32,464	36,821	38,050	3.2%	3.3%	88.3%	86.6%	85.6%	32	47	43

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 59
Average Annual Pay for All Workers Covered by Unemployment Insurance Compared to Average Earnings of Full-time, Year-Round Workers: United States, Mountain Division, and States

Division/State	Average Annual Pay (BLS) 2007	Average Annual Pay as a Percent of U.S. Average 2007	Average Earnings of Full-time, Year-Round Workers (Census)* (2007 Dollars) 2005	2006	2007	Three-year Average** 2005-07 (2007 Dollars)	Three-year Ave. Earnings as a Percent of U.S. Avg. 2005-07	Rank by Average Annual Pay 2007	Rank by Three-year Avg. Earn. 2005-07
United States	$44,458	100.0%	$53,009	$52,322	$53,114	$52,815	100.0%		
Mountain States									
Arizona	41,551	93.5%	50,167	49,960	49,400	49,842	94.4%	22	21
Colorado	45,396	102.1%	54,402	54,386	54,920	54,569	103.3%	11	14
Idaho	33,544	75.5%	43,441	43,360	45,622	44,141	83.6%	47	43
Montana	32,224	72.5%	42,711	40,365	42,131	41,736	79.0%	50	48
Nevada	42,149	94.8%	48,588	49,628	50,886	49,701	94.1%	20	22
New Mexico	36,379	81.8%	44,350	44,098	43,912	44,120	83.5%	39	44
Utah	37,054	83.3%	47,664	47,297	49,042	48,001	90.9%	35	28
Wyoming	39,254	88.3%	44,947	44,869	47,000	45,605	86.3%	27	36
Other States									
Alabama	37,492	84.3%	46,012	45,719	45,815	45,849	86.8%	34	35
Alaska	43,972	98.9%	57,230	54,318	54,517	55,355	104.8%	15	12
Arkansas	34,118	76.7%	40,603	41,306	41,864	41,257	78.1%	45	50
California	50,538	113.7%	59,663	57,758	58,747	58,723	111.2%	6	7
Connecticut	58,029	130.5%	70,408	69,624	69,955	69,996	132.5%	3	2
Delaware	47,308	106.4%	55,085	53,227	54,222	54,178	102.6%	9	15
D.C.	73,450	165.2%	76,039	71,958	73,967	73,988	140.1%	1	1
Florida	39,746	89.4%	48,598	48,513	49,193	48,768	92.3%	24	26
Georgia	42,178	94.9%	51,194	49,727	50,664	50,528	95.7%	19	19
Hawaii	39,466	88.8%	49,536	50,140	49,869	49,848	94.4%	26	20
Illinois	47,685	107.3%	56,638	56,070	56,760	56,489	107.0%	8	9
Indiana	37,528	84.4%	47,735	46,993	47,441	47,390	89.7%	33	30
Iowa	35,738	80.4%	44,946	44,438	45,496	44,960	85.1%	40	39
Kansas	37,044	83.3%	47,297	47,382	48,330	47,670	90.3%	36	29
Kentucky	36,480	82.1%	44,625	44,425	44,680	44,577	84.4%	38	41
Louisiana	38,229	86.0%	45,438	44,808	45,950	45,399	86.0%	31	37
Maine	35,129	79.0%	45,802	44,250	45,929	45,327	85.8%	44	38
Maryland	48,241	108.5%	62,795	61,667	63,957	62,806	118.9%	7	5
Massachusetts	55,244	124.3%	64,343	62,887	64,340	63,857	120.9%	4	4
Michigan	43,357	97.5%	54,483	53,195	52,684	53,454	101.2%	17	17
Minnesota	44,375	99.8%	54,540	54,276	55,219	54,678	103.5%	14	13
Mississippi	32,291	72.6%	39,884	40,902	42,536	41,107	77.8%	49	51
Missouri	38,603	86.8%	47,352	46,861	46,461	46,891	88.8%	30	32
Nebraska	35,238	79.3%	44,414	44,495	44,600	44,503	84.3%	43	42
New Hampshire	43,863	98.7%	54,547	54,946	57,169	55,554	105.2%	16	11
New Jersey	53,853	121.1%	67,472	65,564	67,173	66,736	126.4%	5	3
New York	59,439	133.7%	60,456	59,360	60,653	60,156	113.9%	2	6
North Carolina	38,909	87.5%	47,165	46,722	47,650	47,179	89.3%	29	31
North Dakota	33,086	74.4%	41,862	42,070	43,810	42,581	80.6%	48	46
Ohio	39,917	89.8%	49,607	49,110	49,430	49,382	93.5%	23	24
Oklahoma	35,491	79.8%	43,435	42,983	44,356	43,592	82.5%	41	45
Oregon	39,569	89.0%	49,730	49,163	49,232	49,375	93.5%	25	25
Pennsylvania	43,239	97.3%	51,797	51,126	52,174	51,699	97.9%	18	18
Rhode Island	41,646	93.7%	54,213	52,972	55,277	54,154	102.5%	21	16
South Carolina	35,393	79.6%	44,415	44,630	45,565	44,870	85.0%	42	40
South Dakota	31,655	71.2%	42,157	40,993	40,855	41,335	78.3%	51	49
Tennessee	39,082	87.9%	46,389	46,128	46,255	46,258	87.6%	28	34
Texas	44,695	100.5%	49,427	49,196	49,812	49,478	93.7%	13	23
Vermont	36,956	83.1%	46,527	46,092	47,254	46,624	88.3%	37	33
Virginia	45,995	103.5%	57,903	57,656	58,560	58,040	109.9%	10	8
Washington	45,021	101.3%	55,938	55,673	56,707	56,106	106.2%	12	10
West Virginia	34,106	76.7%	41,482	42,029	42,702	42,071	79.7%	46	47
Wisconsin	38,050	85.6%	48,774	48,258	49,007	48,680	92.2%	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 2-year averages for evaluating changes in state estimates over time, and 3-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 60
Employees on Nonagricultural Payrolls: United States, Mountain Division, and States

Division/State	Employees on Nonagricultural Payrolls 2002 (thousands)	2006 (thousands)	2007 (thousands)	Rates of Change for Employees on Nonagricultural Payrolls: Avg. Ann. Growth Rate 2002-07	Percent Change 2006-07	Employees on Nonagricultural Payrolls (not seasonally adjusted): October 2007 (thousands)	October 2008p (thousands)	Percent Change 2007-08	Rankings: Rank by Employees on Nonag. Payrolls 2007	Rank by Average Annual Growth Rate 2002-07	Rank by Percent Change 2006-07	Rank by Percent Change 10/07-10/08
United States	130,341	136,086	137,623	1.1%	1.1%	138,837	137,656	-0.9%				
Mountain States	8,553	9,577	9,770	2.7%	2.0%	9,841	9,779	-0.6%				
Arizona	2,265	2,635	2,666	3.3%	1.2%	2,680	2,609	-2.6%	20	2	22	50
Colorado	2,184	2,279	2,330	1.3%	2.2%	2,349	2,360	0.5%	22	20	10	15
Idaho	568	638	656	2.9%	2.7%	665	653	-1.8%	40	5	5	48
Montana	396	433	443	2.3%	2.4%	449	455	1.2%	45	8	8	6
Nevada	1,052	1,280	1,292	4.2%	1.0%	1,294	1,287	-0.5%	32	1	29	33
New Mexico	766	832	843	1.9%	1.3%	850	851	0.1%	37	10	20	19
Utah	1,073	1,204	1,252	3.1%	4.0%	1,263	1,262	0.0%	33	3	1	21
Wyoming	248	277	288	3.1%	3.9%	293	302	3.2%	51	4	2	1
Other States												
Alabama	1,883	1,980	2,006	1.3%	1.4%	2,014	2,011	-0.1%	23	21	19	24
Alaska	295	315	318	1.5%	0.8%	315	317	0.7%	49	16	32	10
Arkansas	1,146	1,199	1,204	1.0%	0.5%	1,212	1,212	0.0%	34	26	43	20
California	14,458	15,060	15,163	1.0%	0.7%	15,229	15,128	-0.7%	1	29	37	38
Connecticut	1,665	1,681	1,698	0.4%	1.0%	1,713	1,709	-0.2%	28	45	26	25
Delaware	415	436	437	1.1%	0.2%	438	438	0.0%	46	24	45	22
D.C.	664	688	695	0.9%	1.0%	700	710	1.5%	39	31	25	3
Florida	7,169	8,002	8,041	2.3%	0.5%	8,022	7,870	-1.9%	4	6	40	49
Georgia	3,870	4,089	4,147	1.4%	1.4%	4,171	4,110	-1.5%	9	19	17	46
Hawaii	557	617	624	2.3%	1.1%	623	622	-0.3%	42	7	24	28
Illinois	5,884	5,933	5,981	0.3%	0.8%	6,029	6,010	-0.3%	5	47	33	29
Indiana	2,901	2,974	2,988	0.6%	0.5%	3,026	2,994	-1.1%	14	39	41	42
Iowa	1,447	1,504	1,517	0.9%	0.9%	1,535	1,540	0.4%	30	30	31	16
Kansas	1,336	1,354	1,379	0.6%	1.9%	1,394	1,402	0.6%	31	38	12	11
Kentucky	1,789	1,847	1,869	0.9%	1.2%	1,885	1,873	-0.7%	26	32	21	39
Louisiana	1,896	1,853	1,921	0.3%	3.6%	1,941	1,951	0.5%	25	48	3	14
Maine	607	615	617	0.4%	0.4%	626	622	-0.7%	43	46	44	37
Maryland	2,480	2,589	2,610	1.0%	0.8%	2,628	2,651	0.9%	21	25	34	7
Massachusetts	3,259	3,246	3,277	0.1%	1.0%	3,310	3,315	0.1%	13	49	27	18
Michigan	4,488	4,327	4,262	-1.0%	-1.5%	4,283	4,211	-1.7%	8	51	51	47
Minnesota	2,665	2,758	2,771	0.8%	0.5%	2,797	2,780	-0.6%	19	33	42	35
Mississippi	1,124	1,141	1,152	0.5%	1.0%	1,159	1,144	-1.3%	35	43	28	44
Missouri	2,699	2,774	2,796	0.7%	0.8%	2,819	2,804	-0.5%	18	34	35	34
Nebraska	912	947	963	1.1%	1.7%	972	979	0.7%	36	23	13	9
New Hampshire	618	642	649	1.0%	1.1%	658	662	0.5%	41	28	23	12
New Jersey	3,984	4,071	4,074	0.4%	0.1%	4,094	4,075	-0.4%	11	44	47	31
New York	8,462	8,618	8,738	0.6%	1.4%	8,832	8,829	0.0%	3	36	18	23
North Carolina	3,836	4,041	4,146	1.6%	2.6%	4,198	4,177	-0.5%	10	15	6	32
North Dakota	330	352	358	1.6%	1.6%	365	370	1.2%	48	13	16	4
Ohio	5,445	5,436	5,424	-0.1%	-0.2%	5,457	5,439	-0.3%	7	50	50	30
Oklahoma	1,474	1,540	1,566	1.2%	1.7%	1,583	1,595	0.8%	29	22	14	8
Oregon	1,585	1,704	1,732	1.8%	1.6%	1,754	1,729	-1.4%	27	12	15	45
Pennsylvania	5,641	5,756	5,796	0.5%	0.7%	5,851	5,835	-0.3%	6	42	36	26
Rhode Island	479	493	493	0.6%	-0.1%	497	483	-2.9%	44	41	49	51
South Carolina	1,804	1,907	1,950	1.6%	2.3%	1,970	1,949	-1.1%	24	14	9	43
South Dakota	378	399	406	1.5%	2.0%	410	415	1.2%	47	17	11	5
Tennessee	2,664	2,783	2,797	1.0%	0.5%	2,809	2,787	-0.8%	17	27	39	40
Texas	9,416	10,066	10,359	1.9%	2.9%	10,470	10,702	2.2%	2	11	4	2
Vermont	299	308	308	0.6%	0.0%	312	311	-0.3%	50	40	48	27
Virginia	3,494	3,727	3,761	1.5%	0.9%	3,778	3,798	0.5%	12	18	30	13
Washington	2,654	2,859	2,932	2.0%	2.5%	2,973	2,954	-0.6%	15	9	7	36
West Virginia	733	756	757	0.6%	0.1%	764	765	0.2%	38	37	46	17
Wisconsin	2,782	2,866	2,882	0.7%	0.5%	2,910	2,883	-0.9%	16	35	38	41

p = preliminary

Note: This data varies slightly from data reported by the State of Utah Department of Workforce Services.

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

Table 61
Unemployment Rates: United States, Mountain Division, and States

Division/State	Unemployment Rate 2002	2006	2007	Unemployment Rate Change 2002-07	2006-07	Unemployment Rate (not seasonally adjusted) October 2007	October 2008p	Rankings by Unemployment Rate 2002	2006	2007	10/07	10/08
United States	5.8	4.6	4.6	-1.2	0.0	4.4	6.1					
Mountain States	5.7	3.9	3.6	-2.1	-0.3	3.5	5.3					
Arizona	6.0	4.1	3.8	-2.2	-0.3	4.0	6.2	40	19	15	22	35
Colorado	5.7	4.3	3.8	-1.9	-0.5	3.6	5.3	30	22	15	18	22
Idaho	5.4	3.2	2.7	-2.7	-0.5	2.1	4.7	26	6	2	1	17
Montana	4.5	3.3	3.1	-1.4	-0.2	2.7	4.3	12	8	8	7	12
Nevada	5.7	4.2	4.8	-0.9	0.6	4.9	7.4	30	21	37	42	46
New Mexico	5.5	4.3	3.5	-2.0	-0.8	3.1	4.1	28	22	11	11	9
Utah	5.8	3.0	2.7	-3.1	-0.3	2.6	3.3	35	2	2	5	5
Wyoming	4.2	3.3	3.0	-1.2	-0.3	2.3	2.7	8	8	4	2	2
Other States												
Alabama	5.4	3.5	3.5	-1.9	0.0	3.3	5.4	26	11	11	12	26
Alaska	7.1	6.5	6.2	-0.9	-0.3	5.4	6.7	49	49	49	46	37
Arkansas	5.3	5.3	5.4	0.1	0.1	4.9	4.7	22	43	43	42	17
California	6.7	4.9	5.4	-1.3	0.5	5.4	8.0	46	37	43	46	48
Connecticut	4.4	4.4	4.6	0.2	0.2	4.3	6.1	10	25	31	31	33
Delaware	4.0	3.5	3.4	-0.6	-0.1	3.3	5.3	5	11	10	12	22
D.C.	6.7	5.9	5.7	-1.0	-0.2	5.5	7.5	46	47	47	48	47
Florida	5.7	3.4	4.0	-1.7	0.6	4.4	7.0	30	10	20	32	44
Georgia	4.8	4.6	4.4	-0.4	-0.2	4.5	7.0	16	26	25	35	44
Hawaii	4.0	2.5	2.6	-1.4	0.1	2.6	4.4	5	1	1	5	13
Illinois	6.5	4.6	5.0	-1.5	0.4	4.8	6.8	44	26	39	39	40
Indiana	5.2	4.9	4.5	-0.7	-0.4	4.1	6.0	20	37	27	26	32
Iowa	3.9	3.8	3.8	-0.1	0.0	3.3	3.9	4	15	15	12	7
Kansas	5.1	4.3	4.1	-1.0	-0.2	3.6	4.5	18	22	21	18	15
Kentucky	5.7	5.8	5.5	-0.2	-0.3	4.8	6.2	30	46	45	39	35
Louisiana	5.9	3.9	3.8	-2.1	-0.1	3.3	5.3	37	17	15	12	22
Maine	4.4	4.6	4.7	0.3	0.1	4.4	5.2	10	26	34	32	21
Maryland	4.5	3.8	3.6	-0.9	-0.2	3.4	4.9	12	15	13	17	19
Massachusetts	5.3	4.8	4.5	-0.8	-0.3	3.9	5.0	22	35	27	21	20
Michigan	6.2	6.9	7.2	1.0	0.3	6.7	8.6	41	51	51	51	50
Minnesota	4.5	4.0	4.6	0.1	0.6	4.0	5.3	12	18	31	22	22
Mississippi	6.7	6.7	6.3	-0.4	-0.4	6.0	6.9	46	50	50	50	43
Missouri	5.2	4.8	5.0	-0.2	0.2	5.1	6.1	20	35	39	44	33
Nebraska	3.7	3.0	3.0	-0.7	0.0	2.7	3.2	3	2	4	7	4
New Hampshire	4.5	3.5	3.6	-0.9	0.1	3.0	3.7	12	11	13	9	6
New Jersey	5.8	4.7	4.2	-1.6	-0.5	3.8	5.6	35	31	22	20	30
New York	6.2	4.6	4.5	-1.7	-0.1	4.4	5.5	41	26	27	32	29
North Carolina	6.6	4.7	4.7	-1.9	0.0	4.5	6.7	45	31	34	35	37
North Dakota	3.5	3.2	3.2	-0.3	0.0	2.3	2.5	2	6	9	2	1
Ohio	5.7	5.4	5.6	-0.1	0.2	5.3	6.8	30	44	46	45	40
Oklahoma	4.8	4.1	4.3	-0.5	0.2	4.2	4.1	16	19	23	29	9
Oregon	7.6	5.4	5.2	-2.4	-0.2	4.8	6.8	51	44	42	39	40
Pennsylvania	5.6	4.6	4.4	-1.2	-0.2	4.1	5.4	29	26	25	26	26
Rhode Island	5.1	5.1	5.0	-0.1	-0.1	4.6	8.8	18	41	39	37	51
South Carolina	5.9	6.4	5.9	0.0	-0.5	5.9	8.0	37	48	48	49	48
South Dakota	3.3	3.1	3.0	-0.3	-0.1	2.5	2.8	1	5	4	4	3
Tennessee	5.3	5.1	4.7	-0.6	-0.4	4.7	6.7	22	41	34	38	37
Texas	6.4	4.9	4.3	-2.1	-0.6	4.0	5.4	43	37	23	22	26
Vermont	4.0	3.7	3.9	-0.1	0.2	3.3	4.6	5	14	19	12	16
Virginia	4.2	3.0	3.0	-1.2	0.0	3.0	4.2	8	2	4	9	11
Washington	7.3	4.9	4.5	-2.8	-0.4	4.0	5.8	50	37	27	22	31
West Virginia	5.9	4.7	4.6	-1.3	-0.1	4.1	4.0	37	31	31	26	8
Wisconsin	5.3	4.7	4.9	-0.4	0.2	4.2	4.4	22	31	38	29	13

p = preliminary

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

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

Table 62
Percent of Persons in Poverty: United States, Mountain Division, and States

	Percent of Persons in Poverty			Percent of Persons in Poverty Two-year Moving Average**				Percent of Persons in Poverty Three-year Average**		
Division/State	2002 Percent	2006 Percent	2007 Percent	2005-06 Percent	2006-07 Percent	2006-07 Standard Error	Two-year Average Difference	2005-07 Percent	2005-07 Standard Error	Percent Rank
United States	12.1	12.3	12.5	12.5	12.4	0.12	-0.1	12.5	0.10	
Mountain States										
Arizona	13.5	14.4	14.3	14.8	14.4	0.96	-0.4	14.7	0.83	40
Colorado	9.8	9.7	9.8	10.6	9.8	0.92	-0.8	10.3	0.81	17
Idaho	11.3	9.5	9.9	9.7	9.7	0.90	0.0	9.8	0.78	13
Montana	13.5	13.5	13.0	13.7	13.2	1.06	-0.4	13.4	0.92	35
Nevada	8.9	9.5	9.7	10.1	9.6	0.94	-0.4	10.0	0.82	15
New Mexico	17.9	16.9	14.0	17.4	15.5	1.22	-1.9 *	16.3	1.07	47
Utah	9.9	9.3	9.6	9.2	9.4	0.83	0.2	9.4	0.71	11
Wyoming	9.0	10.0	10.9	10.3	10.4	1.02	0.1	10.5	0.88	19
Other States										
Alabama	14.5	14.3	14.5	15.5	14.4	1.04	-1.1	15.2	0.91	44
Alaska	8.8	8.9	7.6	9.4	8.3	0.89	-1.2	8.8	0.79	7
Arkansas	19.8	17.7	13.8	15.8	15.8	1.11	0.0	15.1	0.95	43
California	13.1	12.2	12.7	12.7	12.5	0.38	-0.2	12.7	0.33	34
Connecticut	8.3	8.0	8.9	8.7	8.4	0.87	-0.2	8.7	0.75	6
Delaware	9.1	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3	0.91	0.0	9.3	0.78	10
D.C.	17.0	18.3	18.0	19.8	18.1	1.33	-1.7	19.2	1.18	50
Florida	12.6	11.5	12.5	11.3	12.0	0.50	0.7 *	11.7	0.42	27
Georgia	11.2	12.6	13.6	13.5	13.1	0.71	-0.4	13.5	0.62	37
Hawaii	11.3	9.2	7.5	8.9	8.3	0.82	-0.6	8.4	0.71	3
Illinois	12.8	10.6	10.0	11.0	10.3	0.56	-0.8	10.7	0.49	21
Indiana	9.1	10.6	11.8	11.6	11.2	0.81	-0.4	11.7	0.71	27
Iowa	9.2	10.3	8.9	10.8	9.6	0.93	-1.2	10.2	0.82	16
Kansas	10.1	12.8	11.7	12.7	12.3	1.05	-0.4	12.3	0.91	32
Kentucky	14.2	16.8	15.5	15.8	16.2	1.15	0.4	15.7	0.98	46
Louisiana	17.5	17.0	16.1	17.6	16.5	1.15	-1.1	17.1	1.00	49
Maine	13.4	10.2	10.9	11.4	10.5	1.04	-0.9	11.2	0.91	26
Maryland	7.4	8.4	8.8	9.1	8.6	0.78	-0.5	9.0	0.68	9
Massachusetts	10.0	12.0	11.2	11.1	11.6	0.81	0.5	11.1	0.68	25
Michigan	11.6	13.3	10.8	12.6	12.1	0.67	-0.6	12.0	0.57	30
Minnesota	6.5	8.2	9.3	8.1	8.7	0.80	0.6	8.5	0.67	5
Mississippi	18.4	20.6	22.6	20.4	21.6	1.26	1.3	21.1	1.07	51
Missouri	9.9	11.4	12.8	11.5	12.1	0.88	0.6	11.9	0.75	29
Nebraska	10.6	10.2	9.9	9.9	10.1	0.95	0.2	9.9	0.81	14
New Hampshire	5.8	5.4	5.8	5.5	5.6	0.72	0.1	5.6	0.62	1
New Jersey	7.9	8.8	8.7	7.8	8.7	0.63	0.9 *	8.1	0.52	2
New York	14.0	14.0	14.5	14.3	14.3	0.54	0.0	14.4	0.46	39
North Carolina	14.3	13.8	15.5	13.5	14.7	0.77	1.2 *	14.1	0.65	38
North Dakota	11.6	11.4	9.3	11.3	10.3	0.96	-0.9	10.6	0.83	20
Ohio	9.8	12.1	12.8	12.2	12.5	0.64	0.3	12.4	0.54	33
Oklahoma	14.1	15.2	13.4	15.4	14.3	1.10	-1.1	14.7	0.96	40
Oregon	10.9	11.8	12.8	11.9	12.3	1.06	0.4	12.2	0.91	31
Pennsylvania	9.5	11.3	10.4	11.3	10.8	0.57	-0.4	11.0	0.49	24
Rhode Island	11.0	10.5	9.5	11.3	10.0	0.99	-1.3	10.7	0.87	21
South Carolina	14.3	11.2	14.1	13.1	12.7	1.02	-0.5	13.4	0.90	35
South Dakota	11.5	10.7	9.4	11.3	10.1	0.87	-1.2	10.7	0.77	21
Tennessee	14.8	14.9	14.8	14.9	14.8	0.93	-0.1	14.8	0.80	42
Texas	15.6	16.4	16.5	16.3	16.5	0.54	0.2	16.4	0.46	48
Vermont	9.9	7.8	9.9	7.7	8.8	0.95	1.1	8.4	0.79	3
Virginia	9.9	8.6	8.6	8.9	8.6	0.66	-0.3	8.8	0.57	7
Washington	11.0	8.0	10.2	9.1	9.1	0.75	0.0	9.4	0.65	11
West Virginia	16.8	15.3	14.8	15.3	15.0	1.03	-0.3	15.2	0.89	44
Wisconsin	8.6	10.1	11.0	10.2	10.6	0.85	0.4	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 2-year averages for evaluating changes in state estimates over time, and 3-year averages when comparing the relative ranking of states.

The Standard Error is a measurement that indicates the magnitude of sampling variability for the estimates.
Note that 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. However, the connection between economic performance and quality of life is indisputable. Even with the slowing in the economy in 2008, 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 rate and educational attainment continued to be among the highest in the nation. Utah ranked fifth in the nation in the indicators of child well being and fifth highest in overall health status. The combination of these and other measurable data reveal Utah's social structure 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 fifth among the states in child well-being in its *2008 Kids Count Data Book*. This foundation tracks indicators of child well-being and determines a state's National Composite Rank by the sum of the state's standing on each of ten measures arranged in order from best (1) to worst (51). The Foundation's indicators are comprised of the following: 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 measure of an area's quality of life. The 2007 American Community Survey showed 74.9% of working Utahns drove alone as their means of transportation to work, 13.0% carpooled, 2.4% used public transportation, 2.6% walked, and 5.3% worked at home. The mean travel time to work was 21.4 minutes. Between 2006 and 2007, the Utah Transit Authority reported a 17.0% decrease in the number of passengers using the TRAX light rail system, a 23.3% increase in the number of people using vanpools and a 2.2% decrease in the number of people using Paratransit service. There was a 1.9% decrease in the number of passengers using bus service. Overall, UTA total regular service decreased by 6.9%. In the spring of 2008, FrontRunner Commuter Rail opened for service in Davis and Weber Counties to an expected 5,900 daily passengers. UTA is moving toward building 70 miles of rail by 2015, including FrontRunner South and the TRAX lines Mid-Jordan, Draper, West Valley, and Airport.

Current Data on Social Well Being

Crime. The Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reports for 2007 reported the rate of violent crime (murder and non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault) for Utah of 234.8 per 100,000 people. This was a 4.6% increase from the 2006 violent crime rate of 224.4 and was seventh lowest in the nation. Compared with a national rate of 466.9 violent crimes per 100,000 people in 2007, Utah continued to have a significantly lower rate of violent crime than the U.S. average.

Education. In 2007, the American Community Survey of the U.S. Census Bureau reported 90.2% of Utahns had at least a high school degree, ranking Utah as the sixth highest state in the nation. The national rate was 84.5%. Utah also ranked 18th in higher education attainment, with 28.7% of persons 25 years and over having obtained a bachelor's degree or higher. The national rate was 27.5%.

Home Ownership. Utah's home ownership rate in 2007 was 74.9%, fourth highest in the nation. The rate for the nation was 68.1%. The states with the highest home ownership were West Virginia with a rate of 77.6%, Delaware at 76.8%, Michigan at 76.4%, Utah at 74.9%, Idaho at 74.5%, and Maine at 74.3%. The lowest rates of home ownership occurred in the District of Columbia with a rate of 47.2%, New York at 55.9%, California at 58.3%, Hawaii at 60.1%, and Nevada at 63.3%.

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 2007, 30.9% of Utah's population was less than 18 years old, the highest percentage in the nation. In addition, the median age in Utah of 28.5 was lowest in the nation. Utah also has the second lowest percentage of the population age 65 and over (8.8%), behind Alaska at 7.0%.

Births. Preliminary data for 2006 from the National Center for Health Statistics revealed Utah's birth rate was 21.0 births per 1,000 people, which is the highest in the nation and substantially higher than the national average of 14.2. In 2006, Texas and Arizona ranked second and third in the nation with birth rates of 17.0 and 16.6 respectively. Vermont had the lowest birth rate in the nation, 10.4. Maine and New Hampshire also had low birth rates with 10.7 and 10.9, respectively. Vermont, Maine, and New Hampshire all had birth rates of less than half of Utah's birth rate.

Deaths. Preliminary data from the National Center for Health Statistics showed the overall death rate in Utah was 5.4 per 1,000 people in 2006, the second lowest in the nation. The age adjusted death rate in Utah was 7.1 per 1,000 people. The infant mortality rate (deaths to infants less than one-year-old per 1,000 live births) was 4.5 in Utah in 2005, down from 5.2 in 2004. Data from the American Cancer Society revealed the number of Utah deaths caused by cancer per 100,000 people was 103.2 in 2008, the lowest in the nation. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention reported Utah's

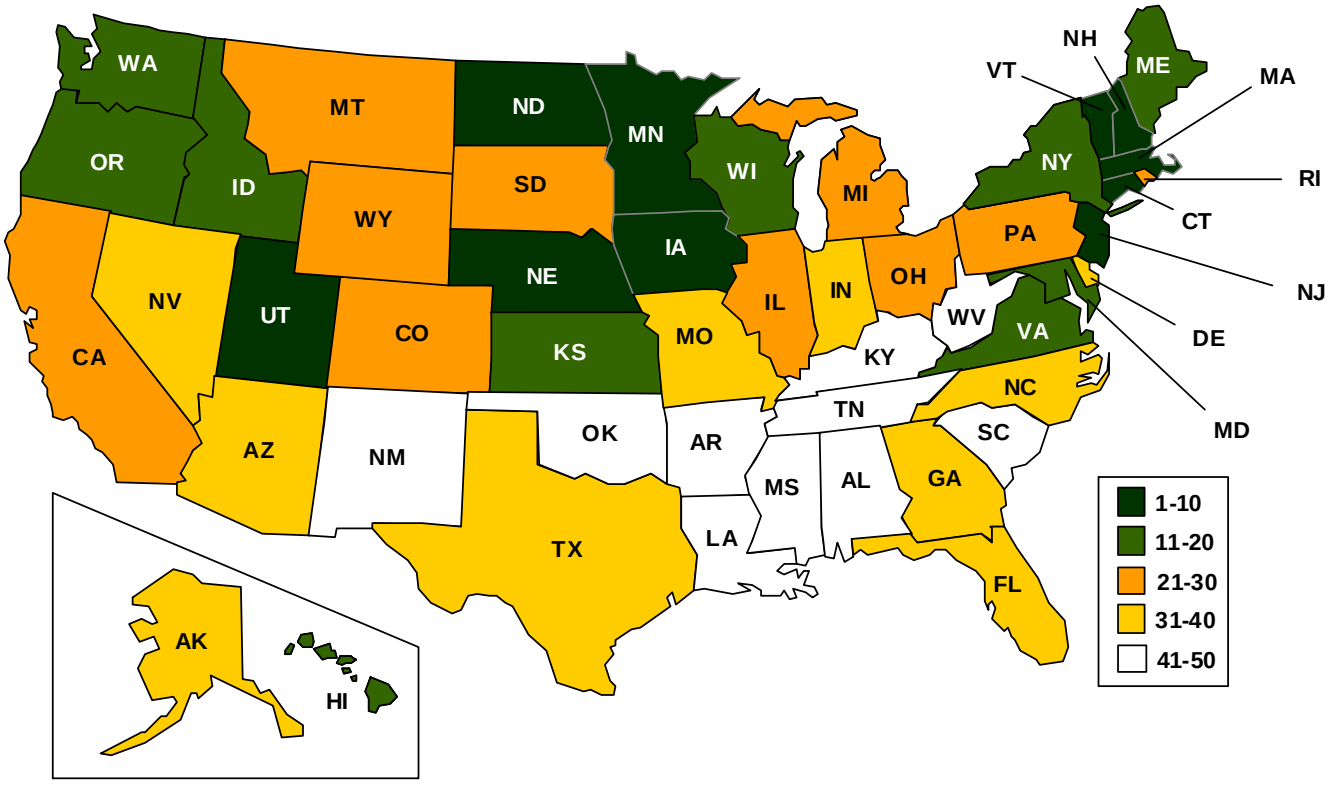
HIV/AIDS rate per 100,000 people in 2006 at 2.2, the fourth lowest in the nation.

Health Insurance Coverage. According to the Current Population Survey, approximately 15.6% of Utah's population lacked health insurance coverage in 2007 (three-year average), ranking Utah 18th highest among the states. The U.S. average was 15.4%.

Poverty. Utah's poverty rate was 9.7% in 2007, the ninth lowest in the nation and below the national average of 13.0%. The states with the lowest poverty rates were New Hampshire with a rate of 7.1%, Connecticut at 7.9%, Hawaii at 8.0%, Maryland at 8.3%, and New Jersey at 8.6%.

Public Assistance. On average there were 11,560 monthly recipients of Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) in 2007, a rate of 4.4 people per 1,000, ranking Utah fifth lowest among states in the total number of TANF recipients. Approximately 123,475 people in Utah received monthly benefits from the Federal Food Stamp Program in 2007, a rate of 46.7 people per 1,000 and the third lowest in the nation behind Wyoming (43.2) and New Hampshire (44.9). The Federal Food Stamp Program dispersed $23.4 million worth of benefits in Utah in 2007.

Figure 60
2008 Kids Count Data Book: Overall Rankings



Source: *2008 KIDS COUNT Data Book*, Annie E. Casey Foundation

Table 63
Crime, Education, and Home Ownership

	Violent Crime* per 100,000 People 2007 [1]		Property Crime** per 100,000 People 2007 [1]		Educational Attainment Persons 25 Years Old and Over 2007 [2] High School or Higher		Bachelor's Degree or Higher		Home Ownership Rates 2007 [3]	
	Rate	Rank	Rate	Rank	Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank
U.S.	466.9	(X)	3,263.5	(X)	84.5	(X)	27.5	(X)	68.1	(X)
Alabama	448.0	22	3,971.6	11	80.4	46	21.4	46	73.3	14
Alaska	661.2	9	3,379.5	24	90.5	3	26.0	25	66.6	41
Arizona	482.7	19	4,414.0	2	83.5	37	25.3	31	70.4	25
Arkansas	529.4	13	3,953.1	12	81.1	45	19.3	49	69.5	33
California	522.6	14	3,033.0	30	80.2	47	29.5	14	58.3	49
Colorado	347.8	26	3,006.1	31	88.9	16	35.0	4	70.2	31
Connecticut	256.0	42	2,399.9	42	88.0	20	34.7	5	70.3	28
Delaware	689.2	7	3,370.1	25	87.4	22	26.1	24	76.8	2
District of Columbia	1,414.3	1	4,913.9	1	85.7	30	47.5	1	47.2	51
Florida	722.6	6	4,089.3	6	84.9	33	25.8	26	71.8	18
Georgia	493.2	18	3,901.0	13	82.9	40	27.1	21	67.6	38
Hawaii	272.8	40	4,225.4	4	89.4	10	29.2	16	60.1	48
Idaho	239.4	43	2,246.6	46	88.4	17	24.5	36	74.5	5
Illinois	533.2	12	2,935.8	32	85.7	30	29.5	14	69.4	34
Indiana	333.6	28	3,396.6	23	85.8	29	22.1	43	73.8	9
Iowa	294.7	33	2,615.6	37	89.6	8	24.3	38	73.7	11
Kansas	452.7	21	3,678.7	17	89.1	13	28.8	17	69.4	34
Kentucky	295.0	32	2,518.3	39	80.1	48	20.0	48	72.9	16
Louisiana	729.5	5	4,076.0	9	79.9	49	20.4	47	71.5	20
Maine	118.0	51	2,428.8	41	89.4	10	26.7	23	74.3	6
Maryland	641.9	10	3,431.5	22	87.4	22	35.2	3	71.7	19
Massachusetts	431.5	23	2,391.5	43	88.4	17	37.9	2	64.3	46
Michigan	536.0	11	3,065.7	28	87.4	22	24.7	35	76.4	3
Minnesota	288.7	36	3,036.6	29	91.0	2	31.0	11	73.5	13
Mississippi	291.3	34	3,200.8	26	78.5	51	18.9	50	74.0	8
Missouri	504.9	16	3,738.4	15	85.6	32	24.5	36	70.4	25
Montana	287.5	38	2,765.4	35	90.0	7	27.0	22	67.3	39
Nebraska	302.4	31	3,161.4	27	89.6	8	27.5	20	68.2	37
Nevada	750.6	4	3,777.8	14	83.7	36	21.8	44	63.3	47
New Hampshire	137.3	49	1,892.0	49	90.5	3	32.5	9	73.8	9
New Jersey	329.3	30	2,213.1	47	87.0	26	33.9	6	68.3	36
New Mexico	664.2	8	3,725.7	16	82.3	41	24.8	34	71.5	20
New York	414.1	25	1,978.6	48	84.1	35	31.7	10	55.9	50
North Carolina	466.4	20	4,087.3	8	83.0	38	25.6	29	70.3	28
North Dakota	142.4	48	1,889.6	50	89.0	14	25.7	28	66.0	42
Ohio	343.2	27	3,455.2	21	87.1	25	24.1	39	71.4	23
Oklahoma	499.6	17	3,526.4	18	84.8	34	22.8	42	70.3	28
Oregon	287.6	37	3,526.2	19	88.0	20	28.3	19	65.7	44
Pennsylvania	416.5	24	2,361.3	44	86.8	27	25.8	26	72.9	16
Rhode Island	227.3	46	2,622.6	36	83.0	38	29.8	13	64.9	45
South Carolina	788.3	2	4,271.7	3	82.1	42	23.5	40	74.1	7
South Dakota	169.2	47	1,652.3	51	88.2	19	25.0	33	70.4	25
Tennessee	753.3	3	4,088.6	7	81.4	43	21.8	44	70.2	31
Texas	510.6	15	4,121.2	5	79.1	50	25.2	32	66.0	42
Utah	234.8	45	3,500.3	20	90.2	6	28.7	18	74.9	4
Vermont	124.3	50	2,322.7	45	90.3	5	33.6	7	73.7	11
Virginia	269.7	41	2,466.4	40	85.9	28	33.6	7	71.5	20
Washington	333.1	29	4,030.8	10	89.3	12	30.3	12	66.8	40
West Virginia	275.2	39	2,525.0	38	81.2	44	17.3	51	77.6	1
Wisconsin	290.9	35	2,837.7	34	89.0	14	25.4	30	70.5	24
Wyoming	239.3	44	2,865.9	33	91.2	1	23.4	41	73.2	15

Notes: 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, 2006," September 2007
2. U.S. Census Bureau, 2007 American Community Survey
3. U.S. Census Bureau. Housing Vacancy Survey Annual Statistics: 2007

Table 64
Vital Statistics and Health

	Births per 1,000 People 2006 [1]		Deaths per 1,000 People 2006 [2]		Estimated Deaths by Cancer per 100,000 People 2008 [3]		AIDS cases per 100,000 People 2006 [4]		State Health Ranking 2008 [5]		Persons Without Health Insurance 3-Year Average 2005-2007 [6]	
	Rate	Rank	Rate	Rank	Rate	Rank	Rate	Rank	Score	Rank	Percent	Rank
U.S.	14.2	(X)	8.1	(X)	187.5	(X)	12.7	(X)	(X)	(X)	15.4	(X)
Alabama	13.7	32	10.2	2	214.4	13	10.0	21	-7.0	40	13.9	23
Alaska	16.4	5	5.0	51	118.5	50	5.7	34	1.3	30	17.3	12
Arizona	16.6	3	7.5	40	162.3	45	8.7	23	0.4	33	19.6	4
Arkansas	14.6	20	9.9	4	224.0	5	9.0	22	-8.1	43	17.5	11
California	15.4	9	6.5	48	152.0	47	10.9	18	5.3	24	18.6	7
Colorado	14.9	14	6.2	49	137.8	49	6.8	29	9.7	19	16.7	14
Connecticut	11.9	46	8.4	29	199.0	25	12.0	15	17.5	7	9.9	44
Delaware	14.0	26	8.4	25	216.2	10	13.6	10	-1.6	35	11.8	34
District of Columbia	14.7	19	9.2	15	168.3	42	146.7	1	(X)	(X)	11.4	36
Florida	13.1	39	9.4	9	228.3	4	27.3	4	-8.9	45	20.5	3
Georgia	15.9	7	7.2	44	157.6	46	17.1	6	-7.8	41	17.8	10
Hawaii	14.8	16	7.4	42	176.1	39	7.2	28	21.6	2	8.3	50
Idaho	16.5	4	7.2	43	164.7	44	1.8	49	16.1	8	14.7	21
Illinois	14.1	24	8.0	34	184.1	34	10.8	19	0.8	31	13.7	26
Indiana	14.0	26	8.8	22	201.4	21	5.5	36	-0.6	34	12.3	31
Iowa	13.6	33	9.2	16	216.9	9	2.9	45	11.6	15	9.4	47
Kansas	14.8	16	8.9	21	193.1	28	4.3	40	6.7	22	11.8	34
Kentucky	13.9	29	9.5	7	224.0	6	4.9	38	-3.6	37	13.8	25
Louisiana	14.8	16	9.3	11	217.8	8	19.2	5	-15.2	50	19.4	5
Maine	10.7	50	9.3	13	248.3	2	5.1	37	15.3	9	9.5	46
Maryland	13.8	31	7.8	36	184.4	33	29.0	2	3.4	26	13.6	27
Massachusetts	12.1	44	8.3	31	202.6	20	8.3	24	17.7	6	8.3	50
Michigan	12.6	43	8.5	24	210.6	15	6.7	30	2.0	27	10.8	41
Minnesota	14.2	23	7.2	46	175.1	41	4.1	42	18.8	4	8.5	49
Mississippi	15.8	8	9.8	6	205.9	16	12.5	13	-15.0	49	18.8	6
Missouri	13.9	29	9.4	10	214.9	12	8.0	25	-4.9	38	12.5	30
Montana	13.2	36	9.0	20	205.7	17	0.7	52	6.5	23	16.1	17
Nebraska	15.1	12	8.4	27	187.7	32	6.7	30	12.0	13	12.0	33
Nevada	16.1	6	7.4	41	182.8	36	11.8	16	-7.9	42	17.9	9
New Hampshire	10.9	49	7.6	38	200.6	23	4.2	41	19.9	3	10.5	42
New Jersey	13.2	36	8.1	33	193.4	27	12.2	14	9.8	18	15.2	19
New Mexico	15.3	10	7.8	35	168.0	43	4.8	39	1.7	29	21.9	2
New York	13.0	41	7.7	37	180.7	38	28.5	3	3.8	25	13.4	29
North Carolina	14.4	21	8.4	26	192.6	29	13.9	9	-3.2	36	16.6	15
North Dakota	13.6	33	9.2	14	190.7	30	0.9	51	12.5	12	11.1	38
Ohio	13.1	39	9.3	12	212.9	14	6.7	30	0.7	32	11.0	39
Oklahoma	15.1	12	9.9	5	205.1	18	5.7	34	-8.1	43	18.2	8
Oregon	13.2	36	8.5	23	198.8	26	7.6	27	11.3	16	16.8	13
Pennsylvania	12.0	45	10.1	3	236.2	3	15.2	8	2.0	27	9.8	45
Rhode Island	11.6	47	9.1	17	218.4	7	10.4	20	14.0	11	10.3	43
South Carolina	14.4	21	9.0	19	201.0	22	16.3	7	-10.7	48	16.5	16
South Dakota	15.2	11	9.1	18	203.5	19	2.3	47	7.5	21	11.2	37
Tennessee	14.0	26	9.4	8	215.4	11	11.3	17	-9.7	47	13.9	23
Texas	17.0	2	6.7	47	146.2	48	12.8	11	-9.0	46	24.4	1
Utah	21.0	1	5.4	50	103.2	51	2.2	48	18.2	5	15.6	18
Vermont	10.4	51	8.1	32	183.5	35	2.9	45	24.8	1	11.0	39
Virginia	14.1	24	7.5	39	181.4	37	7.9	26	9.0	20	13.6	27
Washington	13.6	33	7.2	44	175.8	40	6.1	33	14.9	10	12.1	32
West Virginia	11.5	48	11.4	1	252.8	1	3.7	44	-5.0	39	14.9	20
Wisconsin	13.0	41	8.3	30	200.3	24	3.9	43	10.3	17	8.8	48
Wyoming	14.9	14	8.4	28	189.4	31	1.6	50	11.8	14	14.3	22

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 56, No 7. Data are preliminary
2. National Center for Health Statistics, "National Vital Statistics Reports," Vol 56, No 16. Not age adjusted. Data are preliminary
3. American Cancer Society, "Cancer Facts and Figures 2008," Rates calculated by the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget using Census Bureau 2007 population estimates. Not age-adjusted
4. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, "HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report," Vol 18. 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 2008"
6. U.S. Census Bureau, "Health Insurance Coverage in the United States: 2007," Current Population Survey. August 2008

Table 65
Poverty and Public Assistance

	All Ages in Poverty 2007 [1]		Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) (Monthly Average) 2007 [2]			Federal Food Stamp Program 2007 [3]			Federal Food Stamp Program 2007 [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.	13.0	(X)	3,895,407	12.9		26,468,563	87.8	(X)	$4,601,340	$15.26	(X)
Alabama	16.9	6	42,176	9.1	28	545,955	118.0	13	43,965	9.50	29
Alaska	8.9	45	8,435	12.3	18	56,181	82.2	28	10,180	14.89	6
Arizona	14.2	15	77,660	12.3	20	544,688	85.9	24	52,614	8.30	32
Arkansas	17.9	4	19,585	6.9	38	379,768	134.0	8	23,464	8.28	22
California	12.4	23	1,160,638	31.8	1	2,048,185	56.0	44	510,992	13.98	51
Colorado	12.0	28	25,363	5.2	44	250,704	51.6	46	30,162	6.20	25
Connecticut	7.9	50	35,746	10.2	25	212,562	60.7	41	28,339	8.09	23
Delaware	10.5	39	8,316	9.6	26	67,185	77.7	30	10,439	12.07	8
District of Columbia	16.4	8	13,895	23.6	3	86,519	147.1	3	16,172	27.49	12
Florida	12.1	25	75,282	4.1	48	1,232,803	67.5	38	70,293	3.85	40
Georgia	14.3	13	43,414	4.5	46	950,038	99.5	17	73,905	7.74	41
Hawaii	8.0	49	14,020	10.9	24	89,629	69.8	35	16,309	12.71	13
Idaho	12.1	25	2,389	1.6	49	87,068	58.1	42	12,038	8.03	9
Illinois	11.9	31	67,731	5.3	43	1,246,400	97.0	19	108,094	8.41	45
Indiana	12.3	24	119,622	18.9	4	587,156	92.5	22	42,230	6.66	27
Iowa	11.0	36	41,692	14.0	15	238,349	79.8	29	20,347	6.81	19
Kansas	11.2	34	35,982	13.0	17	182,407	65.7	40	17,628	6.35	17
Kentucky	17.3	5	59,820	14.1	14	602,022	141.9	5	40,809	9.62	26
Louisiana	18.6	2	24,157	5.6	41	650,357	151.5	1	53,430	12.45	34
Maine	12.0	28	23,550	17.9	8	162,602	123.4	10	10,296	7.82	7
Maryland	8.3	48	42,304	7.5	36	317,825	56.6	43	43,207	7.69	28
Massachusetts	9.9	41	91,049	14.1	13	456,192	70.7	33	52,755	8.18	33
Michigan	14.0	17	188,696	18.7	5	1,204,409	119.6	11	109,356	10.86	46
Minnesota	9.5	44	62,976	12.1	21	276,414	53.2	45	63,331	12.18	39
Mississippi	20.6	1	23,284	8.0	33	426,116	146.0	4	30,043	10.29	24
Missouri	13.0	21	90,847	15.5	11	823,915	140.2	7	50,428	8.58	31
Montana	14.1	16	7,999	8.4	30	79,969	83.5	26	12,730	13.29	11
Nebraska	11.2	34	14,390	8.1	32	120,634	68.0	37	16,763	9.45	14
Nevada	10.7	38	17,366	6.8	39	122,224	47.6	48	17,180	6.70	16
New Hampshire	7.1	51	10,328	7.8	34	59,101	44.9	50	7,031	5.34	3
New Jersey	8.6	47	82,922	9.5	27	414,503	47.7	47	87,916	10.12	44
New Mexico	18.1	3	33,918	17.2	9	233,918	118.7	12	5,621	2.85	1
New York	13.7	18	265,087	13.7	16	1,801,984	93.4	21	281,495	14.59	50
North Carolina	14.3	13	47,048	5.2	45	882,946	97.4	18	82,063	9.06	43
North Dakota	12.1	25	5,203	8.1	31	45,122	70.5	34	9,626	15.05	4
Ohio	13.1	19	167,620	14.6	12	1,076,764	93.9	20	131,631	11.48	47
Oklahoma	15.9	10	822	0.2	51	421,316	116.5	15	53,992	14.93	35
Oregon	12.9	22	42,222	11.3	23	438,498	117.0	14	59,447	15.86	37
Pennsylvania	11.6	32	145,868	11.7	22	1,135,146	91.3	23	153,724	12.36	48
Rhode Island	12.0	28	19,639	18.6	6	76,315	72.1	32	10,135	9.58	5
South Carolina	15.0	12	33,615	7.6	35	545,293	123.7	9	21,457	4.87	20
South Dakota	13.1	19	5,972	7.5	37	60,246	75.7	31	12,287	15.43	10
Tennessee	15.9	10	153,591	24.9	2	864,870	140.5	6	60,536	9.83	38
Texas	16.3	9	132,841	5.6	42	2,422,198	101.3	16	175,898	7.36	49
Utah	9.7	43	11,560	4.4	47	123,475	46.7	49	23,405	8.85	21
Vermont	10.1	40	10,680	17.2	10	52,612	84.7	25	19,100	30.74	18
Virginia	9.9	41	65,652	8.5	29	515,032	66.8	39	81,882	10.62	42
Washington	11.4	33	117,269	18.1	7	536,333	82.9	27	55,044	8.51	36
West Virginia	16.9	6	22,294	12.3	19	269,343	148.6	2	16,771	9.26	15
Wisconsin	10.8	37	36,713	6.6	40	382,770	68.3	36	49,585	8.85	30
Wyoming	8.7	46	487	0.9	50	22,608	43.2	51	5,804	11.10	2

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

Sources:
1. U.S. Census Bureau, 2007 American Community Survey
2. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, "Total Number of Recipients 2007," July 2008. 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 2007 population estimates
3. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Services, "Food Stamp Program: Average Monthly Participation," August 2008. Rates calculated by the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget using U.S. Census Bureau 2007 population estimates
4. U.S. Department of Commerce, "Federal Aid to States for Fiscal Year 2007," September 2008

Education

Public Education Overview
In 2008, there were an estimated 551,013 students in Utah's public education system, an increase of 13,360 students or 2.5% over 2007. These students are becoming increasingly diverse and score respectably with their national peers. In FY 2006, Utah's per pupil expenditure was $5,464, the lowest in the nation. However, Utah's total current expenditure as a percent of total personal income was 3.7%, ranking Utah 43rd highest in the nation.

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

Enrollment
Utah's student enrollment growth has begun to moderate following several years of increasing growth rates, which peaked at 2.9% in 2005. Enrollment grew by 13,360 students between 2007 and 2008, a 2.5% increase. Utah continues to experience significant 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.

Utah's student population is becoming increasingly diverse. In 2008, 14.4% of Utah's student body was Hispanic or Latino, 1.7% was Asian, 1.6% was Pacific Islander, 1.4% was American Indian and Alaska Native, and 1.4% was Black or African American. Hispanic or Latino was Utah's fastest growing group. In 2008, students came from households where over 100 different languages were spoken.

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 of 35 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 per pupil current expenditures are so low. In FY 2006 (the most recent year for which national data are available) Utah spent approximately $5,464 per student, the lowest in the nation and 59.7% of the national average. However, Utah spent about 3.7% of its total personal income on education, slightly below the national average of 4.1%, ranking Utah 43rd highest in the nation.

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, land with developers and political entities, and students. 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 2007, third and fifth graders scored 8% above the national average and eighth graders scored 6% higher than the national average.

In addition to a high quality education, a child's success in school can be attributed to factors at home, such as income and parents' education. In 2007, Utah's median household income of $55,109 ranked as the 13th highest 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 18th in the number of persons with bachelor's degrees (28.7%) and sixth in the number of persons with high school diplomas (90.2%).

Private Schools
With approximately 17,000 students attending private schools in Utah, 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. FY 2000 was the first year that charter schools operated within the state. That year, eight schools opened with 390 students enrolled. In 2008, 65 charter schools educated 27,369 students, with six new charter schools ready to open in 2009.

2009 Outlook
The school-age population will continue to constitute approximately 20% of the state's population. An estimated 13,494 new students are expected to enter the public education system in 2009, an increase of 2.4%. The trend of increased student enrollment established in 2001 is expected to continue in 2009.

Higher Education Overview
The Utah System of Higher Education (USHE) includes two doctoral/research universities, three master's universities, one baccalaureate/associate's colleges, three comprehensive community colleges, and a college of applied technology. The USHE institutions are committed to providing challenging and useful instruction, as well as 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 2008 with 11,831 additional students, an 8.4% increase over the fall 2007 semester headcount. Enrollment is projected to continue to increase over the next ten years.

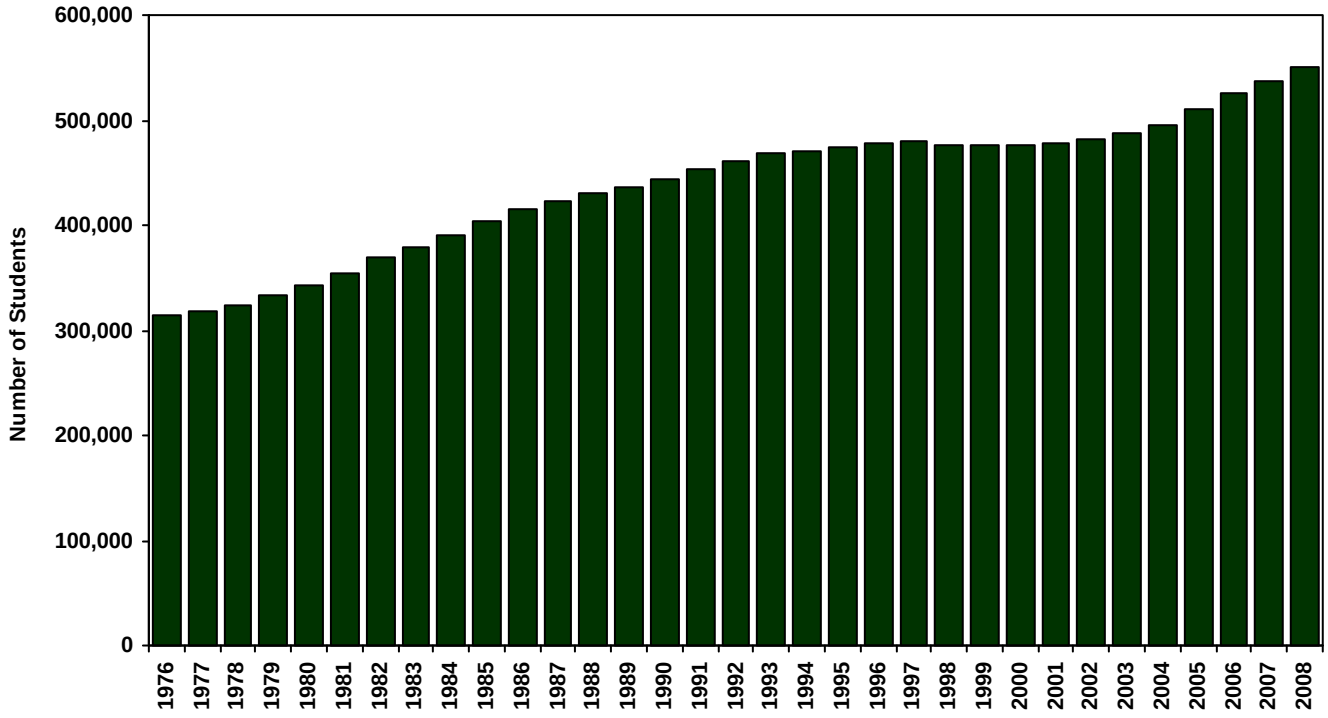
Utah's higher education population is becoming increasingly diverse. Third-week enrollment data from the Fall Semester of 2008 lists 76.7% of students as White, 5.0% as Hispanic or Latino, and 5.2% as Asian, Pacific Islander, Black, American Indian, or Alaskan Native. The remaining 13.0% of students did not indicate a race or ethnicity, including the 3% who are international students.

Financing
The 2008-2009 appropriated operating budget for the Utah System of Higher Education was $1.2 billion. Of this amount, the Utah State Legislature appropriated $767.6 million (66%) in tax funds. The balance was funded by student tuition ($380.9 million or 33%) and other revenue ($16.7 million or 1 %).

Measuring Up 2006: The National Report Card on Higher Education ranked Utah as a top performing state in college affordability. The report states, "[s]ince 1992, Utah has held the line on the share of family income, after financial aid, needed to pay for college, making the state a top performer on this measure." While tuition still compares favorably to other states, tuition increases over the past five years have averaged approximately 8.0% per year for Utah residents. The factors that influence cost include level of instruction (advanced courses are typically more expensive), subject matter mix (Natural Sciences, Engineering, Fine Arts, and Health Professions are typically more expensive), institutional size, and infrastructure investment relative to enrollment size.

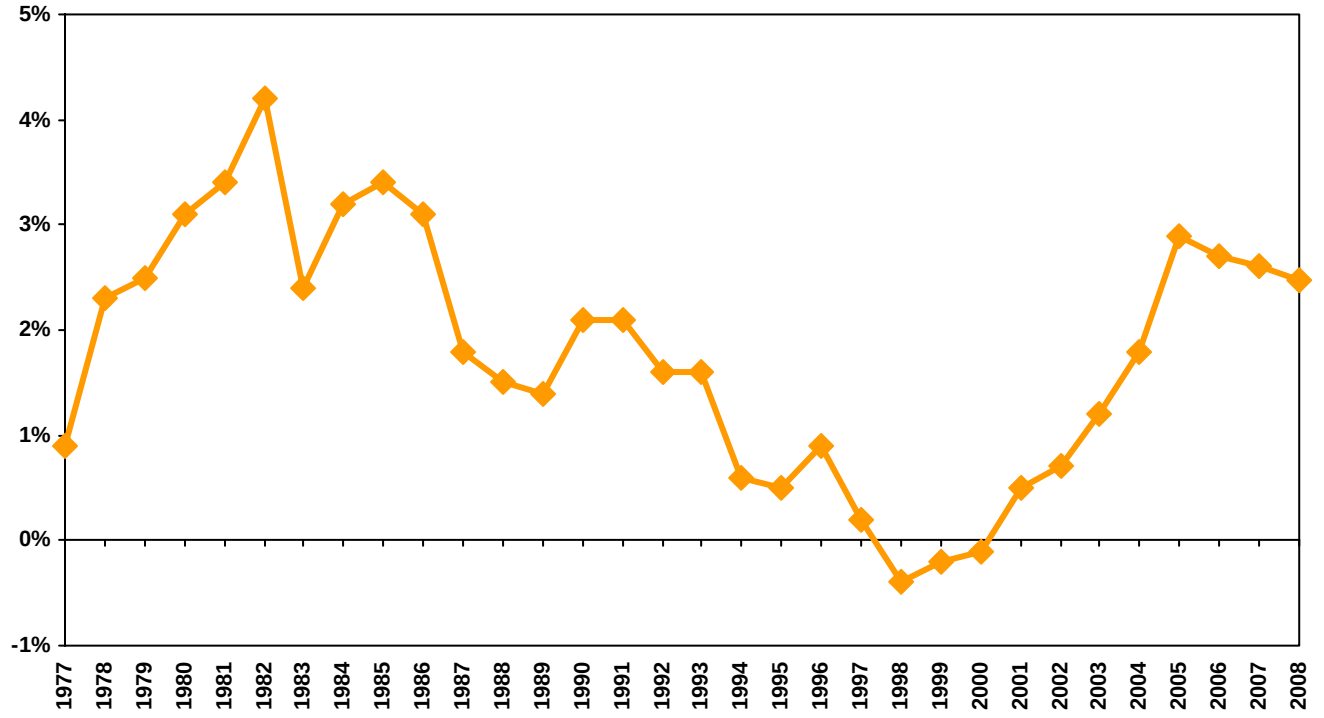
Degrees and Awards
While Utah has one of the highest high school graduation rates in the country, it is in line with the national average in terms of the percentage of the population with a bachelor's degree; 28.7% of Utah adults have such a degree, while the national average is 27.5%. USHE institutions awarded 26,785 certificates and degrees in 2007-2008 (not including Utah College of Applied Technology awards). Liberal Arts and Sciences was the top field of study, followed by Health Professions, Business and Marketing, Education, and Social Sciences (in that order). The System awarded 12,324 bachelor's degrees in 2007-2008, with the top fields of study being Business and Marketing, Social Sciences and Public Administration, Education, Health Professions, and Psychology (in that order).

Figure 61
Utah Public Education Enrollment



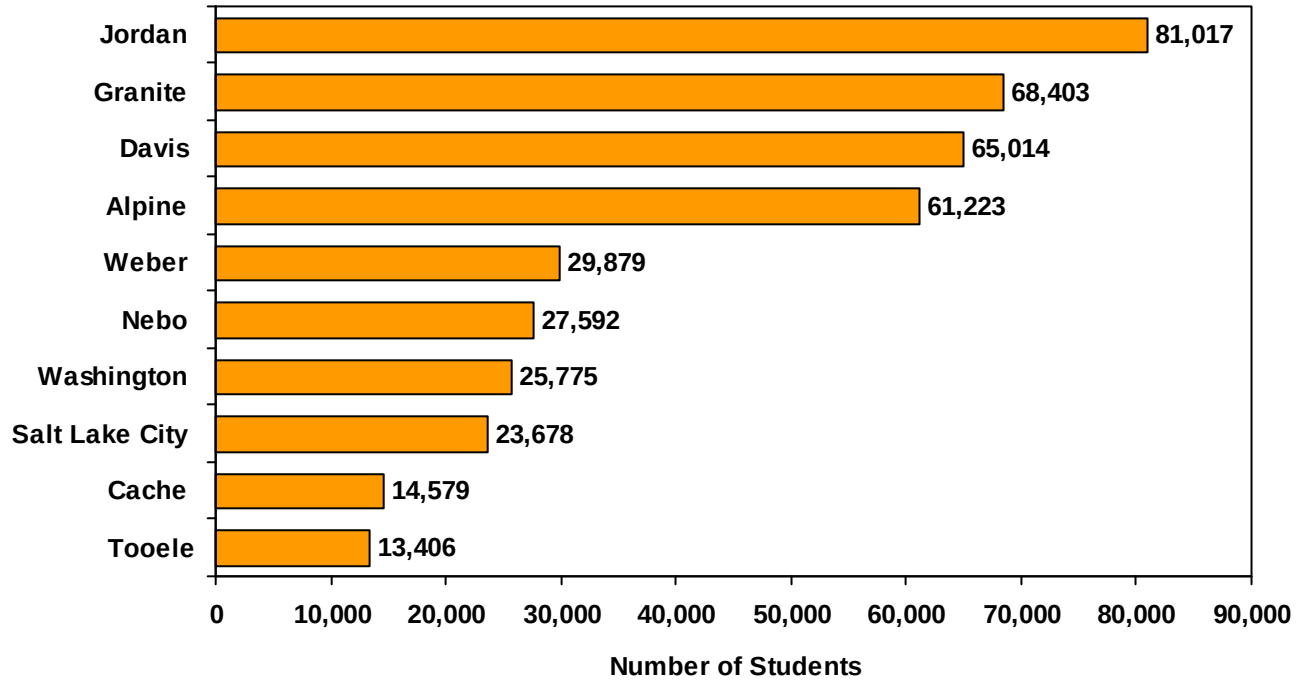
Source: Utah State Office of Education, Finance and Statistics

Figure 62
Growth of Public Education Enrollment



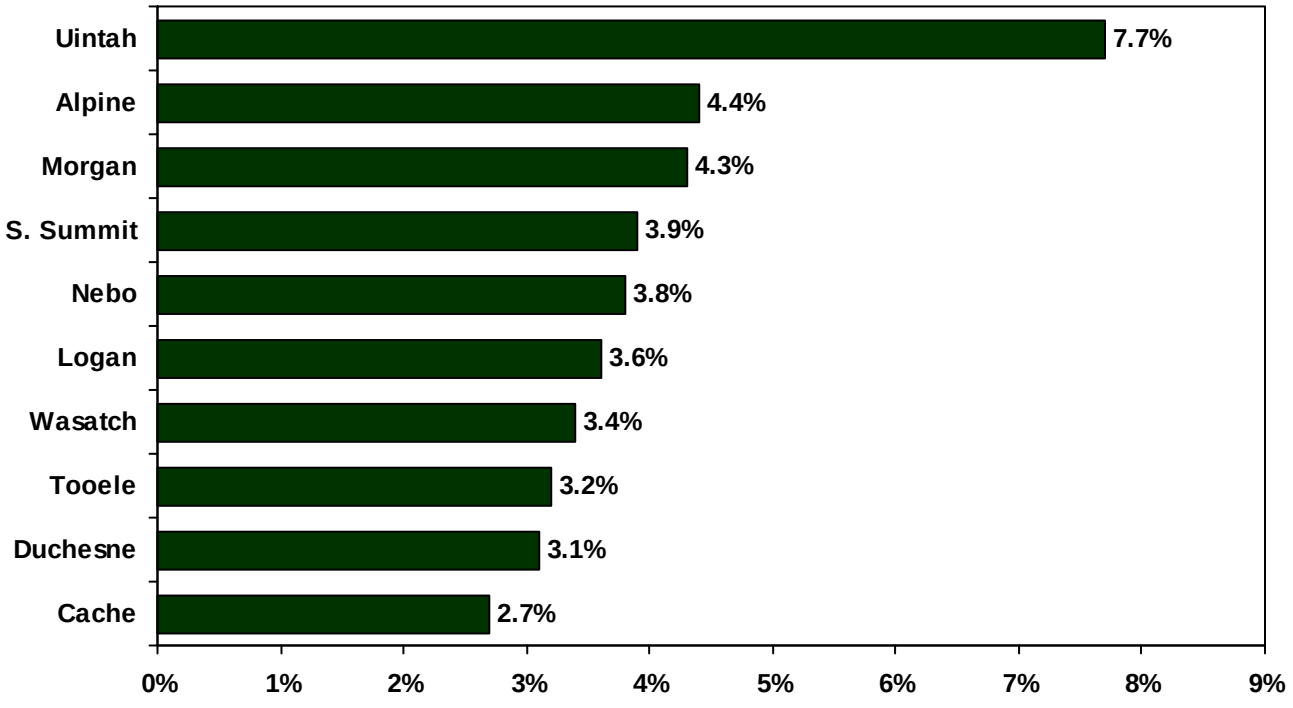
Source: Utah State Office of Education, Finance and Statistics

Figure 63
Largest School Districts in Utah: 2008



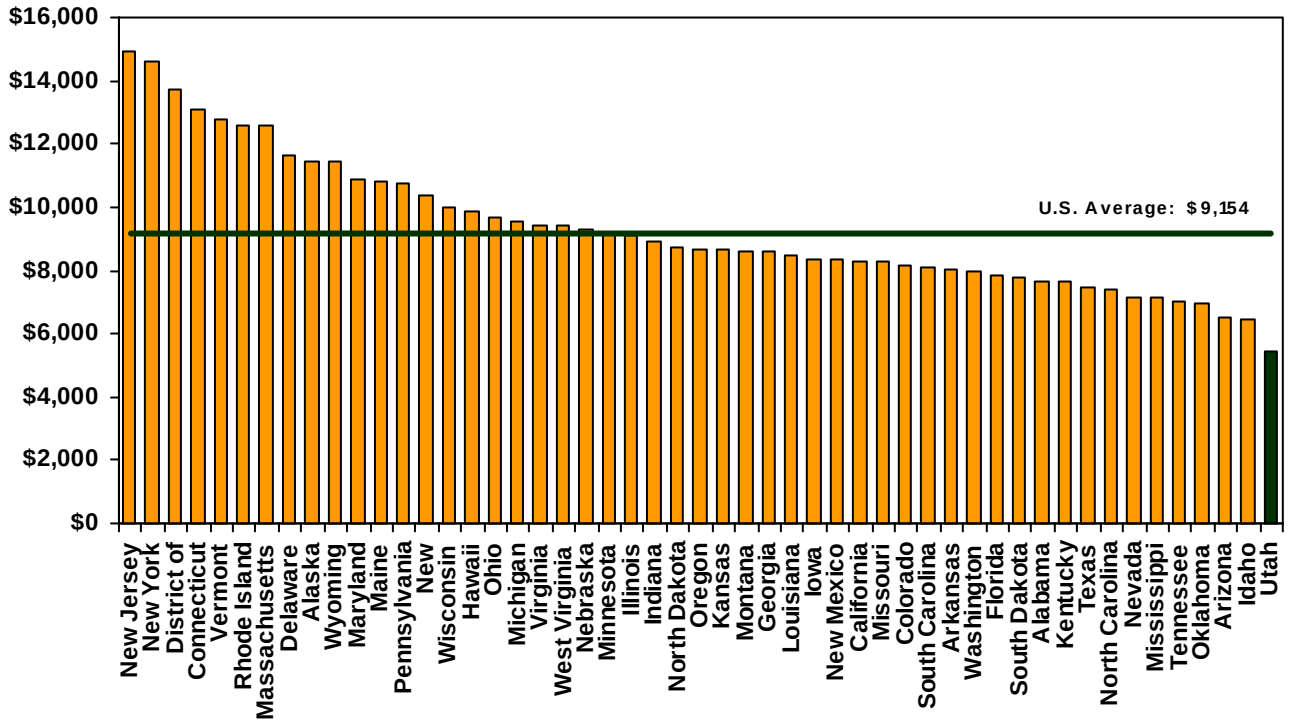
Source: Utah State Office of Education, Finance and Statistics

Figure 64
Fastest Growing School Districts in Utah from 2007 to 2008 with Enrollment 1,000+



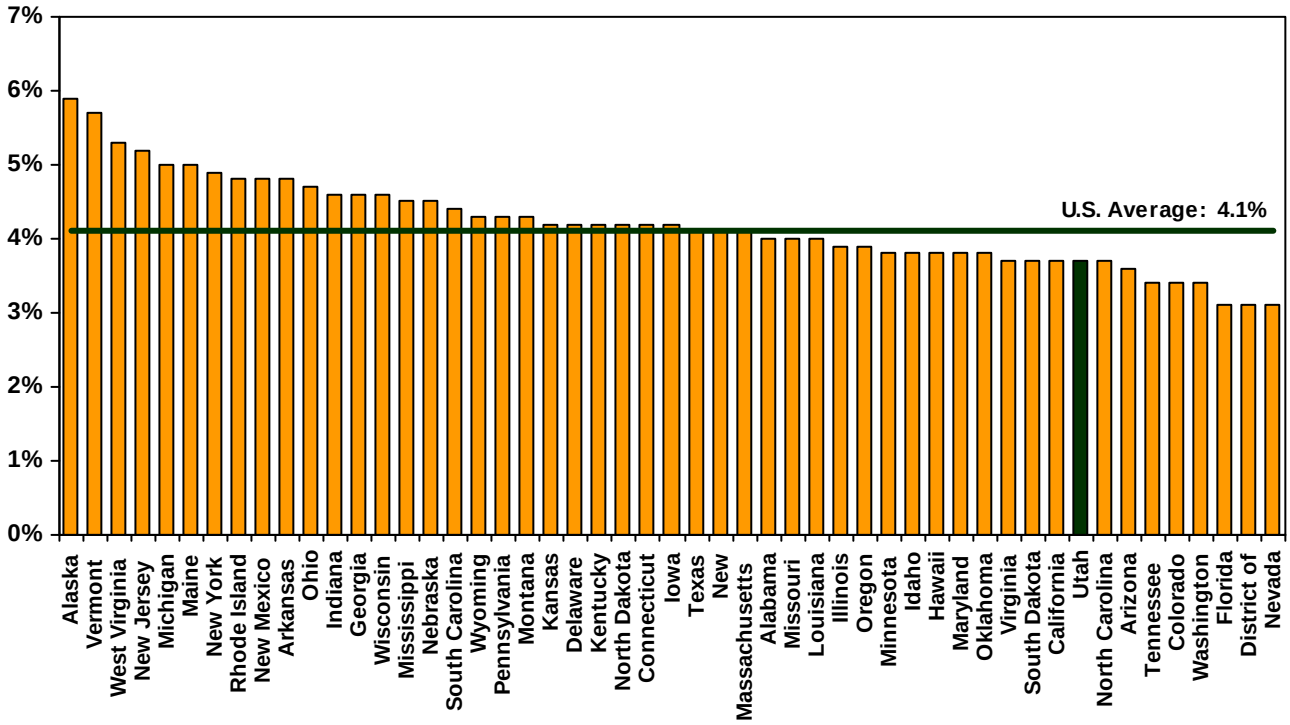
Source: Utah State Office of Education, Finance and Statistics

Figure 65
Current Expenditures Per Pupil: FY 2006



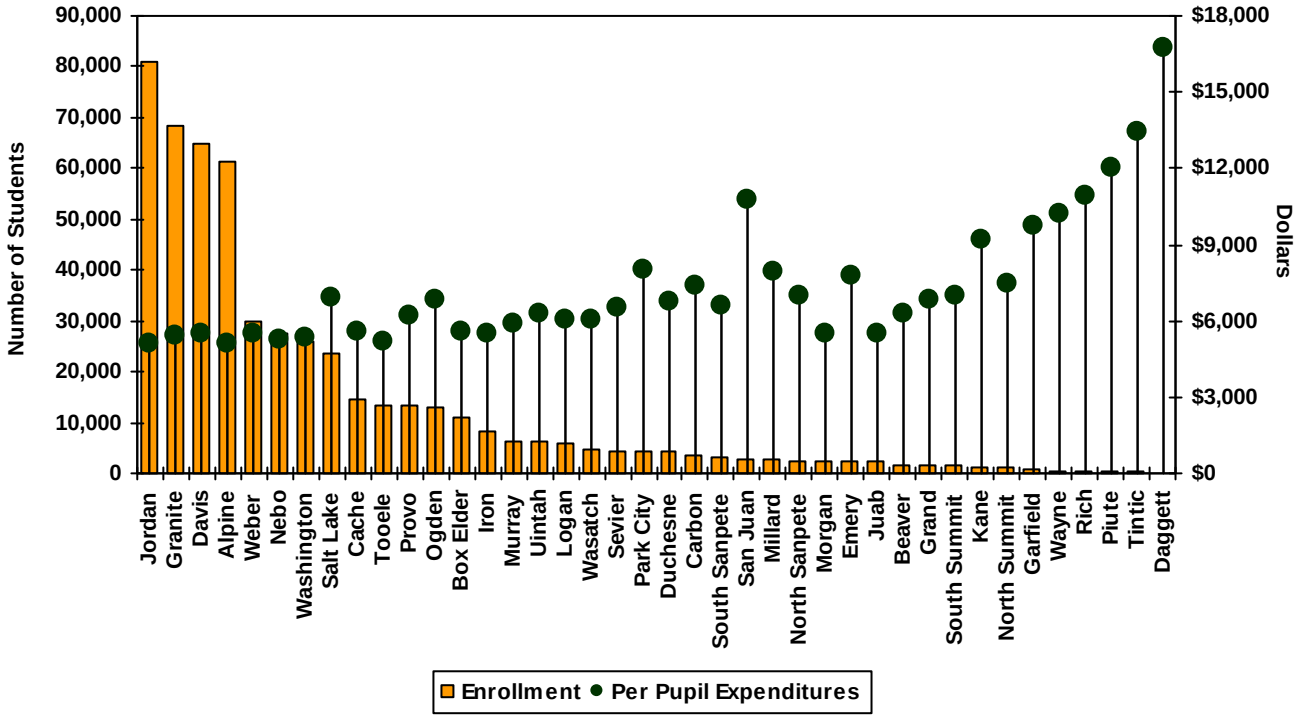
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

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



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

Figure 67
Total Enrollment and Per Pupil Expenditures: FY 2007



Source: Utah State Office of Education, Finance and Statistics

Figure 68
School District Map

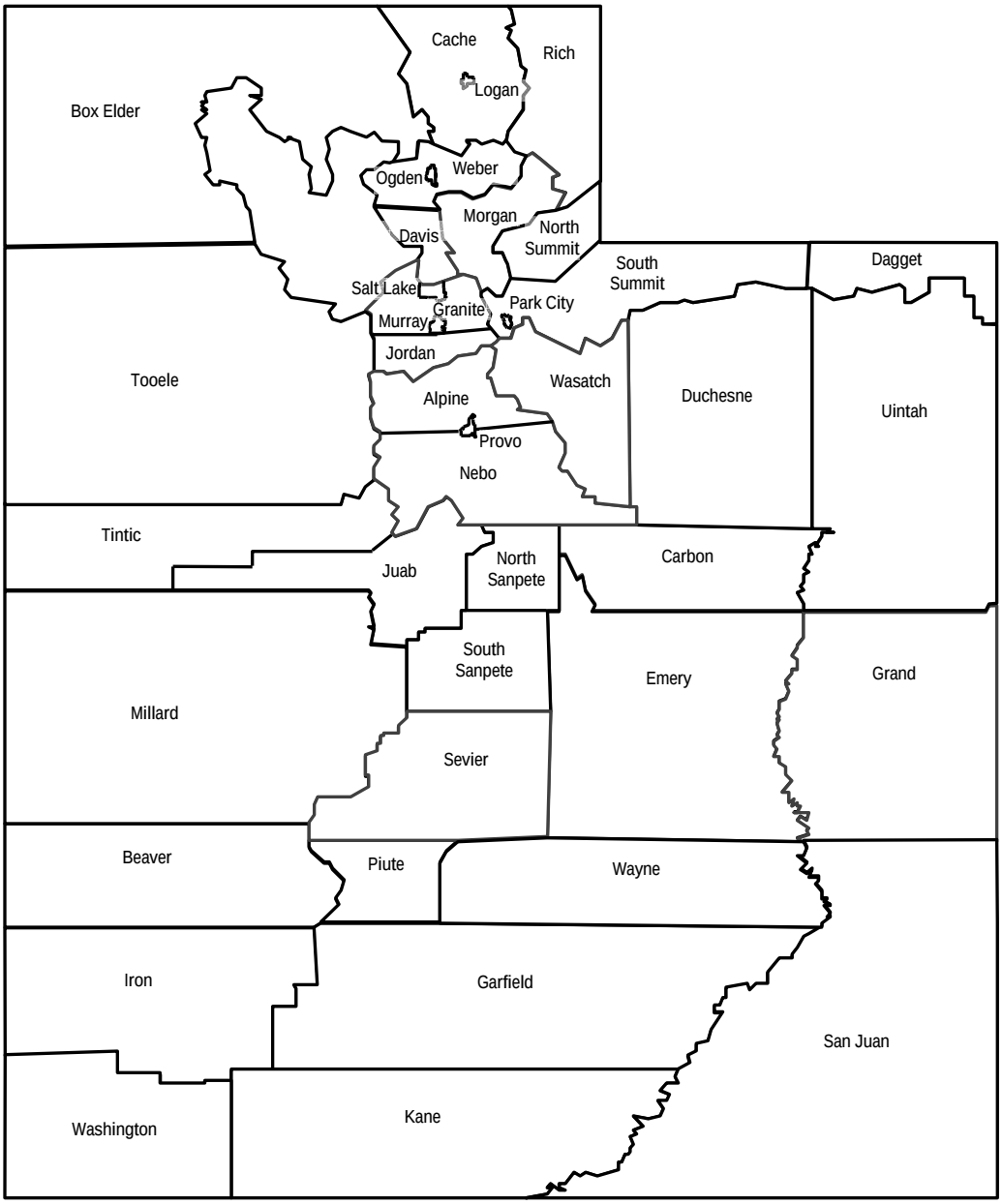
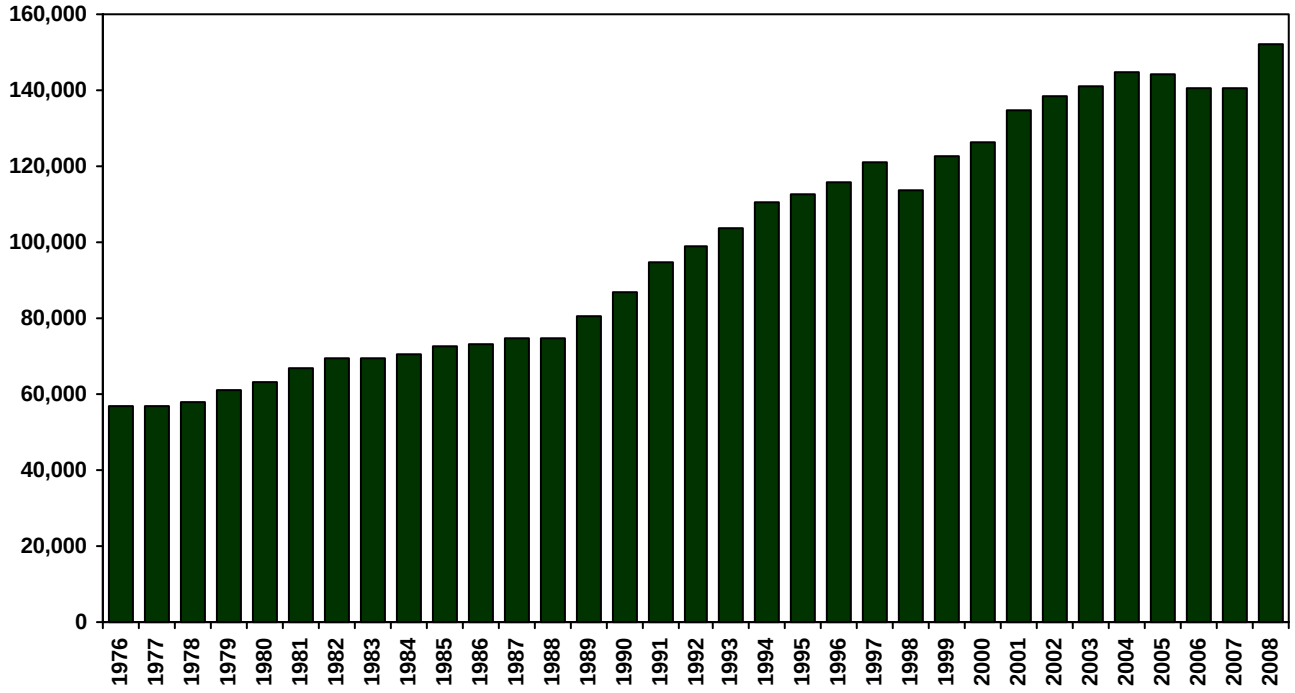
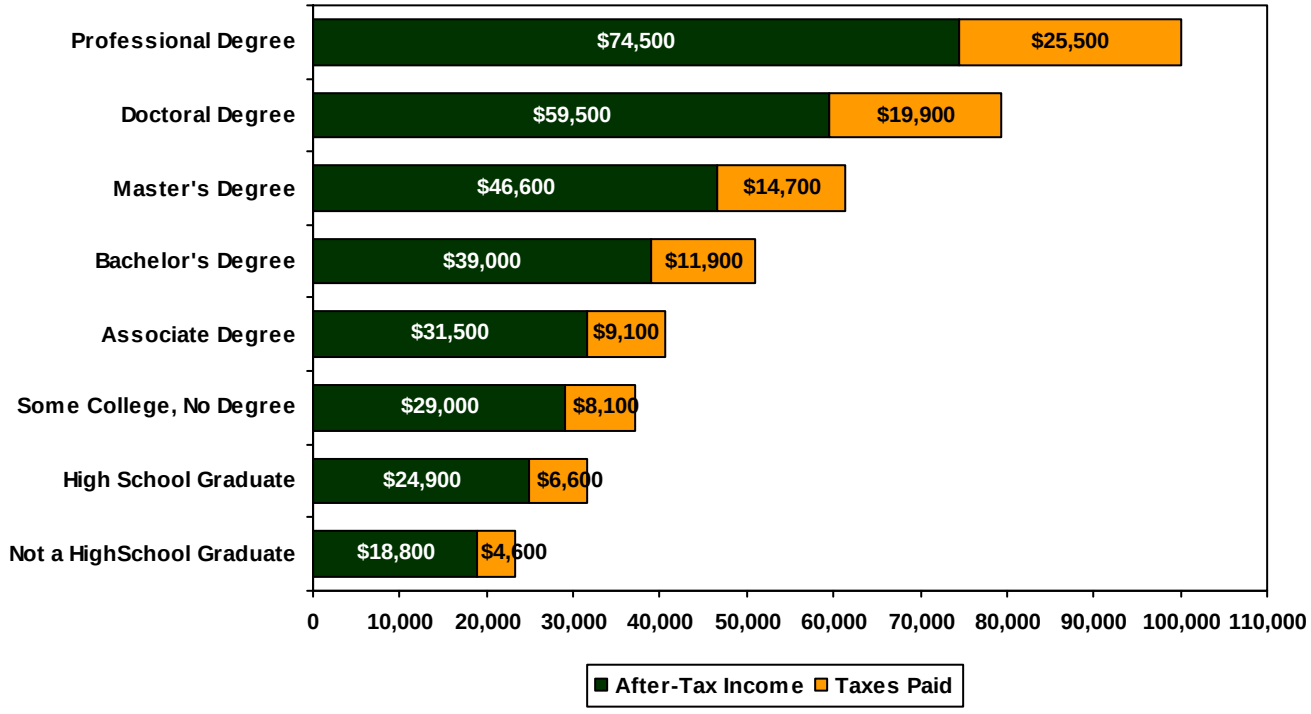


Figure 69
Utah System of Higher Education Enrollment



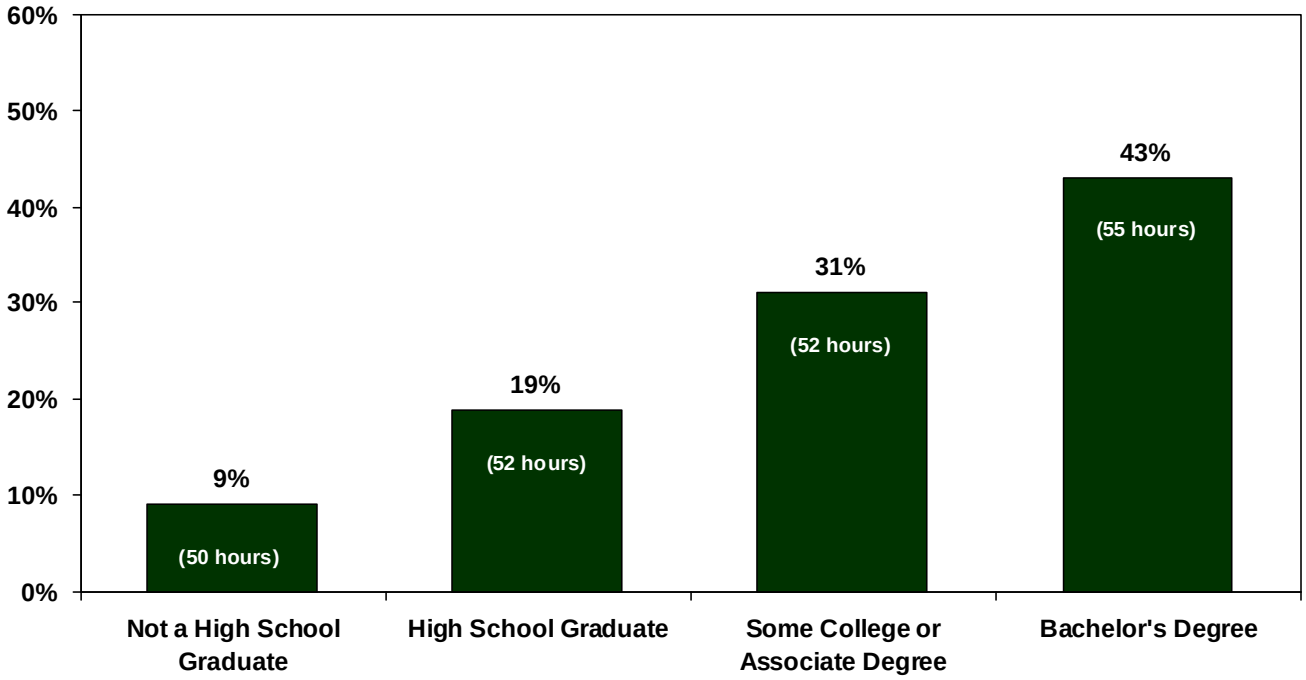
Source: USHE Annual Data Books for Fall 3rd Week Enrollment

Figure 70
Median Earnings and Tax Payments of Full-Time Year-Round Workers Ages 25 and Older by Education Level: 2005



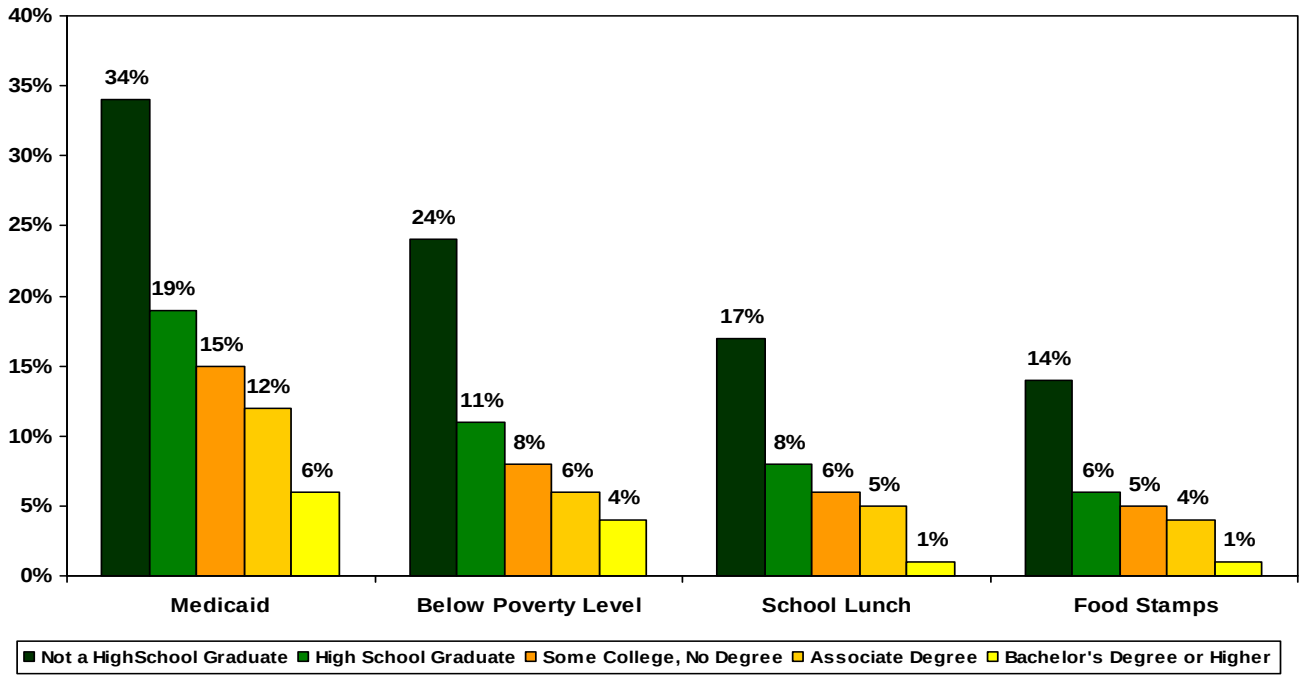
Note: Taxes paid include federal income, Social Security, and Medicare taxes, and state and local income, sales and property taxes.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006, PINC-03; Internal Revenue Service, 2006; McIntyre et al.; calculations by author

Figure 71
Percentage of Individuals Ages 25 and Older Who Volunteer and the Median Number of Hours Volunteered: 2006



Sources: College Board, Education Pays; Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2007

Figure 72
Percentage of Individuals Ages 25 and Older Living in Households Participating in Public Assistance Programs: 2005



Sources: College Board, Education Pays; U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2006 Annual Social and Economic Supplement; calculations by author

Table 66
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
1976	314,471			1,272,050			24.7%
1977	317,308	2,837	0.9%	1,315,950	43,900	3.5%	24.1%
1978	324,468	7,160	2.3%	1,363,750	47,800	3.6%	23.8%
1979	332,575	8,107	2.5%	1,415,950	52,200	3.8%	23.5%
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	524,003	13,991	2.7%	2,615,129	67,740	2.7%	20.0%
2007	537,653	13,650	2.6%	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%
Projected							
2009	564,507	13,494	2.4%	2,856,158			19.8%
2010	579,424	14,917	2.6%	2,927,643	71,485	2.5%	19.8%
2011	595,976	16,552	2.9%	2,999,816	72,173	2.5%	19.9%
2012	613,543	17,567	2.9%	3,071,748	71,932	2.4%	20.0%
2013	629,622	16,079	2.6%	3,144,044	72,296	2.4%	20.0%
2014	644,921	15,299	2.4%	3,216,563	72,519	2.3%	20.0%
2015	660,101	15,181	2.4%	3,289,506	72,943	2.3%	20.1%
2016	674,521	14,420	2.2%	3,362,344	72,838	2.2%	20.1%
2017	687,273	12,752	1.9%	3,434,916	72,572	2.2%	20.0%
2018	698,173	10,900	1.6%	3,507,503	72,587	2.1%	19.9%

Notes:
1. Numbers may differ from other tables.
2. The 2008 Baseline Projections were released January 2008 and do not reflect any data produced after that date.

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, 2008 Baseline Projections
4. Utah Population Estimates Committee (UPEC)

Table 67
Fall Enrollment October 1, 2005 to October 1, 2008

District	2005	2006	2007	2008	Total Annual Change 2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	Percent Change 2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008 Rank Size	Total Change	Percent Change
Alpine	54,773	56,051	58,665	61,223	1,278	2,614	2,558	2.3%	4.7%	4.4%	4	1	5
Beaver	1,536	1,564	1,562	1,577	28	-2	15	1.8%	-0.1%	1.0%	30	28	23
Box Elder	10,625	10,641	10,931	11,132	16	290	201	0.2%	2.7%	1.8%	13	13	18
Cache	13,428	13,560	14,194	14,579	132	634	385	1.0%	4.7%	2.7%	9	9	13
Carbon	3,389	3,475	3,562	3,502	86	87	-60	2.5%	2.5%	-1.7%	22	38	36
Daggett	156	150	134	142	-6	-16	8	-3.8%	-10.7%	6.0%	40	30	3
Davis	62,456	62,832	64,551	65,014	376	1,719	463	0.6%	2.7%	0.7%	3	5	27
Duchesne	3,993	3,982	4,224	4,355	-11	242	131	-0.3%	6.1%	3.1%	21	16	12
Emery	2,335	2,320	2,262	2,256	-15	-58	-6	-0.6%	-2.5%	-0.3%	28	31	31
Garfield	940	938	933	911	-2	-5	-22	-0.2%	-0.5%	-2.4%	35	36	37
Grand	1,470	1,500	1,486	1,498	30	-14	12	2.0%	-0.9%	0.8%	31	29	24
Granite	69,048	68,483	67,948	68,403	-565	-535	455	-0.8%	-0.8%	0.7%	2	7	28
Iron	8,230	8,486	8,643	8,344	256	157	-299	3.1%	1.9%	-3.5%	14	40	40
Jordan	77,369	78,708	80,187	81,017	1,339	1,479	830	1.7%	1.9%	1.0%	1	3	22
Juab	1,992	2,071	2,147	2,203	79	76	56	4.0%	3.7%	2.6%	29	18	14
Kane	1,194	1,188	1,178	1,202	-6	-10	24	-0.5%	-0.8%	2.0%	33	25	16
Logan	5,737	5,641	5,755	5,960	-96	114	205	-1.7%	2.0%	3.6%	17	11	9
Millard	2,952	2,897	2,852	2,829	-55	-45	-23	-1.9%	-1.6%	-0.8%	25	37	34
Morgan	2,029	2,083	2,183	2,276	54	100	93	2.7%	4.8%	4.3%	27	17	6
Murray	6,469	6,352	6,426	6,458	-117	74	32	-1.8%	1.2%	0.5%	15	24	30
Nebo	24,742	25,615	26,588	27,592	873	973	1,004	3.5%	3.8%	3.8%	6	2	8
North Sanpete	2,321	2,321	2,340	2,329	0	19	-11	0.0%	0.8%	-0.5%	26	33	32
North Summit	982	981	1,000	988	-1	19	-12	-0.1%	1.9%	-1.2%	34	34	35
Ogden	12,542	12,358	12,603	12,884	-184	245	281	-1.5%	2.0%	2.2%	12	10	15
Park City	4,367	4,336	4,443	4,477	-31	107	34	-0.7%	2.5%	0.8%	20	23	26
Piute	302	298	300	319	-4	2	19	-1.3%	0.7%	6.3%	38	26	2
Provo	13,273	13,272	13,083	13,288	-1	-189	205	0.0%	-1.4%	1.6%	11	11	20
Rich	416	436	431	450	20	-5	19	4.8%	-1.1%	4.4%	37	26	4
Salt Lake	23,728	23,894	23,536	23,678	166	-358	142	0.7%	-1.5%	0.6%	8	15	29
San Juan	2,908	2,871	2,844	2,889	-37	-27	45	-1.3%	-0.9%	1.6%	24	20	19
Sevier	4,288	4,374	4,475	4,511	86	101	36	2.0%	2.3%	0.8%	19	22	25
South Sanpete	2,764	2,855	2,911	2,955	91	56	44	3.3%	2.0%	1.5%	23	21	21
South Summit	1,344	1,362	1,374	1,427	18	12	53	1.3%	0.9%	3.9%	32	19	7
Tintic	274	260	238	232	-14	-22	-6	-5.1%	-8.5%	-2.5%	39	31	38
Tooele	11,793	12,507	12,988	13,406	714	481	418	6.1%	3.8%	3.2%	10	8	11
Uintah	5,539	5,772	5,952	6,408	233	180	456	4.2%	3.1%	7.7%	16	6	1
Wasatch	4,303	4,398	4,588	4,745	95	190	157	2.2%	4.3%	3.4%	18	14	10
Washington	23,189	24,297	25,295	25,775	1,108	998	480	4.8%	4.1%	1.9%	7	4	17
Wayne	514	531	548	531	17	17	-17	3.3%	3.2%	-3.1%	36	35	39
Weber	28,774	29,132	30,097	29,879	358	965	-218	1.2%	3.3%	-0.7%	5	39	33
Charter Schools	11,528	19,211	22,196	27,369	7,683	2,985	5,173	66.6%	15.5%	23.3%			
State of Utah	510,012	524,003	537,653	551,013	13,991	13,650	13,360	2.7%	2.6%	2.5%			

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.

Source: Utah State Office of Education

Table 68
October 1, 2008 Enrollment by Race and 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	61,223	53,598	87.5%	482	0.8%	687	1.1%	304	0.5%	767	1.3%	5,261	8.6%
Beaver	1,577	1,353	85.8%	2	0.1%	9	0.6%	19	1.2%	1	0.1%	193	12.2%
Box Elder	11,132	9,852	88.5%	87	0.8%	127	1.1%	85	0.8%	30	0.3%	948	8.5%
Cache	14,579	13,184	90.4%	79	0.5%	98	0.7%	52	0.4%	59	0.4%	1,086	7.4%
Carbon	3,502	2,992	85.4%	31	0.9%	19	0.5%	55	1.6%	4	0.1%	401	11.5%
Daggett	142	129	90.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	6	4.2%	0	0.0%	7	4.9%
Davis	65,014	55,525	85.4%	987	1.5%	1,130	1.7%	332	0.5%	661	1.0%	4,979	7.7%
Duchesne	4,355	3,801	87.3%	12	0.3%	13	0.3%	340	7.8%	17	0.4%	172	3.9%
Emery	2,256	2,053	91.0%	17	0.8%	16	0.7%	12	0.5%	8	0.4%	148	6.6%
Garfield	911	825	90.6%	4	0.4%	6	0.7%	24	2.6%	3	0.3%	48	5.3%
Grand	1,498	1,179	78.7%	11	0.7%	20	1.3%	117	7.8%	3	0.2%	168	11.2%
Granite	68,403	40,597	59.3%	1,752	2.6%	2,462	3.6%	909	1.3%	2,667	3.9%	20,016	29.3%
Iron	8,344	7,164	85.9%	76	0.9%	56	0.7%	286	3.4%	55	0.7%	702	8.4%
Jordan	81,017	68,728	84.8%	948	1.2%	1,543	1.9%	395	0.5%	1,102	1.4%	7,945	9.8%
Juab	2,203	2,079	94.4%	15	0.7%	16	0.7%	14	0.6%	10	0.5%	69	3.1%
Kane	1,202	1,113	92.6%	2	0.2%	4	0.3%	35	2.9%	1	0.1%	47	3.9%
Logan	5,960	4,069	68.3%	80	1.3%	195	3.3%	88	1.5%	58	1.0%	1,462	24.5%
Millard	2,829	2,323	82.1%	14	0.5%	24	0.8%	25	0.9%	2	0.1%	440	15.6%
Morgan	2,276	2,201	96.7%	9	0.4%	14	0.6%	4	0.2%	8	0.4%	38	1.7%
Murray	6,458	5,186	80.3%	153	2.4%	159	2.5%	77	1.2%	77	1.2%	799	12.4%
Nebo	27,592	24,204	87.7%	194	0.7%	141	0.5%	197	0.7%	234	0.8%	2,612	9.5%
North Sanpete	2,329	2,016	86.6%	21	0.9%	6	0.3%	16	0.7%	5	0.2%	262	11.2%
North Summit	988	889	90.0%	5	0.5%	1	0.1%	0	0.0%	5	0.5%	88	8.9%
Ogden	12,884	5,953	46.2%	396	3.1%	153	1.2%	184	1.4%	69	0.5%	6,124	47.5%
Park City	4,477	3,715	83.0%	26	0.6%	76	1.7%	7	0.2%	16	0.4%	624	13.9%
Piute	319	280	87.8%	3	0.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.3%	35	11.0%
Provo	13,288	8,685	65.4%	149	1.1%	348	2.6%	173	1.3%	345	2.6%	3,518	26.5%
Rich	450	433	96.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	5	1.1%	0	0.0%	12	2.7%
Salt Lake	23,678	10,291	43.5%	1,108	4.7%	941	4.0%	468	2.0%	1,128	4.8%	9,482	40.0%
San Juan	2,889	1,257	43.5%	13	0.4%	7	0.2%	1,524	52.8%	9	0.3%	79	2.7%
Sevier	4,511	4,195	93.0%	11	0.2%	17	0.4%	81	1.8%	12	0.3%	195	4.3%
South Sanpete	2,955	2,561	86.7%	23	0.8%	11	0.4%	29	1.0%	27	0.9%	304	10.3%
South Summit	1,427	1,295	90.7%	9	0.6%	2	0.1%	5	0.4%	0	0.0%	116	8.1%
Tintic	232	223	96.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	1.3%	0	0.0%	6	2.6%
Tooele	13,406	11,368	84.8%	171	1.3%	97	0.7%	180	1.3%	117	0.9%	1,473	11.0%
Uintah	6,408	5,417	84.5%	27	0.4%	26	0.4%	599	9.3%	30	0.5%	306	4.8%
Wasatch	4,745	3,917	82.6%	13	0.3%	27	0.6%	15	0.3%	13	0.3%	760	16.0%
Washington	25,775	21,506	83.4%	209	0.8%	173	0.7%	459	1.8%	456	1.8%	2,972	11.5%
Wayne	531	501	94.4%	1	0.2%	7	1.3%	5	0.9%	4	0.8%	13	2.4%
Weber	29,879	25,602	85.7%	407	1.4%	443	1.5%	198	0.7%	170	0.6%	2,942	9.8%
Charter Schools	27,369	22,665	82.8%	408	1.5%	519	1.9%	243	0.9%	374	1.4%	2,548	9.3%
State of Utah	551,013	434,924	78.9%	7,955	1.4%	9,593	1.7%	7,570	1.4%	8,548	1.6%	79,400	14.4%

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

Source: Utah State Office of Education

Table 69
Iowa Test of Basic Skills, Fall 2007

District	Grade 3 Score	Grade 3 Rank	Grade 5 Score	Grade 5 Rank	Grade 8 Score	Grade 8 Rank
State of Utah	54	-	54	-	53	-
Alpine	57	7	57	8	56	4
Beaver	52	31	56	13	52	24
Box Elder	53	27	52	32	54	16
Cache	62	2	60	4	57	3
Carbon	55	14	54	23	51	32
Daggett	64	1	63	1	52	24
Davis	57	7	56	13	56	4
Duchesne	50	34	52	32	52	24
Emery	54	19	54	23	49	37
Garfield	57	7	56	13	52	24
Grand	55	14	54	23	56	4
Granite	49	37	49	36	50	35
Iron	53	27	55	18	53	18
Jordan	54	19	55	18	55	11
Juab	55	14	58	7	55	11
Kane	57	7	57	8	55	11
Logan	56	13	57	8	56	4
Millard	54	19	55	18	56	4
Morgan	57	7	60	4	56	4
Murray	54	19	56	13	53	18
Nebo	54	19	55	18	54	16
No. Sanpete	52	31	50	35	51	32
No. Summit	58	6	57	8	55	11
Ogden	49	37	47	39	45	39
Park City	60	3	63	1	62	1
Piute	53	27	51	34	51	32
Provo	55	14	54	23	53	18
Rich	59	4	61	3	60	2
Salt Lake	50	34	49	36	50	35
San Juan	47	39	47	39	44	40
Sevier	57	7	56	13	56	4
So. Sanpete	55	14	57	8	53	18
So. Summit	54	19	60	4	55	11
Tintic	45	40	53	30	53	18
Tooele	54	19	53	30	52	24
Uintah	50	34	49	36	49	37
Wasatch	52	31	55	18	52	24
Washington	53	27	54	23	52	24
Wayne	59	4	54	23	52	24
Weber	54	19	54	23	53	18

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

Source: Utah State Office of Education

Table 70
College Entrance Exam Scores

	Average ACT Scores by State, 2008							Average SAT Scores by State, 2008					
State	% 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
Fiscal Year 2007 Statewide Selected Data

District	FY 2007 Per Student Current Expenditures	Rank	Class of 2007 Graduation Rate	Rank	FY 2007 Pupil-Teacher Ratio	Rank	2007 School Meal Applications At or below 185% of the Poverty Level	Percent of Total Enrollment	Rank
State of Utah	$5,645	-	88%	-	25.1	-	164,961	29.9%	-
Alpine	5,085	39	93%	15	27.7	1	11,866	19.4%	36
Beaver	6,251	23	95%	9	24.1	16	647	41.0%	16
Box Elder	5,593	28	90%	21	24.9	11	3,554	31.9%	22
Cache	5,556	29	96%	5	25.8	5	4,048	27.8%	27
Carbon	7,395	13	96%	5	23.2	20	1,474	42.1%	14
Daggett	16,750	1	100%	1	13.5	38	33	23.2%	34
Davis	5,499	32	92%	19	25.1	9	15,109	23.2%	33
Duchesne	6,783	19	81%	35	20.6	26	1,310	30.1%	25
Emery	7,755	11	93%	15	20.5	27	989	43.8%	12
Garfield	9,767	7	83%	33	16.8	34	439	48.2%	7
Grand	6,829	17	95%	9	20.0	30	644	43.0%	13
Granite	5,408	35	89%	24	24.4	14	28,055	41.0%	17
Iron	5,463	34	89%	24	24.2	15	3,378	40.5%	19
Jordan	5,083	40	84%	32	27.5	2	15,590	19.2%	37
Juab	5,496	33	98%	4	25.8	6	600	27.2%	30
Kane	9,200	8	92%	19	18.6	33	422	35.1%	21
Logan	7,963	10	93%	15	21.9	23	2,751	46.2%	9
Millard	5,534	30	95%	9	20.6	25	1,480	52.3%	6
Morgan	5,284	37	96%	5	22.9	21	295	13.0%	40
Murray	7,002	15	96%	5	24.0	17	1,675	25.9%	31
Nebo	7,464	12	94%	14	27.4	3	7,608	27.6%	29
No. Sanpete	8,009	9	74%	38	20.8	24	1,061	45.6%	11
No. Summit	12,010	3	95%	9	19.7	31	214	21.7%	35
Ogden	10,945	4	63%	40	24.9	12	8,564	66.5%	1
Park City	10,757	5	93%	15	19.1	32	662	14.8%	38
Piute	6,515	21	100%	1	12.8	39	197	61.8%	4
Provo	6,568	20	83%	33	25.3	7	5,326	40.1%	20
Rich	7,033	14	100%	1	13.9	37	183	40.7%	18
Salt Lake	13,456	2	80%	36	23.9	18	15,039	63.5%	3
San Juan	5,195	38	90%	21	16.3	35	1,920	66.5%	2
Sevier	6,326	22	87%	31	23.7	19	1,855	41.1%	15
So. Sanpete	6,058	26	95%	9	20.1	28	1,359	46.0%	10
So. Summit	5,338	36	89%	24	20.0	29	199	13.9%	39
Tintic	10,255	6	89%	24	12.4	40	139	59.9%	5
Tooele	5,507	31	78%	37	25.3	8	4,267	31.8%	23
Uintah	6,878	16	74%	38	24.7	13	1,823	28.4%	26
Wasatch	6,812	18	88%	30	22.7	22	1,211	25.5%	32
Washington	6,206	24	89%	24	25.0	10	7,981	31.0%	24
Wayne	6,085	25	89%	24	15.8	36	251	47.3%	8
Weber	5,885	27	90%	21	26.3	4	8,285	27.7%	28
Charter Schools	5,055	-	79%	-	23.4	-	2,458	9.0%	-

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

Table 72
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

Table 73
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%	2,781,954	82,400	3.1%	5.5%
Projected							
2009	149,240	-2,988	-2.0%	2,856,158	74,204	2.7%	5.2%
2010	153,780	4,540	3.0%	2,927,643	71,485	2.5%	5.3%
2011	158,290	4,510	2.9%	2,999,816	72,173	2.5%	5.3%
2012	162,550	4,260	2.7%	3,071,748	71,932	2.4%	5.3%
2013	167,140	4,590	2.8%	3,144,044	72,296	2.4%	5.3%
2014	172,230	5,090	3.0%	3,216,563	72,519	2.3%	5.4%
2015	177,790	5,560	3.2%	3,289,506	72,943	2.3%	5.4%
2016	183,830	6,040	3.4%	3,362,344	72,838	2.2%	5.5%

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

Table 74
Utah System of Higher Education Enrollment by County

County	Fall 2005	Fall 2006	Fall 2007	Fall 2008	Total Annual Change 2005 to 2006	2006 to 2007	2007 to 2008	Percent Change 2005 to 2006	2006 to 2007	2007 to 2008	Rank Size	Change	Percent Change
Beaver	289	311	281	364	22	-30	83	7.6%	-9.6%	29.5%	25	16	7
Box Elder	2,205	2,237	1,712	2,181	32	-525	469	1.5%	-23.5%	27.4%	11	9	9
Cache	5,486	6,094	4,199	5,365	608	-1,895	1,166	11.1%	-31.1%	27.8%	9	7	8
Carbon	1,359	1,303	1,026	1,046	-56	-277	20	-4.1%	-21.3%	1.9%	17	25	31
Daggett	37	39	25	28	2	-14	3	5.4%	-35.9%	12.0%	32	32	17
Davis	11,056	12,367	11,143	14,653	1,311	-1,224	3,510	11.9%	-9.9%	31.5%	4	3	5
Duchesne	899	788	486	437	-111	-302	-49	-12.3%	-38.3%	-10.1%	24	19	18
Emery	771	707	614	664	-64	-93	50	-8.3%	-13.2%	8.1%	19	18	22
Garfield	296	263	177	190	-33	-86	13	-11.1%	-32.7%	7.3%	28	26	23
Grand	275	243	195	206	-32	-48	11	-11.6%	-19.8%	5.6%	27	27	26
Iron	2,232	2,376	2,175	2,497	144	-201	322	6.5%	-8.5%	14.8%	10	13	15
Juab	549	497	508	556	-52	11	48	-9.5%	2.2%	9.4%	22	20	19
Kane	306	276	241	251	-30	-35	10	-9.8%	-12.7%	4.1%	26	28	29
Millard	1,010	866	816	853	-144	-50	37	-14.3%	-5.8%	4.5%	18	23	27
Morgan	503	531	440	513	28	-91	73	5.6%	-17.1%	16.6%	23	17	13
Piute	92	81	69	75	-11	-12	6	-12.0%	-14.8%	8.7%	31	29	20
Rich	123	153	91	85	30	-62	-6	24.4%	-40.5%	-6.6%	30	30	24
Salt Lake	41,337	41,006	38,171	46,540	-331	-2,835	8,369	-0.8%	-6.9%	21.9%	1	2	11
San Juan	695	709	1,058	622	14	349	-436	2.0%	49.2%	-41.2%	20	10	3
Sanpete	1,938	1,541	1,553	1,512	-397	12	-41	-20.5%	0.8%	-2.6%	13	21	30
Sevier	1,501	1,119	1,281	1,277	-382	162	-4	-25.4%	14.5%	-0.3%	15	31	32
Summit	1,220	1,325	1,182	1,366	105	-143	184	8.6%	-10.8%	15.6%	14	14	14
Tooele	1,504	1,559	1,239	1,660	55	-320	421	3.7%	-20.5%	34.0%	12	12	4
Uintah	1,112	1,014	601	562	-98	-413	-39	-8.8%	-40.7%	-6.5%	21	22	25
Utah	20,957	21,272	19,398	22,126	315	-1,874	2,728	1.5%	-8.8%	14.1%	2	5	16
Wasatch	1,002	997	937	1,104	-5	-60	167	-0.5%	-6.0%	17.8%	16	15	12
Washington	5,548	5,649	5,205	5,634	101	-444	429	1.8%	-7.9%	8.2%	8	11	21
Wayne	173	144	133	165	-29	-11	32	-16.8%	-7.6%	24.1%	29	24	10
Weber	6,993	8,471	7,207	9,351	1,478	-1,264	2,144	21.1%	-14.9%	29.7%	5	6	6
Other US Locations	19,053	21,042	17,085	17,804	1,989	-3,957	719	10.4%	-18.8%	4.2%	6	8	28
Foreign Locations	3,726	4,285	3,599	6,756	559	-686	3,157	15.0%	-16.0%	87.7%	3	4	1
Unknown/Unidentified	10,690	5,037	17,550	5,785	-5,653	12,513	-11,765	-52.9%	248.4%	-67.0%	7	1	2
Total	144,937	144,302	140,397	152,228	-635	-3,905	11,831	-0.4%	-2.7%	8.4%			

Source: Utah System of Higher Education

Table 75
Utah System of Higher Education Enrollment by County, Race, and Ethnicity: 2008/2009 Fall 3rd Week

County	Total		White		Black/African American		American Indian or Alaska Native		Asian		Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander		Hispanic Origin		Unknown		Non-Resident Alien	
	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	364	0.2%	322	88.5%	1	0.3%	4	1.1%	4	1.1%	0	0.0%	17	4.7%	15	4.1%	1	0.3%
Box Elder	2,181	1.4%	1,870	85.7%	0	0.0%	21	1.0%	27	1.2%	3	0.1%	64	2.9%	173	7.9%	23	1.1%
Cache	5,365	3.5%	4,687	87.4%	23	0.4%	30	0.6%	69	1.3%	14	0.3%	178	3.3%	297	5.5%	67	1.2%
Carbon	1,046	0.7%	879	84.0%	2	0.2%	8	0.8%	6	0.6%	1	0.1%	65	6.2%	85	8.1%	0	0.0%
Daggett	28	0.0%	25	89.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	10.7%	0	0.0%
Davis	14,653	9.6%	11,261	76.9%	111	0.8%	71	0.5%	331	2.3%	42	0.3%	501	3.4%	2,322	15.8%	14	0.1%
Duchesne	437	0.3%	398	91.1%	2	0.5%	10	2.3%	0	0.0%	1	0.2%	7	1.6%	18	4.1%	1	0.2%
Emery	664	0.4%	573	86.3%	2	0.3%	5	0.8%	4	0.6%	1	0.2%	10	1.5%	69	10.4%	0	0.0%
Garfield	190	0.1%	169	88.9%	0	0.0%	1	0.5%	4	2.1%	0	0.0%	3	1.6%	12	6.3%	1	0.5%
Grand	206	0.1%	172	83.5%	0	0.0%	2	1.0%	1	0.5%	0	0.0%	10	4.9%	20	9.7%	1	0.5%
Iron	2,497	1.6%	2,228	89.2%	11	0.4%	4	0.2%	23	0.9%	18	0.7%	87	3.5%	119	4.8%	7	0.3%
Juab	556	0.4%	528	95.0%	0	0.0%	3	0.5%	3	0.5%	2	0.4%	11	2.0%	9	1.6%	0	0.0%
Kane	251	0.2%	230	91.6%	2	0.8%	3	1.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	5	2.0%	11	4.4%	0	0.0%
Millard	853	0.6%	790	92.6%	0	0.0%	4	0.5%	2	0.2%	1	0.1%	29	3.4%	24	2.8%	3	0.4%
Morgan	513	0.3%	414	80.7%	2	0.4%	3	0.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	10	1.9%	84	16.4%	0	0.0%
Piute	75	0.0%	73	97.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	1.3%	0	0.0%	1	1.3%	0	0.0%
Rich	85	0.1%	76	89.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	1.2%	1	1.2%	1	1.2%	4	4.7%	2	2.4%
Salt Lake	46,540	30.6%	36,120	77.6%	576	1.2%	380	0.8%	1,684	3.6%	529	1.1%	3,053	6.6%	4,052	8.7%	146	0.3%
San Juan	622	0.4%	363	58.4%	0	0.0%	217	34.9%	3	0.5%	1	0.2%	10	1.6%	27	4.3%	1	0.2%
Sanpete	1,512	1.0%	1,356	89.7%	15	1.0%	9	0.6%	12	0.8%	16	1.1%	50	3.3%	46	3.0%	8	0.5%
Sevier	1,277	0.8%	1,164	91.2%	2	0.2%	52	4.1%	2	0.2%	4	0.3%	24	1.9%	27	2.1%	2	0.2%
Summit	1,366	0.9%	1,135	83.1%	4	0.3%	7	0.5%	14	1.0%	2	0.1%	49	3.6%	151	11.1%	4	0.3%
Tooele	1,660	1.1%	1,381	83.2%	14	0.8%	16	1.0%	10	0.6%	10	0.6%	92	5.5%	127	7.7%	10	0.6%
Uintah	562	0.4%	494	87.9%	0	0.0%	24	4.3%	2	0.4%	2	0.4%	11	2.0%	27	4.8%	2	0.4%
Utah	22,126	14.5%	19,222	86.9%	135	0.6%	216	1.0%	306	1.4%	268	1.2%	1,217	5.5%	712	3.2%	50	0.2%
Wasatch	1,104	0.7%	1,016	92.0%	3	0.3%	7	0.6%	1	0.1%	11	1.0%	32	2.9%	34	3.1%	0	0.0%
Washington	5,634	3.7%	4,987	88.5%	20	0.4%	56	1.0%	47	0.8%	42	0.7%	217	3.9%	256	4.5%	9	0.2%
Wayne	165	0.1%	151	91.5%	1	0.6%	2	1.2%	2	1.2%	1	0.6%	1	0.6%	6	3.6%	1	0.6%
Weber	9,351	6.1%	6,484	69.3%	98	1.0%	53	0.6%	193	2.1%	15	0.2%	547	5.8%	1,935	20.7%	26	0.3%
Other US Locations	16,843	11.1%	12,934	76.8%	477	2.8%	312	1.9%	473	2.8%	206	1.2%	928	5.5%	1,297	7.7%	216	1.3%
Foreign Locations	7,717	5.1%	1,024	13.3%	60	0.8%	11	0.1%	186	2.4%	15	0.2%	244	3.2%	2,258	29.3%	3,919	50.8%
Unknown/Unidentified	5,785	3.8%	4,288	74.1%	42	0.7%	35	0.6%	42	0.7%	29	0.5%	157	2.7%	1,066	18.4%	126	2.2%
Total	152,228	100.0%	116,814	76.7%	1,603	1.1%	1,566	1.0%	3,452	2.3%	1,236	0.8%	7,630	5.0%	15,287	10.0%	4,640	3.0%

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 76
2006-2007 Full Cost Study Summary (Appropriated Funds Only)

Institution	Founded	Direct Cost of Instruction	Full Cost of Instruction	FTE Students 2006	Student/ Faculty Ratio	Direct Cost of Instruction per FTE	Full Cost of Instruction per FTE
University of Utah	1850	$169,600,526	$293,685,049	25,536	16.8	$6,642	$11,501
Utah State University	1888	$99,003,477	$158,066,534	16,614	18.8	$5,959	$9,514
Weber State University	1889	$52,748,054	$100,965,319	12,578	15.6	$4,194	$8,027
Southern Utah University	1897	$22,864,395	$45,640,229	5,507	19.2	$4,152	$8,288
Snow College	1888	$10,937,854	$24,059,103	2,840	16.3	$3,851	$8,470
Dixie State College	1911	$10,501,870	$25,293,257	3,860	17.3	$2,721	$6,552
College of Eastern Utah	1937	$6,546,739	$15,706,539	1,479	19.0	$4,426	$10,618
Utah Valley University	1941	$49,714,548	$98,208,617	14,509	19.2	$3,426	$6,769
Salt Lake Community College	1947	$46,701,864	$88,415,063	15,496	19.0	$3,014	$5,706
Total		$468,619,327	$850,039,712	98,419	17.8	$4,761	$8,637

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 77
USHE Summary of Tuition and Fees by Institution

	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
University of Utah										
Resident	$2,790	$2,895	$3,043	$3,325	$3,646	$4,000	$4,298	$4,663	$4,987	$5,287
Nonresident	8,495	8,828	9,299	10,182	11,292	12,410	13,370	14,593	15,662	16,600
Utah State University										
Resident	2,314	2,401	2,590	2,834	3,071	3,247	3,615	3,949	4,199	4,274
Nonresident	7,003	7,279	7,897	8,199	8,946	9,533	10,431	11,449	12,224	12,725
Weber State University										
Resident	2,042	2,106	2,252	2,427	2,632	2,876	3,165	3,432	3,664	3,854
Nonresident	6,058	6,283	6,718	7,295	7,958	8,736	9,599	10,415	11,135	11,161
Southern Utah University										
Resident	1,965	2,067	2,194	2,350	2,794	3,054	3,358	3,565	3,796	4,028
Nonresident	6,195	6,543	6,776	7,344	8,158	9,008	9,877	10,603	11,327	12,082
Snow College										
Resident	1,312	1,354	1,414	1,523	1,670	1,794	1,996	2,164	2,262	2,348
Nonresident	5,396	5,601	5,884	5,742	6,372	6,556	7,210	7,498	7,889	8,228
Dixie State College										
Resident	1,435	1,481	1,544	1,612	1,778	1,886	1,984	2,492	2,728	2,893
Nonresident	5,284	5,483	5,764	6,038	6,554	7,034	7,390	9,056	9,447	10,063
College of Eastern Utah										
Resident	1,422	1,476	1,529	1,630	1,740	1,861	1,980	2,091	2,161	2,242
Nonresident	4,904	5,097	5,353	5,762	6,228	6,666	7,120	7,670	7,964	4,142
Utah Valley University										
Resident	1,628	1,682	1,882	2,196	2,450	2,788	3,022	3,308	3,528	3,752
Nonresident	5,070	5,262	5,922	6,802	7,630	8,718	9,472	10,338	11,029	11,514
Salt Lake Community College										
Resident	1,582	1,636	1,762	1,890	2,035	2,174	2,312	2,404	2,536	2,660
Nonresident	4,942	5,131	5,450	5,800	6,277	6,754	7,232	7,519	7,958	8,374

Notes:
1. 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.

Source: Utah System of Higher Education

Table 78
USHE Undergraduate Resident and Nonresident Tuition Percentage Increases

Resident Tuition Increases	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
University of Utah	3.0%	4.0%	6.8%	9.6%	11.5%	10.0%	7.9%	9.5%	7.5%	6.0%
Utah State University	3.0	4.0	9.0	9.5	9.5	7.0	9.8	8.0	7.0	1.8
Weber State University	3.0	4.0	7.0	9.0	9.5	10.0	9.8	8.5	7.0	5.2
Southern Utah University	3.0	5.8	7.5	9.0	23.5	11.0	9.5	8.0	7.0	6.1
Snow College	3.0	4.0	5.5	9.5	9.4	9.1	9.5	9.0	5.5	3.8
Dixie State College	3.0	4.0	5.5	5.0	7.3	7.6	5.1	31.1	9.0	6.1
College of Eastern Utah	3.0	4.0	5.5	8.0	8.5	7.0	7.0	8.5	4.0	3.7
Utah Valley State College	3.0	4.0	12.5	19.5	12.5	14.5	8.8	9.0	6.7	6.3
Salt Lake Community College	3.0	4.0	5.5	9.0	8.5	8.0	7.4	4.0	6.0	4.9
USHE Average[1]	3.0	4.2	7.2	9.8	11.1	9.4	8.3	10.6	6.6	4.9

Non-Resident Tuition Increases										
University of Utah	3.0%	4.0%	6.8%	9.6%	11.5%	10.0%	7.9%	9.5%	7.5%	6.0%
Utah State University	3.0	4.0	9.0	9.0	9.5	7.0	9.7	8.0	7.0	4.1
Weber State University	3.0	4.0	7.0	7.0	9.5	10.0	9.8	8.5	7.0	0.2
Southern Utah University	3.0	5.8	5.5	5.5	11.8	11.0	9.5	8.0	7.0	6.7
Snow College	3.1	4.0	5.5	5.5	4.5	3.0	9.5	4.0	5.5	4.3
Dixie State College	3.0	4.0	5.5	5.5	7.5	7.8	5.1	23.6	4.0	6.5
College of Eastern Utah	6.3	4.0	5.5	5.5	8.6	7.1	7.0	8.5	4.0	-48.0
Utah Valley State College	3.0	4.0	12.5	12.5	12.5	14.5	8.8	9.0	6.7	4.4
Salt Lake Community College	3.0	4.0	5.5	6.8	8.5	8.0	7.4	4.0	6.0	5.2
USHE Average[1]	3.4	4.2	7.0	7.4	9.3	8.7	8.3	9.2	6.1	4.7

Notes:
1. Simple average (CEU non-resident is excluded from the average in 2008-09).
2. Percentage increases represent increases that apply to greatest number of students at the institution and do not include differential increases for some programs.
3. Institutions are sorted by the type of institution and the year they were founded.

Source: Utah System of Higher Education

Table 79
Five Year History of Degrees by Public Institutions in Utah

Degrees and Awards	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	Change 2007-08	% Change 2007-08
Public Institutions			All Degrees and Awards					
University of Utah	6,279	7,086	7,287	7,231	7,186	7,518	332	4.6%
Utah State University	3,854	3,932	4,210	4,502	3,942	4,699	757	19.2%
Weber State University	3,471	3,779	3,819	3,526	3,792	3,797	5	0.1%
Southern Utah University	1,006	958	1,001	1,189	1,250	1,356	106	8.5%
Snow College	833	881	815	826	742	659	-83	-11.2%
Dixie State College	1,364	1,580	1,278	1,326	1,317	1,471	154	11.7%
College of Eastern Utah	556	533	509	492	418	369	-49	-11.7%
Utah Valley University	3,437	3,310	3,308	3,153	3,287	3,269	-18	-0.5%
Salt Lake Community College	2,631	2,751	2,960	3,007	3,481	3,647	166	4.8%
Total Public	23,431	24,810	25,187	25,252	25,415	26,785	1,370	5.4%
Public Institutions			Certificates and Awards [1]					
University of Utah	192	227	290	307	294	358	64	21.8%
Utah State University	5	4	5	11	4	8	4	100.0%
Weber State University	68	69	43	40	51	44	-7	-13.7%
Southern Utah University	7	6	14	18	10	5	-5	-50.0%
Snow College	108	148	122	68	66	43	-23	-34.8%
Dixie State College	456	667	338	404	319	580	261	81.8%
College of Eastern Utah	62	73	47	57	45	57	12	26.7%
Utah Valley University	176	83	47	30	27	27	0	0.0%
Salt Lake Community College	169	165	211	178	789	745	-44	-5.6%
Total Certificates & Awards	1,243	1,442	1,117	1,113	1,605	1,867	262	16.3%
Public Institutions			Associate's Degrees					
Utah State University	92	152	210	324	262	737	475	181.3%
Weber State University	1,319	1,472	1,542	1,485	1,630	1,677	47	2.9%
Southern Utah University	47	45	33	94	168	209	41	24.4%
Snow College	727	728	683	758	676	616	-60	-8.9%
Dixie State College	845	811	846	804	864	741	-123	-14.2%
College of Eastern Utah	494	463	452	435	373	312	-61	-16.4%
Utah Valley University	2,239	1,983	2,072	1,832	1,781	1,716	-65	-3.6%
Salt Lake Community College	2,461	2,571	2,786	2,829	2,692	2,902	210	7.8%
Total Associate's	8,224	8,225	8,624	8,561	8,446	8,910	464	5.5%
Public Institutions			Baccalaureate Degrees					
University of Utah	4,488	4,947	5,198	4,889	4,829	4,882	53	1.1%
Utah State University	2,773	2,799	3,097	3,237	2,853	3,005	152	5.3%
Weber State University	1,949	2,096	2,070	1,846	1,940	1,881	-59	-3.0%
Southern Utah University	873	819	854	899	868	880	12	1.4%
Dixie State College	63	102	94	118	134	150	16	11.9%
Utah Valley University	1,022	1,245	1,189	1,291	1,479	1,526	47	3.2%
Total Baccalaureate	11,168	12,008	12,502	12,280	12,103	12,324	221	1.8%
Public Institutions			Master's Degrees					
University of Utah	1,129	1,460	1,303	1,482	1,441	1,611	170	11.8%
Utah State University	924	905	811	849	738	852	114	15.4%
Weber State University	135	142	165	155	171	195	24	14.0%
Southern Utah University	79	88	100	178	204	262	58	28.4%
Total Master's	2,267	2,595	2,379	2,664	2,554	2,920	366	14.3%
Public Institutions			Doctorate Degrees					
University of Utah	225	216	229	276	345	397	52	15.1%
Utah State University	59	64	69	81	85	97	12	14.1%
Total Doctorate	284	280	298	357	430	494	64	14.9%
Public Institutions			First Professional Degrees					
University of Utah	245	260	267	277	277	270	-7	-2.5%
Total First Professional	245	260	267	277	277	270	-7	-2.5%

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

[1] Includes Post-Baccalaureate and Post-Master's Certificates for the University of Utah and Utah State University

Source: IPEDS Completions Surveys - Does not include UCAT Data

Table 80
Degrees and Awards by Race/Ethnicity at Public Institutions in Utah: Academic Year 2007-08

	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	Non-resident Alien	Race/ Ethnicity Unknown
University of Utah	7,518	5,996	47	49	330	0	305	372	419
Utah State University	4,699	3,956	25	16	61	0	91	404	146
Weber State University	3,797	2,562	11	19	57	0	95	22	1031
Southern Utah University	1,356	1,248	5	12	7	8	26	25	25
Snow College	659	624	1	1	8	0	10	15	0
Dixie State College	1,471	1,348	7	15	16	10	58	7	10
College of Eastern Utah	369	304	0	38	7	0	11	3	6
Utah Valley State College	3,269	2,934	9	23	60	0	92	43	108
Salt Lake Community College	3,647	2,888	65	36	154	0	219	81	204
Total Public	26,785	21,860	170	209	700	18	907	972	1,949
Percent of Total		81.6%	0.6%	0.8%	2.6%	0.1%	3.4%	3.6%	7.3%

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 81
Public Institutions in Utah Total Degrees and Awards by Instructional Program

Classification of Instructional Program (CIP)	U of U	USU	WSU	SUU	SNOW	DSC	CEU	UVU	SLCC	USHE Total
Agriculture, Agriculture Operations, and Related Sciences	0	143	0	10	1	0	0	0	0	154
Natural Resources and Conservation	54	23	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	81
Architecture and Related Services	63	33	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	97
Area, Ethnic, Cultural, and Gender Studies	29	49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	78
Communication, Journalism, and Related Programs	422	95	56	63	24	14	4	28	20	726
Communications Technologies/Technicians and Support Services	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	11	14
Computer and Information Sciences and Support Services	101	139	120	4	10	21	3	130	59	587
Personal and Culinary Services	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	18	150	173
Education	341	730	257	351	49	42	17	291	17	2,095
Engineering	556	353	9	10	22	4	15	4	25	998
Engineering Technologies/Technicians	0	0	107	7	4	0	10	52	107	287
Foreign Languages, Literatures, and Linguistics	176	37	34	14	3	0	2	13	12	291
Family and Consumer Sciences/Human Sciences	280	167	47	38	16	0	13	0	2	563
Legal Professions and Studies	137	21	0	5	1	0	0	26	24	214
English Language and Literature/Letters	177	130	68	11	5	5	5	47	28	476
Liberal Arts and Sciences, General Studies and Humanities	91	782	979	197	205	578	98	959	1,508	5,397
Biological and Biomedical Sciences	241	128	85	53	6	3	5	52	9	582
Mathematics and Statistics	83	31	3	3	2	0	0	10	2	134
Multi/Interdisciplinary Studies	199	204	3	21	2	0	0	51	11	491
Parks, Recreation, Leisure and Fitness Studies	300	30	6	3	0	0	1	33	7	380
Philosophy and Religious Studies	37	10	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	58
Physical Sciences	207	51	29	18	4	0	5	13	28	355
Science Technologies/Technicians	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	22	34
Psychology	316	170	71	68	13	0	6	262	49	955
Security and Protective Services	0	0	139	61	7	3	24	120	56	410
Public Administration and Social Service Professions	258	41	33	0	10	0	2	0	17	361
Social Sciences	1,074	279	76	38	3	0	2	17	49	1,538
Construction Trades	0	0	53	18	10	0	2	66	53	202
Mechanic and Repair Technologies/Technicians	0	15	38	1	5	2	2	37	38	138
Precision Production	0	0	4	0	4	0	5	8	28	49
Transportation and Materials Moving	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	178	202	401
Visual and Performing Arts	346	140	55	61	58	0	7	91	30	788
Health Professions and Related Clinical Sciences	868	148	1,003	84	111	696	109	214	721	3,954
Business, Management, Marketing, and Related Support Services	1,061	646	483	207	71	100	28	518	352	3,466
History	101	83	27	10	6	0	1	20	10	258
Total degrees and awards completed	7,518	4,699	3,797	1,356	659	1,471	369	3,269	3,647	26,785

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 2007-08

Economic Development Activities

Overview
Despite worsening conditions nationally which had some impact in Utah during 2008, there were continued efforts to encourage industrial development. While some projects were delayed or scaled back, others continued, companies expanded, and new companies chose to locate facilities in Utah. A cooperative development effort between the U.S. Air Force and state and local governments is taking shape on part of Hill Air Force Base—$623 million dollars of investment and 19,000 jobs over the next 15 years. Downtown Rising saw continued progress in office, retail, and residential developments. The Governor's Office of Economic Development in partnership with EDCUtah continues to attract new businesses to urban and rural areas of the state. USTAR has attracted several nationally recognized research efforts with promise of commercial applications. Tourism has remained vibrant.

Falcon Hill
Falcon Hill is the name given to a cooperative effort between the US 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 (MIDA) was formed by the Utah State Legislature as a development authority to facilitate EUL projects on military lands in Utah.

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 insure HAFB's long-term viability and economic vitality.

MIDA was established by the Utah Legislature to manage the development of underutilized federal property 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.

MIDA can assist in a variety of ways, including the collection and use of tax increment funding as well as coordination with the communities for the provision of municipal services. A successful development project will generate new jobs and, through a cooperative arrangement with HAFB, result in the ability to tax previously nontaxable property, the proceeds of which can be used to fund MIDA's operations and provide a new revenue source to the State and surrounding communities.

Falcon Hill National Aerospace Research Park is the first project to be undertaken under this agreement. 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 the I-15 freeway. 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 boon 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 focus on the aerospace industry and related businesses, an ideal economic fit for the state.

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 tax increments 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 in the counties. Wages in the aerospace industry, which will represent a significant presence in the proposed development, range between $71,000 and $73,000, almost double the current state average of approximately $38,000.

Downtown Rising
The *2007 Economic Report to the Governor* discussed in detail the plans and projects for Salt Lake City. The following are updates on the larger projects.

City Creek Center. Downtown Salt Lake City remains an active and vital part of the Utah economy. City Creek Center currently provides approximately 700 construction jobs and at the peak of construction activity will employ approximately 1,200 workers on site. The overall project is moving ahead rapidly. The beginning of summer 2009 will see the completion of the new food court, followed by completed lobby renovations in the Key Bank Tower in fall of 2009. The first residential building, which is located mid-block on South Temple, will be ready for occupancy in early 2010. The largest residential tower, which will be located on the corner of South Temple and West Temple, will be completed in late 2011. The retail component of City Creek Center is scheduled to open in 2012. In addition to the positive impact on the Utah economy, City Creek is also making a positive impact on the environment. With an initial goal of a 50% recycle rate for the deconstruction part of the project, they are well on target to surpass that goal.

222 Main. Hamilton Partners recently reached a milestone by adding the final steel beam to "top-off" 222 Main. The project is a key component of the Downtown Rising vision and when it is completed, it will be the tallest structure built in downtown Salt Lake City in over a decade. When completed, 222 Main will add 459,000 square feet of office space downtown. The building will be Silver LEED Certified Class A—the first building of its kind in the Salt Lake Valley.

The 222 Main building is a part of the 53 projects included in the Downtown Rising movement. Approximately $1.6 million is spent each day on various projects within the 40-block area including the federal courthouse, the TRAX airport extension, and the City Creek Center.

Urban Residential Development. Carla Wiese, Economic Development Director of the Downtown Alliance, published the following comments in Utahpulse.com, on the increasing trend toward urban living in Utah and the nation:

> Downtown developments implement innovative building techniques and reduce urban sprawl. In Utah, where suburban living has been the standard and hour long commutes on crowded freeways are not uncommon, the concept of urban living has taken a while to catch on. Alan Wood, developer of The Metro Condominiums, and other forward-looking developers like him have discovered urban living is not only becoming more accepted, it is more in demand. Currently, five percent of housing units available in Salt Lake City are located within the Central Business District. In the past year over 900 condominium units have begun development in the downtown area. Most of these units will come onto the market by early 2009 and will increase the inventory by 45 percent. This represents the largest increase in inventory since 1981. The growth of "empty-nesters" households and young professionals should increase the demand for all types of housing units. In addition to The Metro Condominiums, residential developments by Ken Millo are planned around Pioneer Park, Richard Gordon is renovating existing structures into residential units near the Gateway, and Cowboy Partners is enhancing the availability of affordable housing with quality rental options such as Liberty Midtown.

Alternative Energy

High costs of energy during the year, as exemplified by crude oil topping $147 per barrel and gas prices over $4.00 per gallon in July, spurred the development of alternative energy projects. Geothermal energy is being developed throughout the United States. Of 103 projects in 13 states, Utah has six in various stages of development. The *Deseret News* (August 8, 2008) reports:

> Combined, the six plants have the potential of 244 megawatts of electricity, or enough to power about 244,000 average homes. Utah has one plant in operation, the Blundell Plant, with two units providing a total of 36 megawatts. A second plant, Raser Technologies' Thermo Hot Springs, is expected to come on line late this year, with a net capacity of 10 megawatts.

Another alternative energy source, wind, is being utilized in Spanish Fork Canyon. Nine wind turbines produce 19 megawatts of power at the mouth of the canyon, making beneficial re-use of a used gravel pit. "Typically, wind farms operate at least 75 percent of the time with at least a 20 mph breeze at hub height. The Spanish Fork project is expected to produce energy about 80 percent of the time. The 19 megawatts are enough to power about 6,000 typical homes" (*Deseret News*, August 29, 2008).

Another wind farm is planned for Milford in Beaver County. This one will utilize Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and private land and consist of 159 turbines producing 300 megawatts, enough to power 247,000 average homes.

In addition to the dramatic increase in project quantity, project quality is also at unprecedented levels. Major internationally recognized firms like Procter & Gamble, Oracle, Sephora, Hershey, Goldman Sachs, Disney Interactive, and FedEx have all chosen Utah as the preferred location for future expansions in the next few years. Firms of this caliber tend to create more lucrative jobs and bring with them significant capital investments in the way of facilities and equipment, as well as key suppliers and partners.

Governor's Office of Economic Development

Utah's economic development efforts were restructured in 2005 to correspond with a renewed focus on economic development as articulated by Governor Jon Huntsman. This resulted in the establishment and consolidation of the Governor's Office of Economic Development (GOED), Utah's Economic Cluster Initiative, a revamped Centers of Excellence, and the Utah Science, Technology, and Research (USTAR) initiative.

With economic development under the direct oversight of the Governor, GOED has begun to implement the Economic Revitalization Plan within the state. During 2008, GOED continued to encourage the business development programs and initiatives of the state. Some of these programs and initiatives include Economic Development Tax Increment Financing, the Centers of Excellence program, and the Economic Clusters Initiative.

The state contracts with Economic Development Corporation of Utah (EDCUtah) to help recruit companies to Utah. EDCUtah also assists companies through the relocation process. Started in 1987, EDCUtah is a public/private partnership, working with state and local government and private industry to attract and grow competitive, high-value companies and spur the development and expansion of local Utah businesses. EDCUtah serves as a source of economic data, key public and private contacts, and assistance to companies working to grow their businesses in Utah. Utah has emerged as a top state for business relocation and expansion and even in this time of economic contraction, corporate interest in Utah is at a record high. Project volume reached historic levels in 2008, with an average of more than 250 individual firms looking at the state for expansion opportunities. By way of comparison, this project volume represents an increase of over 500% from just a few years ago.

Economic Development Tax Increment Financing (EDTIF). The EDTIF Tax Incentive is a postperformance tax credit based on sales, corporate, and withholding taxes paid to the State. It is available to companies seeking relocation to and expansion of operations in Utah. In 2008, the GOED Board extended eighteen offers of which 11 have been accepted, while negotiations continue with the remaining seven companies. Counties affected included Salt Lake, Utah, and Weber. The incentive payments will extend from 7 to 15 years. The developments are expected to bring 5,714 new jobs, $4.2 billion in new wages, and $470 million in new state revenue. The capital expenditure is projected to total $1.4 billion.

Rural Fast Track Program. In an effort to expand economic development in rural areas of the State, in 2008 GOED made 22 grants to companies in nine 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 additional 93 jobs to the counties of Beaver, Carbon, Duchesne, Emery, Garfield, Juab, Kane, San Juan, and Sanpete. Projects included medical devices, engineering design, manufacturing, and transport.

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 (U of U) and Utah State University (USU) to recruit world-class researchers, build state-of-the-art interdisciplinary research and development facilities, and form first-rate science, innovation, and commercialization teams across the state.

World-class research teams have been recruited to Utah and developed internally within the six strategic innovation focus areas of Energy, Biomedical Technology, Brain Medicine, Digital Media, Imaging Technology, and Nanotechnology. To date, recruited researchers are at work across five of the six focus areas and existing teams have attracted significant federal funding, generated dozens of disclosures and patent filings, and several new companies have launched or are in the works. Hires are expected in the newest area of Digital Media by the end of FY2009.

Biofuels (USU). Under the leadership of Jeff Muhs and Sridhar Viamajala, Ph.D., the USU Biofuels team successfully designed a unique photo-bioreactor that improves the overall yield of algae production through enhanced sunlight utilization. The team is now in the process of prototyping and optimizing bioreactor designs to maximize lipid production. The team has formed a strategic relationship with Mitsubishi, one of the world's largest suppliers of optical-grade backlighting materials. The USU Biofuels team has filed two patent applications, three invention disclosures, four proposals to federal agencies, and is working on eight research projects. It recently won a $450,000 share of a Department.of Energy grant and is expected to announce soon a $4.5 million share of a Department of Defense grant to produce a bioreactor for military bio-jet fuel.

Center for Advanced Sensing and Imaging (USU). The Center for Active Sensing and Imaging (CASI) is developing technology using lidar (radar-like laser) for remote sensing and imaging of terrestrial hard targets such as buildings and terrain and atmospheric soft targets like aerosols and particles. Applicable markets include land development, architectural surveys, utility corridor survey/ mapping, real-world 3D imaging for games and films, environmental remote sensing and monitoring, wind farm sighting, and commercial and military intelligence gathering. In the last year, the team successfully implemented an airborne 3D camera and completed four industry-sponsored airborne data collection projects utilizing the Lidar Assisted Stereo Imager (LASSI). The team has filed 16 invention disclosures and three patent applications and had one patent issued. CASI's goal is to start a company utilizing the airborne LASSI technology. USTAR's Northern Utah Technology Outreach office is working with CASI to achieve this commercialization goal.

Fossil Energy: Carbon Sequestration (U of U). Brian McPherson, Ph.D., of the U of U Dept. of Civil and Environmental Engineering and the Energy and Geoscience Institute

(EGI), is leading a multi-state project testing the feasibility of geologic sequestration of carbon dioxide (CO_2). The project seeks to test the idea that the CO_2 burned at power plants can be pumped thousands of feet underground and stored safely away from the atmosphere. His team is on track to launch a production-scale field test near Price, UT in the spring of 2009. The effort will replicate a mid-sized power plant's annual output of CO_2 and should bring approximately $30 million of project work to the Price economy, based on program budget estimates. The USTAR Eastern Utah Technology Outreach office has been instrumental in bringing the test to Price and is working with Dr. McPherson on the start-up of a new company, Clear Carbon Solutions.

Biomedical Device Innovation (U of U). Research in Dr. Hamid Ghandehari's group involves the design and development of delivery systems that target drugs to diseased sites in the body, thus minimizing adverse effects and maximizing efficacy. This research, at the interface of nanoscience, biology, and medicine, is a subdomain of the novel field of nanomedicine. During the past year, the research team has conducted studies in nanomedicine and drug delivery, published in journals, submitted an NIH nanotherapeutics training grant with 30 other faculty, organized the nanoUtah '08 conference focused on nanomedicine, articulated and proposed along with nanotechnology colleagues the creation of a state-wide nanotechnology institute and nanomedicine center, and started the groundwork for organizing a company focused on polymer therapeutics.

Nanotechnology Biosensors (U of U). Dr. Marc Porter and his research team are developing technologies focused in the arenas of human and animal disease markers detection, promising therapeutic compounds identification and analysis, nano- and biomaterials characterization, and biocatalyst development. Research and discoveries could impact such diverse areas as fuel cells, nanoelectronic devices, chip-scale diagnostic platforms, chemical interaction databases, tissue replacement, and novel detection strategies. Using the knowledge gained in these areas, the team is fine tuning chemistries at the heart of diagnostic and screening platforms, subsequently leading to the development of cutting-edge diagnostic tools.

This year the team has demonstrated the ability to prepare gold nanoparticles at a level needed to manufacture molecule-based labels, which is vital to capturing a strong market position. With Dr. Porter joining the USTAR initiative, Nanopartz, Inc. was relocated to Salt Lake City, Utah. Nanopartz is both an innovator and a quality supplier of gold nanoparticle-based products and is the first and only known commercial source for gold nanorods. In the last year, Nanopartz announced two significant distributor agreements, marking its increasing presence in the life sciences marketplace.

Recreation

Utah has been successful in attracting visitors and residents for a variety of recreational activities which have benefitted the economy in the lodging, hospitality, and retail sectors.

In September the AST Dew Tour returned to Salt Lake City. The Dew Tour consists of six competitions in BMX, Freestyle Motocross, and Skateboard. This was the largest multi-sport and multi-venue event since the 2002 Olympics. With an overall attendance of 63,000, the event provided approximately $13 million in economic impact to the State. In addition, television coverage showcased Utah to a worldwide audience and included several ad spots promoting Utah. This event was followed by the Jeep 48Straight mountain bike competition in Park City.

Athletic events included the Junior Olympic volleyball competition at the South Towne Convention Center in Sandy, drawing 35,000 people for the eight-day competition. These crowds spent $30 million in local lodging, restaurants, and malls.

The Youth Archery World Championships were held over six days in Ogden. This event helped to emphasize Ogden's increasing identification as a recreational hub in the West. City officials point proudly to the array of recreation-oriented companies that have established a presence, among them Amer Sports' winter sports divisions, clothier Descente North America, goggle maker Smith's Optics, and surfboard maker Kahuna Creations.

Competition of another sort was the focus of the Gaming and Electronics Expo (GEEX). Thousands of gamers, game developers, and vendors gathered for three days of competition, seminars, and socializing.

A study by the National Park Service and Michigan State University reported that nonlocal visitors to Utah's National Park Service units in 2007 spent $484.6 million on food, hotels, souvenirs, gasoline and other items in communities within 50 miles of a park. The study said that visitor spending supported 10,234 jobs in Utah near its parks. Payrolls from the parks themselves funded another 913 jobs. National park units in Utah supported 11,147 jobs overall in the state. The study said Utah parks had more than 8.1 million recreational visitors in 2007.

Ski Utah reported that the 2007-08 ski season brought more than $1 billion to Utah's economy. According to Ski Utah, the $1 billion figure includes money spent by residents and nonresidents on all in-state skiing and snowboarding related purchases, such as food, apparel, and entertainment. Taken together with the fact that the ski industry employs approximately 18,000, the industry's overall success was a great boost for Utah's economy. Much of that success is because of Utah's growing reputation as the place for winter sports. According to Ski Utah, 4,258,000 skiers and snowboarders swooshed down the state's slopes this season.

Industry Focus

Agriculture

Overview

Every sector in Utah will be affected by the general downturn in the economy; however, agriculture will likely be one of the sectors that will not experience as severe of a decline in economic activity as most other sectors. It has the potential to be one of the few growth industries in the general economy during the downturn. In addition, asset values in agriculture have not declined like they have in other sectors and many farmers have been able to pay off debts that were incurred in the past. As a result, agriculture is relatively healthy from an economic point of view. Higher prices for food in grocery stores have reduced the demand for some food and fiber products, but the general outlook for agriculture is relatively positive. Some sectors in agriculture (e.g., dairy) are experiencing a decline in profitability at the same time other sectors (e.g., grain producers) are experiencing growth. If national policy shifts even more toward energy independence and environmental quality, agricultural producers that can economically produce the desired products (e.g., bio-energy products, carbon credits, wind power) will experience growth.

National Perspective

The factors that precipitated the current housing crisis and the associated economic downturn are essentially the same factors that lead to the farm crisis of the 1980s. Prior to the 1980s, banks based loans on expected increases in land values with little consideration of the capacity of farmers to meet loan payments. Declines in commodity prices and land values undermined many farmers ability to pay their loans and a severe U.S. agricultural contraction ensued. The farm crisis of the 1980s forced lenders to change their basis for making agricultural loans and cash flow lending became the norm for most lenders. The lessons learned 20-plus years ago have made farm operations stronger financially. As a result, the current crisis has had a limited impact on most farm operations. While funds for loans will probably be more limited than they have been in the recent past, farm operations will continue to justify loans on the basis of repayment capacity.

The price of most crops rose to record levels in 2007 and early 2008. For example, the prices that most producers received for wheat in 2007 and 2008 were more than double the prices in 2006. In recent months, grain prices have declined from the record prices that were reached six to 12 months ago. Nevertheless, the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) projected that cash receipts from the sale of crops will increase nearly 30% from 2007 to 2008; receipts from the sale of livestock are projected to increase nearly 6%. The large increases in crop prices has also led to rapid increases in the price of agricultural land, as well as rental rates for farm land. Many farmers have been able to pay debts with the increased income they have received. As a result, farm equity was expected to increase nearly 10% from 2007 to 2008. The debt to asset ratio (amount of debt divided by the value of all assets) for the farm sector is expected be a record low level in 2008, near 9%. As a result, the farm sector remains very healthy from a financial point of view.

While the prices of most agricultural products have increased, so have the cost of many inputs. Increases in the price of fuel and fertilizer have had the largest impact on the cost of producing most crops, but transportation, seed, labor, and several other inputs increased at the same time that interest costs declined. As a result, net income has not increased as much as revenues. Nevertheless, USDA projected net farm income to be $95.7 billion in 2008, 10.3% above the $86.6 billion farmers are estimated to have earned in 2007 and 57% above the 10-year average of $61.0 billion. Most of this increase stems from the sale of crops, which is projected to be $188.8 billion, exceeding the previous record set in 2007 by $38 billion, for a 25% increase in cash sales. Corn, soybean, and wheat producers have been the primary beneficiaries of these record setting prices and associated net incomes. Several factors have led to these increases. First, the demand for corn in the production of ethanol has been a major force in the market for grains. Second, the weak dollar and increasing income in developing counties has increased the exportation of many agricultural commodities. For example, pork exports are expected to be up more than 70% in 2008 from the levels in 2007. Exports of most other agricultural commodities are also expected to increase, but at a somewhat lower level. Third, there is increasing interest in farm commodities for the production of bio-fuels.

It should be noted that the economic downturn has recently changed many of the projections that were made earlier in the year. Oil prices have recently declined, and as a result, the price of corn and other commodities whose prices were tied closely to the price of oil have experienced similar decreases. These declines have helped bolster the price of cattle, but uncertainty in the job market, increased prices for food at the retail level, and other factors associated with the recession have dampened the demand for food. This is especially true for meals that would normally be eaten away from home. These recent changes will reduce the optimistic projections that were made earlier in the year. Nevertheless, agriculture will probably be one of the bright spots in an otherwise dismal economy during the latter part of 2008 and beyond.

Utah Perspective

Crop producers have been the major beneficiaries of the high prices during the last couple of years. Corn, soybean, and wheat producers have been the primary sectors that have thrived in Utah. While corn and wheat are grown in Utah, production primarily occurs in a few areas in the state (e.g., Box Elder, Utah, San Juan, and Millard counties). Hay producers have also experienced high prices, but a large share of the hay produced in the state has historically been fed to livestock in the state. That situation changed to some degree in 2008 as hay producers exported a larger volume of hay to

other states and international buyers that primarily ship hay to the Far East.

Agriculture in Utah is dominated by livestock production. The high prices for grain and hay have had a major impact on the returns obtained by livestock producers. These prices affect their bottom line in two ways. First, the cost of growing livestock increases. Second, the higher prices for grain also reduce the price feedlot operators are willing to pay for calves that are produced in Utah. As a result, there is some stress in the livestock sector in the state at the present time. However, as lands in the Midwest are shifted to the production of other products (e.g., ethanol), there will be increasing demand for livestock coming from areas such as Utah where grazing plays a larger role in the production of livestock products.

Regional and Industry Perspectives

No sector in Utah has been affected more by the high price of grain than wheat producers. The price of wheat in late 2007 and early 2008 was at a level that most producers only dreamed about and never expected to receive. Wheat prices were well into the teens last fall, which in most cases was at least $10 a bushel more than the prices that existed less than three years before. Even when grain prices declined in the spring and fall of 2008 from the record setting levels that existed a few months earlier, most wheat producers were able to sell their grain at prices that were higher than they had been for more than two decades. These changes have primarily been of benefit to producers in Box Elder, Cache, Juab, Utah, and San Juan counties where most of the state's winter wheat is grown.

Alfalfa hay is the most common crop grown in the state. It is commonly fed to livestock which are owned by the same farm operator. Over the last two years hay prices have increased dramatically. Furthermore, hay prices have not declined like grain prices have this fall. As a result, producers are able to sell their hay for record setting prices. This is especially true for producers that have high (dairy) quality hay. These high prices have resulted in a dilemma for many livestock producers. They are caught between the profitability of selling livestock and the hay that would have been fed to these animals or feeding the hay to animals that are retained. Data are not available that indicate if increased liquidation of the state's livestock herd is occurring, but this would not be a surprising result of the high prices for hay that is grown in the state.

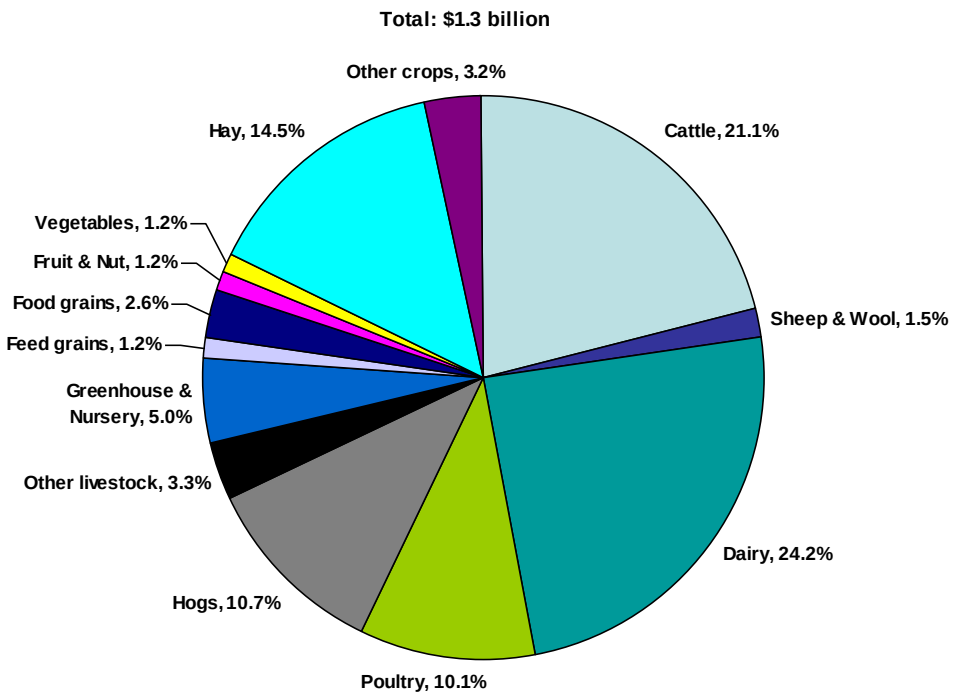
While wheat and hay producers have obtained unprecedented returns the last couple of years, the dairy industry has gone from feast to famine. Milk prices in 2007 were at an all time high, but by late 2008 milk prices had declined to levels that most producers view as being below the cost of production. As a result, it is expected that the number of dairy producers in the state will decline at an accelerated rate in 2009. However, as has happened in the past, the number of cows in the state may not decline because the dairy industry in Utah is becoming more concentrated, shifting from Northern Utah (primarily Cache and Box Elder counties) to South Central Utah (e.g., Millard, Utah, Juab, and Sanpete counties).

Cow-calf operations dominate livestock production in Utah. The increase in hay prices has resulted in higher production costs for most producers. These costs have also occurred at the same time that cattle prices have declined. As a result, profits have been reduced. This would commonly result in decreasing the number of animals produced. However, most of the range and pasture land in the state can only be profitably used by livestock. As a result, the cattle and sheep industries will likely not change very much in the short run. This is especially true in most rural counties.

The increase of feed prices has had a major impact on the turkey industry in Sanpete County. As a result, some production will be suspended until at least the summer of 2009. This change will have a major impact on Sanpete County because turkey production is and has been a major employer.

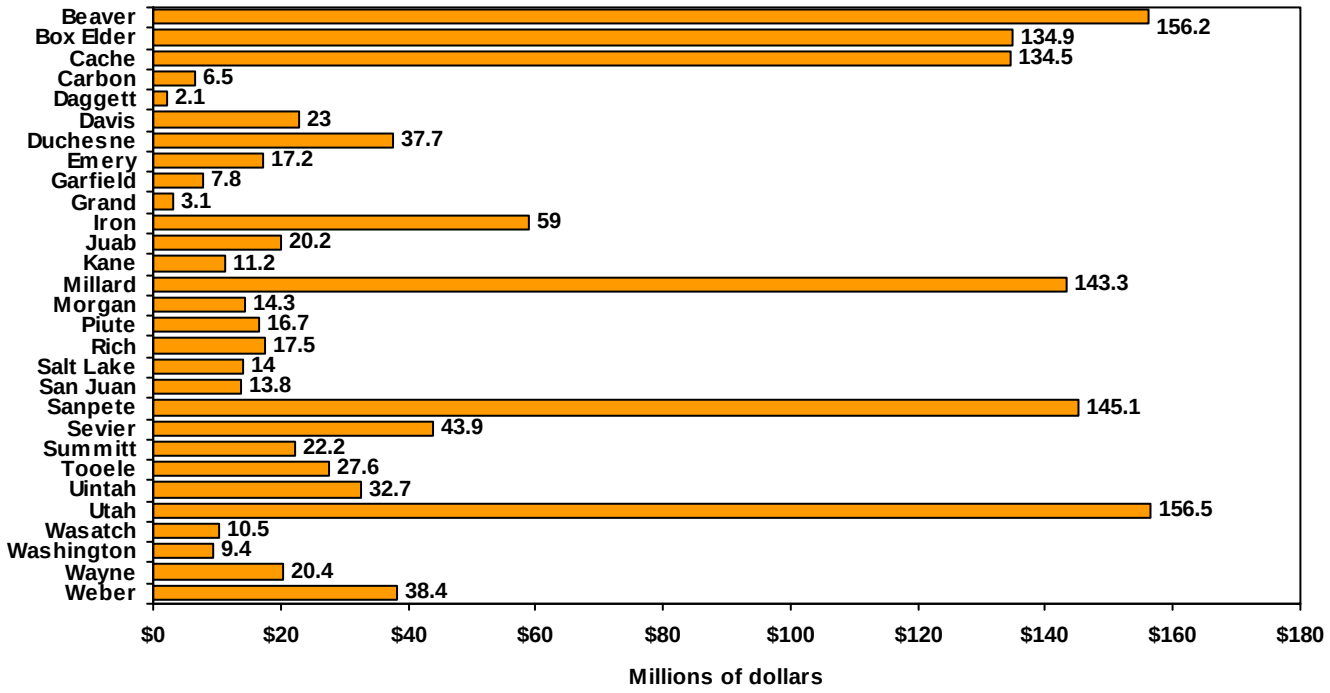
A study at UC Davis indicated that the passage of Proposition 2 in California will result in the loss of egg production in that state. While egg production is not a large segment of Utah agriculture, it will probably grow if egg production is reduced in California because several relatively large firms exist in the state and have the infrastructure needed for growth. This growth will likely be similar to the growth in the hog sector in Utah that has occurred over the last 10-15 years.

Figure 73
Utah Cash Receipts by Commodity: 2007



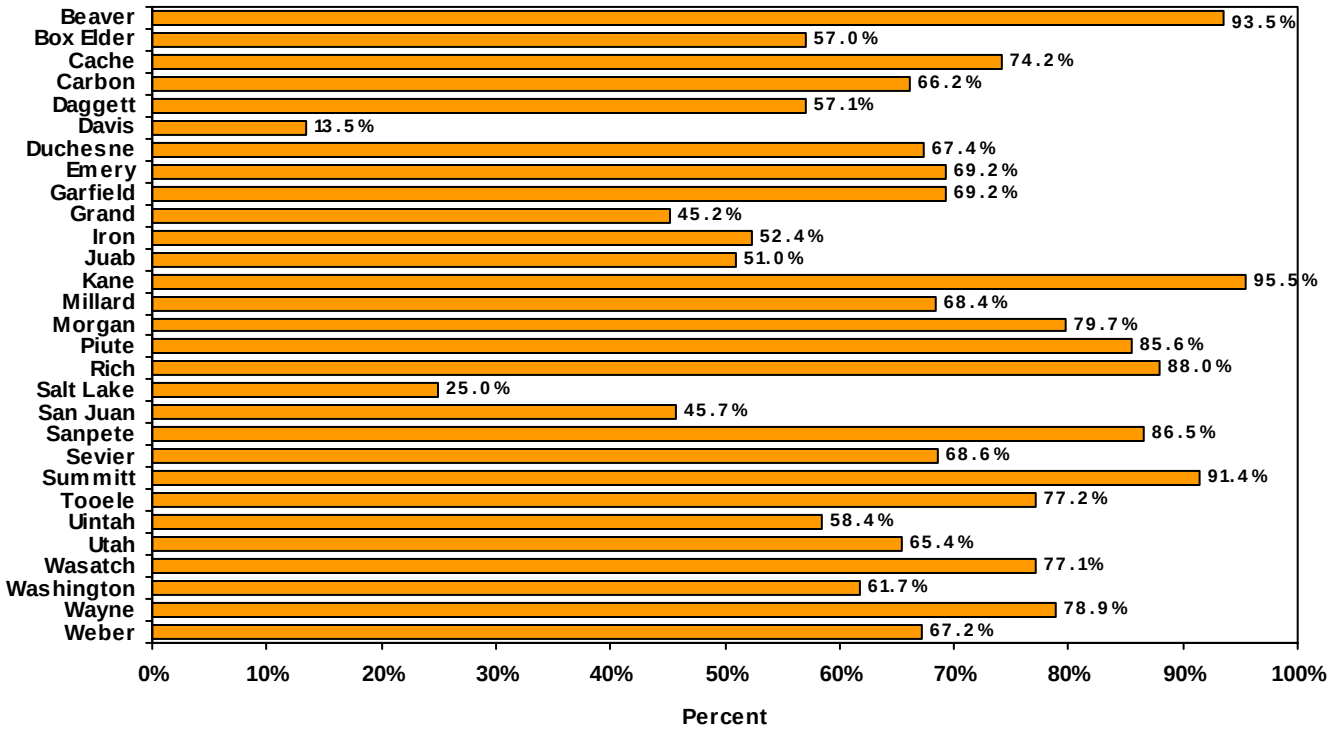
Source: Utah Agriculture Statistics

Figure 74
Agricultural Cash Receipts by County: 2007



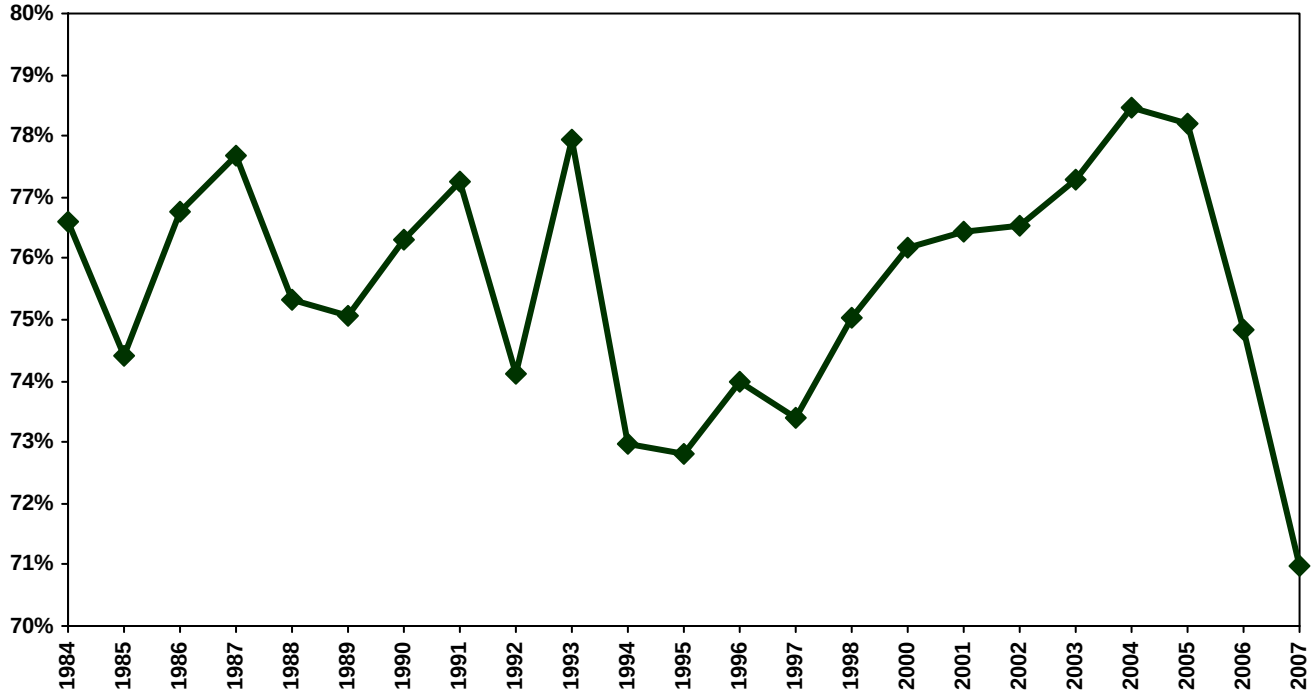
Source: Utah Agriculture Statistics

Figure 75
Livestock Products as a Percentage of Total Cash Receipts by County in Utah: 2007



Source: Utah Agriculture Statistics

Figure 76
Livestock Receipts as a Percent of Total Cash Receipts in Utah



Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture

Table 82
Percent of Agricultural Receipts by Sector in Utah

Sector	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Cattle	34.5%	33.5%	33.4%	35.2%	34.4%	35.9%	28.5%	21.2%
Sheep & Wool	2.1	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.5
Dairy	18.4	21.2	18.2	17.0	20.0	18.4	18.5	24.2
Poultry	8.0	7.9	9.7	9.0	7.1	6.4	7.6	10.1
Hogs	9.7	9.5	9.9	11.6	12.4	12.7	11.8	10.7
Other livestock	3.4	2.8	3.2	2.7	3.0	3.2	4.3	3.3
Greenhouse & Nursery	5.9	5.6	6.5	6.3	5.9	5.7	5.6	5.0
Feed grains	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.9	1.2
Food grains	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.6	2.2	2.6
Fruit & Nut	1.8	0.9	0.6	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.2
Vegetables	2.1	2.8	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.2
Hay	9.7	11.4	11.4	9.7	9.2	10.3	14.4	14.5
Other crops	1.0	0.5	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.8	3.7	3.2

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

Table 83
Cash Receipts by Source in Utah (Millions of Dollars)

County	2002			2003			2004			2005			2006			2007		
	Livestock	Crops	Total	Livestock	Crops	Total	Livestock	Crops	Total	Livestock	Crops	Total	Livestock	Crops	Total	Livestock	Crops	Total
Beaver	$107.2	$7.2	$114.4	$114.4	$5.4	$119.8	$131.3	$5.3	$136.6	$142.1	$5.5	$147.6	$120.6	$8.1	$128.7	$146.1	$10.1	$156.2
Box Elder	69.6	32.7	102.3	74.7	44.1	118.8	81.3	45.2	126.5	77.3	47.2	124.5	71.6	46.7	118.3	76.9	58	134.9
Cache	83.9	17.3	101.2	86.6	19.1	105.7	101.2	20.4	121.6	93.3	20.6	113.9	76.9	24.7	101.6	99.8	34.7	134.5
Carbon	5.0	1.1	6.1	5.7	1.5	7.2	6.2	1.6	7.8	6.9	1.9	8.8	6.2	1.9	8.1	4.3	2.2	6.5
Daggett	1.8	0.5	2.3	1.9	0.3	2.2	2.0	0.5	2.5	2.3	0.6	2.9	2	0.5	2.5	1.2	0.9	2.1
Davis	5.4	32.3	37.7	5.8	18.3	24.1	6.3	17.9	24.2	6.4	17.1	23.5	5.7	29.8	35.5	3.1	19.9	23
Duchesne	31.1	8.7	39.8	34.8	8.8	43.6	40.3	9.3	49.6	41.2	9.8	51.0	40.1	11.9	52	25.4	12.3	37.7
Emery	12.3	3.4	15.7	19.5	3.4	22.9	20.2	3.4	23.6	23.2	3.8	27.0	20.8	4.5	25.3	11.9	5.3	17.2
Garfield	7.3	1.9	9.2	7.9	1.0	8.9	9.6	0.9	10.5	10.3	1.5	11.8	9.2	2.3	11.5	5.4	2.4	7.8
Grand	3.7	1.2	4.9	1.5	1.4	2.9	2.2	1.5	3.7	1.9	1.7	3.6	1.6	1.2	2.8	1.4	1.7	3.1
Iron	29.0	16.1	45.1	54.5	19.1	73.6	64.2	20.1	84.3	69.8	19.7	89.5	58.5	19.1	77.6	30.9	28.1	59
Juab	8.4	7.3	15.7	10.3	7.6	17.9	12.5	11.3	23.8	13.5	11.9	25.4	13.4	11.7	25.1	10.3	9.9	20.2
Kane	3.9	0.6	4.5	4.3	0.3	4.6	4.7	0.3	5.0	4.7	0.9	5.6	6.3	0.8	7.1	10.7	0.5	11.2
Millard	68.3	17.0	85.3	82.8	18.8	101.6	94.4	18.1	112.5	103.7	20.6	124.3	98.8	29.2	128	98	45.3	143.3
Morgan	9.8	1.8	11.6	9.5	2.0	11.5	11.0	2.2	13.2	12.5	2.4	14.9	13.6	2.3	15.9	11.4	2.9	14.3
Piute	10.7	1.3	12.0	11.9	1.7	13.6	13.6	1.4	15.0	15.1	2.0	17.1	12.2	2.4	14.6	14.3	2.4	16.7
Rich	19.2	3.6	22.8	19.2	3.0	22.2	20.7	3.3	24.0	20.4	4.1	24.5	17.5	4.2	21.7	15.4	2.1	17.5
Salt Lake	15.3	13.2	28.5	7.0	7.8	14.8	7.4	7.6	15.0	9.4	8.0	17.4	9.4	10.6	20	3.5	10.5	14
San Juan	7.3	3.1	10.4	7.9	1.2	9.1	9.0	2.7	11.7	9.7	3.4	13.1	7.9	3.8	11.7	6.3	7.5	13.8
Sanpete	101.6	8.1	109.7	100.1	7.9	108.0	97.2	8.9	106.1	111.8	10.0	121.8	102.2	9.3	111.5	125.5	19.6	145.1
Sevier	28.8	6.7	35.5	29.6	10.7	40.3	33.9	10.1	44.0	33.9	12.3	46.2	30.7	11	41.7	30.1	13.8	43.9
Summitt	20.0	2.1	22.1	20.1	2.0	22.1	20.7	2.1	22.8	22.7	2.6	25.3	19.6	2.5	22.1	20.3	1.9	22.2
Tooele	12.5	3.3	15.8	24.6	3.4	28.0	25.5	3.6	29.1	24.2	3.6	27.8	23.5	4.4	27.9	21.3	6.3	27.6
Uintah	22.3	6.7	29.0	25.7	5.5	31.2	27.1	5.9	33.0	24.5	6.5	31.0	20	9.7	29.7	19.1	13.6	32.7
Utah	72.9	33.8	106.7	65.9	49.9	115.8	79.4	51.1	130.5	93.5	55.0	148.5	90.7	44.7	135.4	102.4	54.1	156.5
Wasatch	7.2	1.9	9.1	7.5	1.4	8.9	9.7	1.5	11.2	9.9	1.8	11.7	8.6	1.6	10.2	8.1	2.4	10.5
Washington	8.6	3.8	12.4	8.4	3.6	12.0	9.1	3.9	13.0	9.3	4.1	13.4	8	3.6	11.6	5.8	3.6	9.4
Wayne	13.0	2.5	15.5	15.0	2.1	17.1	15.1	2.3	17.4	16.6	2.9	19.5	11.4	2.3	13.7	16.1	4.3	20.4
Weber	21.9	8.6	30.5	22.4	7.2	29.6	25.3	7.6	32.9	26.2	7.7	33.9	23.7	8.2	31.9	25.8	12.6	38.4
Total	807.8	247.8	1,055.6	879.7	258.4	1,138.1	983.1	270.0	1,253.1	1,036.7	289.2	1,325.9	930.8	312.8	1,243.6	950.8	388.9	1,339.7

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

Construction

Overview

The value of permit authorized construction in Utah in 2008 was $4.8 billion, the lowest value since 2003. In the past twelve months, the value of permit authorized construction has fallen 31.4% from $7.0 billion to $4.8 billion. In inflation-adjusted dollars, the value of permit authorized construction is at the lowest level since 1993. This sharp decline in value has been led by the severe contraction in residential construction, which has fallen from $4.0 billion in 2007 to $2.0 billion in 2008, a 50.0% decline.

In terms of units, residential construction has dropped from 20,500 units in 2007 to 11,000 units in 2008, a decline of 46.4%. The single-family sector has absorbed the brunt of the residential decline as the number of detached homes receiving building permits has fallen from 13,500 in 2007 to only 6,000 in 2008, a 55.6% drop. The 6,000 units in 2008 is the lowest number of permits authorized for single-family units since 1989. The multi-family sector (town homes, condominiums, and apartments) has not suffered like the single-family sector; nevertheless, permits for this sector are down 30.0%, from 6,300 units in 2007 to 4,400 units in 2008. In contrast, the nonresidential sector has maintained a near record level of new construction activity. The value of nonresidential construction was $2.0 billion in 2008, compared to the record high $2.05 billion in 2007. In inflation-adjusted dollars, the all-time high for nonresidential construction was 1997 at $2.2 billion.

2008 Summary

Residential Sector. The residential sector is divided into two broad categories: single-family and multi-family units. In 2008, single-family homes accounted for about 54.5% of new residential construction activity, a substantial drop from the 70%-80% share over the past several years. The severe contraction in single-family activity was set off in late 2007 by turmoil in credit markets, which has continued unabated through 2008 with devastating and historic consequences for the home building industry. In no other year—since record keeping began in 1948—has there been such a sharp and severe contraction in single-family construction. Previously, the worst year was 1980 when new single-family permits dropped by 38.3%, far less than the 55.6% drop of 2008.

New residential construction in most of Utah's high growth cities is in free fall. Residential permits in Eagle Mountain have fallen from 800 in 2007 to 120 in 2008, a drop of 85%. Several other cities have similar dire results: Herriman, down 82%; Draper, down 79%; Riverton, down 76%; West Jordan, down 73%; Lehi. down 68%; and St. George, down 67%.

The weakness in residential construction has affected nearly all areas of the state. Only Rich and Daggett counties reported increases in residential construction activity in 2008. In absolute terms, Utah County experienced the largest decline with permits issued dropping from 5,000 in 2007 to only 1,400 in 2008, a reduction of 3,600 permits and a percentage decline of nearly 70%. Two years ago, three cities in northern Utah County—Eagle Mountain, Saratoga Springs, and Lehi—accounted for 12% or one out of every eight new residential units built in Utah. In 2008, the market share for these three cities was about 6% of new residential activity.

Salt Lake County has seen a decline of about 1,300 permits, a percentage drop of 29%, in 2008 as permits have fallen from 4,500 in 2007 to 3,200 in 2008. Residential permits issued in Salt Lake County, however, were more than twice the level of activity of Utah County in 2008. In 2006 and 2007, Utah County surpassed Salt Lake County as the leading home building county, a position perennially held by Salt Lake County and now regained in 2008.

New residential construction is highly concentrated in Utah, with a few counties capturing most of the new construction activity. Nearly 70% of all new residential construction in 2008 occurred in five counties in the following order: Salt Lake (3,200 residential permits), Utah (1,400), Davis (1,000), Weber (800), and Washington (700) counties.

New construction activity for multi-family units has held up better than single-family units, but it is still down 30% compared to 2007. The number of permits issued for multi-family units totaled 4,400 in 2008, down from 6,300 in 2007. In the past few years, condominium development has dominated this sector by a 2 to 1 margin, but in 2008 there was very little difference between the number of condominium and apartment units receiving permits. Together condominiums and apartments totaled 4,200 units, with another 200 permits issued for town homes.

In 2008, only 2,000 new apartment units were added to the statewide rental inventory. These new units amount to an increase of less than 1% of the rental inventory. More than half of these new rental units were tax credit units targeted for moderate to low income renter households. The rental market has "tightened" significantly in the past 24 months. Vacancy rates in almost all rental markets are now below 5%. These tight market conditions have led to rental rate increases of 6%-8% in 2008.

A third but small category of building type is manufactured homes/cabins, which had 600 new units in 2008, down 18.8% from 2007.

Nonresidential Construction. The value of new nonresidential permit authorized construction in Utah in 2008 was $2.0 billion, 2.5% below the value in 2007. In inflation-adjusted dollars, the value of nonresidential construction is close to the record level of $2.2 billion set in 1997. The five largest projects in 2008 were the Talisker resort development in Summit County ($55 million), the Uintah County hospital

($50 million), the Oracle building in West Jordan ($45.9 million), Spanish Fork High School ($32.7 million), and the US Food Service building in Ogden ($27.5 million).

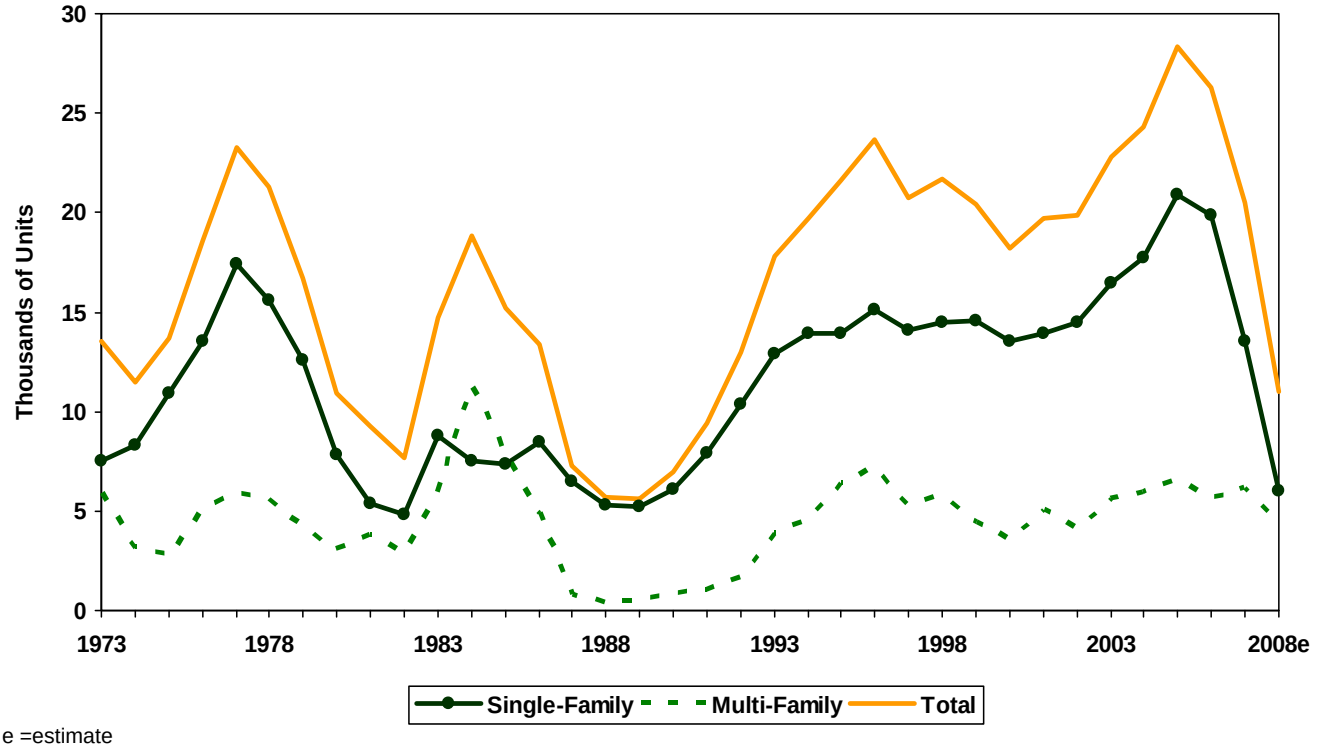
Conclusion

Total permit authorized construction value in Utah in 2008 was $4.8 billion, which includes $2.0 billion in residential construction, $2.0 billion in nonresidential construction, and $795 million in additions, alterations and repairs. The 50% drop in the value of new residential construction in Utah was precipitated by the credit market crisis of 2007, which continues to depress the housing sector, as well as the developing recession and sluggish job market in 2008. Single-family construction has been particularly hard hit, with permits dropping a record 56%, from 13,510 units to 6,000 units. Multi-family units accounted for nearly half of all new dwelling units in 2008. Condominium and apartment construction were nearly evenly distributed among multi-family sectors. The tight market conditions for rental units are encouraging the development of apartment projects.

The value of nonresidential construction in 2008 dropped slightly to $2.0 billion, a decline of 2.5% from 2007. The sustained high levels of nonresidential construction activity are due to a large number of mid-sized commercial projects and one mega-project, the City Creek Center—a $1.6 billion mixed-use project in downtown Salt Lake City due to be completed in 2012.

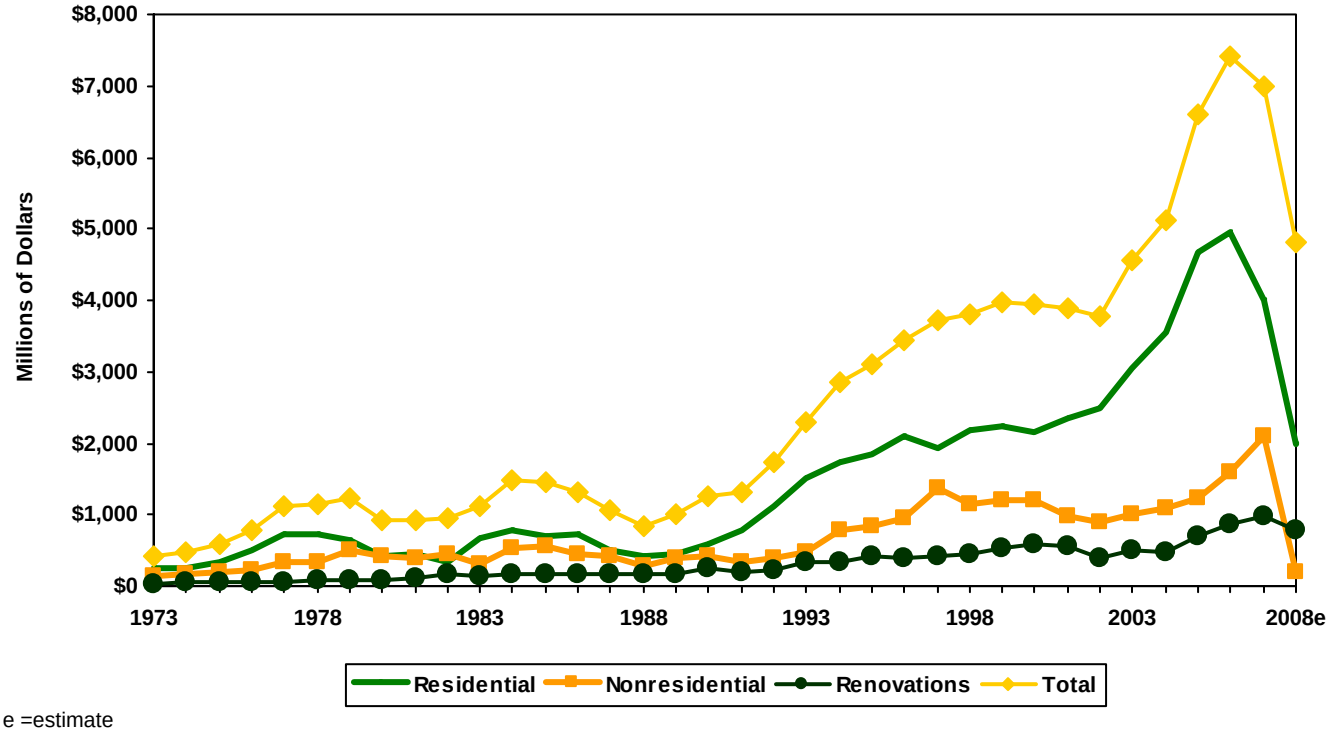
According to the Office of Federal Housing Enterprise Oversight, Utah ranks 29th among all states in the change in the price index of existing homes in 2008. From the third quarter of 2007 through the third quarter of 2008, the OFHEO index for Utah fell by 1.6%. OFHEO also tracks price change in over 300 metropolitan areas. Logan ranked 8th among all metropolitan areas with a 4.6% increase in its price index. Salt Lake City ranked 157th with a year over decline of 1.8%, Provo-Orem ranked 182nd with a 3.1% decline, and St. George ranked 235th with an 8.5% decline in its index.

Figure 77
Utah Residential Construction Activity



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

Figure 78
Value of New Construction



e =estimate
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
2008e	6,000	4,400	600	11,000	2,000.0	2,000.0	795.0	4,795.0

e = estimate

Source: University of Utah, David Eccles School of Business, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, December 2008

Table 85
Summary of Construction Activity

Type of Construction	2005	2006	2007	2008e	% Change 2007-2008
Total Construction Value	$6.6 billion	$7.4 billion	$7.0 billion	$4.8 billion	-31.4%
Residential Value	$4.7 billion	$4.95 billion	$4.0 billion	$2.0 billion	-50.0%
Total Dwelling Units	28,285 units	26,322 units	20,539 units	11,000 units	-46.4%
Single Family Units	20,912 units	19,888 units	13,510 units	6,000 units	-55.6%
Multifamily Units	6,562 units	5,658 units	6,290 units	4,400 units	-30.0%
Mobile Homes/Cabins	811 units	776 units	739 units	600 units	-18.8%
Nonresidential Value	$1.2 billion	$1.6 billion	$2.05 billion	$2.0 billion	-2.5%
Additions, Alterations and Repairs	$700 million	$865 million	$980 million	$795 million	-18.9%

e = estimate

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%	2008e	6.10%
1988	10.33%		

e = estimate

Source: Freddie Mac

Table 87
Housing Prices for Utah

Year	Index	Year-Over Percent Change	Year	Index	Year-Over Percent Change
1980	101.6		1995	192.9	11.6%
1981	109.0	7.3%	1996	209.6	8.6%
1982	111.4	2.1%	1997	222.6	6.2%
1983	113.8	2.2%	1998	234.0	5.1%
1984	113.7	-0.1%	1999	236.3	1.0%
1985	116.5	2.4%	2000	238.5	0.9%
1986	118.8	2.0%	2001	249.1	4.4%
1987	116.3	-2.1%	2002	252.5	1.4%
1988	112.9	-3.0%	2003	256.8	1.7%
1989	114.7	1.6%	2004	264.6	3.0%
1990	118.5	3.3%	2005	290.3	9.7%
1991	125.3	5.8%	2006	337.2	16.1%
1992	133.5	6.5%	2007	381.8	13.2%
1993	148.0	10.9%	2008e	381.0	-0.2%
1994	172.8	16.7%			

e = estimate

Note: 1980 Q1 = 100

Sources: Office of Federal Housing Enterprise Oversight, Housing Price Index

Energy Overview

Utah experienced a significant increase in crude oil and natural gas production in 2008; however, coal production declined due to unexpected mine closures. Production of coal and natural gas continued to satisfy demand, while crude oil production, despite its recent rebound, still accounted for only 38% of Utah's total petroleum product consumption. The natural gas price in 2008 peaked near record highs during the summer and then followed its normal annual downward trend into the fall. In contrast, crude oil prices peaked at record highs in July and abnormally crashed to a third of their peak values following a dramatic downturn in the U.S. and world economies which threatens to continue well into 2009.

Crude oil production in Utah increased a remarkable 63% over the past five years, but in order to keep up with demand, Utah had to import significant amounts of crude from other states and Canada. Production and consumption of natural gas and electricity increased to record highs in 2008, mostly attributable to new natural-gas-fired power plants. Despite coal production decreasing for the second straight year, coal consumption, mainly at Utah's five coal-burning power plants, remained steady.

The wellhead price of crude oil reached a record inflation-adjusted high of $90.57 per barrel in 2008 which translated into an inflation-adjusted record price for diesel and the second highest inflation-adjusted price for motor gasoline. Similarly, the wellhead price of natural gas increased 56% over 2007's value, while the price for home-heating natural gas decreased 3.5%. The 2008 average cost of electricity in Utah remained well below the national average, mainly due to reliance on Utah's low-cost coal-fired generation.

2008 Summary

Petroleum

Production. Crude oil production in Utah has seen a substantial resurgence over the past five years with the discovery of the Covenant field in central Utah and increased exploration and drilling in the Uinta Basin. Crude oil production increased to 21.3 million barrels in 2008, up 9.1% from 2007 and up 63% from 2003. Total crude oil imports decreased by 2.2 million barrels in 2008, giving room at Utah refineries for the increase of Utah production. Of particular note, imports from Canada decreased from 8.8 million barrels in 2007 to 7.5 million barrels in 2008, significantly less than the record 13.2 million barrels delivered in 2004. Refinery receipts, the amount of crude oil delivered to the refineries, decreased for the second straight year from a record high 55.1 million barrels of crude oil in 2006 to 54.0 million barrels in 2008. This slowdown seems to be related to high motor gasoline and diesel prices and the resulting decrease in demand.

Prices. U.S. crude oil prices were on a roller coaster ride in 2008, starting near $90 a barrel in January, hitting an all-time high of $147 in July, then collapsing to below $50 by the end of the year. The price of Utah crude oil rose and fell commensurately, ending at a 2008 average of $90.57 per barrel. This is 45% higher than in 2007, double the price seen in 2004, and more than seven times the average price of $12.52 recorded in 1998. Even when the effect of inflation is taken into account, the 2008 price of Utah crude oil is the highest in history, followed by 1981's inflation-adjusted price of $81.12 per barrel. This recent increase in crude oil price translated into a significant increase in motor gasoline and diesel prices. The average 2008 price of regular unleaded motor gasoline in Utah increased 21% to $3.33 per gallon, more than double the average price from 2003. It should be noted, however, that by the end of 2008, motor gasoline experienced a sudden collapse in price similar to crude prices, finishing the year at less than $2.00 a gallon. The value of Utah's crude oil reached $1.9 billion in 2008, a new all-time high in nominal dollars. When inflation is taken into account, 2008 ranks fourth in total crude value behind 1981, 1984, and 1985.

Consumption. Utah's refined product production decreased 3.1% in 2008 to 64.4 million barrels, after reaching a record high of 66.4 million barrels in 2007. Likewise, refined petroleum product imports from Wyoming via the Pioneer pipeline decreased 7.4% in 2008. These decreases most likely resulted from very high product prices and followed decreases in overall demand. In addition, the Holly refinery was taken offline for roughly one month during the summer of 2008 as improvements were made and capacity increased. Utah's total petroleum product consumption decreased by 1.8% in 2008 to 56.3 million barrels after reaching an all-time high in 2007 of 57.3 million barrels. Utah refineries exported 21.5 million barrels of petroleum products via pipeline to other states in 2008, down 5.9% from the year before. Utah exports could soon increase as a petroleum product pipeline from Salt Lake City to Las Vegas is in the planning stages.

Natural Gas

Production. Natural gas production in Utah has also seen a substantial surge in the past few years as drilling in the Uinta Basin has significantly increased. Utah produced a record-high 418 billion cubic feet of natural gas in 2008, 8.5% more than in 2007 and 46% more than in 2003. Marketed production and actual natural gas sales also reached record highs at 405 and 372 billion cubic feet, respectively. Roughly 19% of natural gas production was from coalbed methane wells, but this percentage is decreasing as numerous new conventional wells are drilled in the Uinta Basin and existing coalbed methane wells have declining production rates.

Prices. The average wellhead price for natural gas in Utah increased 56%, from $4.10 per thousand cubic feet in 2007 to $6.40 in 2008. Utah's price for natural gas peaked during the summer at over $10 per thousand cubic feet, but following its normal downward fourth quarter trend, dropped to around $4. The new Rockies Express Pipeline, which was completed

in the first quarter of 2008, enabled Rocky Mountain natural gas to reach markets in the eastern United States. This "connecting-of-markets" was one factor in Utah's natural gas price increase, matching higher prices in the east. This increase in wellhead price, however, has not yet translated into higher consumer prices. The average price of residential natural gas was $9.11 per thousand cubic feet in 2008, 3.5% lower than the 2007 price of $9.44. The value of Utah's marketed natural gas reached an all-time nominal and inflation-adjusted high of $2.6 billion in 2008.

Consumption. Natural gas consumption in Utah increased by 7.9% in 2008 to a record-high 223 billion cubic feet. Natural gas consumption at electric utilities rose 60% in the last two years to 46.2 billion cubic feet as two new natural gas power plants came online in late 2006. Natural gas consumed for power generation has increased ten-fold over the past 10 years as concerns over greenhouse gas emissions have utilities favoring the construction of gas-fired power plants to provide quick-start peaking capacity, as well as supplying more baseload capacity. Natural gas consumption in the residential sector also increased by 13% as Utah households consumed a record-high 68.4 billion cubic feet in 2008. Industrial use of natural gas increased by 6.7% in 2008 to 33.7 billion cubic feet, but is still well below peak industrial consumption of 45.5 billion cubic feet reached in 1998. Utah only consumes 53% of in-state production, making Utah a net exporter of natural gas.

Coal

Production. Utah coal production decreased 1.2% in 2008 to 24.0 million short tons. This decrease was the result of the unexpected closure of the Crandall Canyon mine, closure of the Aberdeen (Tower) mine over safety concerns, and less-than-expected production at the Bear Canyon mine due to financial difficulties. Lower production also led to a decrease in coal distribution, which totaled 23.6 million short tons in 2008 and resulted in a small increase in coal imports. Two newly proposed coal mines are in various stages of development: the Lila Canyon mine, located in the southern part of the Book Cliffs coal field, currently has a permit and development is underway; and the Coal Hollow mine, located in the Alton coal field in southern Utah's Kane County, is still in the permitting phase.

Prices. The average mine-mouth price for Utah coal increased to $26.87 per short ton in 2008 from $25.18 in 2007. Similarly, the spot price for coal in Utah has increased from about $30 per short ton in the beginning of 2008 to $73 at the end of the year. This dramatic upturn in the spot market may affect Utah's mine-mouth price; however, production from many mines is locked into long-term lower-priced contracts, thus lowering Utah's overall state average. The end-use price of coal at Utah electric utilities, which includes transportation costs, increased 2.3% to $31.30 per short ton in 2008. The value of coal produced in Utah totaled $645 million, a new record high in nominal dollars, but well below the inflation-adjusted high of $1.1 billion seen in 1982.

Consumption. Approximately 17.8 million short tons of coal were consumed in Utah in 2008, 95% 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 determined. 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 850,000 tons for the last five years. Although it imports some coal, Utah has always been a net exporter, with 8.6 million short tons of coal going to other states and countries in 2008—about the same as in 2007, but much lower than peak exports of 15.1 million short tons delivered in 1996.

Electricity

Production. Electricity generation in Utah increased to an all-time high of 46,360 gigawatthours (GWh) in 2008, up 6.1% from the year before. The vast majority, 81%, came from coal-burning power plants; however, electric generation from natural gas plants has increased its share of total generation to 16%, five times greater than just three years ago. Petroleum accounted for 0.1%, while renewable resources, mostly hydroelectric (1.7%) and geothermal (0.4%), provided 2.6% of Utah's total electric generation. Commercial-scale wind energy can now be included in Utah's electric generation portfolio as the state's first commercial wind farm came online in late 2008. This farm, at the mouth of Spanish Fork Canyon, consists of nine, 2.1-megawatt (MW) turbines, for a total capacity of 18.9 MW. In addition, construction is underway just north of Milford, Utah, for a 200-MW wind farm that will contain 97 2.1-MW turbines. Furthermore, Utah's third geothermal electric plant came online in late 2008 in the Escalante Valley, adding an additional 10 MW of capacity to Utah's electric generation mix, and plans exist for several more similar facilities.

Prices. Despite more rapid increases in fuel prices, electricity prices for all sectors in Utah increased only 1.8% in 2008. Utah's 2008 average electric rate of 6.5 cents per kilowatthour (kWh) for all sectors of the economy is 30% lower than the national average of 9.7 cents. This is due in part to Utah's relatively cheap and abundant coal, which supplies 81% of electricity generation in the state. The residential price of Utah's electricity increased 1.6% in 2008 to 8.3 cents per kWh but is also much lower than the national average of 11.2 cents per kWh.

Consumption. Electricity consumption in Utah increased 1.3% in 2008 to 28,120 GWh, a new record high. Since 1980, electricity consumption has averaged a 3.5% increase each year, mirroring Utah's population increase (2.3%) combined with the increasing rate of consumption per capita (1.2%). Residential and commercial demand stayed roughly the same as in 2007, while industrial demand increased 4.3%. Utah is a

net exporter of electricity, using only 61% 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 38% 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, despite recent decreases, should continue at a steady pace, as demand remains stable, especially from the electric utility sector. Utah also produces more coal than it uses, allowing 34% of production to be shipped to other states. Electricity generation will continue to increase as new electric plants, most recently natural gas, wind, and geothermal, come online to meet demand that is increasing at an average rate of 3.5% per year.

Prices. Utah crude oil reached a new record-high nominal and inflation-adjusted price of $90.57 per barrel in 2008, but year-end prices dropped to below $50 per barrel and suggest a much lower average for 2009 as the U.S. faces a recession. The price of natural gas, while hitting near-record highs in the summer, followed its normal seasonal path, averaging $6.40 per thousand cubic feet for 2008 and dropping to near $4.00 by year end. On the other hand, the spot price for Utah coal reached a record $73 per ton in late 2008, suggesting that the Utah coal price in 2009 may continue its upward trend. With regard to electricity, the abundance of established Utah coal-fired power plants will assure affordable, reliable electric power in Utah for the foreseeable future and will help keep Utah's electricity prices well below the national average.

Minerals Overview

The gross production value (in inflation-adjusted dollars) of all energy and mineral commodities produced in Utah in 2008 totaled a record $9.43 billion, about $1.82 billion more than the previous high of $7.61 billion established in 2006. The 2008 value is mostly due to increased precious metal and industrial mineral values and increased crude oil and natural gas prices and production. The decline of both oil and gas and nonfuel mineral prices that began in mid-2008 will have a significant negative impact on total mineral values in 2009.

The Utah Geological Survey (UGS) estimates the nominal value of mineral production (excluding oil and gas) in Utah was $4.89 billion in 2008. This is approximately $210 million (4.5%) higher than the revised $4.68 billion for 2007. The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) ranked Utah fourth among all states in the value of nonfuel mineral production for 2007 with an estimated value of $3.94 billion

2008 Summary

The UGS estimated value of Utah's mineral production (excluding crude oil and natural gas) in 2008 reached a record-high $4.89 billion, an increase of about $210 million (4.5%) from 2007. Contributions from each of the major industry sectors for 2008 are as follows:

Base metals	$2.79 billion (57% of total)
Industrial minerals	$1.03 billion (21% of total)
Energy minerals	$671 million (14% of total)
Precious metals	$395 million (8% of total)

Base Metals

Base metal production, valued at approximately $2.79 billion, was the largest contributor to the value of minerals produced in 2008, accounting for 57% of the total value of minerals produced. Base metal values decreased approximately $32 million (1.2%) in 2008, due primarily to the lower production of copper and molybdenum. The decline in value was partially offset by substantial price increases for magnesium and vanadium. In descending order of value, base metal mines produced copper, molybdenum, magnesium, iron, and beryllium. Vanadium is a by-product 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 a relatively new mine in San Juan County, US Magnesium, LLC (magnesium) from its electrolytic facility in Tooele County using brines from the Great Salt Lake, Palladon Iron Company (iron) from one mine in Iron County, and Brush Resources, Inc. (beryllium) from one mine in Millard County. Denison Mines recovers vanadium from two mines in San Juan County.

Industrial Minerals

Industrial minerals production (including sand and gravel), valued at a record $1.03 billion, was the second-largest contributor to the value of minerals produced in 2008 and accounted for approximately 21% of the total value of minerals produced (up from 18% in 2007). Utah's industrial mineral value exceeded one billion dollars for the first time in 2008. In contrast to the relatively few (six) Large Mines and facilities that produce base and precious metals, approximately 45 active Large Mines and brine-processing facilities and 40 Small Mines produced a myriad of industrial mineral commodities and products in 2008. The total of 85 Large and Small Mines 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 increased approximately $110 million (12%) compared to 2007, due primarily to increased values of potash and phosphate. Because of the regional downturn in construction activity, the production of sand and gravel, crushed stone, and gypsum was significantly lower in 2008 compared to 2007.

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) lime, including quicklime and hydrated lime; and 5) phosphate. Together, these commodities contributed 91% of the total value of industrial minerals produced in Utah in 2008. The substantial increase in potash and phosphate prices was primarily responsible for the increase in saline values and in establishing a new record for industrial mineral values.

Energy Minerals

The value of energy minerals (coal and uranium) totaled approximately $671 million and was the third-largest contributor to the value of minerals produced in 2008, accounting for approximately 14% of the total value of minerals produced (up from 13% in 2007). The 2008 value is an increase of $59 million (10%) compared to 2007. Approximately 24 million tons of high-Btu, low-sulfur coal, valued at $645 million, were produced from nine mines operated by seven companies. More than 300,000 pounds of U3O8 (yellow cake), valued at approximately $26 million, were produced from three mines operated by one company in 2008. 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 increased about $33 million (5.4%) due to increased prices, while coal production was about 300,000 tons less than the 24.3 million tons produced in 2007. Coal prices, which have been steadily rising for the past three years, increased again in 2008 and are forecast to increase yet again in 2009. No new coal mines opened during the year, although several new mines are being planned and one new mine was permitted for development. The first year that uranium production values have been reported since 1997 was 2008. The restart of the uranium mines is largely the result of a three-fold increase in yellow cake prices that peaked in 2007. Spot uranium prices declined about 50% in 2008, resulting in one mine closure. This price drop may delay or preclude the planned opening of several mines and the restart of the Ticaboo uranium mill.

Precious Metals

Precious metals were valued at $395 million in 2008 and accounted for approximately 8% of the total value of minerals produced in Utah. The value of precious metal production was attributed to gold (87%) and silver (13%). Precious metal values increased $73 million (23%) compared to 2007 due to higher average prices of both gold and silver (33% and 12%, respectively). The two main producers of precious metals were Kennecott's Bingham Canyon mine, which recovers both silver and gold as by-products 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 relatively high gold prices, the Barneys Canyon mine, which was expected to close its leach pad in 2008, will continue to operate into 2009.

Active Mines and New Mine Permits

As of mid-October 2008, the Division of Oil, Gas, and Mining (DOGM) listed 112 active Large Mines and 206 active Small Mines (excluding sand and gravel). In 2007 (DOGM has not yet received production reports for 2008), 62 Large Mines and 53 Small Mines reported production, compared to 68 Large Mines and 52 Small Mines in 2006. The Large Mines reporting production in 2007, grouped by industry sector, were industrial minerals (45), base metals (four), precious metals (one), and energy minerals (12), including nine coal and three uranium. The Small Mines reporting production in 2007, grouped by industry sector, were industrial minerals (40), base metals (one), and gemstones, fossils, and other (12).

Through mid-October 2008, DOGM received three new Large Mine permit applications and 33 new Small Mine permit applications. These numbers represent a decrease of seven Large Mine permit applications and an increase of one Small Mine permit application compared to 2007. Two of the new Large Mine applications were for industrial mineral operations and one was for precious metals. New Small Mine applications included 20 for industrial minerals, three for precious metals, eight for energy minerals, and one each for base metals, and gemstones, fossils, and other.

The number of Notices of Intent (NOI) to explore on public lands increased modestly in 2008. Thirty-nine NOIs were filed with DOGM through mid-October 2008, compared to 37 for all of 2007, and 35 for 2006. The 2008 NOIs included 19 for energy minerals (17 uranium and two oil shale), six for precious metals, and two 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 2007 was $3.94 billion, a slight decrease (less than 1%) from the $3.96 billion of 2006. This is the first decline in nonfuel mineral values since 2002. Nationally, Utah ranked fourth in 2007 (same as in 2005 and 2006) in the value of nonfuel mineral production, accounting for approximately 5.8% of the U.S. total. USGS data show that during the period from 1998 through 2007, the value of nonfuel mineral production in Utah ranged from a low of $1.24 billion in 2002 to a revised high of $3.96 billion in 2006. The UGS estimates the value of nonfuel mineral production in Utah for 2008 was $4.22 billion, 3.7% higher than the revised nonfuel mineral production estimate of $4.07 billion for 2007.

During the past four 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. Because of the worldwide

economic downturn, which accelerated in the fourth quarter of 2008, mineral prices and the overall demand for nonfuel minerals will decline, perhaps significantly, in 2009.

Significant Issues Affecting Utah's Mining Industry

Significant short-term issues that will impact 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 vs. potash), permitting delays, and the decreased incentive to explore for metal and mineral commodities in a declining 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 accept mineral development in areas they consider environmentally sensitive.

2009 Outlook

The overall value of mineral production in Utah for 2009 is expected to be lower than the 2008 value as mineral prices, which fell precipitously in the fourth quarter of 2008, will likely remain relatively low or continue to decline as the economic recession continues into 2009. Base and precious metal production should increase, while metal prices will be moderately to significantly lower. 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. Energy mineral values should increase as uranium production increases. Coal production is projected to remain flat, but coal prices should increase incrementally in 2009. Several new coal mines are being planned and one new mine was permitted for development. One relatively new copper mine (Lisbon Valley) converted to a leach only operation in 2008 and will produce at a much lower rate in 2009. The ramp-up in production of the recently reopened Iron Bull iron mine and increased vanadium production will make a modest contribution to base metal values that will offset some of the losses from falling copper and molybdenum prices.

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. The decline in spot uranium prices from $90 per pound in January 2008 to $55 in December may delay plans to open several other uranium mines and the Shootaring Canyon mill near Ticaboo. However, increased interest in tar sand and oil shale may eventually lead to a significant expansion of Utah's energy mineral production within the next 10 to 15 years.

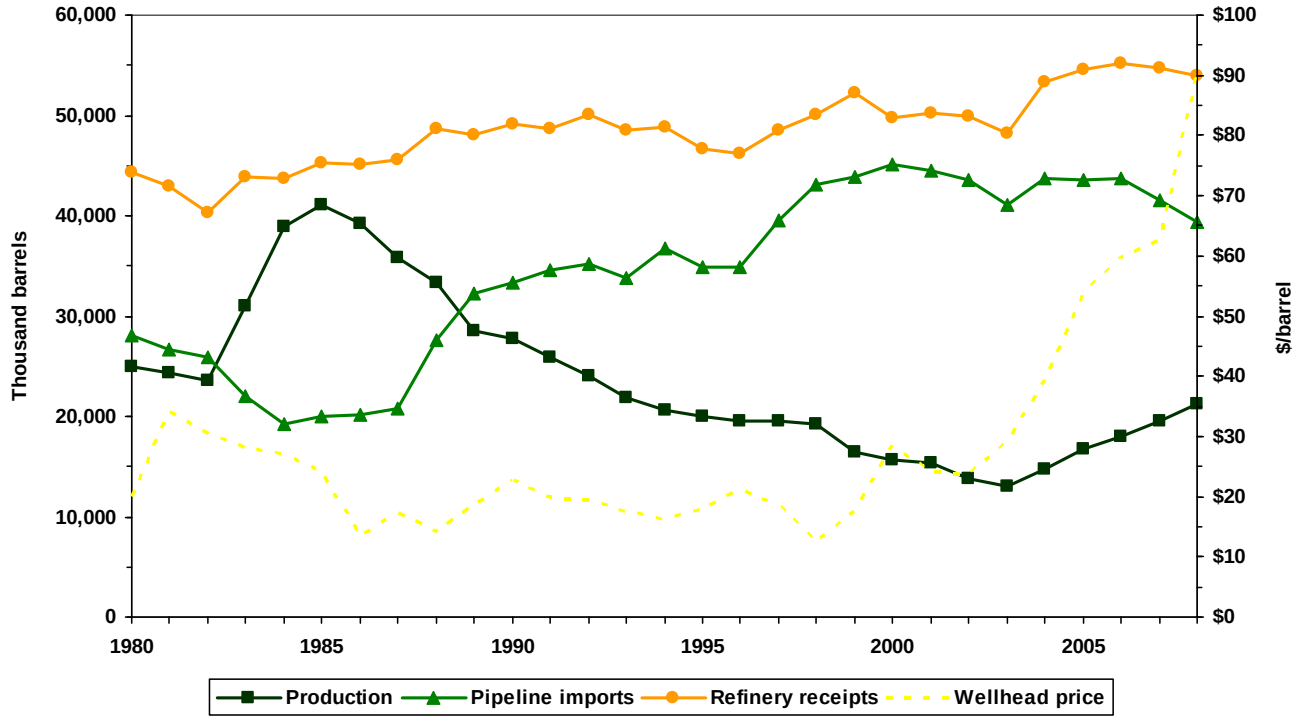
The number of exploration NOIs approved so far in 2008 is relatively high, and the UGS anticipates that the increase in uranium production and relatively high metal prices will continue to have a positive effect on exploration in the long term, although the recent downturn in metal prices could slow exploration efforts for the next one to two years.

Conclusions

The value of Utah's nonfuel mineral and energy production reached a record high in 2008 because of 1) increased base metal production and relatively high base metal prices, 2) significantly higher precious metal prices that more than offset slightly lower production, 3) record high industrial mineral values and production levels aided by substantial potash and phosphate price increases, 4) increased coal prices despite lower coal production, 5) increased uranium production, and 6) increased crude oil and natural gas production and prices. Although the number of producing mines statewide appears to be decreasing over the long term, the overall level of mineral exploration increased during 2007 and 2008 to levels not seen since the early 1990s; this increased exploration may eventually result in an increase in producing mines.

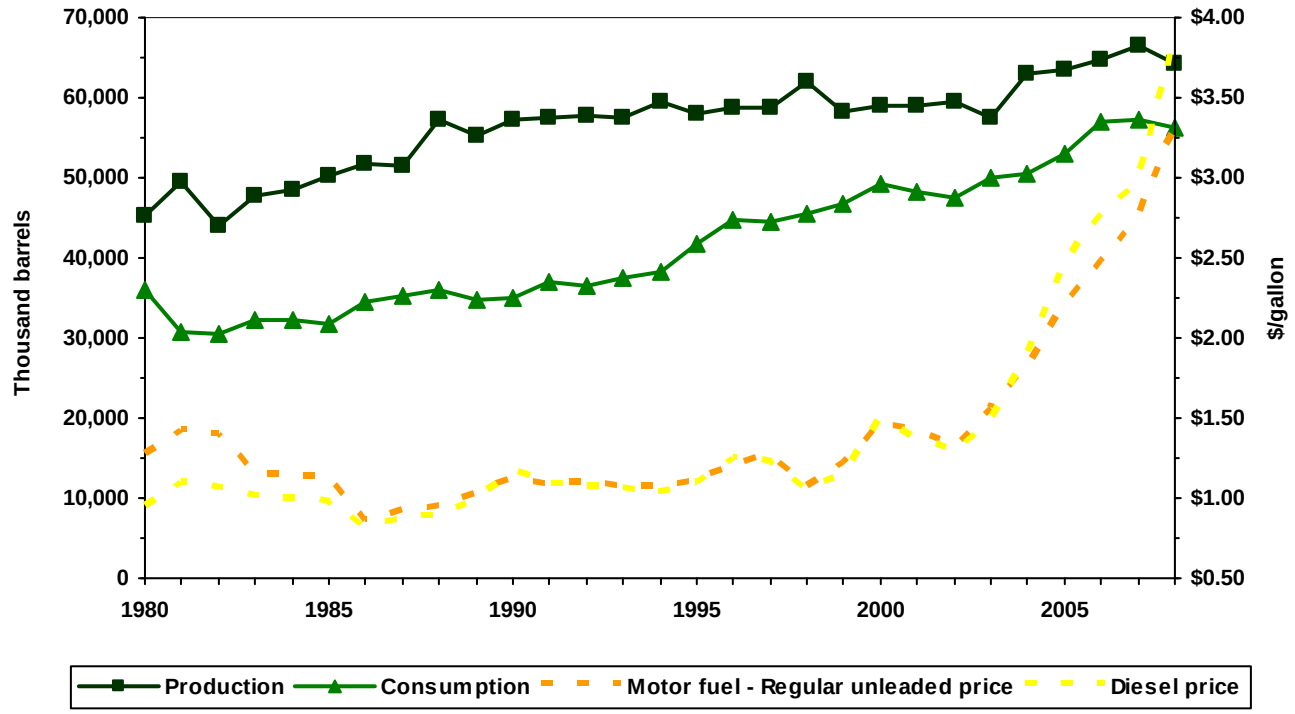
The UGS anticipates that Utah's nonfuel mineral valuation will be moderately lower in 2009, primarily due to a decline in precious and base metal prices and lower industrial mineral production and prices, despite projected increases in base and precious metal and uranium production. Coal prices have increased each year beginning in 2005 and are projected to increase again in 2009. Utah ranked fourth in the nation in the value of nonfuel mineral production and 13th in coal production in 2007. The nonfuel ranking will likely not change for 2008. The resurgence of uranium exploration and the reopening of several mines will add to the value of the energy minerals sector of the industry, and tar sand and oil shale development may add significantly to energy mineral values in the future.

Figure 79
Utah's Crude Oil Production, Pipeline Imports, and Refinery Receipts Plotted with Wellhead Price



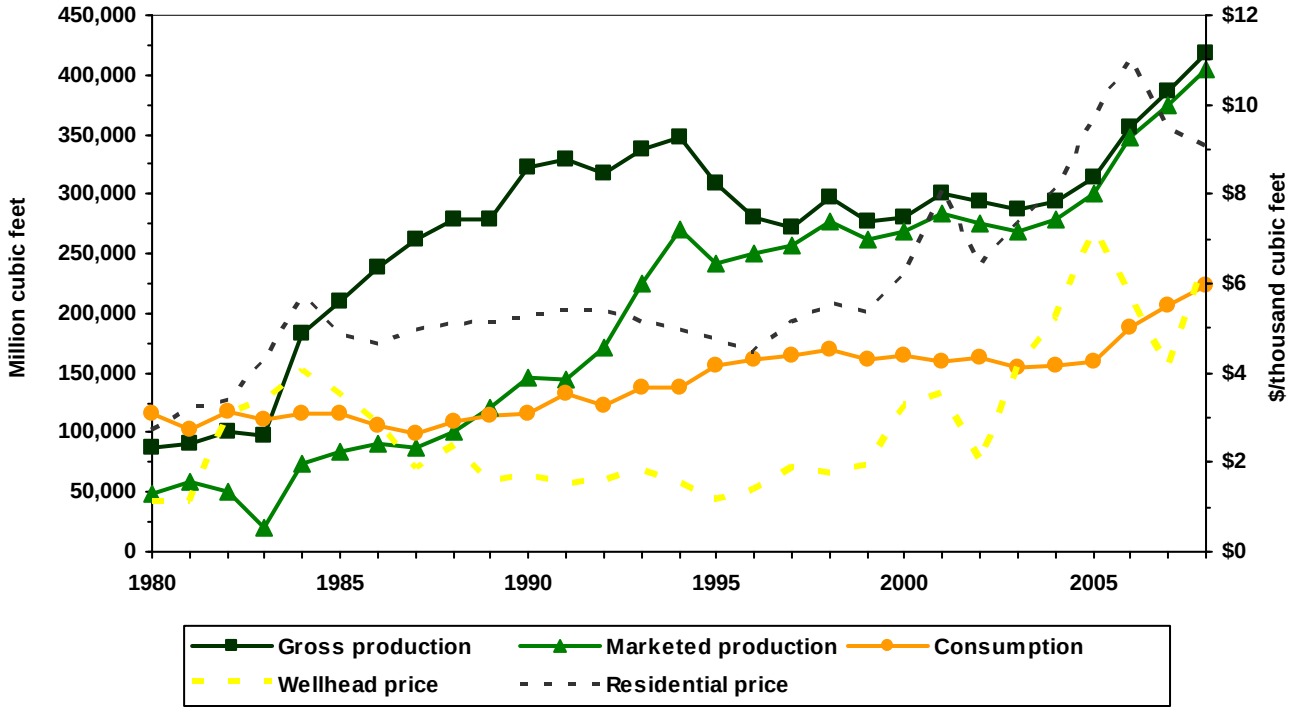
Source: Utah Geological Survey; Utah Division of Oil, Gas and Mining; U.S. Energy Information Administration

Figure 80
Utah's Petroleum Product Production and Consumption Plotted with Motor Gasoline and Diesel Prices



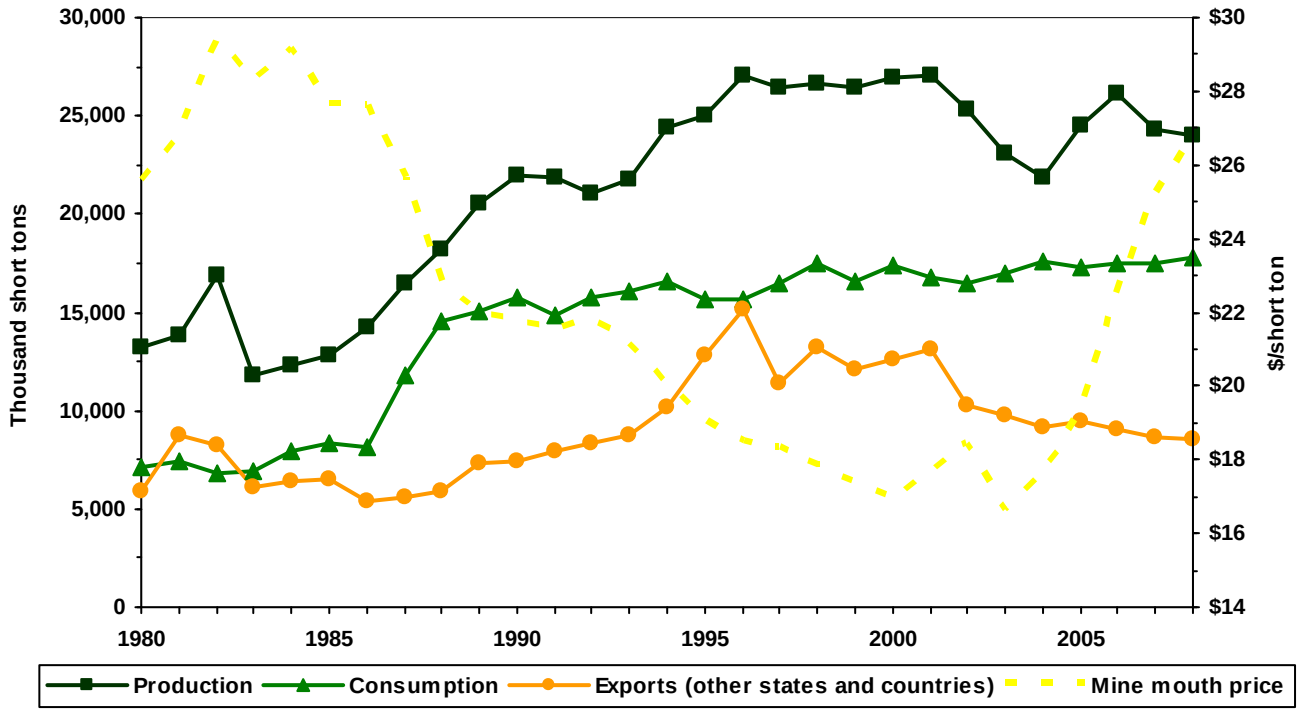
Source: Utah Geological Survey; U.S. Energy Information Administration

Figure 81
Utah's Natural Gas Production and Consumption Plotted with Wellhead and Residential Prices



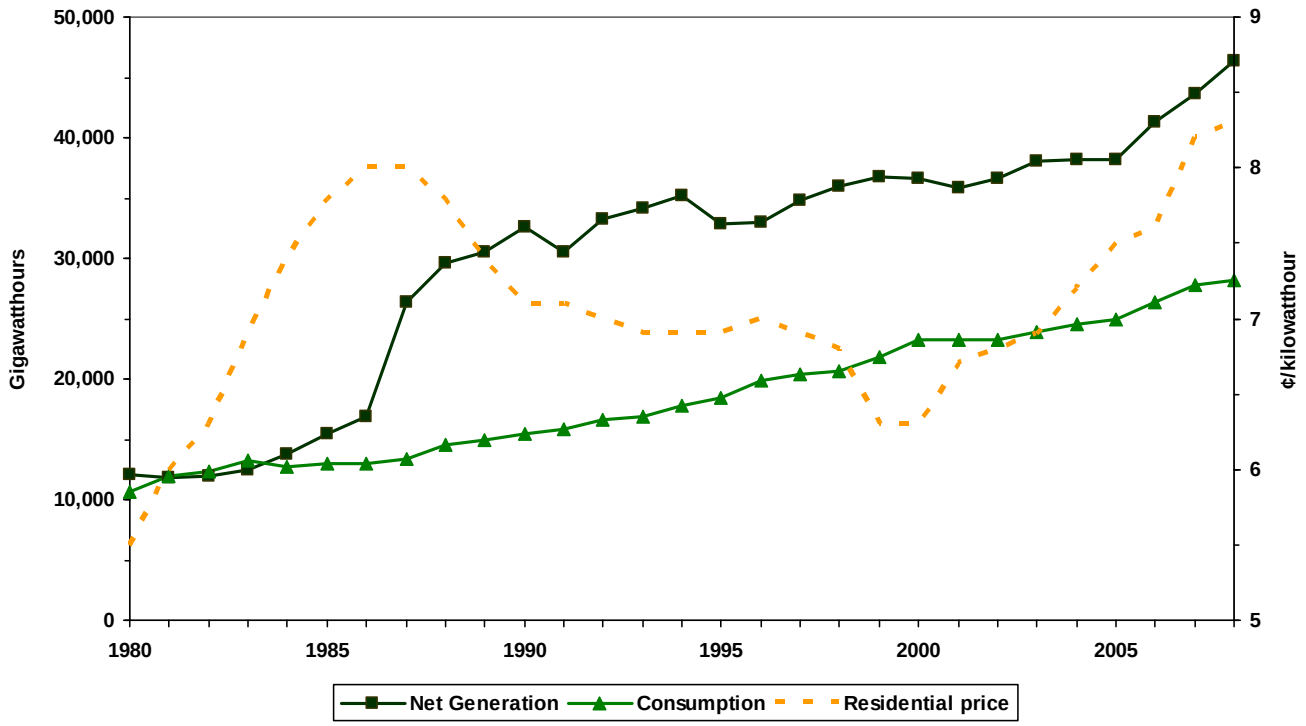
Source: Utah Geological Survey; Utah Division of Oil, Gas and Mining; U.S. Energy Information Administration

Figure 82
Utah's Coal Production, Consumption, and Exports Plotted with Mine Mouth Price



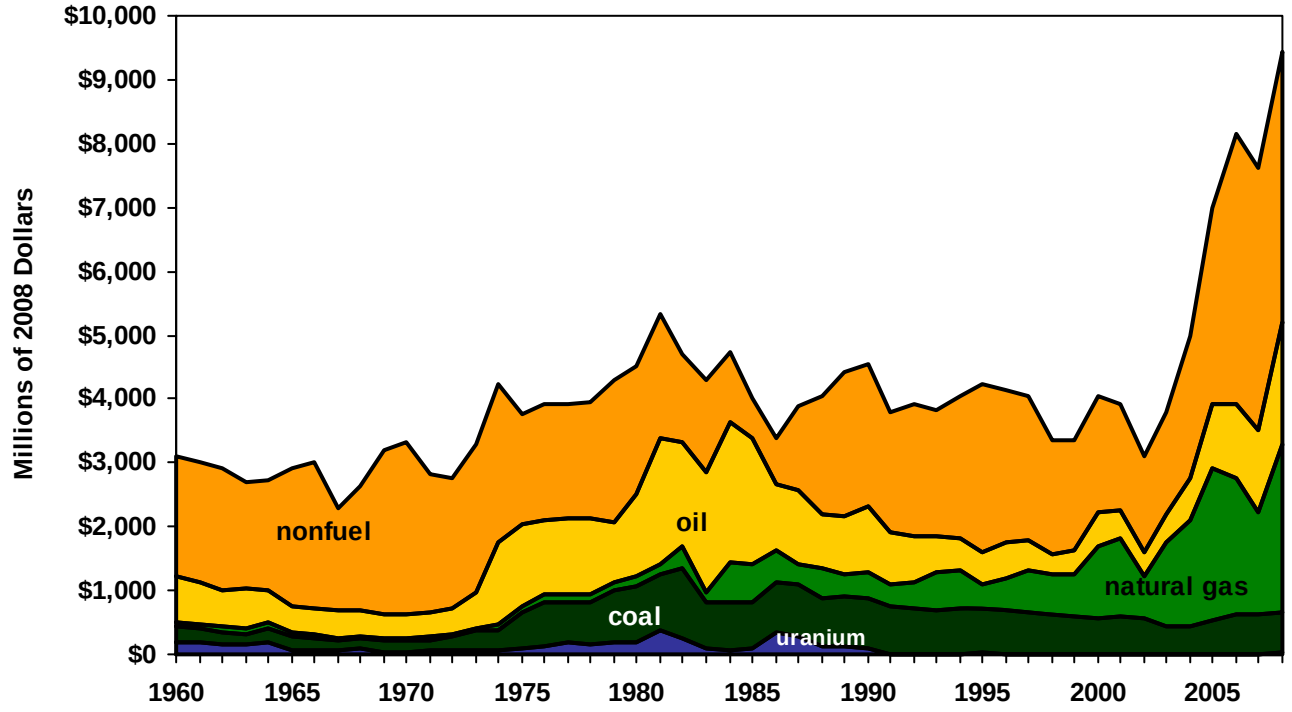
Source: Utah Geological Survey; U.S. Energy Information Administration

Figure 83
Utah's Electricity Net Generation and Consumption Plotted with End-Use Residential Prices



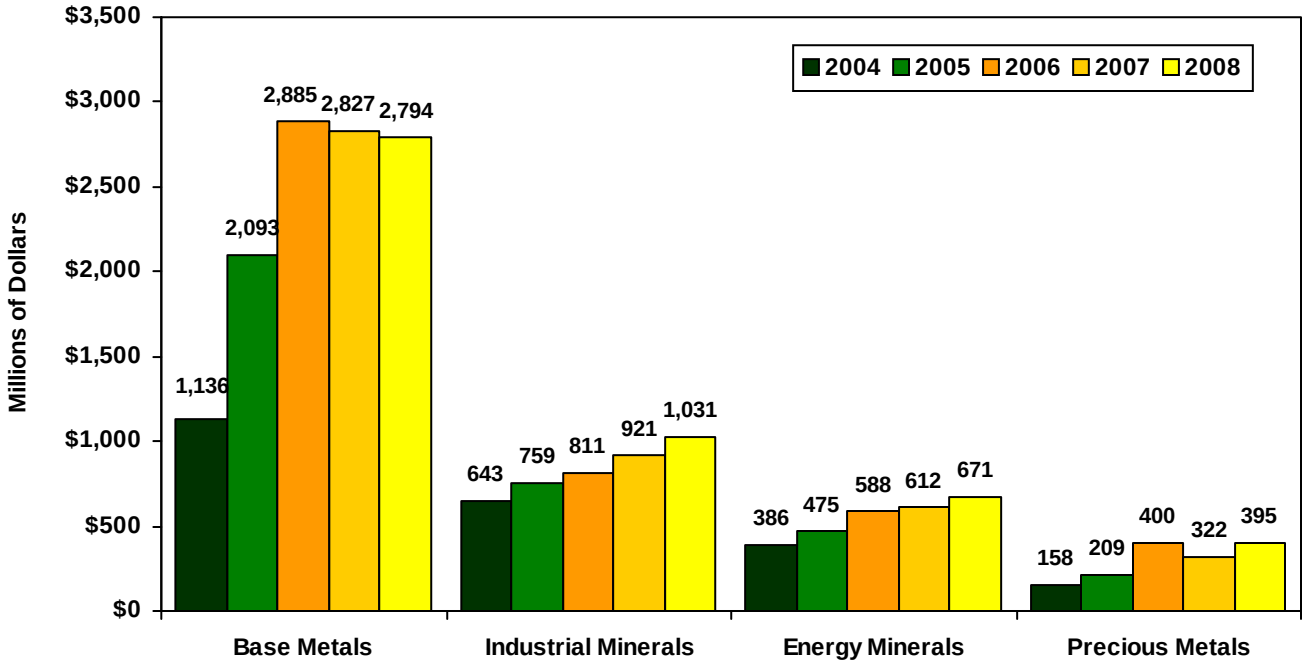
Source: Utah Geological Survey; U.S. Energy Information Administration

Figure 84
Total Annual Value of Utah's Energy and Mineral Production, Inflation Adjusted to 2008 Dollars



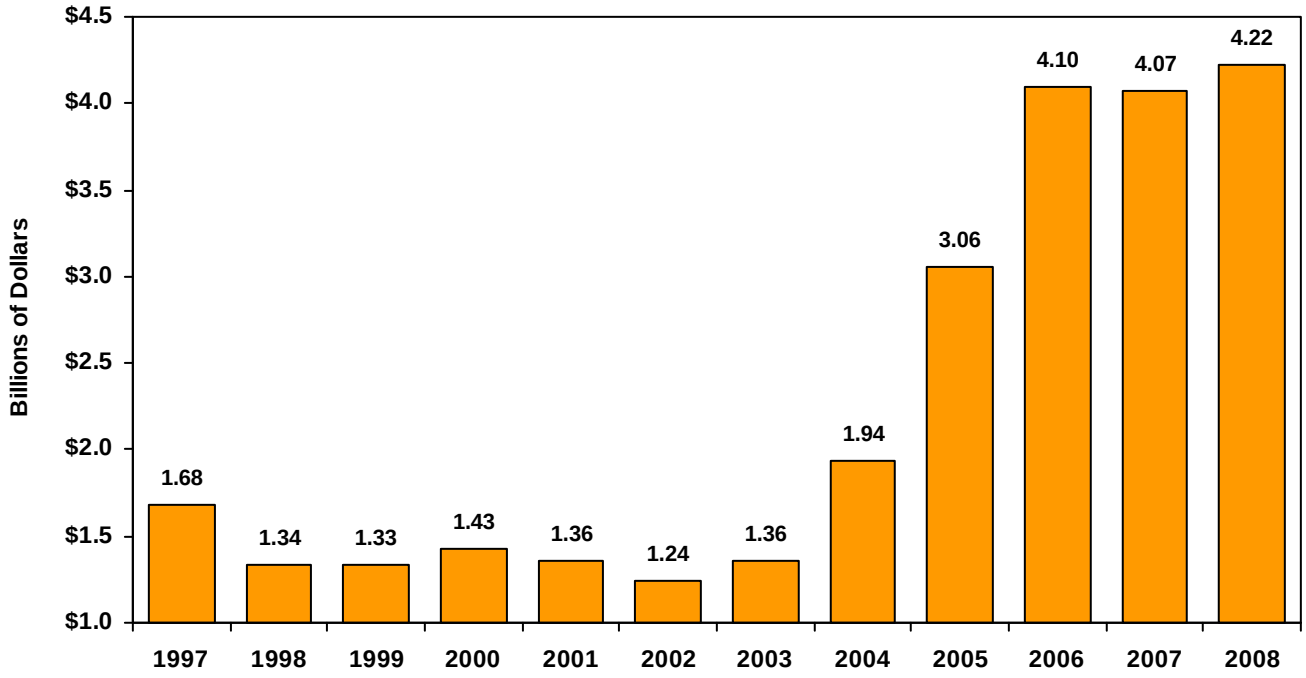
Source: Utah Geological Survey

Figure 85
Value of Utah's Annual Mineral Production in Nominal Dollars



Note: Energy minerals are coal and uranium
Source: Utah Geological Survey

Figure 86
Total Annual Value of Utah's Nonfuel Mineral Production



Source: U.S. Geological Survey

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

	Supply*				Disposition				Prices	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	38,965	13,045	6,195	0	13,616	43,745	43,544	606	27.21	1,060.2
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	12,188	5,637	50,310	50,143	457	24.09	367.9
2002	13,771	7,141	25,455	10,966	5,312	49,962	49,987	591	23.87	328.7
2003	13,097	6,964	24,152	9,966	4,654	48,267	48,284	547	28.88	378.3
2004	14,745	7,559	22,911	13,206	4,222	53,400	53,180	532	39.35	580.2
2005	16,676	8,214	24,372	11,055	4,064	54,513	54,544	767	53.98	900.2
2006	17,928	9,355	23,256	11,109	3,889	55,119	55,192	728	59.70	1,070.3
2007	19,538	10,708	22,012	8,801	4,074	54,764	54,952	662	62.48	1,220.7
2008e	21,300	10,150	21,700	7,460	4,090	53,990	53,600	473	90.57	1,929.1

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	9,411	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	6,073	35,172	20,359	0.92	0.88
1988	57,354	2,306	8,926	18,148	4,977	7,060	5,786	35,971	22,031	0.95	0.89
1989	55,184	2,685	9,550	17,311	5,095	5,917	6,371	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	8,409	44,628	20,512	1.21	1.25
1997	58,677	2,640	12,949	22,024	6,277	9,976	6,249	44,526	22,444	1.26	1.23
1998	62,012	2,908	12,842	22,735	6,373	10,398	5,940	45,446	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	7,058	48,167	23,937	1.41	1.37
2002	59,514	2,739	16,848	24,158	6,416	11,482	5,551	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	6,480	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	6,903	57,067	23,321	2.49	2.77
2007**	66,443	2,924	15,991	26,071	7,300	17,000	6,890	57,261	22,851	2.76	2.99
2008e	64,360	2,513	14,800	25,550	7,400	16,500	6,800	56,250	21,500	3.33	3.86

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	183,062	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	293,838	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	313,515	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	356,378	348,040	318,680	60,017	34,051	204	29,076	28,953	24,080	11,156	187,537	5.70	11.02	9.61	8.02	6.90	1,983.8
2007	385,369	373,808	344,279	60,561	34,447	165	31,578	45,933	25,000	9,000	206,684	4.10	9.44	8.03	6.35	4.27	1,532.6
2008e	418,000	405,460	372,212	68,400	39,000	250	33,700	46,200	25,500	10,000	223,050	6.40	9.11	7.94	7.54	7.00	2,594.9

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	16,748	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	23.10	383.9
2004	21,818	3,206	22,812	214	0	795	16,606	17,615	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	36	0	871	16,609	17,516	8,990	34	22.51	27.26	588.2
2007	24,288	1,496	24,532	32	0	870	16,613	17,515	8,521	173	25.18	30.60	611.6
2008e	24,000	2,220	23,576	30	0	895	16,850	17,775	8,069	500	26.87	31.30	644.9

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*	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	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	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	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	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	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	109	0	15,411	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	171	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	893	127	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	204	281	34,748	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	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	199	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	187	267	36,640	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	185	10	35,886	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	11	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	9	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	7	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	7	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	20	41,263	8,232	9,778	8,356	26,366	10.1	7.6	6.2	4.2	6.0
2007	37,251	69	5,551	638	164	18	43,691	8,689	10,305	8,755	27,749	10.3	8.2	6.5	4.5	6.4
2008e	37,700	60	7,400	780	200	220	46,360	8,670	10,320	9,130	28,120	10.1	8.3	6.6	4.6	6.5

e = estimate
*Includes landfill gas, 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

High Technology

Overview
Average annual employment in Utah's high-technology sector reached 66,127 in 2007, its highest point in seven years, representing 5.3% of Utah's nonagricultural jobs. The average employment in the 21 individual industries that make up the technology sector increased by nearly 5%, or 3,125 workers. Wages paid to technology workers in 2007 totaled almost $4.2 billion, or 9.2% of all nonagricultural wages paid that year.

Utah's technology sector includes approximately 4,300 establishments operating in 21 industries. Of the industries that make up the technology sector, 13 posted employment gains from 2006 to 2007. As a result of changes in the NAICS coding system, the largest increase occurred in the navigational, measuring, and electromedical products industry (+2,589), followed by computer systems design (+1,403) and semiconductor and electronic components (+1,047). Four industries posted job losses totaling 3,036. The largest decline was in communication equipment (-2,255), primarily due to changes in this NAICS code. The motion picture and video production industry lost 690 jobs.

During the first six months of 2008, the technology sector continued to expand. Comparing employment in the second quarter of 2007 with employment in second quarter 2008 shows an increase of 3,172 jobs, for a year-over growth rate of 4.8%.

2007 Summary
In 2007, employment in Utah's high technology sector reached 66,127, increasing by 3,125 workers or 5%. In comparison, nonagricultural employment for all industries grew by about 4% in 2007.

Almost half of Utah's technology employment is concentrated in three industries. The largest industry, computer systems design, employed 14,611 people in 2007, or roughly 22% of all technology workers. Aerospace products (8,359 workers) and engineering services (8,094) are the second and third largest industries in the technology sector.

Changes in NAICS codes implemented in 2007 make year-over comparisons on an industry-by-industry basis difficult. However, a cursory analysis shows that, excluding the four newly created industry sectors, 13 industries posted job gains and four industries showed declining employment in 2007. The largest increase occurred in navigational, measuring, and electromedical products, which grew by 2,589; however, a significant share of this increase was the result of a reclassification of the communication equipment industry (which posted the largest declines in 2007). Other industries posting significant job gains were computer systems design (+1,403), semiconductor and electronic components (+1,047), and engineering services (+885).

Apart from the employment decline in the communication equipment industry, the only other significant employment decrease was in motion picture and video production, with a loss of 690 jobs.

As a whole, technology jobs are relatively high-paying jobs. While employment in the technology sector accounted for 5.3% of all agricultural jobs in Utah in 2007, wages paid to technology workers totaled almost $4.2 billion, accounting for 9.2% of total nonagricultural wages paid in Utah that year. In 2007, the average annual wage for the technology sector as a whole was $63,495, 74% higher than the statewide average nonagricultural wage of $36,530. The high-technology industries paying the highest average annual wage included biotechnology R&D ($85,532), computer and peripheral equipment ($74,920), software ($74,471), and computer systems design ($71,121).

Two technology industries reported average annual wages lower than the statewide average of $36,530. These were motion picture and video production ($29,263) and optical instrument and lens manufacturing ($29,378). Two other industries, satellite telecommunications and all other telecommunications, paid just slightly more than the statewide average at $37,128 and $37,847, respectively.

Selected Industry Analysis
Computer Systems Design (NAICS 5415). By all measures, computer systems design is by the largest industry within the technology sector. In 2007, 1,967 firms employed a total of 14,611 people and paid wages in excess of $1.0 billion. Companies in this industry provide a wide range of professional and technical computer-related services.

Since 2003, employment in this industry has increased by 35%, or roughly 3,800 workers. However, this growth is being fueled by an increase in the number of firms operating within the industry, not by growth of any one company. From 2003 to 2007, the number of companies operating in the industry increased by 32%, roughly equivalent to the increase in employment during that same period.

In 2007, just four companies in this industry employed more than 250, but fewer than 1,000, workers. Included in this group are Unisys Corporation, 3M Corporation, Altiris (a division of Symantec), and LanDesk Software. The remaining companies tend to be very small, with almost 90% employing fewer than 10 people.

Preliminary 2008 data show continued and strong growth in this industry. In the first six months of 2008, employment increased by roughly 1,000 new jobs.

Aerospace Products (NAICS 3364). Once Utah's largest technology sector with almost 15,000 employees, the aerospace industry in Utah has been slow to rebound from a se-

ries of consolidations and mergers that began in the late 1990s. In 2007, 8,359 people worked in Utah's aerospace industry, an increase of 656 workers and a year-over growth rate of 8.5%. Wages paid to aerospace workers in 2007 totaled $574.5 million, with an average wage of $68,729, just slightly more than the average for all technology workers.

In contrast to other major technology industries, aerospace is highly concentrated in a handful of very large companies. A total of 51 companies operate within the aerospace industry, but a large share of the industry's employment is at one large company, ATK Launch Systems Group. Other large employers include The Boeing Company and Williams International; both employ more than 500 people. Mid-sized employers (those with more than 100 employees) include Moog, Triumph Gear Systems, Klune Industries, EDO Corporation, Composite Industries, and Barnes Group.

Defense and NASA contracting are important sources of revenue for many of the companies in the aerospace sector, and many have benefited from spending increases approved in recent years. In addition, Northrop Grumman has contracts that stretch well into the future and will provide the company with large cash reserves.

Preliminary employment data for the first six months of 2008 show an increase of about 300 workers, a slight decline from the growth seen in 2007. It is nearly impossible that military budgets will remain untouched by current fiscal realities, and reductions in defense or NASA contracting could create serious contractions in Utah's aerospace industry going forward.

Engineering Services (54133). Growth in engineering services has been nothing short of stellar. From 2003 to 2007, average employment in this industry increased 38%—a rate that exceeds all other major industry segments in the technology sector. In addition, a total of 180 new engineering service companies have been formed over the past four years, from 666 in 2004 to 845 in 2007. In absolute terms, only computer systems design has added more jobs than engineering services since 2003.

In 2007, employment in the engineering services industry totaled 8,094, representing a year-over gain of 885 workers and a growth rate of 12.3%. Wages paid to workers in this industry totaled $506.6 million, with an average wage of $62,696, slightly less than the average for all technology workers.

The largest companies in this industry include Northrop Grumman (mission systems and space technology divisions), URS (and it's EG&G division), Horrocks Engineering, Lockheed Martin, and The Boeing Co. The largest of these, Northrop Grumman and URS, function as prime contractors to the Department of Defense. In 2007, the Utah divisions of Northrop Grumman, URS/EG&G, and Lockheed Martin received defense contracts totaling $1.8 billion.

Not all engineering service companies are tied to defense contracting. A fair number also provide services to the construction industry, specifically on design-build projects; it appears the downturn in Utah's construction sector may be affecting demand for engineering services. During the first six months of 2008, engineering services posted a gain of just 174 jobs, significantly lower than the 885 worker increase in 2007. Given current economic conditions, it is not likely that growth in the engineering services industry will continue at the unprecedented rates reported over the past few years.

Medical Equipment (3391). In 2007, 7,633 workers were employed in Utah's medical equipment manufacturing industry, a slight rebound over the losses posted in 2006. Of all Utah's major technology industries, medical equipment manufacturers have been hit the hardest by extreme competitive pressures to produce increasingly less expensive medical products.

The competitive nature of this industry is underscored by the comparatively low average wage received by workers in the industry. In 2007, total wages were $347.6 million, for an average of $45,538 per worker, above the average for all nonagricultural workers, but well below the average of $63,495 for all technology workers. Further, the increase from 2006 to 2007 in the average annual wage was just 1%, compared with an increase of 6% for all technology workers.

The medical equipment industry is fairly concentrated in a few firms. In 2007, there were 219 medical equipment manufacturers in Utah, just 22 more than were operating in 2003. Of these, just a handful account for most of the industry's employment. The largest companies (those employing more than 1,000 workers) include Becton Dickinson Infusion Therapy and Fresenius Medical Care. Other large employers (those with 500 workers or more) include Merit Medical and UltraDent.

Preliminary data indicate this industry will post modest increases in 2008. During the first six months of 2008, industry employment grew by about 100 workers. In comparison, industry employment increased by 175 workers from 2006 to 2007. Regardless of the possible expansions of Fresenius Medical Care (150 workers) and Varian Medical Systems (50 workers), competitive pressures on this industry will remain well into the future.

Outlook

Overall, employment growth in Utah's technology sector has been remarkably strong over the past three years, increasing from about 56,500 in 2003 to more than 66,000 in 2007, an average annual increase of almost 4%. Employment growth continued during the first six months of 2008. From December 2007 through June 2008, employment in the technology sector increased by 1,728 workers. The industries posting the largest gains were computer systems design (+597), motion picture and video production (+479) and engineering services

(+220). The industry losing the largest number of workers over this period was wireless telecommunications carriers (-299).

Given current economic conditions, it is not likely that employment growth in the technology sector will return to previous levels. Based on preliminary data for the first six months of 2008, growth should continue through 2008 with slower growth moving into 2009.

Table 93
Technology Employment by Detailed Industry: Annual Averages

Sector	NAICS Code	Average Annual Employment 2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2006-2007 Net Change
In-Vitro Diagnostic Substances	325413	23	34	33	23	23	0
Optical Instrument and Lens Manufacturing	333314	154	140	178	153	118	-35
Computer and Peripheral Equipment	3341	1,260	736	688	599	611	12
Communication Equipment[1]	3342	2,432	2,641	2,819	2,984	729	-2,255
Semiconductor and Electronic Components	3344	2,888	3,143	2,983	2,965	4,012	1,047
Navigational, Measuring and Electromedical Products[2]	3345	3,182	3,109	3,191	3,281	5,870	2,589
Carbon and Graphite Product Manufacturing	335991	324	423	443	476	548	72
Aerospace Products and Parts Manufacturing	3364	6,314	6,493	7,170	7,703	8,359	656
Medical Equipment and Supplies	3391	7,593	7,716	7,741	7,458	7,633	175
Software	5112	4,751	4,733	5,098	5,355	5,608	253
Motion Picture and Video Production	51211	2,346	1,929	2,142	1,968	1,278	-690
Post Production Services	51219	28	24	60	87	31	-56
Wireless Telecommunications Carriers	5172	701	726	686	702	875	173
Satellite Telecommunications	5174	79	85	127	140	142	2
Other Telecommunications[3]	517910	82	81	71	76	0	na
All Other Telecommunications[4]	517919	0	0	0	0	606	na
Internet Service Providers[5]	5181	2,974	3,148	3,550	3,368	0	na
Internet Publishing, Broadcasting and Web Search Portals[6]	519130	0	0	0	0	1,862	na
Engineering Services	54133	5,849	6,079	6,500	7,209	8,094	885
Testing Laboratories	54138	1,173	1,179	1,131	1,254	1,466	212
Computer Systems Design	5415	10,796	10,941	12,197	13,208	14,611	1,403
Scientific Research[7]	541710	3,639	3,595	3,780	3,993	0	na
R&D in Biotechnology[8]	541711	0	0	0	0	1,262	na
R&D in Physical, Engineering and Life Sciences[8]	541712	0	0	0	0	2,389	na
Total		56,588	56,954	60,590	63,002	66,127	3,125

Note: NAICS stands for North American Industry Classification System.
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 2007 Annual Average and 2008 Six-Month Average

Sector	NAICS Code	Average Employment 2007	Average Employment 2008p	2007-2008 Net Change
In-Vitro Diagnostic Substances	325413	23	24	1
Optical Instrument and Lens Manufacturing	333314	118	32	-86
Computer and Peripheral Equipment	3341	611	585	-26
Communication Equipment	3342	729	749	20
Semiconductor and Electronic Components	3344	4,012	4,288	276
Navigational, Measuring and Electromedical Products	3345	5,870	6,169	299
Carbon and Graphite Product Manufacturing	335991	548	586	38
Aerospace Products and Parts Manufacturing	3364	8,359	8,682	323
Medical Equipment and Supplies	3391	7,633	7,735	102
Software	5112	5,608	5,688	80
Motion Picture and Video Production	51211	1,278	1,474	196
Post Production Services	51219	31	28	-3
Wireless Telecommunications Carriers	5172	875	642	-233
Satellite Telecommunications	5174	142	215	73
All Other Telecommunications	517919	606	594	-12
Internet Publishing, Broadcasting and Web Search Portals	519130	1,862	1,859	-3
Engineering Services	54133	8,094	8,268	174
Testing Laboratories	54138	1,466	1,633	167
Computer Systems Design	5415	14,611	15,655	1,044
R&D In Biotechnology	541711	1,262	1,381	119
R&D in Physical, Engineering and Life Sciences	541712	2,389	2,411	22
Total		66,127	68,698	2,571

p = preliminary

Notes:
1. NAICS stands for North American Industry Classification System.
2. 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, Selected Years

Sector	NAICS Code	Average Employment Q2 2004	Q2 2005	Q2 2006	Q2 2007	Q2 2008p	2004-2008 Net Change
In-Vitro Diagnostic Substances	325413	29	36	24	23	25	-4
Optical Instrument and Lens Manufacturing	333314	139	180	153	113	32	-107
Computer and Peripheral Equipment	3341	721	705	599	603	568	-153
Communication Equipment	3342	2,667	2,799	2,983	730	769	na
Semiconductor and Electronic Components	3344	3,120	2,970	2,951	3,911	4,260	1,140
Navigational, Measuring and Electromedical Products	3345	3,083	3,172	3,271	5,779	6,230	na
Carbon and Graphite Product Manufacturing	335991	440	435	475	544	583	143
Aerospace Products and Parts Manufacturing	3364	6,456	7,134	7,706	8,313	8,703	2,247
Medical Equipment and Supplies	3391	7,819	7,875	7,443	7,718	7,736	-83
Software	5112	4,675	5,066	5,368	5,570	5,720	1,045
Motion Picture and Video Production	51211	1,779	1,781	2,275	1,365	1,581	-198
Post Production Services	51219	25	98	79	36	35	10
Wireless Telecommunications Carriers	5172	709	687	706	863	639	-70
Satellite Telecommunications	5174	89	120	135	147	269	180
Other Telecommunications	517910	87	71	77	0	0	na
All Other Telecommunications	517919	0	0	0	633	597	na
Internet Service Providers	5181	3,155	3,494	3,379	0	0	na
Internet Publishing, Broadcasting and Web Search Portals	519130	0	0	0	1,874	1,859	na
Engineering Services	54133	6,156	6,449	7,221	8,143	8,367	2,211
Testing Laboratories	54138	1,190	1,128	1,264	1,580	1,681	491
Computer Systems Design	5415	10,880	11,832	13,277	14,523	15,825	4,945
Scientific Research	541710	3,594	3,743	4,024	0	0	na
R&D In Biotechnology	541711	0	0	0	1,243	1,403	na
R&D in Physical, Engineering and Life Sciences	541712	0	0	0	2,397	2,398	na
Total		56,813	59,775	63,410	66,108	69,280	12,467

p = preliminary

Note: NAICS stands for North American Industry Classification System.
Na: Comparison not applicable.

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services

Table 96
High Technology Establishments in Utah: Annual Averages

Sector	NAICS Code	Average Number of Firms 2004	2005	2006	2007	2008p	2004-2008 Net Change
In-Vitro Diagnostic Substances	325413	5	5	5	4	4	-1
Optical Instrument and Lens Manufacturing	333314	7	8	6	5	3	-4
Computer and Peripheral Equipment	3341	23	24	31	32	30	7
Communication Equipment	3342	27	29	30	28	28	na
Semiconductor and Electronic Components	3344	56	55	59	57	58	3
Navigational, Measuring and Electromedical Products	3345	61	60	61	64	64	na
Carbon and Graphite Product Manufacturing	335991	2	2	2	2	3	1
Aerospace Products and Parts Manufacturing	3364	48	48	53	51	55	7
Medical Equipment and Supplies	3391	197	209	220	219	228	31
Software	5112	177	181	217	210	205	28
Motion Picture and Video Production	51211	201	221	231	220	204	3
Post Production Services	51219	24	33	34	34	29	5
Wireless Telecommunications Carriers	5172	73	79	101	109	92	19
Satellite Telecommunications	5174	12	15	15	12	13	1
Other Telecommunications	517910	7	11	15	0	0	na
All Other Telecommunications	517919	0	0	0	37	38	na
Internet Service Providers	5181	235	230	205	0	0	na
Internet Publishing, Broadcasting and Web Search Portals	519130	0	0	0	123	131	na
Engineering Services	54133	666	723	792	831	845	180
Testing Laboratories	54138	109	114	119	120	121	12
Computer Systems Design	5415	1,481	1,636	1,836	1,954	1,967	487
Scientific Research	541710	254	269	272	0	0	na
R&D In Biotechnology	541711	0	0	0	61	58	na
R&D in Physical, Engineering and Life Sciences	541712	0	0	0	179	188	na
Total		3,663	3,951	4,304	4,352	4,364	702

p = preliminary

Notes:
1. NAICS stands for North American Industry Classification System.
2. Data for 2007 is an average of the first two quarters.
3. na: Comparison not applicable.

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services

Table 97
Technology Total Annual Wages Paid in Utah, 2004-2007 (Millions of Dollars)

Sector	NAICS Code	Total Wages 2004	2005	2006	2007
In-Vitro Diagnostic Substances	325413	$1.4	$1.4	$1.1	$1.5
Optical Instrument and Lens Manufacturing	333314	4.0	3.6	2.0	3.5
Computer and Peripheral Equipment	3341	47.0	45.4	44.6	45.8
Communication Equipment	3342	174.1	184.2	201.7	34.6
Semiconductor and Electronic Components	3344	131.3	126.6	150.6	231.2
Navigational, Measuring and Electromedical Products	3345	172.5	183.0	194.1	408.8
Carbon and Graphite Product Manufacturing	335991	22.1	24.7	26.8	31.9
Aerospace Products and Parts Manufacturing	3364	402.6	444.3	498.7	574.5
Medical Equipment and Supplies	3391	307.0	326.1	331.9	347.6
Software	5112	356.5	459.8	389.8	417.7
Motion Picture and Video Production	51211	47.5	49.8	51.8	37.4
Post Production Services	51219	0.5	1.0	1.6	1.5
Wireless Telecommunications Carriers	5172	45.7	48.9	47.6	55.9
Satellite Telecommunications	5174	3.3	4.1	4.4	5.3
Other Telecommunications	517910	3.3	3.1	3.4	0.0
All Other Telecommunications	517919	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.9
Internet Service Providers	5181	129.7	148.4	158.5	0.0
Internet Publishing, Broadcasting and Web Search Portals	519130	0.0	0.0	0.0	103.8
Engineering Services	54133	329.8	367.3	431.5	506.6
Testing Laboratories	54138	46.9	45.7	55.2	68.8
Computer Systems Design	5415	725.8	796.3	921.1	1,039.1
Scientific Research	541710	216.7	236.8	248.0	0.0
R&D in Biotechnology	541711	0.0	0.0	0.0	108.0
R&D in Physical, Engineering and Life Sciences	541712	0.0	0.0	0.0	152.4
Total Technology Wages		3,167.6	3,500.6	3,764.4	4,198.8
Total Nonagricultural wages		35,022.7	37,696.3	41,647.5	45,691.4
Technology Wages as Percent of Total		9.0%	9.3%	9.0%	9.2%

Note: NAICS stands for North American Industry Classification System.

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services

Table 98
Technology Sector Average Annual Wage

Sector	NAICS Code	2007
In-Vitro Diagnostic Substances	325413	$62,883
Optical Instrument and Lens Manufacturing	333314	$29,378
Computer and Peripheral Equipment	3341	$74,920
Communication Equipment	3342	$47,447
Semiconductor and Electronic Components	3344	$57,633
Navigational, Measuring and Electromedical Products	3345	$69,639
Carbon and Graphite Product Manufacturing	335991	$58,222
Aerospace Products and Parts Manufacturing	3364	$68,729
Medical Equipment and Supplies	3391	$45,538
Software	5112	$74,471
Motion Picture and Video Production	51211	$29,263
Post Production Services	51219	$48,904
Wireless Telecommunications Carriers	5172	$63,978
Satellite Telecommunications	5174	$37,128
All Other Telecommuniations	517919	$37,847
Internet Publishing, Broadcasting, and Web Search Portals	519130	$55,758
Engineering Services	54133	$62,596
Testing Laboratories	54138	$46,927
Computer Systems Design	5415	$71,121
R&D in Biotechnology	541711	$85,532
R&D in Physical, Engineering and Life Sciences	541712	$63,776
Technology Sector Annual Average		$63,495
Statewide Nonagricultural Average		$36,530
Technology Wages as Percent of Statewide		173.8%

Note: NAICS stands for North American Industry Classification System.

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services

Tourism, Travel, and Recreation

Overview
Utah's travel and tourism sector saw improvements in many leading indicators in 2008. For the fifth consecutive year, the Utah ski industry experienced an all-time record in terms of skier visits. Visitation increased at national parks. Overall, the Utah tourism industry benefited from higher traveler spending and increased travel-related employment during 2008.

The outlook for 2009 is cautiously optimistic for the second half of the year, as it is expected that travel among leisure travelers could increase. One positive result of the declining value of the U.S. dollar is that the U.S. becomes more affordable for foreign visitors. There are still concerns about the housing crisis, stock market decline, transportation weakness, and financial instability, but industry experts forecast limited growth in the second half of 2009.

2008 Summary
Utah's Travel Industry Experiences Gains
Utah's travel and tourism sector saw improvements in 2008. Estimates of non-resident tourism arrivals to Utah surpassed 2007 levels, increasing 1.0% to 20.4 million. It is estimated that the number of domestic travelers grew by 0.7% to 19.6 million, while the international visitation estimate rose 1.4% to 800,000. The number of visitors at Utah's five national parks increased 1.0%.

Hotel occupancies were 68.9% in 2008, compared to 68.4% in 2007. Statewide room rates increased 4.1% in 2008, indicating higher demand in the state's lodging sector. Hotel room rents for 2008 surpassed room rents for 2007 by 0.4%, continuing an upward trend that has lasted over 20 years.

In 2008, the number of passengers at Salt Lake International Airport declined 5.0%. The weakening of the airline industry, a switch to smaller planes with lower capacity, the fading economy, and stock market uncertainty in the second half of the year put enormous pressure on airlines. The direct flight from Salt Lake City to Paris, France has been successful. Delta recently announced a direct flight from Salt Lake City to Tokyo, Japan. The new non-stop flight combined with a visa waver agreement signed between the governments of the United States and South Korea should greatly assist Utah in attracting visitors from Asia.

The 2007-2008 ski season was the fifth consecutive record-breaking year in Utah based on skier visits. For the third year in a row, Utah skier visits surpassed the 4 million mark. The amount of snowfall was above normal as 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.

By the end of 2004, many in the travel industry felt the industry had finally recovered from the negative effects of September 11, 2001. Despite concerns about the economy and high gas prices, the tourism industry enjoyed robust growth in 2004. This growth continued in the first half of 2005 until hurricanes Katrina and Rita hit the Gulf Coast, causing gasoline prices, which were already perceived as high, to rise dramatically. The high gas prices continued in 2006, but finally began to decline in several parts of the country. In 2007, gas prices rose again. With 80% of Utah's overnight leisure visitors traveling via automobile, there was concern that visitation would drop. In 2008, the financial crisis, airline weakness, dramatic stock market decline, record high gasoline prices, and an unusually cool and wet spring slowed tourism industry visitation, especially in the second half of the year. Fortunately, growth continued and the tourism industry enjoyed a successful year in terms of traveler spending and visitation.

The following are some trends in domestic leisure travel:

- Between 2000 and 2008, leisure travelers reported a significantly higher share of weekend trips. The increasing popularity of weekend trips reflects today's growing sense of time poverty and the appeal of short getaways to re-energize.

- There has been a significant increase in the proportion of travelers who traveled with children on one or more leisure trips during the previous 12 months.

- The internet continues to play a key role in travel planning. Fifty-six percent of leisure travelers used the internet to make travel reservations. This is attributed to a growing belief that the best deals are online.

Utah had one of the best economies in the nation in 2008, and the tourism industry has played a role in that success. Utah hosted some major conventions in 2008 which also contributed to the industry's strong performance. Total traveler spending rose 6.2% in 2008 to $7.1 billion. Total state and local taxes generated by traveler spending rose 3.6% and totaled $631 million in 2008. Travel-related employment also grew 0.5% in 2008. Total travel-related employment was 112,857 in 2008, accounting for approximately 9.0% of total Utah nonagricultural jobs.

Utah's Market Share for Domestic Traveler Spending
In 2008, Utah experienced continued increases in traveler spending and employment. Between 1996 and 2005, Utah's share of U.S. domestic traveler spending had been trending downward overall. That trend may be ending, as one study showed that Utah's share of U.S. domestic traveler spending has increased slightly from 0.88% in 2004 to 0.94% in 2008.

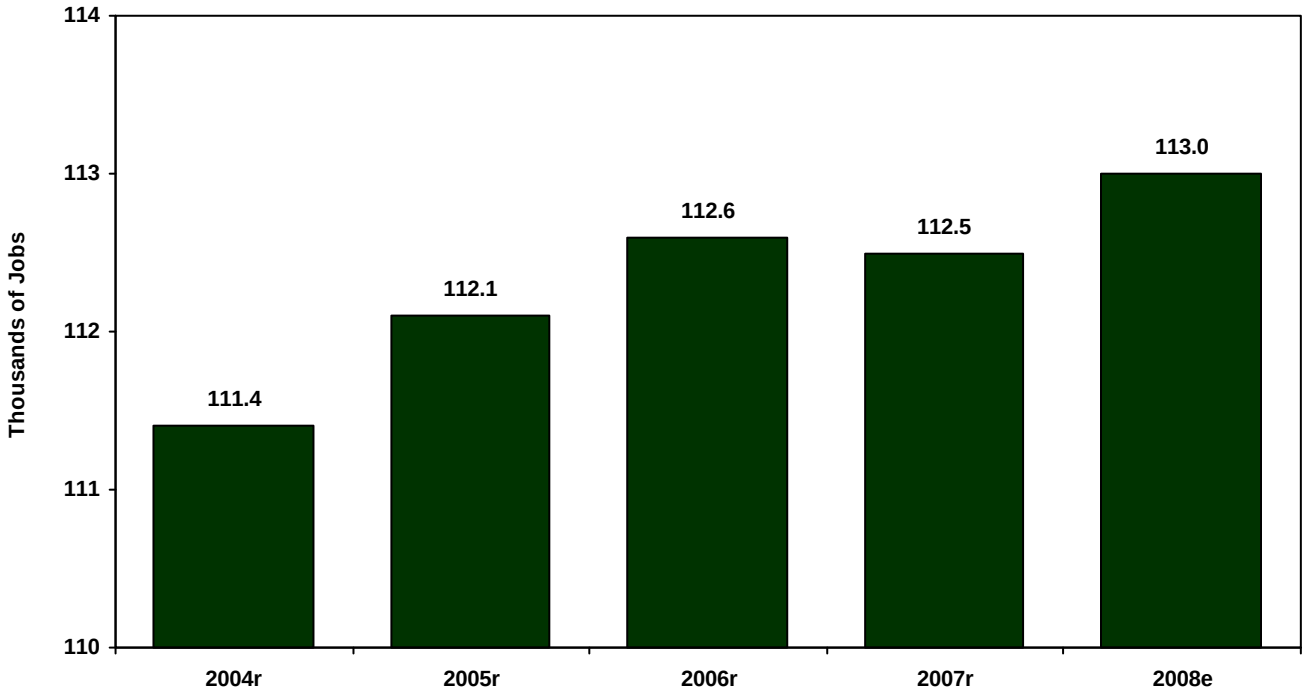
2009 Outlook

The outlook for 2009 is cautiously optimistic for the second half of the year. Despite factors such as a weak economy, faltering stock market, housing crisis, and decreasing consumer confidence, Utah tourism is expected to remain flat in 2009. Slow but steady growth in domestic leisure travel should occur in the second half of the year.

Additionally, travelers continue to show strong interest in national parks, from which Utah should benefit. Several of Utah's ski resorts again received high rankings from major publications and hope to build on the record-breaking success of the 2007-2008 season.

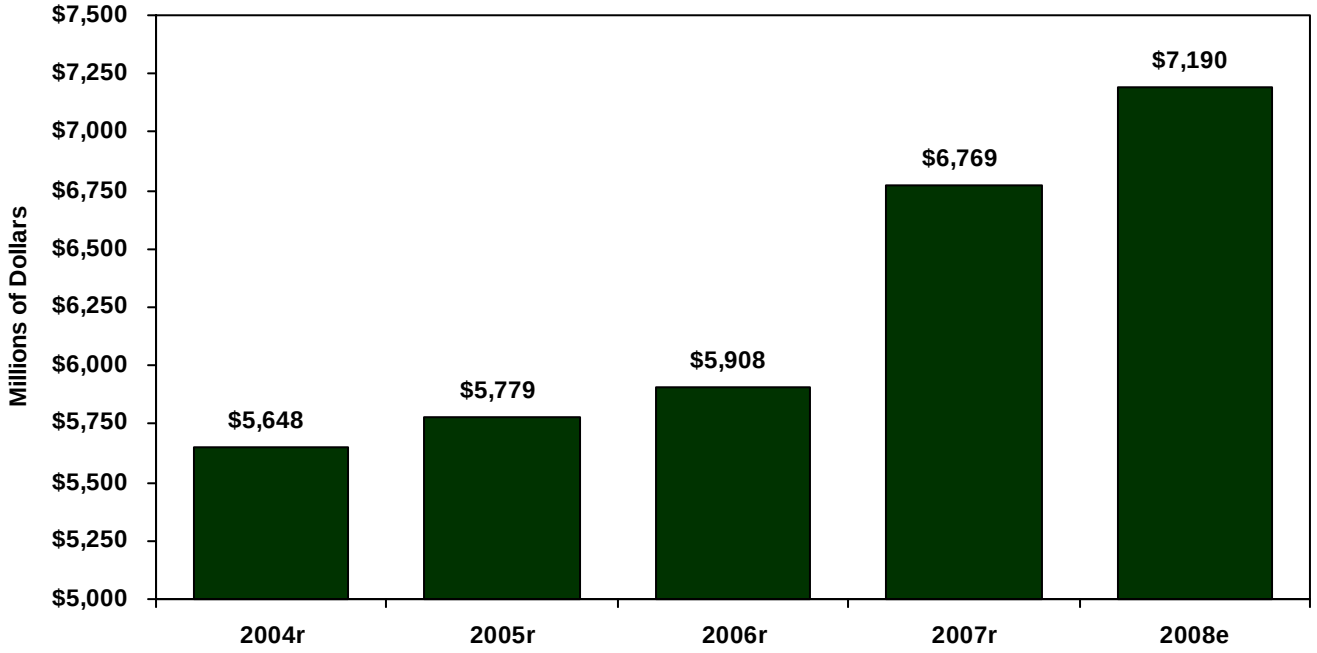
Competition among nearby destinations for the local and regional markets will continue to intensify. National trends highlight opportunities in key segments of the travel market including adventure travel, cultural and heritage tourism, nature-based travel, and family travel. Utah is well positioned to attract these visitors.

Figure 87
Utah Tourism Indicators: Travel-Related Employment



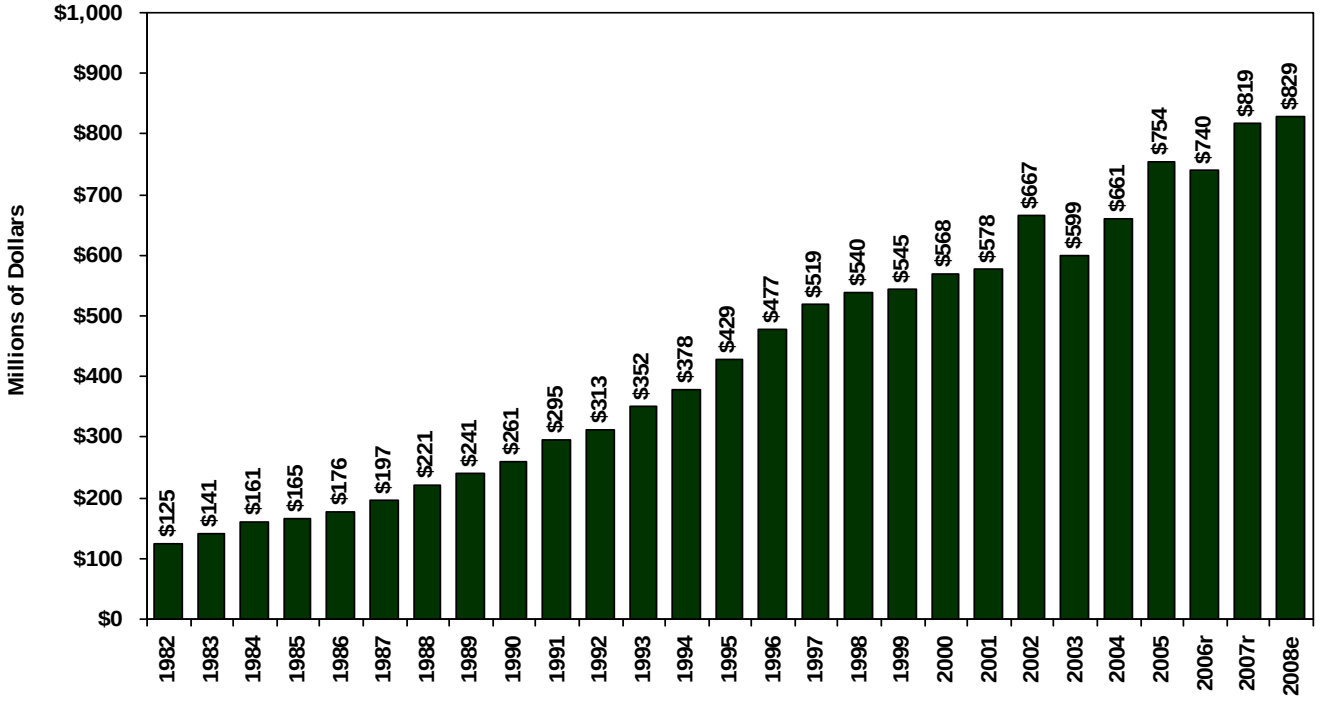
e = estimate r = revised
Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget

Figure 88
Utah Tourism Indicators: Traveler Spending



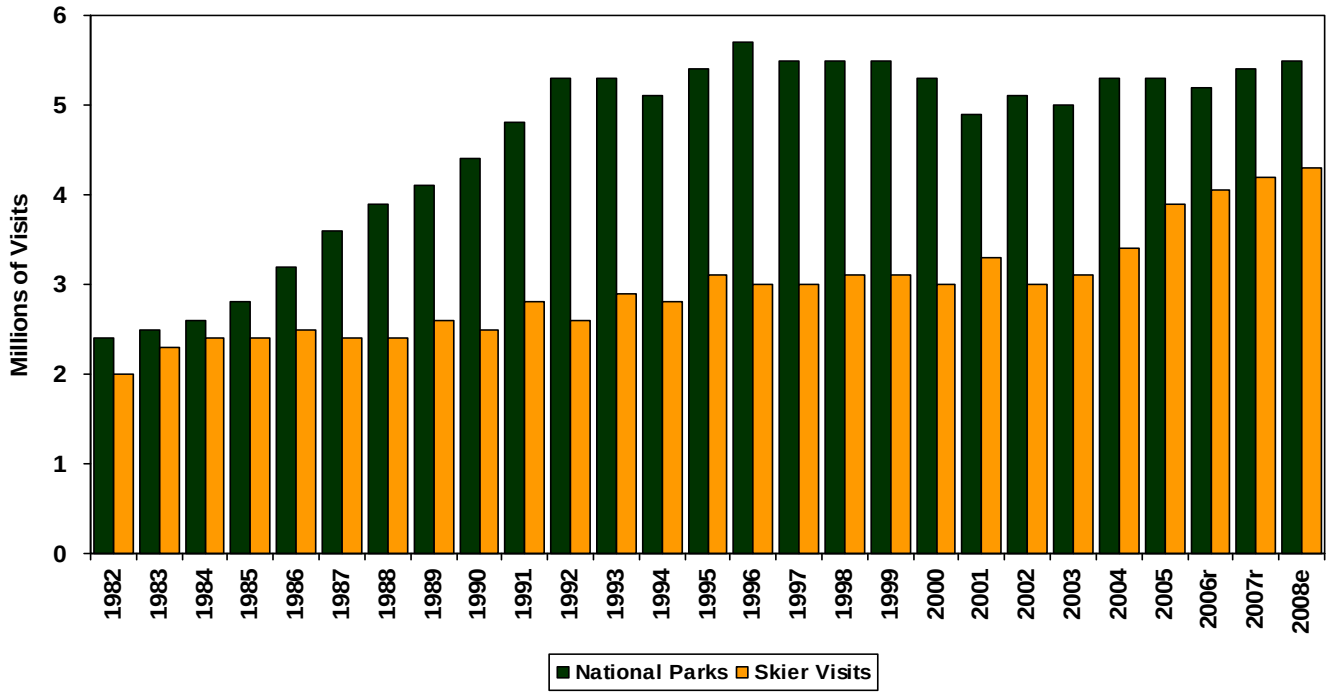
e = estimate r = revised
Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget

Figure 89
Utah Tourism Indicators: Hotel Room Rents



e = estimate r = revised
Source: Utah State Tax Commission

Figure 90
Utah Tourism Indicators: National Park and Skier Visits



e = estimate r = revised
Sources: National Park Service; Ski Utah

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
2006r	833,046	890,673	413,587	513,702	2,514,490	5,165,498
2007r	860,175	955,715	417,516	554,905	2,657,280	5,445,591
2008e	869,106	965,550	421,944	560,558	2,684,681	5,501,839
Percent Change						
2007-2008	1.0%	1.0%	1.1%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%
Average Annual Rate of Change						
1982-2008	1.0%	1.0%	1.1%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%

r = revised
e = estimate

Source: National Park Service

Table 100
Profile of the Utah Travel Industry

Category	2004r	2005r	2006r	2007r	2008e	% Change 2007-2008	AARC 1998-2008
Total Spending by Travelers and Tourists (millions)	$5,648	$5,779	$5,908	$6,769	$7,190	6.2%	1.1%
Total Number of Foreign and Domestic Visits (millions)	17.5	19.1	19.3	20.2	20.4	1.0%	1.0%
Number of U.S. Visits	16.9	18.4	18.6	19.5	19.6	0.7%	1.0%
Number of Foreign Visits	0.62	0.66	0.69	0.73	0.74	1.4%	1.0%
Total Travel and Recreation-Related Employment	111,379	112,051	112,572	112,486	113,030	0.5%	1.0%
Direct Travel and Recreation-Related Employment	60,637	61,036	61,347	65,882	67,729	2.8%	1.0%
Indirect Travel and Recreation-Related Employment	50,742	51,015	51,225	46,604	45,301	-2.8%	1.0%
Percent of All Utah Nonagricultural Jobs	10.1%	9.8%	9.4%	9.0%	8.8%	-0.2%	1.0%
Total Direct State and Local Taxes Generated by Travel Spending (millions)	$547	$570	$593	$609	$631	3.6%	1.0%
State Government Portion	339	353	368	384	400	4.2%	1.1%
Local Government Portion	208	217	225	225	231	2.7%	1.0%
Total Airline Passengers at Salt Lake International Airport (millions)	18.4	22.2	21.6	22.0	20.9	-5.0%	1.0%
Total Traffic Count at Interstate Borders (millions)	22.2	22.7	23.1	23.9	24.7	3.3%	1.0%
Total National Park Recreation Visits (millions)	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.4	5.5	1.9%	1.0%
Total Skier Visits (millions)	3.4	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.3	2.4%	1.0%
Total State Park Visits (millions)	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.9	4.5	-8.2%	1.0%
Taxable Room Rents (millions)	$661	$754	$740	$820	$828	1.0%	1.0%
Hotel/Motel Occupancy Rates	60.8%	65.0%	68.3%	68.4%	68.9%	0.7%	0.0%

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; and Governor's Office of Economic Development - Office of Tourism

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)
1982	$124,787,207	2,443,787	6,436,488	5,861,477	2,038,544	na	na	na	na
1983	140,728,877	2,465,294	5,214,498	7,059,964	2,317,255	na	na	na	na
1984	161,217,797	2,616,301	4,400,103	7,514,113	2,369,901	na	na	na	na
1985	165,280,248	2,804,693	4,846,637	8,984,780	2,436,544	na	na	na	na
1986	175,807,344	3,224,694	5,387,791	9,990,986	2,491,191	na	na	na	na
1987	196,960,612	3,566,069	5,489,539	10,163,883	2,440,668	na	na	na	na
1988	220,687,694	3,941,791	5,072,123	10,408,233	2,368,985	na	na	na	na
1989	240,959,095	4,135,399	4,917,615	11,898,847	2,572,154	na	na	na	na
1990	261,017,079	4,425,086	5,033,776	11,982,276	2,500,134	14,135,400	63.8%	na	na
1991	295,490,324	4,829,317	5,425,129	12,477,926	2,751,551	14,886,000	69.4%	na	na
1992	312,895,967	5,280,166	5,908,000	13,870,609	2,560,805	15,510,600	70.3%	na	na
1993	352,445,691	5,319,760	6,950,063	15,894,404	2,850,000	15,669,500	71.9%	na	na
1994	378,024,547	5,111,428	6,953,400	17,564,149	2,800,000	16,589,300	73.7%	na	na
1995	429,189,045	5,381,717	7,070,702	18,460,000	3,113,800	17,301,000	73.5%	na	na
1996	477,409,577	5,749,156	7,478,764	21,088,482	2,954,690	17,963,500	73.1%	na	na
1997	519,160,181	5,537,260	7,184,639	21,068,314	3,042,767	18,696,400	68.0%	na	na
1998	540,424,182	5,466,090	6,943,780	20,297,371	3,101,735	19,590,300	63.8%	na	na
1999	545,328,875	5,527,478	6,768,016	19,944,556	3,144,328	20,675,000	61.6%	na	na
2000	567,708,954	5,332,266	6,555,299	19,900,770	2,976,769	21,191,900	60.9%	na	na
2001	578,445,705	4,946,487	6,075,456	18,367,961	3,278,291	21,721,698	59.9%	na	na
2002	666,718,674	5,147,950	5,755,782	18,662,030	2,974,574	22,916,391	62.1%	na	na
2003	599,476,406	5,042,756	4,570,393	18,466,756	3,141,212	22,006,945	58.8%	na	na
2004r	660,606,509	5,318,157	4,413,702	18,352,495	3,429,141	22,194,190	60.8%	111,379	$5,648
2005r	753,689,699	5,329,931	4,377,041	22,237,936	3,895,578	22,744,975	65.0%	112,051	5,779
2006r	739,621,493	5,165,498	4,494,990	21,557,646	4,062,188	23,131,875	68.3%	112,572	5,908
2007r	819,803,181	5,445,591	4,925,277	22,044,533	4,259,000	23,895,227	68.4%	112,486	6,769
2008e	828,525,951	5,501,839	4,580,508	20,992,306	4,301,590	24,709,644	68.9%	112,857	7,190
Percent Change									
2007-2008	1.1%	1.0%	-7.0%	-4.8%	1.0%	3.4%	0.7%	0.3%	6.2%
Average Annual Rate of Change									
1982-2008	1.1%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%

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 Office of Planning & Budget; Governor's Office of Economic Development - Office of Tourism

Special Topics

Housing Challenges

Overview

The story of Utah's residential construction industry in 2008 is one of swift contraction, but Utah remains in a position of relative strength among Western States. The slowdown that began in the second half of 2007 accelerated through much of 2008. As Utah builders saw the challenges that began in other states and realized the extent of available homes along the Wasatch Front, they slammed on the brakes. In 2008, residential construction permits declined by 9,500, or 46%, making this the largest, single-year numerical decline in residential permits on record. This decline mirrors the conditions found in surrounding states. However, when compared with California, Nevada, Arizona, and Idaho, Utah is a positive outlier for several reasons and is likely hovering near the bottom of the down-cycle. Utah experienced a more reasonable rate of appreciation, a quicker decline in housing permits, and a lower foreclosure rate. In addition, Utah's permits as a percentage of total population and new household creation are near record lows. As a result, Utah home prices should fare much better than those of surrounding states. Understanding what has transpired in 2008 provides insight into the overall health of the market and what Utah can expect in 2009.

Declining Single Family Permits Help Ease Supply

Rapidly declining numbers of residential building permits will likely help Utah work through excess inventory. Utah's 2008 single family housing permits, at 6,000, finished the year 71% off their peak value of 20,912 in 2005. This compares to prior declines of 73% from 1977-82, 41% from 1983-89, and 11% from 1996-2000. Anticipating an additional year of decline in 2009, the current downturn may be the sharpest decline on record.

The dramatic drop in permits and the resulting job losses, though painful, are necessary steps to recovery and working through excess supply. Utah's inventories will be absorbed more quickly than states like Arizona and Nevada where the oversupply was more dramatic.

As permits fell in 2008, there was a corresponding 20% decline in the supply of new homes along the Wasatch Front. The number of complete unoccupied new homes peaked at 3,217 in the fourth quarter of 2007. With limited permits being pulled in 2009, this trend is expected to continue and should return to a more balanced level of supply by the end of 2009.

Foreclosures to Rise In 2009

Foreclosures will be the major challenge for the Utah housing market in 2009. Throughout 2008, while news headlines focused on the sharp percentage increase in the number of foreclosures in Utah, the state's actual foreclosure rate was one of the lowest in the country. Foreclosure rates in Nevada, California, and Arizona reached 5.58%, 3.90%, and 3.86%, respectively, in third quarter 2008. Utah's and Idaho's rates of foreclosure remain lower at 1.43% and 1.62%. In 2009, Utah will see a continued rise in foreclosures as Utah's subprime loan resets increase in 2009.

Subprime loan resets are a good leading indicator of the trend in foreclosures. The New York Branch of the Federal Reserve Bank estimates that 42.4% of all Utah subprime adjustable rate mortgages (ARMs) will reset between September 2008 and September 2009. This compares to 27.8% resetting nationally. In addition, a portion of the less risky Alt-A, conventional, and government backed loans will naturally default as well. In total, 2009 is expected to see foreclosure rates reach the highest level on record in Utah. As banks deal with inventory throughout the year, there will be continued downward pressure on home prices in areas where foreclosures are concentrated. Fortunately, after September 2009, the rate of subprime resets will nearly disappear, with only 4.9% resetting in the subsequent 12-month period.

Utah's Home Price Appreciation Less Volatile Then Other States

Home prices in Utah held on much stronger through 2008 than in surrounding states, according to the Office of Federal Housing Enterprise Oversight (OFHEO). The OFHEO Home Price Index shows that Utah's year-over appreciation remained positive through the first half of 2008 before decreasing 1.6% in the third quarter.

A historical comparison of Utah, California, Nevada, Arizona, and Idaho shows that Utah had the most moderate rate of appreciation during the recent housing boom. From 2003-2006, California, Nevada, and Arizona each experienced an irrational run-up in home prices due to investor-injected demand. At peak value in the fourth quarter of 2005, Arizona's home prices appreciated 35.2%. In the third quarter of 2008 they were down 13.8%. Similarly, Nevada's home price appreciation went from a peak of 37.1% in the third quarter of 2004 to -21% in the third quarter of 2008. California went from 27.6% in the third quarter of 2004 to -21.2% in the third quarter of 2008.

Contrastingly, Utah and Idaho both experienced rates of appreciation that were more moderate. Consequently, both states have seen a modest decline in home prices thus far. Utah experienced an initial boost of appreciation from 1991-1994 with no adverse impacts. After reaching a peak of 18.2% in the second quarter of 1994, appreciation levels decreased slowly over the next 5 years before going incrementally negative for three quarters in 1999. The soft landing experienced in 1999 then gave way to another long, slow rise in appreciation through 2007. Barring the turbulence caused by the mortgage meltdown, Utah's strong economic fundamentals would likely have led to another soft landing. Unfortunately, given the current state of mortgage markets, appreciation has slowed quickly across the nation. In some states,

including California, Nevada, and Arizona, there has already been serious depreciation of home values. In 2009, Utah will continue to see additional price declines, largely driven by a few areas with significant excess inventory and high foreclosure rates.

New Household Creation Putting Upward Pressure on Permits

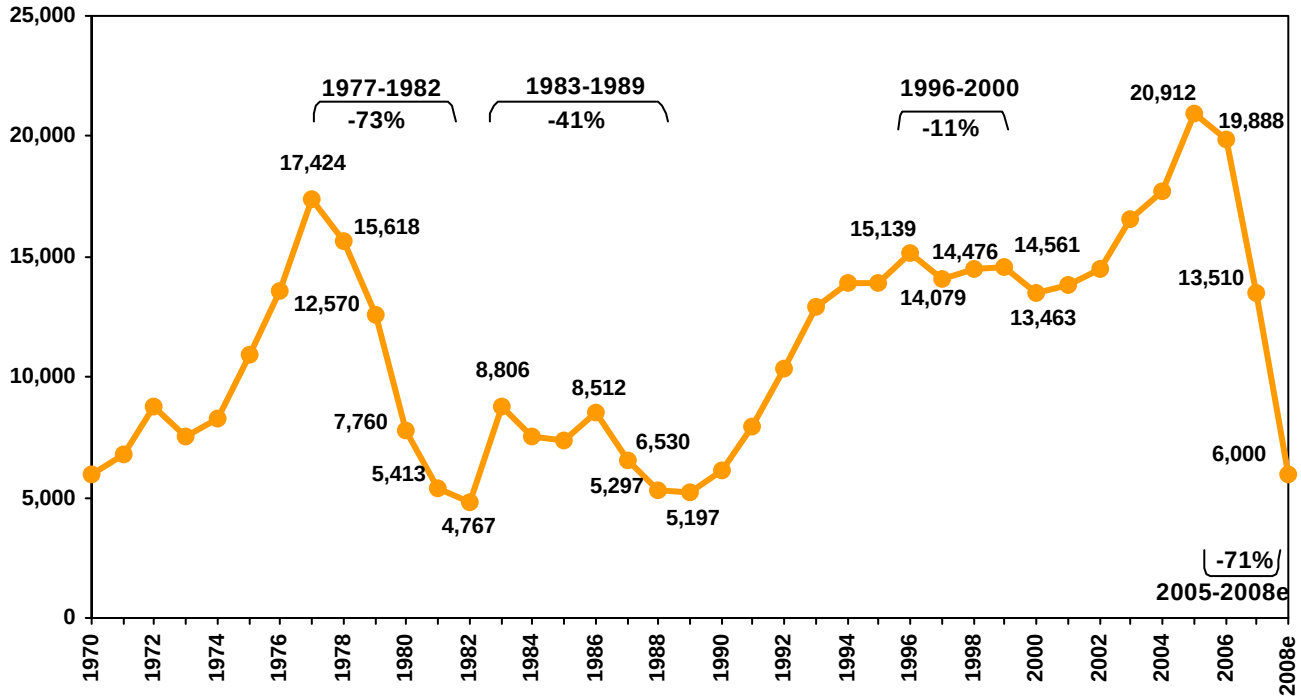
Historically, new household creation in Utah has been tightly correlated with the total number of residential permits pulled each year. However, in 2008 there was a significant gap between the two totals. Part of this gap can be attributed to the overhanging excess inventory, but the bulk of the difference can be attributed to the mortgage meltdown. Demand has been temporarily suppressed as finance markets sort themselves out. If Utah's new household creation projections remain stable as expected, they will put upward pressure on the number of residential permits and have a positive impact on Utah's housing market. Current estimates project annual new household creation totals of 30,011; 28,330; 28,932; 28,335; and 28,738 for the years 2008-2012.

Comparing total residential housing units to Utah's total population also suggests that permits are near the bottom. Historically, total residential permits have averaged 0.87% of Utah's total population. In 2008, permits were 0.40% of population, only marginally above the record low of 0.33% in 1989. With a projected increase in Utah's population to 2,811,000 in 2009 and the anticipated decline of permits, this ratio will decrease for one additional year before improving.

Housing Industry Consolidation Likely To Continue

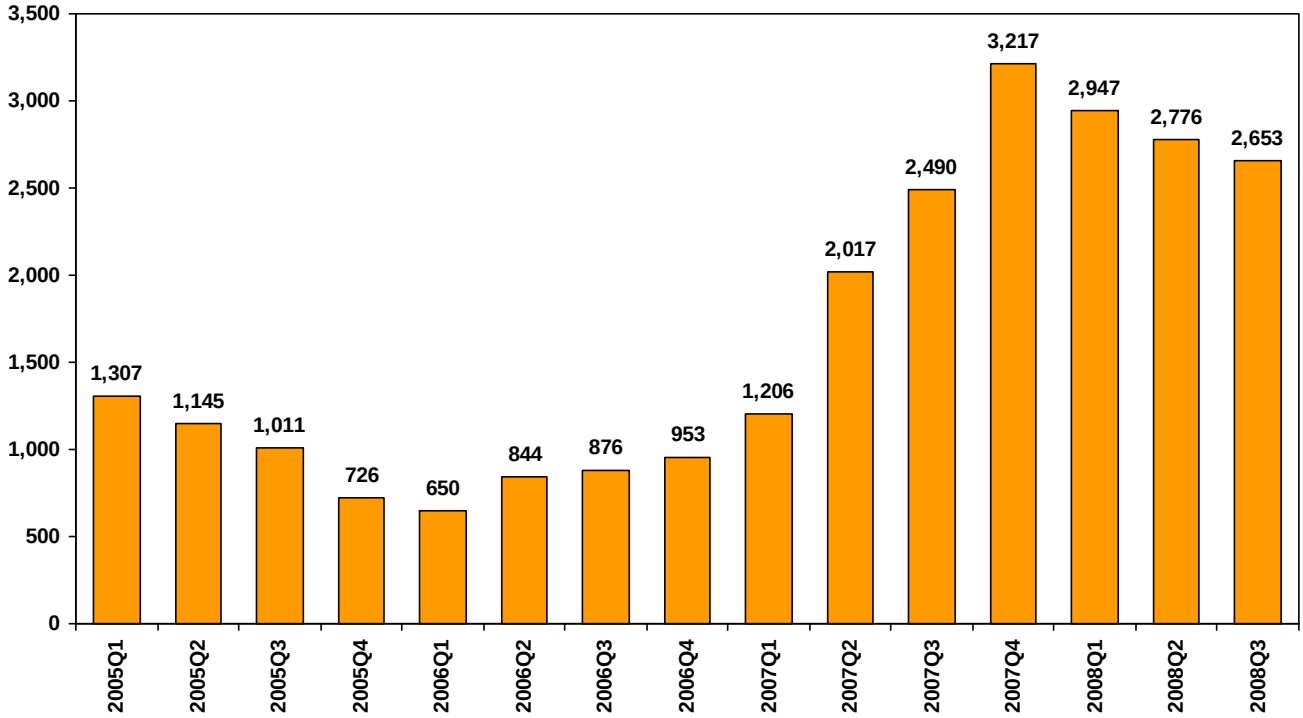
The challenging market has led to consolidation in the homebuilding industry in 2008. The 366 builders who pulled permits in the third quarter of 2008 were down 53% from the third quarter of 2007 total of 782 builders. Additionally, the 2008 total number of builders was down 65% from the peak in 2005. With tight credit conditions for homebuilders, this trend will likely continue through 2009. Those who survive and capture increased market share will be those builders who maintained strong balance sheets, were able to avoid excessive leverage, and purchased lots at reasonable prices.

Figure 91
Utah Single-Family Permit Contractions



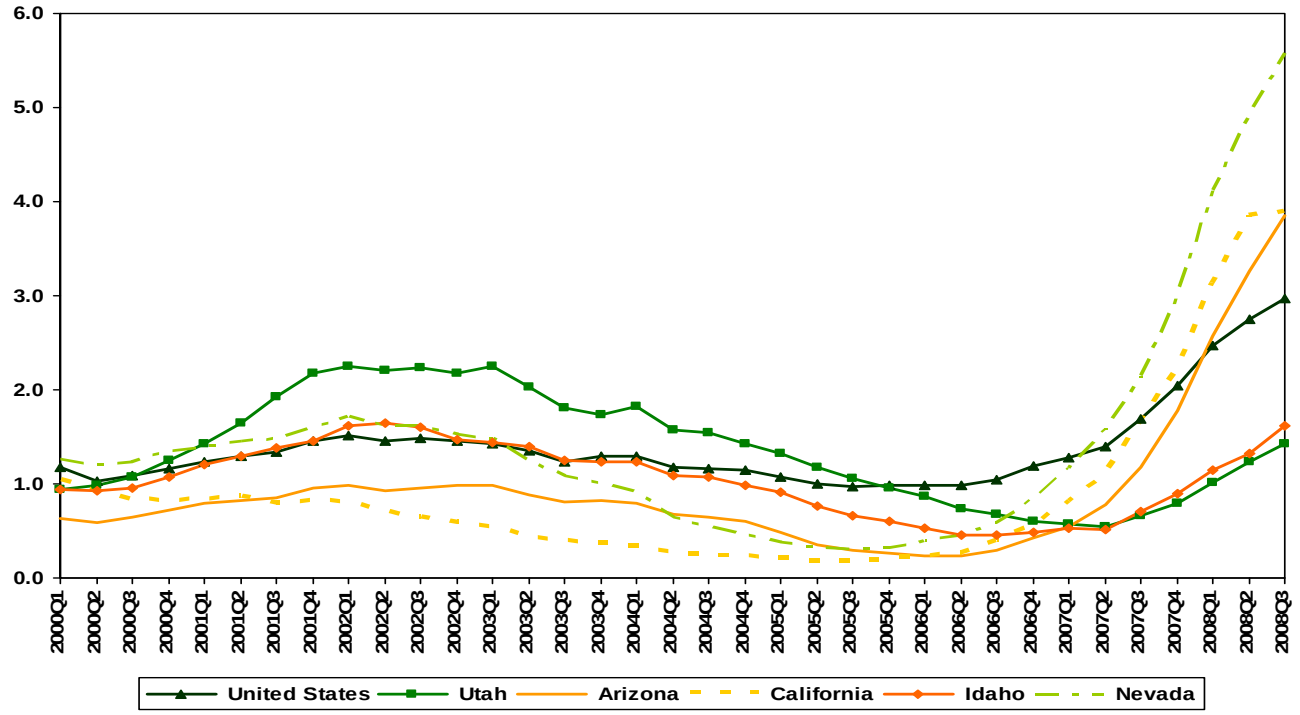
e = estimate
Source: University of Utah, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, Ivory Homes Analysis

Figure 92
Wasatch Front Complete Unoccupied Homes



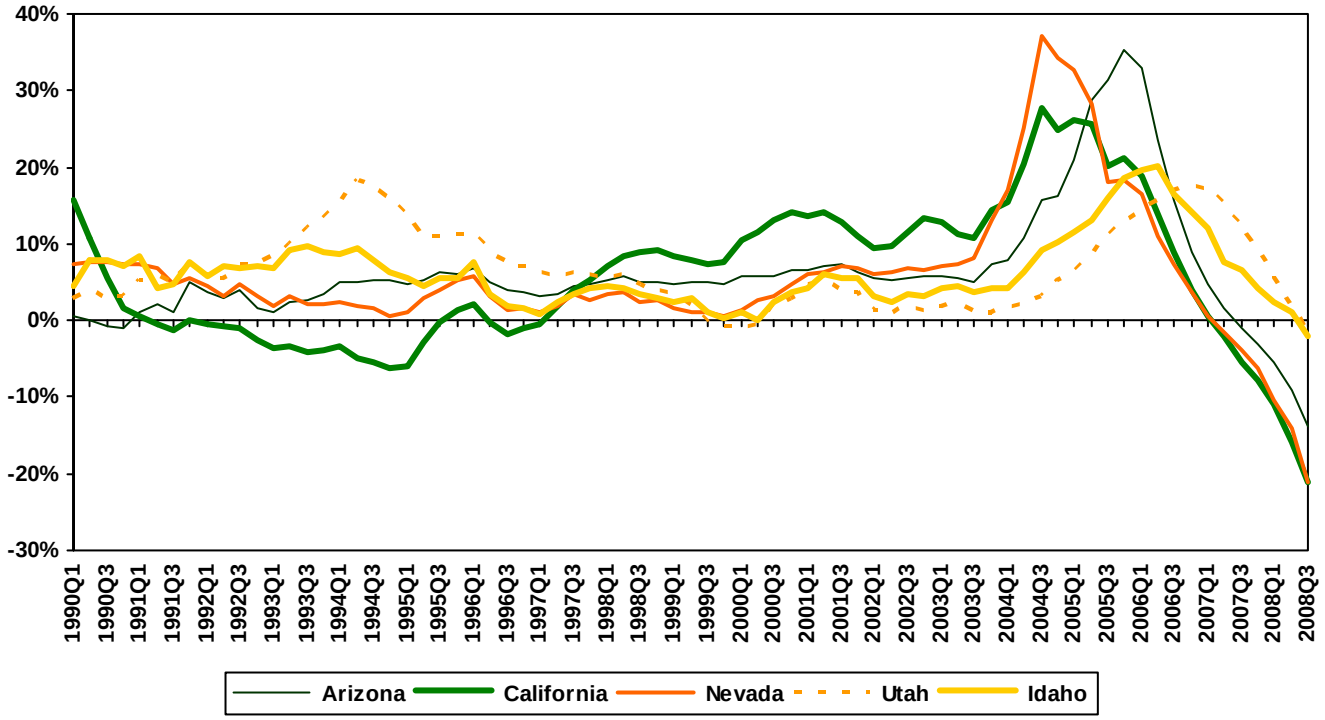
Source: NewReach

Figure 93
Foreclosure Rates



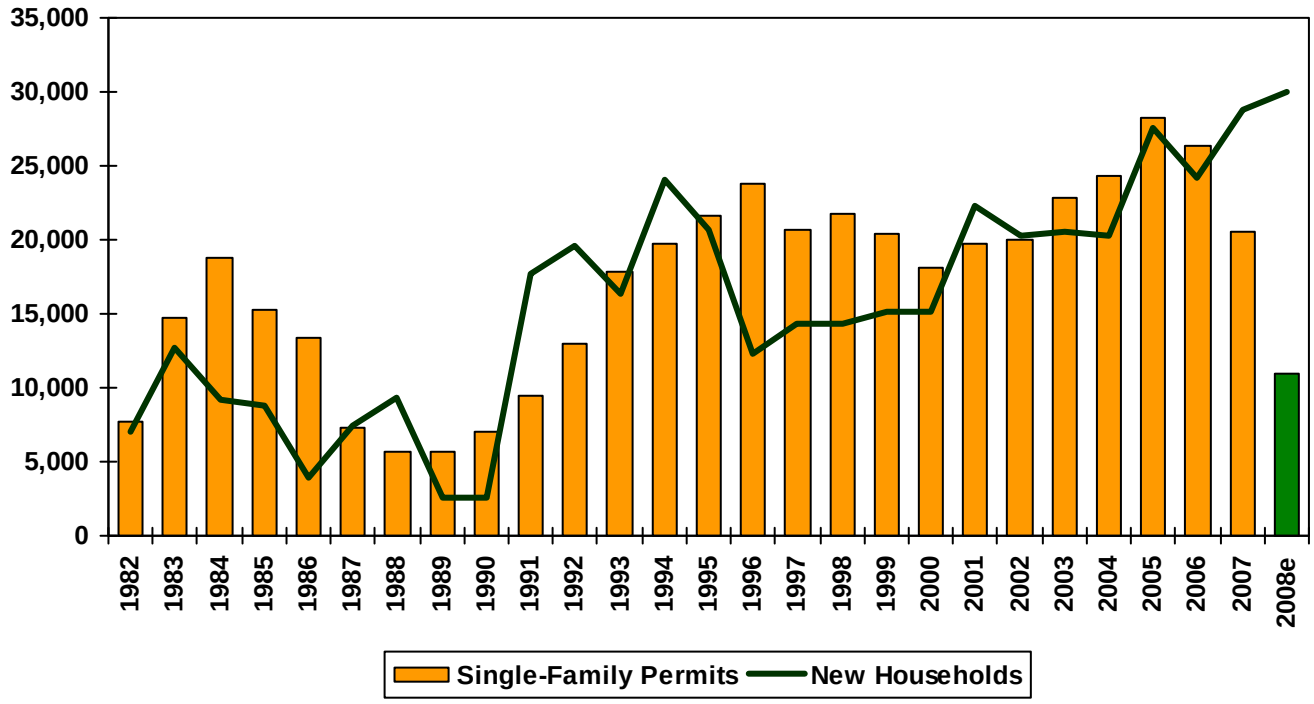
Source: Mortgage Bankers Association

Figure 94
Year-Over Home Price Change



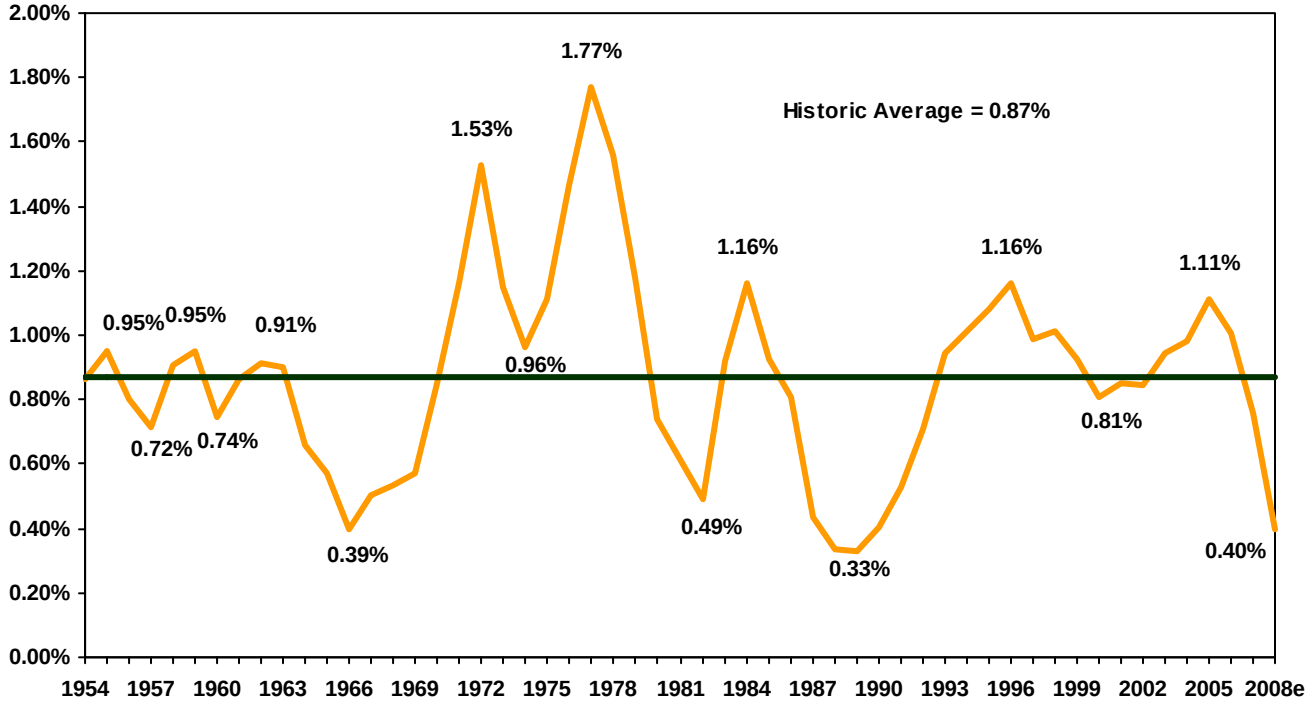
Source: Office of Federal Housing Enterprise Oversight

Figure 95
Utah's Total Residential Permits and New Household Creation



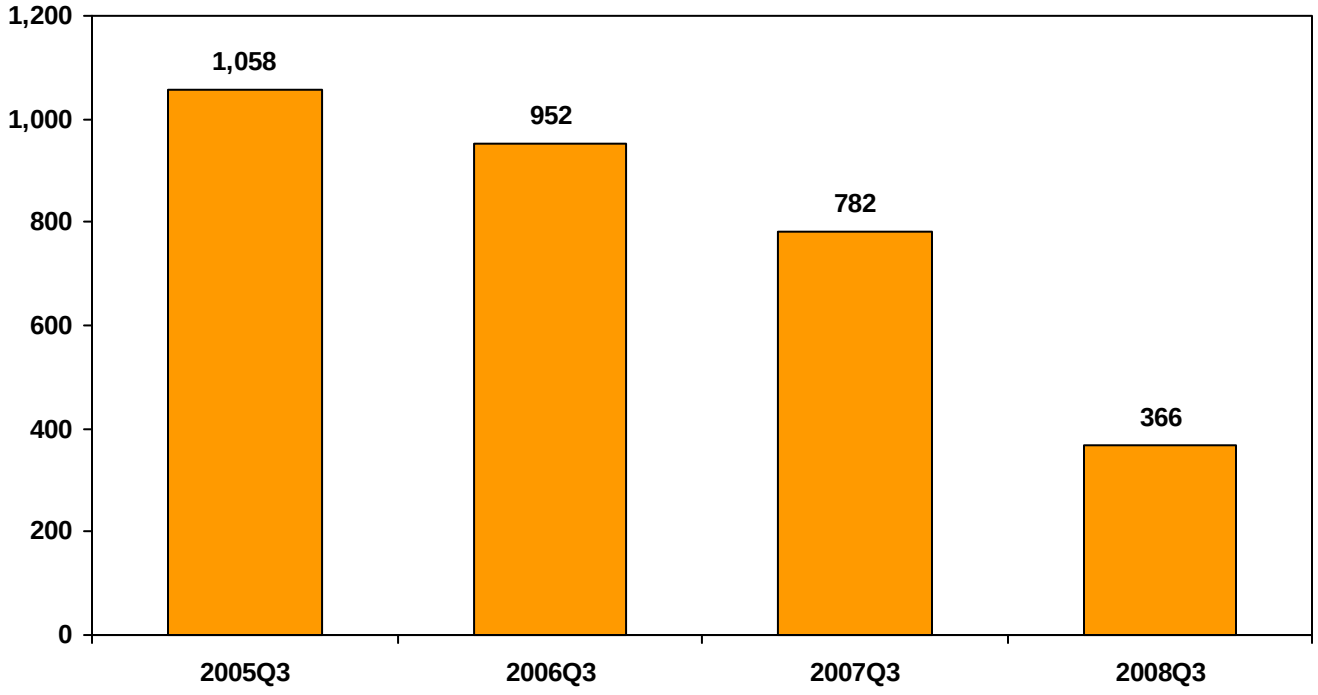
e = estimate
Sources: U.S. Census Bureau; Governor's Office of Planning and Budget

Figure 96
Total Permits as a Percent of Utah's Population



Source: Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah; Utah Population Estimates Committee

Figure 97
Active Third Quarter Builders on the Wasatch Front



Source: Construction Monitor

Current Banking Environment

Overview
After years of strong economic growth and profitable operations, Utah banks entered the current economic downturn with historically high levels of capital and are well positioned to assist with an economic recovery. Utah's banks are aggressively pursuing credit-worthy borrowers within those segments of the local economy deemed by bank regulators to be prudent credit risks. At the same time, banks are busily engaged in managing stress within their current credit portfolios. Losses on current loans and increasing reserves against future losses (primarily in real estate lending) have become a drag on bank profitability and capital levels. In some parts of the country, bank capital levels have been sufficiently impaired to negatively impact available credit and therefore the ability of those economies to recover. However, this is not currently the case with banks in Utah.

Summary
For the most part, Utah's banks were not engaged in making aggressive sub-prime mortgage loans, therefore most Utah banks have not sustained direct losses due to the default of subprime borrowers. Nonetheless, easy access to sub-prime credit resulted in strong housing demand and a significant run-up in real estate values and construction activity. This construction activity was financed by many local banks. As this market came to a sudden halt, many banks began to experience significant stress in their lending portfolios.

In a typical example, a home builder obtains short term financing from a local bank to build a home for a buyer who has been pre-approved for a mortgage. At some point during the construction of the home, the buyer is advised that the terms of the mortgage have changed and the buyer no longer qualifies for a mortgage sufficient to buy the home under construction. Assuming the builder has a limited financial ability to carry the inventory for an extended period of time, the bank eventually takes possession of the home. Due to widespread depreciation of residential property, the ultimate disposition of the property results in losses at the bank and the destruction of capital which is no longer available for other projects in the community. However, due to the highly regulated nature of the banking industry, Utah banks have retained historically high levels of capital to offset these losses.

Overall, Utah's real estate markets were slow to react to the mortgage crisis and initially lagged other western states in home price depreciation, mortgage delinquencies, and declines in real estate construction. However, it now appears that Utah's real estate markets are fully engaged in the correction. Utah's decline in housing permits now exceeds the national average and decreases in home values are catching up with the national averages. The same can be said for mortgage delinquencies and foreclosures.

Unfortunately, the weakness in the residential real estate sector appears to be spreading to other parts of the economy. Consumer confidence has been significantly shaken. Despite the fact that swift actions by the federal government appear to have prevented a broader break-down in the financial markets, consumers remain concerned about their loss of wealth resulting from the decline in home values and equity markets, tighter (more realistic) credit markets, and the news that more and more people are losing their jobs. This uncertainty about wealth, income, and access to credit has lead to a drop in consumer spending and represents the spread of the mortgage crisis into a recession in the broader economy. Consequently, bankers and bank regulators are beginning to shift their focus to upticks in delinquencies in a broader section of the lending portfolio, including commercial real estate (CRE), commercial and industrial (C&I), and credit cards.

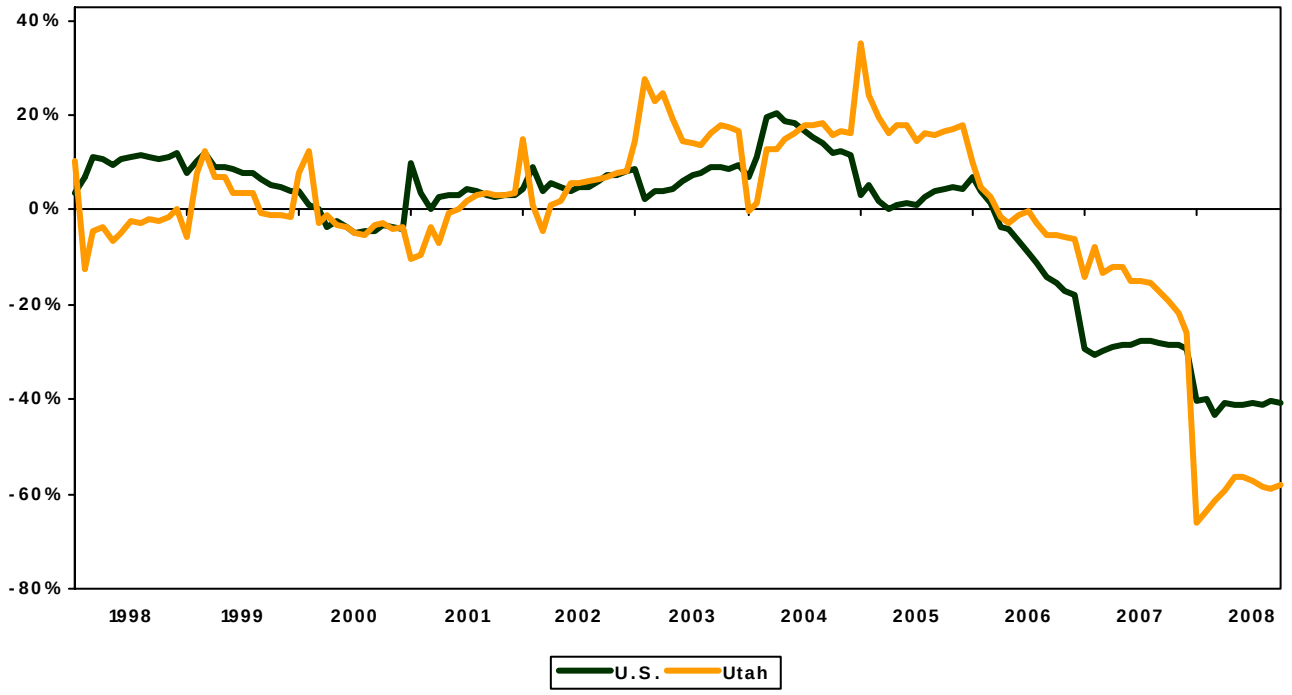
Focus On Capital and Funding
Because every $1 decrease in bank capital results in a $10-plus decrease in bank lending, the U.S. Treasury recently decided to make direct investments in U.S. banks to offset the recent reductions in bank capital and the recessionary impact of a potential decrease in bank lending. However, banks will need to substantially increase the collection of local deposits in order to fully leverage the Treasury's substantial investment. The flow of assets out of the equity markets along with increases in consumer savings rates should facilitate an increase in deposits in FDIC insured banks; however, state and local public policy should be focused on maximizing deposits in local banks in order to ensure the maximum positive impact of the Treasury's unprecedented investment in our local economy.

Employment, Home Prices, and Recovery
It is unlikely that we will see a broad economic recovery until real estate prices have stabilized. While some residential real estate price depreciation was necessary due to the artificial run-up in values driven by the demand stoked by easy credit, this correction should run its course in the relatively short term. However, home prices cannot stabilize as long as consumers are concerned about their long-term employment prospects. Assuming the natural market corrections were to run their course in the next six months, it will be very important for Utah's job market to be strong enough at that time to sustain an orderly recovery in our housing markets. However, if we continue to see increases in unemployment leading to further consumer uncertainty, the current housing correction could become extended. This ambiguity in real estate values would continue to make it difficult for local banks to lend into certain segments of the economy; thus, the depth and length of the recession would be exacerbated.

Conclusion
In summary, Utah banks are well-capitalized and will play a critical role in the recovery. In addition to the steps taken by the federal government to make direct investments into banks

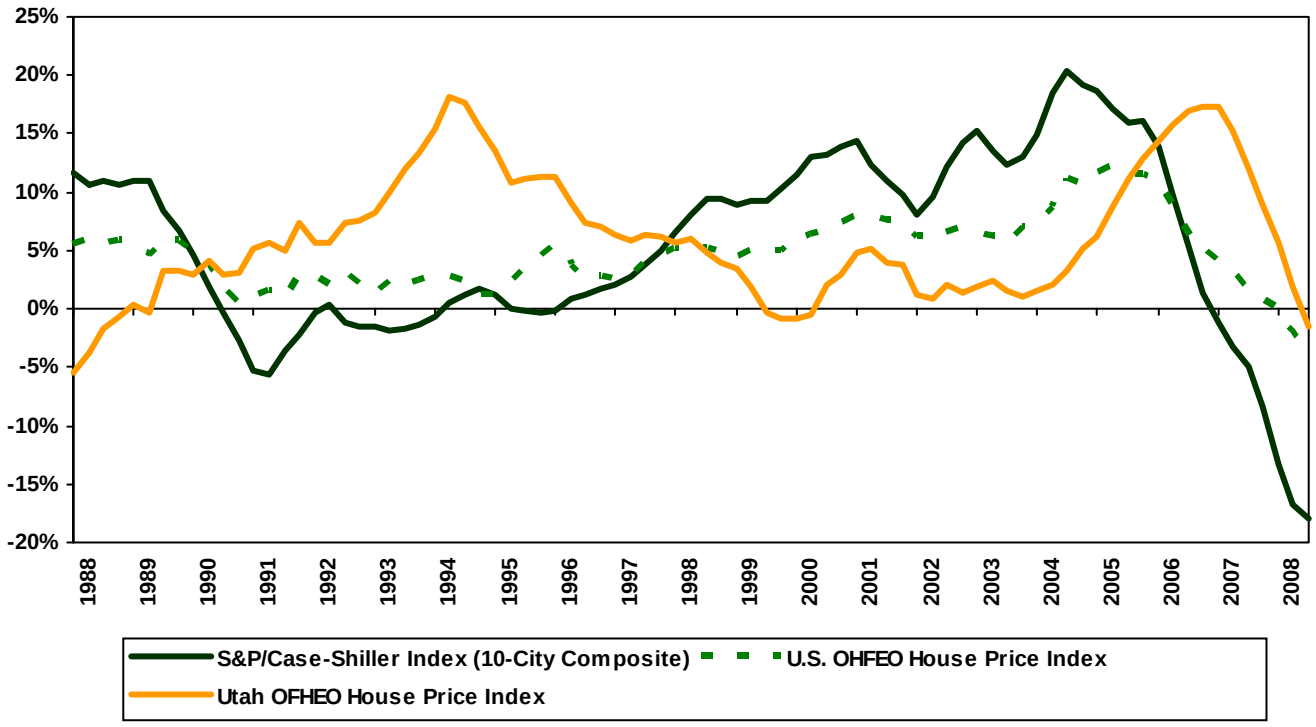
in order to ensure they are in a position to provide sufficient credit to fuel an economic recovery, banks will need significant increases in deposits in order to fully leverage this capital infusion. Finally, Utah's job market will be the key factor in determining how soon residential real estate prices stabilize, signaling the start of an economic recovery.

Figure 98
Year-Over Change in Monthly Single-Family Permits



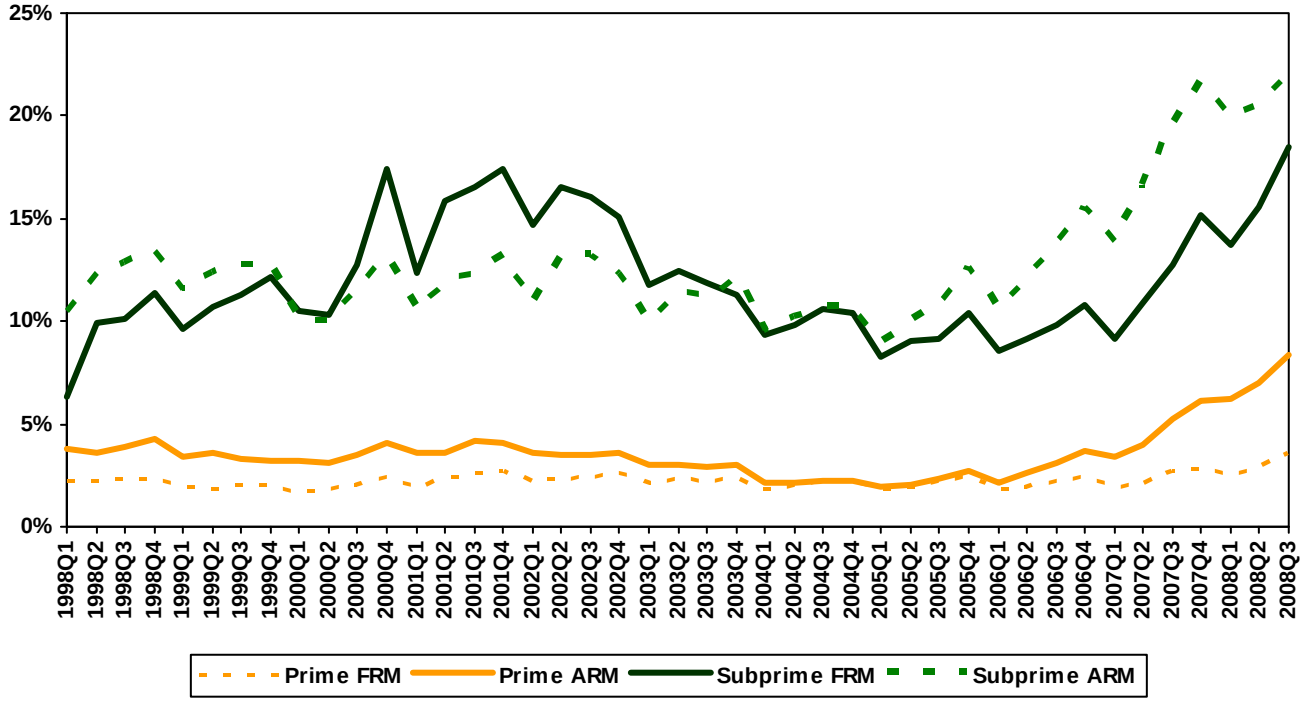
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Figure 99
Comparison of House Price Indices: Year-Over Percent Change



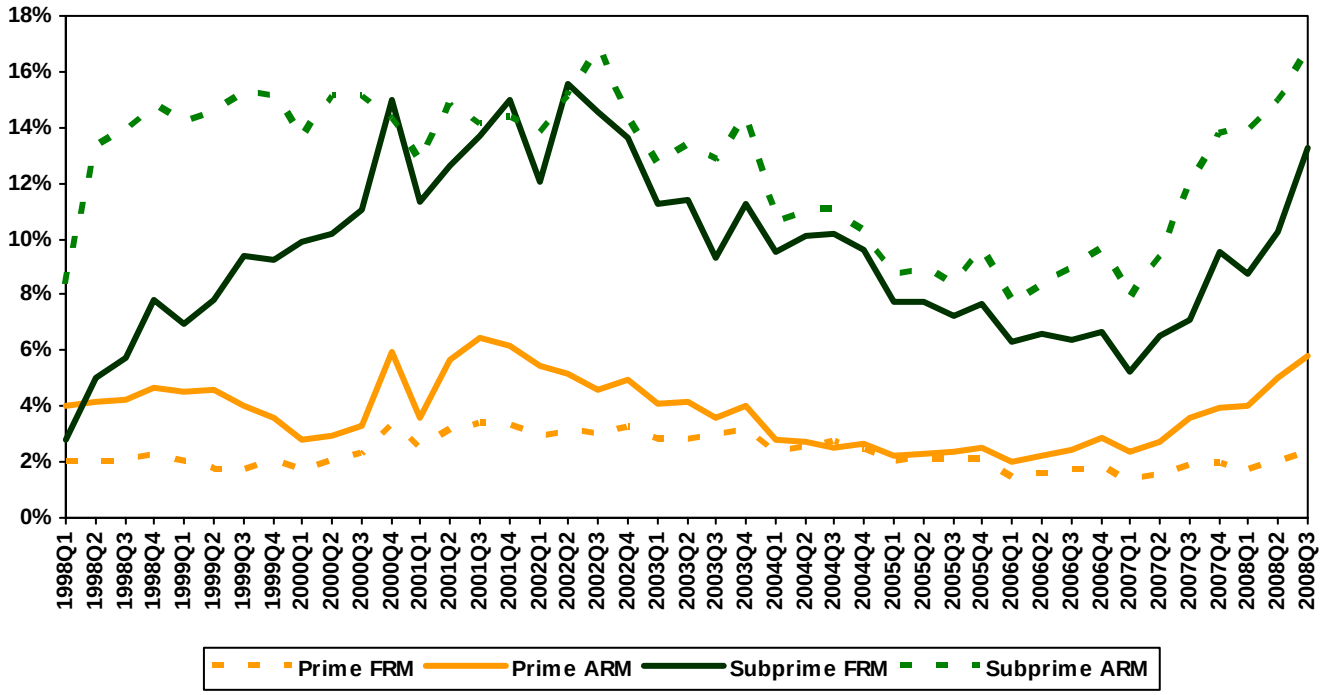
Source: S&P, Office of Federal Housing Enterprise Oversight

Figure 100
Percent of Conventional Mortgages Past Due by Loan Type for the United States



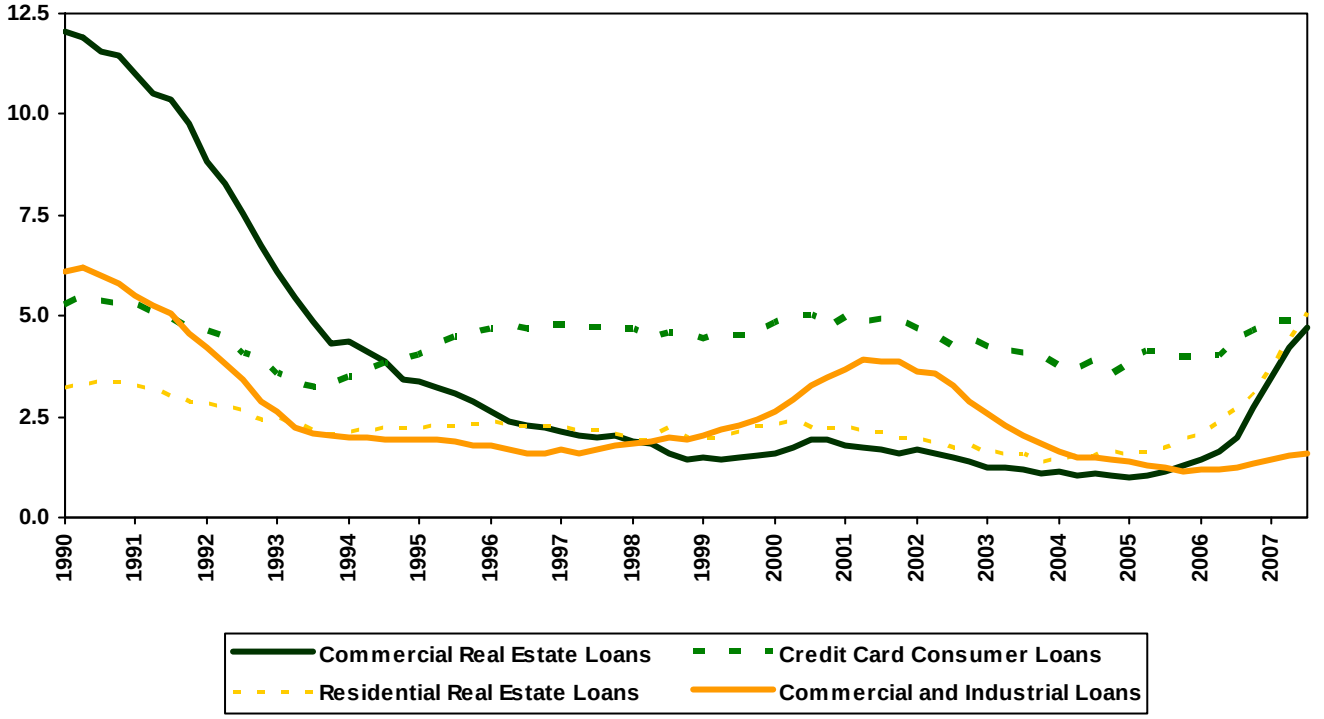
FRM = Fixed Rate Mortgage ARM = Adjustable Rate Mortgage

Figure 101
Percent of Conventional Mortgages Past Due by Loan Type for Utah



FRM = Fixed Rate Mortgage ARM = Adjustable Rate Mortgage
Source: Mortgage Bankers Association

Figure 102
Loan Delinquency Rates by Loan Type for U.S.



Source: Federal Reserve Board