

# Utah Economic and Business Review

BUREAU OF ECONOMIC  
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COLLEGE OF BUSINESS  
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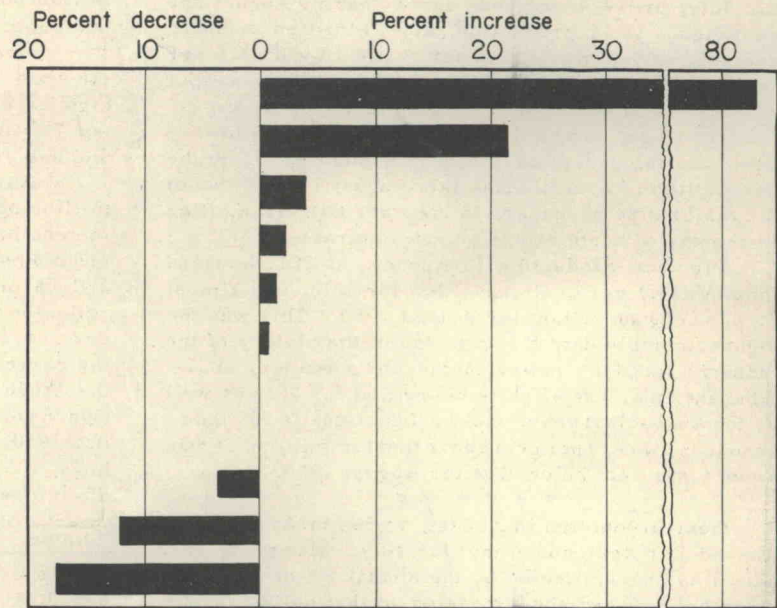
Salt Lake City, Utah, September, 1951

No. 9

## BUSINESS ACTIVITY IN UTAH

### Aug., 1951 Compared With July, 1951

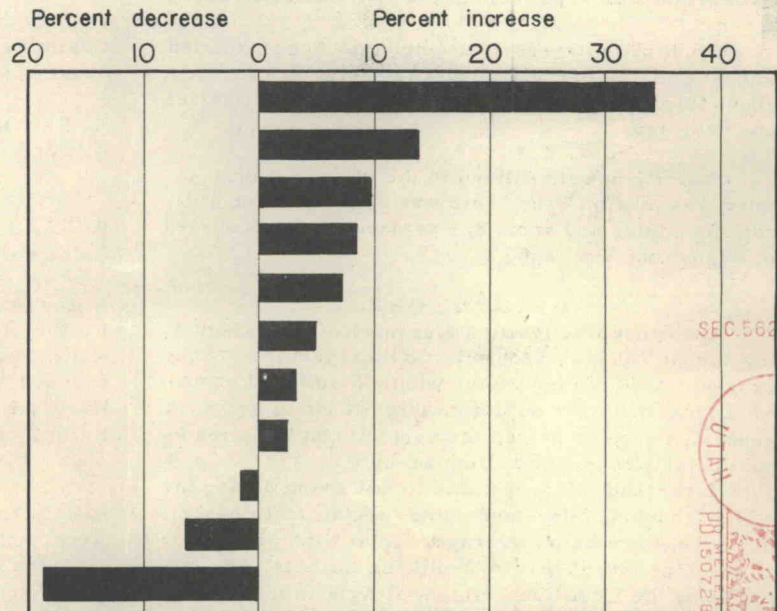
- Coal Production<sup>P</sup>
- Postal Receipts, Ogden and Salt Lake
- Cash Farm Income<sup>2</sup>
- Demand Deposits, Salt Lake<sup>1</sup>
- Bank Debits, Ogden and Salt Lake
- Electrical Energy Utilized
- Employment
- Bank Loans, Salt Lake<sup>1</sup>
- Steel Ingot Production
- Copper, Lead and Zinc Production
- Sales of U.S. Savings Bonds<sup>3</sup>



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p preliminary                    2 latest data  
l end of period                3 Series E

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# BUSINESS CONDITIONS IN UTAH

## PRODUCTION

Strikes at the non-ferrous metal mines, mills, and smelters, which began August 2, seriously affected all major producers except the American Smelting and Refining Company at Garfield, (which had had its strike in July). Only one strike -- that at Kennecott -- was settled with new contracts. Operations of the other mills and smelters were resumed pending completion of job analyses as a basis for new contracts.

Because of the strikes, production in August was considerably below that for July. Copper output at 40.4 million pounds was some 10 per cent below that for July, and 4.4 per cent below that for August one year ago. Lead production, at 7.9 million pounds, and zinc at 5.9 million pounds, were 13 and 22.6 per cent below production in July. Gold and silver output was also somewhat lower. By comparison with August one year ago, production of most metals was lower. Zinc was the exception. This is accounted for by the resumption of operations in late August 1950 of two of the major zinc producers in the Park City area, after 14 months of negotiations on new contracts.

Pig iron production in August, at 121 thousand tons, was 11 per cent above that for July, and almost 20 per cent above that for August 1950. This was the highest monthly output of pig iron in the history of the industry in Utah. Steel ingots and castings, at 124 thousand tons, was slightly below that for July as well as for August last year. Coke production, at 126 thousand tons, was 29 per cent above that for July, but it was some 6 per cent below that for August 1950.

\* \* \* \* \*

Coal production in August, at 544 thousand tons, was 83 per cent above that for July. However, July output had been affected by the annual 4th of July coal mine holiday and the extension of that holiday to the middle of the month in some of the coking coal mines. Production was 19 per cent below that of August 1950.

\* \* \* \* \*

Crude oil delivered to refineries in August totaled almost 2 million barrels. This was some 7.3 per cent above July deliveries and 31 per cent above deliveries one year ago.

\* \* \* \* \*

Electric power utilized in the state in August totaled 194 million kwh. This was slightly above utilization in July, and some 8.3 per cent above that used in August one year ago.

## AGRICULTURE

Abnormal precipitation over much of the state during August was very beneficial to most farm crops and ranges. Although hay in the windrow suffered somewhat from moisture as did mature stands of grain, in general, the rains helped the agricultural situation -- particularly in southern Utah areas.

Harvesting of crops was in full swing during the month. Yields of dry-land winter wheat, at 16 bushel per acre, were below average. Total Utah production of dry-land wheat was 5.2 million bushels, as estimated by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Irrigated grains were above average in yield, with the crop estimated at 3 million bushels of wheat, 2.1 million bushels of oats, and 5.9 million bushels of barley. Approximately one million bushels of peaches, and 150 thousand bushels of pears were available for harvest. The peach crop was above average in quantity, but

relatively small in size; pears were excellent.

Some 60 million pounds of milk and 36 million eggs were produced in Utah during August as compared with 58 million pounds of milk and 34 million eggs during August 1950. Utah farmers will account for 2.2 million turkeys in the record national turkey crop of 52.8 million birds. Number of turkeys in Utah is 30 per cent greater than in 1950, and approximately 80 per cent above the 1938-1947 average. Growers are expected to market as much as 30 per cent of the turkeys in September or October -- prior to the traditional market season. Wool production in Utah during 1951, at 12.3 million pounds, was slightly better than one year ago, but some 23 per cent less than the 1940-49 average.

Average prices received by farmers declined for the sixth consecutive month, but remained relatively high as compared with previous years. Nationally, the Parity Ratio, at 104 was the same as one month and one year ago.

Cattle slaughtered in Utah during July totaled 9.5 million pounds live weight, 12.9 per cent greater than in June but 16 per cent less than one year ago. Sheep and lambs slaughtered were up 52 per cent from June, and 28 per cent from July 1950. Slaughter of hogs reflected decreases from both comparative periods -- down 16.8 per cent from June, and 8.5 per cent from the corresponding period last year.

August livestock receipts at North Salt Lake and Ogden stockyards, with percentage changes from August 1950, were: cattle, 30,817, down 8.6 per cent; hogs, 105,393, up 30.6 per cent; and sheep, 308,137, down 2 per cent.

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## EMPLOYMENT

Utah's labor force in August, estimated at 263 thousand persons, declined slightly from the peak reached during July, the previous month. Unemployed numbered 8,600 as compared with 8,200 in July and 18,100 in the comparable period one year ago. Unemployment insurance payments totaled \$143 thousand, 7 per cent greater than in July, but 35 per cent less in amount than payments in August 1950.

Employment in all industry categories reflected increases from a year ago. Workers employed in mining numbered 13,100, up 8 per cent from August 1950; workers in contract construction totaled 15,700, 4 per cent greater than one year ago; manufacturing employees, at 32,700, were 10 per cent greater in number; and workers in other industries -- including trade, finance, real estate, service, and transportation -- at 79,500, increased 2.3 per cent from August 1950. Federal, state, and local government employees totaled 54,800, a 25 per cent increase from a year ago -- the most substantial gain noted. Railroad employment, at 11,800, was only slightly higher than in the corresponding period of 1950.

The major upset in August employment in Utah arose from the labor disputes in the non-ferrous metal industry. The strikes (all relatively short in duration) idled directly or indirectly thousands of workers. Another characteristic of the labor picture during the month was a diminished tourist trade which affected hotel, motel, restaurant, and other service establishments. Canning factories, in processing late summer crops, felt the impact of the back-to-school movement of youth which resulted in minor labor shortages. Employment in ready-to-wear and other retail trades increased as buying accelerated earlier in the season than usual. Recruiting of workers by military establishments continued.

Welfare assistance disbursements from the state totaled \$1.03 million in August 1951. This was a 15 per cent increase from August 1950, and a 5 per cent increase from July, one month ago.

## FINANCE

Bank debits in Salt Lake City during August, at \$268.4 million, were 2.4 per cent greater than in July 1951, and in August 1950. Debits in Ogden totaling \$78.2 million, were 1.8 per cent lower than during July, but 2.6 per cent higher than in August, 1950.

Loans outstanding at Salt Lake City Banks totaled \$114 million at the end of the month. This was the same as at the end of July, but 9.6 per cent higher than 1950. Loans on real estate, at \$41 million, were up \$5 million from one year ago. During the same period, commercial, industrial, and agricultural loans increased \$7 million, but other types of loans totaled \$2 million less than in August of last year.

Demand deposits of individuals, partnerships and corporations in Salt Lake City banks at the end of August totaled \$184 million, a 2.2 per cent increase from July and a 1.7 per cent increase from August 1950. Time deposits at \$94 million, were the same as at the end of July, 1951, and 2.2 per cent higher than at the end of August one year ago. Life insurance sales during August totaled \$8.6 million. This is 12 per cent below sales during the comparable period of 1950. Sales of U. S. Savings Bonds, series E, totaled \$730 thousand. Although down 17.5 per cent from July, sales were 2.4 per cent higher than in August of last year.

Eleven business failures were recorded at the Fed-

eral District Court during August. Liabilities totaled \$103 thousand. There were 31 new corporations chartered or licensed in Utah during the month, 4 more than during July, but 16 less than during August 1950.

Taxes collected by the state during August, at \$1.9 million, were 28.7 per cent higher than during August of last year. Cumulative for the first eight months of 1951 collections totaled \$32.7 million, 25.4 per cent greater than in the corresponding period of last year.

## TRADE

August department store sales in Utah and Southern Idaho were 3 per cent lower in volume than during August 1950. However, cumulative sales for the elapsed eight months of the year were 3 per cent ahead of the comparable period one year ago. Salt Lake City stores noted a 4 per cent decrease in sales during the month as compared with August 1950, but cumulative sales for the year were 7 per cent greater than last year.

Department store collection ratios in Salt Lake City in August, as compared with July, were up 10.2 per cent on open accounts and 5.2 per cent on installment accounts. As compared with August of last year, installment account collections were up 6.9 per cent.

Wholesale trade during the month was off 22.8 per cent from August one year ago, but was up 4.8 per cent from July, one month ago. Substantial decreases from August 1950 were noted in electric wiring supplies and equipment, hardware, and major appliances, including radio and television. Value of wholesale inventories was 17.6 per cent greater than one year ago and 3.6 per cent less than July.

Real estate sales during August, as reported by the Multiple Listing Bureau, numbered 352 with a total valuation of \$4.9 million. Number of sales exceeded the previous month by 69, and valuation was 20 per cent greater. As compared with a year ago, sales were down 31 per cent in number and 17 per cent in valuation. Units sold included 242 family units, 6 apartment houses, 3 business properties, 21 vacant lots, and 3 farms or ranches.

Postal receipts at major Utah post offices during August, at \$438 thousand were up 17.3 per cent from July, and 13.2 per cent from one year ago.

## CONSTRUCTION

Construction authorized by leading areas of the state during August, 1951, totaled \$5.2 million. This was 47.2 per cent lower than in August one year ago. Value of residential construction, at \$2.3 million, was 60.8 per cent lower; new non-residential construction, at \$2.1 million, was 35.6 per cent lower. However, additions, alterations, and repairs were 21.1 per cent higher than in the comparable period of last year.

Building permits issued in Salt Lake County during August were 64 per cent lower than in August of last year, with no increases shown in any of the six reporting areas. The greatest decrease occurred in South Salt Lake, where value of construction started was down 87 per cent from August 1950. Salt Lake City construction activity was 38.5 per cent lower.

The number of new dwelling units authorized in the state totaled 293. This is 498 units less than were authorized during this same month of last year. In the unincorporated parts of Salt Lake County, 88 new dwelling units were started as compared with 220 one year ago. In Ogden, 35 new units were started as compared with 135, and in Salt Lake City, 87 new units were started as compared with 186 in August 1950.



## THE PETROLEUM INDUSTRY OF UTAH

(In observance of "Oil Progress Week," October 14 to 20, the following article describes briefly the petroleum industry of Utah from the production of crude oil to the distribution of refined petroleum products.)

### Exploration and Production

The Utah petroleum industry developed its first commercial-producing oil well in mid-September 1948. Previously, a number of wells in the Virgin and San Juan areas of the extreme southern portion of the state produced small quantities of oil intermittently dating from 1907. During this forty-year period a total of 183 thousand barrels were produced. This is approximately one month's production at the present time.

Since September 1948, the industry has completed 117 exploratory and developmentary wells totaling 514 thousand feet in depth, in widespread areas of the state. Two-thirds of the wells have been dry holes. Thirty-nine have become commercial producers. Utah's crude production rose from 260 barrels per day in September 1948 to 3647 barrels per day at the end of June 1951.

Although notable increases in crude production have been made in Utah during the last year, this quantity is far short of supplying Utah's refineries. During the first six months of 1951, only 6.3 per cent of the petroleum processed by refineries in Utah came from oil structures in the state; this same quantity represents only 11.5 per cent of the refined petroleum products consumed in Utah.

Utah's oil production for the first six months of 1951 totaled 648 thousand barrels. As shown by the accompanying table, this oil came from four different fields in the state. Ashley Valley, Roosevelt and Red Wash fields in the Uintah Basin supplied 99.6 per cent of the total. During the first six months of this year, oil production was 24.3 per cent greater than during the corresponding period in 1950.

CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION IN UTAH  
First six months of 1951

Field	Barrels
Ashley Valley	502,939
Boundary Butte	2,410
Red Wash	24,391
Roosevelt	118,767
Total	648,507

Source: United States Department of the Interior, Geological Survey.

### Discovery

The portion of Utah's future petroleum demands that can be supplied from its oil bearing structures is not known. The potentials of Roosevelt, Red Wash, and the more recent Duchesne discoveries have not as yet been determined, nor have many other possible oil producing structures been thoroughly tested. Twenty-seven wells are currently being drilled in as many new areas. Thirteen wells are being drilled to find the extent of oil deposits already located.

The cost of drilling an oil well varies considerably. Some of the major factors involved are: (1) depth, (2) formations encountered, (3) operating difficulties, and (4) the amount of exploratory activity necessary to

locate a potential oil-bearing structure. These variables make estimates of average drilling costs, when taken over a wide area, virtually meaningless. For example, cost figures averaged over an entire state will give no indication of the expense involved in drilling a well in any given location. More value can be placed on exploratory drilling costs experienced in a single area. As an indication of the expense involved in finding a location and drilling for oil, one company searching for oil in the Uintah Basin has spent more than \$5 million in the five years preceding June, 1951. This company drilled a total of 7 wells, ranging in depth from 6 to 12.5 thousand feet. The average cost per foot drilled in these wells was \$90, and the average cost per well was \$715 thousand.

The search for, and production of petroleum creates considerable employment for a wide range of occupations including technical and professional. Estimates indicate that the drilling of one exploratory well creates employment for 130 individuals. Many of these people are involved in industries or professions that service or supply crews that are searching, drilling, and producing crude oil. Many are also of service to the drilling of more than one oil well at the same time. Because of these and other similar circumstances, it is not known how many man-hours are created by this industry. However, those directly involved in exploration and production of the state's petroleum reserves during the first three months of 1951 averaged 386. Wages paid to this group for the same period totaled \$429 thousand.

### Refining

Processing capacity of crude oil in Utah's five refineries totals 61 thousand barrels per day. This capacity is approximately 48 per cent greater than that necessary to supply the demand for petroleum products in the state. The petroleum refining industry is currently operating at 94 per cent of this capacity. This is a far cry from 7 barrels per day some 40 years ago in 1910 when the refining of crude petroleum had its beginning in Utah. One of the largest manufacturing industries in the state, the five refineries currently have a total investment of \$34 million. This is an investment of \$36 thousand for each of the 892 workers currently employed and is considerably higher than investment per employee in most other industries. It is approximately the same dollar investment per employee as found in the non-ferrous metal mining, milling, and smelting industries. Wages paid by the petroleum refineries in Utah totaled \$2.0 million during the first six months of 1951. This represents approximately 6 per cent of total wages paid by all manufacturing industries, and of these industries, only two, in refining and smelting of primary metals, and in food processing, were the dollar values of wages paid greater than in petroleum refining.

Associated directly with the refining industry of Utah are two crude and one refined product transport pipelines. These represent an additional \$31 million investment, or an investment of \$87 thousand per employee. Capacity of these transport lines are: 62 thousand barrels per day in the combined crude pipelines, and 22 thousand barrels per day in the finished products line. Interconnections at the pipeline terminals

\* A series of four feature articles appeared in 1950 in this Review. They were, "Public Land in Utah," April, "Oil and Gas Leasing," May, "Oil Drilling, 1891-1950," July, and "Oil Refining," August.

*Cost of drilling*



north of Salt Lake City make possible shipments to or from any of the four refineries located in the area. During the first six months of this year a total of \$802 thousand were paid to transport pipeline workers. Employed in this phase of the industry are 355 workers.

Source of Oil

Crude oil, totaling 10.4 million barrels, was delivered to Utah's refineries during the first half of 1951. Origin of this oil is a relatively small area covering portions of northwestern Colorado, northeastern Utah, and southwestern Wyoming. During 1950, as shown by the accompanying table, refineries obtained their oil from 13 different fields, in the above mentioned area, with 75 per cent coming from the oil rich Rangely field in Colorado. Another 11 per cent comes from Wilson Creek, also in Colorado, and 6 per cent from Ashley Valley in Utah.

PORTIONS OF CRUDE OIL DELIVERED TO UTAH REFINERIES -- BY SOURCES 1950

Field	Per cent of Total
Rangely, Colorado	74.6
Wilson Creek, Colorado	11.0
ASHLEY VALLEY, UTAH	5.6
Iles Dome, Colorado	2.8
La Barge, Wyoming	2.2
ROOSEVELT, UTAH	1.3
Maudlin, Colorado	1.0
Moffatt, Colorado	.5
Church Buttes, Wyoming	.4
Rock Springs, Wyoming	.3
Elk Springs, Colorado	.2
North La Barge, Wyoming	.2

Transportation of crude oil from field to Utah refineries is done chiefly by pipelines. During the first six months of the current year, 97 per cent of the crude oil shipped into the state moved via pipelines. In addition, the pipelines transported some crude oil to the Salt Lake area for further shipment to the Phillips Refinery in Pocatello. The remaining three per cent delivered to Utah refineries was transported by tank truck and rail.

Products

Few industries have shown the technological advancements that have been demonstrated by the refining industry over the last half-century. Modern refining methods have made possible a greater variety of products possible, and divorced the industry from its original storage problems.

Gasoline, long considered the "money product" of the petroleum industry, represented 47 per cent of the crude oil processed in the state during the first six months of the current year. Another 27 per cent came out in the form of diesel, stove oil, and furnace fuel. Kerosene and lubricants, that once dominated the petroleum market, represented less than 10 per cent during the above period. In all, a total of over 200 different products are refined from petroleum in Utah, many of these become raw materials for other manufacturers.

Petroleum Markets

Although the marketing areas served by Utah refineries extend into ten of the eleven western states, the bulk of the products are sold in Utah, Idaho, and Washington, and particularly to areas that conform with the finished product pipeline that extends from Salt Lake City to Pasco, Washington. Shown in the

accompanying table are the approximate proportions of the petroleum markets in each of the Eleven Western states that were supplied by Utah refineries during the first half of 1951.

PERCENTAGE OF ESTIMATED PETROLEUM MARKETS IN THE ELEVEN WESTERN STATES SUPPLIED BY UTAH REFINERIES

First Six Months, 1951

State	Per cent of Market Served
Arizona	.6
California	.01
Colorado	.8
Idaho	44.3
Montana	.8
Nevada	14.0
New Mexico	0.0
Oregon	2.6
UTAH	96.9
Washington	8.8
Wyoming	3.4
Eleven Western States	1.5

Source: Motor Fuel Tax Summary Reports, State Tax Commission of Utah, January through June of 1951, and estimates made by the Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah.

As noted in the table, 97 per cent of the petroleum market in Utah is supplied by the state's refineries. The marketing area for any one refinery is determined by its refining costs and consumer preference for its products, thus, it is possible for refineries in other states to compete and supply a portion of the petroleum market in Utah. However, it is interesting to note that the refining industry in Utah supplied seven per cent more of the market demand during the first half of 1951 than during the same period last year.

Distribution of Petroleum Products in Utah

Estimated retail sales of refined petroleum products sold in Utah during the first six months of 1951 totaled \$50 million. Of this, approximately 70 per cent was received from the sale of various motor fuels and lubricants. This portion of the total sales was carried on by some 1500 service stations throughout the state. In operating size, service stations run from the single pump units that are connected with general stores, eating establishments, or other form of retailing, to the multi-pump super service station. Total investment in these enterprises is not known, but estimates show a service station, operated as a complete unit and exclusive of real estate, is valued between \$25 thousand and \$40 thousand.

Primarily a small business enterprise, more than 1400 of these outlets are currently being operated by their owners or lessees. Workers employed at the present in retail service stations total 2,356, but only 1,686 are on a full-time basis. A goodly number of service stations are operated completely within a family. This adds an additional 719 workers to the number involved in service station operation, making a total of 4,544 workers. Wages paid to full and part-time employees working in these enterprises during the first six months of 1951 amounted to \$3 million.

Purchase of petroleum products by service stations are almost always from one of the 59 distributors currently operating in Utah.

Richard Arnold



## BUSINESS TRENDS IN UTAH

### CURRENT MONTH

	August 1951	July 1951	August 1950	Per cent Change August 1951 from	
				July 1951	August 1950
<b>PRODUCTION</b>					
Net Electric Power Utilized (millions of KWH).....	193.6	192.3	178.8	+ .7	+ 8.3
Copper <sup>a</sup> (thousands of pounds) .....	40,480.7	45,020.1	42,347.7	-10.1	- 4.4
Lead <sup>a</sup> (thousands of pounds) .....	7,921.8	9,133.1	7,250.4	-13.3	- 9.3
Zinc <sup>b</sup> (thousands of pounds) .....	5,884.5	7,607.1	3,030.9	-22.6	+94.2
Gold <sup>a</sup> (ounces) .....	33,604.0	36,386.0	38,445.0	- 7.6	-12.6
Silver <sup>a</sup> (thousands of ounces) .....	685.7	783.3	690.0	-12.5	- .6
Coal (thousands of tons) .....	544.0	297.4	668.0	+82.9	-18.6
Coke (thousands of tons).....	126.1	97.4	134.3	+29.5	- 6.1
Pig Iron (thousands of tons).....	121.2	109.0	101.5	+11.2	+19.4
Steel Ingots and Castings (thousands of tons).....	124.0	128.6	132.7	- 3.6	- 6.6
Crude Oil to Refineries (thousands of barrels).....	1,911.2	1,780.9	1,457.0	+ 7.3	+31.2
<b>AGRICULTURE</b>					
Cash Receipts from Farm Marketings (thousands)....	\$12,247.0 <sup>i</sup>	\$11,758.0 <sup>j</sup>	\$ 9,144.0 <sup>i</sup>	+ 4.2 <sup>g</sup>	+33.9 <sup>h</sup>
Livestock and Livestock Products (thousands) .....	11,401.0 <sup>i</sup>	9,986.0 <sup>j</sup>	8,631.0 <sup>i</sup>	+14.2 <sup>g</sup>	+32.1 <sup>h</sup>
Crops (thousands).....	846.0 <sup>i</sup>	1,772.0 <sup>j</sup>	513.0 <sup>i</sup>	-52.3 <sup>g</sup>	+64.9 <sup>h</sup>
Average Prices Received by Farmers (15th of each month)					
Wheat (cwt.).....	3.15	3.18	3.05	- 1.0	+ 3.3
Beef Cattle (cwt.) .....	29.90	29.90	24.00	0.0	+24.6
Lambs (cwt.).....	30.00	30.50	24.00	- 1.6	+25.0
Eggs (dozen) .....	.55	.52	.41	+ 5.8	+34.1
Wool (pounds) .....	.80	.95	.63	-15.8	+27.0
Alfalfa Hay, Baled (tons).....	25.00	25.00	22.50	0.0	+11.1
Livestock Slaughtered (live weight).....					
Cattle (thousands of pounds) .....	9,580.0 <sup>d</sup>	8,485.0 <sup>f</sup>	8,253.0 <sup>c</sup>	+12.9 <sup>g</sup>	-16.1 <sup>h</sup>
Calves (thousands of pounds).....	380.0 <sup>d</sup>	270.0 <sup>f</sup>	536.0 <sup>c</sup>	+40.7 <sup>g</sup>	-29.1 <sup>h</sup>
Sheep and Lambs (thousands of pounds).....	2,621.0 <sup>d</sup>	1,797.0 <sup>f</sup>	2,042.0 <sup>c</sup>	+52.5 <sup>g</sup>	+28.4 <sup>h</sup>
Hogs and Pigs (thousands of pounds) .....	3,986.0 <sup>d</sup>	4,791.0 <sup>f</sup>	3,675.0 <sup>c</sup>	-16.8 <sup>g</sup>	- 8.5 <sup>h</sup>
<b>FINANCE</b>					
Loans <sup>k</sup> total, Salt Lake City comm. banks (millions) \$	114.0	114.0	104.0	0.0	+ 9.6
Demand Deposits <sup>k</sup> Salt Lake City comm. banks (millions)	184.0	180.0	181.0	+ 2.2	+ 1.7
Time Deposits, <sup>k</sup> Salt Lake City comm. banks (millions)	94.0	94.0	92.0	0.0	+ 2.2
Bank Debits:					
Ogden (millions).....	78.2	79.6	76.2	- 1.8	+ 2.6
Salt Lake City (millions).....	268.4	262.0	262.2	+ 2.4	+ 2.4
Sale of U. S. Savings Bonds -- Series E. (thousands)	730.3	874.6	697.1	-17.5	+ 4.8
New Corporations (number) .....	35.0	31.0	51.0	+12.9	-31.4
Business Failures (number).....	11.0	2.0	3.0	+450.0	+266.7
Average liability per failure (thousands).....	\$ 9.4	11.8	12.2	-20.3	-23.0
Total tax collections by the State of Utah (thousands).	1,902.5	3,881.6	1,477.9	-51.0	+28.7
<b>EMPLOYMENT</b>					
Average Weekly Hours <sup>1</sup>					
Mining.....	43.4	41.8	41.7	+ 3.8	+ 4.1
Manufacturing .....	41.0	42.1	41.0	- 2.6	0.0
Average Hourly Earnings <sup>1</sup>					
Mining.....	\$ 1.91	1.82	1.80	+ 4.9	+ 6.1
Manufacturing .....	1.57	1.51	1.41	+ 4.0	+11.3
Total Labor Force (thousands).....	263.0	264.0	255.0	- .4	+ 3.1
Unemployed <sup>e</sup> .....	8.6	8.2	18.1	+ 4.9	-52.5
Employed, including self-employed and agriculture <sup>m</sup>	254.0	254.0	237.0	0.0	+ 7.2
Non-Agricultural Employees .....					
Industries covered by Unemployment Insurance	141.0	138.0	134.6	+ 2.2	+ 4.8
Mining.....	13.1	11.4	12.1	+14.9	+ 8.3
Contract Construction.....	15.7	15.4	15.1	+ 1.9	+ 4.0
Manufacturing.....	32.7	32.9	29.7	- .6	+10.1
Other <sup>q</sup> .....	79.5	78.3	77.7	+ 1.5	+ 2.3
Industries not covered by unemployment insurance <sup>s</sup>	72.3	72.7	60.7	- .6	+19.1
Government, Federal, State, and Local... ..	54.8	55.2	43.8	- .7	+25.1
Railroad.....	11.8	11.7	11.7	+ .9	+ .9
Unemployment Insurance Benefits (thousands).....	\$ 143.0	133.4	221.4	+ 7.2	-35.4
Welfare Assistance Expenditures (thousands) .....	1,029.4	980.3	894.1	+ 5.0	+15.1



	Per cent Change August 1951 from		Per cent Change August 1951 from	
	July 1951	August 1950	July 1951	August 1950
	<b>TRADE:</b>			
Wholesale Sales -- All Groups .....	+ 4.8	- 22.8	<u>Postal Receipts</u>	
Automotive Parts, Supplies and Equipment	+ 9.1	- 12.0	Salt Lake City.....	+19.9 + 5.6
Machinery and Equipment (Except Electrical)	- 32.6	- 3.2	Ogden.....	+26.2 +53.8
Electric Wiring, Supplies and Equipment.	+ 17.4	- 34.6	Provo.....	- 2.3 + 9.7
Hardware.....	+ 1.8	- 25.5	Logan.....	+ 6.1 - .1
Major Appliances, Radio and Television..	+ 16.7	- 47.4	Brigham City.....	+14.6 + 3.5
Groceries.....	+ 4.0	- 13.0	Tooele.....	+ 1.5 +46.6
All Other .....	+ 14.6	- 5.9	Price.....	- 4.7 -16.8
Wholesale Inventories (value, end of period)	- 3.6	+ 17.6	Cedar City.....	- 8.1 +17.4
Credit Collections, Salt Lake City Retail Stores:			American Fork.....	+35.3 +15.5
Department Stores: Open Accounts.....	+ 10.2	0.0	Payson.....	- 6.7 +13.0
Installment Accounts .	+ 5.2	+ 6.9	Spanish Fork.....	- .1 -22.4
Salt Lake Real Estate Sales, Number of Sales	+ 24.4	- 31.1	Springville.....	+17.0 +26.8
Value of Sales.	+ 20.4	- 17.1	Vernal.....	+ 2.9 +41.0
Retail Trade, Value of Sales: Eight Months, 1951 from 1950			Pleasant Grove.....	- 8.9 NA
Department Stores, Utah and So. Idaho...	+ 3.0	- 3.0	Orem.....	-17.6 +47.9
Salt Lake City.....	+ 7.0	- 4.0		
Boise and Nampa....	NA	NA		
Other Utah & So. Idaho	NA	NA		

**CONSTRUCTION:**

Building Permits:	New Dwelling Units <sup>t</sup>	Permit Valuation <sup>u</sup>	Per cent Change from August 1950		New Dwelling Units <sup>t</sup>	Permit Valuation <sup>u</sup>	Per cent Change from August 1950
Murray.....	4	32,750	- 81.7	Weber County (unincorp.)	7	21,619	- 34.5
Salt Lake City....	87	1,462,607	- 38.5	Bountiful.....	11	137,730	- 48.5
Sandy.....	-	-	-100.0	Brigham City.....	6	82,526	+ 57.2
South Salt Lake...	3	28,000	- 87.1	Cedar City.....	4	63,375	- 50.3
Salt Lake County (unin)88		821,730	- 77.8	Helper.....	-	500	- 95.0
American Fork...	4	45,450	- 32.2	Logan.....	4	55,100	- 85.7
Pleasant Grove...	-	4,100	- 70.3	Milford.....	-	-	-100.0
Provo.....	12	127,950	- 29.1	Price.....	2	25,000	- 57.3
Spanish Fork....	5	33,900	- 70.9	Richfield.....	1	15,000	- 82.4
Utah County (unincorp.)	7	65,100	- 3.7	St. George.....	2	13,400	- 80.3
Ogden.....	35	2,066,800	+ 34.7	Tooele.....	5	21,000	- 51.3
				Tremonton.....	-	500	w

**CUMULATIVE FOR CALENDAR YEAR TO DATE**

	First Eight Months		Per cent Change 1951 from 1950
	1951	1950	
Net Electric Power Utilized (millions of KWH).....	1,552.6	1,344.6	+15.5
Copper <sup>a</sup> (millions of pounds).....	351.1	355.7	- 1.3
Lead <sup>a</sup> (millions of pounds).....	93.8	96.0	- 2.3
Zinc <sup>b</sup> (millions of pounds).....	65.7	52.6	+24.9
Gold <sup>a</sup> (thousands of ounces).....	303.8	343.5	-11.6
Silver <sup>a</sup> (thousands of ounces).....	6,855.1	7,054.1	- 2.8
Coal (thousands of tons).....	3,230.3	3,430.1	- 5.8
Coke (thousands of tons).....	860.5	758.4	+13.5
Pig Iron (thousands of tons).....	803.4	760.5	+ 5.6
Steel Ingots and Castings (thousands of tons).....	984.0	930.9	+ 5.7
Crude Oil to Refineries (thousands of barrels).....	14,051.0	10,354.0	+35.7
Cash Receipts from Farm Marketings <sup>o</sup> (millions of dollars).....	57.7	45.6	+26.5
Bank Debts, Salt Lake City and Ogden (millions of dollars).....	2,757.6	2,301.3	+19.8
State Tax Collections (thousands of dollars).....	32,732.1	26,101.5	+25.4
Real Estate Sales, Salt Lake City Listing Bureau (number).....	2,394.0	2,809.0	-14.8
Real Estate Sales, Value (thousands of dollars).....	31,404.1	32,088.8	- 2.1

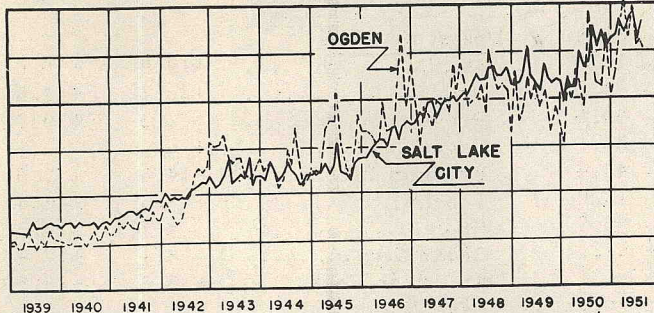
FOOTNOTES: P Preliminary. <sup>e</sup> Estimated. NA Not Available. <sup>a</sup> Recoverable metal from smelting. <sup>b</sup> Recoverable metal in zinc concentrates and ores. <sup>c</sup> July, 1950. <sup>d</sup> July, 1951. <sup>f</sup> June, 1951. <sup>g</sup> Per cent change from preceding month. <sup>h</sup> Per cent change from same period last year. <sup>i</sup> May. <sup>j</sup> April. <sup>k</sup> End of period, includes reporting non-member banks of Federal Reserve System in Salt Lake City. <sup>l</sup> Excludes administrative and salaried personnel. For payroll ending nearest 15th of month. <sup>m</sup> Totals for individual industry groups reduced 10 per cent for dual job holdings and payroll turnover. Details do not necessarily add to totals due to rounding. <sup>n</sup> First five months. <sup>o</sup> Other industries include wholesale and retail trade, finance, insurance, and real estate, service and transportation. <sup>p</sup> Includes non-profit and religious. <sup>q</sup> A single family dwelling is one unit, a duplex is two units, etc. <sup>u</sup> Total new construction, plus additions, alterations, and repairs. <sup>w</sup> Increase from zero.



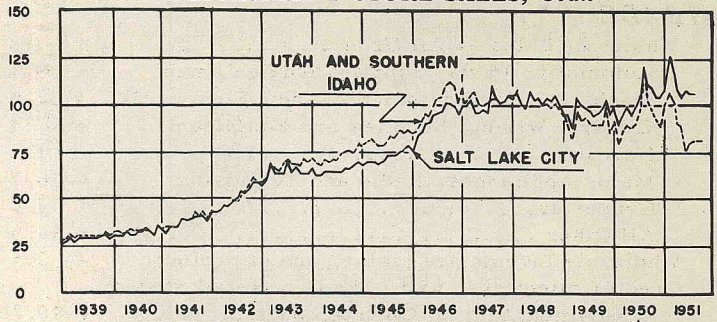
# INDEXES OF UTAH BUSINESS

1946-1949=100

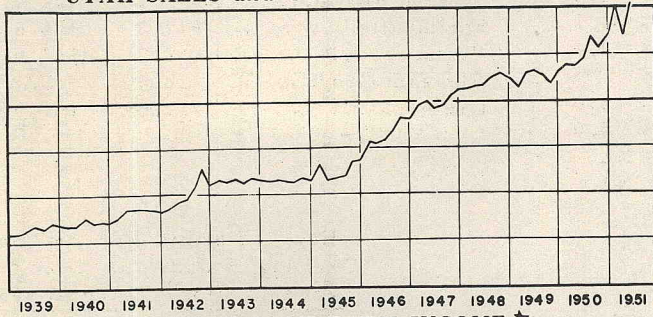
**BANK DEBITS**★



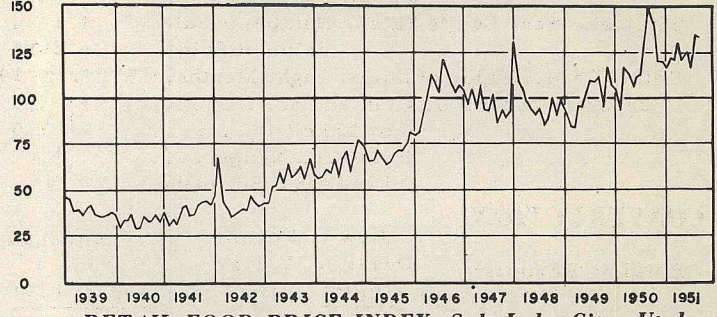
**DEPARTMENT STORE SALES, Utah**★



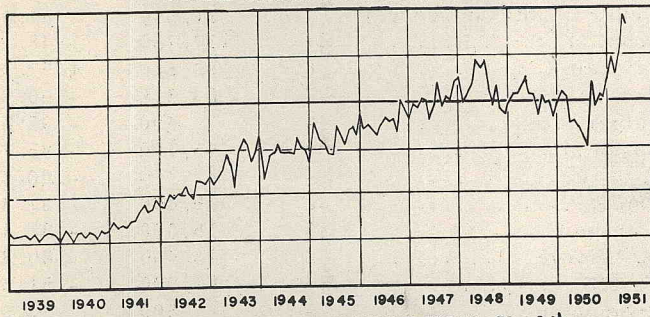
**UTAH SALES and USE TAX COLLECTIONS**★



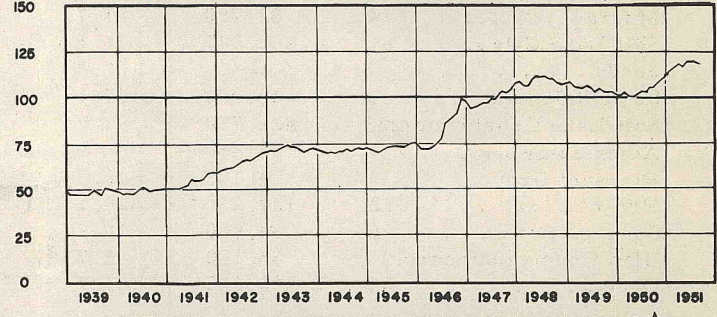
**NEW PAID-FOR LIFE INSURANCE, Utah**★



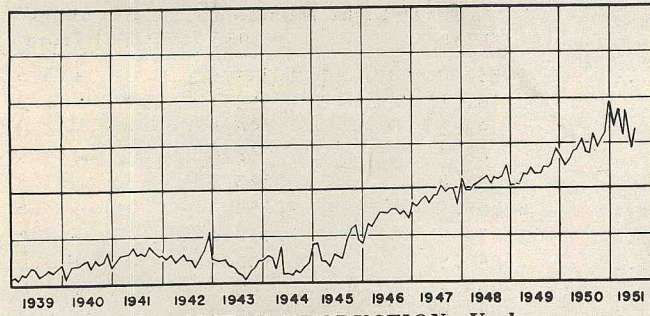
**UTAH CASH FARM INCOME**★



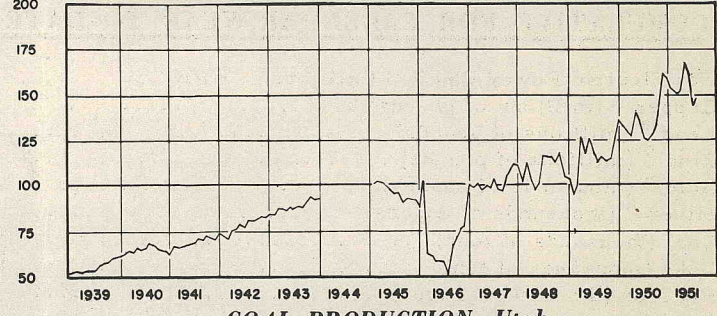
**RETAIL FOOD PRICE INDEX, Salt Lake City, Utah**



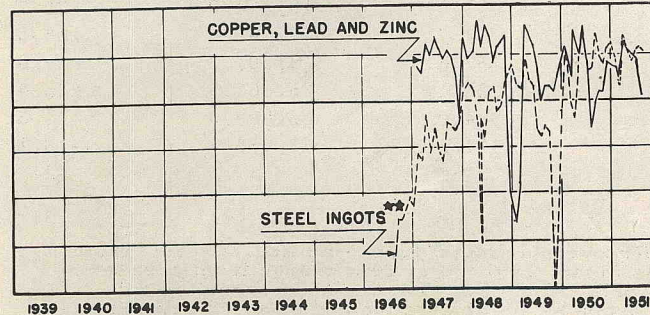
**MOTOR FUEL CONSUMPTION, Utah**★



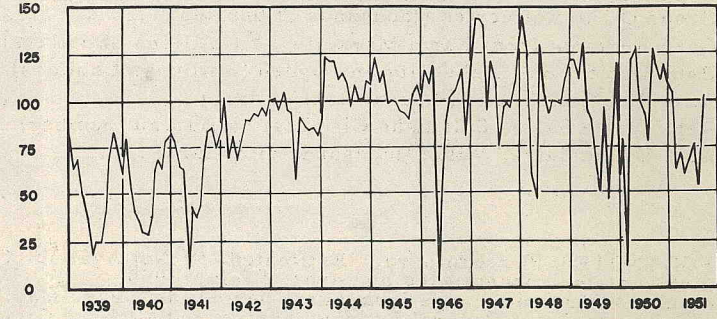
**UTILIZATION OF ELECTRIC ENERGY, Utah**★



**METAL PRODUCTION, Utah**



**COAL PRODUCTION, Utah**



★ ADJUSTED FOR SEASONAL VARIATION  
★★ MODIFIED 1948-1949=100