

The image shows the Utah State Capitol building, a grand neoclassical structure with a prominent blue dome. The building is set against a clear sky, with a paved walkway and green lawn in the foreground. The right side of the image is partially obscured by a vertical yellow-to-orange gradient overlay.

2023 REPORT OF THE UTAH ELECTED OFFICIAL AND JUDICIAL COMPENSATION COMMISSION



To the Honorable Governor Spencer J. Cox, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the President of the Senate, and the Executive Appropriations Committee:

As required by Utah law (Utah Code Ann. §67-8-5), the Elected Official and Judicial Compensation Commission (EJCC) is pleased to submit its 2023 Report.

The purpose of this report is to inform both the Executive and Legislative branches on the actions of the EJCC during calendar year 2023 and to provide recommendations regarding compensation for both the elected officials and the judiciary for fiscal year 2025.

The report contains the following:

- The Commission's current members and the expiration dates of their terms;
- A brief description of the Commission's purpose and a report on all action taken during calendar year 2023;
- A discussion on the Commission's recommendation for FY25 compensation of elected officials;
- A discussion on the Commission's recommendation for FY25 compensation of the judiciary; and
- Exhibits A, B, C, and D

The Commission's recommendations are summarized as follows:

Recommendation One: The Commission recommends the Legislature appropriate a cost-of-living adjustment (COLA) to the salaries of the governor, the lieutenant governor, the attorney general, the state auditor, and the state treasurer equal to that appropriated for all other State of Utah employees within the Executive Branch.

Recommendation Two: The Commission recommends the Legislature appropriate a cost-of-living adjustment (COLA) equal to that appropriated for all other State of Utah employees and an additional market adjustment to *total* 10% of the salaries for justices of the Supreme Court and judges of the constitutional and statutory courts of record.

Our conclusions and recommendations are made with a unanimous vote and are, in our view, in the best interests of the State of Utah and its citizens.

Respectfully submitted at Salt Lake City, Utah, Friday, October 27, 2023.

David Clark

David Clark, Chair

Meghan Holbrook

Meghan Holbrook, Vice Chair

**Elected Official and Judicial Compensation Commission
Current Members**

<u>Name</u>	<u>Term Expires</u>
David Clark - R (Chair) <i>Appointed by the Utah House of Representatives</i>	5/31/2027
Meghan Holbrook - D (Vice Chair) <i>Appointed by the EJCC</i>	9/25/2026
Kevin Van Tassell - R <i>Appointed by the Utah Senate</i>	6/1/2027
Jeff Herring - R <i>Appointed by Governor Spencer J. Cox</i>	9/21/2026
Ann Hanniball - Unaffiliated <i>Appointed by the EJCC</i>	6/22/2026
David M. Connors - Unaffiliated <i>Appointed by the Utah State Bar Association</i>	6/28/2025

Part One – Introduction and Commission Action

Introduction

The Elected Official and Judicial Compensation Commission (EJCC, or hereafter referred to as the Commission) is required by Utah statute (UCA §67-8-5) to submit an annual report to the Executive Appropriations Committee (EAC), the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the Governor. The Commission is also required to study educational requirements, experience, responsibility, accountability for funds and staff, comparisons of wages paid in other comparable public and private employment within this state, other states similarly situated, and the consumer price index. Additionally, statute requires that the Commission consult with the Department of Human Resource Management and the Judicial Council. The Commission has reviewed all information required by statute and met with each of these entities prior to creating this report.

The Commission’s recommendations are made in relation to current salaries (See Table 1 below). The Commission considered fringe benefits as well as salary, but because it makes no recommendations on those benefits, the recommendations for adjustment pertain only to salary. However, this report provides benefit and retirement material for informational purposes (Appendix A).

Elected Officials FY24		
Officer	2024 Salaries	Rules
Governor	\$ 182,900.00	Set in Appropriations Act (S.B. 0003 Item 187 Intent Language)
Lieutenant Governor	\$ 164,610.00	90% of Governor's Salary (UCA §67-22-1)
Attorney General	\$ 173,755.00	95% of Governor's Salary (UCA §67-22-1)
State Auditor	\$ 164,610.00	90% of Governor's Salary (UCA §67-22-1)
State Treasurer	\$ 164,610.00	90% of Governor's Salary (UCA §67-22-1)
Judicial Salaries FY24		
Judges	2024 Salaries	Rules
District Court Judge	\$ 203,700.00	Set in Appropriations Act (S.B. 0003 Item 162 Intent Language)
Juvenile Court Judge	\$ 203,700.00	100% of District Court Judge Salary (UCA §67-8-2)
Court of Appeals Judge	\$ 213,900.00	105% of District Court Judge Salary (UCA §67-8-2)
Justices of the Supreme Court	\$ 224,050.00	110% of District Court Judge Salary (UCA §67-8-2)

Table 1 – FY24 Utah Elected Official and Judicial Salaries

Commission Action

This year, the Commission held four public meetings, reviewed relevant statute, rules, and considered various sources of quantitative and qualitative data and information described below, all of which informed the Commission's analysis and recommendations herein.

The Commission's first 2023 meeting was held on June 20. David Clark was unanimously re-elected Chair of the Commission, and Meghan Holbrook was unanimously elected Vice Chair. David Connors had been appointed by the Executive Director of the Utah State Bar Association on June 9, 2023 to fill the remainder of former Commissioner Alba's term and attended this meeting as its newest member. The Commissioners reviewed the 2022 recommendations and results, reviewed their statutory responsibilities, and determined the scope of 2023 work to be done.

The Commission's second 2023 meeting was held on August 28. During this meeting, the Commissioners reviewed FY2024 salary information for elected officials and judges. John Barrand, Executive Director of Utah's Department of Human Resources Management (DHRM) presented data comparing the compensation of Utah's elected officials to various other positions. Both Executive Director Barrand and Dan Burton, General Counsel for the Utah Attorney General, answered questions from Commissioners related to wage differences in similar jobs across state, county, and municipality organizations. Finally, the Commission was addressed by Matthew B. Durrant, Chief Justice of the Utah Supreme Court, and Ron Gordon, Utah State Court Administrator. Chief Justice Durrant provided valuable information related to the effects of compensation increases on past, current, and potential future judicial vacancies, on the number of qualified applicants for those vacancies, and on the possibility of using "tiered" judicial salaries as a retention tool. Administrator Gordon and Chief Justice Durrant responded to Commissioner questions.

At the third 2023 meeting held on September 21, the Commission was extraordinarily fortunate to receive an economic forecast presentation from Dr. Andrea Wilko, Legislative Chief Economist. The Commissioners and Dr. Wilko then discussed the information she presented and their potential effects on total compensation for Utah's elected officials and state court judges. Finally, data received from DHRM on the actual cost of current elected official employee benefits was presented.

The Commission's fourth meeting of 2023 was held on October 12. Commissioner Connors shared data regarding the significant decline in not only the number of applicants for judicial vacancies over the last 15 years, but several types of qualitative data indicating an overall decline in the breadth and depth of work experience amongst those applicants. He acknowledged that while the goal of determining Utah State Court judge compensation is not to compete with private sector attorney salaries, we should nonetheless recognize the remarkable quality of Utah's Judiciary and the high regard in which it is held by judges and court administrators in virtually every other U.S. jurisdiction via the deliberate, ongoing consideration of meaningful compensation increases for the judiciary. Finally, he demonstrated that over the past several years, even including the judicial salary adjustment appropriated by the Legislature for FY24, these salaries have not kept pace even with the annual COLA adjustments of the Social Security Administration, resulting in no real compensation increase for our judiciary for many years.

Part Two – Elected Officials

The Commission’s Recommendation for Elected Official FY25 compensation increase

The Commission considered the current salaries of Utah’s five constitutional officer positions as compared to median wage data supplied by DHRM for equivalent jobs in 15 neighboring western states, in other U.S. states with populations similar to Utah’s, to those in all U.S. states, and to similar positions in Utah’s counties and municipalities and in private companies (Exhibit A). Apart from those amongst private sector organizations and a small number of similar public sector positions, Utah’s constitutional officers are each currently compensated at higher rates than these comparables, which the Commission considers appropriate given the exceptionally high quality of work being performed by the people in these jobs.

Additionally, the Commission studied compensation rates for a wider selection of state government officials throughout the U.S. and its territories as supplied by the [Council of State Governments](#) (Appendix B) and Consumer Price Index (CPI) (Appendix D) information published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics while considering its recommendation. While U.S. inflation recently hit extremely high levels and remains above the Federal Reserve’s 2% target rate, its rate of increase has stabilized somewhat and is expected to remain steady during the immediate future. Still, interest rates are stubbornly high and housing affordability is challenging for many amid record high prices and constrained supply. In consideration of the totality of these factors, the Commission is satisfied that the compensation for Utah’s elected officials is appropriate.

Recommendation One: The Commission recommends the Legislature appropriate a cost-of-living adjustment (COLA) to the salaries of the governor, the lieutenant governor, the attorney general, the state auditor, and the state treasurer equal to that appropriated for all other State of Utah employees within the Executive Branch.

Part Three – The Judiciary

The Commission’s Recommendation for Utah’s Judiciary FY25 compensation increase

The Commission gave careful consideration and engaged in substantial deliberation prior to arriving at its recommendation for the FY25 compensation increase for Utah’s judges. It studied the information presented by Chief Justice Durrant and Administrator Gordon previously described, data and information presented by Commissioner David Connors during the Commission’s fourth 2023 meeting, and data published by the National Center for State Courts (Appendix C). While the compensation of Utah’s judges is amongst the top third of all U.S. states, the Commission will recommend that the Judiciary receive a market salary increase for FY24 in addition to the COLA increase appropriated for all State of Utah employees for several reasons. Utah’s judicial branch remains understaffed; the current Weighted Caseload Analysis shows a shortage of at least ten judicial officers at the trial court level. This requires members of our judiciary to each be responsible for a far heavier caseload than is readily manageable, simply to keep that system moving forward. Additionally,

there is very unfortunately a safety risk to which judges expose themselves and their families; this risk was discussed by John G. Roberts, Jr., the Chief Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court in his [2022 Year-End Report on the Federal Judiciary](#). While Congress passed legislation in 2020 to help protect judges and their families, Justice Roberts asks us to support judges by being mindful of this risk they undertake. We must acknowledge the totality of these factors when considering potential adjustments to the compensation of Utah's judiciary.

Recommendation Two: The Commission recommends the Legislature appropriate a cost-of-living adjustment (COLA) equal to that appropriated for all other State of Utah employees and an additional market adjustment to *total* 10% of the salaries for justices of the Supreme Court and judges of the constitutional and statutory courts of record.

Conclusion

The Elected Official and Judicial Compensation Commission reports that its statutory obligation to recommend to the Legislature salaries for the governor, the lieutenant governor, the attorney general, the state auditor, the state treasurer, the justices of the Supreme Court, and judges of the constitutional and statutory courts of record is complete. The Commission determined these recommendations after considering the factors outlined in Utah Code 67-8-5, Section 2, and hereby submits this report to the Executive Appropriations Committee.

Appendix A: Elected Official Compensation & Benefits

Median Wage Comparison					
	<i>Governor</i>	<i>Lieutenant governor</i>	<i>Attorney general</i>	<i>Treasurer</i>	<i>Auditor</i>
Utah	\$182,900	\$164,610	\$173,755	\$164,610	\$164,610
15 Western States ONLY	\$122,837	\$104,719	\$137,806	\$111,956	\$120,490
Population - Within 1 mil.	\$143,694	\$90,767	\$119,898	\$101,083	\$115,204
All States	\$152,513	\$114,908	\$141,825	\$119,164	\$140,584
Local Counties and Cities	\$137,755	\$169,998	\$188,764	\$125,951	\$130,108
Local Private Companies	\$1,021,200	\$598,407	\$470,959	\$550,786	N/A

The Legislature fixes benefits for the constitutional offices as follows:

(a) governor:

- (i) a vehicle for official and personal use;
- (ii) housing;
- (iii) household and security staff;
- (iv) household expenses;
- (v) retirement benefits as provided in [Title 49, Utah State Retirement and Insurance Benefit Act](#);
- (vi) health insurance;
- (vii) dental insurance;
- (viii) basic life insurance;
- (ix) workers' compensation;
- (x) required employer contribution to Social Security;
- (xi) long-term disability income insurance; and
- (xii) the same additional state paid life insurance available to other noncareer service employees; and

(b) lieutenant governor, attorney general, state auditor, and state treasurer:

- (i) a vehicle for official and personal use;
- (ii) the option of participating in a:
 - (A) state retirement system in accordance with [Title 49, Utah State Retirement and Insurance Benefit Act](#):
 - (I) [Chapter 12, Public Employees' Contributory Retirement Act](#);
 - (II) [Chapter 13, Public Employees' Noncontributory Retirement Act](#); or
 - (III) [Chapter 22, New Public Employees' Tier II Contributory Retirement Act](#); or
 - (B) deferred compensation plan administered by the State Retirement Office, in accordance with the Internal Revenue Code and its accompanying rules and regulations;
- (iii) health insurance;
- (iv) dental insurance;
- (v) basic life insurance;
- (vi) workers' compensation;
- (vii) required employer contribution to Social Security;
- (viii) long-term disability income insurance; and
- (ix) the same additional state paid life insurance available to other noncareer service employees.

Appendix B: Selected Executive Branch Salaries – all U.S. States

EXECUTIVE BRANCH										
Selected State Administrative Officials: Annual Salaries										
State or other jurisdiction	Governor	Lieutenant governor	Attorney general	Treasurer	Auditor	Corrections	Economic development	Higher education	Revenue	Transportation
Alabama	124,563	70,030	165,381	88,915	88,405	169,859	(a-12)	264,199	169,664	193,526
Alaska	145,000	114,991	169,708	193,262	197,308	141,160	(a-12)	341,385	141,160	149,392
Arizona	95,000	(a-2)	90,000	70,000	130,000	195,000	(a-12)	147,000	170,000	150,000
Arkansas	158,739	46,705	146,355	95,694	95,694	154,358	159,954	182,822	145,642	243,490
California	218,556	163,910	189,841	174,843	227,179	294,792	N.O.	352,728	222,712	209,100
Colorado	90,000	164,009	107,676	93,360	188,808	180,360	159,650	164,436	175,104	180,360
Connecticut	150,000 (d)	110,000	110,000	110,000	197,050	167,500	(a-12)	235,463	185,000	240,000
Delaware	171,000	83,884	152,891	122,285	118,300	155,130	N.O.	118,252	133,250	146,136
Florida	134,181	128,597	132,841	(a-24)	145,236	175,000	160,000	200,000	155,530	200,000
Georgia	175,000	91,609	139,169	185,000	175,008	163,200	188,700	150,025	175,000	450,000
Hawaii	165,048	162,552	162,552	(a-10)	154,812	154,812	154,812	395,004	154,812	154,812
Idaho	138,302	48,406	134,000	117,557	147,992	169,624	(a-12)	165,630	144,622	225,410
Illinois	184,758	141,600	163,200	141,600	178,800	180,000	(a-12)	214,800	170,400	180,000
Indiana	134,051	105,062	110,325	91,707	91,707	179,834	(d)	220,000	158,639	162,500
Iowa	130,000	103,212	123,669	103,212	103,212	154,300	154,300	N.O.	154,300	154,300
Kansas	110,707	154,313	98,901	86,003	N.O.	140,000	150,000	250,000	123,000	117,875
Kentucky	152,181	129,375	129,375	129,375	129,375	125,000	136,000	360,000	115,000	136,000
Louisiana	130,000	115,003	115,000	115,000	151,736	150,391	237,500	382,200	193,446	194,584
Maine	70,000	(e)	127,566	101,130	103,210	152,693	152,693	N/A	142,938	152,693
Maryland	180,000	149,500	149,500	149,500	N.O.	180,919 (b)	198,101 (b)	180,094 (b)	148,559 (b)	199,366 (b)
Massachusetts	185,000	165,000	185,378	189,560	190,989	169,371	178,159	243,734	177,735	178,159
Michigan	159,300	111,510	112,410	187,569	189,322	187,569	(a-32)	N.O.	145,830	175,134
Minnesota	127,629	82,959	121,248	(a-24)	108,485	150,002	150,002	408,429	154,992	154,992
Mississippi	122,160	60,000	108,960	90,000	90,000	132,000	180,000	300,000	145,000	160,000
Missouri	137,167	88,646	119,348	110,440	110,440	138,973	129,132	195,907	143,565	263,505
Montana	118,397	90,140	145,566	(a-6)	100,545	144,040	N/A	333,054	130,000	130,000
Nebraska	105,000	75,000	95,000	85,000	85,000	260,863	208,693	203,597	174,574	160,000
Nevada	163,474 (d)	69,563	154,198	112,462	N.O.	143,779	N/A	N/A	143,779	143,779
New Hampshire	144,483	(e)	132,820	119,017	N.O.	140,458	(a-12)	94,357	140,058	139,759
New Jersey	175,000	175,000	175,000	175,000	160,415	175,000	225,000	175,000	147,200	175,000
New Mexico	110,000	85,000	95,000	85,000	85,000	158,340	158,340	158,340	158,340	158,340
New York	250,000	220,000	220,000	188,231	(a-14)	203,339	(a-12)	(a-18)	205,000	220,000
North Carolina	165,750	146,421	146,421	146,421	146,421	195,082	134,334	N/A	164,992	234,548
North Dakota	140,830	109,536	165,630	112,241	112,238	168,288	133,320	383,760	121,814	179,361
Ohio	168,106	181,418	124,176	124,176	124,176	170,290	157,477	200,741	163,800	163,800
Oklahoma	147,000	114,713	132,825	114,713	114,713	185,000	N.O.	415,000	190,000	185,000
Oregon	98,600	(a-2)	82,220	77,000	208,212	226,932	(a-13)	223,068	205,788	226,932
Pennsylvania	213,026	178,940	177,237	177,237	177,237	170,419	161,899	161,253	161,899	170,419
Rhode Island	145,755	122,583	130,413	122,740	180,205	155,250	185,000 (j)	190,000	N.A.	155,000
South Carolina	106,078	46,545	92,007	92,007	165,872	250,000	(a-12)	204,111	196,311	298,000
South Dakota	121,578	106,496	121,450	97,185	97,185	131,733	179,200	329,280	134,848	134,848
Tennessee	204,336	72,948 (e)	199,332	222,252	(a-14)	171,744	179,688	208,080	173,760	171,744
Texas	153,750	7,200	153,750	(a-14)	220,000	275,501	201,000	299,813	(a-14)	344,000
Utah	165,600	149,040	157,320	149,040	149,040	160,680	160,680	N.O.	143,478	171,683
Vermont	191,734	81,390	145,579	121,576	121,576	135,200	127,650	N.O.	136,781	154,461
Virginia	175,000	36,321	150,000	190,217	208,087	203,036	N/A	220,056	181,635	185,567
Washington	187,353	117,300	172,259	153,615	132,212	214,104	N.O.	N.O.	188,028	214,104
West Virginia	150,000	20,000 (e)	95,000	95,000	95,000	90,000	(a-13)	291,379	95,000	120,000
Wisconsin	152,756	80,684	148,242	72,551	143,062	152,755	N.A.	499,121	152,755	152,755
Wyoming	105,000	(a-2)	177,000	92,000	92,000	150,628	(a-12)	165,000	130,000	158,000

Source: The Council of State Governments' prepublished 2022 Book of the States data received on October 16, 2023. Full set of data and key available from EJCC staff upon request.

Appendix C: Judicial Salaries and Rankings, Alphabetically by Jurisdiction Name

The table below lists the salaries and rankings for associate justices of the courts of last resort, associate judges of intermediate appellate courts and judges of general jurisdiction trial courts. Salaries are ranked from highest to lowest, with the highest salary for each position having a rank of "1." The lowest salary has a rank of 56, except for the intermediate appellate courts, which only exist in 42 jurisdictions. The adjustment factor for general jurisdiction courts is available for 52 of the jurisdictions. Salaries are as of July 1, 2023.

	Court of Last Resort		Intermediate Appellate Court		General Jurisdiction Court		General Jurisdiction Court <i>Adjusted for Cost-of-Living Index</i>		
	Salary	Rank	Salary	Rank	Salary	Rank	Factor	Salary	Rank
Alabama	\$185,640	33	\$184,579	24	\$148,512	50	93.1	\$159,564	33
Alaska	\$215,436	19	\$203,522	16	\$199,193	16	131.9	\$151,003	42
American Samoa	\$140,000	54	<i>Not Applicable</i>		\$66,075	56	<i>Not Available</i>		
Arizona	\$205,000	25	\$190,000	22	\$164,700	34	102.5	\$160,728	31
Arkansas	\$203,625	26	\$197,596	20	\$192,919	21	90.6	\$212,966	4
California	\$282,177	1	\$264,542	1	\$231,174	3	134.9	\$171,356	24
Colorado	\$209,616	23	\$201,312	19	\$193,008	20	111.1	\$173,761	22
Connecticut	\$216,063	18	\$202,957	17	\$195,167	18	126.5	\$154,233	36
Delaware	\$212,315	22	<i>Not Applicable</i>		\$199,612	15	109.9	\$181,641	16
District of Columbia	\$246,600	4	<i>Not Applicable</i>		\$232,600	2	159.5	\$145,814	43
Florida	\$251,414	3	\$212,562	11	\$191,163	23	101.3	\$188,661	11
Georgia	\$186,112	32	\$184,990	23	\$183,892	24	93.4	\$196,987	8
Guam	\$160,454	51	<i>Not Applicable</i>		\$144,110	52	<i>Not Available</i>		
Hawaii	\$237,684	7	\$220,800	6	\$215,100	6	149.6	\$143,793	46
Idaho	\$165,212	48	\$157,212	40	\$151,212	47	99.8	\$151,585	41
Illinois	\$271,379	2	\$255,419	2	\$234,380	1	99.8	\$234,766	1
Indiana	\$214,586	20	\$208,594	14	\$178,168	26	95.5	\$186,505	14
Iowa	\$187,326	30	\$169,765	33	\$158,056	41	97.7	\$161,716	30
Kansas	\$168,598	46	\$163,156	37	\$148,912	48	98.2	\$151,648	40
Kentucky	\$165,097	49	\$158,536	39	\$152,004	46	92.4	\$164,449	28
Louisiana	\$193,227	28	\$180,807	27	\$173,788	29	97.3	\$178,636	17
Maine	\$155,397	52	<i>Not Applicable</i>		\$145,642	51	116.9	\$124,564	51
Maryland	\$216,433	17	\$203,633	15	\$194,433	19	126.6	\$153,529	37
Massachusetts	\$226,187	12	\$213,924	9	\$207,855	10	132.4	\$157,006	35
Michigan	\$181,483	38	\$182,656	25	\$168,759	33	91.2	\$185,134	15
Minnesota	\$206,668	24	\$194,738	21	\$182,805	25	102.4	\$178,464	19
Mississippi	\$173,800	43	\$168,467	34	\$158,000	42	88.5	\$178,576	18
Missouri	\$196,926	27	\$180,018	28	\$169,798	31	90.6	\$187,442	13
Montana	\$162,503	50	<i>Not Applicable</i>		\$148,872	49	103.9	\$143,266	47
Nebraska	\$212,316	21	\$201,701	18	\$196,393	17	100.9	\$194,596	9
Nevada	\$170,000	45	\$165,000	35	\$160,000	38	112.2	\$142,640	48
New Hampshire	\$179,942	39	<i>Not Applicable</i>		\$168,761	32	121.3	\$139,114	49
New Jersey	\$221,855	15	\$211,319	13	\$200,163	14	121.3	\$164,968	27
New Mexico	\$191,683	29	\$182,099	26	\$172,994	30	100.3	\$172,439	23
New York	\$233,400	8	\$222,200	5	\$210,900	9	112.3	\$187,863	12
North Carolina	\$167,807	47	\$160,866	38	\$152,188	45	95.2	\$159,821	32
North Dakota	\$179,312	40	<i>Not Applicable</i>		\$164,532	35	108.0	\$152,348	38
Northern Mariana Islands	\$126,000	55	<i>Not Applicable</i>		\$120,000	54	<i>Not Available</i>		
Ohio	\$184,575	37	\$172,034	32	\$158,206	40	92.4	\$171,204	25
Oklahoma	\$173,469	44	\$164,339	36	\$156,732	43	93.2	\$168,097	26
Oregon	\$176,724	41	\$173,316	31	\$163,476	37	118.9	\$137,514	50
Pennsylvania	\$244,793	5	\$230,974	3	\$212,495	8	102.1	\$208,112	5
Puerto Rico	\$120,000	56	\$105,000	42	\$89,600	55	100.0	\$89,600	52
Rhode Island	\$230,343	10	<i>Not Applicable</i>		\$223,031	4	128.1	\$174,078	21
South Carolina	\$223,987	14	\$218,387	7	\$212,987	7	98.9	\$215,405	3
South Dakota	\$186,770	31	<i>Not Applicable</i>		\$174,448	28	99.7	\$174,930	20
Tennessee	\$219,144	16	\$211,860	12	\$204,552	11	92.3	\$221,720	2
Texas	\$184,800	35	\$178,400	29	\$154,000	44	96.5	\$159,507	34
Utah	\$224,050	13	\$213,900	10	\$203,700	12	103.4	\$197,001	7
Vermont	\$184,771	36	<i>Not Applicable</i>		\$175,654	27	121.2	\$144,945	45
Virgin Islands	\$226,564	11	<i>Not Applicable</i>		\$191,360	22	<i>Not Available</i>		
Virginia	\$232,748	9	\$214,786	8	\$203,540	13	102.5	\$198,657	6
Washington	\$239,868	6	\$228,338	4	\$217,391	5	114.9	\$189,265	10
West Virginia	\$149,600	53	\$142,500	41	\$138,600	53	95.5	\$145,167	44
Wisconsin	\$184,819	34	\$174,366	30	\$164,487	36	100.2	\$164,161	29
Wyoming	\$175,000	42	<i>Not Applicable</i>		\$160,000	38	105.3	\$152,006	39

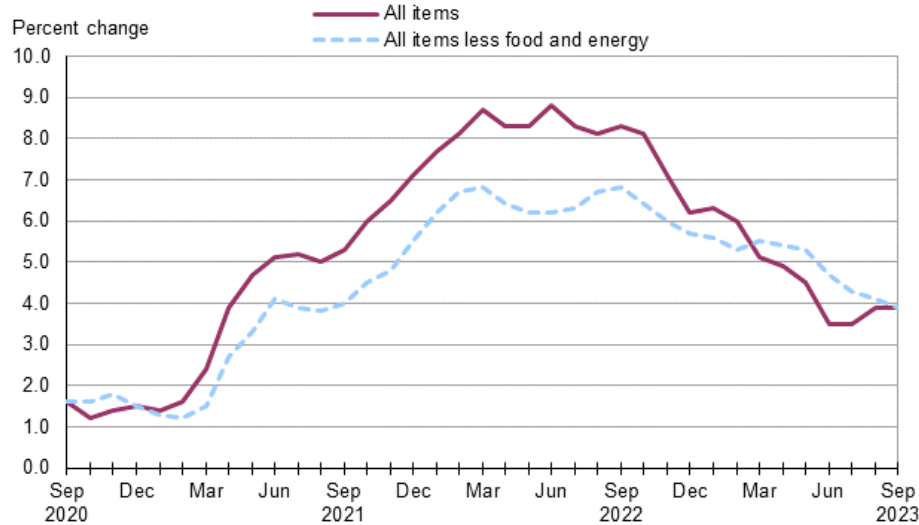
Consumer Price Index, West Region — September 2023

Area prices were up 0.4 percent over the past month, up 3.9 percent from a year ago

Prices in the West Region, as measured by the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U), increased 0.4 percent in September, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. (See [table A.](#)) The September increase was influenced by gasoline and shelter. (Data in this report are not seasonally adjusted. Accordingly, month-to-month changes may reflect seasonal influences.)

Over the last 12 months, the CPI-U advanced 3.9 percent. (See [chart 1](#) and [table A.](#)) Food prices increased 3.8 percent. Energy prices advanced 5.1 percent, largely the result of an increase in the price of electricity. The index for all items less food and energy increased 3.9 percent over the year. (See [table 1.](#))

Chart 1. Over-the-year percent change in CPI-U, West region, September 2020–September 2023



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.