

Utah Data Guide

Utah State Data Center

A Newsletter For Data Users

Utah Office of Planning and Budget, Data Resources Section

Volume 6, Number 1

1986 Utah Population Estimates

According to the Utah Population Estimates Committee, Utah's population reached 1,666,000 on July 1, 1986. This is an increase of 21,000 or 1.3 percent over the 1985 revised estimate of 1,645,000. During this same period the U.S. population increased by 1.0 percent.

For the period 1980 to 1986 Utah was the sixth fastest growing state. Alaska, Arizona, Nevada, Florida and Texas measured higher rates of growth than Utah.

Although from a national perspective Utah's rate of growth is notable, from a state perspective Utah's rate of growth in the 1980's has slowed significantly. From 1985 to 1986 Utah experienced the slowest rate of growth in any year since 1968. The last time Utah's population grew by 21,000 or fewer was in 1970.

Changes in migration and birth patterns help to explain the slower growth. These changes are shown in Table 1. For the past three years more people have moved out of the state than have moved in. Net migration, the measure of in-migration minus out-migration, peaked in 1980 at approximately 24,500 and hit its lowest point in 1986 at -7,400.

Out-migration can usually be attributed to weak economic conditions. Migration is the most volatile component of population change because of people's reactions to

economic conditions around them. Many areas in the state have been impacted by the continuing decline in energy development. Furthermore, the nationwide agricultural slump and mining slowdown have negatively affected the Utah economy. Events that encouraged growth and in-migration in the 1970's now discourage growth and create out-migration in the 1980's.

Despite the difficulty in estimating actual migration figures, the trend has clearly shown net out-migration for the past three years. It is important to note that migration figures are the most difficult of population components to estimate and are viewed more as a trend than an actual amount.

Natural increase, defined as the number of births minus the number of deaths, makes up the other component of population change. While the number of deaths per 1,000 persons have been on a mild decrease for years in the state, births per 1,000 persons have decreased dramatically since the peak in 1979 (falling from a crude birth rate of 29.0 in 1979 to 23.6 in 1986). The fiscal year births in 1985-86 of 37,145 are lower than any year since 1976-77 when births were 36,709. The significant declines in the absolute number of births and the crude birth rate have signaled a major demographic change in Utah and are reflected in the 1986 population estimates. With net out-migration in the state and declining births it

Table 1

Utah July 1st Population Estimates, Natural Increase and Net Migration

YEAR	July 1st Population	Percent Increase	Increase In Population	Net Migration	Natural Increase	Fiscal Year Births	Fiscal Year Deaths
1970	1,066,000						
1971	1,101,000	3.3%	35,000	14,800	20,200	27,407	7,207
1972	1,135,000	3.1%	34,000	14,090	19,910	27,146	7,236
1973	1,169,000	3.0%	34,000	13,955	20,045	27,562	7,517
1974	1,197,000	2.4%	28,000	6,620	21,380	28,876	7,496
1975	1,234,000	3.1%	37,000	13,949	23,051	30,566	7,515
1976	1,272,000	3.1%	38,000	11,605	26,395	33,773	7,378
1977	1,316,000	3.5%	44,000	14,886	29,114	36,709	7,595
1978	1,364,000	3.6%	48,000	17,422	30,578	38,265	7,687
1979	1,416,000	3.8%	52,000	19,712	32,288	40,134	7,846
1980	1,474,000	4.1%	58,000	24,517	33,483	41,591	8,108
1981	1,515,000	2.8%	41,000	7,601	33,399	41,511	8,112
1982	1,558,000	2.8%	43,000	9,630	33,370	41,774	8,404
1983	1,596,000	2.4%	38,000	5,789	32,211	40,557	8,346
1984	1,623,000	1.7%	27,000	-2,757	29,757	38,643	8,886
1985 (r)	1,645,000	1.4%	22,000	-6,585	28,585	37,508	8,923
1986 (p)	1,666,000	1.3%	21,000	-7,355	28,355	37,145	8,790

Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee

is not surprising that Utah's rate of growth has slowed.

County population estimates are provided in Table 3. Davis, Salt Lake, Utah and Weber County account for most of the population increase. These counties increased by 19,000 or 90 percent of the total growth. Washington County was once again the fastest growing county with a 9.5 percent rate of growth from 1985 to 1986. Davis County grew at 2.9 percent and was the second fastest growing county. Kane, Summit and Wasatch County all experienced a growth rate greater than two percent.

Eleven counties showed an actual decline in population from 1985 to 1986 Millard County and Juab showed the largest rate of decline with a 4.2 and 7.8 percent rate of decline, respectively. These decreases, however, occurred largely due to the completion of the Intermountain Power Project and the out-migration of many construction workers. Beaver, Carbon,

Daggett, Duchesne, Juab, Rich, Sanpete, Sevier, Tooele and Uintah Counties all register fewer people in 1986 than in 1985.

The Data Resources section of the Utah Office of Planning and Budget coordinates the Utah Population Estimates Committee. The committee's estimates are the official estimates of the state and counties. The committee is comprised of members from the Utah State Departments of Health, Employment Security, Social Services, Education, Planning and Budget and members of universities, businesses and research organizations and the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints.

A detailed report containing the methodology of the estimates of the 1986 Utah population estimates is available in the Utah Economic and Business Review, Volume 46, Number 12 published by the Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah. Persons with questions or comments about the estimates should contact the Data Resources Section.

Table 2
Utah Population Estimates By County 1980-1986

County	July 1st 1980	July 1st 1981	July 1st 1982	July 1st 1983	July 1st 1984	July 1st (r) 1985	July 1st (p) 1986	1980-86 % Change	1985-1986 % Change
Beaver	4,400	4,600	4,650	5,000	5,150	5,050	4,950	12.5%	-2.0%
Box Elder	33,500	34,000	34,700	35,300	35,800	36,600	37,300	11.3%	1.9%
Cache	57,700	59,800	62,000	64,500	65,600	66,700	67,800	17.5%	1.6%
Carbon	22,400	23,100	24,700	24,500	23,700	23,400	23,000	2.7%	-1.7%
Daggett	750	850	850	750	750	700	700	-6.7%	.0%
Davis	148,000	153,000	158,000	162,000	166,000	170,000	175,000	18.2%	2.9%
Duchesne	12,700	13,100	13,700	14,400	14,800	14,700	14,300	12.6%	-2.7%
Emery	11,600	12,100	13,000	13,100	12,400	11,800	11,800	1.7%	.0%
Garfield	3,700	3,700	3,750	3,950	3,950	4,050	4,050	9.5%	.0%
Grand	8,250	8,400	8,100	7,950	7,650	7,050	6,850	-17.0%	-2.8%
Iron	17,500	17,900	18,300	18,900	19,300	19,400	19,500	11.4%	.5%
Juab	5,550	5,600	5,700	5,900	6,150	6,250	5,800	4.5%	-7.2%
Kane	4,050	4,050	4,150	4,350	4,500	4,700	4,800	18.5%	2.1%
Millard	9,050	9,600	10,400	11,400	13,500	14,200	13,600	50.3%	-4.2%
Morgan	4,950	5,050	5,200	5,250	5,350	5,450	5,500	11.1%	.9%
Piute	1,350	1,400	1,350	1,450	1,500	1,550	1,550	14.8%	.0%
Rich	2,150	2,250	2,400	2,300	2,150	2,100	2,050	-4.7%	-2.4%
Salt Lake	625,000	639,000	654,000	667,000	678,000	689,000	698,000	11.7%	1.3%
San Juan	12,400	12,700	12,600	13,000	12,800	12,500	12,700	2.4%	1.6%
Sanpete	14,800	15,400	16,100	16,900	17,000	16,900	16,500	11.5%	-2.4%
Sevier	14,900	15,200	15,500	15,800	16,100	16,200	15,800	6.0%	-2.5%
Summit	10,400	10,900	11,300	11,800	12,200	12,400	12,700	22.1%	2.4%
Tooele	26,200	26,800	27,100	27,300	28,200	28,300	28,100	7.3%	-.7%
Uintah	20,700	21,900	24,300	25,300	24,500	24,000	23,000	11.1%	-4.2%
Utah	220,000	228,000	235,000	242,000	247,000	250,000	253,000	15.0%	1.2%
Wasatch	8,650	8,900	8,750	9,050	9,200	9,200	9,450	9.2%	2.7%
Washington	26,400	27,700	29,400	30,700	32,600	35,700	39,100	48.1%	9.5%
Wayne	1,950	2,000	2,000	2,150	2,150	2,100	2,100	7.7%	.0%
Weber	145,000	148,000	151,000	154,000	155,000	155,000	157,000	8.3%	1.3%
State	1,474,000	1,515,000	1,558,000	1,596,000	1,623,000	1,645,000	1,666,000	13.0%	1.3%

Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee

Population, Age and Household Estimates for the Fifty States

A new Census Bureau report, *State Population and Household Estimates to 1985, with Age and Components of Change*, provides resident population figures for states by 10-year age groups and by selected broad age groups from 1970 to 1985. Two years, 1970 and 1980, are based on census counts, while the remaining years are estimates of the resident population. The figures for 1985 are provisional with the possibility of revision during the coming year. In addition, this report contains the components of population change (births, deaths and net migration) and revised household estimates for states for the 1980 to 1985 period.

POPULATION TRENDS

This report indicates that the pattern of population movement to the South and West continued in the first half of this decade, as these two regions accounted for 91.4 percent of the 12.2 million growth in the U.S. between April 1, 1980, and July 1, 1985. Just over half of the combined 11.1 million increase in the South and West was due to net in-migration, both from other states and from abroad. This movement has not been smooth and constant, however, as significant changes in pattern have emerged over the 1980 to 1985 period at the state and regional levels.

Of the 10 states with the fastest population growth rates, all were located in the South and West. Nine out of the 10 fastest growing states had population increases of over 11 percent between 1980 and 1985, more than twice the national rate of 5.4

percent. Net migration accounted for over 50 percent of the growth in 7 out of the 10 states. In Utah, by contrast, the high rate of growth is accounted for largely by its high fertility level (natural increase contributed over 90 percent of the growth in Utah this decade).

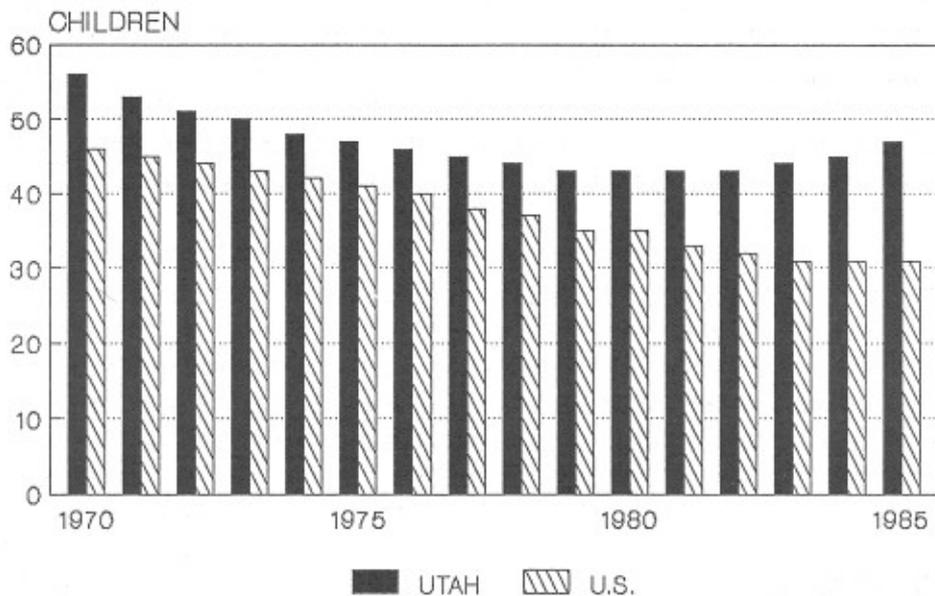
From 1980 to 1985 Utah was the sixth fastest growing state with a 12.6 percent increase in population. There were approximately 212,000 births and 45,000 deaths equaling a natural increase of 167,000. Net in-migration was about 17,000 or just 9.2 percent of the total growth in population of 184,000.

TRENDS IN AGE DISTRIBUTION

Changes in age distribution of state populations during the 1980's reflect differential patterns of fertility in the past as well as the movement of population into and out of states since 1980. Fluctuations in fertility are reflected in changes in the population's age structure, as children from low-birth and high-birth periods age over time. In those areas that experienced net outmigration the age structure tends to get older.

Due to the large number of women in their childbearing years, the 18.0 million population under 5, in the U.S., is the highest level for this age group since 1967. Between 1980 and 1985, the nation's preschool-age population grew by nearly 1.7 million or 10.3 percent. Because of its exceptionally high birth rate, Utah had the largest proportion (11.8 percent) of population under 5 years of age.

SCHOOL AGE POPULATION PER 100 PERSONS OF WORKING AGE



Source: Bureau of the Census

Nationally the school age population, ages 5 through 17, declined from 1980 to 1985. Utah's high birth rate enabled it to counter the national trend of population loss in the 5 to 17 age group. In Utah, this age group grew by 19.7 percent, while the nation as a whole lost by 5.1 percent. Only 10 states had population increases in this age group, with Alaska tying Utah at 19.7 percent. Utah is also the state with the highest proportion (25.5 percent) of school-age children. The nation's population in this age range seemed to hit its low point of this decade in 1984, growing in 1985, and is expected to continue to increase as the larger birth cohorts from the 1970's enter this age group.

Figure 1 shows Utah and the nation's school age population (ages 5 to 17) per 100 adults of working age (ages 18 to 64). From 1970 to 1979, though Utah had about 7 more school age children per 100

working age adults, the ratio for both the nation and Utah dropped. From 1979 to 1982, Utah's ratio stabilized while the national ratio continued to decline. Most important, from 1983 to the present, Utah's school age to working age population ratio has increased significantly. In 1985 Utah had 47 children per 100 adults of working age compared to just 31 for the nation.

The nation's young adult population (18 to 24) has been declining since 1981. Between 1980 and 1985, the U.S. lost 1.5 million 18 to 24 year olds, or 5.1 percent, and Utah lost 14 thousand or a drop of 6.8 percent.

The "baby boom" generation now constitutes over 30 percent of the nation's population. The 17.6 percent increase in the 25 to 44 age group makes it the fastest growing age segment of the population of the 1980's. Every state showed growth in

this age group since 1980, with 16 states registering over 20 percent growth. In Utah this age group increased by 26.1 percent.

Growth in the middle aged population (45 to 64) remains slow at 0.9 percent nationally and 1.9 percent for Utah. The middle aged population growth in this decade is so slow because of the small numbers of those born in the Depression era who are entering this age group.

The population 65 and over grew by almost three million (11.7 percent) to 28.5 million and now represents 12 percent of the nation's total population. In Utah there was a 19.1 percent growth in persons 65 years and over from 1980 to 1985, comprising 7.9 percent of Utah's population.

HOUSEHOLD TRENDS

The distribution of households among the states is quite similar to the distribution of population. This reflects the fact that a relatively small proportion of the population of each state does not live in households (i.e., lives in group quarters), and that the average number of persons per household is similar to the national figure in most states. Utah is somewhat of an exception. In 1980 Utah had the highest average number of persons per household at 3.20 compared to the national figure of 2.75. Except for Utah and Hawaii (3.15), the range for states was 2.55 to 2.97.

From 1980 to 1985, the estimated national increase in households was 8.8 percent, compared with 5.4 percent in resident population. Households in Utah grew 12.7 percent compared to an almost equal growth in population of 12.6 percent. Nationally the more rapid growth in households than in population is due to

changes in age structure as well as changes in living arrangements. From 1980 to 1985, the population 18 years and over in the U.S. increased by 7.9 percent; the number of persons under age 18 declined by 1.2 percent. In sharp contrast, while Utah had an increase of 11.9 percent in its population 18 years and over from 1980 to 1985, the population under age 18 increased at an even faster rate of 13.7 percent.

Nationally there was a decline in the average number of persons per household from 2.75 to 2.69 due almost entirely to the drop among persons under age 18. Persons per household in Utah held at an almost constant rate of 3.20 since 1980.

Table 3 on the following page contains the resident population estimates for Utah and the U.S. rounded to thousands for each of the age groups that have been discussed for selected years. Also included are the 1985 population percent distribution and the percent change in population from 1980 to 1985 by age group. Finally, the Census Bureau's estimate of total households are given. The actual census report contains this same information with additional detail for all fifty states and a brief discussion of the methodologies used to make these estimates.

The Bureau of the Census report, *State Population and Household Estimates to 1985, with Age and Components of Change*, is part of the Current Population Reports, Population Estimates and Projections, Series P-25, No. 998. Most major libraries and the Utah State Data Center have reference copies available. Or, a copy of the report can be ordered from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Table 3
Resident Population by Broad Age Groups for Utah and the U.S.
(numbers in thousands)

	April 1st	July 1st	April 1st	July 1st	1985					
	1970	1975	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	Percent	1980 to 1985
									Distribution	% Change
Utah										
Resident Population	1,059	1,236	1,461	1,515	1,558	1,595	1,623	1,645	100.0	12.6
Under 5 Years	112	140	190	198	202	202	199	195	11.8	2.5
5 to 17	312	322	350	362	375	390	405	419	25.5	19.7
18 to 24	143	187	216	216	213	208	204	202	12.3	-6.8
25 to 44	238	299	384	411	435	456	472	484	29.4	26.1
45 to 64	177	196	212	214	216	216	216	216	13.1	1.8
65 Years and Over	78	92	109	114	119	123	127	130	7.9	19.1
Households	298	NA	449	468	478	487	497	506		12.7
									1985	
	April 1st	July 1st	April 1st	July 1st	Percent	1980 to 1985				
	1970	1975	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	Distribution	% Change
United States										
Resident Population	203,302	215,465	226,546	229,637	231,996	234,284	236,495	238,740	100.0	5.4
Under 5 Years	17,167	16,121	16,348	16,931	17,298	17,650	17,859	18,037	7.6	10.3
5 to 17	52,540	51,044	47,407	46,352	45,654	45,130	44,942	44,977	18.8	-5.1
18 to 24	23,727	27,736	30,022	30,168	30,012	29,692	29,145	28,492	11.9	-5.1
25 to 44	48,037	54,074	62,717	65,386	67,611	69,712	71,776	73,781	30.9	17.6
45 to 64	41,850	43,793	44,503	44,564	44,595	44,671	44,808	44,923	18.8	0.9
65 Years and Over	19,980	22,696	25,549	26,236	26,827	27,428	27,967	28,530	12.0	11.7
Households	63,450	NA	80,390	82,620	83,540	84,336	86,019	87,489		8.8

Source: Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, P-25, No. 998

Data Requests: Who Uses Data and What Do They Use

During calendar year 1986 the Data Resources section responded to over 1,500 data requests. These requests came from as far away as the University of Paris and as close as the various state agencies on capitol hill. The Data Resources section is part of the Bureau of the Census State Data Center Program and maintains a data library with Bureau of the Census data, other key federal data, state produced data and other miscellaneous economic and demographic data used in state planning and public information needs. Data users are encouraged to call (801) 533-6082 or stop by and visit the Utah State Data Center, 116 State Capitol.

USER AFFILIATION

Private industry accounted for the largest share of the requests, or 44.8 percent. Federal, state and local government inquiries consisted of 24.0 percent, making it the second largest share. State government was the largest government user of the Data Center. The education establishment made up 12.9 percent and private individuals the remaining 18.2 percent. Figure 2 shows the user affiliation in graph form.

To some extent, the user affiliation is surprising. In the past, a more even split between government and private industry was thought to be the norm. From the 1986 analysis, it appears that the private sector is calling on the Data Resources section more and more to fulfill their data needs.

The education establishment has also been using the Data Center more often.

Students, professors and researchers call to receive special Bureau of the Census help or to retrieve state government data that is useful in their research.

TYPES OF REQUESTS

Most data users requested Planning and Budget generated data (49.6 percent). Since both population projections and population estimates are coordinated by the Data Resources section of the Utah Office of Planning and Budget, most users call for county and state population estimates and projections. The property tax, Gramm-Rudman-Hollings, revenue expenditure, estimates and forecasts, and tourism studies are other examples of Planning and Budget generated data. Figure 3 illustrates the types of data used to fulfill requests.

Bureau of the Census questions accounted for 36.5 percent of all requests and was the second largest type of request. Since the Data Resources section is under a contractual obligation to disseminate census data, the section tries to facilitate as many Bureau of the Census requests as possible.

The remaining requests were filled by non-census federal data sources such as the Bureau of Labor Statistics; other state government sources such as the Bureau of Health Statistics and Department of Employment Security; and miscellaneous data sources.

Only 13 percent of the requests involved a fee. Charges apply for the most part to publications, computer analysis, photocopying and maps from the Bureau of the Census.

Figure 2

USER AFFILIATION

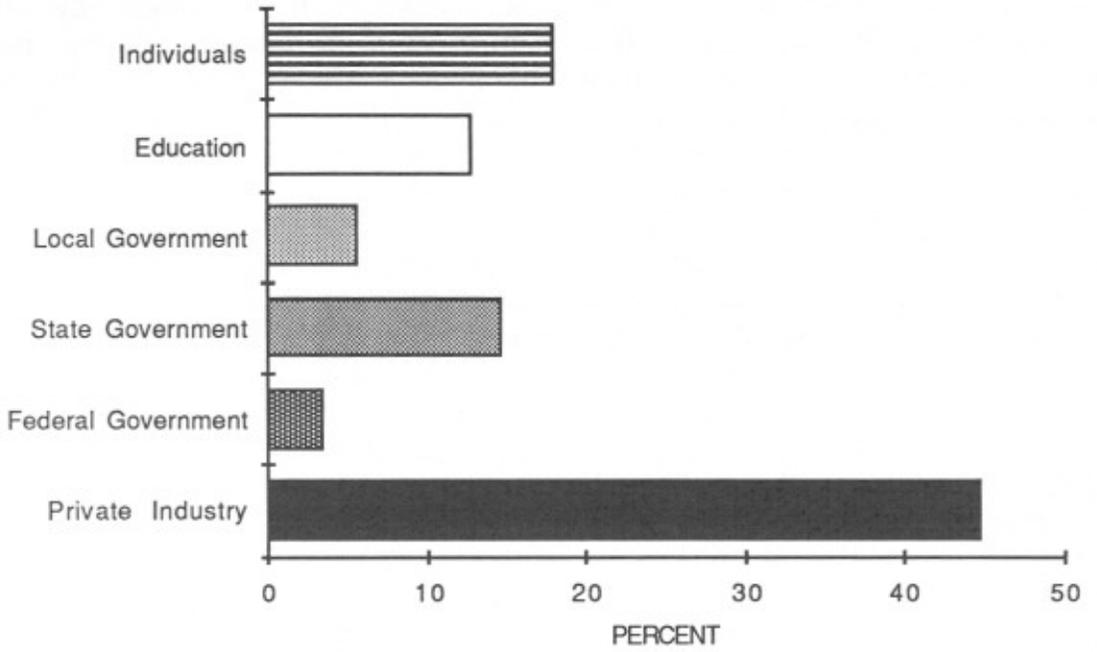
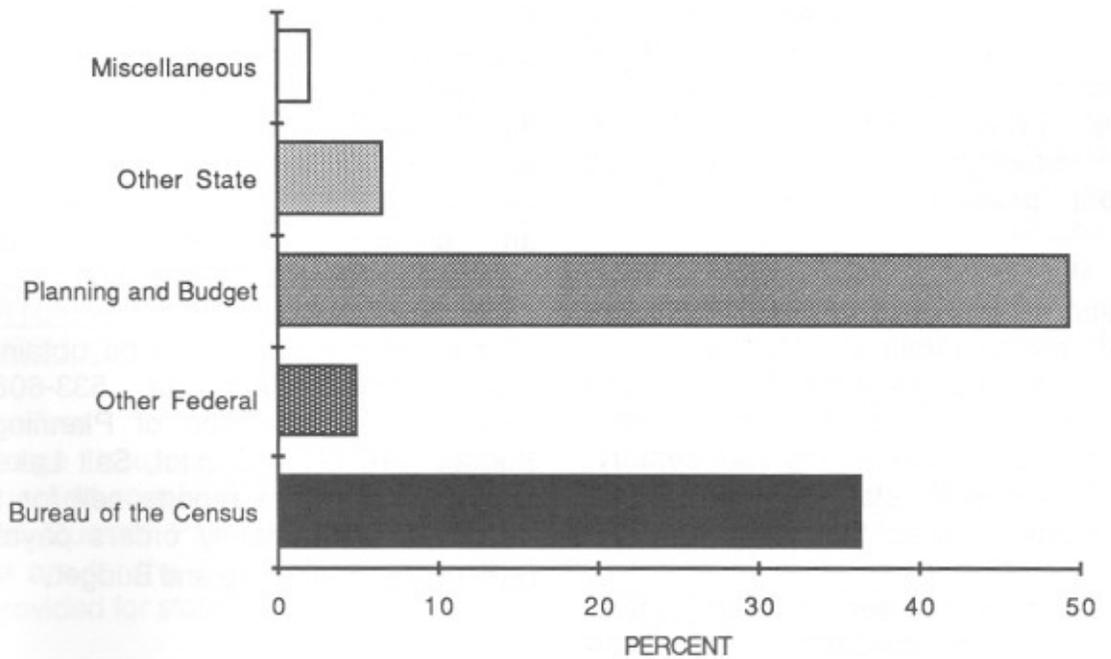


Figure 3

TYPES OF REQUESTS



Economic Report to the Governor

In January, the State Economic Coordinating Committee (SECC) presented Governor Bangerter with the *Economic Report to The Governor*. This publication, anticipated to be an annual report, assesses the current condition of the Utah economy by interpreting data about the labor market, personal income, population/demographics, gross taxable sales, construction activity, prices and inflation, mineral prices and production, and tax collections. This report is unique because it explains the pertinent data rather than just publishing the numbers.

The SECC concludes that although current economic conditions are not as positive as Utah has experienced in the recent past, the current difficulties do not overshadow the inherent strength and durability of Utah's economy.

The bright spots for Utah include Kennecott's resumed operation, continual expansion of the service sector, steady growth in the aerospace/defense industry, and new or reopening manufacturing firms. The report points out, however, that Utah's current challenges include USX corporation's intention to phase out steel production at its Geneva Works plant, the energy industry's current decline and persistent problems in the agricultural sector.

The report also includes sections on the national, intermountain and Utah economic outlook. The report claims that Utah can expect to experience relatively stable growth through the rest of the 20th century. Utah will be a growth state but will not have the rapid growth rates of the past.

Data users who need an explanation about the current condition of the Utah

economy should find the report helpful. The report includes some widely used data like unemployment rates by county, employment by major industry, personal income by county, gross taxable sales by major industry, county population estimates and forecasts of economic indicators.

The Appendix lists regular economic and demographic publications available from state agencies and the Bureau of Economic and Business Research that researchers and analysts should be aware of. Most of these reports are available for no or little cost.

The SECC consists of economists and analysts from the state agencies of Planning and Budget, Employment Security, Community and Economic Development, Tax Commission, Energy Office along with the Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah. The committee was formed several months ago at the Governor's request. The purpose of the committee is to promote better economic data and analysis of economic issues through interagency cooperation. Another purpose is to discuss the outlook of the economy for assistance in developing revenue estimates. Utah joins a handful of other states who publish an annual summary of economic conditions to give to the governor.

Copies of the report can be obtained by calling Natalie Gochnour, 533-6082 or writing the Utah Office of Planning and Budget, 116 State Capitol, Salt Lake City, Utah, 84114. The reports sell for \$5.00. Make check or money orders payable to Utah Office of Planning and Budget.

Publications Recently Released by the Bureau of the Census

The following is a list and brief description of selected publications recently received by the Utah State Data Center from the Bureau of the Census. Interested data users can see the reports at the State Data Center or call (801) 533-6082 for information.

WORLD POPULATION PROFILE: 1985

Presents summary demographic data for 205 countries and territories of the world. This report is unique because of the reports monumental attempt to assure consistent and comparable data country to country where possible. Includes historical, current and projected population, population density, fertility, literacy, contraceptive use and other data.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT ATLAS 100th CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES

Prepared as a centennial commemorative issue. Contains maps which depict congressional boundaries for all 50 states and the District of Columbia. Includes listings that identify the counties and incorporated municipalities comprising each district.

HOUSEHOLDS, FAMILIES, MARITAL STATUS AND LIVING ARRANGEMENTS: MARCH 1986

Describes household composition, average household size, marriage and unmarried couple data based on the March 1986 Current Population Survey. These data are for the U.S. only -- no breakdown is provided for states and regions.

AFTER SCHOOL CARE OF SCHOOL-AGE CHILDREN: DECEMBER 1984

Contains data collected in the December 1984 Current Population Survey, school-age child care supplement. Measures the extent to which school-age children were not in the care of their parents or other adults during nonschool hours. This information is cross-tabbed by race, age, employment, family characteristics, education, family income and occupation. The data are tabulated for the U.S. only.

GUIDE TO 1980 CENSUS DATA ON THE ELDERLY

Intended to be a one-stop reference book for locating sources of 1980 census data pertaining to the older population. All of the principal sources of data on the elderly generated from the 1980 census are covered in this guide. This report will be of assistance to anyone, novice or expert, who has a need for statistical information about the older population.

1987 U.S. INDUSTRIAL OUTLOOK

Produced by the International Trade Administration, of the Department of Commerce, this 692 page book contains the official government forecasts for over 350 industries. Provides access to a vast data base of industry by industry spreadsheets.

1980 Census of Population and Housing: History

Presents a written history of the major topics related to the decennial census. Areas such as publicity, field enumeration, data dissemination, research, and litigation of the 1980 Census are covered. Parts A, B and C are currently available.



Data Resources Section
 Utah Office of Planning and Budget
 116 State Capitol
 Salt Lake City, Utah 84114

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State Office of Planning and Budget
 Brad Barber, Director, Data Resources Section
 Jim Robson, Manager, State Data Center Program
 Natalie Gochnour, Contact Person, (801) 533-6082

The Utah State Data Center assists data users in the public and private sectors in accessing and using the broad range of statistical data available from the Bureau of the Census, other federal government agencies as well as state and local governments in Utah. 20 affiliated organizations (listed below) help in the data dissemination process. This newsletter is published four times a year to fulfill contractual obligations with the Bureau of Census.

Utah State Data Center Participants	Contact Person	Phone Number
Population Research Laboratory	Yun Kim	(801) 750-1231
Bureau of Economic and Business Research	Ronda Brinkerhoff	581-6333
Utah Department of Employment Security	Ken Jensen	533-2372
Bureau of Health Statistics	John Brockert	538-6186
Salt Lake City Library	Merna Smith	363-5733
Marriott Library, University of Utah	Julie Hinz	581-8394
Harold B. Lee Library, Brigham Young University	Susan Fales	378-6179
Merrill Library, Utah State University	Karlo Mustonen	750-2683
Stewart Library, Weber State College	Ruth Turner	626-6546
Southern Utah State College Library	Randall Christensen	586-7946
State Library Division of Utah	Lennis Anderson	466-5888
Bear River Association of Governments	Roger Jones	752-7242
Five County Association of Governments	John Williams	673-3548
Wasatch Front Regional Council	Mick Crandall	292-4469
Utah Navajo Development Council	Worthy Glover	678-2285
Mountainlands Association of Governments	Carl Johnson	377-2262
Six County Association of Governments	Allen Fawcett	896-9222
Southeastern Association of Governments	Les Prall	637-5444
Uintah Basin Association of Governments	Gerald Conley	722-4518