

Utah Data Guide

Utah State Data Center

A Newsletter For Data Users

Utah Office of Planning and Budget, Demographic and Economic Analysis

Volume 8, Number 1



1990 Census

The Countdown Begins

Sunday, April 1, 1990 will be Census Day across the United States. On this day every household in America should fill out a census form provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. There will be approximately 106 million households and 250 million inhabitants to enumerate including the homeless and others that are not easily counted. There is just one short year remaining in which to prepare for this mammoth undertaking.

The primary reason for taking the decennial census is to reapportion the House of Representatives, as required by the Constitution. Reapportionment of state legislatures and of local government election districts are also based on census statistics.

The census also serves every sector of American society, both public and private. School districts, city, county, and state governments, and transportation and housing authorities, use census statistics to plan new schools, transportation systems, water treatment facilities, housing programs, day care centers, and job training centers, to mention a few.

The census also means money to state and local governments. The federal government distributes about \$38 billion annually in federal funds to state and local governments based on census data. State funds are also allocated to local governments using census statistics.

The private sector uses census statistics for marketing programs, advertising campaigns, determining shopping center and store locations and industrial plant sites, planning housing subdivisions and other projects.

A series of important activities are now occurring within the state of Utah in preparation for the 1990 Census. A calendar of 1990 Census activities in Utah is provided on page five of this newsletter.

From now until Census Day none of these activities is more important than outreach and promotion. This is essential work because a census is fundamentally a voluntary venture and an accurate census cannot be conducted without full public cooperation.

The Census Bureau will use the mass media to promote the census as in the past, but this time the census will receive assistance from several advertising firms, including some minority-oriented companies. It is enhancing its community awareness program and has hired community specialists to promote the benefits of being counted in areas which traditionally have been difficult to count. The Bureau consults regularly with organizations representing major minority groups.

The Bureau has also designed school curriculum to help educate the nation's youth about the importance of the census. Educational materials titled the

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Census Education Project: 1990 have been mailed to every school district and principal in Utah.

Radio spots will promote the census in five languages, and assistance in filling out the form will be available in 30 languages. The form itself can be obtained in Spanish upon request. The Census Bureau is also encouraging communities throughout Utah to form "Complete Count Committees," headed by local leaders, to tout the importance of the census to their area.

This summer the Utah Office of Planning and Budget will sponsor, in conjunction with the Denver Regional Office of the Census Bureau, a series of workshops around the state for local government officials. These workshops will train local officials in the procedures they may use to review the census counts for their area. This "Local Review Program" enables the application of local expertise and knowledge to insure that all areas have been counted during the census.

A major problem for the Census Bureau is recruiting, training, hiring, and supervising the work force to carry out the census.

A Master District Office has opened in Salt Lake City. Master District Offices are being stationed all over the country in major metropolitan areas. The Salt Lake District Office is now recruiting and training

temporary employees for a series of operations to establish accurate and comprehensive mailing lists so that census forms can be mailed to all households with a regular mailing address before Sunday, April 1, 1990.

There will be various stages and operations that must be staffed in preparation for, and to conduct, the actual census next spring and early summer. The Census Bureau currently has and will continue to have temporary job openings. Jobs last two to eight weeks, full-time or part-time, many with flexible hours. For more details, concerning job openings call or write:

U.S. Bureau of the Census
202 West 400 South, Suite 215
Salt Lake City, Utah 84111
(801) 524-6235

Harry James, Employment Specialist
Utah Job Service
1234 South Main
Salt Lake City, Utah 84101
(801) 533-2511

The 1990 Census will have an immense political and economic impact on virtually all aspects of society. Census data are important to everyone and Utah benefits greatly from having an accurate and complete count.

TIGER has Arrived in Utah

TIGER is an acronym used by the U.S. Bureau of the Census to name the automated geographic information system it is using to conduct the 1990 Census of Population and Housing. TIGER stands for Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing. It is a computer based geographic and cartographic data base that will be used to generate all the maps required to conduct the 1990 Census.

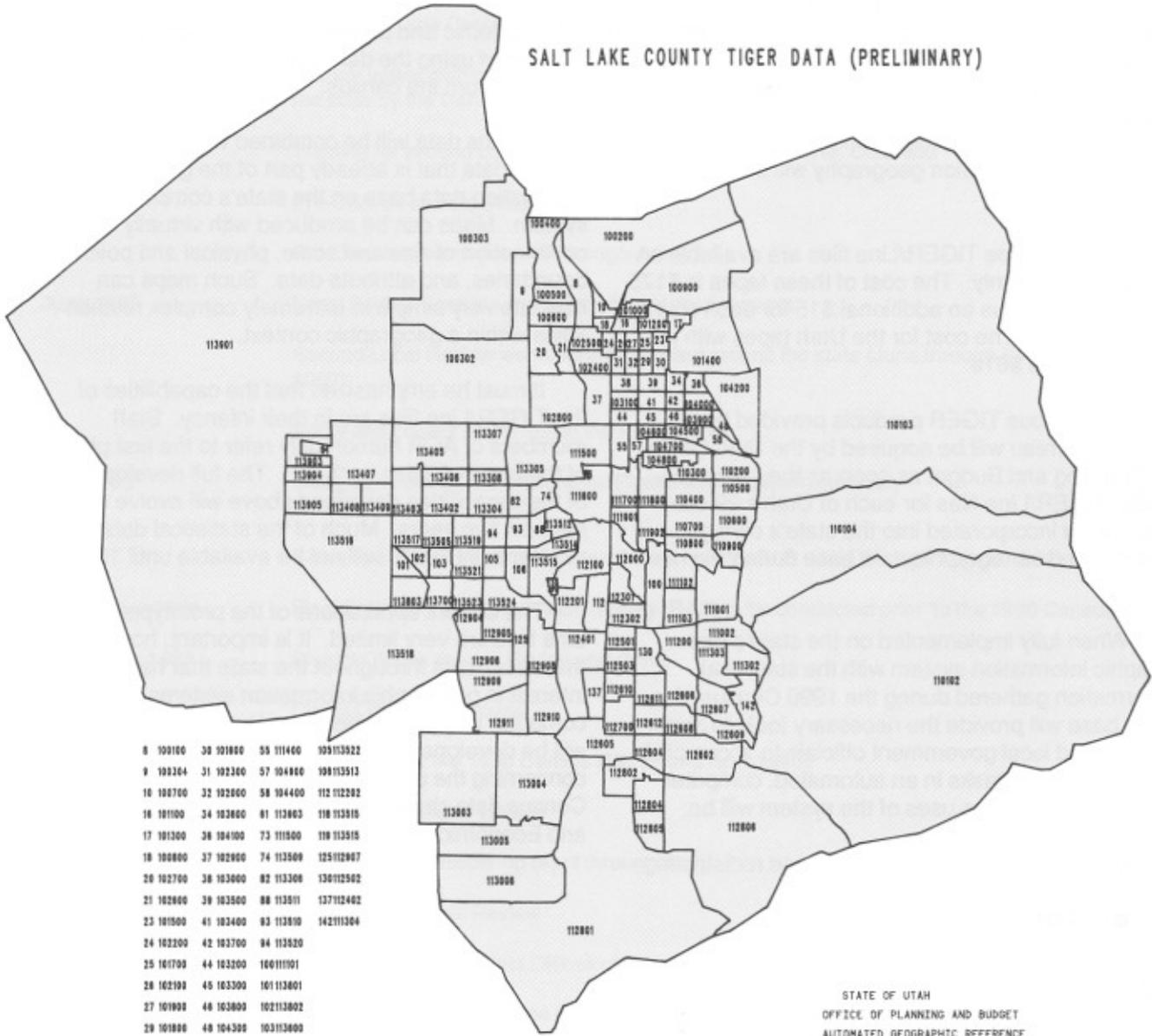
The Census Bureau is making available extracts from its 1990 Census TIGER geographic information system data base. These digital (computer-readable) map files describe the physical and boundary features that will be used for the 1990 Census. Each file contains appropriate census geographic area codes, latitude/longitude coordinates, the name, type, and census feature class code of each

feature, and for portions of metropolitan areas, the address ranges and associated ZIP codes for each side of a street.

The first of these TIGER extracts is the prototype TIGER/Line file. Earlier this year the Automated Geographic Referencing (AGR) section of the Utah Office of Planning and Budget obtained a prototype TIGER/Line file for Salt Lake County. AGR has been processing the Salt Lake County TIGER/Line file on a Prime 4150 mini-computer with Arc-Info software developed by Environmental Research Systems Institute (ERSI). Figure 1 is an example of a computer generated map of Salt Lake County using the TIGER data base. This map shows the 1990 census tracts in Salt Lake County.

Figure 1
1990 Census Tracts
Salt Lake County

SALT LAKE COUNTY TIGER DATA (PRELIMINARY)



Consumer Sentiment Survey

Utah's Confidence in the Economy Continues to Rebound

Utah's consumer sentiment index shows Utahns are more confident in the state's economy in 1989 than at any time since the beginning of 1986. Utah's index measured 82.9 in March of 1989, up from a low of 71.5 in December of 1987. Although the March index is lower than the January index, both indices suggest that Utah's economy will continue to perform well in the coming months.

Utah's confidence can be explained by the strong economic performance of 1988. During 1988 19,900 nonagricultural jobs were created. Unemployment dropped to 4.9 percent, its lowest point since 1979. These economic conditions contrast sharply with 1986 and 1987 where real personal income declined in every quarter from 1986 to 1987. Furthermore, job creation in 1988 was more than 1986 and 1987 combined.

The consumer sentiment index measures how people feel about their current and expected economic conditions. The index has been measured nationally since 1946 by the Institute of Social Research at the University of Michigan and is currently replicated in Florida, New York, and Ohio as well as several other states and 16 other countries. The index uses 1966 as the base year. In recent years the U.S. index has been lower than 100 indicating that U.S. consumers are not as optimistic about the economy as they were in 1966. A form of the consumer sentiment index, the consumer expectations index, has recently been incorporated into the Leading Economic Indicators for the nation.

The consumer sentiment index is derived from five questions about current and expected economic conditions. A randomly selected adult population is asked if they are better off financially now than a year ago, if they think they will be better off financially a year from now, and if businesses will experience good or bad times financially over the next 12 months. The last two questions ask if the country (or state) will have continuous good economic times over the next five years or periods of unemployment and depression and, lastly, if now is a good or bad time to purchase major household items such as furniture and appliances.

The U.S. index for March of 1989 was 94.3. Utah's index has been lower than the national index in every Utah survey. In Utah's first survey of consumer sentiment, taken in January of 1986, the

spread between the national index and Utah's was within two points. Since then, however, Utah's economy softened and the disparity between the national index and Utah's widened. Even though Utah's index has improved in the last two surveys the spread between Utah and the nation is still over 11 points. Figure 2 shows Utah and the nation's consumer sentiment index since January of 1986.

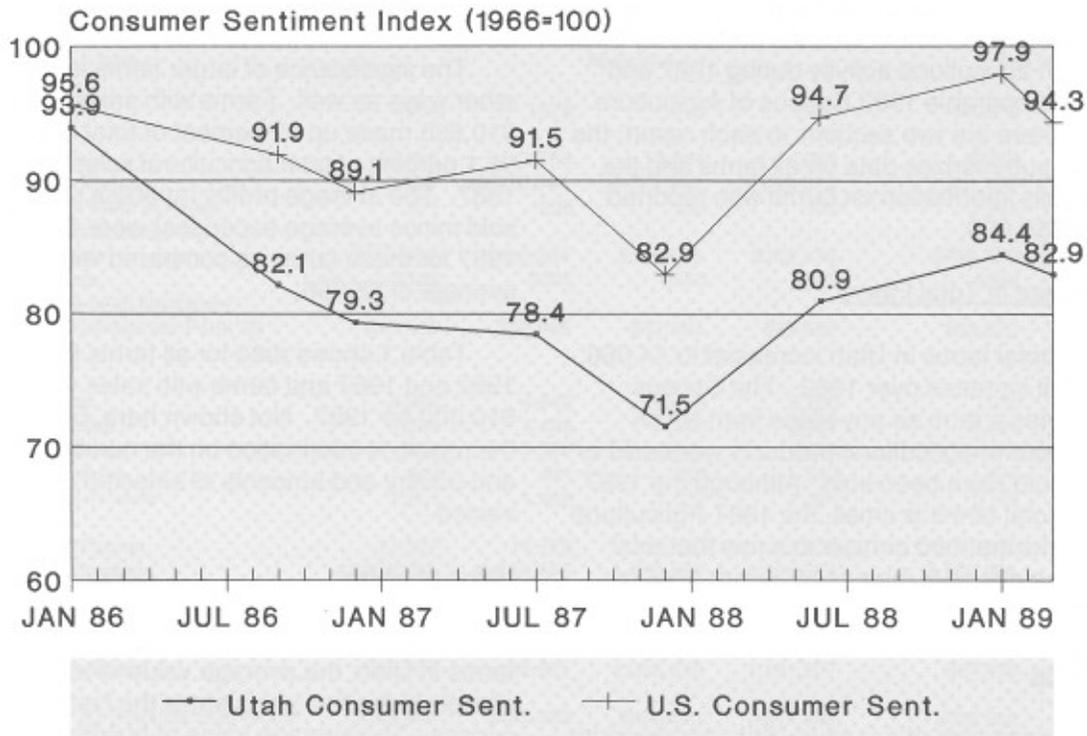
The Utah Office of Planning and Budget and the Utah State Tax Commission use the Utah consumer sentiment index to assist with state revenue forecasts. The index is a valuable source of information about likely future economic activity. Unlike some measures that are reactive to fluctuations in the economy, the consumer sentiment index is predictive. Changes in the national index have usually predicted fluctuations in the nation's economy about nine months to one year in advance of those changes. Since the Utah index has only been collected for three years it is too early to tell its predictive power. To date the Utah index has corresponded with changes in the state's economy.

The consumer sentiment survey is conducted quarterly by the Survey Research Center at the University of Utah and paid for by the Utah Office of Planning and Budget and the Utah State Tax Commission. For questions about the index contact the Demographic and Economic Analysis section.

Utah's Survey Research Center

The Survey Research Center (SRC) is a social science research center modeled after other successful research centers in the country such as those at the University of Michigan and University of California-Berkeley. Established in 1984, the SRC is located in the Center for Public Affairs at the University of Utah, College of Social and Behavioral Sciences. The SRC provides data collection and survey design services to Utah state and local government agencies, to non-profit organizations, private organizations engaged in public service, and to University faculty and students throughout the state of Utah. Information about the SRC can be obtained by calling (801) 581-6491.

Figure 2
Comparison of Utah and U.S. Indices
of Consumer Sentiment



1989 U.S. Industrial Outlook

The thirtieth edition of the *U.S. Industrial Outlook* has recently been released. The Industrial Outlook is a desktop guide to the short term outlook for the nation's industries.

Inside the Industrial Outlook readers will find 550 pages of facts, figures and forecasts about the industrial make-up of the nation. Information about the value of shipments, employment, exports and imports for 206 industries are listed. Forecasts are provided for broad industries like construction, mining, and wholesale and retail trade, as well as detailed industries such as gypsum products, hardwood, metal cans, petrochemicals, dental equipment and bicycles. Business and investment planners use the outlook to spot the latest trends, prospect for new customers, uncover investment opportunities and develop or revise business strategies.

According to this edition, growth in U.S. manufactures industries is expected to be 1.8 percent in 1989. This will mark an increase in manufacturers

shipments for the seventh consecutive year. Seventy-four percent of the 206 industries reviewed in the Industrial Outlook are expected to have record shipments in 1989.

The majority of the fastest growing industries in 1989 are expected to be in instrument manufacturing. Some of the industries included in these sectors are metal-cutting machines, semiconductor devices, surgical instruments and optical devices.

Many of the industries expected to experience the largest declines in 1989 are related to construction and household equipment.

The *U.S. Industrial Outlook* is published annually by the U.S. Department of Commerce, International Trade Administration. Copies of the *1989 U.S. Industrial Outlook* can be obtained for \$24 prepaid (GPO stock number 003-009-00547-7) from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402-9325.

1987 Census of Agriculture

More and Bigger Farms

The U.S. Bureau of the Census has released the *1987 Census of Agriculture: Advance Report for Utah*. The report summarizes state and county level data for Utah agricultural activity during 1987 and also gives comparable 1982 Census of Agriculture statistics. There are two sections in each report; the first section summarizes data on all farms and the second details information on farms with reported sales over \$10,000.

Slight Increase in Total Farms

In 1987 total farms in Utah increased to 14,066, a 0.6 percent increase over 1982. The Census Bureau defines a farm as any place from which \$1,000 or more of agricultural products were sold or normally would have been sold. Although the 1987 increase in total farms is small, the 1987 Agricultural Census marks the third census in a row that total farms in the state have increased. From 1945 to 1969, total farms declined in each census.

Bigger Farms

The average size of a farm in Utah increased for the first time since 1974. Farms in 1987 averaged 710 acres, up from 699 in 1982. Even though this is a small increase, the average farm size decreased in each census from 1974 through 1982. Accompanying the increase in farm size is a slight increase in the amount of farm operators who farm as their only occupation. Thirty-eight percent of the farm operators worked full-time on the farm in 1987 compared to 36 percent in 1982.

The movement towards more and bigger farms is in some respects surprising. The 1982 Agricultural Census showed just the opposite. From 1978 to 1982 the increase in total farms occurred almost entirely in small farms (1 to 49 acres of land). Analysts explained this by showing that a larger percentage of farm operators worked just part-time in farming. These part-time farm operators spent many days a year in an occupation outside of farming. This meant that the average farm size declined as more farmers did not devote full-time towards caring for large farms.

But in 1987, this trend of more smaller farms leveled off or perhaps declined. Indeed the 1987 data, in addition to showing an increase in average farm size, show fewer small farms (1 to 49 acres) in

Utah and more medium (50 to 499 acres) and large (500 or more acres) size farms.

The significance of larger farms is shown in other ways as well. Farms with sales valued over \$10,000 made up 42 percent of total farms but had 96.1 percent of total agricultural sales in Utah for 1987. The average profits (average value of goods sold minus average expenses) were \$22,732 in 1987 for these farms as compared with the state average of \$8,756.

Table 1 shows data for all farms for 1974, 1978, 1982 and 1987 and farms with sales valued over \$10,000 for 1987. Not shown here, but available in the report, is information on the number of livestock and poultry and amounts of selected crops harvested.

Value of Farms

In spite of the increase in the size and number of farms in Utah, the average value of a farm declined sharply in the five years since the last agricultural census. The average value of buildings and land per farm for all farms fell 22 percent between 1982 and 1987. Only four counties — San Juan, Tooele, Washington and Wayne — had increases in average value of land and buildings per farm. The average value of buildings and land per farm with sales valued over \$10,000 fell even more dramatically dropping 24 percent since the 1982 Census.

The decline in farm values is not surprising. During the high inflation years of the seventies farm values increased rapidly. Because land was more valuable, farm operators had more borrowing ability and the industry performed relatively well. Since then, however, lower inflation and the depressed farm industry have contributed to lower farm land and building values.

Agriculture Among the Counties

As one would expect there is a great deal of variety in the role agriculture plays among the counties. The number of farms varied from a high of 1,723 in Utah County to a low of 36 farms in Daggett. When taking total population into account, Wayne County had the most farms per 1,000 population with 106 followed by Rich (85), Piute (81), Garfield (65), Duchesne (55) and Daggett (51).

Table 1
Census of Agriculture
State Summary

Item	All Farms				Farms with Sales of \$10,000 or more	
	1974	1978	1982	1987	1982(1)	1987
Number of Farms	12,184	12,764	13,984	14,066	5,719	5,938
Acres of Land in Farms	10,610,050	10,470,564	9,772,942	9,989,073	7,328,156	8,623,313
Average Size of Farm in Acres	871	820	699	710	1,281	1,452
Value of land and buildings (2) :						
Average per Farm	\$163,988	\$320,234	\$389,678	\$302,838	\$702,450	\$532,270
Average per Acre	\$188	\$391	\$560	\$425	\$554	\$365
Est Market Value of all Machinery & Equipment, Average per Farm (2)	\$20,168	\$33,985	\$33,985	\$35,685	\$63,672	\$66,273
Farms by size:						
1 to 49 acres	4,064	4,642	6,296	6,200	906	911
50 to 179 acres	3,538	3,486	3,345	3,437	1,534	1,579
180 to 499 acres	2,217	2,290	2,135	2,137	1,479	1,541
500 to 999 acres	904	941	896	941	685	743
1,000 acres or more	1,461	1,405	1,312	1,351	1,115	1,164
Total Cropland (Farms)	11,327	11,779	12,349	12,233	5,240	5,402
Acres of Total Cropland	1,838,683	2,006,845	1,920,459	2,028,537	1,552,691	1,662,631
Harvested Cropland (Farms)	10,692	10,951	11,078	10,752	4,990	5,106
Acres of Harvested Cropland	1,089,243	1,163,141	1,118,486	1,076,886	967,865	944,515
Irrigated Land (Farms)	9,701	10,822	11,174	11,143	4,820	5,051
Acres of Irrigated Land	969,645	1,168,621	1,082,328	1,161,207	887,470	953,415
Market Value of Ag Products Sold (000)	\$338,649	\$465,380	\$555,428	\$617,882	\$526,542	\$594,040
Average per Farm	\$27,795	\$36,460	\$39,719	\$43,927	\$92,069	\$100,040
Crops, Nursery & Greenhse Crops (000)	\$94,887	\$101,550	\$130,233	\$130,441	\$120,801	\$121,621
Livestock, Poultry, & Products (000)	\$243,622	\$363,831	\$425,195	\$487,442	\$405,742	\$472,420
Operators by Principal Occupation:						
Farming	6,287	6,041	6,155	6,350	4,069	4,143
Other	5,388	6,723	7,829	7,716	1,650	1,795
Operators by Days Worked off Farm:						
Any	6,489	7,942	8,925	8,688	2,658	2,785
200 days or more	4,168	5,288	6,218	5,834	1,401	1,533
Average Age of Operators	53	52	52	54	52	54
Total Farm Production Expenses(2) (000)	\$288,132	NA	NA	\$494,641	NA	\$457,738
Average per Farm	\$23,674	NA	NA	\$35,171	NA	\$77,308
Selected Farm Production Expenses (2)						
Livestock and Poultry Purchased (000)	\$52,074	\$74,543	\$80,313	\$84,657	\$75,199	\$81,054
Feed for Livestock and Poultry (000)	\$87,162	\$102,272	\$108,719	\$101,717	\$102,923	\$98,350
Interest Expense (3) (000)	NA	NA	\$59,617	\$47,504	\$54,289	\$42,958
Petroleum Products (000)	\$14,589	\$31,472	\$35,676	\$29,726	\$31,527	\$25,707

(1) Data for 1982 exclude abnormal farms.
(2) Data are based on a sample of farms.
(3) Data for 1982 do not include imputation for item nonresponse.

(NA) Not available

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Utah's four metropolitan counties had the fewest farms per 1,000 population. For every 1,000 people there is one farm in Salt Lake County, four in Davis County, six in Weber County and seven in Utah County.

Another way to look at the influence of farming on a county's economy is the ratio of farmers to nonagricultural jobs. In 1987, for every person whose main occupation was farming there were 101 jobs in the nonagricultural sectors of Utah's economy. That ratio varied at the county level from two in Piute, to 1,300 jobs for every full-time farmer in Salt Lake County.

The metropolitan counties all showed declines over the past five years in the number of farms. As the population of the metropolitan areas increases more land is needed to satisfy the housing and development needs of the population. In Salt Lake and Davis Counties the average size of farms declined also.

Counties with high rates of farmers who did not hold other jobs were also the counties that tended to have the highest profit rates. Beaver, Juab, Wayne,

Sanpete, Rich and Millard counties were in the top 10 for each category.

Rich County had the highest percent of farms with sales over \$10,000 in 1987, while Daggett had the lowest. Rich also had the highest percentage of farm operators whose principal occupation was farming. Consequently, farmers in Rich have the second highest average profits of all counties in Utah with \$21,000. Table 2 shows county level agricultural data.

More To Come

As the Bureau of the Census continues to compile the data from the 1987 Agricultural Census the final reports and rankings of states and counties will become available. In the meantime, copies of the advance report for Utah, and other states, can be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. The GPO stock number is 803-035-00045-8 and the cost is \$3.50 for the state and county set. All orders must be prepaid.

Where to Get Agricultural Statistics for Utah

Agricultural statistics for Utah at the state and county level are often hard to come by. The Demographic and Economic Analysis section of the Utah Office of Planning and Budget can answer questions about the Census of Agriculture and has other agricultural statistics in the data library. Four other good sources of agricultural data are listed below:

U.S. Bureau of the Census
Agricultural Division
Washington, D.C. 20233
(301) 763-1113

National Agricultural Statistics Service
P.O. Box 25007
Salt Lake City, Utah 84125
(801) 524-5003

U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis
Farm Proprietors' Income and Employment
BE 55
1401 K Street NW
Washington, D.C. 20230
(202) 523-0932

Utah Department of Agriculture
350 North Redwood Road
Salt Lake City, Utah 84116
(801) 538-7100

**Table 2
Census of Agriculture
County Summary**

	Number of Farms		Number of Farms with \$10,000+ Sales		Farms per 1,000 Pop	Average Number Acres per Farm		Average Value of Building & Land per Farm*		Average Value of Buildings & Land per Acre*		Ave Market Value of Ag Products Sold per Farm		% Operators who Principally Farm		Ratio of Total Nonag Employment to Total Farmers	Total Farm Production Expenses*
	1987	1982	1987	1982	1987	1987	1982	1987	1982	1987	1982	1987	1982	1987	1982	1987	1987
State	14,066	13,984	5,938	5,719	8	710	699	\$302,838	\$389,678	\$365	\$554	\$43,927	\$39,719	45.1%	44.0%	101	\$35,171
Beaver	226	204	138	139	46	828	920	\$281,552	\$388,363	\$386	\$430	\$86,235	\$82,870	58.8%	65.2%	10	\$66,437
Box Elder	1,088	1,079	597	634	29	1,456	1,424	\$408,718	\$644,099	\$282	\$464	\$55,229	\$54,417	49.6%	54.7%	28	\$46,589
Cache	1,223	1,282	609	691	18	265	225	\$213,371	\$300,404	\$814	\$1,272	\$54,480	\$52,635	46.9%	48.1%	41	\$39,828
Carbon	210	201	42	40	9	1,065	1,203	\$332,752	\$636,184	\$304	\$526	\$13,149	\$13,028	36.7%	25.4%	95	\$10,542
Daggett	36	30	23	18	51	698	1,107	\$276,528	\$649,900	\$396	\$587	(D)	\$21,914	61.1%	73.3%	14	\$28,055
Davis	647	660	193	188	4	98	169	\$197,927	\$379,644	\$2,242	\$1,885	\$44,191	\$34,991	37.9%	3.3%	213	\$34,978
Duchesne	753	677	341	301	55	487	465	\$214,971	\$279,290	\$418	\$624	\$26,083	\$22,344	47.7%	3.2%	10	\$19,330
Emery	446	432	169	107	38	484	453	\$208,348	\$216,713	\$442	\$594	\$17,392	\$12,476	39.0%	5.1%	20	\$14,348
Garfield	263	222	115	86	65	527	614	\$336,586	\$536,523	\$530	\$754	\$22,535	\$18,907	46.4%	9.9%	11	\$20,095
Grand	81	59	24	13	12	2,090	2,654	\$425,481	\$641,441	\$204	\$242	\$23,080	\$20,047	40.7%	37.3%	61	\$21,396
Iron	380	380	210	189	19	1,271	1,120	\$493,879	\$504,560	\$386	\$419	\$64,532	\$50,406	49.5%	5.8%	34	\$49,716
Juab	215	221	112	94	38	1,274	1,207	\$324,549	\$435,540	\$281	\$378	\$38,237	\$28,376	55.3%	10.0%	12	\$27,328
Kane	152	146	60	42	31	1,365	1,433	\$414,454	\$461,014	\$320	\$316	(D)	\$11,124	32.2%	15.1%	29	\$13,419
Millard	630	612	391	383	48	762	797	\$327,938	\$436,268	\$422	\$455	\$63,886	\$77,852	60.8%	3.6%	9	\$31,334
Morgan	261	250	107	100	46	1,085	1,021	\$437,395	\$595,924	\$408	\$562	\$49,932	\$35,619	42.1%	8.8%	8	\$34,959
Piute	126	116	77	70	81	447	457	\$271,976	\$290,647	\$577	\$659	\$38,850	\$42,212	69.8%	19.0%	2	\$31,390
Rich	166	150	121	101	85	3,101	3,176	\$872,331	\$972,513	\$283	\$310	\$77,691	\$55,539	65.7%	14.7%	3	\$58,249
Salt Lake	734	805	157	201	1	212	216	\$358,488	\$382,365	\$1,580	\$1,900	\$32,417	\$32,475	34.9%	2.7%	1,301	\$28,550
San Juan	218	214	122	116	17	1,562	1,696	\$425,005	\$393,575	\$257	\$244	\$42,983	\$39,098	56.4%	10.3%	24	\$37,465
Sanpete	761	772	414	409	46	588	549	\$298,264	\$299,316	\$512	\$522	\$82,511	\$62,084	54.0%	2.8%	9	\$70,607
Sevier	476	477	242	221	30	339	360	\$224,653	\$280,474	\$667	\$798	\$75,712	\$58,530	44.3%	4.6%	23	\$63,065
Summit	439	417	177	170	33	795	814	\$328,770	\$445,511	\$464	\$604	\$35,264	\$29,501	39.9%	5.3%	38	\$27,105
Tooele	299	304	103	103	11	1,630	1,663	\$417,270	\$379,115	\$254	\$229	\$35,172	\$34,293	44.8%	7.2%	75	\$28,132
Uintah	693	671	233	193	32	1,903	1,982	\$325,257	\$429,095	\$166	\$219	\$26,996	\$21,431	41.4%	3.3%	22	\$23,917
Utah	1,723	1,848	557	570	7	287	234	\$255,683	\$321,495	\$925	\$1,406	\$42,283	\$36,149	40.1%	1.2%	108	\$34,399
Wasatch	298	293	97	106	31	536	707	\$310,829	\$467,201	\$517	\$704	\$27,810	\$31,667	60.7%	7.5%	12	\$21,748
Washington	414	372	128	92	10	430	445	\$346,392	\$327,820	\$730	\$859	\$16,428	\$17,611	37.7%	5.9%	70	\$13,552
Wayne	217	185	125	96	106	468	570	\$276,111	\$254,897	\$586	\$472	\$31,528	\$25,828	51.2%	11.9%	5	\$20,443
Weber	891	905	254	246	6	224	196	\$187,487	\$283,783	\$816	\$1,378	\$29,489	\$31,336	39.6%	2.4%	171	\$22,821

(D) Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual farms.

* Data based on a sample of farms.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census.



Demographic and Economic Analysis Section
 Utah Office of Planning and Budget
 116 State Capitol
 Salt Lake City, Utah 84114

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Utah Office of Planning and Budget
 Brad Barber, Director, Demographic and Economic Analysis Section
 Jim Robson, Manager, State Data Center Program
 Natalie Gochnour, Editor, *Utah Data Guide*
 Scanlon Romer, Contact Person, (801) 538-1036

The Demographic and Economic Analysis section of the Utah Office of Planning and Budget is the lead agency in Utah for the Bureau of the Census State Data Center program. The Data Center Program 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. The nineteen affiliates listed below assist in the data dissemination process.

Utah State Data Center Participants	Contact Person	Phone Number
Population Research Laboratory	Yun Kim	(801) 750-1231
Bureau of Economic and Business Research	Frank Hachman	581-6333
Utah Department of Employment Security	Ken Jensen	533-2372
Utah Department of Health	John Brockert	538-6186
Salt Lake City Library	Becky Butler	363-5733
Marriott Library, University of Utah	Julie Hinz	581-8394
Harold B. Lee Library, Brigham Young University	Beverly Norton	378-4090
Merrill Library, Utah State University	Karlo Mustonen	750-2683
Stewart Library, Weber State College	Reference Dept.	626-6415
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
Mountainland Association of Governments	Carl Johnson	377-2262
Six County Association of Governments	Allen Fawcett	896-9222
Southeastern Association of Governments	Bill Howell	637-5444
Uintah Basin Association of Governments	Gerald Conley	722-4518