

Utah Data Guide

**Utah State Data Center
Newsletter for Data Users**

A

Governor's Office of Planning & Budget, Demographic & Economic Analysis
July 1994, Vol. 13, No. 3

The Utah Migration Database

Migration to, from, and within Utah affects both the amount and composition of the population in the state. Despite the importance of knowing about the movement of population, the sources of migration data are few and the accuracy of these sources limited. Data users are frequently confused about the magnitude of migration occurring, often do not know about all of the available sources of migration information, and/or do not understand the limitations of migration data. In order to increase the availability and understanding of information about migration in Utah, the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget has compiled the principal sources of migration information about Utah into one, large database. This database has now been analyzed and documented in the report, *Utah Migration Database: Sources, Methods, Limitations, and Analysis*.

In this report migration data from the Utah Population Estimates Committee, Governor's Office of Planning and Budget,

Internal Revenue Service, 1990 Census, and

University of Utah Survey Research Center

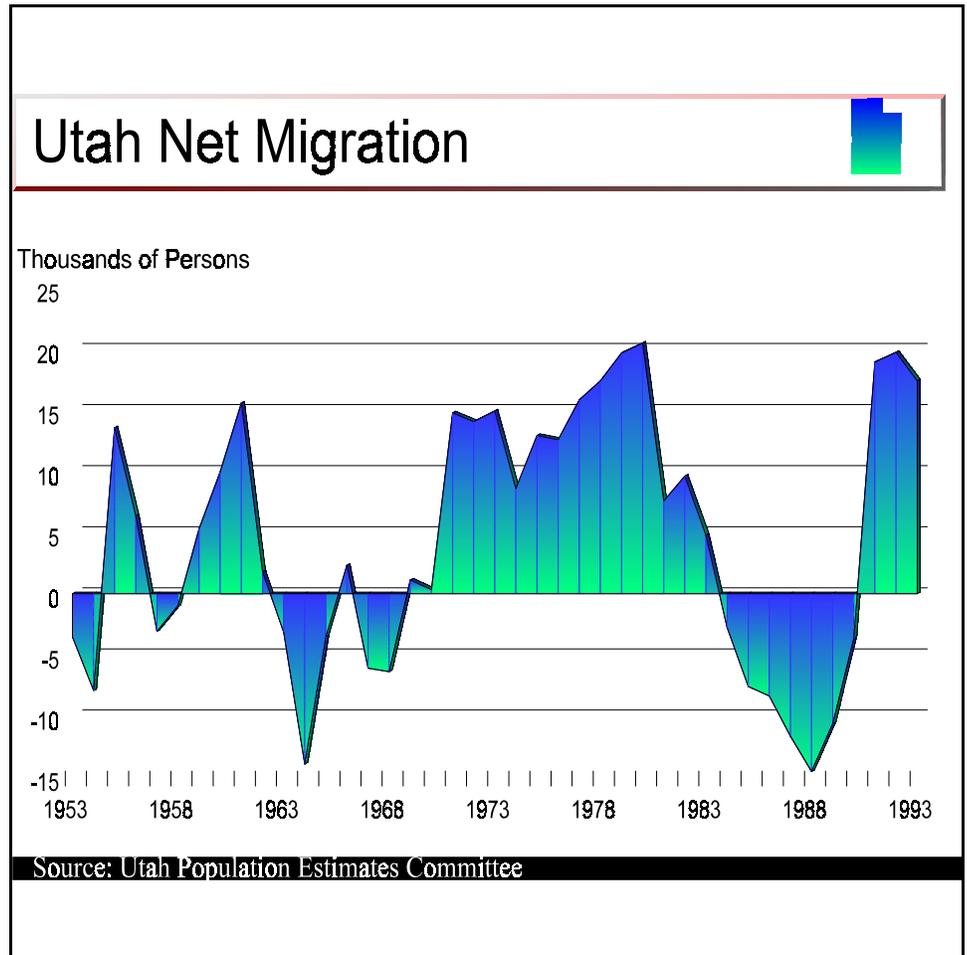
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are described. Each of these sources of migration data contribute to an

understanding of migration in Utah. Taken together the database illuminates the most complete picture of migration in Utah ever assembled. While researchers are just beginning to tap the database for analytical

purposes, several interesting findings have emerged:



Net migration has historically been cyclical, but the cycles have become longer during the past two decades.

Periods of net out-migration were typically followed by short periods of net in-migration throughout the 1950s and 1960s. During this period the longest consecutive period of net in or out-migration was just four years. In the 1970s, however, net in-migration occurred for a sustained period of 15 years, followed by seven straight years of net out-migration. Utah has now experienced three consecutive years of net in-migration and appears to be well on its way to experiencing several more.

Migration trends at the multi-county level generally follow state trends.

With the exception of the Southwest Multi-County District, every District in the state generally followed the state trend of net in-migration during the 1970s and early 1980s, followed by a prolonged period of net out-migration, and ending with net in-migration from 1991 to 1993. The Southwest Multi-County District defies the state trend by experiencing net in-migration every year from 1971 to 1993.

Flows of migration to and from Utah mirror the national trend of migratory movement from North to South and East to West.

From 1980 to 1991 Utah gained the most net in-migration from states directly north (Idaho, Wyoming, Montana, North Dakota) and several eastern states (Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, New York, and Wisconsin). Utah generally had the most out-migration to states south or west of Utah such as California, Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, Oregon, and Washington.

California dominates the flow of interstate migration to and from Utah.

From 1981 to 1991, flows with California accounted for 20% of both the gross in and out flows in Utah. The next closest state in terms of gross flows was Idaho with 9% of gross in and 7% of gross out over the same period. Utah, like all western states, is heavily impacted by California which has the largest population and economy in the nation.

The extended Salt Lake area has strong migration ties with the major metropolitan areas south and/or west of Utah, such as Los Angeles, Phoenix, Portland, Seattle, and Las Vegas.

Smaller migration movements, however, occur with over 200 counties nationwide and with all 50 states.

Salt Lake County is by far the largest provider of in-migrants to Washington County, where St. George is located.

Salt Lake County has been the largest provider of net in-migrants for eight of the past 11 years. Other large suppliers are Davis and Iron County, Utah; Los Angeles County, California; and Clark County, Nevada.

Employment-related migration accounts for the vast majority of population movement to and from Utah.

From 1985 to 1990, an estimated 81% of in-migration was employment-related, compared to 17% college student and dependents, and 3% retirement-related and dependents. During the same period an estimated 63% of out-migration was employment-related, 31% college-related, and 6% retirement-related.

Recent emigrants to Utah have smaller household sizes, are less likely to be white, and more likely to have a high school diploma than long-time residents.

Other comparisons of recent emigrants with long-time residents show that the occupational distribution of emigrants is similar to the existing labor force, with slightly more emigrants in the professional occupations. A higher percentage of migrants earn below the \$20,000 threshold than the long-time residents, possibly due to the large number of college-age migrants.

The Utah Migration Database consists of hundreds of megabytes of information contained in machine readable files of varying formats. The Database is described in the report, *Utah Migration Database: Sources, Methods, Limitations, and Analysis*. This report can be purchased from the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget for \$10 or downloaded for no charge from GOPB On-Line electronic

States were asked to report their place of birth according to current international boundaries. Since numerous changes in boundaries of foreign countries have occurred in the last century, some persons may have existed in a country at the time of their birth or emigration, or in accordance with their own national preference.

Utah Foreign Born Data From the 1990 Census

bulletin board service.



Persons not reporting place of birth were assigned the birthplace of another family member or were allocated the response for another person with similar characteristics. Persons allocated as foreign born were not assigned a specific country of birth but were classified as "Born abroad, country not specified."

Is Utah a "melting pot" for persons born in foreign countries? While the percentage of persons born abroad is small (3.4%) in Utah, most of those foreign born are from Europe (31.1%), and most are not naturalized citizens of the U.S. (55.9%).

County	Total Persons	Foreign Born	% Foreign Born
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Data on the State of birth of the native population have been collected in each census beginning in 1850. Similar data were shown in tabulations for the 1980 census and other recent censuses.

The data on place of birth were derived from answers to the long questionnaire, item 8, which was asked on a sample basis. The place-of-birth question asked respondents to report the U.S. State, commonwealth or territory, or the foreign country where they were born. Persons born outside the United

Beaver	4,765	80	1.7%
Box Elder	36,485	574	1.6%
Cache	70,183	3,175	5.4%
Carbon	20,228	392	1.9%
Daggett	690	0	0.0%
Davis	187,941	4,576	2.4%
Duchesne	12,645	158	1.2%
Emery	10,332	98	0.9%
Garfield	3,980	34	0.9%
Grand	6,620	83	1.3%
Iron	20,789	174	0.8%
Juab	5,817	32	0.6%
Kane	5,169	69	1.3%
Millard	11,333	255	2.3%
Morgan	5,528	42	0.8%
Piute	1,277	3	0.2%
Rich	1,725	17	1.0%
Salt Lake	725,956	33,014	4.5%
San Juan	12,621	142	1.1%
Sanpete	16,259	571	3.5%
Sevier	15,431	162	1.0%
Summit	15,518	349	2.2%
Tooele	26,601	881	3.3%
Uintah	22,211	244	1.1%
Utah	263,590	8,301	3.1%
Wasatch	10,089	69	0.7%
Washington	48,560	904	1.9%
Wayne	2,177	16	0.7%
Weber	158,330	4,185	2.6%
State	1,722,850	58,600	3.4%

Source:
1990 Census

Nativity

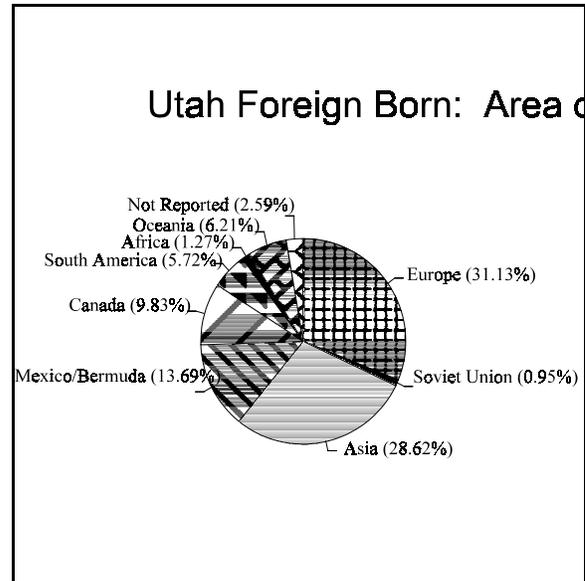
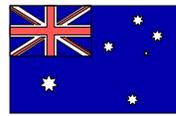
Information on place of birth and citizenship were used to classify the population into two major categories: native and foreign born. When information on place of birth was not reported, nativity was assigned on the basis of answers to citizenship, if reported, and other characteristics.

Native

Includes persons born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States. The small number of persons who were born in a foreign country but have at least one American parent also are included in this category.

The native population is classified in the following groups: persons born in the State in which they resided at the time of the census; persons born in a different State, by

region; persons born in Puerto Rico or an outlying area of the U. S.; and persons born abroad with at least one American parent.



Foreign Born

Includes persons not classified as "Native". Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native. The foreign-born population is shown by selected area, country, or region of birth; the places of birth shown in data products were selected based on the number of respondents who reported that area or country of birth.

Utah Local Government Fiscal Database

The Governor's Office of Planning and Budget (GOPB) has brought together many sources and formats of local government fiscal data into one readily accessible and more easily understandable source, known as the Utah Local Government Fiscal (LGF) database. The U.S. Department of Commerce, Economic Development Administration, provided GOPB with partial funding for the development of the database. GOPB subcontracted with the Utah League of Cities and Towns and coordinated with the State Auditor's Office, State Tax Commission, and Center for Public Policy and Administration (CPPA) in developing the database.



Research and development of the LGF database was initiated with three propositions in mind. First, information about local government financial data was badly needed. For years government planners, administrators, and analysts have been forced to make budgeting and policy decisions without the benefit of comprehensive and accurate data about local government finances. Second, to the extent that local government fiscal data was available, it was kept by a variety of organizations, each offering different types of data, with varying degrees of accuracy and diverse formats. And, third, no central location existed where data users could readily access, understand and use the broad variety of available data. The purpose of the database is to respond to these premises by making the many sources of local government fiscal data available from a single entity that understands the

complexities of the data and the needs of the data users.

Current and Anticipated Uses

The LGF database is a subset of the larger collection of Utah economic and demographic data that is used extensively in planning and policy analysis by GOPB as well as other state and local government entities. Although the LGF database continues to be an evolving work in progress, it has now been refined to the point that it is meeting the needs for which it was intended.

Recent interest in and support for the collection and dissemination of financial, fiscal, and service level data on local governments in Utah has been demonstrated by a variety of data users, including the legislature and state agencies. Among some of the current and anticipated uses for the data are the following:

- ! State & Local Government Planning Processes
- ! State & Local Government Budget Processes
- ! Model Development for the Utah State and Local Government Fiscal Impact Model
- ! Evaluation of the Fiscal Effects of Federal Mandates
- ! Development of Performance Measures for Government Entities
- ! Fiscal Notes for Legislation

Benefits of the LGF Database

GOPB generates and disseminates economic, demographic, and fiscal information and

analyses relevant to planning and policy functions throughout the state. The addition of the LGF database makes fiscal information available throughout the state. There are two major benefits of the LGF database:

- ! It provides a central repository for fiscal, financial, and service level data on local government entities in the state.
- ! It makes possible more consistency and coordination of analytical frameworks in all applications.

The two functional components of the LGF database are:

- ! Fiscal & Financial Information on Local Government Entities
- ! Service Level Information

At present, financial information is the most well developed. Financial data is collected by the CPPA and the State Auditor, and is made available in the *Survey of Local Government Finances* report.

Accessing the LGF Database

The LGF database is currently available in a variety of forms from GOPB. Data users can access extracts of the database in hardcopy format, machine-readable format, or via modem through the GOPB bulletin board system. Several publications from the original sources of the data are relevant including the following:

- ! Survey of Local Government Finances
- ! Gross Taxable Sales and Purchases in Utah (State Tax Commission)

- ! Utah Statistics of Income Part 1 and 2 (State Tax Commission)
- ! Statistical Study of Assessed Valuations (State Tax Commission)
- ! Salt Lake Valley Direct Sales by Zip Code (State Tax Commission)

These publications are available for reference at GOPB. GOPB is also available to prepare special extracts of the LGF database on an as needed basis. Data users are encouraged to utilize the GOPB On-Line electronic bulletin board system to access data.

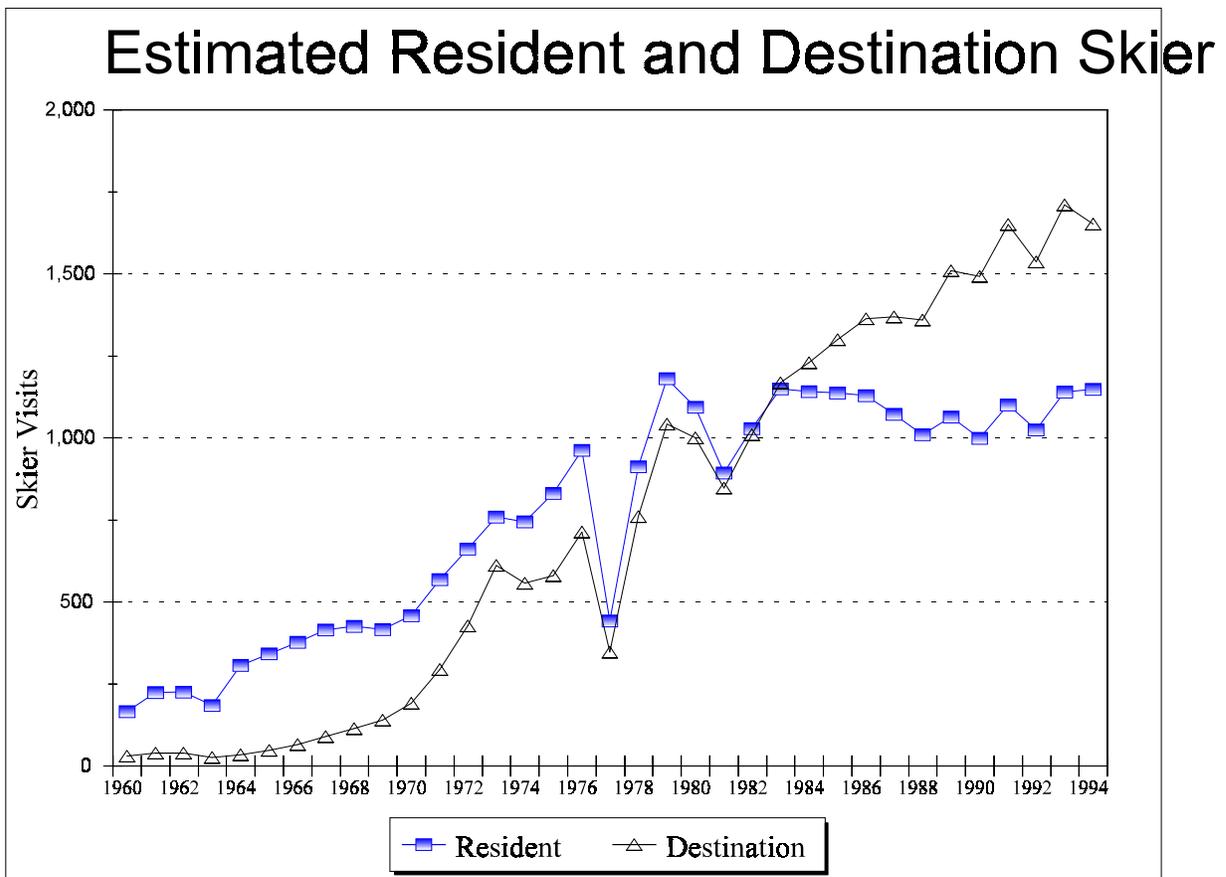
GOPB On-Line operates utilizing PCBoard software. To access GOPB On-Line, data users need a communication software configured to 8 bits, no parity, and 1 stop bit. The data on GOPB On-Line are in an IBM-compatible format and have been compressed to save network space. The on-line system can be accessed by calling (801) 538-3383. Users will be asked to register. After doing so, press enter to go to the main menu. Type J to join a conference; then type 2 for GOPB On-Line. The LGF is found under Economic and Demographic Data in the other category under number 9, Government Fiscal Data. GOPB On-Line can also be accessed through the State of Utah wide area network.

Utah Ski Database

Utah's ski industry contributes to Utah's economic base by attracting a large number of visitors and expenditures to the state. Utah is well-known for having "the greatest snow on earth," and Salt Lake is the U.S. bid candidate for hosting the 2002 Winter Olympics. Recognizing the industry's visibility and importance, the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget (GOPB) maintains a ski database that includes information pertinent to Utah's ski industry, such as skier visits, demographics of skier populations, snow conditions, lift ticket prices, lift capacity, and marketing expenditures.



GOPB compiles and utilizes this ski database for numerous economic and planning issues. The database is available for no cost from GOPB On-Line, or can be purchased for \$10 by calling (801) 538-1036.



Utah's Current Economic Conditions and Outlook

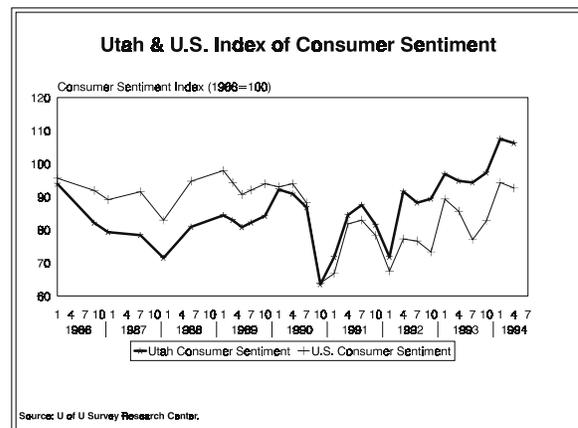
Utah's current economic conditions and short-term outlook remain very favorable. Preliminary data indicate that Utah ranked 1st in the nation, at 5.4 percent, in employment growth for 1993 over 1992. Apparently, Utah ranked only 10th in the nation, at 6.7 percent, for personal income growth for the same period. By comparison, U.S. personal income growth for all states was 4.7 percent. Nationwide personal income growth rates for 1993 were lower than usual due to taxpayers accelerating income into fourth quarter 1992 in order to avoid federal income tax rate increases that began in 1993.

Strong growth has continued into 1994 with Utah ranking 3rd in the nation in nonagricultural employment growth, at 6.4 percent, for first quarter 1994 over first quarter 1993. The state also placed 2nd in the nation with 99 percent growth in housing permits issued; 4th in the nation in service employment growth, at 7.8 percent; and, 5th in manufacturing employment, at 5.3 percent, for March 1994 over March 1993.

Employment growth in Utah is expected to increase to about 5.8 percent in 1994; a rate considerably higher than the historic (1950-93) average job growth rate of 3.4 percent. Regional Financial Associates (RFA) forecasted in April 1994 that Utah would rank 3rd in the nation in job growth for 1994 and place 4th in 1995 job growth rankings

RFA forecasts and the economic indicator estimates presented in the adjacent table assume that Hill Air Force Base will not be realigned or closed. The Air Force will release its closure recommendations in the

Spring of 1995. Needless to say, if this assumption is changed or proves to be invalid, then the forecasts will have to be revised downward. For the most part, Hill Air Force Base realignment or closure would impact years subsequent to 1995.



Consumer Sentiment Index

The figure above provides the latest indices of consumer sentiment for Utah and the U.S. since Spring 1994. Utah's consumer sentiment for April 1994 was 104.5, a decrease from 107.5. The U.S. index decreased from 94.3 to 92.6.

Actual and Estimated Economic Indicators, Utah and the U.S.: May 1994

U.S. & UTAH INDICATORS	UNITS	1993				1995 Forecast	% CHG 91-92	% CHG 92-93	% CHG 93-94	% CHG 94-95
		1991 Actual	1992 Actual	1993 Preliminary Actual	1994 Forecast					
PRODUCTION & SPENDING										
U.S. Real Gross Domestic Product	Billion 1987\$	4,861.4	4,986.2	5,135.8	5,315.5	5,464.4	2.6	3.0	3.5	2.8
U.S. Real Personal Consumption	Billion 1987\$	3,258.5	3,341.8	3,452.1	3,572.9	3,676.5	2.6	3.3	3.5	2.9
U.S. Real Bus. Fixed Investment	Billion 1987\$	514.5	529.2	591.6	653.8	699.5	2.9	11.8	10.5	7.0
U.S. Real Defense Spending	Billion 1987\$	281.2	261.2	242.4	224.9	212.3	-7.1	-7.2	-7.2	-5.6
U.S. Real Exports	Billion 1987\$	543.4	578.0	598.2	622.2	665.7	6.4	3.5	4.0	7.0
U.S. Industrial Production Index	1987=100	104.1	106.6	111.0	116.5	120.6	2.4	4.1	5.0	3.5
Utah Coal Production	Million Tons	21.9	21.0	21.7	24.2	24.5	-4.1	3.3	11.5	1.2
Utah Oil Production	Million Barrels	25.9	24.1	21.8	20.1	18.5	-6.9	-9.5	-7.8	-8.0
Utah Copper Production	Million Pounds	529.8	646.7	687.7	680.0	680.0	22.1	6.3	-1.1	0.0
SALES & CONSTRUCTION										
U.S. New Auto and Truck Sales	Millions	12.3	12.9	13.9	15.4	15.7	4.9	7.8	11.1	1.8
U.S. Housing Starts	Millions	1.01	1.20	1.29	1.42	1.48	18.8	7.5	10.0	4.5
U.S. Residential Construction	Billion Dollars	189.6	223.6	252.4	287.8	307.9	17.9	12.9	14.0	7.0
U.S. Nonresidential Structures	Billion Dollars	182.6	172.6	178.8	186.3	195.5	-5.5	3.6	4.2	4.9
U.S. Final Domestic Sales	Billion 1987\$	4,888.9	5,013.4	5,198.9	5,391.3	5,553.0	2.5	3.7	3.7	3.0
Utah New Auto and Truck Sales	Thousands	55.5	63.2	68.8	76.4	81.0	13.9	9.3	11.0	6.1
Utah Dwelling Unit Permits	Thousands	9.4	13.0	17.7	24.1	24.1	37.7	36.2	36.0	0.0
Utah Residential Permit Value	Million Dollars	791.0	1,114.0	1,497.0	2,035.9	2,117.4	40.8	34.4	36.0	4.0
Utah Nonresidential Permit Value	Million Dollars	342.6	396.9	465.5	600.0	500.0	15.8	17.3	28.9	-16.7
Utah Retail Sales	Million Dollars	8,939	9,889	11,018	12,120	13,029	10.6	11.4	10.0	7.5
DEMOGRAPHICS & SENTIMENT										
U.S. Population	Millions	252.7	255.5	258.2	260.9	263.5	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0
U.S. Consumer Sentiment of U.S.	1966=100	77.6	77.2	82.8	92.5	94.2	-0.5	7.3	11.7	1.8
Utah Fiscal Year Population	Thousands	1,775.0	1,822.0	1,866.0	1,915.0	1,961.0	2.6	2.4	2.6	2.4
Utah Fiscal Year Net Migration	Thousands	19.0	20.0	18.0	21.0	18.0	na	na	na	na
Utah Consumer Sentiment of Utah	1966=100	81.3	85.3	95.8	106.9	100.0	4.8	12.4	11.5	-6.4
PROFITS & PRICES										
U.S. Corp. Profits Before Tax	Billion Dollars	362.4	395.4	450.0	468.9	513.9	9.1	13.8	4.2	9.6
U.S. Domestic Profits Less F.R.	Billion Dollars	280.2	310.2	368.0	387.9	421.6	10.7	18.6	5.4	8.7
U.S. Oil Ref. Acquis. Cost	\$ Per Barrel	19.1	18.4	16.4	16.0	18.0	-3.6	-10.7	-2.6	12.5
U.S. Coal Price Index	1982=100	97.2	95.0	96.2	96.8	96.5	-2.3	1.3	0.6	-0.3
U.S. No. 1 Heavy Melting Scrap	\$ Per Metric Ton	91.8	84.7	112.2	130.0	132.0	-7.8	32.5	15.9	1.5
Utah Coal Prices	\$ Per Short Ton	21.6	21.8	21.2	21.2	21.3	0.9	-2.8	0.0	0.5
Utah Oil Prices	\$ Per Barrel	20.0	19.4	16.6	17.0	19.0	-3.0	-14.4	2.4	11.8
Utah Copper Prices	\$ Per Pound	1.06	1.04	0.87	1.02	0.98	-1.9	-16.3	2.7	2.7
INFLATION, MONEY & INTEREST										
U.S. CPI Urban Consumers	1982-84=100	136.3	140.4	144.6	148.2	152.6	3.0	3.0	2.5	3.0
U.S. GDP Implicit Deflator	1987=100	117.7	121.1	124.2	126.9	130.7	2.9	2.6	2.1	3.0
U.S. Money Supply (M2)	Billion Dollars	3,417.5	3,489.1	3,527.5	3,594.5	3,677.2	2.1	1.1	1.9	2.3
U.S. Real M2 Money Supply (GDP)	Billion 1987\$	2,903.6	2,881.2	2,839.1	2,833.5	2,814.2	-0.8	-1.5	-0.2	-0.7
U.S. Federal Funds Rate	Percent	5.69	3.52	3.02	4.04	4.69	-38.1	-14.2	33.8	16.0
U.S. Bank Prime Rate	Percent	8.46	6.25	6.00	7.00	7.65	-26.1	-4.0	16.7	9.3
U.S. Prime Less Federal Funds	Percent	2.77	2.73	2.98	2.96	2.96	-1.4	9.2	-0.7	0.1
U.S. Prime Less Pers. Cons. Defl.	Percent	4.46	2.95	3.50	5.00	4.65	-33.9	18.6	42.9	-7.0
U.S. 3-Month Treasury Bills	Percent	5.37	3.43	3.00	4.00	4.50	-36.1	-12.5	33.3	12.5
U.S. T-Bond Rate, 30-Year	Percent	8.14	7.67	6.60	7.15	7.30	-5.8	-14.0	8.3	2.1
U.S. Mortgage Rates, Fixed FHLMC	Percent	9.3	8.4	7.3	8.0	8.5	-9.8	-13.1	9.6	6.3
EMPLOYMENT, WAGES, INCOME										
U.S. Nonagricultural Employment	Millions	108.3	108.5	110.1	112.3	115.0	0.2	1.5	2.0	2.4
U.S. Average Nonagriculture Wage	Dollars	25,993	27,402	27,969	29,230	30,372	5.4	2.1	4.5	3.9
U.S. Total Nonagriculture Wages	Billion Dollars	2,815.0	2,973.1	3,080.1	3,283.4	3,493.6	5.6	3.6	6.6	6.4
U.S. Personal Income	Billion Dollars	4,831.7	5,128.4	5,369.0	5,707.2	6,061.1	6.1	4.7	6.3	6.2
Utah Nonagricultural Employment	Thousands	745.2	768.6	809.8	856.5	894.2	3.1	5.4	5.8	4.4
Utah Average Nonagriculture Wage	Dollars	20,523	21,612	21,879	22,618	23,289	5.3	1.2	3.4	3.0

Utah Total Nonagriculture Wages	Million Dollars	15,294	16,611	17,717	19,372	20,825	8.6	6.7	9.3	7.5
Utah Personal Income	Million Dollars	26,077	28,207	30,089	32,767	35,225	8.2	6.7	8.9	7.5

Utah State, Business and Industry Data Center Network

1994 STATE, BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY DATA CONFERENCE

The annual State, Business and Industry Data Center Conference was held on July 29th at the University Park Hotel. A special thanks goes out to all of the guest speakers, who helped to make this an interesting and informative event! Also, thanks to all those who attended. Without you, this

Coordinating Agencies Affiliates

Bureau of Econ. & Business Research, U of U
Frank Hachman (581-3353)
Dept. of Community & Economic Development
Doug Jex (538-8897)
Dept. of Employment Security
Ken Jensen (536-7813)

State Data Center Affiliates

Population Research Laboratory, USU
Yun Kim (750-1231)
Bureau of Vital Records & Health Statistics
John Brockert (538-6186)
State Education Resource Library
Randy Raphael (538-7802)
Utah Foundation
Jim Robson (364-1837)
Utah League of Cities & Towns
Scott Brian (328-1601)
Utah Issues
Shirley Weathers (521-2035)
Ute Tribe, Office of Vital Statistics
Gertrude Tahgur (722-5141)
Davis County Library System
Jerry Meyer (451-2322)
Harold B. Lee Library, BYU
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Marriott Library, Doc. Div., U of U
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Merrill Library, Doc. Dept., USU
Karlo Mustonen (750-2683)
Salt Lake City Library
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Southern Utah University Library
Randall Christensen (586-7946)
State Library Div. of Utah, Doc. Sect
Lennis Anderson (466-5888)
Stewart Library, Doc. Dept., WSU
Terry Mackey (626-6069)
Salt Lake Co. Library System

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Bear River AOG, Logan
Roger Jones (752-7242)
Five County AOG, St. George
Kenneth Sizemore (673-3548)
Mountainland AOG, Provo
Andy Hall (377-2262)
Six County AOG, Richfield
Pam Hardman (896-9222)
Southeastern AOG, Price
Bill Howell (637-5444)
Uintah Basin AOG, Roosevelt
Greg Richens (722-4518)
Wasatch Front Regional Council, Bountiful
Mick Crandall (292-4469)
Cache County Economic Development, Logan
Bobbie Coray (753-3631)
Economic Development Corporation of Utah
Laura Carey (328-8824)
Grand County Economic & Community Dev., Moab
Earl Sires ((259-6388)
Park City Chamber/Bureau
Des Barker (649-6100)
Utah Navajo Agency, Bluff
Minnie John (672-2382)
Utah Small Business Dev. Center, SUU, Cedar City
Ed Harris (586-5405)
Utah Small Business Dev. Center, U of U
Kathy Ricci (581-7905)
Utah Valley Econ. Dev. Assoc., Provo
Richard Bradford (370-8100)
Vernal Area Chamber of Commerce
Gregg Hawkins (789-1352)
Weber Economic Dev. Corp., Ogden
Caryl Eriksson (627-1333)

All area codes are (801)



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

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Governor's Office of Planning and Budget

Lynne N. Koga, CPA, Director

Brad Barber, Deputy Director and State Planning Coordinator

Demographic and Economic Analysis Section

Natalie Gochmour, Director

Brenda Weaver, Contact Person, (801) 538-1036

Kirin McInnis, State Data Center Coordinator, and Editor of *Utah Data Guide*

Peter Donner, Economist, Fiscal Impact Analysis

Julie Johnsson, Electronic Information Specialist

Pam Perlich, Economist, Special Projects

Ross Reeve, Research Consultant, Demographic Modeling

Lance Rovig, Senior Economist, Economic and Revenue Forecasts

Jeanine Taylor, Economist, Population Estimates and Projections

Kevin Weight, Research Analyst

Eileen Frisbey, Executive Secretary

The Demographic and Economic Analysis (DEA) section supports the mission of the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget to improve decision-making by providing economic and demographic data and analyses to the governor and to individuals from state agencies, other government entities, businesses, academia, and the public. As part of this mission, DEA functions as the lead agency in Utah for the Bureau of the Census' State Data and Business and Industry Data Center (SDC/BIDC) programs. While the 36 SDC and BIDC affiliates listed in this newsletter have specific areas of expertise, they can also provide assistance to data users in accessing Census and other data sources. If you would like a free subscription to this quarterly newsletter, call DEA at (801) 538-1036. This newsletter is available on the GOPB On-Line BBS, accessible via the State of Utah wide area network or by calling (801) 538-3383.