



# Utah Data Guide

A Newsletter for Data Users

Utah State Data Center  
Governor's Office of Planning and Budget  
Demographic and Economic Analysis

## Census 2000 National and State Population Counts

On April 1, 2000, the U.S. Census Bureau conducted the 22nd national census. The Census Bureau released national and state unadjusted population counts on December 28, 2000, the first set of data to be released from the 2000 decennial census.<sup>1</sup> Data for smaller geographical areas (down to the block level), along with more detail, will be released beginning April 1, 2001 and continue through 2003.

located in the South and West regions of the U.S. The top ten states with the highest growth rates include:

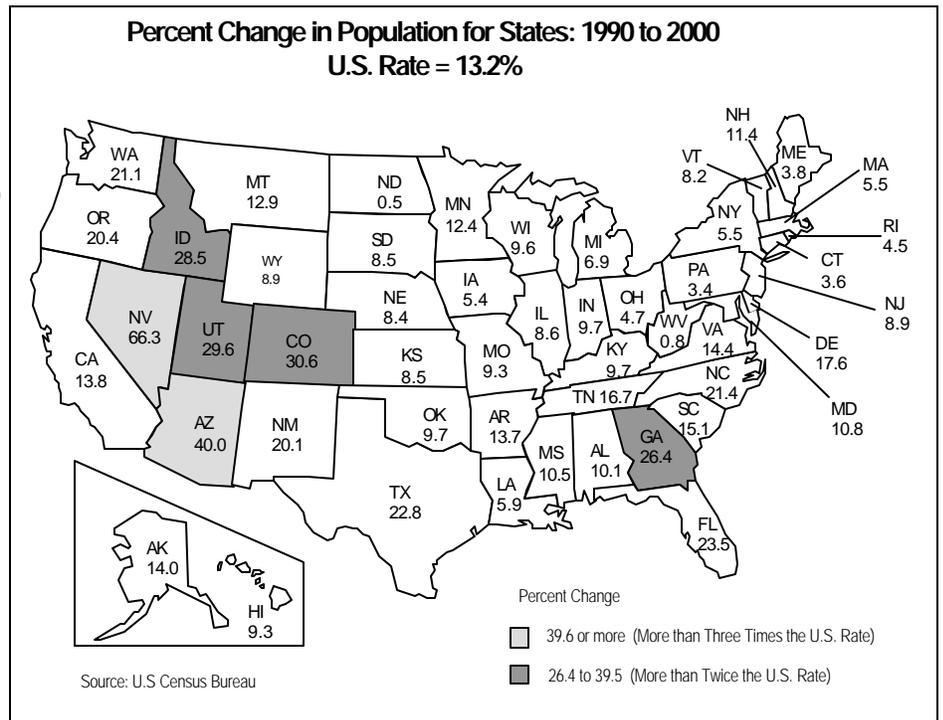
Nevada (66.3%); Arizona (40.0%); Colorado (30.6%); Utah (29.6%); Idaho (28.5%); Georgia (26.4%); Florida (23.5%); Texas (22.8%); North Carolina (21.4%); and Washington (21.2%).

The total population count for the U.S. was 281,421,906. This represents a population increase of 32,712,033 persons, or 13.2% from 1990.

Utah's population reached 2,233,169 in 2000.<sup>2</sup> This represents a population increase of 510,319 persons, or 29.6% from 1990, ranking Utah fourth among states in the rate of population growth from 1990 to 2000. Utah grew more than twice as fast as the U.S. during this ten year period.

The most populous state in the country was California (33,871,648), followed by Texas (20,851,820), New York (18,976,457), and Florida (15,982,387). The least populous state in the country was Wyoming (493,782). The state that gained the most numerically was California (4,111,627), followed by Texas (3,865,310), Florida (3,044,452), and Georgia (1,708,237).

The majority of states that experienced the highest growth rates from 1990 to 2000 are



<sup>1</sup>On January 25, 1999 the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that adjusted 2000 census data, or data that uses statistical sampling in calculating the population, cannot be used for the purposes of Congressional apportionment. The national and state population counts that were released on December 28, 2000 are unadjusted numbers, and must be used to apportion seats in the U.S. House of Representatives. The Census Bureau is expected to release both unadjusted and adjusted numbers with the Public Law 94-171 redistricting data on April 1, 2001.

<sup>2</sup>The difference between the U.S. Census Bureau 2000 counts for Utah and Utah's official population projections lies primarily in the state projections underestimating migration from 1990 to 2000. The Census Bureau shows the state population to be 2.23 million in 2000, while the state's projections show a population of 2.15 million, or 3% under the Census Bureau totals. The states methods, which include, LDS membership, IRS data, and school enrollment did not pick up these extra people, therefore we can conclude that they are not LDS, they do not have children enrolled in school, and they are not paying taxes, or at least did not in time to be included in the projection work.

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# Census 2000 National and State Population Counts (Continued)

## Apportionment

Apportionment, the process of distributing the 435 congressional seats among states, depends on the size of the population in each state as counted in the decennial census. After each census, the number of congressional representatives from each state is reviewed on the basis of each state's population, and as a portion of the nation's total population, using a mathematical formula known as the method of equal proportions (Title 2, Section 2a, U.S. Code). Therefore, congressional apportionment requires calculations involving three factors: the apportionment population of each state, the number of representatives to be allocated among the states, and a method to use for the calculation.

The U.S. Bureau uses apportionment population totals when calculating congressional apportionment. Apportionment population includes the resident population in a given state plus the overseas population from that state. While apportionment population totals are used only for apportionment purposes, resident population totals are used for redistricting, federal funds distribution, and Census 2000 data products.

Based on the 2000 apportionment population totals, Utah missed gaining an additional seat in the U.S. House of Representatives by only 856 people. The last time Utah gained an additional house seat, which brought the total number of seats to three, was after the 1980 decennial census.

The states that gained seats based on Census 2000 apportionment totals include: Arizona (2); California (1); Colorado (1); Florida (2); Georgia (2); Nevada (1); North Carolina (1); and Texas (1). States that lost house seats include: Connecticut (1); Illinois (1); Indiana (1); Michigan (1); Mississippi (1); New York (2); Ohio (1); Oklahoma (1); Pennsylvania (2); and Wisconsin (1).

## Counting Americans Overseas in U.S. Censuses

The 1970 Census was the first census in which certain categories of Americans overseas officially were included in the congressional apportionment population. In this census, U.S. military personnel, as well as federal civilian employees and their dependents, were included in the apportionment population total. This change in the definition of the apportionment population was made in response to bipartisan congressional concern over the substantial number of Americans who were stationed overseas because of the Vietnam War.

The Census Bureau decided not to include any component of Americans overseas in the apportionment population in the 1980 decennial census for several reasons. First, the number of Americans living overseas was much smaller than in 1970 because the U.S. was no longer at war. Second, there was no constitutional or other legal mandate requiring the direct enumeration of Americans living overseas. Third, there were no federal program requirements for data on Americans living

overseas, and very little use was made of the data that had been collected on them in past censuses. Congress did not object to the Census Bureau's decision and therefore Americans overseas were not included in the apportionment population totals.

The 1990 Census was the second in census history where U.S. military personnel and federal civilian employees and their dependents were included in the apportionment population. The Census Bureau cited several reasons for their decision. First, the 1969 Justice Department opinion recognized that the Director of the Census Bureau has discretionary authority to decide whether to include overseas Americans in the apportionment population. Second, there was bipartisan support for including overseas military personnel. Third, the U.S. Department of Defense was able to provide the overseas counts based on administrative records.<sup>3</sup>

For Census 2000, the U.S. Census Bureau again chose to include U.S. military personnel and federal civilian employees and their dependents in the apportionment population totals. Based on the 2000 apportionment counts, Utah missed gaining U.S. Congressional House Seat 435 by 856 people. Utah would, however, have gained an additional seat by 691 people based on resident population alone.

## Utah Census Lawsuit

On January 10, 2001 Governor Leavitt announced that the State of Utah filed a lawsuit in federal court. The issue presented in the case is whether the Census Bureau improperly excluded from the decennial census apportionment count more than 10,000 residents of Utah who were stationed overseas as missionaries at the time of the 2000 census, while including in the count Americans overseas who were working for the U.S.

Government. Plaintiffs in the lawsuit include the governor, lieutenant governor, attorney general, all members of Utah's Congressional delegation, and top leaders from both parties in Utah's Legislature.

Utah's lawsuit argues that the Census Bureau unfairly treated one group of citizens differently from another "similarly situated" group. The suit also contends that the Bureau violated the constitutional requirement of "one person, one vote" by undervaluing the number of Utah residents. The Constitution requires the Census Bureau to count the "whole number of persons" in each state when reporting numbers for congressional apportionment purposes. The state is arguing that the "whole number" of Utah citizens should include all those living temporarily abroad, including missionaries.

The case is scheduled to be heard in U.S. Federal District Court in March.

Year	Decennial Census Population
2000	2,233,169
1990	1,722,850
1980	1,461,037
1970	1,059,273
1960	890,627
1950	688,862
1940	550,310
1930	507,847
1920	449,396
1910	373,351
1900	276,749
1890	210,779
1880	143,963
1870	86,786
1860	40,273
1850	11,380

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

<sup>3</sup>Karen M. Mills, "Americans Overseas in U.S. Censuses," U.S. Census Bureau, Technical Paper 62, November 1993.

# National and State Population Counts: 1990 and 2000 Decennial Census

State	April 1, 1990 Population	1990 Rank	April 1, 2000 Population	2000 Rank	1990-2000 Absolute Change	1990-2000 Percent Change	Rank Based on Percent Change
U.S.	248,709,873		281,421,906		32,712,033	13.2	
Alabama	4,040,587	22	4,447,100	23	406,513	10.1	25
Alaska	550,043	49	626,932	48	76,889	14.0	17
Arizona	3,665,228	24	5,130,632	20	1,465,404	40.0	2
Arkansas	2,350,725	33	2,673,400	33	322,675	13.7	19
California	29,760,021	1	33,871,648	1	4,111,627	13.8	18
Colorado	3,294,394	26	4,301,261	24	1,006,867	30.6	3
Connecticut	3,287,116	27	3,405,565	29	118,449	3.6	47
Delaware	666,168	46	783,600	45	117,432	17.6	13
Florida	12,937,926	4	15,982,378	4	3,044,452	23.5	7
Georgia	6,478,216	11	8,186,453	10	1,708,237	26.4	6
Hawaii	1,108,229	41	1,211,537	42	103,308	9.3	31
Idaho	1,006,749	42	1,293,953	39	287,204	28.5	5
Illinois	11,430,602	6	12,419,293	5	988,691	8.6	34
Indiana	5,544,159	14	6,080,485	14	536,326	9.7	27
Iowa	2,776,755	30	2,926,324	30	149,569	5.4	43
Kansas	2,477,574	32	2,688,418	32	210,844	8.5	35
Kentucky	3,685,296	23	4,041,769	25	356,473	9.7	28
Louisiana	4,219,973	21	4,468,976	22	249,003	5.9	40
Maine	1,227,928	38	1,274,923	40	46,995	3.8	46
Maryland	4,781,468	19	5,296,486	19	515,018	10.8	23
Massachusetts	6,016,425	13	6,349,097	13	332,672	5.5	41
Michigan	9,295,297	8	9,938,444	8	643,147	6.9	39
Minnesota	4,375,099	20	4,919,479	21	544,380	12.4	21
Mississippi	2,573,216	31	2,844,658	31	271,442	10.5	24
Missouri	5,117,073	15	5,595,211	17	478,138	9.3	30
Montana	799,065	44	902,195	44	103,130	12.9	20
Nebraska	1,578,385	36	1,711,263	38	132,878	8.4	37
Nevada	1,201,833	39	1,998,257	35	796,424	66.3	1
New Hampshire	1,109,252	40	1,235,786	41	126,534	11.4	22
New Jersey	7,730,188	9	8,414,350	9	684,162	8.9	33
New Mexico	1,515,069	37	1,819,046	36	303,977	20.1	12
New York	17,990,455	2	18,976,457	3	986,002	5.5	42
North Carolina	6,628,637	10	8,049,313	11	1,420,676	21.4	9
North Dakota	638,800	47	642,200	47	3,400	0.5	50
Ohio	10,847,115	7	11,353,140	7	506,025	4.7	44
Oklahoma	3,145,585	28	3,450,654	27	305,069	9.7	26
Oregon	2,842,321	29	3,421,399	28	579,078	20.4	11
Pennsylvania	11,881,643	5	12,281,054	6	399,411	3.4	48
Rhode Island	1,003,464	43	1,048,319	43	44,855	4.5	45
South Carolina	3,486,703	25	4,012,012	26	525,309	15.1	15
South Dakota	696,004	45	754,844	46	58,840	8.5	36
Tennessee	4,877,185	17	5,689,283	16	812,098	16.7	14
Texas	16,986,510	3	20,851,820	2	3,865,310	22.8	8
Utah	1,722,850	35	2,233,169	34	510,319	29.6	4
Vermont	562,758	48	608,827	49	46,069	8.2	38
Virginia	6,187,358	12	7,078,515	12	891,157	14.4	16
Washington	4,866,692	18	5,894,121	15	1,027,429	21.1	10
West Virginia	1,793,477	34	1,808,344	37	14,867	0.8	49
Wisconsin	4,891,769	16	5,363,675	18	471,906	9.6	29
Wyoming	453,588	50	493,782	50	40,194	8.9	32

Note: Consistent with the January 1999 U.S. Supreme Court ruling (Department of Commerce v. House of Representatives, 525 U.S. 316, 119 S. Ct. 765 (1999)), these resident population counts do not reflect the use of statistical sampling to correct for overcounting or undercounting.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

## 2001 Economic Report to the Governor

On January 10th the *2001 Economic Report to the Governor* was released. This year's report is the fifteenth annual edition of this publication. The *Economic Report to the Governor* is the most comprehensive source of economic and demographic data about Utah, and it is the result of the collaborative efforts of the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, the Council of Economic Advisors, and other experts in the area of economic research. Following is a sample of some of the topics examined in the 2001 report.

### Utah's Overall Economy

Utah's economy performed well in 2000, with growth continuing on a moderate track. The decline in Utah's job growth rates bottomed out in the third quarter of 1999. Since 1994, the peak year of the current cycle, the annual rate of job growth has fallen gradually from 6.2% to 2.4% in 1999. This orderly deceleration has now stabilized, and the rate of job growth increased slightly in 2000 to 2.6%, and is expected to be 2.7% in 2001. These increases are largely due to preparations for the 2002 Olympic Winter Games, and favorable growth in information technology, the heart of the "New Economy."

During 2000, the pattern of Utah's economic activity began to change. Construction activity, a major catalyst for growth over the past decade, began to contract in 2000. This decline is expected to continue into 2001 as higher mortgage rates dampen residential construction, and many large projects are completed, some of which were accelerated for hosting the Winter Olympics. Nonetheless, construction jobs in 2001 are expected to remain well above the long-run average of 5.5% of total non-farm jobs. As the national economy slows, it will not bolster the Utah economy to the extent of the 1990s. Likewise, Utah's merchandise exports, flat in the range of \$3.6 billion since 1995, will not be a force for growth. Services are the main driving force in the economy now.

The outlook calls for moderate growth as the state moves past the 2002 Olympic Winter Games. Population, job, and income growth rates in Utah are expected to continue to outpace those of the nation in 2001. And, unlike the nation, the rate of non-farm job growth will increase slightly in 2001. Utah's economy remains prosperous with low unemployment and high-income growth despite the slowdown in construction.

### International, National, and Regional Context

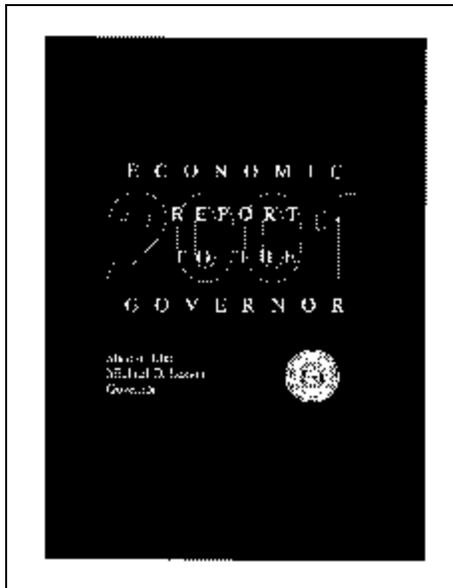
Utah's current prosperity occurs against a backdrop of a healthy international economy, and cooling national and regional economies. The world economy is recovering from the troubles of the late 1990s. Though Asia is on a more stable growth path, Utah's merchandise exports there have not picked up.

The national economy is cooling down from the rapid pace of the past four years, but continues with steady growth. The current expansion, now almost ten years old, is the longest on record. Jobs remain plentiful, real wages are rising, and inflation is low. Worker productivity continues to grow. Though inflation-adjusted gross domestic product increased by a blistering 5.2% during 2000, it slowed in the second half of 2000 and is expected to grow 3.2% in 2001. The main concerns at present are the potential downside risks of tight labor markets, a widening trade deficit, low

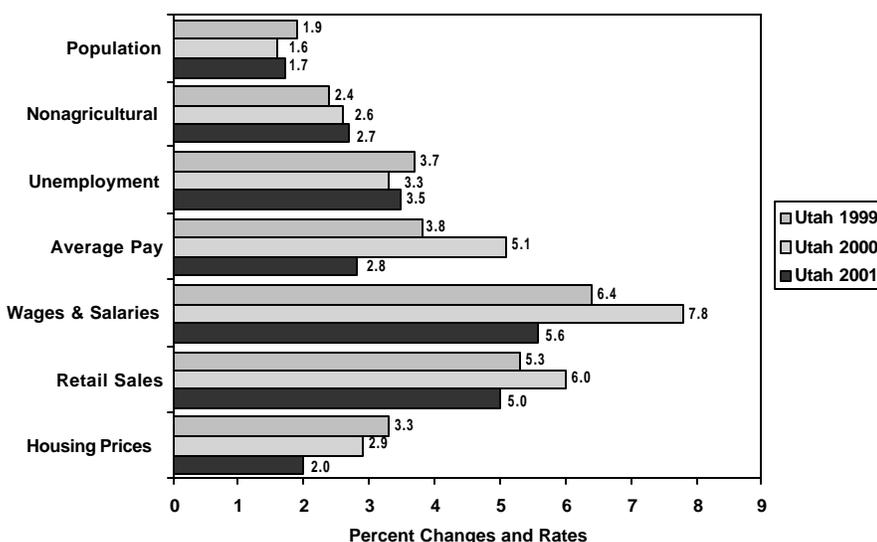
household savings rates, a severe correction in the stock market, and accelerating prices and wages if productivity does not keep pace. Still, the U.S. economy appears to have more to give and federal budget surpluses, productivity gains, and low inflation bode well for the U.S. economy during 2001.

For more than a decade the Mountain West has had sustained and strong economic growth. The eight mountain states show population, employment, average annual pay, and per capita personal income growth rates above national averages. Among the mountain states, Utah ranked above the national average in population, employment, and personal income growth rates for the 1990s. While Utah's growth rates have been slowing, Utah remains economically healthy as 2001 begins.

A special feature in this year's report analyzes the economic relationship between California and Utah. For most of the past 50 years, employment growth in Utah and California has been closely correlated. Although there is a significant relationship between employment growth in California and growth in Utah, Utah's economy is far more dependent on changes in its own economic conditions and those in the rest of the U.S., than it is on changes in conditions in California.



Utah Economic Indicators: 1999-2001



# 2001 Economic Report to the Governor (Continued)

## Themes of the Past Year

In many respects, 2000 represented a change from recent years. Although the economy remains strong, it appears to be on a moderate growth path. With construction cycling lower, rapid growth in the economy at large is unlikely. Despite the tempering of activity, growth remains a dominant theme of the past year.

Sub-themes involve the performance of various sectors: defense and high tech are up; merchandise exports, agriculture, energy and minerals are level; and construction and tourism are down.

## Jobs and Wages

Economic activity in Utah, as measured by the rate of job growth, slowed from 6.2% in 1994 to 2.4% in 1999, before increasing slightly to 2.6% in 2000. Despite this moderation, Utah is currently the 11th fastest growing state in terms of job creation (November 1999-November 2000). During 2000, Utah added 27,100 net new jobs, and the unemployment rate fell to 3.3%. The majority of these new jobs were in the service sector, which now comprises slightly more than one in every four jobs in the state.

The average Utah wage increased 5.1% in 2000, to \$28,900. This is up from 1999's 3.8% increase, and higher than the consumer price increase of 3.4%. Wages have now increased faster than inflation for six consecutive years.

## High Tech

Utah's high tech sector continues to grow despite downturns in its early successes such as Novell, WordPerfect, Evans & Sutherland and Iomega. At present, the state's technology sector is characterized by numerous small firms, a few medium-sized firms, and almost no large firms. With 65,000 workers, it represents 6.0% of the state's nonagricultural worker base.

There are bright spots on the horizon for Utah's high tech sector. One is the possible continued expansion of activities at the Micron facility in Lehi. Plans at the Micron facility include the installation of a new line to manufacture 12-inch wafers. If this process is successful and the demand for chips remains strong, employment at the Lehi plant could reach 3,000 by 2003.

An even broader impact on the state's technology sector could be the Intel research facility in Riverton. At present, Intel is putting in place its administrative infrastructure and should begin hiring its first R&D workers in 2002. Intel's current plans call for the addition of 600 R&D workers per year at the Utah facility up through 2009. The importance of Intel is not limited to the potential size of its work force. Rather, Intel could create new synergies within the technology sector, encouraging both the development and possibly the relocation of new technology companies.

## Construction

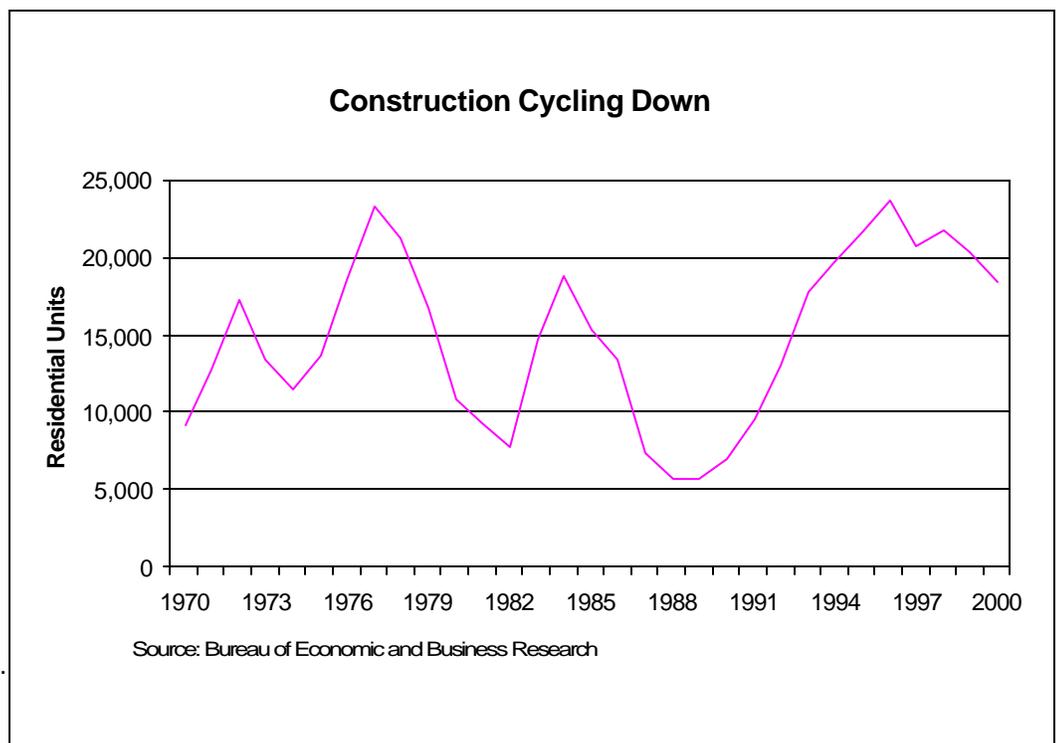
In 2000, the value of permit-authorized construction in Utah was \$3.93 billion, less than 2% below last year's record high of \$3.97 billion. This near record pace is due, in part, to the continued strength of the nonresidential sector, which in 2000 generated \$1.2 billion in new construction activity. The nonresidential sector was led by two major projects: McKay Dee Hospital in Ogden City (\$104 million) and The Gateway, a mixed-use commercial development in downtown Salt Lake City (to date, \$92.6 million).

The residential sector, this past year, has not fared quite as well as the nonresidential sector. In terms of residential construction value, 2000 ranks as one of the best years ever, recording nearly \$2.2 billion in new construction. However, when measured in terms of the number of new dwelling units, residential construction activity is down 10%, dropping from 20,400 in 1999 to about 18,300 units in 2000.

## Looking Ahead

Utah's economy should continue on a moderate growth track during 2001. Because of the build-up for the Olympics, job growth should accelerate a bit to 2.7%. The unemployment rate is expected to remain low, 3.5%, which, though slightly higher than 2000, will still be lower than the previous few years. The average wage should once again increase just above inflation. Because of the beginning decline in construction, the pattern of growth is changing.

Over the next few years, Utah's population and economy will continue to grow. During this period the growth in school-age population will begin to challenge educators and policy makers. Finding the resources to fund the highest quality education without hampering other programs, such as transportation, all while maintaining a healthy tax climate, will be a delicate balancing act.



## Median Household Income, Homeownership Rates, Per Capita Income, and Mean Average Pay

Area	1997 to 1999		1999		1999		1999	
	Median Household Income*	Rank	Homeownership Rates	Rank	Per Capita Income	Rank	Mean Average Pav Per Job	Rank
UNITED STATES	\$39,657	-	66.8%	-	\$28,542	-	\$33,313	-
Alabama	35,478	37	74.8%	8	22,987	43	28,069	31
Alaska	51,046	1	66.4%	38	28,577	18	34,034	12
Arizona	36,337	34	66.3%	39	25,189	36	30,523	23
Arkansas	28,398	51	65.6%	40	22,244	47	25,371	46
California	42,262	17	55.7%	49	29,910	14	37,564	5
Colorado	46,950	5	68.1%	33	31,546	7	34,192	11
Connecticut	47,997	4	69.1%	32	39,300	2	42,653	2
Delaware	44,627	11	71.6%	17	30,778	12	35,102	9
District of Columbia	35,309	39	40.0%	51	39,858	1	50,742	1
Florida	35,081	41	67.6%	34	27,780	20	28,911	30
Georgia	39,003	24	71.3%	19	27,340	23	32,339	17
Hawaii	42,864	16	56.6%	48	27,544	21	29,771	26
Idaho	36,023	36	70.3%	26	22,835	46	26,042	42
Illinois	44,459	12	67.1%	36	31,145	8	36,279	6
Indiana	40,635	19	72.9%	13	26,143	31	30,027	24
Iowa	38,047	28	73.9%	11	25,615	34	26,939	38
Kansas	37,618	29	67.5%	35	26,824	28	28,029	32
Kentucky	35,226	40	73.9%	10	23,237	42	27,748	34
Louisiana	33,218	45	66.8%	37	22,847	45	27,221	36
Maine	36,459	33	77.4%	1	24,603	38	26,887	39
Maryland	50,630	2	69.6%	30	32,465	6	34,472	10
Massachusetts	43,697	13	60.3%	47	35,551	4	40,331	4
Michigan	43,066	14	76.5%	3	28,113	19	35,734	8
Minnesota	46,802	6	76.1%	4	30,793	11	33,487	13
Mississippi	30,628	49	74.9%	6	20,688	51	24,392	47
Missouri	40,166	21	72.9%	12	26,376	30	29,958	25
Montana	31,280	48	70.6%	25	22,019	48	23,253	50
Nebraska	37,338	30	70.9%	22	27,049	25	26,633	40
Nevada	40,882	18	63.7%	44	31,022	10	31,213	20
New Hampshire	44,891	9	70.2%	27	31,114	9	32,139	18
New Jersey	50,234	3	64.5%	42	35,551	3	na	na
New Mexico	31,981	47	72.6%	14	21,853	49	26,270	41
New York	38,479	27	52.8%	50	33,890	5	42,133	3
North Carolina	37,057	32	71.7%	16	26,003	32	29,453	29
North Dakota	32,238	46	70.1%	28	23,313	40	23,753	49
Ohio	38,970	25	70.7%	24	27,152	24	31,396	19
Oklahoma	33,311	44	71.5%	18	22,953	44	25,748	44
Oregon	39,768	22	64.3%	43	27,023	26	30,867	22
Pennsylvania	38,938	26	75.2%	5	28,605	17	32,694	16
Rhode Island	40,213	20	60.6%	46	29,377	16	31,177	21
South Carolina	35,376	38	77.1%	2	23,545	39	27,124	37
South Dakota	33,438	43	70.7%	23	25,045	37	23,765	48
Tennessee	34,393	42	71.9%	15	25,574	35	29,518	28
Texas	37,320	31	62.9%	45	26,858	27	32,895	15
Utah	45,257	8	74.7%	9	23,288	41	27,884	33
Vermont	39,419	23	69.1%	31	25,889	33	27,595	35
Virginia	44,884	10	71.2%	20	29,789	15	33,015	14
Washington	46,788	7	64.8%	41	30,392	13	35,736	7
West Virginia	28,420	50	74.8%	7	20,966	50	26,008	43
Wisconsin	43,055	15	70.9%	21	27,390	22	29,597	27
Wyoming	36,039	35	69.8%	29	26,396	29	25,639	45
Utah as a % of U.S.	114.1%		111.8%		81.6%		83.7%	

\*In estimating Median Household Income, because the number of households contacted in Utah is relatively few, the data collected for three years is averaged to calculate less variable estimates. The Census Bureau recommends using 3-year averages when ranking states.

Sources: 1997 to 1999 Median Household Income; U.S. Census Bureau: 1999 Homeownership Rates; U.S. Census Bureau: 1999 Per Capita Income; U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis: 1999 Mean Average Pay Per Job; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

## "How are the Children?"

The Utah Children's KIDS COUNT Project recently released their fifth annual *Measures of Child Well-Being in Utah*. This publication is a compilation of statistics that measure child well-being in the state. It provides data regarding the condition of Utah's children in areas of population trends, economic security, health, education, and safety. One of this publication's many uses is to identify positive and negative trends in the state. This allows policy-makers and service providers to make necessary changes to less-effective programs, and to ensure that effective programs remain effective.

*Measures of Child Well-Being in Utah, 2001* addresses five "goals" for children. Within the goals, trend information has been provided on nearly 30 indicators of child well-being.

### **Goal 1: All of Our Children Are Safe and Healthy**

The percent of children appropriately immunized at age two has increased by 28% since 1996. Utah's 1999 rate is 82% which is higher than the national rate of 80%. Other positive trends include a slight decrease in infant mortality every year since 1996, and after fluctuating for eight years, the unintentional injury death rate in Utah is currently in a downward trend from the high in 1994.

The percentage of Utah mothers receiving prenatal care in the first trimester has been declining since 1995 and has become a negative trend. The Utah rate in 1998 (79.7%) was slightly below that of the nation (82.5%). Similarly, Utah's percentage of infants born with a low birth weight has been increasing since 1995. The increase may be due to an increase in high-risk pregnancies that are carried to term, or to improved care that allows more pregnancies to result in live birth of a low birth weight infant instead of a fetal death.

In 1999 there was an increase of 741 cases for a total of 8,881 substantiated child abuse and neglect victims. These cases have increased in Utah for two years.

Other statistics include child injury deaths and suicide death rates. The child injury death rate has fluctuated for 10 years. In Utah, the majority of injury deaths are due to motor vehicle accidents, with suicide a close second for teenage males. The 1995-1997 suicide death rates for male and female youth in Utah in the age groups of 13-15 years and 16-18 years were 8.6 and 20.7 per 100,000 respectively. Suicide attempts seem to increase substantially with age while suicide death rates are considerably higher for male youth than for female youth.

### **Goal 2: All of Our Children Live in Nurturing and Economically Secure Family Environments**

Statistics indicate that quality child care availability, domestic violence, percent of children in poverty, and children without health insurance are all negative trends in Utah.

The number of licensed or certified child care slots for children of working parents are lacking. The data indicates a substantial need for quality child care, especially in the age group 6-12 years old.

Domestic violence is a criminal offense committed by one cohabitant against another. These cases continue to annually increase in Utah.

The percent of children under 18 living at or below the poverty line in 1997 was 12.5% compared to 19.0% nationally. This is a 2.0% increase in Utah from 1995 (10.5%). In addition, health insurance statistics in 2000 showed that 6.5% of all children had no health insurance compared to 8.6% in 1996. This is down from the 1991 percentage of 10.2%.

### **Goal 3: All of Our Communities Are Safe and Supportive**

A decrease in both substance abuse offenses and violent crime offenses in juvenile court can be seen over the last few years.

### **Goal 4: All of Our Children Succeed in School and Are Ready to Work**

There has been relatively little change in pupil/teacher ratios and kindergarten readiness. However, the pupil/teacher ratios in Utah classrooms have seen slight decreases and kindergarten readiness has shown a slight increase.

Other trends show enrollment in Utah schools dropping the last three years, and truancy referrals to Juvenile Court dropping sharply statewide in 1999.

### **Goal 5: All of Our Children Choose Healthy and Safe Behaviors**

Many troublesome behaviors among teens in Utah showed improvement this year. Teens reported using illicit drugs less frequently (11% in 1999 compared to 13% in 1997) and smoking less (11.9% in 1999 compared to 16.4% in 1997). In addition, the percent of seat belt usage among high school students continues to increase.

While Utah's rates of STDs are consistently lower than those of the nation, the rate of Chlamydia infections among Utah teens has been going up since 1997. However, the teen birth rate in Utah has remained relatively unchanged over the past decade. In 1998, Utah's rate was 23.6 per 1,000 females age 15-17 years. Utah's teen birth rate is lower than that of the nation, but still higher than that of several other states.

Utah has one of the lowest rates in the nation for overweight youth. The percentage of Utah students engaging in moderate to vigorous physical activity has been rising steadily since 1995. In 1999, 77% of Utah students said that they engaged in vigorous physical activity for more than 20 minutes, at least 3 or more times during the week prior to the survey. Using the body mass index approach to determine the extent of the overweight problem among youth, Utah's rate was 5.0% compared to 9.9% nationwide. However, 26.5% of Utah adolescents perceived themselves to be overweight.

### **How are the Children in Your Community?**

This year's publication includes expanded ZIP code level data allowing communities to track the progress of their children at a community level. Health status data is available for sixty-one small areas using ZIP code and county boundaries.

### **Utah KIDS COUNT Contributors**

*Measures of Child Well-Being in Utah, 2001* represents a collaborative effort among Utah Children's KIDS COUNT Project (funded by the Annie E. Casey Foundation), the FACT (Families, Agencies, and Communities Together) data management team, and the Department of Health's Child Indicators Project. Copies of the publication are available for \$10 from Utah Children.

# Census 2000 Redistricting<sup>1</sup> (Public Law 94-171) Summary File

In order to fulfill Public Law 94-171, the first Census 2000 data files to be released will be the information required for local redistricting. The purpose of P.L. 94-171 is to provide each state's governor and legislative leaders with small-area census population totals for legislative redistricting. The law requires the Census Bureau to do this by April 1, 2001 (within one year of Census Day). While P.L. 94-171 requires the Census Bureau to furnish only counts of the total population, additional data items, such as age, race, and Hispanic origin, will also be included.

## Record Layout for P.L. 94-171 Data

Census 2000 tabulations for the total population and the population 18 years old and over for 63 race categories, Hispanic or Latino, and race by not Hispanic or Latino will be available April 1. It is important to note that these three tabulation items—age, race, and Hispanic origin—are from the limited number of "short form" items that are asked of all households. Upon confirmation that the state has received the data, it will be posted on the Internet. Data down to the block level (smallest census geography) will be available through the Internet and through two CD-ROM series (state and national files).

## New Race Data for Census 2000 Redistricting Data

The Census Bureau announced that redistricting data will include the full range of racial detail: Each of the "single race" categories (5 plus "some other race"), plus the 57 possible categories for those who choose more than one race. This approach will produce up to 63 racial tallies and provide users the maximum flexibility for analyzing these new data for any area.

Hispanic/Latino origin is not considered a race category. Race and Hispanic/Latino data are obtained from separate questions on the Census 2000 questionnaire.

## P.L. 94-171 Data and Correction for Accuracy and Coverage Evaluation<sup>2</sup>

It is anticipated that the Census Bureau will release both adjusted and unadjusted numbers with the redistricting data. The adjusted numbers are expected to reflect corrections for possible overcounts and undercounts using measurements from the Accuracy and Coverage Evaluation survey. The Census Bureau must also make publicly available a second version of these data that does not include the corrections of undercounts and overcounts measured in the Accuracy

and Coverage Evaluation. Individual states can choose which set of numbers to use for redistricting.

## Census Statistics for 2000: The American FactFinder

The American FactFinder is a new data access system that gives users facts and information about communities, the economy, and society. The system is interactive, and will provide Census 2000 P.L. data as it is released. The ability to create custom data products online is accessible. Online help is also available.

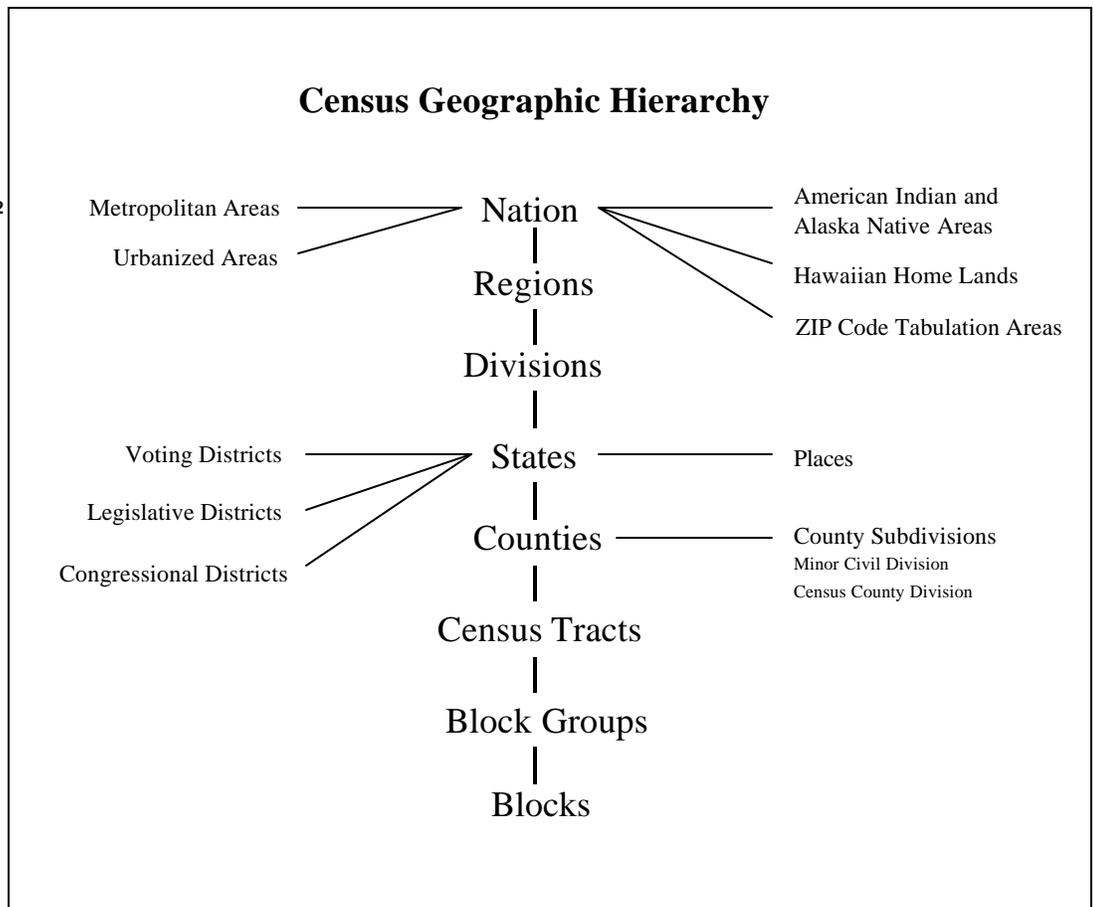
The American FactFinder currently offers data from the 1990 Decennial Census, the 1997 Economic Census, the 2000 Dress Rehearsal Census, and the American Community Survey. It will also offer Census 2000 data as it is available. The large volumes of data collected by the Census Bureau require a large and efficient system of dissemination. The American FactFinder gives Census Bureau customers more flexibility to request the data they need for their geography of interest. The American FactFinder provides quicker release of detailed data about the nation's people and the economy to meet the increasing needs of data users. To access the American FactFinder go to the Census Bureau home page at <http://www.census.gov>.

## Additional Information

For more information on redistricting data, access the P.L. web page on the Census Bureau web site at <http://www.census.gov/clo/www/redistricting.html>, or the National Conference of State Legislatures' (NCSL) web site at <http://www.ncsl.org>.

<sup>1</sup>Redistricting is the process by which state governments redraw U.S. congressional and state legislative districts.

<sup>2</sup>The Accuracy and Coverage Evaluation is a nationwide sample survey taken to determine the number of people and housing units missed or counted more than once. Conducted independently of other Census 2000 activities, this is the final phase of field operations.



# New Standards for Defining Metropolitan Areas

## Background

The U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) defines metropolitan areas in the United States for statistical purposes. The metropolitan area program began in 1950 when it became clear that the value of metropolitan data produced by federal agencies would be greatly enhanced if agencies used a single set of geographic definitions. Prior to that time, federal agencies defined a variety of statistical geographic areas using different criteria. OMB's predecessor, the Bureau of Budget, led the effort to develop what were then called "Standard Metropolitan Areas" in time for the 1950 census reports. Since then, comparable data products for metropolitan areas have been available.

A metropolitan area (MA) is defined as an area containing a large population nucleus and adjacent communities that have a high degree of integration with that nucleus. This general concept has remained essentially the same since MAs were first defined. The purpose of MAs is to provide a nationally consistent set of definitions for collecting, tabulating, and publishing federal statistics for geographic areas. This concept has been successful as a statistical representation of the social and economic linkages between urban cores and outlying, integrated areas.

From the beginning of the metropolitan area program, OMB has reviewed the metropolitan area standards and, if necessary, revised them in the years preceding their application to new decennial census data. Periodic review of the standards is necessary to ensure their continued usefulness and relevance. In the fall of 1998, OMB chartered the Metropolitan Area Standards Review Committee to examine the 1990 metropolitan area standards and provide recommendations for possible changes to those standards. The committee included representatives from the U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Bureau of Transportation Statistics, Economic Research Service (Agriculture), and the National Center for Health Statistics.

This review process addressed several key concerns, including how to modify the standards to stay abreast of changes in population and activity patterns. They examined major issues such as what geographic units should be used in defining statistical areas, what criteria should apply, as well as whether or not these new statistical areas should account for all territory in the nation.

## Core Based Statistical Areas

The OMB adopted new standards for defining metropolitan areas after receiving public comment on the Review Committee's recommendations, as well as public comment gathered from two conferences, a Congressional hearing, numerous presentations to interested groups, and responses to two OMB notices.

The new standards, which take effect in 2003, specify Core Based Statistical Areas (CBSAs) rather than MAs. A CBSA is a

geographic entity with at least one core having a population of 10,000 or more, plus adjacent territory that has a high degree of social and economic integration with the core as measured by commuting ties. The standards designate and define two categories of CBSAs: Metropolitan Statistical Areas and Micropolitan Statistical Areas.

- Metropolitan Statistical Area - a CBSA with at least one urbanized area that has a population of 50,000 or more.
- Micropolitan Statistical Area - a CBSA with at least one urban cluster that has a population of 10,000- 49,999.

Just as with MAs, counties will be used as the building blocks of CBSAs. The central county or counties of a CBSA are those counties that: (1) have at least 50% of their population in urban areas with a population of at least 10,000; or (2) have a population of at least 5,000 located in a single urban area with a population of at least 10,000.

Commuting pattern data will be the only other basis for including counties in a CBSA. A county qualifies as an outlying county of a CBSA if it meets the following commuting requirements: (1) at least 25% of the employed residents of the county work in the central county; or (2) at least 25% of the employment in the county is accounted for by workers who reside in the central county.

## Appropriate Uses of the Data

The OMB has stated that the CBSAs have been established and will be maintained solely for statistical purposes. These areas are not designated for nonstatistical activities or for use in program funding formulas. It is also important to note that the CBSAs do not equate to an urban-rural classification. The areas inside and outside CBSAs contain both urban and rural populations.

## Census 2000 Data Products

The new CBSAs are expected to be designated in 2003, and therefore will not affect the tabulation or publication of data from Census 2000. Census 2000 data will be available for the MAs that currently exist in Utah. During the years 2004-2007, areas will be added or deleted based on intercensal population estimates. By 2008, community data from the American Community Survey will be used to update CBSAs.

## Additional Information

More information on the standards for defining Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Areas is available online in the December 27, 2000 Federal Register at <http://www.nara.gov/fedreg/>, or by contacting the State Data Center at 801-538-1036.

## Affiliate's Corner

### The Utah State Data Center Program

In 1982 the State of Utah entered into a voluntary agreement with the U.S. Census Bureau to establish the Utah State Data Center (SDC) program. The SDC program provides training and technical assistance in accessing and using census data for research, administration, planning, and decision-making by the government, the business community, university researchers, and other interested data users.

The Governor's Office of Planning and Budget serves as the lead coordinating agency for thirty-seven organizations in Utah that make up the Utah State, Business and Industry Data Center (SDC/BIDC) information network. This extensive network of SDC affiliates consists of major universities, libraries, regional and local organizations, as well as government agencies who produce primary data on the Utah economy. Each one of these affiliates use and provide the public with economic, demographic or fiscal data on Utah.

Every issue of the Utah Data Guide will now highlight one of the SDC program affiliates. A complete list of the program affiliates can be found on the back page of this newsletter. For more information on the SDC program, contact SDC staff at (801) 538-1036.



## Affiliate's Corner - Utah Foundation



### Background

On September 19, 1945, a group of 35 Utah business and community leaders joined together in the Jade Room of Hotel Utah. These distinguished Utah leaders gathered to discuss the need for an organization that could provide a private, nonpartisan voice on public issues in the state. The group agreed that sound public policy decisions depend upon the availability of reliable information. To address this need, they established and incorporated Utah Foundation. The founders charged this new private, nonprofit agency with a mission, "to study and encourage the study of state and local government in Utah and the relation of taxes and public expenditures to the Utah economy."

In the 55 years since its founding, Utah Foundation has been diligent, accurate, and fair in presenting facts and data relating to the operation of state and local government in Utah. Public officials, the media, business and trade organizations, civic groups, and the general public all turn to Utah Foundation for factual and dependable information on public issues of concern to them. Over the years, Utah Foundation has received national awards and state recognition from governors and the legislature for its accurate, clear and balanced analysis.

### Publications

Since its incorporation, Utah Foundation has produced more than 630 research reports covering issues from tax policy to transportation policy and from the funding of education to the development of water. Within a few years of Utah Foundation's establishment, the need for a book which would provide basic information about state and local government in Utah led the Foundation to publish *State and Local Government in Utah* in 1954. This book has become a standard and in 2001, Utah Foundation will publish the sixth edition. In 1957, Utah Foundation first published a statistical abstract called *A Statistical Review of Government in Utah*. It was so well received that it

became an annual publication. The 2000-01 Statistical Review will be the 43rd edition and will be available on the web by April of 2001.

### New Book

A few years ago the Utah Foundation staff began discussing the need for a book that would provide an analytical and historical look at Utah government finances. As a result of those discussions, the Foundation published *Financing Government in Utah: A Historical Perspective in September of 2000*. It is important that everyone has a basic understanding of our tax system. The goal of this book is to provide the reader with some basic information about Utah government finances, particularly taxes.

The first chapter provides the reader with general information on why governments tax citizens and presents criteria for evaluating individual taxes. Following this, the reader will find chapters two through seven containing a historical discussion of each of Utah's major taxes. Each chapter outlines the development of each tax from its enactment to the present and discusses questions and issues which may impact each tax in the future. Chapter Eight provides a similar discussion of the miscellaneous taxes which produce additional funding for state government. Chapter Nine focuses on other sources of funding which state and local governments rely on, such as federal funding and fees. The final chapter compares the tax burden of Utah's citizens with the tax burden citizens experience in other states and nations.

Information about membership in the Foundation, its staff and publications can be found by visiting the web site at <http://www.utahfoundation.org> or by contacting our offices at 10 West 100 South Suite 323, Salt Lake City, UT 84101-1544, (801)364-1837.

# ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED INDICATORS FOR UTAH AND THE U.S.: DECEMBER 2000

ECONOMIC INDICATORS	UNITS	1998	1999	2000	2001	% CHG	% CHG	% CHG
		ACTUAL	ACTUAL	ESTIMATE	FORECAST	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01
<b>PRODUCTION AND SPENDING</b>								
U.S. Real Gross Domestic Product	Billion Chained \$96	8,515.7	8,873.4	9,334.8	9,633.5	4.2	5.2	3.2
U.S. Real Personal Consumption	Billion Chained \$96	5,678.7	5,979.7	6,296.6	6,498.1	5.3	5.3	3.2
U.S. Real Fixed Investment	Billion Chained \$96	1,485.3	1,621.9	1,777.7	1,877.2	9.2	9.6	5.6
U.S. Real Defense Spending	Billion Chained \$96	341.7	348.5	347.1	348.9	2.0	-0.4	0.5
U.S. Real Exports	Billion Chained \$96	1,003.6	1,032.7	1,143.2	1,271.2	2.9	10.7	11.2
Utah Coal Production	Million Tons	26.6	26.5	26.4	26.9	-0.4	-0.4	1.9
Utah Oil Production Sales	Million Barrels	19.2	16.3	15.5	14.9	-15.3	-4.6	-4.0
Utah Natural Gas Production Sales	Billion Cubic Feet	201.4	205.0	217.8	223.3	1.8	6.2	2.5
Utah Copper Mined Production	Million Pounds	657.4	615.7	615.0	620.0	-6.3	-0.1	0.8
<b>SALES AND CONSTRUCTION</b>								
U.S. New Auto and Truck Sales	Millions	15.4	16.8	17.4	15.9	9.1	3.6	-8.6
U.S. Housing Starts	Millions	1.63	1.70	1.58	1.45	4.3	-7.1	-8.2
U.S. Residential Investment	Billion Dollars	365.4	403.8	415.9	415.5	10.5	3.0	-0.1
U.S. Nonresidential Structures	Billion Dollars	283.2	285.5	315.7	323.0	0.8	10.6	2.3
U.S. Repeat-Sales House Price Index	1980Q1=100	216.7	229.4	241.4	250.9	5.9	5.2	4.0
U.S. Existing S.F. Home Prices (NAR)	Thousand Dollars	128.4	133.3	138.4	143.8	3.8	3.8	4.0
U.S. Retail Sales	Billion Dollars	2,745.7	2,994.0	3,236.5	3,359.5	9.0	8.1	3.8
Utah New Auto and Truck Sales	Thousands	84.1	83.8	85.5	84.6	-0.3	2.0	-1.0
Utah Dwelling Unit Permits	Thousands	21.7	20.4	18.3	17.0	-6.4	-10.1	-7.1
Utah Residential Permit Value	Million Dollars	2,188.7	2,238.1	2,150.0	1,990.0	2.3	-3.9	-7.4
Utah Nonresidential Permit Value	Million Dollars	1,148.4	1,195.4	1,200.0	1,000.0	4.1	0.4	-16.7
Utah Additions, Alterations and Repairs	Million Dollars	461.3	537.4	575.0	550.0	16.5	7.0	-4.3
Utah Repeat-Sales House Price Index	1980Q1=100	236.6	242.4	247.8	252.7	2.5	2.2	2.0
Utah Existing S.F. Home Prices (NAR)	Thousand Dollars	133.5	137.9	141.9	144.7	3.3	2.9	2.0
Utah Taxable Retail Sales	Million Dollars	15,657	16,493	17,490	18,368	5.3	6.0	5.0
<b>DEMOGRAPHICS AND SENTIMENT</b>								
U.S. July 1st Population (BEA/Census)	Millions	270.2	272.7	274.9	277.1	0.9	0.8	0.8
U.S. Consumer Sentiment of U.S.	1966=100	104.6	105.8	107.6	109.6	1.1	1.7	1.9
Utah July 1st Population (UPEC)	Thousands	2,082.5	2,121.6	2,155.9	2,193.4	1.9	1.6	1.7
Utah July 1st Net Migration (UPEC)	Thousands	1.3	5.3	0.5	2.7	na	na	na
Utah July 1st Population (BEA/Census)	Thousands	2,100.6	2,129.8	2,164.1	2,201.6	1.4	1.6	1.7
Utah Consumer Sentiment of Utah	1966=100	107.0	106.1	107.6	109.5	-0.9	1.4	1.9
<b>PROFITS AND RESOURCE PRICES</b>								
U.S. Corporate Before Tax Profits	Billion Dollars	758.2	822.647	947.7	999.8	8.5	15.2	5.5
U.S. Before Tax Profits Less Fed. Res.	Billion Dollars	733.5	796.847	917.0	966.3	8.6	15.1	5.4
U.S. Oil Refinery Acquisition Cost	\$ Per Barrel	12.6	17.4	27.9	21.1	38.2	60.4	-24.4
U.S. Coal Price Index	1982=100	93.6	90.7	88.1	85.5	-3.1	-2.9	-3.0
Utah Coal Prices	\$ Per Short Ton	17.8	17.4	17.6	18.2	-2.6	1.2	3.4
Utah Oil Prices	\$ Per Barrel	12.5	17.7	29.0	28.5	41.2	64.1	-2.0
Utah Natural Gas Prices	\$ Per MCF	1.73	1.92	3.25	3.41	11.0	69.3	4.9
Utah Copper Prices	\$ Per Pound	0.75	0.72	0.84	0.84	-4.0	16.3	0.3
<b>INFLATION AND INTEREST RATES</b>								
U.S. CPI Urban Consumers (BLS)	1982-84=100	163.0	166.6	172.2	176.9	2.2	3.4	2.7
U.S. GDP Chained Price Indexes	1996=100	103.2	104.8	107.0	109.2	1.6	2.1	2.1
U.S. Federal Funds Rate	Percent	5.35	4.95	6.25	6.50	na	na	na
U.S. 3-Month Treasury Bills	Percent	4.80	4.63	5.83	6.00	na	na	na
U.S. T-Bond Rate, 10-Year	Percent	5.28	5.63	6.10	6.33	na	na	na
U.S. Mortgage Rates, Fixed FHLMC	Percent	6.9	7.4	8.1	8.1	na	na	na
<b>EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES</b>								
U.S. Establishment Employment (BLS)	Millions	125.9	128.8	131.5	133.1	2.3	2.1	1.2
U.S. Average Annual Pay (BLS)	Dollars	31,945	33,313	34,814	36,190	4.3	4.5	4.0
U.S. Total Wages & Salaries (BLS)	Billion Dollars	4,022	4,291	4,578	4,816	6.7	6.7	5.2
Utah Nonagricultural Employment (WS)	Thousands	1023.5	1048.5	1075.6	1104.5	2.4	2.6	2.7
Utah Average Annual Pay (WS)	Dollars	26,483	27,495	28,896	29,715	3.8	5.1	2.8
Utah Total Nonagriculture Wages (WS)	Million Dollars	27,105	28,828	31,080	32,820	6.4	7.8	5.6
<b>INCOME AND UNEMPLOYMENT</b>								
U.S. Personal Income (BEA)	Billion Dollars	7,384	7,783	8,281	8,737	5.4	6.4	5.5
U.S. Unemployment Rate (BLS)	Percent	4.5	4.2	4.1	4.3	na	na	na
Utah Personal Income (BEA)	Million Dollars	46,831	49,600	53,100	56,100	5.9	7.1	5.6
Utah Unemployment Rate (WS)	Percent	3.8	3.7	3.3	3.5	na	na	na

Source: Council of Economic Advisors' Revenue Assumptions Committee.

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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 analysis 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 37 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.

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