

Utah Data Guide

A Newsletter For Data Users

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

Highlights from the 2006 Economic Report to the Governor

Overview

Utah's economy grew strongly during 2005. For the second year in a row, the state outperformed the nation, with job growth of 3.5%, compared to 1.6%. After two years of solid performance, Utah appears poised to repeat the long expansion of the 1990s.

The list of records set during 2005 was truly remarkable. Total construction value, residential construction value, and total dwelling unit permits set all-time highs. The growth rate in state revenue collections was the highest in over 25 years. As a percent of total population, net in-migration was the strongest in 13 years, and was the highest level since World War II. Even the marketed production of natural gas set an all-time record of 293 billion cubic feet. The fact that Hill Air Force Base survived the current round of base closings helped Utah set these records.

Continuing National Expansion.

With growth accelerating during 2004 and 2005, the U.S. may be at the beginning of a solid economic expansion. Job growth was 1.6% in 2005 and is expected to remain at that level in 2006. After remaining below the February 2001 peak for almost four years, U.S. non-agricultural payroll employment began to expand in January 2005. Oil prices are expected to remain above \$50 per barrel, which means consumers will spend more for gasoline and less on other goods and services. For more than five years, monetary policy has been accommodative, but this is likely to change during 2006, if short term interest rates move above 5%, as most observers expect. Accordingly, the growth rates in both consumer spending and business investment are expected to fall from the 2005 levels, but remain healthy. GDP is expected to grow 3.4% in 2006, down slightly from 3.6% in 2005.

Robust Mountain States Expansion. The mountain region is expanding more rapidly than the nation and appears to be emerging as a growth center.

Comparing October 2005 over October 2004, mountain state employment grew 3.5%, more than twice the nation's 1.4%. Further, the region held four of the top five fastest growing states. As has been the case for most of the past decade, Nevada was the fastest growing state in the nation and the region. Arizona, Idaho and Utah, respectively, were the next fastest growing states in both the nation and the region. However, the mountain region continues to pay lower wages, with only Colorado above the national average.

Population

According to the Utah Population Estimates Committee, Utah's population grew 3.2% during 2005. With a strong economy, net in-migration was near-

ly 41,000, accounting for over half of Utah's population growth. For the first time in over a decade, births fell in 2005, to 50,431, from 50,527 in 2004. Utah continues to lead the nation in total fertility, or the number of births each woman can expect during her lifetime.

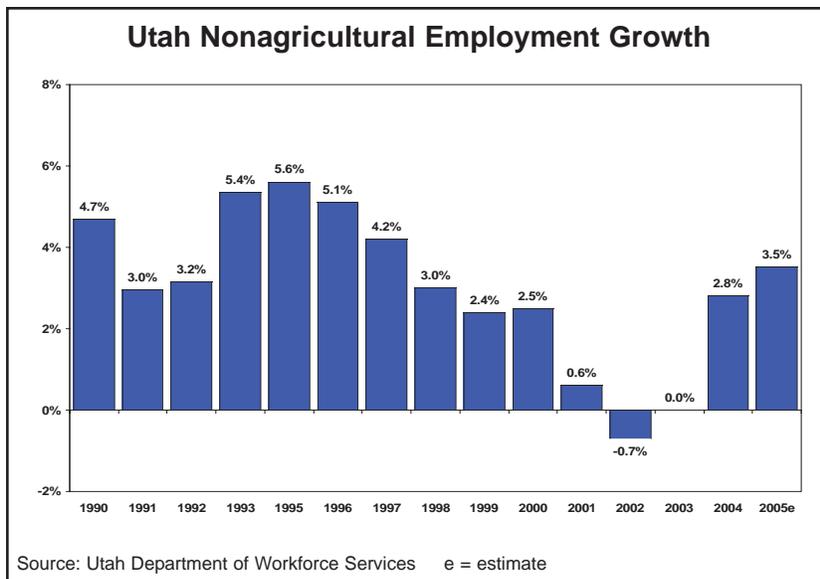
Education

In 2005, there were an estimated 510,000 students in Utah's public education system, a 2.9% increase over 2004. These students are becoming increasingly diverse, and score respectably with their national peers. In 2005, Utah's per pupil expenditure was \$4,900, the lowest in the nation. However, Utah's total current expenditure as a per-

cent of total personal income was 4.2%, above the national average, ranking Utah 24th highest in the nation. Enrollment in 2005 increased by 14,300 students: 8,700 due to Utah's high birthrate and 5,800 to migration, the largest increase due to net in-migration in history.

Jobs and Wages

At 3.5% in 2005, for the first time in seven years, employment growth exceeded the 45-year average of 3.3%. Each of Utah's major employment sectors grew during 2005, with growth rates ranging from 2.0% in government to 14.4% in natural resources and mining. Employment growth is



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Highlights from the 2006 Economic Report to the Governor

expected to temper somewhat as 2006 progresses, averaging 3.3% for the year. With employment growing steadily, the unemployment rate is expected to fall from 4.7% in 2005 to 4.4% in 2006.

Utah's average annual nonagricultural pay was \$32,890 during 2005, up 3.8% from 2004. For the second year in a row, wages exceeded inflation during 2005. From 1994 to 2000, wages increased significantly faster than inflation. In stark contrast, wages essentially matched inflation from 2001 to 2003. With the economy growing, wages should outpace inflation for the third year in a row during 2006, improving Utah's standard of living.

Economic Performance Up in All Sectors

For the first time in recent history, all sectors of Utah's economy performed strongly during 2005.

Agriculture. Utah's agricultural production and income rose in 2004 and 2005. With near normal weather, the value of agricultural production in Utah during 2006 should hit record levels, with most sectors growing. Net farm income grew a modest 3.8%, from \$368 million in 2003 to \$382 million in 2004, apparently setting a record in 2005, and should continue growing in 2006. Relatively high prices for livestock and crops are generating welcome income growth for Utah's ranchers and farmers.

Construction. Continuing low interest rates and a growing economy powered construction value to an all-time high in 2005 of \$6.4 billion, up 25.0% from the 2004 record of \$5.1 billion. Residential construction again led the way with a record \$4.5 billion in new construction activity. The number of new dwelling units receiving building permits totaled a record high of 26,800. Relatively low mortgage rates throughout 2005 drove demand for new single-family homes to a record high of 20,000 units. From 1998 to 2004 Utah had the lowest rate of price appreciation of existing homes in the nation. This changed during 2005 as existing home prices grew over 11.0%, moving Utah up to 22nd in the nation. With long term interest rates below 7.0%, 2006 should be another record year, though value will climb less than 2.0% to \$6.5 billion.

Defense. Utah's defense industry continued to expand in 2005, due to continuing geopolitical tensions. The Defense Base Realignment and Closure Commission (BRAC) made final recommendations for military base closures and realignments to the President in September 2005. Utah fared well under the commission's recommendation, the Desert Chemical Depot was not closed, contrary to the Department of Defense's recommendation. Hill Air

Force Base and Fort Douglas would be slightly realigned, with minimal impact; additionally HAFB gained modern F-16s as replacements to older aircraft. Defense related spending in Utah in FY 2004 was estimated at \$3.2 billion, rising 4.5% from the previous year. The current level of defense activity is expected to continue in 2006, a result of military involvement overseas and base realignment.

Energy. Utah experienced significant increases in all areas of energy production in 2005. Production of coal and natural gas continued to satisfy

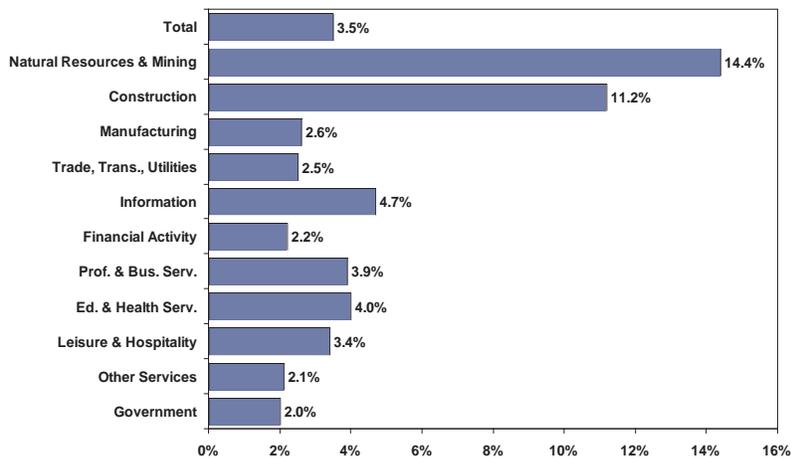
increasing demand, while crude oil production, despite its recent rebound, was only 31% of Utah's total petroleum product consumption. Increasing energy prices in Utah were related to national events and were driven up by high demand, foreign conflicts, and recent hurricane damage to petroleum and natural gas production facilities in the Gulf Coast region. Prices for oil and natural gas were at record highs during 2005, and with increasing demand, supply constraints, and instability in the Middle East, should continue to be high in 2006. The abundance of relatively low-cost Utah coal will assure affordable, reliable electric power in Utah for the fore-

seeable future and will help keep Utah's electricity prices well below the national average.

Minerals. The value of mineral production in Utah grew 52% during 2005 to \$3.5 billion, from \$2.3 billion in 2004. This record is due to significant increases in all precious-metal and nearly all base-metal prices, and the increased production of both base and precious metals, coal, and most industrial minerals. Although the number of producing mines statewide appears to be decreasing over the long term, the overall level of mineral exploration increased during 2005, to levels not seen since the late 1990s. Prices for coal, most industrial-minerals, and all metals except magnesium were higher in 2005. Utah's mineral valuation will remain nearly the same in 2006, with projected increases in production offset by some moderation in select metal and industrial mineral prices.

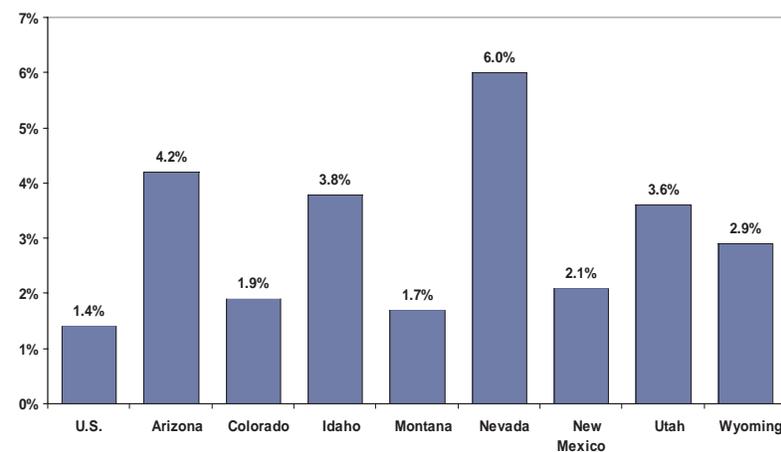
High Technology. Utah's technology sector posted a modest year over employment gain of 386 workers in 2004, ending the decline that began in 2001. During the first two quarters of 2005, average employment crept up to 59,107, an increase of about 2,200 workers more than the 2004 average of 56,884. However, despite this increase, more than 5,800 jobs have been lost in the technology sector since 2000, a drop of 9.0%.

Percent Change in Utah Employment by Industry: 2004-2005 Annual Averages



Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services

Nonagricultural Employment Growth: U.S. and Mountain States: October 2004 to October 2005



Note: Numbers in this chart may differ from other tables due to different data sources
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Highlights from the 2006 Economic Report to the Governor

Tourism. Utah's travel and tourism sector saw improvements in nearly all leading indicators in 2005. Each of the five major tourism sectors (transportation, eating and drinking, hotels and lodging, amusement and recreation, and car rentals), experienced gains. For the second year in a row, the Utah ski industry enjoyed record breaking skier visits. Hotel occupancies were also up. Visitation decreased slightly at national parks but increased at National Recreation Areas and Monuments. These increases resulted in higher traveler spending and increased travel-related employment in 2005. The outlook for the industry for 2006 is cautiously optimistic, as it is expected that travel, both international and domestic, should increase. There are still concerns about consumer confidence, gasoline prices, home heating costs, terrorism, the war in Iraq, and the U.S. image abroad, but industry experts forecast continued (but slower) growth in 2006.

Exports. Utah's merchandise exports grew from \$4.7 billion in 2004 to an estimated \$6.1 billion in 2005, an increase of 28.4%. Utah's exports have been at or above \$3.0 billion since 1999 and above \$4.0 billion since 2002. Shipments of gold accounted for approximately 35% of the total during 2005, continuing this new trend in the global economy. Utah's exports to China exceeded \$100 million for the third year in a row, ranking China as Utah's number five market. As the world economic recovery strengthens during 2006, Utah's exports should continue to grow.

Significant Issues:

Tax History. Until the Great Depression, the property tax was the major source of revenue for Utah state and local governments. In 1931, revenue shortfalls were so dramatic the Legislature enacted the individual income and corporate franchise taxes. In 1933, because of persistent revenue shortfalls, the Legislature enacted the state sales tax. The effect of the Depression era tax reform was to broaden and stabilize the tax base creating what is called the "three legged stool": property, income, and sales taxes. In 1959 the sales tax was expanded to city and county governments. Currently, the state relies primarily on the income and sales tax, while local government relies primarily on property tax, and to a lesser extent sales tax.

Tax Reform. Following the economic fluctuations of the past ten years and their impact on state revenues, Utah's legislative and executive branches undertook a comprehensive study of the state's tax system. Topics examined

include the income tax, sales and use tax, property tax, local government taxes, and other taxes. Heading into the 2006 General Session, tax reform appears to be one of the major issues likely to be considered by the Legislature and Governor. Depending on which proposals are ultimately enacted into law, the tax reform effort could result in a major impact on individuals, businesses, and state and local governments.

Transportation. Because Utah is growing strongly, and is projected to continue growing strongly over the next few decades, traffic congestion will only

worsen unless actions are taken to improve highway and transit capacity. Even with past efforts to increase transportation funding by over \$3.6 billion through the Centennial Highway Fund, traffic congestion continues to be a major issue in Utah. Now, with rising construction and land costs, building needed highway infrastructure has become even more expensive. The 2006 legislative session should give the people of Utah some indication of how the Governor and Legislature will deal with transportation issues in Utah.

Utah Wage Comparison. Utah's wages are below the national average, but so is its cost-of-living. A complete analysis of wage rates adjusts occupational pay for cost-of-living. In Salt Lake City, the results of the adjusted wage comparison revealed that 63.1% of occupations pay above the national median, and 19.7% pay above the 75th percentile. Salt Lake occupations below the national median include management occupations, life, physical, and social sciences, healthcare support, and production work. Salt Lake was above median in computer and mathematics, architecture and engineering, legal, and transportation and material moving occupations.

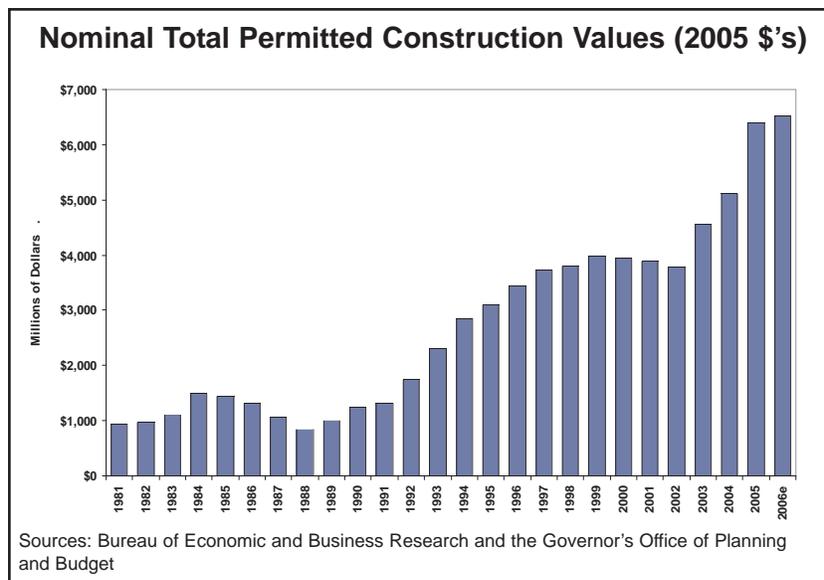
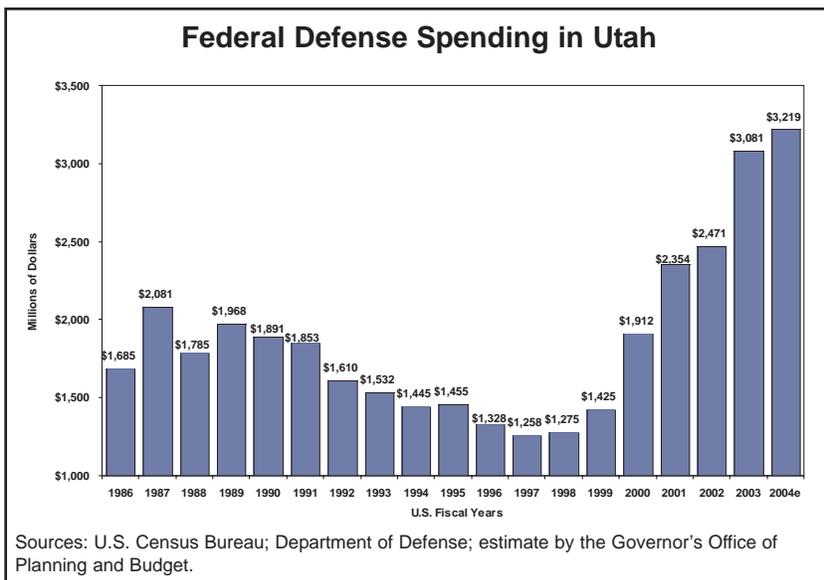
Looking Ahead

As the expansion progresses, Utah's economy will continue on the growth path that began in 2004. With strong growth during 2005 and the continuing momentum of expansion, employment should grow 3.3% during 2006. The unemployment rate is expected to fall from 4.7% to 4.4%, a level that signals little economic slack. Resuming the trend of the 1990s, wages will increase faster than inflation during 2006, thereby improving Utah's standard of

living.

Additional Information

The 2006 Economic Report to the Governor can be accessed electronically at www.governor.utah.gov/dea. For questions please contact the State Data Center at (801) 538-1036 or email dea@utah.gov.



2005 Utah Population Estimates by County

The Utah Population Estimates Committee recently released July 1, 2005 population estimates for the State of Utah and its counties. The state's population reached 2,547,389 in 2005, a year-over increase of 78,159 persons, or 3.2%. The state experienced its 15th straight year of net immigration in 2005.

County Population Change

Utah's counties experienced varying growth rates in 2005. The most rapid growth in Utah occurred in counties within or adjacent to the northern metropolitan region, and in the southwestern portion of the state. The counties that are estimated to have grown faster than the state rate of 3.2% over the past year include, Washington County, with the highest growth rate of 8.4%, followed by Iron (6.4%), Wasatch (4.3%), Utah (4.2%), Tooele (4.1%), Davis (3.5%), Summit (3.4%), Cache (3.4%), and Morgan (3.2%) counties.

The growth in areas on the urban periphery is often referred to as a "donut effect." This phenomenon is easily identifiable in the county growth from 2004 to 2005. People in these counties are in close proximity to urban services, but still enjoy many of the desirable characteristics found in suburban or rural areas.

Southwest Utah continued its robust population growth in 2005, with two of the fastest growing counties in Utah. This was in large part due to the strong tie between the economies of southwestern Utah and southern Nevada, namely the growth in Clark County. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, Nevada continued to be the fastest growing state in the nation with a growth rate of 3.5%, well above the national average of 0.9%.

Several counties experienced an increase in population of less than 1.0% from 2004 to 2005. The majority of these counties are located in the mid-to-southern central areas of the state. They include Daggett (0.9%), Beaver (0.5%), Millard (0.3%), Piute (0.1%), and Emery (0.0%) counties. Carbon County experienced negative growth with -0.2%, along with Rich (-0.3%) and Wayne (-0.6%) counties.

Components of Population Change

Annual changes in population are comprised of two components: natural increase and net migration. Natural increase is the number of births minus the number of deaths. Annual births were at a near record level in 2005 at 50,431, as well as annual deaths at 12,919, resulting in a natural increase of 37,512 persons. This accounted for 48.0% of the state's year over population growth, well below the ten year average of 63.3%.

Net migration is the second component of population change. For a given period, net migration is in-migration minus out-migration. Net immigration accounted for 40,647 persons, or 52.0% of the total population increase. In 2005, Utah experienced net in-migration for the 15th year in a row.

Fluctuations in the amount of natural increase may result from changes in the size, age structure, and vital rates (fertility and mortality) of the population. The total fertility rate represents the average number of children expected to be born to a woman during her lifetime. Utah's fertility rate, 2.54 in 2002, continues to be the highest among the states nationwide.

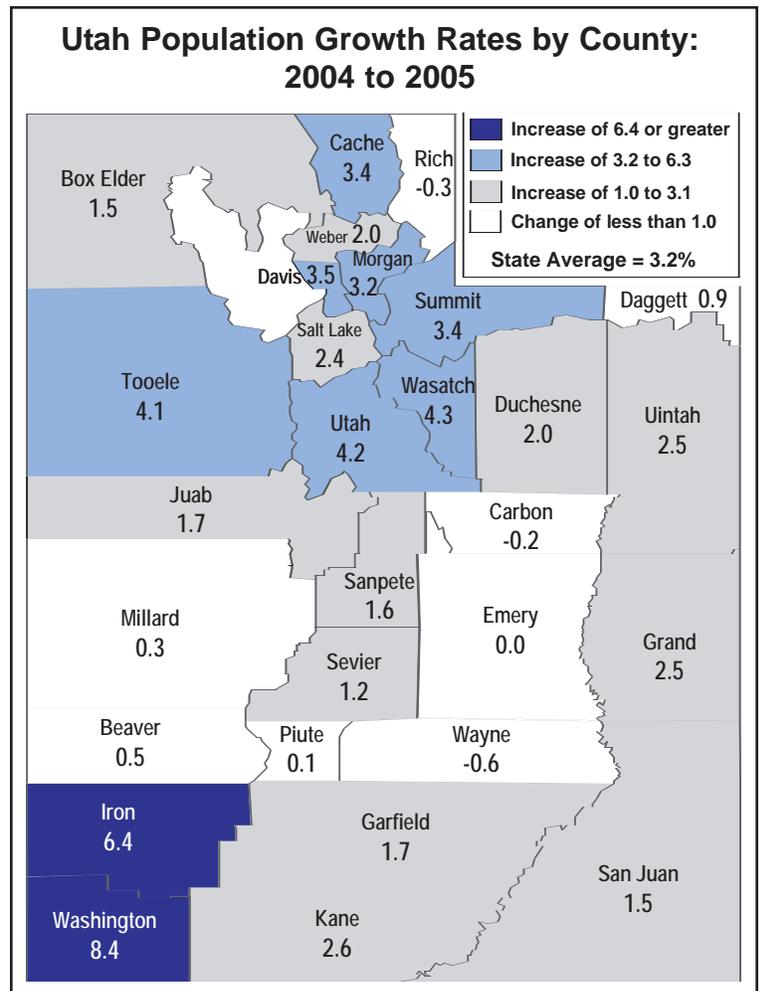
According to the National Center for Health Statistics, life expectancy has increased for both men and women in Utah and the U.S. from 1990 through 2000, although Utah life expectancy has been consistently higher than the national average. Life expectancy in Utah has risen from 77.7 in 1990 to 78.6 in 2000, compared to 75.4 in 1990 to 77.0 in 2000 for the U.S.

Utah Population Estimates Committee

The Utah Population Estimates Committee is a statutory committee charged with preparing the official population estimates for the State of Utah, and provides feedback to the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget on population issues. The committee's primary data sources are vital statistics (from birth and death certificates), school enrollment, LDS membership, income tax returns, and residential building permits. The committee also considers job growth, Census Bureau population estimates, and utility connections. Committee membership includes representatives from key data providers, along with people from academic institutions, and the public and private sectors who are knowledgeable in methods used to estimate populations. The Utah Governor's Office of Planning and Budget staffs the committee.

Additional Information

For more information on Utah population estimates, visit the Demographic and Economic Analysis website at www.governor.utah.gov/dea, or contact the State Data Center at (801) 538-1036 or email dea@utah.gov.



2005 Utah Population Estimates by County

County	Census							2004-2005		2000 - 2005			2005 Percent of Total Population
	April 1, 2000	July 1, 2000	July 1, 2001	July 1, 2002	July 1, 2003	July 1, 2004	July 1, 2005	Absolute Change	Percent Change	Absolute Change	Percent Change	AARC	
Beaver	6,005	6,023	6,198	6,285	6,285	6,308	6,341	33	0.5%	318	5.3%	1.0%	0.2%
Box Elder	42,745	42,860	43,245	43,812	44,022	44,654	45,304	650	1.5%	2,444	5.7%	1.1%	1.8%
Cache	91,391	91,897	93,372	95,460	98,176	100,182	103,564	3,382	3.4%	11,667	12.7%	2.4%	4.1%
Carbon	20,422	20,396	19,858	19,858	19,558	19,385	19,338	-47	-0.2%	-1,058	-5.2%	-1.1%	0.8%
Daggett	921	933	944	916	921	954	963	9	0.9%	30	3.2%	0.6%	0.0%
Davis	238,994	240,204	246,744	255,099	262,038	268,916	278,278	9,362	3.5%	38,074	15.9%	3.0%	10.9%
Duchesne	14,371	14,397	14,646	14,856	14,698	14,933	15,237	304	2.0%	840	5.8%	1.1%	0.6%
Emery	10,860	10,782	10,473	10,540	10,477	10,493	10,491	-2	0.0%	-291	-2.7%	-0.5%	0.4%
Garfield	4,735	4,763	4,630	4,599	4,532	4,625	4,703	78	1.7%	-60	-1.3%	-0.3%	0.2%
Grand	8,485	8,537	8,423	8,468	8,464	8,611	8,826	215	2.5%	289	3.4%	0.7%	0.3%
Iron	33,779	34,079	35,541	36,122	37,559	38,925	41,397	2,472	6.4%	7,318	21.5%	4.0%	1.6%
Juab	8,238	8,310	8,570	8,643	8,713	8,826	8,974	148	1.7%	664	8.0%	1.5%	0.4%
Kane	6,046	6,037	6,037	5,958	5,937	6,056	6,211	155	2.6%	174	2.9%	0.6%	0.2%
Millard	12,405	12,461	12,486	12,760	13,068	13,127	13,171	44	0.3%	710	5.7%	1.1%	0.5%
Morgan	7,129	7,181	7,548	7,639	7,938	8,249	8,516	267	3.2%	1,335	18.6%	3.5%	0.3%
Piute	1,435	1,436	1,404	1,409	1,358	1,366	1,368	2	0.1%	-68	-4.7%	-1.0%	0.1%
Rich	1,961	1,955	1,983	2,050	2,079	2,069	2,062	-7	-0.3%	107	5.5%	1.1%	0.1%
Salt Lake	898,387	902,777	918,279	927,564	940,465	955,166	978,285	23,119	2.4%	75,508	8.4%	1.6%	38.4%
San Juan	14,413	14,360	14,063	14,216	14,240	14,353	14,571	218	1.5%	211	1.5%	0.3%	0.6%
Sanpete	22,763	22,846	23,572	24,521	24,787	25,043	25,454	411	1.6%	2,608	11.4%	2.2%	1.0%
Sevier	18,842	18,938	19,180	19,232	19,318	19,415	19,649	234	1.2%	711	3.8%	0.7%	0.8%
Summit	29,736	30,048	31,279	32,236	34,073	35,090	36,283	1,193	3.4%	6,235	20.8%	3.8%	1.4%
Tooele	40,735	41,549	44,425	47,019	48,956	50,075	52,133	2,058	4.1%	10,584	25.5%	4.6%	2.0%
Uintah	25,224	25,297	26,049	25,984	26,019	26,224	26,883	659	2.5%	1,586	6.3%	1.2%	1.1%
Utah	368,536	371,894	390,447	405,977	423,286	437,627	456,073	18,446	4.2%	84,179	22.6%	4.2%	17.9%
Wasatch	15,215	15,433	16,278	17,476	18,515	19,177	19,999	822	4.3%	4,566	29.6%	5.3%	0.8%
Washington	90,354	91,104	96,902	103,750	109,767	117,316	127,127	9,811	8.4%	36,023	39.5%	6.9%	5.0%
Wayne	2,509	2,515	2,509	2,504	2,487	2,518	2,504	-14	-0.6%	-11	-0.4%	-0.1%	0.1%
Weber	196,533	197,541	200,567	203,377	205,882	209,547	213,684	4,137	2.0%	16,143	8.2%	1.6%	8.4%
MCD													
Bear River	136,097	136,712	138,600	141,322	144,277	146,905	150,930	4,025	2.7%	14,218	10.4%	2.0%	5.9%
Central	66,192	66,506	67,721	69,069	69,731	70,295	71,120	825	1.2%	4,614	6.9%	1.4%	2.8%
Mountainland	413,487	417,375	438,004	455,689	475,874	491,894	512,355	20,461	4.2%	94,980	22.8%	4.2%	20.1%
Southeastern	54,180	54,075	52,817	53,082	52,739	52,842	53,226	384	0.7%	-849	-1.6%	-0.3%	2.1%
Southwestern	140,919	142,006	149,308	156,714	164,080	173,230	185,779	12,549	7.2%	43,773	30.8%	5.5%	7.3%
Uintah Basin	40,516	40,627	41,639	41,756	41,638	42,111	43,083	972	2.3%	2,456	6.0%	1.2%	1.7%
Wasatch Front	1,381,778	1,389,252	1,417,563	1,440,698	1,465,279	1,491,953	1,530,896	38,943	2.6%	141,644	10.2%	2.0%	60.1%
State of Utah	2,233,169	2,246,553	2,305,652	2,358,330	2,413,618	2,469,230	2,547,389	78,159	3.2%	300,836	13.4%	2.5%	100.00%

Notes:

1. Totals may not add due to rounding.
2. AARC is the Average Annual Rate of Change.
3. The MCDs are multi-county districts and are divided as follows: Bear River MCD: Box Elder, Cache, and Rich counties; Central MCD: Juab, Millard, Piute, Sanpete, Sevier, and Wayne counties; Mountainland MCD: Summit, Utah, and Wasatch counties; Southeastern MCD: Carbon, Emery, Grand, and San Juan counties; Southwestern MCD: Beaver, Garfield, Iron, Kane and Washington counties; Uintah Basin MCD: Daggett, Duchesne, and Uintah counties; Wasatch Front MCD: Davis, Morgan, Salt Lake, Tooele, and Weber Counties.

Sources:

1. April 1, 2000: U.S. Census Bureau
2. July 1, 2000-2005: Utah Population Estimates Committee

U.S. Census Bureau National and State Population Estimates

The U.S. Census Bureau released July 1, 2005 national and state population estimates on December 22, 2005. According to the Census Bureau, Utah's population reached 2,469,585 in 2005, increasing by 48,877 people, or 2.0% from 2004 to 2005; ranking Utah fifth among states in population growth over the one year period.

Nevada was again the fastest-growing state in the nation in 2005 with a growth rate of 3.5%, making 2005 the 19th consecutive year that Nevada has been the fastest-growing state. Arizona followed closely behind with a growth rate of 3.5%, with Idaho (2.4%), and Florida (2.3%) ranking third and fourth, respectively. The nation's population grew by 0.9% or 2.8 million people to 296.4 million. Utah moved from the seventh fastest-growing state in 2004 to the fifth in 2005.

In 2005, Utah was the 34th most populous state in the nation, however, with the nation's highest growth rate, Nevada could pass Utah in the near future.

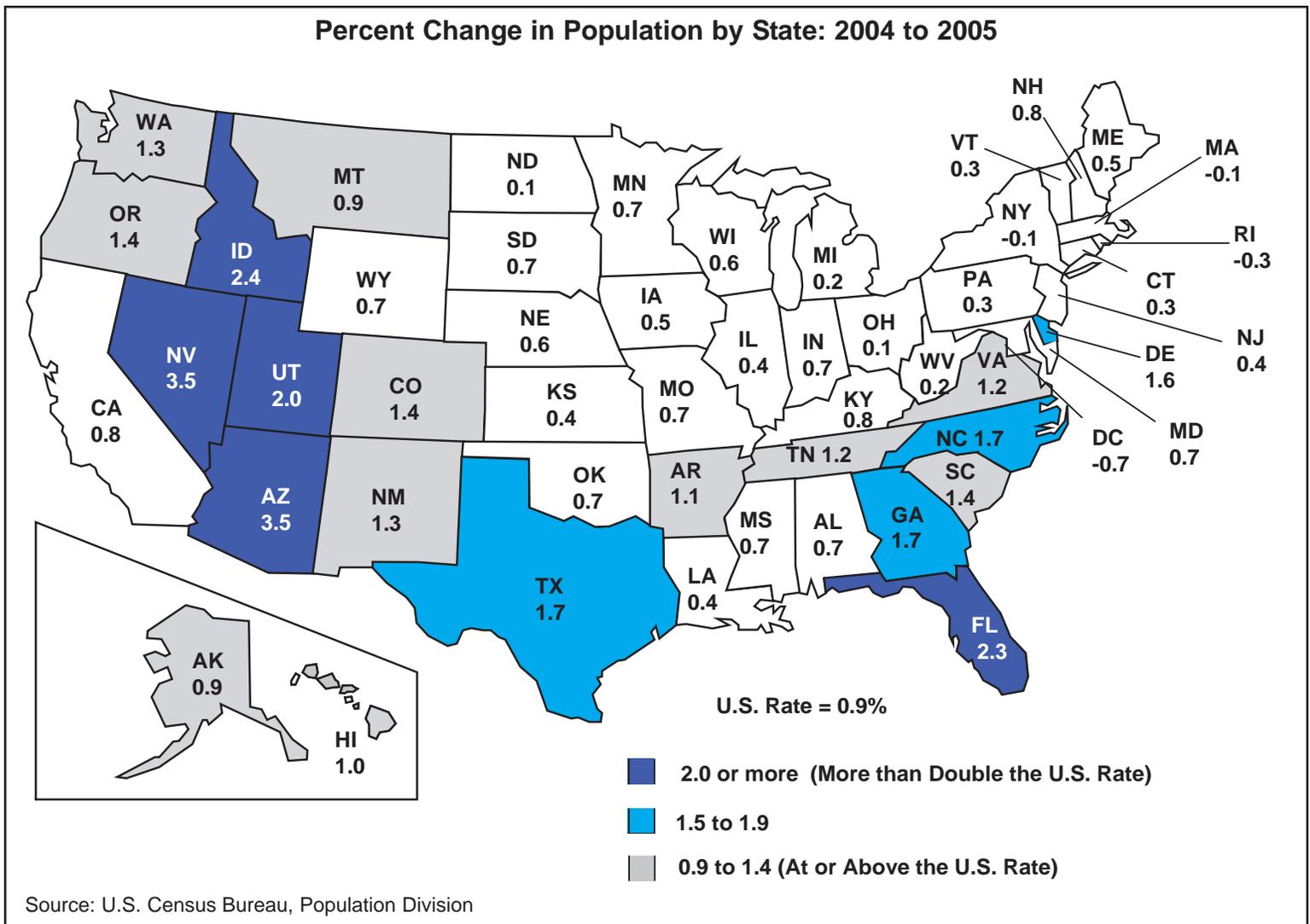
California continued to be the most populous state in 2005 with 36.1 million people, followed by Texas (22.9 million), New York (19.3 million), Florida (17.8 million), and Illinois (12.8 million). The top five

most populous states accounted for 36.7% of the nation's total population.

Florida had the largest numerical increase in population with 404,434 people followed closely by Texas with an increase of 388,419 people. California (290,109), Arizona (199,413), and Georgia (154,447) also experienced large numerical increases in population. The top five states in terms of numerical growth accounted for 52% of the nation's growth from 2004 to 2005. New York, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and the District of Columbia all experienced a loss of population.

The South was the fastest-growing region in the nation with a rate of 1.4%, as well as the largest numerical increase with 1.5 million people. Four of the top ten fastest-growing states were in the South. The West ranked second in both numerical increase (904, 537) and growth rate (1.3%). Five of the top ten fastest-growing states were in the West. The Midwest (0.4%) and the Northeast (0.1%) both had growth rates below that of the nation.

For more information, visit the U.S. Census Bureau Estimates website at <http://www.census.gov/popest/estimates.php>.



U.S. Census Bureau National and State Population Estimates

Area	July 1, 2004 Population	2004 Rank	July 1, 2005 Population	2005 Rank	2004-2005 Absolute Change	2004-2005 Percent Change	Rank Based on Percent Change
U.S.	293,656,842	na	296,410,404	na	2,753,562	0.9%	na
Region							
Northeast	54,582,015	4	54,641,895	4	59,880	0.1%	4
Midwest	65,693,747	3	65,971,974	3	278,227	0.4%	3
South	105,994,495	1	107,505,413	1	1,510,918	1.4%	1
West	67,386,585	2	68,291,122	2	904,537	1.3%	2
State							
Alabama	4,525,375	23	4,557,808	23	32,433	0.7%	25
Alaska	657,755	47	663,661	47	5,906	0.9%	20
Arizona	5,739,879	18	5,939,292	17	199,413	3.5%	2
Arkansas	2,750,000	32	2,779,154	32	29,154	1.1%	17
California	35,842,038	1	36,132,147	1	290,109	0.8%	22
Colorado	4,601,821	22	4,665,177	22	63,356	1.4%	11
Connecticut	3,498,966	29	3,510,297	29	11,331	0.3%	41
Delaware	830,069	45	843,524	45	13,455	1.6%	9
District of Columbia	554,239	50	550,521	50	-3,718	-0.7%	51
Florida	17,385,430	4	17,789,864	4	404,434	2.3%	4
Georgia	8,918,129	9	9,072,576	9	154,447	1.7%	6
Hawaii	1,262,124	42	1,275,194	42	13,070	1.0%	18
Idaho	1,395,140	39	1,429,096	39	33,956	2.4%	3
Illinois	12,712,016	5	12,763,371	5	51,355	0.4%	37
Indiana	6,226,537	14	6,271,973	15	45,436	0.7%	24
Iowa	2,952,904	30	2,966,334	30	13,430	0.5%	36
Kansas	2,733,697	33	2,744,687	33	10,990	0.4%	38
Kentucky	4,141,835	26	4,173,405	26	31,570	0.8%	23
Louisiana	4,506,685	24	4,523,628	24	16,943	0.4%	40
Maine	1,314,985	40	1,321,505	40	6,520	0.5%	35
Maryland	5,561,332	19	5,600,388	19	39,056	0.7%	28
Massachusetts	6,407,382	13	6,398,743	13	-8,639	-0.1%	48
Michigan	10,104,206	8	10,120,860	8	16,654	0.2%	45
Minnesota	5,096,546	21	5,132,799	21	36,253	0.7%	26
Mississippi	2,900,768	31	2,921,088	31	20,320	0.7%	29
Missouri	5,759,532	17	5,800,310	18	40,778	0.7%	27
Montana	926,920	44	935,670	44	8,750	0.9%	19
Nebraska	1,747,704	38	1,758,787	38	11,083	0.6%	33
Nevada	2,332,898	35	2,414,807	35	81,909	3.5%	1
New Hampshire	1,299,169	41	1,309,940	41	10,771	0.8%	21
New Jersey	8,685,166	10	8,717,925	10	32,759	0.4%	39
New Mexico	1,903,006	36	1,928,384	36	25,378	1.3%	13
New York	19,280,727	3	19,254,630	3	-26,097	-0.1%	49
North Carolina	8,540,468	11	8,683,242	11	142,774	1.7%	8
North Dakota	636,308	48	636,677	48	369	0.1%	47
Ohio	11,450,143	7	11,464,042	7	13,899	0.1%	46
Oklahoma	3,523,546	28	3,547,884	28	24,338	0.7%	30
Oregon	3,591,363	27	3,641,056	27	49,693	1.4%	10
Pennsylvania	12,394,471	6	12,429,616	6	35,145	0.3%	43
Rhode Island	1,079,916	43	1,076,189	43	-3,727	-0.3%	50
South Carolina	4,197,892	25	4,255,083	25	57,191	1.4%	12
South Dakota	770,621	46	775,933	46	5,312	0.7%	31
Tennessee	5,893,298	16	5,962,959	16	69,661	1.2%	15
Texas	22,471,549	2	22,859,968	2	388,419	1.7%	7
Utah	2,420,708	34	2,469,585	34	48,877	2.0%	5
Vermont	621,233	49	623,050	49	1,817	0.3%	42
Virginia	7,481,332	12	7,567,465	12	86,133	1.2%	16
Washington	6,207,046	15	6,287,759	14	80,713	1.3%	14
West Virginia	1,812,548	37	1,816,856	37	4,308	0.2%	44
Wisconsin	5,503,533	20	5,536,201	20	32,668	0.6%	34
Wyoming	505,887	51	509,294	51	3,407	0.7%	32

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division

Statistical Abstract of the United States: 2006

The U.S. Census Bureau recently released the *Statistical Abstract of the United States: 2006*. The Statistical Abstract is known as the Nation's Data Book and has been published since 1878. It is the standard summary of statistics on the social, political, and economic organization of the United States and has been designed as a convenient reference and a guide to other statistical sources. Data within the publication is gathered from many statistical publications, both government and private. Statistics for the 2006 edition are the most recent available as of the summer of 2005. Emphasis in the Statistical Abstract is given to national data, however many tables present data for regions and individual states with a smaller number of tables providing data for metropolitan areas and cities.

Selected Statistics – With a Special Focus on Utah

Population Characteristics

In 2000 the nation's population was 79.0% urban. Utah was 88.2% urban in 2000, ranking the state ninth among the 50 states and the District of Columbia. The District of Columbia ranked first with 100% of the population being urban, followed by California (94.4%), New Jersey (94.4%), Hawaii (91.5%), and Nevada (91.5%). Vermont ranked 51st with 38.2% of its population being urban.

In 2003 the ratio of the nation's population age five and over who spoke a language other than English at home was 18.4%, an increase from 2000 when the share was 17.9%. Utah's ratio was 11.9% in 2003 a decrease from 2000 when the share was 12.5%. California, at 40.8% had the highest share of people age five and over who spoke a language other than English at home, followed by New Mexico (36.0%), Texas (32.5%), New York (27.5%), and Arizona (26.4%).

The U.S. foreign-born population in 2003 was 11.9% of the total U.S. population. California, with 26.5%, had the highest share of the total population being foreign-born. Following closely behind were New York (20.8%), New Jersey (19.2%), Florida (17.6%), and Nevada (17.2%). Utah ranked 21st in the nation with 7.2% of the total popula-

tion being foreign-born. Of the foreign-born population in 2003 in the U.S. 15.0% entered the nation in the year 2000 or later. Tennessee with 31.4% had the largest percentage of its foreign-born population entering the U.S. in the year 2000 or later. Following closely behind were Mississippi (30.7%), Alabama (30.1%), North Carolina (26.6%), and Iowa (26.5%). Utah ranked 31st in 2003 with 16.6% of the foreign-born population entering the U.S. in the year 2000 or later.

Vital Statistics

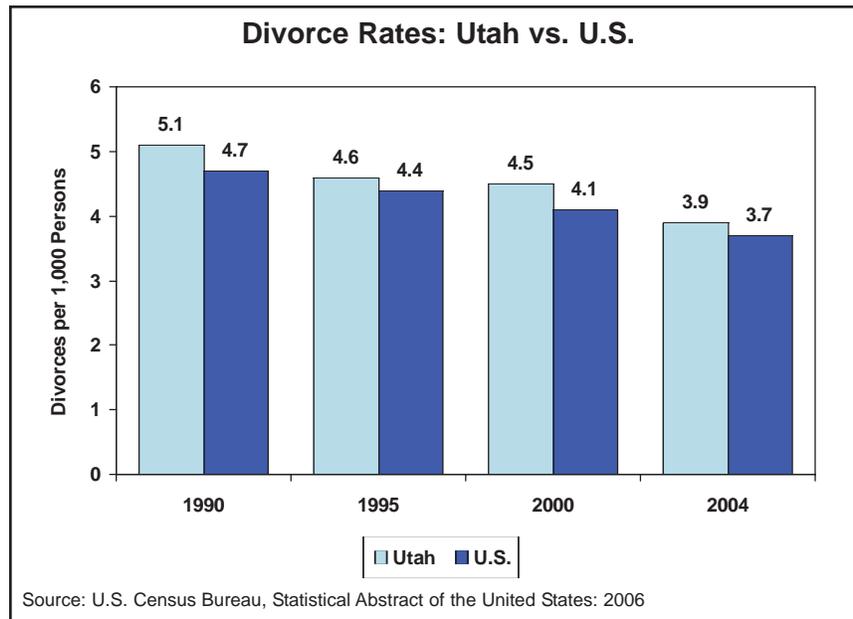
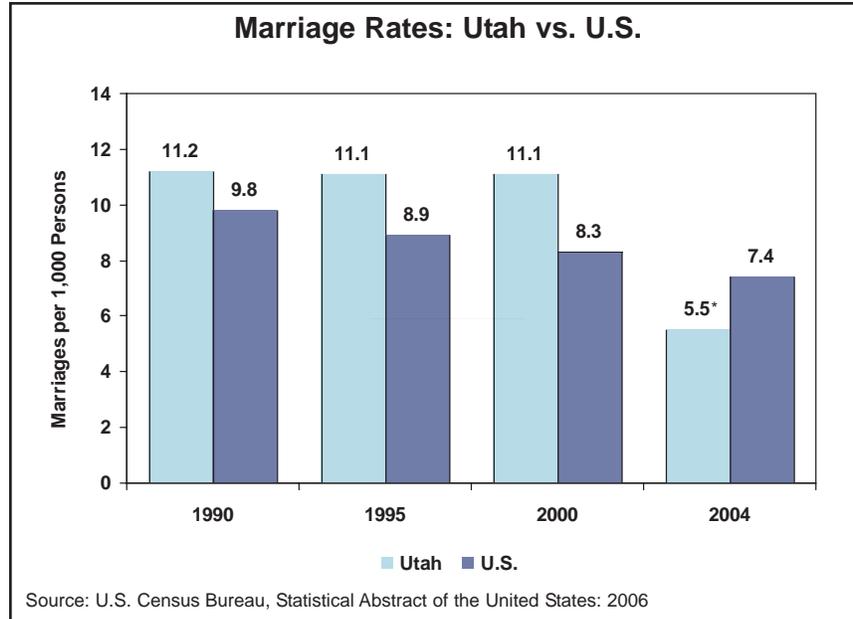
The marriage rate in the U.S. for 2004 was 7.4 per 1,000 persons, compared with rates of 9.8 and 8.3 in 1990 and 2000 respectively. In 2004, Utah had a marriage rate of 5.5* per 1,000 persons, compared to 11.2 and 11.1 in 1990 and 2000; ranking Utah 47th among the fifty states and the District of Columbia in 2004. Nevada ranked first with 62.4 followed by Hawaii (22.5), Arkansas (13.0), Tennessee (11.4), and Idaho (10.9). Connecticut ranked last with a marriage rate of 4.7.

The national divorce rate declined from 4.7 in 1990, to 4.1 in 2000, to 3.7 in 2004. The divorce rate in Utah in 2004 was 3.9 per 1,000 persons,

higher than the national average. Utah ranked 19th highest among 44 states and the District of Columbia for which data were collected. Nevada had the highest divorce rate in 2004 with 6.4 divorces per 1,000 persons. Nevada was followed by Arkansas (6.3), Wyoming (5.3), Idaho (5.1), and Tennessee (5.0). The District of Columbia had the fewest divorces with a rate of 1.7.

Health and Nutrition

In 2003, Utah had the lowest rate of cigarette smoking in the nation at 12.0% of the population age 18 and older. This is lower than the national rate of 22.1%. Both the national and Utah rate decreased from 2002, when the rates were 23.1% and 12.7% respectively.



* The marriage rate reported for Utah in the *Statistical Abstract of the United States: 2006* was 5.5 per 1,000 persons. When the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget calculated the rate from data in the U.S. National Center for Health Statistics, *National Vital Statistics Reports (NVSR)* it was found that the rate for Utah was 10.0 per 1,000 persons.

Statistical Abstract of the United States: 2006

Utah's 2002 physician to resident population ratio was ninth lowest in the nation, at 212 physicians per 100,000 resident population, with the national rate at 266. Utah's 2001 nurse to resident population ratio was the third lowest in the nation, at 607 nurses per 100,000 resident population, with the national rate at 793.

Law Enforcement, Courts, and Prisons

In 2004 there were 239,531 reported identity theft victims in the United States. Utah had 1,831 reported victims with a rate of 76.6 per 100,000 persons. This ranked Utah as the 15th highest state for identity theft. The District of Columbia had the highest rate with 166.6 victims per 100,000 persons, followed by Arizona (142.5), Nevada (125.7), California (122.1), and Texas (117.6).

In 2003 there were 7,531 hate crimes reported in the United States. Utah had 57 hate crime incidents reported in 2003, down from the 75 reported in 2000. California had the most reported incidents with 1,472, and both Alabama and Mississippi had the least with one hate crime reported, however only one agency in each state submitted data.

Geography and Environment

In 2003, 66.5% of Utah's land was owned by the Federal government, ranking the state third among the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

Nevada ranked first with 91.9%, followed by Alaska (66.7%), Utah (66.5%), Idaho (66.5%), and Wyoming (50.6%).

The highest recorded temperature in Utah through 2000 was 117 degrees (F) in St. George on July 5, 1985. The lowest was -69 degrees (F) in Peter's Sink on February 1, 1985, which is the third coldest temperature recorded in the nation behind Prospect Creek, AK -80 degrees (F), and Rogers Pass, MT -70 degrees (F).

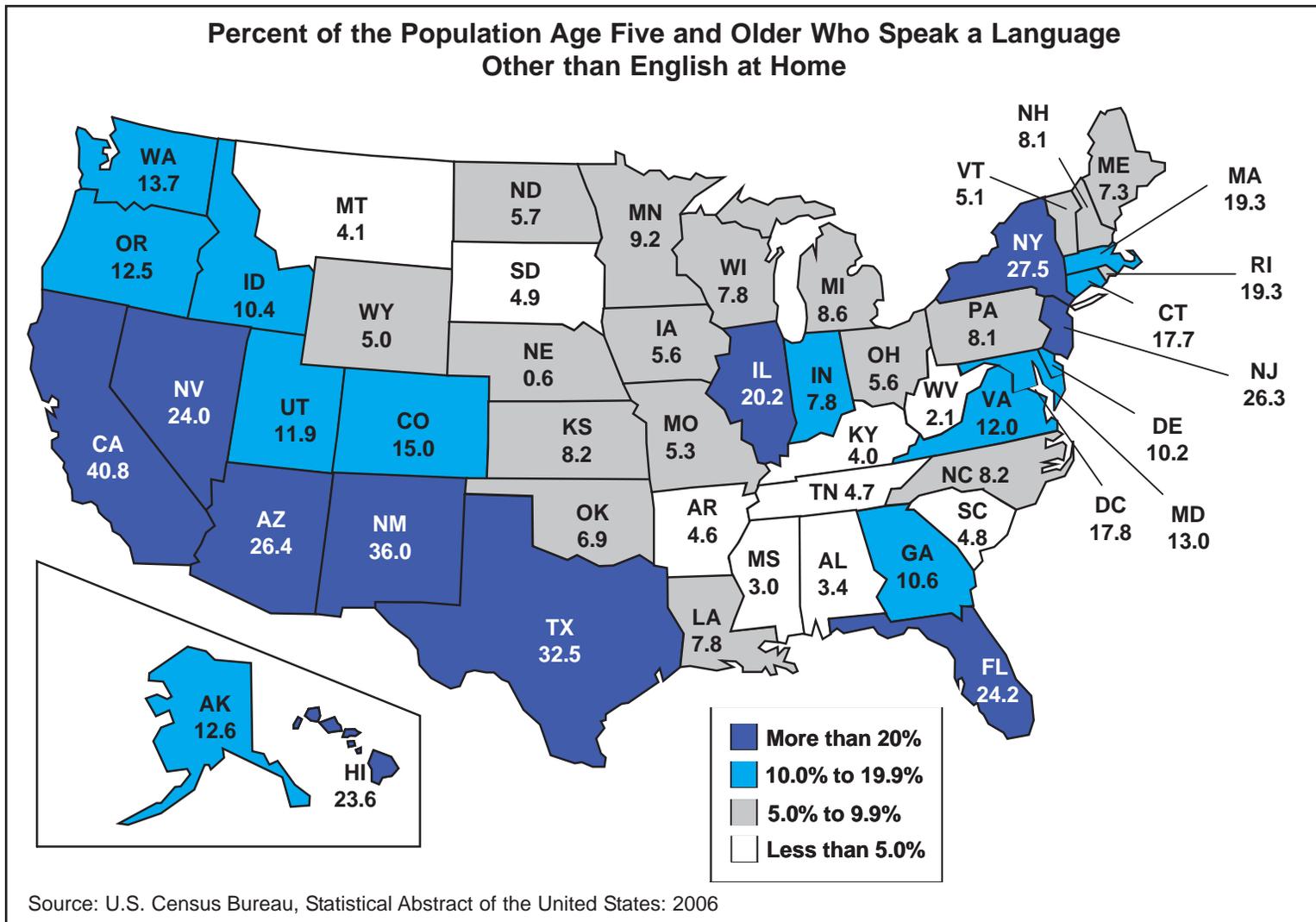
Elections

In 2004, of the 1,629,000 people who were of voting age in Utah 70.0% were registered and 62.1% voted, making Utah the 20th highest state in the percent of the population that voted in the 2004 election.

Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation

In 2003, Utah had 5,806,000 visitors come to its state parks and recreation areas. These visitors brought in revenue of \$7,991,000 to the state. Revenues comprised 46.6% of total operating expenditures of these parks and areas. Nationally, revenue comprised 36.4% of operating expenditures.

For more information visit the U.S. Census Bureau Statistical Abstract website at <http://www.census.gov/statab/www>.





Affiliates Corner: Office of the Governor, Energy Policy



The energy policy function of the Governor's Office of Economic Development was established by Governor Huntsman to develop and implement energy policy. To that end, Governor Huntsman appointed an Energy Policy Advisor and formed an Energy Advisory Council. In development of an energy policy, the following have been identified as priorities:

Energy sector development and job creation. This couples with the Governor's commitment to promote economic development across the state. The Energy Office works closely with the Governor's Office of Economic Development and the Clusters Initiative to facilitate opportunities for energy business development. Currently they are focusing on opportunities related to renewable energy sources, oil shale and tar sands, advanced coal technologies, and natural gas.

Energy production. A key requirement to move energy development forward is the removal of barriers so that responsible and efficient development of Utah's resources can take place. This will not only boost Utah's rural economy, but also diversify Utah's energy portfolio and lead to greater overall reliability and price stability.

Energy transmission. Utah has entered into a four-state partnership with California, Nevada and Wyoming, to promote development of the "Frontier Line," a high-voltage transmission line. This line will connect Utah consumers to an expanded supply of resources and provide the means of getting Utah's resources to higher-priced markets.

Energy efficiency. Under the direction of the Governor and in coordination with the State Buildings Energy Efficiency Program (SBEEP), the Energy Office has developed a plan to make the state government a leader in energy efficiency. The goals of this plan are to encourage energy efficiency within the state by promoting energy efficient products, enhancing the use of renewable energy, and supporting emerging technologies in the energy savings markets. The scope of the plan includes all government, residential and commercial buildings in the State of Utah.

Processing of energy. Increased refining capacity is an important component in establishing Utah as a leader in the energy industry. As energy production expands in Utah, the Energy Office will work with stakeholders to evaluate the need and possible approaches for responsibly increasing our processing capacity.

Uses of energy. As the fifth fastest-growing state in the nation, Utah's energy needs are growing substantially. By partnering with other state agencies to collect the necessary data and identify Utah's current and projected needs, we can develop a plan for responsible and economic growth.

Energy related technology. With a diverse portfolio of natural resources, Utah is uniquely positioned to lead the effort in developing new technologies to capitalize on untapped resources and more efficiently utilize current energy sources. In partnership with entrepreneurs, local energy companies, and the University of Utah, the Energy Office is working to identify opportunities for research and development in the heavy hydrocarbon and coal industries.

For questions or to learn more about the Energy Office or about energy policy in Utah, please visit: www.energy.utah.gov.

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 36 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 that produce primary data on the Utah economy. Each of these affiliates use, and provide the public with economic, demographic, or fiscal data on Utah. The Affiliate's Corner page of the *Utah Data Guide* has been created to highlight and recognize SDC program affiliates and their great work. 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 or email dea@utah.gov.

Utah State Data Center Workshop

The State Data Center will be hosting a data workshop on Thursday, April 6, 2006 at the State Capitol Complex from 9:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m. Topics will include: An update from the State Data Center on the Census Bureau and other data websites; characteristics of people moving in and out Utah; and an update on Tax Reform and Analysis by the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget. For more information or to register, contact Effie Johnson at (801) 537-9013 or by email ejohnson@utah.gov.

Actual and Estimated Indicators for Utah and the U.S.: December 2005

ECONOMIC INDICATORS	UNITS	2003	2004	2005	2006	% CHG	% CHG	% CHG
		ACTUAL	ACTUAL	ESTIMATE	FORECAST	CY03-04	CY04-05	CY05-06
PRODUCTION AND SPENDING								
U.S. Real Gross Domestic Product	Billion Chained \$2000	10,320.6	10,755.7	11,139.8	11,521.9	4.2	3.6	3.4
U.S. Real Personal Consumption	Billion Chained \$2000	7,306.5	7,588.6	7,851.4	8,087.4	3.9	3.5	3.0
U.S. Real Fixed Investment	Billion Chained \$2000	1,600.0	1,755.1	1,895.7	2,001.1	9.7	8.0	5.6
U.S. Real Defense Spending	Billion Chained \$2000	449.7	481.3	496.7	505.8	7.0	3.2	1.8
U.S. Real Exports	Billion Chained \$2000	1,031.2	1,117.9	1,194.3	1,268.9	8.4	6.8	6.3
Utah Exports (NAICS, Census)	Million Dollars	4,114.5	4,718.3	6,057.0	6,590.5	14.7	28.4	8.8
Utah Coal Production	Million Tons	23.1	21.8	24.4	27.5	-5.4	11.9	12.7
Utah Crude Oil Production	Million Barrels	13.1	14.8	15.7	15.9	13.0	6.1	1.3
Utah Natural Gas Marketed Production	Billion Cubic Feet	268.1	277.0	293.0	296.0	3.3	5.8	1.0
Utah Copper Mined Production	Million Pounds	621.3	581.4	515.9	529.1	-6.4	-11.3	2.6
SALES AND CONSTRUCTION								
U.S. New Auto and Truck Sales	Millions	16.6	16.9	16.8	16.5	1.3	-0.1	-2.1
U.S. Housing Starts	Millions	1.85	1.95	2.06	1.87	5.2	5.7	-9.1
U.S. Residential Investment	Billion Dollars	572.5	673.8	750.9	754.3	17.7	11.4	0.5
U.S. Nonresidential Structures	Billion Dollars	276.9	298.4	331.6	398.9	7.8	11.1	20.3
U.S. Repeat-Sales House Price Index	1980Q1 = 100	293.3	325.3	365.7	385.0	10.9	12.4	5.3
U.S. Existing S.F. Home Prices (NAR)	Thousand Dollars	170.0	184.1	206.9	217.9	8.3	12.4	5.3
U.S. Retail Sales	Billion Dollars	3,623.8	3,887.5	4,164.4	4,341.2	7.3	7.1	4.2
Utah New Auto and Truck Sales	Thousands	92.4	101.4	105.5	103.4	9.7	4.0	-2.0
Utah Dwelling Unit Permits	Thousands	22.8	24.3	26.8	26.0	6.4	10.3	-3.0
Utah Residential Permit Value	Million Dollars	3,046.4	3,552.6	4,500.0	4,620.0	16.6	26.7	2.7
Utah Nonresidential Permit Value	Million Dollars	1,017.4	1,089.9	1,200.0	1,300.0	7.1	10.1	8.3
Utah Additions, Alterations and Repairs	Million Dollars	497.0	476.0	700.0	600.0	-4.2	47.1	-14.3
Utah Repeat-Sales House Price Index	1980Q1 = 100	255.8	264.5	290.1	307.6	3.4	9.7	6.0
Utah Existing S.F. Home Prices (NAR)	Thousand Dollars	148.0	158.0	173.3	183.7	6.8	9.7	6.0
Utah Taxable Retail Sales	Million Dollars	18,808	20,351	22,044	23,515	8.2	8.3	6.7
DEMOGRAPHICS AND SENTIMENT								
U.S. July 1st Population (BEA, Census)	Millions	290.8	293.7	296.3	299.0	1.0	0.9	0.9
U.S. Consumer Sentiment of U.S. (UofM)	1966 = 100	87.6	95.2	87.4	91.9	8.6	-8.1	5.0
Utah July 1st Population (UPEC)	Thousands	2,414	2,469	2,547	2,622	2.3	3.2	2.9
Utah Net Migration (UPEC)	Thousands	18.6	18.4	40.6	37.0	na	na	na
Utah July 1st Population (Census)	Thousands	2,379	2,421	2,470	2,542	1.8	2.0	2.9
PROFITS AND RESOURCE PRICES								
U.S. Corporate Before Tax Profits	Billion Dollars	937.1	1,059.4	1,425.3	1,501.8	13.0	34.5	5.4
U.S. Before Tax Profits Less Fed. Res.	Billion Dollars	916.9	1,039.1	1,400.2	1,472.5	13.3	34.8	5.2
U.S. Oil Refinery Acquisition Cost	\$ Per Barrel	28.6	36.9	50.7	53.3	29.1	37.5	5.1
U.S. Coal Price Index	1982 = 100	100.0	109.3	116.9	126.2	9.3	7.0	7.9
Utah Coal Prices	\$ Per Short Ton	16.6	17.7	19.0	19.5	6.4	7.2	2.7
Utah Oil Prices	\$ Per Barrel	28.9	39.4	53.4	56.9	36.3	35.7	6.5
Utah Natural Gas Prices	\$ Per MCF	4.11	5.26	7.32	6.85	28.0	39.2	-6.4
Utah Copper Prices	\$ Per Pound	0.81	1.30	1.66	1.68	60.5	27.7	1.2
INFLATION AND INTEREST RATES								
U.S. CPI Urban Consumers (BLS)	1982-84 = 100	184.0	188.9	195.4	200.5	2.7	3.4	2.6
U.S. GDP Chained Price Indexes	2000 = 100	106.3	109.1	112.1	115.0	2.6	2.8	2.6
U.S. Federal Funds Rate	Percent	1.13	1.35	3.21	4.67	na	na	na
U.S. 3-Month Treasury Bills	Percent	1.01	1.36	3.15	4.52	na	na	na
U.S. T-Bond Rate, 10-Year	Percent	4.02	4.27	4.32	5.20	na	na	na
30 Year Mortgage Rate (FHLMC)	Percent	5.82	5.84	5.80	6.77	na	na	na
EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES								
U.S. Establishment Employment (BLS)	Millions	130.0	131.5	133.6	135.7	1.1	1.6	1.6
U.S. Average Annual Pay (BLS)	Dollars	37,765	39,348	41,239	42,907	4.2	4.8	4.0
U.S. Total Wages & Salaries (BLS)	Billion Dollars	4,909	5,173	5,510	5,822	5.4	6.5	5.7
Utah Nonagricultural Employment (WS)	Thousands	1,074.1	1,104.3	1,143.5	1,180.8	2.8	3.5	3.3
Utah Average Annual Pay (WS)	Dollars	30,617	31,698	32,890	34,002	3.5	3.8	3.4
Utah Total Nonagriculture Wages (WS)	Million Dollars	32,887	35,005	37,610	40,150	6.4	7.4	6.8
INCOME AND UNEMPLOYMENT								
U.S. Personal Income (BEA)	Billion Dollars	9,156	9,703	10,257	10,926	6.0	5.7	6.5
U.S. Unemployment Rate (BLS)	Percent	6.0	5.5	5.1	4.9	na	na	na
Utah Personal Income (BEA)	Million Dollars	60,320	64,376	69,590	74,044	6.7	8.1	6.4
Utah Unemployment Rate (WS)	Percent	5.7	5.2	4.7	4.4	na	na	na

Source: State of Utah Revenue Assumptions Committee, Moody's Economy.Com, and Global Insight

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Utah State, Business & Industry Data Center Network

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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 U.S. Census Bureau's 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.

**State Data Center
 Phone: 801-538-1036
 Fax: 801-538-1547**

For a free subscription to this quarterly newsletter, and for assistance accessing other demographic and economic data, call the State Data Center. This newsletter and other data are available via the Internet at DEA's web site:

www.governor.utah.gov/dea