

Utah Data Guide

A Newsletter For Data Users

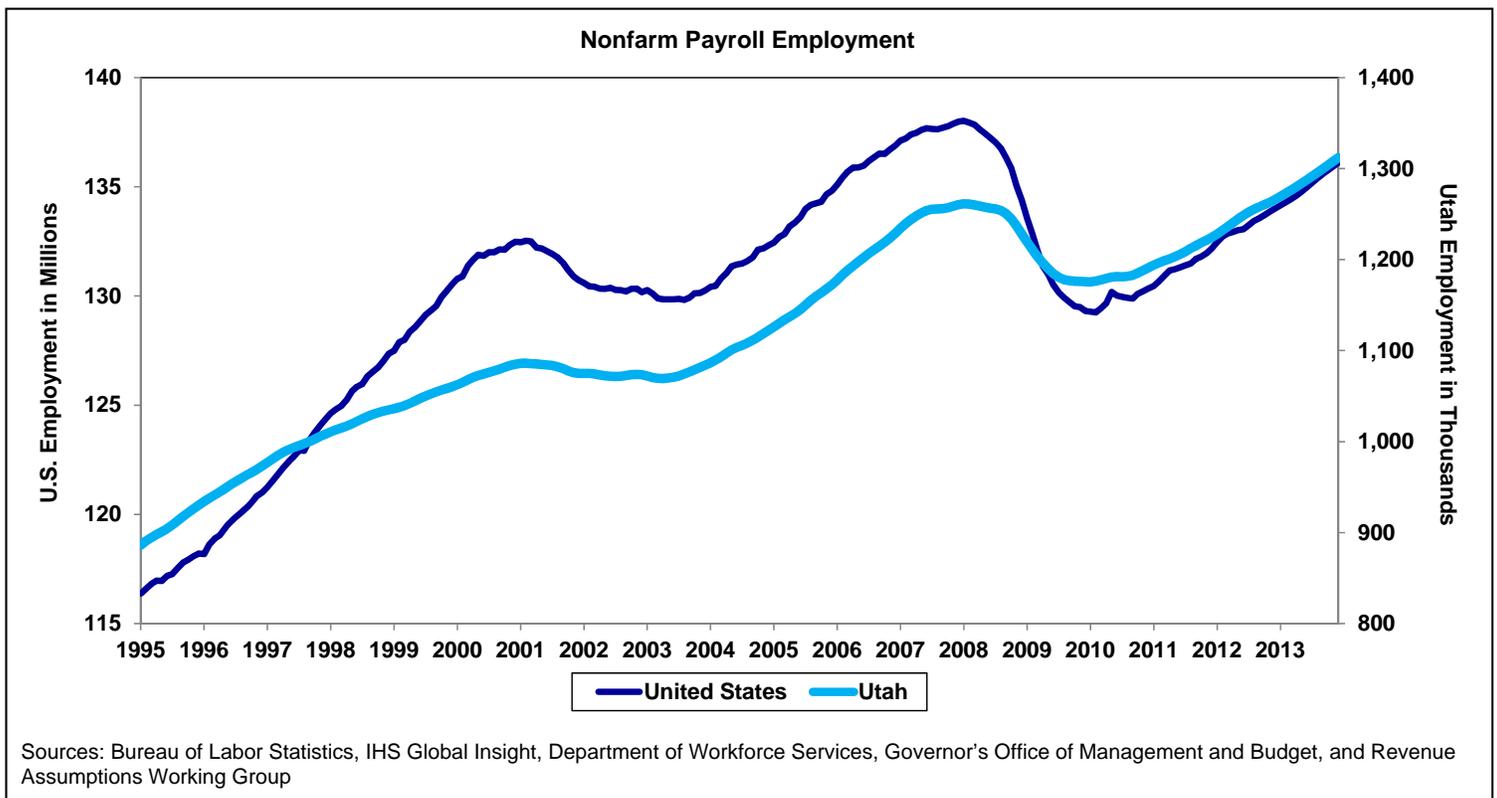
Utah State Data Center
Governor's Office of Management and Budget
Demographic and Economic Analysis

2013 Economic Outlook

National Outlook

After the deepest contraction in more than three generations, the U.S. economy has expanded slowly since the summer of 2009. By some estimates, during 2012, gross domestic product (GDP), was 9% below its potential, the level that would be observed if all the economy's resources were fully employed. With output so far below capacity, unemployment has remained stubbornly high, and many have stopped looking for work altogether. Policy disputes in both Washington and Europe dampen current activity and cloud the mid-term outlook. Most observers expect the economy to continue its slow progress during 2013, with sub-par growth and a continuing gradual decline in unemployment.

2013 Outlook. The consensus outlook for the U.S. economy is continuing slow progress with growth below potential. The fiscal cliff, evidence of Washington's difficulty developing a balanced program for long-term federal operations, clouds the outlook during at least the first half of 2013. The extreme uncertainty of U.S. fiscal policy deters risk-taking, hampering growth. The Federal Reserve's program to purchase \$40 billion of mortgage backed securities per month could provide some limited support to the housing recovery's initial stages. Eurozone leaders will be challenged in managing the future of the Euro. Many observers feel the Euro's design is fundamentally flawed, which has caused a recession in Europe and could be negative for the U.S. during 2013. Growth around the world is expected to slow next year. Emerging markets, particularly China,



Contents

2013 Economic Outlook	1
Census Bureau Release Updates	4
2012 Census National and State Population Counts	5
Current Economic Conditions and Outlook	7

2013 Economic Outlook

India and Brazil, are all slowing, though recession appears unlikely. Japan continues to add years to its third decade of a slumping economy. International trade, therefore, appears unlikely to spur the U.S. economy during 2013.

U.S. nonfarm employment is expected to grow 1.8 million jobs, or 1.4%, in 2013, broadly similar to 2012. Narrowing down to specific sectors, however, changes the story a bit. The energy boom is expected to slow as oil prices stabilize, leading to a 0.4% increase in mining jobs, where this sector has had strong growth the past few years, often leading the economy. Continuing uncertainty, both concerning what Washington will do and the normal pattern following an epic financial crisis, leads employers to extend temporary hiring another year.

Administrative support then adds 420,000 jobs, or 5.3%, making it the fastest growing sector during 2013, both in the number of jobs and as a growth rate. Dissipating fear leads people to relax, spurring entertainment and recreation to grow 2.9%, the second fastest rate, or 56,000 jobs. The on-going recovery leads to almost 216,000 new professional jobs, the third largest amount, and a rate of 2.7%. Production, shipping, and sales advance incrementally, as they have since the recession ended, making transportation the fourth fastest growing industry, at 2.3%. The need to ship 14.9 million cars and trucks, an additional 660,000, or 4.5%, is a main driver of this sector's growth. While automobile manufacturing jobs are expected to grow 4.5%, in line with car shipments, the broad manufacturing sector is expected to grow just 1.4%. Wholesale and retail trade com-

bined adds 280,000 jobs, though their respective growth rates are 1.4% and 1.3%.

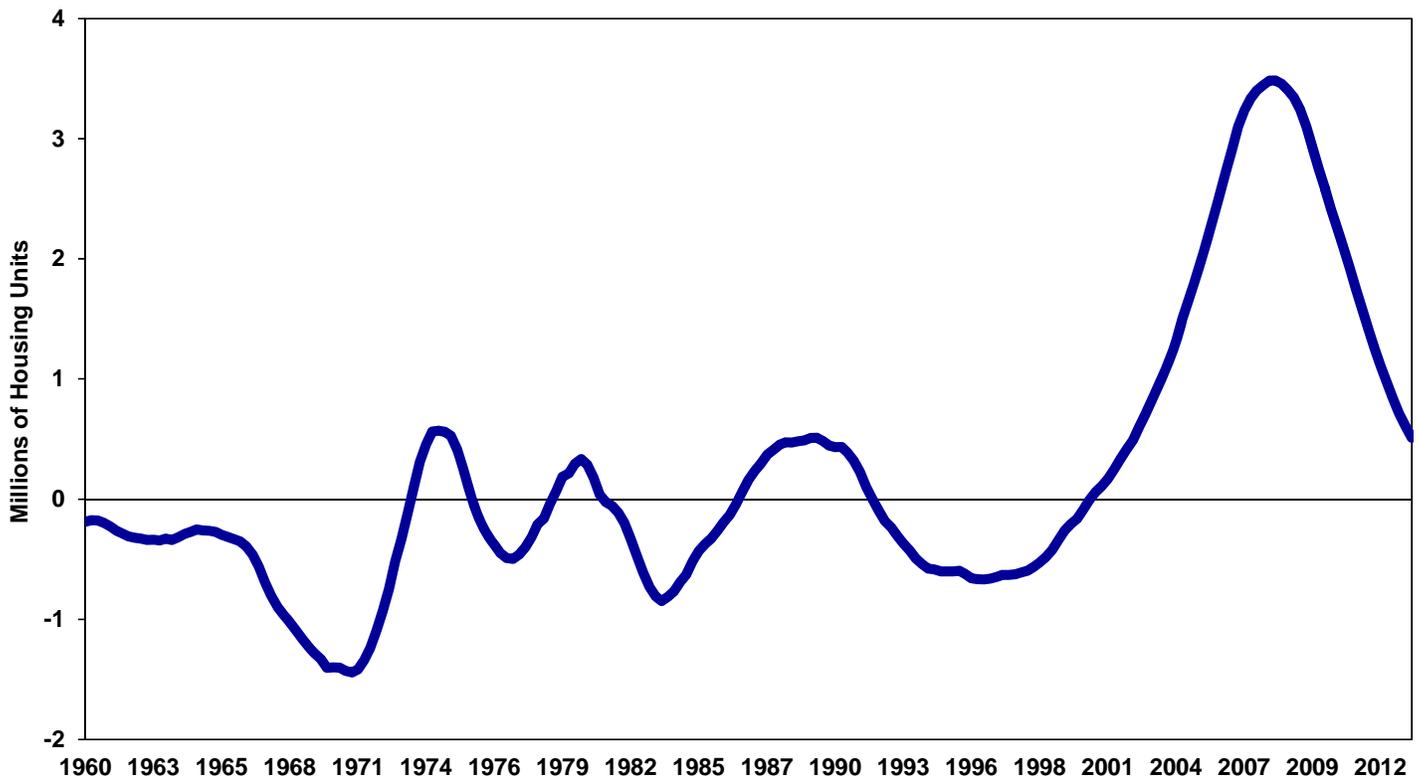
As the initial stages of the housing recovery progress, construction inches forward 1.6%, or 87,000 jobs. The budget crunch in state and local government is expected to end during 2013, resulting in virtually no job increase at 0.03%, or 5,000 jobs. The prolonged restructuring of the postal service and a generally tight spending environment lead federal employment down -2.0%, a loss of 57,000 jobs.

Conclusion. Continuing slow progress remains the broad storyline, with the economy operating well below potential. Private sector activity in the U.S. is advancing, but Washington's inability to develop a long-term balanced program to operate the federal government clouds the outlook. Housing is moving into the initial stages of recovery. Europe, already in recession, will be challenged to manage its single currency as the likelihood of a serious financial crisis increases from slim to small. Emerging economies are slowing, though recession is not expected. International trade, then, does not appear to be a major source of growth for the U.S. in 2013.

Utah Outlook

Historically Utah grows more rapidly than the nation, with the broader national business cycle governing local recessions and expansions. The current recession and recovery track this general course. Both Utah and the U.S. began growing during the summer of 2009, but unemployment has remained well above pre-recession levels. Over the past two years as the recovery has progressed, both

Housing Surpluses and Shortages in the United States



Source: Governor's Office of Management and Budget

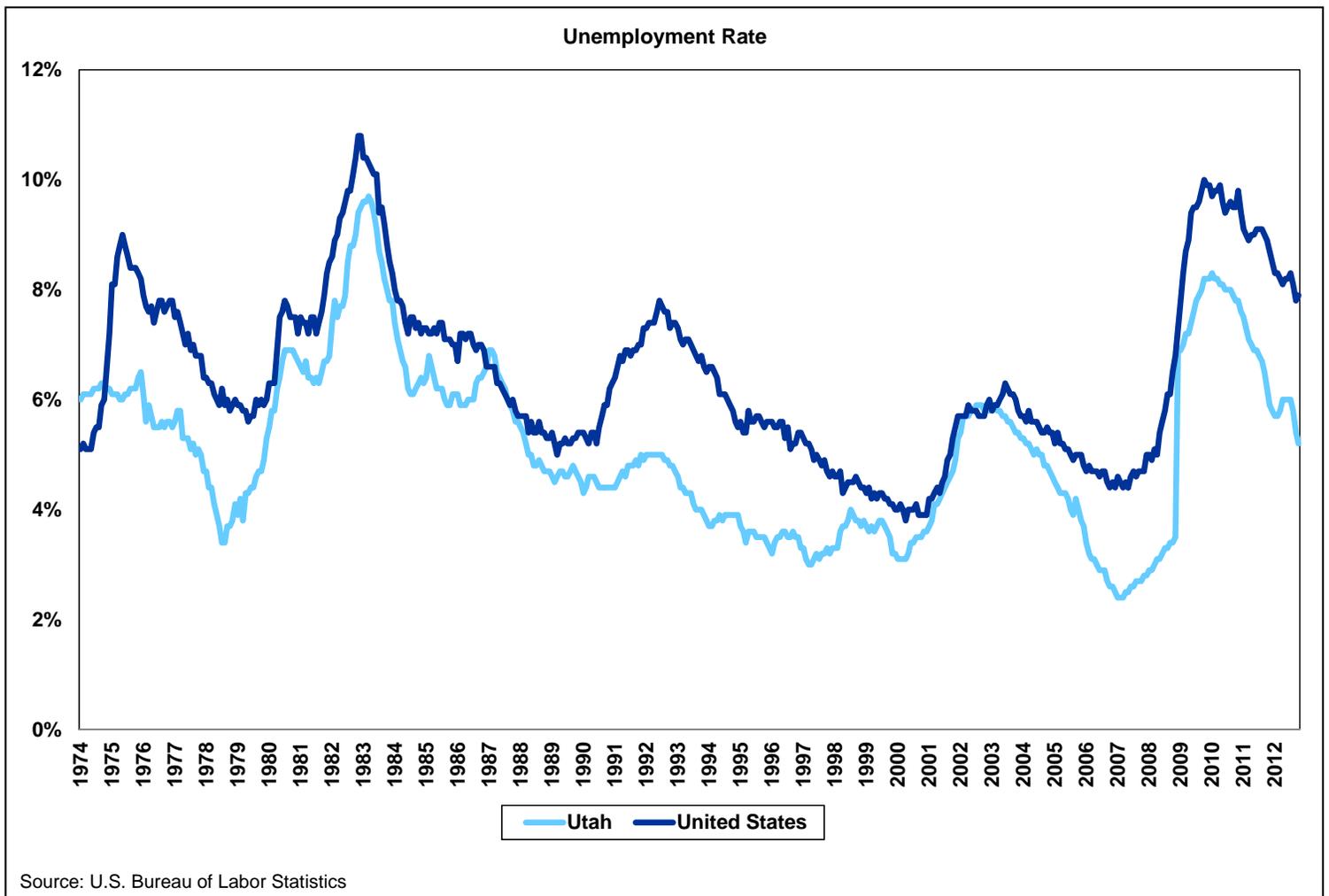
2013 Economic Outlook

employment and income in Utah have grown more rapidly than in the U.S. The state has especially benefitted from its position as a logistical hub for production and distribution to the west coast, and, more recently, the entire U.S. Utah's economic growth has accelerated during each of the years since the recession ended, but is expected to plateau near the long-term average during 2013.

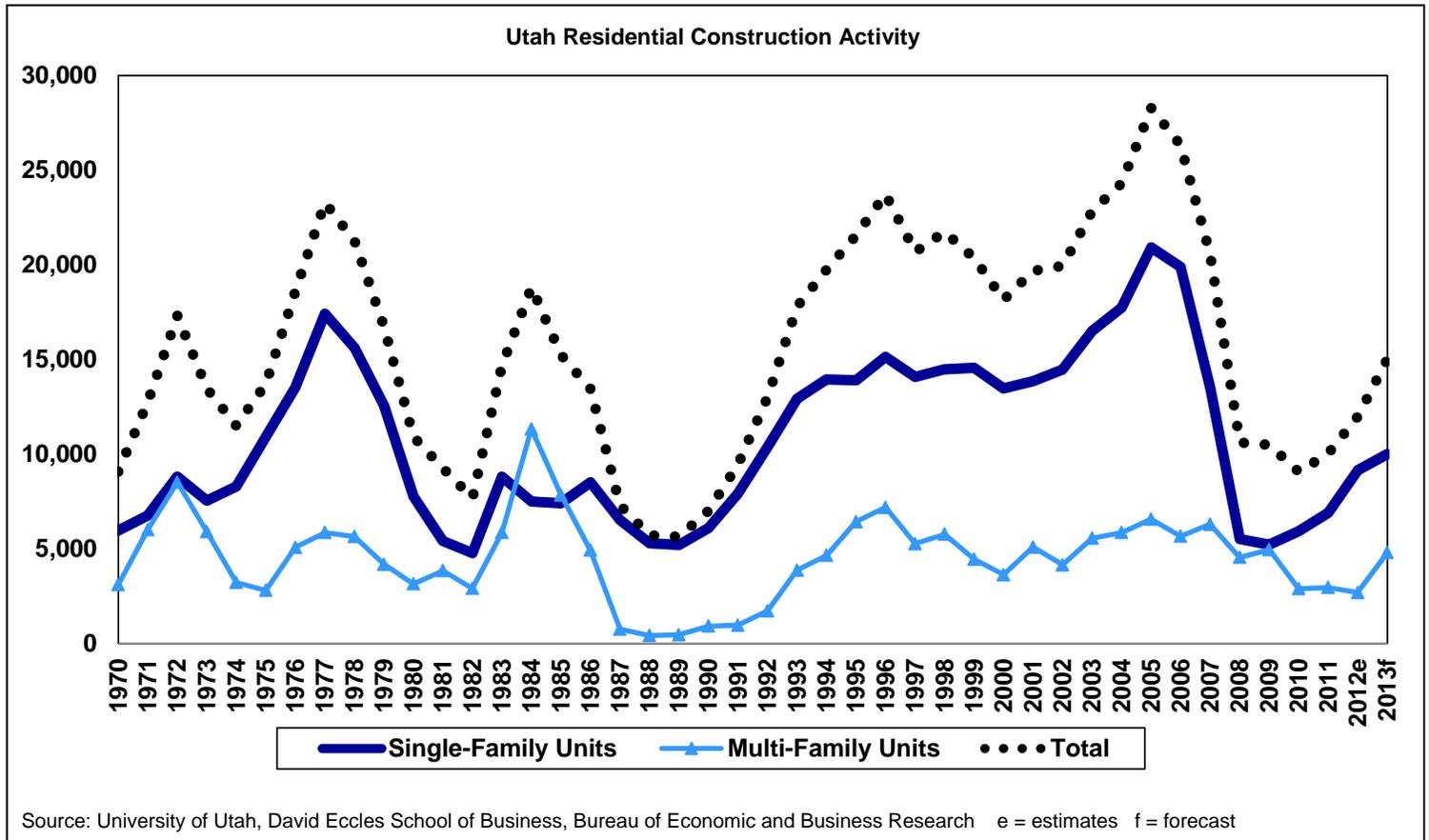
2013 Outlook. As usual, Utah is recovering from the recession more quickly than the nation. Utah's employment growth during 2012, 3.2%, was just above its long-term average, 3.1%, and more than twice the national rate, 1.4%. During 2013, Utah's job growth is expected to increase to 3.5%, while the nation holds steady at 1.4%. The Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia's leading index for Utah suggests economic activity will grow at a rate over 2.3% for the first half of 2013, which is expected to continue during the last half. With job growth near the long-term average, the unemployment rate will fall to 5.4%. In contrast to the early stages of the recovery, housing will provide noticeable support to the expansion.

Repeating its leading role from 2012, construction employment will grow 9.4% in 2013, an increase of 6,750 jobs. The continuing housing recovery accounts for most of the strong showing in construction. At 5.4%, professional and business services will be the second fastest growing sector, adding nearly 9,000 jobs. Trade, transportation and Utilities will add 8,200 jobs, the second largest amount. Rising consumer spending will drive the retail expansion, while increasing business will drive the need for administrative support. Reflecting the rising demand for health care, employment in the education and health services sector will grow by 5,200 jobs, at a rate of 3.2%.

Conclusion. Utah is coming out of the recession more rapidly than the U.S., as has been the case with every downturn since World War II. Job growth in Utah will be twice the nation's, but will stabilize just above the long term average. Housing and construction will play a leading role in the strengthening recovery. ■



2013 Economic Outlook



Census Bureau Updates

American Community Survey Internet Response

The U.S. Census Bureau announced that the American Community Survey (ACS), the most detailed portrait of America's towns and neighborhoods, is now more convenient for participants with the option of responding online. The Census Bureau now has 61 surveys with the option for Internet response. Households selected to participate in the ACS will receive a letter in the mail with instructions about how to log in to the secure website and complete the survey. The participants will have the ability to review their answers and receive help.

The Internet response option, which is secure and confidential, will save money on printing, paper, postage and processing costs. The option will be available for almost everyone in the 50 states and the District of Columbia. If a selected household chooses not to use the online response, the Census Bureau will send them a paper questionnaire or contact them by phone or in person. The ACS is sent to more than 3.5 million housing unit addresses each month throughout the year.

The Census Bureau releases three sets of ACS statistics each fall. The first release is single-year estimates for all areas with populations of 65,000 or more. The second is three-year estimates covering areas with populations of 20,000 or more. The third release is five-year estimates for areas down to the block group level.

Demographic Characteristics of New Congressional Districts

For the first time, the Census Bureau's American Community Survey is providing access to detailed demographic data on congressional districts for the 113th Congress. These statistics include age, education, occupation, income and veteran status. They are accessible via Easy Stats, the Census Bureau's new online tool offering quick and easy access to American Community Survey data. These statistics are drawn from the most recent one-year American Community Survey sample, tabulated for redistricted congressional districts of the 113th Congress. Easy Stats provides statistics on a wide range of topics, such as income, occupation, housing and education, down to the local level, including states, counties, cities and towns, and now, congressional districts. <http://www.census.gov/easystats>

Follow the Economy Using the Census Bureau's Mobile App

The Census Bureau's free, easy-to-use mobile app, "America's Economy," available for download for both Apple and Android phones and tablets, provides real-time updates for 16 key economic indicators from the Census Bureau, Bureau of Labor Statistics and Bureau of Economic Analysis. <http://www.census.gov/mobile>

2012 Census National and State Population Counts

At the end of December 2012, the U.S. Census Bureau released the July 1, 2012 population estimates for the Nation and States. The total July 1, 2012 population estimate for the United States was 313,914,040. This represents a population increase of 2,326,224 people or 0.7% from 2011. This is the slowest national growth since the 1940s. Utah's 2012 total population estimate was 2,855,287. This represents a population increase of 40,940 people or 1.5% from 2011, ranking Utah fifth among states and the District of Columbia in population growth. Utah grew more than twice as fast as the nation from 2011 to 2012.

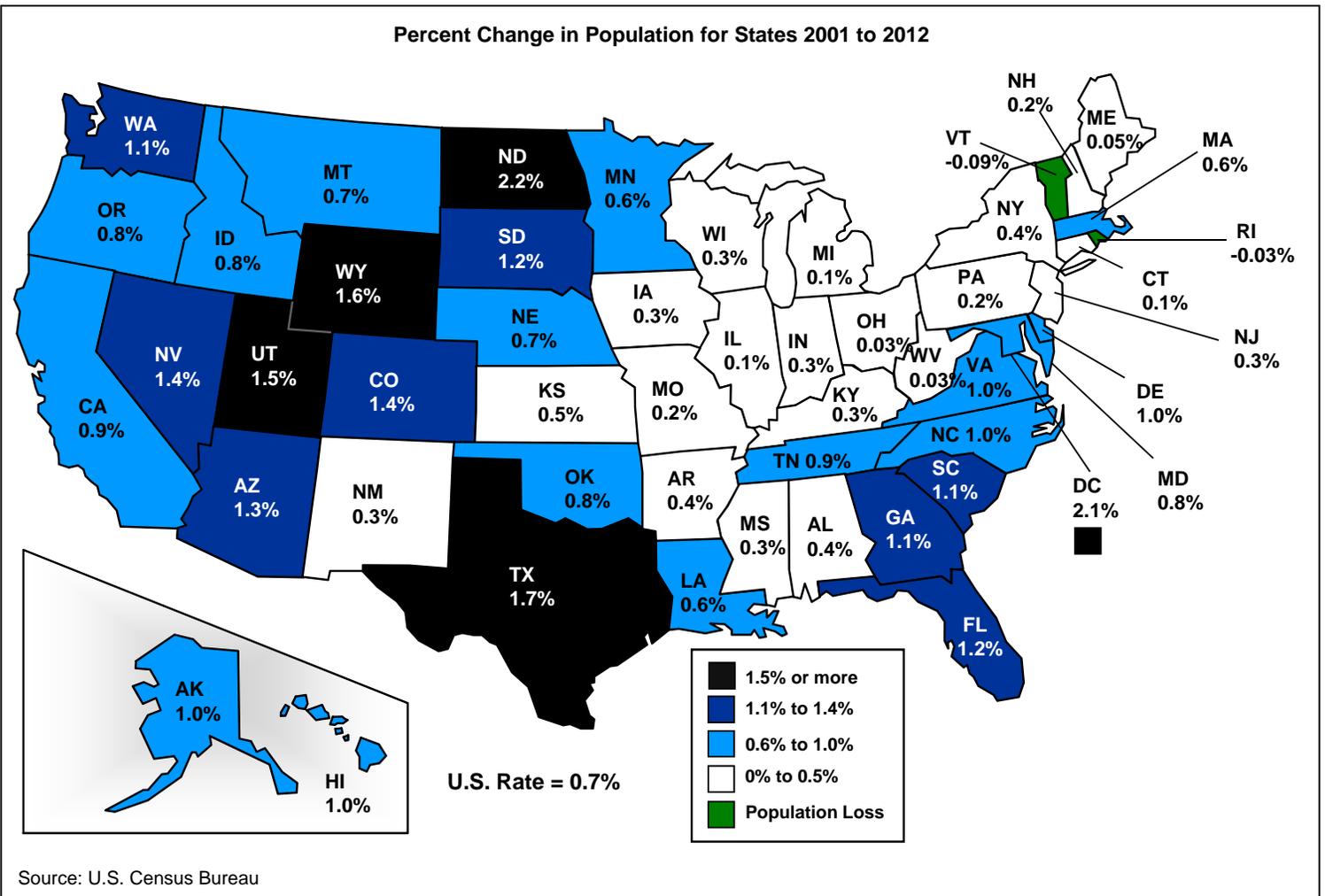
The majority of states that experienced the highest growth rates from 2011 to 2012 are located in the West and South regions of the United States. The top ten states or equivalent with the highest growth rates include: North Dakota (2.2%), District of Columbia (2.2%), Texas (1.7%), Wyoming (1.6%), Utah (1.5%), Nevada (1.4%), Colorado (1.4%), Arizona (1.3%), Florida (1.2%), and South

Dakota (1.2%). Utah's ranking is lower in 2012 than in 2011, but this change is not due to a decrease in Utah's growth. Wyoming's growth picked up significantly, they went from a growth rank of 31st in 2011 to fourth in 2012, which replaced Utah and moved the state to fifth.

The United States increased by 2.3 million people from 2011 to 2012. Texas had the largest population increase (427,400) followed by California (357,500), Florida (235,300), Georgia (107,500), and North Carolina (101,000). Utah holds onto the rank of 34th largest state in the nation but is closing the gap with Kansas (2,885,905), and still ahead of Nevada (2,758,931).

The Utah Population Estimates Committee (UPEC) produces population estimates for the state and counties each year. UPEC will produce a July 1, 2012 estimate following the release of the 2012 Census Bureau county population estimates. ■

Percent Change in Population for States 2001 to 2012



U.S. Census Bureau National and State Census Counts: 2011 and 2012

Area	July 1, 2011 Population	2011 Rank	July 1, 2012 Population	2012 Rank	2011-2012 Change	2011-2012 % Change	Rank Based on % Change
U.S.	311,587,816	na	313,914,040	na	2,326,224	0.7%	na
Region							
Northeast	55,597,646	4	55,761,091	4	163,445	0.3%	3
Midwest	67,145,089	3	67,316,297	3	171,208	0.3%	4
South	116,022,230	1	117,257,221	1	1,234,991	1.1%	1
West	72,822,851	2	73,579,431	2	756,580	1.0%	2
State							
Alabama	4,803,689	23	4,822,023	23	18,334	0.4%	31
Alaska	723,860	47	731,449	47	7,589	1.0%	14
Arizona	6,467,315	16	6,553,255	15	85,940	1.3%	8
Arkansas	2,938,582	32	2,949,131	32	10,549	0.4%	32
California	37,683,933	1	38,041,430	1	357,497	0.9%	19
Colorado	5,116,302	22	5,187,582	22	71,280	1.4%	7
Connecticut	3,586,717	29	3,590,347	29	3,630	0.1%	45
Delaware	908,137	45	917,092	45	8,955	1.0%	18
District of Columbia	619,020	50	632,323	49	13,303	2.1%	2
Florida	19,082,262	4	19,317,568	4	235,306	1.2%	9
Georgia	9,812,460	9	9,919,945	8	107,485	1.1%	11
Hawaii	1,378,129	40	1,392,313	40	14,184	1.0%	16
Idaho	1,583,744	39	1,595,728	39	11,984	0.8%	24
Illinois	12,859,752	5	12,875,255	5	15,503	0.1%	44
Indiana	6,516,353	15	6,537,334	16	20,981	0.3%	37
Iowa	3,064,097	30	3,074,186	30	10,089	0.3%	36
Kansas	2,870,386	33	2,885,905	33	15,519	0.5%	30
Kentucky	4,366,814	26	4,380,415	26	13,601	0.3%	38
Louisiana	4,574,766	25	4,601,893	25	27,127	0.6%	28
Maine	1,328,544	41	1,329,192	41	648	0.0%	47
Maryland	5,839,572	19	5,884,563	19	44,991	0.8%	23
Massachusetts	6,607,003	14	6,646,144	14	39,141	0.6%	29
Michigan	9,876,801	8	9,883,360	9	6,559	0.1%	46
Minnesota	5,347,299	21	5,379,139	21	31,840	0.6%	27
Mississippi	2,977,457	31	2,984,926	31	7,469	0.3%	40
Missouri	6,008,984	18	6,021,988	18	13,004	0.2%	42
Montana	997,667	44	1,005,141	44	7,474	0.7%	25
Nebraska	1,842,234	38	1,855,525	37	13,291	0.7%	26
Nevada	2,720,028	35	2,758,931	35	38,903	1.4%	6
New Hampshire	1,317,807	42	1,320,718	42	2,911	0.2%	41
New Jersey	8,834,773	11	8,864,590	11	29,817	0.3%	34
New Mexico	2,078,674	36	2,085,538	36	6,864	0.3%	35
New York	19,501,616	3	19,570,261	3	68,645	0.4%	33
North Carolina	9,651,103	10	9,752,073	10	100,970	1.0%	15
North Dakota	684,740	48	699,628	48	14,888	2.2%	1
Ohio	11,541,007	7	11,544,225	7	3,218	0.0%	48
Oklahoma	3,784,163	28	3,814,820	28	30,657	0.8%	21
Oregon	3,868,229	27	3,899,353	27	31,124	0.8%	22
Pennsylvania	12,743,948	6	12,763,536	6	19,588	0.2%	43
Rhode Island	1,050,646	43	1,050,292	43	-354	0.0%	50
South Carolina	4,673,348	24	4,723,723	24	50,375	1.1%	13
South Dakota	823,593	46	833,354	46	9,761	1.2%	10
Tennessee	6,399,787	17	6,456,243	17	56,456	0.9%	20
Texas	25,631,778	2	26,059,203	2	427,425	1.7%	3
Utah	2,814,347	34	2,855,287	34	40,940	1.5%	5
Vermont	626,592	49	626,011	50	-581	-0.1%	51
Virginia	8,104,384	12	8,185,867	12	81,483	1.0%	17
Washington	6,823,267	13	6,897,012	13	73,745	1.1%	12
West Virginia	1,854,908	37	1,855,413	38	505	0.0%	49
Wisconsin	5,709,843	20	5,726,398	20	16,555	0.3%	39
Wyoming	567,356	51	576,412	51	9,056	1.6%	4

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Actual and Estimated Indicators for Utah and the U.S.: January 2013

ECONOMIC INDICATORS	UNITS	2010	2011	2012	2013	PERCENT CHANGE		
		ACTUAL	ACTUAL	ESTIMATE	FORECAST	2011	2012	2013
PRODUCTION AND SPENDING								
U.S. Real Gross Domestic Product	Billion Chained \$2005	13,063.0	13,299.1	13,574.6	13,819.5	1.8	2.1	1.8
U.S. Real Personal Consumption	Billion Chained \$2005	9,196.2	9,428.8	9,608.5	9,820.1	2.5	1.9	2.2
U.S. Real Private Fixed Investment	Billion Chained \$2005	1,598.7	1,704.5	1,844.7	1,955.4	6.6	8.2	6.0
U.S. Real Federal Defense Spending	Billion Chained \$2005	717.7	699.1	679.7	654.8	-2.6	-2.8	-3.7
U.S. Real Exports	Billion Chained \$2005	1,665.6	1,776.9	1,841.5	1,906.0	6.7	3.6	3.5
Utah Exports (NAICS, Census)	Million Dollars	13,809.4	19,033.5	20,400.0	21,700.0	37.8	7.2	6.4
Utah Coal Production	Million Tons	19.4	20.1	17.3	18.0	3.4	-13.8	4.0
Utah Crude Oil Production	Million Barrels	24.7	26.3	27.5	28.2	6.4	4.8	2.5
Utah Natural Gas Production Sales	Billion Cubic Feet	389.2	404.1	415.0	420.0	3.8	2.7	1.2
Utah Copper Mined Production	Million Pounds	566.5	533.0	569.1	583.5	-5.9	6.8	2.5
Utah Molybdenum Production	Million Pounds	28.4	25.6	28.2	27.0	-10.1	10.2	-4.3
SALES AND CONSTRUCTION								
U.S. New Auto and Truck Sales	Millions	11.6	12.7	14.3	14.9	10.2	12.2	4.4
U.S. Housing Starts	Millions	0.59	0.61	0.75	0.95	4.5	22.6	26.8
U.S. Private Residential Investment	Billion Dollars	340.6	338.7	380.5	440.1	-0.5	12.3	15.7
U.S. Nonresidential Structures	Billion Dollars	376.3	404.8	453.1	463.0	7.6	11.9	2.2
U.S. Home Price Index (FHFA)	1980Q1 = 100	328.2	316.7	318.2	323.5	-3.5	0.5	1.7
U.S. Nontaxable & Taxable Retail Sales	Billion Dollars	4,306.4	4,652.3	4,873.3	5,008.9	8.0	4.8	2.8
Utah New Auto and Truck Sales	Thousands	69.1	81.7	95.5	102.0	18.3	16.8	6.8
Utah Dwelling Unit Permits	Thousands	9.3	8.8	11.0	14.3	-5.4	25.0	30.0
Utah Residential Permit Value	Million Dollars	1,641.1	1,691.3	2,150.0	2,800.0	3.1	27.1	30.2
Utah Nonresidential Permit Value	Million Dollars	925.1	1,198.2	750.0	1,000.0	29.5	-37.4	33.3
Utah Additions, Alterations and Repairs	Million Dollars	674.0	859.8	650.0	700.0	27.6	-24.4	7.7
Utah Home Price Index (FHFA)	1980Q1 = 100	322.2	306.1	310.0	317.0	-5.0	1.3	2.3
Utah Taxable Retail Sales	Million Dollars	22,989	24,523	26,166	27,841	6.7	6.7	6.4
Utah All Taxable Sales	Million Dollars	41,908	44,336	47,085	49,754	5.8	6.2	5.7
DEMOGRAPHICS AND SENTIMENT								
U.S. July 1st Population	Millions	310.1	312.4	315.3	318.4	0.7	0.9	1.0
U.S. Consumer Sentiment (U of M)	Diffusion Index	71.8	67.4	75.9	79.9	-6.3	12.7	5.3
Utah July 1st Population	Thousands	2,774.7	2,813.9	2,856.7	2,904.8	1.4	1.5	1.7
Utah Net Migration	Thousands	4.5	2.3	5.0	10.4			
PROFITS AND RESOURCE PRICES								
U.S. Corporate Before Tax Profits	Billion Dollars	1,816.3	1,854.1	2,121.8	2,294.4	2.1	14.4	8.1
U.S. Corporate Profit [above less Fed. Res.]	Billion Dollars	1,744.8	1,778.2	2,046.7	2,209.8	1.9	15.1	8.0
West Texas Intermediate Crude Oil	\$ Per Barrel	79.4	95.1	94.3	94.8	19.7	-0.8	0.5
U.S. Coal Producer Price Index	1982 = 100	189.2	206.7	208.7	211.4	9.2	1.0	1.3
Utah Coal Prices	\$ Per Short Ton	30.9	32.9	35.2	36.0	6.5	7.0	2.3
Utah Oil Prices	\$ Per Barrel	68.1	82.5	85.0	83.0	21.2	3.0	-2.4
Utah Natural Gas Prices	\$ Per MCF	4.23	3.90	2.50	3.30	-7.8	-35.9	32.0
Utah Copper Prices	\$ Per Pound	3.48	4.00	3.60	3.50	14.8	-10.0	-2.8
Utah Molybdenum Prices	\$ Per Pound	15.9	15.8	13.3	15.0	-0.6	-16.1	13.2
INFLATION AND INTEREST RATES								
U.S. CPI Urban Consumers (BLS)	1982-84 = 100	218.1	224.9	229.5	232.5	3.1	2.0	1.3
U.S. GDP Chained Price Index (BEA)	2005 = 100	111.0	113.4	115.5	117.4	2.1	1.9	1.6
U.S. Federal Funds Rate (FRB)	Effective Rate	0.18	0.10	0.14	0.16			
U.S. 3-Month Treasury Bills (FRB)	Discount Rate	0.14	0.05	0.09	0.12			
U.S. 10-Year Treasury Notes (FRB)	Yield (%)	3.21	2.79	1.80	2.05			
30 Year Mortgage Rate (FHLMC)	Percent	4.69	4.46	3.65	3.35			
EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES								
U.S. Establishment Employment (BLS)	Millions	129.9	131.4	133.2	134.9	1.2	1.4	1.3
U.S. Average Annual Pay (BLS)	Dollars	49,320	50,710	51,834	53,110	2.8	2.2	2.5
U.S. Total Wages & Salaries (BLS)	Billion Dollars	6,404.6	6,661.3	6,902.5	7,163.6	4.0	3.6	3.8
Utah Nonagricultural Employment (DWS)	Thousands	1,181.6	1,208.6	1,250.1	1,290.0	2.3	3.4	3.2
Utah Average Annual Pay (DWS)	Dollars	38,825	39,687	41,060	42,271	2.2	3.5	3.0
Utah Total Nonagriculture Wages (DWS)	Million Dollars	45,876	47,967	51,329	54,530	4.6	7.0	6.2
INCOME AND UNEMPLOYMENT								
U.S. Personal Income (BEA)	Billion Dollars	12,322	12,947	13,399	13,914	5.1	3.5	3.8
U.S. Unemployment Rate (BLS)	Percent	9.6	9.0	8.2	8.0			
Utah Personal Income (BEA)	Million Dollars	89,152	94,401	99,404	104,871	0.6	5.3	5.5
Utah Unemployment Rate (DWS)	Percent	8.0	6.7	5.9	5.9			

Sources: State of Utah Revenue Assumptions Working Group and IHS Global Insight

Demographic and Economic Analysis Section
Governor's Office of Management and Budget
State Capitol Complex, Suite 150
P.O. Box 142210
Salt Lake City, UT 84114



Utah State, Business & Industry Data Center Network

Coordinating Agencies

Bureau of Economic and Business Research Pam Perlich (801-581-3358)
Dept. of Workforce Services Carrie Mayne (801-526-9421)
Governor's Office of Economic Development .. Spencer Eccles (801-538-8700)
Office of Tourism Jim Buchanan (801-538-1375)

State Affiliates

Population Research Laboratory Eric Reither (435-797-1217)
Center for Health Data Barry Nangle, MD (801-538-6907)
Office of Ethnic Affairs Jesse Soriano (801-538-7947)
Utah State Office of Education Emily Tew (801-538-7671)
Utah Foundation Steve Kroes (801-355-1400)
Harold B. Lee Library, BYU Kirk Memmott (801-422-3924)
Marriott Library, U of U Dave Morrison (801-581-8394)
Merrill Library, USU John Walters (435-797-2683)
Stewart Library, WSU Lonna Rivera (801-626-6330)
Gerald R. Sherratt Library, SUU Scott Lanning (435-586-7937)
Salt Lake City Library Lisa Curt (801-322-8135)
Davis County Library System Jerry Meyer (801-451-2322)
Voices for Utah Children Terry Haven (801-364-1182)
Utah System of Higher Education Joseph Curtin (801-321-7108)
Utah Community Action Partnership Paul Leggett (801-433-3025)
Utah College of Applied Technology Stephanie Rikard (801-955-2176)

Business & Industry Affiliates

Bear River AOG Brian Carver (435-752-7242)
Five County AOG Gary Zabriskie (435-673-3548)
Mountainland AOG Shawn Eliot (801-229-3841)
Six County AOG Emery Polelonema (435-893-0700)
Southeastern AOG Debbie Hatt (435-637-5444)
Uintah Basin AOG Lee Hill (435-722-4518)
Wasatch Front Regional Council Scott Festin (801-363-4250)
Utah Small Business Development Center Sherm Wilkinson (801-957-3484)
Cache County Planning & Zoning Josh Runhaar (435-716-7154)
Economic Development Corp. of Utah Brigham Mellor (801-328-8824)
Moab Area Economic Development Ken Davy (435-259-5121)
Park City Chamber & Visitors Bureau Colleen Burke (435-649-6100)
Weber Economic Development Corp Ron Kusina (801-621-8300)
Center for Public Policy & Admin Jennifer Robinson (801-581-6781)
SLC Housing & Neighborhood Dev Marilyn Lewis (801-535-6409)

Governor's Office of Management and Budget 801-538-1027

Kristen Cox, Executive Director
Juliette Tennert, Deputy Director

Demographic and Economic Analysis Section

Jacob Belk, Research Analyst
Peter Donner, Senior Economist
Effie Johnson, Research Analyst
Aaron Phipps, Research Analyst



The Demographic and Economic Analysis (DEA) section supports the mission of the Governor's Office of Management 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 34 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: 801-538-1027
Fax: 801-538-1547
Email: dea@utah.gov

To subscribe to this quarterly newsletter, and for assistance accessing other demographic and economic data, contact the State Data Center. This newsletter and other data are available via the Internet at DEA's web site:

www.governor.utah.gov/dea