

Utah Counties in Review



**A
2006
Report**

Utah Department of Workforce Services
October 2007



Utah Counties in Review is prepared by
The Utah Department of Workforce Services
Workforce Information
140 East 300 South
Salt Lake City, UT 84111

Contributors:

Michael Hanni

Mark Knold

Lecia Parks Langston

John Mathews

James Robson

State of Utah

FACTS



Updated August 2007

Population

As of July 1st	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total Population	2,358,330	2,413,618	2,469,230	2,547,389	2,615,129
% Change of the Prior Year	2.3%	2.3%	2.3%	3.2%	2.7%

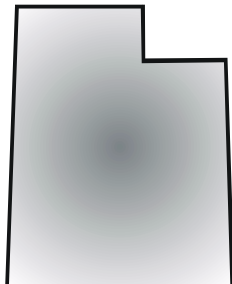
Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee. <http://governor.utah.gov/dea/datatables.html>

City Population

As of July 1st	2006
Salt Lake City	178,858
West Valley City	119,841
Provo	113,984
West Jordan	94,309
Sandy	94,203
Orem	90,857
Ogden	78,086
St. George	67,614
Layton	62,716
Taylorsville	58,048
Logan	47,660
Murray	44,844
South Jordan	44,009
Bountiful	41,161
Draper	36,873
Lehi	36,021

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

<http://www.census.gov/popest/cities/SUB-EST2006-states.html>



Labor Force

	2002	2003	2004r	2005r	2006p
Labor Force	1,174,582	1,188,279	1,203,459	1,268,075	1,311,073
Employed	1,107,379	1,121,088	1,140,498	1,214,150	1,272,801
Unemployed	67,203	67,191	62,961	53,925	38,272
Rate	5.7%	5.7%	5.2%	4.3%	2.9%
Nonfarm Jobs	1,073,625	1,073,955	1,104,325	1,148,037	1,203,749
%Chng Prior Year	-0.7%	0.0%	2.8%	4.0%	4.9%
Mining	6,880	6,669	7,080	8,472	10,013
Construction	67,834	67,588	72,631	81,685	95,139
Manufacturing	113,873	112,263	114,765	117,242	123,049
Trade/Trans/Utilities	216,024	213,960	219,212	225,874	234,849
Information	31,003	30,000	30,272	32,105	32,533
Financial Activities	63,347	64,671	65,040	67,582	71,480
Profess/Business Svcs	131,909	131,912	138,220	146,706	154,910
Ed/Health/Social Svcs	113,696	118,376	123,282	128,602	134,400
Leisure/Hospitality	100,939	99,622	102,031	104,225	108,486
Other Services	32,874	32,357	32,915	33,240	34,407
Government	195,246	196,537	198,877	202,304	204,483
Total Establishments	69,338	70,802	75,085	79,866	84,685
Total Wages (\$Millions)	32,337.0	32,885.0	34,990.0	37,696.0	41,647.0

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services, Workforce Information.

<http://jobs.utah.gov/jsp/wi/utalmis/gotoLaborforce.do>

<http://jobs.utah.gov/jsp/wi/utalmis/gotoIndustry.do>

Utah is the heart of America's Intermountain West. Its topography ranges from alpine mountains to broad valleys to sagebrush rangeland to slickrock gulches, all interspersed with streams, rivers, lakes, and reservoirs. The beehive, signifying industry, is the State symbol; and Utah, one of the most industrially diversified states, fits its symbol and nickname well.

p = preliminary r=revised

Income and Wages

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006p
Total Personal Income (\$Millions)	58,171.7	59,412.1	63,477.8	68,038.5	74,228.5
Per Capita Income	25,010	25,220	26,214	27,321	29,108
Avg Household Income from IRS Returns	50,519	51,075	53,699	58,431	NA
Average Monthly Nonfarm Wage	2,510	2,551	2,641	2,736	2,883

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Utah State Tax Commission, Utah Department of Workforce Services.

<http://www.bea.gov/bea/regional/reis/>

<http://tax.utah.gov/esu/income/>

<http://jobs.utah.gov/jsp/wi/utalmis/gotoIndustry.do>

Sales and Building

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Gross Taxable Sales (\$000s)	32,512,151	32,560,042	35,310,845	39,241,251	NA
Permit Authorized Construction (\$000)	3,781,918	4,560,853	5,119,101	6,588,059	7,409,178
New Residential Building Permits	19,541	22,836	24,293	28,285	26,322
Residential Build Permits Value (\$000)	2,491,879	3,046,386	3,553,121	4,662,642	4,955,519

Source: Utah Tax Commission and University of Utah Bureau of Economic and Business Research.

<http://tax.utah.gov/esu/income>

<http://www.business.utah.edu/bebr/>

Demographics

*American Community Survey	2005
Under 18	30.4%
65 years and over	8.5%
Median Age	28.5
Persons per Household	3.07
Persons per Family	3.56
Female-Headed Families	9.3%
High School Graduates	90.2%
College Graduates	27.2%
Labor Force	
Female Participation	69.8%
Male Participation	89.7%
Self-Employed	5.9%
Commute Time (minutes)	20.5
Median Family Income	\$54,595
Median Earnings	
Male, full-time, year-rnd	\$41,223
Female, full-time, yr-rnd	\$28,605
Persons Below Poverty	8.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

<http://www.census.gov/acs/www/>

Largest Employers

Intermountain Health Care
State of Utah
Brigham Young University
University of Utah (includes Hospital)
Wal Mart Stores
Hill Air Force Base
Granite School District
Jordan School District
Davis School District
Utah State University
Convergys
Kroger Group
Salt Lake County
Alpine School District
A Plus Benefits
Internal Revenue Service
U.S. Postal Service

Source: Utah Dept. of Workforce Services.

<http://jobs.utah.gov/jsp/wi/utalmis/gotoCounties.dc>

Other

Population by Race	2005
White	89.8%
Black	0.8%
American Indian	1.2%
Asian	1.9%
Pacific Islanders	0.6%
Other	5.7%
Hispanic/All Races	10.9%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

<http://www.census.gov/acs/www/>

For More Information . . .



Utah Department of Workforce Services
 Mark Knold -- 801/526-9458 -- mknold@utah.gov
jobs.utah.gov/wi

Utah is a large state with much geographic diversity. Deserts about high mountains which give way to deep canyons housing red-rock and eccentric natural formations. Utah offers a stunning array of geographic panorama and splendor.

Population

In 2006, Utah's Population Estimates Committee pegged Utah's population at over 2.6 million—a 2.7 percent increase from 2005. Due to a high birth rate, Utah's population continually grows, even during periods of out-migration. Within the last 15 years, in-migration is consistent and persistent, even during the early 2000 period of a rare Utah employment recession. In the past, slow economic periods had produced net out-migration. Hispanic in-migration has been the changing factor in the post-1990 period.

Utah has the nation's youngest population, with a median age of 28.5. The national median is 36.4. To get a feel for how young Utah is and the contrast, the next closest state is Texas, with a median age of 33.2.

Labor Force

Currently, Utah's unemployment rate is at an historic low, having fallen below 3 percent in mid-2006. The rate hit a low of 2.3% in Feb. 2007. This makes for a fully-employed labor force, resulting in strong upward pressure on wages.

Utah's young population is evident in the labor force. 48% of Utah's labor force is younger than 35 years of age. No other state breaks 40%. Utah stands alone in this profile. Its young labor force is in stark contrast to the national labor force, which is Baby Boomer dominated.

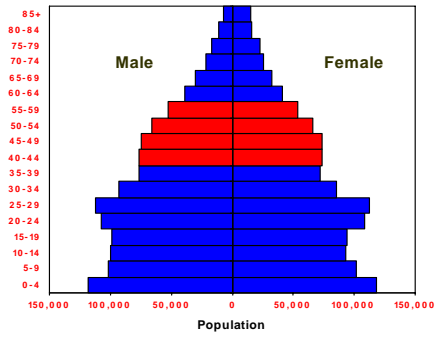
Much has been made nationally about the impending retirement of the Baby Boom generation and the loss of mass quantities of labor and knowledge. But Utah does not show much vulnerability to the Baby Boom retirement. The initial portion of that cohort only accounts for 9.7% of Utah's labor force. That percentage can easily be dealt with and absorbed within the Utah economy.

Great Growth in Payrolls

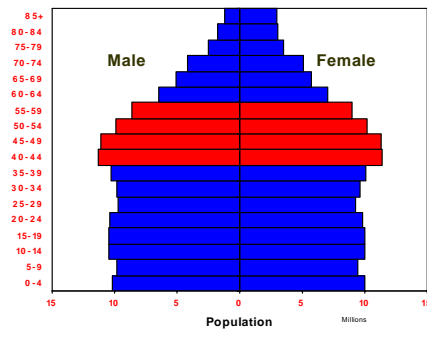
All industries, with the exception of information, are growing in Utah. Construction is the growth leader and has been for nearly three years. This is an interesting position for the construction industry, as it is not naturally an industry that leads the economy. Construction generally doesn't build things and then says come and get it. Construction responds to what other industries are asking it to do. Build me this and build me that. The fact that construction is so far out in front of all the other industries is a testament to the Utah economy's strength, as nearly all industries are asking the construction industry to build something for it. That is why construction is so vibrant.

Utah has averaged 3.3% yearly employment growth since 1960. Only four other states have performed better. Strong population growth is the underlying key to Utah's consistent employment growth. A rare employment recession occurred in 2002, with fewer jobs recorded than in 2001. One has to go back 38 years—to 1964—to find the last time Utah had fewer jobs in a succeeding year. Employment contractions are extremely rare in Utah, and many times Utah's economic performance has ridden right over national recessions.

Utah's Population by Age and Sex: 2005



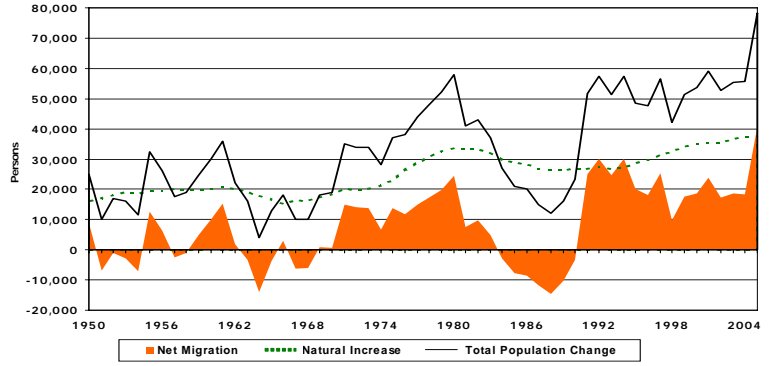
U.S. Population by Age and Sex: 2005



■ Baby Boom Generation

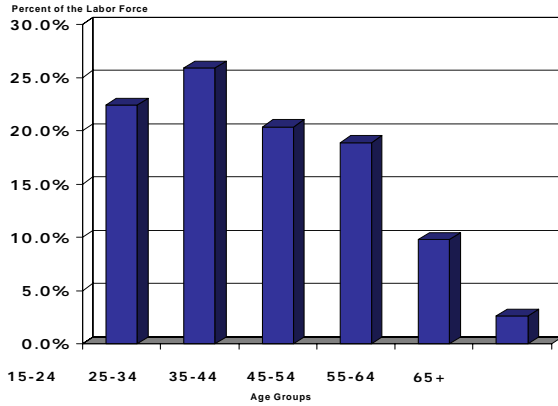
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, American Community Survey

State of Utah Components of Population Change



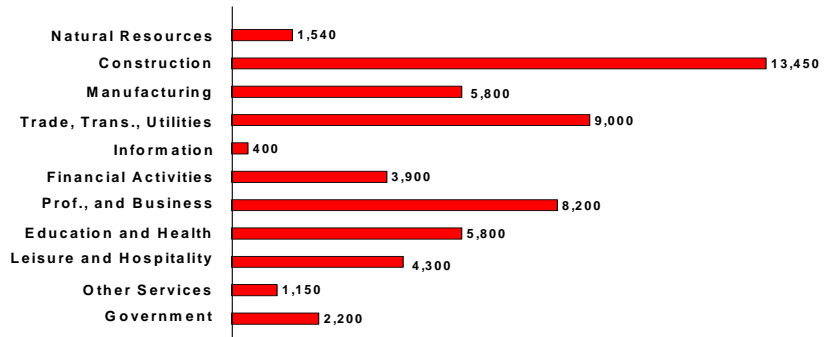
Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee

Utah Employment By Age 2005



Source: U. S. Census Bureau, LED data.

Utah Nonfarm Job Growth (Numeric Change) 2005 - 2006



Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services

Beaver County

FACTS

Updated July 2007

Population

As of July 1st	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total Population	6,285	6,285	6,308	6,341	6,428
% Change of the Prior Year	1.4%	0.0%	0.4%	0.5%	1.4%

Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee.

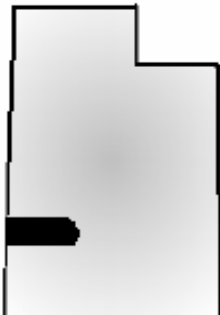
<http://governor.utah.gov/dea/datatables.html>

City Population

As of July 1st	2006
Beaver	2,631
Milford	1,441
Minersville	848

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

<http://www.census.gov/popest/cities>



Labor Force

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006p
Labor Force	3,098	2,958	3,041	3,049	3,095
Employed	2,956	2,801	2,905	2,922	3,002
Unemployed	142	156	136	127	93
Rate	4.6%	5.3%	4.5%	4.2%	3.0%
Nonfarm Jobs	1,894	1,850	1,904	1,944	1,974
%Chng Prior Year	1.8%	-2.3%	2.9%	2.1%	1.5%
Mining	43	51	63	59	54
Construction	89	80	80	87	122
Manufacturing	79	67	69	77	71
Trade/Trans/Utilities	478	505	546	549	549
Information	-	-	-	-	-
Financial Activities	39	37	38	47	47
Profess/Business Svcs	13	11	14	23	28
Ed/Health/Social Svcs	40	48	61	63	56
Leisure/Hospitality	388	356	324	324	330
Other Services	34	31	38	37	44
Government	691	664	677	678	674
Agriculture*	518	519	498	482	449
Total Establishments	216	196	208	218	211
Total Wages (\$Millions)	39.1	43.0	46.6	50.2	52.9

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services, Workforce Information.

<http://jobs.utah.gov/jsp/wi/utalmis/gotoLaborforce.do>

<http://jobs.utah.gov/jsp/wi/utalmis/gotoIndustry.do>

* Jobs covered by unemployment insurance laws; not included in nonfarm jobs total.

Beaver County has changed dramatically over the past several years. Agriculture has come to play a much larger role in the county's economy. In recent years, Beaver County has experienced little population growth. On the other hand, unemployment has remained relatively low.

p = preliminary r = revised

Income and Wages

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006p
Total Personal Income (\$Millions)	133.4	138.3	167.4	175.9	NA
Per Capita Income	21,872	22,793	27,510	28,362	NA
Avg Family Income from IRS Returns	34,506	35,670	38,097	44,087	NA
Average Monthly Nonfarm Wage	1,780	1,936	2,025	2,154	2,237

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Utah State Tax Commission, Utah Department of Workforce Services.
<http://www.bea.gov/bea/regional/reis/> <http://tax.utah.gov/esu/income/> <http://jobs.utah.gov/jsp/wi/utalimis/gotoIndustry.do>

Sales and Building

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006p
Gross Taxable Sales (\$000s)	78,644	78,321	42,100	60,657	61,394
Permit Authorized Construction (\$000)	8,143	6,829	4,058	4,058	21,453
New Residential Building Permits	32	40	22	36	68
Residential Build Permits Value (\$000)	4,108	4,672	2,747	8,643	12,476

Source: Utah Tax Commission and University of Utah Bureau of Economic and Business Research.
<http://tax.utah.gov/esu/income> <http://www.business.utah.edu/bebr/>

Demographics

	2000
Under 18	33.5%
65 years and over	13.9%
Median Age	30.8
Persons per Household	2.95
Persons per Family	3.42
Female-Headed Families	9.0%
High School Graduates	83.2%
College Graduates	12.1%
Labor Force	
Female Participation	55.9%
Male Participation	65.1%
Self-Employed	8.0%
Commute Time (minutes)	17.1
Median Family Income	\$39,253
Median Earnings	
Male, full-time, year-rnd	\$31,083
Female, full-time, yr-rnd	\$17,635
Persons Below Poverty	8.3%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau
<http://www.census.gov/acs/www/>

Largest Employers

- Circle Four Farms
- Beaver County School District
- Union Pacific Railroad
- Beaver Valley Hospital
- Beaver County
- Milford Valley Healthcare Svcs
- McDonalds
- United Parcel Service
- Mike's Food Town
- Ernie's Truck Plaza
- State of Utah
- Clark Bradshaw Trucking
- High Country Texaco
- Wendy's
- Beaver City

Source: Utah Dept. of Workforce Services.
<http://jobs.utah.gov/jsp/wi/utalimis/gotoCounties.do>

Other

Population by Race	2000
White	91.4%
Black	0.3%
American Indian	0.9%
Asian	0.6%
Pacific Islanders	0.1%
Other	1.2%
Hispanic/All Races	5.5%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau
<http://www.census.gov/acs/www/>

For More Information . . .



Utah Department of Workforce Services
 Lecia Parks Langston 435/688-3115 lecialangston@utah.gov
jobs.utah.gov/wi



Beaver County

—Construction Rules

In recent years, Beaver County's economy has vacillated between job loss and lukewarm job gains. During 2006, the county's employment base did improve—but growth was again quite slow. Nevertheless, bright spots appear on the county's horizon. Joblessness remains low and construction activity shifted into high gear. Moreover, preliminary numbers from 2007 show a much improved Beaver County economy.

Population

In 2006, the Utah Population Estimates Committee pegged Beaver County's population at slightly more than 6,400 individuals—a 1.4 percent increase from 2005. While Beaver County's population continues to grow, it ranks noticeably below the state average for population growth (2.7 percent). Plus, 2006 marked the first year since 2002 that Beaver County experienced net in-migration (more folks moved in than moved out).

The Labor Market

Judged solely on unemployment rates, Beaver County's labor market looked spectacular. Joblessness measured only 3.0 percent in 2006—down from 4.2 percent just a year earlier. This decline in joblessness reflects a general trend across the state of Utah.

Despite a declining unemployment rate, job growth remained somewhat tepid and even dropped a notch from 2005. During 2006, Beaver County added roughly only 30 new jobs for a growth rate of 1.6 percent. Statewide employment expansion measured almost 5 percent. In fact, Beaver County showed the fourth lowest rate of employment expansion in the state.

By far, the construction industry created the largest number of new positions. Fortunately, growth in the building industry was able to more than offset job losses in mining, manufacturing, government, and private education/health/social services.

The public sector (which includes public education) accounted for the largest share (27 percent) of Beaver County's total employment in 2006. In addition agricultural employment covered by unemployment insurance laws contributed almost 20 percent of total jobs.

Wages

A tight labor market as evidenced by a low unemployment rate helped to push the average monthly wage in Beaver County up 3.8 percent to \$2,240. This proved slightly more than enough to outpace inflation during 2006.

Beaver County's average monthly wage measured just 78 percent of the state average. However, that marks a decided improvement from the county's low point in 2001 when the average monthly wage measured only 70 percent of the state average. Not surprisingly Beaver County ranks in the bottom half of Utah counties. Trade/transportation/utilities is the highest paying industry in the county—no doubt because of the influence of the transportation industry.

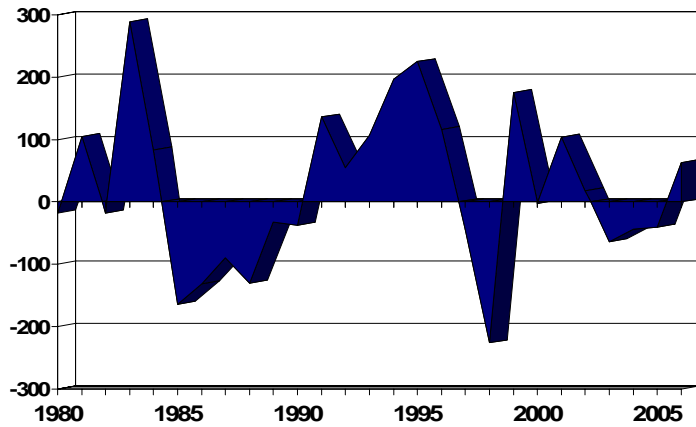
Other Indicators

Construction activity skyrocketed in Beaver County during 2006. Permitted values jumped almost 150 percent from 2005 figures. Much of the expansion occurred in homebuilding. However, nonresidential activity expanded rapidly as well. On the other hand, gross taxable sales remained almost unchanged with an increase of only 1.2 percent.

Into 2007 . . .

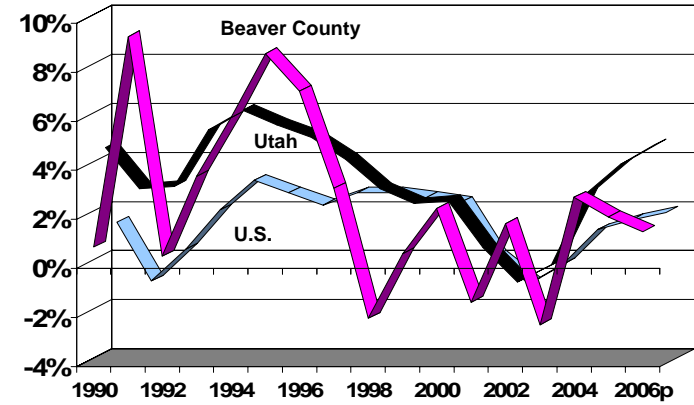
So far in 2007, job growth has improved dramatically. First quarter employment expansion measured almost 4 percent. Construction, retail trade and leisure hospitality services joined in spurring greater job growth. Not surprisingly unemployment has dipped even lower. Moreover, construction permitting activity continues to show robust expansion.

Beaver County Net Migration



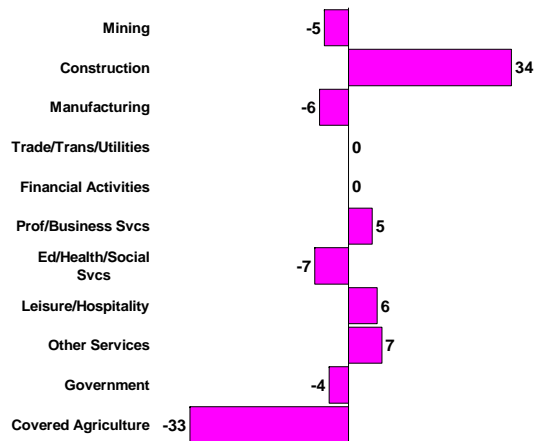
Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee.

Beaver County Nonfarm Jobs



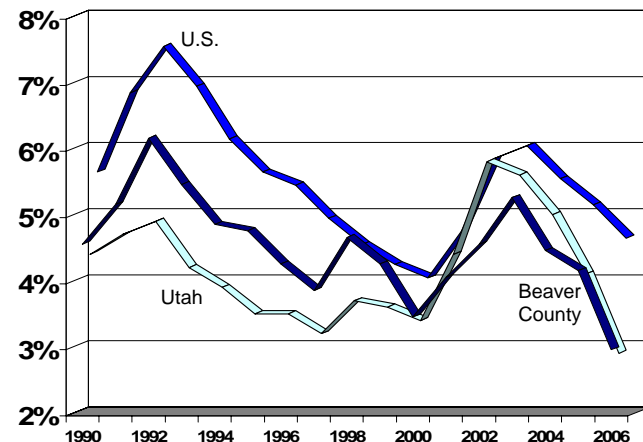
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

2006 Beaver County Numeric Change in Jobs by Industry



Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Annual Unemployment Rates



Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Box Elder County

FACTS



Updated July 2007

Population

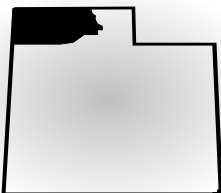
As of July 1st	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total Population	43,812	44,022	44,654	45,304	45,987
% Change of the Prior Year	1.3%	0.5%	1.4%	1.5%	1.5%

Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee. <http://governor.utah.gov/dea/datatables.html>

City Populations

As of July 1st	2006
Brigham City	18,463
Tremonton	6,289
Perry	3,407
Garland	1,994
Willard	1,674
Honeyville	1,316
Remainder	14,054

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.
<http://www.census.gov/popest/cities>



Updated July 2007

Labor Force

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Labor Force	21,031	21,319	22,022	22,260	22,825
Employed	19,855	20,144	20,913	21,293	22,104
Unemployed	1,176	1,175	1,109	967	721
Rate	5.6%	5.5%	5.0%	4.3%	3.2%
Nonfarm Jobs	17,658	17,799	18,404	18,892	19,419
%Chng Prior Year	0.7%	0.8%	3.4%	2.7%	2.8%
Mining	32	40	42	24	434
Construction	923	968	1,189	1,245	1,416
Manufacturing	7,067	7,040	7,145	7,583	7,735
Trade/Trans/Utilities	3,317	3,492	3,592	3,578	3,693
Information	146	153	136	110	101
Financial Activities	410	408	423	418	429
Profess/Business Svcs	733	584	700	669	632
Ed/Health/Social Svcs	1,050	1,118	1,139	1,124	1,082
Leisure/Hospitality	1,194	1,230	1,242	1,301	1,419
Other Services	302	325	307	319	356
Government	2,428	2,442	2,490	2,521	2,525
Total Establishments	987	1,022	1,095	1,119	1,179
Total Wages (\$Millions)	579.7	588.8	604.5	669.5	738.9

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services, Workforce Information.
<http://jobs.utah.gov/jsp/wi/utalmis/gotoLaborforce.do>
<http://jobs.utah.gov/jsp/wi/utalmis/gotoIndustry.do>

Agriculture and manufacturing dominate Box Elder's economy. Over 43 percent of the land is under agricultural production, either for crops or livestock. Manufacturing accounts for 40 percent of total nonagricultural employment. Prominent manufacturing includes space technology, motor vehicle parts, iron and steel products, and furniture. The county will continue to feel the pressure of urban Utah as growth advances north. Traditional farm land will be transformed more and more into residential and commercial uses.

p = preliminary

Income and Wages

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total Personal Income (\$Millions)	937.4	974.3	1,017.4	1,079.0	1,157.8
Per Capita Income	21,007	21,429	22,152	23,289	24,531
Avg Family Income from IRS Returns	45,670	46,393	47,935	51,249	N/A
Average Monthly Nonfarm Wage	2,724	2,757	2,737	2,953	3,176

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Utah State Tax Commission, Utah Department of Workforce Services.

<http://www.bea.gov/bea/regional/reis> <http://tax.utah.gov/esu/income/index.html> <http://jobs.utah.gov/jsp/wi/utalmis/gotoIndustry.do>

Sales and Building

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Gross Taxable Sales (\$000s)	397,598	414,495	414,721	448,052	515,814
Permit Authorized Construction (\$000)	33,795	36,942	40,107	92,338	188,363
New Residential Building Permits	269	214	262	511	732
Residential Build Permits Value (\$000)	21,982	19,845	28,615	58,810	102,211

Source: Utah Tax Commission and University of Utah Bureau of Economic and Business Research.

<http://tax.utah.gov/esu/sales> <http://www.business.utah.edu/bebr>

Census Facts

	2000
Under 18	36.1%
65 years and over	10.4%
Median Age	28.0
Persons per Household	3.22
Persons per Family	3.63
Female-Headed Families	9.7%
High School Graduates	87.8%
College Graduates	19.5%
Labor Force	
Female Participation	57.0%
Male Participation	75.2%
Self-Employed	7.4%
Commute Time (minutes)	21.6
Median Family Income	\$49,421
Median Earnings	
Male, full-time, year-rnd	\$38,814
Female, full-time, yr-rnd	\$22,435
Persons Below Poverty	7.1%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau
<http://factfinder.census.gov>

Largest Employers

ATK Launch Systems
Autoliv
Box Elder School District
La Z Boy
Wal-Mart Distribution Center
Wal-Mart Store - Perry
Nucor Steel
Vulcraft
Assoc. Brigham Contractors Inc.
Bear River Valley Hospital
Box Elder County
Brigham City
Brigham City Community Hospital
Flying J
Kent's Foods (Brigham City)
Maddox Ranch House
Malt O Meal Company
State of Utah
Storm Products Inc.
Whitaker Construction Co.
<http://jobs.utah.gov/jsp/wi/utalmis/gotoCounties>

Other

Population by Race	2000
White	90.6%
Black	0.2%
American Indian	0.9%
Asian	1.0%
Pacific Islanders	0.1%
Other	3.4%
Hispanic/All Races	6.5%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau
<http://factfinder.census.gov>

For More Information . . .



Utah Department of Workforce Services
John Mathews -- 801/526-9467 -- johnmathews@utah.gov
jobs.utah.gov/wi

Box Elder County

Box Elder County felt some of the pains of the recession but now has shed those slow times and replaced them with steady and healthy economic growth. Unemployment rates are down and employment growth is up.

Population growth has been steady since 2004. Population increases have fueled the growth rate in employment. Virtually all the other economic indicators describing the county's economy have been very positive over the 2005 to 2006 period.

Population

Population in the county expanded at a rate of about 1.4 percent per year since 2004 when it barely increased at all. After 2003, the population grew from about 44,000 to nearly 46,000 (in 2006). Actually, Box Elder County experienced a net out migration of population in 2003, to the tune of about 300 persons. This was primarily driven by the slow down in the economy.

In July of 2006, about 46,000 persons resided in the county. This is a growth of about 700 over the same period in 2005. Between 2006 and 2007 population should increase 1.8 percent reaching the 46,200 level by 2007.

Between 2005 and 2006 the communities in the county held their relative positions in population size. Only Perry experienced a significant increase in population. That increase was 10 percent.

The Labor Market

Unemployment in the county has shrunk from the 5.6 percent level in 2002 down to 3.2 percent in 2006. This is due to the economic expansion both at the county, state, and national level. Currently, the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate is well below 3.0 percent, evidence of a strong economy.

Nonfarm job creation has accelerated since 2003. In 2002, annual job growth was only 0.7 percent as the county was caught in the national and state economic downturn. This continued into 2003 where growth was still less than 1.0 percent. However, since 2004 job growth has surged between 2.7 and 3.4 percent (2006). Even now in the first quarter

of 2007 new jobs are being created at a monthly year-over rate of 3.7 percent.

Industries

Manufacturing drives Box Elder's economy. Nearly 40 percent of all nonfarm employment is in this sector. The average for the state is about 10 percent. Of the total 19,400 employed in the county, 7,700 hold jobs in manufacturing. The good news is that manufacturing jobs pay well. The potentially bad news is that this puts the county's economy in jeopardy when the nation experiences an economic downturn since many of the products of the manufacturers sell to buyers outside the state and are therefore subject to the economic swings in the nation or world.

Trade, transportation, and utilities account for about one in five jobs and education and health service add another 13 percent of the total.

Above average growth (2.8 percent) in jobs occurred in the following industries: construction, trade/transportation/utilities, finance, education and healthcare, and leisure and hospitality.

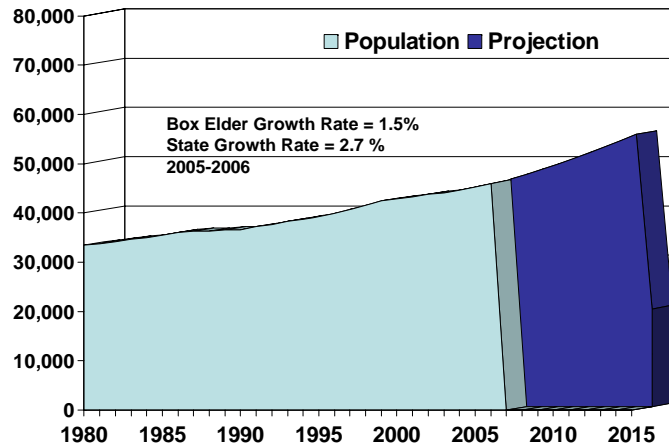
Healthy Jump in Average Wages

Box Elder's high percentage of manufacturing keeps the county's average wage well above the state average. In 2006 the average monthly wage was \$3,176, placing it fourth of all 29 counties in the state. Between 2005 and 2006 the county enjoyed a 7.5 percent bump in the average wage, well above the state average of 5.4 percent. These higher rates of wage increases may very well be a harbinger of the labor market being unable to provide the skill needed, i.e. the lack of available workers.

Looks Like More of the Same

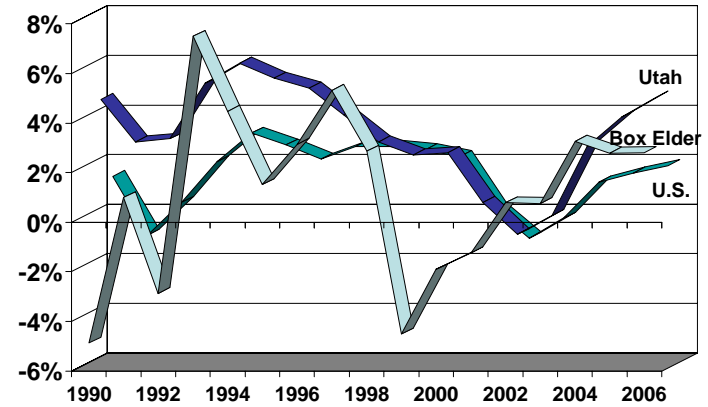
The local market shows every sign of continued strong and stable improvement through 2007 and into 2008. Growth may be limited to some extent by the lack of enough labor to fill new positions. Employers are expressing some concern over the ability of finding enough workers, particularly in higher skilled occupations.

Box Elder County Population



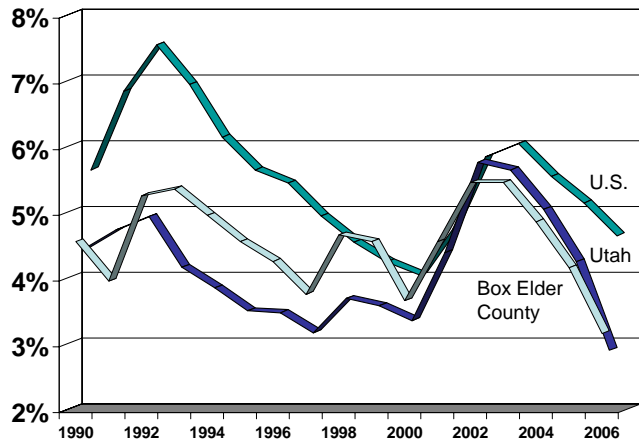
Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee; Utah Governor's Office of Planning and Budget.

Box Elder County Nonfarm Jobs



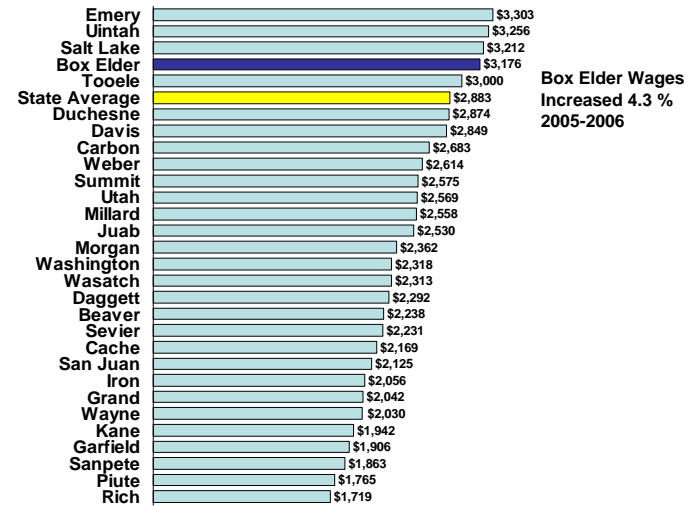
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Annual Unemployment Rates



Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

2006 Average Monthly Wage by County



Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Cache County

FACTS



Updated July 2007

Population

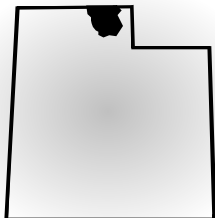
As of July 1st	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total Population	95,460	98,176	100,182	103,564	105,671
% Change of the Prior Year	2.2%	2.8%	2.0%	3.4%	2.0%

Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee. <http://governor.utah.gov/dea/datatables.html>

City Populations

As of July 1st	2006
Logan	47,660
North Logan	7,558
Smithfield	7,455
Hyrum	5,971
Providence	5,540
Nibley	3,062
Hyde Park	2,864
Wellsville	2,485
Richmond	1,790
Lewiston	1,652
Millville	1,392
River Heights	1,305
Remainder	9,928

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.
<http://www.census.gov/popest/cities>



Updated July 2007

Labor Force

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Labor Force	52,410	54,010	56,145	56,832	58,027
Employed	50,223	51,898	54,100	54,978	56,670
Unemployed	2,187	2,112	2,045	1,854	1,357
Rate	4.2%	3.9%	3.6%	3.3%	2.3%
Nonfarm Jobs	43,006	44,236	45,873	46,886	48,116
%Chng Prior Year	1.1%	2.9%	3.7%	2.2%	2.6%
Mining	26	11	9	9	206
Construction	2,201	2,202	2,522	2,637	2,809
Manufacturing	7,913	8,161	8,357	8,273	10,176
Trade/Trans/Utilities	6,393	6,481	6,650	6,947	7,228
Information	611	629	649	670	919
Financial Activities	1,041	1,071	1,217	1,741	1,562
Profess/Business Svcs	6,511	7,045	7,077	6,696	4,825
Ed/Health/Social Svcs	3,555	3,906	4,169	4,447	4,765
Leisure/Hospitality	3,338	3,213	3,427	3,384	3,545
Other Services	1,044	1,025	1,006	1,007	1,109
Government	10,373	10,488	10,789	11,075	11,156
Total Establishments	2,632	2,734	2,934	3,033	3,246
Total Wages (\$Millions)	997.4	1051.1	1125.3	1169.7	1248.0

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services, Workforce Information.

<http://jobs.utah.gov/jsp/wi/utalmis/gotoLaborforce.do>

<http://jobs.utah.gov/jsp/wi/utalmis/gotoIndustry.do>

Cache County historically has been driven by production, processing, and distribution of agricultural products. Because of this, it has a substantial dairy and meat products industry. Utah State University is an economic bulwork of the area, employing about 6,000. USU's research activity has spawned many companies that have added jobs. Job growth is still positive with gains in service producing sectors making manufacturing. Expanding population continues to generate construction activity. Job growth has picked up and Cache County's economy continues to improve, p = preliminary

Income and Wages

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006p
Total Personal Income (\$Millions)	1,878.4	1,968.8	2,126.1	2,225.4	2,350.0
Per Capita Income	19,622	20,379	21,968	22,628	23,819
Avg Family Income from IRS Returns	43,944	44,451	45,535	49,000	N/A
Average Monthly Nonfarm Wage	1,933	1,980	2,044	2,079	2,169

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Utah State Tax Commission, Utah Department of Workforce Services.

<http://www.bea.gov/bea/regional/reis> <http://tax.utah.gov/esu/income/index.html> <http://jobs.utah.gov/jsp/wi/utalmis/gotoIndustry.do>

Sales and Building

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Gross Taxable Sales (\$000s)	991,873	1,029,987	1,103,941	1,138,871	1,275,906
Permit Authorized Construction (\$000)	126,904	166,686	196,634	192,826	239,915
New Residential Building Permits	614	831	1,284	1,008	846
Residential Building Permits Value (\$000)	77,517	101,315	144,988	149,159	136,127

Source: Utah Tax Commission and University of Utah Bureau of Economic and Business Research.

<http://tax.utah.gov/esu/sales> <http://www.business.utah.edu/bebr>

Census Facts

	2000
Under 18	31.3%
65 years and over	7.2%
Median Age	23.9
Persons per Household	3.24
Persons per Family	3.59
Female-Headed Families	9.4%
High School Graduates	90.4%
College Graduates	31.9%
Labor Force	
Female Participation	62.7%
Male Participation	79.2%
Self-Employed	5.6%
Commute Time (minutes)	16.8
Median Family Income	\$44,453
Median Earnings	
Male, full-time, year-rnd	\$32,397
Female, full-time, yr-rnd	\$21,079
Persons Below Poverty	13.5%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau
<http://factfinder.census.gov>

Largest Employers

Utah State University
Icon
Cache County School District
Logan Regional Hospital
Swift Beef Company Inc.
Convergys
Logan City
Logan School District
Qwest
Schreiber Foods
Wal-Mart
Cache County Corporation
Gossner Food Inc.
Hyclone Laboratories Inc.
Lees Marketplace
Moore Business Forms
Pepperidge Farm Inc.
Sunshine Terrace Foundation

<http://jobs.utah.gov/jsp/wi/utalmis/gotoCounties.do>

Other

Population by Race	2000
White	89.7%
Black	0.4%
American Indian	0.6%
Asian	2.0%
Pacific Islanders	0.2%
Other	3.3%
Hispanic/All Races	6.3%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

<http://factfinder.census.gov>

For More Information . . .



Utah Department of Workforce Services
John Mathews -- 801/526-9467 -- johnmathews@utah.gov
jobs.utah.gov/wi

Cache County

Cache County's economy is in good shape. The county was somewhat shielded from the real dramatic downturn of the economy experienced by some of the other counties in the state. Population growth was slightly less than the state average and job growth in 2006 was healthy. Virtually all economic indicators have been on the plus side as this county continues its consistent economic growth posture.

Population

Cache County's population crossed the 100,000 mark in 2004 and has grown at a 2.0 percent pace into 2006. In mid-2006 there were 105,671 residents in the county. Growth between 2004 and 2005 was 3.4 percent. In 2006 there were about 2,000 more individuals than in 2005.

Logan is the largest community in the county with 47,660 in July of 2006. In 2005, North Logan took the second largest town position recording 7,558 persons, slightly ahead of Smithfield with 7,456.

The Labor Market

The labor force was about 58,000 in 2006, up slightly from the 56,832 figure in 2005. Of those 58,000 in the labor force, 56,670 were employed and the unemployment rate averaged 2.3 percent for 2006. With improved economic activity at the national, state and local level, Cache County's jobless rate declined from 3.3 percent in 2005.

New jobs were created at a 2.6 percent pace during 2006 increasing payrolls from 46,886 to 48,116. This growth continues into 2007. New job creation was strongest between 2003 and 2004 with a rate of 3.7 percent. It then slowed somewhat to 2.2 percent the next year, ending up with the 2.6 percent in 2006.

Industries

Government, because of Utah State University, is the largest major industry sector, accounting for some 23 percent of all jobs in the county. Manufacturing is second with about 21 percent and the trade, transportation, and utilities sector has a 15 percent share of all jobs. The single brightest job growth news in 2006 was the addition of hundreds of new jobs brought in by the Qwest Service Center.

The largest contributor of new jobs in 2006 was the manufacturing sector, adding some 1,900 new positions. Trade, transportation and utilities; information; and educational and health services each added some 300 employees to payrolls of the 3,200-plus establishments in the county.

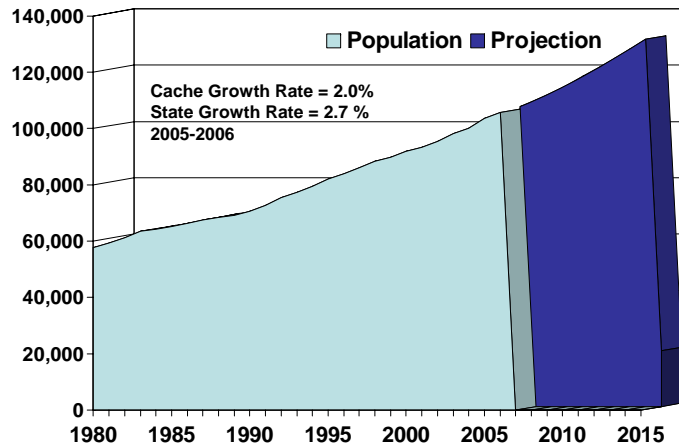
Average Wages Increase

As the economy continues to spool up and experience more growth the pressure to find workers to fill the new jobs becomes keen. When employers compete for workers the primary tool used is the wage. One sign of an economy feeling the lack of workers is to see wages creep up. This is happening all over the state. The state average wage increase between 2005 and 2006 was 5.4 percent. Cache County's wage increase was slightly below at 4.3 percent. Average wage increases in prior years have been between 1.7 percent and 3.2 percent. This wage increase could signal the drying up of the labor pool.

All Indicators Point to the Positive, Save One

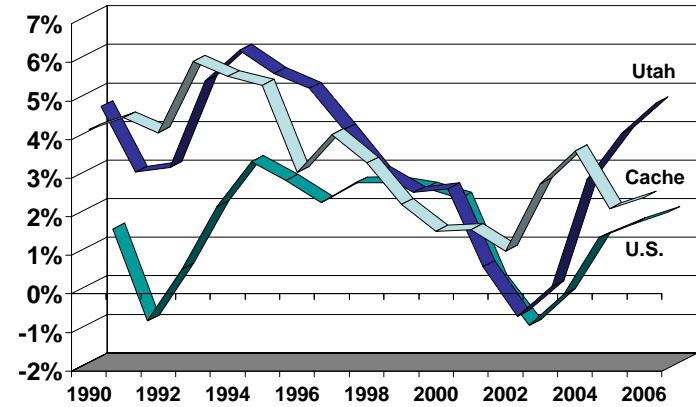
Cache County's economy is stable and strong. The rate of job growth may be negatively affected by the drying up of the labor pool in occupations that require more than just entry-level skills. USU provides a huge number of willing and able workers. The only shadow may be a continuing deterioration of the housing market as financing and building feel the effects of the decline in housing activity. This, however, is not a condition that will drop the bottom out of the economy.

Cache County Population



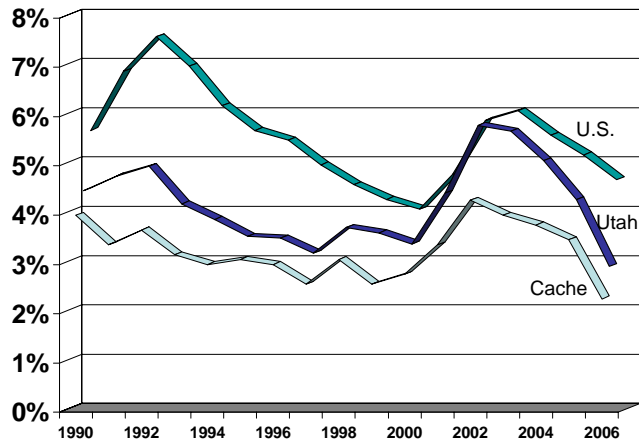
Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee; Utah Governor's Office of Planning and Budget.

Cache County Nonfarm Job Growth



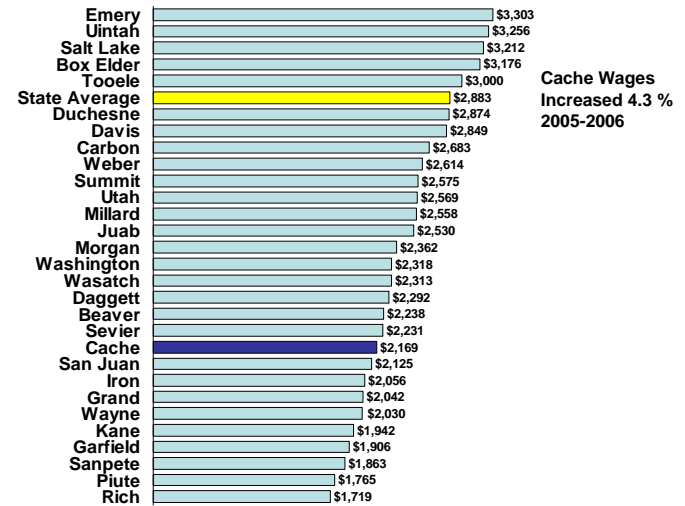
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Annual Unemployment Rates



Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

2006 Average Monthly Wage by County



Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Carbon County

FACTS

Updated July 2007

Population

As of July 1st	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total Population	19,858	19,558	19,385	19,338	19,504
% Change of the Prior Year	0.0%	-1.5%	-0.9%	-0.2%	0.9%

Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee.

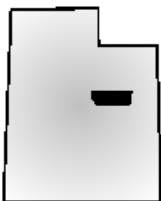
<http://governor.utah.gov/dea/datatables.html>

City Population

As of July 1st	2006
East Carbon	1,280
Helper	1,886
Price	8,010
Scofield	26
Sunnyside	378
Wellington	1,570

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

<http://www.census.gov/popest/cities>



Labor Force

	2002	2003	2004r	2005r	2006p
Labor Force	9,469	9,405	9,300	9,477	9,863
Employed	8,806	8,669	8,687	9,011	9,521
Unemployed	664	736	613	465	342
Rate	7.0%	7.8%	6.6%	4.9%	3.5%
Nonfarm Jobs	8,916	8,602	8,550	8,944	9,421
%Chng Prior Year	3.0%	-3.5%	-0.6%	4.6%	5.3%
Mining	786	742	706	791	894
Construction	294	285	285	293	394
Manufacturing	371	272	302	403	419
Trade/Trans/Utilities	2,072	2,059	1,992	2,195	2,286
Information	100	101	113	108	127
Financial Activities	248	253	255	248	251
Profess/Business Svcs	701	640	617	622	648
Ed/Health/Social Svcs	896	913	969	987	1,055
Leisure/Hospitality	785	729	746	740	813
Other Services	356	349	359	335	365
Government	2,307	2,259	2,206	2,220	2,169
Total Establishments	652	665	663	686	686
Total Wages (\$Millions)	239.8	236.1	246.9	268.3	303.2

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services, Workforce Information.

<http://jobs.utah.gov/jsp/wi/utalmis/gotoLaborforce.do>

<http://jobs.utah.gov/jsp/wi/utalmis/gotoIndustry.do>

Coal has dominated Carbon County's economic history. During the 90's the economic base began diversifying into trade, transportation, utilities, government and various services. The College of Eastern Utah also contributes employment opportunities.

p = preliminary r = revised

Income and Wages

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006p
Total Personal Income (\$Millions)	451.2	451.8	479.1	520.0	567.3
Per Capita Income	22,755	22,779	24,393	26,721	29,140
Avg Family Income from IRS Returns	41,213	41,931	44,684	47,491	n.a.
Average Monthly Nonfarm Wage	2,241	2,287	2,407	2,500	2,683

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Utah State Tax Commission, Utah Department of Workforce Services.

<http://www.bea.gov/bea/regional/reis/>

<http://tax.utah.gov/esu/income/>

<http://jobs.utah.gov/jsp/wi/utalimis/gotoIndustry.do>

Sales and Building

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Gross Taxable Sales (\$000s)	351,113	333,786	379,036	430,474	478,221
Permit Authorized Construction (\$000)	14,315	12,346	17,415	12,902	15,882
New Residential Building Permits	81	79	70	60	72
Residential Build Permits Value (\$000)	4,375	6,383	7,515	5,887	9,416

Source: Utah Tax Commission and University of Utah Bureau of Economic and Business Research.

<http://tax.utah.gov/esu/income>

<http://www.business.utah.edu/bebr/>

Demographics

	2000
Under 18	28.8%
65 years and over	13.3%
Median Age	33.6
Persons per Household	2.68
Persons per Family	3.19
Female-Headed Families	10.0%
High School Graduates	81.1%
College Graduates	12.3%
Labor Force	
Female Participation	52.7%
Male Participation	70.7%
Self-Employed	5.1%
Commute Time (minutes)	16.4
Median Family Income	\$40,900
Median Earnings	
Male, full-time, year-rnd	\$38,957
Female, full-time, yr-rnd	\$21,141
Persons Below Poverty	13.4%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

<http://www.census.gov/acs/www/>

Largest Employers

Carbon County School District
 Canyon Fuels Company
 Castleview Hospital
 College of Eastern Utah
 State of Utah
 Wal-Mart
 Andalex Resources
 Carbon County
 Discovery Phone Center
 Joy Technologies
 Pacificorp
 Price City
 Price Mine Services
 Savage Industries
 SOS Temporary Services
 West Ridge Resources

Source: Utah Dept. of Workforce Services.

<http://jobs.utah.gov/jsp/wi/utalimis/gotoCounties.do>

Other

Population by Race	2000
White	91.1%
Black	0.3%
American Indian	1.1%
Asian	0.3%
Pacific Islanders	0.1%
Other	7.2%
Hispanic/All Races	10.3%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

<http://www.census.gov/acs/www/>

For More Information . . .



Utah Department of Workforce Services
 Michael Hanni -- 801/526-9403 -- mhanni@utah.gov
jobs.utah.gov/wi

Carbon County, a key member of Utah's Coal Belt, enjoyed a fairly prosperous 2006. Compared with 2005, the county saw employment grow by 5.3 percent and population added nearly 1.0 percent. These increases occurred against the backdrop of a resurgent mining industry, riding higher demand for energy worldwide. However, increasing concerns with the environmental impacts associated with the use of coal may potentially affect the current boom in the county.

People and Housing

Carbon County broke a three-year population-losing streak in 2006. The county's population was up nearly 1.0 percent over the previous year, bringing the total number of people living in the county to 19,504. Two thousand six also marked the first year since 1997 that net-migration in the county was positive—with a total of 61 net migrants entering the county.

Another important economic measure closely associated with people is housing. For 2006, the number of new permits for homes—dwelling units, in housing lingo—was up 20 percent. Interestingly, the valuation of these permits was up 60 percent over the same time period. This may suggest that either the composition of building types has been changing or that new home prices are rising significantly.

The Labor Market

With year-over job growth of 5.3 percent in 2006, Carbon County easily bested the previous year's 4.6 percent growth. This positive job growth performance placed the county above the state and the

nation's job growth rates. In addition, at 5.3 percent, Carbon County was the twelfth fastest growing county in Utah in 2006.

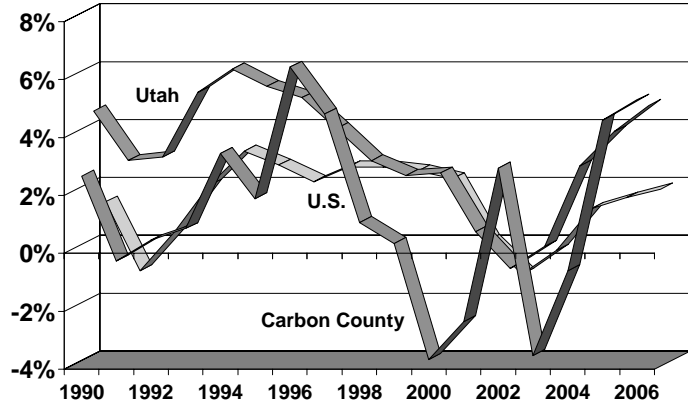
Of the county's major industry sectors, only government posted a decline in jobs, with a loss of 51 positions. Every other major industry saw job increases, with some industries posting significant year-over gains. Mining (+103), construction (+100), trade, transportation and utilities (+91), leisure and hospitality (+73), and educational and health services (+66) were among those industries adding the most new jobs.

Unemployment in the county hit the lowest levels seen in the last two decades. The average annual unemployment rate for 2006 was 3.5 percent, which was considerably lower than 2005's rate of 4.9 percent. Even with this marked improvement in unemployment, Carbon County had the eighth highest unemployment rate in the state. This is more an artifact of the strong growth in the rest of the state, rather than an indictment of the county's economy.

A Word on Wages

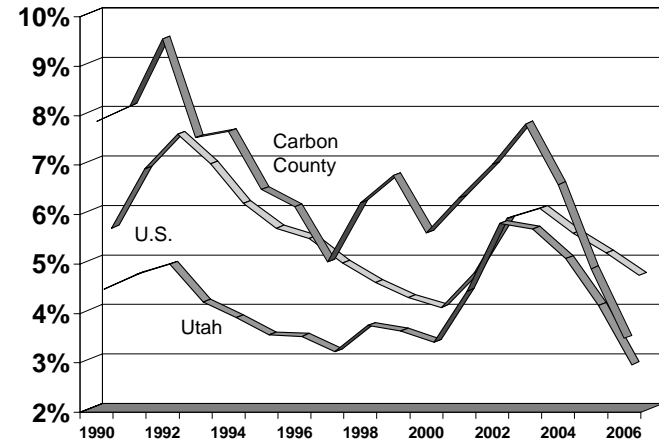
Another important indicator of Carbon County's economic health is the performance of the county's average monthly wage. While nominal wages have increased steadily over the last four years, real wage—inflation adjusted wages—performance has been mixed, to say the least. While real wages increased a very healthy 4.0 percent in 2006, for the rest of the previous decade they have grown little. In fact, 2006's increase alone made up 40 percent of the 10 percent real wage increase between 1996 and 2006.

Carbon County Nonfarm Jobs



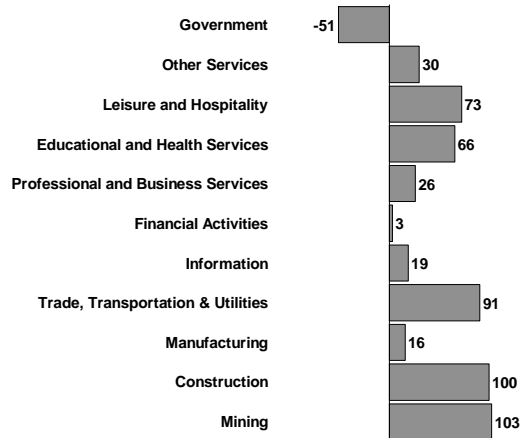
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Annual Unemployment Rates



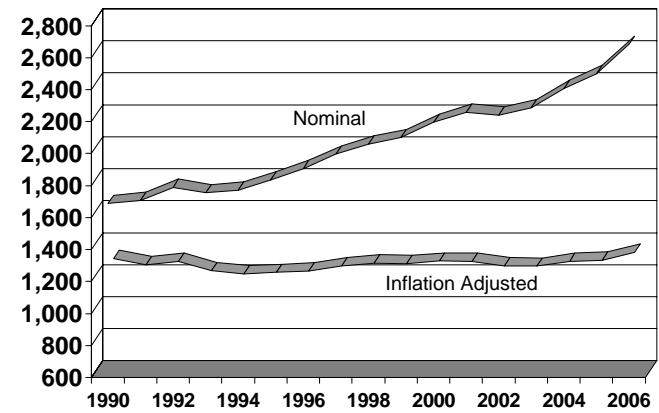
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

2006 Carbon County Numeric Change in Jobs by Industry



Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Carbon County Average Monthly Wage



Note: Inflation adjusted wages reflect the rate of inflation as measured by the Consumer Price Index, 1982-84=100
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Income and Wages

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006p
Total Personal Income (\$Millions)	15.6	16.6	17.2	17.8	18.2
Per Capita Income	17,328	18,344	18,674	19,041	19,191
Avg Family Income from IRS Returns	38,008	40,869	43,134	45,466	n.a.
Average Monthly Nonfarm Wage	1,936	1,987	2,047	2,300	2,292

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Utah State Tax Commission, Utah Department of Workforce Services.

<http://www.bea.gov/bea/regional/reis/>

<http://tax.utah.gov/esu/income/>

<http://jobs.utah.gov/jsp/wi/utalimis/gotoIndustry.do>

Sales and Building

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Gross Taxable Sales (\$000s)	14,749	11,692	8,850	21,412	15,462
Permit Authorized Construction (\$000)	502	2,522	1,320	1,791	1,527
New Residential Building Permits	1	31	12	18	8
Residential Build Permits Value (\$000)	60	1,762	1,024	1,522	1,204

Source: Utah Tax Commission and University of Utah Bureau of Economic and Business Research.

<http://tax.utah.gov/esu/income>

<http://www.business.utah.edu/bebr/>

Demographics

	2000
Under 18	23.2%
65 years and over	13.5%
Median Age	39.2
Persons per Household	2.48
Persons per Family	3.02
Female-Headed Families	4.4%
High School Graduates	83.7%
College Graduates	11.9%
Labor Force	
Female Participation	53.6%
Male Participation	58.2%
Self-Employed	12.1%
Commute Time (minutes)	21.5
Median Family Income	\$41,484
Median Earnings	
Male, full-time, year-rnd	\$35,938
Female, full-time, yr-rnd	\$21,583
Persons Below Poverty	5.5%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

<http://www.census.gov/acs/www/>

Largest Employers

Colletts Recreation Service
 Daggett County
 Daggett County School District
 Bureau of Reclamation
 Jacob Fields Service North America
 National Forest Service
 State of Utah
 Flaming Gorge Corp.
 Questar Pipeline Company
 Red Canyon Lodge
 Snyder Construction
 Town of Manila
 Trout Creek Flies
 Williams Flaming Gorge Market

Source: Utah Dept. of Workforce Services.

<http://jobs.utah.gov/jsp/wi/utalimis/gotoCounties.do>

Other

Population by Race	2000
White	94.6%
Black	0.7%
American Indian	0.8%
Asian	0.1%
Pacific Islanders	0.0%
Other	3.9%
Hispanic/All Races	5.1%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

<http://www.census.gov/acs/www/>

For More Information . . .



Utah Department of Workforce Services
 Michael Hanni -- 801/526-9403 -- mhanni@utah.gov
jobs.utah.gov/wi

What does one say when nearly every economic and social indicator falls for an area in one year? Well this was the case of Daggett County in 2006. From jobs to gross taxable sales, and every indicator in between, the county lost ground during the year. However, it is very important to note that because of the small size of the county's economy, it isn't out of the realm of possibility to have a year like this occur due to only a small shift in the economy. One less than stellar year does not a depression make.

People and Housing

One of the important social indicators that gave ground in 2006 was that of population. The number of people living in Daggett County declined 1.5 percent from 2005, or a loss of 14 people. Thus, natural increase in the county was unable to overcome net—in this case, out—migration. This 2006 population figure puts the county roughly 3.1 percent below the long-term projection of the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget.

An important economic measure closely associated with people is housing. For 2006, the number of new permits for homes—dwelling units, in housing lingo—was down 56 percent (from 18 in 2005 to 8 in 2006.) Interestingly, the valuation of these permits didn't slump as much as the number of permits issued, posting only a 21 percent decline over the same time period. This suggests that new home prices are still rising significantly.

The Labor Market

With a year-over job decline of 0.4 percent, the county broke a two-year positive streak of job gains. Daggett County was the only county in Utah to

see employment decline in 2006. This negative employment performance placed the county significantly below the state and the nation's job growth rates.

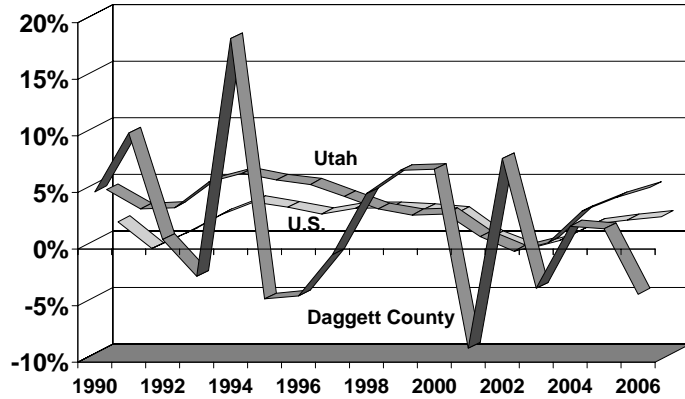
For a county where more than 50 percent of all employment is concentrated in the government sector, a loss of 11 positions in that sector is a significant economic event. Additionally, construction employment in the county slipped by six jobs as ongoing projects came to an end during the year. Some job gains were seen in trade, transportation, and utilities (+10) and leisure and hospitality (+5), but these were unable to undo the aforementioned losses.

Unemployment in the county hit the lowest level seen in the last six years. The average annual unemployment rate for 2006 was 4.7 percent, which was somewhat lower than 2005's rate of 5.1 percent. Even with this improvement in unemployment, Daggett County had the fourth highest unemployment rate in the state. However, this is more an artifact of the strong growth in the rest of the state, rather than an indictment of the county's economy (as 4.7 percent is easily considered full-employment in economic theory.)

A Word on Wages

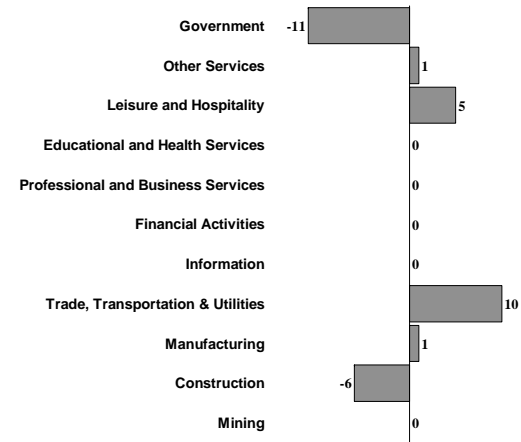
Another important indicator of Carbon County's economic health is the performance of the county's average monthly wage. While nominal wages have on average increased steadily over the last decade, real wage—inflation adjusted wages—performance has largely been negative. Nominal wages in 2006 were up 24 percent over 1996, however real wages were down 3.2 percent. This loss in real buying power is concerning.

Daggett County Nonfarm Jobs



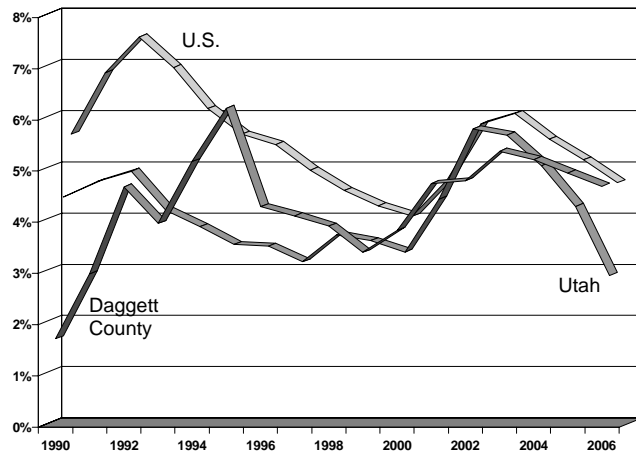
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

2006 Daggett County Numeric Change in Jobs by Industry



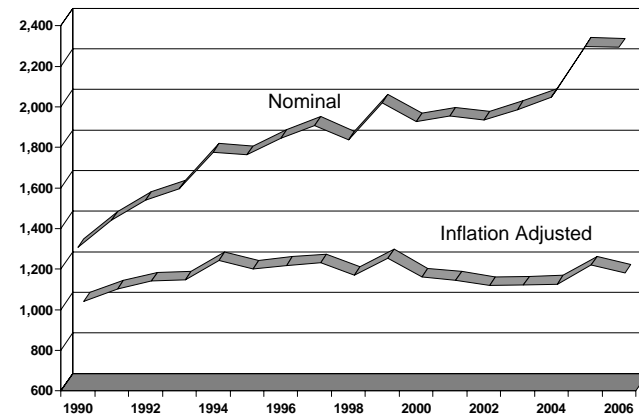
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Annual Unemployment Rates



Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Daggett County Average Monthly Wage



Note: Inflation adjusted wages reflect the rate of inflation as measured by the Consumer Price Index, 1982-84=100
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Davis County

FACTS



Updated July 2007

Population

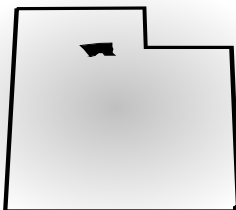
As of July 1st	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total Population	250,265	256,554	268,916	278,278	286,547
% Change of the Prior Year	2.2%	2.5%	1.3%	3.5%	3.0%

Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee. <http://governor.utah.gov/dea/datatables.html>

City Populations

As of July 1st	2006
Layton	62,716
Bountiful	41,161
Clearfield	27,241
Kaysville	23,563
Syracuse	19,534
Clinton	18,811
Farmington	15,540
Centerville	15,075
North Salt Lake	11,598
West Point	8,186
Woods Cross	8,168
South Weber	5,807
West Bountiful	5,185
Fruit Heights	4,910
Sunset	4,910
Remainder	41,020

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.
<http://www.census.gov/popest/cities>



Updated July 2007

Labor Force

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Labor Force	124,569	128,476	132,341	134,943	138,773
Employed	118,331	121,922	126,167	129,573	134,783
Unemployed	6,238	655	6,174	5,370	3,990
Rate	5.0%	5.1%	4.7%	4.0%	2.9%
Nonfarm Jobs	88,920	89,696	93,284	95,963	100,547
%Chng Prior Year	1.5%	0.9%	4.0%	2.9%	4.8%
Mining	59	62	118	137	558
Construction	6,722	6,861	7,492	8,287	9,447
Manufacturing	10,065	10,327	10,461	10,591	10,632
Trade/Trans/Utilities	18,643	18,393	19,450	19,063	19,458
Information	914	893	883	882	903
Financial Activities	3,203	3,556	3,832	3,906	4,078
Profess/Business Svcs	7,671	7,740	8,220	9,221	10,534
Ed/Health/Social Svcs	7,620	8,003	8,319	8,637	9,004
Leisure/Hospitality	7,884	8,013	8,304	8,503	8,948
Other Services	2,648	2,673	2,761	2,734	3,033
Government	23,491	23,163	23,434	24,002	24,338
Total Establishments	5,513	5,751	6,196	6,375	6,987
Total Wages (\$Millions)	2644.4	2783.6	2961.5	3124.2	3437.4

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services, Workforce Information.
<http://jobs.utah.gov/jsp/wi/utalmis/gotoLaborforce.do>
<http://jobs.utah.gov/jsp/wi/utalmis/gotoIndustry.do>

For many years, Davis County's economy was driven by Hill Airforce Base (HAFB) and agricultural production. Now the county boasts of diverse industries led by manufacturing, trade, services and government. A large and growing population demands more housing and commercial activity. Recent growth in the professional/business services and government (including Hill) will expand the economy and build payrolls.

Income and Wages

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006p
Total Personal Income (\$Millions)	6,250.0	6,740.9	7,224.7	7,714.3	8,424.0
Per Capita Income	24,974	26,412	27,632	28,776	30,493
Avg Family Income from IRS Returns	57,646	58,408	60,152	63,342	N/A
Average Monthly Nonfarm Wage	2,497	2,585	2,646	2,713	2,849

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Utah State Tax Commission, Utah Department of Workforce Services.

<http://www.bea.gov/bea/regional/reis> <http://tax.utah.gov/esu/income/index.html> <http://jobs.utah.gov/jsp/wi/utalmis/gotoIndustry.do>

Sales and Building

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Gross Taxable Sales (\$000s)	2,759,165	2,795,944	3,026,294	3,184,234	3,723,494
Permit Authorized Construction (\$000)	430,955	543,708	639,652	727,099	679,518
New Residential Building Permits	2,564	2,867	3,179	3,160	2,611
Residential Build Permits Value (\$000)	346,228	426,540	532,595	590,265	539,122

Source: Utah Tax Commission and University of Utah Bureau of Economic and Business Research.

<http://tax.utah.gov/esu/sales> <http://www.business.utah.edu/bebr>

Census Facts

	2000
Under 18	35.1%
65 years and over	7.3%
Median Age	26.8
Persons per Household	3.31
Persons per Family	3.67
Female-Headed Families	11.0%
High School Graduates	92.2%
College Graduates	28.8%
Labor Force	
Female Participation	63.3%
Male Participation	81.6%
Self-Employed	5.4%
Commute Time (minutes)	22.4
Median Family Income	\$58,329
Median Earnings	
Male, full-time, year-rnd	\$40,913
Female, full-time, yr-rnd	\$25,904
Persons Below Poverty	5.1%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau
<http://factfinder.census.gov>

Largest Employers

Hill Air Force Base
Davis County School District
Smith's Marketplace
Lagoon Corporation Inc
Lifetime Products Inc
Utility Trailer Manufacturing Co.
Wal-Mart
Albertsons Inc.
Citicorp Credit Services
Davis County
Davis Hospital & Med. Center
Lakeview Hospital
Icon Health & Fitness
Management & Training Corp.
South Davis Commun. Hospital
State of Utah
TRW

<http://jobs.utah.gov/jsp/wi/utalmis/gotoCounties>

Other

Population by Race	2000
White	89.8%
Black	1.1%
American Indian	0.6%
Asian	1.5%
Pacific Islanders	0.3%
Other	2.3%
Hispanic/All Races	5.4%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau
<http://factfinder.census.gov>

For More Information . . .



Utah Department of Workforce Services
John Mathews -- 801/526-9467 -- johnmathews@utah.gov
jobs.utah.gov/wi

Davis County

Economic activity in Davis County is strong. Population is increasing as is the number of jobs. Unemployment has been declining since the recession in the early part of the decade. Building activity is still healthy but slowing. All-in-all, this is good news for the economy and job market in the county. As one of the top four counties in the state, Davis County barely noticed the recession. It just continues to grow and prosper. Virtually all the economic indicators have stayed very positive, and are expected remain that way through the rest of 2007 and well into 2008.

Population

Davis County's population continues to grow at above average rates through 2005 and 2006. The strongest rate of growth occurred between 2004 and 2005 when population (both through natural increase and through net migration) grew at a 3.5 percent rate. The next year that rate slowed slightly to 3.0 percent (2005-2006). Last year that 3.0 percent rate equated to about 8,300 new persons. Layton is by far the most populous community in the county with some 63,000 persons. Bountiful has 41,000 and Clearfield has 27,000.

The Labor Market

Davis County's labor force grew to 138,800 in 2006. The labor force is made up of those persons 16 years old or older who are employed or are looking for work. When the population and jobs are growing, typically unemployment rates are declining. This is true in Davis County. Annual unemployment has fallen from about 5.0 percent in 2002 to an extremely low 2.9 percent in 2006. Generally that means that anyone who wants a job can find one. With improved economic activity at the national, state and local level, Cache County's jobless rate declined from the 3.3 percent in 2005.

Job creation has also surged from the recessionary 1.5 percent (2002) to the mid-4.0 percent range of late. In first quarter of 2007 new jobs were created at a 4.4 percent pace.

Industries

Nearly 4,600 new jobs were created in Davis County in 2006. Total nonfarm jobs grew from 95,963 in 2005 to 100,547 in 2006. Forty-four percent of all jobs in Davis County are concentrated in just two of the 11 major industry sectors. Because of Hill Air Force Base, the largest sector is government, accounting for 24 percent of all jobs. Trade, transportation, and utilities claim a 20 percent share of all employment. Construction, manufacturing, business services, and leisure and hospitality each added about 10 percent to the total. The construction and business services sectors were the fastest growing industries in the county with about a 14 percent increase. Also they contributed the most new jobs. Construction added 1160 and business services jumped by 1,300.

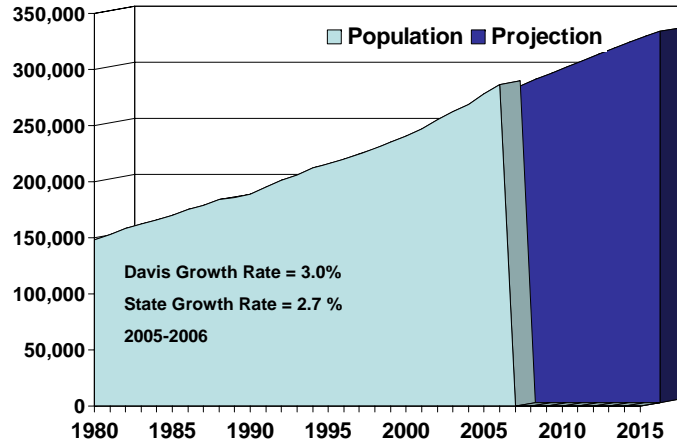
Average Wages Increase

Upward pressure on wages happens when job growth is high and unemployment low. This is the case here in Utah, and in Davis County. With the pool of labor drying up the competition mounts to attract needed workers. In Utah the average wage has increased at much higher rates than it did during and just after the recession. The 2005 to 2006 change in the average wage was 5.4 percent statewide. Here in Davis County wages increased 5.0 percent. In past years average wages have increased by about 3.0 percent. Now, as the economy continues to grow and add new jobs, wages are being bid up in order to attract more workers.

The Economy Looks Good Through 2007 and into 2008

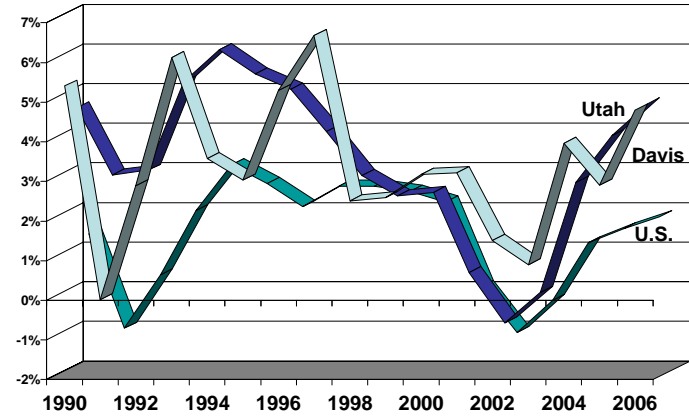
Here is a county where the economy is very strong. It is anchored by Hill Air Force Base, construction, and manufacturing. Job growth is very solid and looks to continue that way. This means that the labor pool will be stretched thin as unemployment continues to be very low. The response will be keen competition among employers for existing and new workers. Wages will increase. This is not bad news. Only one potential dull spot in the economy is the slowing of construction, particularly residential. It will slow but some of that slack will be taken up by commercial construction responding to the demands of all the new housing.

Davis County Population



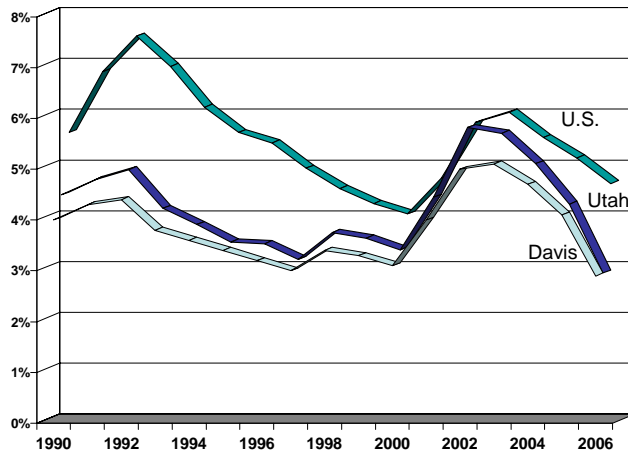
Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee; Utah Governor's Office of Planning and Budget.

Davis County Nonfarm Job Growth



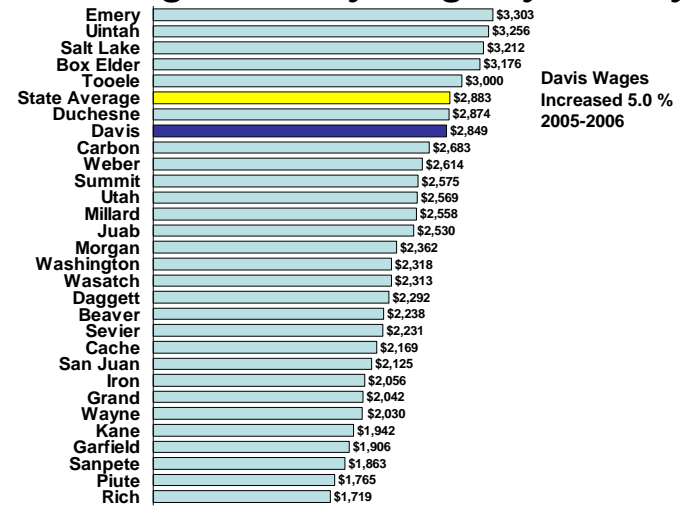
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Annual Unemployment Rates



Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

2006 Average Monthly Wage by County



Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Duchesne County **FACTS**

Updated July 2007

Population

As of July 1st	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total Population	14,856	14,698	14,933	15,237	15,585
% Change of the Prior Year	1.4%	-1.1%	1.6%	2.0%	2.3%

Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee.

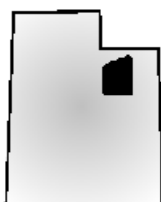
<http://governor.utah.gov/dea/datatables.html>

City Population

As of July 1st	2006
Altamont	185
Duchesne	1,506
Myton	567
Roosevelt	4,681
Tabiona	155

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

<http://www.census.gov/popest/cities>



Labor Force

	2002	2003	2004r	2005r	2006p
Labor Force	7,031	6,914	7,274	7,636	8,270
Employed	6,559	6,444	6,866	7,304	8,031
Unemployed	472	470	408	332	239
Rate	6.7%	6.8%	5.6%	4.4%	2.9%
Nonfarm Jobs	5,192	5,049	5,404	5,827	6,587
%Chng Prior Year	1.3%	-2.8%	7.0%	7.8%	13.0%
Mining	616	451	534	657	981
Construction	367	374	407	526	645
Manufacturing	124	116	132	151	152
Trade/Trans/Utilities	1,159	1,080	1,167	1,305	1,444
Information	166	170	177	183	172
Financial Activities	129	138	149	157	170
Profess/Business Svcs	134	142	147	148	165
Ed/Health/Social Svcs	423	460	442	447	466
Leisure/Hospitality	330	310	393	387	454
Other Services	159	150	152	170	189
Government	1,585	1,658	1,706	1,697	1,749
Total Establishments	506	520	551	597	667
Total Wages (\$Millions)	135.6	127.7	146.2	177.7	227.3

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services, Workforce Information.

<http://jobs.utah.gov/jsp/wi/utalmis/gotoLaborforce.do>

<http://jobs.utah.gov/jsp/wi/utalmis/gotoIndustry.do>

Oil and gas remains a mainstay of Duchesne County's economy. Important expanding industries also include government services, trade, transportation, and utilities. The growth of Ute Tribal enterprises also gives a boost to the County's economy.

p = preliminary r = revised

Income and Wages

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006p
Total Personal Income (\$Millions)	303.6	317.2	352.6	393.3	446.8
Per Capita Income	20,444	21,304	23,571	25,660	28,456
Avg Family Income from IRS Returns	37,313	32,232	42,083	52,445	n.a.
Average Monthly Nonfarm Wage	2,176	2,107	2,254	2,541	2,874

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Utah State Tax Commission, Utah Department of Workforce Services.

<http://www.bea.gov/bea/regional/reis/>

<http://tax.utah.gov/esu/income/>

<http://jobs.utah.gov/jsp/wi/utalimis/gotoIndustry.do>

Sales and Building

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Gross Taxable Sales (\$000s)	145,072	157,010	217,724	279,290	364,150
Permit Authorized Construction (\$000)	12,791	12,923	17,055	23,754	26,740
New Residential Building Permits	155	149	158	211	218
Residential Build Permits Value (\$000)	10,341	10,363	14,462	19,118	23,224

Source: Utah Tax Commission and University of Utah Bureau of Economic and Business Research.

<http://tax.utah.gov/esu/income>

<http://www.business.utah.edu/bebr/>

Demographics

	2000
Under 18	36.8%
65 years and over	9.4%
Median Age	28.3
Persons per Household	3.11
Persons per Family	3.51
Female-Headed Families	8.9%
High School Graduates	81.0%
College Graduates	12.7%
Labor Force	
Female Participation	50.6%
Male Participation	70.9%
Self-Employed	9.9%
Commute Time (minutes)	22.4
Median Family Income	\$35,350
Median Earnings	
Male, full-time, year-rnd	\$31,988
Female, full-time, yr-rnd	\$19,692
Persons Below Poverty	16.8%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

<http://www.census.gov/acs/www/>

Largest Employers

- Duchesne County School District
- Uintah Basin Medical Center
- Duchesne County
- Frontier Drilling
- New Field Exploration Co.
- RN Industry Trucking
- Second Nature Therapeutic Practice
- State of Utah
- TJ Goodman
- Uintah Basin Telecommunications
- Al's Foodtown
- Basin Western
- Burdick Paving
- Cash Meat Market
- Cedar Ridge
- Frontier Motel
- IGA Super Center

Source: Utah Dept. of Workforce Services.

<http://jobs.utah.gov/jsp/wi/utalimis/gotoCounties.do>

Other

Population by Race	2000
White	90.2%
Black	0.1%
American Indian	5.4%
Asian	0.2%
Pacific Islanders	0.1%
Other	4.1%
Hispanic/All Races	3.5%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

<http://www.census.gov/acs/www/>

For More Information . . .



Utah Department of Workforce Services
 Michael Hanni -- 801/526-9403 -- mhanni@utah.gov
jobs.utah.gov/wi

For a rural county in Utah, Duchesne County's 2006 performance is the stuff of dreams. Nearly every economic and social indicator rose positively over the year. Much of this can be attributed to the impressive oil and gas activity in the region. Thus, while the ongoing demand for energy that is driving this current boom appears to be stable, history would suggest caution.

People and Housing

One of the important social indicators for a rural county that increased in 2006 is that of population. The number of people living in Duchesne County rose 2.3 percent from 2005, or a gain of 348 people. Since net migration only added 131 people in the year there must have been a healthy amount of natural increase. A growing population, if this trend can be maintained, will be an important economic driver if energy-related employment recedes or plateaus.

An important economic measure closely associated with people is housing. For 2006, the number of new permits for homes—dwelling units, in housing lingo—was up only slightly over the previous year (from 218 in 2005 vs. 211 in 2006.) Interestingly, the valuation of these permits soared 21.5 percent over the year. This likely suggests that new home prices are still rising significantly.

The Labor Market

Duchesne County extended its two-year job growth streak with an employment increase of 13.0 percent in 2006. This fast pace of job creation placed Duchesne County second among its fellow counties in Utah. Additionally, this 13.0 percent gain is a significant increase over the previous year's 7.8 percent increase. This

employment performance placed the county significantly above the state and the nation's job growth rates.

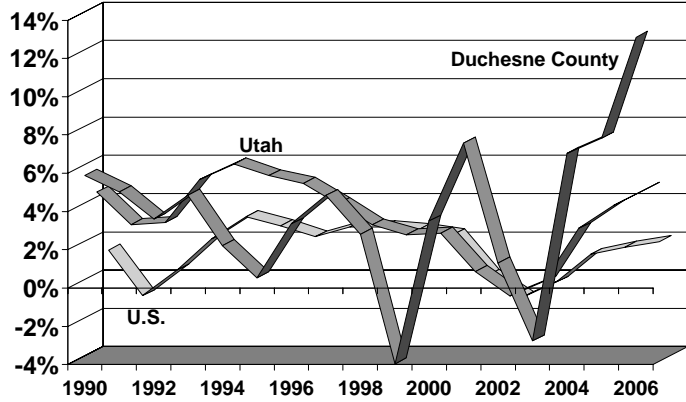
Strong growth was registered in nearly every industry in the county in 2006. The largest numeric increases were seen in mining (+324), trade, transportation, and utilities (+142), construction (+119), and leisure and hospitality (+67). In fact, the only industry that saw employment decline was information, which lost 11 positions over the year. Even with all this energy-related growth, the county's government sector still makes up more than a quarter of all jobs in the county.

Unemployment in the county hit the lowest level seen in at least the last two decades. The average annual unemployment rate for 2006 was 2.9 percent, which was significantly lower than 2005's rate of 4.4 percent. This unemployment result has easily pushed the county past full-employment into an environment where finding workers is becoming increasingly difficult.

A Word on Wages

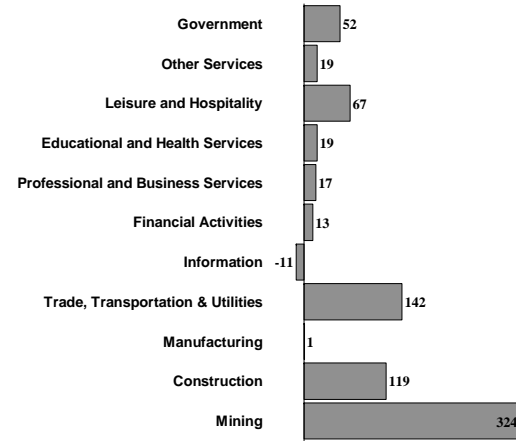
Another important indicator of Duchesne County's economic health is the performance of the county's average monthly wage. Both nominal and real—inflation adjusted—average monthly wages have increased markedly in the past three years. Compared with 2005, 2006 saw real wages increase 9.6 percent. Taking a longer perspective, real wages in the county are up 34.0 percent over 1996. While increases in real buying power are an important quality-of-life issue, they can also play havoc with the functioning of smaller rural economies. When employers find they can no longer afford their employees they must cut back, or close their businesses.

Duchesne County Nonfarm Jobs



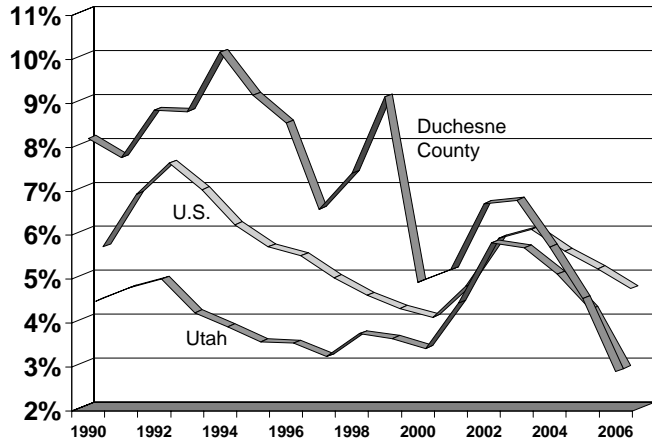
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

2006 Duchesne County Numeric Change in Jobs by Industry



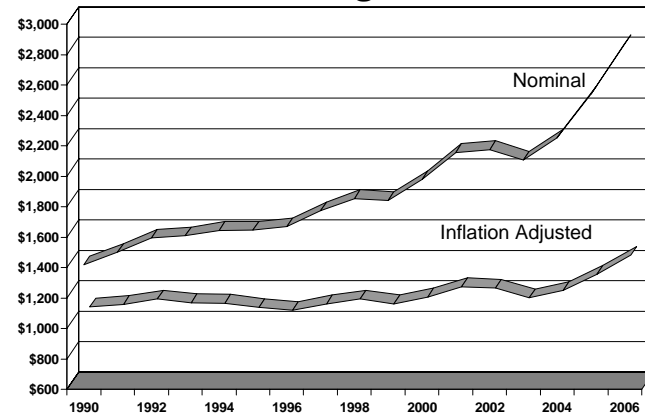
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Annual Unemployment Rates



Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Duchesne County Average Monthly Wage



Note: Inflation adjusted wages reflect the rate of inflation as measured by the Consumer Price Index, 1982-84=100
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Emery County

FACTS

Updated July 2007

Population

As of July 1st	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total Population	10,540	10,477	10,493	10,491	10,438
% Change of the Prior Year	0.6%	-0.6%	0.2%	0.0%	-0.5%

Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee.

<http://governor.utah.gov/dea/datatables.html>

City Population

As of July 1st	2006
Castle Dale	1,617
Clawson	173
Cleveland	507
Elmo	366
Emery	303
Ferron	1,569
Green River	949
Huntington	2,061
Orangeville	1,344

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

<http://www.census.gov/popest/cities>



Labor Force

	2002	2003	2004r	2005r	2006p
Labor Force	4,812	4,910	5,117	5,089	5,251
Employed	4,464	4,508	4,768	4,828	5,068
Unemployed	348	402	349	261	182
Rate	7.2%	8.2%	6.8%	5.1%	3.5%
Nonfarm Jobs	3,448	3,498	3,739	3,801	3,937
%Chng Prior Year	-1.6%	1.5%	6.9%	1.7%	3.6%
Mining	660	648	701	826	853
Construction	326	337	314	266	338
Manufacturing	21	35	29	22	17
Trade/Trans/Utilities	893	902	1,009	1,048	1,044
Information	144	154	152	139	132
Financial Activities	52	55	60	56	58
Profess/Business Svcs	86	90	87	83	141
Ed/Health/Social Svcs	72	87	65	58	58
Leisure/Hospitality	148	169	281	284	278
Other Services	168	165	152	157	155
Government	878	858	890	860	862
Total Establishments	257	255	271	273	274
Total Wages (\$Millions)	121.3	118.8	129.3	140.8	156.0

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services, Workforce Information.

<http://jobs.utah.gov/jsp/wi/utalmis/gotoLaborforce.do>

<http://jobs.utah.gov/jsp/wi/utalmis/gotoIndustry.do>

The mainstays of Emery County's economy are mining, transportation, communications, utilities, and government. In agriculture, livestock ranching remains important as well. An emerging part of Emery County's economy is recreation and tourism.

p = preliminary r = revised

Income and Wages

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006p
Total Personal Income (\$Millions)	200.3	208.0	218.1	231.7	250.7
Per Capita Income	18,714	19,365	20,380	21,628	23,434
Avg Family Income from IRS Returns	40,581	40,656	41,781	46,461	n.a.
Average Monthly Nonfarm Wage	2,931	2,831	2,883	3,084	3,303

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Utah State Tax Commission, Utah Department of Workforce Services.

<http://www.bea.gov/bea/regional/reis/>

<http://tax.utah.gov/esu/income/>

<http://jobs.utah.gov/jsp/wi/utalimis/gotoIndustry.do>

Sales and Building

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Gross Taxable Sales (\$000s)	106,343	104,310	128,438	138,623	182,236
Permit Authorized Construction (\$000)	8,784	4,832	6,153	9,352	13,544
New Residential Building Permits	36	36	28	29	43
Residential Build Permits Value (\$000)	2,114	2,769	2,854	3,666	5,268

Source: Utah Tax Commission and University of Utah Bureau of Economic and Business Research.

<http://tax.utah.gov/esu/income>

<http://www.business.utah.edu/bebr/>

Demographics

	2000
Under 18	35.4%
65 years and over	10.1%
Median Age	30.1
Persons per Household	3.10
Persons per Family	3.53
Female-Headed Families	7.2%
High School Graduates	84.2%
College Graduates	11.6%
Labor Force	
Female Participation	50.9%
Male Participation	71.8%
Self-Employed	7.3%
Commute Time (minutes)	21
Median Family Income	\$44,086
Median Earnings	
Male, full-time, year-rnd	\$39,059
Female, full-time, yr-rnd	\$18,929
Persons Below Poverty	11.5%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

<http://www.census.gov/acs/www/>

Largest Employers

- Emery County School District
- Energy West
- Nielson Construction
- Pacificorp
- Consolidational Coal
- CW Mining
- Emery County
- Genwal Resources
- Billings Distribution
- Cal K Jensen
- Emery County Nursing Home
- Power Source Services
- State of Utah
- West Winds Restaurant
- Ashworth Transfer
- Carbon Emery Telcom
- City of Green River

Source: Utah Dept. of Workforce Services.

<http://jobs.utah.gov/jsp/wi/utalimis/gotoCounties.do>

Other

Population by Race	2000
White	95.6%
Black	0.2%
American Indian	0.7%
Asian	0.3%
Pacific Islanders	0.1%
Other	3.1%
Hispanic/All Races	5.2%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

<http://www.census.gov/acs/www/>

For More Information . . .



Utah Department of Workforce Services
 Michael Hanni -- 801/526-9403 -- mhanni@utah.gov
jobs.utah.gov/wi

Emery County experienced, in terms of economic and social indicators, a mixed year in 2006. While the employment situation in the county continued to improve, the county's population continued to leak away. These contradictory trends will persist in playing out over the next years and the outcome of their interaction will have long-lasting consequences for the county's economic future.

People and Housing

One of the important social indicators for a rural county, like Emery County, is that of population. The number of people living in the county declined 0.5 percent from 2005, or a loss of 53 people. A net of 159 individuals migrated out of the county in 2006, the tenth straight year of net out-migration. Natural increase of the remaining population has been unable to make up for the number of people leaving the county over the last decade.

An important economic measure closely associated with people is housing. For 2006, the number of new permits for homes—dwelling units, in housing lingo—was up markedly over the previous year (from 43 in 2006 vs. 29 in 2005.) Interestingly, the percentage increase in housing permits was more than the percentage increase in the valuation of those permits. This suggests that either new home prices are holding steady, or the mix of homes are changing.

The Labor Market

Emery County extended its three-year job growth streak to a fourth in 2006 with a solid 3.6 percent increase in employment. This was nearly double the previous

year's 1.7 percent increase. Even with this showing, the county was the eleventh slowest growing county in the state.

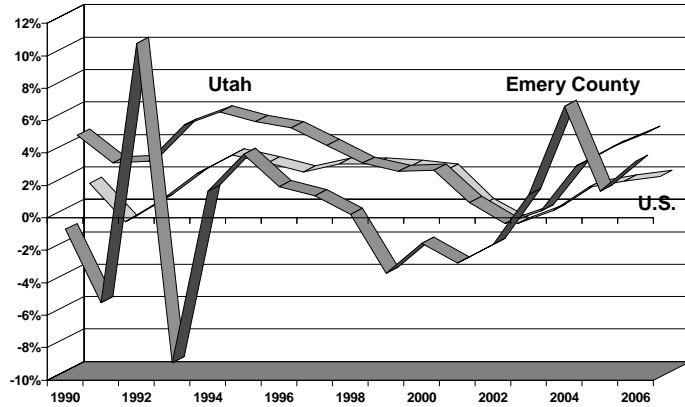
Industry employment gains were mixed in 2006. While the overall figure was strong, only a few industries enjoyed job growth. Construction (+72), professional and business services (+58), and mining (+27) gained, while nearly every other industry lost a handful of positions each. Even with these increases, the county's economy remains dominated by mining and government employment, each of which make up 22 percent of total employment.

Unemployment in the county hit the lowest level seen in at least the last two decades. The average annual unemployment rate for 2006 was 3.5 percent, which was significantly lower than 2005's rate of 5.1 percent. With employment growth and population decline, the county's economy can likely be characterized as being at or near full-employment.

A Word on Wages

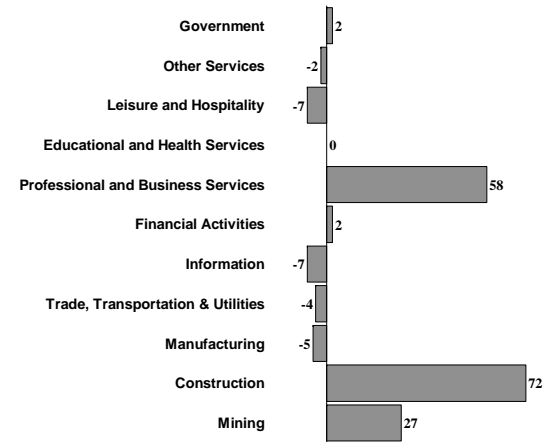
Another important indicator of Emery County's economic health is the performance of the county's average monthly wage. Real—inflation adjusted—average monthly wages in the county increased 3.7 percent in 2006. This extended a nice 3.5 percent increase in 2005. However, taking a longer-term perspective, real wage performance over the last decade in the county has been mixed, to say the least. Compared with 1996, real wages in the county were up 4.2 percent. This result was strongly influenced by a particularly rough 2002 and 2003. These ups and downs reflect in large part the fortunes of the county's dominant mining industry.

Emery County Nonfarm Jobs



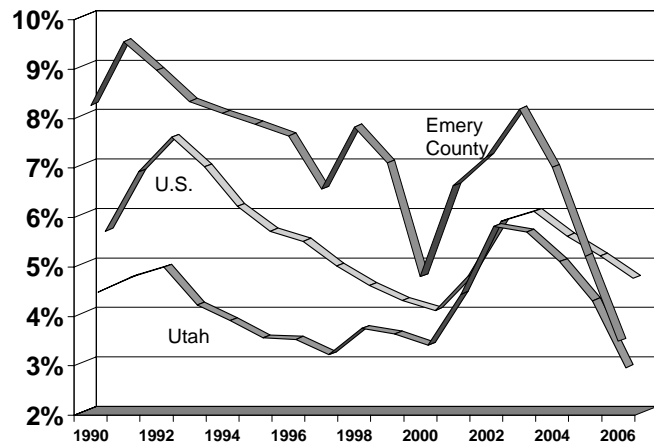
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

2006 Emery County Numeric Change in Jobs by Industry



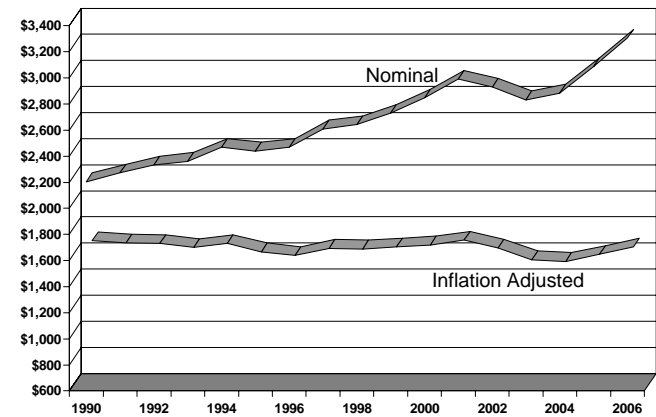
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Annual Unemployment Rates



Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Emery County Average Monthly Wage



Note: Inflation adjusted wages reflect the rate of inflation as measured by the Consumer Price Index, 1982-84=100
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Garfield County

FACTS

Updated July 2007

Population

As of July 1st	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total Population	4,599	4,532	4,625	4,703	4,772
% Change of the Prior Year	-0.7%	-1.5%	2.1%	1.7%	1.5%

Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee.

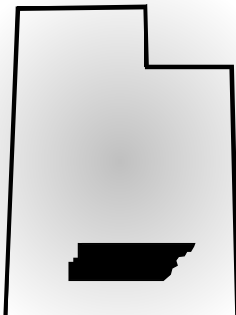
<http://governor.utah.gov/dea/datatables.html>

City Population

As of July 1st	2006
Antimony	112
Boulder	178
Cannonville	136
Escalante	750
Hatch	116
Henrieville	145
Panguitch	1,485
Tropic	467

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

<http://www.census.gov/popest/cities>



Labor Force

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006p
Labor Force	2,600	2,562	2,655	2,681	2,668
Employed	2,357	2,330	2,447	2,487	2,536
Unemployed	244	232	208	194	132
Rate	9.4%	9.1%	7.8%	7.2%	4.9%
Nonfarm Jobs	2,087	2,075	2,178	2,236	2,262
%Chng Prior Year	-2.0%	-0.6%	5.0%	2.7%	1.2%
Mining	9	9	7	7	12
Construction	65	63	86	73	83
Manufacturing	76	97	113	110	98
Trade/Trans/Utilities	208	214	229	215	241
Information	111	118	119	122	126
Financial Activities	24	27	32	33	34
Profess/Business Svcs	14	15	9	11	17
Ed/Health/Social Svcs	142	146	160	187	207
Leisure/Hospitality	790	759	795	859	821
Other Services	29	28	27	26	26
Government	619	599	598	593	596
Total Establishments	237	227	223	233	243
Total Wages (\$Millions)	41.4	41.8	47.0	48.5	51.7

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services, Workforce Information.

<http://jobs.utah.gov/jsp/wi/utalmis/gotoLaborforce.do>

<http://jobs.utah.gov/jsp/wi/utalmis/gotoIndustry.do>

Garfield County depends more on tourism and recreation for employment than any other county in the state. With Bryce Canyon and Lake Powell, the county attracts many, many visitors each year. Garfield County exhibits one of the highest unemployment rates in the state due to the seasonal nature of the tourist economy.

p = preliminary r = revised

Income and Wages

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006p
Total Personal Income (\$Millions)	88.3	90.8	99.6	104.4	NA
Per Capita Income	19,170	20,012	22,378	23,506	NA
Avg Family Income from IRS Returns	31,326	33,493	34,440	39,269	NA
Average Monthly Nonfarm Wage	1,636	1,678	1,787	1,806	1,908

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Utah State Tax Commission, Utah Department of Workforce Services.
<http://www.bea.gov/bea/regional/reis/> <http://tax.utah.gov/esu/income/> <http://jobs.utah.gov/jsp/wi/utalimis/gotoIndustry.do>

Sales and Building

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006p
Gross Taxable Sales (\$000s)	67,873	68,753	77,649	72,998	83,538
Permit Authorized Construction (\$000)	7,403	10,303	10,189	11,633	25,876
New Residential Building Permits	58	55	54	61	86
Residential Build Permits Value (\$000)	6,429	6,927	7,045	8,969	15,677

Source: Utah Tax Commission and University of Utah Bureau of Economic and Business Research.
<http://tax.utah.gov/esu/income> <http://www.business.utah.edu/bebr/>

Demographics

	2000
Under 18	32.6%
65 years and over	14.1%
Median Age	33.8
Persons per Household	2.92
Persons per Family	3.43
Female-Headed Families	8.9%
High School Graduates	85.8%
College Graduates	20.3%
Labor Force	
Female Participation	58.7%
Male Participation	68.5%
Self-Employed	10.1%
Commute Time (minutes)	13.9
Median Family Income	\$40,192
Median Earnings	
Male, full-time, year-rnd	\$30,239
Female, full-time, yr-rnd	\$20,408
Persons Below Poverty	8.3%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau
<http://www.census.gov/acs/www/>

Largest Employers

- Ruby's Inn
- Garfield School District
- South Central Utah Telephone
- Garfield Memorial Hospital
- Federal Government
- Garfield County
- Clarkes Country Market
- State of Utah
- Skyline Forest Resources, Inc.
- Bryce Canyon Resort
- Turn About Ranch
- Offshore Marina
- Bryce Canyon Pines
- New Western Motel

Source: Utah Dept. of Workforce Services.
<http://jobs.utah.gov/jsp/wi/utalimis/gotoCounties.do>

Other

Population by Race	2000
White	93.8%
Black	0.2%
American Indian	1.6%
Asian	0.4%
Pacific Islanders	0.0%
Other	1.2%
Hispanic/All Races	2.9%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau
<http://www.census.gov/acs/www/>

For More Information . . .



Utah Department of Workforce Services
 Lecia Parks Langston 435/688-3115 lecialangston@utah.gov
jobs.utah.gov/wi



Garfield County

—How slow can it go?

With an economy heavily dependent on tourism, Garfield County often suffers from downturns in the national business cycle, or even just a large increase in the price of gasoline. In 2006, job growth slowed substantially. However, joblessness actually dropped and employers struggled to fill available positions. A surge in construction activity should buoy up employment in 2007.

Population

In 2006, Garfield County's population grew by about 1.5 percent to reach almost 4,800 individuals. While the county has experienced net in-migration in the past three years, its rate of population growth remains far below the state average of 2.7 percent. According to U.S. Census Bureau estimates, many of the county's smaller towns have grown little, if at all. Most of the expansion has appeared in Panguitch, Escalante, and Tropic.

The Labor Market

Garfield County's leisure/hospitality industry accounts for the highest nonfarm employment share of any county in Utah. More than one-third of the county's jobs can be categorized in this industry. This heavy dependence on tourism is reflected in much of the county's labor market activity.

For example, even in good economic years, Garfield County's unemployment rate ranks as one of the highest in the state. In 2006, Garfield County's jobless rate measured 4.9 percent—second only to San Juan County. The seasonality of the tourism-related industries means many workers are unemployed for parts of every year—which perennially drives up the county's unemployment rate. In reality, 4.9 percent is a very low unemployment rate for Garfield County. In the 90s, jobless reached as high as 13 percent.

While unemployment trended downward, jobs showed only lackadaisical gains. Garfield County's 2006 employment expansion

measured only 1 percent—the lowest rate in three years and the third lowest performance in the state.

The loss of a number of the county's leisure/hospitality and manufacturing jobs put the brakes on growth. On the other hand, trade/transportation/utilities, health/social services, and construction all made notable employment contributions to the county's labor market.

Wages

Garfield County's average monthly wage jumped by a healthy 5.6 percent in 2006 to measure \$1,910. This strong gain was more than enough to keep up with inflation and increase the buying power of the county's residents.

However, because of lower-paying nature of many of the county's jobs and their seasonality, Garfield County's average monthly wage measured only 66 percent of the state average and ranks as the fourth-lowest average monthly wage in the Utah. Interestingly, government (which includes public education) is the highest-paying Garfield County industry.

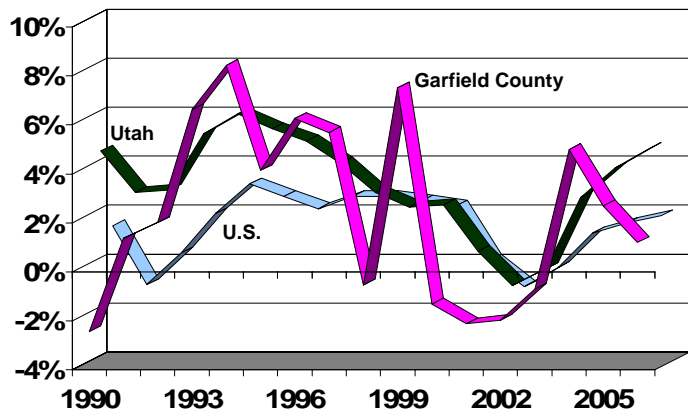
Other Indicators

Construction proved a major bright spot in Garfield County's economy during 2006. Permitted values popped up more than 120 percent with both home-building and nonresidential construction sharing in the joy. Much of the growth occurred outside the major townships. Sales joined construction's strong performance with an annual 2006 gain of 14 percent.

Into 2007. . .

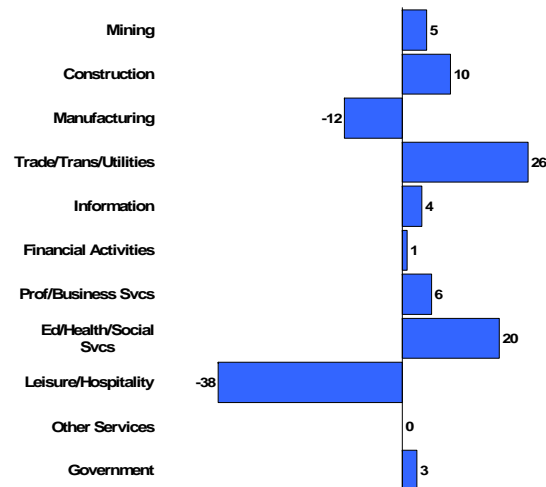
So far in 2007, job growth has picked up somewhat. March showed year-over expansion of nearly 3 percent and unemployment remains relatively low. In addition, construction—particularly residential permitting has sky-rocketed so far in 2007.

Garfield County Nonfarm Jobs



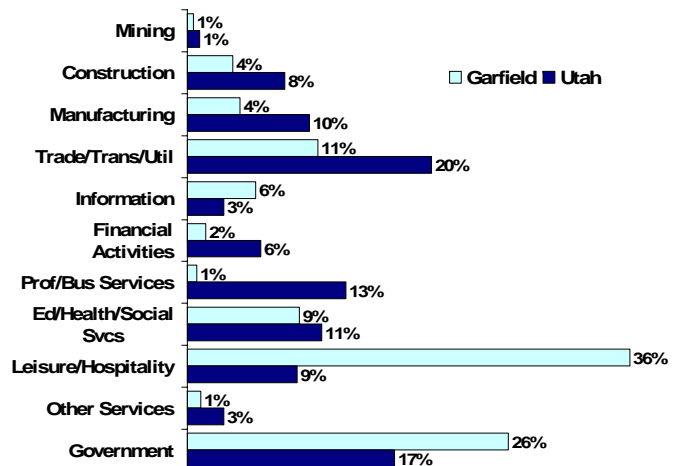
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

2006 Garfield County Numeric Change in Jobs by Industry



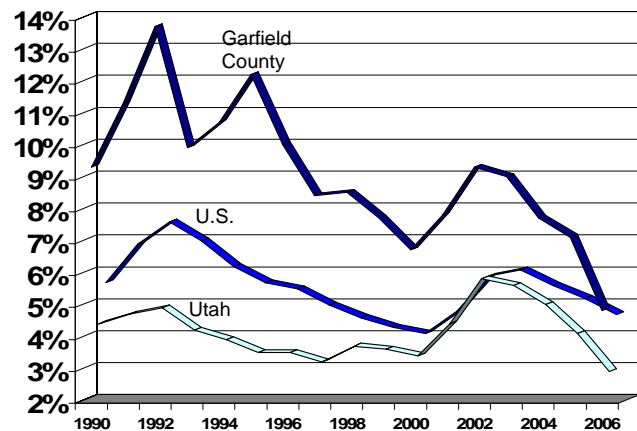
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

2006 Nonfarm Job Distribution by Industry*



*Does NOT include covered agriculture.
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Annual Unemployment Rates



Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Grand County

FACTS

Updated July 2007

Population

As of July 1st	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total Population	8,468	8,464	8,611	8,826	9,024
% Change of the Prior Year	0.5%	0.0%	1.7%	2.5%	2.2%

Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee.

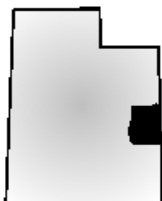
<http://governor.utah.gov/dea/datatables.html>

City Population

As of July 1st	2006
Castle Valley	364
Moab	4,875

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

<http://www.census.gov/popest/cities>



Labor Force

	2002	2003	2004r	2005r	2006p
Labor Force	4,812	4,911	4,824	4,994	5,064
Employed	4,451	4,545	4,469	4,677	4,824
Unemployed	361	366	355	316	240
Rate	7.5%	7.5%	7.4%	6.3%	4.7%
Nonfarm Jobs	4,222	4,257	4,163	4,401	4,472
%Chng Prior Year	0.1%	0.8%	-2.2%	5.7%	1.6%
Mining	76	77	81	98	113
Construction	259	230	242	293	327
Manufacturing	57	49	53	103	46
Trade/Trans/Utilities	832	842	795	808	824
Information	42	48	45	39	32
Financial Activities	147	151	168	209	220
Profess/Business Svcs	160	170	195	210	214
Ed/Health/Social Svcs	276	257	264	315	310
Leisure/Hospitality	1,460	1,506	1,406	1,415	1,469
Other Services	64	87	68	68	65
Government	849	841	848	844	850
Total Establishments	469	484	489	502	520
Total Wages (\$Millions)	83.7	86.9	92.1	103.8	109.6

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services, Workforce Information.

<http://jobs.utah.gov/jsp/wi/utalmis/gotoLaborforce.do>

<http://jobs.utah.gov/jsp/wi/utalmis/gotoIndustry.do>

Grand County's economy has evolved from agriculture and uranium mining to an outdoor recreation mecca. Tourism is currently at the heart of the county's economy. Arches National Park, mountain biking, rock climbing, and river running attract visitors from around the globe.

p = preliminary r = revised

Income and Wages

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006p
Total Personal Income (\$Millions)	174.5	183.8	199.5	211.6	222.4
Per Capita Income	20,223	21,239	22,952	24,079	24,713
Avg Family Income from IRS Returns	33,073	35,550	38,100	40,918	n.a.
Average Monthly Nonfarm Wage	1,653	1,699	1,843	1,965	2,042

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Utah State Tax Commission, Utah Department of Workforce Services.

<http://www.bea.gov/bea/regional/reis/>

<http://tax.utah.gov/esu/income/>

<http://jobs.utah.gov/jsp/wi/utalimis/gotoIndustry.do>

Sales and Building

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Gross Taxable Sales (\$000s)	174,636	163,637	180,032	199,609	227,655
Permit Authorized Construction (\$000)	2,542	10,398	13,843	29,455	24,974
New Residential Building Permits	36	106	106	169	114
Residential Build Permits Value (\$000)	2,028	7,593	10,011	22,126	14,374

Source: Utah Tax Commission and University of Utah Bureau of Economic and Business Research.

<http://tax.utah.gov/esu/income>

<http://www.business.utah.edu/bebr/>

Demographics

	2000
Under 18	26.9%
65 years and over	12.5%
Median Age	36.9
Persons per Household	2.44
Persons per Family	3.06
Female-Headed Families	10.7%
High School Graduates	82.5%
College Graduates	22.9%
Labor Force	
Female Participation	64.2%
Male Participation	73.5%
Self-Employed	12.9%
Commute Time (minutes)	15
Median Family Income	\$39,095
Median Earnings	
Male, full-time, year-rnd	\$31,000
Female, full-time, yr-rnd	\$21,769
Persons Below Poverty	14.8%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

<http://www.census.gov/acs/www/>

Largest Employers

Allen Memorial Hospital
 City Market
 Grand County
 Grand County School District
 National Park Service
 Super 8 Motel
 ARC Management Services
 Bureau of Land Management
 Legrand Johnson-Construction
 Moab Brewery
 Moab City
 Red Cliffs Lodge
 Sorrel River Ranch
 State of Utah
 Archway Inn
 Adrift Adventures
 Alco Discount Stores

Source: Utah Dept. of Workforce Services.

<http://jobs.utah.gov/jsp/wi/utalimis/gotoCounties.do>

Other

Population by Race	2000
White	92.6%
Black	0.2%
American Indian	3.9%
Asian	0.2%
Pacific Islanders	0.1%
Other	3.0%
Hispanic/All Races	5.6%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

<http://www.census.gov/acs/www/>

For More Information . . .



Utah Department of Workforce Services
 Michael Hanni -- 801/526-9403 -- mhanni@utah.gov
jobs.utah.gov/wi

Two thousand six proved to be a fairly good year for Utah's famed red-rock country, Grand County. While employment growth slowed somewhat from the previous year, population growth remained strong. This positive population trend is, and will remain, an important component to securing future economic prosperity as more people equals more demand for goods and services and, thus, more demand for labor.

People and Housing

One of the important social indicators for a rural county, like Grand County, is that of population. The number of people living in the county increased a healthy 2.2 percent from 2005, or a gain of 198 people. The county posted a third straight year of positive net in-migration, with a gain of 159 people. Thus, a significant amount of the total population increase was due to people moving into the county.

An important economic measure closely associated with people is housing. For 2006, the number of new permits for homes—dwelling units, in housing lingo—was down from 2005's frantic high (from 169 in 2005 to 114 in 2006.) Interestingly, the valuation of these permits fell 35.0 percent, which was more than the percentage decline of permits. Thus, the average residential permit fell slightly from roughly \$130,000 in 2005 to \$126,100 in 2006.

The Labor Market

Year-over job growth in Grand County reached 1.6 percent in 2006. While this was lower than the previous year's strong increase of 5.7 percent, positive employment growth is always welcome. However, this slower growth placed the

county as the fifth slowest growing in the state.

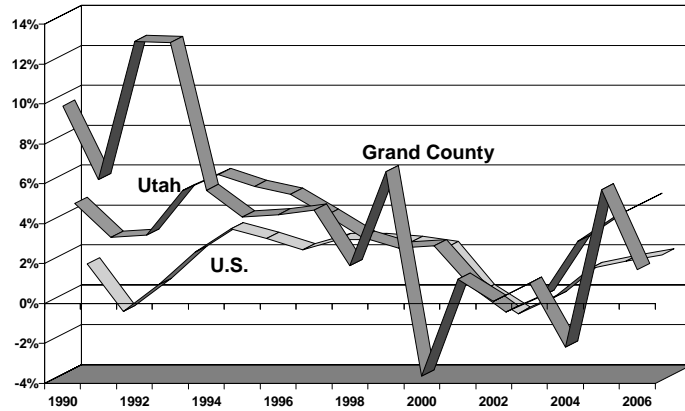
Industry employment gains were mixed in 2006. While the overall figure was respectable, only a few industries enjoyed strong job growth. Leisure and hospitality (+54) and construction (+35) were the only industries that posted large double-digit gains. Most of the county's other industries posted either very minor gains or losses.

Unemployment in the county hit the lowest level seen in at least the last decade and a half. The average annual unemployment rate for 2006 clocked in at 4.7 percent, which was significantly lower than 2005's 6.3 percent rate. Even with this strong showing the county had the third highest unemployment rate in the state. Nevertheless, at 4.7 percent the county's labor market can be considered to have attained full-employment.

A Word on Wages

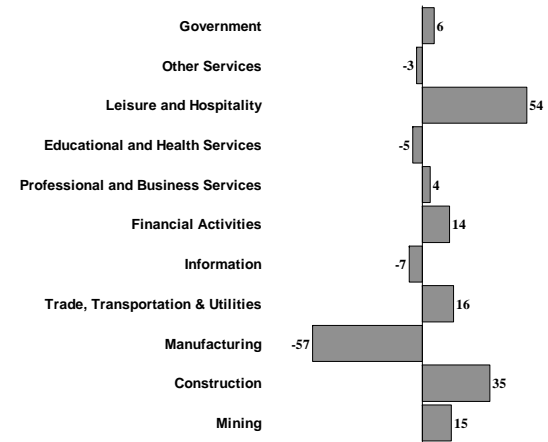
Another important indicator of Grand County's economic health is the performance of the county's average monthly wage. Real—inflation adjusted—average monthly wages in the county rose 0.7 percent in 2006. This extended nice gains in 2004 and 2005. Taking a longer-term perspective, real wage performance over the last decade in the county has been largely positive. Compared with 1996, real wages in the county were up 17.9 percent. Since strong real wage growth is an important indicator of an area's quality of life—higher real buying power for workers is a good thing—further increases would be heartily welcomed. However, the county's reliance on tourism may make those gains somewhat harder to obtain.

Grand County Nonfarm Jobs



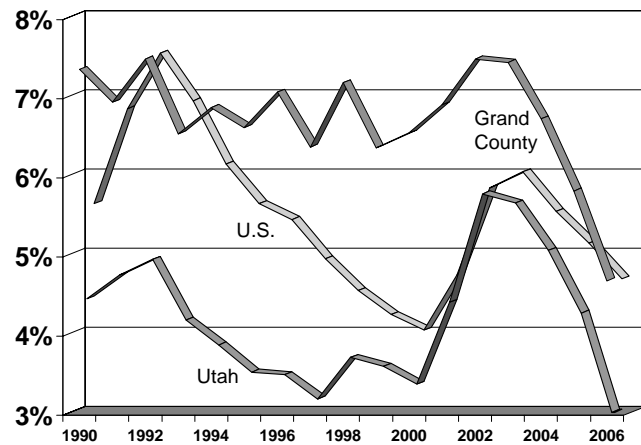
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

2006 Grand County Numeric Change in Jobs by Industry



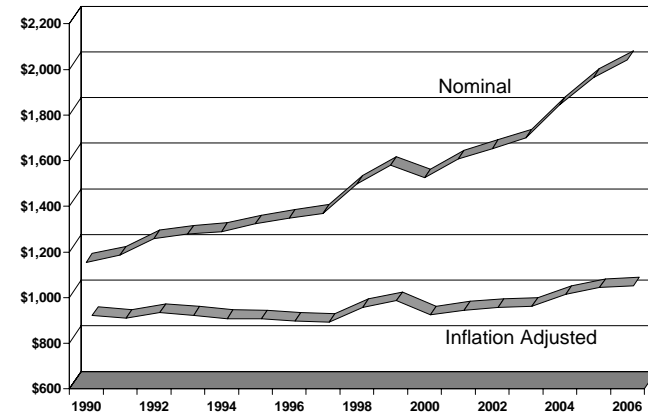
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Annual Unemployment Rates



Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Grand County Average Monthly Wage



Note: Inflation adjusted wages reflect the rate of inflation as measured by the Consumer Price Index, 1982-84=100
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Iron County

FACTS

Updated July 2007

Population

As of July 1st	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total Population	36,122	37,559	38,925	41,397	43,424
% Change of the Prior Year	1.6%	4.0%	3.6%	6.4%	4.9%

Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee.

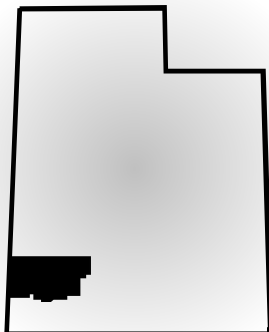
<http://governor.utah.gov/dea/datatables.html>

City Population

As of July 1st	2006
Brian Head	117
Cedar City	25,665
Enoch	4,550
Kanarrville	305
Paragonah	465
Parowan	2,549

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

<http://www.census.gov/popest/cities>



Labor Force

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006p
Labor Force	17,774	17,971	18,755	19,738	20,754
Employed	16,848	17,026	17,892	18,964	20,170
Unemployed	926	946	863	774	583
Rate	5.2%	5.3%	4.6%	3.9%	2.8%
Nonfarm Jobs	14,102	14,108	14,775	15,776	16,812
%Chng Prior Year	1.0%	0.0%	4.7%	6.8%	6.6%
Mining	3	3	2	4	54
Construction	885	909	1,029	1,430	1,840
Manufacturing	1,445	1,497	1,598	1,704	1,779
Trade/Trans/Utilities	2,490	2,569	2,677	2,867	3,027
Information	129	110	95	100	122
Financial Activities	575	604	577	643	786
Profess/Business Svcs	1,672	1,317	1,329	1,331	1,274
Ed/Health/Social Svcs	1,177	1,221	1,311	1,422	1,591
Leisure/Hospitality	1,514	1,563	1,686	1,806	1,809
Other Services	323	337	304	326	335
Government	3,889	3,978	4,166	4,143	4,195
Agriculture*	205	239	273	256	237
Total Establishments	1,095	1,082	1,165	1,281	1,462
Total Wages (\$Millions)	300.7	299.4	326.1	361.9	414.4

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services, Workforce Information.

<http://jobs.utah.gov/jsp/wi/utalmis/gotoLaborforce.do> <http://jobs.utah.gov/jsp/wi/utalmis/gotoIndustry.do>

* Jobs covered by unemployment insurance laws; not included in nonfarm jobs total.

Iron County is well known for its Tony-winning Utah Shakespearean Festival, the Utah Summer Games, Southern Utah University, and a distinct manufacturing sector. Manufacturing plays a stronger-than-average role in this nonurban county.

p = preliminary r = revised

Income and Wages

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006p
Total Personal Income (\$Millions)	649.6	670.5	733.0	799.1	NA
Per Capita Income	18,381	18,797	20,117	20,789	NA
Avg Family Income from IRS Returns	37,640	35,387	41,205	45,340	NA
Average Monthly Nonfarm Wage	1,749	1,768	1,835	1,912	2,056

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Utah State Tax Commission, Utah Department of Workforce Services.

<http://www.bea.gov/bea/regional/reis/>

<http://tax.utah.gov/esu/income/>

<http://jobs.utah.gov/jsp/wi/utalimis/gotoIndustry.do>

Sales and Building

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006p
Gross Taxable Sales (\$000s)	457,129	480,124	456,542	585,334	673,887
Permit Authorized Construction (\$000)	54,928	58,889	102,855	153,704	159,715
New Residential Building Permits	432	315	591	941	773
Residential Build Permits Value (\$000)	38,739	41,341	80,165	133,163	120,527

Source: Utah Tax Commission and University of Utah Bureau of Economic and Business Research.

<http://tax.utah.gov/esu/income>

<http://www.business.utah.edu/bebr/>

Demographics

	2000
Under 18	31.2%
65 years and over	8.6%
Median Age	24.2
Persons per Household	3.10
Persons per Family	3.45
Female-Headed Families	11.2%
High School Graduates	88.6%
College Graduates	23.8%
Labor Force	
Female Participation	58.7%
Male Participation	76.0%
Self-Employed	6.7%
Commute Time (minutes)	15
Median Family Income	\$37,171
Median Earnings	
Male, full-time, year-rnd	\$30,800
Female, full-time, yr-rnd	\$19,831
Persons Below Poverty	19.2%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

<http://www.census.gov/acs/www/>

Largest Employers

Southern Utah University
 Iron County School District
 Valley View Medical Center
 Wal-Mart
 Convergys
 Federal Government
 State of Utah
 Smead Manufacturing
 Iron County
 Cedar City Corporation
 AMPAC, Inc.
 Express Services
 GENPAK
 MetalCraft Technologies
 Kolob Regional Care and Rehab
 Brian Head Resort

Source: Utah Dept. of Workforce Services.

<http://jobs.utah.gov/jsp/wi/utalimis/gotoCounties.do>

Other

Population by Race	2000
White	91.3%
Black	0.3%
American Indian	2.0%
Asian	0.7%
Pacific Islanders	0.3%
Other	1.3%
Hispanic/All Races	4.1%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

<http://www.census.gov/acs/www/>

For More Information . . .



Utah Department of Workforce Services
 Lecia Parks Langston 435/688-3115 lecialangston@utah.gov
jobs.utah.gov/wi



Iron County

—A Robust Year

Iron County's economic performance in 2006 would be hard to beat. Job growth was strong, but not too strong. With a low unemployment rate, workers could find employment. Construction activity remained solid and sales increased. However, they call business cycles, "cycles" for a reason. And, Iron County's economy does seem to be cooling down. That is not necessarily a bad thing. Moderate growth is good and many employers may welcome a looser labor market where workers are easier to find.

Population

Iron County's population is growing rapidly. As of July 1, 2006, Iron County's population measured more than 43,400 individuals. According to the Utah Population estimates committee, with a population growth rate of almost 5 percent, Iron County was the third-fastest growing county in Utah during 2006. Moreover, the last time Iron County experienced net out-migration was 1989.

The Labor Market

Population growth spurs economic growth. Iron County can attest to this relationship. In 2006, Iron County added more than 1,000 net new jobs for an expansion rate of almost 7 percent. That's down only slightly from the strong 2005 increase. It's hard to remember that in 2003, the county showed no net job gains. With job growth significantly higher than the state average of about 5 percent, it's clear that Iron County's labor market remained robust in 2006—at least for workers.

On the other hand, job growth and its accompanying low unemployment rate (a mere 2.8 percent in 2006) have resulted in a tight labor market. This means employers have had a difficult time finding workers at the wage rates they are used to paying.

Construction contributed the most new jobs in 2006. However, health/social services, trade/transportation/utilities, and financial

activities all made solid employment gains. In fact, only business/professional services lost jobs. In other words, the expansion was nice and broad-based.

Wages

The law of supply and demand suggests that when something is in short supply, its price will rise. This certainly has been true for workers in Iron County. In 2006, the average monthly wage (or price of labor) rose a whopping 7.5 percent. It is unusual to see strong average wage increases in conjunction with rapidly increasing employment, but this has certainly been the case for Iron County. Workers were able to increase their buying power significantly—despite inflation.

However, even with a strong 2006 gain, Iron County's average monthly wage measures only 71 percent of the state average. Iron County ranks in the bottom third of a ranking of Utah counties. An abundant working student population and the current industry mix go a long way to explaining the county's lower-than-average wages. Financial activities (banks, real estate, brokers, etc.) displayed the highest industry average monthly wage.

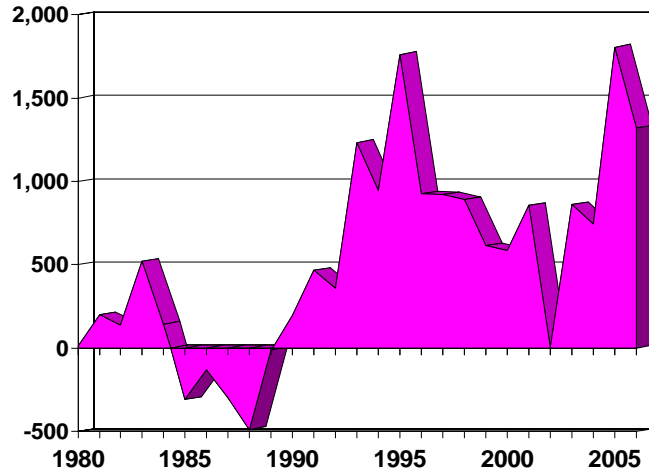
Other Indicators

Construction permitting activity, although strong, showed little change in 2006. The number and value of new homes permitted actually declined noticeably. However, nonresidential activity picked up the slack. Conversely, sales showed a healthy 15 percent increase in 2006.

Into 2007 . . .

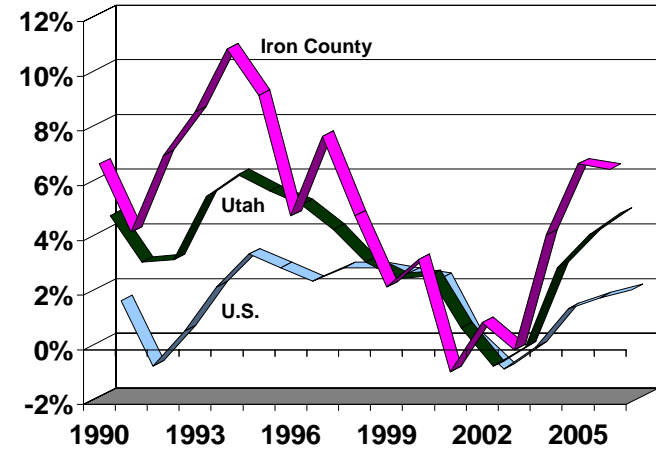
So far in 2007, job growth has slowed. First quarter 2007 employment is up 4.5 percent—slower than the last several years, but still in that moderate range that economists like so well. However, continued slippage in construction activity suggests that the economy will continue to cool in 2007.

Iron County Net Migration



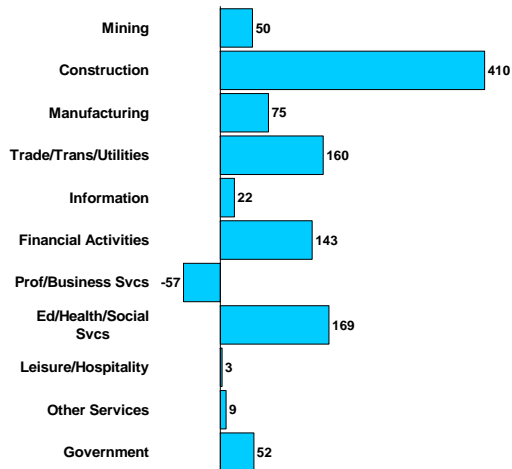
Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee.

Iron County Nonfarm Jobs



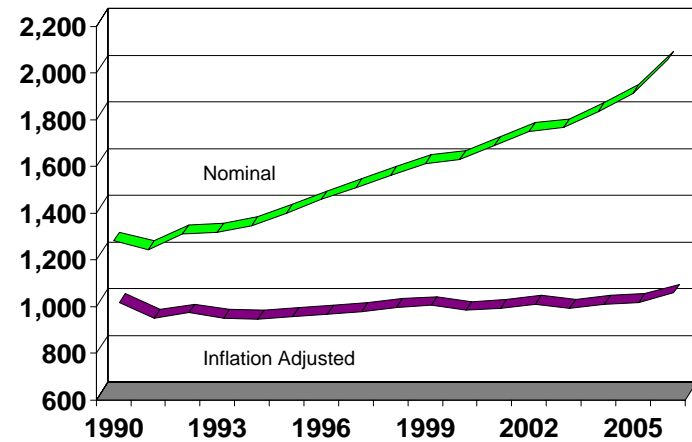
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

2006 Iron County Numeric Change in Jobs by Industry



Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Iron County Average Monthly Wage



Note: Inflation adjusted wages reflect the rate of inflation as measured by the Consumer Price Index, 1982-84=100
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Juab County

FACTS

Updated July 2007

Population

As of July 1st	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total Population	8,643	8,713	8,826	8,974	9,315
% Change of the Prior Year	0.9%	0.8%	1.3%	1.7%	3.8%

Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee.

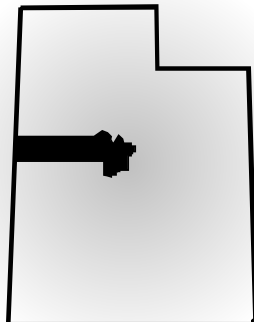
<http://governor.utah.gov/dea/datatables.html>

City Population

As of July 1st	2006
Eureka	798
Levan	834
Mona	1,198
Nephi	5,207
Rocky Ridge	485

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

<http://www.census.gov/popest/cities>



Labor Force

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006p
Labor Force	3,836	3,919	3,824	3,890	4,052
Employed	3,561	3,655	3,581	3,702	3,907
Unemployed	274	264	243	188	145
Rate	7.1%	6.7%	6.4%	4.8%	3.6%
Nonfarm Jobs	2,661	2,559	2,780	3,094	3,556
%Chng Prior Year	6.1%	-3.8%	8.6%	11.3%	14.9%
Mining	41	54	57	71	80
Construction	204	204	330	435	820
Manufacturing	386	370	383	441	461
Trade/Trans/Utilities	366	399	417	482	483
Information	-	-	-	-	7
Financial Activities	50	44	45	56	70
Profess/Business Svcs	300	144	144	165	160
Ed/Health/Social Svcs	217	309	378	449	467
Leisure/Hospitality	458	374	370	329	298
Other Services	57	70	48	47	47
Government	582	591	608	619	662
Total Establishments	233	232	245	266	271
Total Wages (\$Millions)	58.2	57.5	66.2	81.7	107.5

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services, Workforce Information.

<http://jobs.utah.gov/jsp/wi/utalmis/gotoLaborforce.do>

<http://jobs.utah.gov/jsp/wi/utalmis/gotoIndustry.do>

Recently, Juab County's economic data has been distorted by several large construction projects. Many residents commute outside the county to work while enjoying the nonurban setting Juab County provides. The majority of the county's economic activity is focused in Nephi. Manufacturing is playing a larger and larger role in the county's economy.

p = preliminary r = revised

Income and Wages

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006p
Total Personal Income (\$Millions)	162.4	162.5	178.1	192.1	NA
Per Capita Income	18,804	18,535	19,791	20,957	NA
Avg Family Income from IRS Returns	40,744	41,088	41,088	46,139	NA
Average Monthly Nonfarm Wage	2,030	1,872	2,019	2,202	2,529

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Utah State Tax Commission, Utah Department of Workforce Services.
<http://www.bea.gov/bea/regional/reis/> <http://tax.utah.gov/esu/income/> <http://jobs.utah.gov/jsp/wi/utalmis/gotoIndustry.do>

Sales and Building

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006p
Gross Taxable Sales (\$000s)	104,467	99,188,624	81,415,135	162,331	77,365
Permit Authorized Construction (\$000)	7,551	210,980	10,814	18,835	16,406
New Residential Building Permits	45	46	35	93	72
Residential Build Permits Value (\$000)	5,306	6,317	6,546	13,342	11,807

Source: Utah Tax Commission and University of Utah Bureau of Economic and Business Research.
<http://tax.utah.gov/esu/income> <http://www.business.utah.edu/bebr/>

Demographics

	2000
Under 18	38.6%
65 years and over	9.8%
Median Age	26.5
Persons per Household	3.31
Persons per Family	3.79
Female-Headed Families	9.8%
High School Graduates	82.9%
College Graduates	12.2%
Labor Force	
Female Participation	56.6%
Male Participation	73.6%
Self-Employed	5.3%
Commute Time (minutes)	23.1
Median Family Income	\$42,655
Median Earnings	
Male, full-time, year-rnd	\$33,621
Female, full-time, yr-rnd	\$21,394
Persons Below Poverty	10.4%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau
<http://www.census.gov/acs/www/>

Largest Employers

- Teton Industrial Construction
- Juab School District
- Central Valley Medical Svcs
- Nephi Rubber Products
- Quality Craft Wood Works
- Harder Mechanical Contractors
- Juab County
- Ash Grove Cement
- Mosaic
- Shaw Services
- Flying J
- Mid-States Consultants Inc.
- Nephi Sandstone Corporation
- Nephi City
- Sunset Rail
- Tintic School District

Source: Utah Dept. of Workforce Services.
<http://jobs.utah.gov/jsp/wi/utalmis/gotoCounties.dc>

Other

Population by Race	2000
White	95.2%
Black	0.1%
American Indian	1.0%
Asian	0.3%
Pacific Islanders	0.0%
Other	0.7%
Hispanic/All Races	2.6%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau
<http://www.census.gov/acs/www/>

For More Information . . .



Utah Department of Workforce Services
 Lecia Parks Langston 435/688-3115 lecialangston@utah.gov
jobs.utah.gov/wi



Juab County

—A One-Industry Wonder

On the surface, Juab County's economy appears to be booming. It did show the fastest employment growth in the state during 2006. However, this current expansion is almost exclusively a one-industry wonder—spurred by a major construction project. Other indicators suggest the county's economy is less than robust.

Population

As population has begun to spill outside the borders of the Wasatch Front, Juab County has become an area of strong population growth. By 2006, the county's population had topped 9,300 individuals. Just in 2006, Juab County's population grew by almost 4 percent—placing it among the top 10 fastest growing Utah counties. Its population has certainly grown more rapidly than the statewide average of 2.7 percent.

Nevertheless, the county has experienced recent bouts of net out-migration in 2002 and 2003. So, the flow of new residents has been less than steady. Most of the growth is occurring in Nephi and other townships close to Utah County.

The Labor Market

Big events—particularly pipeline and power plant construction projects—have dominated Juab County's economic indicators in recent years. The labor market has certainly felt the effects of these major ventures. Lately, construction at the power plant in Mona has helped drive 2006 employment up 14.5 percent—the fastest job growth in Utah.

The construction industry accounted for the lion's share of the county's 460 new jobs. This huge influx of construction jobs is demonstrated dramatically by comparing figures from 1999 and 2006. In 1999, construction employment accounted for a mere 5 percent of total nonfarm jobs. By 2006, construction claimed 23 percent of total employment. However, most industries continued to add new jobs in 2006—only leisure/hospitality services and professional/business services showed job

losses. Yet, without new construction employment, job growth would have measured only 2.5 percent.

Not surprisingly, unemployment has dropped dramatically in recent years—from a high of 7.1 percent in 2002 to 3.6 percent in 2006. However, the current rate of unemployment (while relatively low) remains higher than the state average despite such rapid job growth. This is undoubtedly due to the fact that many of the new construction workers live in other counties.

Wages

The recent influx of higher-than-average paying construction jobs has certainly influenced the average wage in Juab County. In 2006, the average monthly wage surged to \$2,530 representing an almost unbelievable one-year, 15-percent increase. However, most Juab County workers did not experience wage increases anywhere near this level.

Here's an example of how these relatively temporary construction jobs affect the overall monthly wage. Without the construction jobs, Juab County's average monthly wage typically measures about 73-74 percent of the state average. With the influx of new construction jobs, Juab County's average monthly wage measures 88 percent of the Utah number.

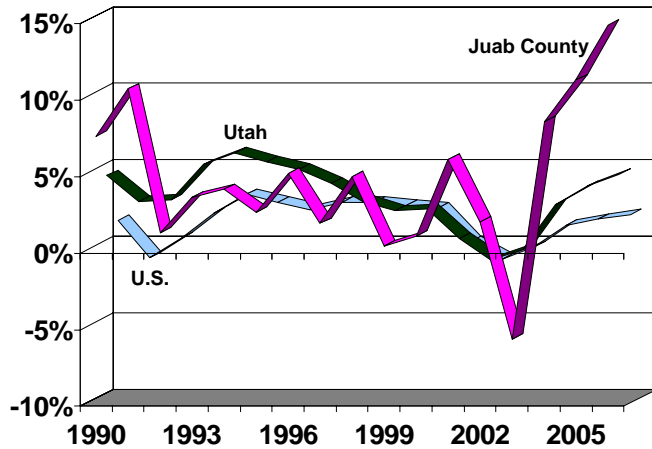
Other Indicators

The value of construction permitted in 2006 actually dropped 13 percent. A slowdown in the approval of home permits accounted for most of this drop. In addition, gross taxable sales experienced a 5-percent decrease.

Into 2007 . . .

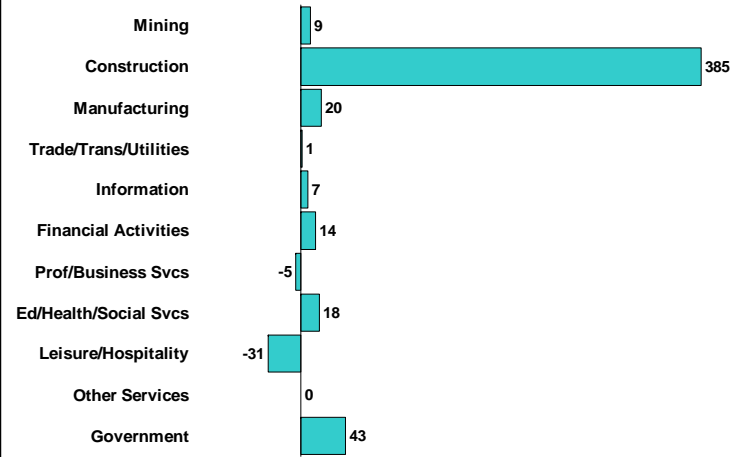
So far in 2007, job growth has scaled back. In March, the year-to-year increase registered less than 6 percent and is still based primarily on new construction employment. However, construction permitting remains stable. In other words, as the power plant construction winds up, the county will need to generate jobs in other industries to sustain continued expansion.

Juab County Nonfarm Jobs



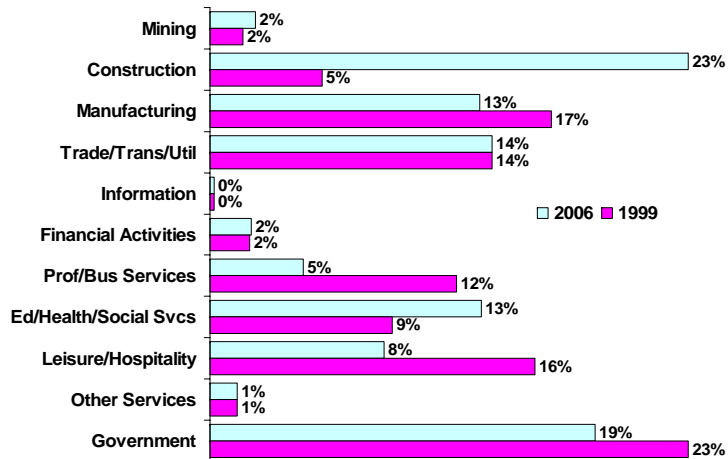
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

2006 Juab County Numeric Change in Jobs by Industry



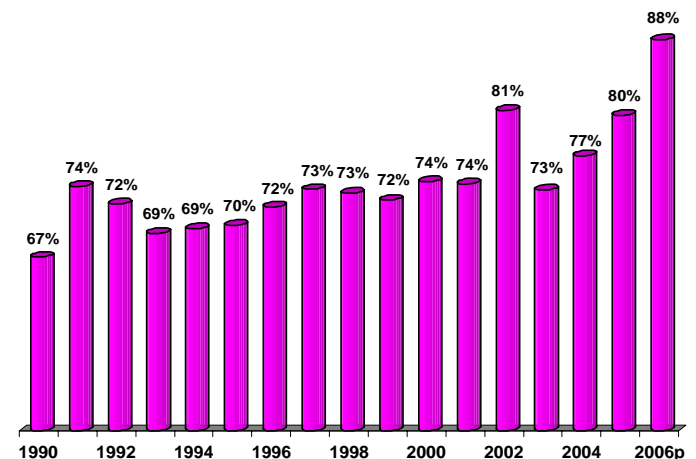
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Juab County Industrial Job Distribution



Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Juab County Average Monthly Wage as a Percent of State



Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Kane County

FACTS

Updated July 2007

Population

As of July 1st	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total Population	5,958	5,937	6,056	6,211	6,294
% Change of the Prior Year	-1.3%	-0.4%	2.0%	2.6%	1.3%

Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee.

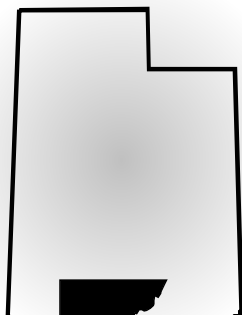
<http://governor.utah.gov/dea/datatables.html>

City Population

As of July 1st	2006
Alton	112
Big Water	178
Glendale	136
Kanab	750
Orderville	116

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

<http://www.census.gov/popest/cities>



Labor Force

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006p
Labor Force	2,987	3,120	3,244	3,242	3,399
Employed	2,831	2,947	3,064	3,082	3,280
Unemployed	156	173	181	160	119
Rate	5.2%	5.5%	5.6%	4.9%	3.5%
Nonfarm Jobs	2,604	2,741	2,841	2,873	3,086
%Chng Prior Year	-10.3%	5.3%	3.6%	1.1%	7.4%
Mining	5	2	-	-	-
Construction	134	143	141	144	182
Manufacturing	128	154	164	173	187
Trade/Trans/Utilities	345	363	402	419	447
Information	6	11	19	31	31
Financial Activities	64	75	96	111	120
Profess/Business Svcs	30	32	32	35	52
Ed/Health/Social Svcs	36	45	42	47	81
Leisure/Hospitality	859	874	895	809	853
Other Services	252	304	336	367	408
Government	745	738	714	737	726
Total Establishments	247	256	268	279	328
Total Wages (\$Millions)	50.2	53.9	56.3	62.8	72.1

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services, Workforce Information.

<http://jobs.utah.gov/jsp/wi/utalmis/gotoLaborforce.do>

<http://jobs.utah.gov/jsp/wi/utalmis/gotoIndustry.do>

Kane County was the fastest job-growing county in the state of Utah during 1997. Since then, growth has proved slower and the 2002 decline reflects a geographic correction from earlier years. With Lake Powell and the Grand Staircase Escalante National Monument partially within its border, Kane County relies heavily on tourism.

p = preliminary r = revised

Income and Wages

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006p
Total Personal Income (\$Millions)	139.4	148.2	158.1	171.1	NA
Per Capita Income	23,100	24,413	25,867	27,456	NA
Avg Family Income from IRS Returns	35,421	37,071	38,060	46,809	NA
Average Monthly Nonfarm Wage	1,598	1,639	1,648	1,820	1,943

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Utah State Tax Commission, Utah Department of Workforce Services.

<http://www.bea.gov/bea/regional/reis/>

<http://tax.utah.gov/esu/income/>

<http://jobs.utah.gov/jsp/wi/utalimis/gotoIndustry.do>

Sales and Building

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006p
Gross Taxable Sales (\$000s)	99,787	97,505	100,716	112,523	132,164
Permit Authorized Construction (\$000)	12,154	13,088	6,668	40,777	56,590
New Residential Building Permits	104	122	56	300	332
Residential Build Permits Value (\$000)	9,047	11,011	5,750	35,555	49,902

Source: Utah Tax Commission and University of Utah Bureau of Economic and Business Research.

<http://tax.utah.gov/esu/income>

<http://www.business.utah.edu/bebr/>

Demographics

	2000
Under 18	29.4%
65 years and over	16.7%
Median Age	39.1
Persons per Household	2.67
Persons per Family	3.21
Female-Headed Families	8.2%
High School Graduates	86.4%
College Graduates	21.1%
Labor Force	
Female Participation	55.6%
Male Participation	68.7%
Self-Employed	11.9%
Commute Time (minutes)	18.9
Median Family Income	\$40,030
Median Earnings	
Male, full-time, year-rnd	\$30,655
Female, full-time, yr-rnd	\$20,406
Persons Below Poverty	7.9%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

<http://www.census.gov/acs/www/>

Largest Employers

Best Friends Animal Sanctuary
Kane County School District
Aramark (Lake Powell Resorts)
Kane County Hospital
Stampin' Up
Federal Government
Kane County
Thunderbird Restaurant/Motel
Honey IGA Supercenter
State of Utah
Glazier's Food Town
Zions First National Bank
Parry Lodge
Holiday Inn Express
Kanab City
Ponderosa Resort

Source: Utah Dept. of Workforce Services.

<http://jobs.utah.gov/jsp/wi/utalimis/gotoCounties.do>

Other

Population by Race	2000
White	94.7%
Black	0.0%
American Indian	1.5%
Asian	0.2%
Pacific Islanders	0.0%
Other	1.2%
Hispanic/All Races	2.3%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

<http://www.census.gov/acs/www/>

For More Information . . .



Utah Department of Workforce Services
 Lecia Parks Langston 435/688-3115 lecialangston@utah.gov
jobs.utah.gov/wi



Kane County

—Back in the High Life

When Kane County is staring rapid employment growth in the face, it may seem hard to believe that it actually lost a hefty number of jobs in 2002. However, 2006 marked the best employment growth in four years and unemployment marked its lowest level in decades. Other indicators also suggested that the economic good times continued to roll.

Population

During 2006, Kane County marked its third straight year of net in-migration (more people moved in than moved out). Still, population growth remained relatively mild—only 1.3 percent. That's less than half the Utah average of 2.6 percent and ranks in the bottom-third in a ranking of counties.

The Labor Market

Kane County's labor market took a turn for the better in 2006 with job growth of more than 7 percent. That placed Kane County in the top 10 Utah counties for employment growth. In 2005, the county barely squeaked by with a 1 percent increase.

Where did all this employment growth come from? This expansion proved remarkably broad-based. No single industry drove the gains although construction, health/social services, leisure/hospitality services, and other services were the top job-gaining contenders. Even manufacturing added to the job gains. Only one industry lost employment—the public sector.

Like several other Utah counties, the tourism-related leisure/hospitality services makes up a larger-than-average share of Kane County's employment base. Lake Powell and other recreation sites contribute a leisure/hospitality sector which comprises almost 30 percent of total nonfarm jobs. The leisure/hospitality industry accounts for only 10 percent of total employment statewide.

This heavy dependence on tourism typically results in a higher-than-average unemployment rate since many jobs are seasonal; so many workers spend part of the year unemployed. However, Kane County's jobless rate (3.5 percent) still measured almost a percentage point below the national average—a result no doubt of a rapidly expanding labor market.

Wages

A tight labor market has certainly placed its stamp on the economy in terms of wages. In 2006, the average monthly wage rose a robust 7 percent. It is unusual to see strong average wage increases in conjunction with rapidly increasing employment, but this has certainly been the case for Kane County in 2006. Workers were able increase their buying power significantly—despite inflation.

Nevertheless, Kane County's strong 2006 gain resulted in an average monthly wage of only \$1,943—just 67 percent of the state average and the fifth lowest in the state. Still, 2006 marked the highest comparison to statewide wages in more than two decades.

The highest paying industry in Kane County is the government, although other services ranks a close second.

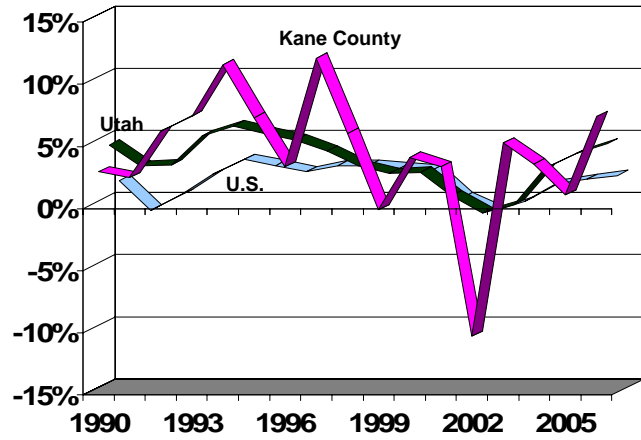
Other Indicators

When it came to construction, 2006 was a very good year. Permitted values rose 40 percent and both nonresidential and residential permits had a hand in the increase. In addition, sales had a banner year with an 18-percent annual increase.

Into 2007. . .

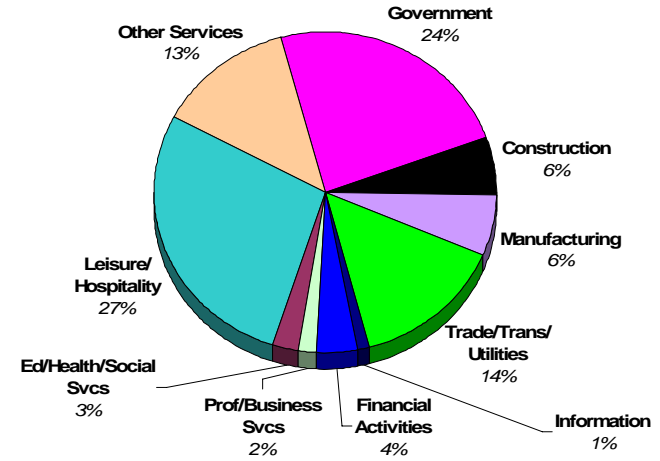
So far in 2007, job growth remains robust. The first quarter of 2007 showed gains of more than 7 percent. Plus, construction activity—particularly on the nonresidential side—has increased dramatically.

Non-farm Job Growth



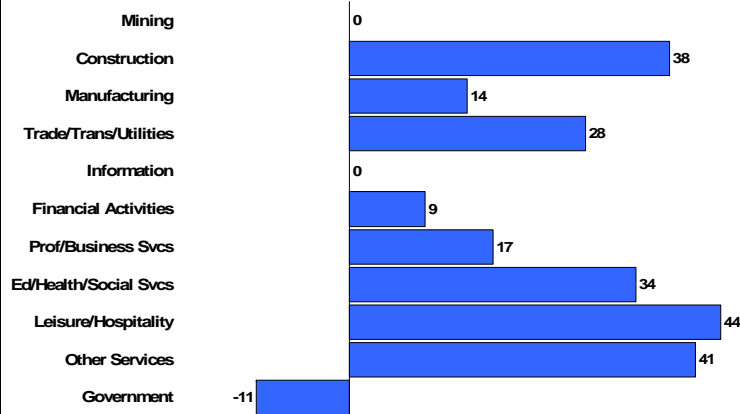
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

2006 Kane County Jobs Distribution by Industry



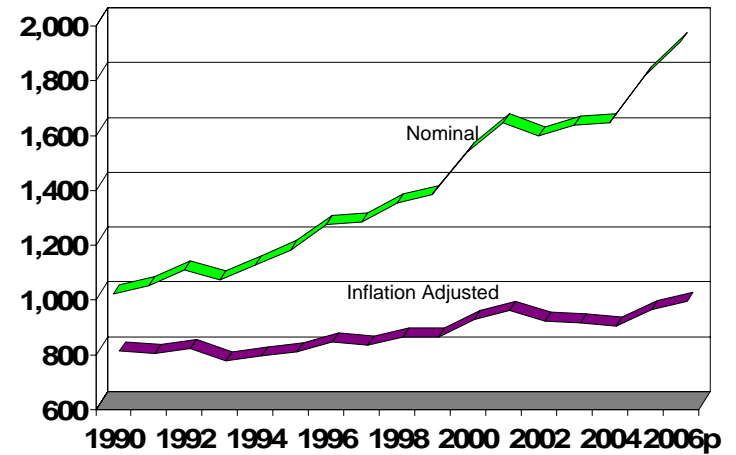
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

2006 Kane County Numeric Change in Jobs by Industry



Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Kane County Average Monthly Wage



Note: Inflation adjusted wages reflect the rate of inflation as measured by the Consumer Price Index, 1982-84=100
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Millard County

FACTS

Updated July 2007

Population

As of July 1st	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total Population	12,760	13,068	13,127	13,171	13,230
% Change of the Prior Year	2.2%	2.4%	0.5%	0.3%	0.4%

Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee.

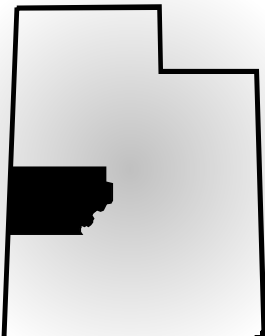
<http://governor.utah.gov/dea/datatables.html>

City Population

As of July 1st	2006
Delta	3,125
Fillmore	2,204
Hinckley	734
Holden	388
Kanosh	481
Leamington	212
Lynndyl	125
Meadow	247
Oak City	624
Scipio	301

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

<http://www.census.gov/popest/cities>



Labor Force

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006p
Labor Force	6,180	5,960	6,139	6,050	6,179
Employed	5,898	5,655	5,844	5,804	5,997
Unemployed	282	305	295	245	182
Rate	4.6%	5.1%	4.8%	4.1%	2.9%
Nonfarm Jobs	3,802	3,732	3,823	3,848	3,882
%Chng Prior Year	9.1%	-1.8%	2.4%	0.7%	0.9%
Mining	90	76	84	88	83
Construction	229	116	104	93	99
Manufacturing	151	148	141	152	175
Trade/Trans/Utilities	1,225	1,222	1,222	1,255	1,266
Information	28	32	32	33	32
Financial Activities	72	78	80	77	82
Profess/Business Svcs	250	277	310	311	310
Ed/Health/Social Svcs	249	260	279	292	310
Leisure/Hospitality	369	367	370	349	371
Other Services	76	87	121	96	98
Government	1,063	1,069	1,080	1,102	1,101
Agriculture*	417	433	440	452	456
Total Establishments	334	334	339	347	349
Total Wages (\$Millions)	108.8	105.7	112.7	113.3	120.4

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services, Workforce Information.

<http://jobs.utah.gov/jsp/wi/utalmis/gotoLaborforce.do>

<http://jobs.utah.gov/jsp/wi/utalmis/gotoIndustry.do>

* Jobs covered by unemployment insurance laws; not included in nonfarm jobs total.

Due to the presence of Intermountain Power, Millard County shows an unusual domination by the "utilities" industry. Therefore, the average wage in the county measures higher in Millard County than in other counties of comparable size. Agriculture also plays a noticeable role in Millard County.

p = preliminary r = revised

Income and Wages

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006p
Total Personal Income (\$Millions)	245.7	248.4	276.0	283.2	NA
Per Capita Income	19,843	20,053	22,396	23,066	NA
Avg Family Income from IRS Returns	37,199	37,513	39,103	42,482	NA
Average Monthly Nonfarm Wage	2,325	2,359	2,451	2,455	2,557

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Utah State Tax Commission, Utah Department of Workforce Services.

<http://www.bea.gov/bea/regional/reis/> <http://tax.utah.gov/esu/income/> <http://jobs.utah.gov/jsp/wi/utalimis/gotoIndustry.do>

Sales and Building

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006p
Gross Taxable Sales (\$000s)	128,805	128,823	135,399	135,398	152,390
Permit Authorized Construction (\$000)	11,074	15,130	9,103	16,342	10,439
New Residential Building Permits	46	53	46	55	50
Residential Build Permits Value (\$000)	4,801	5,993	5,394	6,712	7,011

Source: Utah Tax Commission and University of Utah Bureau of Economic and Business Research.

<http://tax.utah.gov/esu/income> <http://www.business.utah.edu/bebr/>

Demographics

	2000
Under 18	37.3%
65 years and over	12.3%
Median Age	29.9
Persons per Household	3.19
Persons per Family	3.66
Female-Headed Families	8.8%
High School Graduates	86.7%
College Graduates	16.8%
Labor Force	
Female Participation	50.0%
Male Participation	72.3%
Self-Employed	10.1%
Commute Time (minutes)	19
Median Family Income	\$41,797
Median Earnings	
Male, full-time, year-rnd	\$36,989
Female, full-time, yr-rnd	\$20,168
Persons Below Poverty	13.1%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

<http://www.census.gov/acs/www/>

Largest Employers

Millard County School District
 Intermountain Power Service
 Millard County
 Intermountain Healthcare
 Great Lake Cheese of Utah
 Mountainview Mushrooms
 State of Utah
 Federal Government
 Paradise Management
 Brush Resources, Inc.
 Delta Egg Farm
 Continental Lime
 McDonald's
 Duane's Market
 Sunrise Engineering
 Quality Thriftway

Source: Utah Dept. of Workforce Services.

<http://jobs.utah.gov/jsp/wi/utalimis/gotoCounties.do>

Other

Population by Race	2000
White	90.0%
Black	0.1%
American Indian	1.2%
Asian	0.5%
Pacific Islanders	0.2%
Other	0.8%
Hispanic/All Races	7.2%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

<http://www.census.gov/acs/www/>

For More Information . . .



Utah Department of Workforce Services
 Lecia Parks Langston 435/688-3115 lecialangston@utah.gov
jobs.utah.gov/wi



Millard County

—Slow, but Sufficient

When it comes to job growth, Millard County's economy has limped along in recent years. Currently, job growth measures about half the rate of the state average. However, in terms of population, this is a relatively slow-growing county and the economy seems to be generating sufficient jobs to keep its workers employed.

Population

In 2006, Millard County displayed the fourth-slowest population in Utah. Two years of net out-migration contributed to the county's unhurried population growth of only 0.4 percent. However, as recently as 2002 and 2003, the county was experiencing net in-migration. Currently, estimates place the county's population at 13,200. According to U.S. Census Bureau estimates, several of the county's townships have actually lost population since 2000.

The Labor Market

With such a slow-growing population, it's perhaps fortunate that the county has struggled to generate new jobs. Millard County actually lost jobs in five of the last 10 years. And, with the exception of a spike in employment related to pipeline construction in 2002, its highest rate of nonfarm job growth measured less than 2.5 percent. Even adding in employment generated by agriculture covered by unemployment insurance laws sweetens the employment pot very little.

In 2006, the county once again experienced sluggish employment expansion with a gain of less than 2 percent—about 80 net new jobs. Nevertheless, this broad-based expansion resulted in new jobs for most industries. And, while a few industries did show job declines, these losses proved negligible. Industries showing the strongest job contributions included manufacturing, private education/health/social services, and the leisure/hospitality industry.

Despite rather lethargic employment gains, the county does seem to be creating enough employment for workers entering or re-entering the workforce. In 2006, the county's jobless rate measured a mere 2.9 percent—equivalent to the state jobless rate and far below the national rate of 4.6 percent.

Wages

Millard County showed moderate 4-percent increase in its average monthly wage during 2006—more than enough to keep up with inflation. With an average monthly wage of \$2,560, Millard County ranks near the middle of Utah's counties—closer to urban numbers than its rural peers. In fact, with an average monthly wage measuring almost 90 percent of the state average, Millard County is unusual among rural counties where wages tend to be lower.

The large presence of higher-than-average paying utilities in the area helps keep the county's average wage relatively high. However, mining remains the highest paying industry in Millard County.

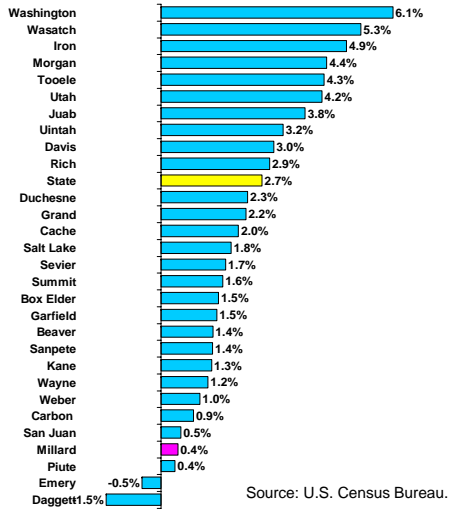
Other Indicators

Construction seems an unlikely source of new employment in the near future. The value of approved construction permits in Millard County dropped almost 40 percent in 2006 based on primarily on a drop in new nonresidential construction. On the other hand, gross taxable sales generated a nice healthy 13-percent gain in 2006.

Into 2007. . .

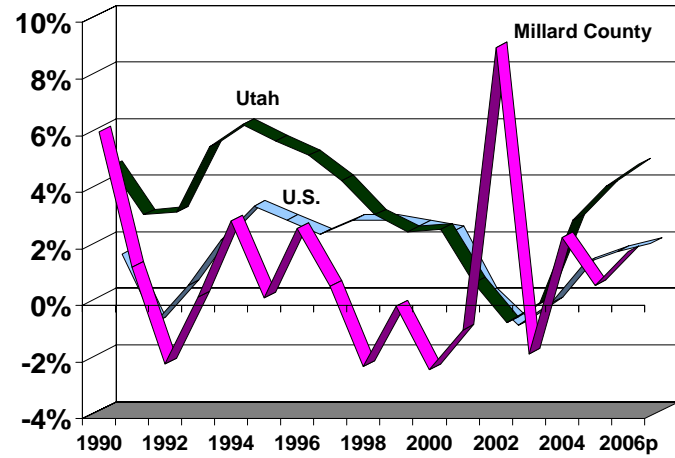
So far in 2007, slow, but steady employment growth continues. First quarter job increases measured just more than 2 percent. Construction permitting continued along its downward track suggesting few upcoming additional jobs in this industry.

2005 to 2006 Population Growth by County



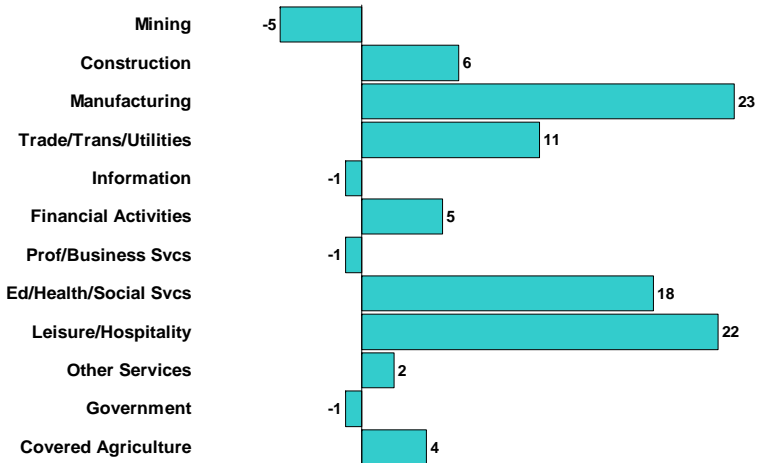
Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

Nonfarm Job Growth



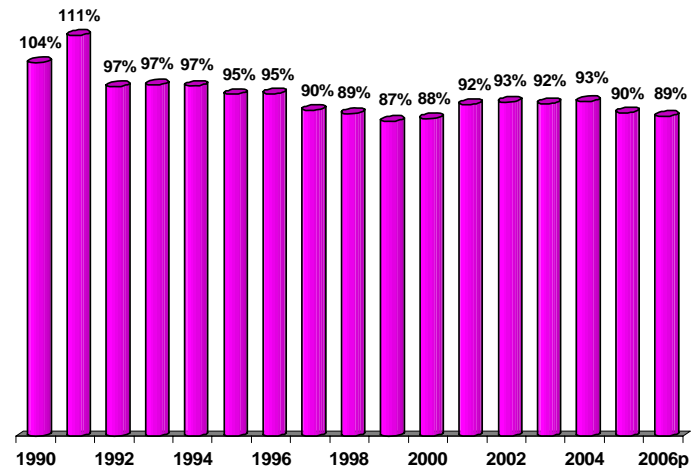
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

2006 Millard County Numeric Change in Jobs by Industry



Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Millard County Average Monthly Wage as a Percent of State



Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Income and Wages

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006p
Total Personal Income (\$Millions)	163.3	170.0	183.0	195.5	207.9
Per Capita Income	22,088	22,693	24,003	24,742	25,562
Avg Family Income from IRS Returns	58,745	60,911	65,313	71,921	N/A
Average Monthly Nonfarm Wage	2,103	2,109	2,140	2,242	2,362

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Utah State Tax Commission, Utah Department of Workforce Services.

<http://www.bea.gov/bea/regional/reis> <http://tax.utah.gov/esu/income/index.html> <http://jobs.utah.gov/jsp/wi/utalmis/gotoIndustry.do>

Sales and Building

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Gross Taxable Sales (\$000s)	48,655	49,300	54,462	58,093	66,137
Permit Authorized Construction (\$000)	12,481	17,834	17,727	23,211	26,417
New Residential Building Permits	56	97	92	108	102
Residential Build Permits Value (\$000)	9,413	16,048	16,326	21,423	22,480

Source: Utah Tax Commission and University of Utah Bureau of Economic and Business Research.

<http://tax.utah.gov/esu/sales> <http://www.business.utah.edu/bebr>

Census Facts

	2000
Under 18	37.1%
65 years and over	8.7%
Median Age	28.5
Persons per Household	3.48
Persons per Family	3.81
Female-Headed Families	6.4%
High School Graduates	92.6%
College Graduates	23.3%
Labor Force	
Female Participation	59.0%
Male Participation	75.5%
Self-Employed	8.1%
Commute Time (minutes)	26.3
Median Family Income	\$53,365
Median Earnings	
Male, full-time, year-rnd	\$42,350
Female, full-time, yr-rnd	\$23,036
Persons Below Poverty	5.2%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau
<http://factfinder.census.gov>

Largest Employers

Morgan School District
Browning
Holcim US Inc.
Morgan County
IGA Grocery
Barber Brothers Ford
Browning Arms Company
Durrant Slate Plumbing Inc.
Larry's Spring Chicken Inn
Morgan Valley Foods
Precision Supplied Components
Rosehill Dairy
State of Utah
Stephs Drive Inn (fast food)
Taggarts Grill Inc
Utah Strategic Alliance Harvesting
Wilkinson Construction Co. Inc.

<http://jobs.utah.gov/jsp/wi/utalmis/gotoCounties>

Other

Population by Race	2000
White	97.3%
Black	0.0%
American Indian	0.2%
Asian	0.2%
Pacific Islanders	0.0%
Other	0.4%
Hispanic/All Races	1.4%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau
<http://factfinder.census.gov>

For More Information . . .



Utah Department of Workforce Services
 John Mathews -- 801/526-9467 -- johnmathews@utah.gov
jobs.utah.gov/wi

Morgan County

The economy in Morgan can be characterized by higher than average population growth and slowing job growth. Morgan is one of Utah's "doughnut" counties, which means counties surrounding the economic core of the Wasatch Front. As such, it serves as a provider of workers to the metro area who are seeking a more rural-like lifestyle. It is in these counties, like Juab, Tooele, Wasatch, and Summit that population is growing quicker than the metro counties. Part of this movement is economic, specifically that land values are lower and it is cheaper to build. That probably is not the case for Morgan, but it is for Juab and Tooele. Economic activity in the county is slow but steady, job growth is slow and unemployment is low.

Population

Population has grown at about a 4.0 percent rate from 2003. In 2002, the person count only increased by 1.2 percent, mostly because of the economy-wide slowdown. About 8,900 individuals resided in Morgan County in 2005. This was a 4.4 percent increase from the 2005 level of 8,500. Most of the population lives outside of the official city limits of Morgan where 3,100 of the total 8,900 people live.

The Labor Market

Morgan County's labor force has grown steadily since 2002. During that year an estimated 3,500 persons were in the labor force (persons age 16 or over working or looking for work). That number increased to the 3,900 in 2006. Unemployment in the county has been around 4.0 to 5.0 percent through 2005. In 2006, the unemployment rate declined to 3.0 percent.

Job creation between 2005 and 2006 slowed to 0.6 percent. That means a total of about a dozen new jobs. Job counts in 2006 averaged

1,870, which was barely over the 1,850 figure of 2005.

Industries

Construction, trade/transportation/utilities, and government are the primary industries in the county. Trade claims one-fourth of all jobs with construction and government each adding another 20 percent. Manufacturing over the past five years has steadily lost jobs across the county. In 2002 there were 215 manufacturing jobs and that number has declined to just under 200. Also losing jobs compared to 2005 was professional and business services, down about 60 positions. Between all nine industry categories there were seven gainers and losers. The net effect was about 10 new positions over the year.

As far as new jobs went, trade added the most with 100 and construction provided another 30.

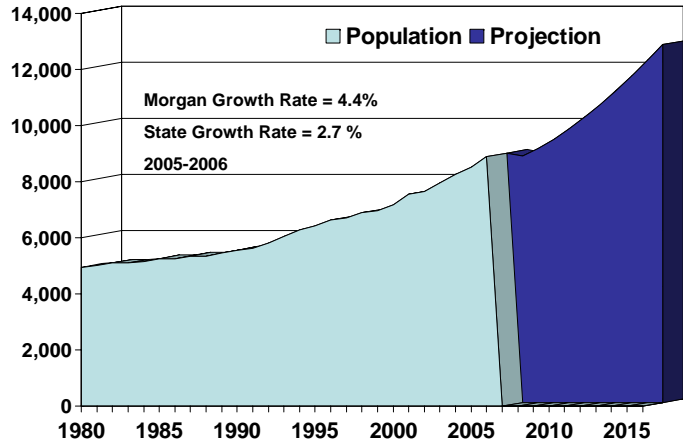
Average Wages Increase

Because of Utah's strong economy, with low unemployment and high job growth, average wages have increased significantly in response to the unmet demand. In the state, the 2005 to 2006 change in the average wage was 5.4 percent. In Morgan County wages went up by the same percentage. The average wage change between 2004 and 2005 was also high, at 4.8 percent. The percent increase in wages may soften by the end of 2007 as it appears employment growth will be steady but slow.

More of the Same for Morgan County's Economy

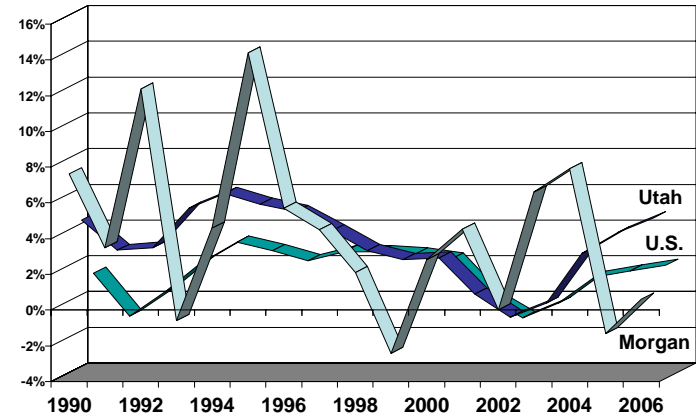
Economic activity in the county has been slow, but steady. New jobs were scarce in 2006 compared to the previous year. So far in 2007 job growth has been much more positive, in the 3.0 to 5.0 percent range. Construction continues to add new jobs as building both residences and commercial structures continues. Morgan County continues to attract workers and their families as a great place to live.

Morgan County Population



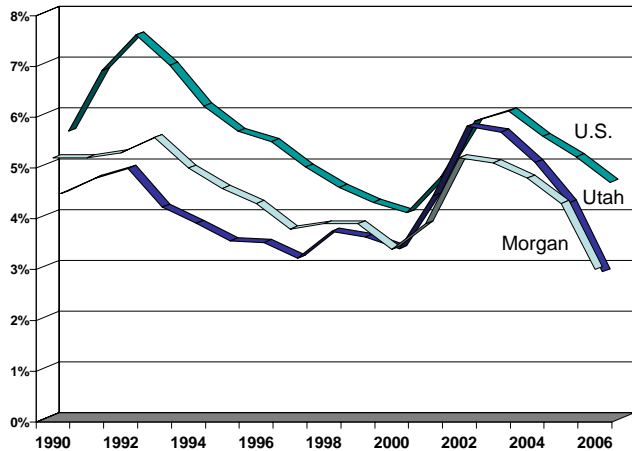
Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee; Utah Governor's Office of Planning and Budget.

Morgan County Nonfarm Job Growth



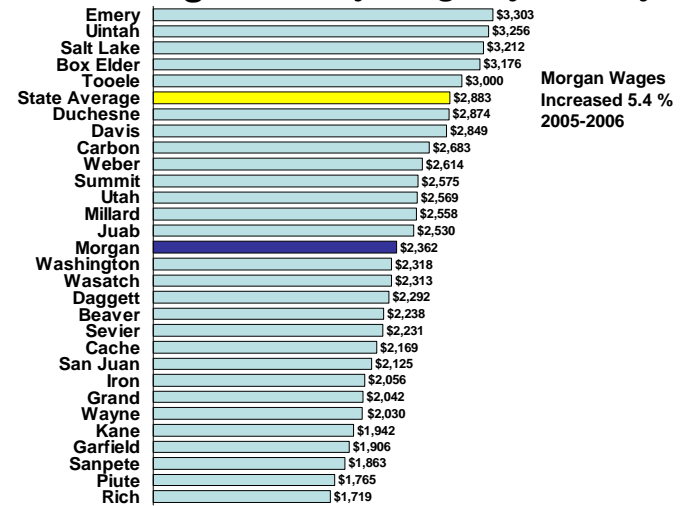
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Annual Unemployment Rates



Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

2006 Average Monthly Wage by County



Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Piute County

FACTS

Updated July 2007

Population

As of July 1st	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total Population	1,409	1,358	1,366	1,368	1,373
% Change of the Prior Year	0.4%	-3.6%	0.6%	0.1%	0.4%

Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee.

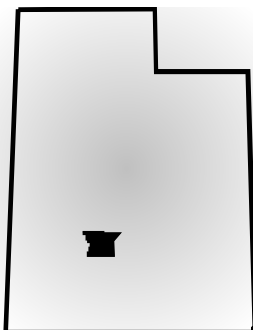
<http://governor.utah.gov/dea/datatables.html>

City Population

As of July 1st	2006
Circleville	466
Junction	164
Kingston	131
Marysvale	342

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

<http://www.census.gov/popest/cities>



Labor Force

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006p
Labor Force	749	806	868	845	877
Employed	702	762	830	811	850
Unemployed	46	44	38	34	27
Rate	6.2%	5.4%	4.4%	4.0%	3.1%
Nonfarm Jobs	260	292	320	313	332
%Chng Prior Year	-5.8%	12.3%	9.6%	-2.2%	6.1%
Mining	-	-	5	5	6
Construction	7	5	20	29	15
Manufacturing	-	2	3	4	3
Trade/Trans/Utilities	52	62	68	62	70
Information	-	-	-	-	-
Financial Activities	6	7	6	6	5
Profess/Business Svcs	2	-	-	-	2
Ed/Health/Social Svcs	4	19	24	25	25
Leisure/Hospitality	33	34	36	28	52
Other Services	4	4	4	4	7
Government	152	159	154	150	147
Agriculture*	5	3	3	3	3
Total Establishments	51	51	55	54	63
Total Wages (\$Millions)	5.0	5.4	6.1	6.8	7.0

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services, Workforce Information.

<http://jobs.utah.gov/jsp/wi/utalmis/gotoLaborforce.do>

<http://jobs.utah.gov/jsp/wi/utalmis/gotoIndustry.do>

* Jobs covered by unemployment insurance laws; not included in nonfarm jobs total.

Piute County is one of the smallest counties in Utah. And, with a median age of 39 years, Piute County has, by far, the oldest population in Utah. Thanks primarily to the public school system, government contributes the most nonfarm jobs in the county. Keep in mind that because of its small size, small numeric changes can make large percentage changes.

p = preliminary r = revised

Income and Wages

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006p
Total Personal Income (\$Millions)	24.6	26.4	29.3	31.4	NA
Per Capita Income	17,840	19,170	21,083	22,910	NA
Avg Family Income from IRS Returns	28,023	26,532	32,979	34,207	NA
Average Monthly Nonfarm Wage	1,598	1,546	1,621	1,809	1,770

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Utah State Tax Commission, Utah Department of Workforce Services.

<http://www.bea.gov/bea/regional/reis/>

<http://tax.utah.gov/esu/income/>

<http://jobs.utah.gov/jsp/wi/utalimis/gotoIndustry.do>

Sales and Building

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006p
Gross Taxable Sales (\$000s)	6,184	6,618	6,187	6,249	7,837
Permit Authorized Construction (\$000)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
New Residential Building Permits	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Residential Build Permits Value (\$000)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Source: Utah Tax Commission and University of Utah Bureau of Economic and Business Research.

<http://tax.utah.gov/esu/income>

<http://www.business.utah.edu/bebr/>

Demographics

	2000
Under 18	30.7%
65 years and over	17.1%
Median Age	38.9
Persons per Household	2.79
Persons per Family	3.25
Female-Headed Families	7.4%
High School Graduates	85.7%
College Graduates	14.1%
Labor Force	
Female Participation	42.6%
Male Participation	65.3%
Self-Employed	16.6%
Commute Time (minutes)	26.3
Median Family Income	\$35,147
Median Earnings	
Male, full-time, year-rnd	\$26,771
Female, full-time, yr-rnd	\$18,438
Persons Below Poverty	16.2%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

<http://www.census.gov/acs/www/>

Largest Employers

Piute County School District
 Dalton Brothers Trucking
 Storm Ridge Ranch School
 Piute County
 State of Utah
 Big Rock Candy Mtn Resort
 The Tomato Vine
 Butch Cassidy's Hideout
 Back Country Construction
 Circleville Café
 Unico
 K and C Minimarts
 Paiute Trail Resort
 Flowers of Utah
 State Bank of Southern Utah
 Antimony Merc

Source: Utah Dept. of Workforce Services.

<http://jobs.utah.gov/jsp/wi/utalimis/gotoCounties.do>

Other

Population by Race	2000
White	93.3%
Black	0.1%
American Indian	0.9%
Asian	0.2%
Pacific Islanders	0.0%
Other	0.9%
Hispanic/All Races	4.5%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

<http://www.census.gov/acs/www/>

For More Information . . .



Utah Department of Workforce Services
 Lecia Parks Langston 435/688-3115 lecialangston@utah.gov
jobs.utah.gov/wi



Piute County

—It's Tourism-Related. . .

One of the difficulties in analyzing economic realities of a county with a small population is that small numeric changes can result in large percentage changes. In other words, growth or decline can be somewhat overstated. This is certainly true in Piute County. The addition of relatively small numbers of jobs can result in a wide fluctuation in growth rates. In addition, a significant portion of the employment in the county—self-employed and agriculture—are not covered by the administrative processes used to collect data.

Population

According to recent estimates, Piute County won't be getting overpopulated any time soon. In 2006, the county grew a mere 0.4 percent—the third slowest growth in Utah (the two lower counties lost population). With just under 1,400 individuals living in its borders, Piute County has a larger population than only Daggett County.

Through the last 10 years, Piute County has experienced net out-migration one year only to see net in-migration the next. However, since 2000, out-migration has ruled and population totals have slipped by about 4 percent.

The Labor Market

A look at Piute County's job growth rates over the past decade and a half reveal a vast array of peaks and valleys. Job growth rates lead the state but are followed by a plunge into employment losses. In 2006, the county was on the upswing with a 6-percent increase in nonfarm jobs—a better performance than even the fast-growing state with an increase of just under 5 percent.

Piute County accomplished this feat despite a notable decline in construction employment. The leisure/hospitality industry—that sector closely associated with tourism—which was primarily responsible for the healthy increase in employment. In addition, retail trade pumped a number of new positions into the labor market.

Piute County's nonfarm jobs are dominated by the government—which includes public education. Roughly 44 percent of all nonfarm employment in the county can be found in government offices and schools. Trade, transportation, and leisure/hospitality services also provide many jobs for Piute County workers.

A large share of Piute residents commute to other counties for employment, so employment growth in neighboring counties as well as the expansion at home contributed to a drop in Piute County's unemployment rate. In 2006, joblessness measured a mere 3.1 percent—down 6.2 percent as recently as 2002.

Wages

As a small county with few jobs in high-paying industries, Piute County shows a relatively low average monthly wage. In 2006, the county's average monthly wage of \$1,770 ranked second lowest in the state. Moreover, it measured only 61 percent of the state average.

Perhaps to add insult to injury, the county's average monthly wage actually declined 2 percent in 2006 with the pull out of a significant number of construction jobs.

Currently, the trade/transportation/utilities industry shows the highest average monthly wage in Piute County, followed closely by government.

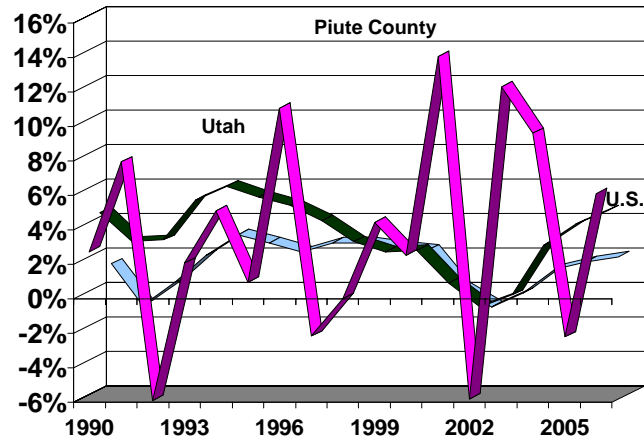
Other Indicators

Piute County did show a giant increase in gross taxable sales during 2006. Even in such a small county as Piute County, a 25-percent increase in sales represents a significant influx of spending dollars.

Into 2007. . .

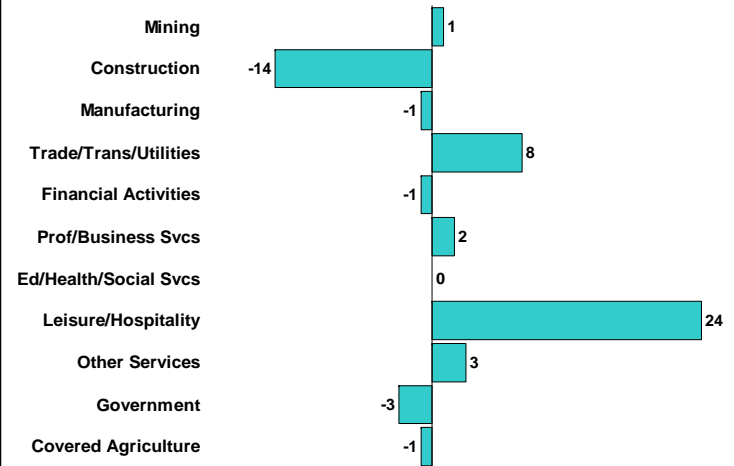
So far in 2007, Piute County's job gains have actually popped up a notch. March 2006 shows a 13-percent year-over gain in employment led by strong expansion again in leisure/hospitality services.

Non-farm Job Growth



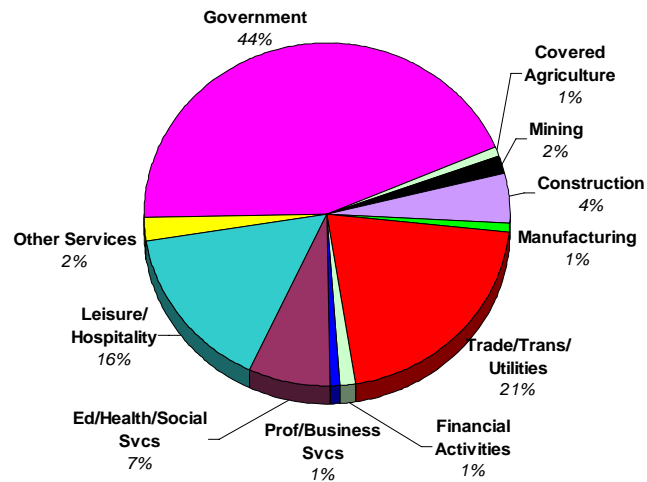
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

2006 Piute County Numeric Change in Jobs by Industry



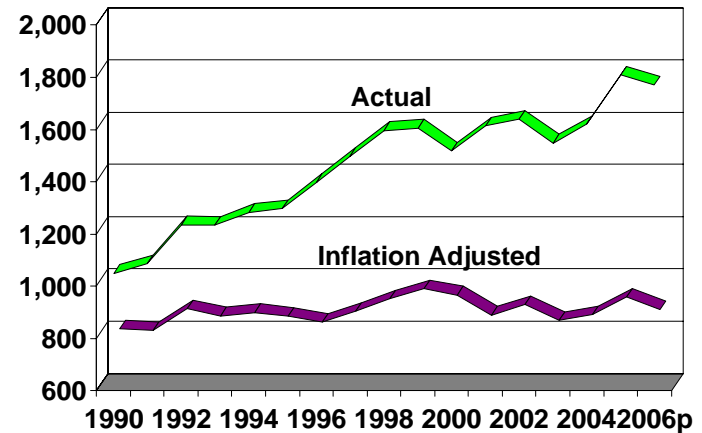
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

2006 Piute County Jobs Distribution by Industry



Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Piute County Average Monthly Wage



Note: Inflation adjusted wages reflect the rate of inflation as measured by the Consumer Price Index, 1982-84=100
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Rich County

FACTS



Updated July 2007

Population

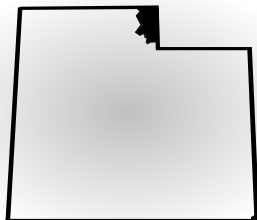
As of July 1st	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total Population	2,050	2,079	2,069	2,062	2,121
% Change of the Prior Year	3.4%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	2.9%

Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee. <http://governor.utah.gov/dea/datatables.html>

City Populations

As of July 1st	2006
Randolph	464
Garden City	396
Woodruff	187
Laketown	181
Remainder	812

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.
<http://www.census.gov/popest/cities>



Updated July 2007

Labor Force

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Labor Force	1,253	1,261	1,338	1,282	1,377
Employed	1,203	1,211	1,293	1,241	1,346
Unemployed	50	50	45	41	31
Rate	4.0%	4.0%	3.4%	3.2%	2.3%
Nonfarm Jobs	606	633	673	649	719
%Chng Prior Year	5.4%	4.5%	6.3%	-3.6%	10.8%
Mining	d	d	d	d	d
Construction	53	57	61	73	91
Manufacturing	d	d	d	d	6
Trade/Trans/Utilities	74	69	79	83	75
Information	-	-	-	-	-
Financial Activities	35	38	30	33	53
Profess/Business Svcs	d	11	12	12	16
Ed/Health/Social Svcs	38	59	80	62	66
Leisure/Hospitality	132	124	137	122	168
Other Services	54	62	62	46	41
Government	208	208	207	210	202
Total Establishments	102	105	109	116	124
Total Wages (\$Millions)	10.1	10.8	11.7	12.3	14.8

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services, Workforce Information.
<http://jobs.utah.gov/jsp/wi/utalmis/gotoLaborforce.do>
<http://jobs.utah.gov/jsp/wi/utalmis/gotoIndustry.do>

Livestock grazing and the related feed crops are an important component of Rich County's economy. The important sector in the Bear Lake area is tourism. In fact, one in five jobs in the county is in the hospitality industry. Government is a strong employer contributing one-third of total jobs. Although a relatively small part of the Utah economy, this corner of the state provides an important place for food production and recreation. d=not shown to avoid individual firm disclosure.

Income and Wages

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total Personal Income (\$Millions)	45.1	47.5	50.5	52.4	57.7
Per Capita Income	23,112	23,324	24,503	25,487	28,281
Avg Family Income from IRS Returns	40,533	39,856	40,053	45,184	NA
Average Monthly Nonfarm Wage	1,368	1,420	1,452	1,584	1,719

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Utah State Tax Commission, Utah Department of Workforce Services.
<http://www.bea.gov/bea/regional/reis> <http://tax.utah.gov/esu/income/index.html> <http://jobs.utah.gov/jsp/wi/utalmis/gotoIndustry.do>

Sales and Building

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Gross Taxable Sales (\$000s)	17,303	18,374	18,482	21,139	24,330
Permit Authorized Construction (\$000)	4,589	5,660	9,879	23,660	11,559
New Residential Building Permits	30	24	39	76	41
Residential Build Permits Value (\$000)	4,132	4,017	7,718	15,202	10,414

Source: Utah Tax Commission and University of Utah Bureau of Economic and Business Research.
<http://tax.utah.gov/esu/sales> <http://www.business.utah.edu/bebr>

Census Facts

	2000
Under 18	34.6%
65 years and over	14.1%
Median Age	34.3
Persons per Household	3.01
Persons per Family	3.44
Female-Headed Families	4.6%
High School Graduates	91.5%
College Graduates	22.0%
Labor Force	
Female Participation	46.8%
Male Participation	75.8%
Self-Employed	12.3%
Commute Time (minutes)	29
Median Family Income	\$44,783
Median Earnings	
Male, full-time, year-rnd	\$34,464
Female, full-time, yr-rnd	\$22,396
Persons Below Poverty	10.2%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau
<http://factfinder.census.gov>

Largest Employers

Rich County School Dist
 Lodge at Bear Lake L.L.C.
 Majestic Ranch Academy
 Rich County
 Bear Lake Chevron
 Bear Lake Community Health
 Bear Lake Landscaping
 Bear Lake Lodge
 Dee's Super Service Inc.
 Deseret Land & Livestock
 Ideal Beach Master Assoc inc
 Labeaus of Bear Lake Inc
 Lakeview Market & KOA
 Lutz Construction L.L.C.
 Owners & Resorts Exchange Inc.
 Sealy Development Corp.
 State of Utah
 TBP Construction

<http://jobs.utah.gov/jsp/wi/utalmis/gotoCounties>

Other

Population by Race	2000
White	97.3%
Black	0.0%
American Indian	0.1%
Asian	0.4%
Pacific Islanders	0.0%
Other	0.9%
Hispanic/All Races	1.8%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau
<http://factfinder.census.gov>

For More Information . . .



Utah Department of Workforce Services
 John Mathews -- 801/526-9467 -- johnmathews@utah.gov
jobs.utah.gov/wi

Rich County

Rich County's economy has grown slowly in the past few years. Its economy is very seasonal because of all the recreation activity during the summer months in Bear Lake. Because the economy is tied to ranching, tourism, and government, the national and state recession had little impact. Population growth steady but very slow, compared to the rest of the state. Job growth also has been slow but appears to be picking up. Construction activity is solid as growth in demand for recreational properties has been relatively strong.

Population

The latest population counts pegged the county's number of individuals at 2,121 (as of July of 2006). This was a 2.9 percent increase over the 2005 level. That's above the state average rate of growth (the state average is 2.7 percent). For the last two to three years there has been virtually zero growth, but in 2006 things picked up a little. Of the roughly 2,000 persons in Rich County Randolph claims the most with about 460 residents. Garden City has about 400 and Woodruff and Laketown each have just under 200.

The Labor Market

The labor force, those sixteen years and older working or looking for work, numbered 1,377 in 2006, which was about 100 more than the level in 2006. Unemployment was at historic lows during 2006 and, for that matter, very low through the last five years. The highest average unemployment rate for Rich County was 4.0 percent in both 2002 and 2003. Well over half of all labor force participants work in nonfarm jobs. Employment in the county is seasonal, which is an understatement. Peak summer months' employment is about 800+ with the winter and shoulder season having 500 to 600 jobs.

Industries

About 70 net new jobs were created between 2005 and 2006. Total employment grew from

649 to 719 over the year period. Three industry sectors contributed the growth. Construction added nearly 20 jobs, as did financial activities. But by far the largest addition of new employment was in the tourist-related leisure and hospitality sector, adding nearly 50 new spots. A handful of other industries actually lost a few jobs in the year-over comparison. Growth rates for the county's industries between 2005 and 2006 averaged 10.8 percent.

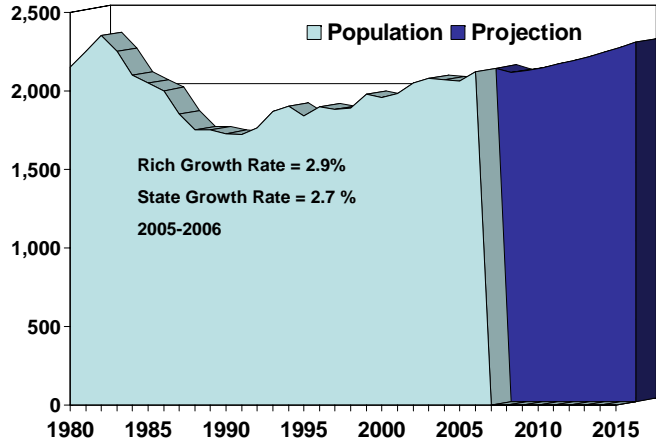
Average Wages Increase

Average wages reflect the total payroll dollars paid to the average number of workers in the county. Rich County's economy is not comprised of "high" paying industries. Typically, mining is the highest paying industry sector followed by manufacturing. Rich County has virtually no jobs in these two industries. As such, its average wage is low, actually the lowest in the state. That figure is \$1,719 per month, or \$9.92 per hour. That's the not-so-good news. The good news is that wages have increased significantly in the last two years. In fact, the wage increases in the county have been much higher than the state average of 5.4 percent. Wages increased by 8.5 percent between 2005 and 2006. Also, on July 24, 2007 (and it's not because of Utah's Pioneer Day Holiday), the federal minimum wage went up in the first of three increments from \$5.15 to \$5.85. This increase may not affect the wage levels significantly because wages are already at the \$6.00 plus level. Wage pressures have been felt as employers find it tough to attract workers to the Bear Lake area, and particularly during the tourist season.

Continued Slow but Steady Economic Progress Describes the Rich County Economy

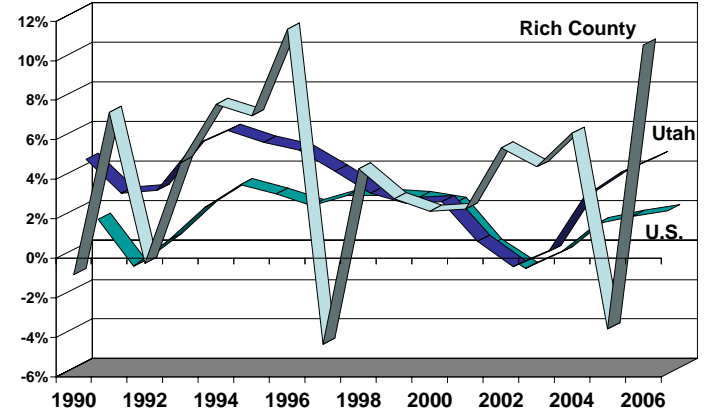
The county's economy rests on its mainstays of ranching and tourism. Nonfarm employment is more related to the leisure and hospitality, construction, and government sectors. The real estate market in the building of recreational related structures appears strong as city dwellers long for the escape to the pristine environs of Rich County. The rest of 2007 should be more of the same with steady improvement.

Rich County Population



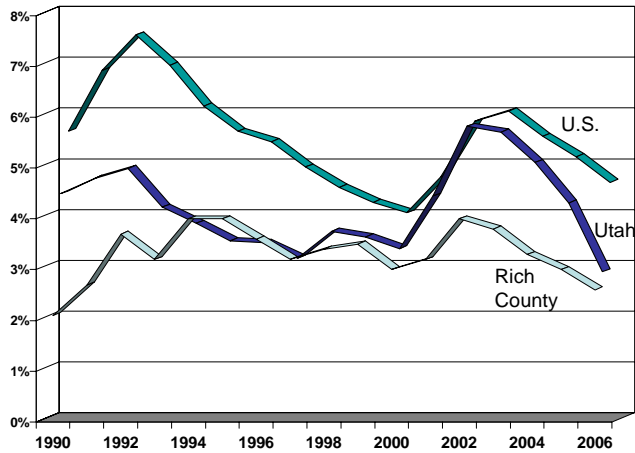
Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee; Utah Governor's Office of Planning and Budget.

Rich County Nonfarm Job Growth



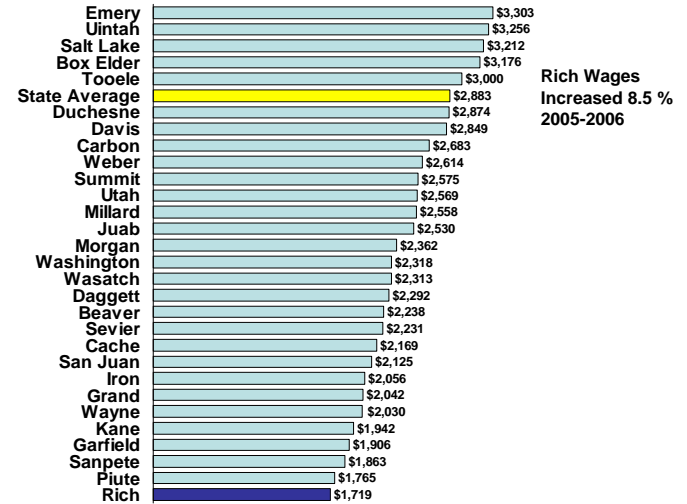
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Annual Unemployment Rates



Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

2006 Average Monthly Wage by County



Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Salt Lake County

FACTS

Updated July 2007

Population

As of July 1st	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total Population	927,564	940,465	955,166	978,285	996,374
% Change of the Prior Year	1.0%	1.4%	1.6%	2.4%	1.8%

Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee

<http://governor.utah.gov/dea/datatables.html>

City Populations

As of July 1st	2006
Alta	365
Bluffdale	7,088
Cottonwood Hghts	34,954
Draper	36,099
Herriman	14,643
Holladay	25,308
Midvale	27,249
Murray	44,844
Riverton	35,543
Salt Lake City	178,858
Sandy	94,203
South Jordan	44,009
South Salt Lake	21,354
Taylorsville	58,048
West Jordan	94,309
West Valley	119,841

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

<http://www.census.gov/popest/cities>



Labor Force

	2002	2003	2004r	2005r	2006p
Labor Force	496,010	499,079	500,426	513,927	532,282
Employed	466,329	469,846	475,309	493,094	517,060
Unemployed	29,681	29,233	25,117	20,834	15,222
Rate	6.0%	5.9%	5.0%	4.1%	2.9%
Nonfarm Jobs	533,720	527,955	535,409	555,055	579,830
%Chng Prior Year	-2.0%	-1.1%	1.4%	3.7%	4.5%
Mining	1,873	1,702	1,682	2,012	2,203
Construction	30,529	30,192	30,943	34,128	39,697
Manufacturing	49,761	48,898	50,235	51,138	53,386
Trade/Trans/Utilities	115,861	112,664	114,096	117,178	120,345
Information	18,598	17,583	17,386	17,963	18,423
Financial Activities	43,751	44,019	43,418	44,719	47,300
Profess/Business Svcs	80,214	79,701	81,587	87,412	93,996
Ed/Health/Social Svcs	47,857	49,630	51,418	53,610	54,973
Leisure/Hospitality	45,856	43,802	44,008	44,683	46,136
Other Services	18,011	17,440	17,527	17,786	17,965
Government	81,328	82,324	83,109	84,426	85,232
Total Establishments	32,424	32,596	33,990	35,975	37,888
Total Wages (\$Millions)	17,864.0	17,932.4	18,990.1	20,401.4	22,349.6

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services, Workforce Information.

<http://jobs.utah.gov/jsp/wi/utalmis/gotoLaborforce.do>

<http://jobs.utah.gov/jsp/wi/utalmis/gotoIndustry.do>

Salt Lake County is the backbone of Utah's economy. About 48 percent of all the state's jobs are located in this county. Salt Lake is the heart of government activities, financial services, and the center of the state's transportation infrastructure. There is a net inflow of workers commuting into the Salt Lake area from all of the surrounding counties.

p = preliminary r=revised

Income and Wages

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006p
Total Personal Income (\$Millions)	26,929.7	27,078.0	28,649.6	30,719.7	33,541.9
Per Capita Income	29,194	29,249	30,602	31,990	34,272
Avg Family Income from IRS Returns	51,207	51,965	53,944	57,801	NA
Average Monthly Nonfarm Wage	2,789	2,830	2,956	3,063	3,211

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Utah State Tax Commission, Utah Department of Workforce Services.

<http://www.bea.gov/bea/regional/reis/>

<http://tax.utah.gov/esu/income/>

<http://jobs.utah.gov/jsp/wi/utalimis/gotoIndustry.do>

Sales and Building

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Gross Taxable Sales (\$000s)	15,706,920	15,445,006	16,576,588	18,010,926	20,328,814
Permit Authorized Construction (\$000)	1,141,988	1,430,810	1,673,009	2,073,618	2,075,492
New Residential Building Permits	5,406	7,399	6,491	7,746	6,200
Residential Build Permits Value (\$000)	653,464	899,000	918,693	1,174,484	1,087,470

Source: Utah Tax Commission and University of Utah Bureau of Economic and Business Research.

<http://tax.utah.gov/esu/income>

<http://www.business.utah.edu/bebr/>

ACS* Facts

*American Community Survey	2005
Under 18	29.1%
65 years and over	8.0%
Median Age	30.3
Persons per Household	2.95
Persons per Family	3.56
Female-Headed Families	15.2%
High School Graduates	88.7%
College Graduates	28.5%
Labor Force	
Female Participation	64.1%
Male Participation	81.8%
Self-Employed	5.0%
Commute Time (minutes)	21.2
Median Family Income	\$55,947
Median Earnings	
Male, full-time, year-rnd	\$41,079
Female, full-time, yr-rnd	\$29,942
Persons Below Poverty	9.7%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

<http://www.census.gov/acs/www/>

Largest Employers

University of Utah
State of Utah
Intermountain Health Care
Granite School District
Jordan School District
Salt Lake County
Wal Mart
Discover Financial Services
Delta Airlines
U.S. Postal Service
Salt Lake City School District
Salt Lake City Corp
Zions Bank
Smith's
United Parcel Service
Salt Lake Community College
Wells Fargo Bank
Skywest Airlines

Source: Utah Dept. of Workforce Services.

<http://jobs.utah.gov/jsp/wi/utalimis/gotoCounties.do>

Other

Population by Race	2005
White	85.3%
Black	1.4%
American Indian	1.2%
Asian	3.0%
Pacific Islanders	1.1%
Other	7.9%
Hispanic/All Races	14.7%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

<http://www.census.gov/acs/www/>

For More Information . . .



Utah Department of Workforce Services
 Jim Robson -- 801/526-9626 -- jrobson@utah.gov
jobs.utah.gov/wi

Salt Lake County

The economy in Salt Lake County has gained strength in each of the last three years.

Robust, broad based and sustained growth characterizes the current economic situation.

Population

Salt Lake County, Utah's most populous county—has about 38 percent of all the inhabitants in the state. Since 2000, the Salt Lake County population has increased by 10 percent, with the state as a whole increasing by 16 percent. The July 1st, 2006 population estimate for the county was 996,374, increasing by 18,089 over 2005. The fastest growing cities are located in the south and southwest part of the county. Draper, Herriman, South Jordan, West Jordan, and West Valley have added 10,000 or more residents since the 2000 Census.

Economic Strength

The Salt Lake County economy has been expanding at an ever-quickening pace over the past three years. During 2004, there were 1.4 percent more payroll jobs than in the previous year, increasing by 3.7 percent the next year, and in 2006 expanding by 4.5 percent. The 24,775 new jobs in 2006 brought total employment to 579,830.

Employment gains are broad based, occurring among all major industrial sectors. The strongest employment growth in 2006 occurred in construction, with year-over growth above 16 percent. Other industries with a significant number of new jobs compared to year-ago levels include trade, manufacturing, professional and business services, leisure/hospitality, and healthcare.

Such brisk job growth inevitably leads to lower levels of unemployment. On average, there were 29,681 Salt Lake County residents unemployed during 2002 (during the last recession), dropping each year with just 15,222 unemployed in 2006. The unemployment rate declined from 6.0 percent of the labor force in 2002 to the remarkably low rate of just 2.9 percent in 2006.

Tight Labor Market

When jobs are plentiful and unemployment is very low, economists characterize the labor market as having reached "full employment." Unemployment will never be zero. There is always normal turnover of people moving in and out of the labor market, with many workers who are temporarily between jobs.

In a vibrant, growing economy there is also an imperfect match between the skills expanding industries need and the skills of the labor force. With historically low unemployment rates and strong job growth all along the Wasatch Front, employers are finding it relatively difficult to recruit workers.

From Residential to Commercial

The strongest major industrial sector, propelling the economy forward for the last two years, has been construction. Total construction employment averaged 30,943 in 2004, increasing to an average of about 39,700 in 2006.

Construction jobs in Salt Lake County made up 5.8 percent of total payroll employment in 2004, by 2006 this percentage had increased to 6.8 percent.

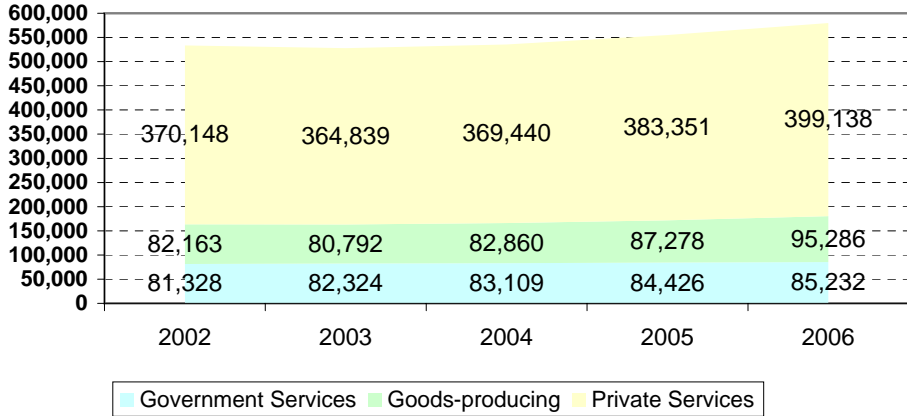
During 2006, the number of new dwelling units permitted in the county was 6,200 or 20 percent below the record 7,746 new units in 2005. Even with the slow down in residential activity in 2006, construction jobs increase by 16.3 percent, with 5,569 net new jobs. A boom in commercial construction is responsible for this strength.

Manufacturing employment added more than 2,248 new jobs in 2006 growing by 4.4 percent. This is a very good increase compared to the manufacturing job losses observed nationally.

The Outlook

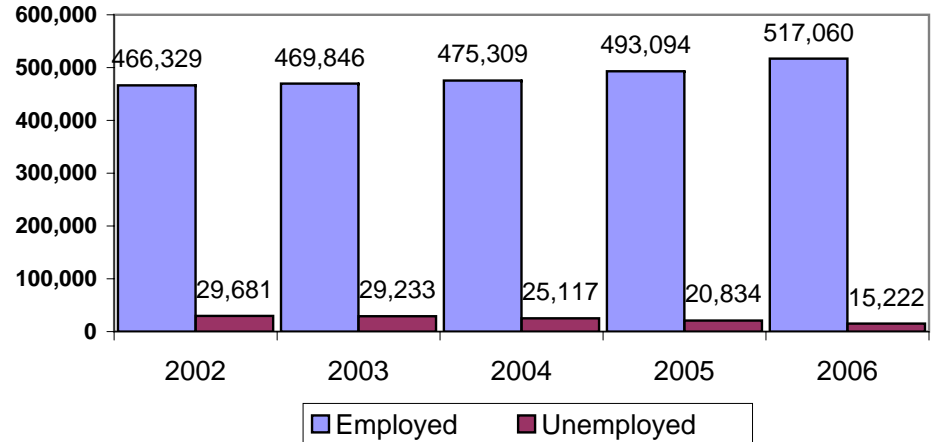
The labor market continues to be very healthy midway through 2007. Salt Lake County's estimated employment is running above 4.5 percent growth on a year-over basis. While unemployment is even lower than recorded in 2006, averaging about 2.5 percent of the labor force.

Total Non-farm Payroll Employment in Salt Lake County by Category



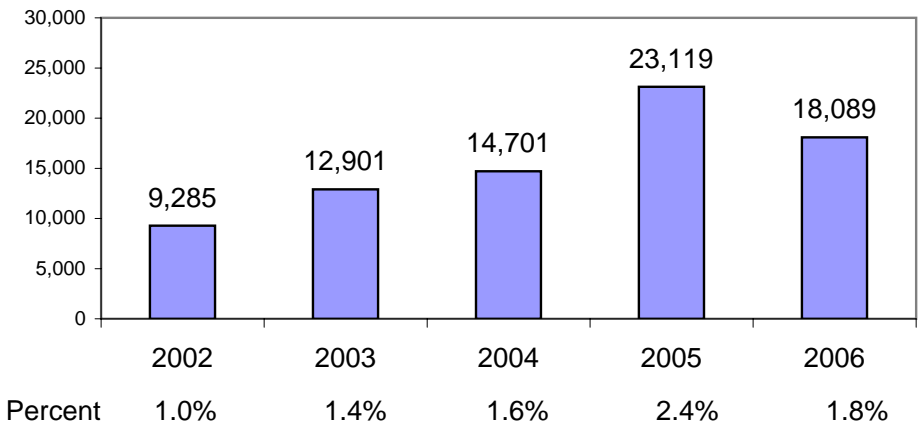
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Salt Lake County Labor Force



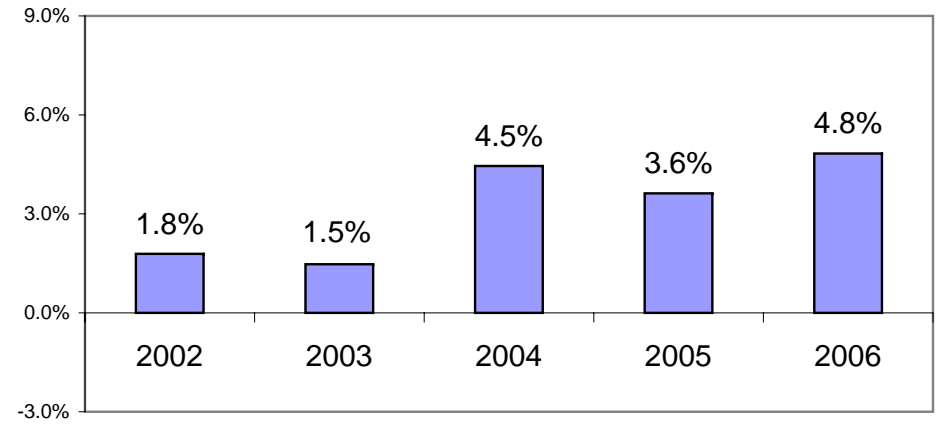
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Increase in Salt Lake County Population



Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

Year-to-Year Increase in Salt Lake County Average Monthly Non-farm Wage



Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Income and Wages

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006p
Total Personal Income (\$Millions)	189.0	197.7	215.1	226.8	238.1
Per Capita Income	13,674	14,292	15,306	16,067	16,694
Avg Family Income from IRS Returns	33,840	35,058	37,390	40,310	n.a.
Average Monthly Nonfarm Wage	1,833	1,894	2,030	2,042	2,125

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Utah State Tax Commission, Utah Department of Workforce Services.

<http://www.bea.gov/bea/regional/reis/>

<http://tax.utah.gov/esu/income/>

<http://jobs.utah.gov/jsp/wi/utalimis/gotoIndustry.do>

Sales and Building

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Gross Taxable Sales (\$000s)	88,824	85,238	86,003	98,930	133,030
Permit Authorized Construction (\$000)	4,855	8,180	7,840	9,028	27,835
New Residential Building Permits	44	55	61	65	90
Residential Build Permits Value (\$000)	2,992	6,189	6,418	7,218	13,161

Source: Utah Tax Commission and University of Utah Bureau of Economic and Business Research.

<http://tax.utah.gov/esu/income>

<http://www.business.utah.edu/bebr/>

Demographics

	2000
Under 18	39.3%
65 years and over	8.4%
Median Age	25.5
Persons per Household	3.46
Persons per Family	4.02
Female-Headed Families	14.1%
High School Graduates	69.6%
College Graduates	13.9%
Labor Force	
Female Participation	46.9%
Male Participation	60.2%
Self-Employed	8.0%
Commute Time (minutes)	21.4
Median Family Income	\$31,673
Median Earnings	
Male, full-time, year-rnd	\$31,497
Female, full-time, yr-rnd	\$19,617
Persons Below Poverty	31.4%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

<http://www.census.gov/acs/www/>

Largest Employers

San Juan School District
 College of Eastern Utah - San Juan
 Lisbon Valley Mining Co
 Montezuma Creek Community Health
 San Juan County
 State of Utah
 Aramark Svcs Management
 Blue Mountain Family Center
 Four Corners Regional Care Center
 Gouldings
 Monument Valley Lodge
 San Juan Hospital
 The Navajo Nation
 Alco Discount Stores
 Aramark Schools
 Black Hawk Transportation
 Blanding City

Source: Utah Dept. of Workforce Services.

<http://jobs.utah.gov/jsp/wi/utalimis/gotoCounties.do>

Other

Population by Race	2000
White	40.8%
Black	0.1%
American Indian	55.7%
Asian	0.2%
Pacific Islanders	0.1%
Other	3.2%
Hispanic/All Races	3.7%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

<http://www.census.gov/acs/www/>

For More Information . . .



Utah Department of Workforce Services
 Michael Hanni -- 801/526-9403 -- mhanni@utah.gov
jobs.utah.gov/wi

San Juan County, another of the state's true gems, according to most economic and social indicators experienced a positive year in 2006. While employment and population increased over the year, the challenges the county faces moving forward—distance from markets, low economic density—continue to be daunting.

People and Housing

One of the important social indicators for a rural county, like San Juan County, is that of population. The number of people living in the county increased 0.5 percent from 2005, or a gain of 76 people. Breaking last year's positive net immigration, in 2006 a net of 49 people left the county. Thus, natural increase in the county accounted for the entire population gain.

An important economic measure closely associated with people is housing. For 2006, the number of new permits for homes—dwelling units, in housing lingo—was up 38.5 percent (from 65 in 2005 to 90 in 2006.) Total new residential permit valuation was also up, rising 82.3 percent over 2005. These increases translate into a 31.7 percent increase in the average new residential permit in the county over the last year.

The Labor Market

Year-over job growth in San Juan County reached 4.3 percent in 2006. This strong result easily replaced the losses of last year's 0.4 percent decline. Even with this very respectable increase, San Juan County was the thirteenth slowest growing county in the state. Now, this isn't necessarily an indictment of the county's economy as much as a recognition of the

even faster growth being experienced in other parts of the state.

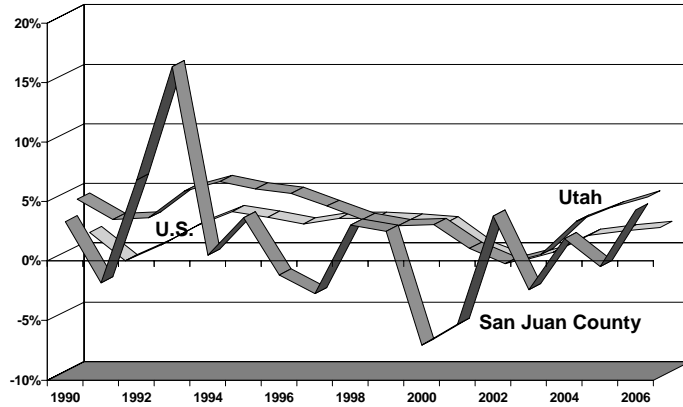
Industry employment gains were fairly mixed in 2006. While the overall job increase figure was respectable, only a few industries enjoyed strong job growth. Manufacturing (+99), educational and health services (+57), leisure and hospitality (+29), and professional and business services (+20) added jobs. Government, on the other hand, which is the largest employment sector in the county by far, dropped 40 positions. The county's other industries posted either very minor gains or losses.

Unemployment in the county hit the lowest level seen in at least the last decade and a half in 2006. The average annual unemployment rate for the year was 6.0 percent, which was significantly lower than 2005's 8.0 percent rate. This marked decrease in the county's unemployment rate, as welcome as it is, was unable to move San Juan County from its position of having the state's highest unemployment rate. Nevertheless, the county's 6.0 rate is approaching the upper-end of what can be considered full-employment in the county.

A Word on Wages

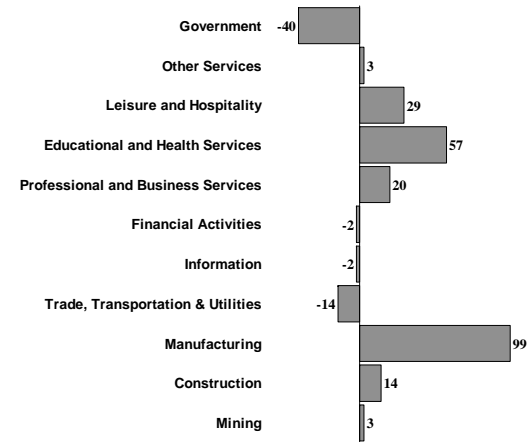
Another important indicator of San Juan County's economic health is the performance of the county's average monthly wage. Real—inflation adjusted—average monthly wages in the county rose 0.9 percent in 2006. This wasn't quite able to make up for the previous year's 2.7 percent decline. Taking a longer-term perspective, real wage performance over the last decade has been positive, if anemic. Compared with 1996, real wages in the county were up only 8.8 percent.

San Juan County Nonfarm Jobs



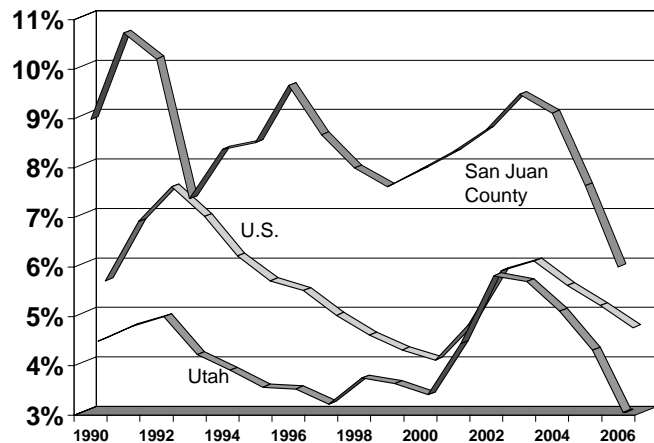
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

2006 San Juan County Numeric Change in Jobs by Industry



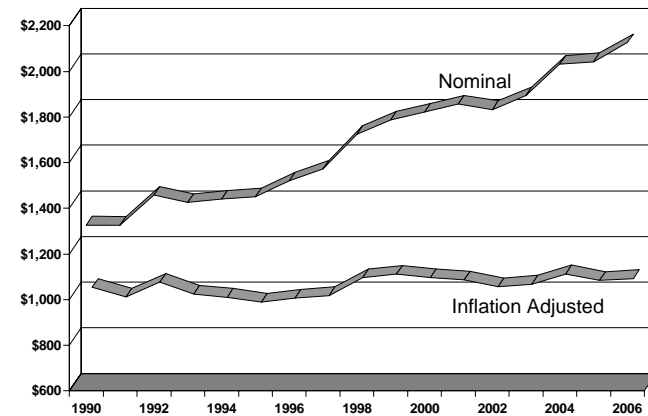
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Annual Unemployment Rates



Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

San Juan County Average Monthly Wage



Note: Inflation adjusted wages reflect the rate of inflation as measured by the Consumer Price Index, 1982-84=100
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Sanpete County

FACTS

Updated July 2007

Population

As of July 1st	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total Population	24,521	24,787	25,043	25,454	25,799
% Change of the Prior Year	4.0%	1.1%	1.0%	1.6%	1.4%

Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee.

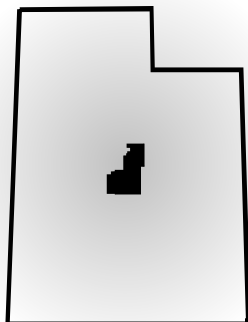
<http://governor.utah.gov/dea/datatables.html>

City Population

As of July 1st	2006
Centerfield	1,049
Ephraim	5,085
Fairview	1,161
Fayette	203
Fountain Green	939
Gunnison	2,717
Manti	3,180
Mayfield	424
Moroni	1,273
Mount Pleasant	2,698
Spring City	1,001
Sterling	251
Wales	224

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

<http://www.census.gov/popest/cities>



Labor Force

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006p
Labor Force	10,218	10,346	10,465	10,492	10,652
Employed	9,559	9,644	9,813	9,931	10,258
Unemployed	660	702	652	561	393
Rate	6.5%	6.8%	6.2%	5.3%	3.7%
Nonfarm Jobs	6,744	6,841	6,904	7,028	7,164
%Chng Prior Year	-0.9%	1.4%	0.9%	1.8%	1.9%
Mining	16	18	12	11	12
Construction	439	364	377	400	454
Manufacturing	932	886	841	882	857
Trade/Trans/Utilities	1,114	1,082	1,084	1,114	1,173
Information	165	161	158	170	176
Financial Activities	190	198	200	205	234
Profess/Business Svcs	241	257	246	238	215
Ed/Health/Social Svcs	513	557	597	604	637
Leisure/Hospitality	468	477	520	459	480
Other Services	160	165	179	209	210
Government	2,506	2,676	2,690	2,736	2,718
Agriculture*	211	208	205	199	213
Total Establishments	563	543	572	585	602
Total Wages (\$Millions)	129.1	133.0	136.7	144.8	158.3

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services, Workforce Information.

<http://jobs.utah.gov/jsp/wi/utalmis/gotoLaborforce.do> <http://jobs.utah.gov/jsp/wi/utalmis/gotoIndustry.do>

* Jobs covered by unemployment insurance laws; not included in nonfarm jobs total.

Sanpete have several seasonal industries which help keep its jobless rate relatively high. Manufacturing is moving into the county, but agriculture still employs a higher-than-average share of workers. Nonurban counties typically have one or two centers of economic activity; Sanpete County has several.

p = preliminary r = revised

Income and Wages

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006p
Total Personal Income (\$Millions)	376.5	378.0	404.7	423.3	NA
Per Capita Income	16,119	16,066	17,083	17,640	NA
Avg Family Income from IRS Returns	37,086	36,476	38,066	42,671	NA
Average Monthly Nonfarm Wage	1,589	1,620	1,647	1,717	1,842

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Utah State Tax Commission, Utah Department of Workforce Services.

<http://www.bea.gov/bea/regional/reis/>

<http://tax.utah.gov/esu/income/>

<http://jobs.utah.gov/jsp/wi/utalimis/gotoIndustry.do>

Sales and Building

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006p
Gross Taxable Sales (\$000s)	158,155	162,116	162,631	171,937	199,437
Permit Authorized Construction (\$000)	22,906	21,100	24,348	25,967	36,684
New Residential Building Permits	145	142	169	161	221
Residential Build Permits Value (\$000)	11,646	13,759	17,931	19,319	25,719

Source: Utah Tax Commission and University of Utah Bureau of Economic and Business Research.

<http://tax.utah.gov/esu/income>

<http://www.business.utah.edu/bebr/>

Demographics

	2000
Under 18	33.2%
65 years and over	10.2%
Median Age	25.3
Persons per Household	3.27
Persons per Family	3.68
Female-Headed Families	7.2%
High School Graduates	84.6%
College Graduates	17.3%
Labor Force	
Female Participation	51.1%
Male Participation	63.4%
Self-Employed	9.5%
Commute Time (minutes)	22.4
Median Family Income	\$37,796
Median Earnings	
Male, full-time, year-rnd	\$30,527
Female, full-time, yr-rnd	\$19,974
Persons Below Poverty	15.9%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

<http://www.census.gov/acs/www/>

Largest Employers

Snow College
 Moroni Feed
 South Sanpete School District
 State of Utah
 North Sanpete School District
 Wal-Mart
 Gunnison Valley Hospital
 Sanpete Valley Hospital
 Western Wats Opinion
 Terrel's Food Town
 Federal Government
 Sanpete County
 Six County Assc of Governments
 Wasatch Academy
 Central Utah Telephone
 CO Building Systems & Mfg

Source: Utah Dept. of Workforce Services.

<http://jobs.utah.gov/jsp/wi/utalimis/gotoCounties.do>

Other

Population by Race	2000
White	90.5%
Black	0.3%
American Indian	0.8%
Asian	0.5%
Pacific Islanders	0.3%
Other	1.0%
Hispanic/All Races	6.6%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

<http://www.census.gov/acs/www/>

For More Information . . .



Utah Department of Workforce Services
 Lecia Parks Langston 435/688-3115 lecialangston@utah.gov
jobs.utah.gov/wi



Sanpete County

—Just Around the Bend?

Since 2000, Sanpete County has had trouble achieving the moderate economic growth of many of its peers. It has even suffered through several years of job losses. However, recent economic activity suggests that it may be on the verge of breaking into a higher level of economic activity.

Population

Sanpete County's recent population growth has hardly been meteoric. In 2006, population estimates place the county's population at 25,800—a 1.4 percent increase from the previous year. That's about half the rate of growth for the state as a whole.

However, Sanpete County's growth has proved relatively steady. Net in-migration has proved the rule (more people moving in than moving out). In fact, since 1990, Sanpete County has displayed only one year of net out-migration. According to estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau, most of the growth is occurring in the larger towns—Ephraim, Manti and Gunnison in particular.

The Labor Market

Although Sanpete County experienced very strong employment growth through most of the 90s, it has struggled to regain that footing since 2000. Since that time, the county has either lost nonfarm jobs or shown very tepid employment expansion. In 2006, the story didn't change. Annual job growth measured less than 2 percent—an increase of roughly 140 net new jobs.

When it came to industry growth, Sanpete County presented a mixed bag of performances. Construction, trade/transportation/utilities, financial activities, private education/health/social services, and leisure/hospitality services all generated notable numbers of new jobs. However, growth was stunted by employment losses in manufacturing, professional/

business services, and government. The remaining major industries showed little change their employment bases.

Employment growth proved sufficient to help drive down the county's unemployment rate to 3.7 percent—the lowest level in decades. Because of the seasonal nature of some of the county's employers, Sanpete County does tend to show a higher-than-average jobless rate. Given that circumstance, 3.7 percent represents a very tight labor market even though it ranks higher than the state average.

Wages

Sanpete County suffers from a perennially-low average monthly wage. In 2006, the county's average monthly wage of \$1,842 ranked the third lowest in the state. The combination of industry structure and an abundant, young labor supply at Snow College combine to keep wages low.

The tight labor market did help punch wages up more than 7 percent in 2006—more than enough to keep up with inflation. However, the county's average monthly wage measured only 64 percent of the statewide average.

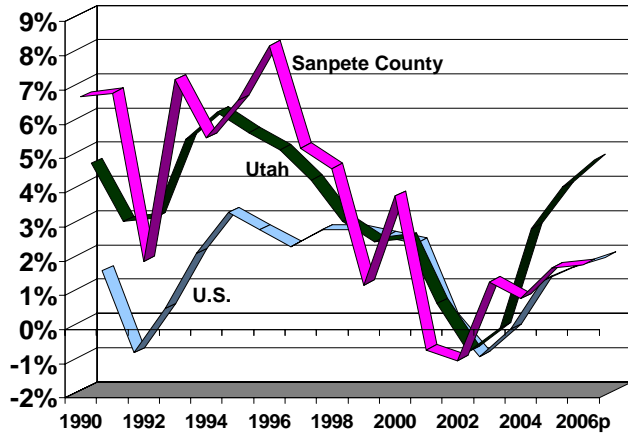
Other Indicators

Construction permitting activity in 2006 may be a portent of new jobs in 2007. Approved permit values jumped more than 40 percent in 2006. In addition, both residential and nonresidential sectors showed major improvement. Finally, sales showed a substantial 16-percent annual increase.

Into 2007. . .

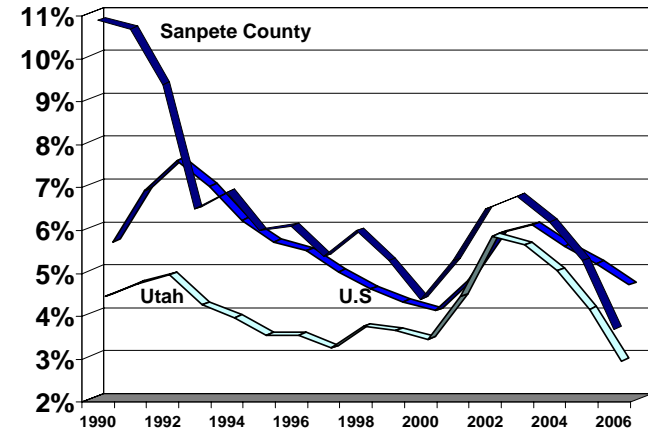
So far in 2007, Sanpete County's employment lot seems to be improving. During the first quarter job-growth rate showed a healthy and moderate 4-percent gain. Moreover, construction permitting continued on its upward track.

Nonfarm Job Growth



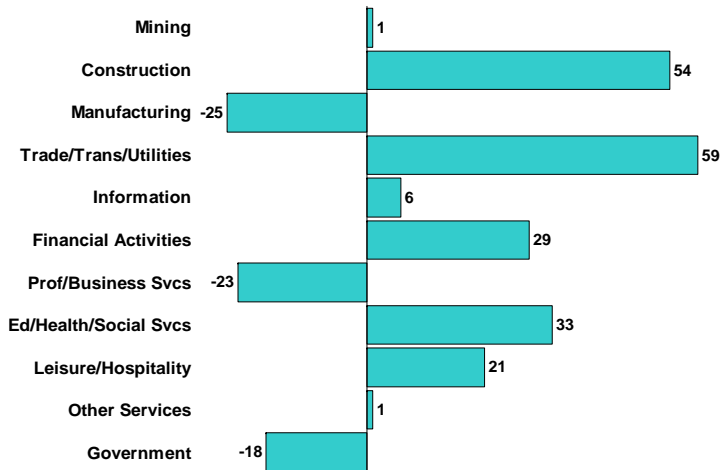
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Annual Unemployment Rates



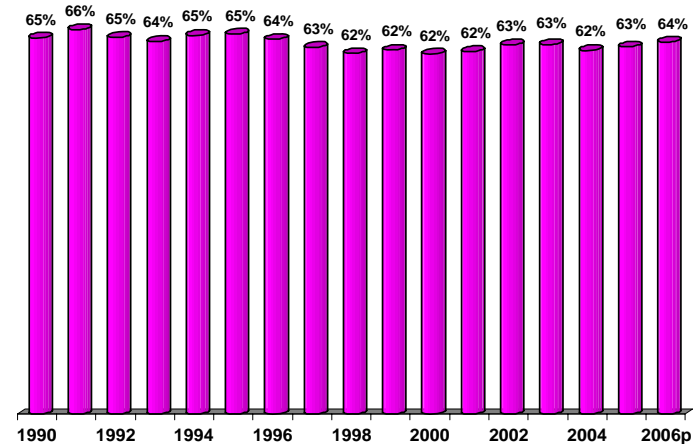
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

2006 Sanpete County Numeric Change in Jobs by Industry



Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Sanpete County Average Monthly Wage as a Percent of State



Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Sevier County

FACTS

Updated July 2007

Population

As of July 1st	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total Population	19,232	19,318	19,415	19,649	19,984
% Change of the Prior Year	0.3%	0.4%	0.5%	1.2%	1.7%

Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee.

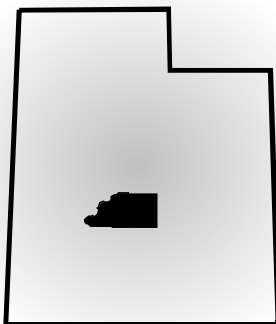
<http://governor.utah.gov/dea/datatables.html>

City Population

As of July 1st	2006
Annabella	648
Aurora	947
Elsinore	740
Glenwood	436
Joseph	271
Koosharem	290
Monroe	1,842
Redmond	798
Richfield	7,104
Salina	2,399
Sigurd	429

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

<http://www.census.gov/popest/cities>



Labor Force

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006p
Labor Force	8,880	8,798	9,228	9,087	9,357
Employed	8,379	8,288	8,750	8,679	9,060
Unemployed	500	510	478	408	297
Rate	5.6%	5.8%	5.2%	4.5%	3.2%
Nonfarm Jobs	7,311	7,160	7,570	7,550	7,843
%Chng Prior Year	1.4%	-2.1%	5.7%	-0.3%	3.9%
Mining	396	390	397	421	489
Construction	365	358	392	382	414
Manufacturing	527	507	458	453	467
Trade/Trans/Utilities	2,100	2,142	2,414	2,349	2,517
Information	76	70	84	76	80
Financial Activities	163	177	184	176	175
Profess/Business Svcs	305	279	300	327	324
Ed/Health/Social Svcs	742	732	726	749	723
Leisure/Hospitality	805	795	862	875	879
Other Services	158	159	156	158	165
Government	1,674	1,551	1,596	1,584	1,611
Agriculture*	103	88	92	74	74
Total Establishments	589	581	597	609	683
Total Wages (\$Millions)	168.8	166.5	171.7	187.0	210.1

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services, Workforce Information.

<http://jobs.utah.gov/jsp/wi/utalmis/gotoLaborforce.do>

<http://jobs.utah.gov/jsp/wi/utalmis/gotoIndustry.do>

* Jobs covered by unemployment insurance laws; not included in nonfarm jobs total.

Sevier County is located in the heart of Utah—home to petroglyphs and the Big Rock Candy Mountain.

The county has seemed to have broken into a new, higher level of economic activity in recent years.

p = preliminary r=revised

Income and Wages

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006p
Total Personal Income (\$Millions)	354.2	356.1	379.9	400.6	NA
Per Capita Income	18,537	18,616	19,568	20,683	NA
Avg Family Income from IRS Returns	38,445	39,773	40,826	45,032	NA
Average Monthly Nonfarm Wage	1,911	1,938	1,964	2,064	2,231

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Utah State Tax Commission, Utah Department of Workforce Services.

<http://www.bea.gov/bea/regional/reis/>

<http://tax.utah.gov/esu/income/>

<http://jobs.utah.gov/jsp/wi/utalimis/gotoIndustry.do>

Sales and Building

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006p
Gross Taxable Sales (\$000s)	229,938	225,887	252,351	285,738	365,055
Permit Authorized Construction (\$000)	24,239	28,383	27,343	29,111	40,778
New Residential Building Permits	152	97	115	120	152
Residential Build Permits Value (\$000)	13,374	13,376	15,478	20,355	27,200

Source: Utah Tax Commission and University of Utah Bureau of Economic and Business Research.

<http://tax.utah.gov/esu/income>

<http://www.business.utah.edu/bebr/>

Demographics

	2000
Under 18	34.5%
65 years and over	12.9%
Median Age	30.3
Persons per Household	3.03
Persons per Family	3.44
Female-Headed Families	9.7%
High School Graduates	85.8%
College Graduates	15.2%
Labor Force	
Female Participation	50.7%
Male Participation	70.6%
Self-Employed	9.4%
Commute Time (minutes)	17.6
Median Family Income	\$40,110
Median Earnings	
Male, full-time, year-rnd	\$32,632
Female, full-time, yr-rnd	\$19,228
Persons Below Poverty	10.8%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

<http://www.census.gov/acs/www/>

Largest Employers

Sevier County School District
 Canyon Fuels Company (SUFCO)
 Barney Trucking
 Wal-Mart
 Sevier Valley Hospital
 Federal Government
 State of Utah
 Sevier County
 Robinson Transport
 Richfield City
 Sorensons Ranch School
 US Gypsum
 Snow College South
 Hales Sand and Gravel
 Richfield Care Center
 Lin's Supermarket

Source: Utah Dept. of Workforce Services.

<http://jobs.utah.gov/jsp/wi/utalimis/gotoCounties.do>

Other

Population by Race	2000
White	94.2%
Black	0.3%
American Indian	1.8%
Asian	0.3%
Pacific Islanders	0.0%
Other	0.8%
Hispanic/All Races	2.6%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

<http://www.census.gov/acs/www/>

For More Information . . .



Utah Department of Workforce Services
 Lecia Parks Langston 435/688-3115 lecialangston@utah.gov
jobs.utah.gov/wi



Sevier County

—Economic Critical Mass

Physicists sometimes talk about “critical mass”—the minimum amount of fissionable material to sustain a nuclear reaction. In some ways, Sevier County seems to have reached an economic critical mass—the population and economic base needed to move economic expansion to a higher level. New and old discoveries of natural resources coupled with a prime location on Interstate 70 and an expanding population base suggest Sevier County should continue to grow.

Population

With roughly 20,000 citizens living within its borders, Sevier County seems to be getting more populated every day. True, population growth has not been as rapid as for the state as a whole—1.7 percent compared to 2.7 percent statewide. However, the expansion has proved stronger in the last several years as the county threw off the net out-migration that plagued it between 2002 and 2004.

Currently, more people are moving into the county than are moving out. And, according to U.S. Census Bureau estimates, most of the growth is occurring in Richfield itself.

The Labor Market

Job growth is the best indicator of local area growth. Employment numbers indicate Sevier County has been on a wild economic ride during the past several years, bouncing from job losses in 2003 to a 6-percent gain in 2004 to job losses again in 2005.

During 2006, the county managed to bounce back to a moderate level of economic growth—roughly 4 percent. The roughly 400 net new jobs created in 2006 were largely a function of expansion in wholesale trade, retail trade and transportation. However, construction, mining, and government also added their fair share of new employment. The only major employment losses occurred in private education/health/social services.

As with most of Utah’s counties unemployment has dropped to record-low levels—only 3.2 percent in 2006. Renewed employment growth has certainly resulted in a tighter labor market where employers have had trouble hiring workers at current wage rates.

Wages

When it comes to wages, Sevier County workers have certainly benefited from new higher-paying jobs and a tight labor market. In 2006, the county’s average monthly wage increased over 8 percent to reach \$2,231.

As in many more rural counties, wages in Sevier County tend to measure below state averages. The average Sevier County worker makes 77 percent of the state average wage. Plus Sevier County ranks in the bottom third of Utah counties.

Sevier County’s best paying industry is mining. Manufacturing, financial activities, professional/business services, and government also pay higher-than-average wages.

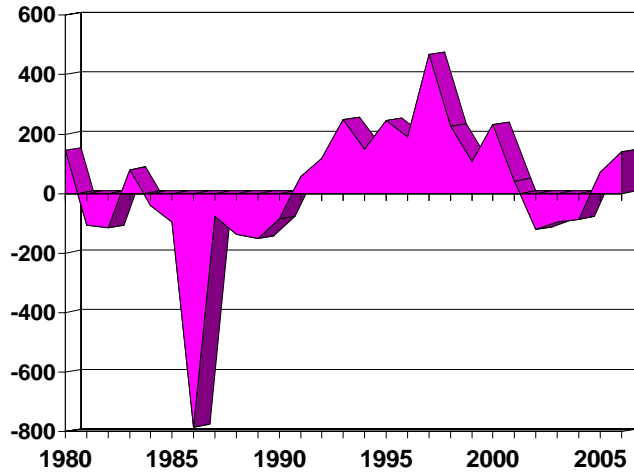
Other Indicators

The county experienced a notable construction activity in 2006. Permitted values were up 40 percent when compared to 2005. A spurt in new residential building appears responsible for most of the increase. New nonresidential permitting actually declined. Gross taxable sales rounded out the positive economic picture for Sevier County with a 16-percent increase.

Into 2007. . .

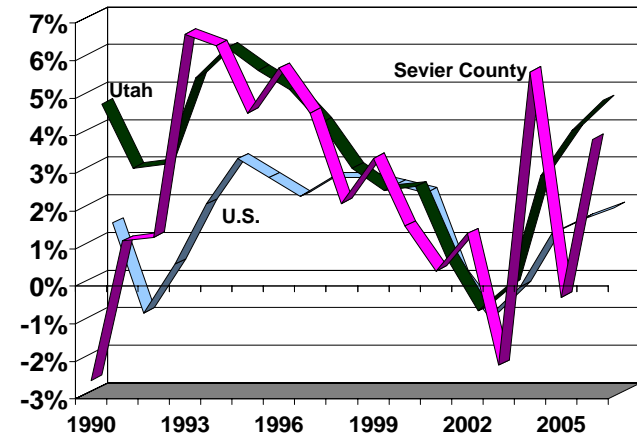
So far in 2007, Sevier County seems to be hanging on to its healthy job growth—and even nudging the expansion up a notch. Moreover, construction permitting remains very strong which should translate into more construction jobs in 2007.

Sevier County Net Migration



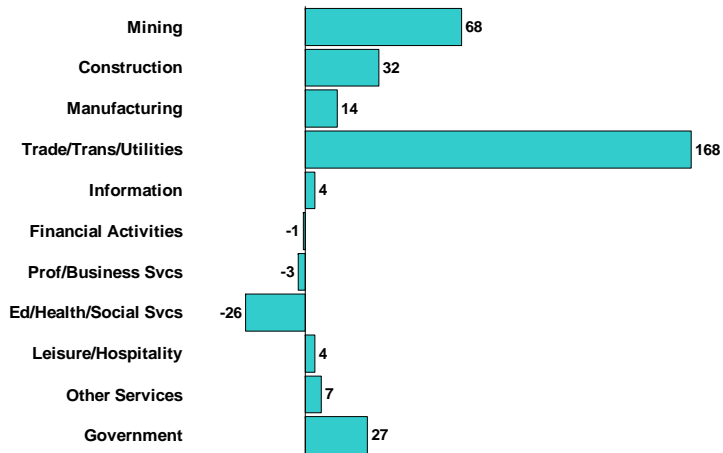
Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee.

Nonfarm Job Growth



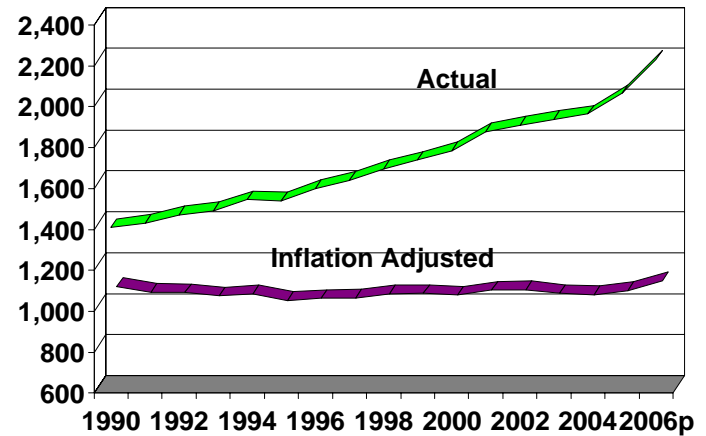
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

2006 Sevier County Numeric Change in Jobs by Industry



Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Sevier County Average Monthly Wage



Note: Inflation adjusted wages reflect the rate of inflation as measured by the Consumer Price Index, 1982-84=100
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Summit County

FACTS

Updated July 2007

Population

As of July 1st	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total Population	32,236	34,073	35,090	36,283	36,871
% Change of the Prior Year	3.1%	5.7%	3.0%	3.4%	1.6%

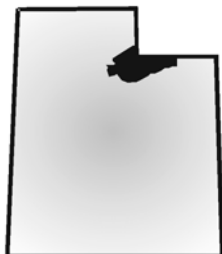
Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee.

<http://governor.utah.gov/dea/datatables.html>

City Population

As of July 1st	2006
Coalville	1,419
Francis	889
Henefer	722
Kamas	1,493
Oakley	1,299
Park City	8,041

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.
<http://www.census.gov/popest/cities>



Labor Force

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006p
Labor Force	19,393	19,880	20,453	21,311	22,068
Employed	18,133	18,659	19,391	20,455	21,450
Unemployed	1,260	1,221	1,062	856	618
Rate	6.5%	6.1%	5.2%	4.0%	2.8%
Nonfarm Jobs	16,435	16,418	17,522	18,900	20,621
%Chng Prior Year	3.7%	-0.1%	6.7%	7.9%	9.1%
Mining	71	67	52	59	79
Construction	1,493	1,320	1,500	1,709	2,112
Manufacturing	558	508	582	601	621
Trade/Trans/Utilities	2,741	2,804	2,883	3,156	3,429
Information	223	221	251	244	252
Financial Activities	1,373	1,117	1,125	1,291	1,479
Profess/Business Svcs	1,129	1,034	1,263	1,477	1,608
Ed/Health/Social Svcs	580	674	770	798	839
Leisure/Hospitality	5,797	6,171	6,456	6,771	7,289
Other Services	387	379	443	544	605
Government	2,083	2,123	2,197	2,250	2,306
Total Establishments	1,745	1,799	1,957	2,112	2,302
Total Wages (\$Millions)	439.2	435.4	485.3	555.7	636.9

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services, Workforce Information.
<http://jobs.utah.gov/jsp/wi/utalmis/gotoLaborforce.do>
<http://jobs.utah.gov/jsp/wi/utalmis/gotoIndustry.do>

Summit County is a classic example of how a western economy, once reliant upon natural resource extraction, has transformed into a vibrant service economy. Silver mining is gone, replaced by a thriving ski, tourist, and real estate industry. Population growth has kept the construction industry booming.

p = preliminary r = revised

Income and Wages

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006p
Total Personal Income (\$Millions)	1,421.7	1,466.9	1,652.4	1,775.0	1,927.7
Per Capita Income	44,604	44,713	48,675	50,542	54,347
Avg Family Income from IRS Returns	69,105	74,716	84,984	96,336	NA
Average Monthly Nonfarm Wage	2,227	2,210	2,308	2,450	2,574

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Utah State Tax Commission, Utah Department of Workforce Services.

<http://www.bea.gov/bea/regional/reis/>

<http://tax.utah.gov/esu/income/>

<http://jobs.utah.gov/jsp/wi/utalmis/gotoIndustry.do>

Sales and Building

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006p
Gross Taxable Sales (\$000s)	862,282	854,703	972,492	1,123,304	1,271,522
Permit Authorized Construction (\$000)	131,297	173,960	202,994	282,268	339,215
New Residential Building Permits	424	624	657	899	869
Residential Build Permits Value (\$000)	92,371	123,077	153,466	211,065	242,309

Source: Utah Tax Commission and University of Utah Bureau of Economic and Business Research.

<http://tax.utah.gov/esu/income>

<http://www.business.utah.edu/bebr/>

Demographics

	2000
Under 18	29.8%
65 years and over	4.9%
Median Age	33.3
Persons per Household	2.87
Persons per Family	3.30
Female-Headed Families	6.2%
High School Graduates	92.5%
College Graduates	45.5%
Labor Force	
Female Participation	69.4%
Male Participation	85.3%
Self-Employed	8.2%
Commute Time (minutes)	24.8
Median Family Income	\$72,510
Median Earnings	
Male, full-time, year-rnd	\$47,236
Female, full-time, yr-rnd	\$28,621
Persons Below Poverty	5.4%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

<http://factfinder.census.gov>

Largest Employers

Deer Valley Resort Co
 The Canyons
 Park City School District
 Park City
 Park City Mountain Resort
 Premier Resorts of Utah Inc
 Stein Eriksen Lodge Owners
 Summit County
 Triumph Gear Systems
 South Summit School District
 Pivotal Promontory Development
 Utah Athletic Foundation
 State of Utah
 North Summit School District
 Wal-Mart
 Marriott Resorts
 Home Depot

Source: Utah Dept. of Workforce Services.

<http://jobs.utah.gov/jsp/wi/utalmis/gotoCounties.do>

Other

Population by Race	2000
White	91.8%
Black	0.2%
American Indian	0.3%
Asian	1.0%
Pacific Islanders	0.1%
Other	5.9%
Hispanic/All Races	0.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

<http://factfinder.census.gov>

For More Information . . .



Utah Department of Workforce Services
 Jim Robson -- 801/526-9626 -- jrobson@utah.gov
jobs.utah.gov/wi

Summit County

Summit County is a major tourist destination and recreational mecca. The Park City area hosted many 2002 Winter Olympic events and continues as a winter sports training center. In addition to the world class skiing resorts located in the area, Park City hosts the Sundance Film Festival each year during January. As an “urban fringe” county with commuting times of less than 30 minutes to Salt Lake, Summit County has become a haven for people seeking to locate in a scenic, alpine setting within close proximity of urban amenities. In addition, urbanites along the Wasatch Front flock to the county for its winter and summer recreational activities.

Since 2000, the Summit County population has increased by 22.7 percent. The July 1st, 2006 population estimate for the county was 36,871, increasing by 588 over 2005.

Booming Economy

The Summit County economy has been expanding at an ever-quickening pace over the past three years. During 2004, there were 6.7 percent more payroll jobs than in the previous year, increasing by 7.9 percent the next year, and in 2006 expanding by 9.1 percent. The additional 1,721 new jobs created in 2006 brought the total non-farm payroll employment count to 20,621.

Such rapid job growth inevitably leads to lower levels of unemployment. On average, there were 1,221 Summit County residents unemployed during 2003, dropping each year with just 618 unemployed in 2006. Over this same three-year period, the unemployment rate dropped to a remarkably low 2.8 percent rate in 2006, less than half of the 6.1 percent in 2003.

Tight Labor Market

About 37 percent of resident workers in Summit County commute to jobs outside the county – primarily to Salt Lake County. Therefore, the number of unemployed and the unemployment rate are influenced by economic conditions in the Salt Lake Metro area, which also is experiencing record low unemployment rates.

When jobs are plentiful and unemployment is very low, economists characterize the labor market as having reached “full employment.” Unemployment will never be zero. There is always normal turnover of people moving in and out of the labor market, with many workers who are temporarily between jobs. In a vibrant, growing economy there is also an imperfect match between the skills expanding industries need and the skills of the labor force. With historically low unemployment rates and strong job growth all along the Wasatch Front, employers are finding it relatively difficult to recruit workers.

Major Construction Growth

Increased employment activity has occurred among all major industry categories during 2006. Of particular note are increases in construction, leisure and hospitality, trade, real estate, and professional and business services.

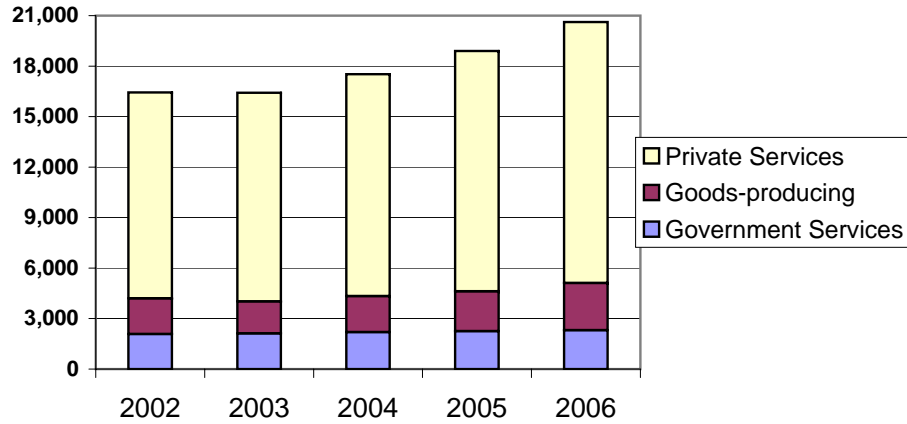
The strongest major industrial sectors, propelling the economy forward for the last three years, have been leisure/hospitality and construction. Net new job creation in construction has been above 13 percent in each of the last three years. During 2006, there were 403 new construction jobs, an increase of 23.6 percent. Leisure and hospitality grew by 518 jobs in 2006 or an increase of 7.7 percent.

During 2004, the number of new dwelling units permitted in the county was 624, increasing by 36.8 percent to 899 in 2005. That level of residential construction activity moderated somewhat to 869 new units in 2006. The percent increase in the value of residential construction in 2005 was 37.5 percent compared to 2004, with a total value of \$211 million. While units decreased in 2006, residential value rose again by 14.8 percent to \$242 million. This not only reflects the high level of units being constructed but is also a result of upward pressure on materials and labor costs.

The Outlook

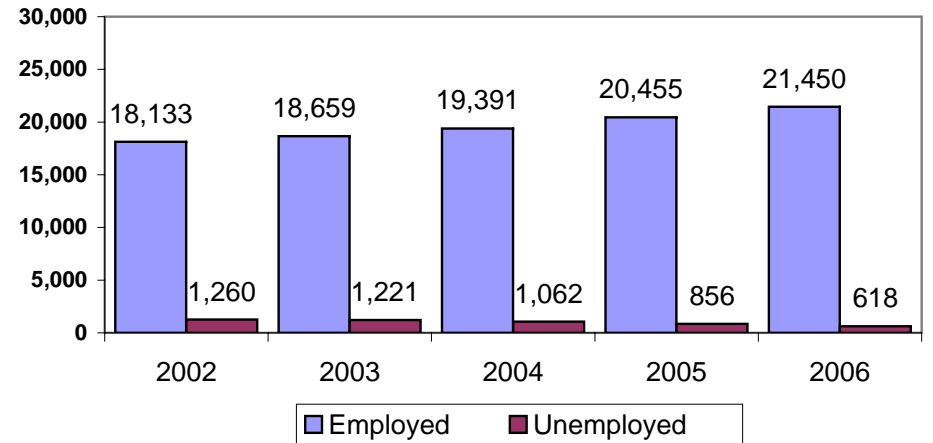
The labor market continues to be very positive midway through 2007. Summit County's estimated employment growth is above 6 percent on a year-over basis. Unemployment is even lower than recorded in 2006, averaging about 2.4 percent since January.

Total Non-farm Payroll Employment in Summit County by Category



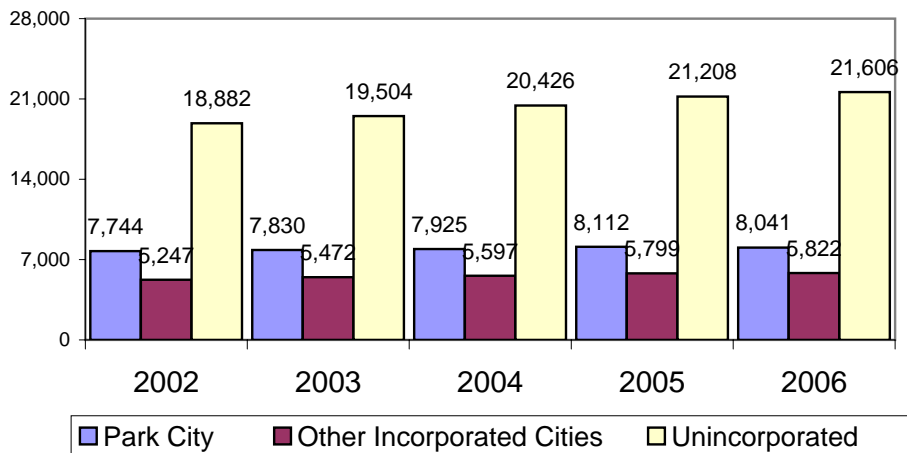
Goods-producing industries are mining, manufacturing, and construction.
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Summit County Labor Force



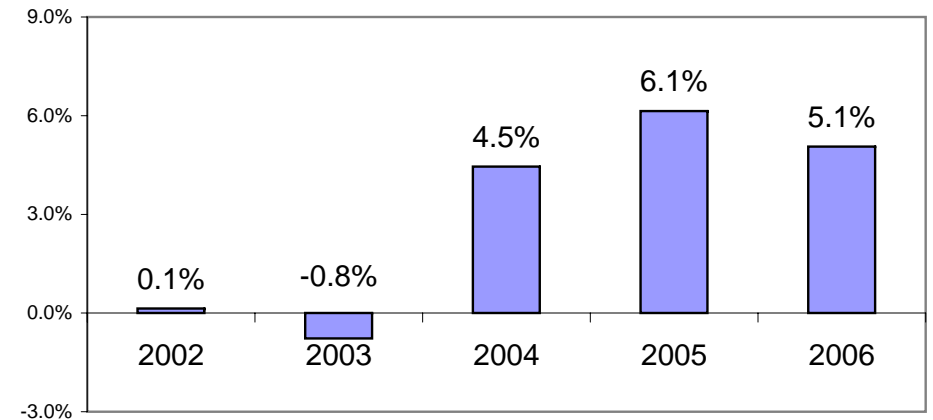
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Population of Summit and Grantsville Cities



Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

Year-to-Year Increase in Summit County Average Monthly Non-farm Wage



Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Tooele County

FACTS

Updated July 2007

Population

As of July 1st	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total Population	47,019	48,956	50,075	52,133	54,375
% Change of the Prior Year	5.8%	4.1%	2.3%	4.1%	4.3%

Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee.

<http://governor.utah.gov/dea/datatables.html>

City Population

As of July 1st	2006
Grantsville	8,016
Ophir	27
Rush Valley	569
Stockton	579
Tooele	29,062
Vernon	296
Wendover	1,632

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

<http://www.census.gov/popest/cities>



Labor Force

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006p
Labor Force	22,263	23,243	23,955	24,994	25,888
Employed	20,861	21,795	22,645	23,894	25,055
Unemployed	1,402	1,448	1,310	1,100	833
Rate	6.3%	6.2%	5.5%	4.4%	3.2%
Nonfarm Jobs	11,887	12,324	12,515	13,957	14,753
%Chng Prior Year	2.1%	3.7%	1.5%	11.5%	5.7%
Mining	46	29	30	29	15
Construction	583	541	583	712	758
Manufacturing	1,387	1,364	1,370	1,482	1,488
Trade/Trans/Utilities	1,654	1,662	1,670	2,568	2,964
Information	194	175	189	206	221
Financial Activities	310	331	315	314	332
Profess/Business Svcs	1,980	2,124	2,196	2,229	2,284
Ed/Health/Social Svcs	779	845	867	904	927
Leisure/Hospitality	1,106	1,164	1,082	1,198	1,332
Other Services	297	296	299	318	300
Government	3,551	3,793	3,914	3,997	4,133
Total Establishments	730	756	829	882	907
Total Wages (\$Millions)	389.9	409.0	428.4	492.7	530.8

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services, Workforce Information.

<http://jobs.utah.gov/jsp/wi/utalmis/gotoLaborforce.do>

<http://jobs.utah.gov/jsp/wi/utalmis/gotoIndustry.do>

Summit County is a classic example of how a western economy, once reliant upon natural resource extraction, has transformed into a vibrant service economy. Silver mining is gone, replaced by a thriving ski, tourist, and real estate industry. Population growth has kept the construction industry booming.

p = preliminary

Income and Wages

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006p
Total Personal Income (\$Millions)	926.7	963.3	1,038.5	1,138.9	1,265.4
Per Capita Income	20,143	20,034	20,892	22,215	23,630
Avg Family Income from IRS Returns	46,416	46,454	48,723	50,938	NA
Average Monthly Nonfarm Wage	2,733	2,766	2,852	2,942	2,998

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Utah State Tax Commission, Utah Department of Workforce Services.

<http://www.bea.gov/bea/regional/reis/>

<http://tax.utah.gov/esu/income/>

<http://jobs.utah.gov/jsp/wi/utalmis/gotoIndustry.do>

Sales and Building

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006p
Gross Taxable Sales (\$000s)	408,234	325,234	418,310	447,670	559,612
Permit Authorized Construction (\$000)	95,207	119,864	93,603	149,257	163,201
New Residential Building Permits	609	412	568	738	680
Residential Build Permits Value (\$000)	68,924	48,276	67,254	92,666	103,134

Source: Utah Tax Commission and University of Utah Bureau of Economic and Business Research.

<http://tax.utah.gov/esu/income>

<http://www.business.utah.edu/bebr/>

Demographics

	2000
Under 18	29.8%
65 years and over	4.9%
Median Age	33.3
Persons per Household	2.87
Persons per Family	3.30
Female-Headed Families	6.2%
High School Graduates	92.5%
College Graduates	45.5%
Labor Force	
Female Participation	69.4%
Male Participation	85.3%
Self-Employed	8.2%
Commute Time (minutes)	24.8
Median Family Income	\$72,510
Median Earnings	
Male, full-time, year-rnd	\$47,236
Female, full-time, yr-rnd	\$28,621
Persons Below Poverty	5.4%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

<http://factfinder.census.gov>

Largest Employers

Department of Defense
 Wal-Mart
 Tooele School District
 EG and G Defense Materials
 US Magnesium LLC
 Detroit Diesel
 Envirocare of Utah
 Tooele County
 Tooele Valley Regional Med Ct
 Tooele City
 Sverdrup Technology Inc
 Clean Harbors Inc
 State of Utah
 Morton International
 Maceys Inc
 Griffin Albers
 Dugway Proving Grounds

Source: Utah Dept. of Workforce Services.

<http://jobs.utah.gov/jsp/wi/utalmis/gotoCounties.do>

Other

Population by Race	2000
White	91.8%
Black	0.2%
American Indian	0.3%
Asian	1.0%
Pacific Islanders	0.1%
Other	5.9%
Hispanic/All Races	10.3%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

<http://factfinder.census.gov>

For More Information . . .



Utah Department of Workforce Services
 Jim Robson -- 801/526-9626 -- jrobson@utah.gov
jobs.utah.gov/wi

Tooele County

As a close neighbor to Utah's capitol city, Tooele County has been growing at a rapid pace and is becoming much more integrated with the larger metropolitan Salt Lake area. The 2000 Census confirmed that about 46 percent of employed Tooele County residents commuted outside the county to work. The county's largest cities are Tooele and Grantsville, each about a 40-minute commute to downtown Salt Lake City.

Traditionally, U.S. defense-related activities have been the dominant force behind economic activity in Tooele. The Tooele Army Depot and Dugway Proving Grounds continue to be among the county's largest employers. Several other large employers operate hazardous waste disposal facilities and mineral extractive operations from the Great Salt Lake. The county's largest private employer began operations in the spring of 2005—the Wal-Mart Distribution Center, a major warehousing and trucking facility in Grantsville. In 2006, the opening of the Miller Motorsports Park was a significant addition to the recreation industry.

Population

Since 2000, the Tooele County population has increased on average at a rapid 4.6 percent per year. The July 1st, 2006 population estimate for the county was 54,375, increasing by 2,242 over 2005.

Economic Strength

The Tooele County economy has expanded significantly in the last two years. During 2004, there were only 1.5 percent more payroll jobs. Then in 2005, there was rapid job creation increasing by 11.5 percent with the additional 1,442 new jobs. Most of this new employment occurred in trucking and warehousing with the new Wal-Mart Distribution Center, but there were also relatively large increases in construction and leisure activities.

While job growth in 2006 was not as strong as the year before, it will go down as the second best year since 1989. Once again, there was the addition of a new major employer with the opening of the Miller Motorsports Park. In 2006, employment expanded at a robust 5.7 percent rate with continuing strong growth in trade, transportation, warehousing, leisure, and construction industries.

Such rapid job growth inevitably leads to lower levels of unemployment. On average, there were 1,448 Tooele County residents unemployed during 2003, dropping each year with just 833 unemployed in 2006. Over this same three-year period, the unemployment rate has essentially been cut in half, averaging 6.2 percent in 2003, declining to a remarkably low rate of 3.2 in 2006.

Tight Labor Market

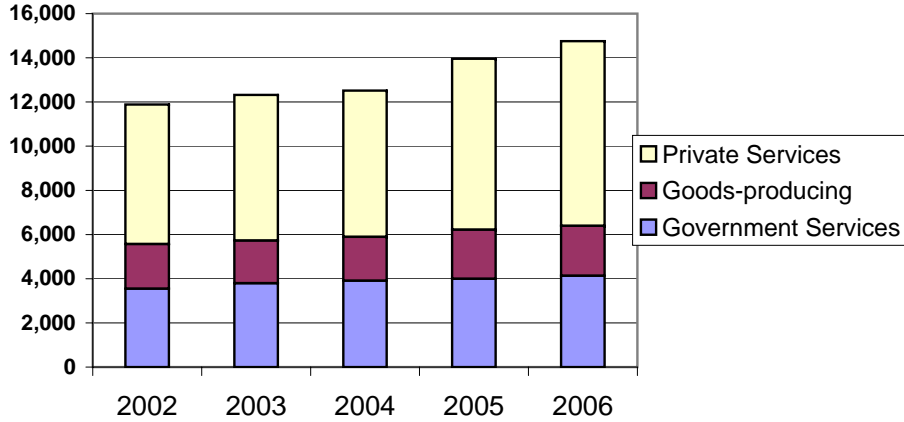
In addition to the jobs within Tooele County, about 46 percent of resident workers commute to jobs outside the county – primarily to Salt Lake County. Therefore, the number of unemployed and the unemployment rate are influenced by economic conditions in the Salt Lake Metro area, which also is experiencing record low unemployment rates.

When jobs are plentiful and unemployment is very low, economists characterize the labor market as having reached “full employment.” Unemployment will never be zero. There is always normal turnover of people moving in and out of the labor market. In a vibrant, growing economy there is also an imperfect match between the skills expanding industries need and the skills of the labor force. With historically low unemployment rates Tooele County employers are finding it relatively difficult to recruit workers.

The Outlook

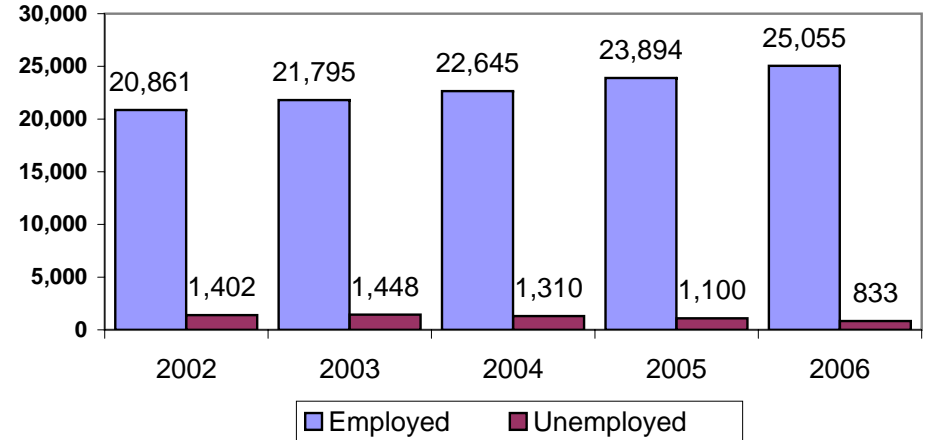
During the first half of 2007, job growth continues to be strong with about 900 new jobs being created compared to year ago levels and a growth rate holding above 6 percent. Almost all major industrial sectors have shown employment gains during 2007.

Total Non-farm Payroll Employment in Tooele County by Category



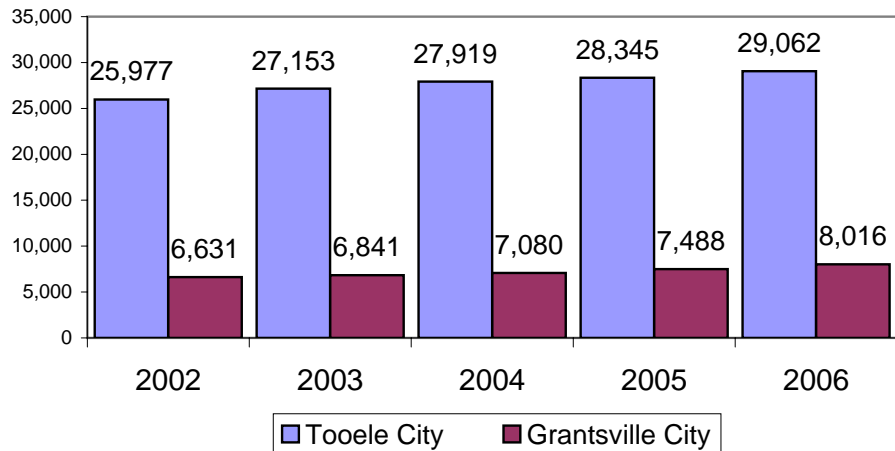
Goods-producing industries are mining, manufacturing, and construction.
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Tooele County Labor Force



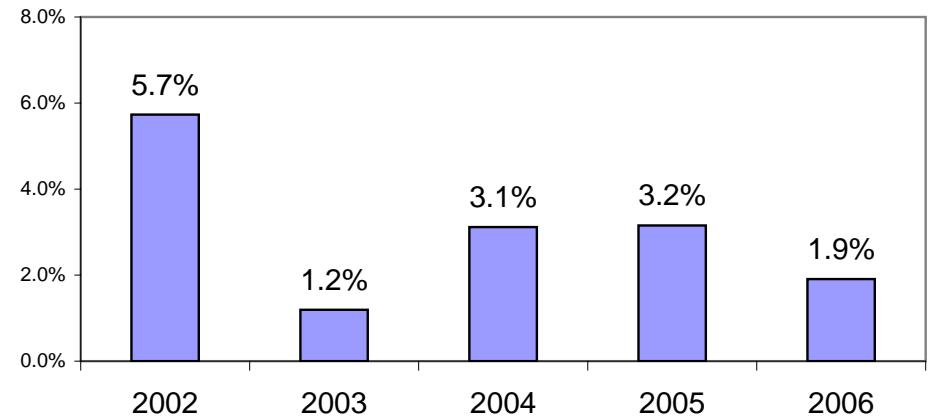
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Population of Tooele and Grantsville Cities



Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

Year-to-Year Increase in Tooele County Average Monthly Non-farm Wage



Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Uintah County

FACTS

Updated July 2007

Population

As of July 1st	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total Population	25,987	26,019	26,224	26,883	27,747
% Change of the Prior Year	-0.2%	0.1%	0.8%	2.5%	3.2%

Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee.

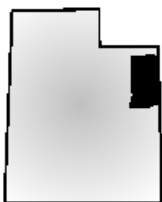
<http://governor.utah.gov/dea/datatables.html>

City Population

As of July 1st	2006
Ballard	633
Naples	1,502
Vernal	8,163

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

<http://www.census.gov/popest/cities>



Labor Force

	2002	2003	2004r	2005r	2006p
Labor Force	12,648	13,149	13,796	14,568	15,911
Employed	11,894	12,391	13,097	14,018	15,521
Unemployed	754	758	699	550	390
Rate	6.0%	5.8%	5.1%	3.8%	2.5%
Nonfarm Jobs	9,957	10,323	10,882	11,766	13,292
%Chng Prior Year	0.9%	3.7%	5.4%	8.1%	13.0%
Mining	1,612	1,845	2,090	2,519	3,251
Construction	503	551	614	706	834
Manufacturing	194	189	172	178	226
Trade/Trans/Utilities	2,172	2,190	2,338	2,496	2,855
Information	120	133	126	121	143
Financial Activities	309	323	384	462	532
Profess/Business Svcs	483	466	531	595	660
Ed/Health/Social Svcs	763	784	821	856	872
Leisure/Hospitality	956	970	919	929	943
Other Services	258	282	325	341	361
Government	2,587	2,590	2,562	2,564	2,616
Total Establishments	887	924	990	1,064	1,183
Total Wages (\$Millions)	263.0	293.1	338.4	400.4	520.9

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services, Workforce Information.

<http://jobs.utah.gov/jsp/wi/utalmis/gotoLaborforce.do>

<http://jobs.utah.gov/jsp/wi/utalmis/gotoIndustry.do>

The development of oil and gas resources continue to shape Uintah County's economy. Industries such as government, trade, recreation services, along with Ute Indian Tribal enterprises are also adding to the county's economic diversity.

p = preliminary r = revised

Income and Wages

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006p
Total Personal Income (\$Millions)	473.0	506.8	575.2	647.0	759.6
Per Capita Income	18,031	19,275	21,642	23,851	27,171
Avg Family Income from IRS Returns	40,810	42,422	46,838	55,576	n.a.
Average Monthly Nonfarm Wage	2,201	2,366	2,592	2,837	3,256

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Utah State Tax Commission, Utah Department of Workforce Services.

<http://www.bea.gov/bea/regional/reis/>

<http://tax.utah.gov/esu/income/>

<http://jobs.utah.gov/jsp/wi/utalimis/gotoIndustry.do>

Sales and Building

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Gross Taxable Sales (\$000s)	452,556	484,734	663,674	868,769	1,174,895
Permit Authorized Construction (\$000)	18,271	31,530	37,948	56,553	137,567
New Residential Building Permits	149	126	192	325	624
Residential Build Permits Value (\$000)	13,266	13,366	28,962	46,588	103,404

Source: Utah Tax Commission and University of Utah Bureau of Economic and Business Research.

<http://tax.utah.gov/esu/income>

<http://www.business.utah.edu/bebr/>

Demographics

	2000
Under 18	34.6%
65 years and over	9.9%
Median Age	29.0
Persons per Household	3.05
Persons per Family	3.45
Female-Headed Families	10.6%
High School Graduates	79.8%
College Graduates	13.2%
Labor Force	
Female Participation	53.9%
Male Participation	72.5%
Self-Employed	9.1%
Commute Time (minutes)	19.5
Median Family Income	\$38,877
Median Earnings	
Male, full-time, year-rnd	\$33,966
Female, full-time, yr-rnd	\$21,199
Persons Below Poverty	14.5%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

<http://www.census.gov/acs/www/>

Largest Employers

- Uintah School District
- Patterson Uti Drilling Co.
- Uintah County
- Ute Indian Tribe
- Wal-Mart
- Ashley Valley Medical Center
- BJ Services Company
- Caza Drilling
- Dalbo
- Deseret Generation
- Halliburton Energy Services
- Natural Resource Conservation Svc
- Pioneer Drilling Services Ltd
- Schlumberger Technology Corp
- SF Phosphates Ltd Co Of Utah
- State of Utah
- Uintah Care Center

Source: Utah Dept. of Workforce Services.

<http://jobs.utah.gov/jsp/wi/utalimis/gotoCounties.do>

Other

Population by Race	2000
White	87.7%
Black	0.1%
American Indian	9.4%
Asian	0.2%
Pacific Islanders	0.1%
Other	2.4%
Hispanic/All Races	3.5%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

<http://www.census.gov/acs/www/>

For More Information . . .



Utah Department of Workforce Services
 Michael Hanni -- 801/526-9403 -- mhanni@utah.gov
jobs.utah.gov/wi

Uintah County, arguably the hub of the state's current energy boom, boomed itself in 2006 according to most economic and social indicators. While the intense interest in the county's natural resources has fed a likewise intense increase in employment and population, these changes in the local economy haven't been painless. Local economic data makes it clear that the county's labor market tightened to an alarming extent in 2006. Furthermore, such rapid economic growth has placed tremendous stresses on the local infrastructure. With that said, solid economic growth is a welcome change in Utah's Uintah Basin.

People and Housing

One of the important social indicators for a rural county, like Uintah County, is that of population. The number of people living in the county increased 3.2 percent from 2005, or a gain of 864 people. The county experienced a large flow of in-migration, with net migration hovering at a positive 430 people. Thus, nearly half of the population increase in the county was due to in-migration and the other half was due to natural increase.

An important economic measure closely associated with people is housing. For 2006, the number of new permits for homes—dwelling units, in housing lingo—was up a huge 92.0 percent (from 325 in 2005 to 624 in 2006.) Total new residential permit valuation was also up strongly, rising 122.0 percent over 2005. These increases translate into a 15.6 percent increase in the average new residential permit in the county over the last year.

The Labor Market

Year-over job growth in Uintah County reached a sizzling 13.0 percent in 2006.

This result was even stronger than the previous year's hot 8.1 percent growth. Uintah County was the fourth fastest growing county in the state, with a growth rate well in excess of the state and national rates.

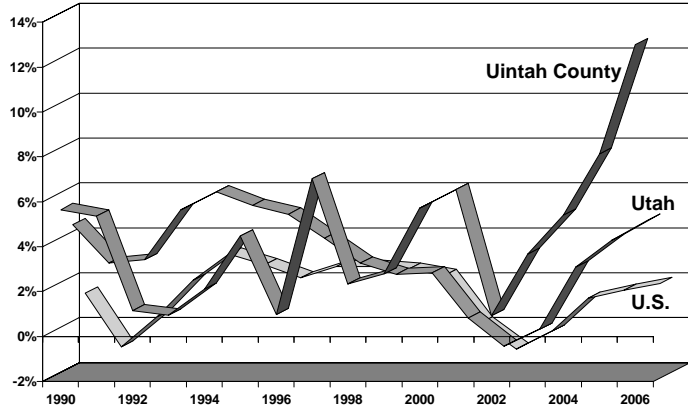
Every major industry added employment over the year, with the largest gains being realized in: mining (+734), trade, transportation, and utilities (+359), construction (+128), financial activities (+70), professional and business services (+65), and government (+52). The tremendous growth in the county's mining industry—which includes oil and gas—has further exacerbated the county's over reliance on that industry for employment. In 2006, mining made up fully 24 percent of the county's employment—compared to 0.8 percent statewide.

Unemployment in the county has continued to plummet since 2005, reaching 2.5 percent in 2006. This is the lowest rate in at least a decade and a half. Further, this result places the county in a potentially dangerous "hyper-employment" situation, where further economic growth is hampered by a lack of workers.

A Word on Wages

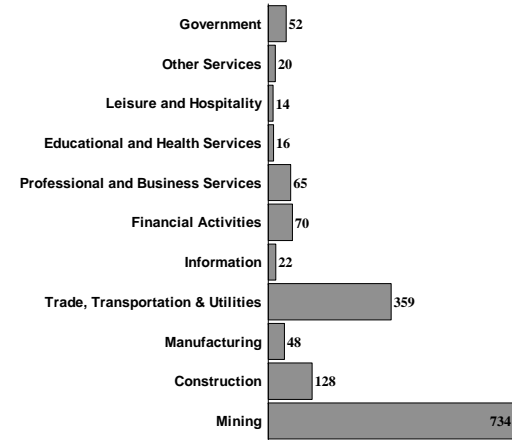
Another important indicator of Uintah County's economic health is the performance of the county's average monthly wage. Real—inflation adjusted—average monthly wages in the county rose 11.2 percent in 2006! Taking a longer-term perspective, real wage performance over the last decade has largely been positive. Compared with 1996, real wages in the county were up 45.2 percent in 2006.

Uintah County Nonfarm Jobs



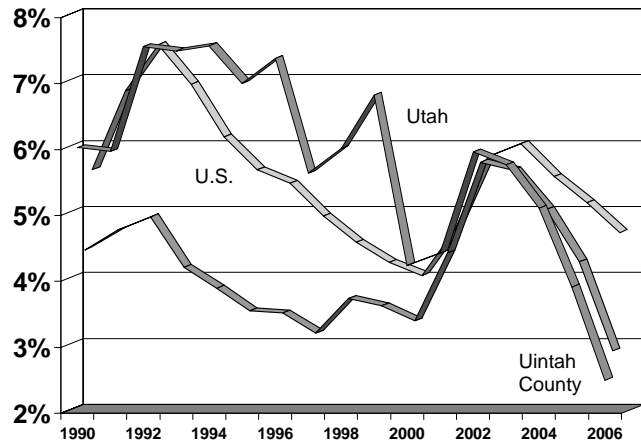
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

2006 Uintah County Numeric Change in Jobs by Industry



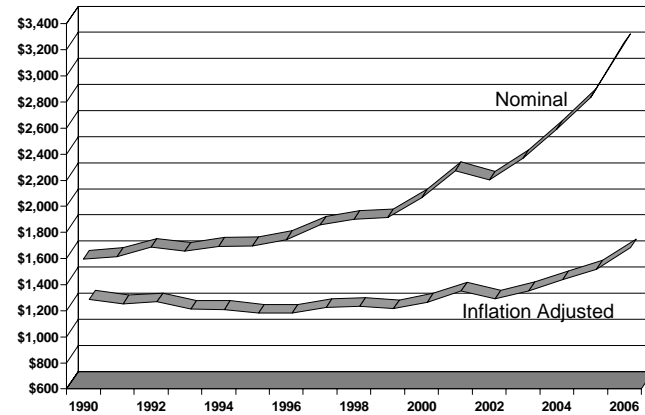
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Annual Unemployment Rates



Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Uintah County Average Monthly Wage



Note: Inflation adjusted wages reflect the rate of inflation as measured by the Consumer Price Index, 1982-84=100
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Utah County

FACTS

Updated July 2007

Population

As of July 1st	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total Population	405,977	423,286	437,627	456,073	475,425
% Change of the Prior Year	4.0%	4.3%	3.4%	4.2%	4.2%

Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee

City Population

As of July 1st	2006
Alpine	9,204
American Fork	25,596
Cedar Hills	8,410
Eagle Mountain	12,232
Highland	13,889
Lehi	36,021
Lindon	9,758
Mapleton	7,157
Orem	90,857
Payson	16,748
Pleasant Grove	30,729
Provo	113,984
Salem	5,632
Santaquin	7,027
Saratoga Springs	7,283
Spanish Fork	27,717
Springville	25,998

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.



Labor Force

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006p
Labor Force	185,637	188,854	196,983	203,741	212,422
Employed	174,865	178,868	187,599	195,690	206,498
Unemployed	10,772	9,985	9,384	8,051	5,924
Rate	5.8%	5.3%	4.8%	4.0%	2.8%
Nonfarm Jobs	151,805	152,878	160,201	167,938	176,824
%Chng Prior Year	-1.5%	0.7%	4.8%	4.8%	5.3%
Mining	45	48	54	92	48
Construction	10,605	10,483	11,487	13,129	15,516
Manufacturing	16,951	16,344	16,938	17,272	18,319
Trade/Trans/Utilities	24,881	24,922	25,976	26,840	28,794
Information	6,559	6,657	7,099	8,343	8,098
Financial Activities	5,380	5,780	6,041	6,055	6,318
Profess/Business Svcs	17,746	17,885	19,539	20,708	21,875
Ed/Health/Social Svcs	31,584	32,438	33,478	34,872	36,640
Leisure/Hospitality	11,953	11,977	12,471	12,945	13,149
Other Services	3,954	3,956	4,013	3,991	4,095
Government	22,140	22,388	23,105	23,691	23,949
Total Establishments	9,392	9,774	10,625	11,435	12,276
Total Wages (\$Millions)	4,099.4	4,214.5	4,519.3	4,882.7	5,458.1

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services, Workforce Information.
<http://jobs.utah.gov/jsp/wi/utalmis/gotoLaborforce.do>
<http://jobs.utah.gov/jsp/wi/utalmis/gotoIndustry.do>

Utah County is the state's second largest populated county. Provo and Orem constitute the heart of the county's economic activity. Brigham Young University lies on the eastern foothills of Provo. Orem is home to Utah Valley State College. These educational institutions are the main economic drivers in the county.

p = preliminary r = revised

Income and Wages

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006p
Total Personal Income (\$Millions)	7,910.4	8,136.6	8,703.3	9,365.3	10,208.2
Per Capita Income	20,178	20,377	20,048	20,726	21,964
Avg Family Income from IRS Returns	46,375	48,431	50,768	54,538	NA
Average Monthly Nonfarm Wage	2,250	2,297	2,351	2,423	2,572

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Utah State Tax Commission, Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Sales and Building

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006p
Gross Taxable Sales (\$000s)	4,394,333	4,433,228	4,791,033	5,432,300	6,409,994
Permit Authorized Construction (\$000)	925,347	889,518	1,042,802	1,369,824	1,854,104
New Residential Building Permits	4,326	4,677	4,728	5,819	6,902
Residential Build Permits Value (\$000)	623,777	706,068	770,583	1,074,621	1,420,653

Source: Utah Tax Commission and University of Utah Bureau of Economic and Business Research.

ACS* Facts

*American Community Survey	2005
Under 18	33.7%
65 years and over	6.3%
Median Age	25.1
Persons per Household	3.61
Persons per Family	3.95
Female-Headed Families	9.3%
High School Graduates	93.4%
College Graduates	35.0%
Labor Force	
Female Participation	60.1%
Male Participation	81.2%
Self-Employed	6.5%
Commute Time (minutes)	18.6
Median Family Income	\$52,041
Median Earnings	
Male, full-time, year-rnd	\$42,129
Female, full-time, yr-rnd	\$26,500
Persons Below Poverty	12.2%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau
<http://www.census.gov/acs/www/>

Largest Employers

Brigham Young University
Alpine School District
Utah Valley Regional Med Ctr
State of Utah
Nebo School District
Utah Valley State College
Wal-Mart
Provo City School District
Novell
Nestles USA Prepared Foods
Convergys
Utah County
Provo City
Utah Excel Staffing Services
Maceys Inc
Orem City
My Family Com Inc

Source: Utah Dept. of Workforce Services.
<http://jobs.utah.gov/jsp/wi/utalimis/gotoCounties.do>

Other

Population by Race	2005
White	92.4%
Black	0.3%
American Indian	0.8%
Asian	1.2%
Pacific Islanders	0.6%
Other	4.6%
Hispanic/All Races	8.5%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

<http://www.census.gov/acs/www/>

For More Information . . .



Utah Department of Workforce Services
 Jim Robson -- 801/526-9626 -- jobson@utah.gov
jobs.utah.gov/wi

Utah County

The economy in Utah County continued to produce strong and steady job growth for a third consecutive year in 2006. Relatively rapid, broad based and sustained growth is expected to continue.

Population

Utah County is the second most populous county in the state—with about 18 percent of all the inhabitants of Utah. Since 2000, the Utah County population has increased on average at a rapid 4.2 percent per year. The July 1st, 2006 population estimate for the county was 475,425, increasing by 19,352 over 2005. The fastest growing city by far is Lehi, increasing by 3,600 last year, or 11.1 percent. Other fast growing communities are Spanish Fork and Springville in the southeast part of Utah County.

Booming Economy

The Utah County economy has been expanding at a strong and steady rate. During 2004 and 2005, there were 4.8 percent more nonfarm payroll jobs each year, increasing by 5.3 percent in 2006. The 8,886 new jobs in 2006 brought total employment to 176,824.

Employment gains are broad based, occurring among almost all industrial sectors. The strongest job growth is occurring in construction, increasing by more than 2,387 or year-over growth above 18 percent. Other industries with a significant number of new jobs compared to year-ago levels include trade, manufacturing, professional and business services, private education, and healthcare.

Such brisk job growth inevitably leads to lower levels of unemployment. On average, there were 10,772 Utah County residents unemployed during 2002 (during the last recession), dropping each year with just 5,924 unemployed in 2006. The unemployment rate declined from 5.8 percent of the labor force in 2002 to the remarkably low rate of just 2.8 percent in 2006.

Tight Labor Market

When jobs are plentiful and unemployment is very low, economists characterize the labor market as having reached “full employment.” Unemployment will never be zero. There is always normal turnover of people moving in and out of the labor market, with many workers who are temporarily between jobs.

In a vibrant, growing economy there is also an imperfect match between the skills expanding industries need and the skills of the labor force. With historically low unemployment rates and strong job growth all along the Wasatch Front, employers are finding it relatively difficult to recruit workers.

Construction is Soaring

The strongest major industrial sector, propelling the economy forward for the last three years, has been construction. Total construction employment averaged about 10,500 in 2003, increasing to an average of 15,516 in 2006.

Construction jobs in Utah County made up 6.9 percent of total payroll employment in 2003, but by 2006 this percentage had increased to 8.8 percent.

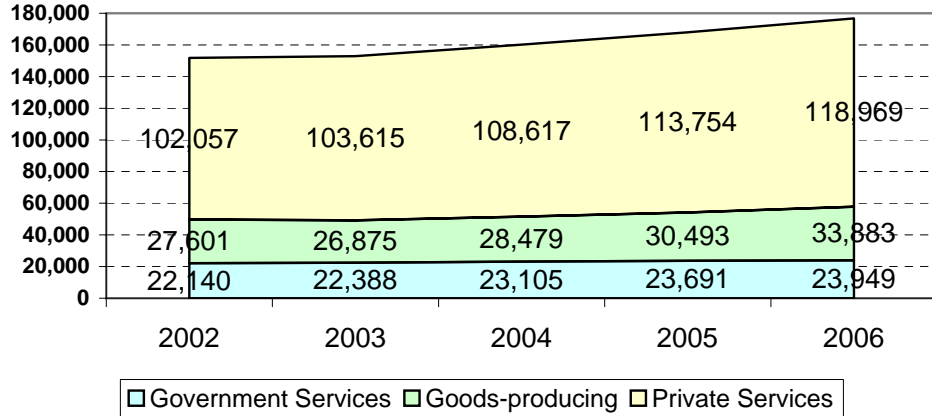
During 2006, the number of new dwelling units permitted in the county was 6,902 or 18.6 percent more than permitted during 2005. The percent increase in the value of residential construction in 2006 was 32.2 percent compared to 2005, with a total value of \$1.42 billion.

Manufacturing employment added more than 1,000 new jobs in 2006 growing by 6.1 percent. This positive addition to manufacturing jobs has continued into 2007.

The Outlook

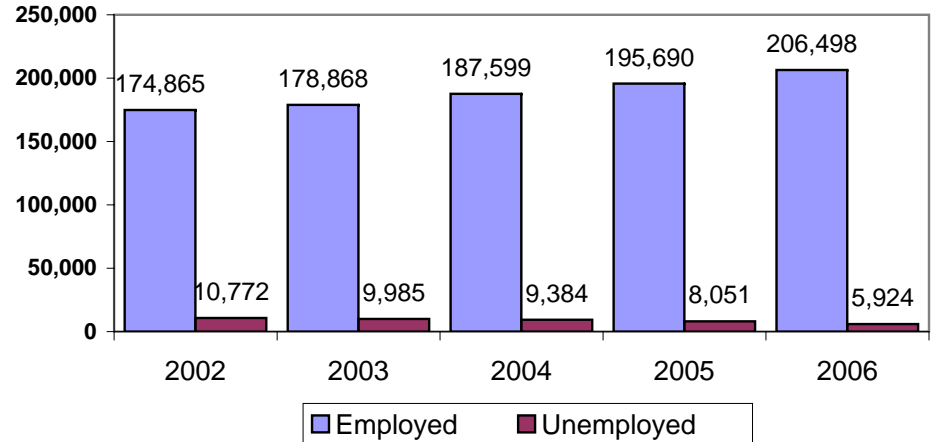
The labor market continues to be very strong midway through 2007. Utah County's estimated employment is running above 6 percent growth on a year-over basis. While unemployment is even lower than recorded in 2006, averaging about 2.3 percent of the labor force.

Total Non-farm Payroll Employment in Utah County by Category



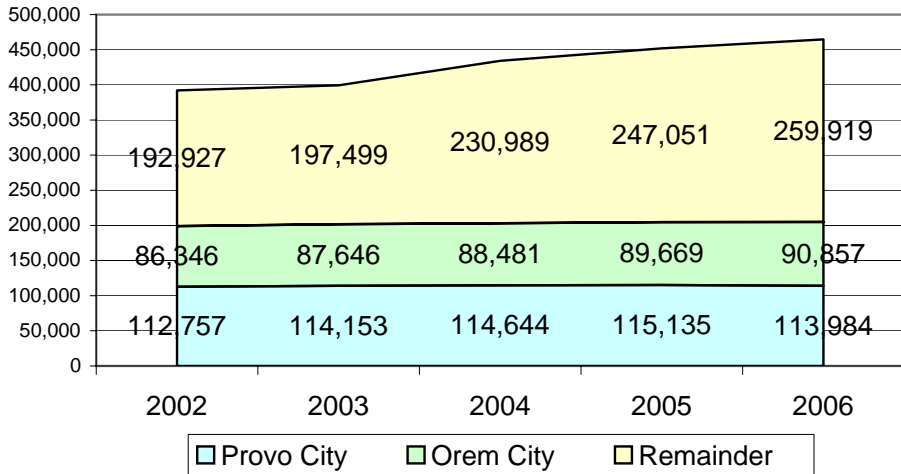
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Utah County Labor Force



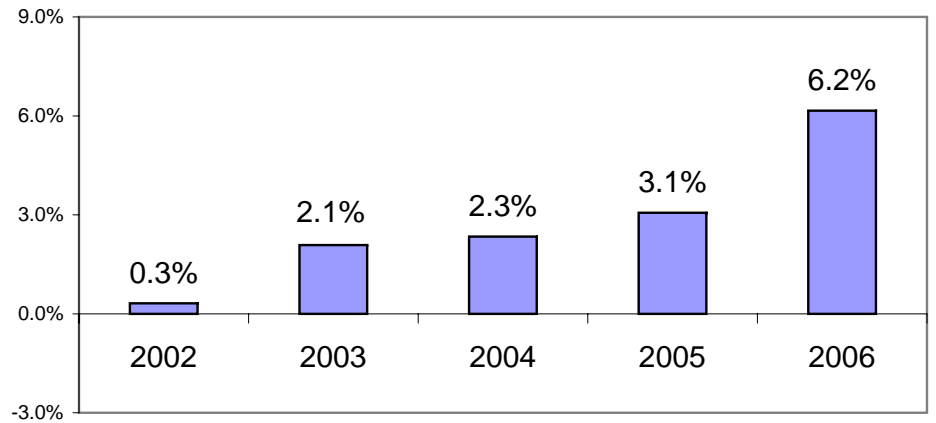
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Population of Utah County



Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

Year-to-Year Increase in Utah County Average Monthly Non-farm Wage



Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Wasatch County

FACTS



Updated July 2007

Population

As of July 1st	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total Population	17,476	18,515	19,177	19,999	21,053
% Change of the Prior Year	7.4%	5.9%	3.6%	4.3%	5.3%

Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee.

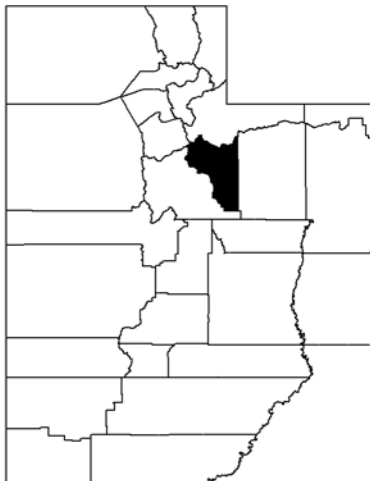
<http://governor.utah.gov/dea/datatables.html>

City Population

As of July 1st	2006
Charleston	436
Heber	9,775
Midway	3,117
Wallsburg	298

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

<http://www.census.gov/popest/cities>



Labor Force

	2002	2003	2004	2005r	2006p
Labor Force	8,207	8,488	8,783	9,246	9,942
Employed	7,692	7,972	8,307	8,862	9,637
Unemployed	515	516	476	384	305
Rate	6.3%	6.1%	5.4%	4.2%	3.1%
Nonfarm Jobs	4,875	5,031	5,274	5,744	6,485
%Chng Prior Year	3.1%	3.2%	4.8%	8.9%	12.9%
Mining	30	19	22	45	80
Construction	631	635	768	935	1,138
Manufacturing	263	304	261	268	216
Trade/Trans/Utilities	827	833	882	1,042	1,259
Information	54	59	58	89	127
Financial Activities	203	225	248	257	276
Profess/Business Svcs	336	405	484	460	436
Ed/Health/Social Svcs	385	410	411	416	480
Leisure/Hospitality	969	917	936	1,005	1,197
Other Services	102	105	105	102	116
Government	1,075	1,120	1,099	1,125	1,163
Total Establishments	617	622	669	744	826
Total Wages (\$Millions)	117.2	126.4	135.7	152.4	180.3

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services, Workforce Information.

<http://jobs.utah.gov/jsp/wi/utalmis/gotoLaborforce.do>

<http://jobs.utah.gov/jsp/wi/utalmis/gotoIndustry.do>

Wasatch County is centered upon scenic Heber Valley. Close to Utah's metropolitan area, the valley has an esthetic appeal to urbanites. Immigrants from Salt Lake City and Provo/Orem have moved here to escape the urban environments within which they work. Recreation is a major industry, with Jordanelle and Strawberry reservoirs offering great fishing. The historic Heber Creeper railroad offers a ride back to a previous era.

p = preliminary r = revised

Income and Wages

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006p
Total Personal Income (\$Millions)	361.1	379.1	420.9	455.8	502.7
Per Capita Income	21,346	21,547	23,231	23,969	24,821
Avg Family Income from IRS Returns	52,754	53,597	57,369	63,068	NA
Average Monthly Nonfarm Wage	2,003	2,093	2,145	2,212	2,317

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Utah State Tax Commission, Utah Department of Workforce Services.

<http://www.bea.gov/bea/regional/reis/>

<http://tax.utah.gov/esu/income/>

<http://jobs.utah.gov/jsp/wi/utalmis/gotoIndustry.do>

Sales and Building

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Gross Taxable Sales (\$000s)	186,567	184,211	190,081	226,488	274,305
Permit Authorized Construction (\$000)	80,154	76,524	83,963	175,024	205,702
New Residential Building Permits	384	265	319	511	625
Residential Build Permits Value (\$000)	71,015	61,453	70,903	134,331	188,632

Source: Utah Tax Commission and University of Utah Bureau of Economic and Business Research.

<http://tax.utah.gov/esu/income>

<http://www.business.utah.edu/bebr/>

Demographics

Census	2000
Under 18	34.2%
65 years and over	8.4%
Median Age	29.5
Persons per Household	3.18
Persons per Family	3.55
Female-Headed Families	7.5%
High School Graduates	89.3%
College Graduates	26.3%
Labor Force	
Female Participation	57.6%
Male Participation	80.1%
Self-Employed	8.8%
Commute Time (minutes)	25.3
Median Family Income	\$52,102
Median Earnings	
Male, full-time, year-rnd	\$37,399
Female, full-time, yr-rnd	\$23,571
Persons Below Poverty	5.2%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

<http://factfinder.census.gov>

Largest Employers

Wasatch Co. School District
Wasatch County
RMD Management Inc
Zermatt Resort
D Brothers Inc
Heber Valley Medical Center
State of Utah
Homestead Resort
Smith's
Swiss Alps Inn
Heber Valley Historic Railroad
Heber City

Source: Utah Dept. of Workforce Services.

<http://jobs.utah.gov/jsp/wi/utalmis/gotoCounties.do>

Other

Population by Race	2000
White	95.6%
Black	0.2%
American Indian	0.4%
Asian	0.2%
Pacific Islanders	0.2%
Other	3.4%
Hispanic/All Races	5.1%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

<http://factfinder.census.gov>

For More Information . . .



Utah Department of Workforce Services
 Jim Robson -- 801/526-9626 -- jrobson@utah.gov
jobs.utah.gov/wi

Wasatch County

As an “urban fringe” county with commuting times of less than 45 minutes to both the Salt Lake and the Provo/Orem metropolitan areas, Wasatch County has become a haven for people seeking to locate in a scenic, rural setting within close proximity of urban amenities. In addition, urbanites along the Wasatch Front flock to the county for its year-round recreational activities. The county has three large reservoirs, an historic railroad, and the 2002 Winter Olympic cross-country and biathlon venue of Soldier Hollow anchoring a multitude of outdoor leisure opportunities.

Since 2000, the Wasatch County population has increased on average at a rapid 5.3 percent per year. The July 1st, 2006 population estimate for the county was 21,053, increasing by 1,054 over 2005.

Booming Economy

The Wasatch County economy has been expanding at an ever-quickening pace over the past three years. During 2004, there were 4.8 percent more payroll jobs than in the previous year, increasing by 8.9 percent the next year, and in 2006 expanding by 12.9 percent. The additional 740 new jobs created in 2006 brought the total non-farm payroll employment count to 6,485.

Such rapid job growth inevitably leads to lower levels of unemployment. On average, there were 516 Wasatch County residents unemployed during 2003, dropping each year with just 305 unemployed in 2006. Over this same three-year period, the unemployment rate has essentially been cut in half, averaging 6.1 percent in 2003, declining to a remarkably low rate of 3.1 in 2006.

Tight Labor Market

In addition to the jobs within Wasatch County, about 44 percent of resident workers commute to jobs outside the county – primarily to Summit, Salt Lake and Utah counties. Therefore, the number of unemployed and the unemployment rate are influenced by economic conditions in those areas. Job opportunities in these counties have been plentiful as well, all of which are experiencing record low unemployment rates.

When jobs are plentiful and unemployment is very low, economists characterize the labor market as having reached “full employment.”

Unemployment will never be zero. There is always normal turnover of people moving in and out of the labor market, with many workers who are temporarily between jobs. In a vibrant, growing economy there is also an imperfect match between the skills expanding industries need and the skills of the labor force. With historically low unemployment rates and strong job growth all along the Wasatch Front, employers are finding it relatively difficult to recruit workers.

Construction is King

Increased employment activity has occurred among most major industry categories during 2006. Of particular note are increases in construction, leisure and hospitality, trade, and real estate.

The strongest major industrial sector, propelling the economy forward for the last three years, has been construction. Net new job creation in construction has been above 20 percent in each of the last three years. During 2006, there were 203 new construction jobs, an increase of 21.7 percent.

Construction jobs in Wasatch County made up 12.6 percent of total payroll employment in 2003, but by 2006 this percentage had increased to 17.5 percent.

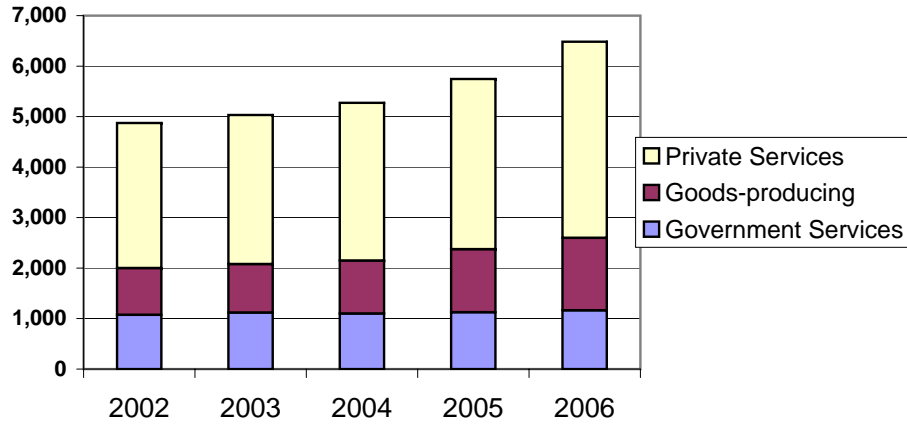
During 2005, the number of new dwelling units permitted in the county was 625, or 22.3 percent more than permitted during 2005. The percent increase in the value of residential construction in 2006 was 40.4 percent compared to 2005, with a total value of \$188.6 million. This not only reflects the high level of units being constructed but is also a result of upward pressure on materials and labor costs.

Two other industries supplying the bulk of 2006 job increases—trade and the leisure/hospitality sectors. Trade employment grew by 2006 to meet the demands of the growing population and expanding economy. The significant new employment in leisure and hospitality (191 new jobs), was primarily due to the opening of the Zermatt Resort & Spa in Midway.

The Outlook

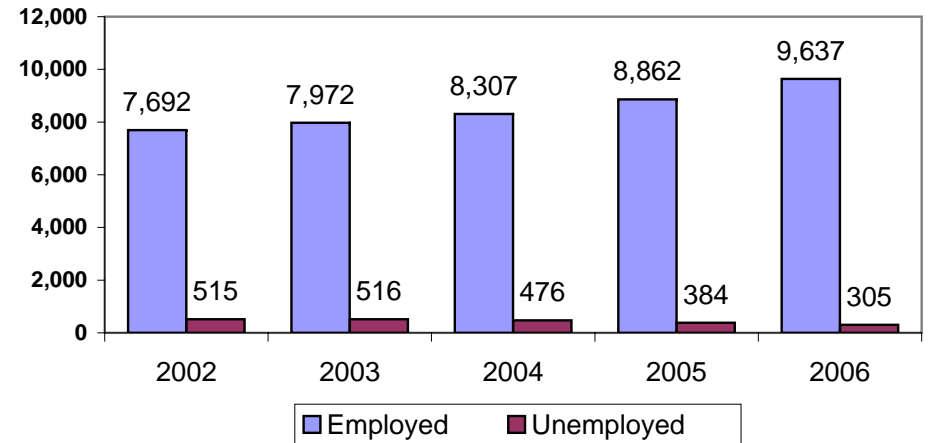
The labor market continues to be very positive midway through 2007. Wasatch County's estimated employment running above 10 percent on a year-over basis. While unemployment is even lower than recorded in 2006, averaging about 2.5 percent.

Total Non-farm Payroll Employment in Wasatch County by Category



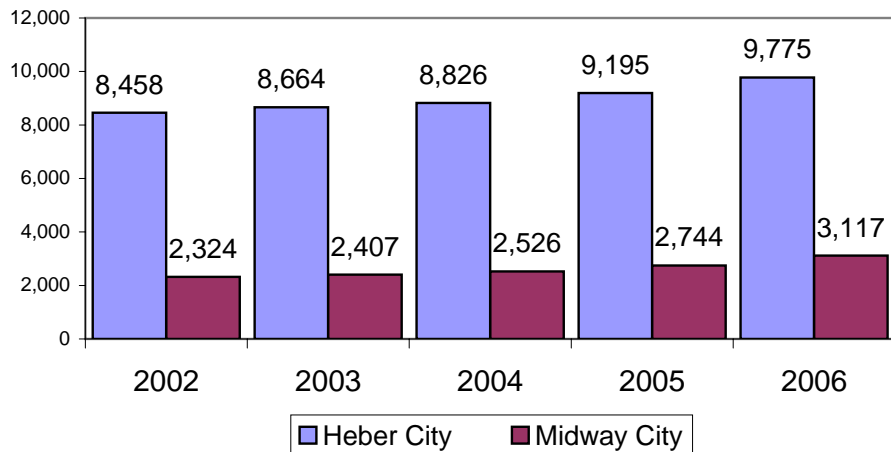
Goods-producing industries are mining, manufacturing, and construction.
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Wasatch County Labor Force



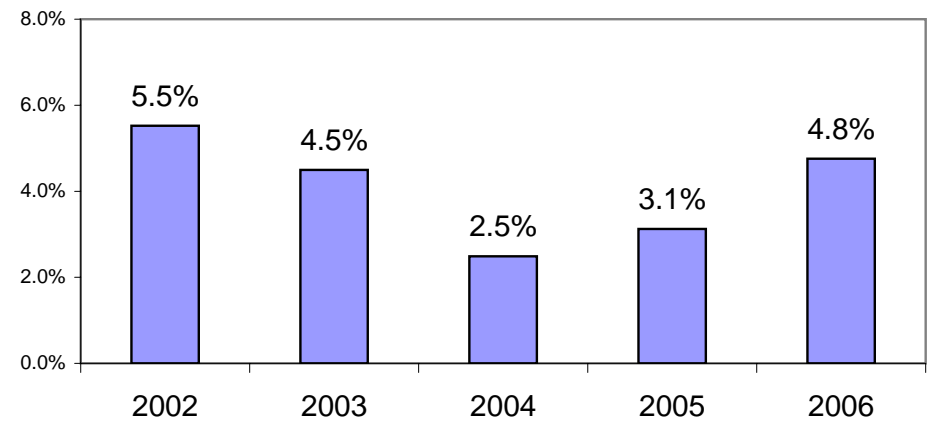
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Population of Heber and Midway Cities



Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

Year-to-Year Increase in Wasatch County Average Monthly Non-farm Wage



Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Washington County

FACTS

Updated July 2007

Population

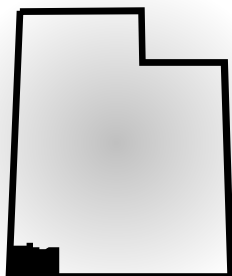
As of July 1st	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total Population	103,750	109,767	117,316	127,127	134,899
% Change of the Prior Year	7.1%	5.8%	6.9%	8.4%	6.1%

Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee. <http://governor.utah.gov/dea/datatables.html>

City Population

As of July 1st	2006
Enterprise	1,489
Hildale	1,950
Hurricane	12,084
Ivins	7,205
La Verkin	4,142
Leeds	720
New Harmony	193
Rockville	257
St. George	67,614
Santa Clara	6,280
Springdale	551
Toquerville	1,215
Virgin	508
Washington	15,217

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.
<http://www.census.gov/popest/cities>



Labor Force

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006p
Labor Force	44,539	47,514	52,061	56,553	61,128
Employed	42,381	45,221	49,543	54,242	59,369
Unemployed	2,158	2,293	2,518	2,311	1,759
Rate	4.8%	4.8%	4.8%	4.1%	2.9%
Nonfarm Jobs	37,351	39,000	42,864	47,243	51,518
%Chng Prior Year	4.5%	4.4%	9.9%	10.2%	9.0%
Mining	154	129	149	167	236
Construction	4,323	4,747	5,686	7,176	8,292
Manufacturing	2,356	2,503	2,847	3,151	3,277
Trade/Trans/Utilities	9,520	9,605	10,072	10,969	11,787
Information	706	856	818	884	867
Financial Activities	1,560	1,700	1,833	1,977	2,244
Profess/Business Svcs	2,669	2,684	3,164	3,467	3,804
Ed/Health/Social Svcs	4,686	5,113	5,866	6,329	6,926
Leisure/Hospitality	4,925	5,110	5,577	5,873	6,574
Other Services	1,116	1,149	1,238	1,336	1,387
Government	5,336	5,404	5,614	5,914	6,124
Total Establishments	3,211	3,378	3,868	4,112	4,686
Total Wages (\$Millions)	852.9	915.5	1,045.3	1,219.4	1,431.6

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services, Workforce Information.

<http://jobs.utah.gov/jsp/wi/utalmis/gotoLaborforce.do>
<http://jobs.utah.gov/jsp/wi/utalmis/gotoIndustry.do>

Tourism, recreation, and its desirability as a retirement spot have fueled growth in service and trade industries. Spurred by in-migration, the county experienced spectacular economic growth through most of the 90s and through 2006.

p = preliminary r = revised

Income and Wages

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006p
Total Personal Income (\$Millions)	1,985.4	2,108.0	2,420.7	2,689.4	NA
Per Capita Income	19,932	20,171	21,912	22,565	NA
Avg Family Income from IRS Returns	41,844	43,471	47,188	53,529	NA
Average Monthly Nonfarm Wage	1,898	1,956	2,025	2,151	2,315

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Utah State Tax Commission, Utah Department of Workforce Services.

<http://www.bea.gov/bea/regional/reis/> <http://tax.utah.gov/esu/income/> <http://jobs.utah.gov/jsp/wi/utalimis/gotoIndustry.do>

Sales and Building

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006p
Gross Taxable Sales (\$000s)	1,503,264	1,626,273	1,958,528	2,376,117	2,680,271
Permit Authorized Construction (\$000)	352,922	379,567	579,782	747,459	618,284
New Residential Building Permits	1,995	2,678	3,794	3,860	2,256
Residential Build Permits Value (\$000)	235,408	316,381	458,232	604,088	411,808

Source: Utah Tax Commission and University of Utah Bureau of Economic and Business Research.

<http://tax.utah.gov/esu/income> <http://www.business.utah.edu/bebr/>

Demographics

	2005
Under 18	28.3%
65 years and over	16.5%
Median Age	30.0
Persons per Household	2.85
Persons per Family	3.32
Female-Headed Families	6.6%
High School Graduates	88.8%
College Graduates	20.9%
Labor Force	
Female Participation	50.3%
Male Participation	71.5%
Self-Employed	9.0%
Commute Time (minutes)	18.1
Median Family Income	\$48,892
Median Earnings	
Male, full-time, year-rnd	\$37,417
Female, full-time, yr-rnd	\$25,317
Persons Below Poverty	9.1%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

<http://www.census.gov/acs/www/>

Largest Employers

Washington School District
 Intermountain Health Care
 Wal-Mart
 Dixie College
 St. George City
 Federal Government
 SkyWest Airlines
 Washington County
 Cabinetec
 Sunroc Corp
 Lin's Supermarket
 Cross Creek Manor
 Boulevard Furniture
 Red Mountain Spa
 Cinnamon Hills Youth Center
 Costco

Source: Utah Dept. of Workforce Services.

<http://jobs.utah.gov/jsp/wi/utalimis/gotoCounties.do>

Other

Population by Race	2000
White	91.1%
Black	0.2%
American Indian	1.4%
Asian	0.4%
Pacific Islanders	0.4%
Other	1.3%
Hispanic/All Races	5.2%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

<http://www.census.gov/acs/www/>

For More Information . . .



Utah Department of Workforce Services
 Lecia Parks Langston 435/688-3115 lecialangston@utah.gov
jobs.utah.gov/wi



Washington County

—When Does it Stop?

Rapid economic and population growth have been the norm in Washington County over the past several years. However, although 2006 figures remained very robust, a slowdown is in the air. This slower growth should give the county time to “catch its breath” and relax to a more moderate level of expansion. It may also allow the housing market to adjust itself to price-levels more in keeping with the county’s wages.

Population

“Move-ins” to Washington County know why they’ve come. Quality of life, natural beauties and not owning a snow shovel are just a few of the reasons. Whatever the reason, Washington County almost doubles its population every decade.

In 2006, the county generated the fastest population growth in the state—6.1 percent more than double the state average. Net in-migration has become a way of life and the county’s population now tops 135,000.

While most of the county has shared in the population expansion, St. George and townships near St. George have attracted the most new residents.

The Labor Market

Population growth begets economic growth and Washington County has shown some of the fastest job growth in the nation—not just the state. In the past three years, job growth has never slipped below the 9-percent mark. In 2006, 9-percent growth translated into almost 4,300 net new nonfarm jobs. However, by the end of 2006, it became abundantly clear that the labor market was starting to cool off.

In 2006, the construction industry outpaced every other industry in terms of job creation. Only one industry lost jobs—and, only a minimal number of positions at that. Other industries generating notable numbers of new positions included trade/transportation/utilities, private education/health/social services, and the leisure/hospitality industry.

As construction moderates, look for deterioration in job growth rates. This is not necessarily a bad thing. In the midst of the boom, employers struggled to find workers at current wage rates and government had difficulty keeping up with infrastructure needs. Lower growth (not job losses) in the future will help assuage these problems.

It’s not surprising that employers complained of a tight labor market in 2006. The county’s jobless rate measured a mere 2.9 percent—the lowest level in decades.

Wages

“It’s not a labor shortage, it’s a wage shortage.” A tight labor market certainly pushed up wages during 2006. At \$2,320, Washington County’s average monthly wage was up almost 8 percent from the previous year. Areas with rapid job growth rarely see such strong wage increases as many new jobs are at the bottom rung of the pay scale.

Even with two years of strong wage growth, Washington County’s average monthly wage measures only 80 percent of the state average. Still that’s the largest figure in more than two decades.

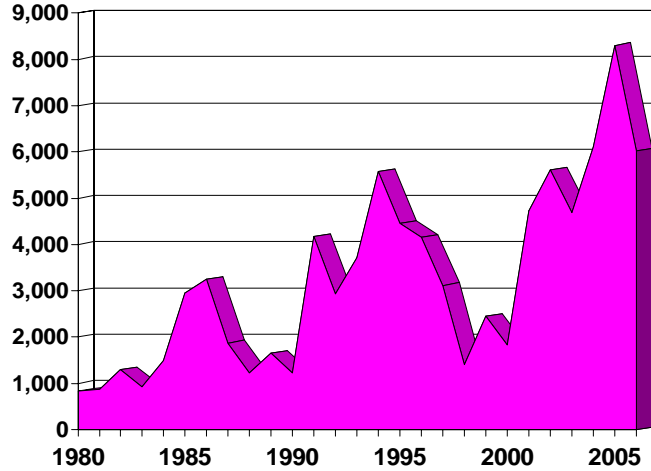
Other Indicators

Construction has been at the forefront of the current expansion as builders accommodated in-migration both on the residential and nonresidential front. However, in-migration is slowing and so is home building. The number of home permits issued in 2006 dropped 40 percent. Currently, nonresidential building is sustaining employment in the construction industry, but that growth will also slow in the months ahead. Sales also grew at a slower rate—13 percent compared to the previous year’s 24 percent.

Into 2007 . . .

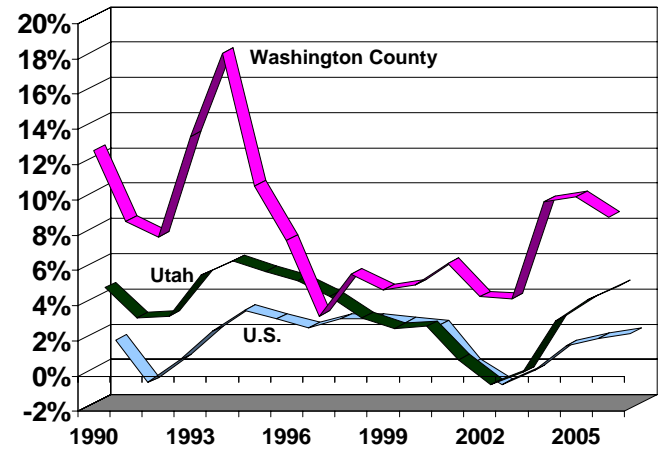
So far in 2007, job growth has continued to slow to a moderate 4-percent rate. Residential building continues to slow and nonresidential permitting is holding steady.

Washington County Net Migration



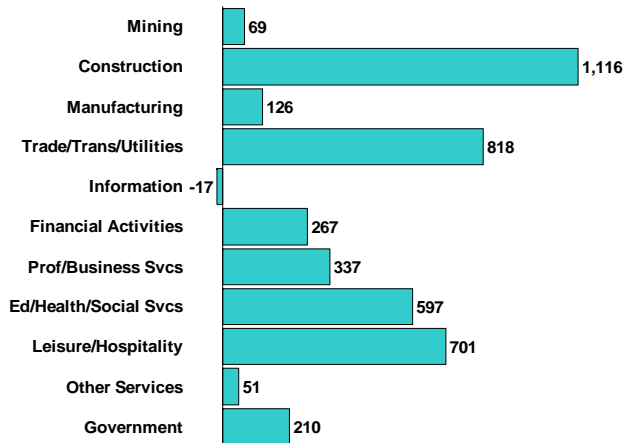
Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee.

Nonfarm Job Growth



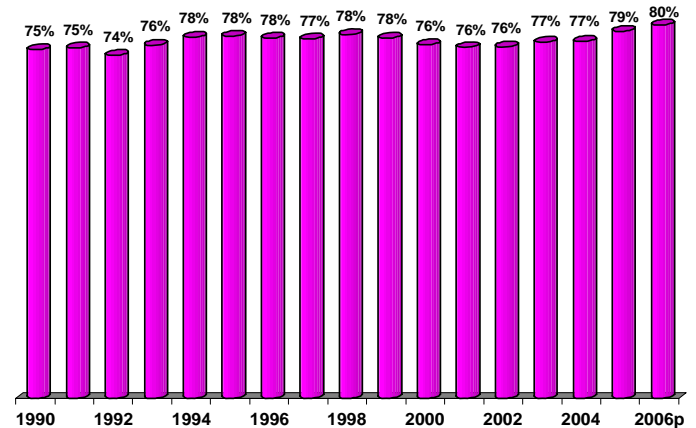
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

2006 Washington County Numeric Change in Jobs by Industry



Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Washington County Average Monthly Wage As a Percent of State



Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Wayne County

FACTS

Updated July 2007

Population

As of July 1st	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total Population	2,504	2,487	2,518	2,504	2,535
% Change of the Prior Year	-0.2%	-0.7%	1.2%	-0.6%	1.2%

Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee.

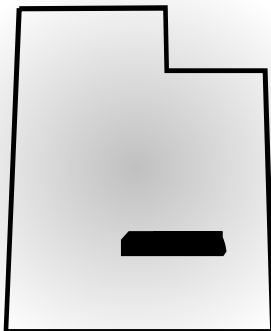
<http://governor.utah.gov/dea/datatables.html>

City Population

As of July 1st	2006
Bicknell	346
Loa	515
Lyman	230
Torrey	190

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

<http://www.census.gov/popest/cities>



Labor Force

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006p
Labor Force	1,440	1,327	1,354	1,327	1,381
Employed	1,349	1,235	1,264	1,255	1,322
Unemployed	91	92	89	72	59
Rate	6.3%	7.0%	6.6%	5.4%	4.3%
Nonfarm Jobs	1,067	982	998	1,002	1,049
%Chng Prior Year	-3.9%	-8.0%	1.6%	0.4%	4.7%
Mining	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	97	96	94	102	109
Manufacturing	17	11	7	6	10
Trade/Trans/Utilities	128	118	126	123	131
Information	-	1	1	1	2
Financial Activities	8	7	8	8	9
Profess/Business Svcs	2	3	3	3	5
Ed/Health/Social Svcs	306	250	261	295	302
Leisure/Hospitality	180	180	187	156	174
Other Services	22	19	21	22	24
Government	307	297	290	286	284
Agriculture*	36	30	31	26	26
Total Establishments	117	116	126	120	127
Total Wages (\$Millions)	21.0	20.5	22.4	23.8	25.5

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services, Workforce Information.

<http://jobs.utah.gov/jsp/wi/utalmis/gotoLaborforce.do>

<http://jobs.utah.gov/jsp/wi/utalmis/gotoIndustry.do>

* Jobs covered by unemployment insurance laws; not included in nonfarm jobs total.

Wayne County has recently moved away from its totally agrarian image. Tourism and residential care have helped push job growth rates up in recent years. Population is increasing, homes are being built and even wages are moving upward.

p = preliminary r = revised

Income and Wages

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006p
Total Personal Income (\$Millions)	48.3	49.1	52.9	54.4	NA
Per Capita Income	19,011	19,889	21,445	22,157	NA
Avg Family Income from IRS Returns	28,396	31,447	32,737	34,858	NA
Average Monthly Nonfarm Wage	1,621	1,736	1,855	1,976	2,033

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Utah State Tax Commission, Utah Department of Workforce Services.

<http://www.bea.gov/bea/regional/reis/>

<http://tax.utah.gov/esu/income/>

<http://jobs.utah.gov/jsp/wi/utalimis/gotoIndustry.do>

Sales and Building

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006p
Gross Taxable Sales (\$000s)	23,571	27,608	30,348	28,867	31,195
Permit Authorized Construction (\$000)	6,125	4,441	3,560	5,712	8,223
New Residential Building Permits	44	30	23	22	32
Residential Build Permits Value (\$000)	3,689	3,170	2,880	3,362	5,867

Source: Utah Tax Commission and University of Utah Bureau of Economic and Business Research.

<http://tax.utah.gov/esu/income>

<http://www.business.utah.edu/bebr/>

Demographics

	2000
Under 18	32.4%
65 years and over	14.4%
Median Age	34.1
Persons per Household	2.81
Persons per Family	3.31
Female-Headed Families	7.0%
High School Graduates	88.5%
College Graduates	20.9%
Labor Force	
Female Participation	58.1%
Male Participation	68.8%
Self-Employed	14.3%
Commute Time (minutes)	19.5
Median Family Income	\$36,940
Median Earnings	
Male, full-time, year-rnd	\$26,645
Female, full-time, yr-rnd	\$20,000
Persons Below Poverty	15.4%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

<http://www.census.gov/acs/www/>

Largest Employers

Aspen Ranch
 Aspen Achievement Academy
 Wayne County School District
 Federal Government
 Passages to Recovery
 Brown Borthers Construction
 Royals Market
 Wayne County
 Wayne Community Health Ctrs
 Harward & Rees
 State of Utah
 GarKane Power Association
 Capitol Reef Inn and Café
 Café Diablo
 Wonderland Inn
 Jackson Excavation

Source: Utah Dept. of Workforce Services.

<http://jobs.utah.gov/jsp/wi/utalimis/gotoCounties.do>

Other

Population by Race	2000
White	96.0%
Black	0.2%
American Indian	0.4%
Asian	0.0%
Pacific Islanders	0.2%
Other	1.2%
Hispanic/All Races	2.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

<http://www.census.gov/acs/www/>

For More Information . . .



Utah Department of Workforce Services
 Lecia Parks Langston 435/688-3115 lecialangston@utah.gov
jobs.utah.gov/wi



Wayne County

—Robust Growth

The last time Wayne County experienced job growth above the 2006 rate was back in 2000. Increased employment activity is certainly a sign of an improved economy. Of course, this circumstance brings its own set of problems—most notably for employers. As the unemployment rate has dropped, Wayne County employers have struggled to find workers at current wage rates.

Population

Wayne County's population topped 2,500 individuals in 2006. Interestingly, that's just 200 more than lived in the county in 1940. Like many rural counties, Wayne County has experienced its share of net out-migration. Most years swing between net out-migration and net in-migration. During 2006, more people moved into the county than moved out and the population increase by 1.4 percent—just about half the state rate of 2.7 percent.

Although the overall county population is increasing, several small townships have actually lost population according to estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau. However, Loa has experienced a notable influx of individuals.

The Labor Market

In 2001 and 2002, Wayne County experienced tough economic times reflected by the loss of employment in both of those years. Since then, jobs have increased, but it wasn't until 2006 that Wayne County recovered completely with robust employment expansion. The 50 net new jobs created in 2006 represented a 5-percent nonfarm job increase—roughly equivalent to the state average.

Most industries joined in the current expansionary state. However, leisure/hospitality services (jobs closely associated with tourism) made the largest employment contributions. Construction, trade/transportation/utilities and private education/health/social services also

generated a noticeable number of new positions. In fact, only the public sector lost a minimal number of jobs.

This strong job growth helped shove unemployment down to its lowest level in decades. During 2006, Wayne County's unemployment rate measured 4.3 percent—down substantially from its recent peak of 7.0 percent in 2002. Wayne County's jobless rate does tend to float above the state average, but 4.3 percent represents very low unemployment for this rural area.

Wages

As in many less-populated counties, wages tend to measure lower than in the state's urban areas. In 2006, Wayne County's average monthly wage of just more than \$2,000 was the sixth lowest in the state and measured only 71 percent of the statewide average. However, this figure does mark an improvement. Ten years ago, Wayne County's average wage measured a mere 58 percent of the Utah figure. The average wage increased a moderate 3-percent in 2006—just barely enough to keep up with inflation.

Construction is Wayne County's highest-paying industry followed closely by private education/health/social services and government.

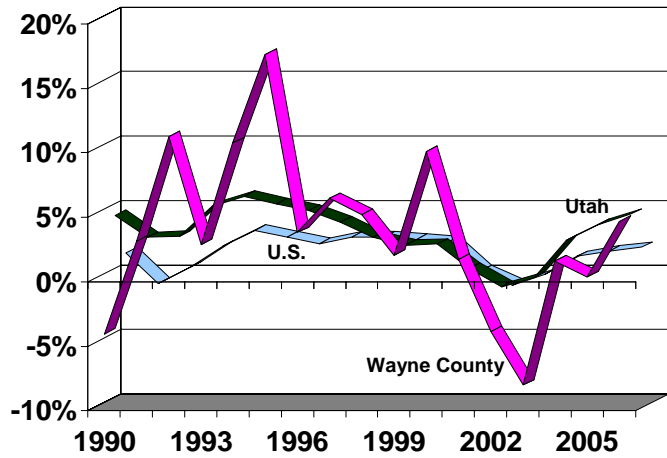
Other Indicators

Construction activity picked up nicely in 2006. The total value of approved permits increased 44 percent driven by a notable increase in homebuilding. Sales also made a health 8-percent increase.

Into 2007. . .

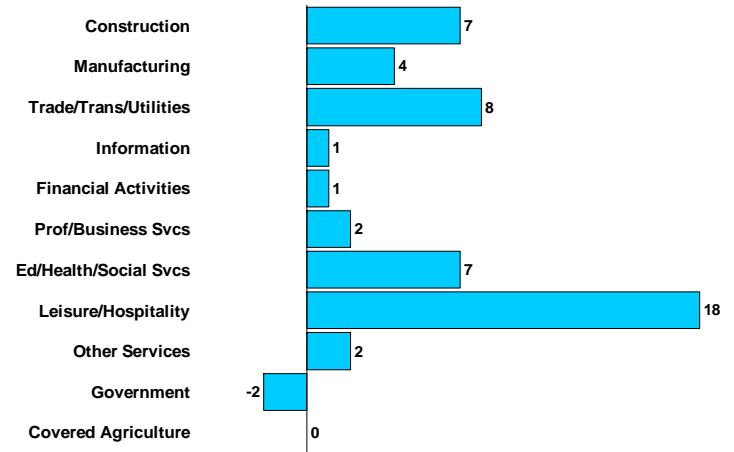
So far in 2007, the job picture appears murky—providing no clear signals. Overall, first-quarter employment was up 2.4 percent, although the gains were not particularly consistent. Construction activity has skyrocketed and should create more jobs in the months ahead.

Nonfarm Job Growth



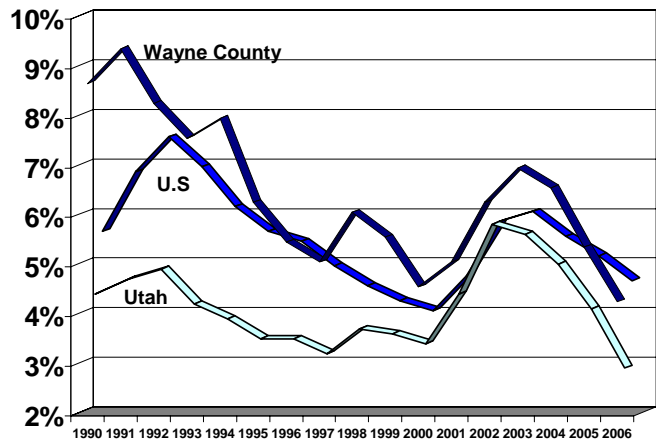
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

2006 Wayne County Numeric Change in Jobs by Industry



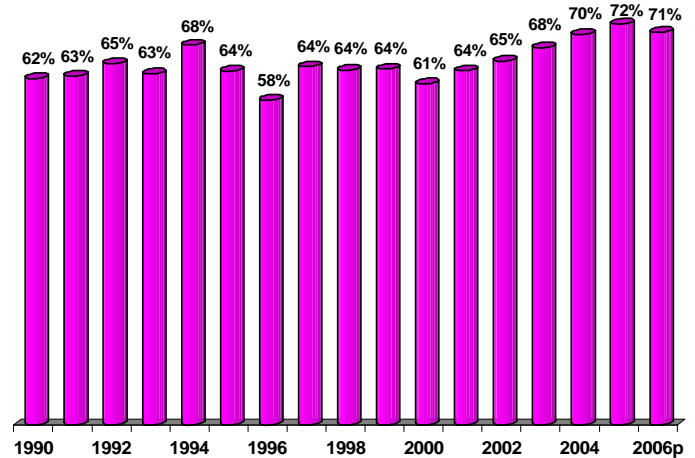
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Annual Unemployment Rates



Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Wayne County Average Monthly Wage As a Percent of State



Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Weber County

FACTS



Updated July 2007

Population

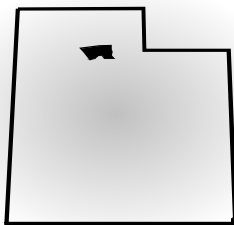
As of July 1st	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total Population	203,377	205,882	209,547	213,684	215,870
% Change of the Prior Year	1.4%	1.2%	1.8%	2.0%	1.0%

Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee. <http://governor.utah.gov/dea/datatables.html>

City Populations

As of July 1st	2006
Ogden	78,086
Roy	35,100
North Ogden	16,798
South Ogden	15,328
Washington Terr	8,292
Riverdale	7,979
Pleasant View	6,486
West Haven	6,122
Harrisville	5,247
Farr West	4,828
Hooper	4,649
Plain City	4,352
Remainder	19,980

Source: U.S. Census Bureau
<http://www.census.gov/popest/cities>



Updated July 2007

Labor Force

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Labor Force	103,630	105,678	107,121	107,477	110,296
Employed	97,221	98,943	101,238	102,522	106,644
Unemployed	6,409	6,735	5,883	4,955	3,652
Rate	6.2%	6.4%	5.5%	4.6%	3.3%
Nonfarm Jobs	87,058	88,003	88,231	90,438	93,029
%Chng Prior Year	0.0%	1.0%	1.0%	2.5%	2.9%
Mining	NA	NA	NA	178	247
Construction	4,848	4,919	5,217	5,743	6,547
Manufacturing	12,638	12,097	11,777	11,673	11,781
Trade/Trans/Utilities	15,587	16,426	16,540	16,349	16,596
Information	1,896	1,666	1,668	1,581	1,427
Financial Activities	3,923	4,154	4,181	4,268	4,489
Profess/Business Svcs	8,394	8,636	9,716	9,942	10,380
Ed/Health/Social Svcs	9,344	9,699	9,953	10,155	11,027
Leisure/Hospitality	7,395	7,564	7,729	7,861	7,847
Other Services	2,671	2,664	2,722	2,761	2,759
Government	20,362	20,169	19,717	19,927	20,051
Total Establishments	4,899	5,030	5,322	5,442	5,701
Total Wages (\$Millions)	2416.6	2487.9	2583.1	2684.8	2917.3

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services, Workforce Information.
<http://jobs.utah.gov/jsp/wi/utalmis/gotoLaborforce.do>
<http://jobs.utah.gov/jsp/wi/utalmis/gotoIndustry.do>

Weber County has definitely felt the impact of the national recession. Job growth has slowed and just broke even between 2001 and 2002. Manufacturing and construction, along with hospitality, trade, and information all lost jobs between 2001 and 2002. Finally in 2003 all this started to change for the better. Economic indicators are showing positive movement. A healthy recovery is taking place and the outlook for the county's economy is good.

Income and Wages

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total Personal Income (\$Millions)	5,053.3	5,228.5	5,454.7	5,744.9	6,152.8
Per Capita Income	24,856	25,414	26,203	27,294	28,853
Avg Family Income from IRS Returns	48,020	48,487	50,508	52,341	N/A
Average Monthly Nonfarm Wage	2,313	2,356	2,412	2,474	2,614

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Utah State Tax Commission, Utah Department of Workforce Services.

<http://www.bea.gov/bea/regional/reis> <http://tax.utah.gov/esu/income/index.html> <http://jobs.utah.gov/jsp/wi/utalmis/gotoIndustry.do>

Sales and Building

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Gross Taxable Sales (\$000s)	2,552,415	2,599,185	2,758,769	2,837,144	3,253,505
Permit Authorized Construction (\$000)	229,697	267,905	237,901	278,112	3,022,237
New Residential Building Permits	1,304	1,266	1,142	1,183	1,176
Residential Build Permits Value (\$000)	155,333	169,377	168,025	183,448	181,573

Source: Utah Tax Commission and University of Utah Bureau of Economic and Business Research.

<http://tax.utah.gov/esu/sales> <http://www.business.utah.edu/bebr>

Census Facts

	2000
Under 18	31.0%
65 years and over	10.3%
Median Age	29.3
Persons per Household	2.95
Persons per Family	3.42
Female-Headed Families	14.1%
High School Graduates	85.0%
College Graduates	19.9%
Labor Force	
Female Participation	62.0%
Male Participation	76.1%
Self-Employed	4.9%
Commute Time (minutes)	21.6
Median Family Income	\$49,421
Median Earnings	
Male, full-time, year-rnd	\$36,239
Female, full-time, yr-rnd	\$24,719
Persons Below Poverty	9.3%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau
<http://factfinder.census.gov>

Largest Employers

- Department of the Treasury
- McKay Dee Hospital Center
- Weber County School Dist
- Autoliv
- Weber State University
- Convergys
- Fresenius USA Manufacturing
- Ogden School Dist.
- State of Utah
- Wal-Mart Stores
- Weber County
- America First Credit Union
- Associated Food Stores
- Columbia Ogden Medical Center
- Flying J Corporate Offices
- Focus Services
- Marketstar Corporation
- Ogden City

<http://jobs.utah.gov/jsp/wi/utalmis/gotoCounties>

Other

Population by Race	2000
White	82.8%
Black	1.4%
American Indian	0.8%
Asian	1.3%
Pacific Islanders	0.2%
Other	6.6%
Hispanic/All Races	12.6%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau
<http://factfinder.census.gov>

For More Information . . .



Utah Department of Workforce Services
John Mathews -- 801/526-9467 -- johnmathews@utah.gov
jobs.utah.gov/wi

Weber County

The economy in Weber County continues to improve. Even with population growth below the state average, jobs are being created at a fast pace. With added employment the unemployment rate has dropped significantly from the recession a few years ago. An increase of new business activity in downtown Ogden has improved the market and will continue to do so. This is all good news for a county that really was heavily impacted and suffered economically from the recession. Most economic indicators are very positive, and are expected remain that way.

Population

Population in Weber County has grown steadily, albeit not as fast as the state and other metropolitan counties. In 2002 the population was about 203,400, by 2006 that number had increased to 215,900. Population growth peaked at two percent between 2004 and 2005. In the last year that growth slowed to one percent. Population growth typically accompanies job growth as the economy grows more workers are needed and they bring their families and set up households near where they work. Ogden City is still the largest municipality in the county with about 78,000 residents with Roy at about half of that followed by North Ogden and South Ogden with half of Roy's population with about 16,000 people.

The Labor Market

The labor force (those 16 years old and older) grew by 2.6 percent between 2005 and 2006, which was faster than the population growth. The unemployment rate has dropped by almost half since the 2002 level of 6.2 percent. In 2006 about 3,650 persons were unemployed for an unemployment rate of 3.3 percent. Lowering unemployment rates go hand in hand with rising job growth rates as employers draw down the labor pool to fill positions. With unemployment so low, many economists consider the economy at "full employment" where anyone who wants a job can find one.

The economy has created new jobs at an accelerating pace. In 2006, that rate was 2.9 percent, and so far in 2007 the rate is increasing to the 3.5 to 3.9 percent range.

Industries

In Weber County, government accounts for about 20,000 of the total 93,029 employed with trade, transportation and utilities contributing another 16,600 positions. Manufacturing, professional and business services, and education and healthcare each claimed 11 percent of the total. In 2006 employers in the county added about 2,600 new workers. Nonfarm jobs grew from 90,438 to 93,029. Construction, however, is the fastest growing, adding jobs at a rate of 14 percent, which is over four times the new job growth rate for the county as a whole. Two industry sectors accounted for over 1,600 of the total 2,600 new jobs. They were construction (800) and education and healthcare (870).

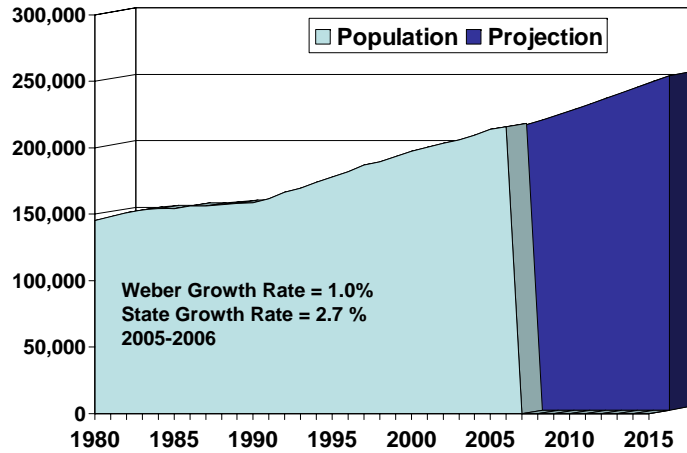
Average Wages Increase

With job growth high, and unemployment low, there is an upward pressure on wages as employers compete for a dwindling supply of workers. In recent years (2003-2005) the change in the average wage in Weber County was about 2.0 to 2.5 percent per year. Currently, that figure (for 2005 to 2006) was 5.7 percent. The state average was 5.4 percent. Here in Utah, and in Weber County, the pool of labor drying up. Now, as the economy continues to grow and add new jobs, wages are being bid up in order to attract more workers. Good news for workers, not so good news for employers.

Weber's Economy Looks Good Through 2007 and into 2008

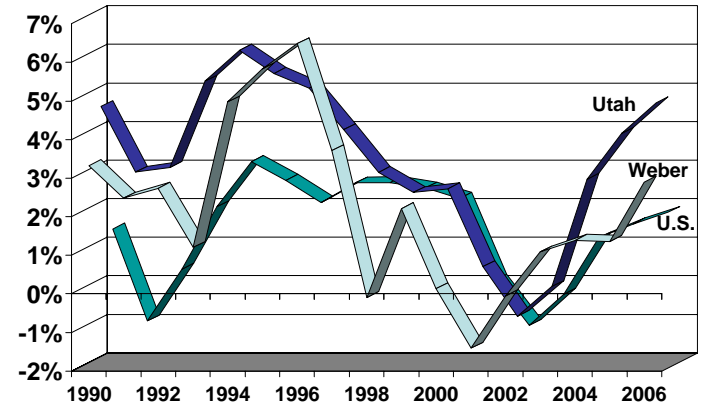
Weber has had its ups and downs as national downturns have had a larger impact on the county because of its higher concentration of manufacturing industry. Locally, the outlook is bright as job growth continues strong so far in 2007 and looks to continue well into 2008. Even with residential housing slowing, that slack is being picked up somewhat by the building of infrastructure (commercial construction) to service the demands of those new households.

Weber County Population



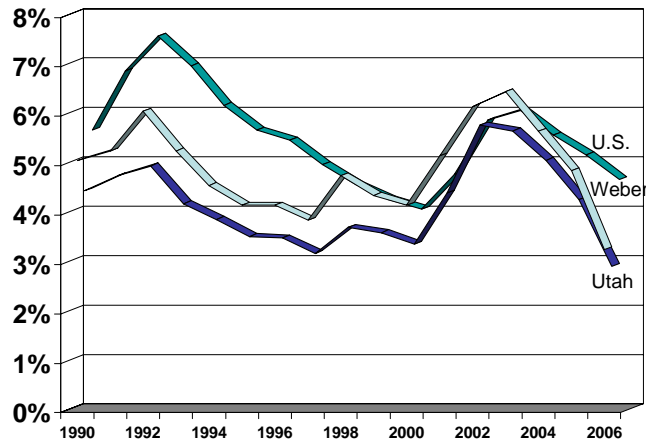
Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee; Utah Governor's Office of Planning and Budget.

Weber County Nonfarm Job Growth



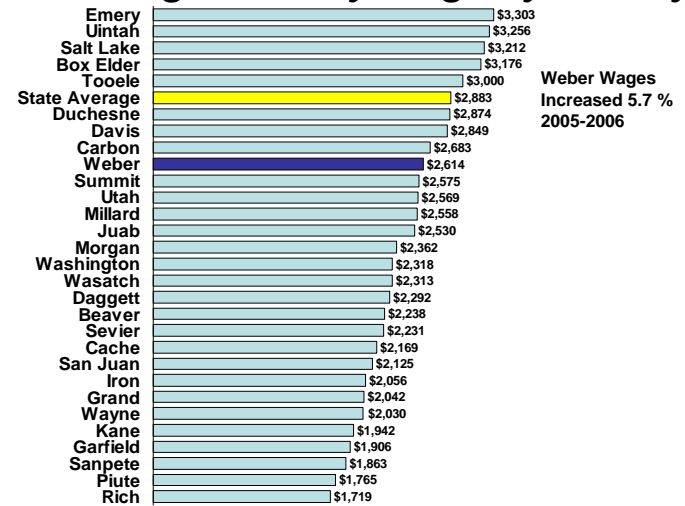
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Annual Unemployment Rates



Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

2006 Average Monthly Wage by County



Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Utah Counties in Review

To obtain additional copies of this publication, contact:

Department of Workforce Services

Attn: Workforce Information

140 East 300 South

Salt Lake City, UT 84111

Email: wipublications@utah.gov

Telephone: 801-526-9786

Fax: 801-526-9238

Workforce Information generates accurate, timely, and understandable data and analyses that provide knowledge of ever-changing workforce environments to inform sound planning and decision making.

Equal Opportunity Employment Program

Auxiliary aids and services are available upon request to individuals with disabilities. Call 801-526-9240.

Individuals with speech and/or hearing impairments may call the state relay at 1-800-346-4128.

