

Utah Counties in Review



*A
2007
Report*

Utah Department of Workforce Services
October 2008



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 2008

Population

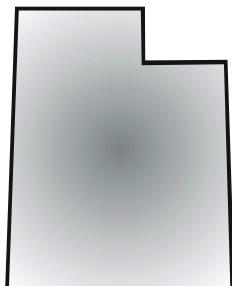
As of July 1st	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total Population	2,358,330	2,413,618	2,547,389	2,615,129	2,699,554
% Change of the Prior Year	2.3%	2.3%	3.2%	2.7%	3.2%

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

City Population

As of July 1st	2007
Salt Lake City	180,651
West Valley City	122,374
Provo	117,592
West Jordan	102,445
Sandy	96,074
Orem	93,078
Ogden	82,702
St. George	71,161
Layton	64,311
Taylorsville	58,620
South Jordan	48,046
Logan	47,965
Murray	45,732
Bountiful	43,788
Draper	38,556
Riverton	38,440

Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee



Labor Force

	2003	2004	2005r	2006r	2007p
Labor Force	1,207,436	1,237,055	1,276,378	1,318,473	1,361,768
Employed	1,139,129	1,174,797	1,223,248	1,279,453	1,325,480
Unemployed	68,307	62,258	53,130	39,020	36,288
Rate	5.7%	5.0%	4.2%	3.0%	2.7%
Nonfarm Jobs	1,073,955	1,104,325	1,148,037	1,203,629	1,251,501
%Chng Prior Year	0.0%	2.8%	4.0%	4.8%	4.0%
Mining	6,669	7,080	8,472	10,024	11,037
Construction	67,588	72,631	81,685	95,162	103,465
Manufacturing	112,263	114,765	117,242	123,061	127,692
Trade/Trans/Utilities	213,960	219,212	225,874	234,793	245,692
Information	30,000	30,272	32,105	32,540	32,451
Financial Activities	64,671	65,040	67,582	71,470	74,752
Profess/Business Svcs	131,912	138,220	146,706	154,826	161,004
Ed/Health/Social Svcs	118,376	123,282	128,602	134,407	140,010
Leisure/Hospitality	99,622	102,031	104,225	108,476	112,856
Other Services	32,357	32,915	33,240	34,386	35,611
Government	196,537	198,877	202,304	204,484	206,931
Total Establishments	70,802	75,085	79,866	84,685	84,957
Total Wages (\$Millions)	32,885.0	34,990.0	37,696.0	41,647.0	45,691.0

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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007p
Total Personal Income (\$Millions)	59,412.1	63,565.1	70,121.2	75,835.5	82,506.1
Per Capita Income	25,220	26,149	27,992	29,406	30,563
Avg Household Income from IRS Returns	51,075	53,699	58,431	64,918	NA
Average Monthly Nonfarm Wage	2,551	2,641	2,736	2,883	3,043

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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Gross Taxable Sales (\$000s)	32,560,042	35,310,845	39,241,251	44,795,480	47,690,034
Permit Authorized Construction (\$000)	4,560,853	5,119,101	6,588,059	7,409,178	6,994,418
New Residential Building Permits	22,836	24,293	28,285	26,322	20,539
Residential Build Permits Value (\$000)	3,046,386	3,553,121	4,662,642	4,955,519	3,963,210

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	2006
Under 18	31.1%
65 years and over	8.8%
Median Age	28.4
Persons per Household	3.07
Avg. Family Size	3.56
Female-Headed Families	9.5%
High School Graduates	90.2%
Bachelor's or higher	28.6%
Labor Force	
Female Participation	60.4%
Male Participation	78.5%
Self-Employed	5.7%
Commute Time (minutes)	20.8
Median Household Income	\$51,309
Median Earnings	
Male, full-time, year-rnd	
Female, full-time, yr-rnd	
Persons Below Poverty	10.6%

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
Utah State University
Davis County School District
Kroger Group
Alpine School District
U.S. Postal Service
Internal Revenue Service
Convergys
Salt Lake County
ATK Launch Systems

Source: Utah Dept. of Workforce Services.

Other

Population by Race	2006
White	90.7%
Black	1.2%
American Indian	1.6%
Asian	2.5%
Pacific Islanders	1.0%
Other	4.9%
Hispanic/All Races	11.2%

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/opencms/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 2007, Utah's Population Estimates Committee estimated Utah's population at almost 2.7 million—a 3.2 percent increase from 2006. 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

Utah's unemployment rate has been on the rise recently but is still in the historic-low range, measuring 3.2 percent in mid-2007. This suggests 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.

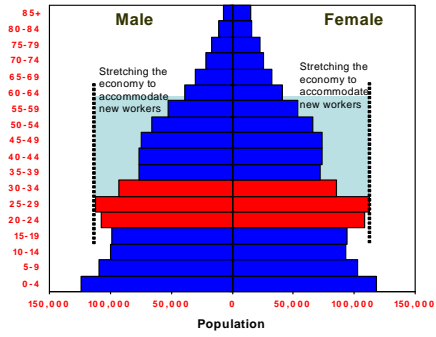
Much has been made nationally about the impending retirement of the Baby Boom generation and the loss of mass quantities of labor and knowledge. But Utah does not show much vulnerability to the Baby Boom retirement. The initial portion of that cohort only accounts for 9.7% of Utah's labor force. That percentage can easily be dealt with and absorbed within the Utah economy. If Baby Boom retirements eventually present a problem for Utah, it will be because Utah workers will leave to fill opportunities in other states.

Payroll Employment Growth Slows

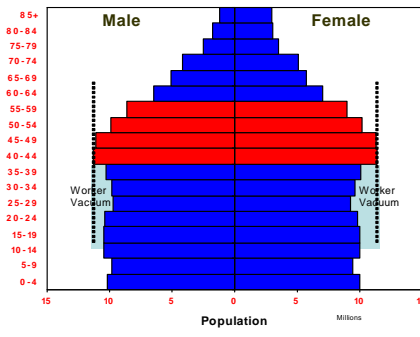
As of mid 2007, Utah's economy has seen a major slowdown across the past 12 months. Whereas last year employment growth was around 4 percent, it is currently below 1 percent and looking like it will fall below zero. One industry—construction—is to count for this reversal. Outside of homebuilding and its supporting industries, the remainder of Utah's economy is still vibrant, but with some peripheral slowing. The construction job losses are so pervasive, though, that their sheer volume darkens the entire employment picture.

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. Even though Utah's current employment growth would suggest a recession, the fact that it is limited to one industry gives one pause to call the environment a recession.

Utah's Population by Age and Sex: 2005



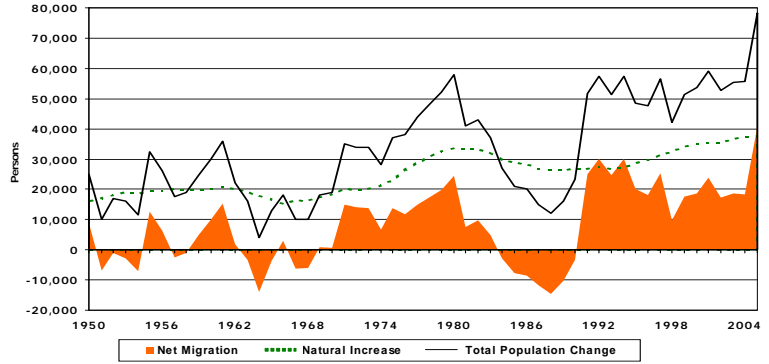
U.S. Population by Age and Sex: 2005



■ Dominating the Labor Force

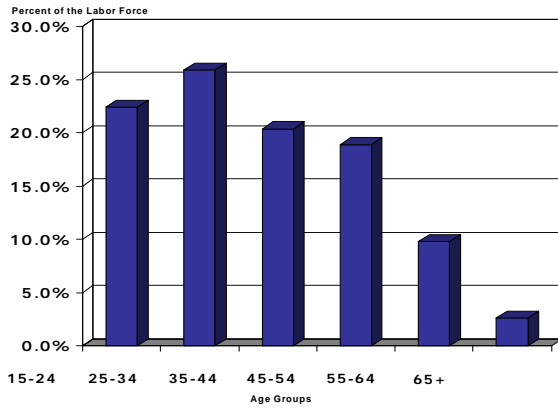
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

State of Utah Components of Population Change



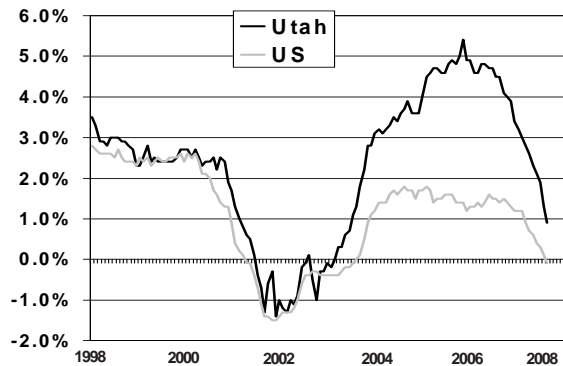
Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee

Utah Employment By Age 2005



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

Year-Over Percent Change In Non-farm Jobs



Beaver County

FACTS

Updated July 2008

Population

As of July 1st	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total Population	6,285	6,308	6,341	6,428	6,466
% Change of the Prior Year	0.0%	0.4%	0.5%	1.4%	0.6%

Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee.

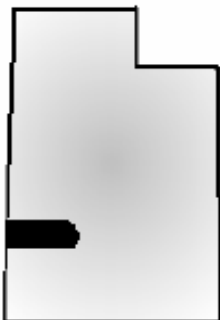
<http://governor.utah.gov/dea/datatables.html>

City Population

As of July 1st	2007
Beaver	2,564
Milford	1,374
Minersville	815

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

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



Labor Force

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007p
Labor Force	2,963	3,057	3,080	3,119	3,241
Employed	2,807	2,919	2,950	3,025	3,155
Unemployed	156	138	130	94	86
Rate	5.3%	4.5%	4.2%	3.0%	2.7%
Nonfarm Jobs	1,850	1,904	1,944	1,973	2,053
%Chng Prior Year	-2.3%	2.9%	2.1%	1.5%	4.1%
Mining	51	63	59	54	66
Construction	80	80	87	123	144
Manufacturing	67	69	77	71	79
Trade/Trans/Utilities	505	546	549	549	565
Information	-	-	-	-	-
Financial Activities	37	38	47	45	49
Profess/Business Svcs	11	14	23	28	21
Ed/Health/Social Svcs	48	61	63	55	61
Leisure/Hospitality	356	324	324	331	337
Other Services	31	38	37	44	41
Government	664	677	678	673	690
Agriculture*	519	498	482	449	489
Total Establishments	196	208	218	219	213
Total Wages (\$Millions)	43.0	46.6	50.2	52.9	56.8

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>

* Jobs covered by unemployment insurance laws; not included in nofarm 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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007p
Total Personal Income (\$Millions)	138.3	164.5	175.3	152.9	NA
Per Capita Income	23,024	27,365	28,793	25,017	NA
Avg Family Income from IRS Returns	35,670	38,097	44,087	77,549	NA
Average Monthly Nonfarm Wage	1,936	2,025	2,154	2,236	2,307

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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007p
Gross Taxable Sales (\$000s)	78,321	42,100	61,908	61,394	84,040
Permit Authorized Construction (\$000)	6,829	4,058	4,058	21,453	15,843
New Residential Building Permits	40	22	36	68	54
Residential Build Permits Value (\$000)	4,672	2,747	8,643	12,476	9,379

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
- Beaver Valley Hospital
- Union Pacific Railroad
- Beaver County
- Milford Valley Healthcare Svcs
- United Parcel Service
- Mike's Food Town
- High Country Texaco
- Clark Bradshaw Trucking
- Rinker Materials Corp
- State of Utah
- McDonalds
- Ernie's Truck Plaza
- Beaver Valley Chevron
- Western Utah Copper
- Beaver City
- Wendy's

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/opencms/wi



Beaver County

—Robust Job Gains

In recent years, Beaver County's economy has vacillated between job loss and lukewarm job gains. During 2007, while most areas experienced slowing job growth, Beaver County employment expansion actually took a turn for the better. Not surprisingly, unemployment continued to decline. On the other hand, construction followed the national trend with declining residential activity on top of a slowdown in commercial building. Early data for 2008 shows Beaver County continuing its job-growth ways.

Population

In 2007, the Utah Population Estimates Committee pegged Beaver County's population at slightly less than 6,500 individuals—a 0.6 percent increase from 2006. While Beaver County's population continues to grow, its rate ranks noticeably below the state average for population growth (3.2 percent). While 2006 marked the first year since 2002 that Beaver County experienced net in-migration (more moved in than moved out), in 2007, net in-migration evaporated.

The Labor Market

Judged solely on unemployment rates, Beaver County's labor market looked spectacular. Joblessness measured only 2.7 percent in 2007—down from a low 3.0 percent just a year earlier. This decline in joblessness reflects a general trend across the state of Utah.

Employment expanded at a robust rate in 2007. Beaver County added roughly 80 new nonfarm jobs, for a growth rate of 4.1 percent—roughly equal to the statewide figure. On the other hand, if covered agricultural positions (jobs covered by unemployment insurance laws) are included, job totals rose by 120 positions.

During 2007, covered agriculture added the largest number of new jobs. In addition, trade/transportation/utilities, mining, construction, and government also made notable job contributions. Only other services

and professional/business services lost a small number of positions.

The public sector (which includes public education) accounted for the largest share (27 percent) of Beaver County's total employment in 2007. In addition, trade/transportation/utilities (22 percent), and agricultural employment covered by unemployment insurance laws (19 percent), showed large employment shares.

Wages

In 2007, Beaver County's average monthly wage measured \$2,307, up more than 3 percent from 2006 and just enough to outpace inflation. Even with a moderate increase in average monthly wages, Beaver County's wage slipped to 76 percent of the state average in 2007. However, for Beaver County, this still ranks relatively high. In 2001, the average measured only 70 percent of the statewide figure. Not surprisingly Beaver County ranks in the bottom half of Utah counties. In 2007, mining showed the highest average monthly wage in Beaver County—followed closely by manufacturing.

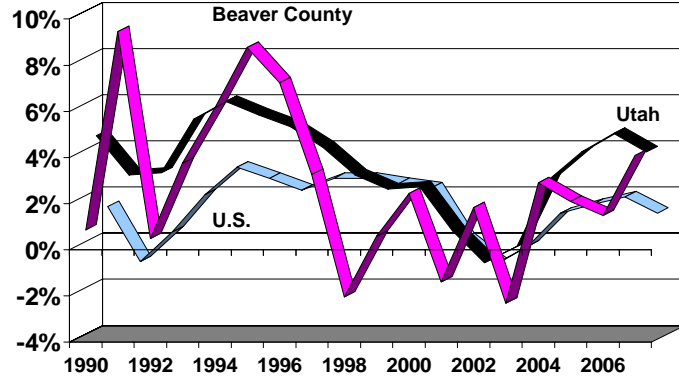
Other Indicators

During 2007, Beaver County's hot construction market took a step backward. Overall, authorized construction values dropped 26 percent. However, activity in both the residential and nonresidential markets remained high in historical terms. In addition, gross taxable sales made strong gains.

Into 2008. . .

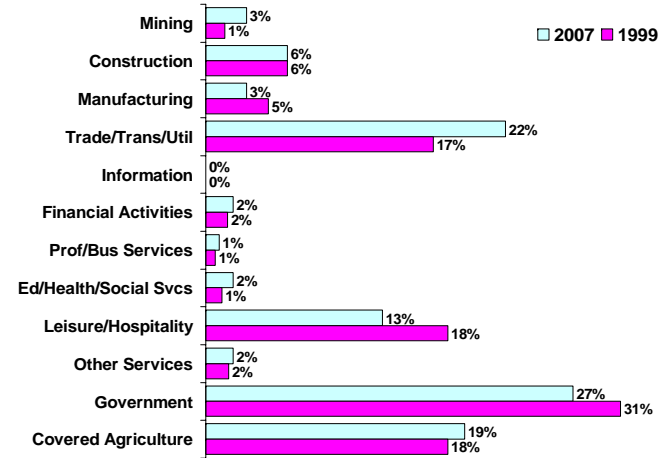
When agricultural jobs covered under the unemployment insurance laws (the source of our data) are included, Beaver County's job growth popped above the 6-percent mark during the first quarter of 2008. In other words, Beaver County's economy appears strong and robust. On the home-building front, Beaver County residential permitting came to a virtual halt during the first five months of the year. However, an \$8-million power plant permit helped boost total figures dramatically.

Beaver County Nonfarm Jobs



Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

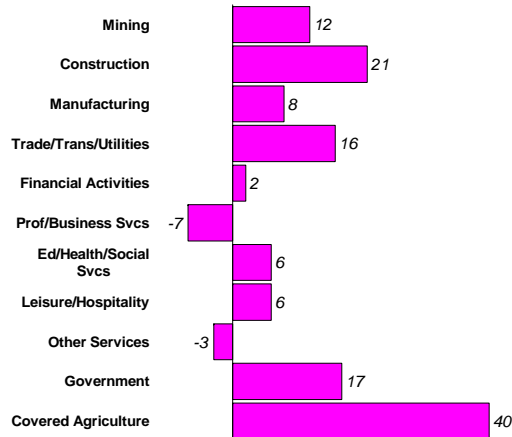
Beaver County Industrial Job Distribution*



*Includes covered agriculture.

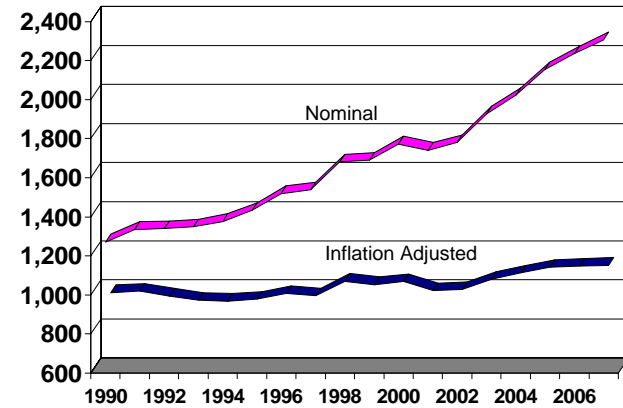
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

2007 Beaver County Numeric Change in Jobs by Industry



Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Beaver 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.

Box Elder County

FACTS



Updated August 2008

Population

As of July 1st	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total Population	44,022	44,654	45,304	45,987	47,491
% Change of the Prior Year	0.5%	1.4%	1.5%	1.5%	3.3%

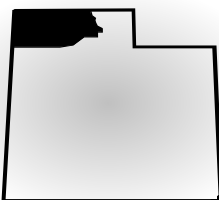
Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee. <http://governor.utah.gov/dea/datatables.html>

City Populations

As of July 1st	2007
Brigham City	18,544
Tremonton	6,470
Perry	3,748
Garland	1,985
Willard	1,693
Honeyville	1,319
Remainder	13,751

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

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



Updated August 2008

Labor Force

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Labor Force	21,319	22,022	22,260	22,825	23,615
Employed	20,144	20,913	21,293	22,104	22,960
Unemployed	1,175	1,109	967	721	655
Rate	5.5%	5.0%	4.3%	3.2%	2.8%
Nonfarm Jobs	17,799	18,404	18,892	19,419	20,320
%Chng Prior Year	0.8%	3.4%	2.7%	2.8%	4.6%
Mining	40	42	24	29	23
Construction	968	1,189	1,245	1,416	1,624
Manufacturing	7,040	7,145	7,583	7,735	8,021
Trade/Trans/Utilities	3,492	3,592	3,578	3,693	3,926
Information	153	136	110	101	100
Financial Activities	408	423	418	429	391
Profess/Business Svcs	584	700	669	632	585
Ed/Health/Social Svcs	1,118	1,139	1,124	1,082	1,205
Leisure/Hospitality	1,230	1,242	1,301	1,419	1,482
Other Services	325	307	319	357	362
Government	2,442	2,490	2,521	2,525	2,597
Total Establishments	1,022	1,095	1,119	1,179	1,196
Total Wages (\$Millions)	588.8	604.5	669.5	738.9	823.2

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>

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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total Personal Income (\$Millions)	974.3	1,017.4	1,079.0	1,157.8	1,237.9
Per Capita Income	21,429	22,152	23,289	24,531	26,066
Avg Family Income from IRS Returns	46,393	47,935	51,249	55,846	N/A
Average Monthly Nonfarm Wage	2,757	2,737	2,953	3,176	3,375

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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Gross Taxable Sales (\$000s)	414,495	414,721	453,267	511,142	578,183
Permit Authorized Construction (\$000)	36,942	40,107	92,338	188,363	159,717
New Residential Building Permits	214	262	511	732	453
Residential Build Permits Value (\$000)	19,845	28,615	58,810	102,211	73,887

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
 - Box Elder School District
 - Autoliv
 - Wal-Mart
 - Vulcraft
 - Nucor Steel - Utah Div Of Nucor
 - Wal-Mart
 - Associated Brigham Contractors Inc
 - Bear River Valley Hospital
 - Box Elder County
 - Brigham City
 - Brigham City Community Hospital Inc
 - Department of Defense
 - Flying J
 - Flying J Transportation LLC
 - Golden Empire Mfg Inc
 - Kentco
 - Kent's Foods
 - Maddox Ranch House Inc
 - Malt O Meal Company
- <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

In spite of the economic downturn affecting the other counties, the state, and the nation, Box Elder County has experienced steady economic growth over the past few years. Unemployment rates are lower and employment growth is up. Population growth has been steady since 2004, but jumped in 2007. With the exception of slowing construction, all the other economic indicators describing the county's economy have been positive through 2007.

Population

Population in the county was expanding at about a 1.5 percent per year rate from 2004 to 2006. That rate of growth doubled to 3.3 percent between 2006 and 2007, which was reflective of the improvement of the county's economy. Between 2005 and 2006 the population grew from 45,304 to 45,987. Between 2006 and 2007 the person count jumped from 45,987 to 47,491. 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 terms of the changes in city population in the county, the biggest increases occurred in Perry and in Tremonton. Perry added about 400 new residents and Tremonton increased by around 300.

The Labor Market

Unemployment in the county has steadily declined from the 5.5 percent level in 2003 down to 2.8 percent in 2007. An improving economy is the reason for this. Currently, in mid-2008, the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate is creeping above the 3.0 percent level.

Nonfarm job growth has maintained its pace at about 3.0 percent to close to 5.0 percent over the last five years. The latest annual growth shows Box Elder job growth at 4.6 percent (between 2006 and 2007). Even now in the first quarter of 2008 new jobs are being created at a monthly year-over rate of 5.0 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 20,320 employed in the county, 8,020 hold jobs in manufacturing. Manufacturing grew at a 3.7 percent rate between 2006 and 2007. 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.

Government accounts for 13 percent with trade, transportation, and utilities making up one in five jobs. Education and health service add another six percent of the total.

Even with the slowing in construction the rate of job growth between 2006 and 2007 was nearly 15 percent. That figure has dived down to six percent in mid-2008. Trade, transportation, and utilities is the only other major sector with above average growth.

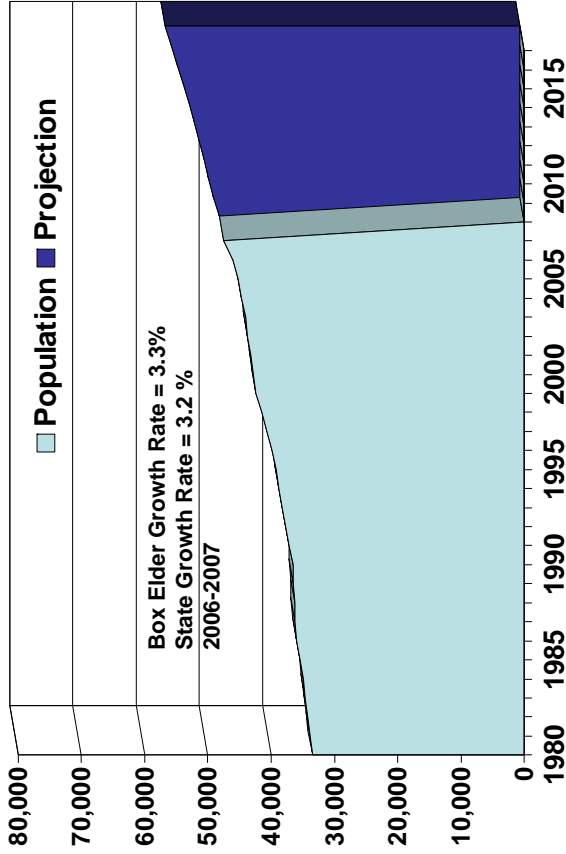
Healthy Jump in Average Wages

Box Elder's high percentage of manufacturing keeps the county's average wage well above the state average. In 2007 the average monthly wage was \$3,375, placing it third of all 29 counties in the state. Between 2006 and 2007 the county enjoyed a 6.3 percent bump in the average wage. These higher rates of wage increases may settle down with the slowing of the economy, which may be good news to employers that have been having trouble finding workers.

Looks Like More of the Same

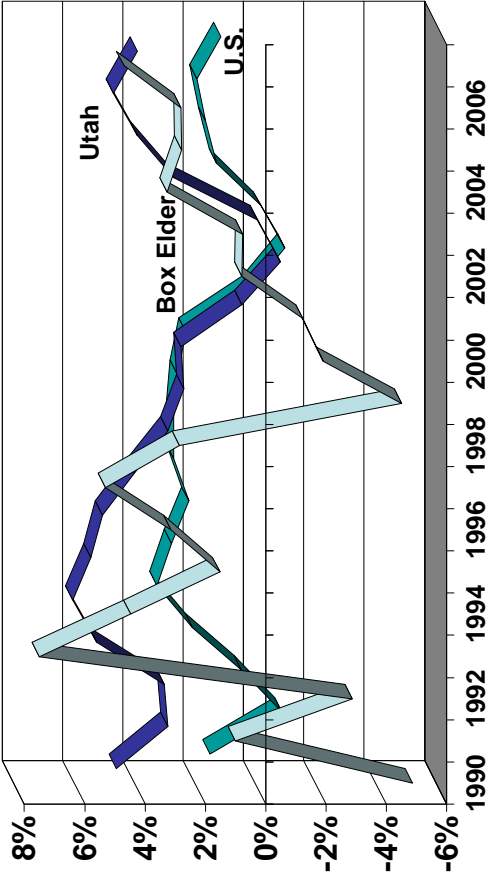
As the economy enters mid-2008, activity may start to slow. The county has enjoyed strong growth but the effects of the construction and related finance negativity, along with higher energy prices are taking their toll on local business activity. Better news is the addition of new firms moving in, even with the loss of La-Z-Boy manufacturing plant. Economic growth, even though slower, is still good news for the county.

Box Elder County Population



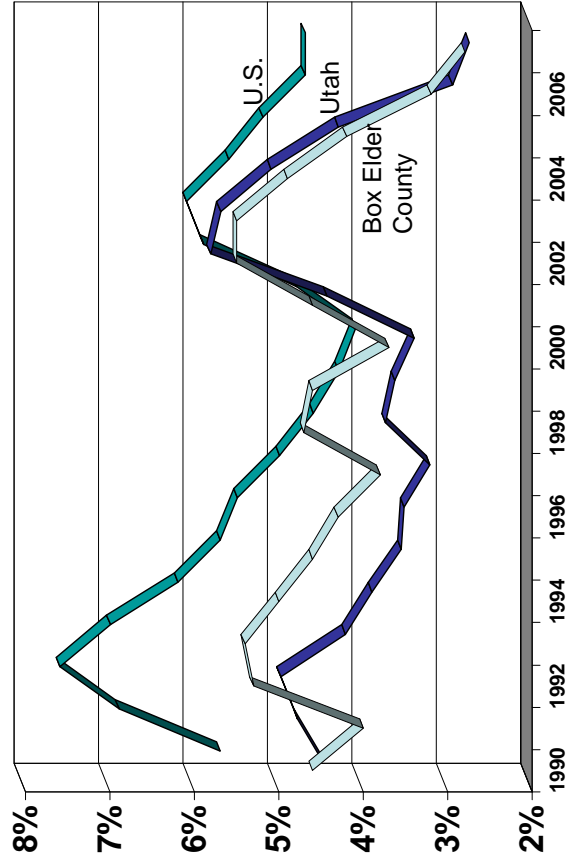
Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee; Utah Governor's Office of Planning and Budget.

Box Elder County Nonfarm Jobs



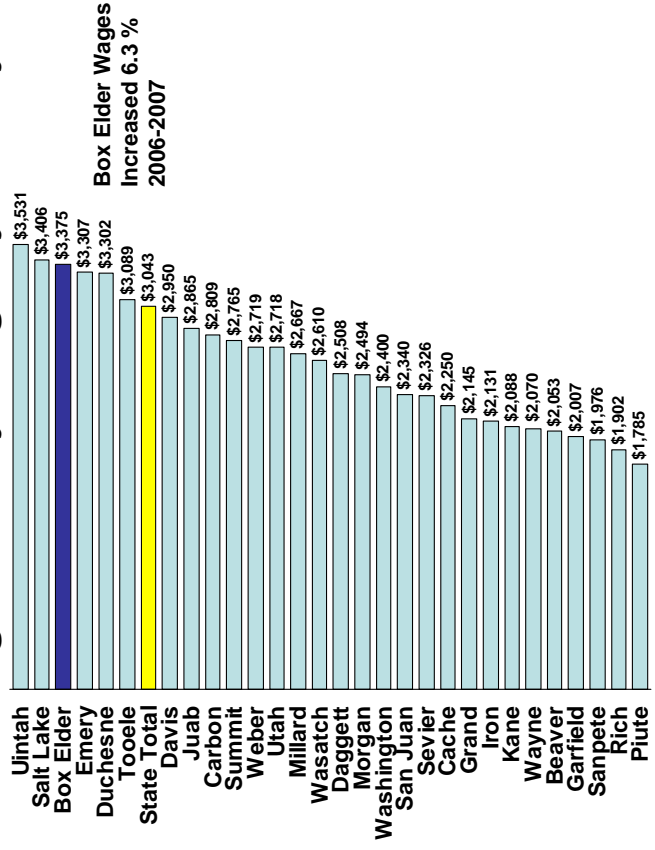
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Annual Unemployment Rates



Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

2007 Average Monthly Wage by County



Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Cache County

FACTS



Updated August 2008

Population

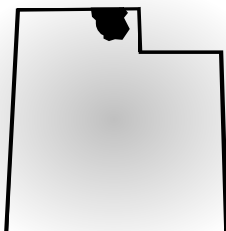
As of July 1st	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total Population	98,176	100,182	103,564	105,671	109,022
% Change of the Prior Year	2.8%	2.0%	3.4%	2.0%	3.2%

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

City Populations

As of July 1st	2007
Logan	47,965
North Logan	9,181
Smithfield	8,149
Hyrum	7,976
Providence	7,551
Nibley	6,345
Hyde Park	4,086
Wellsville	3,738
Richmond	3,221
Lewiston	2,337
Millville	2,014
River Heights	1,085
Remainder	4,654

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



Updated August 2008

Labor Force

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Labor Force	54,010	56,145	56,832	58,027	60,083
Employed	51,898	54,100	54,978	56,670	58,865
Unemployed	2,112	2,045	1,854	1,357	1,218
Rate	3.9%	3.6%	3.3%	2.3%	2.0%
Nonfarm Jobs	44,236	45,873	46,886	48,112	49,942
%Chng Prior Year	2.9%	3.7%	2.2%	2.6%	3.8%
Mining	11	9	9	9	9
Construction	2,202	2,522	2,637	2,809	3,027
Manufacturing	8,161	8,357	8,273	10,176	10,730
Trade/Trans/Utilities	6,481	6,650	6,947	7,229	7,528
Information	629	649	670	919	1,103
Financial Activities	1,071	1,217	1,741	1,562	1,478
Profess/Business Svcs	7,045	7,077	6,696	4,826	5,045
Ed/Health/Social Svcs	3,906	4,169	4,447	4,765	4,957
Leisure/Hospitality	3,213	3,427	3,384	3,545	3,566
Other Services	1,025	1,006	1,007	1,116	1,111
Government	10,488	10,789	11,075	11,156	11,381
Total Establishments	2,734	2,934	3,033	3,246	3,211
Total Wages (\$Millions)	1051.1	1125.3	1169.7	1248.0	1348.4

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>

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 bulwark 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 and manufacturing. Expanding population continues to generate construction activity. Job growth has been steady and Cache County's economy is healthy. p = preliminary

Income and Wages

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total Personal Income (\$Millions)	1,968.8	2,173.2	2,286.1	2,407.2	2,548.2
Per Capita Income	20,379	21,220	21,819	22,624	23,373
Avg Family Income from IRS Returns	44,451	45,535	49,000	53,592	N/A
Average Monthly Nonfarm Wage	1,980	2,044	2,079	2,169	2,250

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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Gross Taxable Sales (\$000s)	1,029,987	1,103,941	1,148,676	1,254,207	1,347,919
Permit Authorized Construction (\$000)	166,686	196,634	192,826	239,915	239,462
New Residential Building Permits	831	1,284	1,008	846	910
Residential Building Permits Value (\$000)	101,315	144,988	149,159	136,127	150,034

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

	2006
Under 18	32.3%
65 years and over	7.5%
Median Age	24.6
Persons per Household	3.1
Persons per Family	3.4
Female-Headed Families	6.3%
High School Graduates	91.4%
College Graduates	34.2%
Labor Force	
Female Participation	61.6%
Male Participation	80.5%
Self-Employed	5.9%
Commute Time (minutes)	15.2
Median Family Income	\$49,745
Median Earnings	
Male, full-time, year-rnd	\$37,431
Female, full-time, yr-rnd	\$25,570
Persons Below Poverty	13.2%

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

Largest Employers

Utah State University
Icon Main Plant
Cache School District
Logan Regional Hospital
Swift Beef Company Inc
Convergys
Logan City
Logan School District
Qwest
Schreiber Foods
Wal-Mart
Cache County
Gossner Food Inc
Hyclone Laboratories Inc
Information Alliance Inc
Lees Marketplace
Macey's Inc
Moore Business Forms
Pepperidge Farm Inc

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

Other

Population by Race	2006
White	93.2%
Black	0.4%
American Indian	0.5%
Asian	2.7%
Pacific Islanders	0.0%
Other	3.2%
Hispanic/All Races	8.7%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS).

<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 continues to be strong despite the general economic woes felt at the state and national level. The county is somewhat shielded from the downturn of the economy experienced by some of the other counties in the state. Population growth was about the same as the state average and job growth in 2007 was strong. The economic indicators for the county have been on the plus side through 2007 and into 2008.

Population

Cache County's population passed the 100,000 mark in 2004 and has grown at a 2.0 percent to 3.4 percent pace through 2007. Population grew by 3,300 between 2006 and 2007. About 2,000 of that was natural increase and 1,300 persons were a product of migration.

Logan, the largest community in the county with 47,965 people, added 600 residents from 2006, as did North Logan. Smithfield was the third largest contributor of new population, adding 400 between 2006 and 2007.

The Labor Market

The labor force was about 60,000 in 2007, up from the 58,000 figure in 2006. Of those 60,000 in the labor force, 58,900 were employed and the unemployment rate averaged 2.0 percent for 2007. As the economy tempers a bit unemployment has elevated slightly to the mid 2.5 range during the first half of 2008

New jobs were created at a 3.8 percent pace during 2007 increasing payrolls from 48,112 to 49,994. This growth has continued through the first quarter of 2008. New job creation accelerated from 2005 through 2007 with rates of 2.2 percent 2.6 percent and 3.8 percent for the 2005 to 2007 period.

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. Construction and manufacturing were the two fastest growing industry sectors increasing at 8 percent and 5 percent paces respectively

The largest contributor of new jobs in 2007 was the manufacturing sector, adding some 550 new positions. Trade, transportation and utilities added some 300 employees to payrolls of the 3,200-plus establishments in the county.

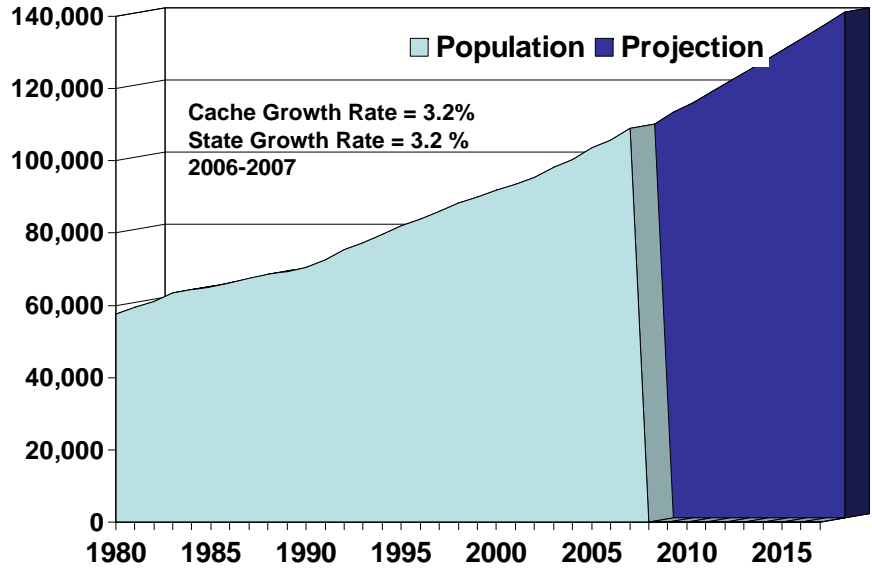
Average Wages Increase

The county's average wage increase between 2005 and 2006 was 5.4 percent. With the economy slowing some of the wage pressure has eased. The wage change between 2006 and 2007 was 3.7 percent. The average monthly wage in 2006 was \$2,169 and the 2007 figure was \$2,250. Cache County wages are below the \$3,043 per month figure for the state.

A Steady and Positive Economy, Just Not Red Hot, Construction Slows

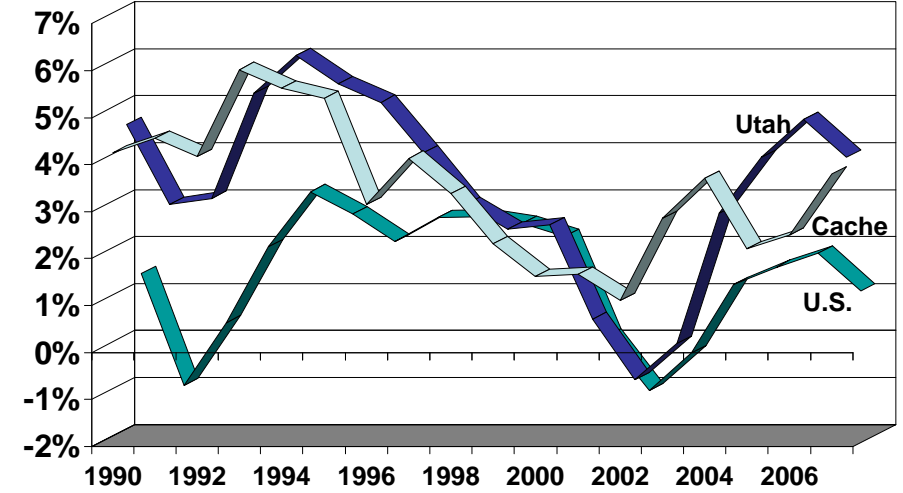
Cache County's economy is stable and strong. It remains to be seen to see how much of the national and state slowdown will affect the activity in Cache County. Certainly, the deterioration of the construction and finance sectors will dampen overall economic activity. Overall, the situation for the valley looks healthy.

Cache County Population



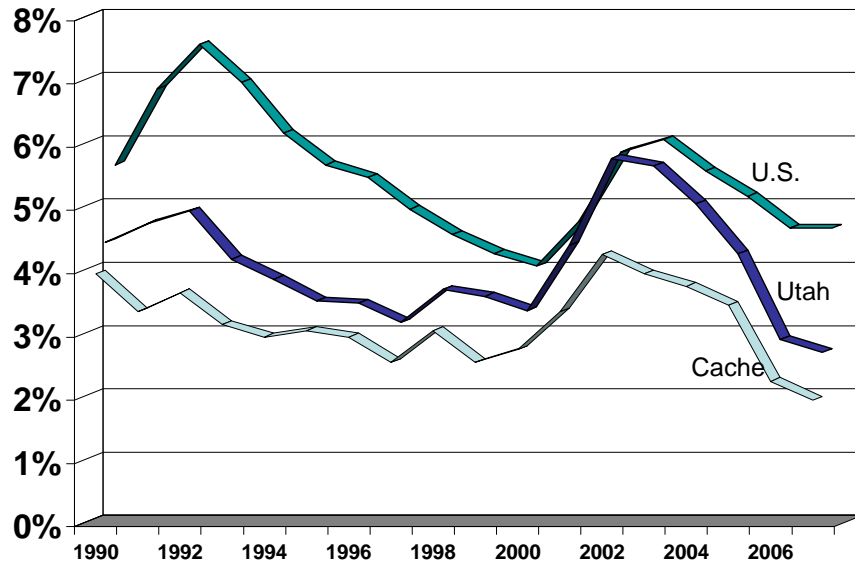
Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee; Utah Governor's Office of Planning and Budget.

Cache County Nonfarm Job Growth



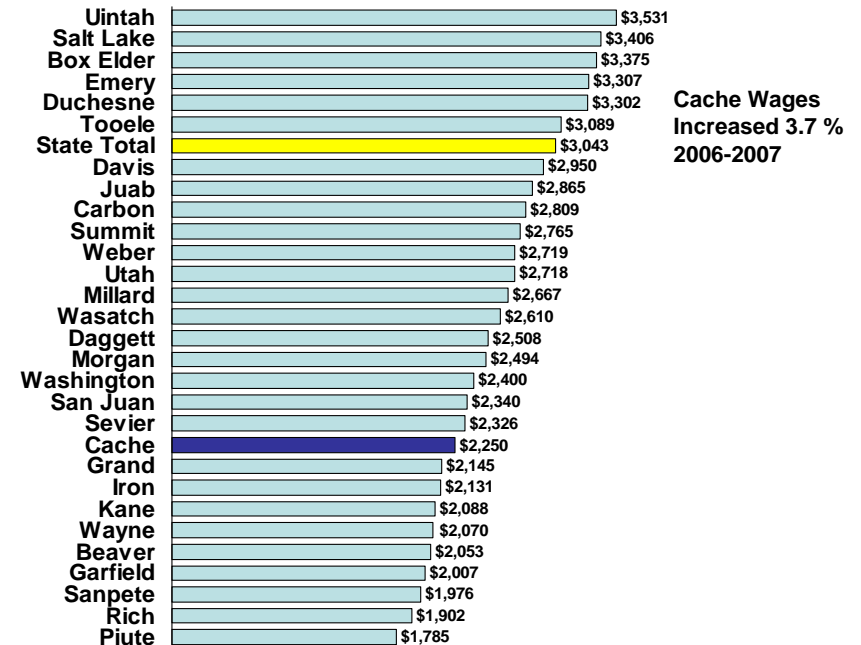
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Annual Unemployment Rates



Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

2007 Average Monthly Wage by County



Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Carbon County

FACTS

Updated July 2008

Population

As of July 1st	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total Population	19,558	19,385	19,338	19,504	19,730
% Change of the Prior Year	-1.5%	-0.9%	-0.2%	0.9%	1.2%

Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee.

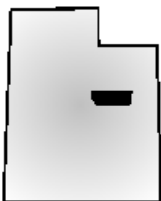
<http://governor.utah.gov/dea/datatables.html>

City Population

As of July 1st	2007
East Carbon	1,270
Helper	1,879
Price	8,174
Scofield	26
Sunnyside	377
Wellington	1,567

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

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



Labor Force

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Labor Force	9,405	9,300	9,477	9,863	10,262
Employed	8,669	8,687	9,011	9,521	9,895
Unemployed	736	613	465	342	367
Rate	7.8%	6.6%	4.9%	3.5%	3.6%
Nonfarm Jobs	8,602	8,550	8,944	9,421	9,251
%Chng Prior Year	-3.5%	-0.6%	4.6%	5.3%	-1.8%
Mining	742	706	791	894	866
Construction	285	285	293	394	346
Manufacturing	272	302	403	419	358
Trade/Trans/Utilities	2,059	1,992	2,195	2,286	2,294
Information	101	113	108	127	115
Financial Activities	253	255	248	251	280
Profess/Business Svcs	640	617	622	648	559
Ed/Health/Social Svcs	913	969	987	1,055	1,076
Leisure/Hospitality	729	746	740	813	833
Other Services	349	359	335	365	378
Government	2,259	2,206	2,220	2,169	2,148
Total Establishments	665	663	686	686	668
Total Wages (\$Millions)	236.1	246.9	268.3	303.2	311.7

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>

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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total Personal Income (\$Millions)	451.8	476.2	527.9	560.7	591.4
Per Capita Income	22,956	24,468	27,487	29,159	29,975
Avg Household Income from IRS Returns	41,931	44,684	47,491	52,489	n.a.
Average Monthly Nonfarm Wage	2,287	2,407	2,500	2,682	2,808

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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Gross Taxable Sales (\$000s)	333,786	379,036	430,474	478,221	488,128
Permit Authorized Construction (\$000)	12,346	17,415	12,902	15,882	28,305
New Residential Building Permits	79	70	60	72	110
Residential Build Permits Value (\$000)	6,383	7,515	5,887	9,416	16,965

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
 Wal-Mart
 Andalex Resources
 Joy Technologies
 Pacificorp
 Price City
 Savage Industries
 SOS Temporary Services
 State of Utah
 West Ridge Resources
 Albertsons
 Carbon County
 Castle Country Care Center
 DBT America

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/opencms/wi

After tragedy struck the Crandall Canyon mine located in neighboring Emery County, the economies of both Carbon and Emery counties slumped as 2007 came to a close. Employment in the county fell 1.8 percent compared with 2006. However, some of the county's socio-economic indicators did show improvements. Population growth was positive, if slow, and unemployment held steady. Nevertheless, as long as the county remains dependent on natural resource extraction as its primary economic driver it may have to weather continued economic turbulence like it experienced in late 2007.

People and Housing

Carbon County improved on last year's population performance by adding a net of 226 people. Alas, this 1.2 percent year-over increase placed the county among the slowest growing in the state. 2007 also marked the second year of positive net in-migration, with an increase of 104 people. Thus, nearly half of the population growth over the year was due to in-migration.

Another important economic measure closely associated with people is housing. For 2007, the number of new permits for homes—dwelling units, in housing lingo—was up sharply. The 110 home permits approved in the county had a value of nearly \$17 million, a significant increase over the previous year.

The Labor Market

After two years of strong job growth Carbon County slipped into negative territory in 2007. Compared with 2006, the county saw employment drop by 170 positions in 2007. This 1.8 percent decline represented a fairly sharp

contraction across the economy in response to the unprecedented closures and shutdowns of coal mines in the region after the Crandall Canyon disaster.

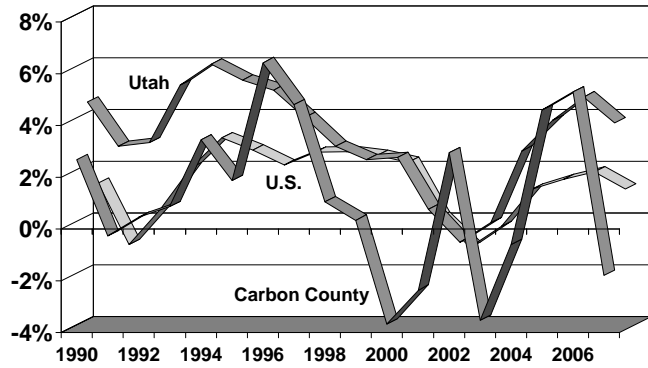
It should come as no surprise that several of the county's major industries suffered job losses over the year. The most severe of these was in professional and business services, where 89 positions were lost. Also hard hit were manufacturing, construction, and mining—all posting double-digit losses. However, amid these declines some industries did post positive gains. Private education and health services added 21 jobs. Leisure and hospitality saw an increase of 20 positions.

Even with a year-over contraction in employment in the county, unemployment remained low. The unemployment rate ticked up only one-tenth of a percent to 3.6 percent for 2007. However, this change is, for all intents and purposes, a statistical non-event. While this stability was welcome—especially given the loss of jobs in the county—dropping unemployment rates in other counties pushed Carbon County to the sixth highest rate in the state for the year.

A Word on Wages

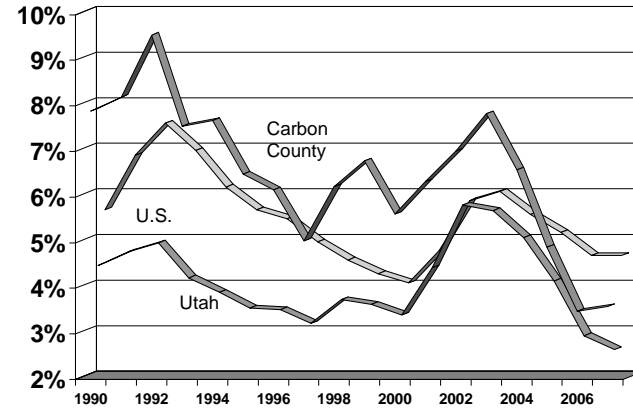
Another important indicator of Carbon County's economic health is the performance of the county's average monthly wage. While nominal wages have increased steadily over the last five years, real wage—inflation adjusted wages—performance has been mixed, to say the least. After last year's 4.7 percent increase, real wages in 2007 increased by only 1.9 percent. This marks a significant slowdown, but it is in line with previous history.

Carbon County Nonfarm Jobs



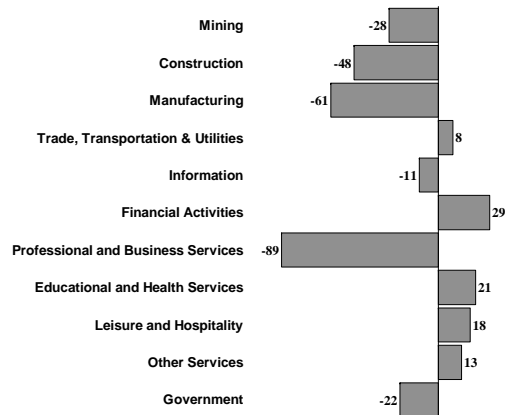
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Annual Unemployment Rates



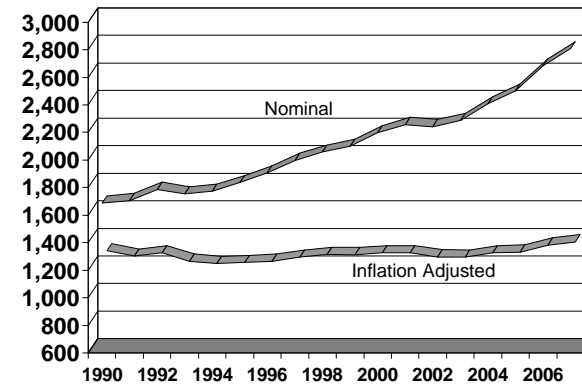
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

2007 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.

Daggett County

FACTS

Updated July 2008

Population

<i>As of July 1st</i>	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total Population	921	954	963	949	969
% Change of the Prior Year	0.5%	3.6%	0.9%	-1.5%	2.1%

Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee.

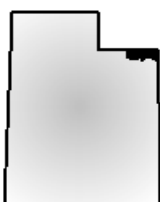
<http://governor.utah.gov/dea/datatables.html>

City Population

<i>As of July 1st</i>	2007
Manila	298

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

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



Labor Force

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Labor Force	484	499	499	515	517
Employed	458	472	473	491	498
Unemployed	26	27	26	24	19
Rate	5.4%	5.4%	5.1%	4.7%	3.7%
Nonfarm Jobs	445	454	462	460	487
%Chng Prior Year	-3.5%	2.0%	1.8%	-0.4%	5.9%
Mining	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	16	28	44	38	68
Manufacturing	d	d	d	d	d
Trade/Trans/Utilities	25	24	24	34	40
Information	d	d	d	d	d
Financial Activities	d	d	d	d	d
Profess/Business Svcs	d	d	3	3	2
Ed/Health/Social Svcs	d	d	d	d	d
Leisure/Hospitality	136	131	127	132	135
Other Services	d	5	5	6	4
Government	253	260	253	242	234
Total Establishments	50	53	57	59	59
Total Wages (\$Millions)	10.6	11.2	12.7	12.7	14.6

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>

Daggett County's economy is dominated by government services of federal lands and the operation of Flaming Gorge Dam. Growth in tourism has expanded recreation and allied services based businesses. These activities now form a major component of the county's economy.

p = preliminary r=revised

Income and Wages

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total Personal Income (\$Millions)	16.6	16.6	17.2	18.3	19.8
Per Capita Income	18,549	17,980	18,660	19,500	20,433
Avg Household Income from IRS Returns	40,869	43,134	45,466	54,273	n.a.
Average Monthly Nonfarm Wage	1,987	2,047	2,300	2,292	2,503

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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Gross Taxable Sales (\$000s)	11,692	8,850	21,412	15,462	11,840
Permit Authorized Construction (\$000)	2,522	1,320	1,791	1,527	1,663
New Residential Building Permits	31	12	18	8	9
Residential Build Permits Value (\$000)	1,762	1,024	1,522	1,204	1,063

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 Services
 Daggett County
 Jacob Fields Service N.A.
 Daggett County School District
 Bureau of Reclamation
 National Forest Service
 State of Utah
 Flaming Gorge Corp.
 Questar Pipeline Company
 Red Canyon Lodge
 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/opencms/wi

Thanks to strong construction activity, Daggett County's economy witnessed a strong rebound in 2007. Compared with the previous year, employment was up 5.9 percent, unemployment fell to 3.7 percent, and the county even experienced a small increase in population. However, since most of that growth depends on temporary construction projects the outlook for 2008 is unsure.

People and Housing

After falling in 2006, the county's population rebounded nicely in 2007. Overall the number of people living in the county was estimated to have increased by 2.1 percent in 2007 when compared with the previous year. That amounted to a gain of roughly 20 people. While that may seem small, in a sparsely populated county like Daggett any gain is good news. Interestingly, more than half of this year-over increase was due to migration into the county.

An important economic measure closely associated with people is housing. In 2007, the number of new permits for homes—dwelling units, in housing lingo—was up 13 percent (from 8 in 2006 to 9 in 2007.) Nevertheless, the value of these permits fell 12 percent from last year. This suggests that the mix of homes permitted changed over the year with a preference for less expensive units.

The Labor Market

Daggett County experienced significant job growth in 2007. Compared with 2006, the county saw employment increase 5.9 percent in 2007, making the county the eighth fastest growing county in the state. This was a welcome change of affairs from last year's 0.4 percent annual decline in jobs.

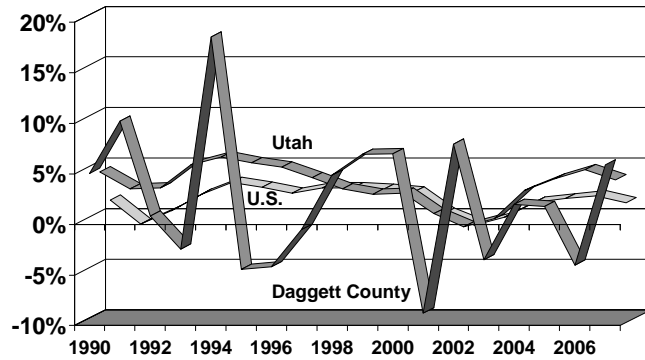
The major catalyst for the county's strong performance in 2007 was the construction industry, which added nearly 30 positions over the year. While this increase is very welcome, it is likely a transient blip in the county's economy given the temporary nature of the projects. Trade, transportation, and utilities (+6) and leisure and hospitality (+3) also added employment, but played a less influential role. The government sector, which makes up nearly 50 percent of all employment in the county, continued to shed jobs in 2007, with a loss of eight positions in the year.

Unemployment in the county hit the lowest level seen in the last eight years. The average annual unemployment rate for 2007 was 3.7 percent, which was significantly lower than 2006's rate of 4.7 percent. Even with this improvement in unemployment, Daggett County had the fifth 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 3.7 percent is easily considered full-employment in economic theory.)

A Word on Wages

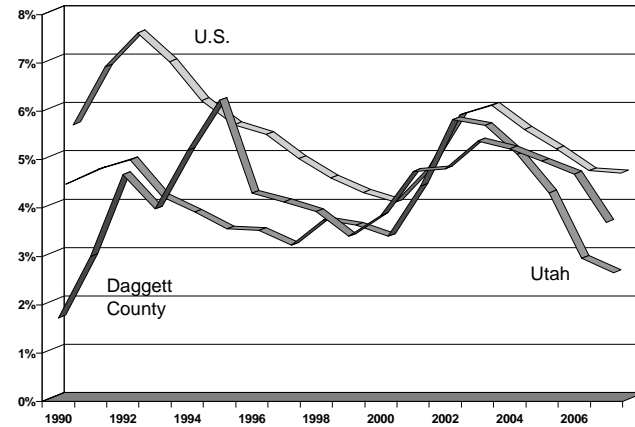
Another important indicator of Daggett County's economic health is the performance of the county's average monthly wage. While nominal wages have on average increased steadily over the last decade, real wage—inflation adjusted wages—performance has largely been negative to flat. Nominal wages in 2007 were up 31 percent over 1997, however real wages over the same time period were up only 1.5 percent. This weak increase in real buying power is disconcerting.

Daggett County Nonfarm Jobs



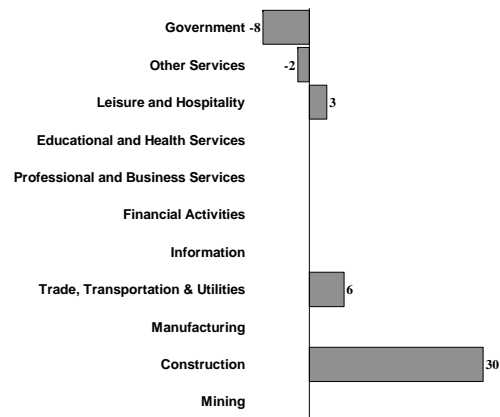
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Annual Unemployment Rates



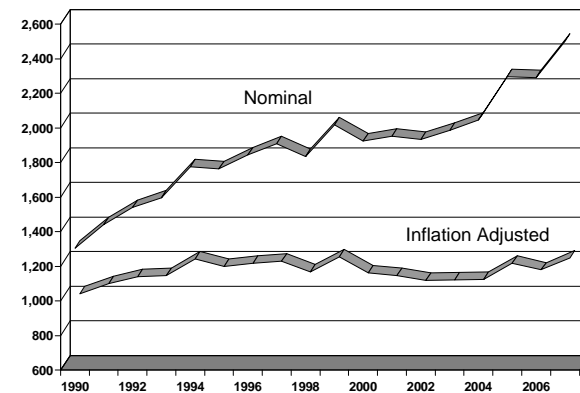
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

2007 Daggett County Numeric Change in Jobs by Industry



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 August 2008

Population

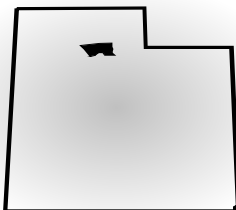
As of July 1st	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total Population	256,554	268,916	278,278	286,547	296,029
% Change of the Prior Year	2.5%	1.3%	3.5%	3.0%	3.3%

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

City Populations

As of July 1st	2007
Layton	64,311
Bountiful	43,788
Clearfield	27,463
Kaysville	25,025
Syracuse	21,198
Clinton	19,571
Farmington	16,548
Centerville	15,389
North Salt Lake	12,628
West Point	8,744
Woods Cross	8,396
South Weber	6,000
West Bountiful	5,251
Fruit Heights	5,096
Sunset	4,921
Remainder	11,700

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



Updated August 2008

Labor Force

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Labor Force	128,476	132,341	134,943	138,773	144,455
Employed	121,922	126,167	129,573	134,783	140,683
Unemployed	655	6,174	5,370	3,990	3,772
Rate	5.1%	4.7%	4.0%	2.9%	2.6%
Nonfarm Jobs	89,696	93,284	95,963	100,547	103,589
%Chng Prior Year	0.9%	4.0%	2.9%	4.8%	3.0%
Mining	62	118	137	558	121
Construction	6,861	7,492	8,287	9,447	10,191
Manufacturing	10,327	10,461	10,591	10,632	10,406
Trade/Trans/Utilities	18,393	19,450	19,063	19,458	20,425
Information	893	883	882	903	976
Financial Activities	3,556	3,832	3,906	4,078	4,093
Profess/Business Svcs	7,740	8,220	9,221	10,534	11,675
Ed/Health/Social Svcs	8,003	8,319	8,637	9,004	9,227
Leisure/Hospitality	8,013	8,304	8,503	8,948	9,169
Other Services	2,673	2,761	2,734	3,033	3,049
Government	23,163	23,434	24,002	24,338	24,234
Total Establishments	5,751	6,196	6,375	6,333	6,986
Total Wages (\$Millions)	2783.6	2961.5	3124.2	3437.4	3666.9

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>

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) is good for the economy.

Income and Wages

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total Personal Income (\$Millions)	6,740.9	7,224.7	7,714.3	8,424.0	9,320.0
Per Capita Income	26,412	27,632	28,776	30,465	31,483
Avg Family Income from IRS Returns	58,408	60,152	63,342	67,686	N/A
Average Monthly Nonfarm Wage	2,585	2,646	2,713	2,849	2,950

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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Gross Taxable Sales (\$000s)	2,795,944	3,026,294	3,227,355	3,715,105	3,986,232
Permit Authorized Construction (\$000)	543,708	639,652	727,099	679,518	571,385
New Residential Building Permits	2,867	3,179	3,160	2,611	1,919
Residential Build Permits Value (\$000)	426,540	532,595	590,265	539,122	373,723

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

	2006
Under 18	35.1%
65 years and over	7.3%
Median Age	26.8
Persons per Household	3.20
Persons per Family	3.70
Female-Headed Families	8.1%
High School Graduates	94.9%
College Graduates	31.6%
Labor Force	
Female Participation	61.2%
Male Participation	80.6%
Self-Employed	5.3%
Commute Time (minutes)	0.223
Median Family Income	65,756
Median Earnings	
Male, full-time, year-rnd	\$46,688
Female, full-time, yr-rnd	\$31,699
Persons Below Poverty	5.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, ACS.

<http://factfinder.census.gov>

Largest Employers

Hill Air Force Base
Davis County School District
Lagoon Corporation Inc
Lifetime Products Inc
Smiths Marketplace Dist.
Wal-Mart
Albertsons Inc
Citicorp Credit Services
Davis County
Davis Hospital And Medical Center
Lakeview Hospital
Lofthouse Bakery Products
Management & Training Corp
South Davis Community Hospital Inc
State of Utah
TRW
Utility Trailer Manufacturing Co.

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

Other

Population by Race	2006
White	91.6%
Black	1.0%
American Indian	0.5%
Asian	1.3%
Pacific Islanders	0.4%
Other	5.2%
Hispanic/All Races	6.7%

Source: American Community Survey.

<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 slowing. Population is increasing a little faster than the increase in jobs. Job growth has been reigned in by the construction and finance declines. With the slowing the unemployment rate has crept up. The county's economy, which was all but immune from the recession at the beginning of the decade is now feeling the impact of the national and state slowdown. Economic indicators are mixed but the bottom line is still positive.

Population

Davis County's population continues to grow a little faster than the state in 2007. Since 2005 population has grown at a 3.0 to 3.5 pace. About 10,000 more persons resided in Davis County in 2007 than in 2006. About half of the increase was due to births in the county and half a result of net migration.

Layton is the most populous community in the county with some 63,000 persons. Bountiful has 44,000 and Clearfield has 27,000. Syracuse, Layton, and Kaysville added more population between 2006 and 2007 with increases of 1,600, 1,500, and 1,400 respectively.

The Labor Market

Davis County's labor force grew to 144,465 in 2007. The labor force is made up of those persons 16 years old or older who are employed or are looking for work. The percentage of those in the labor force not employed is the number of unemployed. In 2007 roughly 3,770 persons were unemployed, this equates to a rate of 2.6 percent. Annual unemployment has fallen from 5.1 percent in 2003 to a extremely low 2.6 percent in 2007. In the first half of 2008 the unemployment rates have reached into the 3.0 to 3.5 percent range.

Job creation has slowed since 2006. In 2006 the job growth rate was 4.8 percent. It dropped to 3.0 percent in 2007, and so far in

2008 the rate has bottomed out to zero in March of 2008.

Industries

In 2007 just over 3,000 new jobs were created in Davis County. This was down from the 2006 figure of 4,600 new jobs. Total nonfarm jobs grew from 100,547 in 2006 to 103,589 in 2007. Forty-three 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 23 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. Manufacturing actually lost about 200 jobs. Trade, transportation and utilities added about 950 and professional and business services created the most new employment adding 1,150 new positions.

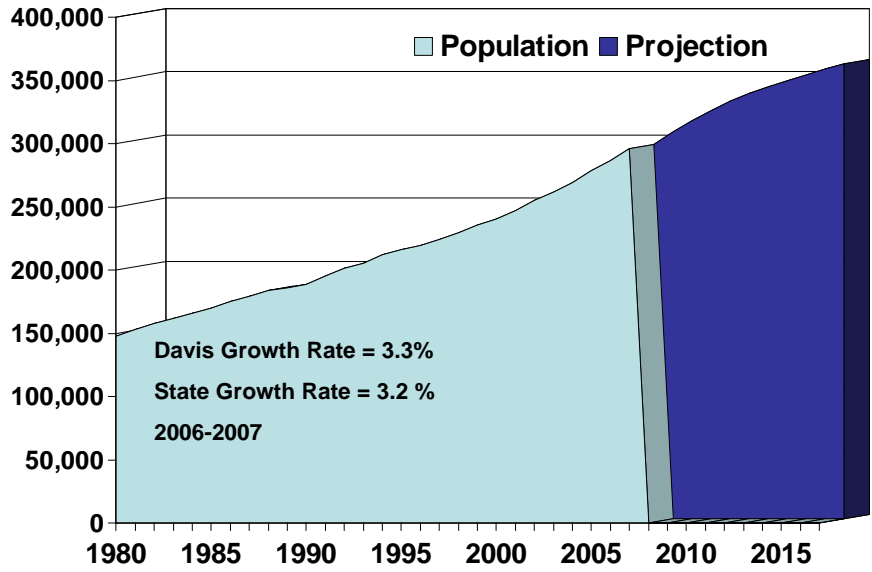
Average Wages Increase

The 2005 to 2006 change in the average wage was 5.0 percent. Higher wage increases are indicative of a shortage of workers in the labor market. Because of a slowing in the economy the upward pressure on wages has slackened. The change in wages between 2006 and 2007 dropped to 3.5 percent. This is probably good news for employers.

The Economy is Slowed in 2007 and Will Continue Through 2008

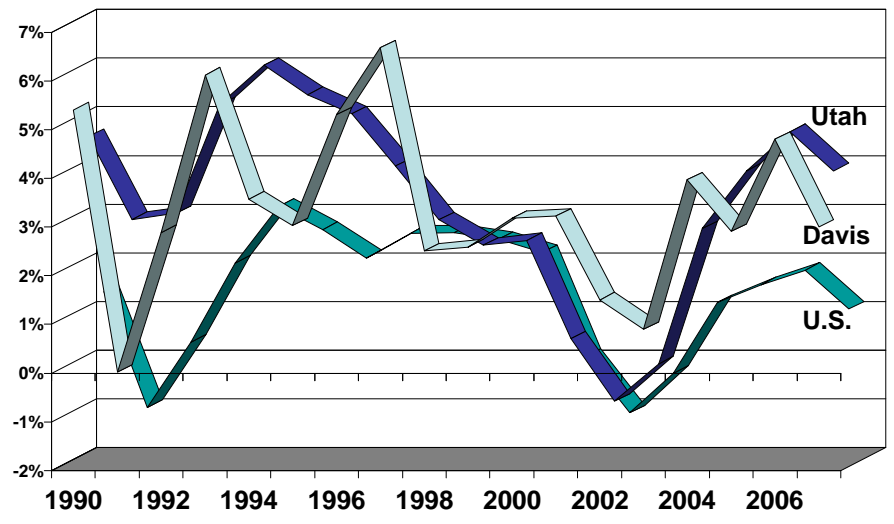
Davis County is feeling the overall slowing the state and national economy. The economy is anchored by Hill Air Force Base and manufacturing. Job growth continues to be positive, but just barely. March 2008's year over growth rate was zero. Chances are good that things will stay on the plus side for Davis County. The wild card is how much the decline in construction (and its financing), and the high cost of energy/gasoline will impact residents. Since nearly half of the county's workers commute out of the county, the cost of gasoline may cause some to reevaluate their current employment situation. Still, the economy will work its way through this slowing.

Davis County Population



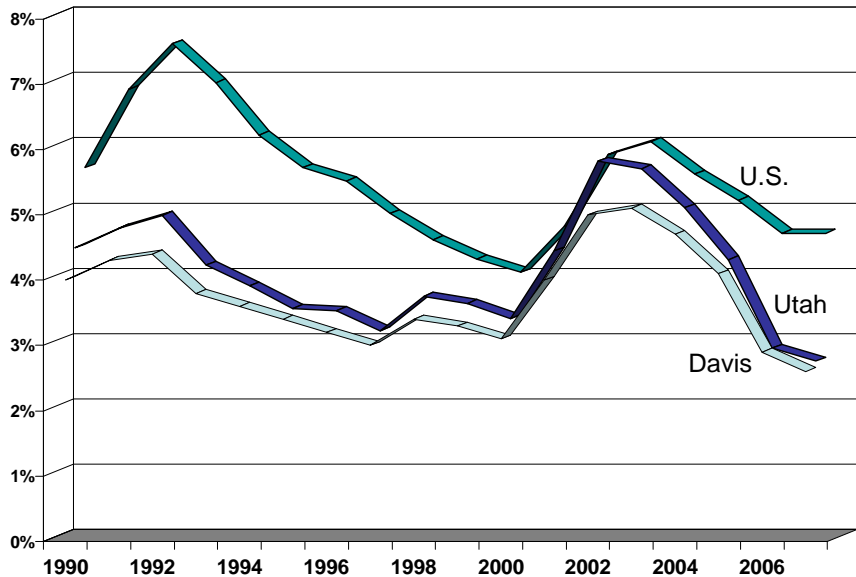
Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee; Utah Governor's Office of Planning and Budget.

Davis County Nonfarm Job Growth



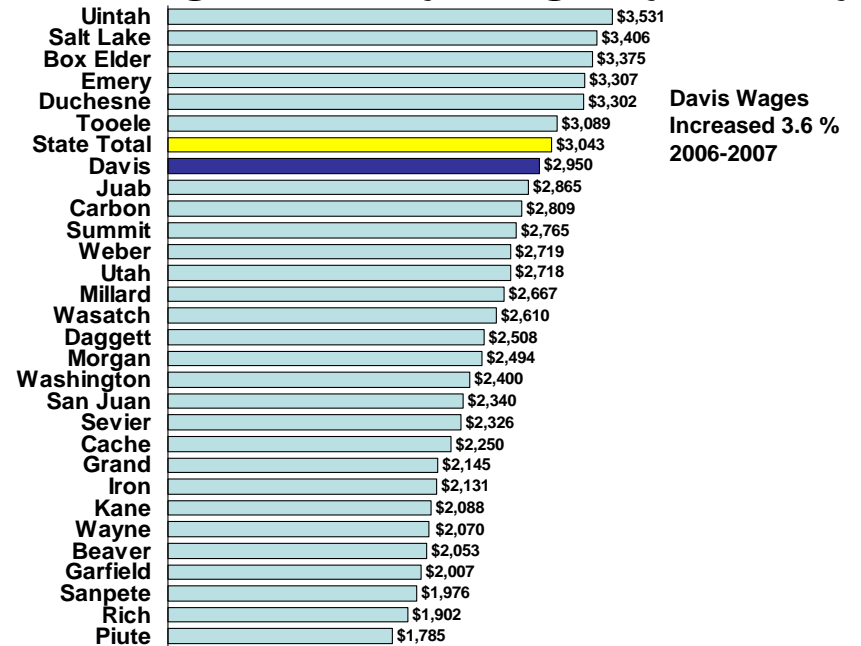
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Annual Unemployment Rates



Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

2007 Average Monthly Wage by County



Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Duchesne County

FACTS

Updated July 2008

Population

As of July 1st	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total Population	14,698	14,933	15,237	15,585	16,163
% Change of the Prior Year	-1.1%	1.6%	2.0%	2.3%	3.7%

Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee.

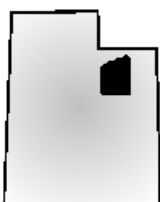
<http://governor.utah.gov/dea/datatables.html>

City Population

As of July 1st	2007
Altamont	189
Duchesne	1,553
Myton	579
Roosevelt	4,852
Tabiona	159

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

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



Labor Force

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Labor Force	6,914	7,274	7,636	8,270	8,479
Employed	6,444	6,866	7,304	8,031	8,268
Unemployed	470	408	332	239	212
Rate	6.8%	5.6%	4.4%	2.9%	2.5%
Nonfarm Jobs	5,049	5,404	5,827	6,588	7,375
%Chng Prior Year	-2.8%	7.0%	7.8%	13.1%	11.9%
Mining	451	534	657	981	1,252
Construction	374	407	526	645	834
Manufacturing	116	132	151	152	157
Trade/Trans/Utilities	1,080	1,167	1,305	1,444	1,633
Information	170	177	183	172	184
Financial Activities	138	149	157	170	193
Profess/Business Svcs	142	147	148	165	190
Ed/Health/Social Svcs	460	442	447	466	453
Leisure/Hospitality	310	393	387	454	472
Other Services	150	152	170	189	191
Government	1,658	1,706	1,697	1,749	1,815
Total Establishments	520	551	597	667	727
Total Wages (\$Millions)	127.7	146.2	177.7	227.4	292.1

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>

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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total Personal Income (\$Millions)	317.2	343.9	389.0	459.8	526.9
Per Capita Income	21,415	23,140	25,638	29,707	32,599
Avg Household Income from IRS Returns	32,232	42,083	52,445	75,724	n.a.
Average Monthly Nonfarm Wage	2,107	2,254	2,541	2,877	3,301

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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Gross Taxable Sales (\$000s)	157,010	217,724	279,290	364,150	411,899
Permit Authorized Construction (\$000)	12,923	17,055	23,754	26,740	48,582
New Residential Building Permits	149	158	211	218	246
Residential Build Permits Value (\$000)	10,363	14,462	19,118	23,224	40,898

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
- Cash Meat Market
- Duchesne County
- Frontier Drilling
- New Field Exploration Co.
- Nile Chapman Construction
- RJ Taylor Welding And Construction
- RN Industry Trucking
- Second Nature Therapeutic Practice
- State of Utah
- TJ Goodman
- Uintah Basin Telecommunications
- Al's Foodtown
- Basin Western
- Burdick Paving
- Cedar Ridge

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/opencms/wi

Duchesne County enjoyed another year of breakneck job growth in 2007. With employment growing at 12.0 percent, unemployment clocking in at 2.5 percent, and even population jumping by 3.7 percent, it can safely be said that nearly every socio-economic indicator for the county showed improvement. However, growth is not painless and local residents, business owners, and government officials are working hard to adjust.

People and Housing

Population growth continued at an impressive pace in 2007. The county added nearly 580 new residents—or an increase of 3.7 percent—over the year, bringing the population in Duchesne County to 16,163. Roughly 61 percent of this increase was due to in-migration. A growing population, if sustained, will continue to provide a strong impetus for economic growth in the coming years.

An important economic measure closely associated with people is housing. Permits for new homes—dwelling units, in housing lingo—were up marginally from the previous year (from 218 in 2006 to 246 in 2007.) Interestingly, the valuation of these permits soared 76.1 percent over the year. This likely suggests that new home prices are rising significantly.

The Labor Market

Duchesne County experienced strong double-digit job growth in 2007. On top of a 13.0 percent increase in 2006, the county witnessed a further 12.0 percent increase in 2007. This rapid pace of job creation placed the county firmly on top of the state's list of fastest growing counties. Additionally, the county's employment

performance was well above that of the state and the nation.

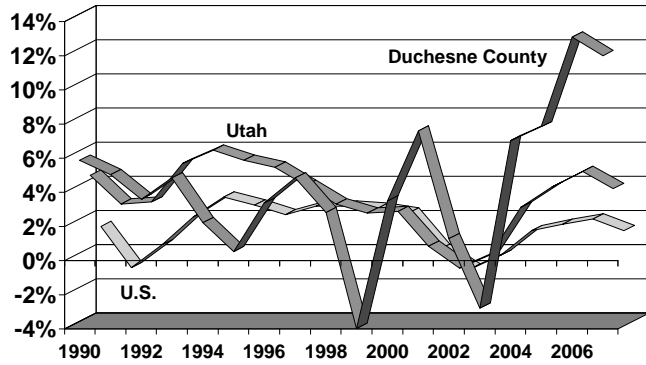
Oil and gas employment was once again the dominant driver of economic growth in the county in 2007. Employment in the mining industry, which includes oil and gas, rose by 271 positions over last year. Construction (+190) and trade, transportation, and utilities (+190) also added significant numbers of new positions. However, beyond this core there were also gains in professional and business services (+25) and financial activities (+23). The public sector also saw growth, adding nearly 66 positions over the year.

Unemployment in the county continued to fall as the local labor market was stretched to the breaking point to cover the many new job openings created by the energy boom. The average annual unemployment rate for 2007 was 2.5 percent, which was slightly lower than 2006's rate of 2.9 percent. Among the state's 29 counties, Duchesne County had the seventh lowest unemployment rate in 2007.

A Word on Wages

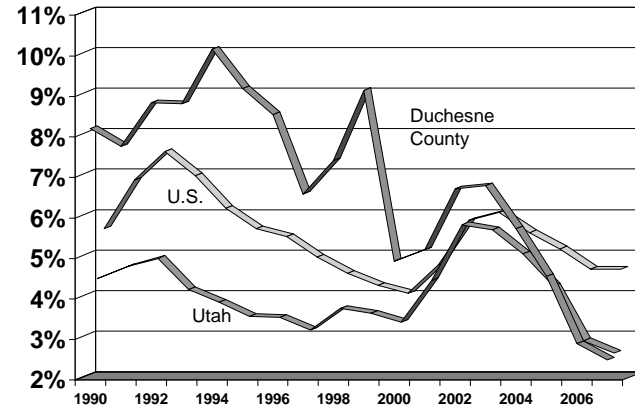
Another important indicator of Duchesne County's economic health is the performance of the county's average monthly wage. Both nominal and real—inflation adjusted—average monthly wages have increased markedly in the past four years. Compared with 2006, 2007 saw real wages increase 11.5 percent. Taking a longer perspective, real wages in the county are up 43.8 percent over 1997. 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.

Duchesne County Nonfarm Jobs



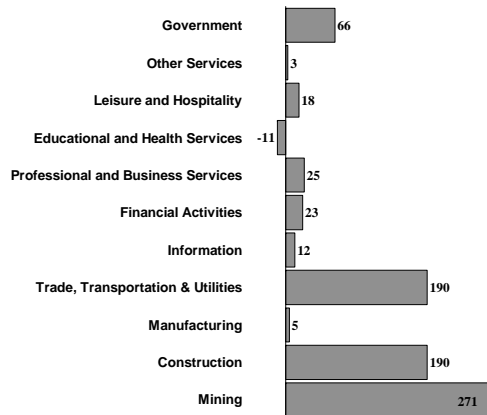
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Annual Unemployment Rates



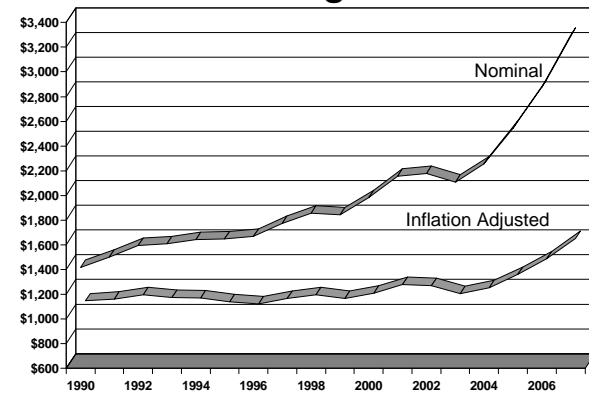
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

2007 Duchesne County Numeric Change in Jobs by Industry



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 2008

Population

As of July 1st	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total Population	10,477	10,493	10,491	10,438	10,461
% Change of the Prior Year	-0.6%	0.2%	0.0%	-0.5%	0.2%

Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee.

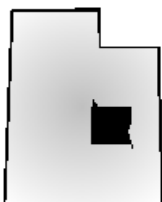
<http://governor.utah.gov/dea/datatables.html>

City Population

As of July 1st	2007
Castle Dale	1,569
Clawson	168
Cleveland	494
Elmo	362
Emery	293
Ferron	1,527
Green River	921
Huntington	2,004
Orangeville	1,303

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

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



Labor Force

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Labor Force	4,910	5,117	5,089	5,251	5,424
Employed	4,508	4,768	4,828	5,068	5,242
Unemployed	402	349	261	182	182
Rate	8.2%	6.8%	5.1%	3.5%	3.4%
Nonfarm Jobs	3,498	3,739	3,801	3,937	3,908
%Chng Prior Year	1.5%	6.9%	1.7%	3.6%	-0.7%
Mining	648	701	826	853	788
Construction	337	314	266	338	365
Manufacturing	35	29	22	17	19
Trade/Trans/Utilities	902	1,009	1,048	1,044	992
Information	154	152	139	132	138
Financial Activities	55	60	56	58	59
Profess/Business Svcs	90	87	83	141	181
Ed/Health/Social Svcs	87	65	58	58	67
Leisure/Hospitality	169	281	284	278	270
Other Services	165	152	157	155	164
Government	858	890	860	862	865
Total Establishments	255	271	273	273	263
Total Wages (\$Millions)	118.8	129.3	140.8	156.0	155.1

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>

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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total Personal Income (\$Millions)	208.0	219.3	233.7	253.1	265.3
Per Capita Income	19,774	21,101	22,555	24,559	25,361
Avg Household Income from IRS Returns	40,656	41,781	46,461	77,336	n.a.
Average Monthly Nonfarm Wage	2,831	2,883	3,084	3,302	3,307

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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Gross Taxable Sales (\$000s)	104,310	128,438	138,623	182,236	167,446
Permit Authorized Construction (\$000)	4,832	6,153	9,352	13,544	11,806
New Residential Building Permits	36	28	29	43	40
Residential Build Permits Value (\$000)	2,769	2,854	3,666	5,268	6,147

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
 Pacificcorp
 Consolidational Coal
 CW Mining
 Emery County
 Billings Distribution
 Emery County Nursing Home
 Genwal Resources
 Power Source Services
 State of Utah
 Ashworth Transfer
 Carbon Emery Telcom
 City of Green River
 Emery Telcom
 Emery Telecommunications Video

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/opencms/wi

Emery County's economy struggled to find traction in 2007. A slowdown in coal mining activity spawned by the Crandall Canyon Mine disaster pushed employment in the county down 0.7 percent in the year. On the flip side, population ticked up slightly and unemployment fell slightly. The county's economy remains intimately tied to its mining and utilities industries, which leave it susceptible to swoons such as it faced in 2007.

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 increased 0.2 percent from 2006, or a gain of 23 people. Unfortunately, 2007 also marked the eleventh straight year of net out-migration from the county, with a net of 86 individuals leaving in the year. While this trend is not unusual for a rural area it is painful nonetheless. A small population simply doesn't have the economic mass to independently shape much of its environment.

An important economic measure closely associated with people is housing. In 2007, the number of new permits for homes—dwelling units, in housing lingo—was down slightly from the previous year (from 43 in 2006 to 40 in 2007). Even though the number of housing permits declined, the value of those permits rose sharply over the year. This suggests that either new home prices are increasing, or the mix of homes being built is changing.

The Labor Market

After several years of relatively stable job growth, Emery County suffered a subtle

setback in 2007. Employment in the county declined by 0.7 percent—a loss of 29 jobs—compared with the previous year. This decline in employment made Emery County the second worst performing labor market in the state for 2007.

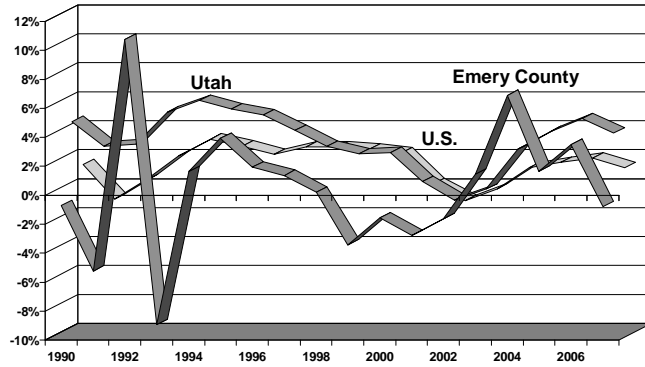
The main reason for the county's decline in employment in 2007 was a sharp falloff in coal mining activity. Mining (-65) and trade, transportation, and utilities (-53) are the two major drivers of the county's economy and they both slumped in 2007. Even solid gains in professional and business services (+39) and construction (+27) weren't able to improve the county's job situation.

Even with job losses, the county posted a slightly lower unemployment rate in 2007 than in 2006. At 3.4 percent in 2007, unemployment remains at the lowest levels seen in decades. Nevertheless, the county had the seventh highest unemployment rate in the state in 2007.

A Word on Wages

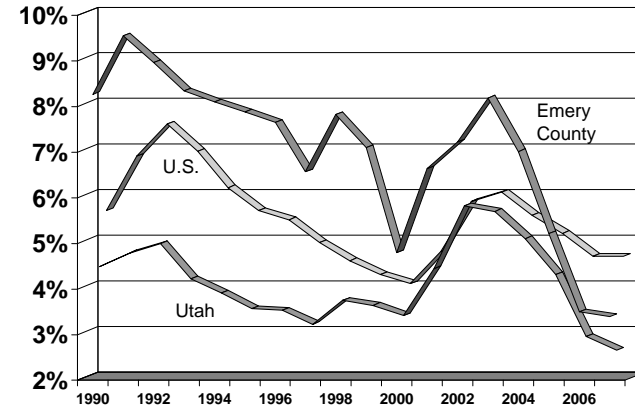
Another important indicator of Emery County's economic health is the performance of the county's average monthly wage. Real—inflation adjusted—average monthly wages in the county fell 2.5 percent in 2007. This is largely in-line with the long-term trend, which shows that the county's real wages have remained largely stagnant. Compared with 1997, real wages in the county have actually decreased 1.8 percent. Any movements in the county's wages appear to reflect the fortunes of the county's dominant mining industry. Certainly this lack of improvement in the real buying power of local residents is disconcerting.

Emergy County Nonfarm Jobs



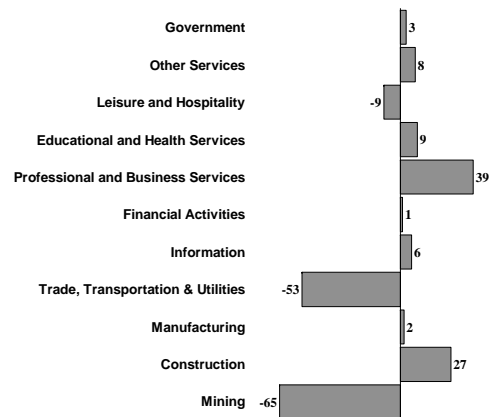
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Annual Unemployment Rates



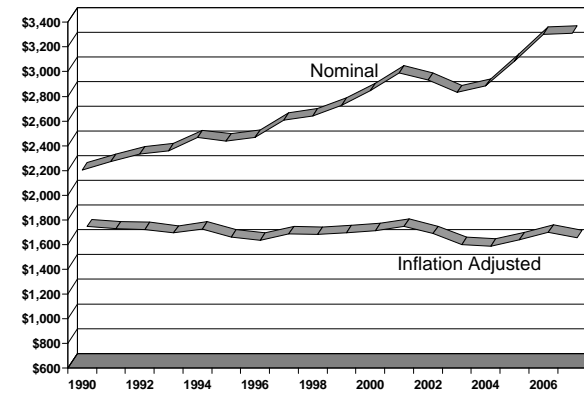
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

2007 Emergy County Numeric Change in Jobs by Industry



Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Emergy 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 2008

Population

As of July 1st	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total Population	4,532	4,625	4,703	4,772	4,872
% Change of the Prior Year	-1.5%	2.1%	1.7%	1.5%	2.1%

Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee.

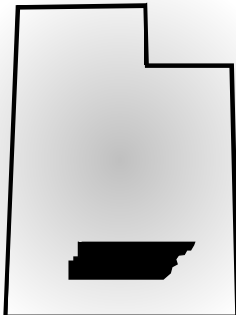
<http://governor.utah.gov/dea/datatables.html>

City Population

As of July 1st	2007
Antimony	112
Boulder	178
Cannonville	135
Escalante	744
Hatch	115
Henrieville	144
Panguitch	1,473
Tropic	464

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

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



Labor Force

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007p
Labor Force	2,564	2,670	2,709	2,677	2,767
Employed	2,334	2,459	2,511	2,543	2,635
Unemployed	230	211	198	134	132
Rate	9.0%	7.9%	7.3%	5.0%	4.8%
Nonfarm Jobs	2,075	2,178	2,236	2,260	2,340
%Chng Prior Year	-0.6%	5.0%	2.7%	1.1%	3.5%
Mining	9	7	7	12	11
Construction	63	86	73	83	86
Manufacturing	97	113	110	98	95
Trade/Trans/Utilities	214	229	215	239	248
Information	118	119	122	126	130
Financial Activities	27	32	33	35	33
Profess/Business Svcs	15	9	11	17	17
Ed/Health/Social Svcs	146	160	187	207	244
Leisure/Hospitality	759	795	859	821	854
Other Services	28	27	26	27	27
Government	599	598	593	595	597
Total Establishments	227	223	233	252	240
Total Wages (\$Millions)	41.8	47.0	48.5	51.7	56.4

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>

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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007p
Total Personal Income (\$Millions)	90.8	97.2	104.2	109.4	NA
Per Capita Income	20,344	22,227	23,986	24,836	NA
Median Household Income Estimates	34,910	37,454	38,751	NA	NA
Average Monthly Nonfarm Wage	1,678	1,787	1,806	1,908	2,007

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Census Bureau, Utah Department of Workforce Services.

<http://www.bea.gov/bea/regional/reis/> <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/saiper/> <http://jobs.utah.gov/jsp/wi/utalimis/gotoIndustry.do>

Sales and Building

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007p
Gross Taxable Sales (\$000s)	68,753	77,649	79,464	83,538	95,299
Permit Authorized Construction (\$000)	10,303	10,189	11,633	25,876	19,999
New Residential Building Permits	55	54	61	86	139
Residential Build Permits Value (\$000)	6,927	7,045	8,969	15,677	16,765

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
 State of Utah
 Xanterra Parks and Resorts, Inc
 Clarkes Country Market
 Skyline Forest Resources, Inc.
 Turn About Ranch
 Offshore Marina
 Silverado Boys Ranch
 Bryce Canyon Resort
 Bryce Canyon Pines

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/opencms/wi



Garfield County

—Bucking the job trend

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. After a very slow 2006, jobs increased at a moderate rate during 2007. But like most of Utah, decreased construction permitting activity put a drag on the economy.

Population

In 2007, Garfield County's population grew by about 2.1 percent to reach almost 4,900 individuals. While the county has experienced net in-migration in the past four years, its rate of population growth remained far below the state average of 3.2 percent. According to U.S. Census Bureau estimates, the county's towns have grown little, if at all. Most of the expansion occurred in unincorporated areas.

The Labor Market

Garfield County's leisure/hospitality industry accounts for the highest nonfarm employment share of any county in Utah. Almost 40 percent 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 2007, Garfield County's jobless rate measured 4.8 percent—third highest in the state. The seasonality of the tourism-related industries means many workers are unemployed for part of every year—which perennially drives up the county's unemployment rate. In reality, 4.8 percent is a very low unemployment rate for Garfield County. In the 90s, joblessness reached as high as 13 percent.

After marginal employment growth in 2006, Garfield County's 2007 employment expansion popped up to a nice moderate 3.6 percent rate. In general, most Utah counties' experienced slower rather than faster growth during 2007.

When it came to creating jobs, private education/health/social services and

leisure/hospitality services generated the lion's share of Garfield County new employment during 2007. Other industries experienced few job gains or even minor losses.

Wages

Coincidentally, Garfield County's 2007 average monthly nonfarm wage measured \$2,007. That healthy 5-percent expansion proved sufficient to more than outpace inflation

However, because of the 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. The information industry produced the highest Garfield County average monthly wage in 2007—but, very few jobs. Next in the wage ranking came government. Only the leisure/hospitality industry demands higher average monthly wages than the state average.

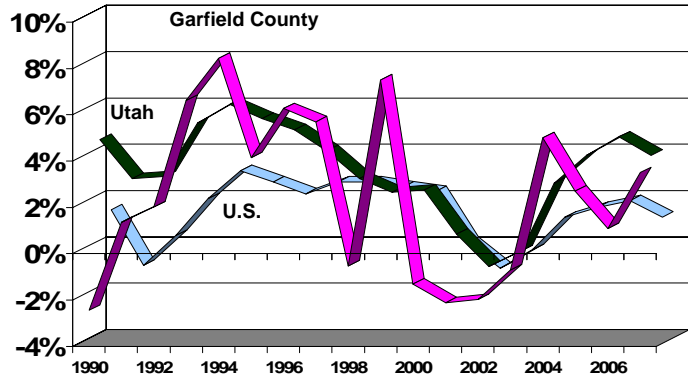
Other Indicators

As in many other locales, construction permitting activity slipped. However, the value of residential permits hit an all-time high in 2007. Cabins and manufactured homes accounted for more than half of these permits. Total values dropped 23 percent on a decline in nonresidential construction. Much of the growth occurred outside the major townships. Like jobs, gross taxable sales took the moderate path with a 5-percent annual increase.

Into 2008. . .

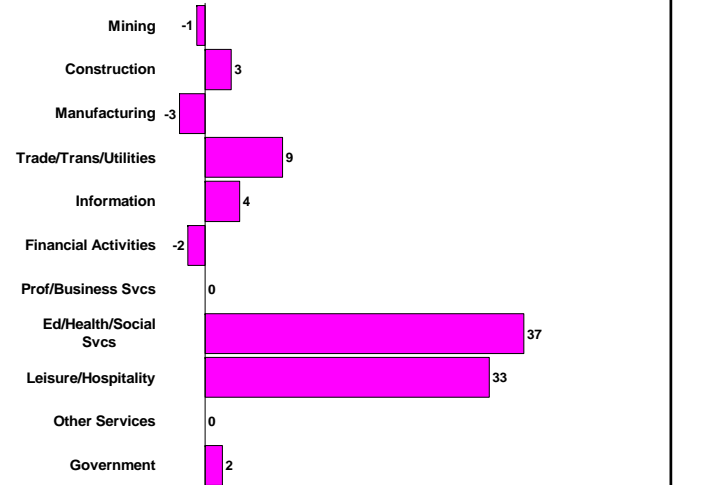
Garfield County's nonfarm job growth slowed dramatically to 1.5 percent during the first three months of 2008. However, it does remain one of only two counties in the five-county region to actually show employment gains. Unfortunately, ballooning gasoline prices will continue to affect this tourism-dependent county as the year progresses.

Garfield County Nonfarm Jobs



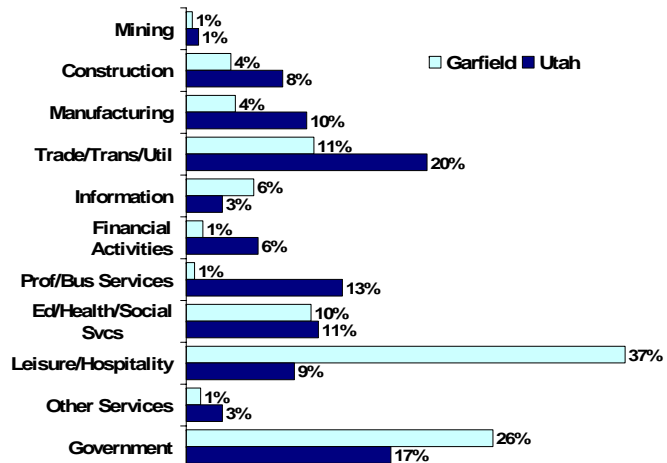
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

2007 Garfield County Numeric Change in Jobs by Industry



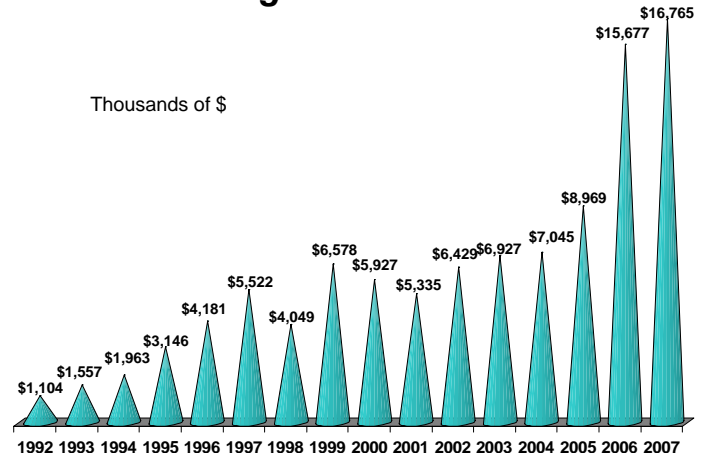
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

2007 Nonfarm Job Distribution by Industry*



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

Garfield County New Residential Building Permit Valuation



Source: Utah Bureau of Business and Economic Research.

Grand County

FACTS

Updated July 2008

Population

As of July 1st	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total Population	8,464	8,611	8,826	9,024	9,125
% Change of the Prior Year	0.0%	1.7%	2.5%	2.2%	1.1%

Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee.

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

City Population

As of July 1st	2007
Castle Valley	364
Moab	4,868

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

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



Labor Force

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Labor Force	4,911	4,824	4,994	5,064	5,246
Employed	4,545	4,469	4,677	4,824	5,001
Unemployed	366	355	316	240	245
Rate	7.5%	7.4%	6.3%	4.7%	4.7%
Nonfarm Jobs	4,257	4,163	4,401	4,472	4,663
%Chng Prior Year	0.8%	-2.2%	5.7%	1.6%	4.3%
Mining	77	81	98	113	123
Construction	230	242	293	327	328
Manufacturing	49	53	103	46	48
Trade/Trans/Utilities	842	795	808	824	858
Information	48	45	39	32	34
Financial Activities	151	168	209	220	249
Profess/Business Svcs	170	195	210	214	255
Ed/Health/Social Svcs	257	264	315	310	304
Leisure/Hospitality	1,506	1,406	1,415	1,469	1,551
Other Services	87	68	68	65	76
Government	841	848	844	850	838
Total Establishments	484	489	502	520	534
Total Wages (\$Millions)	86.9	92.1	103.8	109.6	120.0

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>

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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total Personal Income (\$Millions)	183.8	199.0	224.2	240.2	254.6
Per Capita Income	21,414	23,213	25,730	26,983	27,901
Avg Household Income from IRS Returns	35,550	38,100	40,918	45,397	n.a.
Average Monthly Nonfarm Wage	1,699	1,843	1,965	2,042	2,144

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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Gross Taxable Sales (\$000s)	163,637	180,032	199,609	227,655	255,359
Permit Authorized Construction (\$000)	10,398	13,843	29,455	24,974	31,976
New Residential Building Permits	106	106	169	114	155
Residential Build Permits Value (\$000)	7,593	10,011	22,126	14,374	23,557

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
 Bureau of Land Management
 Legrand Johnson-Construction
 Moab Brewery
 Moab City
 Red Cliffs Lodge
 State of Utah
 Super 8 Motel
 Zax Wood Fired Pizza
 Archway Inn
 Alco Discount Stores
 Arches Book Company
 Blue Moon Enterprises

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/opencms/wi

Grand County, part of Utah's famous Red Rock Country, posted solid economic gains in 2007. With year-over job growth of 4.3 percent and the average annual unemployment rate holding steady at 4.7 percent, the county easily topped last year's performance. However, population growth appears to have slowed somewhat from previous years. Looking forward, next year's numbers may be adversely impacted by the meteoric rise of fuel prices and the weakening global economy.

People and Housing

Population is one of the most important social indicators for a rural area like Grand County. After posting strong year-over increases in the past three years, population growth slowed somewhat in 2007. The number of people living in the county increased only 1.1 percent over 2006. A sharp decline in net in-migration may explain this slower growth rate. Compared with the previous three years when net in-migration topped one hundred individuals each year, that same figure only reached 68 in 2007.

An important economic measure closely associated with people is housing. While population growth slowed, the number of new permits for homes—dwelling units, in housing lingo—grew strongly in 2007, rising roughly 36 percent over 2006's level. Interestingly, the valuation of these permits rose nearly 64.0 percent, which was much more than the percentage increase of permits. Thus, the average residential permit rose markedly from \$126,100 in 2006 to \$152,000 in 2007.

The Labor Market

Year-over job growth in Grand County rebounded nicely in 2007 after a soft

showing in 2006. Over the year the county added roughly 161 jobs, or a 4.3 percent increase in employment. The county's performance placed it as the thirteenth fastest growing in the state for the year—slightly outpacing the state's growth rate.

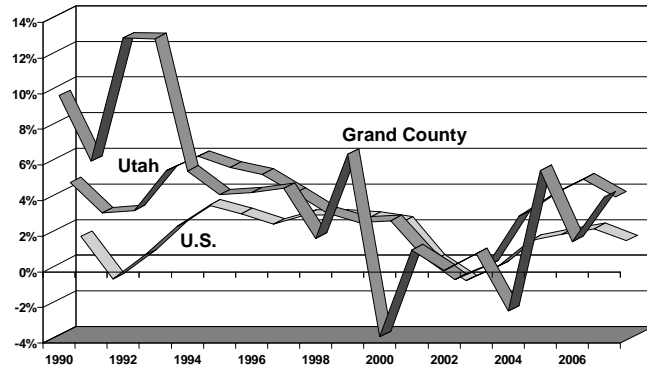
Grand County's traditional tourism-related industries did especially well in 2007. Compared with the previous year, leisure and hospitality (+80) and trade, transportation, and utilities (+33) added a significant number of jobs. The county also witnessed strong growth in professional and business services (+42) and financial activities (+29).

The level of unemployment in the county remained unchanged in 2007 at 4.7 percent. This is the lowest level seen in the last decade and a half. Nevertheless, even with this relatively low unemployment rate the county still had the third highest rate in the state. With that said, 4.7 percent is well within the range considered to be full employment.

A Word on Wages

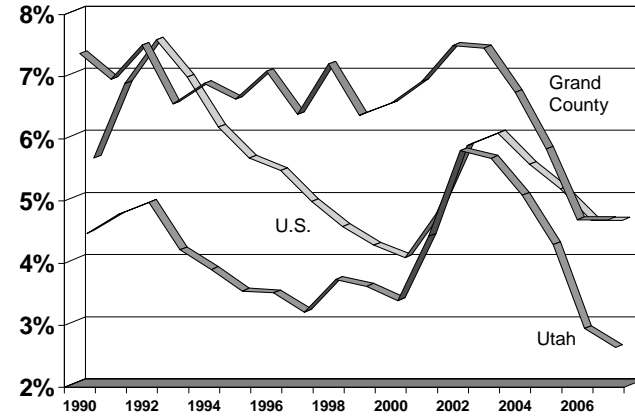
Another important indicator of Grand County's economic health is the performance of the county's average monthly wage. Real—inflation adjusted—average monthly wages in the county rose 2.1 percent in 2007. Taking a longer-term perspective, real wage performance over the last decade in the county has been largely positive. Compared with 1997, real wages in the county were up 21.2 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



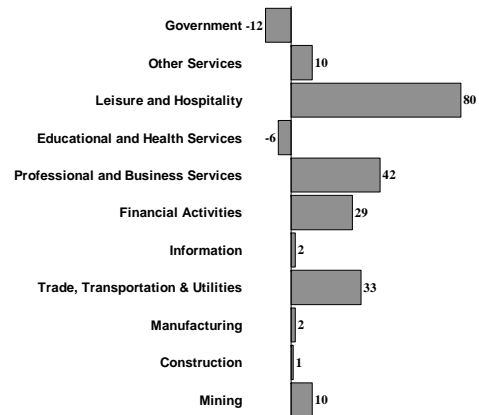
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Annual Unemployment Rates



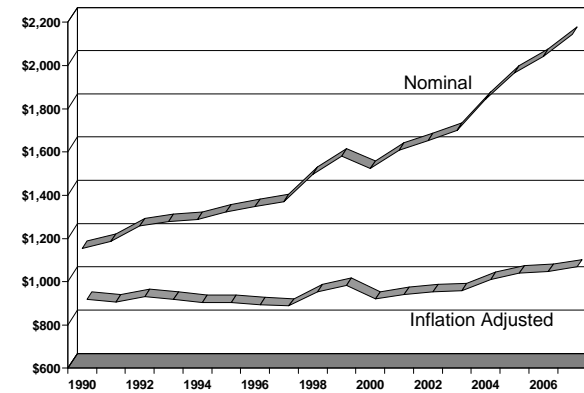
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

2007 Grand County Numeric Change in Jobs by Industry



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 2008

Population

As of July 1st	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total Population	37,559	38,925	41,397	43,424	44,813
% Change of the Prior Year	4.0%	3.6%	6.4%	4.9%	3.2%

Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee.

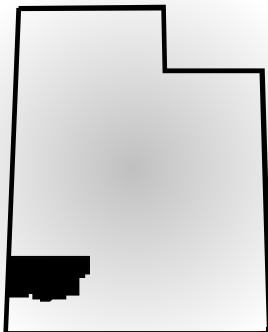
<http://governor.utah.gov/dea/datatables.html>

City Population

As of July 1st	2007
Brian Head	125
Cedar City	27,823
Enoch	4,925
Kanarrville	315
Paragonah	480
Parowan	2,631

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

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



Labor Force

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007p
Labor Force	18,008	18,854	19,933	20,945	21,401
Employed	17,062	17,979	19,142	20,337	20,784
Unemployed	946	875	791	608	617
Rate	5.3%	4.6%	4.0%	2.9%	2.9%
Nonfarm Jobs	14,108	14,775	15,776	16,806	17,001
%Chng Prior Year	0.0%	4.7%	6.8%	6.5%	1.3%
Mining	3	2	4	58	71
Construction	909	1,029	1,430	1,839	1,636
Manufacturing	1,497	1,598	1,704	1,785	1,728
Trade/Trans/Utilities	2,569	2,677	2,867	3,022	3,155
Information	110	95	100	123	137
Financial Activities	604	577	643	784	783
Profess/Business Svcs	1,317	1,329	1,331	1,272	1,305
Ed/Health/Social Svcs	1,221	1,311	1,422	1,591	1,566
Leisure/Hospitality	1,563	1,686	1,806	1,804	1,923
Other Services	337	304	326	334	368
Government	3,978	4,166	4,143	4,194	4,334
Agriculture*	239	273	256	237	229
Total Establishments	1,082	1,165	1,281	1,462	1,510
Total Wages (\$Millions)	299.4	326.1	361.9	414.4	434.7

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>

* 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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007p
Total Personal Income (\$Millions)	670.5	733.4	817.0	894.6	NA
Per Capita Income	18,570	19,769	20,746	21,402	NA
Median Household Income Estimates	35,862	37,495	37,624	NA	NA
Average Monthly Nonfarm Wage	1,768	1,835	1,912	2,056	2,131

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Census Bureau, Utah Department of Workforce Services.

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

<http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/saipa/>

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

Sales and Building

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007p
Gross Taxable Sales (\$000s)	480,124	456,542	597,073	673,887	693,356
Permit Authorized Construction (\$000)	58,889	102,855	153,704	159,715	147,716
New Residential Building Permits	315	591	941	773	656
Residential Build Permits Value (\$000)	41,341	80,165	133,163	120,527	85,455

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
Intermountain Health Care
Wal-Mart
Federal Government
State of Utah
Convergys
Iron County
Cedar City Corporation
Smead Manufacturing
AMPAC, Inc.
Express Services
GENPAK
Brian Head Resort
Lin's Supermarket
Kolob Regional Care and Rehab
MetalCraft Technologies
Milgro Newcastle Inc.

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/opencms/wi



Iron County

—Big Boom to Little Bust?

It's probably no consolation to Iron County that it was a pack leader in one particular area—job loss. Although the county showed employment gains for 2007, since August of that year, the county has steadily lost employment. Trust me, other counties will undoubtedly follow Iron County's lead, it just seems to be at the forefront of the business cycle.

Population

The county continued to add population at a healthy rate. As of July 1, 2007, Iron County's population was estimated at almost 45,000 individuals. According to the Utah Population estimates committee, Iron County's growth rate of 3-percent matched the statewide average. Moreover, the last time Iron County experienced net out-migration was 1989.

The Labor Market

As mentioned, the county began shedding jobs in August 2007. However, it did manage rather tepid employment expansion for the entire year—1.2 percent—the third worst performance in the state. During 2006, the county created more than 1,000 new jobs. In 2007, that figure slipped to fewer than 200.

While construction drove employment growth during 2006, it swung the other direction in 2007 with a 200-position loss. Plus, education/health/social services and manufacturing joined construction in the job-loser category.

In terms of new jobs, government, trade/transportation/utilities, and leisure/hospitality services all generated substantial numbers of new positions. Overall, those gains proved more than sufficient to offset declines in other industries. But in the last five months of the year, the tide turned. Other industries shifted to the job loss column.

Despite a less-than-stellar job performance, Iron County's unemployment rate held firm at 2.9 percent during 2007. However, job losses will dictate higher joblessness in 2008.

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. A contracting job base in the final months of 2007 eased wage pressures and the Iron County average monthly wage increased 3.6 percent.

However, even with strong-to-moderate wage gains in recent years, Iron County's average monthly wage measures only 70 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. The financial activities industry (banks, real estate, brokers, etc.) displayed the highest industry average monthly wage.

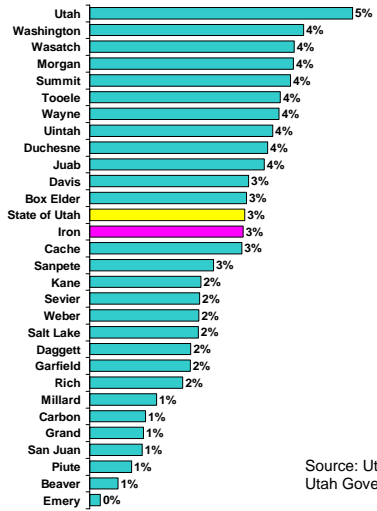
Other Indicators

Residential construction activity continued to dive in 2007. Compared to the high in 2005, the number of new home permits has dropped 30 percent. However, nonresidential activity picked up the slack—a typical pattern. Overall, construction values still dropped in 2007. Gross taxable sales improved by a moderate 3 percent in 2007.

Into 2008. . .

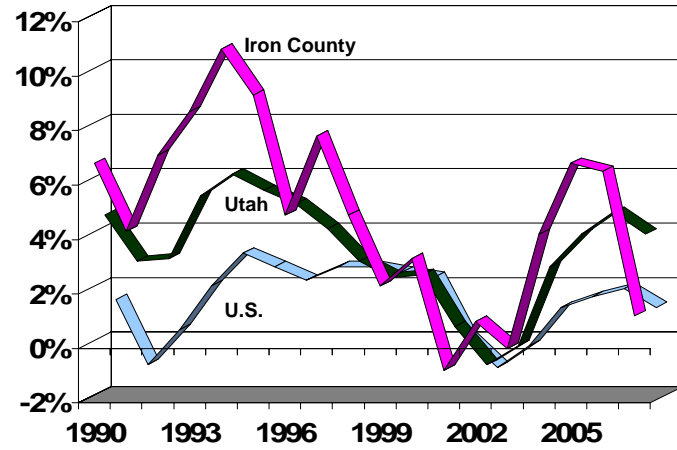
Iron County continued its recent history of employment declines in the first quarter of 2008. Yet, the overall job losses remained relatively small. Between March 2007 and March 2008, the county lost about 230 jobs—a year-over decline of 1.3 percent. Construction continues to account for the lion's share of job losses. Don't count on the construction industry to come to the rescue any time soon. Overall, the value of newly permitted construction is down 65 percent in the first five months of 2008 compared to the same time period in 2007.

2006 to 2007 Population Growth by County



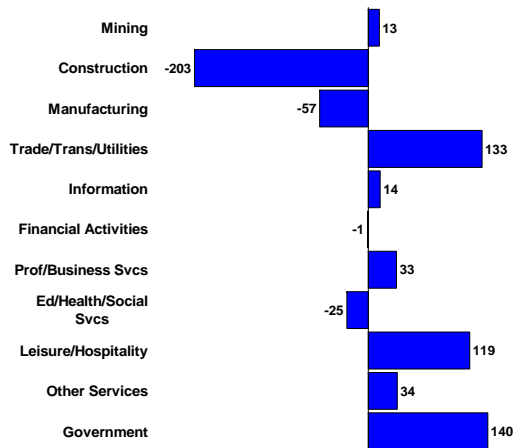
Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee; Utah Governor's Office of Planning and Budget.

Iron County Nonfarm Jobs



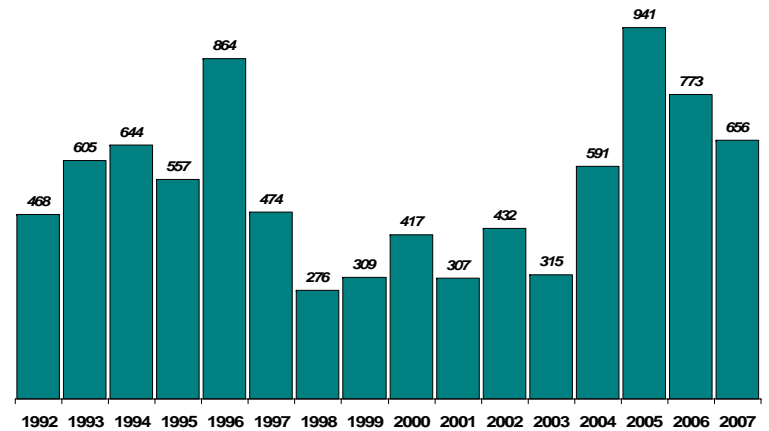
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

2007 Iron County Numeric Change in Jobs by Industry



Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Iron County-Permitted New Dwelling Units



Source: Utah Bureau of Business and Economic Research.

Juab County

FACTS

Updated July 2008

Population

As of July 1st	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total Population	8,713	8,826	8,974	9,315	9,654
% Change of the Prior Year	0.8%	1.3%	1.7%	3.8%	3.6%

Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee.

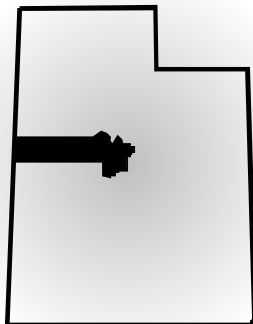
<http://governor.utah.gov/dea/datatables.html>

City Population

As of July 1st	2007
Eureka	785
Levan	835
Mona	1,318
Nephi	5,231
Rocky Ridge	503

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

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



Labor Force

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007p
Labor Force	3,705	3,845	3,929	4,036	4,198
Employed	3,441	3,598	3,737	3,888	4,063
Unemployed	264	247	192	148	135
Rate	7.1%	6.4%	4.9%	3.7%	3.2%
Nonfarm Jobs	2,559	2,780	3,094	3,541	3,654
%Chng Prior Year	-3.8%	8.6%	11.3%	14.4%	3.2%
Mining	54	57	71	80	100
Construction	204	330	435	800	839
Manufacturing	370	383	441	462	46
Trade/Trans/Utilities	399	417	482	483	483
Information	-	-	-	7	8
Financial Activities	44	45	56	70	75
Profess/Business Svcs	144	144	165	161	175
Ed/Health/Social Svcs	309	378	449	467	468
Leisure/Hospitality	374	370	329	298	333
Other Services	70	48	47	47	48
Government	591	608	619	666	665
Total Establishments	232	245	266	274	263
Total Wages (\$Millions)	57.5	66.2	81.7	107.5	125.6

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>

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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007p
Total Personal Income (\$Millions)	162.5	175.9	193.8	204.4	NA
Per Capita Income	18,879	20,016	21,776	22,371	NA
Median Household Income Estimates	40,204	41,862	42,287	NA	NA
Average Monthly Nonfarm Wage	1,872	2,019	2,202	2,530	2,865

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Census Bureau, Utah Department of Workforce Services.

<http://www.bea.gov/bea/regional/reis/> <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/saipa/> <http://jobs.utah.gov/jsp/wi/utalimis/gotoIndustry.do>

Sales and Building

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007p
Gross Taxable Sales (\$000s)	99,188,624	81,415,135	164,218	777,773	98,407
Permit Authorized Construction (\$000)	210,980	10,814	18,835	16,406	16,796
New Residential Building Permits	46	35	93	72	58
Residential Build Permits Value (\$000)	6,317	6,546	13,342	11,807	11,788

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

- Juab School District
- Teton Industrial Construction
- Central Valley Medical Svcs
- Sheehan Pipeline Construction
- Nephi Rubber Products
- Shaw Services
- Quality Craft Wood Works
- Ash Grove Cement
- Juab County
- Mosaic
- Mid-States Consultants Inc.
- Flying J
- Nephi Sandstone Corporation
- Nephi City
- National Vinyl Products
- Sunset Rail
- Tintic School District
- Mt. Nebo Thrift

Source: Utah Dept. of Workforce Services.

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

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/opencms/wi



Juab County

—Back to moderation

In recent years, Juab County's economic indicators seem distorted by large construction events. Often the county shows either massive employment increases as the project ramps up, or huge declines as it phases out. In 2007, despite the completion of building on the first phase of the Current Creek power plant, Juab County managed to create jobs at a moderate rate.

Population

As population has begun to spill outside the borders of the Wasatch Front, Juab County has become an area for strong population growth. By 2007, the county's population had reached almost 9,700 individuals. In both 2006 and 2007, Juab County's population grew by almost 4 percent—placing it among the top 10 fastest growing Utah counties.

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 county's incorporated townships are sharing in this expansion, according to estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau.

The Labor Market

In 2006, construction at the power plant in Mona helped drive employment up 14.5 percent—the fastest job growth in Utah. The completion of the first phase meant less stellar, but still moderate, expansion in 2007—3.2 percent. The county did experience declining year-over employment during the summer months but recovered somewhat through the end of the year.

During 2007, Juab County created more than 100 net new jobs—a far cry from the 400-plus positions a year earlier. Although construction provided fewer jobs than in recent years, it still created the highest number of net new positions in 2007. While construction employment gains remained moderate in 2007, it lacked the huge impact of 2005 and 2006. Information, mining, and leisure/hospitality services all generated double-digit growth rates which translated into notable numbers of new positions.

Unemployment in the county has dropped dramatically in recent years—from a high of 7.1 percent in 2002 to 3.2 percent in 2007. However, the current rate of unemployment (while relatively low) remains higher than the state average.

Wages

New power plant construction jobs boosted wages from 2004 forward. By 2007, Juab County's average monthly wage measured \$2,865 for an enormous annual increase of more than 13 percent. Plus, this gain follows on the heels of a 15-percent gain in 2006. However, as building comes to an end at the Current Creek power plant, expect wages to edge downward once more.

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 75 percent of the state average. With the influx of new construction jobs, Juab County's average monthly wage measured 94 percent of the Utah number.

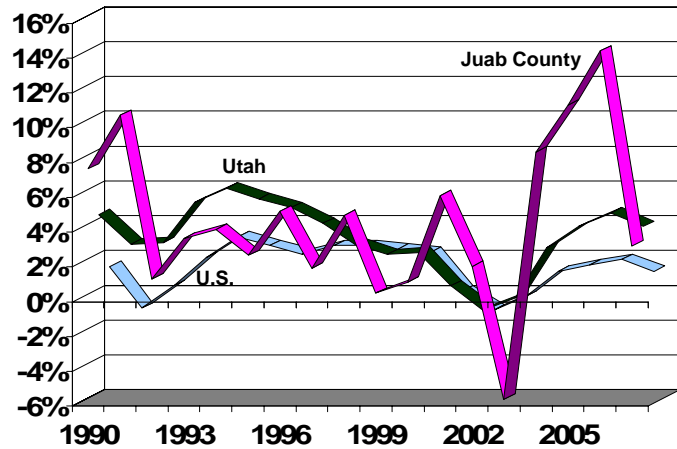
Other Indicators

While many counties experienced declining construction permitting activity in 2007, Juab County managed to actually generate a slight increase. Interestingly, the gain came not from new construction, but from additions, alterations, and repairs.

Into 2008. . .

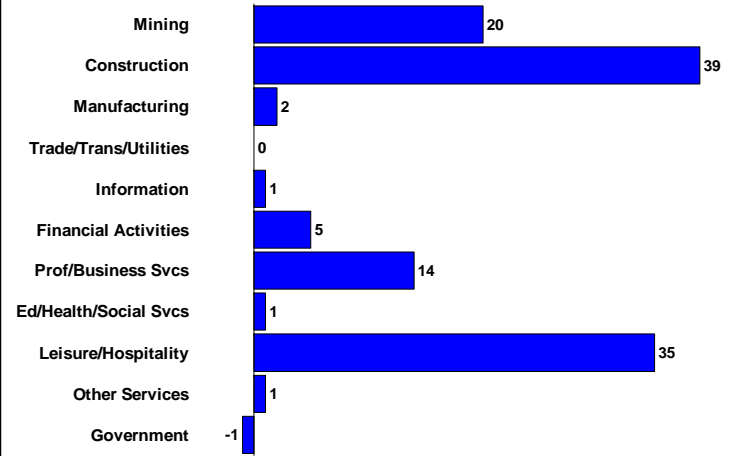
Juab County's slowdown in the construction industry shifted the county into job-loss territory during the first quarter of 2008. Between March 2007 and March 2008, Juab County lost 400 construction positions. Overall, employment dropped by almost 9 percent, more than 300 positions. New construction seems unlikely to pick up any slack. Overall for the first five months of 2008, permit values are down 55 percent from the same period in 2007—despite a strong showing in the commercial sector.

Juab County Nonfarm Jobs



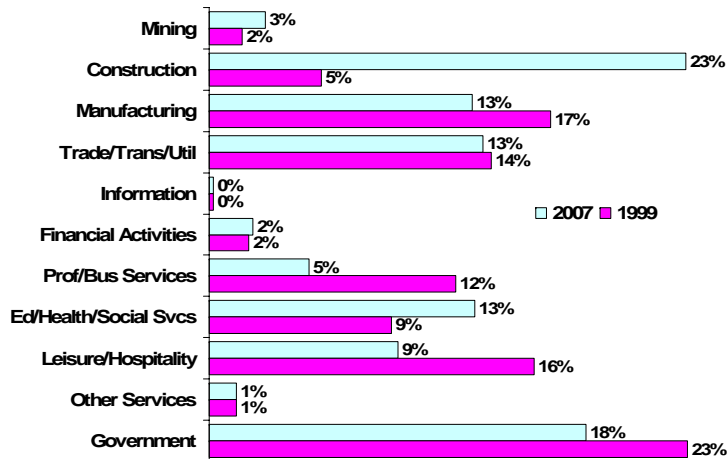
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

2007 Juab County Numeric Change in Jobs by Industry



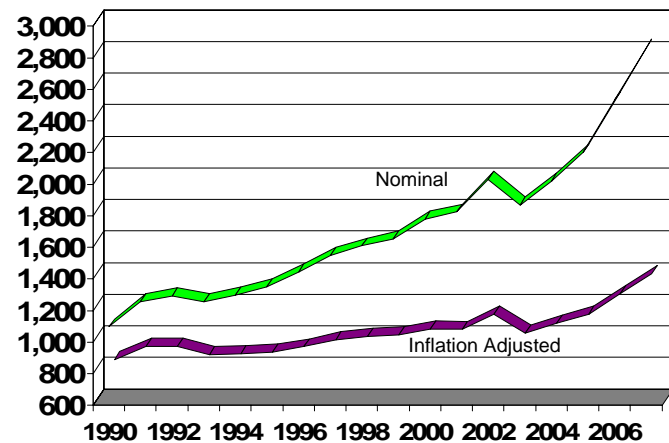
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Juab County Industrial Job Distribution



Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Juab County Average Monthly Wage



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.

Kane County

FACTS

Updated July 2008

Population

As of July 1st	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total Population	5,937	6,056	6,211	6,294	6,440
% Change of the Prior Year	-0.4%	2.0%	2.6%	1.3%	2.3%

Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee.

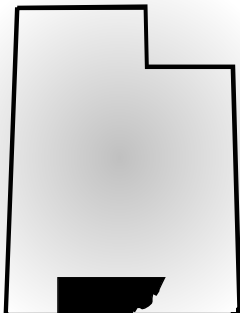
<http://governor.utah.gov/dea/datatables.html>

City Population

As of July 1st	2007
Alton	141
Big Water	397
Glendale	336
Kanab	3,769
Orderville	599

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

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



Labor Force

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007p
Labor Force	3,130	3,261	3,275	3,438	3,538
Employed	2,953	3,078	3,112	3,315	3,422
Unemployed	177	183	163	123	116
Rate	5.7%	5.6%	5.0%	3.6%	3.3%
Nonfarm Jobs	2,741	2,841	2,873	3,092	3,193
%Chng Prior Year	5.3%	3.6%	1.1%	7.6%	3.3%
Mining	2	-	-	-	5
Construction	143	141	144	181	217
Manufacturing	154	164	173	187	165
Trade/Trans/Utilities	363	402	419	448	441
Information	11	19	31	31	22
Financial Activities	75	96	111	120	135
Profess/Business Svcs	32	32	35	51	44
Ed/Health/Social Svcs	45	42	47	83	109
Leisure/Hospitality	874	895	809	863	869
Other Services	304	336	367	407	446
Government	738	714	737	721	745
Total Establishments	247	256	268	360	334
Total Wages (\$Millions)	50.2	53.9	56.3	72.1	80.0

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>

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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007p
Total Personal Income (\$Millions)	148.2	153.0	164.0	180.8	194.0
Per Capita Income	24,648	25,312	26,545	28,213	30,124
Median Household Income Estimates	36,117	37,613	37,395	NA	NA
Average Monthly Nonfarm Wage	1,639	1,648	1,820	1,942	2,088

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Census Bureau, Utah Department of Workforce Services.

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

<http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/saige/>

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

Sales and Building

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007p
Gross Taxable Sales (\$000s)	97,505	100,716	114,131	132,164	131,039
Permit Authorized Construction (\$000)	13,088	6,668	40,777	56,590	60,527
New Residential Building Permits	122	56	300	332	151
Residential Build Permits Value (\$000)	11,011	5,750	35,555	49,902	30,127

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
Aramark (Lake Powell Resorts)
Kane County School District
Kane County Hospital
Stampin' Up
Federal Government
Kane County
Honey IGA Supercenter
Thunderbird Restaurant/Motel
State of Utah
Glazier's Food Town
Zions First National Bank
Zion Mountain Resort
Abundant Life Academy
Parry Lodge
W W Clyde & Company
Quality Inn
Kanab City

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/opencms/wi



Kane County

—Growth slip-slidin’

Kane County’s job growth (probably the best measure of economic health) slipped from a very robust pace to moderate expansion in 2007. That’s not necessarily a bad thing—particularly if you are an employer trying to find workers. The county did see an improvement in construction permitting values thanks to a surge in commercial building. However, sales dropped slightly in 2007.

Population

During 2007, Kane County marked its third straight year of net in-migration (more people moved in than moved out). Still, population growth remained below the state average—2.3 percent compared to 3.2 percent for Utah. According to U.S. Census Bureau estimates, Kanab is at the center of most of the population expansion.

The Labor Market

The county pumped out 200 net new jobs in 2006 for a whopping 7.4 percent rate of growth. Expansion proved more moderate in 2007 with a growth rate of 3.3 percent and 100 net new jobs. While the increases remained moderate, Kane County still ranked in the bottom third of Utah’s counties during 2007.

In 2007, construction, financial activities, and private education/health/social services showed remarkably strong growth rates. On the other hand, manufacturing, information, and professional/business services lost employment. In terms of actual positions, other services, construction, private education/health/social services, and government all made notable contributions to Kane County’s employment base.

As in several other Utah counties, tourism-related leisure/hospitality services make 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, compared to 10 percent statewide.

This heavy dependence upon tourism typically results in a higher-than-average

unemployment rate since many jobs are seasonal. Many workers spend part of the year out of work. However, Kane County’s jobless rate (3.3 percent) still measured more than a percentage point below the national average.

Wages

Although job growth wasn’t as strong as in 2006, a continued 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. In 2007, average wages rose 8 percent. Workers were able to increase their buying power significantly—despite inflation.

Nevertheless, Kane County’s strong 2007 gain resulted in an average monthly wage of only \$2,088—just 69 percent of the state average and the seventh lowest in the state. Still, 2007 marked the highest comparison to statewide wages in more than two decades.

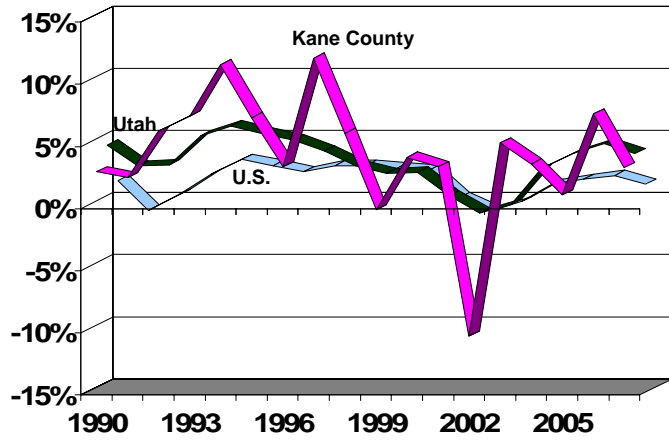
Other Indicators

Although as in many counties, residential construction activity faltered during 2007, residential building stepped in to take up the slack. Overall, the value of building permits authorized in Kane County during 2007 rose almost 8 percent. On the other hand, gross taxable sales dipped slightly.

Into 2008. . .

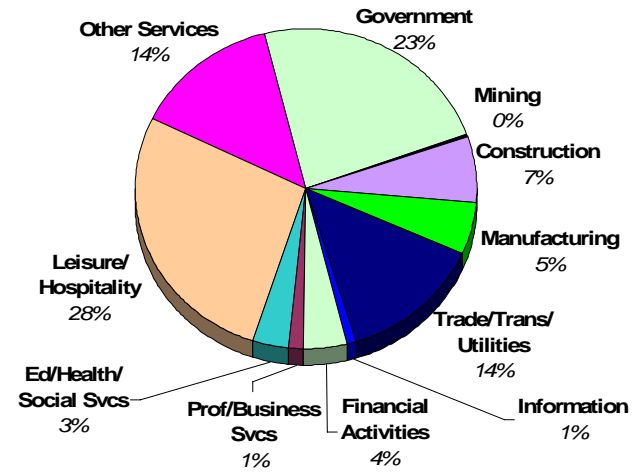
Unfortunately, Kane County joined the ranks of the job losers in the first quarter of 2008. In comparison with March 2007, nonfarm jobs dropped 1.3 percent. However, *unlike* most counties with a contracting employment base, the construction industry is not to blame. Construction did lose a very few jobs, but nothing to write home about. Manufacturing and private healthcare/social services proved the primary culprits in the current employment decline. Will construction employment continue to tread water? Probably not. Overall, Kane County’s authorized permit construction values are down a whopping 83 percent when the first five months of 2008 and 2007 are compared.

Nonfarm Job Growth



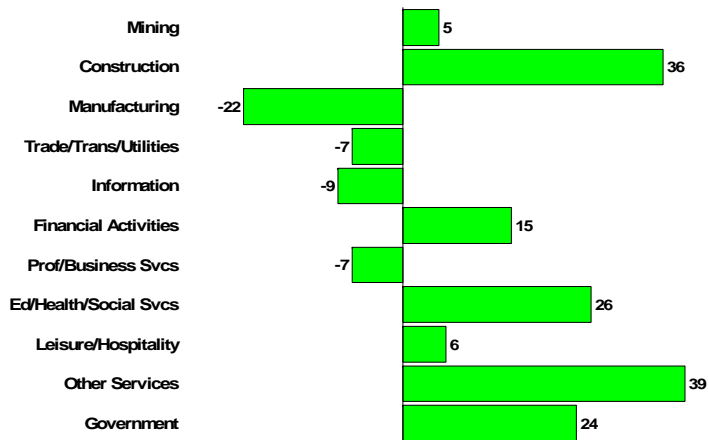
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

2007 Kane County Jobs Distribution by Industry



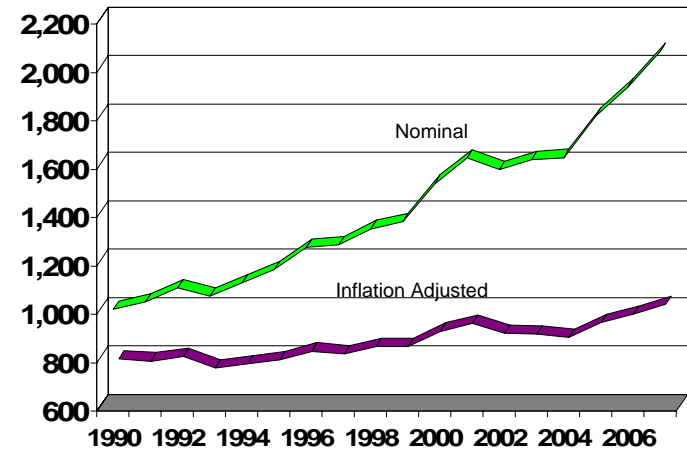
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

2007 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 2008

Population

As of July 1st	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total Population	13,068	13,127	13,171	13,230	13,414
% Change of the Prior Year	2.4%	0.5%	0.3%	0.4%	1.4%

Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee.

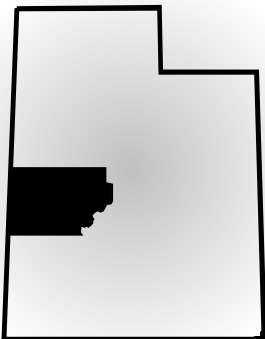
<http://governor.utah.gov/dea/datatables.html>

City Population

As of July 1st	2007
Delta	3,143
Fillmore	2,124
Hinckley	701
Holden	371
Kanosh	468
Leamington	204
Lynndyl	120
Meadow	236
Oak City	596
Scipio	287

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

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



Labor Force

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007p
Labor Force	5,967	6,170	6,110	6,188	6,356
Employed	5,666	5,871	5,859	6,006	6,190
Unemployed	301	299	251	182	166
Rate	5.0%	4.8%	4.1%	2.9%	2.6%
Nonfarm Jobs	3,732	3,823	3,848	3,922	3,988
%Chng Prior Year	-1.8%	2.4%	0.7%	1.9%	1.7%
Mining	76	84	88	82	90
Construction	116	104	93	99	109
Manufacturing	148	141	152	175	187
Trade/Trans/Utilities	1,222	1,222	1,255	1,264	1,295
Information	32	32	33	32	22
Financial Activities	78	80	77	82	73
Profess/Business Svcs	277	310	311	309	330
Ed/Health/Social Svcs	260	279	292	310	311
Leisure/Hospitality	367	370	349	371	380
Other Services	87	121	96	98	95
Government	1,069	1,080	1,102	1,100	1,100
Agriculture*	433	440	452	456	455
Total Establishments	334	339	347	352	345
Total Wages (\$Millions)	105.7	112.7	113.3	120.4	127.6

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>

* Jobs covered by unemployment insurance laws; not included in nofarm 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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007p
Total Personal Income (\$Millions)	248.4	271.8	280.2	290.5	317.4
Per Capita Income	20,419	22,646	23,548	24,359	23,991
Median Household Income Estimates	38,825	40,469	40,555	NA	NA
Average Monthly Nonfarm Wage	2,359	2,451	2,455	2,558	2,667

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Census Bureau, Utah Department of Workforce Services.

<http://www.bea.gov/bea/regional/reis/> <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/saipa/> <http://jobs.utah.gov/jsp/wi/utalimis/gotoIndustry.do>

Sales and Building

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007p
Gross Taxable Sales (\$000s)	128,823	135,399	137,483	152,390	119,796
Permit Authorized Construction (\$000)	15,130	9,103	16,342	10,439	12,686
New Residential Building Permits	53	46	55	50	36
Residential Build Permits Value (\$000)	5,993	5,394	6,712	7,011	5,577

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
- Brush Resources, Inc.
- Paradise Management
- Continental Lime
- Sunrise Engineering
- Duane's Market
- Delta Egg Farm
- IGA Super Center
- Quality Thriftway
- Droubray Chevrolet, Geo, Olds
- McDonald's

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/opencms/wi



Millard County

—Just about the same. . .

When it came to overall job growth, Millard County's performances in 2006 and 2007 proved remarkably similar. True, growth was slow—below the 2-percent mark for both years. However, Millard County has experienced its share of employment contraction in the past decade, so even slow growth is appreciated. In addition, nonresidential construction permit values provided economic good news.

Population

In 2007, Millard County, with a growth rate of 1.4 percent, exhibited one of the slower-growing populations in Utah. However, after two years of net out-migration, the tide turned and the county had more “move-ins” than “move-outs.” Currently, estimates place the county's population at 13,400. According to U.S. Census Bureau estimates, all of the county's townships have actually lost population since 2000—suggesting growth is occurring in the unincorporated areas.

The Labor Market

With rather slow population growth, it's perhaps fortunate that the county's employment base hasn't grown more rapidly. 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 2007, the county once again experienced sluggish employment expansion with a gain of less than 2 percent—about 70 net new jobs. Three major industries shed employment—information, financial activities, and other services. On the other hand, the trade/transportation/utilities industry generated the highest number of new positions during 2007. In addition, professional business services, leisure/hospitality services, manufacturing, construction, and mining all added notable numbers of new positions.

Despite rather lethargic employment gains, the county does seem to be creating enough employment for workers entering or re-entering the workforce. In 2007, the county's jobless rate measured a mere 2.6 percent—just a tad above the state jobless rate and far below the national rate of 4.6 percent.

Wages

Millard County showed a moderate 4-percent increase in its average monthly wage during 2007—equal to the 2006 increase and more than enough to keep up with inflation. With an average monthly wage of \$2,667, Millard County ranks near the middle of Utah's counties—closer to urban numbers than most of its rural peers. In fact, with an average monthly wage measuring almost 90 percent of the state average, Millard County is unusual among typically lower-wage rural counties.

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.

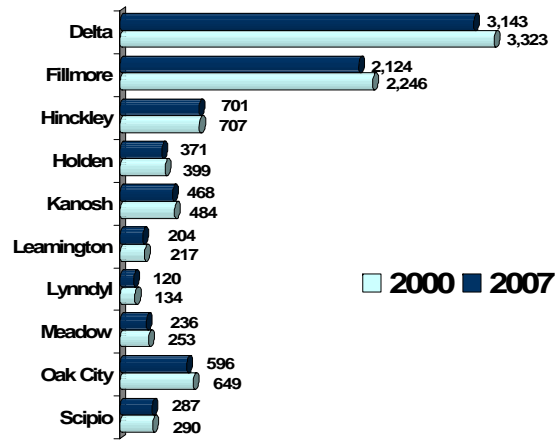
Other Indicators

As in many areas across the nation, residential building in Millard slowed dramatically in 2007. However, commercial building stepped into the void and pushed total permit-authorized values up 22 percent. Conversely, gross taxable sales dropped by a whopping 21 percent, primarily due to an adjustment in the utilities business investment category. Retail trade sales actually picked up.

Into 2008. . .

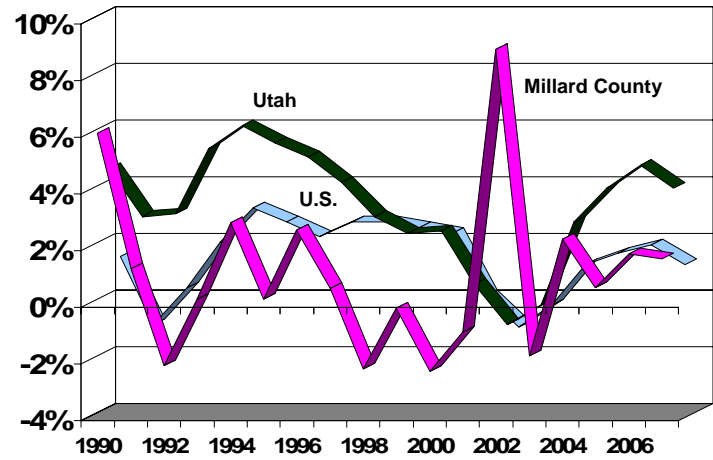
Even slower growth proved the rule as the county started 2008. Between March 2007 and March 2008, the county netted roughly 30 new positions for a growth rate of less than 1 percent. On the bright side, Millard County continues to buck the state and national trends when it comes to construction activity. For the first five months of 2008, permitted construction values doubled the comparable 2007 figures.

Millard County Population by City



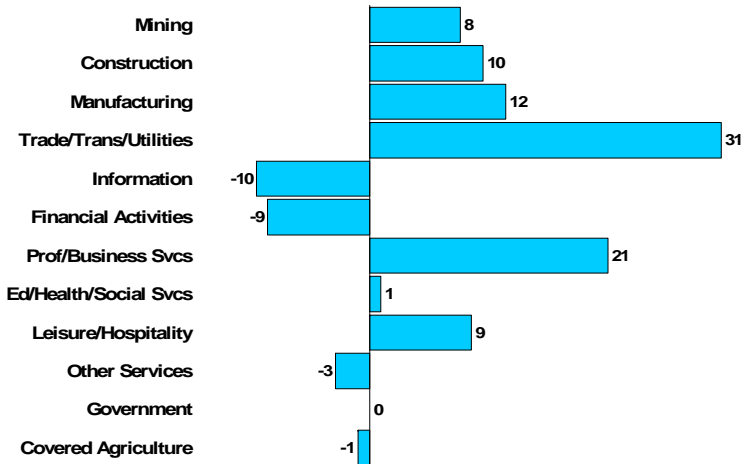
Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

Nonfarm Job Growth



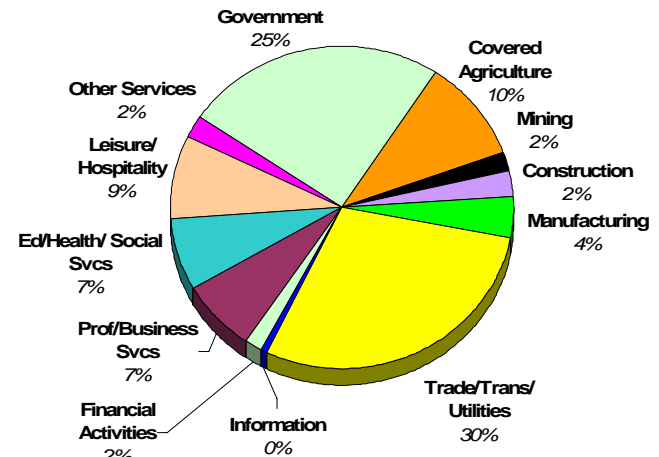
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

2007 Millard County Numeric Change in Jobs by Industry



Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

2007 Millard County Jobs Distribution by Industry*



*Includes covered agriculture.

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Morgan County

FACTS



Updated August 2008

Population

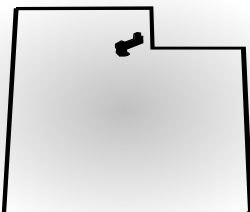
As of July 1st	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total Population	7,938	8,249	8,516	8,888	9,265
% Change of the Prior Year	3.9%	3.9%	3.2%	4.4%	4.2%

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

City Populations

As of July 1st	2007
Morgan	3,270

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



Updated August 2008

Labor Force

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Labor Force	3,589	3,681	3,792	3,895	4,049
<i>Employed</i>	3,404	3,504	3,633	3,779	3,939
<i>Unemployed</i>	185	177	159	116	110
<i>Rate</i>	5.2%	4.8%	4.2%	3.0%	2.7%
Nonfarm Jobs	1,744	1,881	1,857	1,868	1,985
<i>%Chng Prior Year</i>	6.7%	7.9%	-1.3%	0.6%	6.3%
Mining	d	d	d	d	d
Construction	333	371	364	394	449
Manufacturing	222	233	210	198	204
Trade/Trans/Utilities	381	375	386	486	435
Information	d	d	d	d	d
Financial Activities	39	45	54	63	61
Profess/Business Svcs	133	211	205	141	120
Ed/Health/Social Svcs	41	34	54	62	85
Leisure/Hospitality	165	175	155	159	176
Other Services	39	40	36	42	48
Government	379	385	386	395	404
Total Establishments	218	243	249	285	280
Total Wages (\$Millions)	44.1	48.3	50.0	53.0	59.3

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>

Agriculture has been the economic backbone of Morgan County with much of the activity both livestock and crop production. Specialized manufacturing has helped the area become more economically diverse. Trade, government, and construction also stimulate economic growth. Morgan County's natural beauty, open spaces, and excellent transportation infrastructure will be an advantage to future economic development. d=not shown to avoid individual firm disclosure.

Income and Wages

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total Personal Income (\$Millions)	170.0	178.9	199.7	220.3	257.1
Per Capita Income	22,693	23,641	25,713	27,438	27,750
Avg Family Income from IRS Returns	60,911	65,313	71,921	85,195	N/A
Average Monthly Nonfarm Wage	2,109	2,140	2,242	2,362	2,494

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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Gross Taxable Sales (\$000s)	49,300	54,462	58,093	64,739	67,891
Permit Authorized Construction (\$000)	17,834	17,727	23,211	26,417	33,334
New Residential Building Permits	97	92	108	102	105
Residential Build Permits Value (\$000)	16,048	16,326	21,423	22,480	29,043

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
- Great Salt Lake Brine Shrimp
- IGA Grocery
- Morgan County
- Valley Market
- Barber Brothers Ford Inc
- Browning Arms Company
- Durrant Slate Plumbing Inc
- Elk Meadow Estates Inc
- First National Bank of Morgan
- Larry's Spring Chicken In
- Rosehill Dairy
- Skyview Excavation and Grading
- State of Utah
- Steph's Drive Inn

<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

Population continues to increase at rates above the state average, but job creation has been erratic over the past five years. Morgan is 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 faster than the metro counties. Unemployment in the county has been relatively low during the last few years. Employment growth has been up and down. Still most of the workers leave the county for a paycheck.

Population

Population has grown at a little over 4.0 percent rate from 2003. The last two years have been the fast growth periods in this decade. That rate for 2005 to 2006 was 4.4 percent and for 2006 to 2007 the change was 4.2 percent. Total population in the county was 8,888 in 2006. It climbed to 9,265 in 2007. Most of the population lives outside of the city limits of Morgan where 3,270 of the total 9,265 people live.

The Labor Market

Morgan County's labor force has grown steadily since 2003. During that year an estimated 3,589 persons were in the labor force (persons age 16 or over working or looking for work). That number increased to the 4,049 in 2007. 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, and in 2007 that rate was 2.7 percent.

Employment growth has been anything but steady. In 2004 the year-over growth from 2003 was 7.9 percent, but the next year the county lost jobs. Job growth was less than one percent in 2006 but rebounded to 6.3

percent in 2007. In 2007 nearly 2,000 persons were in nonfarm jobs.

Industries

Construction, trade/transportation/utilities, and government are the primary industries in the county. Construction in 2007 accounted for 23 percent of total employment with trade claiming 22 percent and government making up 20 percent of total jobs. Manufacturing over the past five years has slowly shed jobs across the county. In 2003 there were 222 manufacturing jobs and that number has declined to about 200. Through March of 2008 the year-over growth in construction jobs has actually dropped past zero to -1.0 percent. Manufacturing has held its own but still accounts for about 10 percent of total jobs. Industries gaining employment between 2006 and 2007 includes construction, education/healthcare, hospitality, and other services.

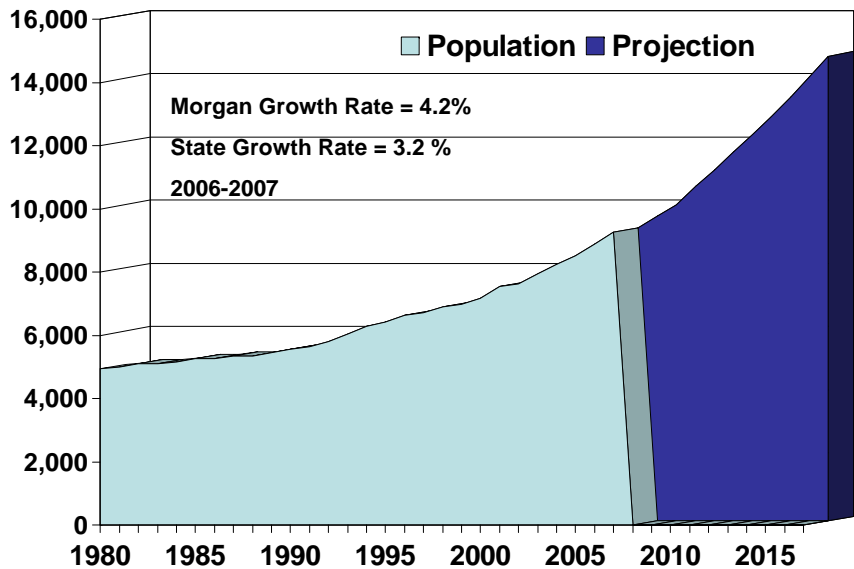
Average Wages Increase

Wage increases have not slowed in the county. The change in the average wage between 2005 and 2006, and 2006 and 2007 have been a higher than average 5.5 percent. That reflects the pressure to find and keep workers by county employers. The average monthly wage in 2006 in Morgan County was \$2,362 and for 2007 it was \$2,494.

More of the Same for Morgan County's Economy

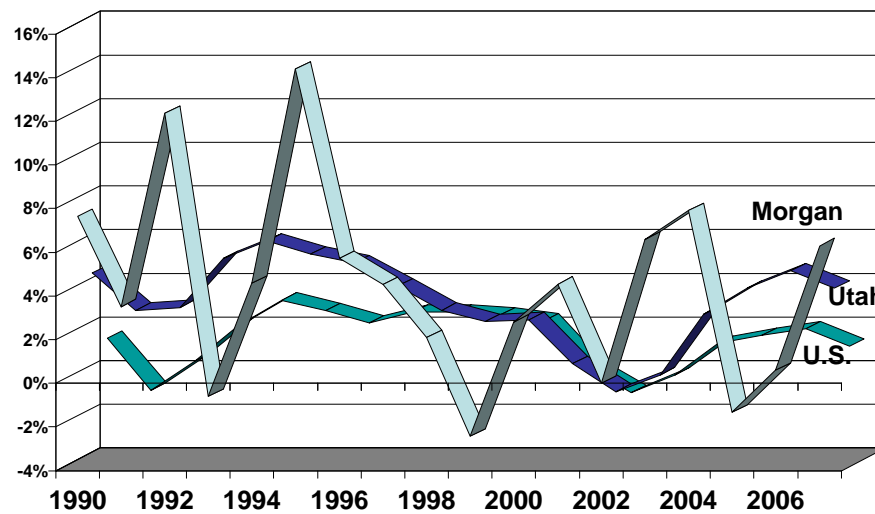
Economic activity in the county has been slow, but steady. New jobs were scarce in 2006 but 2007 was better. So far in 2008 job growth has been worse with job losses in each January, February, and March, but not by much. Unemployment continues to be low, around 3.0 percent so far this year. Construction activity is slowing. Even with all these mixed indicators, the local economy is still stable and the outlook is for more of the same.

Morgan County Population



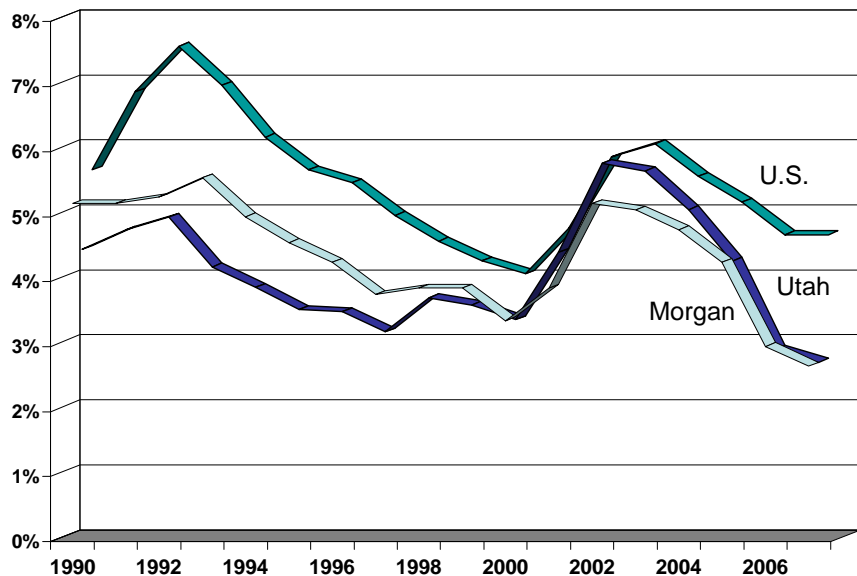
Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee; Utah Governor's Office of Planning and Budget.

Morgan County Nonfarm Job Growth



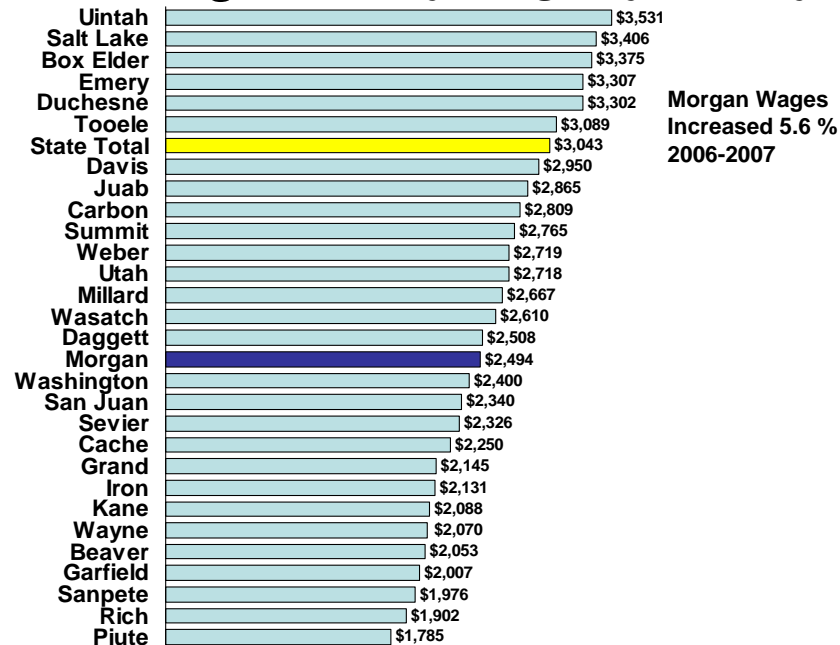
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Annual Unemployment Rates



Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

2007 Average Monthly Wage by County



Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Piute County

FACTS

Updated July 2008

Population

As of July 1st	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total Population	1,358	1,366	1,368	1,373	1,385
% Change of the Prior Year	-3.6%	0.6%	0.1%	0.4%	0.9%

Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee.

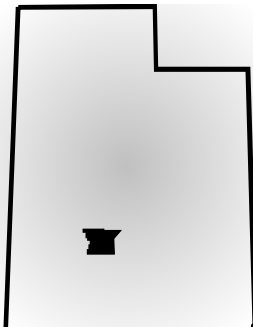
<http://governor.utah.gov/dea/datatables.html>

City Population

As of July 1st	2007
Circleville	463
Junction	163
Kingston	130
Marysvale	336

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

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



Labor Force

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007p
Labor Force	807	872	853	891	952
Employed	763	834	819	864	930
Unemployed	44	38	34	27	22
Rate	5.5%	4.4%	4.0%	3.0%	2.3%
Nonfarm Jobs	292	320	313	333	358
%Chng Prior Year	12.3%	9.6%	-2.2%	6.4%	7.5%
Mining	-	5	5	7	10
Construction	5	20	29	15	13
Manufacturing	2	3	4	3	4
Trade/Trans/Utilities	62	68	62	70	76
Information	-	-	-	-	-
Financial Activities	7	6	6	5	5
Profess/Business Svcs	-	-	-	2	3
Ed/Health/Social Svcs	19	24	25	25	26
Leisure/Hospitality	34	36	28	52	61
Other Services	4	4	4	7	7
Government	159	154	150	147	153
Agriculture*	3	3	3	3	3
Total Establishments	51	55	54	68	64
Total Wages (\$Millions)	5.4	6.1	6.8	7.0	7.7

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>

* Jobs covered by unemployment insurance laws; not included in nofarm 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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007p
Total Personal Income (\$Millions)	26.4	29.1	32.0	31.5	33.2
Per Capita Income	19,325	21,128	23,457	23,460	23,971
Median Household Income Estimates	29,195	32,225	32,862	NA	NA
Average Monthly Nonfarm Wage	1,546	1,621	1,809	1,765	1,785

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Census Bureau, Utah Department of Workforce Services.

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

<http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/saiper/>

<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	6,409	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
 Piute County
 Storm Ridge Ranch School
 State of Utah
 Circleville Café
 Flowers of Utah
 The Tomato Vine
 Unico
 Butch Cassidy's Hideout
 K and C Minimarts
 Big Rock Candy Mtn Resort
 Hoover's Café
 BC Construction and Demolition
 Federal Government
 State Bank of Southern Utah
 Otter Creek RV Park and Marina
 Red Rock Express

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/opencms/wi



One of the difficulties in analyzing the economic realities of a county with a small population base 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. Also, a significant portion of the employment in the county—self-employed and agriculture—are not covered by the administrative processes used to collect jobs data. But, even keeping all these facts in mind, it's hard to complain about Piute County's 6-to-7 percent job growth in the last two years.

Population

According to recent estimates, Piute County won't be getting overpopulated any time soon. In 2007, the county grew a mere 0.9 percent—the third slowest growth in Utah. With just under 1,400 individuals living in its borders, Piute County population measures larger than only Daggett County.

Through the last 10 years, Piute County experienced net out-migration one year only to see net in-migration the next. However, with the exception of the past two years, out-migration has dominated the figures. But perhaps in-migration in 2006 and 2007 will prove to be the rule rather than the exception.

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 one year but are followed by a plunge into employment losses the next. Nevertheless, in both 2006 and 2007, the county's employment was on the upswing with growth in the 6-to-7-percent range. In fact, Piute County managed the third highest job-growth rate in the state during 2007.

More than one-third of the county's new positions were added in leisure/hospitality services. In addition, government and trade/transportation/utilities also generated

notable numbers of new positions. Construction lost jobs—but only two.

Piute County's nonfarm jobs are dominated by the government—which includes public education. Roughly 42 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 many 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 2007, joblessness measured a mere 2.3 percent—one of the lowest jobless rates in the state.

Wages

As a small county with few jobs in high-paying industries, Piute County shows a relatively low average monthly wage. In 2007, the county's average monthly wage of \$1,785 ranked as the lowest in the state. Moreover, it measured only 59 percent of the state average—the lowest level in more than two decades.

Currently, government maintains the highest average monthly wage in Piute County. When it comes to total wages, government also generates, by far, the largest share of any industry.

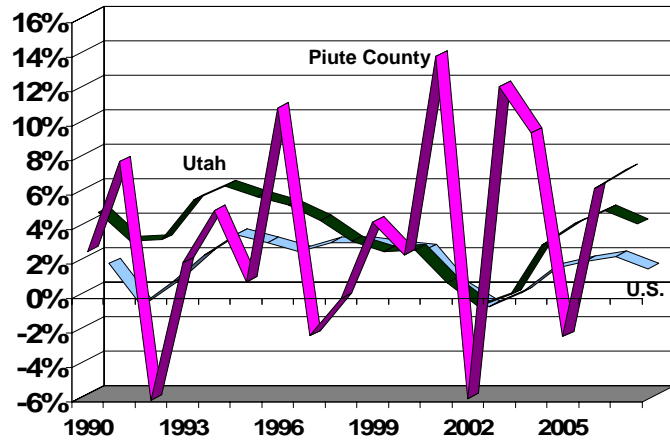
Other Indicators

Piute County did show a sizeable increase in gross taxable sales during 2007. Even in such a small county as Piute County, a 17-percent increase in sales represents a significant influx of spending dollars.

Into 2008. . .

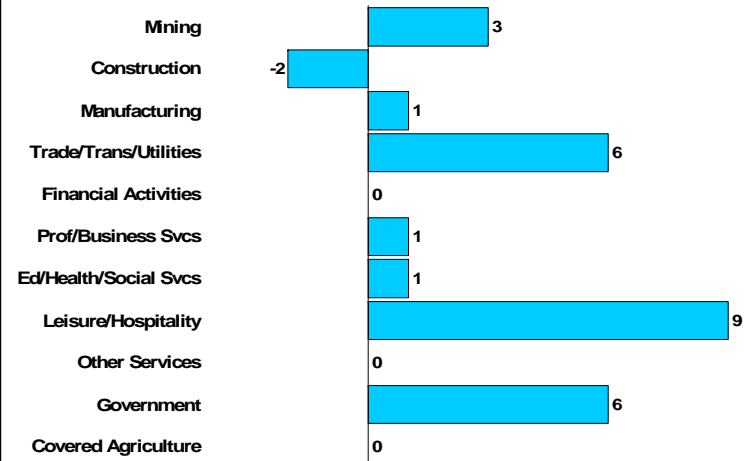
As Piute County started 2008, it ended (at least temporarily) its job-winning ways. March 2008 apparently ended Piute County's two-year employment expansion spree. In comparison with March 2007, employment dropped about 2 percent. Of course, Piute County does have a small population and labor market. That 2-percent decline translates into only six jobs.

Nonfarm Job Growth



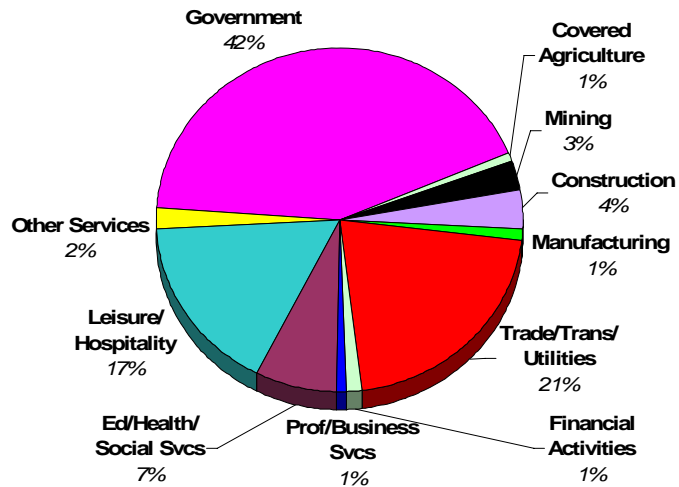
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

2007 Piute County Numeric Change in Jobs by Industry



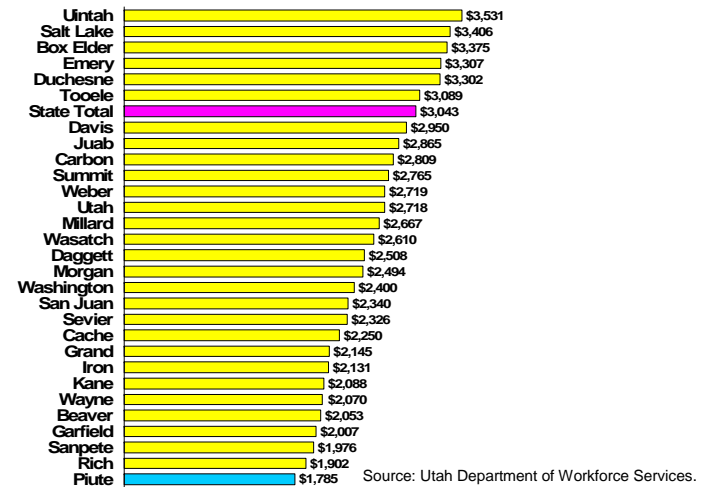
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

2007 Piute County Jobs Distribution by Industry



Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

2007 Average Monthly Wage by County



Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Rich County

FACTS



Updated August 2008

Population

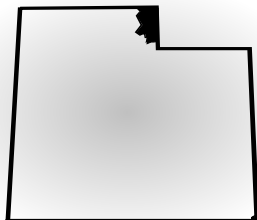
As of July 1st	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total Population	2,079	2,069	2,062	2,121	2,162
% Change of the Prior Year	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	2.9%	1.9%

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

City Populations

As of July 1st	2006
Randolph	470
Garden City	414
Woodruff	190
Laketown	183
Remainder	812

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



Updated August 2008

Labor Force

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Labor Force	1,267	1,345	1,294	1,407	1,469
Employed	1,217	1,299	1,253	1,375	1,439
Unemployed	50	46	41	32	30
Rate	3.9%	3.4%	3.2%	2.3%	2.0%
Nonfarm Jobs	633	673	649	719	753
%Chng Prior Year	4.5%	6.3%	-3.6%	10.8%	4.7%
Mining	d	d	d	d	d
Construction	57	61	73	91	133
Manufacturing	d	d	d	6	4
Trade/Trans/Utilities	69	79	83	75	75
Information	0	0	0	0	0
Financial Activities	38	30	33	53	48
Profess/Business Svcs	11	12	12	16	19
Ed/Health/Social Svcs	59	80	62	66	56
Leisure/Hospitality	124	137	122	168	171
Other Services	62	62	46	41	45
Government	208	207	210	202	199
Total Establishments	105	109	116	124	124
Total Wages (\$Millions)	10.8	11.7	12.3	14.8	17.2

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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total Personal Income (\$Millions)	47.5	48.5	49.5	53.1	58.5
Per Capita Income	23,324	23,972	24,578	26,457	27,058
Avg Family Income from IRS Returns	39,856	40,053	45,184	71,007	NA
Average Monthly Nonfarm Wage	1,420	1,452	1,584	1,719	1,902

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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Gross Taxable Sales (\$000s)	18,374	18,482	20,380	23,830	27,440
Permit Authorized Construction (\$000)	5,660	9,879	23,660	11,559	13,952
New Residential Building Permits	24	39	76	41	43
Residential Build Permits Value (\$000)	4,017	7,718	15,202	10,414	12,533

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 District
- Rich County
- Bear Lake Community Health Cntr
- Lakeview Cabins
- Lodge At Bear Lake LLC
- Majestic Ranch Academy
- Trendwest Resorts
- Bear Lake Chevron
- Bear Lake Landscaping
- Bear Lake Lodge LLC
- BLH Enterprises
- Blue Water Resort LLC
- Bodeans Bear Lake BBQ
- Dees Super Service Inc
- Deseret Land & Livestock
- Ideal Beach Master Assoc Inc
- Lakeside Pizza and Pantry
- Lakeview Market & Bear Lake KOA

<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

After a dip in employment in 2005, Rich County's economy steadily added some jobs. Unemployment has hovered in the two percent to three percent range over the last few years. Resident population growth has been slow over the decade. Rich's 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

The latest population counts recorded the number of individuals in 2007 at 2,162, just up a few from the 2006 figure of 2,121. This was a 1.9 percent increase over the 2006 level. That's below the state average rate of growth of 3.2 percent. For 2004 and 2005 there has been virtually zero growth, but in 2006 and 2007 things picked up a little.

Of the 2,160 persons in Rich County, Randolph claims the most with about 470 residents. Garden City has about 414 and Woodruff and Laketown each have just under 200. Garden City's population increased by six percent, the fastest of all four towns.

The Labor Market

The labor force, those sixteen years and older working or looking for work, numbered 1,470 in 2007, which was about just over the 1,400 level of 2006. Unemployment was at historic low during 2007 and, for that matter, very low through the last five years. The average unemployment rate for Rich County was 2.0 percent in 2007. Employment in the county is seasonal, which is an understatement. Peak summer months' employment is 800+ and in the winter and shoulder seasons jobs number 600 to 700.

Industries

Just 30 net new jobs were created between 2006 and 2007. Total employment grew from 719 to 753 over the year period. Construction was the only real contributor of significant new jobs adding 40. All the other sectors either lost or gained jobs but the change was under 10. The leisure and hospitality industry was a positive contributor to job growth. In March of this year (2008) year-over job growth was a tepid 1.8 percent.

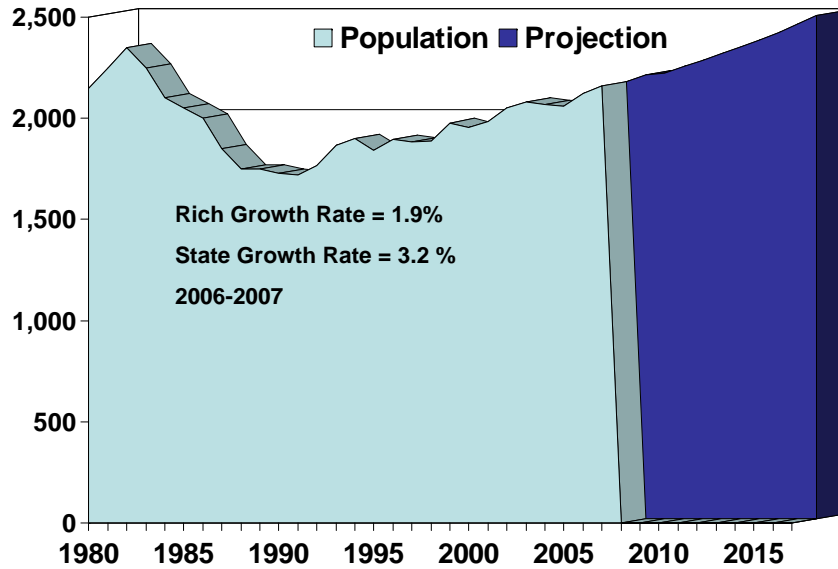
Average Wages Increase

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. That is why Rich County's average was second lowest (next to Piute County) in the state with \$1,902 per month. 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 about five percent. Wages increased by 10.6 percent between 2006 and 2007.

Little Change is the Descriptor for the Economy in Rich County

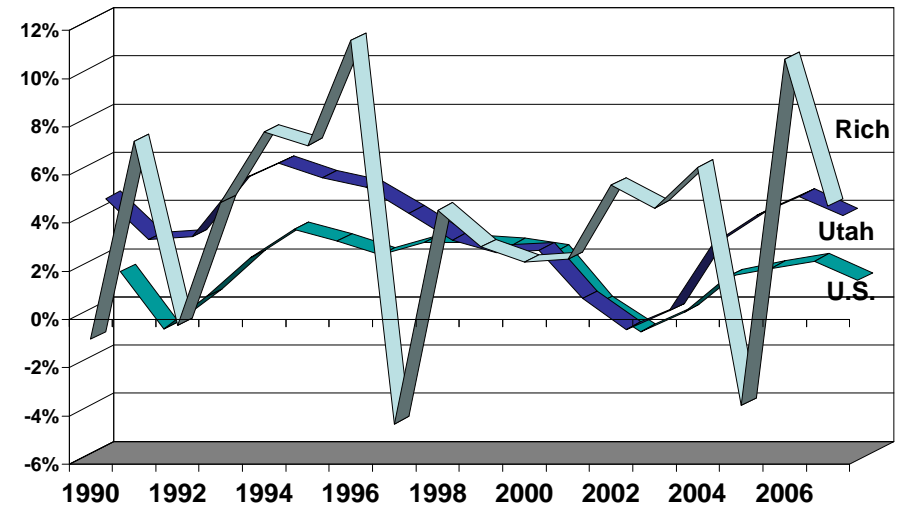
The county's economy rests on its mainstays of ranching and tourism. Nonfarm employment is more related to the leisure and hospitality, construction, and government sectors. The short-term outlook for building is for a slowing in activity. The Bear Lake area will hopefully be the recipient of more tourism activity as gasoline prices remain at high levels. People will still get away for vacations but probably won't travel as far as they have when gas was relatively less expensive.

Rich County Population



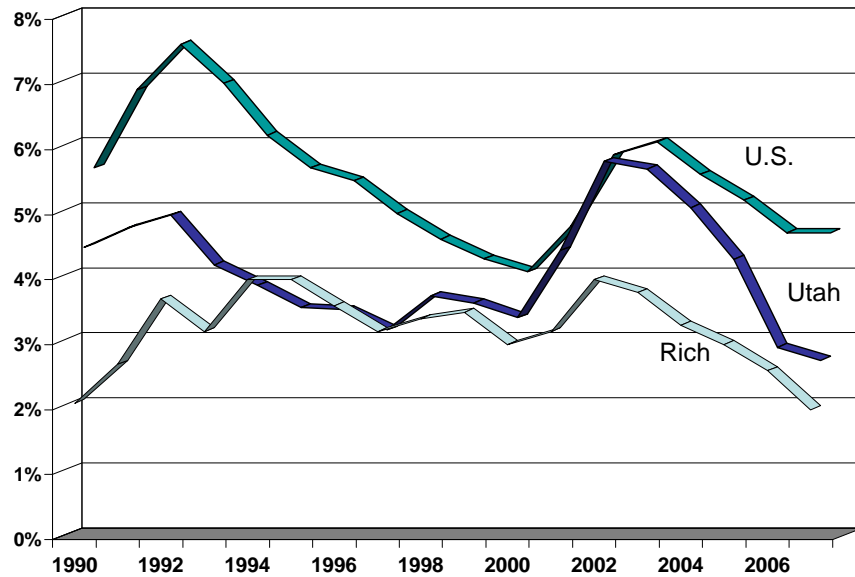
Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee; Utah Governor's Office of Planning and Budget.

Rich County Nonfarm Job Growth



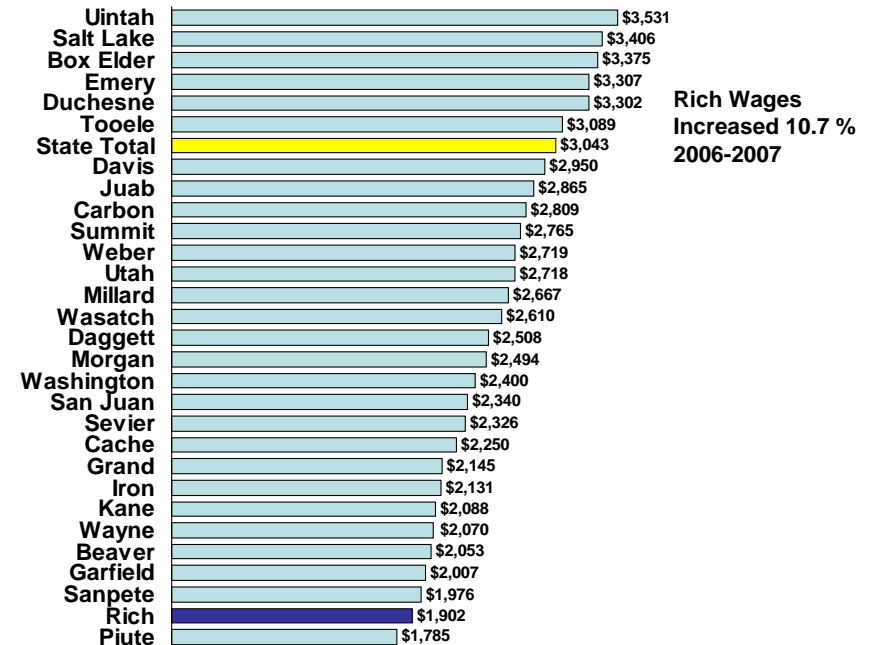
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Annual Unemployment Rates



Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

2007 Average Monthly Wage by County



Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Salt Lake County

FACTS

Updated August 2008

Population

As of July 1st	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total Population	940,465	955,166	978,285	996,374	1,018,904
% Change of the Prior Year	1.4%	1.6%	2.4%	1.8%	2.3%

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

City Populations

As of July 1st	2007
Alta	371
Bluffdale	7,697
Cottonwood Hgts	35,351
Draper	38,556
Herriman	16,769
Holladay	25,527
Midvale	27,784
Murray	45,732
Riverton	38,440
Salt Lake City	180,651
Sandy	96,074
South Jordan	48,046
South Salt Lake	21,547
Taylorsville	58,620
West Jordan	102,445
West Valley	122,374

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



Labor Force

	2003	2004	2005	2006r	2007p
Labor Force	499,292	503,080	519,047	534,697	551,857
Employed	470,528	477,601	497,749	519,183	537,573
Unemployed	28,764	25,479	21,299	15,514	14,285
Rate	5.8%	5.1%	4.1%	2.9%	2.6%
Nonfarm Jobs	527,955	535,409	555,055	579,780	601,224
%Chng Prior Year	-1.1%	1.4%	3.7%	4.5%	3.7%
Mining	1,702	1,682	2,012	2,203	2,450
Construction	30,192	30,943	34,128	39,697	42,492
Manufacturing	48,898	50,235	51,138	53,385	55,776
Trade/Trans/Utilities	112,664	114,096	117,178	120,294	125,060
Information	17,583	17,386	17,963	18,423	18,468
Financial Activities	44,019	43,418	44,719	47,299	49,816
Profess/Business Svcs	79,701	81,587	87,412	93,999	96,685
Ed/Health/Social Svcs	49,630	51,418	53,610	54,973	57,845
Leisure/Hospitality	43,802	44,008	44,683	46,135	47,911
Other Services	17,440	17,527	17,786	18,140	18,629
Government	82,324	83,109	84,426	85,232	85,988
Total Establishments	32,596	33,990	35,975	37,887	37,727
Total Wages (\$Millions)	17,932.4	18,990.1	20,401.4	22,346.6	24,570.7

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>

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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007p
Total Personal Income (\$Millions)	27,078.0	29,022.5	32,092.1	34,619.5	37,308.8
Per Capita Income	29,171	30,906	33,300	34,951	36,617
Avg Household Income from IRS Returns	51,965	53,944	57,801	62,142	NA
Average Monthly Nonfarm Wage	2,830	2,956	3,063	3,212	3,406

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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007p
Gross Taxable Sales (\$000s)	15,445,006	16,576,588	18,010,926	20,328,814	21,634,262
Permit Authorized Construction (\$000)	1,430,810	1,673,009	2,073,618	2,075,492	2,153,638
New Residential Building Permits	7,399	6,491	7,746	6,200	4,512
Residential Build Permits Value (\$000)	899,000	918,693	1,174,484	1,087,470	820,049

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	2006
Under 18	29.6%
65 years and over	8.4%
Median Age	30.5
Persons per Household	2.98
Persons per Family	3.56
Female-Headed Families	15.8%
High School Graduates	88.8%
College Graduates	30.0%
Labor Force	
Female Participation	64.4%
Male Participation	80.9%
Self-Employed	5.0%
Commute Time (minutes)	21.3
Median Family Income	\$61,878
Median Earnings	
Male, full-time, year-rnd	\$41,161
Female, full-time, yr-rnd	\$31,035
Persons Below Poverty	10.6%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

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

Largest Employers

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

Source: Utah Dept. of Workforce Services.

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

Other

Population by Race	2006
White	84.7%
Black	1.3%
American Indian	0.8%
Asian	3.0%
Pacific Islanders	1.3%
Other	8.8%
Hispanic/All Races	15.3%

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/opencms/wi

Salt Lake County

The economy in Salt Lake County experienced gradual slowing throughout 2007 as the residential construction boom came to an end.

Population

Salt Lake County, Utah's most populous county—has about 38 percent of all the inhabitants of Utah. Since 2000, the Salt Lake County population has increased by 12.9 percent with the state as a whole increasing by 20.2 percent. The July 1st, 2007 population estimate surpassed one million residents to reach 1,018,904, increasing by 22,530 over 2006. The fastest growing cities are located in the south and southwest parts of the county. Draper, Herriman, Riverton, South Jordan, West Jordan, and West Valley have added 13,000 or more residents since 2000.

On Average, Great

The Salt Lake County labor market registered its third consecutive year of strong growth. In 2005 there were 3.7 percent more nonfarm payroll jobs, increasing by 4.5 percent in 2006. On average in 2007, there were 21,444 new jobs, an increase of 3.7 percent with total employment of 601,224 for the year.

Employment gains were broad based, occurring among all industrial sectors. The strongest job growth occurred in trade—3,695 new jobs and construction—2,796 new jobs. Other industries with a significant number of new jobs compared to year-ago levels include finance, healthcare, manufacturing, and professional/scientific/technical services.

Economy from Hot to Cold

The strongest major industrial sector propelling the economy forward for the last several years has been residential construction. Total construction employment averaged about 30,192 in 2003, increasing to an average of 42,492 in 2007.

During the housing boom, related industries—finance, realtors, building suppliers, home

and garden stores, and furniture retailers—all exhibited robust growth.

During the first eight months of 2007 construction employment growth decelerated as residential home building tapered off. In January 2007 there were 15.4 percent more construction jobs than in January 2006. By August the year-over growth rate had receded to 6.7 percent. The last four months saw a rapid deceleration so that by December of 2007 there were year-over job losses of 1.7 percent. Of course, the dramatic fall off in home construction affected all of the related industries.

Total overall job growth in 2007 began the year at about 4.5 percent, gradually dropping to 2.6 percent by December as the construction boom deflated.

The end of the home building boom was partially reflected in the unemployment statistics. On average, there were about 13,237 Salt Lake County residents unemployed in the first quarter of 2007, with a historically low unemployment rate of 2.4 percent. The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate increased slowly as the year progressed to 3.0 percent in December, representing 16,698 unemployed workers.

Cooling Continues

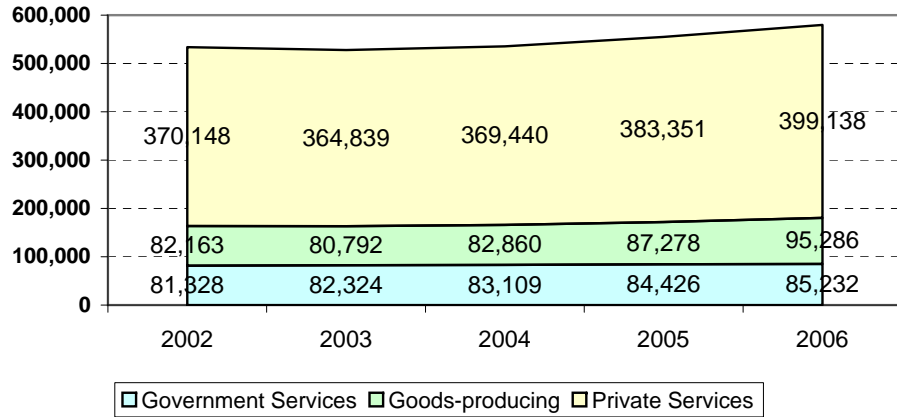
The year-over job growth rate continued to cool in 2008 to less than one percent by mid-year, as construction job losses reached almost 12 percent. From January to June 2008, the number of new dwelling units permitted in the county was 1,463, a decrease of 41.5 percent compared to the same months of 2007.

The Outlook

The end of the residential construction boom, tight credit, and high energy and food prices are all contributing to this economic softening and are a significant drag on economic conditions all across Utah. Several industries, however, are still generating many new jobs in Salt Lake County compared to year-ago levels—healthcare, professional, scientific, and technical services, and government.

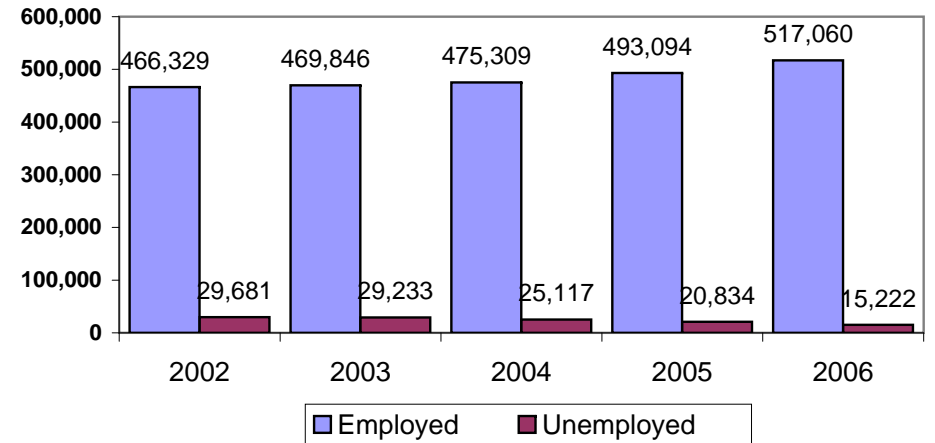
The current weakness in the labor market will likely persist during the remainder of 2008 and into 2009.

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



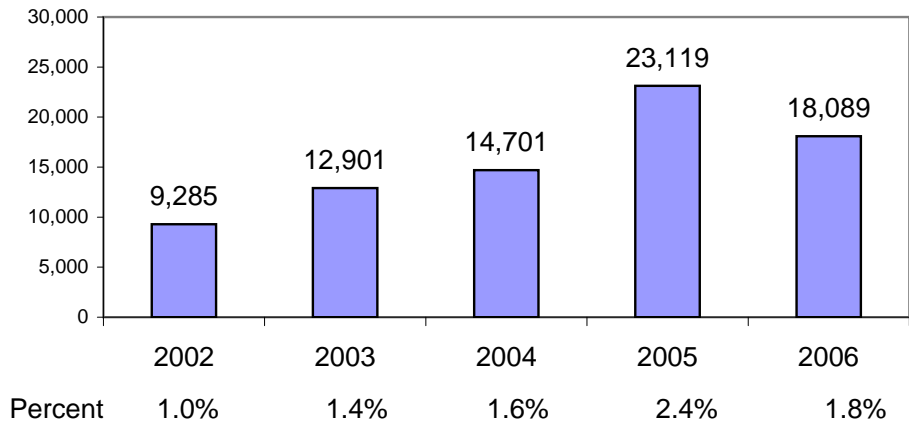
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Salt Lake County Labor Force



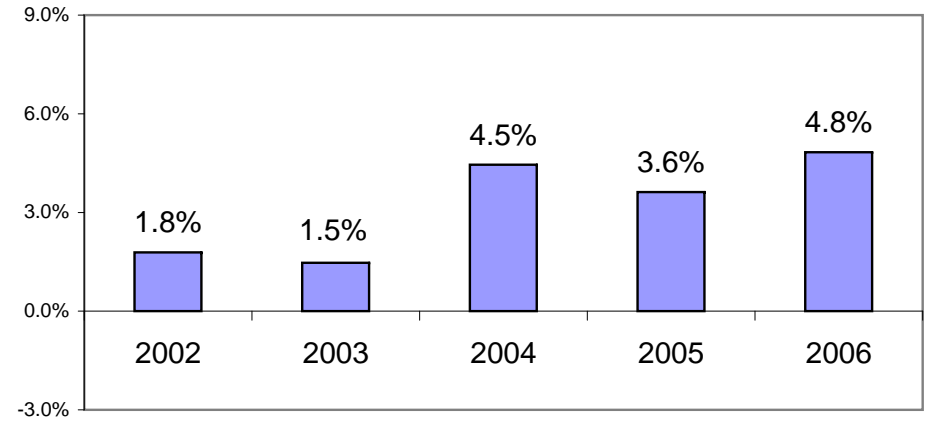
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

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.

San Juan County

FACTS

Updated July 2008

Population

As of July 1st	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total Population	14,240	14,353	14,571	14,647	14,807
% Change of the Prior Year	0.2%	0.8%	1.5%	0.5%	1.1%

Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee.

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

City Population

As of July 1st	2007
Blanding	3,185
Monticello	1,956

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

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



Labor Force

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Labor Force	4,776	4,851	4,757	4,864	4,990
Employed	4,323	4,406	4,378	4,570	4,727
Unemployed	453	445	378	294	263
Rate	9.5%	9.2%	8.0%	6.0%	5.3%
Nonfarm Jobs	3,864	3,936	3,919	4,086	4,248
%Chng Prior Year	-2.4%	1.9%	-0.4%	4.3%	4.0%
Mining	180	163	155	158	205
Construction	210	230	246	259	305
Manufacturing	91	95	149	248	223
Trade/Trans/Utilities	463	459	447	433	450
Information	12	8	9	7	5
Financial Activities	61	52	57	55	57
Profess/Business Svcs	82	87	97	117	134
Ed/Health/Social Svcs	355	380	405	462	478
Leisure/Hospitality	574	593	541	570	630
Other Services	82	81	79	82	90
Government	1,754	1,791	1,736	1,696	1,670
Total Establishments	334	341	346	352	341
Total Wages (\$Millions)	87.8	95.9	96.0	104.2	119.3

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>

San Juan County's major industries include government, trade, and services related to tourism and recreation. Mining exhibits sporadic periods of development. The Navajo Nation's Indian Reservation occupies much of the southern part of the county and is home to the state's largest tribe.

p = preliminary r = revised

Income and Wages

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total Personal Income (\$Millions)	197.7	210.0	223.2	232.2	251.1
Per Capita Income	14,392	15,066	16,062	16,569	16,958
Avg Household Income from IRS Returns	35,058	37,390	40,310	55,063	n.a.
Average Monthly Nonfarm Wage	1,894	2,030	2,042	2,126	2,340

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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Gross Taxable Sales (\$000s)	85,238	86,003	98,930	133,030	193,332
Permit Authorized Construction (\$000)	8,180	7,840	9,028	27,835	13,377
New Residential Building Permits	55	61	65	90	72
Residential Build Permits Value (\$000)	6,189	6,418	7,218	13,161	10,052

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
 Monument Valley Lodge
 San Juan County
 State of Utah
 Aramark Svcs Management
 Four Corners Regional Care Center
 Gouldings
 San Juan Hospital
 The Navajo Nation
 White Mesa
 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/opencms/wi

San Juan County enjoyed rather brisk employment growth in 2007. A 4.0 percent increase in employment over the previous year helped to further drive down the county's unemployment rate, which reached 5.3 percent in the year—the lowest rate in nearly two decades. However, with the widely announced layoff of workers at the Lisbon Valley Copper mine scheduled for early 2008, next year's numbers are likely to suffer.

People and Housing

Population in the county posted a modest rise in 2007. The number of people living in the county went up 160 for the year, or a 1.1 percent increase. A small fraction of that increase is attributable to in-migration into the county—36 people. However, the bulk of population growth in San Juan County continues to be due to natural increase.

Another important economic measure closely associated with people is housing. In 2007, the number of new permits for homes—dwelling units, in housing lingo—fell 20 percent (from 90 in 2006 to 72 in 2007). Total new residential permit valuation also declined, falling 23.6 percent over 2006. Since permits and valuations fell by nearly the same amount, the average home permit value fell only 4.5 percent.

The Labor Market

San Juan County's labor market once again posted vigorous growth in 2007. Compared with 2006, employment in the county expanded by 4.0 percent—or an increase of 162 jobs. This is a respectable repeat of last year's 4.3 percent performance. Even with this increase, San Juan County was only the

fifteenth fastest growing county in the state.

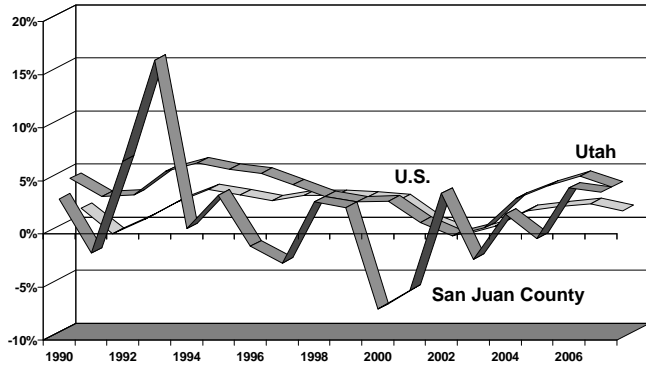
Nearly every major industry in the county added employment in 2007. Leisure and hospitality (+60), mining (+47), and construction (+46) all posted strong double-digit gains over the year. Trade, transportation, and utilities (+17), professional and business services (+17), and private educational and health services (+16) also saw significant gains. Bucking the general positive trend in employment gains, government (-27) and manufacturing (-26) both had sizeable losses in the year.

Unemployment in the county continued a five-year decline in 2007, falling to 5.3 percent. This marks a significant change of fortunes for San Juan County in that the county no longer qualifies as an area of substantial unemployment by the federal government. However, the county still has the highest unemployment rate in the state. With that said, the county's 5.3 rate is just within the spectrum of what can be considered full-employment.

A Word on Wages

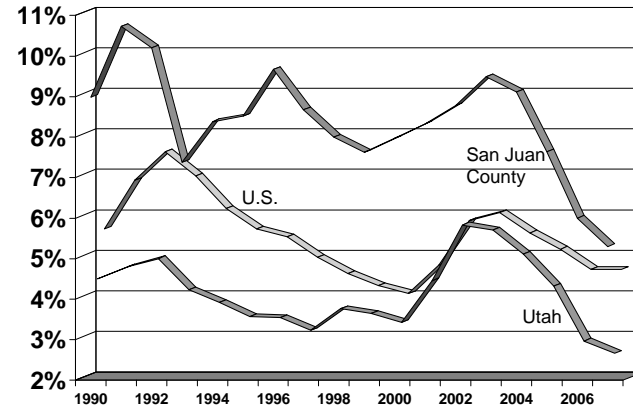
Another important indicator of San Juan County's economic health is the performance of the county's average monthly wage. Real—inflation adjusted—average monthly wages in the county rose a strong 7.0 percent in 2007. Taking a longer-term perspective, real wage performance over the last decade has been positive, if anemic. Compared with 1997, real wages in the county were up 15.2 percent—or around 1.4 percent a year. Stronger real wage growth would be a welcome change in San Juan County as it would help increase the area's quality of life and provide some extra economic stimulus.

San Juan County Nonfarm Jobs



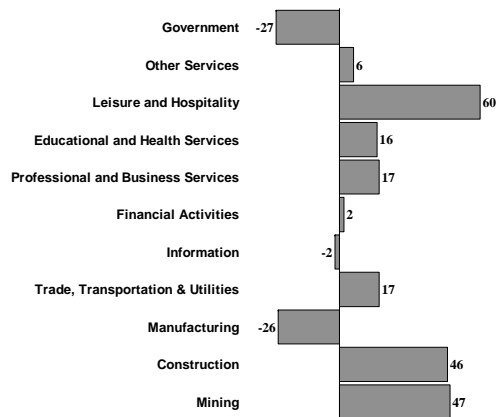
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Annual Unemployment Rates



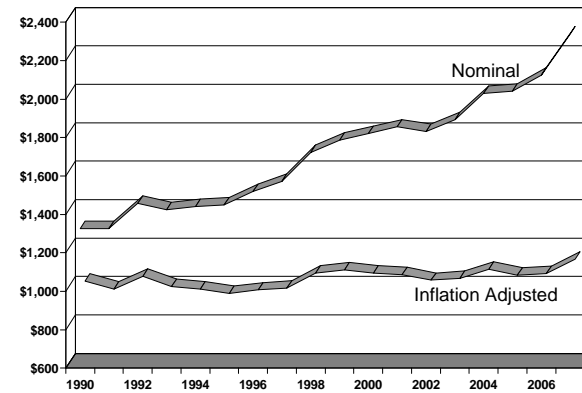
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

2007 San Juan County Numeric Change in Jobs by Industry



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 2008

Population

As of July 1st	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total Population	24,787	25,043	25,454	25,799	26,464
% Change of the Prior Year	1.1%	1.0%	1.6%	1.4%	2.6%

Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee.

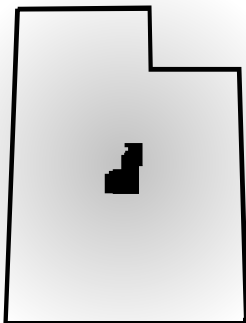
<http://governor.utah.gov/dea/datatables.html>

City Population

As of July 1st	2007
Centerfield	1,068
Ephraim	5,165
Fairview	1,180
Fayette	206
Fountain Green	954
Gunnison	2,734
Manti	3,232
Mayfield	430
Moroni	1,294
Mount Pleasant	2,744
Spring City	1,018
Sterling	255
Wales	228

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

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



Labor Force

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007p
Labor Force	10,370	10,522	10,598	10,661	11,064
Employed	9,664	9,860	10,024	10,263	10,712
Unemployed	706	662	574	398	352
Rate	6.8%	6.3%	5.4%	3.7%	3.2%
Nonfarm Jobs	6,841	6,904	7,028	7,159	7,520
%Chng Prior Year	1.4%	0.9%	1.8%	1.9%	5.0%
Mining	18	12	11	12	85
Construction	364	377	400	453	474
Manufacturing	886	841	882	860	899
Trade/Trans/Utilities	1,082	1,084	1,114	1,170	1,287
Information	161	158	170	179	177
Financial Activities	198	200	205	234	246
Profess/Business Svcs	257	246	238	206	193
Ed/Health/Social Svcs	557	597	604	635	705
Leisure/Hospitality	477	520	459	480	478
Other Services	165	179	209	210	212
Government	2,676	2,690	2,736	2,720	2,742
Agriculture*	208	205	199	213	236
Total Establishments	543	572	585	613	593
Total Wages (\$Millions)	133.0	136.7	144.8	158.3	178.3

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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007p
Total Personal Income (\$Millions)	378.0	397.1	415.6	449.1	500.2
Per Capita Income	16,176	16,857	17,477	18,705	18,901
Median Household Income Estimates	34,494	35,232	36,281	NA	NA
Average Monthly Nonfarm Wage	1,620	1,647	1,717	1,842	1,976

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Census Bureau, Utah Department of Workforce Services.

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

<http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/saipa/>

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

Sales and Building

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007p
Gross Taxable Sales (\$000s)	162,116	162,631	174,326	199,437	220,369
Permit Authorized Construction (\$000)	21,100	24,348	25,967	36,684	45,388
New Residential Building Permits	142	169	161	221	214
Residential Build Permits Value (\$000)	13,759	17,931	19,319	25,719	26,395

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
 Terrel's Food Town
 Sanpete Valley Hospital
 Federal Government
 Sanpete County
 Western Wats Opinion
 Wasatch Academy
 Six County Assc of Governments
 Central Utah Telephone
 SST Energy Corporation
 Applied Composite Technology
 Gunnison Thriftway

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/opencms/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, in 2007, Sanpete County generated its best job performance in over a decade. Moreover, construction activity and gross taxable sales also showed notable gains.

Population

Sanpete County's recent population growth has hardly been meteoric. In 2007, population estimates place the county's population at 26,400—a 2.6 percent increase from the previous year. While slower than the state average (3.2 percent), it marked the strongest gain since 2002.

Nevertheless, net in-migration has proved the rule (more people moving in than moving out) since 2000. 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. Except, in 2007 the story changed. Sanpete County's employment grew by 5 percent, placing it in the top 10 fastest-growing Utah counties.

Between 2006 and 2007, Sanpete County added roughly 360 net new jobs. Trade/transportation/utilities contributed the largest number of new positions. But, manufacturing, mining, construction, private education/health/social services and government all generated strong employment gains. The surge in mining jobs is related to current oil exploration and drilling in the county. Job losses were few and far between—only the professional/business services industry lost any noticeable employment.

Employment growth proved sufficient to drive down the county's unemployment rate to 3.2 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.

Wages

Sanpete County suffers from a perennially-low average monthly wage. In 2007, the county's monthly wage of \$1,976 ranked third lowest in the state. The combination of industry structure and an abundant, young labor supply at Snow College combined to keep wages low.

The tight labor market did help punch wages up. In 2007, Sanpete County managed its second year of 7-percent growth in the average monthly wage—far more than enough to keep up with inflation. However, the county's average monthly wage measured only 65 percent of the statewide average.

Other Indicators

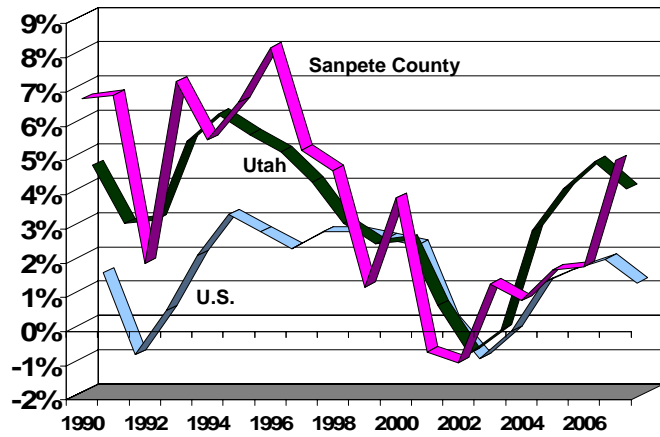
Construction activity also improved in 2007. Even residential home permit values increased slightly. Overall, the dollar amount of permits showed a 24-percent gain. In addition, gross taxable sales exhibited a significant 11-percent improvement.

Into 2008. . .

During the first quarter of 2008, a wispy cloud crossed the sunshine that has been bathing the Sanpete County economy. Job growth peaked at 7 percent in mid-2007 only to ease back slowly through the rest of the year. By March of 2008, the county's rate of employment expansion measured only 2 percent. However, the county continues to create employment at the same time the national job-creation machine has ground to a virtual halt.

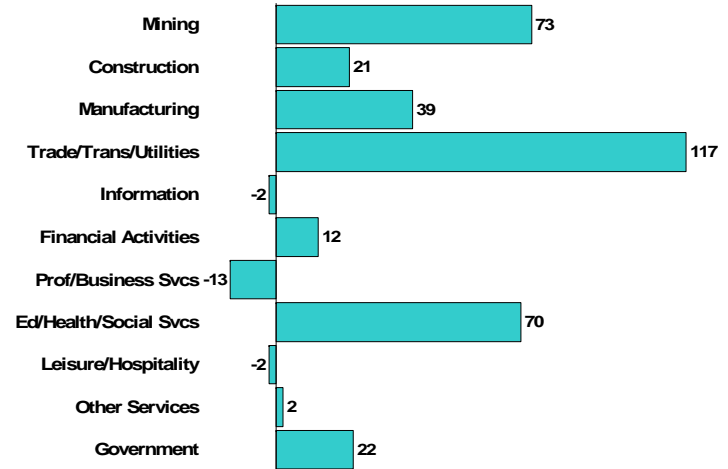
Don't count on construction activity to buoy up those numbers. Approved construction permit values for the first five months of 2008 dropped almost one-third compared to the same time period in the previous year.

Nonfarm Job Growth



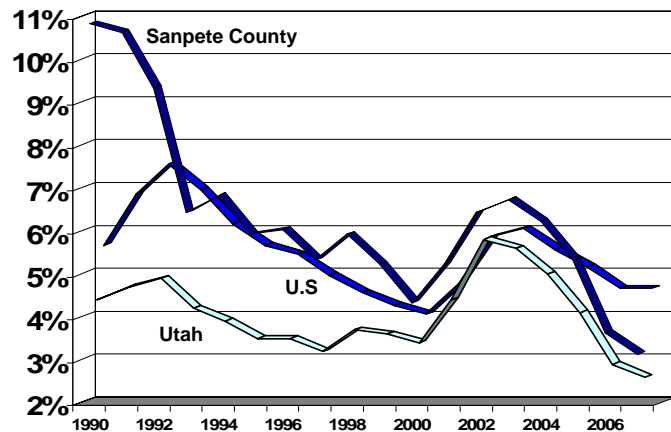
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

2007 Sanpete County Numeric Change in Jobs by Industry



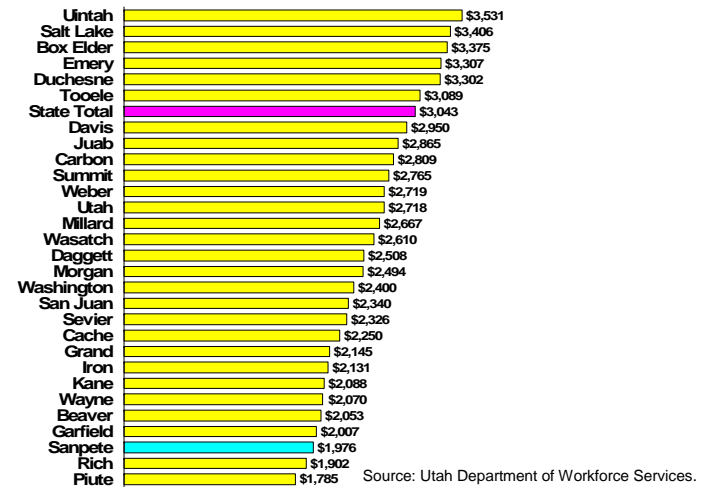
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Annual Unemployment Rates



Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

2007 Average Monthly Wage by County



Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Sevier County

FACTS

Updated July 2008

Population

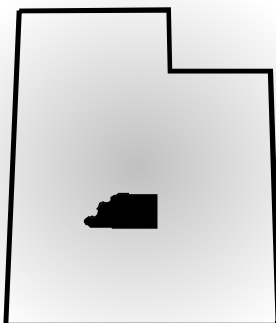
As of July 1st	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total Population	19,318	19,415	19,649	19,984	20,442
% Change of the Prior Year	0.4%	0.5%	1.2%	1.7%	2.3%

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

City Population

As of July 1st	2007
Annabella	646
Aurora	943
Elsinore	737
Glenwood	434
Joseph	271
Koosharem	289
Monroe	1,834
Redmond	801
Richfield	7,119
Salina	2,392
Sigurd	428

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



Labor Force

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007p
Labor Force	8,798	9,228	9,087	9,357	9,620
Employed	8,288	8,750	8,679	9,060	9,351
Unemployed	510	478	408	297	269
Rate	5.8%	5.2%	4.5%	3.2%	2.8%
Nonfarm Jobs	7,160	7,570	7,550	7,854	8,096
%Chng Prior Year	-2.1%	5.7%	-0.3%	4.0%	3.1%
Mining	390	397	421	489	508
Construction	358	392	382	414	406
Manufacturing	507	458	453	467	479
Trade/Trans/Utilities	2,142	2,414	2,349	2,517	2,597
Information	70	84	76	80	80
Financial Activities	177	184	176	175	203
Profess/Business Svcs	279	300	327	324	377
Ed/Health/Social Svcs	732	726	749	723	743
Leisure/Hospitality	795	862	875	880	908
Other Services	159	156	158	170	173
Government	1,551	1,596	1,584	1,615	1,622
Agriculture*	88	92	74	74	63
Total Establishments	581	597	609	649	624
Total Wages (\$Millions)	166.5	171.7	187.0	210.1	NA

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 nofarm 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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007p
Total Personal Income (\$Millions)	356.1	376.8	406.8	438.9	477.7
Per Capita Income	18,775	19,711	21,348	22,699	23,369
Median Household Income Estimates	37,614	39,160	38,447	NA	NA
Average Monthly Nonfarm Wage	1,938	1,964	2,064	2,230	2,326

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Census Bureau, Utah Department of Workforce Services.

<http://www.bea.gov/bea/regional/reis/> <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/saipa/> <http://jobs.utah.gov/jsp/wi/utalimis/gotoIndustry.do>

Sales and Building

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007p
Gross Taxable Sales (\$000s)	225,887	252,351	288,089	365,055	371,678
Permit Authorized Construction (\$000)	28,383	27,343	29,111	40,778	52,647
New Residential Building Permits	97	115	120	152	133
Residential Build Permits Value (\$000)	13,376	15,478	20,355	27,200	23,929

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
- US Gypsum
- Snow College South
- Sorensons Ranch School
- Hales Sand and Gravel
- Six County Association of Governments
- Moroni Fee
- 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/opencms/wi



Sevier County

—Slower growth in 2007

New and old discoveries of natural resources, a prime location on Interstate 80, its status as a regional shopping center, and an expanding population base helped fuel Sevier County's expansion in 2006. However, as in many areas, gains stepped back a notch in 2007. In particular, employment expansion measured less than 3 percent. That's moderate expansion, but recent activity suggests it may trend even lower.

Population

With roughly 20,400 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—2.3 percent in 2007 compared to 3.2 percent statewide. However, the expansion has measured stronger in the last several years as the county continued to avoid 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.

But expansion proved somewhat slower in 2007—only 2.6 percent. The county created many of the 200 new positions in trade/transportation/utilities (particularly retail trade) and professional/business services. However, most major industries showed employment increases. Only the construction industry lost positions. However, this 8-percent building-sector decline put a major drag on total growth.

As with most of Utah's counties, unemployment in Sevier County has dropped to record-low levels—only 2.8 percent in 2007.

Wages

When it came to wages, Sevier County workers certainly benefited from new higher-paying jobs and a tight labor market in 2006—the county's average monthly wage increased over 8 percent. While 2007 registered a smaller 4-percent increase, it improved enough to more than keep up with inflation.

As in many rural counties, wages in Sevier County tend to measure below state averages. With an average monthly wage of \$2,326, the average Sevier County worker makes 76 percent of the state average wage. Plus, Sevier County ranks in the bottom third of Utah counties.

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

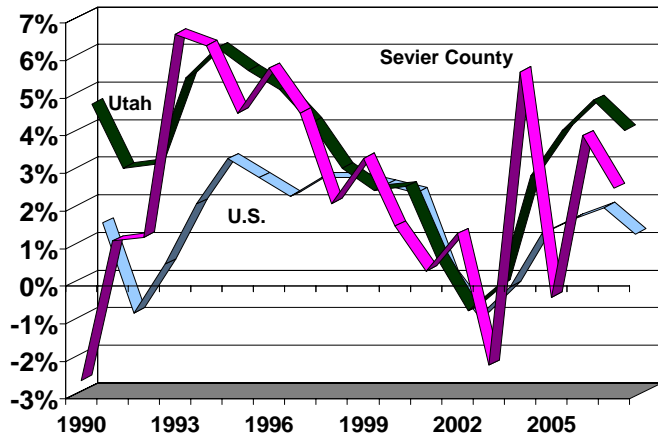
Other Indicators

While residential building ebbed somewhat during 2007, permitted values remained historically high. In addition, 2007 saw a huge surge in commercial building permits (particularly in lodging and retail trade). Overall, permitted values increased by 29 percent. On the other hand, gross taxable sales remained virtually flat.

Into 2008. . .

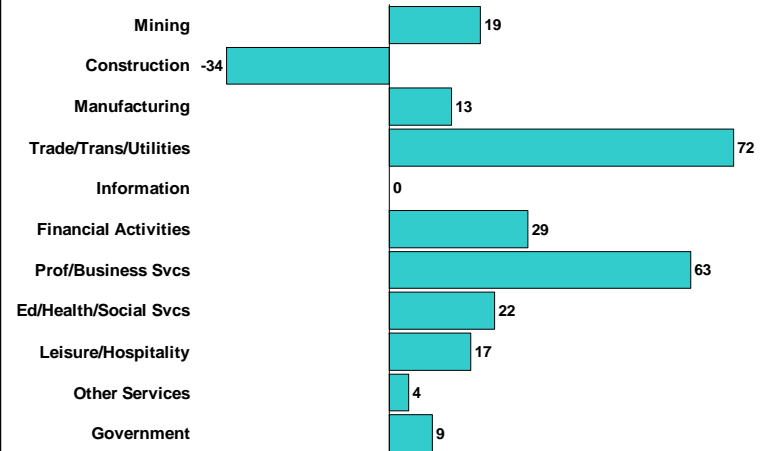
So far in 2008, employment expansion has dawdled even more. Between March 2007 and March 2008, Sevier County's nonfarm employment base grew by only 1.4 percent—just more than 110 jobs. On the construction front, Sevier County followed the nationwide trend with a 58-percent decrease in permit values for the first five months of 2008.

Nonfarm Job Growth



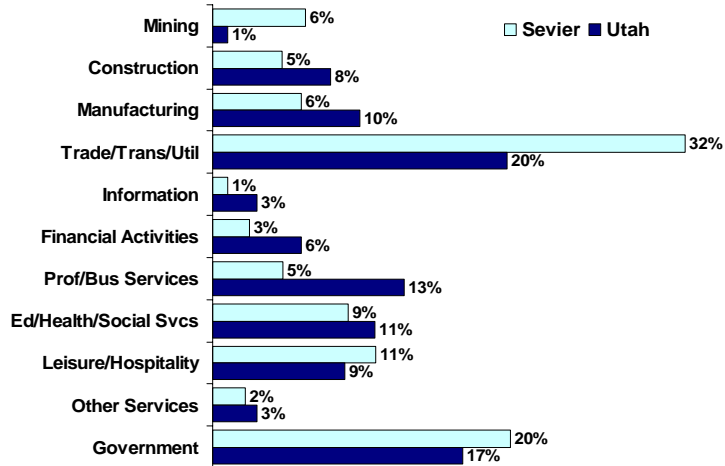
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

2007 Sevier County Numeric Change in Jobs by Industry



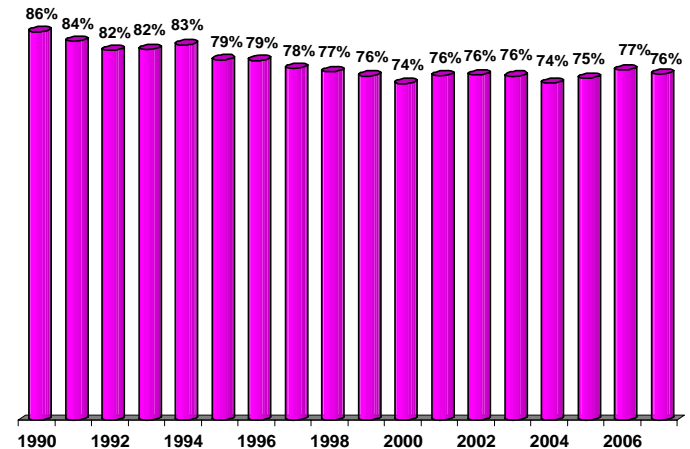
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

2007 Nonfarm Job Distribution by Industry*



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

Sevier County Average Monthly Wage as a Percent of State



Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Summit County

FACTS

Updated August 2008

Population

As of July 1st	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total Population	34,073	35,090	36,283	36,871	38,412
% Change of the Prior Year	5.7%	3.0%	3.4%	1.6%	4.2%

Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee.

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

City Population

As of July 1st	2007
Coalville	1,374
Francis	891
Henefer	697
Kamas	1,497
Oakley	1,319
Park City	8,030

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

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



Labor Force

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007p
Labor Force	19,998	20,562	21,523	21,768	22,465
Employed	18,761	19,484	20,649	21,144	21,893
Unemployed	1,237	1,078	875	624	571
Rate	6.2%	5.2%	4.1%	2.9%	2.5%
Nonfarm Jobs	16,418	17,522	18,900	20,620	21,897
%Chng Prior Year	-0.1%	6.7%	7.9%	9.1%	6.2%
Mining	67	52	59	79	106
Construction	1,320	1,500	1,709	2,113	2,583
Manufacturing	508	582	601	620	653
Trade/Trans/Utilities	2,804	2,883	3,156	3,429	3,652
Information	221	251	244	252	267
Financial Activities	1,117	1,125	1,291	1,479	1,602
Profess/Business Svcs	1,034	1,263	1,477	1,608	1,634
Ed/Health/Social Svcs	674	770	798	839	866
Leisure/Hospitality	6,171	6,456	6,771	7,288	7,662
Other Services	379	443	544	608	531
Government	2,123	2,197	2,250	2,305	2,343
Total Establishments	1,799	1,957	2,112	2,302	2,347
Total Wages (\$Millions)	435.4	485.3	555.7	636.9	726.6

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>

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 thriving ski, tourist, and real estate industries. Population growth has kept the construction industry booming.

p = preliminary r = revised

Income and Wages

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007p
Total Personal Income (\$Millions)	1,466.9	1,653.4	1,868.6	2,019.1	2,320.5
Per Capita Income	44,839	48,971	53,762	57,725	60,411
Avg Household Income from IRS Returns	74,716	84,984	96,336	107,202	NA
Average Monthly Nonfarm Wage	2,210	2,308	2,450	2,574	2,765

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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007p
Gross Taxable Sales (\$000s)	854,703	972,492	1,123,304	1,271,522	1,350,095
Permit Authorized Construction (\$000)	173,960	202,994	282,268	339,215	398,279
New Residential Building Permits	624	657	899	869	1,139
Residential Build Permits Value (\$000)	123,077	153,466	211,065	242,309	285,305

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
 The Canyons
 Park City School District
 Park City Mountain Resort
 Park City
 Premier Resorts of Utah
 Stein Eriksen Lodge
 Summit County
 Pivotal Promontory Development
 South Summit School District
 Triumph Gear Systems
 Utah Althetic Foundation
 Albertsons
 State of Utah
 North Summit School District
 Marriott Resorts
 Wal-Mart

Source: Utah Dept. of Workforce Services.

<http://jobs.utah.gov/jsp/wi/utalimis/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/opencms/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 22.8 percent. The July 1st, 2007 population estimate for the county was 38,412, increasing by 1,541 over 2006.

Strong Economy Continues

The Summit County labor market registered its fourth consecutive year of strong growth. 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. In 2007 overall job growth slowed to a still healthy 6.2 percent with the addition of 1,277 new jobs, which brought the total non-farm payroll employment count to 21,897.

Employment gains were broad based, occurring among almost all industrial sectors. The strongest job growth occurred in construction, increasing by 470. Other industries with a significant number of new jobs compared to year-ago levels include leisure and hospitality, trade, and finance.

Major Construction Growth

Propelling the economy forward for the last four years, have been leisure/hospitality and construction. Annual new job creation in construction has been above 13 percent since 2004. During 2007, the 470 new construction jobs was an increase of 22 percent. Leisure and hospitality grew by 374 jobs in 2007 or an increase of 5.1 percent.

Home Building Subsidies

During the first half of 2007 the home building boom was in full force with year-over construction employment increases of around 26 percent. The last six months saw some deceleration so that by December of 2007 there were 11 percent more construction jobs than in December of 2006.

The fall off in home construction in the last six months of 2007 was much more dramatic in the large urban counties of Salt Lake, Utah, and Davis.

The end of the residential construction boom was quite evident in Summit County midway through 2008. From January to June 2008, the number of new dwelling units permitted in the county was 113, a decrease of 67 percent compared to the same months of 2007. In the spring of 2008, total construction employment, residential and nonresidential was down about 10 percent from the levels seen in 2007.

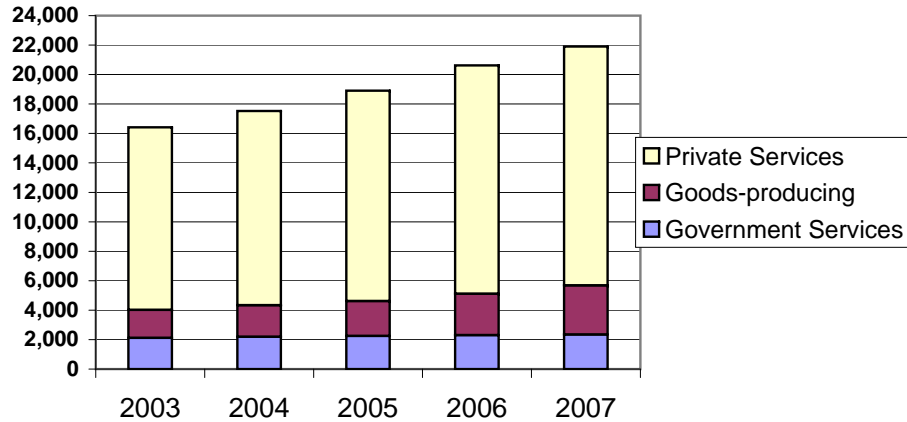
The end of the home building boom was partially reflected in the unemployment statistics. On average, there were 525 Summit County residents unemployed during the first half of 2007, with a historically low unemployment rate of 2.4 percent. The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate increased in the second half of the year to 3.1 percent by December, representing 711 unemployed workers.

The Outlook

The end of the residential construction boom, tight credit, and high energy and food prices are a significant drag on economic conditions all across Utah. While not immune from these headwinds, Summit County continues to produce overall job growth above 5 percent. Two industries are still generating many new jobs in 2008—leisure/hospitality and local government, primarily public education. Unemployment is still at a very favorable rate of around 2.9 percent, a rate that economists characterize as essentially “full employment.”

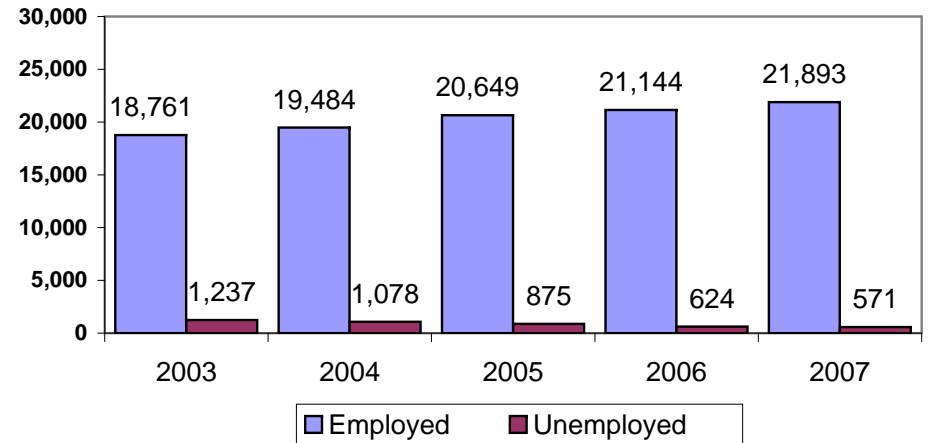
The Summit County labor market will continue to out perform other areas of the state for the remainder of 2008 and into 2009.

Total Non-farm Payroll Employment in Summit County by Category



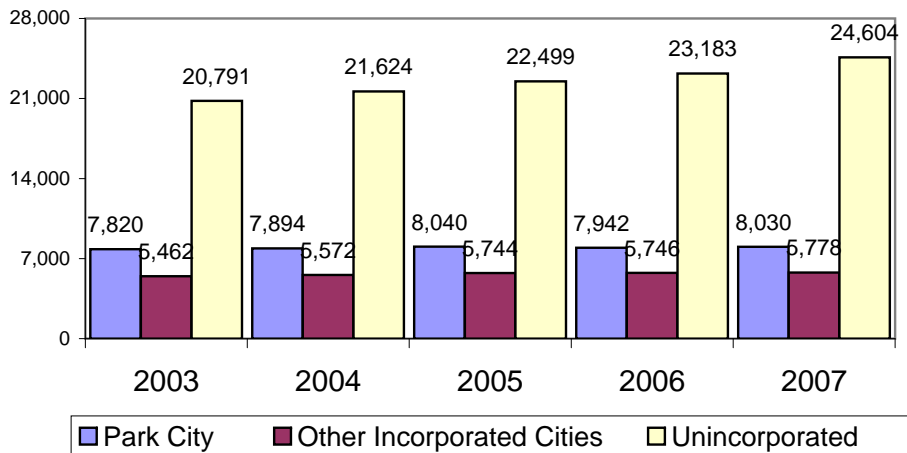
Goods-producing industries are mining, manufacturing, and construction.
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Summit County Labor Force



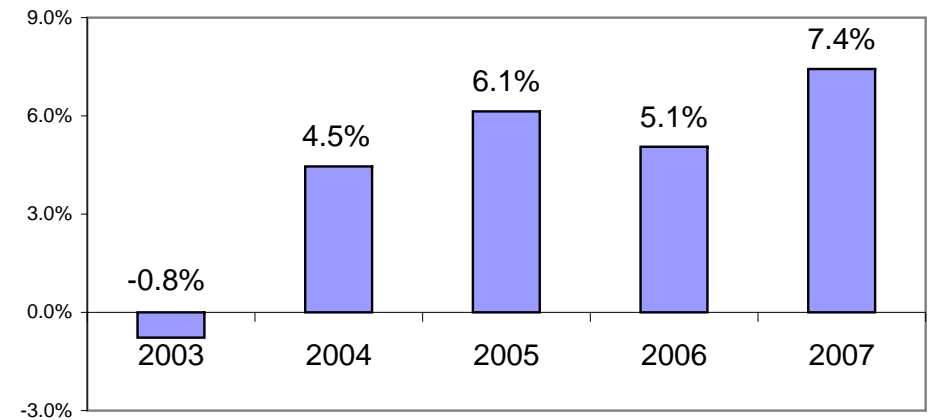
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

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 August 2008

Population

As of July 1st	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total Population	48,956	50,075	52,133	54,375	56,536
% Change of the Prior Year	4.1%	2.3%	4.1%	4.3%	4.0%

Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee.

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

City Population

As of July 1st	2007
Grantsville	8,464
Ophir	27
Rush Valley	581
Stockton	572
Tooele	29,460
Vernon	302
Wendover	1,617

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

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



Labor Force

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007p
Labor Force	23,382	24,083	25,244	26,296	27,138
Employed	21,914	22,755	24,119	25,439	26,340
Unemployed	1,467	1,328	1,125	857	799
Rate	6.3%	5.5%	4.5%	3.3%	2.9%
Nonfarm Jobs	12,324	12,515	13,957	14,753	15,502
%Chng Prior Year	3.7%	1.5%	11.5%	5.7%	5.1%
Mining	29	30	29	15	17
Construction	541	583	712	758	892
Manufacturing	1,364	1,370	1,482	1,488	1,593
Trade/Trans/Utilities	1,662	1,670	2,568	2,964	3,040
Information	175	189	206	221	228
Financial Activities	331	315	314	332	349
Profess/Business Svcs	2,124	2,196	2,229	2,284	2,421
Ed/Health/Social Svcs	845	867	904	927	998
Leisure/Hospitality	1,164	1,082	1,198	1,332	1,412
Other Services	296	299	318	300	364
Government	3,793	3,914	3,997	4,133	4,185
Total Establishments	756	829	882	907	946
Total Wages (\$Millions)	409.0	428.4	492.7	530.8	574.5

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>

In recent years, the character of the Tooele County economy has changed. With less defense related activities and relatively fast population growth, the county has become much more integrated with the larger metropolitan Salt Lake area. About 46 percent of resident workers commute to jobs outside of the county.

p = preliminary

Income and Wages

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007p
Total Personal Income (\$Millions)	963.3	1,026.1	1,137.8	1,244.6	1,395.7
Per Capita Income	20,316	21,039	22,656	23,734	24,687
Avg Household Income from IRS Returns	46,454	48,723	50,938	57,043	NA
Average Monthly Nonfarm Wage	2,766	2,852	2,942	2,998	3,088

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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007p
Gross Taxable Sales (\$000s)	325,234	418,310	447,670	559,612	548,127
Permit Authorized Construction (\$000)	119,864	93,603	149,257	163,201	173,991
New Residential Building Permits	412	568	738	680	557
Residential Build Permits Value (\$000)	48,276	67,254	92,666	103,134	87,157

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
 Tooele School District
 Wal-Mart
 EG and G Defense Materials
 US Magnesium
 Detroit Diesel Remanufacturing
 Tooele County
 Tooele Valley Reg. Medical Center
 Envirocare of Utah
 Jacobs Technology
 Tooele City
 Clean Harbors
 Miller Motorsports Park
 State of Utah
 Morton International
 Macey's
 Intermountain Staffing Resources

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/openccms/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 4.5 percent per year. The July 1st, 2007 population estimate for the county was 56,536 increasing by 2,161 over 2006.

Economic Strength

The Tooele County economy has expanded significantly in the last three 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.

In 2007 overall job growth slowed a little to a still healthy 5.1 percent with the addition of 747 new jobs, which brought the total non-farm payroll employment count to 15,502. Driving the labor market forward were professional and business services, local government (primarily public education), construction, trade, and manufacturing.

Home Building Subsidies

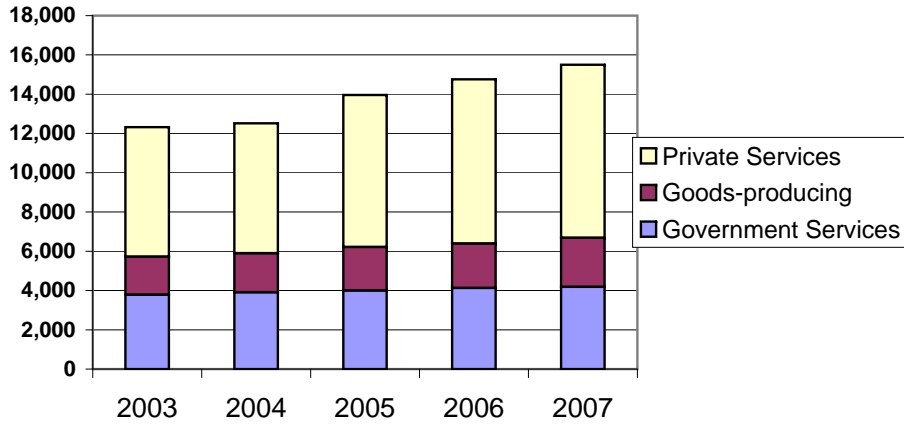
For the first nine months of 2007 the statewide home building boom was in full force with year-over construction employment increases above 17 percent in Tooele County. The last three months saw relatively rapid deceleration so that by December of 2007 there were 5.5 percent more construction jobs than in December of 2006.

The end of the home building boom was quite evident in Tooele County midway through 2008. From January to June 2008, the number of new dwelling units permitted in the county was 139, a decrease of 59 percent compared to the same months of 2007. In the spring of 2008, total construction employment, residential and nonresidential was down about 14 percent from the levels seen in 2007.

The Outlook

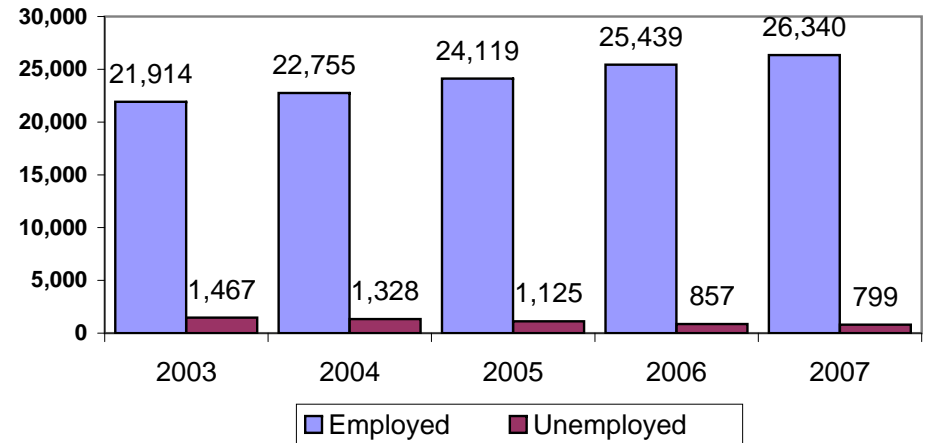
The end of the residential construction boom, tight credit, and high energy and food prices are a significant drag on economic conditions all across Utah. Overall, the Tooele County economy is not generating any net new jobs in 2008. Unemployment is still at a very favorable rate of around 3.5 percent, a rate that economists characterize as essentially "full employment."

Total Non-farm Payroll Employment in Tooele County by Category



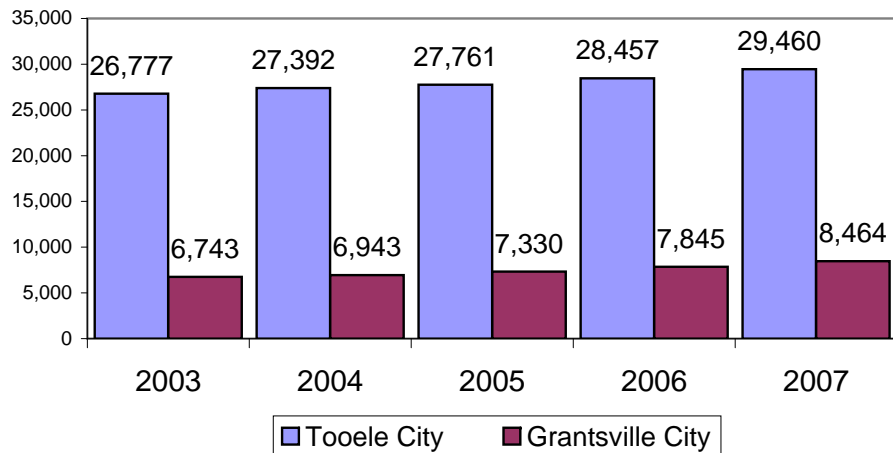
Goods-producing industries are mining, manufacturing, and construction.
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Tooele County Labor Force



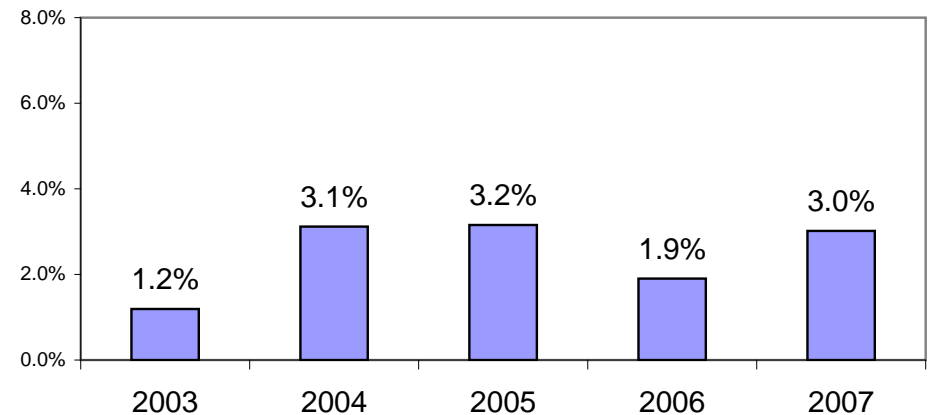
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

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 2008

Population

As of July 1st	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total Population	26,019	26,224	26,883	27,747	28,806
% Change of the Prior Year	0.1%	0.8%	2.5%	3.2%	3.8%

Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee.

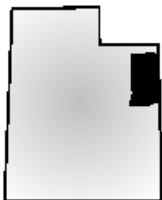
<http://governor.utah.gov/dea/datatables.html>

City Population

As of July 1st	2007
Ballard	677
Naples	1,562
Vernal	8,403

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

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



Labor Force

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Labor Force	13,149	13,796	14,568	15,911	16,476
Employed	12,391	13,097	14,018	15,521	16,117
Unemployed	758	699	550	390	359
Rate	5.8%	5.1%	3.8%	2.5%	2.2%
Nonfarm Jobs	10,323	10,882	11,766	13,291	14,265
%Chng Prior Year	3.7%	5.4%	8.1%	13.0%	7.3%
Mining	1,845	2,090	2,519	3,251	3,525
Construction	551	614	706	834	1,035
Manufacturing	189	172	178	226	256
Trade/Trans/Utilities	2,190	2,338	2,496	2,855	3,173
Information	133	126	121	143	148
Financial Activities	323	384	462	532	584
Profess/Business Svcs	466	531	595	660	724
Ed/Health/Social Svcs	784	821	856	872	872
Leisure/Hospitality	970	919	929	941	998
Other Services	282	325	341	361	388
Government	2,590	2,562	2,564	2,616	2,560
Total Establishments	924	990	1,064	1,182	1,303
Total Wages (\$Millions)	293.1	338.4	400.4	520.9	604.6

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>

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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total Personal Income (\$Millions)	506.8	563.8	647.3	778.4	891.2
Per Capita Income	19,347	21,290	23,975	27,920	30,938
Avg Household Income from IRS Returns	42,422	46,838	55,576	69,766	n.a.
Average Monthly Nonfarm Wage	2,366	2,592	2,836	3,266	3,532

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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Gross Taxable Sales (\$000s)	484,734	663,674	868,769	1,174,895	1,393,281
Permit Authorized Construction (\$000)	31,530	37,948	56,553	137,567	205,786
New Residential Building Permits	126	192	325	624	571
Residential Build Permits Value (\$000)	13,366	28,962	46,588	103,404	97,830

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
- Halliburton Energy Services
- Uintah County
- Ute Indian Tribe
- Wal-Mart
- Anadarko Petroleum Corp
- Ashley Valley Medical Center
- BJ Services Company
- Caza Drilling
- Deseret Generation
- Patterson Uti Drilling Co.
- Pioneer Drilling Services Ltd
- Schlumberger Technology Corp
- SF Phosphates Ltd Co Of Utah
- State of Utah
- Uintah Care Center
- Water Settlement Acct. Service

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/opencms/wi

Utah's Dinosaur Country saw strong, but slowing, economic growth in 2007. Year-over job growth slowed to 7.3 percent in 2007, with unemployment falling markedly. Population continued to rise and the county attracted a sizable number of new migrants during the year. However, 2007 appears to be a year of transition from the frantic first years of the energy boom to perhaps the more subdued—and hopefully sustainable—plateau years to come.

People and Housing

Population growth in Uintah County continued to accelerate in 2007. Compared with 2006, the number of people living in the county rose by 1,059—a 3.8 percent increase. Nearly 60 percent of this increase was due to immigration into the county. With strong employment growth occurring throughout the Uintah Basin, continued population growth in Uintah County would not be out of the question.

Another important economic measure closely associated with people is housing. In 2007, the number of new permits for homes—dwelling units, in housing lingo—fell 8.5 percent (from 624 in 2006 to 571 in 2007). Likewise, total new residential permit valuation fell 5.4 percent in the year. Nevertheless, as permit valuation fell less than the number of permits, the average value of a new residential permit actually increased 3.4 percent in 2007.

The Labor Market

Year-over job growth in Uintah County slowed significantly in 2007. Compared with 2006, when the county posted a red-hot 13.0 percent year-over increase in employment, in 2007 the number of jobs increased at a more leisurely—for Uintah

County—7.3 percent rate. However, even at this slower rate, Uintah County remained among the top three fastest growing counties in the state in 2007.

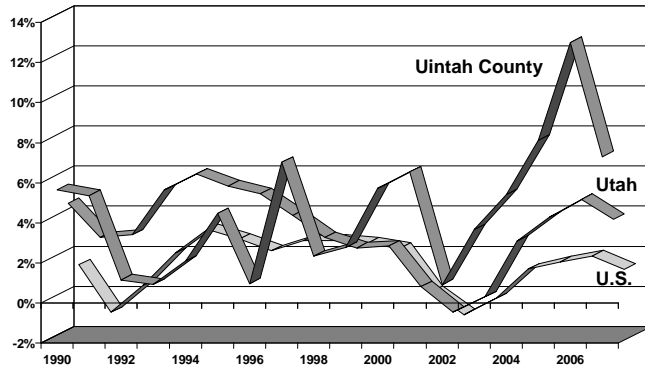
Industry employment gains were varied in 2007. While the county's mining industry, which includes oil and gas establishments, provided most of the new jobs in 2006, it played a smaller role in 2007, adding only 274 jobs over the year. Trade, transportation, and utilities (+320) and construction (+201) both saw solid gains in the year. Professional and business services (+64), financial activities (+52), and leisure and hospitality (+52) all realized double-digit increases in 2007. On the negative side of the job ledger, the county's government sector lost 56 positions.

Unemployment in the county has plummeted since 2002, falling to 2.2 percent in 2007. This is easily the lowest unemployment rate registered in the county in nearly two decades. The county is tied for the second lowest unemployment rate in the state. While a low unemployment rate is desirable, at this level it can potentially be harmful, creating skill and worker shortages.

A Word on Wages

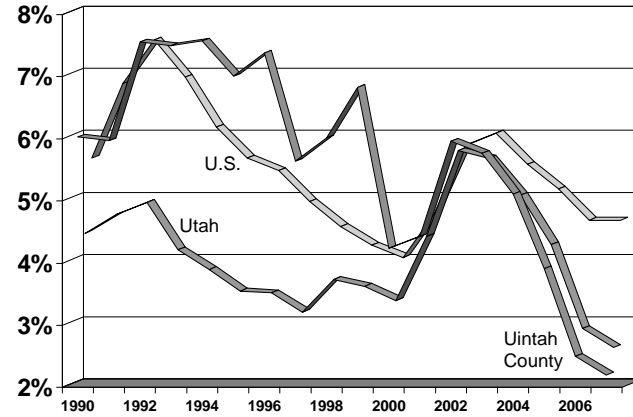
Another important indicator of Uintah County's economic health is the performance of the county's average monthly wage. Real—inflation adjusted—average monthly wages in the county rose 5.2 percent in 2007. Taking a longer-term perspective, real wage performance over the last decade has largely been positive. Compared with 1997, real wages in the county were up 47.3 percent in 2007. This works out to roughly 4.3 percent growth per year.

Uintah County Nonfarm Jobs



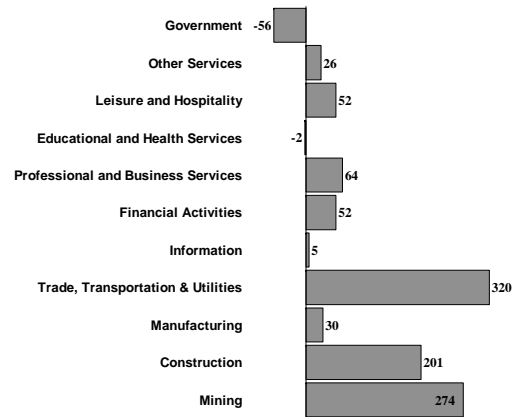
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Annual Unemployment Rates



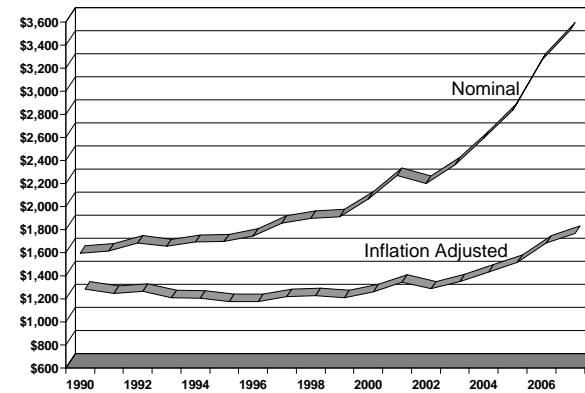
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

2007 Uintah County Numeric Change in Jobs by Industry



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 August 2008

Population

As of July 1st	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total Population	423,286	437,627	456,073	475,425	501,447
% Change of the Prior Year	4.3%	3.4%	4.2%	4.2%	5.5%

Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee

City Population

As of July 1st	2007
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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007p
Labor Force	189,964	198,024	205,768	214,254	223,099
Employed	179,847	188,505	197,538	208,164	217,544
Unemployed	10,117	9,519	8,229	6,090	5,554
Rate	5.3%	4.8%	4.0%	2.8%	2.5%
Nonfarm Jobs	152,878	160,201	167,938	176,813	186,050
%Chng Prior Year	0.7%	4.8%	4.8%	5.3%	5.2%
Mining	48	54	92	48	55
Construction	10,483	11,487	13,129	15,515	17,883
Manufacturing	16,344	16,938	17,272	18,319	19,142
Trade/Trans/Utilities	24,922	25,976	26,840	28,793	30,927
Information	6,657	7,099	8,343	8,102	8,159
Financial Activities	5,780	6,041	6,055	6,318	6,659
Profess/Business Svcs	17,885	19,539	20,708	21,867	22,701
Ed/Health/Social Svcs	32,438	33,478	34,872	36,638	38,087
Leisure/Hospitality	11,977	12,471	12,945	13,145	13,684
Other Services	3,956	4,013	3,991	4,120	4,278
Government	22,388	23,105	23,691	23,948	24,471
Total Establishments	9,774	10,625	11,435	12,275	12,422
Total Wages (\$Millions)	4,214.5	4,519.3	4,882.7	5,458.0	6,075.8

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>

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

	2003	2004	2006	2006	2007p
Total Personal Income (\$Millions)	8,136.6	8,542.9	9,607.5	10,465.1	11,486.0
Per Capita Income	19,838	19,679	21,115	22,184	22,906
Avg Household Income from IRS Returns	48,431	50,768	54,538	59,749	NA
Average Monthly Nonfarm Wage	2,297	2,351	2,423	2,572	2,721

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

Sales and Building

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007p
Gross Taxable Sales (\$000s)	4,433,228	4,791,033	5,432,300	6,409,994	6,847,708
Permit Authorized Construction (\$000)	925,347	889,518	1,042,802	1,369,824	1,499,277
New Residential Building Permits	4,326	4,677	4,728	5,819	4,970
Residential Build Permits Value (\$000)	623,777	706,068	770,583	1,074,621	1,037,687

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

ACS* Facts

*American Community Survey	2006
Under 18	35.0%
65 years and over	6.5%
Median Age	24.2
Persons per Household	3.55
Persons per Family	3.92
Female-Headed Families	8.8%
High School Graduates	92.7%
College Graduates	34.3%
Labor Force	
Female Participation	56.4%
Male Participation	77.6%
Self-Employed	6.4%
Commute Time (minutes)	20.4
Median Family Income	\$57,343
Median Earnings	
Male, full-time, year-rnd	\$43,780
Female, full-time, yr-rnd	\$27,321
Persons Below Poverty	13.0%

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

Largest Employers

Brigham Young University
Alpine School District
Ut Valley Regional Medical Center
Nebo School District
State of Utah
Utah Office Supply
Utah Valley State College
Wal-Mart
Provo High
Novell
Nestles
ESG Administration
IM Flash Technologies
Heritage Woodworks
Utah County
Pay America of Utah
Convergys

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

Other

Population by Race	2006
White	92.3%
Black	0.4%
American Indian	0.6%
Asian	1.3%
Pacific Islanders	0.5%
Other	4.9%
Hispanic/All Races	8.9%

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/opencms/wi

Utah County

The economy in Utah County showed strong average employment growth in 2007. However, the average for the year masks the booming performance for the first six months, followed by a rapid deceleration until years end.

Population

Utah County is the second most populous county in the state—with about 18.6 percent of all the inhabitants of Utah. Since 2000, the Utah County population has increased on average at a rapid 4.4 percent per year. The July 1st, 2007 population estimate for the county was 501,447, increasing by 26,022 over 2006. The fastest growing city by far is Lehi, increasing by 3,369 last year, or 10.1 percent. Other fast growing communities are Spanish Fork and Saratoga Springs.

On Average, Great

The Utah County labor market registered its fourth consecutive year of strong growth. During 2004 and 2005, there were 4.8 percent more nonfarm payroll jobs each year, increasing by 5.3 percent in 2006. On average in 2007, there were 9,237 new jobs, an increase of 5.2 percent with total employment averaging 186,050 for the year.

Employment gains were broad based, occurring among all industrial sectors. The strongest job growth occurred in construction, increasing by 2,368 or year-over growth above 15 percent. Other industries with a significant number of new jobs compared to year-ago levels include trade, healthcare, professional and business services, and manufacturing.

Economy from Hot to Cold

The strongest major industrial sector propelling the economy forward for the last four years has been residential construction. Total construction employment averaged about 10,500 in 2003, increasing to an average of 17,900 in 2007.

During the housing boom, related industries—finance, realtors, building suppliers, home and garden stores, and furniture retailers—all exhibited robust growth.

During the first six months of 2007 the home building boom was in full force with year-over construction employment increases of around 23 percent. The last six months saw a rapid deceleration so that by December of 2007 there were only 0.7 percent more construction jobs than in December of 2006. Of course, the dramatic fall off in home construction affected all of the related industries.

Total year-over job growth for Utah County averaged about 6.3 percent for the first six months, gradually dropping to 2.7 percent as the home construction boom deflated.

The end of the home building boom was partially reflected in the unemployment statistics. On average, there were 5,155 Utah County residents unemployed during the first half of 2007, with a historically low unemployment rate of 2.3 percent. The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate increased in the second half of the year to 2.8 percent in December, representing 6,417 unemployed workers.

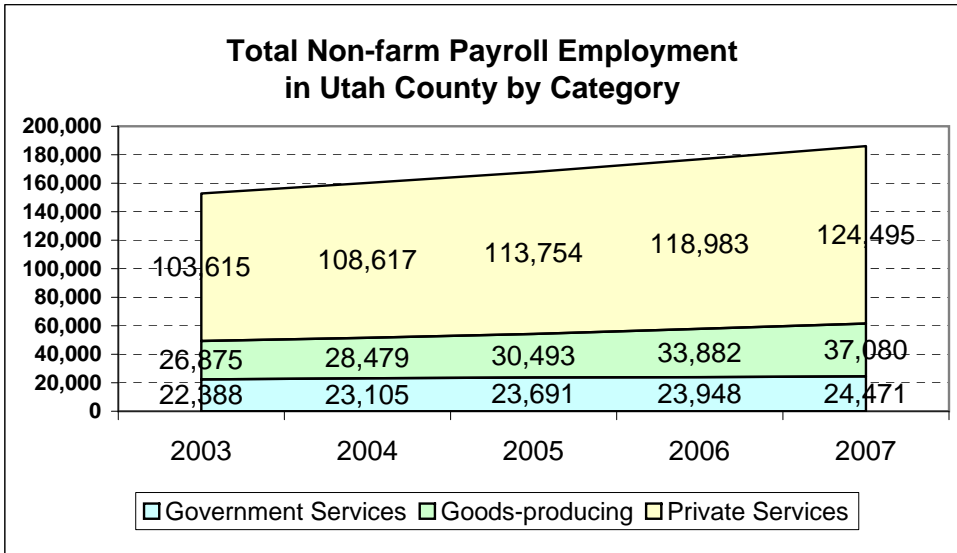
Job Growth to Job Losses

Overall, Utah County recorded no nonfarm job growth by the spring of 2008 as construction job losses reached 13 percent. Slowing continued with estimated year-over job losses in the county of around one percent in June 2008, translating to about 1,200 fewer jobs compared to growth of almost 12,000 additional jobs at the peak in May 2007.

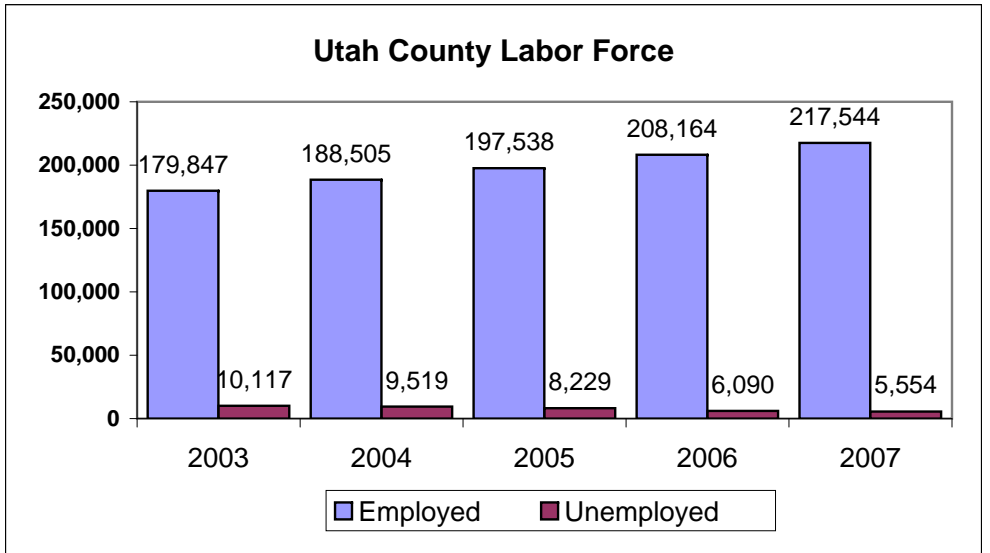
The Outlook

The end of the residential construction boom, tight credit, and high energy and food prices are all contributing to this economic decline. Two industries, however, are still generating many new jobs compared to year-ago levels—healthcare and local government, primarily public education.

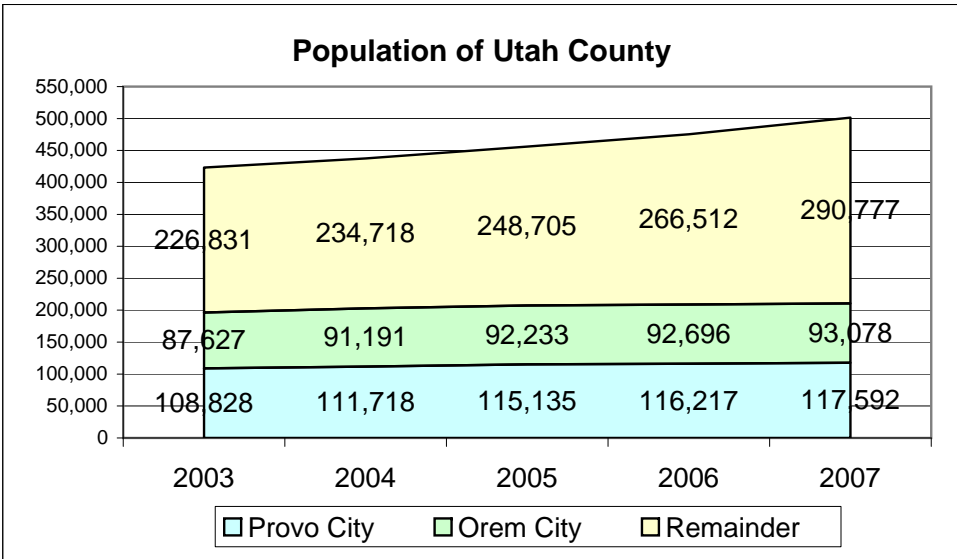
Utah County's overall "job recession" will continue through the remainder of 2008 and likely into 2009.



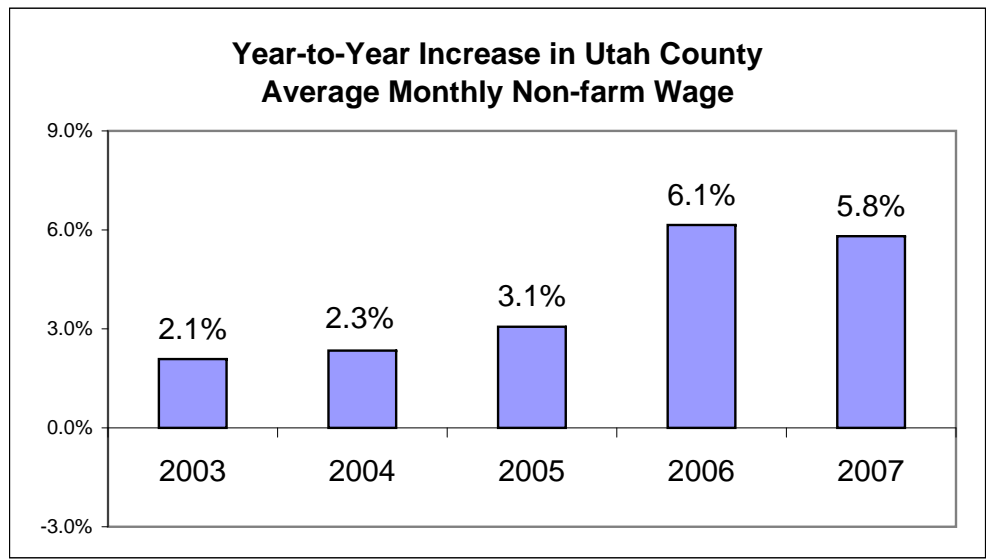
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.



Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau.



Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Wasatch County

FACTS



Updated August 2008

Population

As of July 1st	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total Population	18,515	19,177	19,999	21,053	21,951
% Change of the Prior Year	5.9%	3.6%	4.3%	5.3%	4.3%

Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee.

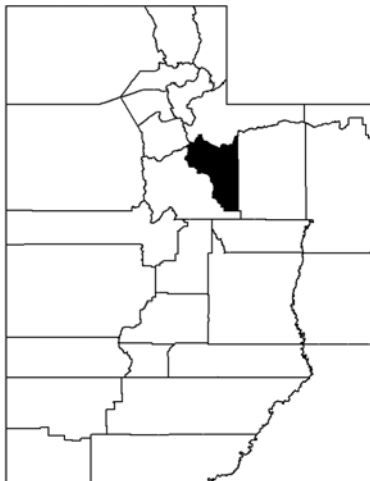
<http://governor.utah.gov/dea/datatables.html>

City Population

As of July 1st	2007
Charleston	446
Daniel	592
Heber	9,715
Midway	3,474
Wallsburg	302

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

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



Labor Force

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007p
Labor Force	8,538	8,913	9,338	10,137	10,740
Employed	8,015	8,431	8,945	9,818	10,451
Unemployed	523	483	393	320	288
Rate	6.1%	5.4%	4.2%	3.2%	2.7%
Nonfarm Jobs	5,031	5,274	5,744	6,485	7,105
%Chng Prior Year	3.2%	4.8%	8.9%	12.9%	9.6%
Mining	19	22	45	80	71
Construction	635	768	935	1,137	1,238
Manufacturing	304	261	268	216	214
Trade/Trans/Utilities	833	882	1,042	1,260	1,525
Information	59	58	89	127	109
Financial Activities	225	248	257	276	291
Profess/Business Svcs	405	484	460	436	488
Ed/Health/Social Svcs	410	411	416	480	467
Leisure/Hospitality	917	936	1,005	1,196	1,342
Other Services	105	105	102	115	143
Government	1,120	1,099	1,125	1,162	1,218
Total Establishments	622	669	744	826	848
Total Wages (\$Millions)	126.4	135.7	152.4	180.3	222.6

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>

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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007p
Total Personal Income (\$Millions)	379.1	416.3	461.2	511.6	580.2
Per Capita Income	21,770	23,296	24,553	25,676	26,432
Avg Household Income from IRS Returns	53,597	57,369	63,068	71,556	NA
Average Monthly Nonfarm Wage	2,093	2,145	2,212	2,317	2,611

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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007p
Gross Taxable Sales (\$000s)	184,211	190,081	226,488	274,305	318,425
Permit Authorized Construction (\$000)	76,524	83,963	175,024	205,702	172,034
New Residential Building Permits	265	319	511	625	431
Residential Build Permits Value (\$000)	61,453	70,903	134,331	188,632	146,973

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 School District
 Homestead Resort
 Zermatt Resort
 Wasatch County
 RMD Management
 Heber Valley Medical Center
 D Brothers
 State of Utah
 Smith's
 Swiss Alps Inn/Dairy Keen
 McDonald's
 Inn on the Creek Foods
 Heber City
 Heber Valley Historic Railroad
 Diversified Business & Accounting

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 -- jobson@utah.gov
jobs.utah.gov/opencms/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 5.2 percent per year. The July 1st, 2007 population estimate for the county was 21,951, increasing by 898 over 2006.

Booming and Slowing Economy

The Wasatch County labor market registered its fourth consecutive year of strong growth. 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 fast by 12.9 percent. In 2007 overall job growth slowed a little to 9.6 percent with the addition of 620 new jobs, which brought the total non-farm payroll employment count to 7,105.

Such rapid job growth inevitably leads to lower levels of unemployment. On average, there were 522 Wasatch County residents unemployed during 2003, dropping each year with just 288 unemployed in 2007. Over this same four-year period, the unemployment rate has been cut to a historic low, averaging 6.1 percent in 2003, declining each year to reach a remarkably low rate of 2.7 in 2007.

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.

Major Construction Growth

Propelling the economy forward for the last four years has been construction, primarily home building. Annual new job creation in construction has been above 20 percent each year from 2004 to 2006. During 2007, the 101 new construction jobs represented a slower but still strong increase of 8.9 percent.

Construction jobs in Wasatch County made up 12.6 percent of total payroll employment in 2003, but by 2007 this percentage had increased to 17.4 percent.

Two other industries supplying the bulk of 2007 job increases—trade and the leisure/hospitality sectors. Trade employment grew by 282 and leisure/hospitality added 146 new jobs.

Home Building Subsidies

During 2005, the number of new dwelling units permitted in the county was 511, or 60.2 percent more than permitted during 2004. There were 625 new dwelling units permitted in 2006. Home construction slowed down in 2007 with 431 new housing permits. For the first six months of 2008 there were 123 new housing permits, or a 41.4 percent decline from the 297 units permitted from January through June of 2007.

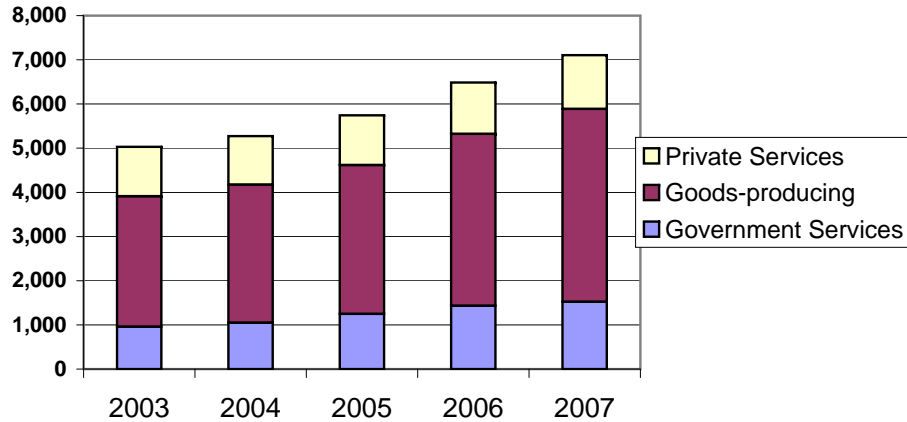
The substantial reduction in home building from its 2006 peak has been partially reflected in the unemployment statistics. Unemployment has increased gradually by the summer of 2008 to around 3.2 percent, still a very favorable rate.

The Outlook

The end of the residential construction boom, tight credit, and high energy and food prices are a significant drag on economic conditions all across Utah. While not immune from these headwinds, Wasatch County continues to produce overall job growth above 5 percent. The four industries that are generating many new jobs in 2008 are trade, leisure/hospitality, professional and business services, and public education.

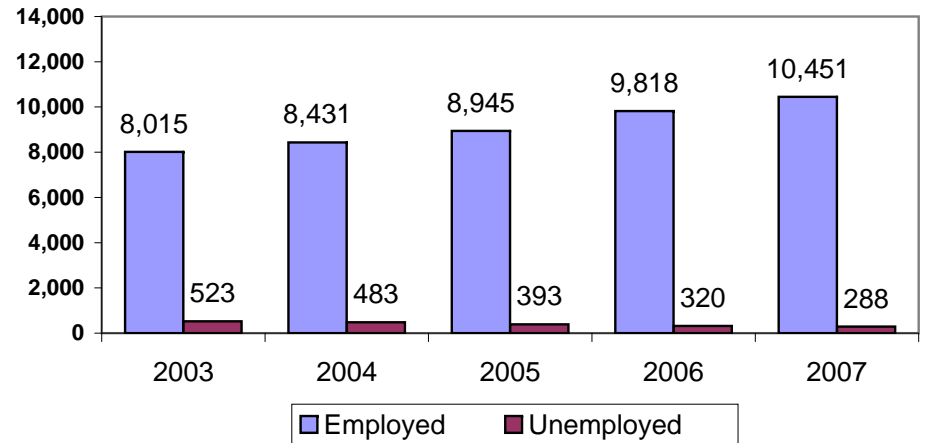
The Wasatch County labor market will continue to out perform other areas of the state for the remainder of 2008 and into 2009.

Total Non-farm Payroll Employment in Wasatch County by Category



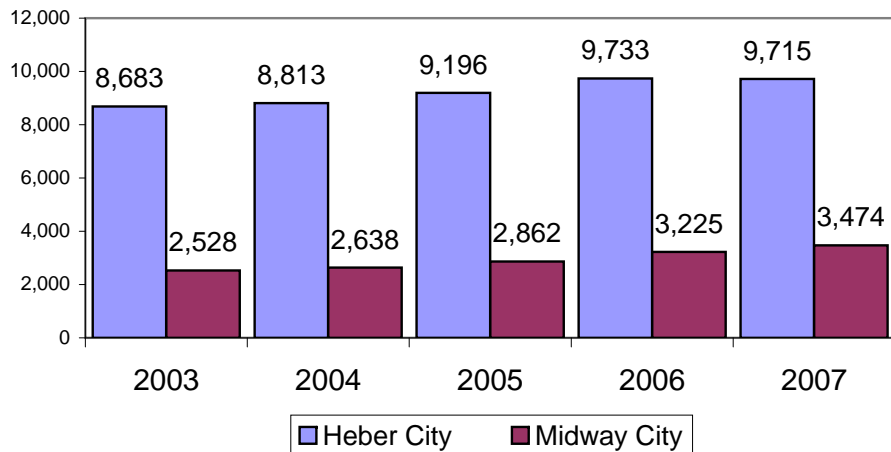
Goods-producing industries are mining, manufacturing, and construction.
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Wasatch County Labor Force



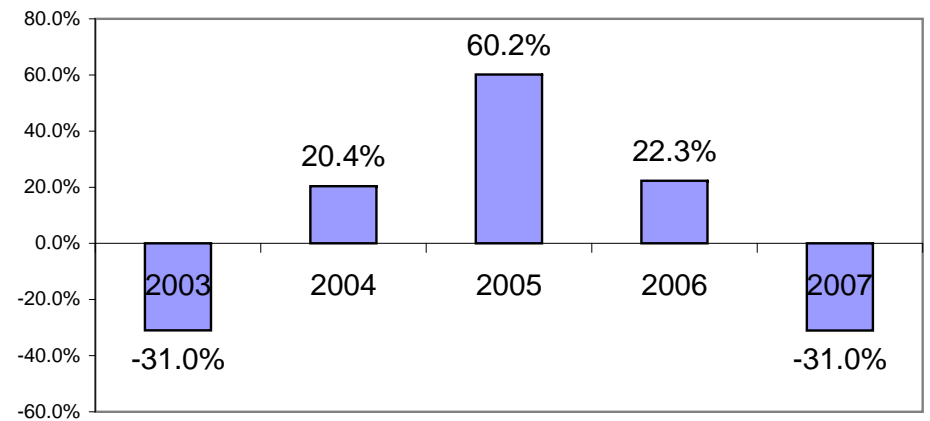
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Population of Heber and Midway Cities



Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

Year-to-Year Change in Wasatch County Dwelling Unit Permits



Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Washington County

FACTS

Updated July 2008

Population

As of July 1st	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total Population	109,767	117,316	127,127	134,899	140,908
% Change of the Prior Year	5.8%	6.9%	8.4%	6.1%	4.5%

Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee.

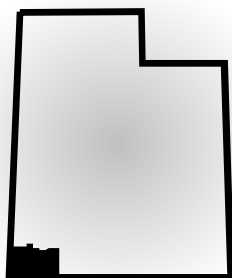
<http://governor.utah.gov/dea/datatables.html>

City Population

As of July 1st	2007
Enterprise	1,553
Hildale	1,982
Hurricane	12,896
Ivins	7,662
La Verkin	4,434
Leeds	760
New Harmony	196
Rockville	262
St. George	71,161
Santa Clara	6,662
Springdale	565
Toquerville	1,320
Virgin	532
Washington	16,656

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

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



Labor Force

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007p
Labor Force	47,514	52,061	56,553	61,128	63,065
Employed	45,221	49,543	54,242	59,369	61,357
Unemployed	2,293	2,518	2,311	1,759	1,708
Rate	5.4%	4.9%	4.1%	3.0%	2.9%
Nonfarm Jobs	39,000	42,864	47,243	51,529	53,526
%Chng Prior Year	4.4%	9.9%	10.2%	9.1%	3.9%
Mining	129	149	167	246	310
Construction	4,747	5,686	7,176	8,289	8,370
Manufacturing	2,503	2,847	3,151	3,276	3,320
Trade/Trans/Utilities	9,605	10,072	10,969	11,785	12,179
Information	856	818	884	869	808
Financial Activities	1,700	1,833	1,977	2,248	2,286
Profess/Business Svcs	2,684	3,164	3,467	3,786	4,186
Ed/Health/Social Svcs	5,113	5,866	6,329	6,923	7,240
Leisure/Hospitality	5,110	5,577	5,873	6,566	6,948
Other Services	1,149	1,238	1,336	1,402	1,421
Government	5,404	5,614	5,914	6,139	6,478
Total Establishments	3,378	3,868	4,112	4,860	4,865
Total Wages (\$Millions)	915.5	1,045.3	1,219.4	1,431.6	1,541.7

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>

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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007p
Total Personal Income (\$Millions)	2,108.0	2,364.8	2,784.3	3,087.1	3,504.3
Per Capita Income	20,207	21,426	23,353	24,248	24,869
Median Household Income Estimates	39,777	42,726	43,980	45,998	NA
Average Monthly Nonfarm Wage	1,956	2,025	2,151	2,315	2,400

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Census Bureau, Utah Department of Workforce Services.

<http://www.bea.gov/bea/regional/reis/> <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/saipa/> <http://jobs.utah.gov/jsp/wi/utalimis/gotoIndustry.do>

Sales and Building

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007p
Gross Taxable Sales (\$000s)	1,626,273	1,958,528	2,401,940	2,680,271	2,615,120
Permit Authorized Construction (\$000)	379,567	579,782	747,459	618,284	530,484
New Residential Building Permits	2,678	3,794	3,860	2,256	1,954
Residential Build Permits Value (\$000)	316,381	458,232	604,088	411,808	351,160

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

	2006
Under 18	28.1%
65 years and over	17.0%
Median Age	29.6
Persons per Household	2.85
Persons per Family	3.25
Female-Headed Families	8.1%
High School Graduates	89.7%
College Graduates	19.6%
Labor Force	
Female Participation	50.2%
Male Participation	69.7%
Self-Employed	7.0%
Commute Time (minutes)	19.1
Median Family Income	\$49,893
Median Earnings	
Male, full-time, year-rnd	\$37,427
Female, full-time, yr-rnd	\$22,217
Persons Below Poverty	8.5%

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
 SkyWest Airlines
 Federal Government
 Washington County
 Sunroc Corp
 Cabinetec
 Lin's Supermarket
 Cinnamon Hills Youth Center
 Red Mountain Spa
 Boulevard Furniture
 Cross Creek Manor
 Albertsons
 Harmons
 Costco

Source: Utah Dept. of Workforce Services.

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

Other

Population by Race	2006
White	88.9%
Black	0.6%
American Indian	0.8%
Asian	0.5%
Pacific Islanders	0.5%
Other	1.7%
Hispanic/All Races	6.9%

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/opencms/wi



Washington County

—From Boom to what?

In recent decades, Washington County has seemed to lead a charmed economic life. However, the slow collapse of the housing bubble may put a temporary end to the county's economic fairy tale. Indeed in 2007, the county's job growth slid to its the lowest level in a decade. While that rate would represent moderate growth for most counties, towards the end of 2007, the Washington County economy appeared to be deteriorating rapidly.

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 motivation, Washington County almost doubles its population every decade.

In 2007, the county generated the second-fastest population growth in the state—4.5 percent. Net in-migration has become a way of life but the level of net migration dropped dramatically during 2007. And, if the county holds true to past trends, net in-migration will continue to slip through 2010. Yet, even with slower in-migration, the county should continue to grow—just not quite as rapidly.

Currently, the county's population tops 141,000 individuals. 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

In recent years, Washington County exhibited some of the fastest job growth in the nation—let alone the state. However, the county's annual rate of employment expansion measured 3.9 percent in 2007—slightly below the state average. Moreover, during the last quarter of the year, job growth plummeted dramatically.

Between 2006 and 2007, Washington County created almost 2,000 new positions—down substantially from the 4,300 positions created in 2006. Professional/business services took over the lead in job creation followed closely by trade/transportation/utilities,

leisure/hospitality services, government, and private education/health/social services. In fact, the only major industry to lose employment on an annual basis was the information sector. However, data from early 2008 shows several industries shedding employment at a brisk rate—most particularly construction. Plus, rates of growth even among job-winning industries have declined drastically.

Wages

Between 2004 and 2005, Washington County's average monthly wage increased by more than 6 percent. In 2006, the increase registered almost 8 percent—the largest annual increase in 25 years. However, a slower-growing labor market lessened the pressure on wages in 2007. The average monthly wage measured \$2,400—an annual increase of 3.6 percent. That gain still outpaced inflation.

Even with years of strong wage growth, Washington County's average monthly wage measures only 79 percent of the state average. In addition, Washington County ranks in the bottom half of a ranking of Utah county average monthly wages.

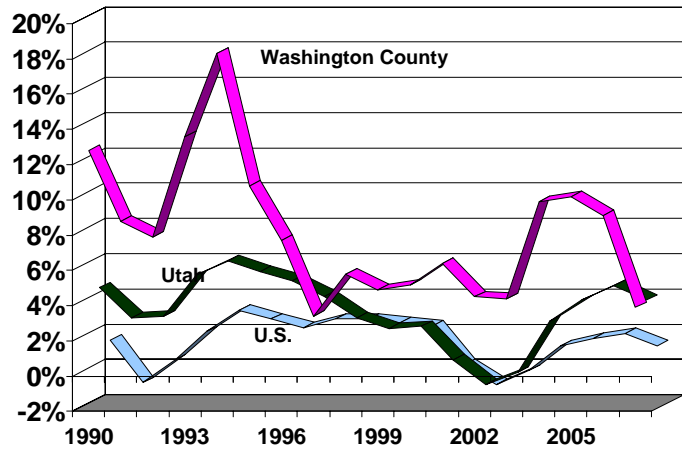
Other Indicators

In 2007, Washington County marked the second straight year of declining home permits. In 2006, nonresidential permits picked up the slack providing employment. However, during 2007, commercial permit values also started to recede. Overall, permit values dropped 14 percent in 2007. And in another sign of a weakening economy, gross taxable sales declined during the year.

Into 2008. . .

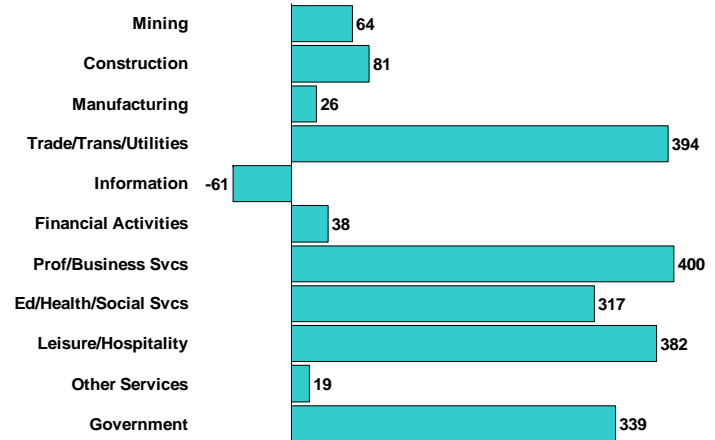
Is Washington County's employment party over? In the short term, the answer has to be "yes." In fact during the first quarter of 2008 Washington County showed year-over employment losses for the first time in more than 25 years. Currently, job losses remain small. However, as construction activity continues to erode, overall job losses seem destined to increase.

Nonfarm Job Growth



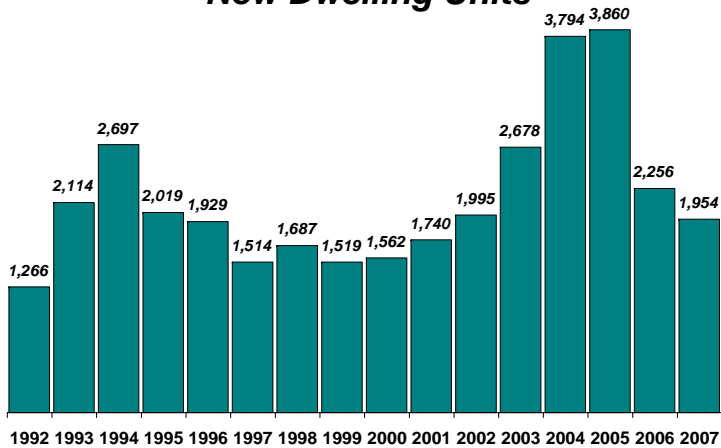
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

2007 Washington County Numeric Change in Jobs by Industry



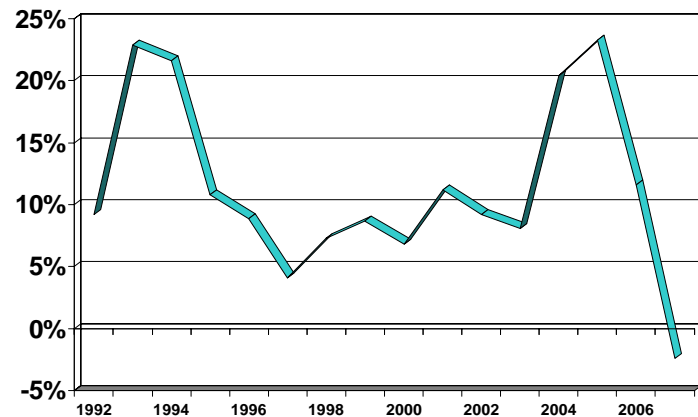
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Washington County Permitted New Dwelling Units



Source: Utah Bureau of Business and Economic Research.

Percent Change in Washington County Gross Taxable Sales



Source: Utah State Tax Commission.

Wayne County

FACTS

Updated July 2008

Population

As of July 1st	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total Population	2,487	2,518	2,504	2,535	2,635
% Change of the Prior Year	-0.7%	1.2%	-0.6%	1.2%	3.9%

Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee.

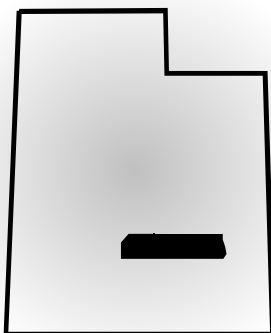
<http://governor.utah.gov/dea/datatables.html>

City Population

As of July 1st	2007
Bicknell	340
Hanksville	200
Loa	506
Lyman	226
Torrey	187

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

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



Labor Force

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007p
Labor Force	1,329	1,361	1,341	1,385	1,425
Employed	1,237	1,270	1,267	1,325	1,366
Unemployed	92	91	74	60	59
Rate	6.9%	6.7%	5.5%	4.3%	4.1%
Nonfarm Jobs	982	998	1,002	1,049	1,078
%Chng Prior Year	-8.0%	1.6%	0.4%	4.7%	2.8%
Mining	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	96	94	102	109	111
Manufacturing	11	7	6	11	13
Trade/Trans/Utilities	118	126	123	132	138
Information	1	1	1	2	2
Financial Activities	7	8	8	8	9
Profess/Business Svcs	3	3	3	4	11
Ed/Health/Social Svcs	250	261	295	303	294
Leisure/Hospitality	180	187	156	174	195
Other Services	19	21	22	24	25
Government	297	290	286	282	280
Agriculture*	30	31	26	26	27
Total Establishments	116	126	120	133	132
Total Wages (\$Millions)	20.5	22.4	23.8	25.5	26.8

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>

* Jobs covered by unemployment insurance laws; not included in nofarm 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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007p
Total Personal Income (\$Millions)	49.1	52.9	54.1	53.7	57.1
Per Capita Income	19,913	21,792	22,423	21,722	21,670
Median Household Income Estimates	32,465	34,129	34,733	NA	NA
Average Monthly Nonfarm Wage	1,736	1,855	1,976	2,030	2,070

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Census Bureau, Utah Department of Workforce Services.

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

<http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/saipa/>

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

Sales and Building

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007p
Gross Taxable Sales (\$000s)	27,608	30,348	26,935	33,703	33,411
Permit Authorized Construction (\$000)	4,441	3,560	5,712	8,223	8,801
New Residential Building Permits	30	23	22	32	29
Residential Build Permits Value (\$000)	3,170	2,880	3,362	5,867	6,596

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
 Wayne County School District
 Federal Government
 Aspen Achievement Academy
 Royals Market
 Passages to Recovery
 Brown Borthers Construction
 Wayne County
 Wayne Community Health Ctrs
 Harward & Rees
 State of Utah
 GarKane Power Association
 Sunglow Family Restaurant & Motel
 Wonderland Inn
 Jackson Excavation
 Café Diablo
 Red Cliff Restaurant
 The Rimrock Restaurant

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/opencms/wi



Wayne County

—Down a notch

When it comes to data, a small population base generally coincides with large swings in growth rates. After all, a small numeric change often results in a huge percent change. Such is the case with Wayne County. However, after struggling with job loss during the early part of the decade, the county has recently created new employment—although often at a tepid pace. In 2007, employment expansion slipped a notch but remained moderate at just under the 3-percent mark.

Population

Wayne County's population topped 2,600 individuals in 2007. Interestingly, that's just 200-plus 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. However, in both 2006 and 2007, more people moved into the county than moved out. Plus, the county's 2007 population growth rate measured almost 4 percent—the seventh fastest in the state.

Although the overall county population is increasing, most townships have actually lost population according to estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau. This suggests most growth is occurring in unincorporated areas.

The Labor Market

In 2001 and 2002, Wayne County experienced tough economic times reflected by the loss of employment in both those years. Since then, jobs have increased, but it wasn't until 2006 that Wayne County recovered completely with robust employment expansion. Although the 2007 increase was slightly lower—3.9 percent as opposed to 4.7 percent in 2006—growth remained in the healthy range.

In 2007, Wayne County added roughly 30 net new jobs. Leisure/hospitality services added the largest number of positions. However, trade/transportation/utilities, and professional business services added notable numbers of new jobs.

In fact, all but two industries remained on the plus-side of the job addition equation. Private

education/health/social services experienced a 3-percent employment decline. This is an important industry in Wayne County, as it accounts for almost 30 percent of nonfarm employment. Statewide, this industry contributes only 11 percent of jobs. In addition, government dropped a few positions.

Wayne County's unemployment rate has dropped significantly in recent years. In 2007, unemployment measured 4.1 percent—the lowest level in decades. Nevertheless, a strong seasonal component in the labor market meant Wayne County's jobless rate measured the fourth-highest in Utah.

Wages

As in many less-populated counties, wages tend to average lower than in the state's urban areas. In 2007, Wayne County's average monthly wage of just more than \$2,070 was the sixth lowest in the state and measured only 68 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 rather lukewarm 2-percent in 2007—not even enough to keep up with inflation.

Construction is Wayne County's highest-paying industry followed closely by private education/health/social services and government.

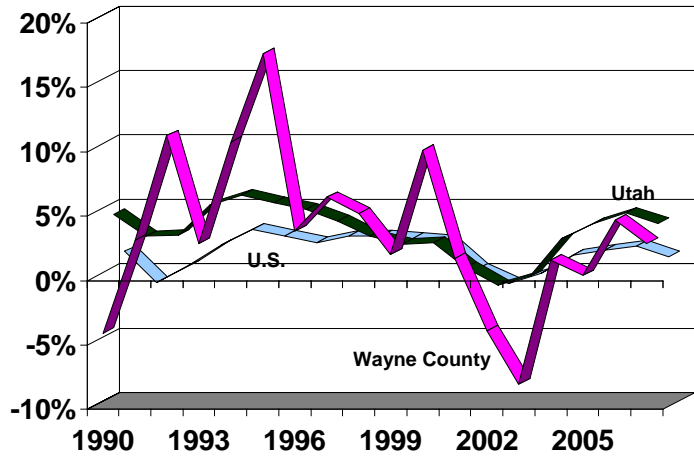
Other Indicators

Unlike many counties, Wayne County experienced increased values in both new residential and new nonresidential permitting in 2007. Sales also made a healthy increase.

Into 2008. . .

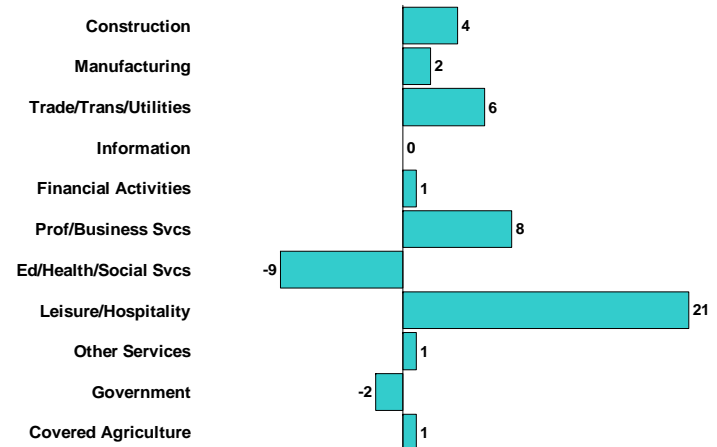
Wayne County started 2008 with just a slight down tick in employment growth. Between March 2007 and March 2008, Wayne County's nonfarm jobs increased by 25 positions—a 2.6-percent increase. Unlike its 2007 performance, construction permitting activity decreased notably during the first five months of the year.

Nonfarm Job Growth



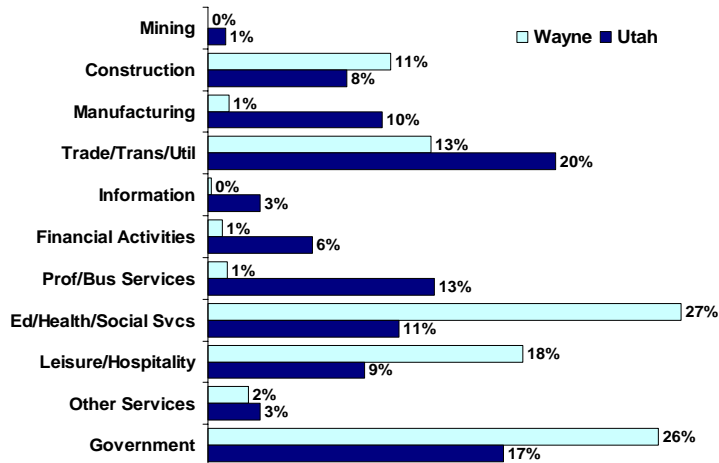
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

2007 Wayne County Numeric Change in Jobs by Industry



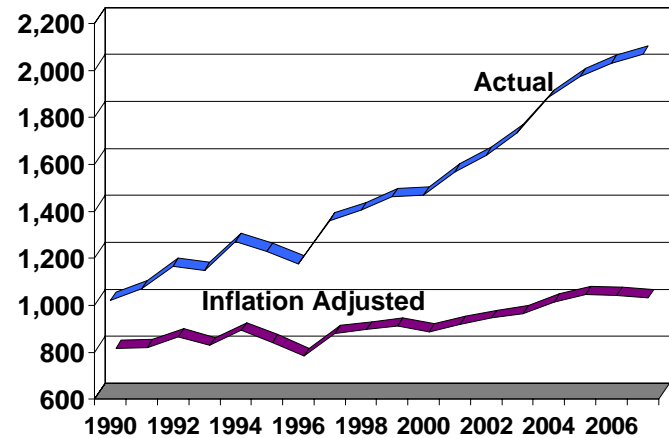
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

2007 Nonfarm Job Distribution by Industry*



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

Wayne 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.

Weber County

FACTS



Updated August 2008

Population

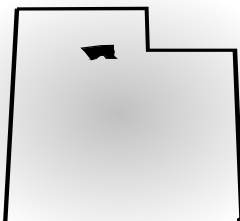
As of July 1st	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total Population	205,882	209,547	213,684	215,870	220,781
% Change of the Prior Year	1.2%	1.8%	2.0%	1.0%	2.3%

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

City Populations

As of July 1st	2007
Ogden	82,702
Roy	35,048
North Ogden	17,166
South Ogden	15,615
Washington Terrace	8,414
Riverdale	7,976
West Haven	7,187
Pleasant View	6,759
Harrisville	5,475
Hooper	5,256
Farr West	5,129
Plain City	4,825
Remainder	27,205

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



Labor Force

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Labor Force	105,678	107,121	107,477	110,296	112,914
Employed	98,943	101,238	102,522	106,644	109,340
Unemployed	6,735	5,883	4,955	3,652	3,574
Rate	6.4%	5.5%	4.6%	3.3%	3.2%
Nonfarm Jobs	88,003	88,231	90,438	93,029	96,162
%Chng Prior Year	1.0%	1.0%	2.5%	2.9%	3.4%
Mining	NA	NA	178	247	166
Construction	4,919	5,217	5,743	6,547	7,280
Manufacturing	12,097	11,777	11,673	11,781	12,447
Trade/Trans/Utilities	16,426	16,540	16,349	16,596	17,192
Information	1,666	1,668	1,581	1,427	1,027
Financial Activities	4,154	4,181	4,268	4,489	4,634
Profess/Business Svcs	8,636	9,716	9,942	10,380	10,948
Ed/Health/Social Svcs	9,699	9,953	10,155	11,027	11,187
Leisure/Hospitality	7,564	7,729	7,861	7,847	8,092
Other Services	2,664	2,722	2,761	2,759	2,852
Government	20,169	19,717	19,927	20,051	20,324
Total Establishments	5,030	5,322	5,442	5,701	5,658
Total Wages (\$Millions)	2487.9	2583.1	2684.8	2917.3	3138.0

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>

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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total Personal Income (\$Millions)	5,228.5	5,471.1	5,812.0	6,222.8	6,620.1
Per Capita Income	25,414	25,920	27,130	28,697	29,985
Avg Family Income from IRS Returns	48,487	50,508	52,341	56,532	N/A
Average Monthly Nonfarm Wage	2,356	2,412	2,474	2,614	2,719

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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Gross Taxable Sales (\$000s)	2,599,185	2,758,769	2,862,973	3,214,747	3,422,164
Permit Authorized Construction (\$000)	267,905	237,901	278,112	3,022,237	3,022,237
New Residential Building Permits	1,266	1,142	1,183	1,176	873
Residential Build Permits Value (\$000)	169,377	168,025	183,448	181,573	163,168

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

	2006
Under 18	3.0%
65 years and over	10.1%
Median Age	30.2
Persons per Household	2.91
Persons per Family	3.39
Female-Headed Families	11.5%
High School Graduates	87.9%
College Graduates	22.5%
Labor Force	
Female Participation	59.6%
Male Participation	78.0%
Self-Employed	3.5%
Commute Time (minutes)	22.4
Median Family Income	\$55,534
Median Earnings	
Male, full-time, year-rnd	\$37,150
Female, full-time, yr-rnd	\$27,394
Persons Below Poverty	11.3%

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	2006
White	91.5%
Black	1.3%
American Indian	0.5%
Asian	1.3%
Pacific Islanders	0.2%
Other	5.2%
Hispanic/All Races	15.4%

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

Weber County

The economy in Weber County in 2007 started to slow as a result of the general national and state economic slowdown. Population growth was lower than the state. Even with population growth below the state average, jobs were still being created. With added employment, the unemployment rate has dropped steadily. 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 early in the decade.

Population

Weber County's population growth averaged a full percentage point below that state. Utah's population grew by 3.2 percent in 2007 but Weber grew by 2.3 percent. Population in Weber County has grown steadily, albeit not as fast as the state and other metropolitan counties. In 2003 the population was about 205,890, by 2007 that number had increased to 220,780. Population growth peaked at two percent in 2005. In 2006 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 83,000 residents with Roy less than half of that. West Haven added over a 1,000 new residents in 2007, well above the 650 added in Ogden.

The Labor Market

The labor force grew by 2.4 percent between 2006 and 2007, which was faster than the population growth. The unemployment rate has dropped by half since the 2003 level of 6.4 percent. In 2007 the unemployment rate was 3.2 percent.

The economy has created new jobs at a 3.4 percent pace (2007). That equates to 3,100

new jobs. That's much better than the 1.0 percent rate for 2003 and 2004. Even with the overall economy starting to slow Weber County in 2007 created jobs at a fast pace. Unfortunately job creation in the first part of 2008 has slowed to the 1.0 to 2.0 percent range.

Industries

Government accounts for about 20,300 of the total 96,200 employed with trade, transportation and utilities contributing another 17,200 positions. Manufacturing, professional and business services, and education and healthcare each claimed 11 percent of the total. In 2007 employers in the county added about 3,100 new workers. Nonfarm jobs grew from 93,000 to 96,100. Construction employment grew quickly but not as fast as it did in 2006. In the first quarter of 2008 the year-over change in construction employment was a -12 percent, reflective of the slowing of the economy. Manufacturing did add nearly 700 new positions.

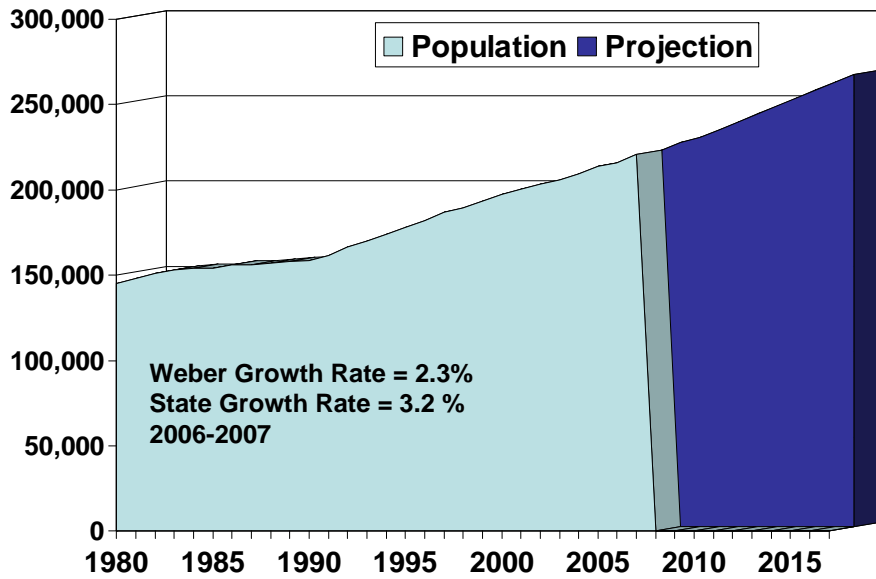
Average Wages Increases Slowing

The rate of increase in average monthly wages slowed from 5.7 percent in 2006 to 4.0 percent in 2007. With the economy slowing the upward pressure on wages has slackened, taking some of the pressure off employers to raise wages to attract workers. The average wage in Weber County increased (by 4.0 percent) from \$2,614 in 2006 to \$2,719 in 2007. The state average wage for 2007 was \$3,043.

Weber's Economy is Holding It's Own, but is Slowing

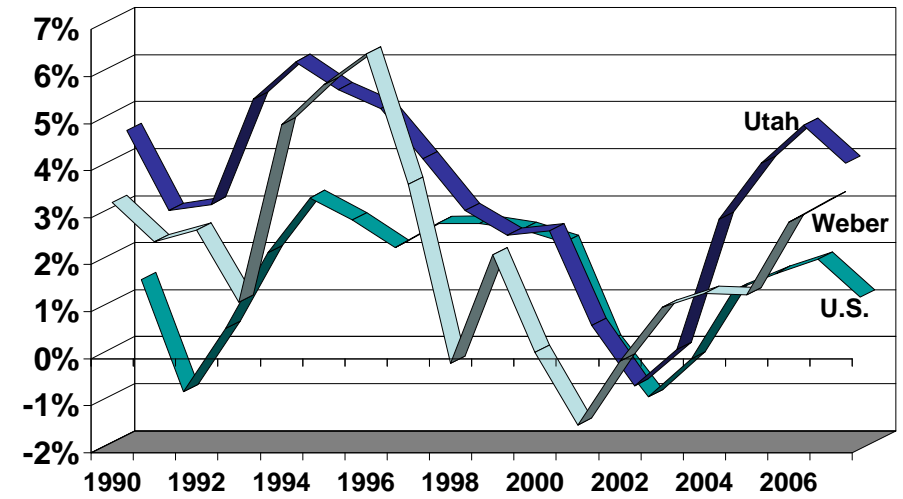
The county is more exposed to economic fluctuations in the U.S. and state economies because of its higher percentage of job in the export-based manufacturing industries. Currently (2008) the economy is slowing as reflected in the declining job creation. Also, the problems in construction and finance industries have had rippling negative effect on the rest of the industries and, more importantly, on the perception of consumers. The outlook is for slow growth, if any through 2008 and into 2009.

Weber County Population



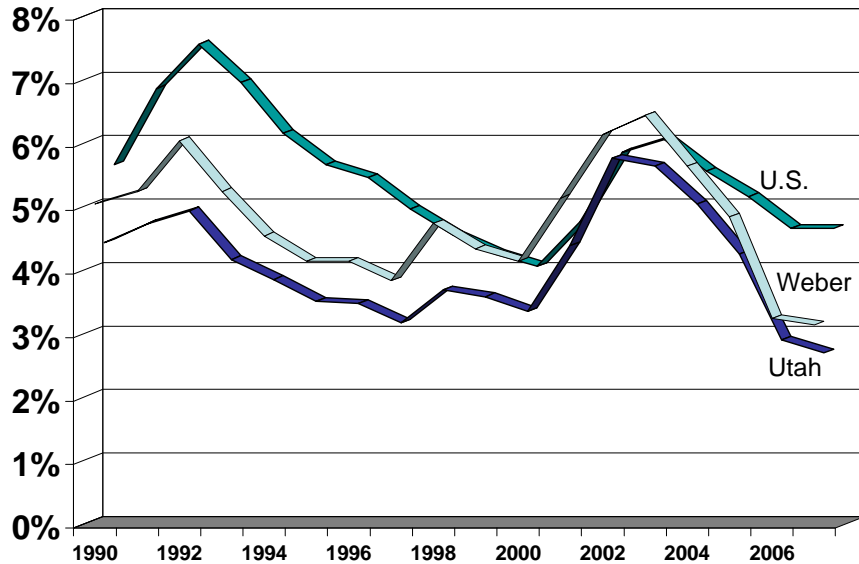
Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee; Utah Governor's Office of Planning and Budget.

Weber County Nonfarm Job Growth



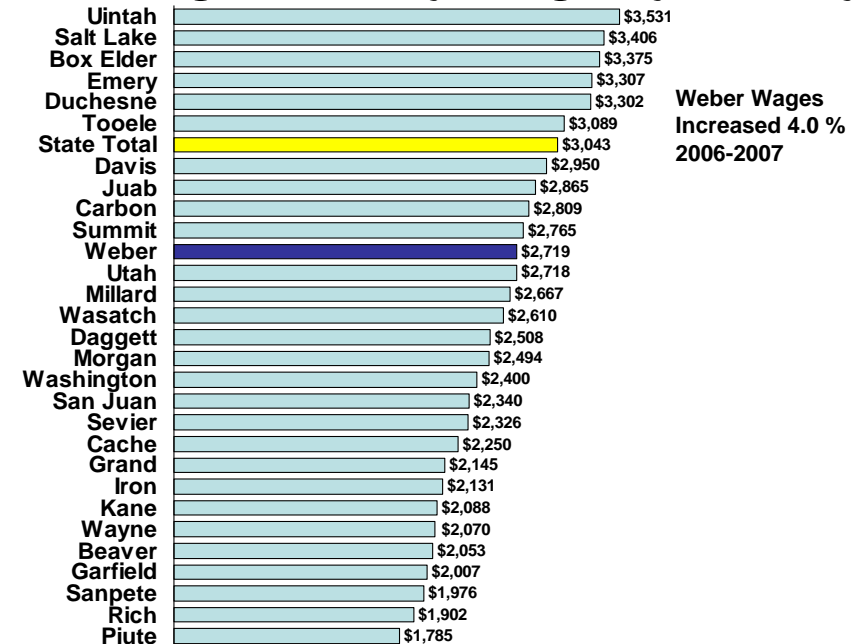
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Annual Unemployment Rates



Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

2007 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

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