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Utah Counties in Review



Utah Department of Workforce Services
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State of Utah

FACTS



Updated August 2009

Population

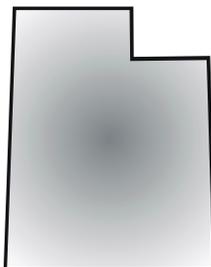
As of July 1st	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total Population	2,358,330	2,413,618	2,615,129	2,699,554	2,757,779
% Change of the Prior Year	2.3%	3.2%	2.7%	3.2%	2.2%

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

	2004	2005	2006r	2007r	2008p
Labor Force	1,237,055	1,276,378	1,318,473	1,356,550	1,383,743
Employed	1,174,797	1,223,248	1,279,453	1,319,784	1,336,156
Unemployed	62,258	53,130	39,020	36,766	47,587
Rate	5.0%	4.2%	3.0%	2.7%	3.4%
Nonfarm Jobs	1,104,328	1,148,320	1,203,914	1,251,282	1,252,486
%Chng Prior Year	2.8%	4.0%	4.8%	3.9%	0.1%
Mining	7,083	8,473	10,024	11,034	12,506
Construction	72,631	81,685	95,164	103,450	90,464
Manufacturing	114,765	117,246	123,064	127,695	125,854
Trade/Trans/Utilities	219,212	225,938	234,797	245,672	247,979
Information	30,272	32,105	32,541	32,448	30,749
Financial Activities	65,040	67,583	71,469	74,739	74,037
Profess/Business Svcs	138,220	146,704	154,834	161,022	162,197
Ed/Health/Social Svcs	123,282	128,605	134,410	139,991	146,619
Leisure/Hospitality	102,031	104,223	108,477	112,821	114,831
Other Services	32,915	33,451	34,651	35,542	35,541
Government	198,877	202,307	204,483	206,868	211,709
Total Establishments	75,085	79,866	84,685	84,957	85,493
Total Wages (\$Millions)	34,990.0	37,696.0	41,647.0	45,691.0	46,912.0

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

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008p
Total Personal Income (\$Millions)	63,565.1	69,757.5	75,598.3	79,617.9	82,890.1
Per Capita Income	26,053	27,885	29,243	29,831	30,291
Avg Household Income from IRS Returns	53,699	58,431	64,918	65,726	NA
Average Monthly Nonfarm Wage	2,641	2,736	2,883	3,043	3,121

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

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008p
Gross Taxable Sales (\$000s)	35,310,845	39,241,251	44,795,780	47,690,034	NA
Permit Authorized Construction (\$000)	5,119,101	6,588,059	7,409,178	6,994,418	4,587,289
New Residential Building Permits	24,293	28,285	26,322	20,539	10,603
Residential Build Permits Value (\$000)	3,553,121	4,662,642	4,955,519	3,963,210	1,877,002

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	2007
Under 18	30.9%
65 years and over	8.7%
Median Age	28.3
Persons per Household	3.12
Avg. Family Size	3.60
Female-Headed Families	9.2%
High School Graduates	90.0%
Bachelor's or higher	28.2%
Labor Force 20 to 64 years old	
Female Participation	69.5%
Male Participation	88.5%
Self-Employed	10.3%
Commute Time (minutes)	20.8
Median Household Income	\$53,324
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
 University of Utah (includes Hospital)
 Brigham Young University
 Wal Mart Stores
 Hill Air Force Base
 Granite School District
 Jordan School District
 Davis County School District
 Utah State University
 Kroger Group
 Salt Lake County
 Alpine School District
 Internal Revenue Service
 U.S. Postal Service
 ATK Launch Systems
 Albertson's

Source: Utah Dept. of Workforce Services.

Other

Population by Race	2007
White	89.5%
Black	1.0%
American Indian	1.2%
Asian	2.0%
Pacific Islanders	1.0%
Other	5.3%
Hispanic/All Races	11.1%

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

For More Information . . .



Utah Department of Workforce Services
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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 2008, Utah's Population Estimates Committee estimated Utah's population at 2.76 million—a 2.2% increase over 2007. Due to the nation's highest birth rate, Utah's population continually grows, even during periods of out-migration. Within the last 15 years, however, in-migration has been both 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

The severe national economic downturn has taken a toll on Utah. Many times, Utah has ridden right over national economic downturns, hardly feeling any negative effects. But this downturn has hit Utah like none other since the Great Depression. Job losses are pervasive and still adding up as of mid 2009.

Still, Utah's unemployment rate is actually quite low—just approaching 6%—for an economy in such a sharp jobs slump for so long. It either brings into question the calculation of the unemployment rate, or that there are large numbers of discouraged workers who have given up looking for work.

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.

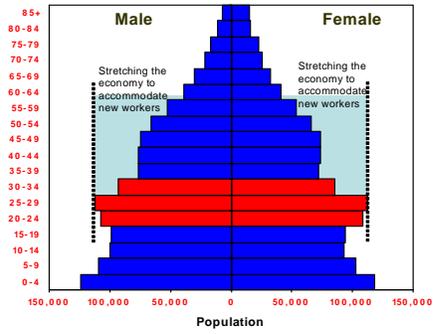
Much has been made nationally about the impending retirement of the Baby Boom generation and the loss of mass quantities of labor and knowledge. But Utah does not show much vulnerability to the Baby Boom retirement. The initial portion of that cohort only accounts for 9.7% of Utah's labor force. That 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 vacant positions in other states.

Payroll Employment Historically Contracts

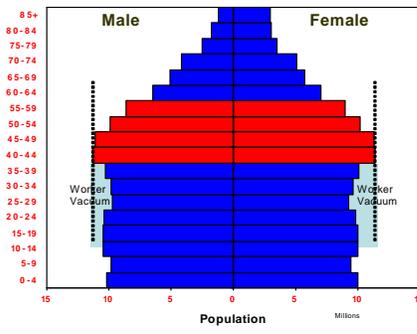
As of mid 2009, Utah's economy has slipped into its largest job-loss period in the post World War II era. Job losses were down 4.5% as of March, and are anticipated to be down by 6% as of July (given the large and continuing number of initial unemployment claims during the interim). It is anticipated that the Utah economy could see upwards of a loss of 80,000 jobs before all is said and down. If so, Utah hasn't seen job losses like that since records have been kept. Utah is being hit just as hard in this downturn as is any other region in the United States. Utah is usually a bright spot in the face of national recessions.

Having been caught up in the national housing malaise of not-so-much overbuilding, but overpricing, Utah is being hit hard by the collapse of the housing market. In an economy that was recently buzzing from new home construction, that market is now operating at the bare minimum. Its spinoff effect is causing Utah to fall deeply into this current national downturn. Most other industrial sectors are losing jobs, with the exception of education, healthcare, and government.

Utah's Population by Age and Sex: 2005



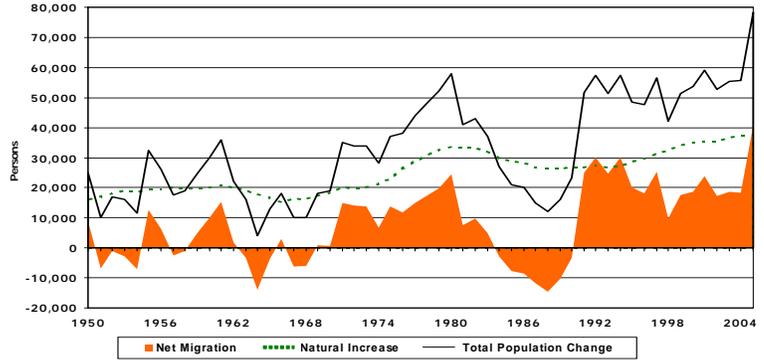
U.S. Population by Age and Sex: 2005



■ Dominating the Labor Force

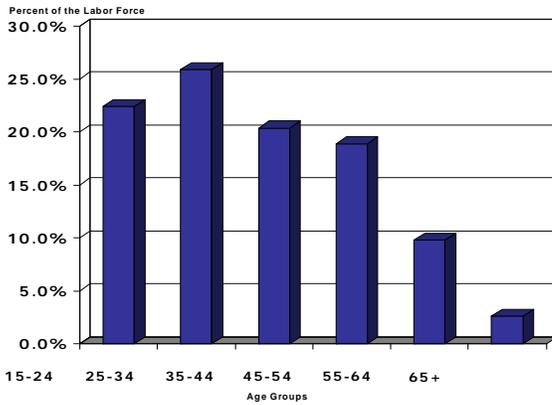
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

State of Utah Components of Population Change



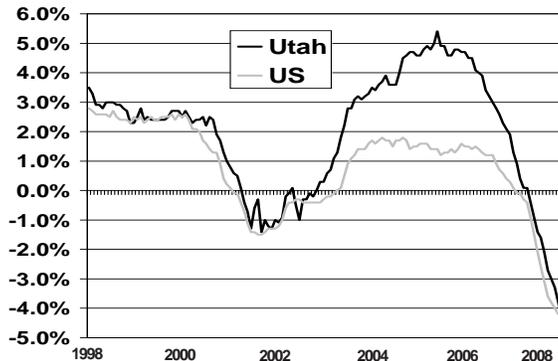
Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee

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 2009

Population

As of July 1st	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total Population	6,308	6,341	6,428	6,466	6,523
% Change of the Prior Year	0.4%	0.5%	1.4%	0.6%	0.9%

Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee.

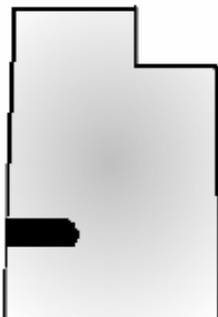
<http://governor.utah.gov/dea/datatables.html>

City Population

As of July 1st	2008
Beaver	2,597
Milford	1,399
Minersville	817

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

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



Labor Force

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008p
Labor Force	3,057	3,080	3,124	3,169	3,130
Employed	2,919	2,950	3,028	3,085	3,025
Unemployed	138	130	95	84	105
Rate	4.5%	4.2%	3.1%	2.6%	3.4%
Nonfarm Jobs	1,904	1,944	1,973	2,052	2,097
%Chng Prior Year	2.9%	2.1%	1.5%	4.0%	2.2%
Mining	63	59	54	65	88
Construction	80	87	123	144	139
Manufacturing	69	77	71	79	64
Trade/Trans/Utilities	546	549	549	564	554
Information	-	-	-	-	-
Financial Activities	38	47	45	49	51
Profess/Business Svcs	14	23	28	19	20
Ed/Health/Social Svcs	61	63	55	61	73
Leisure/Hospitality	324	324	331	337	353
Other Services	38	37	44	41	39
Government	677	678	673	693	171
Agriculture*	498	482	449	489	545
Total Establishments	208	218	219	213	211
Total Wages (\$Millions)	46.6	50.2	52.9	56.8	59.1

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services, Workforce Information.

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

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

* Jobs covered by unemployment insurance laws; not included in 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

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008p
Total Personal Income (\$Millions)	164.5	173.9	146.6	165.1	NA
Per Capita Income	27,365	28,635	24,074	27,240	NA
Median Household Income Estimates	41,205	38,822	42,567	39,465	NA
Average Monthly Nonfarm Wage	2,025	2,154	2,236	2,307	2,348

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

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008p
Gross Taxable Sales (\$000s)	42,100	61,908	61,394	84,040	84,928
Permit Authorized Construction (\$000)	4,058	4,058	21,453	15,843	33,637
New Residential Building Permits	22	36	68	54	27
Residential Build Permits Value (\$000)	2,747	8,643	12,476	9,379	5,167

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

Source: Utah Dept. of Workforce Services.

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

Other

Population by Race	2008
White	88.2%
Black	0.4%
American Indian	1.1%
Asian	0.7%
Pacific Islanders	0.1%
Other	1.4%
Hispanic/All Races	8.1%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

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

For More Information . . .



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Beaver County

—Slower Gains in 2008

In recent years, Beaver County's economy has vacillated between job loss and lukewarm job gains. During 2008, job growth backed off its moderate 2007 pace, but remained stronger than the state average. While residential construction permitting faltered, a permit for a geothermal plant helped double total permit values. While the county avoided the national recession in 2008, early 2009 figures show job growth has faltered.

Population

In 2008, the Utah Population Estimates Committee indicated Beaver County's population measured just more than 6,500 individuals—a 0.9 percent increase from 2007. Beaver County's population continues to grow, but its growth rate ranks noticeably below the state average for population expansion (2.2 percent). While 2006 marked the first year since 2002 that Beaver County experienced net in-migration (more moved in than moved out), by 2007 net in-migration had evaporated. In 2008, more individuals moved out of the county than moved in.

The Labor Market

Judged solely on unemployment rates, Beaver County's labor market seemed to ignore the national recession. Joblessness measured 3.4 percent in 2008—up somewhat from the historic low of 2.7 percent of just a year earlier. However, 3.4 is still a low rate and registers in the “full employment” range.

Employment expanded at a reduced rate in 2008. Beaver County added 45 new nonfarm jobs, for a growth rate of 2.2 percent—significantly higher than the state rate of 0.1 percent. In addition, if covered agricultural positions (jobs covered by unemployment insurance laws) are included, job totals rose by 120 positions.

During 2008, covered agriculture added the largest number of new jobs. In addition, mining, leisure/hospitality services, and government also made notable job contributions. However, national recessionary pressures took an employment toll in

manufacturing, construction, and trade/transportation/utilities industries.

The public sector (which includes public education) accounted for the largest share (27 percent) of Beaver County's total employment in 2008. In addition, trade/transportation/utilities, and agricultural employment covered by unemployment insurance laws showed large employment shares (both 21 percent).

Wages

In 2008, Beaver County's average monthly wage measured \$2,350, up just less than 2 percent from 2007—not quite enough to outpace inflation. Beaver County's 2008 average wage registered 76 percent of the state average—unchanged from 2007. However, for Beaver County, this figure still ranks relatively high. In 2001, the average measured only 70 percent of the statewide wage. Not surprisingly Beaver County ranks in the bottom third of Utah counties. In 2008, mining showed the highest average monthly wage in Beaver County—followed closely by manufacturing.

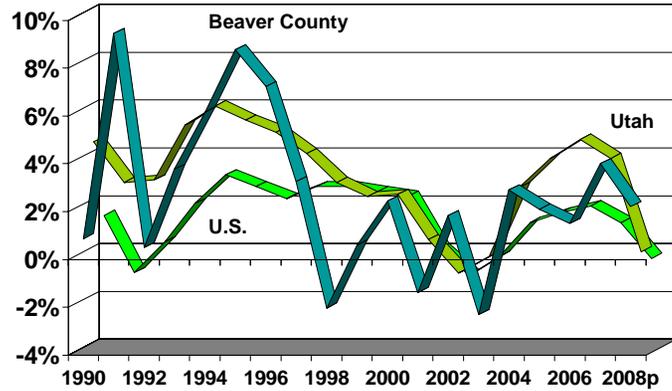
Other Indicators

Although Beaver County's residential building permits declined like most other areas in Utah, a large permit for a utility plant overshadowed home-permit losses. Overall, permit values in 2008 were up 112 percent compared to the previous year. On the other hand, gross taxable sales expanded by only 1 percent.

Into 2009 . . .

Nonfarm jobs data for the first quarter of 2009 indicates that Beaver County finally succumbed to recessionary forces. However, even though the county stopped creating jobs in March 2009, its year-to-year decline proved barely worth mentioning—a mere 0.4 percent. Moreover, home permitting in Beaver County is actually up 25 percent for the first five months of 2009. In addition, a large gross taxable sales drop in first quarter 2009 was skewed by unusually high business expenditures in the comparable first quarter of 2008.

Beaver County Nonfarm Jobs



Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

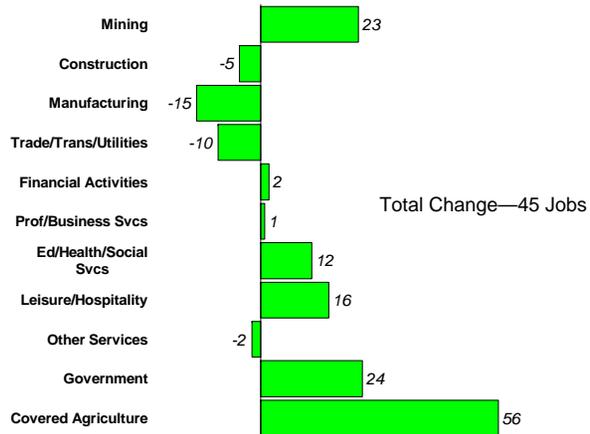
Beaver County Industrial Job Distribution*



*Includes covered agriculture.

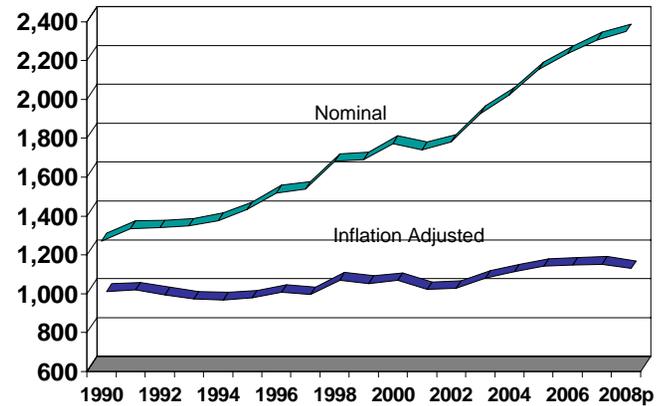
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

2008 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

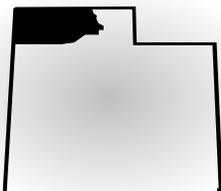
As of July 1st	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total Population	44,654	45,304	45,987	47,491	48,712
% Change of the Prior Year	1.4%	1.5%	1.5%	3.3%	2.6%

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

City Populations

As of July 1st	2008
Brigham City	18,709
Tremonton	6,789
Perry	3,889
Garland	2,059
Willard	1,747
Honeyville	1,354
Remainder	14,468

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



Updated August 2009

Labor Force

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Labor Force	22,227	22,547	22,881	23,415	24,112
Employed	21,091	21,559	22,144	22,760	23,182
Unemployed	1,136	988	737	655	930
Rate	5.1%	4.3%	3.2%	2.8%	3.9%
Nonfarm Jobs	18,404	18,892	19,419	20,320	20,433
%Chng Prior Year	3.4%	2.7%	2.8%	4.6%	0.6%
Mining	42	24	29	23	10
Construction	1,189	1,245	1,416	1,624	1,531
Manufacturing	7,145	7,583	7,735	8,021	7,941
Trade/Trans/Utilities	3,592	3,578	3,693	3,926	3,952
Information	136	110	101	100	102
Financial Activities	423	418	429	391	390
Profess/Business Svcs	700	669	632	585	696
Ed/Health/Social Svcs	1,139	1,124	1,082	1,205	1,345
Leisure/Hospitality	1,242	1,301	1,419	1,482	1,453
Other Services	307	319	357	362	363
Government	2,490	2,521	2,525	2,597	2,650
Total Establishments	1,095	1,119	1,179	1,196	1,207
Total Wages (\$Millions)	604.5	669.5	738.9	823.2	877.2

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>

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 nearly 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

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total Personal Income (\$Millions)	1,017.4	1,079.0	1,151.0	1,237.7	1,299.0
Per Capita Income	22,152	23,371	24,649	25,898	26,502
Avg Family Income from IRS Returns	47,935	51,249	55,846	57,448	N/A
Average Monthly Nonfarm Wage	2,737	2,953	3,176	3,377	3,581

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

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Gross Taxable Sales (\$000s)	414,721	453,267	511,142	578,183	570,270
Permit Authorized Construction (\$000)	40,107	92,338	188,363	159,717	82,260
New Residential Building Permits	262	511	732	453	274
Residential Build Permits Value (\$000)	28,615	58,810	102,211	73,887	41,989

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

	2005-2007
Under 18	32.1%
65 years and over	10.7%
Median Age	29.4
Persons per Household	3.12
Persons per Family	3.48
Female-Headed Families	7.4%
High School Graduates	89.8%
College Graduates	20.3%
Labor Force	
Female Participation	58.9%
Male Participation	76.6%
Self-Employed	4.2%
Commute Time (minutes)	0.205
Median Family Income	\$56,615
Median Earnings	
Male, full-time, year-rnd	\$41,667
Female, full-time, yr-rnd	\$30,836
Persons Below Poverty	7.1%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

<http://factfinder.census.gov>

Largest Employers

ATK Space Systems
 Box Elder School District
 Autoliv
 Wal-Mart Distribtion
 Maddox Ranch House Inc
 Nucor Steel - Utah Div Of Nucor
 Vulcraft
 Wal-Mart
 West Liberty Foods LLC
 Associated Brigham Contractors Inc
 Bear River Valley Hospital
 Box Elder County
 Brigham City
 Brigham City Community Hospital Inc
 Flying J
 Flying J Transportation LLC
 Golden Empire Mfg Inc
 Department of Defense
 Kentco

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

Other

Population by Race	2005-2007
White	93.8%
Black	0.3%
American Indian	0.8%
Asian	1.2%
Pacific Islanders	0.0%
Other	5.5%
Hispanic/All Races	7.2%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

<http://factfinder.census.gov>

For More Information . . .



Utah Department of Workforce Services
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Box Elder

The economic recession has impacted the county. Population and job growth have slowed as a result. Unemployment rates have edged up as employment growth has nearly stopped. Population growth, which has been steady since 2004, jumped in 2007, then slowed last year. The economic drivers in the county—construction and manufacturing—actually lost jobs between 2007 and 2008. Overall, though, there is growth in population and jobs for that time period.

Population

Population in the county expanded at about a 3.3 percent rate per year from 2006 to 2007. That growth slipped to 2.6 percent between 2007 and 2008, which was reflective of the slowdown in the county's economy. Between 2007 and 2008 the population grew from 47,491 to 48,712. 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 Tremonton, which added 320 persons. Brigham City increased by about 160 new residents and Perry up by around 140.

The Labor Market

Unemployment in the county, which had steadily crept down from 5.1 percent in 2004, bottomed out at 2.8 percent in 2007. It and started up again in 2008 as a result of the recession. That annual figure for 2008 was 3.9 percent. In mid-2009, unemployment reached the 6.1 percent level as jobs were shed and joblessness increased.

Nonfarm job growth has dropped from the 4.6 percent pace in 2007 to the 0.6 percent rate in 2008. In the latest year-over measurement, as of March 2009 the 0.6 percent rate of growth has plunged through zero to -7.9 percent, further evidence of an economy in recession.

Industries

Manufacturing drives Box Elder's economy. Nearly 40 percent of all nonfarm employment is in this sector. The average percentage of total employment made up by manufacturing for the state is about 10 percent. In terms of jobs this is nearly 8,000 off the total 20,400 employed in the county. Manufacturing shed jobs between 2007 and 2008 and the loss just got larger into the first part of 2009.

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 demand in the nation or world.

The large trade, transportation, and utilities sector accounts for 20 percent of all employment in the county and its growth rate was a gaunt 0.7 percent between 2007 and 2008. Government accounts for 13 percent of the total and it actually grew by 2.0 percent with healthcare growing at a 12 percent rate as more facilities were added.

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.

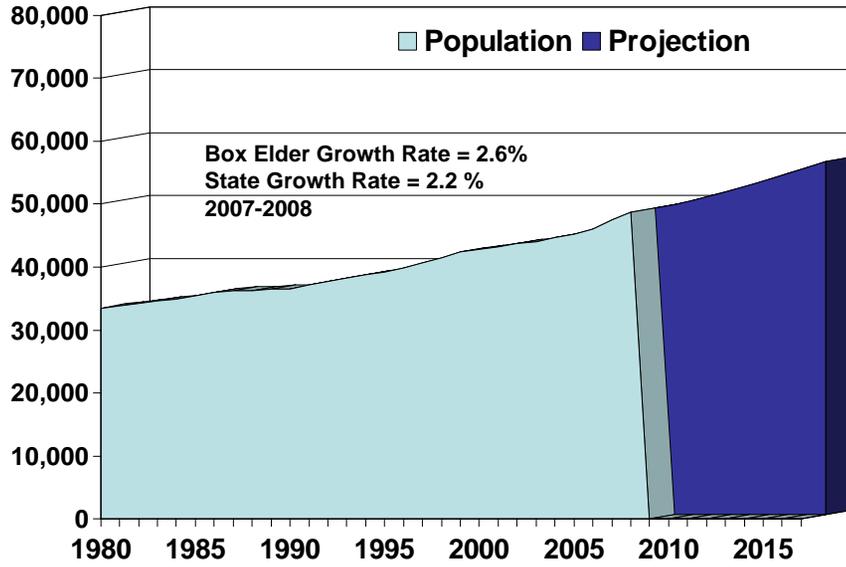
Healthy Jump in Average Wages

Box Elder's high percentage of manufacturing kept the county's average wage well above the state average. In 2008 the average monthly wage was \$3,581, placing it third of all 29 counties in the state. Between 2007 and 2008, the county enjoyed a 6.0 percent bump in the average wage. These higher rates of wage increases may settle down with the slowing of the economy.

Looks Like More of the Same

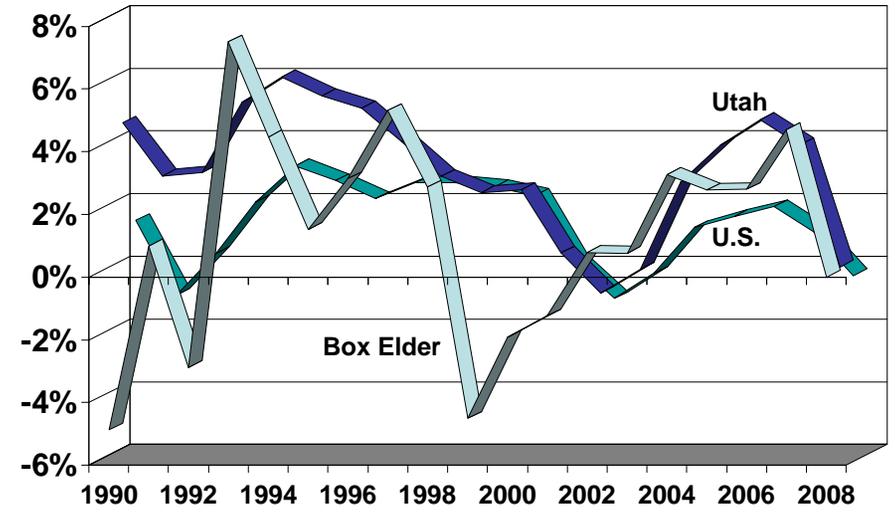
As the economy enters mid-2009, it is obvious the recession has its grip on the county. Unemployment is increasing as job losses continue. Even if demand improves, it may take an extended period of time for job growth to rebound.

Box Elder County Population



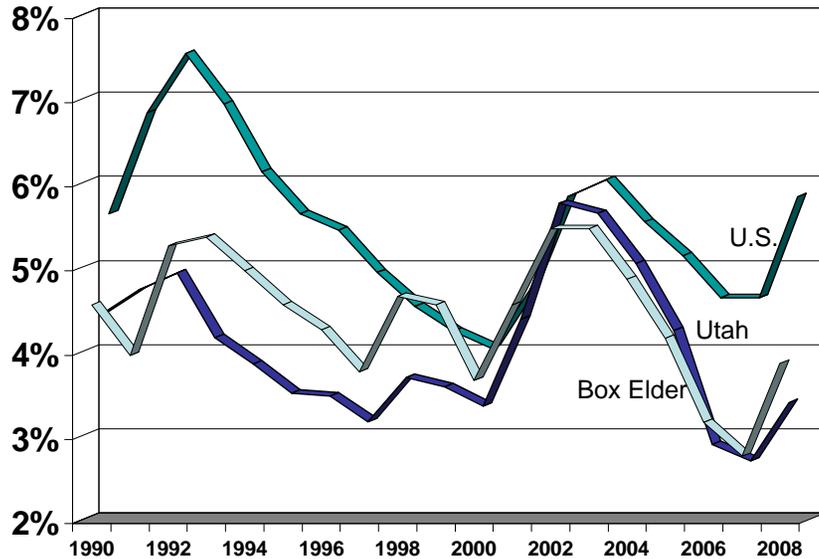
Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee; Utah Governor's Office of Planning and Budget.

Box Elder County Nonfarm Jobs



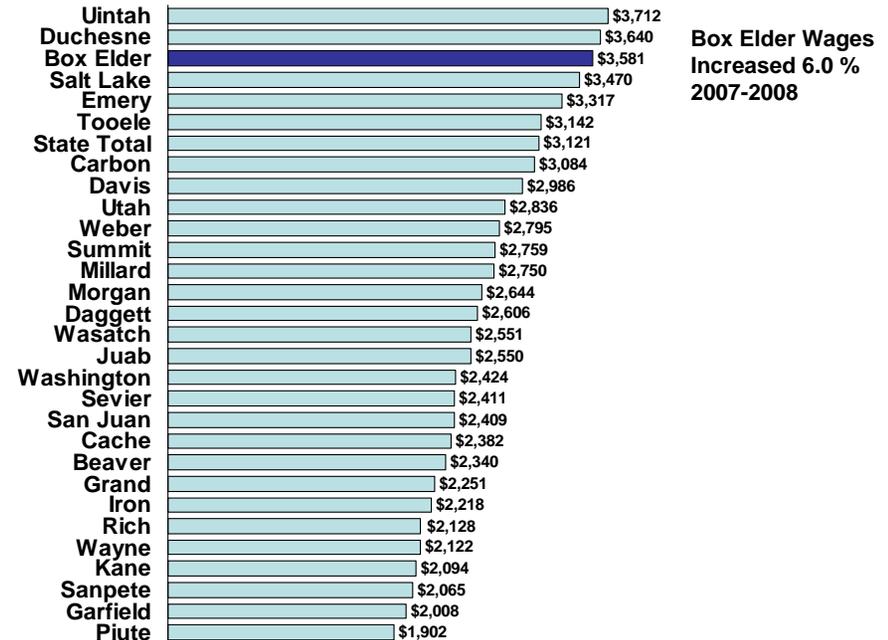
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Annual Unemployment Rates



Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

2008 Average Monthly Wage by County



Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Cache County

FACTS



Updated August 2009

Population

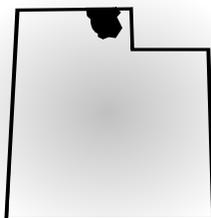
As of July 1st	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total Population	100,182	103,564	105,671	109,022	111,841
% Change of the Prior Year	2.0%	3.4%	2.0%	3.2%	2.5%

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

City Populations

As of July 1st	2008
Logan	48,657
Smithfield	9,535
North Logan	8,466
Hyrum	7,636
Providence	6,538
Nibley	4,410
Hyde Park	3,927
Wellsville	3,259
Richmond	2,364
Lewiston	2,030
Millville	1,825
River Heights	1,707
Remainder	12,262

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



Updated August 2009

Labor Force

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Labor Force	56,657	57,555	58,373	60,598	61,146
Employed	54,562	55,660	57,018	59,295	59,508
Unemployed	2,095	1,895	1,355	1,303	1,638
Rate	3.7%	3.3%	2.3%	2.2%	2.7%
Nonfarm Jobs	45,873	46,886	48,112	49,942	50,609
%Chng Prior Year	3.7%	2.2%	2.6%	3.8%	1.3%
Mining	9	9	9	9	7
Construction	2,522	2,637	2,809	3,027	2,797
Manufacturing	8,357	8,273	10,176	10,730	10,866
Trade/Trans/Utilities	6,650	6,947	7,229	7,528	7,624
Information	649	670	919	1,103	577
Financial Activities	1,217	1,741	1,562	1,478	1,652
Profess/Business Svcs	7,077	6,696	4,826	5,045	5,297
Ed/Health/Social Svcs	4,169	4,447	4,765	4,957	5,298
Leisure/Hospitality	3,427	3,384	3,545	3,566	3,594
Other Services	1,006	1,007	1,116	1,111	1,178
Government	10,789	11,075	11,156	11,381	11,719
Total Establishments	2,934	3,033	3,246	3,211	3,242
Total Wages (\$Millions)	1125.3	1169.7	1248.0	1348.4	1449.5

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>

Cache County historically has been driven by production, processing, and distribution of agricultural products. Because of this, it has a substantial dairy and meat products industry. Utah State University is an economic bulwork of the area, employing about 7,000. 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

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total Personal Income (\$Millions)	2,173.2	2,268.1	2,355.8	2,493.2	2,640.9
Per Capita Income	21,220	21,685	22,141	22,874	23,450
Avg Family Income from IRS Returns	45,535	49,000	53,592	55,875	N/A
Average Monthly Nonfarm Wage	2,044	2,079	2,169	2,250	2,382

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

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Gross Taxable Sales (\$000s)	1,103,941	1,148,676	1,254,207	1,347,919	1,354,024
Permit Authorized Construction (\$000)	196,634	192,826	239,915	239,462	136,612
New Residential Building Permits	1,284	1,008	846	910	523
Residential Building Permits Value (\$000)	144,988	149,159	136,127	150,034	82,403

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

	2007
Under 18	31.5%
65 years and over	6.5%
Median Age	24.7
Persons per Household	3.3
Persons per Family	3.7
Female-Headed Families	6.7%
High School Graduates	92.7%
College Graduates	35.2%
Labor Force	
Female Participation	65.1%
Male Participation	81.3%
Self-Employed	4.0%
Commute Time (minutes)	17.8
Median Family Income	\$59,950
Median Earnings	
Male, full-time, year-rnd	\$39,396
Female, full-time, yr-rnd	\$28,430
Persons Below Poverty	13.4%

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

Largest Employers

Utah State University
Cache School District
Icon Main Plant
JBS Swift
Logan Regional Hospital
Logan City
Logan School District
Schreiber Foods
Wal-Mart
Cache County
Cache Valley Specialty Hospital
Convergys
Gossner Food Inc
Hyclone Laboratories Inc
Information Alliance Inc
Inovar Inc
Intermountain Temporaries
Kelly Services
Lees Marketplace

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

Other

Population by Race	2007
White	92.1%
Black	0.9%
American Indian	0.4%
Asian	2.0%
Pacific Islanders	0.1%
Other	6.7%
Hispanic/All Races	8.7%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS).

<http://factfinder.census.gov>

For More Information . . .



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Cache County

Cache County's economy is feeling the effects of the national and state recession, but not as significantly as many other areas in the state. Still, economic indicators are pointing to a slowdown although the county continues to be somewhat insulated from the downturn. Population growth slowed from the 2007 pace. Job growth is down but still positive, at least comparing the annual averages between 2007 and 2008. Unemployment is creeping upward as a result of the slowing of the economy.

Population

Cache County's population passed the 100,000 mark in 2004 and has grown at a minimum of 2.0 percent per year through 2008. Population increased by over 2,600 between 2007 and 2008. That's a rate of 2.5 percent. Of the 2,600 increase, 2,000 was due to natural increase and 600 from net migration.

Logan, the largest community in the county with 48,657 people, added 700 residents from 2007, Smithfield was next increasing by 350, and Nibley and North Logan came in at about 330 new residents.

The Labor Market

The labor force was about 61,000 in 2008, up from the 60,600 figure in 2007. Of those 61,000 in the labor force, 59,500 were employed and the unemployment rate averaged 2.7 percent for 2008. As the economy slowed, unemployment crept up to 2.7 percent, up from 2.2 percent in 2007. Currently, in mid-2009, the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 4.4 percent.

New jobs were created at a much slower pace between 2007 and 2008. That amounted to only 670 new jobs and a growth

rate of just 1.3 percent. This growth disappeared in first quarter of 2009 as over 1,700 jobs were actually lost in the county, more evidence of the recession.

Industries

Government, primarily because of Utah State University, is the largest major industry sector, accounting for some 23 percent of all jobs. Manufacturing is second with about 21 percent and the trade, transportation, and utilities sector has a 15 percent share of all jobs. Construction lost jobs between 2007 and 2008. Manufacturing added just 130 positions which amounted to a 1.3 percent growth rate. That has all changed as information for the first part of 2009 shows job losses of -550 in construction and -1,200 for manufacturing. Only healthcare and government have experienced significant increases.

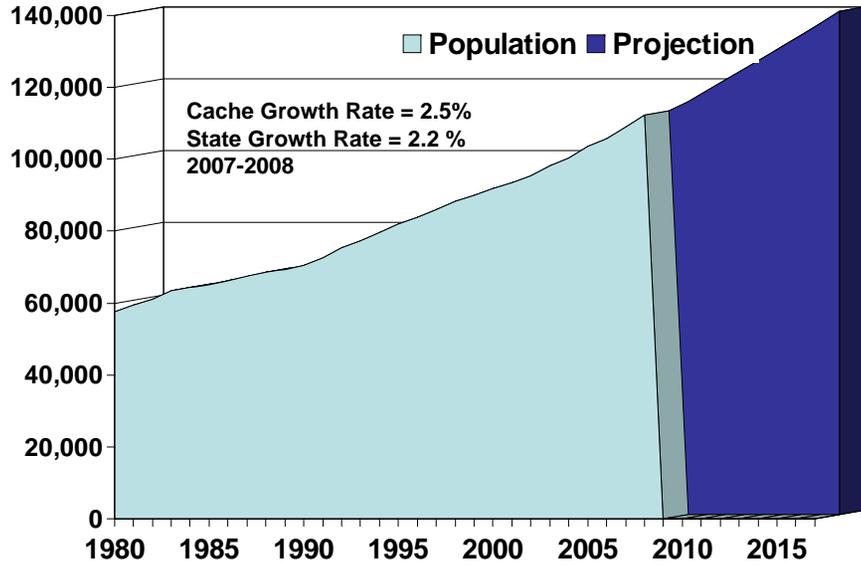
Average Wages Increase

The county's average wage increase between 2007 and 2008 was 5.9 percent. With the economy feeling the pangs of the recession this should ease some of the wage pressure from prior years when workers were hard to find. The average monthly wage in 2008 was \$2,380. This was much lower than the state average of \$3,142. The increase in the average wage was in part a result of employers cutting more inexperienced staff and keeping more productive experienced workers.

More Slowing to Come as the Recession Continues

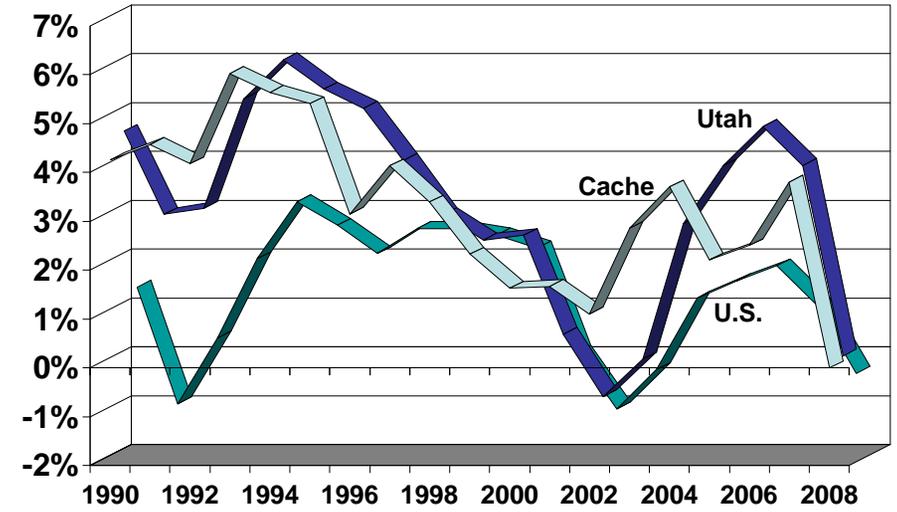
Cache County's economy is weathering the downturn but still paying a price in the loss of jobs and increased unemployment. Still, it continues to maintain a stable position. Relative to other counties across the state the outlook is a lot more favorable.

Cache County Population



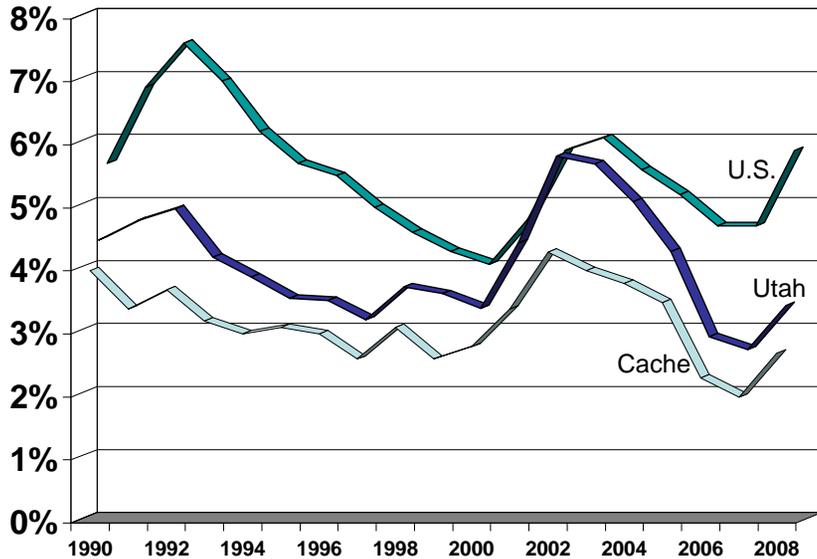
Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee; Utah Governor's Office of Planning and Budget.

Cache County Nonfarm Job Growth



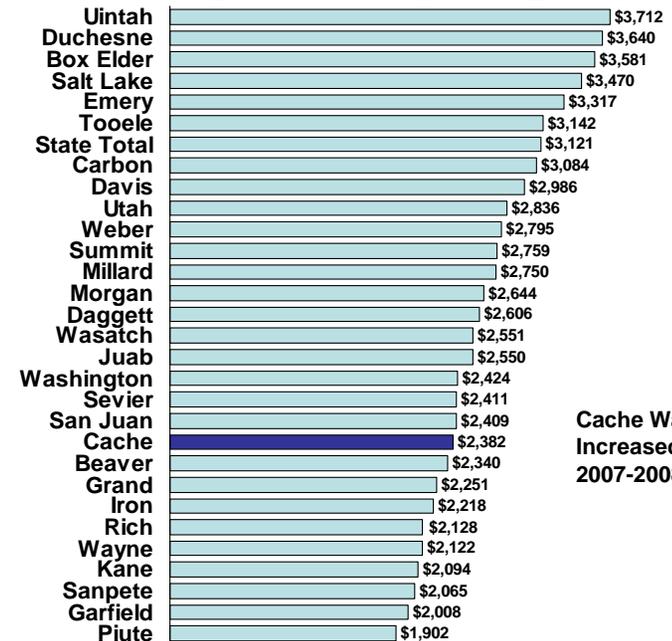
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Annual Unemployment Rates



Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

2008 Average Monthly Wage by County



Cache Wages
Increased 5.8 %
2007-2008

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Carbon County

FACTS

Updated August 2009

Population

As of July 1st	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total Population	19,385	19,338	19,504	19,730	19,841
% Change of the Prior Year	-0.9%	-0.2%	0.9%	1.2%	0.6%

Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee.

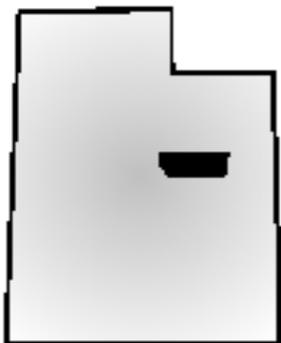
<http://governor.utah.gov/dea/datatables.html>

City Population

As of July 1st	2008
East Carbon	1,258
Helper	1,876
Price	8,039
Scofield	26
Sunnyside	377
Wellington	1,571

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

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



Labor Force

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008p
Labor Force	9,389	9,599	9,899	9,622	10,074
Employed	8,761	9,124	9,553	9,252	9,643
Unemployed	628	475	346	370	431
Rate	6.7%	4.9%	3.5%	3.8%	4.3%
Nonfarm Jobs	8,550	8,944	9,421	9,250	9,675
%Chng Prior Year	-0.6%	4.6%	5.3%	-1.8%	4.6%
Mining	706	791	894	866	1,299
Construction	285	293	394	346	348
Manufacturing	302	403	419	358	362
Trade/Trans/Utilities	1,992	2,195	2,286	2,293	2,316
Information	113	108	127	116	100
Financial Activities	255	248	251	280	288
Profess/Business Svcs	617	622	648	559	543
Ed/Health/Social Svcs	969	987	1,055	1,076	1,159
Leisure/Hospitality	746	740	813	832	780
Other Services	359	335	365	377	336
Government	2,206	2,220	2,169	2,147	2,147
Total Establishments	663	686	686	668	673
Total Wages (\$Millions)	246.9	268.3	303.2	311.8	358.1

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>

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

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008p
Total Personal Income (\$Millions)	476.2	522.6	551.9	563.3	NA
Per Capita Income	24,491	27,238	28,763	28,730	NA
Median Household Income Estimates	38,269	38,203	39,927	41,981	NA
Average Monthly Nonfarm Wage	2,407	2,500	2,682	2,809	3,085

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/saife/>

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

Sales and Building

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008p
Gross Taxable Sales (\$000s)	379,036	430,474	478,221	487,709	505,533
Permit Authorized Construction (\$000)	17,415	12,902	15,882	28,305	24,168
New Residential Building Permits	70	60	72	110	57
Residential Build Permits Value (\$000)	7,515	5,887	9,416	16,965	9,177

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
 College of Eastern Utah
 Canyon Fuels Company
 Castleview Hospital
 West Ridge Resources
 Wal-Mart
 State of Utah
 Carbon County
 Savage Industries
 Price City
 Andarko Petroleum
 Joy Technologies
 SOS Temporary Services
 Hiawatha Coal
 Pinnacle Canyon Academy
 Pacificorp
 Elkhorn Construction

Source: Utah Dept. of Workforce Services.

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

Other

Population by Race	2008
White	85.5%
Black	0.5%
American Indian	1.2%
Asian	0.6%
Pacific Islanders	0.0%
Other	0.9%
Hispanic/All Races	11.4%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

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

For More Information . . .



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Carbon County

—Employment Rebounds

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. In 2008 and even into the first quarter of 2009, employment rebounded in Carbon County—a situation which seems to have ignored the national recession. Nevertheless, as long as the county remains dependent on natural resource extraction as its primary economic driver, it will be subject to continued economic turbulence.

Population

Carbon County's population has limped along, typically contracting for most of the past several decades. In addition, population growth in 2008 was hardly stellar—only 0.6 percent. This sluggish expansion registered as the third-lowest performance in the state.

On the other hand, 2008 marked the third straight year of Carbon County population growth—a pleasant change from the previous seven years of no growth or population losses. Moreover, 2008 registered the third straight year of net in-migration (more people moved in than moved out.)

The Labor Market

After two years of strong job growth Carbon County slipped into negative territory in 2007. That year's 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. In 2008, the county's labor market rebounded. On the surface, employment increased by a robust 4.6 percent—425 jobs. Obviously, the recession had not made itself felt in any substantial way during 2008. Statewide, jobs increased by a paltry 0.1 percent. However, part of the Carbon County gain can be explained by a coding change in mining rather than true economic gain.

Mining was certainly the source of most of the employment expansion—with a little help from private health/social services and trade/transportation/utilities. On the other side

of the coin, both other services and leisure/hospitality services took noticeable employment hits. The remaining major industries experienced little change in employment totals.

Unemployment did tick up a notch to 4.3 percent in 2008. That's almost a full percentage point above the statewide average of 3.4 percent. Despite this increase, joblessness in Carbon County remained relatively low in historical terms. As recently as 2003, the county's unemployment rate measured almost 8 percent.

Wages

During 2008, Carbon County's average monthly wage surged to \$3,085—an annual gain of almost 10 percent. That gain increased the purchasing power of workers far faster than the rate of inflation. Moreover, it pushed Carbon County's average monthly wage up to 99 percent of the state average—a level not reached since 1992.

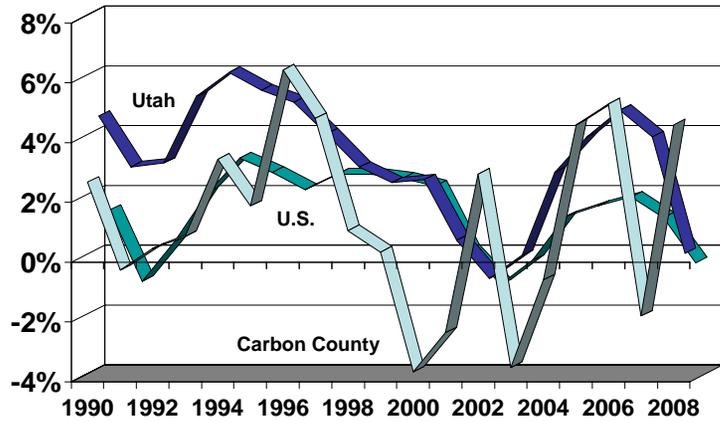
Other Indicators

As in much of the United States, home-building imploded in Carbon County during 2008. The number of new homes permitted dropped almost 50 percent compared to 2007. Even a 19-percent increase in nonresidential permitting wasn't enough to save the county from an overall drop in permit values of 15 percent. On the other hand, gross taxable sales reflected the county's labor market expansion with an annual increase of almost 4 percent.

Into 2009. . .

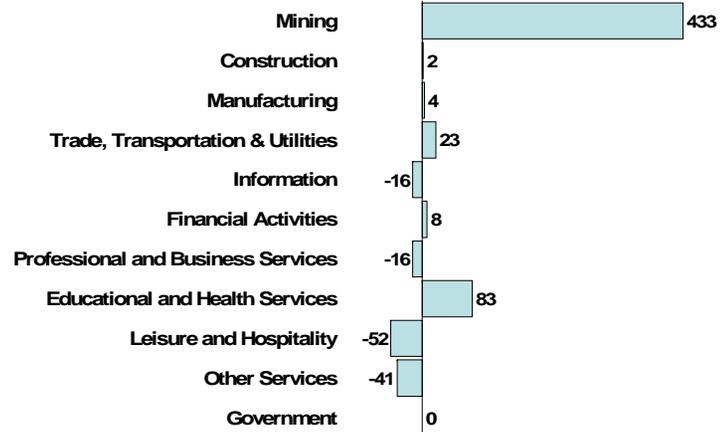
Carbon County's labor market managed to avoid recession in the first quarter of 2009. Employment continued to increase, but mining continues as the one-industry wonder of the current expansion. However, unemployment has increased slightly—although it remains a full percentage point below the state average. Construction continued to slide in the first half of the year with total permit values down 20 percent.

Change in Carbon County Nonfarm Jobs



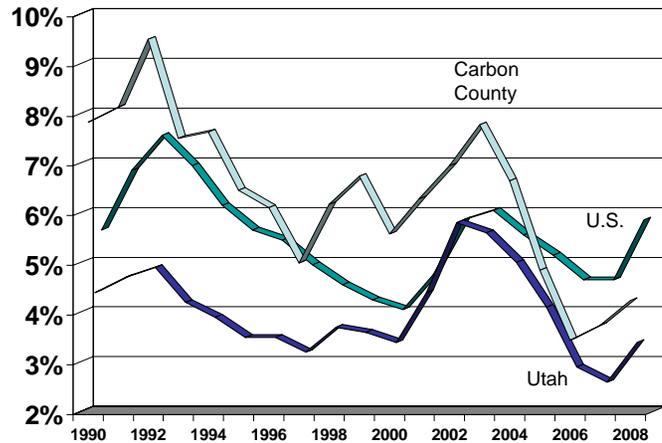
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

2007-2008 Carbon County Change in Jobs by Industry



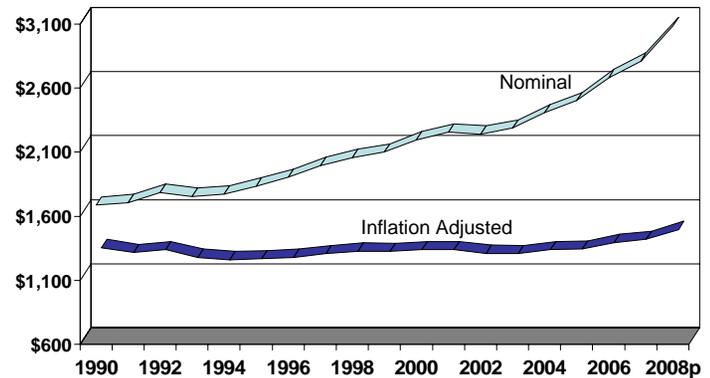
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Annual Unemployment Rates



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 August 2009

Population

As of July 1st	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total Population	954	963	949	969	964
% Change of the Prior Year	3.6%	0.9%	-1.5%	2.1%	-0.5%

Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee.

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

City Population

As of July 1st	2008
Manila	324

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

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

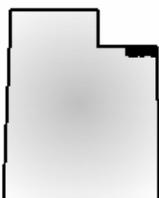
Labor Force

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008p
Labor Force	503	505	506	518	471
Employed	476	479	482	499	454
Unemployed	27	26	24	19	18
Rate	5.4%	5.1%	4.7%	3.7%	3.8%
Nonfarm Jobs	454	462	460	487	429
%Chng Prior Year	2.0%	1.8%	-0.4%	5.9%	-11.9%
Mining	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	28	44	38	68	35
Manufacturing	d	d	d	4	5
Trade/Trans/Utilities	24	24	34	40	36
Information	d	d	d	1	1
Financial Activities	d	d	d	-	-
Profess/Business Svcs	d	3	3	2	-
Ed/Health/Social Svcs	d	d	d	-	-
Leisure/Hospitality	131	127	132	135	121
Other Services	5	5	6	3	1
Government	260	253	242	234	230
Total Establishments	53	57	59	59	57
Total Wages (\$Millions)	11.2	12.7	12.7	14.6	13.4

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>



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

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008p
Total Personal Income (\$Millions)	16.6	17.2	17.8	18.4	NA
Per Capita Income	18,039	18,691	19,005	19,941	NA
Median Household Income Estimates	36,667	36,021	37,468	41,629	NA
Average Monthly Nonfarm Wage	2,047	2,300	2,292	2,502	2,598

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/saipe/>

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

Sales and Building

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008p
Gross Taxable Sales (\$000s)	8,850	21,412	15,462	11,812	17,338
Permit Authorized Construction (\$000)	1,320	1,791	1,527	1,663	1,833
New Residential Building Permits	12	18	8	9	11
Residential Build Permits Value (\$000)	1,024	1,522	1,204	1,063	1,160

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

	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	0.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

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

Largest Employers

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

Source: Utah Dept. of Workforce Services.

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

Other

Population by Race	2008
White	92.3%
Black	0.4%
American Indian	1.0%
Asian	0.1%
Pacific Islanders	0.1%
Other	0.9%
Hispanic/All Races	5.2%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

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

For More Information . . .



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jobs.utah.gov/opencms/wi

Daggett County

—Job Losses Prevail

Thanks to strong construction activity, Daggett County's economy witnessed strong employment expansion in 2007. But as with gravity, what went up came down in 2008. Daggett County's employment base shrunk substantially during the year with almost every major industry taking an employment hit. However, the county's indicators sent mixed messages. Construction activity actually improved and sales increased dramatically.

Population

Over time, Daggett County's population seems to ebb and flow—some years expanding slightly only to contract in the next year. In 2008, population estimates show Daggett County population contracting a slight 0.5 percent. In fact, Daggett was the only county in Utah to show decreased population during the year. Not surprisingly, more individuals moved out of the county during 2008 than moved in.

The Labor Market

In 2007, Daggett County experienced significant job growth. In 2008, it experienced significant employment contraction—at least according to its growth rates. However, remember that in a small county small numeric changes may be connected to large percent changes. In 2008, Daggett County employment dropped by almost 12 percent—a loss of less than 60 positions.

More than half of these lost jobs occurred in the construction industry as temporary construction projects came to an end. However, almost every industry lost a few positions and the leisure/hospitality industry experienced a notable employment decline.

After hitting the lowest level in eight years, the county's jobless rate remained almost flat in 2008. The average annual unemployment rate for 2008 measured 3.8 percent, up just

one-tenth of a percentage point from 2007. As joblessness edged up across the state, Daggett County went from having the fifth-highest unemployment rate to ranking in the middle of Utah counties. The county's jobless rate measured just above the state average of 3.4 percent.

A Word on Wages

During 2008, Daggett County's average monthly wage managed a healthy 4-percent increase. The rise in the average monthly wage to \$2,598 was more than enough to keep up with inflation during the year—increasing workers' buying power. The county's 2008 wage measured 83 percent of the state average—one of the best showings in recent years.

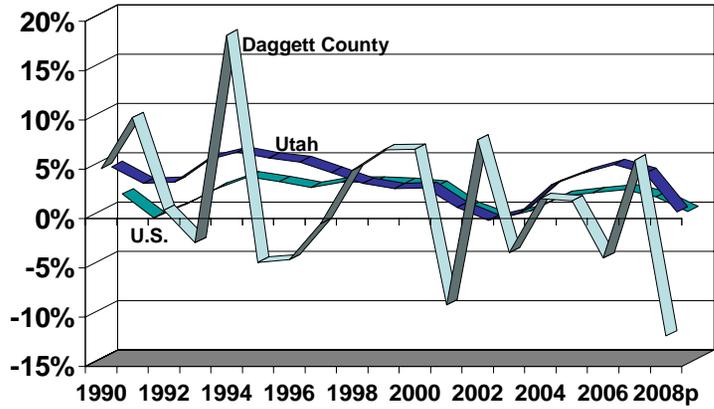
Other Indicators

Daggett County found itself in lonely territory when it came to construction permit activity. In 2008, the county actually experienced an increase in home permitting and new nonresidential construction approvals. Overall, permit values in 2008 posted a 10-percent gain over the 2007 figures. In addition, gross taxable sales in the county skyrocketed by almost half in 2008—mostly a reflection of business investment activity rather than retail sales.

Into 2009 . . .

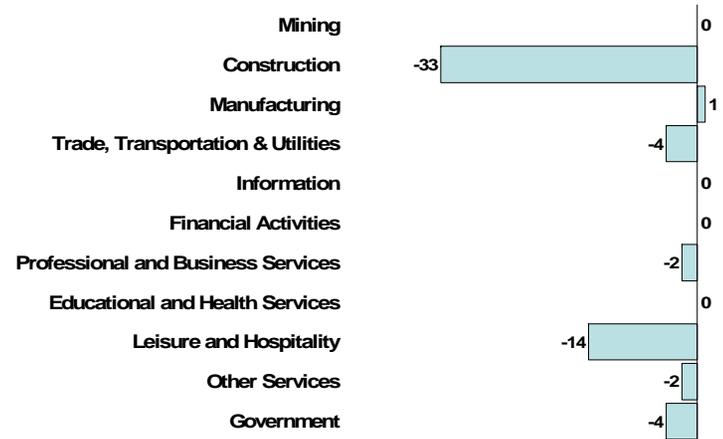
The county's job losses turned to employment hemorrhages during the first quarter of 2009. Nonfarm jobs contracted by more than 20 percent. Again, most of the losses occurred in construction and most industries dropped at least a few positions. Not surprisingly, unemployment continued to increase. Hopefully, upcoming construction projects will be able to staunch the employment flow.

Change in Daggett County Nonfarm Jobs



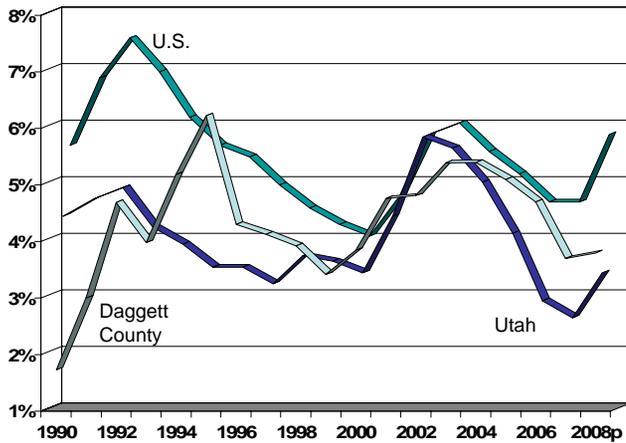
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

2007-2008 Daggett County Change in Jobs by Industry



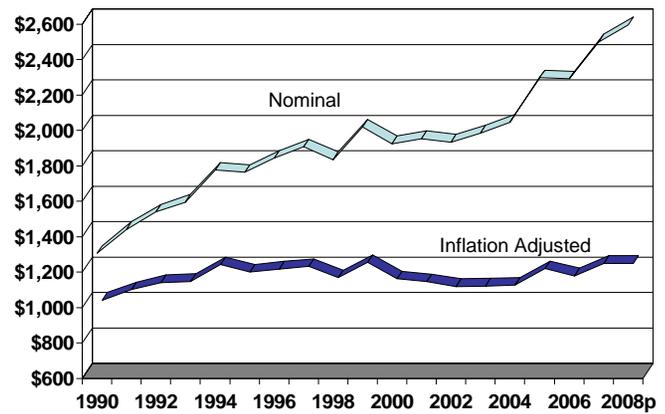
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Annual Unemployment Rates



Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Daggett County Average Monthly Wage



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

Davis County

FACTS



Updated August 2009

Population

As of July 1st	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total Population	268,916	278,278	286,547	296,029	301,915
% Change of the Prior Year	1.3%	3.5%	3.0%	3.3%	2.0%

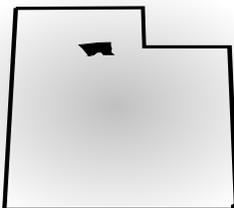
Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee. <http://governor.utah.gov/dea/datatables.html>

City Populations

As of July 1st	2008
Layton	65,514
Bountiful	44,473
Clearfield	27,851
Kaysville	25,820
Syracuse	22,195
Clinton	19,855
Farmington	17,217
Centerville	15,720
North Salt Lake	13,446
West Point	9,001
Woods Cross	8,705
South Weber	6,167
West Bountiful	5,337
Fruit Heights	5,312
Sunset	4,945
Remainder	3,774

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

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



Updated August 2009

Labor Force

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Labor Force	133,567	136,678	140,839	144,333	146,771
Employed	127,243	131,189	136,725	140,520	141,988
Unemployed	6,324	5,489	4,114	3,813	4,783
Rate	4.7%	4.0%	2.9%	2.6%	3.3%
Nonfarm Jobs	93,284	95,963	100,547	103,589	103,576
%Chng Prior Year	4.0%	2.9%	4.8%	3.0%	0.0%
Mining	118	137	558	121	139
Construction	7,492	8,287	9,447	10,191	8,974
Manufacturing	10,461	10,591	10,632	10,406	9,679
Trade/Trans/Utilities	19,450	19,063	19,458	20,425	20,797
Information	883	882	903	976	1,041
Financial Activities	3,832	3,906	4,078	4,093	4,080
Profess/Business Svcs	8,220	9,221	10,534	11,675	11,888
Ed/Health/Social Svcs	8,319	8,637	9,004	9,227	9,993
Leisure/Hospitality	8,304	8,503	8,948	9,169	9,498
Other Services	2,761	2,734	3,033	3,049	3,302
Government	23,434	24,002	24,338	24,234	24,185
Total Establishments	6,196	6,375	6,333	6,986	7,069
Total Wages (\$Millions)	2961.5	3124.2	3437.4	3666.9	3668.2

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>

For many years, Davis County's economy was driven by Hill Airforce Base (HAFB) and a mix of other industries. This mix of diverse industries is 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

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total Personal Income (\$Millions)	7,224.7	7,851.9	8,527.4	9,069.3	9,425.5
Per Capita Income	27,632	29,109	30,590	31,518	31,915
Avg Family Income from IRS Returns	60,152	63,342	67,686	69,377	N/A
Average Monthly Nonfarm Wage	2,646	2,713	2,849	2,950	2,986

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

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Gross Taxable Sales (\$000s)	3,026,294	3,227,355	3,715,105	3,986,232	3,912,735
Permit Authorized Construction (\$000)	639,652	727,099	679,518	571,385	360,437
New Residential Building Permits	3,179	3,160	2,611	1,919	1,027
Residential Build Permits Value (\$000)	532,595	590,265	539,122	373,723	199,928

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

	2007
Under 18	32.5%
65 years and over	7.6%
Median Age	0.3
Persons per Household	3.26
Persons per Family	3.70
Female-Headed Families	9.7%
High School Graduates	94.7%
College Graduates	33.2%
Labor Force	
Female Participation	58.7%
Male Participation	83.0%
Self-Employed	5.3%
Commute Time (minutes)	22.8
Median Family Income	\$71,328
Median Earnings	
Male, full-time, year-rnd	\$51,015
Female, full-time, yr-rnd	\$32,357
Persons Below Poverty	6.3%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, ACS.

<http://factfinder.census.gov>

Largest Employers

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

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

Other

Population by Race	2007
White	95.1%
Black	1.0%
American Indian	0.5%
Asian	1.7%
Pacific Islanders	0.5%
Other	3.9%
Hispanic/All Races	7.2%

Source: American Community Survey.

<http://factfinder.census.gov>

For More Information . . .



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Davis County

Economic activity in Davis County has slowed dramatically. Population is growing but at a pace less than years before. Job growth is zero. The economy has been reigned in by big losses in construction and manufacturing. As job growth stopped, 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 this national and state recession. Economic indicators point toward more of the same for a while.

Population

Davis County's population continues to grow but at a slower pace. Since 2005 population has grown at a 3.0 to 3.5 percent rate. About 6,000 more persons resided in Davis County in 2008 than did in 2007. About 80 percent of the increase was due to births in the county and 20 percent a result of net migration.

Layton added 1,200 to its population with Syracuse increasing by 1,000 followed by North Salt Lake with 820. All communities in the county added to their population levels.

The Labor Market

Davis County's labor force grew to 146,770 in 2008. 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 2008 roughly 4,780 persons were unemployed, this equates to a rate of 3.3 percent. The annual unemployment rate fell from 4.7 percent in 2004 to 2.6 percent in 2007. In 2008 the rate increased to 3.3 percent. In mid-2008 the unemployment rate jumped to 5.1 percent.

Job creation slowed to zero in 2008. It was 4.8 percent in 2006 and dropped to 3.0

percent in 2007. As of March of 2009 jobs were being shed at a 4.7 percent rate.

Industries

In 2008 nonfarm jobs registered about 103,000. This was virtually unchanged from 2007, so no growth. Government, because of Hill Air Force Base, is the largest employing sector in the county. Over 20,000 persons work at Hill (military, civil service, and private contractors). Federal, state, and local government account for 23 percent of total employment. About one in five workers toil in the trade, transportation, or utilities sector. Construction, manufacturing, financial, and government all lost jobs between 2007 and 2008. Healthcare added the most new jobs with 760, with trade, transportation and utilities increasing by about 370, and leisure and hospitality up by 330.

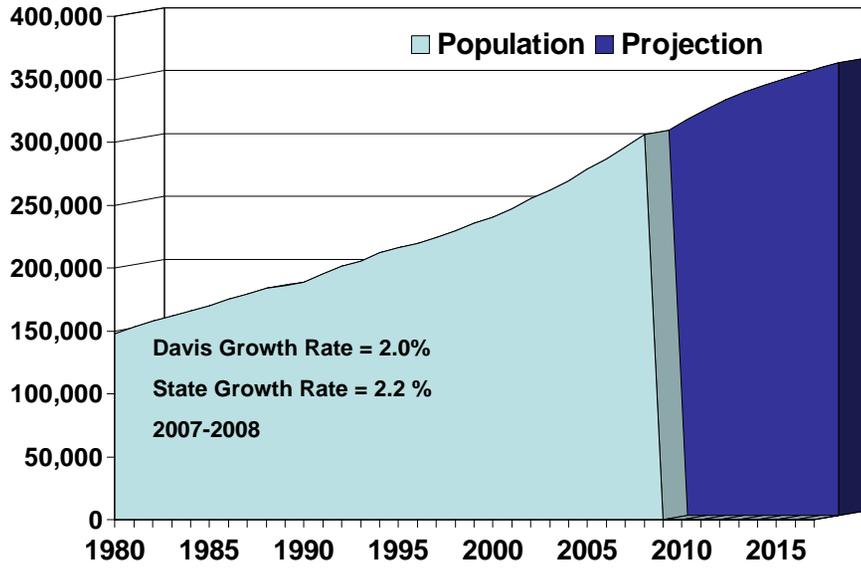
Average Wages Increase

The 2007 to 2008 change in the average wage was 1.2 percent. This was significantly slower than the 3.5 percent rate the year before. Because of a slowing in the economy the upward pressure on wages has slackened. The average monthly wage in 2008 was \$2,986. This slowing was good news for employers.

The Economy Showed No Job Growth in 2008 and Unemployment Increased

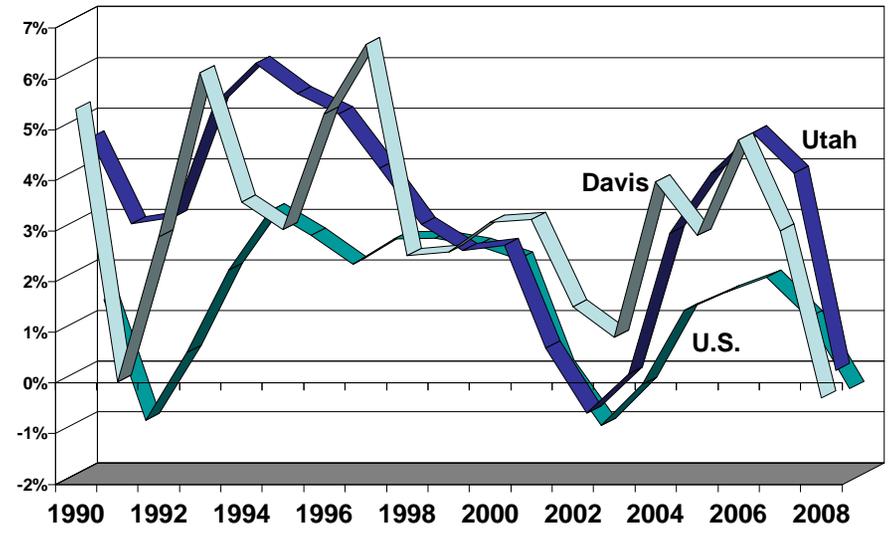
Davis County is feeling the recession along with other counties in the state. The economy is anchored by Hill Air Force Base and manufacturing. Job growth was zero in 2008. There are signs or glimmers of improvement but even if the economy turns the corner, job growth could lag for months if not longer. The key to improving the economy is consumer spending, but as long as consumers perceive they are not on stable ground with a secure job and control of their finances, spending will not improve enough to jump start an ailing economy.

Davis County Population



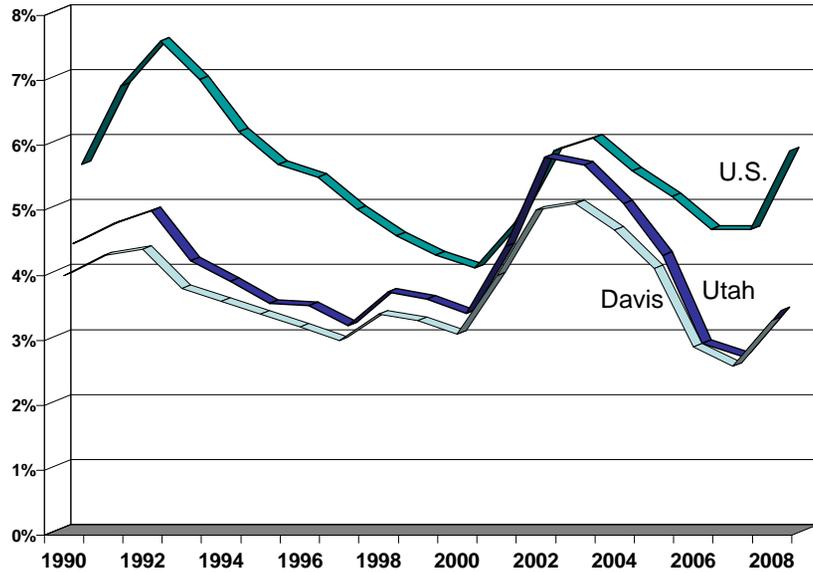
Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee; Utah Governor's Office of Planning and Budget.

Davis County Nonfarm Job Growth



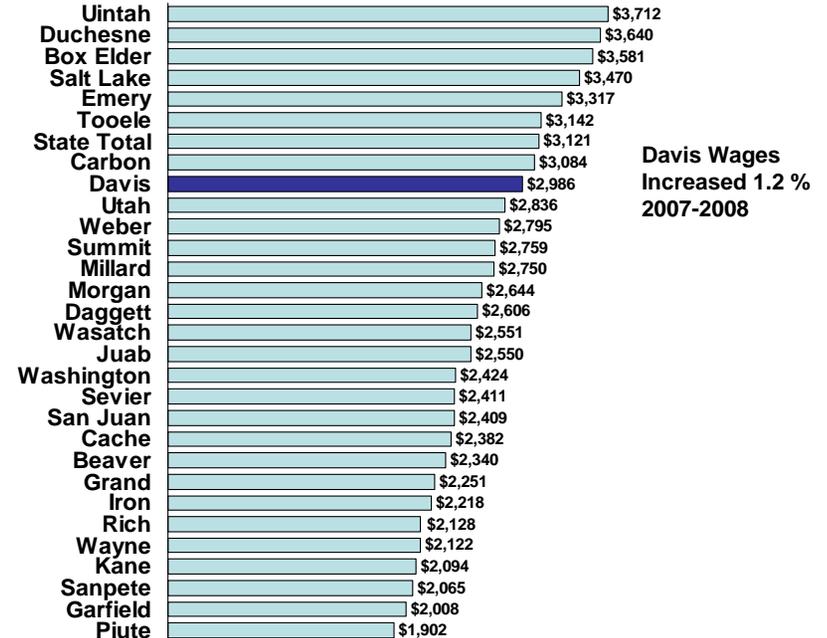
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Annual Unemployment Rates



Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

2008 Average Monthly Wage by County



Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Duchesne County **FACTS**

Updated August 2009

Population

<i>As of July 1st</i>	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total Population	14,933	15,237	15,585	16,163	16,765
% Change of the Prior Year	1.6%	2.0%	2.3%	3.7%	3.7%

Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee.

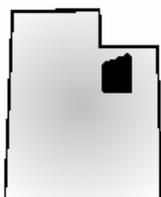
<http://governor.utah.gov/dea/datatables.html>

City Population

<i>As of July 1st</i>	2008
Altamont	194
Duchesne	1,612
Myton	597
Roosevelt	5,025
Tabiona	163

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

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



Labor Force

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008p
Labor Force	7,342	7,735	8,507	9,198	10,257
Employed	6,924	7,396	8,263	8,981	9,993
Unemployed	417	339	244	216	264
Rate	5.7%	4.4%	2.9%	2.3%	2.6%
Nonfarm Jobs	5,404	5,827	6,588	7,380	8,405
%Chng Prior Year	7.0%	7.8%	13.1%	12.0%	13.9%
Mining	534	657	981	1,252	1,616
Construction	407	526	645	835	1,074
Manufacturing	132	151	152	157	217
Trade/Trans/Utilities	1,167	1,305	1,444	1,634	1,982
Information	177	183	172	184	197
Financial Activities	149	157	170	194	201
Profess/Business Svcs	147	148	165	190	198
Ed/Health/Social Svcs	442	447	466	455	407
Leisure/Hospitality	393	387	454	472	482
Other Services	152	170	189	192	169
Government	1,706	1,697	1,749	1,815	1,864
Total Establishments	551	597	667	727	743
Total Wages (\$Millions)	146.2	177.7	227.4	292.1	367.3

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services, Workforce Information.

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

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

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

p = preliminary r = revised

Income and Wages

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008p
Total Personal Income (\$Millions)	343.9	392.9	459.9	534.1	NA
Per Capita Income	23,171	25,939	29,800	32,996	NA
Median Household Income Estimates	39,346	42,144	41,794	49,374	NA
Average Monthly Nonfarm Wage	2,254	2,541	2,877	3,298	3,642

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

Sales and Building

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008p
Gross Taxable Sales (\$000s)	217,724	279,290	364,150	411,656	535,197
Permit Authorized Construction (\$000)	17,055	23,754	26,740	48,582	45,743
New Residential Building Permits	158	211	218	246	172
Residential Build Permits Value (\$000)	14,462	19,118	23,224	40,898	32,077

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

Source: Utah Dept. of Workforce Services.

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

Other

Population by Race	2000
White	88.0%
Black	0.2%
American Indian	4.7%
Asian	0.2%
Pacific Islanders	0.1%
Other	2.1%
Hispanic/All Races	4.7%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

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

For More Information . . .



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While most areas felt the first pangs of recession during 2008, Duchesne County enjoyed another year of breakneck job growth. The bubble in the oil/gas market continued to expand long after the housing bubble started its slow retrenchment. However, the collapse of energy prices has already begun affect Duchesne County employment.

Population

Population growth continued at an impressive pace in 2008. Duchesne County's population increased by 3.7 percent for the second year in a row ranking the county among the ten fastest-growing Utah counties. Growth was far slower statewide—only 2.2 percent. In addition, 2008 marked the fifth straight year of net in-migration as more residents moved in than moved out.

The Labor Market

Skyrocketing energy prices have allowed Duchesne County to flourish while others flailed during the current recession. In 2008, the county marked its third straight year of double-digit employment growth. Moreover, at almost 14-percent expansion and more than 1,000 new jobs, the county experienced its most rapid growth in decades. This brisk pace of job creation placed the county firmly on top of the state's list of fastest growing counties.

Once again, the oil and gas (mining) industry proved the dominant job creator. However, the supportive industries of construction and transportation/warehousing also added substantial numbers of new positions. Even manufacturing joined the job-winners—an unusual event in the midst of a national recession.

However, all industries didn't share in the employment booty. In stark contrast to most areas where this industry is one of the few employment expanders, Duchesne County's private healthcare/social services industry dropped positions as did other services.

The county's jobless rate did tick up a notch, but it's hard for Duchesne County to complain with a 2008 unemployment rate of only 2.6

percent. That's only three-tenths of a point higher than the record low set in 2007 and the third-lowest rate in the state. In fact, such a low rate of joblessness causes its own difficulties because employers struggle to find workers in such a tight labor market.

Wages

It wasn't just employment that exploded in 2008, Wages also kept rising. A tight labor market coupled with the addition of high-paying jobs combined to drive the county's average monthly wage up more than 10 percent in just one year. For most counties, a wage gain of 4 percent would be considered very robust. At \$3,642, Duchesne County displayed the second-highest average monthly wage in the state (second only to neighbor Uintah County). Lucky Duchesne County where the average wage measures 117 percent of the comparable statewide wage. Just five years ago, the county's average wage measured 83 percent of the state figure.

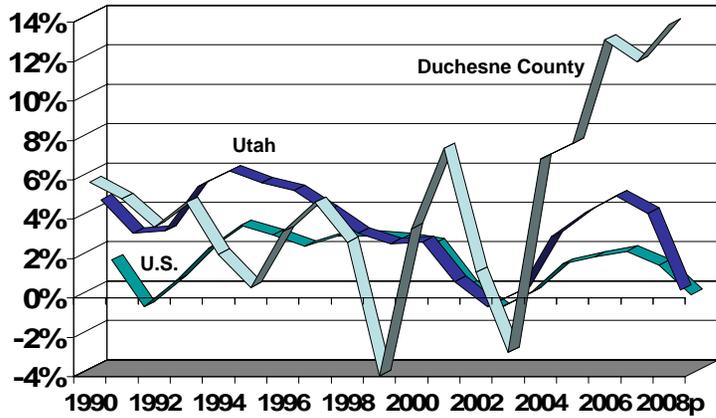
Other Indicators

Despite an influx of workers and residents, Duchesne County suffered the same downturn in residential building as did economically strapped areas. Home permits dropped 30 percent during 2008. A doubling of nonresidential permits kept overall permit value losses low—about 6 percent. On the other hand, gross taxable sales skyrocketed on the shoulders of business investment expenditures. Overall, sales rose 30 percent during 2008.

Into 2009. . .

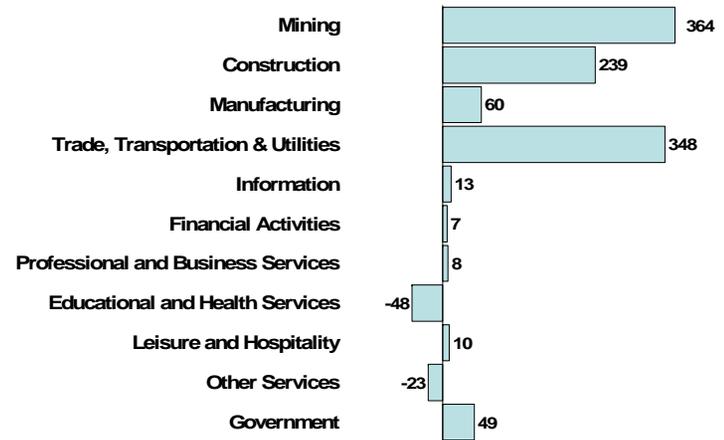
Can it last? The speculation that drove up oil and gas prices to exorbitant levels has waned in recent months. Not surprisingly, so has much of the associated employment growth. By March 2009, Duchesne County's expansion had almost evaporated. Mining employment was still up on a year-to-year basis. However, both construction and manufacturing had already begun to shed positions.

Change in Duchesne County Nonfarm Jobs



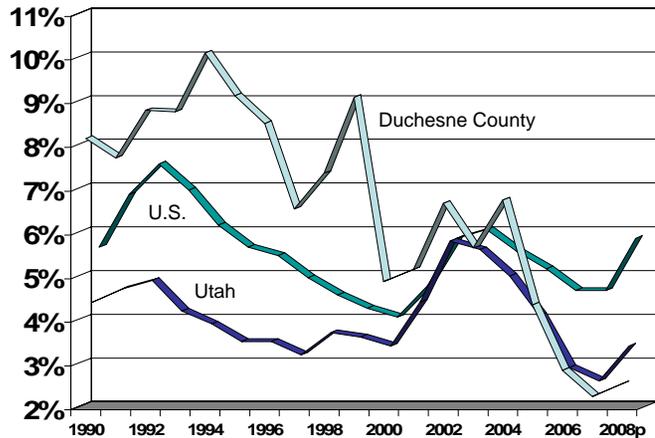
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

2007-2008 Duchesne County Change in Jobs by Industry



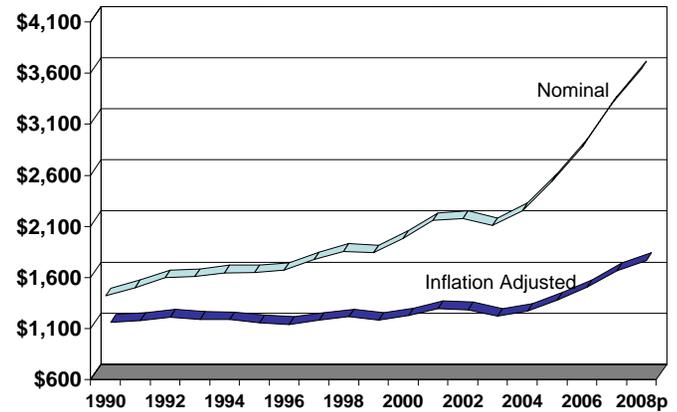
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Annual Unemployment Rates



Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Duchesne County Average Monthly Wage



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

Emery County

FACTS

Updated August 2009

Population

As of July 1st	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total Population	10,493	10,491	10,438	10,461	10,610
% Change of the Prior Year	0.2%	0.0%	-0.5%	0.2%	1.4%

Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee.

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

City Population

As of July 1st	2008
Castle Dale	1,582
Clawson	173
Cleveland	508
Elmo	363
Emery	295
Ferron	1,544
Green River	923
Huntington	2,033
Orangeville	1,352

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

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



Labor Force

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008p
Labor Force	5,166	5,155	5,243	5,126	5,192
Employed	4,808	4,889	5,058	4,946	5,004
Unemployed	358	267	185	180	188
Rate	6.9%	5.2%	3.5%	3.5%	3.6%
Nonfarm Jobs	3,739	3,801	3,937	3,905	3,787
%Chng Prior Year	6.9%	1.7%	3.6%	-0.8%	-3.0%
Mining	701	826	853	788	678
Construction	314	266	338	365	425
Manufacturing	29	22	17	19	26
Trade/Trans/Utilities	1,009	1,048	1,044	992	972
Information	152	139	132	138	125
Financial Activities	60	56	58	60	70
Profess/Business Svcs	87	83	141	180	107
Ed/Health/Social Svcs	65	58	58	67	73
Leisure/Hospitality	281	284	278	269	289
Other Services	152	157	155	162	131
Government	890	860	862	865	892
Total Establishments	271	273	273	263	260
Total Wages (\$Millions)	129.3	140.8	156.0	155.1	150.7

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>

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

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008p
Total Personal Income (\$Millions)	219.3	229.8	243.6	244.4	NA
Per Capita Income	21,129	22,214	23,694	23,572	NA
Median Household Income Estimates	43,134	42,219	46,255	48,191	NA
Average Monthly Nonfarm Wage	2,883	3,084	3,302	3,310	3,317

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/utalmis/gotoIndustry.do>

Sales and Building

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008p
Gross Taxable Sales (\$000s)	128,438	138,623	182,236	167,172	157,210
Permit Authorized Construction (\$000)	6,153	9,352	13,544	11,806	9,424
New Residential Building Permits	28	29	43	40	44
Residential Build Permits Value (\$000)	2,854	3,666	5,268	6,147	5,717

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

Pacificorp
 Energy West
 Emery County School District
 Nielson Construction
 Emery County
 Consolidational Coal
 CW Mining
 Emery County Nursing Home
 Power Source Services
 Bil Genwal Resources
 West Winds Truck Stop
 State of Utah
 Stewarts Thrifway
 Maverk Country Store
 Emery Telcom
 Industrial Electric Motor Service
 Ashworth Transfer

Source: Utah Dept. of Workforce Services.

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

Other

Population by Race	2008
White	90.7%
Black	0.3%
American Indian	0.7%
Asian	0.4%
Pacific Islanders	0.1%
Other	1.2%
Hispanic/All Races	6.6%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

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

For More Information . . .



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jobs.utah.gov/opencms/wi

Emery County

—All Indicators Slip

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 for the year. In 2008, the national recession also made itself felt as the county's employment situation continued to deteriorate—with mining leading the pack.

Population

Although still slow, Emery County's 1.4 percent growth population in 2008 marked the strongest expansion since 1996. In addition, Emery County ended its eight-year string of net out-migration. According to estimates from the Utah Population Estimates Committee, roughly 150 more individuals moved into the county than moved out during the year. Nevertheless, even with this improvement, Emery County ranked in the bottom third of Utah counties for population growth. Statewide the population grew by 2.2 percent.

The Labor Market

Continued losses in the mining industry helped keep Emery County's labor market in the red during 2008 as it faced the second straight year of employment contraction. Overall, the county lost almost 120 jobs for an annual decrease of 3 percent.

Mining can take part of the blame for this job loss. However, business/professional services (which includes temps), other services, trade/transportation/utilities, and information industries all shed jobs. Fortunately, other industries were able to counterbalance many of these job losses with employment gains. Construction (remarkably, given the recessionary climate in 2008), leisure/hospitality services, and government all made notable job additions.

Despite its job-loss woes, Emery County unemployment barely edged up in 2008. The county showed an annual rate of 3.6 percent. That's just one-tenth of a percentage

point higher than in 2007 when joblessness was at an historic low. This places Emery County's unemployment rate just slightly higher than the state average of 3.4 percent.

Wages

In 2008, Emery County's average monthly wage measured \$3,317—the fifth-highest rate in the state. High-paying mining jobs help keep Emery County's average in the upper tier of Utah counties. In addition, its wage typically measures higher than the state average. However, the county's average wage remained virtually unchanged during 2008. This meant that Emery County's wage now measures only 107 percent of the state figure—following a steady decline from 134 percent of the state figure in 1990. Also, since prices continued to rise, on average, workers did not keep up with inflation and actually lost buying power.

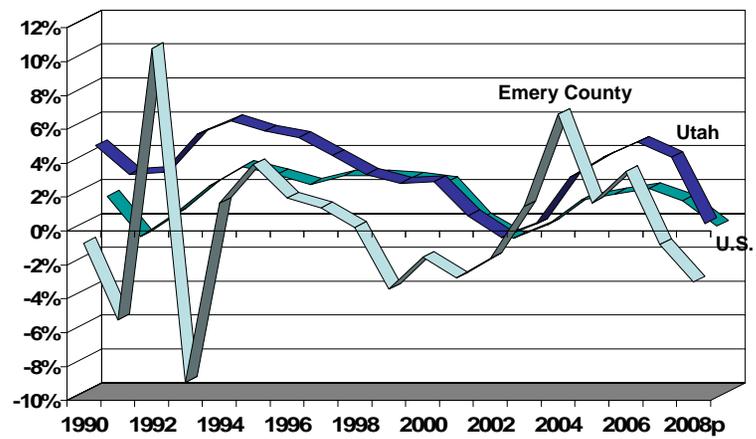
Other Indicators

In contrast to most areas of the state and nation, Emery County actually approved more home permits in 2008 than it did in 2007. However, the value of those permits dropped as did nonresidential permitting activity. Overall, permit values for 2008 slipped by 20 percent compared to a year earlier. In addition, gross taxable sales dropped by 6 percent in 2008.

Into 2009. . .

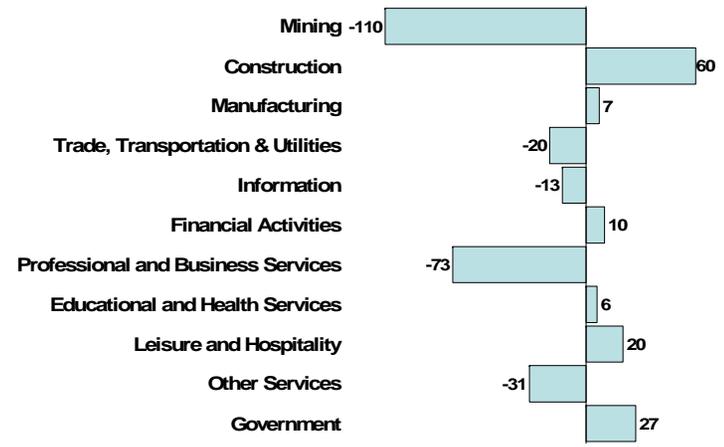
Recessionary pressures continued to exacerbate Emery County's economic malaise in early 2009. Employment dipped by almost 6 percent in the first quarter of the year, with mining once again leading the job-loser pack. In addition, gains in previously expanding industries began to evaporate. By June, the county's unemployment rate had increased substantially to measure 5.1 percent. Finally, construction permitting continued to slide. For the first six months of 2009, total permit values had dropped by 39 percent. Obviously, at this writing, Emery County's economy has not yet "bottomed out."

Change in Emery County Nonfarm Jobs



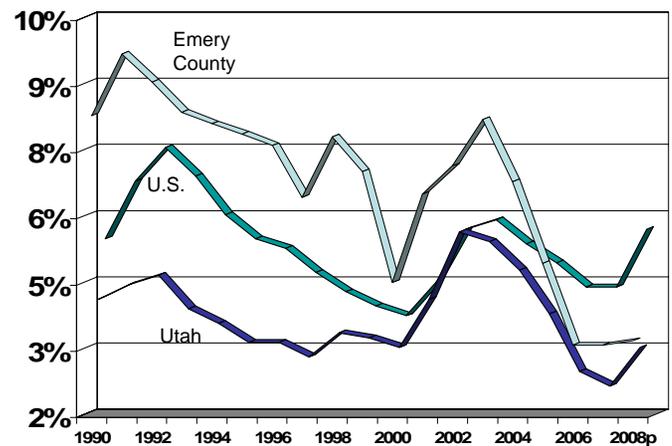
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

2007-2008 Emery County Numeric Change in Jobs by Industry



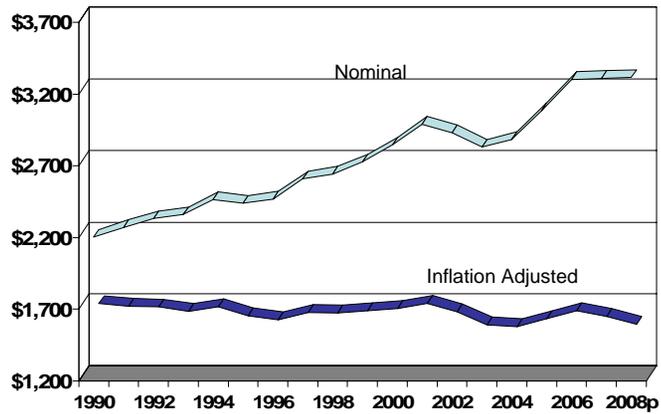
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Annual Unemployment Rates



Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Emery County Average Monthly Wage



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

Garfield County

FACTS

Updated July 2009

Population

As of July 1st	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total Population	4,625	4,703	4,772	4,872	5,044
% Change of the Prior Year	2.1%	1.7%	1.5%	2.1%	0.0%

Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee.

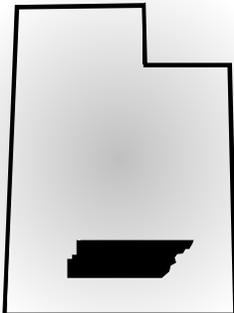
<http://governor.utah.gov/dea/datatables.html>

City Population

As of July 1st	2008
Antimony	114
Boulder	186
Cannonville	138
Escalante	763
Hatch	118
Henrieville	148
Panguitch	1,520
Tropic	476

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

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



Labor Force

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008p
Labor Force	2,670	2,709	2,681	2,756	2,845
Employed	2,459	2,511	2,546	2,623	2,678
Unemployed	211	198	135	133	168
Rate	7.9%	7.3%	5.0%	4.8%	5.9%
Nonfarm Jobs	2,178	2,236	2,260	2,341	2,510
%Chng Prior Year	5.0%	2.7%	1.1%	3.6%	7.2%
Mining	7	7	12	11	9
Construction	86	73	83	86	63
Manufacturing	113	110	98	95	83
Trade/Trans/Utilities	229	215	239	248	261
Information	119	122	126	130	133
Financial Activities	32	33	35	33	32
Profess/Business Svcs	9	11	17	17	15
Ed/Health/Social Svcs	160	187	207	244	289
Leisure/Hospitality	795	859	821	854	989
Other Services	27	26	27	26	13
Government	598	593	595	597	622
Total Establishments	223	233	252	240	240
Total Wages (\$Millions)	47.0	48.5	51.7	56.4	58.7

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services, Workforce Information.

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

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

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

p = preliminary r=revised

Income and Wages

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008p
Total Personal Income (\$Millions)	97.2	104.5	105.3	109.4	NA
Per Capita Income	22,227	24,075	23,949	24,167	NA
Median Household Income Estimates	37,454	38,751	40,269	41,553	NA
Average Monthly Nonfarm Wage	1,787	1,806	1,908	2,007	1,951

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

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008p
Gross Taxable Sales (\$000s)	77,649	79,464	83,538	95,299	100,540
Permit Authorized Construction (\$000)	10,189	11,633	25,876	19,999	27,603
New Residential Building Permits	54	61	86	139	60
Residential Build Permits Value (\$000)	7,045	8,969	15,677	16,765	11,984

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
- Federal Government
- South Central Utah Telephone
- Garfield Memorial Hospital
- Silverado Boys Ranch
- Garfield County
- State of Utah
- Xanterra Parks and Resorts, Inc
- Clarks Country Market
- Turn About Ranch
- Offshore Marina
- Bryce Canyon Pines
- Skyline Forest Resources, Inc.
- New Frontiers for Families
- Garkane Power Association
- Silver Eagle
- New Western Motel

Source: Utah Dept. of Workforce Services.

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

Other

Population by Race	2008
White	92.7%
Black	0.2%
American Indian	1.9%
Asian	0.4%
Pacific Islanders	0.0%
Other	1.0%
Hispanic/All Races	3.8%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

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

For More Information . . .



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Garfield County

—What Recession?

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. Yet, 2008 proved a banner year for Garfield County's leisure/hospitality industry. Employment, construction permitting and sales all showed improvement.

Population

In 2008, Garfield County's population grew by 3.5 percent—the fastest rate in more than a decade—to reach more than 5,000 individuals. With its fifth year of positive net in-migration, Garfield County's rate of population growth measured substantially higher than the state average (2.2 percent).

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 2008, Garfield County's jobless rate measured 5.9 percent—second 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, 5.9 percent is a relatively low unemployment rate for Garfield County. In the 90s, joblessness reached as high as 13 percent.

After moderate employment growth in 2007, Garfield County's 2008 employment expansion popped up a notch to 7.2 percent—for a gain of almost 170 net new jobs. Recessionary pressures resulted in slower growth for most counties—statewide, jobs were up a mere 0.1 percent.

When it came to creating jobs, leisure/hospitality services took the lead in Garfield County as a new hotel and other

tourist-related venues came on-line in 2008. And, the national recession couldn't be ignored even in Garfield County. Employment in construction, manufacturing and other services declined noticeably.

Wages

In 2008, Garfield County's average monthly nonfarm wage measured \$1,951. That's down about 3 percent from 2007. The loss of higher-than-average paying jobs in construction and manufacturing coupled with growth in lower-paying leisure-hospitality jobs dove-tailed to drive down the average wage in 2008.

In addition, this decline, plus the domination of many of the county's seasonal jobs, meant Garfield County's average monthly wage measured only 63 percent of the state average—the lowest figure in more than two decades. The county's average wage slipped to the second lowest wage in the state in 2008. The information industry sported the highest Garfield County average monthly wage in 2008—but maintained very few jobs. Next in the wage ranking came government. Despite its lower-pay ranking, only the leisure/hospitality industry demands higher average monthly wages than the state average.

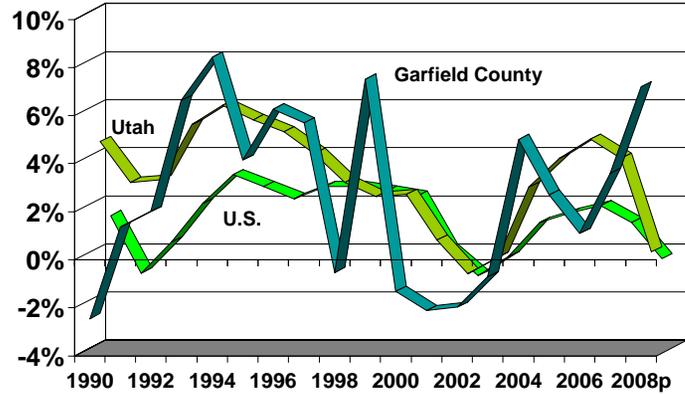
Other Indicators

As in many other locales, residential construction permitting activity slipped in 2008. However, the permitting of new tourist-related buildings drove the total value of permits up by almost 40 percent in 2008. Gross taxable sales also bucked the recessionary trend with a year-to-year increase of almost 5 percent.

Into 2009 . . .

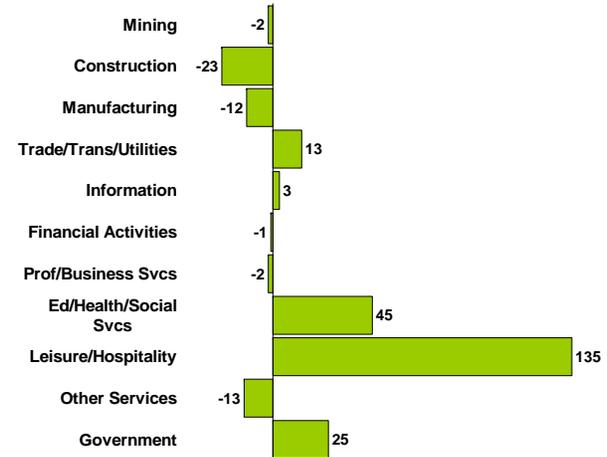
During the first quarter of 2009, recession reared its ugly head as Garfield County saw employment gains evaporate. Tourism-related jobs and retail trade jobs still showed expansion during first quarter 2009. However, a sizeable loss in manufacturing employment, more than offset those gains.

Garfield County Nonfarm Jobs



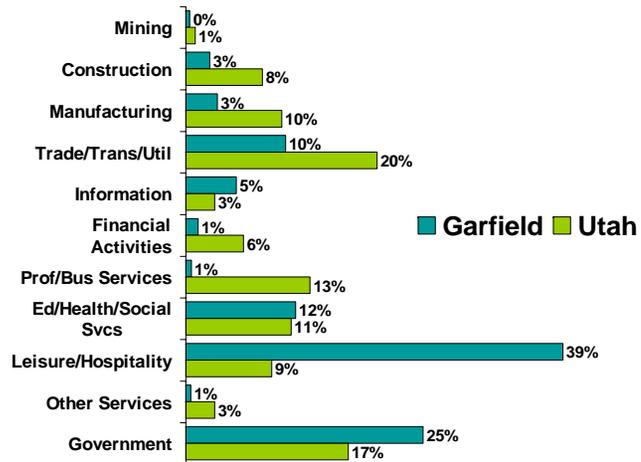
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

2008 Garfield County Numeric Change in Jobs by Industry



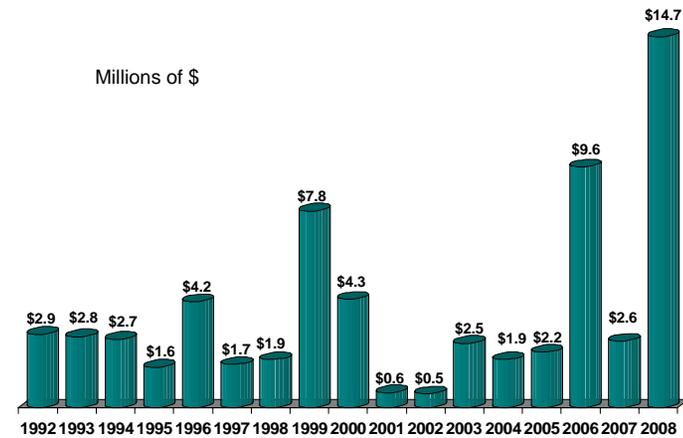
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

2008 Nonfarm Job Distribution by Industry*



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

Garfield County New Nonresidential Building Permit Valuation



Source: Utah Bureau of Business and Economic Research.

Grand County

FACTS

Updated August 2009

Population

<i>As of July 1st</i>	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total Population	8,611	8,826	9,024	9,125	9,326
% Change of the Prior Year	1.7%	2.5%	2.2%	1.1%	2.2%

Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee.

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

City Population

<i>As of July 1st</i>	2008
Castle Valley	386
Moab	5,121

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

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

Labor Force

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008p
Labor Force	4,870	5,060	5,038	5,166	5,347
Employed	4,507	4,736	4,792	4,915	5,050
Unemployed	363	324	246	250	298
Rate	7.5%	6.4%	4.9%	4.8%	5.6%
Nonfarm Jobs	4,163	4,401	4,472	4,659	4,685
%Chng Prior Year	-2.2%	5.7%	1.6%	4.2%	0.6%
Mining	81	98	113	123	144
Construction	242	293	327	328	315
Manufacturing	53	103	46	48	44
Trade/Trans/Utilities	795	808	824	856	892
Information	45	39	32	34	37
Financial Activities	168	209	220	249	177
Profess/Business Svcs	195	210	214	256	252
Ed/Health/Social Svcs	264	315	310	304	300
Leisure/Hospitality	1,406	1,415	1,469	1,549	1,581
Other Services	68	68	65	74	77
Government	848	844	850	838	867
Total Establishments	489	502	520	534	536
Total Wages (\$Millions)	92.1	103.8	109.6	119.9	126.5

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>

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

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008p
Total Personal Income (\$Millions)	199.0	220.5	235.2	243.6	NA
Per Capita Income	22,594	24,475	25,412	25,852	NA
Median Household Income Estimates	33,332	34,901	36,779	39,219	NA
Average Monthly Nonfarm Wage	1,843	1,965	2,042	2,145	2,250

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/saife/>

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

Sales and Building

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008p
Gross Taxable Sales (\$000s)	180,032	199,609	227,655	255,263	296,201
Permit Authorized Construction (\$000)	13,843	29,455	24,974	31,976	27,713
New Residential Building Permits	106	169	114	155	71
Residential Build Permits Value (\$000)	10,011	22,126	14,374	23,557	15,153

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

Grand County School District
Grand County
Allen Memorial Hospital
City Market
Red Cliffs Lodge
National Park Service
Quint Star Management
Moab Brewery
State of Utah
Moab City
Bureau of Land Management
Zax Wood Fired Pizza
Eddie Mcstiffs
Sorrel River Ranch
Legrand Johnson-Construction
Pasta Jays
Canyolands Inn

Source: Utah Dept. of Workforce Services.

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

Other

Population by Race	2008
White	86.6%
Black	0.3%
American Indian	5.0%
Asian	0.2%
Pacific Islanders	0.1%
Other	0.3%
Hispanic/All Races	6.6%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

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

For More Information . . .



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Grand County

—Slowing Down

Grand County, part of Utah's famous Red Rock Country, posted solid economic gains in 2007. Those gains slimmed down in 2008—although not quite at the rate the official job numbers suggest. Grand County's "bread and butter" employment in the tourism industry improved even in the midst of a national recession. However, the winds of economic downturn certainly blew into town in 2009.

Population

In 2008, Grand County marked its fifth straight year of net in-migration (more people moving in than moving out). Like many nonurban counties, Grand County has experienced comparatively slow population growth over the past decade. Of course, its 2.2-percent rate of growth in 2008 is still relatively slow expansion compared to most counties in Utah—although it did equal the state average.

The Labor Market

Grand County's 2007 job gains almost evaporated by 2008. Grand County did manage a net gain of almost 30 jobs—up less than 1 percent from 2007. However, job creation was actually better than official numbers indicate. A *previous* over-reporting of employment in real estate management is responsible for what appears to be a notable decline in jobs. In other words, when the over-reporting in previous years is excluded, Grand County's 2008 employment gain measured closer to 2 percent.

Four industries created notable numbers of new positions—trade/transportation/utilities, leisure/hospitality services, mining, and government. Aside from the phantom financial services/real estate employment loss, industry-level declines proved marginal.

Grand County's jobless rate did ratchet up a notch in 2008. At 5.6 percent, the 2008 rate measured almost a full percentage point higher than the 2007 figure—and almost 2 percentage points higher than the statewide average. However, keep in mind that counties with seasonal labor markets—like Grand County—typically maintain higher-than-

average unemployment rates because a significant portion of their workers are unemployed for some portion of every year.

Wages

In 2008, Grand County's average monthly wage measured \$2,250—up almost 5 percent from the previous year. That increase was faster than the rate of inflation, giving the average Grand County worker an increase in buying power. That increase appears particularly welcome because Grand County's average wage falls in the bottom third of Utah counties and currently measures only 72 percent of the statewide figure.

Mining is by far Grand County's best-paying industry—although it accounts for only 3 percent of nonfarm employment. On the other hand, Grand County's worst-paying industry—leisure/hospitality services—accounts for more than one-third of the county's jobs.

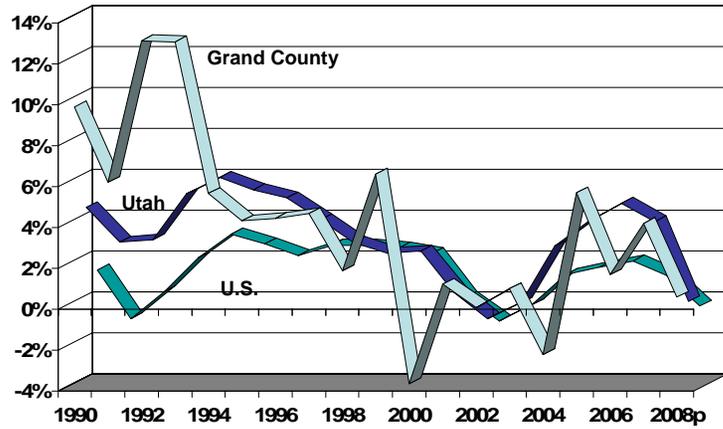
Other Indicators

Like most places, Grand County's home-permitting activity sank like a rock in 2008. The number of homes approved dropped by more than half compared to 2007. Fortunately, a surge in nonresidential building provided some offset to the decline on the residential side of the aisle. Overall, permit values were down by 13 percent in 2008. On the positive side, 2008 gross taxable sales posted a robust 16-percent increase.

Into 2009. . .

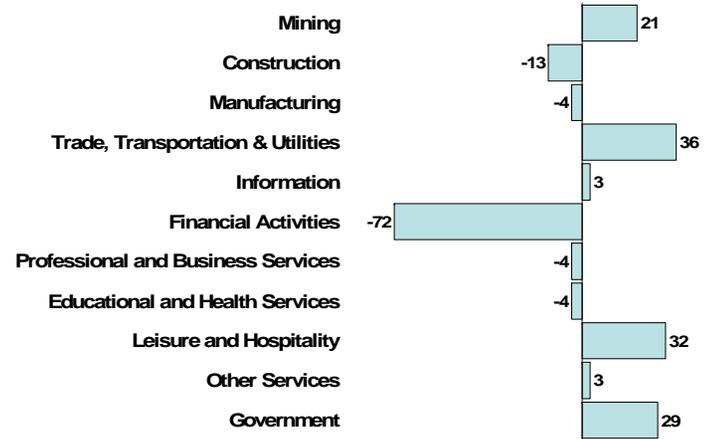
Recession truly came home to roost in Grand County at the beginning of 2009. The county experienced a 4-percent decrease in employment when the first quarters of 2008 and 2009 are compared. This time, no mitigating reporting issues muddy the waters. Construction and tourist-related leisure/hospitality services industries took the hardest employment hits. Only government and professional/business services made any notable employment gains. Homebuilding activity continued to contract. However, a wave of nonresidential permitting may hold hope for the months ahead.

Change in Grand County Nonfarm Jobs



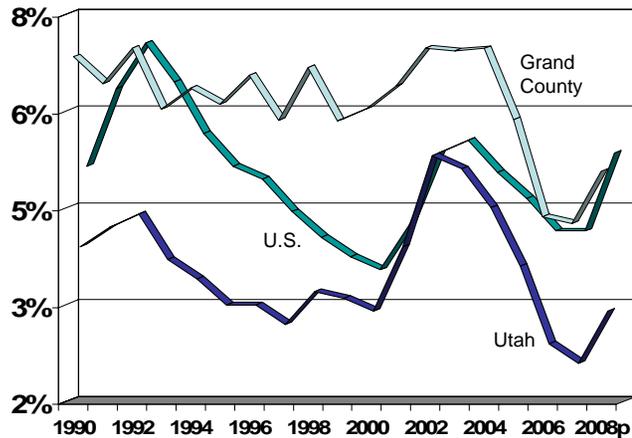
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

2007-2008 Grand County Change in Jobs by Industry



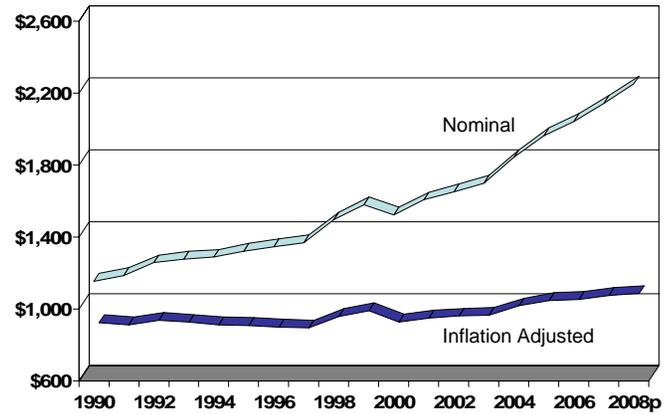
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Annual Unemployment Rates



Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Grand County Average Monthly Wage



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

Iron County

FACTS

Updated July 2009

Population

As of July 1st	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total Population	38,925	41,397	43,424	44,813	46,341
% Change of the Prior Year	3.6%	6.4%	4.9%	3.2%	3.4%

Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee.

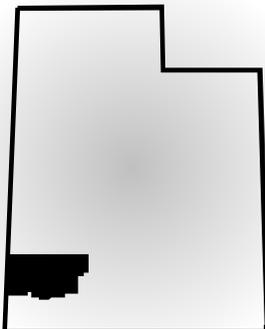
<http://governor.utah.gov/dea/datatables.html>

City Population

As of July 1st	2008
Brian Head	127
Cedar City	28,667
Enoch	5,085
Kanarrville	315
Paragonah	478
Parowan	2,624

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

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



Labor Force

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008p
Labor Force	18,854	19,933	20,977	20,971	21,194
Employed	17,979	19,142	20,362	20,334	20,300
Unemployed	875	791	615	637	894
Rate	4.6%	4.0%	2.9%	3.0%	4.2%
Nonfarm Jobs	14,775	15,776	16,806	16,993	17,001
%Chng Prior Year	4.7%	6.8%	6.5%	1.1%	-2.1%
Mining	2	4	58	71	67
Construction	1,029	1,430	1,839	1,653	1,636
Manufacturing	1,598	1,704	1,785	1,728	1,728
Trade/Trans/Utilities	2,677	2,867	3,022	3,152	3,155
Information	95	100	123	137	137
Financial Activities	577	643	784	783	783
Profess/Business Svcs	1,329	1,331	1,272	1,298	1,305
Ed/Health/Social Svcs	1,311	1,422	1,591	1,565	1,566
Leisure/Hospitality	1,686	1,806	1,804	1,924	1,923
Other Services	304	326	334	367	369
Government	4,166	4,143	4,194	4,333	4,334
Agriculture*	273	256	237	229	229
Total Establishments	1,165	1,281	1,462	1,510	1,504
Total Wages (\$Millions)	326.1	361.9	414.4	435.2	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

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008p
Total Personal Income (\$Millions)	733.4	814.2	890.1	917.0	NA
Per Capita Income	19,769	20,700	21,322	21,103	NA
Median Household Income Estimates	37,495	37,624	37,624	40,250	NA
Average Monthly Nonfarm Wage	1,835	1,912	2,056	2,134	2,220

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

Sales and Building

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008p
Gross Taxable Sales (\$000s)	456,542	597,073	673,887	693,356	632,409
Permit Authorized Construction (\$000)	102,855	153,704	159,715	147,716	58,220
New Residential Building Permits	591	941	773	656	197
Residential Build Permits Value (\$000)	80,165	133,163	120,527	85,455	36,235

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

Demographics

	2005-2007
Under 18	30.1%
65 years and over	9.3%
Median Age	25.6
Persons per Household	2.90
Persons per Family	3.25
Female-Headed Families	8.0%
High School Graduates	91.8%
College Graduates	25.4%
Labor Force	
Female Participation	57.7%
Male Participation	73.3%
Self-Employed	9.4%
Commute Time (minutes)	15
Median Family Income	\$42,477
Median Earnings	
Male, full-time, year-rnd	\$39,035
Female, full-time, yr-rnd	\$25,319
Persons Below Poverty	19.6%

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
- Convergys
- State of Utah
- Federal Government
- Iron County
- Cedar City Corporation
- Smead Manufacturing
- Brian Head Resort
- AMPAC, Inc.
- GENPAK
- Leavitt Group Enterprises
- Lin's Supermarket
- Kolob Regional Care and Rehab
- Milgro Newcastle Inc.
- MetalCraft Technologies

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

Other

Population by Race	2008
White	88.0%
Black	0.7%
American Indian	1.8%
Asian	1.4%
Pacific Islanders	0.3%
Other	1.4%
Hispanic/All Races	6.4%

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

For More Information . . .



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jobs.utah.gov/opencms/wi



Iron County

—Recession Round Two

Early in the current recession, Iron County seemed to have worked through much of the employment loss related to a contracting construction market only to be hit by the U.S. recession's affect on manufacturing. Because of its significant manufacturing sector, Iron County is particularly vulnerable to contraction on the national scene. In 2008, the county found itself mired in continued job loss.

Population

However, the county continued to add population at a healthy rate. As of July 1, 2008, Iron County's population was estimated at more than 46,000 individuals. According to the Utah Population Estimates Committee, Iron County's growth rate of 3.4-percent significantly out-paced the statewide average (2.2 percent). Moreover, the last time Iron County experienced net out-migration was 1989.

The Labor Market

Iron County started shedding jobs as early as August 2007—far ahead of the nation. On average, the county's nonfarm jobs dropped by slightly more than 2 percent in 2008—a net loss of almost 360 positions.

While construction drove employment growth during the boom years, it led employment losses in 2008 with a 350-position decline—the second straight year of employment contraction. Unfortunately, construction was joined by manufacturing and wholesale/retail trade with significant employment declines. The national downturn particularly affected Iron County's manufacturing sector by year-end.

In fact, most industries moved into the job-loss column during 2008. Only the public sector and private education/health/social services showed any significant net hiring during the year.

Not surprisingly, Iron County's unemployment rate edged up during 2008—particularly at year-end. Yet, at 4.2 percent, joblessness

remained relatively low for the year as a whole.

Wages

The law of supply and demand suggests that when something is in short supply, its price will rise. This certainly was true for workers in Iron County during 2006 when the average monthly wage (or price of labor) rose a whopping 7.5 percent. However, even with contracting employment, Iron County managed a healthy 4-percent increase in its average monthly wage during 2008—more than enough to keep up with inflation. Counter-intuitively, average wages often increase during a recession because lower-paid, less-experienced staff are often let go first.

Iron County's 2008 average monthly wage measured only 71 percent of the state average—roughly in line with recent years. Plus, 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 wage rates. The financial activities industry (banks, real estate, brokers, etc.) displayed the highest industry average monthly wage in 2008.

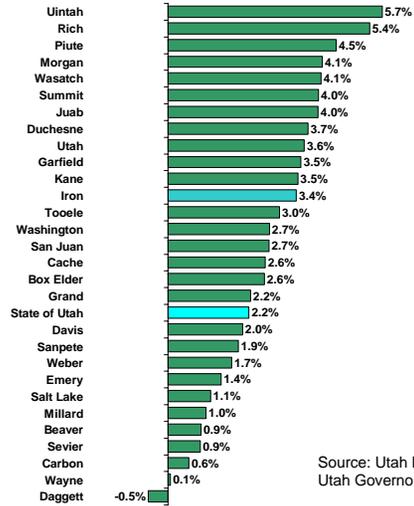
Other Indicators

Both residential and nonresidential construction permitting activity seemed in free-fall during 2008. Overall, permit values were down more than 60 percent when compared to the previous year. Gross taxable sales also reflected the recessionary trend with a 9-percent year-to-year decrease.

Into 2009. . .

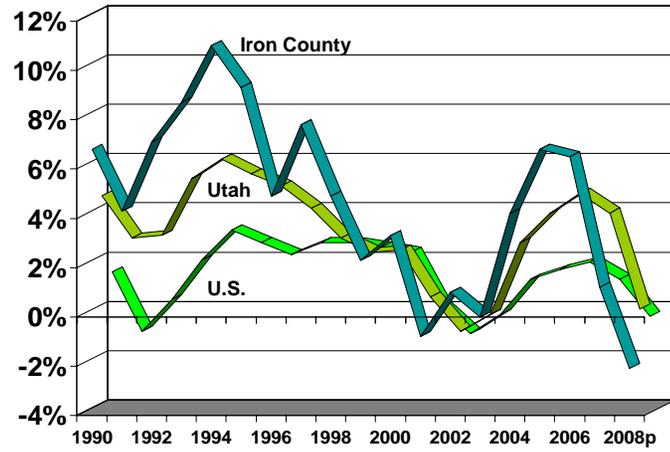
In first quarter 2009, the national recession took an even greater toll on Iron County's manufacturing sector. Unemployment has edged higher high and sales displayed double-digit declines in the first quarter of 2009 suggesting that the Iron County economy had not yet quite hit bottom.

2007 to 2008 Population Growth by County



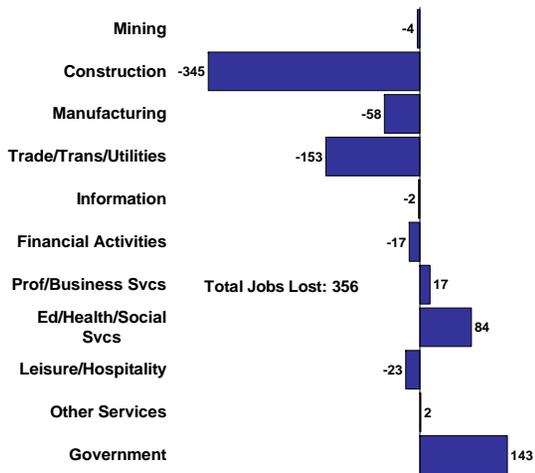
Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee; Utah Governor's Office of Planning and Budget.

Iron County Nonfarm Jobs



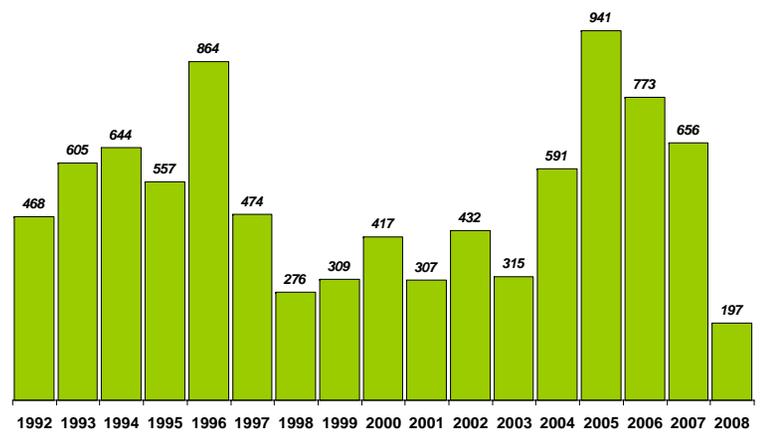
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

2008 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 2009

Population

As of July 1st	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total Population	8,826	8,974	9,315	9,654	10,039
% Change of the Prior Year	1.3%	1.7%	3.8%	3.6%	4.0%

Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee.

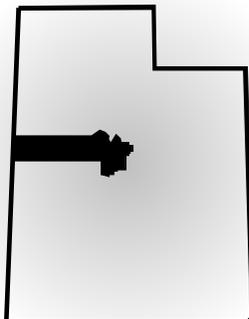
<http://governor.utah.gov/dea/datatables.html>

City Population

As of July 1st	2008
Eureka	796
Levan	864
Mona	1,402
Nephi	5,408
Rocky Ridge	526

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

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



Labor Force

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008p
Labor Force	3,824	3,890	4,052	4,194	4,191
Employed	3,581	3,702	3,907	4,063	3,982
Unemployed	243	188	145	131	209
Rate	6.4%	4.8%	3.6%	3.1%	5.0%
Nonfarm Jobs	2,780	3,094	3,541	3,664	3,327
%Chng Prior Year	8.6%	11.3%	14.4%	3.5%	-9.2%
Mining	57	71	80	100	80
Construction	330	435	800	839	493
Manufacturing	383	441	462	464	505
Trade/Trans/Utilities	417	482	483	483	414
Information	-	-	7	8	7
Financial Activities	45	56	70	75	86
Profess/Business Svcs	144	165	161	175	172
Ed/Health/Social Svcs	378	449	467	476	521
Leisure/Hospitality	370	329	298	333	321
Other Services	48	47	47	48	47
Government	608	619	666	663	682
Total Establishments	245	266	274	263	270
Total Wages (\$Millions)	66.2	81.7	107.5	125.6	102.0

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>

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

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008p
Total Personal Income (\$Millions)	175.9	193.8	204.6	214.0	NA
Per Capita Income	20,016	21,788	22,458	22,374	NA
Median Household Income Estimates	41,862	42,287	47,860	50,048	NA
Average Monthly Nonfarm Wage	2,019	2,202	2,530	2,858	2,556

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

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008p
Gross Taxable Sales (\$000s)	81,415	164,218	77,777	98,407	87,498
Permit Authorized Construction (\$000)	10,814	18,835	16,406	16,796	6,767
New Residential Building Permits	35	93	72	58	19
Residential Build Permits Value (\$000)	6,546	13,342	11,807	11,788	4,448

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
- Central Valley Medical Svcs
- Shaw Services
- Nephi Rubber Products
- Harder Mechanical Contractors
- Juab County
- Ash Grove Cement
- Quality Craft Wood Works
- Mosaic
- Flying J
- Nephi City
- Mid-States Consultants Inc.
- Nephi Sandstone Corporation
- Sunset Rail
- Tintic School District
- Canyon Hills Health Care Center
- Mt. Nebo Thrift
- State of Utah

Source: Utah Dept. of Workforce Services.

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

Other

Population by Race	2008
White	94.1%
Black	0.2%
American Indian	0.9%
Asian	0.4%
Pacific Islanders	0.0%
Other	0.6%
Hispanic/All Races	3.8%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

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

For More Information . . .



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Juab County

—Downturn Strikes

In recent years, Juab County's economic indicators always 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. During 2008, despite job gains from the manufacturing sector, Juab County showed significant construction employment declines—both from the recession and completion of large projects.

Population

As population has begun to spill outside the borders of the Wasatch Front, Juab County has become an area for strong growth. By 2008, the county's population had reached more than 10,000 individuals. For three straight years, Juab County's population grew roughly 4 percent—placing it among the top 10 fastest-growing Utah counties.

Nevertheless, the county 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 current 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. But, recession and completion of power plant construction drove Juab County into negative territory in 2008.

During 2008, Juab County lost more than 300 jobs—a decline of more than 9 percent. As in most counties, the construction industry led the job-loss charge. In addition, the trade/transportation/utilities and mining industries experienced notable losses. However, new manufacturing sites helped improve the county's employment base and private education/health/social services and government generated new positions as well.

Added to its own job loss, Juab County's commuting workers suffered from contraction

in other counties. The slowing economy helped drive Juab County's jobless rate up almost 2 full percentage points to 5.0 percent in 2008—notably higher than the state.

Wages

New power plant construction jobs boosted wages from 2004 through 2007. However, in 2008, the loss of those jobs resulted in average wage deflation. During 2008, Juab County's average monthly wage measured \$2,556 for an annual decrease of almost 11 percent.

Here's an example of how these relatively temporary construction jobs affected 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 figure in 2007. By 2008, Juab County's share had dropped to 89 percent—still well above historical trends.

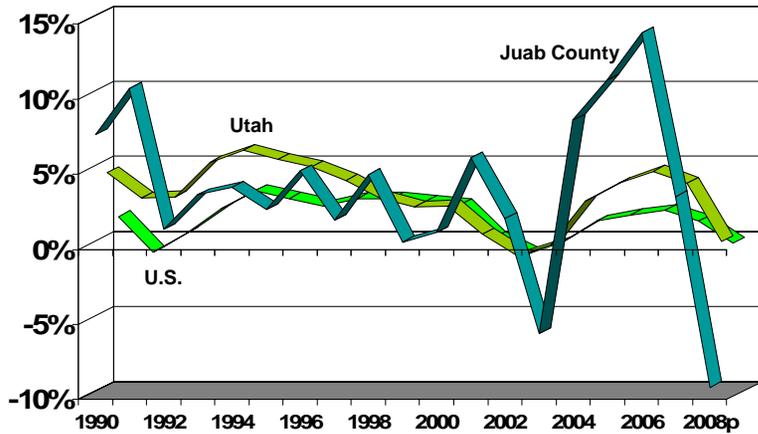
Other Indicators

Not surprisingly, construction permitting was down across the board in Juab County during 2008. Overall, total permit values dipped by about 60 percent. Gross taxable sales also took a pasting during the year with an 11-percent annual decrease.

Into 2009 . . .

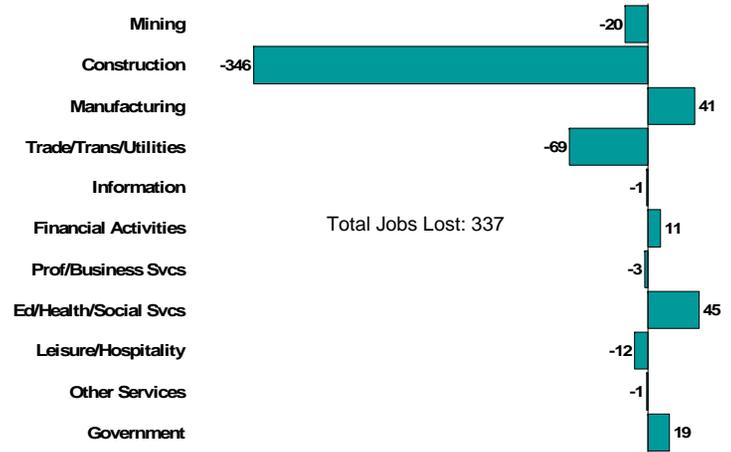
As Juab County reached the end of 2008, it appeared to also be nearing the end of the job losses associated with the winding down of construction at the Currant Creek Power Plant. However, national recessionary pressures stepped in to keep Juab County's labor market from entering a growth-mode. Between March 2008 and March 2009, the county's nonfarm employment decreased by 4.5 percent. On the other hand, Juab County is one of the few areas in Utah to manage an improvement in construction permitting. During the first five months of 2009, the number of new homes permitted increased by 13-percent over the same time period in 2008.

Juab County Nonfarm Jobs



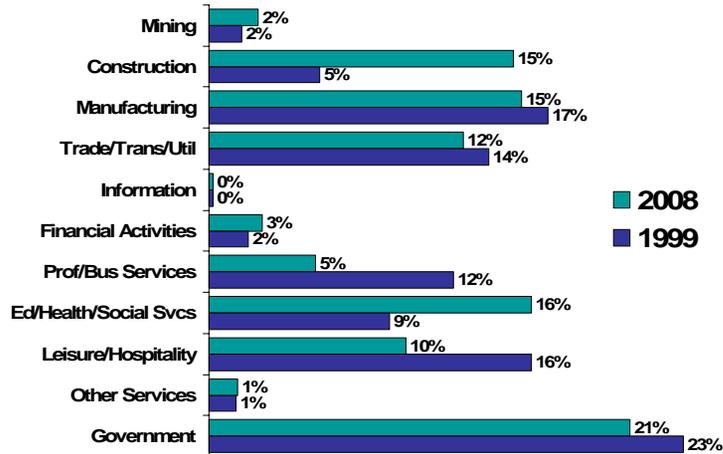
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

2008 Juab County Numeric Change in Jobs by Industry



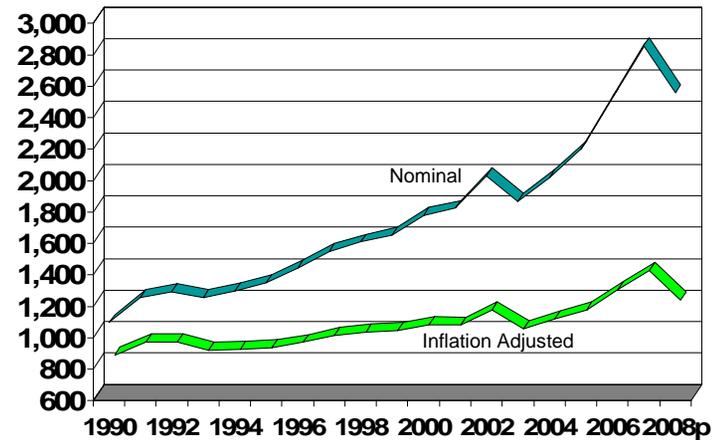
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

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 2009

Population

As of July 1st	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total Population	6,056	6,211	6,294	6,440	6,663
% Change of the Prior Year	2.0%	2.6%	1.3%	2.3%	3.5%

Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee.

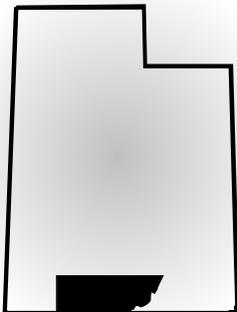
<http://governor.utah.gov/dea/datatables.html>

City Population

As of July 1st	2008
Alton	140
Big Water	406
Glendale	339
Kanab	3,782
Orderville	603

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

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



Labor Force

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008p
Labor Force	3,244	3,242	339	3,480	3,528
Employed	3,064	3,082	3,280	3,368	3,387
Unemployed	181	160	119	112	141
Rate	5.6%	4.9%	3.5%	3.2%	4.0%
Nonfarm Jobs	2,841	2,873	3,092	3,192	3,176
%Chng Prior Year	3.6%	1.1%	7.6%	3.2%	-0.5%
Mining	-	-	-	5	2
Construction	141	144	181	217	163
Manufacturing	164	173	187	165	113
Trade/Trans/Utilities	402	419	448	439	434
Information	19	31	31	23	16
Financial Activities	96	111	120	135	134
Profess/Business Svcs	32	35	51	44	46
Ed/Health/Social Svcs	42	47	83	109	102
Leisure/Hospitality	895	809	863	869	941
Other Services	336	367	407	445	481
Government	714	737	721	741	745
Total Establishments	256	268	360	334	338
Total Wages (\$Millions)	53.9	56.3	72.1	80.0	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

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008p
Total Personal Income (\$Millions)	153.0	163.9	179.5	193.0	NA
Per Capita Income	25,312	26,480	28,068	29,663	NA
Median Household Income Estimates	37,613	37,395	41,082	42,268	NA
Average Monthly Nonfarm Wage	1,648	1,820	1,942	2,089	2,100

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/saife/>

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

Sales and Building

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008p
Gross Taxable Sales (\$000s)	100,716	114,131	132,164	131,039	136,826
Permit Authorized Construction (\$000)	6,668	40,777	56,590	60,527	15,588
New Residential Building Permits	56	300	332	151	60
Residential Build Permits Value (\$000)	5,750	35,555	49,902	30,127	9,695

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
Federal Government
Kane County
Stampin' Up
Honey IGA Supercenter
State of Utah
Thunderbird Restaurant/Motel
Parry Lodge
Zions First National Bank
Glazier's Food Town
Zion Mountain Resort
Quality Inn
Abundant Life Academy
Best Western Red Hills
Ponderosa Resort

Source: Utah Dept. of Workforce Services.

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

Other

Population by Race	2008
White	92.9%
Black	0.2%
American Indian	2.3%
Asian	0.3%
Pacific Islanders	0.0%
Other	1.3%
Hispanic/All Races	3.0%

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



Kane County

—Recessionary Territory

Kane County succumbed to recessionary pressures during 2008 and experienced a slight employment decline. Nevertheless, the county's population continued to expand at a faster-than-average rate and sales improved.

Population

During 2008, Kane County marked its fifth straight year of net in-migration (more people moved in than moved out). Moreover, the county's population growth surpassed the state average—3.4 percent compared to 2.2 percent for Utah. According to U.S. Census Bureau estimates, Kanab is at the center of most of the population expansion.

The Labor Market

As in many counties, recession put an end to employment gains in Kane County during 2008. Losses proved small—a decline of 0.5 percent and fewer than 20 jobs. However, in comparison, Utah managed a very slight employment gain for the year.

Also, as in many counties, construction felt the brunt of the downturn. Yet, Kane County's manufacturing industry took almost as large a job hit as construction.

Fortunately, expansion in leisure/hospitality services (typically tourism-related employment) and other services (which includes animal services) remained strong enough to offset much of the loss generated by the goods-producing industries.

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 in nature. Many workers spend part of the year out of work. At 4.0 percent, Kane

County's unemployment rate did register above the state average (3.4 percent) in 2008. However, the county's jobless rate remained relatively low for the year as a whole. Nevertheless, recessionary pressures had started to drive up unemployment by year-end.

Wages

A leaner job market placed its stamp on wages in 2008. During 2006 and 2007, the average monthly Kane County wage rose by 7 and 8 percent respectively. In 2008, average wages increased by a mere 0.5 percent—not even enough to keep pace with inflation.

The county's average monthly wage measured \$2,100 in 2008—just 67 percent of the state average and the fourth-lowest figure in the state. In 2007, Kane County marked the highest comparison to statewide wages in more than two decades (69 percent).

Other Indicators

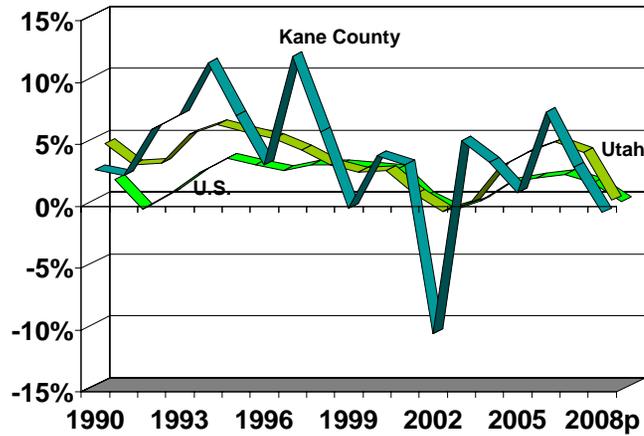
Not surprisingly, both residential and nonresidential permitting faltered in 2008. Overall, the value of building permits authorized in Kane County during 2008 dropped by a whopping 74 percent. On the other hand, gross taxable sales actually increased by more than 4 percent.

Into 2009 . . .

As 2008 came to a close, Kane County managed to actually add jobs for the first time in nearly a year. But national recessionary stresses proved just too much and Kane County began 2009 with substantial job losses—even in the formerly strong leisure/hospitality industry.

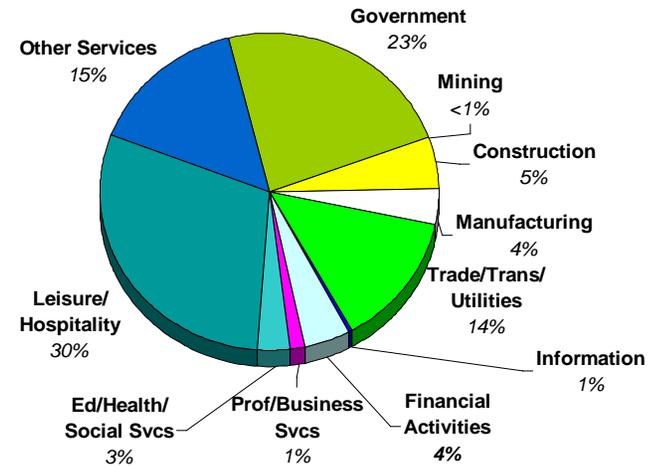
Construction permitting continued to lose ground during the first five months of 2009. However, the losses appear to be getting smaller suggesting that the worst is over in this industry. Unfortunately, gross taxable sales dropped by 20 percent between the first quarters of 2008 and 2009.

Nonfarm Job Growth



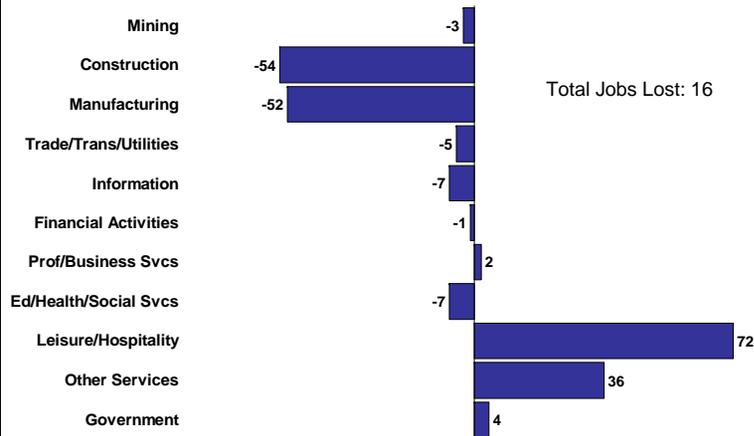
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

2008 Kane County Jobs Distribution by Industry



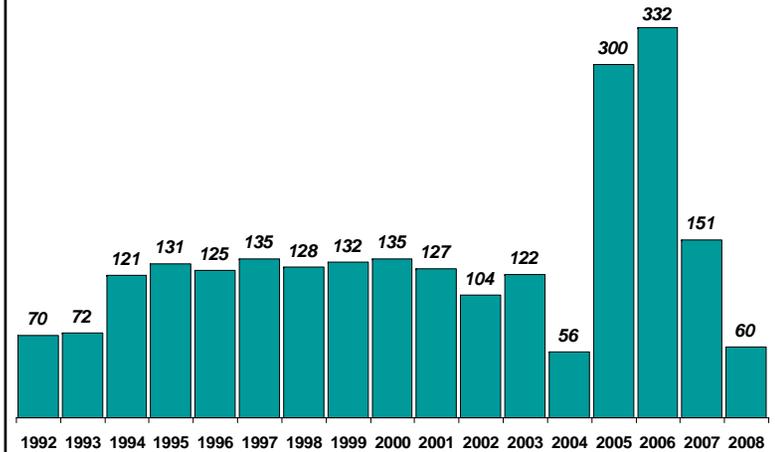
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

2008 Kane County Numeric Change in Jobs by Industry



Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Kane County Permitted New Dwelling Units



Source: Utah Bureau of Business and Economic Research.

Millard County

FACTS

Updated July 2009

Population

As of July 1st	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total Population	13,127	13,171	13,230	13,414	13,550
% Change of the Prior Year	0.5%	0.3%	0.4%	1.4%	1.0%

Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee.

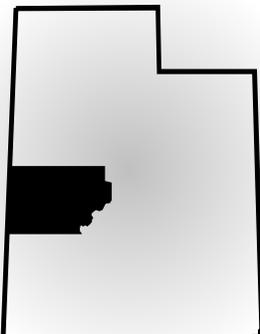
<http://governor.utah.gov/dea/datatables.html>

City Population

As of July 1st	2008
Delta	3,172
Fillmore	2,136
Hinckley	708
Holden	372
Kanosh	470
Leamington	206
Lynndyl	120
Meadow	237
Oak City	606
Scipio	298

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

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



Labor Force

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008p
Labor Force	6,139	6,050	6,179	6,247	6,105
Employed	5,844	5,804	5,997	6,082	5,907
Unemployed	295	245	182	164	197
Rate	4.8%	4.1%	2.9%	2.6%	3.2%
Nonfarm Jobs	3,823	3,848	3,922	3,987	4,008
%Chng Prior Year	2.4%	0.7%	1.9%	1.7%	0.5%
Mining	84	88	82	90	93
Construction	104	93	99	108	104
Manufacturing	141	152	175	187	191
Trade/Trans/Utilities	1,222	1,255	1,264	1,295	1,300
Information	32	33	32	21	18
Financial Activities	80	77	82	73	71
Profess/Business Svcs	310	311	309	330	338
Ed/Health/Social Svcs	279	292	310	311	318
Leisure/Hospitality	370	349	371	380	372
Other Services	121	96	98	94	84
Government	1,080	1,102	1,100	1,098	1,119
Agriculture*	440	452	456	455	473
Total Establishments	339	347	352	345	343
Total Wages (\$Millions)	112.7	113.3	120.4	127.6	137.3

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 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

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008p
Total Personal Income (\$Millions)	271.8	278.9	280.3	314.1	NA
Per Capita Income	22,646	23,492	23,572	26,397	NA
Median Household Income Estimates	40,469	40,555	42,760	44,948	NA
Average Monthly Nonfarm Wage	2,451	2,455	2,558	2,668	2,855

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

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008p
Gross Taxable Sales (\$000s)	135,399	137,483	152,390	119,796	148,470
Permit Authorized Construction (\$000)	9,103	16,342	10,439	12,686	11,087
New Residential Building Permits	46	55	50	36	33
Residential Build Permits Value (\$000)	5,394	6,712	7,011	5,577	5,371

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
- Great Lake Cheese of Utah
- Intermountain Healthcare
- State of Utah
- Mountainview Mushrooms
- Federal Government
- Brush Resources, Inc.
- Paradise Management
- Continental Lime
- IGA Super Center
- Sunrise Engineering
- Duane's Market
- Delta Egg Farm
- Quality Market
- Joe Andrade Dairy
- Droubray Chevrolet, Geo, Olds

Source: Utah Dept. of Workforce Services.

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

Other

Population by Race	2008
White	84.2%
Black	0.1%
American Indian	1.3%
Asian	0.6%
Pacific Islanders	0.2%
Other	1.0%
Hispanic/All Races	12.6%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

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

For More Information . . .



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jobs.utah.gov/opencms/wi



Millard County

—Even Slower Growth

Overall job growth in Millard County has ranked in either the sluggish or slow categories for the last three years. Yet, Millard County has experienced its share of employment contraction in the past decade, so even slow growth is appreciated—particularly when many other counties succumbed to the boom-to-bust cycle in 2008. In addition, recent nonresidential construction permits provided economic “good news.”

Population

With a growth rate of only 1 percent, Millard County exhibited one of the slower-growing populations in Utah during 2008. However, the county did show its second year of positive (albeit slow) net in-migration. Currently, estimates place the county’s population at roughly 13,600. According to U.S. Census Bureau estimates, almost 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. 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 sweetened the employment pot very little.

In 2008, the county once again experienced sluggish nonfarm employment expansion with a gain of just 0.5 percent—about 20 net new jobs. However, agricultural employment covered by unemployment insurance laws is excluded from these totals. When covered agriculture is included, new job totals almost double. In addition, the public sector added a notable number of new positions and most industries added rather than subtracted jobs.

Unlike most Utah counties, the construction industry wasn’t a job-loss leader. Other

services and tourist-related leisure/hospitality services showed the largest employment declines.

Despite rather lethargic employment gains, the county does seem to be creating enough employment for workers entering or re-entering the workforce. In 2008, the county’s jobless rate measured a mere 3.2 percent—just a tad below the state’s jobless rate and firmly planted in the “full-employment” range.

Wages

Millard County showed a robust 7-percent increase in its average monthly wage during 2008—far more than enough to keep up with inflation. With an average monthly wage of \$2,855, Millard County ranks near the middle of Utah’s counties and closer to urban wages than most of its rural peers. In fact, with an average monthly wage measuring almost 92 percent of the state average, Millard County is unusual among typically lower-wage rural counties.

The large utilities presence with higher-than-average wages helps keep Millard County’s average wage relatively high. However, mining remains the highest paying industry.

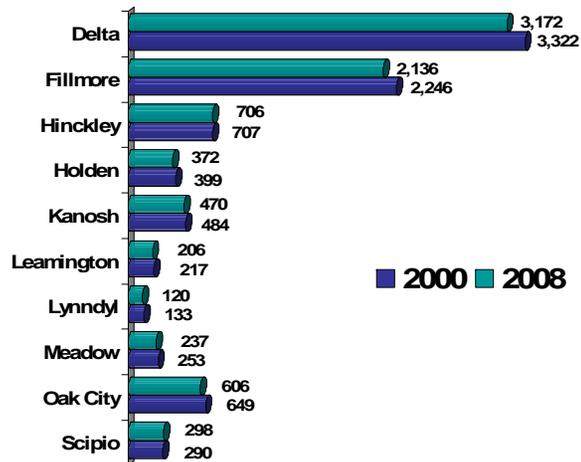
Other Indicators

As in many areas across the nation, building in Millard slowed in 2008. However, the county avoided the freefall experienced by the boom-to-bust counties. Total permit values dropped only 13 percent. Conversely, gross taxable sales increased by a whopping 21 percent, primarily due to an adjustment in the utilities business investment category.

Into 2009. . .

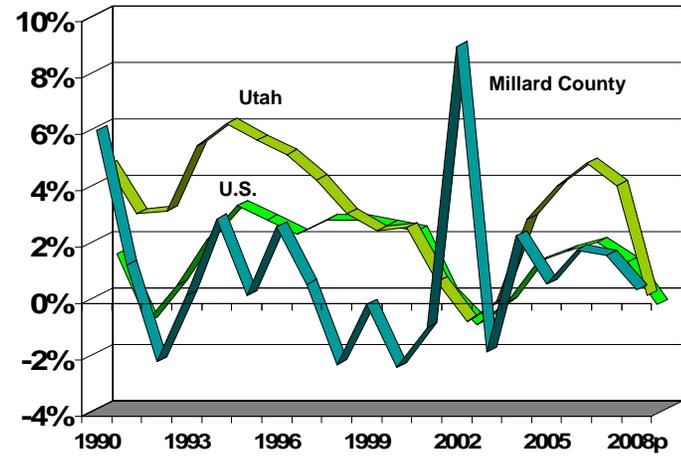
While Millard County kept its employment head above water during most of 2008, it succumbed to the national economic downturn with job losses of about 2 percent during the first quarter of 2009. Authorization of a large nonresidential project more than doubled Millard County’s construction permit values for the first five months of 2009. In addition, home-building remained flat rather than declining.

Millard County Population by City



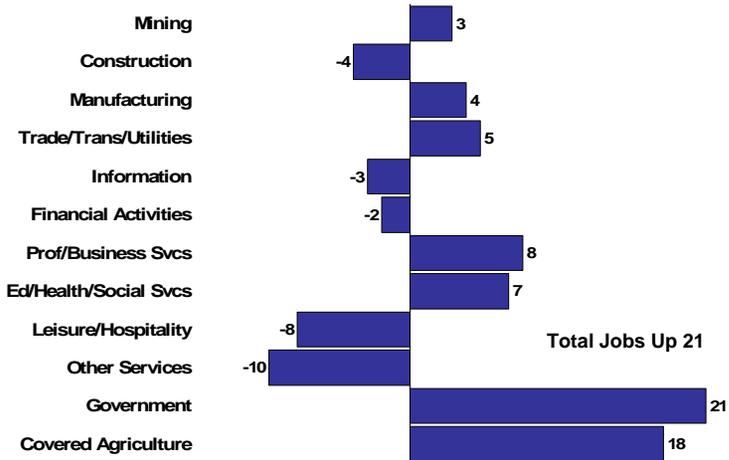
Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

Nonfarm Job Growth



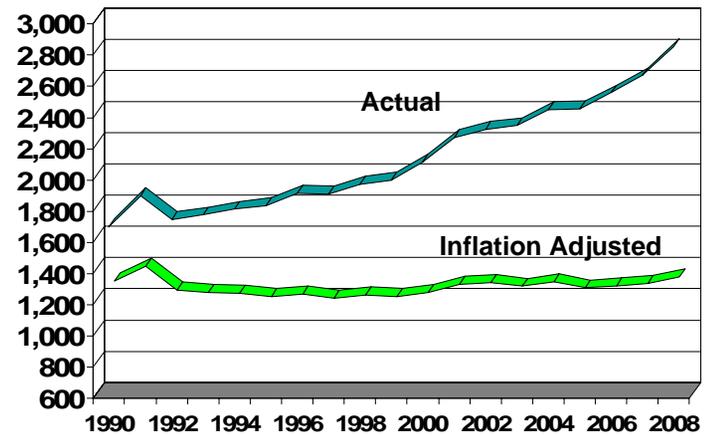
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

2008 Millard County Numeric Change in Jobs by Industry



Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Millard County Average Monthly Wage



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

Income and Wages

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total Personal Income (\$Millions)	178.9	199.8	217.0	234.0	241.1
Per Capita Income	23,641	25,738	27,070	28,071	27,812
Avg Family Income from IRS Returns	65,313	71,921	85,197	89,335	N/A
Average Monthly Nonfarm Wage	2,140	2,242	2,362	2,494	2,644

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

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Gross Taxable Sales (\$000s)	54,462	58,093	64,739	67,891	73,747
Permit Authorized Construction (\$000)	17,727	23,211	26,417	33,334	15,674
New Residential Building Permits	92	108	102	105	44
Residential Build Permits Value (\$000)	16,326	21,423	22,480	29,043	10,453

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
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
Taggarts Grill Inc

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

Other

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

<http://factfinder.census.gov>

For More Information . . .



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

Morgan County

Population continues to increase at rates well 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 noticeably since 2004. The last three years have been the fastest 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. In the 2007 to 2008 period the growth rate was 4.1 percent. Total population in the county was 9,265 in 2007. It climbed to 9,645 in 2008. Most of the population lives outside the city limits of Morgan where 3,320 of the total 9,645 people live. About two-thirds of the population increase is from net migration.

The Labor Market

Morgan County's labor force has grown slowly but steadily since 2004. During that year an estimated 3,715 persons were in the labor force (persons age 16 or over working or looking for work). That number increased to 4,047 in 2008. 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 3.2 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 2008 nearly 2,000 persons were in nonfarm jobs. Job counts were down by 4.8 percent in 2008.

Industries

Construction, trade/transportation/utilities, and government are the primary industries in the county. Construction in 2008 accounted for 22 percent of total employment with trade claiming 20 percent and government making up 22 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 2009 the year-over growth in construction jobs has actually dropped by 22 percent. Manufacturing has held its own but still accounts for about 11 percent of total jobs. Industries gaining employment between 2007 and 2008 included manufacturing, education/healthcare, hospitality, and government.

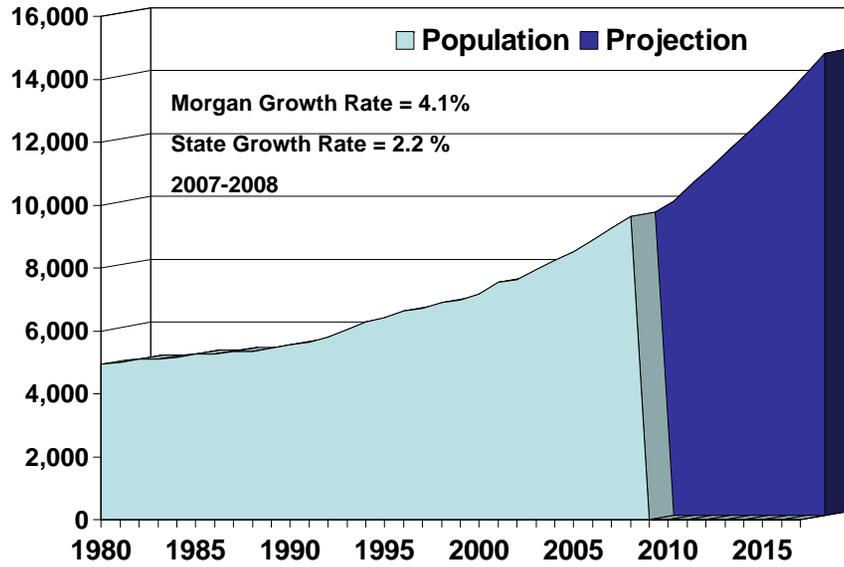
Average Wages Increase

Wage increases have not slowed in the county. The change in the average wage between 2006 and 2007, and 2007 and 2008 was been 5.6 percent and 6.0 percent, respectively. That reflects the pressure to find and keep workers by county employers. The average monthly wage in 2007 in Morgan County was \$2,494 and for 2008 it was \$2,644.

More of the Same for Morgan County's Economy

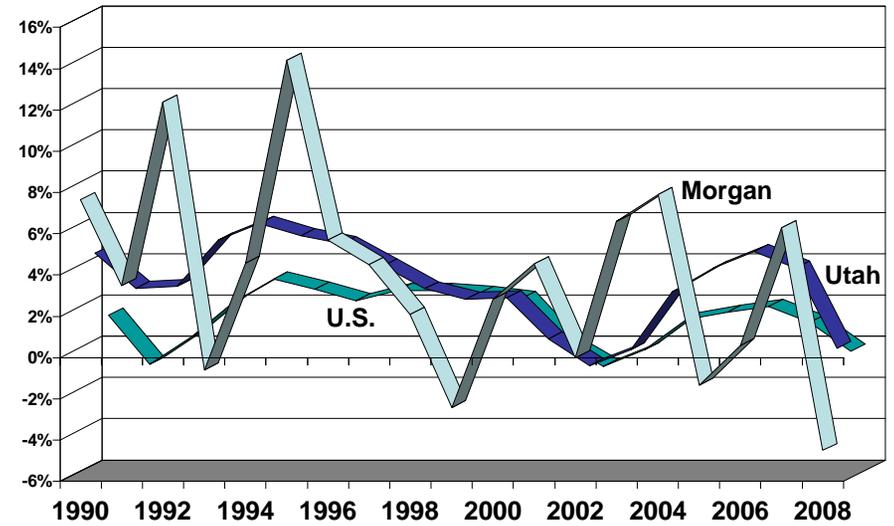
Economic activity in the county has been slow in the last year, and the county has seen a loss of some 100 jobs. So far in 2009 job losses have been worse with declines of -5.7 percent in January (2008), 4.5 percent in February, and -3.9 percent in March. Unemployment has increased to the 4.7 percent level in mid-2009. Even with all these mixed indicators, the local economy is holding its own with the outlook for more of the same.

Morgan County Population



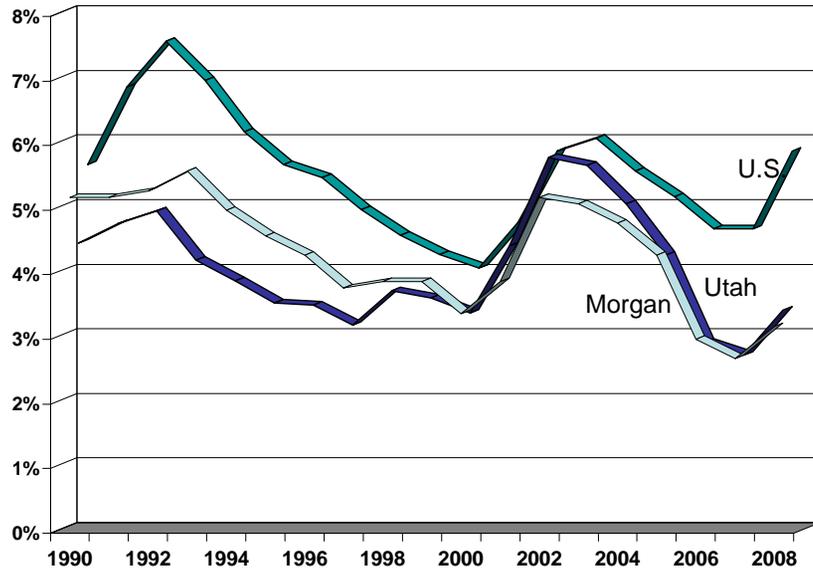
Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee; Utah Governor's Office of Planning and Budget.

Morgan County Nonfarm Job Growth



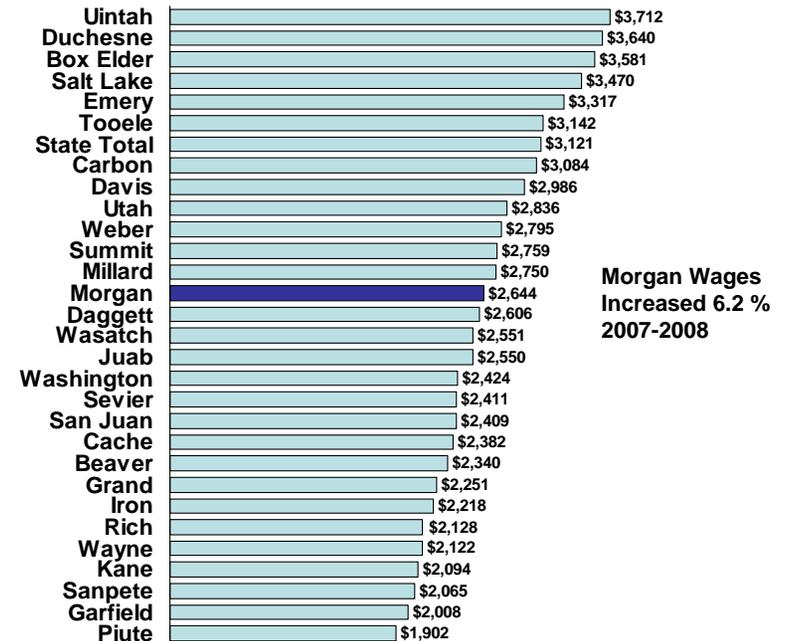
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Annual Unemployment Rates



Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

2008 Average Monthly Wage by County



Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Piute County

FACTS

Updated July 2009

Population

As of July 1st	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total Population	1,366	1,368	1,373	1,385	1,447
% Change of the Prior Year	0.6%	0.1%	0.4%	0.9%	4.5%

Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee.

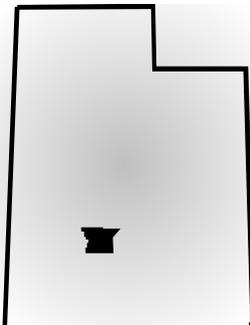
<http://governor.utah.gov/dea/datatables.html>

City Population

As of July 1st	2008
Circleville	485
Junction	171
Kingston	136
Marysvale	352

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

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



Labor Force

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008p
Labor Force	868	845	877	887	911
Employed	830	811	850	865	886
Unemployed	38	3	27	22	25
Rate	4.4%	4.0%	3.1%	2.5%	2.8%
Nonfarm Jobs	320	313	333	356	350
%Chng Prior Year	9.6%	-2.2%	6.4%	6.9%	-1.7%
Mining	5	5	7	12	13
Construction	20	29	15	13	9
Manufacturing	3	4	3	4	-
Trade/Trans/Utilities	68	62	70	73	83
Information	-	-	-	-	-
Financial Activities	6	6	5	5	5
Profess/Business Svcs	-	-	2	3	2
Ed/Health/Social Svcs	24	25	25	26	24
Leisure/Hospitality	36	28	52	61	49
Other Services	4	4	7	7	6
Government	154	150	147	152	159
Agriculture*	3	3	3	3	4
Total Establishments	55	54	68	64	63
Total Wages (\$Millions)	6.1	6.8	7.0	7.7	7.8

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.

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

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008p
Total Personal Income (\$Millions)	29.1	31.7	29.5	33.9	NA
Per Capita Income	21,128	23,261	22,061	25,341	NA
Median Household Income Estimates	32,225	32,862	34,964	34,610	NA
Average Monthly Nonfarm Wage	1,621	1,809	1,765	1,792	1,847

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/saipe/>

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

Sales and Building

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008p
Gross Taxable Sales (\$000s)	6,187	6,409	7,837	9,151	8,030
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
Piute County
Dalton Brothers Trucking
Storm Ridge Ranch School
State of Utah
Flowers of Utah
Unico
Hoover's Café
K and C Minimarts
Forest Creations
The Tomato Vine
Federal Government
Butch Cassidy's Hideout
Big Rock Café
Circleville Café
Marysville Town
State Bank of Southern Utah
Morgan Ranches

Source: Utah Dept. of Workforce Services.

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

Other

Population by Race	2008
White	91.1%
Black	0.1%
American Indian	0.9%
Asian	0.1%
Pacific Islanders	0.1%
Other	0.9%
Hispanic/All Races	6.8%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

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

For More Information . . .



Utah Department of Workforce Services
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jobs.utah.gov/opencms/wi



Piute County

—Job Gain Ends

One of the difficulties in analyzing the economic realities of a county with a small population base is that little 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—is not covered by the administrative processes used to collect jobs data. In 2008, Piute County moved out of the strong employment growth mode of the previous two years and actually saw nonfarm jobs contract.

Population

According to recent estimates, Piute County won't be getting overpopulated any time soon. However, in 2008, the county experienced the fastest population growth in almost a decade—4.5 percent. With just under 1,500 individuals living in its borders, Piute County population measures larger than only Daggett County.

Through the last 20 years, Piute County experienced net out-migration one year only to see net in-migration the next. However, during the past three years, more folks have moved into Piute County than have moved out.

The Labor Market

A look at Piute County's job growth rates over the past decade and a half reveals 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.

However, recessionary pressures put the brakes on labor market expansion. In 2008, Piute County showed a nonfarm job loss of 1.7 percent. However, this decline translated into only six lost positions.

The leisure/hospitality services industries experienced the largest employment hits while expansion in government and the trade/transportation/utilities industries almost countered those job losses.

Piute County's nonfarm jobs are dominated by the government—which includes public education. Roughly 44 percent of all nonfarm employment in the county can be found in government offices and schools.

Since large share of Piute residents commute to other counties for employment, the employment situation in neighboring counties can affect Piute County's unemployment rate. In 2008, the county's jobless rate crept up just a little to 2.8 percent—far below state and national averages.

Wages

As a small county with few jobs in high-paying industries, Piute County shows a relatively low average monthly wage. In 2008, the county's average monthly wage of \$1,847 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, construction maintains the highest average monthly wage in Piute County. When it comes to total wages, government generates, by far, the largest share of any industry.

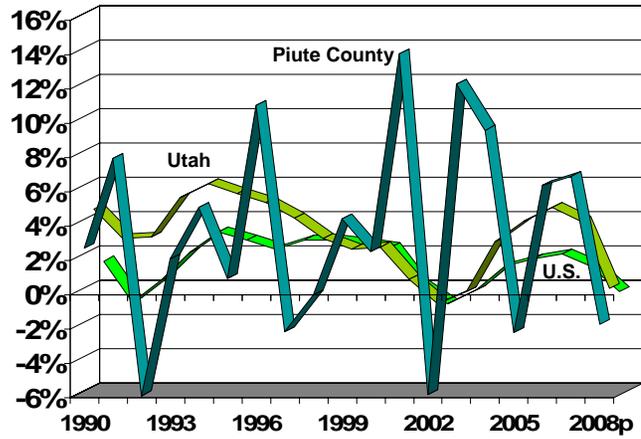
Other Indicators

Gross taxable sales experienced a double-digit drop in 2008. Even in such a small county as Piute County, a 12-percent decrease in sales represents a significant contraction of spending dollars.

Into 2009 . . .

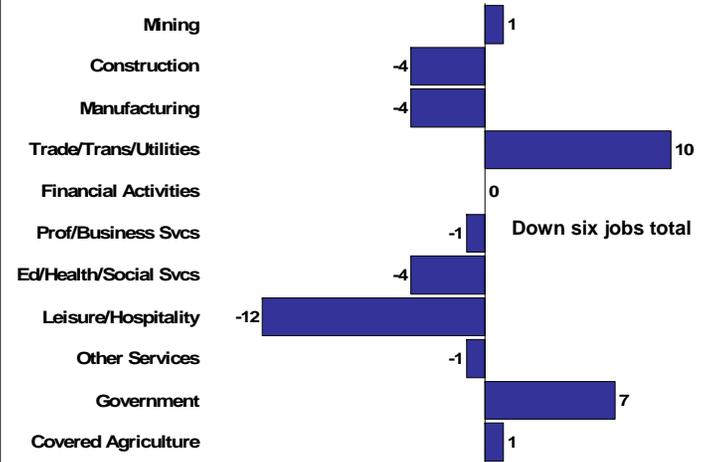
During the first quarter of 2009, recession seems to have taken its toll in Piute County as well. Between March 2008 and March 2009, Piute County jobs contracted by almost 9 percent. Almost every industry was battered with employment losses. However the largest declines occurred in mining and retail trade.

Nonfarm Job Growth



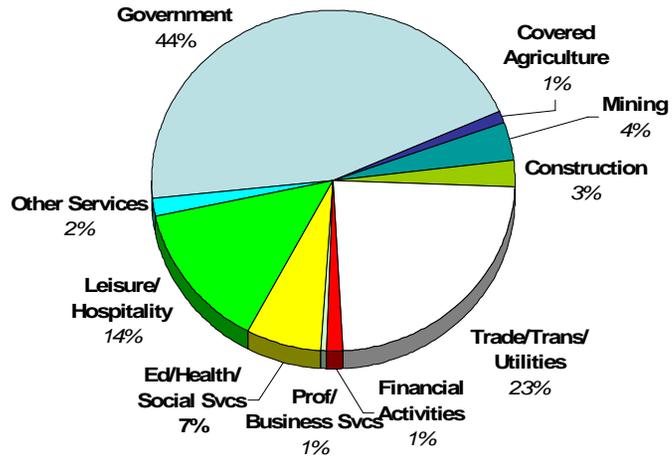
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

2008 Piute County Numeric Change in Jobs by Industry



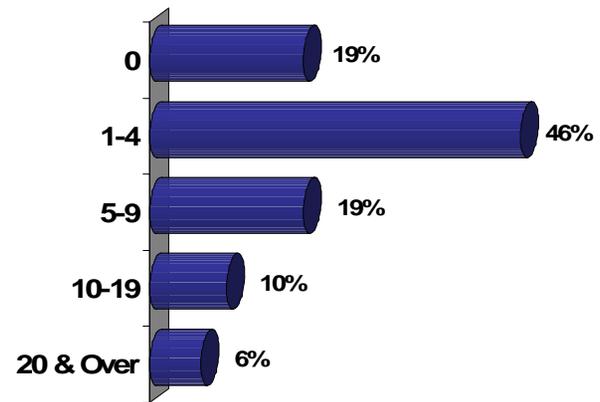
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

2008 Piute County Jobs Distribution by Industry



Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

1st Qtr 2008 Piute County Firms by Size



Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Rich County

FACTS



Updated August 2009

Population

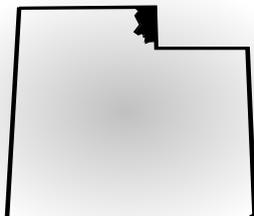
As of July 1st	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008p
Total Population	2,069	2,062	2,121	2,162	2,278
% Change of the Prior Year	0.0%	0.0%	2.9%	1.9%	5.4%

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

City Populations

As of July 1st	2008
Randolph	489
Garden City	460
Woodruff	198
Laketown	191
Remainder	867

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



Updated August 2009

Labor Force

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Labor Force	1,350	1,298	1,409	1,442	1,441
Employed	1,304	1,257	1,377	1,411	1,405
Unemployed	46	41	32	31	36
Rate	3.4%	3.2%	2.3%	2.1%	2.5%
Nonfarm Jobs	633	673	716	753	767
%Chng Prior Year	4.5%	6.3%	-3.6%	5.2%	1.9%
Mining	d	d	d	d	d
Construction	57	61	73	133	102
Manufacturing	d	d	d	d	d
Trade/Trans/Utilities	69	79	83	75	73
Information	0	0	0	0	0
Financial Activities	38	30	33	48	47
Profess/Business Svcs	11	12	12	19	26
Ed/Health/Social Svcs	59	80	62	56	60
Leisure/Hospitality	124	137	122	171	184
Other Services	62	62	46	45	47
Government	208	207	210	199	205
Total Establishments	105	109	116	124	122
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. p=preliminary

Income and Wages

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008p
Total Personal Income (\$Millions)	48.5	49.4	51.9	55.3	60.5
Per Capita Income	23,972	24,553	25,867	26,465	27,438
Avg Family Income from IRS Returns	40,053	45,184	71,007	69,608	NA
Average Monthly Nonfarm Wage	1,452	1,584	1,719	1,899	2,126

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

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Gross Taxable Sales (\$000s)	18,482	20,380	23,830	27,440	30,579
Permit Authorized Construction (\$000)	9,879	23,660	11,559	13,952	12,776
New Residential Building Permits	39	76	41	43	43
Residential Build Permits Value (\$000)	7,718	15,202	10,414	12,533	9,880

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
 Bear Lake Community Health Cntr
 Lodge At Bear Lake LLC
 Rich County School District
 Trendwest Resorts
 Bear Lake Chevron
 Bear Lake Landscaping
 Bears Den
 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 Cabins
 Lakeview Market & Bear Lake KOA
 Lutz Construction

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

Other

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

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

For More Information . . .



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Rich County

Rich County's economy has steadily added some jobs since 2004. Unemployment has hovered in the 2.0 to 3.0 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 at 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 2008 at 2,278, up just over 100 from the 2007 figure of 2,162. This was a 5.4 percent increase over the 2007 level. That's well above the state average rate of growth of about 3.2 percent. For 2004 and 2005 there has been virtually zero growth, but in 2007 and 2008 things picked up a little.

Of the 2,280 persons in Rich County, Randolph claims the most with about 489 residents. Garden City has about 460 and Woodruff and Laketown each have just under 200. Garden City's population increased by 6.0 percent, the fastest of all four towns.

Population growth in the county is dominated by net migration by a 3 to 1 ratio.

The Labor Market

The labor force, those 16 years and older working or looking for work, numbered 1,441 in 2008, which was the same in 2007 and 2006. Unemployment was at an historic low during 2007 at 2.1 percent and, for that matter, very low through the last five years. The average unemployment rate for Rich County was 2.5 percent in 2008. 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. As of March of 2009 job growth was -1.7 percent in the county.

Industries

Just about 10 new jobs were created between 2007 and 2008. Total employment grew from 753 to 767 over the year period. Construction was the only real contributor of significant new jobs adding 30 for a total of 102 positions, and that was down from the 133 level in 2007. Virtually all the other sectors just maintained their 2007 levels.

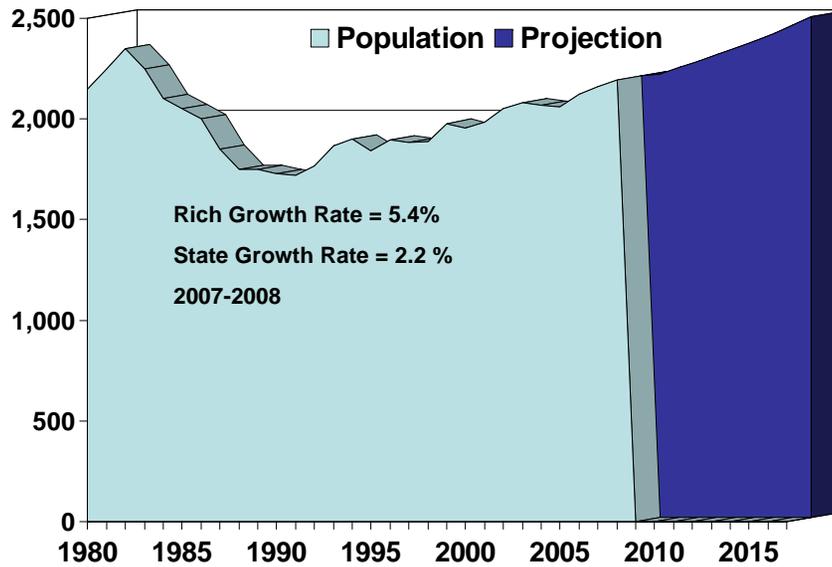
Average Wages Increase

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 near the bottom of the counties in the state with \$2,121 per month in 2008. 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 and 12 percent respectively in 2007 and 2008.

Little Change is the Descriptor for the Economy in Rich County

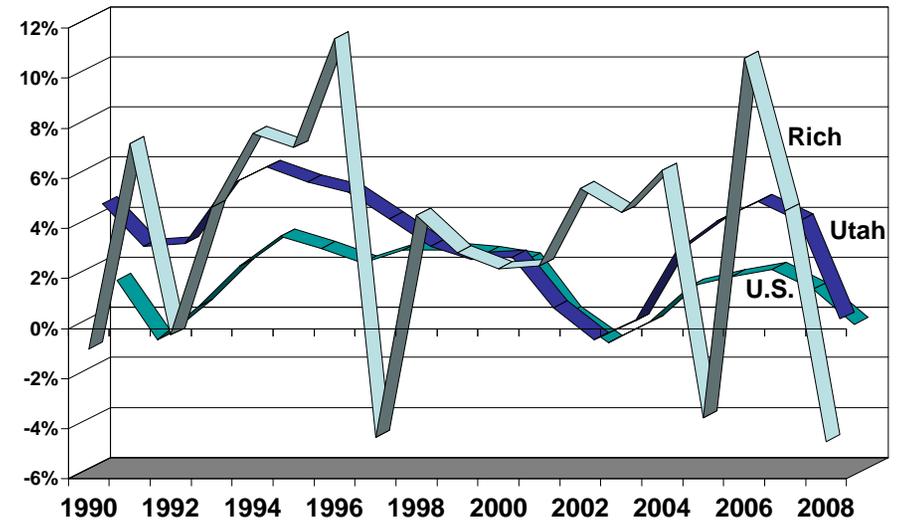
The county's economy rests on its mainstays of ranching and tourism. Nonfarm employment is more related to the leisure and hospitality, construction, and government sectors. The short-term outlook for building is for a slowing in activity. The Bear Lake area will hopefully be the recipient of more tourism activity as the recession and its income restraints may encourage people not to travel as far as they have previously.

Rich County Population



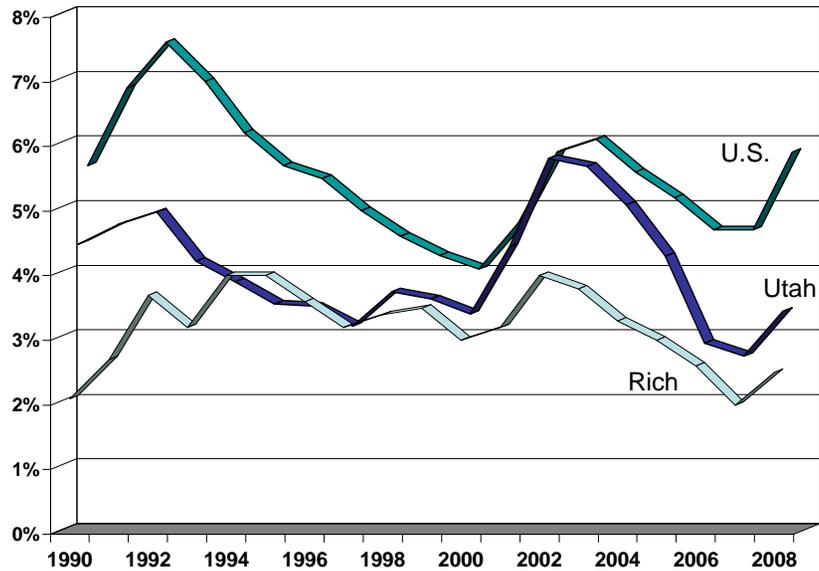
Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee; Utah Governor's Office of Planning and Budget.

Rich County Nonfarm Job Growth



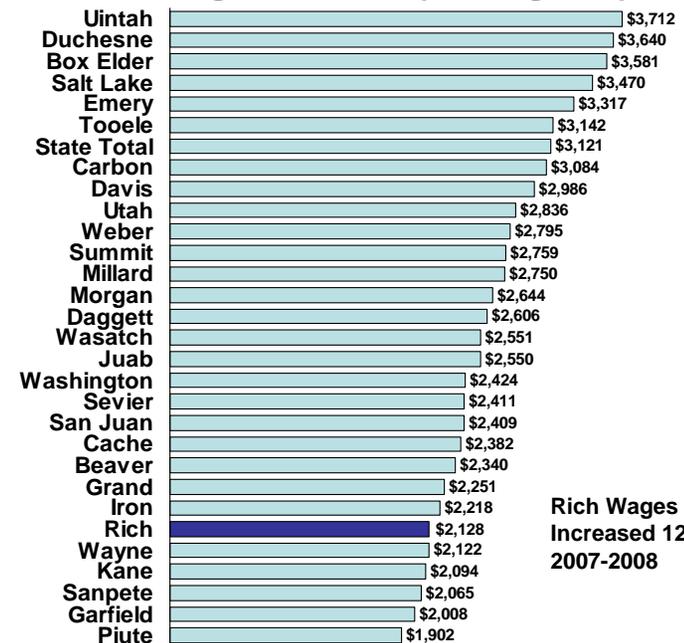
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Annual Unemployment Rates



Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

2008 Average Monthly Wage by County



**Rich Wages
Increased 12.0 %
2007-2008**

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Salt Lake County

FACTS



Updated August 2009

Population

As of July 1st	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total Population	955,166	978,285	996,374	1,018,904	1,030,519
% Change of the Prior Year	1.6%	2.4%	1.8%	2.3%	1.1%

Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee

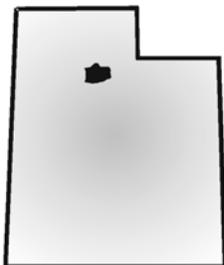
<http://governor.utah.gov/dea/datatables.html>

City Populations

As of July 1st	2008
Alta	374
Bluffdale	8,016
Cottonwood Hghts	35,418
Draper	42,317
Herriman	17,689
Holladay	25,676
Midvale	28,129
Murray	46,201
Riverton	39,751
Salt Lake City	181,698
Sandy	96,660
South Jordan	51,131
South Salt Lake	21,607
Taylorsville	58,785
West Jordan	104,447
West Valley	123,447

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

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



Labor Force

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008p
Labor Force	503,080	519,047	534,697	549,625	564,234
Employed	477,601	497,749	519,183	535,191	545,688
Unemployed	25,479	21,299	15,514	14,434	18,546
Rate	5.1%	4.1%	2.9%	2.6%	3.3%
Nonfarm Jobs	535,409	555,055	579,780	601,224	602,924
%Chng Prior Year	1.4%	3.7%	4.5%	3.7%	0.3%
Mining	1,682	2,012	2,203	2,450	2,908
Construction	30,943	34,128	39,697	42,492	38,514
Manufacturing	50,235	51,138	53,385	55,775	55,323
Trade/Trans/Utilities	114,096	117,178	120,294	125,060	125,980
Information	17,386	17,963	18,423	18,468	17,214
Financial Activities	43,418	44,719	47,299	49,816	49,436
Profess/Business Svcs	81,587	87,412	93,999	96,685	96,990
Ed/Health/Social Svcs	51,418	53,610	54,973	57,845	61,097
Leisure/Hospitality	44,008	44,683	46,135	47,911	48,521
Other Services	17,527	17,786	18,140	18,734	18,818
Government	83,109	84,426	85,232	85,988	88,059
Total Establishments	33,990	35,975	37,887	37,727	37,677
Total Wages (\$Millions)	18,990.1	20,401.4	22,346.6	24,570.7	25,103.2

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>

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

	2004	2005	2006	2007p	2008p
Total Personal Income (\$Millions)	29,022.5	31,825.1	34,545.8	35,993.0	37,479.7
Per Capita Income	30,585	33,113	35,000	35,805	36,650
Avg Household Income from IRS Returns	53,944	57,801	62,142	62,447	NA
Average Monthly Nonfarm Wage	2,956	3,063	3,212	3,406	3,470

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

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008p
Gross Taxable Sales (\$000s)	16,576,588	18,010,926	20,328,814	21,634,262	20,457,525
Permit Authorized Construction (\$000)	1,673,009	2,073,618	2,075,492	2,153,638	1,656,131
New Residential Building Permits	6,491	7,746	6,200	4,512	3,555
Residential Build Permits Value (\$000)	918,693	1,174,484	1,087,470	820,049	588,478

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	2007
Under 18	29.4%
65 years and over	8.5%
Median Age	30.7
Persons per Household	2.99
Persons per Family	3.60
Female-Headed Families	10.3%
High School Graduates	88.2%
College Graduates	29.3%
Labor Force	
Female Participation	63.2%
Male Participation	80.0%
Self-Employed	4.9%
Commute Time (minutes)	22.2
Median Family Income	\$65,627
Median Earnings	
Male, full-time, year-rnd	\$42,032
Female, full-time, yr-rnd	\$32,052
Persons Below Poverty	8.8%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

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

Largest Employers

Intermountain Health Care
University of Utah
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
Zions Bank Management Services
Salt Lake City
Discover Financial Services
SkyWest Airlines
Smith's
United Parcel Service
Salt Lake Community College
Wells Fargo Bank

Source: Utah Dept. of Workforce Services.

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

Other

Population by Race	2007
White	87.8%
Black	1.4%
American Indian	0.9%
Asian	3.1%
Pacific Islanders	1.4%
Other	5.4%
Hispanic/All Races	15.7%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

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

For More Information . . .



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Salt Lake County

The economy in Salt Lake County was in recession during 2008, as the effects of the national and regional housing bubble collapse reverberated throughout the economy. The negative impact of the national financial turmoil in the fall was acutely felt across all industry sectors.

Population

Salt Lake County, Utah's most populous county—has about 37.4 percent of all the inhabitants of Utah. Since 2000, Salt Lake County population has increased by 14.1 percent with the state as a whole increasing by 22.8 percent. The July 1st, 2008 population estimate was 1,030,519, increasing by 11,615 over 2007. 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 14,000 or more residents since 2000.

On Average, Few New Jobs

During 2008, the average number of nonfarm jobs in Salt Lake County was 602,924, only 1,700 more than recorded in 2007, an increase of just 0.3 percent

Employment losses occurred in some key industrial sectors. The largest job declines occurred in construction—losing 3,978, information—down 1,254 and manufacturing—with 452 fewer jobs. Industries with a significant number of new jobs include, healthcare (plus 2,352), local government (plus 1,213), and private education (plus 901).

Economy Slides into Recession

In January 2008, there were 2.1 percent more jobs, an increase of about 12,200, in Salt Lake County than counted in January 2007. The labor market deteriorated all year, with job losses accelerating during the fourth

quarter after the national and world financial crises crippled financial markets in the fall. By December 2008 year-over job losses were almost 13,000—about 2.1 percent fewer than in December 2007.

The end of the home building boom and slide into recession has been reflected in the unemployment statistics. There were about 16,646 Salt Lake County residents unemployed in January 2008, a rate of 3 percent on a seasonally adjusted basis. The unemployment rate had increased to 4 percent seasonally adjusted by December 2008, representing 22,590 unemployed workers.

In a recessionary period, there is one labor market measure that provides almost concurrent information, indicating within a few weeks whether significant employment losses are occurring—**weekly initial unemployment insurance claims**. After the U.S. financial markets seized up in September 2008, initial unemployment claims began to rise. It seemed as if someone just flipped a switch, sending initial unemployment claims zooming upward. Averaging about 500 per week in the summer 2008, claims increased to over 1,100 a week during December, peaking at a record of about 1,500 by the end of January 2009.

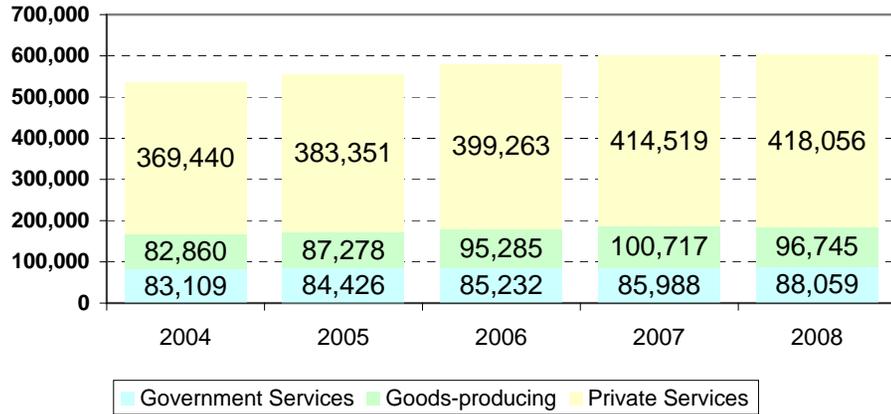
Mid-way through 2009

In the spring and summer of 2009, jobs cuts continue to plague the Salt Lake County labor market. By mid-year, year-over job losses are between 4 and 5 percent, with declines greater than 25,000 compare to 2008. The unemployment rate is around six percent and will likely go higher. Initial weekly unemployment insurance claims are around 800, well above more normal levels.

The Outlook

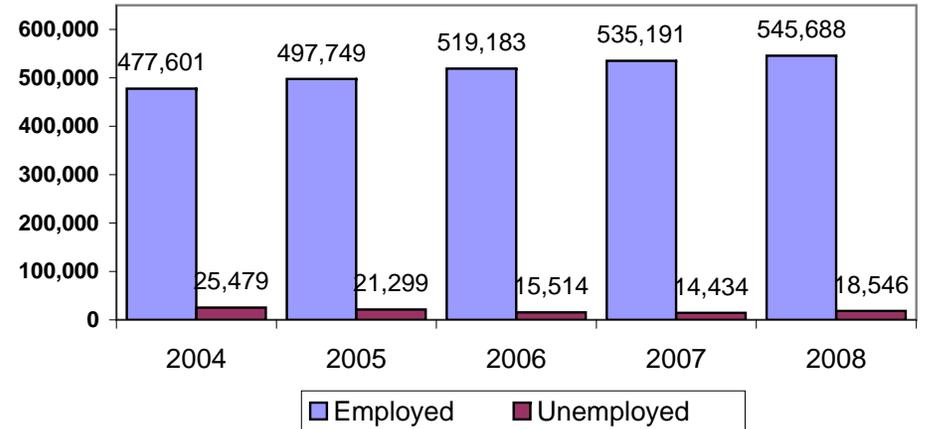
By the end of summer 2009, it appears that the deteriorating economic conditions in Salt Lake County have slowed significantly, but the bottom of this recession has yet to be reached. The current weakness in the labor market will likely persist during the remainder of 2009 and into 2010.

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



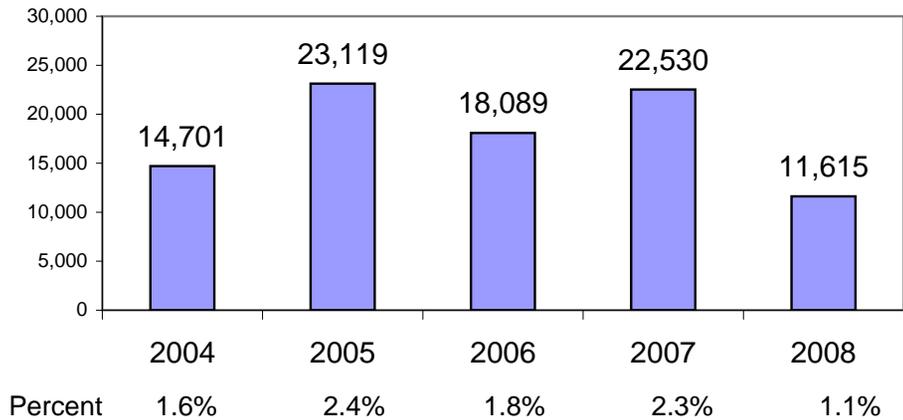
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Salt Lake County Labor Force



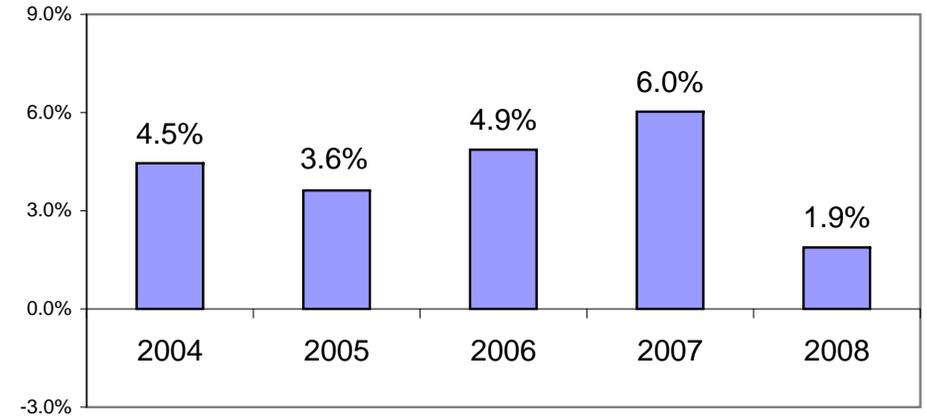
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

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 August 2009

Population

As of July 1st	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008p
Total Population	14,353	14,571	14,647	14,807	15,206
% Change of the Prior Year	0.8%	1.5%	0.5%	1.1%	2.7%

Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee.

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

City Population

As of July 1st	2008
Blanding	3,290
Monticello	2,018

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

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

Labor Force

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008p
Labor Force	4,899	4,819	4,894	4,967	5,079
Employed	4,443	4,433	4,592	4,697	4,773
Unemployed	456	386	302	271	306
Rate	9.3%	8.0%	6.2%	5.5%	6.0%
Nonfarm Jobs	3,936	3,919	4,086	4,244	4,231
%Chng Prior Year	1.9%	-0.4%	4.3%	3.9%	-0.3%
Mining	163	155	158	205	284
Construction	230	246	259	305	273
Manufacturing	95	149	248	222	106
Trade/Trans/Utilities	459	447	433	451	440
Information	8	9	7	5	6
Financial Activities	52	57	55	57	60
Profess/Business Svcs	87	97	117	134	176
Ed/Health/Social Svcs	380	405	462	478	478
Leisure/Hospitality	593	541	570	630	685
Other Services	81	79	82	88	84
Government	1,791	1,736	1,696	1,669	1,639
Total Establishments	341	346	352	341	343
Total Wages (\$Millions)	95.9	96.0	104.2	119.2	122.3

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

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008p
Total Personal Income (\$Millions)	210.0	222.1	229.4	248.2	NA
Per Capita Income	15,071	15,990	16,388	17,170	NA
Median Household Income Estimates	28,751	29,852	33,238	34,561	NA
Average Monthly Nonfarm Wage	2,030	2,042	2,126	2,340	2,409

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/saife/>

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

Sales and Building

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008p
Gross Taxable Sales (\$000s)	86,003	98,930	133,030	193,332	184,348
Permit Authorized Construction (\$000)	7,840	9,028	27,835	13,377	11,644
New Residential Building Permits	61	65	90	72	61
Residential Build Permits Value (\$000)	6,418	7,218	13,161	10,052	8,951

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
- State of Utah
- San Juan County
- College of Eastern Utah - San Juan
- Aramark Svcs Management
- Montezuma Creek Community Health
- Monument Valley Lodge
- San Juan Hospital
- White Mesa
- Black Oil Co.
- Four Corners Regional Care Center
- Blanding Grocery
- The Navajo Nation
- Gouldings
- Denison Mines
- Lisbon Valley Mining Co
- Encana Oil and Gas USA

Source: Utah Dept. of Workforce Services.

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

Other

Population by Race	2008
White	38.5%
Black	1.0%
American Indian	53.0%
Asian	0.5%
Pacific Islanders	1.0%
Other	3.2%
Hispanic/All Races	5.2%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

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

For More Information . . .



Utah Department of Workforce Services
 Carrie Mayne -- 801/526-9721 -- cjmayne@utah.gov
jobs.utah.gov/opencms/wi

San Juan County

—Recessionary Pressures

San Juan County enjoyed rather brisk employment growth in 2007. However, two years of robust employment growth came to an end in 2008 as San Juan County faced a mine closure and recessionary pressures from outside its borders.

Population

Surging in-migration helped drive San Juan County's population up 2.7 percent in 2008. That gain ranks as the highest growth rate in a decade and registers higher than the statewide average of 2.2 percent. During 2008 net in-migration (more people moving in than moving out) accounted for more of the population expansion than did natural increase (births less deaths)—a change from recent years.

The Labor Market

Economic downturn translated into lost jobs for San Juan County in 2008. Just a year earlier, the county was experiencing healthy employment gains. But in 2008, the county lost 13 jobs for a 0.3 percent decline. True, the decline wasn't particularly large. However, this small drop foreshadowed larger employment losses at the start of 2009.

Official figures indicate manufacturing was the major force behind the downturn in San Juan County employment. However, in reality, an initial miscategorization of one particular company meant that mining is really responsible for much of the employment pain suffered in 2008. Indeed, the shutdown of the short-lived Lisbon Valley Copper mine resulted in a notable share of the county's employment loss. However, construction and the public sector also contributed to the evaporation of San Juan County jobs. Fortunately job creation in two industries—leisure/hospitality services and business/professional services—offset a substantial share of the employment contraction elsewhere.

Not surprisingly, the five-year decline in the county's unemployment rate came to an abrupt end in 2008. Joblessness rose one-half of a percentage point in 2008 to register 6.0 percent. Despite the uptick, the 2008 jobless rate ranks as one of the lowest in decades. Nevertheless, the county continued to post the highest unemployment rate in the state during 2008—a reflection of the county's persistent unemployment difficulties.

Wages

During 2008, San Juan County's average monthly wage rose a modest 3 percent to \$2,409. That increase fell short of the amount needed to keep up with inflation and thus the average San Juan worker lost buying power during the year. Currently, the county's average monthly wage measures 77 percent of the statewide figure and in the bottom half of a ranking of Utah counties.

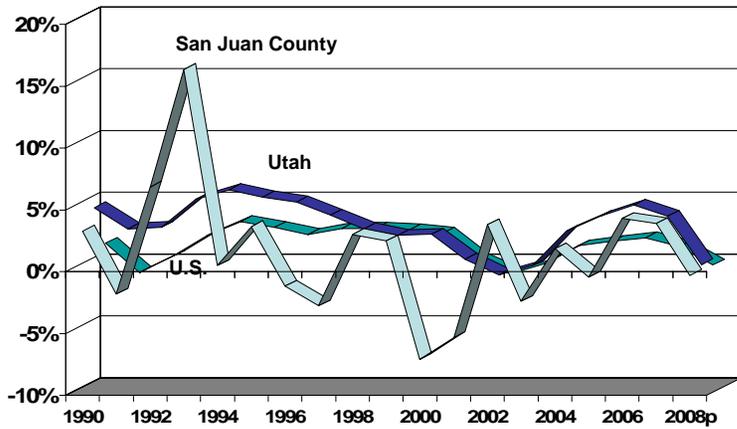
Other Indicators

Following state and national trends, San Juan County experienced a slowdown in home-permit approvals in 2008. However, the county's home-permit approvals registered less drastic declines than many areas. This residential drop coupled with a decline in nonresidential building resulted in an overall decline of 13 percent in building permit values compared to 2007. In addition, gross taxable sales slipped 5 percent in 2008.

Into 2009. . .

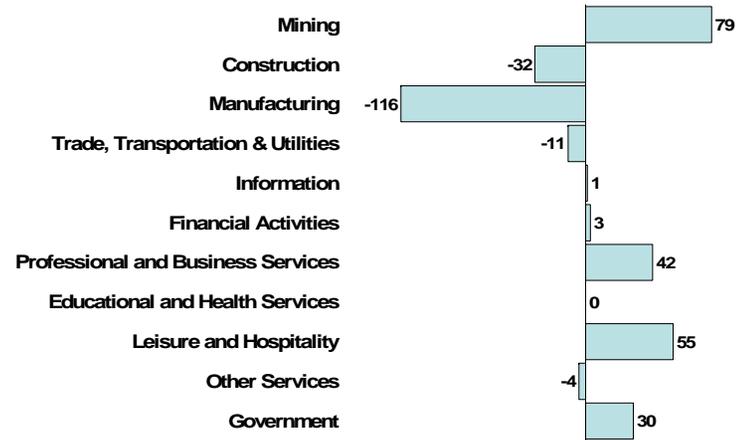
San Juan certainly didn't stand alone with a worsening labor market in 2009. Figures for the first quarter of 2009 show nonfarm employment down by 2 percent. At the same time, joblessness has skyrocketed. The county's unemployment rate returned to levels not seen for several years—9.5 percent in June 2009. In addition, construction activity continued to contract, suggesting the county has yet to see the end of its current economic malaise.

Change in San Juan County Nonfarm Jobs



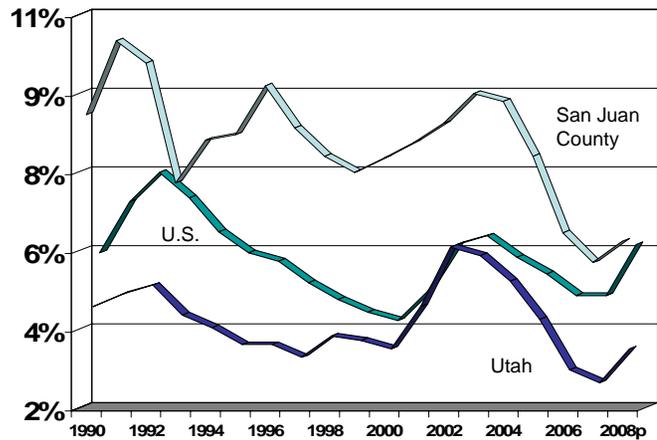
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

2007-2008 San Juan County Change in Jobs by Industry



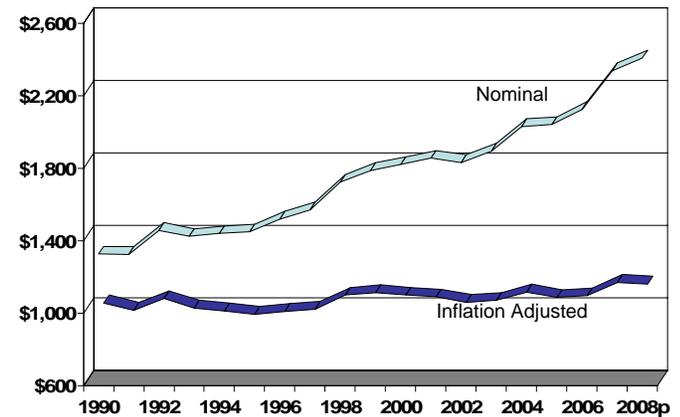
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Annual Unemployment Rates



Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

San Juan County Average Monthly Wage



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

Sanpete County

FACTS

Updated July 2009

Population

As of July 1st	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total Population	25,043	25,454	25,799	26,464	26,960
% Change of the Prior Year	1.0%	1.6%	1.4%	2.6%	1.9%

Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee.

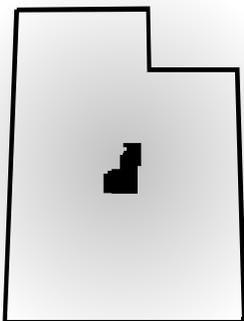
<http://governor.utah.gov/dea/datatables.html>

City Population

As of July 1st	2008
Centerfield	1,096
Ephraim	5,284
Fairview	1,210
Fayette	211
Fountain Green	978
Gunnison	3,016
Manti	3,312
Mayfield	440
Moroni	1,327
Mount Pleasant	2,813
Spring City	1,044
Sterling	274
Wales	234

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

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



Labor Force

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008p
Labor Force	10,465	10,492	10,652	10,888	11,245
Employed	9,813	9,931	10,258	10,543	10,795
Unemployed	652	561	393	345	450
Rate	6.2%	5.3%	3.7%	3.2%	4.0%
Nonfarm Jobs	6,904	7,028	7,159	7,518	7,673
%Chng Prior Year	0.9%	1.8%	1.9%	5.0%	2.1%
Mining	12	11	12	84	104
Construction	377	400	453	474	429
Manufacturing	841	882	860	926	904
Trade/Trans/Utilities	1,084	1,114	1,170	1,286	1,346
Information	158	170	179	176	172
Financial Activities	200	205	234	246	239
Profess/Business Svcs	246	238	206	193	215
Ed/Health/Social Svcs	597	604	635	704	802
Leisure/Hospitality	520	459	480	478	461
Other Services	179	209	210	209	156
Government	2,690	2,736	2,720	2,742	2,845
Agriculture*	205	199	213	236	209
Total Establishments	572	585	613	593	604
Total Wages (\$Millions)	136.7	144.8	158.3	178.3	190.1

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services, Workforce Information.

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

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

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008p
Total Personal Income (\$Millions)	397.1	422.9	440.5	475.1	NA
Per Capita Income	16,857	17,808	18,389	19,329	NA
Median Household Income Estimates	35,232	36,281	37,203	40,706	NA
Average Monthly Nonfarm Wage	1,647	1,717	1,842	1,977	2,065

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/utalmis/gotoIndustry.do>

Sales and Building

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008p
Gross Taxable Sales (\$000s)	162,631	174,326	199,437	220,369	212,409
Permit Authorized Construction (\$000)	24,348	25,967	36,684	45,388	34,471
New Residential Building Permits	169	161	221	214	166
Residential Build Permits Value (\$000)	17,931	19,319	25,719	26,395	20,549

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

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

Demographics

	2005-2007
Under 18	30.3%
65 years and over	11.0%
Median Age	27.1
Persons per Household	3.29
Persons per Family	3.67
Female-Headed Families	6.8%
High School Graduates	85.4%
College Graduates	20.3%
Labor Force	
Female Participation	51.5%
Male Participation	69.1%
Self-Employed	6.7%
Commute Time (minutes)	19.7
Median Family Income	\$44,712
Median Earnings	
Male, full-time, year-rnd	\$37,312
Female, full-time, yr-rnd	\$19,267
Persons Below Poverty	16.2%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

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

Largest Employers

Snow College
 Moroni Feed
 South Sanpete School District
 State of Utah
 North Sanpete School District
 Wal-Mart
 Gunnison Valley Hospital
 Sanpete Valley Hospital
 Terrel's Food Town
 IWorks
 Wasatch Academy
 Sanpete County
 Western Wats Opinion
 SST Energy Corporation
 Federal Government
 Six County Assc of Governments
 Central Utah Telephone
 Gunnison Thriftway

Source: Utah Dept. of Workforce Services.

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

Other

Population by Race	2008
White	87.1%
Black	0.5%
American Indian	1.1%
Asian	1.0%
Pacific Islanders	0.5%
Other	1.2%
Hispanic/All Races	8.7%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

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

For More Information . . .



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jobs.utah.gov/opencms/wi



Sanpete County

—Employment Stalls

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.

Unfortunately, recessionary pressures tempered these economic gains somewhat in 2008. Nevertheless, the county performed noticeably better than either the state or the nation.

Population

Sanpete County's recent population growth has hardly been meteoric. In 2008, population estimates place the county's population at 27,000—a 1.9-percent increase from the previous year. That places Sanpete County among the 10 slowest-growing counties in the state.

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. In 2007 the story changed. Sanpete County's employment grew by 5 percent, placing it in the top 10 fastest-growing Utah counties. While Sanpete County managed to maintain employment growth for 2008, it was at a slower 2.1 percent rate.

Between 2007 and 2008, Sanpete County added almost 160 net new jobs.

Government, private education/health/social services and trade/transportation/utilities contributed the largest number of new positions. On the other hand, recessionary pressures ate into Sanpete County's job growth. Construction, other services, manufacturing, and leisure/hospitality

services industries all took noticeable employment hits.

Sanpete County's unemployment rate edged up nearly a full percentage point in 2008. However, the county's 2007 jobless rate reached the lowest level in decades so the recent up-turn kept joblessness at a historically low level.

Wages

Sanpete County suffers from a perennially-low average monthly wage. In 2008, the county's monthly wage of \$2,065 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.

Average wages have improved in recent years. In 2006 and 2007, Sanpete County managed 7-percent growth in its average monthly wage and 2008 rang in with a 4-percent gain. Moreover, the county's average monthly wage has moved up from 62 percent of the statewide average in 2004 to 66 percent in 2008.

Other Indicators

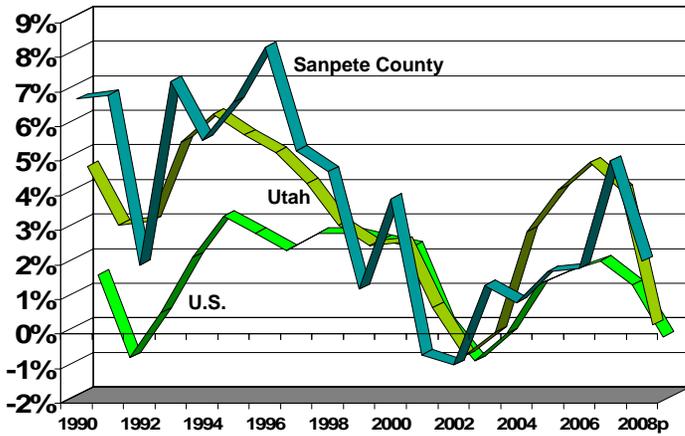
Construction activity suffered from the same malaise afflicting the nation. Overall, total permit values dropped by almost one-fourth. In addition, gross taxable sales slipped by about 4 percent.

Into 2009 . . .

The temporary closure at Moroni Feed helped to slow Sanpete County's economy into 2009. In the first quarter of 2009, employment losses were evident but lessened as the quarter progressed. Compared with 2008, March 2009 employment was down 2.4 percent.

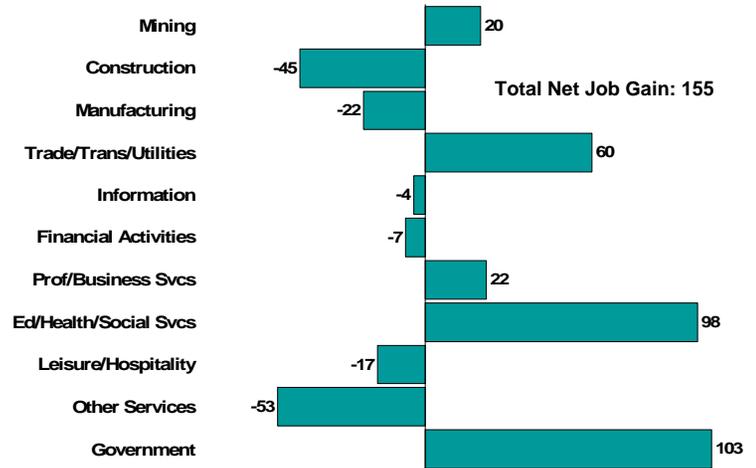
During the first few months of 2009 construction permitting remained in the clutch of the current recession as did gross taxable sales. Overall permit values are down 15-percent during the first five months of 2009 and sales dipped 9-percent between the first quarters of 2008 and 2009.

Nonfarm Job Growth



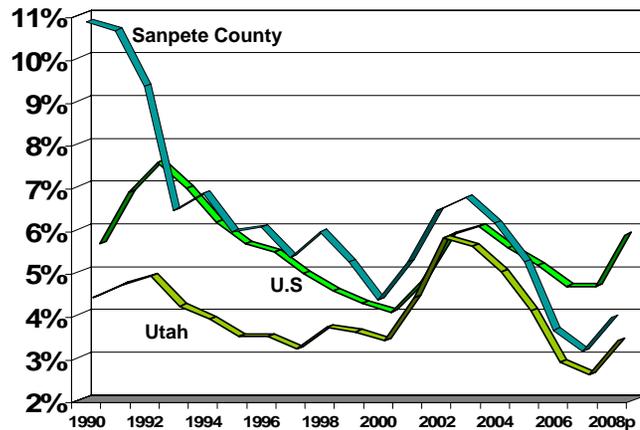
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

2008 Sanpete County Numeric Change in Jobs by Industry



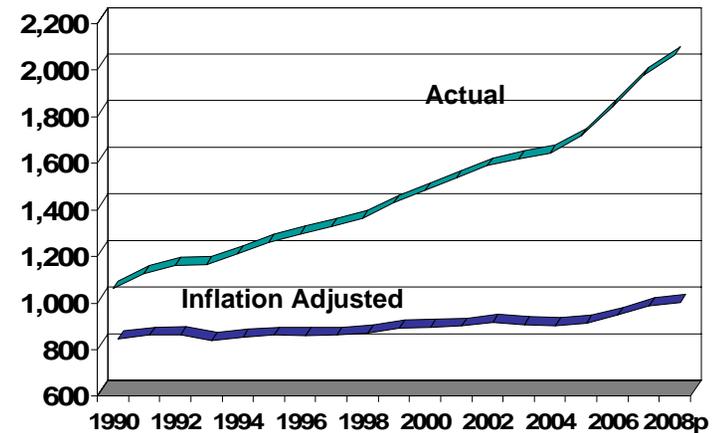
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Annual Unemployment Rates



Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Sanpete 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.

Sevier County

FACTS

Updated July 2009

Population

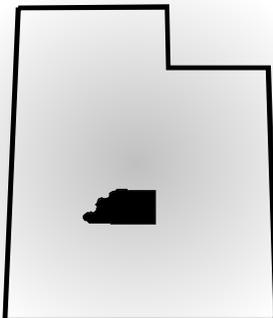
As of July 1st	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total Population	19,415	19,649	19,984	20,442	20,619
% Change of the Prior Year	0.5%	1.2%	1.7%	2.3%	0.9%

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

City Population

As of July 1st	2008
Annabella	647
Aurora	952
Elsinore	741
Glenwood	438
Joseph	273
Koosharem	292
Monroe	1,853
Redmond	813
Richfield	7,217
Salina	2,414
Sigurd	432

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



Labor Force

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008p
Labor Force	9,228	9,087	9,357	9,620	9,796
Employed	8,750	8,679	9,060	9,351	9,419
Unemployed	478	408	297	269	377
Rate	5.2%	4.5%	3.2%	2.8%	3.5%
Nonfarm Jobs	7,570	7,550	7,854	8,057	8,137
%Chng Prior Year	5.7%	-0.3%	4.0%	2.6%	1.0%
Mining	397	421	489	508	547
Construction	392	382	414	380	395
Manufacturing	458	453	467	479	414
Trade/Trans/Utilities	2,414	2,349	2,517	2,592	2,629
Information	84	76	80	80	75
Financial Activities	184	176	175	203	204
Profess/Business Svcs	300	327	324	383	445
Ed/Health/Social Svcs	726	749	723	744	745
Leisure/Hospitality	862	875	880	896	906
Other Services	156	158	170	170	151
Government	1,596	1,584	1,615	1,622	1,628
Agriculture*	92	74	74	63	64
Total Establishments	597	609	649	624	644
Total Wages (\$Millions)	171.7	187.0	210.1	225.3	235.4

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services, Workforce Information.
<http://jobs.utah.gov/jsp/wi/utalmis/gotoLaborforce.do> <http://jobs.utah.gov/jsp/wi/utalmis/gotoIndustry.do>
 * Jobs covered by unemployment insurance laws; not included in nonfarm jobs total.

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

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008p
Total Personal Income (\$Millions)	376.8	402.3	430.4	453.4	NA
Per Capita Income	19,711	21,128	22,315	23,081	NA
Median Household Income Estimates	39,160	38,447	40,057	45,415	NA
Average Monthly Nonfarm Wage	1,964	2,064	2,230	2,330	2,411

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

Sales and Building

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008p
Gross Taxable Sales (\$000s)	252,351	288,089	365,055	371,678	350,751
Permit Authorized Construction (\$000)	27,343	29,111	40,778	52,647	31,095
New Residential Building Permits	115	120	152	133	119
Residential Build Permits Value (\$000)	15,478	20,355	27,200	23,929	16,667

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
- Federal Government
- Sevier Valley Hospital
- State of Utah
- Sevier County
- Robinson Transport
- Richfield City
- Snow College South
- US Gypsum
- Six County Association of Governments
- Sorensens Ranch School
- Redmond Minerals
- Moroni Feed
- Home Depot
- Lin's Supermarket

Source: Utah Dept. of Workforce Services.

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

Other

Population by Race	2008
White	92.4%
Black	0.3%
American Indian	1.9%
Asian	0.3%
Pacific Islanders	0.1%
Other	1.0%
Hispanic/All Races	4.0%

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



Sevier County

—Down Another Notch

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. By 2008, employment gains had melted down to just 1 percent. And, by the beginning of 2009, the recession had hit and Sevier County was experiencing job losses.

Population

With roughly 21,000 citizens living within its borders, Sevier County seems to be getting more populated every day. True, population growth has generally not been as rapid as for the state as a whole. However, in 2008 Sevier County's rate of population expansion (2.5 percent) measured slightly higher than the Utah average (2. percent). In addition, for four straight years, the county has 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 to a 6-percent gain and back to job losses again. During 2008, the county managed to maintain the growth begun in 2006—although at noticeably slower rate.

Between 2007 and 2008, Sevier County added 80 new jobs for a 1-percent growth rate. A severe drop in manufacturing employment proved responsible for much of the deceleration in job growth. Most industries—even construction—showed expansion for the year. In particular, professional/business services, mining and trade/transportation/utilities created significant numbers of new jobs.

Unemployment did climb somewhat in 2008 to reach 3.5 percent—still in the “full

employment” range. As with most of Utah's counties, unemployment in Sevier County had dropped to record-low levels 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. Increases in both 2007 and 2008 were more moderate—in the 3- to 4-percent range—but remained respectable. In addition, workers' wages outpaced inflation.

As in many rural counties, wages in Sevier County tend to measure below state averages. With a monthly wage of \$2,411, the average Sevier County worker made 76 percent of the typical Utah worker. Plus, Sevier County ranks in the bottom third of Utah counties when it comes to wages.

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

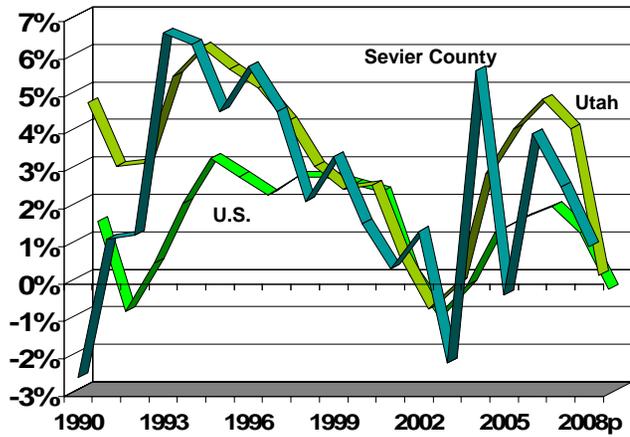
Other Indicators

Following the refrain of so much of the United States, Sevier County experienced declining construction permit activity in 2008. Overall, permit values dropped by more than 40 percent with all categories feeling the pain. Gross taxable sales dipped by about 6 percent.

Into 2009 . . .

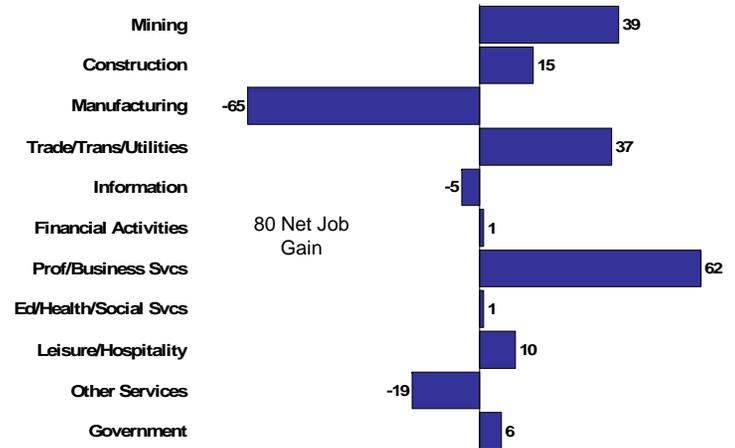
By the beginning of 2009, recession was alive and well in Sevier County. Between March 2008 and March 2009, Sevier County lost almost 280 jobs for a year-over decline of 3.5 percent. Manufacturing losses continued to dominate the job-loss scene. Other indicators suffered from the recessionary pressures as well. Overall permit values for the first five months of the year dropped by almost 23 percent compared to 2008 and first quarter gross taxable sales slipped by almost 9 percent.

Nonfarm Job Growth



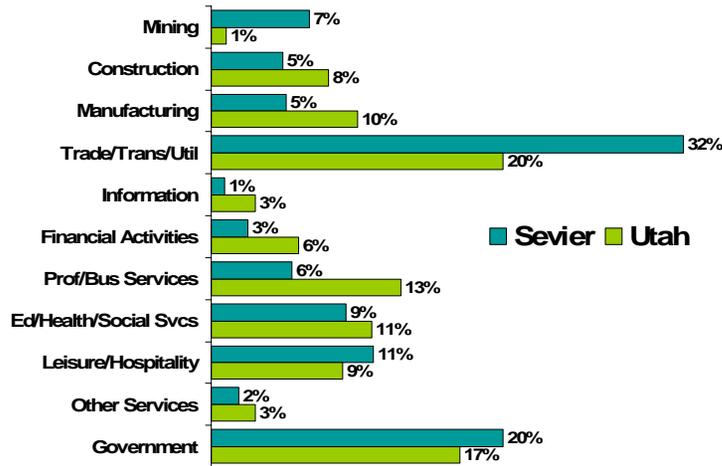
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

2008 Sevier County Numeric Change in Jobs by Industry



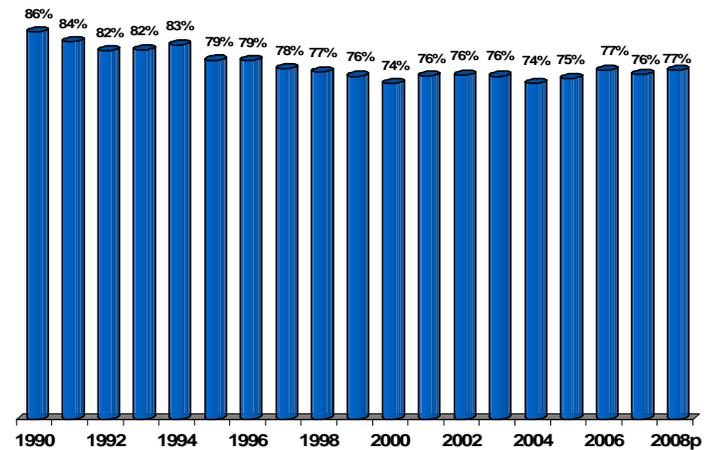
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

2008 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 2009

Population

As of July 1st	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total Population	35,090	36,283	36,871	38,412	39,951
% Change of the Prior Year	3.0%	3.4%	1.6%	4.2%	4.0%

Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee.

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

City Population

As of July 1st	2008
Coalville	1,327
Francis	894
Henefer	680
Kamas	1,492
Oakley	1,327
Park City	7,980

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

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



Labor Force

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008p
Labor Force	20,644	21,585	21,801	21,742	22,307
Employed	19,556	20,711	21,170	21,174	21,589
Unemployed	1,088	875	631	568	718
Rate	5.3%	4.1%	2.9%	2.6%	3.2%
Nonfarm Jobs	17,522	18,900	20,620	21,897	22,688
%Chng Prior Year	6.7%	7.9%	9.1%	6.2%	3.6%
Mining	52	59	79	106	90
Construction	1,500	1,709	2,113	2,583	2,367
Manufacturing	582	601	620	652	611
Trade/Trans/Utilities	2,883	3,156	3,429	3,652	3,977
Information	251	244	252	267	243
Financial Activities	1,125	1,291	1,479	1,602	1,643
Profess/Business Svcs	1,263	1,477	1,608	1,634	1,688
Ed/Health/Social Svcs	770	798	839	866	940
Leisure/Hospitality	6,456	6,771	7,288	7,662	8,121
Other Services	443	544	608	530	551
Government	2,197	2,250	2,305	2,343	2,457
Total Establishments	1,957	2,112	2,302	2,347	2,394
Total Wages (\$Millions)	485.3	555.7	636.9	726.6	751.1

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>

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

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008p
Total Personal Income (\$Millions)	1,653.4	1,853.5	2,003.8	2,094.9	2,171.4
Per Capita Income	49,087	53,477	57,470	59,216	60,233
Avg Household Income from IRS Returns	84,984	96,336	107,202	114,282	NA
Average Monthly Nonfarm Wage	2,308	2,450	2,574	2,765	2,759

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

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008p
Gross Taxable Sales (\$000s)	972,492	1,123,304	1,271,522	1,350,095	1,341,949
Permit Authorized Construction (\$000)	202,994	282,268	339,215	398,279	219,052
New Residential Building Permits	657	899	869	1,139	214
Residential Build Permits Value (\$000)	153,466	211,065	242,309	285,305	60,871

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

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

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

ACS* Facts

*American Community Survey	2005 - 2007
Under 18	26.4%
65 years and over	6.1%
Median Age	34.6
Persons per Household	2.98
Persons per Family	3.34
Female-Headed Families	6.7%
High School Graduates	93.7%
College Graduates	48.1%
Labor Force	
Female Participation	68.7%
Male Participation	81.2%
Self-Employed	10.3%
Commute Time (minutes)	24.2
Median Family Income	\$93,190
Median Earnings	
Male, full-time, year-rnd	\$54,196
Female, full-time, yr-rnd	\$40,806
Persons Below Poverty	6.0%

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
 Backcountry Com
 Summit County
 Triumph Gear Systems
 South Summit School District
 Pivotal Promontory Development
 Utah Althetic Foundation
 Albertsons
 State of Utah
 Hotel Park City
 North Summit School District
 Wal-Mart

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

Other

Population by Race	2005 - 2007
White	91.3%
Black	1.4%
American Indian	0.8%
Asian	0.7%
Pacific Islanders	0.4%
Other	6.6%
Hispanic/All Races	11.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

<http://factfinder.census.gov>

For More Information . . .



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 Jim Robson -- 801/526-9626 -- jobson@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.

Population

Since 2000, Summit County population has increased on average at a rapid 3.6 percent per year. The July 1st, 2008 population estimate for the county was 39,951 increasing by 1,539 over 2007.

On Average, New Jobs in 2008

During 2008, the average number of nonfarm jobs in Summit County was 22,688, 791 more than recorded in 2007, a healthy increase of just 3.6 percent.

Industries with a significant number of new jobs include, leisure and hospitality (plus 460), retail trade (plus 277), and local government (plus 112).

Employment losses occurred in some key industrial sectors. The largest job declines occurred in construction—losing 216, and manufacturing—with 42 fewer jobs.

Economy Slides into Recession

For the first nine months of 2008, the Summit County labor market was slowing from a year-over job growth rate above eight percent to a still healthy year-over rate of 3.4 percent in September. The labor market deteriorated significantly during the fourth quarter after the national and world financial crises crippled financial markets. By December 2008, the overall job market was in recession with year-

over job losses totaling 691, for a decline of 2.8 percent.

The end of the home building boom and slide into recession has been reflected in the unemployment statistics. There were about 678 Summit County residents unemployed in January 2008, a rate of 3.1 percent on a seasonally adjusted basis. The unemployment rate had increased to 3.8 percent seasonally adjusted by December 2008, representing 841 unemployed workers.

In a recessionary period, there is one labor market measure that provides almost concurrent information, indicating within a few weeks whether significant employment losses are occurring—**weekly initial unemployment insurance claims**. After the U.S. financial markets seized up in September 2008, initial unemployment claims began to rise. It seemed as if someone just flipped a switch, sending initial unemployment claims zooming upward. Averaging about 13.4 per week in the summer 2008, claims increased to 33.6 per week by December 2008.

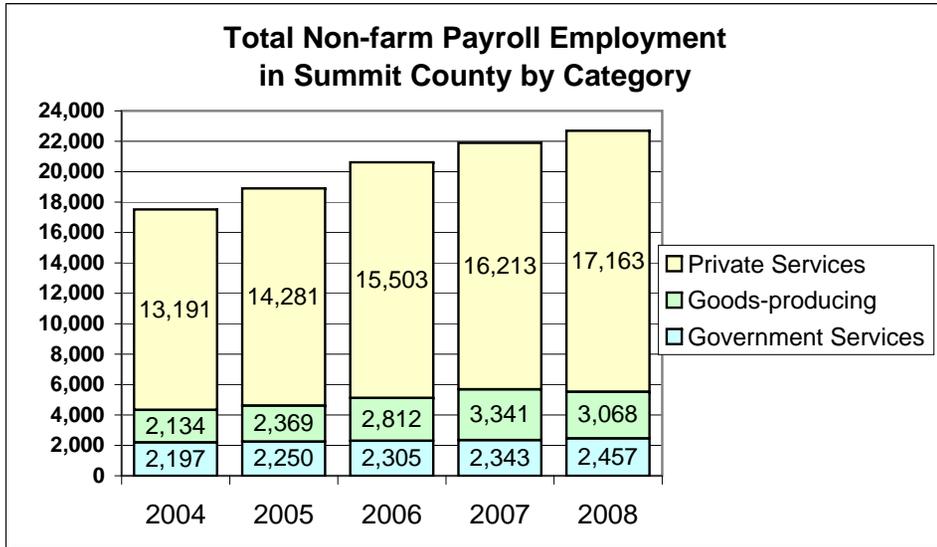
Mid-way through 2009

In the spring and summer of 2009, additional jobs cuts continued to plague the Summit County labor market. More jobs cuts occurred in construction and related industries of real estate and finance. The leisure and hospitality industry was shedding jobs along with retail trade.

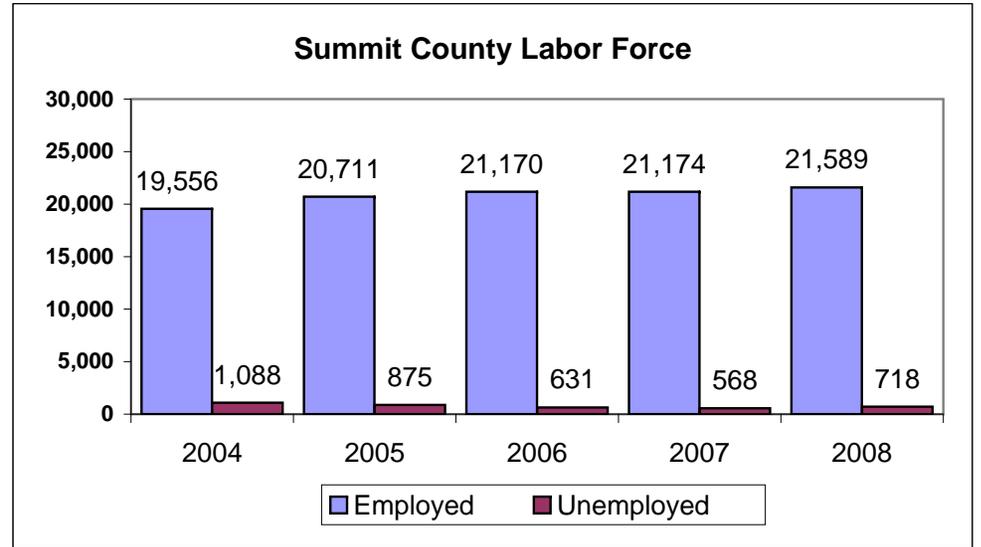
Unemployment for Summit county residents has increased, not only because of job cuts in its labor market but as a result of layoffs suffered by some who commute to Salt Lake County for work. The unemployment rate has been around six percent and will likely go higher. Initial weekly unemployment insurance claims were about 22.3 per week, well above more normal levels.

The Outlook

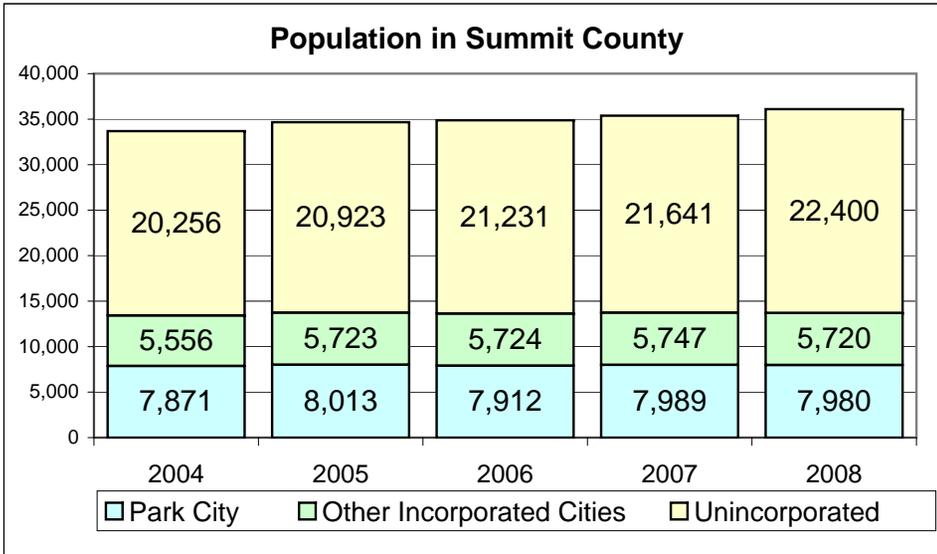
By the end of summer 2009, it appears that the deteriorating economic conditions in Summit County and the Salt Lake Metro area have slowed significantly. Yet, the current weakness in the labor market will likely persist during the remainder of 2009 and into 2010.



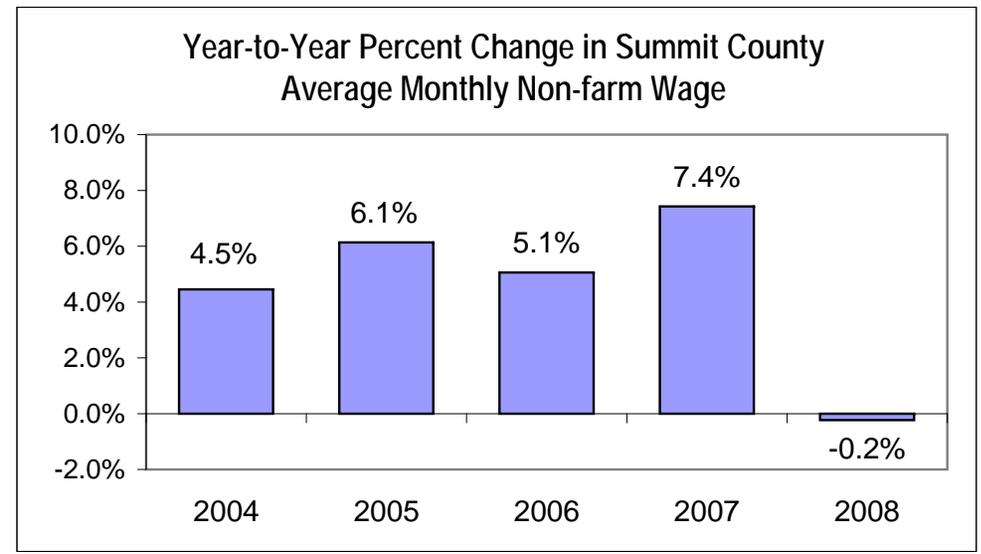
Goods-producing industries are mining, manufacturing, and construction.
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.



Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau.



Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Tooele County

FACTS



Updated August 2009

Population

As of July 1st	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total Population	50,075	52,133	54,375	56,536	58,214
% Change of the Prior Year	2.3%	4.1%	4.3%	4.0%	3.0%

Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee.

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

City Population

As of July 1st	2008
Grantsville	9,049
Ophir	28
Rush Valley	602
Stockton	580
Tooele	30,120
Vernon	313
Wendover	1,632

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

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



Labor Force

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008p
Labor Force	24,180	25,317	26,338	26,863	27,617
Employed	22,839	24,192	25,470	26,069	26,580
Unemployed	1,341	1,125	867	794	1,037
Rate	5.5%	4.4%	3.3%	3.0%	3.8%
Nonfarm Jobs	12,515	13,957	14,753	15,502	15,526
%Chng Prior Year	1.5%	11.5%	5.7%	5.1%	0.2%
Mining	30	29	15	17	20
Construction	583	712	758	892	709
Manufacturing	1,370	1,482	1,488	1,593	1,668
Trade/Trans/Utilities	1,670	2,568	2,964	3,040	2,963
Information	189	206	221	228	230
Financial Activities	315	314	332	348	342
Profess/Business Svcs	2,196	2,229	2,284	2,421	2,473
Ed/Health/Social Svcs	867	904	927	998	1,132
Leisure/Hospitality	1,082	1,198	1,332	1,412	1,328
Other Services	299	318	300	368	362
Government	3,914	3,997	4,133	4,185	4,301
Total Establishments	829	882	907	946	974
Total Wages (\$Millions)	428.4	492.7	530.8	574.5	585.3

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>

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

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008p
Total Personal Income (\$Millions)	1,026.1	1,136.2	1,239.7	1,354.4	1,415.6
Per Capita Income	21,065	22,657	23,680	24,742	24,861
Avg Household Income from IRS Returns	48,723	50,938	57,043	58,292	NA
Average Monthly Nonfarm Wage	2,852	2,942	2,998	3,088	3,142

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

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008p
Gross Taxable Sales (\$000s)	418,310	447,670	559,612	548,127	594,666
Permit Authorized Construction (\$000)	93,603	149,257	163,201	173,991	106,298
New Residential Building Permits	568	738	680	557	237
Residential Build Permits Value (\$000)	67,254	92,666	103,134	87,157	36,818

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

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

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

ACS* Facts

*American Community Survey	2005 - 2007
Under 18	33.7%
65 years and over	7.1%
Median Age	28.3
Persons per Household	3.18
Persons per Family	3.56
Female-Headed Families	10.6%
High School Graduates	91.9%
College Graduates	18.6%
Labor Force	
Female Participation	60.8%
Male Participation	79.9%
Self-Employed	3.8%
Commute Time (minutes)	27.6
Median Family Income	\$62,130
Median Earnings	
Male, full-time, year-rnd	\$47,131
Female, full-time, yr-rnd	\$32,442
Persons Below Poverty	6.5%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

<http://factfinder.census.gov>

Largest Employers

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

Source: Utah Dept. of Workforce Services.

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

Other

Population by Race	2005 - 2007
White	91.3%
Black	1.3%
American Indian	0.7%
Asian	0.7%
Pacific Islanders	0.4%
Other	5.5%
Hispanic/All Races	9.6%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

<http://factfinder.census.gov>

For More Information . . .



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Tooele County

The Labor Market in Tooele County was impacted during 2008 by the State and National recession. The negative impact of the national financial turmoil in the fall was felt across all industry sectors.

As a close neighbor to Utah's capitol city, Tooele County is becoming much more integrated with the larger metropolitan Salt Lake area and feels the effects of economic conditions in Salt Lake County. The 2000 Census confirmed that about 46 percent of employed Tooele County residents commute to work. The county's largest cities are Tooele and Grantsville, each about a 40-minute drive to downtown Salt Lake City.

Population

Since 2000, the Tooele County population has increased, on average, at a rapid 4.4 percent per year. The July 1st, 2008 population estimate for the county was 58,214 increasing by 1,678 over 2007.

On Average, Few New Jobs

During 2008, the average number of nonfarm jobs in Tooele County was 15,526, only 24 more than recorded in 2007, an increase of just 0.2 percent.

Employment losses occurred in some key industrial sectors. The largest job declines occurred in construction—losing 183, accommodation and food services—down 113 and transportation and warehousing—with 96 fewer jobs. Industries with a significant number of new jobs include, local government (plus 158), healthcare (plus 128), and manufacturing (plus 75).

Economy Slides into Recession

For the first nine months of 2008, the Tooele County labor market was relatively stable with the exception of construction—which worsened as a result of the residential housing bust. The labor market deteriorated

significantly, with job losses in most industries during the fourth quarter, after the national and world financial crises crippled financial markets.

The end of the home building boom and slide into recession has been reflected in the unemployment statistics. There were about 941 Tooele County residents unemployed in January 2008, a rate of 3.4 percent on a seasonally adjusted basis. The unemployment rate had increased to 4.5 percent seasonally adjusted by December 2008, representing 1,236 unemployed workers.

In a recessionary period, there is one labor market measure that provides almost concurrent information, indicating within a few weeks whether significant employment losses are occurring—**weekly initial unemployment insurance claims**. After the U.S. financial markets seized up in September 2008, initial unemployment claims began to rise. It seemed as if someone just flipped a switch, sending initial unemployment claims zooming upward. Averaging about 30 per week in the summer 2008, claims increased to 80 a week by the end of December 2008.

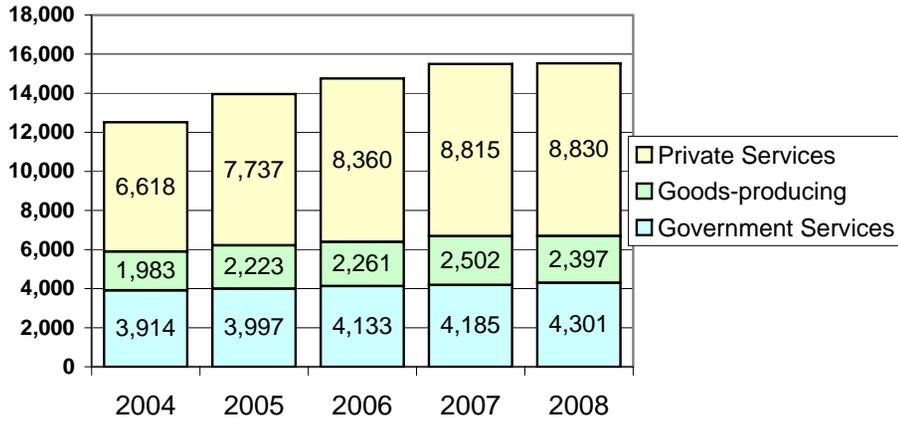
Mid-way through 2009

In the spring and summer of 2009, additional jobs cuts in construction and manufacturing continued to plague the Tooele County labor market. Unemployment for Tooele county residents has increased, not only because of job cuts in its labor market but as a result of layoffs suffered by some who commute to Salt Lake County for work. The unemployment rate has been around 6.5 percent and will likely go higher. Initial weekly unemployment insurance claims were about 39, well above more normal levels.

The Outlook

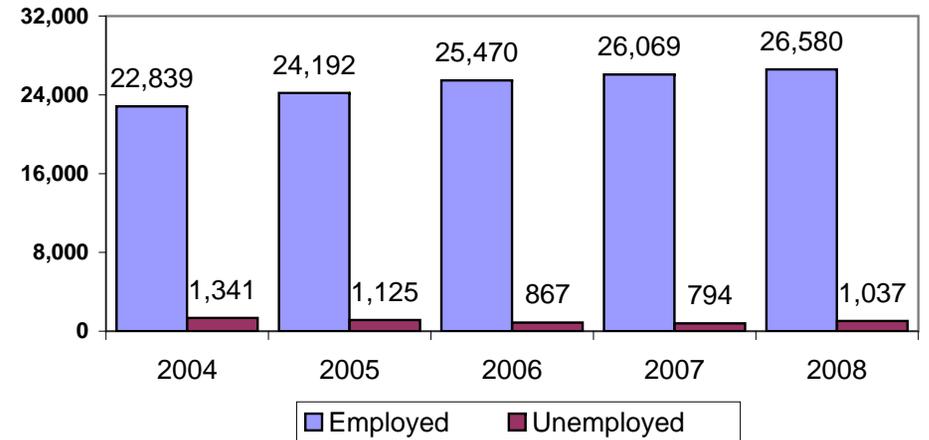
By the end of summer 2009, it appears that the deteriorating economic conditions in Tooele County have slowed significantly. The current weakness in the labor market will likely persist during the remainder of 2009 and into 2010.

Total Non-farm Payroll Employment in Tooele County by Category



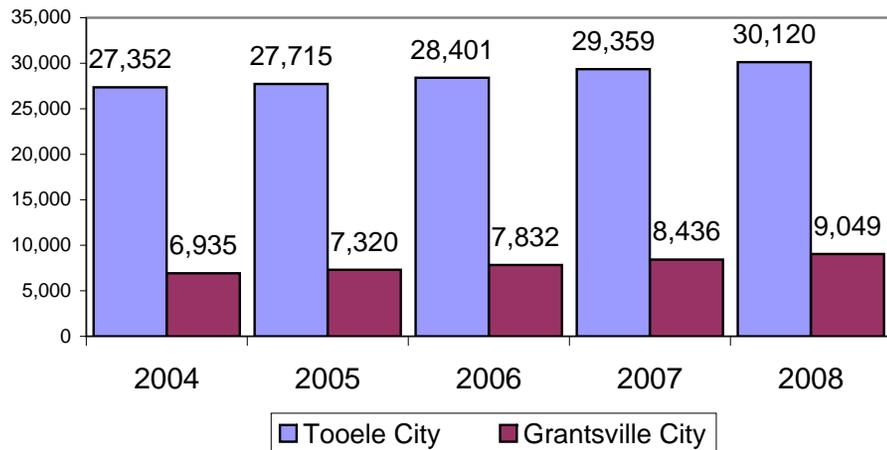
Goods-producing industries are mining, manufacturing, and construction.
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Tooele County Labor Force



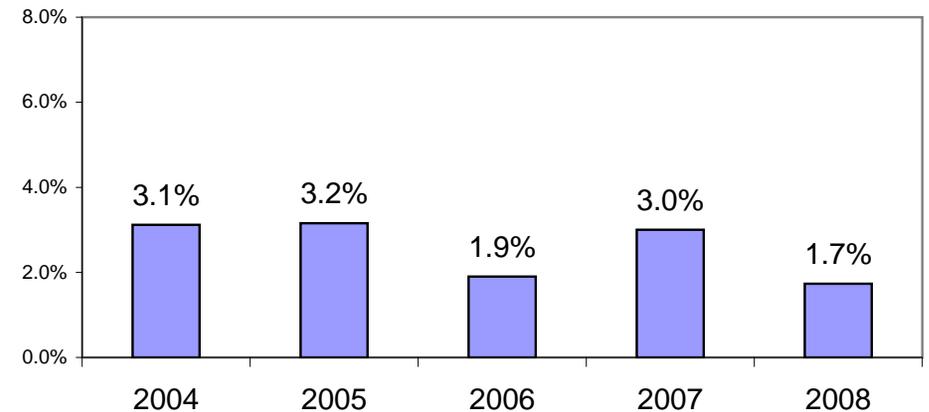
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

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 August 2009

Population

As of July 1st	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008p
Total Population	26,224	26,883	27,747	28,806	30,446
% Change of the Prior Year	2.5%	3.2%	3.2%	3.8%	5.7%

Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee.

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

City Population

As of July 1st	2008
Ballard	689
Naples	1,694
Vernal	8,696

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

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

Labor Force

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008p
Labor Force	13,924	14,755	16,324	17,232	18,580
Employed	13,209	14,193	15,923	16,858	18,168
Unemployed	716	561	401	373	413
Rate	5.1%	3.8%	2.5%	2.2%	2.2%
Nonfarm Jobs	10,882	11,766	13,291	14,260	15,281
%Chng Prior Year	5.4%	8.1%	13.0%	7.3%	7.2%
Mining	2,090	2,519	3,251	3,525	3,728
Construction	614	706	834	1,035	1,235
Manufacturing	172	178	226	256	249
Trade/Trans/Utilities	2,338	2,496	2,855	3,174	3,536
Information	126	121	143	148	139
Financial Activities	384	462	532	584	606
Profess/Business Svcs	531	595	660	724	759
Ed/Health/Social Svcs	821	856	872	870	913
Leisure/Hospitality	919	929	941	993	1,076
Other Services	325	341	361	391	387
Government	2,562	2,564	2,616	2,560	2,652
Total Establishments	990	1,064	1,182	1,303	1,332
Total Wages (\$Millions)	338.4	400.4	520.9	604.7	679.5

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>

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

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008p
Total Personal Income (\$Millions)	563.8	640.7	761.2	855.8	NA
Per Capita Income	21,305	23,753	27,365	29,534	NA
Median Household Income Estimates	42,775	42,836	48,139	56,265	NA
Average Monthly Nonfarm Wage	2,592	2,836	3,266	3,534	3,706

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

Sales and Building

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008p
Gross Taxable Sales (\$000s)	663,674	868,769	1,174,895	1,393,281	1,668,104
Permit Authorized Construction (\$000)	37,948	56,553	137,567	205,786	221,086
New Residential Building Permits	192	325	624	571	567
Residential Build Permits Value (\$000)	28,962	46,588	103,404	97,830	89,043

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

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

Demographics

	2005-2007
Under 18	30.4%
65 years and over	9.9%
Median Age	29.6
Persons per Household	3.06
Persons per Family	3.40
Female-Headed Families	12.3%
High School Graduates	86.2%
College Graduates	12.5%
Labor Force	
Female Participation	58.8%
Male Participation	79.4%
Self-Employed	6.8%
Commute Time (minutes)	19.9
Median Family Income	\$64,767
Median Earnings	
Male, full-time, year-rnd	\$54,671
Female, full-time, yr-rnd	\$27,807
Persons Below Poverty	11.2%

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
American Gilsonite Company
Ashley Valley Medical Center
BJ Services Company
Bureau of Land Management
Caaza Drilling
Craig's Roustabout Service
Deseret Generation
Lowes
Patterson Uti Drilling Co.
Pioneer Drilling Services Ltd
Propetro Services
Questar Employee Services, Inc.

Source: Utah Dept. of Workforce Services.

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

Other

Population by Race	2008
White	84.4%
Black	0.4%
American Indian	8.7%
Asian	0.3%
Pacific Islanders	0.1%
Other	1.4%
Hispanic/All Races	4.7%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

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

For More Information . . .



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Uintah County

—The End of a Boom

A quick perusal of Uintah County's 2008 economic indicators might lead to the conjecture that it was in total denial of a national recession. However, Uintah County veterans familiar with the boom-and-bust energy industry might realize that what goes up will eventually come down. Employment growth for 2008 certainly seemed impressive. After all, the county managed its fourth straight year of 7-percent-plus job growth. However, as the oil/gas bubble market collapsed, Uintah County started to feel recessionary pangs.

Population

Booming employment opportunities helped place Uintah County as the fastest growing county in Utah during 2008. With 5.7 percent population growth, the county expanded much more rapidly than did the state as a whole (2.2 percent increase). Not surprisingly, in-migration drove this population expansion. In fact, net in-migration (more people moving in than out) accounted for ten-fold the population growth that natural increase did. Uintah County hasn't experienced this type of population growth since the last boom cycle.

The Labor Market

Figures for 2008 still show Uintah County in the throes of the boom side of the cycle. In 2008, the county increased its employment by 7 percent—roughly equal to the comparable increase in 2007. That translates into more than 1,000 new jobs for Uintah County.

Given the nature of the current economic expansion, it shouldn't be surprising that mining contributed a large number of new positions. However, employment involved in supporting new population and mining employment played a substantial role in overall job growth. Indeed, trade/transportation/ utilities added even more jobs than did construction and mining. In addition, most industries added employment. Job losses in the remaining industries proved minimal.

Of course, such rapid growth has its own disadvantages. The county's unemployment

rate remained at the almost unbelievably low level of 2.2 percent in 2008—the lowest in the state. When is a low unemployment rate a problem? When you are an employer looking for workers. With such a tight labor market employers struggled to find workers to fill available openings—particularly in lower-paying occupations.

Wages

A tight labor market and rapid expansion in high-paying industries helped push the average monthly Uintah County wage up 5 percent to register \$3,706 in 2008—the highest level in the state. Wage increases were certainly sufficient to counteract inflation. The average Uintah County worker made almost 20 percent more than the average Utah worker. As recently as 1999, the average Uintah County wage measured 16 percent less than the statewide average.

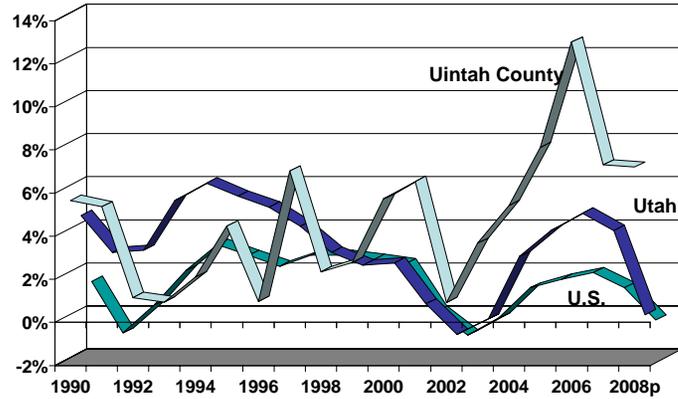
Other Indicators

Despite the influx of new residents, 2008 home building permits remained almost unchanged from the number approved in 2007. On the other hand, nonresidential project values increased nicely which helped generate a 7-percent increase in total permit values. In addition, business investment spending coupled with other sales helped push gross taxable sales up almost 20 percent during 2008.

Into 2009. . .

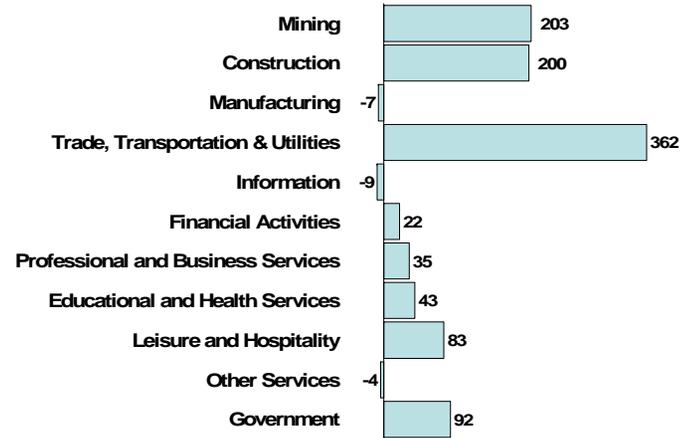
But, all this growth was destined to come to a halt as energy prices collapsed. By March 2009, Uintah County was experiencing job losses just like most of the rest of the nation. The overall 2-percent slide in employment has hit mining and construction hardest. However, several other industries have joined the fray. In addition, by June 2009, joblessness had skyrocketed to 7.0 percent from a mere 2.2 percent in June 2008. Homebuilding permits have screeched to a virtual halt as have nonresidential projects. How much of Uintah County's boom employment can be retained in the face of the current bust is yet unknown.

Change in Uintah County Nonfarm Jobs



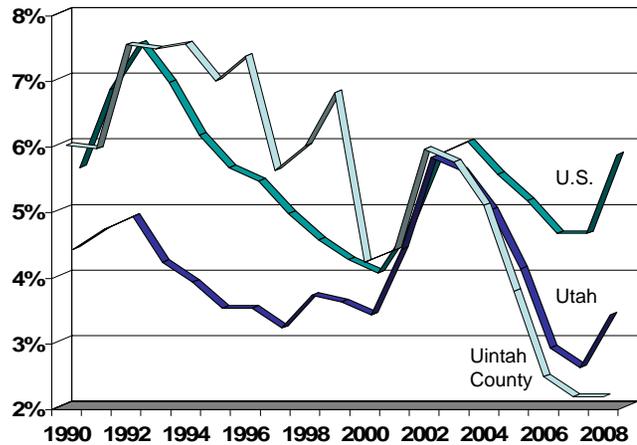
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

2007-2008 Uintah County Change in Jobs by Industry



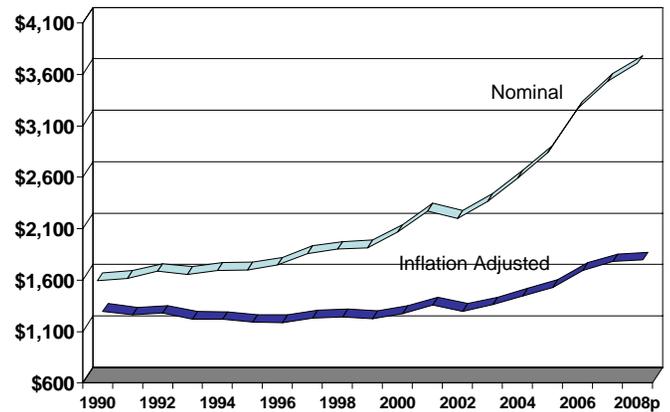
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Annual Unemployment Rates



Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Uintah County Average Monthly Wage



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

Utah County

FACTS



Updated August 2009

Population

As of July 1st	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total Population	437,627	456,073	475,425	501,447	519,632
% Change of the Prior Year	3.4%	4.2%	4.2%	5.5%	3.6%

Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee

City Population

As of July 1st	2008
Alpine	9,885
American Fork	27,064
Cedar Hills	9,551
Eagle Mountain	22,309
Highland	16,189
Lehi	46,802
Lindon	10,466
Mapleton	7,954
Orem	93,250
Payson	17,429
Pleasant Grove	33,798
Provo	118,581
Salem	6,435
Santaquin	8,400
Saratoga Springs	16,053
Spanish Fork	31,538
Springville	28,520

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.



Labor Force

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008p
Labor Force	198,814	206,358	214,583	222,693	224,994
Employed	189,202	198,131	208,421	217,021	217,686
Unemployed	9,611	8,227	6,161	5,672	7,309
Rate	4.8%	4.0%	2.9%	2.5%	3.2%
Nonfarm Jobs	160,201	167,938	176,813	186,050	184,849
%Chng Prior Year	4.8%	4.8%	5.3%	5.2%	-0.6%
Mining	54	92	48	55	53
Construction	11,487	13,129	15,515	17,883	14,672
Manufacturing	16,938	17,272	18,319	19,142	18,673
Trade/Trans/Utilities	25,976	26,840	28,793	30,926	31,200
Information	7,099	8,343	8,102	8,159	8,225
Financial Activities	6,041	6,055	6,318	6,660	6,467
Profess/Business Svcs	19,539	20,708	21,867	22,700	23,189
Ed/Health/Social Svcs	33,478	34,872	36,638	38,087	38,684
Leisure/Hospitality	12,471	12,945	13,145	13,685	13,956
Other Services	4,013	3,991	4,120	4,282	4,332
Government	23,105	23,691	23,948	24,471	25,394
Total Establishments	10,625	11,435	12,275	12,422	12,620
Total Wages (\$Millions)	4,519.3	4,882.7	5,458.0	6,075.8	6,290.4

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>

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

	2004	2005	2007	2007	2008p
Total Personal Income (\$Millions)	8,542.9	9,590.1	10,435.7	11,121.3	11,578.2
Per Capita Income	19,679	21,085	21,649	21,668	21,811
Avg Household Income from IRS Returns	50,768	54,538	59,749	60,881	NA
Average Monthly Nonfarm Wage	2,351	2,423	2,572	2,721	2,836

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

Sales and Building

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008p
Gross Taxable Sales (\$000s)	4,791,033	5,432,300	6,409,994	6,847,708	7,155,220
Permit Authorized Construction (\$000)	889,518	1,042,802	1,369,824	1,499,277	757,504
New Residential Building Permits	4,677	4,728	5,819	4,970	1,415
Residential Build Permits Value (\$000)	706,068	770,583	1,074,621	1,037,687	284,796

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

ACS* Facts

*American Community Survey	2007
Under 18	34.4%
65 years and over	6.2%
Median Age	24.3
Persons per Household	3.59
Persons per Family	3.90
Female-Headed Families	7.8%
High School Graduates	93.1%
College Graduates	36.6%
Labor Force	
Female Participation	57.0%
Male Participation	79.2%
Self-Employed	5.2%
Commute Time (minutes)	20.5
Median Family Income	\$62,684
Median Earnings	
Male, full-time, year-rnd	\$45,799
Female, full-time, yr-rnd	\$29,943
Persons Below Poverty	11.4%

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 Valley State College
Wal-Mart
Utah Office Supply
Provo High
Nestles
IM Flash Technologies
Heritage Woodworks
Novell
ESG Administration
Utah County
Macey's
Provo City

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

Other

Population by Race	2007
White	91.2%
Black	0.6%
American Indian	0.6%
Asian	1.6%
Pacific Islanders	0.5%
Other	5.6%
Hispanic/All Races	9.2%

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

Utah County

The economy in Utah County was in recession during 2008, as the effects of the national and regional housing bubble collapse reverberated throughout the economy. The negative impact of the national financial turmoil in the fall was acutely felt across all industry sectors.

Population

Utah County is the second most populous county in the state—with about 18.8 percent of all the inhabitants of Utah. Since 2000, Utah County population has increased on average at a rapid 4.3 percent per year. The July 1st, 2008 population estimate for the county was 519,632, increasing by 18,185 over 2007. The fastest growing city by far is Lehi, increasing by 3,048 last year, or seven percent. Other fast growing communities are Eagle Mountain and Saratoga Springs.

On Average, Some Jobs Lost

During 2008, the average number of nonfarm jobs in Utah County was 184,849, shedding 1,201 compared to 2007, an decrease of just 0.6 percent

Employment losses occurred in some key industrial sectors. The largest job declines occurred in construction—losing 3,210, manufacturing—down 469, private education—with 263 fewer jobs and financial activities—cutting 193.

Industries with a significant number of new jobs include, healthcare (plus 860), local government (plus 807), professional and business services (plus 489), and trade (plus 357).

Economy Slides into Recession

In January 2008, there were 1.5 percent more jobs, an increase of about 2,653, in Utah County than counted in January 2007. The labor market deteriorated all year, with job

losses accelerating during the fourth quarter after the national and world financial crises crippled financial markets in the fall. By December 2008 year-over job losses were about 5,340— 2.8 percent fewer than in December 2007.

The end of the home building boom and slide into recession has been reflected in the unemployment statistics. There were about 6,596 Utah County residents unemployed in January 2008, a rate of 2.9 percent on a seasonally adjusted basis. The unemployment rate had increased to 4 percent seasonally adjusted by December 2008, representing 8,983 unemployed workers.

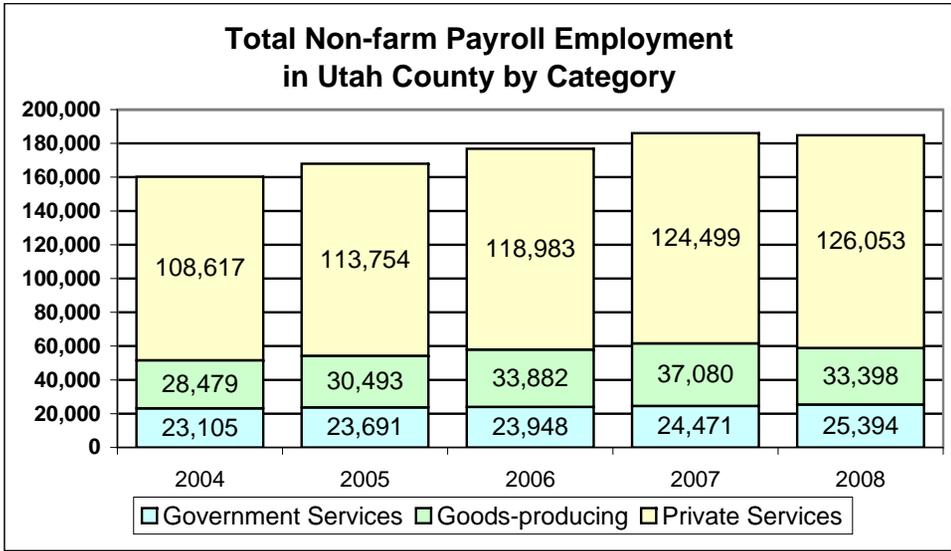
In a recessionary period, there is one labor market measure that provides almost concurrent information, indicating within a few weeks whether significant employment losses are occurring—**weekly initial unemployment insurance claims**. After the U.S. financial markets seized up in September 2008, initial unemployment claims began to rise. It seemed as if someone just flipped a switch, sending initial unemployment claims zooming upward. Averaging about 163 per week in the summer 2008, claims increased to over 480 a week by the end of December, peaking at a record of about 560 during January 2009.

Mid-way through 2009

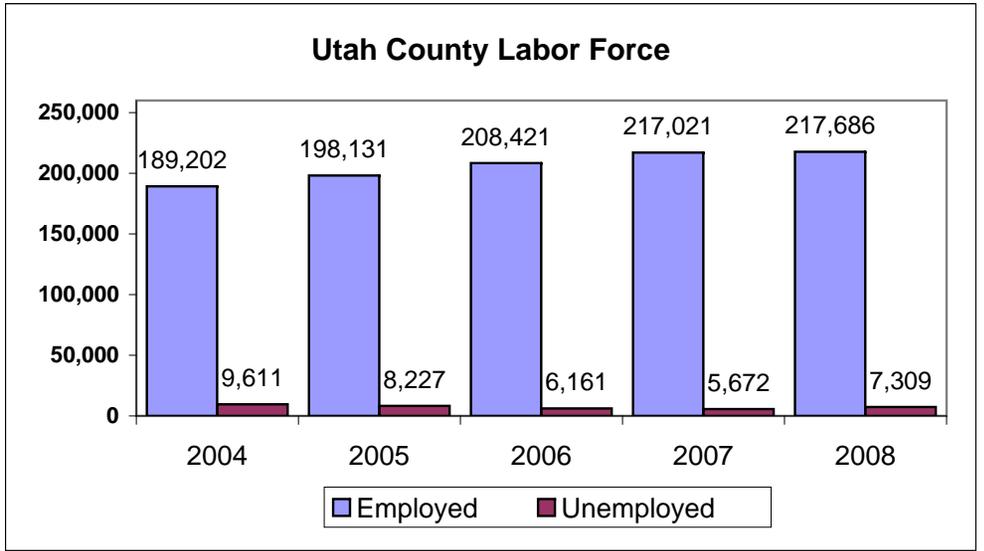
In the spring and summer of 2009, jobs cuts continue to plague the Utah County labor market. By mid-year, year-over job losses are between 4 and 5 percent, with declines greater than 8,000 compare to 2008. The unemployment rate is around 5.4 percent and will likely go higher. Initial weekly unemployment insurance claims are around 282, well above more normal levels.

The Outlook

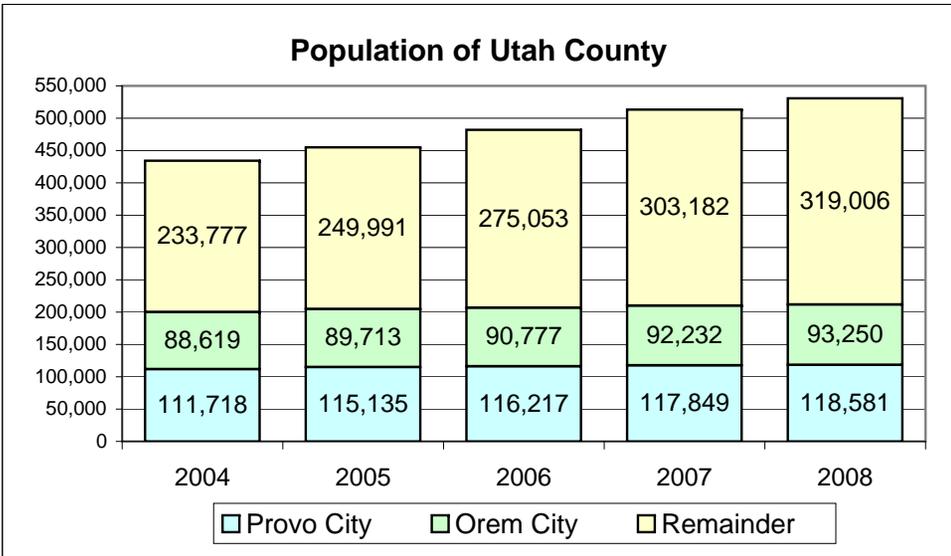
By the end of summer 2009, it appears that the deteriorating economic conditions in Utah County have slowed significantly, but the bottom of this recession has yet to be reached. The current weakness in the labor market will likely persist during the remainder of 2009 and into 2010.



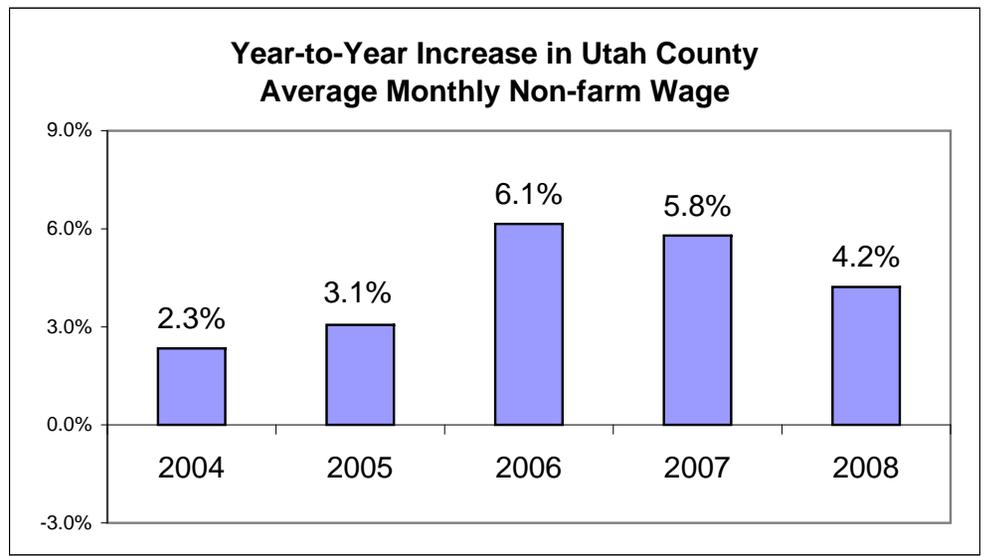
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.



Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau.



Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Wasatch County

FACTS



Updated August 2009

Population

As of July 1st	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total Population	19,177	19,999	21,053	21,951	22,845
% Change of the Prior Year	3.6%	4.3%	5.3%	4.3%	4.1%

Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee.

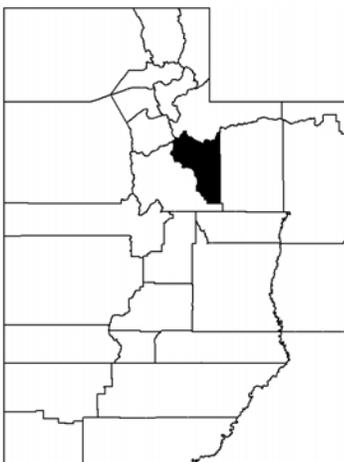
<http://governor.utah.gov/dea/datatables.html>

City Population

As of July 1st	2007
Charleston	457
Daniel	600
Heber	9,830
Midway	3,701
Wallsburg	305

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

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



Labor Force

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2007p
Labor Force	8,865	9,365	10,153	10,711	10,487
Employed	8,378	8,972	9,829	10,425	10,116
Unemployed	487	393	324	286	371
Rate	5.5%	4.2%	3.2%	2.7%	3.5%
Nonfarm Jobs	5,274	5,744	6,485	7,105	6,562
%Chng Prior Year	4.8%	8.9%	12.9%	9.6%	-7.6%
Mining	22	45	80	71	58
Construction	768	935	1,137	1,237	1,067
Manufacturing	261	268	216	213	223
Trade/Trans/Utilities	882	1,042	1,260	1,525	1,056
Information	58	89	127	109	98
Financial Activities	248	257	276	290	270
Profess/Business Svcs	484	460	436	489	531
Ed/Health/Social Svcs	411	416	480	468	490
Leisure/Hospitality	936	1,005	1,196	1,342	1,365
Other Services	105	102	115	143	155
Government	1,099	1,125	1,162	1,218	1,249
Total Establishments	669	744	826	848	877
Total Wages (\$Millions)	135.7	152.4	180.3	222.6	200.8

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>

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

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008p
Total Personal Income (\$Millions)	416.3	457.1	509.0	548.6	563.1
Per Capita Income	23,333	24,385	25,630	26,838	26,730
Avg Household Income from IRS Returns	57,369	63,068	71,556	69,343	NA
Average Monthly Nonfarm Wage	2,145	2,212	2,317	2,611	2,551

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

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008p
Gross Taxable Sales (\$000s)	190,081	226,488	274,305	318,425	309,567
Permit Authorized Construction (\$000)	83,963	175,024	205,702	172,034	103,526
New Residential Building Permits	319	511	625	431	192
Residential Build Permits Value (\$000)	70,903	134,331	188,632	146,973	71,000

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

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

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

ACS* Facts

*American Community Survey	2005 - 2007
Under 18	31.0%
65 years and over	9.2%
Median Age	29.6
Persons per Household	2.97
Persons per Family	3.37
Female-Headed Families	7.1%
High School Graduates	91.2%
College Graduates	31.1%
Labor Force	
Female Participation	NA
Male Participation	NA
Self-Employed	6.5%
Commute Time (minutes)	20.4
Median Family Income	\$61,572
Median Earnings	
Male, full-time, year-rnd	\$50,257
Female, full-time, yr-rnd	\$28,676
Persons Below Poverty	8.3%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

<http://factfinder.census.gov>

Largest Employers

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

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 . . .



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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, Wasatch County population has increased on average at a rapid five percent per year. The July 1st, 2008 population estimate for the county was 22,845, increasing by 894 over 2007.

On Average, No New Jobs

During 2008, the average number of nonfarm jobs in Wasatch County was 6,562, a loss of 14 compare to the count in 2007*, a decrease of 0.2 percent.

Employment losses occurred in some key industrial sectors. The largest job declines occurred in construction—losing 178, retail trade—down 34 and financial activities—with 22 fewer jobs.

Industries with a significant number of new jobs include, local government (plus 37), administrative support services (plus 36), and healthcare (plus 20).

Economy Slides into Recession

In January 2008*, there were 6.9 percent more jobs, an increase of about 463, in Wasatch County than counted in January 2007*. The Job market slowed down significantly in the second quarter, moving into recession during the summer months. Job losses accelerated during the fourth quarter after the national and world financial crises crippled financial markets in the

fall. By December 2008* year-over job losses were about 460— 6.2 percent fewer than in December 2007*.

The end of the home building boom and slide into recession has been reflected in the unemployment statistics. There were about 340 Wasatch County residents unemployed in January 2008, a rate of 3.2 percent on a seasonally adjusted basis. The unemployment rate had increased to 4.2 percent seasonally adjusted by December 2008, representing 448 unemployed workers.

In a recessionary period, there is one labor market measure that provides almost concurrent information, indicating within a few weeks whether significant employment losses are occurring—**weekly initial unemployment insurance claims**. After the U.S. financial markets seized up in September 2008, initial unemployment claims began to rise. It seemed as if someone just flipped a switch, sending initial unemployment claims zooming upward. Averaging about 7 per week in the summer 2008, claims increased to 28 a week by December 2008.

Mid-way through 2009

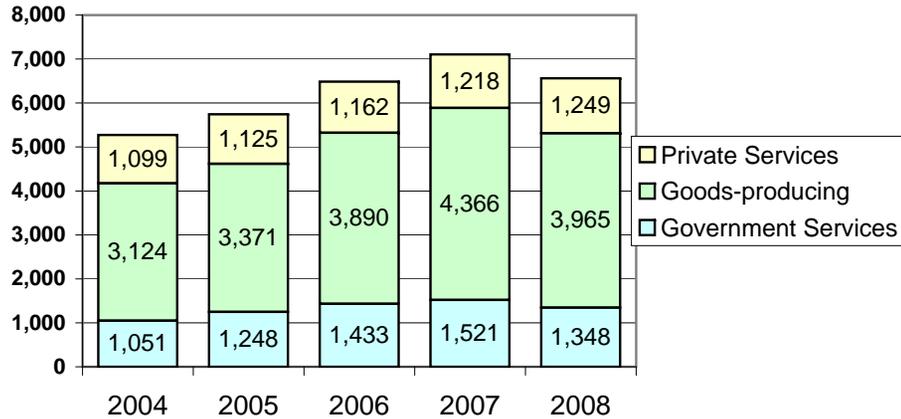
In the spring and summer of 2009, additional jobs cuts in construction, retail trade, and leisure and hospitality were plaguing the Wasatch County labor market. Unemployment for Wasatch county residents has increased, not only because of job cuts in its labor market but as a result of layoffs suffered by some who commute outside the county to work. The unemployment rate has been around 6.4 percent and will likely go higher. Initial weekly unemployment insurance claims were about 14.6, well above more normal levels.

The Outlook

By the end of summer 2009, it appears that the deteriorating economic conditions in Wasatch County are slowing. The current weakness in the labor market will likely persist during the remainder of 2009 and into 2010.

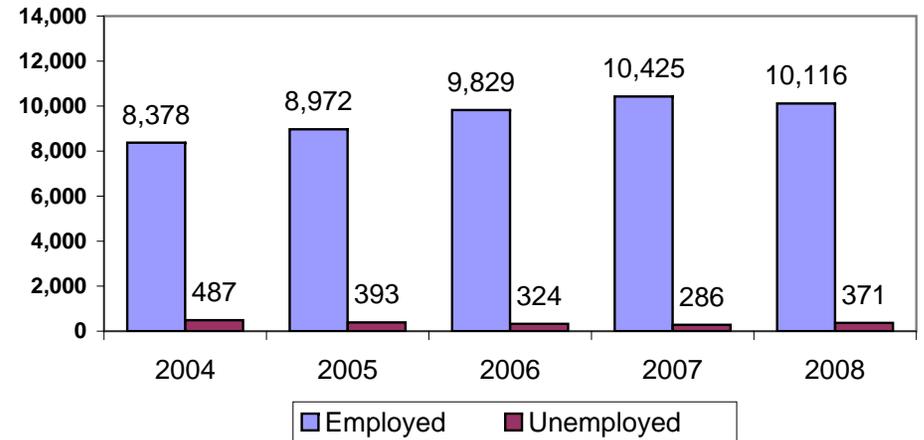
***Note: For this narrative, 2008 to 2007 comparisons were adjusted for 582 jobs that were incorrectly counted within Wasatch County during 2007.**

Total Non-farm Payroll Employment in Wasatch County by Category



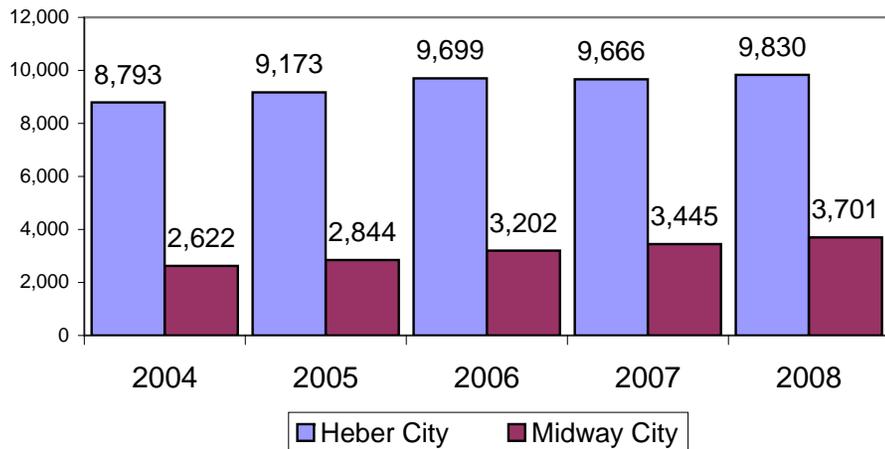
Goods-producing industries are mining, manufacturing, and construction.
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Wasatch County Labor Force



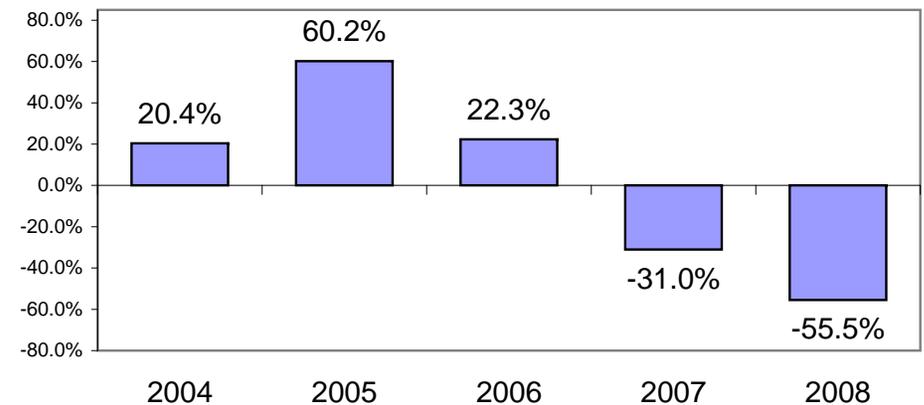
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Population of Heber and Midway Cities



Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

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



Source: Bureau of Economic and Business Research, U of U.

Washington County

FACTS



Updated July 2009

Population

As of July 1st	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total Population	117,316	127,127	134,899	140,908	144,710
% Change of the Prior Year	6.9%	8.4%	6.1%	4.5%	2.7%

Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee.

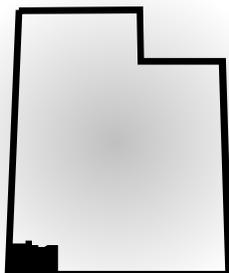
<http://governor.utah.gov/dea/datatables.html>

City Population

As of July 1st	2008
Enterprise	1,636
Hildale	1,970
Hurricane	13,321
Ivins	7,870
La Verkin	4,487
Leeds	764
New Harmony	194
Rockville	264
St. George	72,718
Santa Clara	6,866
Springdale	579
Toquerville	1,373
Virgin	555
Washington	17,716

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

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



Labor Force

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008p
Labor Force	47,514	52,061	56,553	63,065	62,495
Employed	45,221	49,543	54,242	61,357	59,639
Unemployed	2,293	2,518	2,311	1,708	2,856
Rate	4.8%	4.8%	4.1%	2.7%	4.6%
Nonfarm Jobs	42,864	47,243	51,529	53,512	51,455
%Chng Prior Year	9.9%	10.2%	9.1%	3.8%	-3.8%
Mining	149	167	246	307	261
Construction	5,686	7,176	8,289	8,368	6,314
Manufacturing	2,847	3,151	3,276	3,302	3,125
Trade/Trans/Utilities	10,072	10,969	11,785	12,177	12,038
Information	818	884	869	805	817
Financial Activities	1,833	1,977	2,248	2,287	2,122
Profess/Business Svcs	3,164	3,467	3,786	4,183	4,026
Ed/Health/Social Svcs	5,866	6,329	6,923	7,237	7,681
Leisure/Hospitality	5,577	5,873	6,566	6,955	6,829
Other Services	1,238	1,336	1,402	1,415	1,345
Government	5,614	5,914	6,139	6,476	6,892
Total Establishments	3,868	4,112	4,860	4,865	4,969
Total Wages (\$Millions)	1,045.3	1,219.4	1,431.6	1,541.9	1,499.2

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>

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

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008p
Total Personal Income (\$Millions)	2,364.8	2,775.7	3,072.4	3,204.7	NA
Per Capita Income	21,426	23,310	24,178	24,014	NA
Median Household Income Estimates	42,726	43,980	46,110	47,097	NA
Average Monthly Nonfarm Wage	2,025	2,151	2,315	2,401	2,428

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

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008p
Gross Taxable Sales (\$000s)	1,958,528	2,401,940	2,680,271	2,615,120	2,267,529
Permit Authorized Construction (\$000)	579,782	747,459	618,284	530,484	278,596
New Residential Building Permits	3,794	3,860	2,256	1,954	682
Residential Build Permits Value (\$000)	458,232	604,088	411,808	351,160	119,327

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

	2007
Under 18	29.3%
65 years and over	17.4%
Median Age	29.6
Persons per Household	2.95
Persons per Family	3.45
Female-Headed Families	7.2%
High School Graduates	91.0%
College Graduates	21.1%
Labor Force	
Female Participation	53.9%
Male Participation	69.4%
Self-Employed	6.3%
Commute Time (minutes)	18.6
Median Family Income	\$53,207
Median Earnings	
Male, full-time, year-rnd	\$38,895
Female, full-time, yr-rnd	\$24,132
Persons Below Poverty	7.1%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

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

Largest Employers

Washington School District
 Intermountain Health Care
 Wal-Mart
 St. George City
 Dixie College
 Cross Creek Manor
 SkyWest Airlines
 Federal Government
 Washington County
 Viracon
 Cinnamon Hills Youth Center
 Lin's Supermarket
 Sunroc Corp
 Red Mountain Spa
 Albertsons
 Harmons
 City of Washington
 Costco

Source: Utah Dept. of Workforce Services.

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

Other

Population by Race	2008
White	87.8%
Black	0.6%
American Indian	1.2%
Asian	0.8%
Pacific Islanders	0.5%
Other	1.3%
Hispanic/All Races	7.9%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

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

For More Information . . .



Utah Department of Workforce Services
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jobs.utah.gov/opencms/wi



Washington County

—From Boom to Bust

In 2008, Washington County lost its standing as the economic darling of Utah. Washington County came early to the recessionary scene with job losses arriving in January 2008. The current downturn—the result of the collapse of a speculative housing bubble—represents the worst contraction in decades.

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 2008, economic woes tempered population growth to the lowest rate in more than two decades. Nevertheless, with a growth rate of 2.7 percent, Washington County still managed faster expansion than Utah as a whole (2.2 percent). The net in-migration that has become a way of life dropped dramatically during 2008. 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 145,000 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

During the boom years, Washington County exhibited some of the fastest job growth in the nation—let alone the state. However, this trend came to a crashing halt in 2008 as the county’s employment base decreased by almost 4 percent—roughly 2,100 jobs.

Most industries joined the job-loss crowd, but it was the previously skyrocketing construction industry that overshadowed all other employment declines.

Only two major sectors managed to keep on generating gains. Government (which includes public education) and private

education/health/social services created more than 400 jobs each during 2008.

Not surprisingly, the county’s jobless ranks grew substantially. During 2008, Washington County’s unemployment rate jumped almost two full percentage points to 4.6 percent.

Wages

In 2006, a tight labor market helped drive wages up by almost 8 percent—the largest annual increase in 25 years. However, in 2008, average wages increased by just 1 percent—not even enough to keep up with inflation.

Despite strong wage growth during the boom, Washington County’s average monthly wage never measured more than 80 percent of the state average. In 2008, the average slipped to 78 percent of the state figure. In addition, Washington County ranks in the bottom half of a ranking of Utah county average monthly wages.

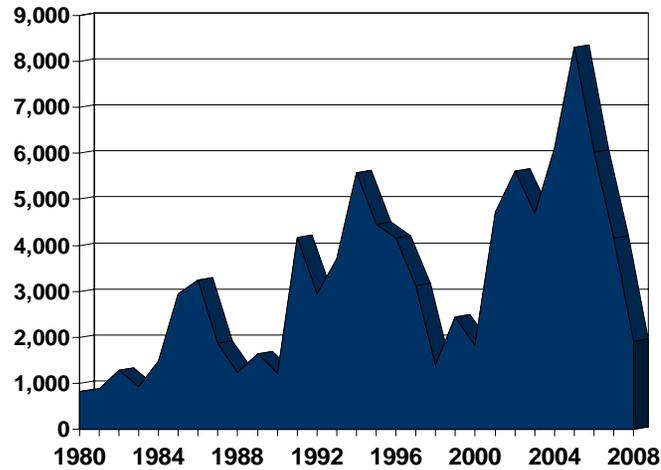
Other Indicators

In 2008, Washington County marked the third straight year of declining home permits. In addition, nonresidential permits continued to deteriorate. In comparison with 2007, total permit values dropped by almost 50 percent. And in another sign of a recessionary economy, gross taxable sales displayed a double-digit decline.

Into 2009 . . .

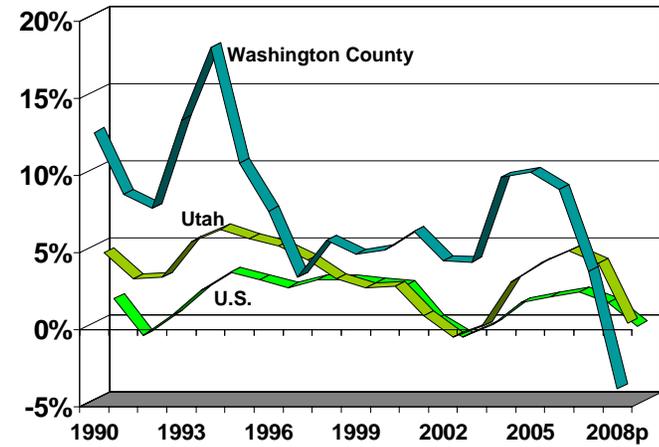
Employment data from the first quarter of 2009 and survey data for the second quarter of 2009, suggest that Washington County job losses hit their worst point in February 2009 (down 9.7 percent). Until final second quarter 2009 data is available, we won’t know for sure, but it appears that the county may have ended its economic downturn. Other economic data supports this proposition. While both construction permitting and sales are still showing year-over losses, these declines are shrinking—again suggesting that the economy has bottomed out and is setting the stage for growth in coming months.

Washington County Net Migration



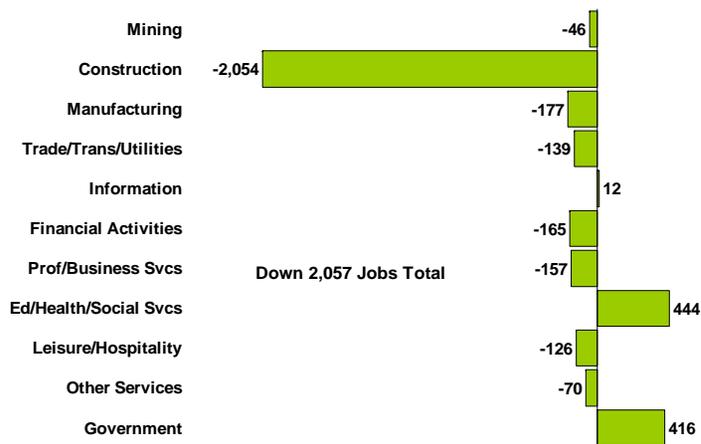
Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee; Utah Governor's Office of Planning and Budget.

Nonfarm Job Growth



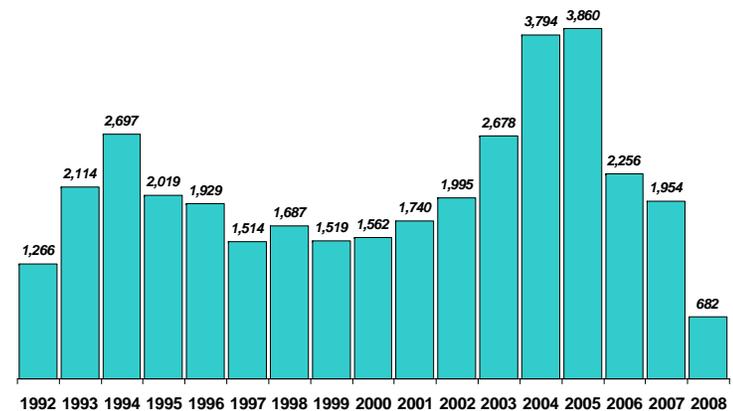
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

2008 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.

Wayne County

FACTS

Updated July 2009

Population

As of July 1st	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total Population	2,518	2,504	2,535	2,635	2,637
% Change of the Prior Year	1.2%	-0.6%	1.2%	3.9%	0.1%

Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee.

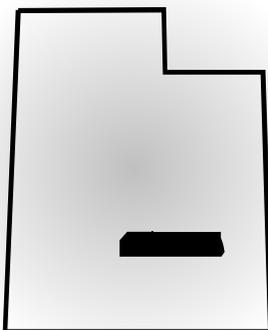
<http://governor.utah.gov/dea/datatables.html>

City Population

As of July 1st	2008
Bicknell	347
Hanksville	204
Loa	516
Lyman	230
Torrey	191

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

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



Labor Force

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008p
Labor Force	1,354	1,327	1,381	1,397	1,404
Employed	1,264	1,255	1,322	1,339	1,330
Unemployed	89	72	59	58	74
Rate	6.6%	5.4%	4.3%	4.1%	5.3%
Nonfarm Jobs	998	1,002	1,049	1,075	1,101
%Chng Prior Year	1.6%	0.4%	4.7%	2.5%	2.4%
Mining	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	94	102	109	113	102
Manufacturing	7	6	11	13	14
Trade/Trans/Utilities	126	123	132	138	148
Information	1	1	2	2	2
Financial Activities	8	8	8	9	7
Profess/Business Svcs	3	3	4	12	5
Ed/Health/Social Svcs	261	295	303	294	276
Leisure/Hospitality	187	156	174	191	224
Other Services	21	22	24	24	24
Government	290	286	282	279	300
Agriculture*	31	26	26	27	28
Total Establishments	126	120	133	132	125
Total Wages (\$Millions)	22.4	23.8	25.5	26.8	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

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008p
Total Personal Income (\$Millions)	52.9	54.9	52.6	59.4	NA
Per Capita Income	21,792	22,802	21,216	23,610	NA
Median Household Income Estimates	34,129	34,733	36,733	49,817	NA
Average Monthly Nonfarm Wage	1,855	1,976	2,030	2,076	2,120

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/saife/>

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

Sales and Building

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008p
Gross Taxable Sales (\$000s)	30,348	26,935	33,703	33,411	32,776
Permit Authorized Construction (\$000)	3,560	5,712	8,223	8,801	8,789
New Residential Building Permits	23	22	32	29	23
Residential Build Permits Value (\$000)	2,880	3,362	5,867	6,596	4,450

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
 Passages to Recovery
 Wayne County
 Wayne Community Health Ctrs
 Brown Borthers Construction
 Harward & Rees
 State of Utah
 Royals Market
 Café Diablo
 GarKane Power Association
 Red Cliff Restaurant
 Jackson Excavation
 Wonderland Resort
 Lodge at Red River Ranch
 Sunglow Family Restaurant & Motel

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

Other

Population by Race	2008
White	95.2%
Black	0.2%
American Indian	0.5%
Asian	0.1%
Pacific Islanders	0.3%
Other	0.7%
Hispanic/All Races	3.1%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

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

For More Information . . .



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Wayne County

—Down a notch in 2008

When it comes to data, a small population base generally coincides with large swings in growth rates. After all, a little 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. However, in the face of a recession, tepid can be a good thing. In fact, Wayne County managed similar expansion in both 2007 and 2008.

Population

Wayne County's population topped 2,600 individuals in 2008 a figure almost unchanged from 2007. Interestingly, that's just 200-plus more than lived in the county in 1940. After showing one of the fastest-growing populations in the state during 2007, the county expanded only 0.1 percent in 2008. A return to net out-migration (more people moving in than moving out) precipitated this slower increase.

Although the overall county population is increasing, most townships have actually lost population according to estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau. This suggests the county's meager population 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 continued to increase, but it wasn't until 2006 that Wayne County recovered completely with robust employment expansion. During both 2007 and 2008, expansion slipped to about 2.5 percent. However, compared to Utah's gain of only 0.1 percent, Wayne County seems a shining labor market star.

In 2008, Wayne County added almost 30 net new jobs. Leisure/hospitality services added the largest number of positions. However, trade/transportation/utilities, and the public sector added notable numbers of new jobs.

On the other hand, professional/business services, private education/health/social services and construction found themselves in the job-loss column.

As in most of Utah, Wayne County experienced an up-tick in unemployment rates—albeit from an historical low in 2007. During 2008, joblessness measured 5.3 percent—the fourth highest rate in Utah.

Wages

As in many less-populated counties, the county's wages tend to average lower than in the state's urban areas. In 2008, Wayne County's average monthly wage of \$2,120 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 2008—not even enough to keep up with inflation.

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

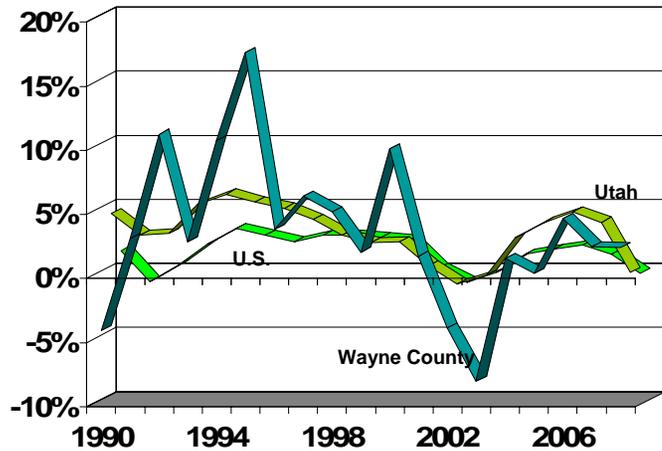
Other Indicators

Wayne County's 2008 construction activity appeared unusual compared to most areas—not because it increased, but because in total it showed almost no change at all. Losses in most construction categories were offset by a large increase in home remodeling/additions. Gross taxable sales decreased slightly during the same time period.

Into 2009. . .

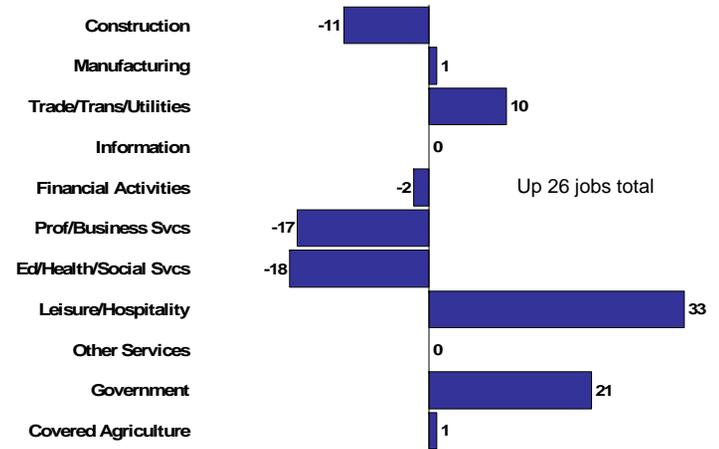
Wayne County joined the recessionary crowd with job losses in the first quarter of 2009. However, the county's declines remained relatively small—11 positions and 1.1 percent between March 2008 and March 2009. The downturn was also apparent in a 27-percent decline in permit vales for the first five months of the year. Plus, gross taxable sales contracted by almost 14 percent between the first quarters of 2008 and 2009.year.

Nonfarm Job Growth



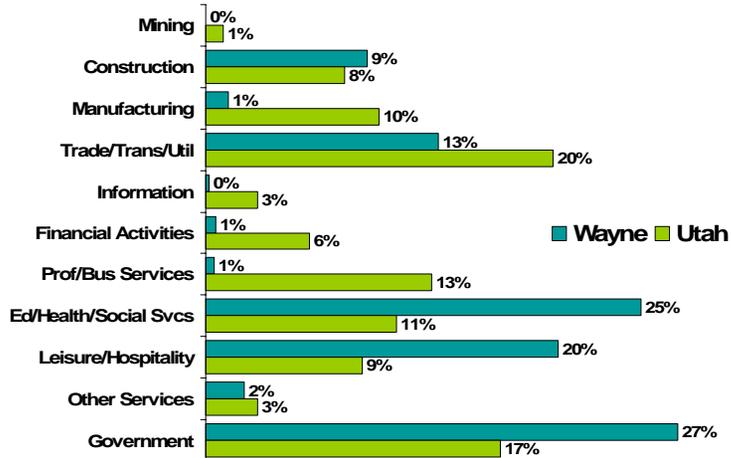
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

2008 Wayne County Numeric Change in Jobs by Industry



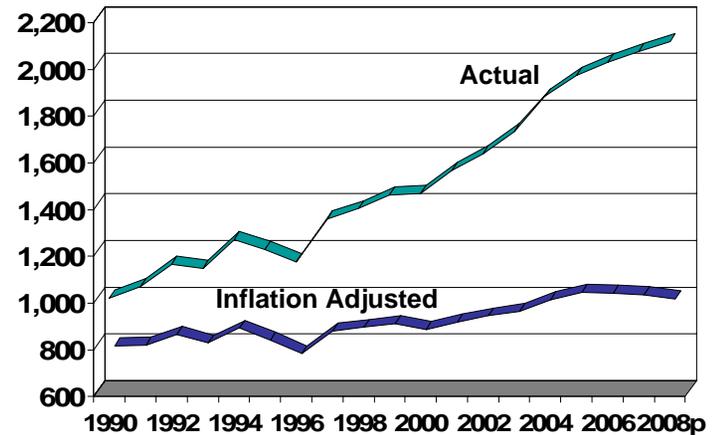
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

2008 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 2009

Population

As of July 1st	2007	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total Population	209,547	213,684	215,870	220,781	224,536
% Change of the Prior Year	1.8%	2.0%	1.0%	2.3%	1.7%

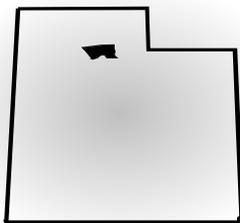
Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee. <http://governor.utah.gov/dea/datatables.html>

City Populations

As of July 1st	2008
Ogden	82,865
Roy	35,672
North Ogden	17,682
South Ogden	15,891
Washington Terrace	8,515
West Haven	8,357
Riverdale	8,126
Pleasant View	7,052
Harrisville	6,060
Hooper	5,655
Farr West	5,335
Plain City	5,288
Remainder	20,989

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

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



Labor Force

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008p
Labor Force	108,125	108,866	109,992	112,556	114,748
Employed	102,101	103,800	106,265	108,931	110,069
Unemployed	6,024	5,066	3,727	3,625	4,679
Rate	5.6%	4.7%	3.4%	3.2%	4.1%
Nonfarm Jobs	88,231	90,438	93,029	96,162	96,049
%Chng Prior Year	1.0%	2.5%	2.9%	3.4%	-0.1%
Mining	NA	178	247	166	171
Construction	5,217	5,743	6,547	7,280	6,117
Manufacturing	11,777	11,673	11,781	12,447	12,566
Trade/Trans/Utilities	16,540	16,349	16,596	17,192	17,551
Information	1,668	1,581	1,427	1,027	1,037
Financial Activities	4,181	4,268	4,489	4,634	4,553
Profess/Business Svcs	9,716	9,942	10,380	10,948	10,471
Ed/Health/Social Svcs	9,953	10,155	11,027	11,187	11,673
Leisure/Hospitality	7,729	7,861	7,847	8,092	8,333
Other Services	2,722	2,761	2,759	2,852	2,978
Government	19,717	19,927	20,051	20,324	20,599
Total Establishments	5,322	5,442	5,701	5,658	5,649
Total Wages (\$Millions)	2583.1	2684.8	2917.3	3138.0	3125.4

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>

Weber County has definitely felt the impact of the national recession. Job growth has slowed dramatically and in 2008 actually showed a net decline in jobs. Construction and business services suffered losses in 2008. On the brighter side, healthcare and government added jobs. p=preliminary

Income and Wages

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total Personal Income (\$Millions)	5,471.1	5,780.7	6,230.5	6,569.3	6,845.8
Per Capita Income	25,920	27,021	28,786	29,669	30,093
Avg Family Income from IRS Returns	50,508	52,341	56,532	56,094	N/A
Average Monthly Nonfarm Wage	2,412	2,474	2,614	2,709	2,795

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

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Gross Taxable Sales (\$000s)	2,758,769	2,862,973	3,214,747	3,422,164	3,291,158
Permit Authorized Construction (\$000)	237,901	278,112	3,022,237	3,022,237	286,005
New Residential Building Permits	1,142	1,183	1,176	873	704
Residential Build Permits Value (\$000)	168,025	183,448	181,573	163,168	94,439

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

	2007
Under 18	29.9%
65 years and over	10.1%
Median Age	30.0
Persons per Household	2.97
Persons per Family	3.50
Female-Headed Families	10.0%
High School Graduates	88.5%
College Graduates	21.1%
Labor Force	
Female Participation	58.7%
Male Participation	77.1%
Self-Employed	3.5%
Commute Time (minutes)	22.3
Median Family Income	\$58,591
Median Earnings	
Male, full-time, year-rnd	\$40,922
Female, full-time, yr-rnd	\$30,529
Persons Below Poverty	10.3%

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

Largest Employers

Department of the Treasury
McKay Dee Hospital Center
Weber County School Dist
Weber State University
Autoliv
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
Kimberly Clark Worldwide Inc
Marketstar Corporation

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

Other

Population by Race	2007
White	93.5%
Black	1.0%
American Indian	0.4%
Asian	1.3%
Pacific Islanders	0.4%
Other	5.9%
Hispanic/All Races	15.5%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

<http://factfinder.census.gov>

For More Information . . .



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Weber County

The economy in Weber County in 2008 slowed as a result of the national and state economic recession. Population growth in the county was much lower than the state. No new jobs were created. Right along with no new jobs came the expected outcome of higher unemployment. Weber is not alone in the recession category. Many other counties across the state have been severely impacted by the economic malaise.

Population

Weber County's population growth averaged 1.7 percent in 2008. That meant population grew from 220,800 to 224,500. Three quarters of the growth came from natural population increase, and the other fourth was from net migration. 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 2008 that number had increased to 224,500. Population growth peaked at 2.3 in 2007. 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 (35,600), and North Ogden and South Ogden yet half of Roy's population. West Haven is growing five times as fast as the county having added over 1,200 new residents in 2008.

The Labor Market

The labor force grew by from 112,556 in 2007 to 114,748 in 2008. That's a 1.9 percent increase. The unemployment rate had dropped from 5.6 percent in 2004 to 3.2 percent in 2007, but it jumped up to 4.1 percent in 2008 (annual average). In mid-2009 that rate accelerated to 7.2 percent as employment fell and joblessness resulted. Between 2007 and 2008 the economy has

created no new jobs. As of March of 2009 job losses had taken hold at -4.6 percent.

Industries

Comparing 2007 to 2008, construction was the only industry with significant job losses, about -1,200 positions. Professional and business services also lost about 480 positions. In the year-over comparison, trade, healthcare, leisure and hospitality, and government each had growth in jobs.

More significant than year-over comparisons are the most recent counts showing what has happened in the first quarter of 2009. The overall job loss was -4,400, or -4.6 percent. Evidence of the recession's grip included losses in all industries except healthcare and government. That trend looks to continue into the second quarter of 2009 and beyond.

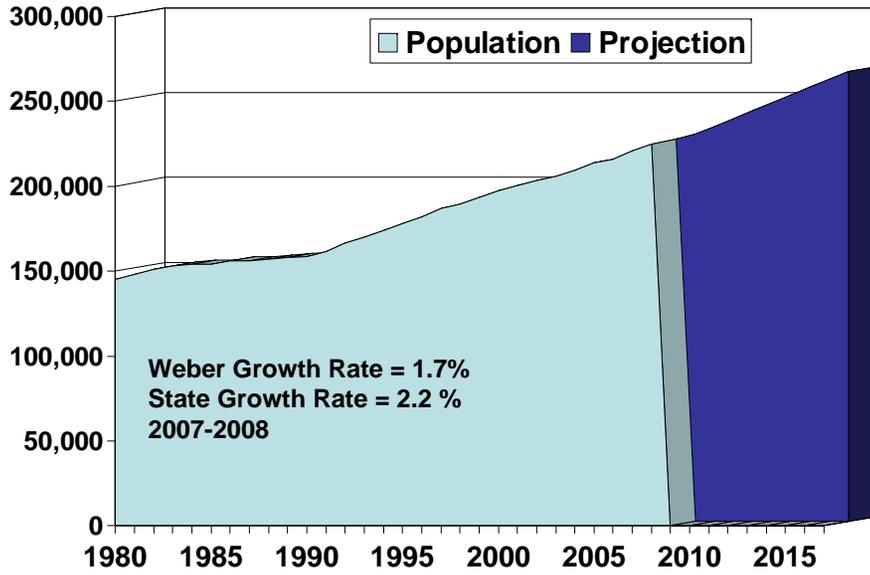
Average Wages Increases Slowing

The rate of increase in average monthly wages slowed from 5.6 percent in 2006 to 3.6 percent in 2007, and 3.2 percent in 2008. With the economy slowing the upward pressure on wages has dropped, taking some of the pressure off employers to raise wages to attract workers. The average wage in Weber County increased (by 3.2 percent) from \$2,709 in 2007 to \$2,795 in 2008. The state average wage for 2008 was \$3,120.

Weber's Economy is in the Grip of the Recession but Holding It's Own

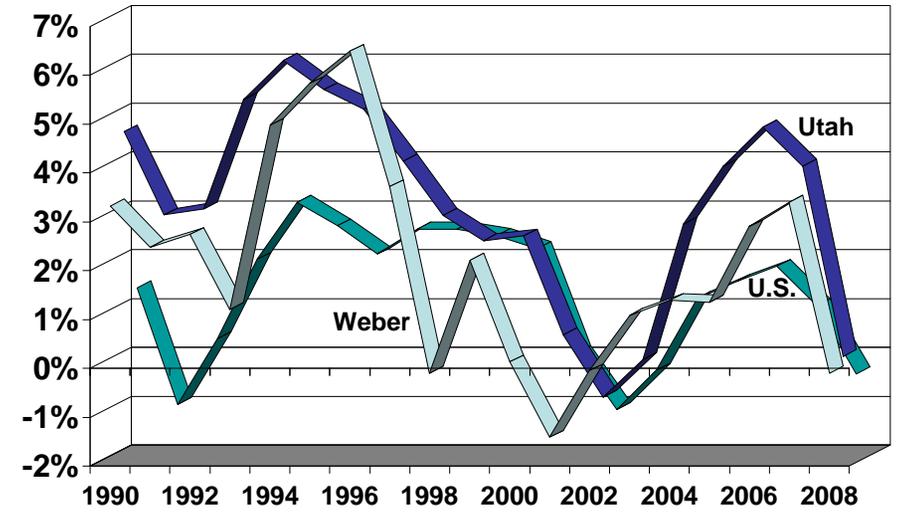
The county is more exposed to economic fluctuations in the U.S. and state economies because of its higher percentage of job in the export-based manufacturing industries. Currently (2009) the economy has slowed as reflected in job losses. Also, the problems in construction and finance industries have had rippling negative effect on the rest of the industries and, more importantly, on the perception of consumers. The outlook is for the continuation of job losses through 2009 and 2010.

Weber County Population



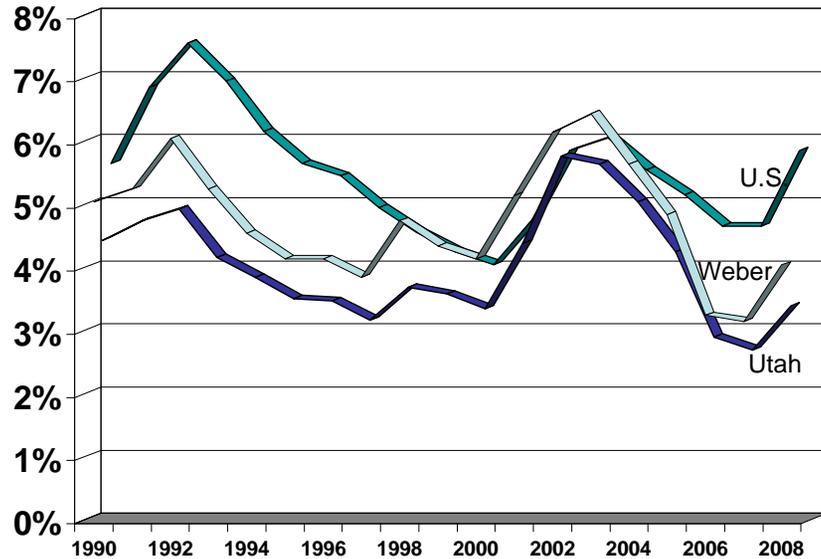
Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee; Utah Governor's Office of Planning and Budget.

Weber County Nonfarm Job Growth



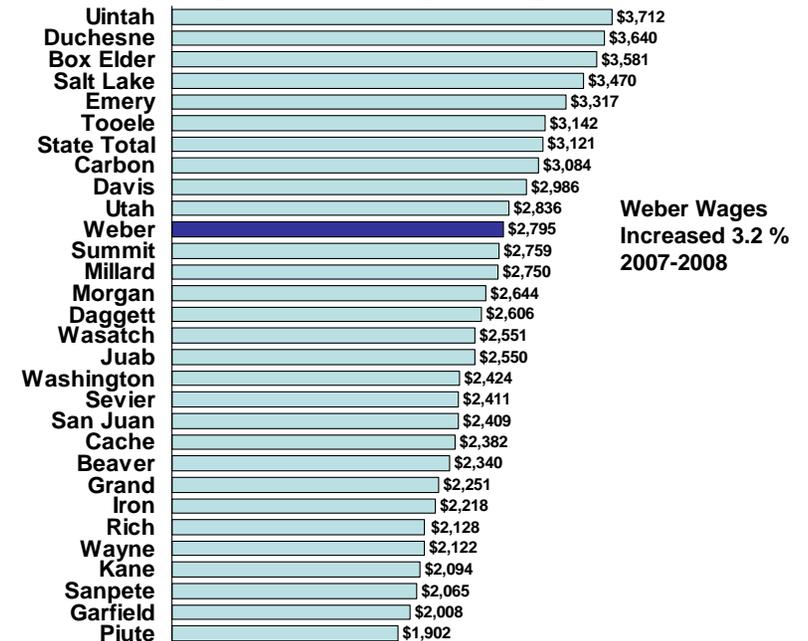
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Annual Unemployment Rates



Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

2008 Average Monthly Wage by County



Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Utah Counties in Review

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Telephone: 801-526-9786
Fax: 801-526-9238

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