

Employment, Wages, Labor Force

Overview

Utah's economic slowdown in 2002 parallels that of the nation's, and continues to reflect the state of the economy that has characterized the post 9-11 period. One consequence of the recent economic slump has been a significant loss of jobs. Nonfarm employment fell by over 11,000 net jobs, reflecting a contraction rate of 1%. Utah's 2002 unemployment rate of 6.0% is the highest in over a decade. On average, there were 67,660 Utahns unemployed in 2002. This trend is expected to reverse in 2003 with an anticipated, albeit gradual, recovery of the economy.

The 2002 Olympic Winter Games provided a temporary but timely relief for Utahns. The consistent decline in job-growth stalled in January and February, only to continue through the remainder of 2002.

The rapid expansion of the high technology sector during the 1990s stalled at the end of the decade, and by 2001, suffered a major decline. This impacted other areas of the economy at both the national and state level. Rapid and excessive growth during the initial period in the absence of equally high demand resulted in overcapacity and as a result, a significant contraction of the high technology sector in recent years. It appears that this trend will continue into 2003.

Job Growth by Industry. Utah's industries have experienced varying trends in job growth over the past year. Before analyzing these trends, it is important to note that in 2002, Utah implemented the new North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). The implementation of NAICS has had some obvious consequences on the way that the state's industries have been evaluated and profiled. NAICS replaces Standard Industrial Classification (SIC), which was the original industry identifier established in the 1930s. The SIC was developed for a different industrial era and was becoming increasingly incompatible with the changing economy. The present economy has evolved toward a service and information-based one, while the earlier economic era was primarily dominated by manufacturing and raw-material sectors. The SIC was not built with the flexibility to identify the newly emerging industries of the present time. This shortcoming prompted the creation of NAICS.

The new NAICS system is not completely compatible with the SIC system. The two systems use different parameters to define and identify industries. While some of NAICS' classifications share titles with the SIC classifications, such as construction and manufacturing, even those are not defined the same as in the SIC. Other NAICS industries are new, such as information, accommodation and food services, as well as management of companies. More information on NAICS in Utah can be attained at <http://jobs.utah.gov>.

Mining. While the state's overall employment numbers in this sector are very low, mining is a crucial component of the economy in specific parts of the state. This industry employs around 6,700 workers -- less than 1% of all employment. Employment has fallen in this industry through most of the past decade, and 2002 marks one of the steepest declines yet, with the loss of 500 jobs.

Construction. The construction industry recorded its third straight year of declining employment. This is not surprising, considering that it followed a record 11-year expansion. This industry usually grows in spurts, and the 11-year continuous expansion was quite unique. The industry lost over 6,600 jobs during 2002. Job loss is expected to continue into 2003, although at a slower rate.

Manufacturing. Declining employment rates in 2002 has put this industry in a four-year slump. This year's job losses numbered at 7,300. Over the four-year period, the industry saw a total job loss of 13,000. The continuing decline of the manufacturing sector in Utah parallels that of the nation's. These trends reflect the industry's response to an overbuilding of its production capacity that peaked in 1997.

Trade, Transportation, Utilities. This is a new category within NAICS. Significant changes in definitions have occurred in some of these sub-categories. For instance, "trade" no longer includes restaurants. "Utilities" does not include the communications or waste-disposal industries. This industry category still employs nearly 214,500 Utahns, making it the largest employment classification within NAICS. However, 2002 was not a good year, as approximately 5,400 jobs were eliminated. Both trade and transportation were industries that developed excess capacity, resulting in necessary readjustments in 2002.

Information. This is a new industry category established within NAICS. It includes many of the new information-sector businesses such as internet service providers, satellite communications, cellular phones and pagers. It also includes some of the "old" information industries like libraries, newspapers, television, and radio. This industry enjoyed phenomenal growth during the 1990s as new technology industries emerged. Employment in this industry nearly doubled in the 1990s and peaked in 2000. However, these industries have also experienced excessive growth beyond market sustainability, and are in a second year of decline. The industry employed 31,300 workers in 2002, a reduction of roughly 2,200 positions from the previous year.

Financial Activity. The financial activity sector was one of the growing industries in 2002. Favorable interest rates were the primary spark behind this industry's vitality. This sector employed around 63,400 workers in 2002, 1,100 more than in 2001.

Professional and Business Services. Businesses whose major resource is human capital are grouped together within this sector. This category covers a broad spectrum of diverse industries. Some members include computer and software development, company headquarters, call centers, research firms, and waste management. It is a relatively large sector that employs around 133,500 workers. This industry evidenced robust growth throughout the 1990s, often reaching double-digit growth rates. However, it hasn't been impervious to the readjustments of the high technology industries, and employment declined by 1.9% in 2001, and 2.3% in 2002. The 2002 decline represents a loss of approximately 3,100 jobs. Despite these recent setbacks, this sector will play a lead role in the state's economic growth in the future.

Education and Health Services. This was one of the state's more dynamic economic sectors. Both health care and education are strong industries in the current environment of economic decline. Given Utah's large and growing school age population, the state's education sector will always be stable. Health care is a growing industry nationwide. National demographic trends suggest that this growth will continue well into the future. This industry added around 3,900 additional positions over 2001. The sector currently employs 113,400 workers, making it one of the major employers of the state.

Leisure and Hospitality. This is another new NAICS identified sector. It combines the restaurant division of retail trade from the old SIC system

with the hotel and recreation divisions from services. Together, they make up this new classification that gives us some sense of employment within the tourism industry of Utah. The industry employs around 103,400 workers.

Other Services. This is a catch-all sector within NAICS. It has a potpourri of businesses within its classification. As a result, a simple profile of this sector is difficult. It's not a significantly large sector -- it employs around 32,100 workers. The sector experienced a growth of 5.3% over 2001, and has enjoyed substantial and consistent growth rates throughout the past decade.

Public Administration (Government). Government is a large sector in Utah that currently employs around 192,300 workers. This includes federal, state, and local governments in areas such as national defense, education, administration of government programs, counties, and cities. For 2002, this industry expanded by approximately 2,200 positions. 2002 saw the reversal of a long trend as federal government employment increased, largely as a result of jobs moving into Hill Air Force Base. Local governments grew as a result of expanding public education. State government showed no employment growth.

Wage Growth Slows. In 2002, Utah's average annual nonagricultural wage was \$30,400. This reflects a 2.6% year-over wage growth and marks the smallest yearly increase since 1993's 2.4% increase. Last year, average wages increased by 2.8%, slightly higher than the 2002 percentage. But the 2001 gain of 2.8% matched the rate of inflation for that year, as measured by the U.S. Consumer Price Index (CPI-U). Thus, there were no real gains in terms of purchasing-power. The 2002 average wage gain of 2.6% outpaced 2002's 1.6% inflation rate. Although small, this reflects higher real wage gains (1%) than in 2001.

Major Employers. Utah's list of top ten major employers changes little from year to year. With approximately 22,500 employees, the State of Utah ranks as the largest employer. IHC, a large health care organization with several hospitals and clinics, ranks second, with approximately 22,000 jobs. Education is a large employer in Utah as well, and five of the remaining top eight employers fall within this classification. The University of Utah (including the University Hospital) and Brigham Young University each have approximately 18,000 employees. Granite, Jordan, and Davis school districts range from 6,500 to 9,000 workers. Hill Air Force Base, though not employing as many civilian workers as it did several years ago, ranks fifth with 11,500 civilian jobs. Wal-Mart, with its growing number of stores in Utah, now ranks sixth. Convergys, a multi-county telemarketing company that employs roughly 8,000 workers, ranks ninth in the list of top ten major employers in Utah.

Labor Force Composition. In 2001, Utah's civilian, non-institutionalized labor force comprised 72% of the state's 15 years and over population. This is significantly higher than the national average of 67%. Both Utah women and men take part in the labor market at higher rates than their national counterparts.

One reason for Utah's high labor force participation is its young population. Moreover, Utah's teenagers and young adults are much more likely to work than their U.S. peers. In addition, Utah's 55 years and older population comprises a relatively small share of the state's adult population, and Utahns in this category are also more likely to work

than their U.S. peers. Other factors that explain Utah's higher than average labor force participation are as follows: 1) Utah's large families and lower-than-average wages may influence families to have more than one wage earner; and 2) Until the more recent past, Utah's economy has made jobs readily available to persons who are looking for work.

Approximately 97.9% of Utah's workers are employed in nonagricultural industries. Of the nonagricultural workers, 7% are self-employed, private household, or unpaid family workers. Hence, about 91% of employed people are nonagricultural wage and salaried workers.

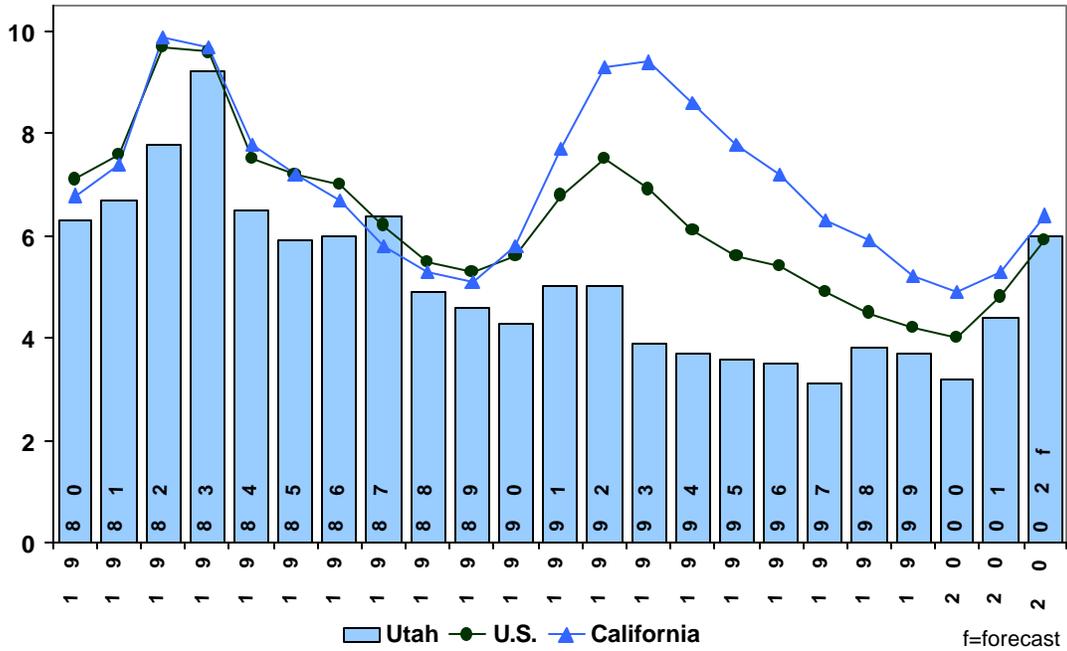
High Technology. Neither the former Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) coding structure, nor the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) have a "high technology" sector. This designation is the identification of various NAICS codes that encompass work activities that center upon high technology products and services. When evaluating employment in these codes, the downturn in the high technology sector in the last year and a half becomes enumerable. In the first half of 2002, Utah's high-tech sector saw an 8.8% decline, a net loss of nearly 5,000 jobs. This is a significant loss in such a short period of time. Of greater concern is the fact that these high technology jobs are well-paying jobs that average about 70% higher than the state's average wage for all industries statewide.

The excessive capacity-building that occurred in these industries and the subsequent cutbacks was not something unique to Utah. These trends occurred at the national level as well. This has had a negative impact on the overall economy of both Utah and the nation. Despite the recent slowdown, the high technology sector will continue to play an important and significant role in the economic recovery for both regions. However, the current period of economic readjustment might well continue into 2003.

Conclusion

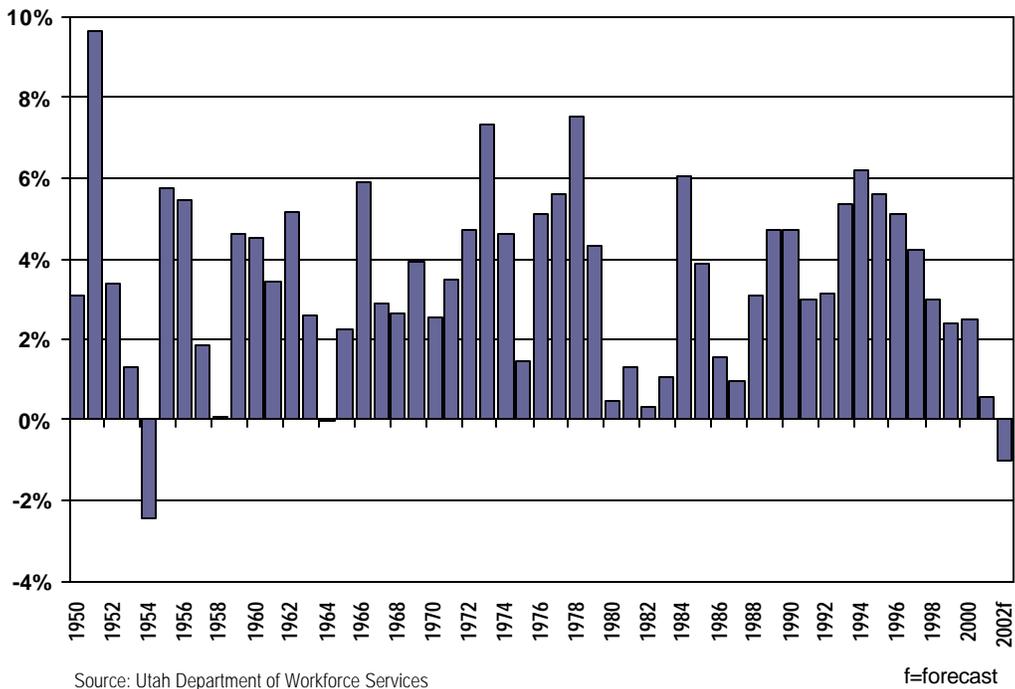
Both Utah and the United States witnessed considerable economic decline over the past year. In 2002, Utah experienced its worst economic performance based on job growth in 48 years. The state enjoyed extraordinary economic success during the 1990's due to the rapid expansion of its high technology sector. However, necessary readjustments within this same sector have also contributed to its current economic malaise. 2003 could well see a continuation of the readjustment process currently affecting this sector. However, it is hoped that following this crucial period of "growing pains," Utah's long-term economic projections will be positive.

Figure 22
 Unemployment Rates for Utah, California, and the U.S.



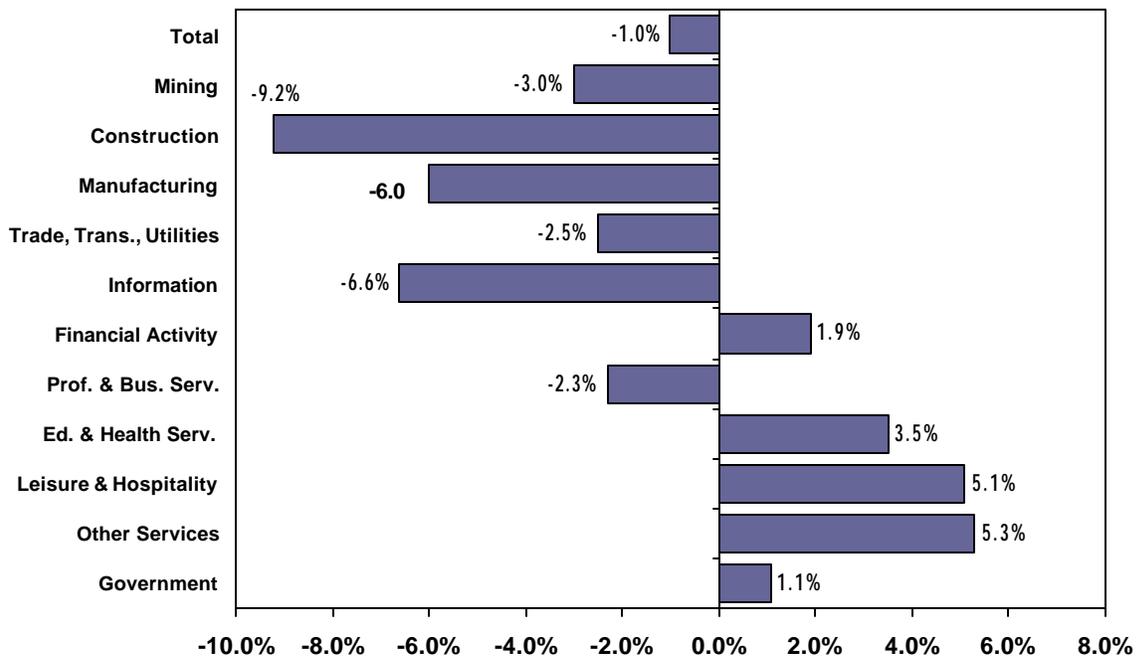
Sources: Utah Department of Workforce Services, Regional Financial Associates, WEFA, Council of Economic Advisors

Figure 23
 Utah Nonagricultural Employment -- Annual Percent Change: 1950 to 2002



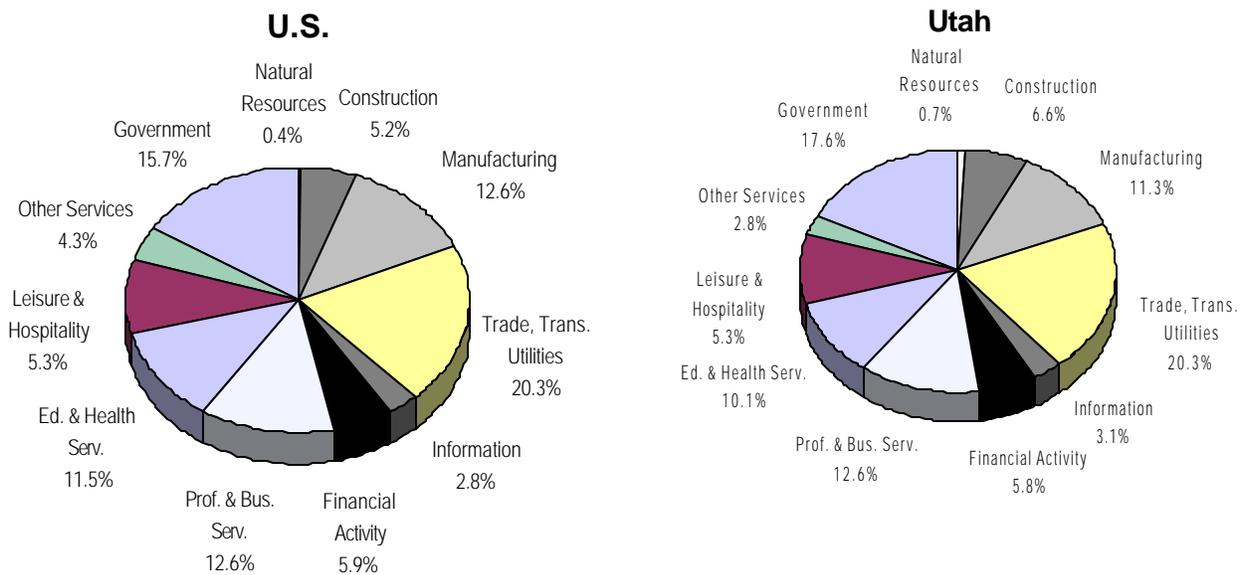
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services

Figure 24
Percent Change in Utah Employment by Industry: 2001-2002 Annual Averages



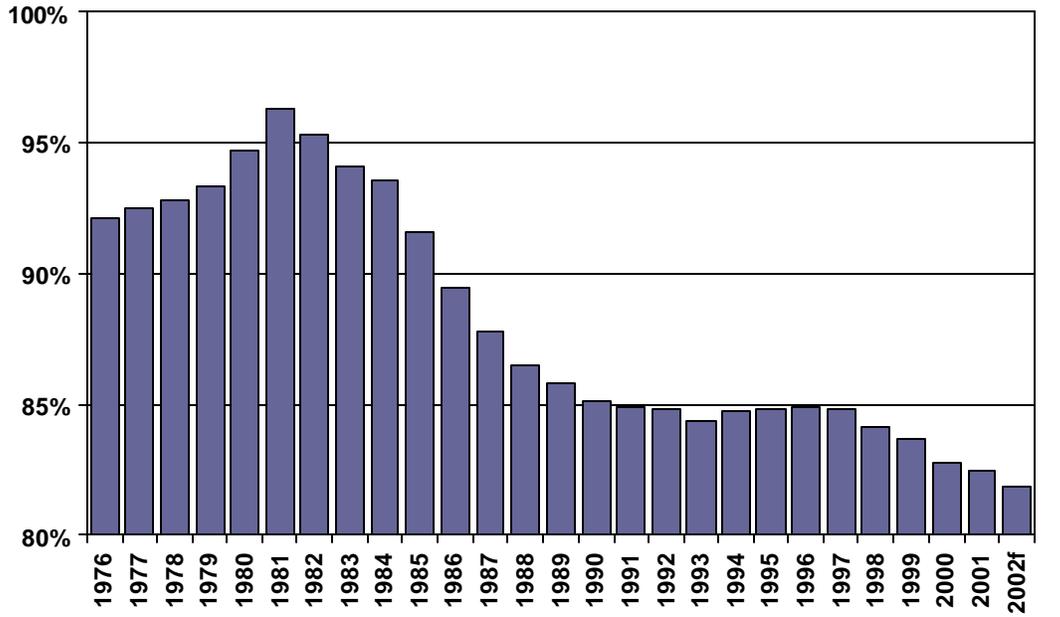
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services

Figure 25
Utah and U.S. Nonagricultural Employment by Industry: 2001



Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services

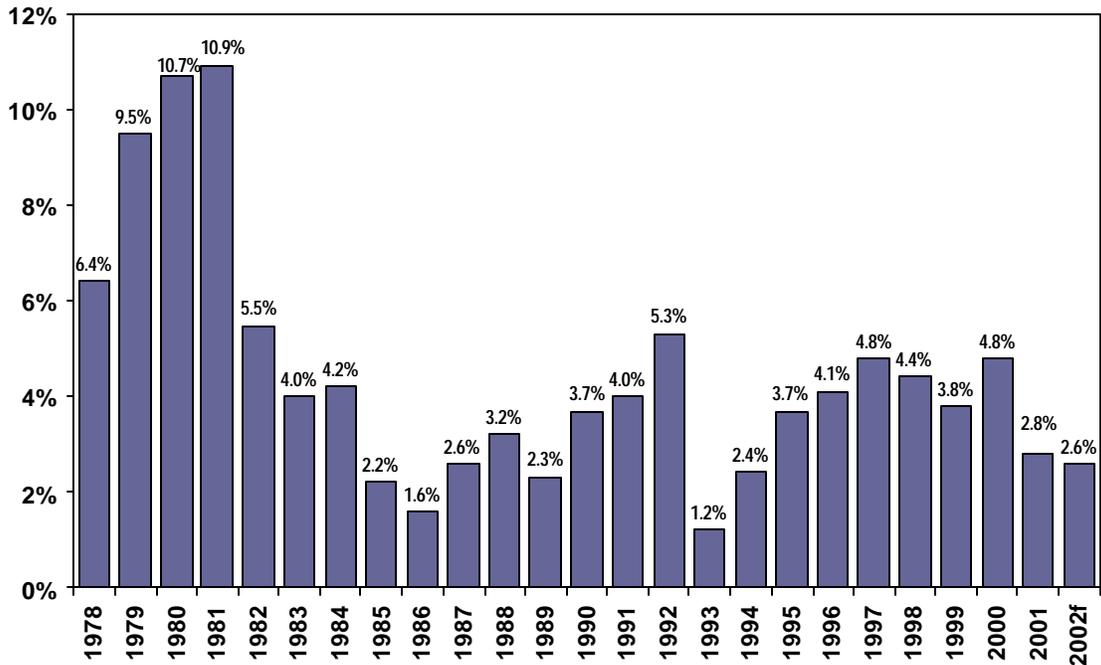
Figure 26
Utah Average Annual Pay as a Percent of the U.S. Average



Note: For workers covered by unemployment insurance
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

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Figure 27
Growth Rates for Utah Average Annual Pay: Percent Change

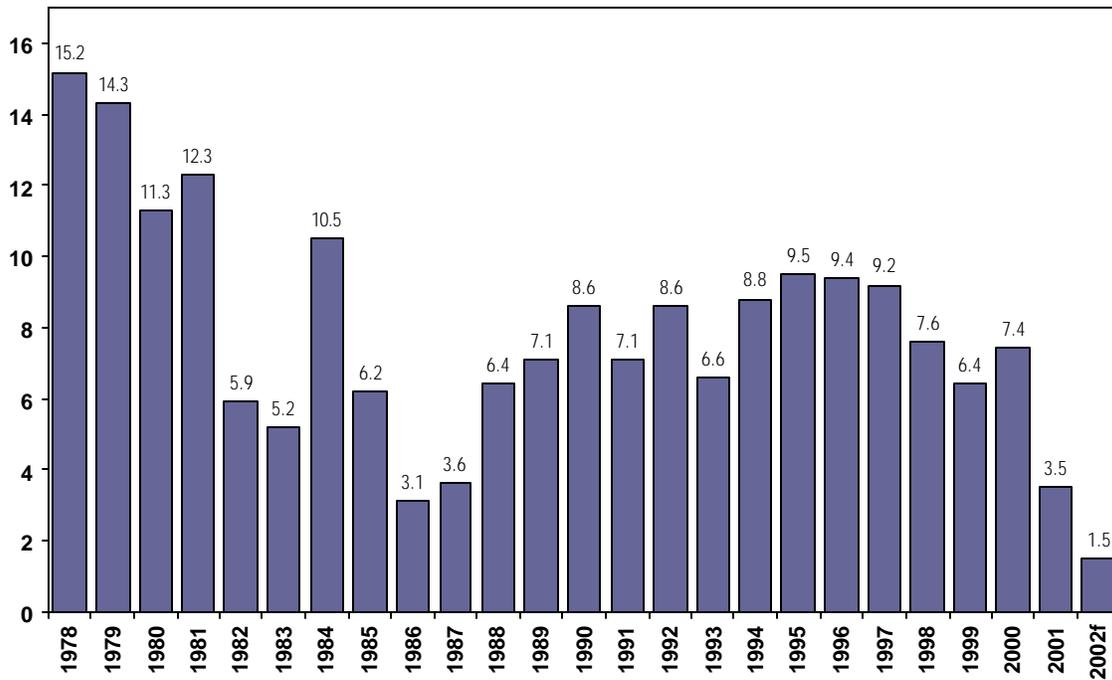


Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services, Council of Economic Advisors

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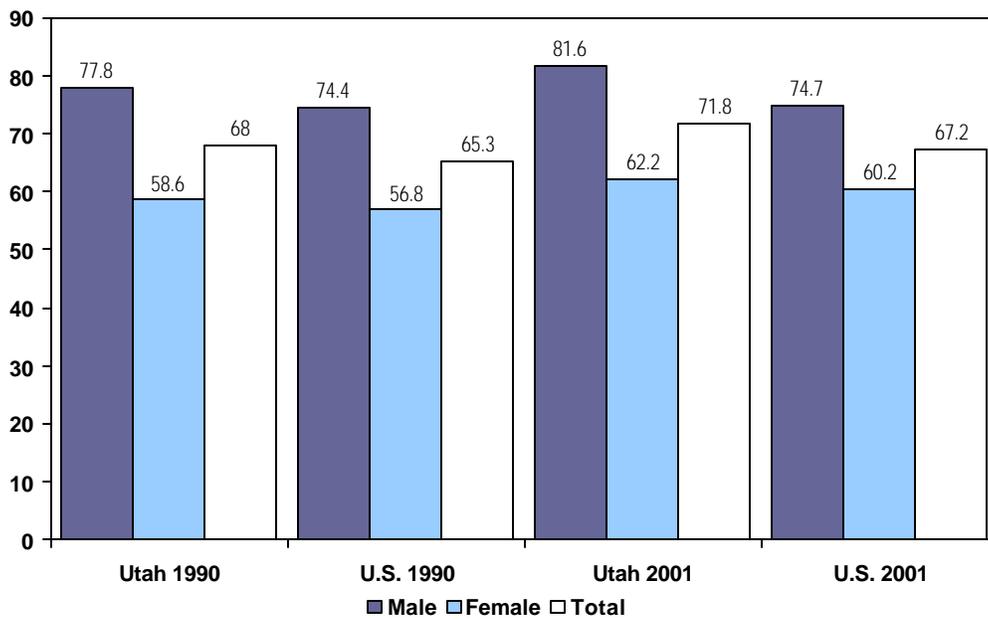
Figure 28
Growth Rates for Utah Total Nonagricultural Wages and Salaries: Percent Change



Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services, Council of Economic Advisors

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Figure 29
Utah and U.S. Civilian Labor Force Participation Rates: Persons 16 years and Older



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

Table 23

Utah Nonagricultural Payroll Employment, Industry Percent of Total, and Unemployment Rates

Year	Total Employment			Industry Percent of Total											Unemployment Rates	
	Number	Percent Change	Increase	Mining	Constru.	Manufact.	Trade, Trans. Utilities	Infor.	Financial Activity	Prof. & Bus Services	Edu. & Health	Leisure & Hospitality	Other Services	Govt.		
1940	115,000	4.6	5,100	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
1941	131,800	14.6	16,800	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
1942	170,800	29.6	39,000	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
1943	189,400	10.9	18,600	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
1944	173,100	-8.6	-16,300	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
1945	168,800	-2.5	-4,300	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
1946	168,500	-0.2	-300	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
1947	178,000	5.6	9,500	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
1948	183,400	3.0	5,400	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
1949	183,500	0.1	100	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
1950	189,153	3.1	5,653	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	5.5
1951	207,386	9.6	18,233	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	3.3
1952	214,409	3.4	7,023	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	3.2
1953	217,194	1.3	2,785	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	3.3
1954	211,864	-2.5	-5,330	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	5.2
1955	224,007	5.7	12,143	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	4.1
1956	236,225	5.5	12,218	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	3.4
1957	240,577	1.8	4,352	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	3.7
1958	240,816	0.1	239	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	5.3
1959	251,940	4.6	11,124	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	4.6
1960	263,307	4.5	11,367	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	4.8
1961	272,355	3.4	9,048	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	5.3
1962	286,382	5.2	14,027	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	4.9
1963	293,758	2.6	7,376	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	5.4
1964	293,576	-0.1	-182	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	6.0
1965	300,164	2.2	6,588	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	6.1
1966	317,771	5.9	17,607	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	4.9
1967	326,953	2.9	9,182	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	5.2
1968	335,527	2.6	8,574	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	5.4
1969	348,612	3.9	13,085	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	5.2
1970	357,435	2.5	8,823	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	6.1
1971	369,836	3.5	12,401	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	6.6
1972	387,271	4.7	17,435	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	6.3
1973	415,641	7.3	28,370	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	5.8
1974	434,793	4.6	19,152	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	6.1
1975	441,082	1.4	6,289	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	6.5
1976	463,658	5.1	22,576	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	5.7
1977	489,580	5.6	25,922	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	5.3
1978	526,400	7.5	36,820	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	3.8
1979	549,242	4.3	22,842	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	4.3
1980	551,889	0.5	2,647	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	6.3
1981	559,184	1.3	7,295	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	6.7
1982	560,981	0.3	1,797	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	7.8
1983	566,991	1.1	6,010	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	9.2
1984	601,068	6.0	34,077	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	6.5
1985	624,387	3.9	23,319	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	5.9
1986	634,138	1.6	9,751	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	6.0
1987	640,298	1.0	6,160	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	6.4
1988	660,075	3.1	19,777	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	4.9
1989	691,244	4.7	31,169	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	4.6
1990	723,629	4.7	32,385	1.1	3.9	14.4	21.4	2.4	4.8	9.8	9.1	8.7	2.8	21.7	na	4.3
1991	745,202	3.0	21,573	1.1	4.2	13.8	21.7	2.3	4.9	10.3	9.3	8.9	2.6	21.0	na	5.0
1992	768,602	3.2	23,488	1.0	4.6	13.3	21.5	2.5	5.0	9.9	9.6	9.1	2.5	20.8	na	5.0
1993	809,731	5.4	41,129	1.0	4.9	13.2	21.3	2.3	5.2	10.6	9.7	9.3	2.6	20.1	na	3.9
1994	859,626	6.2	49,895	0.9	5.6	13.1	21.3	2.4	5.4	10.9	9.5	9.2	2.5	19.1	na	3.7
1995	907,886	5.6	48,260	0.9	6.1	12.9	21.3	2.4	5.3	11.6	9.3	9.3	2.5	18.4	na	3.6
1996	954,183	5.1	46,297	0.8	6.4	12.8	20.9	2.7	5.4	12.1	9.3	9.3	2.5	17.9	na	3.5
1997	993,999	4.2	39,816	0.8	6.5	12.7	20.7	2.8	5.4	12.3	9.3	9.2	2.5	17.9	na	3.1
1998	1,023,480	3.0	29,461	0.7	6.7	12.5	20.6	2.9	5.5	12.4	9.4	9.1	2.6	17.7	na	3.8
1999	1,048,498	2.4	25,018	0.7	6.9	12.1	20.4	3.1	5.5	12.7	9.4	9.0	2.6	17.6	na	3.7
2000	1,074,879	2.5	26,381	0.7	6.7	11.7	20.4	3.3	5.5	13.0	9.5	9.0	2.7	17.7	na	3.2
2001	1,081,685	0.6	6,806	0.7	6.6	11.3	20.3	3.1	5.8	12.6	10.1	9.1	2.8	17.6	na	4.4
2002p	1,070,400	-1.0	-11,285	0.6	6.1	10.7	20.0	2.9	5.9	12.5	10.6	9.7	3.0	18.0	na	4.4

p = preliminary
na = not available

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services, Workforce Information

Table 24

Utah Nonagricultural Payroll Employment by County and Major Industry: 2001

	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Trade, Transp., Utilities	Information	Financial Activity	Profess. & Business Services	Education & Health Services	Leisure & Hospitality	Other Services	Government
State Total	7,209	71,620	122,062	219,954	33,514	62,214	136,646	109,620	98,328	30,471	190,117
Beaver	44	100	93	468	.	36	12	40	371	35	671
Box Elder	28	943	7,193	3,015	163	397	730	1,068	1,270	302	2,428
Cache	43	2,217	8,317	6,481	592	1,006	6,400	3,178	3,112	963	10,228
Carbon	618	414	380	2,004	100	220	703	799	763	331	2,343
Daggett	.	17	2	25	2	.	3	1	147	6	224
Davis	95	7,115	9,925	18,798	752	3,304	6,926	7,566	7,846	2,425	22,828
Duchesne	633	363	122	1,182	141	132	146	421	293	134	1,535
Emery	688	269	22	943	162	51	102	84	143	148	893
Garfield	10	77	116	208	113	21	12	152	792	18	610
Grand	91	267	55	830	43	141	172	267	1,469	53	831
Iron	34	868	1,496	2,546	110	513	1,664	1,066	1,494	265	3,914
Juab	41	204	366	366	.	50	300	217	468	57	582
Kane	.	133	373	368	6	61	32	46	901	244	738
Millard	97	64	136	1,197	28	65	168	262	346	66	1,056
Morgan	7	337	241	362	.	33	67	21	171	28	369
Piute	.	5	.	70	.	7	2	13	31	2	146
Rich	.	45	4	77	.	32	7	24	126	54	205
Salt Lake	2,171	33,755	53,423	119,204	20,498	43,764	86,400	46,302	43,821	16,896	79,480
San Juan	208	201	160	571	12	51	35	339	488	67	1,683
Sanpete	8	466	903	1,133	180	181	309	553	477	120	2,502
Sevier	342	377	582	2,048	69	142	305	742	772	187	1,637
Summit	70	1,662	563	2,663	227	1,049	1,232	531	5,528	386	2,036
Tooele	41	629	1,486	1,650	183	242	2,004	710	973	263	3,465
Uintah	1,688	545	166	2,182	115	275	508	678	903	269	2,531
Utah	70	10,782	19,474	25,477	7,381	5,050	18,386	30,462	12,071	3,567	21,316
Wasatch	29	614	234	802	43	137	337	408	978	89	1,056
Washington	163	4,160	2,376	9,128	372	1,489	2,419	4,267	4,878	977	5,221
Wayne	.	91	38	133	.	7	2	327	174	22	316
Wasatch-Cache	.	5,009	13,836	16,033	1,332	3,758	8,273	8,956	7,533	2,497	19,274

Note: These data are based on the new NAICS classification system and do not reflect the former SIC codes.
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services, Workforce Information.

Table 25

Utah Nonagricultural Payroll Wages by County and Major Industry: 2001

County	Major Industry											Government
	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Trans. Utilities	Information	Financial Activity	Professional & Business Serv.	Education & Health Serv.	Leisure & Hospitality	Other Services		
State Total	\$368,858,541	\$2,179,248,872	\$4,424,116,603	\$8,162,696,028	\$1,355,010,639	\$2,273,193,942	\$4,648,806,977	\$2,960,519,382	\$1,205,485,978	\$874,007,268	\$5,804,953,446	
Beaver	1,131,575	2,077,180	2,617,611	12,194,714	-	704,533	205,258	999,576	3,441,506	489,840	14,996,007	
Box Elder	909,614	25,579,465	354,326,108	63,260,452	2,628,283	9,846,980	23,008,711	21,288,398	10,537,431	3,999,146	64,150,514	
Cache	1,080,070	46,230,069	237,001,383	117,347,878	18,350,053	23,578,310	140,164,213	70,269,393	25,730,565	17,328,479	253,092,636	
Carbon	40,448,526	15,908,895	14,202,778	53,059,635	2,343,648	4,929,888	14,825,074	18,793,986	6,339,386	7,827,815	55,753,593	
Daggett	-	577,795	26,400	646,711	11,050	-	54,252	10,290	2,174,123	105,754	6,416,479	
Davis	3,765,060	225,031,281	340,661,468	463,809,395	23,526,374	87,594,054	224,298,537	189,354,705	75,309,922	55,137,001	825,567,335	
Duchesne	32,925,325	9,489,322	3,037,049	26,694,756	3,581,704	2,892,069	4,524,585	8,340,871	2,273,762	2,653,970	36,189,208	
Emery	40,415,085	9,137,745	597,835	40,707,581	4,084,783	902,637	2,076,641	1,541,303	924,394	4,180,035	21,232,890	
Garfield	430,257	1,393,043	2,170,727	3,216,052	3,601,648	413,432	124,938	2,996,147	9,965,786	260,158	15,872,388	
Grand	3,745,845	6,321,871	783,953	16,212,932	927,399	2,663,427	4,060,424	5,178,779	16,776,234	921,418	23,753,818	
Iron	1,178,865	18,365,007	42,217,858	51,442,357	2,518,816	11,543,249	24,735,903	20,052,239	13,038,359	4,685,823	93,223,039	
Juab	1,234,760	4,988,650	12,474,253	6,538,238	-	1,062,206	10,671,468	2,979,555	3,511,117	1,014,383	13,732,907	
Kane	-	2,963,599	10,623,357	6,467,090	77,102	1,087,665	278,469	777,626	12,840,075	4,955,426	18,256,865	
Millard	4,453,619	1,254,080	4,403,311	40,890,767	603,911	1,385,028	4,357,164	5,546,691	2,488,641	1,076,779	28,585,306	
Morgan	192,585	8,937,698	8,792,880	10,386,557	-	794,657	1,761,121	314,846	1,213,829	486,954	8,993,408	
Plute	-	71,684	-	1,633,270	-	101,329	36,177	175,745	150,050	48,900	2,810,306	
Rich	-	1,038,322	108,895	1,123,901	-	402,146	70,828	415,976	1,082,469	634,277	4,563,597	
Salt Lake	121,691,094	1,142,319,952	1,992,951,000	3,842,874,789	756,926,568	1,753,324,692	3,236,975,994	1,420,790,577	614,590,693	403,653,963	2,625,838,264	
San Juan	7,074,199	4,460,040	5,870,624	9,766,774	104,307	915,883	736,062	6,281,891	6,128,648	1,097,323	42,495,799	
Sampete	250,939	9,855,196	17,177,532	17,785,827	4,338,787	3,522,663	4,782,027	10,787,135	2,508,676	2,070,719	52,335,465	
Sevier	14,923,184	6,880,492	14,370,645	47,946,881	1,434,299	3,760,306	6,855,955	13,393,948	5,822,919	4,461,483	42,575,248	
Summit	2,586,193	52,525,963	25,187,273	57,895,034	8,739,562	36,379,516	54,498,102	13,465,889	107,010,868	8,742,241	55,889,120	
Tooele	2,311,138	18,242,083	53,618,562	32,220,053	5,002,154	5,340,627	89,437,341	16,104,776	8,502,452	4,459,897	125,924,900	
Uintah	80,071,842	12,675,004	3,199,922	57,362,037	2,202,606	9,707,570	11,110,447	12,528,847	6,805,912	6,099,860	67,270,582	
Utah	2,144,902	296,118,587	644,643,196	601,728,392	431,461,160	153,218,405	528,022,444	726,300,973	121,230,476	67,737,458	574,421,143	
Wasatch	755,349	14,727,678	6,726,029	16,996,260	1,174,561	3,433,822	11,307,607	8,935,811	11,353,225	2,199,716	30,044,916	
Washington	5,158,515	98,612,729	62,538,412	207,301,266	17,463,744	39,303,587	53,709,951	117,002,769	52,407,867	16,892,044	126,931,691	
Wayne	-	1,908,887	471,405	1,877,776	-	152,621	10,124	7,433,400	1,368,923	327,520	7,367,714	
Weber	-	141,566,565	563,226,137	354,308,653	63,918,119	114,232,611	197,107,180	268,468,240	79,957,640	50,469,057	566,668,228	

Notes: Totals differ in this table from other tables due to different release dates or data sources. Also, these data are based on the new NAICS classification system and do not reflect the former SIC codes.

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services, Workforce Information.

Table 26

Utah Average Monthly Wage by Industry

Industry	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Total Nonagricultural Jobs	\$1,644	\$1,710	\$1,801	\$1,823	\$1,867	\$1,936	\$2,016	\$2,114	\$2,202	\$2,291	\$2,401	\$2,470
Mining	3,010	2,973	3,179	3,253	3,293	3,314	3,470	3,658	3,752	3,759	3,997	4,264
Construction	1,833	1,916	1,888	1,875	1,942	2,049	2,102	2,209	2,279	2,370	2,481	2,536
Manufacturing	2,047	2,143	2,233	2,238	2,300	2,386	2,502	2,616	2,684	2,767	2,915	3,020
Trade, Trans., Utilities	1,621	1,603	1,694	1,740	1,788	1,825	1,951	2,047	2,112	2,245	2,322	2,335
Information	2,260	2,474	2,648	2,513	2,301	2,408	2,531	2,797	2,929	3,303	3,506	3,369
Financial Activity	1,759	1,838	2,000	2,097	2,097	2,212	2,367	2,511	2,728	2,754	2,925	3,045
Professional & Business Serv.	1,658	1,853	2,079	2,098	2,154	2,259	2,229	2,341	2,474	2,602	2,720	2,836
Education & Health Serv.	1,617	1,673	1,745	1,769	1,820	1,873	1,925	1,996	2,061	2,099	2,210	2,253
Leisure & Hospitality	588	613	640	653	678	709	752	796	848	888	958	1,021
Other Services	1,111	1,105	1,119	1,162	1,223	1,294	1,373	1,453	1,532	1,591	1,639	1,843
Government	1,697	1,804	1,883	1,911	1,970	2,040	2,116	2,185	2,264	2,304	2,417	2,544

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Year-Over Percent Change

Industry	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	99-00	00-01
Total Nonagricultural Jobs	4.0	5.3	1.2	2.4	3.7	4.1	4.8	4.2	4.1	4.8	2.8
Mining	-1.2	6.9	2.3	1.2	0.6	4.7	5.4	2.6	0.2	6.3	6.7
Construction	4.5	-1.5	-0.7	3.6	5.5	2.6	5.1	3.2	4.0	4.7	2.2
Manufacturing	4.7	4.2	0.2	2.8	3.7	4.9	4.6	2.6	3.1	5.4	3.6
Trade, Trans., Utilities	-1.1	5.6	2.7	2.8	2.1	6.9	4.9	3.2	6.3	3.4	0.6
Information	9.5	7.0	-5.1	-8.4	4.7	5.1	10.5	4.7	12.8	6.1	-3.9
Financial Activity	4.5	8.8	4.8	0.0	5.5	7.0	6.1	8.7	0.9	6.2	4.1
Professional & Business Serv.	11.8	12.2	0.9	2.7	4.9	-1.3	5.0	5.7	5.2	4.5	4.3
Education & Health Serv.	3.5	4.3	1.4	2.9	2.9	2.8	3.7	3.3	1.8	5.3	1.9
Leisure & Hospitality	4.2	4.5	1.9	3.9	4.6	6.1	5.9	6.5	4.7	7.9	6.6
Other Services	-0.5	1.2	3.9	5.3	5.8	6.1	5.8	5.4	3.9	3.0	12.5
Government	6.3	4.4	1.5	3.1	3.6	3.7	3.2	3.6	1.8	4.9	5.3

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services, Workforce Information.

Table 27
Utah Population, Labor Force, Monagricultural Jobs and Wages

	1999	2000	2001	2002(f)	2003(f)	Percent Change				
						99-00	00-01	01-02	02-03	
Total Population	2,193,000	2,247,000	2,296,000	2,335,000	2,380,000	2.5	2.5	2.2	1.7	
Civilian Labor Force	1,086,100	1,104,200	1,115,380	1,127,660	1,141,000	1.7	1.7	3.4	1.9	
Employed Persons	1,045,500	1,068,400	1,066,700	1,060,000	1,060,530	2.2	2.2	2.2	1.3	
Unemployed Persons	40,600	35,800	48,700	67,660	60,470	-11.8	-11.8	39.7	16.0	
Unemployment Rate	3.7	3.2	4.4	6.0	5.3					
U.S. Rate	4.2	4.0	4.8	5.9	5.7					
Total Nonfarm Jobs	1,048,498	1,074,879	1,081,685	1,070,400	1,078,200	2.5	0.6	-1.0	0.7	
Mining	7,203	7,350	7,209	6,700	6,500	2.0	-1.9	-7.1	-3.0	
Construction	72,783	72,239	71,621	65,000	62,300	-0.7	-0.9	-9.2	-4.2	
Manufacturing	126,696	125,675	122,093	114,800	115,200	-0.8	-2.9	-6.0	0.3	
Trade, Trans., Utilities	213,735	218,929	219,945	214,500	215,300	2.4	0.5	-2.5	0.4	
Information	32,601	34,950	33,512	31,300	31,500	7.2	-4.1	-6.6	0.6	
Financial Activity	57,935	58,784	62,213	63,400	63,200	1.5	5.8	1.9	-0.3	
Professional & Business Services	133,051	139,298	136,645	133,500	133,200	4.7	-1.9	-2.3	-0.2	
Education & Health Services	98,124	101,810	109,516	113,400	116,100	1.4	7.6	3.5	2.4	
Leisure & Hospitality	94,348	96,876	98,345	103,400	105,800	1.8	1.5	5.1	2.3	
Other Services	27,167	28,849	30,471	32,100	33,300	2.5	5.6	5.3	3.7	
Government	184,855	190,119	190,115	192,300	195,800	1.7	0.0	1.1	1.8	
Goods-producing	206,682	205,264	200,923	186,500	184,000	1.2	-2.1	-7.2	-1.3	
Service-producing	841,816	869,615	880,762	883,900	894,200	2.8	1.3	0.4	1.2	
Percent Svc.-producing	80.3%	80.9%	81.4%	82.6%	82.9%					
U.S. Nonfarm Job Growth %	2.4	2.2	0.3	-0.8	1.4					
Total Nonag Wages (millions)	\$28,828	\$30,975	\$32,058	\$32,540	\$33,600	7.4	3.5	1.5	3.3	
Average Annual Wage	\$27,495	\$28,817	\$29,637	\$30,400	\$31,163	4.8	2.8	2.6	2.5	
Average Monthly Wage	\$2,291	\$2,401	\$2,470	\$2,533	\$2,597	4.8	2.9	2.6	2.5	
E establishments (first quarter)	61,818	63,723	66,287	68,000						

p = preliminary
f = forecast

Note: Numbers in this table may differ from other tables due to different data sources.

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services, Workforce Information.

Table 28
Utah's Civilian Labor Force and Components by Planning District and County: 2001

County	Civilian Labor Force	Total Employed	Total Unemployed	Unemployment Rate
State Total	1,115,380	1,066,661	48,719	4.4
Beaver	2,351	2,253	98	4.2
Box Elder	16,988	16,040	948	5.6
Cache	44,765	43,330	1,435	3.2
Carbon	8,869	8,306	563	6.3
Daggett	413	394	19	4.6
Davis	123,005	118,310	4,695	3.8
Duchesne	6,048	5,671	377	6.2
Emery	3,696	3,341	355	9.6
Garfield	2,731	2,480	251	9.2
Grand	5,197	4,847	350	6.7
Iron	14,865	14,184	681	4.6
Juab	3,694	3,510	184	5.0
Kane	2,859	2,758	101	3.5
Millard	4,291	4,082	209	4.9
Morgan	3,580	3,450	130	3.6
Piute	613	566	47	7.7
Rich	952	915	37	3.9
Salt Lake	486,166	465,220	20,946	4.3
San Juan	4,303	3,913	390	9.1
Sanpete	8,811	8,306	505	5.7
Sevier	8,160	7,785	375	4.6
Summit	15,092	14,216	876	5.8
Tooele	12,834	11,888	946	7.4
Uintah	11,707	11,165	542	4.6
Utah	172,455	165,933	6,522	3.8
Wasatch	6,577	6,213	364	5.5
Washington	41,139	39,580	1,559	3.8
Wayne	1,553	1,471	82	5.3
Weber	101,669	96,535	5,134	5.0
Salt Lake-Ogden MSA	710,840	680,066	30,774	4.3

Note: Numbers have been left unrounded for convenience rather than to denote accuracy.

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services, Workforce Information.

Table 29
Utah's Largest Nonagricultural Employers: December 2001

Firm Name	Business	Approximate Employment
State of Utah	State Government	22,500
Intermountain Health Care (IHC)	Hospitals and Clinics	22,000
University of Utah (Incl. Hospital)	Higher Education	18,000
Brigham Young University	Higher Education	18,000
Hill Air Force Base	Military Installation	11,500
Jordan School District	Public Education	9,000
Wal-Mart Stores	Department Stores	9,000
Granite School District	Public Education	8,000
Convergys	Telemarketing	8,000
Davis County School District	Public Education	6,500
Utah State University	Higher Education	6,000
Salt Lake County	Local Government	6,000
Smith's Food King	Grocery Stores	5,500
U.S. Postal Service	Mail Distribution	5,500
Alpine School District	Public Education	5,500
Novus (Discover Card)	Consumer Loans	5,500
Internal Revenue Service	Federal Government	5,000
Albertsons	Grocery Stores	5,000
Delta Airlines	Air Transportation	4,500
Autoliv ASP (Morton Int'l)	Automotive Components Mfg.	4,500
Salt Lake City School District	Public Education	4,000
Weber County School District	Public Education	3,500
United Parcel Service	Courier Service	3,500
Icon Health & Fitness	Exercise Equipment Mfg.	3,500
Zions First National Bank	Banking	3,500
ATK Thiokol Propulsion	Aerospace Equipment Mfg.	3,000
Salt Lake City Corporation	Local Government	3,000
Qwest Communications	Telephone Service/Communications	3,000
Weber State University	Higher Education	3,000
Salt Lake Community College	Higher Education	3,000
K Mart Corp.	Department Stores	2,500
Nebo School District	Public Education	2,500
Dick Simon Trucking	Trucking	2,500
Provo City School District	Public Education	2,500
Utah Valley State College	Higher Education	2,500
Fred Meyer Stores	Department Stores	2,000
Kennecott Minerals	Copper Mining and Smelting	2,000
Communications & Commerce	Telemarketing	2,000
PacificCorp (Utah Power)	Electric Power Generation and Distrib.	2,000
Novell	Computer Software	2,500
Wells Fargo	Banking	2,000
Washington County School District	Public Education	2,000
JC Penney Company	Department Stores	2,000
Super Target Stores	Department Stores	2,000
RC Willey Home Furnishings	Home Furnishings Store	2,000
Shopko Stores	Department Stores	2,000
Macey's Inc.	Grocery Stores	2,000
Kelly Services	Temporary Employment Placement	2,000
Ogden City School District	Public Education	2,000
Skywest Airlines	Air Transportation	2,000
Home Depot	Building Supply Store	2,000
Utah Transit Authority	Bus Transportation	2,000
Sinclair Oil	Hotels and Ski Resort	2,000

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services, Workforce Information.

Table 30

Employment Status of Utah's Population, Class of Worker, and Reason for Unemployment

	1999		2000		2001		U.S. Distribution	Percent Change 1998-99	Percent Change 1999-00
	Number	Percent Distribution	Number	Percent Distribution	Number	Percent Distribution			
Employment Status of Civilian Noninstitutional Population									
Population Age 16 and Over	1,500,000	100.0	1,527,000	100.0	1,552,000	100.0	100.0	1.8	1.6
Civilian Labor Force	1,066,100	72.4	1,104,200	72.3	1,115,000	71.8	67.2	1.7	1.0
Participation Rate	72.406667	-	72.31722	-	71.842784	-	-	-	-
Total Employed Persons	1,045,500	69.7	1,068,400	70.0	1,067,000	68.8	64.5	2.2	-0.1
Unemployed	40,800	2.7	35,800	2.3	48,000	3.1	2.7	-11.8	34.1
Unemployment Rate	3.7	-	3.2	-	4.3	-	4.0	-	-
Not in Labor Force	413,900	27.6	422,800	27.7	437,000	28.2	32.8	2.2	3.4
Class of Worker of Employed Persons									
Total Employed Persons	1,045,500	100.0	1,068,400	100.0	1,067,000	100.0	100.0	2.2	-0.1
Total Nonagricultural Workers	1,026,700	98.2	1,043,100	97.6	1,044,400	97.9	97.6	1.6	0.1
Wage and Salaried	954,700	91.3	968,100	90.7	970,100	90.9	90.4	1.5	0.1
Self Employed, Private	72,000	6.9	74,000	6.9	74,300	7.0	7.2	2.8	0.4
Household, Unpaid Family	18,800	1.8	25,300	2.4	22,600	2.1	2.4	34.6	-10.7
Total Agricultural Workers									
Reason for Unemployment									
Total Unemployed Persons*	40,800	100.0	36,000	100.0	48,000	100.0		-10.0	33.3
Job Losers	12,000	30.0	13,800	38.3	na	na		15.0	
Job Leavers	7,500	18.8	3,800	10.6	na	na		-49.3	
Re-entrants	17,500	43.7	15,600	43.3	na	na		-10.9	
New Entrants	3,000	7.5	2,800	7.8	na	na		-6.7	

Note: Totals differ in this table from other tables due to different release dates or data sources.

* Total shown is sum of components. It may be different than the unemployed estimate in employment status portion of table.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment, 1996, 1999, 2000; unpublished tabulations.

Table 31

Employment Status of Utah's Civilian Noninstitutional Population by Sex & Age: 2001 Annual Averages

	Civilian Noninstitutional Population		Civilian Labor Force		Unemployment			Civilian Labor Force Percent of Population	
	Population	Percent of Population	Number	Percent of Population	Number	Rate	Error Range of Rate*		
Total	1,552,000	71.8%	1,115,000	71.8%	1,067,000	48,000	4.3	3.9 - 4.9	67.2
16 to 19 years	157,000	66.2	104,000	66.2	91,000	13,000	12.5	9.4 - 14.2	52.2
20 to 24 years	207,000	82.1	170,000	82.1	158,000	12,000	7.1	5.3 - 8.5	77.9
25 to 34 years	327,000	82.3	269,000	82.3	258,000	11,000	4.1	2.8 - 4.8	84.6
35 to 44 years	288,000	86.1	248,000	86.1	240,000	8,000	3.2	2.2 - 4.2	84.8
45 to 54 years	229,000	85.6	196,000	85.6	192,000	4,000	2.0	1.4 - 3.2	82.6
55 to 64 years	160,000	64.4	103,000	64.4	101,000	2,000	1.9	3 - 2.1	59.2
65 and over	182,000	14.8	27,000	14.8	26,000	1,000	3.7	4 - 6.2	12.8
Men									
Total	768,000	81.6	627,000	81.6	603,000	24,000	3.8	3.2 - 4.6	74.7
16 to 19 years	79,000	67.1	53,000	67.1	47,000	6,000	11.3	8.4 - 15.0	53.0
20 to 24 years	103,000	88.3	91,000	88.3	84,000	7,000	7.7	5.0 - 9.4	82.6
25 to 34 years	167,000	96.4	161,000	96.4	157,000	4,000	2.5	1.8 - 4.0	93.4
35 to 44 years	145,000	95.9	139,000	95.9	134,000	5,000	3.6	2.0 - 4.6	92.6
45 to 54 years	115,000	94.8	109,000	94.8	107,000	2,000	1.8	6 - 2.6	88.6
55 to 64 years	80,000	71.3	57,000	71.3	57,000				67.3
65 and over									17.5
Women									
Total	784,000	62.2	488,000	62.2	464,000	24,000	4.9	4.2 - 5.8	60.2
16 to 19 years	78,000	64.1	50,000	64.1	44,000	6,000	12.0	8.4 - 15.2	51.3
20 to 24 years	105,000	75.2	79,000	75.2	74,000	5,000	6.3	4.3 - 8.9	73.3
25 to 34 years	159,000	67.3	107,000	67.3	102,000	5,000	4.7	3.4 - 7.0	76.3
35 to 44 years	143,000	76.2	109,000	76.2	106,000	3,000	2.8	1.7 - 4.5	77.3
45 to 54 years	114,000	76.3	87,000	76.3	84,000	3,000	3.4	1.6 - 4.8	76.8
55 to 64 years	80,000	56.3	45,000	56.3	44,000	1,000	2.2	4 - 4.2	51.8
65 and over	120,000	75.0	90,000	75.0	84,000	6,000	6.7	4.7 - 9.1	9.4
Hispanic Origin									
Men	64,000	89.1	57,000	89.1	54,000	3,000	5.3	2.9 - 7.9	68.6
Women	56,000	58.9	33,000	58.9	30,000	3,000	9.1	5.4 - 13.4	80.6
Men	56,000	88.3	50,000	88.3	47,000	3,000	5.3	2.8 - 7.8	56.9
Women	48,000	64.9	31,000	64.9	29,000	2,000	5.2	2.1 - 8.4	

* 90-percent confidence interval.

Note: Numbers in this table differ from other tables due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, unpublished printout.

