

County Profiles

August 2008

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Beaver County

History and Settlement	Beaver County was created in 1856, and named for the Beaver River. The county prospered in the 19th century due to a unique blend of mining, transportation, trade, and farming. The mining of lead, silver, gold, copper, and other minerals produced an economic boom for about a decade in the 1870s and 1880s. The town of Milford, founded in 1870 by livestock growers, became an important transportation center for shipping ore and livestock to Salt Lake. Recently, eastern Beaver County has benefitted from tourism associated with southern Utah's National Parks due to its situation next to Interstate 15. Elk Meadows ski resort is also a tourist draw.
Population	The population of Beaver County was 6,466 in 2007. It ranks 23rd among Utah counties in population. The population density of Beaver County was 2.5 persons per mile, which makes it one of the least densely populated counties in the state. During the 2000s, Beaver has grown at an average rate of 1.0% per year, lower than the state average of 2.7%. By the year 2050 Beaver County is projected to grow to a population of 21,971. The average household size of Beaver was 2.94 in 2000, the state average was 3.12. The county's median age, 31.4 in 2007, was higher than the state average of 28.5. Beaver County's largest city, Beaver, had a population of 2,564 in 2007 and is projected to be 9,557 by 2050.
Personal Income and Wages	Total personal income for Beaver County was \$152.9 million in 2006. Per capita income was \$29,406 in 2006, which ranks 13th among all Utah counties. The per capita income was 85.1% of the state average. Total wages for Beaver were \$65.4 million in 2006.
Labor Market Indicators	The labor force of Beaver County was 3,108 in 2007. There were 84 people unemployed with an unemployment rate of 2.7%. Beaver County had the 12th lowest unemployment rate in the state and it is slightly higher than the state average of 2.6% in 2007.
Employment	Beaver County's nonagricultural employment totaled 2,052 in 2007. Government and trade, transportation, and utilities account for the majority of Beaver County's major industry employment. Industries relating to tourism, rail transportation, and food manufacturing are also important. Total employment (which includes agriculture, private household, and nonagricultural proprietors) is projected to increase from 3,063 in 2001 to 11,812 in 2050.
Largest Employers	Major employers include Circle Four Farms, the Beaver County School District, Union Pacific Railroad, Beaver Valley Hospital, Bear County, Milford Valley Memorial Hospital, and a list of overnight accommodations and eating establishments (tourism-related).
Miscellaneous	<p>Agriculture – Beaver County has 130,994 acres of land in 219 farms, 124 were full time farms in 1997. The county is the number one producer of hogs and pigs in the state. Hay, dairy products, cattle, and corn are also important commodities to the Beaver County economy. The market value of agricultural products sold was \$58 million in 1997, crop sales accounted for 11% of this and livestock sales for 89%.</p> <p>Construction – In 2007 Beaver County reported 54 residential building permits issued.</p> <p>Retail Sales – Gross taxable retail sales, services, and business equipment purchases amounted to \$74 million in 2007.</p>

Box Elder County

History and Settlement Fur trappers explored the eastern and northern parts of Box Elder County during the 1820s and 1830s, but permanent white settlement did not occur until 1851, when Willard and Brigham City were settled. The territorial legislature created Box Elder County from part of Weber County in 1856, and named it for the proliferation of box elder trees growing there. The first transcontinental railroad was completed in 1869 with the driving of the Golden Spike at Promontory Point, and railroad industries became important to several northern Utah counties. Agriculture has always played an important role in the county's economy, with over 43% of the land in agricultural use. The defense and aerospace industry has also been important since 1957.

Population

Box Elder County had a population of 47,491 people in 2007 and ranked eighth in the state. The county had a population density of 8.3 persons per square mile in 2007. Throughout the 2000s, Box Elder has grown at an average rate of 1.5% per year, slower than the state average of 2.7%. The average household size in Box Elder County was 3.22 in 2000, compared to the average size of 3.12 for the state. The median age in 2007 was 29.2, higher than the state median age of 28.5. By 2050, the population in the county is projected to be 102,910 people. The largest city in Box Elder County is Brigham City with a population of 18,544 in 2007 and is projected population of the city in 2050 is 41,321.

Personal Income and Wages

The total personal income in Box Elder County in 2006 was \$1.2 billion. The county's per capita income in 2006 was \$24,813, ranking 15th highest among counties and 84.4% of the state average. The state per capita income in 2006 was \$29,406. The total nonagricultural wages in Box Elder County for 2006 were \$785.6 million.

Labor Market Indicators

The civilian labor force in Box Elder County in 2007 was 23,383. The county's unemployed in 2007 totaled 645, with an unemployment rate of 2.8%, higher than the state rate of 2.6%.

Employment

Total nonagricultural employment in the county in 2007 was 20,341. Manufacturing accounts for nearly half of Box Elder County's employment. Trade, transportation, and utilities, government, construction, and leisure and hospitality are also significant industry employers. Total employment (which includes agriculture, private household, and nonagricultural proprietors) is projected to grow at an average annual rate of 2% from 19,598 in 1990 to 43,756 in 2030.

Largest Employers

Major employers in Box Elder include: ATK Launch Systems, Autoliv, Box Elder County School District, La-Z-Boy, Walt-Mart Distribution Center, Wal-Mart Store, and Nucor Steel.

Miscellaneous

Agriculture – Box Elder County has 1,357,743 acres of land in farms with 1,077 farms, 516 were full time farms in 1997. The market value of agricultural products sold was \$102.2 million in 1997, crop sales accounted for 36% of this and livestock sales for 64%. Box Elder is a leading county in many measures of agricultural productivity. Box Elder leads the state in the total grain production and was also among the leading counties in production of alfalfa hay and other hay. The county had the largest inventory of cattle and calves and is a major dairy county and is also a major sheep producing county. Small farmers have found an important distribution center for fruit and vegetable crops, selling them in dozens of farm stands in an area along Highway 89 near Brigham City known locally as the "Fruitway."

Construction – The total number of residential building permits in 2007.

Retail Sales – Gross taxable retail sales amounted to \$601.95 million in 2007.

Cache County

History and Settlement	Early trappers “cached” their furs and supplies in Cache County for safekeeping, and the territorial legislature decided to keep the name when they officially established the county in 1856. Connections to both regional and transcontinental railroads in the 1870s provided jobs for county residents and opened new markets for their grain and dairy products. Commercial creameries, flour mills, woolen mills, and knitting factories developed around Cache’s booming turn-of-the-century farm production. Utah State University, founded in Logan in 1888, has become the county’s largest single employer.
Population	Cache County had a population of 109,022 in 2007 and ranked sixth in the state. The county had a population density of 93.6 persons per square mile in 2007. Throughout the 2000s, Cache County has grown at an average rate of 2.5% per year, lower than the state average of 2.7%. The average household size was 3.22 in 2000, compared to the average size of 3.12 for the state. The median age in Cache County was 24.9 in 2007, lower than the state median age of 28.5. By 2050, the population is projected to surpass 274,527 people. In 2007 an estimated 47,965 people lived in Logan, Cache County’s largest city. The projected population of Logan is 122,253 in 2050.
Personal Income and Wages	The total personal income in Cache County in 2006 was \$2.4 billion. The county’s per capita income in 2006 was \$22,624 and 76.9% of the state average. The state per capita income was \$29,406. The total nonagricultural wages in Cache County were \$1.3 billion in 2006.
Labor Market Indicators	The civilian labor force in Cache County in 2007 was 58,610. The county’s unemployed in 2007 totaled 1,235 with an unemployment rate of 2.1%, lower than the state rate of 2.6%.
Employment	Total nonagricultural employment in the county in 2007 was 49,941. Major industry employment data indicates that government, manufacturing, and trade, transportation, and utilities account for much of the county’s nonagricultural employment. Cache County’s economy is highly dependent on Utah State University and food manufacturing. Miscellaneous manufacturing, electronic machine manufacturing, agriculture, and printing and publishing are also important. Total employment (which includes agriculture, private household, and nonagricultural proprietors) is projected to grow at an average annual rate of 2.3% from 2001 to 2050.
Largest Employers	Major employers include: Utah State University; Icon; Cache County School District; Logan Regional Hospital; Swift Beef Company; and Convergys.
Miscellaneous	<p>Agriculture – Cache County has 226,374 acres of land in 1,232 farms, 531 were full time farms in 1997. The market value of agricultural products sold was \$104.8 million in 1997, crop sales accounted for 13% of this and livestock sales for 87%. Cache County is a major producer of wheat, barley, oats, corn, and alfalfa hay. The county has the second largest inventory of cattle in the state, and is the leading producer of milk cows.</p> <p>Construction – The total number of residential building permits issued in 2007 in Cache County was 910.</p> <p>Retail Sales – Gross taxable retail sales, services, and business equipment purchases for Cache County amounted to \$1.4 billion in 2007.</p>

Carbon County

History and Settlement	The high barrier of the Wasatch Plateau delayed settlement of the Price River Valley in Carbon County until the 1870s. Named for the vast coal deposits in the area, Carbon County was separated from Emery County in 1894 by the territorial legislature. Farming and ranching were the primary economic activities until coal was discovered in the 1880s. Coal mining became the major catalyst for development, with mining companies building and running towns and importing large numbers of foreign laborers.
Population	An estimated 19,730 people lived in Carbon County in 2007. Carbon County is the 15th largest of the 29 counties in Utah, but is 10th lowest population density with 13.3 persons per square mile. During the 2000s the county's population has decreased at an average annual rate of -0.5%, among the two lowest rates of counties in the state, and much lower than the state rate of 2.7%. Carbon County's average household size of 2.68 people in 2000 was among the lowest in the state, the average for the state as a whole was 3.12 persons. The median age in 2007 in Carbon County is 34.8, and for the state is 28.5. For the year 2050 the population is projected to be 28,275 people. The largest city, Price, had a population of 8,174 in 2007 and is projected to grow to 12,049 in 2050.
Personal Income and Wages	Total personal income in Carbon County in 2006 was \$560.7 million. The county's 2006 per capita income of \$29,159, 99.2% of the state average of \$29,406, was 5th highest among Utah's 29 counties. Total nonagricultural wages in 2006 were \$317.2 million.
Labor Market Indicators	The civilian labor force in Carbon County in 2007 was 10,262. The county's unemployed in 2007 totaled 367. The unemployment rate of 3.6% was the sixth highest rate among counties in the state and is higher than the state rate of 2.6%.
Employment	Carbon County's nonagricultural employment totaled 9,251 in 2007. Trade, transportation, and utilities, government, and education, health, and social services account for much of the county's nonagricultural employment. Total employment (which includes agriculture, private household, and nonagricultural proprietors) is projected to grow at an average annual rate of 0.8% from 2001 to 2050.
Largest Employers	The Carbon County School District, Canyon Fuels Company, Castleview Hospital, College of Eastern Utah, State of Utah, and Wal-Mart are all major employers in Carbon County.
Miscellaneous	<p>Agriculture – Carbon County has 199 farms on approximately 201,679 acres of land. Carbon County has 201,679 acres of land in 199 farms, 76 were full time farms in 1997. The market value of agricultural products sold was \$3.6 million in 1997, crop sales accounted for 11% of this and livestock sales for 89%. The largest agricultural crops in Carbon County are corn, oats, and hay. The county has a relatively small livestock industry.</p> <p>Construction – The total number of residential building permits issued in 2007 in Carbon County was 110.</p> <p>Retail Sales – Gross taxable retail sales, services, and business equipment purchases for Carbon County amounted to \$486.8 million in 2007.</p>

Daggett County

History and Settlement First settled by fur trappers and traders in the 1820s and 1830s, Daggett County was not created until 1917, when the state legislature carved it out of the northern end of Uintah County. It was the last of the state's counties to be organized. Daggett County was named after Ellsworth Daggett, who helped introduce irrigation to the area so farmers could live there. Until that time, the county was used mainly for the summer grazing of sheep and cattle from Wyoming and northern Utah. The Flaming Gorge Dam, built in the late 1950s, brought the creation of a whole new town, Dutch John, to house the dam's workers.

Population Daggett County had a population of 969 people in 2007 and is the smallest county in the state. The county had a population density of 1.4 persons per square mile. Throughout the 2000s, Daggett County has grown at an average rate of 0.5% per year, slower than the state average of 2.7%. The average household size in Daggett County was 2.46 in 2000, compared to the average size of 3.12 for the state. The median age in 2007 was 44.3, higher than the state median age of 28.5. By 2050, the population is projected to be 1,501 people. The county's largest city is Manila with 298 people in 2007. The projected population of Manila in 2050 is 437.

Personal Income and Wages The total personal income in Daggett County in 2006 was \$18.3 million. The county's per capita income in 2006 was \$19,500, 3rd lowest among counties and 66.3% of the state average. The state's per capita income in 2006 was \$29,406. The total nonagricultural wages in Daggett County in 2006 were \$13.4 million.

Labor Market Indicators The civilian labor force in Daggett County was 517 in 2007. The unemployment rate of 3.7% was the fifth lowest rate among counties in the state and is higher than the state rate of 2.6%.

Employment Total nonagricultural employment in the county in 2007 was 487. Government, leisure and hospitality, and construction account for much of the county's nonagricultural employment. Services account for 25%. The Flaming Gorge Dam and Reservoir and the Ashley National Forest are central to the county's economy for the large numbers of people employed in both government and tourism-related industries. Total employment (which includes agriculture, private household, and nonagricultural proprietors) is projected to grow at an average annual rate of 0.8% from 2001 to 2050.

Largest Employers Major employers include: Colletts Recreation Service, Daggett County, Daggett School District, Bureau of Reclamation, Jacob Fields Service North America, National Forest Service, and the State of Utah.

Miscellaneous **Agriculture** – Daggett County has 26,485 acres of land in 36 farms, 21 were full time farms in 1997. The market value of agricultural products sold was \$1.4 million in 1997, crop sales accounted for 30% of this and livestock sales for 70%. Daggett County produces hay, cattle, and some sheep.

Construction – There were 9 residential building permits issued in Daggett County in 2007.

Retail Sales – Gross taxable retail sales, services, and business equipment purchases for Daggett County amounted to \$13.1 million in 2007.

Davis County

History and Settlement Davis County was one of the original eight counties created in 1850, at the legislative assembly of the Territory of Deseret. The county was named for Captain Daniel C. Davis, of the Mormon Battalion. The county's agricultural potential was recognized quickly by the Mormon pioneers, who moved livestock there for forage during their first winter in Utah. Davis county farmers experimented with new crops, equipment, and irrigation methods. Defense installations such as Hill Air Force Base began to employ large numbers of people in the 1940s, and the economy shifted towards the service industry to support the increasing population and development. With the Wasatch Mountains in the east and the Great Salt Lake in the west, Davis County has commercial, governmental, and natural landmarks. Antelope Island State Park, Farmington Canyon and waterfowl management areas celebrate nature while Lagoon, Cherry Hill, the Bountiful Davis Art Center, the Farmington Art Chapel, and several golf courses are recreational attractions.

Population Davis is the smallest county in Utah in land area, and the second most dense, with 973.8 people per square mile. Davis County's 2007 population, 296,029 is the third highest in the state. The county has sustained a growth rate of 3.0% per year through the 2000s—higher than the state average of 2.7%. Davis County's 2000 average household size was 3.30 people per household, just higher than the state average of 3.12. The county's 2007 median age was 27.9, lower than the state's median age of 28.5. Davis County's population is projected to be 424,318 by 2050. Layton, the largest city in the county, had a population of 64,311 people in 2007, and is projected to be 91,113 by 2050.

Personal Income and Wages The total personal income for Davis County was \$8.5 billion. Along with the other major metropolitan counties, Davis has a relatively high per capita income and is ranked 3rd in the state. In 2006, the county's per capita income was \$30,455. The total nonagricultural payroll wages in Davis County in 2006 were \$3.9 billion.

Labor Market Indicators The civilian labor force in Davis County was 141,462 people in 2007. Of these people, 3,690 were unemployed. The unemployment rate in Davis County was 2.6% in 2007, the ninth lowest rate in the state. This rate is equal to the state unemployment rate of 2.6%.

Employment While the majority of people who live in Davis County also work in the county, many residents commute to nearby Salt Lake and Weber Counties. The employment in Davis County was 103,597 in 2007. Total employment (which includes agriculture, private household, and nonagricultural proprietors) is projected to grow at an average annual rate of 1.2% from 2001 to 2050.

Largest Employers Major employers in the county include the Hill Air Force Base, Davis County School District, Smith's Marketplace, Lagoon Corporation Inc., Lifetime Products Inc., Utility Trailer Manufacturing, Wal-Mart, and Albertsons.

Miscellaneous **Agriculture** – Davis County has 67,906 acres of land in 559 farms, 197 were full time farms in 1997. The market value of agricultural products sold was \$33.4 million in 1997, crop sales accounted for 82% of this and livestock sales for 18%.

Construction – In 2007, Davis County reported 1,919 residential building permits.

Retail Sales – Gross taxable retail sales, services, and business equipment purchases amounted to \$3.9 billion in 2007.

Duchesne County

History and Settlement	Much of present-day Duchesne County was once part of the Uintah and Ouray Indian Reservation. The reservation was opened to white homesteaders at the turn of the century under the Dawes Act, and Duchesne County was created in 1914 from part of Wasatch County. The county is named for the Duchesne River, which was possibly named for a French-Canadian trapper. Early irrigation and farming efforts were largely unsuccessful, and the county's economy has been based primarily on the livestock and oil/natural gas industries for most of the 20th century.
Population	Duchesne County had a population of 16,163 people in 2007 and ranked 16th in the state in size. The county had a population density of 5.0 persons per square mile in 2007. Throughout the 2000s, Duchesne County has grown at an average rate of 1.7% per year, slower than the state average of 2.7%. The average household size in Duchesne County was 3.11 in 2000, nearly equal to the state average of 3.12. The median age was 28.4 in 2007, slightly lower than the state median age of 28.5. By 2050, the population is projected to be 24,586. In 2007, Roosevelt had a population of 4,852 people, and the projected population of the city is 7,383 in 2050.
Personal Income and Wages	The total personal income for Duchesne County in 2006 was \$459.8 million. The county's per capita income in 2006 was \$29,707 and 101% of the state average. The state per capita income was \$29,406 in 2006. The total nonagricultural wages in Duchesne County in 2006 were \$242.3 million.
Labor Market Indicators	The civilian labor force in Duchesne County in 2007 was 8,479. The county's number of unemployed persons totaled 212, for an unemployment rate of 2.5% in 2007, the fifth lowest rate among counties and lower than the state unemployment rate of 2.6%.
Employment	Total nonagricultural employment in the county in 2007 was 7,376. The government sector is responsible for the largest share of Duchesne County's employment. Trade, transportation, and utilities is also a significant industry. The county's economy is specialized in industries related to oil and gas extraction. Total employment (which includes agriculture, private household, and nonagricultural proprietors) is projected to grow at an average annual rate of 1.1% from 2001 to 2050.
Largest Employers	Major employers include: Duchesne School District, Uintah Basin Medical Center, Duchesne County, Frontier Drilling, and New Field Exploration Co.
Miscellaneous	<p>Agriculture – Agricultural production in Duchesne County occurs on nearly 1,328,307 acres of land on 811 farms, 364 of them are full time farms. Duchesne is a major producer of hay and has a large inventory of cattle and calves.</p> <p>Construction – The total number of residential building permits in Duchesne County in 2007 was 246.</p> <p>Retail Sales – Gross taxable retail sales, services, and business equipment purchases for Duchesne County amounted to \$352.9 million in 2007.</p>

Emery County

History and Settlement	Emery County was established in 1880 and named to honor George W. Emery, territorial governor of Utah from 1875-80. Livestock and farming have been a mainstay of the county's economy throughout most of its history, beginning in 1877 when livestock growers from Sanpete County settled there. The completion of a railroad and the development of coal mining in the Carbon County area provided both markets for Emery County's produce and jobs for its citizens from the 1880s through the early 20th century. Emery County's population grew significantly during the 1970s when the Utah Power and Light Company opened large power plants in Castle Dale and Huntington. Mining, government, and transportation, communications and utilities had nearly equal shares of 1996 employment, and accounted for approximately 60% of total employment. The county's economy is specialized in coal mining-related industries and electric services; agriculture is important as well. Emery's economic structure has encountered major shifts since 1980, with fluctuations in construction and mining impacting employment in other industries.
Population	Emery County's population was 10,461 in 2007 and ranked 19th most dense at 2.3 persons per square mile. It has one of the lowest growth rates in the state, at an average of -0.4% per year through the 2000s, which indicates a population loss from the 2000 Census. The county's average household size was 3.09 persons per household in 2000. The median age of 34.6 in 2007 is higher than the state average of 28.5. Emery is projected to reach 13,313 people by 2050. Huntington, Emery's largest city, had a population of 2,004 in 2007 and a projected population of 2,630 in 2050.
Personal Income and Wages	The total personal income for Emery County in 2006 was \$253.1 million. The county's per capita income in 2006 was \$24,559 and 83.5% of the state average of \$29,406. The total nonagricultural wages in Emery County in 2006 were \$164.4 million.
Labor Market Indicators	The civilian labor force in Emery County in 2007 was 5,424. The county's number of unemployed persons in 2007 totaled 182. The unemployment rate in 2007 was 3.4%, the seventh highest rate among counties and higher than the state rate of 2.6%.
Employment	Total nonagricultural employment in the county in 2007 was 3,908. The trade, transportation, and utilities sector is responsible for the largest share of Emery County's employment. Mining and government are also significant. The county's economy is specialized in industries related to oil and gas extraction. Total employment (which includes agriculture, private household, and nonagricultural proprietors) is projected to grow at an average annual rate of 1.1% from 2001 to 2050.
Largest Employers	Emery County School District is Emery's largest employer. Other large employers are Energy West, Nielson Construction, Pacificorp, Consolidational Coal, CW Mining, and Emery County.
Miscellaneous	<p>Agriculture – Emery County has 158,798 acres of land in 450 farms, 173 were full time farms in 1997. The market value of agricultural products sold was \$11 million in 1997, crop sales accounted for 18% of this and livestock sales for 82%.</p> <p>Construction – The total number of residential building permits issued in Emery County in 2007 was 40.</p> <p>Retail Sales – Gross taxable retail sales, services, and business equipment purchases amounted to \$131.2 million in 2007.</p>

Garfield County

History and Settlement	Garfield County was created in 1882 by the territorial Legislature and named after recently-assassinated President James A. Garfield. While the county's economy has historically been dominated by lumber and agriculture, tourism began to play an important role with the establishment of Capitol Reef and Bryce Canyon National Parks (1937 and 1928, respectively) and Lake Powell National Recreation Area (1960s).
Population	With a population of 4,872 in 2007, Garfield County has the fifth smallest population in the State. The fourth largest county in land area, Garfield is the least dense, at less than 1 person per square mile. Garfield County's average annual growth rate from 2000-2007 was 0.3%, lower than the state average of 2.7%. Garfield County had an average household size of 2.91 people in 2000, which is lower than the state average of 3.12. The median age for Garfield County was 37.8 years in 2006, nine years older than the state average of 28.5. By 2050, Garfield is projected to grow to 8,738 people. The largest city is Panguitch, with a 2007 population of 1,473. Panguitch is projected to grow to around 2,719 by the year 2050.
Personal Income and Wages	Total personal income for Garfield County measured \$109.4 million in 2006. The county's per capita income, was \$24,836, which ranks 14th among the 29 Utah counties in 2006. This per capita income represents 84.5% of the average per capita income for Utah. Total non-agricultural wages in Garfield County were \$56.4 million in 2007.
Labor Market Indicators	The total civilian labor force of Garfield County is 2,733 in 2007. Of that labor force 130 people were unemployed, giving Garfield County the second highest unemployment rate in the state, at 4.8% in 2007. The unemployment rate is higher than the state average of 2.6%.
Employment	Total nonagricultural employment totaled 2,342 in 2007. The leisure and hospitality industry accounts for the greatest share of nonagricultural employment followed by government and trade, transportation, and utilities. Total employment (which includes agriculture, private household, and nonagricultural proprietors) is projected to grow at an average annual rate of 1.4% from 2001 to 2050.
Largest Employers	The largest employer in Garfield County is Ruby's Inn. Other large employers are Garfield School District, South Central Utah Telephone, Garfield Memorial Hospital, the Federal Government, and Garfield County.
Miscellaneous	<p>Agriculture – Garfield County has 121,381 acres of land on 285 farms, 116 were full time farms in 1997. The market value of agricultural products sold was \$7.6 million in 1997, crop sales accounted for 18% of this and livestock sales for 82%. Cattle, hay, dairy products, and sheep are all significant agricultural products of the county.</p> <p>Construction – Garfield County reported 139 residential building permits issued in 2007.</p> <p>Retail Sales – Gross taxable retail sales, services, and business equipment purchases for Garfield County amounted to \$94.1 million in 2007.</p>

Grand County

History and Settlement	Grand County was established in 1890 by the territorial legislature, and named for the Grand River (later called the Colorado River), which forms its western boundary. Competition from Native American tribes farming the fertile Colorado River Valley prevented white settlement of the county until the 1880s. Small farms and orchards, livestock ranching, and potash mining have been the major economic activities during much of Grand County's history. The uranium mining boom in the 1950s brought the first real population expansion to the area. Arches National Monument, established in 1929 and upgraded to a National Park in 1971, has drawn an increasing and significant number of tourists since its inception, making tourism the county's most important economic resource today.
Population	Grand County's population was 9,125 in 2007. The population density for the county is 2.5 persons per square mile. The county had an average annual growth rate of 1.0% through the 2000s. Grand County's average household size is the lowest, at 2.44 people; the state average was 3.12 persons per household in 2000. The median age in 2007 was 38.7 and is the fourth highest in the state in 2007. A projected 13,781 people will live in Grand County by the year 2050. The largest city, Moab, had 4,868 people in 2007.
Personal Income and Wages	The total personal income for Grand County in 2006 was \$240.2 million. The county's per capita income in 2006 was \$26,983 and 91.8% of the state average. The state per capita income was \$29,406 in 2006. Total nonagricultural wages in Grand County in 2006 were \$118.6 million.
Labor Market Indicators	Grand County's 2007 labor force was 5,246. There were 245 unemployed people and the unemployment rate was 4.7%, higher than the state average of 2.6%.
Employment	Total nonagricultural employment was 4,663 in 2007. Leisure and hospitality sector was Grand County's largest industry. Government and trade, transportation, and utilities are also large industries. Total employment (which includes agriculture, private household, and nonagricultural proprietors) is projected to grow at an average annual rate of 0.9% from 2001 to 2050.
Largest Employers	The Allen Memorial Hospital is the largest employer in the county. Other large employers are City Market, Grand County, Grand County School District, National Park Service, and Super 8 Motel.
Miscellaneous	<p>Agriculture – Grand County has 75,801 acres of land in 85 farms, 41 were full time farms in 1997. The market value of agricultural products sold was \$2.3 million in 1997, crop sales accounted for 37% of this and livestock sales for 63%. Hay production and cattle are the primary agricultural products.</p> <p>Construction – The total number of residential building permits issued in Grand County in 2007 was 155.</p> <p>Retail Sales – Gross taxable retail sales, services, and business equipment purchases for Grand County amounted to \$260.4 million in 2007.</p>

Iron County

History and Settlement Iron County was created in 1850 by the territorial legislature and named in recognition of the iron deposits found in the area. These deposits brought mining and smelting activity to the county in the nineteenth century. Settlers later turned to farming and ranching. Today Iron County is a gateway to many of Utah's national parks and has a well-diversified economy.

Population An estimated 44,813 people lived in the county in 2007, which makes it the ninth largest county in the state. Iron County had a population density of 13.6 persons per square mile. During the 2000s the county has increased at an average annual rate of 4.0%, among the fastest rates in the state, the state average is 2.7%. Iron's average household size was 3.13 in 2000, nearly equal to the state average. Iron's median age was 25.6 in 2007, the state average was 28.5. By the year 2050, Iron County is projected to have 137,240 people. The largest city is Cedar City, with an estimated 27,823 people in 2007. Cedar City is projected to grow to a population of 81,113 by 2050.

Personal Income and Wages The total personal income for Iron County amounted to \$894.6 million in 2006. The county's per capita income was \$21,402 in 2006, which is 72.8% of the state average per capita income of \$29,406. Students enrolled at Southern Utah University who have no or only a small income account for some of this discrepancy. Total wages for the county were \$455.1 million in 2006.

Labor Market Indicators The labor force in Iron County was 21,461 in 2007. Of that total labor force, 588 people were unemployed, creating an unemployment rate of 2.7% in the county. The county's unemployment rate is similar to the state average of 2.6%.

Employment Nonagricultural employment totaled 16,999 in 2007 in Iron County. The largest major industries in the county are government, trade, transportation, and utilities, and leisure and hospitality. In addition to these industries, the Iron County economy also specializes in manufacturing. Total employment (which includes agriculture, private household, and nonagricultural proprietors) is projected to grow at an average annual rate of 2.7% from 2001 to 2050.

Largest Employers Educational institutions, Southern Utah University and Iron School District are the largest employers in the county. Other major employers also include Valley View Medical Center, Wal-Mart, Convergys, the Federal Government, and the State of Utah. Iron County's proximity to Zion National Park and Bryce Canyon National Park, as well as the hosting of the nationally recognized Utah Shakespeare Festival, serve as catalysts for the healthy and growing tourism industry.

Miscellaneous
Agriculture – Iron County has 404,574 acres of land in 375 farms, 156 were full time farms in 1997. The market value of agricultural products sold was \$42.1 million in 1997, crop sales accounted for 67% of this and livestock sales for 33%. Iron County is among the top hay producing and sheep producing counties in the state.

Construction – In 2007, 656 residential building permits were issued in Iron County.

Retail Sales – Gross taxable retail sales, services, and business equipment purchases amounted to \$698.1 million in 2007.

Juab County

History and Settlement	The legislative assembly created Juab County in 1852. The name comes from a Ute Indian word meaning flat or level plain. Early settlers depended on agriculture; but this changed when precious metals discovered in 1869 in the Tintic region made the area one of the foremost mining districts in the nation. Silver, gold, copper, lead, zinc, and uranium mining continued through the 1950s, and some operations continue to today on a smaller scale. In recent years several small manufacturing firms, as well as recreation opportunities at White Sand Dunes and Little Sahara Recreation Area, have helped to diversify Juab's economy.
Population	An estimated 9,654 people lived in the county in 2007, which makes it the 10th smallest county in the state. In regards to population density, at 2.8 persons per square mile the county ranks 18th. Its population has averaged 2.2% growth per year during the 2000s, which is lower than the state average. The average household size of Juab County was 3.31 in 2000, higher the state average of 3.12. At 27.6, the 2007 median age of the county is lower than the state average of 28.5. Juab County is projected to grow to a population of 29,728 by the year 2050. An estimated 5,231 people lived in Nephi in 2007, the largest city, which is projected to grow to 16,615 by 2050.
Personal Income and Wages	Total personal income for Juab County was \$204.4 million in 2006. The per capita income in 2006 was \$22,371, which ranked seventh lowest among Utah counties. This per capita income also represents 76.1% of the state average of \$29,406. Total nonagricultural wages for Juab County were \$98.3 million in 2006.
Labor Market Indicators	The labor force of Juab County was 4,194 in 2007. There were 131 people unemployed, which results in an unemployment rate of 3.1%. Juab County had the 10th lowest unemployment rate in the state, and is higher than the state average of 2.6%.
Employment	Nonagricultural employment totaled 3,656 in 2007 in Juab County. Construction and government account for much of Juab County's employment. Total employment (which includes agriculture, private household, and nonagricultural proprietors) is projected to grow at an average annual rate of 2.5% from 2,455 in 1990 to 6,643 in 2030.
Largest Employers	The Teton Industrial Construction and Juab School District employ the most people in the county. Other major employers include Central Valley Medical Services, Nephi Rubber Products, and Quality Craft Wood Works.
Miscellaneous	<p>Agriculture – Juab County has 275,632 acres of land in 228 farms, 91 were full time farms in 1997. The market value of agricultural products sold was \$8.4 million in 1997, crop sales accounted for 34% of this and livestock sales for 66%. Cattle, hay, sheep and wheat are all significant agricultural products in the county. Juab County is also one of the top turkey producers in Utah.</p> <p>Construction – Juab County reported 58 residential building permits issued in 2007.</p> <p>Retail Sales – Gross taxable retail sales, services, and business equipment purchases amounted to \$76.9 million in 2007.</p>

Kane County

History and Settlement	First settled by pioneers in the mid-1860s, Kane County was named after Col. Thomas L. Kane, an influential supporter of the Mormons. During the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, a majority of the county's residents were farmers or ranchers. The 1920s and 30s brought the development of lodging, food, and services for tourists of Bryce Canyon, Zion, and Grand Canyon National Parks, as well as for the many Hollywood crews filming Westerns in the spectacular desert areas near Kanab. The construction of the Glen Canyon Dam in the late 1950s brought a population and an economic boom, and the resulting Lake Powell brought even more recreational service industries to the area.
Population	Kane County's population was 6,440 in 2007. Kane County had the sixth smallest population in the state, and had a population density of 1.6 persons per square mile. Kane County had an average growth rate of 0.9% per year through most of the 2000s. Kane's average household size, 2.68 people in 2000, is lower than the state average of 3.12. The county had a median age of 39.8 in 2007, which is high compared to the state average of 28.5. By 2050, Kane County's population is expected to be 14,267 people. Kanab, the county's largest city, has 3,769 people in 2007 and is expected to grow to 8,509 by 2050.
Personal Income and Wages	Total personal income for Kane County was \$180.8 million in 2006. The county's per capita income, \$28,213, ranked seventh highest among Utah's counties in 2006. It also represents 95.9% of the state per capita income. Total nonagricultural wages amount to \$79.9 million in 2006.
Labor Market Indicators	In 2007 the labor force of Kane County rose was 3,480 people. With 112 people unemployed, the county has an unemployment rate of 3.2%. This was the eighth highest unemployment rate in the state, and is higher than the state average of 2.6%.
Employment	Nonagricultural employment reached 3,195 in 2007. Leisure and hospitality, Government, and trade, transportation, and utilities accounted for the largest shares of employment. Total employment (which includes agriculture, private household, and nonagricultural proprietors) is projected to grow at an average annual rate of 1.9% from 2001 to 2050.
Largest Employers	Best Friends Animal Sanctuary and the Kane County School District are the top employers in the county. Other large employers include Aramark (Lake Powell Resorts), Kane County Hospital, Stampin' Up, the Federal Government, and Kane County. Several other tourism related businesses are among the top employers.
Miscellaneous	<p>Agriculture – Kane County had 175,384 acres of land in 143 farms, 66 were full time farms in 1997. The market value of agricultural products sold was \$3.2 million in 1997, crop sales accounted for 8% of this and livestock sales for 82%. Kane County's produces small amounts of cattle, hay, sheep, and dairy products.</p> <p>Construction – There were 151 residential building permits issued in Kane County in 2007.</p> <p>Retail Sales – Gross taxable retail sales, services, and business equipment purchases amounted to \$128.5 million in 2007.</p>

Millard County

History and Settlement	Millard County, first settled in 1851, is named in recognition of President Millard Fillmore. The city of Fillmore, which lies near the geographic center of the Utah Territory, was the capital for a few years until the Legislature voted to move it to the more populous Salt Lake City. The establishment of the Union Pacific line through the western part of the county in the early part of the 20th century led to large-scale production of alfalfa seeds. The city of Topaz was the site of a Japanese internment camp during World War II, housing some 8,700 people forcibly relocated by the federal government. The development in the 1970s of the Intermountain Power Project, a coal-burning power plant, was a major economic event.
Population	An estimated 13,414 people lived in Millard County in 2007, with a density of 1.6 people per square mile. During the 2000s the county's population increased at an average annual rate of 1.1%, compared to the state average of 2.7%. Millard County's average household size was 3.19 people per household; the state average is 3.12 people per household. The county's median age was 33.9 in 2007, higher than the state's median age of 28.5. Millard County is projected to reach 28,538 people in 2050. The largest city in Millard County is Delta, with an estimated 3,143 people in 2007. Delta is projected to have 6,743 people by the year 2050.
Personal Income and Wages	The total personal income for Millard County was \$290.5 million in 2006. Millard has a relatively low per capita income of \$24,359 and is ranked 13th lowest in the state. Total nonagricultural payroll wages in Millard County were \$139.9 million in 2006.
Labor Market Indicators	The 2007 civilian labor force in Millard County was 6,247 people. Of these people, 164 were unemployed. The unemployment rate in Millard County was 2.6%, the same as the state rate in 2007.
Employment	The 2007 nonagricultural employment in Millard County was 3,988. The largest major industries in Millard County are trade, transportation, and utilities and government. Total employment (which includes agriculture, private household, and nonagricultural proprietors) is projected to grow at an average annual rate of 1.6% from 2001 to 2050.
Largest Employers	Major employers in Millard County include the Millard County School District, Intermountain Power Services, Millard County, Intermountain Healthcare, Great Lake Cheese of Utah, Mountainview Mushrooms, and the State of Utah.
Miscellaneous	<p>Agriculture – Millard County is ranked sixth in number of farms among Utah counties with 457,823 acres on 650 farms, 350 are full time farms. Millard County's average farm size is 704 acres. The market value of agricultural products sold was \$71 million in 1997, crop sales accounted for 40% of this and livestock sales for 60%. Millard is a leading county in grain and hay production.</p> <p>Construction – In 2007 Millard County reported 58 residential building permits.</p> <p>Retail Sales – Gross taxable retail sales, services, and business equipment purchases amounted to \$146.4 million in 2007.</p>

Morgan County

History and Settlement Created in 1862, Morgan County is named after Mormon Church leader Jedediah Morgan Grant. The county has the largest percentage of privately owned land of all the counties in Utah. Much of it is used for livestock and crops. Lumber was a major industry during the 1860s and 1870s, and a major cement manufacturing plant has been operating for nearly a century. Morgan County has provided the locale for major routes into the West- the trapper trail near Highway 167; immigrant trails; Pony Express and stagecoach lines along Highway 65, and the transcontinental railroad, U.S. Highway 30, and Interstate 84 which parallel the Weber River. Today, these byways connect verdant agricultural areas, manicured residential neighborhoods and superb recreational venues for bicycling, hiking, snowmobiling, hunting and fishing.

Population

Morgan County had a population of 9,654 in 2007. The county's population density was 15.2 persons per square mile, and ranked 11th most dense in the state. The county had an average annual growth rate of 3.7% during the 2000s this rate is higher than the 2.7% state average. Morgan County's average household size was 3.47 people per household higher than the state's average of 3.12 in 2000. The median age for the county was 28.2 slightly lower than the state's median age 28.5 in 2007. The population of the county is projected to surpass 48,662 people by 2050. The city of Morgan, the county's only incorporated city, has a population of 3,270 in 2007. The city is projected to have 6,052 people by 2050.

Personal Income and Wages

The total personal income for Morgan County was \$220.3 million in 2006. The county's per capita income was \$27,438 in 2006, ranking ninth highest among counties and was 93.3%. Total nonagricultural payroll wages in Morgan County in 2006 were \$64.9 million.

Labor Market Indicators

The civilian labor force in Morgan County was 3,969 people in 2007. Of these people, 107 were unemployed. The unemployment rate in Morgan County was 2.7%; ranked 11th lowest in the state. This rate was slightly higher than the state unemployment rate of 2.6%.

Employment

The largest major industries in Morgan County are trade, transportation, and utilities, government, and construction. Nonagricultural employment in Morgan County was 1,985 in 2007. Total employment (which includes agriculture, private household, and nonagricultural proprietors) is projected to grow at an average annual rate of 1.6% from 2001 to 2050.

Largest Employers

Morgan County School District is the county's largest employer. There are also two large manufacturing employers: Holnam Inc., a cement plant, and Browning Arms, a sporting goods manufacturer. Other major employers in the county include Morgan County, IGA Grocery, Barber Brothers Ford, Durrant Slate Plumbing Inc., Larry's Spring Chicken Inn, and Morgan Valley Foods.

Miscellaneous

Agriculture – Morgan County has 179,246 acres of land in 258 farms, 97 are full-time farms. The average farm size is 738 acres. The market value of agricultural products sold was \$13.2 million in 1997, crop sales accounted for 9% of this and livestock sales for 91%. Important crops include hay, wheat, and barley. The county also has a small sheep and cattle industry. Morgan is one of the leading producers of mink pelts in Utah, and the state of Utah is the fourth largest producer of mink pelts in the United States.

Construction – In 2007 Morgan County reported 105 residential building permits.

Retail Sales – Gross taxable retail sales, services, and business equipment purchases amounted to \$73.2 million in 2007.

Piute County

History and Settlement	Named for the Paiute Indian tribe, Piute County was split off from Beaver County in 1865. Crops and livestock were important early on. The discovery of gold and silver in the Tushar Mountains created several boom towns during the late 1800s. The completion of a railroad branch line to Marysville in 1900 linked Piute's mines and farms to markets outside the county. Mining continued to be important during World Wars I and II, when the county's large reserves of high-grade alunite ore was in demand. Piute and Otter Creek reservoirs provide recreation opportunities for Piute County residents, and the Parker ranch near Circleville has become a tourist attraction because of its association with outlaw Butch Cassidy.
Population	Piute County had a population of 1,385 people and ranked 28th among the counties in population size in 2007. The county has a population density of 1.8 persons per square mile in 2007. Throughout the 2000s, Piute County has declined at an average rate of -0.5% per year, slower than the state average of 2.7%. The average household size in Piute County in 2000 was 2.8, smaller than the average state size of 3.0. The median age for 2007 was 41.5, higher than the state median age of 28.5, and the second highest in the state. By 2050, the population is projected to reach 2,035 people. Circleville, Piute County's largest town, has an estimated population of 463. The projected population of the city in 2050 is 690.
Personal Income and Wages	The total personal income in Piute County in 2006 was \$31.5 million. The county's per capita income in 2006 was \$23,460 and 79.8% of the state average and ranks 20th in the state. The state's per capita income in 2006 was \$29,406. Total nonagricultural wages in Piute County in 2006 were \$8.6 million.
Labor Market Indicators	The civilian labor force in Piute County in 2007 totaled 887. The county's unemployed totaled 22, with an unemployment rate of 2.5%, higher than the state rate of 3.8%.
Employment	Total nonagricultural employment in the county in 2007 was 358. Government provides the majority nonagricultural employment in Piute County. Trade, transportation, and utilities and leisure and hospitality also account for a large portion of the employment. Total employment (which includes agriculture, private household, and nonagricultural proprietors) is projected to grow at an average annual rate of 0.7% from 2001 to 2050.
Largest Employers	Major employers in the county include the Piute School District, Dalton Brothers Trucking, Storm Ridge Ranch School, Piute County, State of Utah, and the Big Rock Candy Mtn. Resort.
Miscellaneous	<p>Agriculture – Piute County has 44,540 acres of land in 106 farms, 79 are full time farms. The average farm size is 420 acres. The market value of agricultural products sold was \$7.2 million in 1997, crop sales accounted for 9% of this and livestock sales for 91%. Hay, along with the small cattle and sheep industry, accounts for most of Piute's agricultural production.</p> <p>Construction – There were no residential building permits issued in Piute County in 2007.</p> <p>Retail Sales – Gross taxable retail sales, services, and business equipment purchases amounted to \$7.1 million in 2007.</p>

Rich County

History and Settlement	Rich County was formed in 1864 when it split off from Green River County (which covered parts of today's Uintah, Daggett, Summit, Duchesne, Wasatch, and Rich Counties). Two versions of the origin of Rich County's name exist: 1) named for the richness of the Bear River Valley soil, and 2) named for Charles C. Rich, a Mormon apostle instrumental in the settlement of the area. A popular spot for fur trappers in the early 19th century, the Bear Lake area was settled by the Mormon pioneers in the 1860s and 1870s. The county's fertile lowlands have long supported fertile farms and pastures: three-fourths of Rich County's land is used primarily for grazing. The development of Bear Lake as a popular recreation area has helped diversify Rich's economy.
Population	Rich County had a population of 2,162 people in 2007 and ranked as the third smallest in the state. The county had a population density of 2.1 persons per square mile. Throughout the 2000s, Rich County has grown at an average rate of 1.4% per year, slower than the state average of 2.7%. The average household size in Rich County was 3.02 in 2000, slightly lower than the state average of 3.12. The median age was 35.6 in 2006, compared to the state median age of 28.4. The population is projected to be 3,473 in the year 2050. Randolph is the largest city in the county, with a population of 470.
Personal Income and Wages	Total personal income for Rich County was \$53.1 million in 2006. Current per capita income was \$26,457 in 2006, which ranked 11th among Utah counties. This per capita income also represents 90.0% of the state average of \$29,406. Total nonagricultural wages in the county in 2006 were \$18.7 million.
Labor Market Indicators	The civilian labor force in Rich County in 2007 totaled 1,395. The county's unemployed in 2007 totaled 30, with an unemployment rate of 2.2%, lower than the state rate of 2.6%.
Employment	Total nonagricultural employment in the county in 2007 was 753. Government and leisure and hospitality are Rich County's largest major industries. Agriculture is also among Rich County's largest major industries. Total employment (which includes agriculture, private household, and nonagricultural proprietors) is projected to grow at an average annual rate of 0.9% from 2001 to 2050.
Largest Employers	Rich County School District and Lodge at Bear Lake L.L.C. are the largest employers in the county. Other major employers include Majestic Ranch Academy, Rich County, Bear Lake Chevron, Bear Lake Community Health, Bear Lake Landscaping, and Bear Lake Lodge.
Miscellaneous	<p>Agriculture – Rich County had 523,744 acres of land in 162 farms, 98 were full time farms (1997). The market value of agricultural products sold was \$15.5 million in 1997, crop sales accounted for 7% of this and livestock sales for 93%. Rich County is a leading hay producer in Utah. The county produces a significant number of cattle for beef, and has a small sheep industry.</p> <p>Construction – The total number of residential building permits issued in 2007 in Rich County was 43.</p> <p>Retail Sales – Gross taxable retail sales, services, and business equipment purchases amounted to \$28.3 million in 2007.</p>

Salt Lake County

History and Settlement Permanent settlement of Salt Lake County, named for the nearby Great Salt Lake, began in 1847 when Mormon pioneers entered the Great Salt Lake Valley as Brigham Young proclaimed “This is the right place”. The county was officially established in 1850. With self-sufficiency a major goal, the settlers diversified the economy early on by establishing basic industries to supply everything from pottery to printing paper. As the headquarters of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints (Mormon), as well as the territorial and, later, the state capital, Salt Lake City and its county have always been the center of population, political power, and economic strength. With Temple Square, Hogle Zoo, museums, all season mountain resorts, the Bingham copper mine, the State Capitol, Abravanel Hall, and the new Salt Palace, Salt Lake County is “still the right place.”

Population Salt Lake County is the most populous county in the state, with an estimated 1,018,904 people in 2007. Salt Lake County is also has the greatest population density, with 1,382.5 people per square mile. The county’s average annual growth rate through the 2000s was 1.7%, below the state average of 2.7%. Salt Lake County’s average household size was 2.99 in 2000 compared to the state average of 2.12. The median age in the county was 30.8, which is higher than the state median age which was 28.5 in 2007. Salt Lake County is expected to grow to a population of 1,853,891 by the year 2050. Salt Lake City, the state capital and most populous city in the state, had 180,651 people in 2007. By 2050 Salt Lake City is expected to have 225,023 people.

Personal Income and Wages Total personal income for Salt Lake County was \$34.6 billion in 2006. Per capita income was \$34,951 in 2006, which ranks 2nd highest among Utah counties. This per capita income also represents 118.9% of the state average of \$29,406. The total nonagricultural payroll wages in Salt Lake County in 2006 were \$23.3 billion.

Labor Market Indicators The civilian labor force in Salt Lake County is 547,281 in 2007. Of these people, 13,995 were unemployed. The unemployment rate in Salt Lake County was 2.6% which ranked eighth lowest in the state. This rate is equal the state unemployment rate of 2.6%.

Employment Total nonagricultural employment reached 601,296 in 2007. The largest major industries in Salt Lake County are trade, transportation, and utilities, and professional and business services. Total employment (which includes agriculture, private household, and nonagricultural proprietors) is projected to grow at an average annual rate of 1.3% from 2001 to 2050.

Largest Employers Major employers in the county include University of Utah, State of Utah, Intermountain Health Care, Granite School District, Jordan School District, Salt Lake County, Wal-Mart, Discover Financial Services, and Delta Airlines.

Miscellaneous **Agriculture** – Despite its status as one of Utah’s most urbanized counties, there are 593 farms of which 202 are full-time farms in Salt Lake County, with 113,912 acres of total farmland. The average farm size is 192 acres. The market value of agricultural products sold was \$23 million in 1997, crop sales accounted for 55% of this and livestock sales for 45%.

Construction – In 2007 Salt Lake County reported 4,512 residential building permits.

Retail Sales – Gross taxable retail sales, services, and business equipment purchases amounted to \$22.2 billion in 2007.

San Juan County

History and Settlement In 1880 the territorial legislature carved San Juan County from Iron, Kane, Sevier, and Piute counties. The name comes from the San Juan River. The Navajo Indian Reservation occupies much of the southern part of the county. Early white settlers in the 1870s viewed livestock ranching as more profitable than farming in the harsh desert country. Later, sporadic mining activity brought some economic gain—most significantly with the development of San Juan County’s uranium deposits in the 1950s. The creation of Lake Powell in the 1960s has made

Population The population in San Juan County in 2007 was estimated at 14,807. San Juan County has more land area than any county in Utah, and is one of the least densely populated, with only 1.9 people per square mile. Its average yearly growth rate throughout the 2000s is the fifth lowest in the state, at 0.4%; the state grew at an average annual rate of 2.7%. With 3.45 people per household, San Juan ranked third in average household size in 2000, the average household size for the state was 3.12 persons. The county had a median age of 28.4 in 2007 and is the ninth youngest in the state. San Juan’s population is projected to reach 20,083 people by 2050. The largest city, Blanding, had 3,185 people in 2007.

Personal Income and Wages Total personal income for the county was \$232.2 million in 2006. Total personal income for the state was \$75.9 billion. Per capita income was \$16,569 in 2006, the lowest among Utah counties. San Juan’s per capita income represents 56.3% of the state average of \$29,406. Total nonagricultural wages in San Juan County in 2006 were \$115.4 million.

Labor Market Indicators The civilian labor force in San Juan County was 4,990 people in 2007. Of these people, 263 were unemployed. The unemployment rate in San Juan County was 5.3% and ranked highest in the state. The state unemployment rate was 2.6%.

Employment Nonagricultural employment totaled 4,248 in 2007. Government accounts for a large part of San Juan’s nonagricultural employment. Leisure and hospitality and education, health, and social services also account for significant share of the total employment. Total employment (which includes agriculture, private household, and nonagricultural proprietors) is projected to grow at an average annual rate of 1.3% from 2001 to 2050.

Largest Employers The largest employers in San Juan County are the San Juan School district and the College of Eastern Utah. Other large employers are Lisbon Valley Mining Co., Montezuma Creek Community Health, Monument Valley Lodge, San Juan County, and the State of Utah.

Miscellaneous **Agriculture** – San Juan County’s farms cover nearly 1,673,079 acres of land. There are 231 farms 115 of which are full time farms. Its average farm size (7,243 acres) is among the largest in the state. The market value of agricultural products sold was \$9.1 million in 1997, crop sales accounted for 39% of this and livestock sales for 61%. The county is a leading producer of small grains (wheat, barley, oats) and of winter wheat. Cattle and sheep are also important.

Construction – The total number of residential building permits issued in San Juan County in 2007 was 72.

Retail Sales – Gross taxable retail sales, services, and business equipment purchases amounted to \$168.8 million in 2007.

Sanpete County

History and Settlement	Sanpete County was established in 1850. Its name is a derivation of San Pitch, the name of the local American Indian tribe. Since settlement, Sanpete's economy has been agriculturally based. Grain crops and cattle were important early on, and sheep dominated the local economy from 1880 through the 1920s. Turkeys became a cooperative, integrated industry during the Great Depression, and today Sanpete ranks among the top turkey producing counties in the country. Snow College, a two-year institution in Ephraim, plays an important role in the economy as well.
Population	The population of Sanpete County reached 26,464 people in 2007 and ranks as the 12th largest county in the state. The county has a population density of 16.7 persons per square mile, which ranks ninth among Utah counties. Sanpete had an average annual growth rate of 2.1% during the 2000s, this is lower than the state average of 2.7%. The average household size was 3.25 in 2000 and is higher than the state average of 3.12. The median age in Sanpete County was 27.5 in 2007, lower than the state average of 28.5. Sanpete County's population projection is 46,445 for the year 2050. Sanpete County's largest city, Ephraim, had a population of 5,165 in 2007, and it is expected to have a population of 8,996 by the year 2050.
Personal Income and Wages	The total personal income for Sanpete County amounted to \$449.1 million in 2006. The county's per capita income was \$18,705, which ranked it 2nd lowest among the 29 Utah counties. It also represents 63.6% of the state average per capita income. Students enrolled at Snow College who have no or only a small income account for some of this discrepancy. Total nonagricultural wages for the county were \$180.7 million in 2006.
Labor Market Indicators	The labor force size of Sanpete County was 10,888 in 2007. Of that total labor force, 345 people were unemployed, thus creating an unemployment rate of 3.2% in the county. This unemployment rate is eighth highest in the state, and higher than the state average of 2.7%.
Employment	Nonagricultural employment totaled 7,118 in Sanpete County in 2007. Government is the largest industry followed by trade, transportation, and utilities, and manufacturing. Agriculture also plays an important part in the Sanpete County economy. Total employment (which includes agriculture, private household, and nonagricultural proprietors) is projected to grow at an average annual rate of 1.4% from 2001 to 2050.
Largest Employers	The largest employers in Sanpete County are Snow College and Moroni Feed Company. Other large employers include South Sanpete School District, the State of Utah, North Sanpete School District, Wal-Mart, Gunnison Valley Hospital, and Sanpete Valley Hospital.
Miscellaneous	<p>Agriculture – Sanpete County has 359,917 acres of land in 776 farms, 383 were full time farms (1997). The market value of agricultural products sold was \$82.8 million in 1997, crop sales accounted for 9% of this and livestock sales for 91%. In the agricultural realm, Sanpete County is best known for its turkey production. The county is also the leading producer of sheep in Utah, and is the home of a large fish hatchery. The county ranks among the top producing counties for barley, oats, and alfalfa hay. The inventory of cattle and calves and of milk cows was also higher in Sanpete than in most Utah counties.</p> <p>Construction – Sanpete County reported 214 residential building permits issued in 2007.</p> <p>Retail Sales – Gross taxable retail sales, services, and business equipment purchases amounted to \$211.6 million in 2007.</p>

Sevier County

History and Settlement Sevier County was formed from the south section of Sanpete County in 1865, and named for the Sevier River—what the Spanish called the Rio Severo (severe and violent). The town of Richfield grew quickly, and soon became a major regional commercial center. Agriculture has always been important to the county's economy, and Sevier is currently the state's leading producer of gypsum.

Population Sevier County had a population of 20,442 and a population density of 10.7 people per square mile in 2007. Sevier has sustained an average population growth rate of 1.1% throughout the 2000s, lower than the state average of 2.7%. Sevier County's average household size was 3.03 people per household in 2000, just under the state average of 3.12. The county's median age was 30.1 in 2007, greater than the state's median age of 28.5. By the year 2050, the county's population is projected to be 29,828. The county's largest city is Richfield and the population was estimated at 7,119 in 2007 and is projected to increase to 10,604 by 2050.

Personal Income and Wages The total personal income for Sevier County was \$438.9 million in 2006. Sevier had a per capita income of \$22,699 in 2006, which is 77.2% of the state average of \$29,406. The total nonagricultural payroll wages in Sevier County were \$226,758 million in 2006.

Labor Market Indicators The 2007 civilian labor force in Sevier County is 9,620 people an increase. Of these people, 269 were unemployed. The unemployment rate in Sevier County was 2.8%, similar to the state unemployment rate of 2.6% in 2007.

Employment Nonagricultural employment totaled 8,057 in Sevier County in 2007. The largest major industries in Sevier County are trade, transportation, and utilities, government, and leisure and hospitality. Total employment (which includes agriculture, private household, and nonagricultural proprietors) is projected to grow at an average annual rate of 1.1% from 2001 to 2050.

Largest Employers The largest employer in the county is the Sevier School District. Other major employers include the Canyon Fuels Company, Barney Trucking Inc., Wal-Mart, Sevier Valley Hospital, the Federal Government, State of Utah, and Sevier County.

Miscellaneous **Agriculture** – Sevier County has 147,032 acres of land in 478 farms, 198 were full time farms in 1997. Sevier County's average farm size is 308 acres. The market value of agricultural products sold was \$39.7 million in 1997, crop sales accounted for 16% of this and livestock sales for 84%. Sevier County is a leading producer of corn for grain. Milk cows, sheep, turkeys and lambs are also important.

Construction – In 2007 Sevier County reported 133 residential building permits.

Retail Sales – Gross taxable retail sales, services, and business equipment purchases amounted to \$339.5 million in 2007.

Summit County

History and Settlement Summit County, named for the high mountain summits that form the divides of the Weber, Bear, and Green River drainages, was created in 1854 from existing Green River and Great Salt Lake counties. The discovery of coal near Coalville and later silver, lead, and zinc in the area made mining the center of Summit's economy until the 1950s. Park City, a booming mining town founded in 1872, was on the verge of becoming a ghost town when the mines shut down; but the area's terrain and snow conditions led to its rebirth as a major destination ski area. Skiing is a major economic activity in western Summit County.

Population The population of Summit County was estimated at 38,412 in 2007, ranking the county as the 10th largest in the state, it is the seventh most dense with 20.5 persons per square mile. Summit County's average annual rate of growth during the 2000s was 3.6%, faster than the state average of 2.7%. The county's average household size was 2.87 in 2000, lower than the state average of 3.12. With a median age of 35.3 in 2007, Summit County residents are among the oldest in Utah. The county is projected to continue growing at a strong pace, reaching 131,594 people by 2050. Park City is the largest city in the county, with a population of 8,030 in 2007.

Personal Income and Wages The total personal income for Summit County was \$895 million. Total personal income for the state was \$2.0 billion. Summit County has the highest per capita income in the state. The county's per capita income was \$57,725 in 2006 which was 196.3% of the state average of \$29,406. Total nonagricultural wages in Summit County in 2006 were \$700.9 million.

Labor Market Indicators The 2007 civilian labor force in Summit County was 22,684 people. Of these people, 562 were unemployed. The unemployment rate in Summit County was 2.5%, nearly equal to the state unemployment rate of 2.6%.

Employment Nonagricultural employment totaled 21,896 in 2007. The largest industry in Summit County is leisure and hospitality, followed by trade, transportation, and utilities, government, and construction. This is consistent with the county's high specialization in tourism-related industries. Total employment (which includes agriculture, private household, and nonagricultural proprietors) is projected to grow at an average annual rate of 2.3% from 2001 to 2050.

Largest Employers Deer Valley Resort Co. and The Canyons are the largest employers in Summit County. Other major employers include Park City School District, Park City, Park City Mountain Resort, Premier Resorts of Utah Inc., Stein Eriksen Lodge Owners, and Summit County.

Miscellaneous **Agriculture** – Summit County has 589,528 acres of land in 476 farms, 183 were full time farms in 1997. The market value of agricultural products sold was \$17.1 million in 1997, crop sales accounted for 6% of this and livestock sales for 94%.

Construction – The total number of residential building permits issued in Summit County in 2007 was 1,139.

Retail Sales – Gross taxable retail sales, services and business equipment purchases amounted to \$1.3 billion in 2007.

Tooele County

History and Settlement Established in 1850 as one of the first counties in Utah, Tooele County gets its name from one of two origins. Some say the name refers to the Goshute Indian Chief Tuilla; while others claim it is a reference to the tules, or rushes which grow in the county's swampy areas. The early settlers grazed sheep in the area, but mining and smelting fueled the county's growth from the 1860s to World War II. Military installations built during World War II boosted the county's population and continue to pump millions of dollars into the local economy. Today most of western Tooele County is reserved for military use. Tooele County is geographically unique with diverse mountain ranges, picturesque valleys and austere deserts. Visitors enjoy points of interest which interpret the rich history of Native Americans, the ill-fated Donner-Reed Party, the Pony Express Trail, the Mormon pioneers, railroads, boom-then-bust miners, and the Bonneville Salt Flats. The open panorama contributes to our quality of life, and offers visitors a playground for a variety of recreational interests.

Population Tooele County's population was 56,536 in 2007 with a population density of 8.2 people per square mile. The county's average annual growth rate has been 4.5% through the 2000s compared with the state growth rate of 2.7%. The average household size in Tooele County was 3.11 in 2000, nearly equal to the state average of 3.12 people per household. The median age was 27.9 in 2007, slightly lower than the state median age which is 28.5. The county population is projected to surpass 192,007 by 2050. Approximately 29,460 people lived in the largest city, Tooele, in 2007 and the population is projected to be 59,881 by 2050.

Personal Income and Wages Total personal income for Tooele County was \$1.2 billion in 2006. In 2006, the county's per capita income was \$23,734, which was 80.7% of the state average, and 19th highest among Utah's counties. The total nonagricultural payroll wages in Tooele County in 2006 were \$574.2 million.

Labor Market Indicators The civilian labor force in Tooele County in 2007 was 26,618 people as compared. The unemployment rate in Tooele County was 2.9% and 18th highest among counties in the state.

Employment Total nonagricultural employment reached 15,502 in 2007. The largest major industries in Tooele County are government; trade, transportation, and utilities; and professional and business services. Total employment (which includes agriculture, private household, and nonagricultural proprietors) is projected to grow at an average annual rate of 3.5% from 2001 and 2050.

Largest Employers Major employers in this county include Department of Defense, Wal-Mart, Tooele School District, EG&G Defense Materials, U.S. Magnesium LLC, Detroit Diesel, Envirocare of Utah, and Tooele County.

Miscellaneous
Agriculture – Agriculture in Tooele County occurs on 332 farms (144 are full-time farms) and covers 291,746 acres of land. Average farm size is 879 acres. The market value of agricultural products sold was \$17.4 million in 1997, crop sales accounted for 14% of this and livestock sales for 86%.

Construction – In 2007, Tooele County reported 557 residential building permits.

Retail Sales – Gross taxable retail sales, services, and business equipment purchases amounted to \$615.0 million in 2007.

Uintah County

History and Settlement	Named for the Uinta-Ats Ute Indian tribe, Uintah County was established in 1880. Geologic deposits of gilsonite, oil shale, tar sands, and oil have played a significant role in the county's economic history. Gilsonite was discovered in 1888 and oil in 1948. Oil production peaked in the 1980s. Uintah's situation near the Ashley National Forest and Dinosaur National Monument has made tourism important to the county. Agriculture is significant as well.
Population	Uintah County had a population 28,806 people in 2007 and ranked 11th in the state in size, and has a population density of 6.4 persons per square mile. Throughout the 2000s, Uintah County has grown at an average rate of 1.9% per year, slower than the state average of 2.7%. The average household size in Uintah County was 3.05 in 2000, and is slightly lower to the state average of 3.12. The median age was 29.3 in 2007, higher than the state median age of 29.3. By 2050, the population is projected to reach 46,445 people. Vernal, Uintah County's largest city, had an estimated population of 8,403 in 2007. The projected population of the city in 2050 is 13,663.
Personal Income and Wages	The total personal income in Uintah County in 2006 was \$778.4 million. The county's per capita income in 2006 was \$27,920 and 94.9% of the state average. The state per capita income was \$29,406. The total wages in Uintah County in 2006 were \$543.6 million.
Labor Market Indicators	The civilian labor force in Uintah County in 2007 totaled 16,476. The county's unemployed persons numbered 359; the unemployment rate of 2.2% was fourth lowest in the state. The state unemployment rate was 2.6%.
Employment	Total nonagricultural employment in the county in 2007 was 14,265. Trade, transportation, and utilities, mining, and government account the majority of the non-agricultural employment in the county. Total employment (which includes agriculture, private household, and non-agricultural proprietors) is projected to grow at an average annual rate of 1.2% from 2001 to 2050.
Largest Employers	Uintah County School District is the largest employer in Uintah County. Other large employers include Halliburton Energy Services, Uintah County, the Ute Indian Tribe, Wal-Mart, Anadarko Petroleum Corp, and Ashley Valley Medical Center.
Miscellaneous	<p>Agriculture – Uintah County ranks first in the state in the number of acres of land in farms. The county has 2,268,090 acres of land in 795 farms, 314 were full time farms in 1997. The market value of agricultural products sold was \$21.5 million in 1997, crop sales accounted for 26% of this and livestock sales for 74%. The county is among the top producers of oats and corn for grain. The livestock industry (cattle and sheep) is also significant.</p> <p>Construction – The total number of residential building permits issued in Uintah County in 2007 was 571.</p> <p>Retail Sales – Gross taxable retail sales, services, and business equipment purchases amounted to \$1.4 billion in 2007.</p>

Utah County

History and Settlement	Named for the Ute Indian tribe, Utah County was first settled by Mormon pioneers in the 1840s. Farming was the most important early activity, especially fruit trees and sugar beets. Utah County holds an important place in the state's industrial history. The Provo Woolen Mill was the first large manufacturing plant (1873). Geneva Steel was built during World War II to provide an inland source of steel for the war effort. Mining in the nearby Tintic district was important through the early 1900s. Brigham Young University (BYU), established by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints in 1875 as a high-school level academy, has grown into a major university. Utah Valley University is also a large community college in the area.
Population	Utah County had a population of 501,447 people in 2007 and ranked second largest in population size in the state. The county is the fourth most dense with 251.0 persons per square mile. Throughout the 2000s, Utah County has grown at an average rate of 4.4% per year, higher than the state average of 2.7%. The average household size in Utah County was 3.58 in 2000, the largest in the state. The median age in Utah County was 24.3 in 2007, lower than the state median age of 28.5 and the lowest in the state. By 2050, the population is projected to be 1,261,653 people. Provo is Utah County's largest city and had an estimated population of 117,592 in 2007. The projected population of the city in 2050 is 141,900.
Personal Income and Wages	Total personal income in Utah County in 2006 was \$10.5 billion. The per capita in 2006 was \$22,184 and 75.4% of the state average. The per capita income ranks 24th among Utah's counties. The state per capita income in 2006 was \$29,406. The total wages in Utah County in 2006 were \$5.8 billion.
Labor Market Indicators	The civilian labor force in Utah County in 2007 totaled 220,138. The county's unemployed totaled 5,391 with an unemployment rate of 2.6%, the fourth lowest rate in the state.
Employment	Total nonagricultural employment in the county in 2007 was 186,148. Education, health, and social services, trade, transportation, and utilities, and government account for the largest share of nonagricultural employment in the county. Total employment (which includes agriculture, private household, and nonagricultural proprietors) is projected to grow at an average annual rate of 2.5% from 2001 to 2050.
Largest Employers	Utah County's major employers include Brigham Young University, Alpine School Districts, Utah Valley Regional Medical Center, the State of Utah, Nebo School District, Utah Valley University, and Wal-Mart.
Miscellaneous	<p>Agriculture – Utah County has more farms than any other county in the state, however the amount of land in farms is eighth highest and the average size is fourth smallest. The county has 374,933 acres of land in 1,790 farms, 663 were full time farms (1997). The market value of agricultural products sold was \$97 million in 1997, crop sales accounted for 40% of this and livestock sales for 60%. The county is one of the leading producers of wheat, barley, and corn silage, and had among the largest inventories of cattle and calves, milk cows, and sheep.</p> <p>Construction – The total number of residential building permits issued in Utah County in 2007 was 4,970.</p> <p>Retail Sales – Gross taxable retail sales, services, and business equipment purchases amounted to \$6.8 billion in 2007.</p>

Wasatch County

History and Settlement The first settlers came into Wasatch County in 1859. In 1862 the territorial legislature created Wasatch County, which at that time included all of the Uinta Basin. The name comes from the Wasatch mountain range. In 1899, a railroad branch connecting the county to Provo made Heber City an important shipping terminal for wool and sheep. Water development and recreation have been important sources of economic activity in this century. Strawberry, Deer Creek, and Jordanelle reservoirs make Wasatch County a popular recreation area. Currently, the county is experiencing spillover population growth and housing development as property prices rise in nearby Summit County. Wasatch is increasingly becoming home to many people who commute to work each day in Salt Lake and Utah counties, and in Park City.

Population Wasatch County's population was 21,951 in 2007 and the population density was 181.6 persons per square mile. Throughout the 2000s, Wasatch County had grown at an average rate of 5.2% per year, higher than the state average of 2.7%. The average household size was 3.18 persons per household in 2000, the state average is 3.12. The median age in the county in 2007 was 29.5 and the state average was 28.5. By the year 2030, Wasatch County's population is projected to be 86,393 people. Wasatch County's largest city is Heber, with a population estimate of 9,715 in 2007 and a projection of 40,113 by 2050.

Personal Income and Wages Total personal income for Wasatch County was \$511.6 million in 2006. The county's per capita income was \$25,676, which is 87.3% of the state average (\$29,406), and 12th highest among Utah's counties. Total nonagricultural wages in Wasatch County in 2006 were \$198.3 million.

Labor Market Indicators The civilian labor force in Wasatch County in 2007 totaled 10,255. The county's unemployed totaled 276, with an unemployment rate of 2.7%. Wasatch County's unemployment rate is slightly higher than the state average of 2.6%.

Employment Nonagricultural employment totaled 7,118 in 2007 in Wasatch County. Trade, transportation, and utilities, leisure and hospitality, government, and mining are the largest industries in the county. Total employment (which includes agriculture, private household, and nonagricultural proprietors) is projected to grow at an average annual rate of 3.8% from 2001 to 2050.

Largest Employers The Wasatch County School District is the largest employer in Wasatch County. Other large employers include Wasatch County, RMD Management Inc., Zermatt Resort, D Brothers Inc., and Heber Valley Medical Center.

Miscellaneous **Agriculture** – Wasatch County has 106,142 acres of land in 294 farms, 99 were full time farms in 1997. The market value of agricultural products sold was \$7.7 million in 1997, crop sales accounted for 14% of this and livestock sales for 86%.

Construction – The total number of residential building permits issued in Wasatch County in 2007 was 431.

Retail Sales – Gross taxable retail sales, services, and business equipment purchases amounted to \$342.6 million in 2007.

Washington County

History and Settlement Named for the first president of the United States, Washington County was established in 1852. Its original boundaries stretched the entire width of the territory; the county achieved its present size in 1892. The warm climate encouraged early agricultural efforts, and Washington County has been known as “Utah’s Dixie” since the 1860s, when the area produced large amounts of cotton. The county’s warm winters, the establishment of Zion National Park (1909), and the completion of Interstate 15 have made it into both a tourist destination and a retirement community in this century. Dixie College, formerly a two-year institution was granted four-year status in 1999, is important to Washington County’s economy.

Population The population of Washington County was 140,908 in 2007, which makes it the fifth largest county in the state. With a population density of 58.1 persons per mile, it is the sixth most densely populated county. The average annual population growth rate during the 2000s was 6.4%, which is the fastest rate in the state and much higher than the state average of 2.7%. Washington County’s household size of 2.97 is below the state average of 3.12 in 2000. Because of the large retired population in the county, the median age of 29.7 in 2007 is higher than that average for the state 28.5. The population is expected to continue its strong rate of growth, and is projected to reach 709,674 in 2050 to become the third largest county behind Salt Lake and Utah. St. George is the largest city in the county, with 71,161 people in 2007 and is projected to grow to a population of 355,703 by the year 2050.

Personal Income and Wages Total personal income for Washington County was \$3.1 billion in 2006. The 2006 per capita income was \$24,248. This ranked 18th among Utah counties and is 82.5% of the state per capita income. Total nonagricultural wages in the county were \$1.5 billion in 2006.

Labor Market Indicators The total civilian labor force of Washington County was 63,065 in 2007. The number of unemployed people was 1,708, which created an unemployment rate of 2.7%. The county has the 11th lowest unemployment rate in the state, its rate is slightly higher the state average.

Employment Total nonagricultural employment reached 53,510 in Washington County in 2007. Trade, transportation, and utilities as well as construction, and education, health, and social services were the largest industries. Total employment (which includes agriculture, private household, and nonagricultural proprietors) is projected to grow at an average annual rate of 3.9% from 2001 to 2050.

Largest Employers The Washington School District is the largest employer in the county followed by Intermountain Health Care and Wal-Mart. Other large employers include Dixie College, St. George City, the Federal Government, SkyWest Airlines, and Washington County.

Miscellaneous **Agriculture** – Washington has 163,135 acres of land in 429 farms, 163 were full time farms in 1997. The market value of agricultural products sold was \$9.3 million in 1997, crop sales accounted for 34% of this and livestock sales for 66%.

Construction – There were 1,954 residential building permits issued in Washington County in 2007.

Retail Sales – Gross taxable retail sales, services, and business equipment purchases were \$2.7 billion in 2007.

Wayne County

History and Settlement Wayne County was created in May 1892 from Piute County. The county was named after state legislator Willis E. Robison's son. Most of Wayne County's towns were settled after 1880 because of their remoteness and limited resources. Raising livestock has always been an important economic activity; although the creation of the Dixie and Fishlake National Forests limited the amount of grazing lands in the county. The lumber industry, State Fish Hatchery, and tourism associated with Capitol Reef National Park have become significant economically in recent years.

Population Wayne County had a population estimate of 2,635 in 2007. The county has the second lowest population density in the state with only 1.1 persons per square mile. The average annual growth rate throughout the 2000s was 0.7%, the state average was 2.7%. The average household size was 2.81 persons per household in 2000, the state average was 3.12 persons. Wayne County's median age was among the oldest in the state in 2007 at 36.2, compared with a state median age of 28.5. Wayne County is projected to be 4,556 people by the year 2050. The largest city is Loa, with a population of 506 in 2007. The city is projected to have 926 residents in 2050.

Personal Income and Wages Total personal income for Wayne County was \$53.7 million in 2006. Total personal income for the state was \$75.9 billion. In 2006, the county's per capita income was \$21,722, which was 73.9% of the state average, and 5th lowest among Utah's counties. Total nonagricultural wages in Wayne County in 2006 were \$29.1 million.

Labor Market Indicators The total civilian labor force of Wayne County was 1,397 in 2007. The number of unemployed people in the labor force was 58, which creates an unemployment rate of 4.1%. Wayne County has the fourth highest unemployment rate among counties the state average was 2.6%.

Employment Nonagricultural employment totaled 1,078 in Wayne County in 2007. Education, health, and social services and government are the largest industries in the county accounting. Agriculture is also important in Wayne County. Total employment (which includes agriculture, private household, and nonagricultural proprietors) is projected to grow at an average annual rate of 0.6% from 2001 to 2050.

Largest Employers The largest employer in Wayne County is Aspen Ranch, followed by Aspen Achievement Academy, Wayne County School District, the Federal Government, Passages to Recovery, and Brown Brothers Construction.

Miscellaneous **Agriculture** – Wayne County has 59,593 acres of land in 191 farms, 100 were full time farms in 1997. The market value of agricultural products sold was \$11.2 million in 1997, crop sales accounted for 9% of this and livestock sales for 91%.

Construction – In 2007 Wayne County reported 29 residential building permits.

Retail Sales – Gross taxable retail sales, services, and business equipment purchases were \$42.0 million in 2007.

Weber County

History and Settlement Permanent settlement began in Weber County in 1843 when Miles Goodyear built a fort and trading post on the Weber River. Established as one of the original counties in the State of Deseret in 1850, Weber County was named for early trapper John Weber. The completion of the nation's first transcontinental railroad at Promontory in nearby Box Elder County brought a variety of industries to the area during the 1870s. The military built Defense Depot Ogden during World War II. This, along with military installations in Davis County, brought another population and economic boom to the area. Today the county is home to a number of aerospace industries, along with 11,000-student Weber State University, U.S. Forest Service and IRS regional headquarters, and two major hospitals. Weber County is part of the Wasatch Front with a mix of urban and rural lifestyles. Magnificent scenic beauty, cultural, recreational, educational, and economic opportunities abound. Snowbasin and Powder Mountain are ski areas par excellence. Water sports enthusiasts are drawn to Pineview Reservoir. Metropolitan Ogden is a major shopping destination for Northern Utah.

Population With an estimated population of 220,781 in 2007, Weber County ranks fourth in the state. The county is the third most dense with a population density of 383.3 persons per square mile. During the 2000s the population has increased at a rate of 1.6% per year, compared to a state average of 2.7%. Weber County's average household size was 2.94 in 2000, compared to the state average of 3.12. The median age for the county was 30.3 in 2007, higher than the state average of 28.5. Weber County is projected to have 429,628 people by 2050. The largest city in the county is Ogden, with an estimated 82,702 people in 2007. By the year 2050, Ogden is projected to have a population of 116,943.

Personal Income and Wages The total personal income for Weber County in 2006 was \$6.2 billion. In 2006, the per capita income was \$28,697, the sixth highest among counties, and 97.6% of the state average of \$29,406. The total nonagricultural payroll wages in Weber County in 2006 were \$3.1 billion.

Labor Market Indicators The civilian labor force in Weber County was 112,537 in 2007. Of these people, 3,528 were unemployed. The unemployment rate was 3.1%, higher than the state average rate of 2.6%

Employment Weber County nonagricultural employment reached 96,162 in 2007. The largest major industries in Weber County are government and trade, transportation, and utilities. Total employment (which includes agriculture, private household, and nonagricultural proprietors) is projected to grow at an average annual rate of 1.6% from 2001 to 2050.

Largest Employers The largest employer in the county is the Department of the Treasury. Other major employers in this county include McKay Dee Hospital Center, Weber County School District, Autoliv, Weber State University, Convergys, and Fresenius USA Manufacturing.

Miscellaneous **Agriculture** – Weber County has the smallest average farm size, small farms are found in other metropolitan counties also. In 1997 there were 936 farms of which 339 were full-time farms. There was 81,352 acres and the average farm size was 87 acres. The market value of agricultural products sold was \$28.5 million in 1997, crop sales accounted for 25% of this and live-stock sales for 75%. The county is a major dairy county.

Construction – In 2007 Weber County reported 1,954 residential building permits.

Retail Sales – Gross taxable retail sales, services, and business equipment purchases amounted to \$3.5 billion in 2007.

County Profiles

Data Sources & Definitions

Population

County Population Estimate – An estimated count of the population on July 1 of each year. Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee.

Population Density – Population per square mile. Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee, Governor's Office of Planning and Budget.

Projected County Population – A projected count of the population on July 1 of each year. Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, 2008 Baseline Projections.

Average Household Size – Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census.

Median Age – The age at which half of the subject population is older and half is younger. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates.

City Population Estimate – A count of the population on July 1 of each year. Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Personal Income and Wages

Total Personal Income – The income that is received by persons from participation in production, from both government and business transfer payments, and from government interest (which is treated like a transfer payment). It is calculated as the sum of wage and salary disbursements, other labor income, proprietors' income with inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments, rental income of persons with capital consumption adjustment, personal dividend income, personal interest income, and transfer payments to persons, less personal contributions for social insurance. The personal income of an area is the income that is received by, or on behalf of, all the individuals who live in the area; therefore, the estimates of personal income are presented by the place of residence of the income recipients. Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Per Capita Income – Measure of income is calculated as the dividends, interest, and rent of the residents of a given area divided by the resident population of the area. In computing per capita personal income for States and counties, BEA uses the Census Bureau's annual midyear population estimates. Except for the college student and other seasonal populations, which are measured on April 1, the population for all years is estimated on July 1. Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Total Wages – Wages (in thousands of dollars) associated with Non-Agricultural Payroll Employment. Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Labor Market Indicators

Labor Force – Includes all non-military persons who are at least 16 years old and who are willing and able to work. It includes persons currently employed and those actively seeking employment (the unemployed). Labor force is by place of residence. Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Employed – An estimate of the number of persons who, during a reference week, (a) did any work at all (at least 1 hour) as paid employees, worked in their own business, profession, or on their own farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers in an enterprise op-

erated by a member of the family, and (b) all those who were not working but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent, whether or not they were paid for the time off or were seeking other jobs. Each employed person is counted only once, even if he or she holds more than one job. Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Unemployed – An estimate of the number of persons who had no employment during the reference week, were available for work, except for temporary illness, and had made specific efforts to find employment some time during the 4-week-period ending with the reference week. Persons who were waiting to be recalled to a job from which they had been laid off need not have been looking for work to be classified as unemployed. Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Unemployment Rate – Represents the number unemployed as a percent of the labor force. Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Employment

Nonagricultural Employment – A calendar year average of the total number of employees. Some workers are reported by more than one employer; therefore, the count is not of persons, but of jobs. Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Projected Total Employment – Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, 2008 Baseline Projections.

Largest Employers

Data are presented for both establishments and firms. The term “establishment” is a specific physical worksite for an employer. For most employers, this is the actual street location at which business is conducted. For others, with no permanent worksite, it is the location from which they conduct their business (sometimes residences). Also, for construction and some mining firms, it is the Utah headquarters or office location rather than the actual jobsite. Some employers conduct business at multiple establishments or worksites within the state. In this situation, data in the “establishment” tables are presented separately for each establishment or worksite. Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Miscellaneous

Agriculture – Includes as a farm, every place from which \$1,000 or more of agricultural products were produced and sold or normally would have been sold during the census year. Source: USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS).

Construction – Permit authorized residential construction collected from all cities and counties in the state. Residential building permits are made up of three components: single-family homes, multifamily units, and mobile homes/cabins. Source: Bureau of Business and Economic Research, University of Utah.

Retail Sales – Gross Taxable Retail Sales: Under the Utah sales tax law, all final retail sales, leases, and rentals of tangible property are taxable. In addition, services on tangible personal property, as well as admission charges for amusement, entertainment or recreation and charges made by restaurants for furnished meals are taxable. Amounts paid for utilities, as well as charges for hotel, motel and trailer court accommodations are taxable. Out-of-state purchases of tangible property for use in Utah are subject to the use tax and are included in the statistic. Source: Utah State Tax Commission.