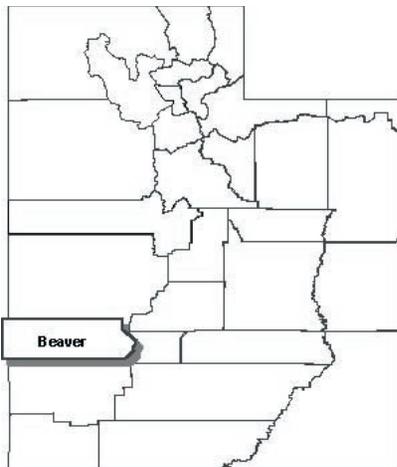


# Beaver County

## Population, Employment, and Income Profiles and Trends

*Prepared for the:*  
**Dixie, Fishlake & Manti-La Sal National Forests  
Forest Plan Revision  
Social and Economic Assessment**



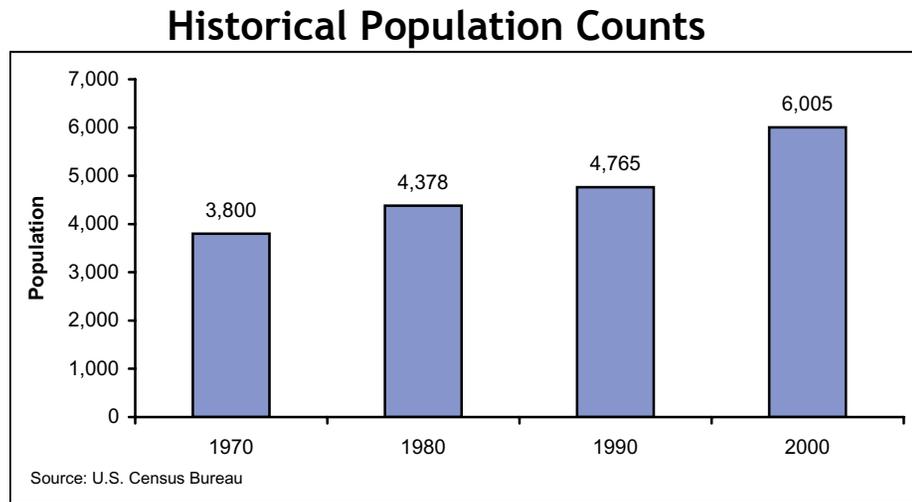
**Utah Governor's Office  
of Planning and Budget**  
116 State Capitol  
Salt Lake City, Utah 84114  
(801) 538-1027  
[www.planning.utah.gov](http://www.planning.utah.gov)

**December  
2003**



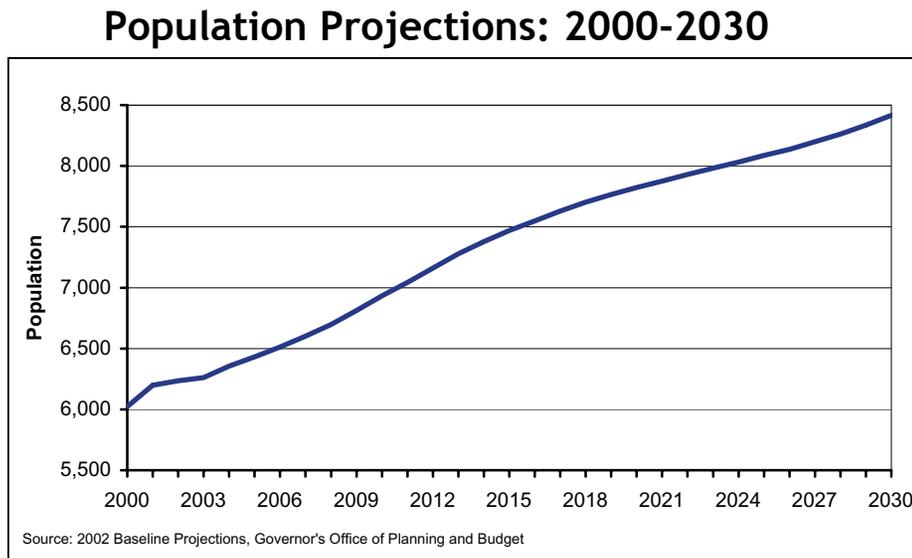
**Historical Population Counts: 1970-2000  
Beaver County**

Beaver County grew 15% from 1970 to 1980, 9% from 1980 to 1990 and 26% from 1990 to 2000.



**Population Projections: 2000-2030  
Beaver County**

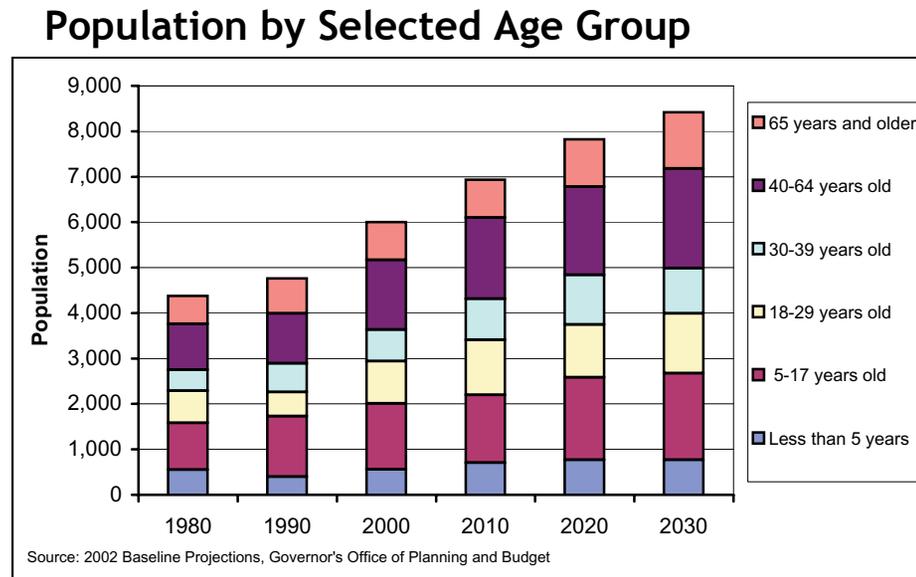
According to state projections, Beaver County's population is expected to grow at an average annual rate of approximately 1.1% through 2030. Its 2003 population is estimated to be 6,285.



Note: Official 2002 State projections were produced using the Utah Process Economic and Demographic Model, which utilizes demographic and employment projections.

### Population by Selected Age Group Beaver County: 1980-2030

Since 1980, Beaver County has experienced significant growth in the 5-17 and the 40-64 age groups. These trends are expected to continue through 2030.

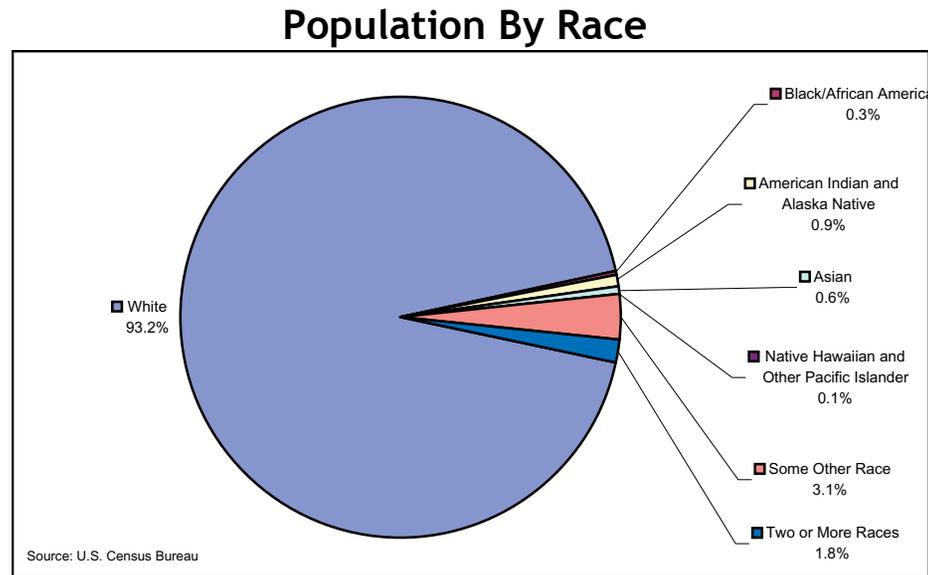


### 3 Most Populous Cities in Beaver County: 1990-2002

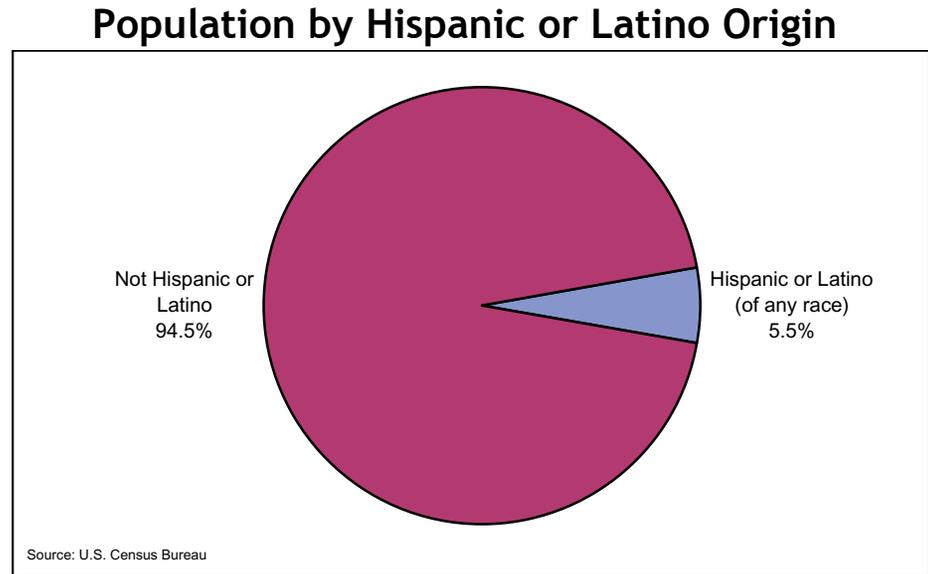
Area	1990	2000	2002	Absolute Change	Percent Change
				2000-2002	
<b>Beaver County</b>	4,765	6,005	6,099	94	1.6%
Beaver city	1,998	2,454	2,501	47	1.9%
Milford city	1,107	1,451	1,447	-4	-0.3%
Minersville town	608	817	829	12	1.5%
Balance of County	1,052	1,283	1,322	39	3.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

### Population by Race Beaver County: 2000



### Population by Hispanic or Latin Origin Beaver County: 2000

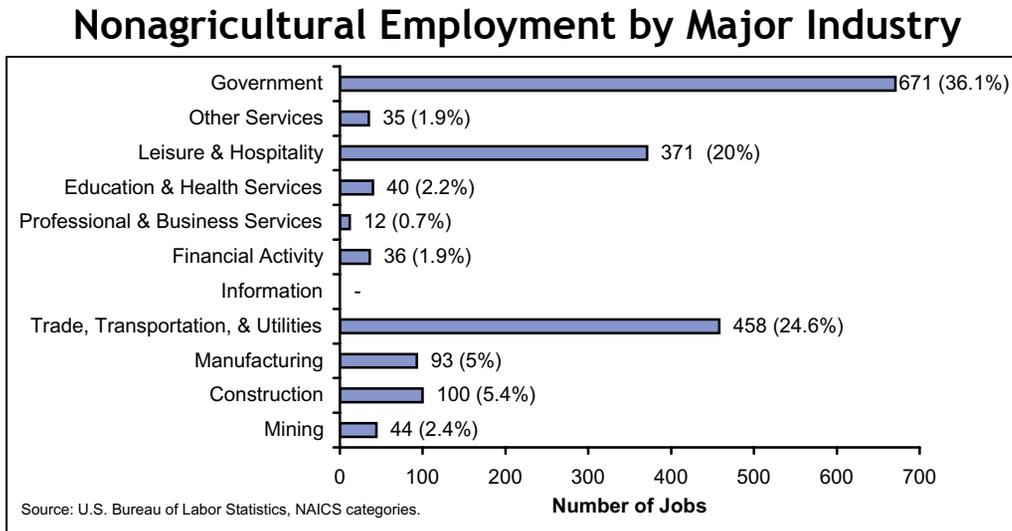


Note: Ethnicity is a different measure of heritage and an ethnic group can span different races. For example, a person of Hispanic origin may be classified as White, Black/African American or another race. Hispanic populations have historically been undercounted in the US Census, so this figure may contain inaccuracies.

### Nonagricultural Employment by Major Industry: 2001 Beaver County

Government is the largest nonagricultural industry in Beaver County. Nonagricultural employment would not include developments such as Circle 4 Farms.

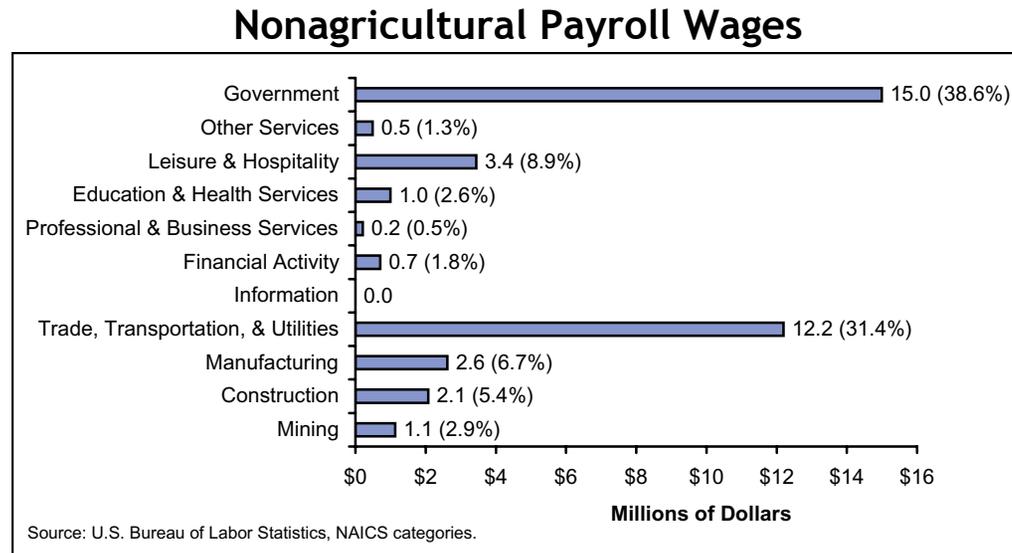
Note: Agriculture is not measured by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and is shown instead on p. 5.



### Nonagricultural Payroll Wages by Major Industry: 2001 Beaver County

Average Monthly Wages Statewide:

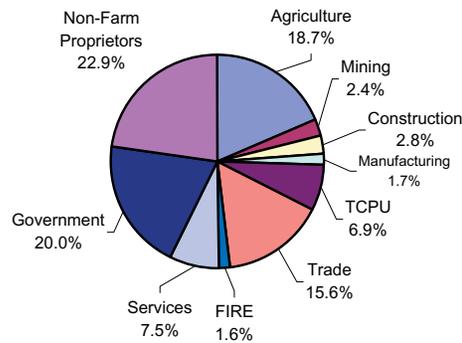
Government	\$2,653
Other Services	\$1,854
Leisure & Hospitality	\$1,115
Education & Health Services	\$2,294
Professional & Business Services	\$2,814
Financial Activity	\$3,139
Information	\$3,329
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	\$2,395
Manufacturing	\$3,068
Construction	\$2,563
Mining	\$4,122
<b>Total Average Wage</b>	<b>\$2,510</b>



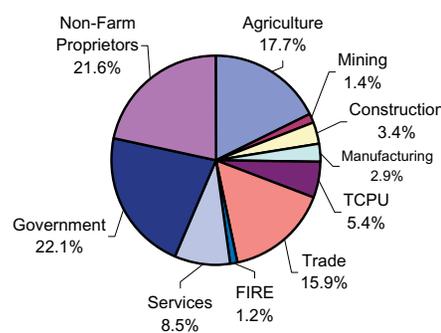
## Beaver County Employment by Industry: Past, Present, and Future

Agriculture and Mining play a smaller role today than they did 20 years ago and are projected to continue this trend, especially as technology improves productivity. The Government and Service sectors are projected to grow.

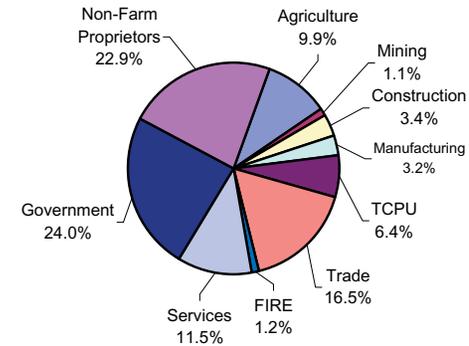
**Historical Industry Share of Total Employment: 1980**



**Current Industry Share of Total Employment: 2002**



**Projected Industry Share of Total Employment: 2030**



Source: 2002 Baseline Projections, Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, SIC categories

**Agriculture** (Agricultural, forestry, and fishing services) includes all farming activity as well as businesses engaged in agricultural production, forestry, commercial fishing, hunting and trapping, and related services.

**Mining** includes the extraction of minerals occurring naturally, quarrying, well operations, milling, preparation at the mine site, and exploration and development of mineral properties.

**Construction** includes new work, additions, alterations, reconstruction, installations, and repairs of structures.

**Manufacturing** includes the processing of materials (products of agriculture, forestry, fishing, mining, and quarrying) into new products. Examples include food, textiles, mineral processing, lumber, wood products, furniture, paper, machinery, and appliances.

**T.C.P.U.** (Transportation, communications and public utilities) includes passenger and freight transportation, communications services, electricity, gas, steam, water and sanitary services and all establishments of the United States Postal Service.

**Trade** includes all wholesale and retail trade. Wholesale trade includes the selling of goods to retailers or other wholesalers. Wholesalers maintain inventories of goods, extend credit; physically assemble, sort, and grade goods in large lots, break bulk goods into smaller lots and advertise.

Retail trade includes the selling of goods for personal or household consumption and rendering services incidental to the sale of the goods. Examples include groceries, hardware, drug store, and other specialty stores.

**F.I.R.E.** (Finance, insurance, and real estate) includes business that operate in the fields of finance, insurance, and real estate, such as banks, investment companies, insurance agents and brokers; real estate buyers, sellers, and developers.

**Services** include businesses engaged in providing a wide variety of services for individuals, business, government, and other organizations. Examples include hotels; health, legal, engineering, and professional services; and educational institutions.

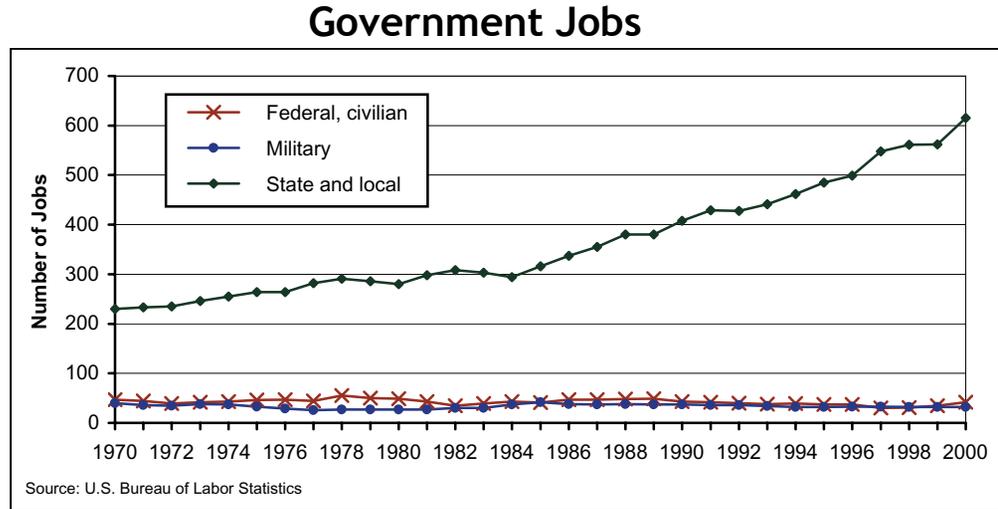
**Government** includes all Federal, state, and local government employees involved in executive, legislative, judicial, administrative and regulatory activities.

**Non-farm proprietors** include businesses that operate in a number of trades that are sole ownership or partnerships that have tax-exempt employees. Thus they do not have to report wages in the same manner as other businesses and are harder to categorize.

**Source:** Employment Sectors defined according to Standard Industry Classification Manual (SIC), 1987.

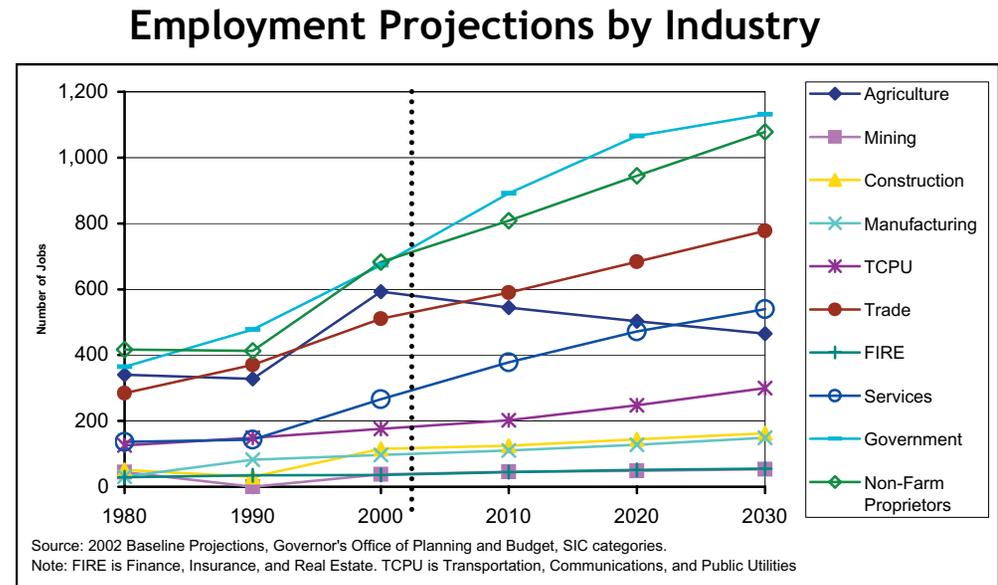
### Government Jobs: 1970-2000 Beaver County

Following national trends, growth in Government sector jobs has predominantly been at the state and local levels.



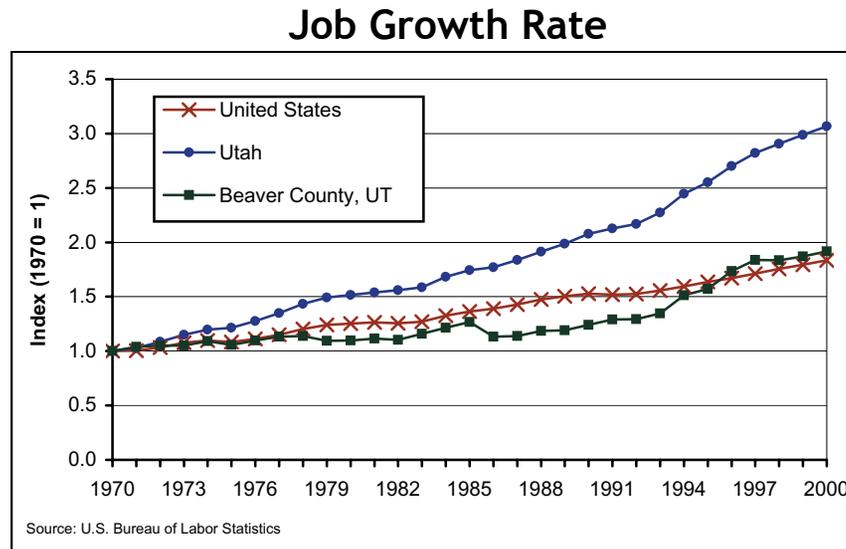
### Employment Projections: 1980-2030 Beaver County

The Government, Non-Farm Proprietors and Service sectors are projected to create the most jobs in Beaver County between 2000 and 2030. Agriculture is expected to continue its decline as a share of employment, but productivity is expected to increase with improvements in technology.



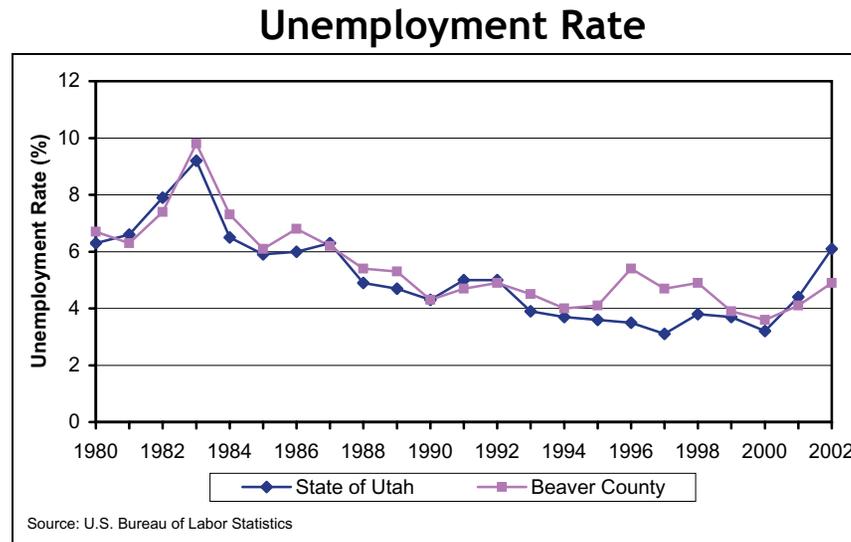
**Job Growth Rate: 1970-2000**  
**Beaver County vs. State vs. Nation**

Since 1970, employment growth in Beaver County has been lower than the growth rate of the state.



**Unemployment: 1980-2002**  
**Beaver County vs. State**

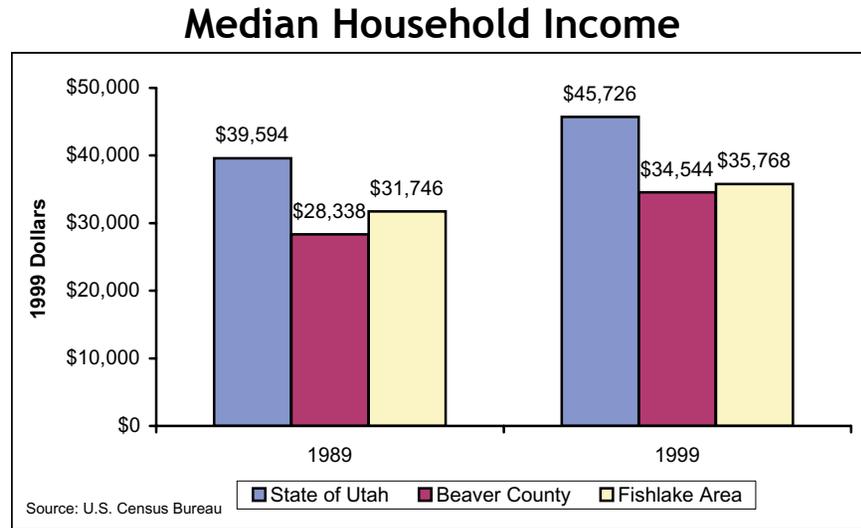
Beaver County's unemployment rate closely mirrors the state's rate.



**Median Household Income: 1989 & 1999  
Utah vs. Beaver County vs. Fishlake Area**

The median household income figures for Beaver County were lower than those in the Fishlake Area in 1989 and 1999.

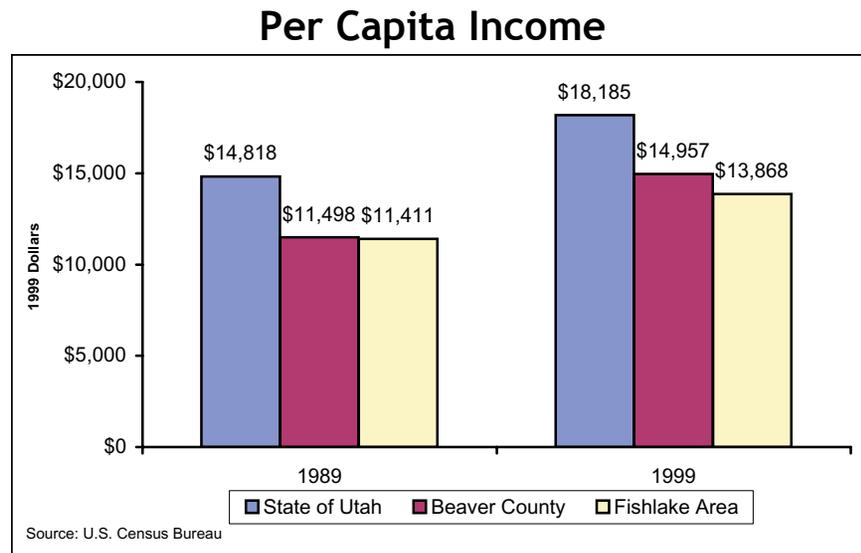
Note: The Fishlake Area consists of Beaver, Juab, Millard, Piute, Sevier, and Wayne Counties.



**Per Capita Income: 1989 & 1999  
Utah vs. Beaver County vs. Fishlake Area**

The per capita income figures for Beaver County were close to the average of the Fishlake Area in 1989, but higher than average in 1999.

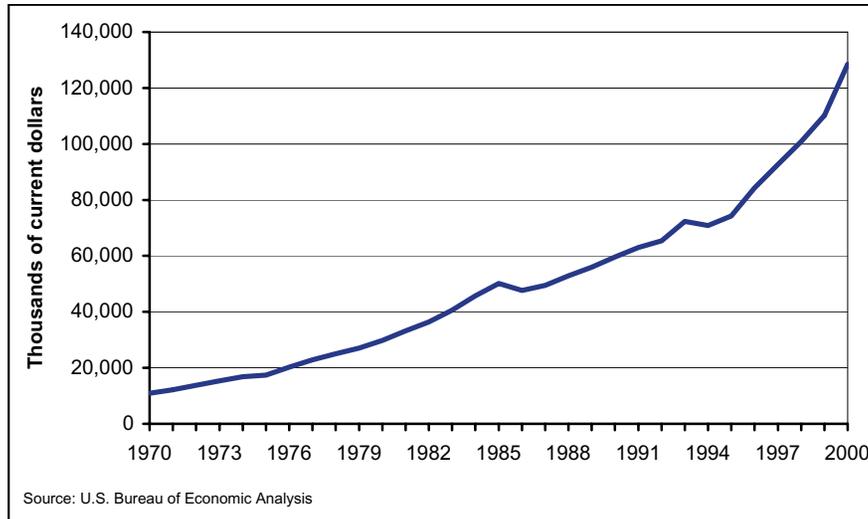
Note: 1989 income values have been adjusted to 1999 constant dollars by dividing 1989 dollar values by a deflator factor of 0.744298



**Total Personal Income: 1970-2000  
Beaver County**

Personal income has been on the rise in Beaver County for the past 30 years.

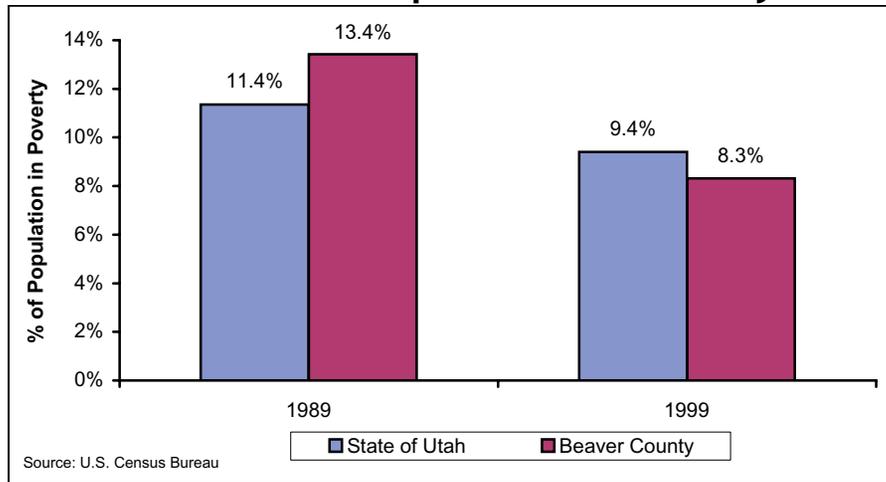
Note: These numbers have not been inflation adjusted. Total personal income is a measure of regional economic growth, comparable to the Gross Domestic Product.



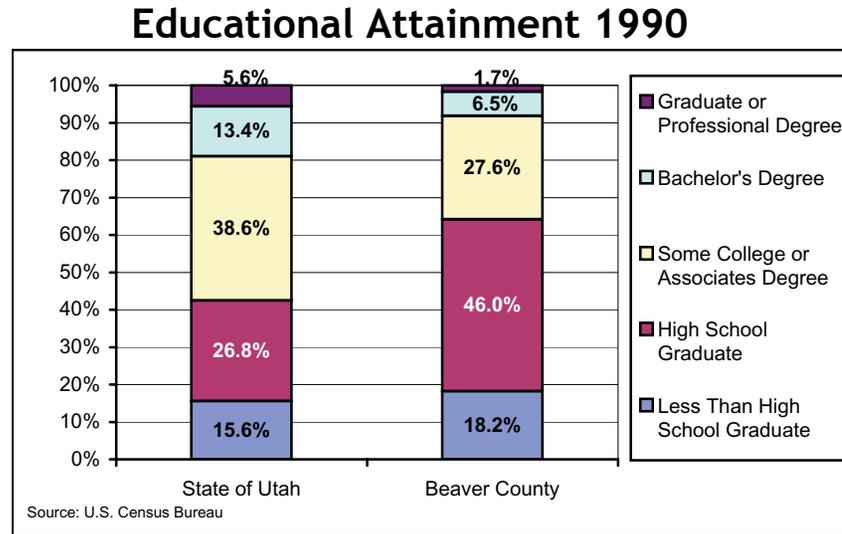
**Population in Poverty: 1989-1999  
Utah vs. Beaver County**

The percent of the population living below the poverty level in Beaver County dropped 5.1% from 1989 to 1999 compared to a 2.0% decline for Utah.

Note: Poverty is calculated by median household income to a nationally calculated "poverty threshold" for a family of 4 people, including 2 children. The poverty threshold in 1999 was \$16,895.

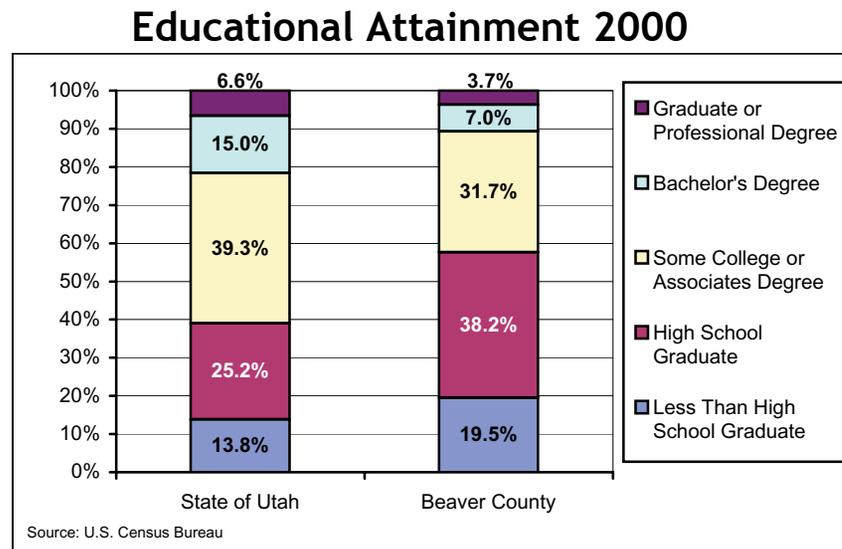


**Educational Attainment: 1990  
Utah vs. Beaver County**



**Educational Attainment: 2000  
Utah vs. Beaver County**

The percent of Beaver County residents with some form of post-secondary education increased from 1990 to 2000.



Note: Educational attainment figures are for the population 18 years and older.