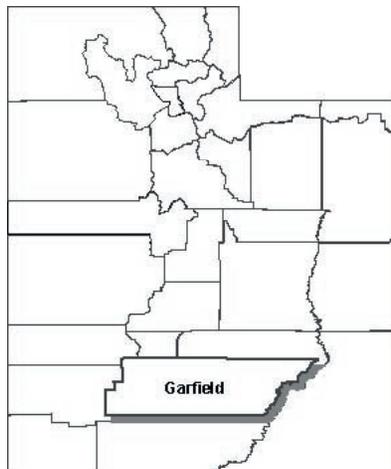


# Garfield County

## Population, Employment, and Income Profiles and Trends

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



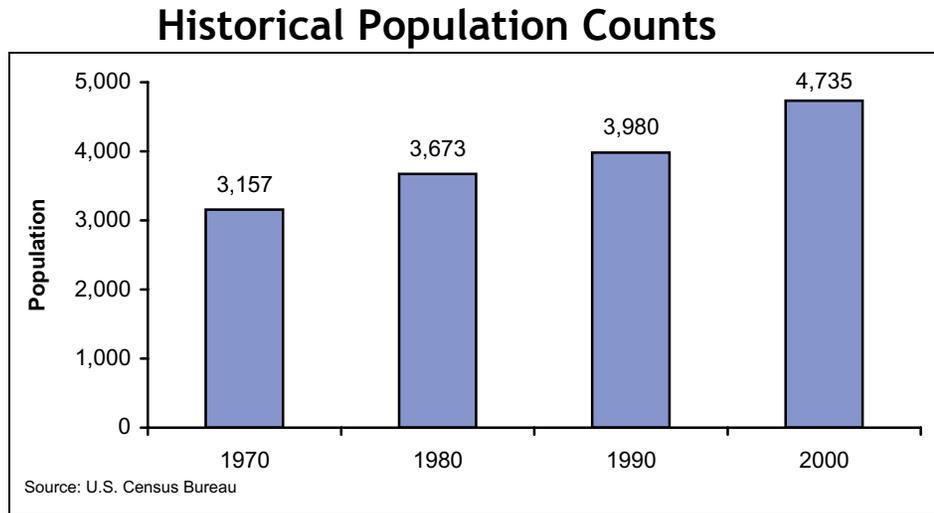
**Utah Governor's Office  
of Planning and Budget**  
116 State Capitol  
Salt Lake City, Utah 84114  
(801) 538-1027  
[www.planning.utah.gov](http://www.planning.utah.gov)

**December  
2003**



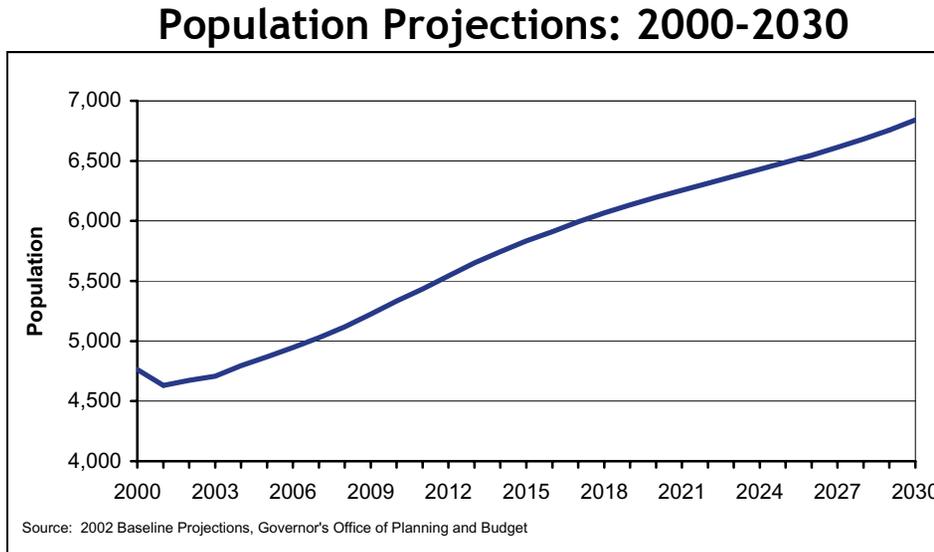
**Historical Population Counts: 1970-2000  
Garfield County**

Garfield County grew 16% from 1970 to 1980, 8% from 1980 to 1990 and 19% from 1990 to 2000.



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

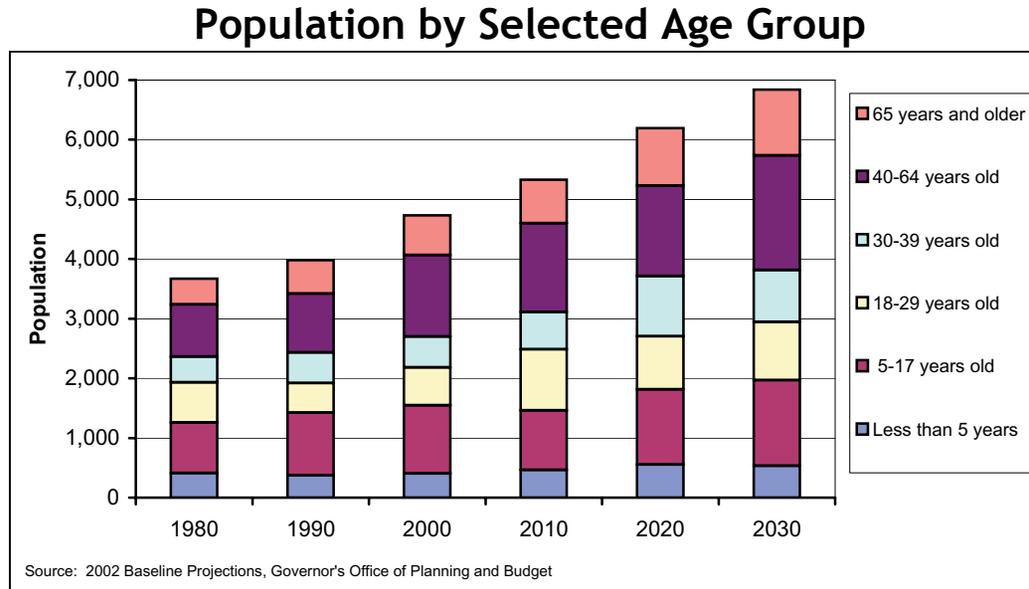
According to state projections, Garfield County's population is expected to grow at an average annual rate of approximately 1.2% through 2030. Its 2003 population is estimated to be 4,532.



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  
Garfield County: 1980-2030**

Since 1980, Garfield County has experienced growth in the 18-29 and the 40-64 age groups.

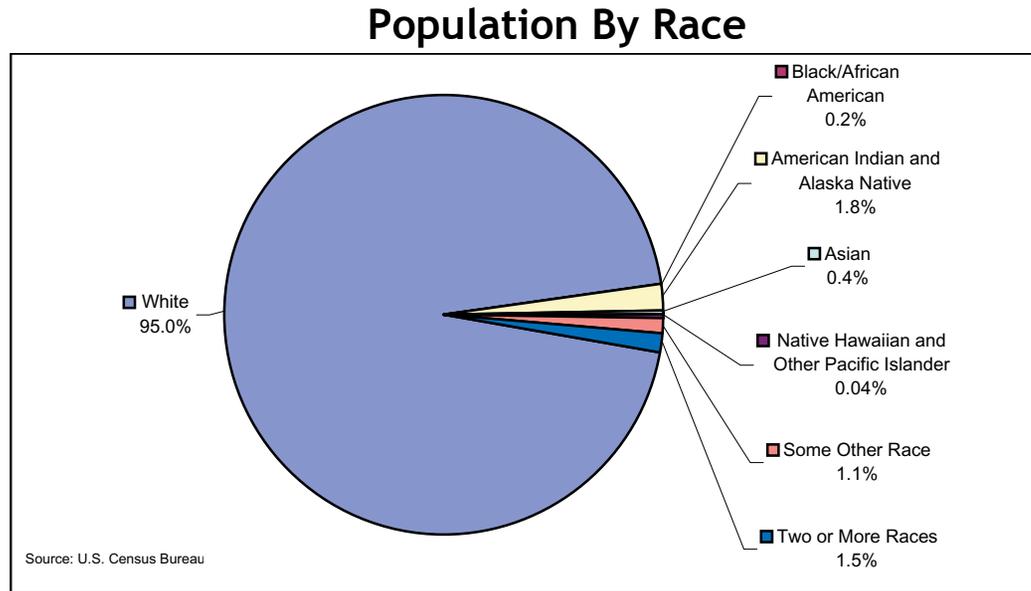


**5 Most Populous Cities  
Garfield County: 1990-2002**

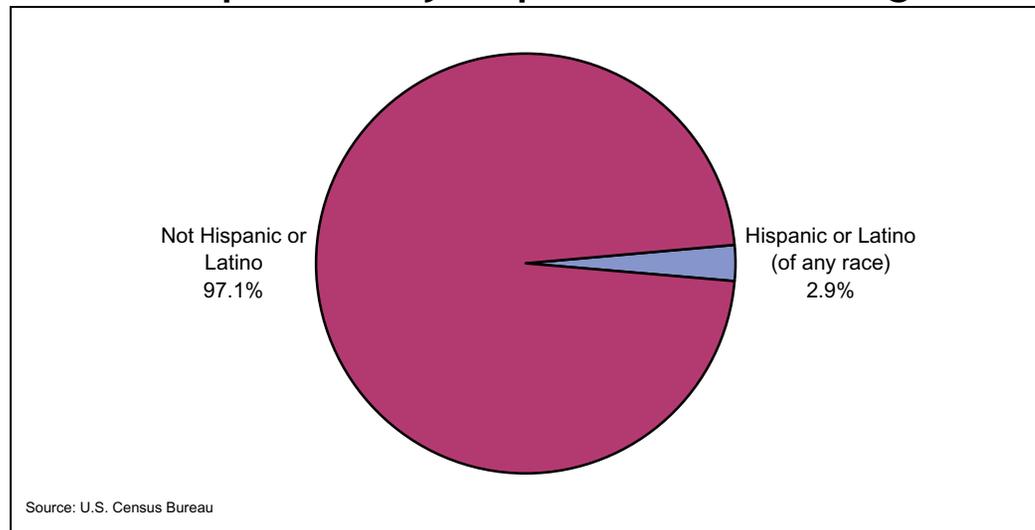
Area	1990	2000	2002	Absolute Change	Percent Change
				2000-2002	2000-2002
<b>Garfield County</b>	3,980	4,735	4,584	-151	-3.2%
Panguitch city	1,444	1,623	1,549	-74	-4.6%
Escalante city	818	818	782	-36	-4.4%
Tropic town	374	508	486	-22	-4.3%
Boulder town	126	180	180	0	0.0%
Henrieville town	163	159	152	-7	-4.4%
Cannonville town	131	148	142	-6	-4.1%
Hatch town	103	127	120	-7	-5.5%
Antimony town	83	122	117	-5	-4.1%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

**Population by Race  
Garfield County: 2000**



**Population by Hispanic or Latin Origin  
Garfield County: 2000**

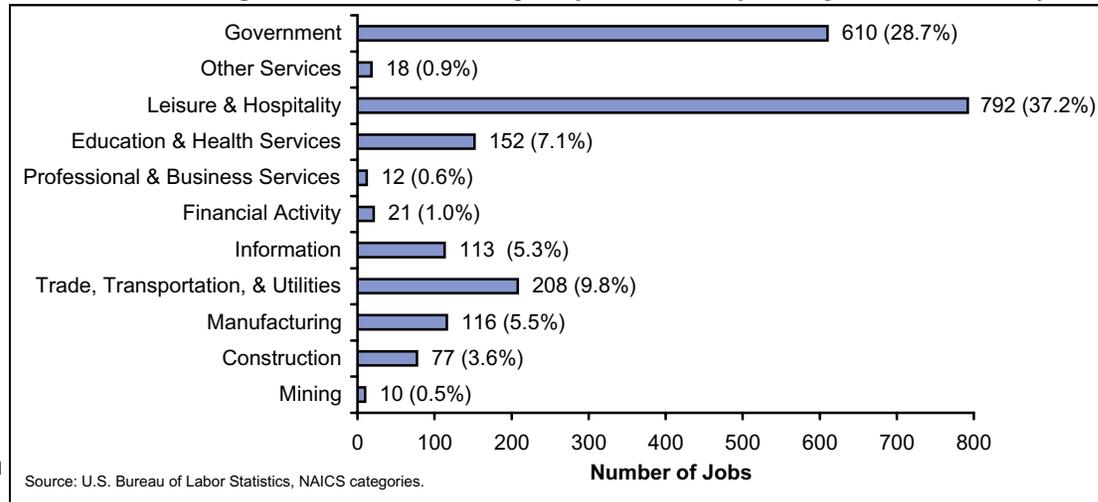


Note: Ethnicity is a different measure of heritage and an ethnic group can span different races. For example, a person of Hispanic origin may be classified as White, Black/African American or another race. Hispanic populations have historically been undercounted in the US Census, so this figure may contain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

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

Leisure and Hospitality is currently the largest industry in Garfield County, followed by Government.

### Nonagricultural Employment by Major Industry



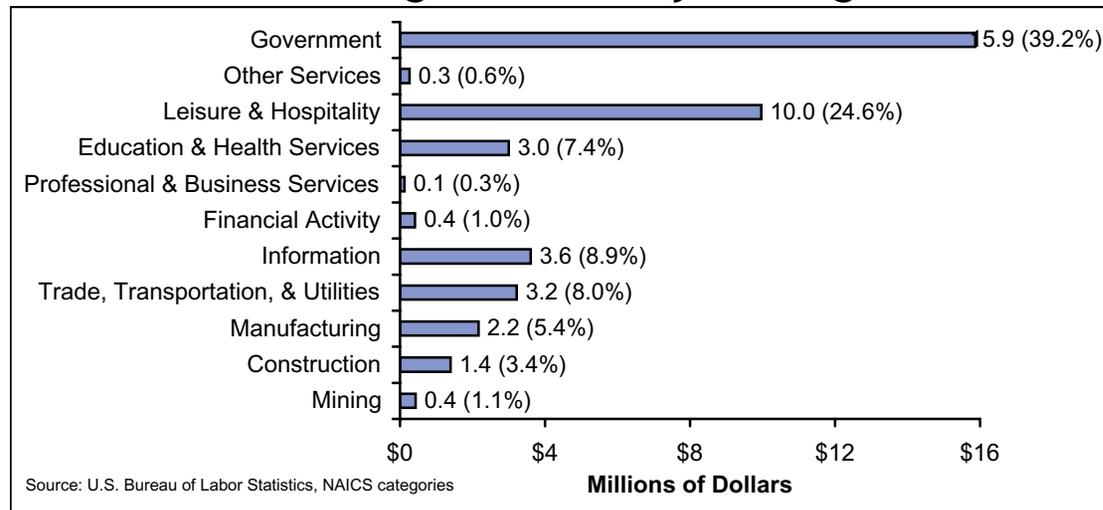
Note: Agriculture is not measured by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and is shown instead on p. 5.

### Nonagricultural Payroll Wages by Major Industry: 2001 Garfield 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
Total Average Wage	\$2,510

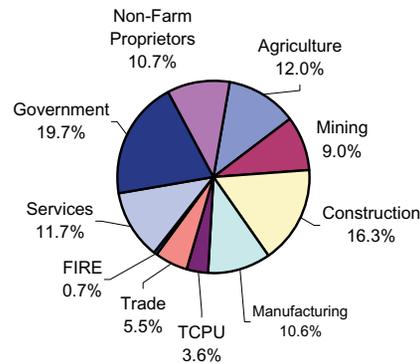
### Nonagricultural Payroll Wages



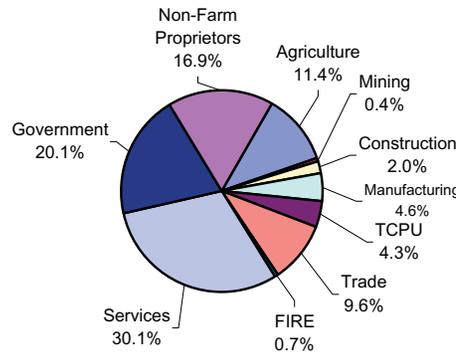
## Garfield County Employment by Industry: Past, Present, and Future

As a share of total employment, the Services sector has nearly tripled, and is projected to increase its share in the Garfield County economy.

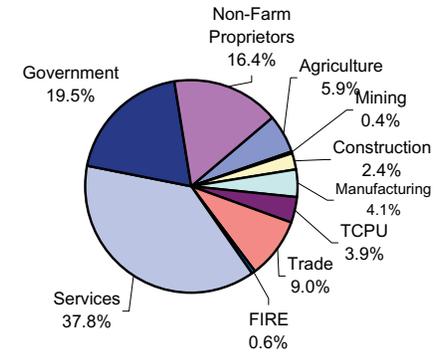
**Historical Industry Share of Total Employment: 1980**



**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.

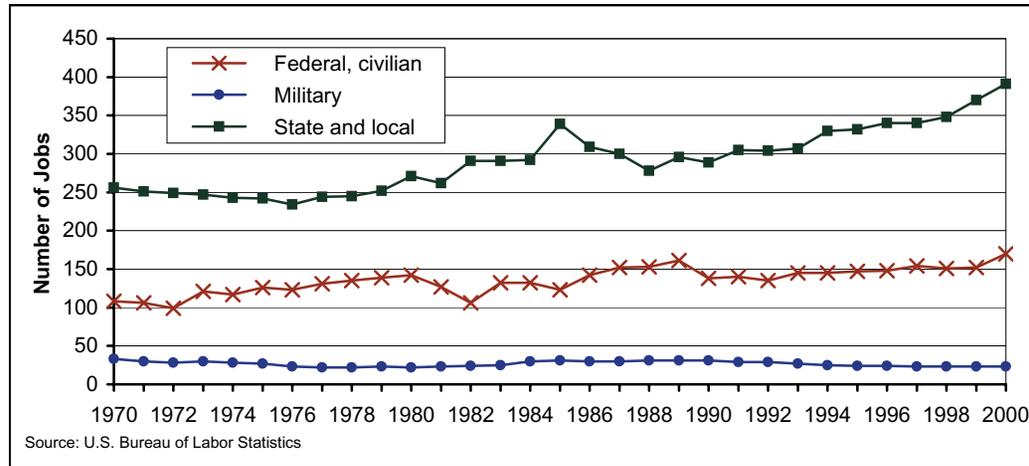
**Services** include businesses engaged in providing a wide variety of services for individuals, business, government, and other organizations. Examples include hotels; health, legal, engineering, and professional services; and educational institutions.

**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.

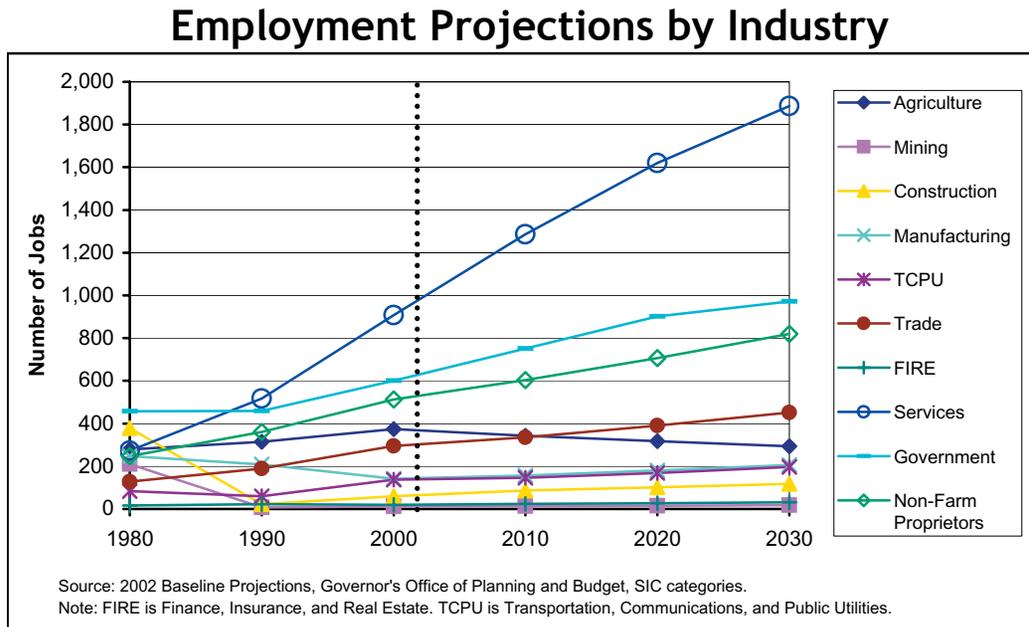
**Source:** Employment Sectors defined according to Standard Industry Classification Manual (SIC), 1987.

### Government Jobs: 1970-2000 Garfield County



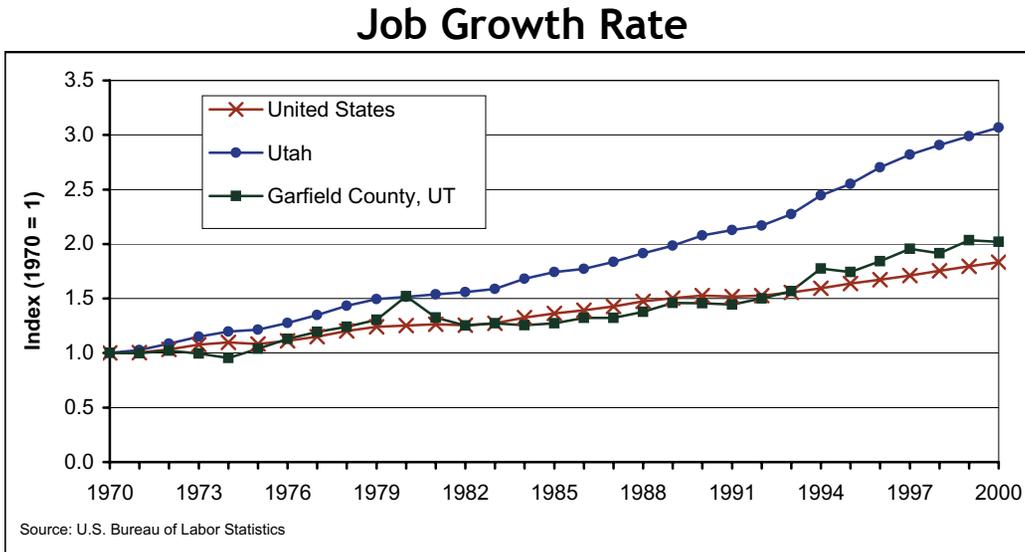
### Employment Projections: 1980-2030 Garfield County

The Services, Government, and Non-Farm Proprietors sectors are projected to create the most jobs in Garfield County between 2000 and 2030.



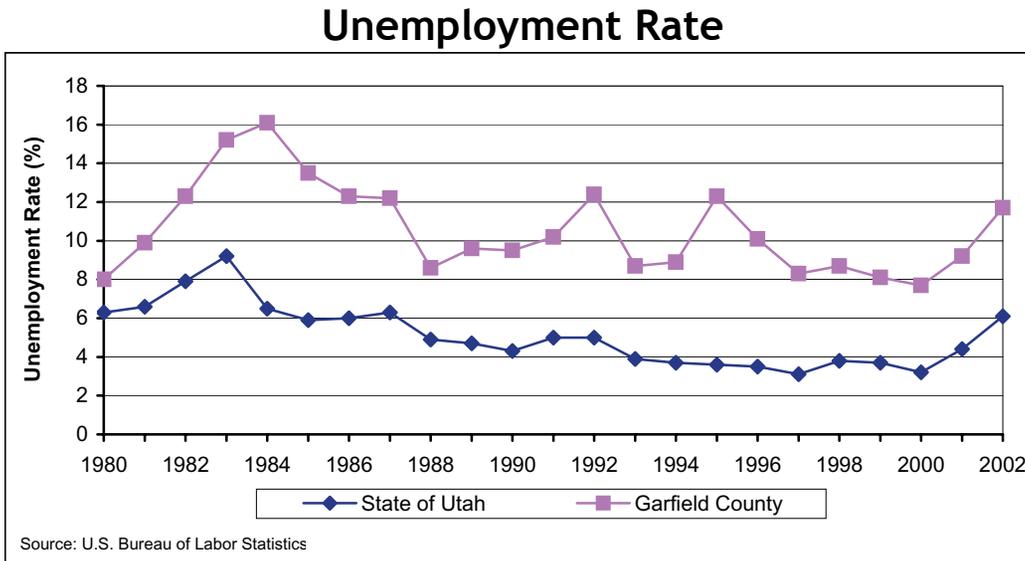
**Job Growth Rate: 1970-2000  
Garfield County vs. State vs. Nation**

Over the past 30 years, employment growth in Garfield County has grown at a rate nearly identical to the nation.



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

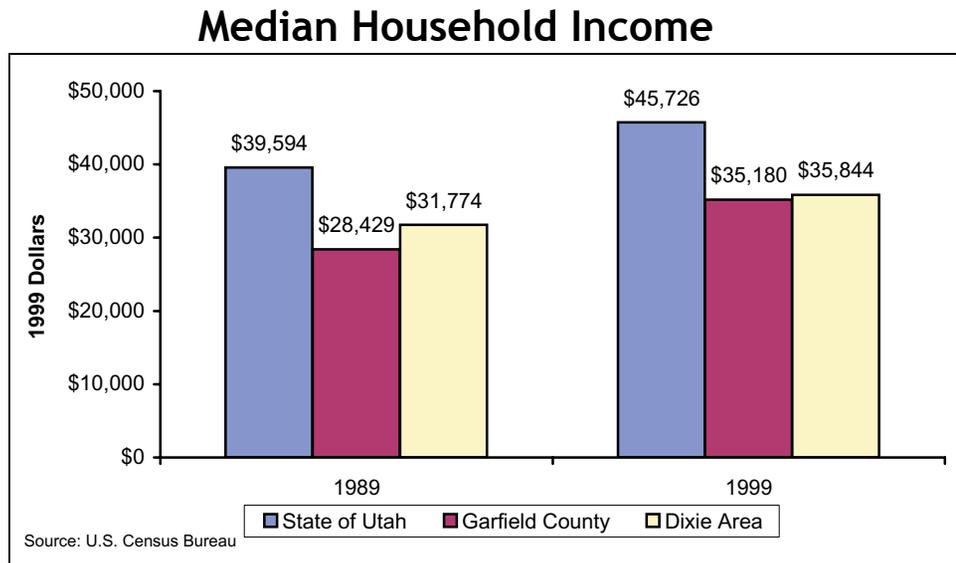
Garfield County's unemployment rate has been consistently higher, and more erratic than the state's.



### Median Household Income: 1989 & 1999 Utah vs. Garfield County vs. Dixie Area

The median household income figures for Garfield County were lower than those in the Dixie Area in 1989 but close to average in 1999.

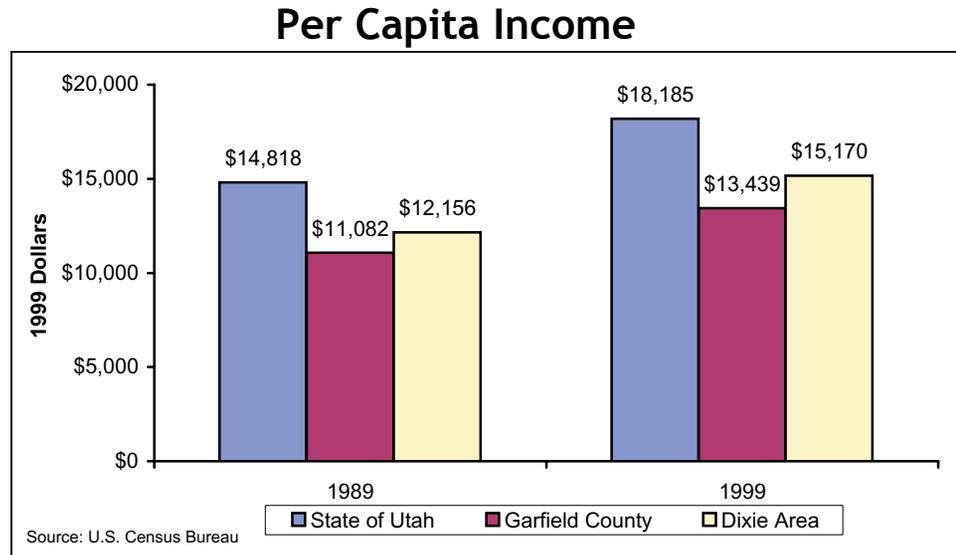
Note: The Dixie Area consists of Garfield, Kane, Iron, Washington, Wayne and Piute Counties.



### Per Capita Income: 1989 & 1999 Utah vs. Garfield County vs. Dixie Area

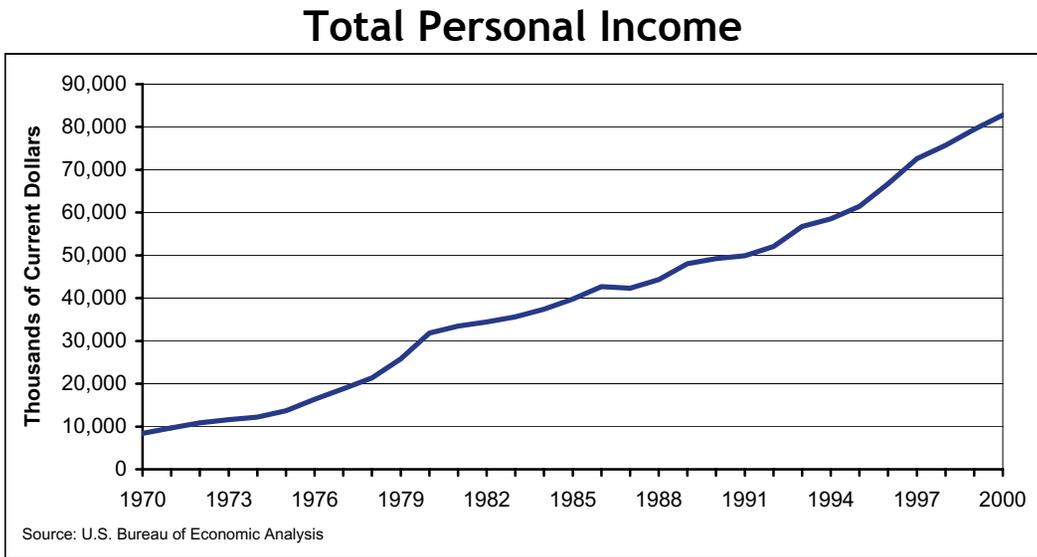
The per capita income figures for Garfield County were lower than those in the Dixie Area for both 1989 and 1999.

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  
Garfield County**

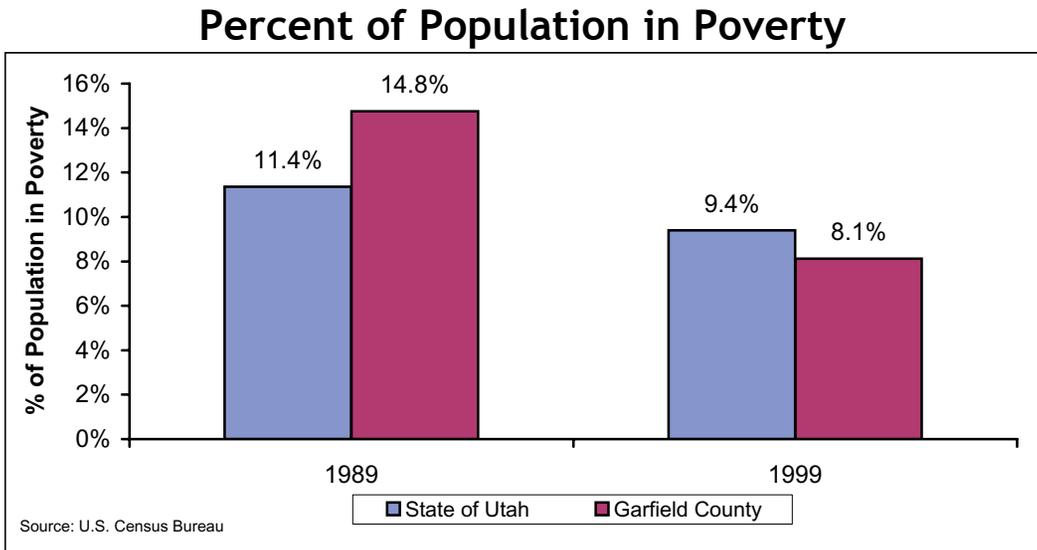
Personal income has been on the rise in Garfield County for the past 30 years.



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

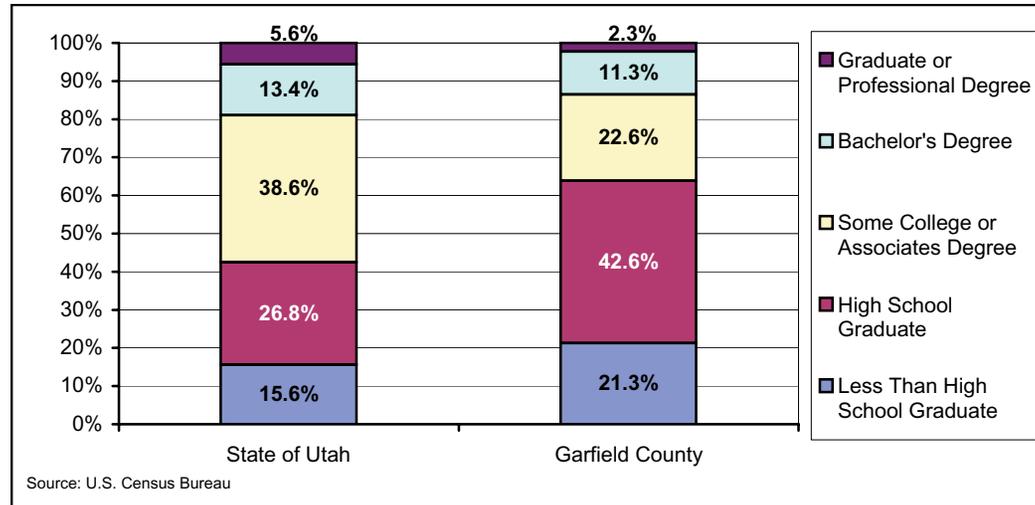
**Population in Poverty: 1989-1999  
Utah vs. Garfield County**

The percent of the population in poverty decreased 6.6% in Garfield County from 1989 to 1999, compared with a 2% decrease in the state.



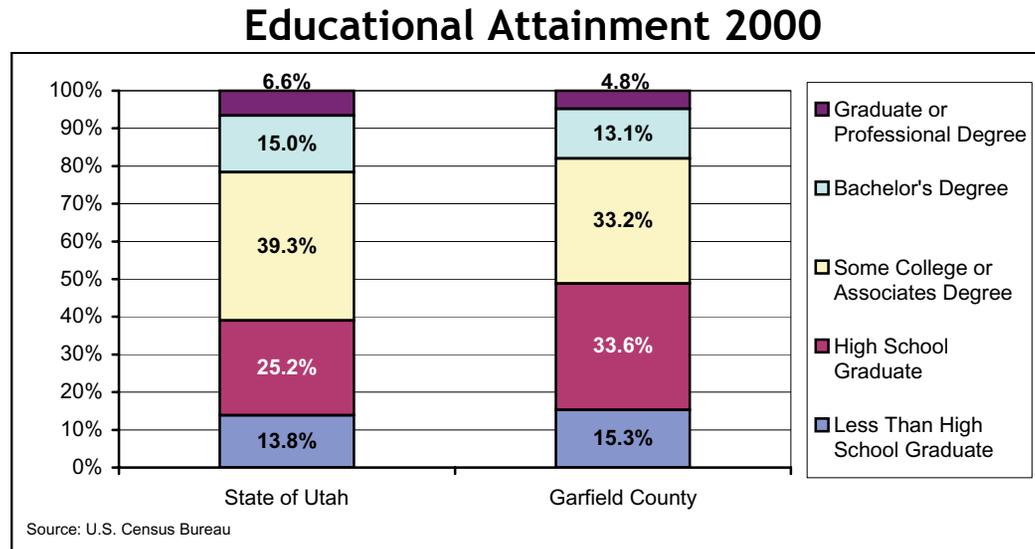
Note: Poverty is calculated by median household income to a nationally calculated "poverty threshold" for a family of 4 people, including 2 children. The poverty threshold in 1999 was \$16,895.

### Educational Attainment: 1990 Utah vs. Garfield County



### Educational Attainment: 2000 Utah vs. Garfield County

The percent of Garfield 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.