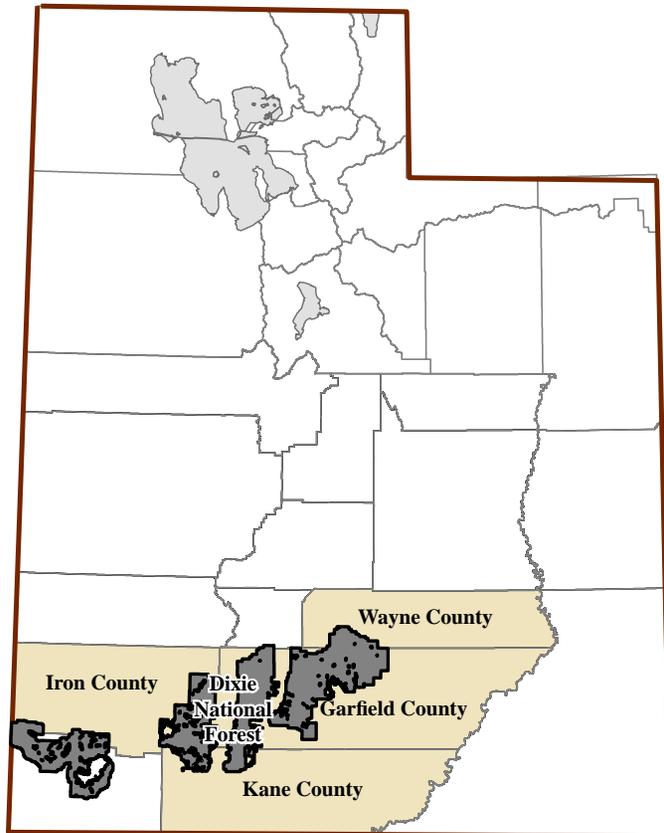


Dixie National Forest Impact Area

Population, Employment, and Income Profiles and Trends

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

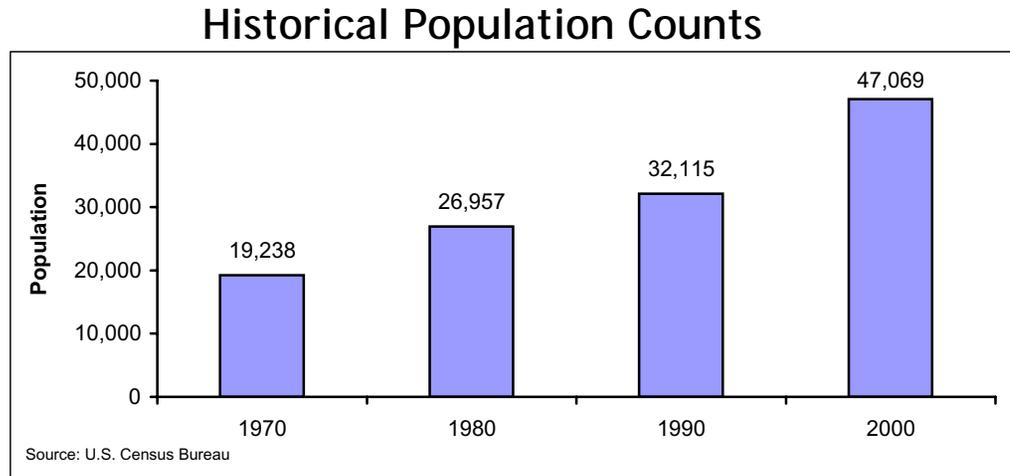


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2003

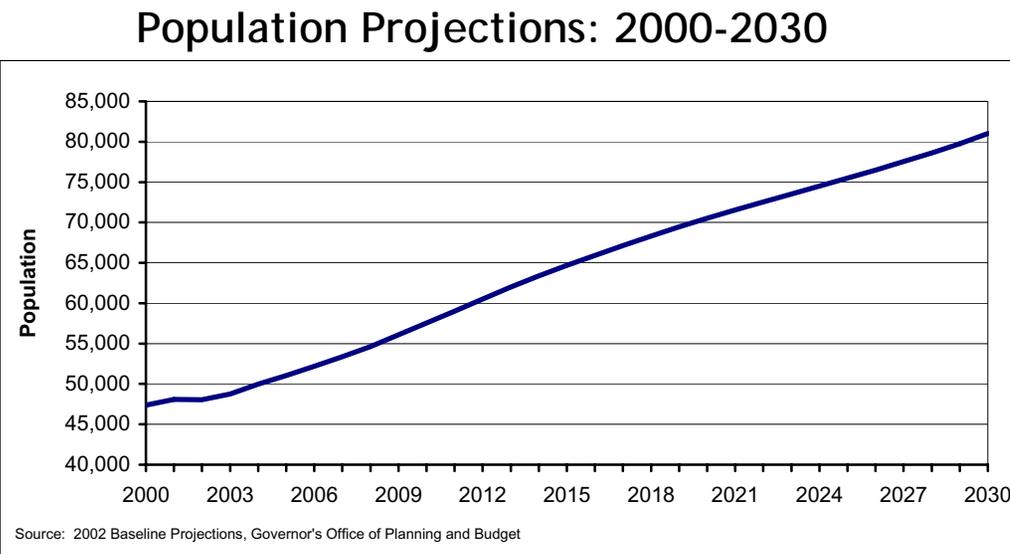
Historical Population Counts: 1970-2000 Dixie Forest Impact Area

The population of the Dixie Forest Impact Area grew 40% from 1970 to 1980, 19% from 1980 to 1990 and 47% from 1990 to 2000.



Population Projections: 2000-2030 Dixie Forest Impact Area

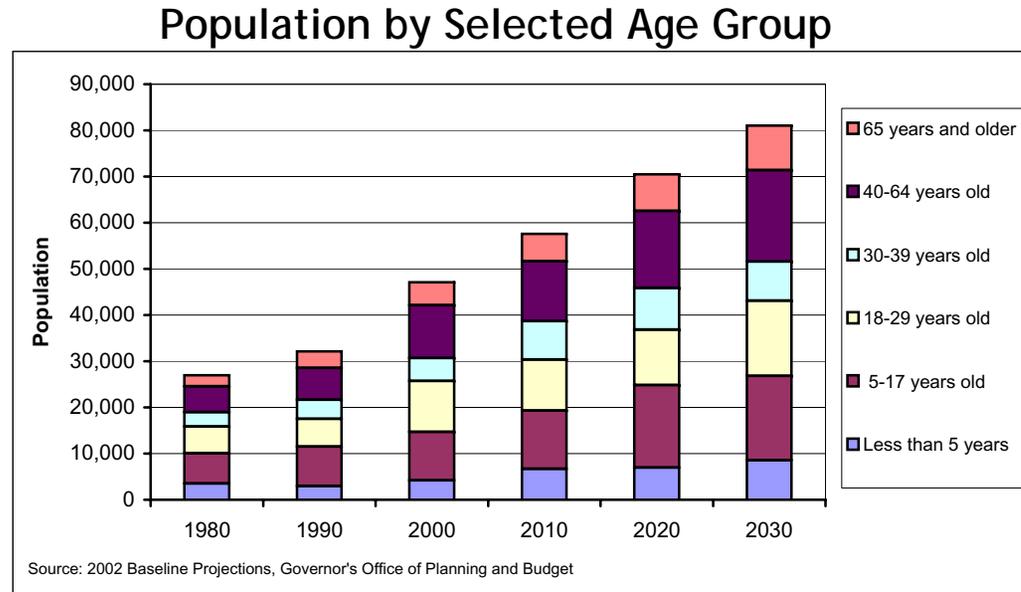
Dixie Forest Impact Area population is projected to grow at an average annual rate of approximately 1.8% through 2030.



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 Groups
Dixie Forest Impact Area: 1980-2030**

Since 1980, the Dixie Forest Impact Area has experienced significant growth in the 40-64 and the 18-29 age groups. These trends are projected to continue accompanied by strong growth in the 5-17 age group.

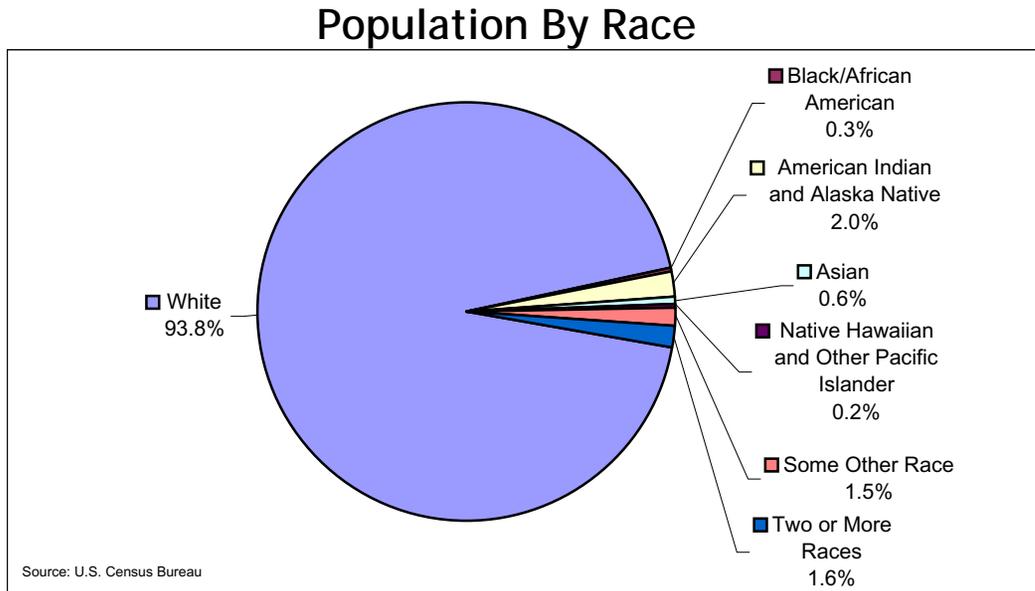


**Dixie Forest
Impact Area Counties: 1990-2002**

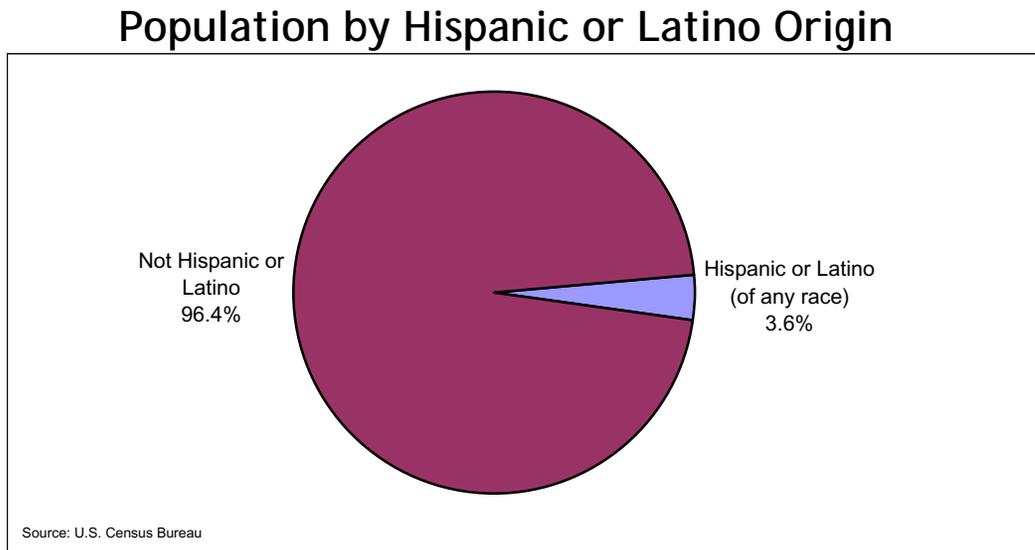
Area	1990	2000	2002	Absolute Change	Percent Change
				2000-2002	2000-2002
Dixie Forest Impact Area	32,115	47,069	48,476	1,407	3.0%
Garfield County	3,980	4,735	4,584	-151	-3.2%
Iron County	20,789	33,779	35,204	1,425	4.2%
Kane County	5,169	6,046	6,121	75	1.2%
Wayne County	2,177	2,509	2,567	58	2.3%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Population by Race
Dixie Forest Impact Area: 2000



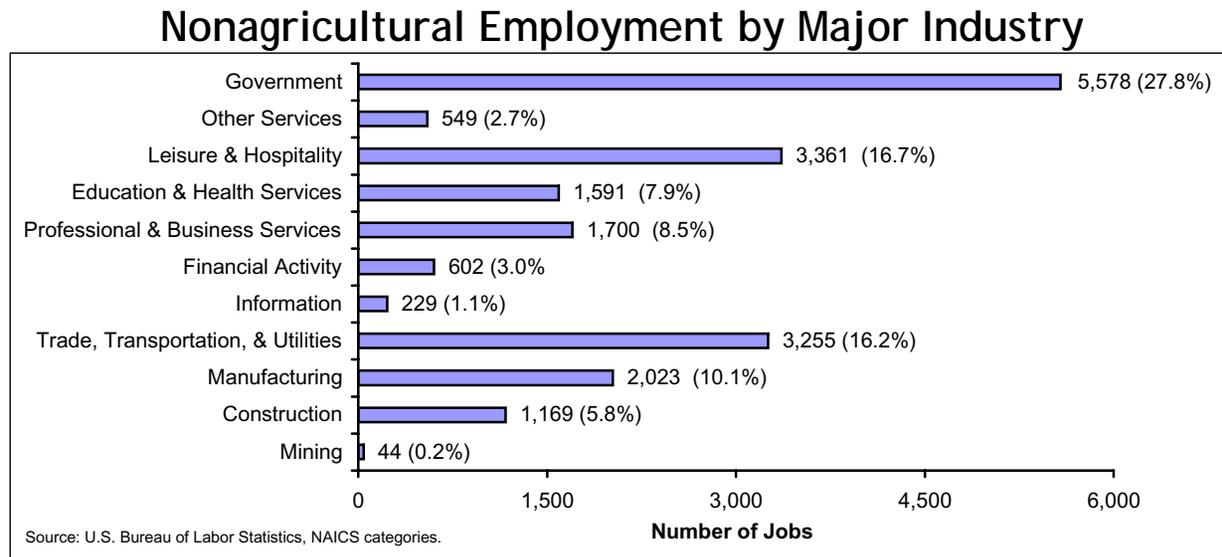
Population by Hispanic or Latino Origin
Dixie Forest Impact Area: 2000



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 Dixie Forest Impact Area

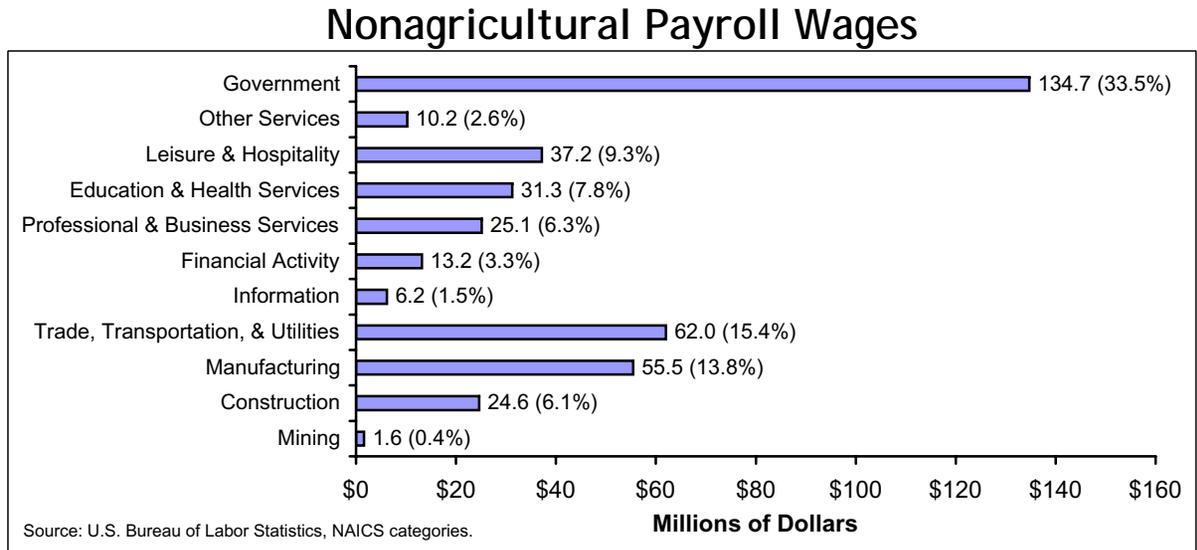
Government is currently the largest industry in the Dixie Forest Impact Area.



Nonagricultural Payroll Wages by Major Industry: 2001 Dixie Forest Impact Area

Average Monthly Wages Statewide:

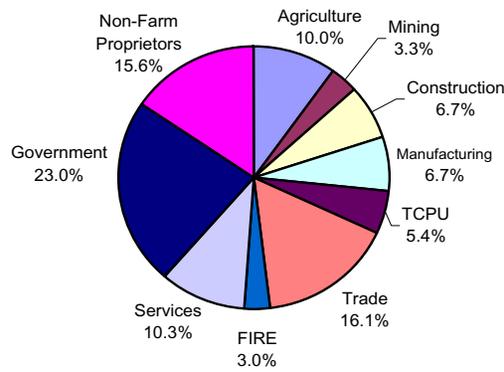
Government	\$2,653
Other Services	\$1,854
Leisure & Hospitality	\$1,115
Education & Health Services	\$2,294
Professional & Business Services	\$2,814
Financial Activity	\$3,139
Information	\$3,329
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	\$2,395
Manufacturing	\$3,068
Construction	\$2,563
Mining	\$4,122
Total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



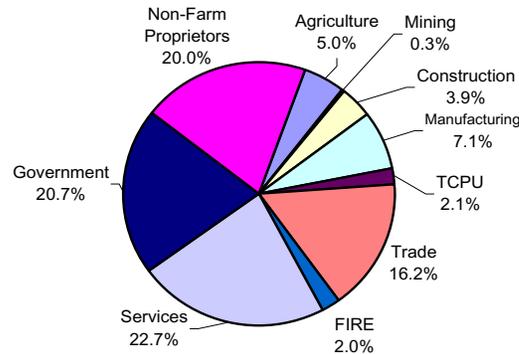
Dixie Forest Impact Area Employment by Industry: Past, Present, and Future

As a share of total employment, the Services sector has more than doubled, and is projected to increase its share in the Dixie Forest Impact Area economy.

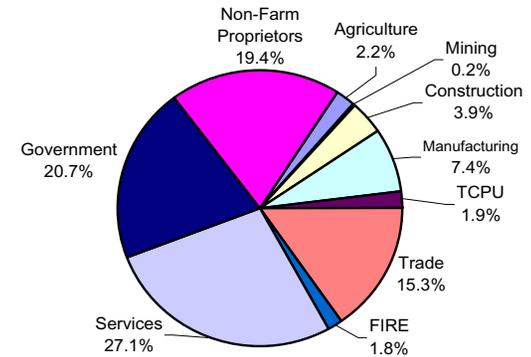
Historical Industry Share of Total Employment: 1980



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.

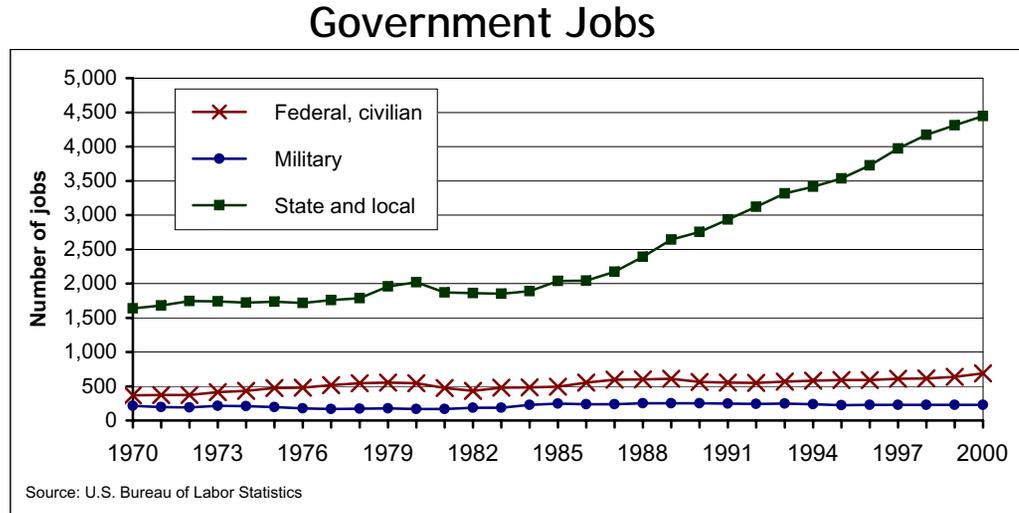
Services include businesses engaged in providing a wide variety of services for individuals, business, government, and other organizations. Examples include hotels; health, legal, engineering, and professional services; and educational institutions.

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.

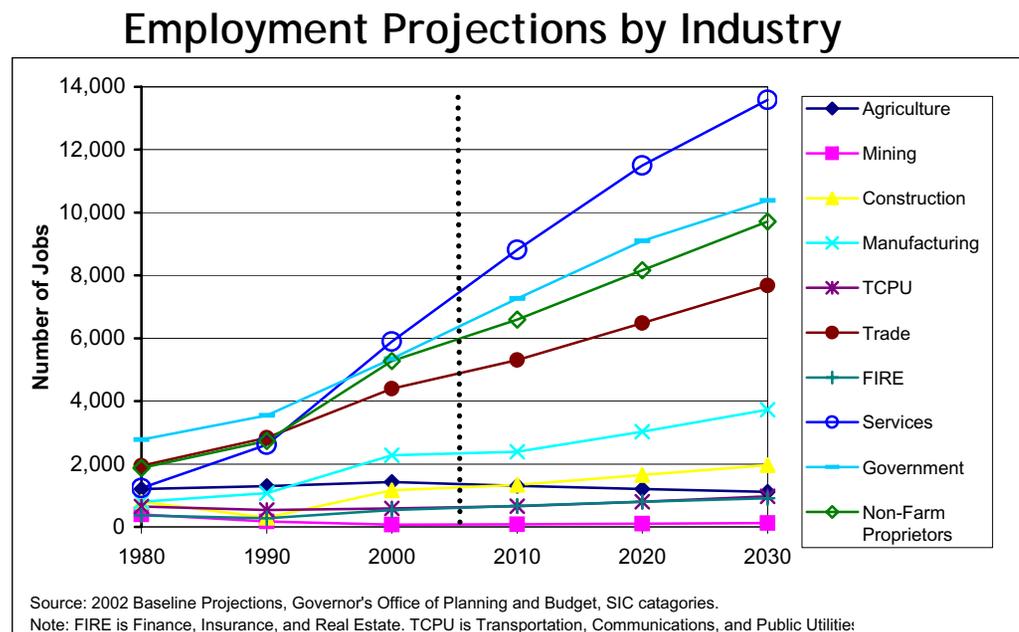
Source: Employment Sectors defined according to Standard Industry Classification Manual (SIC), 1987 .

Government Jobs: 1970-2000
Dixie Forest Impact Area

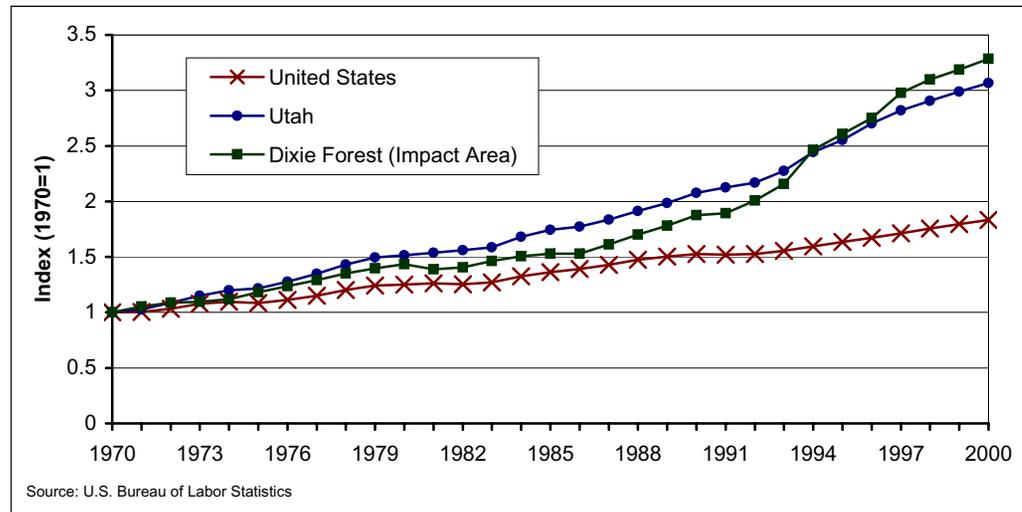


Employment Projections: 1980-2030
Dixie Forest Impact Area

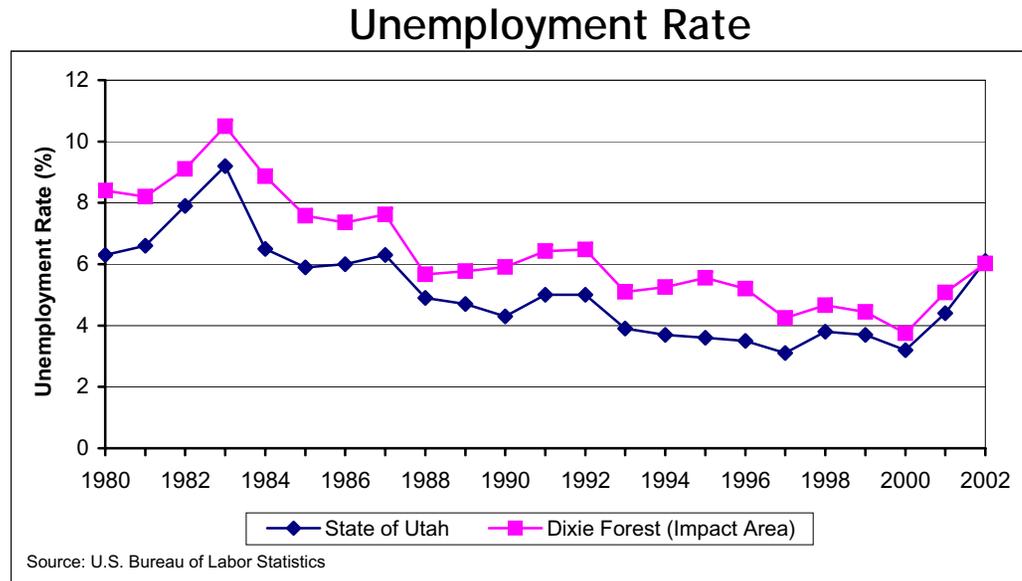
The Services, Government, and Non-farm proprietors are projected to create the most jobs between 2000 and 2030.



Job Growth Rate: 1970-2000
Impact Area vs. State vs. Nation

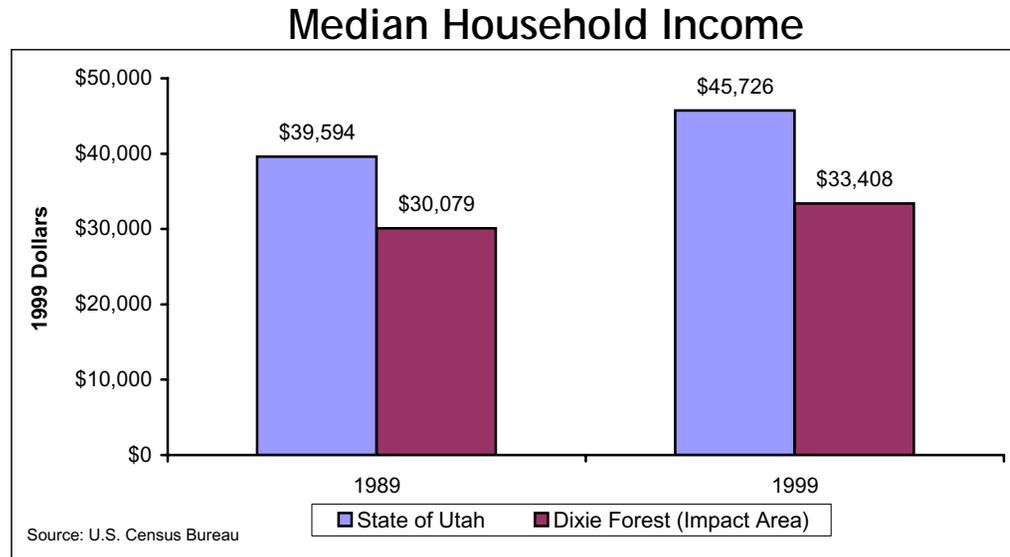


Unemployment: 1980-2002
Impact Area vs. State



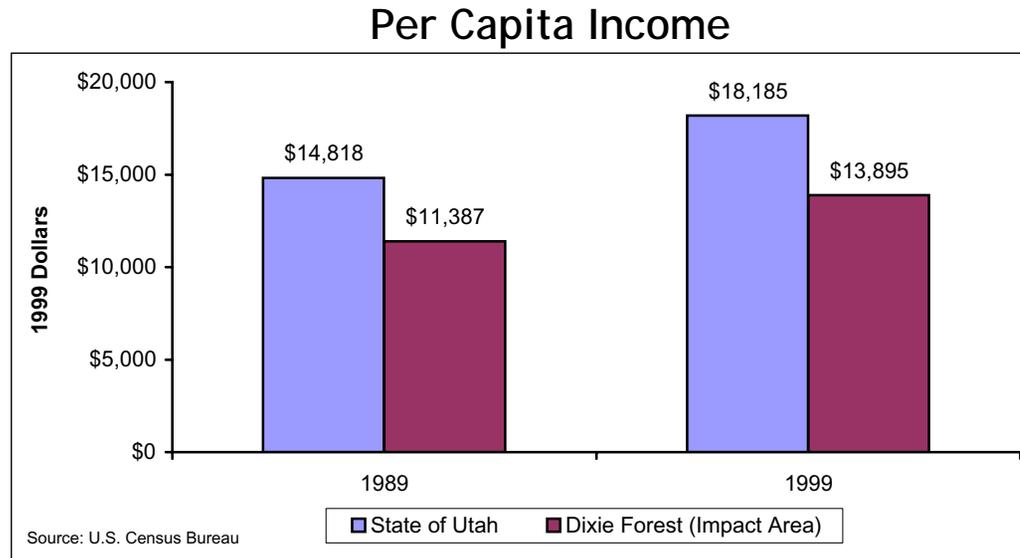
**Median Household Income: 1989 & 1999
Utah vs. Dixie Forest Impact Area**

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

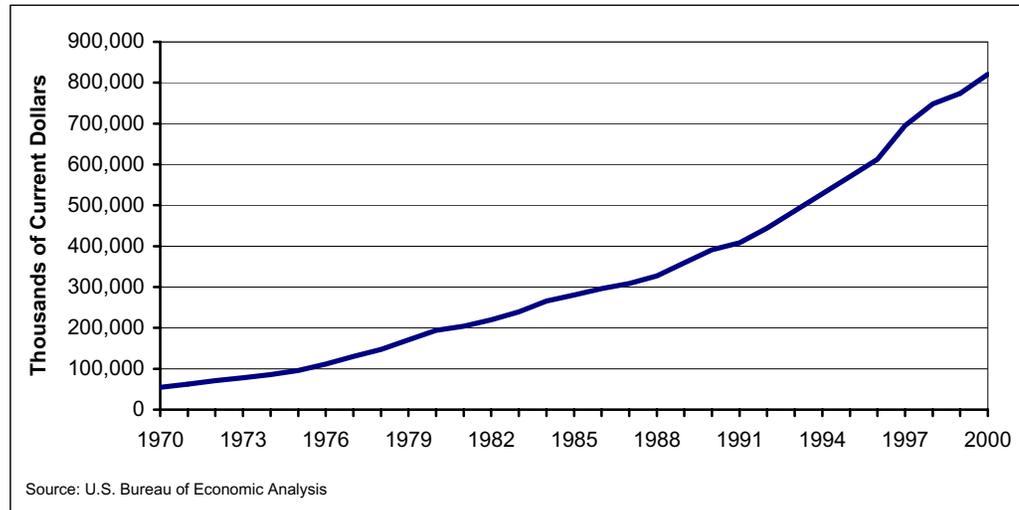


**Per Capita Income: 1989 & 1999
Utah vs. Dixie Forest Impact Area**

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

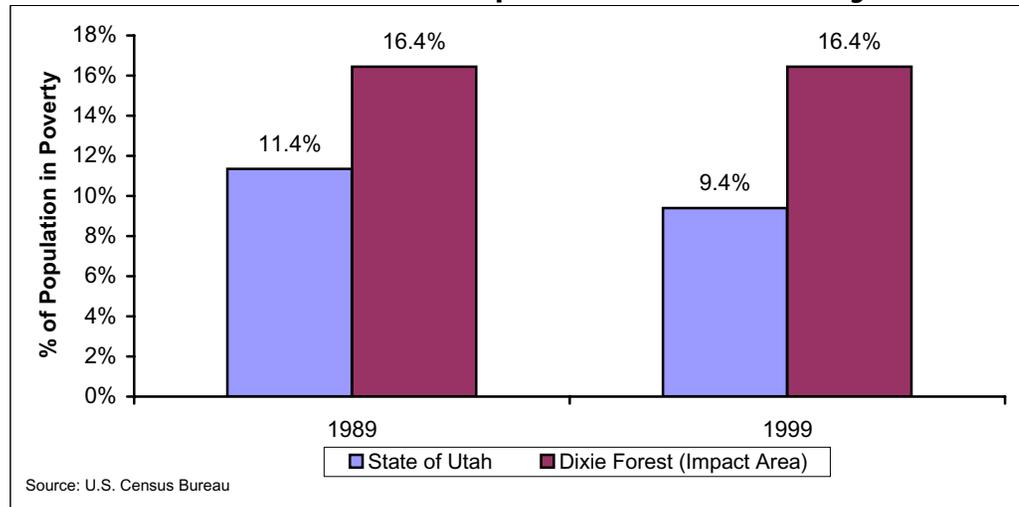


Total Personal Income: 1970-2000 Dixie Forest Impact Area

Personal income has been on the rise 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.

Percent of Population in Poverty

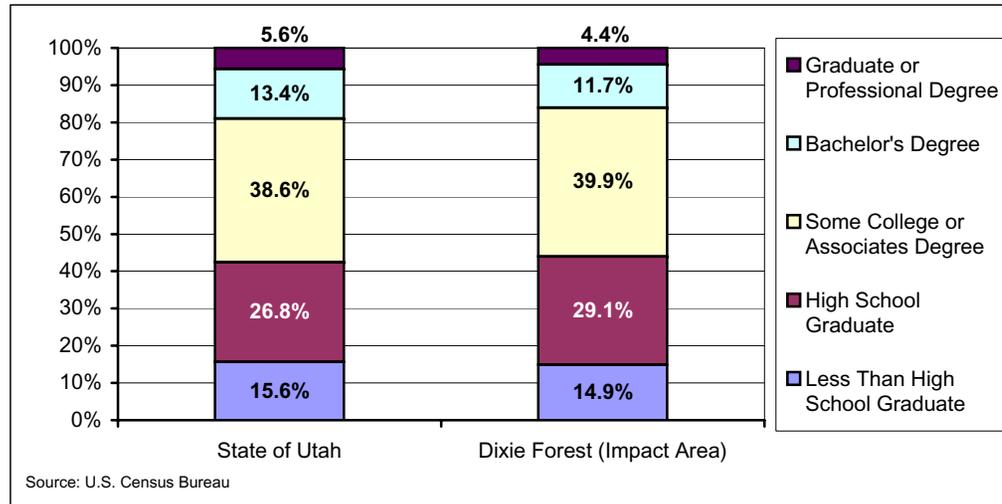


Population in Poverty: 1989-1999 Utah vs. Dixie Impact Area

The percent of population in poverty in the Dixie Forest Impact Area remained the same from 1989 to 1999.

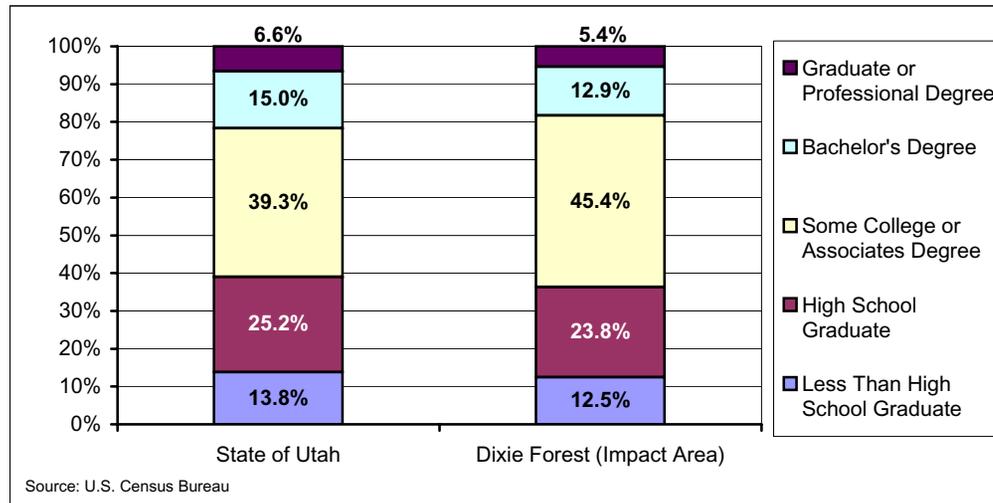
Note: Poverty is calculated by median household income to a nationally calculated "poverty threshold" for a family of 4 people, including 2 children. The poverty threshold in 1999 was \$16,895.

**Educational Attainment: 1990
Utah vs. Dixie Impact Area**



**Educational Attainment: 2000
Utah vs. Dixie Impact Area**

The percent of Dixie Forest Impact Area 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.