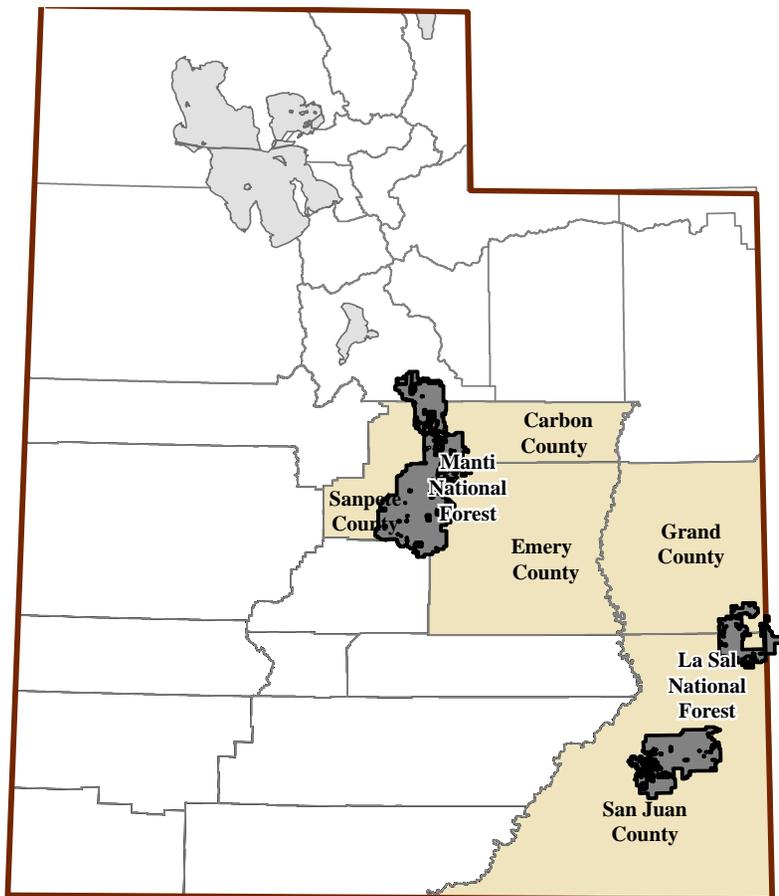


Manti-La Sal National Forest Impact Area

Population, Employment, and Income Profiles and Trends

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

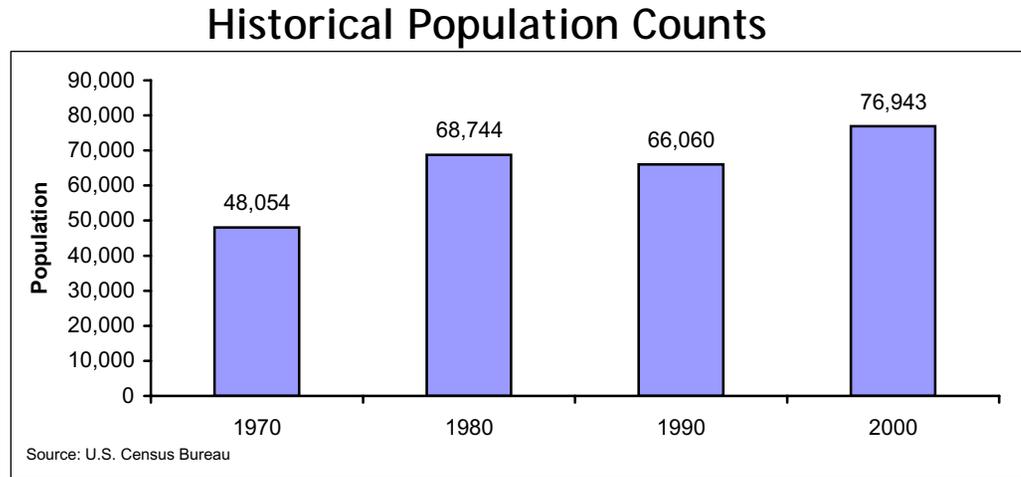


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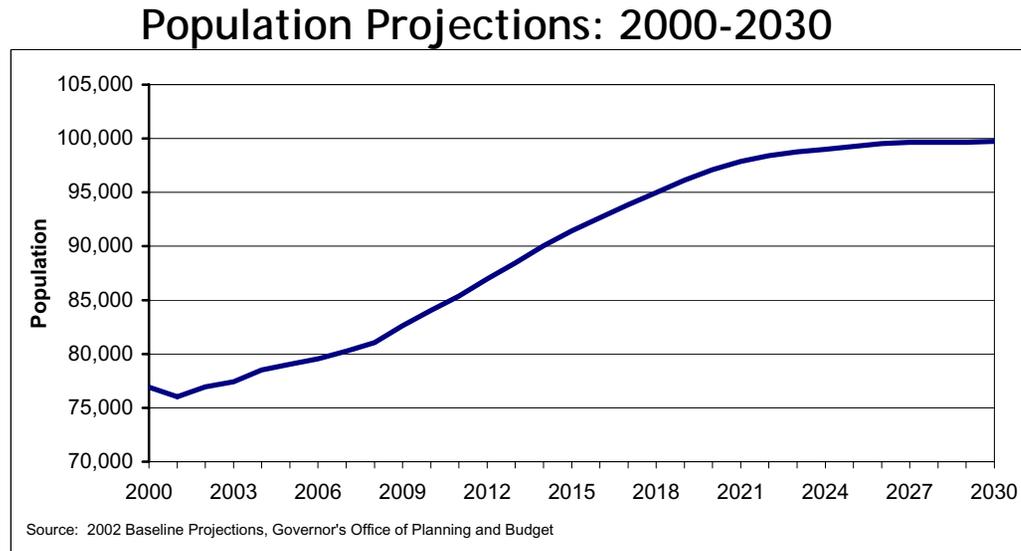
**Historical Population Counts: 1970-2000
Manti-LaSal Forest Impact Area**

Population in the Manti-La Sal Forest Impact Area grew 43% from 1970 to 1980, dropped 4% from 1980 to 1990 and grew again 16% from 1990 to 2000.



**Population Projections: 2000-2030
Manti-LaSal Forest Impact Area**

According to state projections, the Manti-La Sal Forest Impact Area is expected to grow at an average annual rate of approximately 0.8% through 2030.

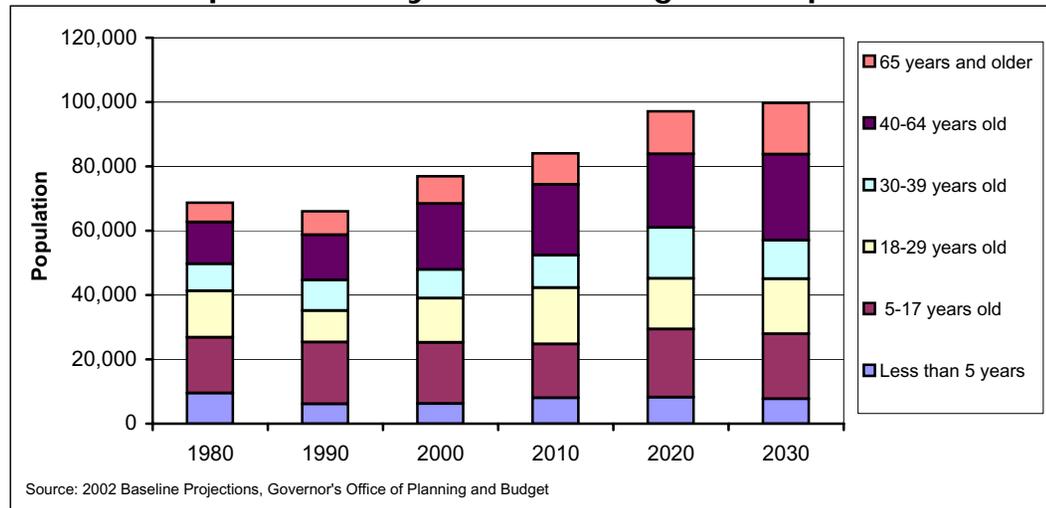


Note: Official 2002 State projections were produced using the Utah Process Economic and Demographic Model, which utilizes demographic and employment projections.

Population by Selected Age Group

Population by Selected Age Group Manti-LaSal Forest Impact Area: 1980-2030

Since 1980, the Manti-LaSal Forest Impact Area has experienced significant growth in the 40-64 and the 65 years and older age groups. These trends are expected to continue through 2030.

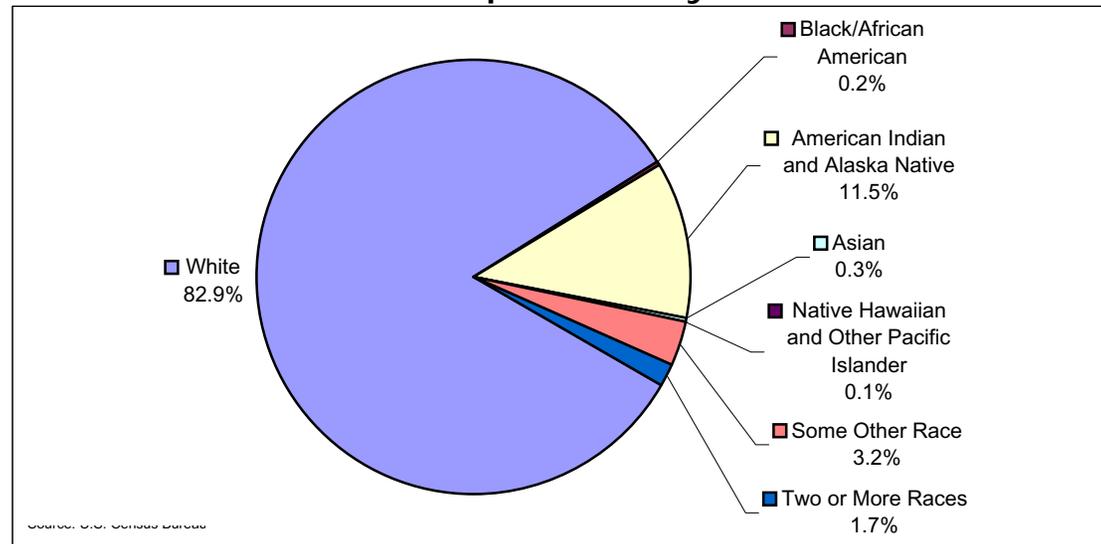


Manti-LaSal Forest Impact Area Counties: 1990-2002

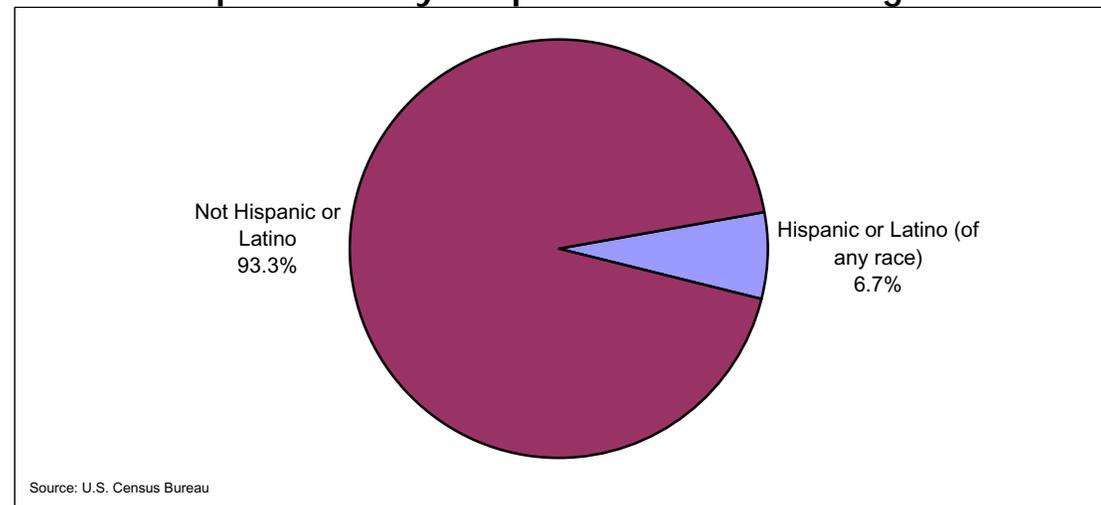
Area	1990	2000	2002	Absolute Change	Percent Change
				2000-2002	2000-2002
Manti-LaSal Forest Impact Area	66,060	76,943	76,413	-530	-0.7%
Carbon County	20,228	20,422	19,879	-543	-2.7%
Emery County	10,332	10,860	10,626	-234	-2.2%
Grand County	6,620	8,485	8,735	250	2.9%
San Juan County	12,621	14,413	13,781	-632	-4.4%
Sanpete County	16,259	22,763	23,392	629	2.8%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Population by Race
Manti-LaSal Forest Impact Area: 2000



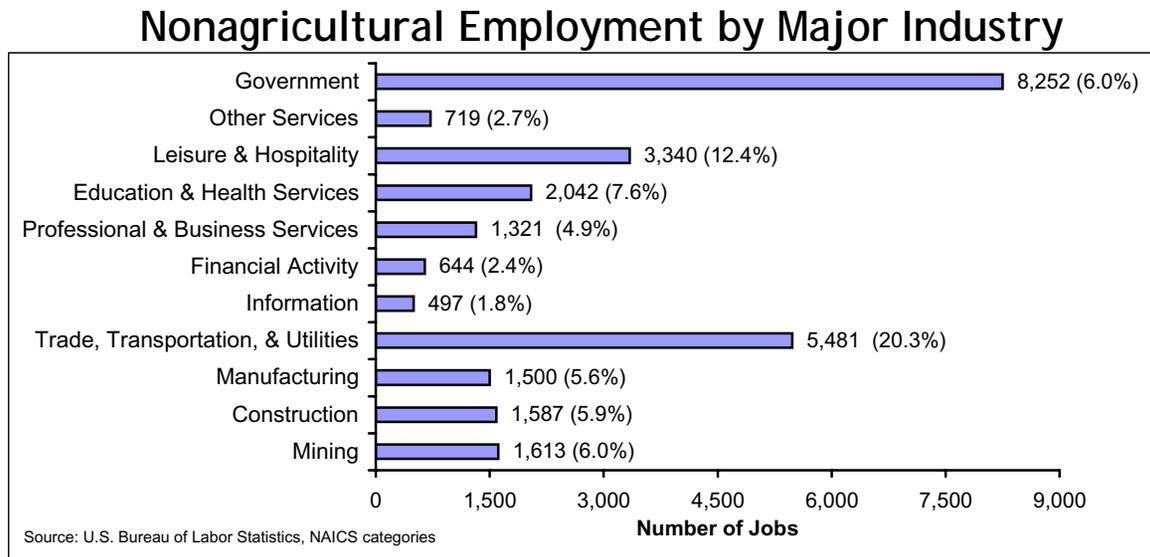
Population by Hispanic or Latino Origin
Manti-LaSal Forest Impact Area: 2000



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 Manti-LaSal Forest Impact Area

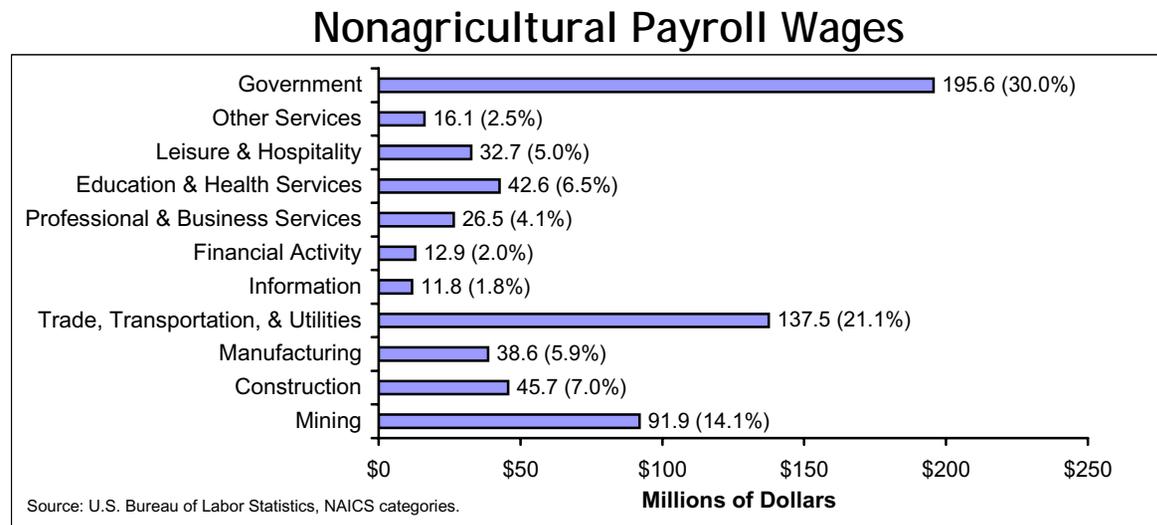
Government is currently the largest industry in this region.



Nonagricultural Payroll Wages by Major Industry: 2001 Manti-LaSal Forest Impact Area

Average Monthly Wages Statewide:

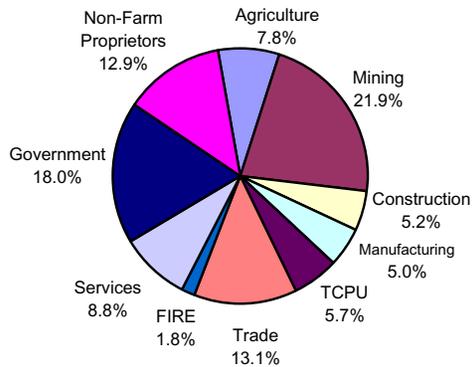
Government	\$2,653
Other Services	\$1,854
Leisure & Hospitality	\$1,115
Education & Health Services	\$2,294
Professional & Business Services	\$2,814
Financial Activity	\$3,139
Information	\$3,329
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	\$2,395
Manufacturing	\$3,068
Construction	\$2,563
Mining	\$4,122
Total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



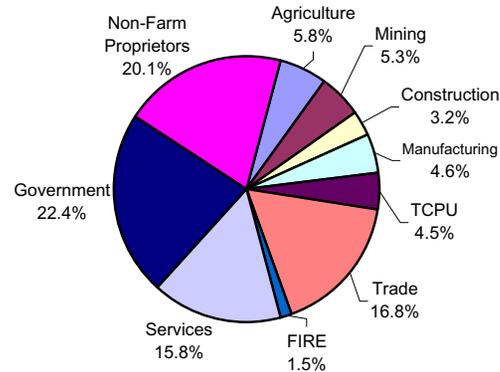
Manti-LaSal Forest Impact Area Employment by Industry: Past, Present, and Future

As a percent of total employment, the Services and Non-farm proprietors have increased significantly and are projected to continue growing.

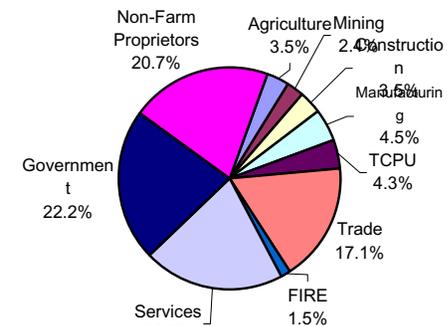
Historical Industry Share of Total Employment: 1980



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.

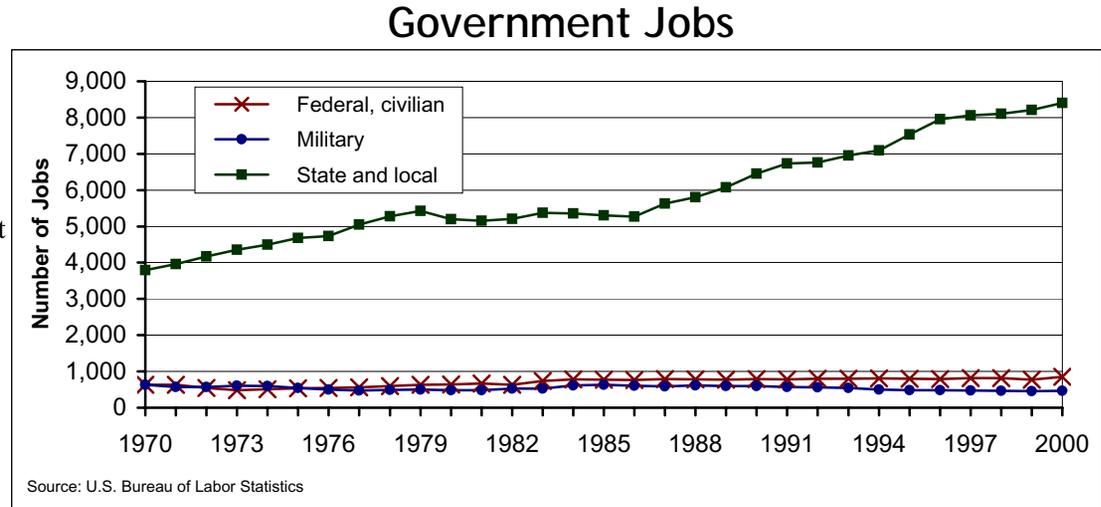
Government includes all Federal, state, and local government employees involved in executive, legislative, judicial, administrative and regulatory activities.

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.

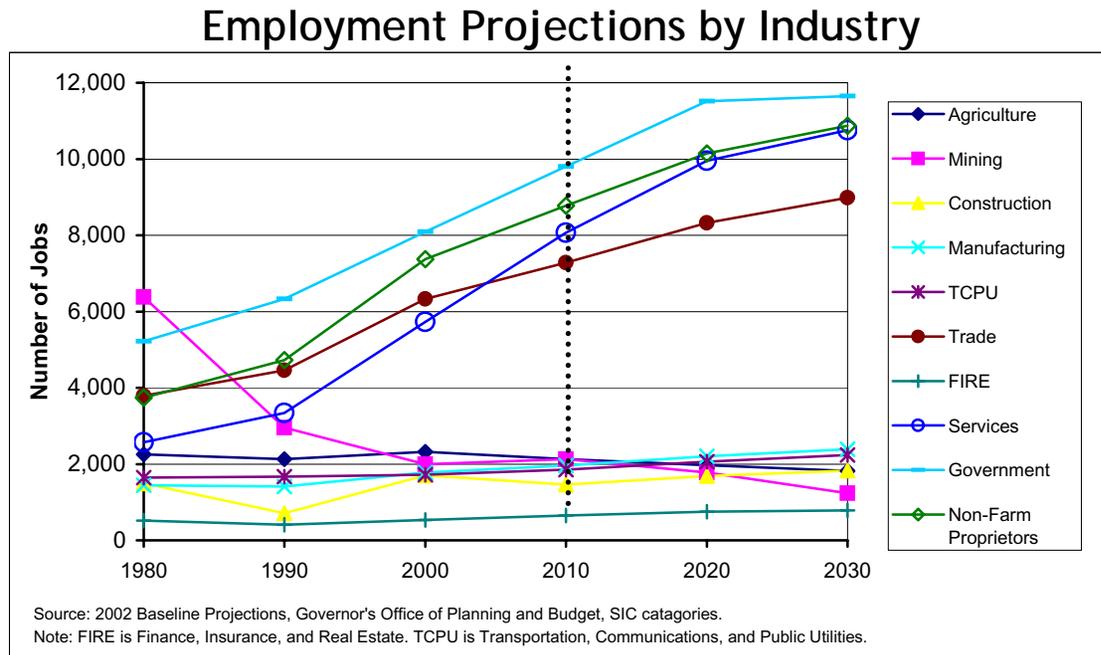
Government Jobs: 1970-2000
Manti-LaSal Forest Impact Area

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

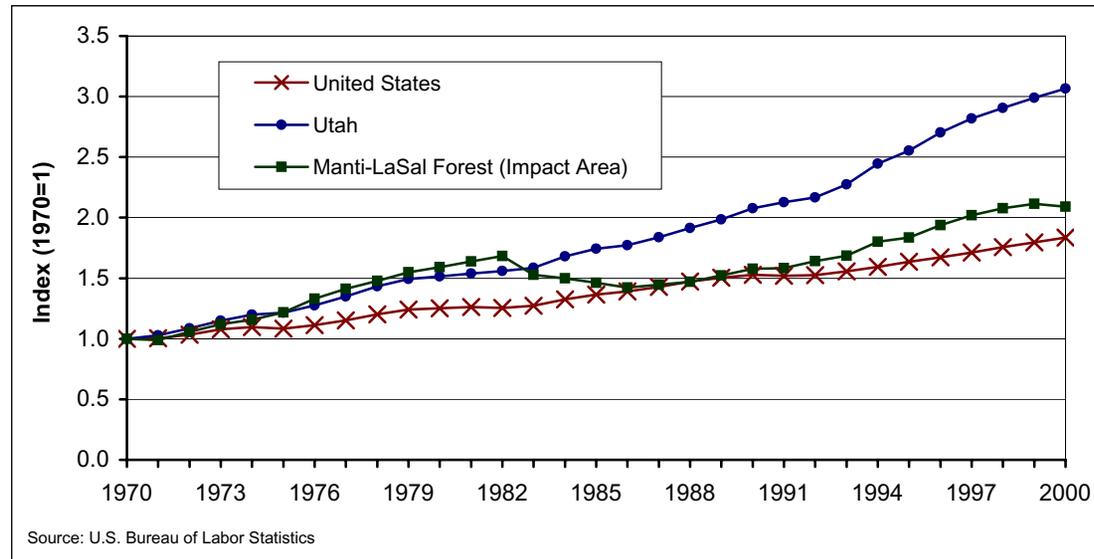


Employment Projections: 1980-2030
Manti-LaSal Forest Impact Area

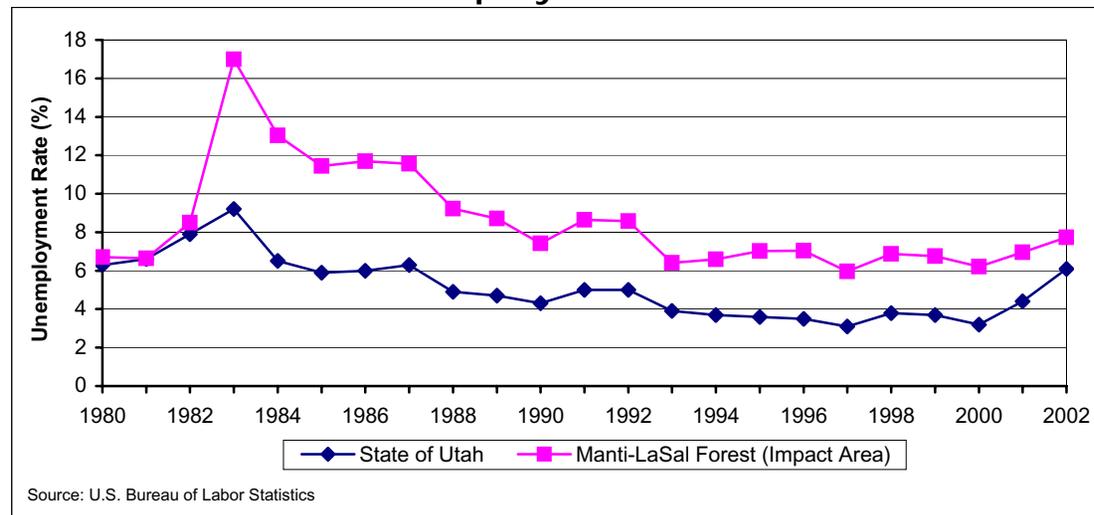
The Services, Government, and Non-farm proprietors sectors are projected to create the most jobs between 2000 and 2030.



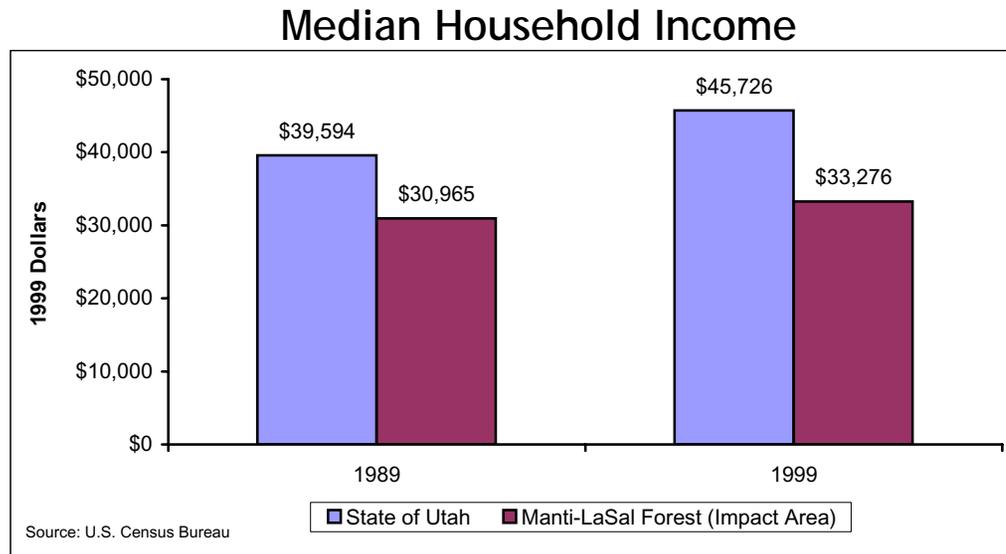
Job Growth Rate: 1970-2000
Impact Area vs. State vs. Nation



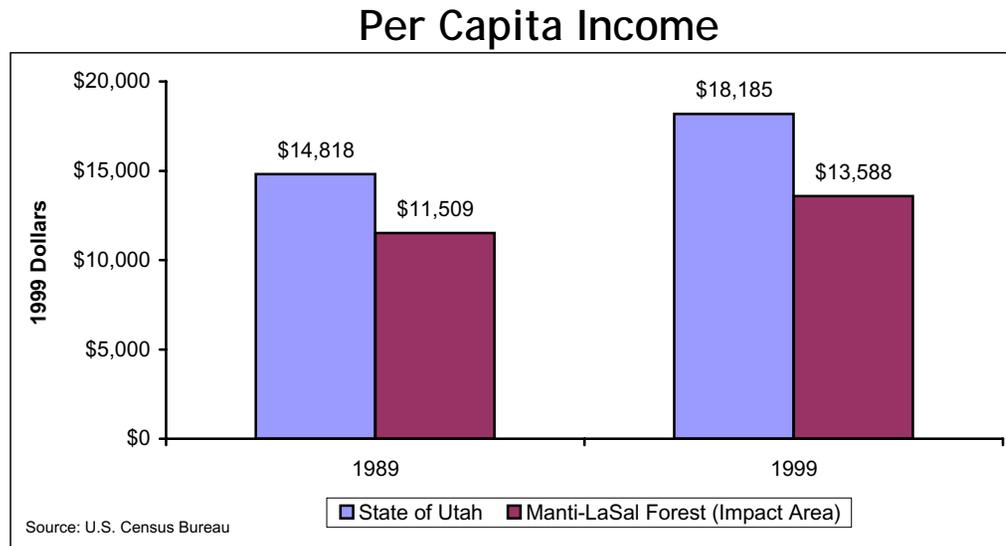
Unemployment: 1980-2002
Impact Area vs. State



Median Household Income: 1989 & 1999
Utah vs. Manti-La Sal Impact Area



Per Capita Income: 1989 & 1999
Utah vs. Manti-La Sal Impact Area

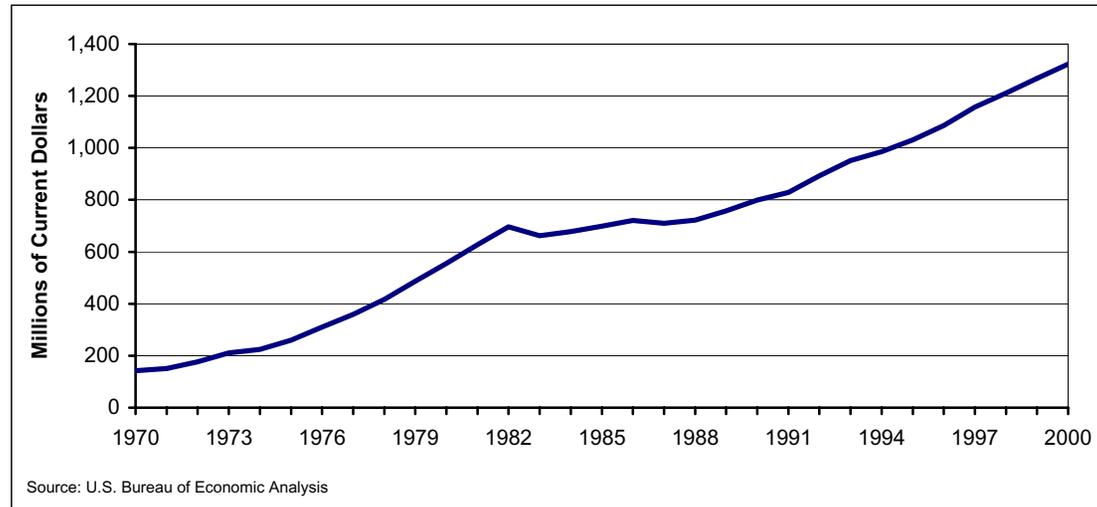


Note: 1989 income values have been adjusted to 1999 constant dollars by dividing 1989 dollar values by a deflator factor of 0.744298.

Total Personal Income

Total Personal Income: 1970-2000 Manti-LaSal Forest Impact Area

Personal income has been on the rise in the Manti-LaSal Impact Area over the past 30 years.

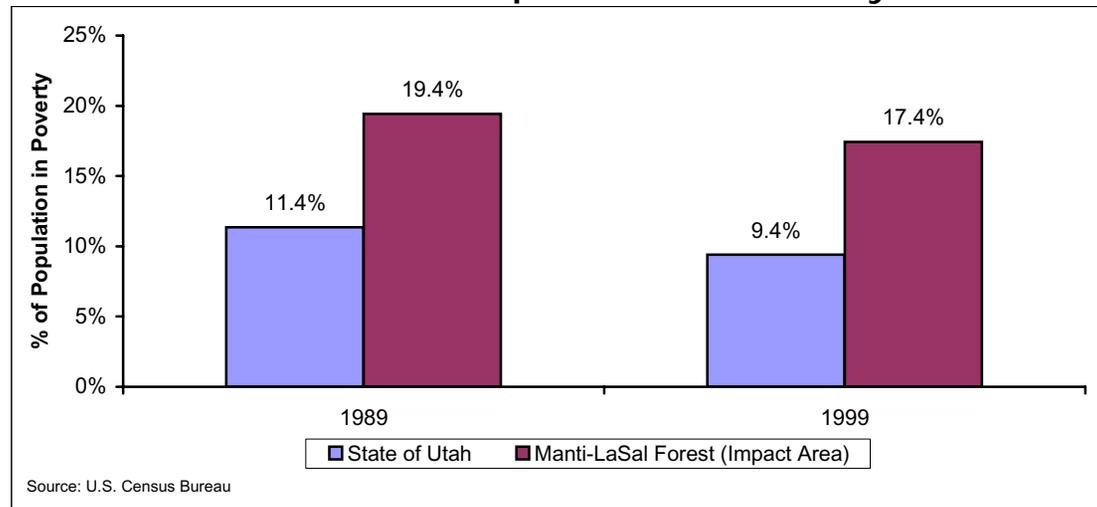


Note: These numbers have not been inflation adjusted. Total personal income is a measure of regional economic growth, comparable to the Gross Domestic Product.

Percent of Population in Poverty

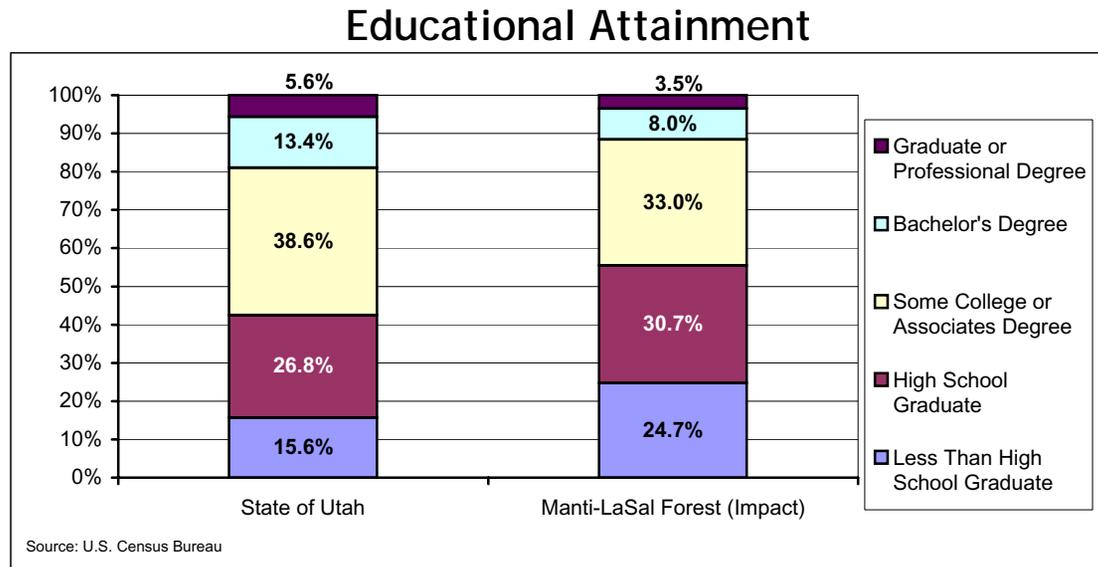
Population in Poverty: 1989-1999 Utah vs. Manti-La Sal Impact Area

The percent of people in poverty decreased 2.0% in the Manti-LaSal Impact Area from 1989 to 1999, but remained above the level for the state.



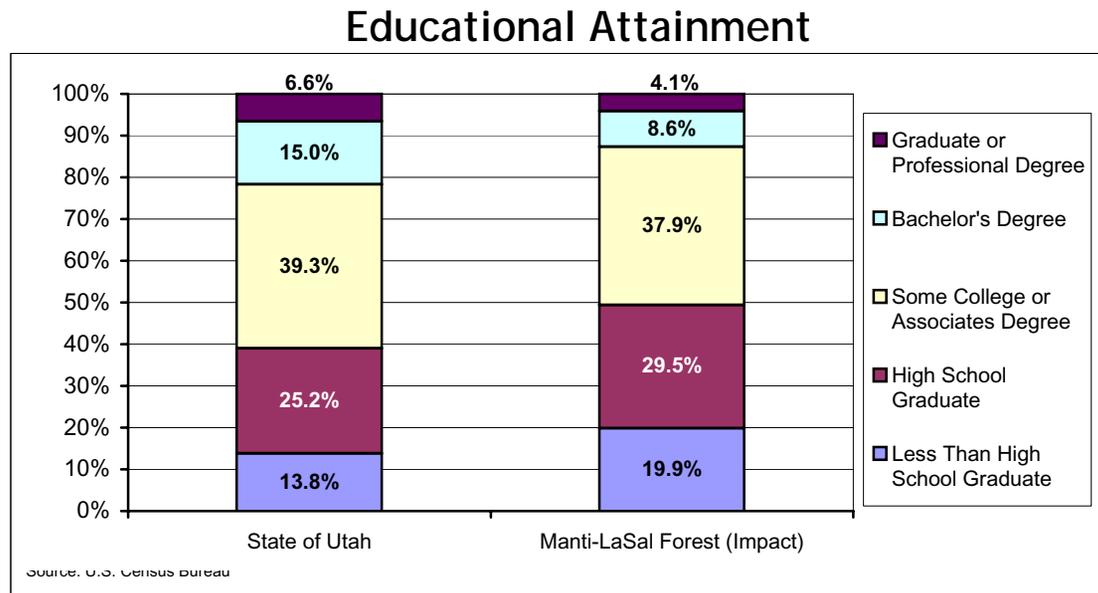
Note: Poverty is calculated by median household income to a nationally calculated "poverty threshold" for a family of 4 people, including 2 children. The poverty threshold in 1999 was \$16,895.

**Educational Attainment: 1990
Utah vs. Manti-La Sal Impact Area**



**Educational Attainment: 2000
Utah vs. Manti-La Sal Impact Area**

The percent of Manti-LaSal 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.