



# Five County Association of Governments

(Southwestern Utah's Economic Development District)  
Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy Update 2023-2028

Beaver

Garfield

Iron

Kane

Washington

DRAFT



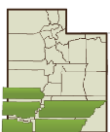
# **Five County Association of Governments**

## **(Southwestern Utah’s Economic Development District) Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy Update**

Utah’s Color Country: the “Mighty Five”

Home to Bryce Canyon National Park, Zion National Park, Canyon Lands National Park, Capitol Reef National Park, Cedar Breaks National Monument, Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument, Glen Canyon National Recreation Area (Lake Powell), the Beaver Dam National Conservation Area, the Red Cliff’s National Conservation Area, the High Desert Off-Highway Vehicle Trail, National Scenic Byway 143, National—Utah’s Patchwork Parkway, National Scenic Byway 9-Zion Scenic Byway, and Scenic Byway 12—Utah’s first All-American Road

This Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS) was prepared by the Five County AOG staff in conjunction with the Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy Committee and Governing Board, through a capacity building grant from the Economic Development Administration. The purpose of the CEDS is to promote a coordinated regional approach to accomplish desired economic development objectives in southwestern Utah.



**Five County Association of Governments**  
(Southwestern Utah’s Economic Development District)  
Economic Development District  
Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy Update 2023 – 2028

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# I. INTRODUCTION



Source: Greater Zion

## A. Background and History

The Five County Association of Governments was designated as an Economic Development District (EDD) by the Economic Development Administration (EDA) in May, 1980.

The purpose of this designation was to promote a coordinated, region-wide approach to the economic development efforts of local governments in southwestern Utah. One method used to encourage such coordinated effort is the preparation of this District Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS). Every functioning EDD is required to have a current CEDS in place before an entity within the EDD is eligible for EDA-funded assistance programs.

The five counties integral to the planning process are the five most southwest counties in Utah. They include Beaver, Garfield, Iron, Kane, and Garfield. The planning process engages community leaders, and stakeholders from across the region.

This rendition of the Five County EDD CEDS references other planning mechanisms vital to the region. Those plans include the HUD Consolidated Plan, the Five County Multi-Jurisdictional Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan, The Five County Disaster Recovery and Resiliency Economic Development Plan, local economic plans, and State.





These plans, including the CEDS employ information that is vital to regional economic development. Utilizing information from these plans allows staff to consolidate research and documentation efforts, thus freeing up staff resources for additional technical assistance to local jurisdictions. This consolidation also provides consistent and unified policy direction for regional economic development efforts.

Local officials in southwestern Utah have a long history of cooperation. Long before the creation of regional development organizations or economic development districts, coordinated, formal economic development efforts were underway in the region. Today, this document adheres to local economic development priorities and guidelines provided by the Economic Development Administration.

The first Five County Organization meeting was held on April 5, 1956. The meeting was called by the Iron County Commission, and included the commissioners and clerks from Beaver, Garfield, Iron, Kane, and Washington counties. Others invited included the editors of all local and Salt Lake City newspapers, KSUB radio, Congressman H. Aldous Dixon, and representatives of the US National Park Service, Dixie National Forest, the Utah State Road Commission, and the Utah Water & Power Board. Participants discussed “the advisability of forming an organization... for the purpose of working collectively and for the development of the resources of the five counties especially and for progress and development of the entire southern Utah area.”

This collective and united effort continued through the late 1960s, when Governor Calvin Rampton created state planning districts and encouraged local governments to form Associations of Government under the auspices of the Utah’s Inter-local Cooperation Act. Southwestern Utah officials initiated the challenge and created the Five County Association of Governments on May 5, 1972.



Regional economic development continued to be a major focus of effort, culminating in the designation of the Five County Economic Development District on March 17, 1980. EDD staff have worked continuously since that designation to assist local governments in their efforts to improve the economic viability of southwestern Utah.

A vibrant, diversified, and healthy southwestern Utah economy is due to more than 50 years of



cooperation and successful implementation of well-designed strategic efforts on the part participating local governments.

As southwestern Utah continues to expand and diversify its economic base, local elected officials are under increasing demands for time and resources. Each of the five counties has employed some form of economic development professional expertise. These local economic development professionals have prepared county economic development strategies. The role of the regional EDD continues to shift from direct program activities to one of coordination and programs which benefits the entire region, such as the Southwest Utah Microloan Program administered by Five County Association of Governments.

## B. FCEDD Governing Body and Strategy Committee

FCEDD CEDS activities are overseen by the Governing Body and the Strategy Committee.

The Governing body is known as the Five County Steering Committee and it is made up of public sector representatives from each of the five counties and includes mayors, county commissioners, and elected school board officials. Ex-officio members include representatives from Southern Utah University and Utah Tech University.

The Strategy Committee is comprised of economic development directors, members of local chambers of commerce, a Paiute tribal representative, a university, and a local housing authority.

GOVERNING BODY, STRATEGY COMMITTEE, AND STAFF		
Name	Organization	Position
GOVERNING BOARD		
Wade Hollingshead	Beaver County	Commissioner
Nolan Davis	Milford City	Mayor
Tyler Fails	Beaver County School District	School Board
Jerry Taylor	Garfield County	Commissioner
Melani Torgersen	Escalante City	Mayor
Curtis Barney	Garfield County School District	School Board
Paul Cozzens	Iron County	Commissioner
Garth Green	Iron County Mayor Rep.	Mayor
Lauren Lewis	Iron County School District	School Board
Celeste Meyeres	Kane County	Commissioner
Lyle Goulding	Kane County Mayor Rep.	Mayor
Lisa Livingston	Kane County School District	School Board
Gil Almquist	Washington County	Commissioner
Nanette Billings	Hurricane City	Mayor
Burke Staheli	Washington County School District	School Board



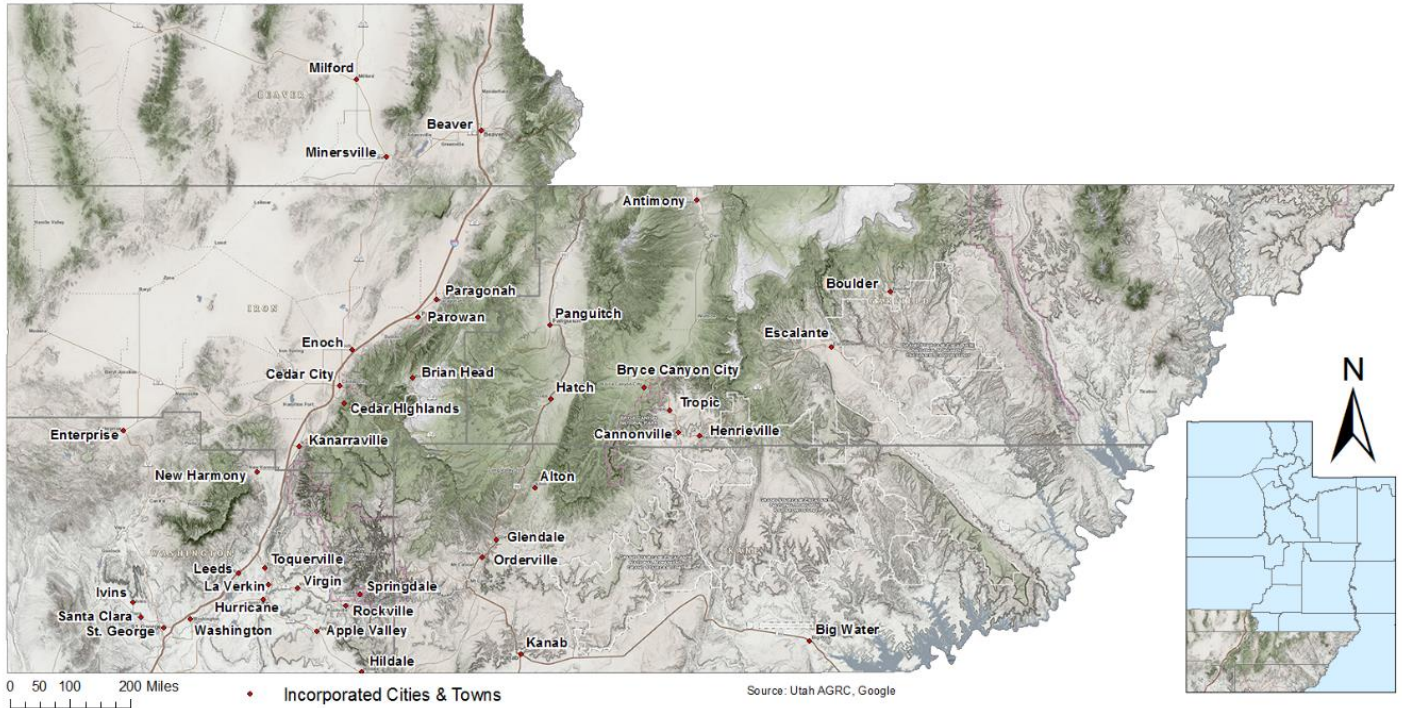
Henrie Walton	Utah Tech University	Assistant to the President for Government & Community Relations
Stephen Lisonbee	Southern Utah University	Executive Director of Regional Services
<b>STRATEGY COMMITTEE</b>		
Jen Wakeland	Beaver County	Commission Assistant/Economic Development
Kaden Figgins	Garfield County	Director – Planning, Economic Development, Emergency Management
Danny Stewart	Iron County	Economic Development Director
Kelly Stowell	CEBA	Economic Development Professional
Darren Prince	St. George Area Economic Development	Executive Director
Shane Parashonts	Piute Indian Tribe of Utah	Tribal Administrator
Jeff Mather	SBDC - Dixie Tech	Director
Joni Anerson	SBDC - SUU/Southwest Tech	Director, SUU Business Center and SBDC Regional Manager
Wyatt Anerson	Atwood Innovation Plaza - BRC	Business Resource Center Outreach Manage
Nathaniel Martinez	St. George Chamber of Commerce	Director of Operations & Policy Engagement
Pat Guerrero	Kanab Chamber of Commerce	President
BIG Chamber	Chris McCormick	President/CEO Cedar City Chamber of Commerce
Paul Hill	Utah State University Extension	Director, ROI Program
David Busk	Department of Workforce Services	Economic Service Area Director
Heidi Miller	Cedar City Housing Authority	Executive Director
<b>STAFF</b>		
Bryan Thiot	Five County Association of Governments	Executive Director
Gary Zabriskie	Five County Association of Governments	Deputy Director/Director of Community and Economic Development
Nathan Wiberg	Five County Association of Governments	Planner
Michael Day	Five County Association of Governments	Economic Development Coordinator





## C. Physical Profile

### Incorporated Cities and Towns in the Five County Region



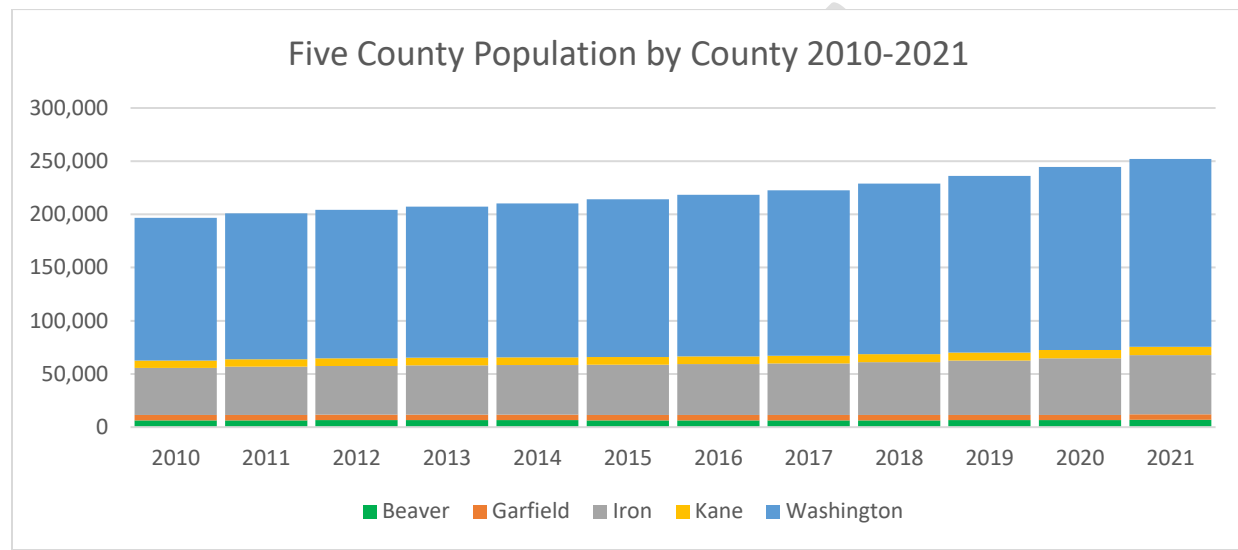
FCEDD encompasses over 11 million acres of land in southwestern Utah. The Association serves 38 incorporated municipalities, five county-wide school districts and the county jurisdictions of Beaver, Garfield, Iron, Kane, and Washington. FCEDD also strives to partner with the Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah when possible. The constituent bands located in the FCEDD geographic area are Cedar Band, Indian Peaks Band, and Shivwits Band.



## II. BACKGROUND SUMMARY

### A. Demographics and Population

Over the past 11 years, the southwest region has experienced extraordinary population growth. From 2010 to 2021, the population in the region increased at an average annual rate of 2.3% with a total growth rate of 28.1%. In 2021 the number of persons living in southwest Utah was 252,030, an increase of 55,276 persons since the 2010 census.



Beaver County	2020	2021	Change
Beaver City	3115	3354	7.7%
Milford	1827	1928	5.5%
Minersville	785	948	20.8%

Garfield County	2020	2021	Change
Antimony	89	93	4.5%
Boulder	400	387	-3.3%
Bryce Canyon City	191	219	14.7%
Cannonville	350	374	6.9%
Escalante	693	693	0.0%
Hatch	117	109	-6.8%
Henrieville	249	305	22.5%
Panguitch	1718	1662	-3.3%
Tropic	481	463	-3.7%

Iron County	2020	2021	Change
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Kane County	2020	2021	Change
Alton	363	424	16.8%
Big Water	620	622	0.3%
Glendale	427	414	-3.0%
Kanab	4767	4692	-1.6%
Orderville	508	567	11.6%

Washington County	2020	2021	Change
Apple Valley	983	1062	8.0%
Enterprise	1602	1516	-5.4%
Hildale	2921	1069	-63.4%
Hurricane	18112	19501	7.7%
Ivins	8931	8786	-1.6%
LaVerkin	4383	4286	-2.2%
Leeds	652	760	16.6%
New Harmony	222	290	30.6%
Rockville	207	199	-3.9%



Brian Head	43	35	-18.6%	St. George	87176	92875	6.5%
Cedar City	33404	34246	2.5%	Santa Clara	7868	7418	-5.7%
Enoch	7044	7307	3.7%	Springdale	489	521	6.5%
Kanarraville	303	314	3.6%	Toquerville	1689	1818	7.6%
Paragonah	511	622	21.7%	Virgin	707	720	1.8%
Parowan	3104	2974	-4.2%	Washington City	28192	27689	-1.8%

Source: ACS-5-year, table DP05

Race & Ethnicity	2010	2010 %	2020	2020 %
White alone	171,734	87.3%	206,932	84.6%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	16,372	8.3%	24,580	10.1%
Black or African American alone	681	0.3%	1,428	0.6%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	2,988	1.5%	3,538	1.4%
Asian alone	1,373	0.7%	2,090	0.9%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	1,390	0.7%	1,324	0.5%
Some other race alone	60	0.0%	578	0.2%
Two or more races	2,156	1.1%	4,057	1.7%

Source: 5-year ACS, table DP05

According to the 2020 ACS The minority population of the region in 2020 was 37,595, or 15.4 percent of total population, up from 12.7% in 2010. This is significantly lower than the statewide share of 22.1 percent. 65.4 percent of the minorities in the region are Hispanic.

RACE AND HISPANIC OR LATINO ORIGIN	Estimate	Below Poverty	% Below Poverty
White alone	223,269	22,787	10.2%
Black or African American alone	1,466	356	24.3%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	3,410	779	22.8%
Asian alone	2,242	562	25.1%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	1,258	158	12.6%
Some other race alone	7,874	1,111	14.1%
Two or more races	9,228	832	9.0%
Hispanic or Latino origin (of any race)	25,203	3,264	13.0%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	209,238	21,064	10.1%

Source: 2021 ACS 5-year, table S1701

Racial and ethnic minority status is correlated with poverty level. In the FCEDD region, 10.69% of the entire population is reported to be below the poverty level. Approximately 13.0% of the Hispanic or Latino population, 25.1% of the Black or African American population is below the poverty level, while 10.1% of the white alone, not Hispanic, or Latino population is below poverty (2021 5-year ACS).



## B. Tourism & National Parks

Tourism has a direct and indirect impact on the economy in the EDD. It is anticipated that tourism will continue to increase in the area and should be planned for accordingly. The following information estimates visitor spending, tourism-related jobs, and tourism-related tax revenue for the FCEDD region.

County	Visitor Spending	Tourism Jobs	Tourism Tx Revenue
Beaver	\$97,597,413	534	\$25,167,235
Garfield	\$85,713,529	1,217	\$15,357,161
Iron	\$223,560,584	2,533	\$25,167,235
Kane	\$188,726,270	1,548	\$37,301,659
Washington	\$911,919,166	11,097	\$144,110,793
<b>FCEDD Totals</b>	<b>\$1,507,516,962</b>	<b>16,929</b>	<b>\$247,104,084</b>
Source: Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute County Tourism Dashboard			

The following National Parks and Recreation Areas have an economic impact in the Five County region. The following numbers may not reflect all the dollars spent in the region, but each of the following sites do have a large economic impact in the region. Grand Canyon National Park is not located within the region but has a significant impact on the region's economy.

Natal Parks Service visits, spending, and economic contributions to local economies – 2021						
Park Unit	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending (\$000s, \$2021)	Jobs	Labor Income (\$000s, \$2021)	Value Added (\$000s, \$2021)	Economic Output (\$000s, \$2021)
Bryce Canyon National Park	2,104,600	\$194,832	2,693	\$78,801	\$135,874	\$252,003
Cedar Breaks National Monument	772,886	\$55,340	726	\$21,505	\$36,862	\$68,780
Glen Canyon National Recreation Area	3,144,318	\$332,150	3,839	\$139,418	\$234,458	\$409,546
Grand Canyon National Park	4,532,677	\$710,256	9,390	\$324,318	\$539,433	\$944,693
Zion National Park	5,039,835	\$667,486	10,743	\$275,750	\$486,845	\$947,380
Source: 2021 National Park Visitor Spending Effects Economic Contributions to Local Communities, States, and the Nation; Natural Resource Report NPS/NRSS/EQD/NRR—2022/2395						
a For these parks, results are based on a visitor survey at the designated park. For other parks, visitor characteristics and spending averages are from generic profiles or best available data.						
b Trip characteristic data, spending data, and/or local area definitions were updated for these parks in 2021.						
c Area was closed for one or more months in 2021.						



## C. Economic Data

### Area Sector Analysis Process

The Area Sector Analysis Process (ASAP) is an economic development tool that identifies the most desirable and compatible industries for a single community. The ASAP process consists of two primary components: 1) A structural economic model that generates community-specific ranking indices, and 2) A six-module community economic development program that assists community members in better understanding the economic position of their community generally and the community application of the ASAP model specifically.

Desirability is determined by how closely the goals and priorities of each industry align with those of the community. Compatibility is determined by how well community resources and assets meet the production requirements of each industry. Identifying which industry sectors are most compatible and most desirable for a community is a key component to developing *sustainable* economic strategies. ASAP is rooted in the idea that what defines sustainable economic development is unique to each community. In other words, while communities may appear similar, each community's goals, priorities, and assets are specific to their population and location. Moreover, the ASAP framework is informed by the theory that community development strategies should reflect both community and industry preferences to be successful over time.

The following table is the community development Indicator Rankings that have both a high desirability index and compatibility Index. The full list and full [Five County ASAP](#) is at [this link](#).

NAICS4	Description	Existing	DI	CI
5162	Media Streaming Distribution Services, Social Networks, and Other Media Networks and Content I	X	0.8986	0.9346
5161	Radio and Television Broadcasting Stations	X	0.8470	0.9429
2212	Natural Gas Distribution	X	0.8384	0.9373
4861	Pipeline Transportation of Crude Oil	X	0.8001	0.9745
5241	Insurance Carriers	X	0.8118	0.9516
5132	Software Publishers	X	0.8254	0.9363
3341	Computer and Peripheral Equipment Manufacturing	X	0.8213	0.9360
4242	Drugs and Druggists' Sundries Merchant Wholesalers	X	0.8284	0.9251
5182	Computing Infrastructure Providers, Data Processing, Web Hosting, and Related Services	X	0.8056	0.9477
5232	Securities and Commodity Exchanges	X	0.8071	0.9448
5417	Scientific Research and Development Services	X	0.8268	0.9233
5331	Lessors of Nonfinancial Intangible Assets (except Copyrighted Works)	X	0.8167	0.9321
3344	Semiconductor and Other Electronic Component Manufacturing	X	0.8402	0.9069
3342	Communications Equipment Manufacturing	X	0.7903	0.9567
4234	Professional and Commercial Equipment and Supplies Merchant Wholesalers	X	0.8216	0.9251
4811	Scheduled Air Transportation	X	0.8119	0.9272
5178	All Other Telecommunications	X	0.7964	0.9395
2121	Coal Mining	X	0.7859	0.9491





In addition to the high desirability and compatibility Index, the ASAP team also conducted a community survey. The following table are economic questions included in the survey.

### Five County Area Sector Analysis Community Survey, Economic Development Questions

Statements about community	Strongly Agree	Somewhat Agree	Neither Agree Nor Disagree	Somewhat Disagree	Strongly Disagree
Community is a great place to live	44.0	38.9	12.5	2.9	1.7
Any type of Change would detract from quality of life in this community	17.1	33.1	37.2	8.6	4.0
This community would benefit from improved economic opportunities	54.3	29.7	12.6	2.3	1.1
This community would benefit from improved shopping opportunities	36.0	29.7	24.6	8.6	1.1
This community would benefit from improved schools	38.9	33.1	22.9	4.0	1.4

How much of a problem for you and your family	No Problem At All	Not Much of a Problem		A Moderate Problem	A Severe Problem
Gas Prices	6.3	21.1		36.6	36.0
Grocery Store Prices	9.1	27.4		30.9	32.6
Housing Costs	12.6	18.9		31.4	37.1

There is a need in my county to promote economic development to:	Strongly Agree	Somewhat Agree	Neither Agree Nor Disagree	Somewhat Disagree	Strongly Disagree
Create more jobs	42.9	29.7	21.7	4.6	1.1
Increase average wages	50.9	30.3	12.6	5.1	1.1
Opportunities for the next generation	45.7	39.4	10.9	3.4	0.6

Go Utah has established some target industries	Strong Support	Support		Oppose	Strongly Oppose
Advanced Manufacturing	29.7	56.0		13.1	1.2
Aerospace	23.5	50.3		24.6	1.7
Financial Services	36.0	54.9		8.6	0.5
Life Science	24.0	57.7		17.1	1.2
Software and IT	46.3	42.9		9.7	1.1
Agriculture	37.1	49.7		12.6	0.6



Considering these same industries, how likely is it that development of this industry would improve the quality of life in your community?	Extremely Likely	Somewhat Likely	Neither	Somewhat Unlikely	Extremely Unlikely
Advanced Manufacturing	22.8	43.4	20.6	6.9	6.3
Aerospace	13.7	34.9	26.8	17.7	6.9
Financial Services	34.9	33.1	18.9	8.0	5.1
Life Science	22.3	33.7	26.9	13.1	4.0
Software and IT	41.2	29.7	16	9.1	4.0
Agriculture	28.0	36.0	22.9	8.0	5.1

## IMPLAN Data

Data Year	Gross Domestic Product	Total Personal Income	Total Employment
2021	\$11,853,595,595.77	\$11,903,828,326.81	153,065.85

Number of Industries	Land Area	Population	Total Households
351	17,482.48	272,115	93,570.27

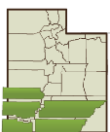
Study Area Regions	Value Added		Final Demand	
Area	Indicator	Value	Indicator	Value
Beaver County, UT	1 - Employee Compensation	\$5,898,794,273.79	1 - Household Demand	\$10,917,068,207.54
Garfield County, UT	2 - Proprietor Income	\$1,092,423,413.47	2 - State/Local Government Demand	\$2,185,169,979.49
Iron County, UT	3 - Other Property Income	\$4,107,152,915.59	3 - Federal Government Demand	\$464,005,439.29
Kane County, UT	4 - Taxes on Production and Imports Net of Subsidies	\$755,224,992.93	4 - Capital	\$4,919,918,449.72
Washington County, UT	Total Value Added	\$11,853,595,595.77	5 - Exports	\$6,685,318,209.12
			6 - Imports	\$12,759,884,762.76
			7 - Institutional Sales	-\$557,999,926.63
			Total Final Demand	\$11,853,595,595.77

Industries						
Display Code	Display Description	Employment	Labor Income	Output	Average Employee Compensation per Wage and Salary Employee	Average Proprietor Income per Proprietor
447	Other real estate	8,570.90	\$200,782,165.23	\$1,437,198,066.23	\$45,750.64	\$19,446.70
510	Limited-service restaurants	5,817.15	\$121,724,125.76	\$528,705,077.08	\$20,984.86	\$19,592.51
542	* Employment and payroll of local govt, education	5,330.36	\$327,538,278.04	\$391,523,013.25	\$61,447.73	
509	Full-service restaurants	4,153.12	\$112,149,654.76	\$306,464,300.63	\$27,232.39	\$22,365.63



544	* Employment and payroll of local govt, other services	3,565.75	\$219,088,099.98	\$262,768,430.96	\$61,442.32	
57	Construction of new single-family residential structures	2,997.15	\$145,098,621.97	\$368,597,646.47	\$45,922.28	\$59,856.83
539	* Employment and payroll of state govt, education	2,893.60	\$174,957,124.80	\$206,554,205.08	\$60,463.42	
507	Hotels and motels, including casino hotels	2,853.44	\$95,016,767.57	\$325,377,030.45	\$33,792.27	\$27,686.65
411	Retail - General merchandise stores	2,832.56	\$94,949,950.07	\$235,245,745.41	\$33,766.80	\$7,753.63
490	Hospitals	2,805.09	\$299,491,398.92	\$599,500,595.97	\$106,386.02	\$229,531.08

Source: IMPLAN



# ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT

## Beaver County

Select Area  
Beaver County



### Year-to-Year Change in Nonfarm Jobs December 2022

↑ 55

↑ 2.3%

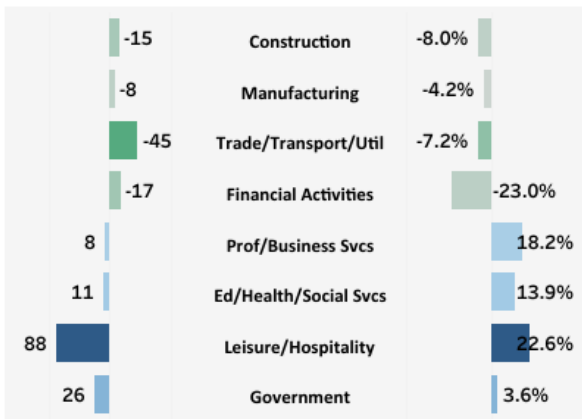
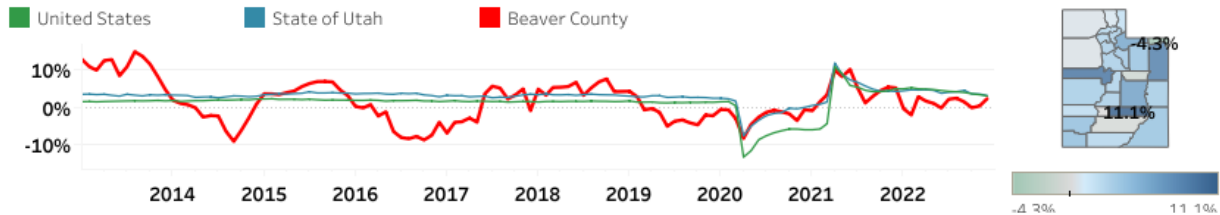
Beaver County

↑ 3.1%

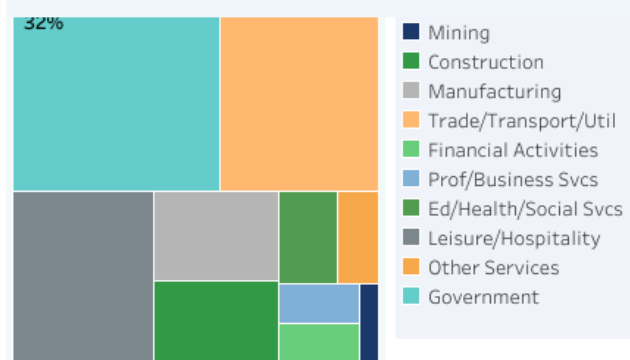
State of Utah

↑ 3.1%

United States



### Employment Share 12 Months ending December 2022\*\*



## How's the economy?

While Beaver County added 55 nonfarm jobs to its payrolls over the 12 months ending in December 2022, this tally does not include jobs classified as "Covered Agriculture", meaning it excludes the jobs at the Smithfield Foods hog farm, the county's largest employer. Due to the dominance of that employer in the covered ag sector, the precise number of covered ag jobs in the county is a suppressed data point, but suffice to say that when covered ag jobs are included in the total, the county experienced a job contraction over the previous twelve months. Some workers leaving covered ag jobs have likely found work in the local leisure and hospitality and government sectors, which have expanded.

## Jobs

Looking at nonfarm jobs (excluding Covered Ag) Beaver County gained 55 jobs over the 12 months ending in December 2022, for an annual job growth rate of 2.3%.

The biggest increase in the number of jobs over the last year occurred in the leisure/hospitality sector which added 88 jobs. The second largest increase was in the government sector which added 26 jobs.

\* Preliminary. Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics; Utah Department of Workforce Services.

[jobs.utah.gov/wi/insights/county/beaver.html](https://jobs.utah.gov/wi/insights/county/beaver.html)

Benjamin Crabb, [bcrabb@utah.gov](mailto:bcrabb@utah.gov)



# ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT

## Garfield County

Select Area  
Garfield County



### Year-to-Year Change in Nonfarm Jobs December 2022

↓ -11

↓ -0.6%

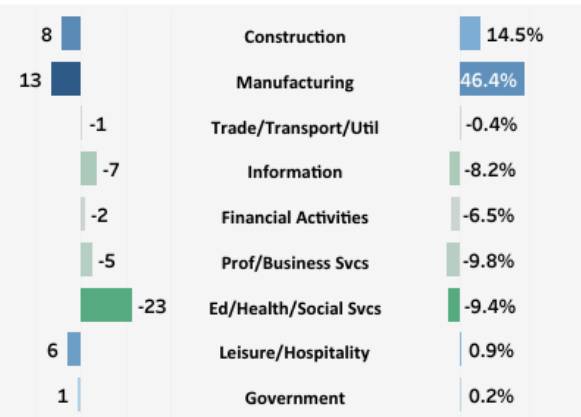
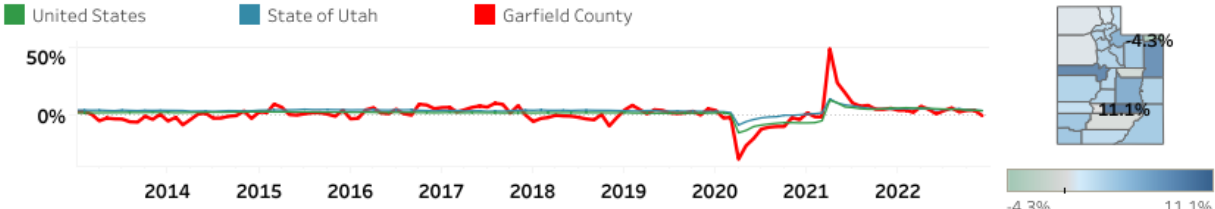
Garfield County

↑ 3.1%

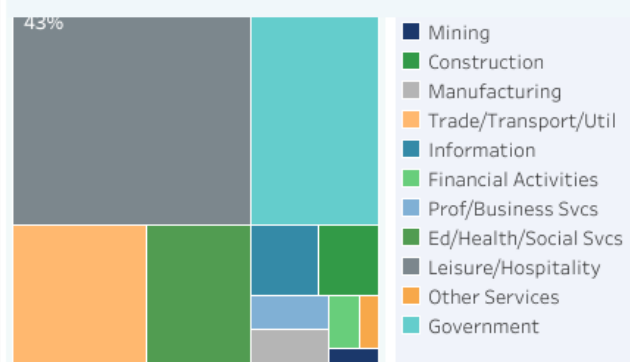
State of Utah

↑ 3.1%

United States



### Employment Share 12 Months ending December 2022\*\*



## How's the economy?

The highly seasonal Garfield County economy enjoyed a healthy 2022 with hundreds of leisure and hospitality & retail jobs added to payrolls from April through October. The county ended 2022 with total jobs essentially unchanged from a year earlier, but with a slightly more diverse industry mix with more manufacturing and construction jobs. Countywide, average wages grew by nearly 6% over the year, but leisure and hospitality wages were stagnant. Other indicators at the end of the year were a mixed bag, with around 4% taxable sales growth (including a 50% surge in sales at food service & drinking places), a moderate rise in the unemployment rate, and a slowdown in construction permitting.

## Jobs

Garfield County's jobs level ended 2022 about on par with where it was at the end of 2021, with a total of 1,922 nonfarm jobs, just 11 shy of the December 2021 level.

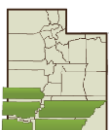
A contraction of 23 jobs in the education, health, and social services sector was counterbalanced by moderate expansions in manufacturing, construction, and leisure and hospitality.

The addition of 13 new manufacturing jobs over the year translates to a 46% annual rate of growth in that small sector of the local economy.

\* Preliminary. Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics; Utah Department of Workforce Services.

[jobs.utah.gov/wi/insights/county/garfield.html](https://jobs.utah.gov/wi/insights/county/garfield.html)

[Benjamin Crabb, bcrabb@utah.gov](mailto:bcrabb@utah.gov)





# ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT

## Iron County

Select Area  
Iron County



### Year-to-Year Change in Nonfarm Jobs December 2022

↑ 1,065

↑ 4.5%

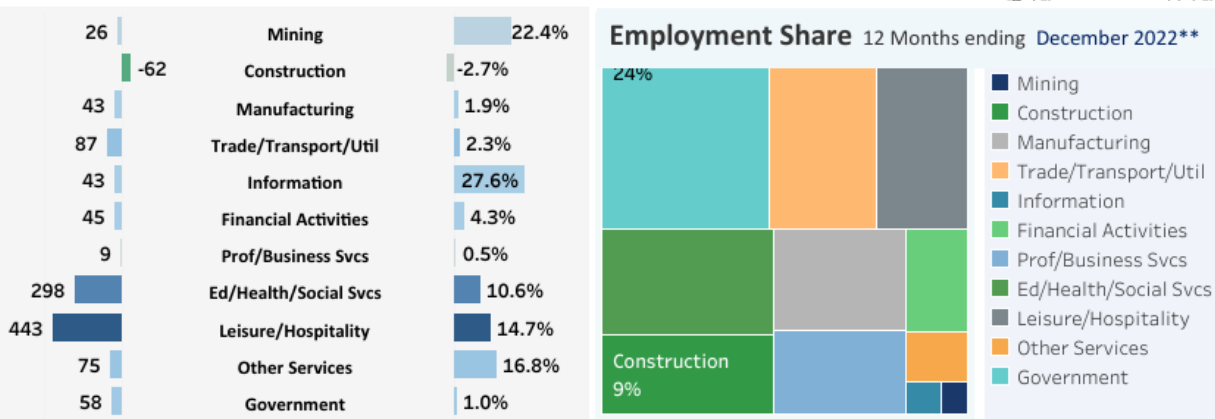
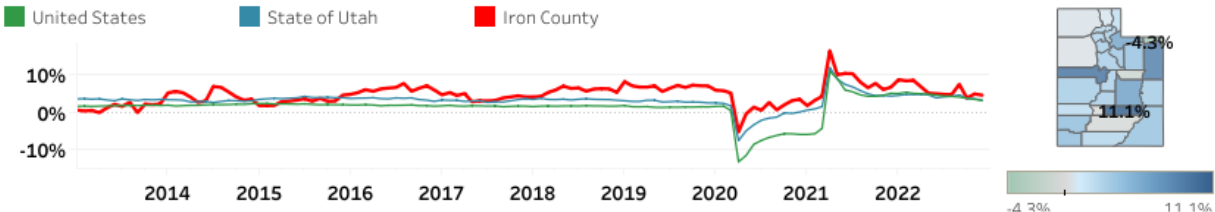
Iron County

↑ 3.1%

State of Utah

↑ 3.1%

United States



## How's the economy?

Strong growth continued in Iron County through the end of 2022, with 4.5% job growth, positive wage growth and a rock bottom unemployment rate. The construction sector, which has been booming the last few years, is showing signs of cooling in the face of high interest rates as employment and wages contracted a bit year-over-year and permitting remained similar to 2021 levels.

## Jobs

Iron County had another year of robust job growth in 2022, adding over a thousand jobs to local payrolls for a 4.5% rate of growth.



Job growth was dominated by big gains in the leisure and hospitality (+443 jobs) and education, health, and social services (+298 jobs) sectors.



The small sectors of other services, information, and finance all showed strong jobs growth. The only sector to contract was the interest-rate-sensitive construction sector.



\* Preliminary. Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics; Utah Department of Workforce Services.

[jobs.utah.gov/wi/insights/county/iron.html](https://jobs.utah.gov/wi/insights/county/iron.html)

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# ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT

## Kane County

Select Area  
Kane County



### Year-to-Year Change in Nonfarm Jobs December 2022

↑ 101

↑ 2.7%

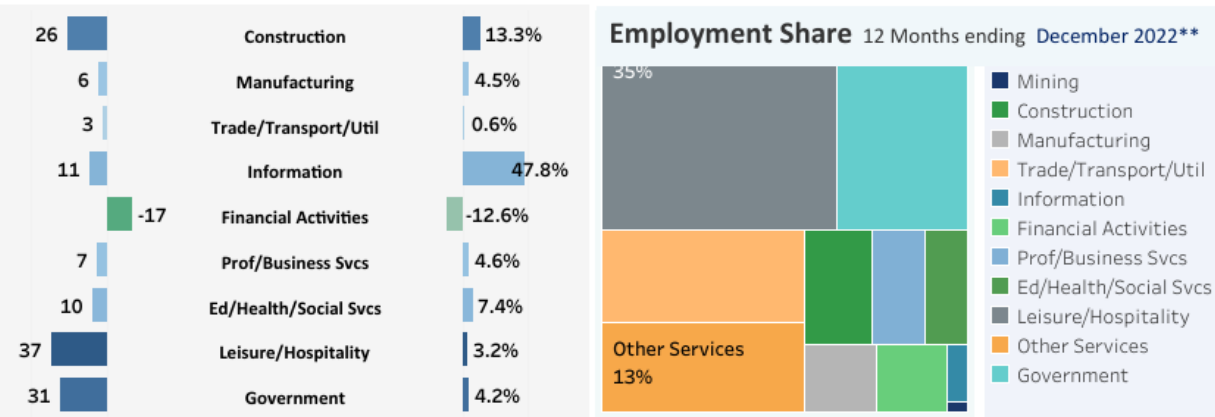
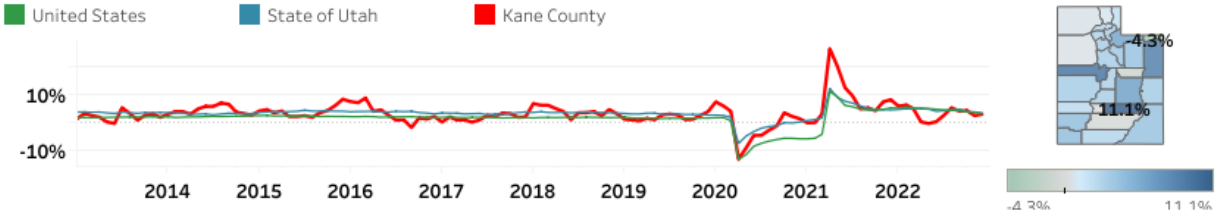
Kane County

↑ 3.1%

State of Utah

↑ 3.1%

United States



### How's the economy?

After a slow 2020, Kane County's local economy has grown substantially in 2021 and 2022 over pre-COVID 2019 levels. December 2022's jobs data shows the local economy added 101 new jobs to local payrolls in the previous 12 months, led by gains in the leisure and hospitality and construction sectors as population swells and a building boom continues. Local wages stagnated in 2022, with the exception of the construction industry where wages grew by 13% over the year. With taxable sales up and the unemployment rate in rock-bottom territory, Kane County's local economy was not showing signs of weakness entering 2023.

### Jobs

Kane County added 101 jobs to payrolls in the 12 months ending in December 2022, good for a 2.7% rate of annual growth.

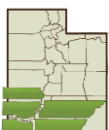
Job gains were broad-based. Highlights include the construction sector adding 26 jobs, and the highly seasonal leisure and hospitality sector remaining 37 jobs above last year's level.

The only sector to see a contraction was financial activities as higher interest rates hobbled the industry.

\* Preliminary. Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics; Utah Department of Workforce Services.

[jobs.utah.gov/wi/insights/county/kane.html](https://jobs.utah.gov/wi/insights/county/kane.html)

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# ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT

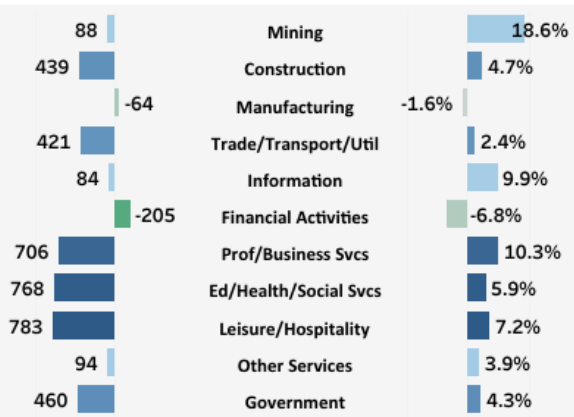
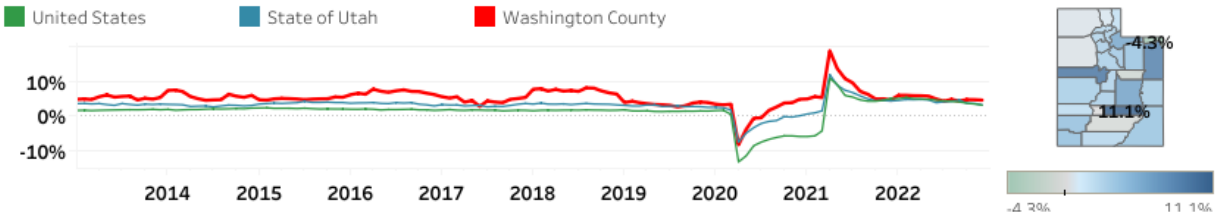
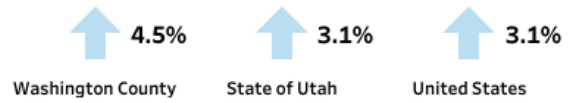
## Washington County

Select Area  
Washington County

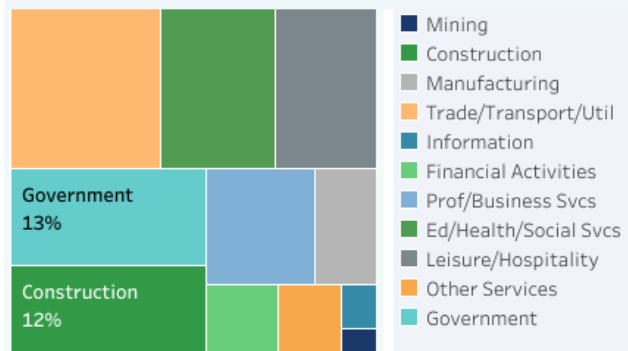


### Year-to-Year Change in Nonfarm Jobs December 2022

↑ 3,574



### Employment Share 12 Months ending December 2022\*\*



## How's the economy?

Washington County's strong growth characteristics continued through the end of 2022, with year over year job growth of 4.5%, and positive - though moderate - annual growth in average wages (+1.8%) and taxable sales (+5%). The 2022 job expansion was dominated by three service sectors: professional and business services, education/health/social services, and leisure & hospitality, each of which added over 700 jobs to local payrolls. With its population continuing to grow rapidly, Washington County is seeing continued growth in construction jobs and permitting values, even as its overall economy becomes increasingly dominated by service industries.

## Jobs

The economic expansion of Washington County continued in 2022, with the county adding over 3,500 jobs to its payrolls, expanding at a rate of 4.5%.

Only financial activities and manufacturing saw job losses in 2022.

Leisure and hospitality; education, health and social services; and professional and business services all added over 700 jobs. Professional and business services growth was over 10%.

Construction; trade, transportation, and utilities; and government also contributed sizable job gains of over 400 jobs each.

\* Preliminary. Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics; Utah Department of Workforce Services.

[jobs.utah.gov/wi/insights/county/washington.html](https://jobs.utah.gov/wi/insights/county/washington.html)

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## Employers & Industry Briefs

The major employers by county are in the table below. “As part of a cooperative agreement with the U.S. Employment and Training Administration, DWS provides the public with data and analyses that they collect in a variety of mediums about the labor market in Utah.”

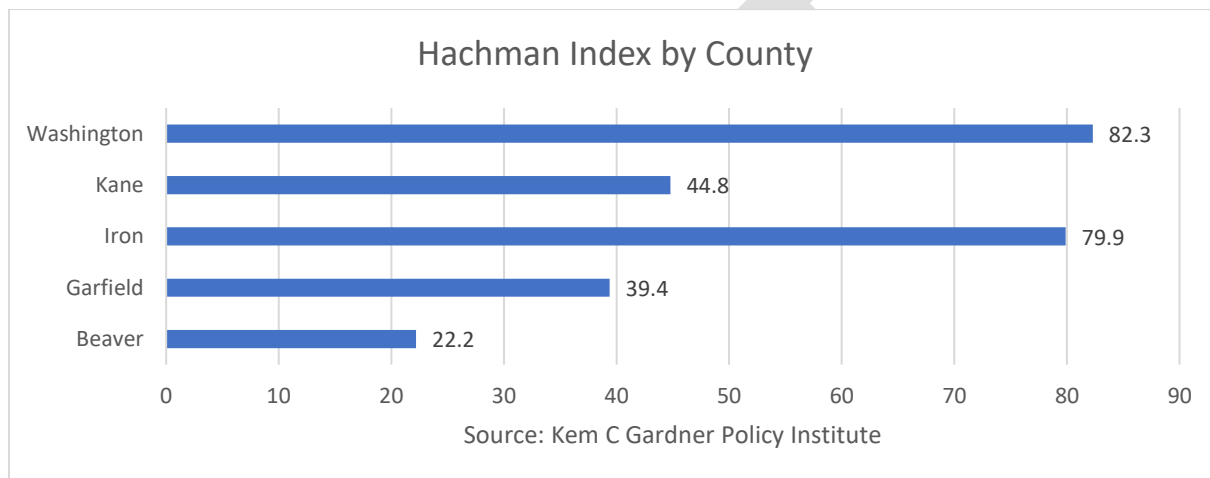
Industry briefs present measures of industry conditions such as job growth, wages, and occupations in demand. The industry briefs are in appendix A

County Major Employers by County - 2021			
County	Company	Industry	Average Annual Employment
Beaver	Smithfield Hog Production (Murphy-Brown)	Animal Production	250-499
Beaver	Beaver County School District	Public Education	100-249
Beaver	Beaver Valley Hospital	Health Care	100-249
Beaver	Beaver County	Local Government	100-249
Beaver	Ernie's Truck Plaza	Gasoline Stations with Convenience Stores	50-99
Garfield	Ruby's Inn	Accommodations	250-499
Garfield	Garfield County School District	Public Education	100-249
Garfield	Intermountain Healthcare	Health Care	100-249
Garfield	South Central Communications	Telecommunications	50-99
Garfield	Garfield County	Local Government	50-99
Iron	Southern Utah University	Higher Education	2000-2999
Iron	Iron County School District	Public Education	1000-1999
Iron	Cedar City Hospital / Intermountain Health Care	Health Care	500-999
Iron	Wal-Mart	Warehouse Clubs & Supercenters	500-999
Iron	State of Utah	State Government	250-499
Kane	Best Friends Animal Sanctuary	Animal Welfare Association	250-499
Kane	Almangiri Resort and Spa	Accommodations	100-249
Kane	Kane School District	Public Education	100-249
Kane	Kane County	Local Government	100-249
Kane	Kane County Hospital	Health Care	100-249
Washington	Intermountain Healthcare	Health Care	4000-4999
Washington	Washington County School District	Public Education	3000-3999
Washington	Wal-Mart	Warehouse Clubs and Supercenters	2000-2999
Washington	Utah Tech University	Higher Education	1000-1999
Washington	St. George City	Local Government	1000-1999
Source: Department of Workforce Services			
*Annual Average Employment			



## The Hachman Index

“The Hachman Index measures economic diversity. Using indicators such as gross domestic product (GDP) or employment, the index measures the mix of industries present in a particular region relative to a (well-diversified) reference region. The Hachman Index normalizes scores from 0 to 100. A higher score indicates more similarity with the reference region, while a lower score indicates less similarity. The Hachman Index is often applied at the national level using GDP, allowing for comparison between individual states. Since the well-diversified U.S. economy serves as the reference region, states with higher scores not only have economies similar to the national economy but are also economically diverse states. With reliable data, the index may be applied to measure industrial distribution across counties as well.” (Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute) The following table represents the Hachman Index for the counties in the FCEDD.



While Utah as a whole has a great Hachman Index (95.6), there is a large disparity between the highest and lowest scoring counties in the FCEDD. Beaver County's score is one of the lowest in the State and Washington County has one of the highest scores in the state. The larger counties display more industrial diversity than smaller counties, a pattern common throughout Utah. In the rural counties the population is significantly smaller than in the Washington and Iron County, and their economies are more concentrated in specialized industries.





### III. STRENGTH, WEAKNESSES, OPPORTUNITIES, AND THREATS



Source: Beaver County Tourism

The Five County Economic Development District (FCEDD) SWOT analysis employs data gathered from regional stakeholder engagement sessions and correspondence, a regional business survey conducted by FCEDD, a community survey conducted by the Western Rural Development Center at Utah State University in conjunction with the Area Sector Analysis, the State of Utah Coordinated Action Plan for Economic Vision 2030, the Five County Disaster Recovery and Resiliency Economic Development Plan, the Fueling Economic Growth Through Entrepreneurship Study, and the background Summary section of this plan. This multi-faceted analysis has many inputs found in the material listed above. For this reason, this SWOT analysis only identifies themes found across multiple plans, surveys, and correspondence with stakeholders.

This SWOT provides “critical internal and external factors that speak to the region’s unique assets and competitive positioning. [FCEDD] ensures that there is a clear objective informed by a comprehensive understanding of a region’s capabilities and capacity. [This] SWOT analysis identifies the region’s competitive advantages—those assets that make the region special or competitive in the national and global economies—juxtaposed against those internal or external factors that can keep [this] region from realizing its potential.

Determining and analyzing what the region already possesses that could be leveraged better to build the capacity for growth, including competitive cultural, economic, technological, intellectual, and physical assets, is critical to developing the strategic direction and implementation plan to promote regional economic vitality. Leveraging assets refers to using the activities and engagement of business, government leaders and other stakeholders to maximize the economic potential of a region.” (Economic Development Administration, CEDS Content Guidelines)

It is important to note that while FCEDD will nurture the region’s weaknesses, opportunities, and threats, it is just as important to not forget to keep the strengths.

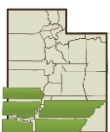


# Strengths



Source: Beaver Ramblers

- **Infrastructure**
  - Roads, rail, broadband, travel time
- **Robust Growth**
- **Entrepreneurship**
  - Innovative spirit, business forward policies, innovation Center at Utah Tech University and Southern Utah University, Pioneering Culture, Grit, Rural Online Initiative at Utah State University Extension.
- **Universities & Tech Schools**
  - Growing academic programs, innovation centers, collaboration among the regional institutions; education attainment with a bachelor's degree or higher is 4.5% higher than national average.
- **Tourism**
  - National Parks, State Parks, outdoor rec, sporting events at all levels, good weather, arts and entertainment, open space, etc.
- **Family Friendly**
- **Community, Culture, & People**

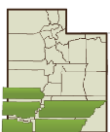


## Weaknesses



Source: Kane County Office of Tourism

- **Exports**
  - Accounts for 5.2% of the State's exports; brain drain
- **Low Wage Jobs**
  - Tourism creates mostly low-paying and low-skill jobs.
- **Entrepreneurship**
  - lack risk capital and other types of investments for startups; siloed social circles; low tech-based knowledge occupations
- **Lack of Economic Diversity**
- **Lack of Multi-Modal Transportation Region Wide**
- **Affordable housing**
  - High share of cost burdened households with a difficulty in paying for other essential household items.



## Opportunities



Source: Cedar City - Brian Head

- **Networking/Coordination**
  - Improved networking with industry clusters; closer partnership with economic development directors in each county. Improved engagement with the World Trade Center Utah.
- **Education**
  - Utilizing the universities in a more sophisticated approach to economic development; International connections through the universities; strong public school systems, coordinated workforce programs; youth robotics program
- **Entrepreneurship**
  - Experienced retirees that can mentor, good suitability for 2<sup>nd</sup> headquarters of established companies, international connections with the many visitors to the region.
- **Proximity to Las Vegas**
  - Nellis Airforce Base and professional Sports
- **Region-wide economic Diversity**





# Threats



Source: Garfield County Office of Tourism

- **Housing Costs**
  - High housing costs make it difficult to attract certain companies; large number of secondary/vacation homes.
- **Low Wages**
  - Employers are not willing to pay good wages.
- **Water**
  - Lack of water for long term sustainability.
- **Entrepreneurship**
  - Narrow constituencies: misguided investments in facilities or programs that are not what entrepreneurs actually need; siloed approaches.
- **Severe and Sustained Shocks**
  - Natural disasters and possibilities of another pandemic
- **Negative Views on Growth**





## IV. STRATEGIC DIRECTION/ACTION PLAN



Source: Garfield County Office of Tourism

Five County Economic Development District (FCEDD) strives for economic development that creates vibrant communities by fostering economic resilience and vitality. This cannot be accomplished without addressing a multitude of key areas including workforce development, business retention, housing attainability, investment, quality infrastructure, investment, and coordination. FCEDD is actively working to advance economic development in Southwest Utah by conducting analysis, coordinating with local leaders and stakeholders, and offering guidance that promotes sustainable growth. FCEDD seeks to plan, prepare, and partner with a diverse array of local leaders to reach their communities' objectives.

The goals and objectives in this section are inspired by the SWOT analysis as well as many stakeholders and leaders in Southwest Utah. FCEDD staff anticipate that goals will be accomplished and/or worked on during the five-year period of this plan. However, some goals in this plan are long-term or ongoing initiatives that will come to fruition ten or more years beyond the next plan update. The goals and objectives in this section will give FCEDD staff the tools to assist local leaders to reach where they want to go.

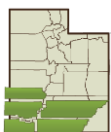
FCEDD does is non-taxing and non-regulatory entity. As a result, many of the goals and strategies revolve around coordination and assistance efforts. The following the visions, goals, and objectives and FCEDD.



Vison	Goals	Objectives	Stakeholders	Time Frame
Education/ Workforce/ Entrepreneurship	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Create an environment that is primed for new and emerging companies.</li> <li>▶ Develop local talent and workforce.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Support the educational institutions on their innovation, and entrepreneurial endeavors, or other economic related projects they may be working on.</li> <li>▶ Work closely with educational institutions when putting together future regional economic development plan and strategies.</li> </ul>	SUU, UTU, Dixie Tech, Southwest Tech, School Districts	Ongoing
Increase Economic Diversity throughout the FCEDD.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Create an environment that is primed for new and budding industries.</li> <li>▶ Create an economy where local talent can stay and work</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Partner on unforeseen initiatives throughout the region.</li> <li>▶ Look for funding opportunities for economic development projects and assist stakeholders when appropriate</li> <li>▶ Work with regional stakeholders and other partners to identify the sectors that are ready for too be fostered.</li> </ul>	FCEDD/EDA/Local Jurisdiction and Partners/Education Institutions	Ongoing
Increase Housing Attainability	Increase the number of attainable housing units across all income levels and demographics.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Work with the State of Utah on their housing initiatives.</li> <li>▶ Assist with housing programs in the region when funding is available and provide input when appropriate.</li> </ul>	FCEDD, State, Counties, Municipalities, Housing Authorities	Ongoing
Be more involved with State Legislation and Congressional updates.	Follow state legislation and determine which pieces of legislation may affect economic development in the region.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Follow new bills made by the Legislation in as it pertains to economic development.</li> <li>▶ Meet with the congressional and Senate Staffers in Utah.</li> <li>▶ Facilitate the combined Congressional Briefing between the Five and Six County Regions.</li> <li>▶ Facilitate the combined Legislative Briefing between the Five and Six County Regions.</li> </ul>	FCEDD, State of Utah	Ongoing
Natural Resources/Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Improve coordination with the State, counties, water districts, land agencies, and any entity that needs to be involved in the region on their efforts to develop natural resources, water, etc.</li> <li>▶ Create an environment that sustains economic growth as it pertains to water and natural resources.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Coordinate with the water districts in the region and the State Water Engineer.</li> <li>▶ Participate in, monitor, and/or track state and federal land initiatives that impact the Five County EDD region. This may include but is not limited to monitoring management plans for the National Monuments and participate in National Forest NEPA processes.</li> <li>▶ Participate in Bureau of Reclamation's Area Lake Powell NEPA process.</li> <li>▶ Coordinate work with public land agencies in developing and retaining multiple use of public lands.</li> <li>▶ Provide assistance and support when applicable</li> <li>▶ Facilitate regional efforts to evaluate and pursue both renewable and nonrenewable energy resources as they relate to Utah's overall energy strategies.</li> </ul>	FCEDD, State, Member Counties, Forest Service, AOGs, etc.	Long-term



Maintain Quality Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>► Optimize transportation coordination between the EDD, Dixie Metropolitan Planning Organization (DMPO) and the Iron County Rural Planning Organization (ICRPO). ► Maintain a high level of transportation and other infrastructure to ensure the efficient movement of goods, services, and people</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>► Hold weekly meetings with Dixie Metropolitan Planning (DMPO) and Iron County Rural Planning Organization (ICRPO) staff. Assist the ICRPO with coordination efforts. Discuss transportation priorities and needs to enhance coordination efforts with EDD partners when projects may affect or be affected by transportation. ► Support multi-model transportation efforts in the region. ► Support the Rural Inland Port and other rail infrastructure initiatives in the region ► Support the goals in the regional broadband plan.</li> </ul>	FCEDD, DMPO, ICRPO	Ongoing
Improve Coordination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>► Become a regional economic development repository and coordinator for local communities and economic developers.</li> <li>► Strengthen the relationship between the EDD and the Paiute Tribe</li> <li>► Increase participation in regional economic development initiatives.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>► Update and host data relevant to the CEDS and communities as new data become available.</li> <li>► Maintain the Five County CEDS data annually as well as complete the next five-year update.</li> <li>► Disseminate economic development information to EDD partners and highlight programs in the region.</li> <li>► Coordinate with the CEDS Strategy Committee, discuss regional priorities and host ► meetings to strategize how to move forward with regional economic goals.</li> <li>► Coordinate with the other EDDs and the State. Develop the Plan</li> <li>► Attend or host meetings with the tribal council, administration, and/or Bands; Get to know Tribal/Band leaders and Economic Development staff; Involve the Tribe in CEDS related activities. Offer support to the Tribe in economic planning.</li> <li>► Participate in local economic summits and meetings to help define the economic development direction of Southwestern Utah.</li> </ul>	County and Municipal Economic Developers, CEDS Strategy Committee, Piute Tribe and Bands, local municipalities, etc.	Ongoing



## V. EVALUATION FRAMEWORK

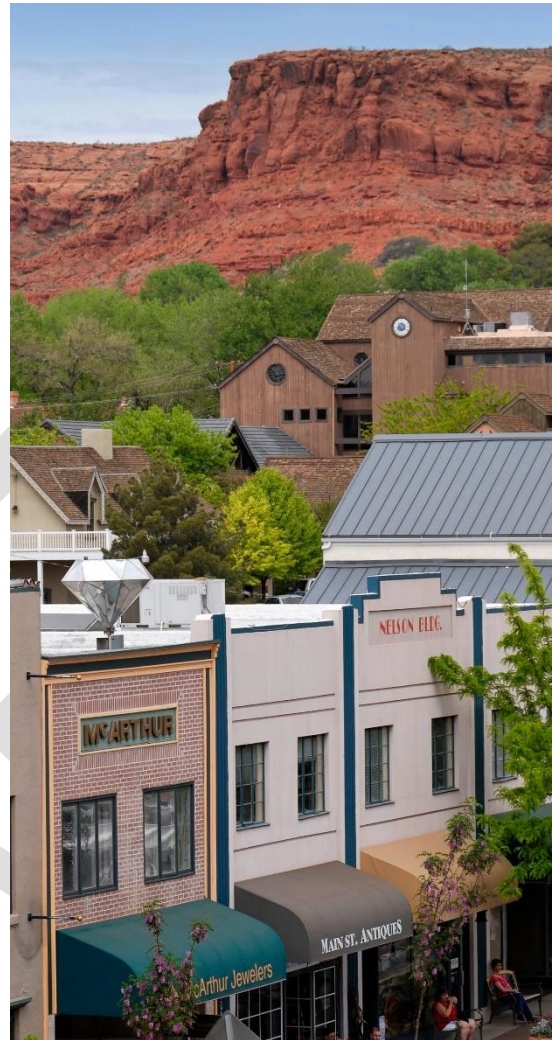
The mission of the Five County Economic Development District is to “Plan, Prepare and Partner” with federal, state and local governments to strengthen the role of southwestern Utah local officials in the execution of state and federal programs at the local level.

The success of this planning effort is measured by how it is implemented and how the regions is performing. The FCEDD CEDS serves as the blueprint for the regional economic development efforts. It is the primary responsibility of the FCEDD to monitor the CEDS implementation. Monitoring will occur annually when the CEDS reporting is due to the EDA.

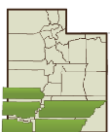
The following are the steps to ensure accountability for CEDS implementation.

1. Are goals being worked on?
2. What objectives have been accomplished or are in process?
3. Does the FCEDD need to pivot their goals?
4. Have jobs in the region increased?
5. Has gross regional product increased?
6. Has the attainable housing stock increased?
7. Has household income increased?
8. Has the infusion of capital increased?

The FCEDD CEDS Update process encourages more coordination in the region, with federal land agencies, and with the state. The resultant plan provides clear direction for the EDD to focus its efforts. The coordination process will continue through plan implementation.



Source: Greater Zion





## VI. RESILIENCE



Source: Greater Zion

The COVID-19 pandemic made it very clear that the Five County Economic Development District (FCEDD) economic success is tied to the ability to resist and recover from turmoil to the region's economic base. This chapter directs the region to better prepare to anticipate, withstand, and bounce back from any type of shock, disruption, or stress it may experience. The EDA states that shocks/disruptions to an economic base of an area or region are manifested in three ways:

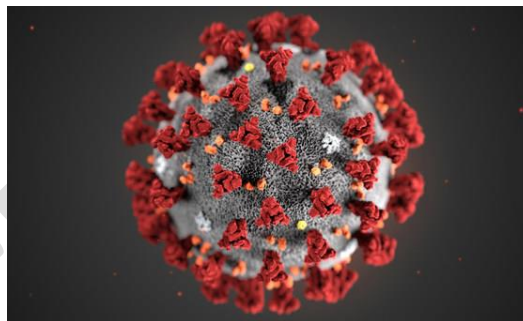
- Downturns or other significant events in the national or international economy which impact demand for locally produced goods and consumer spending;
- Downturns in particular industries that constitute a critical component of the region's economic activity; and/or
- Other external shocks (a natural or man-made disaster, closure of a military base, exit of a major employer, the impacts of climate change, etc.).



In an effort to understand physical disruptions in the region, FCEDD prepares a region-wide hazard mitigation plan, known as the Five County Multi-jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan. During the COVID-19 pandemic FCEDD was awarded a grant draft an economic development recovery and resiliency plan. Both plans address mitigation, recovery, and resiliency shocks that can cause major disruptions to the region's economic base. The full plans are linked below.

### **Five County Economic Development District Disaster Recovery and Resiliency Economic Development Plan ([DRRE](#))**

The Disaster Recovery and Resiliency Economic Development Plan (DRRE) has been developed to respond to the economic downturn caused by the COVID-19 Pandemic, and to prepare for future economic shocks. FCEDD utilized a capacity building Coronavirus Aid Relief and Economic Security (CARES Act) grant through the U.S Economic Development Administration. This long-range plan details the impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on the region, outlines the district's ongoing recovery, and seeks to provide principles for coordinated economic resiliency efforts in Southwest Utah. The overarching role of the FCEDD and vision for this plan is to support, inform, and coordinate with the region's communities, residents, businesses, and stakeholders. Main goals are to understand the impact of the pandemic on the region's economy, identify gaps and vulnerabilities through a SWOT analysis, and prepare for future economic shocks by acknowledging opportunities for resilient growth.



This plan aims to aid local leaders and economic development practitioners in building regional readiness by analyzing the economic impacts of COVID-19, and evaluating the areas in which the region was most vulnerable. Continued partnership between the Five County Economic Development District and the communities it serves will prove to be essential in applying this plan's principles towards another economic shock. Through planning and alignment of area-wide goals, Southwest Utah can develop a more robust, diverse, and resilient economic landscape.

### **Five County Association of Governments Multi-Jurisdictional Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan ([Five County Hazard Mitigation Plan](#))**







The Five County Hazard Mitigation plan is a representation of each jurisdiction's commitment to reduce risks from natural hazards, serving as a guide for decision makers as they commit resources toward reducing the effects of natural hazards. This plan serves as the basis for the State to provide technical assistance and to prioritize project funding. Mitigation planning is not a regulatory practice. To strengthen the goals, objectives, and strategy of the hazard mitigation plan, communities should incorporate the mitigation plan actions into existing planning documents, including but not limited to the General Plan, Municipal Code, Capital Improvement Plan, etc.

Natural Hazard Mitigation Strategies can come in many forms from structural and infrastructure projects to preserving natural and open space areas to code and zoning updates to community engagement activities. The strategy types considered throughout the plan equip the region and jurisdictions with a robust toolbox to address Natural Hazard risks through mitigation. A variety of mitigation strategies can accommodate the needs and capabilities for a community, allowing them to customize a strategy to address natural hazard risks in a realistic and manageable way for their community.

## **Public Lands**





Traditional industries of the region included farming, ranching, timbering, and mineral mining. These industries all relied heavily upon the utilization of both public and private lands. Nearly all occupations centered on these base industrial clusters. As settlers moved into the Southwest Utah area, land had to be cleared for production agriculture. Roads had to be developed for natural resource extraction. Water supplies were developed from mountain areas, springs, and rivers. Reservoirs were engineered and built along with canals and irrigation systems.

The livelihood of early residents was from the land and the natural resources it produced. Much of the land was rugged and impassible. Even grazing operations found the terrain difficult and unproductive. Federal agencies such as the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and the United States Forest Service (Forest Service) were organized to assist states and local governments to manage these areas. The mission and goal of these agencies were to develop these lands into productive and developable real-estate. The original purpose of the BLM was to hold and manage barren and unclaimed lands until commercial and private uses were identified. Once a suitable purpose was identified, the BLM mission was to dispose of these lands and move them from federal management to private ownership.

On the other hand, the Forest Service was organized to help manage the vast resources found in forested lands. This included management for the extraction of timber, minerals, feed, and water resources. They also managed fire control. Again, their overall purpose was to manage the forests for resource utilization by local business and industry. As the West grew there became more competition for the natural resources available on public lands. The Forest Service and BLM were given more responsibility. However, powerful special interest lobbies, environmental activists, and the politics of the Eastern states, nearly all privately owned, began to pressure congress in protecting and developing more wilderness on public lands. As a result, congressional rules and regulations have greatly changed the local direction and decision making ability of the Forest Service and BLM.

These agencies have evolved into managers of federally controlled lands with little authority to make local decisions concerning natural resource development, access, or other management practices. It is nearly impossible and so time consuming that privatization of public lands is no longer an alternative. Special interest lobbies and environmental activists have made economic development opportunities on these public lands nearly impossible.



The results, a large portion of the Forest Service and BLM budget are being utilized to litigate lawsuits involving public land decisions. States such as Utah and especially their rural areas with large holdings of public lands have struggled to maintain a sufficient tax base. Business development and expansion is for the most part met with ardent opposition. The special interest lobbies and environmental activists spin public lands and wilderness into a means of disruption and obstruction of economic development and growth.

Funding resources from these groups has created heavy handed congressional control over these lands. Western congressional members cannot prevail in changing laws which make new or even existing resource development more accessible on public lands. Because of the disparity in taxes between states with no or little public lands and those with nearly all public lands, the State Institutional Trust Land program was developed. Through congressional action, this program granted State rights and development of two sections, or 5.5%, of a township on federally controlled lands. The resources from the sale or development of these lands are mandated to support public schools. This program has helped rural counties and communities with some community and economic development opportunities.

### **Natural Resource Pressures**

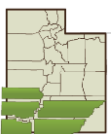
Research on global climate change has shown that continued industrialization of developing economies worldwide poses stark new threats to the global environment. Rising emission levels in the earth's climate coupled with an increase in global and domestic consumption is having an impact on natural resources. Over the past decade, the U.S. has experienced rising energy costs that have impacted commodity prices substantially.

These issues will be exacerbated with future projected growth. Additionally, how communities grow impacts the number of vehicle miles traveled by residents and the energy consumed by buildings that directly impact greenhouse gases. How growth and development emerge in the future carries far-reaching implications for environmental health, energy independence and economic security.

The opportunity for the region is one of decision-making. Communities within the FCEDD can make decisions regarding urban growth patterns that can directly influence how much environmental impact the region will have. The region is seeing the creation of new industry opportunities and innovations that will protect environmental assets and pursue energy independence and managed growth strategies that will efficiently accommodate future population growth.



DRAFT





## APPENDIX A – INDUSTRY BRIEFS

### HEALTH CARE

# INDUSTRY BRIEF



Dec. 2020

Beaver, Garfield, Iron, Kane and Washington Counties



#### Largest Employers

1. Intermountain Healthcare
2. Cedar City Hospital
3. Avalon Care Center
4. Diamond Ranch Academy
5. Utah Behavior Services
6. Discovery Ranch South
7. Cinnamon Hills Youth Crisis Center
8. Avista Senior Living Management
9. Deseret Industries
10. Red Rock Healthcare
11. Three Points Center
12. Beaver Valley Hospital
13. Solacium Sunrise
14. Central Utah Medical Clinic
15. Red Cliffs Healthcare
16. Southwest Center
17. St. George Rehabilitation
18. Sequel Youth Services
19. Liahona Academy for Youth
20. Kane County Hospital

#### Health Care and Social Assistance Employment and Wages

Industry Name (Code)	2019 Employment	2019 Avg. Monthly Wage	Dec. 2018 to Dec. 2019 % Change in Employment
<b>Healthcare and Social Assistance (62)</b>	<b>14,931</b>	<b>\$3,623</b>	<b>5.8%</b>
<b>Ambulatory Health Care Services (621)</b>	<b>5,024</b>	<b>\$3,651</b>	<b>4.7%</b>
Offices of Physicians (6211)	1,581	\$5,324	3.9%
Offices of Dentists (6212)	1,157	\$2,715	7.2%
Other Health Practitioners (6213)	763	\$2,544	10.6%
Outpatient Care Centers (6214)	539	\$3,884	3.1%
Home Health Care Services (6216)	744	\$2,738	-2.6%
Other Ambulatory Health Care Services (6219)	222	\$2,823	7.8%
<b>Hospitals (622)</b>	<b>4,351</b>	<b>\$5,270</b>	<b>5.8%</b>
<b>Nursing and Residential Care Facilities (623)</b>	<b>3,265</b>	<b>\$2,598</b>	<b>5.4%</b>
<b>Social Assistance (624)</b>	<b>2,292</b>	<b>\$1,897</b>	<b>9.1%</b>
Individual and Family Services (6241)	1,595	\$2,009	13.3%
Child Day Care Services (6244)	301	\$1,452	-1.6%
<b>Total Area Nonfarm Payroll Jobs</b>	<b>99,541</b>	<b>\$3,030</b>	<b>3.9%</b>
Healthcare and Social Assistance (62) as a Percent of Total	14.7%	120.2%	

Source: Department of Workforce Services

#### Health Care and Social Assistance History

Year	Employment	Avg. Monthly Wage	% of Utah Avg. Monthly Wage	Number of Establishments	Payrolls (Millions)	% of Total Area Jobs	% of Total Area Payroll
2011	10,421	\$3,013	91.2%	670	\$376.8	15.1%	18.6%
2012	10,567	\$3,007	88.8%	678	\$381.3	14.8%	18.1%
2013	11,085	\$3,019	88.2%	777	\$401.5	14.9%	18.0%
2014	11,393	\$3,175	90.3%	796	\$434.0	14.6%	18.0%
2015	12,154	\$3,216	88.8%	818	\$469.1	14.9%	18.1%
2016	12,970	\$3,419	92.3%	843	\$532.2	15.0%	18.7%
2017	13,449	\$3,438	90.2%	866	\$554.8	15.0%	18.1%
2018	14,111	\$3,548	89.4%	947	\$600.7	14.7%	17.7%
2019	14,931	\$3,623	87.6%	1,006	\$649.6	15.0%	17.9%



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## HEALTH CARE INDUSTRY BRIEF



### Health Care and Social Assistance Top Occupations Southwest Area

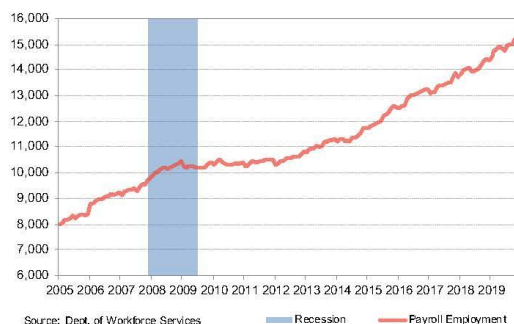
Occupation Code	Occupation Title	Inexperienced Hourly Wage	Median Hourly Wage
29-1141	Registered Nurses	\$23.59	\$30.80
31-1014	Nursing Assistants	\$10.64	\$13.30
39-9021	Personal Care Aides	\$9.81	\$11.15
31-9092	Medical Assistants	\$13.27	\$16.58
31-9091	Dental Assistants	\$12.15	\$16.25
43-6013	Medical Secretaries	\$12.68	\$15.00
39-9011	Childcare Workers	\$8.12	\$10.44
43-4171	Receptionists and Information Clerks	\$9.47	\$12.26
21-1093	Social and Human Service Assistants	\$10.09	\$13.33
43-6014	Secretaries and Administrative Assistants, Except Legal, Medical and Executive	\$10.20	\$14.98
43-9061	Office Clerks, General	\$10.07	\$14.45
29-2021	Dental Hygienists	\$27.82	\$33.01
37-2012	Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	\$9.76	\$12.37
31-1011	Home Health Aides	\$10.64	\$12.81
11-9111	Medical and Health Services Managers	\$19.74	\$37.49
39-9041	Residential Advisors	\$10.80	\$13.57
29-2061	Licensed Practical and Licensed Vocational Nurses	\$10.14	\$20.74
43-3021	Billing and Posting Clerks	\$12.69	\$17.38
29-1123	Physical Therapists	\$20.95	\$40.86
21-1021	Child, Family and School Social Workers	\$10.98	\$20.61
43-1011	First-Line Supervisors of Office and Administrative Support Workers	\$13.49	\$21.69
29-1062	Family and General Practitioners	\$66.24	\$91.92

Total Payroll Jobs	
December 2019	
Statewide	1,590,893
Southwest	101,460
% of Statewide	6.4%

Health Care and Social Assistance Payroll Jobs	
December 2019	
Statewide	182,116
Southwest	15,149
% of Statewide	8.3%

### Health Care and Social Assistance Employment Southwest



#### Equal Opportunity Employer/Program

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# LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY INDUSTRY BRIEF



Dec. 2020

Beaver, Garfield, Iron, Kane and Washington Counties



## Largest Employers

1. Ruby's Inn
2. McDonalds
3. Red Mountain Resort
4. Wendy's
5. Tuacahn Center For The Arts
6. Brian Head Resort
7. City Of Washington Recreation
8. Costa Vida
9. Wittwer Management
10. Subway
11. Amangiri Resort & Spa
12. City Of St George Recreation
13. Jimmy Johns Of Southern Utah
14. Black Bear Diner
15. National Park Service
16. Summit Athletic Club
17. Taco Bell
18. St. George City Parks
19. Olive Garden
20. Safari Hospitality

## Leisure and Hospitality Employment and Wages

Industry Name (Code)	2019 Employment	2019 Avg. Monthly Wage	Dec. 2018 to Dec. 2019 % Change in Employment
<b>Leisure and Hospitality (71,72)</b>	<b>16,529</b>	<b>\$1,579</b>	<b>3.9%</b>
<b>Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation (71)</b>	<b>2,844</b>	<b>\$1,858</b>	<b>4.2%</b>
Performing Arts, Spectator Sports and Related Industries (711)	381	\$2,286	0.3%
Museums, Historical Sites, and Similar Institutions (712)	393	\$2,227	3.1%
Museums, Historical Sites, and Similar Institutions (712)	443	\$3,690	0.2%
Amusement, Gambling, and Recreation Industries (713)	2,008	\$1,381	5.4%
<b>Accommodation and Food Services (72)</b>	<b>13,685</b>	<b>\$1,521</b>	<b>3.8%</b>
Accommodation (721)	4,305	\$1,909	3.1%
Food Services and Drinking Places (722)	9,380	\$1,344	4.1%
<b>Total Area Nonfarm Payroll Jobs</b>	<b>99,541</b>	<b>\$3,030</b>	<b>3.9%</b>
Leisure and Hospitality (71,72) as a Percent of Total	16.6%	52.1%	

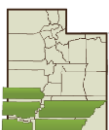
Source: Department of Workforce Services

## Leisure and Hospitality History

Year	Employment	Avg. Monthly Wage	% of Utah Avg. Monthly Wage	Number of Establishments	Payrolls (Millions)	% of Total Area Jobs	% of Total Area Payroll
2011	11,656	\$1,324	40.1%	656	\$185.1	16.9%	9.1%
2012	12,183	\$1,357	40.1%	674	\$198.4	17.1%	9.4%
2013	12,859	\$1,354	39.6%	701	\$209.0	17.3%	9.4%
2014	13,610	\$1,378	39.2%	725	\$225.0	17.4%	9.3%
2015	14,018	\$1,442	39.8%	738	\$242.5	17.2%	9.4%
2016	14,403	\$1,474	39.8%	755	\$254.7	16.7%	8.9%
2017	15,022	\$1,516	39.8%	787	\$273.3	16.7%	8.9%
2018	15,915	\$1,553	39.1%	824	\$296.6	16.6%	8.7%
2019	16,529	\$1,579	38.2%	851	\$313.2	16.6%	8.7%



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## LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY INDUSTRY BRIEF



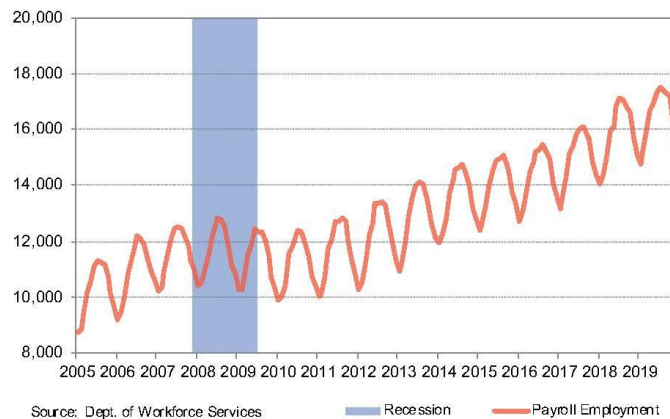
### Leisure and Hospitality Top Occupations Southwest Area

Occupation Code	Occupation Title	Inexperienced Hourly Wage	Median Hourly Wage
35-3021	Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers, Including Fast Food	\$8.41	\$9.65
35-3031	Waiters and Waitresses	\$8.02	\$9.70
35-2014	Cooks, Restaurant	\$8.68	\$12.24
37-2012	Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	\$9.76	\$12.37
35-1012	First-Line Supervisors of Food Preparation and Serving Workers	\$9.92	\$13.77
35-2021	Food Preparation Workers	\$8.48	\$11.09
43-4081	Hotel, Motel and Resort Desk Clerks	\$8.11	\$11.79
35-9021	Dishwashers	\$8.12	\$10.38
35-9031	Hosts and Hostesses, Restaurant, Lounge and Coffee Shop	\$8.28	\$10.00
41-2011	Cashiers	\$8.59	\$10.85
35-2011	Cooks, Fast Food	\$7.70	\$9.15
11-1021	General and Operations Managers	\$12.52	\$25.10
35-9011	Dining Room and Cafeteria Attendants and Bartender Helpers	\$8.07	\$9.48
35-3022	Counter Attendants, Cafeteria, Food Concession and Coffee Shop	\$8.63	\$8.87
37-2011	Janitors and Cleaners, Except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	\$8.74	\$14.33
11-9051	Food Service Managers	\$16.89	\$23.17

Total Payroll Jobs	
December 2019	
Statewide	1,590,893
Southwest	101,460
% of Statewide	6.4%

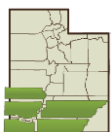
Leisure and Hospitality Payroll Jobs	
December 2019	
Statewide	160,879
Southwest	15,599
% of Statewide	9.7%

### Leisure and Hospitality Employment Southwest



#### Equal Opportunity Employer/Program

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# MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY BRIEF



Beaver, Garfield, Iron, Kane and Washington Counties



## Largest Employers

1. Genpak
2. Litehouse
3. Ram Manufacturing Company
4. Wilson Electronics
5. Deseret Laboratories
6. AMPAC Corporation
7. Metalcraft Technologies
8. Byway Corporation
9. Smead Manufacturing Company
10. Mueller Copper Tube West
11. Reid-Ashman Manufacturing
12. Innovative Yacht Builders
13. Currentwrx
14. Western Quality Foods
15. Charlotte Pipe and Foundry
16. St. George Truss Company
17. S & S Steel Fabrication
18. Newera Manufacturing
19. Dairy Farmers of America
20. Riverwoods Mill

## Manufacturing Employment and Wages

Industry Name (Code)	2019 Employment	2019 Avg. Monthly Wage	Dec. 2018 to Dec. 2019 % Change in Employment
<b>Manufacturing (31-33)</b>	<b>5,653</b>	<b>\$3,638</b>	<b>2.8%</b>
Food Manufacturing (311)	615	\$3,025	13.5%
Beverage and Tobacco Product Manufacturing (312)	44	\$1,583	25.7%
Textile Mills (313)	90	\$2,734	-15.1%
Wood Product Manufacturing (321)	216	\$2,932	-8.5%
Printing and Related Support Activities (323)	99	\$2,853	6.5%
Chemical Manufacturing (325)	392	\$4,762	-3.0%
Plastics and Rubber Products Manufacturing (326)	660	\$3,803	-1.9%
Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing (327)	270	\$3,851	-7.5%
Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing (332)	952	\$3,611	10.7%
Machinery Manufacturing (333)	154	\$3,764	10.8%
Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing (334)	415	\$5,185	0.2%
Transportation Equipment Manufacturing (336)	427	\$3,648	10.6%
Furniture and Related Product Manufacturing (337)	515	\$3,058	-4.6%
Miscellaneous Manufacturing (339)	411	\$3,328	-3.3%
<b>Total Area Nonfarm Payroll Jobs</b>	<b>99,541</b>	<b>\$3,030</b>	<b>3.9%</b>
Manufacturing (31-33) as a Percent of Total	5.7%	120.1%	

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

## Manufacturing History

Year	Employment	Avg. Monthly Wage	% of Utah Avg. Monthly Wage	Number of Establishments	Payrolls (Millions)	% of Total Area Jobs	% of Total Area Payroll
2011	3,920	\$3,014	91.2%	255	\$141.8	5.7%	7.0%
2012	4,068	\$3,082	91.0%	266	\$150.4	5.7%	7.1%
2013	4,134	\$3,121	91.2%	269	\$154.8	5.6%	6.9%
2014	4,394	\$3,225	91.8%	283	\$170.1	5.6%	7.1%
2015	4,826	\$3,212	88.7%	300	\$186.0	5.9%	7.2%
2016	5,022	\$3,279	88.5%	308	\$197.6	5.8%	6.9%
2017	5,467	\$3,408	89.4%	333	\$223.6	6.1%	7.3%
2018	5,497	\$3,576	90.1%	339	\$235.9	5.7%	7.0%
2019	5,653	\$3,638	88.0%	362	\$246.8	5.7%	6.8%



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# MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY BRIEF



## Manufacturing Top Occupations Southwest Area

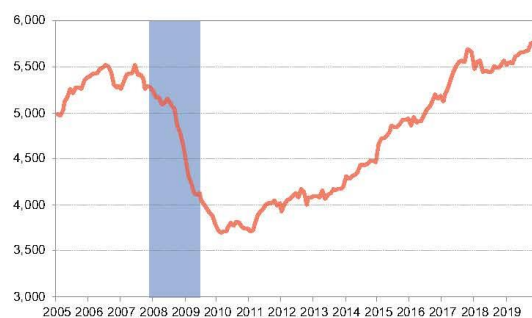
Occupation Code	Occupation Title	Inexperienced Hourly Wage	Median Hourly Wage
51-1011	First-Line Supervisors of Production and Operating Workers	\$16.80	\$23.34
51-9061	Inspectors, Testers, Sorters, Samplers and Weighers	\$12.70	\$16.60
51-4121	Welders, Cutters, Solderers, and Brazers	\$13.12	\$16.62
51-9111	Packaging and Filling Machine Operators and Tenders	\$9.95	\$12.80
11-1021	General and Operations Managers	\$12.52	\$25.10
51-4041	Machinists	\$14.71	\$20.65
53-7062	Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	\$10.26	\$13.99
41-4012	Sales Representatives, Wholesale and Manufacturing, Except Technical and Scientific Products	\$12.86	\$21.25
43-5071	Shipping, Receiving, and Traffic Clerks	\$10.17	\$15.16
51-7011	Cabinetmakers and Bench Carpenters	\$12.44	\$17.56
53-7064	Packers and Packagers, Hand	\$8.04	\$9.70
43-4051	Customer Service Representatives	\$10.41	\$14.50
43-6014	Secretaries and Administrative Assistants, Except Legal, Medical and Executive	\$10.20	\$14.98
49-9071	Maintenance and Repair Workers, General	\$9.28	\$15.12
51-9198	Helpers--Production Workers	\$8.47	\$10.99
43-5061	Production, Planning, and Expediting Clerks	\$11.16	\$13.91
17-2141	Mechanical Engineers*	\$24.99	\$28.88
43-9061	Office Clerks, General	\$10.07	\$14.45
51-4072	Molding, Coremaking, and Casting Machine Setters, Operators and Tenders, Metal and Plastic	\$9.54	\$11.41
11-3051	Industrial Production Managers	\$17.98	\$30.08
49-9041	Industrial Machinery Mechanics	\$11.97	\$16.37
51-4011	Computer-Controlled Machine Tool Operators, Metal and Plastic	\$10.79	\$11.41

\* Statewide wages

Total Payroll Jobs	
December 2019	
Statewide	1,590,893
Southwest	101,460
% of Statewide	6.4%

Manufacturing Payroll Jobs	
December 2019	
Statewide	138,127
Southwest	5,799
% of Statewide	4.2%

## Manufacturing Employment Southwest



Source: Dept. of Workforce Services

Recession Payroll Employment

### Equal Opportunity Employer/Program

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# TRANSPORTATION INDUSTRY BRIEF

Dec. 2020

Beaver, Garfield, Iron, Kane and Washington Counties



## Largest Employers

1. Wal-Mart Distribution Center
2. Skywest Airlines
3. Andrus Transportation Services
4. Family Dollar Distribution Center
5. U.S. Postal Service
6. American Logistics Company
7. Washington School District
8. St George Executive Shuttle
9. United Parcel Service
10. Parke Cox Trucking Company
11. Gurney Trucking
12. Boulevard Furniture Warehouse
13. Parks Transportation
14. Union Pacific Railroad
15. St George Express
16. Iron County School District
17. ALC Schools
18. Rhine Construction
19. Fedex
20. Clark Bradshaw Trucking

## Transportation and Warehousing Employment and Wages

Industry Name (Code)	2019 Employment	2019 Avg. Monthly Wage	Dec. 2018 to Dec. 2019 % Change in Employment
<b>Transportation &amp; Warehousing (48, 49)</b>	<b>5,350</b>	<b>\$4,042</b>	<b>3.1%</b>
Truck Transportation (484)	1,453	\$3,638	3.1%
General Freight Trucking (4841)	1,162	\$3,725	1.1%
Specialized Freight Trucking (4842)	291	\$3,290	11.9%
Transit and Ground Passenger Transportation (485)	786	\$2,226	11.5%
Support Activities for Transportation (488)	188	\$3,604	10.6%
Couriers and Messengers (492)	307	\$3,399	-7.0%
<b>Total Area Nonfarm Payroll Jobs</b>	<b>99,541</b>	<b>\$3,030</b>	<b>3.9%</b>
Transportation & Warehousing (48,49) as a Percent of Total	5.4%	133.4%	

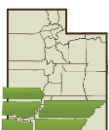
Source: Department of Workforce Services

## Transportation and Warehousing History

Year	Employment	Avg. Monthly Wage	% of Utah Avg. Monthly Wage	Number of Establishments	Payrolls (Millions)	% of Total Area Jobs	% of Total Area Payroll
2011	3,742	\$3,309	100.1%	251	\$148.6	5.4%	7.3%
2012	3,748	\$3,316	97.9%	267	\$149.1	5.2%	7.1%
2013	3,740	\$3,420	100.0%	226	\$153.5	5.0%	6.9%
2014	4,182	\$3,410	97.0%	259	\$171.1	5.4%	7.1%
2015	4,363	\$3,552	98.1%	265	\$186.0	5.4%	7.2%
2016	4,692	\$3,505	94.6%	279	\$197.3	5.4%	6.9%
2017	4,937	\$3,699	97.1%	272	\$219.2	5.5%	7.2%
2018	5,189	\$4,041	101.8%	274	\$251.6	5.4%	7.4%
2019	5,350	\$4,042	97.7%	282	\$259.5	5.4%	7.2%



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# TRANSPORTATION INDUSTRY BRIEF



## Transportation and Warehousing Top Occupations Southwest Area

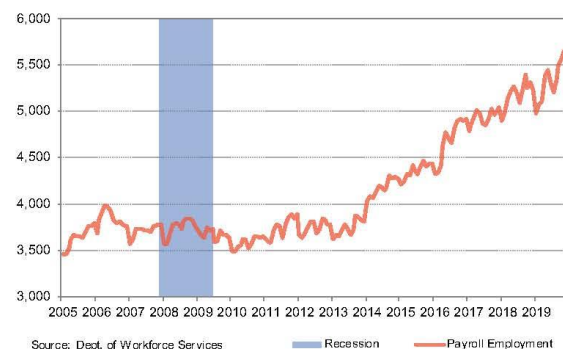
Occupation Code	Occupation Title	Inexperienced Hourly Wage	Median Hourly Wage
53-3032	Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	\$9.30	\$19.66
53-7062	Laborers and Freight, Stock and Material Movers, Hand	\$10.26	\$13.99
53-3033	Light Truck or Delivery Services Drivers	\$8.11	\$13.50
43-5071	Shipping, Receiving and Traffic Clerks	\$10.17	\$15.16
43-4051	Customer Service Representatives	\$10.41	\$14.50
49-3031	Bus and Truck Mechanics and Diesel Engine Specialists	\$8.84	\$19.83
53-7051	Industrial Truck and Tractor Operators	\$16.35	\$20.46
11-1021	General and Operations Managers	\$12.52	\$25.10
43-5081	Stock Clerks and Order Fillers	\$8.25	\$9.56
43-5032	Dispatchers, Except Police, Fire and Ambulance	\$12.79	\$17.12
43-1011	First-Line Supervisors of Office and Administrative Support Workers	\$13.49	\$21.69
41-3099	Sales Representatives, Services, All Other	\$19.06	\$35.88
43-6014	Secretaries and Administrative Assistants, Except Legal, Medical and Executive	\$10.20	\$14.98
43-9061	Office Clerks, General	\$10.07	\$14.45
11-3071	Transportation, Storage and Distribution Managers	\$28.43	\$41.15
43-5061	Production, Planning, and Expediting Clerks	\$11.16	\$13.91
43-3031	Bookkeeping, Accounting and Auditing Clerks	\$9.12	\$16.03
53-3022	Bus Drivers, School or Special Client	\$11.72	\$19.12
43-4151	Order Clerks	\$9.94	\$12.56

Source: Department of Workforce Services

Total Payroll Jobs	
December 2019	
Statewide	1,590,893
Southwest	101,460
% of Statewide	6.4%

Transportation and Warehousing Payroll Jobs	
December 2019	
Statewide	77,749
Southwest	5,615
% of Statewide	7.2%

## Transportation and Warehousing Employment Southwest



### Equal Opportunity Employer/Program

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# UTILITIES INDUSTRY BRIEF



Beaver, Garfield, Iron, Kane and Washington Counties



## Largest Employers

1. PacifiCorp
2. Dixie Escalante
3. City of St George
4. Garkane Energy Cooperative
5. Questar Gas Company
6. Ash Creek Special Service District
7. Washington City
8. Sunrise Ag

## Utilities Employment and Wages

Industry Name (Code)	2019 Employment	2019 Avg. Monthly Wage	Dec. 2018 to Dec. 2019 % Change in Employment
Utilities (22)	433	\$6,386	1.6%
Electric Power Generation, Transmission and Distribution (2211)	240	\$7,744	3.0%
Water, Sewage and Other Systems (2213)	140	\$3,629	0.0%
<b>Total Area Nonfarm Payroll Jobs</b>	<b>99,541</b>	<b>\$3,030</b>	<b>3.9%</b>
Utilities (22) as a Percent of Total	0.4%	210.7%	

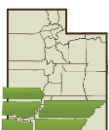
Source: Department of Workforce Services

## Utilities History

Year	Employment	Avg. Monthly Wage	% of Utah Avg. Monthly Wage	Number of Establishments	Payrolls (Millions)	% of Total Area Jobs	% of Total Area Payroll
2011	389	\$5,365	162.3%	40	\$25.0	0.6%	1.2%
2012	396	\$5,231	154.4%	41	\$24.9	0.6%	1.2%
2013	413	\$5,339	156.0%	43	\$26.4	0.6%	1.2%
2014	412	\$5,600	159.3%	45	\$27.7	0.5%	1.2%
2015	412	\$5,939	164.0%	46	\$29.4	0.5%	1.1%
2016	409	\$6,057	163.5%	46	\$29.7	0.5%	1.0%
2017	411	\$6,056	158.9%	44	\$29.8	0.5%	1.0%
2018	426	\$6,068	152.9%	43	\$31.0	0.4%	0.9%
2019	433	\$6,386	154.4%	44	\$33.1	0.4%	0.9%



[jobs.utah.gov/employer](https://jobs.utah.gov/employer)



## UTILITIES INDUSTRY BRIEF



### Utilities Top Occupations Southwest Area

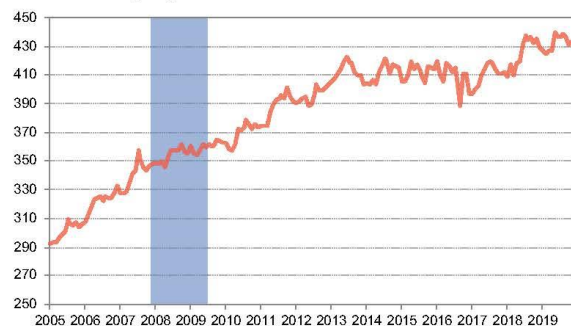
Occupation Code	Occupation Title	Inexperienced Hourly Wage	Median Hourly Wage
49-9012	Control and Valve Installers and Repairers, Except Mechanical Door*	\$23.02	\$28.50
11-1021	General and Operations Managers	\$12.52	\$25.10
49-1011	First-Line Supervisors of Mechanics, Installers and Repairers	\$19.36	\$28.29
51-8031	Water and Wastewater Treatment Plant and System Operators	\$9.56	\$20.73
13-1071	Human Resources Specialists	\$13.20	\$22.56
43-4051	Customer Service Representatives	\$10.41	\$14.50
13-1051	Cost Estimators	\$18.37	\$28.51
17-2141	Mechanical Engineers*	\$23.02	\$41.92
47-2111	Electricians	\$13.94	\$21.59
43-6014	Secretaries and Administrative Assistants, Except Legal, Medical and Executive	\$10.20	\$14.98
51-1011	First-Line Supervisors of Production and Operating Workers	\$15.92	\$21.53
43-1011	First-Line Supervisors of Office and Administrative Support Workers	\$13.49	\$21.69
13-1111	Management Analysts	\$20.51	\$31.63
11-3071	Transportation, Storage and Distribution Managers	\$13.20	\$22.56
53-7062	Laborers and Freight, Stock and Material Movers, Hand	\$10.26	\$13.99
13-2011	Accountants and Auditors	\$8.25	\$25.16
47-2152	Plumbers, Pipefitters and Steamfitters	\$16.26	\$24.00
49-9071	Maintenance and Repair Workers, General	\$9.28	\$15.12
43-9061	Office Clerks, General	\$10.07	\$14.45
15-1121	Computer Systems Analysts	\$27.27	\$41.40

\* Statewide wages

Total Payroll Jobs	
December 2019	
Statewide	1,590,893
Southwest	101,460
% of Statewide	6.4%

Utilities Payroll Jobs	
December 2019	
Statewide	6,150
Southwest	429
% of Statewide	7.0%

### Utilities Employment Southwest



Source: Dept. of Workforce Services

— Recession — Payroll Employment

### Equal Opportunity Employer/Program

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