

# National Forest Socioeconomic Indicators

## County Region

### Selected Geographies:

Daggett County, UT; Sweetwater County, WY; Duchesne County, UT; Uintah  
County, UT

### Benchmark Geography:

U.S.

### Report Date:

September 25, 2017

# Headwaters Economics

## National Forest Socioeconomic Indicators

The National Forest Socioeconomic Indicators reporting tool makes socioeconomic data accessible and useful for Forest Service planning. The reporting tool is free and an ideal solution for Forest NEPA project documentation at all levels, from forest plans to categorical exclusions to large landscapes. The tool delivers county and Forest-level socioeconomic indicators that are defensible (accurate, relevant, and reliable) and establish appropriate context for monitoring National Forest contributions and impacts on surrounding communities.

For more detailed reports, try these other tools by Headwaters Economics:

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Populations at risk are more likely to experience adverse social, health, and economic outcomes due to their race, age, gender, poverty status, and other socioeconomic measures. Free and easy-to-use Quickly create reports of current socioeconomic data in convenient formats, including Excel and PDF. Available nationwide Build reports for geographies from states to census tracts. Aggregate multiple geographies into custom study areas. Updated continuously Make use of reliable, published government data. The Populations at Risk report always shows the latest available data and trends. [headwaterseconomics.org/par](http://headwaterseconomics.org/par)

## Economic Profile System

The Economic Profile System (EPS) generates reports on a range of topics including local economics, demographics, and income sources while providing historic context and trends. Free and easy-to-use Like Populations at Risk, EPS is free, updated continuously, and easy-to-use. Integrates federal data sources Access data from many sources, including the Census, Bureaus of Economic Analysis, Labor Statistics, and others. Widely used For more than a decade, EPS has been used by researchers, economic developers, grant writers, elected officials, cities, planners, federal agencies, reporters, and others.

# National Forest Socioeconomic Indicators

## County Region

### **Table of Contents**

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Region Benchmarks	4
County Benchmarks	6
Trends in Population, Employment, and Personal Income	9
Components of Population Change	12
Employment by Industry	15
Average Earnings per Job and Per Capita Income	20
Non-Labor Income	22
Unemployment Rate	26
Families in Poverty	28
Households Receiving Public Assistance	32
Race and Ethnicity	35
Federal Land Payments by Geography of Origin	39
Literature Cited	43

*Click the links above for quick access to report sections.*

# National Forest Socioeconomic Indicators

## County Region

### Region Benchmarks

Indicators		County Region	U.S.	Ratio of County Region vs. U.S.
Trends	Population, % change, 2000-2015	33.8%	13.9%	2.4
	Employment, % change, 2000-2015	33.8%	15.0%	2.3
	Personal Income, % change, 2000-2015	67.3%	30.1%	2.2
	Avg. Earnings per Job, % change, 2000-2015	34.5%	5.8%	6.0
	Per Capita Income, % change, 2000-2015	25.1 %	14.2%	1.8
Prosperity	Avg. Earnings per Job, 2015	\$59,575	\$58,985	1.0
	Per Capita Income, 2015	\$40,224	\$48,737	0.8
	Services, Avg. Annual Wages, 2015	\$39,039	\$51,711	0.8
	Non-Services, Avg. Annual Wages, 2015	\$81,574	\$62,281	1.3
	Government, Avg. Annual Wages, 2015	\$41,490	\$53,982	0.8
Stress	Unemployment Rate, change 2000-2015	1.7%	1.3%	1.3
	Unemployment Rate, 2015	5.9%	5.3%	1.1
Structure	Proprietors, % of Jobs, 2015	20.6%	22.4%	0.9
	Non-Labor Income, % of Pers. Income, 2015	27.3%	36.1%	0.8
	Services, % of Jobs, 2015	50.0%	72.5%	0.7
	Non-Services, % of Jobs, 2015	31.9%	14.8%	2.2
	Government, % of Jobs, 2015	16.8%	12.7%	1.3

- County Region is most different from the U.S. in avg. earnings per job, % change, 2000-2015, population, % change, 2000-2015, and employment, % change, 2000-2015.

CITATION: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2016. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Labor. 2017. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Labor. 2016. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, Washington, D.C.; reported by Headwaters Economics' Populations at Risk, [headwaterseconomics.org/eps](http://headwaterseconomics.org/eps).

### Region Benchmarks

#### What do we measure on this page?

This page shows a quick comparison for indicators of economic performance that highlight how the region differs from the selected benchmark geography.

The ratio of the region to the benchmark geography is a percentage calculated by dividing the figure from the region by the figure from the benchmark.

The term "benchmark" in this report should not be construed as having the same meaning as in the National Forest Management Act (NFMA).

#### Why is it important?

These indicators can be analyzed to get a comprehensive view of the economy.

When considering the benefits of growth, it is important to distinguish between standard of living (such as earnings per job and per capita income) and quality of life (such as leisure time, crime rate, and sense of well-being).

In some cases it may be appropriate to compare a local economy to the U.S. economy. In most cases, however, it will be more useful to compare county or regional economies with other similar county or regional economies. For example, if the region being analyzed is rural, it should be compared to similar regions because comparing against the U.S. will include data from large metropolitan areas.

# National Forest Socioeconomic Indicators

## County Region

### County Benchmarks

Indicators	Daggett County, UT	Sweetwater County, WY	Duchesne County, UT	Uintah County,	County Region	U.S.
Population, 2015	1,109	44,626	20,862	37,928	104,525	321,418,820
<b>Trends</b>						
Population % change, 1970-2015	64.8%	140.8%	181.4%	196.3%	165.1%	57.7%
Employment % change, 1970-2015	108.6%	237.1%	307.4%	274.2%	258.4%	108.4%
Personal Income % change, 1970-2015	273.7%	398.3%	477.9%	378.5%	403.0%	196.5%
<b>Prosperity</b>						
Unemployment rate, 2016	4.9%	6.0%	8.9%	9.3%	7.6%	4.9%
Average earnings per job, 2015 (2016 \$s)	\$37,940	\$71,121	\$48,900	\$49,634	\$59,575	\$58,985
Per capita income, 2015 (2016 \$s)	\$37,498	\$49,314	\$35,950	\$31,960	\$40,224	\$48,737
<b>Economy</b>						
Non-Labor % of personal income, 2015	41.9%	24.6%	30.8%	29.6%	27.3%	36.1%
Services % of employment, 2015	33.8%	~47.4%	~49.8%	~54.8%	~50.0%	72.5%
Government % of employment, 2015	34.2%	16.2%	17.4%	16.8%	16.8%	12.7%
<b>Use Sectors*</b>						
Timber % of private employment, 2015	0.0%	~0.0%	~0.0%	~0.2%	~0.1%	0.7%
Mining % of private employment, 2015	0.0%	22.5%	25.8%	15.8%	21.0%	0.6%
Fossil fuels (oil, gas, & coal), 2015	0.0%	~15.4%	25.7%	13.3%	~16.7%	0.5%
Other mining, 2015	0.0%	~9.0%	~2.8%	~6.1%	~6.8%	0.3%

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## County Region

### County Benchmarks

Indicators	Daggett County, UT	Sweetwater County, WY	Duchesne County, UT	Uintah County,	County Region	U.S.
<b>Use Sectors*</b>						
Timber % of private employment, 2015	0.0%	~0.0%	~0.0%	~0.2%	~0.1%	0.7%
Mining % of private employment, 2015	0.0%	22.5%	25.8%	15.8%	21.0%	0.6%
Fossil fuels (oil, gas, & coal), 2015	0.0%	~15.4%	25.7%	13.3%	~16.7%	0.5%
Other mining, 2015	0.0%	~9.0%	~2.8%	~6.1%	~6.8%	0.3%
Agriculture % of employment, 2015	10.3%	0.9%	8.2%	6.4%	4.2%	1.4%
Travel & Tourism % of priv. emp., 2015	~65.5%	~14.5%	~8.8%	~13.2%	~13.1%	15.6%
<b>Federal Land</b>						
Federal Land % total land ownership	80.6%	69.9%	44.9%	59.5%	63.6%	28.2%
Forest Service %	55.8%	0.8%	34.8%	9.3%	10.7%	8.4%
BLM %	24.8%	65.1%	10.2%	47.9%	50.1%	10.6%
Park Service %	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%	0.5%	3.4%
Military %	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%
Other %	0.0%	4.0%	0.0%	0.3%	2.3%	4.9%
Fed. payments % of gov. revenue, 2012	7.2%	2.2%	10.4%	5.0%	3.8%	
<b>Development</b>						
Residential land area % change, 2000-2010	52.1%	52.1%	52.1%	52.1%	52.1%	12.3%
Wildland-Urban Interface % developed, 2010	6.7%	6.7%	6.7%	6.7%	6.7%	16.3%

Estimates for data that were not disclosed are indicated with tildes (~) and gray text.

\*Data for timber, mining, and travel and tourism-related are from County Business Patterns which excludes proprietors. Data for agriculture are from Bureau of Economic Analysis which includes proprietors.

# National Forest Socioeconomic Indicators

## County Region

### County Benchmarks

#### What do we measure on this page?

This page shows a quick comparison for indicators of economic performance and land characteristics. The table allows you to compare performance and characteristics between counties that make up the region and selected benchmark geography.

Trends: Refers to general indicators of economic well-being (population, employment, and real personal income) measured over time.

Prosperity: Refers to common indicators of individual well-being or hardship (unemployment, average earnings per job, and per capita income).

Economy: Refers to three significant areas of the economy: non-labor income (e.g., government transfer payments, and investment and retirement income), and services and government employment.

Use Sectors: Refers to components of the economy (commodity sectors including timber, mining and agriculture, and industries that include travel and tourism) that have the potential for being associated with the use of public lands.

Federal Land: Refers to the amount and type of federal land ownership, and the dependence of county governments on payments related to federal lands. NPS = National Park Service; FS = Forest Service; BLM = Bureau of Land Management; FWS = Fish and Wildlife Service.

Development: Refers to the residential development of private lands, including the wildland-urban interface. The wildland-urban interface data are available and reported only for the 11 western public lands states (not including Alaska and Hawaii).

Some data are withheld by the federal government to avoid the disclosure of potentially confidential information. Headwaters Economics uses a standardized method to estimate these data gaps.<sup>1, 2</sup> Estimated values are indicated with tildes (~) and gray text.

#### Why is it important?

Land management actions may affect areas differently, depending on demographics, the makeup of the economy, and land use characteristics.

Use of this table is to explore similarities and differences within the counties that make up the region.



# National Forest Socioeconomic Indicators

## County Region

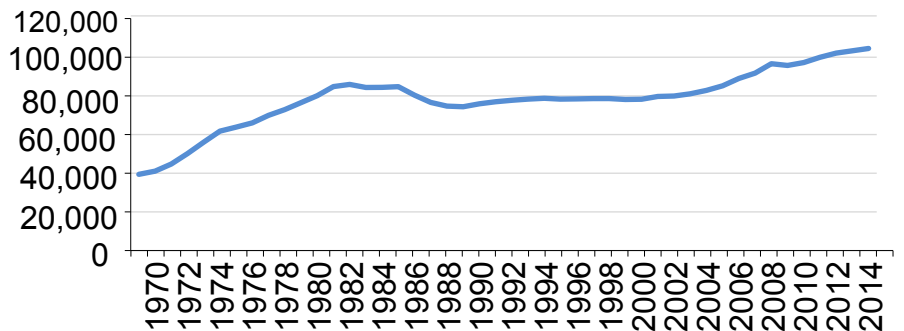
### Trends in Population, Employment, and Personal Income

	1970	1980	1990	2000	2015	Change 2000-2015
Population	39,422	76,502	74,380	78,142	104,525	26,383
Employment (full & part-time jobs)	17,212	41,051	39,203	46,099	61,696	15,597
Personal Income (thous.of 2016 \$s)	835,914	2,320,344	2,044,699	2,513,212	4,204,415	1,691,203

Population and personal income are reported by place of residence, and employment by place of work on this page.

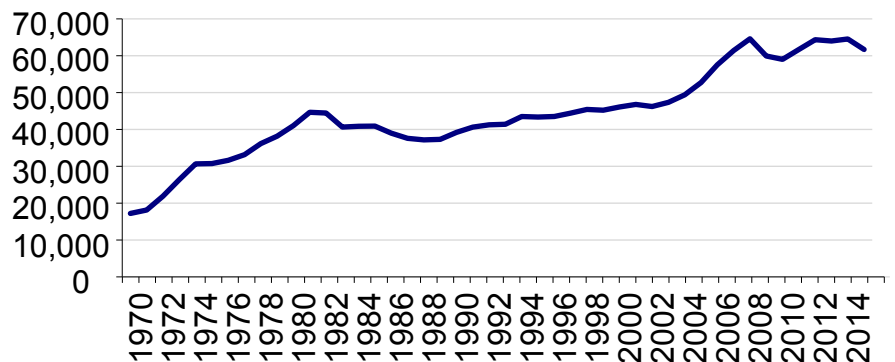
#### Population Trends, County Region

- From 1970 to 2015, population grew from 39,422 to 104,525 people, a 165% increase.



#### Employment Trends, County Region

- From 1970 to 2015, employment grew from 17,212 to 61,696, a 258% increase.



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2016. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Washington, D.C., reported by Headwaters Economics'

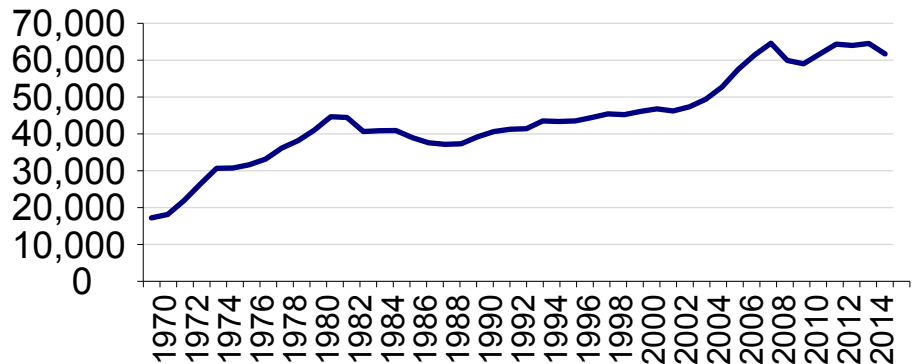
# National Forest Socioeconomic Indicators

## County Region

### Trends in Population, Employment, and Personal Income

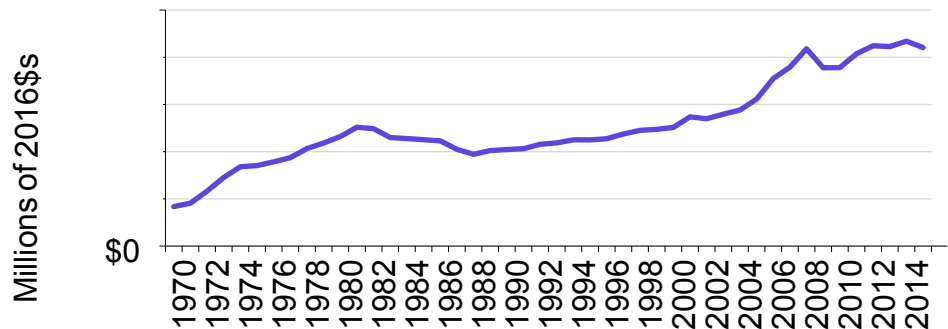
#### Employment Trends, County Region

- From 1970 to 2015, employment grew from 17,212 to 61,696, a 258% increase.



#### Personal Income Trends, County Region

- From 1970 to 2015, personal income grew from \$835.9 million to \$4,204.4 million, (in real terms), a 403% increase.



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2016. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Washington, D.C., reported by Headwaters Economics' Populations at Risk, [headwaterseconomics.org/eps](http://headwaterseconomics.org/eps)

## Trends in Population, Employment, and Personal Income

### What do we measure on this page?

This page describes trends in population, employment, and real personal income.

Population: The total number of people by place of residence.

Employment: All full and part-time workers, wage and salary jobs (employees), and proprietors (the self-employed) reported by place of work.

Personal Income: Income from wage and salary employment and proprietors' income (labor earnings), as well as non-labor income (dividends, interest, and rent, and transfer payments) reported by place of residence. All income figures in this report are shown in real terms (i.e., adjusted for inflation). Subsequent sections of this report define labor earnings and non-labor income in more detail.

### Why is it important?

Long-term, steady growth of population, employment, and real personal income is generally an indication of a healthy, prosperous economy. Erratic growth, no-growth, or long-term decline in these indicators are generally an indication of a struggling economy.

Growth can benefit the general population of a place, especially by providing economic opportunities, but it can also stress communities, and lead to income stratification. When considering the benefits of growth, it is important to distinguish between standard of living (such as earnings per job and per capita income) and quality of life (such as leisure time, crime rate, and sense of well-being).

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2016. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Washington, D.C., reported by Headwaters Economics' Populations at Risk, [headwaterseconomics.org/eps](http://headwaterseconomics.org/eps).

# National Forest Socioeconomic Indicators

County Region

## Components of Population Change

	Change 2000-2016
Population Growth, 2000-2016	23,934
Avg. Annual Population Change (Natural Change & Net Migration)	1,354
Avg. Annual Natural Change (Births & Deaths)	1,069
Avg. Annual Births	1,639
Avg. Annual Births	1,639
Avg. Annual Deaths	570
Avg. Annual Net Migration (International & Domestic)	307
Avg. Annual International Migration	36
Avg. Annual Domestic Migration	272
Avg. Annual Residual	-22
Percent of Population Growth, 2000-2016	
Avg. Annual Natural Change (Births & Deaths)	77.7%
Avg. Annual Net Migration (International & Domestic)	22.3%

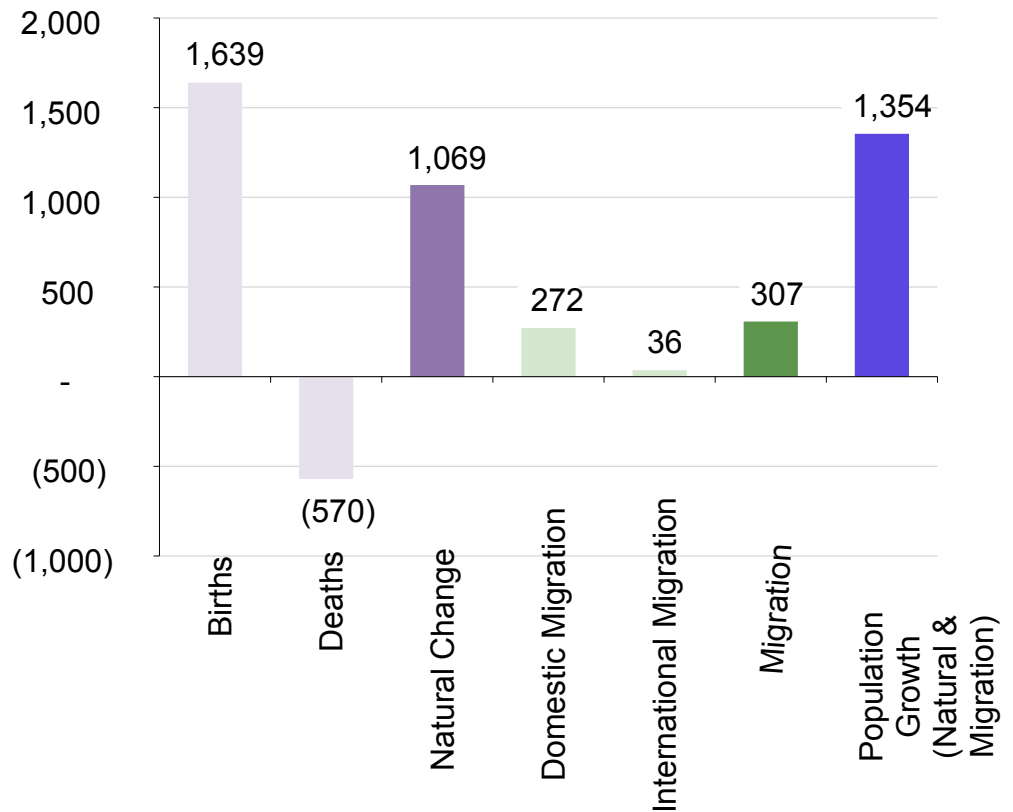
Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2017. Census Bureau, Population Division, Washington, D.C.

# National Forest Socioeconomic Indicators

## County Region

### Average Annual Components of Population Change, County Region, 2000-2016

- From 2000 to 2016, population grew by 23,934 people, a 31% increase.
- From 2000 to 2016, natural change contributed to 78% of population growth.
- From 2000 to 2016, migration contributed to 22% of population growth.



The Census Bureau makes a minor statistical correction, called a "residual" which is shown in the table above, but omitted from the figure. Because of this correction, natural change plus net migration may not add to total population change in the figure.

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2017. Census Bureau, Population Division, Washington, D.C.

## Components of Population Change

### What do we measure on this page?

This page describes various components of population change and total population growth (or decline). Total population growth (or decline) is the sum of natural change (births & deaths) and migration (international & domestic).

The Bureau of the Census makes a minor statistical correction, called a "residual." This is defined by the Bureau of the Census as resulting from "two parts of the estimates process: 1) the application of national population controls to state and county population estimates and 2) the incorporation of accepted challenges and special censuses into the population estimates. The residual represents change in the population that cannot be attributed to any specific demographic component of population change."

### Why is it important?

It is useful to understand the components of population change because it offers insight into the causes of growth or decline and it helps highlight important areas of inquiry. For example, if a large portion of population growth is from in-migration, it would be helpful to understand what the drivers are behind this trend, including whether people are moving to the area for jobs, quality of life, or both. If a large portion of population decline is from out-migration, it would similarly be important to understand the reasons, including the loss of employment in specific industries, youth leaving for education or new opportunities, and elderly people leaving for better medical facilities.<sup>3, 4</sup>

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2017. Census Bureau, Population Division, Washington, D.C.

# National Forest Socioeconomic Indicators

## County Region

### Employment by Industry

	2001	2005	2010	2015	Change 2010-2015
Total Employment (number of jobs)	46,790	52,720	59,017	61,696	2,679
Non-services related	~15,253	~16,817	~19,475	~19,695	~220
Farm	2,334	2,097	2,431	2,604	173
Forestry, fishing, & ag. services	~209	~251	~255	~268	~13
Mining (including fossil fuels)	~7,641	~8,546	~10,758	~10,738	~20
Construction	~3,254	4,157	~4,201	4,188	~13
Manufacturing	~1,815	~1,766	~1,830	~1,897	~67
Services related	~22,231	~25,544	~28,442	~30,863	~2,421
Utilities	~187	~194	~195	~189	~6
Wholesale trade	~543	~640	~809	~915	~106
Retail trade	~5,463	~5,705	~5,685	~6,010	~325
Transportation and warehousing	~2,027	~2,665	~3,473	~3,499	~26
Information	~541	~610	~611	~608	~3
Finance and insurance	1,087	~1,183	1,330	1,285	-45
Real estate and rental and leasing	~1,385	1,968	~2,630	~3,079	~449
Professional and technical services	~852	~1,097	~1,656	~1,691	~35
Management of companies and enterprises	~72	~75	~92	~153	~61
Administrative and waste services	~1,299	~1,498	~1,652	~1,765	~113
Educational services	~267	~282	~284	~500	~216
Health care and social assistance	~2,195	~2,761	~2,877	~3,310	~433
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	547	~486	532	~501	~31
Accommodation and food services	3,405	3,743	3,761	~4,260	~499
Other services, except public administration	~2,361	~2,637	~2,855	~3,098	~243
Government	8,653	8,895	9,961	10,388	427

All employment data are reported by *place of work*. Estimates for data that were not disclosed are indicated with tildes (~) and gray text.

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2016. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Washington, D.C., reported by Headwaters Economics' Populations at Risk, [headwaterseconomics.org/eps](http://headwaterseconomics.org/eps).

# National Forest Socioeconomic Indicators

## County Region

### Employment by Industry

	2001	2005	2010	2015	Change 2010-2015
Total Employment					4.5%
Non-services related	~32.6%	~31.9%	~33.0%	~31.9%	~1.1%
Farm	5.0%	4.0%	4.1%	4.2%	7.1%
Forestry, fishing, & ag. services	~0.4%	~0.5%	~0.4%	~0.4%	~5.1%
Mining (including fossil fuels)	~16.3%	~16.2%	~18.2%	~17.4%	~0.2%
Construction	~7.0%	7.9%	~7.1%	6.8%	~0.3%
Manufacturing	~3.9%	~3.3%	~3.1%	~3.1%	~3.7%
Services related	~47.5%	~48.5%	~48.2%	~50.0%	~8.5%
Utilities	~0.4%	~0.4%	~0.3%	~0.3%	~3.1%
Wholesale trade	~1.2%	~1.2%	~1.4%	~1.5%	~13.1%
Retail trade	~11.7%	~10.8%	~9.6%	~9.7%	~5.7%
Transportation and warehousing	~4.3%	~5.1%	~5.9%	~5.7%	~0.7%
Information	~1.2%	~1.2%	~1.0%	~1.0%	~0.5%
Finance and insurance	2.3%	~2.2%	2.3%	2.1%	-3.4%
Real estate and rental and leasing	~3.0%	3.7%	~4.5%	~5.0%	~17.1%
Professional and technical services	~1.8%	~2.1%	~2.8%	~2.7%	~2.1%
Management of companies and enterprises	~0.2%	~0.1%	~0.2%	~0.2%	~66.3%
Administrative and waste services	~2.8%	~2.8%	~2.8%	~2.9%	~6.8%
Educational services	~0.6%	~0.5%	~0.5%	~0.8%	~76.1%
Health care and social assistance	~4.7%	~5.2%	~4.9%	~5.4%	~15.1%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	1.2%	~0.9%	0.9%	~0.8%	~5.8%
Accommodation and food services	7.3%	7.1%	6.4%	~6.9%	~13.3%
Other services, except public administration	~5.0%	~5.0%	~4.8%	~5.0%	~8.5%
Government	18.5%	16.9%	16.9%	16.8%	4.3%

All employment data are reported by *place of work*. Estimates for data that were not disclosed are indicated with tildes (~) and gray text.

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2016. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Washington, D.C., reported by Headwaters Economics' Populations at Risk, [headwaterseconomics.org/eps](http://headwaterseconomics.org/eps).



## Employment by Industry

### What do we measure on this page?

This page describes recent employment change by industry from 2001 to 2008. Industries are organized according to three major categories: non-services related, services related, and government. Employment includes wage and salary jobs and proprietors. The employment data are organized according to the North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) and reported by place of work.<sup>5</sup>

Some data are withheld by the federal government to avoid the disclosure of potentially confidential information. Headwaters Economics uses a standardized method to estimate these data gaps. Estimated values are indicated with tildes (~) and gray text.<sup>1,2</sup>

### Why is it important?

In most geographies the majority of new job growth in recent years has taken place in services related industries.<sup>6, 10</sup>

Services related industries encompass a wide variety of high and low-wage occupations ranging from jobs in accommodation and food services to professional and technical services.

It can be useful to ask what factors are driving a shift in industry makeup and competitive position. It may be the case that the economic role and contribution of public lands have changed along with broader economic shifts in many geographies.<sup>7, 8, 9</sup>

The terms non-services related and services related are not terms used by the U.S. Department of Commerce. They are used in these pages to help organize the information into easy-to-understand categories.<sup>11</sup>

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2016. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Washington, D.C., reported by Headwaters Economics' Populations at Risk, [headwaterseconomics.org/eps](http://headwaterseconomics.org/eps).

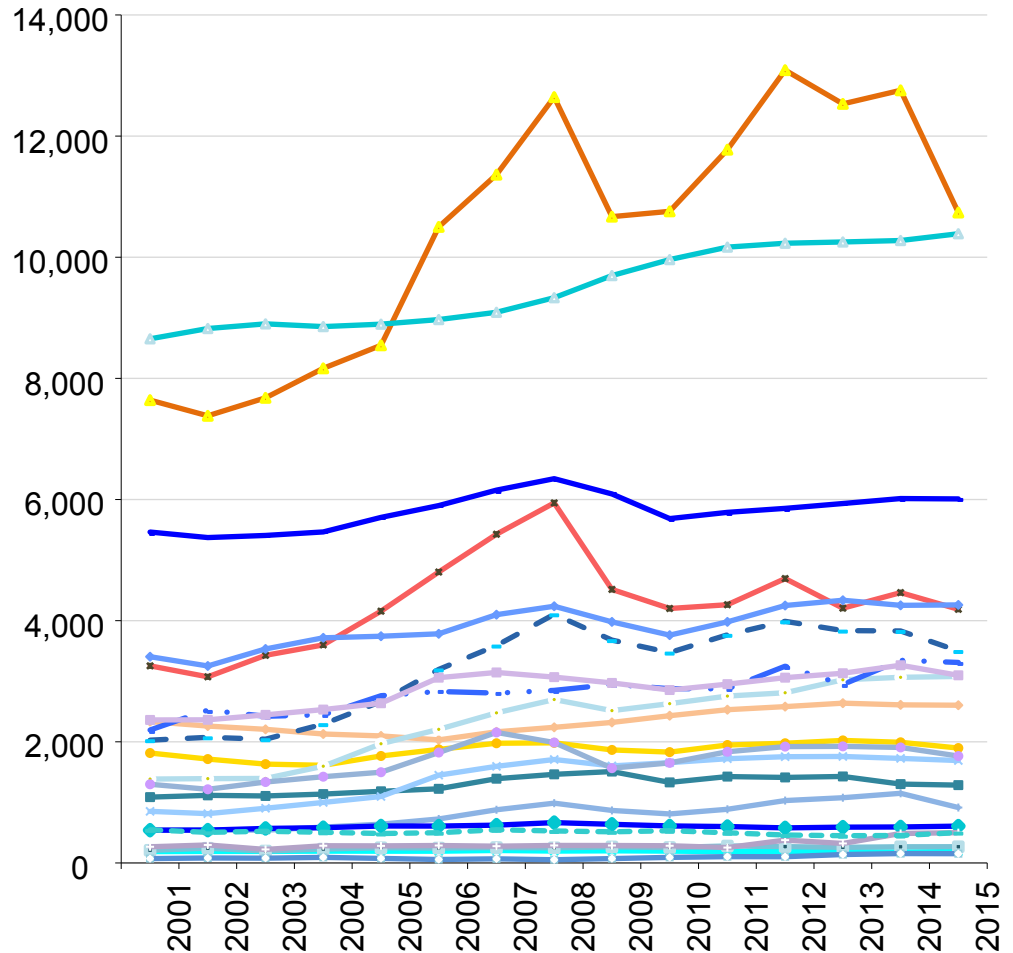
# National Forest Socioeconomic Indicators

## County Region

### Employment by Industry

#### Employment by Industry, County Region

- In 2015 the three industry sectors with the largest number of jobs were mining (including fossil fuels) (10,738 jobs), retail trade (6,010 jobs), and accommodation and food services (4,260 jobs).
- From 2001 to 2015, the three industry sectors that added the most new jobs were mining (including fossil fuels) (3,097 new jobs), real estate and rental and leasing (1,694 new jobs), and transportation and warehousing (1,472 new jobs).



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2016. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Washington, D.C., reported by Headwaters Economics' Populations at Risk, [headwaterseconomics.org/eps](http://headwaterseconomics.org/eps).

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It can be useful to ask what factors are driving a shift in industry makeup and competitive position. It may be the case that the economic role and contribution of public lands have changed along with broader economic shifts in many geographies.<sup>7, 8, 9</sup>

The terms non-services related and services related are not terms used by the U.S. Department of Commerce. They are used in these pages to help organize the information into easy-to-understand categories.<sup>11</sup>

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2016. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Washington, D.C., reported by Headwaters Economics' Populations at Risk, [headwaterseconomics.org/eps](http://headwaterseconomics.org/eps).

# National Forest Socioeconomic Indicators

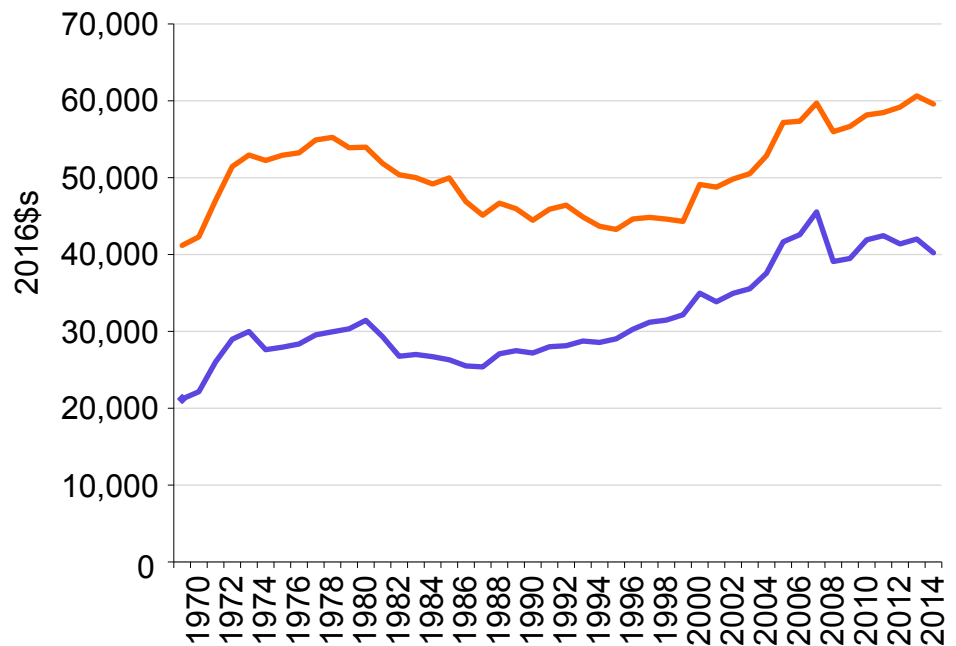
## County Region

### Average Earnings per Job and Per Capita Income

	1970	1980	1990	2000	2015	Change 2000-2015
Average Earnings per Job, 2016 \$\$	\$41,185	\$53,898	\$45,963	\$44,309	\$59,575	\$15,266
Per Capita Income, 2016 \$\$	\$21,204	\$30,331	\$27,490	\$32,162	\$40,224	\$8,062
<b>Percent Change</b>						<b>% Change 2000-2015</b>
Average Earnings per Job						34.5%
Per Capita Income						25.1%

#### Average Earnings per Job & Per Capita Income, County

- From 1970 to 2015, average earnings per job grew from \$41,185 to \$59,575 (in real terms), a 45% increase.
- From 1970 to 2015, per capita income grew from \$21,204 to \$40,224 (in real terms), a 90% increase.



— Average Earnings per Job — Per Capita Income

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2016. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Washington, D.C., reported by Headwaters Economics' Populations at Risk, [headwaterseconomics.org/eps](http://headwaterseconomics.org/eps).

## Average Earnings per Job and Per Capita Income

### What do we measure on this page?

This page describes how average earnings per job and per capita income (in real terms) have changed over time.

Average Earnings per Job: This is a measure of the compensation of the average job. It is total earnings divided by total employment. Full-time and part-time jobs are counted at equal weight. Employees, sole proprietors, and active partners are included.

Per Capita Income: This is a measure of income per person. It is total personal income (from labor and non-labor sources) divided by total population.

### Why is it important?

Average earnings per job is an indicator of the quality of local employment. A higher average earnings per job indicates that there are relatively more high-wage occupations. It can be useful to consider earnings against local cost of living indicators.<sup>12, 13</sup>

There are a number of reasons why average earnings per job may decline. These include: 1) more part-time and/or seasonal workers entering the workforce; 2) a rise in low-wage industries, such as tourism-related sectors; 3) a decline of high-wage industries, such as manufacturing; 4) more lower-paid workers entering the workforce; 5) the presence of a university with increasing an enrollment of relatively low-wage students; 6) an influx of workers with low education levels that are paid less; 7) the in-migration of semi-retired workers who work part-time and/or seasonally; and 8) an influx of people who move to an area for quality of life rather than profit-maximizing reasons.<sup>14</sup>

Per capita income is considered one of the most important measures of economic well-being. However, this measure can be misleading. Per capita income is total personal income divided by population. Because total personal income includes non-labor income sources (dividends, interest, rent and transfer payments), it is possible for per capita income to be relatively high due to the presence of retirees and people with investment income.<sup>15</sup> And because per capita income is calculated using total population and not the labor force as in average earnings per job, it is possible for per capita income to be relatively low when there are a disproportionate number of children and/or elderly people in the population.

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2016. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Washington, D.C., reported by Headwaters Economics' Populations at Risk, Risk, [headwaterseconomics.org/eps](http://headwaterseconomics.org/eps).

# National Forest Socioeconomic Indicators

## County Region

### Non-labor Income

	Daggett County, UT	Sweetwater County, WY	Duchesne County, UT	Uintah County, UT	County Region	U.S.
Total Personal Income (thous. of 2016 \$s)	41,586	2,200,681	749,986	1,212,163	4,204,415	15,665,012,930
Total Non-Labor Income	17,431	541,840	231,149	358,929	1,149,349	5,659,705,013
Dividends, Interest, Rent	10,095	280,677	114,946	193,813	599,531	2,946,277,104
Age-Related Transfer Payments	5,519	151,190	67,326	93,675	317,710	1,519,513,186
Social Security	3,554	102,123	44,574	62,811	213,061	883,126,319
Medicare	1,965	49,068	22,752	30,864	104,649	636,386,867
Hardship-Related Payments	658	54,644	34,201	47,320	136,824	864,293,636
Medicaid	199	31,073	18,987	24,174	74,432	559,016,965
Income maintenance ("welfare")	379	15,158	12,991	19,729	48,256	272,364,300
Unemployment insurance compensation	81	8,414	2,224	3,417	14,135	32,912,370
Other Transfer Payments	1,116	55,328	14,676	24,121	95,241	329,621,087
Veterans benefits	318	8,714	3,553	4,451	17,036	106,153,284
Education and training assistance	83	6,116	1,762	3,023	10,984	64,415,658
All other, incl. Workers' comp.	715	40,498	9,362	16,647	67,222	159,052,145

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2016. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Washington, D.C., reported by Headwaters Economics' Populations at Risk, [headwaterseconomics.org/eps](http://headwaterseconomics.org/eps).

# National Forest Socioeconomic Indicators

## County Region

### Non-labor Income

	Daggett County, UT	Sweetwater County, WY	Duchesne County, UT	Uintah County, UT	County Region	U.S.
Total Non-Labor Income	41.9%	24.6%	30.8%	29.6%	27.3%	36.1%
Dividends, Interest, Rent	24.3%	12.8%	15.3%	16.0%	14.3%	18.8%
Age-Related Transfer Payments	13.3%	6.9%	9.0%	7.7%	7.6%	9.7%
Social Security	8.5%	4.6%	5.9%	5.2%	5.1%	5.6%
Medicare	4.7%	2.2%	3.0%	2.5%	2.5%	4.1%
Hardship-Related Payments	1.6%	2.5%	4.6%	3.9%	3.3%	5.5%
Medicaid	0.5%	1.4%	2.5%	2.0%	1.8%	3.6%
Income maintenance ("welfare")	0.9%	0.7%	1.7%	1.6%	1.1%	1.7%
Unemployment ins. compensation	0.2%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%
Other Transfer Payments	2.7%	2.5%	2.0%	2.0%	2.3%	2.1%
Veterans benefits	0.8%	0.4%	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%	0.7%
Education and training assistance	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.4%
All other, incl. Workers' comp.	1.7%	1.8%	1.2%	1.4%	1.6%	1.0%

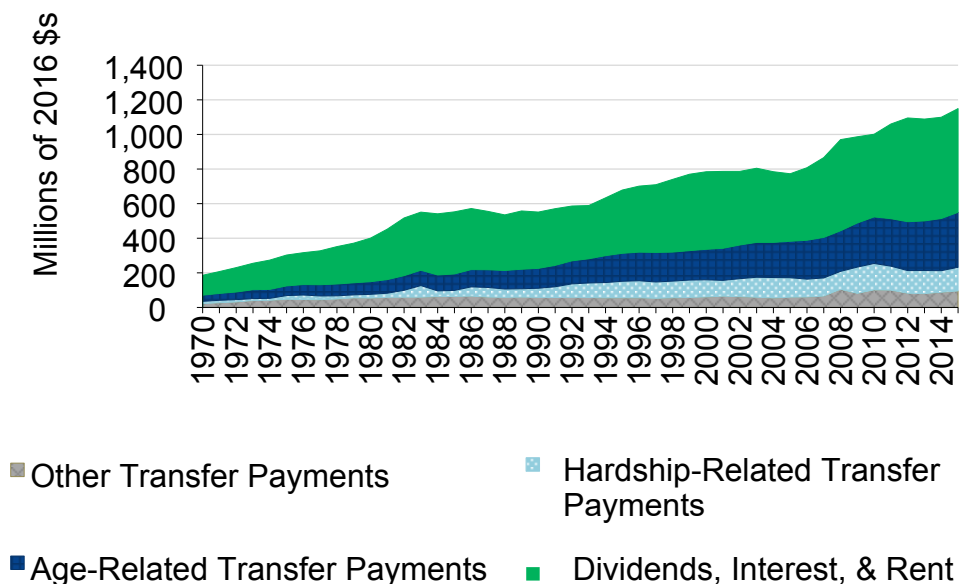
Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2016. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Washington, D.C., reported by Headwaters Economics' Populations at Risk, [headwaterseconomics.org/eps](http://headwaterseconomics.org/eps).

# National Forest Socioeconomic Indicators

## County Region

### Components of Non-Labor Income, County Region

- From 1970 to 2015, dividends, interest, and rent grew from \$115 million to \$600 million, an increase of 420 percent.
- From 1970 to 2015, age-related transfer payments grew from \$36 million to \$318 million, an increase of 795 percent.
- From 1970 to 2015, income maintenance transfer payments grew from \$14 million to \$137 million, an increase of 896 percent.



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2016. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Washington, D.C., reported by Headwaters Economics' Populations at Risk, [headwaterseconomics.org/eps](http://headwaterseconomics.org/eps).



# National Forest Socioeconomic Indicators

## County Region

### Non-labor Income

#### What do we measure on this page?

This page describes the components of non-labor income, how they have changed over time (in real terms).

Dividends, Interest, and Rent: This includes personal dividend income, personal interest income, and rental income of persons with capital consumption adjustment that are sometimes referred to as "investment income" or "property income."

Age-Related Transfer Payments: This measures Medicare and Social Security benefits.

Hardship-Related Transfer Payments: These payments are associated with poverty and include Medicaid, Food Stamps (SNAP), Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Unemployment Insurance, and other income maintenance benefits.

Other Transfer Payments: All other components of transfer payments not identified in age and hardship-related categories including veterans benefits, education and training, Workers' Compensation Insurance, railroad retirement and disability, other government retirement and disability, and other receipts of individuals and non-profits.

#### Why is it important?

In some geographies, non-labor income has grown rapidly over the last three decades, while in others it has not. Also, some geographies are more dependent on non-labor sources of income than others.<sup>15, 16</sup>

Because non-labor income is often so significant, it is important to understand component details. Some places may rely more on investment income, others on retirement benefits, and still others on welfare-related income streams. The table shows absolute values and percent of total non-labor income, while the figure shows key long-term trends.

Some important metrics include the largest components of non-labor income, whether non-labor income is growing, which components are growing the fastest, whether investment earnings are significant and growing, and whether age-related components of transfer payments are significant and growing. Also worth considering is whether the growth in non-labor income stems from new investment and age-related income and whether poverty-related components of transfer payments are significant and growing.<sup>17, 18</sup>

If age-related transfer payments are significant and growing, it may be important to consider whether public lands resources are meeting the needs of an aging population. If poverty-related transfer payments are significant and growing, it may be important to consider whether there are environmental justice issues related to public lands management.

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2016. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Washington, D.C., reported by Headwaters Economics' Populations at Risk, [headwaterseconomics.org/eps](http://headwaterseconomics.org/eps)

# National Forest Socioeconomic Indicators

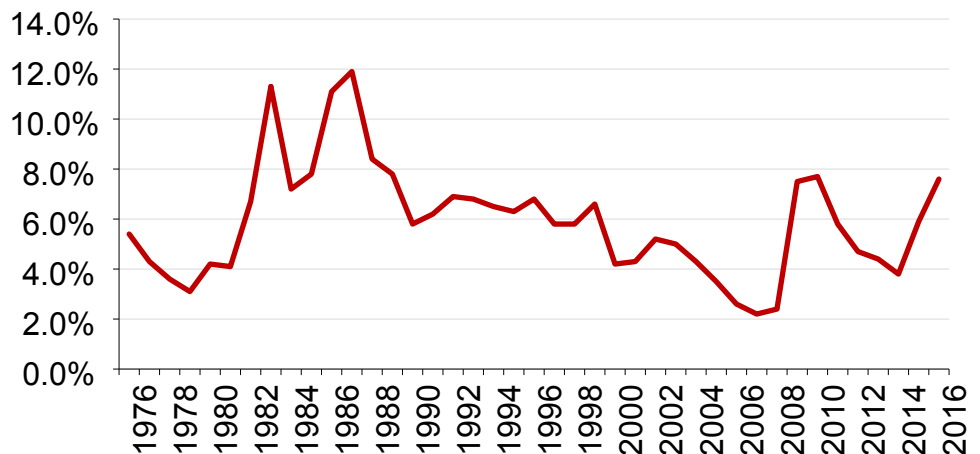
## County Region

### Unemployment Rate

	1976	1990	2000	2010	2016	Change 2010-2016
Unemployment Rate (Average Annual)	5.4%	5.8%	4.2%	7.7%	7.6%	-0.1%

#### Unemployment Rate (Average Annual), County Region

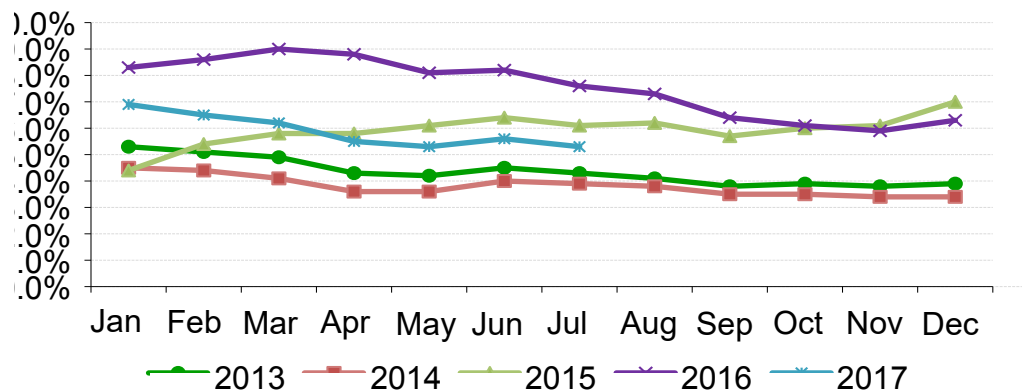
- Since 1976, the annual unemployment rate ranged from a low of 2.2% in 2007 to a high of 11.9% in 1987.



#### Unemployment Rate (Monthly), County Region

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
2013	5.3%	5.1%	4.9%	4.3%	4.2%	4.5%	4.3%	4.1%	3.8%	3.9%	3.8%	3.9%
2014	4.5%	4.4%	4.1%	3.6%	3.6%	4.0%	3.9%	3.8%	3.5%	3.5%	3.4%	3.4%
2015	4.4%	5.4%	5.8%	5.8%	6.1%	6.4%	6.1%	6.2%	5.7%	6.0%	6.1%	7.0%
2016	8.3%	8.6%	9.0%	8.8%	8.1%	8.2%	7.6%	7.3%	6.4%	6.1%	5.9%	6.3%
2017	6.9%	6.5%	6.2%	5.5%	5.3%	5.6%	5.3%					

- The lowest monthly unemployment rate was Nov of 2014. The highest monthly unemployment rate was March of 2016.



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Labor. 2017. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, Washington, D.C., reported by Headwaters Economics' Economic Profile System,

[headwaterseconomics.org/eps](http://headwaterseconomics.org/eps).

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## Unemployment Rate

### What do we measure on this page?

This page describes the average annual unemployment rate and the seasonality of the unemployment rate over time.

The figure Average Annual Unemployment Rate shows the rate of unemployment since 1990. The figure Seasonal Unemployment Rate shows the rate of unemployment for the last five years, for each month of the year. This figure is useful to see if there are higher rates of unemployment during certain months of the year, and whether this has changed over time.

Unemployment Rate: The number of people who are jobless, looking for jobs, and available for work divided by the labor force.

Data begin in 1990 because prior to that the Bureau of Labor Statistics used a different method to calculate the unemployment rate.

### Why is it important?

The rate of unemployment is an important indicator of economic well-being.<sup>19</sup> This figure can go up during national recessions and/or when more localized economies are affected by area downturns. There can also be significant seasonal variations in unemployment.

It is important to know how the unemployment rate has changed over time<sup>20</sup>, whether there are periods of the year where the rate is higher or lower, and if this seasonality of unemployment has changed over time. Geographies that are heavily dependent on the tourism industry, for example, may show higher rates of unemployment during Spring and Fall "shoulder seasons." Places that rely heavily on the construction industry, for example, may have lower unemployment rates during the non-winter months.

As the economy of a place diversifies, it can become more resilient and less affected by downturns and rising unemployment rates. This is particularly true of places that are able to attract immigration, retain manufacturing, and support a high-tech economy.<sup>21</sup>

Public land agencies sometimes provide seasonal employment and may have an effect on the local rate of unemployment.

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Labor. 2017. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, Washington, D.C., reported by Headwaters Economics' Economic mProfile System, [headwaterseconomics.org/eps](http://headwaterseconomics.org/eps).

# National Forest Socioeconomic Indicators

## County Region

### Families in Poverty

	Daggett County, UT	Sweetwater County, WY	Duchesne County, UT	Uintah County, UT	County Region	U.S.
Total families for whom poverty status is determined, 2015*	186	11,412	5,168	8,190	24,956	77,260,546
Families in poverty	6	986	409	500	1,901	8,761,164
Families with children in poverty	2	837	329	424	1,592	6,700,783
Single mother families in poverty	1	423	212	274	910	3,991,032
<b>Percent of Total, 2015*</b>						
Families in poverty	3.2%	8.6%	7.9%	6.1%	7.6%	11.3%
Families with children in poverty	1.1%	7.3%	6.4%	5.2%	6.4%	8.7%
Single mother families in poverty	0.5%	3.7%	4.1%	3.3%	3.6%	5.2%
<b>Change in Percentage Points, 2010*-2015*</b>						
For example, if the value is 3% in 2010* and 4.5% in 2015*, the reported change in percentage points is 1.5.						
Families in poverty	-4.5	2.5	-1.3	-3.0	-0.2	1.3
Families with children in poverty	-0.7	1.5	-1.2	-1.8	-0.1	0.8
Single mother families in poverty	0.5	0.6	-1.8	-0.9	-0.4	0.4

**High Reliability:** Data with coefficients of variation (CVs) < 12% are in black to indicate that the sampling error is relatively small.

**Medium Reliability:** Data with CVs between 12 & 40% are in orange to indicate that the values should be interpreted with caution.

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\* ACS 5-year estimates used. 2015 represents average characteristics from 2011-2015; 2010 represents 2006-2010.

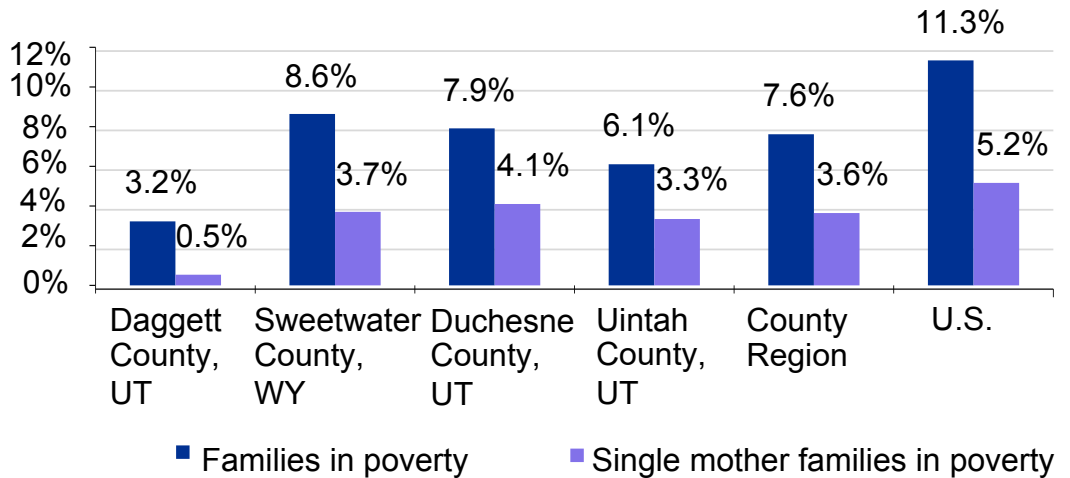
CITATION: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2016. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C., reported by Headwaters Economics' Populations at Risk, [headwaterseconomics.org/par](http://headwaterseconomics.org/par).

# National Forest Socioeconomic Indicators

## County Region

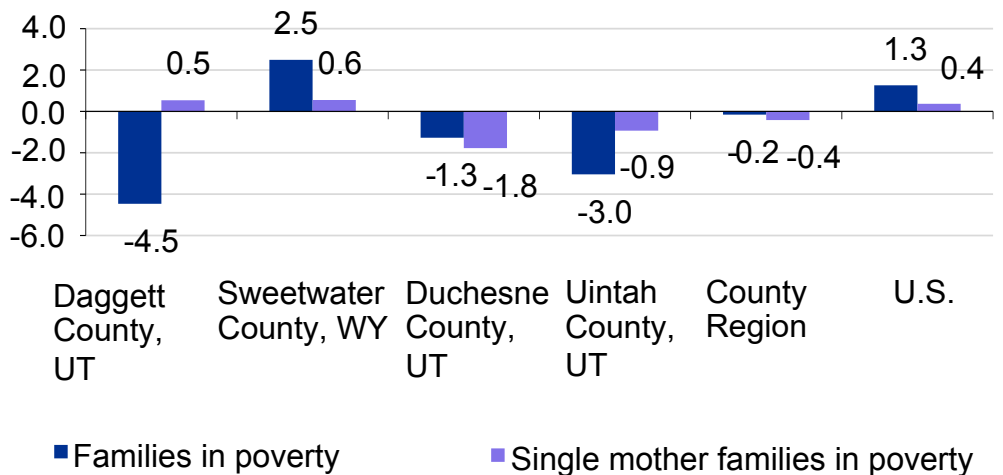
Families in Poverty, Percent of Total, 2015\*

- The U.S. has the largest share of single mother families in poverty (5.2%).



Families in Poverty, Change in Percentage Points, 2010\*-2015\*

- The largest change in the share of single mother families in poverty occurred in Duchesne County, UT, which went from 5.9% to 4.1%.



\* ACS 5-year estimates used. 2015 represents average characteristics from 2011-2015; 2010 represents 2006-2010.

CITATION: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2016. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C., reported by Headwaters Economics' Populations at Risk, [headwaterseconomics.org/par](http://headwaterseconomics.org/par).

### Families in Poverty

#### What do we measure on this page?

This page describes the number of families living below the poverty line, and separately reports families with children and single mother families with children.

The Census defines a family as a group of two or more people who reside together and who are related by birth, marriage, or adoption.

The Census Bureau uses a set of income thresholds that vary by family size and composition to define who is poor. If the total income for a family or an unrelated individual falls below the relevant poverty threshold, then the family or an unrelated individual is classified as being "below the poverty level."

#### Why is it important?

Families in poverty may lack the resources to meet their basic needs. Their challenges cross the spectrum of food, housing, health care, education, vulnerability to natural disasters, and emotional stress.

To save money, families with low incomes often have to make lifestyle compromises such as unhealthy foods, less food, substandard housing, or delayed medical care.<sup>22</sup>

Lack of financial resources makes families in poverty more vulnerable to natural disasters. This is due to inadequate housing, social exclusion, and an inability to re-locate or evacuate.<sup>21, 23, 24</sup>

Inadequate shelter exposes occupants to increased risk from storms, floods, fire, and temperature extremes.<sup>23</sup> Households with low incomes are more likely to have unhealthy housing such as leaks, mold, or rodents.<sup>24</sup>

The expense of running fans, air conditioners, and heaters makes low-income people hesitant to mitigate the temperature of their living spaces.<sup>22, 23</sup> Furthermore, those in high-crime areas may not want to open their windows.<sup>23</sup>

Families in poverty are disproportionately affected by higher food prices, which are expected to rise in response to climate change.<sup>22</sup>

Children in poor families, on average, receive fewer years of education compared to children in wealthier families.<sup>25, 26</sup>

### Families in Poverty

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Children in poor families, on average, receive fewer years of education compared to children in wealthier families.<sup>25, 26</sup>

Low-income residents are less likely to have adequate property insurance, so they may bear an even greater burden from property damage due to natural hazards.<sup>23</sup>

Living in poverty can lead to a lack of personal control over potentially hazardous situations such as increased air pollution or flooding. Impoverished families may be less likely to take proactive measures to prevent harm.<sup>24</sup>

**CHANGES IN BOUNDARIES:** Data describing change over time can be misleading when geographic boundaries have changed. The Census provides documentation about changes in boundaries at this site: [www.census.gov/geo/reference/boundary-changes.html](http://www.census.gov/geo/reference/boundary-changes.html)

# National Forest Socioeconomic Indicators

## County Region

### Households Receiving Public Assistance

	Daggett County, UT	Sweetwater County, WY	Duchesne County, UT	Uintah County, UT	County Region	U.S.
Total Households, 2015*	263	16,679	6,606	10,981	34,529	116,926,305
Households receiving:						
Supplemental Security Income (SSI)	11	325	282	452	1,070	6,269,127
Cash public assistance income	0	176	208	462	846	3,223,786
Food Stamp/SNAP	7	689	570	767	2,033	15,399,651
<b>Percent of Total, 2015*</b>						
Supplemental Security Income (SSI)	4.2%	1.9%	4.3%	4.1%	3.1%	5.4%
Cash public assistance income	0.0%	1.1%	3.1%	4.2%	2.5%	2.8%
Food Stamp/SNAP	2.7%	4.1%	8.6%	7.0%	5.9%	13.2%

### Change in Percentage Points, 2010\*-2015\*

For example, if the value is 3% in 2010\* and 4.5% in 2015\*, the reported change in percentage points is 1.5.

**High Reliability:** Data with coefficients of variation (CVs) < 12% are in black to indicate that the sampling error is relatively small.

**Medium Reliability:** Data with CVs between 12 & 40% are in orange to indicate that the values should be interpreted with caution.

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\* ACS 5-year estimates used. 2015 represents average characteristics from 2011-2015; 2010 represents 2006-2010.

CITATION: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2016. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C., reported by Headwaters Economics' Populations at Risk, [headwaterseconomics.org/eps](http://headwaterseconomics.org/eps).



# National Forest Socioeconomic Indicators

## County Region

### Households Receiving Public Assistance

	Daggett County, UT	Sweetwater County, WY	Duchesne County, UT	Uintah County, UT	County Region	U.S.
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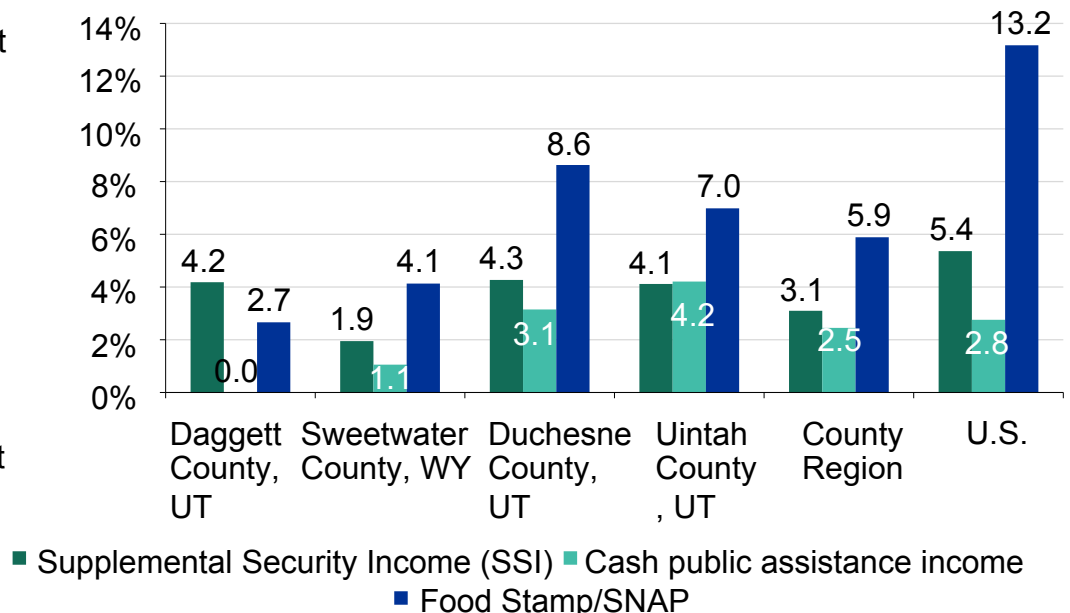
#### Change in Percentage Points, 2010\*-2015\*

For example, if the value is 3% in 2010\* and 4.5% in 2015\*, the reported change in percentage points is 1.5.

Cash public assistance income	0.0	-0.2	0.3	2.0	0.6	0.3
Food Stamp/SNAP	-0.7	1.5	-3.1	0.7	0.4	3.9
Median Household Income (MHI), 2015* (2016 \$s)	\$57,488	\$69,919	\$61,928	\$67,684	na	\$54,590
Change in MHI, 2010*-2015* (2016 \$s)	\$17,424	-\$6,962	\$3,691	\$1,921	na	-\$2,567

#### Percent of Households Receiving Earnings, by Source, 2015\*

- The U.S. has the largest share of households receiving Supplemental Security Income (5.4%).
- Uintah County, UT has the largest share of households receiving cash public assistance (4.2%).
- The U.S. has the largest share of households receiving Food Stamps/SNAP (13.2%).



\* ACS 5-year estimates used. 2015 represents average characteristics from 2011-2015; 2010 represents 2006-2010.

CITATION: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2016. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C., reported by Headwaters Economics' Populations at Risk, [headwaterseconomics.org/eps](http://headwaterseconomics.org/eps).

### Households Receiving Public Assistance

#### What do we measure on this page?

This page describes the number of households receiving public assistance.

Supplemental Security Income, or SSI, provides financial assistance to people with limited income who are aged, blind, or disabled. Unlike Social Security benefits, which are determined by the recipient's lifetime earnings, SSI benefits are not based on prior work.<sup>27</sup>

Cash public assistance can be from the Federal program, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), or various state-level cash assistance programs. It does not include separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) or SSI or noncash benefits such as the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program.

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, or SNAP, (formerly known as food stamps), provides benefits to those who are unemployed, have no or low incomes, are elderly, are disabled with low incomes, or are homeless. The income threshold for SNAP varies with household size and other factors. SNAP benefits can be used to purchase grocery items such as breads, cereals, fruits, vegetables, meats, and dairy products.<sup>28</sup>

Median income can be used to identify areas of high or low income, but care should be taken to consider regional differences in cost of living.

#### Why is it important?

The number of households receiving public assistance are indicative of households living in poverty or with insufficient resources.

In 2011, families receiving public assistance spent 77 percent of their household budget to meet the basic necessities of housing, food, and transportation.<sup>29</sup>

Payments associated with economic hardship are associated with lower household income and educational attainment, higher poverty and unemployment. They are often high in communities that are losing population.<sup>15</sup>

**CHANGES IN BOUNDARIES:** Data describing change over time can be misleading when geographic boundaries have changed. The Census provides documentation about changes in boundaries at this site: [www.census.gov/geo/reference/boundary-changes.html](http://www.census.gov/geo/reference/boundary-changes.html)

# National Forest Socioeconomic Indicators

## County Region

### Race & Ethnicity

	Daggett County, UT	Sweetwater County, WY	Duchesne County, UT	Uintah County, UT	County Region	U.S.
Total Population, 2015*	776	44,772	19,817	35,721	101,086	316,515,021
White alone	755	41,250	18,037	31,368	91,410	232,943,055
All other races	<b>21</b>	3,522	1,780	4,353	9,676	83,571,966
Black or African American	<b>0</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>635</b>	39,908,095
American Indian	<b>8</b>	<b>269</b>	880	2,631	3,788	2,569,170
Other races	<b>13</b>	2,865	866	<b>1,509</b>	5,253	41,094,701
Hispanic ethnicity	<b>18</b>	7,056	1,514	2,840	11,428	54,232,205
Non-Hispanic ethnicity	758	37,716	18,303	32,881	89,658	262,282,816
<b>Percent of Total, 2015*</b>						
White alone	97.3%	92.1%	91.0%	87.8%	90.4%	73.6%
All other races	<b>2.7%</b>	7.9%	9.0%	12.2%	9.6%	26.4%
Black or African American	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0.9%</b>	<b>0.2%</b>	<b>0.6%</b>	<b>0.6%</b>	12.6%
American Indian	<b>1.0%</b>	<b>0.6%</b>	4.4%	7.4%	3.7%	0.8%
Other races	<b>1.7%</b>	6.4%	4.4%	<b>4.2%</b>	5.2%	13.0%
Hispanic ethnicity	15.8%	<b>2.3%</b>	7.6%	8.0%	11.3%	17.1%
Non-Hispanic ethnicity	97.7%	84.2%	92.4%	92.0%	88.7%	82.9%

**High Reliability:** Data with coefficients of variation (CVs) < 12% are in black to indicate that the sampling error is relatively small.

**Medium Reliability:** Data with CVs between 12 & 40% are in orange to indicate that the values should be interpreted with caution.

**Low Reliability:** Data with CVs > 40% are displayed in red to indicate that the estimate is considered very unreliable.

\* ACS 5-year estimates used. 2015 represents average characteristics from 2011-2015; 2010 represents 2006-2010.

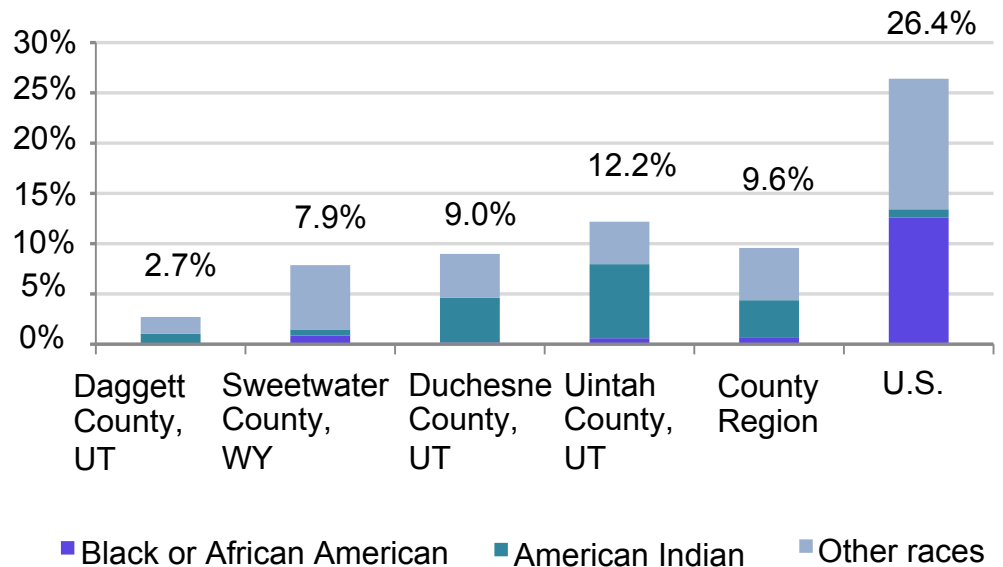
CITATION: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2016. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C., reported by Headwaters Economics' Populations at Risk, [headwaterseconomics.org/eps](http://headwaterseconomics.org/eps).

# National Forest Socioeconomic Indicators

## County Region

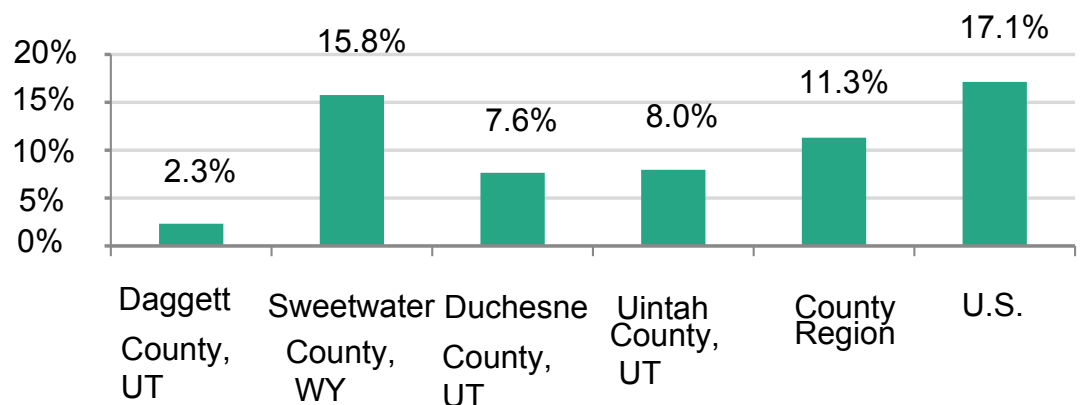
### Non-White Population by Race, Percent of Total, 2015\*

- The U.S. has the largest share of non-whites (26.4%).



### Hispanic Population, Percent of Total, 2015\*

- The U.S. has the largest share of hispanics (17.1%).



\* ACS 5-year estimates used. 2015 represents average characteristics from 2011-2015; 2010 represents 2006-2010.

CITATION: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2016. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C., reported by Headwaters Economics' Populations at Risk, [headwaterseconomics.org/eps](http://headwaterseconomics.org/eps).

## Race & Ethnicity

### What do we measure on this page?

Race is self-identified by Census respondents who choose the race or races with which they most closely identify. Included in "Other Races" are "Asian," "Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander," and respondents providing write-in entries such as multiracial, mixed, or interracial.

Ethnicity has two categories: Hispanic or Latino, and Non-Hispanic or Latino. The federal government considers race and Hispanic origin to be two separate and distinct concepts. Hispanics and Latinos may be of any race.

### Why is it important?

Race and ethnicity are strongly correlated with disparities in health, exposure to environmental pollution, and vulnerability to natural hazards.<sup>22</sup>

Research consistently has found race-based environmental inequities across many variables, including the tendency for minority populations to live closer to noxious facilities and Superfund sites, and to be exposed to pollution at greater rates than whites.<sup>22, 30</sup>

Many health outcomes are closely related to the local environment. Minority communities often have less access to parks and nutritious food, and are more likely to live in substandard housing.<sup>22</sup>

Minorities tend to be particularly vulnerable to disasters and extreme heat events. This is due to language skills, housing patterns, quality of housing, community isolation, and cultural barriers.<sup>31, 32</sup>

Blacks and Hispanics, two segments of the population that are currently experiencing poorer health outcomes, are an increasing percentage of the US population.<sup>22, 33</sup>

**CHANGES IN BOUNDARIES:** Data describing change over time can be

misleading when geographic boundaries have changed. The Census provides documentation about changes in boundaries at this site:

[www.census.gov/geo/reference/boundary-changes.html](http://www.census.gov/geo/reference/boundary-changes.html)

# National Forest Socioeconomic Indicators

## County Region

Research has identified measurable disparities in health outcomes between various minority and ethnic communities.

Across races, the rates of preventable hospitalizations are highest among black and Hispanic populations. Preventable hospital visits often reflect inadequate access to primary care. These types of hospital visits are also costly and inefficient for the health care system.<sup>25</sup>

Relative to other ethnicities and races, Hispanics and blacks are less likely to have health insurance, but rates of uninsured are dropping for both groups.<sup>34</sup>

Compared to other races, blacks have higher rates of infant mortality, homicide, heart disease, stroke, and heat-related deaths.<sup>25</sup>

Hispanics have higher rates of diabetes and asthma.<sup>25</sup>

American Indians have a distinct pattern of health effects different from blacks and Hispanics. Native populations are less likely to have electricity than the general population.<sup>23</sup> They have high rates of infant mortality, suicide and homicide, and nearly twice the rate of motor vehicle deaths than the U.S. average.<sup>25</sup>

**CHANGES IN BOUNDARIES:** Data describing change over time can be misleading when geographic boundaries have changed. The Census provides documentation about changes in boundaries at this site: [www.census.gov/geo/reference/boundary-changes.html](http://www.census.gov/geo/reference/boundary-changes.html)

# National Forest Socioeconomic Indicators

## County Region

### Federal Land Payments by Geography of Origin

	Daggett County, UT	Sweetwater County, WY	Duchesne County, UT	Uintah County, UT	County Region	U.S.
Total Federal Land Payments to State and Local Gov., FY 2015 (FY 2016 \$s)	263,080	3,588,856	2,494,932	3,353,391	9,700,259	2,643,173,635
PILT	131,393	3,300,694	1,923,542	2,949,484	8,305,114	442,968,538
Forest Service Payments	121,829	36,890	556,628	269,554	984,901	280,766,415
BLM Payments	9,858	233,084	14,763	117,469	375,173	50,493,005
USFWS Refuge Payments	0	18,188	0	16,883	35,071	17,537,575
Federal Mineral Royalties	0	0	0	0	0	1,851,408,103
<b>Percent of Total</b>						
PILT	49.9%	92.0%	77.1%	88.0%	85.6%	16.8%
Forest Service Payments	46.3%	1.0%	22.3%	8.0%	10.2%	10.6%
BLM Payments	3.7%	6.5%	0.6%	3.5%	3.9%	1.9%
USFWS Refuge Payments	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.5%	0.4%	0.7%
Federal Mineral Royalties	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	70.0%

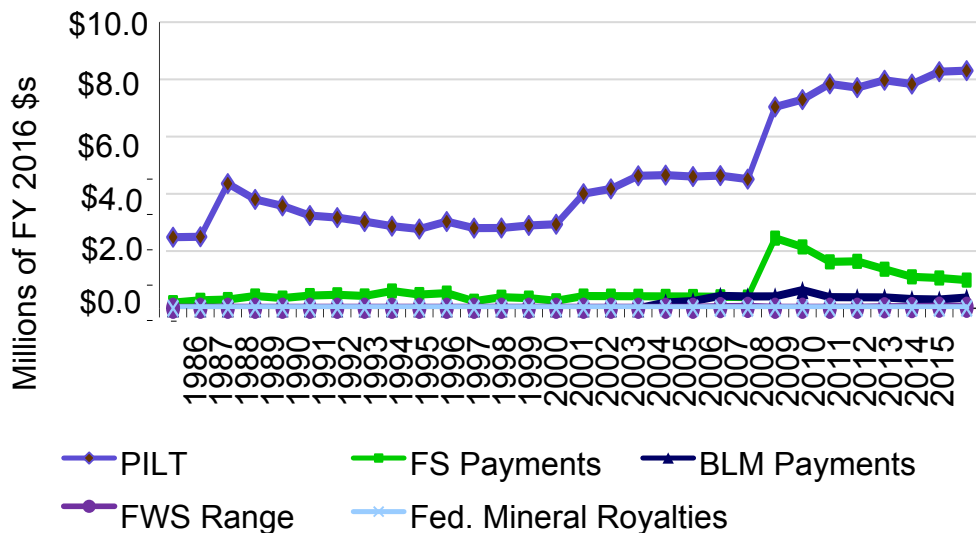
Data Sources: U.S. Department of Interior. 2016. Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT), , Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Agriculture. 2016. Forest Service, , Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2016. Bureau of Land Management, , Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2016. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, , Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2016. Office of Natural Resources Revenue, , Washington, D.C.; reported by Headwaters Economics' Populations at Risk, [headwaterseconomics.org/eps](http://headwaterseconomics.org/eps).

# National Forest Socioeconomic Indicators

## County Region

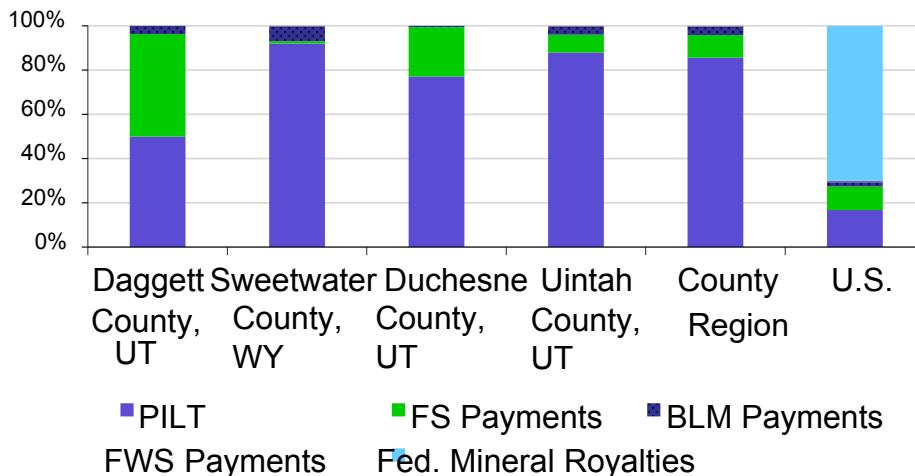
### Components of Fed. Land Payments per FY, County Region

- From FY 1986 to FY 2015, Forest Service revenue sharing payments grew from \$196,876 to \$984,901, an increase of 400 percent.
- From FY 1986 to FY 2015, BLM revenue sharing payments grew from \$0 to \$375,173.



### Components of Fed. Land Payments, FY 2015

- In FY 2015, PILT made up the largest percent of federal land payments in County Region (85.6%), and Federal Mineral Royalties made up the smallest (0%).



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Interior. 2016. Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT), , Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Agriculture. 2016. Forest Service, , Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2016. Bureau of Land Management, , Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2016. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, , Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2016. Office of Natural Resources Revenue, , Washington, D.C.; reported by Headwaters Economics' Populations at Risk, [headwaterseconomics.org/eps](http://headwaterseconomics.org/eps).



### Federal Land Payments by Geography of Origin

#### What do we measure on this page?

Federal land payments: These are federal payments that compensate state and local governments for non-taxable federal lands within their borders. Payments are funded by federal appropriations (e.g., PILT) and from receipts received by federal agencies from activities on federal public lands (e.g., timber, grazing, and minerals).

Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT): These payments compensate county governments for non-taxable federal lands within their borders. PILT is based on a maximum per-acre payment reduced by the sum of all revenue sharing payments and subject to a population cap.

Forest Service Revenue Sharing: These are payments based on USFS receipts and must be used for county roads and local schools. Payments include the 25% Fund, Secure Rural Schools & Community Self-Determination Act, and Bankhead-Jones Forest Grasslands.

BLM Revenue Sharing: The BLM shares a portion of receipts generated on public lands with state and local governments, including grazing fees through the Taylor Grazing Act and timber receipts generated on Oregon and California (O & C) grant lands.

USFWS Refuge: These payments share a portion of receipts from National Wildlife Refuges and other areas managed by the USFWS directly with the counties in which they are located.

Federal Mineral Royalties: These payments are distributed to state governments by the U.S. Office of Natural Resources Revenue. States may share, at their discretion, a portion of revenues with the local governments where royalties were generated.

Federal Fiscal Year: FY refers to the federal fiscal year that begins on October 1 and ends September 30.

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Interior. 2016. Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT), , Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Agriculture. 2016. Forest Service, , Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2016. Bureau of Land Management, , Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2016. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, , Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2016. Office of Natural Resources Revenue, , Washington, D.C.; reported by Headwaters Economics' Populations at Risk, [headwaterseconomics.org/eps](http://headwaterseconomics.org/eps).

### Federal Land Payments by Geography of Origin

#### Why is it important?

State and local government cannot tax federally owned lands the way they would if the land were privately owned. A number of federal programs exist to compensate county governments for the presence of federal lands. These programs can represent a significant portion of local government revenue in rural counties with large federal land holdings.<sup>35, 36</sup>

Before 1976, federal payments were linked directly to receipts generated on public lands. Congress funded PILT with appropriations beginning in 1977 in recognition of the volatility and inadequacy of federal revenue sharing programs. PILT was intended to stabilize and increase federal land payments to county governments. More recently, the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000 (SRS) decoupled USFS payments from commercial receipts. SRS received broad support because it addressed several major concerns around receipt-based programs--volatility, the payment, and the incentives provided to counties by linking federal land payments directly to extractive uses of public lands.

PILT and SRS each received a significant increase in federal appropriations in FY 2008 through the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008. Despite the increased appropriations, SRS is authorized only through FY 2011, PILT only through FY 2012, and federal budget concerns are creating uncertainty for the future of both.<sup>37</sup>

Data Limitations: Local government distributions of federal land payments may be underreported due to data limitations from USFWS, ONRR, and some states that make discretionary distributions of mineral royalties and some BLM payments. USFWS data limitations are relatively insignificant at the federal level, but may be important to specific local governments with significant USFWS acreage. Federal mineral royalties represent a more significant omission in states that share a portion of royalties with local governments.

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Interior. 2016. Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT), , Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Agriculture. 2016. Forest Service, , Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2016. Bureau of Land Management, , Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2016. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, , Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2016. Office of Natural Resources Revenue, , Washington, D.C.; reported by Headwaters Economics' Populations at Risk, [headwaterseconomics.org/eps](http://headwaterseconomics.org/eps).

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## County Region

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[https://www.agclassroom.org/teen/ars\\_pdf/social/amber/rural\\_america.pdf](https://www.agclassroom.org/teen/ars_pdf/social/amber/rural_america.pdf).
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- 15 - Lawson M, Rasker R, and Gude P. 2014. The Importance of Non-labor Income: An Analysis of Socioeconomic Performance in Western Counties by Type of Non-labor Income. The Journal of Regional Analysis & Policy 44(2):175-190.  
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