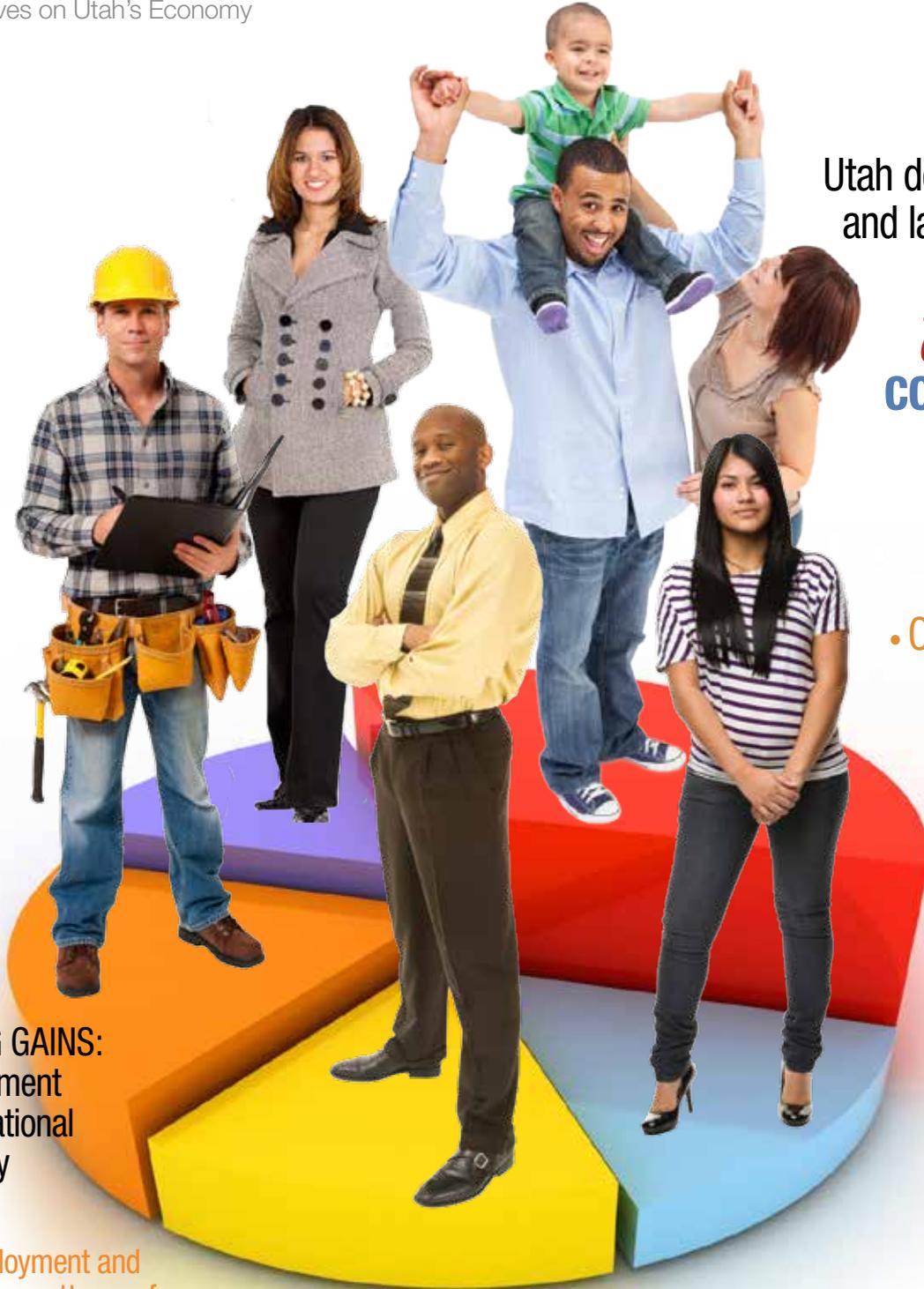


Trendlines

Perspectives on Utah's Economy

Spring 2013



Utah demographic
and labor market
information

from the

American
COMMUNITY
Survey

- Occupational
distribution
by gender

- Where
Utahns
work

- How the
recession
impacted
Utah
families

MAKING GAINS:
Improvement
in the national
economy

Self-employment and
commuting patterns of

UTAH'S WORKFORCE





American Community Survey Results for Utah

*Jon Pierpont, Executive Director,
Department of Workforce Services*

DEAR READERS:
Information developments such as those from the latest American Community Survey (ACS) are especially important to our organization as we assist our customers in their pursuit of gainful employment and economic independence. From the large corporation looking for talent in the Salt Lake City labor pool to the individual in Richfield looking for a new job, demographic and labor market information are essential tools in our mission to support the Utah workforce system.

This latest round of ACS results includes updates to the small county data, allowing us to better understand the dynamics of the economies off the Wasatch Front. In this issue of Trendlines, you will

find highlighted facts from the small county estimates; analyses about occupational distribution by gender, self-employment and commuting patterns of the Utah workforce; and various other topics.

I hope that you find this issue of Trendlines to be a valuable source of information as you navigate the Utah labor market. Our economy is growing and economic opportunity is on the rebound. Taking full advantage of that rebound, whether for business expansion or career development, requires accurate information about current opportunities. Please take advantage of the services our department offers as you seek to benefit from this economic expansion.

SINCERELY,



Trendlines

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The Workforce Research and Analysis Division generates accurate, timely and understandable data and analyses to provide knowledge of ever-changing workforce environments that support sound planning and decision-making.

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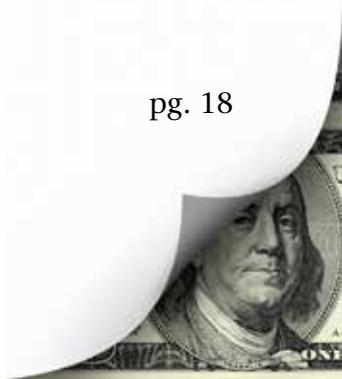


Utah Demographics from the American Community Survey

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Equal Opportunity Employer/Program
Auxiliary aids and services are available upon request to individuals with disabilities by calling 801-526-9240. Individuals with speech or hearing impairments may call the Relay Utah by dialing 711. Spanish Relay Utah: 1-888-346-3162.

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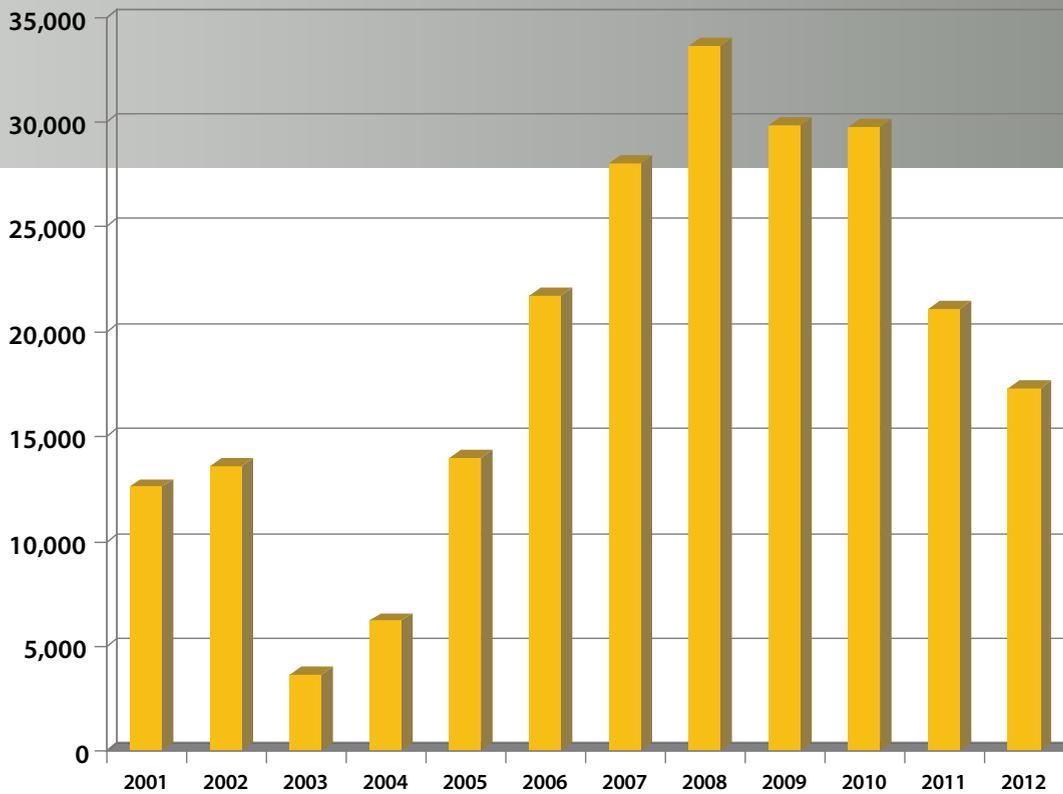
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Rate Update

Time for New Housing Growth

One major economic setback from the Great Recession was a historic reduction in new home permitting and building. That wouldn't be a problem if the population only grew at half its normal pace, but that's not what happened in Utah. The young adult population size continues to expand in Utah, and that population segment is where we get most new household formations. New housing activity is likely to increase as pent-up housing demand in Utah should start to release its influence in 2013. ●



Difference Between Utah Population Growth and Housing Permits



This chart depicts the difference between the growth in the 16 and older population and the number of new housing permits. The higher the bar, the wider the difference between population growth and new home building. This implies under-building and pent-up demand.

EQUAL OPPORTUNITY AND THE

LABOR FORCE

Major occupational categories are dissected by gender, race and Hispanic origin.

Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) is not only part of the American labor lexicon, but also part of the law. Businesses bidding on federal contracts need to reflect local labor force diversity; in other words, your company's labor profile should have a similar composition as the labor profile in your state or local community. The U.S. Census Bureau uses the American Community Survey (ACS) EEO tabulation to paint your local area's labor profiles.

Major occupational categories comprise the labor force, such as managers or production workers, and then are further dissected by gender, race and Hispanic origin.

The occupational category with the most Utah employment is administrative support (over 220,000 workers). This long occupational list includes jobs like accounting and customer service representatives. The next category is another broadly inclusive area called service workers (around 162,000 Utah workers), including health care assistants, legal assistants, food preparers and servers, landscape workers and a list of others. The next categories are management occupations (158,600), sales workers (over 156,000) and other professionals (144,400), which include education and legal professionals.



Equal employment opportunity data shows us how our work choices create various groupings in the economy.

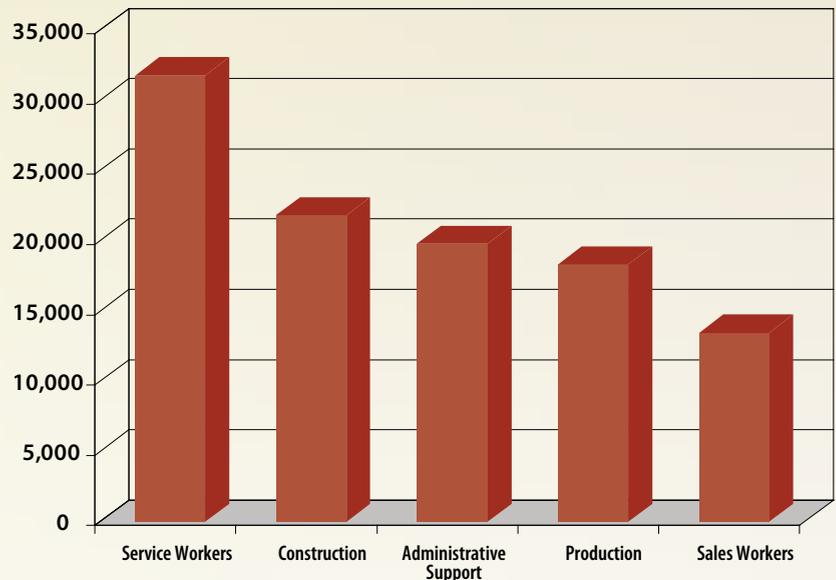
Not surprisingly, males heavily dominate some occupational areas. Most of these are physically demanding occupations, like construction, maintenance and repair, transportation and handling, and laborers. Construction is made up of 98 percent male workers. Maintenance and repair is 93 percent male, and the science, engineering and computer areas are 83 percent male.

Females dominate other areas, such as administrative support, a broad category called services, the health care arena and then other professionals, another broad category.

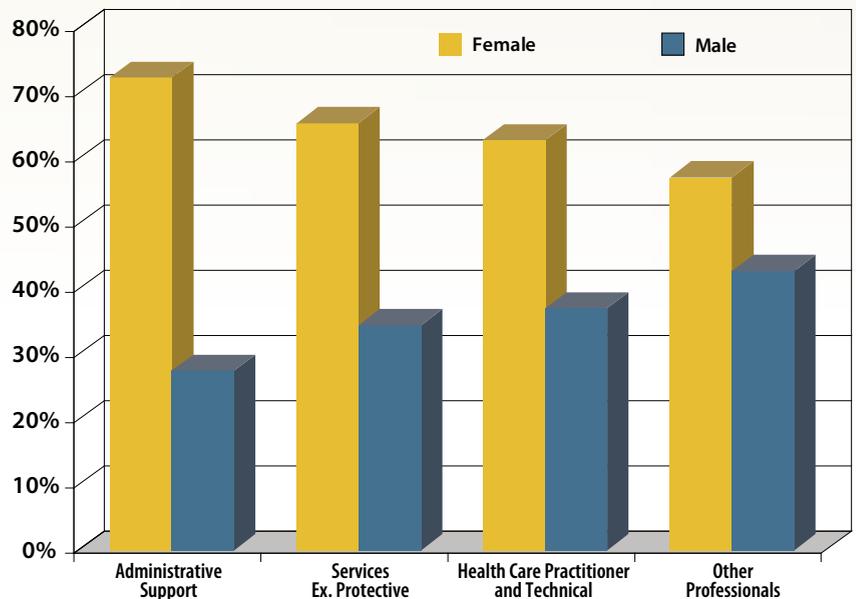
The Hispanic community does not dominate a particular area, but they do congregate in certain occupational groups, starting with service workers and then through construction, administrative support, production and sales. Hispanics work in all occupational areas, but these are their prominent fields.

People are free to choose where they work and in what occupational fields, but EEO data shows us how the aggregation of those individual decisions creates various groupings in the economy. 

UTAH TOP HISPANIC OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS



UTAH OCCUPATIONS DOMINATED BY WOMEN



Source: Census 2006, 2010 American Community Survey, EEO Tabulation

Making Gains: Improvement in the National Economy

Almost 1.9 million jobs were created in 2012 and over 2 million in 2011.

The United States economy is on the mend but still has a way to go to fill the economic holes opened by the Great Recession. After five years, the country has recaptured a little over half of the lost jobs, recovering 5.5 million of 8.7 million lost.

Of encouragement is that the pace of job creation has recently increased. Almost 1.9 million new jobs were created in 2012 and over 2.0 million in 2011. U.S. employment growth slowed noticeably at the end of 2011 into the early months of 2012, but if we look at the most recent six months of employment growth and convert it to an annualized average, the economy is on track to add 2.1 million new jobs.

Many industries are still working to regain their pre-recession employment. Some still have a protracted way to go. Both construction and manufacturing jobs posted significant losses during the recession, and both have recovered only a small percentage of their pre-recession employment. Trade, transportation and utilities also lost sizeable employment counts but is further along the path to recovery than construction and manufacturing. Information, financial services and other services are also areas where the job counts remain below pre-recession levels.

Government employment is also below pre-recession levels, but it's unique in that it has recovered no new jobs from its pre-recession high. In fact, it is still shedding jobs. Government includes the federal, state and local jurisdictions. Whereas the state and local areas appear to be leveling their job losses, the federal government continues to cut. The aggregation of the three makes for continued job reductions.

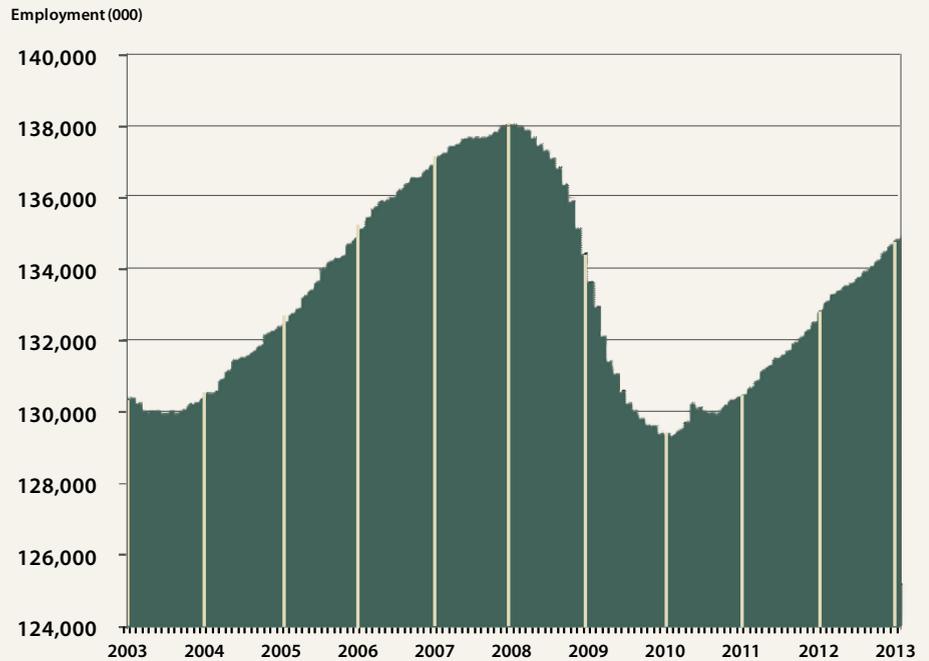


Several industries have recovered their pre-recession jobs and are growing to new highs. Private sector education and health care stands out as the only sectors that did not lose jobs during the recession and subsequent period.

The economy is improving. Momentum is building. The next two years offer hope that it will continue. ①

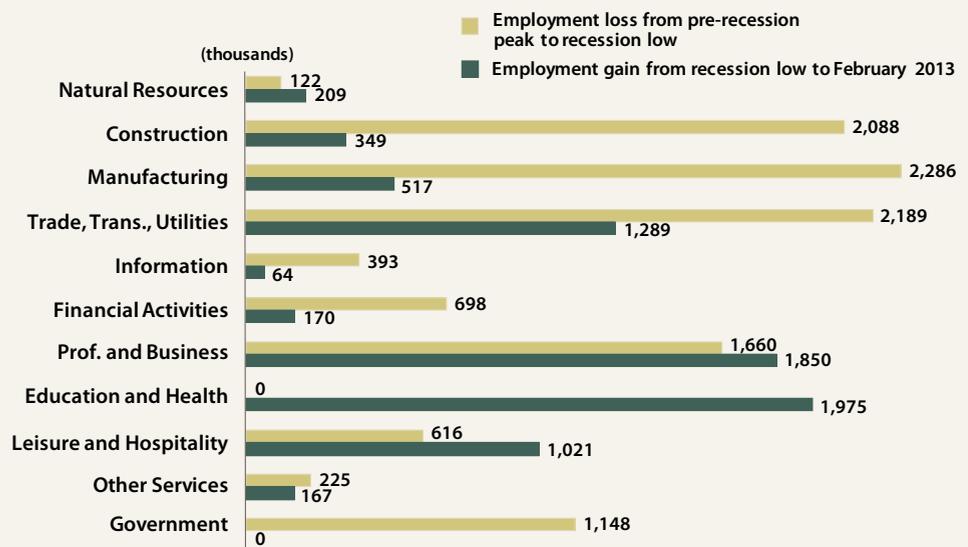
Private sector education and health care stand out as the only sectors that did not lose jobs during the recession.

U.S. Employment 2003–2013 Monthly



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, seasonally adjusted

U.S. Nonfarm Industry Profile (Numeric Change) 2007–2013



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, CES seasonally adjusted

The Industries and Occupations of the Self-Employed

A look at how self-employment rates for Utah compare with rates for the United States



According to the most recent American Community Survey (ACS) data, 6.2 percent of workers in the United States and 4.6 percent in Utah were classified as self-employed during 2011. Economists suggest that many are self-employed due to a lack of alternative labor market opportunities, but economic research shows that is true for only a small group. The two most important motivations behind self-employment are independence (i.e., running your own business) and the nature of the occupation (i.e., work is more suited to self-employment). While alternative data sources cannot illustrate all motives for self-employment, ACS data does reveal that self-employment tends to occur more within particular occupations and industries.

Figures 1 and 2 compare self-employment rates for Utah and the United States along major industry and occupational groups. The rates represent the percentages of self-employed workers within industries or occupations compared to all other wage and salary workers. Figure 1 demonstrates that self-employment in Utah by industry group is roughly similar to the United States except in two cases: natural resources/mining and construction. The industries are ranked from top to bottom by the highest rates for Utah. Utah self-employment rates for these industries are only about half the U.S. rates. The fact that the other services, construction and professional/business services industries are at the top is a reflection not only of the products produced, but also of the occupations associated with these industries. As Figure 2 shows, three of the top four occupational groups ranked by self-employment rates correspond closely with the top-ranked industries.

Workers pursue self-employment for many different reasons. Some occupations are better suited to self-employment due to low start-up costs, fewer regulations and ease of acquiring the necessary skills informally. With many particular occupations concentrated within specific industries, the “occupational choice” motive also influences the self-employment rates across industries. ①

Figure 1: **Self-Employed and Unpaid Family Worker Rates**
by Industry Groups, 2011

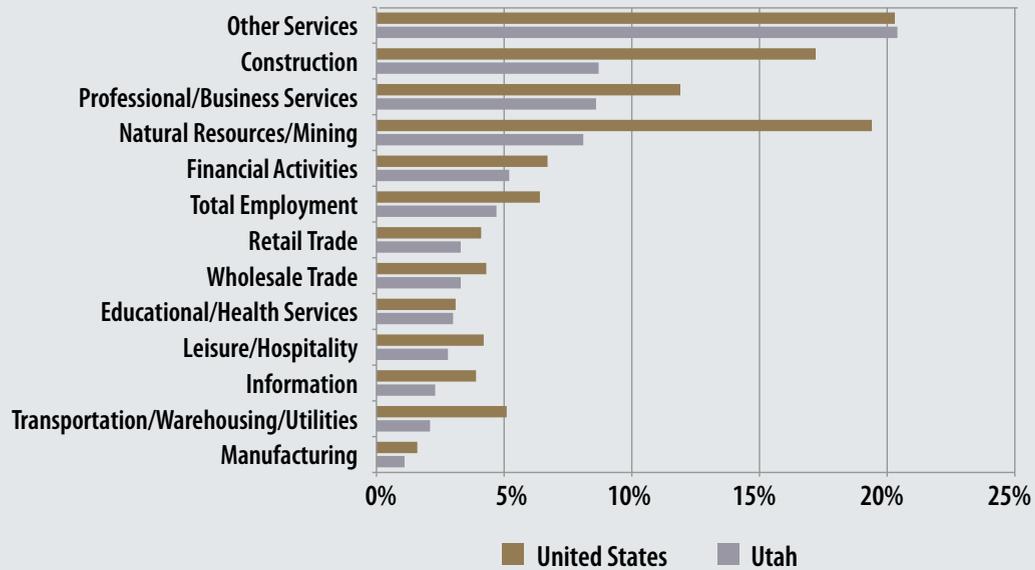
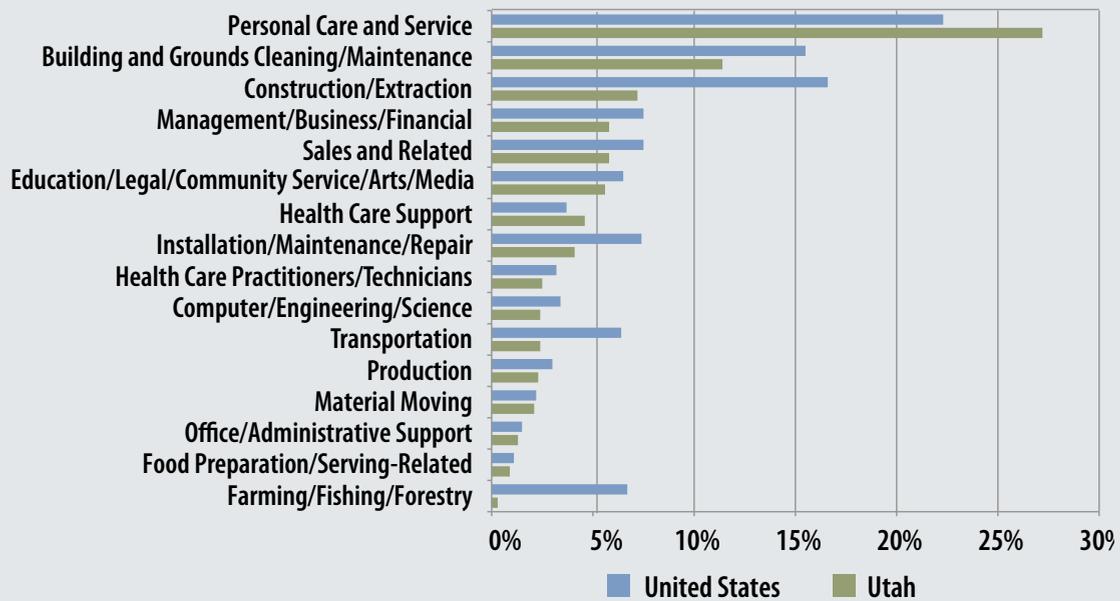


Figure 2: **Self-Employed and Unpaid Family Worker Rates**
by Occupational Groups, 2011



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey One-Year Estimates



The Lingering Effects of the Great Recession

A pre- to post-recession comparison of ACS economic indicators

To what extent are the effects of the Great Recession still noticeable in Utah's largest metropolitan areas? Recently released data from the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey (ACS) allows for a pre-recession to post-recession analysis of the following Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs): Logan, Ogden-Clearfield, Provo-Orem, St. George and Salt Lake City. Not surprisingly, we have seen some significant changes since the onset of the Great Recession.

Labor Force

The 2011 ACS reports significantly lower levels of employment in all of the five Utah MSAs than in 2007, which comes as no surprise. More recent sources of labor force statistics, however, tell us that the level of employment at the end of 2012 is near to 2007 levels of employment in Logan, Ogden-Clearfield and Provo-Orem. Employment in the Salt Lake MSA has actually surpassed 2007 levels, while St. George MSA employment remains significantly lower.

Despite the effects of the Great Recession, the changes in labor force participation rates (share of the 16 and older population who are working or seeking work) in all metro areas except Logan were not statistically significant. Logan's labor force participation rate dropped from 72.6 percent in 2007 to 69.6 percent by 2011.

Income

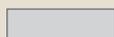
Generally speaking, the lowest income brackets increased their share of households over the five-year period as mid-upper income brackets typically decreased their share. Figure 1 displays the 2007–2011 changes in household income and benefits in more detail. Median household annual income also shows a statistically significant decrease in four of the five metro areas (Figure 2).

Poverty

Predictably, poverty increased in most metropolitan areas in Utah in the wake of the largest recession

Figure 1:
Change in Total Household Income and Benefits
2011 ACS One-Year Estimates vs. 2007 ACS One-Year Estimates
Metropolitan Statistical Areas of Utah

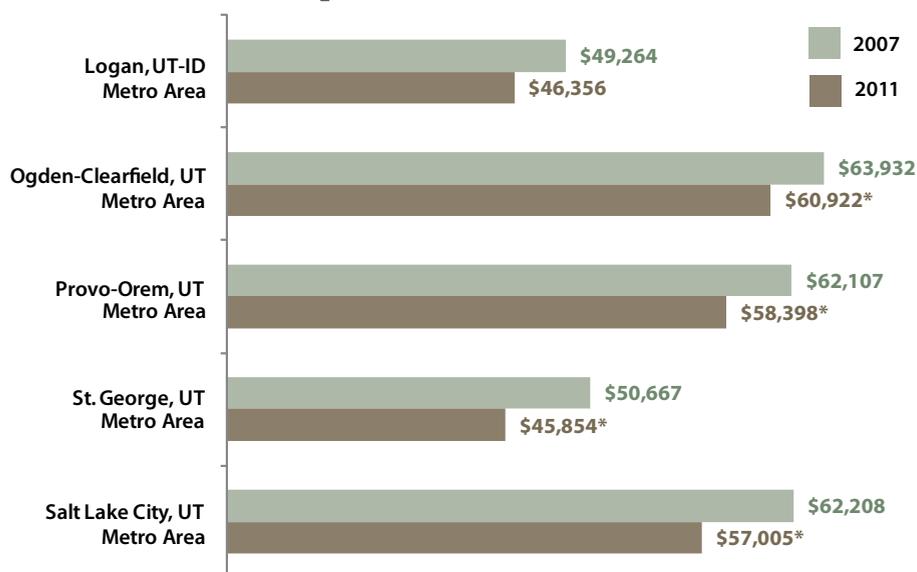
	Logan, UT-ID Metro Area		Ogden-Clearfield, UT Metro Area		Provo-Orem, UT Metro Area		St. George, UT Metro Area		Salt Lake City, UT Metro Area	
	2011	2007	2011	2007	2011	2007	2011	2007	2011	2007
Less than \$10,000	5.40%	3.30%	4.90%	4.50%	5.20%	3.80%	5.80%	1.60%	5.90%	4.00%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	4.20%	4.00%	3.40%	2.60%	4.60%	2.90%	6.00%	3.70%	4.20%	3.80%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	13.30%	11.10%	7.70%	6.30%	9.40%	7.20%	9.90%	10.00%	9.40%	7.20%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	12.60%	16.60%	10.50%	8.00%	9.30%	10.50%	12.10%	13.40%	9.90%	8.90%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	17.10%	15.60%	13.30%	14.50%	13.70%	14.40%	22.00%	19.80%	13.90%	13.90%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	20.70%	19.80%	21.90%	22.90%	23.80%	22.20%	18.40%	23.20%	22.30%	22.20%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	12.40%	14.30%	15.30%	16.70%	13.70%	16.20%	13.60%	12.90%	13.10%	15.50%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	10.60%	11.90%	14.90%	15.60%	13.10%	15.50%	8.10%	10.80%	13.50%	14.90%
\$150,000 to \$199,999	2.20%	2.00%	4.30%	5.10%	4.10%	3.80%	2.20%	2.10%	4.10%	5.50%
\$200,000 or more	1.60%	1.50%	3.90%	3.90%	3.20%	3.50%	1.90%	2.30%	3.70%	4.00%

 Indicates that the 2011 estimate is significantly different (at a 90 percent confidence level) than the 2007 estimate.

since the Great Depression. For example, in the Salt Lake MSA, the percentage of families whose previous 12-month income was below the poverty level doubled from 5.6 percent in 2007 to 11.2 percent in 2011, virtually identical to outcomes in the Provo and St. George metros as well. Higher poverty levels hit various groups of people as well as families of various compositions: families with young children (under five years), families with older children (5–17 years), working-age individuals and retirement-age individuals all saw more incomes below the poverty level.

The recent recession has changed the economic landscape in ways that are still significant in larger Utah metropolitan areas. Incomes are still lower for many Utahns. In fact, more Utah residents have income below the poverty level than before the recession. Even employment levels remain lower in some areas of the state. 

Figure 2:
Medial Annual Household Income
2007 ACS One-Year Estimates vs. 2011 ACS One-Year Estimates
Metropolitan Statistical Areas of Utah



*Indicates that the 2011 estimate is significantly different (at a 90 percent confidence level) than the 2007 estimate.
 Source: American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau

Big Facts

about Small Counties in Utah

Using the American Community Survey to Understand Where You Live

Thanks to the American Community Survey, even small counties routinely get updated average demographic data every year. Now inquiring minds don't have to wait a decade for the decennial census to gain the knowledge that enables good decision-making.

The Census Bureau keeps rolling out new and easier ways to access American Community Survey information. Those intimidated by a full-fledged American FactFinder data search can use the web sites listed on the facing page. Individuals in small, medium and large counties can easily track and understand up-to-date demographics using American Community Survey data.



Daggett County shows the smallest share of females in Utah. Only 44 percent of Daggett County's population is female compared to 50 percent for Utah.

Piute County's population ranks as the oldest in Utah. Roughly 22 percent of this county's population is over the age of 65 compared to only 9 percent statewide.

6.2%

Percent of Kane County's population under the age of 5, the smallest share of the population in Utah. That share is only slightly lower than the U.S. average of 6.5 percent.

37%

Juab County's percentage of population under the age of 18 — nationally, only 24 percent of the population is under the age of 18.



\$37,000

The lowest median household income in Utah — Piute County (less than \$37,000).

\$85,000

Compare Piute County's figure to Summit County's median household income of almost \$85,000.



Least likely

Residents least likely to move — 96 percent of residents in Piute County are living in the same home as a year ago.

50%

Number of Summit County's 25-years-plus population that has attained at least a bachelor's degree — the highest level in Utah. On average, only 30 percent of Utahns have at least a four-year degree.



12.1 minutes

The average amount of time Garfield County workers spend on average traveling to work. That's far shorter than the average Utah commute time of more than 21 minutes.

0.4%

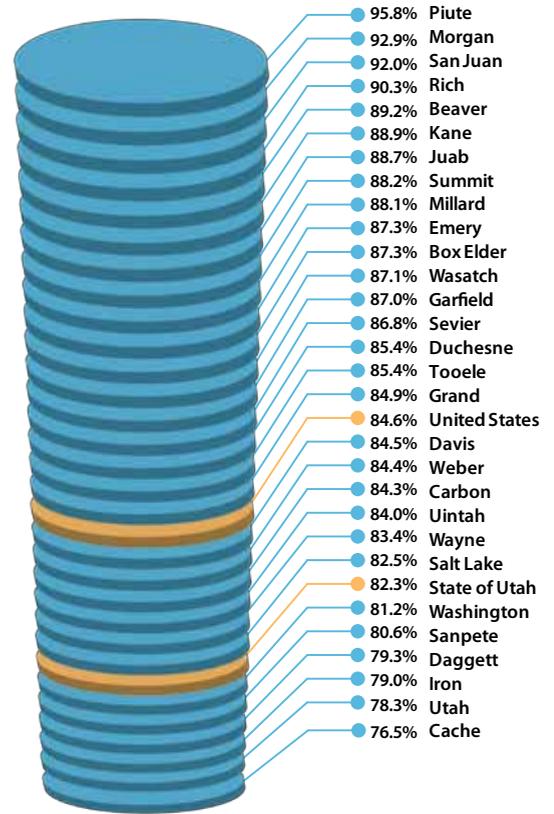


The smallest foreign-born population in Utah is only 0.4 percent in Rich County, as opposed to 8 percent statewide that were born outside the U.S.

47%

Highest percentage of non-English-speaking in the home is found in San Juan County, with its high percentage of Native American population.

Percent of Population One Year and Older Residing in Same House One Year Ago, 2007–2011



Source: U.S. Census Bureau; American Community Survey



85%

The percentage of homes in Morgan County occupied by their owners, Utah's highest home-ownership rate, compared to 71 percent across the state.

2.14 persons

The average household size in Daggett County, in contrast to the state average of 3.06.



Guided search
factfinder2.census.gov



QuickFacts
quickfacts.census.gov



Easy Stats
census.gov/easystats/



Cross-County Commuting

Most workers in Utah must travel some distance each day to get to work. From 2007 to 2011, there were an annual average of 1,234,094 workers at least 16 years old in Utah. About 59,417 of the employed, or 4.8 percent, worked from home. The remaining 95.2 percent (1,174,677) commuted to work, with almost 80 percent traveling by vehicle and driving alone.

The U.S. Census Bureau gathers these labor force and commuting statistics through the American Community Survey (ACS). All household members 16 years or older are asked if they worked during the week before. If they did, they are asked for the address of their work site and how long it took to get there in minutes. Travel times include walking, biking, riding public transit, carpooling or driving alone. In Utah, those who do not work at home have an average one-way commute of 21.4 minutes. Figure 1 shows average travel time to work by county.

By comparing home addresses to work addresses, the Census Bureau determines how many commuters travel large distances to get to work. The most common measurement is the number of resident workers that

travel outside their own county. Figure 2 ranks Utah's counties based on the percentage of workers who leave their county to work.

Most Utah commuters work among the major cities along the Wasatch Front. Utah's four largest urban counties — Salt Lake, Utah, Davis and Weber — had 75.4 percent of the population and 79.4 percent of the nonfarm payroll jobs in 2011. Cross-county commuting among the large metro counties and all adjacent counties is extensive. Salt Lake County receives the largest inflows of workers as the seat of state government, with many business headquarters and the international airport.

As Utah's population has continued to grow most heavily in and around the Wasatch Front in recent decades, commuting times and distances have continued to increase, whether by car, bus, light rail or heavy rail. **i**

Commuting times continue to increase, regardless of the choice of travel.

Figure 1: Average Travel Time to Work in Minutes, 2007–2011

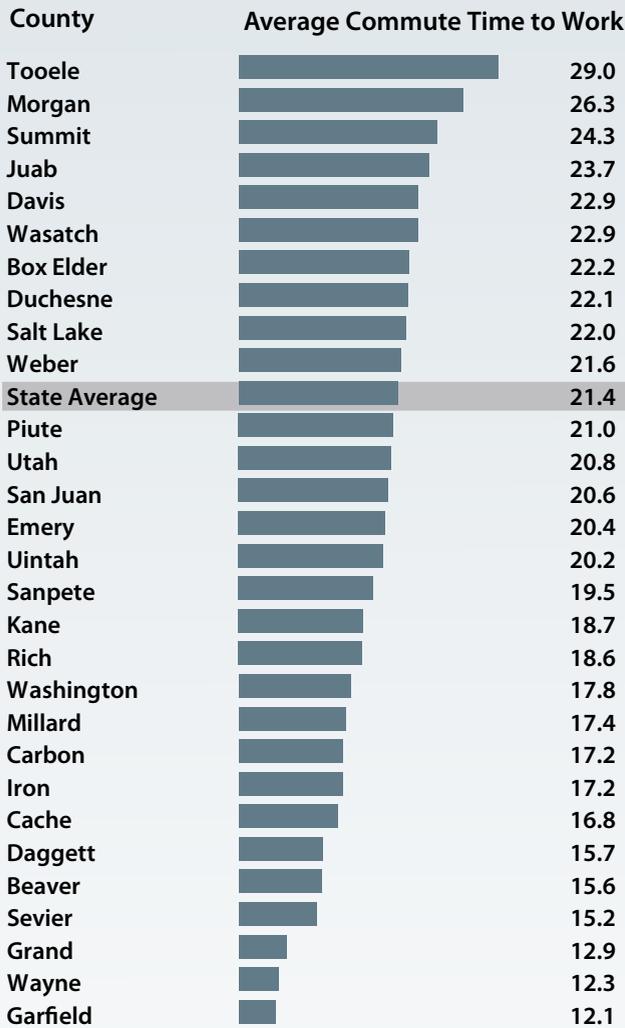
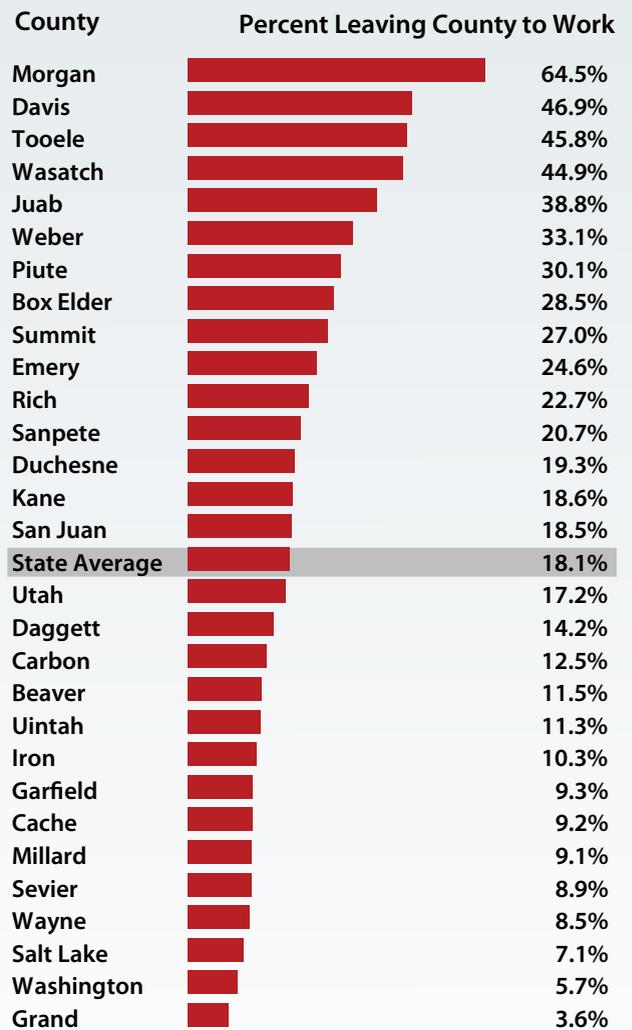


Figure 2: Share of Resident Workers Leaving the County to Work, 2007–2011



A cross section of the Utah population was surveyed regarding their mode of travel, and the time it took to get to their work site.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2007–2011 5-year estimates

Hou\$ehold Income

An Urban/Rural Comparison

Average household income is an important measure of the relative economic well-being of counties, regions and states. Economic resources and demographics broadly determine a region's level of household income. The American Community Survey (ACS) data on household income sources provide insights into the differences in average household income between rural counties and their urban counterparts.

Table 1 classifies Utah's counties according to a three-part classification system used by the Office of Management and Budget. The statistics are based on aggregating household information across counties within three geographical area types.

The sources of income data provided by the ACS include earnings, Social Security, retirement, Supplemental Security Income (SSI) and cash public assistance. Average household income depends on the average level of each source and the percentage of households receiving that source. Average earnings depend primarily on a region's economic resources. The average levels of the other sources vary less and are not as closely related to local resources. The percentage of households receiving an income source is influenced strongly by demographics, especially age. For example, the percentage of households receiving Social Security is essentially a function of the size of the elderly population.

As Figure 1 reveals, earnings constitute the largest component of household income. Average levels

vary considerably across regions. The levels of average earnings and average household income are nearly identical, showing that earned income is the most important determinant of household income. The differences in average earnings across regions reflect differences in economic resources.

Retirement income and Social Security are also important income sources, whereas SSI and cash public assistance are largely unrelated to average household income.

Age structure also explains levels of household income. As Figure 2 shows, a smaller share of households in rural counties received earned income and a higher share of households received Social Security and retirement income. Utah's rural counties tend to have older populations.

Because very few individuals continue to work after receiving Social Security, household income for retirees will generally be much lower.

In the future, all Utah counties will eventually shift toward a relatively larger retired population and a relatively smaller working-age population, a transformation the nation will undergo sooner. With Social Security and retirement income, average household income growth will likely be slower.

Maintaining high household income growth rates in the future will depend crucially on boosting the average level of earnings received by proportionally fewer workers. ①

Table 1. Geographical Classification of Utah's Counties

Geographical Regions	Counties within Geographical Regions	Mean Household Income
Metropolitan	Cache, Davis, Juab, Morgan, Salt Lake, Summit, Tooele, Utah, Washington and Weber	\$73,949
Micropolitan	Box Elder, Carbon, Iron, Uintah and Wasatch	\$62,983
Rural	Beaver, Daggett, Duchesne, Emery, Garfield, Grand, Kane, Millard, Piute, Rich, San Juan, Sanpete, Sevier and Wayne	\$56,820



Figure 1: Average Levels of Household Income by Source, 2007–2013

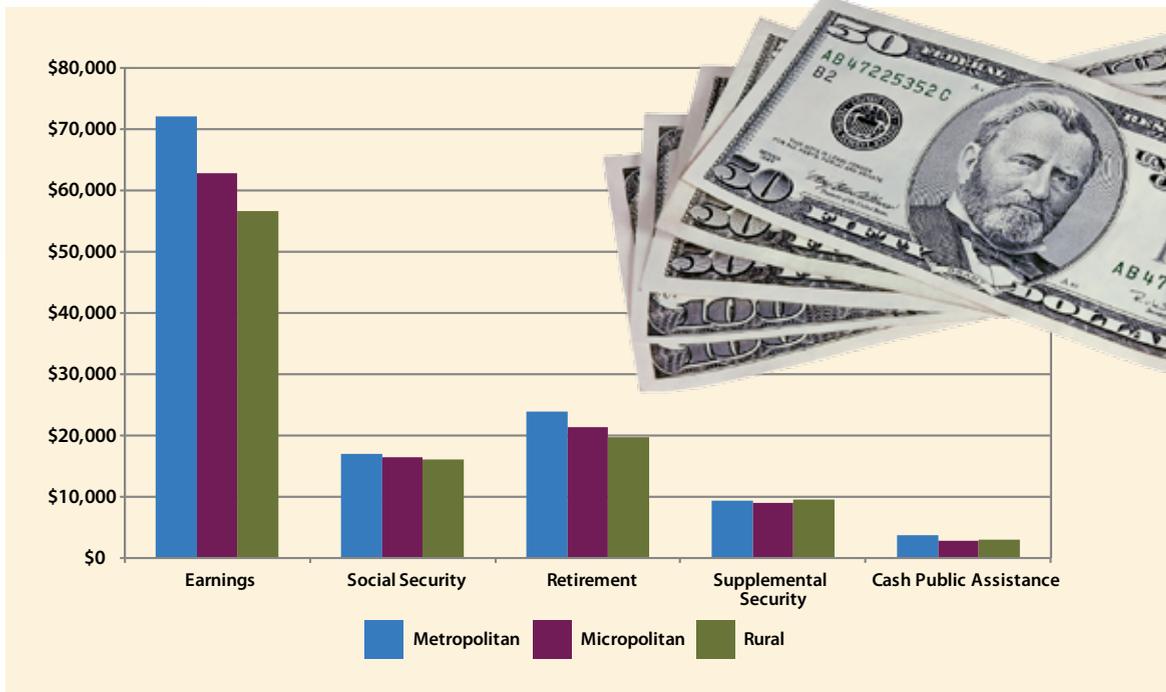
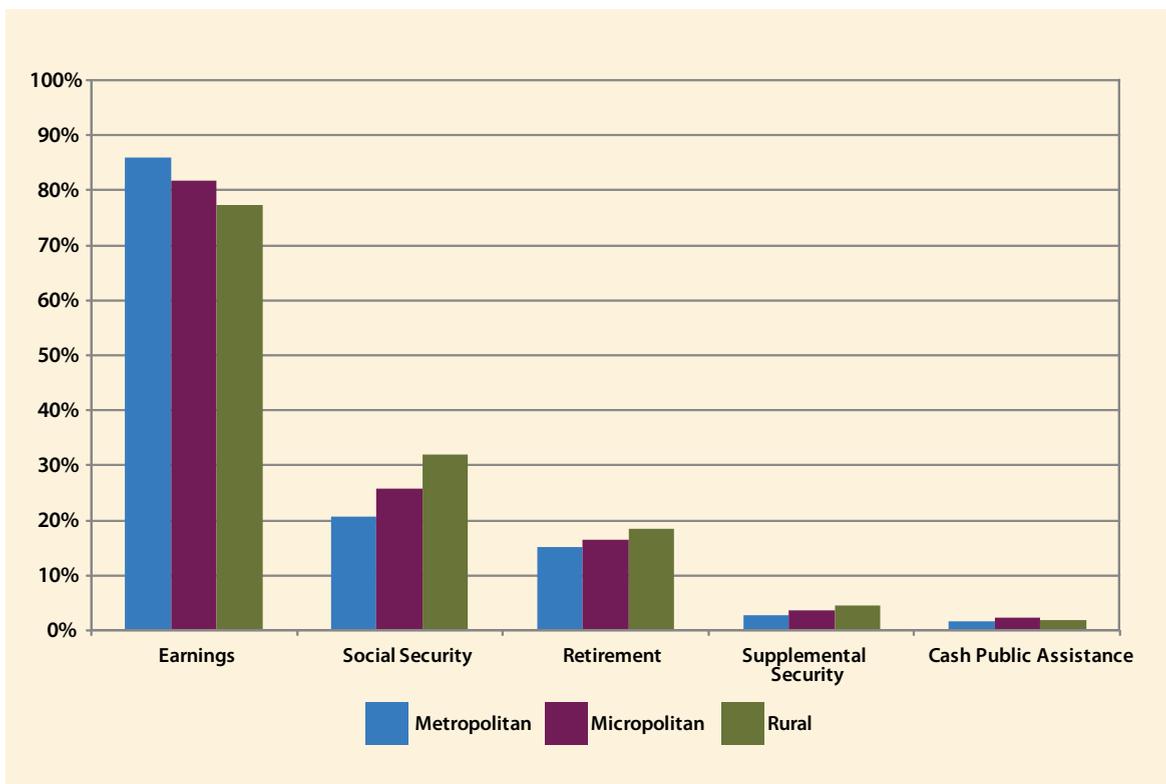


Figure 2: Percent of Households Receiving Various Income Sources, 2007



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Five-Year Estimates

Loan Officer

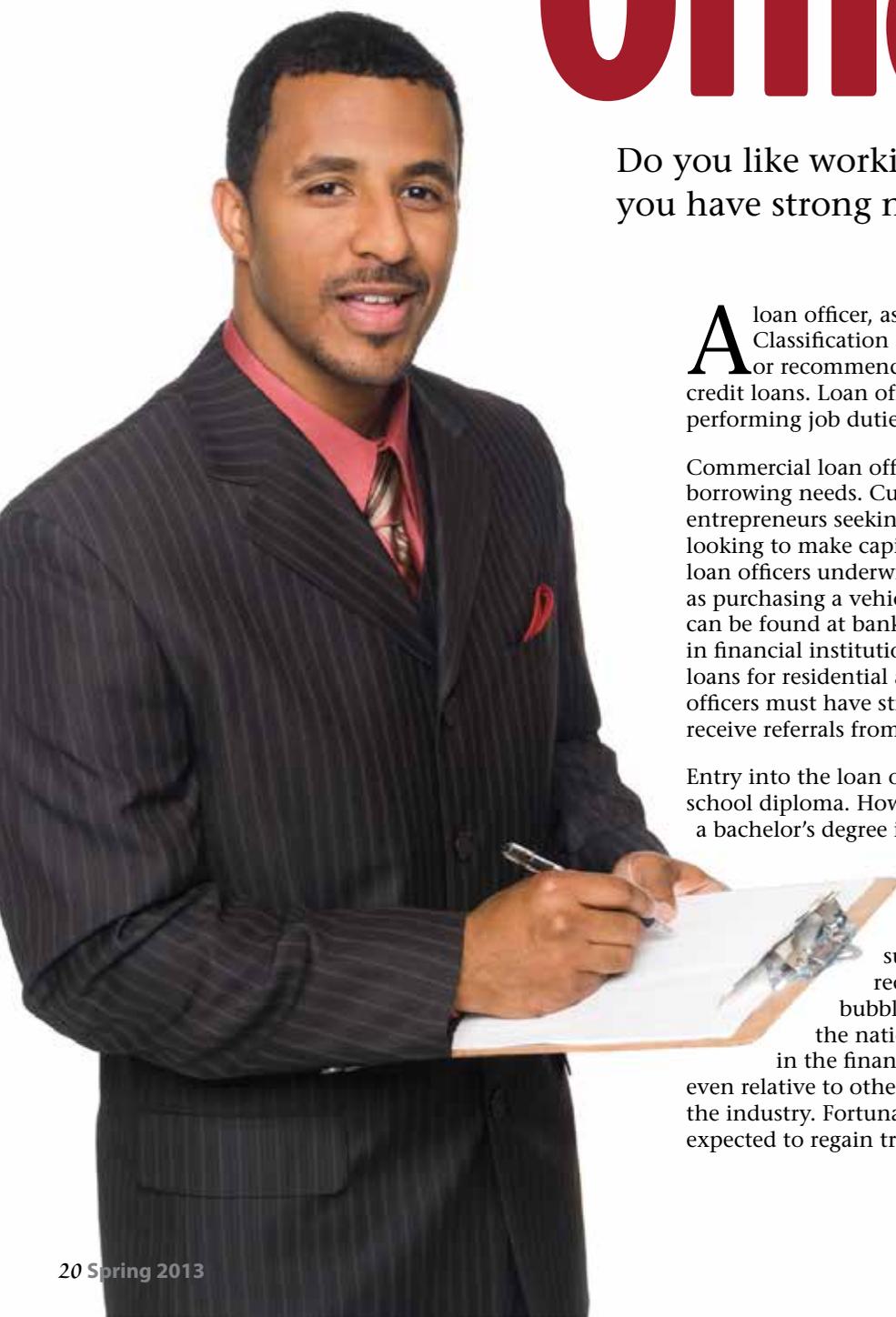
Do you like working with people and do you have strong networking capabilities?

A loan officer, as defined by the Standard Occupational Classification system, is one who evaluates, authorizes or recommends approval of commercial, real estate or credit loans. Loan officers can be found in a variety of settings, performing job duties in a number of unique contexts.

Commercial loan officers specialize in meeting a business's borrowing needs. Customers range from prospective entrepreneurs seeking start-up funds to established companies looking to make capital investments in operations. Consumer loan officers underwrite loans to people for personal use, such as purchasing a vehicle. Loan officers working in this capacity can be found at banks, credit unions and many familiar walk-in financial institutions. Mortgage loan officers underwrite loans for residential and commercial properties. Mortgage loan officers must have strong networking abilities, as they often receive referrals from real estate companies and other contacts.

Entry into the loan officer occupation requires at least a high school diploma. However, many loan officer positions require a bachelor's degree in finance or a business-related field, as well as a state-sanctioned loan originator license.

Loan officer employment was particularly susceptible to contraction during the most recent recessionary period. As the housing bubble deflated and lending reforms swept the nation, national demand for loan officers in the finance and insurance industry decreased, even relative to other business and financial occupations in the industry. Fortunately, loan officer employment growth is expected to regain traction, as the current national long-term



projections for loan officers indicate that growth will be about as fast as the average for all occupations.

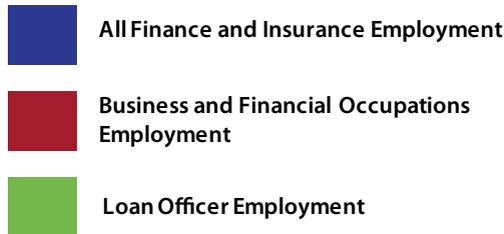
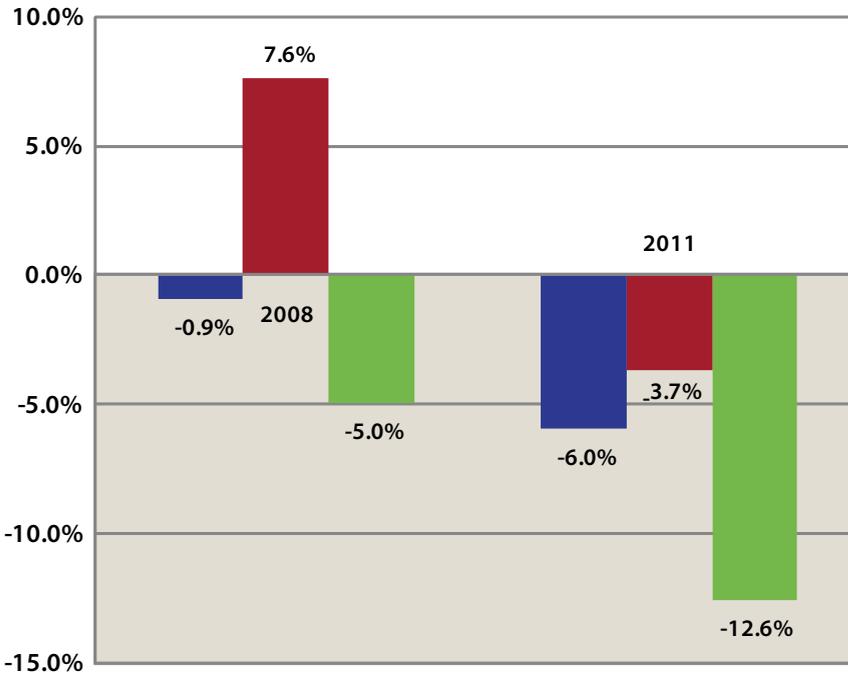
There are about 5,150 loan officers in Utah, earning an average hourly wage of \$27.34. Utah employs loan officers at the highest rate in the nation, producing a location quotient of 1.99. Location quotients measure the concentration of an occupation within one area compared to another. In this case, a location quotient of 1.99 means that relative to our employment base, Utah

employs loan officers at a rate that is nearly twice the rate of the nation. Also in contrast to the nation, Utah loan officer employment growth is projected to outpace total occupational employment growth through the year 2020.

In sum, while recent economic conditions have been less than kind to loan officers, the occupation offers above average wages, employment is rebounding and prospects look better in Utah than elsewhere. ●

Percent Change

in Employment by 3-Year Intervals
(2005 to 2008 and 2008 to 2011)
in the Finance and Insurance Industry



Labor Statistics

for Loan Officers
in Utah

Employment	5,150
Mean Hourly Wage	\$27.34
Projected Annual Growth Rate through 2013	3.0%
Projected Annual Growth Rate through 2020	3.4%
Location Quotient	1.99

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services and Bureau of Labor Statistics, (2012)



The Great Recession

Increased Poverty Rates

The effects of the recession on family incomes persist, even as recovery is underway.

With the release of the 2011 American Community Survey (ACS) by the U.S. Census Bureau come fresh statistics on the nature of poverty in the nation. Poverty status is determined by a family's total income for a given family size, based on thresholds established by the Census Bureau. If total family income is below the threshold, each family member is considered in poverty. In 2011, the poverty threshold for a family of four including two children below the age of 18 was \$22,811.

U.S. Poverty Trends

In the United States, before the impact of the recession was felt, the proportion of Americans living in poverty declined from 2006 to 2007 but has increased each year since. By 2011, 15.9 percent of the population lived in poverty (Figure 1).

States Comparison

Figure 2 ranks the ten states with the highest 2011 poverty rates and how they changed since 2010. The average poverty rates for Utah and the United States are represented as horizontal lines.

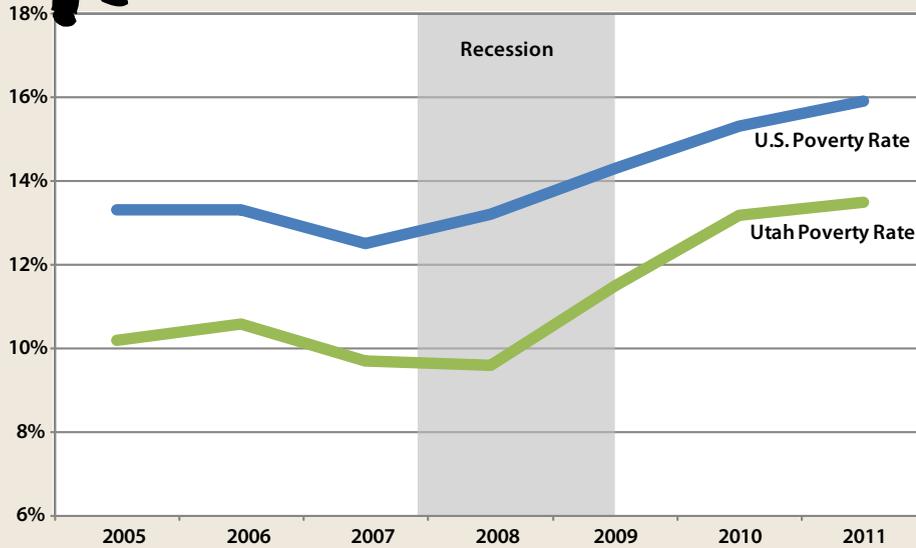
Mississippi, where 22.4 percent of the population lived below the poverty line, had the highest poverty rate in 2011. The top ten poverty rankings do not fluctuate rapidly. Eight of the ten states with the highest proportions in 2011 also ranked in the top ten in 2010 and seven in 2009. Of the top ten states, only the District of Columbia's poverty rate decreased from 2010 to 2011, and only four from all remaining states exhibited declining rates.

Poverty rates for 28 states were lower than the 15.9 percent United States average. The lowest was in New Hampshire, where the poverty rate was 8.8 percent. Utah's poverty rate ranked 18 lowest in 2011, up one spot from 2010. While the state's proportion of poverty increased from 13.2 to 13.5 percent, the growth that began in 2008 has slowed down.

The 2011 ACS estimates reveal that the nation's share of people living in poverty increased from 2010 to 2011, continuing a trend that began at the onset of the recession in 2007. The effects of the recession on family incomes persist, even as recovery is underway. ●

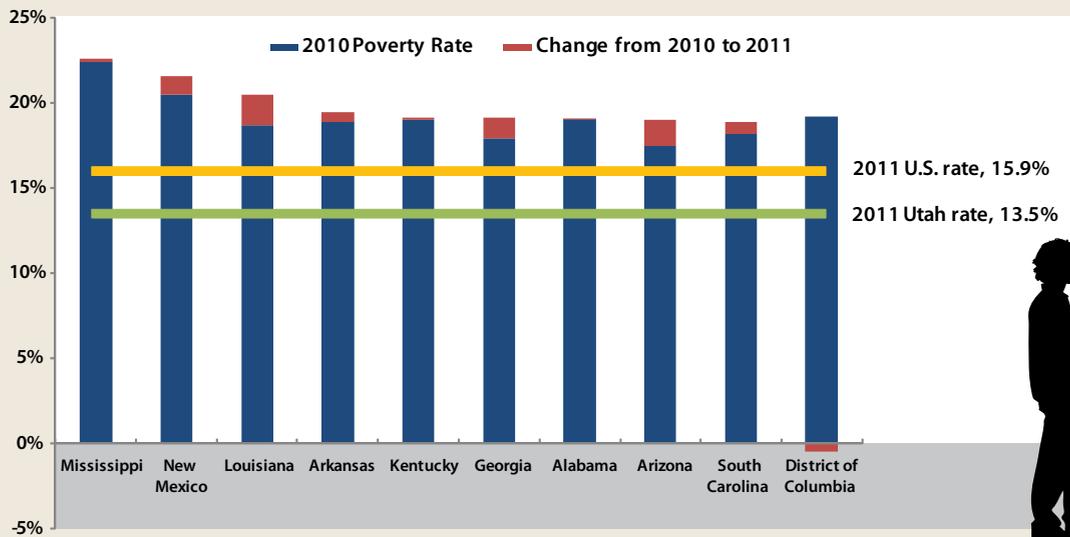


Figure 1: Poverty Rates in the United States and Utah, 2005–2011



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, National Bureau of Economic Research

Figure 2: Top Ten States with Highest Poverty Rates, 2011



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey



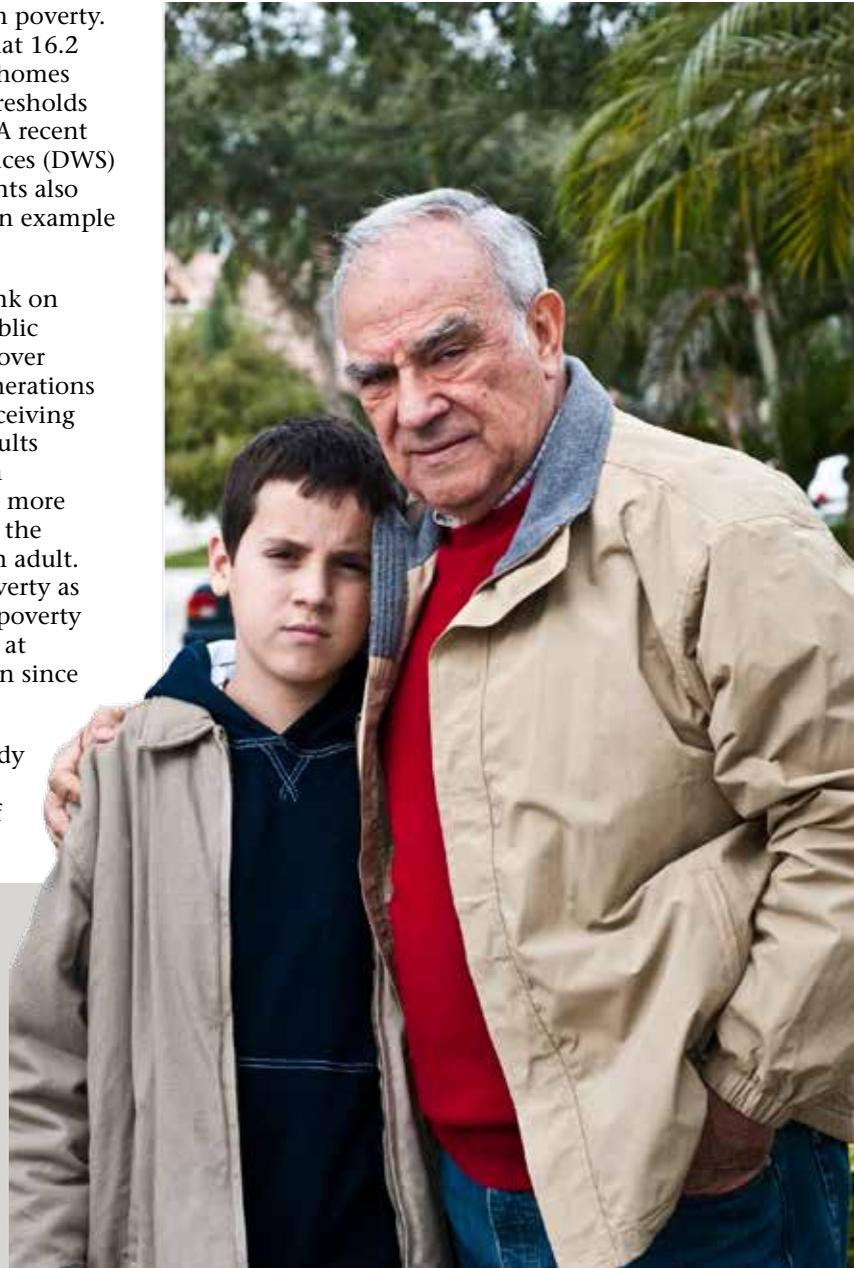
Breaking the Cycle: Intergenerational Poverty in Utah

One in every six Utah children lives in poverty. The U.S. Census Bureau estimates that 16.2 percent of Utah's children reside in homes where parents earn less than the poverty thresholds defined for their respective household size. A recent study by the Department of Workforce Services (DWS) finds that one third of these children's parents also lived in poverty when they were children, an example of intergenerational poverty.

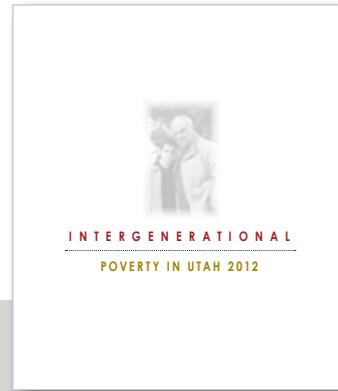
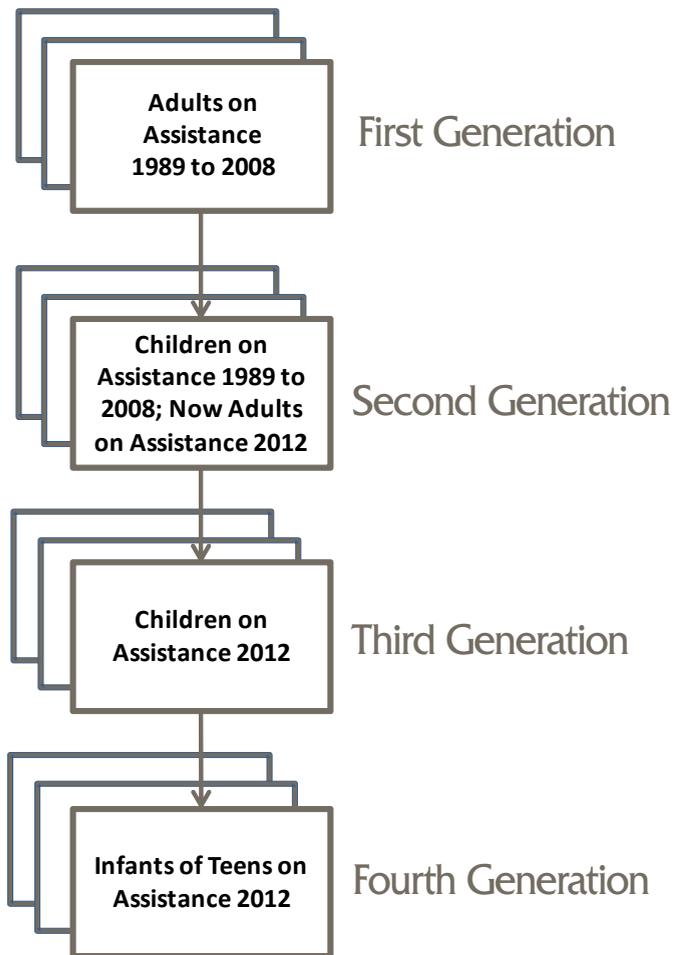
The Intergenerational Poverty Report (see link on the facing page) describes how historical public assistance (PA) records used to track people over more than 20 years identified up to four generations of recipients. There were 35,778 children receiving PA between 1989 and 2008 who are now adults ages 21 to 40 receiving PA, representing 1 in every 24 Utahns of the same age group. The more impoverished a person is during childhood, the more likely that person is to receive PA as an adult. Also, the longer individuals experienced poverty as children, the longer they are likely to be in poverty as adults. The report further provides a look at 51,079 children who are the third generation since 1989.

Though startling, information from this study will help administrators tailor services to intergenerational recipients with the goal of breaking the cycle of poverty. 

The more impoverished a person is during childhood, the more likely that person is to receive public assistance as an adult.



Intergenerational Attachment to Public Assistance



The Intergenerational Poverty Report
https://jobs.utah.gov/wi/pubs/Poverty_Report_web.pdf



US Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates, 2011
<http://www.census.gov/did/www/saipe/data/interactive/#>

Real Estate and Rental & Leasing

Real Estate and Rental and Leasing, Utah



Year	Average Annual Employment	Number of Establishments	Annual Payroll	Average Annual Wage
2011	16,536	4,326	\$623,227,630	\$155,806,908
2010	16,249	4,424	\$579,262,126	\$144,815,532
2009	16,655	4,657	\$577,170,833	\$144,292,708
2008	18,074	5,123	\$630,441,503	\$157,610,376
2007	18,492	5,163	\$653,492,079	\$163,373,020
2006	17,643	4,849	\$589,093,784	\$147,273,446
2005	16,435	4,191	\$508,821,955	\$127,205,489
2004	15,339	3,638	\$432,943,431	\$108,235,858
2003	15,061	3,252	\$396,925,857	\$99,231,464
2002	14,641	3,056	\$382,297,157	\$95,574,289
2001	14,158	2,883	\$357,621,531	\$89,405,383

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services

The Real Estate and Rental and Leasing industry is more than just selling and buying residential and commercial properties. Although that is the primary business activity, it also includes the rental, sale or lease of tangible assets, such as equipment, and intangible assets, such as patents and trademarks.

A wide variety of businesses find themselves as part of this industry's largest employers. Marriott Ownership Resorts is currently Utah's largest employer in this industry. This company leases buildings used as residences or dwellings, and can include single-family homes, apartment buildings and town homes. The next ten largest employers include machinery and equipment rental, home health equipment rentals, passenger car rental, both non-residential and residential property management, non-residential building leasing and other related activities.

The Real Estate and Rental and Leasing industry was hit hard in Utah's rural areas between 2007 and 2009 with 116 job losses. These losses are more significant in rural areas because total employment is relatively small.

The number of Utah establishments involved in real estate and leasing peaked during the first quarter of 2008 at 5,152. By 2011, that number declined to 4,263, but the industry posted its highest average monthly wage since 1996 at \$3,141. State economists project the industry to be one of seven industries to have the fastest projected growth rate, although also the smallest projected jobs added between 2010 and 2020; however the jobs added are relatively few compared to other growth industries.

The industry subsector that includes residential and commercial property transfers plays an important role in our economy and directly affects nearly every other industry. It begins with purchasing land, perhaps building a structure (another related industry) and possibly selling, leasing or renting the land and structure. Not only does commercial real estate provide apartment buildings, but it contributes to the development of retail and office space as well. Weakening real estate sales generally lead to a decline in real estate prices, reducing the value of homes, land and buildings. This can lead to depressed conditions in other industries, as we've seen with the recent recession. ●

just
the
facts...

**February 2013
Unemployment Rates**

Utah Unemployment Rate	5.2%
U.S. Unemployment Rate	8.1%
Utah Nonfarm Jobs (thousands)	1,267.9
U.S. Nonfarm Jobs (thousands)	133,603.0

**Changes From Last
Year**

Down	0.7 points
Down	0.6 points
Up	4.0%
Up	1.5%
Up	2.0%
Up	1.7%

**February 2013 Consumer
Price Index Rates**

U.S. Consumer Price Index	232.2
U.S. Producer Price Index	196.2

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services

**February 2013
Seasonally Adjusted
Unemployment Rates**

Beaver	5.3%
Box Elder	6.1 %
Cache	4.1 %
Carbon	7.0 %
Daggett	5.3 %
Davis	4.8 %
Duchesne	3.8 %
Emery	7.4 %
Garfield	10.2 %
Grand	8.6 %
Iron	6.7 %
Juab	5.9 %
Kane	6.4 %
Millard	4.6 %
Morgan	4.6 %
Piute	5.6 %
Rich	4.5 %
Salt Lake	4.9 %
San Juan	10.0 %
Sanpete	7.1 %
Sevier	6.1 %
Summit	5.0 %
Tooele	5.7 %
Uintah	4.0 %
Utah	5.1 %
Wasatch	6.0 %
Washington	6.2 %
Wayne	13.1 %
Weber	6.0 %

Watch for these features in our
Next Issue:

Theme:

Occupations and Outlooks

Industry Highlight:

Professional, Technical
and Scientific Services

Occupation:

Operations Research
Analysts



Utah Department of Workforce Services
Workforce Research and Analysis Division
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Salt Lake City, UT 84111

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SAVE THE DATE • FUN FOR THE WHOLE FAMILY



WORLD
REFUGEE
DAY 2013

CELEBRATE!

FREE
entrance

Saturday JUNE 22, 2013

Fun Run 8:30–10:00 a.m.

At Liberty Park Festival 10:00 a.m.–2:00 p.m.



5K FUN RUN \$25 • VOLLEYBALL • MUSIC • DANCE • SOCCER • CRAFTS

Just \$10 per wristband gives you unlimited bounce houses, a beverage, a slice of pizza, cotton candy and a snow cone. Proceeds support the Sunnyvale Neighborhood Center, offering youth after-school programs, adult English classes and parenting classes.

For volunteer opportunities, please contact Deb Coffey at dcoffey@utah.gov or Jennifer Zurick-burmamission.org