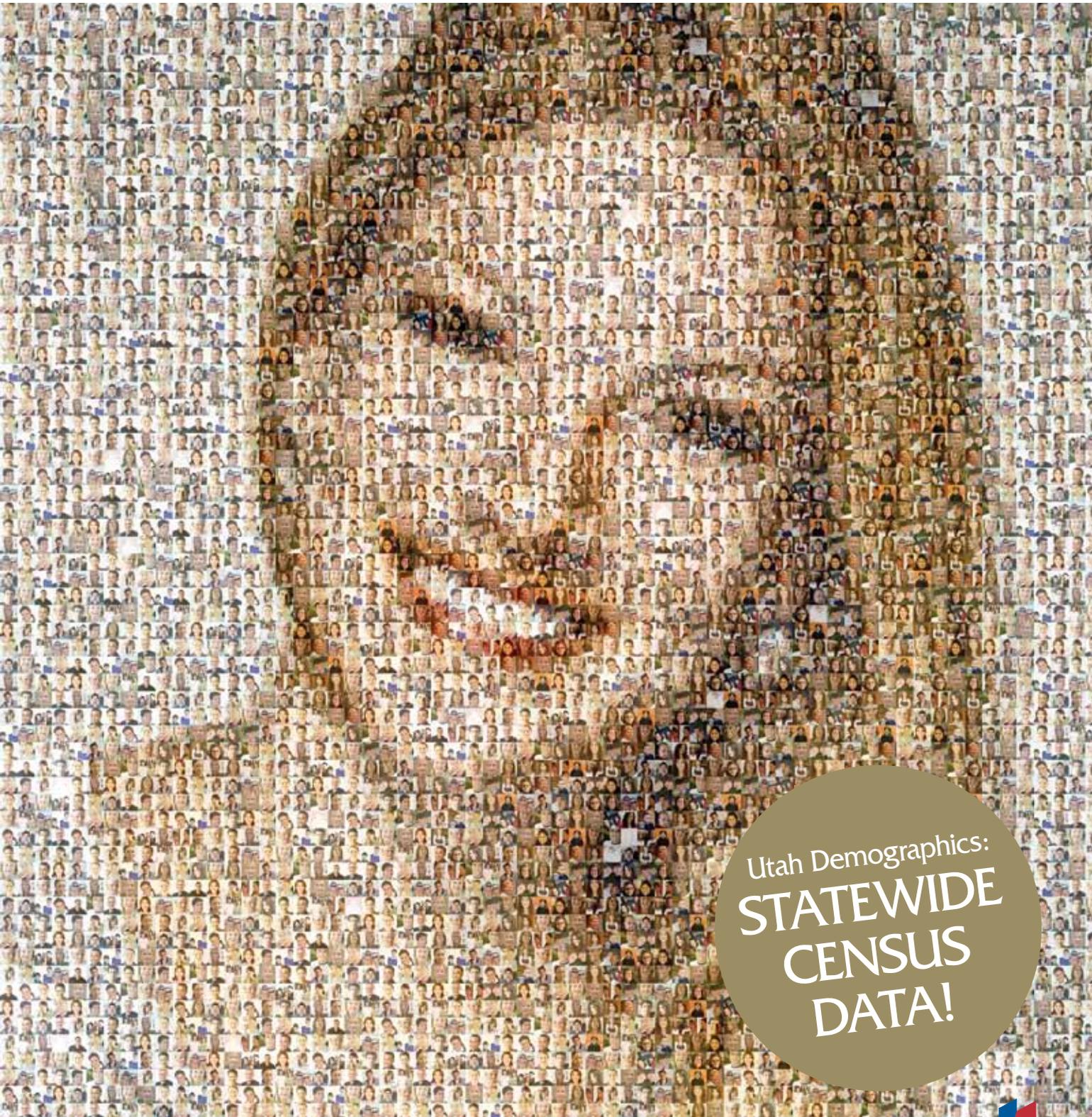


March/April 2011

Trendlines



Utah Demographics:
**STATEWIDE
CENSUS
DATA!**

New economic, social, demographic and housing info for all of Utah

Department of Workforce Services



Trendlines

is published every other month by the Utah Department of Workforce Services, Workforce Research and Analysis. To read, download, or print this publication (free), see our Internet site: <http://jobs.utah.gov/wi>. Click on "Publications" then select the one you want from the list.

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Trendlines

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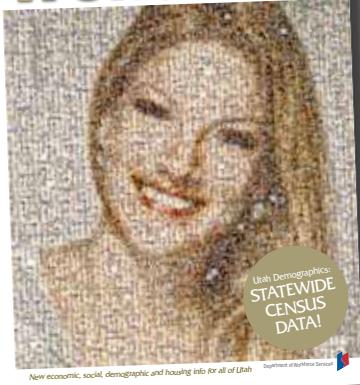
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Statewide
Census Data:
*See page 4 for
important information
about this issue!*



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IMPORTANT

Information about this issue:

American Community Survey—First Release of 5-year Estimates

For the first time in almost 10 years, new economic, social, demographic and housing information is available for all communities and counties in Utah. The American Community Survey (ACS) is a continuous monthly survey of U.S. households that has been conducted since 2005. With the U.S. Census Bureau having discontinued the use of the long form in the decennial census in favor of the American Community Survey (ACS), we can now look forward to new data for all communities within the United States every year.

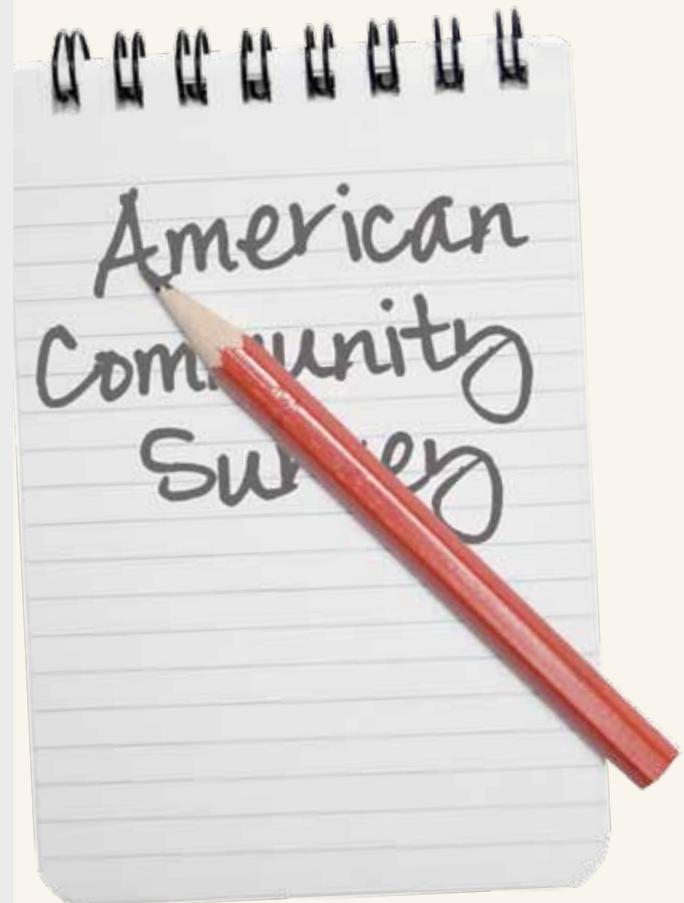
Within Utah, more than 1,200 households are surveyed each month as part of the ACS. Five years of data collection are combined for these tabulations so that a sufficient number of households are included to make reasonably reliable estimates for small population areas—communities, towns and census tracts. Hundreds of community characteristics are estimated and made available in tables and through data profiles.

This first release of five-year estimates—covering the time period 2005 through 2009—provide demographic, social, economic and housing characteristics used by business, community, and governmental leaders for economic development and planning purposes. Each year moving forward, the data from the oldest year will be dropped, and a new year of responses added. At the end of this year, the second five-year set of ACS estimates covering 2006 through 2010 will be released.

For large population areas, with 65,000 or more inhabitants, the number of households sampled each year is sufficient to make characteristic estimates with one year of data. Communities with at least 25,000 inhabitants have the most recent three years of data combined for estimation. For example, the State of Utah, with 2.8 million people, has new five, three, and one-year estimates produced each year. A relatively small community, such as the city of Nephi (population of about 5,500), will have only five-year estimates each year.



Hundreds of community characteristics are estimated and made available in tables and through data profiles.



Most industries are expected to experience job growth this year.

Economy Slowly Starting to Improve

It has taken awhile, but the initial steps of a self-sustaining economic recovery may be taking hold. This is a national economic view, and since Utah's economy seems to be currently tied to the national economic performance, this finding should also apply to Utah. A self-sustaining economic recovery is one characterized with both rising employment and consumer spending.



Even with this improvement in the economy, the unemployment rate may not show much improvement as we move through 2011. Utah's year-over-year employment growth rate is currently around 1.0 percent, and is expected to rise throughout 2011 to around 2.0 percent by year's end. Unfortunately, that is not enough growth to make much, if any, dent on the state's unemployment rate.

Utah has lost around 85,000 jobs during this recession. Unemployed have risen from roughly 45,000 to 102,000, producing an unemployment rate around 7.4

percent. If marginally attached (occasionally looking) and discouraged unemployed were also included, the unemployed would rise to around 130,000, and the rate to roughly 9.2 percent. A 2.0 employment growth rate by year's end would mean a gain of around 22,000 of the 85,000 lost jobs. Job growth will lower

the ranks of the currently unemployed, but it will also encourage some of the discouraged workers who left the labor market to start looking for work again, thus possibly keeping the volume of those unemployed in the official unemployment rate calculation unchanged. In other words, the projected job growth will move people off unemployment, but discouraged workers starting to look for work again may keep the unemployment rate from falling very much.

Nearly all industries are expected to experience job growth in 2011, even construction and manufacturing. The only industry not expected to see growth is financial activities. ●

Extended Unemployment Benefits

in Utah

The recent recession has pushed Utah's unemployment rate to its highest level in over 25 years, meaning many people are filing for unemployment insurance benefits. And with the depth and duration of the recession's consequences lingering—with virtually no job creation to re-employ workers—many people have exhausted their regular state-supplied unemployment benefits and have moved onto the federally-funded extended unemployment benefits.

This movement onto extended benefits blossomed around April 2009. The accompanying map shows where the extent of this activity has occurred in Utah, by Census tracts, and is quantified between April 2009 and October 2010. Across that timeframe, around 53,800 unemployed filed for an extended unemployment benefit.

Geographic areas emerge where unemployment activities and duration are more prevalent. These include the west and southwest sides of Salt Lake County, northern and western Utah County, and eastern Tooele County. Off the Wasatch Front, hot spots occur in two Census tracts in Washington County, and one in the energy patch of Uintah County.

When isolating the Salt Lake-Utah-Tooele County hot spots, they are areas that within the past 15 years were underdeveloped but have now transitioned into populated new home areas. For example, in northern Utah County, 15 years ago not only were Saratoga Springs and Eagle Mountain not developed, they didn't exist as towns. Now they are towns of size. Many who have settled there are young, first-time home buyers seeking availability and affordability.

If one incorporates the normal pattern observed during recessionary layoffs onto this—younger, less tenured workers are usually the first to be laid off—then the layoff activities should show up more in these younger communities. This fits the pattern seen from the Salt Lake, Utah, and Tooele county profiles on the map.

In Washington County, the Census tracts east of I-15 that include the cities of Washington and Hurricane also have high quantities of extended benefit filers. Washington County has been hit hard by this recession. Having experienced the largest housing bubble in the state, Washington County began this recession first and

has been mired in it the longest. To have as many extended benefit filers from this area match the counts in the more heavily populated Wasatch Front speaks loudly toward the disproportionate amount of recessionary impact this county is enduring. Again, construction workers are the most prominent filers in those tracts.

As for Uintah County, energy industry layoffs are the primary reason for high unemployment claims. The energy price rise of 2007 and 2008 spurred energy-industry employment to its highest levels ever in that county.

When energy prices collapsed in 2009, activity slowed and layoffs followed. It is only recently that activity has begun to resume, but in the interim, many of these laid off workers were out of jobs long enough to reach into the extended unemployment benefits.

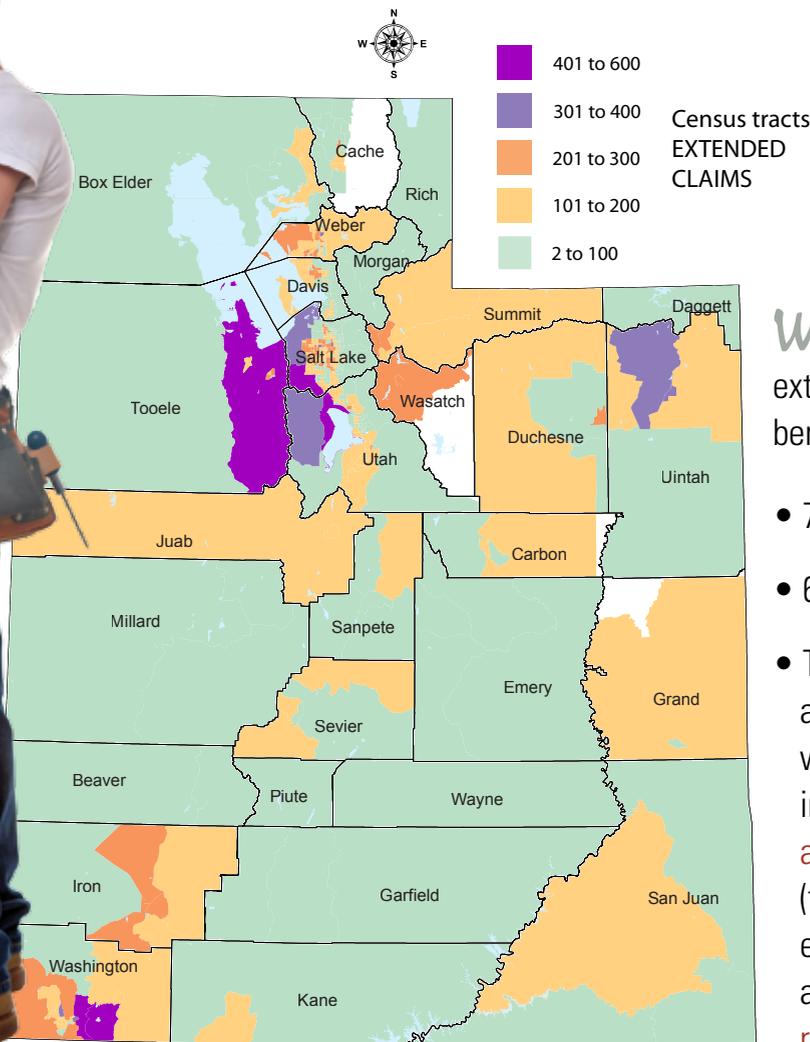
Energy prices have rebounded and employment gains are resulting, so unemployment beneficiaries are getting re-employed. But the construction industry is still flat, with not much activity to move its idled labor force onto payrolls. ●

Extended

Unemployment Benefits

Initial Claims by Census Tract

April 2009—October 2010



Workers filing for extended unemployment benefits:

- 70% are male
- 65% are less than age 45
- The **construction** industry added more unemployed workers than any other industry, followed by **administrative services** (telemarketing and employment supply agencies) and then **manufacturing and retail trade**

White space assumes no initial claims

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

County Rankings from the American Community Survey Five-Year Estimates:

enough to excite any

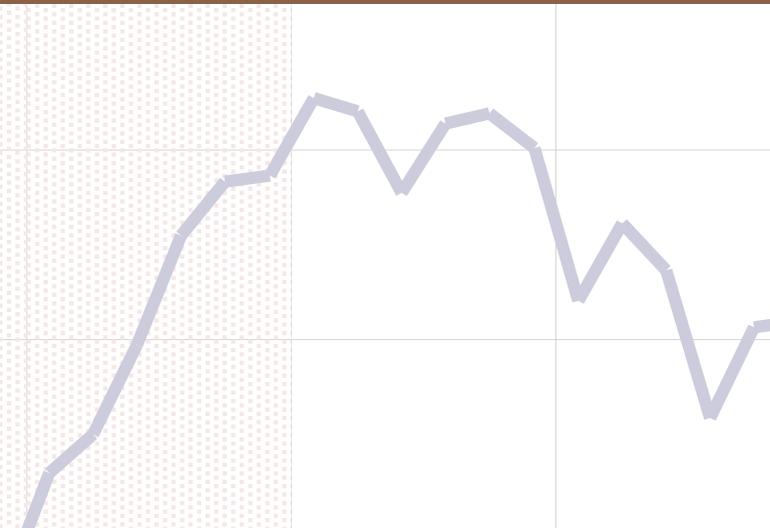
DATA GEEK!

Perhaps you've seen the Nerd Venn Diagram that has been floating around the blogosphere lately. It defines nerds, geeks, dweebs, dorks based on three characteristics—social ineptitude, intelligence, and obsession. Now, I've always considered myself a data geek and according to the diagram that means I'm intelligent and obsessive. I don't know about the intelligence part, but when it comes to data, I'm certainly obsessive. If I had my way, I'd get to fill this entire publication with graphs and insights about the Census Bureau's recently released five-year estimates from the American Community Survey.

There's so much great information available, particularly if your county is small, and you haven't seen any demographic data since the 2000 Census. But, I've only got a few pages to fill. So, I'm providing some county-ranking tidbits that I hope will stimulate you to do a little obsessive data-delving of your own. This data reflects estimates for 2005-2009.

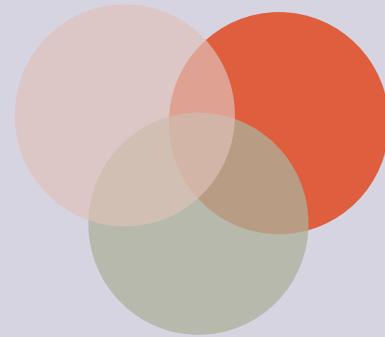
- Kane County has the oldest median age (44 years); Utah County the youngest (23 years).
- Beaver County maintains the highest share of population over the age of 85 (3 percent); Daggett County the lowest (0.6 percent).
- Rich County shows the top percentage of population in the "White/Not Hispanic or Latino" category (97 percent); San Juan County, with its high share of Native Americans, has the lowest--only 39 percent.
- On average, Wayne County workers have the shortest commute time (11 minutes); Tooele County workers, the longest (29 minutes).
- Utah County households are the largest (average of 3.8 individuals); Daggett County households are the smallest (2.1 individuals).
- Garfield County demonstrates the lowest percentage of never-married men over the age of 15 (10 percent); Utah County, the highest (38 percent).

**DO SOME OBSESSIVE
DATA-DELVING OF
YOUR OWN!**

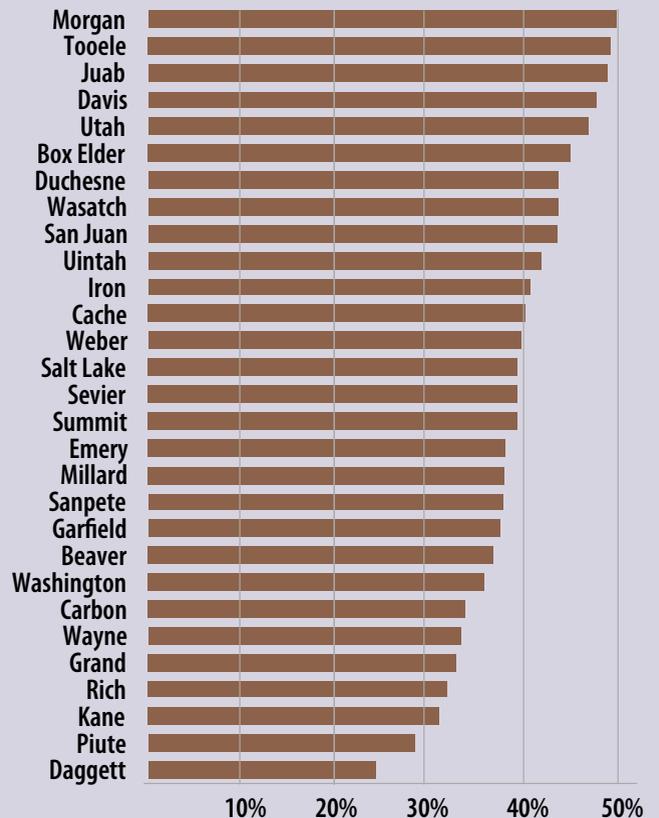


- On the other hand, Piute County exhibits the lowest percentage of never-married women over the age of 15 (8 percent); Cache County, the highest (34 percent).
- Washington County has the highest percentage of homes built since 2005 (9 percent); Emery County, the lowest (0.3 percent).
- Piute County shows the highest percentage of veterans in the population (16 percent); Utah County the smallest (6 percent).
- In Garfield County, over 60 percent of married couples are both in the labor force, the highest rate in the state. In Piute County, both spouses are in the labor market only 37 percent of the time.
- Morgan County ranks number one for the percentage of households that are married couple families (77 percent) while only 48 percent of Grand County households include a married couple.
- Morgan County also tops the list for the percentage of workers commuting outside of their county of residence for work—60 percent cross county lines for employment. On the other end of the spectrum, less than 5 percent of Grand County employees leave the county for work.
- With more than 48 percent of adults over 25 with at least a Bachelor's degree, Summit County residents are the best educated in Utah. Beaver County residents have the lowest percentage of adults with a Bachelor's degree—less than 12 percent.

To access the American Community Survey five-year estimates for your county, go to: <http://factfinder.census.gov> and click on "get data" under the "American Community Survey" heading. ●



Percent of Households With One or More Persons UNDER 18 YEARS 2005-2009



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS) 2005-2009.

Insufficient Job Opportunities

Conditions are improving,
but there is still a long way to
go before reaching normal
employment levels.



As 2010 came to an end, there were a number of signs that U.S. economic activity continued to slowly improve. Economic expansion has been officially underway since June 2009, with moderate increases in the production of goods and services. Lately, consumer confidence and retail purchases are increasing, and even some labor market indicators are finally showing signs of improvement.

The modest economic growth during 2010 was primarily driven by stimulus, both fiscal policy engineered by Congress and the president and monetary policy conducted by the Federal Reserve Bank. These policies have been unprecedented, varied, and large. The mainstream economic view for 2011 is that the U.S. economy is successfully transitioning to a self-sustaining recovery driven by private domestic consumption and business demand.

While many economic indicators have improved, the severity of the recession during 2008 and 2009 will have long lasting effects. Labor market conditions are improving but it will likely take several years to bring unemployment rates down to more healthy levels that are around six percent.

One example of the recent positive labor market news is provided by job openings. Prior to the recession in 2007, U.S. job openings averaged a little above 4.5 million per month. When the recession ended in July 2009 they had fallen to a low of 2.4 million per month. Through the end of 2010 they have been trending up, reaching about 3.3 million job openings, clearly an improvement but still below pre-recession levels.

By examining job openings relative to the number of unemployed it becomes clear that we need much more improvement. During 2007, unemployment averaged about 7 million persons per month. In 2010, U.S. unemployment averaged 14.8 million. In 2007, there were 1.5 unemployed persons per job opening. At the end of 2009, there were about six persons unemployed per job opening. During 2010 this ratio has gradually improved, ending the year at about 4.5 unemployed for each job opening. Definite improvement, but still a long way to go before reaching more normal levels where there are reasonably good job opportunities for those seeking employment. ●

U.S. Job Openings by Month

(in thousands)

Though the openings are rising, they are still below pre-recession levels.



Recession

Number of Unemployed Persons per Job Opening

(Seasonally Adjusted)

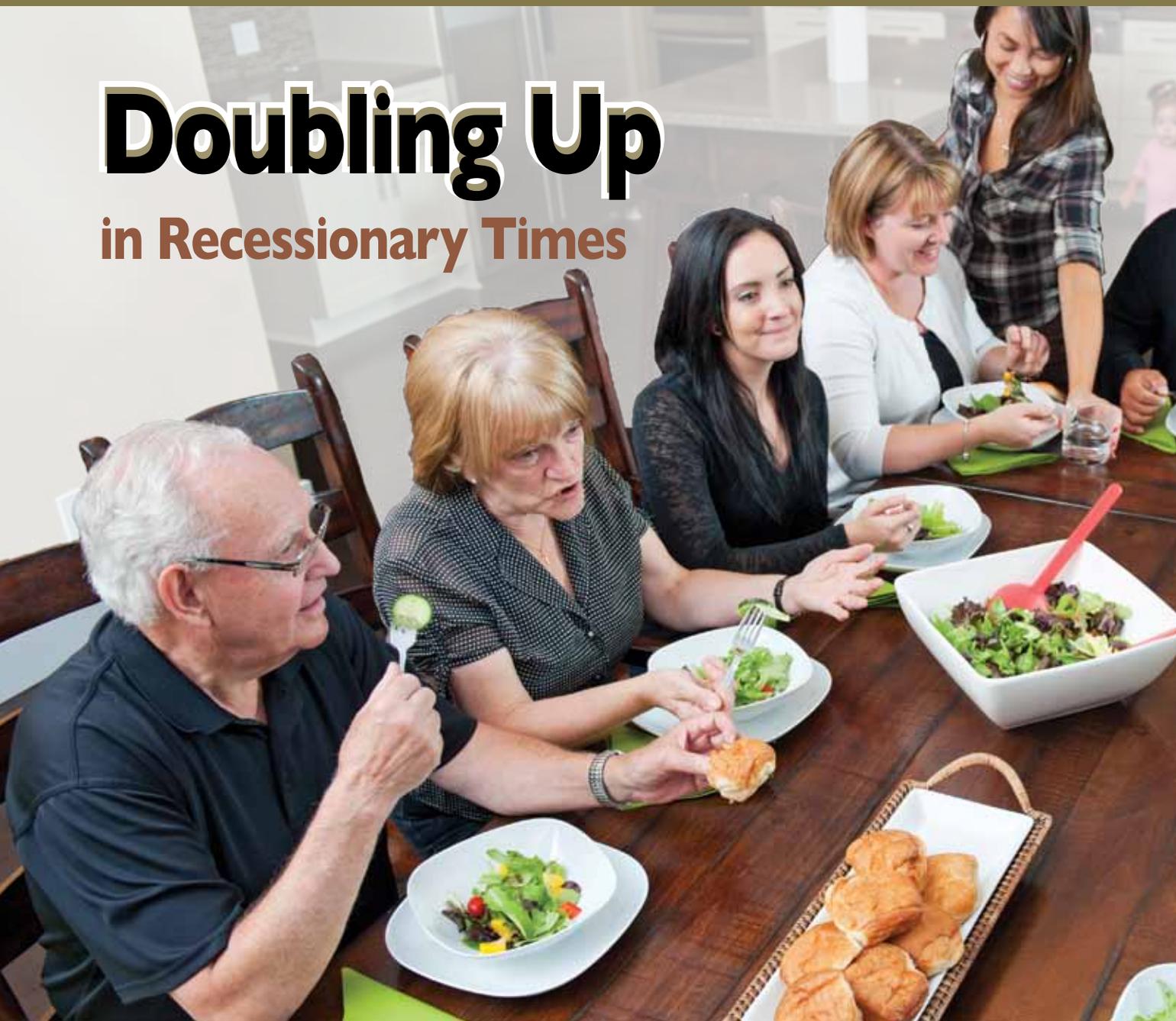
During 2010 this ratio gradually improved, ending the year at about 4.5 unemployed for each job opening.



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Doubling Up

in Recessionary Times



For Utah, a full year of ACS responses provides a large enough sample to make the full range of data estimates. With five years of data for Utah, changes over time provide insights into how the state is transformed by events.

The “Great Recession” of 2008/2009 is one such event. In Utah, the housing boom and economic growth peaked in 2006. The economy was slowing during 2007, with the national (and Utah) recession beginning in

December 2007. Serious financial system difficulties during 2008 in the U.S. and around the world came to a head in August and September 2008 with full-blown financial crises hitting the Utah, U.S. and world economies. Significant economic contraction occurred in most industries for the next year.

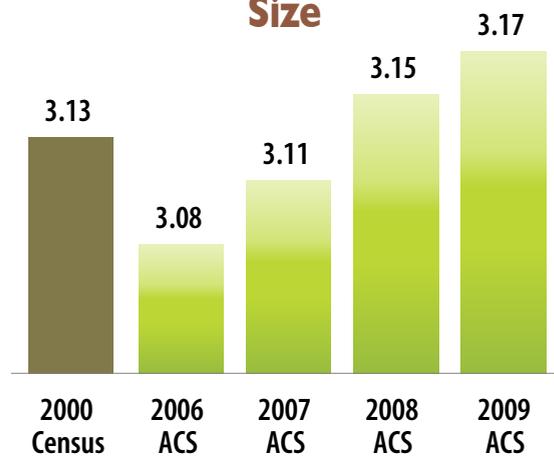
The large increases in unemployed and underemployed, with the resulting declines in incomes and job opportunities for many individuals

and families, has been manifest in loan defaults, bankruptcies, and housing foreclosures. Nationally, a noticeable effect of households ‘doubling up’ has been observed.

Doubling up is where relatives and friends have moved in together as their only viable alternative to homelessness. In September 2010, the Census Bureau reported that from the first quarter of 2008 to the first quarter of 2010 there has been an 11.6 percent increase in multi-family

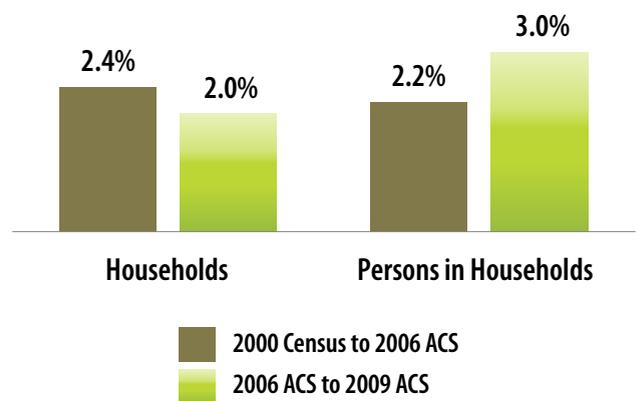


Utah Average Household Size



Utah Average Annual Percent Change:

2000 to 2006 compared with 2006 to 2009



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census and American Community Survey (ACS).

households nationally. During this same period the total number of households in the U.S. increased by just 0.6 percent. A related statistic was a large increase in older children living with their parents. From 2008 to 2010 the number of 25 to 34 year olds living with their parents increased by 8.4 percent (from 5.1 million to 5.5 million).

Utah data from the ACS survey indicates that more people moved in together to share a household

as a result of the recession. During the relative economic prosperity from 2000 to 2006, the number of Utah households increased by 2.4 percent per year, while persons in households increase by a lower growth rate of 2.0 percent. Thus, from 2000 to 2006 the Utah average household size declined from 3.13 to 3.08 persons per household. With the economic slow down in 2007 and recession years of 2008/2009 the number of Utah households grew 2.2 percent per year from 2006 to 2009,

while persons in households grew by 3.0 percent per year. Therefore the average Utah household size during this period increased from 3.08 to 3.17 persons per household. In the future, as the economy strengthens, job opportunities become more plentiful, and unemployment declines, there should be a reverse of this increase of doubling up. Demand above normal population growth should spur household formation for both housing rentals and ownership. ●



Comparing Davis County Communities with the ACS Survey

Percent of Persons 25 Years Old and Older With a Bachelor's Degree or Higher Davis County Communities • 2005-2009



Median Household Income Davis County Communities • 2005-2009



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2005-2009.

The causeway between Antelope Island State Park and Davis County. The foreground is the State Park and the background is a view of the Wasatch Mountains.

Median Age of the Population in Davis County Communities • 2005-2009



Fruit Heights has the most college grads and the highest median income in the state. Clearfield has the youngest population in Utah, with a median age of 25.9 years.

To demonstrate the type of data available by community I have selected just a few data elements to describe the communities in Davis County. The American FactFinder is the source of the data. Within this source are community data profiles that consist of four categories of information: social, economic, housing and demographic. Hundreds of data points are available through these data profiles. We are going to look at just three in graph but the link below will take you the Census site to view others of the 15 communities in Davis County.

Educational Attainment

The first topic for discussion is educational attainment. This is the percentage of the population 25 years old and older that have attained a bachelor's degree or higher. The graph shows that Fruit Heights has the highest percentage of college grads with over half holding a diploma. That's significantly higher than the state average of 28.7 percent. Sunset has the lowest proportion with 11.7 percent holding a bachelors degree or higher. In Layton, the largest city in Davis County, 31.7 percent of the population 25 years or over has a degree.

Income

Median household income among the communities in Davis County shows a wide

range. Households in Fruit Heights had the highest median income with \$105,170, which was 30 percent higher than the next highest community—Centerville (\$80,452). Households in Fruit Heights had more than double the level of median income than those in Clearfield (\$46,528).

Median Age

Utah's median age (2005-2009 average) was 28.5 years, as was Layton City's median age. The difference in age across the 15 communities spanned 10 years. Bountiful was the oldest at 35.2 years and Clearfield was the youngest with a median age of 25.9 years.

These are just examples of the hundreds of data elements available for the communities in Utah, and across the nation. If you want to know about household size, commuting time, driving to work alone in the car, per capita income, mortgage and housing size, population by age, race, gender, ethnicity, and much more, go to the ACS American FactFinder site below and just play. Much of the census-sourced data in the Department of Workforce Services website originates from the American Community Survey. Go look. 

<http://factfinder.census.gov/>

Check out our new Green Careers publication!

Find out more at

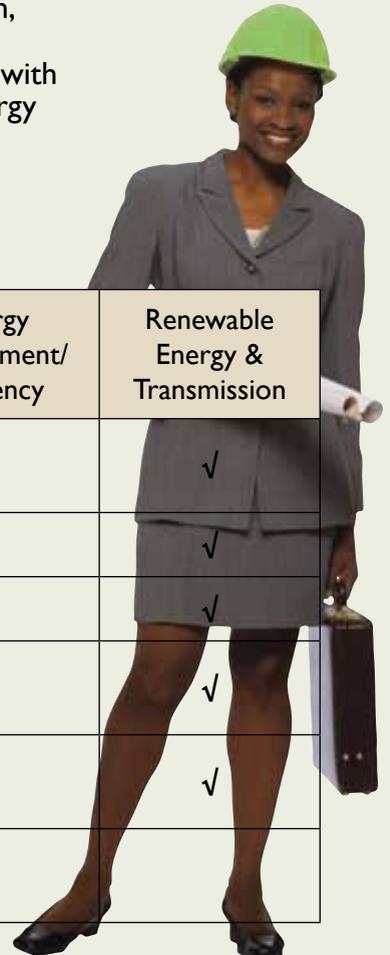
<http://jobs.utah.gov/services/grants/sesp.html>



Utah State Energy Sector Partnership—Utah Department of Workforce Services (DWS) was awarded a \$4.6 million State Energy Sector Partnership (SESP) grant to develop the workforce and create jobs in Green Construction, Alternative Fuels, Energy Management/Efficiency, and Renewable Energy Transmission in Utah. This project will provide training for 1,400 individuals with the skills required to work in emerging energy efficiency and renewable energy industries. Training will be provided through July 31, 2012.

SESP Training Provider Chart

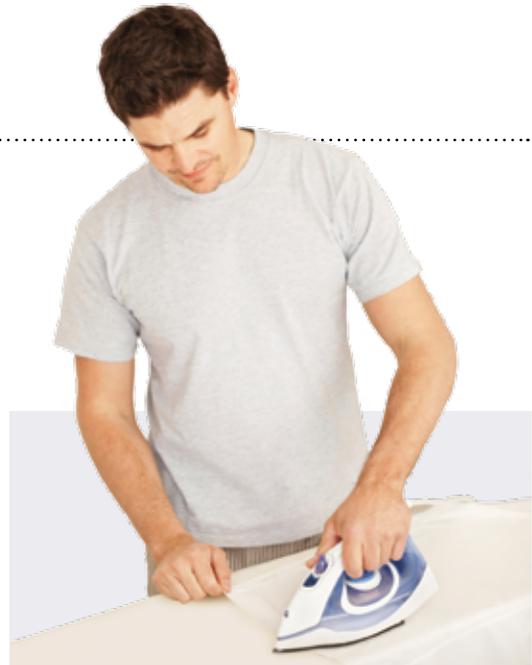
Training Institution	Green Construction	Alternative Fuels	Energy Management/ Efficiency	Renewable Energy & Transmission
Bridgerland Applied Technology College	√	√	√	√
Davis Applied Technology College	√		√	√
Salt Lake Community College	√	√	√	√
Southwest Applied Technology College				√
Utah State University – College of Eastern Utah		√	√	√
Uintah Basin Applied Technology College	√	√		



FACTS

from the 2005-2009 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates for Counties in Utah

- Rich County has the lowest percentage (0.7 percent) of people who are foreign born.
- Beaver County has the highest percentage of people over the age of 85.
- The longest work commute time occurs in Tooele County (28.5 minutes) and 20 percent carpool, 68.6 percent travel by car, truck, van and 2 percent take public transportation.
- Residents in Wayne County only commute 11.1 minutes to work and 0.7% take public transportation, 68.8 percent travel by car, truck, van, and 7.6 percent carpool.



TOP FIVE counties for percent of men that have never been married:

1. Utah (38.1 percent)
2. San Juan (37.8 percent)
3. Cache (37.6 percent)
4. Salt Lake (32.9 percent)
5. Grand (32.2 percent)



Summit County has the highest percentage of people 25 and over who have completed both an advanced degree (17.5 percent) and who have completed a bachelor's degree (48.2 percent).



Counties with a median household income above \$60,000: Summit (\$83,380), Morgan (\$70,043), Davis (\$65,892), Wasatch (\$62,030), and Tooele (\$60,236).

Iron County has the lowest percentage of owner occupied housing units (62.5 percent) and Morgan County has the highest (89.4 percent).





Working Women in Small Utah Counties

COUNTIES

With New Data Under
the Five-Year ACS Estimates:

Beaver	Millard
Carbon	Piute
Daggett	Rich
Duchesne	San Juan
Emery	Sanpete
Garfield	Sevier
Grand	Uintah
Iron	Wasatch
Juab	Wayne
Kane	

The Census Bureau's five-year estimates for the American Community Survey present an opportunity to more closely understand the demographic and labor market characteristics across the United States. Previous releases of ACS data have only covered the counties with larger populations, but with five years of data now collected, robust observations of smaller rural populations are now at our fingertips. (For a list of the 19 Utah counties newly added to the ACS data collection, please see list.)

One particular sub-population of these rural counties that to date we've known little about (at least since the 2000 Census) is working women. There are both similarities and notable differences when relating the economies of rural counties to the statewide average, so it's worthwhile to investigate the comparisons for the female labor force.

According to the five-year ACS estimates, the labor force participation rate for 16 to 65 year old women in Utah is just under 69 percent. Of the 19 small Utah counties observed here, only two have a higher rate of women working: Wayne and Garfield. San Juan exhibits the lowest rate at just under 53 percent. The average labor force participation rate for this collection of counties is 60.5 percent.

Earnings tell an interesting story as well. Of the full-time wage earners, only in four of the 19 counties do women have a higher female-to-male earnings ratio than the statewide

average. Women in Utah earn approximately 70 percent of their male counterpart's earnings level; only the working women in Beaver, Grand, Wayne, and Kane counties fare better. Uintah County's working women fare the worst of this group with less than 50 cents to the male dollar, while Kane county women come out on top with an earnings ratio just under 90 percent.

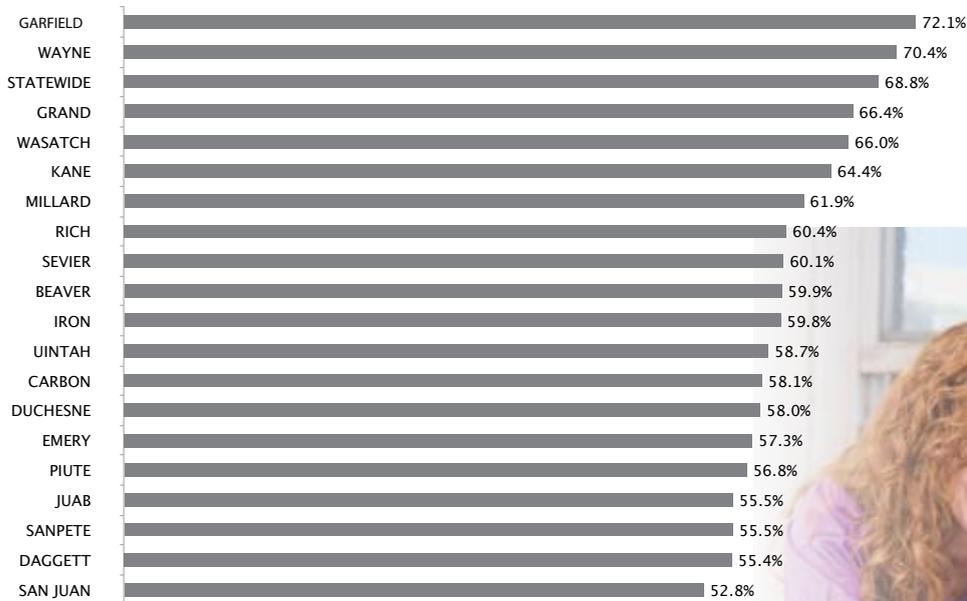
The most common occupations held by the working women in Utah are: office and administrative support occupations (26.4 percent), sales and related occupations (12.6 percent), and education, training, and library occupations (9.8 percent). Does this pattern hold true for the women of smaller counties? The answer turns out to be yes.

While there are certainly differences in the economic make-up of the rural areas of Utah as compared to the Wasatch Front, the data shows that women tend to gravitate toward these types of occupations. In fact, for all but two counties (Piute and Rich), office and administrative support occupations exhibited significantly higher percentages of the total female employment.

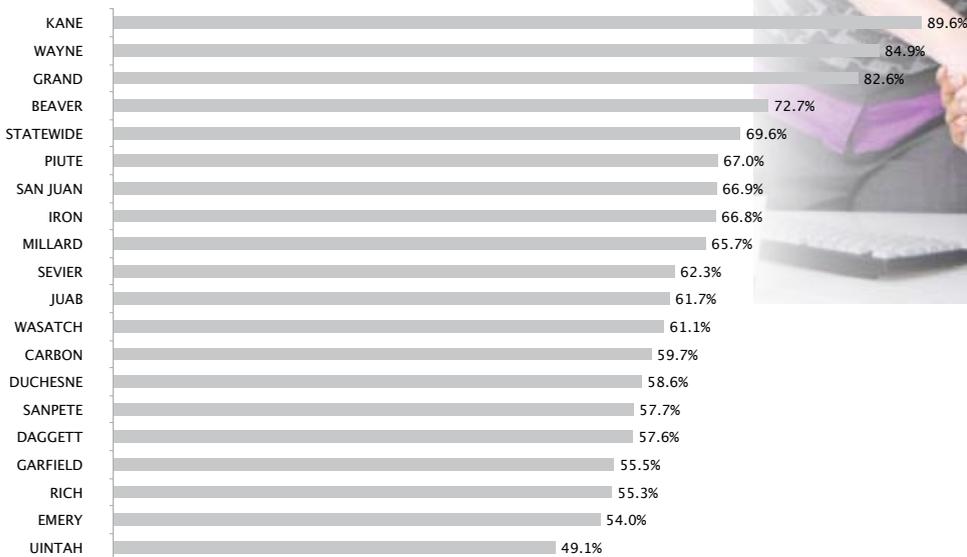
Find out more about the demographic and economic characteristics of women in Utah's rural counties at the following link: <http://factfinder.census.gov>



Female Labor Force Participation Rates



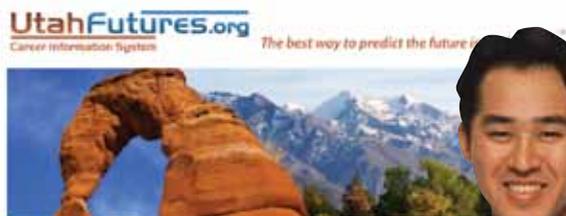
Female Full-Time Wage Earnings As a Percent of Male



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



Your Business. . .



All Utah companies and organizations are invited to be a part of Utah's one-stop shop for online career information. Students and job seekers use UtahFutures.org to research and organize their training, education, and career information in one place. The education and career portfolio users build on UtahFutures.org travels with them as they enter the workforce and advance in their careers.

UtahFutures.org provides a unique opportunity for Utah companies to be profiled on the screen along side the occupational information viewed by job seekers and students.

The system provides clear information about job requirements, earning power and job availability for hundreds of occupations. Current employment and labor market information from the Department of Workforce Services and Bureau of Labor Statistics helps connect job seekers with current job openings, as well as provides trend and outlook data for careers of the future.

Benefits for Employers

- Connect with potential employees. Job seekers and students that are exploring career interests can view company profiles.
- Link to your web site with occupation information in UtahFutures.org. Students and job seekers researching an occupation will see your company information along with the occupation listing.
- Help provide the present and emerging workforce with essential information about your industry and occupations at your business.
- Enhance your business exposure and identity with job seekers, students, and their parents.
- Connect with your community. Volunteer, internship, and public speaking opportunities can be a bridge with local schools and community organizations.
- No fee career development for your own employees. Retain and develop your most important assets.

Companies can choose to participate in the Volunteer Exchange within the system. The Volunteer Exchange helps connect business people willing to do volunteer work with educators needing volunteers. UtahFutures Employer Connections provides an easy way to organize and track all business-related school-to-career activities in a local area. You can identify the type of information, audience, length of visit, and location that best works with your availability. Participants may update their own information and availability as needed.

Volunteer activities currently included on the website are divided into the following three areas:

School-based activities

- Guest Speakers
- Career Days/Fairs/Expos
- Readers
- Tutors
- School Volunteers
- Mentors
- Project Advisors
- Student-Created Business Advisor
- Business Site Visits/Industry Tours

Work-based learning activities

- Job Shadows
- Informational Interviews
- Mock Interviews

- Internships/Clinical Experiences
- Service Learning/Volunteer Opportunities
- Apprenticeships

Services for educators & schools

- Job Shadows for Teachers
- Educator Externships
- Advisory Committee Members
- Donations of Equipment
- Staff Development Training 

... Can Play
an Important
Role in
Utah's
Workforce
Development

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Health Care Aides: Helping Those in Need

The Standard Occupational Classification Manual has two listings for home health care aides: one in the major group Healthcare Support called home health aide and the other in Personal Care and Services Occupations called personal and home care aides.

Most of the duties in these two jobs are similar; the difference in the job classifications occur based on who employs them.

Home health aides typically work for certified home health or hospice agencies that receive government funding and therefore must comply with regulations from those entities in order to receive funding. This means they must work under the direct supervision of a medical professional, usually a registered nurse. These aides keep records of services performed and of patients' condition and progress, which is then reported to the supervisor or case manager.

Personal and home care aides—also called homemakers, caregivers, companions and personal attendants—work for various public and private agencies that provide home care services. In these agencies, caregivers are usually supervised by a licensed nurse, social worker, or a non-medical manager. Personal and home care aides work more independently, receiving only periodic visits from their supervisors. Some aides are hired directly by the patient or the patient's family.

Workers in both jobs help people who are in need of assistance to live in their homes or in residential facilities instead of health facilities or institutions. They also assist people in hospices and day programs and help those with disabilities go to work and remain engaged in their communities. Most aides work with elderly or physically or mentally disabled patients who need more care than family or friends can provide.

A typical day for most aides consists of physically demanding work. They move patients in and out of bed and help them stand or walk. Because aides working in a patient's home may not have access to mechanical lifting devices, the incidence of injuries from overexertion are high. Emptying bedpans, changing

soiled bedding, and disoriented or irritable patients also are part of an aide's day. Evening, weekend and holiday work is often required. Job satisfaction comes from helping those who cannot help themselves.

A high school diploma is not required for these jobs. Aides are usually trained by registered nurses or their supervisors who teach them cooking, housekeeping tasks, how to respond to an emergency, and professional conduct. An aide who works for an agency that receives Medicare or Medicaid reimbursement must receive a minimum of seventy-five hours of training and pass a competency evaluation or state certification program.

Aides may take a competency test to become certified without taking any of the training. At a minimum, sixteen hours of supervised practical training are required before an aide has direct contact with a patient.

Employment of home health aides is projected to grow by 50 percent between 2008 and 2018, which is much faster than the average for all occupations. This growth is due to the projected rise in the number of elderly people who will need assistance with daily activities. ①

Resources:

- www.bls.gov
- <http://jobs.utah.gov>

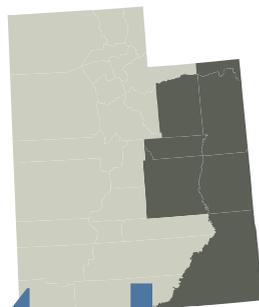
Utah Wages for Home Health Aides

Hourly Inexperienced	Annual Inexperienced	Annual Median
\$8.27	\$17,200	\$20,850

Utah Wages for Personal and Home Care Aides

Hourly Inexperienced	Annual Inexperienced	Annual Median
\$7.90	\$16,440	\$18,790

Sources of Income in Eastern Utah



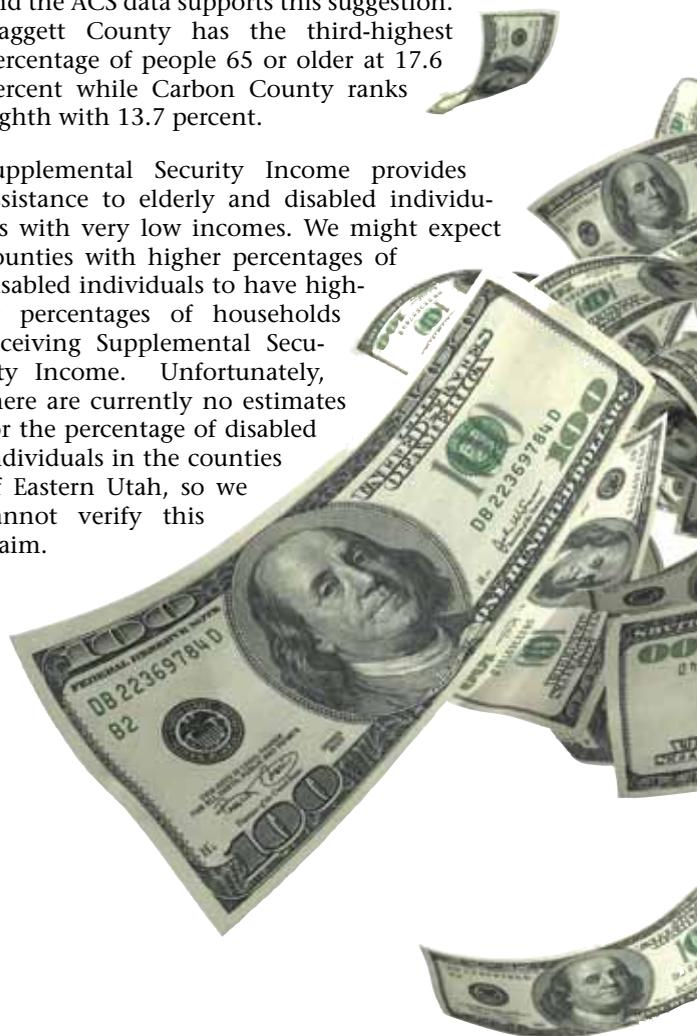
Using the new 5-year ACS data, this article focuses on the sources of income for Eastern Utah, where “Eastern Utah” refers to Carbon, Daggett, Duchesne, Emery, Grand, San Juan, and Uintah counties. By looking at the percentages of households receiving particular types of income, we can develop a better picture of the counties in Eastern Utah.

The ACS identifies five main types of cash income sources: earnings, Social Security, retirement, Supplemental Security Income, and cash public assistance. Among these five sources, earnings are received by a higher percentage of households than any other source of income and they form the largest part of total household income. This makes sense because earnings are the wages, salaries, and self-employment income received by workers. Statewide, 86 percent of all households received earnings. In Eastern Utah, the percentages of households receiving income as earnings are all lower than or equal to the state average, ranging from a low of 69 percent in Daggett County to a high of 86 percent in Uintah County.

While earnings tells us how many households have individuals actively participating in the labor market, Social Security and retirement income can tell us something about the percentage of households that have retirees. Interestingly, the percentages of households receiving Social Security for all of the counties of Eastern Utah are higher than the state average. Another noteworthy fact is that if we rank households in Eastern

Utah by the percentage receiving Social Security and by the percentage receiving retirement income, the order from high to low is the same for the first five counties. This suggests that these counties have older populations and the ACS data supports this suggestion. Daggett County has the third-highest percentage of people 65 or older at 17.6 percent while Carbon County ranks eighth with 13.7 percent.

Supplemental Security Income provides assistance to elderly and disabled individuals with very low incomes. We might expect counties with higher percentages of disabled individuals to have higher percentages of households receiving Supplemental Security Income. Unfortunately, there are currently no estimates for the percentage of disabled individuals in the counties of Eastern Utah, so we cannot verify this claim.



A look at income sources portrays a demographic picture of the seven counties which comprise Eastern Utah.

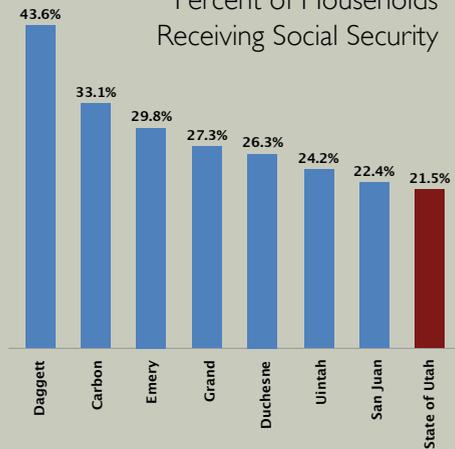
The last income source considered here is cash public assistance. This consists of cash grants from government agencies to individuals who typically have very little or no income. The most well-known government program of this type is Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF).

On average, only 1.8 percent of households in the State of Utah receive cash public assistance. However, the percentages of households receiving cash public assistance in San Juan and Grand counties are more than twice the statewide average. These relatively high percentages can be explained in terms of the poverty rate. San Juan County has the highest poverty rate among Utah's counties and Grand County's rate ranks as the fifth highest. As we would expect, the greater the percentage of individuals in poverty, the greater the percentage of individuals receiving government cash transfers. In contrast, Daggett County has the fourth lowest poverty rate in the state, so it is believable that no one in the survey reported receiving cash public assistance.

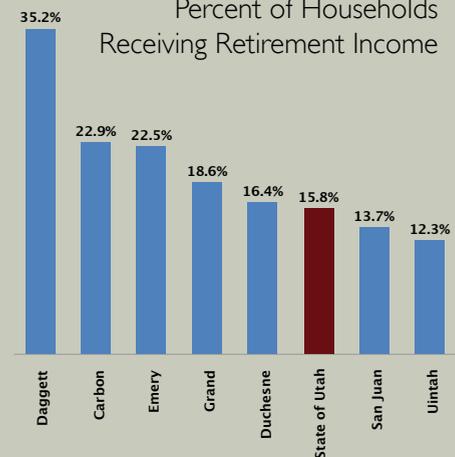
The American Community Survey is a veritable treasure trove of information. To learn more about your county, the link below takes you to the American FactFinder page of the U.S. Census Bureau's website, which has a link to the American Community Survey. 

<http://factfinder.census.gov/>

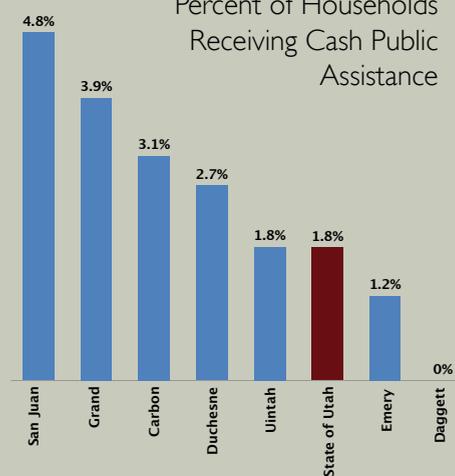
Percent of Households Receiving Social Security



Percent of Households Receiving Retirement Income



Percent of Households Receiving Cash Public Assistance



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates for 2005-2009.

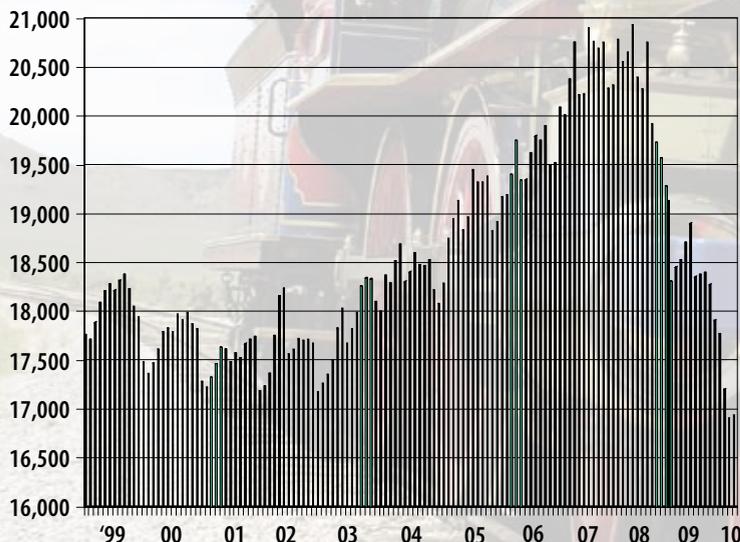
Box Elder County

In the northwest corner of the Beehive state resides a quiet county named after its most abundant tree: the box elder. Unfortunately Box Elder County is considered “economically distressed.” In the fall of 2010, almost one in ten (9.4 percent) of the Box Elder workforce was unemployed. This increase in unemployment is mostly attributable to the decrease of manufacturing jobs, Box Elder’s primary industry. If Box Elder’s economy is to maintain and prosper, industrial diversity may be a key. Otherwise, Box Elder’s level of joblessness will likely grow over the next few years.

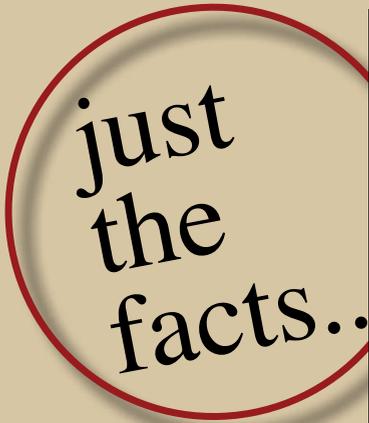
Urban pressure continues to spread northward from the metropolitan Wasatch Front. This may cause the agriculture industry, which occupies 40 percent of Box Elder’s land, to morph into a more metropolitan county in the future. To aid the local economy, Box Elder County has opened the Box Elder Business Center with the assistance of federal funds, which was created to develop existing businesses and attract new ones to the area. ⓘ

The steam engine replica at the Golden Spike National Historic Site in Box Elder County.

Box Elder County Employment



Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.



December 2010 Unemployment Rates		Changes From Last Year	
Utah Unemployment Rate	7.5 %	Up	0.9 points
U.S. Unemployment Rate	9.4 %	Down	0.5 points
Utah Nonfarm Jobs (000s)	1,205.2	Up	1.3 %
U.S. Nonfarm Jobs (000s)	131,062.0	Up	0.7 %
December 2010 Consumer Price Index Rates			
U.S. Consumer Price Index	219.2	Up	1.5%
U.S. Producer Price Index	183.0	Up	4.0%

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services

December 2010 Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rates

Beaver	8.5 %
Box Elder	9.7 %
Cache	5.8 %
Carbon	8.3 %
Daggett	7.1 %
Davis	6.9 %
Duchesne	7.5 %
Emery	7.6 %
Garfield	9.7 %
Grand	10.7 %
Iron	9.1 %
Juab	10.8 %
Kane	8.2 %
Millard	6.5 %
Morgan	7.1 %
Piute	7.2 %
Rich	6.0 %
Salt Lake	7.3 %
San Juan	13.5 %
Sanpete	9.5 %
Sevier	8.3 %
Summit	7.5 %
Tooele	8.2 %
Uintah	6.6 %
Utah	7.7 %
Wasatch	8.9 %
Washington	10.2 %
Wayne	9.3 %
Weber	8.5 %

Watch for these features in our
Next Issue:

Theme:
Outlook for College Grads

County Highlight:
Beaver

Occupation:
Veterinarian

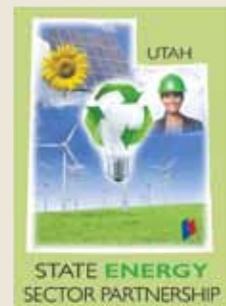
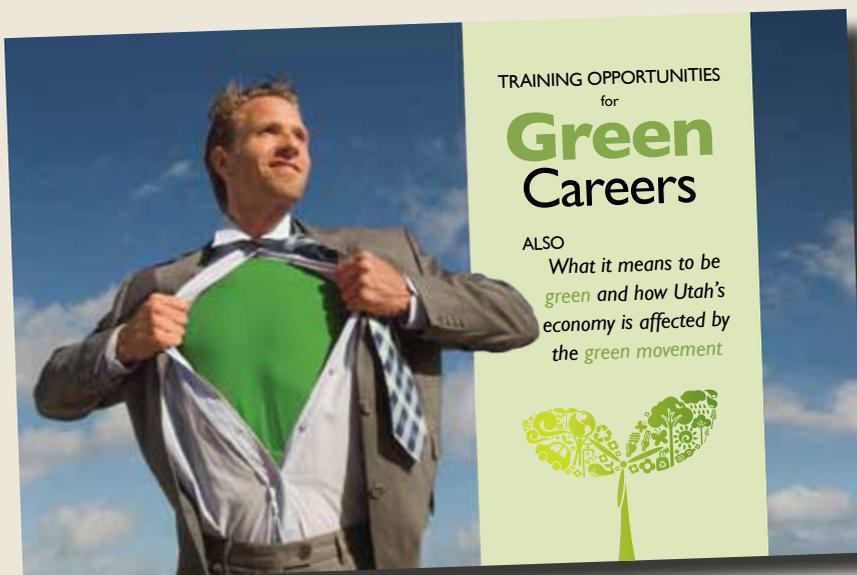


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