

# Utah Economic and Business Review

**BE|BR**  
Bureau of Economic and Business Research  
DAVID ECCLES SCHOOL OF BUSINESS | UNIVERSITY OF UTAH

2008 | Volume 68, Number 2

## Highlights

- Over a span of almost 40 years southwestern Utah's economic ties expanded from a strictly westward orientation to a wider focus that looks south and north as well. In 1969 the five counties of Beaver, Garfield, Iron, Kane, and Washington were part of the Las Vegas economic area. By 2004, only Beaver, Iron, and Washington remained in the Las Vegas economic area. Kane was now part of the Flagstaff economic area, while Garfield County had become part of the Salt Lake City–Ogden–Clearfield economic area.
- In 1979, all five southwestern counties were classified as federal lands counties. Iron, Kane, and Washington were also considered retirement counties. As of 2004, Beaver is considered farming-dependent, Garfield and Iron are government-dependent, and Kane and Washington are services-dependent. All are considered recreation counties, and Iron and Washington are considered housing stressed.
- Migrational flows in the five-county region are directly proportional to origin and destination population and inversely proportional to distance. The larger and more accessible counties, i.e., Washington and Iron, attract more in-migrants than the smaller and more remote counties (Beaver, Garfield, Kane). Likewise, Clark County, Nevada, home of Las Vegas, and Salt Lake County are both important migration sources and destinations.
- From 1990 to 2000, the share of southwest region residents who commuted outside the region for work declined from 6.6 percent to 4.3 percent.
- The region's strongest external labor force ties are with southern Nevada, Arizona, and the Wasatch Front. In 2000, 29 percent of regional out-commuters worked in Clark County, Nevada, 24 percent worked in Arizona, and 12 percent worked in Wasatch Front counties. Arizona also supplied almost two-fifths of in-commuters and the Wasatch Front supplied one-quarter.
- Kane County has consistently had the lowest share of residents who work within the county. In 1970, only 79 percent of Kane's resident workforce had jobs in the county. By 2000, just 71 percent worked in the county while 19 percent worked out of state.
- Transportation costs are essential to regional economic development. Only Beaver, Iron, and Washington counties are traversed by I-15, and only Beaver and Iron have railroad access. Iron County has a regional airport, and Washington County has begun the process of building a new one.

## Southwestern Utah's Broader Regional Ties

John C. Downen, Research Analyst

The following article is part of a larger study conducted by the Bureau of Economic and Business Research titled, "An Analysis of Long-Term Economic Growth in Southwestern Utah: Past and Future Conditions." The full report is available on the Bureau's web site, [www.bebr.utah.edu](http://www.bebr.utah.edu).

### Economic Areas

The five-county region of southwestern Utah, comprising Beaver, Garfield, Iron, Kane, and Washington counties, is an administrative rather than economic grouping. That is, the member counties do not necessarily function as a single economic region.

In order to better analyze the regional distribution of economic activity in the United States, the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) has divided the country into "economic areas." It defines these areas, using commuting flows and newspaper readership, as "the relevant regional markets for labor, products, and information," centered on metropolitan or micropolitan statistical areas.<sup>1</sup> The BEA is the lead federal agency responsible for economic analysis in general and for regional analysis in particular.

In the 1969 delineation of BEA economic areas all five southwestern Utah counties were in fact part of the Las Vegas economic area, which also included Clark, Esmeralda, Lincoln, and Nye counties in Nevada. However, by the 1995 redefinition, Kane County's orientation had shifted south, and it joined San Juan County and Arizona's Coconino, Navajo, and Yavapai counties in the new Flagstaff economic area. The other counties remained in the Las Vegas economic area, which had expanded to include Piute County, Mineral County, Nevada, and Mohave County, Arizona. In the BEA's 2004 redefinition of economic areas, only Beaver, Iron, and Washington remained in the Las Vegas economic area. Kane was still part of the Flagstaff economic area, while Garfield County (and Piute) had shifted its economic focus north to become part of the Salt Lake City–Ogden–Clearfield economic area. By this time, too, Washington County had grown into a metropolitan statistical area in its own right.

Thus, over a span of almost 40 years we see a differentiation and broadening of the Southwest (administrative) region's economic ties from a strictly westward orientation to a wider focus that looks south and north as well. However, in terms of sheer size, the

region has maintained and developed its southwesterly ties, particularly with Las Vegas.

Washington County remains closely tied to Las Vegas, sending more than 30 percent of its out-commuters in 2000 to Clark County, though this was down from 40 percent in 1990. However, one-fifth of in-commuters to Washington in 2000 came from Mohave County, Arizona, about double the share (and more than four times the numbers) in 1990. Iron County's main worker exchanges are with Washington County, which supplied half of Iron's in-commuters in 2000 and received more than half of its out-commuters. Beaver County has a similar exchange with Iron, sending and receiving more than half of its out- and in-commuters in 2000 to and from Iron. Although the share of out-commuters from Kane County who worked in Coconino County, Arizona, declined from 58.0 percent in 1990 to 51.1 percent in 2000, the number actually increased slightly, from 364 to 385. Those commuting into Kane from Coconino increased from 108 to 197, and from 49.3 percent to 52.5 percent of in-commuters. Washington County claimed about 10 percent each of Kane's in- and out-commuters in 2000. Garfield County's main commuting flows in 2000 were to San Juan County (one-quarter of all out-commuters) and from Piute County (over one-fifth of in-commuters). Iron was also a significant destination, receiving more than one-fifth of out-commuters, while Kane was close behind Piute and supplied nearly one-fifth of in-commuters.

## Rural Typologies

In 1973, the BEA described the Las Vegas economic area as one that "provide[s] unusually large amounts of services to nonresident consumers"<sup>2</sup>—in this case, recreation. More than 30 years later recreation is still important to the region, and will likely continue to be, given Las Vegas' prominence as a gambling and entertainment destination and the presence of national and state parks, national monuments, wilderness areas, and other scenic public lands. In fact, these natural amenities are and have been an important driver of economic development, particularly in the five-county region of Utah.<sup>3</sup>

Since 1979, the Economic Research Service of the USDA has classified nonmetropolitan (and metropolitan, beginning in 2004) counties into various economic and policy types. The economic types are based on the concept of "base" industries, i.e. those that produce goods and services for export outside the local economy. They are defined by looking at each industry's share of labor and proprietors' earnings in a given county. The economic types are mutually exclusive. The policy types are not mutually exclusive and describe such features as federal land ownership, share of in-migrants aged 60 and older, education and poverty levels, and other social factors.

In 1979 there was no distinction between economic and policy typologies. The categories were farming-dependent, manufacturing-dependent, mining-dependent, government-dependent, federal lands, retirement counties, poverty counties, and unclassified counties.<sup>4</sup> All five counties in the southwest were classified as federal lands: nonmetropolitan counties in which federal land was one-third or more of total land area in 1977

(Table 1). In fact, Iron County has the lowest share of federally owned land at 57.5 percent; Garfield is the highest with 89.6 percent. Iron, Kane, and Washington were also considered retirement counties, where 15 percent or more of net in-migration from

1970 to 1980 was people aged 60 years and older. On the rural-urban continuum, where 0 is most urban and 9 is most rural, all five counties were classified as nonmetropolitan (scores of 4 or higher). Beaver, Garfield, and Kane

were coded as 9: completely rural, with no places having a population of 2,500 or more, and not adjacent to a metropolitan area. Iron and Washington were classified as 7: having an urban population of 2,500 to 19,999 and not adjacent to a metropolitan area.

By 1989, Washington had grown to a 4 on the rural-urban continuum: it had an urban population of 20,000 or more and was adjacent to a metropolitan area (Las Vegas too had grown). Iron was still a 7, though Kane had grown to a 7 as well. Beaver and Garfield were still completely rural (Table 2). The typology now included six nonoverlapping economic types and five

overlapping policy types. The economic types were farming-dependent, mining-dependent, manufacturing-dependent, government-dependent, services-

dependent, and nonspecialized; the policy types were retirement destination, federal lands, commuting, persistent poverty, and transfers-dependent.<sup>5</sup>

Among the economic types, Beaver County was classified as farming-dependent, earning 20 percent or more of its labor and proprietor's income from farming; Garfield and Iron were considered government-dependent, with government activities contributing 25 percent or more of income; and Kane and Washington were services-dependent, where service activities provided 50 percent or more of labor and proprietors' income. Service activities were defined to include retail trade and finance, insurance, and real estate in addition to the service sector. In both Kane and Washington, BEA data show that services and retail trade were the main earnings sources, while finance, insurance and

**Table 1**  
**1979 Rural Typology Codes**  
**for the Southwestern Counties**

County	RURALURB	AGTP79R	MGTP79R	MINTP79R	GVTP79R	FEDTP79	RETP79	POVTP79	UNCL79
Beaver	9	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Garfield	9	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Iron	7	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Kane	9	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Washington	7	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0

Source: USDA Economic Research Service.

**Table 2**  
**1989 Rural Typology Codes for the**  
**Southwestern Counties**

County	RURALURB	Economic Types						Policy Types					
		FM	MI	MF	GV	TS	NS	RT	FL	CM	PV	TP	
Beaver	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	
Garfield	9	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	
Iron	7	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	
Kane	7	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	
Washington	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	

Source: USDA Economic Research Service.

real estate made a relatively minor contribution. Among policy types, all counties were, of course, still federal lands counties and Beaver had joined the ranks of retirement-destination counties.

The most recent rural typology was released in 2004. It includes the same six economic types, with slightly lower earnings thresholds for most categories, but uses a new collection of policy types. These seven nonoverlapping classifications are housing stress, low education, low employment, persistent poverty, population loss, nonmetro recreation, and retirement destination.<sup>6</sup> The 2004 typology also replaced the rural-urban continuum with an urban influence code on a scale of 1 to 12, with 1 being “in a large metro area of 1+ million residents” and 12 being “noncore not adjacent to metro or micro area and does not contain a town of at least 2,500 residents.” Under this scheme, Washington County has grown to a small metropolitan area of less than 1 million residents, Iron County is classified as a micropolitan area adjacent to a small metro area, Kane is noncore adjacent to a small metro area and contains a town of at least 2,500 residents, and Beaver and Garfield are both classified as noncore adjacent to a micropolitan area and not containing a town of at least 2,500 residents (Table 3). The micropolitan area designation is relatively

**Table 3**  
**2004 Rural Typology Codes for the**  
**Southwestern Counties**

County	Economic Types							Policy Types						
	URBINF	FARM	MINE	MANF	FSGOV	SERV	NONSP	HOUSE	LOWEDUC	LOWEMP	PERPOV	POPLOSS	REC	RETIRE
Beaver	10	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Garfield	10	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Iron	5	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
Kane	6	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Washington	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1

Source: USDA Economic Research Service.

new and is defined to be one or more counties that contain an urban core of 10,000 to 50,000 population, where “core” refers to an area containing a “substantial population nucleus.”<sup>7</sup>

There was no change in the economic typologies of the five counties from their 1989 classification; Beaver is still considered farming-dependent, Garfield and Iron are government-dependent; and Kane and Washington are services-dependent. Among policy types, all are considered recreation counties, based on the share of employment or earnings in recreation-related industries, the share of seasonal or occasional-use housing units, and per capita receipts from motels and hotels. Beaver is no longer considered a retirement destination, though Iron, Kane, and Washington counties continue to receive significant numbers of in-migrants aged 60 and older. Iron and Washington are considered housing stressed because over 30 percent of renter households pay 30 percent or more of their income for rent. In Iron, 36.5 percent of renting households pay 30 percent or more, in Washington 38.3 percent of renting households do. This stress is a result of rapid population growth and the rising cost of housing in these micropolitan and metropolitan counties.

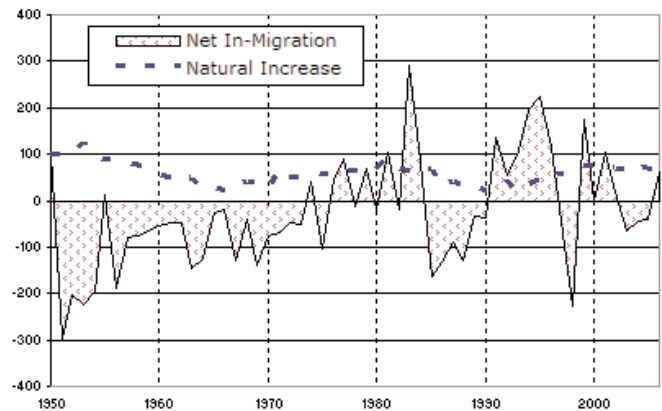
## Migration

Migration is measured in gross and net flows. Gross inflows measure the number of people who move into a given area while gross outflows measure the number who leave a given area. Net migration is then gross inflows less gross outflows, and is generally given as net in-migration, where a negative number indicates a loss of population due to net out-migration.

Given the westward orientation of at least three of the counties in the southwest region, BEBR looked at migration flows by county into and out of the region. The annual county population estimates produced by the Utah Population Estimates Committee (UPEC) include components of population change: births and deaths based on vital records, and net migration estimated by UPEC. The IRS publishes annual county-to-county gross migration flows based on tax returns.

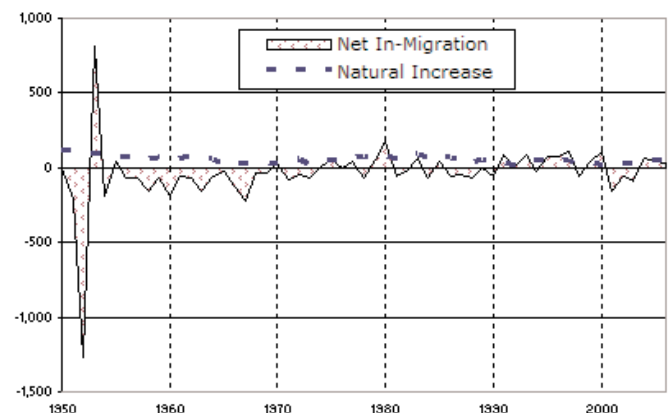
From 1951 through 1973, both Beaver and Garfield counties saw mostly net out-migration (Figures 1 and 2). Since then, migration has been fairly volatile, with significant swings from net in-migration to net out-migration. However, since 1970, both counties experienced net inflows of 521 and 144 people,

**Figure 1**  
**Beaver County Components of Population Change,**  
**1950–2007**



Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee.

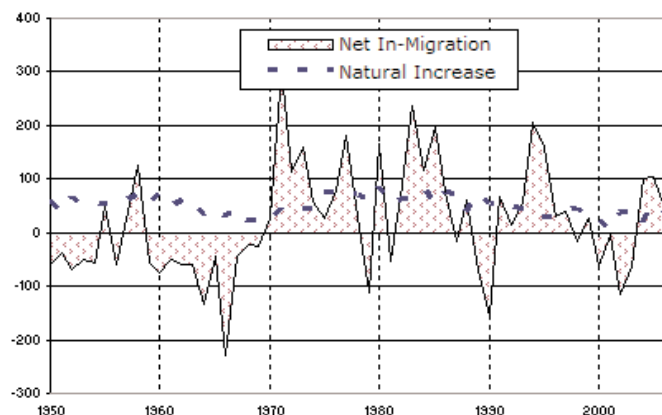
**Figure 2**  
**Garfield County Components of Population Change,**  
**1950–2007**



Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee.

respectively. Kane County migration patterns have been somewhat less volatile (Figure 3), exhibiting net out-migration from 1958 through 1969 and net in-migration over the periods 1970–78, 1982–86, and 1991–97. The current century saw net out-migration from 2000 through 2003 and net in-migration in 2004 through 2006. Kane has received a net influx of 2,097

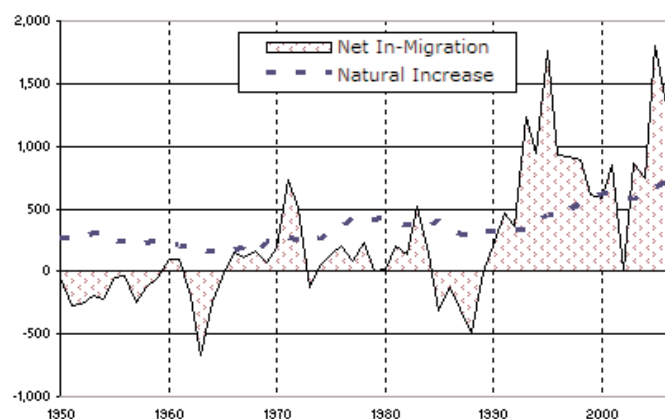
**Figure 3**  
**Kane County Components of Population Change, 1950–2007**



Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee.

people since 1970, although its total population is similar to that of Beaver County at about 6,300 in 2006. From 1950 through 1965 Iron County saw net out-migration, except for 1960 and 1961 (Figure 4). Then, except for losses in 1973 and 1979, there was net in-migration into the county from 1966 through 1984. The latter part of the '80s saw net out-migration, but since 1990 there have been net inflows into the county. Since 1970, the

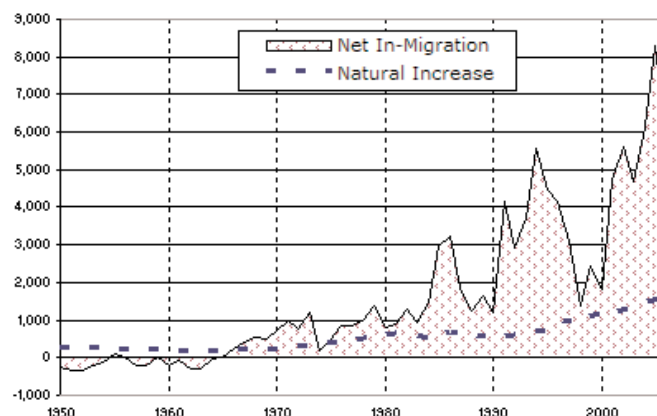
**Figure 4**  
**Iron County Components of Population Change, 1950–2007**



Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee.

county gained 16,253 net migrants. Washington County has experienced the longest period of net in-migration of the five counties (Figure 5). After consistent net out-migration from 1950 through 1964, interrupted only in 1955, '56, and '59, the county has seen constant and growing net in-migration. The increase has been dramatic, from 33 people in 1965 to more than 8,300 in

**Figure 5**  
**Washington County Components of Population Change, 1950–2007**



Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee.

2005 and over 6,000 in 2006. From 1970 through 2006 Washington netted 95,293 in-migrants, about 70 percent of its 2006 population.

While the UPEC data show which counties are gaining and which are losing population through net migration flows, they don't show where in-migrants are coming from and where out-migrants go, that is, gross flows. The IRS county-to-county migration data are available for counties of origin with 10 or more returns in the destination county in the following year. For example, if 10 or more tax returns filed in Washington County in 2005 were from individuals or households whose addresses had been in Clark County in 2004, then they will appear as migrants from Clark County to Washington County. The IRS data report both the number of returns, which approximates the number of households, and the number of personal exemptions, an approximation of the population.

Migration figures from the IRS for the five-county region were analyzed back to 1989. Note that because they are based on tax returns, they likely undercount the actual number of migrants. Those who do not file returns—those with low incomes or who are paid in cash, illegal immigrants, etc.—do not appear in the data.

Migration in the five-county region closely follows a gravity model: migrational flows are directly proportional to origin and destination population and inversely proportional to distance. The larger and more accessible counties, i.e., Washington and Iron, attract more in-migrants than the smaller and more remote counties (Beaver, Garfield, Kane). Likewise, Clark County, Nevada, home of Las Vegas, and Salt Lake County are both important migration sources and destinations. Tables 4a and 4b show IRS migration figures for the five counties by major sources and destinations.

The main migrational flows into and out of Beaver, Garfield, and Kane counties have been with Iron and Washington counties (Tables 5–7). These two counties combined were the source of, on average, 18 percent of Beaver's in-migrants and the destination of 24 percent of its out-migrants over the period 1989 to 2005. Garfield received an average of 11 percent of its in-migrants from Iron and Washington and sent 24 percent of its out-migrants to



**Table 4a**  
**In-Migration to the Southwest Region by Source, 1989–2005**  
(number of exemptions)

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change
Arizona	141	87	417	277	443	452	336	504	479	539	422	491	529	473	508	642	861	510.7%
Share	2.3%	1.4%	5.9%	3.8%	5.1%	4.4%	3.2%	5.2%	5.1%	5.6%	4.5%	5.1%	5.3%	4.2%	4.5%	5.2%	5.5%	
to Washington	141	87	294	193	378	352	280	381	360	401	324	415	412	380	433	495	710	403.5%
to Iron			85	33	31	47		54	27	57	59	34	70	43	34	79	115	35.3%
to Kane			38	51	34	53	56	69	92	54	39	42	47	50	41	68	36	-5.4%
to Garfield										27								
Southern California	155	155	686	923	1,205	1,626	1,150	716	746	575	573	559	624	601	792	1,182	2,054	1225.2%
Share	2.5%	2.5%	9.7%	12.8%	13.8%	15.6%	10.9%	7.3%	7.9%	6.0%	6.1%	5.8%	6.2%	5.4%	7.0%	9.6%	13.1%	
to Washington	155	155	507	717	887	1,164	806	561	564	394	431	375	444	479	616	920	1,613	940.6%
to Iron			179	184	318	462	344	155	182	181	142	184	158	122	176	262	441	146.4%
to Kane				22														
to Garfield													22					
Clark County, NV	427	375	630	700	823	827	857	827	790	721	714	720	851	914	921	931	1,898	344.5%
Share	6.9%	6.0%	8.9%	9.7%	9.4%	8.0%	8.1%	8.5%	8.4%	7.5%	7.6%	7.5%	8.5%	8.1%	8.2%	7.5%	12.1%	
to Washington	258	261	466	492	478	563	541	541	496	435	448	435	497	580	670	593	1,263	389.5%
to Iron	169	114	136	144	263	217	242	229	211	168	211	227	280	286	226	272	497	194.1%
to Kane			28	29	34	25	41	31	30	54	28	29	27	23		36	47	67.9%
to Garfield					20		33		20	40			19		25		38	90.0%
to Beaver				35	28	22		26	33	24	27	29	28	25		30	53	51.4%
Wasatch Front	1,392	1,219	1,547	1,556	1,976	2,310	2,678	2,431	2,402	2,582	2,587	2,558	2,620	3,136	2,962	2,968	3,214	130.9%
Share	22.5%	19.6%	22.0%	21.5%	22.6%	22.2%	25.4%	24.9%	25.5%	26.8%	27.4%	26.5%	26.1%	27.9%	26.3%	24.0%	20.5%	
to Washington	1,137	962	1,246	1,146	1,531	1,820	2,023	1,905	1,852	1,949	1,975	1,989	2,088	2,593	2,393	2,435	2,669	134.7%
from Davis	160	106	194	135	200	225	236	241	220	180	250	201	224	344	257	296	294	83.8%
from Salt Lake	553	481	673	623	843	1,099	1,135	1,069	1,081	1,158	1,023	1,128	1,201	1,524	1,350	1,202	1,328	140.1%
from Utah	349	286	303	293	405	333	525	463	400	494	591	552	512	566	605	717	797	128.4%
from Weber	75	89	76	95	83	163	127	132	151	117	111	108	151	159	181	220	250	233.3%
to Iron	255	257	301	297	383	383	529	419	453	505	465	455	420	476	479	482	514	101.6%
from Davis			38	35	25	31	36	35	64	31	36	49	53	61	39	42	53	39.5%
from Salt Lake	145	139	138	151	214	219	316	257	217	283	209	258	207	224	236	229	209	44.1%
from Utah	110	118	125	79	108	104	141	89	128	141	180	123	138	161	204	188	227	106.4%
from Weber				32	36	29	36	38	44	50	40	25	22	30		23	25	-21.9%
to Kane				26	25	35	51	48	29	50	37	70	62	47	25	33	31	19.2%
from Salt Lake				26	25	35	51	48	29	50	37	40	33	47	25	33	31	
from Utah										30	29							
to Garfield				28		33	35	23	23	31	28		22		30	18		-35.7%
from Salt Lake				28		33	35	23	23	31	28		22			18		
from Utah															30			
to Beaver				59	37	39	40	36	45	47	82	44	28	20	35			-40.7%
from Salt Lake				32	37	39	40	36	45	47	36	44	28	20	35			
from Utah				27							46							
Total In-Migration	6,196	6,235	7,043	7,227	8,727	10,390	10,544	9,746	9,418	9,628	9,433	9,647	10,022	11,223	11,253	12,375	15,640	152.4%
to Washington	3,897	3,878	4,576	4,700	5,712	7,135	6,746	6,327	6,138	6,031	6,114	6,251	6,675	7,555	7,962	8,584	11,093	184.7%
to Iron	1,557	1,532	1,625	1,625	2,132	2,206	2,606	2,188	2,194	2,443	2,343	2,359	2,439	2,597	2,412	2,783	3,423	119.8%
to Kane	272	375	318	367	393	460	528	516	454	507	386	433	314	457	372	435	480	76.5%
to Garfield	280	233	290	281	249	304	313	297	262	309	219	288	290	248	240	223	289	3.2%
to Beaver	190	217	234	254	241	285	351	418	370	338	371	316	304	366	267	350	355	86.8%

Source: IRS migration data based on tax returns, from Economy.com.

those counties. An average of 14 percent of Kane County's in-migrants came from Iron and Washington and one-quarter of its out-migrants moved to those two counties, combined.

All three counties have exchanged some population with Clark County, Nevada, as well, averaging 7 to 10 percent of total migration in each direction. In-migration from Clark to Beaver increased 51 percent between 1992 (the earliest available data) and 2005, while out-migration from Beaver to Clark declined 30 percent between 1990 (the earliest available data) and 2005. There was net in-migration from Clark to Beaver in 2005. In-migration

to Garfield from Clark increased by 90 percent between 1993 and 2005, while out-migration to Clark declined by half between 1990 and 2002. In 2001, the latest year for which data were reported in both directions, there was net out-migration from Garfield to Clark. Kane County's exchanges with Clark have increased in both directions. In-migration increased 68 percent between 1991 and 2005 and out-migration grew 52 percent between 1989 and 2005, with net in-migration from Clark County in 2005. Kane has also experienced significant flows from and to Coconino County, Arizona, with an average of 11 percent of in-migrants coming

**Table 4b**  
**Out-Migration from the Southwest Region by Destination, 1989-2005**  
(number of exemptions)

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change
Arizona	209	168	210	243	234	277	318	331	402	439	457	489	521	491	556	702	637	204.5%
Share	4.0%	3.2%	4.2%	4.8%	4.7%	5.6%	5.6%	5.2%	5.6%	5.5%	5.6%	6.1%	6.0%	5.8%	6.3%	7.8%	6.9%	
from Washington	123	168	176	195	188	196	222	270	269	330	332	384	406	411	453	550	527	328.4%
from Iron				22	16	25	59		68	36	60	55	70	30	56	99	47	113.6%
from Kane	86		34	26	30	56	37	61	65	73	65	50	45	50	47	53	63	-26.8%
Southern California	216	158	125	121	89	53	84	222	207	329	332	331	335	294	314	192	272	25.9%
Share	4.2%	3.0%	2.5%	2.4%	1.8%	1.1%	1.5%	3.5%	2.9%	4.1%	4.1%	4.1%	3.9%	3.5%	3.5%	2.1%	2.9%	
from Washington	167	130	95	101	89	53	84	179	169	269	252	259	248	175	247	171	202	21.0%
from Iron	49	28	30	20				43	38	60	80	72	87	119	67	21	70	42.9%
Clark County, NV	587	746	528	449	369	519	479	532	685	853	840	783	753	733	885	899	786	33.9%
Share	11.3%	14.3%	10.6%	8.9%	7.3%	10.5%	8.4%	8.3%	9.5%	10.6%	10.4%	9.8%	8.7%	8.6%	10.0%	10.0%	8.5%	
from Washington	390	516	360	288	266	379	297	365	491	615	556	524	480	511	544	572	518	32.8%
from Iron	172	130	146	131	103	140	169	145	143	169	226	207	184	206	291	279	211	22.7%
from Kane	25	41		30				22	27	26	30		20		25	21	38	52.0%
from Garfield		32	22				13											-50.0%
from Beaver		27							24	21		22	44		25	27	19	-29.6%
Wasatch Front	1,045	1,087	1,058	1,212	1,218	1,040	1,165	1,324	1,587	1,840	1,837	1,977	2,246	2,015	1,993	2,013	2,211	111.6%
Share	20.2%	20.9%	21.2%	24.1%	24.2%	21.0%	20.4%	20.6%	22.1%	22.9%	22.7%	24.7%	26.0%	23.7%	22.5%	22.3%	23.9%	
from Washington	687	700	698	825	851	644	796	877	1,124	1,302	1,214	1,347	1,503	1,361	1,405	1,394	1,526	122.1%
to Davis	96	92	43	132	159	59	85	102	137	136	166	134	156	197	164	155	214	122.9%
to Salt Lake	361	373	351	473	433	355	413	430	539	693	604	635	717	617	680	706	726	101.1%
to Utah	185	198	267	168	193	172	254	272	360	372	382	478	535	435	453	408	474	156.2%
to Weber	45	37	37	52	66	58	44	73	88	101	62	100	95	112	108	125	112	148.9%
from Iron	317	322	292	359	305	360	334	399	413	463	491	520	608	603	495	514	626	97.5%
to Davis	43	37	33	50	39	48	47	36	35	70	58	68	57	65	31	48	51	18.6%
to Salt Lake	175	204	170	214	171	199	169	202	251	218	254	240	271	295	242	274	286	63.4%
to Utah	99	81	89	95	95	113	103	132	127	142	159	181	238	220	186	171	251	153.5%
to Weber							15	29		33	20	31	42	23	36	21	38	
from Kane	29	36	38	28	17			24		29	54	31	62	28	23	20	39	34.5%
to Salt Lake	29	36	38	28	17			24		29	54	31	31	28	23	20	17	
to Utah												31					22	
from Garfield		29			24	18		24	23	19		22	22	23	23	49	20	-31.0%
to Salt Lake		29			24	18		24	23	19		22	22	23	23	30	20	
to Utah																19		
from Beaver	12		30		21	18	35		27	27	78	57	51		47	36		200.0%
to Salt Lake	12					18	35		27	27	33	31	28		19	36		
to Utah			30		21						45	26	23		28			
Total Out-Migration	5,182	5,208	4,989	5,023	5,028	4,962	5,717	6,426	7,190	8,022	8,091	8,002	8,640	8,508	8,853	9,013	9,259	78.7%
from Washington	2,685	2,698	2,581	2,736	2,829	2,652	3,201	3,574	4,138	4,843	4,658	4,748	5,008	4,872	5,153	5,210	5,617	109.2%
from Iron	1,557	1,566	1,499	1,495	1,384	1,525	1,719	1,853	1,999	2,103	2,345	2,269	2,484	2,530	2,649	2,670	2,595	66.7%
from Kane	427	418	399	360	346	294	321	469	530	423	465	387	420	408	393	396	414	-3.0%
from Garfield	253	325	281	252	274	290	282	302	244	274	276	259	348	330	304	343	317	25.3%
from Beaver	260	201	229	180	195	201	194	228	279	379	347	339	380	368	354	394	316	21.5%

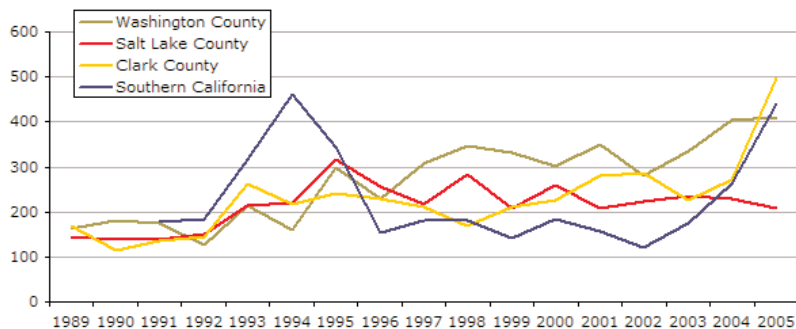
Source: IRS migration data based on tax returns, from Economy.com.

from Coconino and 12 percent of out-migrants moving there. In-migration from Coconino declined slightly (-5 percent) between 1991 and 2005 after more than doubling from 1991 to 1997. Out-migration from Kane to Coconino in 2005 was half of what it was in 1989, but it increased 26 percent between 1991 and 2005 and more than doubled from 1991 to 1998 before falling to its 2005 level.

Iron County has somewhat broader regional ties (Table 8). An average of one-tenth of its in-migrants came from Southern California<sup>8</sup> over the 1991–2005 period, although that region took only about 3 percent of Iron's out-migrants. In-migration from Southern California grew 146 percent between 1991 and 2005, though it spiked in 1994 then was relatively low and flat from 1996 to 2002 (Figure 6a). Out-migration to Southern California increased 43 percent between 1989 and 2005, after hitting a peak in 2002 (Figure 6b). From 1991 to 2005 there was consistent net in-migration

from Southern California, although the flows between the two counties were nearly equal in 2002. Clark County, Nevada, also provided an average of one-tenth of Iron's in-migrants from 1989 to 2005, and was the destination of 9 percent of its out-migrants.

**Figure 6a**  
**In-Migration to Iron County, 1989–2005**



Source: IRS migration data based on tax returns, from Economy.com.

**Table 5**  
**Migration Flows into and out of Beaver County, 1989–2005**  
(number of exemptions)

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change
<b>In-Migration to Beaver County from</b>																		
Southern Nevada				35	28	22		26	33	24	27	29	28	25		30	53	
Clark County				35	28	22		26	33	24	27	29	28	25		30	53	51%
Share				14%	12%	8%		6%	9%	7%	7%	9%	9%	7%		9%	15%	9%
Within Region				32			26	104	35	85	41	52	71	63	77	90	61	
Share				13%			7%	25%	9%	25%	11%	16%	23%	17%	29%	26%	17%	
Iron County				32			26	55	35	36	41	52	42	63	41	61	41	28%
Washington County								49		49			29		36	29	20	
Within Rest of State				59	37	39	40	36	45	47	82	44	28	20	35			
Salt Lake County				32	37	39	40	36	45	47	36	44	28	20	35			9%
Share				13%	15%	14%	11%	9%	12%	14%	10%	14%	9%	5%	13%			
Utah County				27							46							
Total In-Migrants	190	217	234	254	241	285	351	418	370	338	371	316	304	366	267	350	355	87%
<b>Out-Migration from Beaver County to</b>																		
Southern Nevada		27							24	21		22	44		25	27	19	-30%
Clark County		27							24	21		22	44		25	27	19	-30%
Share		13%							9%	6%		6%	12%		7%	7%	6%	
Within Region	30	28			63	50	19	71	63	54	70	79	113	139	114	119	97	223%
Share	12%	14%			32%	25%	10%	31%	23%	14%	20%	23%	30%	38%	32%	30%	31%	
Iron County		28			34	35	19	32	48	30	34	49	67	99	74	80	66	136%
Washington County	30				29	15		39	15	24	36	30	46	40	40	39	31	3%
Within Rest of State	12		30		21	18	35		27	27	78	57	51		47	36		200%
Salt Lake County	12					18	35		27	27	33	31	28		19	36		200%
Share	5%					9%	18%		10%	7%	10%	9%	7%		5%	9%		
Utah County			30		21						45	26	23		28			
Total Out-Migrants	260	201	229	180	195	201	194	228	279	379	347	339	380	368	354	394	316	22%
Net Migrants	-70	16	5	74	46	84	157	190	91	-41	24	-23	-76	-2	-87	-44	39	

Source: IRS migration data based on tax returns, from Economy.com.

**Table 6**  
**Migration Flows into and out of Garfield County, 1989–2005**  
(number of exemptions)

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change
<b>In-Migration to Garfield County from</b>																		
Arizona									27									
Coconino County									27									
Southern California													22					
Los Angeles County													22					
Southern Nevada					20		33		20	40			19		25		38	
Clark County					20		33		20	40			19		25		38	90%
Share					8%		11%		8%	13%			7%		10%		13%	
Within Region	22		24			24	28	27		30	16		20	54	24	28	58	164%
Share	9%		9%			8%	9%	9%		10%	7%		7%	22%	10%	13%	20%	
Iron County							28			30				25	24		32	
Washington County	22		24			24		27			16		20	29		28	26	18%
Within Rest of State				28		33	35	23	23	31	28		22		30	18		
Salt Lake County				28		33	35	23	23	31	28		22			18		-36%
Share				10%		11%	11%	8%	9%	10%	13%		8%			8%		
Utah County															30			
Total In-Migrants	280	233	290	281	249	304	313	297	262	309	219	288	290	248	240	223	289	3%
<b>Out-Migration from Garfield County to</b>																		
Southern Nevada		32	22				13			22	28	30	25	16				
Clark County		32	22				13			22	28	30	25	16				-50%
Share		10%	8%				5%			8%	10%	12%	7%	5%				
Within Region	28	39	63	56	69	79	93	67	37	77	81	57	101	92	87	76	106	279%
Share	11%	12%	22%	22%	25%	27%	33%	22%	15%	28%	29%	22%	29%	28%	29%	22%	33%	
Iron County		39	35	36	43	41	51	31	18	47	50	35	58	66	44	46	68	74%
Washington County	28		28	20	26	38	42	36	19	30	31	22	43	26	43	30	38	36%
Within Rest of State		29			24	18		24	23	19		22	22	23	23	49	20	-31%
Salt Lake County		29			24	18		24	23	19		22	22	23	23	30	20	-31%
Share		9%			9%	6%		8%	9%	7%		8%	6%	7%	8%	9%	6%	
Utah County																19		
Total Out-Migrants	253	325	281	252	274	290	282	302	244	274	276	259	348	330	304	343	317	25%
Net Migrants	27	-92	9	29	-25	14	31	-5	18	35	-57	29	-58	-82	-64	-120	-28	

Source: IRS migration data based on tax returns, from Economy.com.

**Table 7**  
**Migration Flows into and out of Kane County, 1989–2005**  
(number of exemptions)

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change
<b>In-Migration to Kane County from</b>																		
Arizona			38	51	34	53	56	69	92	54	39	42	47	50	41	68	36	
Coconino County			38	51	34	53	56	69	92	54	39	42	27	50	41	43	36	
Share			12%	14%	9%	12%	11%	13%	20%	11%	10%	10%	9%	11%	11%	10%	8%	-5%
Maricopa County													20			25		
Southern California				22														
Los Angeles County				22														
Southern Nevada			28	29	34	25	41	31	30	54	28	29	27	23		36	47	
Clark County			28	29	34	25	41	31	30	54	28	29	27	23		36	47	
Share			9%	8%	9%	5%	8%	6%	7%	11%	7%	7%	9%	5%		8%	10%	68%
Within Region			33	34	49	67	44	105	81	68	99	40	58	61	64	82	60	39
Share			9%	11%	13%	17%	10%	20%	16%	15%	20%	10%	13%	19%	14%	22%	14%	8%
Iron County							44		41	38		31	34	29	32	27		
Washington County			33	34	49	67	44	61	81	27	61	40	27	27	35	50	33	39
Share			9%	11%	13%	17%	10%	12%	16%	6%	12%	10%	6%	9%	8%	13%	8%	8%
Within Rest of State				26	25	35	51	48	29	50	37	70	62	47	25	33	31	
Salt Lake County				26	25	35	51	48	29	50	37	40	33	47	25	33	31	
Share				7%	6%	8%	10%	9%	6%	10%	10%	9%	11%	10%	7%	8%	6%	19%
Utah County												30	29					
Total In-Migrants	272	375	318	367	393	460	528	516	454	507	386	433	314	457	372	435	480	76%
<b>Out-Migration from Kane County to</b>																		
Arizona	86		34	26	30	56	37	61	65	73	65	50	45	50	47	53	63	-27%
Coconino County	86		34	26	30	56	37	61	65	73	41	50	45	50	47	53	43	-50%
Share	20%		9%	7%	9%	19%	12%	13%	12%	17%	9%	13%	11%	12%	12%	13%	10%	
Maricopa County													24				20	
Southern Nevada	25	41		30				22	27	26	30		20		25	21	38	52%
Clark County	25	41		30				22	27	26	30		20		25	21	38	52%
Share	6%	10%		8%				5%	5%	6%	6%		5%		6%	5%	9%	
Within Region	43	97	94	74	90	90	49	130	234	105	114	88	100	102	89	101	110	156%
Share	10%	23%	24%	21%	26%	31%	15%	28%	44%	25%	25%	23%	24%	25%	23%	26%	27%	
Iron County	18	47	40	28	32	33		52	24	40	43	15	29	38	32	27	35	94%
Washington County	25	50	54	46	58	57	49	78	210	65	71	73	71	64	57	74	75	200%
Share	6%	12%	14%	13%	17%	19%	15%	17%	40%	15%	15%	19%	17%	16%	15%	19%	18%	
Within Rest of State	29	36	38	28	17			24		29	54	31	62	28	23	20	39	34%
Salt Lake County	29	36	38	28	17			24		29	54	31	31	28	23	20	17	-41%
Share	7%	9%	10%	8%	5%			5%		7%	12%	8%	7%	7%	6%	5%	4%	
Utah County													31				22	
Total Out-Migrants	427	418	399	360	346	294	321	469	530	423	465	387	420	408	393	396	414	-3%
Net Migrants	-155	-43	-81	7	47	166	207	47	-76	84	-79	46	-106	49	-21	39	66	

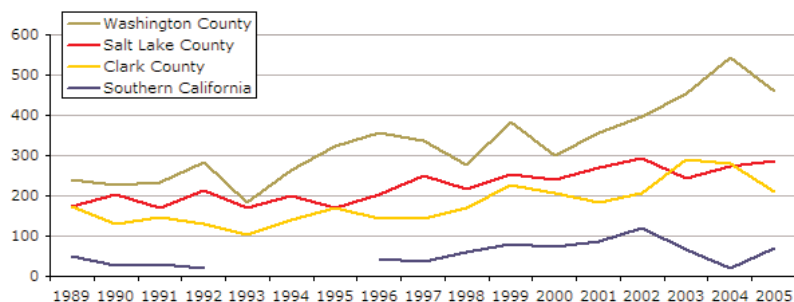
Source: IRS migration data based on tax returns, from Economy.com.

Flows in both directions increased over the period, with in-migration from Clark growing 146 percent and out-migration to Clark growing 23 percent. The size of the flows was fairly similar, though there was net in-migration from Clark in most years, including 2005. Washington County was the source of an average of 12 percent of Iron's in-migrants and the destination of 16 percent of its out-migrants.

Like Iron County, an average of one-tenth of Washington County's in-migrants have come from Southern California, while that region has been the destination of an average of only 4 percent of Washington's out-migrants (Table 9, Figures 7a and 7b). Out-migration to Southern California grew a modest 21 percent between 1989 and 2005, but in-migration from Southern California jumped 941 percent—more than ten times its 1989 level. There has been net in-migration from Southern California in every year except 1989. Salt Lake County has been both the main source of in-migrants and the main destination of out-migrants, averaging 16 percent of the former and 14

percent of the latter. In-migration from Salt Lake County grew 140 percent between 1989 and 2005, while out-migration to Salt Lake doubled over the same period. Clark County, Nevada provided an average of 8 percent of Washington's in-migrants and took 12 percent of the county's out-migrants. While out-migration from Washington to Clark grew 33 percent between 1989 and 2005, in-migration from Clark to Washington increased

**Figure 6b**  
**Out-Migration from Iron County, 1989–2005**



Source: IRS migration data based on tax returns, from Economy.com.



**Table 8**  
**Migration Flows into and out of Iron County, 1989–2005**  
(number of exemptions)

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change
<b>Immigration to Iron County from</b>																		
Arizona			85	33	31	47		54	27	57	59	34	70	43	34	79	115	35%
Coconino County			30	33				20		29	19		20				30	
Maricopa County			55		31	47		34	27	28	40	34	50	43	34	42	53	
Mohave County																37	32	
Southern California Share			179	184	318	462	344	155	182	181	142	184	158	122	176	262	441	146%
Los Angeles County			37	58	141	118	107	87	50	42	66	71	35	47	20	57	94	
Orange County			44	22	45	73	52	35	24	31	30	21	20	30	50	34	61	
Riverside County			31	28	55	73	40		25	29	23	30	18		19	64	94	
San Bernardino County			31	40	48	97	97	33	43	53	23	24	43		43	40	62	
San Diego County			36	36	29	60	48		40	26		38	42	45	44	67	81	
Ventura County						41											49	
Southern Nevada	169	114	136	144	263	217	267	247	255	168	211	227	280	286	226	272	497	194%
Clark County	169	114	136	144	263	217	242	229	211	168	211	227	280	286	226	272	497	194%
Share	11%	7%	8%	9%	12%	10%	9%	10%	10%	7%	9%	10%	11%	11%	9%	10%	15%	
Lincoln County							25	18	44									
Within Region Share	180	296	249	191	323	268	367	343	397	464	459	402	504	483	486	558	579	222%
Beaver County	28				34	35	19	32	48	30	34	49	67	99	74	80	66	
Garfield County	39	35	36	43	41	51	31	18	47	50	35	58	66	44	46	68		
Kane County	18	47	40	28	32	33		52	24	40	43	15	29	38	32	27	35	94%
Washington County	162	182	174	127	214	159	297	228	307	347	332	303	350	280	336	405	410	153%
Share	10%	12%	11%	8%	10%	7%	11%	10%	14%	14%	13%	14%	11%	14%	15%	12%		
Within Rest of State	343	338	339	403	486	478	720	626	588	750	722	743	643	713	670	782	817	138%
Cache County	25				33	34	53	44	25	32	44	46	42	30	26	49	32	
Carbon County								27	36	22		42		19		43		
Davis County			38	35	25	31	36	35	64	31	36	49	53	61	39	42	53	
Emery County											21	12	28	24	20		17	
Millard County	28	41		31	28		25	39	37	68	41	53	48	33	31	53	40	
Salt Lake County	145	139	138	151	214	219	316	257	217	283	209	258	207	224	236	229	209	44%
Share	9%	9%	8%	9%	10%	10%	12%	12%	10%	12%	9%	11%	8%	9%	10%	8%	6%	
San Juan County				24				31		23	30		24		21		32	
Sanpete County				23		22	42	18		31	41	32	41	50	37	50	57	
Sevier County	35	40	38	28	42	39	71	48	37	51	80	103	40	81	56	82	83	137%
Utah County	110	118	125	79	108	104	141	89	128	141	180	123	138	161	204	188	227	106%
Weber County				32	36	29	36	38	44	50	40	25	22	30		23	25	
Total In-Migrants	1,557	1,532	1,625	1,625	2,132	2,206	2,606	2,188	2,194	2,443	2,343	2,359	2,439	2,597	2,412	2,783	3,423	120%
<b>Out-Migration from Iron County to</b>																		
Arizona				22	16	25	59		68	36	60	55	70	30	56	99	47	114%
Coconino County							20		34		19				18	26		
Maricopa County				22	16	25	39		34	36	41	55	49	30	38	73	47	114%
Mohave County												21						
Southern California Share	49	28	30	20				43	38	60	80	72	87	119	67	21	70	43%
Los Angeles County	26	28							14			36	41	35	23	21	25	-4%
Orange County								17	24									
Riverside County											21			25	24		21	
San Bernardino County			30					26		30	30	36	24	31	20		24	
San Diego County	23			20					30	29			22	28				
Southern Nevada	172	152	146	131	103	140	169	145	167	169	226	207	184	206	291	279	211	23%
Clark County	172	130	146	131	103	140	169	145	143	169	226	207	184	206	291	279	211	23%
Share	11%	8%	10%	9%	7%	9%	10%	8%	7%	8%	10%	9%	7%	8%	11%	10%	8%	
Lincoln County			22						24									
Within Region	240	227	235	316	183	265	423	412	382	426	382	434	514	550	630	533		122%
Beaver County				32			26	55	35	36	41	52	42	63	41	61	41	
Garfield County							28			30				25	24		32	
Kane County							44		41	38		31	34	29	32	27		
Washington County	240	227	235	284	183	265	325	357	337	278	385	299	358	397	453	542	460	92%
Share	15%	14%	16%	19%	13%	17%	19%	19%	17%	13%	16%	13%	14%	16%	17%	20%	18%	
Within Rest of State	366	322	321	435	457	408	400	465	520	583	628	670	836	717	720	652	747	104%
Cache County			29	47	38	23	32	38	42	43	43	38	46	36	44	54	37	
Davis County	43	37	33	50	39	48	47	36	35	70	58	68	57	65	31	48	51	19%
Millard County				23					19	25	37	39	38		53		20	
Salt Lake County	175	204	170	214	171	199	169	202	251	218	254	240	271	295	242	274	286	63%
Share	11%	13%	11%	14%	12%	13%	10%	11%	13%	10%	11%	11%	11%	12%	9%	10%	11%	
Sanpete County											25	38		46	30			
Sevier County	49			29	59	25	34	28	46	23	32	48	74	30	51	54	64	31%
Tooele County										29	25		32		31			
Utah County	99	81	89	95	95	113	103	132	127	142	159	181	238	220	186	171	251	154%
Weber County							15	29		33	20	31	42	23	36	21	38	
Total Out-Migrants	1,557	1,566	1,499	1,495	1,384	1,525	1,719	1,853	1,999	2,103	2,345	2,269	2,484	2,530	2,649	2,670	2,595	67%
Net Migrants	0	-34	126	130	748	681	887	335	195	340	-2	90	-45	67	-237	113	828	

Source: IRS migration data based on tax returns, from Economy.com.

**Table 9**  
**Migration Flows into and out of Washington County, 1989–2005**  
(number of exemptions)

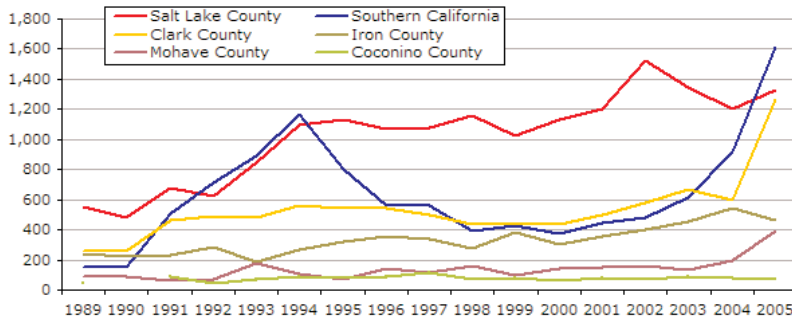
	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change
<b>In-Migration to Washington County from</b>																		
Arizona	141	87	294	193	378	352	280	381	360	401	324	415	412	380	433	495	710	404%
Share	4%	2%	6%	4%	7%	5%	4%	6%	6%	7%	5%	7%	6%	5%	5%	6%	6%	
Coconino County	49		90	43	69	90	84	85	112	70	79	62	78	72	88	77	68	39%
Maricopa County			143	82	110	156	123	156	111	145	103	138	154	129	159	163	221	
Mohave County	92	87	61	68	176	106	73	140	115	164	99	140	150	159	130	193	391	325%
Southern California	155	155	507	717	887	1,164	806	561	564	394	431	375	444	479	616	920	1,613	941%
Share	4%	4%	11%	15%	16%	16%	12%	9%	9%	7%	7%	6%	7%	6%	8%	11%	15%	
Los Angeles County	155	155	171	192	265	393	300	188	243	128	147	150	116	186	171	293	420	171%
Orange County			63	128	163	171	89	81	77	66	86	52	92	102	78	140	238	
Riverside County			76	117	123	164	100	112	61	52	42	44	43	49	109	102	307	
San Bernardino County			98	93	132	212	155	94	72	87	69	57	63	52	92	130	259	
San Diego County			71	128	130	150	108	86	75	61	63	46	71	90	84	143	235	
Santa Barbara County					34	26						20			24	34	61	
Ventura County			28	59	40	48	54		36		24	26	39		58	78	93	
Southern Nevada	258	261	466	492	478	563	541	541	496	435	448	435	497	580	670	593	1,306	406%
Clark County	258	261	466	492	478	563	541	541	496	435	448	435	497	580	670	593	1,263	390%
Share	7%	7%	10%	10%	8%	8%	8%	9%	8%	7%	7%	7%	7%	8%	8%	7%	11%	
Within Region	323	277	317	350	296	375	416	510	581	397	523	424	518	527	593	685	604	87%
Share	8%	7%	7%	7%	5%	5%	6%	8%	9%	7%	9%	7%	8%	7%	7%	8%	5%	
Beaver County	30				29	15		39	15	24	36	30	46	40	40	39	31	
Garfield County	28		28	20	26	38	42	36	19	30	31	22	43	26	43	30	38	
Iron County	240	227	235	284	183	265	325	357	337	278	385	299	358	397	453	542	460	92%
Share	6%	6%	5%	6%	3%	4%	5%	6%	5%	5%	6%	5%	5%	5%	6%	6%	4%	
Kane County	25	50	54	46	58	57	49	78	210	65	71	73	71	64	57	74	75	
Within Rest of State	1,445	1,127	1,417	1,348	1,799	2,320	2,445	2,223	2,241	2,278	2,423	2,509	2,683	3,194	3,164	3,090	3,464	140%
Davis County	160	106	194	135	200	225	236	241	220	180	250	201	224	344	257	296	294	84%
Salt Lake County	553	481	673	623	843	1,099	1,135	1,069	1,081	1,158	1,023	1,128	1,201	1,524	1,350	1,202	1,328	140%
Share	14%	12%	15%	13%	15%	15%	17%	17%	18%	19%	17%	18%	18%	20%	17%	14%	12%	
Utah County	349	286	303	293	405	333	525	463	400	494	591	552	512	566	605	717	797	
Weber County	75	89	76	95	83	163	127	132	151	117	111	108	151	159	181	220	250	
Total In-Migrants	3,897	3,878	4,576	4,700	5,712	7,135	6,746	6,327	6,138	6,031	6,114	6,251	6,675	7,555	7,962	8,584	11,093	185%
<b>Outmigration from Washington County to</b>																		
Arizona	123	168	176	195	188	196	222	270	269	330	332	384	406	411	453	550	527	328%
Share	5%	6%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	8%	7%	7%	7%	8%	8%	8%	9%	11%	9%	
Coconino County	40	34	51	50	24	54	48	80	62	68	71	65	58	69	64	98	81	102%
Maricopa County	83	78	75	99	55	76	82	75	95	141	127	145	135	129	167	142	136	64%
Mohave County		56	50	46	91	66	73	115	80	103	109	119	160	150	222	278	268	
Southern California	167	130	95	101	89	53	84	179	169	269	252	259	248	175	247	171	202	21%
Share	6%	5%	4%	4%	3%	2%	3%	5%	4%	6%	5%	5%	5%	4%	5%	3%	4%	
Los Angeles County	46	33	42	44	38	32	33	55	43	58	51	52	74	49	62	59	43	-7%
Orange County	39	18		15				37	22	32	39	25	34	23	30	16	33	
Riverside County	24	27		18			27		28	38	34	52	62	32	56	29	30	
San Bernardino County	23	31	31		33			42	25	39	58	32	33	37	53	36	52	
San Diego County	35	21	22	24	18	21	24	45	51	76	70	98	45	34	46	31	44	26%
Ventura County										26								
Southern Nevada	390	516	360	288	266	379	297	365	491	615	556	524	480	511	544	572	518	33%
Clark County	390	516	360	288	266	379	297	365	491	615	556	524	480	511	544	572	518	33%
Share	15%	19%	14%	11%	9%	14%	9%	10%	12%	13%	12%	11%	10%	10%	11%	11%	9%	
Within Region	162	237	208	200	281	227	358	385	334	457	388	330	426	344	422	495	495	205%
Share	6%	9%	8%	7%	10%	9%	11%	11%	8%	9%	8%	7%	9%	7%	8%	10%	9%	
Beaver County							49		49				29		36	29	20	
Garfield County		22		24		24		27		16			20	29		28	26	
Iron County	162	182	174	127	214	159	297	228	307	347	332	303	350	280	336	405	410	153%
Share	6%	7%	7%	5%	8%	6%	9%	6%	7%	7%	7%	6%	7%	6%	7%	8%	7%	
Kane County		33	34	49	67	44	61	81	27	61	40	27	27	35	50	33	39	
Within Rest of State	761	780	788	889	942	734	943	1,059	1,288	1,598	1,422	1,577	1,878	1,650	1,717	1,670	1,953	157%
Davis County	96	92	43	132	159	59	85	102	137	136	166	134	156	197	164	155	214	
Salt Lake County	361	373	351	473	433	355	413	430	539	693	604	635	717	617	680	706	726	101%
Share	13%	14%	14%	17%	15%	13%	13%	12%	13%	14%	13%	13%	14%	13%	13%	14%	13%	
Utah County	185	198	267	168	193	172	254	272	360	372	382	478	535	435	453	408	474	
Weber County	45	37	37	52	66	58	44	73	88	101	62	100	95	112	108	125	112	
Total Out-Migrants	2,685	2,698	2,581	2,736	2,829	2,652	3,201	3,574	4,138	4,843	4,658	4,748	5,008	4,872	5,153	5,210	5,617	109%
Net Migrants	1,212	1,180	1,995	1,964	2,883	4,483	3,545	2,753	2,000	1,188	1,456	1,503	1,667	2,683	2,809	3,374	5,476	352%

Source: IRS migration data based on tax returns, from Economy.com.

390 percent, more than doubling from 2004 to 2005 alone. There was net out-migration to Clark in 1989, 1990, and 1998–2000; in all other years in the period there was net in-migration from Clark. On average, 5 percent of Washington's in-migrants have come from Arizona, mostly Mohave, Maricopa, and Coconino counties. Arizona has been the destination of 7 percent of Washington's out-migrants. Flows from Arizona grew 328 percent between 1989

and 2005, and flows to Arizona grew 404 percent. There was net out-migration to Arizona in six of the 17 years, including 2002 to 2004. The rest of the years saw net in-migration from Arizona to Washington. The four other counties in the five-county southwest region have supplied an average of 7 percent of Washington's in-migrants, combined, and received 9 percent of its out-migrants. The bulk of this exchange has been with Iron County.

**Figure 7a**  
**In-Migration to Washington County, 1989–2005**



Source: IRS migration data based on tax returns, from Economy.com.

## Commuting Patterns

The Census Bureau publishes place of work for workers 16 years and older. In 1970 and 1980, this included whether a person worked in or outside their county of residence. In 1990 and 2000, the data also indicated whether persons worked in or outside their state of residence. From 1990 to 2000, the share of southwest region residents who commuted outside the region for work declined from 6.6 percent to 4.3 percent (Table 10). Most of those working outside the region worked out of state, though their share too decreased. In any case, nearly 95 percent of the region's resident workers in 2000 had jobs within the region.

However, examining county-level data reveals some striking differences (Table 11). Kane County has consistently had the lowest share of residents who work within the county. In 1970, only 78.8 percent of Kane's resident workforce had jobs in the county. The next lowest proportion was in Washington County, where 88.5 percent worked in the county. By 1980, the share of Kane workers with jobs in the county had declined to 69.6 percent. This share had fallen in all counties in the region, such that 82.2 percent of Washington workers (still the second lowest) worked in that county. In other words, out-commuting from each county increased during the 1970s.

**Table 10**  
**Place of Work for Five-County Region Residents, 1990–2000**

	1990 No. Share	2000 No. Share
Total workers 16 yrs and older	30,556 100%	57,377 100%
Worked in state of residence	29,075 95.2%	55,182 96.2%
Worked in region of residence	28,535 93.4%	54,302 94.6%
Worked outside region of residence	540 1.8%	880 1.5%
Worked outside state of residence	1,481 4.8%	2,195 3.8%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau and BEBR calculations.

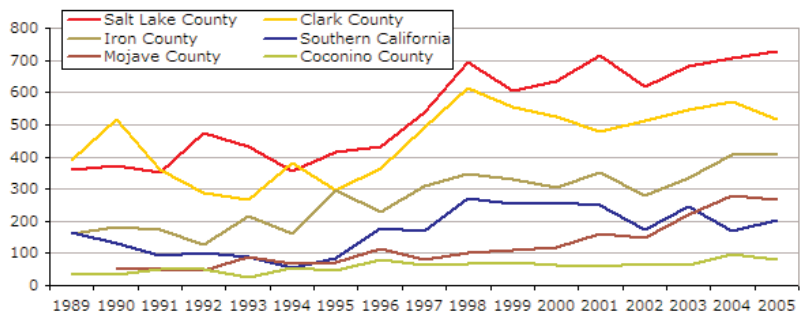
By 1990, the share of Kane County's resident workers who worked in the county had declined to 67.6 percent, and nearly 22 percent, more than one in five, worked out of state, mostly in Coconino County, Arizona, in Page and Fredonia (see Table 16a, below). In the other counties in the region, more than 90 percent of workers worked in their county of residence. Five percent of Washington County workers—the next highest share—commuted

out of state. In 2000, Kane County out-commuting had declined such that 71.2 percent now worked in the county and "only" 19.1 percent worked out of state. The share of out-commuters also declined in Washington County, from 7.3 percent to 6.7 percent. However, out-commuting increased in Beaver, Garfield, and Iron counties over 1990 levels, to the point that Garfield now had the second-highest share of out-commuters with 10.4 percent.<sup>9</sup>

The Census Bureau published detailed county-to-county worker flow files for 1990 and 2000 that show in- and out-commuting by origin and destination county for the entire country. For the purposes of this study, BEBR focused on flows between the five-county region and

Arizona, southern California, southern Nevada (primarily Clark County), and the Wasatch Front.<sup>10</sup>

**Figure 7b**  
**Out-Migration from Washington County, 1989–2005**



Source: IRS migration data based on tax returns, from Economy.com.

When we look at the five-county region as a whole, we see that the strongest labor force ties are with southern Nevada, Arizona, and the Wasatch Front (Tables 12a and 12b). In 1990, Clark County was the workplace of 30.2 percent of regional residents who worked elsewhere. More than one-quarter commuted to Arizona, with most (18.5 percent) going to Coconino County, and one-tenth worked in the Wasatch Front. By 2000, Clark County's share of out-commuters had declined slightly to 28.7 percent and Arizona's share was down to 24.1 percent, but the portion of those commuting to the Wasatch Front had increased to 12.3 percent. The number of workers commuting to southern California was essentially unchanged from 1990 to 2000, but their share of total out-commuters declined from 6.2 percent to 4.0 percent.

Arizona and the Wasatch Front were the main sources of workers commuting into the five-county region in 1990 and 2000. Arizona, primarily Mohave (9.7 percent) and Coconino (9.6 percent) counties, provided one-fourth of the workers coming into the region in 1990 and the Wasatch Front was home to more than two-fifths of in-commuters, over half of whom (21.0 percent) came from Salt Lake County. By 2000, the two regions' shares had nearly switched: Arizona now supplied almost two-fifths of in-commuters and the Wasatch Front supplied one-quarter. Mohave County had more than doubled its share to over one-fifth (22.7 percent) of incoming workers, while Salt Lake's share had fallen to

**Table 11**  
**Place of Work by County of Residence, 1970–2000**

1970										
	Beaver		Garfield		Iron		Kane		Washington	
	No.	Share	No.	Share	No.	Share	No.	Share	No.	Share
Total workers	1,445	100%	1,024	100%	4,573	100%	849	100%	4,391	100%
Worked in county of residence	1,330	92.0%	915	89.4%	4,235	92.6%	669	78.8%	3,888	88.5%
Worked outside county of residence	68	4.7%	63	6.2%	183	4.0%	176	20.7%	264	6.0%
Place of work not reported	47	3.3%	46	4.5%	155	3.4%	4	0.5%	239	5.4%
1980										
	Beaver		Garfield		Iron		Kane		Washington	
	No.	Share	No.	Share	No.	Share	No.	Share	No.	Share
Total workers 16 yrs and older	1,420	100%	1,250	100%	6,547	100%	1,324	100%	8,383	100%
Worked in area of residence	1,259	88.7%	1,090	87.2%	5,734	87.6%	922	69.6%	6,889	82.2%
Worked outside area of residence	65	4.6%	91	7.3%	318	4.9%	342	25.8%	604	7.2%
Place of work not reported	96	6.8%	69	5.5%	495	7.6%	60	4.5%	890	10.6%
1990										
	Beaver		Garfield		Iron		Kane		Washington	
	No.	Share	No.	Share	No.	Share	No.	Share	No.	Share
Total workers 16 yrs and older	1,660	100%	1,568	100%	8,366	100%	1,939	100%	17,023	100%
Worked in state of residence	1,620	97.6%	1,557	99.3%	8,206	98.1%	1,514	78.1%	16,178	95.0%
Worked in county of residence	1,544	93.0%	1,459	93.0%	7,766	92.8%	1,311	67.6%	15,791	92.8%
Worked outside county of residence	76	4.6%	98	6.3%	440	5.3%	203	10.5%	387	2.3%
Worked outside state of residence	40	2.4%	11	0.7%	160	1.9%	425	21.9%	845	5.0%
2000										
	Beaver		Garfield		Iron		Kane		Washington	
	No.	Share	No.	Share	No.	Share	No.	Share	No.	Share
Total workers 16 yrs and older	2,460	100%	1,983	100%	15,249	100%	2,621	100%	35,064	100%
Worked in state of residence	2,440	99.2%	1,955	98.6%	14,975	98.2%	2,120	80.9%	33,692	96.1%
Worked in county of residence	2,258	91.8%	1,776	89.6%	13,882	91.0%	1,867	71.2%	32,708	93.3%
Worked outside county of residence	182	7.4%	179	9.0%	1,093	7.2%	253	9.7%	984	2.8%
Worked outside state of residence	20	0.8%	28	1.4%	274	1.8%	501	19.1%	1,372	3.9%
Source: U.S. Census Bureau.										

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

**Table 12a**  
**Five-County Region Commuting Patterns, 1990**

<b>1990 Out-Commuting Destinations</b>			<b>1990 In-Commuting Sources</b>		
<b>Work County</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>Share</b>	<b>Residence County</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>Share</b>
<b>Arizona</b>	<b>546</b>	<b>27.0%</b>	<b>Arizona</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>25.1%</b>
Coconino County	373	18.5%	Mohave County	115	9.7%
Mohave County	120	5.9%	Coconino County	114	9.6%
Maricopa County	23	1.1%	Gila County	44	3.7%
Navajo County	14	0.7%	Maricopa County	17	1.4%
Yuma County	5	0.2%	Yavapai County	8	0.7%
Apache County	3	0.1%			
Gila County	3	0.1%	<b>Southern California</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>1.2%</b>
Yavapai County	3	0.1%	San Diego County	9	0.8%
Pima County	2	0.1%	Orange County	5	0.4%
<b>Southern California</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>6.2%</b>	<b>Southern Nevada</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>6.8%</b>
Los Angeles County	70	3.5%	Clark County	81	6.8%
Orange County	19	0.9%			
San Diego County	17	0.8%	<b>Wasatch Front</b>	<b>484</b>	<b>40.8%</b>
San Bernardino County	11	0.5%	Salt Lake County	249	21.0%
Ventura County	5	0.2%	Utah County	165	13.9%
Riverside County	3	0.1%	Weber County	47	4.0%
			Davis County	23	1.9%
<b>Southern Nevada</b>	<b>641</b>	<b>31.7%</b>	<b>Rest of Utah</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>18.6%</b>
Clark County	610	30.2%	Piute County	59	5.0%
Nye County	27	1.3%			
Lincoln County	4	0.2%			
<b>Wasatch Front</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>10.0%</b>	<b>Total In-Commuters</b>	<b>1,186</b>	<b>100%</b>
Salt Lake County	137	6.8%	<b>Net Out-Commuters</b>	<b>835</b>	
Utah County	51	2.5%			
Weber County	8	0.4%			
Davis County	6	0.3%			
<b>Rest of Utah</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>16.7%</b>			
San Juan County	184	9.1%			
<b>Total Out-Commuters</b>	<b>2,021</b>	<b>100%</b>			

Note: The figures for Total Out-Commuters and Total In-Commuters include commuters to and from counties other than those shown here.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau County-to-County Worker Flow Files.

about one-seventh (14.4 percent). Southern Nevada accounted for a little more than 6 percent of in-commuters in both years, while those from southern California grew from 1.2 percent in 1990 to 5.2 percent in 2000.

Beaver and Iron counties' main labor force ties are within the five-county region. In both 1990 and 2000, Iron was the main destination of Beaver County workers who commuted outside the county (Tables 13a and 13b). In 1990, one-fifth of out-commuters worked in Iron; by 2000 this had increased to more than half. Iron has also been the main source of in-commuters to Beaver: two-fifths of in-commuters came from Iron in 1990 and more than half in 2000.

Looking farther afield, 19.0 percent of Beaver's out-commuters in 1990 worked in Millard County, and 12.9 percent worked in southern California, namely San Bernardino, Los Angeles, and Riverside counties. An additional 12.1 percent commuted to Clark and Lincoln counties in southern Nevada. However, only 5.1 percent of in-commuters to Beaver in 1990 came from southern California (San Diego County) and none came from southern Nevada; Millard County supplied 17.6 percent. Nearly 16 percent came from the Wasatch Front (Salt Lake, Utah, and Weber counties). In 2000, after Iron County, Washington County was the most popular destination of out-commuters, attracting 9.4 percent. Salt Lake and Piute counties each drew 7.4 percent of out-commuters and Clark County was the workplace of nearly 6 percent. Salt Lake was second to Iron as a source of in-commuters in 2000, sending 13.1 percent of



**Table 12b**  
**Five-County Region Commuting Patterns, 2000**

2000 Out-Commuting Destinations			2000 In-Commuting Sources		
Work County	Count	Share	Residence County	Count	Share
<b>Arizona</b>	<b>741</b>	<b>24.1%</b>	<b>Arizona</b>	<b>794</b>	<b>37.7%</b>
Coconino County	411	13.4%	Mohave County	477	22.7%
Mohave County	214	7.0%	Coconino County	273	13.0%
Maricopa County	87	2.8%	Maricopa County	32	1.5%
Pinal County	10	0.3%	Cochise County	6	0.3%
Pima County	8	0.3%	Navajo County	6	0.3%
Apache County	5	0.2%			
Navajo County	2	0.1%	<b>Southern California</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>5.2%</b>
Yavapai County	2	0.1%	Los Angeles County	51	2.4%
Yuma County	2	0.1%	Santa Barbara County	17	0.8%
			Orange County	16	0.8%
<b>Southern California</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>4.0%</b>	Riverside County	16	0.8%
Orange County	55	1.8%	San Diego County	10	0.5%
Los Angeles County	37	1.2%			
San Diego County	14	0.5%	<b>Southern Nevada</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>6.2%</b>
Riverside County	9	0.3%	Clark County	118	5.6%
San Bernardino County	9	0.3%	Lincoln County	12	0.6%
<b>Southern Nevada</b>	<b>907</b>	<b>29.5%</b>	<b>Wasatch Front</b>	<b>525</b>	<b>25.0%</b>
Clark County	883	28.7%	Salt Lake County	304	14.4%
Lincoln County	17	0.6%	Utah County	132	6.3%
Nye County	7	0.2%	Davis County	60	2.9%
			Weber County	29	1.4%
<b>Wasatch Front</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>12.3%</b>	<b>Rest of Utah</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>18.1%</b>
Salt Lake County	253	8.2%	Sevier County	142	6.7%
Utah County	96	3.1%			
Davis County	17	0.6%			
Weber County	13	0.4%			
			<b>Total In-Commuters</b>	<b>2,104</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Rest of Utah</b>	<b>501</b>	<b>16.3%</b>	<b>Net Out-Commuters</b>	<b>971</b>	
San Juan County	161	5.2%			
<b>Total Out-Commuters</b>	<b>3,075</b>	<b>100%</b>			

Note: The figures for Total Out-Commuters and Total In-Commuters include commuters to and from counties other than those shown here.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau County-to-County Worker Flow Files.

Beaver's total in-commuters. Beaver was the only county in the region with net in-commuting in both 1990 and 2000, growing from 60 net in-commuters to 148. There was net in-commuting to Garfield in 1990, but this had changed to net out-commuting by 2000. All other counties in the region had consistent net out-commuting.

The main destination of Garfield County out-commuters has been neighboring San Juan County (Tables 14a and 14b). In 1990, San Juan took 23.9 percent of Garfield's out-commuters; this increased to 25.1 percent in 2000. Other significant destinations included Wayne (16.5 percent), Iron (15.6 percent), and Beaver (9.2 percent) counties in 1990 and Iron (21.7 percent) and Utah (12.6 percent) counties in 2000. The main source of in-commuters to Garfield has been Piute County, supplying 32.9 percent of total in-commuters in 1990 and 21.1 percent in 2000. Iron County has also been a significant source of in-commuters, sending 17.4 percent in 1990 and 9.9 percent in 2000. The Wasatch Front counties of Salt Lake and Utah each provided 14.2 percent of Garfield's in-commuters in 1990. While this declined to 8.5 percent from Salt Lake County in 2000, Kane County nearly quadrupled its relative contribution to 19.0 percent in 2000, up from 5.2 percent in 1990.

As mentioned above, Iron County's main labor force ties are within the five-county region (Tables 15a and 15b). The other four counties combined were the

destination of 63.0 percent of Iron out-commuters in 1990 and 66.9 percent in 2000. They also supplied 57.6 percent of in-commuters in 1990 and 69.7 percent in 2000. Iron County's main partner in the exchange of workers has been Washington County. In 1990, 46.0 percent of Iron's out-commuters worked in Washington, and that county supplied 44.9 percent of Iron's in-commuters. By 2000 the shares had increased: nearly half of Iron's out-commuters worked in Washington and more than half of its in-commuters came from Washington. This is not surprising, considering that Iron and Washington are the economic engines of the southwest region.

Other significant destinations of Iron out-commuters include Clark County, Nevada (15.2 percent) and Beaver County (11.8 percent) in 1990. Although the number of workers commuting to Clark County increased by about 20 percent from 1990 to 2000, their share of total out-commuters declined to 8.0 percent. Beaver's share grew to 13.7 percent. Among sources of in-commuters in 1990, Salt Lake County, with 13.5 percent, was a distant second to Washington. By 2000, Beaver was the second largest source with 10.3 percent, followed by Sevier with 8.8 percent. The Wasatch Front counties of Davis, Salt Lake, and Utah combined supplied 8.8 percent of in-commuters in 2000.

As noted earlier, of the five counties in the southwest region, Kane has the largest share of resident workers with jobs outside their home county. Most of these work in Arizona (Tables 16a and 16b), particularly Coconino County. In 1990, 63.1 percent of Kane's out-commuters worked in four Arizona counties, with Coconino claiming the lion's share (58.0 percent). Although Arizona's share of out-commuters had declined slightly to 59.0 percent in 2000, Kane residents were now commuting to

**Table 13a**  
**Beaver County Commuting Patterns, 1990**

1990 Out-Commuting Destinations			1990 In-Commuting Sources		
Work County	Count	Share	Residence County	Count	Share
<b>Arizona</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4.3%</b>	<b>Southern California</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>5.1%</b>
Mohave County	5	4.3%	San Diego County	9	5.1%
<b>Southern California</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>12.9%</b>	<b>Within Region</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>46.0%</b>
San Bernardino County	9	7.8%	Iron County	71	40.3%
Los Angeles County	3	2.6%	Garfield County	10	5.7%
Riverside County	3	2.6%			
			<b>Wasatch Front</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>15.9%</b>
<b>Southern Nevada</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>12.1%</b>	Weber County	12	6.8%
Clark County	10	8.6%	Utah County	10	5.7%
Lincoln County	4	3.4%	Salt Lake County	6	3.4%
<b>Within Region</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>26.7%</b>	<b>Rest of Utah</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>30.7%</b>
Iron County	24	20.7%	Millard County	31	17.6%
Washington County	7	6.0%			
			<b>Total In-Commuters</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Wasatch Front</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>9.5%</b>	<b>Net In-Commuters</b>	<b>60</b>	
Salt Lake County	7	6.0%			
Utah County	4	3.4%			
<b>Rest of Utah</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>29.3%</b>			
Millard County	22	19.0%			
<b>Total Out-Commuters</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>100%</b>			

Note: The figures for Total Out-Commuters and Total In-Commuters include commuters to and from counties other than those shown here.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau County-to-County Worker Flow Files.

**Table 13b**  
**Beaver County Commuting Patterns, 2000**

2000 Out-Commuting Destinations			2000 In-Commuting Sources		
Work County	Count	Share	Residence County	Count	Share
<b>Southern Nevada</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>5.9%</b>	<b>Southern California</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>4.6%</b>
Clark County	12	5.9%	Los Angeles County	16	4.6%
<b>Within Region</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>62.4%</b>	<b>Within Region</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>55.7%</b>
Iron County	104	51.5%	Iron County	187	53.4%
Washington County	19	9.4%	Kane County	4	1.1%
Garfield County	3	1.5%	Washington County	4	1.1%
<b>Wasatch Front</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>7.4%</b>	<b>Wasatch Front</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>13.1%</b>
Salt Lake County	15	7.4%	Salt Lake County	46	13.1%
<b>Within Rest of Utah</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>20.3%</b>	<b>Within Rest of Utah</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>14.3%</b>
Piute County	15	7.4%	Millard County	23	6.6%
			Sevier County	23	6.6%
<b>Total Out-Commuters</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>Total In-Commuters</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>100%</b>
			<b>Net In-Commuters</b>	<b>148</b>	

Note: The figures for Total Out-Commuters and Total In-Commuters include commuters to and from counties other than those shown here.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau County-to-County Worker Flow Files.

seven Arizona counties, with the majority (51.1 percent) still going to Coconino. San Juan County has also been the destination of a significant share of out-commuters, claiming one-quarter in 1990 and 14.5 percent in 2000. In 1990, only 4.0 percent of Kane out-commuters worked in another county in the southwest region, but this nearly quadrupled by 2000, with most of those (10.3 percent) going to Washington County.

In addition to being a major out-commuting destination, Arizona is also a major source of in-commuters to Kane, supplying more than three-quarters (77.2 percent) in 1990 and nearly two-thirds (65.1 percent) in 2000. In 1990, half of Kane's in-commuters came from Coconino County, one-fifth from Gila, and about 8 percent from Mohave. By 2000, Coconino was supplying more than half and Mohave sent one-eighth. About one-tenth of in-commuters in 1990 came from another county within the region, with most coming from Washington. By 2000, this had doubled, with Washington and Iron each supplying about 10 percent of Kane's in-commuters. Also in 2000, Clark County, Nevada was the home of about 5 percent of Kane's in-commuters.

Clark County, Nevada and Iron County draw the largest shares of Washington County residents who work outside the county (Tables 17a and 17b). In 1990, more than 40 percent of Washington's out-commuters worked in Clark County and 13.5 percent worked in Iron. By 2000, the share going to Clark had declined to 31.3 percent, though the number of commuters grew by almost 50 percent, but Iron's share had increased to 23.1 percent. Washington also sends significant portions of its out-commuters to the Wasatch Front and Arizona. In 1990, 12.1 percent of Washington out-commuters worked in Salt Lake, Utah, and Weber counties combined, with most of those going to Salt Lake. In 2000, Weber was replaced by Davis County and the Wasatch Front's share had declined to 10.7 percent, though Salt Lake County's share actually increased slightly over 1990.

Washington residents commuted to eight Arizona counties in 1990, with Mohave attracting most of them. By 2000, the share of out-commuters working in Arizona had increased slightly from 11.2 percent to 12.2 percent, and Mohave County maintained its majority position. In 1990, southern California attracted a small but significant share (7.7 percent) of Washington's out-commuters, but this had declined by more than half (to 3.4 percent) by 2000.

For workers commuting into Washington County, the main sources are the Wasatch Front, other counties within the region (primarily Iron), and Arizona. In 1990, the four Wasatch Front counties supplied 36.2 percent of Washington's in-commuters, including 17.6 percent from Salt Lake County and 12.4 percent from Utah. Another 32.2 percent came from the four other southwestern counties, 29.7 percent from Iron alone. Arizona provided 13.9 percent of in-commuters, most of them (10.5

**Table 14a**  
**Garfield County Commuting Patterns, 1990**

1990 Out-Commuting Destinations			1990 In-Commuting Sources		
Work County	Count	Share	Residence County	Count	Share
<b>Arizona</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3.7%</b>	<b>Within Region</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>25.2%</b>
Maricopa County	4	3.7%	Iron County	27	17.4%
			Kane County	8	5.2%
<b>Southern Nevada</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2.8%</b>	Washington County	4	2.6%
Clark County	3	2.8%			
<b>Within Region</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>35.8%</b>	<b>Wasatch Front</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>28.4%</b>
Iron County	17	15.6%	Salt Lake County	22	14.2%
Beaver County	10	9.2%	Utah County	22	14.2%
Kane County	7	6.4%			
Washington County	5	4.6%	<b>Within Rest of Utah</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>46.5%</b>
			Piute County	51	32.9%
<b>Wasatch Front</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1.8%</b>	<b>Total In-Commuters</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>100%</b>
Salt Lake County	2	1.8%	<b>Net In-Commuters</b>	<b>46</b>	
<b>Within Rest of Utah</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>52.3%</b>			
San Juan County	26	23.9%			
Wayne County	18	16.5%			
<b>Total Out-Commuters</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>100%</b>			

Note: The figures for Total Out-Commuters and Total In-Commuters include commuters to and from counties other than those shown here.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau County-to-County Worker Flow Files.

percent) from Mohave County. By 2000, the Wasatch Front's share had declined to 18.1 percent, while those of the rest of the region and Arizona had increased to 38.6 percent and 25.3 percent, respectively. Iron County was now supplying one-third of the workers who commuted into Washington County and Mohave County sent one-fifth. About 5 percent came from Clark County, Nevada, essentially the same as Utah County's share, but smaller than its 1990 share of 7.1 percent.

## Transportation

Transportation costs are an essential factor in regional economic development. They influence the location of firms and the movement of goods and labor. These costs are not simply the price of gasoline or airfares or even freight shipping costs. They

**Table 14b**  
**Garfield County Commuting Patterns, 2000**

2000 Out-Commuting Destinations			2000 In-Commuting Sources		
Work County	Count	Share	Residence County	Count	Share
<b>Arizona</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1.4%</b>	<b>Arizona</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>6.3%</b>
Mohave County	3	1.4%	Coconino County	9	6.3%
<b>Southern Nevada</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>4.8%</b>	<b>Within Region</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>31.0%</b>
Clark County	10	4.8%	Kane County	27	19.0%
<b>Within Region</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>29.5%</b>	Iron County	14	9.9%
Iron County	45	21.7%	Beaver County	3	2.1%
Washington County	12	5.8%	<b>Wasatch Front</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>8.5%</b>
Kane County	4	1.9%	Salt Lake County	12	8.5%
<b>Wasatch Front</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>17.4%</b>	<b>Within Rest of Utah</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>45.1%</b>
Utah County	26	12.6%	Piute County	30	21.1%
Salt Lake County	10	4.8%	<b>Total In-Commuters</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Within Rest of Utah</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>39.6%</b>	<b>Net Out-Commuters</b>	<b>65</b>	
San Juan County	52	25.1%			
<b>Total Out-Commuters</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>100%</b>			

Note: The figures for Total Out-Commuters and Total In-Commuters include commuters to and from counties other than those shown here.  
Source: U.S. Census Bureau County-to-County Worker Flow Files.

also include the ease of access between a given region and its external markets. In the five-county region of southwestern Utah, only Beaver, Iron, and Washington counties are traversed by Interstate 15, and only Beaver and Iron have railroad access (Figure 8). Iron County has a regional airport, including FedEx and UPS as tenants, and Washington County has begun the process of building a new one. Garfield and Kane counties' remoteness has hindered their development. Both counties are bypassed by the interstate and neither is served by rail lines. In fact, neither county is completely spanned east to west by a paved highway. This lack of transportation options impedes economic

development by making it more costly to transport raw materials, goods, and people into and out of the counties.

The railroad first came to Beaver County, to Milford, in 1880.<sup>11</sup> By 1899 it crossed Iron County, and within six years it was complete to southern California. The spur from Lund to Cedar City was completed in 1923.<sup>12</sup> This greatly reduced the "cost of distance" for the counties, making it easier to send local products (e.g., agricultural and, later, manufactured goods) to the larger markets of Salt Lake City and Los Angeles.

A December 1969 map produced by the Utah Department of Highways<sup>13</sup> shows completed segments of I-15 in Utah. In the southwest, the only completed stretches were from about six miles south of Kanosh in Millard County to about three miles north of the Beaver-Iron border, and from about seven miles north of Cedar City to Washington City. According to the Federal Highway Administration, the section of I-15 through the Virgin River Gorge in the northwestern corner of Arizona opened on December 14, 1973,<sup>14</sup> connecting southwest Utah with Las Vegas and southern California. This coincides roughly with the point when in-migration to the southwest began to take off.

BBBR

**Figure 8**  
**Road and Rail Networks in Southwest Utah**



Source: Utah Automated Geographic Reference Center, downloaded December 18, 2007; Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah.



## Notes

1. Johnson, Kenneth P., and John R. Kort. "2004 Redefinition of the BEA Economic Areas." *Survey of Current Business*, November 2004: 68–75. See also: Regional Economic Analysis Division. "The BEA Economic Areas: Structural Changes and Growth, 1950–73,"

*Survey of Current Business*, November 1975 at 14: "Each economic area consists of a standard metropolitan statistical area (SMSA), or similar area that serves as a center of trade, and the surrounding counties that are economically related to the center. To the extent possible, each area includes the place-of-work and place-of-residence of its labor force..."

2. Regional Economic Analysis Division. "The BEA Economic Areas: Structural Changes and Growth, 1950–73," *Survey of Current Business*, November 1975 at 15.

3. See McGranahan, David. "Natural Amenities Drive Rural Population Change." Agricultural Economic Report No. AER781, October 1999, USDA Economic Research Service; available at <http://www.ers.usda.gov/Publications/AER781/>, accessed November 13, 2007.

4. These were defined as follows: farming-dependent (AGTP79R)—county in which farming contributed a weighted annual average of 20 percent or more to total labor and proprietor income from 1975 to 1979; manufacturing-dependent (MFGTP79R)—county in which manufacturing contributed 30 percent or more to total labor and proprietor income in 1979; mining-dependent (MINTP79R)—county in which mining contributed 20 percent or more to total labor and proprietor income in 1979; government-dependent (GVTP79R)—

county in which local, state, and federal payrolls contributed 25 percent or more to total labor and proprietor income in 1979; federal lands (FEDTP79)—county in which federal land was 33 percent or more of total land area in 1977; retirement counties (RETTP79)—county with 15

percent or more net in-migration of people aged 60+ from 1970–80; poverty counties (POVTP79)—county ranking in the lowest per capita income quintile in 1950, 1959, 1969, and 1979; and unclassified counties (UNCL79)—county which fell into none of the above county types in 1979. Source: Documentation tab in the types83.xls file from the USDA Economic Research Service; available at [http://www.ers.usda.gov/data/TypologyCodes/1979\\_1986/types83.xls](http://www.ers.usda.gov/data/TypologyCodes/1979_1986/types83.xls), accessed January 4, 2008.

5. Here are their definitions. Economic Types: farming-dependent (FM)—farming contributed a weighted annual average of 20 percent or more labor and proprietor income over the three years 1987–89; mining-dependent (MI)—mining contributed a weighted annual average of 15 percent or more labor and proprietor income over the three years 1987–89; manufacturing-dependent (MF)—manufacturing contributed a weighted annual average of 30 percent or more labor and proprietor income over the three years 1987–89; government-dependent (GV)—government activities contributed a weighted annual average of 25 percent or more labor and proprietor income over the three years 1987–89; services-dependent (TS)—service activities contributed a weighted annual average of 50 percent or more labor and proprietor income over the three years 1987–89; and nonspecialized (NS)—counties not classified as a specialized economic type over the three years 1987–89. Policy Types: retirement destination (RT)—the population aged 60 years

**Table 15a**  
**Iron County Commuting Patterns, 1990**

1990 Out-Commuting Destinations			1990 In-Commuting Sources		
Work County	Count	Share	Residence County	Count	Share
<b>Arizona</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0.5%</b>	<b>Southern California</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1.4%</b>
Yavapai County	3	0.5%	Orange County	5	1.4%
<b>Southern California</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0.8%</b>	<b>Southern Nevada</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>4.1%</b>
Orange County	5	0.8%	Clark County	15	4.1%
<b>Southern Nevada</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>16.7%</b>	<b>Within Region</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>57.6%</b>
Clark County	91	15.2%	Washington County	166	44.9%
Nye County	9	1.5%	Beaver County	24	6.5%
<b>Within Region</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>63.0%</b>	Garfield County	17	4.6%
Washington County	276	46.0%	Kane County	6	1.6%
Beaver County	71	11.8%	<b>Wasatch Front</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>18.4%</b>
Garfield County	27	4.5%	Salt Lake County	50	13.5%
Kane County	4	0.7%	Utah County	18	4.9%
<b>Wasatch Front</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>6.2%</b>	<b>Within Rest of Utah</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>13.2%</b>
Salt Lake County	31	5.2%	Cache County	15	4.1%
Davis County	6	1.0%	<b>Total In-Commuters</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Within Rest of Utah</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>4.2%</b>	<b>Net Out-Commuters</b>	<b>230</b>	
Millard County	14	2.3%			
<b>Total Out-Commuters</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>100%</b>			

Note: The figures for Total Out-Commuters and Total In-Commuters include commuters to and from counties other than those shown here.  
Source: U.S. Census Bureau County-to-County Worker Flow Files.

**Table 15b**  
**Iron County Commuting Patterns, 2000**

2000 Out-Commuting Destinations			2000 In-Commuting Sources		
Work County	Count	Share	Residence County	Count	Share
<b>Arizona</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0.4%</b>	<b>Arizona</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>2.6%</b>
Coconino County	6	0.4%	Coconino County	12	1.2%
<b>Southern California</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>3.0%</b>	Mohave County	8	0.8%
Orange County	25	1.8%	Navajo County	6	0.6%
Los Angeles County	14	1.0%	<b>Southern California</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0.8%</b>
San Bernardino County	2	0.1%	Los Angeles County	8	0.8%
<b>Southern Nevada</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>8.7%</b>	<b>Within Region</b>	<b>704</b>	<b>69.7%</b>
Clark County	109	8.0%	Washington County	544	53.9%
Lincoln County	10	0.7%	Beaver County	104	10.3%
<b>Within Region</b>	<b>915</b>	<b>66.9%</b>	Garfield County	45	4.5%
Washington County	677	49.5%	Kane County	11	1.1%
Beaver County	187	13.7%	<b>Wasatch Front</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>8.8%</b>
Kane County	37	2.7%	Salt Lake County	45	4.5%
Garfield County	14	1.0%	Utah County	28	2.8%
<b>Wasatch Front</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>5.4%</b>	Davis County	16	1.6%
Utah County	32	2.3%	<b>Within Rest of Utah</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>14.8%</b>
Salt Lake County	19	1.4%	Sevier County	89	8.8%
Weber County	13	1.0%	<b>Total In-Commuters</b>	<b>1,010</b>	<b>100%</b>
Davis County	10	0.7%	<b>Net Out-Commuters</b>	<b>357</b>	
<b>Within Rest of Utah</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>7.6%</b>			
Millard County	35	2.6%			
<b>Total Out-Commuters</b>	<b>1,367</b>	<b>100%</b>			

Note: The figures for Total Out-Commuters and Total In-Commuters include commuters to and from counties other than those shown here.  
Source: U.S. Census Bureau County-to-County Worker Flow Files.



and over in 1990 increased by 15 percent or more from 1980–90 through in-migration; federal lands (FL)—federally owned lands made up 30 percent or more of a county's land area in the year 1987; commuting (CM)—workers aged 16 years and over commuting to jobs outside their county of residence were 40 percent or more of all the county's workers in 1990; persistent poverty (PV)—persons with poverty-level income in the preceding year were 20 percent or more of total population in each of four years, 1960, 1970, 1980, and 1990; and transfers-dependent (TP)—income from transfer payments (federal, state, and local) contributed a weighted annual average of 25 percent or more of total personal income over the three years 1987–89. Source: Documentation tab in the typology89.xls file from the USDA Economic Research Service; available at <http://www.ers.usda.gov/data/TypologyCodes/1989/typology89.xls>, accessed January 4, 2008.

6. They are defined as follows: housing stress (HOUSE)—30 percent or more of households had one or more of these housing conditions in 2000: lacked complete plumbing, lacked complete kitchen, paid 30 percent or more of income for owner costs or rent, or had more than one person per room; low education (LOWEDUC)—25 percent or more of residents 25–64 years old had neither a high school diploma nor a GED in 2000; low employment (LOWEMP)—less than 65 percent of residents 21–64 years old were employed in 2000; persistent poverty (PERPOV)—20 percent or more of residents were poor as measured by each of the last four censuses, 1970, 1980, 1990, and 2000; population loss (POPLOSS)—the number of residents declined both

between the 1980 and 1990 censuses and between the 1990 and 2000 censuses; nonmetro recreation (REC)—classified using a combination of factors, including share of employment or share of earnings in recreation-related industries in 1999, share of seasonal or occasional use

housing units in 2000, and per-capita receipts from motels and hotels in 1997; and retirement destination (RETIRE)—the number of residents 60 and older grew by 15 percent or more between 1990 and 2000 due to in-migration. Source: “Measuring Rurality: 2004 County Typology Codes,” USDA ERS Briefing Room, <http://www.ers.usda.gov/Briefing/Rurality/Typology/>, accessed January 4, 2008.

7. The full definition is available in Office of Management and Budget. “Standards for Defining Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Areas,” Federal Register, Vol. 65, No. 244, December 27, 2000 at 82238; available at <http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/fedreg/metroareas122700.pdf>.

8. Southern California is defined as Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, Santa Barbara, and Ventura counties.

9. Note that in 1970 and 1980 substantial and increasing shares of respondents did not report their place of work. In 1970 nonreporters ranged from 0.5 percent of total workers in Kane to 5.4 percent in Washington; in 1980 they ranged from 4.5 percent in Kane to 10.6 percent in Washington. Therefore, some of the implied increase in out-commuting may be due to an increase in nonreporting by those who worked in their county of residence. For example, in Beaver County, the share of workers who said they worked in their county of residence declined from 1970 to 1980, but so did the share who said they worked

**Table 16a**  
**Kane County Commuting Patterns, 1990**

1990 Out-Commuting Destinations			1990 In-Commuting Sources		
Work County	Count	Share	Residence County	Count	Share
<b>Arizona</b>	<b>396</b>	<b>63.1%</b>	<b>Arizona</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>77.2%</b>
Coconino County	364	58.0%	Coconino County	108	49.3%
Mohave County	18	2.9%	Gila County	44	20.1%
Navajo County	11	1.8%	Mohave County	17	7.8%
Maricopa County	3	0.5%			
<b>Southern California</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1.6%</b>	<b>Within Region</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>11.0%</b>
Los Angeles County	10	1.6%	Washington County	13	5.9%
			Garfield County	7	3.2%
<b>Southern Nevada</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1.8%</b>	Iron County	4	1.8%
Clark County	11	1.8%	<b>Wasatch Front</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3.2%</b>
			Salt Lake County	7	3.2%
<b>Within Region</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>4.0%</b>	<b>Within Rest of Utah</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3.2%</b>
Washington County	11	1.8%	Tooele County	7	3.2%
Garfield County	8	1.3%			
Iron County	6	1.0%	<b>Total In-Commuters</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Wasatch Front</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0.5%</b>	<b>Net Out-Commuters</b>	<b>409</b>	
Utah County	3	0.5%			
<b>Within Rest of Utah</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>27.9%</b>			
San Juan County	158	25.2%			
<b>Total Out-Commuters</b>	<b>628</b>	<b>100%</b>			

Note: The figures for Total Out-Commuters and Total In-Commuters include commuters to and from counties other than those shown here.  
Source: U.S. Census Bureau County-to-County Worker Flow Files.

**Table 16b**  
**Kane County Commuting Patterns, 2000**

2000 Out-Commuting Destinations			2000 In-Commuting Sources		
Work County	Count	Share	Residence County	Count	Share
<b>Arizona</b>	<b>445</b>	<b>59.0%</b>	<b>Arizona</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>65.1%</b>
Coconino County	385	51.1%	Coconino County	197	52.5%
Mohave County	29	3.8%	Mohave County	47	12.5%
Maricopa County	14	1.9%			
Pinal County	10	1.3%	<b>Southern Nevada</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>5.1%</b>
Apache County	3	0.4%	Clark County	19	5.1%
Navajo County	2	0.3%			
Yavapai County	2	0.3%	<b>Within Region</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>21.9%</b>
			Washington County	41	10.9%
<b>Southern California</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0.4%</b>	Iron County	37	9.9%
Los Angeles County	3	0.4%	Garfield County	4	1.1%
			<b>Wasatch Front</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2.7%</b>
<b>Southern Nevada</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>2.0%</b>	Salt Lake County	7	1.9%
Clark County	15	2.0%	Utah County	3	0.8%
<b>Within Region</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>15.9%</b>	<b>Within Rest of Utah</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>3.7%</b>
Washington County	78	10.3%	Cache County	10	2.7%
Garfield County	27	3.6%	Sanpete County	4	
Iron County	11	1.5%	<b>Total In-Commuters</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>100%</b>
Beaver County	4	0.5%	<b>Net Out-Commuters</b>	<b>379</b>	
<b>Wasatch Front</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0.3%</b>			
Salt Lake County	2	0.3%			
<b>Within Rest of Utah</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>17.4%</b>			
San Juan County	109	14.5%			
<b>Total Out-Commuters</b>	<b>754</b>	<b>100%</b>			

Note: The figures for Total Out-Commuters and Total In-Commuters include commuters to and from counties other than those shown here.  
Source: U.S. Census Bureau County-to-County Worker Flow Files.

outside the county. The share not reporting a place of work more than doubled.

10. Southern California is defined as in note 8; southern Nevada comprises Clark, Lincoln, and Nye counties; and the Wasatch Front is defined as Davis, Salt Lake, Utah, and Weber counties.

11. Bradley, Martha Sonntag. *A History of Beaver County*. Utah Centennial County History Series, Utah State Historical Society and Beaver County Commission, 1999.

12. Seegmiller, Janet Burton. *A History of Iron County*. Utah Centennial County History Series, Utah State Historical Society and Iron County Commission, 1998.

**Table 17a**  
**Washington County Commuting Patterns, 1990**

1990 Out-Commuting Destinations			1990 In-Commuting Sources		
Work County	Count	Share	Residence County	Count	Share
<b>Arizona</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>11.2%</b>	<b>Arizona</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>13.9%</b>
Mohave County	97	7.9%	Mohave County	98	10.5%
Maricopa County	16	1.3%	Maricopa County	17	1.8%
Coconino County	9	0.7%	Yavapai County	8	0.9%
Yuma County	5	0.4%	Coconino County	6	0.6%
Apache County	3	0.2%			
Gila County	3	0.2%	<b>Southern Nevada</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>7.1%</b>
Navajo County	3	0.2%	Clark County	66	7.1%
Pima County	2	0.2%			
<b>Southern California</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>7.7%</b>	<b>Within Region</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>32.2%</b>
Los Angeles County	57	4.6%	Iron County	276	29.7%
San Diego County	17	1.4%	Kane County	11	1.2%
Orange County	14	1.1%	Beaver County	7	0.8%
Ventura County	5	0.4%	Garfield County	5	0.5%
San Bernardino County	2	0.2%	<b>Wasatch Front</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>36.2%</b>
<b>Southern Nevada</b>	<b>513</b>	<b>41.6%</b>	Salt Lake County	164	17.6%
Clark County	495	40.2%	Utah County	115	12.4%
Nye County	18	1.5%	Weber County	35	3.8%
			Davis County	23	2.5%
<b>Within Region</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>15.5%</b>	<b>Within Rest of Utah</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>5.1%</b>
Iron County	166	13.5%	Sevier County	16	1.7%
Kane County	13	1.1%			
Beaver County	8	0.6%	<b>Total In-Commuters</b>	<b>930</b>	<b>100%</b>
Garfield County	4	0.3%	<b>Net Out-Commuters</b>	<b>302</b>	
<b>Wasatch Front</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>12.1%</b>			
Salt Lake County	97	7.9%			
Utah County	44	3.6%			
Weber County	8	0.6%			
<b>Within Rest of Utah</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>3.8%</b>			
Wasatch County	18	1.5%			
<b>Total Out-Commuters</b>	<b>1,232</b>	<b>100%</b>			

Note: The figures for Total Out-Commuters and Total In-Commuters include commuters to and from counties other than those shown here.  
Source: U.S. Census Bureau County-to-County Worker Flow Files.

13. Utah State Department of Highways. "Major Highways (Physical Type)," in *Transportation System Map Portfolio, Economic Development Region: Utah*, Four Corners Regional Commission, December 1969.

14. "Interstate Fact of the Day" for May 30, 2007, available at <http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/interstate/previousfacts.cfm>; accessed November 29, 2007.

<b>Table 17b</b> <b>Washington County Commuting Patterns, 2000</b>					
2000 Out-Commuting Destinations			2000 In-Commuting Sources		
Work County	Count	Share	Residence County	Count	Share
<b>Arizona</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>12.2%</b>	<b>Arizona</b>	<b>515</b>	<b>25.3%</b>
Mohave County	182	7.7%	Mohave County	422	20.7%
Maricopa County	73	3.1%	Coconino County	55	2.7%
Coconino County	20	0.8%	Maricopa County	32	1.6%
Pima County	8	0.3%	Cochise County	6	0.3%
Apache County	2	0.1%			
Yuma County	2	0.1%	<b>Southern California</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>4.2%</b>
			Los Angeles County	27	1.3%
<b>Southern California</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>3.4%</b>	Santa Barbara County	17	0.8%
Orange County	30	1.3%	Orange County	16	0.8%
Los Angeles County	20	0.8%	Riverside County	16	0.8%
San Diego County	14	0.6%	San Diego County	10	0.5%
Riverside County	9	0.4%			
San Bernardino County	7	0.3%	<b>Southern Nevada</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>5.4%</b>
			Clark County	99	4.9%
<b>Southern Nevada</b>	<b>751</b>	<b>31.9%</b>	Lincoln County	12	0.6%
Clark County	737	31.3%			
Lincoln County	7	0.3%	<b>Within SW</b>	<b>786</b>	<b>38.6%</b>
Nye County	7	0.3%	Iron County	677	33.2%
			Kane County	78	3.8%
<b>Within SW</b>	<b>589</b>	<b>25.0%</b>	Beaver County	19	0.9%
Iron County	544	23.1%	Garfield County	12	0.6%
Kane County	41	1.7%			
Beaver County	4	0.2%	<b>Wasatch Front</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>18.1%</b>
			Salt Lake County	194	9.5%
<b>Wasatch Front</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>10.7%</b>	Utah County	101	5.0%
Salt Lake County	207	8.8%	Davis County	44	2.2%
Utah County	38	1.6%	Weber County	29	1.4%
Davis County	7	0.3%			
			<b>Within Rest of Utah</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>5.1%</b>
<b>Within Rest of Utah</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>6.1%</b>	Sanpete County	27	1.3%
Cache County	37	1.6%			
<b>Total Out-Commuters</b>	<b>2,356</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>Total In-Commuters</b>	<b>2,038</b>	<b>100%</b>
			<b>Net Out-Commuters</b>	<b>318</b>	
<small>Note: The figures for Total Out-Commuters and Total In-Commuters include commuters to and from counties other than those shown here.  Source: U.S. Census Bureau County-to-County Worker Flow Files.</small>					

## Subscription Info

Current and past issues (since 1990) of the *Utah Economic and Business Review* are available online at <http://www.bebr.utah.edu/UtahEconomicandBusinessReview.html>.

Print subscriptions to the *Review* are free for addresses in the United States. Email subscriptions are also available. To subscribe or sign up, go to [www.bebr.utah.edu/BEBRsubscribe.html](http://www.bebr.utah.edu/BEBRsubscribe.html).

If you need to change an existing subscription address, please e-mail us at [bureau@business.utah.edu](mailto:bureau@business.utah.edu) with both your old and new address information.

Bureau of Economic and Business Research  
University of Utah  
1645 East Campus Center Drive, Room 401  
Salt Lake City, Utah 84112-9302

**Address Service Requested**

**NON-PROFIT ORG.**  
U.S. POSTAGE PAID  
Salt Lake City, UT  
Permit No. 1529

Utah  
**Economic and  
Business  
Review**

**BE|BR**  
Bureau of Economic and Business Research  
David Eccles School of Business | University of Utah

2008 | Volume 68, Number 2

**University of Utah**

Michael K. Young, *President*

**Office of Technology Venture Development**

Jack W. Brittain, *Vice President*

**Bureau of Economic and Business Research**

James A. Wood, *Director*

**RESEARCH STAFF**

Jan E. Crispin, *Senior Research Economist*

John C. Downen, *Research Analyst*

Diane S. Gillam, *Administrative Officer*

Melinda Keng, *Research Assistant*

Pamela S. Perlich, *Senior Research Economist*



<http://www.bebr.utah.edu>

The University seeks to provide equal access to its programs, services, and activities to people with disabilities.