Utah's Long-Term Projections

Overview

Utah's population reached 2.25 million in 2000 and is expected to reach 3.77 million by the year 2030. The growth rate, which exceeds the rate of growth for the nation, will be sustained by a rapid rate of natural increase and a strong and diversified economy.

State Level Results

The 2002 baseline demographic and economic projections were recently produced by the Demographic and Economic Analysis section of the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget (GOPB), in association with numerous state and local representatives. The primary goal of this round of updates was to incorporate the recently released data from the Census 2000. However, analysts used the opportunity of revising the projections to include the latest economic indicators as a part of the update process.

Population. Utah's population, which was 1.73 million in 1990, reached 2.25 million in 2000, and is projected to achieve 2.79 million in 2010, 3.37 million in 2020, and 3.77 million in 2030. Although the projected average annual growth rate decelerates from 2.4% per year in the 1990s to 1.1% per year in the 2020s, these growth rates are over double those projected for the nation as a whole.

Natural Increase. Natural increase, which is the amount by which annual births exceed annual deaths, will fuel 81% of Utah's population growth over the next thirty years. The number of births per year is projected to average 51,300 in the 2000s, 58,800 in the 2010s, and 63,000 in the 2020s. This compares to projected annual average deaths of 13,700 in the 2000s, 16,700 in the 2010s, and 20,800 in the 2020s.

Migration. Net migration is gross in-migration less gross out-migration. Positive net in-migration occurs when more people move into the state than move out of the state for a given period of time. Net in-migration is projected to occur in the State of Utah over the next three decades. Approximately 293,500 of the 1.5 million population increase over the thirty-year projection period can be attributed to net in-migration, meaning in-migration accounts for about 19% of the projected increase. Net in-migration occurs when 1) there is enough job creation to accommodate residents who are new entrants to the labor force, and 2) there is additional job creation such that in-migration is necessary to satisfy labor demand within the state. The sustained net in-migration is projected because job creation is also projected to be relatively rapid over the next three decades.

Age Structure and Fertility. A significant amount of attention has been given to the trends of the growing school-age population in Utah, where the grandchildren of the baby boomers are entering the school-age years (ages 5 to 17). The State of Utah is projecting an increase of 100,000 people in the school-age population over the next decade. It is important to note that this increase is not mainly fertility-driven or migration-driven, but rather the increase is largely due to the fact that such a large number of women are in their childbearing years. The Utah population is young relative to the nation and, in consequence, a greater portion of the female population is in childbearing years compared to the nation. Therefore, even if Utah's fertility rate (children per woman) was equal to that of the nation, more children would be born in Utah relative to the size of the population.

However, in addition to the young population, Utah women have higher fertility rates, ranking Utah first among states nationwide. For the projection period, Utah's fertility rate is projected to remain fairly constant at 2.6 children per woman of childbearing age. The national projections have the fertility rate increasing from 2.1 during the next two decades to 2.2 during the last decade of the projection period. Further contributing to the rapid rate of natural increase is the fact that Utahns tend to have longer life expectancies (mortality rates at any given age are lower) compared to the nation.

The median age is the age that divides the age distribution of a given population into two equal groups, one that is younger than the median and one that is older than the median. Utah's median age is projected to increase from 27 years in 2000 to 32 years by the year 2030. Over the same period, the U.S. median age is projected to increase from 36 to 39. The increasing median ages in both cases are largely the result of the aging of the baby boomers over time. The difference in median ages reflects the cumulative effect of Utah's higher fertility rate and the interaction of this high fertility rate with the younger population profile of the state. As Utah women in child-bearing years continue to have more children on average than women nationally, the younger age groups continue to be relatively larger as a portion of the population than is the case for the U.S. as a whole.

Dependency Ratio. One summary measure of a population's age structure is the dependency ratio. This ratio is defined as the number of non-working age persons (younger than 18, and 65 years and over) per 100 working age persons (ages 18 through 64). Utah's dependency ratio has historically been significantly higher than that of the nation. This has occurred because the pre-school and school age portions of Utah's population have been substantial relative to its total population. In 1970, Utah's dependency ratio was 90 while the nation's was 79. In 2000, the dependency ratio for the state fell to 69 while the nation's fell to 63. This decline occurred, in both cases, primarily because the baby boomers reached working age.

Utah's age structure is projected to continue to be characterized by a relatively high dependency ratio. However, the state's dependency ratio is projected to drop below that of the nation, beginning in 2025, and continuing throughout the remainder of the projections period. However, this anomaly is not expected to last more than a few years. The projected dependency ratio for Utah in 2030 is 74, while that of the nation is 78. The trend of converging, then crossing dependency ratios is primarily because the working age proportion of Utah's population is projected to increase while that of the nation is projected to decline. The aging of the baby boomers affects the age structure of both Utah and the U.S. However, the aging and retirement of the baby boomers will have a larger effect on the national dependency ratio because the younger age groups in Utah's population will increase more rapidly than those of the nation throughout the entire period.

Employment. Utah's non-farm payroll employment is projected to increase from 1,074,900 in 2000 to 1,798,000 in 2030. This is an increase of 723,100 jobs over the projections period. The State of Utah's average annual growth rate for the projections period is 1.7%, while the corresponding growth rates for the U.S. are projected to be about half that of Utah. In the present economic cycle, western states have experienced very strong employment growth. Utah is currently among the top job growth states in the nation. The pace of job creation

has slowed down from the boom conditions in the state in the 1990s, however Utah's economy is expected to continue to expand more rapidly than that of the nation throughout the projections period.

Employment growth is projected for every major industry except agriculture and mining in Utah over the next three decades. Further, average annual growth in every industry except mining is projected to be higher than for those same industries at the national level. National projections indicate that two of the ten major industries will experience net declines in employment levels. The two industries are mining, and agriculture. Of the ten major industries, construction is projected to have the highest average annual growth rate in the State of Utah over the next three decades. The projected average annual rate of change for 1990 through 2030 for Utah's construction sector is 3.4%. Other major industries in Utah projected to have strong employment growth (in excess of 2.0% per year on average) for the 1990 to 2030 period are services, FIRE, non-farm proprietors, trade, and TCPU. The slow growth industries in Utah are projected to be manufacturing and government.

Services, non-farm proprietors, and trade are currently the three largest industries (in terms of employment) in Utah. The number of service jobs in Utah is expected to more than double, increasing from 310,200 in 2000 to 642,700 in 2030, an increase of 332,500 jobs. The number of non-farm proprietor jobs and new trade sector jobs are projected to increase significantly over the projections period as well. These three industries combined are projected to create 71% of the employment growth in the State of Utah over the next three decades.

Diversification. The State of Utah is becoming more economically diverse, and hence more like the economic structure of the United States, as measured by the Hachman Index. There are specific counties that are very different from the U.S., and this is not necessarily bad. For example, if the mining industry moved out of Carbon County, the economic structure of Carbon County would score higher on the Hachman Index, meaning it would now be more representative of the economic base of the nation, however the economy of Carbon County would not be better off. Although the direction of shifts in composition of employment by industry are projected to be similar for Utah and the U.S., the projected 2000 and 2030 distributions of employment by industry are different for Utah and the U.S. In 2001 the most significant differences between the industrial composition of Utah and the U.S. was the large concentration of employment in the mining sector, along with somewhat large concentrations in the construction and non-farm proprietors sectors. The concentration of employment in the TCPU and government sectors were slightly more concentrated in Utah when compared to the nation. The trade sector had composition exactly the same as the nation in 2001, and a somewhat smaller proportion in the other four major industries than the nation (i.e., FIRE, services, manufacturing, and agriculture).

The most significant differences between the employment shares for the projected industrial composition in 2030 of Utah and the U.S. are the relatively larger concentrations of Utah's employment in the construction and non-farm proprietors sectors, and the relatively smaller share of Utah's employment in agriculture and manufacturing. Utah is also projected to have a slightly larger share of employment in government and TCPU, and a slightly smaller share of employment in services, mining, trade, and FIRE when compared to the nation. This is the combined result of the differential shifts in industrial composition between Utah and the U.S. in the projections period, and the initial differences in the composition of employment between the two.

County Level Population and Employment Projections

Population. About 1.1 million (or about 73%) of the projected 1.5 million population increase projected for the state between 2000 and 2030 will be concentrated in the counties of Salt Lake, Utah, Davis, and Weber. This is slightly less than the 76% share of the state's population in these counties in 2000. Therefore, the projected share of the state's population in these four counties in 2030 will decline slightly to 75%.

The counties with the projected highest average annual rates of growth over the 1990 to 2030 period are Washington (3.0%), Tooele (2.9%), Summit (2.8%), Kane (2.8%), Wasatch (2.7%), Wayne (2.3%), Juab (2.1%), and Utah (2.0%). These growth rates are all in excess of the state's average annual rate of growth of 1.7% for the 1990 to 2030 period. Thus, these counties will gain in terms of their shares of the state's total population.

Employment. Of the 723,100 net nonagricultural employment creation projected for the state from 2000 to 2030, 75%, or 542,300 jobs, are expected to be within Salt Lake, Utah, Davis, and Weber counties. Among this group, Utah and Weber counties are projected to have average annual growth rates of employment in excess of that of the state as a whole.

The counties with the most rapid rates of projected employment growth are also those counties with rapid rates of projected population growth. Rapid employment growth makes it possible for a region to support more people. Population growth reinforces economic expansion as well. The counties with the most rapid rates of projected employment growth from 1990 to 2030 are Washington (3.21%), Kane (3.16%), Wasatch (2.60%), Tooele (2.28%), Summit (2.28%) and Juab (2.23%).

Methods and Assumptions

Models. The 2002 long-term projections were produced using the UPED Model System. The UPED Model is a combination of a three-component cohort population model and an economic base employment model. It produces projections of population, components of population change (births, deaths and migration), households, labor force, and employment at the Multi-County District (MCD), or regional level. The UCAPE and CASA Models allocate the UPED population, components of population change and employment to counties. County or MCD values are aggregated to yield the projection for the State of Utah.

Fertility. MCD specific birth probabilities by age of mother are assumed to remain constant at their estimated 2001 level to 2030. County mean differences in total fertility rates, 1990-2001, within MCDs are preserved. The resulting total fertility rates (central birth rates) for MCDs are: 2.41 for Bear River, 2.47 for Wasatch Front, 2.90 for Mountainland, 2.80 for Central, 2.63 for Southwest, 2.73 for Uintah Basin, and 2.22 for Southeast, yielding 2.51 for the state.

Survival. State level survival rates by age and sex are assumed for all MCDs. Survival rates are assumed to increase along with projected U.S. survival rates to 2030. This assumption yields an increase in life expectancy of 4.1 years, from 74.9 years in 1990 to 79.0 years in 2030, for males. For females the similar increase is 3.1 years, from 80.4 in 1990 to 83.5 in 2030.

Labor Force Participation. MCD specific labor force participation rates are assumed to trend with projected U.S. rates to 2020, except where U.S. rates are projected to fall. In effect, this assumes little or no change in Utah male participation rates and increases in middle and old age female rates. After 2020, labor force participation rates are assumed to remain constant at their 2020 levels.

Unemployment Rates. Unemployment rates at the MCD level are assumed to rise in 2001 and 2002, then fall in 2003 such that the state level unemployment rates for these years are 4.4%, 5.0% and 4.8%, respectively. It is further assumed that MCD level unemployment rates continue to fall until 2008, giving an assumed state level unemployment rate of 3.9% from 2008 to 2030.

Multi-Job Holding Rates. MCD specific multi-job holding rates are assumed to revert to their 1990-2001 mean over the interval 2001 to 2006.

Employment Growth Assumptions. For the long-term, 2000 to 2030, basic employment growth was based on a demographic assumption, but was consistent with a conservative mid-range growth assumption based upon alternative growth analysis. Growth in export employment is assumed sufficient to generate cumulative net in-migration equal to 19% of total population change and to generate cumulative natural increase (births minus deaths) equal to 81% of total population change over the interval 2000 to 2030. These percents correspond to those of the last three decades.

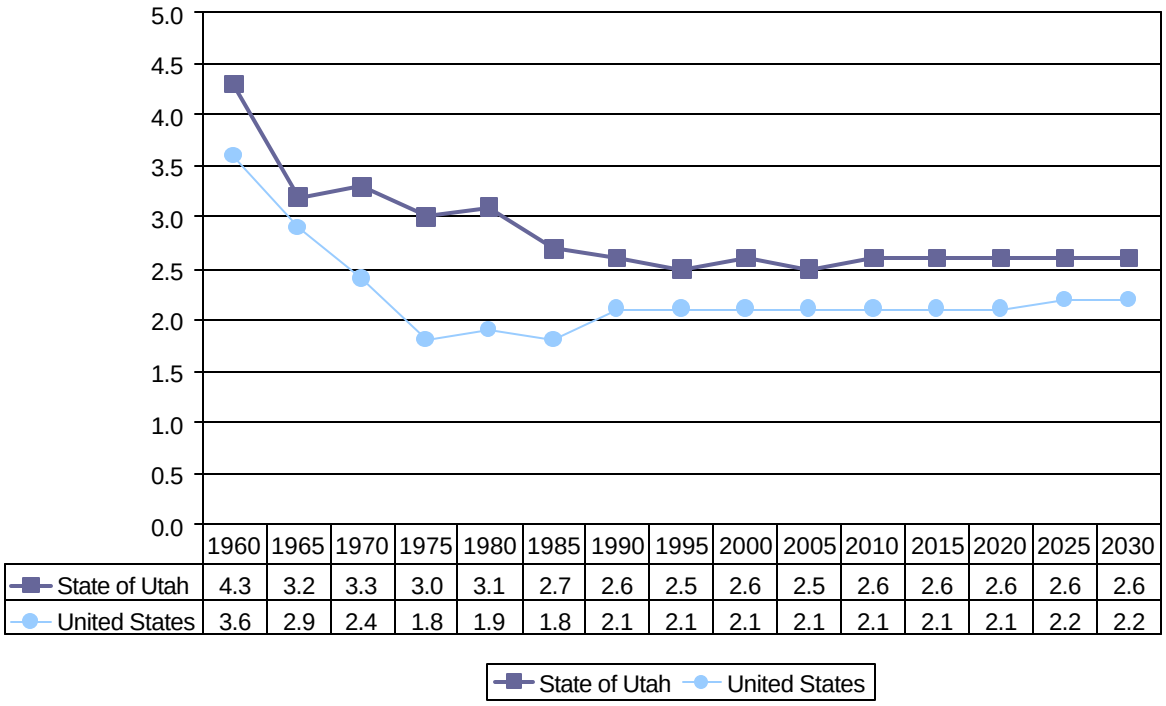
The Department of Natural Resources provided employment forecasts by county for coal mining and oil and gas extraction which were included.

Specific Assumptions. Additional assumptions include:

- Davis County reaches build-out at 400,000 persons.
- Construction employment reverts to its historical share of total employment in 2009.
- Agricultural jobs trend with the U.S. Federal Defense employment remains relatively constant after 2001.
- Geneva's closing is included.

Additional Information. For additional information on historical and projected economic and demographic data, including methods, procedures, and assumptions, visit the web site: www.qget.state.ut.us/projections/.

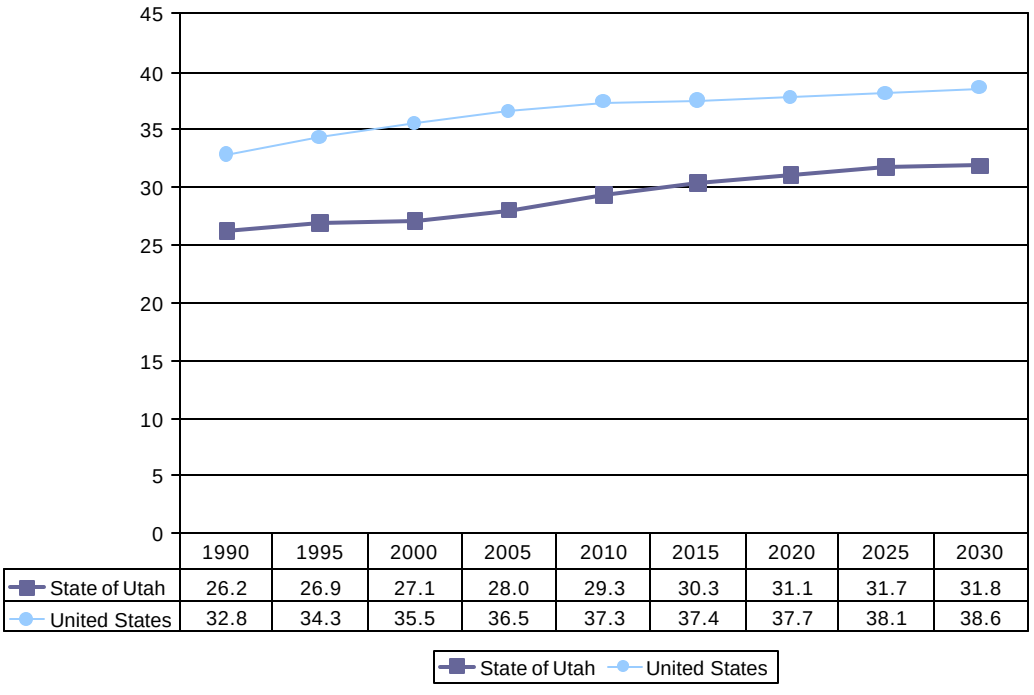
Figure 8
Historical and Projected Total Fertility Rates for Utah and the U.S.



	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
State of Utah	4.3	3.2	3.3	3.0	3.1	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6
United States	3.6	2.9	2.4	1.8	1.9	1.8	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2

Source: 2002 Baseline Projections, GOPB; UPED Model System

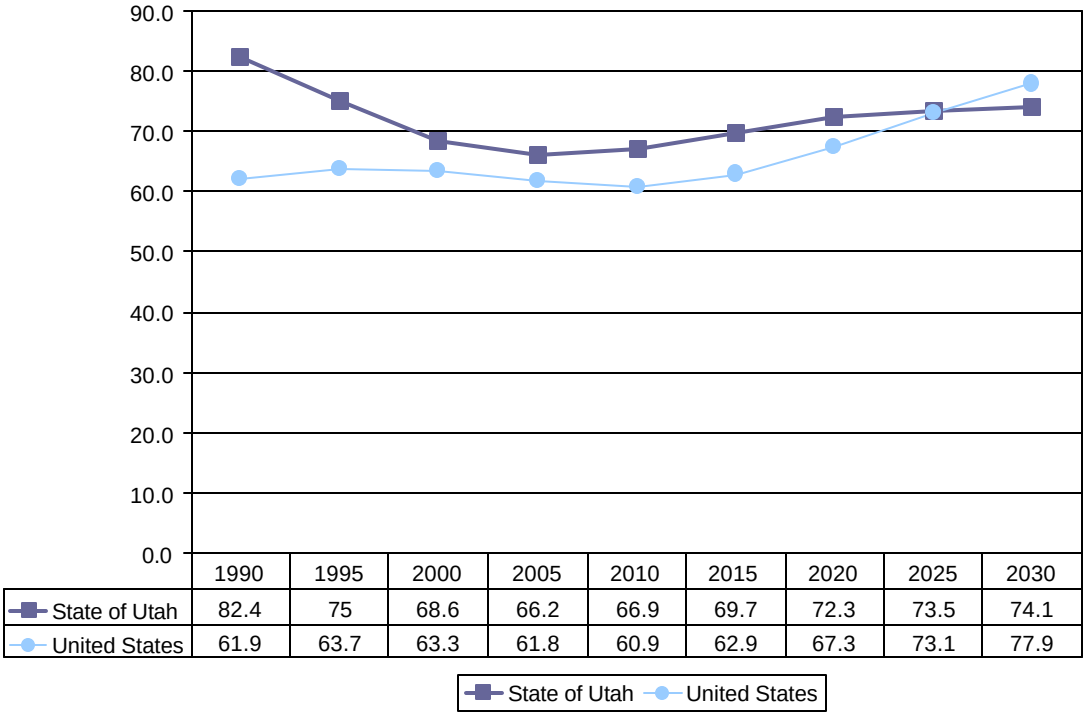
Figure 9
Historical and Projected Median Ages for Utah and the U.S.



	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
State of Utah	26.2	26.9	27.1	28.0	29.3	30.3	31.1	31.7	31.8
United States	32.8	34.3	35.5	36.5	37.3	37.4	37.7	38.1	38.6

Source: 2002 Baseline Projections, GOPB; UPED Model System

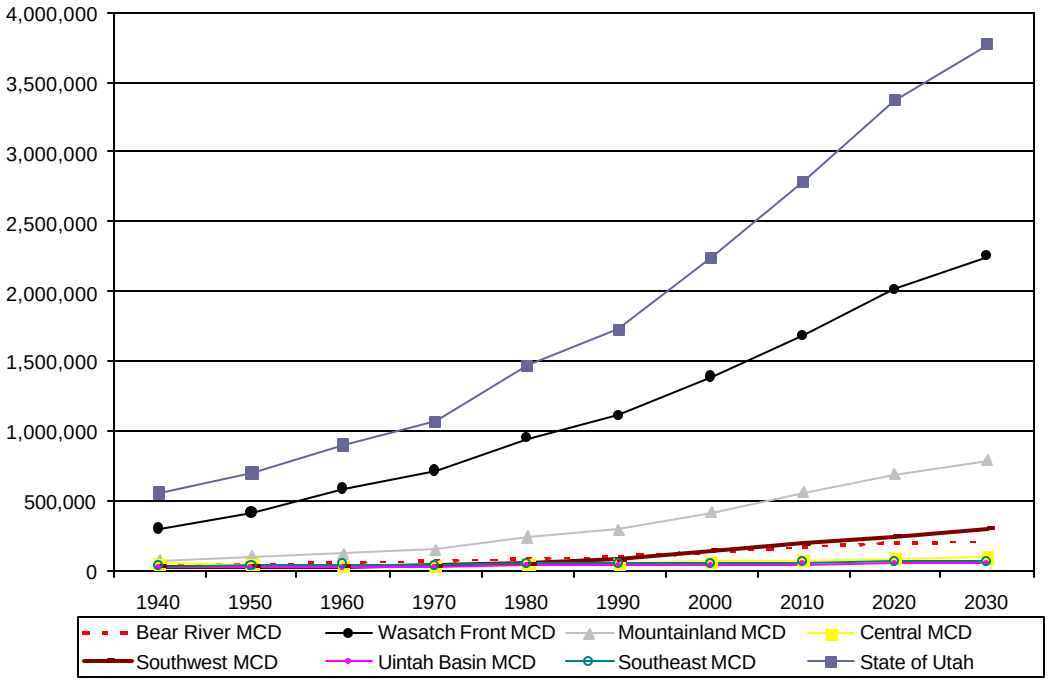
Figure 10
Historical and Projected Dependency Ratios for Utah and the U.S.



	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
State of Utah	82.4	75	68.6	66.2	66.9	69.7	72.3	73.5	74.1
United States	61.9	63.7	63.3	61.8	60.9	62.9	67.3	73.1	77.9

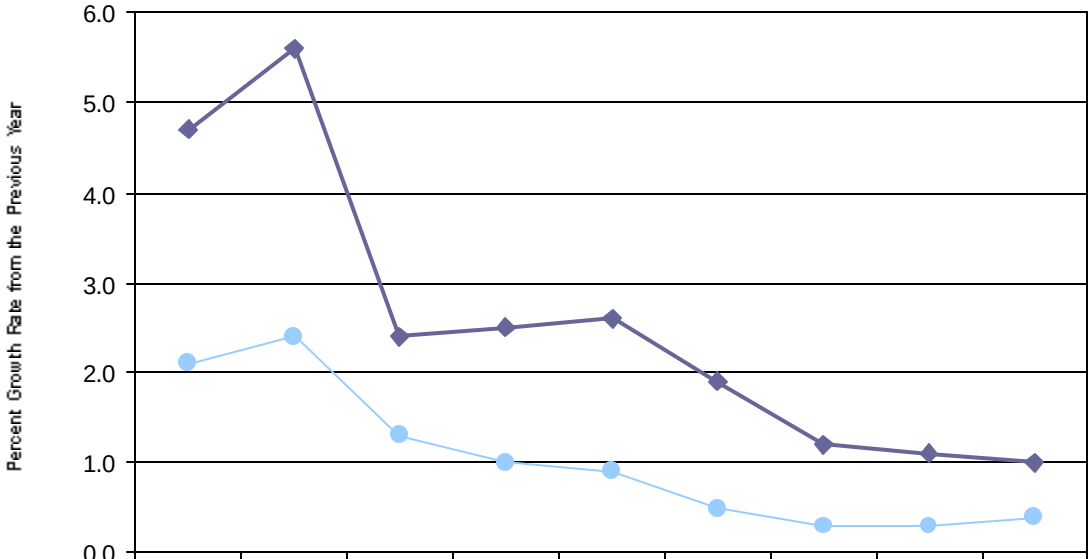
Source: 2002 Baseline Projections, GOPB; UPED Model System

Figure 11
Population Estimates and Projections by MCD: 1940-2030



Source: 2002 Baseline Projections, GOPB; UPED Model System

Figure 12
Projected Nonagricultural Payroll Employment



	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
State of Utah	4.7	5.6	2.4	2.5	2.6	1.9	1.2	1.1	1.0
United States	2.1	2.4	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.4

Note: Calculations may not match other projections in this report due to updated information.
Source: 2002 Baseline Projections, GOPB; UPED Model System

Table 4
Utah Economic and Demographic Summary

Year	Population		School Age Population (5-17)		Non-Ag Payroll Employment		Households		Average Size
	Total	AARC*	Total	AARC*	Total	AARC*	Total	AARC*	
1990	1,729,227	na	458,454	na	724,013	na	538,385	na	3.16
1995	1,995,228	2.90%	491,657	1.41%	908,371	4.64%	644,477	3.66%	3.04
2000	2,246,553	2.40%	512,361	0.83%	1,073,835	3.40%	705,423	1.82%	3.13
2005	2,462,815	1.86%	524,159	0.46%	1,184,245	1.98%	792,393	2.35%	3.06
2010	2,785,040	2.49%	600,403	2.75%	1,348,939	2.64%	913,828	2.89%	3.00
2015	3,123,021	2.32%	695,181	2.97%	1,503,315	2.19%	1,038,890	2.60%	2.96
2020	3,366,724	1.51%	753,574	1.63%	1,616,914	1.47%	1,141,485	1.90%	2.90
2025	3,566,120	1.16%	771,262	0.47%	1,709,301	1.12%	1,231,076	1.52%	2.85
2030	3,768,360	1.11%	778,921	0.20%	1,798,291	1.02%	1,321,939	1.43%	2.80

*AARC- Annual Average Rate of Change

Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget--Demographic and Economic Analysis Section, UPED Model System.
This is the 2002 Baseline, revised December, 2001.
The last year of historical data is 2001 for employment and 2001 for population.
Total population is the population in households plus the population in group quarters. Persons per household is population in households divided by the number of households.
All data are dated July 1. This differs from April 1 census data as shown in other chapters of this report.

Table 5
Population Projections by County and District

MCD/County	1980	1990	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2030	AARC 2000-2030
BEAR RIVER	92,498	108,393	136,712	150,753	171,024	191,831	203,493	213,803	1.50%
Box Elder	33,222	36,485	42,860	46,913	53,188	59,368	63,305	67,987	1.55%
Cache	57,176	70,183	91,897	101,798	115,657	130,156	137,840	143,487	1.50%
Rich	2,100	1,725	1,955	2,042	2,179	2,307	2,348	2,329	0.59%
WASATCH FRONT	941,172	1,104,356	1,389,252	1,503,068	1,681,095	1,870,374	2,012,764	2,252,175	1.62%
Davis	146,540	187,941	240,204	263,041	293,134	324,926	348,314	387,476	1.61%
Morgan	4,917	5,528	7,181	7,529	8,355	9,276	10,005	11,333	1.53%
Salt Lake	619,066	725,956	902,777	970,361	1,080,990	1,198,962	1,287,049	1,434,704	1.56%
Tooele	26,033	26,601	41,549	50,277	59,980	70,554	79,764	97,287	2.88%
Weber	144,616	158,330	197,541	211,860	238,636	266,656	287,632	321,375	1.64%
MOUNTAINLAND	236,827	289,197	417,375	475,644	560,005	641,216	692,111	785,184	2.13%
Summit	10,198	15,518	30,048	35,274	42,131	49,618	56,164	68,647	2.79%
Utah	218,106	263,590	371,894	421,931	495,320	564,993	606,582	682,004	2.04%
Wasatch	8,523	10,089	15,433	18,439	22,554	26,605	29,365	34,533	2.72%
CENTRAL	47,087	52,294	66,506	71,484	77,227	84,354	90,312	94,777	1.19%
Juab	5,530	5,817	8,310	9,575	10,948	12,541	13,982	15,640	2.13%
Millard	8,970	11,333	12,461	13,048	13,533	14,241	14,717	14,589	0.53%
Piute	1,329	1,277	1,436	1,448	1,508	1,569	1,604	1,586	0.33%
Sanpete	14,620	16,259	22,846	24,483	26,341	28,667	30,586	31,828	1.11%
Sevier	14,727	15,431	18,938	20,113	21,642	23,556	25,140	26,150	1.08%
Wayne	1,911	2,177	2,515	2,817	3,255	3,780	4,283	4,984	2.31%
SOUTHWEST	55,489	83,263	142,006	164,427	193,114	224,412	251,344	303,167	2.56%
Beaver	4,378	4,765	6,023	6,431	6,931	7,468	7,820	8,412	1.12%
Garfield	3,673	3,980	4,763	4,868	5,331	5,831	6,192	6,836	1.21%
Iron	17,349	20,789	34,079	36,453	40,694	45,308	48,940	55,537	1.64%
Kane	4,024	5,169	6,037	6,906	8,271	9,762	11,071	13,618	2.75%
Washington	26,065	48,560	91,104	109,769	131,887	156,043	177,321	218,764	2.96%
UINTAH BASIN	33,840	35,546	40,627	42,877	44,855	48,060	50,199	51,374	0.79%
Daggett	769	690	933	976	1,030	1,112	1,169	1,208	0.86%
Duchesne	12,565	12,645	14,397	15,258	16,258	17,692	18,722	19,545	1.02%
Uintah	20,506	22,211	25,297	26,643	27,567	29,256	30,308	30,621	0.64%
SOUTHEAST	54,124	49,801	54,075	54,562	57,720	62,774	66,501	67,880	0.76%
Carbon	22,179	20,228	20,396	20,564	21,811	23,777	25,239	25,853	0.79%
Emery	11,451	10,332	10,782	10,667	11,107	11,910	12,458	12,440	0.48%
Grand	8,241	6,620	8,537	8,597	8,973	9,642	10,105	10,126	0.57%
San Juan	12,253	12,621	14,360	14,734	15,829	17,445	18,699	19,461	1.02%
STATE OF UTAH	1,461,037	1,722,850	2,246,553	2,462,815	2,785,040	3,123,021	3,366,724	3,768,360	1.74%

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census; UPEC; 2002 Baseline, GOPB; UPED Model System
1980 and 1990 populations are April 1 U.S. Census MARS populations; all others are July 1 populations.

Table 6
Total Employment Projections by Major Industry

Industry	1980	1990	1995	2000	2005
Agriculture (4)	19,660	19,148	18,468	20,595	19,402
Mining	18,502	8,604	8,114	8,003	7,735
Construction	31,548	27,927	54,793	71,597	67,102
Manufacturing	87,707	107,102	123,865	130,847	129,497
TCPU (1)	34,127	42,286	51,496	60,846	63,796
Trade	128,692	172,394	220,026	251,635	268,336
FIRE (2)	25,768	34,133	47,678	57,327	65,404
Services (3)	105,839	185,865	243,716	314,060	377,281
Government	124,929	150,557	163,669	184,539	209,903
Non-farm Proprietors (4)	90,616	152,403	184,868	239,351	261,968
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT (5)	667,388	900,419	1,116,693	1,338,800	1,470,424
Non-Ag Payroll Emp (6)	551,833	724,013	907,909	1,074,900	1,184,245

Industry	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Agriculture (4)	18,900	18,227	17,471	16,516	16,165
Mining	7,573	7,302	6,928	6,529	4,732
Construction	77,735	86,315	93,497	99,945	106,302
Manufacturing	138,736	148,022	156,635	165,059	173,365
TCPU (1)	69,795	75,928	81,563	87,186	93,191
Trade	299,073	328,566	350,655	370,282	392,403
FIRE (2)	73,264	80,670	85,892	90,235	94,725
Services (3)	451,513	519,062	568,016	607,523	642,662
Government	236,205	262,529	278,774	287,448	295,861
Non-farm Proprietors (4)	295,137	327,586	351,876	373,629	397,376
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT (5)	1,667,931	1,854,207	1,991,307	2,104,352	2,216,782
Non-Ag Payroll Emp (6)	1,348,939	1,503,315	1,616,914	1,709,301	1,798,291

Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget--Demographic and Economic Analysis Section, UPED Model Syste
This is the 2002 Baseline, revised December, 2001.
Calculations may not match other projections in this report due to updated information.
(1) Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities
(2) Finance, Insurance and Real Estate
(3) Includes Private Household and Agricultural Services employment (SICs 88, 07, 08, and 09)
(4) U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis definition
(5) Totals may not add due to rounding
(6) Excludes Agriculture, Private Household, and Non-Farm Proprietor employment

Table 7
Utah Population Projections by Selected Age Groups

Age	1980	1990	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
0-4	189,962	172,252	210,667	251,117	279,677	298,287	301,418	306,313	326,319
5-17	350,143	456,783	512,361	524,159	600,403	695,181	753,574	771,262	778,921
18-29	351,391	337,682	499,004	536,025	549,890	555,093	578,750	631,727	694,236
30-39	184,866	261,192	301,065	327,082	409,539	480,360	476,917	445,296	439,335
40-64	275,455	345,459	532,133	618,773	708,856	804,720	898,601	978,899	1,030,977
65+	109,220	149,482	191,323	205,659	236,675	289,380	357,464	432,623	498,572
15-44	678,160	789,887	1,074,503	1,132,830	1,238,942	1,366,278	1,452,285	1,496,331	1,534,465
16-64	864,989	1,003,330	1,416,755	1,559,170	1,748,539	1,931,762	2,062,781	2,171,797	2,283,198
60+	155,480	201,994	254,144	284,096	341,776	422,280	509,274	588,752	653,892
Total	1,461,037	1,722,850	2,246,553	2,462,815	2,785,040	3,123,021	3,366,724	3,566,120	3,768,360
Median Age	24	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	32

Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget--Demographic and Economic Analysis Section, UPED Model System.
This is the 2002 Baseline, revised December, 2001.
1980 and 1990 populations are April 1 U.S. Census MARS populations; all others are July 1 populations.

Table 8
Utah Population Projections by Selected Age Groups as a Percent of Total

Age	1980	1990	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2030
0-4	13.0%	10.0%	9.4%	10.2%	10.0%	9.6%	9.0%	8.7%
5-17	24.0%	26.5%	22.8%	21.3%	21.6%	22.3%	22.4%	20.7%
18-29	24.1%	19.6%	22.2%	21.8%	19.7%	17.8%	17.2%	18.4%
30-39	12.7%	15.2%	13.4%	13.3%	14.7%	15.4%	14.2%	11.7%
40-64	18.9%	20.1%	23.7%	25.1%	25.5%	25.8%	26.7%	27.4%
65+	7.5%	8.7%	8.5%	8.4%	8.5%	9.3%	10.6%	13.2%
15-44	46.4%	45.8%	47.8%	46.0%	44.5%	43.7%	43.1%	40.7%
16 - 64	59.2%	58.2%	63.1%	63.3%	62.8%	61.9%	61.3%	60.6%
60+	10.6%	11.7%	11.3%	11.5%	12.3%	13.5%	15.1%	17.4%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget--Demographic and Economic Analysis Section, UPED Model System.
This is the 2002 Baseline, revised December, 2001.
1980 and 1990 populations are April 1 U.S. Census MARS populations; all others are July 1 populations.

Table 9
Location Quotients and Hachman Index for the State of Utah

Industry	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020	2030
Agriculture	0.89	0.94	0.81	0.69	0.60	0.55
Mining	3.05	1.86	1.86	1.69	1.45	0.97
Construction	1.20	0.81	1.30	1.15	1.17	1.20
Manufacturing	0.73	0.86	0.87	0.83	0.83	0.87
TCPU	1.13	1.13	1.08	1.01	1.00	1.04
Trade	1.06	1.01	1.01	0.96	0.95	0.96
FIRE	0.82	0.77	0.91	0.94	0.93	0.92
Services	0.88	0.93	0.90	0.97	0.99	0.98
Government	1.14	1.10	1.02	1.08	1.08	1.05
Non-Farm Proprietors	1.12	1.21	1.17	1.13	1.12	1.13
Hachman Index	0.94	0.98	0.98	0.99	0.99	0.99

*Location Quotients are measures of relative shares. The share of a given industry in the subject area (Utah) is compared to that of the reference region (United States). A location greater than 1 indicates specialization in a subject region relative to the reference region.

**The Hachman Index measures how closely the employment distribution of the subject region (Utah) resembles that of the reference region (United States). As the value of the index approaches one, this means that the subject region's employment distribution among industries is more similar to that of the reference region.

Source: 2002 Baseline Projections, GOPB, UPED Model System

Table 10
Hachman Index by Individual County in the State of Utah

County	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020	2030
Beaver	0.48	0.46	0.36	0.42	0.48	0.52
Box Elder	0.69	0.53	0.57	0.61	0.61	0.58
Cache	0.84	0.81	0.85	0.85	0.84	0.82
Carbon	0.15	0.20	0.37	0.42	0.55	0.71
Daggett	0.35	0.49	0.60	0.60	0.61	0.63
Davis	0.73	0.83	0.89	0.91	0.92	0.92
Duchesne	0.21	0.33	0.29	0.43	0.54	0.61
Emery	0.06	0.10	0.10	0.12	0.17	0.27
Garfield	0.40	0.55	0.58	0.66	0.71	0.75
Grand	0.22	0.60	0.81	0.83	0.84	0.84
Iron	0.81	0.84	0.91	0.90	0.90	0.91
Juab	0.65	0.56	0.67	0.72	0.76	0.76
Kane	0.70	0.75	0.87	0.88	0.89	0.89
Millard	0.31	0.40	0.36	0.42	0.44	0.44
Morgan	0.45	0.32	0.47	0.51	0.54	0.55
Piute	0.24	0.13	0.13	0.15	0.17	0.18
Rich	0.22	0.18	0.28	0.32	0.35	0.37
Salt Lake	0.93	0.96	0.95	0.96	0.96	0.96
San Juan	0.10	0.33	0.44	0.33	0.41	0.55
Sanpete	0.47	0.48	0.60	0.65	0.68	0.70
Sevier	0.60	0.62	0.65	0.68	0.73	0.77
Summit	0.41	0.80	0.79	0.81	0.82	0.82
Tooele	0.42	0.53	0.82	0.86	0.87	0.88
Uintah	0.21	0.25	0.19	0.30	0.43	0.51
Utah	0.94	0.92	0.93	0.93	0.93	0.93
Wasatch	0.59	0.68	0.73	0.78	0.79	0.79
Washington	0.81	0.88	0.84	0.88	0.88	0.88
Wayne	0.30	0.27	0.48	0.60	0.68	0.73
Weber	0.93	0.94	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.97

*The subject region is each individual county, and the reference region is the United States.

Source: 2002 Baseline Projections, GOPB, UPED Model System

Table 11
Utah Dependency Ratios

	1980	1990	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2030
Dependency Ratio	80	82	69	66	67	70	72	74
Pop 0-4 per 100 Pop age 18-64	23	18	16	17	17	16	15	15
Pop 5-17 per 100 Pop age 18-64	43	48	38	35	36	38	39	36
Pop 65+ per 100 Pop age 18-64	13	16	14	14	14	16	18	23

Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget--Demographic and Economic Analysis Section, UPED Model System.
This is the 2002 Baseline, revised December, 2001.
1980 and 1990 populations are April 1 U.S. Census MARS populations; all others are July 1 populations.
The dependency ratio is defined as the population ages 0-17 and 65 plus per 100 persons ages 18-64.

Table 12
Historical and Projected Life Expectancies for Utah and the U.S.

	Utah			U.S.		
Year	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1970	69.5	76.6	73.0	67.0	74.6	70.8
1980	72.4	79.2	75.8	70.1	77.6	73.9
1990	74.9	80.4	77.7	71.8	78.8	75.3
2000	76.0	81.2	78.6	73.0	79.7	76.4
2010	77.0	82.0	79.5	74.1	80.6	77.3
2020	78.0	82.7	80.4	75.3	81.4	78.4
2030	79.0	83.5	81.3	76.7	82.3	79.5

Sources: National Center for Health Statistics, Vital Statistics of the United States, Decennial Life Tables; Governor's Office of Planning and Budget--Demographic and Economic Analysis Section, UPED Model System.