

Utah's Long-Term Projections

Overview

Utah's population reached 2.23 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 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. While the primary goal of this round of updates was to incorporate data from the 2000 Census, analysts also used the opportunity for 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 2.23 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 more than twice the projected rates 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 51,900 in the 2000s, 59,000 in the 2010s, and 63,100 in the 2020s. This compares to projected annual average deaths of 13,800 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 an area than move out of an area for a given period of time. Net in-migration is projected to occur in the State of Utah over the next three decades. Approximately 294,400 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 20% 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 paid to the trends of the growing school-age population (ages 5 to 17) in Utah. The growth spurt in this age group is a consequence of the fact that the grandchildren of the baby boomers are now entering the school-age years. The State of Utah is projecting an increase of over 150,000 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. Rather, it is primarily due to the fact that a significantly large number of women are presently in their childbearing years. Utah's population is relatively young when compared to the nation. Consequently, a greater proportion of the state's females are in their childbearing years than the U.S. 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.

In addition to the young population, Utah's women have higher fertility rates, ranking the state 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. National projections have the fertility rate increasing from 2.1 during the next two decades to 2.2 in 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 childbearing 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) divided by the number of working age persons (ages 18 through 64). Historically, Utah's dependency ratio has been significantly higher than that of the nation. This has occurred because the preschool 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. In both cases, this decline occurred 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 continue 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 nonfarm payroll employment is projected to increase from 1,075,100 in 2000 to 1,798,600 in 2030. This is an increase of 723,500 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. The economies of the western states have suffered along with the national economy. Utah's historically strong job

growth has succumbed to negative pressures recently, and while the degree of job losses in 2003 was not as bad as in 2002, the state has not yet experienced a rebound in employment activity. However, because of Utah's history of strong economic and employment growth, it is expected that over the long term the state's economy will recover from the current negative conditions and expand more rapidly than that of the nation throughout the projections period.

Over the next three decades, employment growth is projected for every major industry except agriculture and mining in Utah. 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 10 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 that are projected to have strong employment growth (in excess of 2.0% per year on average) for the 1990 to 2030 period are services, FIRE, nonfarm proprietors, trade, and TCPU. Utah's slow growth industries are projected to be manufacturing and government.

Services, nonfarm 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 315,400 in 2000 to 643,200 in 2030, an increase of 327,800 jobs. The number of nonfarm 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. were the large concentration of employment in the mining sector, as well as the somewhat large employment concentration in the construction and nonfarm proprietors sectors. The concentration of employment in the TCPU and government sectors was slightly higher in Utah when compared to the nation. The composition of Utah's trade sector was exactly the same as the nation in 2001. Utah's other four major industries had slightly smaller proportions of the overall employment than their national counterparts (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 concentration of Utah's employment in the construction and nonfarm 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 73%) of the 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 highest projected 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 723,400 net nonagricultural employment creation projected for the state from 2000 to 2030, 551,700 jobs (76%) are expected to be within Salt Lake, Utah, Davis, and Weber counties. Among these, 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 2000 to 2030 are Washington (3.2%), Kane (3.2%), Wasatch (2.6%), Tooele (2.3%), Summit (2.3%) and Juab (2.2%).

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 levels 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 older age female rates. After 2020, labor force participation rates are assumed to remain constant at their 2020 levels.

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.

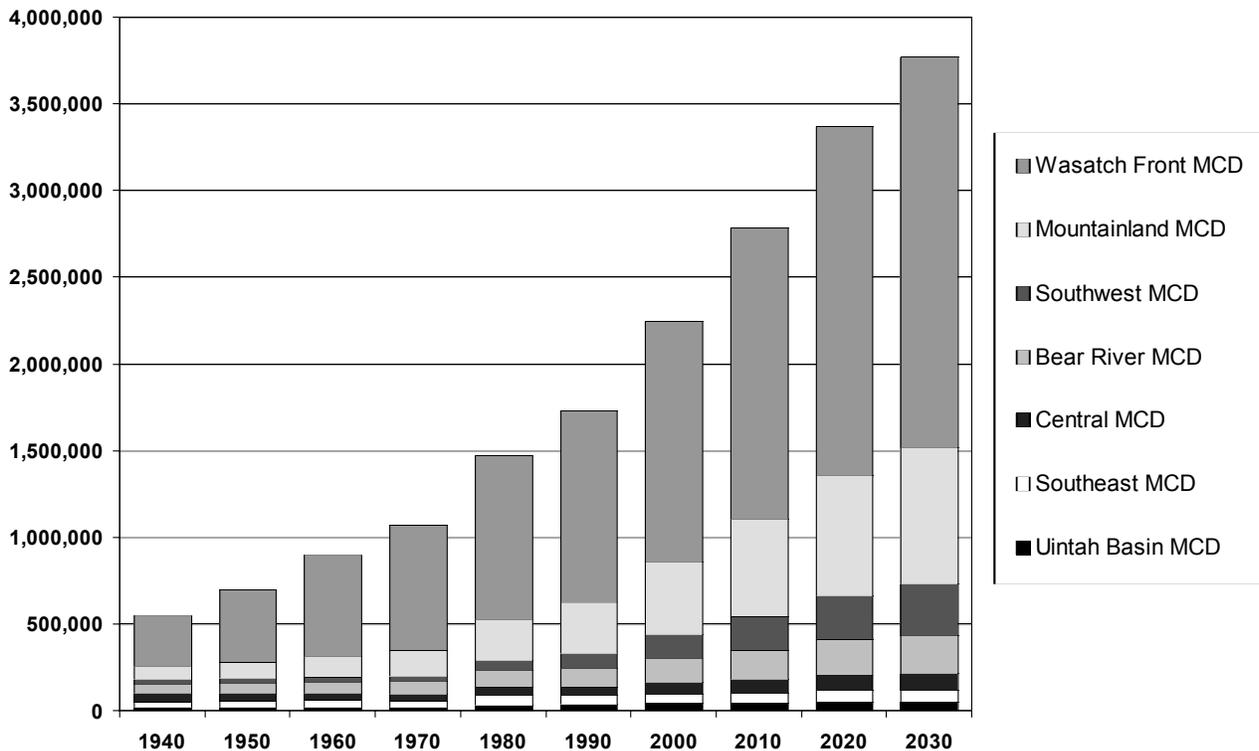
The Department of Natural Resources provided employment forecasts by county for coal mining and oil and gas extraction which were included.

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 as well as projected economic and demographic data, including methods, procedures, and assumptions, visit the web site: <http://governor.utah.gov/dea/People.html>.

Figure 8
Population Estimates and Projections by MCD: 1940-2030



Source: 2002 Baseline Projections, GOPB; UPED Model System

Figure 9
Utah's Changing Age Structure

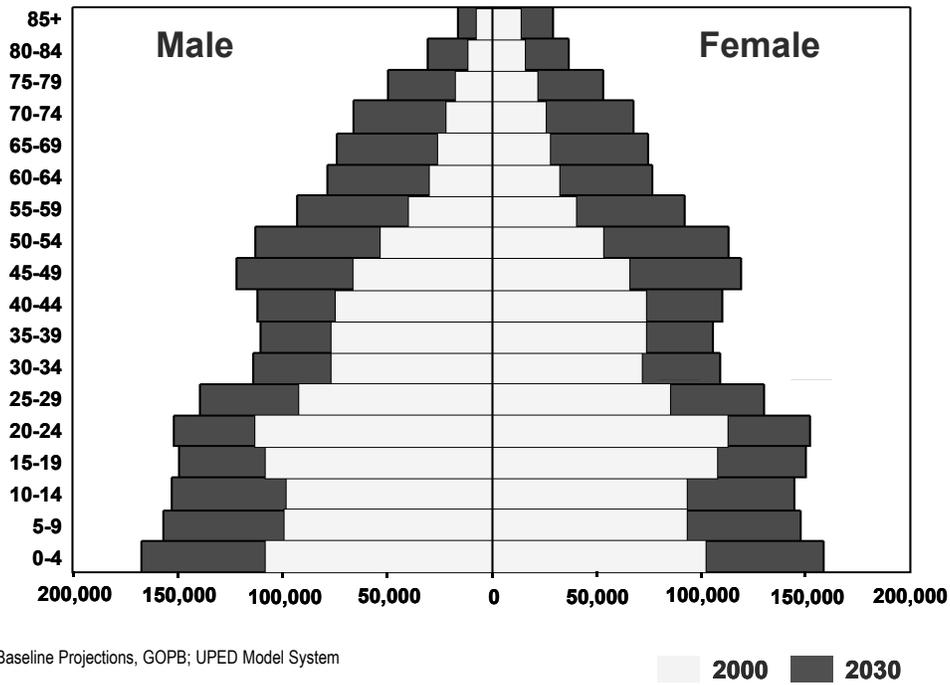


Figure 10
Historical and Projected Dependency Ratios for Utah and the U.S.

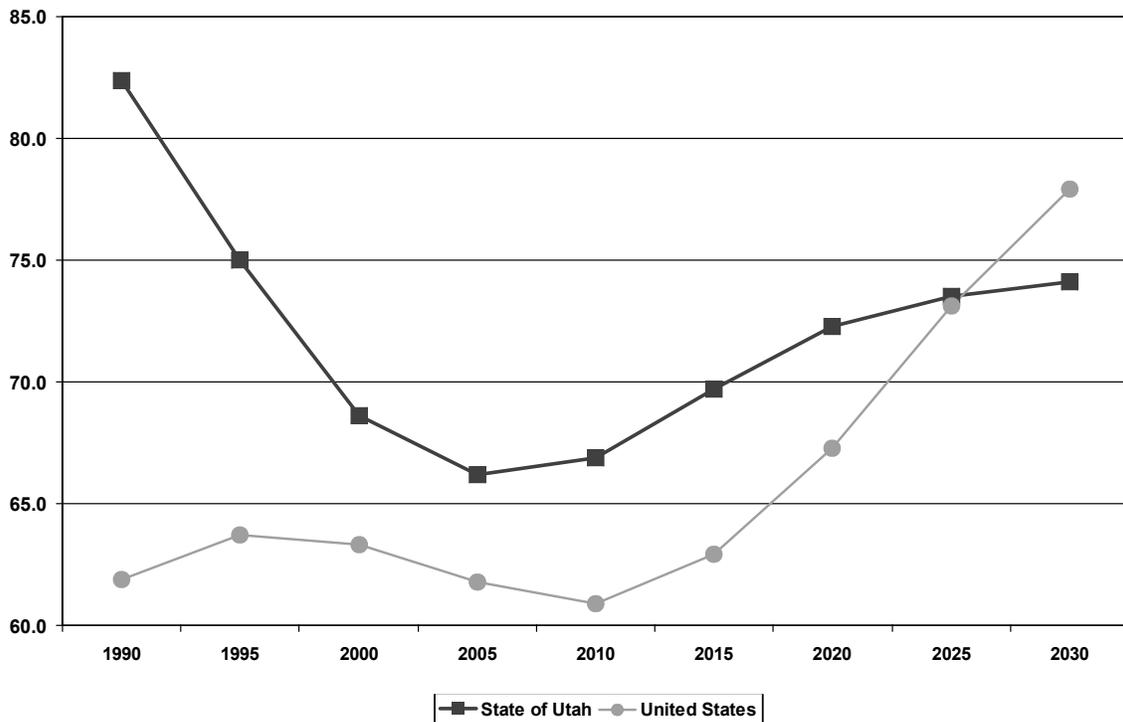
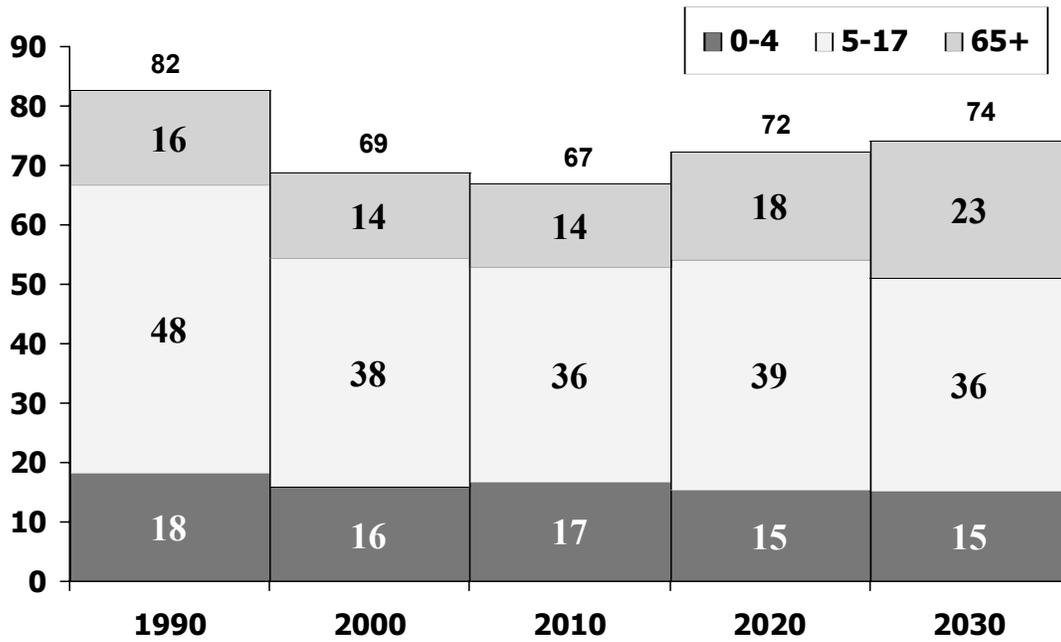
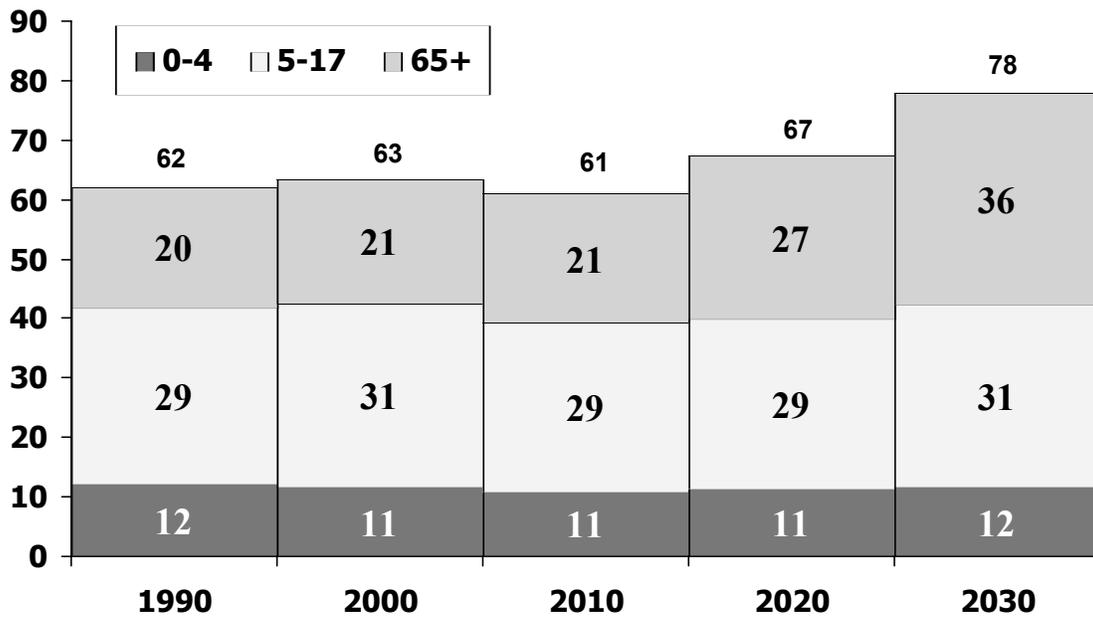


Figure 11
Utah Dependency Ratios: 1990 to 2030



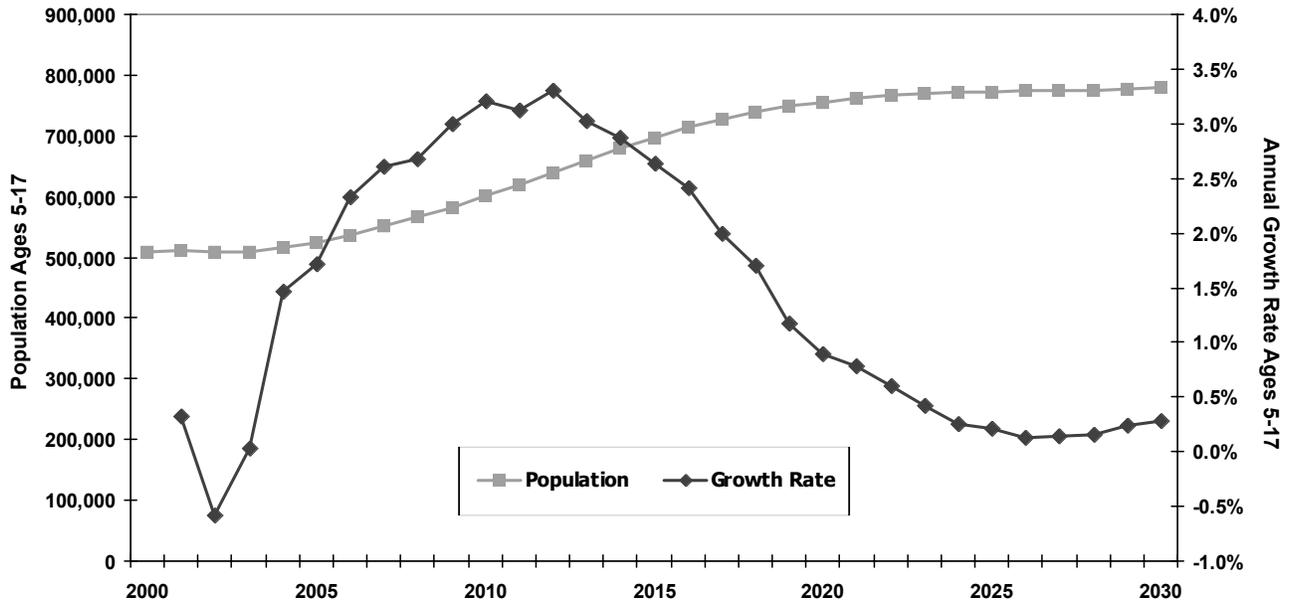
Source: 2002 Baseline Projections, GOPB; UPED Model System

Figure 12
U.S. Dependency Ratios: 1990 to 2030



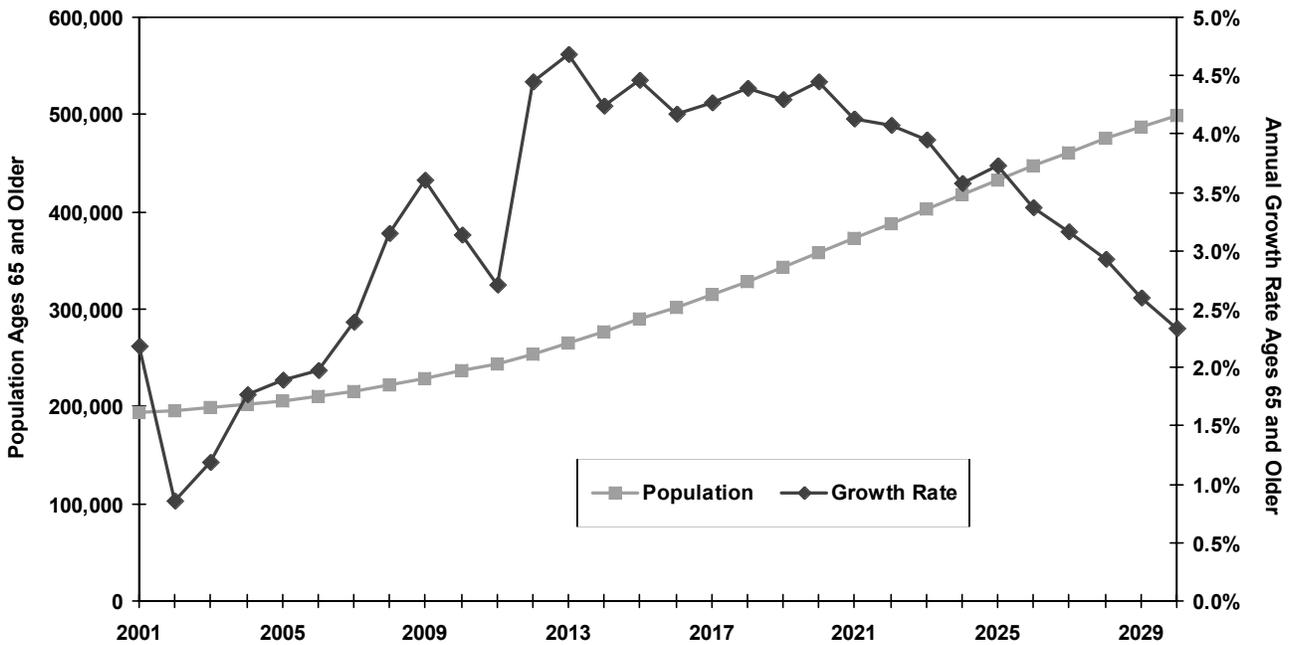
Source: 2002 Baseline Projections, GOPB; UPED Model System

Figure 13
Projected School-Age Population



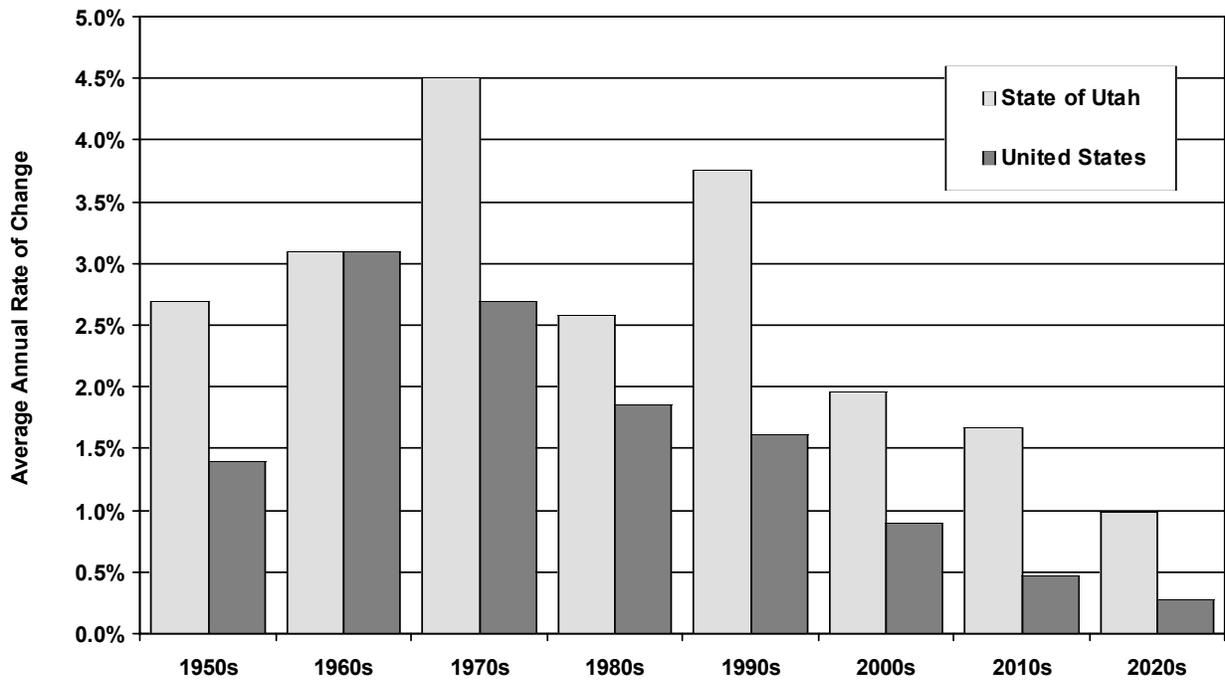
Source: 2002 Baseline Projections, GOPB; UPED Model System

Figure 14
Growth of 65 and Older Age Group



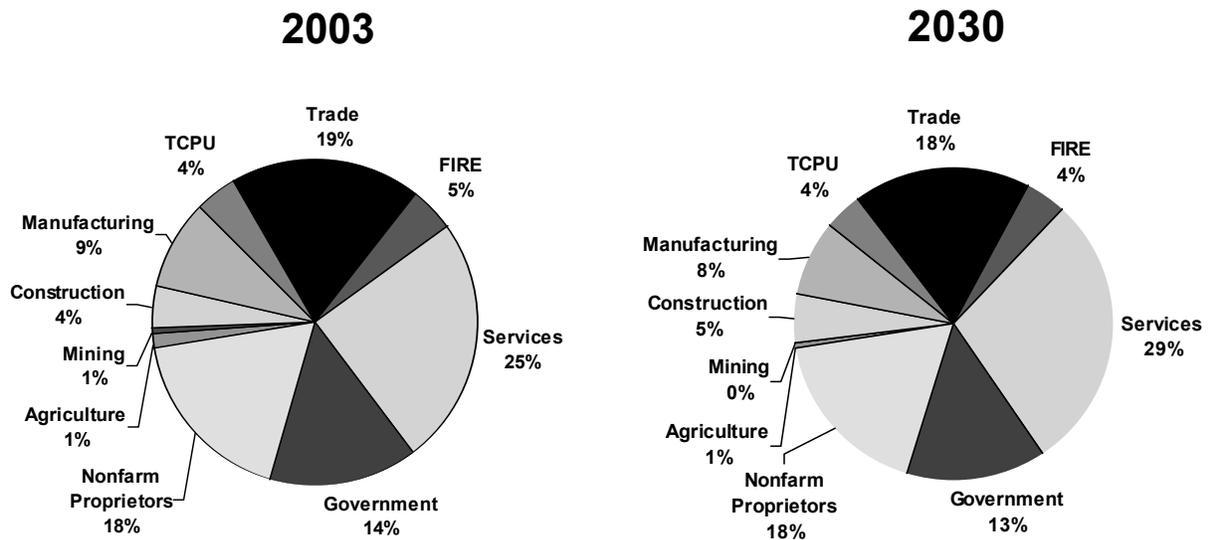
Source: 2002 Baseline Projections, GOPB; UPED Model System

Figure 15
Total Employment Growth by Decade for Utah and the U.S.



Source: 2002 Baseline Projections, GOPB; UPED Model System

Figure 16
Industry Employment as a Share of Total State Employment



Source: 2002 Baseline Projections, GOPB; UPED Model System

Table 3
Utah Economic and Demographic Summary

Year	July 1, 2002 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%	509,320	0.71%	1,075,144	3.43%	705,423	1.82%	3.13
2005	2,464,633	1.87%	524,458	0.59%	1,184,212	1.95%	792,786	2.36%	3.06
2010	2,787,670	2.49%	601,034	2.76%	1,348,977	2.64%	914,309	2.89%	3.00
2015	3,126,736	2.32%	696,579	2.99%	1,503,562	2.19%	1,039,599	2.60%	2.96
2020	3,371,071	1.52%	755,423	1.64%	1,617,315	1.47%	1,142,421	1.90%	2.90
2025	3,570,016	1.15%	772,652	0.45%	1,709,613	1.12%	1,232,017	1.52%	2.85
2030	3,772,042	1.11%	779,863	0.19%	1,798,566	1.02%	1,322,887	1.43%	2.80

Notes: *AARC - Average Annual Rate of Change

Numbers in this table may differ from other tables due to different data sources.

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.

Populations are dated July 1.

Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget--Demographic and Economic Analysis Section, UPED Model System.

Table 4
Population Projections by County and District: April 1

MCD/County	1980	1990	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2030	AARC 2000- 2030
BEAR RIVER	92,498	108,393	136,097	150,781	171,102	191,989	203,708	214,036	1.52%
Box Elder	33,222	36,485	42,745	46,928	53,224	59,433	63,391	68,088	1.56%
Cache	57,176	70,183	91,391	101,811	115,697	130,246	137,966	143,615	1.52%
Rich	2,100	1,725	1,961	2,042	2,181	2,310	2,351	2,333	0.58%
WASATCH FRONT	941,172	1,104,356	1,381,778	1,498,463	1,675,743	1,865,039	2,007,635	2,247,652	1.63%
Davis	146,540	187,941	238,994	262,241	292,201	323,992	347,412	386,672	1.62%
Morgan	4,917	5,528	7,129	7,506	8,329	9,250	9,981	11,312	1.55%
Salt Lake	619,066	725,956	898,387	967,390	1,077,556	1,195,554	1,283,784	1,431,843	1.57%
Tooele	26,033	26,601	40,735	50,119	59,780	70,338	79,539	97,055	2.94%
Weber	144,616	158,330	196,533	211,207	237,877	265,905	286,919	320,770	1.65%
MOUNTAINLAND	236,827	289,197	413,487	482,023	567,921	650,065	701,258	792,953	2.19%
Summit	10,198	15,518	29,736	35,162	41,988	49,462	56,001	68,474	2.82%
Utah	218,106	263,590	368,536	428,156	503,039	573,608	615,480	689,586	2.11%
Wasatch	8,523	10,089	15,215	18,705	22,894	26,995	29,777	34,893	2.81%
CENTRAL	47,087	52,294	66,192	71,500	77,256	84,409	90,388	94,874	1.21%
Juab	5,530	5,817	8,238	9,577	10,954	12,552	13,996	15,660	2.16%
Millard	8,970	11,333	12,405	13,051	13,538	14,250	14,730	14,605	0.55%
Piute	1,329	1,277	1,435	1,448	1,508	1,570	1,606	1,588	0.34%
Sanpete	14,620	16,259	22,763	24,488	26,351	28,685	30,611	31,860	1.13%
Sevier	14,727	15,431	18,842	20,117	21,649	23,570	25,159	26,174	1.10%
Wayne	1,911	2,177	2,509	2,819	3,256	3,782	4,286	4,987	2.32%
SOUTHWEST	55,489	83,263	140,919	164,441	193,112	224,438	251,404	303,288	2.59%
Beaver	4,378	4,765	6,005	6,432	6,932	7,470	7,823	8,417	1.13%
Garfield	3,673	3,980	4,735	4,869	5,332	5,833	6,196	6,841	1.23%
Iron	17,349	20,789	33,779	36,457	40,696	45,315	48,954	55,562	1.67%
Kane	4,024	5,169	6,046	6,907	8,272	9,765	11,077	13,628	2.75%
Washington	26,065	48,560	90,354	109,776	131,880	156,055	177,354	218,840	2.99%
UINTAH BASIN	33,840	35,546	40,516	42,866	44,837	48,042	50,189	51,372	0.79%
Daggett	769	690	921	976	1,030	1,112	1,169	1,208	0.91%
Duchesne	12,565	12,645	14,371	15,254	16,251	17,685	18,718	19,545	1.03%
Uintah	20,506	22,211	25,224	26,636	27,556	29,245	30,302	30,619	0.65%
SOUTHEAST	54,124	49,801	54,180	54,559	57,699	62,754	66,489	67,867	0.75%
Carbon	22,179	20,228	20,422	20,562	21,804	23,769	25,236	25,848	0.79%
Emery	11,451	10,332	10,860	10,667	11,103	11,906	12,455	12,438	0.45%
Grand	8,241	6,620	8,485	8,596	8,969	9,638	10,102	10,122	0.59%
San Juan	12,253	12,621	14,413	14,734	15,823	17,441	18,696	19,459	1.01%
STATE OF UTAH	1,461,037	1,722,850	2,233,169	2,464,633	2,787,670	3,126,736	3,371,071	3,772,042	1.76%

Notes:

- 1) AARC is average annual rate of change.
- 2) 1980 and 1990 populations are April 1 U.S. Census modified age, race and sex (MARS) populations.
- 3) 2000 populations are April 1 U.S. Census summary file 1 (SF1) populations; all others are July 1 populations.

Sources:

- 1) U.S. Bureau of the Census; Utah Population Estimates Committee.
- 2) 2002 Baseline Projections, Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, UPED Model System.



Table 5
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	7,675
Construction	31,548	27,927	54,793	71,598	67,091
Manufacturing	87,707	107,102	123,865	130,847	129,507
TCPU (1)	34,127	42,286	51,496	60,846	63,791
Trade	128,692	172,394	220,026	251,635	268,359
FIRE (2)	25,768	34,133	47,678	57,327	65,407
Services (3)	105,839	185,865	243,716	315,368	377,275
Government	124,929	150,557	163,669	184,539	209,910
Nonfarm Proprietors (4)	90,616	152,403	184,868	239,351	261,683
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT (5)	667,388	900,419	1,116,693	1,340,109	1,470,100
Non-Ag Payroll Emp (6)	551,833	724,013	907,909	1,075,144	1,184,212
Industry	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Agriculture (4)	18,901	18,226	17,470	16,515	16,164
Mining	7,511	7,242	6,866	6,465	4,675
Construction	77,730	86,316	93,504	99,958	106,323
Manufacturing	138,729	147,993	156,586	164,974	173,254
TCPU (1)	69,759	75,869	81,499	87,127	93,148
Trade	299,181	328,728	350,783	370,293	392,290
FIRE (2)	73,288	80,710	85,946	90,287	94,777
Services (3)	451,524	519,196	568,268	607,898	643,192
Government	236,206	262,583	278,904	287,510	295,852
Nonfarm Proprietors (4)	294,809	327,295	351,708	373,561	397,366
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT (5)	1,667,638	1,854,158	1,991,534	2,104,588	2,217,041
Non-Ag Payroll Emp (6)	1,348,977	1,503,562	1,617,315	1,709,613	1,798,566

Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget--Demographic and Economic Analysis Section, UPED Model System.

Note: Numbers in this table may differ from other tables due to different data sources. Also, these data are based on SIC codes and do not reflect the new NAICS classification system.

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 Nonfarm Proprietor employment

Table 6
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	251,546	280,481	298,969	301,938	306,681	326,705
5-17	350,143	456,783	512,361	524,458	601,034	696,579	755,423	772,652	779,863
18-29	351,391	337,682	499,004	536,770	550,338	555,452	579,211	632,344	695,239
30-39	184,866	261,192	301,065	327,325	410,129	481,227	477,538	445,675	439,531
40-64	275,455	345,459	532,133	618,850	708,984	805,067	899,399	979,906	1,031,962
65+	109,220	149,482	191,323	205,684	236,704	289,442	357,562	432,758	498,742
15-44	678,160	789,887	1,074,503	1,133,894	1,240,101	1,367,760	1,454,150	1,498,069	1,536,089
16-64	864,989	1,003,330	1,416,755	1,560,271	1,749,736	1,933,403	2,064,881	2,174,065	2,285,574
60+	155,480	201,994	254,144	284,137	341,810	422,364	509,415	588,971	654,137
Total	1,461,037	1,722,850	2,246,553	2,464,633	2,787,670	3,126,736	3,371,071	3,570,016	3,772,042
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.

Notes: 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 7
Utah Population Projections by Selected Age Groups as a Percent of Total

Age	1980	1990	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
0-4	13.0%	10.0%	9.4%	10.2%	10.1%	9.6%	9.0%	8.6%	8.7%
5-17	24.0%	26.5%	22.8%	21.3%	21.6%	22.3%	22.4%	21.6%	20.7%
18-29	24.1%	19.6%	22.2%	21.8%	19.7%	17.8%	17.2%	17.7%	18.4%
30-39	12.7%	15.2%	13.4%	13.3%	14.7%	15.4%	14.2%	12.5%	11.7%
40-64	18.9%	20.1%	23.7%	25.1%	25.4%	25.7%	26.7%	27.4%	27.4%
65+	7.5%	8.7%	8.5%	8.3%	8.5%	9.3%	10.6%	12.1%	13.2%
15-44	46.4%	45.8%	47.8%	46.0%	44.5%	43.7%	43.1%	42.0%	40.7%
16-64	59.2%	58.2%	63.1%	63.3%	62.8%	61.8%	61.3%	60.9%	60.6%
60+	10.6%	11.7%	11.3%	11.5%	12.3%	13.5%	15.1%	16.5%	17.3%
Total	100.0%	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.

Notes: 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
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
Nonfarm 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

Notes: These data are based on SIC codes and do reflect the new NAICS classification system.

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 9
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

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

Source: 2002 Baseline Projections, GOPB, UPED Model System.

Table 10
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.

Notes: 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 11
Historical and Projected Life Expectancies for Utah and the U.S.

Year	Utah			U.S.		
	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.