Utah's Long-Term Projections

Overview
Utah's population reached 2.2 million in 2000 and is expected to reach 5.4 million by the year 2050. 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 2005 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. The 2005 Baseline is unique because it is the first time GOPB has used its new econometric model to generate official demographic and economic projections.

Population. Utah's population, which was 1.7 million in 1990, reached 2.2 million in 2000, and is projected to achieve 2.8 million in 2010, 3.5 million in 2020, 4.1 million in 2030, 4.7 million in 2040, and 5.4 million in 2050. Although the projected average annual growth rate decelerates from 2.4% per year in the 1990s to 1.3% per year in the 2040s, 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 86% of Utah's population growth over the next 50 years. The number of births per year is projected to average 50,900 in the 2000s, 60,500 in the 2010s, 69,000 in the 2020s, 78,800 in the 2030s, and 88,500 in the 2040s. This compares to projected annual average deaths of 13,400 in the 2000s, 16,200 in the 2010s, 19,700 in the 2020s, 24,600 in the 2030s, and 29,900 in the 2040s.

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 five decades. Approximately 399,500 of the 2.9 million population increase over the 45 year projection period can be attributed to net in-migration, meaning in-migration accounts for about 14% 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 nearly 156,000 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 constant at 2.5 children per woman of childbearing age. At the national level, the fertility rate is projected to increase from 2.01 in 2000 to 2.19 in 2050. 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 34 years by the year 2050. Over the same period, the U.S. median age is projected to increase from 35 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 68 while the nation's fell to 62. 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 2028, and continue for about ten years. By 2050, Utah's dependency ratio will once again be securely above the nation's ratio. The projected dependency ratio for Utah in 2050 is 88, while that of the nation is 79. 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 total employment is projected to increase from 1.4 million in 2000 to 3.5 million in 2050. This is an increase of over two million jobs over the projections period. The State of Utah's average annual growth rate for the projections period is 1.8%, while the corresponding growth rates for the U.S. are projected to be about half that of Utah.

Over the next five decades, employment growth is projected for every major industry except mining in Utah. Further, average annual growth in

every industry is projected to be higher than for those same industries at the national level. National projections indicate that four of the 11 major industries will experience net declines in employment levels. The four industries are mining; manufacturing; trade, transportation, and utilities; and information. In Utah, of the ten major industries, education and health services is projected to have the highest average annual growth rate over the next five decades. The projected average annual rate of change for 2001 through 2050 for Utah's education and health services sector is 3.6%. Other major industries in Utah that are projected to have strong employment growth (around 2.0% per year on average) for the 2001 to 2050 period are professional and business services (2.3%), and other services (1.8%). Slower growing industries include construction (1.5%), manufacturing (1.5%), financial activity (1.5%), leisure and hospitality (1.5%), government (1.3%), trade, transportation, and utilities (1.1%), and information (0.7%).

Currently, the three largest industries (in terms of employment) in Utah are: trade, transportation, and utilities; government; and professional and business services. Looking forward, the number of jobs in these industries is expected to more than double, increasing from 647,400 in 2000 to 1.4 million in 2050, an increase of nearly 760,000 jobs.

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 Duchesne County, the economic structure of the county would score higher on the Hachman Index, meaning it would now be more representative of the economic base of the nation. However, the county's economy 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 2050 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 construction and the financial activity sectors, as well as the somewhat large employment concentration in the information and government sectors. The concentration of employment in the trade, transportation, and utilities sector was slightly higher in Utah when compared to the nation. The Utah industries with smaller proportions of the overall employment than their national counterparts included professional and business services, leisure and hospitality, other services, manufacturing, education and health services, and mining.

The most significant differences between the employment shares for the projected industrial composition in 2050 of Utah and the U.S. are the relatively larger concentration of Utah's employment in the manufacturing, financial activity, and construction sectors, and the relatively smaller share of Utah's employment in mining. When compared to the nation, Utah is also projected to have a slightly larger share of employment in: professional and business services; other services; and leisure and hospitality. It is projected to have a slightly smaller share of employment in: trade, transportation, and utilities; government; information; and education and health services. 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 1.9 million (or 61%) of the 3.1 million population increase projected for the state between 2000 and 2050 will be concentrated in the counties of Salt Lake, Utah, Davis, and Weber. This is somewhat 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 2050 will decline slightly to 67%.

The counties with the highest projected average annual rates of growth over the 2000 to 2050 period are Washington (3.9%), Morgan (3.8%), Summit (3.0%), Wasatch (2.9%), Tooele (2.6%), Utah (2.3%), Iron (2.3%), Cache (2.2%), and Beaver (2.1%). These growth rates are all in excess of the state's average annual rate of growth of 1.8% for the 2000 to 2050 period. Thus, these counties will gain in terms of their shares of the state's total population.

Employment. Of the 2.1 million net nonagricultural employment creation projected for the state from 2001 to 2050, 1.4 million jobs (67%) are expected to be within Salt Lake, Utah, Davis, and Weber counties. Among these, Utah is the only county 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 2001 to 2050 are Morgan (4.2%), Washington (4.0%), Wasatch (2.8%), Utah (2.6%), Cache (2.6%), Summit (2.5%), Iron (2.4%), and Beaver (2.0%).

Methods and Assumptions

Models. The 2005 Baseline represents the first time the state's new economic model has been used to produce an official projection baseline. The State of Utah has now officially switched from using the Utah Process Economic and Demographic (UPED) model to using a model from Regional Economic Models Incorporated (REMI) to produce the official long-term baseline projections. The REMI model is very similar to the UPED model, in that it combines economic and demographic components in order to produce a complete picture of the complex relationships that exist in a society. Its ability to capture these complex relationships makes REMI fairly unique among models of economic and demographic growth.

The REMI model is a structural model, which means that it includes cause-and-effect relationships among the different parts. The basic assumptions underlying the model are that households maximize utility and that producers maximize profits. The five major model blocks are: (1) output and demand, (2) labor and capital demand, (3) population and labor force, (4) wages, prices and costs, and (5) market shares. These blocks provide the foundation upon which the model linkages are built.

The models GOPB uses to produce the official baseline long-term projections for the State of Utah and its counties were custom designed by REMI. Not only do they incorporate regional data from national sources such as the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, and the U.S. Census Bureau, the models also specifically include locally produced data.

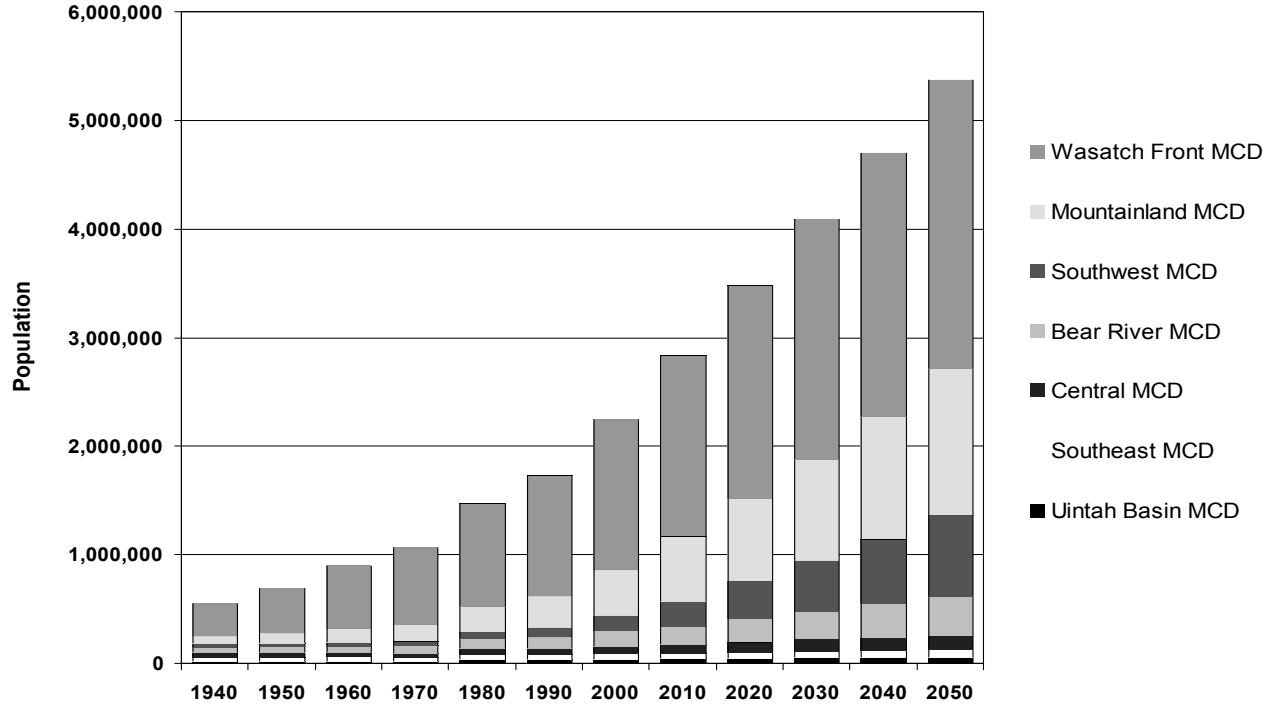
Fertility. State level birth probabilities by age of mother are assumed to remain constant at their estimated 2004 levels to 2050. The resulting total fertility rates (central birth rates) is 2.5 for the state.

Survival. State-level survival rates by age and sex are assumed for the state. Survival rates are assumed to increase along with projected U.S. survival rates to 2050. 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.

Employment Growth Assumptions. The underlying assumption in the production of employment projections is that industry shares of growth will remain constant over time. Therefore, the process of creating long-term employment projections involved extrapolating employment by industry based on a trend analysis of that industry's share of national employment. For instance, if a Utah industry constituted 1% of national industry employment in 1980, 2% in 1990, and 3% in 2000, that industry would be projected to constitute 4% in 2010, 5% in 2020, and 6% in 2030. This procedure was performed for all major industries and for all counties in Utah.

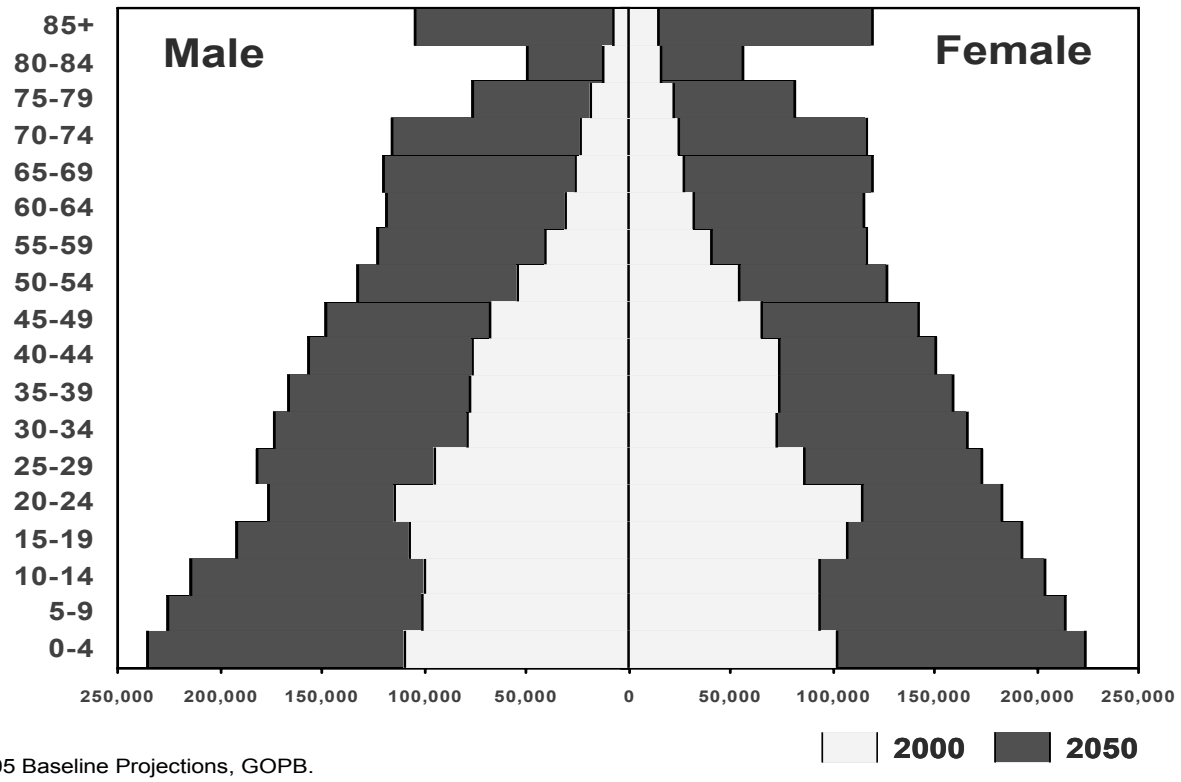
Additional Information. For additional information on historical as well as projected economic and demographic data, including methods, procedures, and assumptions, visit the web site: www.governor.utah.gov/dea/people.html.

Figure 8
Population Estimates and Projections by MCD: 1940-2050



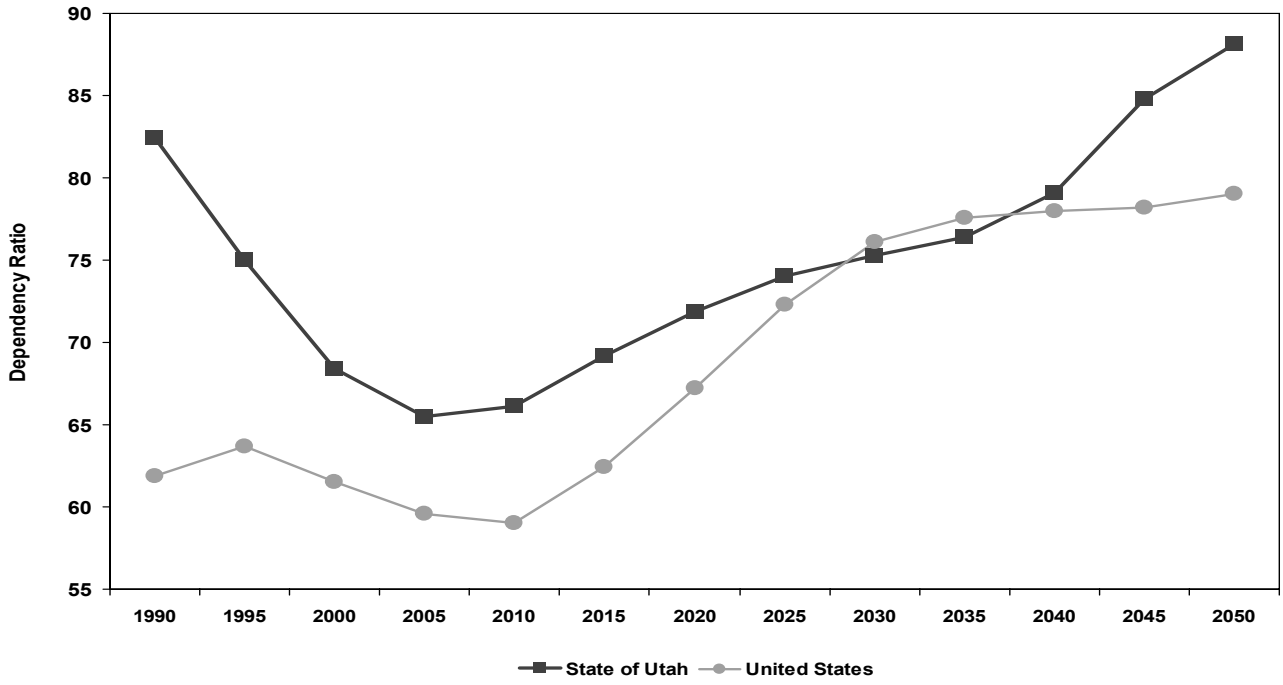
Source: 2005 Baseline Projections, GOPB.

Figure 9
Utah's Changing Age Structure



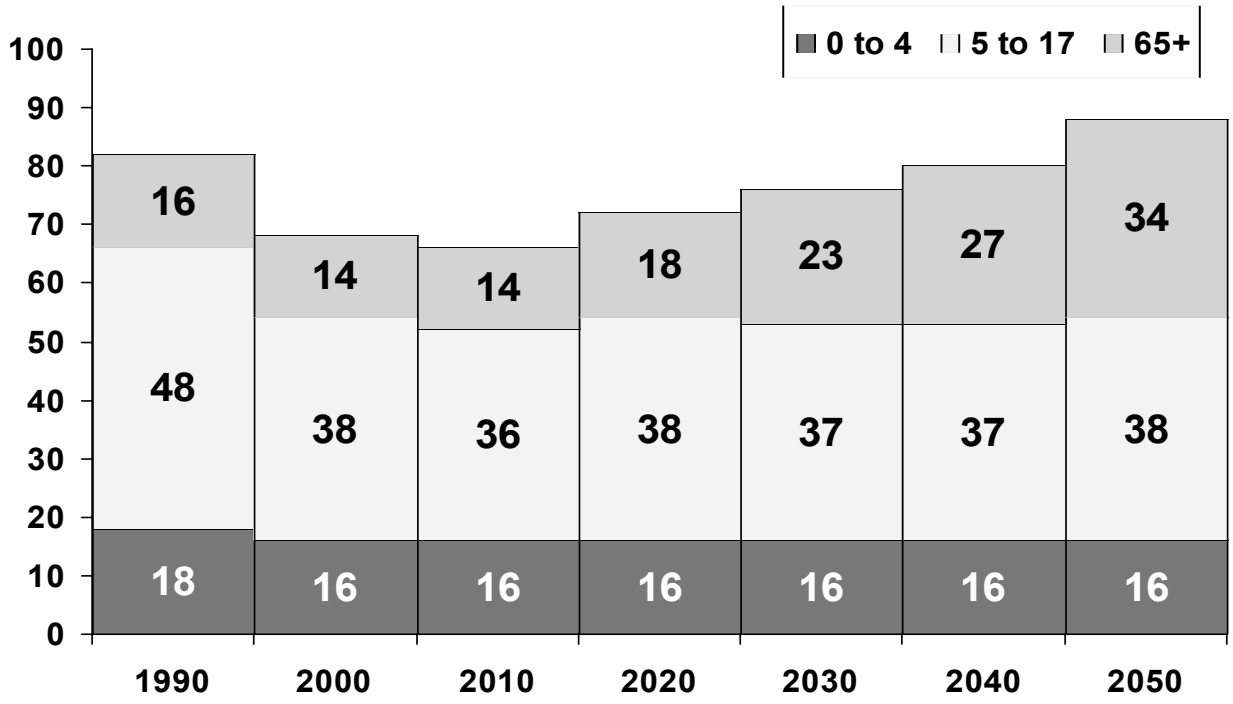
Source: 2005 Baseline Projections, GOPB.

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



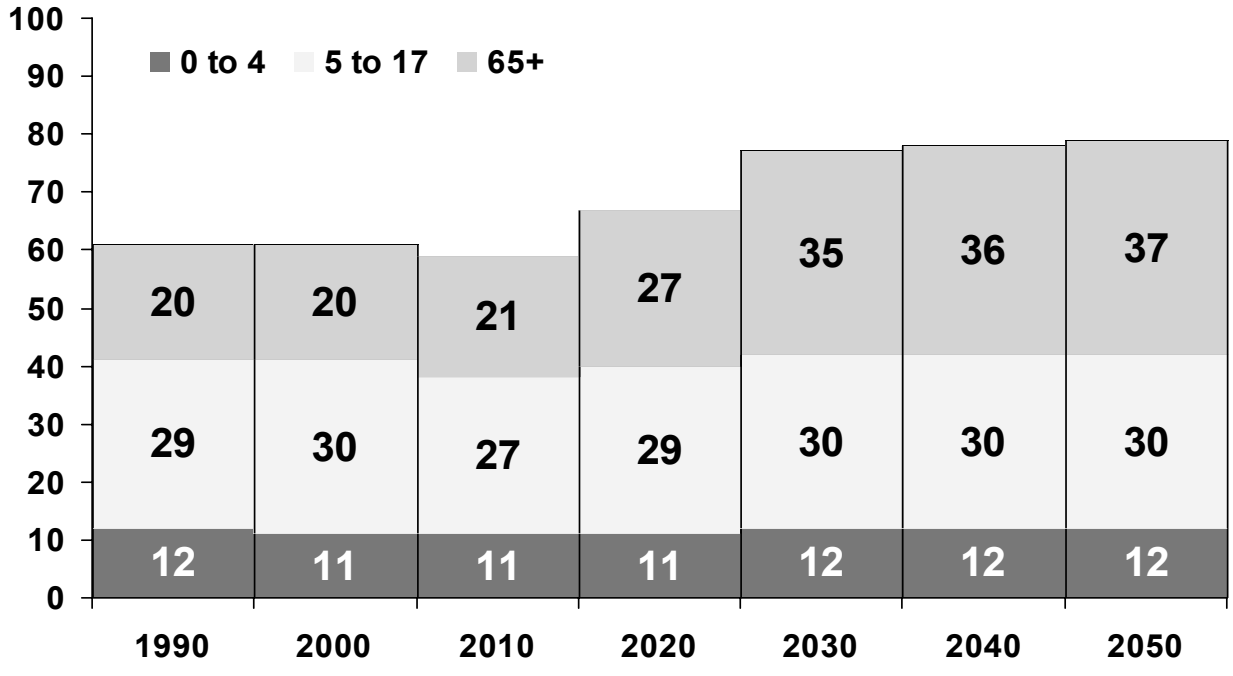
Source: 2005 Baseline Projections, GOPB.

Figure 11
Utah Dependency Ratios: 1990 to 2050



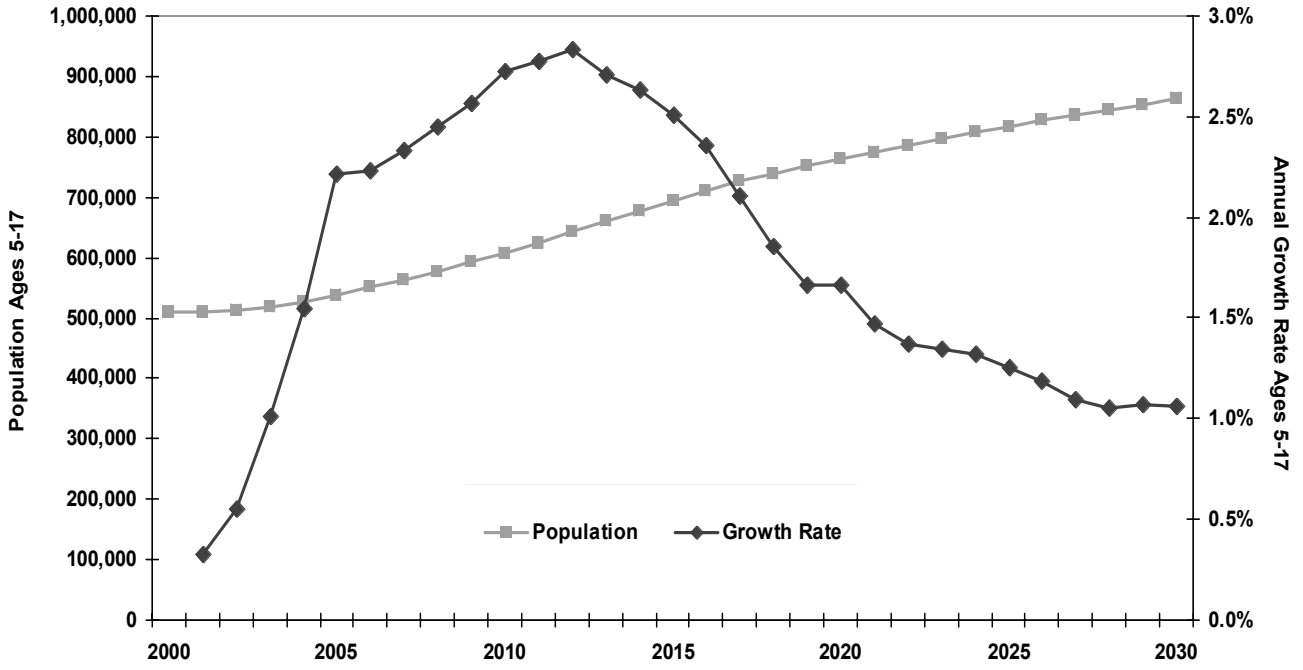
Source: 2005 Baseline Projections, GOPB.

Figure 12
U.S. Dependency Ratios: 1990 to 2050



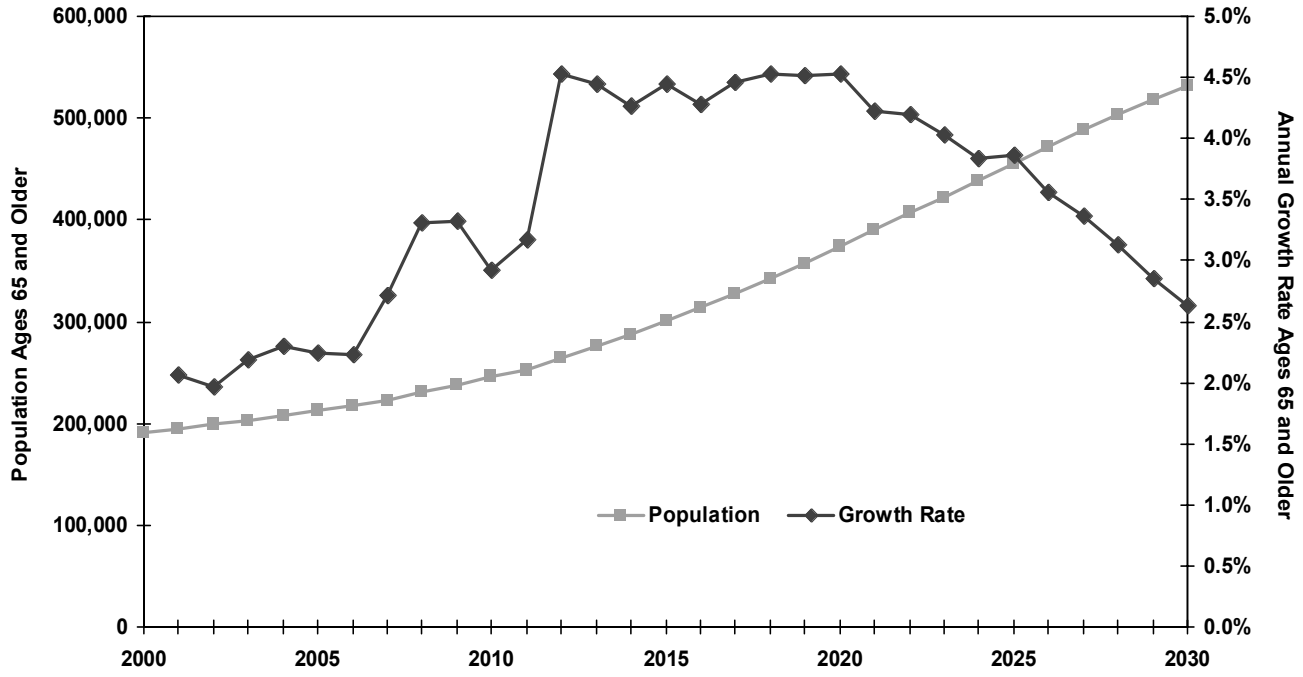
Source: 2005 Baseline Projections, GOPB.

Figure 13
Growth of School-Age Population: 2000 to 2030



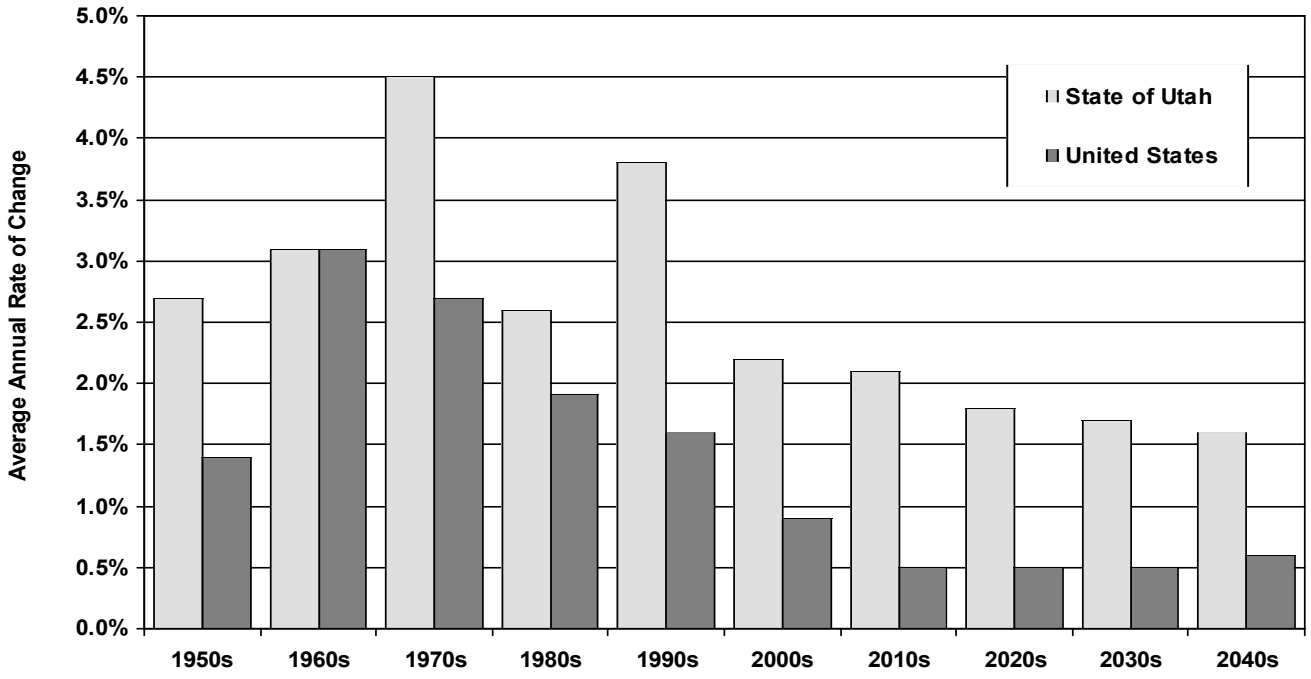
Source: 2005 Baseline Projections, GOPB.

Figure 14
Growth of 65 and Older Age Group: 2000 to 2030



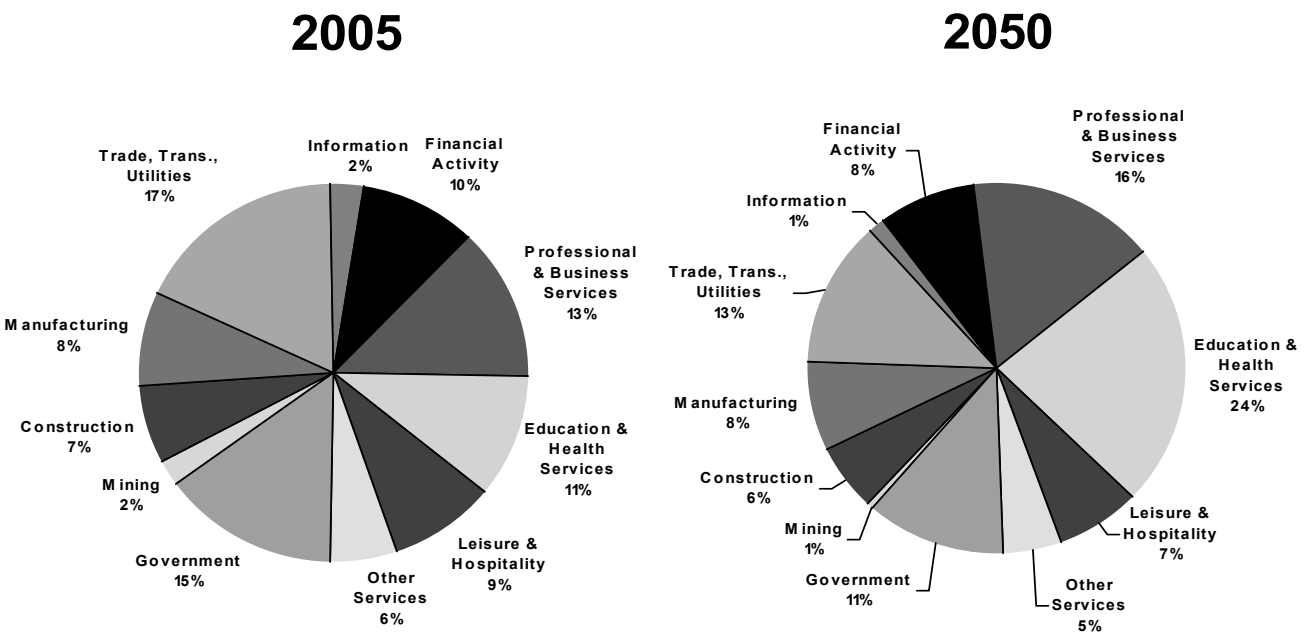
Source: 2005 Baseline Projections, GOPB.

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



Source: 2005 Baseline Projections, GOPB.

Figure 16
Utah Employment by Industry as a Share of Total State Employment



Source: 2005 Baseline Projections, GOPB.

Table 3
Utah Economic and Demographic Summary

	July 1 Population Total Population		School-Age Population (Ages 5-17)		Total Employment*		Households		
Year	Total	Growth Rate	Total	Growth Rate	Total	Growth Rate	Total	Growth Rate	Average Size
2000	2,246,553	na	509,092	na	1,392,577	na	706,978	na	3.12
2005	2,528,926	2.4%	538,492	1.1%	1,482,410	1.3%	827,150	3.2%	3.01
2010	2,833,337	2.3%	608,071	2.5%	1,697,725	2.7%	943,143	2.7%	2.96
2020	3,486,218	2.1%	763,907	2.3%	2,084,097	2.1%	1,179,874	2.3%	2.91
2030	4,086,319	1.6%	862,532	1.2%	2,493,070	1.8%	1,417,632	1.9%	2.83
2040	4,701,369	1.4%	967,828	1.2%	2,946,187	1.7%	1,657,488	1.6%	2.78
2050	5,368,567	1.3%	1,097,703	1.3%	3,452,532	1.6%	1,914,879	1.5%	2.75

Notes:
*Includes self-employed and others not included in nonagricultural employment.
1. All numbers are dated July 1.
2. The 2000 number for total employment is actually a 2001 number. The 2000 number is not available in a NAICS consistent format.

Source: 2005 Baseline Projections, Governor's Office of Planning and Budget.

Table 4
Population Projections by County and District

County	2000	2005	2010	2020	2030	2040	2050	AARC 2000-2050
Beaver	6,023	6,335	7,575	11,549	13,761	15,535	17,373	2.1%
Box Elder	42,860	45,142	49,254	61,675	73,833	85,455	97,789	1.7%
Cache	91,897	102,477	114,304	147,776	183,989	223,185	266,711	2.2%
Carbon	20,396	19,205	19,023	20,982	23,188	25,118	27,039	0.6%
Daggett	933	967	1,024	1,141	1,209	1,258	1,305	0.7%
Davis	240,204	276,374	304,502	352,320	382,219	404,170	424,177	1.1%
Duchesne	14,397	15,043	15,897	19,021	21,497	23,516	25,543	1.2%
Emery	10,782	10,492	10,346	11,359	12,536	13,396	14,240	0.6%
Garfield	4,763	4,645	4,955	5,973	6,747	7,356	7,966	1.0%
Grand	8,537	8,691	9,039	9,751	10,129	10,403	10,661	0.4%
Iron	34,079	40,212	48,772	65,607	77,493	90,268	103,920	2.3%
Juab	8,310	8,917	10,112	12,798	14,546	16,067	17,611	1.5%
Kane	6,037	6,093	6,618	8,359	9,783	11,033	12,327	1.4%
Millard	12,461	13,305	14,199	18,386	22,439	25,726	29,179	1.7%
Morgan	7,181	8,525	10,183	16,200	24,595	34,290	46,596	3.8%
Piute	1,436	1,356	1,503	1,790	1,797	1,913	2,026	0.7%
Rich	1,955	2,086	2,147	2,447	2,636	2,724	2,809	0.7%
Salt Lake	902,777	970,748	1,053,258	1,230,817	1,381,519	1,521,926	1,663,994	1.2%
San Juan	14,360	14,444	14,481	15,419	16,910	18,269	19,620	0.6%
Sanpete	22,846	25,447	27,904	32,902	35,181	36,866	38,492	1.0%
Sevier	18,938	19,494	21,038	24,855	26,892	28,337	29,738	0.9%
Summit	30,048	36,417	44,511	65,001	85,660	107,554	132,681	3.0%
Tooele	41,549	51,835	67,150	95,696	112,722	130,092	148,486	2.6%
Uintah	25,297	26,317	27,071	29,289	30,641	31,614	32,538	0.5%
Utah	371,894	453,977	527,502	661,319	804,112	964,893	1,147,333	2.3%
Wasatch	15,433	20,138	25,516	37,082	46,193	55,179	65,010	2.9%
Washington	91,104	125,010	162,544	251,896	353,922	472,355	607,334	3.9%
Wayne	2,515	2,527	2,764	3,469	3,943	4,292	4,640	1.2%
Weber	197,541	212,707	230,145	271,339	306,227	338,579	371,429	1.3%
MCD								
Bear River	136,712	149,705	165,705	211,898	260,458	311,364	367,309	2.0%
Central	66,506	71,046	77,520	94,200	104,798	113,201	121,686	1.2%
Mountainland	417,375	510,532	597,529	763,402	935,965	1,127,626	1,345,024	2.4%
Southeast	54,075	52,832	52,889	57,511	62,763	67,186	71,560	0.6%
Southwest	142,006	182,295	230,464	343,384	461,706	596,547	748,920	3.4%
Uintah Basin	40,627	42,327	43,992	49,451	53,347	56,388	59,386	0.8%
Wasatch Front	1,389,252	1,520,189	1,665,238	1,966,372	2,207,282	2,429,057	2,654,682	1.3%
State of Utah	2,246,553	2,528,926	2,833,337	3,486,218	4,086,319	4,701,369	5,368,567	1.8%

Notes:
1. AARC is average annual rate of change.
2. All populations are dated July 1.

Source: 2005 Baseline Projections, Governor's Office of Planning and Budget.

Table 5
Utah Population Projections by Selected Age Groups

Age	2000	2005	2010	2020	2030	2040	2050
0-4	212,172	249,960	274,564	319,883	361,961	411,826	458,120
5-17	509,092	538,492	608,071	763,907	862,532	967,828	1,097,703
18-29	499,544	547,219	525,553	568,051	685,700	768,969	858,218
30-39	300,677	348,282	458,897	497,720	497,802	591,742	665,868
40-64	533,956	632,391	721,003	962,474	1,146,904	1,263,686	1,330,475
65+	191,112	212,582	245,249	374,183	531,420	697,318	958,183
15-44	1,072,904	1,170,569	1,271,973	1,504,362	1,616,339	1,830,933	2,071,539
16-64	1,417,564	1,607,235	1,787,693	2,138,213	2,457,441	2,764,213	3,013,631
60+	254,031	292,870	353,155	526,475	695,695	958,992	1,191,065
Total	2,246,553	2,528,926	2,833,337	3,486,218	4,086,319	4,701,369	5,368,567
Median Age	27	28	30	32	33	33	34

Note: All populations are dated July 1.
Source: 2005 Baseline Projections, Governor's Office of Planning and Budget.

Table 6
Utah Population by Selected Age Groups as a Percent of Total

Age	2000	2005	2010	2020	2030	2040	2050
0-4	9.4%	9.9%	9.7%	9.2%	8.9%	8.8%	8.5%
5-17	22.7%	21.3%	21.5%	21.9%	21.1%	20.6%	20.4%
18-29	22.2%	21.6%	18.5%	16.3%	16.8%	16.4%	16.0%
30-39	13.4%	13.8%	16.2%	14.3%	12.2%	12.6%	12.4%
40-64	23.8%	25.0%	25.4%	27.6%	28.1%	26.9%	24.8%
65+	8.5%	8.4%	8.7%	10.7%	13.0%	14.8%	17.8%
15-44	47.8%	46.3%	44.9%	43.2%	39.6%	38.9%	38.6%
16-64	63.1%	63.6%	63.1%	61.3%	60.1%	58.8%	56.1%
60+	11.3%	11.6%	12.5%	15.1%	17.0%	20.4%	22.2%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Note: All populations are dated July 1.
Source: 2005 Baseline Projections, Governor's Office of Planning and Budget.

Table 7
Total Employment Projections by Major Industry

Industry	2001	2005	2010	2020	2030	2040	2050
Mining	32,282	31,459	29,895	28,228	27,576	27,983	29,463
Construction	95,869	98,937	114,959	141,999	161,705	183,430	198,791
Manufacturing	127,828	123,039	131,677	150,920	180,666	218,190	266,491
Trade, Trans., Utilities	259,741	271,735	305,185	342,687	378,185	414,519	452,827
Information	36,535	33,770	38,134	41,166	44,025	47,416	51,711
Financial Activity	130,519	143,752	163,555	194,359	221,565	246,804	271,310
Professional & Business Services	181,034	199,315	236,776	301,647	374,448	457,369	556,671
Education & Health Services	134,218	156,429	191,684	294,044	430,409	596,484	801,429
Leisure & Hospitality	115,490	125,644	146,355	175,690	201,267	226,142	248,618
Other Services	72,467	81,394	93,441	113,366	133,925	155,601	178,493
Government	206,594	216,936	246,064	299,991	339,299	372,249	396,728
Total	1,392,577	1,482,410	1,697,725	2,084,097	2,493,070	2,946,187	3,452,532

Notes:
1. Numbers in this table may differ from other tables due to different data sources.
2. The 2000 number is not available in a NAICS consistent format.

Source: 2005 Baseline Projections, Governor's Office of Planning and Budget.

Table 8
Location Quotients and Hachman Index for the State of Utah

Industry	2001	2005	2010	2020	2030	2040	2050
Mining	0.79	0.77	0.71	0.64	0.59	0.57	0.56
Construction	1.17	1.17	1.19	1.18	1.15	1.16	1.14
Manufacturing	0.90	0.95	0.99	1.07	1.16	1.23	1.29
Trade, Trans., Utilities	1.01	0.98	0.97	0.97	0.98	0.98	0.98
Information	1.09	0.99	0.98	0.95	0.93	0.91	0.89
Financial Activity	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.18	1.20	1.22	1.24
Professional & Business Services	0.99	1.00	1.01	1.01	1.03	1.04	1.05
Education & Health Services	0.86	0.90	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.88
Leisure & Hospitality	0.98	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.98	1.00	1.01
Other Services	0.97	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.02	1.03	1.04
Government	1.07	1.04	1.02	1.00	0.97	0.95	0.94
Hachman Index	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.97	0.97

Notes:
1. 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 one indicates specialization in a subject region relative to the reference region.
2. 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.
3. The 2000 number is not available in a NAICS consistent format.

Source: 2005 Baseline Projections, Governor's Office of Planning and Budget.

Table 8
Hachman Index by Individual County in the State of Utah

County	2001	2005	2010	2020	2030	2040	2050
Beaver	0.35	0.36	0.39	0.45	0.50	0.53	0.54
Box Elder	0.59	0.59	0.58	0.57	0.56	0.54	0.52
Cache	0.81	0.81	0.81	0.79	0.77	0.75	0.73
Carbon	0.79	0.82	0.85	0.87	0.88	0.89	0.90
Daggett	0.37	0.35	0.36	0.37	0.37	0.35	0.34
Davis	0.65	0.67	0.71	0.77	0.80	0.82	0.84
Duchesne	0.31	0.31	0.34	0.38	0.40	0.40	0.40
Emery	0.33	0.34	0.36	0.40	0.43	0.43	0.42
Garfield	0.39	0.41	0.43	0.47	0.49	0.51	0.53
Grand	0.56	0.56	0.57	0.59	0.59	0.58	0.58
Iron	0.86	0.87	0.87	0.86	0.87	0.88	0.88
Juab	0.69	0.70	0.73	0.76	0.78	0.79	0.79
Kane	0.56	0.55	0.55	0.54	0.52	0.49	0.47
Millard	0.36	0.38	0.41	0.47	0.53	0.56	0.59
Morgan	0.53	0.53	0.58	0.64	0.68	0.71	0.71
Piute	0.13	0.12	0.12	0.14	0.16	0.17	0.18
Rich	0.31	0.31	0.35	0.44	0.51	0.57	0.61
Salt Lake	0.93	0.93	0.93	0.94	0.93	0.93	0.92
San Juan	0.62	0.65	0.69	0.73	0.75	0.74	0.73
Sanpete	0.59	0.62	0.64	0.67	0.68	0.68	0.67
Sevier	0.64	0.66	0.69	0.73	0.75	0.76	0.77
Summit	0.52	0.54	0.54	0.54	0.53	0.52	0.51
Tooele	0.61	0.63	0.68	0.74	0.76	0.77	0.77
Uintah	0.22	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.20	0.19	0.18
Utah	0.79	0.80	0.81	0.80	0.79	0.79	0.79
Wasatch	0.75	0.76	0.75	0.74	0.74	0.72	0.69
Washington	0.84	0.83	0.84	0.85	0.87	0.87	0.87
Wayne	0.40	0.41	0.45	0.54	0.60	0.65	0.67
Weber	0.86	0.85	0.87	0.88	0.90	0.90	0.90

Source: 2005 Baseline Projections, Governor's Office of Planning and Budget.

Note:
1. The subject region is each individual county, and the reference region is the United States.
2. The 2000 number is not available in a NAICS consistent format.

Table 10
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	75.5	81.9	78.7	74.5	80.2	80.2
2010	77.2	83.1	80.1	75.8	81.7	81.7
2020	78.2	84.5	81.4	77.1	83.3	83.3
2030	79.7	86.2	82.9	78.6	84.5	84.5
2040	81.0	87.7	84.3	80.1	85.8	85.8
2050	82.5	88.6	85.5	81.6	87.1	87.1

Sources: National Center for Health Statistics, Vital Statistics of the United States, Decennial Life Tables; Governor's Office of Planning and Budget.

Table 11
Utah Dependency Ratios

	2000	2005	2010	2020	2030	2040	2050
Dependency Ratio	68	66	66	72	75	79	88
Pop 0-4 per 100 Pop age 18-64	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
Pop 5-17 per 100 Pop age 18-64	38	35	36	38	37	37	38
Pop 65+ per 100 Pop age 18-64	14	14	14	18	23	27	34

Note: All populations are dated July 1.
Source: 2005 Baseline Projections, Governor's Office of Planning and Budget.