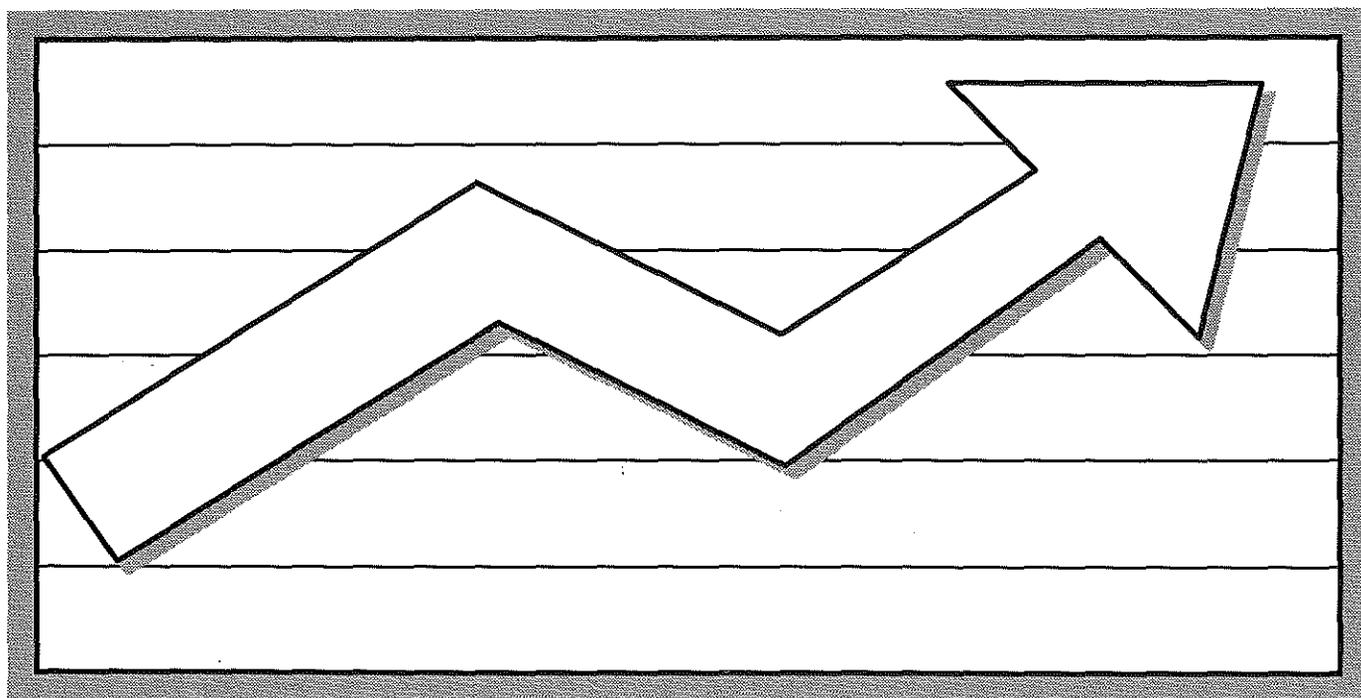


State of Utah Economic & Demographic Projections 1994: Highlights



Demographic and Economic Analysis
Governor's Office of Planning and Budget



STATE OF UTAH
ECONOMIC & DEMOGRAPHIC
PROJECTIONS 1994:
Highlights

DEMOGRAPHIC AND ECONOMIC ANALYSIS
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE OF PLANNING AND BUDGET
116 State Capitol
Salt Lake City, Utah 84114
(801) 538-1036

October 1994

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE OF PLANNING AND BUDGET

Lynne N. Koga, CPA, Director

Brad T. Barber, Deputy Director / State Planning Coordinator

DEMOGRAPHIC AND ECONOMIC ANALYSIS SECTION

Natalie Gochnour, Director

Peter Donner, Economist, Fiscal Impact Analysis

Eileen Frisbey, Executive Secretary

Julie Johnsson, Research Analyst, Electronic Information Specialist

Kirin McInnis, Research Analyst, State Data Center Coordinator

Pam Perlich, Economist, Special Studies

Ross Reeve, Research Consultant, Demographic Modeling

Lance Rovig, Senior Economist, Economic and Revenue Forecasts

Jeanine Taylor, Economist, Population Estimates and Projections

Brenda Weaver, Research Analyst, State Data Center Contact Person

Kevin Weight, Research Analyst, Special Studies

While the larger projections report presents detailed demographic and employment information to a county level, this review document concentrates on the most basic conclusions as presented at the state level. Demographic projections for the state are presented first. These include discussions of the components of population growth (i.e., natural increase and net migration) and changes in the age structure, especially as measured by dependency ratios.² This is followed by an examination of the growth and industrial distribution of projected state level employment. Where appropriate, the state population and employment projections are presented relative to the recent history of the state and also relative to national data. The final section of this overview is a brief summary of the distribution of population and employment projections within the state. Both rates and amounts of change of total population and total employment are reviewed at a county level.

STATE LEVEL POPULATION PROJECTIONS

Utah's population will continue to grow relatively rapidly.

Utah's population, which was 1.73 million in 1990, is projected to reach 2.13 million by the year 2000, 2.60 million by the year 2010, and 3.11 million by the year 2020. (See table on page 3.) The average annual amounts of population increase for each of the next three decades are projected to be about 40,100 per year for the 1990s, 47,400 per year for the first decade of the new century, and 50,800 per year for the 2010s. The magnitude of average annual amounts of population increase projected for the 1990s is nearly equal to that of the 1970s. (See table and figures on page 5.) Although the projected average annual growth rate decelerates from 2.1 percent per year in the 1990s to 1.8 percent per year in the 2010s, these growth rates are over double those projected for the nation as a whole. (See tables and figures on page 4.)

²Natural increase, net migration, and dependency ratios are defined below in the sections in which they are discussed.

State of Utah Economic and Demographic Summary
1990-2020

Year	Population		School Age Population (Ages 5-17)		Total Employment		Non-Agricultural Wage and Salary Employment		Households		
	Total	Percent Change	Total	Percent Change	Total	Percent Change	Total	Percent Change	Total	Percent Change	Average Size
1990	1,729,100	N/A	456,783	N/A	791,746	N/A	726,277	N/A	539,184	N/A	3.21
1991	1,775,505	2.7%	468,342	2.5%	813,585	2.8%	747,788	3.0%	558,722	3.6%	3.18
1992	1,821,951	2.6%	480,461	2.6%	838,620	3.1%	771,270	3.1%	574,514	2.8%	3.17
1993	1,866,452	2.4%	488,937	1.8%	883,367	5.3%	812,345	5.3%	591,300	2.9%	3.16
1994	1,915,197	2.6%	493,361	0.9%	920,207	4.2%	847,651	4.3%	610,961	3.3%	3.13
1995	1,957,691	2.2%	494,940	0.3%	951,331	3.4%	876,493	3.4%	628,526	2.9%	3.11
1996	1,991,811	1.7%	494,654	-0.1%	974,876	2.5%	898,108	2.5%	643,832	2.4%	3.09
1997	2,023,856	1.6%	493,247	-0.3%	996,838	2.3%	918,341	2.3%	658,465	2.3%	3.07
1998	2,056,274	1.6%	490,328	-0.6%	1,015,698	1.9%	935,657	1.9%	673,496	2.3%	3.05
1999	2,092,948	1.8%	489,022	-0.3%	1,036,383	2.0%	954,640	2.0%	689,818	2.4%	3.03
2000	2,130,008	1.8%	489,629	0.1%	1,058,191	2.1%	974,689	2.1%	706,401	2.4%	3.02
2001	2,164,844	1.6%	491,155	0.3%	1,079,260	2.0%	994,051	2.0%	722,237	2.2%	3.00
2002	2,203,607	1.8%	494,927	0.8%	1,101,755	2.1%	1,014,740	2.1%	739,155	2.3%	2.98
2003	2,247,554	2.0%	501,225	1.3%	1,125,918	2.2%	1,036,978	2.2%	757,756	2.5%	2.97
2004	2,294,270	2.1%	508,988	1.5%	1,151,235	2.2%	1,060,330	2.3%	776,995	2.5%	2.95
2005	2,343,126	2.1%	518,578	1.9%	1,177,465	2.3%	1,084,585	2.3%	796,953	2.6%	2.94
2006	2,390,587	2.0%	528,736	2.0%	1,203,024	2.2%	1,108,277	2.2%	816,255	2.4%	2.93
2007	2,438,542	2.0%	539,767	2.1%	1,229,057	2.2%	1,132,489	2.2%	835,233	2.3%	2.92
2008	2,492,564	2.2%	551,674	2.2%	1,256,950	2.3%	1,158,451	2.3%	856,397	2.5%	2.91
2009	2,549,146	2.3%	564,086	2.2%	1,285,628	2.3%	1,185,169	2.3%	878,329	2.6%	2.90
2010	2,604,366	2.2%	576,706	2.2%	1,313,865	2.2%	1,211,507	2.2%	899,840	2.4%	2.89
2011	2,653,960	1.9%	589,223	2.2%	1,339,875	2.0%	1,235,783	2.0%	919,541	2.2%	2.89
2012	2,707,126	2.0%	602,086	2.2%	1,366,620	2.0%	1,260,725	2.0%	940,359	2.3%	2.88
2013	2,760,733	2.0%	614,461	2.1%	1,393,247	1.9%	1,285,553	2.0%	961,462	2.2%	2.87
2014	2,812,452	1.9%	626,221	1.9%	1,419,096	1.9%	1,309,663	1.9%	981,941	2.1%	2.86
2015	2,863,426	1.8%	637,527	1.8%	1,444,623	1.8%	1,333,485	1.8%	1,002,514	2.1%	2.86
2016	2,914,179	1.8%	648,329	1.7%	1,469,943	1.8%	1,357,125	1.8%	1,023,263	2.1%	2.85
2017	2,962,302	1.7%	658,013	1.5%	1,494,444	1.7%	1,380,012	1.7%	1,043,128	1.9%	2.84
2018	3,012,774	1.7%	667,483	1.4%	1,519,609	1.7%	1,403,519	1.7%	1,063,925	2.0%	2.83
2019	3,062,658	1.7%	676,244	1.3%	1,544,625	1.6%	1,426,886	1.7%	1,084,538	1.9%	2.82
2020	3,112,425	1.6%	684,414	1.2%	1,569,842	1.6%	1,450,456	1.7%	1,105,264	1.9%	2.82

Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, Demographic and Economic Analysis Section

Natural increase accounts for the largest portion of Utah's population growth.

The increases in Utah's population over the projections period occur primarily because of natural increase (i.e., the amount by which annual births exceed annual deaths). Natural increase accounts for about 71 percent of the total population increase projected for the next three decades. The number of births per year is projected to average 39,400 in the 1990s, 48,100 in the 2000s, and 54,100 in the 2010s. This compares to projected annual deaths of 10,800 for the 1990s, 14,200 for the 2000s, and 18,100 for the 2010s. The ratio of births to deaths is projected to decline from 3.6 to 1 in the 1990s to 3.0 to 1 for the 2010s.

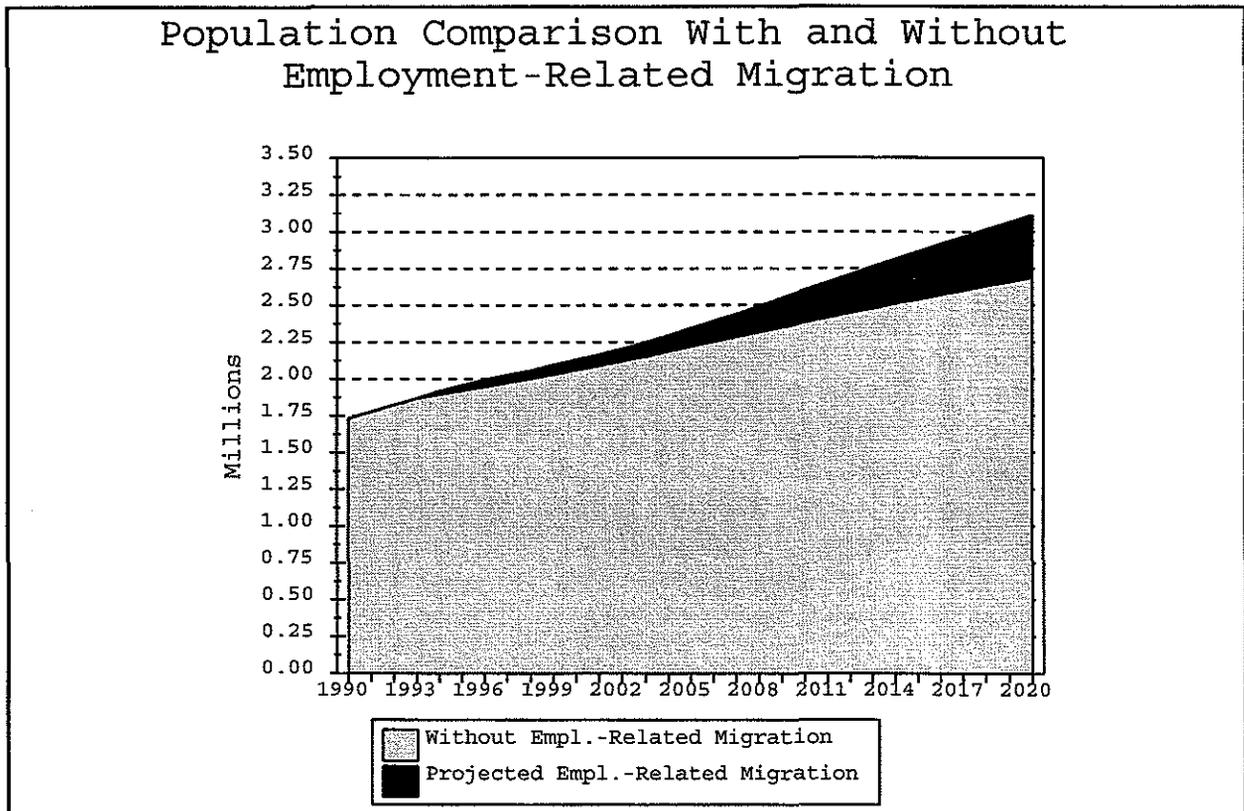
The balance of the state's projected population increase, about 29 percent, occurs because of net in-migration. Net migration is gross in-migration less gross out-migration. Positive net in-migration occurs when more people move into the state than move out of the state for a given period of time. Net out-migration occurs when the number of people moving out of the state exceeds the number moving into the state over a given period of time. (See tables and figures on page 5.)

The rapid rate of natural increase occurs primarily because of Utah's young population and high fertility rates.

The Utah population is young relative to the nation and, in consequence, a greater portion of the female population is in child bearing 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. For the projection period, Utah's fertility rate is projected to remain constant at 2.60 children per woman. The national projections have the fertility rate increasing from 2.07 to 2.10. Further contributing to the rapid rate of natural increase is the fact that Utahns tend to have longer life expectancies (i.e., mortality rates at any given age are lower) compared to the nation. The Utah projections hold age-adjusted survival (and therefore age-adjusted mortality and life expectancy) constant while the national projections have increasing life expectancy over time.

Sustained in-migration to the state occurs because of the economy's job creation.

Approximately 400,000 of the 1.4 million population increase over the thirty year projection period can be attributed to net in-migration. 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.³ Net in-migration is projected to be continuous in Utah over the next three decades, averaging about 11,500 per year in the 1990s, 13,500 per year in the first decade of the new century, and 14,800 per year in the 2010s. Thus the magnitude of net in-migration never reaches the average annual net in-migration in the 1970s of 15,200. (See tables and figures on page 5.)



³Openings in the labor market are also created when residents leave the labor force.

About 36 percent of the projected increase in the school age population from 1990 to 2020 is attributable to employment related net in-migration. In the period from 1990 to 2020, the school age population is projected to increase by 227,600 (from 456,800 to 684,400). Employment related net in-migration accounts for about 82,200 of this increase.

The sustained net in-migration is projected because job creation is also projected to be relatively rapid over the next three decades. In fact, almost 30 percent of the projected increase in total employment is associated with the projected employment related net in-migration. Total employment is projected to increase by 778,100 (from 791,700 in 1990 to 1,569,800 in 2020). Of this total, 231,300 is associated with the employment related net in-migration.

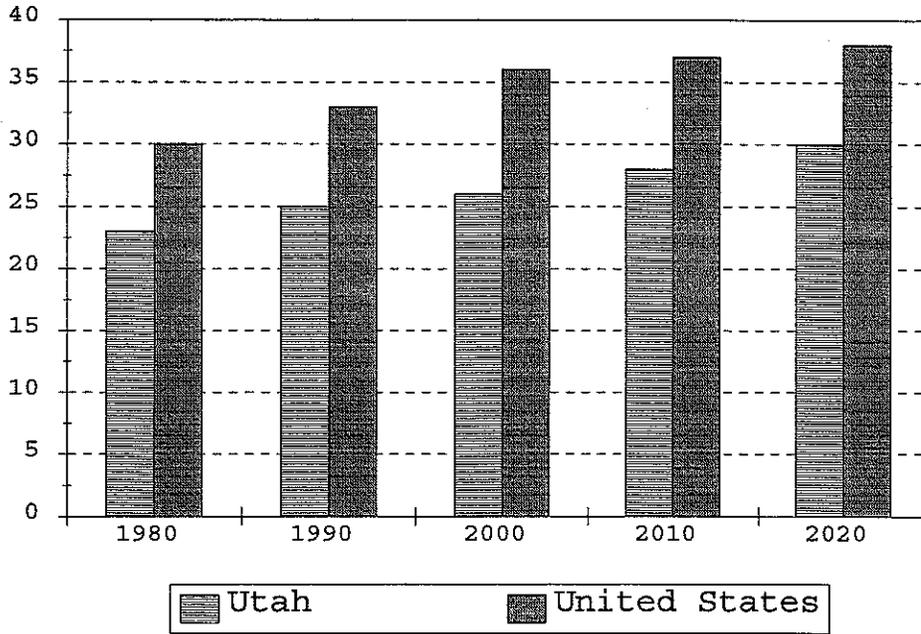
Although Utah's age structure will shift towards the older age groups, the state will continue to be younger than the nation.

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 age. Utah's median age is projected to increase from 25 years in 1993 to 30 years by the year 2020. Over the same period the U.S. median age is projected to increase from 33 to 38. The increasing median ages in both cases (i.e., Utah and the U.S.) 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 with the initially younger population age profile of the state. As Utah women in child bearing years continue to have more children on average than do 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. (See tables and figure on page 9.)

The pre-school age (0-4 years old) group as a share of Utah's population is projected to decline from 10.0 percent in 1990 to 9.0 percent in 2020. For the U.S., this age group's share of the population is projected to decrease from 7.6 percent in 1990 to 6.7 percent in 2020. Utah's school age (5-17 years old) population is projected to fall from 26.5 percent of the population in 1990 to 22.0 percent in 2020. The corresponding proportions for the U.S. are 18.2 percent in 1990 and 17.1

Median Age and Age Distribution: Utah and the U.S.

Median Age Comparison
1980-2020



Age Distribution

Utah

Age	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020
0-4	13.0%	10.0%	9.9%	9.7%	9.0%
5-17	24.0%	26.5%	23.0%	22.1%	22.0%
18-29	24.1%	19.6%	20.2%	18.5%	17.1%
30-39	12.7%	15.2%	13.7%	14.4%	14.0%
40-64	18.9%	20.1%	24.4%	26.3%	26.9%
65+	7.5%	8.7%	8.8%	8.9%	11.0%
15-44	46.4%	45.8%	46.2%	43.3%	42.7%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Median	23	25	26	28	30

United States

Age	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020
0-4	7.2%	7.6%	7.0%	6.7%	6.7%
5-17	20.9%	18.2%	19.0%	17.8%	17.1%
18-29	21.9%	19.3%	16.0%	16.6%	16.2%
30-39	13.9%	16.8%	15.4%	12.5%	12.9%
40-64	24.8%	25.7%	29.8%	33.0%	30.7%
65+	11.3%	12.5%	12.8%	13.3%	16.4%
15-44	46.4%	47.2%	43.8%	40.3%	38.8%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Median	30	33	36	37	38

Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, Demographic and Economic Analysis Section

percent in 2020. Thus, the youth (under the age of 18) age group is projected to decline as a portion of the population both in the state (from 36.5 in 1990 to 31.0 in 2020) and the nation (from 25.8 in 1990 to 23.8 in 2020). (See tables on page 9.)

The share of working age (18-64 years old) persons in the Utah population is projected to increase from 54.9 percent in 1990 to 58.0 percent in 2020. In contrast the working age portion of the national population is projected to decline to 59.8 percent in 2020 from 61.8 percent in 1990. (See tables on page 9.)

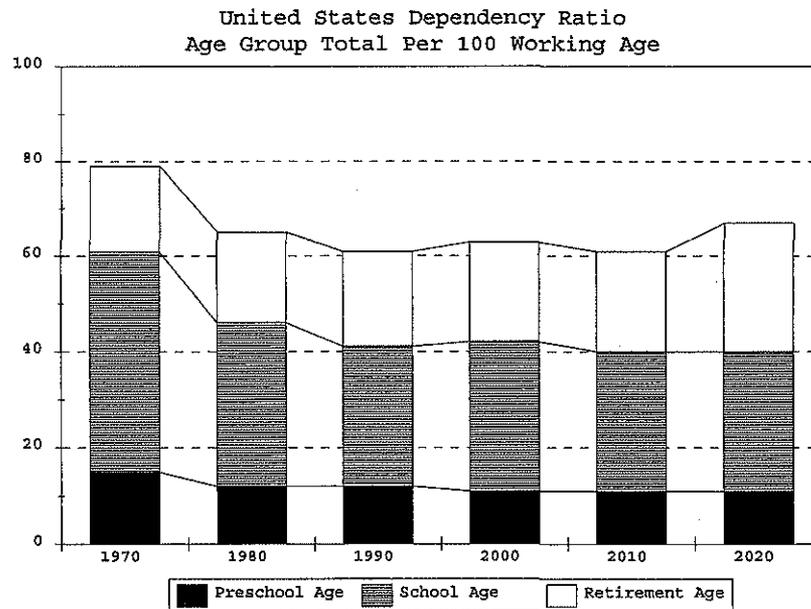
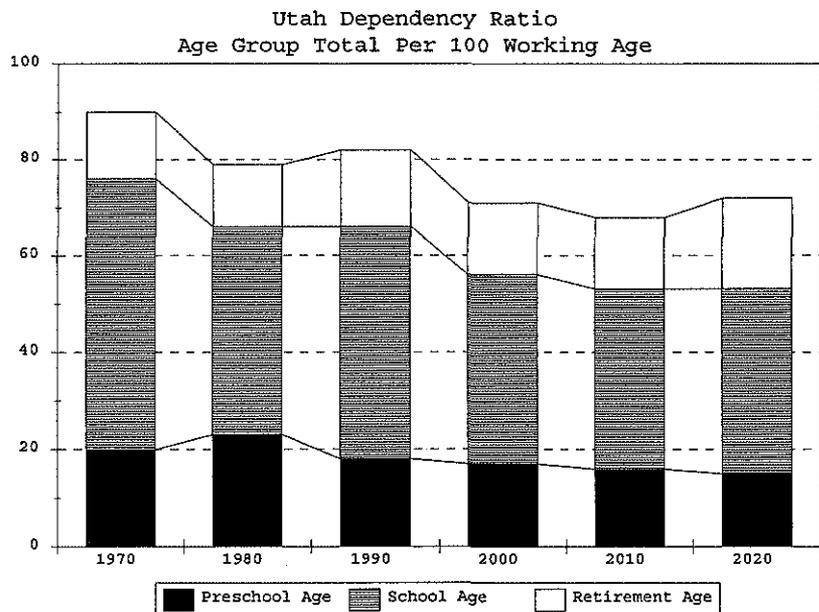
Retirement age (65 years and older) persons are projected to increase as a portion of both the state's and the nation's populations, with the nation having a larger proportion of its age distribution in this age group over the entire projections period. The portion of Utah's population in the retirement age group is projected to increase from 8.7 percent in 1990 to 11.0 percent in 2020. For the nation, this age group is projected to increase from 12.5 percent in 1990 to 16.4 percent in 2020. (See tables on page 9.)

Utah's dependency ratio should fall as that of the nation increases.

One summary measure of a population's age structure is the dependency ratio. This ratio is 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 is because the pre-school and school age portions of Utah's population have been large relative to its total population. In 1970, Utah's dependency ratio was 90 and that of the nation was 79. By 1990 the dependency ratio for the state had fallen to 82 while that of the nation had fallen to 62. This decline was, in both cases, primarily the result of the baby boomers reaching working age. (See tables and figures on page 11.)

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 converge with that of the nation over the projections period as Utah's dependency ratio declines and the nation's dependency ratio increases. Utah's dependency ratio was roughly a third higher than that of the nation in 1990. By 2020, Utah's projected dependency ratio will be less than 10

Dependency Ratios for Utah and the United States
Number of Persons in Specified Age Groups
Per 100 Working Age Persons



Utah

Category	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020
Preschool Persons per 100 Working Age Persons	20	23	18	17	16	15
School Age Persons per 100 Working Age Persons	56	43	48	39	37	38
Retirement Age Persons per 100 Working Age Persons	14	13	16	15	15	19
Total Dependency Ratio	90	80	82	71	69	72

United States

Category	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020
Preschool Persons per 100 Working Age Persons	15	12	12	11	11	11
School Age Persons per 100 Working Age Persons	46	34	29	31	29	29
Retirement Age Persons per 100 Working Age Persons	18	19	20	21	21	27
Total Dependency Ratio	79	65	62	63	61	67

The total dependency ratio is the number of persons younger than 18 (preschool and school age) plus the number of persons 65 years and older (retirement age) per 100 working age persons (18 - 64). Utah's total dependency ratio was roughly one-third higher than that of the nation in 1990. By 2020, Utah's projected dependency ratio will be less than 10% larger than that of the nation. This tendency to convergence is primarily because of the decreasing share of preschool and school age persons in the Utah population and the increasing share of retirement age persons in the national population.

percent larger than that of the nation. The projected dependency ratio for Utah in 2020 is 72 while that of the nation is 67. This tendency to converge is primarily because the working age proportion of Utah's population is projected to increase while that of the nation is projected to decline. Further, the share of the young (under 18 years old) in the population is projected to decline more rapidly in the Utah than the nation while the share of the retirement age persons in the national population is projected to increase more rapidly than in Utah. Certainly 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 (compared to Utah) because the younger age groups in Utah's population will increase more rapidly than those of the nation throughout the entire period.

STATE LEVEL EMPLOYMENT PROJECTIONS

Total employment in the state is projected to double by the year 2020.

Utah's total employment is projected to increase from 791,700 in 1990 to 1,569,800 in the year 2020. This is a projected increase of 778,100 jobs or nearly a doubling of employment in the state. Nationally, employment is projected to increase by about 27 percent over the same period. (See table on page 14.) The average annual rate of change of the state's total employment is projected to be about 40 percent higher than the average annual rate of change of state's population in the 1990s. For the decade of the 2010s, the average annual rates of change for total employment and population are projected to converge to 1.8 percent. (See tables and figure on page 4.)

Employment is projected to grow more rapidly in Utah than in the nation.

Utah's total employment is projected to grow at an average annual rate of 2.9 percent in the 1990s, 2.2 percent in the first decade of the new century, and 1.8 percent in the 2010s. The corresponding employment growth rates for the U.S. are projected to be about half that of Utah. (See tables and figures on page 4.) 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. However, the reasons for Utah's strong economic performance go beyond the effects of the short-run cycle. Because of the structural adjustments and competitive imperatives that characterize the dynamics of the global economy, Utah is expected to continue to benefit from the comparative advantages it currently experiences well into the next century. Among the characteristics that bode well for Utah's long-term competitive advantage are its pro-business regulatory environment; moderate business taxes; a balanced, comprehensive tax system; a solid utility, communications, education and transportation infrastructure; a youthful and educated labor force; good universities; healthy lifestyles; inexpensive health insurance and worker's compensation; and a strong work ethic. Certainly, the pace of job creation will slow from the boom condition in the state at present. However, Utah's economy is projected to continue to expand more rapidly than that of the nation.

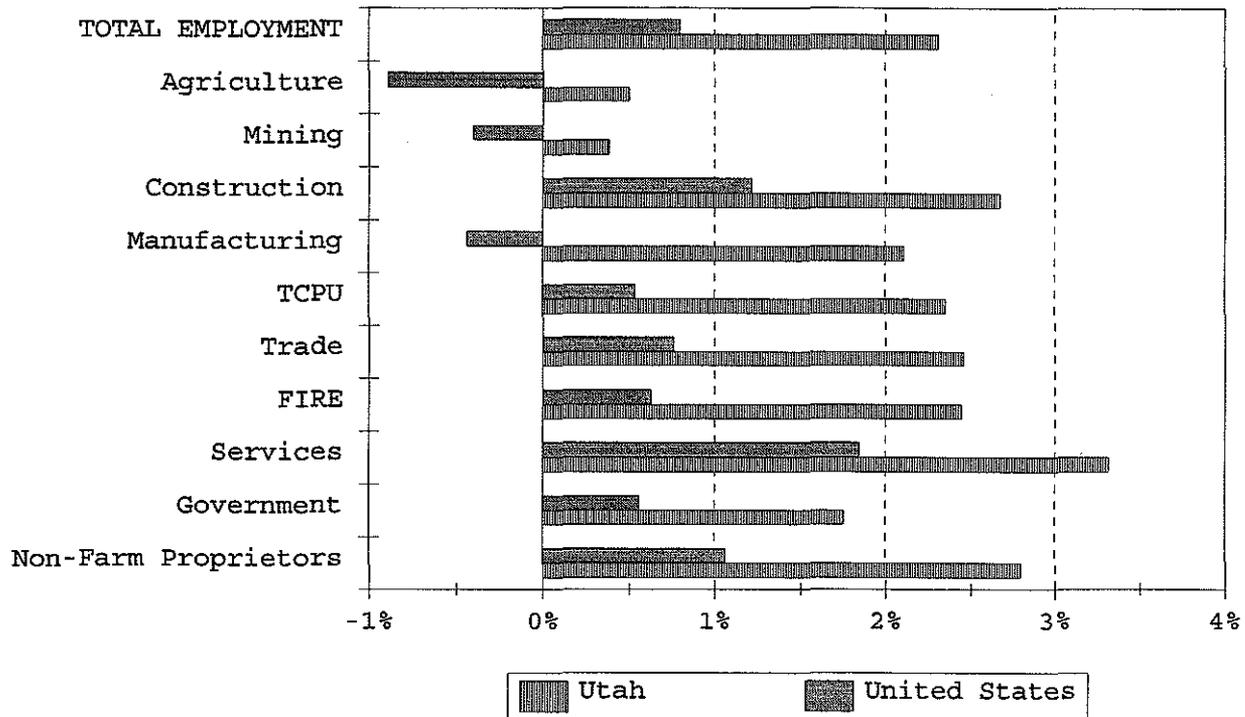
Employment growth in Utah is projected for every major industry.

Employment growth is projected for every major industry⁴ in Utah over the next three decades. Further, average annual growth rates in every major industry for Utah from 1990 to 2020 are expected to be higher than for those same industries at the national level. In fact, national projections indicate that three of the ten major industries will experience net declines in employment levels. The three industries are manufacturing, mining, and agriculture. Of the ten major industries, services is projected to have the highest average annual growth rate of all major industries in both Utah and the nation over the next three decades. The projected average annual rate of change for 1990 through 2020 for Utah's service sector is 3.1 percent and for the national service sector is 1.7 percent. Other major industries in Utah projected to have strong employment growth (in excess of

⁴There are ten major industries in this classification scheme. These are given in the table on the page 14. TCPU is transportation, communications, and public utilities. FIRE is finance, insurance, and real estate. Non-farm proprietors are non-farm sole proprietorships (i.e., an unincorporated business owned by a single individual) and partnerships (i.e., an unincorporated business association of two or more partners) and tax-exempt cooperatives (i.e., an unincorporated nonprofit business organization owned collectively by its members).

Projected Employment Change by Industry in Utah and the U.S.
Average Annual Rates of Change for 1990 - 2020

Average Annual Rates of Change
1990-2020



Industry	Utah			Average Annual Rate of Change	United States		Average Annual Rate of Change
	Actual 1990	Projected 2020	Absolute Change		Actual 1990 (thousands)	Projected 2020 (thousands)	
Agriculture	21,276	24,453	3,177	0.5%	3,245	2,524	-0.8%
Mining	8,603	9,583	980	0.4%	712	636	-0.4%
Construction	27,926	58,450	30,524	2.5%	5,311	7,442	1.1%
Manufacturing	107,100	192,169	85,069	2.0%	19,270	17,049	-0.4%
TCPU (a)	42,283	81,127	38,844	2.2%	5,861	6,806	0.5%
Trade	172,391	340,231	167,840	2.3%	26,657	32,916	0.7%
FIRE (b)	34,134	67,167	33,033	2.3%	6,975	8,316	0.6%
Services	180,924	450,921	269,997	3.1%	29,917	49,845	1.7%
Government	150,556	244,985	94,429	1.6%	21,156	24,729	0.5%
Non-Farm Proprietors	46,551	100,736	54,185	2.6%	8,550	11,505	1.0%
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	791,746	1,569,842	778,096	2.3%	127,654	161,767	0.8%
Non-Ag W & S Emp	726,277	1,450,456	724,179	2.3%	116,810	148,866	0.8%

(a) Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities

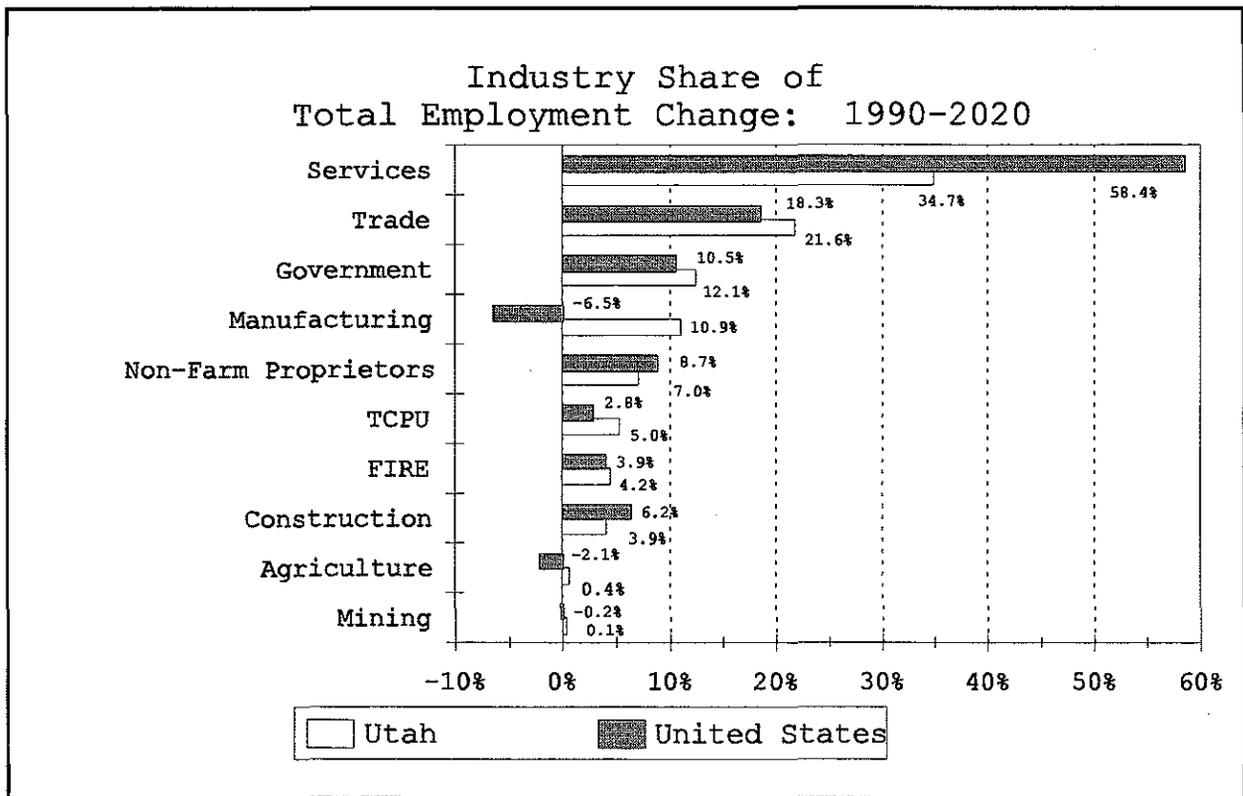
(b) Finance, Insurance and Real Estate

Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, Demographic and Economic Analysis Section

2.0 percent per year on average) for the 1990 to 2020 period are non-farm proprietors, construction, trade, TCPU, FIRE, and manufacturing. The slow growth industries in Utah are projected to be mining, agriculture, and government. (See table and figure on page 14.)

Services and trade together account for over half of the new jobs that are projected to be created in the state.

Services and trade are currently the two largest industries (in terms of employment) in Utah. This fact, combined with the rapid rates of projected employment growth, mean that, together, services and trade are projected to contribute over half (56.3 percent) of the new jobs created in the state in the next three decades. (See figure on this page.)



The number of service jobs in Utah are expected to more than double, increasing from 180,900 in 1990 to 450,900 in 2020, an increase of 270,000 jobs. This is 34.7 percent of the projected 778,100 employment increase. The number of new trade sector jobs in Utah is projected to be 167,800, which is 21.6 percent of the

net new jobs created in the 1990 to 2020 period. This translates to about a doubling in the number of trade jobs in the state over the projection period. (See table on page 14.)

In contrast, at the national level projected employment creation in services and trade account for about three-quarters (76.7 percent) of the net increase in total employment between 1990 and 2020. Services are projected to contribute 58.4 percent of the new job creation, which is about a two-thirds increase in employment in the service sector nationally. Trade employment is projected to account for 18.3 percent of the net employment creation and to increase by 23.5 percent over the same period.

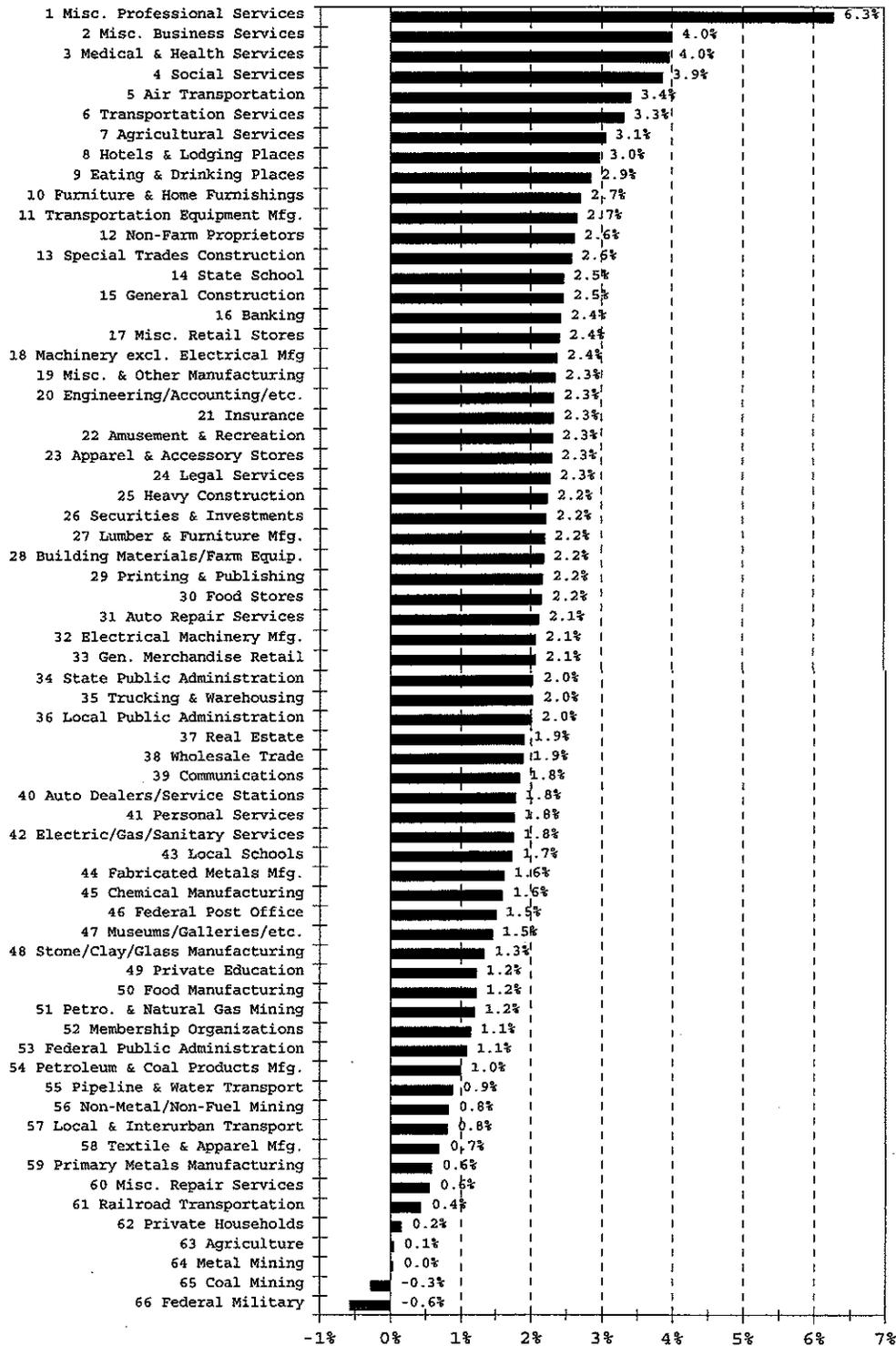
The service industry accounts for many of the fastest growing detailed industries in the state.

The ten major industries discussed above are subdivided into a total 66 detailed industries.⁵ Five of the ten most rapidly growing detailed industries (measured in terms of average annual rates of change of employment) are service industries. (See table on page 17.) These include business services (advertising firms, credit reporting/collection companies, equipment rental/leasing companies, computer companies); health services (doctors, dentists, hospitals, medical and dental laboratories), social services (family services, child care, residential care); hotels and lodging services; and miscellaneous services. Others among the ten most rapidly growing of the detailed industries are air transportation, transportation services, agricultural services, eating and drinking places, and furniture and home furnishing sales. Nationally, health services and miscellaneous business services are projected to have the highest rates of growth from 1990 to 2020.

In terms of numbers of projected jobs created in Utah, medical and business services remain at the top of the list. (See table on page 18.) In addition, eating and drinking places, non-farm proprietors, schools (both state and local), wholesale trade, food stores, transportation equipment manufacturing, and local public administration complete the top ten detailed industries projected to generate the largest number of jobs in the state between 1990 and 2020. The detailed industry projected to have the largest amount of net employment reduction is the federal

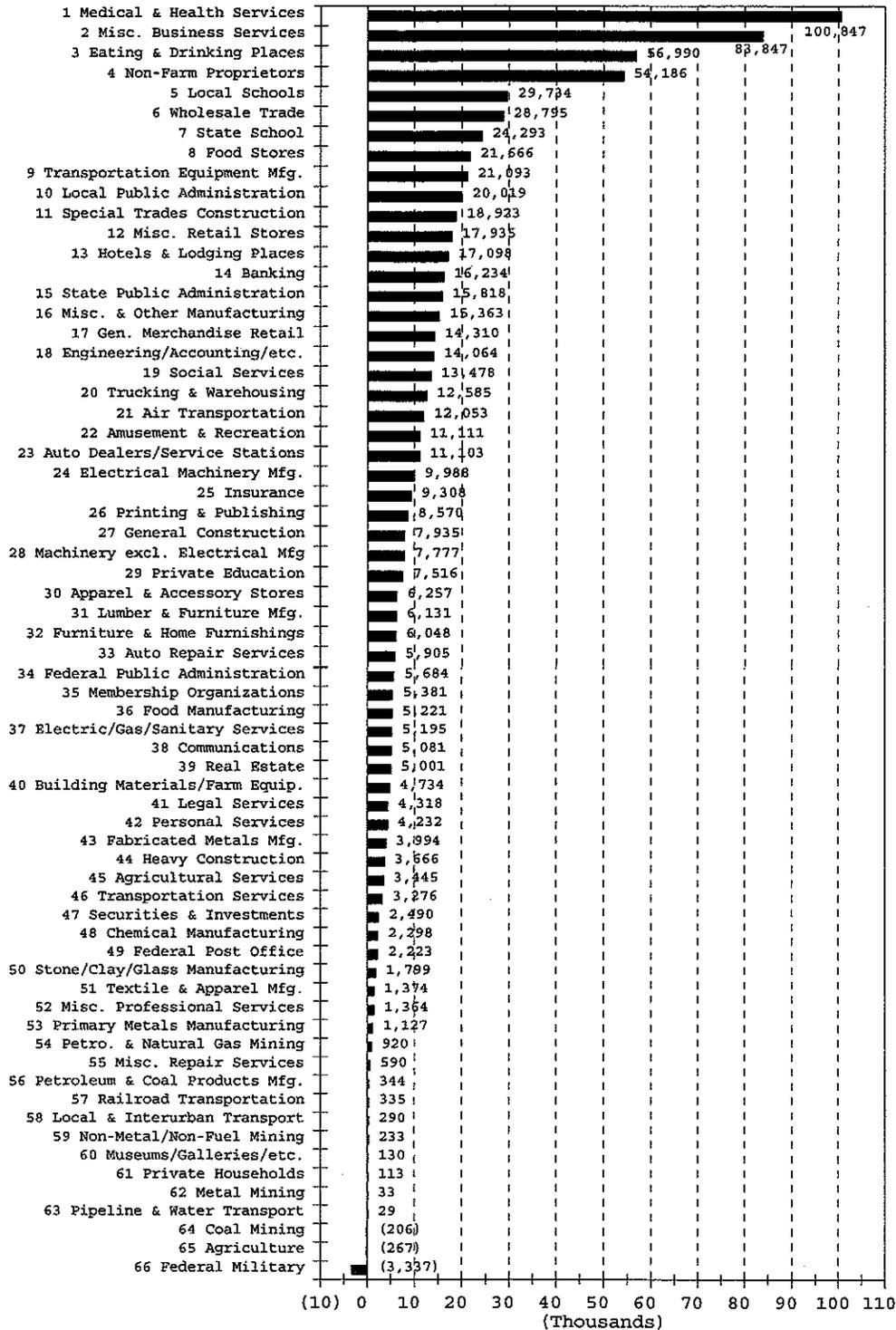
⁵The 66 detailed industries are shown on pages 17 and 18.

Utah: Detailed Industry Employment
Ranked by Average Annual Rates of Change from 1990-2020



Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, Demographic and Economic Analysis Section

Utah: Detailed Industry Employment
Ranked by Absolute Amounts of Change from 1990-2020



Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, Demographic and Economic Analysis Section

military sector. In these projections, Hill Air Force Base is assumed to remain at its current status.

Utah will experience a shift in industrial composition.

While there is a net increase in the total employment in all ten major industries projected for the 1990 to 2020 period for Utah, the relative shares of the various industries are projected to shift over the period. The major changes are a significant increase in the service sector's share and a significant decrease in the government sector's share of the state's employment. There are relatively slight changes in the shares of the other major industries. (See table on this page.)

Shift in the Industrial Shares of Employment of Utah and the U.S.
1990 to 2020

	Utah	US
Agriculture	-1.13%	-0.98%
Mining	-0.48%	-0.16%
Construction	0.20%	0.44%
Manufacturing	-1.29%	-4.56%
TCPU	-0.17%	-0.38%
Trade	-0.10%	-0.53%
FIRE	-0.03%	-0.32%
Services	5.87%	7.38%
Government	-3.41%	-1.29%
Non-Farm Proprietors	0.54%	0.41%

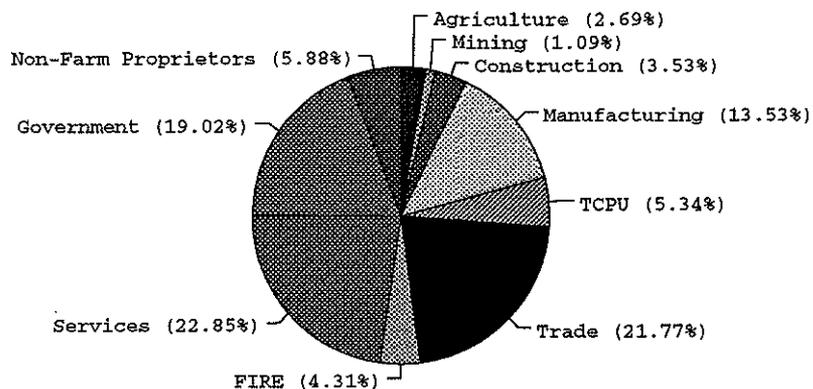
NOTE: These are calculated by subtracting the projected 2020 share of employment from the actual 1990 share of employment by industry for Utah and the U.S. This shows, for example, that agriculture is projected to decrease in employment share both in Utah and the U.S.

The shift in the industrial composition of Utah's employment is similar to that of the nation.

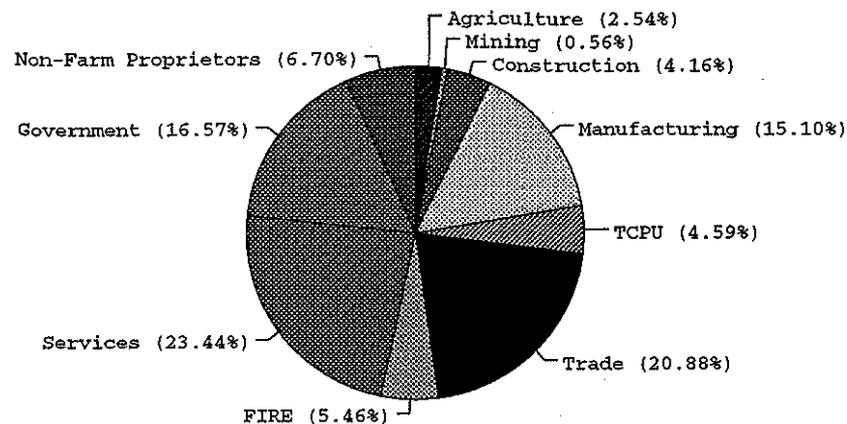
For both Utah and the nation, the share of employment is projected to increase in construction, services, and non-farm proprietors. Declining shares of employment are projected for agriculture, mining, manufacturing, TCPU, trade, FIRE, and government for both as well. The most striking difference between Utah and the U.S. in terms of shifting employment shares projected for the 1990 to 2020 period is Utah's much larger reduction in the share of government sector employment, Utah's much smaller increase in the share of

Employment by Industry Share: Utah and the United States
1990 and 2020

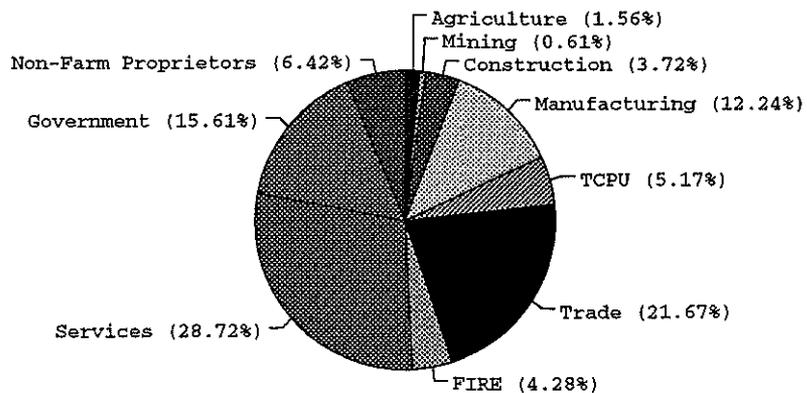
Utah: 1990



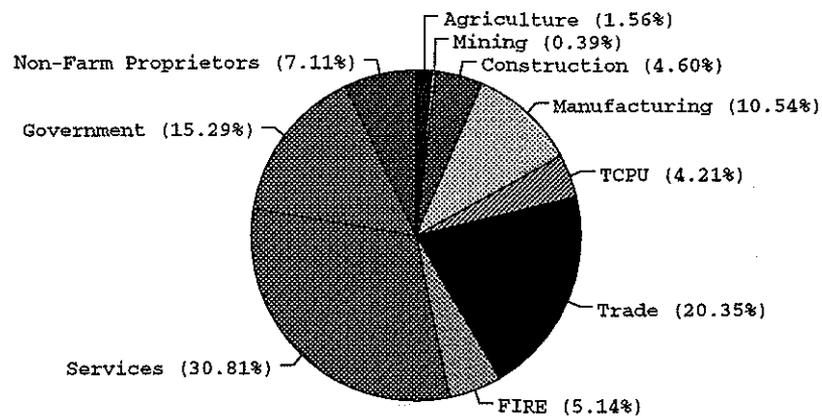
United States: 1990



Utah: 2020



United States: 2020



Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, Demographic and Economic Analysis Section

employment in the service sector, and Utah's smaller reduction in the manufacturing share of employment when compared to the nation.

The composition of employment by industry for Utah is projected to remain somewhat different from that of the nation.

Although the direction of shifts in composition of employment by industry are projected to be similar for Utah and the U.S., the initial 1990 and projected 2020 distributions of employment by industry are different for Utah and the U.S. (See figures on page 20.) In 1990 the most significant difference between the industrial composition of Utah and the U.S. was the relatively larger concentration of employment in the government sector and relatively smaller concentration of employment in manufacturing and FIRE for Utah when compared to the nation. Utah also had a slightly greater share of employment in agriculture, mining, TCPU, and trade, and a somewhat smaller proportion in the other three major industries than the nation (i.e., construction, services, and non-farm proprietors). (See table on this page.)

Differences Between the Employment Distributions of Utah and the U.S. for 1990 and 2020

	1990	2020
Agriculture	0.15%	0.00%
Mining	0.53%	0.22%
Construction	-0.63%	-0.88%
Manufacturing	-1.57%	1.70%
TCPU	0.75%	0.96%
Trade	0.89%	1.33%
FIRE	-1.15%	-0.86%
Services	-0.58%	-2.09%
Government	2.44%	0.32%
Non-Farm Proprietors	-0.82%	-0.70%

NOTE: This is computed by taking the difference between the Utah share of employment in a given industry and that of the nation. This is done for 1990 and for 2020. This shows, for example, that Utah has a larger share of employment in agriculture in 1990 and an equal share in 2020 compared to the nation.

The most significant differences between the employment shares for the projected industrial composition in 2020 of Utah and the U.S. are the relatively larger concentrations of Utah's employment in manufacturing, TCPU, and trade and the relatively smaller share of

Utah's employment in services than the nation. Utah is also projected to have a slightly larger share of employment in mining and government, a somewhat smaller share of employment in construction, FIRE, and non-farm proprietors, and an equal share of employment in agriculture 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

In absolute numbers, population growth is primarily concentrated along the Wasatch Front.

About 1 million (or about 75%) of the projected 1.4 million in population increase projected for the state between 1990 and 2020 will be concentrated in the counties of Salt Lake, Utah, Davis, and Weber. (See table on page 23.) This is slightly less than the 77.5% share of the state's population in these counties in 1990. Therefore, the projected share of the state's population in these four counties in 2020 will decline slightly to 76.1 percent.

The Washington, Cache, and Summit county populations are projected to increase by significant amounts.

Washington County is projected to account for a sizable portion (8.4 percent) of the states's total population increase from 1990 to 2020. Its population is projected to more than triple, increasing from 48,560 in 1990 to 165,134 in 2020. This projected increase of 116,574 persons for Washington county amounts to an average annual rate of increase of 4.2 percent. (See table on page 23 and figures on pages 24 and 25.)

Cache County is projected to account for 3.3 percent of the state's total population increase from 1990 to 2020. Its population is projected to increase by 46,500 from 70,200 in 1990 to 116,600 in 2020, an average annual rate of change of 1.7 percent.

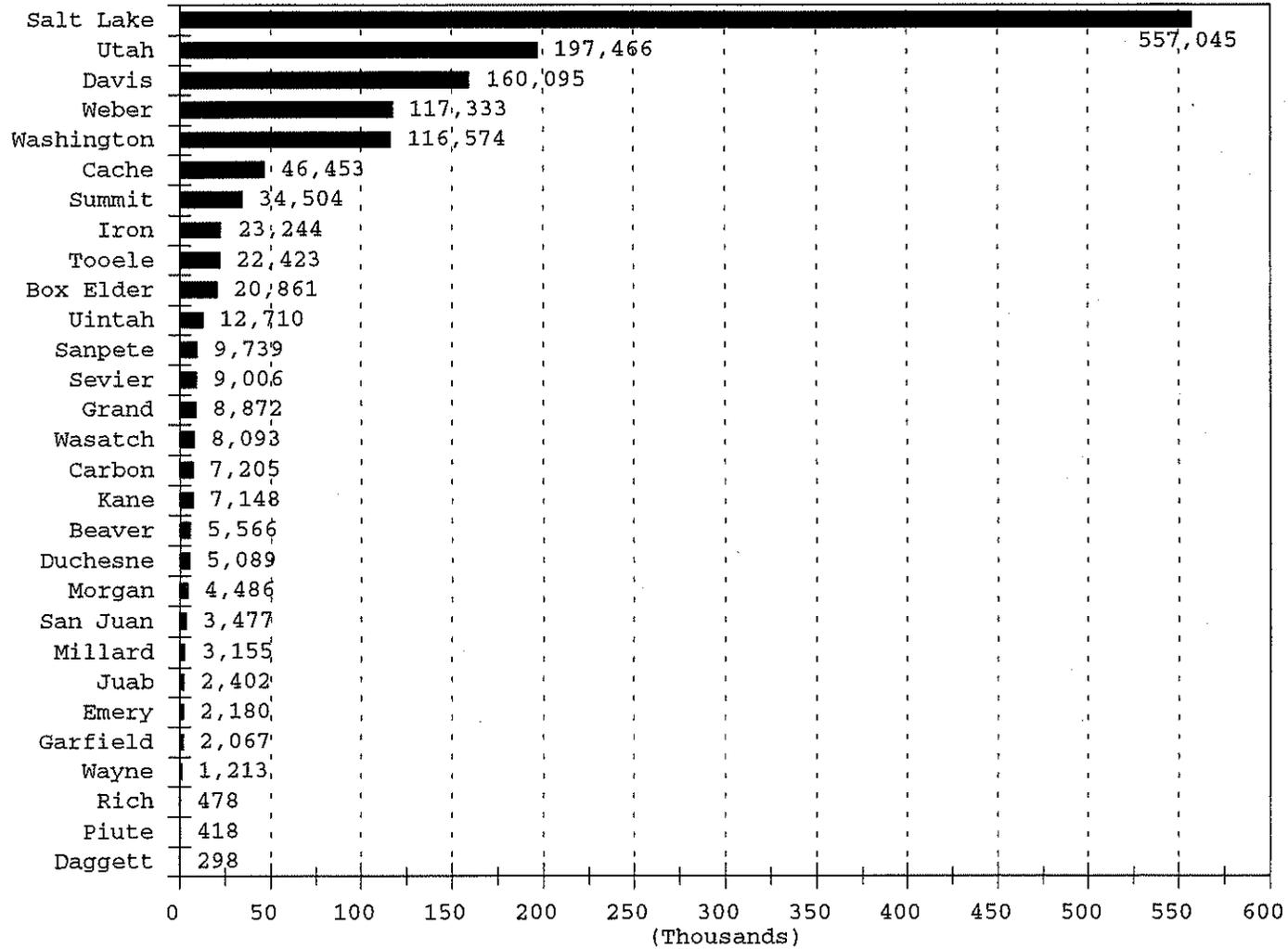
Summit County is projected to account for 2.5 percent of the state's total population increase from 1990 to 2020. The population of Summit County was 15,500 in 1990 and it is projected to increase to

State of Utah Population Projections
By County and Multi-County District
1980-2020

County/MCD	1980	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	AARC 1990-2020	Rank by AARC	Absolute Change 1990-2020	Rank by Absolute Change	Share of Total Population Increase
BEAR RIVER	92,498	108,393	120,257	127,236	138,079	152,450	164,103	176,185	1.63%	--	67,792	--	4.88%
Box Elder	33,222	36,485	40,192	41,974	45,356	49,903	53,555	57,346	1.52%	18	20,861	10	1.50%
Cache	57,176	70,183	78,292	83,439	90,817	100,528	108,440	116,636	1.71%	14	46,453	6	3.34%
Rich	2,100	1,725	1,773	1,823	1,905	2,019	2,108	2,203	0.82%	26	478	27	0.03%
WASATCH FRONT	941,172	1,104,356	1,237,475	1,337,767	1,465,776	1,624,975	1,799,859	1,965,738	1.94%	--	861,382	--	61.99%
Davis	146,540	187,941	215,448	236,016	259,226	287,728	318,795	348,036	2.08%	7	160,095	3	11.52%
Morgan	4,917	5,528	6,354	6,812	7,400	8,188	9,100	10,014	2.00%	9	4,486	20	0.32%
Salt Lake	619,066	725,956	811,837	875,526	957,681	1,060,782	1,174,612	1,283,001	1.92%	11	557,045	1	40.09%
Tooele	26,033	26,601	27,230	26,739	31,134	36,524	42,658	49,024	2.06%	8	22,423	9	1.61%
Weber	144,616	158,330	176,606	192,674	210,335	231,753	254,694	275,663	1.87%	13	117,333	4	8.44%
MOUNTAINLAND	236,827	289,197	344,040	379,987	416,205	459,982	491,611	529,260	2.04%	--	240,063	--	17.28%
Summit	10,198	15,518	21,519	25,882	30,756	36,591	43,190	50,022	3.98%	2	34,504	7	2.48%
Utah	218,106	263,590	310,538	340,877	370,984	407,438	431,464	461,056	1.88%	12	197,466	2	14.21%
Wasatch	8,523	10,089	11,983	13,228	14,465	15,953	16,957	18,182	1.98%	10	8,093	15	0.58%
CENTRAL	47,087	52,294	57,889	60,544	65,118	71,396	76,171	78,227	1.35%	--	25,933	--	1.87%
Juab	5,530	5,817	6,446	6,635	7,043	7,637	8,070	8,219	1.16%	22	2,402	23	0.17%
Millard	8,970	11,333	11,845	12,093	12,730	13,689	14,344	14,488	0.82%	27	3,155	22	0.23%
Piute	1,329	1,277	1,515	1,535	1,579	1,652	1,697	1,695	0.95%	25	418	28	0.03%
Sanpete	14,620	16,259	18,588	19,613	21,261	23,472	25,189	25,998	1.58%	15	9,739	12	0.70%
Sevier	14,727	15,431	17,020	18,081	19,717	21,879	23,584	24,437	1.54%	16	9,006	13	0.65%
Wayne	1,911	2,177	2,475	2,587	2,788	3,067	3,286	3,390	1.49%	19	1,213	26	0.09%
SOUTHWEST	55,489	83,263	106,609	130,290	157,784	185,755	212,633	237,862	3.56%	--	154,599	--	11.13%
Beaver	4,378	4,765	6,200	8,251	8,994	9,615	10,055	10,331	2.61%	5	5,566	18	0.40%
Garfield	3,673	3,980	4,289	4,645	5,090	5,486	5,804	6,047	1.40%	20	2,067	25	0.15%
Iron	17,349	20,789	24,546	28,103	32,423	36,655	40,543	44,033	2.53%	6	23,244	8	1.67%
Kane	4,024	5,169	5,690	6,856	8,255	9,675	11,039	12,317	2.94%	3	7,148	17	0.51%
Washington	26,065	48,560	65,883	82,436	103,022	124,324	145,193	165,134	4.16%	1	116,574	5	8.39%
UINTAH BASIN	33,840	35,546	38,266	39,701	42,848	47,657	51,590	53,643	1.38%	--	18,097	--	1.30%
Daggett	769	690	713	737	794	881	952	988	1.20%	21	298	29	0.02%
Duchesne	12,565	12,645	13,371	13,656	14,552	16,016	17,185	17,734	1.13%	23	5,089	19	0.37%
Uintah	20,506	22,211	24,182	25,307	27,502	30,760	33,453	34,921	1.52%	17	12,710	11	0.91%
SOUTHEAST	54,124	49,801	53,153	54,483	57,319	62,164	67,475	71,535	1.21%	--	21,734	--	1.56%
Carbon	22,179	20,228	21,177	21,320	22,300	24,116	26,014	27,433	1.02%	24	7,205	16	0.52%
Emery	11,451	10,332	10,530	10,360	10,628	11,302	12,017	12,512	0.64%	29	2,180	24	0.16%
Grand	8,241	6,620	8,153	9,260	10,598	12,293	14,028	15,492	2.87%	4	8,872	14	0.64%
San Juan	12,253	12,621	13,293	13,543	13,793	14,453	15,416	16,098	0.81%	28	3,477	21	0.25%
STATE OF UTAH	1,461,037	1,722,850	1,957,688	2,130,008	2,343,128	2,604,379	2,863,442	3,112,450	1.99%	--	1,389,600	--	100.00%

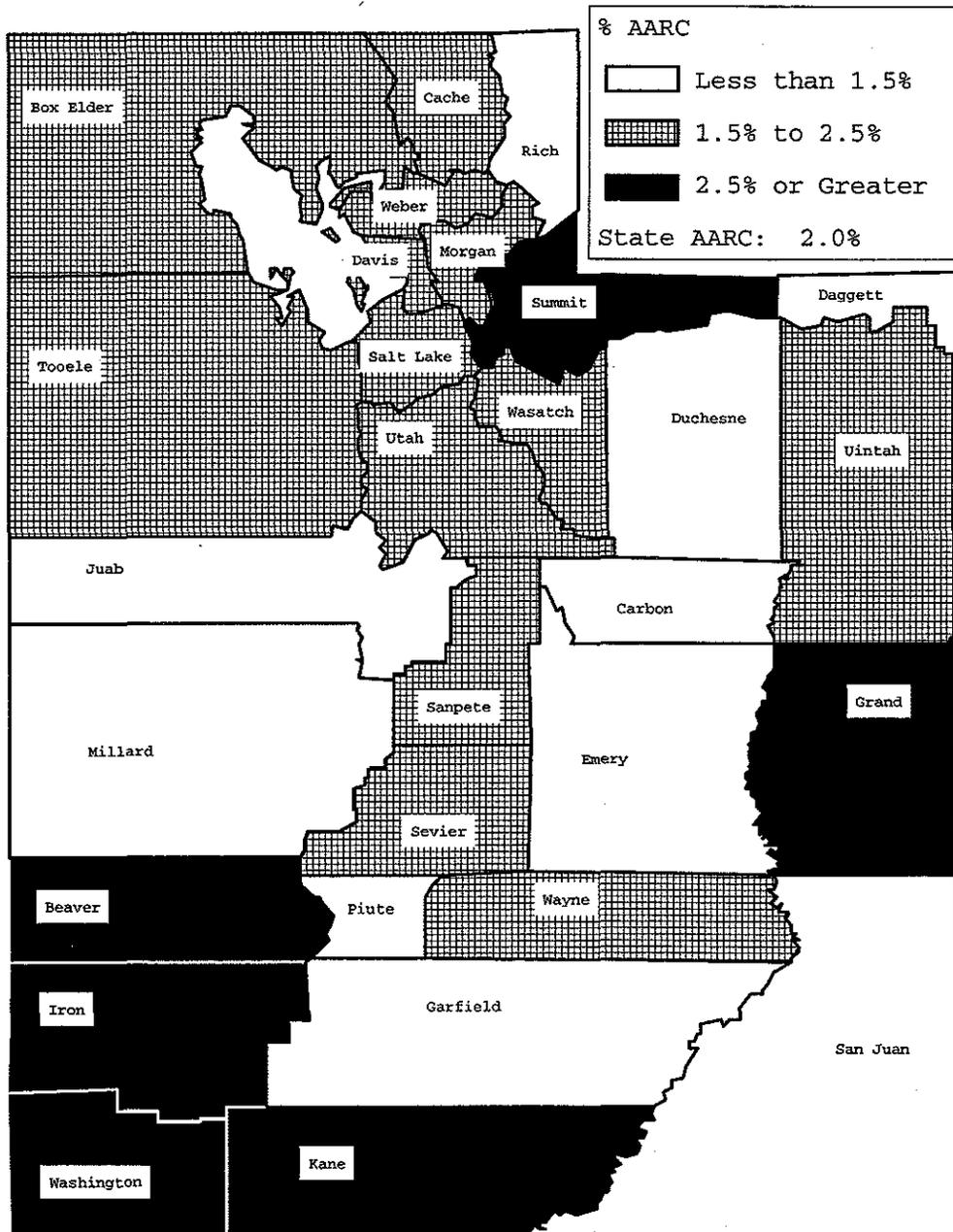
Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, Demographic and Economic Analysis Section

Population Increase by County
 Absolute Amounts
 1990-2020



Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, Demographic and Economic Analysis Section

STATE OF UTAH: POPULATION GROWTH
 1990 TO 2020: AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF CHANGE



Source: UPED and UCAPE, Governor's Office of Planning and Budget

50,000 in 2020. This increase of 34,500 people is an average annual rate of change of 4.0 percent.

These large population increases in Washington and Cache counties will also mean they will be classified among the "large counties" in the state. Currently only Salt Lake, Utah, Davis, and Weber have populations in excess of 80,000. By 2020, Washington and Cache will be have populations in excess of 80,000 as well.

Counties with population growth rates in excess of the state population growth rate will gain in their share of the state's population.

The counties with the highest annual average rates of growth over the projection period are Washington (4.2 percent), Summit (4.0 percent), Kane (2.9 percent), Grand (2.9 percent), Beaver (2.6 percent), and Iron (2.5 percent). (See table on page 23 and figure on page 25.) These growth rates are well in excess of the state's average annual rate of growth of 2.0 percent for the 1990 to 2020 period. Thus, these counties will gain in terms of their shares of the state's total population.

In absolute numbers, employment growth is primarily concentrated along the Wasatch Front.

Of the 778,100 net employment creation projected for the state, 79.5 percent or 618,400 jobs are expected to be within Salt Lake, Utah, Davis, and Weber counties. Among these four counties, all but Salt Lake have projected average annual growth rates of employment in excess of that of the state. (See table on page 27.)

The counties with the highest rates of projected employment growth are Washington, Grand, Summit, Kane, Beaver, and Iron.

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 2020 are Washington (4.3 percent), Grand (3.6 percent), Summit (3.4 percent), Kane (3.2 percent), Beaver (2.7 percent), and Iron (2.6 percent). (See table on page 27.)

State of Utah Employment Projections
By County and Multi-County District
1980 - 2020

MCD/County	1980	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	AARC 1990-2020	Rank by AARC	Absolute Change 1990-2020	Rank by Absolute Change	Share of Total Population Increase
BEAR RIVER	39,000	50,351	59,391	64,437	71,322	79,373	86,504	93,860	2.10%	--	43,509	--	5.59%
Box Elder	14,350	17,560	20,632	21,837	24,018	26,584	28,843	31,175	1.93%	13	13,615	8	1.75%
Cache	23,940	32,120	38,055	41,858	46,513	51,944	56,767	61,742	2.20%	12	29,622	6	3.81%
Rich	710	671	704	742	791	845	893	943	1.14%	25	272	27	0.03%
WASATCH FRONT	422,980	540,263	641,420	711,039	788,376	877,036	966,048	1,050,054	2.24%	--	509,791	--	65.52%
Davis	48,850	65,407	77,071	86,950	97,034	108,503	120,016	130,902	2.34%	10	65,495	4	8.42%
Morgan	1,650	1,570	1,801	1,925	2,056	2,217	2,378	2,526	1.60%	18	956	25	0.12%
Salt Lake	307,200	390,914	469,993	518,880	572,872	635,086	697,522	756,318	2.22%	11	365,404	1	46.96%
Tooele	10,850	11,353	10,419	9,624	11,030	12,620	14,240	15,820	1.11%	26	4,467	12	0.57%
Weber	54,430	71,019	82,136	93,660	105,384	118,610	131,892	144,488	2.40%	8	73,469	3	9.44%
MOUNTAINLAND	81,580	116,791	148,581	168,815	189,582	212,619	231,109	250,758	2.58%	--	133,967	--	17.22%
Summit	5,150	9,475	12,781	15,286	17,809	20,584	23,375	26,045	3.43%	3	16,570	7	2.13%
Utah	73,540	104,008	131,799	148,988	166,677	186,324	201,544	218,006	2.50%	7	113,998	2	14.65%
Wasatch	2,890	3,308	4,001	4,541	5,096	5,711	6,190	6,707	2.38%	9	3,399	16	0.44%
CENTRAL	17,890	19,854	22,272	23,654	25,326	27,494	29,262	30,241	1.41%	--	10,387	--	1.33%
Juab	2,270	2,201	2,594	2,694	2,828	3,015	3,156	3,212	1.27%	23	1,011	23	0.13%
Millard	3,470	4,733	4,798	4,983	5,229	5,576	5,838	5,943	0.76%	28	1,210	21	0.16%
Piute	470	372	439	452	463	480	492	495	0.96%	27	123	29	0.02%
Sanpete	5,070	5,626	6,522	7,000	7,566	8,283	8,881	9,238	1.67%	14	3,612	14	0.46%
Sevier	5,840	6,072	6,860	7,414	8,061	8,870	9,553	9,976	1.67%	15	3,904	13	0.50%
Wayne	780	850	1,059	1,112	1,180	1,270	1,341	1,376	1.62%	17	526	26	0.07%
SOUTHWEST	20,240	31,510	42,320	50,706	60,523	71,094	81,688	92,105	3.64%	--	60,595	--	7.79%
Beaver	1,630	1,740	2,680	3,124	3,361	3,588	3,769	3,905	2.73%	5	2,165	19	0.28%
Garfield	2,220	1,896	2,077	2,213	2,397	2,584	2,750	2,893	1.42%	21	997	24	0.13%
Iron	6,810	8,768	10,683	12,035	13,724	15,516	17,258	18,922	2.60%	6	10,154	9	1.30%
Kane	1,370	1,919	2,283	2,706	3,220	3,774	4,330	4,877	3.16%	4	2,958	17	0.38%
Washington	8,210	17,189	24,598	30,629	37,822	45,632	53,582	61,508	4.34%	1	44,319	5	5.70%
UINTAH BASIN	14,420	13,484	15,074	15,831	17,001	18,720	20,286	21,336	1.54%	--	7,852	--	1.01%
Daggett	400	387	429	449	482	529	573	602	1.48%	19	215	28	0.03%
Duchesne	5,580	4,973	5,633	5,827	6,182	6,739	7,241	7,561	1.41%	22	2,588	18	0.33%
Uintah	8,430	8,125	9,012	9,554	10,337	11,451	12,472	13,173	1.62%	16	5,048	11	0.65%
SOUTHEAST	22,090	19,490	22,272	23,708	25,332	27,531	29,727	31,488	1.61%	--	11,998	--	1.54%
Carbon	9,350	8,353	8,868	9,297	9,810	10,550	11,292	11,870	1.18%	24	3,517	15	0.45%
Emery	5,180	4,403	4,419	4,527	4,685	4,955	5,227	5,426	0.70%	29	1,023	22	0.13%
Grand	3,670	2,825	4,143	4,899	5,657	6,525	7,388	8,134	3.59%	2	5,309	10	0.68%
San Juan	3,910	3,909	4,842	4,985	5,181	5,500	5,820	6,059	1.47%	20	2,150	20	0.28%
STATE OF UTAH	619,239	791,746	951,331	1,058,191	1,177,465	1,313,865	1,444,623	1,569,842	2.31%	--	778,096	--	100.00%

Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, Demographic and Economic Analysis Section

27

