

# 2008 Baseline Highlights

## State of Utah

Long-Term Projections  
2008-2060

October 2008





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**Long-Term Projections**

**2008-2060**

**October 2008**

**Demographic and Economic Analysis  
Governor's Office of Planning and Budget  
State of Utah**

**State Capitol, Suite 150  
350 North State Street  
Salt Lake City, Utah 84114  
[www.governor.utah.gov/dea](http://www.governor.utah.gov/dea)  
Phone: (801) 538-1027  
Fax: (801) 538-1547  
Email: [dea@utah.gov](mailto:dea@utah.gov)**





# **Governor's Office of Planning and Budget**

**John E. Nixon, CPA, Director**

**Phillip Jeffery, Deputy Director**

**Samantha Brouse, Administrative Assistant**

## **Demographic and Economic Analysis Section**

**Juliette Tennert, DEA Director**

**Walter Busse, Economic Development Economist**

**Peter Donner, Senior Economist**

**Melissa Glosenger, State Data Center Coordinator**

**Effie Johnson, Research Analyst**

**Lance Rovig, Economic Consultant**

**David Stringfellow, Tax Economist**



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# Introduction

## Introduction

The Governor's Office of Planning and Budget (GOPB) recently released the 2008 Baseline long-term economic and demographic projections series. This Highlights Report is intended to emphasize the major demographic and economic trends that will impact Utah over the next five decades.

GOPB publishes these long-term projections biennially. The primary purpose of the projections is to improve decision making and planning coordination in state government by providing a uniform set of population and employment projections. In order to make educated decisions about how to allocate scarce resources to competing demands it is necessary for decision makers to have the best possible information about what the future may hold. These forecasts help frame the debate of how we plan for

the future and allow the analysis of future periods given historical trends.

This Highlights Report presents many of the economic and demographic trends anticipated to impact Utah over the projections period, places these findings in a historical context, and makes comparisons with national data. Historically, Utah has had a distinctive demographic profile. The state's population is younger and women tend to have more children in comparison to other states. The projections indicate the distinctive demographic features (i.e. the youthful and rapidly growing population) will continue; however, Utah will increasingly become more like the nation in terms of fertility and household size. Utah's population and employment growth rates are projected to continue to outpace those of the nation for the next three decades.

Table 1  
Utah Economic and Demographic Summary

Year	July 1 Population Total Population		School-Age Population (Ages 5-17)		Total Employment		Households		
	Total	Growth Rate	Total	Growth Rate	Total	Growth Rate	Total	Growth Rate	Average Size
2000	2,246,553		509,087		1,387,847		706,978		3.12
2010	2,927,643	2.7%	623,784	2.1%	1,796,544	2.6%	958,165	3.1%	3.00
2020	3,652,547	2.2%	772,074	2.2%	2,197,122	2.0%	1,242,459	2.6%	2.89
2030	4,387,831	1.9%	845,713	0.9%	2,563,153	1.6%	1,556,949	2.3%	2.77
2040	5,171,391	1.7%	971,017	1.4%	2,972,731	1.5%	1,876,862	1.9%	2.70
2050	5,989,089	1.5%	1,131,546	1.5%	3,391,591	1.3%	2,200,285	1.6%	2.67
2060	6,840,187	1.3%	1,259,549	1.1%	3,817,552	1.2%	2,554,061	1.5%	2.62

### Notes:

1. Includes self-employed and others not included in nonagricultural employment.
2. All numbers are dated July 1.
3. Average Household Size is based on the household population which does not include Group Quarters Population.

Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, 2008 Baseline Projections



# State Level Population Projections

## State Level Population Projections

Utah's population, which was 1.7 million in 1990, reached 2.2 million in 2000, and is projected to reach 2.9 million in 2010, 3.6 million in 2020, 4.4 million in 2030, 5.2 million in 2040, 6.0 million in 2050, and 6.8 million in 2060. Although the projected average annual growth rate decelerates from 2.7% per year in the 2000s to 1.3% per year in the 2050s, these growth rates are more than twice the projected rates for the nation as a whole. The average annual rate of change from 2000 to 2060 is projected to be 1.9%, well above the national average of 0.8%.

## Natural Increase

Natural increase, which is the amount by which annual births exceed annual deaths, will fuel approximately 65% of Utah's population growth over the next 50 years. The number of births per year is projected to average 51,000 in the 2000s, 58,000 in the 2010s, 65,000 in the 2020s, 78,000 in the 2030s, 89,000 in the 2040s, and 98,000 in the 2050s. This compares to projected annual average deaths of 13,000 in the 2000s, 16,000 in the 2010s, 20,000 in the 2020s, 26,000 in the 2030s, 32,000 in the 2040s, and 39,000 in the 2050s.

## Net Migration

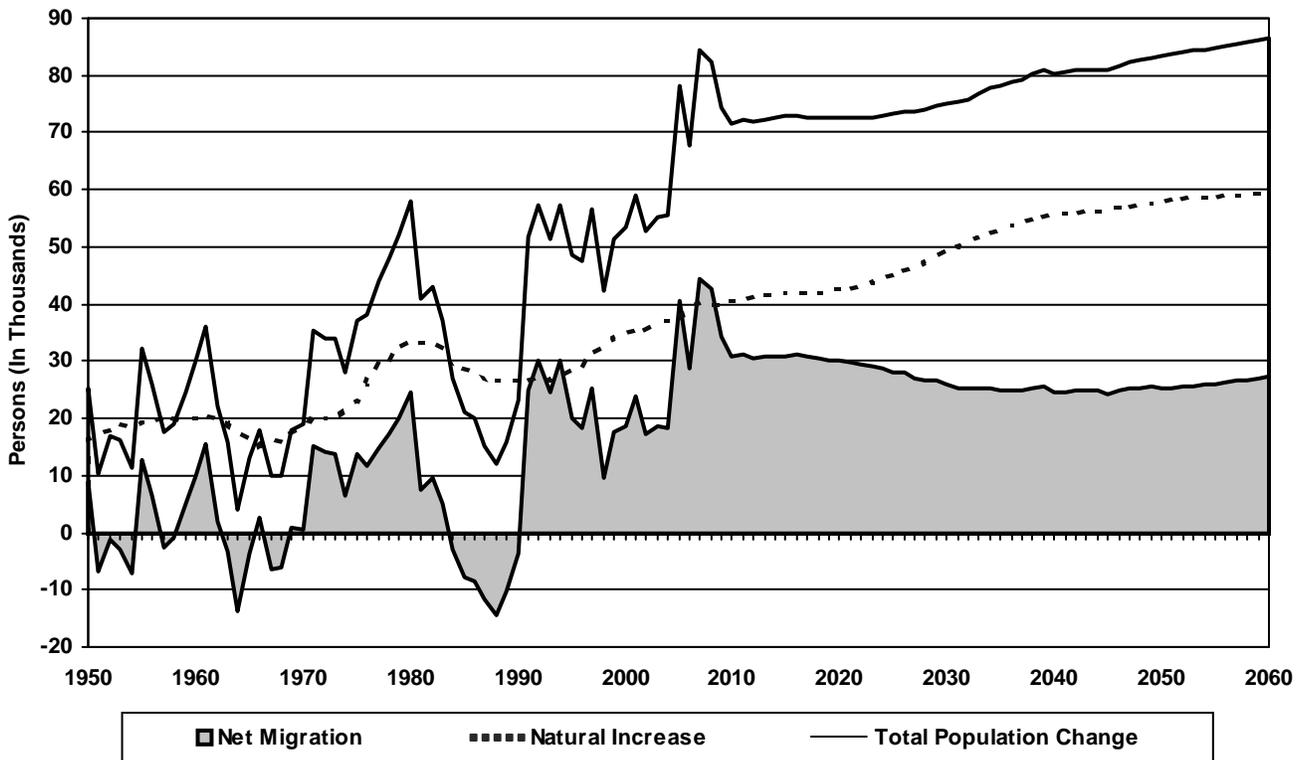
Net migration is gross in-migration less gross out-migration and it occurs when more people move into an area than move out for a given period of time. Net in-migration is projected to occur in Utah over the next five decades. Approximately 1.7 million of the 4.6 million population increase over the 50-year projection period can be attributed to net in-migration, meaning in-migration accounts for about 35% 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 in Utah. The growth spurt in this 5-to-17 age group is due to the fact the grand-

Figure 1  
State of Utah Components of Population Change



Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, 2008 Baseline Projections

Table 2  
Population and Components of Change: 2000 to 2060

Year	Population	Births	Deaths	Net Migration	Natural Increase	Population Increase
2000	2,246,553	46,880	11,953	18,612	34,927	53,539
2001	2,305,652	47,688	12,437	23,848	35,251	59,099
2002	2,358,330	48,041	12,662	17,299	35,379	52,678
2003	2,413,618	49,518	12,798	18,568	36,720	55,288
2004	2,469,230	50,527	13,282	18,367	37,245	55,612
2005	2,547,389	50,431	12,919	40,647	37,512	78,159
2006	2,615,129	52,368	13,358	28,730	39,010	67,740
2007	2,699,554	53,953	13,780	44,252	40,173	84,425
2008	2,781,954	53,981	14,117	42,536	39,864	82,400
2009	2,856,158	54,355	14,446	34,295	39,909	74,204
2010	2,927,643	55,545	14,811	30,751	40,734	71,485
2011	2,999,816	56,157	15,156	31,172	41,001	72,173
2012	3,071,748	56,780	15,497	30,649	41,283	71,932
2013	3,144,044	57,453	15,836	30,679	41,617	72,296
2014	3,216,563	57,902	16,179	30,796	41,723	72,519
2015	3,289,506	58,552	16,519	30,910	42,033	72,943
2016	3,362,344	58,755	16,875	30,958	41,880	72,838
2017	3,434,916	59,078	17,230	30,724	41,848	72,572
2018	3,507,503	59,665	17,594	30,516	42,071	72,587
2019	3,580,081	60,271	17,966	30,273	42,305	72,578
2020	3,652,547	60,835	18,347	29,978	42,488	72,466
2021	3,725,094	61,492	18,757	29,812	42,735	72,547
2022	3,797,736	62,367	19,177	29,452	43,190	72,642
2023	3,870,473	63,253	19,607	29,091	43,646	72,737
2024	3,943,426	64,309	20,050	28,694	44,259	72,953
2025	4,016,770	65,599	20,501	28,246	45,098	73,344
2026	4,090,426	66,688	20,975	27,943	45,713	73,656
2027	4,163,959	67,855	21,462	27,140	46,393	73,533
2028	4,238,040	69,234	21,956	26,803	47,278	74,081
2029	4,312,789	70,698	22,466	26,517	48,232	74,749
2030	4,387,831	72,145	22,982	25,879	49,163	75,042
2031	4,463,249	73,591	23,525	25,352	50,066	75,418
2032	4,539,198	74,852	24,079	25,176	50,773	75,949
2033	4,616,100	76,285	24,654	25,271	51,631	76,902
2034	4,693,959	77,698	25,243	25,404	52,455	77,859
2035	4,772,204	79,046	25,845	25,044	53,201	78,245
2036	4,850,900	80,288	26,474	24,882	53,814	78,696
2037	4,930,221	81,417	27,107	25,011	54,310	79,321
2038	5,010,367	82,508	27,752	25,390	54,756	80,146
2039	5,091,285	83,584	28,398	25,732	55,186	80,918
2040	5,171,391	84,582	29,054	24,578	55,528	80,106
2041	5,251,993	85,635	29,732	24,699	55,903	80,602
2042	5,332,894	86,457	30,413	24,857	56,044	80,901
2043	5,413,970	87,280	31,093	24,889	56,187	81,076
2044	5,495,080	88,089	31,768	24,789	56,321	81,110
2045	5,575,897	89,067	32,430	24,180	56,637	80,817
2046	5,657,572	90,027	33,111	24,759	56,916	81,675
2047	5,739,863	90,877	33,785	25,199	57,092	82,291
2048	5,822,518	91,756	34,456	25,355	57,300	82,655
2049	5,905,735	92,848	35,120	25,489	57,728	83,217
2050	5,989,089	93,835	35,763	25,282	58,072	83,354
2051	6,072,753	94,724	36,473	25,413	58,251	83,664
2052	6,156,746	95,609	37,194	25,578	58,415	83,993
2053	6,241,057	96,490	37,918	25,739	58,572	84,311
2054	6,325,688	97,364	38,651	25,918	58,713	84,631
2055	6,410,636	98,236	39,394	26,106	58,842	84,948
2056	6,495,908	99,099	40,140	26,313	58,959	85,272
2057	6,581,498	99,958	40,893	26,525	59,065	85,590
2058	6,667,408	100,815	41,654	26,749	59,161	85,910
2059	6,753,637	101,670	42,427	26,986	59,243	86,229
2060	6,840,187	102,514	43,198	27,234	59,316	86,550

Note: All populations are dated July 1.

Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, 2008 Baseline Projections

Table 3  
Utah Population Projections by Selected Age Group

Age	2000	2010	2020	2030	2040	2050	2060
0-4	212,102	275,306	302,647	349,856	415,475	462,551	507,668
5-17	509,087	623,784	772,074	845,713	971,017	1,131,546	1,259,549
18-29	498,451	590,876	667,355	810,103	875,377	971,041	1,128,871
30-39	300,726	427,890	518,705	563,939	684,922	741,326	816,671
40-64	534,596	753,798	983,167	1,211,499	1,415,002	1,594,475	1,807,313
65+	191,591	255,989	408,599	606,721	809,598	1,088,150	1,320,115
15-44	1,071,983	1,317,093	1,611,859	1,838,482	2,076,938	2,326,263	2,615,762
18-64	1,333,773	1,772,564	2,169,227	2,585,541	2,975,301	3,306,842	3,752,855
60+	254,681	369,160	572,675	789,698	1,071,132	1,366,829	1,633,511
Total	2,246,553	2,927,643	3,652,547	4,387,831	5,171,391	5,989,089	6,840,187
Median Age	27.2	28.8	31.3	32.8	34.1	35.3	36.1

Notes: All populations are dated July 1.

Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, 2008 Baseline Projections

Table 4  
Utah Population by Selected Age Groups as a Percent of Total

Age	2000	2010	2020	2030	2040	2050	2060
0-4	9.4%	9.4%	8.3%	8.0%	8.0%	7.7%	7.4%
5-17	22.7%	21.3%	21.1%	19.3%	18.8%	18.9%	18.4%
18-29	22.2%	20.2%	18.3%	18.5%	16.9%	16.2%	16.5%
30-39	13.4%	14.6%	14.2%	12.9%	13.2%	12.4%	11.9%
40-64	23.8%	25.7%	26.9%	27.6%	27.4%	26.6%	26.4%
65+	8.5%	8.7%	11.2%	13.8%	15.7%	18.2%	19.3%
15-44	47.7%	45.0%	44.1%	41.9%	40.2%	38.8%	38.2%
16-64	59.4%	60.5%	59.4%	58.9%	57.5%	55.2%	54.9%
60+	11.3%	12.6%	15.7%	18.0%	20.7%	22.8%	23.9%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Notes: All populations are dated July 1.

Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, 2008 Baseline Projections

children of the Baby Boomers are now entering their school-age years. The State of Utah is projecting an increase of about 170,000 people in the school-age population over the next decade. It is important to note this increase is not mainly fertility-driven or migration-driven. Rather, it is primarily due to the fact 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 females in Utah are in their childbearing years than in the U.S. Therefore, even if Utah's fertility rate (children per woman) was equal to 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,

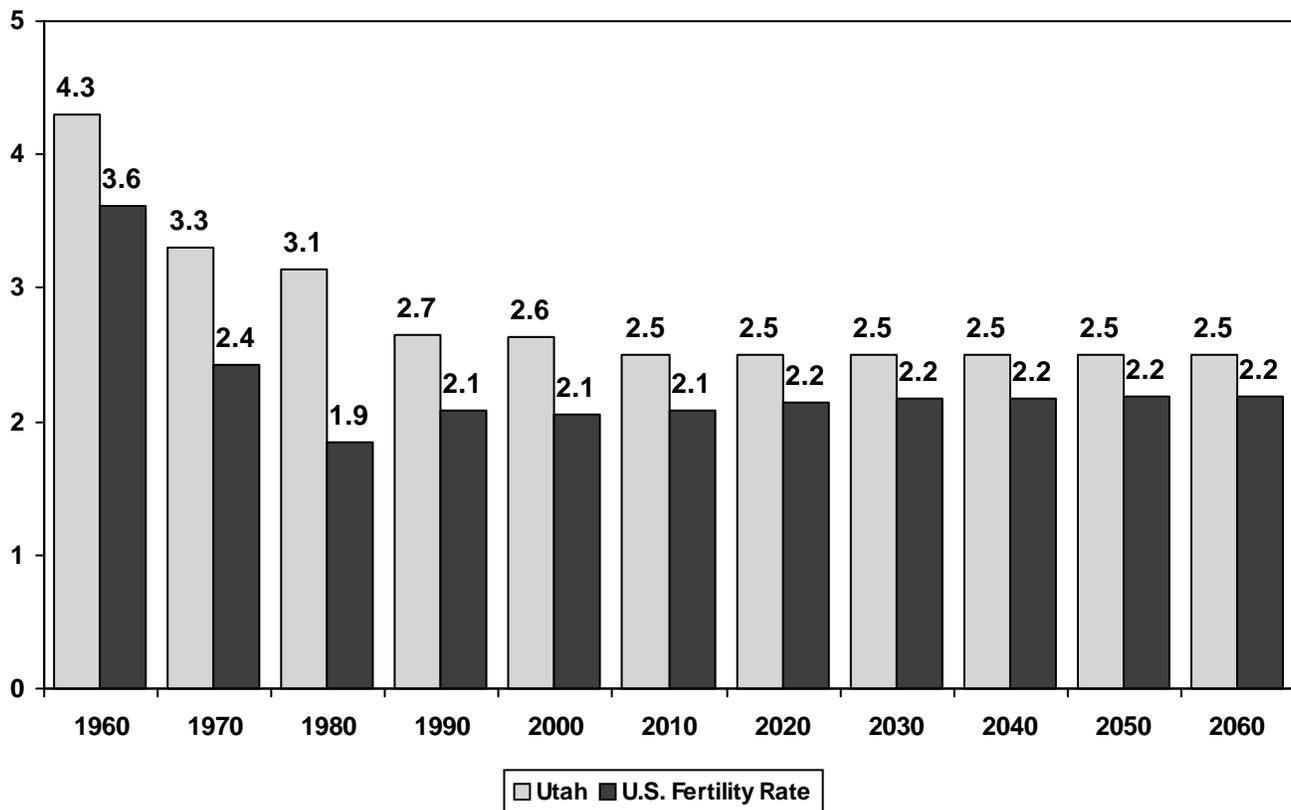
(i.e. mortality rates at any given age are lower) compared to the nation.

Utah's median age is projected to increase from 27 years in 2000 to 36 years by the year 2060. Over the same period, the U.S. median age is projected to increase from 35 to 40. 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.

### School-Age Population

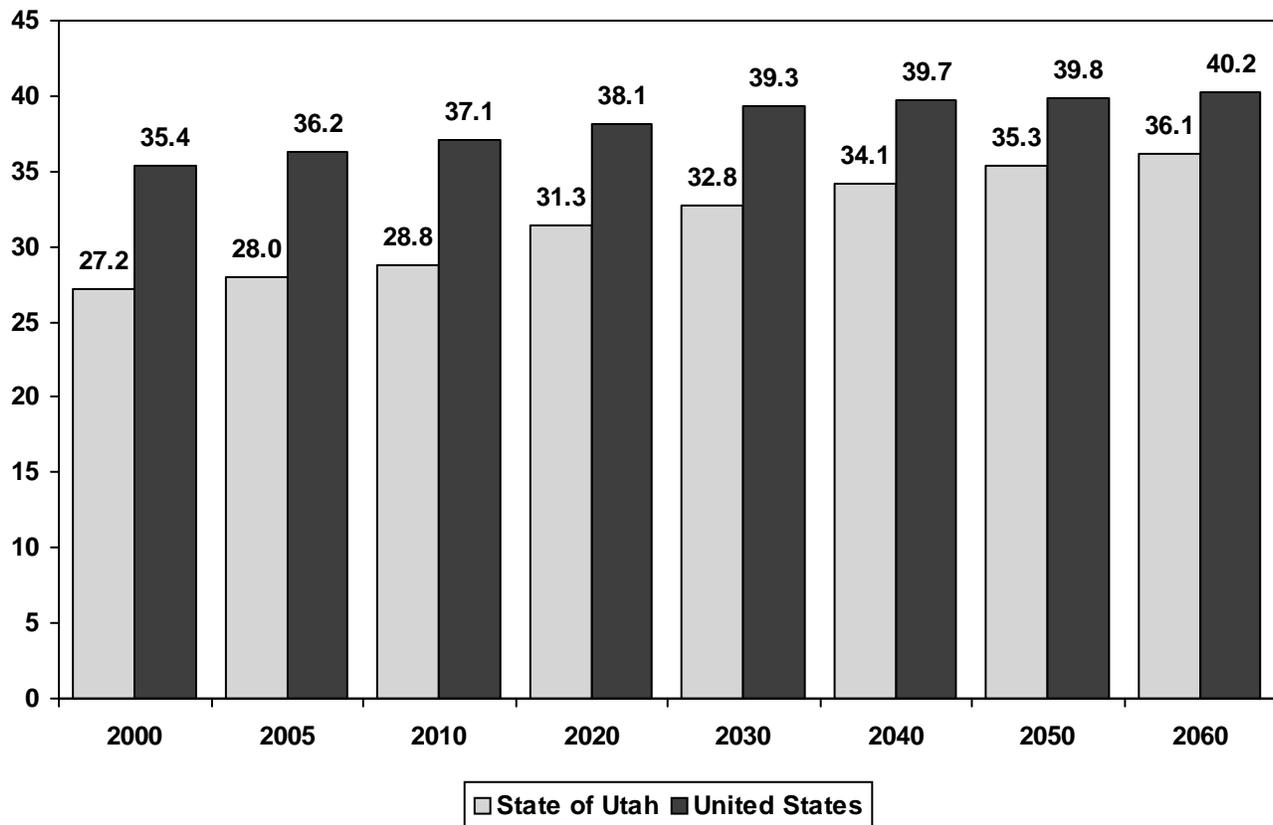
A significant portion of Utah's growth will occur in the school-age (ages 5 to 17) population. The State of Utah is projecting an increase of nearly 170,000 people in the school-age population over the next decade. It is important to note this increase is not mainly fertility-driven or migration-

Figure 2  
Fertility Rates



Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, 2008 Baseline Projections

Figure 3  
 Projected Median Age for Utah and the United States



Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, 2008 Baseline Projections

driven. Rather, the growth in this age group is a consequence of the fact the grandchildren of the baby boomers are now entering the school-age years.

**Retirement-Age Population**

While the growth of the school-age population will be an important factor in Utah's overall growth, another important factor will be the growth of the retirement-age (65 years and older) population. This age group is projected to grow at an annual rate of around 4.9% for nearly ten years, beginning in the year 2012. In 2000 the retirement-age population made up 8.5% of Utah's population, but by 2060 it is projected to grow to 19.3% of the population. This increase is slightly higher than the national trend, in which the retirement age population will increase from composing 12.4% of the population in 2000, to 22.5% in 2060.

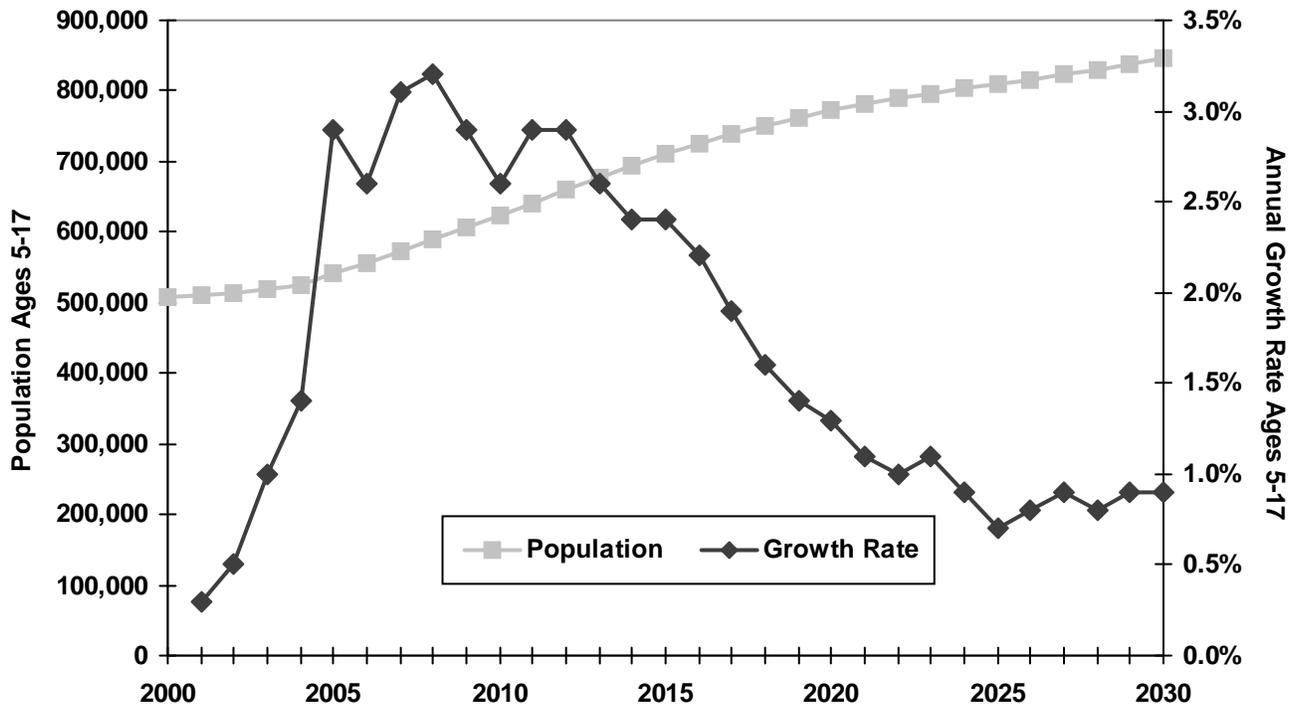
The retirement-age population will be the only age group will grow at a faster average annual rate than the state during the projections period. At 3.2% it will not only nearly double the state's annual average rate of change, but will also triple the average growth rate of the national retirement age population, which will grow about 1.0% annually.

**Utah's 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 (the population 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 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 61. In both cases, this decline occurred primarily because the Baby Boomers were of working age.

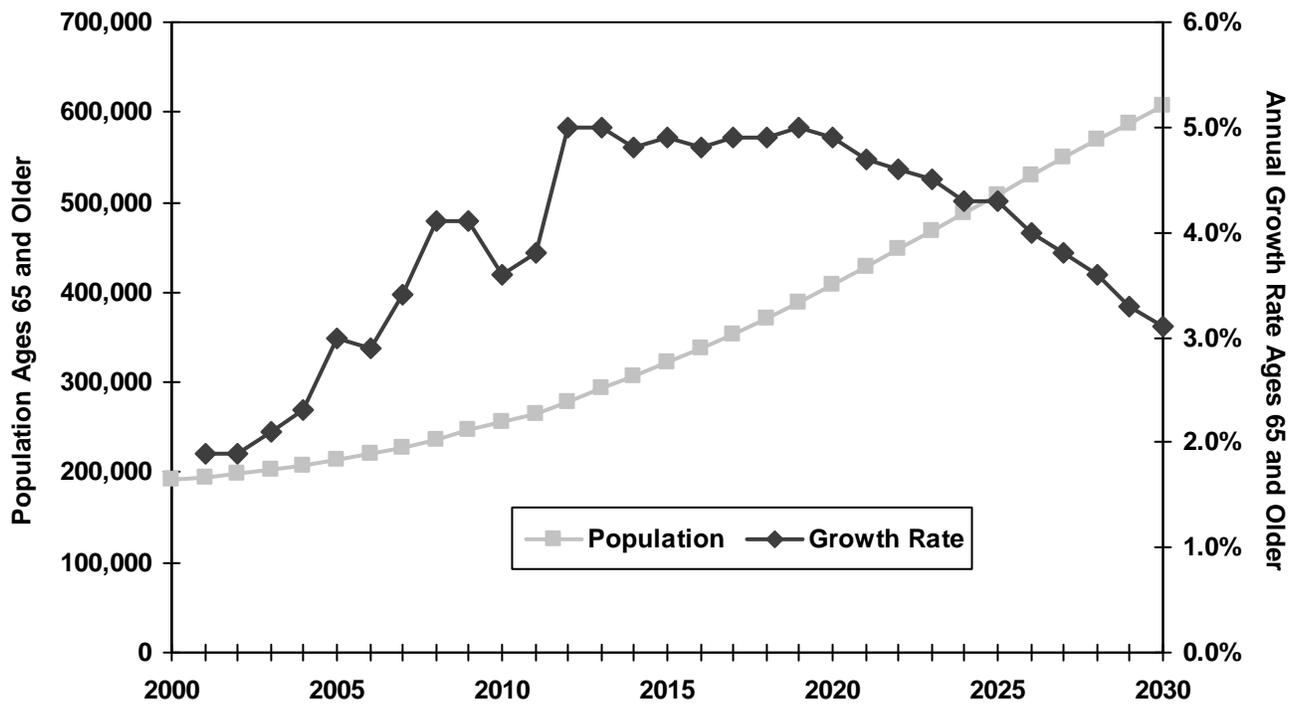
Utah's age structure is projected to continue to be characterized by a relatively high dependency ratio. However, the state's dependency ratio is projected to drop below the nation beginning in 2023, and remain below until 2043 when it begins to mirror the nation for the remainder of the projection period. The projected dependency ratio for Utah in 2060 is 78, while the nation is 82.

Figure 4  
Growth of School-Age Population



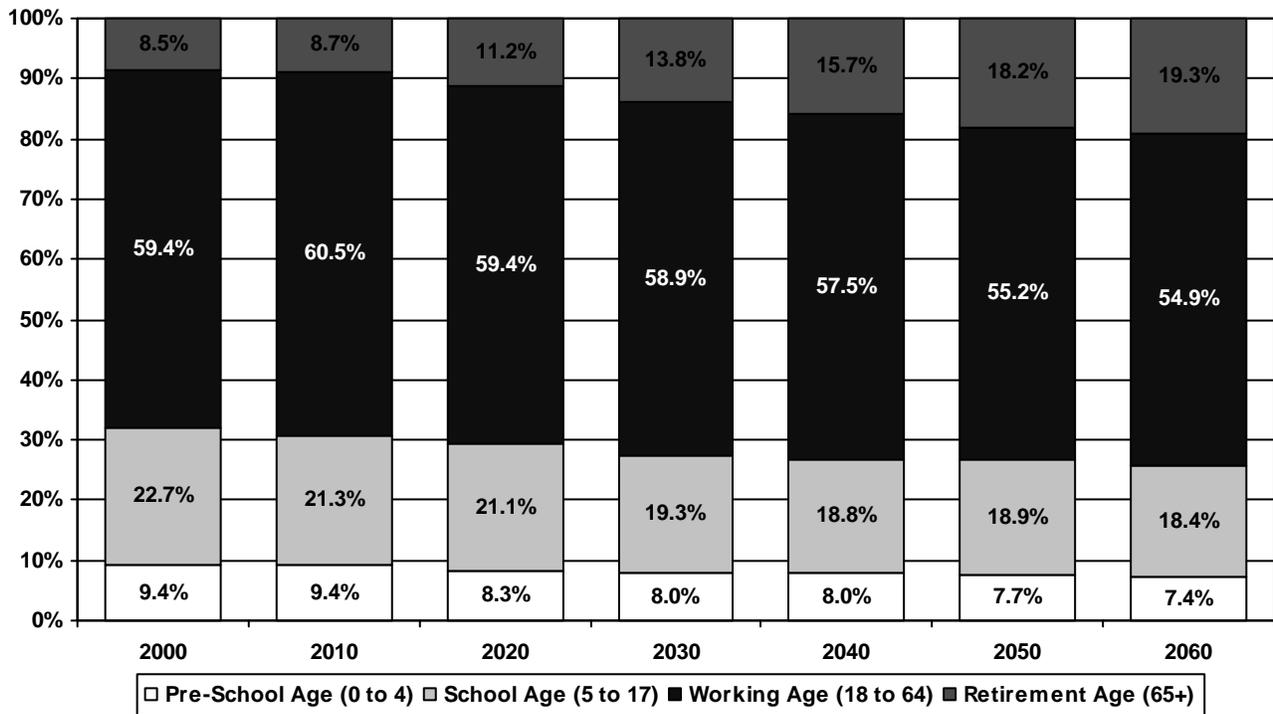
Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, 2008 Baseline Projections

Figure 5  
Growth of 65 and Older Age Group



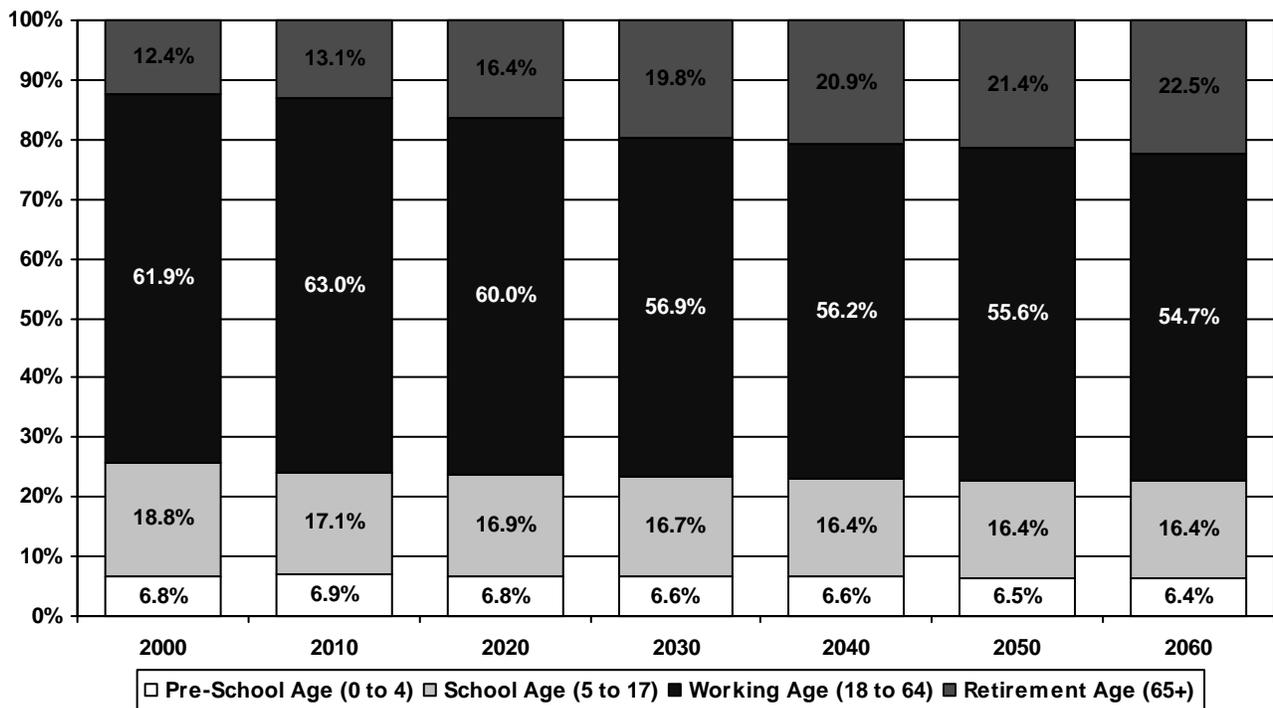
Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, 2008 Baseline Projections

Figure 6  
Utah Proportion of Population Projections



Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, 2008 Baseline Projections

Figure 7  
U.S. Proportion of Population Projections



Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, 2008 Baseline Projections

**Revised Age Structure**

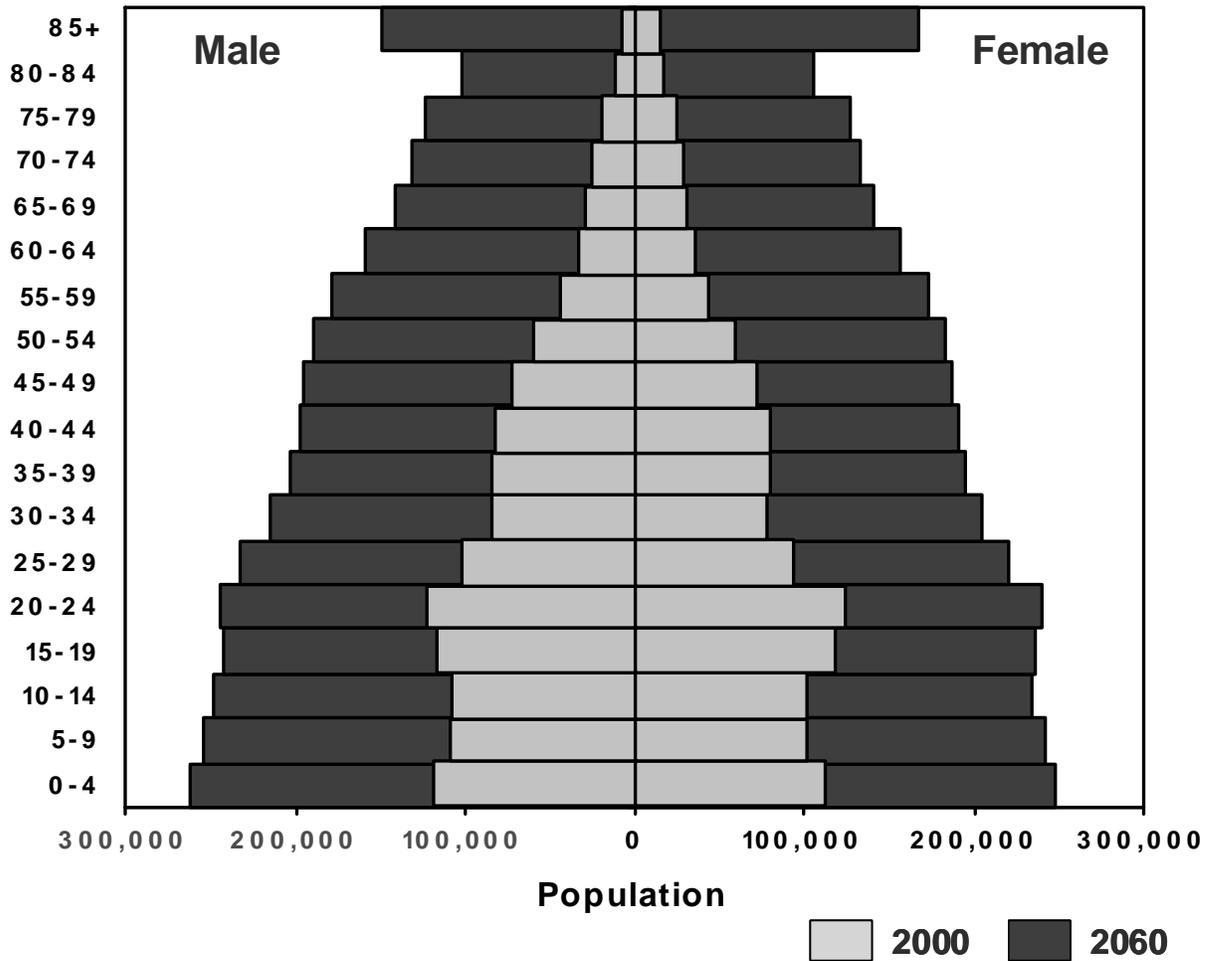
After the 2008 Baseline had been released, an anomaly in the population age 18 to 24 was noticed. GOPB reviewed the routine used to allocate total population to gender and age, concluding college population had been treated in a way that likely overstated their numbers. GOPB then revised the treatment of the college age population so that the total was better related to natural growth.

**Utah's Share of U.S. Population**

As Utah's population growth continues to outpace that of the U.S., Utah will increase its share of the national popula-

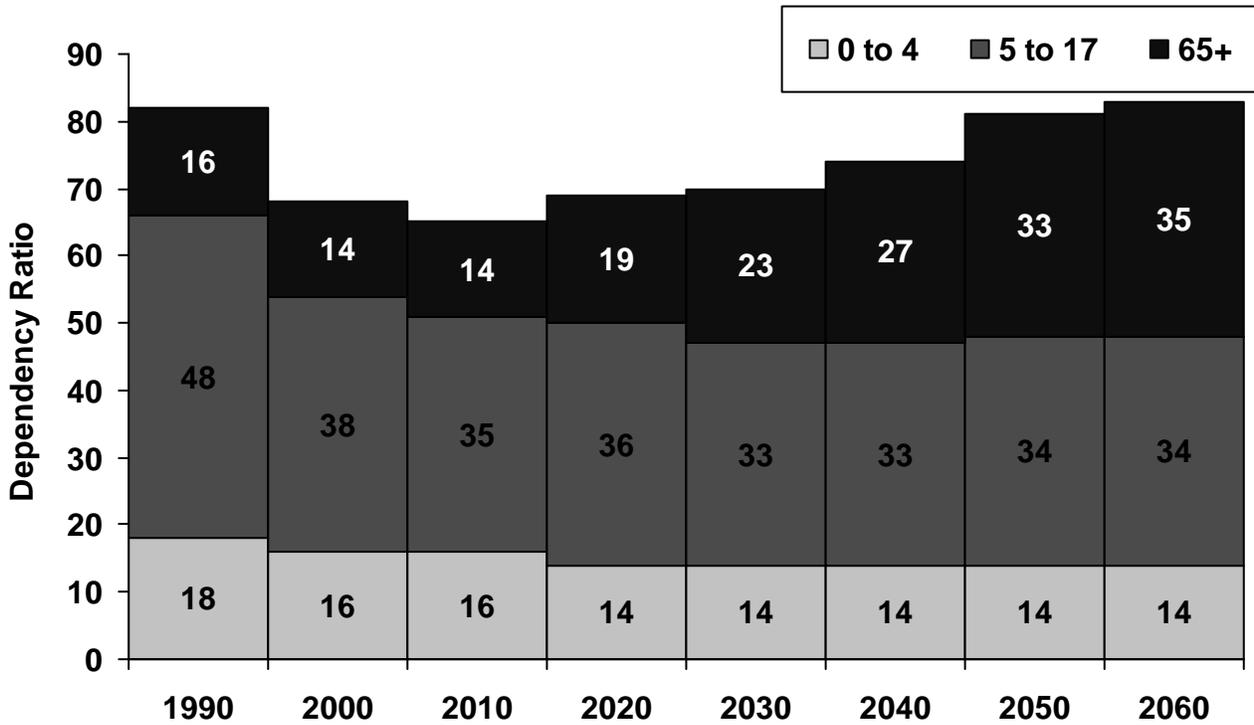
tion. In 1950, Utah made up 0.5% of the total population; this proportion has slowly increased to 0.8% in 2000. It is projected that Utah's population as a percent of total U.S. population will continue to increase, reaching 0.9% in 2010, 1.1% in 2020, 1.2% in 2030, 1.3% in 2040, 1.4% in 2050, and 1.5% in 2060.

Figure 8  
Utah's Changing Age Structure



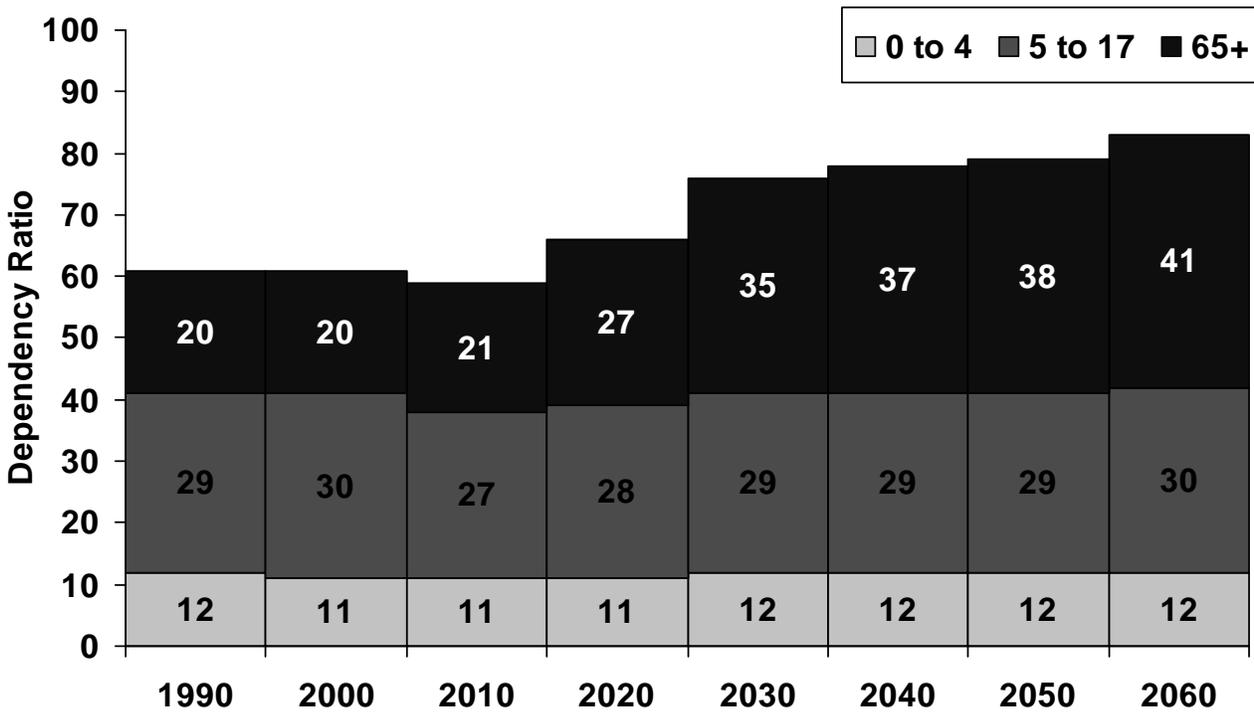
Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, 2008 Baseline Projections

Figure 9  
Utah Dependency Ratios



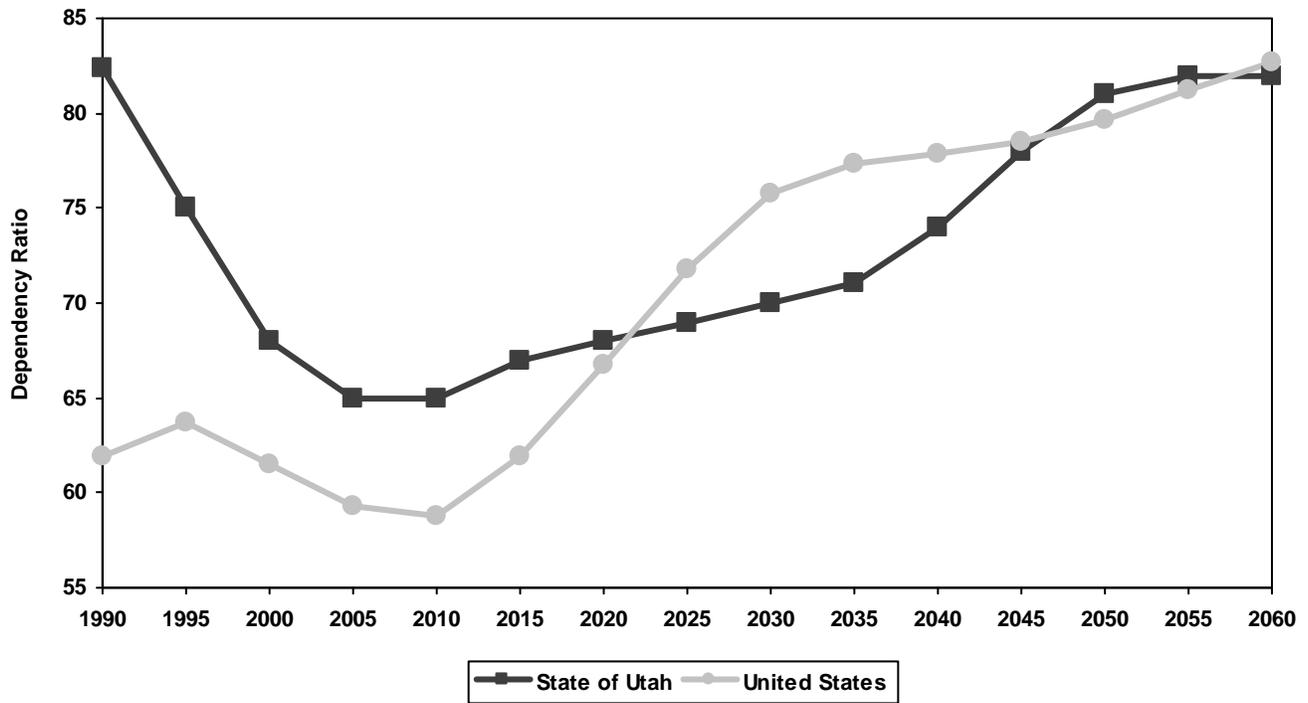
Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, 2008 Baseline Projections

Figure 10  
United States Dependency Ratios



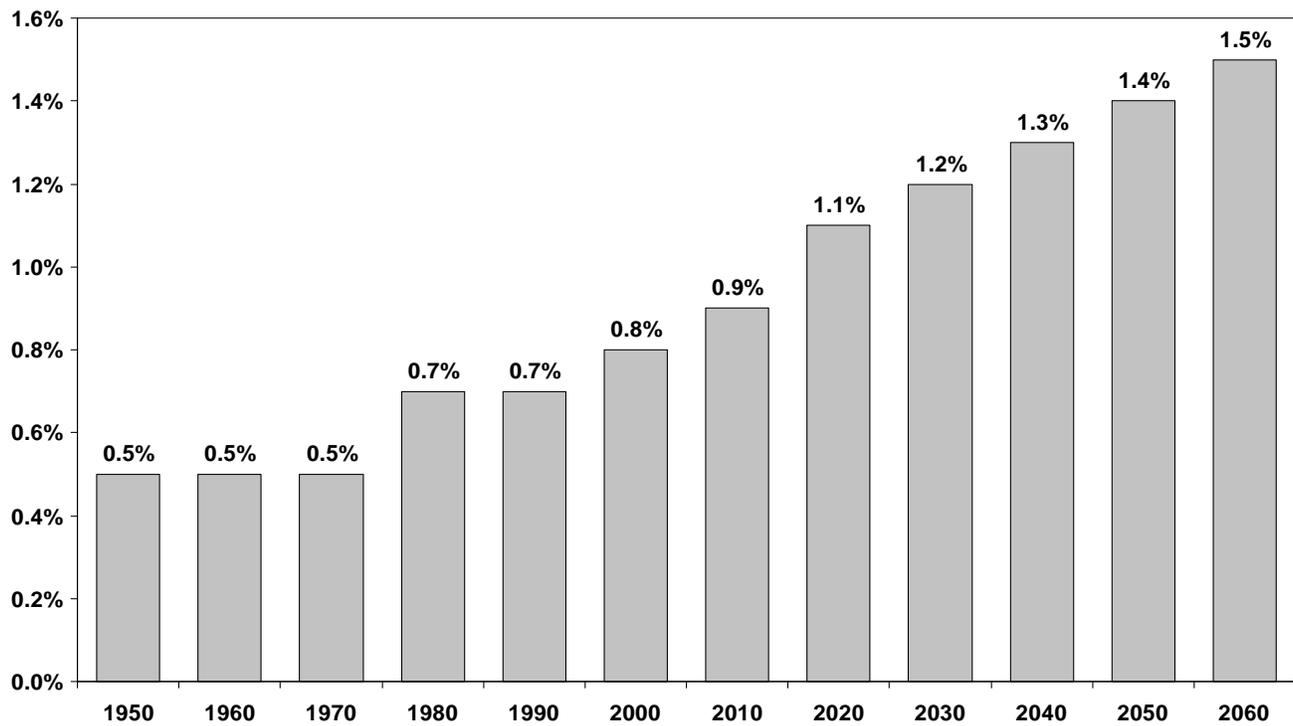
Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, 2008 Baseline Projections

Figure 11  
 Historical and Projected Dependency Ratios for Utah and the United States



Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, 2008 Baseline Projections

Figure 12  
 Utah Population as a Percent of Total U.S. Population



Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, 2008 Baseline Projections

# State Level Employment Projections

## State Level Employment Projections

Utah's total employment is projected to increase from 1.4 million in 2000 to 3.8 million in 2060. This is an increase of over two million jobs over the projection period. The State of Utah's average annual growth rate for the projection period is 1.7%, while the corresponding growth rates for the U.S. are projected to be about half of Utah.

Over the next five decades, employment growth is projected for every major industry except natural resources and 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 four of the 11 major industries will experience net declines in employment levels: natural resources and mining; manufacturing; trade, transportation, and utilities; and information. In Utah, education and health services is projected to have the highest average annual growth rate over the next five decades at 2.9%.

Currently, the three Utah industries with the highest actual employment are trade, transportation, and utilities; government; and professional and business services. Looking forward, the number of jobs in these industries is expected to

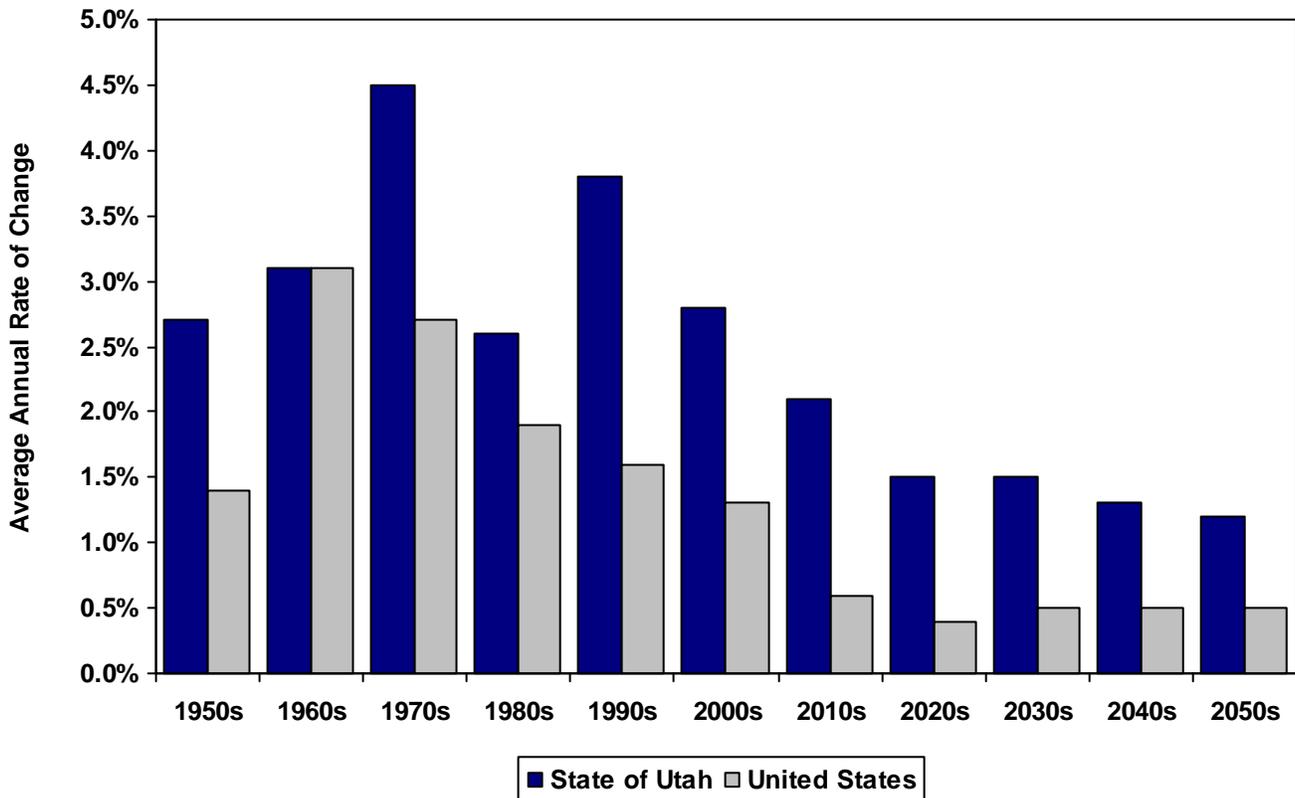
more than double, increasing from 650,000 in 2001 to 1.5 million in 2060, an increase of approximately 850,000 jobs.

The employment concept in the 2008 Baseline is the same concept used by the federal Bureau of Economic Analysis and is roughly 30% higher than reported by the Utah Department of Workforce Services. Employment in a given year is computed as the annual average of 12 monthly observations and is the number of wage and salary jobs plus the number of sole non-proprietorships and members of partnerships except for limited partners.

## 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. The Hachman Index measures how closely the employment distribution of the subject region (Utah) resembles the reference region (United States). As the value of the index approaches one, this means the subject region's employment distribution among industries is more similar to the reference region. Specific counties are very different from the U.S., which is not necessarily bad. For example, if the natural resources and mining industry moved out of Duchesne County, the

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



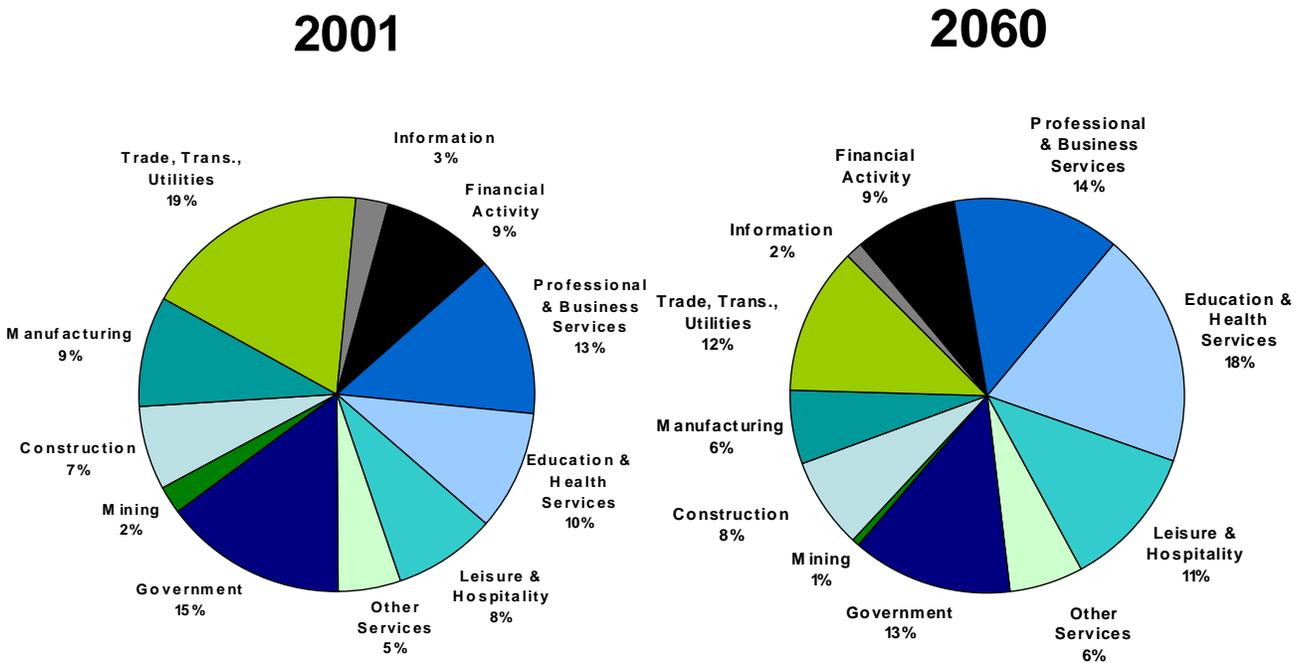
Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, 2008 Baseline Projections

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 2060 distributions of employment by industry are different. 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 and 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 natural resources and mining. The most significant differences between the employment shares for the projected industrial composition in 2060 of Utah and the U.S. are the relatively larger concentration of Utah's employment in the trade, transportation, and utilities and construction sectors and the relatively smaller share of Utah's employment in natural resources and mining, private education, and health care.

Figure 14  
Utah Employment by Industry as a Share of Total Employment



Note: 2060 projections reflect data produced in the 2008 Baseline. 2001 data are estimates of employment by industry sector and are not projections.

Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, 2008 Baseline Projections

**Table 5**  
**Total Employment Projections by Major Industry**

Industry	2001	2010	2020	2030	2040	2050	2060
Natural Resources & Mining	32,285	33,784	31,895	30,205	27,913	24,866	21,959
Construction	95,865	125,073	152,832	175,057	208,784	253,530	286,671
Manufacturing	127,589	125,457	149,300	171,244	192,007	206,627	233,596
Trade, Trans., Utilities	259,986	329,660	371,764	389,524	401,476	410,155	460,302
Information	36,549	39,745	45,740	48,738	51,308	52,648	59,442
Financial Activity	130,511	169,937	199,893	228,090	260,031	292,063	328,104
Professional & Business Services	181,050	248,414	314,536	366,742	419,713	466,846	526,982
Education & Health Services	134,239	206,051	291,839	403,992	531,208	650,730	736,062
Leisure & Hospitality	115,486	167,078	209,541	254,343	311,629	383,331	432,901
Other Services	72,475	98,996	120,850	144,154	171,272	202,782	228,999
Government	207,286	252,349	308,932	351,064	397,390	448,013	502,534
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,393,321</b>	<b>1,796,544</b>	<b>2,197,122</b>	<b>2,563,153</b>	<b>2,972,731</b>	<b>3,391,591</b>	<b>3,817,552</b>

Notes:

1. The 2000 number is not available in a NAICS consistent format.
2. Employment in a given year is computed as the annual average of 12 monthly observations and is the number of wage and salary jobs plus the numbers of sole proprietorships and of members of partnerships except for limited partners.

Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, 2008 Baseline Projections

**Table 6**  
**Location Quotients and Hachman Index for the State of Utah**

Industry	2001	2010	2020	2030	2040	2050	2060
Natural Resources & Mining	0.79	0.74	0.64	0.57	0.51	0.43	0.37
Construction	1.17	1.13	1.16	1.17	1.22	1.29	1.30
Manufacturing	0.90	0.92	0.93	0.94	0.93	0.90	0.92
Trade, Trans., Utilities	1.01	1.03	1.03	1.03	1.03	1.02	1.14
Information	1.08	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.09	1.19
Financial Activity	1.17	1.05	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.03	1.04
Professional & Business Services	0.99	0.98	0.97	0.97	0.96	0.95	0.97
Education & Health Services	0.86	0.90	0.93	0.95	0.97	0.97	0.93
Leisure & Hospitality	0.98	1.02	1.03	1.04	1.05	1.05	1.00
Other Services	0.96	0.96	0.97	0.99	0.99	1.00	0.97
Government	1.07	1.07	1.05	1.02	1.00	0.99	0.99
Hachman Index	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98	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 quotient 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: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, 2008 Baseline Projections

Table 7  
Hachman Index by Individual County in the State of Utah

County	2001	2010	2020	2030	2040	2050	2060
Beaver	0.35	0.39	0.53	0.60	0.64	0.65	0.65
Box Elder	0.59	0.60	0.62	0.63	0.65	0.68	0.67
Cache	0.81	0.82	0.82	0.82	0.81	0.82	0.81
Carbon	0.77	0.34	0.37	0.39	0.45	0.56	0.65
Daggett	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.36	0.35	0.36	0.36
Davis	0.65	0.68	0.70	0.71	0.71	0.71	0.70
Duchesne	0.33	0.34	0.33	0.32	0.34	0.40	0.46
Emery	0.32	0.22	0.24	0.27	0.32	0.40	0.48
Garfield	0.39	0.43	0.46	0.48	0.50	0.51	0.53
Grand	0.58	0.56	0.56	0.56	0.56	0.56	0.57
Iron	0.87	0.88	0.88	0.88	0.88	0.87	0.86
Juab	0.69	0.66	0.54	0.44	0.37	0.32	0.29
Kane	0.53	0.53	0.52	0.50	0.49	0.49	0.50
Millard	0.35	0.29	0.35	0.42	0.49	0.55	0.60
Morgan	0.54	0.65	0.75	0.77	0.77	0.74	0.73
Piute	0.20	0.25	0.27	0.30	0.32	0.35	0.38
Rich	0.30	0.37	0.39	0.41	0.43	0.45	0.47
Salt Lake	0.93	0.95	0.95	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.95
San Juan	0.62	0.63	0.67	0.70	0.72	0.74	0.74
Sanpete	0.59	0.57	0.59	0.60	0.61	0.60	0.59
Sevier	0.62	0.64	0.64	0.65	0.65	0.66	0.65
Summit	0.53	0.55	0.55	0.56	0.55	0.55	0.56
Tooele	0.62	0.74	0.81	0.83	0.82	0.81	0.79
Uintah	0.21	0.15	0.14	0.13	0.14	0.17	0.21
Utah	0.79	0.80	0.80	0.79	0.78	0.77	0.81
Wasatch	0.75	0.82	0.82	0.82	0.80	0.77	0.77
Washington	0.84	0.84	0.84	0.84	0.83	0.80	0.80
Wayne	0.43	0.38	0.40	0.43	0.45	0.49	0.50
Weber	0.86	0.88	0.88	0.88	0.88	0.88	0.87

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.
3. 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: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, 2008 Baseline Projections

# State Level Population Projections

## Population

The average annual rate of change for Utah's population from 2000 to 2060 is projected to be 1.9%. The most rapid growth will occur in counties within or adjacent to the northern metropolitan region, and in the southwestern portion of the state. Morgan County and Washington County are projected to be the fastest growing counties in the state, with an average annual growth rate of 3.8%.

About 2.7 million, or 58%, of the 4.6 million population increase projected for the state between 2000 and 2060 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 2060 will decline to 64%.

The counties with the highest projected average annual rates of growth over the 2000 to 2060 period are Morgan (3.8%), Washington (3.8%), Wasatch (3.4%), Tooele (2.9%), Summit (2.9%), Iron (2.7%), Juab (2.6%), Beaver (2.6%), Utah (2.3%) and Cache (2.2%). These growth rates are all in excess of the state growth rate of 1.9%.

Thus, these counties will gain in terms of their shares of the state's total population.

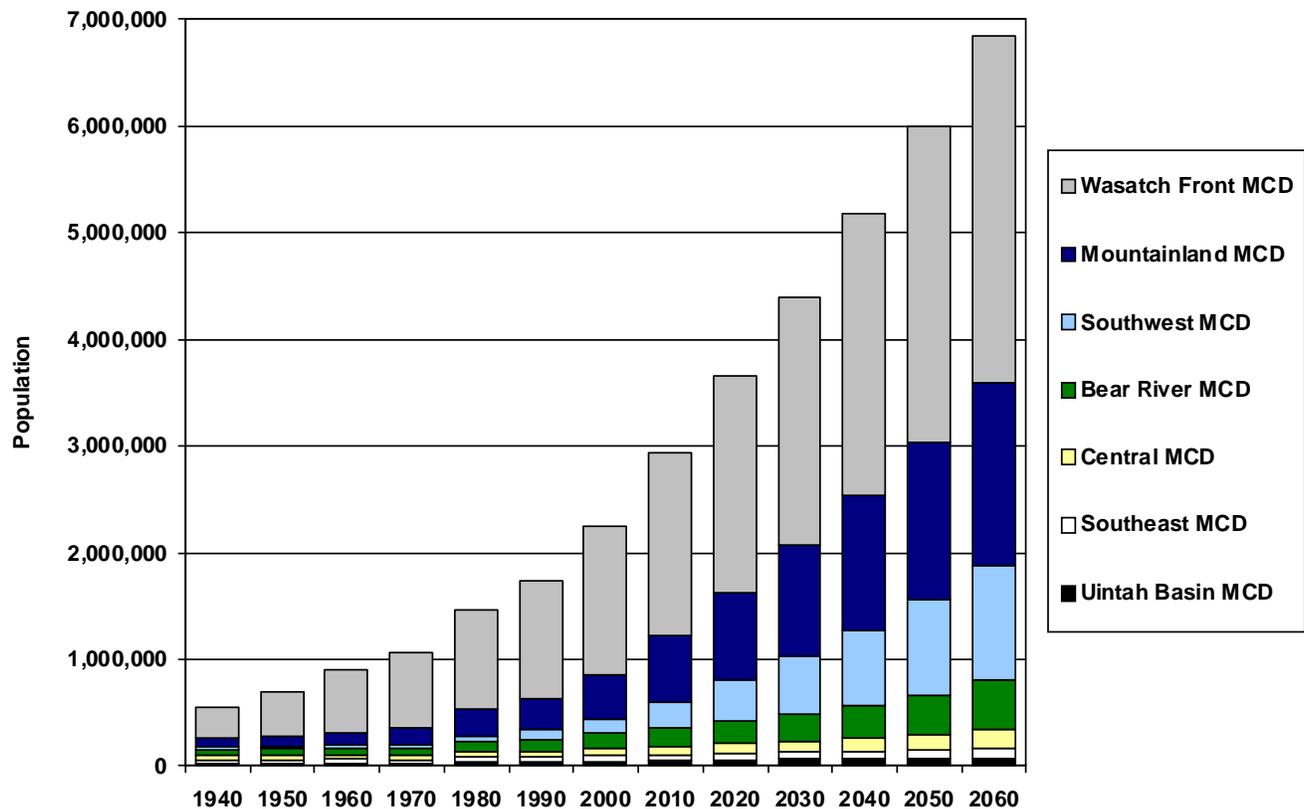
Salt Lake County will experience the largest numerical gain during the projections period, with an increase of 1,101,996 people. It will be followed by Utah (1,066,406), Washington (769,274), Weber (295,817), Cache (239,697), and Davis (201,194) counties. The growth in these six counties will account for 80.0% of Utah's total population increase for the projections period.

## Employment

Of the 2.4 million net employment creation projected for the state from 2001 to 2060, 1.1 million jobs (44.7%) are expected to be within the Wasatch Front metropolitan area, including 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 the state as a whole, with a rate of 2.3%.

The counties with the most rapid rates of projected employment growth are also those counties with rapid rates of projected population growth. Rapid employment

Figure 15  
Population Estimates and Projections by Multi-County District (MCD)



Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, 2008 Baseline Projections

Table 8  
Population Projections by County and District

County	2000	2010	2020	2030	2040	2050	2060	AARC 2000- 2060
Beaver	6,023	6,674	9,178	13,293	17,418	21,971	27,298	2.6%
Box Elder	42,860	49,953	59,215	70,393	84,034	102,910	126,925	1.8%
Cache	91,897	117,758	149,322	181,921	223,442	274,527	331,594	2.2%
Carbon	20,396	20,317	24,843	27,106	27,447	28,275	29,338	0.6%
Daggett	933	992	1,076	1,155	1,231	1,351	1,520	0.8%
Davis	240,204	323,087	369,467	390,159	407,238	424,318	441,398	1.0%
Duchesne	14,397	17,336	20,130	21,533	22,561	24,586	27,499	1.1%
Emery	10,782	10,698	12,673	13,119	12,854	13,313	13,791	0.4%
Garfield	4,763	5,092	5,843	6,823	7,656	8,738	10,356	1.3%
Grand	8,537	9,693	11,007	11,827	12,559	13,781	15,542	1.0%
Iron	34,079	50,601	68,315	87,644	110,257	137,240	168,383	2.7%
Juab	8,310	10,519	14,158	18,004	22,950	29,728	38,446	2.6%
Kane	6,037	6,893	8,746	10,394	12,034	14,267	17,276	1.8%
Millard	12,461	13,863	16,868	19,682	22,754	28,538	37,549	1.9%
Morgan	7,181	10,589	16,756	24,478	34,407	48,662	68,246	3.8%
Piute	1,436	1,396	1,526	1,690	1,817	2,035	2,404	0.9%
Rich	1,955	2,235	2,606	2,842	3,040	3,473	4,147	1.3%
Salt Lake	902,777	1,079,679	1,273,929	1,468,615	1,671,627	1,853,891	2,004,773	1.3%
San Juan	14,360	15,053	15,319	16,653	18,051	20,083	23,174	0.8%
Sanpete	22,846	27,557	31,519	36,120	40,196	45,624	53,066	1.4%
Sevier	18,938	21,249	23,583	25,177	26,775	29,828	33,740	1.0%
Summit	30,048	42,320	61,738	83,252	104,620	131,594	165,029	2.9%
Tooele	41,549	63,777	91,849	119,871	152,734	192,007	235,839	2.9%
Uintah	25,297	31,379	37,950	40,638	42,536	46,445	51,300	1.2%
Utah	371,894	560,511	727,718	907,210	1,092,450	1,261,653	1,438,300	2.3%
Wasatch	15,433	24,950	36,181	48,693	64,631	86,393	113,910	3.4%
Washington	91,104	168,078	279,864	415,510	559,670	709,674	860,378	3.8%
Wayne	2,515	2,698	2,912	3,395	3,879	4,556	5,608	1.3%
Weber	197,541	232,696	278,256	320,634	370,523	429,628	493,358	1.5%
<b>MCD</b>								
Bear River	136,712	169,946	211,143	255,156	310,516	380,910	462,666	2.1%
Central	66,506	77,282	90,566	104,068	118,371	140,309	170,813	1.6%
Mountainland	417,375	627,781	825,637	1,039,155	1,261,701	1,479,640	1,717,239	2.4%
Southeast	54,075	55,761	63,842	68,705	70,911	75,452	81,845	0.7%
Southwest	142,006	237,338	371,946	533,664	707,035	891,890	1,083,691	3.4%
Uintah Basin	40,627	49,707	59,156	63,326	66,328	72,382	80,319	1.1%
Wasatch Front	1,389,252	1,709,828	2,030,257	2,323,757	2,636,529	2,948,506	3,243,614	1.4%
State of Utah	2,246,553	2,927,643	3,652,547	4,387,831	5,171,391	5,989,089	6,840,187	1.9%

Notes:

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

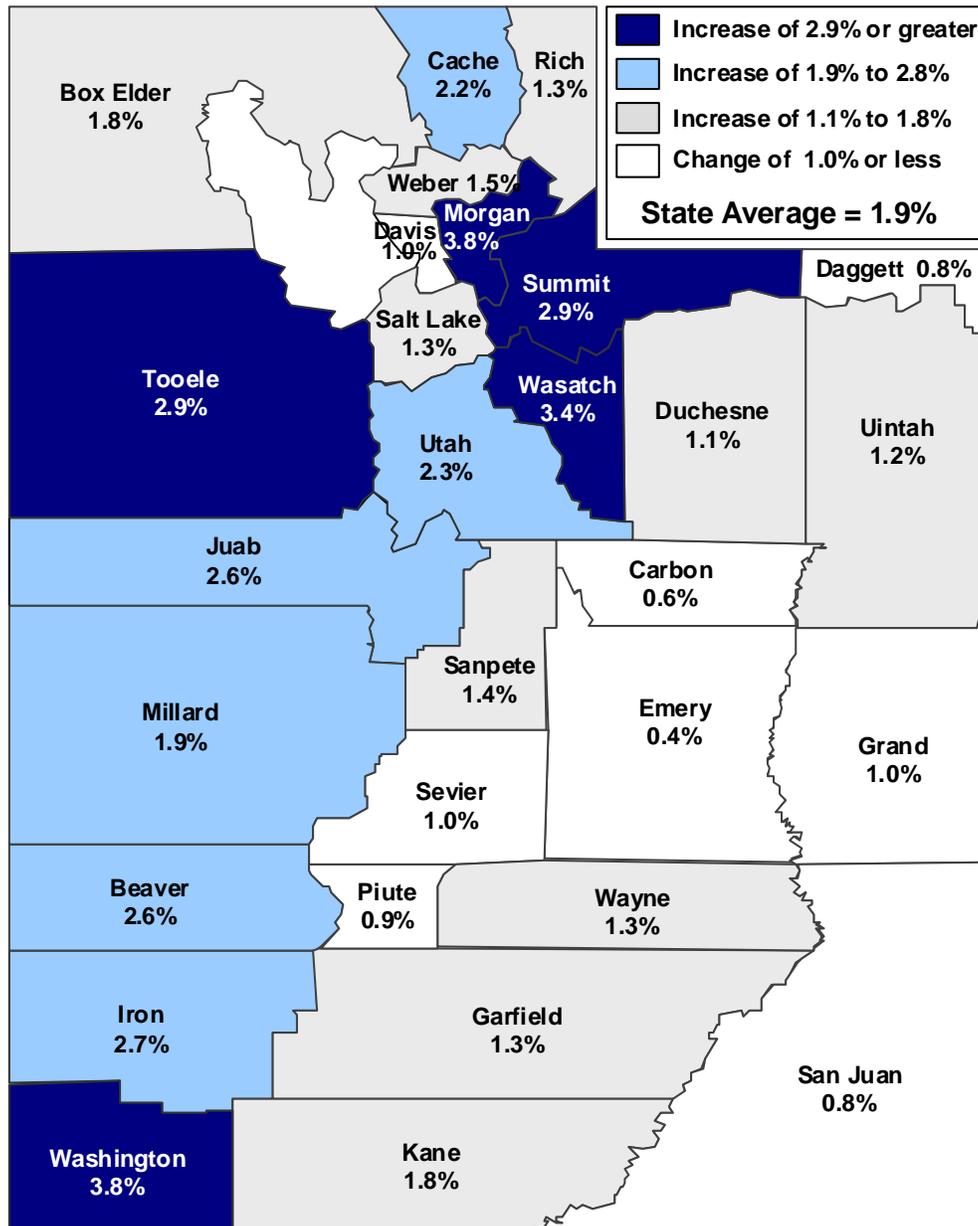
Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, 2008 Baseline Projections

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 2060 are Morgan (3.6%), Wasatch (3.5%), Washington (3.5%), Tooele (3.4%), Beaver (2.6%), Juab (2.5%), and Iron (2.5%).

in employment. Salt Lake will see the largest increase with a gain of 695,200 jobs, followed by Utah (574,900), Washington (316,500), Weber (165,100), Cache (132,900), and Davis (100,900). The employment growth in these six counties will make up 81.9% of the state's total job growth.

All of the counties experiencing the largest numerical population growth will also see the largest numerical gain

Figure 16  
Utah Population Annual Average Rate of Change by County: 2000 to 2060



Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, 2008 Baseline Projections

**Table 9  
Employment by County and Multi-County District**

Area	2001	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050	2055	2060
Beaver	3,063	3,179	3,580	4,448	5,304	6,183	7,161	8,204	9,350	10,547	11,812	13,017	14,267
Box Elder	24,066	26,194	30,651	33,886	36,285	38,721	41,573	44,610	47,914	51,226	54,601	57,938	61,382
Cache	54,276	60,430	73,624	85,204	94,277	103,516	113,986	125,091	137,065	149,174	161,587	174,162	187,139
Carbon	11,277	12,313	13,631	14,109	14,464	14,771	15,164	15,565	16,000	16,382	16,754	17,116	17,488
Daggett	598	649	734	757	771	780	801	819	841	864	881	899	918
Davis	125,330	140,657	169,750	189,958	200,044	206,045	209,651	212,292	215,040	217,880	220,632	223,435	226,237
Duchesne	8,041	9,237	11,015	11,417	11,689	11,921	12,228	12,540	12,899	13,249	13,602	13,842	14,089
Emery	5,332	6,481	7,236	7,504	7,734	7,934	8,180	8,433	8,704	8,955	9,198	9,403	9,619
Garfield	3,049	3,251	3,776	4,075	4,286	4,501	4,769	5,055	5,377	5,696	6,025	6,326	6,636
Grand	5,761	6,190	6,996	7,312	7,498	7,682	7,930	8,195	8,500	8,783	9,078	9,353	9,635
Iron	19,387	21,658	27,470	32,993	37,391	41,892	46,920	52,263	58,035	63,970	70,096	76,250	82,610
Juab	3,946	4,495	5,977	7,156	8,097	9,035	10,053	11,129	12,281	13,445	14,677	15,953	17,266
Kane	3,800	4,116	5,011	5,590	6,028	6,470	6,986	7,534	8,133	8,733	9,343	9,954	10,580
Millard	6,003	6,757	7,480	8,114	8,690	9,306	10,003	10,698	11,439	12,255	13,145	14,022	14,909
Morgan	3,135	3,434	4,212	5,915	7,676	9,503	11,497	13,616	15,918	18,322	20,834	23,306	25,870
Plute	620	681	749	767	772	782	788	798	812	830	852	875	896
Rich	1,106	1,254	1,443	1,490	1,513	1,536	1,571	1,606	1,652	1,699	1,744	1,771	1,800
Salt Lake	663,866	697,280	790,393	853,201	897,257	941,329	994,647	1,051,265	1,112,712	1,172,734	1,233,261	1,295,420	1,359,109
San Juan	5,309	5,685	6,189	6,706	7,075	7,461	7,922	8,414	8,958	9,495	10,058	10,584	11,126
Sanpete	10,434	10,498	11,078	12,213	13,157	14,163	15,282	16,425	17,619	18,857	20,160	21,474	22,810
Sevier	10,004	10,919	11,996	12,734	13,233	13,735	14,370	15,046	15,803	16,554	17,324	18,130	18,941
Summit	24,408	29,206	37,816	42,585	46,218	49,900	54,126	58,613	63,462	68,332	73,293	78,321	83,499
Tooele	16,172	19,285	24,998	31,121	37,469	44,020	50,980	58,836	67,842	78,043	89,246	101,510	114,966
Uintah	14,129	16,864	20,799	21,418	21,932	22,325	22,822	23,306	23,876	24,422	24,950	25,300	25,654
Utah	202,957	226,945	283,915	334,110	373,848	414,402	459,981	508,237	560,058	612,464	666,085	721,082	777,851
Wasatch	7,816	9,419	13,156	17,765	21,597	25,540	29,858	34,430	39,339	44,384	49,576	54,861	60,331
Washington	49,445	64,345	91,146	121,795	154,566	187,975	220,700	251,731	280,387	306,288	329,210	348,971	365,981
Wayne	1,758	1,682	1,752	1,818	1,874	1,930	1,999	2,071	2,163	2,264	2,377	2,480	2,581
Weber	108,233	114,530	129,971	145,027	156,377	167,879	181,205	195,320	210,552	225,738	241,190	257,042	273,362
MCD													
Bear River	79,448	87,878	105,718	120,580	132,075	143,773	157,130	171,307	186,631	202,099	217,932	233,871	250,321
Wasatch Front	32,765	35,032	39,032	42,802	45,823	48,951	52,495	56,167	60,117	64,205	68,535	72,934	77,403
Mountainland	235,181	265,570	334,887	394,460	441,663	489,842	543,965	601,280	662,859	725,180	788,954	854,264	921,681
Central	27,679	30,669	34,052	35,631	36,771	37,848	39,196	40,607	42,162	43,615	45,088	46,456	47,868
Southwest	78,744	96,549	130,983	168,901	207,575	247,021	286,536	324,787	361,282	395,234	426,486	454,518	480,074
Uintah Basin	22,768	26,750	32,548	33,592	34,392	35,026	35,851	36,665	37,616	38,535	39,433	40,041	40,661
Southeast	916,736	975,186	1,119,324	1,225,222	1,298,823	1,368,776	1,447,980	1,531,329	1,622,064	1,712,717	1,805,163	1,900,713	1,999,544
State of Utah	1,393,321	1,517,634	1,796,544	2,021,188	2,197,122	2,371,237	2,563,153	2,762,142	2,972,731	3,181,585	3,391,591	3,602,797	3,817,552
United States	167,014,700	174,183,400	186,852,363	193,652,788	197,024,870	200,312,566	205,349,649	210,788,561	216,833,537	222,290,824	227,626,818	232,968,163	238,309,504

Note: Employment in a given year is computed as the annual average of 12 monthly observations and is the number of wage and salary jobs plus the numbers of sole proprietorships and of members of partnerships except for limited partners.

Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, 2008 Baseline Projections

# City Projections

## Largest Cities

Salt Lake City is currently the largest city in Utah with a 2006 population of 178,858. It is projected to grow to 225,956 by 2060, with an average annual rate of growth of 0.4%. St. George, which had a population of 67,614 in 2006, is projected to surpass Salt Lake City as the largest city in Utah by 2040, growing to 431,239 in 2060 with an average annual rate of growth of 3.7%.

Cities in Utah already densely populated will grow more slowly as development spreads to outlying areas. West Valley City will grow 0.8% annually, reaching 179,965 in 2060. West Jordan will have double the growth rate at 1.6%, growing to 174,966 in 2060. Sandy will grow to 120,348 in 2060, with 0.5% growth annually. Provo and Orem will both grow at average annual rates of 0.5%, reaching populations of 142,000 and 115,000 in 2060, respectively. Ogden will grow 0.8% annually to 124,163 in 2060.

## Five Largest Cities in 2007

1. Salt Lake City	180,651
2. West Valley City	122,374
3. Provo	117,592
4. West Jordan	102,445
5. Sandy	96,074

## Five Largest Cities in 2060

1. St. George	431,239
2. Salt Lake City	225,956
3. Eagle Mountain	180,000
4. West Valley City	179,965
5. West Jordan	174,966

## Fastest Growing

The fastest growing areas over the projections period will largely be in Salt Lake, Utah, and Washington counties. In Salt Lake County, growth will occur mainly along the West Bench in cities including Herriman, Bluffdale, South Jordan, and Riverton with average annual growth rates of 6.9%, 4.4%, 2.6%, and 2.0%, respectively. The unincorporated area in Salt Lake County is projected to reach almost 500,000 by 2060. In Utah County, areas along the Mountainview Corridor will experience high growth, with Eagle Mountain, Saratoga Springs, Cedar Fort, and Fairfield growing at average annual rates of 7.7%, 8.3%, 8.0%, and 8.0%, respectively. High growth is also expected in the southern part of Utah County, in areas including Santaquin (4.2%), Salem (4.2%), and Genola (4.7%). In Washington County, in addition to St. George becoming the largest city in the state by 2040, Hurricane will grow 3.9% annually to 83,887 in 2060, and Washington will grow 4.6% annually to 118,818 in 2060.

Table 10  
City Population Projections

Geography	Census								AARC 2000-2060
	2000	2006	2010	2020	2030	2040	2050	2060	
<b>Beaver County</b>	6,005	6,428	6,674	9,178	13,293	17,418	21,971	27,298	2.6%
Beaver city	2,454	2,631	2,904	3,992	5,782	7,577	9,557	11,875	2.7%
Milford city	1,451	1,441	1,524	2,093	3,031	3,971	5,009	6,224	2.5%
Minersville town	817	848	881	1,210	1,753	2,296	2,897	3,599	2.5%
Balance of Beaver County	1,283	1,508	1,365	1,883	2,727	3,574	4,508	5,601	2.5%
<b>Box Elder County</b>	42,745	45,987	49,953	59,215	70,393	84,034	102,910	126,925	1.8%
Bear River City city	750	802	872	1,034	1,228	1,467	1,798	2,218	1.8%
Brigham City city	17,411	18,463	20,055	23,774	28,263	33,741	41,321	50,963	1.8%
Corinne city	621	640	695	824	979	1,169	1,432	1,767	1.8%
Deweyville town	278	332	361	428	508	606	742	916	2.0%
Elwood town	678	799	869	1,031	1,224	1,463	1,792	2,210	2.0%
Fielding town	448	431	468	555	658	785	961	1,186	1.6%
Garland city	1,943	1,994	2,166	2,569	3,053	3,645	4,465	5,507	1.8%
Honeyville city	1,214	1,316	1,429	1,693	2,012	2,402	2,942	3,627	1.8%
Howell town	221	229	249	295	351	419	513	633	1.8%
Mantua town	791	769	835	989	1,176	1,405	1,720	2,121	1.7%
Perry city	2,383	3,407	3,700	4,387	5,215	6,225	7,624	9,404	2.3%
Plymouth town	328	372	404	477	567	677	830	1,023	1.9%
Portage town	257	271	295	350	417	497	608	750	1.8%
Snowville town	177	167	181	215	255	305	374	461	1.6%
Tremonton city	5,592	6,289	6,832	8,099	9,627	11,492	14,074	17,359	1.9%
Willard city	1,630	1,674	1,819	2,157	2,565	3,062	3,751	4,627	1.8%
Balance of Box Elder County	8,023	8,032	8,723	10,338	12,295	14,674	17,963	22,153	1.7%

Table 10  
City Population Projections

Geography	Census								AARC
	2000	2006	2010	2020	2030	2040	2050	2060	2000-2060
<b>Cache County</b>	91,391	105,671	117,758	149,322	181,921	223,442	274,527	331,594	2.2%
Amalga town	427	468	509	538	582	620	664	702	0.8%
Clarkston town	688	737	772	809	841	890	947	992	0.6%
Cornish town	259	276	289	308	320	331	349	365	0.6%
Hyde Park city	2,955	3,579	3,992	5,421	6,201	8,665	10,495	13,577	2.6%
Hyrum city	6,316	7,471	8,342	10,917	13,471	16,895	20,984	24,793	2.3%
Lewiston city	1,877	1,999	2,228	2,824	3,441	4,226	5,193	6,272	2.0%
Logan city	42,670	47,359	52,776	67,122	81,530	101,238	122,253	149,097	2.1%
Mendon city	898	1,175	1,030	1,305	1,589	1,954	2,401	2,900	2.0%
Millville city	1,507	1,786	2,027	2,915	3,808	4,877	6,341	7,905	2.8%
Newton town	699	793	817	859	911	1,017	1,121	1,268	1.0%
Nibley city	2,045	3,773	4,224	5,923	7,199	9,075	10,498	14,035	3.3%
North Logan city	6,163	7,545	8,432	11,001	13,728	17,054	21,302	25,977	2.4%
Paradise town	759	881	982	1,247	1,519	1,864	2,290	2,766	2.2%
Providence city	4,377	6,076	6,795	8,885	11,098	11,947	17,536	21,367	2.7%
Richmond city	2,051	2,312	2,576	3,268	3,983	4,893	7,713	7,263	2.1%
River Heights city	1,496	1,670	1,705	1,742	1,783	1,837	1,899	1,962	0.5%
Smithfield city	7,261	8,774	9,808	12,511	15,874	19,652	24,493	29,831	2.4%
Trenton town	449	495	522	565	625	711	794	878	1.1%
Wellsville city	2,728	3,187	3,575	4,558	6,197	7,840	9,281	10,804	2.3%
Balance of Cache County	5,766	5,315	6,357	6,604	7,221	7,856	7,973	8,840	0.7%
<b>Carbon County</b>	20,422	19,504	20,317	24,843	27,106	27,447	28,275	29,338	0.6%
East Carbon city	1,393	1,280	1,334	1,632	1,780	1,803	1,858	1,928	0.5%
Helper city	2,025	1,886	1,965	2,403	2,621	2,653	2,733	2,836	0.6%
Price city	8,402	8,010	8,344	10,203	11,134	11,273	11,612	12,049	0.6%
Scofield town	28	26	27	37	39	39	39	39	0.6%
Sunnyside city	404	378	393	482	526	532	548	568	0.6%
Wellington city	1,666	1,570	1,635	1,999	2,182	2,208	2,275	2,360	0.6%
Balance of Carbon County	6,504	6,354	6,619	8,087	8,824	8,939	9,210	9,558	0.6%
<b>Daggett County</b>	921	949	992	1,076	1,155	1,231	1,351	1,520	0.8%
Manila town	308	303	316	343	370	397	437	493	0.8%
Balance of Daggett County	613	646	676	733	785	834	914	1,027	0.9%
<b>Davis County</b>	238,994	286,547	323,087	369,467	390,159	407,238	424,318	441,398	1.0%
Bountiful city	41,301	43,576	43,956	43,284	42,786	41,729	41,912	42,682	0.1%
Centerville city	14,585	15,075	16,213	17,051	17,378	17,301	17,815	18,471	0.4%
Clearfield city	25,974	27,241	29,840	31,698	34,034	34,847	35,534	36,325	0.6%
Clinton city	12,585	18,811	25,613	29,878	31,449	31,940	33,017	34,233	1.7%
Farmington city	12,081	15,540	16,312	19,877	22,012	24,973	25,300	26,232	1.3%
Fruit Heights city	4,701	4,910	5,065	5,943	6,807	7,418	7,745	8,173	0.9%
Kaysville city	20,351	23,563	26,024	31,074	32,731	35,044	37,821	39,214	1.1%
Layton city	58,474	62,716	70,502	80,106	86,543	90,461	91,113	94,341	0.8%
North Salt Lake city	8,749	11,598	14,837	15,354	15,558	15,301	15,489	15,892	1.0%
South Weber city	4,260	5,807	8,455	12,108	12,349	12,388	13,211	13,622	2.0%
Sunset city	5,204	4,910	5,099	5,124	4,904	4,649	4,587	4,756	-0.1%
Syracuse city	9,398	19,534	26,656	33,184	34,034	34,704	40,090	44,540	2.6%
West Bountiful city	4,484	5,185	5,654	6,341	6,731	6,994	7,458	7,732	0.9%
West Point city	6,033	8,186	12,600	20,081	24,499	31,016	34,139	35,396	3.0%
Woods Cross city	6,419	8,168	10,200	11,300	11,103	11,124	11,414	11,834	1.0%
Balance of Davis County	4,395	11,727	6,062	7,063	7,241	7,349	7,671	7,954	1.0%
<b>Duchesne County</b>	14,371	15,585	17,336	20,130	21,533	22,561	24,586	27,499	1.1%
Altamont town	178	185	206	239	255	267	291	325	1.0%
Duchesne city	1,408	1,506	1,676	1,946	2,082	2,183	2,378	2,663	1.1%
Myton city	539	567	631	732	782	818	891	996	1.0%
Roosevelt city	4,299	4,681	5,208	6,048	6,468	6,777	7,383	8,258	1.1%

Table 10  
City Population Projections

Geography	Census								AARC 2000-2060
	2000	2006	2010	2020	2030	2040	2050	2060	
Tabiona town	149	155	173	201	215	225	245	274	1.0%
Balance of Duchesne County	7,798	8,491	9,442	10,964	11,731	12,291	13,398	14,983	1.1%
<b>Emery County</b>	10,860	10,438	10,698	12,673	13,119	12,854	13,313	13,791	0.4%
Castle Dale city	1,657	1,617	1,658	1,963	2,033	1,992	2,061	2,136	0.4%
Clawson town	153	173	177	210	219	213	222	232	0.7%
Cleveland town	508	507	519	615	637	624	647	670	0.5%
Elmo town	368	366	376	447	462	452	468	485	0.5%
Emery town	308	303	311	366	378	371	385	398	0.4%
Ferron city	1,623	1,569	1,608	1,906	1,973	1,934	2,003	2,075	0.4%
Green River city	868	949	972	1,152	1,194	1,171	1,212	1,255	0.6%
Huntington city	2,131	2,061	2,113	2,504	2,592	2,540	2,630	2,724	0.4%
Orangeville city	1,398	1,344	1,377	1,632	1,687	1,653	1,711	1,772	0.4%
Balance of Emery County	1,846	1,549	1,587	1,878	1,944	1,904	1,974	2,044	0.2%
<b>Garfield County</b>	4,735	4,772	5,092	5,843	6,823	7,656	8,738	10,356	1.3%
Antimony town	122	112	119	137	157	177	202	239	1.1%
Boulder town	180	178	191	220	259	289	329	390	1.3%
Bryce Canyon City	X	138	147	170	200	223	255	301	1.3%
Cannonville town	148	136	145	168	198	220	251	297	1.2%
Escalante city	818	750	801	920	1,075	1,205	1,375	1,631	1.2%
Hatch town	127	116	123	141	161	181	207	244	1.1%
Henrieville town	159	145	154	178	208	236	270	320	1.2%
Panguitch city	1,623	1,485	1,585	1,817	2,122	2,383	2,719	3,222	1.1%
Tropic town	508	467	499	573	670	752	859	1,018	1.2%
Balance of Garfield County	1,050	1,245	1,328	1,519	1,773	1,990	2,271	2,694	1.6%
<b>Grand County</b>	8,485	9,024	9,693	11,007	11,827	12,559	13,781	15,542	1.0%
Castle Valley town	349	364	391	444	477	509	558	629	1.0%
Moab city	4,779	4,875	5,237	5,946	6,388	6,783	7,443	8,394	0.9%
Balance of Grand County	3,357	3,785	4,065	4,617	4,962	5,267	5,780	6,519	1.1%
<b>Iron County</b>	33,779	43,424	50,601	68,315	87,644	110,257	137,240	168,383	2.7%
Brian Head town	118	117	137	186	237	299	373	458	2.3%
Cedar City city	20,527	25,665	29,907	40,376	51,799	65,165	81,113	99,516	2.7%
Enoch city	3,467	4,550	5,302	7,157	9,181	11,551	14,379	17,642	2.7%
Kanarraville town	311	305	356	482	618	778	969	1,189	2.3%
Paragonah town	470	465	541	730	937	1,179	1,468	1,802	2.3%
Parowan city	2,565	2,549	2,971	4,012	5,150	6,478	8,063	9,893	2.3%
Balance of Iron County	6,321	9,773	11,387	15,372	19,722	24,807	30,875	37,883	3.0%
<b>Juab County</b>	8,238	9,315	10,519	14,158	18,004	22,950	29,728	38,446	2.6%
Eureka city	766	798	901	1,212	1,541	1,965	2,544	3,290	2.5%
Levan town	688	834	941	1,266	1,611	2,056	2,664	3,445	2.7%
Mona city	850	1,198	1,353	1,821	2,313	2,949	3,819	4,939	3.0%
Nephi city	4,733	5,207	5,879	7,913	10,064	12,827	16,615	21,489	2.6%
Rocky Ridge town	403	485	548	738	938	1,196	1,551	2,006	2.7%
Santaquin city (pt.)	0	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	0.0%
Balance of Juab County	798	785	889	1,200	1,529	1,949	2,527	3,269	2.4%
<b>Kane County</b>	6,046	6,294	6,893	8,746	10,394	12,034	14,267	17,276	1.8%
Alton town	134	140	153	193	232	268	318	384	1.8%
Big Water town	417	413	452	573	680	788	933	1,128	1.7%
Glendale town	355	350	384	488	578	669	794	962	1.7%
Kanab city	3,564	3,754	4,111	5,216	6,198	7,177	8,509	10,304	1.8%
Orderville town	596	606	664	841	998	1,156	1,371	1,660	1.7%
Balance of Kane County	980	1,031	1,129	1,435	1,708	1,976	2,342	2,838	1.8%

Table 10  
City Population Projections

Geography	Census								AARC
	2000	2006	2010	2020	2030	2040	2050	2060	2000-2060
<b>Millard County</b>	12,405	13,230	13,863	16,868	19,682	22,754	28,538	37,549	1.9%
Delta city	3,209	3,125	3,274	3,984	4,649	5,376	6,743	8,873	1.7%
Fillmore city	2,253	2,204	2,309	2,809	3,277	3,789	4,753	6,253	1.7%
Hinckley town	698	734	769	935	1,090	1,261	1,581	2,080	1.8%
Holden town	400	388	407	495	579	668	841	1,106	1.7%
Kanosh town	485	481	504	612	715	827	1,037	1,365	1.7%
Leamington town	217	212	222	272	318	367	461	606	1.7%
Lynndyl town	134	125	131	161	190	220	275	362	1.7%
Meadow town	254	247	259	316	370	428	538	708	1.7%
Oak City town	650	624	654	795	929	1,076	1,350	1,776	1.7%
Scipio town	290	301	315	384	450	521	655	862	1.8%
Balance of Millard County	3,815	4,789	5,019	6,105	7,115	8,221	10,304	13,558	2.1%
<b>Morgan County</b>	7,129	8,888	10,589	16,756	24,478	34,407	48,662	68,246	3.8%
Morgan city	2,635	3,101	3,695	4,329	4,812	5,432	6,052	6,903	1.6%
Balance of Morgan County	4,494	5,787	6,894	12,427	19,666	28,975	42,610	61,343	4.5%
<b>Piute County</b>	1,435	1,373	1,396	1,526	1,690	1,817	2,035	2,404	0.9%
Circleville town	505	466	474	518	573	616	690	815	0.8%
Junction town	177	164	166	182	203	218	243	287	0.8%
Kingston town	142	131	133	146	162	173	194	229	0.8%
Marysville town	381	342	348	379	417	447	500	591	0.7%
Balance of Piute County	230	270	275	301	335	363	408	482	1.2%
<b>Rich County</b>	1,961	2,121	2,235	2,606	2,842	3,040	3,473	4,147	1.3%
Garden City town	357	396	418	487	531	569	648	773	1.3%
Laketown town	188	181	191	223	244	259	296	353	1.1%
Randolph city	483	464	489	570	623	666	760	907	1.1%
Woodruff town	194	187	198	232	253	269	308	368	1.1%
Balance of Rich County	739	893	939	1,094	1,191	1,277	1,461	1,746	1.4%
<b>Salt Lake County</b>	898,387	996,374	1,079,679	1,273,929	1,468,615	1,671,627	1,853,891	2,004,773	1.3%
Alta town	370	365	359	375	378	390	400	400	0.1%
Bluffdale city	4,700	7,088	28,154	43,988	55,219	60,065	62,844	62,988	4.4%
Cottonwood Heights city	35,168	34,954	35,475	40,645	45,920	48,052	50,681	50,990	0.6%
Draper city (pt.)	25,220	36,099	40,076	51,286	54,006	56,060	57,776	57,989	1.4%
Herriman city	1,523	14,643	23,462	39,100	47,689	63,473	77,473	82,637	6.9%
Holladay city	14,561	25,308	28,474	32,264	34,333	38,514	41,727	44,508	1.9%
Midvale city	27,029	27,249	35,111	44,024	46,566	54,953	61,404	65,497	1.5%
Murray city	34,024	44,844	50,076	64,516	73,792	76,082	78,048	77,985	1.4%
Riverton city	25,011	35,543	38,253	46,018	54,063	66,470	77,497	82,663	2.0%
Salt Lake City city	181,743	178,858	180,086	199,329	208,822	218,235	225,023	225,956	0.4%
Sandy city	88,418	94,203	94,544	94,683	98,298	106,657	112,828	120,348	0.5%
South Jordan city	29,437	44,009	56,144	83,088	102,406	106,114	121,634	139,973	2.6%
South Salt Lake city	22,038	21,354	22,274	27,799	32,391	38,818	44,560	47,530	1.3%
Taylorsville city	57,439	58,048	58,482	66,334	70,062	78,487	84,824	90,477	0.8%
West Jordan city	68,336	100,280	108,204	121,211	138,549	163,725	172,315	174,966	1.6%
West Valley City city	108,896	120,235	122,003	141,739	160,637	170,183	179,410	179,965	0.8%
Balance of Salt Lake County	174,474	153,294	158,502	177,530	245,484	325,350	405,446	499,902	1.8%
<b>San Juan County</b>	14,413	14,647	15,053	15,319	16,653	18,051	20,083	23,174	0.8%
Blanding city	3,162	3,169	3,257	3,314	3,604	3,908	4,349	5,019	0.8%
Monticello city	1,958	1,922	1,975	2,011	2,186	2,370	2,637	3,043	0.7%
Balance of San Juan County	9,293	9,556	9,821	9,994	10,863	11,773	13,097	15,112	0.8%
<b>Sanpete County</b>	22,763	25,799	27,557	31,519	36,120	40,196	45,624	53,066	1.4%
Centerfield town	1,048	1,049	1,120	1,282	1,469	1,634	1,854	2,155	1.2%
Ephraim city	4,505	5,085	5,432	6,214	7,122	7,924	8,996	10,466	1.4%

Table 10  
City Population Projections

Geography	Census								AARC
	2000	2006	2010	2020	2030	2040	2050	2060	2000-2060
Fairview city	1,160	1,161	1,240	1,419	1,626	1,811	2,055	2,390	1.2%
Fayette town	204	203	217	249	287	317	361	419	1.2%
Fountain Green city	945	939	1,003	1,147	1,314	1,463	1,660	1,930	1.2%
Gunnison city	2,394	2,717	2,902	3,321	3,806	4,235	4,808	5,592	1.4%
Manti city	3,040	3,180	3,397	3,885	4,453	4,955	5,624	6,541	1.3%
Mayfield town	420	424	453	519	595	663	752	874	1.2%
Moroni city	1,280	1,273	1,359	1,554	1,782	1,982	2,249	2,614	1.2%
Mount Pleasant city	2,707	2,698	2,882	3,298	3,780	4,205	4,772	5,550	1.2%
Spring City city	956	1,001	1,069	1,222	1,399	1,558	1,767	2,055	1.3%
Sterling town	235	251	268	307	353	393	447	520	1.3%
Wales town	219	224	239	274	314	349	395	460	1.2%
Balance of Sanpete County	3,650	5,594	5,976	6,828	7,820	8,707	9,884	11,500	1.9%
<b>Sevier County</b>	18,842	19,984	21,249	23,583	25,177	26,775	29,828	33,740	1.0%
Annabella town	603	648	689	764	816	869	969	1,097	1.0%
Aurora city	947	947	1,007	1,119	1,195	1,270	1,415	1,600	0.9%
Central Valley town	406	413	439	489	521	554	618	699	0.9%
Elsinore town	733	740	787	873	933	992	1,103	1,248	0.9%
Glenwood town	437	436	463	513	549	583	648	734	0.9%
Joseph town	269	271	287	317	339	360	401	454	0.9%
Koosharem town	276	390	415	461	492	522	582	659	1.5%
Monroe city	1,845	1,842	1,959	2,175	2,322	2,469	2,750	3,111	0.9%
Redmond town	788	798	849	942	1,006	1,069	1,190	1,346	0.9%
Richfield city	6,847	7,104	7,553	8,383	8,951	9,519	10,604	11,994	0.9%
Salina city	2,393	2,399	2,551	2,830	3,022	3,212	3,577	4,045	0.9%
Sigurd town	430	429	456	506	540	574	639	722	0.9%
Balance of Sevier County	2,868	3,567	3,794	4,211	4,491	4,782	5,332	6,031	1.2%
<b>Summit County</b>	29,736	36,871	42,320	61,738	83,252	104,620	131,594	165,029	2.9%
Coalville city	1,382	1,419	1,587	2,031	2,383	2,400	2,500	2,600	1.1%
Francis town	698	889	1,077	1,919	2,748	4,300	6,000	8,300	4.2%
Henefer town	684	722	875	1,558	2,729	3,500	3,800	4,100	3.0%
Kamas city	1,274	1,493	1,810	2,779	3,982	4,100	4,500	4,900	2.3%
Oakley city	948	1,299	1,601	2,851	4,993	6,300	7,000	7,600	3.5%
Park City city (pt.)	7,371	8,041	9,185	13,382	15,838	16,600	18,000	19,400	1.6%
Balance of Summit County	17,379	23,008	26,185	37,217	50,580	67,420	89,794	118,129	3.2%
<b>Tooele County</b>	40,735	54,375	63,777	91,849	119,871	152,734	192,007	235,839	3.0%
Grantsville city	6,015	8,016	9,435	15,217	19,315	24,842	33,900	46,857	3.5%
Ophir town	23	27	27	30	30	30	32	36	0.8%
Rush Valley town	453	569	670	1,079	1,368	1,760	2,401	3,318	3.4%
Stockton town	443	579	681	1,100	1,397	1,797	2,453	3,389	3.4%
Tooele city	22,502	29,062	34,205	44,949	45,904	49,644	59,881	70,079	1.9%
Vernon town	236	296	348	558	708	911	1,243	1,718	3.4%
Wendover city	1,537	1,632	1,706	1,966	1,967	2,041	2,275	2,628	0.9%
Balance of Tooele County	9,526	14,194	16,703	26,949	49,183	71,709	89,821	107,813	4.1%
<b>Uintah County</b>	25,224	27,747	31,379	37,950	40,638	42,536	46,445	51,300	1.2%
Ballard town	566	633	717	866	927	970	1,060	1,171	1.2%
Naples city	1,300	1,502	1,698	2,055	2,201	2,302	2,514	2,777	1.3%
Vernal city	7,714	8,163	9,232	11,163	11,954	12,513	13,663	15,091	1.1%
Balance of Uintah County	15,644	17,449	19,732	23,866	25,556	26,751	29,208	32,261	1.2%
<b>Utah County</b>	368,536	475,425	560,511	727,718	907,210	1,092,450	1,261,653	1,438,300	2.3%
Alpine city	7,146	9,204	9,884	11,340	12,105	12,800	12,900	13,000	1.0%
American Fork city	21,941	25,596	29,434	36,139	42,100	46,600	48,200	48,300	1.3%
Cedar Fort town	341	396	416	2,485	9,175	15,900	23,600	35,000	8.0%
Cedar Hills city	3,094	8,410	11,737	12,295	12,552	12,600	12,700	12,800	2.4%

Table 10  
City Population Projections

Geography	Census								AARC
	2000	2006	2010	2020	2030	2040	2050	2060	2000-2060
Draper city (pt.)	0	774	2,400	4,856	6,307	8,100	9,600	10,100	4.4%
Eagle Mountain city	2,157	17,391	26,239	45,653	76,376	113,200	149,900	180,000	7.7%
Elk Ridge city	1,838	2,296	3,133	5,578	6,963	7,100	7,200	7,300	2.3%
Fairfield town	139	146	146	470	1,585	4,800	12,000	19,000	8.5%
Genola town	965	997	1,494	2,886	5,078	7,500	10,000	15,400	4.7%
Goshen town	874	911	937	1,294	1,702	1,800	2,900	6,000	3.3%
Highland city	8,172	13,889	18,107	21,735	22,775	23,900	24,400	24,500	1.8%
Lehi city	19,028	36,021	47,555	66,967	82,487	100,700	114,300	127,700	3.2%
Lindon city	8,363	9,758	11,318	13,722	14,500	14,700	14,800	14,900	1.0%
Mapleton city	5,809	7,157	8,764	11,644	16,358	17,500	17,600	17,700	1.9%
Orem city	84,324	90,857	94,725	98,732	105,000	109,500	114,000	115,000	0.5%
Payson city	12,716	16,748	19,221	30,234	43,790	55,300	63,100	71,900	2.9%
Pleasant Grove city	23,468	30,729	34,446	38,578	42,877	48,200	52,600	55,500	1.4%
Provo city	105,166	116,217	121,330	131,258	138,450	141,800	141,900	142,000	0.5%
Salem city	4,372	5,632	9,004	17,022	28,651	38,000	45,000	51,100	4.2%
Santaquin city (pt.)	4,834	7,027	10,882	20,219	29,113	39,300	47,500	55,700	4.2%
Saratoga Springs city	1,003	10,750	17,936	38,325	70,386	94,200	115,200	122,000	8.3%
Spanish Fork city	20,246	27,717	34,173	46,042	56,651	66,300	69,400	72,700	2.2%
Springville city	20,424	25,998	30,536	44,438	50,741	58,000	58,700	59,200	1.8%
Vineyard town	150	148	1,955	10,526	15,832	22,000	23,100	24,000	8.8%
Woodland Hills city	941	1,269	1,461	1,558	2,245	2,900	3,000	3,000	2.0%
Balance of Utah County	11,025	9,387	13,276	13,723	13,412	29,750	68,053	134,500	4.3%
<b>Wasatch County</b>	15,215	21,053	24,950	36,181	48,693	64,631	86,393	113,910	3.4%
Charleston town	378	436	518	751	1,011	1,340	1,792	2,363	3.1%
Daniel town	X	726	861	1,250	1,684	2,237	2,988	3,938	2.9%
Heber city	7,291	9,775	11,584	16,797	22,607	30,008	40,113	52,890	3.4%
Midway city	2,121	3,117	3,695	5,359	7,211	9,572	12,795	16,871	3.5%
Park City city (pt.)	0	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	0.0%
Wallsburg town	274	298	354	513	691	917	1,226	1,616	3.0%
Balance of Wasatch County	5,151	6,698	7,935	11,508	15,486	20,554	27,476	36,229	3.3%
<b>Washington County</b>	90,354	134,899	168,078	279,864	415,510	559,670	709,674	860,378	3.8%
Apple Valley town	X	582	826	1,371	2,036	2,742	3,477	4,216	3.4%
Enterprise city	1,285	1,489	1,854	3,079	4,583	6,173	7,828	9,490	3.4%
Hildale city	1,895	1,950	2,430	4,058	6,008	8,092	10,261	12,440	3.2%
Hurricane city	8,250	12,084	16,381	27,287	40,512	54,568	69,193	83,887	3.9%
Ins city	4,450	7,205	10,477	17,436	25,886	34,867	44,213	53,602	4.2%
La Verkin city	3,392	4,142	5,162	8,592	12,756	17,182	21,787	26,413	3.5%
Leeds town	547	720	980	1,623	2,410	3,246	4,116	4,990	3.8%
New Harmony town	190	193	241	392	595	801	1,016	1,232	3.2%
Rockville town	247	257	319	532	789	1,063	1,348	1,634	3.2%
Santa Clara city	4,630	6,280	9,325	15,532	23,061	31,062	39,387	47,751	4.0%
Springdale town	457	551	687	924	1,163	1,399	1,632	1,721	2.2%
St. George city	49,663	67,614	84,245	140,268	208,254	280,507	355,703	431,239	3.7%
Toquerville town	910	1,215	1,514	2,519	3,742	5,040	6,391	7,748	3.6%
Virgin town	394	508	634	1,063	1,566	2,109	2,675	3,243	3.6%
Washington city	8,186	15,217	22,858	38,285	57,050	77,011	97,793	118,818	4.6%
Balance of Washington County	5,858	14,892	10,145	16,904	25,099	33,807	42,854	51,954	3.7%
<b>Wayne County</b>	2,509	2,535	2,698	2,912	3,395	3,879	4,556	5,608	1.3%
Bicknell town	353	346	368	398	464	529	622	766	1.3%
Hanksville town	204	203	216	233	272	312	366	451	1.3%
Loa town	525	515	548	593	690	788	926	1,139	1.3%
Lyman town	234	230	244	262	305	348	409	503	1.3%
Torrey town	171	190	202	217	254	290	341	420	1.5%
Balance of Wayne County	1,022	1,051	1,120	1,209	1,410	1,612	1,892	2,329	1.4%

Table 10  
City Population Projections

Geography	Census								AARC
	2000	2006	2010	2020	2030	2040	2050	2060	2000-2060
<b>Weber County</b>	196,533	215,870	232,696	278,256	320,634	370,523	429,628	493,358	1.5%
Farr West city	3,094	4,828	5,170	5,703	7,374	11,767	12,419	13,348	2.5%
Harrisville city	3,645	5,247	6,225	8,232	9,520	10,814	14,018	16,721	2.6%
Hooper city	4,058	4,649	7,091	10,398	13,812	14,098	23,313	27,809	3.3%
Huntsville town	649	650	545	589	630	657	716	788	0.3%
Marriott-Slaterville city	1,425	1,474	1,600	2,147	2,854	5,065	5,278	5,590	2.3%
North Ogden city	15,026	16,798	18,986	23,744	27,256	38,416	40,361	46,019	1.9%
Ogden city	77,226	78,086	82,522	94,329	106,062	109,539	116,943	124,163	0.8%
Plain City city	3,489	4,352	4,872	6,704	8,115	10,070	12,430	14,827	2.4%
Pleasant View city	5,632	6,486	8,909	9,627	10,743	11,448	15,523	21,500	2.3%
Riverdale city	7,656	7,979	8,385	9,526	9,720	9,742	10,142	10,750	0.6%
Roy city	32,885	35,100	35,457	37,382	39,567	40,787	46,156	55,057	0.9%
South Ogden city	14,377	15,328	18,479	20,268	21,486	22,434	30,174	35,993	1.5%
Uintah town	1,127	1,215	1,266	1,703	2,019	2,071	3,030	3,615	2.0%
Washington Terrace city	8,551	8,292	9,106	11,082	12,466	14,098	17,143	20,449	1.5%
West Haven city	3,976	6,122	7,082	12,399	18,209	31,054	33,117	38,441	3.9%
Balance of Weber County	13,717	19,264	17,000	24,424	30,802	38,460	48,865	58,288	2.4%

**Notes:**

1. All populations are date July 1, except for the April 1, 2000 figures produced by the U.S. Census Bureau.
2. The Utah Population Estimates Committee produced 2006 population estimates for the following cities: Apple Valley, Bryce Canyon City, Koosharem, Daniel. The 2000 Census estimates do not reflect the actions of UPEC. These special estimates are the base for the long-term projections that follow.
3. Because there was no population in the Utah County portion of Draper city on April 1, 2000, a July 1, 2000 population estimate was used.
4. Subcounty projections from 2010 through 2060 were produced by the Associations of Government analysts controlling to GOPB county totals.
5. County totals for 2006 through 2060 are the from 2008 Baseline Long-Term Demographic and Economic Projection Series.
6. Initial projections of subcounty populations maintained a constant share based on the distribution of the most recent Census Bureau estimates.

**Sources:**

1. U.S. Census Bureau
2. Governor's Office of Planning & Budget, 2008 Baseline Projections
3. Associations of Government

**Contacts:**

Association of Government	Contact	Phone	Fax	Email
Bear River AOG	Brian Carver	435-752-7242	435-752-6962	brianc@brag.utah.gov
Wasatch Front Regional Council	Scott Festin	801-363-4250	801-363-4230	scott@wfr.org
Mountainland AOG	Shawn Eliot	801-229-3841	801-229-3801	seliot@mountainland.org
Uintah Basin AOG	Lauri Brummond	435-722-4518	435-722-4890	laurieb@ubaog.org
Six County AOG	Emery Polelonema	435-896-9222	435-896-6591	epolelon@sixaog.state.ut.us
Five County AOG	Curt Hutchings	435-673-3548	435-673-3540	chutchings@fcaog.aog.state.ut.us
Southeastern AOG	Debbie Hatt	435-637-5444	435-637-5448	dhatt@seualg.dst.ut.us



## Overview

The 2008 Baseline was developed by the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget (GOPB) using the Regional Economic Models, Inc. (REMI) economic and demographic forecasting system as a guiding framework. Because REMI can not be calibrated to current conditions, a series of database routines was used to develop final results. Also, for state planning, projections to 2060 were needed, but because REMI only runs to 2050, the routines extended results to 2060.

## REMI

REMI is a widely used dynamic regional analysis model. To project economic effects, it incorporates elements of input-output (I-O), computable general equilibrium (CGE), and economic geography within a macroeconomic structure. To project demographic effects, it uses a standard cohort-component model with an econometric specification for migration. It is calibrated with data specific to Utah, though the calibration year lags a couple of years behind. Its dynamics can be run to 2050.

GOPB has four types of REMI models:

1. One statewide 70-industry sector model
2. One statewide 23-industry sector model
3. 29 individual county 23-industry sector models
4. One 29-county multi-region area 23-industry sector model

At various stages in developing the 2008 Baseline, GOPB used types 2 through 4 of the REMI models. In the early stages, the statewide 23-industry sector model was used extensively to understand growth dynamics for the state as a whole. As work progressed, the type 4 multi-region model was used. The type 3 individual county models were used to isolate analysis to particular counties as county-specific issues arose.

GOPB uses REMI for both impact and projections analysis. Impact analysis involves estimating the effects of specific projects or policies relative to a control forecast. Projections analysis involves specifying an alternative control forecast. This alternative typically includes an employment projection independent of REMI called an employment update. The alternative can also include a different dynamic growth structure, which involves specifying policy variables and their values. REMI has numerous policy variables segregated into five model blocks:

1. Output or production and sales by firms and industries
2. Labor and capital demanded by firms and industries
3. Population and labor supply, given economic activity
4. Wages, prices, and costs, given population and production

5. Market shares in the global economy, given local population and production

## Fertility, Survival, and Migration

Historically, natural increase, defined as births less deaths, has been the largest component of Utah's population growth. Births depend on age specific fertility rates and the number of women in their child bearing years. The total fertility rate is the sum of the age specific rates and is interpreted as the number of children a woman would have if she experienced each specific rate during each of her child bearing years. During the 2000s, Utah's fertility rate has been about 2.5. Reflecting this recent trend, fertility in the 2008 Baseline was assumed to be 2.5. Deaths have been increasing linearly with little variation from long term trend, so REMI's default survival assumptions were used.

While migration has been the smallest component of population change historically, its share is projected to increase. Employment growth is the largest determinant of migration. If employment is growing more rapidly than the internal labor force, there is a strong tendency for the labor force to be augmented from external sources through migration.

## Employment

For the state and each of the 29 counties, GOPB developed independent employment projections, or updates to the REMI standard control, for 23 sectors. There are a number of employment concepts. REMI uses county level total employment, which includes payroll employees plus the self-employed, for the 23 sectors defined by the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA). Because BEA is continuously revising and updating its employment estimates, the historical employment series in the REMI standard control never matches BEA's recent estimates.

BEA revises and updates their employment estimates twice annually. Detailed estimates for every county in the U.S. are released in spring for the calendar year two years previous. Preliminary state estimates are available at the same time as the sum of county detail. Revised state estimates are released in fall for the calendar year one year previous. The fall estimate of state employment is different than the spring county total. Employment estimates on the basis of the old Standard Industrial Classification are available for counties and states back to 1969. Estimates based on the North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) are available for counties back to 2001. NAICS estimates for the states, but not the counties, are available back to 1990.

At the beginning of work on the 2008 baseline, the most current year of BEA employment was 2005 for the state and 2004 for the counties. As the baseline was concluded in the fall of 2007, the employment estimates for 2006 for the state and 2005 for the counties became available. To avoid disclosing individual firm data, BEA does not publish employ-

ment estimates in many sectors in many counties. Because of this disclosure protocol, there is a fundamental inconsistency and incompleteness in the BEA data that makes it impossible to reconcile the detailed county estimates with the summary state estimates in the most recent year of the historical series. GOPB developed the base year of employment as 2006, using BEA's state total as a guide, but not a control. Statewide for 2006; GOPB's estimate was less than 0.1 percent different than BEA's fall 2007 data release. The first year of the projection was 2007. Short-run projections were developed to 2009 consistent with the short run forecast used in developing the state budget.

Because employment by sector for counties is only available since 2001 from BEA, GOPB analyzed trends by sector at the state level, where data is available since 1990. This statewide sector analysis informed but did not control the official projections of employment by sector and county. In addition, industry sectors were divided between those with a strong historic trend and those where levels of employment are predominantly determined outside Utah. The latter were termed basic, although this is a stricter use of the word than is typical. For the purposes of developing the employment projection, then, sectors were divided into two categories:

1. Trend (19 of 23 sectors)
2. Basic (4 of 23 sectors)

Aside from the fact some sectors are essentially independent from of local conditions in Utah, the main purpose in terming them basic is the projection in these sectors did not involve a trend analysis. The final employment projection by sector and county relied on the distribution of employment in the REMI standard control.

Total employment in each county was computed as the sum of the sectors, though an initial total was computed as a first step in the trend sectors. In these sectors, a trend analysis was performed on the share of total employment in each of the 29 counties relative to total employment for the nation. An initial total employment projection was developed for each county from this analysis. The initial county total was distributed to the trend sectors based on the REMI standard control. This initial total, then, was used to project the trend sectors. The final total was the sum of the sectors, trend and basic.

Basic employment was computed separately from the trend sectors and was not influenced by the initial county total. The four basic sectors were:

1. Natural resources
2. Mining
3. Farming
4. Federal military

With the exception of mining, statewide employment in the basic sectors was projected by updating the REMI standard control with current BEA state estimates. The updated state projection was distributed to the counties based on the distribution in the standard control. Mining employment by county was projected in consultation with the Utah Geological Survey.

### Population

After the employment projection was complete, employment for the 23 sectors in each of the 29 counties was input into the employment update of the REMI 29 county multi-region model. Numerous REMI model runs were completed during 2007, with the last runs during November. The primary outputs GOPB considered from the model runs were total population and the components of population change by county and year. The approach was iterative and comparative. Two considerations in evaluating the results were:

1. Difference between total population in a given county from the 2005 Baseline and the 2008 Baseline
2. Difference between a given county's ratio of population to employment and the national ratio of population to employment.

Since the projections run to 2060, as a rule there should not be major changes in the out-years from one baseline to the next. Exceptions involve recent growth patterns and local review. Two examples where changes were made are Utah and Washington Counties. Both these counties have been systematically under-projected by GOPB in historic baselines, including the 2005 Baseline projection. Further, local officials felt the GOPB projections for 2030 were too low. Therefore, the increase in the 2030 projected population in these two counties from the 2005 Baseline to the 2008 Baseline was about 15%.

The ratio of population to employment is a crude but revealing measure of labor force dynamics. Each job in an area supports a certain number of dependents, and this relationship varies by area and through time, but generally trends with the nation. The relationship is very strong for larger areas such as Salt Lake and Utah counties. However, in small areas such as Piute and Rich counties, population and employment vary from isolated events unrelated to national trends. Nationally, the ratio has fallen from around 2.2 people per job in the early 1970s to around 1.8 in the 2000s. This decline is largely due to increasing female labor force participation, but the entry of baby boomers into the labor force during the 1970s also contributed. A similar decline occurred in all of Utah's large counties, but some smaller counties varied significantly from this national trend. The ratio is projected to increase for the nation and for Utah.

Based on the initial results from running the alternative control with the employment update and fertility of 2.5, the policy variables GOPB adjusted included:

1. Housing prices
2. Employee compensation
3. Labor force participation

The basic premise behind adjusting housing prices and compensation was regions throughout the U.S. are becoming more like the nation. Therefore home prices and compensation rates should move towards the national average by 2050. Given the employment projection, labor force participation was adjusted to move the ratio of population to employment toward the U.S. average.

### Calibrating REMI Output to 2009 Short Run Forecast

Once the projection of population and components of change was completed in REMI, it was calibrated to a short run 2009 forecast in a database routine. A group of analysts collectively known as the Revenue Assumptions Committee (RAC) forecasts state total population and components of change as part of the revenue estimating process used to develop the state budget. RAC's short run state level forecast controls the county level forecasts projection for 2008 and 2009 in the 2008 Baseline. GOPB disaggregated the population assumptions from the state total to the individual counties. The annual increments in growth were then added to the 2009 RAC base to develop the long run projections.

### National Projections

REMI includes projections of population and employment for the nation. These are based on the most current U.S. Census Bureau national population projections, which were released in 2004. The U.S. population is projected to increase from 282 million in 2000 to 420 million in 2050. Based on the growth trend from 2040 to 2050, GOPB ex-

tended the projection to 446 million in 2060. From 2000 to 2060 then, the U.S. population is projected to grow 164 million: 96 million from natural increase and 68 million from international migration. REMI develops an employment projection by industry based on this projected growth in population.

### Population by Single Year of Age and Gender

While REMI has a module to calculate population by single year of age and gender for each county, MCD, and the state, the module was not used since it cannot be controlled to GOPB's results for the period 2006 to 2009. Instead, GOPB developed a cohort-component model to disaggregate total population by county from 2000 to 2060 to single year of age and gender. The basic mechanics of the cohort-component model are well known: population in year t is aged and survived to year t+1. Survival rates were based on death records provided by the Utah Department of Health and were slowly increased through time. Migration is added to the surviving population to compute the resident population. Migration by gender and single year of age was based on Utah results from the American Community Survey.

### Households

REMI does not have a module to calculate households, so GOPB developed a routine to project households. The 2000 Census has head of household by age group for each county. From this data, householder rates were calculated for each age group in each county. The householder rates were then applied to population by age group to obtain the number of householders. Since each household has one and only one head, the number of householders and the number of households are the same. The household population is computed in the same way. Household rates by age are defined as the household population as a percent of population by age. These rates are then applied to projected population by age to obtain the household population projection. Household size is calculated as the ratio of total household population to total households. The group quarters population is calculated as total population less household population.

### Conclusion

While REMI provided the framework GOPB used to develop the 2008 Baseline, the final results were developed in a series of database routines outside REMI. These routines were used to develop the employment input to REMI as well as to adjust population to current estimates. Finally, the routines were used to project population by single year of age and gender and households. Local review informed the process at all stages.

**Table 11**  
**Historical and Projected Life Expectancies for Utah and the United States**

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	75.5	81.9	78.7	74.5	80.2	77.4
2010	77.3	82.3	79.7	77.2	80.2	78.8
2020	79.0	83.7	81.3	78.2	82.3	80.3
2030	80.5	85.9	83.1	79.7	83.9	81.9
2040	81.6	87.8	84.6	81.0	85.3	83.2
2050	82.3	89.2	85.6	82.5	86.3	84.4
2060	83.1	91.0	86.9	83.9	87.3	85.6

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

