

**1994
Population Estimates
For Utah**

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The Utah Population Estimates Committee estimates that Utah's population grew by 50,000 between July 1, 1993 and July 1, 1994 -- from 1,866,000 to 1,916,000. The annual growth rate of 2.7 percent represents the fastest growth in the last 12 years. This preliminary estimate implies a record net in-migration of almost 23,000 persons. The increase of 50,000 also includes a natural increase of 27,169. Population estimates for Utah from 1980 to 1994 are shown in Table 1. Estimates recently released by the Bureau of the Census for all 50 states show that Utah continues to be one of the fastest growing states in the nation.

Components of Population Change

Net Migration

Net migration is derived by calculating the difference between the population change and the natural increase for a given year¹. Net in- migration occurs when the population increase exceeds the natural increase, which has now occurred in Utah for four consecutive years. While there are a number of factors which contribute to strong population growth, healthy employment growth is a very significant component, and Utah experienced a remarkable employment growth rate of 6.2 percent in 1994.

During 1994, Utah experienced a net in-migration of almost 23,000, which is the highest absolute net in-migration in the last four decades. However, during the past 40 year period, Utah experienced the highest annual migration rates (net in-migration as a percent of the base or previous year population) during the 1970s. The net in-migration for the past four years totals almost 80,000 and surpasses the net out-migration of 59,100 that occurred from 1984 to 1990.

Significant challenges and concerns arise in state and local government when high levels of in-migration occur over an extended period of time. New residents require government services and place added pressure on the state's infrastructure and education system, although these services may not be covered by the increased tax revenues generated by the in-migrants.

While it is not known where these recent migrants came from, data from the Internal Revenue Service and the 1990 Census highlight some interesting points: California dominates the flow of interstate migration to and from Utah; the extended Salt Lake area has strong migration ties with the major metropolitan areas south and or west of Utah, such as Los Angeles, Phoenix, Portland, Seattle and Las Vegas; and, employment-related migration accounts for the vast majority of population movement to and from Utah. For more detail on these findings, please contact the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, Demographic and Economic Analysis Section.

Natural Increase

Natural increase, the number of births minus the number of deaths, for fiscal year 1994 was 27,169. Fiscal year births were reported to be 37,480 and deaths 10,311. While births were almost 1,000 more than last year, fertility rates appear to be holding constant, even though final figures are still not available. In other words, the large net in-migration has brought an increase of women into Utah, but individually they are not necessarily having more babies than in the past few years. The numbers of deaths increased by 3 percent over last year, which is in keeping

with a 2.7 percent growth in population and a population that is aging slightly. Table 2 presents historical data of births and deaths for the period 1980 to 1994 for the state. Table 3 presents the components of population change - net migration and natural increase - by county for 1994.

County Populations

All of the counties in Utah experienced a population increase in 1994. Washington County experienced the largest net in-migration with approximately 4,000 persons. Six other counties -- Davis, Iron, Salt Lake, Summit, Utah and Weber -- also experienced net in-migration of at least 1,000 persons. Twenty-seven of Utah's 29 counties experienced net in-migration in 1994, compared to 25 in 1993, 1992 and 1991.

Juab County led the way in percent growth in population with a 9.7 percent increase. The following counties - Washington (8.0 percent), Piute (7.4 percent), Daggett (7.1 percent), Summit (7.1 percent) and Grand (6.0) all experienced growth rates of at least 6 percent. A total of 12 counties in Utah exceeded 4 percent growth in 1994, compared to six counties in 1993 and four each in 1992 and 1991. Figure 1 presents a map showing growth rates by county for 1994.

Roughly 77 percent of Utah's population is concentrated along the metropolitan area comprised of Salt Lake, Davis, Weber and Utah Counties. Over the last three years, net in-migration in non-metropolitan counties has steadily increased. In 1992, counties outside the metropolitan area accounted for roughly one-third (32 percent) of Utah's total net in-migration. By 1994, more than half (55.3 percent) of the net in-migration is attributed to non-metropolitan counties. Whether these past three years indicates a trend is not known, however, it does indicate that non-Wasatch Front counties are experiencing economic growth .

Methodologies

The Utah Population Estimates Committee utilizes two population estimates methodologies: the *school enrollment method* and *L.D.S. Church membership method*. The Committee considers both methodologies in formulating population estimates, as well as a variety of additional data sources including employment and tax return data. Testing of the methods has shown that at the state level, an average of the two methods yields more accurate and reliable estimates than a single methodology. Consequently, an average of the two estimates is the most often agreed upon methodology. There are exceptions, and the Committee may also consider estimates made by the Bureau of the Census, other sources, or the use of a single Committee methodology if they more closely reflect other indicators of a county's growth. Table 4 provides the population estimates generated by both the school enrollment and the L.D.S. Church membership methodologies for 1994.

School Enrollment Method

The school enrollment method incorporates changes in school enrollment as an indicator of net migration and fiscal year births and death records as a measure of natural increase. The school enrollment method compares a county's survived enrollment (calculated by applying survival rates to the enrollment count) in grades 1-8 for the prior year, to grades 2-9 for the estimate year.

The difference between these two enrollment totals is taken to be net student migration for the county. Total net migration is then derived by multiplying the county's specific student migration estimate by the county-specific total population-to-student ratio. This ratio is defined as the total population estimate of the county for the prior year divided by the prior year's grades 1-8 school enrollment. It is important to recognize that the migration numbers referred to here reflect only this method. Net migration and natural increase data are added to the prior year's population, to produce the current year estimate.

The school enrollment method is limited in estimating migration among the retired, college students, single persons and other groups that are not represented in school enrollment estimates.

L.D.S. Church Membership Method

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (L.D.S.) annually audits its records to ensure an accurate enumeration of membership in the state. The L.D.S. Church membership method applies the total population to L.D.S. membership ratio in the prior year to the L.D.S. membership in the estimate year to derive a new estimate.

This method is relatively accurate in areas with high proportions of L.D.S. membership and low migration rates.

Exceptions to Methodology

The Utah Population Estimates Committee voted, as it did last year, to use only the school enrollment method to calculate population for the counties of Grand and Summit. This decision was made after analyzing a number of data sources, including employment growth and tax returns. The school enrollment method was much more representative of the two counties' growth.

Population Issues: Density and Crude Birth Rates

Population estimates are utilized in a number of ways to depict issues in an area. Population density and crude birth rates are highlighted in this article.

Density

Population density indicates the number of persons per square mile in a given geographic area. It is calculated by dividing the square miles² in an area by the area's total population. Using 1990 Census data, Utah's density can be compared to other areas. In 1990, Utah had 21 persons per square mile, compared to 70.3 persons per square mile in the nation. New Jersey had the highest density of any state, with 1,042 persons per square mile. Closer to home, the Mountain Region³ had 16 persons per square mile in 1990. Arizona was the most densely populated state in the region, with 32.3 persons per square mile, while Montana was the least dense with 2.1 persons.

Figure 2 visually presents 1994 population densities by county. The population estimates are those agreed upon by the Utah Population Estimates Committee, and the square miles are total land areas reported by the Bureau of the Census. This map shows, as expected, that the Wasatch Front counties (Weber, Davis, Salt Lake and Utah) are the most densely populated in

the state.

While population density measured in terms of persons per total land area is the most common measure, it is also instructive to examine population density per square mile of potentially developable land. One rough measure of developable land is total land less federal and state owned land. Approximately one-third of the land in the United States is federally-owned. The federal government owns almost two-thirds (63 percent) of Utah's land area. Alaska and Nevada are the only two states with a higher percentage of federal ownership. Given Utah's number three ranking, a closer look, county by county, of land area which has been adjusted to reflect Federal and state ownership yields interesting results .

Figure 3 depicts county population densities which have been modified to exclude federal and state owned areas. Detailed estimates of federal and state owned land may be found in the article, *Federal Land Payments in Utah*, Bureau of Economic and Business Review, September 1992. There are some small differences in terms of area measurement between this article and the Bureau of the Census square miles, which can be attributed to methods of measurement (acres vs square miles) and also inclusion of some water areas in the September 1992 calculations.

These maps show that, while Utah is much less dense than the rest of the nation, the extensive land ownership of the federal and state government, does impact how and where development will occur in the future.

Crude Birth Rates

Crude birth rates are defined as the number of births per 1,000 population. This measure of births relative to population is commonly used for comparison purposes. Utah ranks 32nd in the U.S. for the total number of births, but it ranks first in the number of births per 1,000 population⁴. The crude birth rate is easy to calculate, with only two pieces of data needed: total number of births and total population. There are, however, limitations to this measurement. The rate does not take into account the age and gender composition of the total population. For example, if a state has disproportionate young and/or old population age groups, the crude birth rate does not provide a comparison with a state which has a normal population age distribution. Utah is an excellent example of a state that has a disproportionate young population.

There are two other measurements that are widely used to quantify the number of births and their relationship to the population of an area: general fertility rate and total fertility rate. The general fertility rate calculates the number births per 1,000 women of childbearing ages (15-44) for a given year. The total fertility rate shows how many births a woman would have during her entire reproductive life if she was to experience the age-specific birth rates that occurred for a given year. While this is the most complete measure of fertility, it is also the hardest to calculate given the need for single year of age population estimates for the female population ages 15 through 44, along with birth data that specifies the age of the mother.

Even with the limitations of the crude birth rate, an historical comparison of Utah to the U.S. can be useful. Table 5 presents crude birth rates annually 1960 to 1994 for Utah and the U.S., while

Figure 4 graphically depicts this data. Although Utah is currently about 28 percent above the national crude birth rate, the state has been much higher, exhibiting a crude birth rate in the late 1970s which was almost 90 percent above the nation's rate.

Figure 4 shows that Utah increased its crude birth rate 17 percent between 1970 and 1980, however, the total fertility rate (number of children per woman) stayed constant. This is explained by the fact that there were more women (the baby boomers) in the childbearing ages during that period; women were not having more babies. Another dramatic segment of the graph is the 28 percent decline in Utah's crude birth rate between the early 1980s and 1994. The reason for this is twofold: first, the total fertility rate declined dramatically (from 3.1 children to approximately 2.6 children per woman); and second, the number of women in the childbearing ages did not grow as dramatically in the 1980s and it did in the 1970s. In other words, the decline in the crude birth rate in the 1980s was a result of fewer women (ages 15-44) having fewer babies.

U.S. Bureau of the Census County Population Estimates

The U.S. Bureau of the Census has recently released both the 1993 and 1994 county estimates for Utah. These estimates are presented in Table 6. The estimates are included here as a reference and are not intended to supplant those produced by the Utah Population Estimates Committee. These estimates are used for the distribution of some state funds. They are also used as the control estimates in the production of the Bureau's city population estimates.

Utah Population Estimates Committee

The Utah Population Estimates Committee develops and agrees upon the official population estimates for Utah and the 29 counties in the state. Coordination and staffing of the Committee is the responsibility of the Demographic and Economic Analysis (DEA) Section of the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget. Membership on the Committee includes representatives from state government, universities, and other organizations with a knowledge of the data used in developing population estimates. A list of the Committee members appears at the end of this article.

In addition to staffing the Committee, the DEA Section also represents the state in the Federal-State Cooperative for Population Estimates, which is administered by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. This program facilitates the exchange of data, along with providing a forum for dialogue which can improve the quality of county estimates produced by both parties.

1. For purposes of discussion, net migration figures in this article refer to those calculated on unrounded population estimates. This applies to references in the narrative, along with inclusion in the tables, with one exception. For purposes of comparison, and to maintain consistency with the historical database, net migration based on rounded population estimates by county are presented in Table 1.

2. Square miles is defined as the land area of a geographic entity.

3. As defined by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, the Mountain Region consists of 8 states: Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada and Utah.

4. *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, October 25, 1994, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

County	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	Migration** Change**	
																1993-94	1993-94
Bear River	93,350	95,450	97,750	100,450	101,300	102,750	104,300	105,650	106,550	107,450	108,750	110,700	113,250	116,000	118,650	795	2.3
Box Elder	33,500	33,800	34,200	34,700	34,900	35,500	36,000	36,300	36,300	36,500	36,500	37,100	37,500	38,100	38,500	(2)	1.0
Cache	57,700	59,400	61,200	63,500	64,300	65,200	66,300	67,500	68,500	69,200	70,500	71,900	74,000	76,100	78,300	764	2.9
Rich	2,150	2,250	2,350	2,250	2,100	2,050	2,000	1,850	1,750	1,750	1,750	1,700	1,750	1,800	1,850	33	2.8
Wasatch Front	949,150	973,500	999,800	1,019,900	1,038,250	1,053,550	1,069,250	1,077,450	1,085,850	1,095,950	1,107,250	1,136,850	1,165,650	1,186,250	1,211,650	9,007	2.1
Davis	148,000	153,000	158,000	162,000	166,000	170,000	175,000	179,000	184,000	186,000	188,000	195,000	201,000	206,000	212,000	2,970	2.9
Morgan	4,950	5,000	5,100	5,100	5,150	5,250	5,250	5,350	5,350	5,450	5,550	5,650	5,850	6,150	6,350	143	3.3
Weber	145,000	148,000	151,000	153,000	154,000	154,000	156,000	156,000	157,000	158,000	159,000	162,000	166,000	169,000	172,000	926	1.8
Salt Lake	625,000	641,000	659,000	673,000	686,000	697,000	706,000	710,000	713,000	720,000	728,000	747,000	765,000	777,000	792,000	4,107	1.9
Tooele	26,200	26,500	26,700	26,800	27,100	27,300	27,000	27,100	26,500	26,500	26,700	27,200	27,800	28,100	29,300	861	4.3
Mountainland	239,050	246,950	252,300	259,300	265,000	267,200	269,850	275,900	279,050	283,100	291,800	299,700	308,200	321,900	331,900	3,569	3.1
Summit	10,400	11,100	11,600	12,200	12,800	13,000	13,400	14,200	14,300	15,100	15,700	17,000	18,400	19,700	21,100	1,126	7.1
Utah	220,000	227,000	232,000	238,000	243,000	245,000	247,000	252,000	255,000	258,000	266,000	272,000	278,000	291,000	299,000	2,002	2.7
Wasatch	8,650	8,850	8,700	9,100	9,200	9,200	9,450	9,700	9,750	10,000	10,100	10,700	10,800	11,200	11,800	441	5.4
Central	47,600	48,700	50,150	52,250	54,300	54,900	52,700	51,950	52,000	52,100	52,200	53,750	54,850	55,950	58,150	1,720	3.9
Juab	5,550	5,600	5,700	5,950	6,200	6,300	5,900	5,800	5,800	5,900	5,800	6,000	6,150	6,200	6,800	557	9.7
Millard	9,050	9,450	10,100	10,800	12,400	12,900	12,200	11,400	11,300	11,300	11,300	11,600	11,700	11,700	11,900	89	1.7
Plute	1,350	1,350	1,250	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,250	1,350	1,350	1,350	1,450	94	7.4
Sanpete	14,800	15,200	15,800	16,400	16,400	16,300	15,800	15,900	16,000	16,000	16,300	16,900	17,500	18,100	18,800	537	3.9
Sevier	14,900	15,100	15,300	15,600	15,800	15,900	15,300	15,400	15,400	15,400	15,400	15,700	16,000	16,400	16,900	366	3.0
Wayne	1,950	2,000	2,000	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,150	2,200	2,200	2,150	2,200	2,150	2,200	2,300	77	4.5
Southwestern	56,050	58,350	61,000	64,200	67,050	70,900	75,050	77,550	79,100	81,650	83,900	87,600	91,750	97,150	103,650	5,492	6.7
Beaver	4,400	4,600	4,650	5,000	5,150	5,050	4,950	4,900	4,800	4,800	4,800	4,850	4,900	5,000	5,150	118	3.0
Garfield	3,700	3,700	3,750	3,900	3,900	4,000	4,000	4,000	3,950	4,000	3,950	4,100	4,100	4,200	4,200	111	0.0
Iron	17,500	18,100	18,600	19,500	20,000	20,100	20,300	20,300	20,100	20,400	20,900	21,500	22,400	23,800	25,200	1,017	5.9
Kane	4,050	4,050	4,200	4,500	4,700	4,950	5,100	5,150	5,250	5,250	5,150	5,250	5,350	5,450	5,700	222	4.6
Washington	26,400	27,900	29,800	31,300	33,300	36,800	40,700	43,200	45,000	47,200	49,100	51,900	55,000	58,700	63,400	4,024	8.0
Uintah Basin	34,150	36,050	39,350	41,150	40,750	40,300	39,000	37,400	36,500	35,650	35,500	36,600	37,200	37,500	38,950	984	3.9
Daggett	750	850	850	750	750	700	700	700	700	650	700	700	700	700	750	42	7.1
Duchesne	12,700	13,100	13,700	14,400	14,800	14,700	14,300	13,700	13,100	12,800	12,600	12,800	12,900	13,200	13,500	137	2.3
Uintah	20,700	22,100	24,800	26,000	25,200	24,900	24,000	23,000	22,700	22,200	22,200	23,100	23,600	23,600	24,700	805	4.7
Southeastern	54,650	56,000	57,650	57,750	55,350	53,400	52,850	52,100	50,950	50,100	49,700	50,300	51,050	51,700	53,050	964	2.6
Carbon	22,400	23,000	24,300	24,100	23,100	22,800	22,300	21,700	21,100	20,400	20,200	20,600	20,600	20,700	21,100	286	1.9
Emery	11,600	12,000	12,700	12,700	11,900	11,100	11,100	10,900	10,500	10,400	10,300	10,200	10,200	10,400	10,600	111	1.9
Grand	8,250	8,400	8,150	8,050	7,750	7,200	7,050	6,900	6,750	6,700	6,600	6,800	7,150	7,500	7,950	432	6.0
San Juan	12,400	12,600	12,500	12,900	12,600	12,300	12,400	12,600	12,600	12,600	12,600	12,700	13,100	13,100	13,400	135	2.3
State**	1,474,000	1,155,750	1,558,000	1,595,000	1,622,000	1,643,000	1,663,000	1,678,000	1,690,000	1,706,000	1,729,000	1,775,000	1,822,000	1,866,000	1,916,000	22,831	2.7

Table 2
 Resident Utah Births, Deaths and Natural Increases
 Calendar and Fiscal Years 1980-1994

Calendar Year			Fiscal Year				
	Births	Deaths	Natural Increase		Births	Deaths	Natural Increase
1980	*****	8,103	*****	1980	*****	8,108	33483
1981	*****	8,263	*****	1981	*****	8,112	*****
1982	*****	8,502	*****	1982	*****	8,404	*****
1983	*****	8,484	*****	1983	*****	8,346	*****
1984	*****	8,944	*****	1984	*****	8,886	*****
1985	*****	9,044	*****	1985	*****	8,923	*****
1986	*****	8,886	*****	1986	*****	8,790	*****
1987	*****	9,055	*****	1987	*****	8,813	*****
1988	*****	9,185	*****	1988	*****	9,122	*****
1989	*****	9,223	*****	1989	*****	8,916	*****
1990	*****	9,125	*****	1990	*****	8,950	*****
1991	*****	9,576	*****	1991	*****	9,429	*****
1992	*****	*****	*****	1992	*****	9,559	*****
1993	*****	*****	*****	1993	*****	*****	*****
1994	na	na	na	1994	*****	*****	*****

na: Not available

Source: Utah Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Records
 and Health Statistics

Table 3
 Components of Population Change: 1993 to 1994
 by County

County	1993 Population Estimates*	1994 Natural Increase	Implied Net Migration	1994 Preliminary Estimates*
BEAVER	5,001	32	104	5,138
BOX ELDER	38,102	402	(23)	38,481
CACHE	76,096	1,436	775	78,307
CARBON	20,725	114	307	21,146
DAGGETT	718	8	47	773
DAVIS	205,635	3,030	3,471	212,136
DUCHESNE	13,160	163	127	13,450
EMERY	10,389	89	107	10,585
GARFIELD	4,195	39	(32)	4,202
GRAND	7,508	18	422	7,948
IRON	23,777	383	1,083	25,243
JUAB	6,210	43	542	6,795
KANE	5,444	28	219	5,691
MILLARD	11,684	111	75	11,870
MORGAN	6,133	57	167	6,357
PIUTE	1,362	6	77	1,445
RICH	1,796	17	15	1,828
SALT LAKE	777,655	*****	3,260	791,808
SAN JUAN	13,058	165	143	13,366
SANPETE	18,149	163	479	18,791
SEVIER	16,378	134	410	16,921
SUMMIT	19,722	274	1,076	21,072
TOOELE	28,137	339	818	29,294
UINTAH	23,623	295	749	24,666
UTAH	290,836	5,998	1,591	298,424
WASATCH	11,152	159	532	11,843
WASHINGTON	58,693	676	4,015	63,384
WAYNE	2,196	23	86	2,305
WEBER	168,676	2,074	1,654	172,404
STATE TOTAL	1,866,208	*****	*****	1,915,673

* These estimates represent working figures to more accurately calculate migration and are not to be confused with the rounded estimates agreed to by the Utah Population Estimates Committee

Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee

Table 4
1994 Utah Population Estimates by Method

County	1993 Population Estimate	School Enrollment Method	LDS Membership Method	Average of Two Methods	Rounded Population Estimate
BEAVER	5,000	5,221	5,054	5,138	5,150
BOX ELDER	38,100	38,245	38,718	38,481	38,500
CACHE	76,100	78,292	78,322	78,307	78,300
CARBON	20,700	21,137	21,155	21,146	21,100
DAGGETT	700	832	714	773	750
DAVIS	206,000	209,090	215,182	212,136	212,000
DUCHESNE	13,200	13,738	13,162	13,450	13,500
EMERY	10,400	10,387	10,782	10,585	10,600
GARFIELD	4,200	4,200	4,203	4,202	4,200
GRAND	7,500	7,950	na	na	7,950
IRON	23,800	25,417	25,070	25,243	25,200
JUAB	6,200	6,868	6,722	6,795	6,800
KANE	5,450	5,681	5,700	5,691	5,700
MILLARD	11,700	11,720	12,019	11,870	11,900
MORGAN	6,150	6,443	6,271	6,357	6,350
PIUTE	1,350	1,559	1,331	1,445	1,450
RICH	1,800	1,829	1,827	1,828	1,850
SALT LAKE	777,000	782,772	800,845	791,808	792,000
SAN JUAN	13,100	13,131	13,602	13,366	13,400
SANPETE	18,100	18,725	18,857	18,791	18,800
SEVIER	16,400	17,199	16,644	16,921	16,900
SUMMIT	19,700	21,076	na	na	21,100
TOOELE	28,100	29,223	29,365	29,294	29,300
UINTAH	23,600	24,367	24,965	24,666	24,700
UTAH	291,000	301,171	295,677	298,424	299,000
WASATCH	11,200	11,810	11,875	11,843	11,800
WASHINGTON	58,700	62,479	64,289	63,384	63,400
WAYNE	2,200	2,356	2,253	2,305	2,300
WEBER	169,000	172,029	172,779	172,404	172,000
STATE TOTAL	1,866,000	1,904,948	1,923,589	1,915,673	1,916,000
na: Not applicable					
Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee					

Table 5
Crude Birth Rates
Utah and U.S.: 1960 - 1994

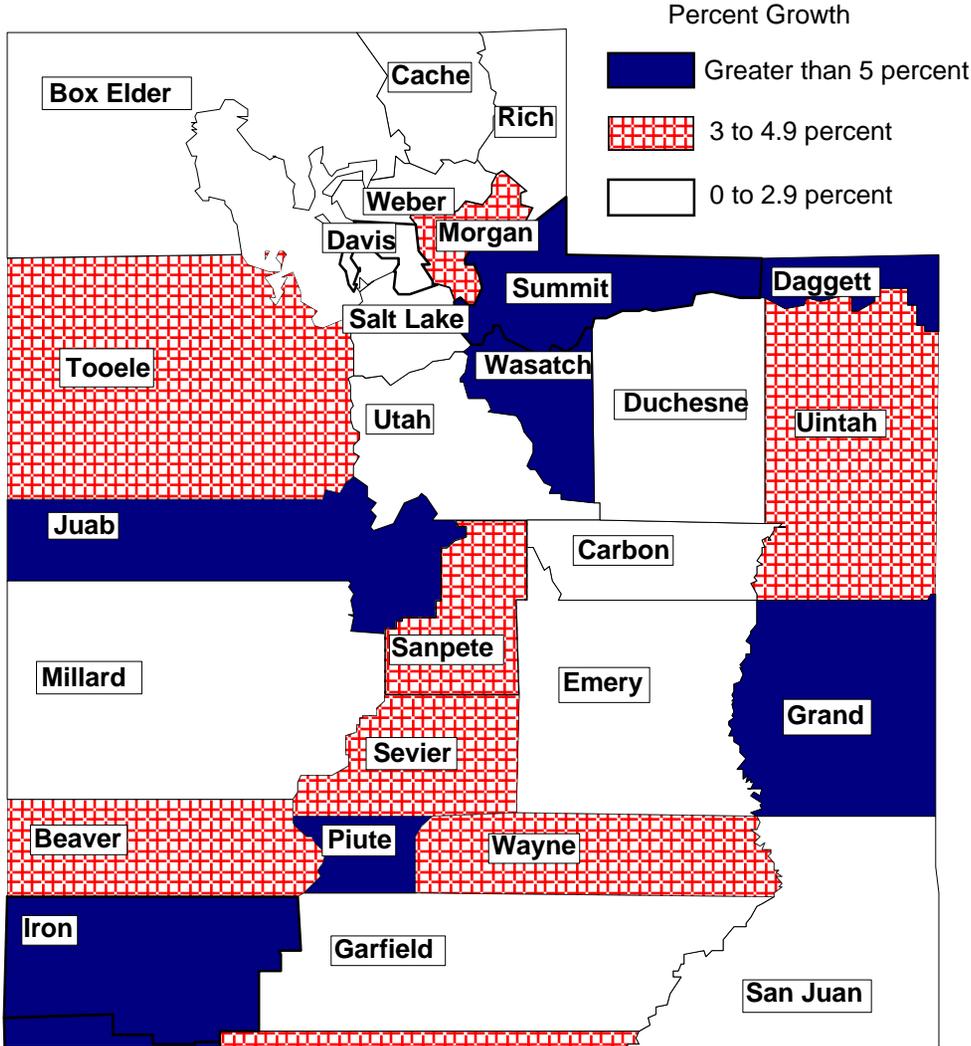
	<u>Utah</u>	<u>U.S.</u>
1960	28.8	23.7
1961	28.2	23.3
1962	27.6	22.4
1963	26.3	21.7
1964	24.9	21.0
1965	23.3	19.4
1966	22.2	18.4
1967	22.3	17.8
1968	22.4	17.5
1969	22.6	17.7
1970	24.0	18.2
1971	24.9	17.2
1972	23.9	15.6
1973	23.6	14.8
1974	24.1	14.8
1975	24.7	14.6
1976	26.5	14.6
1977	27.8	15.1
1978	28.0	15.0
1979	28.3	15.6
1980	28.2	15.9
1981	27.4	15.8
1982	26.8	15.9
1983	25.4	15.6
1984	23.8	15.6
1985	22.8	15.8
1986	22.3	15.6
1987	21.1	15.7
1988	21.1	16.0
1989	20.8	16.4
1990	20.6	16.7
1991	20.5	16.3
1992	20.2	15.9
1993	19.6	15.7
1994	19.6	15.3

Table 6
 U.S. Bureau of the Census Population Estimates
 by County: 1993 and 1994

	1993	1994
BEAVER	5,021	5,169
BOX ELDER	38,036	38,730
CACHE	74,498	75,664
CARBON	20,171	20,464
DAGGETT	702	738
DAVIS	205,513	210,943
DUCHESNE	13,310	13,641
EMERY	10,409	10,599
GARFIELD	3,997	4,032
GRAND	7,399	7,677
IRON	23,287	24,426
JUAB	6,056	6,354
KANE	5,675	5,815
MILLARD	11,761	11,913
MORGAN	6,075	6,318
PIUTE	1,390	1,391
RICH	1,731	1,779
SALT LAKE	780,583	795,325
SAN JUAN	13,142	13,655
SANPETE	18,287	18,931
SEVIER	16,271	16,793
SUMMIT	19,907	21,526
TOOELE	28,017	28,781
UINTAH	24,015	24,472
UTAH	283,358	290,983
WASATCH	10,983	11,403
WASHINGTON	59,599	66,124
WAYNE	2,218	2,246
WEBER	168,374	172,044
STATE	1,859,785	1,907,936

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

Estimated Population Growth Rates in Utah Counties Percent Change 1993 to 1994



Crude Birth Rates
Utah and U.S.: 1960-1992

