

## Utah's Long-Term Projections

### Overview

Utah's population reached 2.2 million in 2000 and 2.8 million in 2009. It is expected to reach 6.8 million by the year 2060. The growth rate, which will exceed that of the nation, will be sustained by a rapid rate of natural increase and a strong and diversified economy. Employment will also grow strongly, providing jobs for the state's population. Additionally, the state's economy will increase in sophistication and diversification, becoming less reliant on manufacturing or extractive industries. As the state grows, new population centers away from the traditional centers along the Wasatch Front will begin to emerge.

**Background.** The 2008 Baseline Long-Term Projections were released in January of 2008 and therefore do not reflect any demographic or economic data produced after that time. Though the economic contraction led to slower-than expected growth during the closing years of 2000s, sustained growth is anticipated through 2060. The next baseline long-term projections are scheduled to be release in 2012. For additional information on historical as well as projected economic and demographic data, including methods, procedures, and assumptions, visit the web site [www.governor.utah.gov/dea](http://www.governor.utah.gov/dea) or email [dea@utah.gov](mailto:dea@utah.gov).

### State Level Results

The 2008 Baseline demographic and economic projections were produced by the Demographic and Economic Analysis section of the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget (GOPB), in association with numerous state and local representatives.

**Population.** Utah's population, which was 1.7 million in 1990 and 2.2 million in 2000, is projected to reach 2.9 million in 2010, 3.7 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 declines 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.

**Natural Increase.** Natural increase, which is the amount by which annual births exceed annual deaths, will be 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.

**Migration.** Net migration is gross in-migration less gross out-migration. Net in-migration 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 occurs because the grandchildren of the Baby Boomers are now entering their school-age years. The State of Utah is projecting an increase of about 160,000 people in the school-age population over the next decade. This increase is not mainly fertility-driven or migration-driven; rather, it is primarily due to a significantly large number of women 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 that of the nation, more children would be born in Utah relative to the size of the population.

In addition to the young population, Utah's women have higher fertility rates, ranking the state first among states nationwide. For the projection period, Utah's fertility rate is projected to remain constant at 2.5 children per woman of childbearing age. At the national level, the fertility rate is projected to increase from 2.01 in 2000 to 2.19 in 2050. Further contributing to the rapid rate of natural increase is the fact that Utahns tend to have longer life expectancies, and 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.

**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 that of the nation. This has occurred because the preschool and school-age portions of Utah's population have been substantial, relative to its total population. In 1970, Utah's dependency ratio was 90 while the nation's was 79. In 2000, the dependency ratio for the state fell to 68 while the nation's fell to 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 that of the nation beginning in 2022 and remain below until 2050. In 2060, Utah's projected dependency ratio is 82.7, while the nation's is 82.

**Employment.** Utah's total employment, including self-employed and others not included in nonfarm 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 that 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 that 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 2000 to 1.5 million in 2060, an increase of approximately 850,000 jobs.

**Diversification.** The State of Utah is becoming more economically diverse, and hence more like the economic structure of the United States, as measured by the Hachman Index. 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. There are specific counties that 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 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 for Utah and the U.S. In 2001, the most significant differences between the industrial composition of Utah and the U.S. were the large concentration of employment in the construction and the financial activity sectors in Utah, as well as the somewhat large employment concentration in the information and government sectors. The concentration of employment in the trade, transportation, and utilities sector was slightly higher in Utah when compared to the nation. The Utah industries with smaller proportions of the overall employment than their national counterparts included professional and business services, leisure and hospitality, other services, manufacturing, education and health services, and 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.

#### County Level Population and Employment Projections

**Population.** About 60% of the state's projected population increase from 2000 to 2060, or 2.7 million of the 4.6 million new residents, will be concentrated in the counties of Salt Lake, Utah, Davis, and Weber. Despite this, the share of the state's population in these counties should decrease from 76% in 2000 to 64% in 2060 due to growth in other parts of the state.

Several counties are expected to have annual growth rates in excess of the state's annual growth rate of 1.9% over the next 50 years. These counties include Washington, which will grow at a rate of 3.8%; Morgan, at 3.8%; Wasatch, at 3.4%; Summit, at 2.9%; Tooele, at 2.9%; Iron, at 2.7%; Beaver, at 2.6%; Utah, at 2.3%; and Cache, at 2.2% from 2000 to 2060. In other words, these counties will gain in terms of their shares of the state's total population.

**Employment.** Of the 2.4 million net employment creation projected for the state from 2000 to 2060, 63.3%, or a total of 1.5 million jobs, are expected to be within Salt Lake, Utah, Davis, and Weber counties. Among these counties, Utah is the only county projected to have an average annual employment growth rate higher than the entire state.

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

it possible for a region to support more people. Population growth reinforces economic expansion as well.

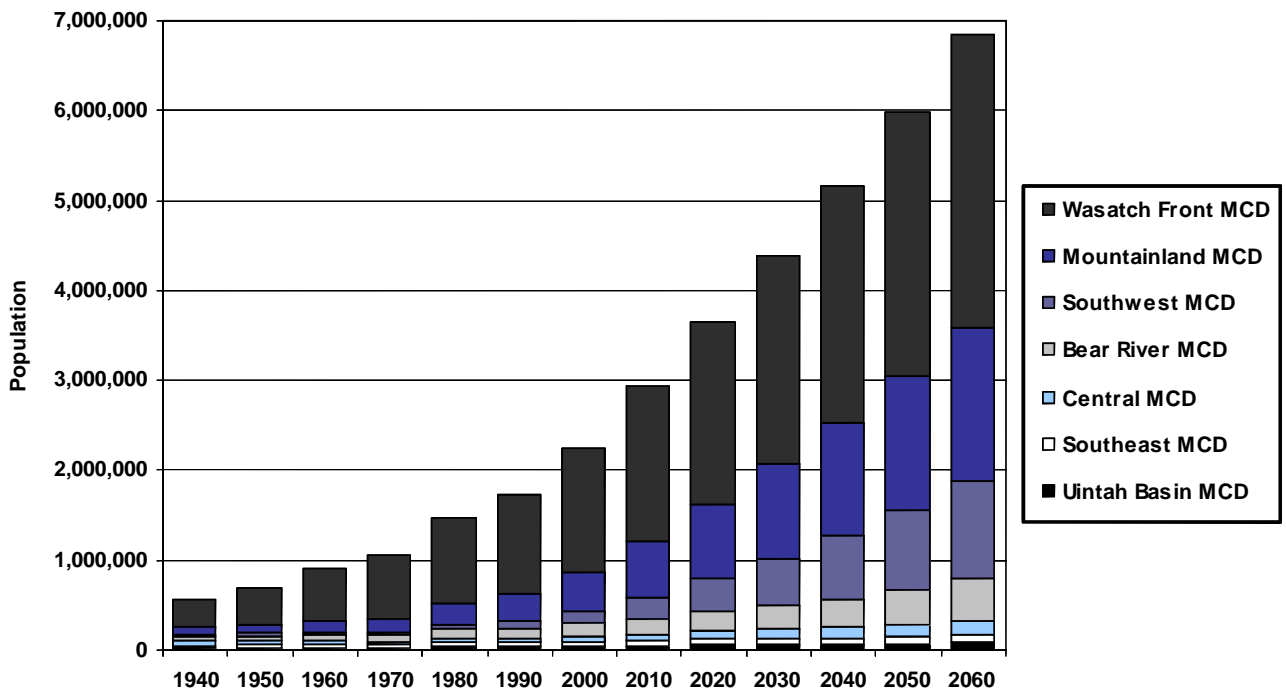
**Assumptions**

**Fertility.** State level birth probabilities by age of mother are assumed to remain constant at their estimated 2004 levels to 2060. The resulting total fertility rate (central birth rate) is 2.5 for the state.

**Survival.** State-level survival rates by age and sex are assumed for the state. Survival rates are assumed to increase along with projected U.S. survival rates to 2060. This assumption yields an increase in life expectancy of 8.2 years, from 78.7 years in 2000 to 86.9 years in 2060.

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

**Figure 16**  
**Population Estimates and Projections by Multi-County District**



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

## Demographics

### Overview

The State of Utah's official July 1, 2009 population was an estimated 2,800,089, an increase of 1.5% over 2008, according to the Utah Population Estimates Committee (UPEC). This is lower than the record growth of 3.2% experienced in 2007. A total of 42,310 people were added to Utah's population, with 3.7% of this increase coming from people moving into the state. Utah's unique characteristics of a high fertility rate and low mortality rate consistently contribute to strong natural increase, the difference between births and deaths. In 2009, the number of births did not surpass the record of 55,357 set in 2008. However the 54,548 births led to a strong natural increase of 40,763. Deaths within the state totaled 13,785 in 2009. Natural increase accounted for 96.3% of total population growth.

The Census Bureau produces population estimates which differ from the UPEC estimates, due to different estimation methodologies. UPEC estimates are revised following the release of the decennial census counts. According to the U.S. Census Bureau's July 1, 2009 population estimate, Utah's population increased to 2,784,572. Utah ranked second among states in population growth with a rate of 2.1% from 2008 to 2009. Utah continues to have a distinctive demographic profile. The state's population is younger, women tend to have more children, people on average live in larger households, and people tend to survive to older ages.

### 2009 State and County Population Estimates

According to UPEC, the state's population reached 2,800,089 in 2009, a year-over increase of 42,310 persons, or 1.5%. The state experienced its 19th consecutive year of net in-migration in 2009.

Utah's counties experienced varying growth rates in 2009. Differing from recent years, the most rapid growth rates occurred in counties along the Wasatch Back and in the Uintah Basin area of the state, as well as in counties adjacent to larger population centers. Counties that grew faster than the state rate of 1.5% over the past year were Duchesne County, with the highest growth rate of 3.6%, followed by Morgan (3.1%), San Juan (2.9%), Uintah (2.8%), Wasatch (2.6%), Sanpete (2.5%), Daggett (2.5%), Utah (2.3%), Emery (2.2%), Rich (2.2%), Piute (2.2%), Cache (2.2%), Wayne (2.1%), Garfield (2.1%), Davis (1.9%), Grand (1.8%), and Tooele (1.6%) counties.

Four counties experienced an increase in population of less than 1.0% from 2008 to 2009, including one county with population loss. These counties are located in the central and southwest areas of the state. They are Beaver (0.8%), Sevier (0.7%), Washington (0.5%), and Carbon (-0.4%) counties.

### Components of Population Change

The total population in Utah increased by 42,310 people from 2008 to 2009. Annual changes in population are comprised

of two components: natural increase and net migration. In 2009, Utah had 54,548 births, below the record number in 2008 of 55,357. Deaths in 2009 set a record totaling 13,785. The resulting natural increase of 40,763 persons marks the third time natural increase in Utah has exceeded 40,000. Natural increase accounted for 96.3% of Utah's population growth in 2009. This is an increase from the previous year's share of 71.4% and higher than the ten-year average of 64.6%.

Net migration is the other component of population change. For a given period, net migration is in-migration minus out-migration, or the number of people moving into the state minus the number of people moving out. Net in-migration in 2009 was 1,547 people, or 3.7% of the total population increase. This marked the 19th consecutive year with net in-migration.

Annual fluctuations in natural increase may result from changes in the size, age structure, and vital rates (fertility and mortality) of the population. The total fertility rate represents the average number of children expected to be born to a woman during her lifetime. Utah's fertility rate, 2.47 in 2005, continues to be the highest among states nationwide.

The National Center for Health Statistics reports that life expectancy increased for both men and women in Utah and the U.S. from 1990 through 2000. Utah's life expectancy has been consistently higher than the national average. Life expectancy in Utah rose from 77.7 years in 1990 to 78.6 years in 2000. Nationally, life expectancy rose from 75.4 years in 1990 to 77.0 years in 2000.

### Utah's Young Population

Utah's population growth rate continues to exceed that of the nation. In comparison to other states, Utah's population is younger, women tend to have more children, households on average are larger, and people tend to survive to older ages. All these factors led to an age structure that is unique to Utah.

In 2008, Utah had the highest share of its total population in the preschool age group of any state in the country at 9.8%. Utah also ranks first among states with 21.2% of its population in the school-age group of 5 to 17. Utah had the smallest working-age population in the nation, with 60.0% of Utahans between the ages of 18 and 64. With such a young population, Utah has one of the smallest retirement-age populations, with 9.0% of the total population age 65 and older; only Alaska at 7.3% had a smaller share.

Another way to look at the age structure of a population is to examine the dependency ratio, which is the number of non-working-age persons (younger than 18 and older than 65) per 100 persons of working-age (18 to 64). The U.S. Census Bureau reported that Utah's total dependency ratio for 2008 was 66.8, compared to a national dependency ratio of 59.0.

### July 1, 2009 Census Bureau Population Estimates

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, Utah's population reached 2,784,572 in 2009, increasing by 57,229 people, or 2.1% from 2008 to 2009. Wyoming had a growth rate of 2.1% and ranked first, only slightly more than Utah, which ranked second. Texas ranked third with a growth rate of 2.0%, followed by Colorado (1.8%), and the District of Columbia (1.6%).

### July 1, 2008 Census Bureau County Population Estimates

Salt Lake County continued to be the largest county in the state with a 2008 population of 1,022,651, followed by Utah (530,837), Davis (295,332), Weber (227,487), and Washington (137,589) counties. Rich County experienced the fastest population growth rate with 5.6% from 2007 to 2008. Rich was followed by Piute (5.1%), Juab (4.3%), Duchesne (4.2%), and San Juan (4.1%) counties. The only county to have population loss in 2008 was Carbon County (-0.3%).

### July 1, 2008 Census Bureau City Population Estimates

Salt Lake City was the largest city in the state in 2008, with a population of 181,698, followed by West Valley City (123,447), Provo (118,581), West Jordan (104,447), and Sandy (96,660). Among the state's largest cities, with populations greater than 5,000 persons, West Haven in Weber County was the state's fastest growing municipality. West Haven increased 16.6% from 2007 to 2008, followed by Utah County's Saratoga Springs (13.5%) and Eagle Mountain (12.2%), Weber County's Harrisville (11.0%) and Plain City (9.3%).

### State and County Race and Hispanic Origin Counts

In 2008, 98.3% of Utahns were identified as single race by the Census Bureau. Among those that were of a single race, the majority were White (92.9%), followed by Asian (2.0%), American Indian and Alaska Native (1.4%), Black or African American (1.3%), and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander (0.8%).

The Hispanic population in Utah increased 6.4% from 309,410 in 2007 to 329,069 in 2008. In 1990, Hispanics accounted for 4.9% of the state's population. Utah's Hispanic population as a percent of total continued to increase, from 9.0% of the population in 2000 to 12.0% in 2008. Among Utah's counties, Salt Lake County experienced the highest numerical growth in its Hispanic population (9,754) from 2007 to 2008, followed by Utah (3,376), Weber (1,989), Davis (1,380), and Cache (918) counties. Juab County experienced the highest percentage growth in its Hispanic population (10.9%) from 2007 to 2008, followed by Millard (10.4%), Wasatch (9.9%), Cache (9.7%), and Iron (7.7%) counties. Hispanics made up 16.3% of the total population in Salt Lake

County in 2008, the largest percentage among all counties, followed by Weber (15.9%), Millard (12.6%), Summit (11.7%), and Carbon (11.4%) counties.

Race and Hispanic origin estimates were derived by updating the modified 2000 Census population with data on the components of population change. The enumerated resident population in the 2000 Census is the base for the post-2000 population estimates. The enumerated population was modified in two ways for purposes of developing new estimates: first, the race data were modified to eliminate the "Some Other Race" category; second, the April 1, 2000 population estimates base reflects modifications to the 2000 Census population as documented in the Count Question Resolution program.

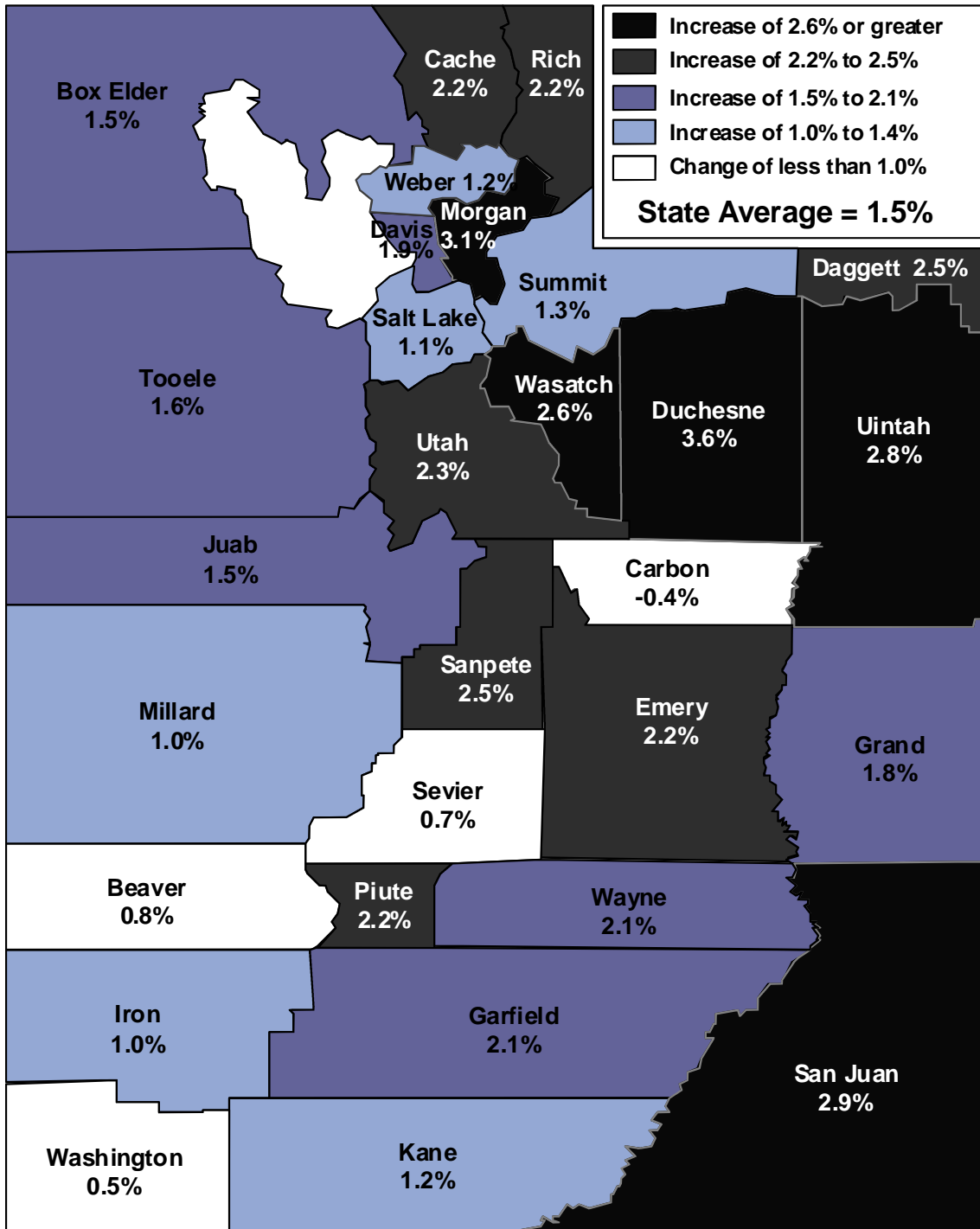
The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards identify five minimum race categories: White, Black or African American, American Indian and Alaska Native, Asian, and Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander. Additionally, the OMB recommended that respondents be given the option of selecting two or more races to indicate their racial identity. On the 2000 Census questionnaire, the OMB approved including a sixth category, "Some Other Race", for respondents unable to identify with any of the five race categories. For purposes of estimates production, responses of "Some Other Race" alone were modified by imputing an OMB race alone or in combination with another race response. Responses of both "Some Other Race" and an OMB race were modified by keeping only the OMB race response.

### Census Household and Family Characteristics

Utah continued to have the largest household size in the nation, with 3.15 persons per household in 2008, compared to 2.62 nationally. That is a slight increase over Utah's 2007 persons per household of 3.11. The number of households in the state reached 854,244 in 2008, a 2.9% average annual increase since 2000.

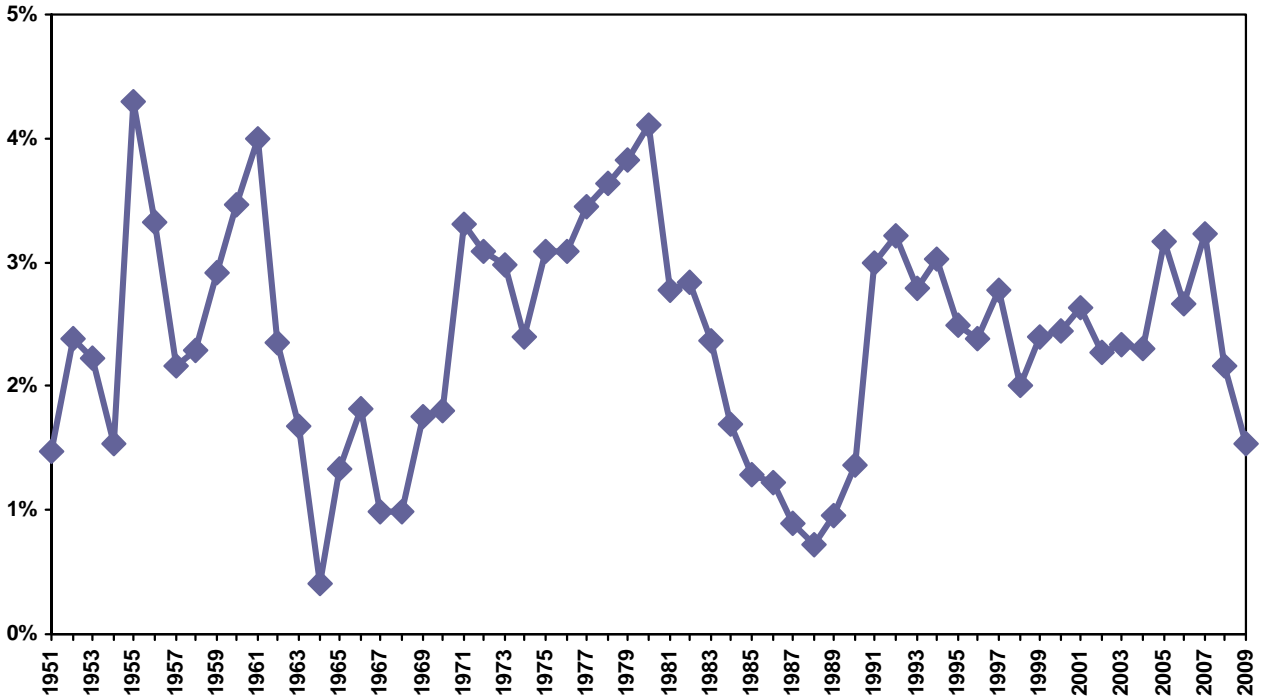
Over the past several decades, the composition of households in Utah has changed significantly. The number of family households has increased by 53.0% since 1990; however, the proportion of households that were designated as family households in 2008 (74.0%) remained very near the 1990 level. An estimated 31.5% of Utah households in 2008 were composed of married couples with their own children under 18, compared to 38.0% in 1990 and 42.0% in 1980. The percent of households that are married couples, with or without children, has declined from 69.0% in 1980, to 65.0% in 1990 and 60.5% in 2008. Despite these trends, in 2008 Utah ranked first in the nation in percent of family households (74.0%) and percent of married couple families (60.5%).

Figure 25  
 Utah Population Growth Rates by County: 2008 to 2009



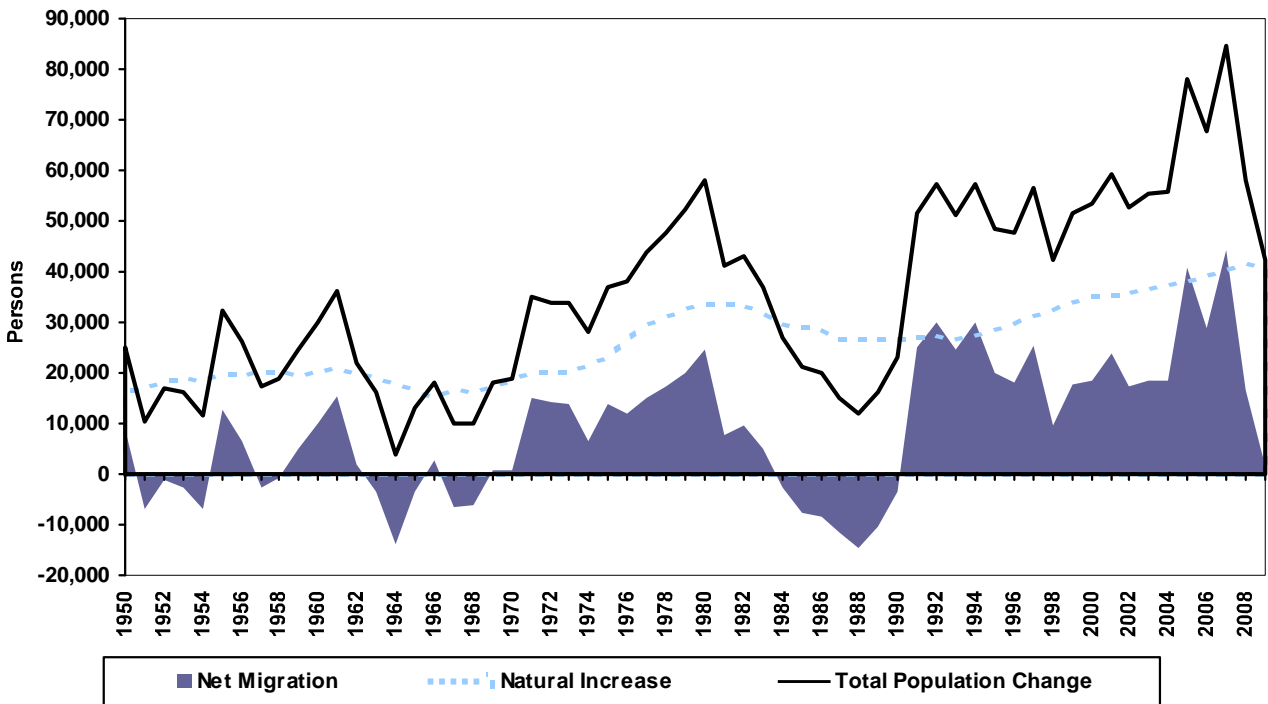
Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee

**Figure 26**  
**Utah Population: Annual Percent Change**



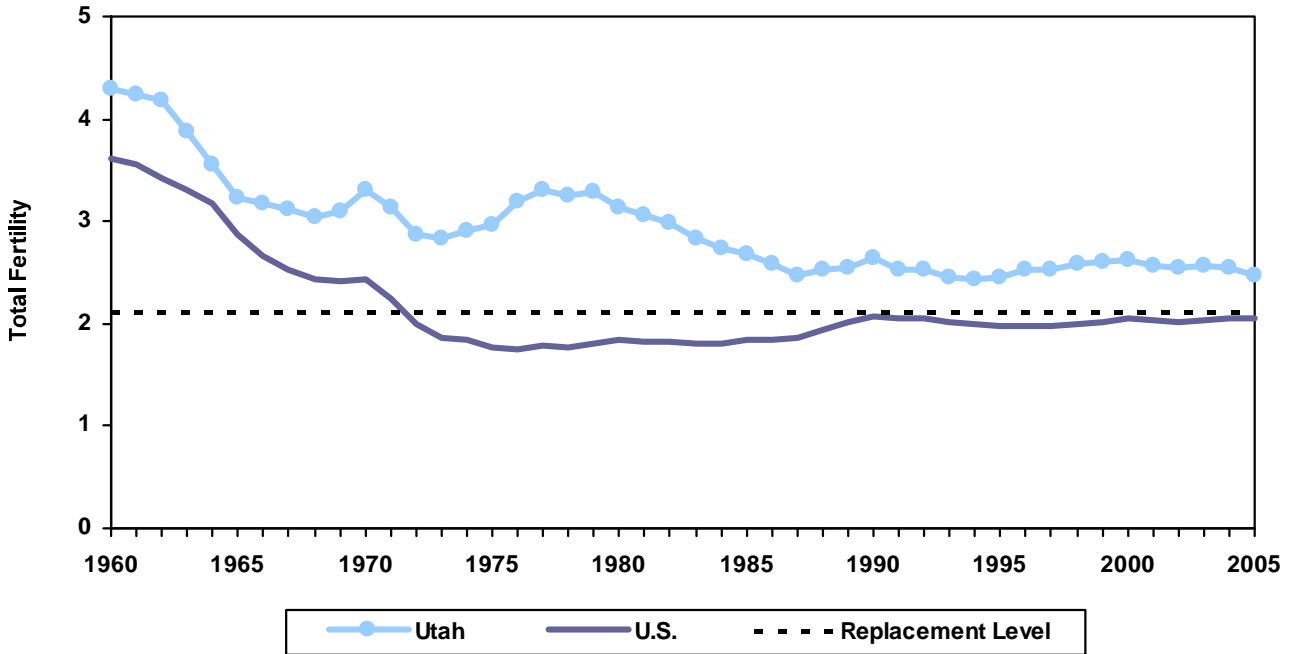
Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee

**Figure 27**  
**Utah Components of Population Change**



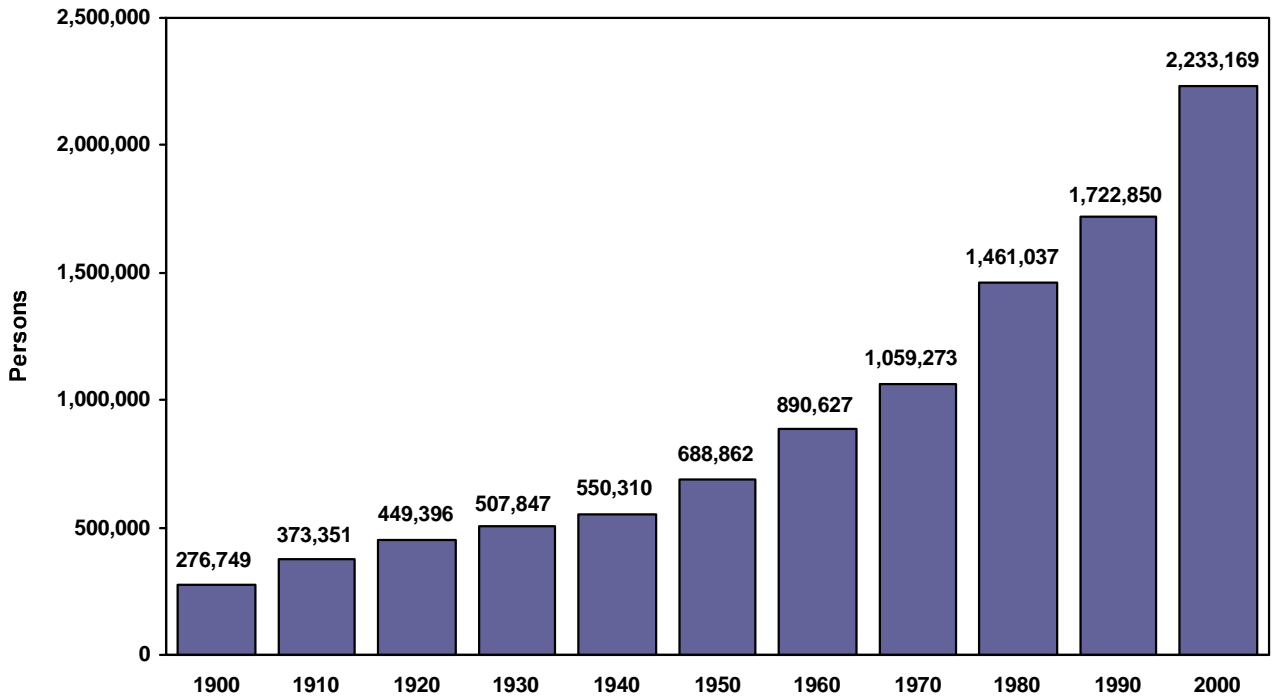
Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee

**Figure 28**  
**Total Fertility for Utah and the United States**



Note: The Replacement Level is the fertility level at which the current population is replaced  
 Sources: National Center for Health Statistics

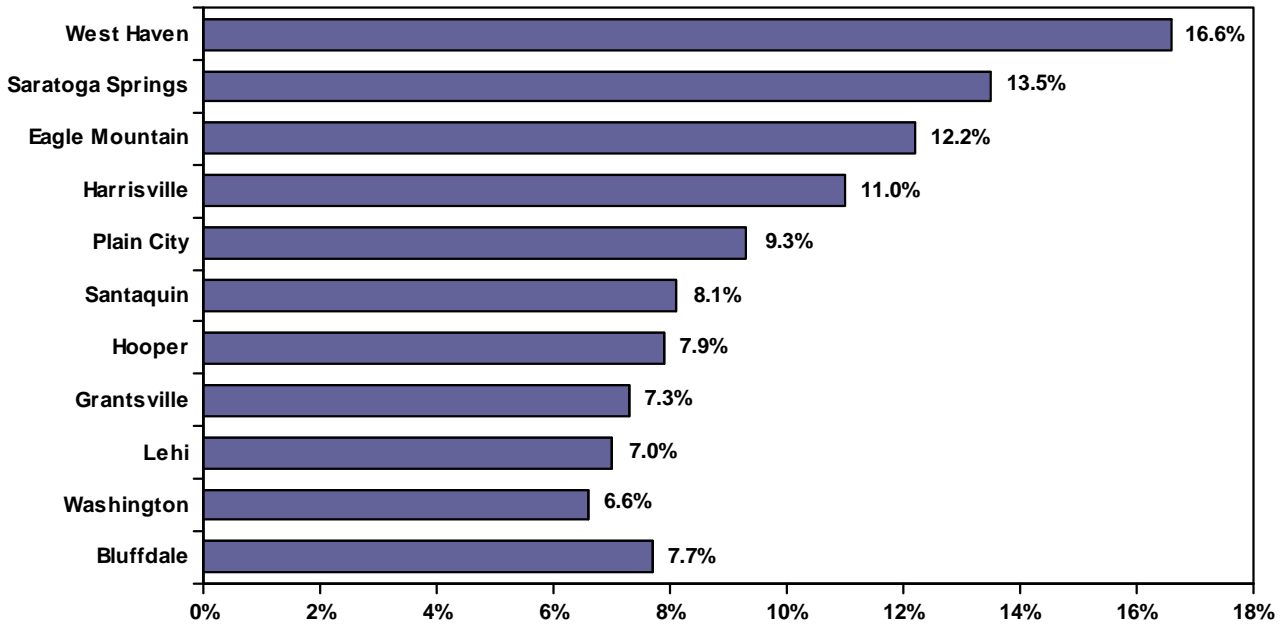
**Figure 29**  
**Utah Total Population**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

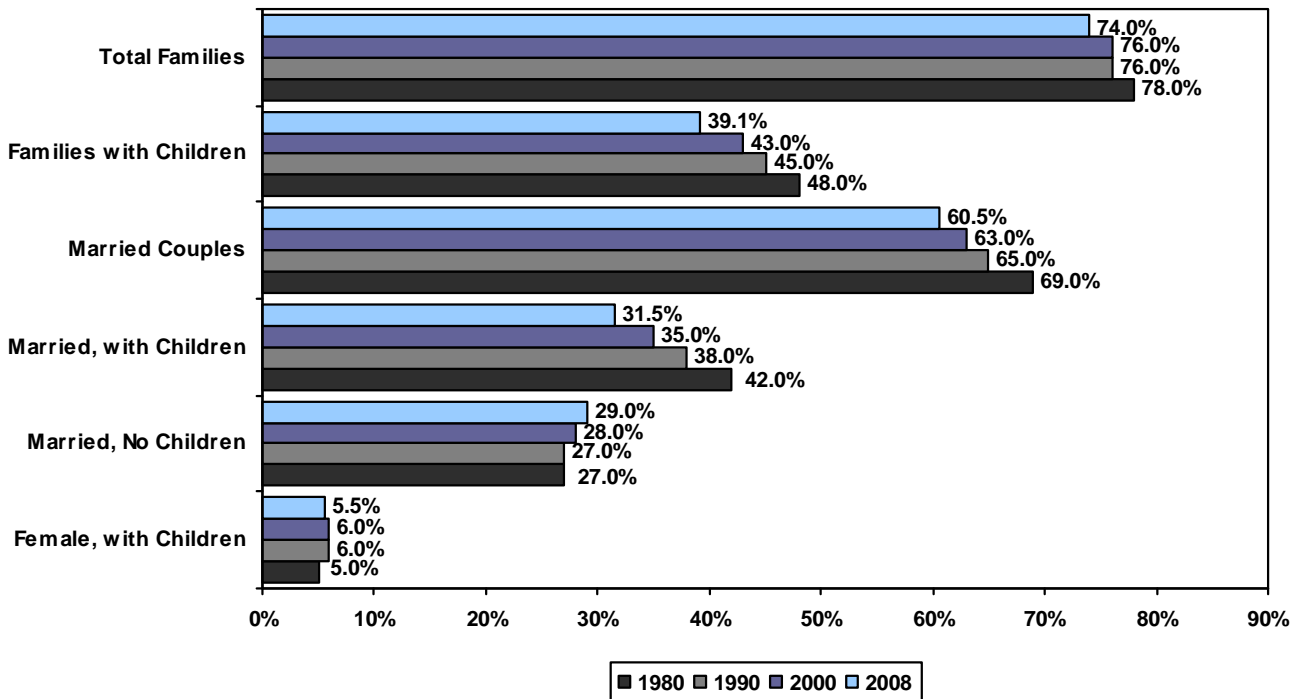


**Figure 30**  
**Fastest Growing Cities in Utah from 2007 to 2008 (Population 5,000+)**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

**Figure 31**  
**Utah Family Characteristics as a Percent of Total Households**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

**Table 13**  
**Utah Population Estimates, Net Migration, Births and Deaths**

Year	July 1st Population	Percent Change	Increase	Net Migration as a Percent of		Natural Increase	Fiscal Year Births	Fiscal Year Deaths
				Net Migration	Previous Year's Population			
1970	1,066,000	1.8%	19,000	612	0.1%	18,388	25,281	6,893
1971	1,101,150	3.3%	35,150	14,966	1.4%	20,184	27,400	7,216
1972	1,135,100	3.1%	33,950	14,046	1.3%	19,904	27,146	7,242
1973	1,168,950	3.0%	33,850	13,810	1.2%	20,040	27,562	7,522
1974	1,196,950	2.4%	28,000	6,621	0.6%	21,379	28,876	7,497
1975	1,233,900	3.1%	36,950	13,897	1.2%	23,053	30,566	7,513
1976	1,272,050	3.1%	38,150	11,761	1.0%	26,389	33,773	7,384
1977	1,315,950	3.5%	43,900	14,824	1.2%	29,076	36,707	7,631
1978	1,363,750	3.6%	47,800	17,220	1.3%	30,580	38,289	7,709
1979	1,415,950	3.8%	52,200	19,868	1.5%	32,332	40,216	7,884
1980	1,474,000	4.1%	58,050	24,536	1.7%	33,514	41,645	8,131
1981	1,515,000	2.8%	41,000	7,612	0.5%	33,388	41,509	8,121
1982	1,558,000	2.8%	43,000	9,662	0.6%	33,338	41,773	8,435
1983	1,595,000	2.4%	37,000	4,914	0.3%	32,086	40,555	8,469
1984	1,622,000	1.7%	27,000	-2,793	-0.2%	29,793	38,643	8,850
1985	1,643,000	1.3%	21,000	-7,714	-0.5%	28,714	37,664	8,950
1986	1,663,000	1.2%	20,000	-8,408	-0.5%	28,408	37,309	8,901
1987	1,678,000	0.9%	15,000	-11,713	-0.7%	26,713	35,631	8,918
1988	1,690,000	0.7%	12,000	-14,557	-0.9%	26,557	35,809	9,252
1989	1,706,000	0.9%	16,000	-10,355	-0.6%	26,355	35,439	9,084
1990	1,729,227	1.4%	23,227	-3,480	-0.2%	26,707	35,830	9,123
1991	1,780,870	3.0%	51,643	24,878	1.4%	26,765	36,194	9,429
1992	1,838,149	3.2%	57,279	30,042	1.7%	27,237	36,796	9,559
1993	1,889,393	2.8%	51,244	24,561	1.3%	26,683	36,738	10,055
1994	1,946,721	3.0%	57,328	30,116	1.6%	27,212	37,623	10,411
1995	1,995,228	2.5%	48,507	20,024	1.0%	28,483	39,064	10,581
1996	2,042,893	2.4%	47,665	18,171	0.9%	29,494	40,495	11,001
1997	2,099,409	2.8%	56,516	25,253	1.2%	31,263	42,512	11,249
1998	2,141,632	2.0%	42,223	9,745	0.5%	32,478	44,126	11,648
1999	2,193,014	2.4%	51,382	17,584	0.8%	33,798	45,434	11,636
2000	2,246,553	2.4%	53,539	18,612	0.8%	34,927	46,880	11,953
2001	2,305,652	2.6%	59,099	23,848	1.1%	35,251	47,688	12,437
2002	2,358,330	2.3%	52,678	17,299	0.8%	35,379	48,041	12,662
2003	2,413,618	2.3%	55,288	18,568	0.8%	36,720	49,518	12,798
2004	2,469,230	2.3%	55,612	18,367	0.8%	37,245	50,527	13,282
2005	2,547,389	3.2%	78,159	40,647	1.6%	37,512	50,431	12,919
2006	2,615,129	2.7%	67,740	28,730	1.1%	39,010	52,368	13,358
2007	2,699,554	3.2%	84,425	44,252	1.7%	40,173	53,953	13,780
2008	2,757,779	2.2%	58,225	16,648	0.6%	41,577	55,357	13,780
2009	2,800,089	1.5%	42,310	1,547	0.1%	40,763	54,548	13,785

Notes:

1. In 1996, the Utah Population Estimates Committee changed its convention on rounded estimates so that it now publishes unrounded estimates. Accordingly, the revised estimates for 1990 and thereafter are not rounded.
2. The Utah Population Estimates Committee revised the population estimates for the years from 2000 to 2003.
3. A complete history of Utah population estimates can be found at <http://governor.utah.gov/dea>.

Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee

**Table 14**  
**Utah Population Estimates by County**

County	Census										2008-2009		2000 - 2009		2009 % of Total Population			
	April 1, 2000	July 1, 2000	July 1, 2001	July 1, 2002	July 1, 2003	July 1, 2004	July 1, 2005	July 1, 2006	July 1, 2007	July 1, 2008	July 1, 2009	Absolute Change	Percent Change	Absolute Change		Percent Change	AARC	
Beaver	6,005	6,023	6,198	6,285	6,285	6,285	6,341	6,428	6,466	6,523	6,576	53	0.8%	571	9.5%	1.0%	0.23%	
Box Elder	42,745	42,860	43,245	43,812	44,022	44,654	45,304	45,987	47,491	48,712	49,421	709	1.5%	6,676	15.6%	1.6%	1.76%	
Cache	91,391	91,897	93,372	95,460	98,176	100,182	103,564	105,671	109,022	111,841	114,276	2,435	2.2%	22,885	25.0%	2.5%	4.08%	
Carbon	20,422	20,396	19,858	19,858	19,538	19,500	19,304	19,504	19,730	19,841	19,768	-73	-0.4%	-654	-3.2%	-0.3%	0.71%	
Daggett	921	933	944	916	921	954	963	949	969	964	988	24	2.5%	67	7.3%	0.6%	0.04%	
Davis	238,994	240,204	246,744	255,099	262,038	268,916	278,278	286,547	296,029	301,915	307,656	5,741	1.9%	68,662	28.7%	2.8%	10.99%	
Duchesne	14,371	14,397	14,646	14,856	14,698	14,933	15,237	15,585	16,163	16,765	17,368	603	3.6%	2,997	20.9%	2.1%	0.62%	
Emery	10,860	10,782	10,473	10,540	10,477	10,493	10,491	10,438	10,461	10,610	10,848	238	2.2%	-12	-0.1%	0.1%	0.39%	
Garfield	4,735	4,763	4,630	4,599	4,532	4,625	4,703	4,772	4,872	5,044	5,149	105	2.1%	414	8.7%	0.9%	0.18%	
Grand	8,485	8,537	8,423	8,468	8,464	8,611	8,826	9,024	9,125	9,326	9,493	167	1.8%	1,008	11.9%	1.2%	0.34%	
Iron	33,779	34,079	35,541	36,122	37,559	38,925	41,397	43,424	44,813	46,341	46,825	484	1.0%	13,046	38.6%	3.6%	1.67%	
Juab	8,238	8,310	8,570	8,643	8,713	8,826	8,974	9,315	9,654	10,039	10,191	152	1.5%	1,953	23.7%	2.3%	0.36%	
Kane	6,046	6,037	6,037	5,958	5,937	6,211	6,294	6,294	6,440	6,663	6,740	77	1.2%	694	11.5%	1.2%	0.24%	
Millard	12,405	12,461	12,486	12,760	13,068	13,127	13,171	13,230	13,414	13,550	13,702	152	1.1%	1,297	10.5%	1.1%	0.49%	
Morgan	7,129	7,181	7,548	7,639	7,938	8,249	8,516	8,888	9,265	9,645	9,947	302	3.1%	2,818	39.5%	3.7%	0.36%	
Plute	1,435	1,436	1,404	1,409	1,358	1,366	1,368	1,373	1,385	1,447	1,479	32	2.2%	44	3.1%	0.3%	0.05%	
Rich	1,961	1,955	1,983	2,050	2,079	2,069	2,062	2,121	2,162	2,278	2,329	51	2.2%	368	18.8%	2.0%	0.08%	
Salt Lake	898,387	902,777	918,279	927,564	940,465	955,166	978,285	996,374	1,018,904	1,030,519	1,042,125	11,606	1.1%	143,738	16.0%	1.6%	37.22%	
San Juan	14,413	14,360	14,063	14,216	14,240	14,353	14,571	14,647	14,807	15,206	15,643	437	2.9%	1,230	8.5%	1.0%	0.56%	
Sanpete	22,763	22,846	23,572	24,521	24,787	25,043	25,454	25,799	26,464	26,960	27,646	686	2.5%	4,883	21.5%	2.1%	0.99%	
Sevier	18,842	18,938	19,180	19,232	19,318	19,415	19,649	19,984	20,442	20,619	20,773	154	0.7%	1,931	10.2%	1.0%	0.74%	
Summit	29,736	30,048	31,279	32,236	34,073	35,090	36,283	36,871	38,412	39,951	40,451	500	1.3%	10,715	36.0%	3.4%	1.44%	
Utah	40,735	41,549	44,425	47,019	48,956	50,075	52,133	54,375	56,536	58,214	59,117	903	1.6%	18,382	45.1%	4.0%	2.11%	
Tooele	25,224	25,297	26,049	25,984	26,019	26,224	26,883	27,747	28,806	30,446	31,291	845	2.8%	6,067	24.1%	2.4%	1.12%	
Uintah	368,536	371,894	390,447	405,977	423,286	437,627	456,073	475,425	501,447	519,632	531,442	11,810	2.3%	162,906	44.2%	4.0%	18.98%	
Wasatch	15,215	15,433	16,278	17,476	18,515	19,177	19,999	21,053	21,951	22,845	23,428	583	2.6%	8,213	54.0%	4.7%	0.84%	
Washington	90,354	91,104	96,902	103,750	109,767	117,316	127,127	134,899	140,908	144,710	145,466	756	0.5%	55,112	61.0%	5.3%	5.20%	
Wayne	2,509	2,515	2,509	2,504	2,487	2,518	2,504	2,535	2,635	2,637	2,692	55	2.1%	183	7.3%	0.8%	0.10%	
Weber	196,533	197,541	200,567	203,377	205,882	209,547	213,684	215,870	220,781	224,536	227,259	2,723	1.2%	30,726	15.6%	1.6%	8.12%	
MCD																		
Bear River	136,097	136,712	138,600	141,322	144,277	146,905	150,930	153,779	158,675	162,831	166,026	3,195	2.0%	29,929	22.0%	2.2%	5.93%	
Central	66,192	66,506	67,721	69,069	69,731	70,295	71,120	72,236	73,994	75,252	76,483	1,231	1.6%	10,291	15.5%	1.6%	2.73%	
Mountainland	413,487	417,375	438,004	455,689	475,874	491,894	512,355	533,349	561,810	582,428	595,321	12,893	2.2%	181,834	44.0%	4.0%	21.26%	
Southeastern	54,180	54,075	52,817	53,082	52,739	53,226	53,613	53,613	54,123	54,963	55,752	769	1.4%	1,572	2.9%	0.3%	1.99%	
Southwestern	140,919	142,006	149,308	156,714	164,080	173,230	185,779	195,817	203,499	209,281	210,756	1,475	0.7%	69,837	49.6%	4.5%	7.53%	
Uintah Basin	40,516	40,627	41,639	41,756	41,638	42,111	43,083	44,281	45,938	48,175	49,647	1,472	3.1%	9,131	22.5%	2.3%	1.77%	
Wasatch Front	1,381,778	1,389,252	1,417,563	1,440,698	1,466,279	1,491,963	1,530,896	1,562,054	1,601,515	1,624,829	1,646,104	21,275	1.3%	264,326	19.1%	1.9%	58.79%	
State of Utah	2,233,169	2,246,553	2,305,652	2,358,330	2,413,618	2,469,230	2,547,389	2,615,129	2,699,554	2,757,779	2,800,089	42,310	1.5%	566,920	25.4%	2.5%	100.00%	

Notes:  
 1. Totals may not add due to rounding.  
 2. AARC is the Average Annual Rate of Change.  
 3. The MCDs are multi-county districts and are divided as follows: Bear River MCD: Box Elder, Cache, and Rich counties; Central MCD: Juab, Millard, Plute, Sanpete, Sevier, and Wayne counties; Mountainland MCD: Summit, Utah, and Wasatch counties; Southeastern MCD: Carbon, Emery, Grand, and San Juan counties; Southwestern MCD: Beaver, Garfield, Iron, Kane and Washington counties; Uintah Basin MCD: Daggett, Duchesne, and Uintah counties; Wasatch Front MCD: Davis, Morgan, Salt Lake, Tooele, and Weber Counties.

Sources:  
 1. April 1, 2000: U.S. Census Bureau  
 2. July 2000-2009: Utah Population Estimates Committee

**Table 15**  
**Total Fertility Rates for Utah and the United States**

Year	Utah	U.S.	Year	Utah	U.S.
1960	4.30	3.61	1984	2.74	1.81
1961	4.24	3.56	1985	2.69	1.84
1962	4.18	3.42	1986	2.59	1.84
1963	3.87	3.30	1987	2.48	1.87
1964	3.55	3.17	1988	2.52	1.93
1965	3.24	2.88	1989	2.55	2.01
1966	3.17	2.67	1990	2.65	2.08
1967	3.12	2.53	1991	2.53	2.06
1968	3.04	2.43	1992	2.53	2.05
1969	3.09	2.42	1993	2.45	2.02
1970	3.30	2.43	1994	2.44	2.00
1971	3.14	2.25	1995	2.45	1.98
1972	2.88	2.00	1996	2.53	1.98
1973	2.84	1.86	1997	2.52	1.97
1974	2.91	1.84	1998	2.59	2.00
1975	2.96	1.77	1999	2.61	2.01
1976	3.19	1.74	2000	2.63	2.06
1977	3.30	1.79	2001	2.56	2.03
1978	3.25	1.76	2002	2.54	2.01
1979	3.28	1.81	2003	2.57	2.04
1980	3.14	1.85	2004	2.54	2.05
1981	3.06	1.82	2005	2.47	2.06
1982	2.99	1.83			
1983	2.83	1.80			

Source: National Center for Health Statistics, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services