



POPULATION GROWTH CONTINUES DESPITE SLOWING IN-MIGRATION

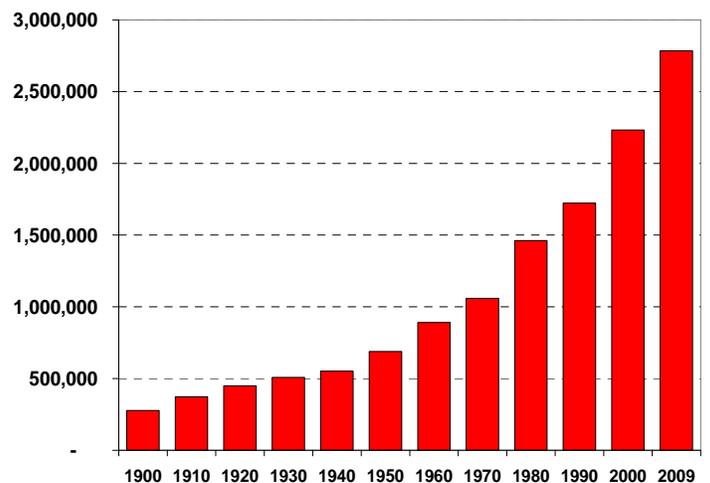
OFFICE OF LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH AND GENERAL COUNSEL

HIGHLIGHTS

- Despite slowing in-migration, Utah's population continues to grow because of strong natural increase. This natural increase is driven by Utah's high fertility rate – 2.47 children per woman in Utah compared to 2.06 children per woman nationally.
- Utah is a very urban state, with 75 percent of the population living in just four of the state's 29 counties: Salt Lake, Utah, Davis, and Weber.
- Utah's total population is projected to grow by about 1.5 million over the next 20 years, increasing from over 2.8 million in 2010 to nearly 4.4 million in 2030.
- Although Utah's school-age population will continue to grow for some years, the rate of growth is projected to slow considerably.
- Utah's elderly population is projected to grow significantly over the next 20 years.

The main reason for Utah's slower growth rate from 2008 to 2009 is net migration. From 2008 to 2009, Utah experienced its slowest in-migration in 19 years - only 1,547 estimated net in-migrants. Since 1991, Utah averaged an estimated annual in-migration of a little less than 24,000. Just three years ago (2007), Utah experienced its largest in-migration in the post World War II period, a little over 44,000. Stated differently, Utah's in-migration for 2009 was not only about 43,000 less than in 2007, but about 22,000 less than the annual average of the last 18 years - a tremendous decline.

Figure 1
Utah Total Population
1900 to 2009



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

On July 1, 2009, Utah's population reached 2,800,089, an increase of over 42,000 persons or 1.5 percent over 2008. This represents the slowest annual percent increase in the state's population since 1990. Nevertheless, this growth rate is still much faster than the 0.9 percent growth rate of the nation. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, Utah ranked as the second fastest growing state from 2008 to 2009, behind only Wyoming.¹ Figure 1 shows Utah's population by decade, as calculated by the U.S. Census Bureau.

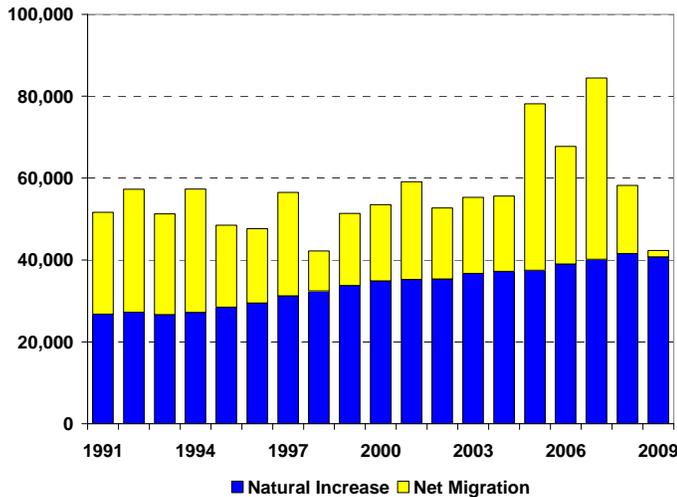
A state's population is influenced by two factors: (1) net migration – the difference between those who move in and those who move out of the state; and (2) natural increase – the difference between total births and deaths.

Strong natural increase is the main reason for Utah's traditionally fast population growth. Utah's natural increase has been growing steadily over the last several decades. For the 20-year period from 1970 to 1990, Utah's annual natural increase averaged about 27,000. In this past decade, natural increase jumped to an annual average increase of nearly 38,000, with each of the last three years rising above 40,000.

Figure 2 (page 2) is a stacked bar graph that shows Utah's population growth by source for the years 1991 to 2009. The dramatic decline in net migration

in the last few years compared to natural increase is clear, as is the corresponding decline in total rate of population growth. Table 1 (page 3) shows the state's annual population, natural increase, and estimated net migration from 1970 to 2009.

Figure 2
Utah Population Growth by Source
1991 to 2009



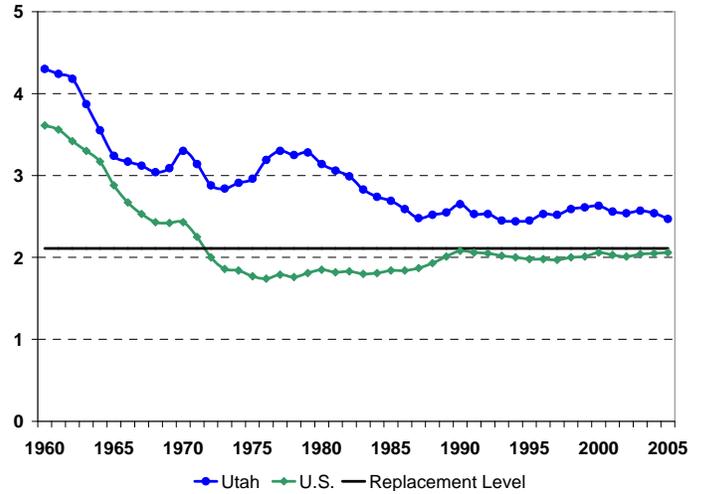
Source: 2010 Economic Report to the Governor

Utah's rapid natural increase is driven by the state's high fertility rate. Total fertility rate represents the average number of children a woman is expected to have in her lifetime. Figure 3 shows total fertility rates for Utah and the nation from 1960 to 2005. As can be seen, fertility rates for Utah and the nation have declined significantly since 1960. However, since the mid-1980s, fertility rates have remained relatively steady for both the United States and Utah. Still, Utah's rate has consistently remained above the national average. Utah's fertility rate stands at 2.47 compared to the national rate of 2.06. This high fertility rate is the main reason Utah consistently has a large natural increase.

When significant in-migration is combined with the state's large natural increase, Utah's population can explode. A good example is what happened in 2007. In that year, an historic estimated net in-migration of 44,252 was added to a large natural increase of 40,173, increasing the state's population by a whopping 84,425, an annual increase of 3.2 percent!

Figure 4 shows the trends in natural increase and net migration along with total year-over population growth from 1950 to 2009.

Figure 3
Total Fertility, Utah and United States
1960 to 2005

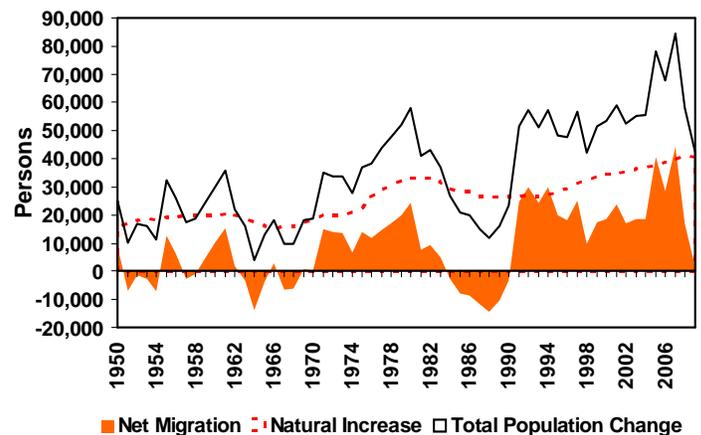


Source: 2010 Economic Report to the Governor

The orange portions below the solid line in the graph show those periods when the state experienced out-migration, meaning more people left the state than moved in. These periods of net out-migration generally correspond with Utah recessions. When Utahns can't find work here, they will often leave the state for work elsewhere.

Interestingly, the current recession, the worst economic downturn since the Great Depression of the 1930s, has not yet produced net out-migration. This may suggest that Utahns have discovered that employment opportunities are no better or even worse elsewhere.

Figure 4
Components of Utah Population Change
1950 to 2009



Source: 2010 Economic Report to the Governor

Table 1
Components of Utah Population Change
1970 to 2009

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

Source: 2010 Economic Report to the Governor

Table 2
Utah Population by County
2000 to 2009

County	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	2008 to 2009		2000 to 2009		AARC
											Absolute Change	Percent Change	Absolute Change	Percent Change	
Beaver	6,023	6,198	6,285	6,285	6,308	6,341	6,428	6,466	6,523	6,576	53	0.8%	571	9.5%	1.0%
Box Elder	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%
Cache	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%
Carbon	20,396	19,858	19,858	19,558	19,385	19,338	19,504	19,730	19,841	19,768	-73	-0.4%	-654	-3.2%	-0.3%
Daggett	933	944	916	921	954	963	949	969	964	988	24	2.5%	67	7.3%	0.6%
Davis	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%
Duchesne	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%
Emery	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%
Garfield	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%
Grand	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%
Iron	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%
Juab	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%
Kane	6,037	6,037	5,958	5,937	6,056	6,211	6,294	6,440	6,663	6,740	77	1.2%	694	11.5%	1.2%
Millard	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%
Morgan	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%
Piute	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%
Rich	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%
Salt Lake	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%
San Juan	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%
Sanpete	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%
Sevier	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%
Summit	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%
Tooele	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%
Uintah	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%
Utah	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%
Wasatch	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%
Washington	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%
Wayne	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%
Weber	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%
State of Utah	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%

Source: 2010 Economic Report to the Governor

POPULATION GROWTH BY COUNTY

Table 2 (page 3) displays the populations of the state's 29 counties from 2000 to 2009. It also shows the change in population in numbers and percent for both 2000 to 2009 and 2008 to 2009.

Focusing on the increase just from 2008 to 2009, Utah County had the largest increase in population, 11,810; Salt Lake County came in second with an increase of 11,606. Together, these two counties accounted for 55 percent of the state's entire increase. Comparatively, Davis and Weber counties grew by 5,741 and 2,723, respectively. Only one other county (Cache – 2,435) grew by more than 1,000. The combined population growth of the four Wasatch Front counties accounts for 75 percent of the state's entire increase. Historically fast growing Washington County, which had been growing by an annual average of 6,701 for the last eight years, grew by only 756 in 2009. Clearly the current recession, especially the housing bust, has affected population growth in this county.

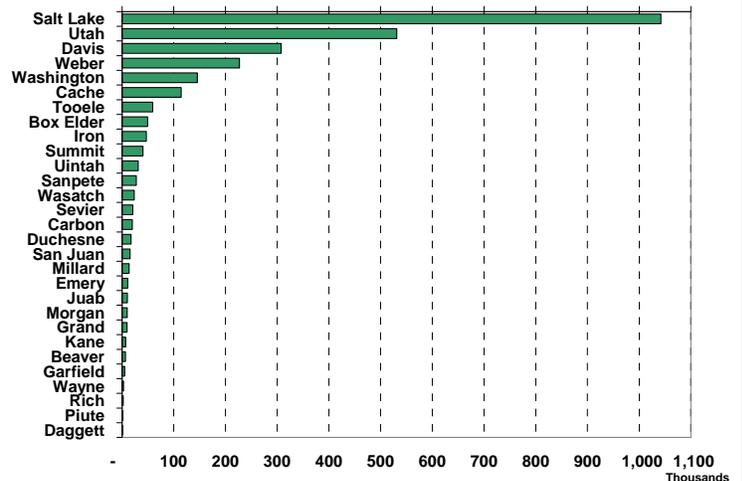
COUNTY POPULATION: UTAH A VERY URBAN STATE

Because of its large geographic size and relatively small population, many consider Utah to be a rural state. In fact, Utah is one of the most urban states in the nation. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, Utah ranks eighth among the states in the percent of its population that lives in urban areas. In other words, only seven states in the nation are more urban than Utah.²

Figure 5 shows county population in descending order. As can be seen, Salt Lake County, one of the smallest counties in area, houses 37 percent of the state's population, or 1,042,125 persons. Second in population is Utah County. Its population of 531,442 accounts for 19 percent of the state's population. Combined, these two counties account for 56 percent of the state's population. Davis County is third with a population of 307,656, accounting for 11 percent of the state's population. Weber County ranks fourth with 227,259 persons, or eight percent of total population. As with year-over population growth, when these four counties are combined, they account

for 75 percent of the state's population, indicating how urban the state is.

Figure 5
Utah Population by County: 2009



Source: 2010 Economic Report to the Governor

UTAH & U.S. AGE CATEGORIES SHOW SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES

Table 3 (page 5) shows how Utah and the United States differ in demographic make-up. The table separates populations into four age groups: under five, 5-17, 18-64, and 65 and over. In all four groups, Utah is at or near the extremes (either first or last). Utah ranks first in the nation in both the percent of population under age five and the percent of population ages 5-17. When combined, these two age groups account for 31 percent of the state's population. The national average for these two groups is about 24 percent - well below that of Utah.

Utah is at the other end of the spectrum when older age groups are ranked. Utah ranks 51st among the states and the District of Columbia in the percent of population ages 18-64 and 50th in the percent of population age 65 and over. Such dramatic extremes should not come as a surprise. If a state is at the extremes in two categories, it is difficult for it to be anywhere else than the opposite extremes in the other two categories. The last column in Table 3 shows the ranking of states in median age. Not surprisingly, with 31 percent of its population under 18 years of age, Utah has the youngest median age in the country at 28.7. The median age of the nation is 36.8, which is 8.1 years older than that of Utah.

**Table 3
Ranking of States by Selected Age Groups as a Percent of Total Population
2008**

Rank	All Ages			Under Age 5			Ages 5 to 17			Ages 18 to 64			Ages 65+			Median Age	
	State	Population	Percent of Total	State	Population	Percent of Total	State	Population	Percent of Total	State	Population	Percent of Total	State	Population	Percent of Total		
	United States	304,059,724		United States	21,005,852	6.9%	United States	52,935,996	17.4%	United States	191,248,160	62.9%	United States	38,869,716	12.8%	United States	36.8
1	California	36,756,666		Utah	268,916	9.8%	Utah	580,719	21.2%	District of Columbia	409,169	69.1%	Florida	3,187,797	17.4%	Utah	28.7
2	Texas	24,326,974		Texas	2,027,307	8.3%	Texas	4,698,464	19.3%	Alaska	456,140	66.5%	West Virginia	285,067	15.7%	Texas	33.2
3	New York	19,490,297		Idaho	121,746	8.0%	Idaho	290,894	19.1%	Vermont	405,691	65.3%	Pennsylvania	1,910,571	15.3%	Alaska	33.3
4	Florida	18,328,340		Arizona	155,910	7.9%	Georgia	1,808,320	18.7%	Colorado	3,221,227	65.2%	Maine	199,187	15.1%	Idaho	34.4
5	Illinois	12,901,563		Nevada	199,175	7.7%	Alaska	127,793	18.6%	New Hampshire	852,473	64.8%	Iowa	444,554	14.8%	California	34.8
6	Pennsylvania	12,448,279		Georgia	740,521	7.6%	Mississippi	545,907	18.6%	Massachusetts	4,199,836	64.6%	Hawaii	190,067	14.8%	Georgia	34.9
7	Ohio	11,485,910		Alaska	52,083	7.6%	Arizona	1,191,311	18.3%	Washington	4,224,172	64.5%	North Dakota	94,276	14.7%	District of Columbia	34.9
8	Michigan	10,003,422		Mississippi	220,813	7.5%	California	6,659,871	18.1%	Virginia	5,005,311	64.4%	South Dakota	116,100	14.4%	Arizona	35.1
9	Georgia	9,685,744		New Mexico	148,323	7.5%	Louisiana	797,257	18.1%	Rhode Island	674,602	64.2%	Arkansas	407,205	14.3%	Mississippi	35.3
10	North Carolina	9,222,414		Nebraska	132,092	7.4%	Nevada	468,626	18.0%	Maryland	3,613,449	64.1%	Montana	137,312	14.2%	Louisiana	35.6
11	New Jersey	8,682,661		California	2,704,659	7.4%	Indiana	1,141,592	17.9%	New York	12,474,609	64.0%	Rhode Island	147,646	14.1%	Colorado	35.7
12	Virginia	7,769,089		Oklahoma	266,547	7.3%	New Mexico	354,127	17.8%	Maine	842,402	64.0%	Vermont	86,649	13.9%	New Mexico	35.8
13	Washington	6,549,224		South Dakota	58,566	7.3%	Kansas	497,956	17.8%	Oregon	2,418,487	63.8%	Delaware	121,688	13.9%	Nevada	35.9
14	Arizona	6,500,180		Colorado	358,280	7.3%	Illinois	2,284,892	17.7%	Wyoming	338,597	63.6%	Alabama	641,667	13.8%	Illinois	36.0
15	Massachusetts	6,497,967		Kansas	202,529	7.2%	Nebraska	314,903	17.7%	Georgia	6,155,879	63.6%	Ohio	1,570,837	13.7%	Oklahoma	36.1
16	Indiana	6,376,792		Wyoming	38,253	7.2%	Michigan	1,764,672	17.6%	Minnesota	3,315,230	63.5%	Connecticut	478,007	13.7%	Kansas	36.2
17	Tennessee	6,214,888		North Carolina	652,883	7.1%	Oklahoma	639,488	17.6%	California	23,277,640	63.3%	Missouri	805,235	13.6%	Nebraska	36.2
18	Missouri	5,911,605		Arkansas	202,070	7.1%	Arkansas	500,411	17.5%	North Carolina	5,839,685	63.3%	Nebraska	240,847	13.5%	Indiana	36.7
19	Maryland	5,633,597		Louisiana	310,716	7.0%	Alabama	811,373	17.4%	Wisconsin	3,563,409	63.3%	Oklahoma	490,637	13.5%	Wyoming	36.8
20	Wisconsin	5,627,967		Indiana	443,089	6.9%	South Dakota	139,743	17.4%	New Jersey	5,484,138	63.2%	Massachusetts	871,098	13.4%	North Carolina	36.9
21	Minnesota	5,220,393		Illinois	894,368	6.9%	Ohio	1,986,627	17.3%	Connecticut	2,211,032	63.1%	New York	2,607,672	13.4%	North Dakota	37.1
22	Colorado	4,939,456		Minnesota	358,471	6.9%	Missouri	1,022,019	17.3%	Illinois	8,146,995	63.1%	Wisconsin	750,146	13.3%	Virginia	37.1
23	Alabama	4,661,900		Delaware	59,319	6.8%	North Carolina	1,590,854	17.2%	Kentucky	2,695,314	63.1%	South Carolina	596,295	13.3%	Arkansas	37.2
24	South Carolina	4,479,800		Hawaii	87,207	6.8%	Maryland	968,796	17.2%	Hawaii	812,888	63.1%	Oregon	503,998	13.3%	Washington	37.2
25	Louisiana	4,410,796		South Carolina	303,024	6.8%	Colorado	848,855	17.2%	Michigan	6,308,902	63.1%	Arizona	862,573	13.3%	South Dakota	37.3
26	Kentucky	4,269,245		Missouri	399,450	6.8%	Minnesota	896,173	17.2%	Montana	609,770	63.0%	New Jersey	1,150,941	13.3%	Minnesota	37.3
27	Oregon	3,790,060		Virginia	522,672	6.7%	New Jersey	1,490,161	17.2%	Tennessee	3,916,668	63.0%	Kentucky	565,867	13.3%	Alabama	37.5
28	Oklahoma	3,642,361		Iowa	201,321	6.7%	Connecticut	600,576	17.2%	West Virginia	1,143,243	63.0%	Tennessee	819,626	13.2%	Missouri	37.5
29	Connecticut	3,501,252		Tennessee	416,334	6.7%	Tennessee	1,062,260	17.1%	North Dakota	404,157	63.0%	New Mexico	260,051	13.1%	South Carolina	37.6
30	Iowa	3,002,555		Kentucky	284,601	6.7%	South Carolina	763,203	17.0%	Nevada	1,635,649	62.9%	Kansas	366,706	13.1%	Maryland	37.7
31	Mississippi	2,938,618		Alabama	310,504	6.7%	Iowa	511,292	17.0%	South Carolina	2,817,278	62.9%	Michigan	1,304,322	13.0%	Tennessee	37.7
32	Arkansas	2,855,390		Washington	433,119	6.6%	Kentucky	723,463	16.9%	Louisiana	2,762,509	62.6%	New Hampshire	169,978	12.9%	Kentucky	37.7
33	Kansas	2,802,134		Maryland	371,787	6.6%	Wyoming	90,204	16.9%	Ohio	7,184,696	62.6%	Indiana	813,839	12.8%	Hawaii	38.0
34	Utah	2,736,424		North Dakota	41,896	6.5%	Washington	1,108,056	16.9%	Pennsylvania	7,775,704	62.5%	Mississippi	371,598	12.6%	New York	38.0
35	Nevada	2,600,167		Ohio	743,750	6.5%	Wisconsin	952,135	16.9%	Delaware	545,175	62.4%	Minnesota	650,519	12.5%	Michigan	38.0
36	New Mexico	1,984,356		Wisconsin	362,277	6.4%	Delaware	146,910	16.8%	Indiana	3,978,272	62.4%	North Carolina	1,139,052	12.4%	Oregon	38.0
37	West Virginia	1,814,468		Oregon	243,483	6.4%	Virginia	1,300,529	16.7%	Missouri	3,684,901	62.3%	Wyoming	65,614	12.3%	Iowa	38.1
38	Nebraska	1,783,432		New Jersey	557,421	6.4%	New Hampshire	218,061	16.6%	Texas	15,128,980	62.2%	Louisiana	540,314	12.2%	Ohio	38.1
39	Idaho	1,523,816		Montana	61,114	6.3%	Oregon	624,092	16.5%	Alabama	2,898,356	62.2%	Illinois	1,575,308	12.2%	Wisconsin	38.2
40	Maine	1,316,456		Michigan	625,526	6.3%	Montana	159,244	16.5%	Kansas	1,734,943	61.9%	Virginia	940,577	12.1%	Delaware	38.2
41	New Hampshire	1,315,809		Florida	1,140,516	6.2%	New York	3,199,521	16.4%	Oklahoma	2,245,689	61.7%	Maryland	679,565	12.1%	Massachusetts	38.6
42	Hawaii	1,288,198		New York	1,208,495	6.2%	Pennsylvania	2,024,542	16.3%	New Mexico	1,221,855	61.6%	Washington	783,877	12.0%	New Jersey	38.7
43	Rhode Island	1,050,788		District of Columbia	36,352	6.1%	Massachusetts	1,043,465	16.1%	Iowa	1,845,388	61.5%	Idaho	182,150	12.0%	Rhode Island	38.8
44	Montana	967,440		Connecticut	211,637	6.0%	Rhode Island	167,606	16.0%	Nebraska	1,095,590	61.4%	District of Columbia	70,648	11.9%	Montana	39.3
45	Delaware	873,092		Pennsylvania	737,462	5.9%	North Dakota	101,152	15.8%	Mississippi	1,800,300	61.3%	Nevada	296,717	11.4%	Connecticut	39.4
46	South Dakota	804,194		Massachusetts	383,568	5.9%	Florida	2,863,755	15.6%	Arkansas	1,745,704	61.1%	California	4,114,496	11.2%	Pennsylvania	39.9
47	Alaska	686,293		West Virginia	105,435	5.8%	Vermont	96,295	15.5%	Idaho	929,026	61.0%	Colorado	511,094	10.3%	New Hampshire	40.2
48	North Dakota	641,481		Rhode Island	60,934	5.8%	West Virginia	280,723	15.5%	South Dakota	489,785	60.9%	Texas	2,472,223	10.2%	Florida	40.2
49	Vermont	621,270		New Hampshire	75,297	5.7%	Maine	203,408	15.5%	Florida	11,136,272	60.8%	Georgia	981,024	10.1%	West Virginia	40.6
50	District of Columbia	591,833		Maine	71,459	5.4%	Hawaii	198,036	15.4%	Arizona	3,930,386	60.5%	Utah	246,202	9.0%	Vermont	41.2
51	Wyoming	532,668		Vermont	32,635	5.3%	District of Columbia	75,664	12.8%	Utah	1,640,587	60.0%	Alaska	50,277	7.3%	Maine	42.0

Source: 2010 Economic Report to the Governor

DEPENDENCY RATIOS

Another way of looking at demographics is with dependency ratios. A dependency ratio compares the number of non-working-age persons (younger than 18 and 65 or older) per 100 persons of working age (18 to 64).³ As can be seen in Table 4, Utah has both the largest preschool-age (under 5) dependency ratio and the largest school-age (5-17) dependency ratio in the nation. At the other end of the age groups, Utah ranks 50th, only ahead of Alaska, in the smallest retirement-age dependency ratio.

When looking at these dependency ratios, it should come as no surprise that Utah faces real challenges

in funding its public schools (K-12). In Utah there are 35.4 school-age dependents (5-17) for every 100 working-age (18-64) adults. The national average is 27.7 school-age dependents per 100 working-age adults. Another way of looking at this is to say that every 100 working-age adults in Utah must support 7.7 more school-age children (roughly 25 percent) than the national average. This is a significant burden for Utah's working-age adults. It is the main reason that Utah can spend a significant percent of its public dollars on education and still have comparatively low per-pupil expenditures.

In contrast to its comparatively high school-age dependency ratio, Utah's retirement-age dependency

ratio is the second smallest in the nation. This means that this age group is a much smaller burden on Utah's working-age adults than nationally.

It is important to understand that these two dependent groups are supported by very different sources of public funding. The major sources of

public support for the retirement-age population come from federal taxes and are federally administered: Social Security and Medicare. The major burden coming from the school-age population is education, which is funded and administered by state and local governments primarily through state and local tax dollars.

**Table 4
Dependency Ratios for States
2008**

Rank	State	Preschool-Age (under age 5) per 100 of Working Age	State	School-Age (5-17) per 100 of Working Age	State	Retirement-Age (65 & over) per 100 of Working Age	State	Total Non-Working Age per 100 of Working Age
	United States	11.0	United States	27.7	United States	20.3	United States	59.0
1	Utah	16.4	Utah	35.4	Florida	28.6	Utah	66.8
2	Texas	13.4	Idaho	31.3	West Virginia	24.9	Arizona	65.4
3	Arizona	13.1	Texas	31.1	Pennsylvania	24.6	Florida	64.6
4	Idaho	13.1	Mississippi	30.3	Iowa	24.1	South Dakota	64.2
5	Mississippi	12.3	Arizona	30.3	South Dakota	23.7	Idaho	64.0
6	Nevada	12.2	Georgia	29.4	Maine	23.6	Arkansas	63.6
7	New Mexico	12.1	New Mexico	29.0	Hawaii	23.4	Mississippi	63.2
8	Nebraska	12.1	Louisiana	28.9	North Dakota	23.3	Nebraska	62.8
9	Georgia	12.0	Nebraska	28.7	Arkansas	23.3	Iowa	62.7
10	South Dakota	12.0	Kansas	28.7	Montana	22.5	New Mexico	62.4
11	Oklahoma	11.9	Indiana	28.7	Delaware	22.3	Oklahoma	62.2
12	Kansas	11.7	Arkansas	28.7	Alabama	22.1	Kansas	61.5
13	California	11.6	Nevada	28.7	Nebraska	22.0	Alabama	60.8
14	Arkansas	11.6	California	28.6	Arizona	21.9	Texas	60.8
15	Alaska	11.4	South Dakota	28.5	Rhode Island	21.9	Missouri	60.4
16	Wyoming	11.3	Oklahoma	28.5	Ohio	21.9	Indiana	60.3
17	Louisiana	11.2	Illinois	28.0	Missouri	21.9	Delaware	60.1
18	North Carolina	11.2	Alaska	28.0	Oklahoma	21.8	Pennsylvania	60.1
19	Indiana	11.1	Alabama	28.0	Connecticut	21.6	Ohio	59.9
20	Colorado	11.1	Michigan	28.0	Vermont	21.4	Louisiana	59.7
21	Illinois	11.0	Missouri	27.7	New Mexico	21.3	South Carolina	59.0
22	Iowa	10.9	Iowa	27.7	South Carolina	21.2	Nevada	59.0
23	Delaware	10.9	Ohio	27.7	Kansas	21.1	North Dakota	58.7
24	Missouri	10.8	North Carolina	27.2	Wisconsin	21.1	West Virginia	58.7
25	Minnesota	10.8	New Jersey	27.2	Kentucky	21.0	Tennessee	58.7
26	South Carolina	10.8	Connecticut	27.2	New Jersey	21.0	Montana	58.7
27	Hawaii	10.7	Tennessee	27.1	Tennessee	20.9	Michigan	58.6
28	Alabama	10.7	South Carolina	27.1	New York	20.9	Hawaii	58.5
29	Tennessee	10.6	Minnesota	27.0	Oregon	20.8	Kentucky	58.4
30	Kentucky	10.6	Delaware	26.9	Massachusetts	20.7	Illinois	58.4
31	Virginia	10.4	Kentucky	26.8	Michigan	20.7	Connecticut	58.4
32	North Dakota	10.4	Maryland	26.8	Mississippi	20.6	New Jersey	58.3
33	Ohio	10.4	Wisconsin	26.7	Indiana	20.5	Wisconsin	57.9
34	Maryland	10.3	Wyoming	26.6	New Hampshire	19.9	North Carolina	57.9
35	Washington	10.3	Colorado	26.4	Minnesota	19.6	California	57.9
36	Florida	10.2	Washington	26.2	Idaho	19.6	Minnesota	57.5
37	Wisconsin	10.2	Montana	26.1	Louisiana	19.6	Georgia	57.3
38	New Jersey	10.2	Pennsylvania	26.0	North Carolina	19.5	Wyoming	57.3
39	Oregon	10.1	Virginia	26.0	Wyoming	19.4	Oregon	56.7
40	Montana	10.0	Oregon	25.8	Illinois	19.3	Maine	56.3
41	Michigan	9.9	Florida	25.7	Maryland	18.8	New York	56.2
42	New York	9.7	New York	25.6	Virginia	18.8	Maryland	55.9
43	Connecticut	9.6	New Hampshire	25.6	Washington	18.6	Rhode Island	55.8
44	Pennsylvania	9.5	North Dakota	25.0	Nevada	18.1	Virginia	55.2
45	West Virginia	9.2	Massachusetts	24.8	California	17.7	Washington	55.0
46	Massachusetts	9.1	Rhode Island	24.8	District of Columbia	17.3	Massachusetts	54.7
47	Rhode Island	9.0	West Virginia	24.6	Texas	16.3	New Hampshire	54.4
48	District of Columbia	8.9	Hawaii	24.4	Georgia	15.9	Colorado	53.3
49	New Hampshire	8.8	Maine	24.1	Colorado	15.9	Vermont	53.1
50	Maine	8.5	Vermont	23.7	Utah	15.0	Alaska	50.5
51	Vermont	8.0	District of Columbia	18.5	Alaska	11.0	District of Columbia	44.6

Source: 2010 Economic Report to the Governor

PROJECTED POPULATION GROWTH BY COUNTY (2010 TO 2030)⁴

Utah's population is projected to continue to grow at a rapid pace over the coming decades. The state's total population is projected to grow from over 2.8 million in 2010 to somewhat less than 3.7 million in 2020 and nearly 4.4 million in 2030. In other words, Utah's total population is projected to increase by about 1.5 million over the next 20 years.

As with the current population of the state, most of the projected growth between 2010 and 2030 will be concentrated in just a few of the state's 29 counties. It is projected that roughly one-half of the state's population growth will occur in just two counties: Salt Lake (27 percent) and Utah (24 percent). Over two-thirds, or 67 percent, of the state's growth is projected to occur in just three counties: Salt Lake, Utah, and Washington (17 percent). Over three-fourths, or 78 percent, of the state's population increase is projected to occur in just five counties: Salt Lake, Utah, Washington, Weber (6 percent), and Davis (5 percent).

Figure 6 shows the projected growth of the 29 counties from 2010 to 2030. These projections clearly indicate that Utah, already a very urban state, is going to become even more urban in the future. That urban growth will occur in just two main areas: the four Wasatch Front counties (Salt Lake, Utah, Davis and Weber), and Washington County.⁵

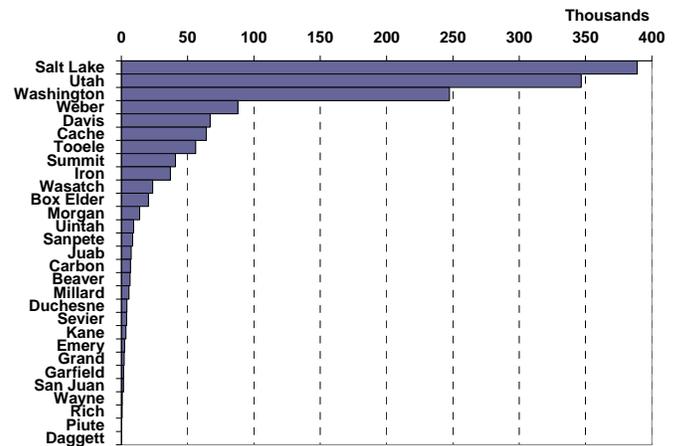
COMING CHANGES IN UTAH'S DEMOGRAPHICS

Two demographic trends are beginning to emerge that will significantly impact Utah. The first major trend is the projected gradual decline in the rate of growth in the state's school-age population. For the past several years, this age group (5-17) has been growing at annual rates of between 2.6 percent and 3.2 percent.

Beginning about 2012, these growth rates will start to steadily fall. By 2015, the annual school-age

growth rate is projected to be 2.4 percent; by 2020, 1.3 percent; by 2025, 0.7 percent; and by 2030, 0.9 percent. This declining growth rate in the school-age population could have a significant impact on future public education funding demands. Figure 7 (page 8) displays projected trends in total and annual growth in school-age population. It is important to be clear that a declining growth rate does not mean a shrinking total school-age population. Rather, Utah's school-age population will continue to grow, but at a much lower rate. This lower growth rate will reduce Utah's school-age population from 21 percent of the total population in 2010 to 19 percent in 2030.

Figure 6
Projected Population Growth by County 2010 to 2030



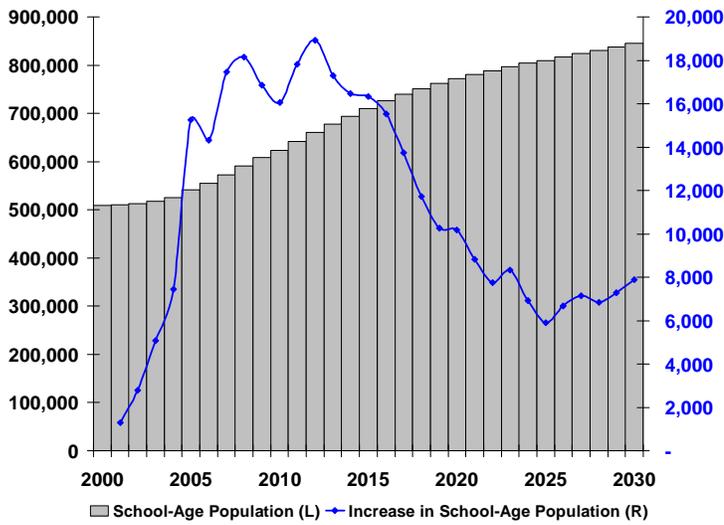
Source: 2010 Economic Report to the Governor

The second demographic trend that will change Utah's population make-up is the rapidly increasing growth of the elderly population. Between 2010 and 2030, Utah's elderly population is projected to grow from about 250,000 to 600,000. As a percent of the state's population, the 65 and older population will increase from roughly 9 percent to 14 percent – a significant shift in just 20 years.

As with the changes in school-age population, this demographic shift will have significant impact on the state. For example, it will likely lead to greater demands for health care services, assisted living housing, and senior citizen centers.

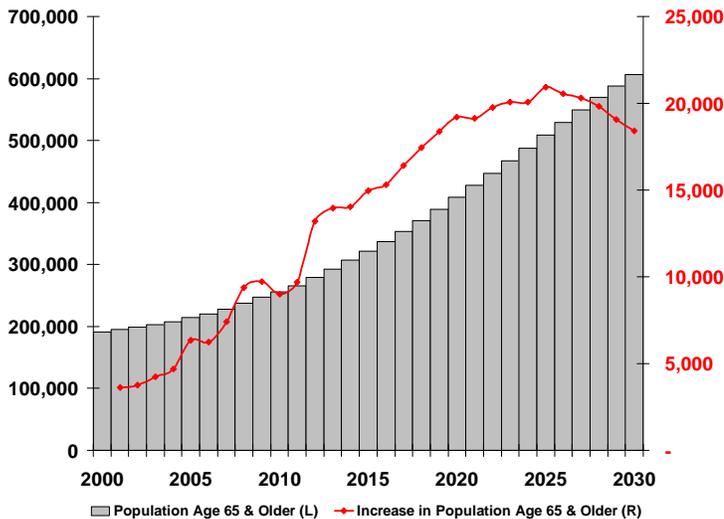
Figure 8 (page 8) displays projected trends in both total and annual growth in the population age 65 and older.

Figure 7
Growth in School Age Population
2000 to 2030



Source: 2010 Economic Report to the Governor

Figure 8
Growth in Population Age 65 and Older
2000 to 2030



Source: 2010 Economic Report to the Governor

SUMMARY

Despite a slowdown in in-migration, Utah's population continues to grow because of strong natural increase. Natural increase is driven by Utah's high fertility rate - 2.47 children per woman as to 2.06 children per woman nationally.

Utah is a very urban state, with 75 percent of the population living in just four of the state's 29 counties: Salt Lake, Utah, Davis, and Weber. Utah's total population is projected to grow from over 2.8 million in 2010 to nearly 4.4 million in 2030.

Although Utah's school-age population will continue to grow for some years, the rate of growth will slow considerably.

Utah's elderly population is projected to grow significantly over the next 20 years – from about 250,000 to 600,000.

1. The U.S. Census Bureau uses its own population estimates. These estimates differ from the one cited in the paper, which is calculated by the Utah Population Estimates Committee. Based on Census Bureau estimates, Utah grew by 2.10 percent and Wyoming grew by 2.12 percent from 2008 to 2009, thus placing Utah second in the nation in year-over population growth. U.S. Census Bureau.

2. The U.S. Census Bureau defines an urban area as densely settled territory that contains 50,000 or more people. The seven states that have a higher percent of their population living in urban areas than Utah are, in descending order: California (94.4%), New Jersey (94.4%), Hawaii (91.5%), Nevada (91.5%), Massachusetts (91.4%), Rhode Island (90.9%), and Florida (89.3%). Arizona is tied with Utah with an urban population of 88.2%. *Statistical Abstract of the United States: 2008*, p. 34.

3. The terms "non-working-age" and "working-age" are statistical terms that allow analysts to compare dependency ratios accurately among the states. It does not mean that there are no persons working in the "non-working-age" categories or that all persons in the "working-age" category are working. *2010 Economic Report to the Governor*, p. 41.

4. The population projections used are calculated by the Utah Population Estimates Committee and were released in January 2008. The next Baseline Long-Term Projections will not be released until 2012. "Population and Components of Change, By County and Multi-county District," Utah Population Estimates Committee, Governor's Office of Planning and Budget.

5. The long-term projections indicate that Washington County will again take its place as one of the fastest growing counties in the state. By 2020, it will be nearly identical in population to Weber County and by 2030 will far surpass it. The 2030 population projections for these two counties are: Weber – 320,634, Washington County – 415,510.