

Salt Lake County: Demographic and Economic Overview

Prepared for
Salt Lake County Aging Services

Prepared by

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SALT LAKE COUNTY: DEMOGRAPHIC AND ECONOMIC OVERVIEW

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Salt Lake County is the economic, political, and cultural center of Utah. The county is currently home to nearly 40 percent of Utah residents and generates about half of all jobs in the state. It remains the most populous county, with a million of the state's 2.6 million residents,¹ and its daytime population swells by more than 50,000 to accommodate in-commuters from surrounding counties. Salt Lake County has maintained a central yet evolving role within the state since its inception.

Because of its relative size, Salt Lake County dominates all standard state-level demographic and economic metrics. The truly distinctive character of Salt Lake County within Utah becomes particularly evident when it is compared to the rest of the state, rather than to the state as a whole. This paper is a systematic review of historic and projected population and economic trends and characteristics of Salt Lake County. Beyond the dominant contribution of the county to the overall growth of the state, what emerges from this analysis is a more clear understanding of the distinctive age structure, racial and ethnic composition, and industrial and occupational distribution of Salt Lake County as compared to the rest of the state. The paper initially reviews past and current population trends, followed by a similar review of economic changes. The final major section of the paper is a consideration of the future of Salt Lake County.

Population Size and Change

The 1900 census enumerated just 77,725 residents in Salt Lake County, which was 28 percent of the Utah population. Over the next two decades the county's population more than doubled, approaching 160,000, and representing over a third of the Utah population. By the 1970 census, the population of Salt Lake County was nearing half a million, and its share of the state population peaked at just over 43 percent. Although the county has continued to gain residents, its proportion of the state population has subsequently declined. The increasing share in the first half of the 20th century and declining share from the 1970s onward is mostly the result of the geographic expansion of the metropolitan area, first within the county, then subsequently into surrounding counties. These development patterns and differential growth rates are expected to continue for the foreseeable future. The population of Salt Lake County will surpass one million by 2007 and approach 1.7 million by 2050 (Figure 1 and Table 1).

¹ Utah Population Estimates Committee.

Figure 1

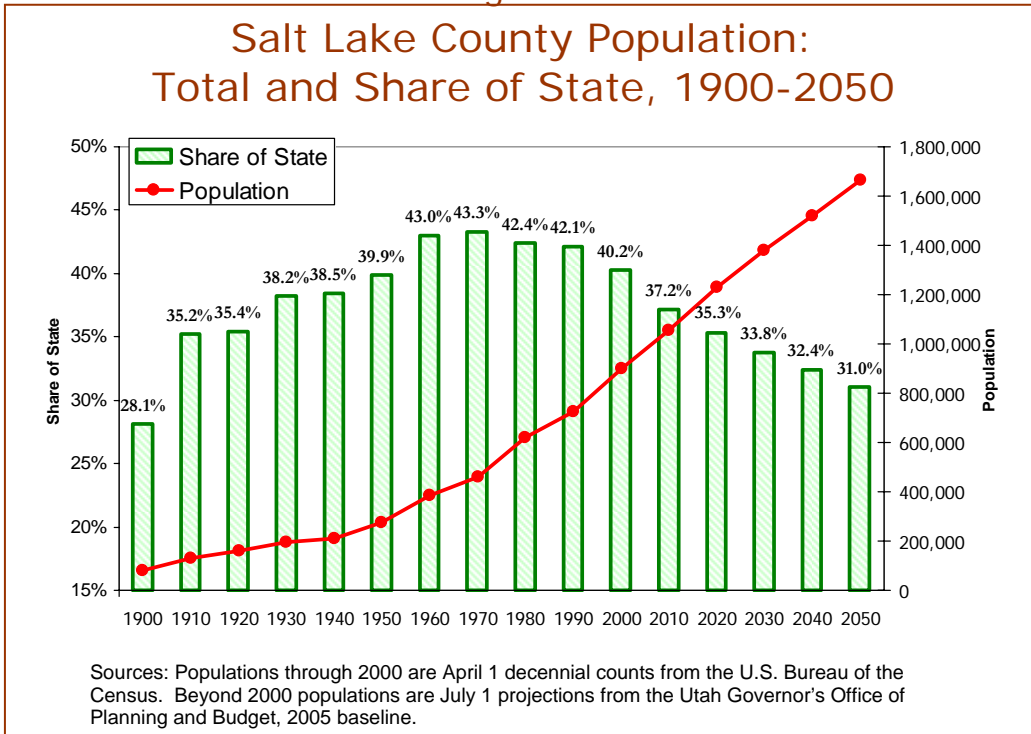


Table 1
Population Growth in the 20th Century:
Salt Lake County and the State of Utah

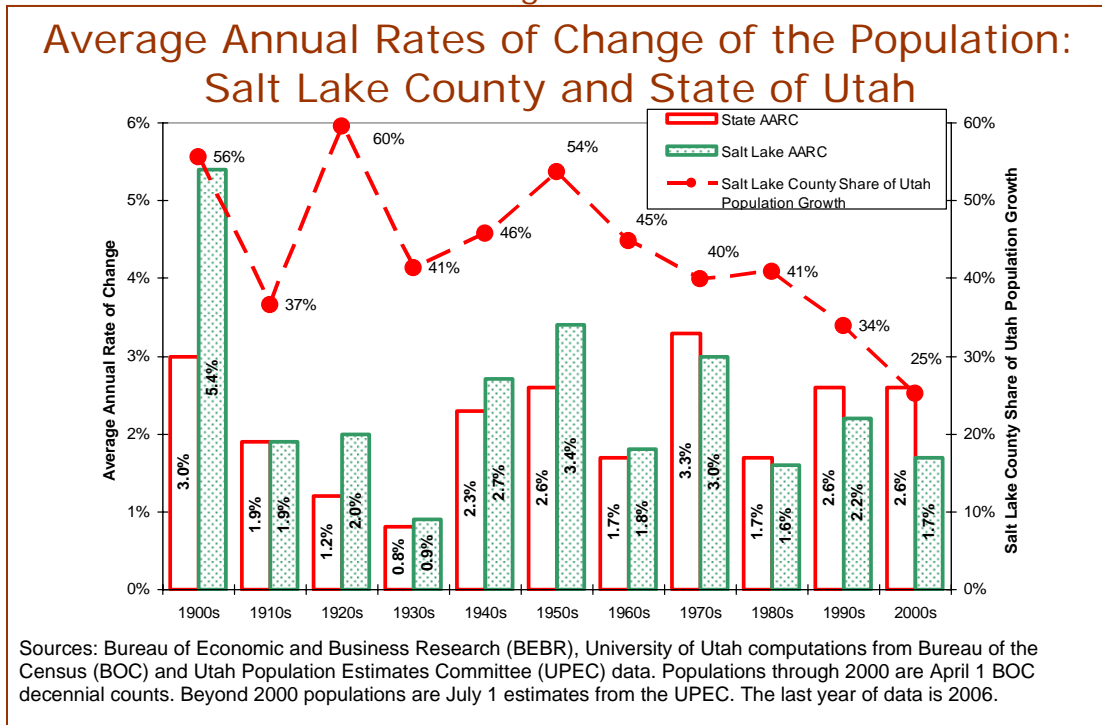
	Population		10-Year Population Change		Salt Lake County	
	Salt Lake County	State of Utah	Salt Lake County	State of Utah	County Share of the State Population	County Share of the 10-Year State Population Change
1900	77,725	276,749	19,268	68,844	28.1%	28.0%
1910	131,426	373,351	53,701	96,602	35.2%	55.6%
1920	159,282	449,396	27,856	76,045	35.4%	36.6%
1930	194,102	507,847	34,820	58,451	38.2%	59.6%
1940	211,623	550,310	17,521	42,463	38.5%	41.3%
1950	274,895	688,862	63,272	138,552	39.9%	45.7%
1960	383,035	890,627	108,140	201,765	43.0%	53.6%
1970	458,607	1,059,273	75,572	168,646	43.3%	44.8%
1980	619,066	1,461,037	160,459	401,764	42.4%	39.9%
1990	725,956	1,722,850	106,890	261,813	42.1%	40.8%
2000	898,387	2,233,169	172,431	510,319	40.2%	33.8%

Sources: Bureau of Economic and Business Research (BEBR), University of Utah computations from Powell (1994)² and Bureau of the Census.

Note: These are decennial census counts.

² Allan Kent Powell. 1994. Population. In *Utah History Encyclopedia*, ed. Allan Kent Powell. Salt Lake City: University of Utah Press.

Figure 2



Rates and Components of Population Change³

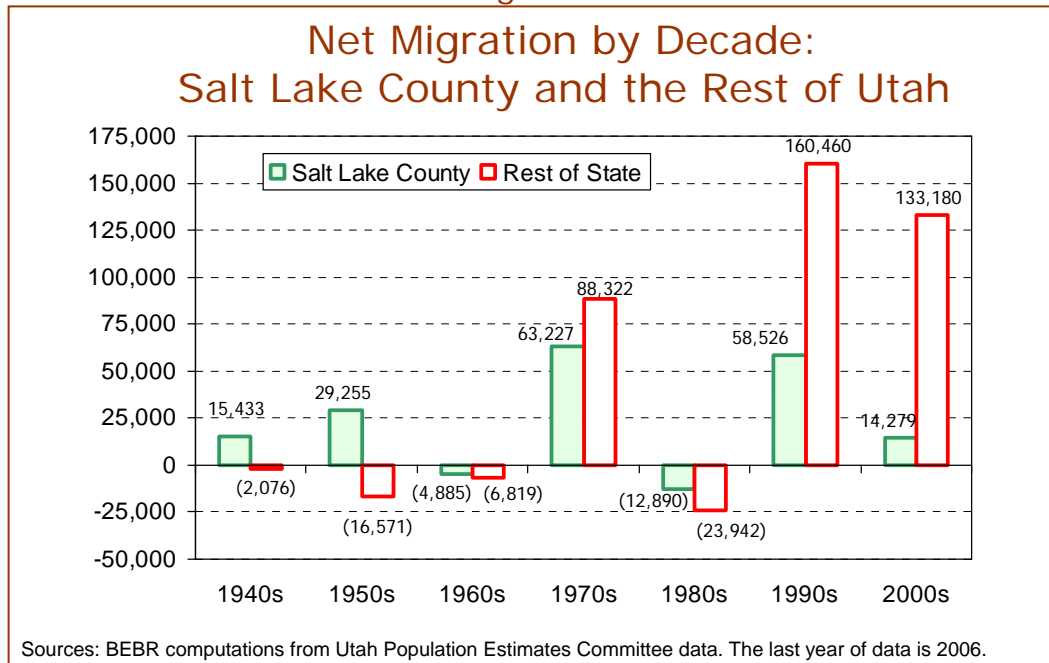
Population growth rates of Salt Lake County generally outpaced those of the rest of the state from 1900 well into the 1960s. The average annual rate of growth of Salt Lake County’s population was 5.4 percent in the first decade of the 20th century; this accounted for over half of the state’s total population growth over that period. The 1950s were the second most rapidly growing decade of the 20th century for Salt Lake County, when its population growth rate averaged 3.4 percent annually and it added on average over 10,000 residents per year. In contrast, the peak growth decade for the state was the 1970s, which was also the first decade of the 20th century in which the growth rate of the state surpassed that of Salt Lake County. With the exception of the 1910s and 1990s, Salt Lake County contributed at least 40 percent of the total state population growth for every decade of the 20th century. It accounted for just over a third of Utah’s population growth in the 1990s and an estimated quarter of the growth from 2000 through 2006 (Figure 2).

Salt Lake County has maintained its historic dominance as the major migration destination within Utah, although its share of the state’s net in-migration (gross in-migration minus gross out-migration) has recently declined. While the rest of the state had cumulative net out-migration in the 1940s and 1950s, Salt Lake County had sufficient cumulative net in-migration for both decades so that the state as a whole achieved positive net in-migration. Salt Lake County accounted for 42 percent of the state’s minimal net out-migration in the 1960s and 35 percent of the state’s more substantial net out-migration in the 1980s. During the 1970s, 1990s, and 2000s — periods of significant in-migration to

³ Components of population change are net in-migration (annual gross in-migration minus annual gross out-migration) and natural increase (annual births minus annual deaths).

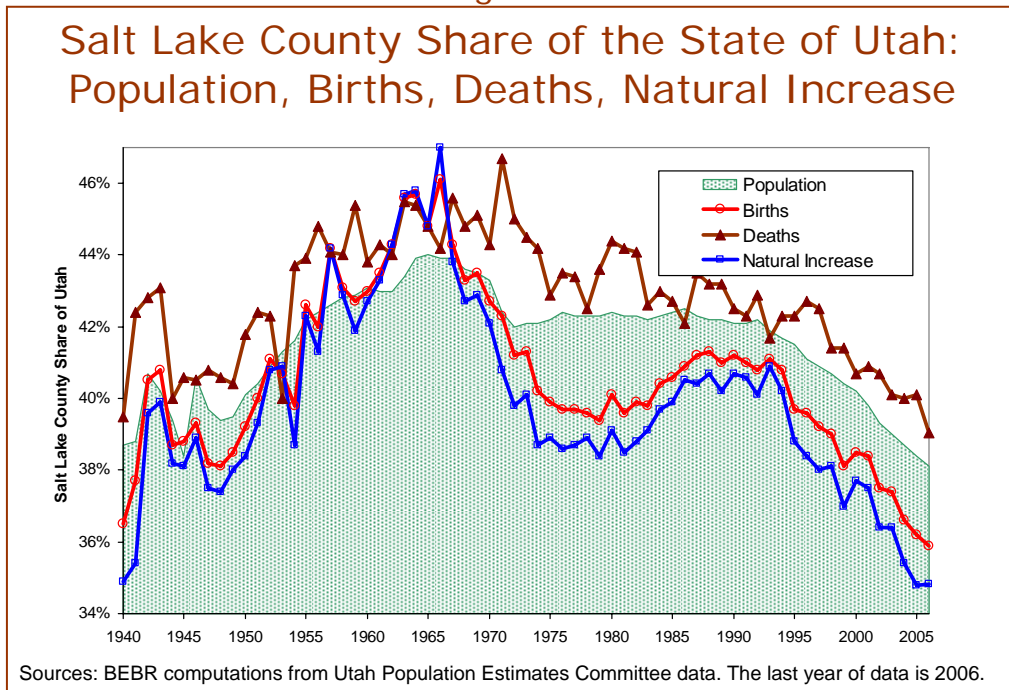
Utah — Salt Lake County’s share of the state’s net in-migration fell steadily from 42 percent to 27 percent, and 10 percent respectively. In terms of raw numbers, cumulative net in-migration to Salt Lake County in the 1990s was estimated to be 58,526 while it was 160,460 in the rest of the state. From 2000 to 2006 cumulative net in-migration to Salt Lake County is estimated to have been 14,279, while the rest of the state gained, on net, 133,180 new residents through migration. As the metropolitan area expands, surrounding counties are accommodating a greater share of the growth than Salt Lake County. These differential growth rates are expected to continue (Figure 3).

Figure 3



Salt Lake County’s shares of state population, births, deaths, and natural increase (births minus deaths) are shown in Figure 4. The July 1, 2006 estimated number of residents of Salt Lake County was 996,374, which was 38.1 percent of the state’s estimated population of 2,615,129. Vital records for the fiscal year ending July 1, 2006 indicate that births to Salt Lake County residents totaled 18,798, which represented 35.9 percent of the state total. Salt Lake County fiscal year deaths for 2006 were 5,217, which was 39.1 percent of total deaths for the state. Vital records are residence-adjusted, so an individual’s place of birth or death is reported in their place of residence, rather than the place of occurrence. For most years from 1940 through 2006, Salt Lake County’s proportion of state deaths exceeded its proportion of the state population. This is indicative of a higher median age, which places more people in older age groups, which have higher mortality rates than the younger age groups. The county’s share of state births and natural increase were close to its share of state population until about 1960, and then exceeded the population proportion during the 1960s. From 1970 onward, Salt Lake County’s shares of births and natural increase have been lower than its share of state population. This is an indication of an older age structure, a smaller household size, and a lower crude birth rate as compared to the state in general. These age structure and household characteristics are explored in the next section. Annual population estimates and components of change for Salt Lake County are shown in Exhibit 1.

Figure 4



Population and Household Characteristics

Utah perennially ranks at the extremes among states on most basic population characteristics. Its highest-in-the-nation fertility rate combines with long-term net in-migration to generate rapid rates of population growth, a youthful population, a high number of children per capita, and large average household size. While Salt Lake County shares these rankings relative to the nation, these signature Utah demographics are much more pronounced elsewhere in Utah. That is, Salt Lake County has a higher median age and smaller household size than the rest of the state. In addition, it is more racially and ethnically diverse and has a higher share of foreign born. And, as is shown later in the paper, these differences in demographic characteristics eventually translate into quite distinct demographic futures, and for Salt Lake County, one which is much more similar to that of the nation (Exhibits 2a, 3a, 3b, Figure 5, Table 2).

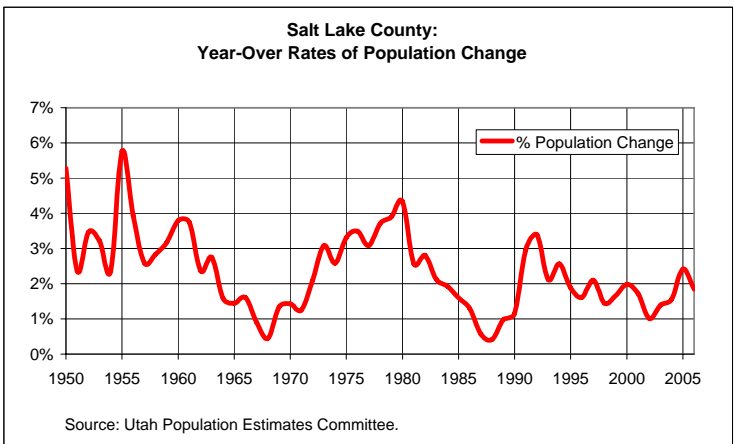
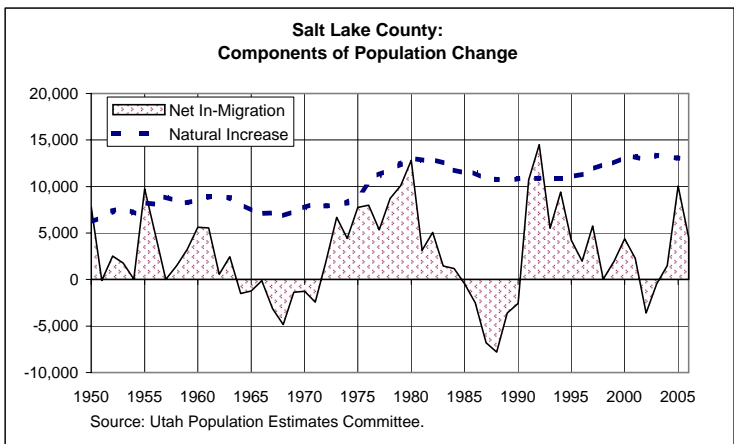
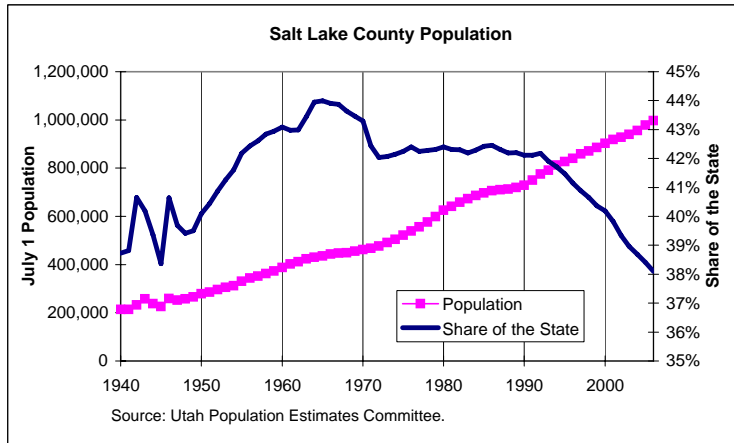
Age Structure and Sex Ratios

Salt Lake County's median age in 2000 was 28.9, as compared to 25.9 elsewhere in Utah and 35.1 for the nation. The county's higher median age is the result of a greater share of working-age persons than the rest of the state. While the county had 40.2 percent of the state's total population in the 2000 census, it had only 37.3 percent of the state's population less than 25 years old, and 38.6 percent of the state's population 60 years and older (Figure 4). However, 43.6 percent of the state's middle working-age group, ages 25 to 60 years old, were residents of Salt Lake County in 2000. As a result, the youth and retirement-age dependency ratios are lower in Salt Lake County than in the rest of the state.

Exhibit 1

Salt Lake County: Population Estimates and Components of Population Change, 1940-2006

	Population	Fiscal Year Births	Fiscal Year Deaths	Natural Increase	Net In-Migration
1940	213,700	4,764	1,824	2,940	0
1941	213,900	5,017	1,893	3,124	-2,924
1942	232,200	5,820	1,876	3,944	14,356
1943	257,200	6,609	2,013	4,596	20,404
1944	238,000	6,403	1,886	4,517	-23,717
1945	226,000	6,188	1,843	4,345	-16,345
1946	259,300	6,668	1,905	4,763	28,537
1947	252,400	8,378	1,928	6,450	-13,350
1948	257,400	7,956	1,948	6,008	-1,008
1949	265,000	7,840	1,922	5,918	1,682
1950	279,000	8,247	2,045	6,202	7,798
1951	285,600	8,712	2,020	6,692	-92
1952	295,500	9,510	2,139	7,371	2,529
1953	305,000	9,599	1,873	7,726	1,774
1954	312,200	9,322	2,173	7,149	51
1955	330,200	10,477	2,223	8,254	9,746
1956	343,200	10,498	2,385	8,113	4,887
1957	352,100	11,239	2,341	8,898	2
1958	362,100	11,106	2,596	8,510	1,490
1959	373,600	10,934	2,667	8,267	3,233
1960	387,800	11,172	2,607	8,565	5,635
1961	402,300	11,563	2,625	8,938	5,562
1962	411,800	11,700	2,750	8,950	550
1963	423,100	11,707	2,878	8,829	2,471
1964	429,800	11,182	2,993	8,189	-1,489
1965	436,000	10,348	2,927	7,421	-1,221
1966	443,000	10,124	2,987	7,137	-137
1967	447,000	10,202	3,044	7,158	-3,158
1968	449,000	9,853	3,008	6,845	-4,845
1969	455,000	10,453	3,081	7,372	-1,372
1970	461,500	10,803	3,057	7,746	-1,246
1971	467,300	11,599	3,367	8,232	-2,432
1972	477,100	11,181	3,257	7,924	1,876
1973	491,800	11,378	3,350	8,028	6,672
1974	504,500	11,600	3,316	8,284	4,416
1975	521,200	12,184	3,226	8,958	7,742
1976	539,400	13,406	3,214	10,192	8,008
1977	556,000	14,577	3,315	11,262	5,338
1978	576,600	15,155	3,273	11,882	8,718
1979	599,100	15,863	3,441	12,422	10,078
1980	625,000	16,696	3,607	13,089	12,811
1981	641,000	16,440	3,588	12,852	3,148
1982	659,000	16,665	3,717	12,948	5,052
1983	673,000	16,137	3,606	12,531	1,469
1984	686,000	15,626	3,804	11,822	1,178
1985	697,000	15,284	3,819	11,465	-465
1986	706,000	15,255	3,751	11,504	-2,504
1987	710,000	14,666	3,877	10,789	-6,789
1988	713,000	14,799	4,001	10,798	-7,798
1989	720,000	14,519	3,922	10,597	-3,597
1990	728,298	14,759	3,877	10,882	-2,584
1991	749,878	14,854	3,993	10,861	10,719
1992	775,306	15,031	4,103	10,928	14,500
1993	791,724	15,107	4,188	10,919	5,499
1994	812,053	15,342	4,408	10,934	9,395
1995	827,342	15,517	4,478	11,039	4,250
1996	840,649	16,023	4,698	11,325	1,982
1997	858,306	16,660	4,776	11,884	5,773
1998	870,735	17,214	4,828	12,386	43
1999	885,216	17,320	4,819	12,501	1,980
2000	902,777	18,045	4,869	13,176	4,385
2001	918,279	18,322	5,088	13,234	2,268
2002	927,564	18,023	5,151	12,872	-3,587
2003	940,465	18,511	5,131	13,380	-479
2004	955,166	18,504	5,307	13,197	1,504
2005	978,285	18,235	5,181	13,054	10,065
2006	996,374	18,798	5,217	13,581	4,508



Notes: Population estimates for July 1 were produced by the Utah Population Estimates Committee (UPEC). UPEC changed its rounding convention. Estimates before 1990 are rounded while those for 1990 and beyond are not rounded. Birth and death data are from the Utah Bureau of Health Statistics. Downloaded from www.governor.state.ut.us/dea on Nov. 15, 2006.

Figure 5

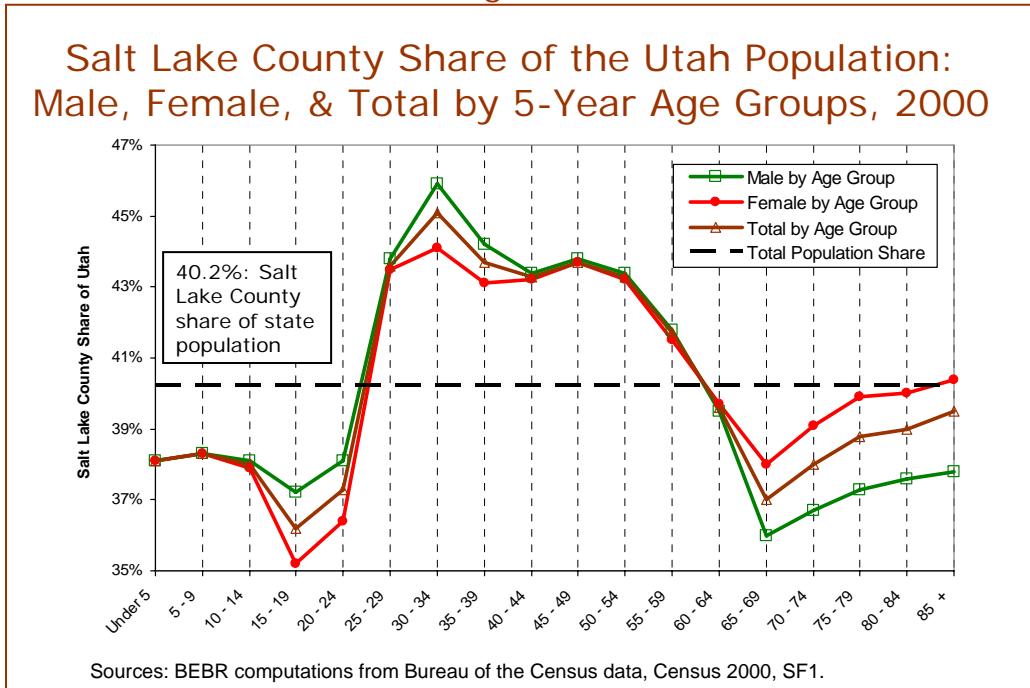
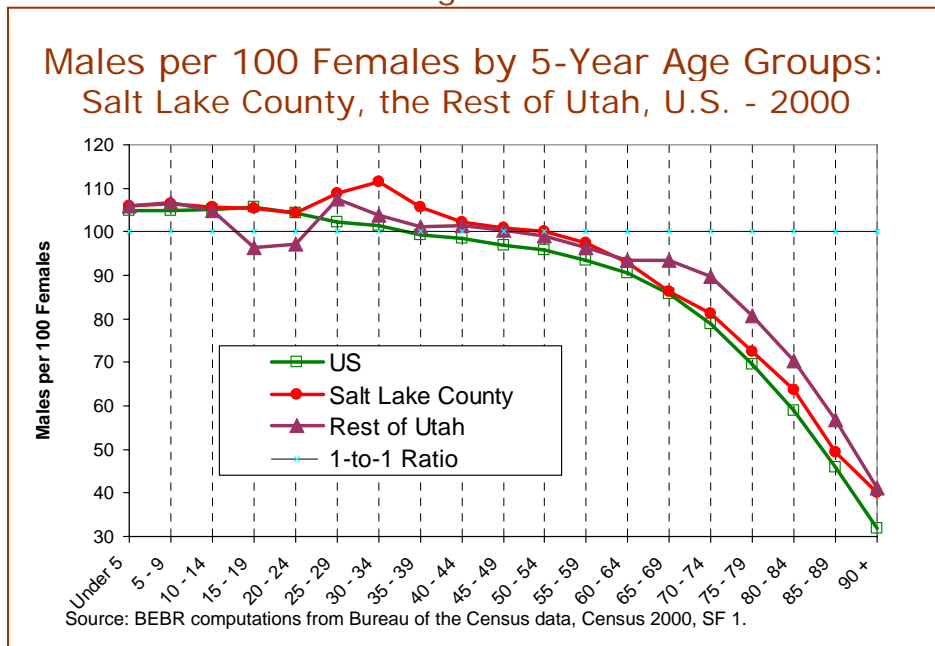
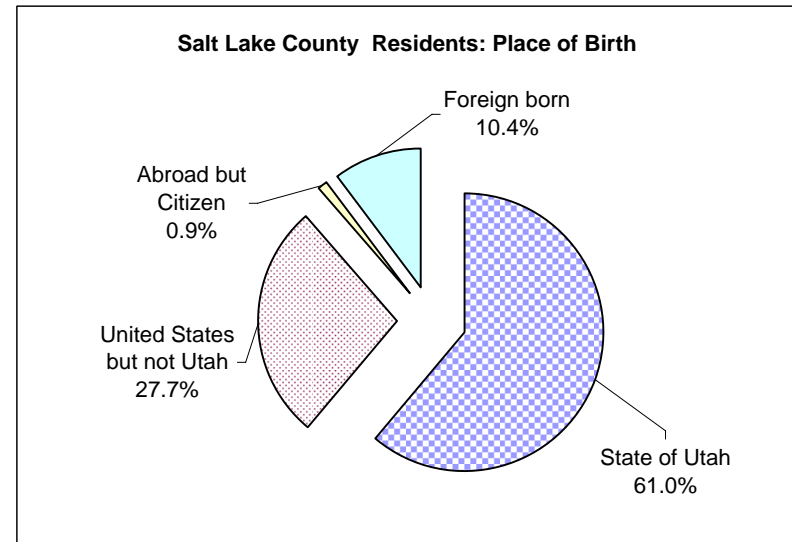
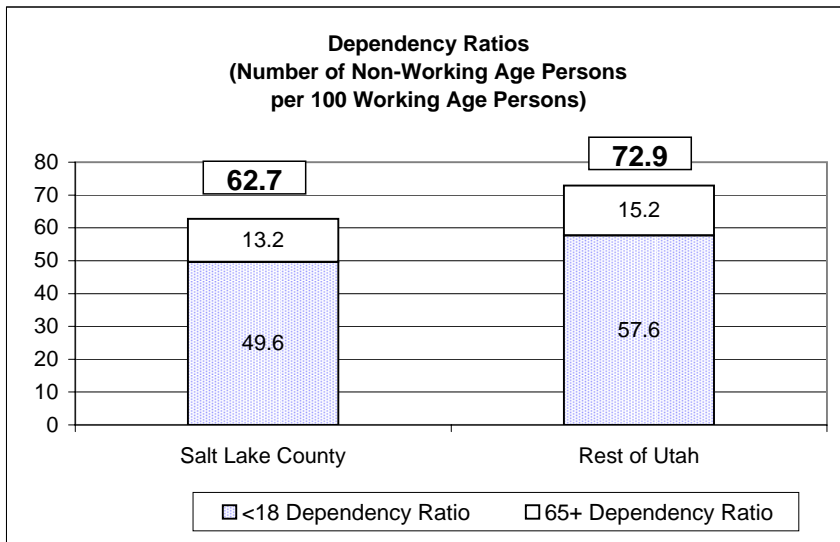


Figure 6



The dependency ratio is a commonly used measure of age structure. The youth dependency ratio is the number of persons less than 18 years old per 100 working-age persons (18 to 65 years old), while the retirement-age dependency ratio is the number of persons 65 years and older per 100 working-age persons. The sum of these two components is the total dependency ratio. As shown in Exhibit 2, in 2000 the youth dependency ratio was 49.6 in Salt Lake County as compared to 57.6 for the rest of the state and 41.5 in the U.S. The retirement-age dependency ratio in 2000 was 13.2 in Salt Lake

Exhibit 2a
Salt Lake County and the Rest of Utah (less Salt Lake County)
Basic Demographics: Dependency Ratios, Group Quarters, Households, Place of Birth
(2000 Census)



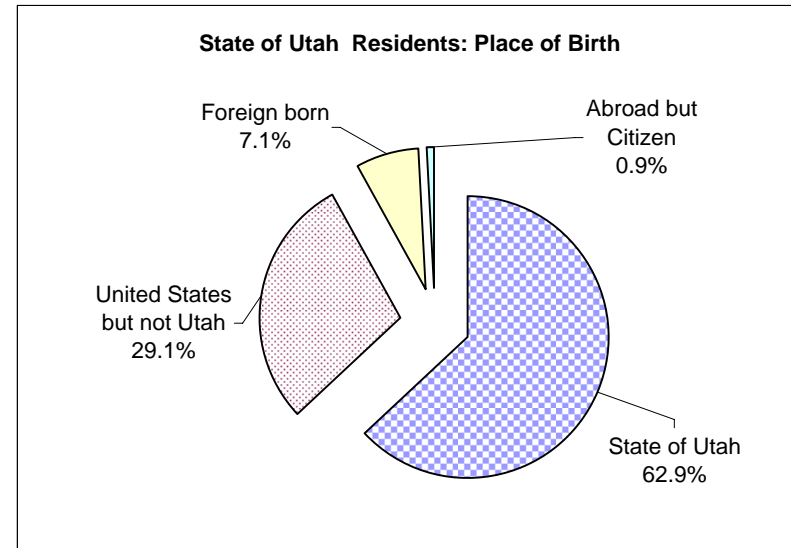
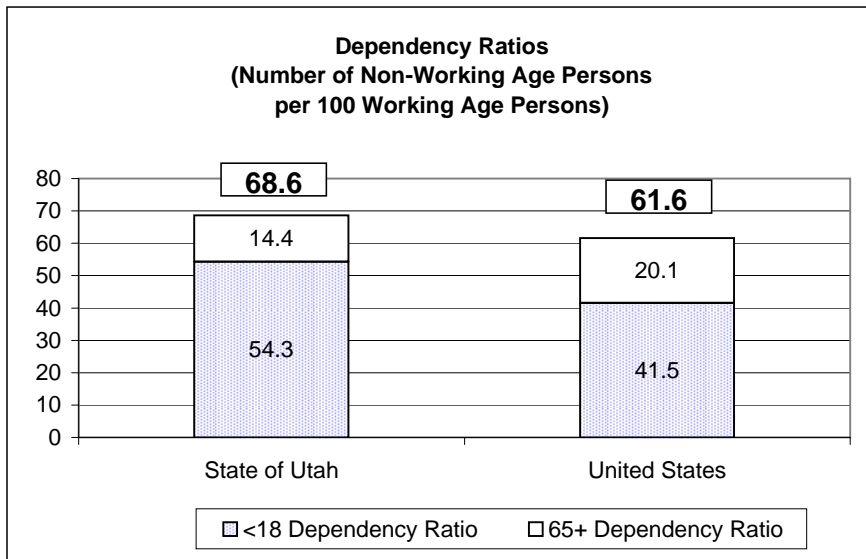
Salt Lake County		
Population by Age Group	Number	Share
Less than 18 Years Old	273,583	30.5%
18 through 64 Years Old	552,124	61.5%
65 Years and Older	72,680	8.1%
Total Population	898,387	100.0%
Dependency Ratio		
<18 Dependency Ratio	49.6	57.6
65+ Dependency Ratio	13.2	15.2
Total DR	62.7	72.9
Median Age	28.9	25.9

Source: Bureau of the Census, SF1 2000 Census.

Note: Median age for Rest of Utah is a linear interpolation on single year of age data. Census 2000, SF2, QT-P2.

	Salt Lake County	Rest of State
Population in Households		
Number of Persons	884,007	1,308,682
Share of Total Population	98.4%	98.0%
Households		
Family Households	214,102	321,192
Total Households	295,141	406,140
Family Share of Households	72.5%	79.1%
Population in Group Quarters		
Number of persons	14,380	26,100
Share of Total Population	1.6%	2.0%
Average Household Size		
	3.00	3.22
Average Family Size		
	3.53	3.60

Exhibit 2b
State of Utah and the U.S.
Basic Demographics: Dependency Ratios, Group Quarters, Households, Place of Birth
(2000 Census)



State of Utah		
Population by Age Group	Number	Share
Less than 18 Years Old	718,698	32.2%
18 through 64 Years Old	1,324,249	59.3%
65 Years and Older	190,222	8.5%
Total Population	2,233,169	100.0%
Dependency Ratio	State of Utah	United States
<18 Dependency Ratio	54.3	41.5
65+ Dependency Ratio	14.4	20.1
Total DR	68.6	61.6
Median Age	27.1	35.1

Source: Bureau of the Census, SF1, 2000 Census.

	State of Utah	United States
Population in Households		
Number of Persons	2,192,689	273,643,273
Share of Total Population	98.2%	97.2%
Population in Families		
Number of persons	1,912,566	71,787,347
Share of Total Population	85.6%	68.1%
Population in Group Quarters		
Number of persons	40,480	7,778,633
Share of Total Population	1.8%	2.8%
Average Household Size	3.13	2.59
Average Family Size	3.57	3.14

County as compared to 15.2 for the state and 20.1 for the nation. Utah's early 1980s baby boom and its current echo boom are much less dominant in the county's age structure than in that of the rest of the state, while the age wave corresponding to the national post-WWII baby boom is much more prominent in Salt Lake County than elsewhere in Utah. This is illustrated in Exhibit 3.

The national baby boom is generally defined as beginning in 1946, peaking in 1957, and ending in 1964. The echo from this boom began about 1976, peaked in 1990, and ended around 2000. In contrast, Utah's post-WWII baby boom peaked in 1962, and resulting echo peaked in the early 1980s. An additional echo is now underway, with record births for nine of the past ten years. While the national baby boom peak in 1957 exceeded that of its echo's peak in 1990, each of Utah's echoes has surpassed the prior boom or echo.

As shown in Figure 6, the age-specific sex ratios for Salt Lake County follow the same basic pattern as the rest of the state, with the notable exception of the 5-year age groups 15 through 19, 20 through 24, 30 through 34, and 65 years and older. In Salt Lake County, males outnumber females for 5-year age groups under 50, while males are nearly equal to females in the 50-through-54 age group, and females outnumber males for all five-year age groups 55 years and older. The pattern is similar in the rest of Utah, with the exception of the 15 through 19 and 20 through 24-year-old age group. In these age groups, the male-to-female ratio is less than one for the rest of the state outside of Salt Lake County. The sex ratio for the U.S. is nearly identical to Salt Lake County for all 5-year age groups less than 25 years old. Beyond 25 years old, Salt Lake County has higher sex ratios than the U.S.

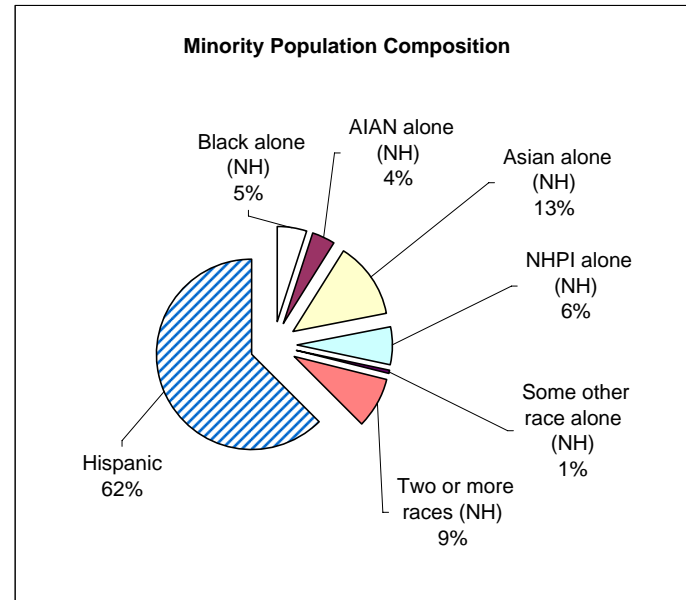
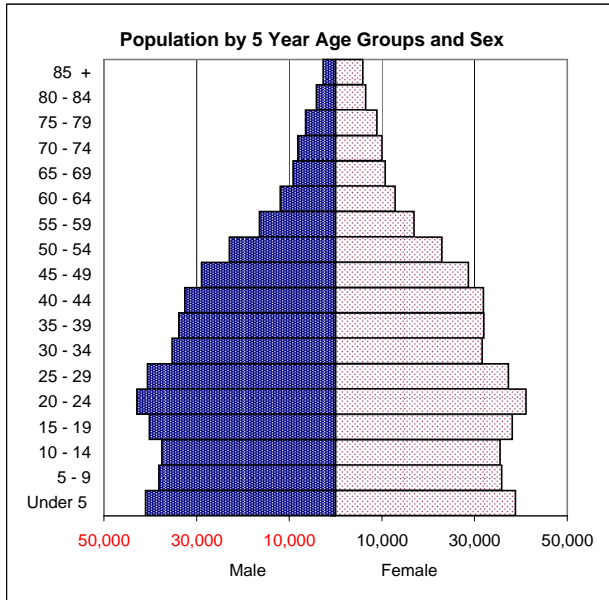
This difference in the sex ratio in the 15 through 19 and 20 through 24-year-old age groups is most likely an indication of a lower young male participation rate in out-of-state religious service (missions) in Salt Lake County than in the rest of the state in general. Labor force participation rates are higher for both males and females aged 16 through 19 and 20 through 24 in Salt Lake County as compared to the rest of the state. Also, school enrollment for male and female residents in Salt Lake County ages 15 through 19 and 20 through 24 is lower than comparable rates for the rest of the state.⁴ The male-to-female ratio for the 25 through 29 is somewhat higher and the 30 through 39-year-old age groups is substantially higher in Salt Lake County. Given the magnitude of large construction projects underway in 2000, this could be a reflection of the temporary construction worker population, which is mostly male. While many of the signature statewide demographic characteristics are present in exaggerated form outside Salt Lake County, they are much less evident in Salt Lake County. Younger persons (ages 15 through 24) who reside in Salt Lake County are much more likely to be in the labor force rather than in school compared to their counterparts elsewhere in the state.

For both Salt Lake County and the balance of Utah (excluding Salt Lake County), the male-to-female ratio is less than one for all 5-year age groups 55 years and older, and this ratio declines in older age groups. The ratio dips below one for the U.S. by the 40 through 44-year-old age group. However, the male-to-female ratio is higher in the older age groups outside of Salt Lake County, while the sex ratio of Salt Lake County in these older age groups only slightly exceeds that of the nation. This means that a greater share of the older population in the U.S. is female as compared to Salt Lake County, and a greater share of the older population in Salt Lake County is female as compared to the rest of the state. Possible explanations include differential migration patterns of the older population within Utah as well as differing race and ethnic composition of the U.S., Salt Lake County, and the rest of Utah.⁵

⁴ Bureau of the Census, Census 2000, SF3, QT-P19 and PCT23.

⁵ Mortality rates vary by race and ethnicity.

Exhibit 3a
Salt Lake County
Population by Age and Sex, Race and Ethnicity
(2000 Census)



Age Distribution of the Population

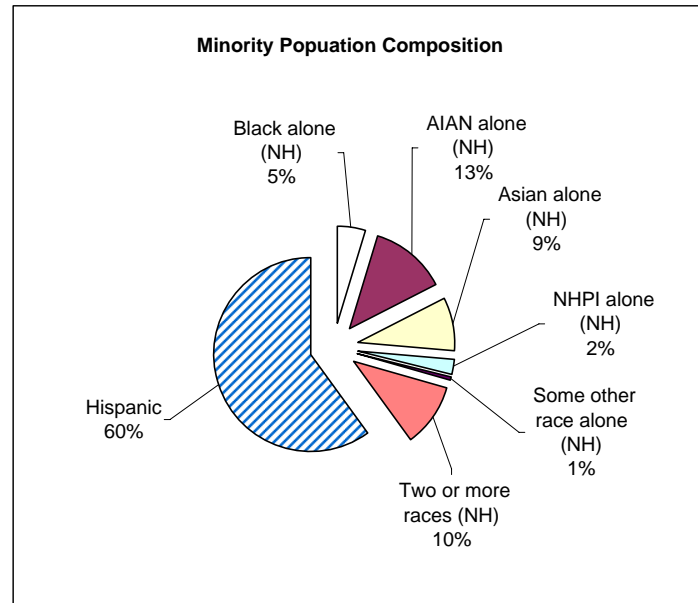
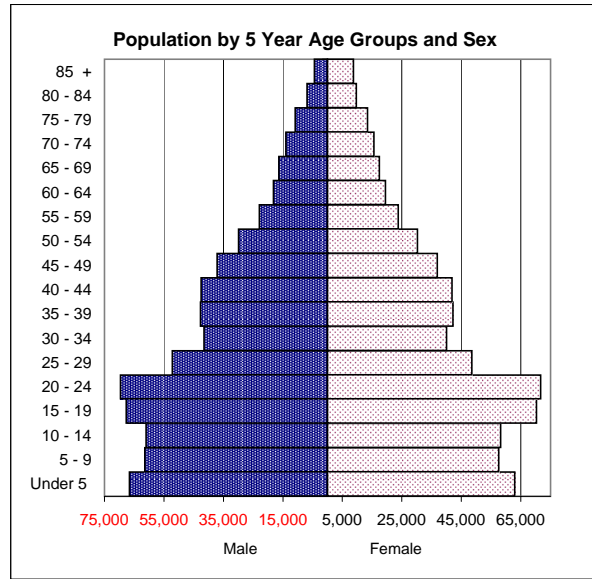
	Male	Female	Sex Ratio
Under 5	41,050	38,782	1.06
5 - 9	38,140	35,810	1.07
10 - 14	37,533	35,509	1.06
15 - 19	40,189	38,109	1.05
20 - 24	42,866	41,081	1.04
25 - 29	40,580	37,264	1.09
30 - 34	35,295	31,655	1.11
35 - 39	33,829	32,001	1.06
40 - 44	32,554	31,886	1.02
45 - 49	28,921	28,661	1.01
50 - 54	22,955	22,949	1.00
55 - 59	16,453	16,902	0.97
60 - 64	11,915	12,818	0.93
65 - 69	9,216	10,692	0.86
70 - 74	8,137	10,025	0.81
75 - 79	6,482	8,930	0.73
80 - 84	4,129	6,472	0.64
85 +	2,713	5,884	0.46
Total	452,957	445,430	1.02

Race and Ethnicity of the Population

	Salt Lake County		Share of State
	Population	Share	
Total	898,387	100.0%	40.2%
Not Hispanic or Latino	791,600	88.1%	39.0%
White alone	727,197	80.9%	38.2%
Black or African American alone	8,501	0.9%	52.7%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	6,487	0.7%	24.3%
Asian alone	22,716	2.5%	62.3%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	10,865	1.2%	73.4%
Some other race alone	912	0.1%	46.8%
Two or more races	14,922	1.7%	47.7%
Ethnicity			
Hispanic or Latino: Total	106,787	11.9%	53.0%
Minority	171,190	19.1%	52.0%

Source: Bureau of the Census, SF1, 2000 Census.
 Note: NH is Not Hispanic.

Exhibit 3b
State of Utah Less Salt Lake County
Population by Age and Sex, Race and Ethnicity
(2000 Census)



Age Distribution of the Population

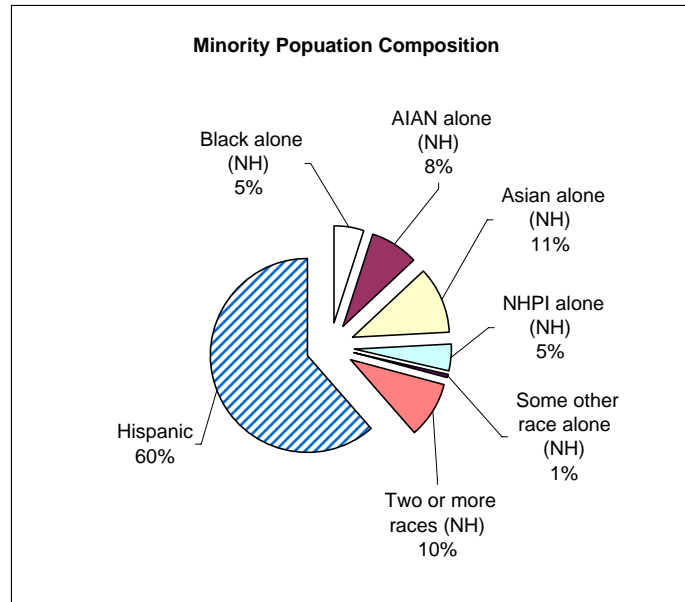
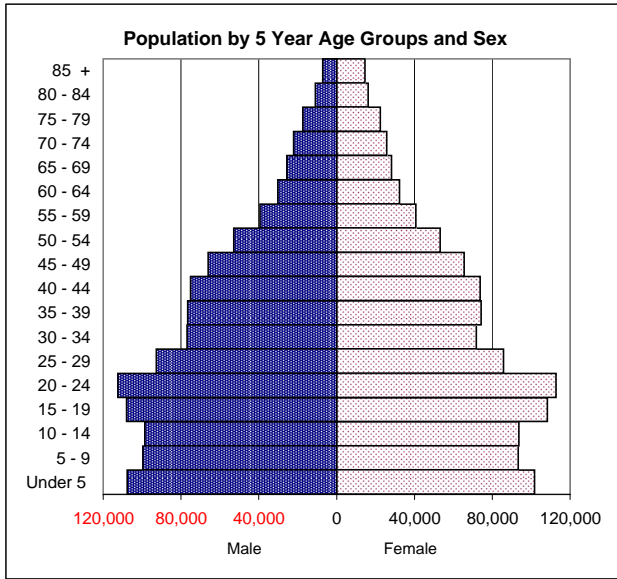
	Male	Female	Sex Ratio
Under 5	66,613	62,933	1.06
5 - 9	61,463	57,620	1.07
10 - 14	61,008	58,238	1.05
15 - 19	67,732	70,248	0.96
20 - 24	69,580	71,625	0.97
25 - 29	52,152	48,478	1.08
30 - 34	41,558	40,082	1.04
35 - 39	42,678	42,187	1.01
40 - 44	42,515	41,886	1.02
45 - 49	37,131	36,952	1.00
50 - 54	29,941	30,200	0.99
55 - 59	22,921	23,777	0.96
60 - 64	18,231	19,491	0.94
65 - 69	16,349	17,477	0.94
70 - 74	14,014	15,638	0.90
75 - 79	10,875	13,458	0.81
80 - 84	6,849	9,728	0.70
85 +	4,464	8,690	0.51
Total	666,074	668,708	1.00

Race and Ethnicity of the Population

	State of Utah Less Salt Lake County		Share of State
	Population	Share	
Total	1,334,782	100.0%	59.8%
Not Hispanic or Latino	1,240,010	92.9%	61.0%
White alone	1,177,068	88.2%	61.8%
Black or African American alone	7,636	0.6%	47.3%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	20,176	1.5%	75.7%
Asian alone	13,767	1.0%	37.7%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	3,941	0.3%	26.6%
Some other race alone	1,036	0.1%	53.2%
Two or more races	16,386	1.2%	52.3%
Ethnicity			
Hispanic or Latino: Total	94,772	7.1%	47.0%
Minority	157,714	11.8%	48.0%

Source: Bureau of the Census, SF1, 2000 Census
 Note: NH is Not Hispanic.

Exhibit 3c
State of Utah
Population by Age and Sex, Race and Ethnicity
(2000 Census)



Age Distribution of the Population

	Male	Female	Sex Ratio
Under 5	107,663	101,715	1.06
5 - 9	99,603	93,430	1.07
10 - 14	98,541	93,747	1.05
15 - 19	107,921	108,357	1.00
20 - 24	112,446	112,706	1.00
25 - 29	92,732	85,742	1.08
30 - 34	76,853	71,737	1.07
35 - 39	76,507	74,188	1.03
40 - 44	75,069	73,772	1.02
45 - 49	66,052	65,613	1.01
50 - 54	52,896	53,149	1.00
55 - 59	39,374	40,679	0.97
60 - 64	30,146	32,309	0.93
65 - 69	25,565	28,169	0.91
70 - 74	22,151	25,663	0.86
75 - 79	17,357	22,388	0.78
80 - 84	10,978	16,200	0.68
85 +	7,177	14,574	0.49
Total	1,119,031	1,114,138	1.00

Race and Ethnicity of the Population

	State of Utah		Share of State
	Population	Share	
Total	2,233,169	100.0%	100.0%
Not Hispanic or Latino	2,031,610	91.0%	100.0%
White alone	1,904,265	85.3%	100.0%
Black or African American alone	16,137	0.7%	100.0%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	26,663	1.2%	100.0%
Asian alone	36,483	1.6%	100.0%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	14,806	0.7%	100.0%
Some other race alone	1,948	0.1%	100.0%
Two or more races	31,308	1.4%	100.0%
Ethnicity			
Hispanic or Latino: Total	201,559	9.0%	100.0%
Minority	328,904	14.7%	100.0%

Source: Bureau of the Census, SF1, 2000 Census.
 Note: NH is Not Hispanic.

Households and Group Quarters

Of the 295,141 Salt Lake County households counted in the 2000 census, 81,039 were classified as non-family households, composing about half of the state's nonfamily household total.⁶ Family households were 72.5 percent of households in the county, as compared to 79.1 percent for the rest of the state. Salt Lake County had a larger proportion of 1-person households and a smaller share of 4-person or greater households, as compared to the rest of the state. The average household size in Salt Lake County was 3.00 persons, as compared to 3.22 persons per household elsewhere in Utah. Family households had an average of 3.53 persons, somewhat less than the 3.60 persons in the rest of the state (Exhibit 2a and Table 2).

Table 2
Households by Type and Size:
Salt Lake County and the Rest of Utah, 2000

HOUSEHOLD TYPE	Salt Lake County		Rest of Utah	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total households	295,141	100.0%	406,140	100.0%
Family households	214,102	72.5%	321,192	79.1%
Male householder	164,808	55.8%	265,261	65.3%
Female householder	49,294	16.7%	55,931	13.8%
Nonfamily households	81,039	27.5%	84,948	20.9%
Male householder	39,885	13.5%	39,230	9.7%
Living alone	28,212	9.6%	27,601	6.8%
Female householder	41,154	13.9%	45,718	11.3%
Living alone	33,154	11.2%	35,789	8.8%
HOUSEHOLD SIZE				
Total households	295,141	100.0%	406,140	100.0%
1-person household	61,366	20.8%	63,390	15.6%
2-person household	84,769	28.7%	118,135	29.1%
3-person household	48,820	16.5%	66,597	16.4%
4-person household	45,755	15.5%	65,942	16.2%
5-person household	27,270	9.2%	44,125	10.9%
6-person household	14,995	5.1%	27,691	6.8%
7-or-more-person household	12,166	4.1%	20,260	5.0%

Source: BEBR computations from U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 SF1, QT-P10.

Persons in group quarters (dormitories, correctional facilities, nursing homes, etc.) were enumerated to be 14,380 or 1.6 percent of the Salt Lake County population in 2000, somewhat less than the 2.0 percent share for the rest of the state. The county has nearly 60 percent of the state's correctional facility population because of the presence of the state prison. This results in over half (56 percent) of the state's institutionalized male population aged 18 through 64 residing in the county⁷ (Table 3).

⁶ Households are classified by the Bureau of the Census as comprising related individuals, called family households, and nonrelated individuals, call nonfamily households.

⁷ U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census 2000, SF1, QT-P12.

Table 3
Salt Lake County Group Quarters Population by Age and Type, 2000

	Number			Percent			County's Share of the State		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
POPULATION BY AGE									
TOTAL GROUP QUARTERS	14,380	9,611	4,769	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	35.5%	40.7%	28.3%
Under 18 years	1,125	719	406	7.8%	7.5%	8.5%	33.6%	36.3%	29.7%
18 to 64 years	10,301	8,003	2,298	71.6%	83.3%	48.2%	35.1%	41.3%	23.0%
65 years and over	2,954	889	2,065	20.5%	9.2%	43.3%	38.0%	39.4%	37.4%
Institutionalized	9,124	6,613	2,511	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	46.9%	51.8%	37.4%
Under 18 years	524	400	124	5.7%	6.0%	4.9%	32.8%	34.1%	29.2%
18 to 64 years	6,269	5,496	773	68.7%	83.1%	30.8%	54.4%	56.2%	44.1%
65 years and over	2,331	717	1,614	25.5%	10.8%	64.3%	36.8%	39.6%	35.6%
Noninstitutionalized	5,256	2,998	2,258	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	25.0%	27.6%	22.2%
Under 18 years	601	319	282	11.4%	10.6%	12.5%	34.4%	39.5%	30.0%
18 to 64 years	4,032	2,507	1,525	76.7%	83.6%	67.5%	22.6%	26.1%	18.5%
65 years and over	623	172	451	11.9%	5.7%	20.0%	43.4%	38.7%	45.5%
POPULATION BY GROUP QUARTERS TYPE									
TOTAL GROUP QUARTERS	14,380	9,611	4,769	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	35.5%	40.7%	28.3%
Institutionalized	9,124	6,613	2,511	63.4%	68.8%	52.7%	46.9%	51.8%	37.4%
Correctional institutions	5,791	5,217	574	40.3%	54.3%	12.0%	58.4%	58.6%	56.3%
Nursing homes	2,619	875	1,744	18.2%	9.1%	36.6%	38.2%	41.9%	36.6%
Hospices	2	0	2	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.7%	0.0%	10.0%
Psychiatric wards	18	5	13	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%	4.0%	1.9%	7.1%
Juvenile institutions	445	367	78	3.1%	3.8%	1.6%	33.3%	35.7%	25.2%
Other institutions	249	149	100	1.7%	1.6%	2.1%	28.1%	31.4%	24.3%
Noninstitutionalized	5,256	2,998	2,258	36.6%	31.2%	47.3%	25.0%	27.6%	22.2%
College dormitories	1,677	749	928	11.7%	7.8%	19.5%	17.0%	19.1%	15.7%
Military quarters	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other noninstitutional	3,579	2,249	1,330	24.9%	23.4%	27.9%	38.0%	35.9%	42.2%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 SF1, QT-P12.

Note: Shading indicates that the Salt Lake County share of the state total in the particular category exceeds the county population share of the state population in general (40.1% in 2000).

Race and Ethnicity

The Salt Lake County minority population more than tripled from 1980 to 2000 to reach 171,190 or 19.1 percent of the population (Figure 7).⁸ This share is significantly higher than the 14.7 percent of the state as a whole and the 11.8 percent share for the rest of the state (state minus Salt Lake County). Among all counties, Salt Lake County has the numerically largest minority population, and the county's minorities account for 52 percent of the state minority population. Hispanics make up 62 percent of the Salt Lake County minority population in 2000. The 2005 American Community Survey (ACS) of households estimates the minority share of Salt Lake County has increased to 22.0 percent and the minority share of the state population has increased to 16.4 percent. Salt Lake County has the highest share of minorities of any county in Utah except San Juan County, which has the largest American Indian population in the state. Salt Lake County has a greater share of the state's population of all but one major race and ethnic minority groups (American Indian) than its share in the state's total population (40.2 percent) in general (Exhibits 3a and 3c).

The county's largest minority is Hispanic or Latino, which in 2000 was 11.9 percent of the county population as compared to 7.1 percent of the rest of the state (excluding Salt Lake County).

⁸ Pamela S. Perlich. 2002. *Utah Minorities: The Story Told by 150 Years of Census Data*. Salt Lake City: Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah.

According to estimates from the 2005 ACS, the Hispanic share of the household population increased to 14.7 percent in Salt Lake County and 10.9 percent in the state. Salt Lake County also has a significantly higher share of non-Hispanic Asian persons in its minority population (2.5 percent in 2000) than the rest of the state (1.0 percent). Nearly three-quarters of the state's Pacific Islander population resides in Salt Lake County.

Figure 7

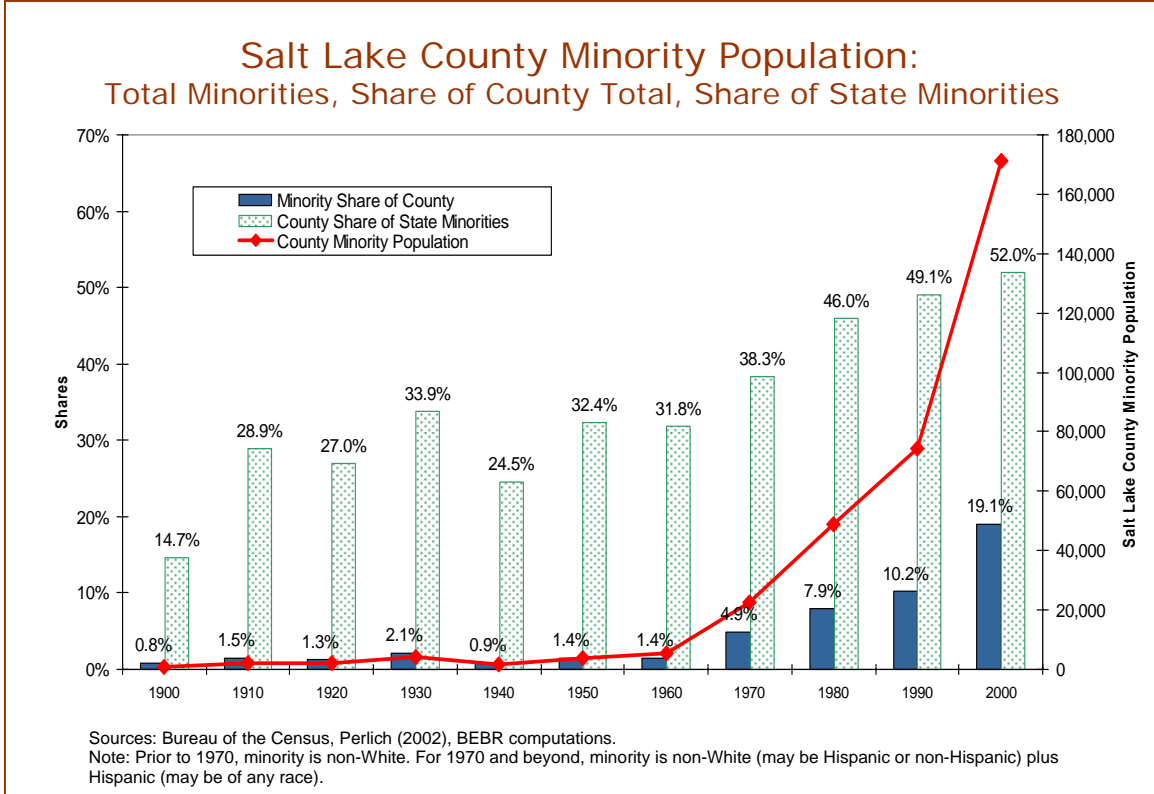


Table 4
Contributions to Salt Lake County Population Increase:
Total, Minority, and Hispanic – 1970 to 2000

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Minority</i>	<i>Hispanic</i>
Population			
1970	458,607	22,483	17,078
1980	619,066	48,884	30,867
1990	725,956	74,391	43,647
2000	898,387	171,190	106,787
10-Year Increase			
1970-80	160,459	26,401	13,789
1980-90	106,890	25,507	12,780
1990-2000	172,431	96,799	63,140
Share of 10-Year County Total Population Increase			
1970-80	100.0%	16.5%	8.6%
1980-90	100.0%	23.9%	12.0%
1990-2000	100.0%	56.1%	36.6%

Sources: BEBR computations from decennial census counts.

Table 5
Place of Birth of the Foreign Born Population (2000)

	Salt Lake County	Share of County Foreign Born	Share of State
Total	93,276	100.0%	58.8%
Europe	16,262	17.4%	63.4%
Northern Europe	3,664	3.9%	50.1%
Western Europe	5,251	5.6%	59.8%
Southern Europe	1,005	1.1%	54.7%
Eastern Europe	6,328	6.8%	82.4%
Europe, n.e.c.	14	0.0%	38.9%
Asia	18,294	19.6%	64.5%
Eastern Asia	5,255	5.6%	52.8%
South Central Asia	3,085	3.3%	73.8%
Southeastern Asia	8,171	8.8%	69.1%
Western Asia	1,709	1.8%	74.1%
Asia, n.e.c.	74	0.1%	64.9%
Africa	1,731	1.9%	71.7%
Oceania	5,107	5.5%	77.2%
Australia and New Zealand	796	0.9%	52.5%
Melanesia	47	0.1%	38.2%
Micronesia	175	0.2%	56.3%
Polynesia	4,089	4.4%	87.7%
Latin America	48,987	52.5%	55.7%
Caribbean	586	0.6%	57.7%
Central America	41,327	44.3%	55.8%
Mexico	37,232	39.9%	56.0%
Other Central America	4,095	4.4%	53.6%
Costa Rica	254	0.3%	57.2%
El Salvador	1,520	1.6%	47.5%
Guatemala	1,333	1.4%	55.8%
Honduras	533	0.6%	61.6%
Nicaragua	247	0.3%	61.0%
Panama	139	0.1%	52.1%
Other Central America	69	0.1%	93.2%
South America	7,074	7.6%	55.5%
Argentina	570	0.6%	32.9%
Bolivia	224	0.2%	52.3%
Brazil	1,382	1.5%	55.1%
Chile	694	0.7%	49.4%
Colombia	957	1.0%	66.0%
Ecuador	441	0.5%	49.6%
Guyana	49	0.1%	62.8%
Peru	1,423	1.5%	60.4%
Venezuela	1,148	1.2%	72.6%
Other South America	186	0.2%	59.0%
North America	2,888	3.1%	37.3%
Born at sea	7	0.0%	100.0%

Sources: BEBR computations of Census 2000, SF3.

Note: The abbreviation n.e.c. stands for not elsewhere classified.

By 1990, Salt Lake County became home to over half the state's minorities. According to decennial census counts, Salt Lake County's total population increased by 172,431 from 1990 to 2000. Of this, 96,799 or 56.1 percent of the increase was contributed by growth of the minority population and 63,140 or 36.6 percent was contributed by growth of the Hispanic population (Table 4). At the state level, 34.7 percent of the population growth in the 1990s was minority and 22.9 percent was Hispanic. The proportions have increased since 2000.

Foreign Born

Much of the increase in the minority populations is attributable to immigration, which has increased significantly over the past 20 years to reach historic levels. Since 1990, Utah has become a new immigrant destination. Within the state, Salt Lake County has received a greater share of immigrants than the rest of the state in general. While the county is home to 40.2 percent of the state's total population, it has nearly 6 in 10 of the state's foreign born population. The foreign born were estimated to be 10.4 percent of the total population of Salt Lake County in the 2000 census and 11.6 percent of household population in 2005, according to the ACS. At the state level, foreign born were 7.1 percent of the total population in the 2000 census and 7.9 percent of the household population in the 2005 ACS.

Salt Lake County has almost two-thirds of the state's European foreign born population (including 82.4 percent of the Eastern European foreign born), almost two-thirds of the state's Asian foreign born, and over two-thirds of the state's foreign born from Africa and Oceania. Notably, nearly 9 in 10 of the state's Polynesian foreign born (87.7 percent) reside in Salt Lake County. The county is also home to well over half (55.7 percent) of the Latin American foreign born in the state. Salt Lake County has become an international melting pot in the state (Table 5).

The foreign born population is more heavily concentrated in the working ages and also has a higher male-to-female ratio than the native born population. Much of this population is working in construction, hospitality, landscaping, other service occupations, agriculture, and manufacturing. The foreign born are currently young and significant subpopulations (notably Hispanic/Latino) have fertility rates higher than the native born.⁹

Economic and Social Characteristics

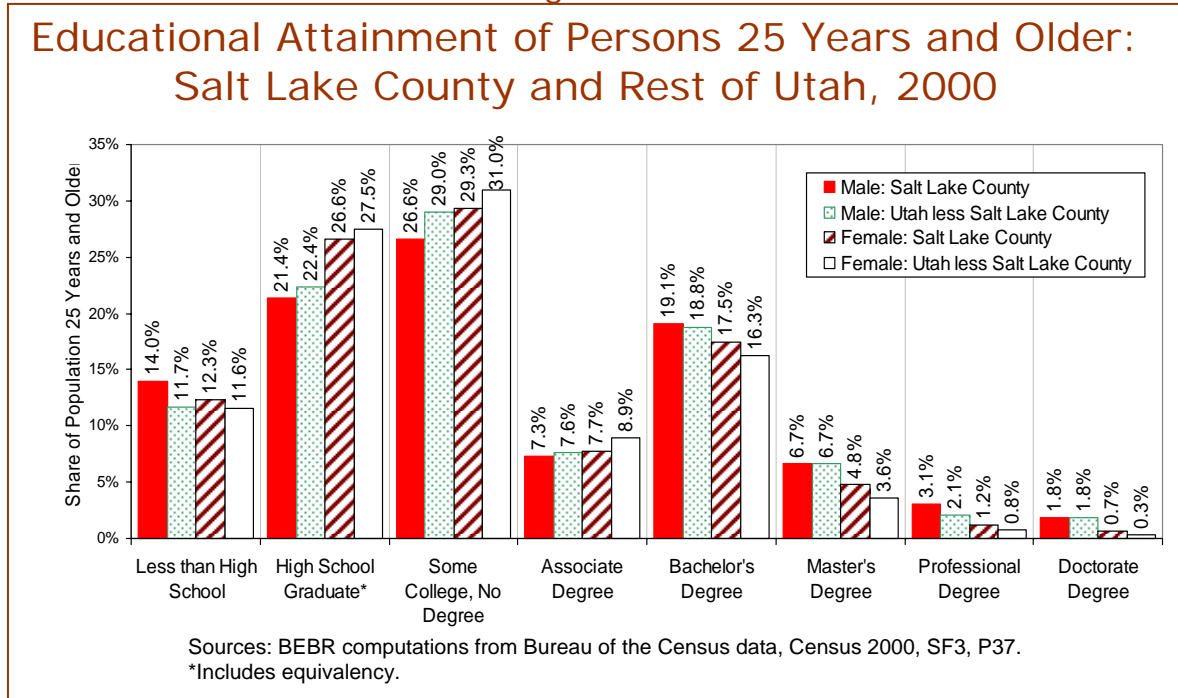
Educational Attainment

Figure 8 shows the educational attainment of the male and female populations that are at least 25 years of age for Salt Lake County and also for the balance of the state (not including Salt Lake County). The general pattern is quite similar, with the largest share of the adult population having graduated high school, and then having attended college without achieving a degree. However, there are also variations in the distributions of educational attainment. Compared to the rest of the state, Salt Lake County has a greater share of both adult males and females with very low (less than high school graduate) and very high (professional and doctorate degrees combined) attainment than does the rest of the state. Salt Lake County also has a higher percentage of undergraduate and master's degree holders. The distribution of educational attainment for the balance of the state (not including Salt Lake County) is somewhat more concentrated in high school graduates and persons who have attended college, but who have not earned an undergraduate degree. The result is that Salt Lake County has a somewhat higher proportion of persons 25 years and older with at least a bachelor's degree, as compared to the rest of the state. These differences are partly explained by the higher concentration of recent immigrants (who tend to have lower educational attainment) and the

⁹ Pamela S. Perlich, 2004. Immigrants Transform Utah: Entering a New Era of Diversity. *Utah Economic and Business Review*, Volume 64, Numbers 5 and 6, May/June 2004.

presence of the University of Utah and other employers of college-educated labor in Salt Lake County (Figure 8 and Exhibit 4).¹⁰

Figure 8



Income

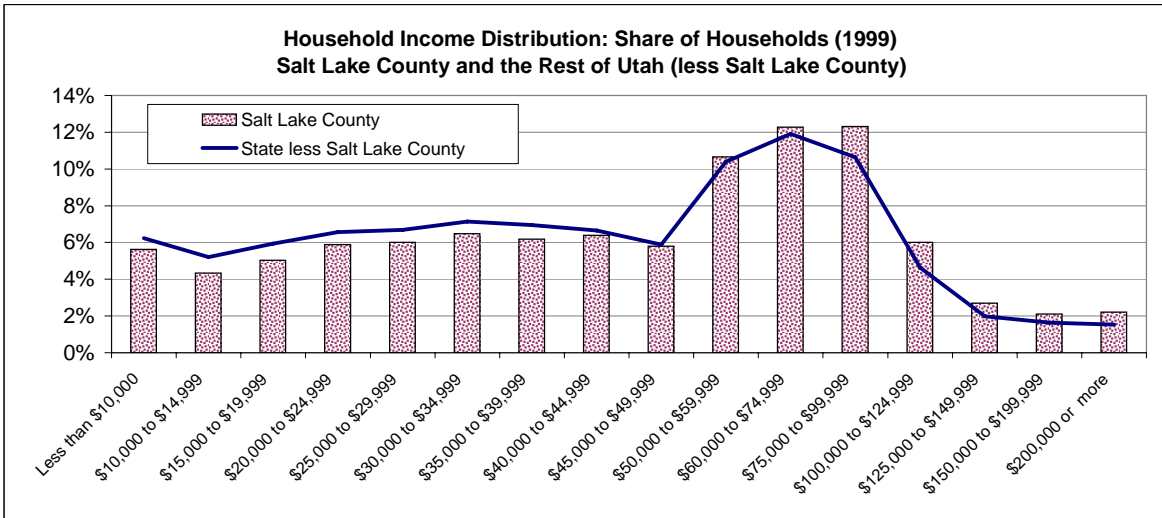
On average, individual and household incomes are higher in Salt Lake County than in the rest of the state (excluding Salt Lake County) (Exhibit 4). Median household income is nearly 6 percent higher than the state as a whole, as measured by the 2000 census. While median earnings for male year-round workers are nearly identical to the state, female year-round workers have about 5 percent higher median earnings in the county as compared to the state. This means that the gender gap in earnings is narrower in Salt Lake County than in the state as a whole. The Salt Lake County household income distribution is quite similar to that of the rest of the state. However, there is a greater proportion of middle and higher incomes in the county, while the rest of the state has a slightly higher share of households at the very low incomes.

Poverty

Poverty rates are lower at every age group in Utah and Salt Lake County than they are for the nation. The age specific patterns of poverty rates in Utah and Salt Lake County are similar to that of the nation. As shown in Figure 9, poverty rates are lower for each successive older age group until the group of 75 years and older. This oldest age group has a higher rate of poverty than the next youngest group, 65 through 74. Salt Lake County has lower poverty rates than the State of Utah for

¹⁰ Pamela S. Perlich. 2006. *Long Term Demographic Trends Impacting Higher Education in Utah*, prepared at the request of the Board of Regents, May 2006.

**Exhibit 4
Salt Lake County
Income, Poverty, and Educational Attainment**



Median Household Income (1999)

State of Utah	\$45,726
Salt Lake County	\$48,373

Median Earnings Year-round Workers (1999)

	State	Salt Lake County
Male	\$ 36,935	\$ 36,953
Female	\$ 24,872	\$ 26,105

Persons Below the Poverty Level (1999)

	State	Salt Lake County
Percent	9.4%	8.0%
Number	206,328	70,714

Educational Attainment

	State	Salt Lake County
Population 25 years and over		
High School Graduate or Higher	87.7%	86.8%
Bachelors Degree or Higher	26.1%	27.4%

Household Income Distribution (1999)

	Less than \$10,000	\$10,000 to \$14,999	\$15,000 to \$19,999	\$20,000 to \$24,999	\$25,000 to \$29,999	\$30,000 to \$34,999	\$35,000 to \$39,999	\$40,000 to \$44,999	\$45,000 to \$49,999	\$50,000 to \$59,999	\$60,000 to \$74,999	\$75,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 to \$124,999	\$125,000 to \$149,999	\$150,000 to \$199,999	\$200,000 or more	Total
State less Salt Lake County	25,370	21,148	24,132	26,727	27,192	29,057	28,246	27,032	23,919	42,253	48,421	43,289	18,839	8,102	6,691	6,225	406,643
Salt Lake County	16,589	12,804	14,872	17,390	17,728	19,142	18,232	18,868	17,124	31,486	36,245	36,370	17,718	7,982	6,233	6,507	295,290

Household Income Distribution: Shares (1999)

	Less than \$10,000	\$10,000 to \$14,999	\$15,000 to \$19,999	\$20,000 to \$24,999	\$25,000 to \$29,999	\$30,000 to \$34,999	\$35,000 to \$39,999	\$40,000 to \$44,999	\$45,000 to \$49,999	\$50,000 to \$59,999	\$60,000 to \$74,999	\$75,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 to \$124,999	\$125,000 to \$149,999	\$150,000 to \$199,999	\$200,000 or more	Total
State less Salt Lake County	6.2%	5.2%	5.9%	6.6%	6.7%	7.1%	6.9%	6.6%	5.9%	10.4%	11.9%	10.6%	4.6%	2.0%	1.6%	1.5%	100.0%
Salt Lake County	5.6%	4.3%	5.0%	5.9%	6.0%	6.5%	6.2%	6.4%	5.8%	10.7%	12.3%	12.3%	6.0%	2.7%	2.1%	2.2%	100.0%

Source: Bureau of the Census, SF3, 2000 Census. Note that the total number of households in the SF3 (sample data) differs from the SF1 (100%) count.

all age groups except the 65 through 74-year-old age group. This is the result of the higher female poverty rates in this age group in the county (6.6 percent) as compared to the state (6.0 percent).¹¹

Figure 9

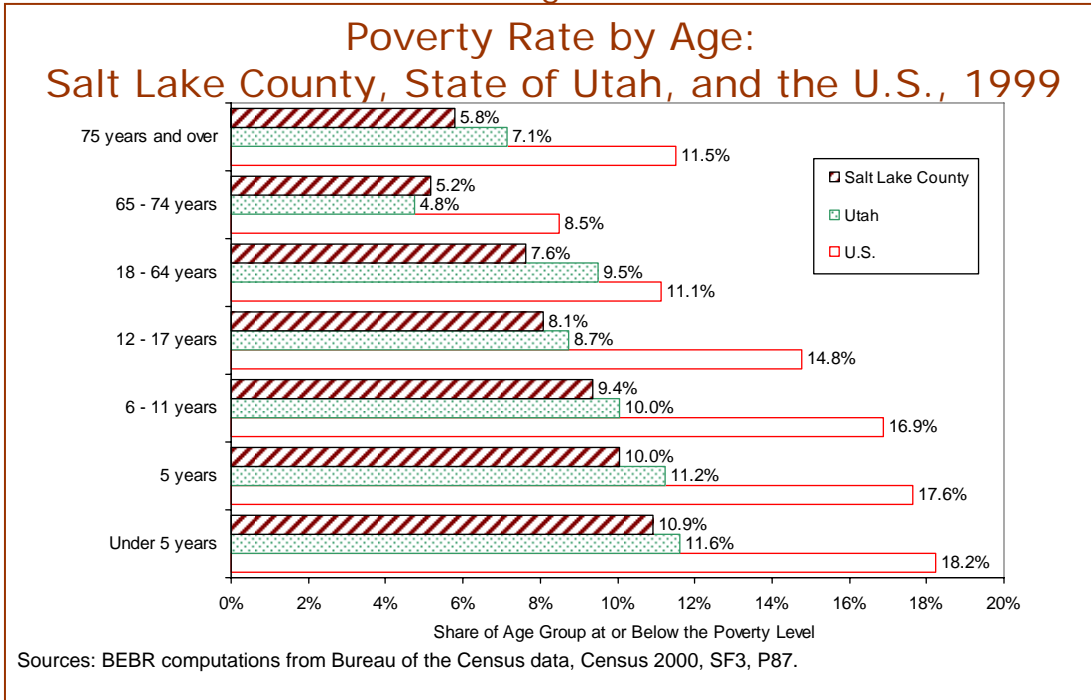
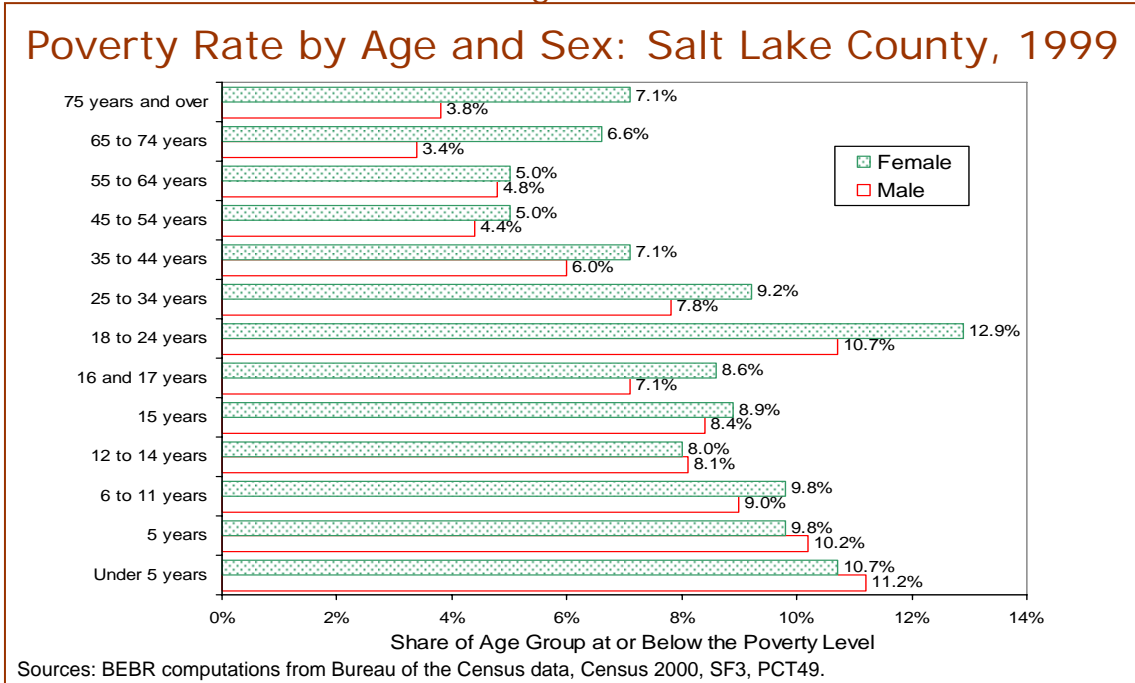


Figure 10



¹¹ The male poverty rate in the 65 through 74 year old age group was 3.4 percent for both the county and state.

The distribution of poverty rates in Salt Lake County according to age and sex is shown in Figure 10, which incorporates greater age detail than Figure 9. Female poverty rates are higher in all adult age groups, while rates are much more equal in childhood years. The spike in poverty rates in the 18 to 24-year-old age group is generally indicative of the low incomes of college and university students. The gender gap in poverty rates narrows in the older working-age groups then expands in the oldest age groups, when female poverty rates are nearly double those of males.

Labor Force Participation

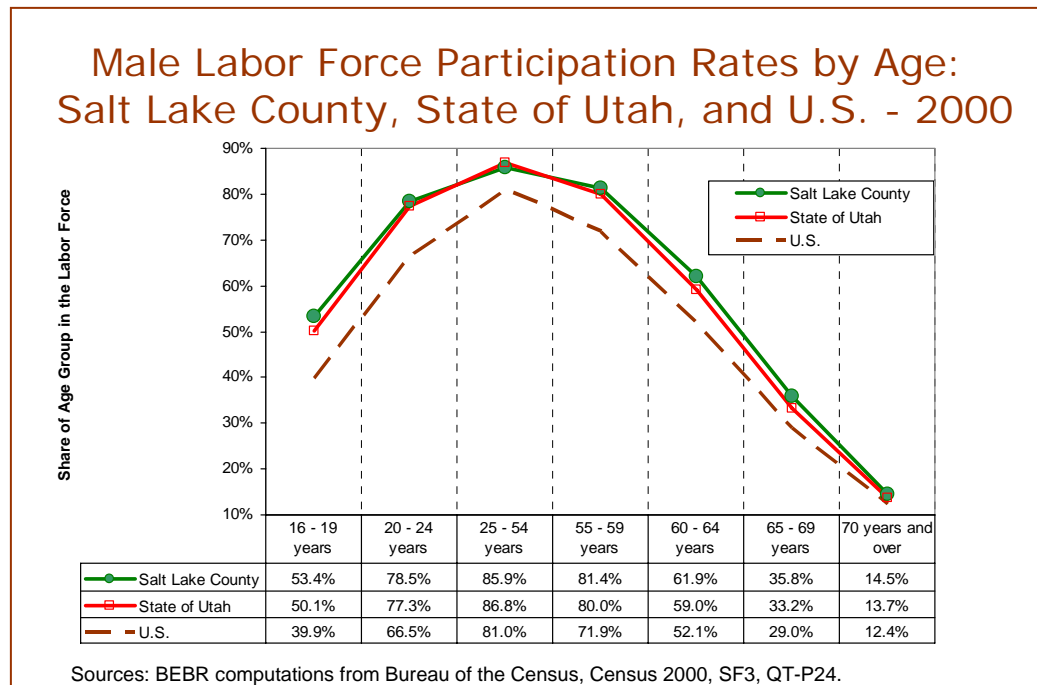
As shown in Table 5, male and female total labor force participation rates for the State of Utah and for Salt Lake County exceed those of the nation. Utah and Salt Lake County males have higher participation rates than the nation at all age groups (Figure 11). Female labor force participation rates of Utah women are higher in the young age groups (16 to 25 years old) and older working years (55 to 65 years old), but are lower in the peak working years (25 to 55 years old) and older age groups (65 years and older). However, Salt Lake County women have higher labor force participation rates than the nation at all age groups except 65 through 69 years old (Figure 12).

Table 5
Labor Force Participation Rates – 16 Years and Older, 2000

	Total	Male	Female
Salt Lake County	71.1%	78.2%	63.9%
State of Utah	69.0%	77.2%	61.0%
U.S.	63.9%	70.7%	57.5%

Sources: BEBR computations from Bureau of the Census data, Census 2000, SF3, QT-P24.

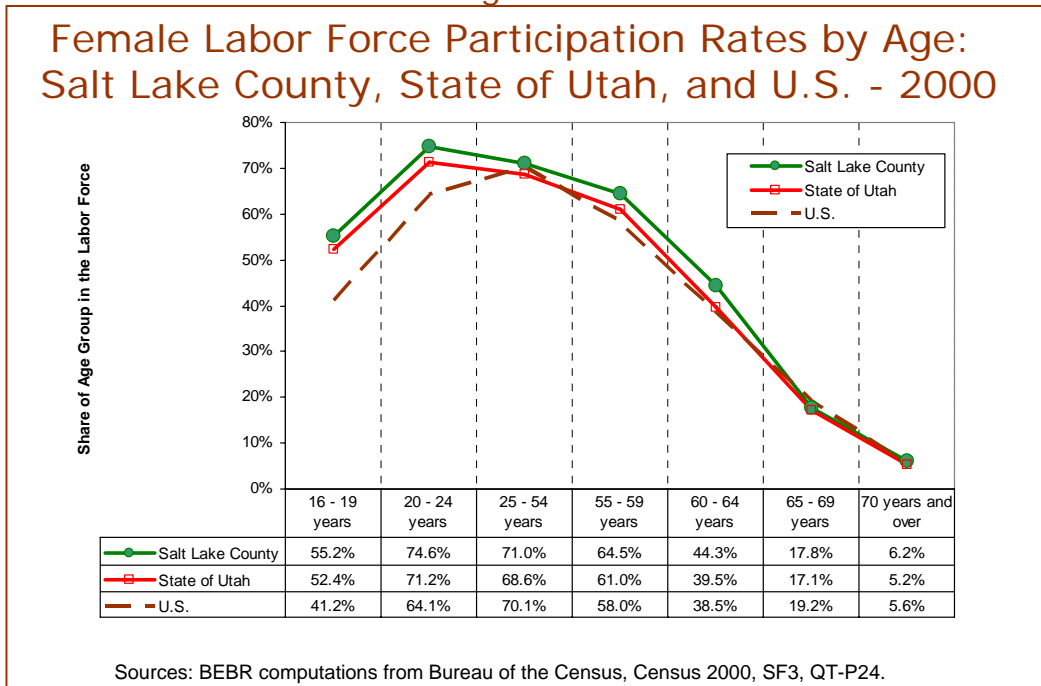
Figure 11



All three Salt Lake County aggregate labor force participation rates (male, female, and total) exceed those of the entire state of Utah. Female labor force participation rates for Salt Lake County exceed

those of the females in the state as a whole at every age group. In relative terms, this labor force participation rate gap is largest for women 70 years and older. At the state level, 5.2 percent work, while in Salt Lake County 6.2 percent work, a ratio of nearly 1.2 to 1. This means that the labor force participation rate for women at least 70 years old is nearly 20 percent higher in Salt Lake County than it is for women in this age group for the state taken as a whole. This is consistent with the higher poverty rates for Salt Lake County women 65 through 74 years old as compared to the state as a whole. Labor force participation rates for Salt Lake County males exceed those of males for the state in general except in the peak work age years (25 through 54 years old).

Figure 12



Occupations

Table 6 presents the detailed occupational distribution for Salt Lake County residents by sex as reported in the 2000 census. Shaded cells indicate that the occupational share for Salt Lake County residents exceeds that of the corresponding share for the rest of the state (i.e., State of Utah minus Salt Lake County). Figure 13 displays the occupational distributions (at the major occupation level) for Salt Lake County and for the rest of the state, while Figure 14 shows the occupational distributions at the major occupation level for Salt Lake County residents by sex.

At the major occupation level, sales and office occupations represent a much greater share of total occupations in Salt Lake County than in the rest of the state (31.4 percent versus 27.0 percent), while management and professional occupations are only slightly greater (32.8 percent versus 32.3 percent). All the other major occupation categories occur in greater concentration among non-Salt Lake County residents. Within these major categories, however, business operations and financial specialists, architects, engineers, scientists, legal occupations, design, healthcare occupations, and office and administrative occupations are in greater concentration among Salt Lake County residents.

Table 6
Occupational Distribution by Sex for Residents of Salt Lake County, 2000

Occupation	Total	Male	Female
Management, professional, and related occupations	32.78%	32.51%	33.11%
Management, business, and financial operations occupations	13.54%	14.86%	11.91%
Management occupations, except farmers and farm managers	8.63%	10.61%	6.19%
Farmers and farm managers	0.07%	0.09%	0.04%
Business and financial operations occupations	4.84%	4.17%	5.67%
Business operations specialists	2.23%	1.81%	2.74%
Financial specialists	2.61%	2.36%	2.93%
Professional and related occupations	19.24%	17.64%	21.21%
Computer and mathematical occupations	2.80%	3.87%	1.49%
Architecture and engineering occupations	2.07%	3.35%	0.51%
Architects, surveyors, cartographers, and engineers	1.43%	2.35%	0.30%
Drafters, engineering, and mapping technicians	0.64%	1.00%	0.21%
Life, physical, and social science occupations	1.11%	1.25%	0.95%
Community and social services occupations	1.14%	0.83%	1.52%
Legal occupations	1.12%	1.23%	0.98%
Education, training, and library occupations	4.95%	2.55%	7.89%
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	2.08%	2.10%	2.06%
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	3.97%	2.47%	5.82%
Health diagnosing and treating practitioners and technical occupations	2.85%	1.84%	4.08%
Health technologists and technicians	1.12%	0.62%	1.74%
Service occupations	13.02%	10.91%	15.60%
Healthcare support occupations	1.61%	0.61%	2.85%
Protective service occupations	1.51%	2.17%	0.70%
Fire fighting, prevention, and law enforcement workers, including supervisors	0.85%	1.37%	0.21%
Other protective service occupations, including supervisors	0.66%	0.80%	0.48%
Food preparation and serving-related occupations	4.34%	3.83%	4.98%
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	2.95%	3.45%	2.34%
Personal care and service occupations	2.59%	0.85%	4.73%
Sales and office occupations	31.39%	21.79%	43.18%
Sales and related occupations	12.61%	12.54%	12.69%
Office and administrative support occupations	18.78%	9.25%	30.49%
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	0.10%	0.13%	0.06%
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	9.70%	16.98%	0.76%
Construction and extraction occupations	6.16%	10.90%	0.34%
Supervisors, construction and extraction workers	0.75%	1.34%	0.03%
Construction trades workers	5.33%	9.42%	0.30%
Extraction workers	0.07%	0.14%	0.00%
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	3.54%	6.09%	0.42%
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	13.01%	17.68%	7.29%
Production occupations	7.34%	8.82%	5.52%
Transportation and material moving occupations	5.68%	8.86%	1.77%
Supervisors, transportation and material moving workers	0.19%	0.30%	0.07%
Aircraft and traffic control occupations	0.17%	0.28%	0.03%
Motor vehicle operators	2.67%	4.35%	0.61%
Rail, water and other transportation occupations	0.27%	0.44%	0.07%
Material moving workers	2.37%	3.49%	0.99%

Source: BEBR computations based on Census 2000, SF3, QT-P27. Shading indicates shares that exceed those of rest of the state (Utah minus Salt Lake County).

Figure 13

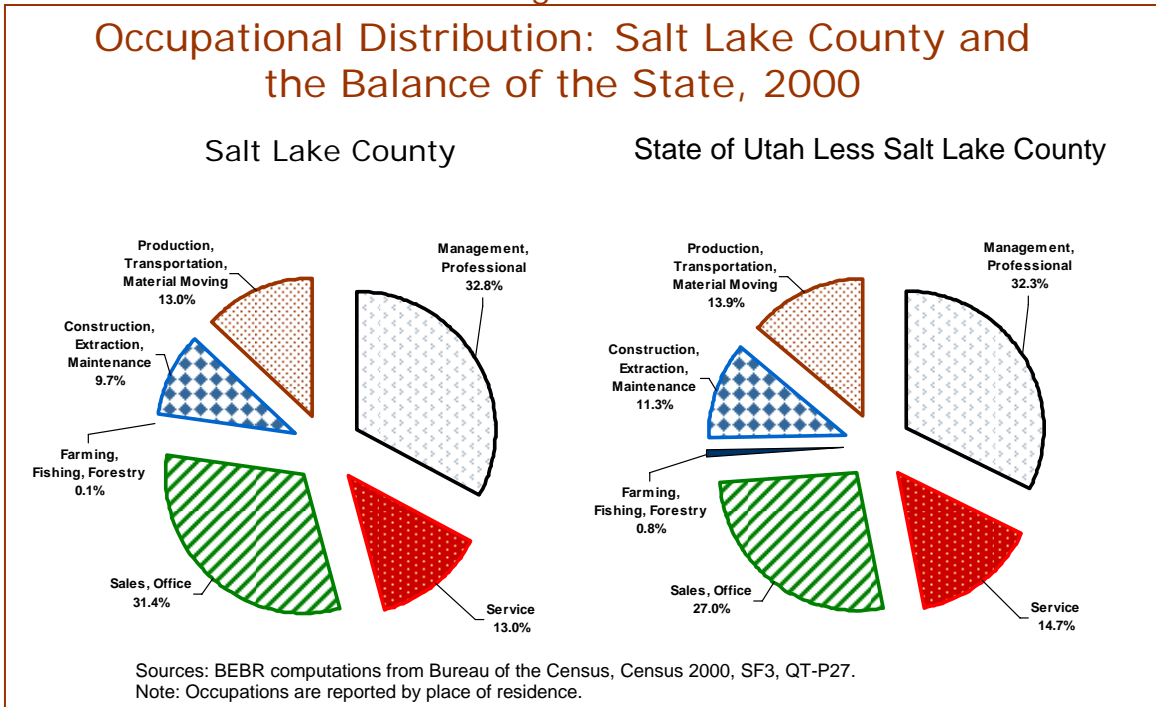
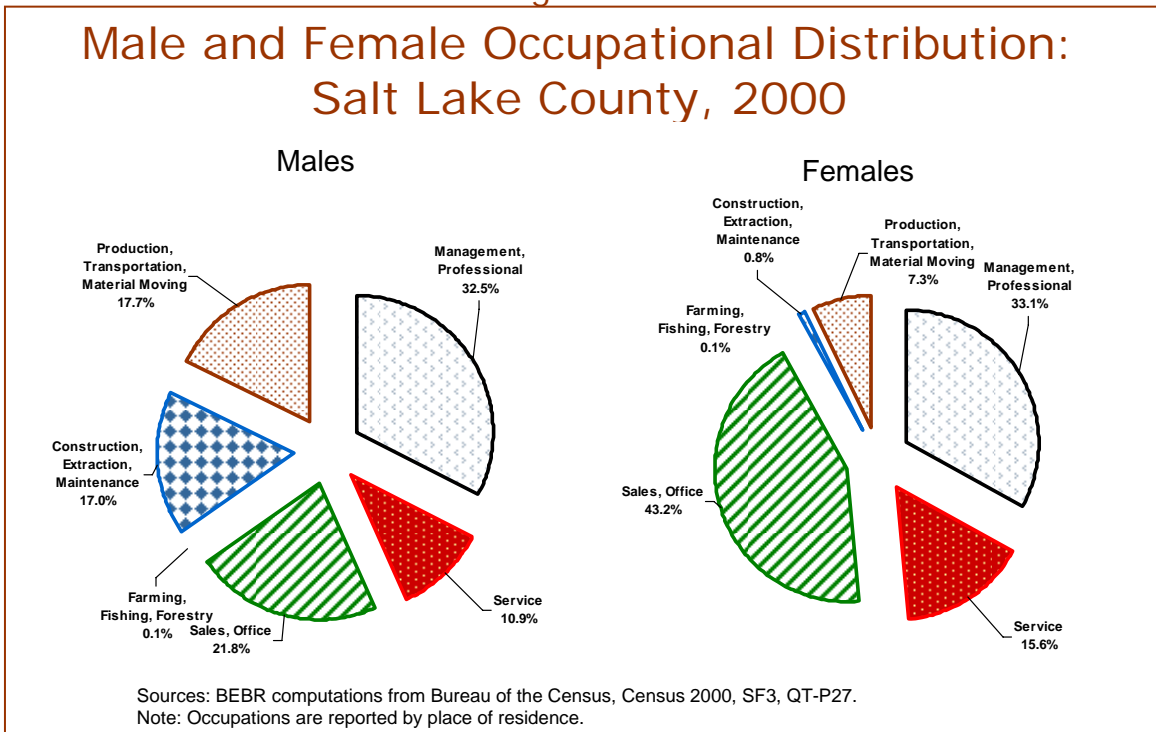
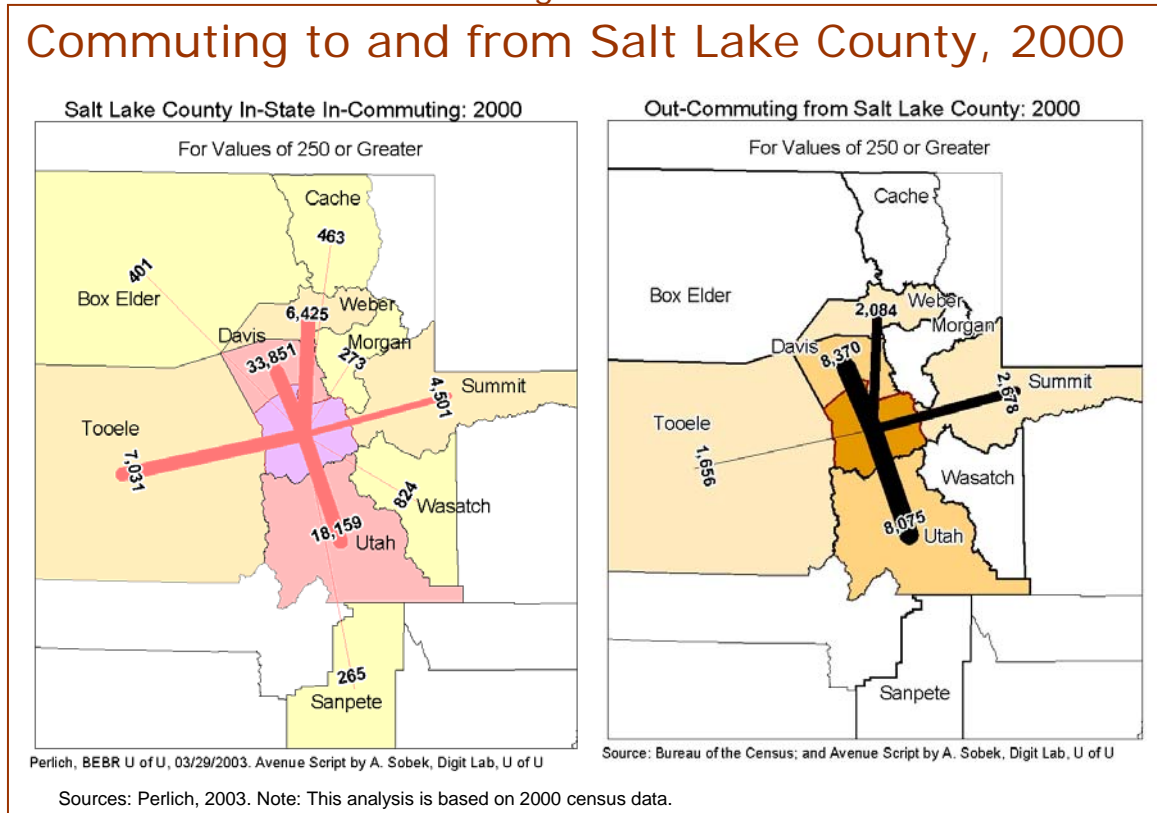


Figure 14



Among Salt Lake County residents, male-dominated occupations include production, transportation, and materials moving; and construction, extraction, and maintenance. Females are more heavily concentrated in sales, office, and service professions. Although there are more males than females in management and professional occupations among Salt Lake County residents, these occupations represent close to the same proportions of total employed males and females (32.5 percent and 33.1 percent, respectively).

Figure 15



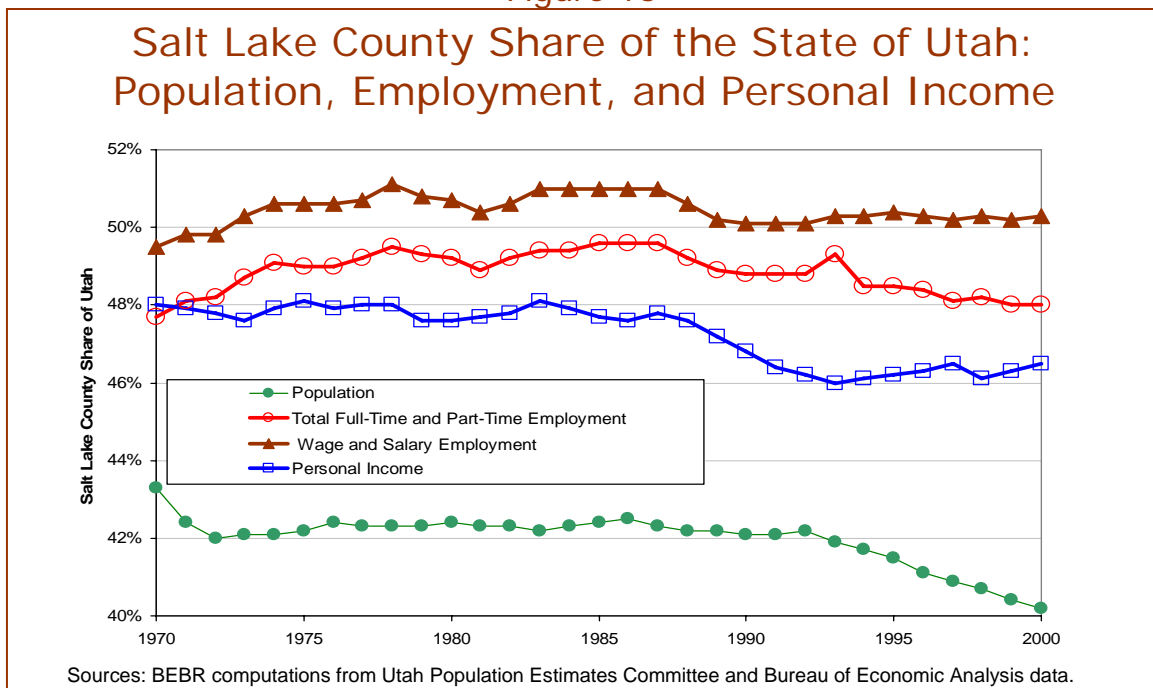
Commuting

Salt Lake County has long been the major employment center in the state and consequently it receives the greatest number of inter-county commuters.¹² On net, nearly 50,000 more commuters traveled to Salt Lake County than from the county according to 2000 Census. In 2000, an estimated 73,203 workers commuted into Salt Lake County from other counties. An estimated 27,344 Salt Lake County residents commuted to other counties. Gross in- and out-commuting for Salt Lake County from the 2000 census are shown in Figure 15. According to data from the 2000 census, Salt Lake County was home to 438,627 workers, 411,283 of whom reported working in the county. Total employment generated in Salt Lake County grew by 137,046 over the decade of the 1990s. About one-fourth (23.8 percent) of these additional jobs were taken by non-residents of the county. The number of non-residents commuting into Salt Lake County grew from 29,640 in 1980, to 40,639 in 1990, and to 73,203 in 2000.

¹² Pamela S. Perlich. 2003. Commuting Patterns in Utah: County Trend for 1980, 1990, and 2000, *Utah Economic and Business Review*, Volume 63, Numbers 5 and 6, May/June.

While most of the increase in commuter traffic in Salt Lake County has come from people who both live and work in the county, there have been significant increases in inter-county commuters. The number of commuters to Salt Lake County reported in the 2000 census was 33,851 from Davis County, 18,159 from Utah County, 7,031 from Tooele County, 6,425 from Weber County, and 4,501 from Summit County. Out-commuting from both Davis and Utah counties to Salt Lake County each increased by about 10,000 over the past decade. Other significant increases in out-commuting to Salt Lake County from 1990 to 2000 were Tooele (increased by 5,574), Summit (increased by 2,566), and Weber (increased by 2,531). Commuters to Salt Lake County have come from increasingly distant counties. By 2000, significant volumes of commuters have come from Box Elder, Cache, Morgan, Wasatch, and Sanpete counties. Reverse flows from Salt Lake County have grown as well. In 2000, the number of out-commuters from Salt Lake County was significant in Davis (8,370), Utah (8,075), Summit (2,678), Weber (2,084), and Tooele (1,656) counties.

Figure 16



Employment and Personal Income

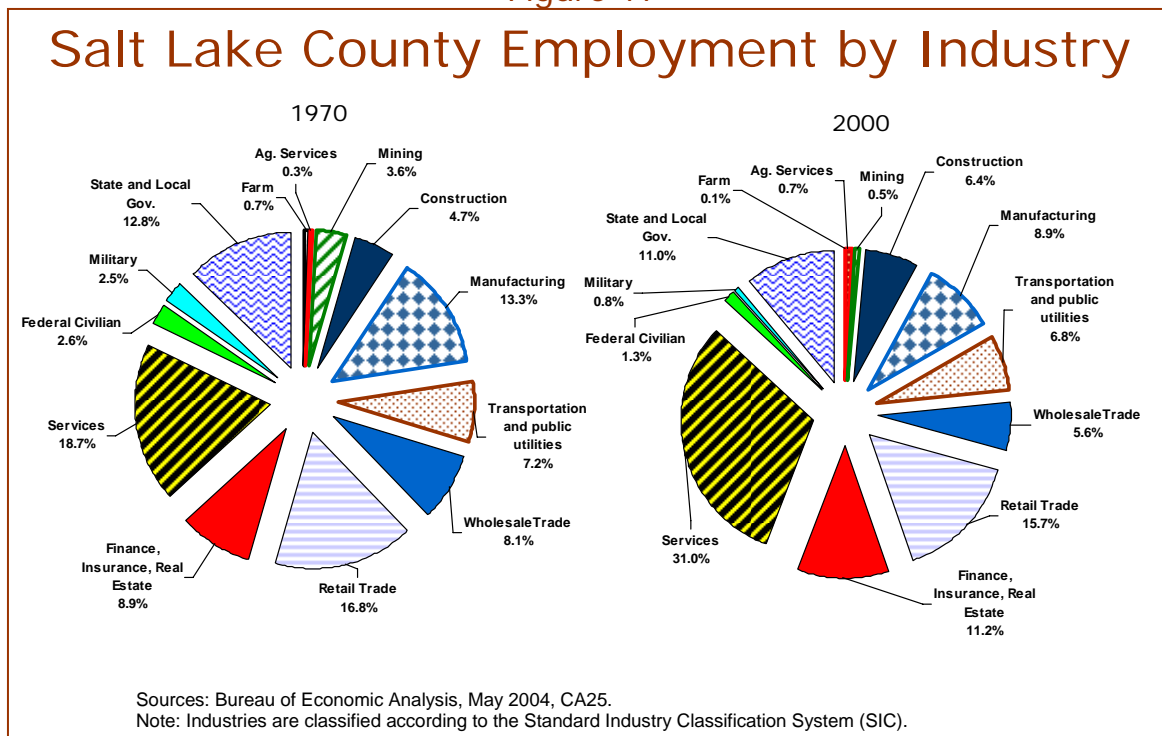
Salt Lake County is the major employment, commercial, and financial center for Utah. It generates about half of the state’s retail sales and total employment, and more than half the payroll. It especially dominates in the finance, trade, transportation and warehousing, administration, and management and professional services sectors. Salt Lake County is home to the state government, the headquarters of the LDS Church, and the University of Utah, the largest research university in the state. Salt Lake is the leading tourism and convention county in the state, ranking first in spending by traveler, tourism and travel employment, and tourism tax revenues.¹³ Figure 16 shows Salt Lake County’s share of state population, employment, and personal income for the past three decades. While the population share had fallen to 40 percent by 2000, the wage and salary employment share

¹³ Utah Division of Travel Development, *2004 State and County Economic and Travel Indicator Profiles*, 2005, <http://travel.utah.gov/>.

remains above half. Personal income of Salt Lake County residents remains higher on a per capita basis than for the state as a whole.

From 1970 to 2000, employment (measured by place of work) in Salt Lake County more than doubled. Over a third (36.9 percent) of this growth occurred in the service sector, followed by retail trade, which generated 15.2 percent of net job growth over the three-decade period. The mining, farm, and military sectors have lost jobs over the period. As shown in Figure 17, services have grown to represent nearly a third of the county's employment by 2000. All other sectors lost shares of total employment to services except finance, insurance, and real estate, construction, and agricultural services. Details of these employment series are shown in Exhibits 5a and 5b.

Figure 17



Measures of specialization are shown in Exhibit 5c. The location quotient for a particular industry is the percentage of Salt Lake County employment in a given industry divided by the share of the nation's employment in the same industry measured for the same time period. Not surprisingly, Salt Lake County has a high and increasing concentration of state government employment as compared to the nation. The county is also relatively specialized in TCPU (transportation, communications, and public utilities), FIRE (finance, insurance, and real estate), and wholesale trade sectors, relative to the nation. Salt Lake County employment is more concentrated in these sectors as compared to the rest of the state as well.

Exhibit 6a contains the employment and earnings data by sector for Salt Lake County for 2001 and 2004.¹⁴ The table also includes the industry share of total employment and total earnings for the

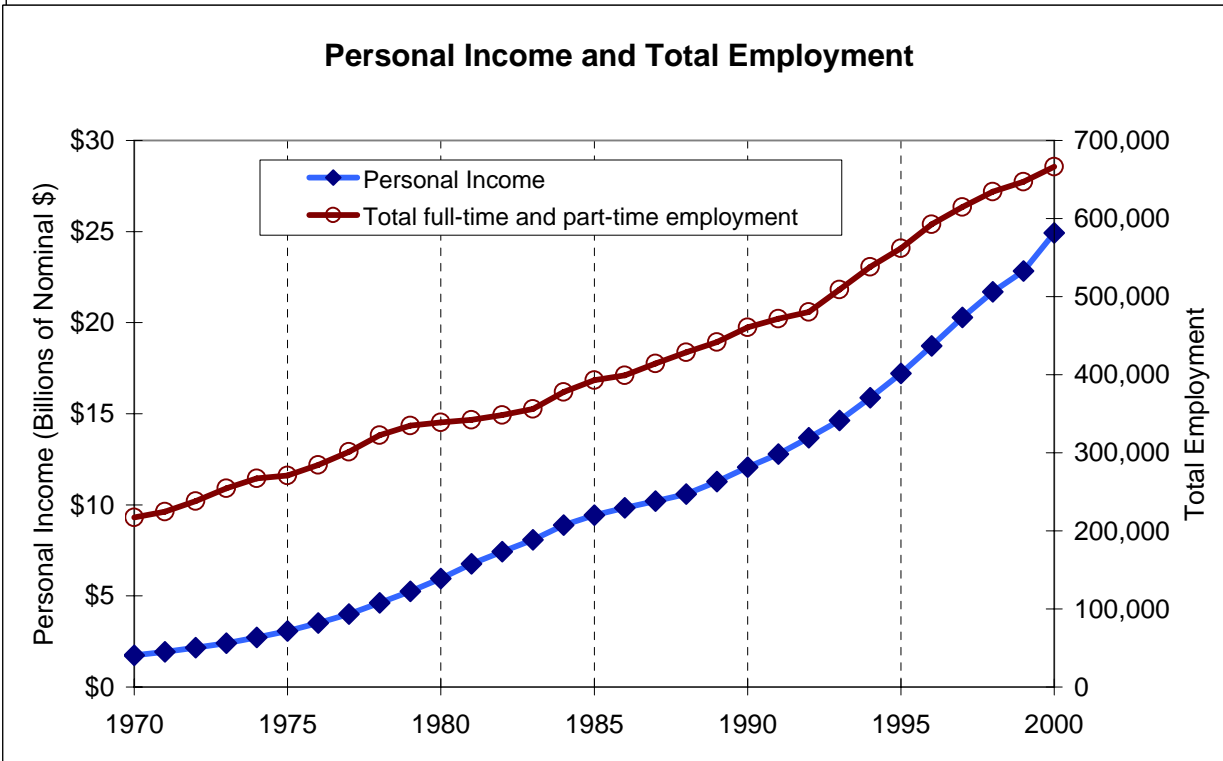
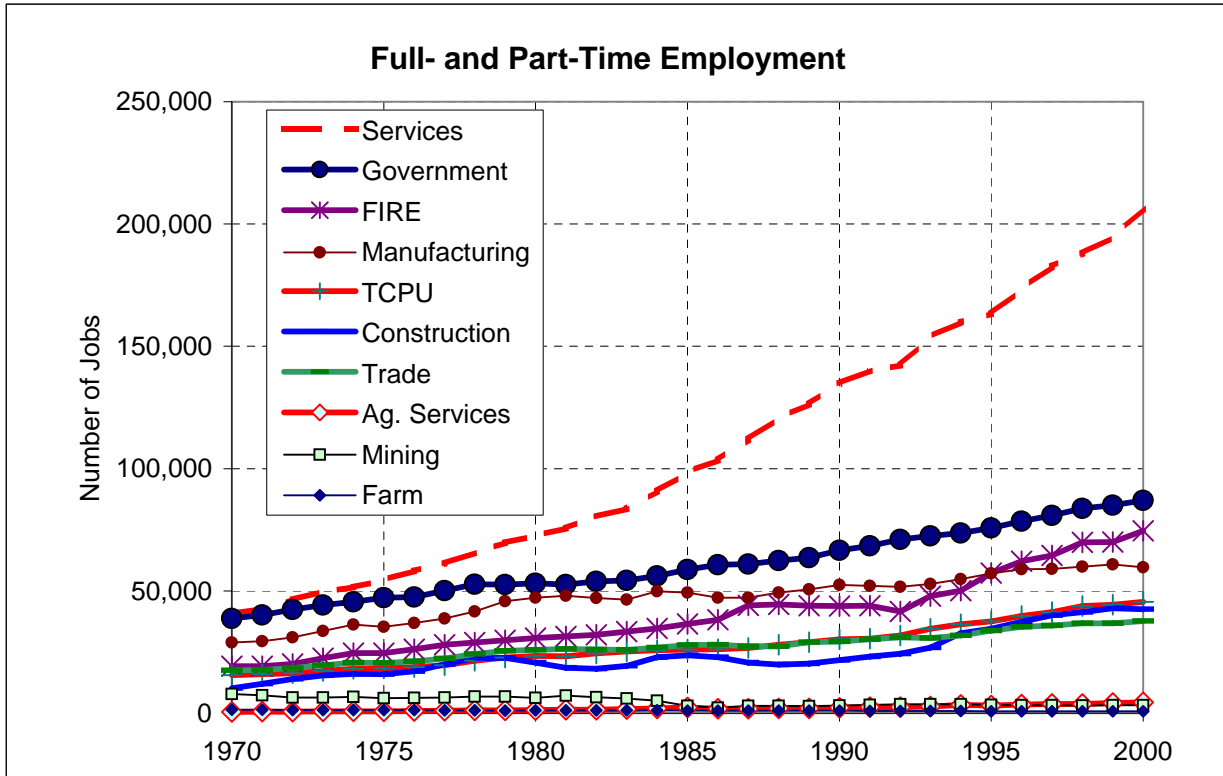
¹⁴ A new industry classification system (North American Industry Classification System or NAICS) was adopted in 2000, so the sector definitions of the pre-2000 data (done according to the Standard Industrial Classification system or SIC) differ for the post-2000 data. Detailed definitions and explanations are available from federal statistical agencies such as the Bureau of the Census: <http://www.census.gov/naics>.

Exhibit 5a
Salt Lake County
Total Full- and Part-Time Employment by Industry

	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	2000	1970 - 2000 Change	
							Amount	Share of Total
Total full-time and part-time employment	217,045	270,811	338,877	392,993	460,806	666,274	449,229	100.0%
Wage and salary employment	194,624	240,059	296,225	340,646	389,686	570,599	375,975	83.7%
Proprietors employment	22,421	30,752	42,652	52,347	71,120	95,675	73,254	16.3%
Farm proprietors employment	732	602	708	775	692	626	(106)	n/a
Nonfarm proprietors employment	21,689	30,150	41,944	51,572	70,428	95,049	73,360	16.3%
Farm employment	1,441	1,344	1,164	1,105	1,039	770	(671)	n/a
Nonfarm employment	215,604	269,467	337,713	391,888	459,767	665,504	449,900	100.1%
Private employment	176,825	222,275	284,661	333,089	393,240	578,448	401,623	89.4%
Ag. services, forestry, fishing and other	570	823	1,330	2,315	2,261	4,512	3,942	0.9%
Mining	7,801	6,115	6,339	2,997	3,151	3,285	(4,516)	n/a
Construction	10,174	15,979	20,681	23,716	21,715	42,529	32,355	7.2%
Manufacturing	28,862	35,275	47,186	49,310	52,436	59,621	30,759	6.8%
Transportation and public utilities	15,618	18,288	23,423	26,018	30,278	45,510	29,892	6.7%
Wholesale trade	17,525	20,496	25,874	27,819	29,320	37,618	20,093	4.5%
Retail trade	36,360	46,354	56,377	65,913	75,462	104,438	68,078	15.2%
Finance, insurance, and real estate	19,220	24,532	30,799	36,524	43,760	74,551	55,331	12.3%
Services	40,695	54,413	72,652	98,477	134,857	206,384	165,689	36.9%
Government and government enterprises	38,779	47,192	53,052	58,799	66,527	87,056	48,277	10.7%
Federal, civilian	5,689	6,842	7,617	7,377	8,181	8,541	2,852	0.6%
Military	5,328	4,643	4,045	5,942	6,144	5,003	(325)	n/a
State and local	27,762	35,707	41,390	45,480	52,202	73,512	45,750	10.2%
State government	n/a	n/a	20,240	21,757	26,173	38,704	n/a	n/a
Local government	n/a	n/a	21,150	23,723	26,029	34,808	n/a	n/a

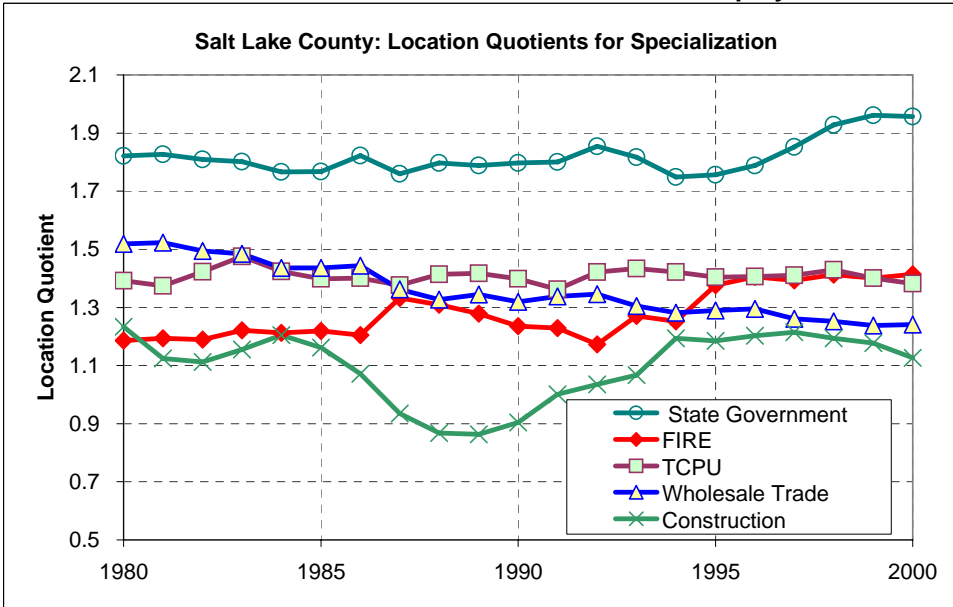
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, May 2003, CA25.

Exhibit 5b
Salt Lake County



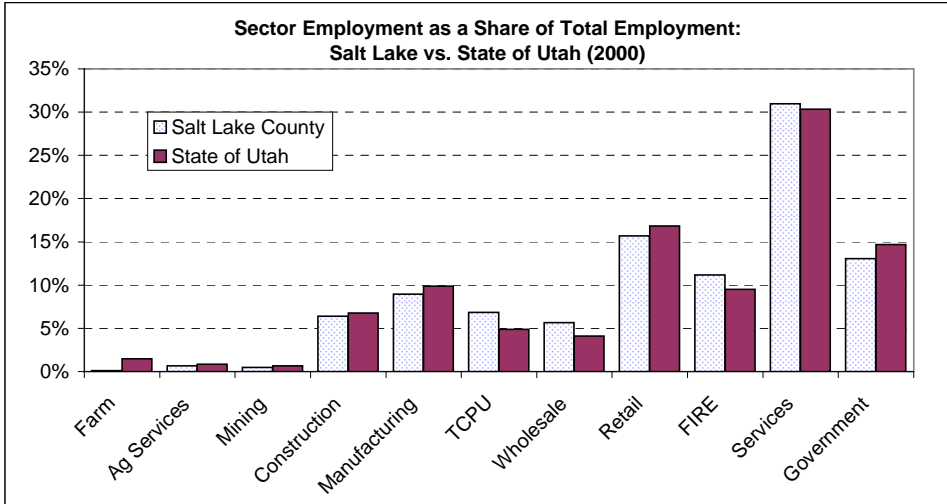
Note: FIRE is Finance, Insurance, Real Estate. TCPU is Transportation, Communication, Public Utilities.
 Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, May 2004, CA 25.

Salt Lake County Full- and Part-Time Employment: Distribution and Specialization



Top 5 Location Quotients Relative to the Nation (2000)

Year	State Government	FIRE	TCPU	Wholesale Trade	Construction
1980	1.82	1.19	1.39	1.52	1.23
1981	1.83	1.19	1.37	1.52	1.12
1982	1.81	1.19	1.42	1.49	1.11
1983	1.80	1.22	1.48	1.48	1.16
1984	1.77	1.21	1.42	1.44	1.21
1985	1.77	1.22	1.40	1.44	1.16
1986	1.82	1.20	1.40	1.44	1.07
1987	1.76	1.33	1.38	1.36	0.93
1988	1.80	1.31	1.41	1.33	0.87
1989	1.79	1.28	1.42	1.35	0.86
1990	1.80	1.24	1.40	1.32	0.90
1991	1.80	1.23	1.36	1.34	1.00
1992	1.85	1.17	1.42	1.35	1.03
1993	1.82	1.27	1.43	1.31	1.07
1994	1.75	1.25	1.42	1.28	1.19
1995	1.76	1.38	1.40	1.29	1.19
1996	1.79	1.41	1.41	1.29	1.20
1997	1.85	1.39	1.41	1.26	1.22
1998	1.93	1.41	1.43	1.25	1.19
1999	1.96	1.40	1.40	1.24	1.18
2000	1.96	1.41	1.38	1.24	1.13



Full and Part-Time Employment Shares: 2000

Sector	Shares		Location Quotient	
	Salt Lake	State	Relative to the U.S.	Relative to the State
Farm	0.1%	1.5%	0.06	0.08
Ag Services	0.7%	0.9%	0.53	0.79
Mining	0.5%	0.7%	1.05	0.74
Construction	6.4%	6.8%	1.13	0.94
Manufacturing	8.9%	9.9%	0.78	0.91
TCPU	6.8%	4.9%	1.38	1.40
Wholesale	5.6%	4.1%	1.24	1.37
Retail	15.7%	16.8%	0.96	0.93
FIRE	11.2%	9.5%	1.41	1.18
Services	31.0%	30.3%	0.97	1.02
Government	13.1%	14.7%	0.95	0.89
Proprietors	14.4%	18.2%	0.86	0.79

BEA Data (CA 25), BEBR University of Utah calculations.
 FIRE is Finance, Insurance, Real Estate.
 TCPU is Transportation, Communication, Public Utilities.

Exhibit 6a
Salt Lake County: Employment and Earnings

	Employment				Earnings (\$000)				Ratio of Shares		Greater than	
	Totals		Shares		Totals		Shares		Income to Employment		Average Earnings	
	2001	2004	2001	2004	2001	2004	2001	2004	2001	2004	2001	2004
Total employment	663,866	665,842	100.0%	100.0%	\$25,361,930	\$28,144,997	100.0%	100.0%	1.0	1.0		
Wage and salary employment	568,067	559,047	85.6%	84.0%	\$22,345,898	\$24,481,210	88.1%	87.0%	1.0	1.0		
Proprietors employment	95,799	106,795	14.4%	16.0%	\$3,016,032	\$3,663,787	11.9%	13.0%	0.8	0.8		
Farm proprietors employment	623	610	0.1%	0.1%	-\$5,591	-\$14,033	0.0%	0.0%	-0.2	-0.5		
Nonfarm proprietors employment	95,176	106,185	14.3%	15.9%	\$3,021,623	\$3,677,820	11.9%	13.1%	0.8	0.8		
Farm employment	771	751	0.1%	0.1%	-\$1,578	-\$10,031	0.0%	0.0%	-0.1	-0.3		
Nonfarm employment	663,095	665,091	99.9%	99.9%	\$25,363,508	\$28,155,028	100.0%	100.0%	1.0	1.0		
Private employment	575,341	574,927	86.7%	86.3%	\$21,746,992	\$23,885,210	85.7%	84.9%	1.0	1.0		
Forestry, fishing, related activities, and other	322	377	0.0%	0.1%	\$7,285	\$7,015	0.0%	0.0%	0.6	0.4		
Mining	2,779	2,373	0.4%	0.4%	\$228,687	\$276,684	0.9%	1.0%	2.2	2.8	High	High
Utilities	1,965	1,574	0.3%	0.2%	\$230,314	\$153,845	0.9%	0.5%	3.1	2.3	High	High
Construction	42,421	39,949	6.4%	6.0%	\$1,851,270	\$2,002,619	7.3%	7.1%	1.1	1.2	High	High
Manufacturing	55,575	52,364	8.4%	7.9%	\$2,812,336	\$3,053,705	11.1%	10.8%	1.3	1.4	High	High
Wholesale trade	30,271	29,727	4.6%	4.5%	\$1,551,586	\$1,645,595	6.1%	5.8%	1.3	1.3	High	High
Retail trade	71,806	73,291	10.8%	11.0%	\$1,886,695	\$2,132,095	7.4%	7.6%	0.7	0.7		
Transportation and warehousing	29,376	26,729	4.4%	4.0%	\$1,386,238	\$1,431,712	5.5%	5.1%	1.2	1.3	High	High
Information	21,148	17,952	3.2%	2.7%	\$922,070	\$903,748	3.6%	3.2%	1.1	1.2	High	High
Finance and insurance	49,726	50,194	7.5%	7.5%	\$2,012,945	\$2,323,929	7.9%	8.3%	1.1	1.1	High	High
Real estate and rental and leasing	24,880	27,072	3.7%	4.1%	\$535,287	\$800,982	2.1%	2.8%	0.6	0.7		
Professional and technical services	43,987	44,347	6.6%	6.7%	\$2,654,449	\$2,946,867	10.5%	10.5%	1.6	1.6	High	High
Management of companies and enterprises	14,795	13,501	2.2%	2.0%	\$939,270	\$863,467	3.7%	3.1%	1.7	1.5	High	High
Administrative and waste services	44,814	44,868	6.8%	6.7%	\$1,003,084	\$1,073,128	4.0%	3.8%	0.6	0.6		
Educational services	10,681	12,624	1.6%	1.9%	\$201,594	\$244,114	0.8%	0.9%	0.5	0.5		
Health care and social assistance	48,116	52,305	7.2%	7.9%	\$1,786,224	\$2,118,762	7.0%	7.5%	1.0	1.0		
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	11,646	11,346	1.8%	1.7%	\$225,333	\$217,928	0.9%	0.8%	0.5	0.5		
Accommodation and food services	39,167	40,506	5.9%	6.1%	\$614,773	\$648,884	2.4%	2.3%	0.4	0.4		
Other services, except public administration	31,866	33,828	4.8%	5.1%	\$897,552	\$1,040,131	3.5%	3.7%	0.7	0.7		
Government and government enterprises	87,754	90,164	13.2%	13.5%	\$3,616,516	\$4,269,818	14.3%	15.2%	1.1	1.1	High	High
Federal, civilian	8,311	8,901	1.3%	1.3%	\$614,715	\$721,805	2.4%	2.6%	1.9	1.9	High	High
Military	5,079	4,986	0.8%	0.7%	\$105,765	\$183,987	0.4%	0.7%	0.5	0.9		
State and local	74,364	76,277	11.2%	11.5%	\$2,896,036	\$3,364,026	11.4%	12.0%	1.0	1.0		
State government	38,919	38,600	5.9%	5.8%	\$1,522,495	\$1,839,376	6.0%	6.5%	1.0	1.1		High
Local government	35,445	37,677	5.3%	5.7%	\$1,373,541	\$1,524,650	5.4%	5.4%	1.0	1.0		

Source: BEA, April 2006. Computations - BEBR, University of Utah.

Ratio of Shares is the sector share of total income divided by the sector share of total employment.

Exhibit 6b
State of Utah: Employment and Earnings

	Employment				Earnings (\$000)				Ratio of Shares		Greater than	
	Totals		Shares		Totals		Shares		Income to Employment		Average Earnings	
	2001	2004	2001	2004	2001	2004	2001	2004	2001	2004	2001	2004
Total employment	1,393,316	1,445,507	100.0%	100.0%	\$46,273,455	\$53,256,554	100.0%	100.0%	1.0	1.0		
Wage and salary employment	1,139,861	1,165,695	81.8%	80.6%	\$41,036,928	\$46,546,291	88.7%	87.4%	1.1	1.1	High	High
Proprietors employment	253,455	279,812	18.2%	19.4%	\$5,236,527	\$6,710,263	11.3%	12.6%	0.6	0.7		
Farm proprietors employment	15,679	15,354	1.1%	1.1%	\$159,503	\$149,426	0.3%	0.3%	0.3	0.3		
Nonfarm proprietors employment	237,776	264,458	17.1%	18.3%	\$5,077,024	\$6,560,837	11.0%	12.3%	0.6	0.7		
Farm employment	20,418	19,835	1.5%	1.4%	\$277,134	\$266,641	0.6%	0.5%	0.4	0.4		
Nonfarm employment	1,372,898	1,425,672	98.5%	98.6%	\$45,996,321	\$52,989,913	99.4%	99.5%	1.0	1.0		
Private employment	1,165,611	1,210,449	83.7%	83.7%	\$37,605,757	\$42,963,598	81.3%	80.7%	1.0	1.0		
Forestry, fishing, related activities, and other	3,006	2,947	0.2%	0.2%	\$54,705	\$50,491	0.1%	0.1%	0.5	0.5		
Mining	8,859	9,118	0.6%	0.6%	\$550,927	\$664,562	1.2%	1.2%	1.9	2.0	High	High
Utilities	4,357	4,047	0.3%	0.3%	\$408,094	\$386,829	0.9%	0.7%	2.8	2.6	High	High
Construction	95,865	97,840	6.9%	6.8%	\$3,491,766	\$4,180,618	7.5%	7.8%	1.1	1.2	High	High
Manufacturing	127,588	120,814	9.2%	8.4%	\$5,927,719	\$6,319,436	12.8%	11.9%	1.4	1.4	High	High
Wholesale trade	45,973	46,028	3.3%	3.2%	\$2,131,879	\$2,331,480	4.6%	4.4%	1.4	1.4	High	High
Retail trade	161,781	168,618	11.6%	11.7%	\$3,579,776	\$4,056,948	7.7%	7.6%	0.7	0.7		
Transportation and warehousing	47,873	46,687	3.4%	3.2%	\$2,105,772	\$2,284,301	4.6%	4.3%	1.3	1.3	High	High
Information	36,548	33,445	2.6%	2.3%	\$1,671,477	\$1,652,464	3.6%	3.1%	1.4	1.3	High	High
Finance and insurance	77,876	82,870	5.6%	5.7%	\$2,633,943	\$3,056,510	5.7%	5.7%	1.0	1.0		
Real estate and rental and leasing	52,635	56,908	3.8%	3.9%	\$919,102	\$1,386,153	2.0%	2.6%	0.5	0.7		
Professional and technical services	80,872	85,442	5.8%	5.9%	\$3,873,354	\$4,695,058	8.4%	8.8%	1.4	1.5	High	High
Management of companies and enterprises	21,814	20,505	1.6%	1.4%	\$1,177,441	\$1,154,212	2.5%	2.2%	1.6	1.5	High	High
Administrative and waste services	78,362	83,845	5.6%	5.8%	\$1,606,353	\$1,820,656	3.5%	3.4%	0.6	0.6		
Educational services	31,517	35,870	2.3%	2.5%	\$665,265	\$786,834	1.4%	1.5%	0.6	0.6		
Health care and social assistance	102,721	115,014	7.4%	8.0%	\$3,277,501	\$4,044,105	7.1%	7.6%	1.0	1.0		
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	28,156	29,002	2.0%	2.0%	\$453,368	\$457,217	1.0%	0.9%	0.5	0.4		
Accommodation and food services	87,333	92,449	6.3%	6.4%	\$1,200,262	\$1,339,524	2.6%	2.5%	0.4	0.4		
Other services, except public administration	72,475	79,000	5.2%	5.5%	\$1,877,053	\$2,296,200	4.1%	4.3%	0.8	0.8		
Government and government enterprises	207,287	215,223	14.9%	14.9%	\$8,390,564	\$10,026,315	18.1%	18.8%	1.2	1.3	High	High
Federal, civilian	32,970	34,029	2.4%	2.4%	\$2,193,593	\$2,639,142	4.7%	5.0%	2.0	2.1	High	High
Military	16,880	17,500	1.2%	1.2%	\$495,066	\$819,432	1.1%	1.5%	0.9	1.3	High	High
State and local	157,437	163,694	11.3%	11.3%	\$5,701,905	\$6,567,741	12.3%	12.3%	1.1	1.1	High	High
State government	62,060	62,448	4.5%	4.3%	\$2,325,862	\$2,786,995	5.0%	5.2%	1.1	1.2	High	High
Local government	95,377	101,246	6.8%	7.0%	\$3,376,043	\$3,780,746	7.3%	7.1%	1.1	1.0	High	High

Source: BEA, April 2006. Computations - BEBR, University of Utah.

Ratio of Shares is the sector share of total income divided by the sector share of total employment.

county. The ratio of these shares is included to identify those sectors with above average earnings per job. For comparative purposes, this analysis was duplicated for the State of Utah, and is shown in Exhibit 6b.

Because a recession developed in 2001, total employment actually declined in Salt Lake County from 2000 to 2004 (666,274 to 665,842 jobs). Statewide the recovery proceeded sufficiently so that 2004 total employment did slightly exceed the 2000 level. Consequently, changes in employment and earnings from 2000 to 2004 are highly impacted by the business cycle. The 2002 Winter Olympic Games also occurred during this time period and affected changes in employment and earnings.

Sectors showing employment growth in Salt Lake County from 2001 to 2004 included retail trade, finance and insurance, real estate, professional and technical services, education, healthcare, accommodation and food services, and other services. The number of proprietors (self-employed) increased during this period as well. Total wage and salary employment declined from 2001 to 2004. Within Salt Lake County, wage and salary employment produces greater earnings per job than does self-employment.

Industries with the highest wage per job in Salt Lake County are mining, utilities, federal civilian, professional and technical service companies, and management companies. Before the county recovered from the recession, state government jobs went from average to above average pay jobs, as compared to all employment in the county.

Long-Term Economic and Demographic Projections

The Utah Governor's Office of Planning and Budget prepares projections of population by age and sex and employment by industry for counties in Utah to the year 2050. These projections are reviewed below and details are shown in Exhibits 7 and 8.

Population Size and Change

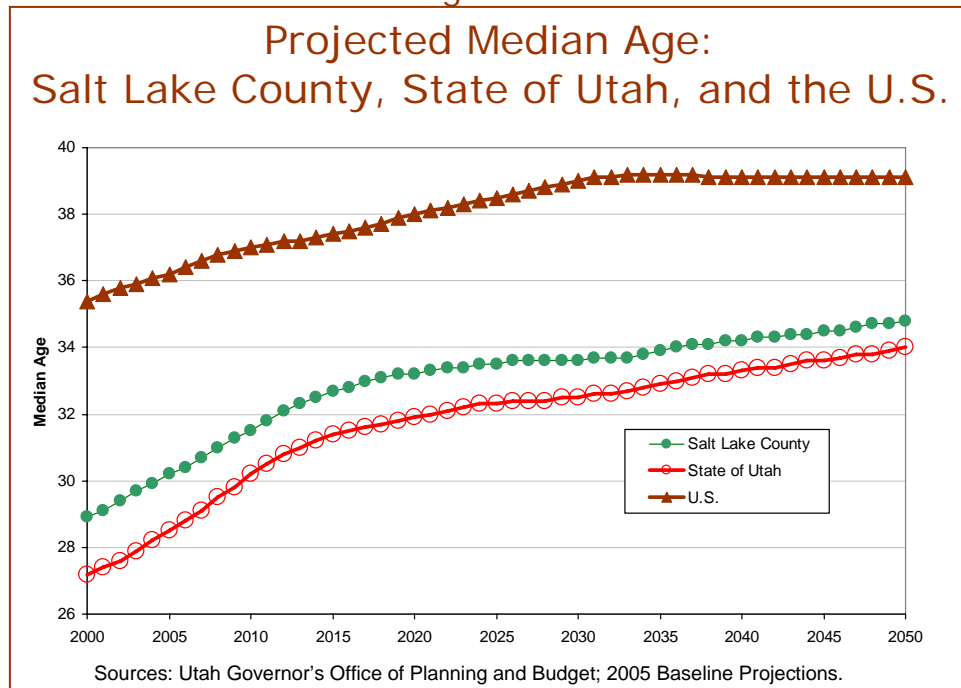
Salt Lake County's total population is projected to increase to 1.7 million by 2050. This represents an average annual rate of growth from 2000 to 2050 of 1.2 percent, lower than what is projected for the state as a whole: 1.8 percent. The county's share of the state population is projected to decline from 40.2 percent in 2000 to 31.0 percent in 2050. Still, the county is projected to be the most populous for the foreseeable future. Counties with more rapid growth rates include adjacent, commuter counties to Salt Lake as well as Cache, Washington, and Iron. While the projections show continued population growth in Salt Lake County, net in-migration is projected to turn negative in 2022, with net out-migration projected for the remainder of the projection period. Implicit in the projections are assumptions about spatial development patterns and population densities. If population densities increase more rapidly in the county than assumed in the projections, net out-migration would be moderated or perhaps reversed. Natural increase (annual births minus annual deaths) is projected to become increasingly positive. The number of households in Salt Lake County is projected to increase more rapidly than population—more than doubling from 2000 (297,064) to 2050 (608,614). The result is a decline in persons per household, from 2.99 in 2000 to a projected 2.67 in 2050. In the rest of the state, persons per household are projected to decline from 3.22 to 2.78. Nationally, average household size is expected to fall from 2.59 to 2.42 (Exhibits 7a, 7b, and 7c). Much of this decline in household size is attributable to the aging of the population.

Age Structure

As is true for the state in general, the above-replacement-level fertility rate is assumed to continue, generating successively larger numbers of births in Salt Lake County. The statewide age waves will

also continue to create successive echoes and to impact the age structure of the county. As mentioned earlier, recent Utah birth cycles peaked in 1962 and 1980-2, and the echo boom currently underway will possibly peak around 2011. The national Baby Boom peaked in 1957, while its echo peaked in 1990 at a lower level than the original boom. In contrast to the national age waves, each Utah echo has surpassed the previous in magnitude. Utah's post war boom peaked in 1960, and has had two subsequent echoes, peaking in the early 1980s and again expected to peak again by 2011.

Figure 18



Aging Population

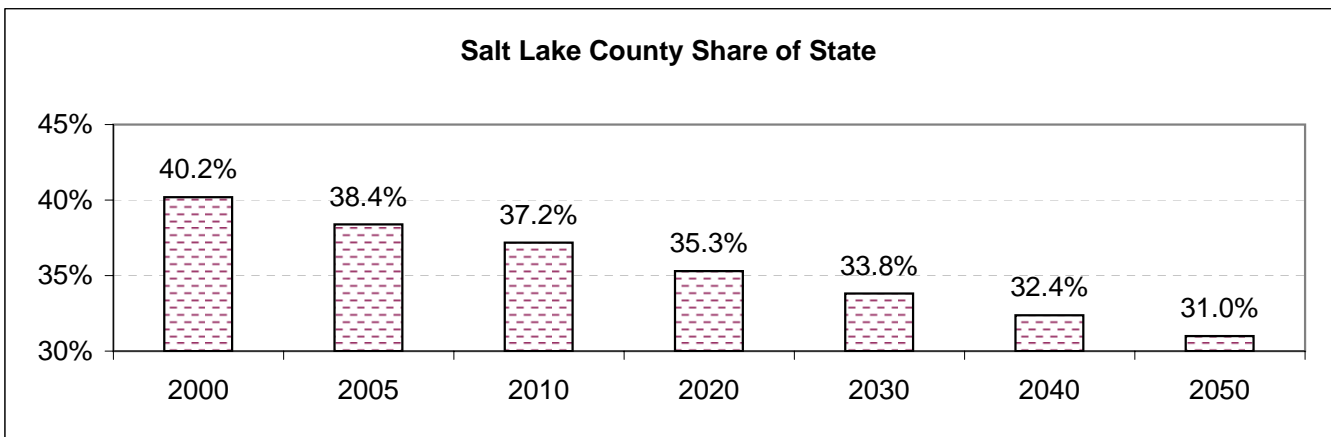
As shown in Figure 18, median ages of Salt Lake County, the State of Utah, and the U.S. will increase significantly from 2000 to 2050. For the nation, median age is expected to increase by 3.7 years, from 35.4 in 2000 to 39.1 in 2050. By comparison, the Utah median age in 2000 was significantly lower, at 27.2 years, and should reach 34.0 years by 2050, an increase of 6.8 years. For Salt Lake County, median age is expected to increase by 5.9 years, going from 28.9 to 34.8 by 2050. The gap between the Salt Lake County and U.S. median ages will narrow from 6.5 years in 2000 to 4.3 years in 2050. The aging of the population is the combined result of increasing life expectancy and an increase in the share of the population in older age groups.

The changing age structure leading to this increasing median age in Salt Lake County is shown Figure 19. While the number of persons under 5 years old outnumbered those 65 and older in 2000, by 2013 the ranking reverses, with the 65-and-older population eventually being more than double this youngest age group by 2050. Similarly, the 60 years and older population in Salt Lake County will surpass the school age population (5 through 17 years old) by 2033 and exceed it by over 70,000 by 2050. The number of persons at least 85 years old is projected to increase by a factor of nearly 12, from just over 8,700 in 2000 to over 103,000 in 2050.

If these projections are correct, Salt Lake County will have 31.0 percent of the total state population in 2050 (Figure 20). And Salt Lake County's shares of Utah's younger and working-age groups will be nearly proportionate to its share of the total population. By 2050, Salt Lake County will have 30.5

Exhibit 7a
Population Projections by County

County	2000	2005	2010	2020	2030	2040	2050	AARC 2000 - 2050
Beaver	6,023	6,335	7,575	11,549	13,761	15,535	17,373	2.1%
Box Elder	42,860	45,142	49,254	61,675	73,833	85,455	97,789	1.7%
Cache	91,897	102,477	114,304	147,776	183,989	223,185	266,711	2.2%
Carbon	20,396	19,205	19,023	20,982	23,188	25,118	27,039	0.6%
Daggett	933	967	1,024	1,141	1,209	1,258	1,305	0.7%
Davis	240,204	276,374	304,502	352,320	382,219	404,170	424,177	1.1%
Duchesne	14,397	15,043	15,897	19,021	21,497	23,516	25,543	1.2%
Emery	10,782	10,492	10,346	11,359	12,536	13,396	14,240	0.6%
Garfield	4,763	4,645	4,955	5,973	6,747	7,356	7,966	1.0%
Grand	8,537	8,691	9,039	9,751	10,129	10,403	10,661	0.4%
Iron	34,079	40,212	48,772	65,607	77,493	90,268	103,920	2.3%
Juab	8,310	8,917	10,112	12,798	14,546	16,067	17,611	1.5%
Kane	6,037	6,093	6,618	8,359	9,783	11,033	12,327	1.4%
Millard	12,461	13,305	14,199	18,386	22,439	25,726	29,179	1.7%
Morgan	7,181	8,525	10,183	16,200	24,595	34,290	46,596	3.8%
Piute	1,436	1,356	1,503	1,790	1,797	1,913	2,026	0.7%
Rich	1,955	2,086	2,147	2,447	2,636	2,724	2,809	0.7%
Salt Lake	902,777	970,748	1,053,258	1,230,817	1,381,519	1,521,926	1,663,994	1.2%
San Juan	14,360	14,444	14,481	15,419	16,910	18,269	19,620	0.6%
Sanpete	22,846	25,447	27,904	32,902	35,181	36,866	38,492	1.0%
Sevier	18,938	19,494	21,038	24,855	26,892	28,337	29,738	0.9%
Summit	30,048	36,417	44,511	65,001	85,660	107,554	132,681	3.0%
Tooele	41,549	51,835	67,150	95,696	112,722	130,092	148,486	2.6%
Uintah	25,297	26,317	27,071	29,289	30,641	31,614	32,538	0.5%
Utah	371,894	453,977	527,502	661,319	804,112	964,893	1,147,333	2.3%
Wasatch	15,433	20,138	25,516	37,082	46,193	55,179	65,010	2.9%
Washington	91,104	125,010	162,544	251,896	353,922	472,355	607,334	3.9%
Wayne	2,515	2,527	2,764	3,469	3,943	4,292	4,640	1.2%
Weber	197,541	212,707	230,145	271,339	306,227	338,579	371,429	1.3%
State of Utah	2,246,553	2,528,926	2,833,337	3,486,218	4,086,319	4,701,369	5,368,567	1.8%



Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, 2005 Baseline.

Exhibit 7b
Salt Lake County
Economic and Demographic Summary
2000 - 2050

Year	Population		School Age Population (Ages 5-17)		Total Employment		Households		
	Total	Percent Change	Total	Percent Change	Total	Percent Change	Total	Percent Change	Average Size
2000	902,777		193,653				297,064		2.99
2001	918,279	1.7%	193,334	-0.2%	666,674		304,330	2.4%	2.97
2002	927,564	1.0%	192,677	-0.3%	658,613	-1.2%	309,800	1.8%	2.95
2003	940,465	1.4%	193,352	0.4%	654,336	-0.6%	315,982	2.0%	2.93
2004	955,166	1.6%	195,438	1.1%	671,118	2.6%	322,619	2.1%	2.91
2005	970,748	1.6%	198,789	1.7%	687,439	2.4%	329,497	2.1%	2.90
2006	986,073	1.6%	202,847	2.0%	705,673	2.7%	336,026	2.0%	2.89
2007	1,001,098	1.5%	206,371	1.7%	722,385	2.4%	342,270	1.9%	2.88
2008	1,017,501	1.6%	210,504	2.0%	739,852	2.4%	348,854	1.9%	2.87
2009	1,034,985	1.7%	214,823	2.1%	757,473	2.4%	355,726	2.0%	2.86
2010	1,053,258	1.8%	219,762	2.3%	775,094	2.3%	362,825	2.0%	2.86
2011	1,071,834	1.8%	224,636	2.2%	791,864	2.2%	369,858	1.9%	2.85
2012	1,090,541	1.7%	229,676	2.2%	807,168	1.9%	376,810	1.9%	2.85
2013	1,109,160	1.7%	234,512	2.1%	823,041	2.0%	383,680	1.8%	2.85
2014	1,127,439	1.6%	239,233	2.0%	839,182	2.0%	390,438	1.8%	2.84
2015	1,145,337	1.6%	243,865	1.9%	855,282	1.9%	397,120	1.7%	2.84
2016	1,162,882	1.5%	248,493	1.9%	871,264	1.9%	403,649	1.6%	2.84
2017	1,180,188	1.5%	252,618	1.7%	887,159	1.8%	410,179	1.6%	2.83
2018	1,197,425	1.5%	256,044	1.4%	903,083	1.8%	416,754	1.6%	2.83
2019	1,214,298	1.4%	258,830	1.1%	918,760	1.7%	423,318	1.6%	2.82
2020	1,230,817	1.4%	262,078	1.3%	934,300	1.7%	429,889	1.6%	2.82
2021	1,246,892	1.3%	264,712	1.0%	949,445	1.6%	436,416	1.5%	2.81
2022	1,262,712	1.3%	267,362	1.0%	964,262	1.6%	442,962	1.5%	2.81
2023	1,278,298	1.2%	269,887	0.9%	979,028	1.5%	449,474	1.5%	2.80
2024	1,293,783	1.2%	272,547	1.0%	993,404	1.5%	455,899	1.4%	2.79
2025	1,309,168	1.2%	275,100	0.9%	1,007,739	1.4%	462,440	1.4%	2.79
2026	1,324,200	1.1%	277,577	0.9%	1,021,666	1.4%	468,863	1.4%	2.78
2027	1,338,852	1.1%	279,833	0.8%	1,035,346	1.3%	475,085	1.3%	2.77
2028	1,353,295	1.1%	281,955	0.8%	1,048,831	1.3%	481,197	1.3%	2.77
2029	1,367,442	1.0%	284,082	0.8%	1,061,959	1.3%	487,206	1.2%	2.76
2030	1,381,519	1.0%	286,172	0.7%	1,074,747	1.2%	493,268	1.2%	2.75
2031	1,395,630	1.0%	288,182	0.7%	1,087,291	1.2%	499,258	1.2%	2.75
2032	1,409,700	1.0%	290,242	0.7%	1,099,598	1.1%	505,094	1.2%	2.74
2033	1,423,737	1.0%	292,333	0.7%	1,112,192	1.1%	510,974	1.2%	2.74
2034	1,437,761	1.0%	294,582	0.8%	1,124,878	1.1%	516,800	1.1%	2.73
2035	1,451,773	1.0%	296,979	0.8%	1,138,020	1.2%	522,622	1.1%	2.73
2036	1,465,781	1.0%	299,388	0.8%	1,151,013	1.1%	528,381	1.1%	2.72
2037	1,479,792	1.0%	301,823	0.8%	1,163,597	1.1%	534,077	1.1%	2.72
2038	1,493,816	0.9%	304,401	0.9%	1,176,721	1.1%	539,754	1.1%	2.71
2039	1,507,858	0.9%	307,017	0.9%	1,189,683	1.1%	545,402	1.0%	2.71
2040	1,521,926	0.9%	309,767	0.9%	1,202,626	1.1%	551,047	1.0%	2.71
2041	1,536,022	0.9%	312,565	0.9%	1,215,262	1.1%	556,707	1.0%	2.70
2042	1,550,146	0.9%	315,327	0.9%	1,228,107	1.1%	562,340	1.0%	2.70
2043	1,564,299	0.9%	318,105	0.9%	1,241,552	1.1%	567,992	1.0%	2.70
2044	1,578,481	0.9%	320,881	0.9%	1,255,078	1.1%	573,687	1.0%	2.69
2045	1,592,695	0.9%	323,675	0.9%	1,268,945	1.1%	579,427	1.0%	2.69
2046	1,606,942	0.9%	326,432	0.9%	1,282,858	1.1%	585,226	1.0%	2.68
2047	1,621,221	0.9%	329,164	0.8%	1,297,449	1.1%	591,020	1.0%	2.68
2048	1,635,491	0.9%	331,813	0.8%	1,312,542	1.2%	596,828	1.0%	2.68
2049	1,649,749	0.9%	334,338	0.8%	1,327,917	1.2%	602,685	1.0%	2.67
2050	1,663,994	0.9%	336,835	0.7%	1,343,534	1.2%	608,614	1.0%	2.67

Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, 2005 Baseline.

Exhibit 7c
Salt Lake County
Projected Components of Population Change
2000 - 2050

Year	Beginning Population	Births	Deaths	Natural Increase	Residual Migration	Percent Change
2000	902,777	18,045	4,869	13,176	4,385	
2001	918,279	18,322	5,088	13,234	2,268	1.7%
2002	927,564	18,023	5,151	12,872	-3,587	1.0%
2003	940,465	18,511	5,131	13,380	-479	1.4%
2004	955,166	18,504	5,307	13,197	1,504	1.6%
2005	970,748	18,827	5,390	13,437	2,145	1.6%
2006	986,073	18,871	5,490	13,381	1,944	1.6%
2007	1,001,098	19,100	5,543	13,557	1,468	1.5%
2008	1,017,501	19,316	5,610	13,706	2,697	1.6%
2009	1,034,985	19,615	5,675	13,940	3,544	1.7%
2010	1,053,258	19,956	5,744	14,212	4,061	1.8%
2011	1,071,834	20,240	5,816	14,424	4,152	1.8%
2012	1,090,541	20,542	5,888	14,654	4,053	1.7%
2013	1,109,160	20,939	5,962	14,977	3,642	1.7%
2014	1,127,439	21,214	6,037	15,177	3,102	1.6%
2015	1,145,337	21,482	6,113	15,369	2,529	1.6%
2016	1,162,882	21,606	6,196	15,410	2,135	1.5%
2017	1,180,188	21,771	6,279	15,492	1,814	1.5%
2018	1,197,425	22,056	6,368	15,688	1,549	1.5%
2019	1,214,298	22,295	6,459	15,836	1,037	1.4%
2020	1,230,817	22,449	6,554	15,895	624	1.4%
2021	1,246,892	22,702	6,659	16,043	32	1.3%
2022	1,262,712	22,846	6,768	16,078	-258	1.3%
2023	1,278,298	23,060	6,879	16,181	-595	1.2%
2024	1,293,783	23,359	6,997	16,362	-877	1.2%
2025	1,309,168	23,582	7,119	16,463	-1,078	1.2%
2026	1,324,200	23,837	7,248	16,589	-1,557	1.1%
2027	1,338,852	24,091	7,381	16,710	-2,058	1.1%
2028	1,353,295	24,341	7,517	16,824	-2,381	1.1%
2029	1,367,442	24,563	7,653	16,910	-2,763	1.0%
2030	1,381,519	24,823	7,793	17,030	-2,953	1.0%
2031	1,395,630	25,061	7,939	17,122	-3,011	1.0%
2032	1,409,700	25,257	8,087	17,170	-3,100	1.0%
2033	1,423,737	25,483	8,234	17,249	-3,212	1.0%
2034	1,437,761	25,716	8,384	17,332	-3,308	1.0%
2035	1,451,773	25,950	8,532	17,418	-3,406	1.0%
2036	1,465,781	26,163	8,684	17,479	-3,471	1.0%
2037	1,479,792	26,377	8,836	17,541	-3,530	1.0%
2038	1,493,816	26,573	8,985	17,588	-3,564	0.9%
2039	1,507,858	26,771	9,133	17,638	-3,596	0.9%
2040	1,521,926	27,011	9,274	17,737	-3,669	0.9%
2041	1,536,022	27,190	9,419	17,771	-3,675	0.9%
2042	1,550,146	27,370	9,560	17,810	-3,686	0.9%
2043	1,564,299	27,541	9,695	17,846	-3,693	0.9%
2044	1,578,481	27,663	9,829	17,834	-3,652	0.9%
2045	1,592,695	27,831	9,955	17,876	-3,662	0.9%
2046	1,606,942	27,950	10,083	17,867	-3,620	0.9%
2047	1,621,221	28,128	10,205	17,923	-3,644	0.9%
2048	1,635,491	28,304	10,324	17,980	-3,710	0.9%
2049	1,649,749	28,474	10,440	18,034	-3,776	0.9%
2050	1,663,994	28,648	10,550	18,098	-3,853	0.9%

Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, 2005 Baseline.

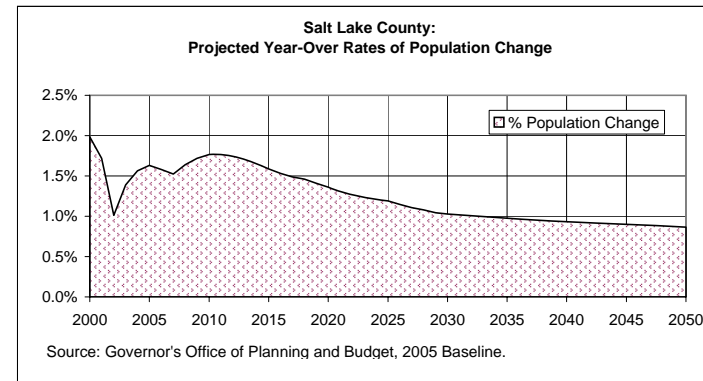
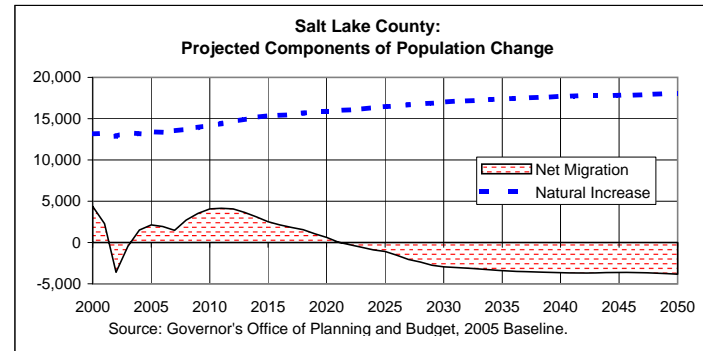
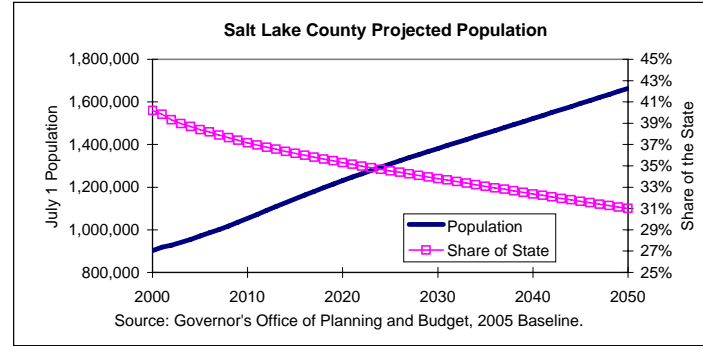
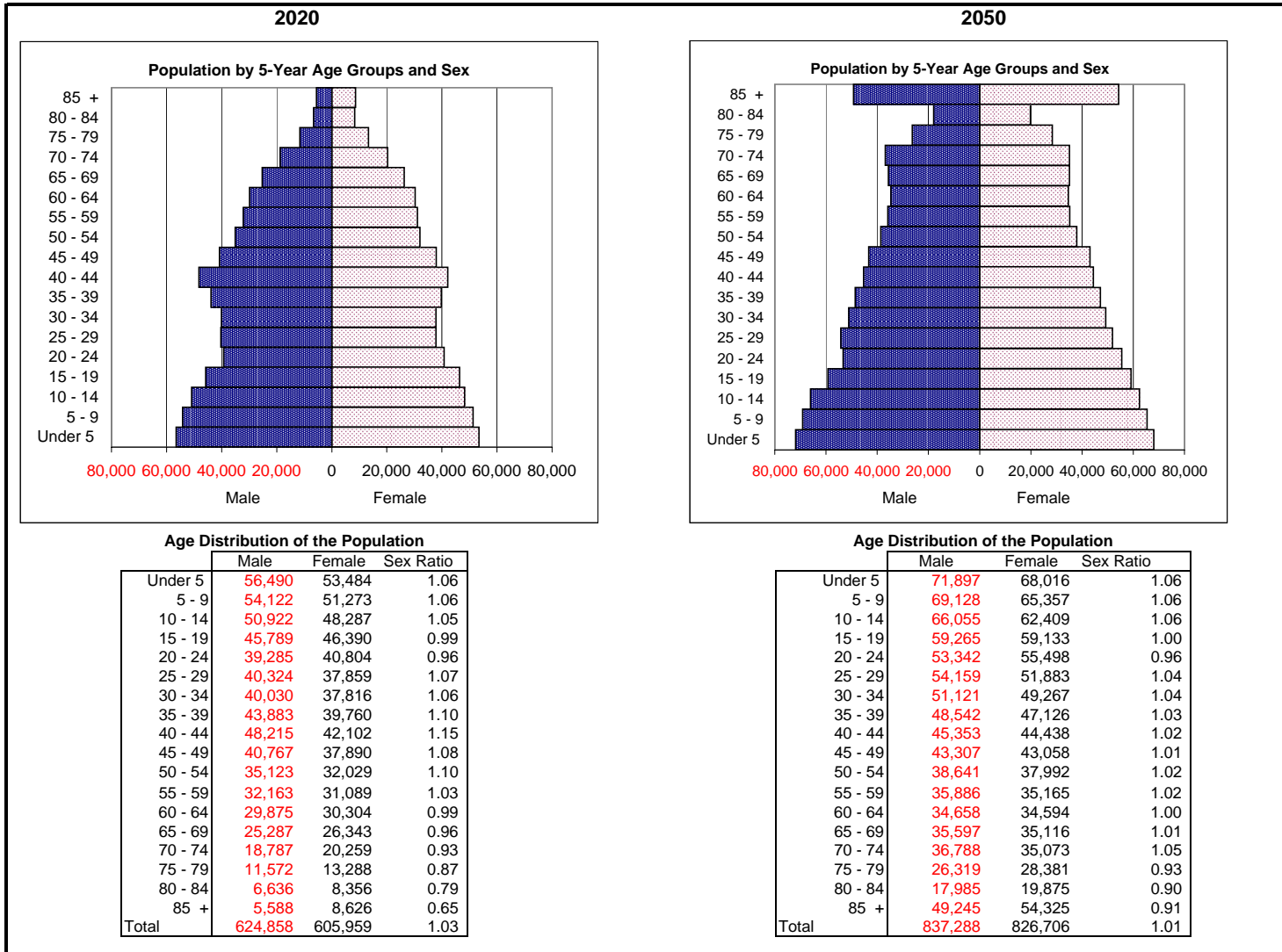
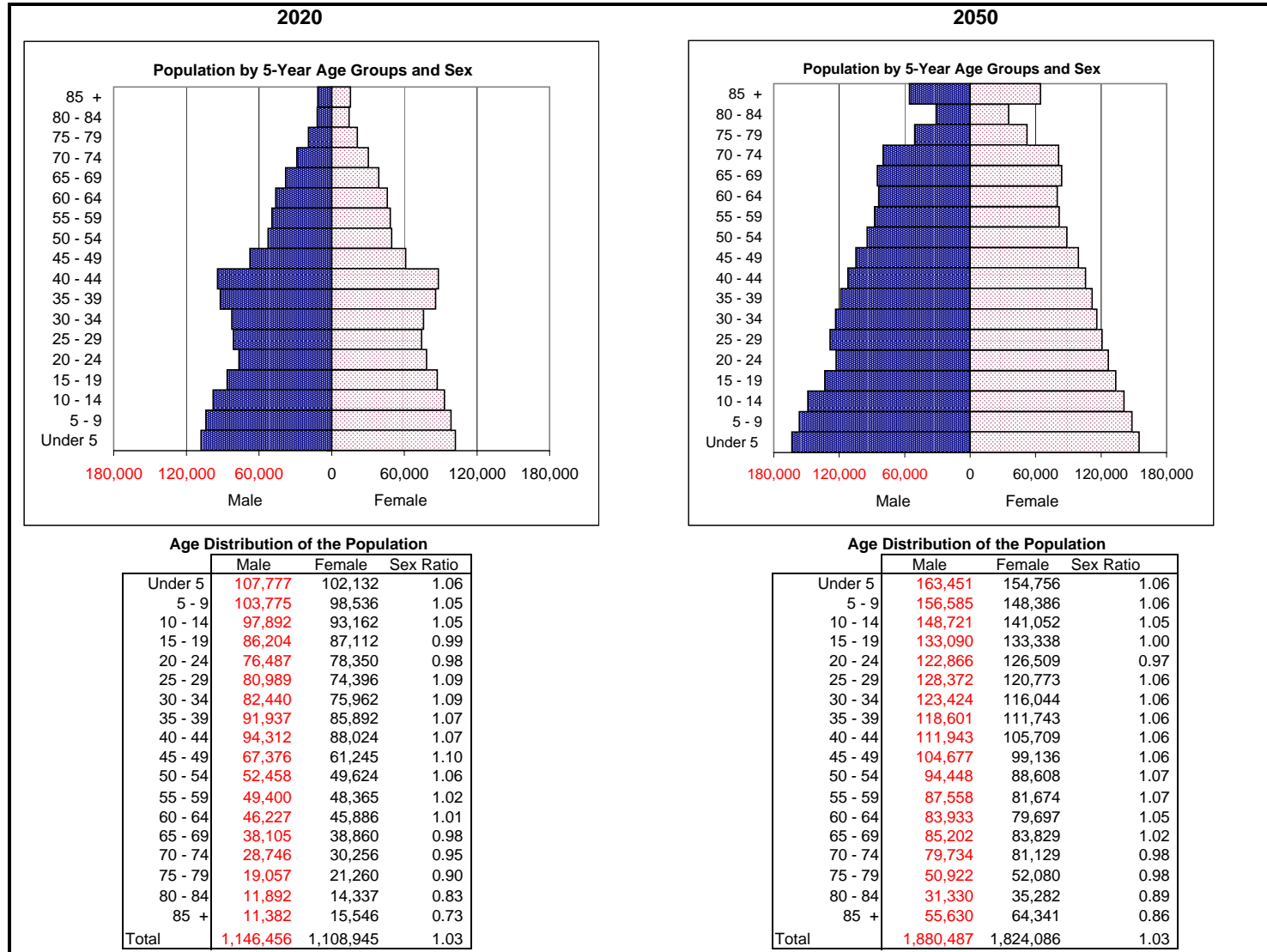


Exhibit 7d
Salt Lake County
Population by Age and Sex
2020 and 2050



Source: BEBR analysis of data from Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, 2005 Baseline.

Exhibit 7e
State of Utah Less Salt Lake County
Population by Age and Sex
2020 and 2050



Source: BEBR analysis of data from Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, 2005 Baseline.

Exhibit 7f
Salt Lake County
Population Projections
By Sex and Five-Year Age Group
2000 - 2050

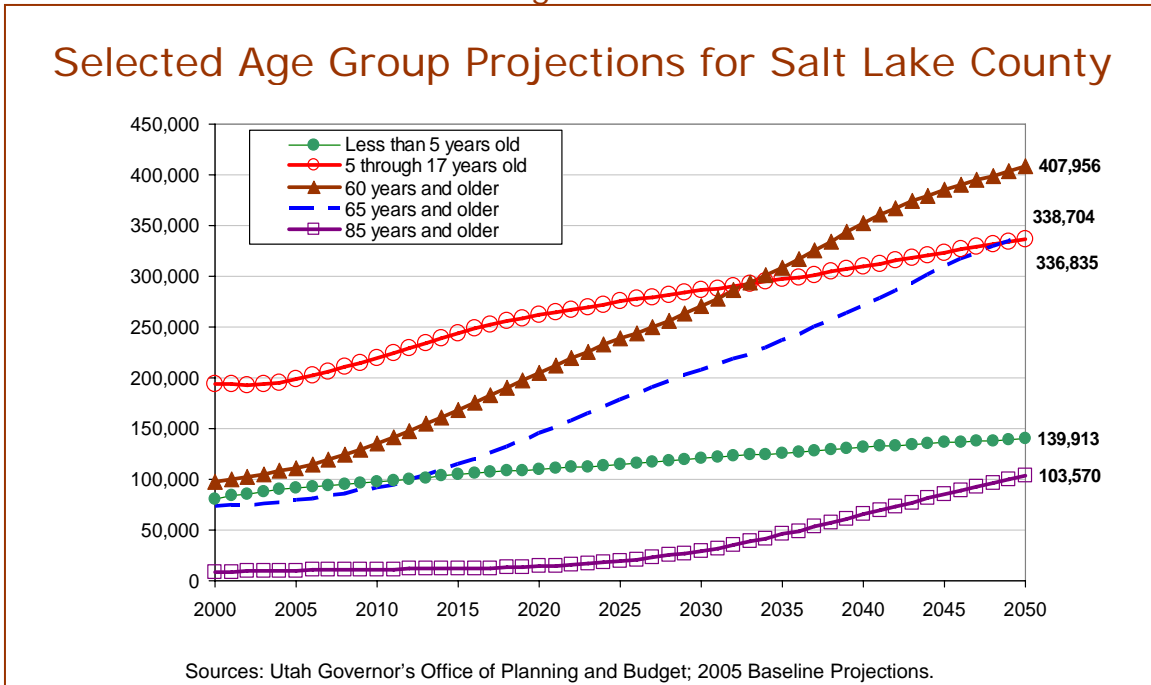
Sex	Age	2000	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2040	2050	Change: 2000 to 2050		
										Amount	Percent	Share
Male	Less than 5 years old	41,574	49,888	53,777	56,490	58,985	61,881	67,510	71,897	30,323	72.9%	4.0%
	5-9 years old	38,204	47,447	50,616	54,122	56,387	58,499	64,019	69,128	30,924	80.9%	4.1%
	10-14 years old	37,567	42,000	48,098	50,922	54,038	55,965	60,546	66,055	28,488	75.8%	3.7%
	15-19 years old	39,761	36,591	40,438	45,789	48,099	50,714	54,140	59,265	19,504	49.1%	2.6%
	20-24 years old	43,185	35,215	36,500	39,285	43,957	45,520	49,286	53,342	10,157	23.5%	1.3%
	25-29 years old	40,787	42,923	39,656	40,324	42,754	46,986	50,713	54,159	13,372	32.8%	1.8%
	30-34 years old	35,718	47,902	43,854	40,030	40,079	41,972	47,205	51,121	15,403	43.1%	2.0%
	35-39 years old	33,773	40,790	48,357	43,883	39,695	39,380	44,960	48,542	14,769	43.7%	1.9%
	40-44 years old	32,655	35,533	41,010	48,215	43,410	39,025	40,268	45,353	12,698	38.9%	1.7%
	45-49 years old	29,194	33,274	35,596	40,767	47,675	42,664	37,859	43,307	14,113	48.3%	1.9%
	50-54 years old	23,366	31,772	32,966	35,123	40,021	46,684	37,390	38,641	15,275	65.4%	2.0%
	55-59 years old	16,635	27,928	31,120	32,163	34,208	38,850	40,262	35,886	19,251	115.7%	2.5%
	60-64 years old	12,038	21,873	26,937	29,875	30,782	32,762	43,415	34,658	22,620	187.9%	3.0%
	65-69 years old	9,261	14,920	20,646	25,287	27,927	28,705	34,678	35,597	26,336	284.4%	3.5%
	70-74 years old	8,150	10,160	13,593	18,787	22,878	25,155	27,754	36,788	28,638	351.4%	3.8%
	75-79 years old	6,531	6,924	8,678	11,572	16,022	19,372	21,649	26,319	19,788	303.0%	2.6%
	80-84 years old	4,168	5,044	5,265	6,636	8,821	12,289	15,906	17,985	13,817	331.5%	1.8%
85 years old and over	2,767	3,962	4,561	5,588	8,230	13,132	30,603	49,245	46,478	1679.7%	6.1%	
Total		455,334	534,146	581,668	624,858	663,968	699,555	768,163	837,288	381,954	83.9%	50.2%
Median Age		28.3	31.2	32.6	33.2	33.5	33.6	34.0	34.4			
Female	Less than 5 years old	39,284	47,247	50,925	53,484	55,822	58,547	63,864	68,016	28,732	73.1%	3.8%
	5-9 years old	35,888	45,432	47,978	51,273	53,384	55,337	60,523	65,357	29,469	82.1%	3.9%
	10-14 years old	35,570	39,729	46,083	48,287	51,189	52,962	57,212	62,409	26,839	75.5%	3.5%
	15-19 years old	37,959	36,386	40,387	46,390	48,189	50,740	54,061	59,133	21,174	55.8%	2.8%
	20-24 years old	41,093	36,312	37,335	40,804	46,250	47,549	51,376	55,498	14,405	35.1%	1.9%
	25-29 years old	37,426	38,767	37,446	37,859	40,654	45,515	48,723	51,883	14,457	38.6%	1.9%
	30-34 years old	32,028	41,561	39,602	37,816	37,731	40,077	45,626	49,267	17,239	53.8%	2.3%
	35-39 years old	31,860	37,610	42,043	39,760	37,647	37,272	44,047	47,126	15,266	47.9%	2.0%
	40-44 years old	31,986	32,086	37,940	42,102	39,571	37,264	38,976	44,438	12,452	38.9%	1.6%
	45-49 years old	28,867	31,668	32,255	37,890	41,839	39,164	36,348	43,058	14,191	49.2%	1.9%
	50-54 years old	23,391	31,475	31,544	32,029	37,465	41,252	36,269	37,992	14,601	62.4%	1.9%
	55-59 years old	17,039	28,093	31,123	31,089	31,527	36,793	37,829	35,165	18,126	106.4%	2.4%
	60-64 years old	12,939	22,396	27,436	30,304	30,199	30,636	39,301	34,594	21,655	167.4%	2.8%
	65-69 years old	10,710	15,858	21,596	26,343	29,032	28,869	34,227	35,116	24,406	227.9%	3.2%
	70-74 years old	10,017	11,500	14,874	20,259	24,591	27,051	27,438	35,073	25,056	250.1%	3.3%
	75-79 years old	8,942	8,727	10,287	13,288	18,147	21,878	23,738	28,381	19,439	217.4%	2.6%
	80-84 years old	6,484	6,959	7,023	8,356	10,793	14,868	19,357	19,875	13,391	206.5%	1.8%
85 years old and over	5,960	7,306	7,792	8,626	11,170	16,190	34,848	54,325	48,365	811.5%	6.4%	
Total		447,443	519,112	563,669	605,959	645,200	681,964	753,763	826,706	379,263	84.8%	49.8%
Median Age		29.5	31.9	32.8	33.3	33.6	33.7	34.5	35.2			
Total	Less than 5 years old	80,858	97,135	104,702	109,974	114,807	120,428	131,374	139,913	59,055	73.0%	7.8%
	5-9 years old	74,092	92,879	98,594	105,395	109,771	113,836	124,542	134,485	60,393	81.5%	7.9%
	10-14 years old	73,137	81,729	94,181	99,209	105,227	108,927	117,758	128,464	55,327	75.6%	7.3%
	15-19 years old	77,720	72,977	80,825	92,179	96,288	101,454	108,201	118,398	40,678	52.3%	5.3%
	20-24 years old	84,278	71,527	73,835	80,089	90,207	93,069	100,662	108,840	24,562	29.1%	3.2%
	25-29 years old	78,213	81,690	77,102	78,183	83,408	92,501	99,436	106,042	27,829	35.6%	3.7%
	30-34 years old	67,746	89,463	83,456	77,846	77,810	82,049	92,831	100,388	32,642	48.2%	4.3%
	35-39 years old	65,633	78,400	90,400	83,643	77,342	76,652	89,007	95,668	30,035	45.8%	3.9%
	40-44 years old	64,641	67,619	78,950	90,317	82,981	76,289	79,244	89,791	25,150	38.9%	3.3%
	45-49 years old	58,061	64,942	67,851	78,657	89,514	81,828	74,207	86,365	28,304	48.7%	3.7%
	50-54 years old	46,757	63,247	64,510	67,152	77,486	87,936	73,659	76,633	29,876	63.9%	3.9%
	55-59 years old	33,674	56,021	62,243	63,252	65,735	75,643	78,091	71,051	37,377	111.0%	4.9%
	60-64 years old	24,977	44,269	54,373	60,179	60,981	63,398	82,716	69,252	44,275	177.3%	5.8%
	65-69 years old	19,971	30,778	42,242	51,630	56,959	57,574	68,905	70,713	50,742	254.1%	6.7%
	70-74 years old	18,167	21,660	28,467	39,046	47,469	52,206	55,192	71,861	53,694	295.6%	7.1%
	75-79 years old	15,473	15,651	18,965	24,860	34,169	41,250	45,387	54,700	39,227	253.5%	5.2%
	80-84 years old	10,652	12,003	12,288	14,992	19,614	27,157	35,263	37,860	27,208	255.4%	3.6%
85 years old and over	8,727	11,268	12,353	14,214	19,400	29,322	65,451	103,570	94,843	1086.8%	12.5%	
Total		902,777	1,053,258	1,145,337	1,230,817	1,309,168	1,381,519	1,521,926	1,663,994	761,217	84.3%	100.0%
Median Age		28.9	31.5	32.7	33.2	33.5	33.6	34.2	34.8			

Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, 2005 Baseline.

Note: The far right column indicates the percentage of the total population increase that is accounted for by the given age group.

percent of the state’s population less than 5 years old, 30.7 percent of the state’s school-age population, and 29.7 percent of Utah’s working-age population. However, in the older age groups, the growth is projected to be so rapid that Salt Lake County will have 35.3 percent of the state’s population 65 years and older and nearly half (46.3 percent) of the persons at least 85 years old living in the state in 2050.

Figure 19



Between 2000 and 2050, the total population of Salt Lake County is projected to increase by 761,217. Over one-third (34.9 percent) or over a quarter of a million of this increase (265,714) will occur in the 65 years and older age group. One-eighth (94,843) of the increase in the county’s population from 2000 to 2050 is projected to be in the 85 years and older age group. While the total population of the county is projected to increase by 84.3 percent from 2000 to 2050, the 65-and-older population is projected to increase by 423.7 percent and the 85-and-older population is projected to increase by over one thousand (1,086.8) percent. The unprecedented increase in the oldest age group is shown in Exhibits 7d and 7f.

The 65-and-older population is projected to be the most rapidly growing age group in Utah. The projected concentration of the state’s older population in Salt Lake County results in an age distribution that is quite different from the rest of the state. This distinctive concentration of the older age groups in Salt Lake County is clearly visible when comparing the population pyramids of Salt Lake County and the rest of the state (the state of Utah minus Salt Lake County). This is shown in Exhibits 7d and 7e, and further detail is provided in Exhibit 7f.

Increasing Retirement-Age Dependency Ratio

As explained above, the dependency ratio is the number of non-working age persons (those less than 18 and those at least 65 years old) per 100 working age (18 to 65 years old) persons. The two major components of this measure are the youth and retirement age components. The shifting age structure and increasing median age is evident in the increasing retirement age component of the dependency ratio. Projected dependency ratios for Salt Lake County are shown in Figure 21, while those for the

balance of the state are shown in Figure 22. By 2050 this component is projected to increase to 39.9 persons 65 years and older per 100 working age persons in Salt Lake County, significantly higher than the 30.9 for the rest of the state, and even higher than the 37.0 that is projected for the nation.

Figure 20

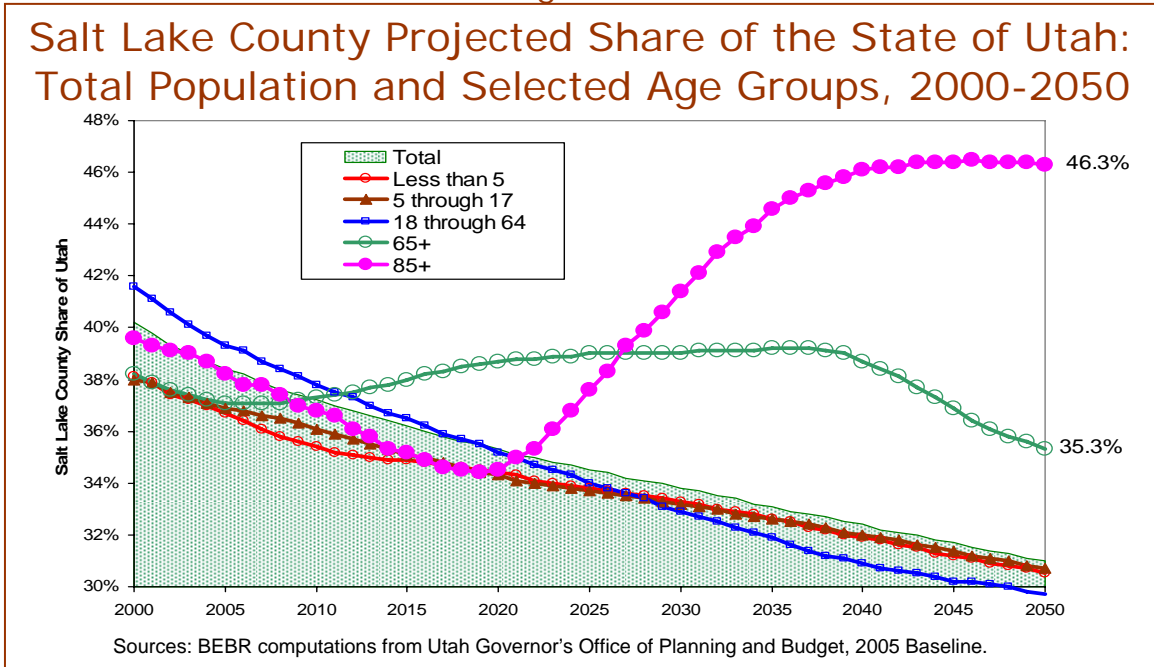
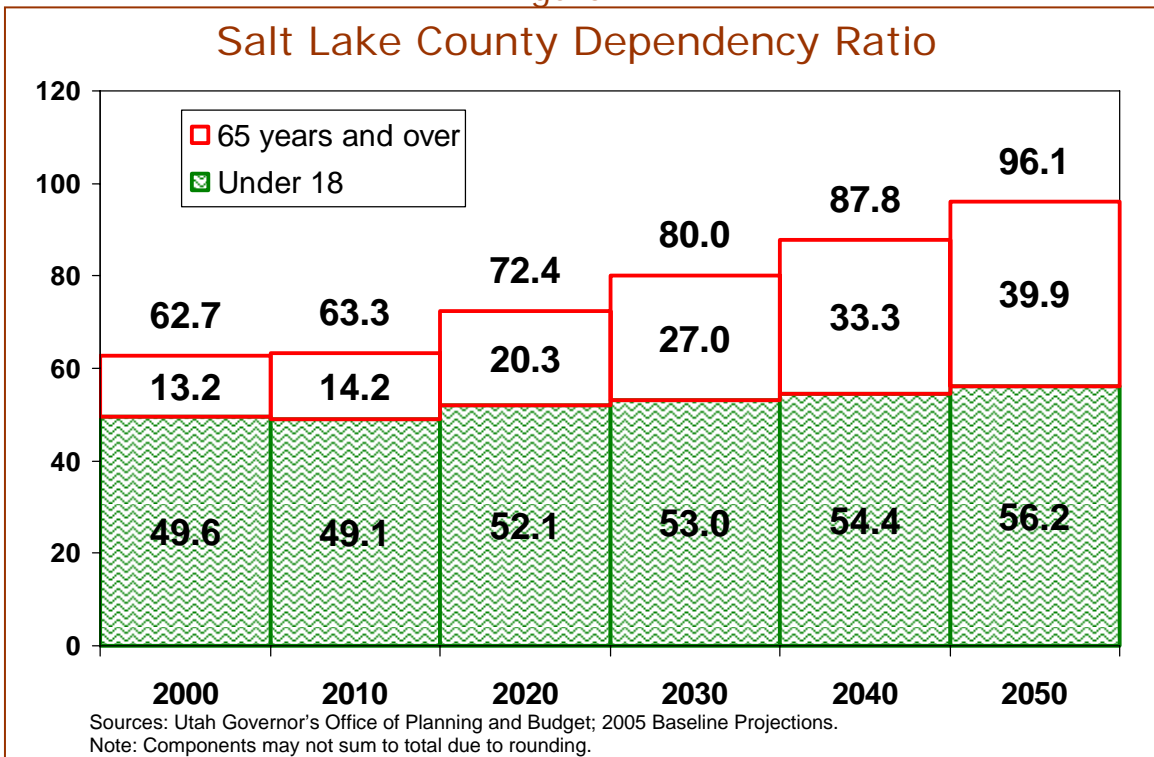


Figure 21



For Salt Lake County, the increasing proportion of persons over the age of 65 begins in the decade of the 2010s and continues throughout the projection period. By 2050, over one in five Salt Lake County residents (20.4 percent) is projected to be at least 65 years old. This is nearly identical to the 20.7 percent projected for the U.S., and is higher than the 17.8 percent projected for the State of Utah and the 16.7 percent share projected for the state outside of Salt Lake County.

Figure 22

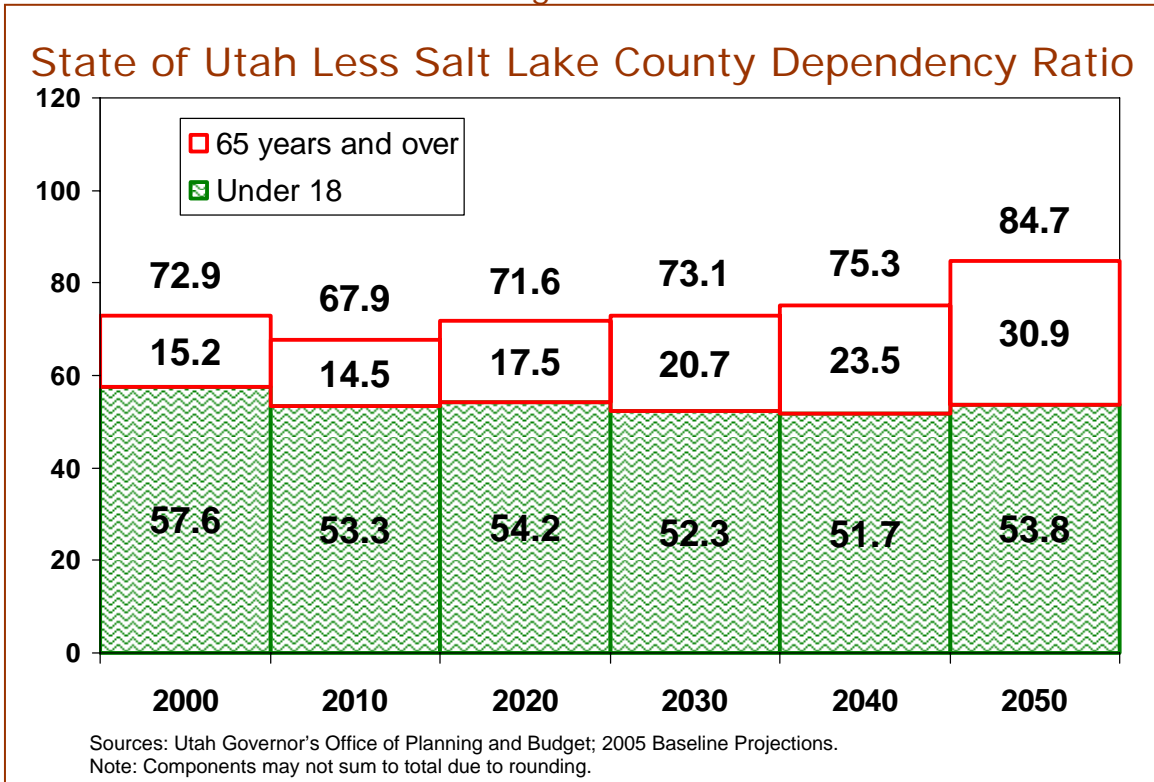
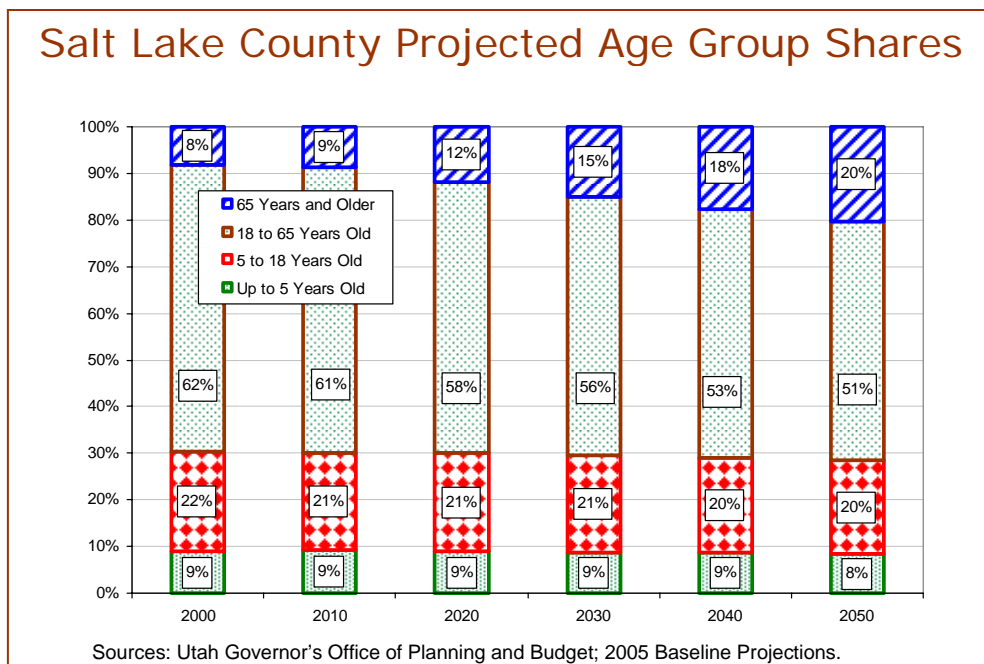


Figure 23

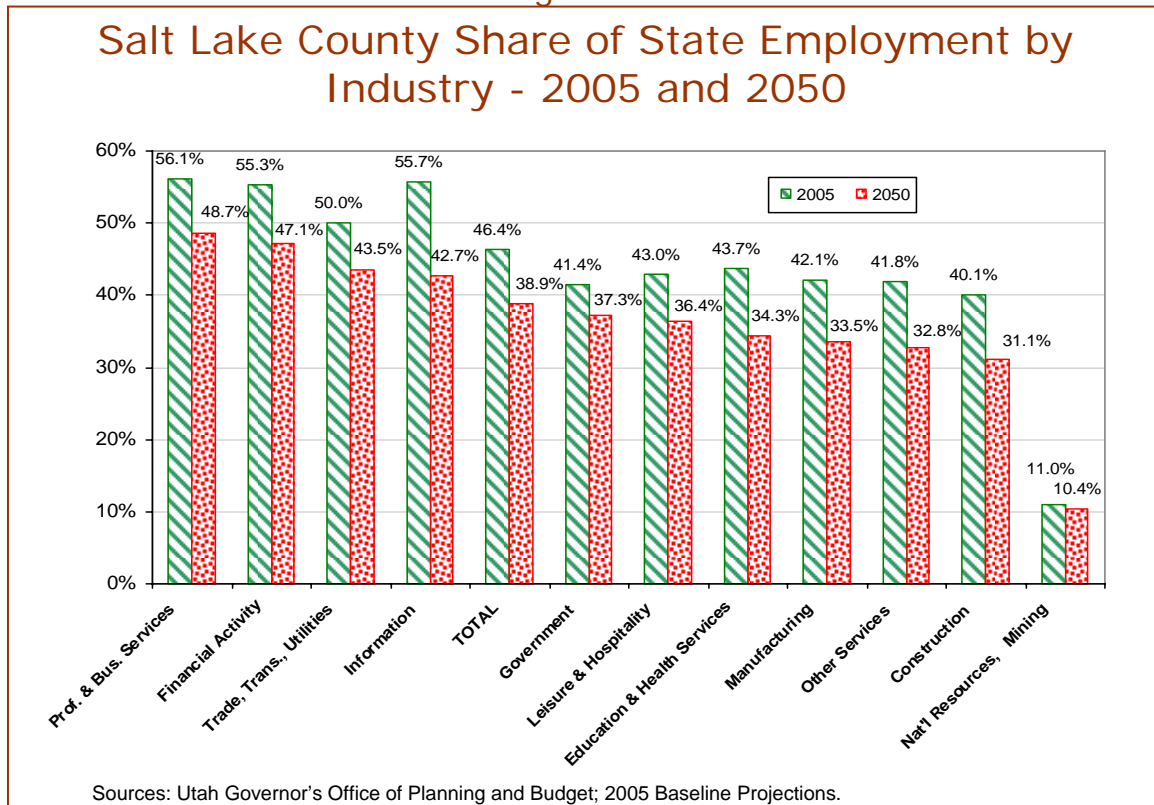


Again, the distinct nature of the projected age distribution of Salt Lake County is most evident when compared to the rest of the state outside the county. Dependency ratios for Salt Lake County are shown in Figure 21 while those of the rest of the state (excluding Salt Lake County) are shown in Figure 22. By 2050, the youth component of the Salt Lake County dependency ratio (56.2 per 100 working age persons) is somewhat higher than that of the rest of the state (53.8 per 100 working age persons). The retirement age component of the dependency ratio in 2050 is projected to be significantly higher in Salt Lake County (39.9 persons at least 65 years old per 100 working age persons) than in the rest of the state (30.9 persons at least 65 years old per 100 working age persons). The combined result for Salt Lake County by 2050 is a total of 96.1 nonworking-age persons per 100 working-age persons. This is higher than the total dependency ratio of 90 for the State of Utah in 1970.¹⁵ The relative shares of these age groups in the Salt Lake County population from 2000 to 2050 are shown in Figure 23.

Employment

Summaries of the employment projections for Salt Lake County are shown in Exhibits 8a and 8b and Figure 24. From 2001 to 2050 total employment in Salt Lake County is projected to increase from nearly 670,000 to over 1.34 million;¹⁶ all sectors except mining are expected to gain jobs. Almost a third of the increase is projected to occur in education and health services while a quarter of the increase is projected in professional and business services.

Figure 24



¹⁵ Pamela S. Perlich, 1996. "Age Structure," pages 19-30 from Heaton, Hirshchl, and Chadwick, eds., *Utah in the 1990s: A Demographic Perspective*. Salt Lake City: Signature Books.

¹⁶ Total employment in these projections consistent with the Bureau of Economic Analysis definition: nonfarm wage and salary employment (the Bureau of Labor Statistics definition) plus farm wage and salary employment plus all self-employed (farm and nonfarm).

Salt Lake County's share of state employment is projected to decline from almost half in 2000 to less than 40 percent in 2050. The county's share of the information sector is projected to decline from 56 to 43 percent from 2005 to 2050, a decline of 13 percentage points. Education and health services are projected to decline from 44 percent of the state total in 2005 to 34 percent in 2050.

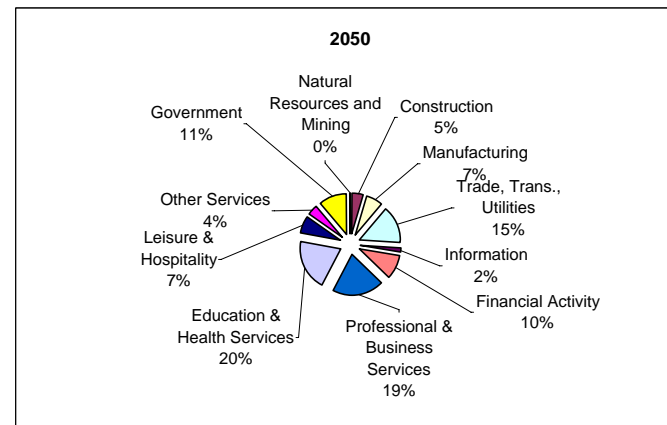
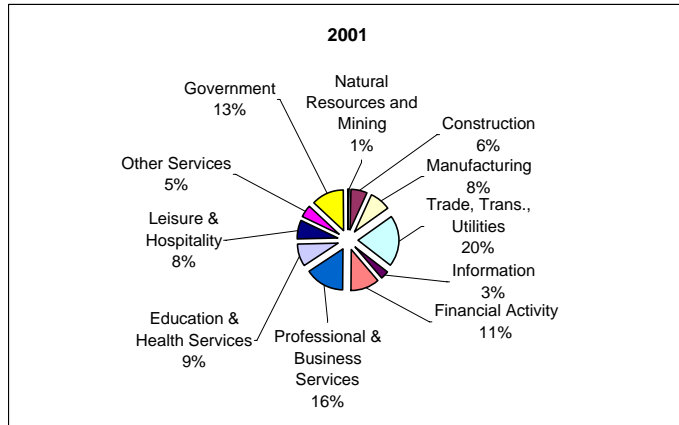
Within Salt Lake County, all sectors are projected to lose share to education and health services and professional and business services. Education and health services are projected to increase from 9 percent of jobs in the county in 2001 to 20 percent in 2050, while the share for professional and business services is projected to increase from 16 percent to 20 percent.

Projected location quotients for Salt Lake County employment relative to the nation are shown in Exhibit 8b. A location quotient of greater than one indicates a greater concentration of employment in the sector than is projected for the nation. Salt Lake County's degrees of specialization in the leisure and hospitality, professional and business services, financial activity, and manufacturing sectors are projected to increase, while its specialization all other sectors (including the information sector) relative to the nation is projected to decline. The Hachman Index for Salt Lake County, an overall measure of economic structure relative to the nation, is projected to remain high, although it is projected to decline slightly. The .916 Hachman Index projected for 2050 indicates a relatively diversified economy, with an employment distribution quite similar to the nation.

Exhibit 8a
Salt Lake County
Employment Projections
By Major NAICS Sector: 2001 - 2050

Industry	2001	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050	Change 2001 - 2050	
												Amount	Share of Increase
Natural Resources and Mining	4,007	3,453	2,908	2,675	2,667	2,666	2,678	2,698	2,752	2,869	3,063	-944	N/A
Construction	42,455	39,696	44,384	49,344	53,902	57,009	59,163	60,254	62,728	63,039	61,830	19,375	2.9%
Manufacturing	55,640	51,852	53,455	55,214	58,520	62,370	66,471	70,868	75,652	81,697	89,228	33,588	5.0%
Trade, Trans., Utilities	134,364	135,998	150,173	158,485	166,426	173,046	178,321	182,631	186,937	191,216	196,920	62,556	9.2%
Information	21,242	18,794	20,363	20,942	21,149	21,228	21,237	21,254	21,322	21,583	22,057	815	0.1%
Financial Activity	75,266	79,539	88,945	96,629	103,296	108,861	113,318	116,996	120,348	123,709	127,898	52,632	7.8%
Professional & Business Services	104,402	111,856	130,799	147,348	164,036	180,532	196,655	212,999	229,821	248,749	271,079	166,677	24.6%
Education & Health Services	58,897	68,395	82,774	101,729	124,715	148,322	171,749	195,376	219,758	245,867	274,734	215,837	31.9%
Leisure & Hospitality	50,755	54,005	62,177	68,731	73,989	78,267	81,577	84,001	86,671	88,491	90,412	39,657	5.9%
Other Services	31,949	34,005	38,075	41,563	44,733	47,538	49,925	51,958	54,028	56,006	58,463	26,514	3.9%
Government	87,697	89,846	101,041	112,622	120,867	127,900	133,653	138,985	142,609	145,719	147,850	60,153	8.9%
Total	666,674	687,439	775,094	855,282	934,300	1,007,739	1,074,747	1,138,020	1,202,626	1,268,945	1,343,534	676,860	100.0%

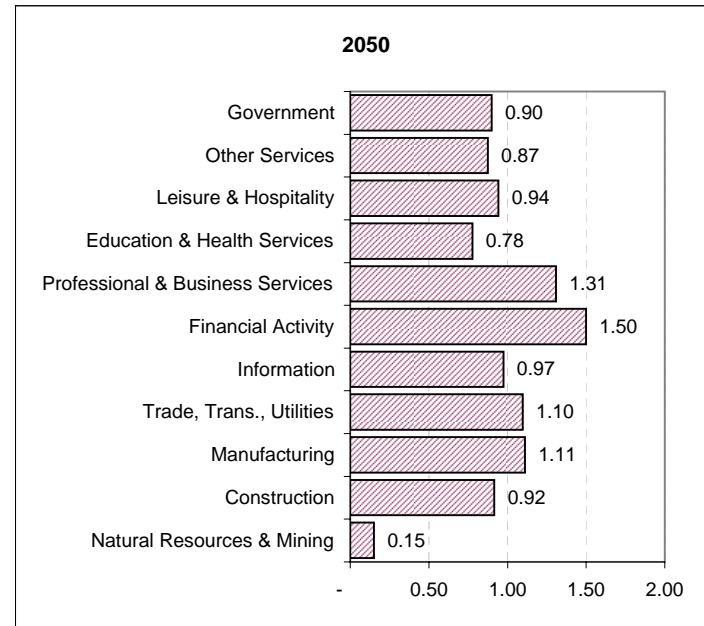
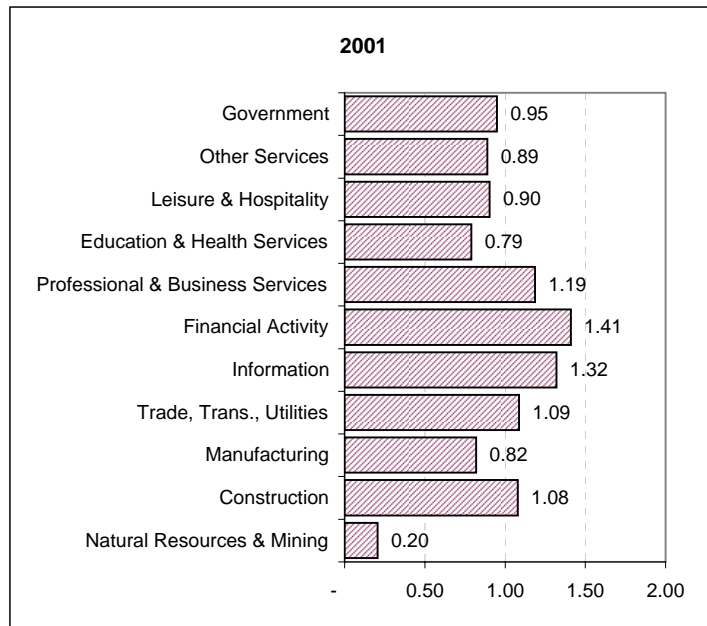
Shares	2001	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050	Change in Share	
Natural Resources and Mining	0.6%	0.5%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	-0.4%	
Construction	6.4%	5.8%	5.7%	5.8%	5.8%	5.7%	5.5%	5.3%	5.2%	5.0%	4.6%	-1.8%	
Manufacturing	8.3%	7.5%	6.9%	6.5%	6.3%	6.2%	6.2%	6.2%	6.3%	6.4%	6.6%	-1.7%	
Trade, Trans., Utilities	20.2%	19.8%	19.4%	18.5%	17.8%	17.2%	16.6%	16.0%	15.5%	15.1%	14.7%	-5.5%	
Information	3.2%	2.7%	2.6%	2.4%	2.3%	2.1%	2.0%	1.9%	1.8%	1.7%	1.6%	-1.5%	
Financial Activity	11.3%	11.6%	11.5%	11.3%	11.1%	10.8%	10.5%	10.3%	10.0%	9.7%	9.5%	-1.8%	
Professional & Business Services	15.7%	16.3%	16.9%	17.2%	17.6%	17.9%	18.3%	18.7%	19.1%	19.6%	20.2%	4.5%	
Education & Health Services	8.8%	9.9%	10.7%	11.9%	13.3%	14.7%	16.0%	17.2%	18.3%	19.4%	20.4%	11.6%	
Leisure & Hospitality	7.6%	7.9%	8.0%	8.0%	7.9%	7.8%	7.6%	7.4%	7.2%	7.0%	6.7%	-0.9%	
Other Services	4.8%	4.9%	4.9%	4.9%	4.8%	4.7%	4.6%	4.6%	4.5%	4.4%	4.4%	-0.4%	
Government	13.2%	13.1%	13.0%	13.2%	12.9%	12.7%	12.4%	12.2%	11.9%	11.5%	11.0%	-2.1%	
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	



Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, 2005 Baseline.

Exhibit 8b
Salt Lake County
Location Quotient and Hachman Index Projections
By Major NAICS Sector
2001 - 2050

Industry	2001	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Natural Resources & Mining	0.20	0.18	0.15	0.14	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.15
Construction	1.08	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.00	0.99	0.97	0.96	0.97	0.95	0.92
Manufacturing	0.82	0.86	0.88	0.90	0.93	0.96	0.99	1.02	1.04	1.07	1.11
Trade, Trans., Utilities	1.09	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.06	1.06	1.07	1.08	1.09	1.09	1.10
Information	1.32	1.19	1.15	1.12	1.09	1.06	1.04	1.02	1.00	0.98	0.97
Financial Activity	1.41	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.41	1.43	1.44	1.46	1.48	1.50
Professional & Business Services	1.19	1.21	1.22	1.22	1.23	1.24	1.25	1.26	1.28	1.29	1.31
Education & Health Services	0.79	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.84	0.84	0.83	0.81	0.80	0.79	0.78
Leisure & Hospitality	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.91	0.92	0.92	0.93	0.93	0.94	0.94	0.94
Other Services	0.89	0.91	0.90	0.89	0.89	0.88	0.88	0.88	0.87	0.87	0.87
Government	0.95	0.92	0.92	0.91	0.90	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.90
Hachman Index	0.930	0.933	0.934	0.935	0.935	0.934	0.931	0.928	0.925	0.921	0.916



Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, 2005 Baseline.

