

Salt Lake and Utah County Subcounty Estimates, 2010-2019

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Salt Lake and Utah County Subcounty Estimates, 2010-2019

Analysis in Brief

Utah’s ongoing growth perpetuates the need for current housing and population estimates for cities and neighborhoods. This analysis provides these estimates for Salt Lake and Utah Counties, which are home to over half of Utah’s population and have contributed 54% of the growth that has made Utah the fastest-growing state this decade. Salt Lake County grew 1.0% from 2018 to 2019, Utah County grew 2.8%, and both counties experienced their largest growth in housing units of any year this decade. Though Utah County is about half the population of Salt Lake County, it gained more new residents from 2018 to 2019, as the growth dynamic continues to shift south. Population growth is most concentrated in southwestern Salt Lake County and northern and northwestern Utah County, but Salt Lake City, Spanish Fork, Vineyard, and other areas are growing as well. Census tracts confirm this concentrated population growth, with the 10 highest-growth tracts accounting for 60% of combined growth in the two counties. There were 73 tracts that grew 2% or more from 2018 to 2019, while only two tracts lost 2% or more in population.

Top 10 Population Growth, 2018-2019 Salt Lake County and Utah County Cities

Rank	City	July 1, 2018 Pop.	July 1, 2019 Pop.	Change	Change (%)
1	Herriman	42,933	48,472	5,539	12.9%
2	Lehi	68,319	72,562	4,243	6.2%
3	South Jordan	75,515	78,644	3,129	4.1%
4	Eagle Mountain	36,423	39,301	2,878	7.9%
5	Saratoga Springs	32,237	34,628	2,391	7.4%
6	American Fork	31,556	33,479	1,923	6.1%
7	Salt Lake City	198,133	199,678	1,545	0.8%
8	Spanish Fork	40,923	42,389	1,466	3.6%
9	Bluffdale	14,321	15,574	1,253	8.7%
10	Vineyard	9,891	11,041	1,150	11.6%

Note: Ranked by largest 2018-2019 population growth.
Source: Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute, David Eccles School of Business, University of Utah

Key Findings

Population Growth, 2018-2019

- **Counties** – Utah County grew more than Salt Lake County. Utah County added 17,827 people (2.8%). Salt Lake County added 10,879 people (1.0%).
- **Cities** - Herriman, Lehi, South Jordan, Eagle Mountain, and Saratoga Springs have the highest population growth (2018-2019). These five cities contributed 63% of combined growth in Salt Lake and Utah Counties for the year. The 10 cities with the most growth vary widely in overall size, from a population of about 11,000 in Vineyard to nearly 200,000 in Salt Lake City.

Housing Unit Growth, 2018-2019

- **Counties** - 2018-2019 is the largest and fastest or tied-with-fastest year of total housing unit growth in both Salt Lake and Utah Counties (this decade). Renter-occupied construction in Salt Lake County is the highest of any year this decade. It makes up just over half of new households in the county, compared to 17% in Utah County.
- **Cities** - Lehi and Herriman had the most new owner-occupied households. Salt Lake City had the most new renter-occupied households by far, with high-density infill development bringing several large new apartment complexes.

Background

The Utah Population Committee (UPC), chaired by the Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute, prepares subcounty population estimates to support informed decision making in Utah. This report presents annual subcounty population, household, and housing unit estimates for cities and census tracts in Salt Lake County and Utah County from 2010 to 2019. Estimates refer to July 1 of each year. We produce these results using the housing unit method, one of the most widely used estimation methods for detailed geographic levels.¹ This report shares key findings, data, and a methodology. Visualizations and downloadable datasets for these estimates are also available at gardner.utah.edu.

Results

Total Population: Counties

Utah County grew more than Salt Lake County from 2018 to 2019. Utah County grew by 17,827 people, almost 7,000 more than Salt Lake County's increase of 10,879 people. This represents a 2.8% increase in Utah County and a 1.0% increase in Salt Lake County. For Salt Lake County, 2018 to 2019 represents lower growth than the previous three years (2016 to 2017 had the highest growth this decade). For Utah County, 2018 to 2019 growth is the second-highest of the decade, following 2014 to 2015 growth and just higher than 2015 to 2016 growth (see Tables 4 and 6). Though Utah County experienced more and faster growth, the total population of Salt Lake County remains almost twice that of Utah County: Salt Lake County's 2019 population is estimated at 1,152,960 and Utah County at 651,409.

Although 2018 to 2019 isn't the highest year for population growth, it is the largest and most rapid growth year for housing units this decade for both counties. Salt Lake County added more housing units than Utah County from 2018 to 2019 (about 9,500 vs. about 6,600). Two key factors help explain why Salt Lake County has lower estimated population growth for the year than Utah County, despite having more new housing units built. First, Utah County has larger household sizes for both owner and renter households than Salt Lake County, so a new home in Utah County is generally expected to house more residents. Second, renter-occupied construction comprises a much greater share of Salt Lake County's new construction than in Utah County: 51% vs. 17% of new households (2018 to 2019). Renter units host fewer people; in both counties, the average renter household is smaller than the average owner household (See Tables 3 and 5). Together, smaller household sizes and greater shares of rental construction in Salt Lake County mean the county ultimately gained fewer people than Utah County.

Our previous subcounty estimates for Salt Lake County and Utah County were for the years 2010 to 2018.² This current 2010 to 2019 release revises previous 2010 to 2018 estimates and includes estimates for 2019. The estimates are consistent with the UPC county-level 2019 estimates released last December.³ This report emphasizes 2019 results and changes from 2018 to 2019 at the county, city, and tract levels.

These estimates also consider populations in group quarters. Group quarters include college dormitories, nursing homes, correctional facilities, and other group living facilities that vary from a typical household living arrangement. Though the overall number of residents in group quarters in each county is similar, Utah County has a higher share of its population residing in group quarters than Salt Lake County (2.3% vs. 1.3%). Most of the group quarters population in Utah County, home to Brigham Young University and Utah Valley University, resides in college or university housing. In Salt Lake County, many students of the University of Utah and Westminster College live in off-campus housing that is not considered group quarters.⁴ Another notable group quarters population in Utah County is the Provo Missionary Training Center (MTC), which has almost 2,000 residents (2019). The largest portion of the group quarters population in Salt Lake County resides in correctional facilities, mainly the Utah State Prison in Draper, which has over 3,000 residents (2019).

As with new construction, the tenure of the overall housing stock also varies by county. Utah County has a greater owner-occupied share of housing than Salt Lake County. We estimate that 70% of Utah County households are owner-occupied and 30% are renter-occupied in 2019. Salt Lake County has 66% owner households and 34% renter households.

Total Population: Cities

The highest population growth from 2018 to 2019 is in Herriman, Lehi, South Jordan, Eagle Mountain, and Saratoga Springs. These cities are in southwestern Salt Lake County and northwestern Utah County. The top ten growth cities account for 89% of the combined population growth in Salt Lake County and Utah County from 2018-2019 (The cities are listed in Table 1 and Figure 1). City populations and changes are mapped in Figures 3 through 5.

**Table 1: Top 10 Population Growth, 2018-2019
Salt Lake County and Utah County Cities**

Rank	City	July 1, 2018 Pop.	July 1, 2019 Pop.	Change	Change (%)
1	Herriman	42,933	48,472	5,539	12.9%
2	Lehi	68,319	72,562	4,243	6.2%
3	South Jordan	75,515	78,644	3,129	4.1%
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6	American Fork	31,556	33,479	1,923	6.1%
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Note: Ranked by largest 2018-2019 population growth.
Source: Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute, David Eccles School of Business, University of Utah

In Salt Lake County, growth is concentrated in the southwest where land is still available for single-family home construction. Herriman, South Jordan, and Bluffdale each added substantial populations, mainly through large single-family developments. Herriman added by far the most residents of any city in either county (5,539 people), arriving at 48,472 residents in 2019, an increase of 12.9%. Within Salt Lake County, South Jordan has the next highest growth, adding over 3,000 residents and surpassing 78,500 in population. Owner-occupied housing dominates in these cities, and new construction from 2018 to 2019 continued to favor the construction of owner-occupied homes.

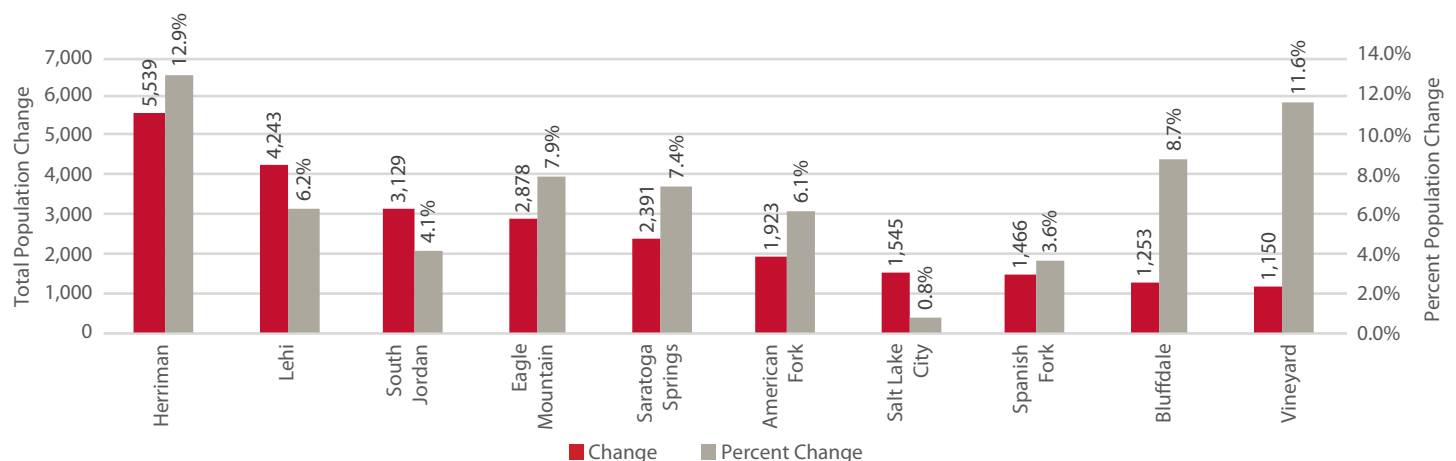
Salt Lake City has the seventh highest population growth from 2018 to 2019. Unlike the other top-growing cities in Salt Lake County, the majority of housing in the city is renter-occupied. New construction has continued to boost the rental supply. The city added very few single-family homes, but instead added an abundance of new, high-density apartments (97% of new

households from 2018 to 2019 are renter-occupied).⁵ Apartment construction is booming in the downtown area and in other neighborhoods like Sugarhouse and Jordan Meadows. Salt Lake City added over 1,500 new residents from 2018 to 2019 for an estimated 2019 population of 199,678, representing 0.8% growth for the year. While solid growth, it is a slightly lower rate than the two previous years (1.1% growth from 2016 to 2017 and 0.9% growth from 2017 to 2018).

As discussed, growth in Utah County surpasses Salt Lake County in both rate and number from 2018 to 2019. Six of the top ten growth cities are in Utah County. Lehi grew the most in the county, adding over 4,200 residents over the year (6.2% growth). Eagle Mountain and Saratoga Springs follow, with additions of about 2,900 and 2,400 residents. Vineyard had the fastest growth rate in the county at 11.6% (over 1,100 people). Vineyard has seen very high levels of growth since 2010, when its population was a mere 139 people. The large “@Geneva” master planned community, at the former site of the Geneva Steel Mill, drives this growth.

As in bordering southwestern Salt Lake County, Lehi, Eagle Mountain, and Saratoga Springs in northwestern Utah County offer space for single-family home construction relatively close to established or growing employment centers in both counties. Each of these cities has had mainly owner-occupied housing construction in the past year, and remains heavily owner-occupied in the overall housing composition of each city. American Fork, however, is notable as the only top ten growth city other than Salt Lake City to favor renter-occupied housing construction this year. American Fork remains mostly owner-occupied overall, but new construction is bringing a notable increase in renter-occupied housing. The city’s renter-occupied share of housing increased more than anywhere else in Utah or Salt Lake Counties, landing at 28% renter housing in 2019. Tables 7 and 8 share 2018 populations and changes for all cities.

Figure 1: Top 10 Population Growth with Percent Change, 2018-2019 Salt Lake County and Utah County Cities



Source: Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute, David Eccles School of Business, University of Utah

Total Population: Tracts

Census tracts are subdivisions of a county of relatively similar population size. They are a common statistical geography for Census Bureau data, including survey data between decennial censuses. The boundaries may be updated before each decennial census and remain the same for the following decade. Estimates at the tract level provide coverage of all areas of a county and offer greater geographic detail than city-level estimates, particularly for large cities that include many tracts.

The highest population growth from 2018 to 2019 occurred in Tract 101.09 in Saratoga Springs, a large tract which includes the Harvest Hills neighborhood and other developing areas near the intersection of Crossroads Boulevard and Redwood Road. Housing construction boomed in the tract this year, with 2018 to 2019 showing the highest year of growth in the area. New construction brought 760 new units and 2,765 new residents, giving this tract the highest population growth of all tracts in the Salt Lake and Utah Counties. In the past year, 91% of new households were owner-occupied and 9% were renter-occupied in this tract.

The top 10 growth tracts are shown in Table 2. The tracts confirm the growth areas seen at the city level, and again reflect

the strong concentrations of population growth: the top 10 tracts account for 60% of the combined population growth in Salt Lake County and Utah County from 2018 to 2019. Following Tract 101.09 in Saratoga Springs, the next highest growth tracts are in southwestern Salt Lake County in parts of Herriman and the South Jordan/West Jordan border area. The highest growth in this area is Tract 1151.06 of Herriman, which gained nearly 2,700 residents. Following those tracts, the next highest growth tracts are also in Salt Lake County, in areas of Salt Lake City, Bluffdale, Murray, and West Jordan.

Tract-level estimates reveal which areas are dramatically changing. For example, while Salt Lake City grew 0.8% at the city level, Tract 1003.06, located in Jordan Meadows (between the Utah State Fairpark and the Salt Lake International Airport), grew 24% this year, adding hundreds of new apartment units. We note that several tracts have grown so high in population—some becoming as large as cities—that they will be divided into multiple tracts for the 2020 Census.

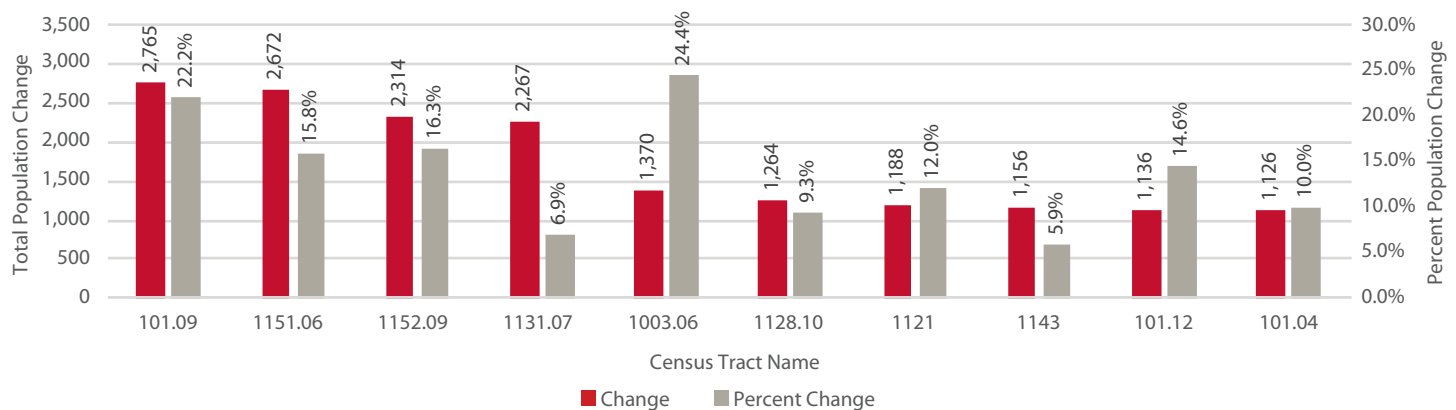
Tract populations and changes are mapped in Figures 6 through 11. Tables 9 and 10 share 2018 and 2019 populations and changes for all tracts.

Table 2: Top 10 Population Growth, 2018-2019, Salt Lake County and Utah County Census Tracts

Rank	Census Tract Name	Tract Area Description	July 1, 2018 Pop.	July 1, 2019 Pop.	Change	Change (%)
1	101.09	Saratoga Springs	12,462	15,227	2,765	22.2%
2	1151.06	Herriman	16,922	19,594	2,672	15.8%
3	1152.09	South Jordan/West Jordan	14,173	16,487	2,314	16.3%
4	1131.07	Herriman	32,744	35,011	2,267	6.9%
5	1003.06	Salt Lake City	5,612	6,982	1,370	24.4%
6	1128.10	Bluffdale	13,618	14,882	1,264	9.3%
7	1121	Murray	9,935	11,123	1,188	12.0%
8	1143	West Jordan	19,516	20,672	1,156	5.9%
9	101.12	Lehi/American Fork	7,785	8,921	1,136	14.6%
10	101.04	Eagle Mountain	11,311	12,437	1,126	10.0%

Notes: Ranked by largest 2017-2018 absolute population change. Source: Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute, David Eccles School of Business, University of Utah

Figure 2: Top 10 Population Growth with Percent Change, 2018-2019, Salt Lake County and Utah County Census Tracts



Source: Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute, David Eccles School of Business, University of Utah

Housing Units by Tenure

As discussed in the methodology section, we estimate the tenure (owner or renter-occupied status) of new construction (anything after Census 2010) because the actual tenure is unknown. However, resulting estimates of owner and renter households still offer useful information about subcounty areas. We consider structures of 1-11 units to be owner-occupied, and structures of 12 or more units to be renter-occupied.

Our results show that from 2018 to 2019, the highest growth in owner-occupied households occurred in Lehi, Herriman, South Jordan, Eagle Mountain, and Saratoga Springs. These cities gained from 1,207 new owner households (Lehi) down to 678 new owner households (Saratoga Springs). The Utah County portion of Draper experienced the fastest growth in owner households, at 12.3% (due to just 82 new owner households), while Bluffdale and Herriman followed at 11.8% (381 new owner households) and 11.3% (1,011 new owner units), respectively.

The number of renter-occupied households increased the most in Salt Lake City, Herriman, Murray, American Fork, and South Salt Lake, with Salt Lake City far exceeding the other

cities. Several large developments added these renter units in Salt Lake City, with Liberty Boulevard, Hardware Village, Meridian Apartments, Block 44, Milagro Apartments, North Temple Flats, and Brixton Flats among the largest new complexes.⁶ There are 1,872 new renter households in Salt Lake City, 598 in Herriman, 541 in Murray, 495 in American Fork, and 458 in South Salt Lake (2018 to 2019).⁷

The housing composition of some cities changed from 2018 to 2019, as indicated by owner and renter shares of housing. Several cities increased their shares of owner-occupied households, with the highest increases in shares in Bluffdale, Saratoga Springs, and the balance of Utah County.⁸ Following the opposite trend (increasing in shares of renter-occupied households) were American Fork, Vineyard, Herriman, and South Salt Lake. Alta, in Little Cottonwood Canyon, has the highest overall share of renter-occupied housing (79%). The only other cities with more renter-occupied than owner-occupied housing are South Salt Lake (65%), Provo (58%), Salt Lake City (56%), and Midvale (52%).

Data, Methodology, and Comparative Estimates

Building Permit Data and Geocoding

We analyzed building permit data from Construction Monitor, a proprietary source of permit data. We geocoded the data (mapped permits to their correct locations) using several methods. We performed most geocoding using the Utah Automated Geographic Reference Center (AGRC) Geocoding Toolbox, though other methods were used for permits that were not correctly located with the toolbox.⁹ Subdivision names were used to place a limited number of permits. Many permits were individually researched to determine their proper locations.

Over the years we have produced subcounty estimates, regional planners have often participated in improvement of the building permit data to help ensure its high quality. Our collaborators are the Wasatch Front Regional Council for Salt Lake County and Mountainland Association of Governments for Utah County. They have provided edits pertaining to construction completion times, numbers of units, permit duplication, and building locations. As Construction Monitor does not have complete coverage of large multifamily structures, the Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute and the Wasatch Front Regional Council added information for large apartment projects built after the 2010 Census that were not present in Construction Monitor data. Many resources, including parcel data, real estate reports, news articles, and aerial imagery were used to find information about additional structures for each

year of estimates. The addition of omitted apartment data is one of the most significant data refinements we perform in terms of its impact on the resulting population estimates.

We compared the improved Construction Monitor permit data to the Census Bureau's Building Permit Survey data and the Ivory-Boyer Construction Database, both of which report building permits for cities and towns, to look for cities where the Construction Monitor data may be less accurate than these sources.¹⁰ We observed that our permit data for Eagle Mountain were low compared to the other sources, so we supplanted data for the city with parcel (assessor's) data from the Utah Land Information Record Parcels to improve the housing unit estimates. In prior years we also used parcel data to add to our dataset for Cottonwood Heights and Draper in Salt Lake County, and Spanish Fork, Elk Ridge, Woodland Hills, and Genola in Utah County.¹¹ While we are not able to resolve all differences seen in permit data across sources, these refinements add completeness and accuracy to our building permit dataset.

Salt Lake City data were also analyzed in detail due to the historically high number of new units permitted in late 2016, which were nearly all for large apartment complexes. The Census Bureau's Building Permit Survey and Ivory-Boyer Construction Database each reported over 3,000 new housing units permitted, over twice the amount reported in any other year this decade.¹² Using a list provided by the Ivory-Boyer Construction Database, all multifamily units were researched to

better estimate their actual completion times, and were adjusted accordingly. We found that several complexes from this large set of permits have contributed to both 2018 and 2019 population estimates, with some complexes still not complete by the 2019 estimates. The timing of apartment construction greatly influences our population estimates for Salt Lake City.

Methodology and Assumptions

The subcounty estimates are produced using the housing unit method. The basic technique of the housing unit method is very straightforward; key points of the method used for these estimates are shared here. Geography is crucial throughout the process, as the estimates are calculated at a census block geographic level, and tract and city estimates are aggregated from the block results. The method begins with block-level housing and population data from the 2010 Census. Geocoded building permit data, which include a housing unit count with each permit, are used to estimate the annual changes in housing units for each block. Once housing unit changes are established, owner-occupied and renter-occupied average persons per household values from Census 2010 are used to estimate the population in new housing units.¹³ The persons per household values vary by area; the calculation for each block uses values for the tract in which the block is contained. This provides the household population for each block.

Each year, the household population is combined with the previous year's household population. For example, the new household population from July 1, 2018 to July 1, 2019 is added to the July 1, 2018 estimate. The group quarters population is then added to the household population to determine the total population for 2019. The household population and the group quarters population are the only two components of the total population, as all residents fall into one group or the other.

A set of core assumptions are implemented in the housing unit method. Census 2010 data provide the foundational data for assumptions 2 through 5. The assumptions are listed below and subsequently discussed in brief. The final assumption (7) controls the housing unit method results to independently calculated county-level estimates also produced by the Utah Population Committee (UPC).

Core Assumptions:

1. Times of Construction and Occupancy (Lag Times)
2. Household Size (Persons per Household)
3. Housing Unit Tenure
4. Occupancy and Vacancy
5. Group Quarters
6. Demolitions
7. Control Estimates to UPC County-Level Estimates

Assumption 1: Time of Construction and Occupancy (Lag Times)

We assume new housing units are built and then become either occupied or vacant six months after the issue date of the building permit. The only exceptions are for large multifamily apartments, which have a much longer lag from permit date to occupancy. The goal of differing assumptions for large multifamily apartments is to improve the average timing of construction and occupancy for housing units of this kind.

In these estimates, we assume apartment projects of 100-174 units are completed and occupied in two phases. The phases come 12 and 15 months after the permit date, with half of the overall units completed in each phase. We assume projects of 175 or more units are completed and occupied in four phases. The phases are 9, 12, 15, and 18 months after the permit date, with one-quarter of the overall units completed each time. Some groups of permits have less than 100 units each but were identified as belonging to the same large complex; these permits follow the 15 or 18-month lags described here. These permits are identified through an automated step, though some are also manually adjusted. In some cases, permit dates for specific complexes are adjusted so that the estimated construction computations better match research findings concerning their actual construction timelines.

Assumption 2: Household Size (Persons per Household)

Though actual persons per household (PPH) values for an area may change over time, in these estimates we hold Census 2010 PPH values constant for each area. As stated previously, PPH values are based on census tract location. Blocks are sub-geographies of tracts, so each block belongs to only one census tract. Note that we continue to use tenure-specific (owner and renter) tract PPH values for new structures based on their estimated type. For example, a new single-family home may be estimated to have 3.12 residents, while a 20-unit apartment complex in the same tract may gain 2.85 residents per unit. The first value is the average owner household size in the tract; the second is the average renter household size in the tract.

Construction and demolition affect county-level PPH values calculated from method results. For example, if most housing is constructed in tracts with higher-than-average PPH values, county PPH values will increase over time. The controlling process (Assumption 7) also heavily impacts PPH. Our results show PPH values in Salt Lake County that have lowered over time for both owner and renter households. In Utah County, PPH values for owner households have increased over time, while renter PPH has slightly decreased (See Tables 3 and 5).

Assumption 3: Housing Unit Tenure

For new construction (after Census 2010), we infer owner and renter classification from the permit data by using the number of units in the permit. A permit with 1 to 11 units is classified as owner-occupied. A permit with 12 or more units is classified as renter-occupied. In a handful of cases, a smaller permit known to be part of a large multiple-permit apartment project is also classified as a renter unit. Classification of tenure for new construction is done to choose an appropriate persons per household assumption and to fit with Census 2010 housing data. It is not intended to precisely represent owning and renting. Thus, housing that existed in Census 2010 reflects actual owning and renting, while postcensal housing units are more general estimations of owned or rented homes.

Assumption 4: Occupancy and Vacancy

Vacant units are based in Census 2010 vacancy counts. Newly constructed units from building permit data are assumed to be 99% occupied for owner units and 97% occupied for renter units. The remaining 1% of owner units and 3% of renter units are considered vacant units. Newly constructed vacant units add to the previous stock of vacant units. Vacant units may be reduced by demolition (see Assumption 6).

Assumption 5: Group Quarters

Census 2010 provides the starting count of group quarters populations in each census block. Subsequent annual changes are included in the estimates for the most major group quarters facilities. For all other facilities, the Census 2010 group quarters population is held constant for each year of the estimates. We gathered annual population changes for major facilities through the annual Group Quarters Report to the Census Bureau and through primary data collection.

In Salt Lake County, annual changes for the Utah State Prison, Salt Lake County Jail, and the University of Utah and Westminster College dormitories were included in the method. A few small facilities which opened after the 2010 Census were also included in Salt Lake County. In Utah County, annual changes were included for the Brigham Young University dormitories, the Provo Missionary Training Center, and the Utah County Jail. There is no campus-owned housing for Utah Valley University (UVU). Despite this, some apartment complexes near UVU were classified as group quarters college housing in the 2010 Census. These populations are held constant for each estimate year, and residents of other new housing complexes built near UVU are covered in the household (non-group quarters) population in these estimates.¹⁴

Assumption 6: Demolitions

As with building permit data, demolition permit data were sourced from Construction Monitor. Demolitions are assumed to be completed six months after the permit date. Demolitions subtract vacant housing units; they do not reduce occupied housing units and population unless demolitions exceed the number of vacant housing units in a block.

Assumption 7: Control Estimates to UPC County-Level Estimates

We refer to the initial results—achieved with the data and assumptions described so far—as the uncontrolled estimates or results, because they are calculated before the final “controlling” step takes place. The controlling step uses county-level population estimates from the Utah Population Committee (UPC) to adjust the subcounty results so they properly fit (control to) the UPC county totals. For the July 1, 2019 estimate, the subcounty total population estimates for both Salt Lake and Utah Counties were decreased (controlled down) in order to match the UPC estimates for the respective counties. Both city and tract-level results are controlled so that either geography sums to the UPC county total.

The July 1, 2019 uncontrolled Salt Lake County population estimate from the subcounty method is 1,190,716. Since that estimate exceeds the UPC county-level population estimate of 1,152,960, subcounty results are controlled down by 37,756 people (-3.2%). Utah County results are also controlled down, but much less intensely than for Salt Lake County. The county’s uncontrolled population estimate is 657,640, which is higher than the UPC county-level estimate of 651,409. Subcounty results are controlled down by 6,231 people (-0.9%) to match the UPC estimate. Further description of the process is in the following section.

Additional Information: Controlling to UPC County-Level Estimates

These 2010 to 2019 subcounty estimates are our second release in which results are controlled to the Utah Population Committee (UPC) county-level estimates. Here, we provide additional detail about the controlling process.

UPC produces annual state and county population estimates for Utah, as well as these subcounty estimates. The state and county-level methodology is entirely separate from the subcounty methodology (housing unit method) used here.¹⁵ The state and county estimates are produced using a components of change methodology. The natural increase component is provided by birth and death records. The migration component is estimated from a variety of local data sources including school enrollment, building permits, tax filings, and membership of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.¹⁶ Some data

sources are excluded for certain counties where the committee deems the data unreasonable for that year. In order to integrate the findings from each method, we introduced a controlling process as part of the overall subcounty estimates process beginning with our 2018 estimates.

As mentioned previously, the controlling process adjusts tract and city-level estimates so that when all tracts or all cities of a given county are summed, they equal the UPC total population estimate of that county. Every year of results is controlled, so subcounty estimates match UPC county level estimates for each year, be it 2013 or 2019. Controlling begins by subtracting the subcounty total group quarters population for each county from the UPC total population of each county. This serves as the UPC county-level household estimate.¹⁷ Next, control factors are calculated for each county, each year. The control factor is the UPC county household population divided by the subcounty method's county household population, and determines whether population levels must be controlled up or down. If the control factor is greater than 1, the subcounty population must be controlled up to match the UPC county level. If the control factor is less than 1, the population must be controlled down. The 2019 control factors were 0.9679 for Salt Lake County and 0.9903 for Utah County.¹⁸ The necessary adjustments are then distributed proportionally based on the total populations of cities and tracts, with larger cities and tracts receiving greater adjustments than smaller cities and tracts.

The controlling process does not establish the reason that population adjustments are needed. The UPC county-level estimation process establishes the county total populations, and differences between these totals and subcounty results are then adjusted to balance the differences. Any aspect of the subcounty methodology may be introducing the differences, such as assumptions on vacancy/occupancy rates, average household sizes, or, as is likely, a combination of factors. The controlling process is a way of incorporating observations from county-level data into the subcounty work. It also allows us to produce state, county, and subcounty estimates which all nest together numerically and can be treated as a cohesive set of estimates.

The controlling process affects household populations and total populations at all geographic levels. However, housing unit counts as estimated using building permit data are not affected. This maintains the integrity of the housing unit estimates produced by the subcounty method using individual, mapped permit data. Only the building permit dataset and improvements made to it affect estimates of the numbers of housing units (including occupied, owner, renter, and vacant units). No other adjustment is made to impact these results or control them to results from another method. Group quarters population estimates are also not affected by controlling.

Comparison to Alternative Estimates

We can compare these subcounty estimates to annual estimates published by the Census Bureau at the county and city level. However, annual census tract estimates are not publicly available from the Census Bureau or other sources for comparison. This section compares results at the county level, discusses comparisons at the city level, and further explains why annual tract-level estimates are not available. Comparisons are made to the final, controlled subcounty results.

We have compared our 2018 county totals with the 2018 estimates released by the Census Bureau's Population Division.¹⁹ We estimate a lower population for Salt Lake County (about 6,600 or 0.6% below the Census Bureau estimate) and a higher population for Utah County (about 12,100 or 1.9% above the Census Bureau estimate). See Figures 15 through 18 for graphs comparing our population estimates to the Census Bureau's.

In addition to county-level estimates, the Census Bureau's Population Division releases annual population estimates for incorporated places (cities and towns). These provide useful comparisons of city-level results. The Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute partners with the Census Bureau through the Federal-State Cooperative for Population Estimates (FSCPE) to review housing and population estimates for cities. This subcounty estimates work provides a core resource for this review in Salt Lake and Utah Counties. We analyze differences between the Census Bureau's estimates and our own, informing both sets of estimates. As building permit data are the foundation of city population estimates for our method and the Census Bureau's, many differences in population results are due to differences in building permit datasets. In some cases, Census Bureau building permit information helps us improve our data for a given place; in other cases, we have evidence that our building permit data is more complete for a city than the Census Bureau's. Neither source is guaranteed to have more accurate building permit data for all cities, especially because cities may report inconsistent permit data to different sources.

The Census Bureau has not yet released 2019 city-level estimates (the release is planned for May 2020). However, we have compared the 2018 data from our current subcounty estimates to the Census Bureau's 2018 population estimates.²⁰ A description of all city or town differences is beyond this report's scope, however, we list some of the largest differences. There are 26 cities or places where our 2018 estimate differs from the Census Bureau estimate by at least 300 people. Of these, 11 of our estimates are below the Bureau's estimates and the other 15 are above. This demonstrates that our subcounty estimates at the city level are not systematically higher or lower than the Census Bureau's estimates.²¹

The cities where our 2018 estimates are the lowest in comparison to Census Bureau estimates are West Jordan, Salt Lake City, Herriman, and Sandy. Note that these are all in Salt Lake County, which we estimate to be lower in overall population than the Census Bureau estimates. The cities where our estimates are highest in comparison to Census Bureau estimates are Provo, Lehi, Draper (Salt Lake City portion), and Orem. Several of these cities are in Utah County, and are influenced by the fact that we estimate a higher Utah County population overall than does the Census Bureau.

Conclusion

The 2010-2019 subcounty housing and population estimates provide unique information on cities and census tracts in Salt Lake and Utah counties. The quality of these housing unit method estimates relies on the quality of input data. We made significant efforts to review our input data, though we note that one limitation of this method is that there is no simple way to identify omissions in the underlying permit data. However, a benefit of the housing unit method is that its results are easy to

understand because they are clearly linked to data and assumptions. This research provides a rich data source for those seeking to understand housing and population changes at the subcounty level for Utah's two largest counties. Information about the drivers of population growth—natural increase and net migration—are provided in the county estimates work of the Utah Population Committee (UPC).²²

Endnotes

1. David A. Swanson and Jeff Tayman, *Subnational Population Estimates* (New York: Springer, 2012), 137-163.
2. Young, Harris, and Perlich, "Salt Lake and Utah County Subcounty Estimates, 2010-2018", Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute, available at gardner.utah.edu.
3. Emily Harris, "State and County Population Estimates for Utah: 2019", Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute, available at gardner.utah.edu. Refer also to the section "Additional Information: Controlling to UPC County-Level Estimates" within this subcounty report.
4. College housing facilities house students in a group living arrangement and must be owned, leased, or managed by a college or university according to Census 2010 rules. In the 2010 Census, there were 8,564 people in college housing in Utah County, compared to 2,112 in Salt Lake County. Within Utah County, 85% of those in college housing in Utah County live in Provo, home to Brigham Young University. The remaining college housing population lives in Orem, where Utah Valley University is located (U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census Summary File 1).
5. For an analysis of building permits in Salt Lake City since 2000, refer to DJ Benway, "Salt Lake City's Current Apartment Boom: An Analysis of Salt Lake City's Record Apartment Growth", Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute, available at gardner.utah.edu.
6. Some large complexes have construction spanning two estimate years. This applies to Liberty Boulevard and Hardware Village.
7. Other cities with over 200 new renter-occupied housing units for the year are Millcreek (288), Herriman (285), and Draper (232).
8. The owner-occupied share of occupied housing units increased 1.3 percentage points in Bluffdale and 1.0 percentage points in Saratoga Springs and the balance of Utah County area.
9. AGRC Address Locators: <https://gis.utah.gov/data/address-geocoders-locators/>
10. Building Permit Survey: <https://www.census.gov/construction/bps/Ivory-Boyer-Construction-Database>: <http://gardner.utah.edu/economics/ivory-boyer-construction-database/>
11. Land Information Record Parcels information: <https://gis.utah.gov/data/cadastre/parcels/>
12. For an analysis of building permits in Salt Lake City since 2000, refer to DJ Benway, "Salt Lake City's Current Apartment Boom: An Analysis of Salt Lake City's Record Apartment Growth", Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute, available at gardner.utah.edu.
13. We compute persons per household values by dividing household populations by occupied housing units. Similarly, renter persons per household is the total population in renter-occupied households divided by the total number of renter-occupied households.
14. The population in college housing in Orem, home of Utah Valley University, was 1,266 in the 2010 Census. Several UVU students live in neighboring Provo, which has a much larger population in college housing: 7,298 people in the 2010 Census (U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census Summary File 1).
15. While the production of estimates is separate, we note that findings from subcounty-level research contribute to the state and county-level estimation process as contextual information. They serve as supporting data analysis to the state and county-level estimates.
16. Emily Harris, "State and County Population Estimates for Utah: 2019", Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute, available at gardner.utah.edu. Utility connections are also used as contributing contextual information to the UPC state and county-level estimates.
17. The UPC county level estimates are for total population; the methodology does not produce a household population estimate.
18. Control factors shown here are rounded to four decimal places; control factors are not rounded in calculations.
19. 2019 county level populations had not been released at the time of our analysis. Release is scheduled for late March 2020.
20. Population and Housing Unit Estimates release schedule: <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/popest/about/schedule.html>. Census Bureau 2018 city and town estimates are available here: <https://www.census.gov/data/tables/time-series/demo/popest/2010s-total-cities-and-towns.html>
21. Treated together, our estimates show that the 26 cities with large differences (300 or more people, whether higher or lower) compared to Census Bureau estimates collectively have higher populations than the Census Bureau estimates. The same is also true when all cities and towns are considered.
22. Emily Harris, "State and County Population Estimates for Utah: 2019", Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute, available at gardner.utah.edu.

COUNTY RESULTS, SALT LAKE COUNTY

Table 3: Salt Lake County Estimates for Selected Variables

Variables	April 1, 2010	July 1, 2011	July 1, 2012	July 1, 2013	July 1, 2014	July 1, 2015	July 1, 2016	July 1, 2017	July 1, 2018	July 1, 2019
Total Population	1,029,655	1,046,461	1,060,336	1,070,815	1,080,905	1,094,681	1,108,910	1,128,271	1,142,081	1,152,960
Household Pop.	1,015,649	1,032,016	1,045,876	1,055,879	1,065,941	1,080,075	1,094,831	1,112,917	1,126,503	1,137,657
Group Quarters Pop.	14,006	14,445	14,460	14,936	14,964	14,606	14,079	15,354	15,578	15,303
Total Housing Units	364,031	368,132	372,027	376,057	380,291	386,219	392,343	399,043	407,134	416,423
Occupied Units	342,622	346,667	350,525	354,504	358,677	364,533	370,590	377,235	385,247	394,464
Owner-Occupied	230,419	232,325	234,229	236,938	240,104	242,999	246,155	249,691	253,802	258,323
Renter-Occupied	112,203	114,341	116,297	117,566	118,573	121,534	124,437	127,545	131,446	136,142
Vacant Units	21,409	21,465	21,501	21,553	21,613	21,686	21,753	21,808	21,888	21,959
Avg. Household Size (PPH)	2.96	2.98	2.98	2.98	2.97	2.96	2.95	2.95	2.92	2.88
Owner	3.13	3.14	3.15	3.15	3.14	3.14	3.13	3.13	3.11	3.07
Renter	2.63	2.65	2.65	2.64	2.63	2.62	2.61	2.60	2.57	2.53

Notes: Occupied units represent households; these values can be used as estimates of household counts. Due to rounding, occupied and vacant units may not add to total housing units, and owner-occupied and renter-occupied units may not add to occupied units. In the housing unit method, the PPH values used to imply population match Census 2010 values by tract. Changes to PPH can occur over time due to locations of new construction and the controlling of population estimates (refer to the methodology section).

Sources: Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute, David Eccles School of Business, University of Utah; U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census

Table 4: Salt Lake County Estimates for Selected Variables, Annual Changes

Annual Changes	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	Census 2010-2019
Total Population	14,764	13,875	10,479	10,090	13,776	14,229	19,361	13,810	10,879	123,305
Household Pop.	14,325	13,860	10,003	10,062	14,134	14,756	18,086	13,586	11,154	122,008
Group Quarters Pop.	439	15	476	28	-358	-527	1,275	224	-275	1,297
Housing Units	2,834	3,895	4,030	4,234	5,928	6,124	6,700	8,091	9,289	52,392
Occupied Units	2,805	3,858	3,979	4,173	5,856	6,057	6,645	8,012	9,217	51,842
Owner-Occupied	1,539	1,904	2,709	3,166	2,895	3,156	3,536	4,111	4,521	27,904
Renter-Occupied	1,265	1,956	1,269	1,007	2,961	2,903	3,108	3,901	4,696	23,939
Vacant Units	29	36	52	60	73	67	55	80	71	550

Percent Change

Total Population	1.4%	1.3%	1.0%	0.9%	1.3%	1.3%	1.7%	1.2%	1.0%	12.0%
Household Pop.	1.4%	1.3%	1.0%	1.0%	1.3%	1.4%	1.7%	1.2%	1.0%	12.0%
Group Quarters Pop.	3.1%	0.1%	3.3%	0.2%	-2.4%	-3.6%	9.1%	1.5%	-1.8%	9.3%
Housing Units	0.8%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.6%	1.6%	1.7%	2.0%	2.3%	14.4%
Occupied Units	0.8%	1.1%	1.1%	1.2%	1.6%	1.7%	1.8%	2.1%	2.4%	15.1%
Owner-Occupied	0.7%	0.8%	1.2%	1.3%	1.2%	1.3%	1.4%	1.6%	1.8%	12.1%
Renter-Occupied	1.1%	1.7%	1.1%	0.9%	2.5%	2.4%	2.5%	3.1%	3.6%	21.3%
Vacant Units	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%	2.6%

Note: All years reference July 1 estimates, except Census 2010.

Source: Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute, David Eccles School of Business, University of Utah

COUNTY RESULTS, UTAH COUNTY

Table 5: Utah County Estimates for Selected Variables

Variables	April 1, 2010	July 1, 2011	July 1, 2012	July 1, 2013	July 1, 2014	July 1, 2015	July 1, 2016	July 1, 2017	July 1, 2018	July 1, 2019
Total Population	516,564	532,753	544,892	554,405	567,218	585,719	603,385	617,735	633,582	651,409
Household Pop.	502,652	517,628	529,641	539,237	553,115	572,504	589,188	603,091	619,013	636,744
Group Quarters Pop.	13,912	15,125	15,251	15,168	14,103	13,215	14,197	14,644	14,569	14,665
Total Housing Units	148,350	150,505	152,318	155,180	158,933	163,268	168,563	174,232	180,625	187,230
Occupied Units	140,602	142,751	144,544	147,378	151,073	155,344	160,570	166,173	172,504	179,029
Owner-Occupied	96,053	98,094	99,591	101,940	104,601	107,519	110,760	115,033	120,288	125,211
Renter-Occupied	44,549	44,656	44,952	45,438	46,472	47,825	49,810	51,140	52,216	53,818
Vacant Units	7,748	7,754	7,774	7,802	7,860	7,923	7,993	8,059	8,121	8,201
Avg. Household Size (PPH)	3.57	3.58	3.58	3.59	3.59	3.59	3.58	3.59	3.59	3.59
Owner	3.74	3.74	3.74	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.76
Renter	3.22	3.22	3.22	3.22	3.23	3.23	3.21	3.21	3.21	3.20

Notes: Occupied units represent households; these values can be used as estimates of household counts. Due to rounding, occupied and vacant units may not add to total housing units, and owner-occupied and renter-occupied units may not add to occupied units. In the housing unit method, the PPH values used to imply population match Census 2010 values by tract. Changes to PPH can occur over time due to locations of new construction and the controlling of population estimates (refer to the methodology section).

Sources: Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute, David Eccles School of Business, University of Utah; U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census

Table 6: Utah County Estimates for Selected Variables, Annual Changes

Annual Changes	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	Census 2010-2019
Total Population	13,881	12,139	9,513	12,813	18,501	17,666	14,350	15,847	17,827	134,845
Household Pop.	12,668	12,013	9,596	13,878	19,389	16,684	13,903	15,922	17,731	134,092
Group Quarters Pop.	1,213	126	-83	-1,065	-888	982	447	-75	96	753
Housing Units	1,755	1,813	2,862	3,753	4,335	5,295	5,669	6,393	6,605	38,880
Occupied Units	1,751	1,793	2,834	3,695	4,271	5,226	5,603	6,331	6,525	38,427
Owner-Occupied	1,677	1,497	2,349	2,661	2,918	3,241	4,273	5,255	4,923	29,158
Renter-Occupied	73	296	486	1,034	1,353	1,985	1,330	1,076	1,602	9,269
Vacant Units	4	20	28	58	63	70	66	62	80	453

Percent Change

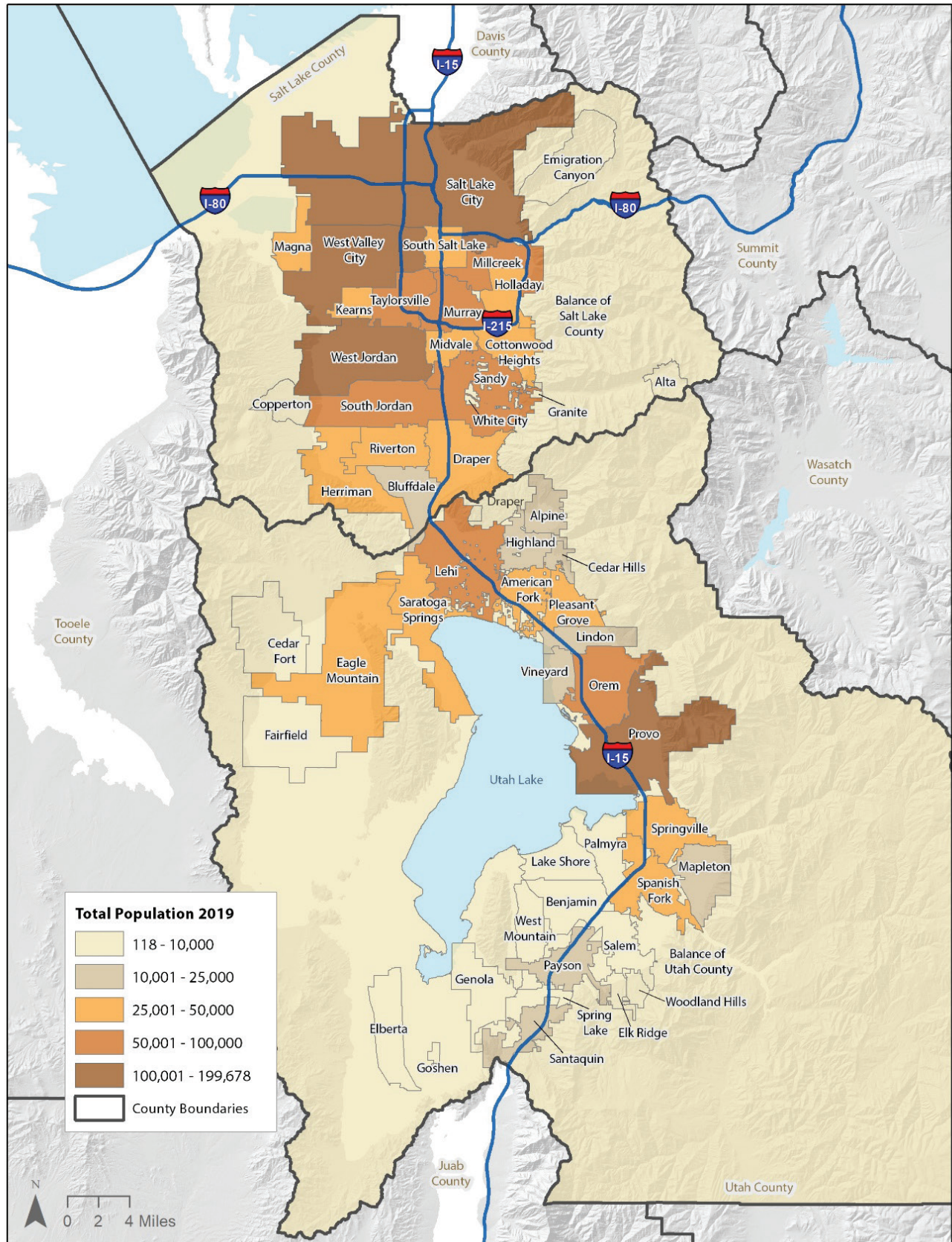
Total Population	2.7%	2.3%	1.7%	2.3%	3.3%	3.0%	2.4%	2.6%	2.8%	26.1%
Household Pop.	2.5%	2.3%	1.8%	2.6%	3.5%	2.9%	2.4%	2.6%	2.9%	26.7%
Group Quarters Pop.	8.7%	0.8%	-0.5%	-7.0%	-6.3%	7.4%	3.1%	-0.5%	0.7%	5.4%
Housing Units	1.2%	1.2%	1.9%	2.4%	2.7%	3.2%	3.4%	3.7%	3.7%	26.2%
Occupied Units	1.2%	1.3%	2.0%	2.5%	2.8%	3.4%	3.5%	3.8%	3.8%	27.3%
Owner-Occupied	1.7%	1.5%	2.4%	2.6%	2.8%	3.0%	3.9%	4.6%	4.1%	30.4%
Renter-Occupied	0.2%	0.7%	1.1%	2.3%	2.9%	4.2%	2.7%	2.1%	3.1%	20.8%
Vacant Units	0.1%	0.3%	0.4%	0.7%	0.8%	0.9%	0.8%	0.8%	1.0%	5.8%

Note: All years reference July 1 estimates, except Census 2010.

Source: Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute, David Eccles School of Business, University of Utah

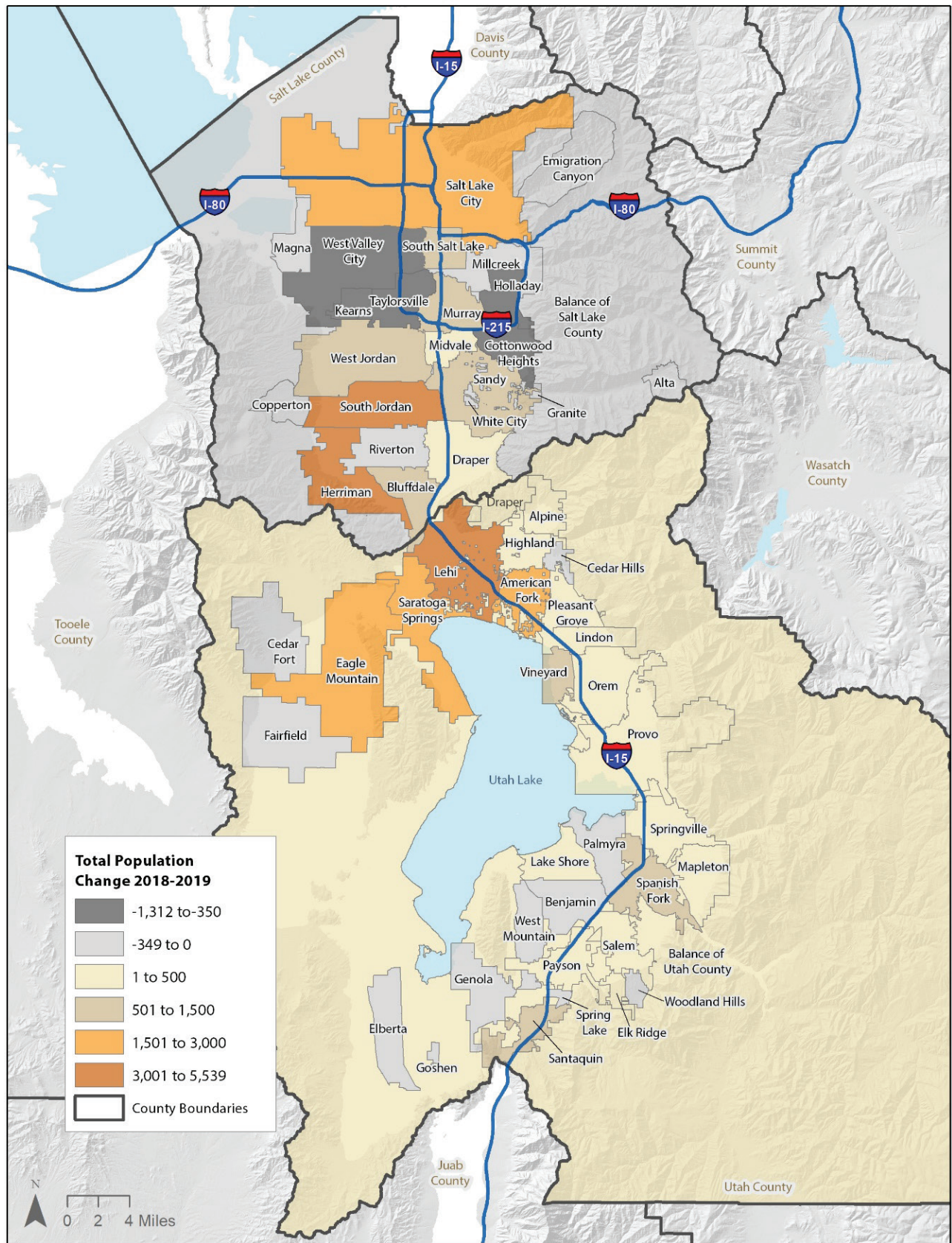
CITY MAPS

Figure 3: Salt Lake and Utah County City Estimates, Total Population 2019



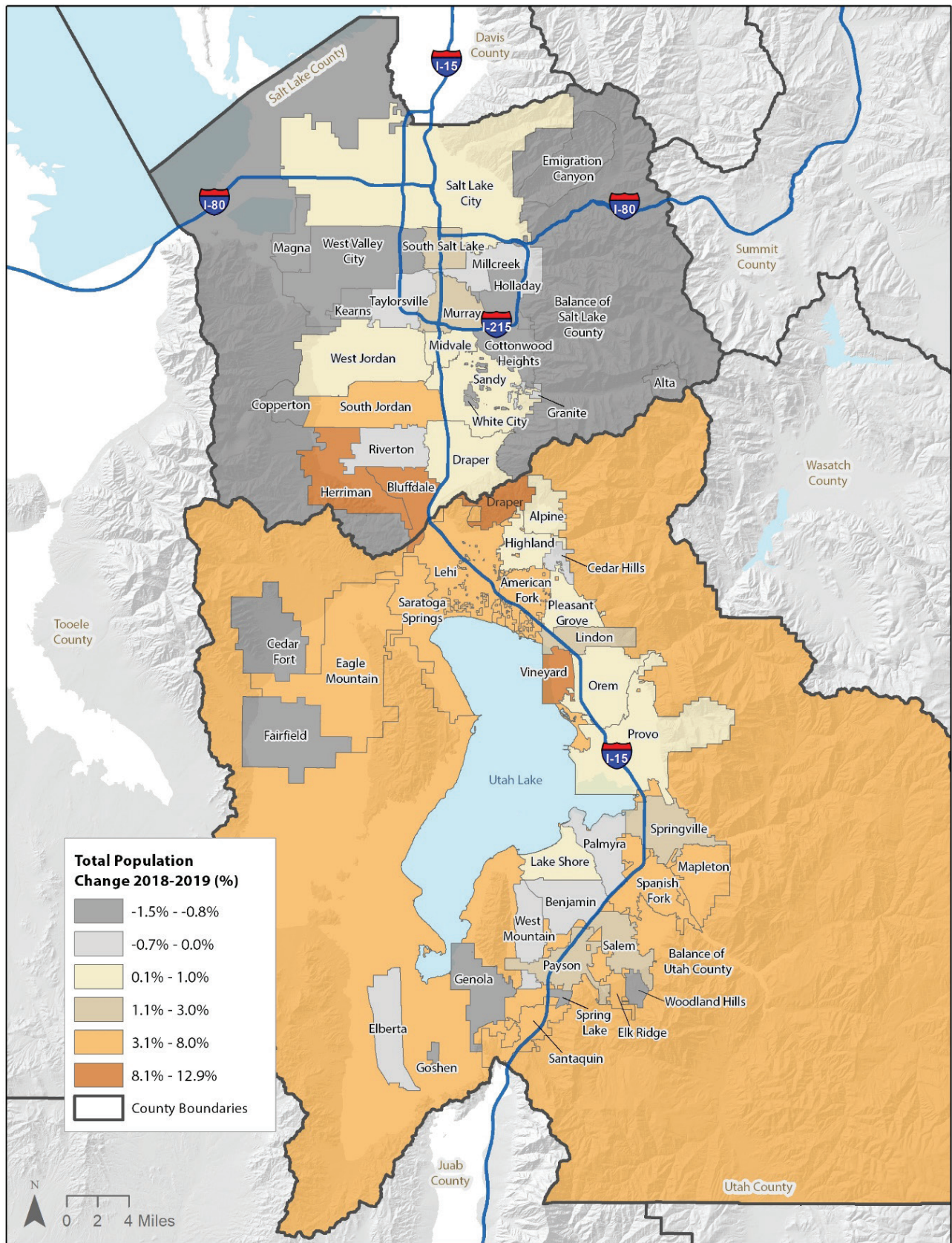
Note: Balance of county areas cover the entire county area outside of the cities, towns, and metro townships shown.
 Source: Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute, David Eccles School of Business, University of Utah; U.S. Census Bureau (boundaries)

Figure 4: Salt Lake and Utah County City Estimates, Total Population Change 2018-2019



Note: Balance of county areas cover the entire county area outside of the cities, towns, and metro townships shown.
 Source: Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute, David Eccles School of Business, University of Utah; U.S. Census Bureau (boundaries)

Figure 5: Salt Lake and Utah County City Estimates, Rate of Population Change 2018-2019



Note: Balance of county areas cover the entire county area outside of the cities, towns, and metro townships shown.
 Source: Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute, David Eccles School of Business, University of Utah; U.S. Census Bureau (boundaries)

CITY RESULTS

Table 7: Total Population and Change in Salt Lake County Cities, 2018-2019

Rank	Place Name	Population Levels and Change			
		July 1, 2018 Pop.	July 1, 2019 Pop.	Change	Change (%)
1	Herriman	42,933	48,472	5,539	12.9%
2	South Jordan	75,515	78,644	3,129	4.1%
3	Salt Lake City	198,133	199,678	1,545	0.8%
4	Bluffdale	14,321	15,574	1,253	8.7%
5	Murray	49,490	50,332	842	1.7%
6	South Salt Lake	25,267	25,973	706	2.8%
7	Sandy	95,797	96,485	688	0.7%
8	West Jordan	111,547	112,196	649	0.6%
9	Midvale	34,235	34,419	184	0.5%
10	Draper	47,662	47,703	41	0.1%
11	Granite	1,101	1,101	0	0.0%
12	Alta	378	374	-4	-1.1%
13	Copperton	811	799	-12	-1.5%
14	Emigration Canyon	1,621	1,601	-20	-1.2%
15	White City	5,592	5,512	-80	-1.4%

Rank	Place Name	Population Levels and Change			
		July 1, 2018 Pop.	July 1, 2019 Pop.	Change	Change (%)
16	Balance of Salt Lake County	10,100	9,986	-114	-1.1%
17	Riverton	44,182	44,052	-130	-0.3%
18	Millcreek	60,334	60,169	-165	-0.3%
19	Magna	27,420	27,179	-241	-0.9%
20	Holladay	31,076	30,719	-357	-1.1%
21	Taylorsville	59,535	59,174	-361	-0.6%
22	Cottonwood Heights	33,589	33,161	-428	-1.3%
23	Kearns	35,203	34,727	-476	-1.4%
24	West Valley City	136,240	134,928	-1,312	-1.0%
Salt Lake County		1,142,081	1,152,960	10,879	1.0%

Notes: Ranked by largest 2018-2019 population change. County total may differ from sum of places due to rounding. City results are built from Census 2010 blocks fitted to 2019 Census Bureau city boundaries. Draper refers to only the Salt Lake County portion of Draper. Source: Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute, David Eccles School of Business, University of Utah

Table 8: Total Population and Change in Utah County Cities, 2018-2019

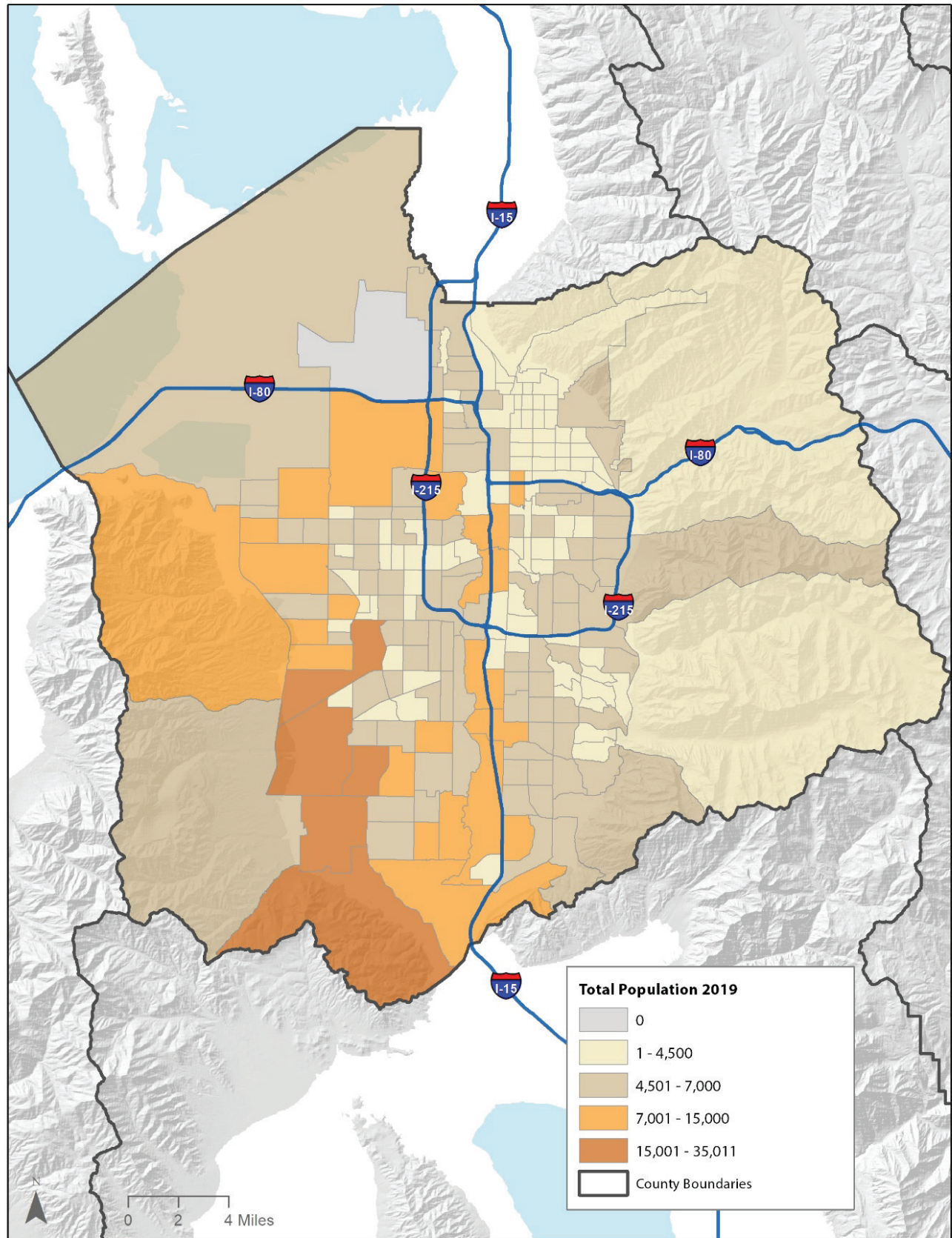
Rank	Place Name	Population Levels and Change			
		July 1, 2018 Pop.	July 1, 2019 Pop.	Change	Change (%)
1	Lehi	68,319	72,562	4,243	6.2%
2	Eagle Mountain	36,423	39,301	2,878	7.9%
3	Saratoga Springs	32,237	34,628	2,391	7.4%
4	American Fork	31,556	33,479	1,923	6.1%
5	Spanish Fork	40,923	42,389	1,466	3.6%
6	Vineyard	9,891	11,041	1,150	11.6%
7	Santaquin	11,791	12,487	696	5.9%
8	Payson	20,249	20,740	491	2.4%
9	Mapleton	10,174	10,619	445	4.4%
10	Springville	33,864	34,289	425	1.3%
11	Provo	119,802	120,221	419	0.3%
12	Draper	2,504	2,794	290	11.6%
13	Salem	8,677	8,928	251	2.9%
14	Balance of Utah County	4,347	4,594	247	5.7%
15	Orem	99,003	99,228	225	0.2%
16	Lindon	11,738	11,913	175	1.5%
17	Elk Ridge	4,292	4,447	155	3.6%
18	Pleasant Grove	38,499	38,563	64	0.2%
19	Highland	19,422	19,441	19	0.1%

Rank	Place Name	Population Levels and Change			
		July 1, 2018 Pop.	July 1, 2019 Pop.	Change	Change (%)
20	Alpine	10,498	10,507	9	0.1%
21	Lake Shore	870	871	1	0.1%
22	Elberta	260	260	0	0.0%
23	Fairfield	119	118	-1	-0.8%
24	West Mountain	1,183	1,181	-2	-0.2%
25	Palmyra	513	511	-2	-0.4%
26	Cedar Fort	368	364	-4	-1.1%
27	Spring Lake	473	468	-5	-1.1%
28	Benjamin	1,240	1,231	-9	-0.7%
29	Goshen	921	912	-9	-1.0%
30	Genola	1,588	1,573	-15	-0.9%
31	Woodland Hills	1,538	1,523	-15	-1.0%
32	Cedar Hills	10,297	10,224	-73	-0.7%
Utah County		633,582	651,409	17,827	2.8%

Notes: Ranked by largest 2018-2019 population change. County total may differ from sum of places due to rounding. City results are built from Census 2010 blocks fitted to 2019 Census Bureau city boundaries. The Utah County portion of Bluffdale is not listed. The area is estimated to have no population. Source: Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute, David Eccles School of Business, University of Utah

TRACT MAPS

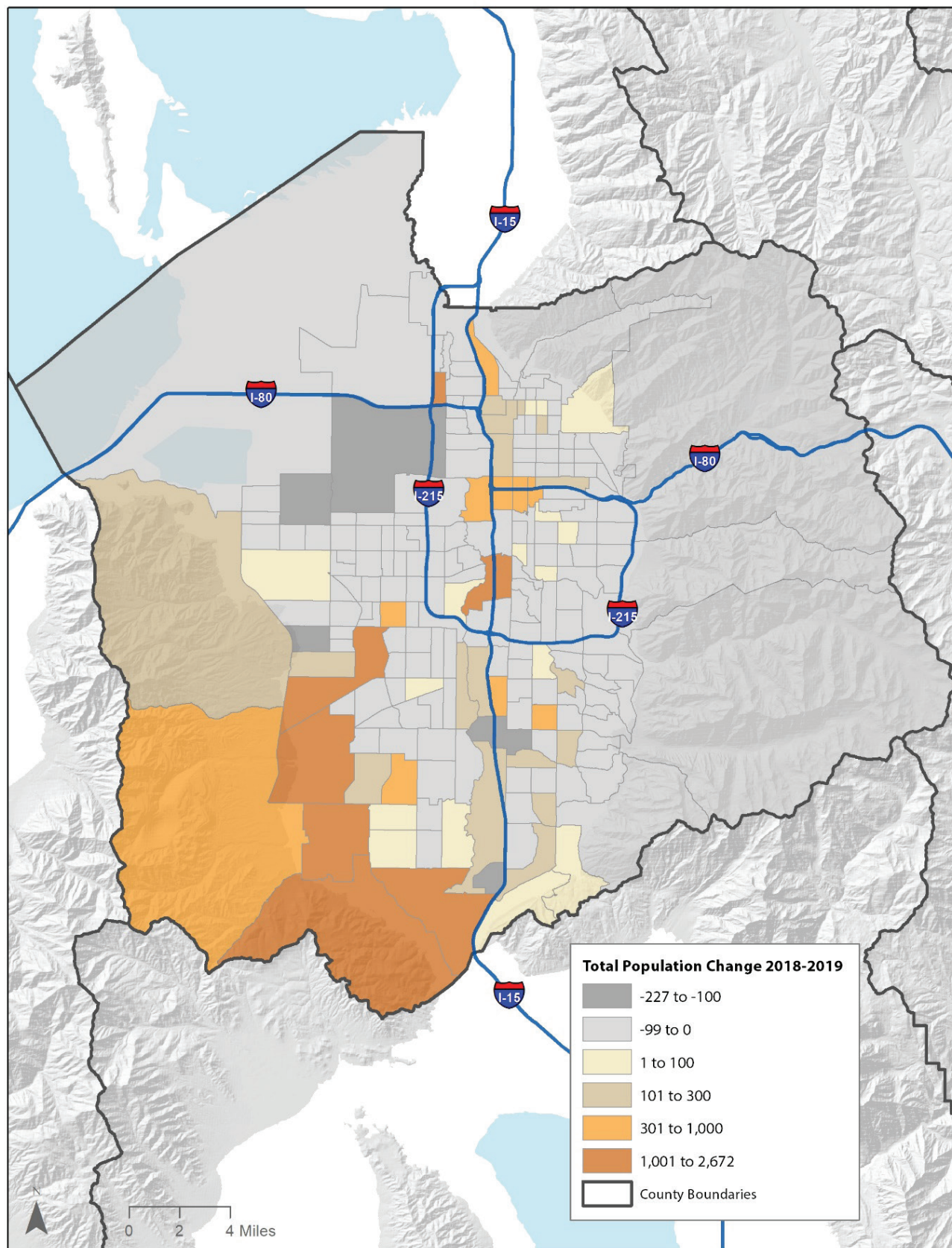
Figure 6: Salt Lake County Tract Estimates, Total Population 2019



Note: For a reference map including tract numbers, see Figure 12.

Source: Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute, David Eccles School of Business, University of Utah; U.S. Census Bureau (boundaries)

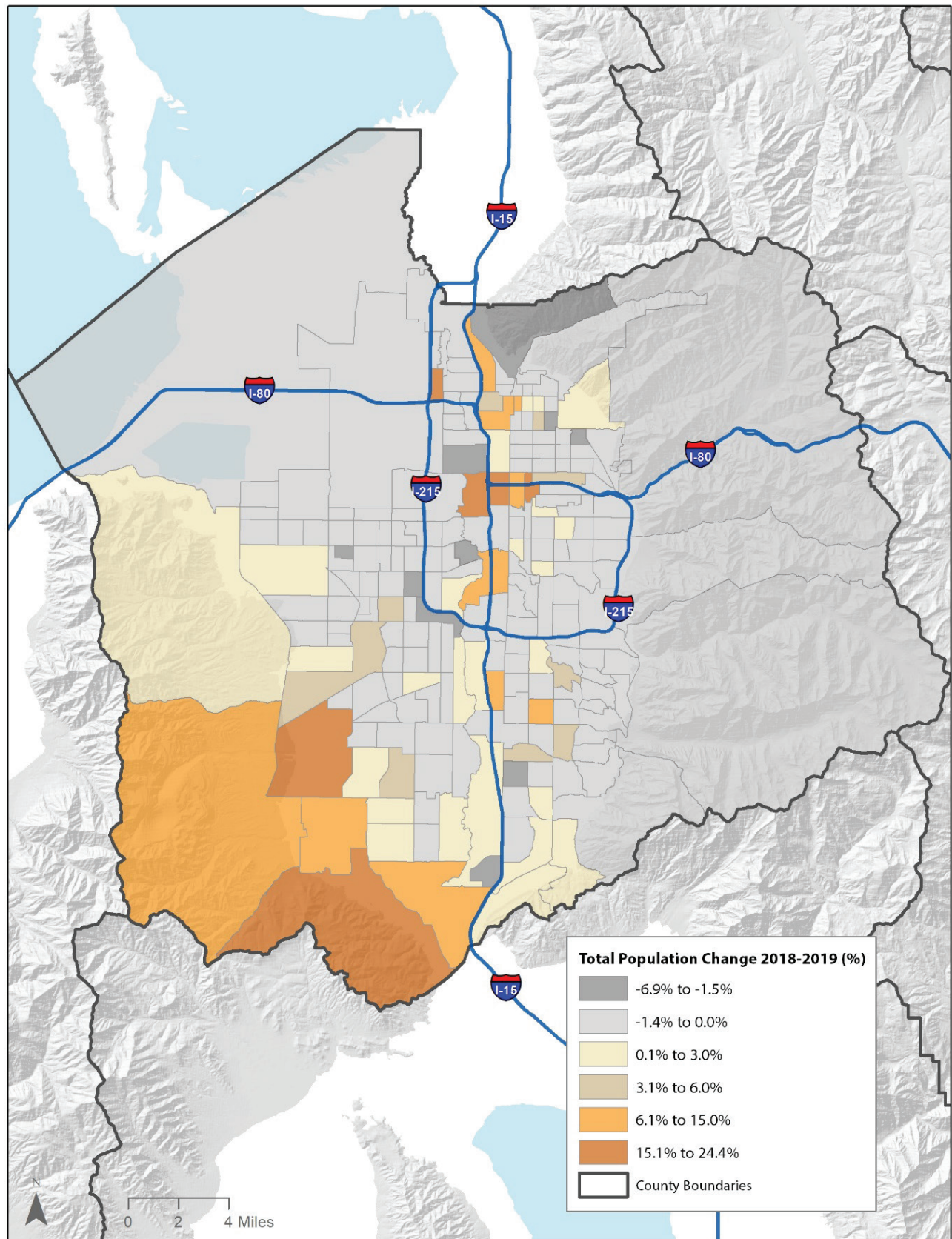
Figure 7: Salt Lake County Tract Estimates, Total Population Change 2018-2019



Note: For a reference map including tract numbers, see Figure 12.

Source: Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute, David Eccles School of Business, University of Utah; U.S. Census Bureau (boundaries)

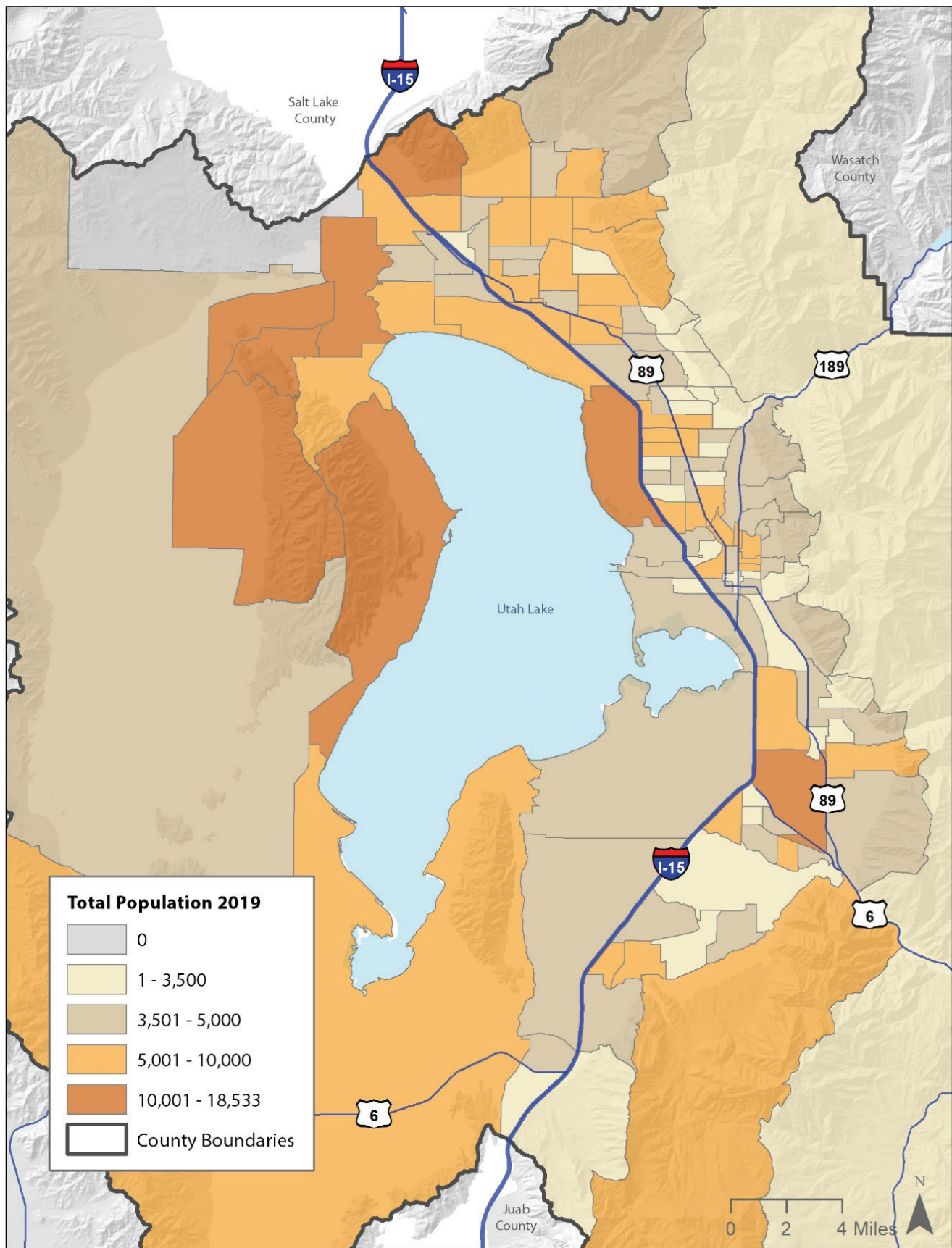
Figure 8: Salt Lake County Tract Estimates, Rate of Population Change 2018-2019



Note: For a reference map including tract numbers, see Figure 12.

Source: Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute, David Eccles School of Business, University of Utah; U.S. Census Bureau (boundaries)

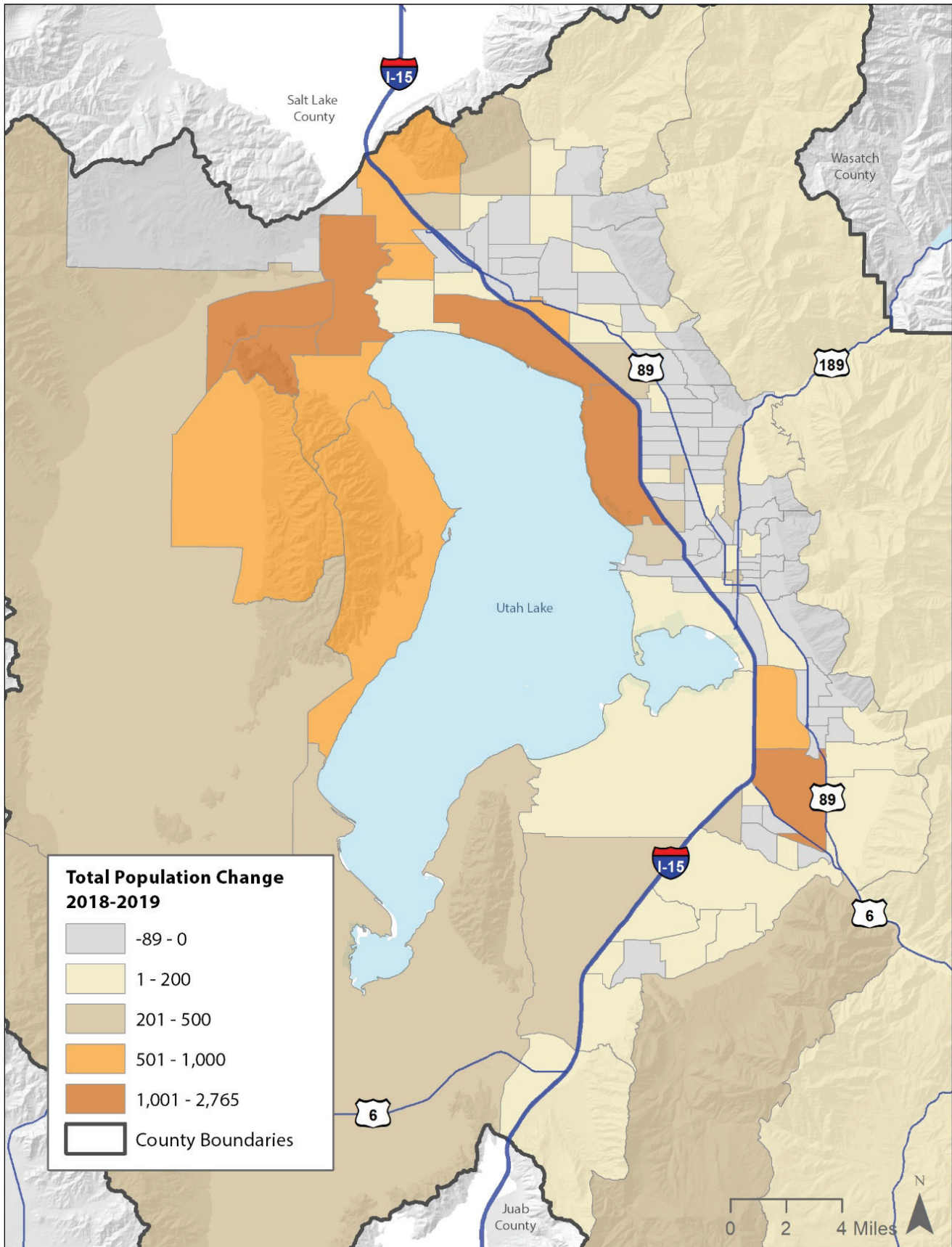
Figure 9: Utah County Tract Estimates, Total Population 2019



Notes: The full extent of some tracts is not shown on this map. The small populations living outside the area shown are included in the data. The full area of tract 101.13 covers Utah Lake; the tract has been trimmed for display. For reference maps including tract numbers, see Figures 13 and 14.

Source: Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute, David Eccles School of Business, University of Utah; U.S. Census Bureau (boundaries)

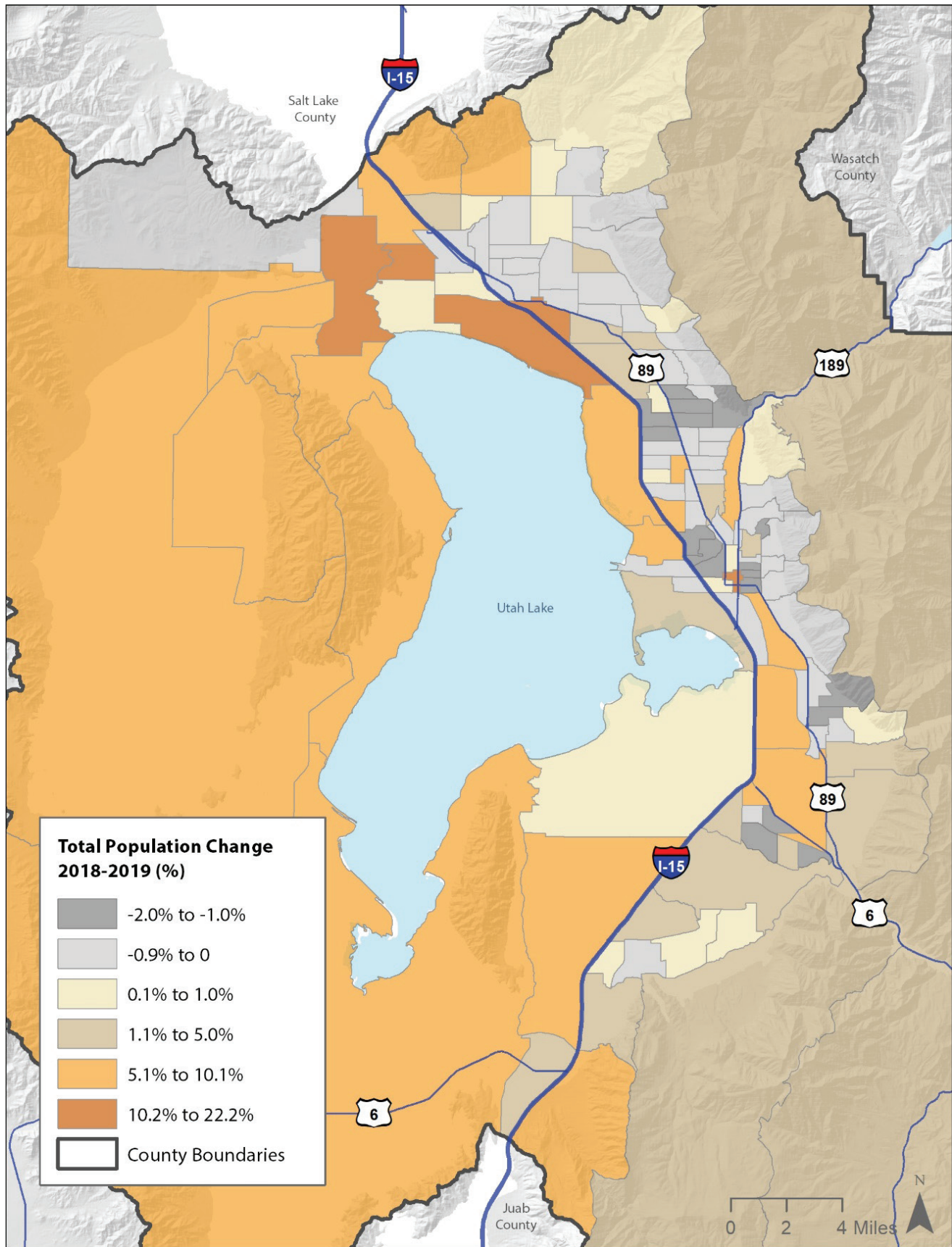
Figure 10: Utah County Tract Estimates, Total Population Change 2018-2019



Notes: The full extent of some tracts is not shown on this map. The small populations living outside the area shown are included in the data. The full area of tract 101.13 covers Utah Lake; the tract has been trimmed for display. For reference maps including tract numbers, see Figures 13 and 14.

Source: Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute, David Eccles School of Business, University of Utah; U.S. Census Bureau (boundaries)

Figure 11: Utah County Tract Estimates, Rate of Population Change 2018-2019

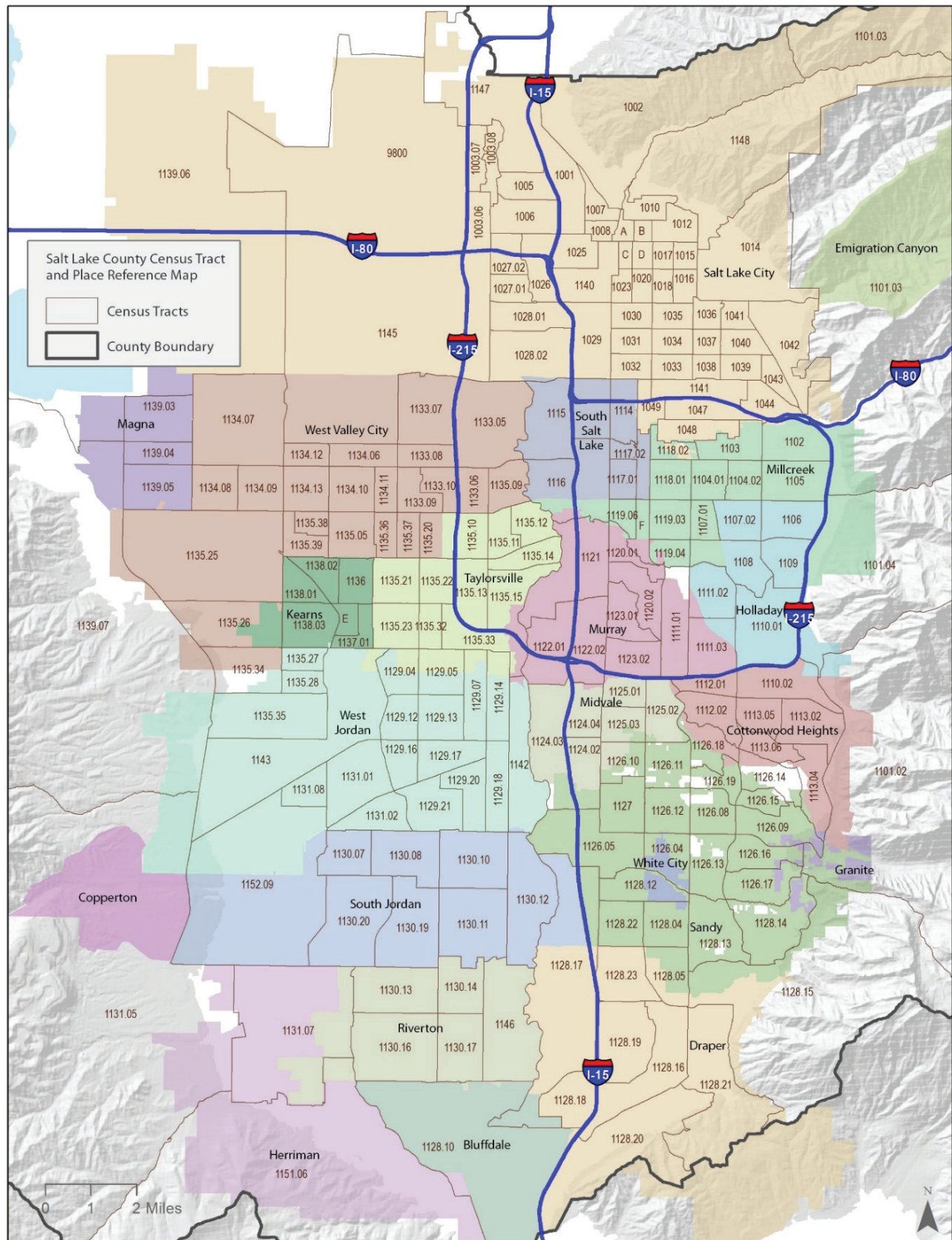


Notes: The full extent of some tracts is not shown on this map. The small populations living outside the area shown are included in the data. The full area of tract 101.13 covers Utah Lake; the tract has been trimmed for display. For reference maps including tract numbers, see Figures 13 and 14.

Source: Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute, David Eccles School of Business, University of Utah; U.S. Census Bureau (boundaries)

REFERENCE MAPS

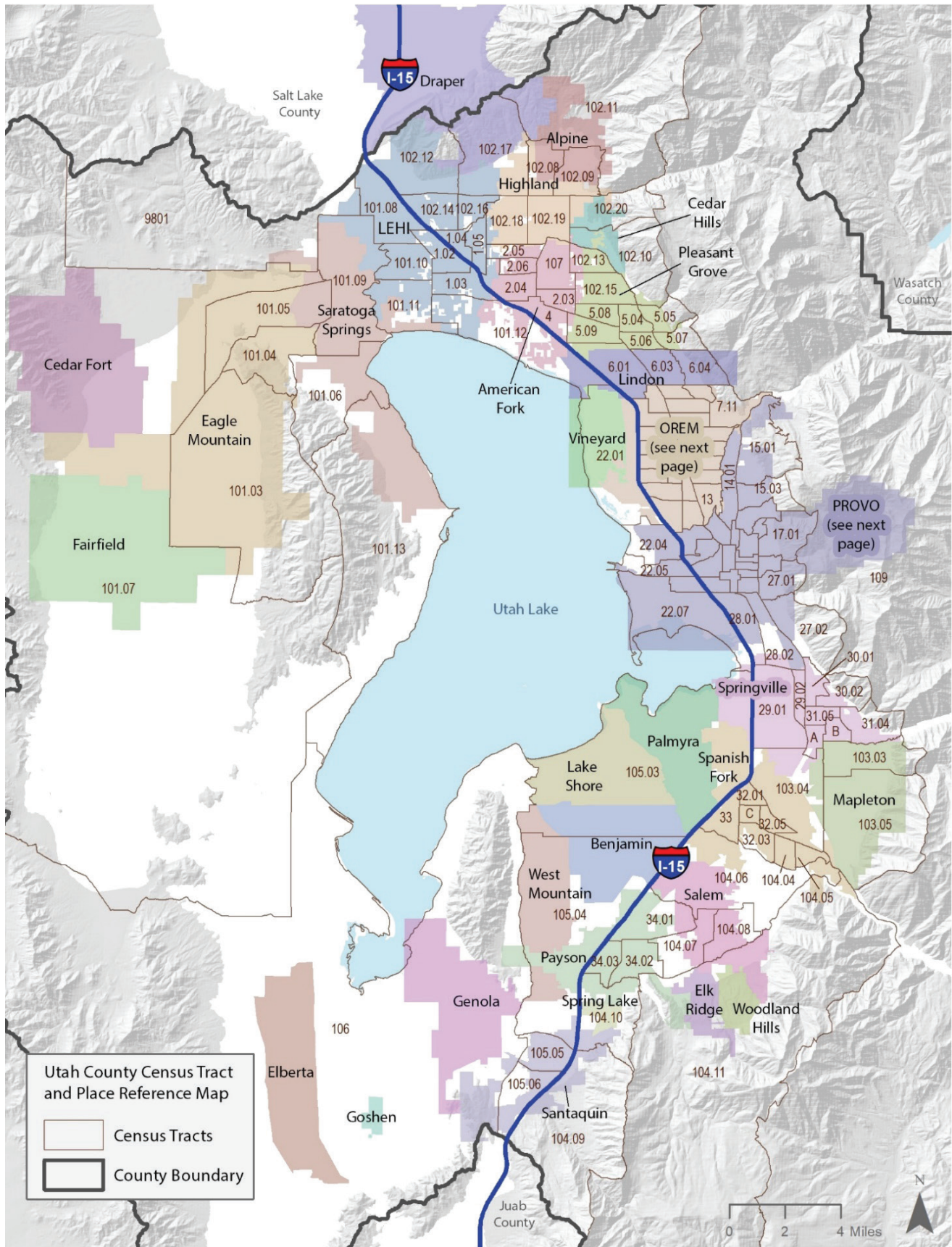
Figure 12: Salt Lake County Census Tract and Place Reference Map



Notes: Numbers for tracts marked with a letter: Salt Lake City: A=1011.02, B=1011.01, C=1021, D=1019. Kearns: E=1137.02. Millcreek: F=1119.05. The map is scaled so tract names are legible. Tracts at edges of the county extend to the county boundary as shown in other maps.

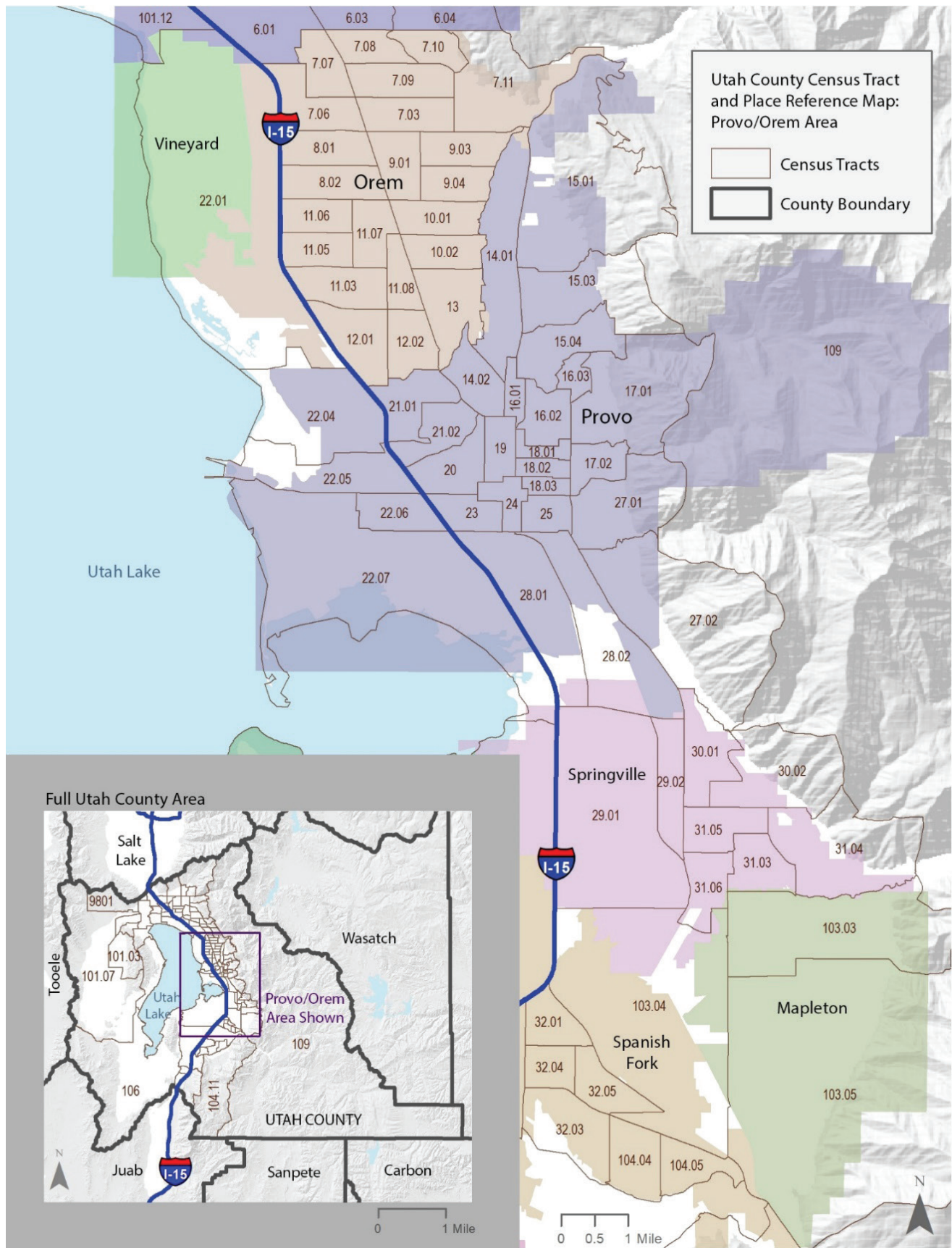
Source: Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute, David Eccles School of Business, University of Utah; U.S. Census Bureau (boundaries)

Figure 13: Utah County Census Tract and Place Reference Map 1



Notes: Numbers for tracts marked with a letter: Springville: A=31.06, B=31.03. Spanish Fork: C=32.04. The full extent of some tracts is not shown on this map. To view the full areas of outlying tracts, see Figure 14. The full area of tract 101.13 covers Utah Lake; the tract has been trimmed for display.
 Source: Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute, David Eccles School of Business, University of Utah; U.S. Census Bureau (boundaries)

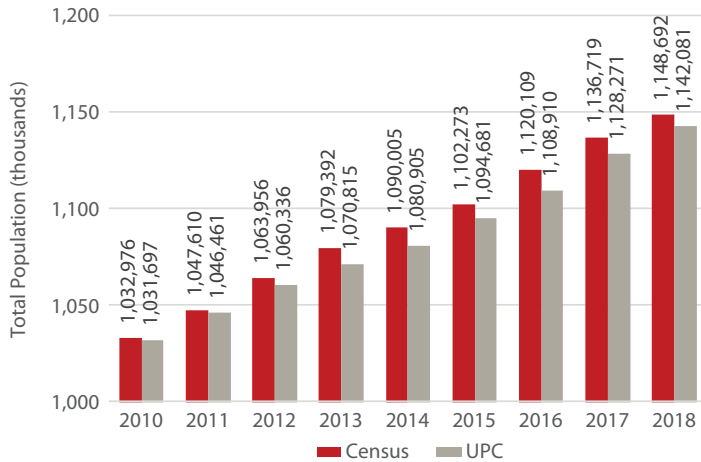
Figure 14: Utah County Census Tract and Place Reference Map 2: Provo/Orem Detail and County Overview



Source: Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute, David Eccles School of Business, University of Utah; U.S. Census Bureau (boundaries)

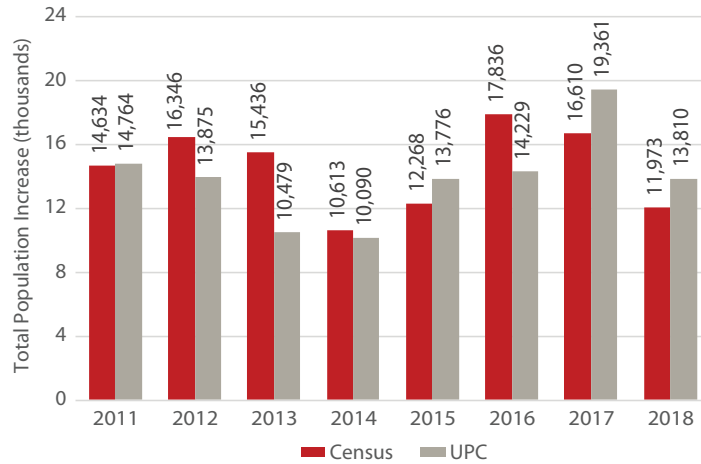
COUNTY ESTIMATE COMPARISON GRAPHS

Figure 15: Annual Salt Lake County Total Population: Comparison of Census and UPC Estimates



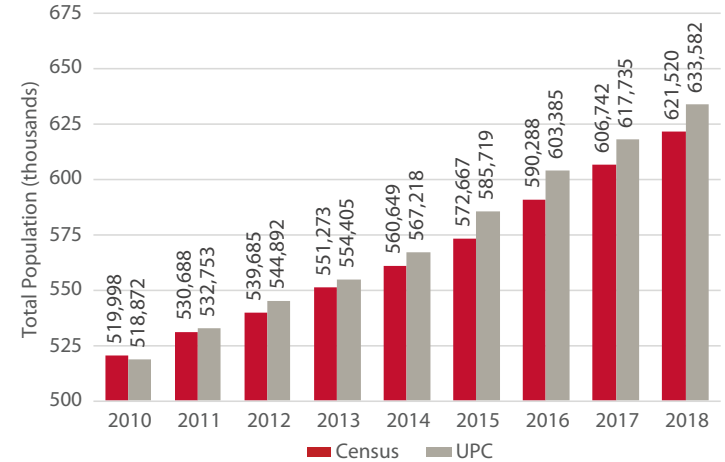
Note: The UPC county estimates and the county totals of UPC subcounty estimates are equal. Refer to the methodology section.
 Source: U.S. Census Bureau Population Division Estimates; Utah Population Committee (UPC) 2019 State and County Population Estimates, Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute, David Eccles School of Business, University of Utah

Figure 16: Salt Lake County Total Population Changes: Comparison of Census and UPC Estimates



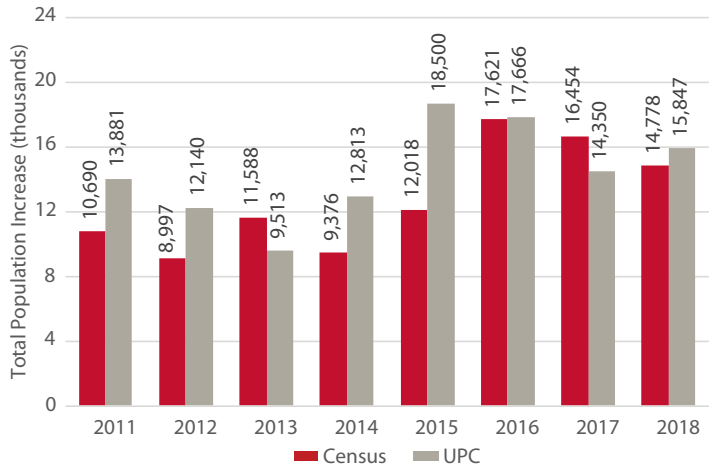
Note: The UPC county estimates and the county totals of UPC subcounty estimates are equal. Refer to the methodology section.
 Source: U.S. Census Bureau Population Division Estimates; Utah Population Committee (UPC) 2019 State and County Population Estimates, Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute, David Eccles School of Business, University of Utah

Figure 17: Annual Utah County Total Population: Comparison of Census and UPC Estimates



Note: The UPC county estimates and the county totals of UPC subcounty estimates are equal. Refer to the methodology section.
 Source: U.S. Census Bureau Population Division Estimates; Utah Population Committee (UPC) 2019 State and County Population Estimates, Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute, David Eccles School of Business, University of Utah

Figure 18: Utah County Total Population Changes: Comparison of Census and UPC Estimates



Note: The UPC county estimates and the county totals of UPC subcounty estimates are equal. Refer to the methodology section.
 Source: U.S. Census Bureau Population Division Estimates; Utah Population Committee (UPC) 2019 State and County Population Estimates, Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute, David Eccles School of Business, University of Utah

TRACT RESULTS

Table 9: Total Population and Change in Salt Lake County Census Tracts, 2018-2019

Census Tract Name	Tract Area Description	Population Levels and Change			
		July 1, 2018 Pop.	July 1, 2019 Pop.	Change	Change (%)
1001	Salt Lake City	3,561	3,896	335	9.4%
1002	Salt Lake City	1,307	1,288	-19	-1.5%
1003.06	Salt Lake City	5,612	6,982	1,370	24.4%
1003.07	Salt Lake City	5,133	5,059	-74	-1.4%
1003.08	Salt Lake City	4,146	4,086	-60	-1.4%
1005	Salt Lake City	6,264	6,174	-90	-1.4%
1006	Salt Lake City	6,470	6,381	-89	-1.4%
1007	Salt Lake City	2,683	2,645	-38	-1.4%
1008	Salt Lake City	2,670	2,635	-35	-1.3%
1010	Salt Lake City	2,913	2,871	-42	-1.4%
1011.01	Salt Lake City	1,936	1,909	-27	-1.4%
1011.02	Salt Lake City	3,361	3,313	-48	-1.4%
1012	Salt Lake City	3,818	3,765	-53	-1.4%
1014	Salt Lake City	6,122	6,144	22	0.4%
1015	Salt Lake City	3,158	3,115	-43	-1.4%
1016	Salt Lake City	3,566	3,511	-55	-1.5%
1017	Salt Lake City	3,477	3,496	19	0.5%
1018	Salt Lake City	3,407	3,602	195	5.7%
1019	Salt Lake City	3,326	3,401	75	2.3%
1020	Salt Lake City	2,996	2,953	-43	-1.4%
1021	Salt Lake City	2,310	2,600	290	12.6%
1023	Salt Lake City	2,926	2,884	-42	-1.4%
1025	Salt Lake City	4,815	5,017	202	4.2%
1026	Salt Lake City	4,744	4,678	-66	-1.4%
1027.01	Salt Lake City	5,017	4,945	-72	-1.4%
1027.02	Salt Lake City	3,805	3,751	-54	-1.4%
1028.01	Salt Lake City	6,003	5,917	-86	-1.4%
1028.02	Salt Lake City	4,974	4,900	-74	-1.5%
1029	Salt Lake City	5,623	5,788	165	2.9%
1030	Salt Lake City	3,041	2,998	-43	-1.4%
1031	Salt Lake City	4,110	4,051	-59	-1.4%
1032	Salt Lake City	4,483	4,420	-63	-1.4%
1033	Salt Lake City	4,464	4,445	-19	-0.4%
1034	Salt Lake City	4,010	3,956	-54	-1.3%
1035	Salt Lake City	4,044	3,986	-58	-1.4%
1036	Salt Lake City	2,641	2,603	-38	-1.4%
1037	Salt Lake City	2,558	2,521	-37	-1.4%
1038	Salt Lake City	2,419	2,384	-35	-1.4%
1039	Salt Lake City	3,732	3,679	-53	-1.4%
1040	Salt Lake City	3,230	3,191	-39	-1.2%
1041	Salt Lake City	2,947	2,897	-50	-1.7%
1042	Salt Lake City	6,597	6,504	-93	-1.4%
1043	Salt Lake City	2,772	2,732	-40	-1.4%
1044	Salt Lake City	2,001	1,975	-26	-1.3%

Census Tract Name	Tract Area Description	Population Levels and Change			
		July 1, 2018 Pop.	July 1, 2019 Pop.	Change	Change (%)
1047	Salt Lake City	4,697	4,629	-68	-1.4%
1048	Salt Lake City	5,110	5,088	-22	-0.4%
1049	Salt Lake City	3,113	3,614	501	16.1%
1101.02	east bench/Big and Little Cottonwood	4,505	4,458	-47	-1.0%
1101.03	Emigration Canyon/ Millcreek/Parley's Canyon	3,658	3,616	-42	-1.1%
1101.04	Holladay/mountainous	5,290	5,227	-63	-1.2%
1102	Millcreek	5,053	4,989	-64	-1.3%
1103	Millcreek	5,428	5,368	-60	-1.1%
1104.01	Millcreek	3,506	3,554	48	1.4%
1104.02	Millcreek	3,680	3,638	-42	-1.1%
1105	Millcreek	6,231	6,154	-77	-1.2%
1106	Holladay	5,540	5,467	-73	-1.3%
1107.01	Millcreek	3,628	3,596	-32	-0.9%
1107.02	Holladay	4,944	4,883	-61	-1.2%
1108	Holladay	5,548	5,482	-66	-1.2%
1109	Holladay	4,701	4,654	-47	-1.0%
1110.01	Holladay	4,653	4,616	-37	-0.8%
1110.02	Cottonwood Heights	5,598	5,524	-74	-1.3%
1111.01	Murray	6,292	6,211	-81	-1.3%
1111.02	Holladay	6,392	6,306	-86	-1.3%
1111.03	Murray	5,974	5,894	-80	-1.3%
1112.01	Cottonwood Heights	2,721	2,682	-39	-1.4%
1112.02	Cottonwood Heights	4,668	4,601	-67	-1.4%
1113.02	Cottonwood Heights	5,944	5,859	-85	-1.4%
1113.04	Cottonwood Heights	3,676	3,629	-47	-1.3%
1113.05	Cottonwood Heights	3,835	3,783	-52	-1.4%
1113.06	Cottonwood Heights	2,534	2,533	-1	0.0%
1114	South Salt Lake	6,707	7,318	611	9.1%
1115	South Salt Lake	2,032	2,378	346	17.0%
1116	South Salt Lake/Millcreek	9,511	9,498	-13	-0.1%
1117.01	South Salt Lake	5,447	5,369	-78	-1.4%
1117.02	South Salt Lake	4,287	4,226	-61	-1.4%
1118.01	Millcreek	5,558	5,535	-23	-0.4%
1118.02	Salt Lake City/Millcreek	2,930	2,993	63	2.2%
1119.03	Millcreek	4,058	4,010	-48	-1.2%
1119.04	Millcreek	3,497	3,553	56	1.6%
1119.05	Millcreek	3,555	3,520	-35	-1.0%
1119.06	Millcreek	4,188	4,201	13	0.3%
1120.01	Murray	3,344	3,306	-38	-1.1%
1120.02	Murray	4,683	4,683	0	0.0%
1121	Murray	9,935	11,123	1,188	12.0%
1122.01	Murray	5,175	5,106	-69	-1.3%
1122.02	Murray	3,850	3,795	-55	-1.4%

Census Tract Name	Tract Area Description	Population Levels and Change			
		July 1, 2018 Pop.	July 1, 2019 Pop.	Change	Change (%)
1123.01	Murray	3,799	3,759	-40	-1.1%
1123.02	Murray	3,512	3,463	-49	-1.4%
1124.02	Midvale	6,593	7,157	564	8.6%
1124.03	Midvale	9,679	9,957	278	2.9%
1124.04	Midvale	4,250	4,211	-39	-0.9%
1125.01	Midvale	3,692	3,641	-51	-1.4%
1125.02	Midvale	6,082	6,127	45	0.7%
1125.03	Midvale	4,649	4,592	-57	-1.2%
1126.04	Sandy/White City	5,009	4,937	-72	-1.4%
1126.05	Sandy	9,589	9,464	-125	-1.3%
1126.08	Sandy	5,206	5,135	-71	-1.4%
1126.09	Sandy	5,469	5,396	-73	-1.3%
1126.1	Sandy	6,009	5,948	-61	-1.0%
1126.11	Sandy	6,630	6,535	-95	-1.4%
1126.12	Sandy	4,915	5,283	368	7.5%
1126.13	Sandy	5,201	5,488	287	5.5%
1126.14	Cottonwood Heights/Sandy	3,411	3,366	-45	-1.3%
1126.15	Sandy	2,375	2,341	-34	-1.4%
1126.16	Sandy	4,480	4,429	-51	-1.1%
1126.17	Sandy	3,497	3,447	-50	-1.4%
1126.18	Cottonwood Heights/Sandy	3,901	4,028	127	3.3%
1126.19	Sandy	3,063	3,022	-41	-1.3%
1127	Sandy	5,792	5,710	-82	-1.4%
1128.04	Sandy	5,518	5,464	-54	-1.0%
1128.05	Sandy	5,300	5,414	114	2.2%
1128.1	Bluffdale	13,618	14,882	1,264	9.3%
1128.12	Sandy/White City	5,574	5,850	276	5.0%
1128.13	Sandy	5,443	5,381	-62	-1.1%
1128.14	Sandy	4,907	4,904	-3	-0.1%
1128.15	Sandy/Draper	5,098	5,025	-73	-1.4%
1128.16	Draper	6,365	6,545	180	2.8%
1128.17	Draper	9,837	10,033	196	2.0%
1128.18	Draper	3,299	3,072	-227	-6.9%
1128.19	Draper	7,983	7,962	-21	-0.3%
1128.2	Draper	8,304	8,360	56	0.7%
1128.21	Draper	6,652	6,674	22	0.3%
1128.22	Sandy	4,917	4,845	-72	-1.5%
1128.23	Draper	6,524	6,470	-54	-0.8%
1129.04	Taylorsville/West Jordan	6,613	6,518	-95	-1.4%
1129.05	Taylorsville/West Jordan	5,450	5,372	-78	-1.4%
1129.07	West Jordan	4,569	4,506	-63	-1.4%
1129.12	West Jordan	2,725	2,687	-38	-1.4%
1129.13	West Jordan	5,113	5,043	-70	-1.4%
1129.14	West Jordan	6,418	6,338	-80	-1.2%
1129.16	West Jordan	4,703	4,635	-68	-1.4%

Census Tract Name	Tract Area Description	Population Levels and Change			
		July 1, 2018 Pop.	July 1, 2019 Pop.	Change	Change (%)
1129.17	West Jordan	3,985	4,026	41	1.0%
1129.18	West Jordan	5,251	5,182	-69	-1.3%
1129.2	West Jordan	4,911	4,841	-70	-1.4%
1129.21	West Jordan	4,201	4,153	-48	-1.1%
1130.07	South Jordan	5,071	5,068	-3	-0.1%
1130.08	South Jordan	6,348	6,336	-12	-0.2%
1130.1	South Jordan	7,682	7,633	-49	-0.6%
1130.11	South Jordan	6,671	6,609	-62	-0.9%
1130.12	South Jordan	5,702	5,700	-2	0.0%
1130.13	Riverton	5,836	5,851	15	0.3%
1130.14	Riverton	5,123	5,082	-41	-0.8%
1130.16	Riverton	6,960	6,968	8	0.1%
1130.17	Riverton	7,748	7,687	-61	-0.8%
1130.19	South Jordan	10,602	11,077	475	4.5%
1130.2	South Jordan	20,510	20,647	137	0.7%
1131.01	West Jordan	7,048	6,968	-80	-1.1%
1131.02	West Jordan	3,938	3,887	-51	-1.3%
1131.05	Copperton/Herriman/west bench	6,186	6,716	530	8.6%
1131.07	Herriman	32,744	35,011	2,267	6.9%
1131.08	West Jordan	4,364	4,301	-63	-1.4%
1133.05	West Valley City	8,316	8,241	-75	-0.9%
1133.06	West Valley City	6,014	5,933	-81	-1.3%
1133.07	West Valley City	6,927	6,846	-81	-1.2%
1133.08	West Valley City	4,993	4,922	-71	-1.4%
1133.09	West Valley City	4,870	4,800	-70	-1.4%
1133.1	West Valley City	3,622	3,570	-52	-1.4%
1134.06	West Valley City	6,629	6,535	-94	-1.4%
1134.07	West Valley City	12,405	12,303	-102	-0.8%
1134.08	West Valley City	6,882	6,878	-4	-0.1%
1134.09	West Valley City	5,362	5,288	-74	-1.4%
1134.1	West Valley City	6,469	6,379	-90	-1.4%
1134.11	West Valley City	2,647	2,609	-38	-1.4%
1134.12	West Valley City	2,837	2,818	-19	-0.7%
1134.13	West Valley City	5,597	5,519	-78	-1.4%
1135.05	West Valley City	6,676	6,581	-95	-1.4%
1135.09	West Valley City	6,559	6,543	-16	-0.2%
1135.1	Taylorsville	3,693	3,640	-53	-1.4%
1135.11	Taylorsville	3,609	3,557	-52	-1.4%
1135.12	Taylorsville	3,447	3,397	-50	-1.5%
1135.13	Taylorsville	6,178	6,089	-89	-1.4%
1135.14	Taylorsville	5,734	5,666	-68	-1.2%
1135.15	Taylorsville	5,765	5,789	24	0.4%
1135.2	West Valley City	3,914	3,858	-56	-1.4%
1135.21	Taylorsville	6,398	6,349	-49	-0.8%
1135.22	Taylorsville	3,240	3,193	-47	-1.5%
1135.23	Taylorsville	6,437	6,768	331	5.1%

Census Tract Name	Tract Area Description	Population Levels and Change			
		July 1, 2018 Pop.	July 1, 2019 Pop.	Change	Change (%)
1135.25	West Valley City	8,513	8,594	81	1.0%
1135.26	West Valley City	5,637	5,559	-78	-1.4%
1135.27	West Jordan	4,484	4,419	-65	-1.4%
1135.28	West Jordan	5,224	5,149	-75	-1.4%
1135.32	Taylorsville	3,192	3,147	-45	-1.4%
1135.33	Taylorsville	4,819	4,749	-70	-1.5%
1135.34	West Valley City/West Jordan	7,414	7,307	-107	-1.4%
1135.35	West Jordan	8,189	8,389	200	2.4%
1135.36	West Valley City	4,157	4,103	-54	-1.3%
1135.37	West Valley City	3,524	3,474	-50	-1.4%
1135.38	West Valley City	3,230	3,183	-47	-1.5%
1135.39	West Valley City	4,775	4,707	-68	-1.4%
1136	Kearns	5,202	5,127	-75	-1.4%
1137.01	Kearns	4,001	3,943	-58	-1.4%
1137.02	Kearns	2,720	2,681	-39	-1.4%
1138.01	Kearns	5,708	5,626	-82	-1.4%
1138.02	Kearns	3,936	3,879	-57	-1.4%
1138.03	Kearns/West Valley City	8,534	8,441	-93	-1.1%

Census Tract Name	Tract Area Description	Population Levels and Change			
		July 1, 2018 Pop.	July 1, 2019 Pop.	Change	Change (%)
1139.03	Magna	5,097	5,081	-16	-0.3%
1139.04	Magna	5,610	5,573	-37	-0.7%
1139.05	Magna	7,343	7,288	-55	-0.7%
1139.06	Salt Lake City	4,730	4,662	-68	-1.4%
1139.07	Magna/west bench	7,935	8,050	115	1.4%
1140	Salt Lake City	2,862	3,083	221	7.7%
1141	Salt Lake City	3,928	4,125	197	5.0%
1142	West Jordan	4,832	4,955	123	2.5%
1143	West Jordan	19,516	20,672	1,156	5.9%
1145	West Valley City/Salt Lake City	7,760	7,653	-107	-1.4%
1146	Riverton	7,247	7,260	13	0.2%
1147	Salt Lake City	4,635	4,569	-66	-1.4%
1148	Salt Lake City	3,533	3,488	-45	-1.3%
1151.06	Herriman	16,922	19,594	2,672	15.8%
1152.09	South Jordan/West Jordan	14,173	16,487	2,314	16.3%
9800	Salt Lake City	0	0	0	0.0%

Source: Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute, David Eccles School of Business, University of Utah

Table 10: Total Population and Change in Utah County Census Tracts, 2018-2019

Census Tract Name	Tract Area Description	Population Levels and Change			
		July 1, 2018 Pop.	July 1, 2019 Pop.	Change	Change (%)
1.02	Lehi	4,854	4,820	-34	-0.7%
1.03	Lehi	4,503	4,541	38	0.8%
1.04	Lehi	3,271	3,262	-9	-0.3%
1.05	Lehi	4,261	4,230	-31	-0.7%
2.03	American Fork	4,813	4,773	-40	-0.8%
2.04	American Fork	6,430	6,377	-53	-0.8%
2.05	American Fork	4,016	3,985	-31	-0.8%
2.06	American Fork	3,667	3,649	-18	-0.5%
4	American Fork	5,098	5,775	677	13.3%
5.04	Pleasant Grove	4,290	4,272	-18	-0.4%
5.05	Pleasant Grove	3,174	3,202	28	0.9%
5.06	Pleasant Grove	4,143	4,188	45	1.1%
5.07	Pleasant Grove	2,328	2,308	-20	-0.9%
5.08	Pleasant Grove	5,741	5,743	2	0.0%
5.09	Pleasant Grove	9,117	9,266	149	1.6%
6.01	Lindon	4,249	4,457	208	4.9%
6.03	Lindon	4,263	4,237	-26	-0.6%
6.04	Lindon	3,331	3,322	-9	-0.3%
7.03	Orem	5,371	5,318	-53	-1.0%
7.06	Orem	6,736	6,669	-67	-1.0%
7.07	Orem	4,167	4,195	28	0.7%
7.08	Orem	3,048	3,018	-30	-1.0%

Census Tract Name	Tract Area Description	Population Levels and Change			
		July 1, 2018 Pop.	July 1, 2019 Pop.	Change	Change (%)
7.09	Orem	3,144	3,113	-31	-1.0%
7.1	Orem	3,099	3,076	-23	-0.7%
7.11	Orem	2,444	2,419	-25	-1.0%
8.01	Orem	5,632	5,577	-55	-1.0%
8.02	Orem	6,056	5,999	-57	-0.9%
9.01	Orem	5,693	5,644	-49	-0.9%
9.03	Orem	3,630	3,602	-28	-0.8%
9.04	Orem	3,117	3,090	-27	-0.9%
10.01	Orem	4,112	4,078	-34	-0.8%
10.02	Orem	2,659	2,648	-11	-0.4%
11.03	Orem	2,697	2,674	-23	-0.9%
11.05	Orem	3,645	3,661	16	0.4%
11.06	Orem	2,980	2,960	-20	-0.7%
11.07	Orem	4,377	4,643	266	6.1%
11.08	Orem	3,554	3,522	-32	-0.9%
12.01	Orem	4,726	5,120	394	8.3%
12.02	Orem	5,469	5,442	-27	-0.5%
13	Orem	5,100	5,248	148	2.9%
14.01	Provo	3,881	4,156	275	7.1%
14.02	Provo	6,694	6,635	-59	-0.9%
15.01	Provo	4,388	4,414	26	0.6%
15.03	Provo	3,767	3,736	-31	-0.8%

Census Tract Name	Tract Area Description	Population Levels and Change			
		July 1, 2018 Pop.	July 1, 2019 Pop.	Change	Change (%)
15.04	Provo	4,670	4,637	-33	-0.7%
16.01	Provo	5,463	5,433	-30	-0.5%
16.02	Provo	4,991	5,097	106	2.1%
16.03	Provo	4,551	4,462	-89	-2.0%
17.01	Provo	3,674	3,648	-26	-0.7%
17.02	Provo	4,701	4,658	-43	-0.9%
18.01	Provo	6,509	6,469	-40	-0.6%
18.02	Provo	6,792	6,724	-68	-1.0%
18.03	Provo	2,181	2,159	-22	-1.0%
19	Provo	4,424	4,467	43	1.0%
20	Provo	6,325	6,263	-62	-1.0%
21.01	Provo	4,186	4,144	-42	-1.0%
21.02	Provo	3,020	2,990	-30	-1.0%
22.01	Vineyard/Orem	17,419	18,533	1,114	6.4%
22.04	Provo	4,311	4,589	278	6.4%
22.05	Provo	4,310	4,293	-17	-0.4%
22.06	Provo	3,486	3,470	-16	-0.5%
22.07	Provo	4,085	4,137	52	1.3%
23	Provo	3,925	3,962	37	0.9%
24	Provo	1,965	2,331	366	18.6%
25	Provo	4,311	4,269	-42	-1.0%
27.01	Provo	3,220	3,201	-19	-0.6%
27.02	Provo	4,988	4,984	-4	-0.1%
28.01	Provo	3,635	3,608	-27	-0.7%
28.02	Provo/Springville	1,452	1,554	102	7.0%
29.01	Springville	7,256	7,817	561	7.7%
29.02	Springville	3,641	3,618	-23	-0.6%
30.01	Springville	4,511	4,502	-9	-0.2%
30.02	Springville	2,264	2,241	-23	-1.0%
31.03	Springville	2,824	2,817	-7	-0.2%
31.04	Springville	4,202	4,218	16	0.4%
31.05	Springville	3,753	3,713	-40	-1.1%
31.06	Springville	2,794	2,770	-24	-0.9%
32.01	Spanish Fork	2,617	2,813	196	7.5%
32.03	Spanish Fork	4,317	4,274	-43	-1.0%
32.04	Spanish Fork	2,744	2,718	-26	-0.9%
32.05	Spanish Fork	4,659	4,606	-53	-1.1%
33	Spanish Fork	6,801	7,118	317	4.7%
34.01	Payson	3,834	3,877	43	1.1%
34.02	Payson	6,248	6,209	-39	-0.6%
34.03	Payson	5,254	5,285	31	0.6%
101.03	Eagle Mountain	9,864	10,481	617	6.3%
101.04	Eagle Mountain	11,311	12,437	1,126	10.0%
101.05	Eagle Mountain	12,796	13,798	1,002	7.8%
101.06	Saratoga Springs	8,256	9,023	767	9.3%
101.07	Cedar Fort/Fairfield/unincorporated	4,475	4,773	298	6.7%

Census Tract Name	Tract Area Description	Population Levels and Change			
		July 1, 2018 Pop.	July 1, 2019 Pop.	Change	Change (%)
101.08	Lehi	8,644	9,220	576	6.7%
101.09	Saratoga Springs	12,462	15,227	2,765	22.2%
101.1	Lehi	3,911	4,534	623	15.9%
101.11	Lehi	8,766	8,798	32	0.4%
101.12	Lehi/American Fork	7,785	8,921	1,136	14.6%
101.13	Saratoga Springs/Utah Lake	9,590	10,545	955	10.0%
102.08	Alpine	4,279	4,304	25	0.6%
102.09	Alpine	6,008	5,980	-28	-0.5%
102.1	Cedar Hills/Pleasant Grove	6,320	6,267	-53	-0.8%
102.11	Alpine	3,615	3,637	22	0.6%
102.12	Lehi	10,392	10,927	535	5.1%
102.13	Pleasant Grove	3,205	3,328	123	3.8%
102.14	Lehi	8,506	8,780	274	3.2%
102.15	Pleasant Grove	7,903	7,901	-2	0.0%
102.16	Lehi	3,512	3,544	32	0.9%
102.17	Highland/Draper	6,072	6,422	350	5.8%
102.18	Highland	6,114	6,094	-20	-0.3%
102.19	Highland	5,806	5,821	15	0.3%
102.2	Cedar Hills/Highland	6,583	6,537	-46	-0.7%
103.03	Mapleton	4,931	5,108	177	3.6%
103.04	Spanish Fork	10,597	11,639	1,042	9.8%
103.05	Mapleton	3,648	3,766	118	3.2%
104.04	Spanish Fork	5,175	5,304	129	2.5%
104.05	Spanish Fork	4,267	4,225	-42	-1.0%
104.06	Spanish Fork/Salem	3,214	3,358	144	4.5%
104.07	Salem	2,684	2,696	12	0.4%
104.08	Salem	4,570	4,601	31	0.7%
104.09	Santaquin	3,234	3,427	193	6.0%
104.1	Spring Lake	4,092	4,225	133	3.3%
104.11	Salem/Elk Ridge/Woodland Hills	7,131	7,384	253	3.5%
105.03	Spanish Fork/Springville/Lake Shore	4,087	4,129	42	1.0%
105.04	Payson/Benjamin/West Mountain	3,648	3,954	306	8.4%
105.05	Santaquin	4,710	4,826	116	2.5%
105.06	Santaquin	2,057	2,100	43	2.1%
106	Genola/Santaquin/unincorporated	4,945	5,266	321	6.5%
107	American Fork	5,205	5,173	-32	-0.6%
109	Unincorporated Utah County	1,168	1,188	20	1.7%
9801	Unincorporated Utah County	0	0	0	0.0%

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