Utah’s Multiracial Population, 2020

By: Mallory Bateman, Director of Demographic Research

Utah’s multiracial (two or more races) resident population added the most residents and was the fastest-growing racial or ethnic group regardless of Hispanic or Latino origin between 2010 and 2020. This report uses the 2020 census redistricting data to provide insights into Utah’s multiracial population, including ethnicity, youth and adult populations, and where people live.

Key highlights:

203,495 multiracial Utahns drove approximately 40% of this decade’s statewide growth.

Multiracial Utahns identify as 57 different combinations of the five available race options, with the largest populations including White or Some Other Race.

Over 90% of the multiracial population identified as a combination of exactly two race categories.

Over Half of Utahns identifying as multiracial also identified as Hispanic or Latino.

The American Indian or Alaska Native share of the total population more than doubled when adding multiracial residents who include this group in their identity, from around 1.3% of Utahns (41,644) to 2.7% (87,234).

Grand, Salt Lake, Utah, and Weber counties have higher shares of the population identifying as multiracial than the state.

A Decade of Change

Considering race alone without ethnicity, the multiracial (two or more races) population increased by 276% since 2010 in the United States and 269% in Utah. Utah’s multiracial population growth ranked 13th fastest in the nation. This increase accounted for an additional 203,495 Utahns and drove approximately 40% of the decade’s statewide growth.

Nationwide, this growth increased the share of multiracial residents from 2.9% to 10.2% of the total population. In Utah, the share increased from 2.7% to 8.5%. This resulting share falls near the middle of other states – 20th in the nation. Similarly ranked states include New York and Massachusetts (8.7%) and Idaho (8.3%).

Salt Lake County experienced the largest absolute increase in the multiracial population at nearly 85,000 residents, or approximately 42% of the increase statewide. Wasatch County experienced the largest percentage increase at 690%, increasing from 326 residents in 2010 to over 2,500 in 2020.
Race and Ethnicity in the decennial census

Race and ethnicity are self-reported in two separate questions. Since the 2000 census, respondents can select as many options as they feel represents their identity. The Census Bureau recognizes that race categories reflect a “social definition of race recognized in this country and [are] not an attempt to define race biologically, anthropologically, or genetically.”¹

Respondents have six race options. Five options, as defined by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) in 1997, are:

- White
- Black or African American
- American Indian or Alaska Native
- Asian
- Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander

The option of “Some Other Race” is also available to those who do not identify with the five OMB options.²

Ethnicity is a separate classification from race, connecting people through shared cultural identity, such as language or beliefs. Although the United States is home to many ethnic populations, the official OMB definition recognizes only one: Hispanic or Latino. Individuals of Hispanic or Latino origin can be of any race or combination of race options.

This document uses the full OMB terminology when discussing different races and refers to the Two or More Race population as multiracial.

Changes in 2020

The categories for race and ethnicity have changed throughout each iteration of the decennial census.³

Data processing practices in 2020 allowed for more inclusive detail in racial and ethnic identity than in 2010.⁴ This makes some comparisons, especially for groups of two or more races, difficult between 2010 and 2020.

The 2020 census also included an option to identify origins. For example, people of Middle Eastern or North African descent would be considered “White” by the Census Bureau. The addition of the ancestry response would allow residents with these backgrounds to identify themselves if they so choose. The full release of the 2020 census data will hopefully include these insights.

Table 1: Race in Utah, 2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race</th>
<th>Alone</th>
<th>Multiracial population including each race</th>
<th>Increase to population with multiracial population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White alone</td>
<td>2,573,413</td>
<td>2,839,674</td>
<td>10.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black or African American alone</td>
<td>40,058</td>
<td>67,128</td>
<td>67.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Indian or Alaska Native alone</td>
<td>41,644</td>
<td>87,234</td>
<td>109.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian alone</td>
<td>80,438</td>
<td>125,088</td>
<td>55.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander alone</td>
<td>36,930</td>
<td>59,247</td>
<td>60.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some Other Race alone</td>
<td>220,120</td>
<td>391,118</td>
<td>77.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2020 Census Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File

Measurement Metrics and Accounting Differences

A common approach when interacting with race and ethnicity data is to use exclusive groups. The Hispanic or Latino population is counted as a single total and is subtracted from the OMB race categories, leaving a “not Hispanic, [race] alone” population. The exclusive group approach avoids double-counting the population. This document generally presents information for the entire race category, including the Hispanic or Latino population, unless noted otherwise.

For example, adding the multiracial American Indian or Alaska Native population to the “alone” population more than doubles the number of people reporting this race category. Table 1 highlights these increases across all OMB groups.

American Indian or Alaska Native Population More Than Doubled After Including Multiracial Residents

While the population in all race groups increases when considering multiracial residents, the American Indian and Alaska Native more than doubled when including everyone who selected this group as all or part of their racial identity. This significant increase in population highlights the underrepresentation of indigenous people when using an exclusive race group approach. As an additional nuance to the data, the OMB standards describe the American Indian or Alaska Native category as someone “who maintains tribal affiliation or community attachment” and therefore may not reflect tribal rolls.⁵

While only 1.3% of Utahns (41,644) identify as American Indian or Alaska Native alone, around 2.7% (87,234) include American Indian or Alaska Native as part of their racial identity. This increase when considering multiracial American Indian or Alaska Native populations aligns with national trends. A larger share of the population includes American Indian or Alaska Native in combination with other races, rather than alone.⁶
Of the population that identifies as American Indian or Alaska Native (alone or multiracial):

- Over half (45,590) identify as multiracial.
- Nearly 70% of multiracial American Indian or Alaska Natives identify as White and American Indian or Alaska Native.
- Another 11% of multiracial American Indian or Alaska Natives identify as White, American Indian or Alaska Native, and Some Other Race combined.
- Nearly two-thirds of the multiracial American Indian or Alaska Native population also identify as Hispanic or Latino (56,858 or 65.2%).

Eight tribal nations intersect with 13 counties in Utah. San Juan County, which intersects with the Navajo, Ute Mountain Ute, and San Juan Southern Paiute nations, is home to the second-largest American Indian or Alaska Native population in the state (7,583). In addition, San Juan County has the largest share of the total population, including American Indian or Alaska Native as part of their identity statewide (52%). Of the 12 other counties that intersect tribal nations, Uintah County has the second-highest share (9%), with four additional counties having over 5% of their population reporting as American Indian or Alaska Native. While Salt Lake County has the largest total population including American Indian or Alaska Native in their racial identity (29,427), no tribal nations are within its border.

The addition of the multiracial American Indian or Alaska Native population more than doubles those identifying solely as American Indian or Alaska Native in Box Elder, Iron, Juab, Millard, Tooele, Wasatch, and Washington counties. These populations increase by 84% in Beaver and Sevier counties. Grand (58%), Duchesne (46%), and Uintah (36%) counties experience smaller increases. In San Juan County, adding the multiracial population only increases those identifying as American Indian or Alaska Native by 4% or 305 residents.

**Multiracial Identities in Utah**

Multiracial Utahns identify as one of the 57 different potential combinations of two or more races. The total populations of all the unique combined identities range from one person to tens of thousands of Utahns. Table 2, at the end of this document, provides a detailed breakdown of these populations at the state level.

The vast majority (94%) of the multiracial population in Utah identified as a combination of exactly two race categories. Nearly 6% identified as three or more races and less than one percent identified as four or more races. Throughout all combinations of racial identities, the White and Some Other Race populations were the most likely to be combined with another option, followed by the American Indian or Alaska Native, and Asian populations.

**Figure 2: Share of 2020 Population by American Indian or Alaska Native Identity in Utah Counties with Tribal Nations**

The combination of White and Some Other Race was the largest share of the multiracial population at 155,296 residents or 55.7%. The rest of the top five largest populations were all a combination of two races: White and Asian (32,648 residents or 11.7%), White and American Indian or Alaska Native (31,850 or 11.4%), White and Black or African American (17,096 or 6.1%), and White and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander (12,766 or 4.6%).

Eight other combined groups all had at least 1,000 residents. Four of the eight were combinations of three races (White, American Indian and Alaska Native, Some Other Race; White, Asian, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; White, Black or African American, American Indian and Alaska Native; and White, Black or African American, Some Other Race). The remaining four populations were a combination of two race groups (American Indian and Alaska Native, Some Other Race; Black or African American, Some Other Race; Asian, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Asian, Some Other Race).

Seven combined populations had populations between 500 and 1,000 residents. The remaining 37 combined race groups ranged from 450 residents to just a few people.

**Ethnicity and Multiracial Identities in Utah**

In the Census Bureau language, ethnicity refers to Hispanic or Latino origin. People of Hispanic or Latino origin can be of any single race or combination of races. The changes in data coding in the 2020 census provide additional depth of understanding of race for the Hispanic or Latino population compared to previous decennial censuses. Nationally, the share of the Hispanic or Latino
population identifying as multiracial increased by 567% between 2010 and 2020. Table 2 presents full detail for each ethnic population.

**Hispanic or Latino Origin**

Over half (56.8% or 158,561 Utahns) of the population identifying as two or more races also identified as Hispanic or Latino. Fifty-six of the 57 unique combined populations included populations that also identified as Hispanic or Latino. These populations range from a single person to over 133,000 Utahns. Sixteen unique race combinations include more than 100 people.

Over 94% of the Hispanic or Latino multiracial population identifies as a combination of exactly two races. Most Hispanic or Latino multiracial people identified as Some Other Race and White (84.0%). The second-largest Hispanic or Latino multiracial population is the American Indian or Alaska Native and White population (3.5%).

**Not Hispanic or Latino Origin**

The 43% of the multiracial population (120,452 Utahns) who do not identify as Hispanic or Latino share some similarities with the Hispanic or Latino multiracial population. Over nine in ten (93.4%) identify as a combination of exactly two races. The largest populations are those who identify as White and Asian (30,875 or 25.6%), American Indian or Alaska Native and White (26,337 or 21.9%), and White and Some Other Race (22,042 or 18.3%).

As seen by comparing Figures 3 and 4, there is a more even distribution in the non-Hispanic or Latino multiracial population than the Hispanic or Latino multiracial population. Two other populations of two combined races had shares of 10% or more in the non-Hispanic or Latino population: White and Black or African American (15,315 or 12.7%) and White and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander (12,050 or 10.0%). Additionally, the 3,551 individuals who identified as part of the White, Asian, and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander population represent 2.9% of the non-Hispanic multiracial population.

**Multiracial Identities by Age in Utah**

A larger share of the under 18 population (11.9%) identify as multiracial than the over 18 population (7.2%). However, due to a larger total over 18 population, the total populations for both age groups are reversed. The multiracial population is larger for the under 18 population (166,484) than the under 18 population (112,529). While the vast majority of the under and over 18 multiracial populations identify as a combination of two races, a higher share of the under 18 multiracial population identifies as three or more races.

Multiracial Utahns under 18 identify as 54 different racial combinations, with the largest populations being combinations of White and another race. Nearly half identified as White and Some Other Race (49.1% or 55,263 residents). Another 25% identified as two combined populations - White and Asian (14.7% or 16,572) and White and American Indian or Alaska Native (10.1% or 11,413). The multiracial population over 18 identifies as 55 different combinations. The three largest populations are the same as for the under 18 population; however, the size of the populations vary for the adults. The majority of the adult multiracial
population identified as White and Some Other Race (60.1% or 100,033). The White and American Indian or Alaska Native population is the second-largest (12.3% or 20,437), followed by the White and Asian population (9.7% or 16,076).

A slightly larger share of multiracial Utahns over 18 identifies as Hispanic or Latino than the under 18 population, at 59.0% of the over 18 multiracial population compared to 53.6% of the under 18 population.

Geographic Distribution

Four counties—Grand, Salt Lake, Utah, and Weber, have higher shares of the multiracial population than the state. Like the state, most of the multiracial populations in these counties identified as a combination of exactly two races.

Over half of the multiracial populations in all four counties also identified as Hispanic or Latino. In all four counties, the majority of multiracial populations that include Some Other Race also identified as Hispanic or Latino.

White and Some Other Race is the largest multiracial population within these counties. Most of the White and Some Other Race population in all four counties also identified as Hispanic or Latino. White and Some Other Race is the largest multiracial population within these counties. Most of the White and Some Other Race population in all four counties also identified as Hispanic or Latino. The majority of the 2nd and 3rd largest populations in all four counties (White and Asian, White and American Indian or Alaska Native) do not identify as Hispanic or Latino.

Conclusion

Like the nation, Utah’s multiracial population grew significantly between 2010 and 2020. While there are myriad ways to look at the data, the redistricting summary file provides the first glimpse into the diversity of Utah’s growing multiracial population. Other releases from the Census Bureau, including the complete 2020 census data and the American Community Survey throughout the decade, will help provide additional insights. The term “multiracial” includes many populations, and the Census Bureau data alone cannot identify all the different layers of communities within those populations. Building additional knowledge about Utah’s multiracial population requires the combined approach of qualitative and local data collection.
Table 2: Detail of Two or More Race Populations by Race and Ethnicity in Utah, 2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Total Population</th>
<th>Not Hispanic or Latino</th>
<th>Hispanic or Latino</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total:</strong></td>
<td>3,271,616</td>
<td>2,778,704</td>
<td>492,912</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Population of one race:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White alone</td>
<td>2,992,603</td>
<td>2,658,252</td>
<td>334,351</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black or African American alone</td>
<td>40,058</td>
<td>37,192</td>
<td>2,866</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Indian and Alaska Native alone</td>
<td>41,644</td>
<td>28,690</td>
<td>12,954</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian alone</td>
<td>80,438</td>
<td>78,618</td>
<td>1,820</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone</td>
<td>36,930</td>
<td>35,831</td>
<td>1,099</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some Other Race alone</td>
<td>220,120</td>
<td>12,566</td>
<td>207,554</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Population of two or more races:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White; Black or African American</td>
<td>17,096</td>
<td>15,315</td>
<td>1,781</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White; American Indian and Alaska Native</td>
<td>31,850</td>
<td>26,337</td>
<td>5,513</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White; Asian</td>
<td>32,648</td>
<td>30,875</td>
<td>1,773</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander</td>
<td>12,766</td>
<td>12,050</td>
<td>716</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White; Some Other Race</td>
<td>155,296</td>
<td>22,042</td>
<td>133,254</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native</td>
<td>888</td>
<td>658</td>
<td>230</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black or African American; Asian</td>
<td>744</td>
<td>683</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black or African American; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander</td>
<td>651</td>
<td>610</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black or African American; Some Other Race</td>
<td>2,350</td>
<td>624</td>
<td>1,726</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian</td>
<td>373</td>
<td>277</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Indian and Alaska Native; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander</td>
<td>333</td>
<td>272</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Indian and Alaska Native; Some Other Race</td>
<td>3,090</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>2,972</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander</td>
<td>2,303</td>
<td>2,138</td>
<td>165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian; Some Other Race</td>
<td>1,054</td>
<td>375</td>
<td>679</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some Other Race</td>
<td>451</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>342</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Population of three races:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White; Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native</td>
<td>1,520</td>
<td>1,093</td>
<td>427</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White; Black or African American; Asian</td>
<td>702</td>
<td>621</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White; Black or African American; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander</td>
<td>369</td>
<td>331</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White; Black or African American; Some Other Race</td>
<td>1,373</td>
<td>287</td>
<td>1,086</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian</td>
<td>774</td>
<td>557</td>
<td>217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White; American Indian and Alaska Native; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander</td>
<td>378</td>
<td>310</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White; American Indian and Alaska Native; Some Other Race</td>
<td>4,847</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>4,674</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander</td>
<td>3,823</td>
<td>3,551</td>
<td>272</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White; Asian; Some Other Race</td>
<td>990</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>815</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some Other Race</td>
<td>321</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>288</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Some Other Race</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black or African American; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black or African American; Some Other Race</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black or African American; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some Other Race</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Indian and Alaska Native; Some Other Race</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Indian and Alaska Native; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some Other Race</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some Other Race</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population of four races:</td>
<td>Total Population</td>
<td>Not Hispanic or Latino</td>
<td>Hispanic or Latino</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White; Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian</td>
<td>1,368</td>
<td>524</td>
<td>844</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White; Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White; Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Some Other Race</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White; Black or African American; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White; Black or African American; Asian; Some Other Race</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White; Black or African American; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some Other Race</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander</td>
<td>207</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Some Other Race</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White; American Indian and Alaska Native; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some Other Race</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some Other Race</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Some Other Race</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some Other Race</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black or African American; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some Other Race</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some Other Race</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population of five races:</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White; Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White; Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Some Other Race</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White; Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some Other Race</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White; Black or African American; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some Other Race</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some Other Race</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some Other Race</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population of six races:</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White; Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some Other Race</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2020 Census Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File

Endnotes

7. Counties include Beaver, Box Elder, Duchesne, Grand, Iron, Juab, Millard, San Juan, Sevier, Tooele, Uintah, Wasatch, and Washington, according to information provided by the Utah Division of Indian Affairs at https://indian.utah.gov/tribal-nations/

Research Brief assistance provided by Charley Hart, Graduate Assistant
Partners in the Community

The following individuals and entities help support the research mission of the Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute.

Legacy Partners
The Gardner Company
Intermountain Healthcare
Clark and Christine Ivory Foundation
KSL and Deseret News
Larry H. & Gail Miller Family Foundation
Mountain America Credit Union
Salt Lake City Corporation
Salt Lake County
University of Utah Health
Utah Governor's Office of Economic Opportunity
WCF Insurance
Zions Bank

Executive Partners
Mark and Karen Bouchard
The Boyer Company
Clyde Companies
Salt Lake Chamber

Sustaining Partners
Dominion Energy
Staker Parson Materials and Construction

Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute Advisory Board

Conveners
Michael O. Leavitt
Mitt Romney

Board
Scott Anderson, Co-Chair
Gail Miller, Co-Chair
Doug Anderson
Deborah Bayle
Cynthia A. Berg
Roger Boyer
Wilford Clyde
Sophia M. DiCaro
Cameron Diehl
Lisa Eccles
Spencer P. Eccles
Christian Gardner
Kem C. Gardner
Kimberly Gardner
Natalie Gochnour
Brandy Grace
Rachel Hayes
Clark Ivory
Mike S. Leavitt
Derek Miller
Ann Millner
Sterling Nielsen
Jason Perry
Ray Pickup
Gary B. Porter
Taylor Randall
Jill Remington Love
Brad Rencher
Josh Romney
Charles W. Sorenson
James Lee Sorenson
Vicki Varela

Ex Officio (invited)
Governor Spencer Cox
Speaker Brad Wilson
Senate President
Stuart Adams
Representative Brian King
Senator Karen Mayne
Mayor Jenny Wilson
Mayor Erin Mendenhall

Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute Staff and Advisors

Leadership Team
Natalie Gochnour, Associate Dean and Director
Mallory Bateman, Director of Demographic Research
Phil Dean, Chief Economist and Public Finance Senior Research Fellow
Shelley Kruger, Accounting and Finance Manager
Colleen Larson, Administrative Manager
Dianne Meppen, Director of Survey Research
Nicholas Thiriot, Communications Director
James A. Wood, Ivory-Boyer Senior Fellow

Staff
Eric Albers, Research Associate
Max Becker, Research Associate
Samantha Ball, Senior Research Associate
Andrea Thomas Brandley, Research Associate
Kara Ann Byrne, Senior Research Associate
Mike Christensen, Scholar-in-Residence
Nate Christensen, Research Associate
Dejan Eskic, Senior Research Fellow
Enas Faraq, Research Assistant
Emily Harris, Senior Demographer
Michael T. Hogue, Senior Research Statistician
Mike Hollingshaus, Senior Demographer
Thomas Holst, Senior Energy Analyst
Jennifer Leaver, Senior Tourism Analyst
Nate Lloyd, Deputy Director of Economics and Public Policy
Levi Pace, Senior Research Economist
Natalie Roney, Economist
Shannon Simonsen, Research Coordinator
Paul Springer, Senior Graphic Designer
Laura Summers, Senior Health Care Analyst

Faculty Advisors
Matt Burbank, College of Social and Behavioral Science
Elena Patel, David Eccles School of Business
Nathan Seegert, David Eccles School of Business

Senior Advisors
Jonathan Ball, Office of the Legislative Fiscal Analyst
Silvia Castro, Suazo Business Center
Gary Cornia, Marriott School of Business
Wes Curtis, Community-at-Large
Theresa Foxley, EDCUtah
Dan Griffiths, Tanner LLC
Emma Houston, University of Utah
Beth Jarosz, Population Reference Bureau
Darin Mellott, CBRE
Pamela S. Perlich, University of Utah
Chris Redgrave, Community-at-Large
Wesley Smith, Western Governors University
Juliette Tennert, Utah System of Higher Education

Informed Decisions
Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute  411 East South Temple Street, Salt Lake City, Utah 84111  801-585-5618  gardner.utah.edu