

ECONOMIC REPORT *to the* GOVERNOR

.....
PREPARED BY THE
UTAH ECONOMIC COUNCIL



2021

A collaborative endeavor of
David Eccles School of Business
Governor's Office of Management and Budget



DAVID ECCLES SCHOOL OF BUSINESS

Preface

The Utah Economic Report to the Governor serves as the preeminent source for data, research, and analysis about the Utah economy. This 2021 version marks 33 consecutive years of publication.

The report provides timely and relevant data and analysis about economic indicators, as well as a focus on critical industries in the state of Utah. The improved economic understanding and literacy helps decision-makers make economically informed decisions and helps Utah to prosper.

Utah Economic Council and Collaborators

The Utah Economic Council prepares and oversees the report's contents and publication, under the sponsorship and partnership of the Governor's Office of Management and Budget, the David Eccles School of Business, and the Salt Lake Chamber. This partnership brings together the strengths of government, academia, and business into a single report, providing a valuable economic asset to the community.

More detailed information about the findings in each chapter can be obtained by contacting the authoring entity, which is referenced at the beginning of each chapter.

Data Used in This Report

The contents of this report come from a multitude of sources. The authors source each table and figure and generally provide data for the most recent year or period available as of mid-November 2020. Readers will often encounter a quarter or more of lag time before economic data become final. Readers can refer to noted sources later in 2021 for final data.

Data in this report are subject to error arising from a variety of factors, including sampling variability, reporting errors, incomplete coverage, non-response, imputations, and processing error. Contact the authoring entity for information about sources, limitations, and appropriate use of the data included in this report.

Data for States and Counties

This report focuses on state and county geographies, but also includes some sub-county data. For information about data for a different level of geography than shown in this report contact the contributing entity.

Electronic Access

Visit the Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute's website at www.gardner.utah.edu for a digital version of this report.

Suggestions and Comments

The Utah Economic Council encourages suggestions and comments about the report. Send feedback to the Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute, 411 East South Temple Street, Salt Lake City, Utah 84111 or by email at gardnerinstitute@eccles.utah.edu.

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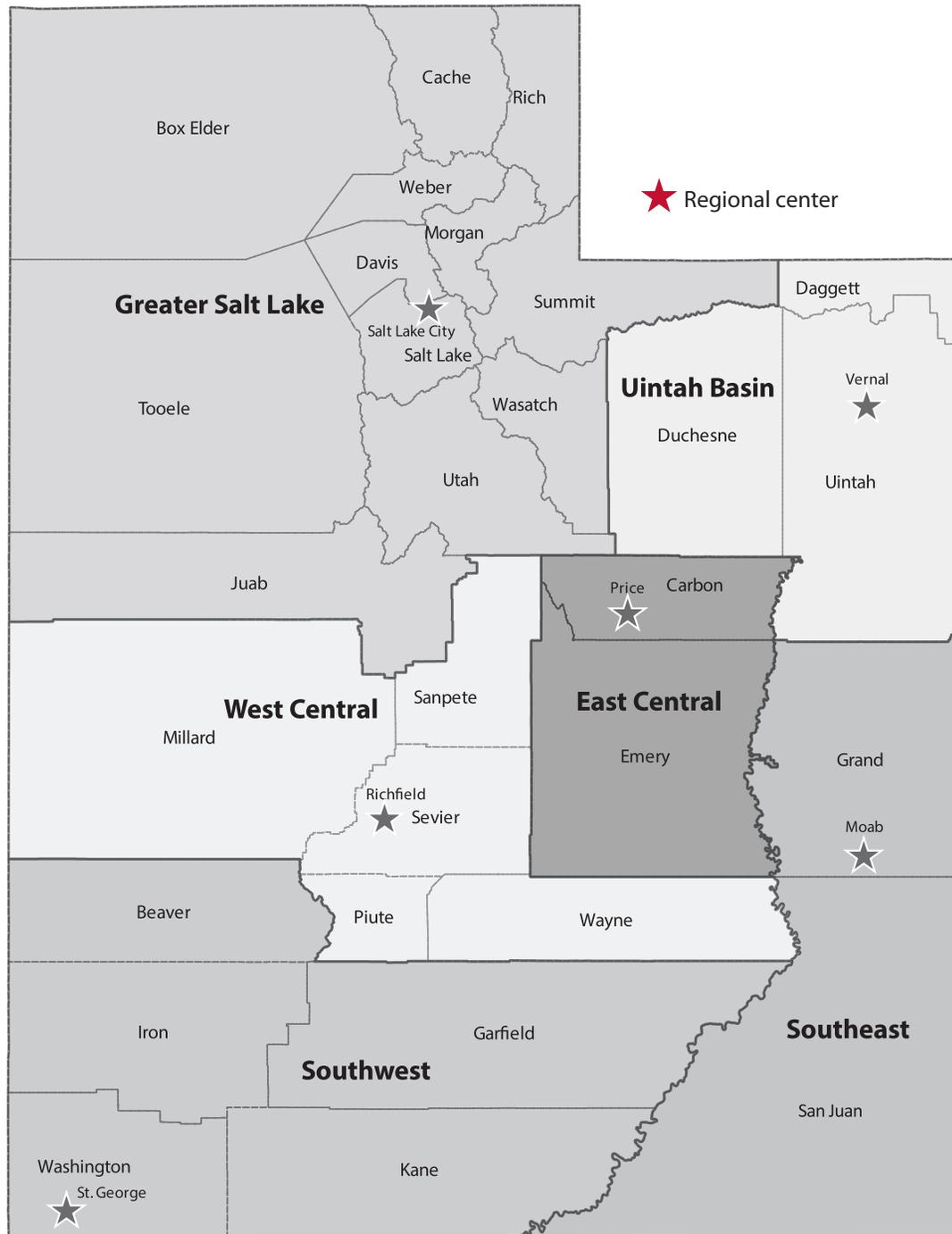
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Utah's Economic Regions



Source: Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute

Economic Indicators for Utah and the United States, December 2020

| | UNITS | 2018 ACTUAL | 2019 ACTUAL | 2020 ESTIMATE | 2021 FORECAST | PERCENT CHANGE | | |
|----------------------------------------------|------------------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|--------|--------|
| | | | | | | 18 -19 | 19 -20 | 20 -21 |
| DEMOGRAPHICS | | | | | | | | |
| U.S. July 1st Population | Millions | 327 | 328 | 329 | 335 | 0.3% | 0.3% | 1.8% |
| Utah July 1st Population | Thousands | 3,167 | 3,220 | 3,273 | 3,324 | 1.7% | 1.6% | 1.6% |
| Utah Net Migration | Thousands | 23.2 | 25 | 25.3 | 25 | 7.8% | 1.2% | -1.2% |
| Utah Households | Thousands | 1,061 | 1,085 | 1,110 | 1,136 | 2.3% | 2.3% | 2.3% |
| EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES | | | | | | | | |
| U.S. Nonfarm Employment (BLS) | Millions | 148.9 | 150.9 | 142.6 | 147.4 | 1.3% | -5.5% | 3.4% |
| U.S. Unemployment Rate (BLS) | Percent | 3.9% | 3.7% | 8.2% | 6.4% | | | |
| U.S. Total Nonfarm Wages (BLS) | Billion Dollars | 8,894 | 9,309 | 9,286 | 9,841 | 4.7% | -0.2% | 6.0% |
| U.S. Average Annual Pay (BLS) | Dollars | 59,737 | 61,678 | 65,110 | 66,768 | 3.2% | 5.6% | 2.5% |
| U.S. Personal Income (BEA) | Billion Dollars | 17,852 | 18,552 | 19,917 | 19,431 | 3.9% | 7.4% | -2.4% |
| Utah Nonfarm Employment (DWS) | Thousands | 1,517 | 1,560 | 1,538 | 1,596 | 2.8% | -1.4% | 3.8% |
| Utah Unemployment Rate (DWS) | Percent | 3.1% | 2.6% | 4.9% | 4.0% | | | |
| Utah Total Nonfarm Wages (DWS) | Million Dollars | 72,270 | 77,400 | 82,020 | 88,520 | 7.1% | 6.0% | 7.9% |
| Utah Average Annual Pay (DWS) | Dollars | 47,627 | 49,623 | 53,336 | 55,462 | 4.2% | 7.5% | 4.0% |
| Utah Personal Income (BEA) | Million Dollars | 148,241 | 156,896 | 170,732 | 173,413 | 5.8% | 8.8% | 1.6% |
| PRODUCTION AND SALES | | | | | | | | |
| U.S. Real Gross Domestic Product | Billion Chained \$2012 | 18,688 | 19,092 | 18,415 | 19,091 | 2.2% | -3.5% | 3.7% |
| U.S. Real Exports | Billion Chained \$2012 | 2,550 | 2,547 | 2,234 | 2,456 | -0.1% | -12.3% | 9.9% |
| U.S. Retail Sales | Billion Dollars | 6,005 | 6,216 | 6,190 | 6,617 | 3.5% | -0.4% | 6.9% |
| Utah Exports (NAICS, Census) | Million Dollars | 14,390 | 17,339 | 17,638 | 20,052 | 20.5% | 1.7% | 13.7% |
| Utah All Taxable Sales | Million Dollars | 64,963 | 68,923 | 72,894 | 77,475 | 6.1% | 5.8% | 6.3% |
| REAL ESTATE AND CONSTRUCTION | | | | | | | | |
| U.S. Private Residential Investment | Billion Dollars | 798 | 807 | 870 | 934 | 1.1% | 7.8% | 7.4% |
| U.S. Nonresidential Structures | Billion Dollars | 631 | 650 | 587 | 563 | 3.0% | -9.7% | -4.1% |
| U.S. Purchase-only Home Price Index | 1991Q1 = 100 | 260 | 273 | 289 | 306 | 5.0% | 5.9% | 5.9% |
| Utah Dwelling Unit Permits | Thousands | 24,245 | 27,610 | 30,745 | 30,000 | 13.9% | 11.4% | -2.4% |
| Utah Residential Permit Value | Million Dollars | 5,152 | 5,800 | 6,330 | 6,150 | 12.6% | 9.1% | -2.8% |
| Utah Nonresidential Permit Value | Million Dollars | 2,166 | 2,596 | 2,334 | 2,000 | 19.9% | -10.1% | -14.3% |
| Utah Purchase-only Home Price Index | 1991Q1 = 100 | 472 | 507 | 558 | 588 | 7.4% | 10.1% | 5.4% |
| ENERGY PRODUCTION AND PRICES | | | | | | | | |
| West Texas Intermediate Crude Oil | \$ Per Barrel | 64.9 | 57.0 | 38.7 | 46.0 | -12.2% | -32.1% | 18.9% |
| Utah Coal Production | Million Tons | 13.8 | 14.3 | 13.5 | 14.5 | 3.6% | -5.6% | 7.4% |
| Utah Coal Prices | \$ Per Short Ton | 36.3 | 38.0 | 36.0 | 35.0 | 4.7% | -5.3% | -2.8% |
| Utah Crude Oil Production | Million Barrels | 37.1 | 36.9 | 32 | 33.5 | -0.5% | -13.3% | 4.7% |
| Utah Oil Prices | \$ Per Barrel | 56.9 | 48.3 | 33.0 | 37.0 | -15.1% | -31.7% | 12.1% |
| Utah Natural Gas Production Sales | Billion Cubic Feet | 250 | 218 | 190 | 185 | -12.8% | -12.8% | -2.6% |
| Utah Natural Gas Prices | \$ Per MCF | 2.77 | 2.5 | 2 | 2.75 | -9.7% | -20.0% | 37.5% |
| Utah Copper Mined Production | Million Pounds | 466 | 410 | 330 | 380 | -12.0% | -19.5% | 15.2% |
| Utah Copper Prices | \$ Per Pound | 3 | 2.55 | 2.6 | 2.9 | -15.0% | 2.0% | 11.5% |
| PRICES, INFLATION, AND INTEREST RATES | | | | | | | | |
| U.S. CPI Urban Consumers | 1982-84 = 100 | 251 | 256 | 259 | 266 | 2.0% | 1.2% | 2.7% |
| U.S. Federal Funds Rate | Effective Rate | 1.83 | 2.16 | 0.38 | 0.1 | | | |
| U.S. 3-Month Treasury Bills | Discount Rate | 1.94 | 2.06 | 0.37 | 0.1 | | | |
| U.S. 10-Year Treasury Notes | Yield (%) | 2.91 | 2.14 | 0.85 | 0.9 | | | |
| 30-Year Fixed Mortgage Rate | Percent | 4.54 | 3.94 | 3.18 | 3.09 | | | |

Sources: Utah Economic Council, State of Utah Revenue Assumptions Working Group, IHS Markit, U.S. Census Bureau, and Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute.

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Report Overview

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UTAH

Utah's decade long expansion, the longest on record, ended in 2020 with the emergence of COVID-19. The public health crisis presented the greatest challenge to the Utah economy since the Great Recession. In the early spring, the forecast for 2020 was bleak as the unemployment rate in April climbed to roughly 10%. But as the year unfolded, the resiliency of the Utah economy was on full display. By November, Utah's year-over employment was down -0.2%, one of the smallest employment declines of any state, and the unemployment rate had dropped to 4.3%. Nationwide employment was -6.0% and the unemployment rate was 6.7%.

Although the job market in Utah has fared better than in any other state not all industries escaped the impact of COVID-19. Tourism has been hard hit, with national park visits down 32%. Bryce Canyon suffered the worst decline with a drop of 38% in visitations. Third-quarter data for accommodations services (hotels and motels) show a drop of 22% in lodging. Restaurants and fast food establishments have also been hurt, but the impact appears to be less than expected. Take-out and delivery have given some buffer to sit-down restaurants. Retail sales activity overall has been surprisingly strong. The 2020 forecast for taxable retail sales shows an increase of 13.3%, with building and garden establishments and grocery stores particularly strong.

Utah exports in 2020 are forecast to reach \$17.6 billion, the third-highest year on record. Notably, the value of other export commodities (excludes gold) at \$8.7 billion will be the highest ever, with electronics and agricultural products among Utah's major export products. The forecast for residential construction shows a record of 30,745 dwelling units, surpassing the previous record high of 28,285 in 2005. The value of residential construction will top \$6.3 billion. The housing boom in apartments

and condominiums continues, and single-family construction will have the best year since 2006. Housing demand has not slowed with COVID-19, as historically low mortgage rates attract buyers to the market. The strong demand has pushed up housing prices. The median sales price of a single-family home in Utah will be up by 11% to \$385,000 in 2020. The construction boom includes nonresidential construction with \$2.3 billion in value in 2020. The total value of permit authorized construction (residential, nonresidential, and additions, alterations and repairs) will be \$10.3 billion in 2020, a record year as well.

While the public health crisis has been tragic, the impact of the pandemic on the Utah economy has been much milder than initially expected. And, a strong recovery is forecast for 2021, with employment increasing by 58,000 jobs, which would be the largest single-year increase in employment in Utah's history.

UNITED STATES

The spread of the SARS-CoV-2 virus that causes COVID-19 precipitated economic disruptions around the world. The U.S. economy was not spared with the sharpest quarterly drop in GDP on record, falling 31.4%, on an annualized basis, in Q2 2020. Policymakers met this crisis with an unprecedented amount of fiscal and monetary firepower. This included the \$2.2 trillion CARES Act and a rapid expansion of the Fed's balance sheet. That response enabled a strong rebound in activity during Q3 2020 when the U.S. economy grew by 33.1%, on an annualized basis, in Q3 2020. This response was further fortified by the \$900 billion COVID-relief package passed by Congress in late 2020.

Looking ahead, a full economic recovery will depend on greater deployment of vaccines and therapeutics to end the pandemic. Fortunately, there is positive news on that front with two

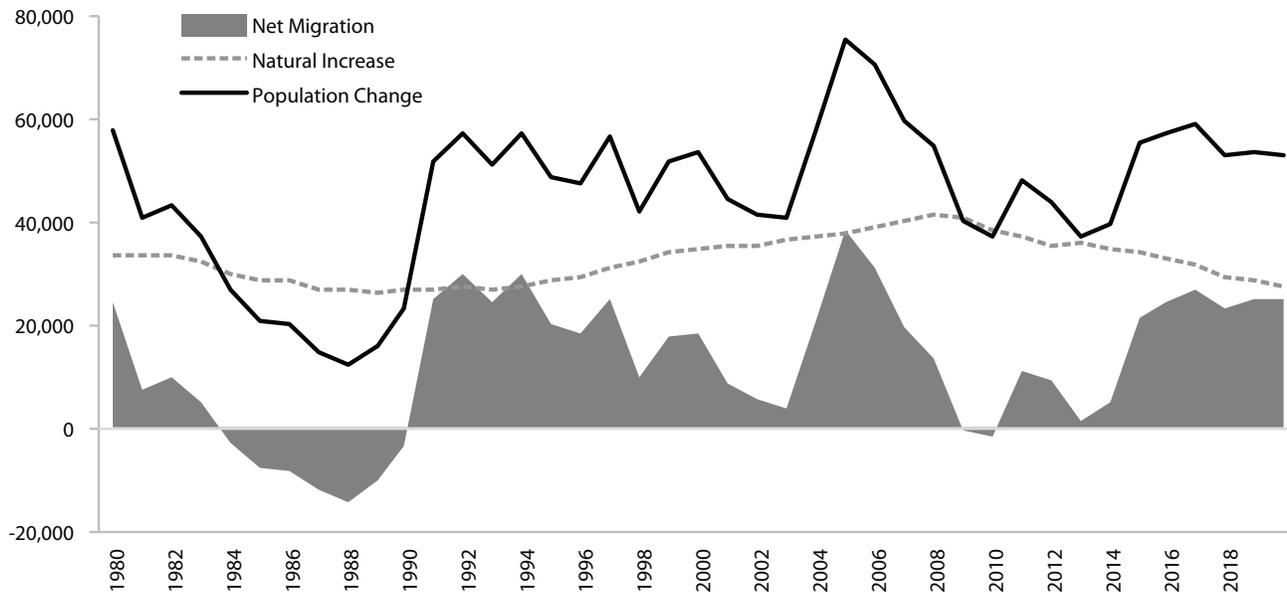
vaccines already having received emergency use authorization in the U.S. Additional vaccines are likely to be approved during the first quarter of 2021. As such, current expectations are that the general public will have access to COVID-19 vaccines sometime in Q2 2021. As this occurs, normal activity levels will be able to resume and will fuel strong growth during the second and third quarters of 2021.

Mainstream projection sources have U.S. GDP contracting by 3.5% in 2020 and growing by 3.7% in 2021. In addition to pent up demand, this rebound will be supported by ultra-low interest rates that will further support consumer and business activity. Given the Fed’s policy change to allow inflation to overshoot its 2% target after periods of subdued inflation, this support will remain in place until the economy is on firmer ground. Regarding the incoming Biden

Administration, the President-elect has signaled a desire for additional fiscal stimulus. Should this occur, it would represent an upside opportunity to the current forecast. A return to a more normalized global trade environment, though tensions with China will remain, should further bolster business sentiment amid a strong recovery.

In summary, after a historically difficult year, the U.S. economy is poised to stage a strong recovery in 2021, with GDP growth approaching 4% for the year. This will be supported by interest rates that remain “lower for longer.” In terms of risks to the outlook, if the vaccine rollout timeline were delayed, that would weigh on growth during the coming year. Should there be additional fiscal support for the economy, there would be notable upside opportunity to the current consensus forecast.

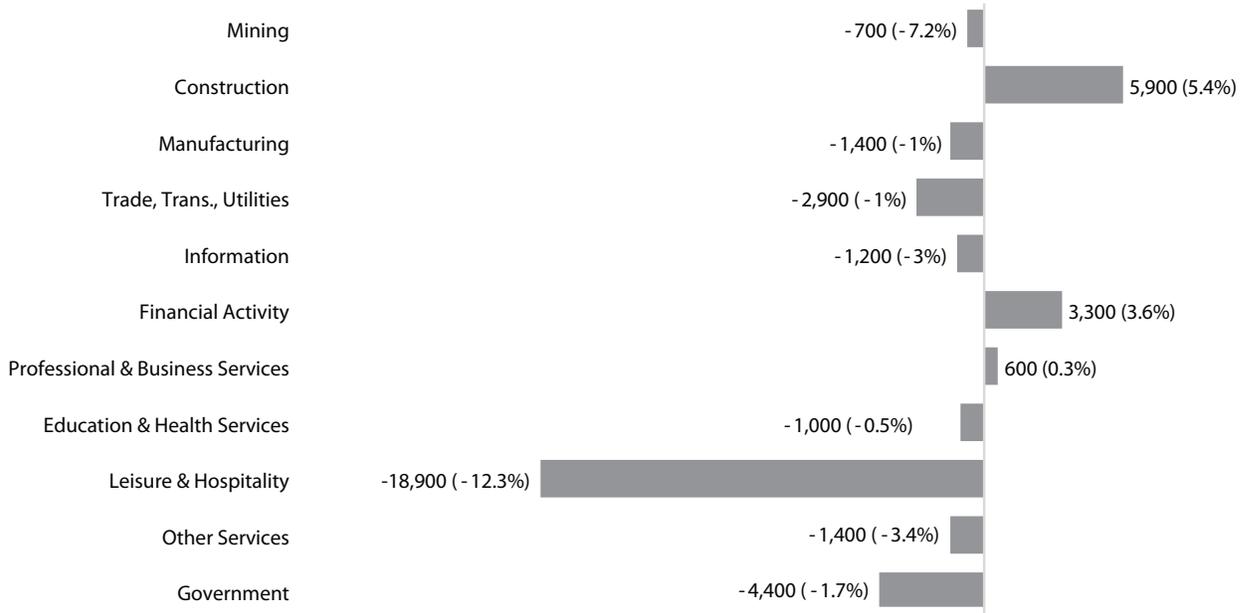
Utah Components of Population Change



Source: Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute

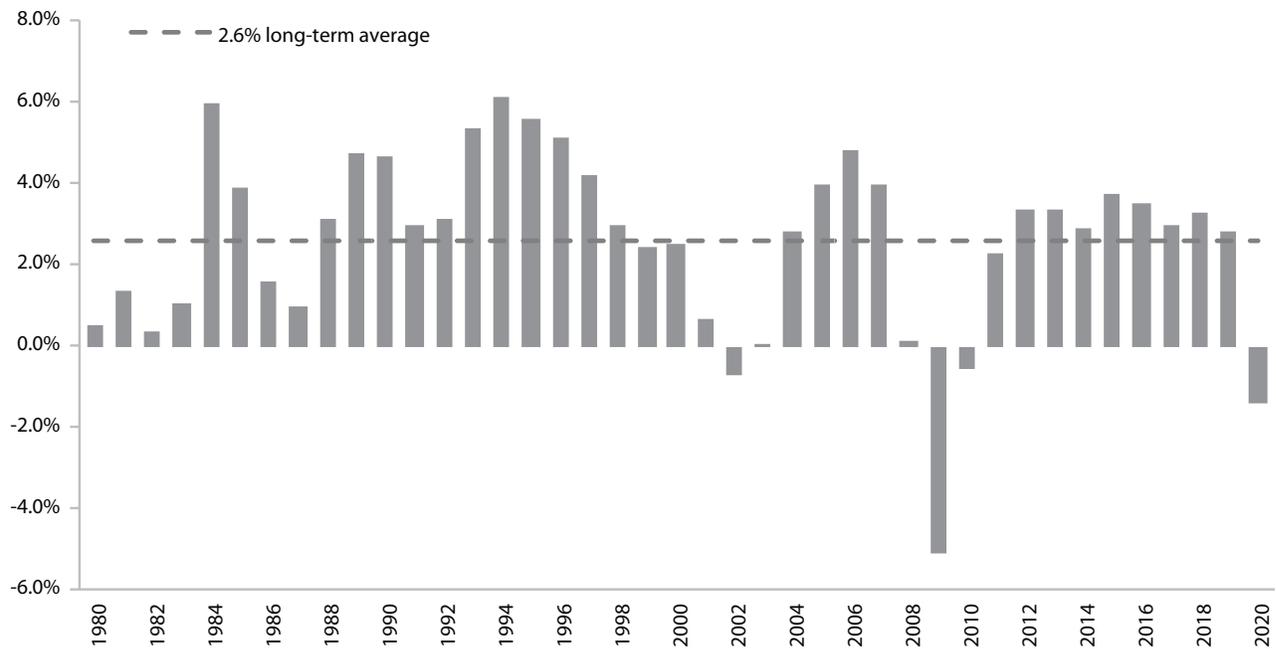
Utah's Employment Growth Level and Percent by Industry 2019–2020

Total: -22,100 Jobs (-1.4%)



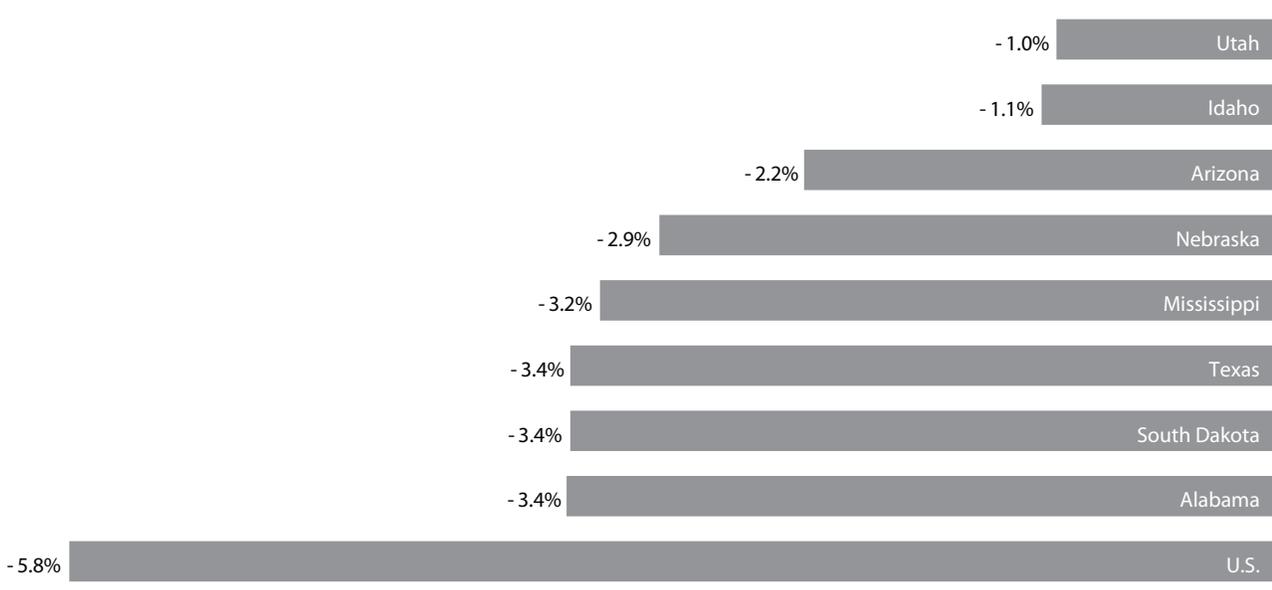
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services, Workforce Research and Analysis

Utah Annual Job Growth History



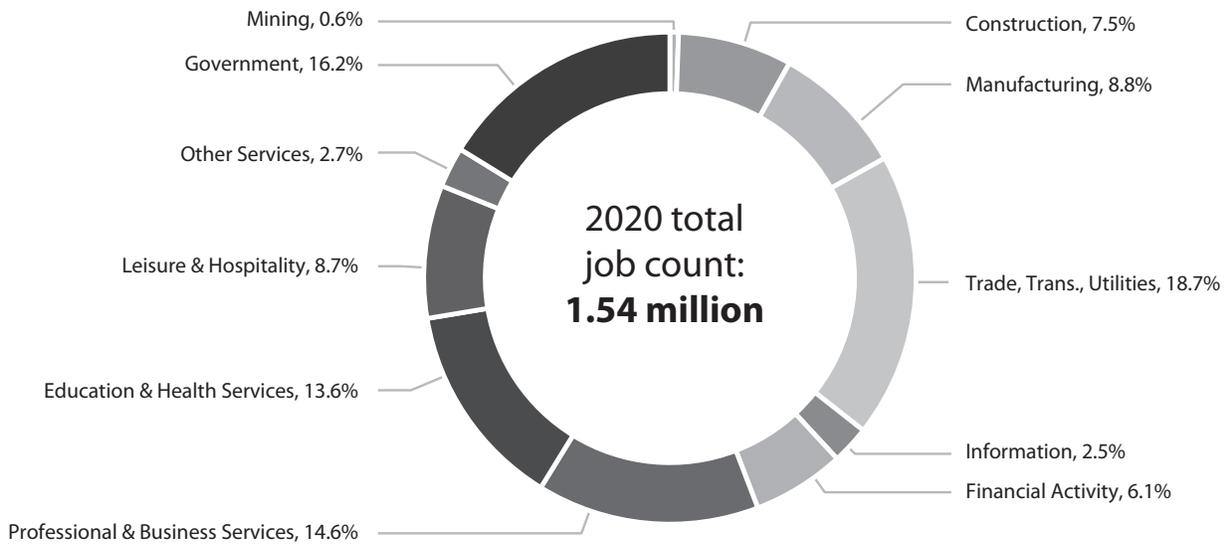
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services, Workforce Research and Analysis

States with Strongest Job Growth
2019–2020



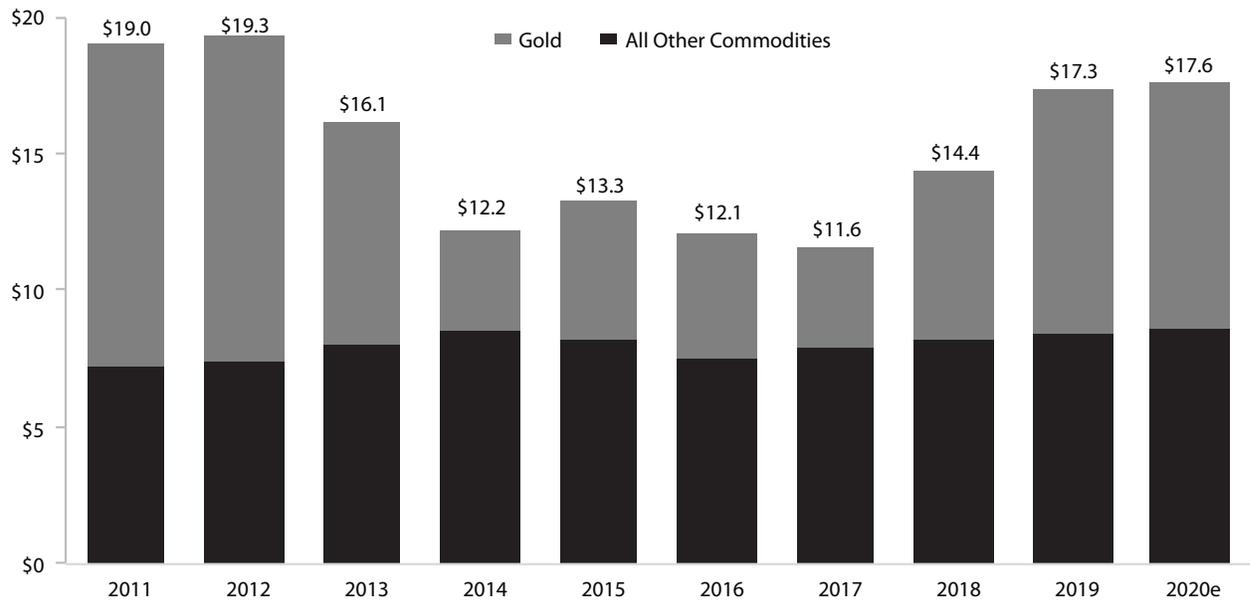
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics

Total Share of Utah Jobs by Sector
2019–2020



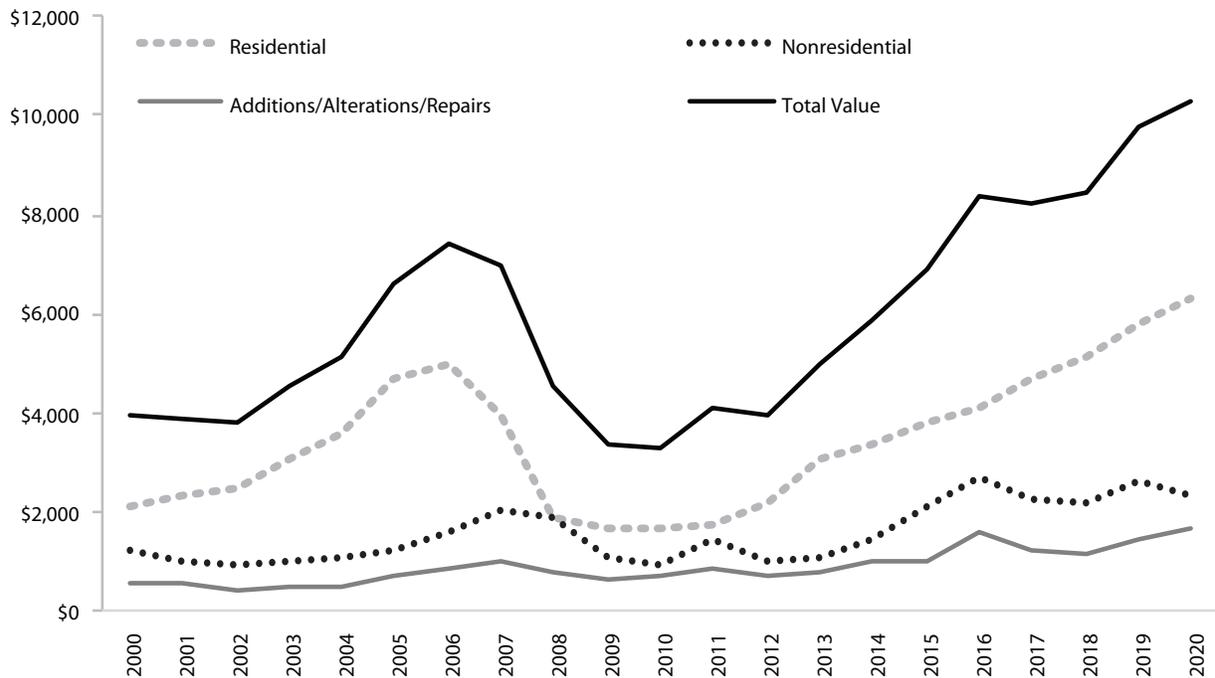
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services, Workforce Research and Analysis.

Utah International Exports (\$ billions)



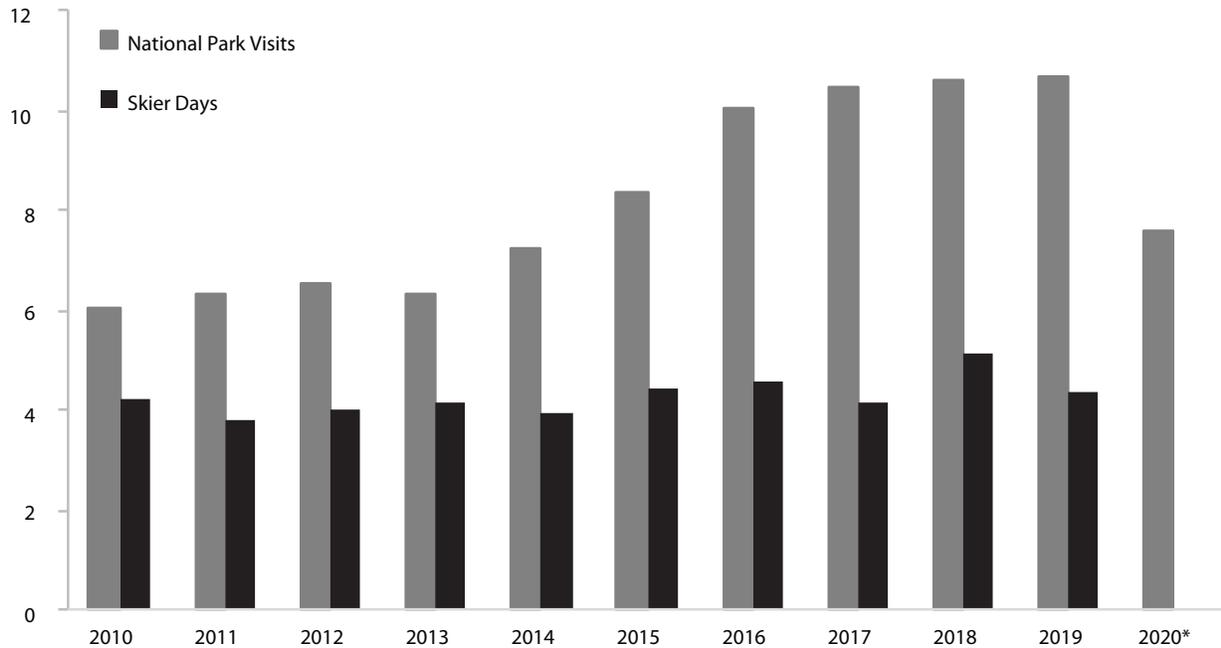
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, USA Trade Online

Utah Value of New Construction (\$ millions)



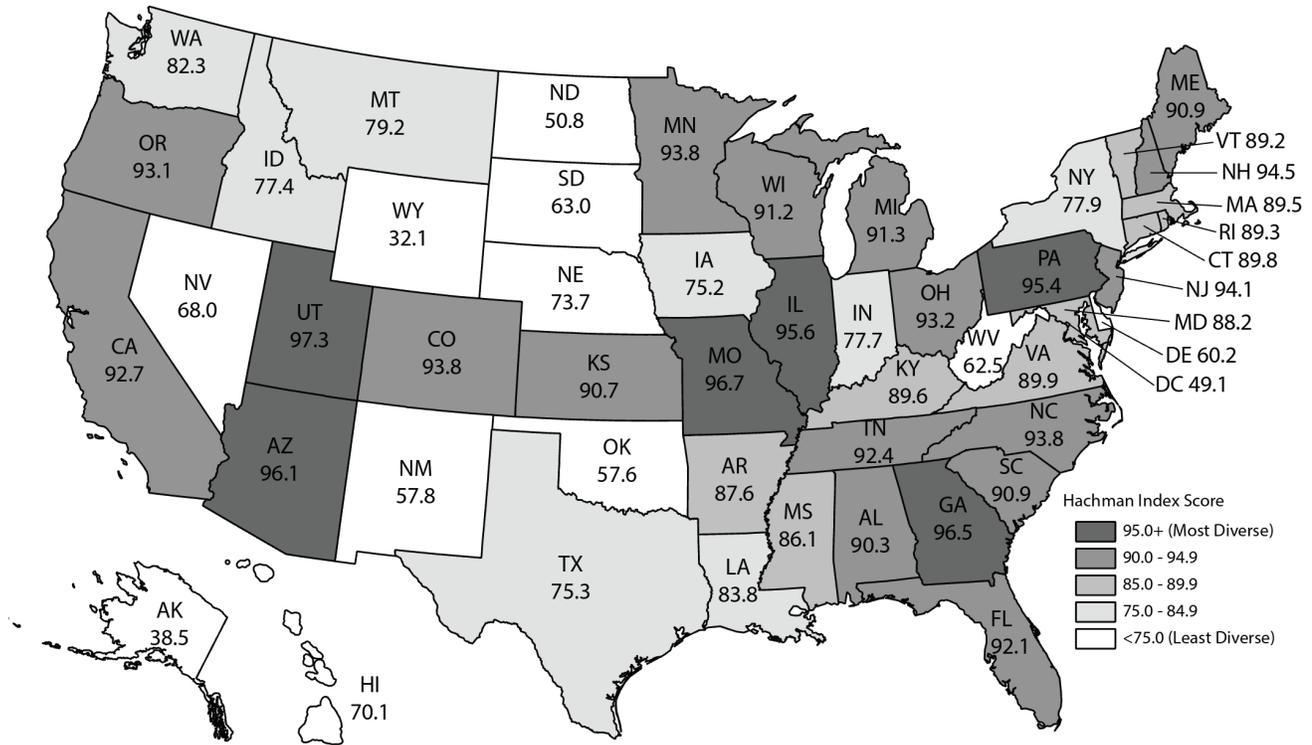
Source: Ivory-Boyer Construction Database, Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute

Utah National Park and Skier Visits (millions)



* 2020 national park visits are estimated. 2020 skier days will be released in June 2020. Skier days include the season that begins with the year shown (e.g., 2019 = 2019–2020 ski season).
Source: U.S. National Park Service and Ski Utah

Hachman Index of Diversity 2019



Source: Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute analysis of U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis GDP data

2020 OVERVIEW

While 2020 was full of significant and unexpected events, the available data typically reflects only the first half of the year. A 1.64% growth rate between 2019 and 2020 indicates growth consistent with the last several years. Net in-migration increased slightly. Natural increase continued to decline while remaining positive. Utahns are continuing to age and become more diverse.

State Population Estimates

Utah's population grew by 52,829 and reached 3,273,000 by July 1, 2020, according to preliminary estimates prepared by the Utah Population Committee (UPC). This annual growth rate of 1.64% is barely lower than the previous year's percent growth, 1.69%. The 2020 estimates are preliminary and will be revised once Census 2020 data are released in late spring, 2021.

This moderated growth translates to an increase of 509,000 new Utahns since 2010. Census Bureau estimates indicate that Utah was the fastest-growing state in the nation throughout the decade at 17.6%. Since 2010, net migration (in-migration minus out-migration) contributed 35% of Utah's population growth. This year marked the largest influence of net migration in year-over-year growth, contributing 48%. While natural increase remains the larger contributor to statewide growth, contributing 27,573 persons, which is over half (52%), it has been declining throughout the decade.

Fertility rate

Despite a total fertility rate of 1.99 in the most recent data, Utah's rate only falls behind two other states (South Dakota and North Dakota). Both the total fertility rate and births have declined annually since 2008. Utah's 46,510 births in fiscal year 2020 are at the lowest level since 1999, however the decline has been moderating in recent years.

Age structure

Median age has been increasing nationwide as the Baby Boomer generation, the largest generational group before Millennials, ages. While Utah maintains its rank as the youngest state, its median age has increased from 29.2 years at the 2010 Census to 31.2 years in 2019. The national median age increased from 37.2 to 38.5 over this same period.

Differential age structures of the two largest generational groups, Baby Boomers and Millennials, illustrate Utah's younger population. The median age of both Utah's Baby Boomers and Millennials are younger than their national counterparts.

Utah's dependency ratio decreased slightly, from 68.3 in 2018 to 67.8 in 2019. This shift moved Utah from having the third-highest dependency ratio to 11th. A more significant decrease in the child-age ratio (from 49.6 to 48.7) than the increase to old-age dependency ratio (from 18.7 to 19.1) drove the overall reduction.

Households and housing units

There were an estimated 3.08 people in an average Utah household in 2019, the highest in the nation. This increase converges toward the 3.10 average household size in 2010, decreasing from an estimated increase in the first half of the decade. Nationally, an average household is 2.61 persons and has remained consistent for the past several years.

Utah continued to have the most rapid housing unit growth rate among all states in 2019. This 2.2% annual growth rate, which is unchanged from 2017-2018, translates to 23,897 additional housing units. Wasatch, Washington, and Utah counties experienced the most rapid housing unit growth rates between 2018 and 2019. Census Bureau analysis indicates growth in most Utah counties in the past year surpassed the decade average.

Race and Hispanic Origin

The Census Bureau estimates Utah's minority population (measured as the population that is not white alone and non-Hispanic) to be 22.2% of the July 1, 2019 population. San Juan County (55.7%), Salt Lake County (29.7%), and Weber County (24.4%) all had minority shares higher than the state between 2018 and 2019. Since the 2010 Census, the minority share of the population in Salt Lake (25.7%) and Weber (21.7%) counties have increased, while the proportion remained unchanged in San Juan County (56%). The minority population in San Juan County is predominantly the Native American population, while in Salt Lake and Weber counties, the dominant group is the Hispanic or Latino population.

Throughout the decade, growth in racial minorities and the Hispanic or Latino populations accounted for 39.5% of Utah's population increase. The Hispanic or Latino population contributed nearly one-quarter (23.5%) of statewide population growth. The non-Hispanic Asian population contributed 6%, and the non-Hispanic Two or More races population was responsible for 5% of state growth. The annual growth rate for the minority population was consistently higher than the non-Hispanic white population throughout the decade, ranging from 2.5% to 4.0% compared to 1.0% to 1.5%.

County Population Estimates

Several counties experienced significant growth between July 1, 2019 and 2020, according to the UPC estimates. Washington County experienced the highest population percentage increase for the second year in a row at 4.06% (7,328 residents). Utah County had the highest numeric growth, with the addition of an estimated 19,437 residents. Over two-thirds of statewide growth was in Wasatch Front counties.

Net migration drives population increase in the high growth counties. Historically, natural increase has been the primary source of Utah County's growth, but this is changing. For the second time this decade net migration exceeded natural increase.

Two counties have estimated population loss between 2019 and 2020: Emery and Grand counties. Both counties have a positive natural increase, which indicates the annual population decline is due to more people migrating out of, rather than into, the counties.

Subcounty Populations

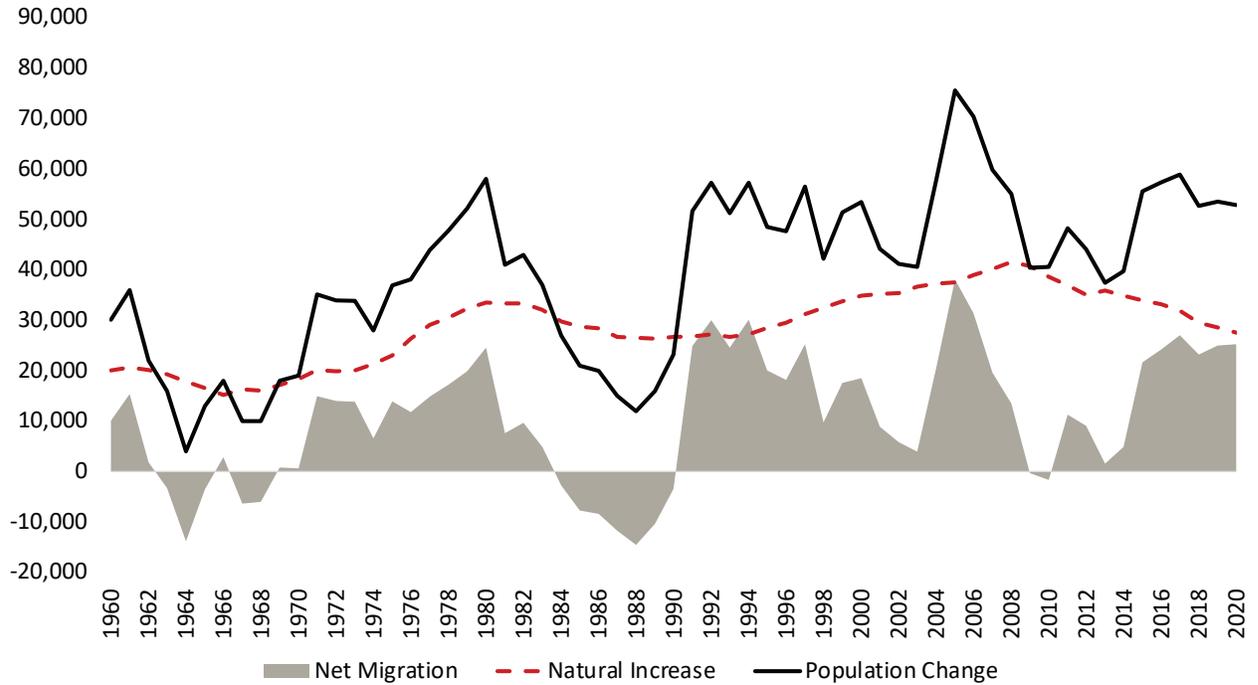
The Census Bureau estimates that four cities have populations exceeding 100,000 in 2019. These include Salt Lake City (200,567), West Valley City (135,248), Provo (116,618), and West Jordan (116,480). From 2018 to 2019, Salt Lake City and West Jordan showed marginal population growth, West Valley City declined slightly, and Provo was essentially unchanged.

For the entire decade, Herriman was ranked the fastest growing city in the nation among those places with a population of at least 50,000. Its population more than doubled since the 2010 census. South Jordan and Lehi were the 12th and 15th fastest in the same population-based categorization. Within the state, most of Utah's fastest-growing cities had populations of 50,000 or less. Vineyard and Bluffdale continued their growth trajectory between 2018 and 2019, with their populations increasing by over 10% in the year. Vineyard's population increased by 18.5% (1,852) and Bluffdale at 11.8% (1,730).

2021 Outlook

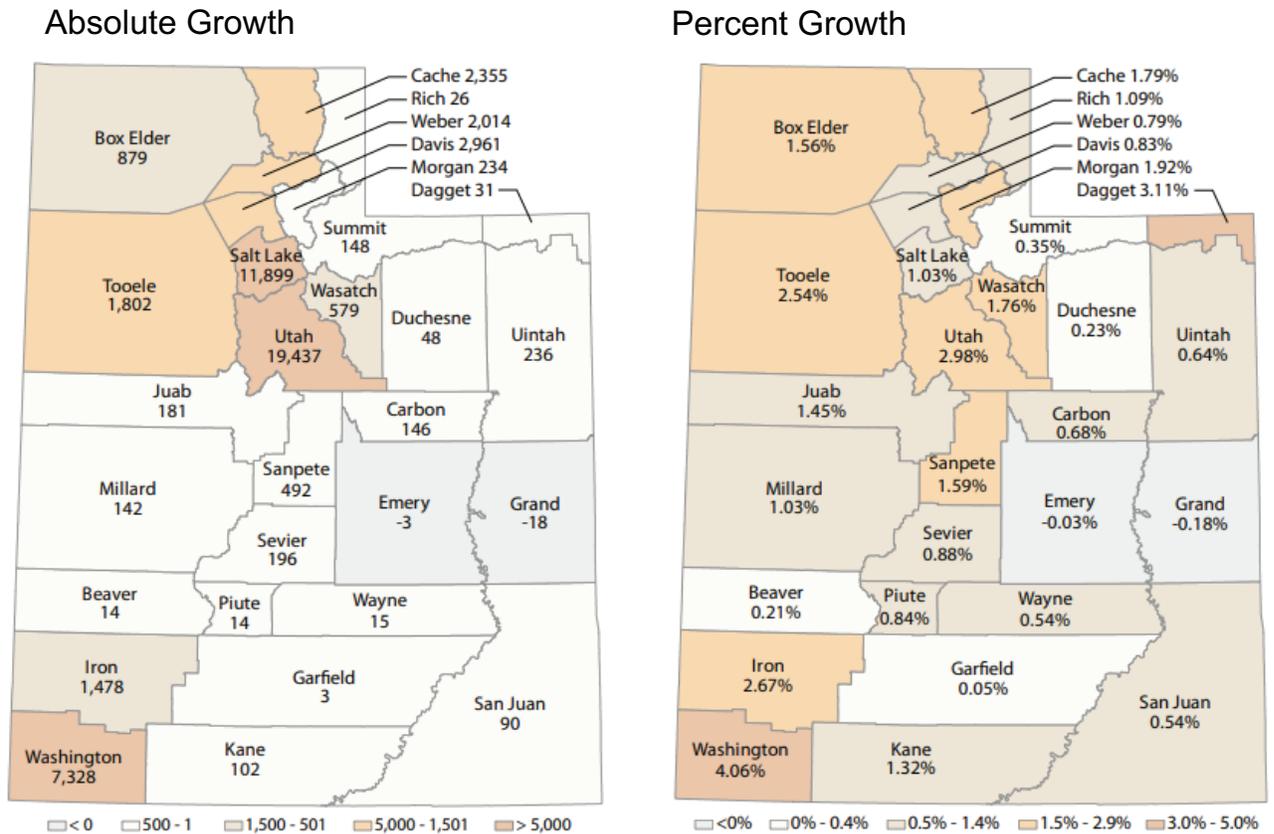
The population will continue to grow at a moderate pace to reach 3,324,500 by July 1, 2021. While both components of change should remain positive, projections indicate the absolute contributions to overall growth to decrease slightly from last year. Natural increase (births minus deaths) will remain slightly more dominant than net migration, contributing 26,500 people to Utah's population. Net migration will continue to be a stable force, contributing 25,000. The 2020 Census apportionment data, scheduled for release early 2021, will provide a new baseline to inform analysis of the 2020 decade.

Figure 1.1: Utah Components of Population Change



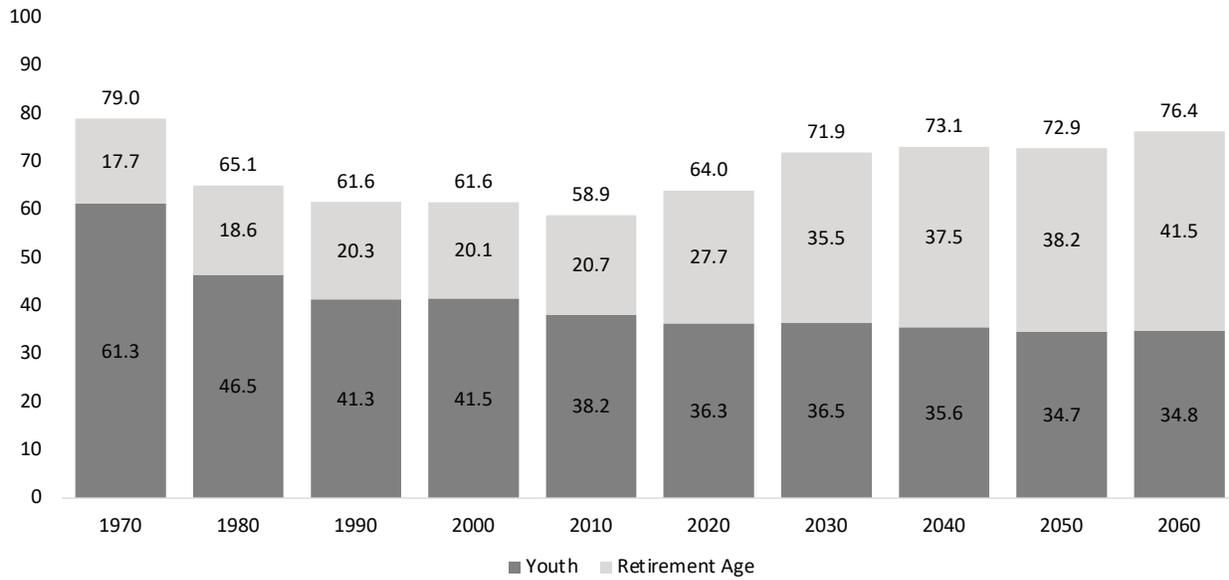
Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee and Utah Population Committee

Figure 1.2: Utah Population Growth by County: 2019–2020



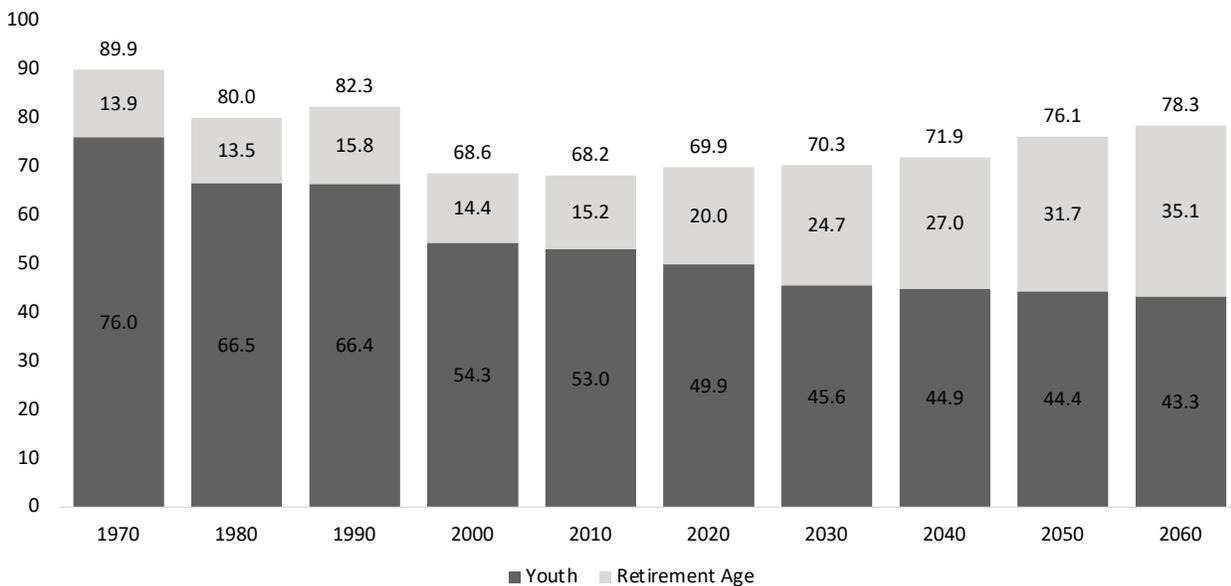
Source: Utah Population Committee

Figure 1.3: U.S. Dependency Ratios: 1970-2060



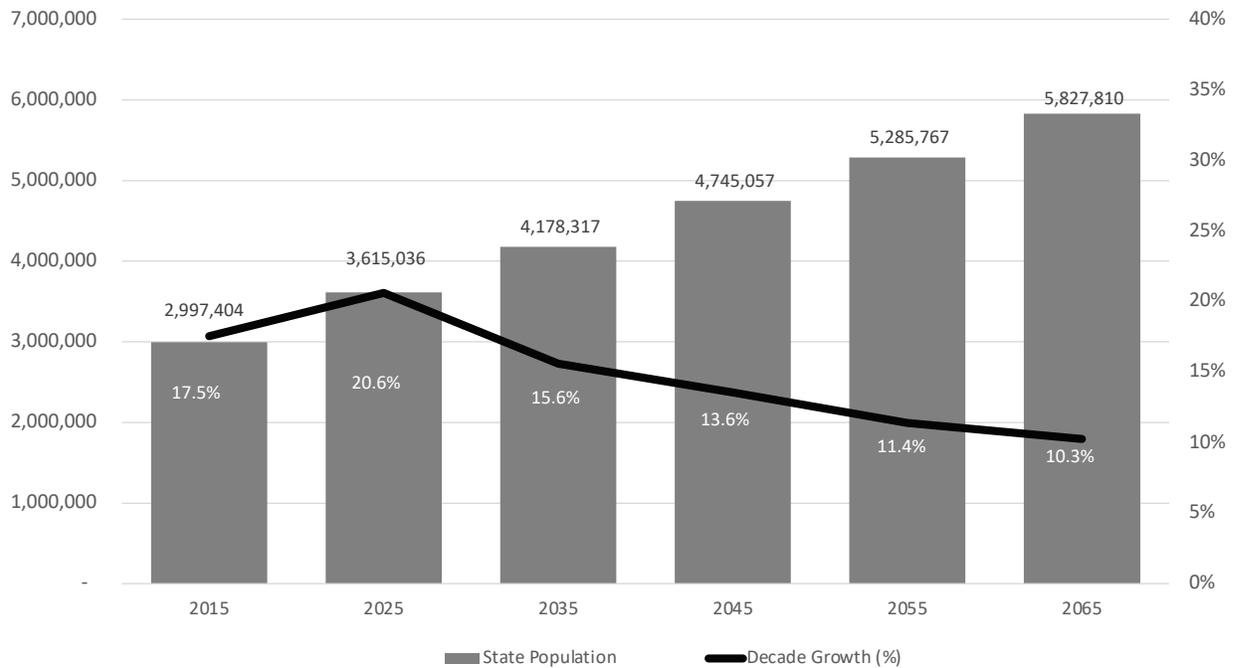
Note: Dependency Ratios are computed as the number of nonworking age persons per 100 working age (18-64 year old) persons in the population. Youth are less than 18 years old and retirement age is 65 years and older.
 Source: Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute analysis of U.S. Census Bureau Decennial Census and Population Division data

Figure 1.4: Utah Dependency Ratios: 1970-2060



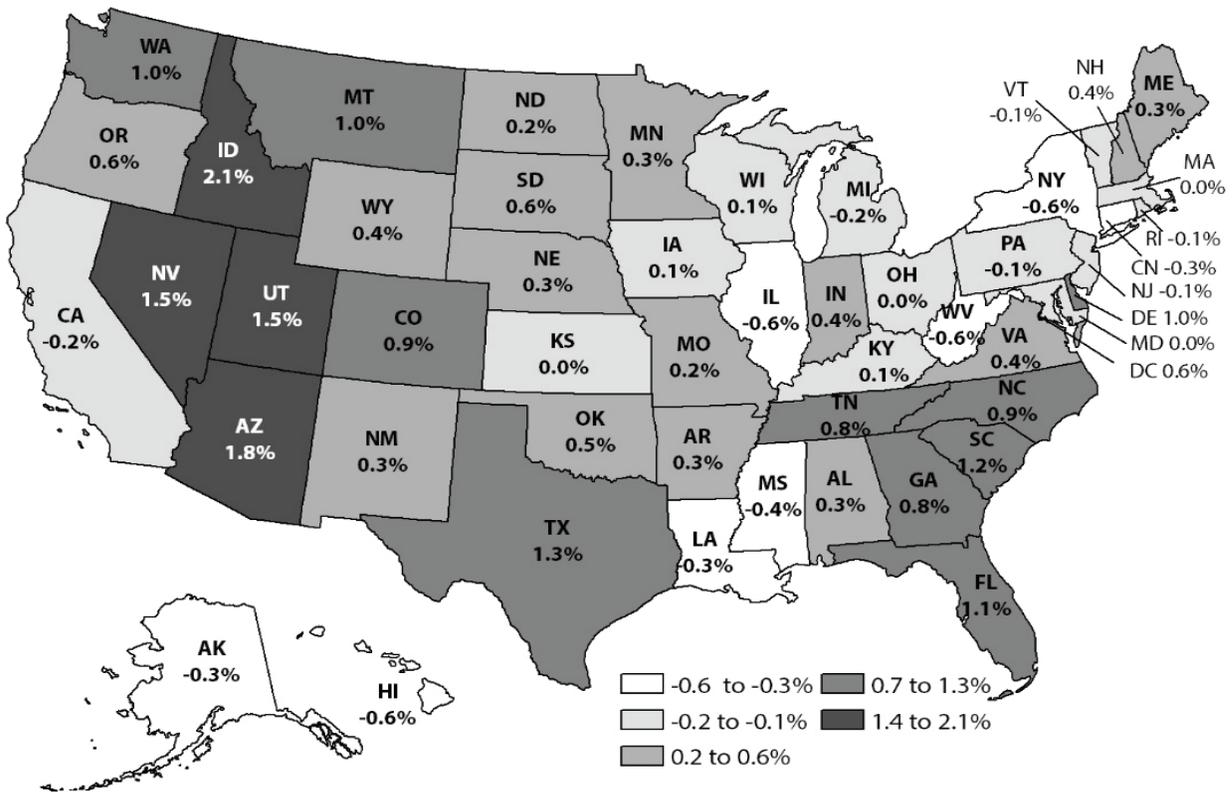
Note: Dependency Ratios are computed as the number of nonworking age persons per 100 working age (18-64 year old) persons in the population. Youth are less than 18 years old and retirement age is 65 years and older.
 Source: Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute analysis of U.S. Census Bureau Decennial Census data and Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute State Projections

Figure 1.5: Utah Population and Growth Projections by Decade: 2015-2065



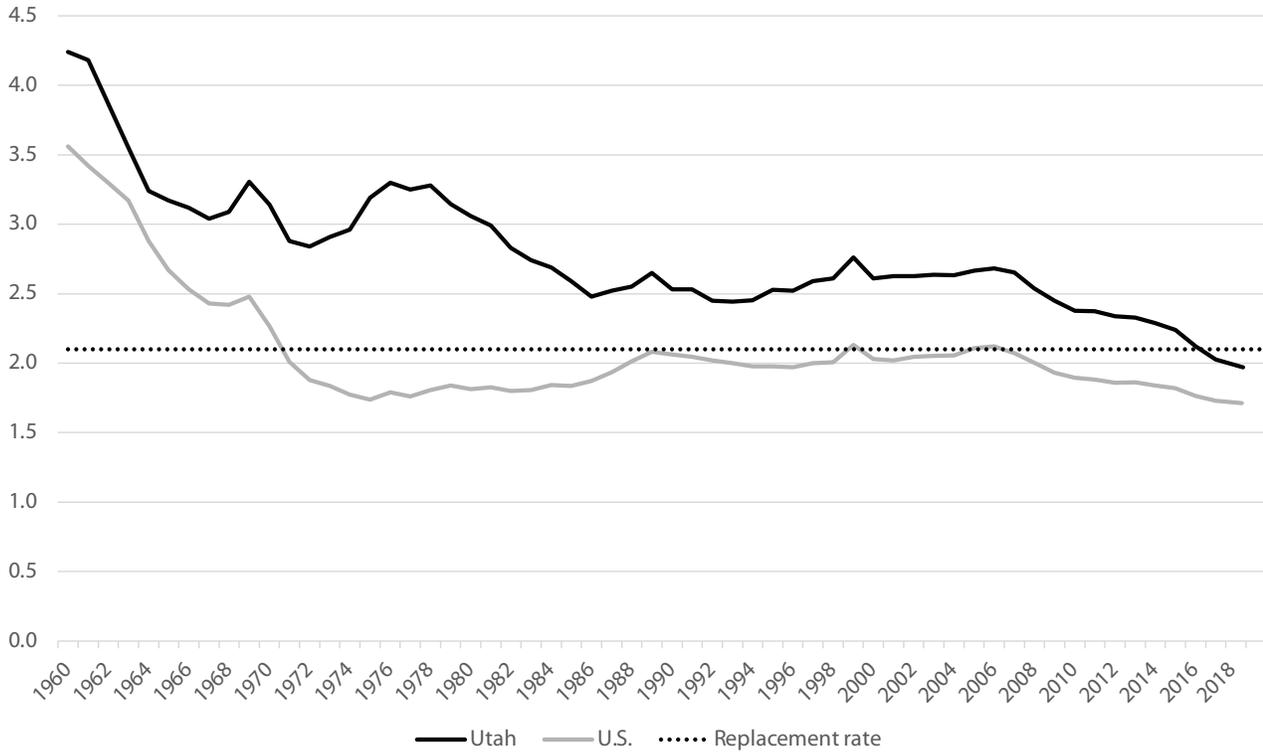
Source: Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute 2015-2065 State and County Projections

Figure 1.6: Annual Rate of Change: July 1, 2019 to July 1, 2020



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division

Figure 1.7: Total Fertility for Utah and the United States



Note: The Replacement Level is the fertility level at which the current population is replaced. This figure provides the latest available data. 2019 data was not available at time of publication.
 Source: National Center for Health Statistics

Table 1.1: Utah Population Estimates by Components of Change

| Year | July 1st Population | Percent Change | Increase | Net Migration | Natural Increase | Fiscal Year Births | Fiscal Year Deaths |
|-------|---------------------|----------------|----------|---------------|------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1980 | 1,474,000 | 4.1% | 58,050 | 24,536 | 33,514 | 41,645 | 8,131 |
| 1981 | 1,515,000 | 2.8% | 41,000 | 7,612 | 33,388 | 41,509 | 8,121 |
| 1982 | 1,558,000 | 2.8% | 43,000 | 9,662 | 33,338 | 41,773 | 8,435 |
| 1983 | 1,595,000 | 2.4% | 37,000 | 4,914 | 32,086 | 40,555 | 8,469 |
| 1984 | 1,622,000 | 1.7% | 27,000 | -2,793 | 29,793 | 38,643 | 8,850 |
| 1985 | 1,643,000 | 1.3% | 21,000 | -7,714 | 28,714 | 37,664 | 8,950 |
| 1986 | 1,663,000 | 1.2% | 20,000 | -8,408 | 28,408 | 37,309 | 8,901 |
| 1987 | 1,678,000 | 0.9% | 15,000 | -11,713 | 26,713 | 35,631 | 8,918 |
| 1988 | 1,690,000 | 0.7% | 12,000 | -14,557 | 26,557 | 35,809 | 9,252 |
| 1989 | 1,706,000 | 0.9% | 16,000 | -10,355 | 26,355 | 35,439 | 9,084 |
| 1990 | 1,729,227 | 1.4% | 23,227 | -3,480 | 26,707 | 35,830 | 9,123 |
| 1991 | 1,780,870 | 3.0% | 51,643 | 24,878 | 26,765 | 36,194 | 9,429 |
| 1992 | 1,838,149 | 3.2% | 57,279 | 30,042 | 27,237 | 36,796 | 9,559 |
| 1993 | 1,889,393 | 2.8% | 51,244 | 24,561 | 26,700 | 36,755 | 10,055 |
| 1994 | 1,946,721 | 3.0% | 57,328 | 30,116 | 27,209 | 37,619 | 10,410 |
| 1995 | 1,995,228 | 2.5% | 48,507 | 20,024 | 28,496 | 39,077 | 10,581 |
| 1996 | 2,042,893 | 2.4% | 47,665 | 18,171 | 29,500 | 40,501 | 11,001 |
| 1997 | 2,099,409 | 2.8% | 56,516 | 25,253 | 31,303 | 42,548 | 11,245 |
| 1998 | 2,141,632 | 2.0% | 42,223 | 9,745 | 32,423 | 44,268 | 11,845 |
| 1999 | 2,193,014 | 2.4% | 51,382 | 17,584 | 33,867 | 45,648 | 11,781 |
| 2000 | 2,246,468 | 2.4% | 53,454 | 18,527 | 34,927 | 46,880 | 11,953 |
| 2001 | 2,290,634 | 2.0% | 44,166 | 8,915 | 35,251 | 47,688 | 12,437 |
| 2002 | 2,331,826 | 1.8% | 41,192 | 5,813 | 35,379 | 48,041 | 12,662 |
| 2003 | 2,372,458 | 1.7% | 40,632 | 3,912 | 36,720 | 49,518 | 12,798 |
| 2004 | 2,430,223 | 2.4% | 57,765 | 20,520 | 37,245 | 50,527 | 13,282 |
| 2005 | 2,505,843 | 3.1% | 75,620 | 38,108 | 37,512 | 50,431 | 12,919 |
| 2006 | 2,576,229 | 2.8% | 70,386 | 31,376 | 39,010 | 52,368 | 13,358 |
| 2007 | 2,636,075 | 2.3% | 59,846 | 19,673 | 40,173 | 53,953 | 13,780 |
| 2008 | 2,691,122 | 2.1% | 55,047 | 13,470 | 41,577 | 55,357 | 13,780 |
| 2009 | 2,731,560 | 1.5% | 40,438 | -325 | 40,763 | 54,548 | 13,785 |
| 2010 | 2,772,371 | 1.5% | 40,569 | -1,641 | 38,597 | 52,899 | 14,302 |
| 2011 | 2,820,613 | 1.7% | 48,242 | 11,300 | 36,939 | 51,836 | 14,897 |
| 2012 | 2,864,744 | 1.6% | 44,132 | 9,032 | 35,099 | 50,388 | 15,289 |
| 2013 | 2,902,179 | 1.3% | 37,434 | 1,550 | 35,885 | 51,801 | 15,916 |
| 2014 | 2,941,964 | 1.4% | 39,785 | 4,919 | 34,866 | 50,807 | 15,941 |
| 2015 | 2,997,584 | 1.9% | 55,620 | 21,671 | 33,950 | 51,024 | 17,074 |
| 2016 | 3,054,994 | 1.9% | 57,410 | 24,261 | 33,149 | 50,704 | 17,555 |
| 2017 | 3,113,905 | 1.9% | 58,911 | 27,013 | 31,898 | 49,494 | 17,596 |
| 2018 | 3,166,587 | 1.7% | 52,682 | 23,199 | 29,483 | 47,628 | 18,145 |
| 2019 | 3,220,171 | 1.7% | 53,584 | 25,009 | 28,575 | 47,115 | 18,540 |
| 2020* | 3,273,000 | 1.6% | 52,829 | 25,256 | 27,573 | 46,510 | 18,937 |

*The 2020 Estimates are preliminary and will be revised upon receipt of the 2020 Census enumeration data. New intercensal and postcensal estimates will be released in late spring, 2021.

Note: 1. In 1996, the Utah Population Estimates Committee changed the convention on rounded estimates so it published unrounded estimates. Accordingly, the revised estimates for 1990 and thereafter are not rounded.

2. The Utah Population Estimates Committee revised the population estimates for the years from 2000 to 2009 following the results of the 2010 Census.

3. Data in this table may differ from other tables due to different sources of data or rounding.

Source: 1980-2009: Utah Population Estimates Committee. 2010-2020: Utah Population Committee, Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute.

Table 1.2: Utah Population Projections by Components of Change

| Year | July 1st Population | Percent Change | Increase | Net Migration | Natural Increase | Births | Deaths |
|------|---------------------|----------------|----------|---------------|------------------|--------|--------|
| 2022 | 3,449,985 | 1.8% | 60,518 | 38,447 | 22,071 | 56,884 | 18,437 |
| 2023 | 3,507,364 | 1.7% | 57,379 | 38,505 | 18,874 | 57,534 | 19,029 |
| 2024 | 3,562,226 | 1.6% | 54,861 | 38,586 | 16,275 | 58,201 | 19,615 |
| 2025 | 3,615,036 | 1.5% | 52,811 | 38,696 | 14,115 | 58,897 | 20,201 |
| 2026 | 3,669,342 | 1.5% | 54,306 | 38,833 | 15,473 | 59,623 | 20,790 |
| 2027 | 3,723,441 | 1.5% | 54,099 | 39,049 | 15,051 | 60,430 | 21,381 |
| 2028 | 3,778,152 | 1.5% | 54,711 | 39,275 | 15,436 | 61,262 | 21,987 |
| 2029 | 3,833,308 | 1.5% | 55,155 | 39,507 | 15,648 | 62,122 | 22,614 |
| 2030 | 3,889,310 | 1.5% | 56,003 | 39,724 | 16,278 | 62,984 | 23,260 |
| 2031 | 3,946,122 | 1.5% | 56,811 | 39,905 | 16,906 | 63,831 | 23,925 |
| 2032 | 4,004,069 | 1.5% | 57,948 | 40,046 | 17,902 | 64,657 | 24,611 |
| 2033 | 4,062,343 | 1.5% | 58,273 | 40,131 | 18,143 | 65,449 | 25,319 |
| 2034 | 4,120,490 | 1.4% | 58,148 | 40,129 | 18,019 | 66,169 | 26,040 |
| 2035 | 4,178,317 | 1.4% | 57,826 | 40,036 | 17,790 | 66,807 | 26,771 |
| 2036 | 4,235,865 | 1.4% | 57,548 | 39,853 | 17,695 | 67,362 | 27,509 |
| 2037 | 4,293,208 | 1.4% | 57,344 | 39,575 | 17,768 | 67,827 | 28,252 |
| 2038 | 4,350,268 | 1.3% | 57,060 | 39,223 | 17,837 | 68,218 | 28,995 |
| 2039 | 4,407,155 | 1.3% | 56,887 | 38,819 | 18,068 | 68,555 | 29,736 |
| 2040 | 4,463,950 | 1.3% | 56,795 | 38,385 | 18,411 | 68,856 | 30,472 |
| 2041 | 4,520,678 | 1.3% | 56,728 | 37,937 | 18,791 | 69,138 | 31,201 |
| 2042 | 4,577,247 | 1.3% | 56,569 | 37,510 | 19,059 | 69,432 | 31,922 |
| 2043 | 4,633,568 | 1.2% | 56,321 | 37,123 | 19,198 | 69,755 | 32,632 |
| 2044 | 4,689,532 | 1.2% | 55,965 | 36,772 | 19,192 | 70,100 | 33,328 |
| 2045 | 4,745,057 | 1.2% | 55,525 | 36,475 | 19,049 | 70,478 | 34,003 |
| 2046 | 4,800,120 | 1.2% | 55,062 | 36,239 | 18,823 | 70,893 | 34,654 |
| 2047 | 4,854,748 | 1.1% | 54,628 | 36,062 | 18,566 | 71,349 | 35,287 |
| 2048 | 4,909,089 | 1.1% | 54,341 | 35,937 | 18,405 | 71,845 | 35,909 |
| 2049 | 4,963,211 | 1.1% | 54,122 | 35,885 | 18,236 | 72,392 | 36,506 |
| 2050 | 5,017,232 | 1.1% | 54,022 | 35,903 | 18,119 | 72,985 | 37,082 |
| 2051 | 5,071,236 | 1.1% | 54,004 | 35,981 | 18,023 | 73,623 | 37,642 |
| 2052 | 5,125,126 | 1.1% | 53,890 | 36,113 | 17,777 | 74,307 | 38,194 |
| 2053 | 5,178,833 | 1.0% | 53,707 | 36,291 | 17,416 | 75,031 | 38,741 |
| 2054 | 5,232,327 | 1.0% | 53,495 | 36,500 | 16,994 | 75,785 | 39,284 |
| 2055 | 5,285,767 | 1.0% | 53,439 | 36,730 | 16,710 | 76,557 | 39,828 |
| 2056 | 5,339,307 | 1.0% | 53,540 | 36,966 | 16,574 | 77,343 | 40,377 |
| 2057 | 5,393,004 | 1.0% | 53,696 | 37,201 | 16,496 | 78,139 | 40,938 |
| 2058 | 5,446,925 | 1.0% | 53,921 | 37,414 | 16,507 | 78,933 | 41,518 |
| 2059 | 5,501,088 | 1.0% | 54,163 | 37,595 | 16,569 | 79,717 | 42,123 |
| 2060 | 5,555,423 | 1.0% | 54,335 | 37,730 | 16,605 | 80,485 | 42,755 |
| 2061 | 5,609,943 | 1.0% | 54,519 | 37,809 | 16,711 | 81,229 | 43,421 |
| 2062 | 5,664,555 | 1.0% | 54,613 | 37,825 | 16,787 | 81,944 | 44,119 |
| 2063 | 5,719,145 | 1.0% | 54,590 | 37,774 | 16,816 | 82,624 | 44,850 |
| 2064 | 5,773,599 | 1.0% | 54,454 | 37,650 | 16,804 | 83,266 | 45,617 |
| 2065 | 5,827,810 | 0.9% | 54,210 | 37,452 | 16,758 | 83,868 | 46,416 |

Note: Data in this table may differ from other tables due to different sources of data or rounding.

Source: Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute 2015-2065 State and County Projections

Table 1.3: Utah Demographic Projections by Selected Age Groups

| Year | Total Population | | | School Age Population (5-17) | | | Working Age Population (18-64) | | | Retirement Age Population (65+) | | | |
|------|------------------|-----------------|-------------|------------------------------|---------|-----------------|--------------------------------|-----------|-----------------|---------------------------------|-----------|-----------------|-------------|
| | Total | Absolute Growth | Growth Rate | Median Age | Total | Absolute Growth | Growth Rate | Total | Absolute Growth | Growth Rate | Total | Absolute Growth | Growth Rate |
| 2022 | 3,449,985 | 60,518 | 1.8% | 32.5 | 712,480 | 3,938 | 0.6% | 2,027,389 | 33,934 | 1.7% | 431,420 | 19,828 | 4.8% |
| 2023 | 3,507,364 | 57,379 | 1.7% | 32.8 | 715,336 | 2,856 | 0.4% | 2,060,074 | 32,684 | 1.6% | 450,715 | 19,295 | 4.5% |
| 2024 | 3,562,226 | 54,861 | 1.6% | 33.0 | 717,354 | 2,019 | 0.3% | 2,091,879 | 31,805 | 1.5% | 469,232 | 18,517 | 4.1% |
| 2025 | 3,615,036 | 52,811 | 1.5% | 33.3 | 718,210 | 856 | 0.1% | 2,122,790 | 30,911 | 1.5% | 487,659 | 18,427 | 3.9% |
| 2026 | 3,669,342 | 54,306 | 1.5% | 33.4 | 719,678 | 1,468 | 0.2% | 2,155,321 | 32,531 | 1.5% | 504,883 | 17,224 | 3.5% |
| 2027 | 3,723,441 | 54,099 | 1.5% | 33.6 | 721,751 | 2,073 | 0.3% | 2,187,581 | 32,260 | 1.5% | 521,321 | 16,438 | 3.3% |
| 2028 | 3,778,152 | 54,711 | 1.5% | 33.7 | 724,517 | 2,766 | 0.4% | 2,220,156 | 32,575 | 1.5% | 537,054 | 15,733 | 3.0% |
| 2029 | 3,833,308 | 55,155 | 1.5% | 33.8 | 729,200 | 4,683 | 0.6% | 2,252,342 | 32,186 | 1.4% | 551,460 | 14,406 | 2.7% |
| 2030 | 3,889,310 | 56,003 | 1.5% | 34.0 | 736,180 | 6,980 | 1.0% | 2,284,097 | 31,755 | 1.4% | 564,649 | 13,190 | 2.4% |
| 2031 | 3,946,122 | 56,811 | 1.5% | 34.1 | 742,719 | 6,540 | 0.9% | 2,318,155 | 34,058 | 1.5% | 576,640 | 11,991 | 2.1% |
| 2032 | 4,004,069 | 57,948 | 1.5% | 34.3 | 750,959 | 8,239 | 1.1% | 2,351,322 | 33,167 | 1.4% | 588,852 | 12,211 | 2.1% |
| 2033 | 4,062,343 | 58,273 | 1.5% | 34.4 | 759,942 | 8,983 | 1.2% | 2,384,111 | 32,789 | 1.4% | 601,095 | 12,244 | 2.1% |
| 2034 | 4,120,490 | 58,148 | 1.4% | 34.6 | 770,334 | 10,392 | 1.4% | 2,414,778 | 30,667 | 1.3% | 614,121 | 13,026 | 2.2% |
| 2035 | 4,178,317 | 57,826 | 1.4% | 34.8 | 779,026 | 8,692 | 1.1% | 2,445,419 | 30,641 | 1.3% | 628,814 | 14,693 | 2.4% |
| 2036 | 4,235,865 | 57,548 | 1.4% | 34.9 | 787,890 | 8,864 | 1.1% | 2,475,620 | 30,201 | 1.2% | 643,797 | 14,983 | 2.4% |
| 2037 | 4,293,208 | 57,344 | 1.4% | 35.1 | 797,104 | 9,214 | 1.2% | 2,506,546 | 30,927 | 1.2% | 657,890 | 14,093 | 2.2% |
| 2038 | 4,350,268 | 57,060 | 1.3% | 35.3 | 806,637 | 9,533 | 1.2% | 2,537,729 | 31,183 | 1.2% | 671,534 | 13,644 | 2.1% |
| 2039 | 4,407,155 | 56,887 | 1.3% | 35.5 | 816,444 | 9,807 | 1.2% | 2,568,245 | 30,516 | 1.2% | 685,764 | 14,229 | 2.1% |
| 2040 | 4,463,950 | 56,795 | 1.3% | 35.7 | 826,429 | 9,984 | 1.2% | 2,597,226 | 28,981 | 1.1% | 701,572 | 15,809 | 2.3% |
| 2041 | 4,520,678 | 56,728 | 1.3% | 35.8 | 836,467 | 10,039 | 1.2% | 2,624,934 | 27,708 | 1.1% | 718,784 | 17,212 | 2.5% |
| 2042 | 4,577,247 | 56,569 | 1.3% | 36.0 | 846,377 | 9,910 | 1.2% | 2,650,884 | 25,950 | 1.0% | 737,883 | 19,099 | 2.7% |
| 2043 | 4,633,568 | 56,321 | 1.2% | 36.2 | 855,987 | 9,610 | 1.1% | 2,675,796 | 24,912 | 0.9% | 758,145 | 20,261 | 2.7% |
| 2044 | 4,689,532 | 55,965 | 1.2% | 36.4 | 865,150 | 9,163 | 1.1% | 2,700,610 | 24,814 | 0.9% | 778,604 | 20,459 | 2.7% |
| 2045 | 4,745,057 | 55,525 | 1.2% | 36.6 | 873,751 | 8,601 | 1.0% | 2,724,245 | 23,634 | 0.9% | 800,316 | 21,712 | 2.8% |
| 2046 | 4,800,120 | 55,062 | 1.2% | 36.8 | 881,707 | 7,956 | 0.9% | 2,748,346 | 24,101 | 0.9% | 821,637 | 21,321 | 2.7% |
| 2047 | 4,854,748 | 54,628 | 1.1% | 36.9 | 888,990 | 7,283 | 0.8% | 2,772,936 | 24,590 | 0.9% | 842,566 | 20,929 | 2.5% |
| 2048 | 4,909,089 | 54,341 | 1.1% | 37.1 | 895,633 | 6,643 | 0.7% | 2,798,125 | 25,189 | 0.9% | 863,081 | 20,515 | 2.4% |
| 2049 | 4,963,211 | 54,122 | 1.1% | 37.2 | 901,673 | 6,040 | 0.7% | 2,824,301 | 26,176 | 0.9% | 882,794 | 19,713 | 2.3% |
| 2050 | 5,017,232 | 54,022 | 1.1% | 37.3 | 907,179 | 5,506 | 0.6% | 2,849,739 | 25,438 | 0.9% | 903,462 | 20,668 | 2.3% |
| 2051 | 5,071,236 | 54,004 | 1.1% | 37.4 | 912,247 | 5,068 | 0.6% | 2,875,047 | 25,308 | 0.9% | 924,451 | 20,990 | 2.3% |
| 2052 | 5,125,126 | 53,890 | 1.1% | 37.4 | 916,968 | 4,722 | 0.5% | 2,900,854 | 25,807 | 0.9% | 944,955 | 20,504 | 2.2% |
| 2053 | 5,178,833 | 53,707 | 1.0% | 37.5 | 921,447 | 4,479 | 0.5% | 2,927,033 | 26,180 | 0.9% | 964,935 | 19,980 | 2.1% |
| 2054 | 5,232,327 | 53,495 | 1.0% | 37.6 | 925,810 | 4,363 | 0.5% | 2,952,816 | 25,783 | 0.9% | 985,028 | 20,092 | 2.1% |
| 2055 | 5,285,767 | 53,439 | 1.0% | 37.7 | 930,229 | 4,419 | 0.5% | 2,976,951 | 24,135 | 0.8% | 1,006,482 | 21,454 | 2.2% |
| 2056 | 5,339,307 | 53,540 | 1.0% | 37.7 | 934,856 | 4,627 | 0.5% | 2,999,376 | 22,424 | 0.8% | 1,029,384 | 22,902 | 2.3% |
| 2057 | 5,393,004 | 53,696 | 1.0% | 37.8 | 939,808 | 4,952 | 0.5% | 3,025,642 | 26,266 | 0.9% | 1,048,149 | 18,765 | 1.8% |
| 2058 | 5,446,925 | 53,921 | 1.0% | 37.9 | 945,186 | 5,378 | 0.6% | 3,054,385 | 28,744 | 1.0% | 1,064,146 | 15,997 | 1.5% |
| 2059 | 5,501,088 | 54,163 | 1.0% | 38.0 | 951,062 | 5,876 | 0.6% | 3,084,598 | 30,213 | 1.0% | 1,078,369 | 14,224 | 1.3% |
| 2060 | 5,555,423 | 54,335 | 1.0% | 38.0 | 957,453 | 6,392 | 0.7% | 3,115,001 | 30,403 | 1.0% | 1,092,054 | 13,685 | 1.3% |
| 2061 | 5,609,943 | 54,519 | 1.0% | 38.1 | 964,370 | 6,917 | 0.7% | 3,142,583 | 27,582 | 0.9% | 1,108,251 | 16,197 | 1.5% |
| 2062 | 5,664,555 | 54,613 | 1.0% | 38.1 | 971,800 | 7,430 | 0.8% | 3,167,041 | 24,459 | 0.8% | 1,127,225 | 18,975 | 1.7% |
| 2063 | 5,719,145 | 54,590 | 1.0% | 38.2 | 979,706 | 7,906 | 0.8% | 3,192,733 | 25,692 | 0.8% | 1,144,582 | 17,356 | 1.5% |
| 2064 | 5,773,599 | 54,454 | 1.0% | 38.3 | 988,034 | 8,328 | 0.9% | 3,217,796 | 25,063 | 0.8% | 1,162,154 | 17,572 | 1.5% |
| 2065 | 5,827,810 | 54,210 | 0.9% | 38.3 | 996,717 | 8,683 | 0.9% | 3,241,337 | 23,542 | 0.7% | 1,180,818 | 18,664 | 1.6% |

Source: Kern C. Gardner Policy Institute 2015-2065 State and County Projections

Table 1.4: Utah Population Estimates by County

| | Census | UPC Estimates | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2019-2020 | | 2020 |
|------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------------|--|------|
| | April 1, 2010 | July 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 | July 1, 2020 | Absolute Change | Percent Change | % of Total Population | | |
| Beaver | 6,629 | 6,643 | 6,658 | 6,670 | 6,754 | 6,661 | 6,710 | 6,782 | 6,843 | 6,910 | 6,976 | 6,990 | 14 | 0.2% | 0.2% | | |
| Box Elder | 49,975 | 50,067 | 50,640 | 51,155 | 51,795 | 52,282 | 52,971 | 54,040 | 54,971 | 55,685 | 56,328 | 57,207 | 879 | 1.6% | 1.7% | | |
| Cache | 112,656 | 113,307 | 115,004 | 116,404 | 117,600 | 118,876 | 121,873 | 123,926 | 126,490 | 128,887 | 131,387 | 133,741 | 2,354 | 1.8% | 4.1% | | |
| Carbon | 21,403 | 21,419 | 21,505 | 21,590 | 21,341 | 21,203 | 21,168 | 21,193 | 21,209 | 21,396 | 21,481 | 21,628 | 147 | 0.7% | 0.7% | | |
| Daggett | 1,059 | 1,078 | 1,109 | 1,114 | 1,157 | 1,113 | 1,114 | 1,104 | 974 | 982 | 993 | 1,024 | 31 | 3.1% | 0.0% | | |
| Davis | 306,479 | 307,625 | 313,280 | 318,477 | 324,410 | 329,842 | 336,106 | 342,658 | 348,763 | 352,805 | 356,964 | 359,925 | 2,961 | 0.8% | 11.0% | | |
| Duchesne | 18,607 | 18,721 | 19,020 | 19,696 | 20,283 | 20,577 | 20,822 | 20,609 | 20,828 | 20,850 | 20,846 | 20,894 | 48 | 0.2% | 0.6% | | |
| Emery | 10,976 | 11,012 | 11,128 | 10,964 | 10,945 | 10,845 | 10,662 | 10,577 | 10,672 | 10,669 | 10,666 | 10,663 | -3 | -0.0% | 0.3% | | |
| Garfield | 5,172 | 5,171 | 5,203 | 5,226 | 5,220 | 5,194 | 5,164 | 5,191 | 5,240 | 5,229 | 5,226 | 5,229 | 3 | 0.1% | 0.2% | | |
| Grand | 9,225 | 9,238 | 9,395 | 9,529 | 9,553 | 9,631 | 9,764 | 9,943 | 10,059 | 10,262 | 10,118 | 10,100 | -18 | -0.2% | 0.3% | | |
| Iron | 46,163 | 46,221 | 46,955 | 47,311 | 47,622 | 48,193 | 49,412 | 50,747 | 52,278 | 54,151 | 55,401 | 56,878 | 1,477 | 2.7% | 1.7% | | |
| Juab | 10,246 | 10,280 | 10,380 | 10,485 | 10,604 | 10,824 | 11,072 | 11,542 | 11,798 | 12,177 | 12,454 | 12,635 | 181 | 1.5% | 0.4% | | |
| Kane | 7,125 | 7,116 | 7,200 | 7,302 | 7,321 | 7,268 | 7,272 | 7,583 | 7,558 | 7,718 | 7,715 | 7,817 | 102 | 1.3% | 0.2% | | |
| Millard | 12,503 | 12,535 | 12,706 | 12,816 | 12,956 | 13,023 | 13,105 | 13,291 | 13,477 | 13,586 | 13,742 | 13,884 | 142 | 1.0% | 0.4% | | |
| Morgan | 9,469 | 9,518 | 9,714 | 10,049 | 10,418 | 10,776 | 11,081 | 11,522 | 11,725 | 11,963 | 12,188 | 12,422 | 234 | 1.9% | 0.4% | | |
| Plute | 1,556 | 1,555 | 1,576 | 1,585 | 1,603 | 1,594 | 1,632 | 1,604 | 1,607 | 1,663 | 1,712 | 1,726 | 14 | 0.8% | 0.1% | | |
| Rich | 2,264 | 2,278 | 2,291 | 2,277 | 2,300 | 2,324 | 2,355 | 2,357 | 2,371 | 2,428 | 2,398 | 2,425 | 27 | 1.1% | 0.1% | | |
| Salt Lake | 1,029,655 | 1,031,697 | 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 | 1,164,859 | 11,899 | 1.0% | 35.6% | | |
| San Juan | 14,746 | 14,771 | 15,037 | 15,448 | 15,578 | 15,782 | 15,919 | 16,324 | 16,333 | 16,490 | 16,679 | 16,769 | 90 | 0.5% | 0.5% | | |
| Sanpete | 27,822 | 27,907 | 28,351 | 28,485 | 28,632 | 28,705 | 29,089 | 29,490 | 30,032 | 30,578 | 31,003 | 31,494 | 491 | 1.6% | 1.0% | | |
| Sevier | 20,802 | 20,814 | 20,893 | 21,053 | 21,021 | 21,102 | 21,240 | 21,519 | 21,765 | 21,928 | 22,218 | 22,414 | 196 | 0.9% | 0.7% | | |
| Summit | 36,324 | 36,562 | 37,396 | 37,936 | 38,212 | 38,678 | 39,280 | 40,051 | 40,771 | 41,285 | 41,823 | 41,970 | 147 | 0.4% | 1.3% | | |
| Tooele | 58,218 | 58,358 | 59,151 | 60,131 | 61,367 | 62,184 | 63,266 | 65,290 | 67,133 | 68,858 | 70,889 | 72,692 | 1,803 | 2.5% | 2.2% | | |
| Uintah | 32,588 | 32,760 | 33,943 | 35,047 | 36,146 | 36,981 | 37,398 | 36,583 | 36,612 | 36,921 | 36,972 | 37,208 | 236 | 0.6% | 1.1% | | |
| Utah | 516,564 | 518,872 | 532,753 | 544,892 | 554,405 | 567,218 | 585,719 | 603,385 | 617,735 | 633,582 | 651,407 | 670,844 | 19,437 | 3.0% | 20.5% | | |
| Wasatch | 23,530 | 23,652 | 24,484 | 25,542 | 26,390 | 27,344 | 28,616 | 29,998 | 31,224 | 32,138 | 32,865 | 33,444 | 579 | 1.8% | 1.0% | | |
| Washington | 138,115 | 138,579 | 141,797 | 144,061 | 147,061 | 150,508 | 154,615 | 160,371 | 165,592 | 171,042 | 180,549 | 187,878 | 7,329 | 4.1% | 5.7% | | |
| Wayne | 2,778 | 2,782 | 2,766 | 2,773 | 2,748 | 2,740 | 2,725 | 2,719 | 2,738 | 2,752 | 2,754 | 2,768 | 14 | 0.5% | 0.1% | | |
| Weber | 231,236 | 231,833 | 233,819 | 236,391 | 237,921 | 239,588 | 242,753 | 245,687 | 248,835 | 251,571 | 253,454 | 255,468 | 2,014 | 0.8% | 7.8% | | |

MCD

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------|------|--------|
| Bear River | 164,895 | 165,652 | 167,935 | 169,836 | 171,695 | 173,482 | 177,200 | 180,323 | 183,832 | 187,001 | 190,113 | 193,373 | 3,260 | 1.7% | 5.9% |
| Central | 75,707 | 75,873 | 76,672 | 77,197 | 77,563 | 77,988 | 78,863 | 80,165 | 81,418 | 82,683 | 83,883 | 84,923 | 1,040 | 1.2% | 2.6% |
| Mountainland | 576,418 | 579,086 | 594,633 | 608,371 | 619,007 | 633,241 | 653,614 | 673,433 | 689,730 | 707,004 | 726,095 | 746,259 | 20,164 | 2.8% | 22.8% |
| Southeastern | 56,350 | 56,440 | 57,065 | 57,531 | 57,418 | 57,462 | 57,514 | 58,037 | 58,273 | 58,817 | 58,945 | 59,160 | 215 | 0.4% | 1.8% |
| Southwestern | 203,204 | 203,730 | 207,812 | 210,569 | 213,978 | 217,825 | 223,173 | 230,673 | 237,511 | 245,051 | 255,867 | 264,792 | 8,925 | 3.5% | 8.1% |
| Uintah Basin | 52,254 | 52,559 | 54,072 | 55,857 | 57,586 | 58,672 | 59,334 | 58,295 | 58,414 | 58,754 | 58,811 | 59,126 | 315 | 0.5% | 1.8% |
| Wasatch Front | 1,635,057 | 1,639,031 | 1,662,423 | 1,685,383 | 1,704,932 | 1,723,295 | 1,747,887 | 1,774,067 | 1,804,727 | 1,827,277 | 1,846,456 | 1,865,366 | 18,911 | 1.0% | 57.0% |
| State of Utah | 2,763,885 | 2,772,371 | 2,820,613 | 2,864,744 | 2,902,179 | 2,941,964 | 2,997,584 | 3,054,994 | 3,113,905 | 3,166,587 | 3,220,171 | 3,273,000 | 52,829 | 1.6% | 100.0% |

Note: The MCDs are multi-county districts and are divided as follows: Bear River MCD: Box Elder, Cache, and Rich counties; Central MCD: Juab, Millard, Piute, Sanpete, Sevier, and Wayne counties; Mountainland MCD: Summit, Utah, and Wasatch counties; Southeastern MCD: Carbon, Emery, Grand, and San Juan counties; Southwestern MCD: Beaver, Garfield, Iron, Kane and Washington counties; Uintah Basin MCD: Daggett, Duchesne, and Uintah counties; Wasatch Front MCD: Davis, Morgan, Salt Lake, Tooele, and Weber counties.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau (April 1, 2010); Utah Population Committee, Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute (2010-2020).

Table 1.5: U.S. Census Bureau National and State Population Estimates

| | April 1, 2010 | | July 1, 2019 | | July 1, 2020 | | 2010-2020 | | | 2019-2020 | | |
|----------------------|---------------|------|--------------|------|--------------|------|-----------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------|
| | Population | Rank | Population | Rank | Population | Rank | Absolute Change | Percent Change | % Change Rank | Absolute Change | Percent Change | % Change Rank |
| United States | 308,745,538 | | 328,329,953 | | 329,484,123 | | 20,738,585 | 6.7% | | 1,154,170 | 0.4% | |
| Region | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Northeast | 55,317,240 | 4 | 56,002,934 | 4 | 55,849,869 | 4 | 532,629 | 1.0% | 4 | -153,065 | -0.3% | 4 |
| Midwest | 66,927,001 | 3 | 68,340,091 | 3 | 68,316,744 | 3 | 1,389,743 | 2.1% | 3 | -23,347 | -0.0% | 3 |
| South | 114,555,744 | 1 | 125,686,544 | 1 | 126,662,754 | 1 | 12,107,010 | 10.6% | 1 | 976,210 | 0.8% | 1 |
| West | 71,945,553 | 2 | 78,300,384 | 2 | 78,654,756 | 2 | 6,709,203 | 9.3% | 2 | 354,372 | 0.5% | 2 |
| State | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Alabama | 4,779,736 | 23 | 4,907,965 | 24 | 4,921,532 | 24 | 141,796 | 3.0% | 33 | 13,567 | 0.3% | 27 |
| Alaska | 710,231 | 47 | 733,603 | 48 | 731,158 | 48 | 20,927 | 2.9% | 34 | -2,445 | -0.3% | 46 |
| Arizona | 6,392,017 | 16 | 7,291,843 | 14 | 7,421,401 | 14 | 1,029,384 | 16.1% | 6 | 129,558 | 1.8% | 2 |
| Arkansas | 2,915,918 | 32 | 3,020,985 | 33 | 3,030,522 | 33 | 114,604 | 3.9% | 27 | 9,537 | 0.3% | 25 |
| California | 37,253,956 | 1 | 39,437,610 | 1 | 39,368,078 | 1 | 2,114,122 | 5.7% | 23 | -69,532 | -0.2% | 42 |
| Colorado | 5,029,196 | 22 | 5,758,486 | 21 | 5,807,719 | 21 | 778,523 | 15.5% | 8 | 49,233 | 0.9% | 12 |
| Connecticut | 3,574,097 | 29 | 3,566,022 | 29 | 3,557,006 | 29 | -17,091 | -0.5% | 49 | -9,016 | -0.3% | 44 |
| Delaware | 897,934 | 45 | 976,668 | 45 | 986,809 | 45 | 88,875 | 9.9% | 15 | 10,141 | 1.0% | 9 |
| District of Columbia | 601,723 | 50 | 708,253 | 49 | 712,816 | 49 | 111,093 | 18.5% | 1 | 4,563 | 0.6% | 15 |
| Florida | 18,801,310 | 4 | 21,492,056 | 3 | 21,733,312 | 3 | 2,932,002 | 15.6% | 7 | 241,256 | 1.1% | 7 |
| Georgia | 9,687,653 | 9 | 10,628,020 | 8 | 10,710,017 | 8 | 1,022,364 | 10.6% | 14 | 81,997 | 0.8% | 14 |
| Hawaii | 1,360,301 | 40 | 1,415,615 | 40 | 1,407,006 | 40 | 46,705 | 3.4% | 30 | -8,609 | -0.6% | 49 |
| Idaho | 1,567,582 | 39 | 1,789,060 | 39 | 1,826,913 | 38 | 259,331 | 16.5% | 4 | 37,853 | 2.1% | 1 |
| Illinois | 12,830,632 | 5 | 12,667,017 | 6 | 12,587,530 | 6 | -243,102 | -1.9% | 50 | -79,487 | -0.6% | 50 |
| Indiana | 6,483,802 | 15 | 6,731,010 | 17 | 6,754,953 | 17 | 271,151 | 4.2% | 26 | 23,943 | 0.4% | 22 |
| Iowa | 3,046,355 | 30 | 3,159,596 | 31 | 3,163,561 | 31 | 117,206 | 3.8% | 28 | 3,965 | 0.1% | 32 |
| Kansas | 2,853,118 | 33 | 2,912,635 | 35 | 2,913,805 | 35 | 60,687 | 2.1% | 39 | 1,170 | 0.0% | 34 |
| Kentucky | 4,339,367 | 26 | 4,472,345 | 26 | 4,477,251 | 26 | 137,884 | 3.2% | 32 | 4,906 | 0.1% | 33 |
| Louisiana | 4,533,372 | 25 | 4,658,285 | 25 | 4,645,318 | 25 | 111,946 | 2.5% | 37 | -12,967 | -0.3% | 45 |
| Maine | 1,328,361 | 41 | 1,345,770 | 42 | 1,350,141 | 42 | 21,780 | 1.6% | 40 | 4,371 | 0.3% | 23 |
| Maryland | 5,773,552 | 19 | 6,054,954 | 19 | 6,055,802 | 19 | 282,250 | 4.9% | 25 | 848 | 0.0% | 35 |
| Massachusetts | 6,547,629 | 14 | 6,894,883 | 15 | 6,893,574 | 15 | 345,945 | 5.3% | 24 | -1,309 | -0.0% | 36 |
| Michigan | 9,883,640 | 8 | 9,984,795 | 10 | 9,966,555 | 10 | 82,915 | 0.8% | 43 | -18,240 | -0.2% | 43 |
| Minnesota | 5,303,925 | 21 | 5,640,053 | 22 | 5,657,342 | 22 | 353,417 | 6.7% | 20 | 17,289 | 0.3% | 26 |
| Mississippi | 2,967,297 | 31 | 2,978,227 | 34 | 2,966,786 | 34 | -511 | -0.0% | 46 | -11,441 | -0.4% | 47 |
| Missouri | 5,988,927 | 18 | 6,140,475 | 18 | 6,151,548 | 18 | 162,621 | 2.7% | 35 | 11,073 | 0.2% | 30 |
| Montana | 989,415 | 44 | 1,070,123 | 43 | 1,080,577 | 43 | 91,162 | 9.2% | 17 | 10,454 | 1.0% | 10 |
| Nebraska | 1,826,341 | 38 | 1,932,571 | 37 | 1,937,552 | 37 | 111,211 | 6.1% | 22 | 4,981 | 0.3% | 28 |
| Nevada | 2,700,551 | 35 | 3,090,771 | 32 | 3,138,259 | 32 | 437,708 | 16.2% | 5 | 47,488 | 1.5% | 3 |
| New Hampshire | 1,316,470 | 42 | 1,360,783 | 41 | 1,366,275 | 41 | 49,805 | 3.8% | 29 | 5,492 | 0.4% | 19 |
| New Jersey | 8,791,894 | 11 | 8,891,258 | 11 | 8,882,371 | 11 | 90,477 | 1.0% | 42 | -8,887 | -0.1% | 39 |
| New Mexico | 2,059,179 | 36 | 2,099,634 | 36 | 2,106,319 | 36 | 47,140 | 2.3% | 38 | 6,685 | 0.3% | 24 |
| New York | 19,378,102 | 3 | 19,463,131 | 4 | 19,336,776 | 4 | -41,326 | -0.2% | 47 | -126,355 | -0.6% | 51 |
| North Carolina | 9,535,483 | 10 | 10,501,384 | 9 | 10,600,823 | 9 | 1,065,340 | 11.2% | 12 | 99,439 | 0.9% | 11 |
| North Dakota | 672,591 | 48 | 763,724 | 47 | 765,309 | 47 | 92,718 | 13.8% | 10 | 1,585 | 0.2% | 29 |
| Ohio | 11,536,504 | 7 | 11,696,507 | 7 | 11,693,217 | 7 | 156,713 | 1.4% | 41 | -3,290 | -0.0% | 37 |
| Oklahoma | 3,751,351 | 28 | 3,960,676 | 28 | 3,980,783 | 28 | 229,432 | 6.1% | 21 | 20,107 | 0.5% | 18 |
| Oregon | 3,831,074 | 27 | 4,216,116 | 27 | 4,241,507 | 27 | 410,433 | 10.7% | 13 | 25,391 | 0.6% | 17 |
| Pennsylvania | 12,702,379 | 6 | 12,798,883 | 5 | 12,783,254 | 5 | 80,875 | 0.6% | 44 | -15,629 | -0.1% | 41 |
| Rhode Island | 1,052,567 | 43 | 1,058,158 | 44 | 1,057,125 | 44 | 4,558 | 0.4% | 45 | -1,033 | -0.1% | 38 |
| South Carolina | 4,625,364 | 24 | 5,157,702 | 23 | 5,218,040 | 23 | 592,676 | 12.8% | 11 | 60,338 | 1.2% | 6 |
| South Dakota | 814,180 | 46 | 887,127 | 46 | 892,717 | 46 | 78,537 | 9.6% | 16 | 5,590 | 0.6% | 16 |
| Tennessee | 6,346,105 | 17 | 6,830,325 | 16 | 6,886,834 | 16 | 540,729 | 8.5% | 18 | 56,509 | 0.8% | 13 |
| Texas | 25,145,561 | 2 | 28,986,794 | 2 | 29,360,759 | 2 | 4,215,198 | 16.8% | 3 | 373,965 | 1.3% | 5 |
| Utah | 2,763,885 | 34 | 3,203,383 | 30 | 3,249,879 | 30 | 485,994 | 17.6% | 2 | 46,496 | 1.5% | 4 |
| Vermont | 625,741 | 49 | 624,046 | 50 | 623,347 | 50 | -2,394 | -0.4% | 48 | -699 | -0.1% | 40 |
| Virginia | 8,001,024 | 12 | 8,556,642 | 12 | 8,590,563 | 12 | 589,539 | 7.4% | 19 | 33,921 | 0.4% | 20 |
| Washington | 6,724,540 | 13 | 7,614,024 | 13 | 7,693,612 | 13 | 969,072 | 14.4% | 9 | 79,588 | 1.0% | 8 |
| West Virginia | 1,852,994 | 37 | 1,795,263 | 38 | 1,784,787 | 39 | -68,207 | -3.7% | 51 | -10,476 | -0.6% | 48 |
| Wisconsin | 5,686,986 | 20 | 5,824,581 | 20 | 5,832,655 | 20 | 145,669 | 2.6% | 36 | 8,074 | 0.1% | 31 |
| Wyoming | 563,626 | 51 | 580,116 | 51 | 582,328 | 51 | 18,702 | 3.3% | 31 | 2,212 | 0.4% | 21 |

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division, Vintage 2020 Estimates

Table 1.6: Rankings of States by Selected Age Groups as a Percent of Total Population: July 1, 2019

| Rank | All Ages | | Under Age 5 | | | Ages 5 to 17 | | |
|------|----------------------|-------------|----------------------|------------|------------------|----------------------|------------|------------------|
| | State | Population | State | Population | Percent of Total | State | Population | Percent of Total |
| | United States | 328,239,523 | United States | 19,576,683 | 6.0% | United States | 53,462,467 | 16.3% |
| 1 | California | 39,512,223 | Utah | 247,803 | 7.7% | Utah | 683,381 | 21.3% |
| 2 | Texas | 28,995,881 | North Dakota | 54,101 | 7.1% | Texas | 5,408,919 | 18.7% |
| 3 | Florida | 21,477,737 | Alaska | 51,080 | 7.0% | Idaho | 332,001 | 18.6% |
| 4 | New York | 19,453,561 | South Dakota | 61,167 | 6.9% | Nebraska | 345,194 | 17.8% |
| 5 | Pennsylvania | 12,801,989 | Texas | 1,990,891 | 6.9% | Kansas | 514,919 | 17.7% |
| 6 | Illinois | 12,671,821 | Nebraska | 130,880 | 6.8% | South Dakota | 155,934 | 17.6% |
| 7 | Ohio | 11,689,100 | Idaho | 116,200 | 6.5% | Alaska | 128,903 | 17.6% |
| 8 | Georgia | 10,617,423 | Louisiana | 301,469 | 6.5% | Oklahoma | 696,705 | 17.6% |
| 9 | North Carolina | 10,488,084 | Oklahoma | 255,533 | 6.5% | Georgia | 1,847,315 | 17.4% |
| 10 | Michigan | 9,986,857 | District of Columbia | 45,368 | 6.4% | Mississippi | 515,105 | 17.3% |
| 11 | New Jersey | 8,882,190 | Kansas | 185,331 | 6.4% | Indiana | 1,149,634 | 17.1% |
| 12 | Virginia | 8,535,519 | Arkansas | 188,464 | 6.2% | Wyoming | 98,803 | 17.1% |
| 13 | Washington | 7,614,893 | Minnesota | 351,622 | 6.2% | Arkansas | 511,691 | 17.0% |
| 14 | Arizona | 7,278,717 | Indiana | 418,340 | 6.2% | New Mexico | 354,852 | 16.9% |
| 15 | Massachusetts | 6,892,503 | Iowa | 195,636 | 6.2% | Louisiana | 786,161 | 16.9% |
| 16 | Tennessee | 6,829,174 | Georgia | 656,566 | 6.2% | Minnesota | 951,535 | 16.9% |
| 17 | Indiana | 6,732,219 | Mississippi | 183,478 | 6.2% | Iowa | 531,205 | 16.8% |
| 18 | Missouri | 6,137,428 | Kentucky | 272,610 | 6.1% | Arizona | 1,210,448 | 16.6% |
| 19 | Maryland | 6,045,680 | Wyoming | 34,931 | 6.0% | North Dakota | 126,070 | 16.5% |
| 20 | Wisconsin | 5,822,434 | California | 2,383,716 | 6.0% | California | 6,510,925 | 16.5% |
| 21 | Colorado | 5,758,736 | Nevada | 185,575 | 6.0% | Nevada | 507,064 | 16.5% |
| 22 | Minnesota | 5,639,632 | Hawaii | 85,219 | 6.0% | Kentucky | 730,261 | 16.3% |
| 23 | South Carolina | 5,148,714 | Alabama | 294,357 | 6.0% | Illinois | 2,070,941 | 16.3% |
| 24 | Alabama | 4,903,185 | Missouri | 368,080 | 6.0% | Missouri | 1,002,505 | 16.3% |
| 25 | Louisiana | 4,648,794 | Washington | 456,476 | 6.0% | Alabama | 793,949 | 16.2% |
| 26 | Kentucky | 4,467,673 | Maryland | 361,937 | 6.0% | Ohio | 1,887,191 | 16.1% |
| 27 | Oregon | 4,217,737 | Tennessee | 408,605 | 6.0% | Tennessee | 1,101,446 | 16.1% |
| 28 | Oklahoma | 3,956,971 | Virginia | 505,477 | 5.9% | North Carolina | 1,690,945 | 16.1% |
| 29 | Connecticut | 3,565,287 | Ohio | 690,828 | 5.9% | Colorado | 927,318 | 16.1% |
| 30 | Utah | 3,205,958 | Arizona | 429,788 | 5.9% | Maryland | 972,750 | 16.1% |
| 31 | Iowa | 3,155,070 | Illinois | 746,934 | 5.9% | Wisconsin | 936,101 | 16.1% |
| 32 | Nevada | 3,080,156 | North Carolina | 609,770 | 5.8% | New Jersey | 1,423,888 | 16.0% |
| 33 | Arkansas | 3,017,804 | New Jersey | 514,690 | 5.8% | South Carolina | 818,719 | 15.9% |
| 34 | Mississippi | 2,976,149 | New York | 1,127,001 | 5.8% | Virginia | 1,355,371 | 15.9% |
| 35 | Kansas | 2,913,314 | New Mexico | 120,986 | 5.8% | Washington | 1,206,585 | 15.8% |
| 36 | New Mexico | 2,096,829 | Colorado | 332,201 | 5.8% | Michigan | 1,577,491 | 15.8% |
| 37 | Nebraska | 1,934,408 | Montana | 61,156 | 5.7% | Montana | 167,432 | 15.7% |
| 38 | West Virginia | 1,792,147 | South Carolina | 292,464 | 5.7% | Connecticut | 545,730 | 15.3% |
| 39 | Idaho | 1,787,065 | Wisconsin | 330,496 | 5.7% | Delaware | 148,853 | 15.3% |
| 40 | Hawaii | 1,415,872 | Michigan | 566,442 | 5.7% | Hawaii | 214,649 | 15.2% |
| 41 | New Hampshire | 1,359,711 | Delaware | 54,719 | 5.6% | Oregon | 638,751 | 15.1% |
| 42 | Maine | 1,344,212 | Pennsylvania | 697,924 | 5.5% | Pennsylvania | 1,936,689 | 15.1% |
| 43 | Montana | 1,068,778 | Oregon | 227,811 | 5.4% | New York | 2,901,298 | 14.9% |
| 44 | Rhode Island | 1,059,361 | Florida | 1,139,742 | 5.3% | West Virginia | 266,542 | 14.9% |
| 45 | Delaware | 973,764 | West Virginia | 93,025 | 5.2% | Massachusetts | 995,438 | 14.4% |
| 46 | South Dakota | 884,659 | Massachusetts | 357,362 | 5.2% | Florida | 3,090,187 | 14.4% |
| 47 | North Dakota | 762,062 | Rhode Island | 54,521 | 5.1% | Rhode Island | 149,974 | 14.2% |
| 48 | Alaska | 731,545 | Connecticut | 181,710 | 5.1% | New Hampshire | 191,632 | 14.1% |
| 49 | District of Columbia | 705,749 | Maine | 63,537 | 4.7% | Maine | 185,305 | 13.8% |
| 50 | Vermont | 623,989 | New Hampshire | 63,621 | 4.7% | Vermont | 84,962 | 13.6% |
| 51 | Wyoming | 578,759 | Vermont | 29,043 | 4.7% | District of Columbia | 82,800 | 11.7% |

Note: Totals may differ in this table from other tables in this report due to different release dates or data sources.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division, Vintage 2019 Estimates

Table 1.6 (Continued): Rankings of States by Selected Age Groups as a Percent of Total Population: July 1, 2019

| Ages 18 to 64 | | | Ages 65+ | | | State | Median Age |
|----------------------|-------------|------------------|----------------------|------------|------------------|----------------------|------------|
| State | Population | Percent of Total | State | Population | Percent of Total | | |
| United States | 201,142,110 | 61.3% | United States | 54,058,263 | 16.5% | United States | 38.4 |
| District of Columbia | 490,238 | 69.5% | Maine | 285,265 | 21.2% | Maine | 45.0 |
| Colorado | 3,656,805 | 63.5% | Florida | 4,497,337 | 20.9% | New Hampshire | 43.1 |
| Massachusetts | 4,370,371 | 63.4% | West Virginia | 367,011 | 20.5% | Vermont | 43.0 |
| Rhode Island | 667,820 | 63.0% | Vermont | 125,039 | 20.0% | West Virginia | 42.9 |
| Alaska | 459,974 | 62.9% | Delaware | 188,906 | 19.4% | Florida | 42.5 |
| California | 24,779,467 | 62.7% | Montana | 206,437 | 19.3% | Connecticut | 41.1 |
| New Hampshire | 850,594 | 62.6% | Hawaii | 268,448 | 19.0% | Delaware | 41.1 |
| New York | 12,129,116 | 62.3% | Pennsylvania | 2,393,362 | 18.7% | Pennsylvania | 40.8 |
| Virginia | 5,315,765 | 62.3% | New Hampshire | 253,864 | 18.7% | Montana | 40.1 |
| Washington | 4,742,109 | 62.3% | South Carolina | 937,023 | 18.2% | New Jersey | 40.1 |
| Georgia | 6,596,588 | 62.1% | Oregon | 766,080 | 18.2% | Rhode Island | 40.1 |
| Maryland | 3,751,597 | 62.1% | New Mexico | 377,606 | 18.0% | Michigan | 39.9 |
| Connecticut | 2,207,603 | 61.9% | Arizona | 1,308,633 | 18.0% | South Carolina | 39.9 |
| Vermont | 384,945 | 61.7% | Michigan | 1,765,401 | 17.7% | Wisconsin | 39.8 |
| Illinois | 7,810,714 | 61.6% | Connecticut | 630,244 | 17.7% | Hawaii | 39.6 |
| Texas | 17,861,842 | 61.6% | Rhode Island | 187,046 | 17.7% | Massachusetts | 39.6 |
| New Jersey | 5,468,077 | 61.6% | Iowa | 552,954 | 17.5% | Oregon | 39.6 |
| Nevada | 1,891,545 | 61.4% | Ohio | 2,046,320 | 17.5% | Ohio | 39.5 |
| North Carolina | 6,436,275 | 61.4% | Wisconsin | 1,017,243 | 17.5% | Alabama | 39.4 |
| Oregon | 2,585,095 | 61.3% | Arkansas | 523,882 | 17.4% | New York | 39.2 |
| Tennessee | 4,175,730 | 61.1% | Alabama | 849,837 | 17.3% | Kentucky | 39.1 |
| Michigan | 6,077,523 | 60.9% | Missouri | 1,062,037 | 17.3% | Maryland | 39.1 |
| Wisconsin | 3,538,594 | 60.8% | South Dakota | 151,871 | 17.2% | North Carolina | 39.1 |
| Kentucky | 2,714,238 | 60.8% | Wyoming | 99,179 | 17.1% | Tennessee | 39.0 |
| Pennsylvania | 7,774,014 | 60.7% | Massachusetts | 1,169,332 | 17.0% | Missouri | 38.9 |
| Louisiana | 2,820,142 | 60.7% | New York | 3,296,146 | 16.9% | Illinois | 38.6 |
| North Dakota | 462,046 | 60.6% | Kentucky | 750,564 | 16.8% | Virginia | 38.6 |
| Indiana | 4,078,502 | 60.6% | Tennessee | 1,143,393 | 16.7% | Arkansas | 38.5 |
| Minnesota | 3,416,093 | 60.6% | North Carolina | 1,751,094 | 16.7% | Iowa | 38.5 |
| Alabama | 2,965,042 | 60.5% | New Jersey | 1,475,535 | 16.6% | New Mexico | 38.4 |
| Ohio | 7,064,761 | 60.4% | Mississippi | 486,693 | 16.4% | Wyoming | 38.4 |
| Missouri | 3,704,806 | 60.4% | Kansas | 475,487 | 16.3% | Minnesota | 38.3 |
| Maine | 810,105 | 60.3% | Minnesota | 920,382 | 16.3% | Nevada | 38.3 |
| South Carolina | 3,100,508 | 60.2% | Idaho | 290,670 | 16.3% | Arizona | 38.2 |
| Mississippi | 1,790,873 | 60.2% | Nebraska | 312,458 | 16.2% | Mississippi | 38.0 |
| Oklahoma | 2,369,601 | 59.9% | Indiana | 1,085,743 | 16.1% | Indiana | 37.9 |
| Hawaii | 847,556 | 59.9% | Illinois | 2,043,232 | 16.1% | Washington | 37.8 |
| Wyoming | 345,846 | 59.8% | Nevada | 495,972 | 16.1% | Louisiana | 37.5 |
| Delaware | 581,286 | 59.7% | Oklahoma | 635,132 | 16.1% | South Dakota | 37.4 |
| Kansas | 1,737,577 | 59.6% | Louisiana | 741,022 | 15.9% | Colorado | 37.1 |
| Utah | 1,908,902 | 59.5% | Virginia | 1,358,906 | 15.9% | Georgia | 37.1 |
| Arizona | 4,329,848 | 59.5% | Washington | 1,209,723 | 15.9% | Kansas | 37.1 |
| West Virginia | 1,065,569 | 59.5% | Maryland | 959,396 | 15.9% | California | 37.0 |
| Arkansas | 1,793,767 | 59.4% | North Dakota | 119,845 | 15.7% | Idaho | 36.9 |
| Iowa | 1,875,275 | 59.4% | California | 5,838,115 | 14.8% | Oklahoma | 36.9 |
| Florida | 12,750,471 | 59.4% | Colorado | 842,412 | 14.6% | Nebraska | 36.8 |
| New Mexico | 1,243,385 | 59.3% | Georgia | 1,516,954 | 14.3% | North Dakota | 35.3 |
| Montana | 633,753 | 59.3% | Texas | 3,734,229 | 12.9% | Alaska | 35.0 |
| Nebraska | 1,145,876 | 59.2% | Alaska | 91,588 | 12.5% | Texas | 35.0 |
| Idaho | 1,048,194 | 58.7% | District of Columbia | 87,343 | 12.4% | District of Columbia | 34.2 |
| South Dakota | 515,687 | 58.3% | Utah | 365,872 | 11.4% | Utah | 31.3 |

Note: Totals may differ in this table from other tables in this report due to different release dates or data sources.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division, Vintage 2019 Estimates

Table 1.7: Dependency Ratios by State: July 1, 2019

| Rank | Preschool-Age (Under Age 5) per 100 of Working Age | | School-Age (5-17) per 100 of Working Age | | Retirement-Age (65 & Over) per 100 of Working Age | | Total Non-Working Age per 100 of Working Age | |
|------|-------------------------------------------------------|------|---------------------------------------------|------|------------------------------------------------------|------|-------------------------------------------------|------|
| | United States | 9.7 | United States | 26.6 | United States | 26.9 | United States | 63.2 |
| 1 | Utah | 13.0 | Utah | 35.8 | Florida | 35.3 | South Dakota | 71.5 |
| 2 | South Dakota | 11.9 | Idaho | 31.7 | Maine | 35.2 | Idaho | 70.5 |
| 3 | North Dakota | 11.7 | Texas | 30.3 | West Virginia | 34.4 | Nebraska | 68.8 |
| 4 | Nebraska | 11.4 | South Dakota | 30.2 | Montana | 32.6 | Montana | 68.6 |
| 5 | Texas | 11.1 | Nebraska | 30.1 | Delaware | 32.5 | New Mexico | 68.6 |
| 6 | Alaska | 11.1 | Kansas | 29.6 | Vermont | 32.5 | Florida | 68.4 |
| 7 | Idaho | 11.1 | Oklahoma | 29.4 | Hawaii | 31.7 | Iowa | 68.2 |
| 8 | Oklahoma | 10.8 | Mississippi | 28.8 | Pennsylvania | 30.8 | Arkansas | 68.2 |
| 9 | Louisiana | 10.7 | Wyoming | 28.6 | New Mexico | 30.4 | West Virginia | 68.2 |
| 10 | Kansas | 10.7 | New Mexico | 28.5 | Arizona | 30.2 | Arizona | 68.1 |
| 11 | Arkansas | 10.5 | Arkansas | 28.5 | South Carolina | 30.2 | Utah | 67.9 |
| 12 | Iowa | 10.4 | Iowa | 28.3 | New Hampshire | 29.8 | Kansas | 67.7 |
| 13 | Minnesota | 10.3 | Indiana | 28.2 | Oregon | 29.6 | Delaware | 67.5 |
| 14 | Indiana | 10.3 | Alaska | 28.0 | Iowa | 29.5 | Wyoming | 67.3 |
| 15 | Mississippi | 10.2 | Georgia | 28.0 | South Dakota | 29.5 | Hawaii | 67.1 |
| 16 | Wyoming | 10.1 | Arizona | 28.0 | Arkansas | 29.2 | Oklahoma | 67.0 |
| 17 | Hawaii | 10.1 | Louisiana | 27.9 | Michigan | 29.0 | Mississippi | 66.2 |
| 18 | Kentucky | 10.0 | Minnesota | 27.9 | Ohio | 29.0 | South Carolina | 66.1 |
| 19 | Georgia | 10.0 | North Dakota | 27.3 | Wisconsin | 28.7 | Maine | 65.9 |
| 20 | Missouri | 9.9 | Missouri | 27.1 | Wyoming | 28.7 | Missouri | 65.7 |
| 21 | Alabama | 9.9 | Kentucky | 26.9 | Missouri | 28.7 | Ohio | 65.5 |
| 22 | Arizona | 9.9 | Nevada | 26.8 | Alabama | 28.7 | Alabama | 65.4 |
| 23 | Nevada | 9.8 | Alabama | 26.8 | Connecticut | 28.5 | Minnesota | 65.1 |
| 24 | Tennessee | 9.8 | Ohio | 26.7 | Rhode Island | 28.0 | Indiana | 65.1 |
| 25 | Ohio | 9.8 | Illinois | 26.5 | Idaho | 27.7 | North Dakota | 64.9 |
| 26 | New Mexico | 9.7 | Wisconsin | 26.5 | Kentucky | 27.7 | Louisiana | 64.8 |
| 27 | Montana | 9.6 | Montana | 26.4 | Tennessee | 27.4 | Pennsylvania | 64.7 |
| 28 | Maryland | 9.6 | South Carolina | 26.4 | Kansas | 27.4 | Kentucky | 64.6 |
| 29 | Washington | 9.6 | Tennessee | 26.4 | Nebraska | 27.3 | Wisconsin | 64.5 |
| 30 | California | 9.6 | California | 26.3 | North Carolina | 27.2 | Michigan | 64.3 |
| 31 | Illinois | 9.6 | North Carolina | 26.3 | Mississippi | 27.2 | Tennessee | 63.5 |
| 32 | Virginia | 9.5 | New Jersey | 26.0 | New York | 27.2 | Oregon | 63.2 |
| 33 | North Carolina | 9.5 | Michigan | 26.0 | New Jersey | 27.0 | North Carolina | 63.0 |
| 34 | South Carolina | 9.4 | Maryland | 25.9 | Minnesota | 26.9 | Nevada | 62.8 |
| 35 | Delaware | 9.4 | Delaware | 25.6 | Oklahoma | 26.8 | New Jersey | 62.4 |
| 36 | New Jersey | 9.4 | Virginia | 25.5 | Massachusetts | 26.8 | Texas | 62.3 |
| 37 | Wisconsin | 9.3 | Washington | 25.4 | Indiana | 26.6 | Illinois | 62.2 |
| 38 | Michigan | 9.3 | Colorado | 25.4 | Louisiana | 26.3 | Vermont | 62.1 |
| 39 | New York | 9.3 | Hawaii | 25.3 | Nevada | 26.2 | Connecticut | 61.5 |
| 40 | District of Columbia | 9.3 | West Virginia | 25.0 | Illinois | 26.2 | Maryland | 61.1 |
| 41 | Colorado | 9.1 | Pennsylvania | 24.9 | North Dakota | 25.9 | Georgia | 61.0 |
| 42 | Pennsylvania | 9.0 | Connecticut | 24.7 | Maryland | 25.6 | Washington | 60.6 |
| 43 | Florida | 8.9 | Oregon | 24.7 | Virginia | 25.6 | Virginia | 60.6 |
| 44 | Oregon | 8.8 | Florida | 24.2 | Washington | 25.5 | New York | 60.4 |
| 45 | West Virginia | 8.7 | New York | 23.9 | California | 23.6 | New Hampshire | 59.9 |
| 46 | Connecticut | 8.2 | Maine | 22.9 | Colorado | 23.0 | California | 59.5 |
| 47 | Massachusetts | 8.2 | Massachusetts | 22.8 | Georgia | 23.0 | Alaska | 59.0 |
| 48 | Rhode Island | 8.2 | New Hampshire | 22.5 | Texas | 20.9 | Rhode Island | 58.6 |
| 49 | Maine | 7.8 | Rhode Island | 22.5 | Alaska | 19.9 | Massachusetts | 57.7 |
| 50 | Vermont | 7.5 | Vermont | 22.1 | Utah | 19.2 | Colorado | 57.5 |
| 51 | New Hampshire | 7.5 | District of Columbia | 16.9 | District of Columbia | 17.8 | District of Columbia | 44.0 |

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division, Vintage 2019 Estimates; rate calculated by the Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute

Table 1.8: Total Fertility Rates for Utah and the United States

| Year | Utah | U.S. |
|------|------|------|
| 1960 | 4.30 | 3.61 |
| 1961 | 4.24 | 3.56 |
| 1962 | 4.18 | 3.42 |
| 1963 | 3.87 | 3.30 |
| 1964 | 3.55 | 3.17 |
| 1965 | 3.24 | 2.88 |
| 1966 | 3.17 | 2.67 |
| 1967 | 3.12 | 2.53 |
| 1968 | 3.04 | 2.43 |
| 1969 | 3.09 | 2.42 |
| 1970 | 3.30 | 2.48 |
| 1971 | 3.14 | 2.27 |
| 1972 | 2.88 | 2.01 |
| 1973 | 2.84 | 1.88 |
| 1974 | 2.91 | 1.84 |
| 1975 | 2.96 | 1.77 |
| 1976 | 3.19 | 1.74 |
| 1977 | 3.30 | 1.79 |
| 1978 | 3.25 | 1.76 |
| 1979 | 3.28 | 1.81 |

| Year | Utah | U.S. |
|------|------|------|
| 1980 | 3.14 | 1.84 |
| 1981 | 3.06 | 1.81 |
| 1982 | 2.99 | 1.83 |
| 1983 | 2.83 | 1.80 |
| 1984 | 2.74 | 1.81 |
| 1985 | 2.69 | 1.84 |
| 1986 | 2.59 | 1.84 |
| 1987 | 2.48 | 1.87 |
| 1988 | 2.52 | 1.93 |
| 1989 | 2.55 | 2.01 |
| 1990 | 2.65 | 2.08 |
| 1991 | 2.53 | 2.06 |
| 1992 | 2.53 | 2.05 |
| 1993 | 2.45 | 2.02 |
| 1994 | 2.44 | 2.00 |
| 1995 | 2.45 | 1.98 |
| 1996 | 2.53 | 1.98 |
| 1997 | 2.52 | 1.97 |
| 1998 | 2.59 | 2.00 |
| 1999 | 2.61 | 2.01 |

| Year | Utah | U.S. |
|------|------|------|
| 2000 | 2.76 | 2.13 |
| 2001 | 2.61 | 2.03 |
| 2002 | 2.63 | 2.02 |
| 2003 | 2.63 | 2.05 |
| 2004 | 2.64 | 2.05 |
| 2005 | 2.63 | 2.06 |
| 2006 | 2.67 | 2.11 |
| 2007 | 2.68 | 2.12 |
| 2008 | 2.65 | 2.07 |
| 2009 | 2.54 | 2.00 |
| 2010 | 2.45 | 1.93 |
| 2011 | 2.38 | 1.89 |
| 2012 | 2.37 | 1.88 |
| 2013 | 2.34 | 1.86 |
| 2014 | 2.33 | 1.86 |
| 2015 | 2.29 | 1.84 |
| 2016 | 2.24 | 1.82 |
| 2017 | 2.12 | 1.77 |
| 2018 | 2.03 | 1.73 |
| 2019 | 1.99 | 1.71 |

Note: This table provides the latest available data. 2019 data was not available at time of publication.
Source: National Center for Health Statistics

Table 1.9: Components of Population Change Annual Rates: July 1, 2019 to July 1, 2020

| Rank | Total Population | | Births | | Deaths | | Naural Increase | | Net Migration | |
|------|----------------------|------|----------------------|------|----------------------|------|----------------------|------|----------------------|-------|
| | State | Rate |
| | United States | 4.7 | United States | 11.6 | United States | 8.7 | United States | 2.9 | United States | 1.8 |
| 1 | Idaho | 20.7 | Utah | 15.3 | West Virginia | 12.5 | Utah | 9.8 | Idaho | 15.6 |
| 2 | Nevada | 17.3 | North Dakota | 13.9 | Alabama | 11.0 | Alaska | 7.1 | Nevada | 13.8 |
| 3 | Arizona | 16.7 | Alaska | 13.7 | Maine | 10.7 | Texas | 6.1 | Arizona | 13.7 |
| 4 | Utah | 16.5 | South Dakota | 13.5 | Mississippi | 10.6 | North Dakota | 5.6 | South Carolina | 11.5 |
| 5 | Texas | 12.7 | District of Columbia | 13.5 | Pennsylvania | 10.4 | District of Columbia | 5.4 | Florida | 10.4 |
| 6 | South Carolina | 12.6 | Texas | 13.1 | Arkansas | 10.4 | South Dakota | 5.2 | Washington | 8.1 |
| 7 | Washington | 12.0 | Nebraska | 13.1 | Kentucky | 10.3 | Nebraska | 5.1 | North Carolina | 7.8 |
| 8 | Colorado | 11.8 | Louisiana | 12.6 | Oklahoma | 10.2 | Idaho | 5.0 | Colorado | 7.3 |
| 9 | Florida | 10.9 | Idaho | 12.6 | Ohio | 10.1 | California | 4.6 | Delaware | 7.3 |
| 10 | North Carolina | 10.2 | Oklahoma | 12.3 | Tennessee | 10.0 | Colorado | 4.4 | Oregon | 6.9 |
| 11 | Georgia | 10.1 | Kansas | 12.2 | Louisiana | 10.0 | Minnesota | 4.3 | Tennessee | 6.7 |
| 12 | Delaware | 8.5 | Arkansas | 12.2 | South Carolina | 9.9 | Georgia | 3.9 | Utah | 6.7 |
| 13 | Oregon | 8.5 | Georgia | 12.1 | Florida | 9.9 | Washington | 3.9 | Texas | 6.6 |
| 14 | Tennessee | 8.5 | Mississippi | 12.1 | Missouri | 9.8 | Kansas | 3.5 | Georgia | 6.1 |
| 15 | Montana | 7.6 | Minnesota | 12.0 | Delaware | 9.8 | Nevada | 3.4 | Montana | 6.0 |
| 16 | South Dakota | 6.8 | Indiana | 12.0 | Michigan | 9.6 | Virginia | 3.4 | Maine | 5.6 |
| 17 | District of Columbia | 6.0 | Kentucky | 12.0 | Montana | 9.3 | Maryland | 3.1 | New Hampshire | 4.7 |
| 18 | Minnesota | 5.9 | Iowa | 12.0 | Indiana | 9.3 | New York | 3.0 | Indiana | 2.7 |
| 19 | Indiana | 5.5 | Hawaii | 11.9 | Rhode Island | 9.3 | Arizona | 3.0 | Alabama | 2.5 |
| 20 | North Dakota | 5.2 | Tennessee | 11.8 | Iowa | 9.1 | Hawaii | 2.9 | Oklahoma | 2.1 |
| 21 | New Hampshire | 4.6 | Nevada | 11.8 | North Carolina | 9.0 | Wyoming | 2.8 | Minnesota | 1.6 |
| 22 | Nebraska | 4.6 | California | 11.7 | Vermont | 9.0 | Iowa | 2.8 | South Dakota | 1.6 |
| 23 | Oklahoma | 4.2 | Alabama | 11.7 | Hawaii | 9.0 | Indiana | 2.8 | Arkansas | 0.9 |
| 24 | Virginia | 4.0 | Missouri | 11.6 | New Hampshire | 8.9 | Illinois | 2.7 | Missouri | 0.8 |
| 25 | Maine | 3.8 | Washington | 11.6 | New Mexico | 8.8 | New Jersey | 2.7 | Virginia | 0.7 |
| 26 | Alabama | 3.2 | Maryland | 11.6 | Connecticut | 8.7 | Louisiana | 2.6 | District of Columbia | 0.6 |
| 27 | Arkansas | 2.7 | Virginia | 11.6 | Oregon | 8.7 | North Carolina | 2.4 | Rhode Island | 0.4 |
| 28 | Wisconsin | 2.6 | Ohio | 11.5 | Wisconsin | 8.7 | Wisconsin | 2.3 | Wisconsin | 0.3 |
| 29 | Missouri | 2.6 | New York | 11.4 | Illinois | 8.7 | New Mexico | 2.3 | Pennsylvania | -0.0 |
| 30 | Iowa | 2.0 | North Carolina | 11.4 | Kansas | 8.7 | Oklahoma | 2.2 | Kentucky | -0.2 |
| 31 | Wyoming | 2.0 | Wyoming | 11.4 | Wyoming | 8.6 | Missouri | 1.8 | Massachusetts | -0.3 |
| 32 | New Mexico | 2.0 | Illinois | 11.4 | New Jersey | 8.5 | Tennessee | 1.8 | New Mexico | -0.3 |
| 33 | Maryland | 1.6 | Arizona | 11.4 | Maryland | 8.5 | Arkansas | 1.8 | Ohio | -0.3 |
| 34 | Kentucky | 1.5 | Colorado | 11.3 | Massachusetts | 8.5 | Massachusetts | 1.7 | North Dakota | -0.4 |
| 35 | Massachusetts | 1.4 | New Jersey | 11.2 | New York | 8.5 | Kentucky | 1.7 | Vermont | -0.5 |
| 36 | California | 1.3 | New Mexico | 11.0 | Nevada | 8.4 | Montana | 1.6 | Nebraska | -0.5 |
| 37 | Ohio | 1.1 | Delaware | 11.0 | Arizona | 8.4 | Oregon | 1.6 | Iowa | -0.7 |
| 38 | Rhode Island | 1.0 | South Carolina | 11.0 | South Dakota | 8.3 | Mississippi | 1.5 | Wyoming | -0.8 |
| 39 | Kansas | 0.7 | Michigan | 11.0 | North Dakota | 8.2 | Ohio | 1.4 | Michigan | -1.1 |
| 40 | Michigan | 0.3 | Wisconsin | 11.0 | Virginia | 8.2 | Michigan | 1.4 | Maryland | -1.4 |
| 41 | Pennsylvania | 0.1 | Montana | 10.9 | Georgia | 8.2 | Delaware | 1.3 | Connecticut | -2.7 |
| 42 | New Jersey | -0.4 | Pennsylvania | 10.6 | Nebraska | 8.1 | South Carolina | 1.1 | Kansas | -2.8 |
| 43 | Vermont | -0.6 | Florida | 10.4 | District of Columbia | 8.1 | Connecticut | 1.0 | New Jersey | -3.1 |
| 44 | Mississippi | -1.6 | Oregon | 10.3 | Washington | 7.7 | Alabama | 0.7 | Mississippi | -3.1 |
| 45 | Connecticut | -1.7 | Massachusetts | 10.2 | Minnesota | 7.7 | Rhode Island | 0.6 | California | -3.3 |
| 46 | Louisiana | -2.3 | West Virginia | 9.9 | Idaho | 7.5 | Florida | 0.5 | West Virginia | -4.1 |
| 47 | Hawaii | -3.3 | Rhode Island | 9.9 | California | 7.2 | Pennsylvania | 0.1 | Louisiana | -4.9 |
| 48 | New York | -3.9 | Connecticut | 9.7 | Texas | 7.0 | Vermont | -0.1 | Hawaii | -6.2 |
| 49 | Illinois | -4.0 | Maine | 9.0 | Colorado | 6.8 | New Hampshire | -0.1 | Illinois | -6.8 |
| 50 | Alaska | -4.9 | Vermont | 8.9 | Alaska | 6.6 | Maine | -1.7 | New York | -6.9 |
| 51 | West Virginia | -6.8 | New Hampshire | 8.8 | Utah | 5.5 | West Virginia | -2.6 | Alaska | -12.0 |

Note : This table has not been updated, as new components of changed were not released for 2020. July 1, 2019 is the most recent data available. Rank is high to low. When states share the same rank, the next lower rank is omitted. Total population change includes a residual. This residual represents the change in population that cannot be attributed to any specific demographic component. Data in this table may differ from other tables due to different sources of data.

Dash (-) represents zero or rounds to zero.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division, Vintage 2019 Estimates

Table 1.10: Housing Units, Households, and Persons Per Household by State

| | 2010 | | | | 2019 | | | | 2010 to 2019 Percent Change | |
|----------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|-------------|
| | Total Housing Units | Total Households | Persons Per HH | Rank of HH size | Total Housing Units | Total Households | Persons Per HH | Rank of HH size | Total Housing Units | Total HH |
| United States | 131,704,730 | 116,716,292 | 2.58 | - | 139,686,209 | 122,802,852 | 2.61 | - | 6.1% | 5.2% |
| Alabama | 2,171,853 | 1,883,791 | 2.48 | 27 | 2,284,922 | 1,897,576 | 2.52 | 25 | 5.2% | 0.7% |
| Alaska | 306,967 | 258,058 | 2.65 | 7 | 319,867 | 252,199 | 2.79 | 47 | 4.2% | -2.3% |
| Arizona | 2,844,526 | 2,380,990 | 2.63 | 9 | 3,076,048 | 2,670,441 | 2.67 | 44 | 8.1% | 12.2% |
| Arkansas | 1,316,299 | 1,147,084 | 2.47 | 33 | 1,389,159 | 1,163,647 | 2.52 | 25 | 5.5% | 1.4% |
| California | 13,680,081 | 12,577,498 | 2.90 | 2 | 14,367,012 | 13,157,873 | 2.94 | 49 | 5.0% | 4.6% |
| Colorado | 2,212,898 | 1,972,868 | 2.49 | 22 | 2,464,109 | 2,235,103 | 2.52 | 25 | 11.4% | 13.3% |
| Connecticut | 1,487,891 | 1,371,087 | 2.52 | 19 | 1,524,959 | 1,377,166 | 2.51 | 22 | 2.5% | 0.4% |
| Delaware | 405,885 | 342,297 | 2.55 | 15 | 443,764 | 376,239 | 2.52 | 25 | 9.3% | 9.9% |
| District of Columbia | 296,719 | 266,707 | 2.11 | 51 | 322,814 | 291,570 | 2.29 | 4 | 8.8% | 9.3% |
| Florida | 8,989,580 | 7,420,802 | 2.48 | 27 | 9,674,053 | 7,905,832 | 2.66 | 42 | 7.6% | 6.5% |
| Georgia | 4,088,801 | 3,585,584 | 2.63 | 9 | 4,378,350 | 3,852,714 | 2.69 | 46 | 7.1% | 7.5% |
| Hawaii | 519,508 | 455,338 | 2.89 | 3 | 550,328 | 465,299 | 2.95 | 50 | 5.9% | 2.2% |
| Idaho | 667,796 | 579,408 | 2.66 | 6 | 751,113 | 655,859 | 2.68 | 45 | 12.5% | 13.2% |
| Illinois | 5,296,715 | 4,836,972 | 2.59 | 12 | 5,388,210 | 4,866,006 | 2.54 | 31 | 1.7% | 0.6% |
| Indiana | 2,795,541 | 2,502,154 | 2.52 | 19 | 2,921,115 | 2,597,765 | 2.52 | 25 | 4.5% | 3.8% |
| Iowa | 1,336,417 | 1,221,576 | 2.41 | 45 | 1,418,600 | 1,287,221 | 2.38 | 5 | 6.1% | 5.4% |
| Kansas | 1,233,215 | 1,112,096 | 2.49 | 22 | 1,288,430 | 1,138,329 | 2.49 | 19 | 4.5% | 2.4% |
| Kentucky | 1,927,164 | 1,719,965 | 2.45 | 37 | 2,006,335 | 1,748,732 | 2.48 | 17 | 4.1% | 1.7% |
| Louisiana | 1,964,981 | 1,728,360 | 2.55 | 15 | 2,089,824 | 1,741,076 | 2.60 | 37 | 6.4% | 0.7% |
| Maine | 721,830 | 557,219 | 2.32 | 49 | 750,964 | 573,618 | 2.28 | 1 | 4.0% | 2.9% |
| Maryland | 2,378,814 | 2,156,411 | 2.61 | 11 | 2,470,307 | 2,226,767 | 2.65 | 40 | 3.8% | 3.3% |
| Massachusetts | 2,808,254 | 2,547,075 | 2.48 | 27 | 2,928,818 | 2,650,680 | 2.51 | 22 | 4.3% | 4.1% |
| Michigan | 4,532,233 | 3,872,508 | 2.49 | 22 | 4,629,605 | 3,969,880 | 2.46 | 16 | 2.1% | 2.5% |
| Minnesota | 2,347,201 | 2,087,227 | 2.48 | 27 | 2,477,515 | 2,222,568 | 2.48 | 17 | 5.6% | 6.5% |
| Mississippi | 1,274,719 | 1,115,768 | 2.58 | 13 | 1,339,047 | 1,100,229 | 2.62 | 39 | 5.0% | -1.4% |
| Missouri | 2,712,729 | 2,375,611 | 2.45 | 37 | 2,819,334 | 2,458,337 | 2.43 | 13 | 3.9% | 3.5% |
| Montana | 482,825 | 409,607 | 2.35 | 47 | 519,938 | 437,651 | 2.38 | 5 | 7.7% | 6.8% |
| Nebraska | 796,793 | 721,130 | 2.46 | 35 | 851,167 | 771,444 | 2.44 | 14 | 6.8% | 7.0% |
| Nevada | 1,173,814 | 1,006,250 | 2.65 | 7 | 1,285,681 | 1,143,557 | 2.66 | 42 | 9.5% | 13.6% |
| New Hampshire | 614,754 | 518,973 | 2.46 | 35 | 642,298 | 541,396 | 2.44 | 14 | 4.5% | 4.3% |
| New Jersey | 3,553,562 | 3,214,360 | 2.68 | 5 | 3,641,854 | 3,286,264 | 2.65 | 40 | 2.5% | 2.2% |
| New Mexico | 901,388 | 791,395 | 2.55 | 15 | 948,470 | 793,420 | 2.59 | 36 | 5.2% | 0.3% |
| New York | 8,108,103 | 7,317,755 | 2.57 | 14 | 8,404,205 | 7,446,812 | 2.54 | 31 | 3.7% | 1.8% |
| North Carolina | 4,327,528 | 3,745,155 | 2.48 | 27 | 4,748,148 | 4,046,348 | 2.52 | 25 | 9.7% | 8.0% |
| North Dakota | 317,498 | 281,192 | 2.30 | 50 | 379,974 | 323,519 | 2.28 | 1 | 19.7% | 15.1% |
| Ohio | 5,127,508 | 4,603,435 | 2.44 | 40 | 5,232,943 | 4,730,340 | 2.40 | 8 | 2.1% | 2.8% |
| Oklahoma | 1,664,378 | 1,460,450 | 2.49 | 22 | 1,749,520 | 1,495,151 | 2.57 | 35 | 5.1% | 2.4% |
| Oregon | 1,675,562 | 1,518,938 | 2.47 | 33 | 1,808,482 | 1,649,352 | 2.50 | 20 | 7.9% | 8.6% |
| Pennsylvania | 5,567,315 | 5,018,904 | 2.45 | 37 | 5,732,580 | 5,119,249 | 2.42 | 11 | 3.0% | 2.0% |
| Rhode Island | 463,388 | 413,600 | 2.44 | 40 | 470,177 | 407,174 | 2.50 | 20 | 1.5% | -1.6% |
| South Carolina | 2,137,683 | 1,801,181 | 2.49 | 22 | 2,351,364 | 1,975,915 | 2.54 | 31 | 10.0% | 9.7% |
| South Dakota | 363,438 | 322,282 | 2.42 | 43 | 401,749 | 353,799 | 2.40 | 8 | 10.5% | 9.8% |
| Tennessee | 2,812,133 | 2,493,552 | 2.48 | 27 | 3,028,437 | 2,654,737 | 2.51 | 22 | 7.7% | 6.5% |
| Texas | 9,977,436 | 8,922,933 | 2.75 | 4 | 11,283,892 | 9,985,126 | 2.84 | 48 | 13.1% | 11.9% |
| Utah | 979,709 | 877,692 | 3.10 | 1 | 1,133,543 | 1,023,855 | 3.08 | 51 | 15.7% | 16.7% |
| Vermont | 322,539 | 256,442 | 2.34 | 48 | 339,412 | 262,767 | 2.28 | 1 | 5.2% | 2.5% |
| Virginia | 3,364,939 | 3,056,058 | 2.54 | 18 | 3,562,258 | 3,191,847 | 2.60 | 37 | 5.9% | 4.4% |
| Washington | 2,885,677 | 2,620,076 | 2.51 | 21 | 3,195,098 | 2,932,477 | 2.55 | 34 | 10.7% | 11.9% |
| West Virginia | 881,917 | 763,831 | 2.36 | 46 | 894,983 | 728,175 | 2.40 | 8 | 1.5% | -4.7% |
| Wisconsin | 2,624,358 | 2,279,768 | 2.43 | 42 | 2,725,153 | 2,386,623 | 2.38 | 5 | 3.8% | 4.7% |
| Wyoming | 261,868 | 226,879 | 2.42 | 43 | 280,281 | 233,128 | 2.42 | 11 | 7.0% | 2.8% |

Note: Numbers may not sum due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census, 2019 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates.

Table 1.11: County Population by Race and Ethnicity in Utah: July 1, 2019

| Geographic Area | Total Population | Race Alone (Not Hispanic or Latino) | | | | | Two or More Races (Not Hispanic or Latino) | Hispanic or Latino Origin (of any race) | Total Minority |
|---------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------|--------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|----------------|
| | | White | Black/African American | American Indian and Alaska Native | Asian | Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander | | | |
| State | 3,205,958 | 2,493,759 | 712,199 | 462,051 | 38,056 | 30,401 | 81,646 | 31,393 | 68,652 |
| Share of Total Population | 100.0% | 77.8% | 1.2% | 0.9% | 2.5% | 1.0% | 2.1% | 14.4% | 22.2% |
| Beaver | 6,710 | 83.8% | 0.2% | 0.9% | 0.8% | 0.3% | 1.6% | 12.4% | 16.2% |
| Box Elder | 56,046 | 86.7% | 0.4% | 0.7% | 0.7% | 0.2% | 1.6% | 9.7% | 13.3% |
| Cache | 128,289 | 83.5% | 0.8% | 0.5% | 2.2% | 0.4% | 1.6% | 10.9% | 16.5% |
| Carbon | 20,463 | 82.9% | 0.5% | 0.9% | 0.6% | 0.2% | 1.5% | 13.4% | 17.1% |
| Daggett | 950 | 92.2% | 0.2% | 0.7% | 0.3% | 0.1% | 2.0% | 4.4% | 7.8% |
| Davis | 355,481 | 83.2% | 1.2% | 0.4% | 2.0% | 0.7% | 2.3% | 10.2% | 16.8% |
| Duchesne | 19,938 | 84.6% | 0.4% | 3.7% | 0.4% | 0.3% | 2.3% | 8.3% | 15.4% |
| Emery | 10,012 | 90.6% | 0.3% | 0.8% | 0.5% | 0.1% | 1.2% | 6.5% | 9.4% |
| Garfield | 5,051 | 88.2% | 0.4% | 2.2% | 1.0% | 0.3% | 1.4% | 6.5% | 11.8% |
| Grand | 9,754 | 81.9% | 0.7% | 3.8% | 1.5% | 0.1% | 1.5% | 10.6% | 18.1% |
| Iron | 54,839 | 85.8% | 0.6% | 1.8% | 0.8% | 0.3% | 1.7% | 8.9% | 14.2% |
| Juab | 12,017 | 91.1% | 0.3% | 0.9% | 0.4% | 0.2% | 1.3% | 5.8% | 8.9% |
| Kane | 7,886 | 90.6% | 0.6% | 1.6% | 0.9% | 0.2% | 1.5% | 4.7% | 9.4% |
| Millard | 13,188 | 82.8% | 0.3% | 1.0% | 1.4% | 0.1% | 1.4% | 12.9% | 17.2% |
| Morgan | 12,124 | 94.4% | 0.4% | 0.3% | 0.5% | 0.2% | 0.9% | 3.2% | 5.6% |
| Piute | 1,479 | 89.5% | 0.2% | 0.5% | 0.4% | 0.2% | 1.1% | 8.0% | 10.5% |
| Rich | 2,483 | 91.2% | 0.3% | 0.5% | 0.1% | 0.1% | 0.9% | 6.8% | 8.8% |
| Salt Lake | 1,160,437 | 70.3% | 1.8% | 0.7% | 4.4% | 1.6% | 2.3% | 18.8% | 29.7% |
| San Juan | 15,308 | 44.3% | 0.4% | 47.0% | 0.6% | 0.1% | 1.9% | 5.8% | 55.7% |
| Sanpete | 30,939 | 86.0% | 0.9% | 1.0% | 0.7% | 0.5% | 1.4% | 9.5% | 14.0% |
| Sevier | 21,620 | 91.3% | 0.5% | 1.0% | 0.3% | 0.2% | 1.1% | 5.5% | 8.7% |
| Summit | 42,145 | 84.0% | 1.0% | 0.3% | 1.7% | 0.1% | 1.5% | 11.5% | 16.0% |
| Tooele | 72,259 | 82.5% | 0.7% | 0.8% | 0.7% | 0.6% | 1.8% | 12.9% | 17.5% |
| Uintah | 35,734 | 81.5% | 0.5% | 6.9% | 0.5% | 0.2% | 2.0% | 8.4% | 18.5% |
| Utah | 636,235 | 81.7% | 0.6% | 0.5% | 1.8% | 0.9% | 2.4% | 12.2% | 18.3% |
| Wasatch | 34,091 | 83.2% | 0.5% | 0.3% | 0.9% | 0.2% | 1.3% | 13.7% | 16.8% |
| Washington | 177,556 | 83.8% | 0.7% | 1.0% | 0.9% | 0.8% | 1.8% | 10.9% | 16.2% |
| Wayne | 2,711 | 89.9% | 0.4% | 0.6% | 0.7% | 0.2% | 1.1% | 7.0% | 10.1% |
| Weber | 260,213 | 75.6% | 1.4% | 0.5% | 1.5% | 0.3% | 2.1% | 18.7% | 24.4% |

Note: As a result of the revised standards for collecting data on race and ethnicity issued by the Office of Management and Also, respondents were allowed to select more than one race. Respondents who selected more than one race are included in the "Two or More Races" category. For postcensal population estimates, the "Some Other Race" category was omitted.

Budget in 1997, the federal government treats Hispanic origin and race as separate and distinct concepts. Therefore people identifying as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division, Vintage 2018 Estimates

Table 1.12: Total Population By City

| | 2010 Census (April 1) | Population Estimate (July 1) | | | | | | | | | | Change from 2010 Census to 2019 | | Change from 2018 to 2019 | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------------------------------|---------|--------------------------|--------|
| | | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | Percent | Number | Percent | Number |
| | | 2,775,332 | 2,814,384 | 2,853,375 | 2,897,640 | 2,936,879 | 2,981,835 | 3,041,868 | 3,101,042 | 3,153,550 | 3,205,958 | 10.4% | 337,157 | 1.7% | 52,408 |
| Utah | 2,763,885 | 2,814,384 | 2,853,375 | 2,897,640 | 2,936,879 | 2,981,835 | 3,041,868 | 3,101,042 | 3,153,550 | 3,205,958 | 10.4% | 337,157 | 1.7% | 52,408 | |
| Beaver County | 6,629 | 6,559 | 6,500 | 6,457 | 6,432 | 6,353 | 6,478 | 6,421 | 6,625 | 6,710 | 1.2% | 81 | 1.3% | 85 | |
| Beaver | 3,112 | 3,092 | 3,068 | 3,048 | 3,040 | 3,002 | 3,047 | 3,006 | 3,125 | 3,185 | 2.3% | 73 | 1.9% | 60 | |
| Milford | 1,409 | 1,388 | 1,374 | 1,361 | 1,352 | 1,337 | 1,368 | 1,358 | 1,389 | 1,394 | -1.1% | -15 | 0.4% | 5 | |
| Minersville | 907 | 898 | 890 | 885 | 882 | 869 | 892 | 889 | 911 | 920 | 1.4% | 13 | 1.0% | 9 | |
| Balance of Beaver County | 1,201 | 1,181 | 1,168 | 1,163 | 1,158 | 1,145 | 1,171 | 1,168 | 1,200 | 1,211 | 0.8% | 10 | 0.9% | 11 | |
| Box Elder County | 49,975 | 50,239 | 50,201 | 50,727 | 51,300 | 51,826 | 52,975 | 53,977 | 54,906 | 56,046 | 12.1% | 6,071 | 2.1% | 1,140 | |
| Bear River City | 853 | 851 | 840 | 844 | 846 | 853 | 874 | 882 | 886 | 898 | 5.3% | 45 | 1.4% | 12 | |
| Brigham City | 17,899 | 18,043 | 18,163 | 18,421 | 18,548 | 18,647 | 18,900 | 19,162 | 19,401 | 19,601 | 9.5% | 1,702 | 1.0% | 200 | |
| Corinne | 685 | 681 | 691 | 687 | 691 | 698 | 708 | 726 | 739 | 763 | 11.4% | 78 | 3.2% | 24 | |
| Deweyville | 332 | 332 | 328 | 327 | 328 | 329 | 334 | 340 | 355 | 373 | 12.3% | 41 | 5.1% | 18 | |
| Elwood | 1,034 | 1,077 | 1,069 | 1,070 | 1,072 | 1,074 | 1,085 | 1,095 | 1,097 | 1,103 | 6.7% | 69 | 0.5% | 6 | |
| Fielding | 455 | 463 | 451 | 450 | 451 | 455 | 462 | 469 | 476 | 482 | 5.9% | 27 | 1.3% | 6 | |
| Garland | 2,400 | 2,423 | 2,395 | 2,406 | 2,420 | 2,436 | 2,486 | 2,521 | 2,544 | 2,590 | 7.9% | 190 | 1.8% | 46 | |
| Honeyville | 1,441 | 1,446 | 1,433 | 1,422 | 1,433 | 1,445 | 1,494 | 1,542 | 1,579 | 1,644 | 14.1% | 203 | 4.1% | 65 | |
| Howell | 245 | 245 | 244 | 243 | 244 | 244 | 247 | 249 | 250 | 254 | 3.7% | 9 | 1.6% | 4 | |
| Mantua | 687 | 690 | 675 | 679 | 688 | 722 | 779 | 821 | 878 | 963 | 40.2% | 276 | 9.7% | 85 | |
| Perry | 4,512 | 4,500 | 4,475 | 4,508 | 4,584 | 4,658 | 4,809 | 4,966 | 5,095 | 5,248 | 16.3% | 736 | 3.0% | 153 | |
| Plymouth | 414 | 405 | 400 | 399 | 400 | 407 | 426 | 436 | 446 | 460 | 11.1% | 46 | 3.1% | 14 | |
| Portage | 245 | 249 | 246 | 246 | 249 | 252 | 254 | 261 | 264 | 273 | 11.4% | 28 | 3.4% | 9 | |
| Snowville | 167 | 170 | 168 | 168 | 168 | 168 | 170 | 172 | 172 | 173 | 3.6% | 6 | 0.6% | 1 | |
| Tremonton | 7,647 | 7,846 | 7,823 | 7,938 | 8,084 | 8,180 | 8,394 | 8,603 | 8,866 | 9,206 | 20.4% | 1,559 | 3.8% | 340 | |
| Willard | 1,772 | 1,779 | 1,752 | 1,760 | 1,777 | 1,786 | 1,816 | 1,857 | 1,913 | 1,958 | 10.5% | 186 | 2.4% | 45 | |
| Balance of Box Elder County | 9,187 | 9,089 | 9,057 | 9,159 | 9,317 | 9,472 | 9,737 | 9,875 | 9,945 | 10,057 | 9.5% | 870 | 1.1% | 112 | |
| Cache County | 112,656 | 113,386 | 114,781 | 117,025 | 117,894 | 119,697 | 122,201 | 124,236 | 126,400 | 128,289 | 13.9% | 15,633 | 1.5% | 1,889 | |
| Amalga | 488 | 495 | 501 | 500 | 503 | 510 | 515 | 528 | 539 | 558 | 14.3% | 70 | 3.5% | 19 | |
| Clarkston | 666 | 680 | 689 | 682 | 684 | 696 | 714 | 727 | 729 | 740 | 11.1% | 74 | 1.5% | 11 | |
| Cornish | 288 | 298 | 302 | 303 | 304 | 308 | 311 | 320 | 327 | 337 | 17.0% | 49 | 3.1% | 10 | |
| Hyde Park | 3,833 | 3,882 | 4,070 | 4,157 | 4,267 | 4,341 | 4,484 | 4,575 | 4,676 | 4,797 | 25.2% | 964 | 2.6% | 121 | |
| Hyrum | 7,609 | 7,728 | 7,780 | 7,772 | 7,832 | 7,905 | 7,995 | 8,198 | 8,366 | 8,619 | 13.3% | 1,010 | 3.0% | 253 | |

Table 1.12 (Continued): Total Population By City

| | 2010 Census (April 1) | Population Estimate (July 1) | | | | | | | | | | Change from 2010 Census to 2019 | | | Change from 2018 to 2019 | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|---------------------------------|--------|---------|--------------------------|--|--|
| | | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lewiston | 1,766 | 1,779 | 1,776 | 1,779 | 1,763 | 1,756 | 1,762 | 1,801 | 1,806 | 1,798 | 1.8% | 32 | -0.2% | -3 | | | |
| Logan | 48,174 | 48,448 | 49,041 | 49,094 | 49,057 | 49,048 | 49,769 | 50,621 | 51,019 | 51,542 | 7.0% | 3,368 | 0.4% | 208 | | | |
| Mendon | 1,282 | 1,346 | 1,340 | 1,335 | 1,329 | 1,329 | 1,344 | 1,381 | 1,399 | 1,396 | 8.9% | 114 | -0.5% | -7 | | | |
| Millville | 1,829 | 1,918 | 1,931 | 1,945 | 1,940 | 1,954 | 1,973 | 1,996 | 2,045 | 2,088 | 17.6% | 321 | 3.0% | 62 | | | |
| Newton | 789 | 797 | 797 | 797 | 793 | 791 | 792 | 810 | 815 | 817 | 3.5% | 28 | 0.0% | 0 | | | |
| Nibley | 5,438 | 5,564 | 5,747 | 5,858 | 5,974 | 6,163 | 6,392 | 6,679 | 6,893 | 7,135 | 31.2% | 1,697 | 1.4% | 97 | | | |
| North Logan | 8,269 | 8,347 | 8,401 | 8,798 | 9,676 | 9,871 | 10,108 | 10,497 | 10,634 | 11,237 | 35.9% | 2,968 | 1.0% | 115 | | | |
| Paradise | 904 | 911 | 917 | 924 | 924 | 929 | 939 | 949 | 973 | 1,022 | 13.1% | 118 | 3.0% | 30 | | | |
| Providence | 7,075 | 6,994 | 6,999 | 7,009 | 6,998 | 7,049 | 7,140 | 7,215 | 7,401 | 7,780 | 10.0% | 705 | 3.0% | 227 | | | |
| Richmond | 2,470 | 2,494 | 2,512 | 2,531 | 2,527 | 2,547 | 2,570 | 2,599 | 2,668 | 2,803 | 13.5% | 333 | 3.0% | 81 | | | |
| River Heights | 1,734 | 1,854 | 1,867 | 1,881 | 1,877 | 1,890 | 1,909 | 1,928 | 1,976 | 2,018 | 19.7% | 342 | 2.9% | 58 | | | |
| Smithfield | 9,495 | 9,695 | 9,973 | 10,239 | 10,403 | 10,553 | 10,714 | 11,068 | 11,352 | 11,747 | 26.6% | 2,530 | 2.4% | 278 | | | |
| Trenton | 464 | 494 | 497 | 499 | 499 | 502 | 509 | 514 | 527 | 552 | 19.0% | 88 | 3.0% | 16 | | | |
| Wellsville | 3,432 | 3,514 | 3,542 | 3,566 | 3,560 | 3,586 | 3,620 | 3,657 | 3,750 | 3,941 | 14.8% | 509 | 3.0% | 113 | | | |
| Balance of Cache County | 6,651 | 6,209 | 6,257 | 6,298 | 6,291 | 6,336 | 6,396 | 6,467 | 6,630 | 6,964 | 4.7% | 313 | 3.0% | 200 | | | |
| Carbon County | 21,403 | 21,403 | 21,305 | 21,222 | 20,903 | 20,636 | 20,391 | 20,324 | 20,131 | 20,233 | -4.4% | -940 | 1.1% | 230 | | | |
| East Carbon-Sunnyside | A | 1,679 | 1,673 | 1,668 | 1,648 | 1,616 | 1,583 | 1,571 | 1,558 | 1,584 | N/A | N/A | 1.0% | 15 | | | |
| Helper | 2,201 | 2,204 | 2,197 | 2,191 | 2,163 | 2,132 | 2,096 | 2,089 | 2,071 | 2,087 | -4.4% | -96 | 0.9% | 18 | | | |
| Price | 8,715 | 8,716 | 8,656 | 8,609 | 8,446 | 8,361 | 8,322 | 8,308 | 8,208 | 8,332 | -4.4% | -383 | 1.3% | 109 | | | |
| Scofield | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 23 | 23 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 23 | -4.2% | -56 | 4.5% | 1 | | | |
| Wellington | 1,676 | 1,690 | 1,686 | 1,679 | 1,661 | 1,637 | 1,611 | 1,603 | 1,593 | 1,620 | -3.3% | -56 | 1.1% | 17 | | | |
| Balance of Carbon County | 7,109 | 7,090 | 7,069 | 7,051 | 6,962 | 6,867 | 6,757 | 6,731 | 6,679 | 6,729 | -4.4% | -310 | 1.0% | 70 | | | |
| Daggett County | 1,059 | 1,077 | 1,162 | 1,095 | 1,140 | 1,124 | 1,107 | 1,076 | 1,013 | 974 | -10.3% | -109 | -2.5% | -24 | | | |
| Dutch John | A | 148 | 161 | 151 | 157 | 154 | 152 | 146 | 147 | 144 | N/A | N/A | -2.1% | -3 | | | |
| Manila | 310 | 330 | 354 | 331 | 346 | 336 | 333 | 322 | 326 | 313 | -1.0% | -3 | -1.9% | -6 | | | |
| Balance of Daggett County | 749 | 599 | 647 | 613 | 637 | 634 | 622 | 608 | 540 | 517 | -33.0% | -247 | -2.9% | -15 | | | |
| Davis County | 306,479 | 307,910 | 311,852 | 315,926 | 322,228 | 328,714 | 334,597 | 341,000 | 346,658 | 351,101 | 16.0% | 49,002 | 1.2% | 4,380 | | | |
| Bountiful | 42,552 | 42,672 | 42,840 | 42,898 | 42,920 | 43,279 | 43,583 | 43,908 | 43,998 | 44,025 | 3.4% | 1,429 | -0.1% | -44 | | | |

Table 1.12 (Continued): Total Population By City

| | 2010 Census (April 1) | Population Estimate (July 1) | | | | | | | | | | Change from 2010 Census to 2019 | | Change from 2018 to 2019 | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|---------------------------------|--------|--------------------------|--------|-------|
| | | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | |
| Centerville | 15,335 | 15,550 | 16,169 | 16,552 | 16,748 | 16,820 | 17,233 | 17,610 | 17,673 | 17,587 | 14.7% | 2,252 | 14.7% | 2,252 | -0.5% | -86 |
| Clearfield | 30,112 | 30,041 | 30,259 | 30,299 | 30,291 | 30,632 | 30,838 | 31,285 | 31,923 | 32,118 | 6.7% | 2,006 | 6.7% | 2,006 | 0.6% | 195 |
| Clinton | 20,426 | 20,568 | 20,723 | 20,888 | 21,067 | 21,258 | 21,529 | 21,912 | 22,279 | 22,499 | 10.1% | 2,073 | 10.1% | 2,073 | 1.0% | 220 |
| Farmington | 18,275 | 18,422 | 19,257 | 20,672 | 21,464 | 22,443 | 23,008 | 23,994 | 24,472 | 25,339 | 38.7% | 7,064 | 38.7% | 7,064 | 3.5% | 867 |
| Fruit Heights | 4,987 | 5,054 | 5,116 | 5,353 | 5,904 | 6,054 | 6,148 | 6,201 | 6,225 | 6,221 | 24.7% | 1,234 | 24.7% | 1,234 | -0.1% | -4 |
| Kaysville | 27,300 | 27,697 | 28,243 | 28,534 | 28,947 | 29,559 | 30,295 | 31,074 | 31,674 | 32,390 | 18.6% | 5,090 | 18.6% | 5,090 | 1.1% | 357 |
| Layton | 67,311 | 67,813 | 68,479 | 68,899 | 70,978 | 72,360 | 73,929 | 75,482 | 77,181 | 78,014 | 15.9% | 10,703 | 15.9% | 10,703 | 1.1% | 833 |
| North Salt Lake | 16,322 | 16,326 | 16,547 | 16,804 | 17,721 | 18,960 | 19,647 | 20,188 | 20,800 | 20,948 | 28.3% | 4,626 | 28.3% | 4,626 | 0.7% | 148 |
| South Weber | 6,051 | 6,145 | 6,269 | 6,429 | 6,562 | 6,767 | 7,208 | 7,331 | 7,503 | 7,836 | 29.5% | 1,785 | 29.5% | 1,785 | 4.4% | 333 |
| Sunset | 5,122 | 5,159 | 5,172 | 5,165 | 5,153 | 5,166 | 5,217 | 5,270 | 5,333 | 5,364 | 4.7% | 242 | 4.7% | 242 | 0.6% | 31 |
| Syracuse | 24,331 | 24,518 | 24,847 | 25,130 | 25,681 | 26,539 | 27,234 | 28,236 | 30,352 | 31,458 | 29.3% | 7,127 | 29.3% | 7,127 | 3.6% | 1,106 |
| West Bountiful | 5,265 | 5,278 | 5,306 | 5,322 | 5,355 | 5,433 | 5,497 | 5,565 | 5,719 | 5,800 | 10.2% | 535 | 10.2% | 535 | 1.4% | 81 |
| West Point | 9,511 | 9,461 | 9,646 | 9,705 | 9,796 | 10,065 | 10,284 | 10,485 | 10,733 | 10,957 | 15.2% | 1,446 | 15.2% | 1,446 | 2.1% | 224 |
| Woods Cross | 9,761 | 9,837 | 10,089 | 10,217 | 10,740 | 11,082 | 11,252 | 11,330 | 11,317 | 11,431 | 17.1% | 1,670 | 17.1% | 1,670 | 1.0% | 114 |
| Balance of Davis County | 3,818 | 3,559 | 3,527 | 3,542 | 3,474 | 3,513 | 3,551 | 3,520 | 3,533 | 3,538 | -7.3% | -280 | -7.3% | -280 | 0.1% | 5 |
| Duchesne County | 18,607 | 18,647 | 18,700 | 19,000 | 19,960 | 20,199 | 20,748 | 19,868 | 19,943 | 19,938 | 7.2% | 1,331 | 7.2% | 1,331 | -0.0% | -5 |
| Altamont | 225 | 269 | 270 | 274 | 287 | 292 | 298 | 282 | 279 | 277 | 23.1% | 52 | 23.1% | 52 | -0.7% | -2 |
| Duchesne | 1,690 | 1,724 | 1,720 | 1,738 | 1,812 | 1,821 | 1,864 | 1,769 | 1,769 | 1,710 | 1.2% | 20 | 1.2% | 20 | -3.3% | -59 |
| Myton | 569 | 576 | 576 | 584 | 605 | 622 | 640 | 619 | 614 | 606 | 6.5% | 37 | 6.5% | 37 | -1.3% | -8 |
| Roosevelt | 6,046 | 6,203 | 6,243 | 6,378 | 6,732 | 6,829 | 7,047 | 6,924 | 7,076 | 7,233 | 19.6% | 1,187 | 19.6% | 1,187 | 2.2% | 157 |
| Tabiona | 171 | 156 | 157 | 158 | 166 | 168 | 173 | 162 | 162 | 159 | -7.0% | -12 | -7.0% | -12 | -1.9% | -3 |
| Balance of Duchesne County | 9,906 | 9,719 | 9,734 | 9,868 | 10,358 | 10,467 | 10,726 | 10,112 | 10,043 | 9,953 | 0.5% | 47 | 0.5% | 47 | -0.9% | -90 |
| Emery County | 10,976 | 11,005 | 10,985 | 10,939 | 10,759 | 10,638 | 10,359 | 10,006 | 10,003 | 10,012 | -8.8% | -964 | -8.8% | -964 | 0.1% | 9 |
| Castle Dale | 1,630 | 1,643 | 1,640 | 1,630 | 1,600 | 1,585 | 1,542 | 1,488 | 1,489 | 1,491 | -8.5% | -139 | -8.5% | -139 | 0.1% | 2 |
| Clawson | 163 | 199 | 198 | 199 | 197 | 195 | 189 | 184 | 186 | 186 | 14.1% | 23 | 14.1% | 23 | 0.0% | 0 |
| Cleveland | 464 | 471 | 473 | 473 | 466 | 462 | 451 | 438 | 439 | 440 | -5.2% | -24 | -5.2% | -24 | 0.2% | 1 |
| Elmo | 418 | 436 | 438 | 437 | 439 | 433 | 421 | 404 | 403 | 402 | -3.8% | -16 | -3.8% | -16 | -0.2% | -1 |
| Emery | 288 | 290 | 289 | 290 | 284 | 283 | 276 | 266 | 267 | 268 | -6.9% | -20 | -6.9% | -20 | 0.4% | 1 |
| Ferron | 1,626 | 1,671 | 1,666 | 1,660 | 1,625 | 1,604 | 1,531 | 1,498 | 1,497 | 1,495 | -8.1% | -131 | -8.1% | -131 | -0.1% | -2 |
| Green River | 952 | 1,032 | 1,033 | 1,031 | 1,012 | 1,000 | 972 | 935 | 935 | 935 | -1.8% | -17 | -1.8% | -17 | 0.0% | 0 |
| Huntington | 2,129 | 2,149 | 2,144 | 2,124 | 2,085 | 2,061 | 2,004 | 1,934 | 1,929 | 1,934 | -9.2% | -195 | -9.2% | -195 | 0.3% | 5 |

Table 1.12 (Continued): Total Population By City

| | 2010 Census (April 1) | Population Estimate (July 1) | | | | | | | | | | Change from 2010 Census to 2019 | | Change from 2018 to 2019 | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------------------------------|--------|--------------------------|--------|
| | | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | Percent | Number | Percent | Number |
| Orangeville | 1,470 | 1,481 | 1,472 | 1,467 | 1,439 | 1,419 | 1,381 | 1,361 | 1,334 | 1,330 | 1,326 | -9.8% | -144 | -0.3% | -4 |
| Balance of Emery County | 1,836 | 1,633 | 1,632 | 1,628 | 1,612 | 1,596 | 1,564 | 1,550 | 1,525 | 1,528 | 1,535 | -16.4% | -301 | 0.5% | 7 |
| Garfield County | 5,172 | 5,197 | 5,149 | 5,063 | 5,029 | 5,005 | 4,962 | 4,952 | 5,025 | 5,002 | 5,051 | -2.3% | -121 | 1.0% | 49 |
| Antimony | 122 | 125 | 125 | 122 | 121 | 121 | 120 | 119 | 121 | 120 | 121 | -0.8% | | 0.8% | 1 |
| Boulder | 226 | 228 | 224 | 220 | 221 | 225 | 224 | 227 | 237 | 235 | 241 | 6.6% | 15 | 2.6% | 6 |
| Bryce Canyon City | 198 | 231 | 229 | 225 | 223 | 222 | 219 | 219 | 221 | 220 | 222 | 12.1% | 24 | 0.9% | 2 |
| Cannonville | 167 | 179 | 178 | 173 | 173 | 172 | 171 | 170 | 173 | 172 | 173 | 3.6% | 6 | 0.6% | 1 |
| Escalante | 797 | 824 | 817 | 803 | 796 | 791 | 785 | 784 | 795 | 791 | 798 | 0.1% | 1 | 0.9% | 7 |
| Hatch | 133 | 146 | 145 | 143 | 142 | 141 | 140 | 139 | 141 | 141 | 142 | 6.8% | 9 | 0.7% | 1 |
| Henrieville | 230 | 231 | 229 | 226 | 225 | 221 | 219 | 219 | 222 | 223 | 225 | -2.2% | -5 | 0.9% | 2 |
| Panguitch | 1,520 | 1,735 | 1,718 | 1,690 | 1,678 | 1,670 | 1,656 | 1,650 | 1,671 | 1,666 | 1,682 | 10.7% | 162 | 1.0% | 16 |
| Tropic | 530 | 532 | 527 | 519 | 515 | 512 | 506 | 505 | 512 | 509 | 514 | -3.0% | -16 | 1.0% | 5 |
| Balance of Garfield County | 1,249 | 966 | 957 | 942 | 935 | 930 | 922 | 920 | 932 | 925 | 933 | -25.3% | -316 | 0.9% | 8 |
| Grand County | 9,225 | 9,312 | 9,298 | 9,358 | 9,376 | 9,481 | 9,551 | 9,622 | 9,589 | 9,686 | 9,754 | 5.7% | 529 | 0.7% | 68 |
| Castle Valley | 319 | 326 | 325 | 331 | 333 | 338 | 341 | 347 | 347 | 349 | 350 | 9.7% | 31 | 0.3% | 1 |
| Moab | 5,046 | 5,111 | 5,097 | 5,186 | 5,184 | 5,225 | 5,251 | 5,261 | 5,219 | 5,288 | 5,336 | 5.7% | 290 | 0.9% | 48 |
| Balance of Grand County | 3,860 | 3,875 | 3,876 | 3,841 | 3,859 | 3,918 | 3,959 | 4,014 | 4,023 | 4,049 | 4,068 | 5.4% | 208 | 0.5% | 19 |
| Iron County | 46,163 | 46,263 | 46,622 | 46,646 | 46,530 | 47,041 | 48,113 | 49,676 | 50,761 | 52,678 | 54,839 | 18.8% | 8,676 | 4.1% | 2,161 |
| Brian Head | 83 | 85 | 85 | 86 | 85 | 85 | 86 | 88 | 89 | 91 | 93 | 12.0% | 10 | 2.2% | 2 |
| Cedar City | 28,857 | 28,932 | 29,148 | 29,061 | 28,971 | 29,313 | 29,967 | 30,993 | 31,655 | 32,994 | 34,764 | 20.5% | 5,907 | 5.4% | 1,770 |
| Cedar Highlands | N/A | 60 | 60 | 61 | 60 | 61 | 62 | 64 | 65 | 67 | 68 | N/A | N/A | 1.5% | 1 |
| Enoch | 5,803 | 5,891 | 5,988 | 6,033 | 6,030 | 6,096 | 6,244 | 6,531 | 6,731 | 7,024 | 7,180 | 23.7% | 1,377 | 2.2% | 156 |
| Kanarrville | 355 | 358 | 360 | 360 | 364 | 368 | 374 | 385 | 395 | 400 | 407 | 14.6% | 52 | 1.8% | 7 |
| Paragonah | 488 | 498 | 500 | 503 | 501 | 501 | 511 | 523 | 527 | 535 | 545 | 11.7% | 57 | 1.9% | 10 |
| Parowan | 2,790 | 2,805 | 2,816 | 2,833 | 2,826 | 2,853 | 2,921 | 2,981 | 3,035 | 3,107 | 3,165 | 13.4% | 375 | 1.9% | 58 |
| Balance of Iron County | 7,787 | 7,634 | 7,665 | 7,709 | 7,693 | 7,764 | 7,948 | 8,111 | 8,264 | 8,460 | 8,617 | 10.7% | 830 | 1.9% | 157 |
| Juab County | 10,246 | 10,264 | 10,313 | 10,295 | 10,261 | 10,410 | 10,551 | 11,016 | 11,293 | 11,629 | 12,017 | 17.3% | 1,771 | 3.3% | 388 |
| Eureka | 669 | 669 | 668 | 665 | 662 | 666 | 668 | 683 | 687 | 696 | 707 | 5.7% | 38 | 1.6% | 11 |

Table 1.12 (Continued): Total Population By City

| | 2010 Census (April 1) | Population Estimate (July 1) | | | | | | | | | | Change from 2010 Census to 2019 | | Change from 2018 to 2019 | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------------------------------|--------|--------------------------|--------|
| | | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | Percent | Number | Percent | Number |
| Levan | 841 | 846 | 855 | 851 | 847 | 859 | 872 | 901 | 908 | 931 | 954 | 13.4% | 113 | 2.5% | 23 |
| Mona | 1,547 | 1,538 | 1,544 | 1,540 | 1,539 | 1,564 | 1,586 | 1,654 | 1,690 | 1,744 | 1,807 | 16.8% | 260 | 3.6% | 63 |
| Nephi | 5,389 | 5,398 | 5,424 | 5,411 | 5,394 | 5,467 | 5,536 | 5,801 | 5,977 | 6,155 | 6,378 | 18.4% | 989 | 3.6% | 223 |
| Rocky Ridge | 733 | 734 | 736 | 738 | 734 | 749 | 763 | 795 | 811 | 839 | 858 | 17.1% | 125 | 2.3% | 19 |
| Santaquin (pt.) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | N/A | N/A | N/A | 0 |
| Balance of Juab County | 1,067 | 1,079 | 1,086 | 1,090 | 1,085 | 1,105 | 1,126 | 1,182 | 1,220 | 1,264 | 1,313 | 23.1% | 246 | 3.9% | 49 |
| Kane County | 7,125 | 7,213 | 7,295 | 7,173 | 7,124 | 7,167 | 7,039 | 7,297 | 7,520 | 7,677 | 7,886 | 10.7% | 761 | 2.7% | 209 |
| Alton | 119 | 119 | 120 | 117 | 116 | 116 | 114 | 117 | 119 | 120 | 120 | 0.8% | 1 | 0.0% | 0 |
| Big Water | 475 | 480 | 483 | 474 | 471 | 474 | 467 | 480 | 492 | 499 | 511 | 7.6% | 36 | 2.4% | 12 |
| Glendale | 381 | 380 | 385 | 379 | 375 | 377 | 369 | 378 | 385 | 396 | 407 | 6.8% | 26 | 2.8% | 11 |
| Kanab | 4,312 | 4,412 | 4,462 | 4,387 | 4,359 | 4,384 | 4,308 | 4,500 | 4,661 | 4,784 | 4,931 | 14.4% | 619 | 3.1% | 147 |
| Orderville | 577 | 577 | 583 | 575 | 570 | 572 | 560 | 571 | 583 | 586 | 592 | 2.6% | 15 | 1.0% | 6 |
| Balance of Kane County | 1,261 | 1,245 | 1,262 | 1,241 | 1,233 | 1,244 | 1,221 | 1,251 | 1,280 | 1,292 | 1,325 | 5.1% | 64 | 2.6% | 33 |
| Millard County | 12,503 | 12,541 | 12,570 | 12,468 | 12,555 | 12,538 | 12,620 | 12,655 | 12,821 | 12,987 | 13,188 | 5.5% | 685 | 1.5% | 201 |
| Delta | 3,436 | 3,445 | 3,456 | 3,430 | 3,453 | 3,451 | 3,471 | 3,489 | 3,536 | 3,558 | 3,602 | 4.8% | 166 | 1.2% | 44 |
| Fillmore | 2,435 | 2,477 | 2,487 | 2,474 | 2,491 | 2,493 | 2,495 | 2,497 | 2,528 | 2,603 | 2,650 | 8.8% | 215 | 1.8% | 47 |
| Hinckley | 696 | 697 | 697 | 689 | 696 | 696 | 697 | 700 | 704 | 706 | 716 | 2.9% | 20 | 1.4% | 10 |
| Holden | 378 | 378 | 381 | 376 | 376 | 375 | 376 | 377 | 383 | 385 | 393 | 4.0% | 15 | 2.1% | 8 |
| Kanosh | 474 | 474 | 474 | 469 | 472 | 471 | 471 | 469 | 474 | 478 | 485 | 2.3% | 11 | 1.5% | 7 |
| Learnington | 226 | 226 | 226 | 224 | 225 | 224 | 227 | 227 | 231 | 234 | 239 | 5.8% | 13 | 2.1% | 5 |
| Lymndyl | 106 | 108 | 106 | 105 | 108 | 107 | 109 | 111 | 111 | 112 | 117 | 10.4% | 11 | 4.5% | 5 |
| Meadow | 310 | 310 | 310 | 309 | 311 | 308 | 313 | 314 | 318 | 323 | 328 | 5.8% | 18 | 1.5% | 5 |
| Oak City | 578 | 607 | 610 | 604 | 613 | 614 | 629 | 632 | 638 | 643 | 649 | 12.3% | 71 | 0.9% | 6 |
| Scipio | 327 | 327 | 327 | 326 | 328 | 327 | 327 | 326 | 328 | 329 | 332 | 1.5% | 5 | 0.9% | 3 |
| Balance of Millard County | 3,537 | 3,492 | 3,496 | 3,462 | 3,482 | 3,472 | 3,505 | 3,513 | 3,570 | 3,616 | 3,677 | 4.0% | 140 | 1.7% | 61 |
| Morgan County | 9,469 | 9,522 | 9,653 | 9,807 | 10,207 | 10,601 | 11,039 | 11,370 | 11,829 | 11,956 | 12,124 | 28.0% | 2,655 | 1.4% | 168 |
| Morgan | 3,687 | 3,674 | 3,685 | 3,705 | 3,903 | 3,962 | 4,053 | 4,142 | 4,235 | 4,229 | 4,273 | 15.9% | 586 | 1.0% | 44 |
| Balance of Morgan County | 5,782 | 5,848 | 5,968 | 6,102 | 6,304 | 6,639 | 6,986 | 7,228 | 7,594 | 7,727 | 7,851 | 35.8% | 2,069 | 1.6% | 124 |

Table 1.12 (Continued): Total Population By City

| | 2010 Census (April 1) | Population Estimate (July 1) | | | | | | | | | | Change from 2010 Census to 2019 | | Change from 2018 to 2019 | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------|---------------------------------|--------|--------------------------|--------|
| | | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | Percent | Number | Percent | Number |
| Piute County | 1,556 | 1,499 | 1,497 | 1,488 | 1,467 | 1,491 | 1,459 | 1,407 | 1,438 | 1,479 | -4.9% | -77 | 2.9% | 41 | |
| Circleville | 547 | 527 | 527 | 522 | 510 | 514 | 499 | 475 | 481 | 489 | -10.6% | -58 | 1.7% | 8 | |
| Junction | 191 | 184 | 183 | 183 | 178 | 179 | 174 | 166 | 167 | 172 | -9.9% | -19 | 3.0% | 5 | |
| Kingston | 173 | 174 | 167 | 165 | 163 | 164 | 158 | 151 | 151 | 155 | -10.4% | -18 | 2.6% | 4 | |
| Marysville | 408 | 382 | 380 | 380 | 382 | 398 | 399 | 394 | 416 | 437 | 7.1% | 29 | 5.0% | 21 | |
| Balance of Piute County | 237 | 240 | 240 | 238 | 234 | 236 | 229 | 221 | 223 | 226 | -4.6% | -11 | 1.3% | 3 | |
| Rich County | 2,264 | 2,294 | 2,257 | 2,263 | 2,273 | 2,300 | 2,313 | 2,395 | 2,456 | 2,483 | 9.7% | 219 | 1.1% | 27 | |
| Garden City | 562 | 573 | 564 | 564 | 567 | 575 | 582 | 600 | 613 | 617 | 9.8% | 55 | 0.7% | 4 | |
| Lake | 248 | 255 | 250 | 251 | 252 | 255 | 257 | 266 | 272 | 276 | 11.3% | 28 | 1.5% | 4 | |
| Randolph | 464 | 473 | 466 | 464 | 465 | 470 | 470 | 489 | 502 | 508 | 9.5% | 44 | 1.2% | 6 | |
| Woodruff | 180 | 197 | 194 | 196 | 197 | 198 | 199 | 205 | 211 | 212 | 17.8% | 32 | 0.5% | 1 | |
| Balance of Rich County | 810 | 796 | 783 | 788 | 792 | 802 | 805 | 835 | 858 | 870 | 7.4% | 60 | 1.4% | 12 | |
| Salt Lake County | 1,029,655 | 1,047,610 | 1,063,956 | 1,079,392 | 1,090,005 | 1,102,273 | 1,120,109 | 1,136,719 | 1,148,692 | 1,160,437 | 12.7% | 130,782 | 1.0% | 11,745 | |
| Alta | 383 | 389 | 391 | 393 | 389 | 388 | 388 | 385 | 383 | 379 | -1.0% | -4 | -1.0% | -4 | |
| Bluffdale (pt.) | 7,598 | 7,766 | 7,965 | 8,364 | 9,827 | 10,810 | 11,708 | 13,464 | 14,628 | 16,358 | 115.3% | 8,760 | 11.8% | 1,730 | |
| Copperton | A | 831 | 837 | 843 | 842 | 843 | 845 | 842 | 838 | 835 | N/A | N/A | -0.4% | -3 | |
| Cottonwood Heights | 33,433 | 33,864 | 34,122 | 34,311 | 34,195 | 34,145 | 34,182 | 34,009 | 33,986 | 33,843 | 1.2% | 410 | -0.4% | -143 | |
| Draper (pt.) | 40,532 | 41,530 | 42,292 | 43,271 | 44,135 | 44,614 | 44,892 | 45,501 | 45,939 | 46,367 | 14.4% | 5,835 | 0.9% | 428 | |
| Emigration Canyon | A | 1,571 | 1,598 | 1,609 | 1,607 | 1,607 | 1,612 | 1,608 | 1,602 | 1,592 | N/A | N/A | -0.6% | -10 | |
| Herriman | 21,785 | 23,364 | 24,378 | 26,278 | 28,461 | 30,572 | 35,049 | 39,166 | 44,663 | 51,348 | 135.7% | 29,563 | 15.0% | 6,685 | |
| Holladay | 26,472 | 30,138 | 30,636 | 30,830 | 30,763 | 30,737 | 30,799 | 30,729 | 30,588 | 30,325 | 14.6% | 3,853 | -0.9% | -263 | |
| Kearns | A | 35,832 | 36,172 | 36,453 | 36,702 | 36,660 | 36,773 | 36,643 | 36,527 | 36,330 | N/A | N/A | -0.5% | -197 | |
| Magna | A | 26,560 | 26,813 | 27,025 | 27,213 | 27,182 | 27,172 | 27,180 | 27,096 | 26,949 | N/A | N/A | -0.5% | -147 | |
| Midvale | 27,964 | 28,320 | 30,260 | 30,762 | 31,637 | 32,450 | 32,969 | 33,557 | 33,506 | 34,124 | 22.0% | 6,160 | 1.8% | 618 | |
| Millcreek | A | 58,853 | 59,397 | 59,853 | 60,253 | 60,176 | 60,354 | 60,718 | 61,060 | 61,450 | N/A | N/A | 0.6% | 390 | |
| Murray | 46,746 | 46,721 | 48,184 | 48,528 | 48,710 | 48,999 | 49,137 | 49,320 | 49,130 | 48,917 | 4.6% | 2,171 | -0.4% | -213 | |
| Riverton | 38,753 | 39,962 | 40,399 | 40,859 | 41,306 | 41,601 | 42,625 | 43,365 | 44,257 | 44,440 | 14.7% | 5,687 | 0.4% | 183 | |
| Salt Lake City | 186,440 | 188,265 | 190,183 | 192,121 | 191,837 | 192,163 | 194,680 | 200,932 | 200,435 | 200,567 | 7.6% | 14,127 | 0.1% | 132 | |

Table 1.12 (Continued): Total Population By City

| | 2010 Census (April 1) | Population Estimate (July 1) | | | | | | | | | | Change from 2010 Census to 2019 | | Change from 2018 to 2019 | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|---------------------------------|--------|--------------------------|--------|
| | | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | Percent | Number | Percent | Number |
| | | Sandy | 87,461 | 91,076 | 91,929 | 92,599 | 93,341 | 94,537 | 96,444 | 96,406 | 96,737 | 96,380 | 10.2% | 8,919 | -0.4% |
| South Jordan | 50,418 | 53,309 | 55,842 | 59,142 | 62,446 | 66,034 | 68,545 | 70,929 | 73,837 | 76,598 | 51.9% | 26,180 | 3.7% | 2,761 | |
| South Salt Lake | 23,617 | 23,574 | 23,895 | 24,254 | 24,598 | 24,649 | 24,635 | 24,960 | 25,274 | 25,582 | 8.3% | 1,965 | 1.2% | 308 | |
| Taylorsville | 58,652 | 58,754 | 59,761 | 60,210 | 60,361 | 60,290 | 60,401 | 60,057 | 60,005 | 59,805 | 2.0% | 1,153 | -0.3% | -200 | |
| West Jordan | 103,712 | 104,023 | 108,086 | 109,735 | 110,416 | 111,293 | 113,325 | 113,945 | 115,610 | 116,480 | 12.3% | 12,768 | 0.8% | 870 | |
| West Valley City | 129,480 | 129,653 | 131,031 | 132,463 | 134,431 | 135,903 | 136,741 | 136,334 | 135,982 | 135,248 | 4.5% | 5,768 | -0.5% | -734 | |
| White City | A | 5,697 | 5,793 | 5,833 | 5,823 | 5,821 | 5,843 | 5,821 | 5,800 | 5,768 | N/A | N/A | -0.6% | -32 | |
| Balance of Salt Lake County | 146,209 | 10,613 | 10,803 | 10,870 | 10,862 | 10,856 | 10,890 | 10,848 | 10,809 | 10,752 | -92.6% | -135,457 | -0.5% | -57 | |
| San Juan County | 14,746 | 14,839 | 15,037 | 14,988 | 15,058 | 15,239 | 15,329 | 15,277 | 15,358 | 15,308 | 3.8% | 562 | -0.3% | -50 | |
| Blanding | 3,375 | 3,390 | 3,506 | 3,568 | 3,640 | 3,677 | 3,684 | 3,668 | 3,671 | 3,633 | 7.6% | 258 | -1.0% | -38 | |
| Bluff | A | 237 | 239 | 237 | 237 | 241 | 242 | 242 | 244 | 245 | N/A | N/A | 0.4% | 1 | |
| Monticello | 1,972 | 1,992 | 1,997 | 1,976 | 1,976 | 1,994 | 2,008 | 1,986 | 1,986 | 1,969 | -0.2% | -3 | -0.9% | -17 | |
| Balance of San Juan County | 9,399 | 9,215 | 9,295 | 9,207 | 9,205 | 9,327 | 9,395 | 9,381 | 9,457 | 9,461 | 0.7% | 62 | 0.0% | 4 | |
| Sanpete County | 27,822 | 27,940 | 27,961 | 28,128 | 28,297 | 28,654 | 29,232 | 29,921 | 30,503 | 30,939 | 11.2% | 3,117 | 1.4% | 436 | |
| Centerfield | 1,367 | 1,378 | 1,361 | 1,360 | 1,370 | 1,386 | 1,413 | 1,439 | 1,472 | 1,495 | 9.4% | 128 | 1.6% | 23 | |
| Ephraim | 6,135 | 6,150 | 6,439 | 6,634 | 6,645 | 6,808 | 7,006 | 7,121 | 7,264 | 7,308 | 19.1% | 1,173 | 0.6% | 44 | |
| Fairview | 1,247 | 1,250 | 1,233 | 1,232 | 1,241 | 1,258 | 1,283 | 1,307 | 1,335 | 1,358 | 8.9% | 111 | 1.7% | 23 | |
| Fayette | 242 | 242 | 241 | 240 | 240 | 243 | 249 | 253 | 260 | 263 | 8.7% | 21 | 1.2% | 3 | |
| Fountain Green | 1,071 | 1,071 | 1,065 | 1,058 | 1,064 | 1,080 | 1,100 | 1,122 | 1,147 | 1,166 | 8.9% | 95 | 1.7% | 19 | |
| Gunnison | 3,285 | 3,330 | 3,314 | 3,262 | 3,302 | 3,261 | 3,290 | 3,498 | 3,525 | 3,585 | 9.1% | 300 | 1.7% | 60 | |
| Manti | 3,276 | 3,444 | 3,421 | 3,407 | 3,423 | 3,469 | 3,534 | 3,599 | 3,676 | 3,738 | 14.1% | 462 | 1.7% | 62 | |
| Mayfield | 496 | 508 | 504 | 501 | 505 | 512 | 522 | 532 | 541 | 552 | 11.3% | 56 | 2.0% | 11 | |
| Moroni | 1,423 | 1,429 | 1,413 | 1,412 | 1,421 | 1,438 | 1,466 | 1,494 | 1,525 | 1,552 | 9.1% | 129 | 1.8% | 27 | |
| Mount Pleasant | 3,260 | 3,267 | 3,247 | 3,228 | 3,250 | 3,287 | 3,346 | 3,405 | 3,474 | 3,530 | 8.3% | 270 | 1.6% | 56 | |
| Spring City | 988 | 993 | 987 | 980 | 988 | 1,000 | 1,020 | 1,040 | 1,063 | 1,080 | 9.3% | 92 | 1.6% | 17 | |
| Sterling | 262 | 293 | 291 | 290 | 291 | 296 | 301 | 308 | 313 | 320 | 22.1% | 58 | 2.2% | 7 | |
| Wales | 302 | 346 | 345 | 341 | 342 | 348 | 353 | 361 | 366 | 373 | 23.5% | 71 | 1.9% | 7 | |
| Balance of Sanpete County | 4,468 | 4,239 | 4,210 | 4,186 | 4,215 | 4,268 | 4,349 | 4,442 | 4,542 | 4,619 | 3.4% | 151 | 1.7% | 77 | |
| Sevier County | 20,802 | 20,798 | 20,870 | 20,747 | 20,735 | 20,858 | 21,131 | 21,292 | 21,497 | 21,620 | 3.9% | 818 | 0.6% | 123 | |

Table 1.12 (Continued): Total Population By City

| | 2010 Census (April 1) | Population Estimate (July 1) | | | | | | | | | | Change from 2010 Census to 2019 | | Change from 2018 to 2019 | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|---------------------------------|--------|--------------------------|--------|
| | | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | Percent | Number | Percent | Number |
| | | Annabella | 781 | 786 | 779 | 782 | 781 | 785 | 794 | 800 | 804 | 810 | 1.9% | 15 | 0.7% |
| Aurora | 1,018 | 1,022 | 1,011 | 1,014 | 1,014 | 1,021 | 1,030 | 1,039 | 1,045 | 1,052 | 3.5% | 36 | 0.7% | 7 | |
| Central Valley | 548 | 553 | 546 | 549 | 548 | 552 | 558 | 561 | 565 | 570 | 8.0% | 42 | 0.9% | 5 | |
| Elsinore | 847 | 852 | 847 | 850 | 851 | 857 | 864 | 870 | 876 | 882 | 4.1% | 35 | 0.7% | 6 | |
| Glenwood | 464 | 461 | 457 | 460 | 460 | 463 | 466 | 471 | 472 | 476 | 2.6% | 12 | 0.8% | 4 | |
| Joseph | 344 | 346 | 344 | 344 | 345 | 345 | 349 | 352 | 353 | 358 | 4.1% | 14 | 1.4% | 5 | |
| Koosharem | 327 | 319 | 310 | 314 | 328 | 319 | 332 | 334 | 332 | 330 | 0.9% | 3 | -0.6% | -2 | |
| Monroe | 2,256 | 2,280 | 2,260 | 2,271 | 2,269 | 2,287 | 2,305 | 2,327 | 2,339 | 2,358 | 4.5% | 102 | 0.8% | 19 | |
| Redmond | 730 | 729 | 729 | 734 | 733 | 737 | 739 | 742 | 737 | 747 | 2.3% | 17 | 1.4% | 10 | |
| Richfield | 7,551 | 7,584 | 7,493 | 7,519 | 7,498 | 7,537 | 7,688 | 7,738 | 7,882 | 7,888 | 4.5% | 337 | 0.1% | 6 | |
| Salina | 2,489 | 2,520 | 2,496 | 2,509 | 2,508 | 2,529 | 2,550 | 2,572 | 2,588 | 2,612 | 4.9% | 123 | 0.9% | 24 | |
| Sigurd | 429 | 429 | 426 | 426 | 426 | 429 | 433 | 436 | 438 | 443 | 3.3% | 14 | 1.1% | 5 | |
| Balance of Sevier County | 3,026 | 2,986 | 2,960 | 2,975 | 2,974 | 2,997 | 3,023 | 3,050 | 3,066 | 3,094 | 2.2% | 68 | 0.9% | 28 | |
| Summit County | 36,324 | 37,421 | 37,864 | 38,420 | 39,113 | 39,640 | 40,512 | 41,330 | 41,890 | 42,145 | 16.0% | 5,821 | 0.6% | 255 | |
| Coalville | 1,363 | 1,394 | 1,405 | 1,421 | 1,449 | 1,460 | 1,490 | 1,568 | 1,580 | 1,596 | 17.1% | 233 | 1.0% | 16 | |
| Francis | 1,077 | 1,093 | 1,101 | 1,126 | 1,163 | 1,268 | 1,355 | 1,458 | 1,529 | 1,574 | 46.1% | 497 | 2.9% | 45 | |
| Henefer | 766 | 808 | 826 | 843 | 873 | 875 | 886 | 929 | 956 | 979 | 27.8% | 213 | 2.4% | 23 | |
| Kamas | 1,811 | 1,897 | 1,940 | 1,975 | 2,052 | 2,086 | 2,144 | 2,192 | 2,239 | 2,276 | 25.7% | 465 | 1.7% | 37 | |
| Oakley | 1,470 | 1,539 | 1,556 | 1,583 | 1,622 | 1,638 | 1,669 | 1,702 | 1,716 | 1,740 | 18.4% | 270 | 1.4% | 24 | |
| Park City (pt.) | 7,547 | 7,763 | 7,829 | 7,921 | 8,075 | 8,146 | 8,306 | 8,426 | 8,499 | 8,526 | 13.0% | 979 | 0.3% | 27 | |
| Balance of Summit County | 22,290 | 22,927 | 23,207 | 23,551 | 23,879 | 24,167 | 24,662 | 25,055 | 25,371 | 25,454 | 14.2% | 3,164 | 0.3% | 83 | |
| Tooele County | 58,218 | 59,190 | 59,792 | 60,633 | 61,442 | 62,639 | 64,612 | 67,486 | 69,989 | 72,259 | 24.1% | 14,041 | 3.2% | 2,270 | |
| Grantsville | 8,893 | 9,122 | 9,408 | 9,623 | 9,840 | 10,004 | 10,455 | 11,018 | 11,599 | 12,064 | 35.7% | 3,171 | 4.0% | 465 | |
| Rush Valley | 447 | 449 | 456 | 469 | 468 | 471 | 477 | 486 | 493 | 494 | 10.5% | 47 | 0.2% | 1 | |
| Stockton | 616 | 632 | 632 | 633 | 643 | 646 | 655 | 672 | 682 | 682 | 10.7% | 66 | 0.0% | 0 | |
| Tooele | 31,605 | 32,026 | 32,072 | 32,303 | 32,515 | 33,012 | 33,675 | 34,645 | 35,290 | 36,015 | 14.0% | 4,410 | 2.1% | 725 | |
| Vernon | 243 | 254 | 259 | 265 | 273 | 282 | 296 | 318 | 339 | 356 | 46.5% | 113 | 5.0% | 17 | |
| Wendover | 1,400 | 1,403 | 1,405 | 1,412 | 1,410 | 1,415 | 1,427 | 1,454 | 1,471 | 1,489 | 6.4% | 89 | 1.2% | 18 | |
| Balance of Tooele County | 14,976 | 15,304 | 15,560 | 15,928 | 16,293 | 16,809 | 17,627 | 18,893 | 20,115 | 21,159 | 41.3% | 6,183 | 5.2% | 1,044 | |

Table 1.12 (Continued): Total Population By City

| | 2010 Census (April 1) | Population Estimate (July 1) | | | | | | | | | | | Change from 2010 Census to 2019 | | | Change from 2018 to 2019 | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------------------------------|---------|--------|--------------------------|--------|--|
| | | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Uintah County | 32,588 | 33,241 | 34,641 | 35,682 | 36,918 | 37,791 | 36,264 | 35,228 | 35,405 | 35,734 | 9.7% | 3,146 | 9.7% | 3,146 | 0.9% | 329 | | |
| Ballard | 801 | 838 | 882 | 921 | 1,021 | 1,114 | 1,077 | 1,044 | 1,047 | 1,093 | 36.5% | 292 | 36.5% | 292 | 4.4% | 46 | | |
| Naples | 1,755 | 1,786 | 1,870 | 2,039 | 2,145 | 2,201 | 2,119 | 2,056 | 2,067 | 2,082 | 18.6% | 327 | 18.6% | 327 | 0.7% | 15 | | |
| Vernal | 9,089 | 9,274 | 9,887 | 10,393 | 10,843 | 11,107 | 10,636 | 10,326 | 10,365 | 10,438 | 14.8% | 1,349 | 14.8% | 1,349 | 0.7% | 73 | | |
| Balance of Uintah County | 20,943 | 21,343 | 22,002 | 22,329 | 22,909 | 23,369 | 22,432 | 21,802 | 21,926 | 22,121 | 5.6% | 1,178 | 5.6% | 1,178 | 0.9% | 195 | | |
| Utah County | 516,564 | 519,998 | 539,685 | 551,273 | 560,649 | 572,667 | 590,288 | 606,742 | 621,520 | 636,235 | 23.2% | 119,671 | 23.2% | 119,671 | 2.4% | 14,715 | | |
| Alpine | 9,555 | 9,939 | 10,042 | 10,186 | 10,285 | 10,361 | 10,495 | 10,547 | 10,497 | 10,498 | 9.9% | 943 | 9.9% | 943 | 0.0% | 1 | | |
| American Fork | 26,263 | 27,101 | 27,408 | 27,846 | 28,142 | 28,211 | 28,681 | 29,498 | 32,481 | 33,161 | 26.3% | 6,898 | 26.3% | 6,898 | 2.1% | 680 | | |
| Bluffdale (pt.) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 0 | | |
| Cedar Fort | 368 | 373 | 374 | 376 | 380 | 380 | 386 | 390 | 397 | 395 | 7.3% | 27 | 7.3% | 27 | -0.5% | -2 | | |
| Cedar Hills | 9,796 | 9,945 | 10,052 | 10,158 | 10,241 | 10,187 | 10,303 | 10,317 | 10,204 | 10,083 | 2.9% | 287 | 2.9% | 287 | -1.2% | -121 | | |
| Draper (pt.) | 1,742 | 1,830 | 1,908 | 1,955 | 2,000 | 2,121 | 2,162 | 2,199 | 2,194 | 2,220 | 27.4% | 478 | 27.4% | 478 | 1.2% | 26 | | |
| Eagle Mountain | 21,415 | 22,226 | 23,167 | 24,572 | 25,919 | 27,035 | 28,878 | 32,114 | 35,556 | 38,391 | 79.3% | 16,976 | 79.3% | 16,976 | 8.0% | 2,835 | | |
| Elk Ridge | 2,436 | 2,540 | 2,689 | 2,839 | 2,991 | 3,144 | 3,386 | 3,749 | 4,047 | 4,335 | 78.0% | 1,899 | 78.0% | 1,899 | 7.1% | 288 | | |
| Fairfield | 119 | 115 | 116 | 116 | 119 | 123 | 130 | 138 | 136 | 145 | 21.8% | 26 | 21.8% | 26 | 6.6% | 9 | | |
| Genola | 1,370 | 1,394 | 1,404 | 1,416 | 1,431 | 1,437 | 1,484 | 1,515 | 1,545 | 1,567 | 14.4% | 197 | 14.4% | 197 | 1.4% | 22 | | |
| Goshen | 921 | 917 | 921 | 931 | 940 | 931 | 939 | 942 | 927 | 915 | -0.7% | -6 | -0.7% | -6 | -1.3% | -12 | | |
| Highland | 15,523 | 16,055 | 16,437 | 16,969 | 17,392 | 17,808 | 18,472 | 18,923 | 19,167 | 19,175 | 23.5% | 3,652 | 23.5% | 3,652 | 0.0% | 8 | | |
| Lehi | 47,407 | 48,170 | 49,677 | 51,385 | 53,089 | 55,034 | 61,690 | 63,674 | 65,958 | 69,724 | 47.1% | 22,317 | 47.1% | 22,317 | 5.7% | 3,766 | | |
| Lindon | 10,070 | 10,238 | 10,386 | 10,518 | 10,619 | 10,722 | 10,860 | 10,948 | 10,963 | 11,100 | 10.2% | 1,030 | 10.2% | 1,030 | 1.2% | 137 | | |
| Mapleton | 7,979 | 8,128 | 8,331 | 8,521 | 8,791 | 9,204 | 9,493 | 9,793 | 10,197 | 10,731 | 34.5% | 2,752 | 34.5% | 2,752 | 5.2% | 534 | | |
| Orem | 88,328 | 88,722 | 89,605 | 90,578 | 91,318 | 93,777 | 96,902 | 97,674 | 97,430 | 97,828 | 10.8% | 9,500 | 10.8% | 9,500 | 0.4% | 398 | | |
| Payson | 18,294 | 18,631 | 19,153 | 19,333 | 19,485 | 19,494 | 19,768 | 19,847 | 19,789 | 20,303 | 11.0% | 2,009 | 11.0% | 2,009 | 2.6% | 514 | | |
| Pleasant Grove | 33,509 | 33,733 | 34,132 | 34,487 | 34,869 | 37,761 | 38,510 | 38,785 | 38,402 | 38,258 | 14.2% | 4,749 | 14.2% | 4,749 | -0.4% | -144 | | |
| Provo | 112,488 | 112,923 | 115,191 | 116,119 | 115,378 | 114,596 | 116,627 | 117,583 | 116,630 | 116,618 | 3.7% | 4,130 | 3.7% | 4,130 | -0.0% | -12 | | |
| Salem | 6,423 | 6,464 | 6,607 | 6,752 | 6,908 | 7,418 | 7,781 | 8,192 | 8,460 | 8,621 | 34.2% | 2,198 | 34.2% | 2,198 | 1.9% | 161 | | |
| Santaquin (pt.) | 9,128 | 9,274 | 9,561 | 9,912 | 10,071 | 10,569 | 11,062 | 11,638 | 12,271 | 12,865 | 40.9% | 3,737 | 40.9% | 3,737 | 4.8% | 594 | | |
| Saratoga Springs | 17,781 | 18,084 | 19,063 | 21,090 | 22,593 | 25,139 | 26,609 | 29,532 | 31,340 | 33,282 | 87.2% | 15,501 | 87.2% | 15,501 | 6.2% | 1,942 | | |
| Spanish Fork | 34,691 | 35,185 | 36,342 | 36,934 | 37,467 | 37,882 | 38,705 | 39,383 | 39,922 | 40,913 | 17.9% | 6,222 | 17.9% | 6,222 | 2.5% | 991 | | |
| Springville | 29,466 | 29,786 | 30,365 | 30,715 | 31,243 | 32,240 | 32,962 | 33,220 | 33,057 | 33,310 | 13.0% | 3,844 | 13.0% | 3,844 | 0.8% | 253 | | |
| Vineyard | 139 | 149 | 203 | 431 | 650 | 3,339 | 4,139 | 6,167 | 10,014 | 11,866 | 8436.7% | 11,727 | 8436.7% | 11,727 | 18.5% | 1,852 | | |
| Woodland Hills | 1,344 | 1,369 | 1,415 | 1,436 | 1,455 | 1,468 | 1,510 | 1,546 | 1,566 | 1,590 | 18.3% | 246 | 18.3% | 246 | 1.5% | 24 | | |
| Balance of Utah County | 10,009 | 8,030 | 8,181 | 8,256 | 8,304 | 8,286 | 8,354 | 8,428 | 8,370 | 8,341 | -16.7% | -1,668 | -16.7% | -1,668 | -0.3% | -29 | | |

Table 1.12 (Continued): Total Population By City

| | 2010 Census (April 1) | Population Estimate (July 1) | | | | | | | | | | Change from 2010 Census to 2019 | | Change from 2018 to 2019 | | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------------------------------|--------|--------------------------|--------|-------|-------|
| | | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | | |
| Wasatch County | 23,530 | 23,644 | 24,408 | 25,344 | 26,584 | 27,814 | 29,118 | 30,375 | 31,890 | 33,067 | 34,091 | 44.9% | 10,561 | 44.9% | 10,561 | 3.1% | 1,024 |
| Charleston | 415 | 427 | 431 | 439 | 451 | 456 | 469 | 472 | 480 | 479 | 487 | 17.3% | 72 | 17.3% | 72 | 1.7% | 8 |
| Daniel | 938 | 923 | 974 | 994 | 1,023 | 1,038 | 1,057 | 1,063 | 1,065 | 1,075 | 1,077 | 14.8% | 139 | 14.8% | 139 | 0.2% | 2 |
| Heber | 11,362 | 11,509 | 11,788 | 12,366 | 13,064 | 13,717 | 14,342 | 14,972 | 15,703 | 16,303 | 17,082 | 50.3% | 5,720 | 50.3% | 5,720 | 4.8% | 779 |
| Hideout | 656 | 658 | 693 | 715 | 747 | 778 | 824 | 864 | 937 | 972 | 998 | 52.1% | 342 | 52.1% | 342 | 2.7% | 26 |
| Independence | 164 | 142 | 152 | 154 | 161 | 168 | 178 | 187 | 200 | 200 | 198 | 20.7% | 34 | 20.7% | 34 | -1.0% | -2 |
| Interlaken | A | 157 | 166 | 172 | 178 | 187 | 197 | 207 | 220 | 230 | 235 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 2.2% | 5 |
| Midway | 3,845 | 3,916 | 3,977 | 4,089 | 4,272 | 4,504 | 4,686 | 4,898 | 5,086 | 5,240 | 5,280 | 37.3% | 1,435 | 37.3% | 1,435 | 0.8% | 40 |
| Park City (pt.) | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | N/A | -11 | N/A | -11 | 0 | 0 |
| Wallsburg | 250 | 259 | 272 | 282 | 295 | 307 | 325 | 339 | 361 | 377 | 385 | 54.0% | 135 | 54.0% | 135 | 2.1% | 8 |
| Balance of Wasatch County | 5,889 | 5,653 | 5,955 | 6,133 | 6,393 | 6,659 | 7,040 | 7,373 | 7,838 | 8,191 | 8,349 | 41.8% | 2,460 | 41.8% | 2,460 | 1.9% | 158 |
| Washington County | 138,115 | 138,389 | 141,249 | 144,139 | 146,987 | 151,081 | 154,650 | 159,352 | 165,929 | 171,567 | 177,556 | 28.6% | 39,441 | 28.6% | 39,441 | 3.5% | 5,989 |
| Apple Valley | 701 | 701 | 709 | 718 | 718 | 719 | 718 | 741 | 773 | 823 | 844 | 20.4% | 143 | 20.4% | 143 | 2.6% | 21 |
| Enterprise | 1,711 | 1,713 | 1,734 | 1,750 | 1,750 | 1,771 | 1,790 | 1,813 | 1,844 | 1,862 | 1,890 | 10.5% | 179 | 10.5% | 179 | 1.5% | 28 |
| Hildale | 2,726 | 2,771 | 2,909 | 2,926 | 2,916 | 2,901 | 2,897 | 2,914 | 2,934 | 2,910 | 2,896 | 6.2% | 170 | 6.2% | 170 | -0.5% | -14 |
| Hurricane | 13,748 | 13,795 | 14,017 | 14,311 | 14,571 | 15,006 | 15,485 | 16,163 | 17,150 | 18,184 | 19,074 | 38.7% | 5,326 | 38.7% | 5,326 | 4.9% | 890 |
| Ivins | 6,753 | 6,771 | 6,916 | 7,131 | 7,329 | 7,600 | 7,804 | 8,053 | 8,736 | 8,901 | 9,192 | 36.1% | 2,439 | 36.1% | 2,439 | 3.3% | 291 |
| La Verkin | 4,060 | 4,065 | 4,105 | 4,140 | 4,138 | 4,167 | 4,199 | 4,261 | 4,350 | 4,392 | 4,446 | 9.5% | 386 | 9.5% | 386 | 1.2% | 54 |
| Leeds | 820 | 810 | 814 | 821 | 821 | 831 | 836 | 849 | 863 | 863 | 873 | 6.5% | 53 | 6.5% | 53 | 1.2% | 10 |
| New Harmony | 207 | 212 | 215 | 216 | 217 | 219 | 221 | 226 | 229 | 231 | 234 | 13.0% | 27 | 13.0% | 27 | 1.3% | 3 |
| Rockville | 245 | 245 | 246 | 249 | 248 | 252 | 259 | 269 | 271 | 271 | 269 | 9.8% | 24 | 9.8% | 24 | -0.7% | -2 |
| St. George | 72,897 | 72,837 | 73,789 | 75,010 | 76,275 | 77,942 | 79,574 | 81,696 | 84,547 | 87,113 | 89,587 | 22.9% | 16,690 | 22.9% | 16,690 | 2.8% | 2,474 |
| Santa Clara | 6,003 | 6,144 | 6,268 | 6,375 | 6,451 | 6,602 | 6,757 | 6,974 | 7,430 | 7,865 | 8,417 | 40.2% | 2,414 | 40.2% | 2,414 | 7.0% | 552 |
| Springdale | 529 | 530 | 541 | 546 | 546 | 548 | 555 | 570 | 592 | 606 | 629 | 18.9% | 100 | 18.9% | 100 | 3.8% | 23 |
| Toquerville | 1,370 | 1,374 | 1,381 | 1,397 | 1,403 | 1,439 | 1,481 | 1,534 | 1,616 | 1,663 | 1,735 | 26.6% | 365 | 26.6% | 365 | 4.3% | 72 |
| Virgin | 596 | 600 | 603 | 608 | 608 | 608 | 610 | 615 | 635 | 643 | 658 | 10.4% | 62 | 10.4% | 62 | 2.3% | 15 |
| Washington | 18,761 | 18,867 | 19,978 | 20,845 | 21,880 | 23,318 | 24,258 | 25,326 | 26,475 | 27,699 | 29,174 | 55.5% | 10,413 | 55.5% | 10,413 | 5.3% | 1,475 |
| Balance of Washington County | 6,988 | 6,954 | 7,024 | 7,096 | 7,116 | 7,158 | 7,206 | 7,348 | 7,484 | 7,541 | 7,638 | 9.3% | 650 | 9.3% | 650 | 1.3% | 97 |

Table 1.12 (Continued): Total Population By City

| | 2010 Census (April 1) | Population Estimate (July 1) | | | | | | | | | | Change from 2010 Census to 2019 | | Change from 2018 to 2019 | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|---------------------------------|--------|--------------------------|--------|
| | | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | Percent | Number | Percent | Number |
| | | Wayne County | 2,772 | 2,742 | 2,705 | 2,712 | 2,695 | 2,690 | 2,671 | 2,702 | 2,671 | 2,711 | -2.4% | -67 | 1.5% |
| Bicknell | 327 | 344 | 339 | 340 | 335 | 334 | 329 | 331 | 329 | 336 | 2.8% | 9 | 2.1% | 7 | |
| Hanksville | 219 | 217 | 215 | 214 | 213 | 215 | 215 | 218 | 215 | 220 | 0.5% | 1 | 2.3% | 5 | |
| Loa | 572 | 616 | 600 | 602 | 594 | 586 | 580 | 581 | 574 | 575 | 0.5% | 3 | 0.2% | 1 | |
| Lyman | 258 | 257 | 253 | 254 | 253 | 253 | 251 | 255 | 252 | 257 | -0.4% | 3 | 2.0% | 5 | |
| Torrey | 182 | 245 | 242 | 238 | 239 | 240 | 238 | 243 | 240 | 244 | 34.1% | 62 | 1.7% | 4 | |
| Balance of Wayne County | 1,220 | 1,088 | 1,060 | 1,063 | 1,061 | 1,062 | 1,058 | 1,074 | 1,061 | 1,079 | -11.6% | -141 | 1.7% | 18 | |
| Weber County | 231,236 | 232,133 | 233,847 | 238,062 | 240,152 | 242,872 | 247,131 | 251,576 | 255,697 | 260,213 | 12.5% | 28,977 | 1.8% | 4,516 | |
| Farr West | 5,928 | 5,983 | 6,069 | 6,172 | 6,425 | 6,688 | 6,854 | 6,978 | 7,170 | 7,385 | 24.6% | 1,457 | 3.0% | 215 | |
| Harrisville | 5,567 | 5,612 | 5,706 | 5,867 | 6,020 | 6,159 | 6,329 | 6,524 | 6,673 | 6,872 | 23.4% | 1,305 | 3.0% | 199 | |
| Hooper | 7,218 | 7,246 | 7,455 | 7,627 | 8,005 | 8,139 | 8,396 | 8,630 | 8,882 | 9,152 | 26.8% | 1,934 | 3.0% | 270 | |
| Huntsville | 608 | 618 | 619 | 622 | 630 | 636 | 640 | 639 | 639 | 642 | 5.6% | 34 | 0.5% | 3 | |
| Marriott-Slaterville | 1,701 | 1,700 | 1,708 | 1,725 | 1,732 | 1,743 | 1,753 | 1,784 | 1,843 | 1,898 | 11.6% | 197 | 3.0% | 55 | |
| North Ogden | 17,357 | 17,479 | 17,597 | 17,992 | 18,168 | 18,356 | 18,679 | 19,467 | 19,963 | 20,582 | 18.6% | 3,225 | 3.1% | 619 | |
| Ogden | 82,825 | 83,100 | 83,312 | 84,180 | 84,406 | 85,295 | 86,742 | 87,061 | 87,202 | 87,773 | 6.0% | 4,948 | 0.7% | 571 | |
| Plain City | 5,476 | 5,518 | 5,685 | 6,021 | 6,195 | 6,268 | 6,464 | 6,756 | 7,104 | 7,669 | 40.0% | 2,193 | 8.0% | 565 | |
| Pleasant View | 7,979 | 7,999 | 8,127 | 8,583 | 8,914 | 9,278 | 9,751 | 10,242 | 10,668 | 10,839 | 35.8% | 2,860 | 1.6% | 171 | |
| Riverdale | 8,426 | 8,505 | 8,536 | 8,602 | 8,659 | 8,684 | 8,747 | 8,760 | 8,773 | 8,838 | 4.9% | 412 | 0.7% | 65 | |
| Roy | 36,884 | 37,555 | 37,783 | 38,216 | 38,353 | 38,422 | 38,704 | 39,184 | 39,262 | 39,613 | 7.4% | 2,729 | 0.9% | 351 | |
| South Ogden | 16,532 | 16,605 | 16,639 | 16,746 | 16,818 | 16,863 | 17,017 | 17,096 | 17,111 | 17,199 | 4.0% | 667 | 0.5% | 88 | |
| Uintah | 1,322 | 1,322 | 1,324 | 1,333 | 1,335 | 1,336 | 1,344 | 1,343 | 1,346 | 1,353 | 2.3% | 31 | 0.5% | 7 | |
| Washington Terrace | 9,067 | 9,038 | 9,049 | 9,086 | 9,098 | 9,105 | 9,154 | 9,151 | 9,169 | 9,248 | 2.0% | 181 | 0.9% | 79 | |
| West Haven | 10,272 | 10,422 | 10,716 | 11,236 | 11,569 | 11,874 | 12,291 | 13,495 | 15,170 | 16,109 | 56.8% | 5,837 | 6.2% | 939 | |
| Balance of Weber County | 14,074 | 13,431 | 13,522 | 13,704 | 13,825 | 14,026 | 14,266 | 14,466 | 14,722 | 15,041 | 6.9% | 967 | 2.2% | 319 | |

A - An "A" in the 2010 Census field indicates a locality that was formed or incorporated after the 2010 Census Changes to the Vintage 2019 release include: removal of Ophir from Tooele County, addition of Bluff to San Juan County, addition of metro townships (Copperton, Emigration Canyon, Kearns, Magna, and White City) to Salt Lake County Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division, Vintage 2019 Estimates

Table 1.13: Utah Demographic Projections by Race and Ethnicity

| Year | Race Alone (Not Hispanic or Latino) | | | | | | | | | | | | Hispanic or Latino Origin (of any race) | | | | | | |
|------|-------------------------------------|-------|-----------|-------------------------|-------|--------|-----------------------------------|---------|------|----------|-------|---------|--------------------------------------------|-----------|--------------------------------------------|----------|-----------------------------------------|--|----------|
| | White | | | Black/ African American | | | American Indian and Alaska Native | | | Asian | | | Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander | | Two or More Races (Not Hispanic or Latino) | | Hispanic or Latino Origin (of any race) | | |
| | Estimate | Share | | Estimate | Share | | Estimate | Share | | Estimate | Share | | Estimate | Share | | Estimate | Share | | Estimate |
| 2022 | 3,449,985 | 77.1% | 2,660,341 | 41,579 | 1.2% | 32,753 | 0.9% | 89,229 | 2.6% | 34,519 | 1.0% | 78,639 | 2.3% | 512,926 | 14.9% | | | | |
| 2023 | 3,507,364 | 76.8% | 2,694,104 | 43,035 | 1.2% | 33,258 | 0.9% | 91,989 | 2.6% | 35,371 | 1.0% | 81,805 | 2.3% | 527,803 | 15.0% | | | | |
| 2024 | 3,562,226 | 76.5% | 2,725,561 | 44,488 | 1.2% | 33,738 | 0.9% | 94,725 | 2.7% | 36,203 | 1.0% | 85,003 | 2.4% | 542,508 | 15.2% | | | | |
| 2025 | 3,615,036 | 76.2% | 2,755,075 | 45,943 | 1.3% | 34,198 | 0.9% | 97,450 | 2.7% | 37,020 | 1.0% | 88,242 | 2.4% | 557,107 | 15.4% | | | | |
| 2026 | 3,669,342 | 75.9% | 2,785,324 | 47,445 | 1.3% | 34,671 | 0.9% | 100,267 | 2.7% | 37,857 | 1.0% | 91,610 | 2.5% | 572,169 | 15.6% | | | | |
| 2027 | 3,723,441 | 75.6% | 2,815,007 | 48,972 | 1.3% | 35,141 | 0.9% | 103,115 | 2.8% | 38,694 | 1.0% | 95,065 | 2.6% | 587,448 | 15.8% | | | | |
| 2028 | 3,778,152 | 75.3% | 2,844,736 | 50,535 | 1.3% | 35,614 | 0.9% | 106,016 | 2.8% | 39,542 | 1.0% | 98,630 | 2.6% | 603,079 | 16.0% | | | | |
| 2029 | 3,833,308 | 75.0% | 2,874,374 | 52,134 | 1.4% | 36,090 | 0.9% | 108,966 | 2.8% | 40,399 | 1.1% | 102,304 | 2.7% | 619,041 | 16.1% | | | | |
| 2030 | 3,889,310 | 74.7% | 2,904,211 | 53,773 | 1.4% | 36,572 | 0.9% | 111,977 | 2.9% | 41,272 | 1.1% | 106,101 | 2.7% | 635,405 | 16.3% | | | | |
| 2031 | 3,946,122 | 74.4% | 2,934,210 | 55,454 | 1.4% | 37,059 | 0.9% | 115,049 | 2.9% | 42,157 | 1.1% | 110,021 | 2.8% | 652,172 | 16.5% | | | | |
| 2032 | 4,004,069 | 74.0% | 2,964,602 | 57,181 | 1.4% | 37,554 | 0.9% | 118,192 | 3.0% | 43,061 | 1.1% | 114,079 | 2.8% | 669,399 | 16.7% | | | | |
| 2033 | 4,062,343 | 73.7% | 2,994,778 | 58,946 | 1.5% | 38,050 | 0.9% | 121,384 | 3.0% | 43,974 | 1.1% | 118,255 | 2.9% | 686,955 | 16.9% | | | | |
| 2034 | 4,120,490 | 73.4% | 3,024,402 | 60,742 | 1.5% | 38,543 | 0.9% | 124,611 | 3.0% | 44,894 | 1.1% | 122,539 | 3.0% | 704,761 | 17.1% | | | | |
| 2035 | 4,178,317 | 73.1% | 3,053,334 | 62,566 | 1.5% | 39,029 | 0.9% | 127,866 | 3.1% | 45,817 | 1.1% | 126,929 | 3.0% | 722,775 | 17.3% | | | | |
| 2036 | 4,235,865 | 72.8% | 3,081,616 | 64,422 | 1.5% | 39,511 | 0.9% | 131,152 | 3.1% | 46,743 | 1.1% | 131,430 | 3.1% | 740,991 | 17.5% | | | | |
| 2037 | 4,293,208 | 72.4% | 3,109,308 | 66,310 | 1.5% | 39,988 | 0.9% | 134,469 | 3.1% | 47,676 | 1.1% | 136,047 | 3.2% | 759,410 | 17.7% | | | | |
| 2038 | 4,350,268 | 72.1% | 3,136,365 | 68,230 | 1.6% | 40,459 | 0.9% | 137,814 | 3.2% | 48,612 | 1.1% | 140,781 | 3.2% | 778,006 | 17.9% | | | | |
| 2039 | 4,407,155 | 71.8% | 3,162,882 | 70,185 | 1.6% | 40,926 | 0.9% | 141,190 | 3.2% | 49,553 | 1.1% | 145,637 | 3.3% | 796,781 | 18.1% | | | | |
| 2040 | 4,463,950 | 71.4% | 3,188,934 | 72,176 | 1.6% | 41,390 | 0.9% | 144,598 | 3.2% | 50,496 | 1.1% | 150,620 | 3.4% | 815,736 | 18.3% | | | | |
| 2041 | 4,520,678 | 71.1% | 3,214,551 | 74,204 | 1.6% | 41,850 | 0.9% | 148,038 | 3.3% | 51,445 | 1.1% | 155,732 | 3.4% | 834,858 | 18.5% | | | | |
| 2042 | 4,577,247 | 70.8% | 3,239,686 | 76,267 | 1.7% | 42,305 | 0.9% | 151,505 | 3.3% | 52,396 | 1.1% | 160,972 | 3.5% | 854,116 | 18.7% | | | | |
| 2043 | 4,633,568 | 70.4% | 3,264,294 | 78,365 | 1.7% | 42,755 | 0.9% | 154,995 | 3.3% | 53,349 | 1.2% | 166,338 | 3.6% | 873,473 | 18.9% | | | | |
| 2044 | 4,689,532 | 70.1% | 3,288,321 | 80,493 | 1.7% | 43,197 | 0.9% | 158,503 | 3.4% | 54,300 | 1.2% | 171,829 | 3.7% | 892,889 | 19.0% | | | | |
| 2045 | 4,745,057 | 69.8% | 3,311,731 | 82,652 | 1.7% | 43,631 | 0.9% | 162,023 | 3.4% | 55,250 | 1.2% | 177,441 | 3.7% | 912,330 | 19.2% | | | | |
| 2046 | 4,800,120 | 69.5% | 3,334,533 | 84,840 | 1.8% | 44,057 | 0.9% | 165,552 | 3.4% | 56,192 | 1.2% | 183,174 | 3.8% | 931,771 | 19.4% | | | | |
| 2047 | 4,854,748 | 69.1% | 3,356,761 | 87,057 | 1.8% | 44,474 | 0.9% | 169,089 | 3.5% | 57,131 | 1.2% | 189,030 | 3.9% | 951,206 | 19.6% | | | | |
| 2048 | 4,909,089 | 68.8% | 3,378,535 | 89,306 | 1.8% | 44,884 | 0.9% | 172,637 | 3.5% | 58,066 | 1.2% | 195,013 | 4.0% | 970,648 | 19.8% | | | | |
| 2049 | 4,963,211 | 68.5% | 3,399,922 | 91,586 | 1.8% | 45,286 | 0.9% | 176,196 | 3.6% | 58,994 | 1.2% | 201,126 | 4.1% | 990,100 | 19.9% | | | | |
| 2050 | 5,017,232 | 68.2% | 3,421,016 | 93,900 | 1.9% | 45,683 | 0.9% | 179,769 | 3.6% | 59,920 | 1.2% | 207,372 | 4.1% | 1,009,572 | 20.1% | | | | |
| 2051 | 5,071,236 | 67.9% | 3,441,888 | 96,249 | 1.9% | 46,074 | 0.9% | 183,354 | 3.6% | 60,843 | 1.2% | 213,753 | 4.2% | 1,029,075 | 20.3% | | | | |
| 2052 | 5,125,126 | 67.6% | 3,462,482 | 98,630 | 1.9% | 46,459 | 0.9% | 186,948 | 3.6% | 61,761 | 1.2% | 220,262 | 4.3% | 1,048,584 | 20.5% | | | | |
| 2053 | 5,178,833 | 67.2% | 3,482,762 | 101,043 | 2.0% | 46,836 | 0.9% | 190,545 | 3.7% | 62,672 | 1.2% | 226,895 | 4.4% | 1,068,081 | 20.6% | | | | |
| 2054 | 5,232,327 | 66.9% | 3,502,715 | 103,485 | 2.0% | 47,206 | 0.9% | 194,141 | 3.7% | 63,578 | 1.2% | 233,646 | 4.5% | 1,087,556 | 20.8% | | | | |
| 2055 | 5,285,767 | 66.6% | 3,522,454 | 105,961 | 2.0% | 47,570 | 0.9% | 197,742 | 3.7% | 64,476 | 1.2% | 240,523 | 4.6% | 1,107,042 | 20.9% | | | | |
| 2056 | 5,339,307 | 66.3% | 3,542,085 | 108,472 | 2.0% | 47,928 | 0.9% | 201,351 | 3.8% | 65,373 | 1.2% | 247,527 | 4.6% | 1,126,571 | 21.1% | | | | |
| 2057 | 5,393,004 | 66.0% | 3,561,647 | 111,020 | 2.1% | 48,283 | 0.9% | 204,970 | 3.8% | 66,266 | 1.2% | 254,662 | 4.7% | 1,146,155 | 21.3% | | | | |
| 2058 | 5,446,925 | 65.7% | 3,581,183 | 113,608 | 2.1% | 48,633 | 0.9% | 208,601 | 3.8% | 67,160 | 1.2% | 261,930 | 4.8% | 1,165,810 | 21.4% | | | | |
| 2059 | 5,501,088 | 65.5% | 3,600,706 | 116,234 | 2.1% | 48,980 | 0.9% | 212,243 | 3.9% | 68,052 | 1.2% | 269,331 | 4.9% | 1,185,543 | 21.6% | | | | |
| 2060 | 5,555,423 | 65.2% | 3,620,164 | 118,900 | 2.1% | 49,321 | 0.9% | 215,894 | 3.9% | 68,941 | 1.2% | 276,862 | 5.0% | 1,205,341 | 21.7% | | | | |
| 2061 | 5,609,943 | 65.2% | 3,639,691 | 120,667 | 2.1% | 49,655 | 0.9% | 219,581 | 3.9% | 69,817 | 1.2% | 284,527 | 5.0% | 1,225,170 | 21.7% | | | | |
| 2062 | 5,664,555 | 65.2% | 3,659,280 | 122,494 | 2.1% | 50,000 | 0.9% | 223,315 | 3.9% | 70,729 | 1.2% | 292,301 | 5.0% | 1,245,019 | 21.7% | | | | |
| 2063 | 5,719,145 | 65.2% | 3,678,853 | 124,369 | 2.1% | 50,375 | 0.9% | 227,075 | 3.9% | 71,648 | 1.2% | 300,170 | 5.0% | 1,264,863 | 21.7% | | | | |
| 2064 | 5,773,599 | 65.2% | 3,698,426 | 126,299 | 2.1% | 50,775 | 0.9% | 230,869 | 3.9% | 72,567 | 1.2% | 308,109 | 5.0% | 1,284,717 | 21.7% | | | | |
| 2065 | 5,827,810 | 65.2% | 3,718,000 | 128,279 | 2.1% | 51,174 | 0.9% | 234,700 | 3.9% | 73,486 | 1.2% | 316,109 | 5.0% | 1,304,586 | 21.7% | | | | |

Source: Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute 2015-2065 State and County Projections

John C. Downen, Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute

HACHMAN OVERVIEW

The Hachman Index measures economic diversity. Using indicators such as gross domestic product (GDP) or employment, the index measures the mix of industries present in a particular region relative to a (well-diversified) reference region. Hachman Index scores are normalized from 0 to 100. A higher score indicates more economic diversity, while a lower score indicates less economic diversity. The Hachman Index is often applied at the national level, allowing for comparison between individual states. With reliable data, the index may also be applied to measure industrial distribution across counties. This chapter examines the results of a Hachman Index analysis at the state and county levels for 2019.

Utah's Mid-sized Economy Is the Most Diverse

Utah is a leader among U.S. states for industrial diversity. A Hachman Index analysis using 2019 GDP data reported by the Bureau of Economic Analysis and aggregated to the two-digit NAICS code, reveals that Utah's industrial distribution is very similar to that of the United States. Utah ranks first, with a score of 97.3, followed by Missouri and Georgia at 96.7 and 96.5, respectively (see Figure 1). Overall, six states (Utah, Missouri, Georgia, Arizona, Illinois, and Pennsylvania) have index scores above 95 (see Table 1). As the Hachman Index is a relative measure, it is not definitive that any one of these states is significantly more diverse than another.¹

Utah leads the West for industrial diversity. Arizona, Colorado, and California all have larger economies than Utah, but have lower Hachman Index scores.² States with similar-sized economies include Oklahoma, Iowa, Nevada, and Kansas.³ Of these, only Kansas has an index score above 90, indicating a very diverse economy. Kansas scores

90.7, Iowa 75.2, Nevada 68.0, and Oklahoma the lowest at 57.6. Despite Utah's mid-sized economy (31st largest), its industrial composition is more diverse than even the largest states.

Urban Counties More Diverse, Rural Counties More Specialized

Salt Lake, Weber, Davis, and Washington counties are the most economically diverse within Utah. Because adequate GDP data are not available at the county level, we used employment data. A Hachman Index analysis of Utah Department of Workforce Services and Bureau of Labor Statistics data using two-digit NAICS codes, shows the economic disparity of Utah's counties. Urban counties tend to have more diverse economies with a larger variety of employment opportunities and a wider range of industry sectors available to the population (see Figure 2). Salt Lake and Weber counties are two of the most populous counties in the state.⁴ Washington County is the most populated county outside of the Wasatch Front, and adjacent Iron County is one of the fastest-growing counties in the state.⁵ As more people move to these counties, the employment opportunities should increase and the industrial composition will continue to diversify.

Most of the counties bordering Salt Lake have relatively diverse economies. Davis, Utah, and Tooele all have index scores above 75, ranking in the top 10 most diverse counties (see Table 2). A notable exception is Summit County, which has high employment in arts, entertainment, and recreation and accommodations and food services, the result of a tourism-based economy centered on Park City.⁶ Another exception is Morgan County, which has the state's highest concentration of employment in construction. In counties with small populations,

1 The variation among the top five state scores is 1.6 points. The Hachman Index is not an exact measure and small differences are not definitive. When comparing state scores, the exact score is less important than the rank and size of the variation in scores relative to other states.
2 When ranking state economies by size using total GDP, California is the largest in the nation, Colorado ranks 16th, and Arizona ranks 20th. Utah ranks as the 31st largest state economy.
3 When ranking state economies by size using total GDP, Oklahoma (29th) and Iowa (30th) rank just larger than Utah, and Nevada (32nd) and Kansas (33rd) rank just smaller.
4 Emily Harris, M.S., 2019, "State and County Population Estimates for Utah: 2019," Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute.
5 *Ibid.*
6 This concentration is measured by the comparison of the location quotients of each employment sector in the county. Arts, entertainment, and recreation ranks first, with a location quotient of 8.0, followed by real estate and rental and leasing (3.2), and accommodation and food services (2.4).

just a few large employers can have an outsized effect on the counties' overall employment mix.

Duchesne, Uintah, and Beaver are the least economically diverse counties. In Uintah and Duchesne, the low index scores are a result of a heavy concentration in oil and gas extraction.⁷ These counties have a competitive advantage in the extractive industries due to their natural resources, which are geographically dependent and not found in every county. Beaver's highest concentration is in agriculture, due to the county's large hog farm. Like Morgan and Summit counties, all three have relatively small populations, so just a few large employers can have a significant effect on their industrial composition.

With a few exceptions, Utah's metropolitan counties have the most diverse economies in the state, followed by the adjacent ring counties. The rural counties with smaller populations and fewer industries have the least diverse economies. This highlights a clear urban-rural divide in the economic opportunities available to residents of the state. Urban counties offer a more diverse array of economic opportunities across a larger set of industries, while rural counties have fewer economic opportunities and fewer industries to choose from. While economic diversification is not a measure of economic prosperity, it is an indicator of greater economic choice and opportunity.

Calculating the Hachman index

The Hachman Index is the reciprocal sum, or mean location quotient, of the study area across all industries where the mean is generated by weighting the respective sectors' location quotients⁸ by the sector shares in the region.⁹ The Hachman Index for a given time period is calculated as follows:

$$HI = \frac{1}{\left(\sum_i \left(\frac{E_{Si}}{E_{Ri}} \right) \times (E_{Si}) \right)}$$

E_{Si} is the share of the subject area employment in industry i .

E_{Ri} is the share of the reference region employment in industry i .

A Hachman Index score ranges from 0 to 100. A higher score indicates that the subject area's industrial distribution more closely resembles that of the reference geography, and is therefore diverse. A lower score indicates a region is less diverse than the reference area and more concentrated in fewer industries. Diversity in economic opportunities, as represented by a diverse set of industries, is generally considered a positive contributor to a region's economic stability.

The Hachman Index is not without its shortcomings. For one, the subject area is contained within the reference region, i.e. Utah is included in the U.S., and so, to some degree, the subject area is being compared to itself. Another limitation of the Hachman Index is that it does not account for the competitive advantages of a region. A region may have an advantage specializing in a specific industry, making a concentration in that industry economically justifiable over a more diversified economy.

Although diversification is usually considered a positive attribute for an economy, an increase in diversity may not be good for the labor market. As discussed in the 1995 *Economic Report to the Governor*, Utah had specialized in metal mining industries. In the mid-1980s Kennecott experienced major layoffs, which decreased its share of the overall Utah economy and therefore raised the measure of diversity in Utah. However, the effect on the labor market was negative, with lower employment levels. The transition to increased industrial diversity may not immediately result in improvements for residents of a region or imply economic growth.¹⁰

The Hachman Index is also affected by the measures used. The value of the Hachman Index will be affected if broader measures are used. For example, an index calculated from employment by industry will behave differently over time from one calculated from GDP, due to changes in labor productivity that lead to increased production using fewer employees.

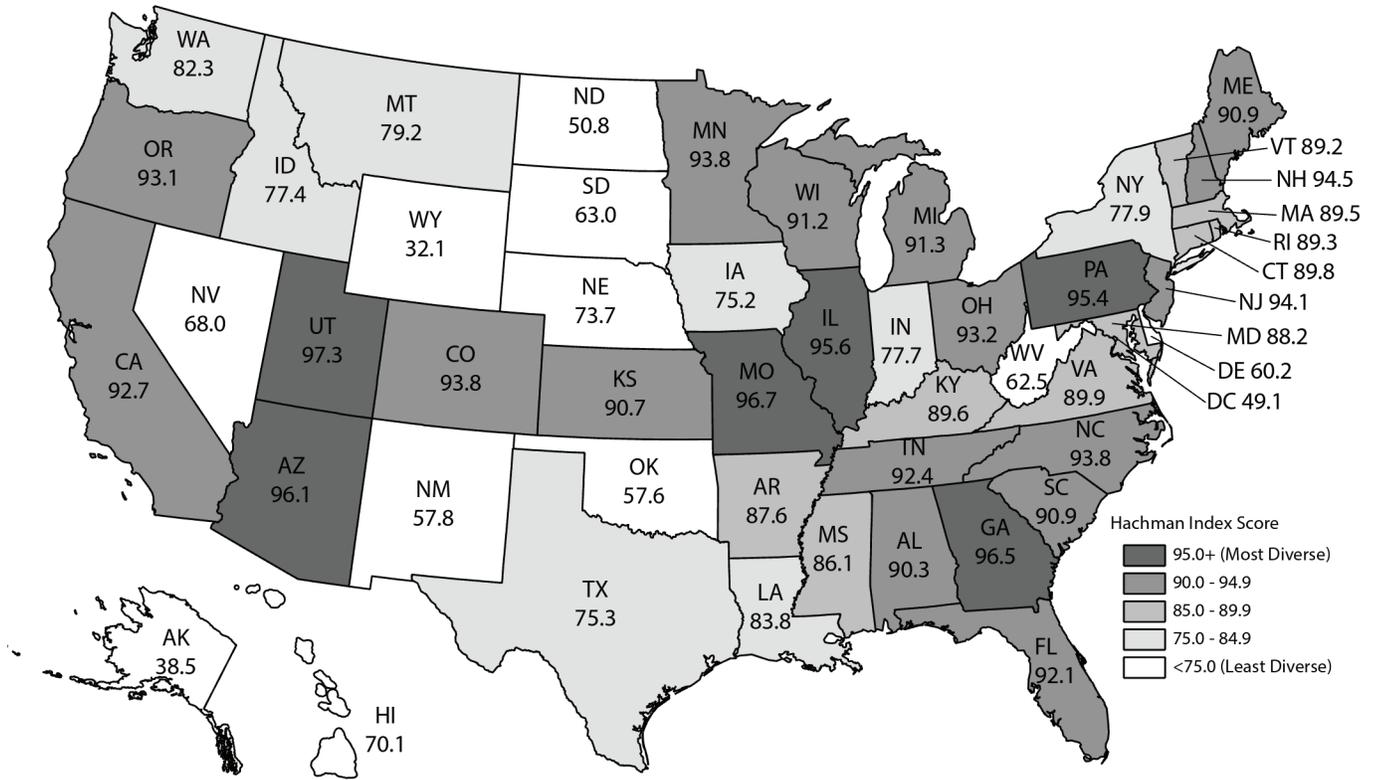
7 Duchesne has the highest mining location quotient of all counties in the state at 41.1, followed by Uintah at 31.9. The next highest are Carbon at 22.2 and Emery at 17.4, all well above other counties in the state.

8 A location quotient measures the relative concentration of an industry in one area compared with another. The Bureau of Labor Statistics defines it as a "ratio that compares the concentration of a resource or activity, such as employment, in a defined area to that of a larger area or base. For example, location quotients can be used to compare state employment by industry to that of the nation." It is calculated by dividing an industry's share of the total (employment, GDP, etc.) in the study region by its share in the reference region.

9 Frank Hachman, 2002, "The Degree of Similarity Index: A Measure of Diversification Superior to the Hachman Index," unpublished manuscript.

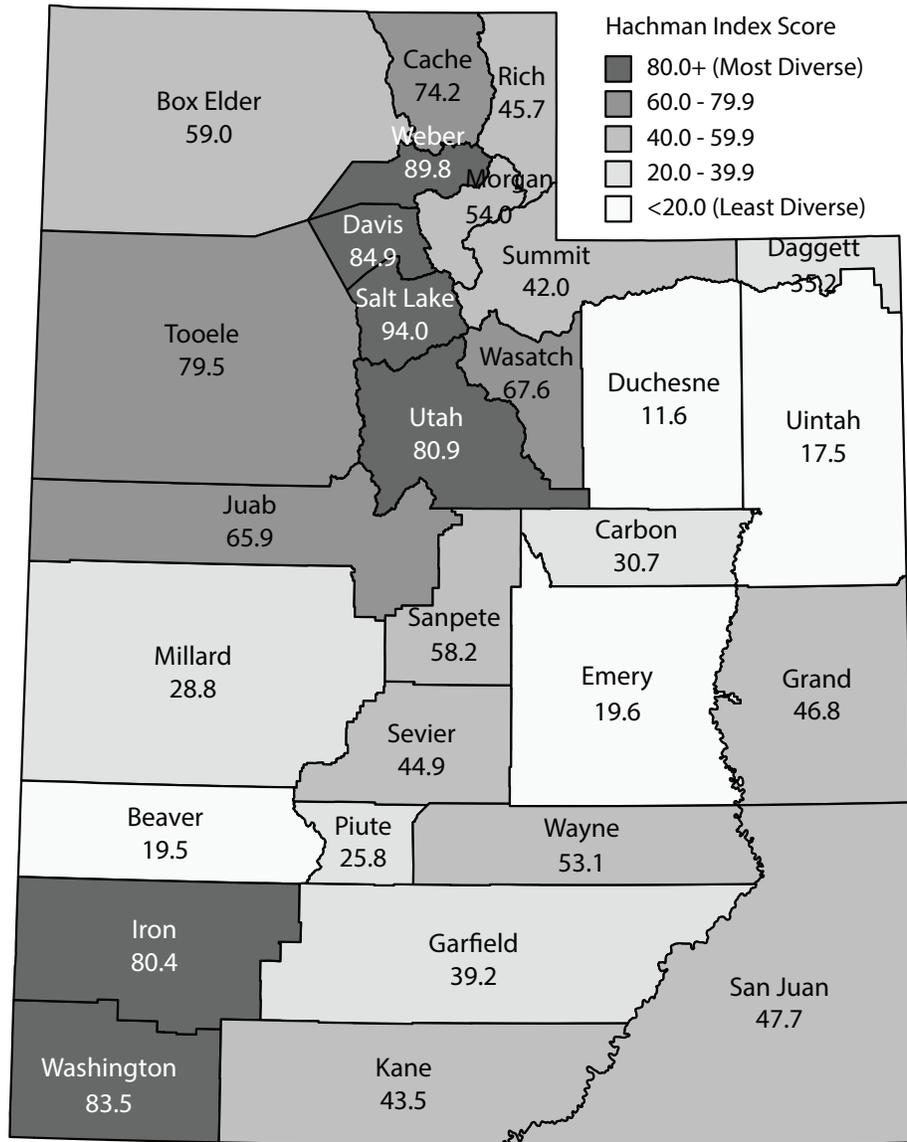
10 1995 *Economic Report to the Governor*, pages 207–214.

Figure 2.1: Hachman Index for States, 2019



Source: Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute analysis of U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis GDP data

Figure 2.2: Hachman Index for Utah Counties, 2019



Source: Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute analysis of U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and Utah Department of Workforce Services employment data

Mark Knold, Utah Department of Workforce Services

2020 OVERVIEW

Utah began 2020 with a high degree of economic momentum. Job growth was strong, all industry sectors were thriving, the labor market fully employed, and optimism abounded. Utah's vigorous economic performance was historic, and continued vitality seemed certain. Few if any envisioned what was about to unfold.

A health pandemic arose and forcefully swept the globe. As a result, business and regular commerce were significantly impacted. Uncertainty replaced optimism, and an immediate and dramatic disruption developed. In a month and a half, Utah's economy transformed from robust and expanding to restrained and contracting. This was Utah's most rapid economic reversal in its history.

COVID-19 prevalence was established in the second half of March, and by April's end historically low unemployment gave way to an historic spike. Utah's unemployment rate jumped to 10.4%—a height not seen since the Great Depression. Job losses amounted to around 140,000, and Utah's employment level contracted by 7.6%. Nearly all industry sectors were negatively impacted.

Service-based industries suffered the most. Any industry with close personal customer interaction, crowded environments, or travel dependency saw strict and lingering employment setbacks.

The broad leisure and hospitality sector contracted the most. Entertainment, recreation, dining out, and travel and accommodation were most affected by public health measures and consumer trepidation. Many tourism-based rural communities experienced disproportionate losses.

Healthcare, education, and retail trade were additional industries significantly impacted by the initial restrictions, but these made speedy recoveries after April's trough.

Construction and the financial sector were exceptions that may have benefitted from the economic response. Construction is largely outdoor work, and Utah's housing needs did not pause during the pandemic. Lowered interest rates stimulated home sales, and mortgage financing and re-financing accelerated.

Though Utah couldn't avoid the pandemic's setback, Utah's employment contraction was proportionally the nation's least. The state's strong economic position entering the pandemic paid dividends, providing Utah a cushion to absorb the economic reversals.

For the year, it is estimated that Utah's employment count will contract by around 1.4%, or roughly -22,000 jobs. Eight of 11 major industry sectors may record employment loss. The overall unemployment rate will likely settle around 4.9%, noticeably better than the nation's anticipated 2020 rate of 8.1%, but up from Utah's pre-pandemic full-employment of 2.5%.

The pandemic's economic impact is not as encompassing as was the Great Recession's ten years ago. It is anticipated that Utah's employment losses will be stabilized by the end of 2020, or eight months after the April slide. In contrast, it took Utah 23 months to recover from the Great Recession's employment low point.

The important underlying perspective is this was an external economic setback, not an internal market imbalance requiring restructuring; an adjustment that generally takes longer to transpire. Utah's fundamentals only need to overcome the pandemic's setbacks, not fundamentally rebuild. The economy will improve as promptly and aggressively as the market will allow. This is Utah's position entering 2021.

2021 OUTLOOK

As the new vaccine is distributed to more people, Utah's 2021 economy should be free to work towards its regular aggressive functionality. However, employment measures throughout much of the year will be compared against the deep trough of 2020 and are therefore unnaturally overstated.

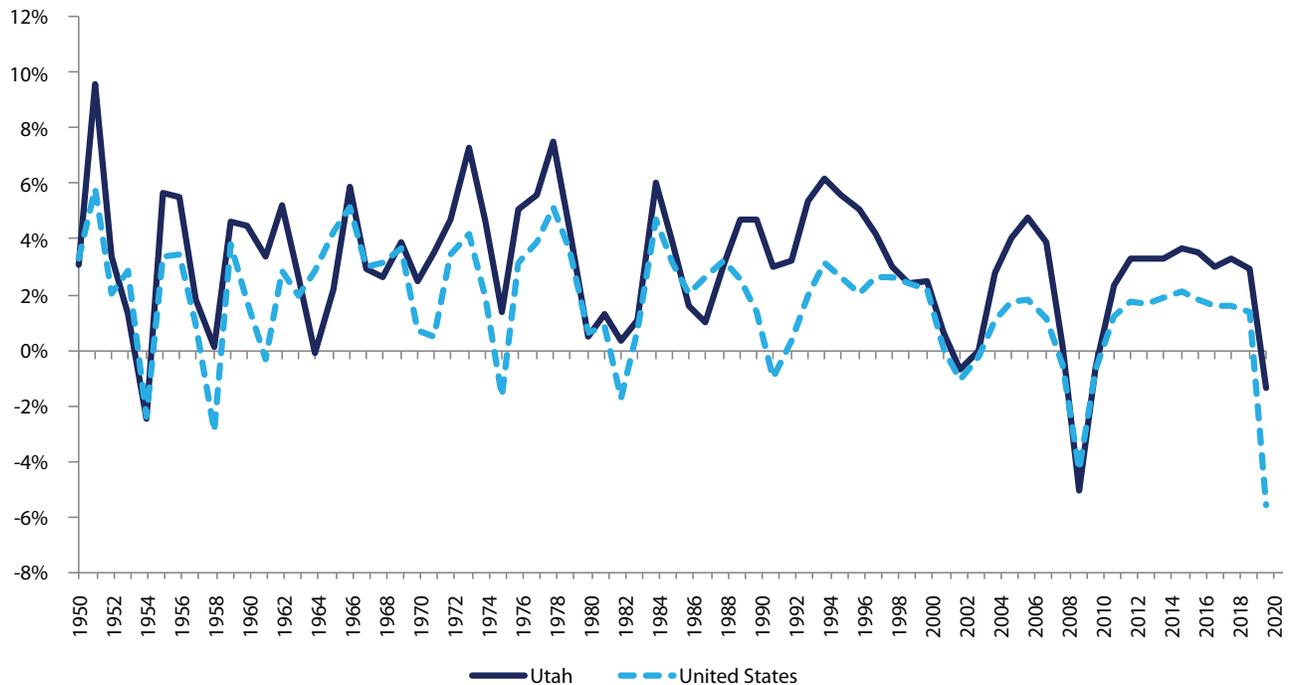
Approaching March and April, Utah's economic performance will still be subpar though incrementally improving. In contrast, without repeating the collapse of 2020, Utah's employment percentage will rise steeply. Beginning in April, high job growth rates will vastly exaggerate the actual, more modest economic performance trending under the surface.

The year's overall employment growth is estimated to measure around 3.8%. Only the mining industry is anticipated to remain lethargic. All other industries should improve and record growth. But again, will be obfuscated due to low prior year comparisons.

For a clearer perspective, these two-year up-and-down economies can be spanned to gauge the underlying impact. If Utah's estimated end-of-2021 employment is compared to the end-of-2019 employment, Utah will have grown its job base by around 2.3%. That is a just-below-average one-year Utah growth rate having taken two years to achieve. A shortfall, yes, but a commendable achievement nonetheless in the midst of a pandemic.

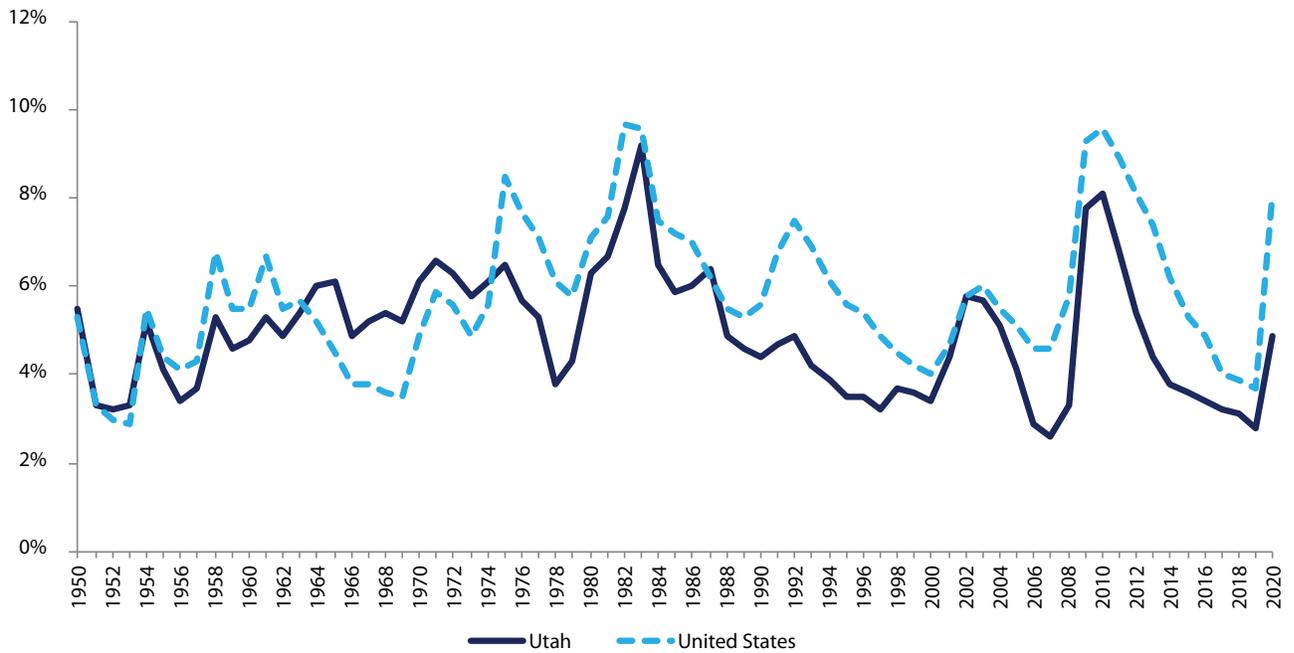
The labor market should continue to improve in 2021 but will not return to full employment. With only one year of job growth occurring (2021) instead of two (2020 and 2021), Utah's natural yearly labor force expansion will not be adequately absorbed. This should keep Utah's 2021 unemployment rate somewhat elevated around 4.0%.

Figure 3.1: Annual Average Job Growth Rate for Utah and the United States



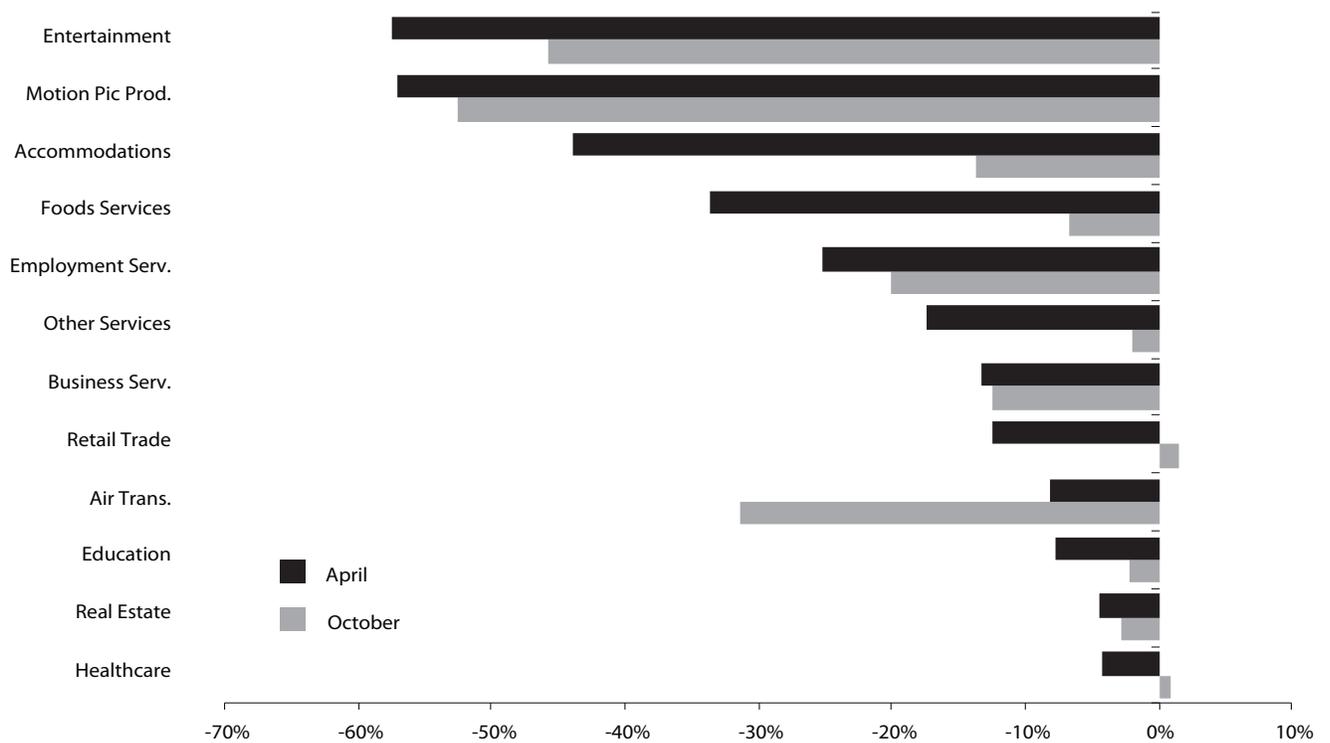
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services

Figure 3.2: Annual Unemployment Rate for Utah and the United States



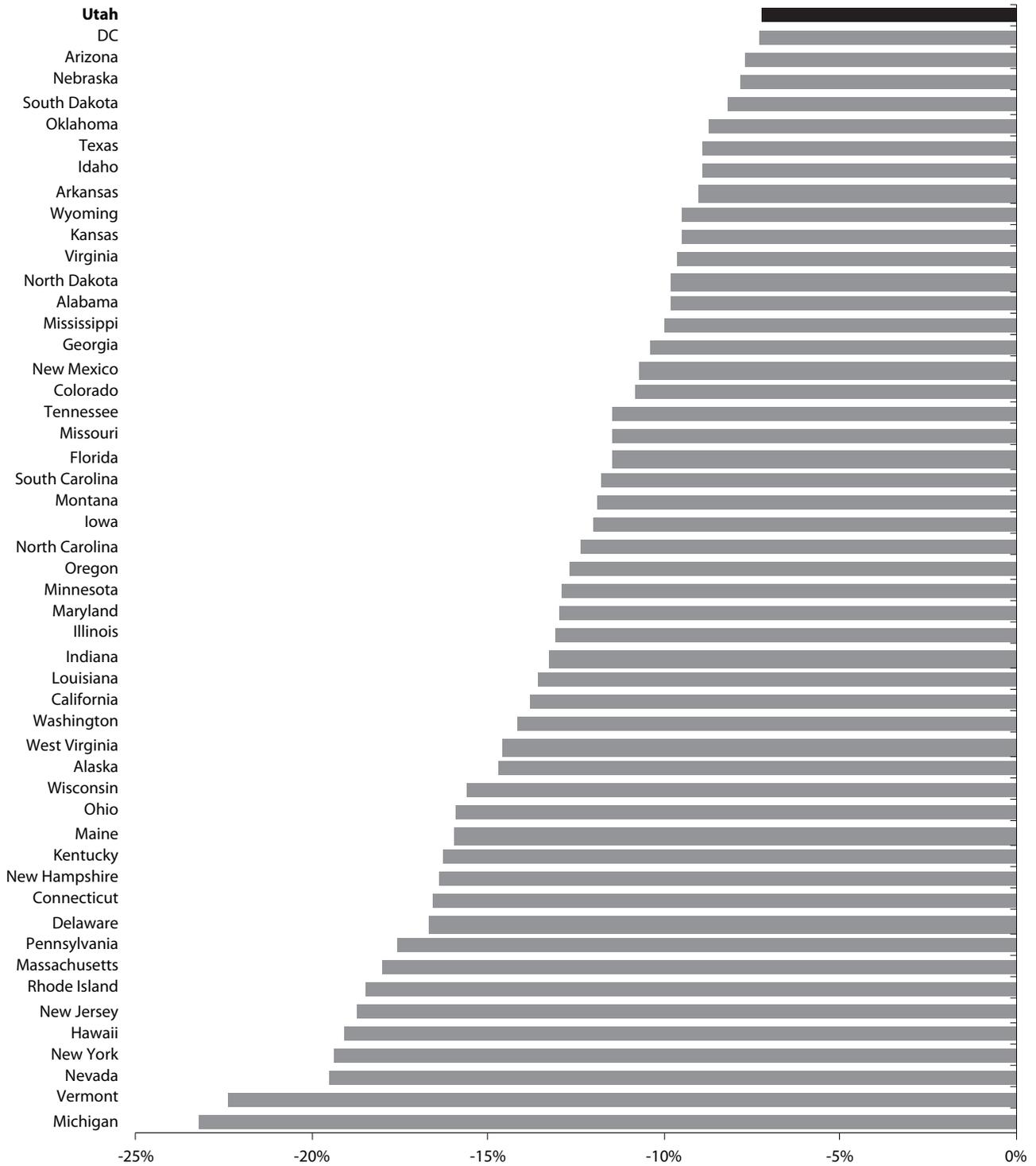
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services

Figure 3.3: Utah Employment Comparison for Select Industries, Year-over Change, April 2020 and October 2020



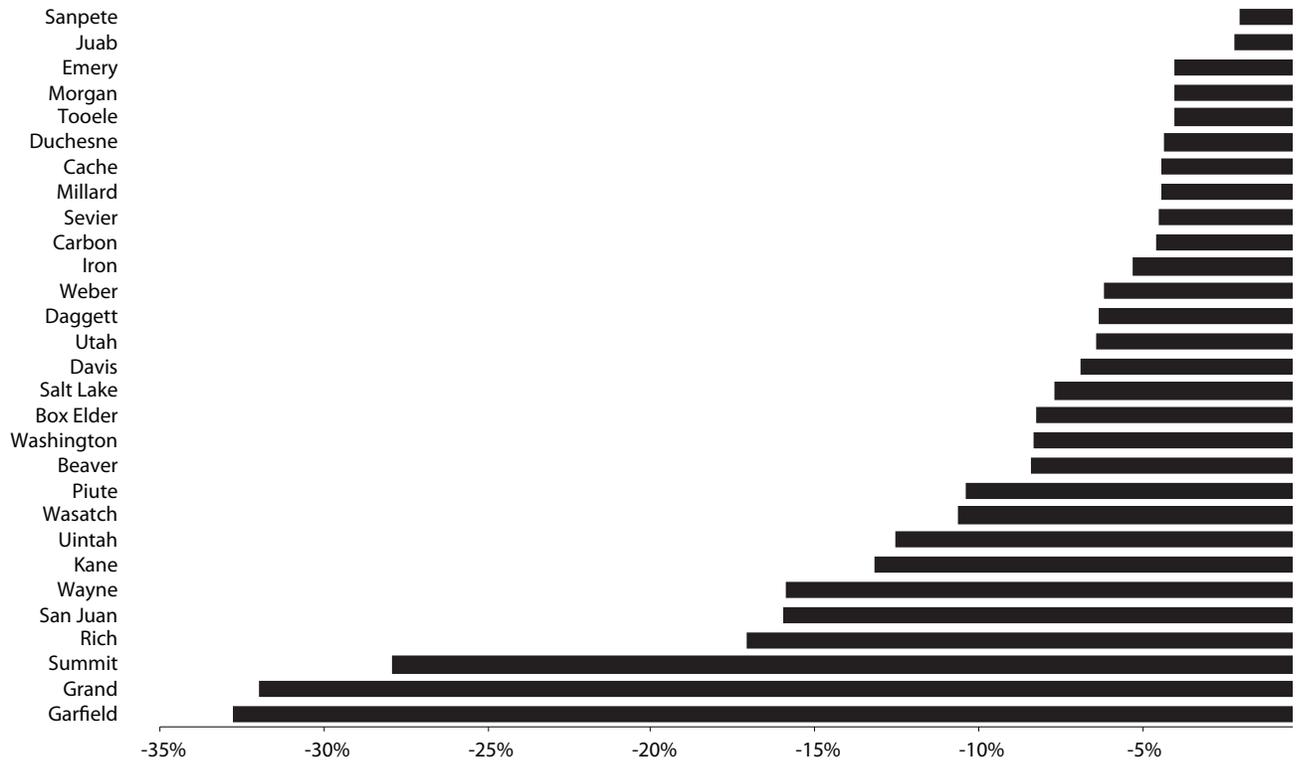
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics; Utah Department of Workforce Services

Figure 3.4: Employment Percent Change by State, Year-over, April 2020



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Figure 3.5: Utah Employment Percent Change by County, Year-over, April 2020



Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services

Table 3.1: Utah Nonfarm Employment and Unemployment Rate, and Labor Force Participation Rate

| Year | Payroll Employment | Percent Change | Absolute Change | Unemployment Rate | Utah Labor Force Participation Rate | U.S. Labor Force Participation Rate |
|-------|--------------------|----------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1950 | 189,153 | 3.1% | 5,653 | 5.5 | | |
| 1951 | 207,386 | 9.6% | 18,233 | 3.3 | | |
| 1952 | 214,409 | 3.4% | 7,023 | 3.2 | | |
| 1953 | 217,194 | 1.3% | 2,785 | 3.3 | | |
| 1954 | 211,864 | -2.5% | -5,330 | 5.2 | | |
| 1955 | 224,007 | 5.7% | 12,143 | 4.1 | | |
| 1956 | 236,225 | 5.5% | 12,218 | 3.4 | | |
| 1957 | 240,577 | 1.8% | 4,352 | 3.7 | | |
| 1958 | 240,816 | 0.1% | 239 | 5.3 | | |
| 1959 | 251,940 | 4.6% | 11,124 | 4.6 | | |
| 1960 | 263,307 | 4.5% | 11,367 | 4.8 | | |
| 1961 | 272,355 | 3.4% | 9,048 | 5.3 | | |
| 1962 | 286,382 | 5.2% | 14,027 | 4.9 | | |
| 1963 | 293,758 | 2.6% | 7,376 | 5.4 | | |
| 1964 | 293,576 | -0.1% | -182 | 6.0 | | |
| 1965 | 300,164 | 2.2% | 6,588 | 6.1 | | |
| 1966 | 317,771 | 5.9% | 17,607 | 4.9 | | |
| 1967 | 326,953 | 2.9% | 9,182 | 5.2 | | |
| 1968 | 335,527 | 2.6% | 8,574 | 5.4 | | |
| 1969 | 348,612 | 3.9% | 13,085 | 5.2 | | |
| 1970 | 357,435 | 2.5% | 8,823 | 6.1 | | |
| 1971 | 369,836 | 3.5% | 12,401 | 6.6 | | |
| 1972 | 387,271 | 4.7% | 17,435 | 6.3 | | |
| 1973 | 415,641 | 7.3% | 28,370 | 5.8 | | |
| 1974 | 434,793 | 4.6% | 19,152 | 6.1 | | |
| 1975 | 441,082 | 1.4% | 6,289 | 6.5 | | |
| 1976 | 463,658 | 5.1% | 22,576 | 5.7 | 63.0 | 61.6 |
| 1977 | 489,580 | 5.6% | 25,922 | 5.3 | 63.0 | 62.3 |
| 1978 | 526,400 | 7.5% | 36,820 | 3.8 | 63.2 | 63.2 |
| 1979 | 549,242 | 4.3% | 22,842 | 4.3 | 65.1 | 63.7 |
| 1980 | 551,889 | 0.5% | 2,647 | 6.3 | 65.5 | 63.8 |
| 1981 | 559,184 | 1.3% | 7,295 | 6.7 | 65.4 | 63.9 |
| 1982 | 560,981 | 0.3% | 1,797 | 7.8 | 66.2 | 64.0 |
| 1983 | 566,991 | 1.1% | 6,010 | 9.2 | 65.8 | 64.0 |
| 1984 | 601,068 | 6.0% | 34,077 | 6.5 | 67.1 | 64.4 |
| 1985 | 624,387 | 3.9% | 23,319 | 5.9 | 68.8 | 64.8 |
| 1986 | 634,138 | 1.6% | 9,751 | 6.0 | 69.7 | 65.3 |
| 1987 | 640,298 | 1.0% | 6,160 | 6.4 | 69.5 | 65.6 |
| 1988 | 660,075 | 3.1% | 19,777 | 4.9 | 69.4 | 65.9 |
| 1989 | 691,244 | 4.7% | 31,169 | 4.6 | 71.1 | 66.5 |
| 1990 | 723,629 | 4.7% | 32,385 | 4.4 | 70.9 | 66.5 |
| 1991 | 745,202 | 3.0% | 21,573 | 4.7 | 70.9 | 66.2 |
| 1992 | 768,602 | 3.2% | 23,488 | 4.9 | 71.1 | 66.5 |
| 1993 | 809,731 | 5.4% | 41,129 | 4.2 | 72.2 | 66.3 |
| 1994 | 859,626 | 6.2% | 49,895 | 3.9 | 73.0 | 66.6 |
| 1995 | 907,886 | 5.6% | 48,260 | 3.5 | 72.0 | 66.6 |
| 1996 | 954,183 | 5.1% | 46,297 | 3.5 | 71.5 | 66.8 |
| 1997 | 993,999 | 4.2% | 39,816 | 3.2 | 71.8 | 67.1 |
| 1998 | 1,023,480 | 3.0% | 29,461 | 3.7 | 72.2 | 67.1 |
| 1999 | 1,048,498 | 2.4% | 25,018 | 3.6 | 72.1 | 67.1 |
| 2000 | 1,074,879 | 2.5% | 26,381 | 3.4 | 72.1 | 67.1 |
| 2001 | 1,081,685 | 0.6% | 6,806 | 4.4 | 71.9 | 66.8 |
| 2002 | 1,073,746 | -0.7% | -7,939 | 5.8 | 71.6 | 66.6 |
| 2003 | 1,074,131 | 0.0% | 385 | 5.7 | 71.1 | 66.2 |
| 2004 | 1,104,328 | 2.8% | 30,197 | 5.1 | 71.1 | 66.0 |
| 2005 | 1,148,320 | 4.0% | 43,992 | 4.1 | 71.6 | 66.0 |
| 2006 | 1,203,914 | 4.8% | 55,594 | 2.9 | 71.8 | 66.2 |
| 2007 | 1,251,282 | 3.9% | 47,368 | 2.6 | 71.9 | 66.1 |
| 2008 | 1,252,470 | 0.1% | 1,188 | 3.3 | 70.9 | 66.0 |
| 2009 | 1,188,736 | -5.1% | -63,734 | 7.8 | 69.2 | 65.4 |
| 2010 | 1,181,519 | -0.6% | -7,217 | 8.1 | 68.8 | 64.7 |
| 2011 | 1,208,650 | 2.3% | 27,131 | 6.8 | 67.8 | 64.1 |
| 2012 | 1,248,935 | 3.3% | 40,285 | 5.4 | 67.8 | 63.7 |
| 2013 | 1,290,523 | 3.3% | 41,588 | 4.4 | 68.2 | 63.3 |
| 2014 | 1,328,143 | 2.9% | 37,620 | 3.8 | 68.0 | 62.9 |
| 2015 | 1,377,744 | 3.7% | 49,601 | 3.6 | 68.2 | 62.7 |
| 2016 | 1,426,450 | 3.5% | 48,706 | 3.4 | 68.7 | 62.8 |
| 2017 | 1,469,134 | 3.0% | 42,707 | 3.3 | 68.9 | 62.9 |
| 2018 | 1,517,602 | 3.3% | 48,468 | 3.1 | 68.3 | 62.9 |
| 2019 | 1,559,859 | 2.8% | 42,257 | 2.6 | 68.5 | 63.1 |
| 2020e | 1,537,806 | -1.4% | -22,053 | 4.9 | 67.6 | |
| 2021f | 1,596,060 | 3.8% | 58,254 | 4.0 | 68.3 | |

Note: e = estimate, f = forecast

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services, Workforce Research and Analysis

Table 3.2: Utah Labor Force, Nonfarm Jobs, and Wages

| Indicator | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020e | 2021f | Annual Percent Change | | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| | | | | | | 2018 | 2019 | 2020e | 2021f |
| Civilian Labor Force | 1,548,263 | 1,572,136 | 1,607,687 | 1,621,389 | 1,673,253 | 1.5% | 2.3% | 0.9% | 3.2% |
| Employed Persons | 1,497,812 | 1,523,158 | 1,565,782 | 1,541,414 | 1,606,153 | 1.7% | 2.8% | -1.6% | 4.2% |
| Unemployed Persons | 50,450 | 48,978 | 41,906 | 79,975 | 67,100 | -2.9% | -14.4% | 90.8% | -16.1% |
| Unemployment Rate | 3.3% | 3.1% | 2.6% | 4.9% | 4.0% | | | | |
| U.S. Rate | 4.4% | 3.9% | 3.7% | 8.1% | 5.7% | | | | |
| Total Nonfarm Jobs | 1,469,125 | 1,517,423 | 1,559,746 | 1,537,806 | 1,596,060 | 3.3% | 2.8% | -1.4% | 3.8% |
| Mining | 8,618 | 9,470 | 9,359 | 8,688 | 8,600 | 9.9% | -1.2% | -7.2% | -1.0% |
| Construction | 97,495 | 104,339 | 109,491 | 115,433 | 123,100 | 7.0% | 4.9% | 5.4% | 6.6% |
| Manufacturing | 129,198 | 132,978 | 136,921 | 135,549 | 138,275 | 2.9% | 3.0% | -1.0% | 2.0% |
| Trade, Trans., Utilities | 278,526 | 286,343 | 290,944 | 288,090 | 295,600 | 2.8% | 1.6% | -1.0% | 2.6% |
| Information | 38,429 | 38,052 | 39,579 | 38,411 | 40,450 | -1.0% | 4.0% | -3.0% | 5.3% |
| Financial Activity | 84,072 | 87,540 | 90,020 | 93,303 | 96,400 | 4.1% | 2.8% | 3.6% | 3.3% |
| Professional & Business Services | 206,987 | 217,555 | 223,900 | 224,523 | 230,745 | 5.1% | 2.9% | 0.3% | 2.8% |
| Education & Health Services | 198,251 | 203,495 | 210,018 | 209,052 | 212,940 | 2.6% | 3.2% | -0.5% | 1.9% |
| Leisure & Hospitality | 143,029 | 148,503 | 153,458 | 134,546 | 146,500 | 3.8% | 3.3% | -12.3% | 8.9% |
| Other Services | 40,209 | 41,253 | 42,266 | 40,826 | 43,320 | 2.6% | 2.5% | -3.4% | 6.1% |
| Government | 244,311 | 247,895 | 253,790 | 249,385 | 260,130 | 1.5% | 2.4% | -1.7% | 4.3% |
| Goods-producing | 235,311 | 246,787 | 255,771 | 259,670 | 269,975 | 4.9% | 3.6% | 1.5% | 4.0% |
| Service-producing | 1,233,814 | 1,270,636 | 1,303,975 | 1,278,136 | 1,326,085 | 3.0% | 2.6% | -2.0% | 3.8% |
| Percent Service-producing | 84.0% | 83.7% | 83.6% | 83.1% | 83.1% | | | | |
| U.S. Nonfarm Job Growth % | 1.5% | 1.7% | 1.4% | -5.6% | 3.6% | | | | |
| Total Nonfarm Wages (thousands) | \$67,180 | \$72,270 | \$77,400 | \$82,020 | \$88,520 | 7.6% | 7.1% | 6.0% | 7.9% |
| Average Annual Wage | \$45,727 | \$47,627 | \$49,623 | \$53,336 | \$55,462 | 4.2% | 4.2% | 7.5% | 4.0% |
| Average Monthly Wage | \$3,811 | \$3,969 | \$4,135 | \$4,445 | \$4,622 | | | | |
| Establishments (first quarter) | 98,047 | 102,758 | 107,183 | 110,650 | 113,638 | | | | |

Note: Numbers in this table may differ from other tables as not all industrial sectors are listed here.

e = estimate, f = forecast

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services, Workforce Research and Analysis

Table 3.3: Utah's Largest Employers, Annual Average Employment 2019

| Rank | Company Name | Industry | Employment Range |
|------|---------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------|
| 1 | University of Utah (Including Hospital) | Higher Education | 20,000 + |
| 2 | Intermountain Healthcare | Health Care | 20,000 + |
| 3 | State of Utah | State Government | 20,000 + |
| 4 | Brigham Young University | Higher Education | 15,000-19,999 |
| 5 | Wal-Mart Associates | Warehouse Clubs/Supercenters | 15,000-19,999 |
| 6 | Hill Air Force Base (civilian employment) | Federal Government | 10,000-14,999 |
| 7 | Amazon.com Services | Courier/Express Delivery Service | 10,000-14,999 |
| 8 | Davis County School District | Public Education | 7,000-9,999 |
| 9 | Utah State University | Higher Education | 7,000-9,999 |
| 10 | Smith's Food and Drug Centers | Grocery Stores | 7,000-9,999 |
| 11 | Granite School District | Public Education | 7,000-9,999 |
| 12 | Alpine School District | Public Education | 7,000-9,999 |
| 13 | Jordan School District | Public Education | 7,000-9,999 |
| 14 | Salt Lake County | Local Government | 5,000-6,999 |
| 15 | Utah Valley University | Higher Education | 5,000-6,999 |
| 16 | U.S. Department of Treasury | Federal Government | 5,000-6,999 |
| 17 | U.S. Postal Service | Federal Government | 5,000-6,999 |
| 18 | The Canyons School District | Public Education | 5,000-6,999 |
| 19 | Delta Airlines | Air Transportation | 4,000-4,999 |
| 20 | The Home Depot | Home Centers | 4,000-4,999 |
| 21 | United Parcel Service | Courier/Express Delivery Service | 4,000-4,999 |
| 22 | Weber County School District | Public Education | 4,000-4,999 |
| 23 | Zions Bancorporation | Banking | 4,000-4,999 |
| 24 | Autoliv | Motor Vehicle Equipment Manufacturing | 3,000-3,999 |
| 25 | ARUP Laboratories, Inc. | Medical Laboratory | 3,000-3,999 |
| 26 | ATK Launch/Space Systems | Aerospace | 3,000-3,999 |
| 27 | Vivint | Electrical Contractors | 3,000-3,999 |
| 28 | Wells Fargo Bank | Banking | 3,000-3,999 |
| 29 | VA Hospital | Health Care | 3,000-3,999 |
| 30 | Maceys | Department Stores | 3,000-3,999 |
| 31 | Discover Products, Inc. | Consumer Loans | 3,000-3,999 |
| 32 | Costco | Warehouse Clubs/Supercenters | 3,000-3,999 |
| 33 | Nebo School District | Public Education | 3,000-3,999 |
| 34 | Salt Lake City School District | Public Education | 3,000-3,999 |
| 35 | Washington County School District | Public Education | 3,000-3,999 |
| 36 | Weber State University | Higher Education | 3,000-3,999 |
| 37 | Salt Lake City Corporation | Local Government | 3,000-3,999 |
| 38 | Harmons | Grocery Stores | 3,000-3,999 |
| 39 | L3 Technologies | Electronics Manufacturing | 3,000-3,999 |
| 40 | SkyWest Airlines | Air Transportation | 3,000-3,999 |
| 41 | America First Credit Union | Banking | 3,000-3,999 |
| 42 | Salt Lake Community College | Higher Education | 2,000-2,999 |
| 43 | Maverick Country Stores | Convenience Stores | 2,000-2,999 |
| 44 | Deseret Industries | Vocational Rehabilitation Services | 2,000-2,999 |
| 45 | DoTERRA International | Direct Selling | 2,000-2,999 |
| 46 | Utah Transit Authority | Public Transportation | 2,000-2,999 |
| 47 | Goldman Sachs | Banking/Investments | 2,000-2,999 |
| 48 | Cache County School District | Public Education | 2,000-2,999 |
| 49 | Target Corporation | Supercenters | 2,000-2,999 |
| 50 | Sizzling Platter, LLC (Sizzler & Little Caesar's) | Restaurants | 2,000-2,999 |

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services, Workforce Research and Analysis

Personal Income

4

*Robert Spendlove, Zions Bank
Drew Maggelet, Zions Bank*

2020 OVERVIEW

Utah's total personal income in 2020 was an estimated \$170.7 billion, an 8.8% increase from \$156.9 billion in 2019. Utah's estimated 2020 per capita income was \$52,533, up 7.3% from \$48,939 in 2019. Thanks to copious federal aid, both measures of estimated personal income growth in Utah were well above their 2019 levels. Nationally, total personal income grew by 7.4% in 2020 and per capita personal income grew by 6.6%. Utah's 2019 estimated total personal income growth and per capita personal income growth were both higher than the national average.

Total Personal Income

Total personal income (TPI) is the sum of all individual personal income in a given region. There are three components of TPI: 1) net earnings by place of work, adjusted for place of residence; 2) property income, or income from dividends, interest, and rent; and 3) income from transfer receipts, which are benefits received from the government, including: Social Security, Medicare and Medicaid, and veteran's benefits. In 2019, Utah's TPI was \$156.9 billion, and of that, net earnings by place of residence comprised the largest share (65.8%). This was followed by property income from dividends, interest, and rent (21.3%), and income from transfer receipts (13.0%).

While Utah's component share of net earnings and property income from dividends, interest, and rent were similar to the national average, its income from transfer receipts was the lowest of any state. Only the District of Columbia had a smaller share of transfer receipt income (12.1%). The three states with the lowest share of transfer receipt income were Utah (12.6%), Colorado (13.2%), and Connecticut (13.4%). The states with the highest share were West Virginia (29.0%), Mississippi (26.4%), and Kentucky (24.1%).

In 2019, Utah's TPI rose 5.8% from \$148.2 billion to \$156.9 billion. The fastest growing component was transfer receipt income, which grew 8.8% from

\$18.5 billion to \$20.1 billion, and may have been influenced by the state's implementation of Medicaid expansion that year. Net earnings by place of residence rose 6.6% from \$95.7 billion to \$102.1 billion, and property income from dividends, interest, and rent rose 2.3% from \$32.2 billion to \$33 billion.

The majority of earnings by place of work, which includes government social insurance, came from wages and salaries (72.3%), followed by supplements to wages and salaries (17.4%), and proprietors' income (12.0%). Utah's earnings by place of work came primarily from nonfarm earnings (98.9%), versus farm earnings (1.1%). This is roughly equivalent to the nonfarm/farm split for the United States (97.2% and 2.8%, respectively).

Of Utah's nonfarm earnings, 84.6% came from the private sector and 15.4% came from the public sector. Within the Utah private sector, the professional, scientific, and technical services sector (12.5%) was the largest source of earnings; followed by manufacturing (11.8%), and health care and social assistance (10.5%). At the national level, health care and social assistance accounted for the largest percentage of private-sector earnings (13.7%); followed by professional, scientific, and technical services (12.4%); and manufacturing (11.6%).

In 2019, all of Utah's broad private-industry classifications experienced growth in earnings. The information sector had the highest year-over-year earnings growth of 11%. Other industries experiencing high growth included professional, scientific, and technical services (10.3%), utilities (8.9%), and construction (8.8%).

Earnings in Utah's public sector, which includes federal civilians, military, and state and local employees, expanded by 6.0% in 2019.

Per Capita Personal Income

Per capita personal income is a region's total personal income divided by its total population.

Personal income and per capita personal income data are reported quarterly by the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis. Utah's estimated 2020 per capita personal income was \$52,533, up 7.3% from the 2019 level of \$48,939. Utah's estimated 2020 per capita income was 87.0% of the national per capita income of \$60,355.

In 2019, Utah's total personal income growth rate was the second-highest in the nation, while its per capita personal income level was the seventeenth lowest. This dynamic of high personal income growth but lower per capita income has largely been driven by Utah's young demographic. While total personal income is expanding, per capita personal income is weighed down by many young individuals who are counted in the population but have not yet entered the workforce. As Utah's population continues to age, as is projected, the gap between personal income growth and per capita should continue to narrow.

Per Capita Personal Income by County

Utah experienced per capita personal income growth of 4.1% in 2019, which was lower than its 6.4% growth in 2018. Twenty-eight out of twenty-nine counties experienced per capita personal income gains in 2019, versus 29 out of 29 counties in 2018. The only county to experience per capita personal income decline was Piute. Beaver County experienced the strongest year-over-year growth (12%), while Daggett (11.3%), Rich (7.5%), Box Elder (6.2%), and Millard (5.2%) rounded out the top five counties for growth.

In 2019, Summit County's per capita personal income was the highest in Utah at \$151,326, more than three times the state average of \$48,939. Summit, along with Wasatch (\$59,584) and Grand (\$59,196), were the only three counties with an average per capita personal income that exceeded the national average of \$56,490. Morgan (\$55,967) and Salt Lake (\$55,446) were the only other counties to outpace the statewide per capita income average.

2021 OUTLOOK

Utah's total personal income in 2020 was estimated to have grown 8.8%, a massive increase from 5.8% growth in 2019. The state's estimated 2020 per capita personal income growth of 7.3% was also well above the 2019 mark of 4.1%. Utah's 2020 per

capita personal income growth also exceeded the national growth of 6.6%.

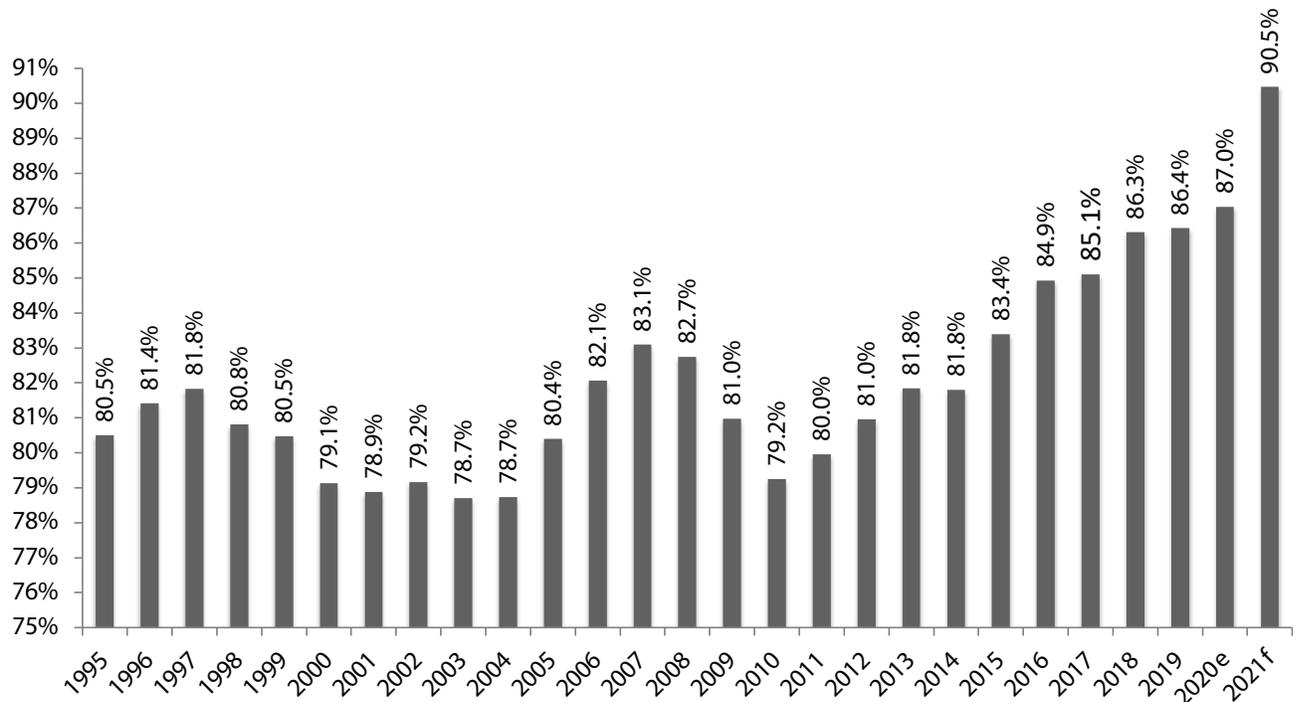
The CARES Act—passed at the end of March—accounted for much of the estimated growth in total personal income in 2020. The act provided support through stimulus checks, sent in varying amounts to most individuals making less than \$100,000 and households making less than \$200,000; and increased benefit payments for unemployed workers. Government transfers were the only component of personal income to grow in the second quarter, with property income from dividends, interest, and rents; and net earnings both dragging down personal income.

The economic uncertainty of the last year will continue into 2021, especially around personal income. On one hand, future federal stimulus could again stabilize economic growth in the state and nationally until a vaccine is in widespread distribution towards the middle of 2021. On the other hand, a lack of federal aid, combined with more lockdowns, could suppress personal income as businesses struggle to remain open and earnings shrink. Regardless of what happens, a decline in personal income seems likely in the national labor market. Whether that decline comes from a natural reversion to a personal income level expected in an economy that continued 2019 trends or from a deteriorating business environment will likely determine how much personal income contracts in 2021.

In contrast to the national level, Utah looks likely to continue personal income growth in 2021, albeit at a slower pace. Utah already had one of the fastest personal income growth rates in the nation in 2019 and the nearly full recovery of the Utah labor market is likely to contribute to the growth in personal income regardless of federal aid. However, it is possible that economic headwinds could prove too great and result in a slight decline in 2021. Given Utah's nearly full employment level, this seems unlikely.

Personal income growth is likely to vary significantly among Utah industries. Those that experienced negative impacts and employment losses in 2020, such as leisure and hospitality, are likely to remain constrained in 2021 without further stimulus. Other relatively unimpacted industries, such as construction, are likely to experience stronger growth in 2021.

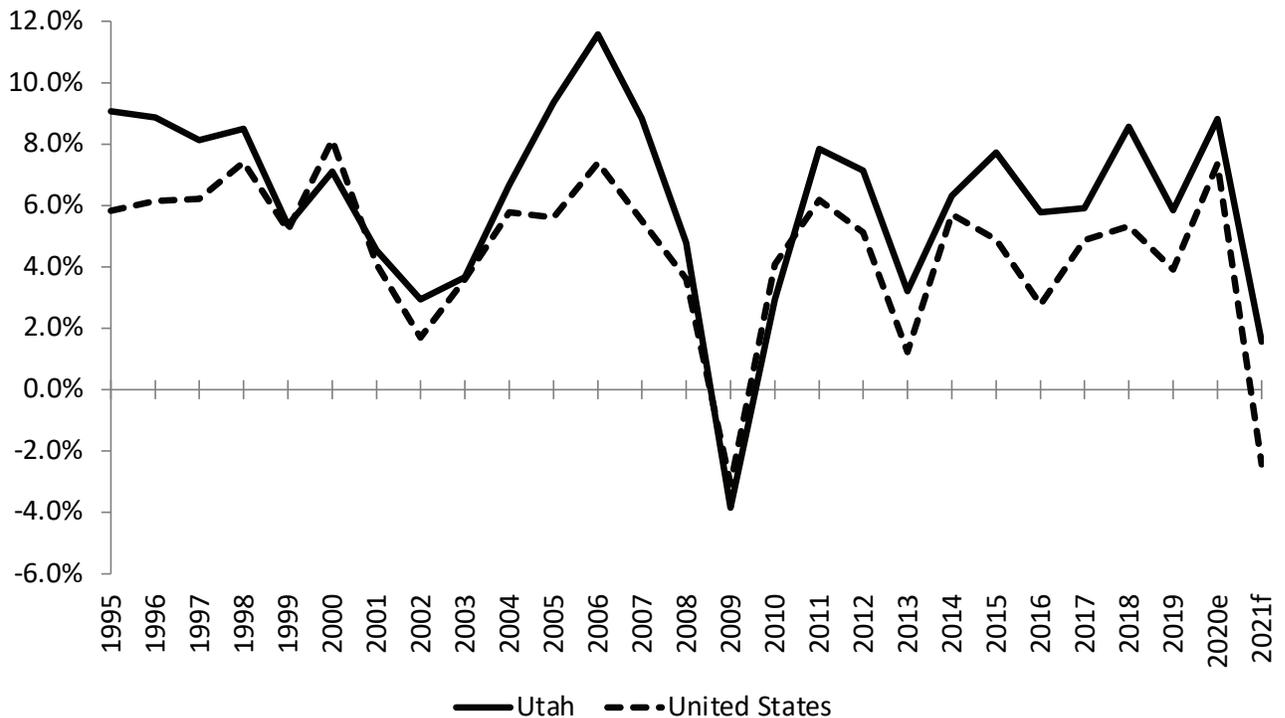
Figure 4.1: Utah Per Capita Income as Percent of U.S. Per Capita Income



Note: e = estimate, f = forecast

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis and Utah Revenue Assumptions Working Group

Figure 4.2: Utah vs. U.S. Total Personal Income Growth



Note: e = estimate, f = forecast

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis and Utah Revenue Assumptions Working Group

Table 4.1: Total and Per Capita Personal Income

| Year | Total Personal Income (Millions of Dollars) | | | Annual Growth Rates | | Per Capita Personal Income (Dollars) | | |
|-------|---------------------------------------------|---------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------|--------------------------------------|---------------|-------------------|
| | Utah | United States | Utah as % of U.S. | Utah | United States | Utah | United States | Utah as % of U.S. |
| 1970 | \$3,791 | \$865,045 | 0.44% | 11.4% | 8.1% | \$3,558 | \$4,245 | 83.8% |
| 1971 | 4,243 | 932,785 | 0.45% | 11.9% | 7.8% | 3,855 | 4,510 | 85.5% |
| 1972 | 4,741 | 1,024,456 | 0.46% | 11.7% | 9.8% | 4,179 | 4,895 | 85.4% |
| 1973 | 5,283 | 1,140,780 | 0.46% | 11.4% | 11.4% | 4,520 | 5,398 | 83.7% |
| 1974 | 5,910 | 1,251,819 | 0.47% | 11.9% | 9.7% | 4,930 | 5,868 | 84.0% |
| 1975 | 6,591 | 1,369,389 | 0.48% | 11.5% | 9.4% | 5,341 | 6,356 | 84.0% |
| 1976 | 7,464 | 1,502,647 | 0.50% | 13.2% | 9.7% | 5,866 | 6,907 | 84.9% |
| 1977 | 8,441 | 1,659,236 | 0.51% | 13.1% | 10.4% | 6,412 | 7,550 | 84.9% |
| 1978 | 9,712 | 1,863,721 | 0.52% | 15.1% | 12.3% | 7,119 | 8,391 | 84.8% |
| 1979 | 10,972 | 2,082,670 | 0.53% | 13.0% | 11.7% | 7,748 | 9,274 | 83.5% |
| 1980 | 12,319 | 2,323,645 | 0.53% | 12.3% | 11.6% | 8,366 | 10,226 | 81.8% |
| 1981 | 13,893 | 2,605,118 | 0.53% | 12.8% | 12.1% | 9,167 | 11,353 | 80.7% |
| 1982 | 15,067 | 2,791,597 | 0.54% | 8.5% | 7.2% | 9,669 | 12,050 | 80.2% |
| 1983 | 16,135 | 2,981,057 | 0.54% | 7.1% | 6.8% | 10,116 | 12,751 | 79.3% |
| 1984 | 17,820 | 3,292,716 | 0.54% | 10.4% | 10.5% | 10,984 | 13,963 | 78.7% |
| 1985 | 19,070 | 3,524,881 | 0.54% | 7.0% | 7.1% | 11,607 | 14,815 | 78.3% |
| 1986 | 20,042 | 3,733,084 | 0.54% | 5.1% | 5.9% | 12,053 | 15,546 | 77.5% |
| 1987 | 20,995 | 3,961,598 | 0.53% | 4.8% | 6.1% | 12,511 | 16,351 | 76.5% |
| 1988 | 22,330 | 4,283,399 | 0.52% | 6.4% | 8.1% | 13,218 | 17,519 | 75.4% |
| 1989 | 23,967 | 4,625,573 | 0.52% | 7.3% | 8.0% | 14,050 | 18,741 | 75.0% |
| 1990 | 25,985 | 4,913,791 | 0.53% | 8.4% | 6.2% | 15,010 | 19,685 | 76.3% |
| 1991 | 27,864 | 5,084,914 | 0.55% | 7.2% | 3.5% | 15,656 | 20,100 | 77.9% |
| 1992 | 30,126 | 5,420,868 | 0.56% | 8.1% | 6.6% | 16,401 | 21,133 | 77.6% |
| 1993 | 32,491 | 5,657,948 | 0.57% | 7.9% | 4.4% | 17,115 | 21,768 | 78.6% |
| 1994 | 35,157 | 5,947,110 | 0.59% | 8.2% | 5.1% | 17,933 | 22,602 | 79.3% |
| 1995 | 38,308 | 6,291,376 | 0.61% | 9.0% | 5.8% | 19,019 | 23,627 | 80.5% |
| 1996 | 41,739 | 6,678,529 | 0.62% | 9.0% | 6.2% | 20,183 | 24,791 | 81.4% |
| 1997 | 45,125 | 7,092,489 | 0.64% | 8.1% | 6.2% | 21,288 | 26,013 | 81.8% |
| 1998 | 48,266 | 7,606,662 | 0.63% | 7.0% | 7.2% | 22,284 | 27,575 | 80.8% |
| 1999 | 50,851 | 8,001,868 | 0.64% | 5.4% | 5.2% | 23,078 | 28,676 | 80.5% |
| 2000 | 54,466 | 8,652,601 | 0.63% | 7.1% | 8.1% | 24,266 | 30,665 | 79.1% |
| 2001 | 56,933 | 9,005,595 | 0.63% | 4.5% | 4.1% | 24,930 | 31,602 | 78.9% |
| 2002 | 58,605 | 9,158,965 | 0.64% | 2.9% | 1.7% | 25,208 | 31,843 | 79.2% |
| 2003 | 60,749 | 9,487,549 | 0.64% | 3.7% | 3.6% | 25,739 | 32,704 | 78.7% |
| 2004 | 64,803 | 10,035,076 | 0.65% | 6.7% | 5.8% | 26,984 | 34,272 | 78.7% |
| 2005 | 70,862 | 10,598,246 | 0.67% | 9.3% | 5.6% | 28,832 | 35,863 | 80.4% |
| 2006 | 79,063 | 11,381,708 | 0.69% | 11.6% | 7.4% | 31,306 | 38,145 | 82.1% |
| 2007 | 86,046 | 12,007,782 | 0.72% | 8.8% | 5.5% | 33,123 | 39,862 | 83.1% |
| 2008 | 90,162 | 12,442,208 | 0.72% | 4.8% | 3.6% | 33,857 | 40,916 | 82.7% |
| 2009 | 86,696 | 12,059,109 | 0.72% | -3.8% | -3.1% | 31,833 | 39,310 | 81.0% |
| 2010 | 89,242 | 12,551,597 | 0.71% | 2.9% | 4.1% | 32,156 | 40,577 | 79.2% |
| 2011 | 96,245 | 13,326,770 | 0.72% | 7.8% | 6.2% | 34,200 | 42,772 | 80.0% |
| 2012 | 103,121 | 14,010,140 | 0.74% | 7.1% | 5.1% | 36,139 | 44,636 | 81.0% |
| 2013 | 106,427 | 14,181,095 | 0.75% | 3.2% | 1.2% | 36,725 | 44,869 | 81.8% |
| 2014 | 113,141 | 14,991,715 | 0.75% | 6.3% | 5.7% | 38,517 | 47,087 | 81.8% |
| 2015 | 121,885 | 15,724,240 | 0.78% | 7.7% | 4.9% | 40,867 | 49,004 | 83.4% |
| 2016 | 128,929 | 16,160,714 | 0.80% | 5.8% | 2.8% | 42,375 | 49,900 | 84.9% |
| 2017 | 136,544 | 16,948,592 | 0.81% | 5.9% | 4.9% | 44,178 | 51,911 | 85.1% |
| 2018 | 148,241 | 17,851,832 | 0.83% | 8.6% | 5.3% | 47,008 | 54,465 | 86.3% |
| 2019 | 156,896 | 18,551,503 | 0.85% | 5.8% | 3.9% | 48,939 | 56,618 | 86.4% |
| 2020e | 170,732 | 19,917,000 | 0.86% | 8.8% | 7.4% | 52,533 | 60,355 | 87.0% |
| 2021f | 173,413 | 19,431,000 | 0.89% | 1.6% | -2.4% | 52,789 | 58,351 | 90.5% |

Note: All dollar amounts are in current dollars (not adjusted for inflation).

e = estimate, f = forecast

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis. Last updated: September 24, 2019—revised statistics for 1998–2018. 2019e and 2020f data from Utah Revenue Assumptions Working Group, September 2019 Short-Run Economic Forecast.

Table 4.2: Per Capita Personal Income by County

| County | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 |
|---------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| State of Utah | \$38,517 | \$40,867 | \$42,375 | \$44,178 | \$47,008 | \$48,939 | 6.1% | 3.7% | 4.3% | 6.4% | 4.1% |
| Summit | 97,737 | 112,627 | 117,039 | 125,933 | 146,004 | 151,326 | 15.2% | 3.9% | 7.6% | 15.9% | 3.6% |
| Wasatch | 41,030 | 42,997 | 46,350 | 51,161 | 57,452 | 59,584 | 4.8% | 7.8% | 10.4% | 12.3% | 3.7% |
| Grand | 40,852 | 42,985 | 48,147 | 51,182 | 56,312 | 59,196 | 5.2% | 12.0% | 6.3% | 10.0% | 5.1% |
| Morgan | 43,655 | 46,538 | 48,150 | 49,457 | 53,457 | 55,967 | 6.6% | 3.5% | 2.7% | 8.1% | 4.7% |
| Salt Lake | 43,876 | 45,747 | 48,054 | 50,097 | 53,079 | 55,446 | 4.3% | 5.0% | 4.3% | 6.0% | 4.5% |
| Davis | 38,797 | 40,789 | 42,833 | 43,944 | 46,281 | 48,423 | 5.1% | 5.0% | 2.6% | 5.3% | 4.6% |
| Daggett | 35,209 | 37,029 | 38,222 | 40,423 | 42,920 | 47,753 | 5.2% | 3.2% | 5.8% | 6.2% | 11.3% |
| Piute | 34,967 | 38,793 | 37,879 | 44,175 | 44,494 | 44,169 | 10.9% | -2.4% | 16.6% | 0.7% | -0.7% |
| Weber | 33,269 | 35,683 | 37,454 | 39,915 | 41,916 | 43,707 | 7.3% | 5.0% | 6.6% | 5.0% | 4.3% |
| Utah | 34,670 | 37,427 | 37,837 | 38,878 | 41,269 | 42,995 | 8.0% | 1.1% | 2.8% | 6.2% | 4.2% |
| Wayne | 30,511 | 32,761 | 33,807 | 38,074 | 40,894 | 42,426 | 7.4% | 3.2% | 12.6% | 7.4% | 3.7% |
| Cache | 32,527 | 34,456 | 35,600 | 37,662 | 40,325 | 41,811 | 5.9% | 3.3% | 5.8% | 7.1% | 3.7% |
| Kane | 31,163 | 33,039 | 34,775 | 39,430 | 40,673 | 41,502 | 6.0% | 5.3% | 13.4% | 3.2% | 2.0% |
| Beaver | 34,100 | 35,202 | 34,708 | 33,293 | 36,524 | 40,889 | 3.2% | -1.4% | -4.1% | 9.7% | 12.0% |
| Washington | 32,821 | 33,718 | 34,463 | 37,043 | 40,053 | 40,886 | 2.7% | 2.2% | 7.5% | 8.1% | 2.1% |
| Rich | 31,564 | 32,903 | 34,269 | 35,114 | 37,994 | 40,845 | 4.2% | 4.2% | 2.5% | 8.2% | 7.5% |
| Carbon | 40,706 | 35,676 | 32,963 | 36,062 | 39,307 | 40,679 | -12.4% | -7.6% | 9.4% | 9.0% | 3.5% |
| Box Elder | 31,720 | 34,189 | 34,750 | 36,102 | 38,237 | 40,621 | 7.8% | 1.6% | 3.9% | 5.9% | 6.2% |
| Garfield | 29,856 | 32,557 | 33,159 | 37,715 | 38,305 | 39,900 | 9.0% | 1.8% | 13.7% | 1.6% | 4.2% |
| Juab | 38,474 | 39,110 | 34,053 | 33,999 | 38,148 | 39,103 | 1.7% | -12.9% | -0.2% | 12.2% | 2.5% |
| Tooele | 33,459 | 35,372 | 34,272 | 35,044 | 36,904 | 38,446 | 5.7% | -3.1% | 2.3% | 5.3% | 4.2% |
| Millard | 28,558 | 29,927 | 30,534 | 34,591 | 36,451 | 38,336 | 4.8% | 2.0% | 13.3% | 5.4% | 5.2% |
| Duchesne | 33,748 | 30,850 | 28,722 | 35,610 | 36,171 | 37,869 | -8.6% | -6.9% | 24.0% | 1.6% | 4.7% |
| Sevier | 27,434 | 29,323 | 31,175 | 33,057 | 36,126 | 37,558 | 6.9% | 6.3% | 6.0% | 9.3% | 4.0% |
| Emery | 29,448 | 29,463 | 29,775 | 31,022 | 34,057 | 35,177 | 0.1% | 1.1% | 4.2% | 9.8% | 3.3% |
| Iron | 28,000 | 29,063 | 29,410 | 31,119 | 33,195 | 34,353 | 3.8% | 1.2% | 5.8% | 6.7% | 3.5% |
| Uintah | 34,107 | 30,715 | 28,580 | 30,173 | 31,688 | 32,241 | -9.9% | -7.0% | 5.6% | 5.0% | 1.7% |
| Sanpete | 25,867 | 28,512 | 27,233 | 27,956 | 29,906 | 30,592 | 10.2% | -4.5% | 2.7% | 7.0% | 2.3% |
| San Juan | 23,403 | 23,727 | 24,069 | 25,591 | 26,863 | 28,074 | 1.4% | 1.4% | 6.3% | 5.0% | 4.5% |

Note: All dollar amounts are in current dollars (not adjusted for inflation).

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis. Last updated: November 17, 2020—new statistics for 2019; revised statistics for 1969–2018.

Gross Domestic Product by State

5

Andrea Wilko, Utah Legislative Fiscal Analyst Office

2019 OVERVIEW

Gross domestic product (GDP) by state details the value of final goods and services produced in a state. It is a common indicator used to track the economic health of the nation or a state.

Conceptually, GDP by state is gross output less intermediate inputs, and as such it measures the economic activity within the state. Real GDP controls for inflation by using “chained” dollars (a weighted average of data in successive pairs of years), which is a more meaningful measure of GDP over time. The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) releases GDP data annually in June.

Nominal GDP

Utah’s nominal GDP (measured in current dollars) was estimated to be \$192.5 billion in 2019, up from \$181.6 billion in 2018. This represents a growth rate of 6.0% which ranked the 2nd highest in the nation. The Utah GDP growth rate of 6.0% is a deceleration in growth over the previous three years. National GDP grew about 3.0% in 2018, its biggest gain in more than a decade.

Real GDP

Utah’s real GDP (measured in 2012 chained dollars) was \$168.8 billion in 2019, up from \$162.6 billion in 2018. This represents a growth rate of 3.8%. From 2018 to 2019 the nation’s GDP grew by 2.1% after adjusting for inflation. At -0.5% in 2020 Utah’s GDP growth is expected to remain above the national average of -3.5. From the first quarter in 2015 through the first quarter in 2020, Utah’s economy grew at an annual rate of 3.4%, compared to the 1.9% national GDP growth rate.

Industry Growth

Financial activities represent the largest sector of GDP in Utah at 22.7% in 2019, followed by trade, transportation and utilities at 16.7% of total GDP.

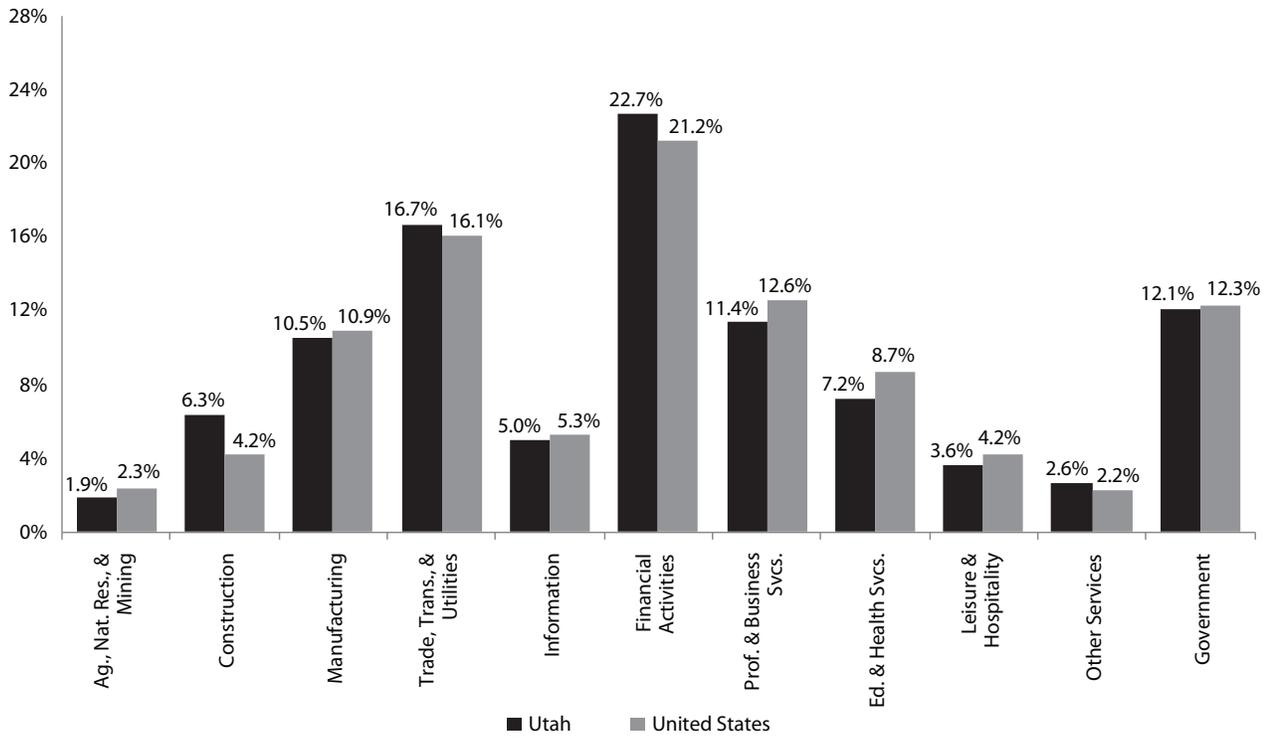
In 2019, the finance, insurance, real estate, rental, and leasing industries added the most real value to the gross domestic product of Utah. These industries added about 33.6 billion chained 2012 U.S. dollars to the GDP of Utah in 2019.

2020/2021 OUTLOOK

The pandemic is expected to create an unprecedented volatility in national and state GDP for 2020. U.S. GDP has not yet fully recovered from the losses suffered in the first six months of the year. As a result, U.S. GDP is expected to shrink by 3.5% in 2020. Utah has fared quite a bit better and its GDP is expected to shrink by only 0.5%.

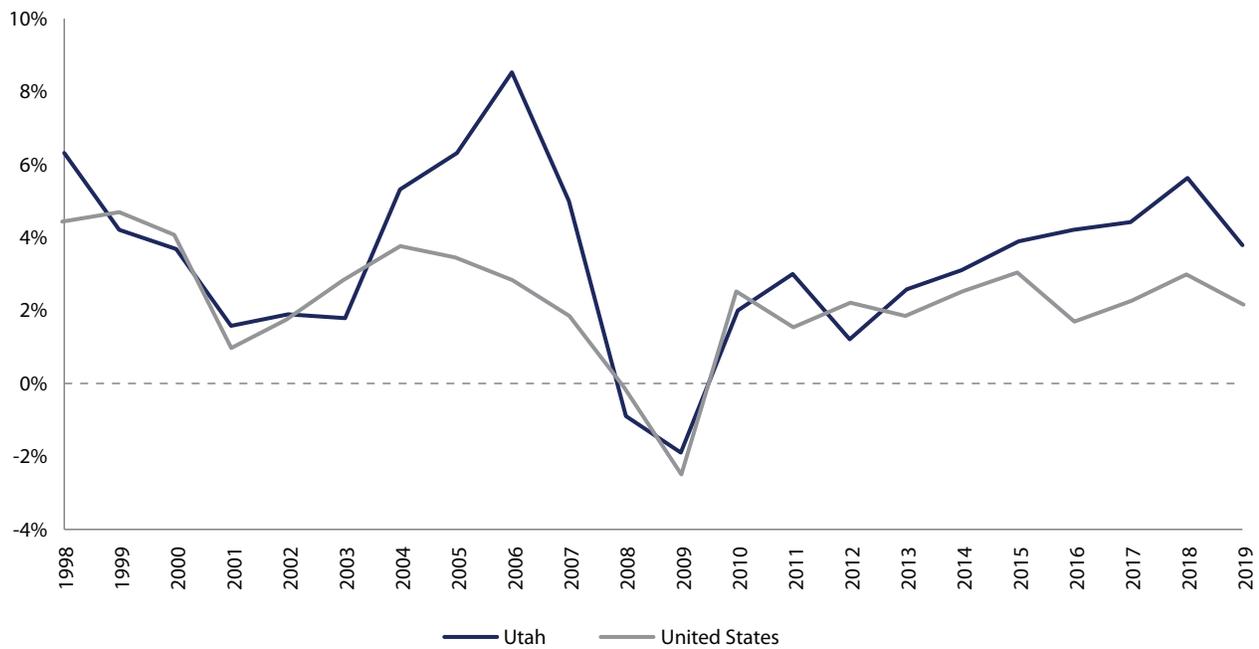
While both Utah and U.S. GDP have partially recovered from a contraction in the first half of 2020, a variety of factors will determine how the recovery unfolds in 2021. Key variables include: a) the scale of the ongoing COVID-19 resurgence and any resulting closures, b) the status of labor markets and household consumption, c) the size and timing of additional fiscal stimulus, d) the timing and availability of a COVID-19 vaccine, and e) the degree to which volatility in the US political transition affects consumer and business confidence. Currently GDP growth for Utah is expected to be 8.2% in 2021 and national GDP growth is expected to reach 3.7%.

Figure 5.1: Percent of Gross Domestic Product by Industry, 2019



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

Figure 5.2: Utah vs. United States Real Gross Domestic Product Growth



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

Table 5.1: Nominal Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by State

| State | Millions of Dollars | | | | | | 2019 Share of Total | 2018 - 19 Change |
|----------------------|---------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------------|------------------|
| | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | | |
| United States | \$17,527,258 | \$18,238,301 | \$18,745,075 | \$19,542,980 | \$20,611,861 | \$21,433,226 | 100.0% | 4.0% |
| Alabama | 195,038 | 200,198 | 204,455 | 210,896 | 221,031 | 228,143 | 1.1% | 3.2% |
| Alaska | 55,751 | 50,728 | 49,756 | 51,737 | 54,293 | 54,386 | 0.3% | 0.2% |
| Arizona | 284,851 | 298,615 | 313,057 | 330,147 | 350,718 | 370,119 | 1.7% | 5.5% |
| Arkansas | 116,152 | 117,734 | 119,192 | 122,979 | 127,761 | 130,954 | 0.6% | 2.5% |
| California | 2,399,078 | 2,559,643 | 2,671,101 | 2,831,038 | 2,975,083 | 3,132,801 | 14.6% | 5.3% |
| Colorado | 305,691 | 317,992 | 327,757 | 348,176 | 372,453 | 392,986 | 1.8% | 5.5% |
| Connecticut | 248,779 | 262,373 | 266,747 | 272,570 | 279,782 | 287,822 | 1.3% | 2.9% |
| Delaware | 67,550 | 71,548 | 69,284 | 69,899 | 74,187 | 77,082 | 0.4% | 3.9% |
| District of Columbia | 119,723 | 124,854 | 129,477 | 132,854 | 138,774 | 143,389 | 0.7% | 3.3% |
| Florida | 840,386 | 897,755 | 941,561 | 990,097 | 1,050,298 | 1,106,500 | 5.2% | 5.4% |
| Georgia | 485,283 | 515,753 | 541,292 | 568,399 | 602,024 | 625,714 | 2.9% | 3.9% |
| Hawaii | 77,819 | 82,644 | 85,900 | 89,619 | 93,101 | 95,744 | 0.4% | 2.8% |
| Idaho | 63,799 | 66,082 | 69,076 | 73,287 | 79,091 | 83,666 | 0.4% | 5.8% |
| Illinois | 766,121 | 795,326 | 803,944 | 823,776 | 863,040 | 885,583 | 4.1% | 2.6% |
| Indiana | 325,008 | 329,528 | 337,217 | 350,436 | 368,425 | 379,684 | 1.8% | 3.1% |
| Iowa | 172,122 | 179,459 | 179,940 | 182,151 | 190,147 | 194,658 | 0.9% | 2.4% |
| Kansas | 148,943 | 154,016 | 159,233 | 163,968 | 171,719 | 176,493 | 0.8% | 2.8% |
| Kentucky | 186,419 | 192,819 | 195,840 | 200,346 | 207,849 | 215,399 | 1.0% | 3.6% |
| Louisiana | 237,717 | 231,752 | 223,410 | 235,712 | 253,236 | 256,919 | 1.2% | 1.5% |
| Maine | 55,827 | 57,560 | 59,754 | 61,672 | 64,557 | 67,717 | 0.3% | 4.9% |
| Maryland | 353,249 | 370,768 | 387,620 | 399,738 | 411,619 | 426,747 | 2.0% | 3.7% |
| Massachusetts | 473,052 | 503,179 | 519,144 | 539,973 | 570,464 | 596,593 | 2.8% | 4.6% |
| Michigan | 448,572 | 473,150 | 488,963 | 501,915 | 521,803 | 536,888 | 2.5% | 2.9% |
| Minnesota | 322,690 | 333,066 | 341,696 | 353,416 | 371,930 | 383,777 | 1.8% | 3.2% |
| Mississippi | 103,520 | 105,428 | 106,493 | 109,431 | 113,579 | 115,971 | 0.5% | 2.1% |
| Missouri | 284,237 | 293,938 | 297,753 | 305,471 | 317,949 | 328,401 | 1.5% | 3.3% |
| Montana | 44,608 | 46,269 | 45,680 | 47,947 | 50,692 | 52,935 | 0.2% | 4.4% |
| Nebraska | 111,387 | 115,664 | 116,879 | 120,950 | 124,705 | 130,012 | 0.6% | 4.3% |
| Nevada | 134,518 | 143,554 | 150,287 | 158,503 | 169,180 | 178,199 | 0.8% | 5.3% |
| New Hampshire | 72,304 | 75,832 | 78,509 | 80,838 | 84,584 | 87,634 | 0.4% | 3.6% |
| New Jersey | 545,465 | 569,117 | 581,504 | 590,697 | 612,979 | 634,784 | 3.0% | 3.6% |
| New Mexico | 92,586 | 91,322 | 91,240 | 94,457 | 100,080 | 105,143 | 0.5% | 5.1% |
| New York | 1,425,724 | 1,485,621 | 1,545,988 | 1,608,890 | 1,705,010 | 1,772,261 | 8.3% | 3.9% |
| North Carolina | 476,260 | 502,808 | 520,357 | 541,041 | 567,452 | 591,601 | 2.8% | 4.3% |
| North Dakota | 58,680 | 55,069 | 50,792 | 52,607 | 56,287 | 57,181 | 0.3% | 1.6% |
| Ohio | 592,876 | 609,322 | 621,543 | 642,351 | 675,030 | 695,362 | 3.2% | 3.0% |
| Oklahoma | 193,546 | 184,140 | 177,813 | 185,486 | 198,596 | 202,036 | 0.9% | 1.7% |
| Oregon | 188,778 | 202,719 | 214,618 | 227,042 | 241,978 | 253,623 | 1.2% | 4.8% |
| Pennsylvania | 691,173 | 711,787 | 726,885 | 745,141 | 778,375 | 808,738 | 3.8% | 3.9% |
| Rhode Island | 54,298 | 56,561 | 57,529 | 58,117 | 59,925 | 61,884 | 0.3% | 3.3% |
| South Carolina | 191,982 | 204,000 | 213,585 | 223,414 | 235,287 | 247,544 | 1.2% | 5.2% |
| South Dakota | 46,370 | 47,631 | 48,731 | 50,343 | 53,239 | 54,941 | 0.3% | 3.2% |
| Tennessee | 303,789 | 323,659 | 334,436 | 346,283 | 362,737 | 376,582 | 1.8% | 3.8% |
| Texas | 1,568,071 | 1,564,374 | 1,567,687 | 1,665,428 | 1,795,635 | 1,843,803 | 8.6% | 2.7% |
| Utah | 141,528 | 148,918 | 157,443 | 167,613 | 181,623 | 192,519 | 0.9% | 6.0% |
| Vermont | 29,691 | 30,664 | 31,430 | 32,041 | 32,981 | 34,013 | 0.2% | 3.1% |
| Virginia | 464,514 | 484,531 | 496,570 | 511,876 | 533,510 | 556,905 | 2.6% | 4.4% |
| Washington | 442,930 | 471,703 | 493,635 | 527,708 | 575,417 | 612,997 | 2.9% | 6.5% |
| West Virginia | 71,769 | 70,816 | 70,006 | 72,853 | 77,633 | 78,864 | 0.4% | 1.6% |
| Wisconsin | 293,837 | 306,499 | 313,440 | 320,610 | 337,553 | 349,417 | 1.6% | 3.5% |
| Wyoming | 39,432 | 37,861 | 35,704 | 37,271 | 39,703 | 40,420 | 0.2% | 1.8% |

Last updated: October 2, 2020-- revised statistics for 1997-2019.
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

Table 5.2: Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by State

| State | Millions of Chained 2012 Dollars | | | | | | 2019 Share of Total | 2018–19 Change |
|----------------------|----------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------------|----------------|
| | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | | |
| United States | \$16,912,038 | \$17,432,170 | \$17,730,509 | \$18,144,105 | \$18,687,786 | \$19,091,662 | 100.0% | 2.2% |
| Alabama | 187,568 | 189,429 | 191,523 | 193,693 | 198,054 | 200,829 | 1.1% | 1.4% |
| Alaska | 53,481 | 54,015 | 53,289 | 52,826 | 52,929 | 53,255 | 0.3% | 0.6% |
| Arizona | 274,113 | 281,936 | 291,260 | 302,118 | 314,016 | 323,598 | 1.7% | 3.1% |
| Arkansas | 111,730 | 112,939 | 113,490 | 114,951 | 116,699 | 117,447 | 0.6% | 0.6% |
| California | 2,316,331 | 2,437,367 | 2,519,134 | 2,628,315 | 2,708,967 | 2,800,505 | 14.7% | 3.4% |
| Colorado | 294,812 | 308,899 | 315,793 | 328,510 | 342,866 | 356,280 | 1.9% | 3.9% |
| Connecticut | 237,700 | 245,305 | 245,966 | 248,077 | 249,043 | 251,330 | 1.3% | 0.9% |
| Delaware | 64,124 | 66,527 | 62,889 | 61,851 | 63,163 | 64,319 | 0.3% | 1.8% |
| District of Columbia | 114,815 | 117,011 | 119,420 | 120,211 | 122,662 | 123,929 | 0.6% | 1.0% |
| Florida | 806,029 | 842,269 | 870,963 | 901,904 | 936,580 | 963,256 | 5.0% | 2.8% |
| Georgia | 465,138 | 484,378 | 500,909 | 519,453 | 538,731 | 547,423 | 2.9% | 1.6% |
| Hawaii | 74,491 | 77,177 | 79,094 | 81,040 | 82,204 | 82,471 | 0.4% | 0.3% |
| Idaho | 61,663 | 63,236 | 65,643 | 68,412 | 72,455 | 74,937 | 0.4% | 3.4% |
| Illinois | 735,876 | 747,667 | 746,370 | 752,459 | 769,631 | 773,136 | 4.0% | 0.5% |
| Indiana | 313,831 | 311,850 | 316,546 | 322,969 | 332,157 | 337,636 | 1.8% | 1.6% |
| Iowa | 165,641 | 170,546 | 169,489 | 168,977 | 172,845 | 173,515 | 0.9% | 0.4% |
| Kansas | 144,132 | 147,930 | 152,512 | 154,457 | 158,193 | 160,059 | 0.8% | 1.2% |
| Kentucky | 179,889 | 182,488 | 183,455 | 184,601 | 187,507 | 190,812 | 1.0% | 1.8% |
| Louisiana | 232,746 | 230,434 | 225,362 | 228,819 | 235,022 | 239,967 | 1.3% | 2.1% |
| Maine | 53,445 | 53,879 | 55,088 | 55,965 | 57,303 | 58,793 | 0.3% | 2.6% |
| Maryland | 339,991 | 349,147 | 359,988 | 365,857 | 368,810 | 374,039 | 2.0% | 1.4% |
| Massachusetts | 453,778 | 471,979 | 479,185 | 490,874 | 507,806 | 519,962 | 2.7% | 2.4% |
| Michigan | 430,936 | 442,288 | 451,026 | 457,342 | 467,828 | 471,648 | 2.5% | 0.8% |
| Minnesota | 312,084 | 316,863 | 321,980 | 327,668 | 337,216 | 341,041 | 1.8% | 1.1% |
| Mississippi | 99,501 | 100,014 | 100,412 | 101,072 | 102,062 | 102,656 | 0.5% | 0.6% |
| Missouri | 272,787 | 276,317 | 276,211 | 279,264 | 284,696 | 287,659 | 1.5% | 1.0% |
| Montana | 43,285 | 45,043 | 44,581 | 45,481 | 46,628 | 47,916 | 0.3% | 2.8% |
| Nebraska | 107,394 | 110,753 | 111,612 | 113,754 | 115,088 | 117,395 | 0.6% | 2.0% |
| Nevada | 129,405 | 134,892 | 138,639 | 143,591 | 149,663 | 153,729 | 0.8% | 2.7% |
| New Hampshire | 69,507 | 71,419 | 73,023 | 74,254 | 76,165 | 77,240 | 0.4% | 1.4% |
| New Jersey | 524,420 | 535,285 | 540,380 | 540,657 | 549,001 | 556,731 | 2.9% | 1.4% |
| New Mexico | 89,372 | 91,680 | 91,714 | 91,772 | 93,871 | 98,766 | 0.5% | 5.2% |
| New York | 1,347,560 | 1,372,232 | 1,397,724 | 1,424,906 | 1,467,077 | 1,490,679 | 7.8% | 1.6% |
| North Carolina | 455,296 | 469,536 | 477,524 | 489,027 | 501,955 | 511,540 | 2.7% | 1.9% |
| North Dakota | 56,555 | 55,067 | 51,137 | 51,291 | 53,473 | 53,930 | 0.3% | 0.9% |
| Ohio | 571,425 | 579,943 | 585,045 | 592,726 | 606,142 | 615,474 | 3.2% | 1.5% |
| Oklahoma | 186,307 | 193,238 | 188,063 | 188,157 | 193,205 | 197,900 | 1.0% | 2.4% |
| Oregon | 181,755 | 191,864 | 201,060 | 209,581 | 219,280 | 225,337 | 1.2% | 2.8% |
| Pennsylvania | 666,556 | 682,527 | 691,316 | 695,561 | 708,857 | 726,166 | 3.8% | 2.4% |
| Rhode Island | 52,006 | 52,958 | 53,030 | 52,728 | 53,136 | 53,668 | 0.3% | 1.0% |
| South Carolina | 183,580 | 190,294 | 196,477 | 202,645 | 209,013 | 214,934 | 1.1% | 2.8% |
| South Dakota | 44,450 | 45,372 | 45,734 | 46,024 | 47,287 | 47,560 | 0.2% | 0.6% |
| Tennessee | 291,662 | 302,970 | 308,157 | 314,850 | 323,317 | 328,406 | 1.7% | 1.6% |
| Texas | 1,518,614 | 1,595,970 | 1,606,580 | 1,651,330 | 1,715,231 | 1,764,357 | 9.2% | 2.9% |
| Utah | 136,325 | 141,602 | 147,556 | 153,986 | 162,574 | 168,793 | 0.9% | 3.8% |
| Vermont | 28,510 | 28,877 | 29,206 | 29,312 | 29,565 | 29,806 | 0.2% | 0.8% |
| Virginia | 446,791 | 455,830 | 460,185 | 468,125 | 478,835 | 489,168 | 2.6% | 2.2% |
| Washington | 426,482 | 446,628 | 463,974 | 489,435 | 524,487 | 548,687 | 2.9% | 4.6% |
| West Virginia | 69,721 | 70,333 | 69,276 | 69,743 | 71,859 | 72,340 | 0.4% | 0.7% |
| Wisconsin | 282,031 | 288,260 | 291,321 | 294,152 | 303,767 | 308,045 | 1.6% | 1.4% |
| Wyoming | 38,711 | 39,899 | 38,080 | 37,866 | 38,696 | 39,214 | 0.2% | 1.3% |

Last updated: October 2, 2020-- revised statistics for 1997-2019.
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

6. Utah Taxable Sales

6

Eric Cropper, Utah State Tax Commission

2020 OVERVIEW

The pandemic and recession of 2020 significantly impacted Utah taxable sales, which are comprised of sales and purchases subject to sales and use tax. Although growth in total taxable sales in 2020 was similar to past year (increasing by an estimated 5.8% over the prior year to \$72.9 billion), there was significant variation in performance of the various sectors. Taxable services declined by an estimated 7.8% in 2020. This decline is attributed to a decrease in consumer spending in industries such as accommodation, recreation, entertainment, and food services where social distancing is more difficult. Conversely, retail sales increased by an estimated 13.3% in 2020. This sector benefited as consumers increased online spending as well as spending in certain segments such as grocery and home improvement. Retail sales also benefited significantly from recent legislation which required marketplace facilitators to begin collecting sales tax on facilitated transactions. Business investment purchases also performed well in 2020, growing by an estimated 7.3%. Conversely, all other sales, which only comprise a small portion of taxable sales, declined by an estimated 6.4%.

Retail Sales

In 2020, retail sales, which account for just over 57% of all taxable sales, increased by an estimated 13.3% to approximately \$41.7 billion. This is one of the largest year-over-year growth rates ever recorded in retail sales. High growth in this sector was driven by changing consumer spending patterns due to the pandemic, federal fiscal stimulus, and recent state legislation. For much of 2020, consumers shifted spending from service-based industries where social distancing was difficult to retail industries related to “at home” expenditures such as grocery stores, home improvement, and online shopping. Additionally, despite the recession brought on by the pandemic, overall personal income and consumer spending remained relatively strong, partially due to the injection of federal fiscal stimulus. Retail sales also benefited significantly in 2020 from recent state

legislation which required marketplace facilitators that meet certain requirements to begin collecting and remitting sales and use tax on each sale the marketplace facilitator makes on its own behalf or that it makes or facilitates on behalf of a marketplace seller. It is estimated that taxable sales from marketplace facilitators accounted for approximately \$2.4 billion in 2020, with the majority of those sales occurring in the retail sector.

Business Investment Purchases

Notwithstanding the pandemic and a recession, business investment purchases increased by an estimated 7.3% to \$11.1 billion in 2020. Growth in this sector was led by the construction, manufacturing, and wholesale durable goods industries. These industries also appear to have benefited from changing consumption patterns due to the pandemic as businesses and consumers purchased goods and equipment for both working and recreating at home. While most business investment industries had strong growth in 2020, the oil and gas industry saw a significant decline. The decline in this industry was triggered by record low oil prices during portions of the year. These low oil prices are attributed to global supply and demand issues brought on largely by the pandemic.

Taxable Services

In Utah, only a limited number of service industries are subject to sales tax. In 2020 overall taxable services decreased by an estimated 7.8% to \$17.6 billion. Many of the largest industries in this sector, which include accommodations, recreation, entertainment, and food services, were among the hardest hit industries due to the pandemic. These industries decreased the most in April when some of the most restrictive health orders were in place. In April the accommodation industry was down approximately 86% over the prior year, the arts entertainment and recreation industry was down 71%, and the food service industry was down 37%. These industries have made substantial progress in recovering from these lows but are still down

compared to the prior year as of the end of 2020. The utility industry, which is also included in the taxable services sector, maintained positive growth in 2020 which offset some of the decreases from the other hard-hit industries in this sector.

All Other

The category “All Other” consists of transaction types such as private motor vehicle sales and prior period refunds/payments that do not fit into the other sectors. This category also includes sales remitted by taxpayers where an industry NAICS code could not be determined. In 2020, this sector, which comprises less than 4% of total taxable sales, decreased by an estimated 6.4%. This decrease is primarily due to a decline in prior period payments, which varies significantly from year to year. The decrease is also partially attributable to a decline in special event sales which have also been significantly impacted by the pandemic.

2021 OUTLOOK

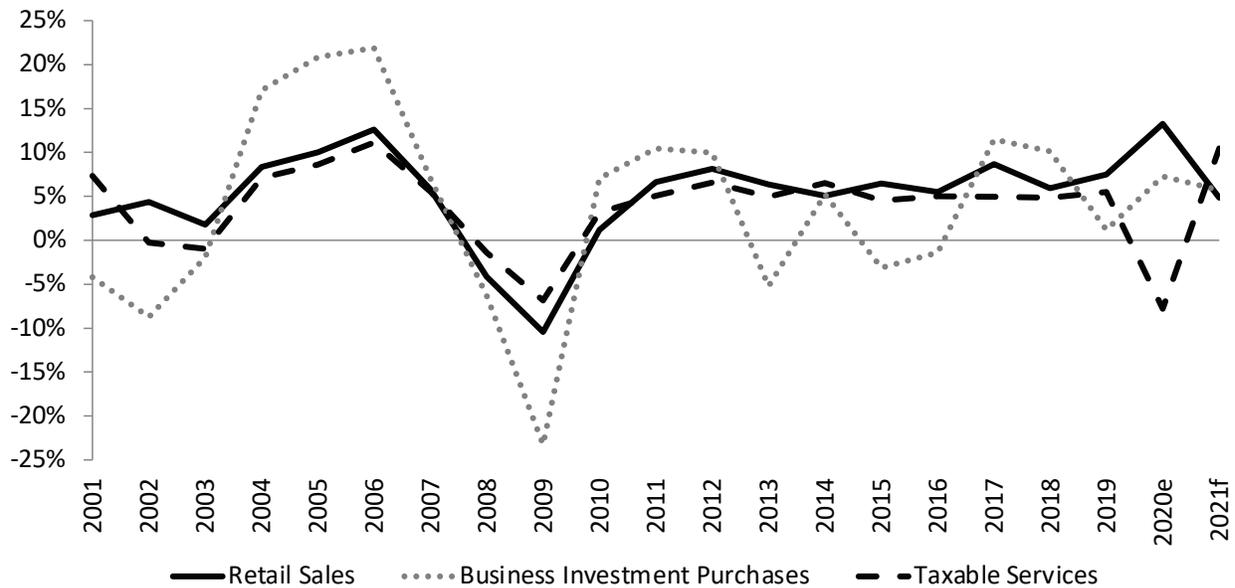
Despite a tumultuous 2020, progress in the fight against COVID-19, a relatively strong labor market, and strong consumer spending is forecasted to drive solid growth in Utah’s taxable sales in the coming year. Total taxable sales are forecasted to increase by 6.3% to \$77.5 billion in 2021. The potential impact of a vaccine points to the beginning of a recovery for the taxable services sector which is forecasted to increase by 10.5% in 2021. A labor market that is one of the strongest in the nation and continued growth in consumer spending are forecasted to drive another year of growth in retail sales and business investment which are forecasted to increase by 4.9% and 5.7%, respectively.

Although solid growth is forecasted in 2021, significant uncertainty due to the COVID-19 pandemic presents a risk to the forecast. Any changes in the course of the pandemic, such as an acceleration in cases or a setback in the progress for an effective vaccine, has the potential to impact Utah taxable sales by altering the speed of the economic recovery for impacted industries. Other conditions with the potential to impact 2021 taxable sales are also primarily external in nature. These conditions include, but are not limited to, monetary and tax policy decisions, national political climate, commodity prices, and geopolitical instability. Any significant changes in these and other economic or political conditions could result in changes to employment, disposable income, and consumer confidence, which will in turn affect Utah taxable sales.

Summary

In 2020, Utah taxable sales saw another year of solid growth despite a worldwide pandemic and recession. Near-record growth in retail sales and strong growth in business investment more than made up for the decline in taxable services. A labor market which is among the nation’s best and strong consumer spending are expected to drive another year of growth in taxable sales in 2021. Absent any changes in the course of the virus, an effective vaccine is expected to lead to the beginning of a recovery in taxable sales for the hardest-hit industries. The overall outlook for 2021 taxable sales is hopeful.

Figure 6.1: Percent Change in Utah Taxable Sales by Component



e = estimate, f = forecast
Source: Utah State Tax Commission

Table 6.1: Utah Taxable Sales by Component

| Year | Millions of Dollars | | | | | Utah Taxable Sales by Component | | | | |
|-------|---------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|-----------|---------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|-----------|---------------------|
| | Retail Sales | Business Investment Purchases | Taxable Services | All Other | Total Taxable Sales | Retail Sales | Business Investment Purchases | Taxable Services | All Other | Total Taxable Sales |
| 2001 | \$15,664.1 | \$5,661.3 | \$9,371.8 | \$1,780.5 | \$32,477.6 | | | | | |
| 2002 | 16,351.6 | 5,168.2 | 9,348.6 | 1,552.2 | 32,420.5 | 4.4 | -8.7 | -0.2 | -12.8 | -0.2 |
| 2003 | 16,639.1 | 5,068.9 | 9,258.7 | 1,565.3 | 32,532.0 | 1.8 | -1.9 | -1.0 | 0.8 | 0.3 |
| 2004 | 18,028.2 | 5,934.8 | 9,918.9 | 1,529.1 | 35,411.0 | 8.3 | 17.1 | 7.1 | -2.3 | 8.8 |
| 2005 | 19,833.9 | 7,171.7 | 10,774.0 | 1,632.4 | 39,412.0 | 10.0 | 20.8 | 8.6 | 6.8 | 11.3 |
| 2006 | 22,334.1 | 8,741.9 | 11,972.8 | 1,915.5 | 44,964.4 | 12.6 | 21.9 | 11.1 | 17.3 | 14.1 |
| 2007 | 23,634.2 | 9,359.4 | 12,635.3 | 2,230.7 | 47,859.6 | 5.8 | 7.1 | 5.5 | 16.5 | 6.4 |
| 2008 | 22,656.9 | 8,767.7 | 12,459.5 | 1,944.6 | 45,828.6 | -4.1 | -6.3 | -1.4 | -12.8 | -4.2 |
| 2009 | 20,292.1 | 6,729.3 | 11,609.5 | 1,936.2 | 40,567.1 | -10.4 | -23.2 | -6.8 | -0.4 | -11.5 |
| 2010 | 20,535.6 | 7,204.1 | 11,976.6 | 1,689.7 | 41,405.9 | 1.2 | 7.1 | 3.2 | -12.7 | 2.1 |
| 2011 | 21,899.9 | 7,958.6 | 12,582.1 | 1,674.4 | 44,115.0 | 6.6 | 10.5 | 5.1 | -0.9 | 6.5 |
| 2012 | 23,678.0 | 8,751.9 | 13,411.4 | 1,685.4 | 47,526.8 | 8.1 | 10.0 | 6.6 | 0.7 | 7.7 |
| 2013 | 25,187.6 | 8,292.4 | 14,076.6 | 1,835.6 | 49,392.2 | 6.4 | -5.3 | 5.0 | 8.9 | 3.9 |
| 2014 | 26,459.1 | 8,725.8 | 14,993.6 | 1,529.9 | 51,708.4 | 5.0 | 5.2 | 6.5 | -16.7 | 4.7 |
| 2015 | 28,168.6 | 8,454.4 | 15,672.7 | 1,686.2 | 53,981.9 | 6.5 | -3.1 | 4.5 | 10.2 | 4.4 |
| 2016 | 29,721.2 | 8,337.3 | 16,461.2 | 1,923.0 | 56,442.7 | 5.5 | -1.4 | 5.0 | 14.0 | 4.6 |
| 2017 | 32,304.5 | 9,296.2 | 17,274.2 | 2,170.5 | 61,045.4 | 8.7 | 11.5 | 4.9 | 12.9 | 8.2 |
| 2018 | 34,219.6 | 10,236.5 | 18,115.3 | 2,392.1 | 64,963.4 | 5.9 | 10.1 | 4.9 | 10.2 | 6.4 |
| 2019 | 36,785.3 | 10,358.5 | 19,107.2 | 2,672.1 | 68,923.1 | 7.5 | 1.2 | 5.5 | 11.7 | 6.1 |
| 2020e | 41,662.6 | 11,112.6 | 17,618.8 | 2,500.2 | 72,894.2 | 13.3 | 7.3 | -7.8 | -6.4 | 5.8 |
| 2021f | 43,686.0 | 11,745.0 | 19,461.0 | 2,583.0 | 77,475.0 | 4.9 | 5.7 | 10.5 | 3.3 | 6.3 |

Note: The major components of taxable sales are composed of NAICS categories as follows: Retail Trade Sales: All retail categories in NAICS Codes 44-45; Business Investment Purchases: Agriculture Forestry Fishing & Hunting, Mining Quarrying & Oil & Gas Extraction, Construction, Manufacturing, Wholesale Trade, and Transportation & Warehousing; Taxable Services: Information, Finance & Insurance, Real Estate Rental & Leasing, Professional Scientific & Technical Services, Management of Companies & Enterprises, Administration & Support & Waste Management & Remediation Services, Educational Services, Health Care & Social Assistance, Arts Entertainment & Recreation, Accommodation, Food Services & Drinking Places, Other Services, and Utilities; All Other: composed of all other NAICS categories, as well as Private Motor Vehicle Sales, Special Event Sales, Nonclassifiable Sales, and Prior Period Payments & Refunds.

e = estimate, f = forecast
Source: Utah State Tax Commission

Table 6.2: Utah Taxable Sales by County

| County | Millions of Dollars | | | | | | Percent Change 2018-2019 | % of Total 2019 |
|----------------|---------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | | |
| Beaver | \$105.3 | \$108.5 | \$119.9 | \$99.6 | \$104.5 | \$114.8 | 9.9% | 0.2% |
| Box Elder | 566.4 | 641.0 | 707.1 | 769.9 | 791.1 | 828.5 | 4.7% | 1.2% |
| Cache | 1,512.7 | 1,638.4 | 1,721.6 | 1,874.9 | 1,955.0 | 2,090.9 | 7.0% | 3.0% |
| Carbon | 424.0 | 391.1 | 362.4 | 382.7 | 411.3 | 420.1 | 2.1% | 0.6% |
| Daggett | 16.6 | 18.4 | 16.5 | 19.7 | 21.2 | 21.6 | 2.1% | 0.0% |
| Davis | 4,554.2 | 4,902.9 | 5,132.1 | 5,483.5 | 5,703.9 | 6,028.6 | 5.7% | 8.7% |
| Duchesne | 895.1 | 442.8 | 372.9 | 478.9 | 531.1 | 537.2 | 1.2% | 0.8% |
| Emery | 138.9 | 127.8 | 136.5 | 129.1 | 153.5 | 154.0 | 0.3% | 0.2% |
| Garfield | 121.1 | 128.9 | 139.1 | 154.1 | 157.4 | 168.6 | 7.1% | 0.2% |
| Grand | 390.2 | 367.7 | 389.4 | 424.3 | 451.0 | 485.5 | 7.6% | 0.7% |
| Iron | 656.6 | 724.0 | 783.8 | 842.6 | 921.9 | 995.4 | 8.0% | 1.4% |
| Juab | 96.9 | 107.0 | 108.5 | 117.0 | 128.2 | 142.1 | 10.8% | 0.2% |
| Kane | 165.2 | 180.9 | 195.3 | 216.5 | 239.9 | 264.3 | 10.2% | 0.4% |
| Millard | 189.3 | 168.4 | 181.5 | 190.5 | 195.0 | 201.9 | 3.5% | 0.3% |
| Morgan | 93.4 | 104.6 | 107.0 | 120.1 | 122.5 | 139.9 | 14.2% | 0.2% |
| Piute | 10.0 | 9.9 | 9.1 | 9.6 | 11.0 | 14.3 | 30.6% | 0.0% |
| Rich | 19.7 | 36.1 | 40.0 | 47.1 | 54.3 | 62.7 | 15.4% | 0.1% |
| Salt Lake | 22,940.8 | 24,282.4 | 25,391.5 | 27,078.0 | 28,846.0 | 30,093.2 | 4.3% | 43.7% |
| San Juan | 184.5 | 150.7 | 156.3 | 157.8 | 189.3 | 198.5 | 4.9% | 0.3% |
| Sanpete | 228.2 | 237.9 | 246.1 | 272.9 | 285.3 | 305.1 | 7.0% | 0.4% |
| Sevier | 377.2 | 365.9 | 364.3 | 391.3 | 417.4 | 435.2 | 4.3% | 0.6% |
| Summit | 1,572.3 | 1,745.2 | 1,869.9 | 2,002.2 | 2,102.3 | 2,286.9 | 8.8% | 3.3% |
| Tooele | 633.8 | 702.3 | 694.2 | 766.9 | 799.2 | 895.3 | 12.0% | 1.3% |
| Uintah | 1,470.2 | 972.2 | 728.5 | 909.5 | 941.1 | 895.7 | -4.8% | 1.3% |
| Utah | 7,557.4 | 8,151.6 | 8,670.9 | 9,565.8 | 10,164.4 | 11,242.7 | 10.6% | 16.3% |
| Wasatch | 429.3 | 476.3 | 520.8 | 594.8 | 667.0 | 738.4 | 10.7% | 1.1% |
| Washington | 2,732.1 | 2,971.9 | 3,245.6 | 3,611.1 | 3,946.5 | 4,204.6 | 6.5% | 6.1% |
| Wayne | 39.8 | 43.6 | 47.8 | 55.1 | 59.6 | 63.1 | 5.9% | 0.1% |
| Weber | 3,719.1 | 3,924.2 | 4,117.4 | 4,385.9 | 4,654.4 | 4,923.3 | 5.8% | 7.1% |
| Indeterminate* | -132.0 | -140.6 | -133.3 | -106.1 | -61.7 | -29.2 | -52.6% | -0.0% |
| State of Utah | 51,708.4 | 53,981.9 | 56,442.7 | 61,045.4 | 64,963.4 | 68,923.1 | 6.1% | 100.0% |

*"Indeterminate" includes taxable sales and refunds where a county nexus could not be determined. These refunds exceeded sales each year, resulting in negative values for net taxable sales where no county was identified.

Source: Utah State Tax Commission

Tax Collections



Leslee Katayama, Utah State Tax Commission
Jacoba Larsen, Utah State Tax Commission

2020 OVERVIEW

Although Utah fared relatively well in comparison to other states in fiscal year (FY) 2020, tax collections declined 3.9% as events precipitated by the coronavirus pandemic negatively impacted revenues. However, most of the FY 2020 decline was not an actual decrease in revenues but a shift of revenues from FY 2020 into FY 2021 due to an extension of the income tax filing deadline from April 15, 2020 to July 15, 2020. This filing date change pushed approximately \$795 million in Education Fund revenues from FY 2020 into FY 2021. After correcting for income tax timing, tax collections would have grown 5.7% in FY 2020, continuing many years of uninterrupted growth.

Unrestricted revenues totaled \$7,918.5 million in FY 2020, exceeding the June 2020 forecast (adjusted for legislation) of \$7,810.8 million by \$107.7 million. Total General Fund revenues rose 7.4%, while Education Fund revenues fell 10.1% due to the income tax filing extension (6.1% growth after adjusting for the filing extension). Transportation Fund and mineral lease revenues decreased 1.0% and 24.3%, respectively.

General Fund

Despite the pandemic, the majority of General Fund revenue sources posted positive growth in FY 2020. Investment income was the exception, declining 12.4% as interest rates dropped to among the lowest ever seen. Unrestricted General Fund revenues totaled \$2,829.0 million in FY 2020, an increase of 7.4% compared with 3.7% growth in FY 2019. Unrestricted sales tax revenue grew 7.0% in FY 2020. Total sales tax, including earmarked revenue, increased 9.7% in FY 2020 due to a new 0.15% earmark for Medicaid expansion that took effect at the end of FY 2019 but largely impacted growth in FY 2020. Federal stimulus payments, extended unemployment benefits, pandemic-related stocking up, and new revenue from

marketplace facilitators were major factors in boosting sales tax collections. Sales tax earmarks, which have increased steadily since FY 2011 (when they were \$189.2 million), totaled \$815.0 million in FY 2020, an 18.0% increase over the prior year.

In FY 2020, revenue from beer, cigarette, and tobacco taxes grew 2.3%, liquor profits grew 3.1%, and unrestricted insurance premium tax collections grew 4.1%. FY 2020 mining severance tax revenue rose 7.2% on the heels of a 31.7% increase in FY 2019. Oil and gas severance tax collections rebounded 34.8% in FY 2020 after declining 16.9% in FY 2019.

Education Fund

Education Fund revenues fell 10.1% to \$4,415.4 million in FY 2020. Individual income taxes declined 7.7%, and corporate income tax collections fell 31.7% as individual and corporate tax payments were shifted from April 2020 to July 2020.

Were it not for the income tax filing extension, individual income taxes would have grown at a strong 9.3% in FY 2020, and corporate income taxes would have declined just over 20%. Although some of the corporate tax decline may be due to the impacts of the pandemic on corporate profits, much of the decline is the result of one-time repatriation revenues stemming from the federal Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017, which boosted FY 2019 corporate tax revenues.

Transportation Fund

Revenues in the Transportation Fund totaled \$614 million in FY 2020, a 1.0% decline compared to FY 2019. Motor fuel tax collections fell 5.5% in FY 2020 as fewer workers commuted to work and more people stayed home. Special fuel tax revenue, however, rose 7.8% in FY 2020. Other Transportation Fund revenue increased 3.4%.

2021 OUTLOOK

Utah tax collections are forecasted to increase 21.6% in FY 2021 (1.4% after correcting for the income tax timing shift). General Fund revenue is expected to increase by 3.4% (3.5% including earmarks). Buoyed by a relatively strong labor market and strong consumer spending, sales taxes are forecasted to rise 5.8%. Total sales tax, including earmarks, is forecasted to grow 5.4%. Transportation Fund revenues are expected to increase 4.1% in FY 2021 as people resume work commutes and travel. Total Education Fund revenues are expected to increase 36.3%, with individual income taxes jumping 39.6% and corporate franchise and income taxes increasing 11.4% as a result of the filing date extension. After correcting for the income tax timing shift, Education Fund revenues are forecasted to increase 0.2% in FY 2021. While solid wage and withholding growth are forecasted in FY 2021, final tax year 2020 income tax payments due in FY 2021 are estimated to be weaker than previous years.

Potential Risks to the Economy

While Utah is relatively well positioned to weather the storm caused by the coronavirus pandemic, there are developments at the national and international level which have the potential to weaken the economic picture. These risks include sharp increases in COVID-19 virus cases prompting individuals to stay home more, political gridlock in Washington, D.C. and failure to enact a second stimulus package, a correction in equities or asset values leading to a decline in business and consumer confidence, fiscal or monetary policy changes such as rising interest rates or tax policy changes, a decline in one or more international economies, political or military conflicts, geopolitical events, and a deterioration of U.S. labor markets.

Legislation and Court Actions

In addition, legislative changes or court decisions have the potential to impact tax collections. Senate Bill 168 in the 2019 General Session required marketplace facilitators that met certain criteria (over \$100,000 in gross collections and 200 separate transactions) to collect and remit sales and use tax on each sale the marketplace facilitator makes on its own behalf or that it makes or facilitates on behalf of a marketplace seller beginning October 1, 2019. This boosted sales tax revenues for FY 2020.

Also, amidst the coronavirus pandemic, the federal government extended the filing deadline for individual income and corporate franchise taxes from April 15, 2020, to July 15, 2020. Utah followed suit, pushing revenues into FY 2021 from FY 2020.

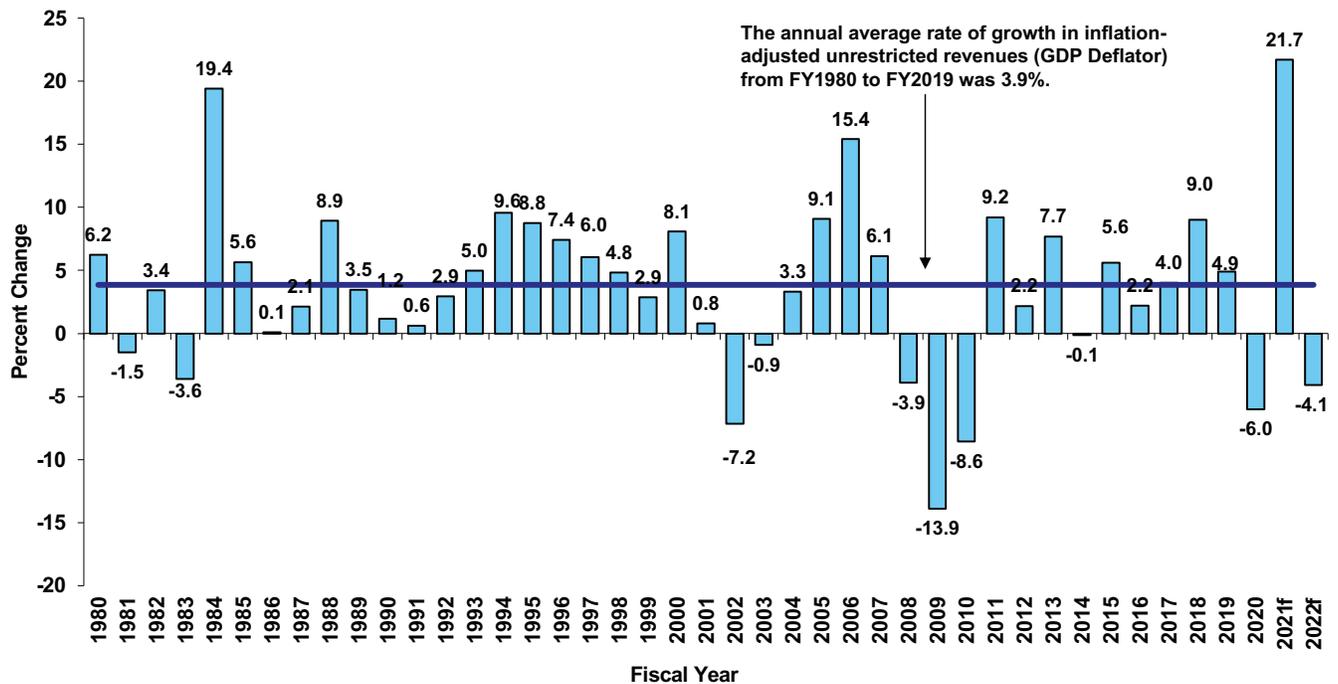
These or other actions have the potential to affect tax collections.

Summary

Actual FY 2020 tax collections declined due to the income tax filing extension from April 15 to July 15, which pushed approximately \$795 million in Education Fund revenues from FY 2020 into FY 2021. After correcting for income tax timing, Utah tax collections realized a solid 5.7% growth, even in the midst of a worldwide pandemic and recession. While Utah is well positioned for recovery and had a strong economy going into the pandemic, there remains a great deal of uncertainty and risk, particularly since the coronavirus pandemic is largely uncharted territory. We expect total tax collections to increase 21.6% percent in FY 2021. However, much of this is due to the aforementioned tax shift in individual income and corporate franchise taxes.

Figure 7.1: Unrestricted General and Education Fund Revenues

Inflation-Adjusted Annual Percentage Change

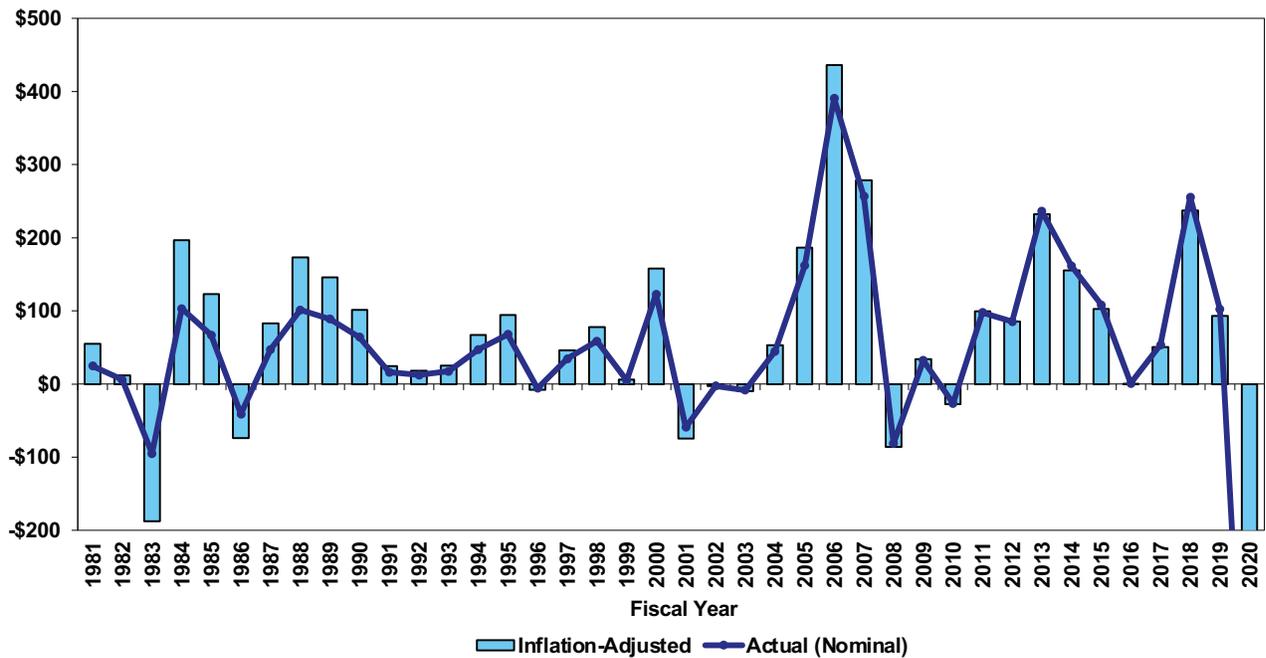


f = forecast

Source: Utah State Tax Commission

Figure 7.2: Actual and Inflation-Adjusted Unrestricted Revenues

Surplus/Deficit for the General and Education Fund (Millions of 2012 Dollars)

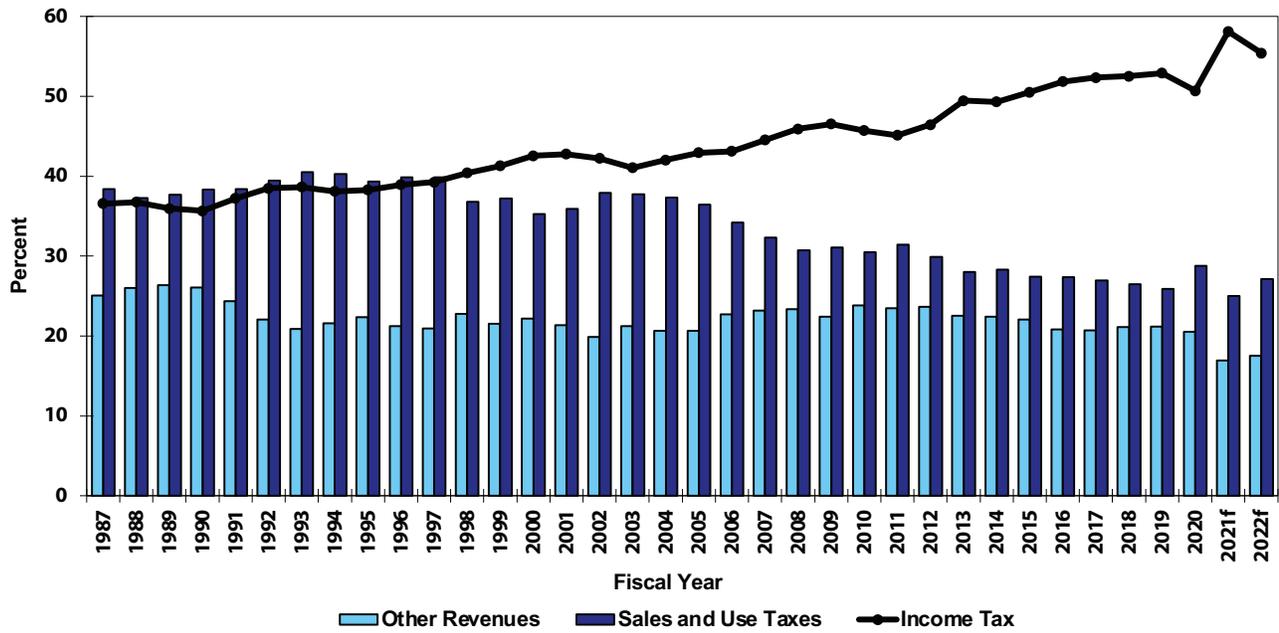


Note: Dollars amounts adjusted for inflation from nominal amounts using the GDP implicit price deflator.

Source: Governor's Office of Management and Budget

Figure 7.3: Sales and Use Taxes, Income Tax, and All Other Unrestricted Revenues

Percent of Total State Unrestricted Revenues



Note: Total State Unrestricted Revenues includes General Fund, Education Fund, and Transportation Fund revenues. Mineral lease revenues are not included. The "Other" category includes all other revenue sources in those funds except for Sales and Use and Income tax. f = forecast
 Source: Utah State Tax Commission and Governor's Office of Management and Budget

Table 7.1: Fiscal Year Revenue Collections
(Millions of Current Dollars)

| Revenue Source | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021f | 2022f |
|--------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|----------|
| Sales and Use Tax | \$1,634.5 | \$1,806.3 | \$1,857.8 | \$1,739.4 | \$1,547.5 | \$1,402.7 | \$1,601.4 | \$1,582.5 | \$1,615.9 | \$1,656.8 | \$1,715.0 | \$1,778.5 | 1,856.8 | 2018.7 | 2116.3 | 2,265.3 | 2,397.6 | 2,543.6 |
| Earmarked Sales and Use Tax | 42.0 | 100.2 | 250.0 | 325.3 | 276.3 | 301.0 | 189.2 | 332.1 | 422.1 | 452.5 | 495.8 | 543.1 | 585.4 | 643.5 | 690.6 | 815.0 | 847.7 | 891.4 |
| Total Sales and Use Tax | 1,676.5 | 1,906.4 | 2,107.8 | 2,064.7 | 1,823.8 | 1,703.7 | 1,790.6 | 1,914.6 | 2,038.0 | 2,109.3 | 2,210.7 | 2,321.6 | 2,442.1 | 2,662.3 | 2,806.9 | 3,080.3 | 3,245.4 | 3,434.9 |
| Cable/Satellite Excise Tax | 11.7 | 20.5 | 20.8 | 24.1 | 24.8 | 25.3 | 25.4 | 28.7 | 26.9 | 26.0 | 28.4 | 28.6 | 31.3 | 29.3 | 28.2 | 28.4 | 28.1 | 28.0 |
| Liquor Profits | 38.1 | 47.3 | 53.2 | 59.7 | 59.7 | 58.4 | 62.3 | 70.8 | 81.4 | 87.8 | 95.4 | 104.0 | 106.3 | 112.3 | 118.1 | 121.7 | 123.6 | 130.9 |
| Insurance Premiums | 67.4 | 71.4 | 71.8 | 77.2 | 83.0 | 80.0 | 75.9 | 84.4 | 89.6 | 91.2 | 92.4 | 111.7 | 122.0 | 133.6 | 136.6 | 142.2 | 148.1 | 155.5 |
| Beer, Cigarette, and Tobacco | 61.9 | 60.8 | 62.4 | 62.8 | 60.6 | 58.7 | 125.5 | 125.4 | 120.9 | 113.1 | 115.9 | 118.3 | 116.3 | 112.1 | 106.0 | 108.5 | 106.7 | 105.4 |
| Oil and Gas Severance Tax | 53.5 | 71.5 | 65.4 | 65.5 | 71.0 | 56.2 | 59.9 | 65.5 | 53.2 | 89.2 | 69.7 | 20.8 | 9.3 | 17.4 | 14.5 | 19.5 | 10.8 | 12.7 |
| Mining Severance Tax | 11.4 | 17.0 | 23.6 | 26.5 | 14.6 | 20.9 | 27.1 | 25.4 | 16.9 | 15.9 | 16.3 | 7.0 | 6.8 | 7.6 | 10.0 | 10.8 | 9.1 | 10.7 |
| Inheritance Tax | 3.0 | 7.4 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Investment Income | 13.6 | 40.0 | 83.5 | 62.8 | 25.1 | 5.3 | 2.4 | 5.6 | 6.0 | 5.0 | 6.6 | 7.9 | 14.3 | 22.2 | 34.8 | 30.5 | 14.0 | 12.9 |
| General Fund Other | 46.4 | 50.8 | 58.0 | 53.4 | 54.4 | 80.3 | 72.3 | 95.9 | 80.4 | 81.8 | 90.9 | 69.8 | 83.8 | 91.4 | 75.4 | 108.0 | 92.7 | 93.6 |
| Property and Energy Credit | -5.9 | -5.6 | -6.2 | -6.4 | -6.2 | -6.4 | -6.0 | -6.8 | -6.3 | -6.0 | -5.4 | -6.0 | -5.6 | -5.6 | -5.8 | -5.9 | -6.0 | -6.0 |
| General Fund Total | 1,935.4 | 2,187.5 | 2,290.9 | 2,165.1 | 1,934.6 | 1,781.4 | 2,046.3 | 2,077.5 | 2,084.9 | 2,160.8 | 2,225.2 | 2,240.7 | 2,341.3 | 2,539.1 | 2,634.2 | 2,829.0 | 2,924.7 | 3,087.5 |
| GF & Earmarks Total | 1,977.4 | 2,287.6 | 2,540.9 | 2,490.4 | 2,210.9 | 2,082.4 | 2,235.4 | 2,409.6 | 2,507.0 | 2,613.3 | 2,721.0 | 2,783.8 | 2,926.7 | 3,182.6 | 3,324.8 | 3,644.0 | 3,772.4 | 3,978.9 |
| Individual Income Tax | 1,926.6 | 2,277.6 | 2,561.4 | 2,598.8 | 2,319.6 | 2,104.6 | 2,298.2 | 2,459.4 | 2,852.0 | 2,889.8 | 3,157.7 | 3,370.3 | 3,609.5 | 3,999.0 | 4,320.0 | 3,985.4 | 5,562.1 | 5,193.9 |
| Corporate Taxes | 204.2 | 366.6 | 414.1 | 405.1 | 255.4 | 258.4 | 260.7 | 268.9 | 338.2 | 313.5 | 373.9 | 338.3 | 328.5 | 447.9 | 520.9 | 355.9 | 396.4 | 371.4 |
| Mineral Production Withholding | 16.7 | 22.7 | 23.1 | 23.8 | 32.5 | 24.6 | 26.7 | 28.3 | 26.1 | 32.4 | 27.1 | 15.6 | 15.1 | 21.6 | 28.8 | 26.0 | 22.2 | 22.8 |
| Education Fund Other | 0.0 | 9.8 | 18.2 | 20.1 | 19.3 | 24.6 | 26.6 | 25.2 | 27.8 | 23.2 | 21.5 | 25.4 | 27.1 | 30.9 | 39.0 | 48.0 | 35.4 | 30.1 |
| Education Fund Total | 2,147.6 | 2,676.8 | 3,016.8 | 3,047.8 | 2,626.8 | 2,412.2 | 2,612.2 | 2,781.9 | 3,244.1 | 3,258.9 | 3,580.2 | 3,749.6 | 3,980.1 | 4,499.4 | 4,908.7 | 4,415.4 | 6,016.2 | 5,618.2 |
| GF/EF Total | 4,083.0 | 4,864.2 | 5,307.7 | 5,212.9 | 4,561.4 | 4,193.6 | 4,658.5 | 4,859.3 | 5,329.0 | 5,419.7 | 5,805.4 | 5,990.3 | 6,321.4 | 7,038.5 | 7,543.0 | 7,244.4 | 8,940.8 | 8,705.7 |
| GF/EF & Earmarks Total | 4,125.0 | 4,964.4 | 5,557.7 | 5,538.2 | 4,837.7 | 4,494.6 | 4,847.7 | 5,191.4 | 5,751.1 | 5,872.2 | 6,301.2 | 6,533.4 | 6,906.8 | 7,682.1 | 8,233.6 | 8,059.4 | 9,788.6 | 9,597.0 |
| Motor Fuel Tax | 241.5 | 240.4 | 254.7 | 250.7 | 235.5 | 243.3 | 252.5 | 253.0 | 256.9 | 256.8 | 261.7 | 305.2 | 348.8 | 354.0 | 371.6 | 351.0 | 367.9 | 387.0 |
| Special Fuel Tax | 93.8 | 101.1 | 111.1 | 113.0 | 101.2 | 94.4 | 102.2 | 104.1 | 101.4 | 101.7 | 100.1 | 115.5 | 134.9 | 134.9 | 142.3 | 153.4 | 159.6 | 164.3 |
| Other | 70.0 | 76.6 | 78.8 | 82.4 | 85.4 | 73.6 | 80.7 | 79.2 | 81.2 | 82.0 | 85.1 | 89.7 | 89.8 | 95.5 | 106.0 | 109.6 | 112.0 | 116.6 |
| Transportation Fund Total | 405.3 | 418.1 | 444.6 | 446.0 | 422.1 | 411.4 | 435.4 | 436.2 | 439.4 | 440.5 | 446.9 | 510.5 | 573.5 | 584.4 | 619.9 | 614.0 | 639.5 | 667.8 |
| Mineral Lease Payments | 92.0 | 170.0 | 160.9 | 150.3 | 189.1 | 147.2 | 152.8 | 194.0 | 136.9 | 167.6 | 141.7 | 71.4 | 75.3 | 78.8 | 79.5 | 60.2 | 47.0 | 50.4 |
| TOTAL | 4,580.3 | 5,452.4 | 5,913.2 | 5,809.2 | 5,172.7 | 4,752.2 | 5,246.7 | 5,489.5 | 5,905.3 | 6,027.8 | 6,394.1 | 6,572.2 | 6,970.2 | 7,701.8 | 8,242.4 | 7,918.5 | 9,627.3 | 9,423.9 |
| TOTAL & Earmarks | 4,622.3 | 5,552.6 | 6,163.2 | 6,134.6 | 5,449.0 | 5,053.2 | 5,435.9 | 5,821.6 | 6,327.4 | 6,480.3 | 6,889.8 | 7,115.3 | 7,555.6 | 8,345.3 | 8,933.0 | 8,733.5 | 10,475.0 | 10,315.3 |

Note: GF = General Fund; EF = Education Fund; f = forecast
Source: Utah State Tax Commission & Governor's Office of Management and Budget

Table 7.2: Fiscal Year Revenue Collections
(Annual Percent Change)

| Revenue Source | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021f | 2022f |
|--------------------------------|-----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Sales and Use Tax | 10.5% | 2.9% | -6.4% | -11.0% | -9.4% | 14.2% | -1.2% | 2.1% | 2.5% | 3.5% | 3.7% | 4.4% | 8.7% | 4.8% | 7.0% | 5.8% | 6.1% |
| Earmarked Sales and Use Tax | 138.5% | 149.6% | 30.1% | -15.1% | 8.9% | -37.2% | 75.6% | 27.1% | 7.2% | 9.6% | 9.5% | 7.8% | 9.9% | 7.3% | 18.0% | 4.0% | 5.1% |
| Total Sales and Use Tax | 13.7% | 10.6% | -2.0% | -11.7% | -6.6% | 5.1% | 6.9% | 6.4% | 3.5% | 4.8% | 5.0% | 5.2% | 9.0% | 5.4% | 9.7% | 5.4% | 5.8% |
| Cable/Satellite Excise Tax | 75.8% | 1.7% | 15.5% | 3.0% | 2.0% | 0.3% | 13.0% | -6.1% | -3.5% | 9.5% | 0.6% | 9.4% | -6.3% | -3.7% | 0.5% | -1.1% | -0.2% |
| Liquor Profits | 24.2% | 12.5% | 7.6% | -0.0% | -2.2% | 6.8% | 13.6% | 14.9% | 7.9% | 8.7% | 9.0% | 2.2% | 5.6% | 5.2% | 3.1% | 1.6% | 5.9% |
| Insurance Premiums | 6.0% | 0.5% | 7.6% | 7.5% | -3.6% | -5.2% | 11.2% | 6.1% | 1.8% | 1.3% | 20.9% | 9.3% | 9.5% | 2.3% | 4.1% | 4.2% | 5.0% |
| Beer, Cigarette, and Tobacco | -1.8% | 2.6% | 0.7% | -3.6% | -3.1% | 113.8% | -0.1% | -3.6% | -6.4% | 2.5% | 2.1% | -1.7% | -3.5% | -5.4% | 2.3% | -1.7% | -1.2% |
| Oil and Gas Severance Tax | 33.7% | -8.5% | 0.1% | 8.4% | -20.8% | 6.5% | 9.5% | -18.9% | 67.7% | -21.8% | -70.2% | -55.2% | 87.4% | -16.9% | 34.8% | -44.6% | 17.4% |
| Mining Severance Tax | 48.9% | 38.5% | 12.5% | -45.1% | 43.2% | 30.0% | -6.3% | -33.3% | -6.4% | 3.1% | -57.3% | -1.9% | 11.3% | 31.7% | 7.2% | -15.8% | 18.3% |
| Inheritance Tax | 152.3% | -93.3% | -80.9% | 236.7% | -81.1% | 113.8% | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Investment Income | 194.1% | 108.7% | -24.8% | -60.1% | -78.8% | -55.0% | 135.2% | 6.8% | -16.3% | 30.4% | 21.0% | 80.3% | 55.0% | 56.9% | -12.4% | -54.1% | -7.4% |
| General Fund Other | 9.5% | 14.3% | -8.0% | 1.8% | 47.6% | -9.9% | 32.7% | -16.1% | 1.7% | 11.1% | -23.2% | 20.0% | 9.1% | -17.5% | 43.2% | -14.2% | 1.0% |
| Property and Energy Credit | -5.7% | 9.9% | 3.8% | -2.6% | 2.4% | -6.4% | 13.8% | -7.7% | -5.0% | -9.2% | 10.2% | -6.4% | 0.9% | 3.1% | 0.8% | 1.9% | 0.0% |
| General Fund Total | 13.0% | 4.7% | -5.5% | -10.6% | -7.9% | 14.9% | 1.5% | 0.4% | 3.6% | 3.0% | 0.7% | 4.5% | 8.4% | 3.7% | 7.4% | 3.4% | 5.6% |
| GF & Earmarks Total | 15.7% | 11.1% | -2.0% | -11.2% | -5.8% | 7.3% | 7.8% | 4.0% | 4.2% | 4.1% | 2.3% | 5.1% | 8.7% | 4.5% | 9.6% | 3.5% | 5.5% |
| Individual Income Tax | 18.2% | 12.5% | 1.5% | -10.7% | -9.3% | 9.2% | 7.0% | 16.0% | 1.3% | 9.3% | 6.7% | 7.1% | 10.8% | 8.0% | -7.7% | 39.6% | -6.6% |
| Corporate Taxes | 79.6% | 13.0% | -2.2% | -36.9% | 1.2% | 0.9% | 3.1% | 25.8% | -7.3% | 19.3% | -9.5% | -2.9% | 36.4% | 16.3% | -31.7% | 11.4% | -6.3% |
| Mineral Production Withholding | 35.8% | 1.4% | 3.4% | 36.3% | -24.4% | 8.7% | 6.2% | -8.0% | 24.1% | -16.1% | -42.6% | -3.0% | 42.7% | 33.3% | -9.5% | -14.7% | 2.6% |
| Education Fund Other | 23,989.4% | 85.9% | 10.4% | -3.8% | 27.4% | 8.1% | -5.4% | 10.4% | -16.6% | -7.4% | 18.0% | 6.8% | 14.2% | 26.2% | 23.1% | -26.3% | -15.0% |
| Education Fund Total | 24.6% | 12.7% | 1.0% | -13.8% | -8.2% | 8.3% | 6.5% | 16.6% | 0.5% | 9.9% | 4.7% | 6.1% | 13.0% | 9.1% | -10.1% | 36.3% | -6.6% |
| GF/EF Total | 19.1% | 9.1% | -1.8% | -12.5% | -8.1% | 11.1% | 4.3% | 9.7% | 1.7% | 7.1% | 3.2% | 5.5% | 11.3% | 7.2% | -4.0% | 23.4% | -2.6% |
| GF/EF & Earmarks Total | 20.3% | 12.0% | -0.4% | -12.6% | -7.1% | 7.9% | 7.1% | 10.8% | 2.1% | 7.3% | 3.7% | 5.7% | 11.2% | 7.2% | -2.1% | 21.5% | -2.0% |
| Motor Fuel Tax | -0.4% | 5.9% | -1.6% | -6.1% | 3.3% | 3.8% | 0.2% | 1.5% | -0.0% | 1.9% | 16.6% | 14.3% | 1.5% | 5.0% | -5.5% | 4.8% | 5.2% |
| Special Fuel Tax | 7.7% | 9.9% | 1.7% | -10.4% | -6.7% | 8.2% | 1.9% | -2.6% | 0.3% | -1.6% | 15.4% | 16.8% | -0.0% | 5.5% | 7.8% | 4.0% | 3.0% |
| Other | 9.5% | 2.8% | 4.6% | 3.7% | -13.8% | 9.6% | -1.9% | 2.5% | 1.1% | 3.7% | 5.4% | 0.1% | 6.4% | 10.9% | 3.4% | 2.2% | 4.1% |
| Transportation Fund Total | 3.2% | 6.3% | 0.3% | -5.4% | -2.5% | 5.8% | 0.2% | 0.7% | 0.3% | 1.5% | 14.2% | 12.3% | 1.9% | 6.1% | -1.0% | 4.1% | 4.4% |
| Mineral Lease Payments | 84.8% | -5.4% | -6.5% | 25.8% | -22.2% | 3.8% | 27.0% | -29.4% | 22.4% | -15.4% | -49.6% | 5.4% | 4.7% | 0.8% | -24.3% | -21.8% | 7.2% |
| TOTAL | 19.0% | 8.5% | -1.8% | -11.0% | -8.1% | 10.4% | 4.6% | 7.6% | 2.1% | 6.1% | 2.8% | 6.1% | 10.5% | 7.0% | -3.9% | 21.6% | -2.1% |
| TOTAL & Earmarks | 20.1% | 11.0% | -0.5% | -11.2% | -7.3% | 7.6% | 7.1% | 8.7% | 2.4% | 6.3% | 3.3% | 6.2% | 10.5% | 7.0% | -2.2% | 19.9% | -1.5% |

Note: GF = General Fund; EF = Education Fund; f = forecast

Source: Utah State Tax Commission and Governor's Office of Management and Budget

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2019 OVERVIEW

Utah's total merchandise export value continued the upward trend we have seen since 2017. Total export value in 2019 grew by 20.5% over 2018, to a total of \$17.3 billion dollars. In doing so, Utah bucked the overall trend in US merchandise exports, which were down in 2019 by 1.4% over 2018. In fact, Utah's export growth rate was the second highest in the nation, behind only New Mexico, and Utah was one of only a handful of states to achieve double digit growth in 2019. As might be expected then, relative to the export performance of other states, Utah made significant gains, rising from 27th in 2018 (29th in 2017) to become the 25th largest exporting state in the nation in terms of overall merchandise export value.

The Salt Lake City Metropolitan area continues to comprise the majority of exports in Utah, generating 75.6% of the state's exports. This dominance was extended in 2019. In value terms, Salt Lake City Metropolitan area exports totaled \$13.3 billion dollars, representing growth of 37.1% from 2018's total of \$9.7 billion. By contrast, exports from the Provo area were stagnant, with in 2019's export value roughly matching 2018's total at just under \$1.8 billion dollars. Given the strong growth Salt Lake City's exports, the Provo region's share of state exports dropped to 10.3%. Similarly, the Ogden area saw a 4.4% decrease in exports from \$1.8 billion dollars down to \$1.7 billion dollars (approximately 9.9% of the Utah total). The Logan area did see modest growth in exports, from \$573 million dollars in 2018 to \$592 million dollars in 2019 (an increase of 3.4%, and 3.4% of Utah's total exports).

Turning to the industrial composition of Utah's exports, as expected primary metals remains Utah's single largest export category by a very large margin, with a total export value in 2019 of \$9.1 billion. This represents an increase of 41.8% over 2018, and a continuation of the growth of the year before. Primary metals currently comprise 52.5% of

Utah's exports, and growth in this sector accounts for the majority of Utah's total export growth in 2019, an increase in the state's export reliance on this sector from 2018. Other significant export sectors in 2019 include computers and electronics (\$1.5 billion, 8.5% of total exports), chemicals (\$1.3 billion, 7.5% of total exports), transportation equipment (\$1.1 billion, 6.1%), and food products (\$975 million, 5.6% of total exports).

2019 saw a 5.6% decline in exports of computers and electronics (an \$87 million decrease). Exports of chemicals increased by 5.1% (\$62.7 million). Transportation equipment grew to become third largest export sector, a rank held by food products in 2018. Exports of petroleum and coal products increased by over 40% (\$2 million) in 2019, while exports of oil and gas by contrast dropped by nearly 60% (\$2.9 million). Other notable changes in 2019 include an increase of 34.3% (\$39.7 million) in agricultural product exports and a 47.6% (\$7 million) rise in apparel exports.

The United Kingdom remains the largest consumer of Utah's exports, with 2019 export values at \$8.8 billion, making up 50.5% of Utah's total exports. In second place is Canada with 2019 export values at \$1.4 billion, making up only 8% of Utah's total exports. Japan comes third with \$839 million and 4.8% of the total. Mexico follows closely behind Japan with \$762 million and 4.4% of the total, with Taiwan next with \$639.5 million (3.7% of the total).

The regional pattern of exports exhibited significant changes relative to 2018. There was substantial growth in exports from Utah to the United Kingdom, up from \$5.1 billion to \$8.8 billion in 2019, a rise of 71%. The vast majority of this increase was in primary metals. Exports to Switzerland grew from \$165 million to \$402.9 million, a rise of 144.2%, moving from being Utah's 15th largest export market to 9th. Exports to Jordan grew from \$1.5 million in 2018 to \$50.2 million in

2019, but this does not represent a new market development opportunity. Rather, the detailed Census data indicates that it represents the export of donated articles for relief operations. By contrast, there was a dramatic decline in exports from Utah to Hong Kong (down 80.4%), which dropped from being Utah's 4th largest export market to 15th. Exports to China, Utah's 6th largest export market and one of its most important for agricultural products, were essentially static, after falling dramatically last year.

2020 OUTLOOK

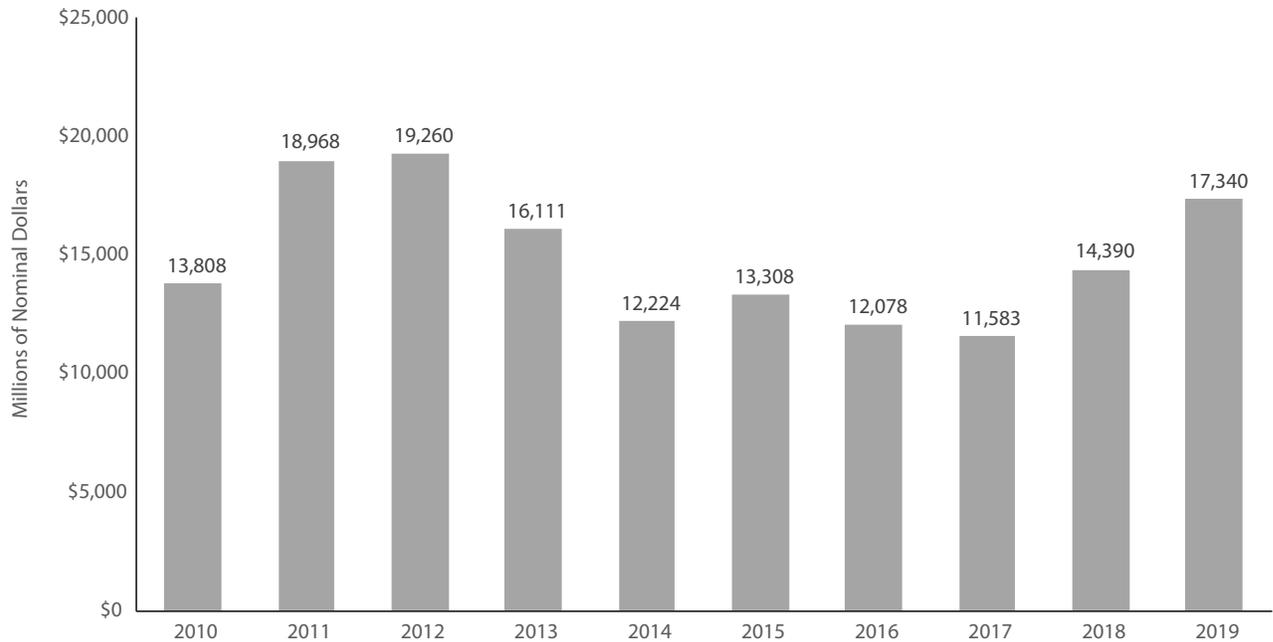
As we noted in last year's report, Utah has benefited greatly from international trade and open markets in terms of job creation over the last decade, and the current anti-trade sentiment the US puts those gains in jeopardy.

The recent US trend, exemplified by the withdrawal from the Trans-Pacific Partnership and on-going trade disputes with China, Canada and the EU is an exception to global trends, an exception with serious consequences for the US, global and Utah economies. The US, traditionally a leader in the push for more open trade, has been left largely on the sidelines as China and Europe have greatly expanded their influence. This represents both an opportunity lost and a challenge for the US to regain its former authority.

The ongoing trade dispute with China remains particularly problematic. Utah's exports to China and Hong Kong (much of which is ultimately directed to the mainland) have fallen by nearly 70% since 2017, a loss of \$1.6 billion in export value over that period. This is particularly concerning given that China has been a high growth export market, and also one to which Utah's exports have been relatively diverse along the sectoral dimension. The damage to Utah's agricultural exports has been substantial.

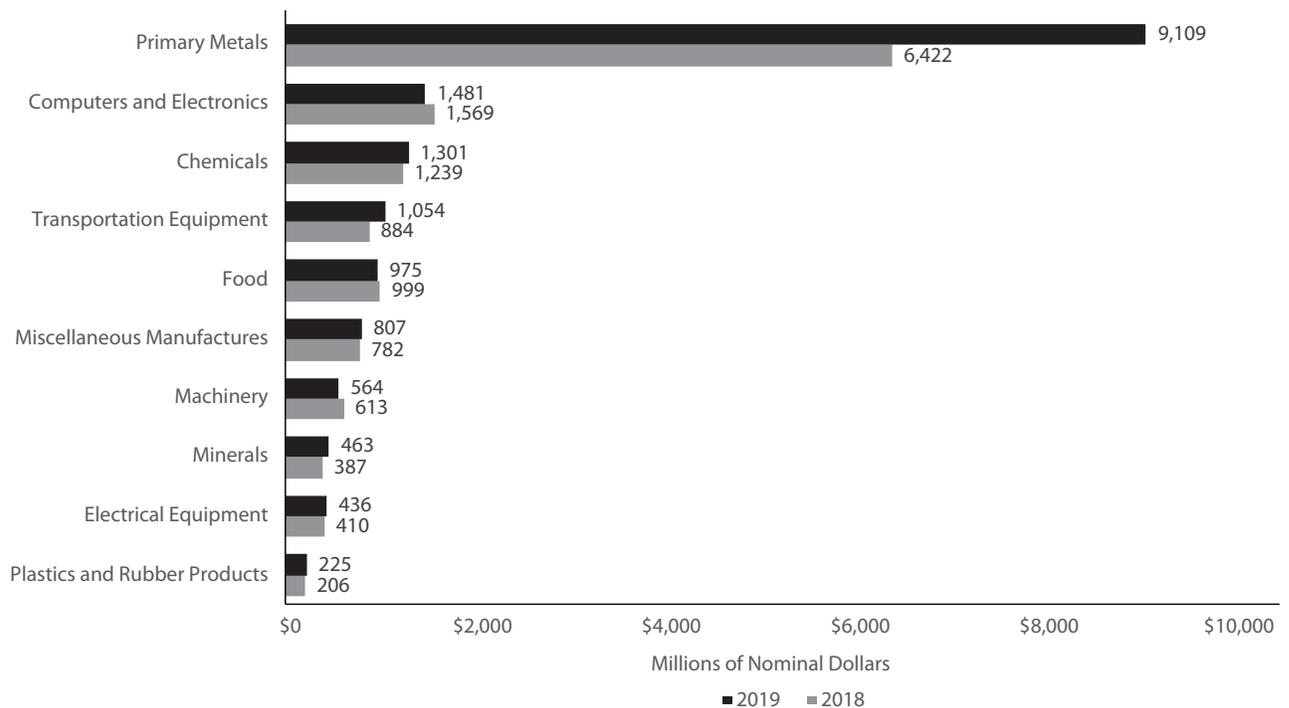
COVID-19 has exacerbated an already precarious position. We don't yet know the full impact the pandemic will have on trade, but it may be substantial. The WTO has projected that global trade will decline by up to 32% as a result of COVID-19, and early US figures are not encouraging. US merchandise exports, already down in 2019 due to rising trade tensions, fell 10% for the first 4 months of 2020, and 30% in April (year on year). The early Utah figures suggest that it has so far managed to avoid such a dramatic downturn (like in many other measures), in large part because of its heavy reliance on primary metal exports, which are somewhat countercyclical, but significant uncertainty remains.

Figure 8.1: Utah Merchandise Exports



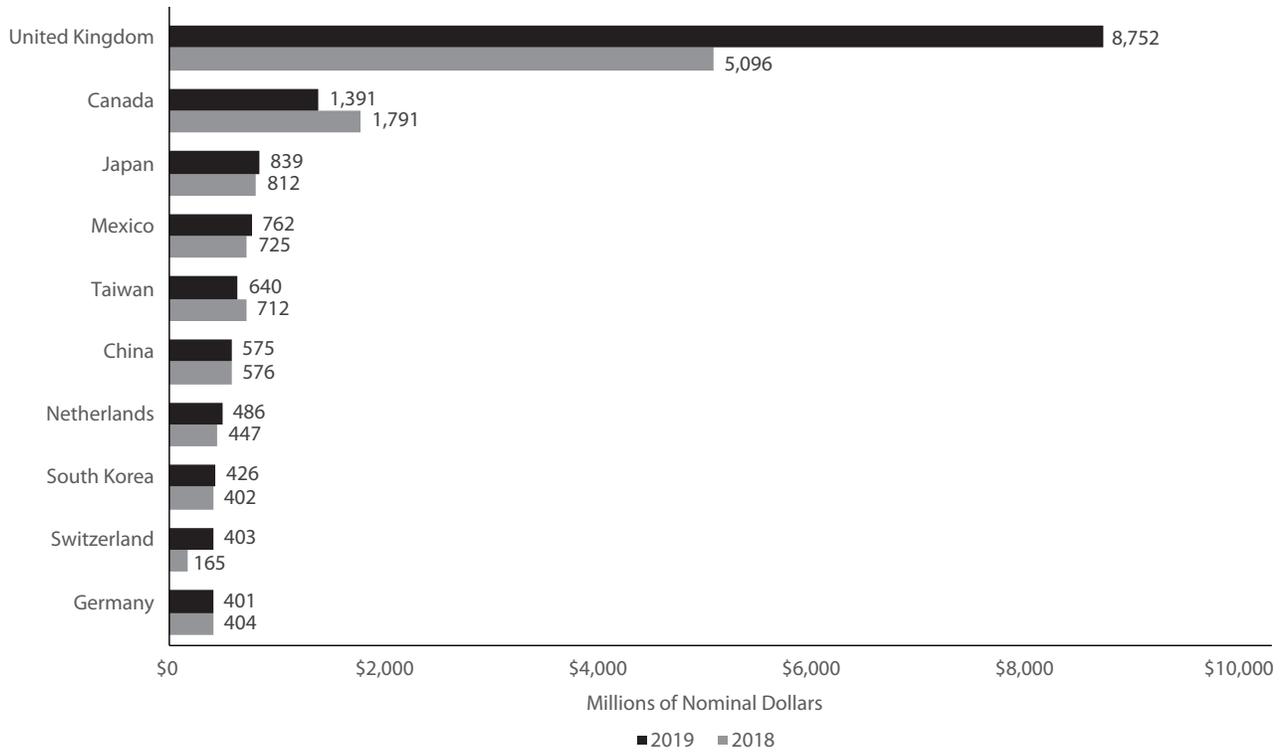
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, USA Trade Online

Figure 8.2: Utah Merchandise Exports of Top Ten Export Industries



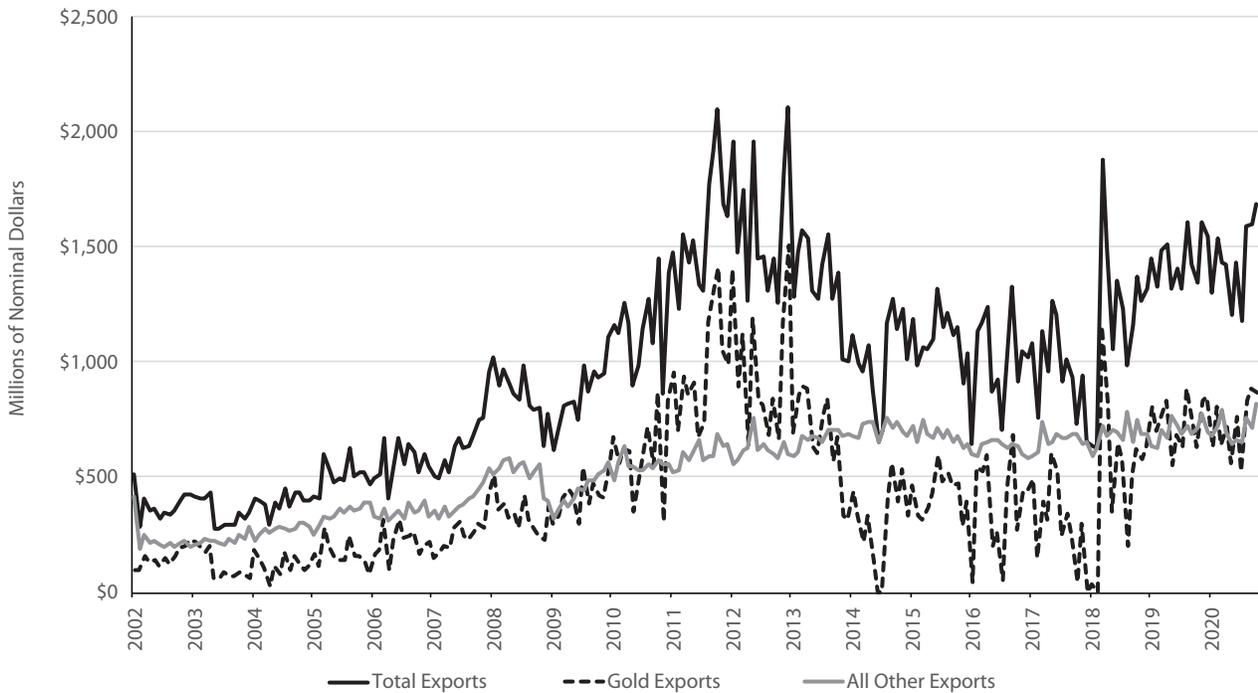
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, USA Trade Online

Figure 8.3: Utah Merchandise Exports to Top Ten Purchasing Countries



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, USA Trade Online

Figure 8.4: Utah Monthly Exports: With and Without Gold



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, USA Trade Online

Table 8.1: U.S. Merchandise Exports by State

| Rank | Geography | Millions of Current Dollars | | | | | | Percent Change 2018-2019 | 2019 Share |
|------|------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------------------|---------------|
| | | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | | |
| | United States | \$1,621,874 | \$1,503,101 | \$1,451,011 | \$1,546,273 | \$1,665,992 | \$1,643,160 | -1.4% | 100% |
| 23 | Alabama | 19,450.4 | 19,328.2 | 20,422.1 | 21,786.3 | 21,416.7 | 20,799.8 | -2.9% | 1.3% |
| 40 | Alaska | 5,111.2 | 4,619.7 | 4,347.5 | 4,942.5 | 4,840.5 | 4,990.1 | 3.1% | 0.3% |
| 19 | Arizona | 21,247.3 | 22,655.4 | 22,016.2 | 20,916.9 | 22,508.7 | 24,669.0 | 9.6% | 1.5% |
| 36 | Arkansas | 6,866.2 | 5,869.5 | 5,707.5 | 6,234.4 | 6,447.0 | 6,231.6 | -3.3% | 0.4% |
| 2 | California | 173,868.6 | 165,379.6 | 163,512.8 | 172,012.4 | 178,181.1 | 174,026.0 | -2.3% | 10.6% |
| 33 | Colorado | 8,363.7 | 7,950.3 | 7,580.3 | 8,054.1 | 8,328.8 | 8,097.3 | -2.8% | 0.5% |
| 26 | Connecticut | 15,962.8 | 15,242.4 | 14,394.2 | 14,783.7 | 17,403.4 | 16,242.5 | -6.7% | 1.0% |
| 42 | Delaware | 5,267.4 | 5,407.8 | 4,532.4 | 4,565.6 | 4,713.6 | 4,407.2 | -6.5% | 0.3% |
| 43 | Dist of Columbia | 940.2 | 1,088.1 | 1,330.7 | 1,483.1 | 2,724.6 | 3,690.0 | 35.4% | 0.2% |
| 7 | Florida | 58,438.8 | 53,899.6 | 52,049.4 | 54,914.3 | 57,236.6 | 55,995.4 | -2.2% | 3.4% |
| 12 | Georgia | 39,412.7 | 38,595.3 | 35,644.3 | 37,223.8 | 40,613.3 | 41,252.4 | 1.6% | 2.5% |
| 51 | Hawaii | 1,447.5 | 1,896.4 | 795.5 | 952.4 | 659.8 | 453.8 | -31.2% | 0.0% |
| 44 | Idaho | 5,137.8 | 4,294.8 | 4,876.8 | 3,864.1 | 4,021.7 | 3,433.9 | -14.6% | 0.2% |
| 6 | Illinois | 68,394.0 | 63,401.9 | 59,757.9 | 65,187.0 | 65,491.4 | 59,723.5 | -8.8% | 3.6% |
| 13 | Indiana | 35,589.1 | 33,818.8 | 34,655.0 | 37,737.1 | 39,330.3 | 39,282.7 | -0.1% | 2.4% |
| 28 | Iowa | 15,111.5 | 13,233.6 | 12,115.4 | 13,399.0 | 14,377.1 | 13,221.3 | -8.0% | 0.8% |
| 31 | Kansas | 12,021.9 | 10,690.2 | 10,181.4 | 11,243.5 | 11,586.7 | 11,658.5 | 0.6% | 0.7% |
| 16 | Kentucky | 27,757.4 | 27,643.9 | 29,199.2 | 30,857.3 | 31,809.8 | 32,991.4 | 3.7% | 2.0% |
| 4 | Louisiana | 64,770.1 | 48,685.9 | 48,418.8 | 57,005.3 | 67,297.1 | 63,700.0 | -5.3% | 3.9% |
| 46 | Maine | 2,811.1 | 2,763.0 | 2,875.3 | 2,711.9 | 2,836.6 | 2,723.7 | -4.0% | 0.2% |
| 29 | Maryland | 12,228.3 | 10,051.8 | 9,658.2 | 9,317.5 | 12,102.3 | 13,054.6 | 7.9% | 0.8% |
| 18 | Massachusetts | 27,384.2 | 25,290.1 | 25,891.7 | 27,565.8 | 27,158.0 | 26,130.4 | -3.8% | 1.6% |
| 8 | Michigan | 57,573.1 | 53,954.0 | 54,713.5 | 59,870.4 | 58,034.8 | 55,802.1 | -3.8% | 3.4% |
| 21 | Minnesota | 21,397.6 | 20,016.2 | 19,202.4 | 20,691.9 | 22,677.0 | 22,188.2 | -2.2% | 1.4% |
| 30 | Mississippi | 11,484.9 | 10,848.4 | 10,494.7 | 10,994.6 | 11,630.2 | 11,859.3 | 2.0% | 0.7% |
| 27 | Missouri | 14,189.6 | 13,647.8 | 13,934.6 | 14,206.2 | 14,530.5 | 13,405.7 | -7.7% | 0.8% |
| 48 | Montana | 1,544.9 | 1,404.1 | 1,360.1 | 1,616.0 | 1,666.4 | 1,684.8 | 1.1% | 0.1% |
| 34 | Nebraska | 7,889.7 | 6,663.4 | 6,380.4 | 7,206.4 | 7,952.2 | 7,453.4 | -6.3% | 0.5% |
| 32 | Nevada | 7,691.7 | 8,666.5 | 9,763.2 | 12,162.5 | 11,094.3 | 8,976.1 | -19.1% | 0.5% |
| 39 | New Hampshire | 4,233.2 | 4,001.3 | 4,143.0 | 5,147.9 | 5,306.1 | 5,828.6 | 9.8% | 0.4% |
| 14 | New Jersey | 36,587.0 | 32,063.6 | 31,222.8 | 34,486.3 | 35,354.2 | 35,674.9 | 0.9% | 2.2% |
| 41 | New Mexico | 3,801.6 | 3,781.3 | 3,631.6 | 3,609.6 | 3,656.8 | 4,679.2 | 28.0% | 0.3% |
| 3 | New York | 88,834.3 | 83,134.5 | 76,720.2 | 77,914.6 | 84,683.2 | 75,653.3 | -10.7% | 4.6% |
| 15 | North Carolina | 31,420.0 | 30,201.8 | 30,161.3 | 32,622.5 | 32,761.5 | 34,335.9 | 4.8% | 2.1% |
| 35 | North Dakota | 5,513.1 | 4,026.8 | 5,313.3 | 5,835.5 | 7,894.1 | 6,977.0 | -11.6% | 0.4% |
| 9 | Ohio | 52,641.4 | 51,156.6 | 49,298.8 | 50,102.8 | 54,403.8 | 53,229.3 | -2.2% | 3.2% |
| 37 | Oklahoma | 6,308.3 | 5,250.7 | 5,047.9 | 5,364.4 | 6,108.4 | 6,142.6 | 0.6% | 0.4% |
| 20 | Oregon | 20,888.8 | 20,085.7 | 21,752.6 | 21,895.2 | 22,334.8 | 23,599.2 | 5.7% | 1.4% |
| 10 | Pennsylvania | 40,410.8 | 39,437.3 | 36,484.4 | 38,701.9 | 41,192.6 | 42,722.4 | 3.7% | 2.6% |
| 47 | Rhode Island | 2,388.5 | 2,132.7 | 2,277.8 | 2,391.7 | 2,406.6 | 2,675.4 | 11.2% | 0.2% |
| 11 | South Carolina | 29,773.0 | 30,988.7 | 31,321.9 | 32,199.1 | 34,628.6 | 41,462.4 | 19.7% | 2.5% |
| 50 | South Dakota | 1,577.6 | 1,420.0 | 1,223.4 | 1,359.7 | 1,436.7 | 1,357.0 | -5.5% | 0.1% |
| 17 | Tennessee | 33,250.9 | 32,587.8 | 31,432.7 | 33,246.1 | 32,710.5 | 31,076.4 | -5.0% | 1.9% |
| 1 | Texas | 285,559.3 | 248,605.7 | 231,106.7 | 264,541.4 | 315,938.5 | 328,864.0 | 4.1% | 20.0% |
| 25 | Utah | 12,224.1 | 13,308.4 | 12,077.7 | 11,583.3 | 14,388.7 | 17,339.5 | 20.5% | 1.1% |
| 45 | Vermont | 3,669.6 | 3,181.5 | 2,989.8 | 2,776.0 | 2,920.0 | 3,021.4 | 3.5% | 0.2% |
| 24 | Virginia | 19,390.8 | 17,801.3 | 16,313.2 | 16,508.6 | 18,352.9 | 17,842.9 | -2.8% | 1.1% |
| 5 | Washington | 90,558.3 | 86,378.7 | 79,559.5 | 76,413.7 | 77,968.2 | 60,309.7 | -22.6% | 3.7% |
| 38 | West Virginia | 7,597.0 | 5,833.1 | 5,045.4 | 7,110.5 | 8,216.9 | 5,936.6 | -27.8% | 0.4% |
| 22 | Wisconsin | 23,425.6 | 22,438.3 | 21,021.2 | 22,306.1 | 22,721.3 | 21,668.5 | -4.6% | 1.3% |
| 49 | Wyoming | 1,757.3 | 1,175.0 | 1,098.1 | 1,196.4 | 1,356.9 | 1,366.7 | 0.7% | 0.1% |

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, USA Trade Online

Table 8.2: Utah Merchandise Exports by Industry

| Rank | Code | Industry Name | Millions of Current Dollars | | | | | | Percent Change 2018–2019 | 2019 Share |
|------|----------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------------------------|---------------|
| | | | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | | |
| | | All Commodities | \$12,224.1 | \$13,307.6 | \$12,077.6 | \$11,583.3 | \$14,390.0 | \$17,339.5 | 20.5% | 100% |
| 13 | 111 | Agricultural Products | 77.1 | 101.6 | 90.7 | 86.1 | 115.8 | 155.5 | 34.3% | 0.9% |
| 25 | 112 | Livestock and Livestock Products | 10.4 | 6.0 | 4.5 | 5.3 | 8.2 | 11.2 | 37.2% | 0.1% |
| 29 | 113 | Forestry Products | 10.4 | 6.0 | 4.5 | 5.3 | 8.2 | 11.2 | 37.2% | 0.1% |
| 30 | 114 | Fish and Other Marine Products | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.7 | 0.6 | -64.3% | 0.0% |
| 28 | 211 | Oil and Gas | 5.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 5.0 | 2.1 | -58.3% | 0.0% |
| 8 | 212 | Minerals | 370.2 | 317.5 | 128.6 | 325.5 | 386.9 | 463.3 | 19.8% | 2.7% |
| 5 | 311 | Food | 992.7 | 932.4 | 922.0 | 909.7 | 999.4 | 975.1 | -2.4% | 5.6% |
| 17 | 312 | Beverages | 29.4 | 38.7 | 29.7 | 29.6 | 39.1 | 39.5 | 1.0% | 0.2% |
| 19 | 313 | Raw Textiles | 15.7 | 39.1 | 79.4 | 61.6 | 26.5 | 25.1 | -5.1% | 0.1% |
| 21 | 314 | Milled Textiles | 25.4 | 21.1 | 22.1 | 22.3 | 19.0 | 21.7 | 14.4% | 0.1% |
| 22 | 315 | Apparel and Accessories | 13.7 | 14.8 | 12.1 | 13.1 | 14.7 | 21.7 | 47.6% | 0.1% |
| 20 | 316 | Leather | 20.5 | 18.8 | 17.1 | 22.4 | 23.1 | 22.3 | -3.4% | 0.1% |
| 27 | 321 | Wood Products | 4.4 | 3.4 | 5.4 | 7.9 | 9.4 | 6.9 | -26.4% | 0.0% |
| 16 | 322 | Paper | 31.7 | 28.1 | 32.0 | 29.2 | 32.7 | 41.7 | 27.6% | 0.2% |
| 24 | 323 | Printed Material | 28.0 | 18.7 | 23.2 | 21.2 | 24.9 | 16.4 | -33.9% | 0.1% |
| 26 | 324 | Petroleum and Coal Products | 8.8 | 11.4 | 19.4 | 5.7 | 4.9 | 6.9 | 40.4% | 0.0% |
| 3 | 325 | Chemicals | 1,047.0 | 1,095.5 | 1,063.3 | 1,110.0 | 1,238.5 | 1,301.2 | 5.1% | 7.5% |
| 10 | 326 | Plastics and Rubber Products | 191.3 | 178.0 | 161.9 | 175.7 | 206.1 | 225.1 | 9.2% | 1.3% |
| 15 | 327 | Nonmetallic Minerals | 44.7 | 42.9 | 43.1 | 61.4 | 59.8 | 54.1 | -9.5% | 0.3% |
| 1 | 331 | Primary Metals | 4,113.4 | 5,562.5 | 4,854.4 | 3,888.7 | 6,422.3 | 9,109.5 | 41.8% | 52.5% |
| 11 | 332 | Fabricated Metals | 221.4 | 198.7 | 174.2 | 155.5 | 192.5 | 203.4 | 5.7% | 1.2% |
| 7 | 333 | Machinery | 495.3 | 522.1 | 497.9 | 523.4 | 612.8 | 563.6 | -8.0% | 3.3% |
| 2 | 334 | Computers and Electronics | 2,349.4 | 2,121.4 | 1,718.1 | 1,848.3 | 1,569.3 | 1,481.5 | -5.6% | 8.5% |
| 9 | 335 | Electrical Equipment | 307.9 | 331.5 | 371.9 | 379.5 | 410.5 | 436.0 | 6.2% | 2.5% |
| 4 | 336 | Transportation Equipment | 905.5 | 811.9 | 865.4 | 945.7 | 884.3 | 1,053.8 | 19.2% | 6.1% |
| 18 | 337 | Furniture and Fixtures | 35.2 | 48.2 | 34.9 | 26.3 | 30.9 | 32.6 | 5.5% | 0.2% |
| 6 | 339 | Miscellaneous Manufactures | 656.0 | 634.7 | 702.1 | 739.9 | 782.1 | 807.2 | 3.2% | 4.7% |
| 32 | 511 | Publications | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| 12 | 910 | Waste and Scrap | 121.8 | 168.6 | 159.3 | 136.5 | 221.5 | 160.3 | -27.6% | 0.9% |
| 23 | 920, 930 | Used Merchandise | 34.5 | 13.4 | 12.3 | 15.9 | 19.7 | 18.5 | -5.9% | 0.1% |
| 31 | 980 | Goods Returned | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 2.7% | 0.0% |
| 14 | 990 | Other Special Classification | 63.8 | 24.6 | 29.9 | 33.8 | 27.1 | 80.9 | 198.3% | 0.5% |

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, USA Trade Online

Table 8.3: Utah Merchandise Exports by Purchasing Country and Region

| Rank | Country | Millions of Current Dollars | | | | | | Percent Change 2018–2019 | 2019 Share |
|------|----------------------|-----------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------------------------|---------------|
| | | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | | |
| | World Total | \$12,224.1 | \$13,307.6 | \$12,077.6 | \$11,583.3 | \$14,390.0 | \$17,339.5 | 20.5% | 100% |
| 1 | United Kingdom | 1,415.2 | 3,036.6 | 3,074.0 | 2,318.7 | 5,096.2 | 8,751.8 | 71.7% | 50.5% |
| 2 | Canada | 1,423.1 | 1,491.9 | 1,322.7 | 1,212.6 | 1,790.7 | 1,391.2 | -22.3% | 8.0% |
| 3 | Japan | 552.7 | 547.7 | 504.0 | 611.4 | 811.7 | 839.1 | 3.4% | 4.8% |
| 4 | Mexico | 742.0 | 853.9 | 740.9 | 674.7 | 725.5 | 762.3 | 5.1% | 4.4% |
| 5 | Taiwan | 676.8 | 710.2 | 610.1 | 636.1 | 712.2 | 639.5 | -10.2% | 3.7% |
| 6 | China | 891.7 | 841.0 | 648.3 | 738.0 | 575.9 | 575.0 | -0.2% | 3.3% |
| 7 | Netherlands | 387.8 | 364.9 | 448.6 | 406.7 | 446.9 | 485.7 | 8.7% | 2.8% |
| 8 | South Korea | 403.7 | 376.8 | 318.3 | 346.7 | 401.6 | 426.3 | 6.1% | 2.5% |
| 9 | Switzerland | 254.7 | 219.1 | 209.0 | 98.5 | 165.0 | 402.9 | 144.2% | 2.3% |
| 10 | Germany | 255.8 | 266.5 | 343.3 | 394.0 | 404.5 | 400.7 | -0.9% | 2.3% |
| 11 | Australia | 184.3 | 190.5 | 189.5 | 250.5 | 273.2 | 258.1 | -5.5% | 1.5% |
| 12 | France | 113.6 | 129.8 | 172.0 | 180.9 | 216.1 | 214.8 | -0.6% | 1.2% |
| 13 | Singapore | 545.4 | 358.7 | 291.2 | 396.1 | 180.9 | 204.0 | 12.8% | 1.2% |
| 14 | Belgium | 268.0 | 127.5 | 87.6 | 98.0 | 128.4 | 167.2 | 30.2% | 1.0% |
| 15 | Hong Kong | 1,760.6 | 1,947.3 | 1,506.8 | 1,618.1 | 738.3 | 144.5 | -80.4% | 0.8% |
| 16 | India | 240.3 | 201.7 | 101.5 | 58.7 | 224.3 | 138.3 | -38.4% | 0.8% |
| 17 | Italy | 139.9 | 167.4 | 173.4 | 194.0 | 162.2 | 128.4 | -20.9% | 0.7% |
| 18 | Malaysia | 97.4 | 98.1 | 75.9 | 91.3 | 84.2 | 110.4 | 31.2% | 0.6% |
| 19 | Brazil | 113.7 | 92.8 | 103.2 | 155.8 | 103.7 | 105.8 | 2.1% | 0.6% |
| 20 | Spain | 52.4 | 44.8 | 63.2 | 79.9 | 93.3 | 78.3 | -16.1% | 0.5% |
| 21 | Israel | 59.3 | 40.6 | 49.4 | 57.1 | 63.5 | 60.4 | -4.9% | 0.3% |
| 22 | Chile | 73.5 | 66.2 | 34.0 | 59.1 | 42.9 | 55.5 | 29.2% | 0.3% |
| 23 | Austria | 10.6 | 46.5 | 58.5 | 48.2 | 45.5 | 55.4 | 21.7% | 0.3% |
| 24 | Philippines | 164.2 | 112.6 | 47.8 | 49.2 | 63.2 | 54.7 | -13.4% | 0.3% |
| 25 | Ireland | 24.6 | 44.0 | 36.6 | 40.3 | 32.5 | 53.7 | 65.5% | 0.3% |
| 26 | Jordan | 11.4 | 1.3 | 4.9 | 2.0 | 1.5 | 50.2 | 3283.9% | 0.3% |
| 27 | Indonesia | 36.8 | 58.5 | 33.7 | 37.8 | 41.0 | 45.7 | 11.6% | 0.3% |
| 28 | Ecuador | 22.8 | 18.5 | 22.1 | 26.4 | 31.4 | 38.3 | 21.9% | 0.2% |
| 29 | Turkey | 77.4 | 26.5 | 36.2 | 34.1 | 34.9 | 38.1 | 9.1% | 0.2% |
| 30 | Thailand | 532.9 | 147.6 | 129.7 | 63.4 | 57.7 | 37.3 | -35.3% | 0.2% |
| 31 | Afghanistan | 0.3 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 2.7 | 12.7 | 36.3 | 186.7% | 0.2% |
| 32 | Finland | 24.5 | 25.9 | 30.3 | 29.6 | 25.1 | 33.8 | 34.5% | 0.2% |
| 33 | United Arab Emirates | 38.3 | 68.9 | 38.5 | 38.5 | 41.3 | 32.9 | -20.3% | 0.2% |
| 34 | Viet Nam | 21.5 | 28.6 | 26.2 | 30.5 | 37.6 | 29.0 | -23.0% | 0.2% |
| 35 | South Africa | 24.5 | 37.1 | 24.8 | 21.7 | 22.0 | 28.5 | 29.5% | 0.2% |

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, USA Trade Online

Table 8.4: Utah Merchandise Exports to Top Ten Purchasing Countries by Industry: 2019
(Millions of Current Dollars)

| Code | Industry Name | United Kingdom | Canada | Japan | Mexico | Taiwan | China | Netherlands | South Korea | Switzerland | Germany | 10-Country Industry Total |
|----------|----------------------------------|----------------|-----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------|---------------------------|
| | All Commodities | \$8,751.8 | \$1,391.2 | \$839.1 | \$762.3 | \$639.5 | \$575.0 | \$485.7 | \$426.3 | \$402.9 | \$400.7 | \$14,674.5 |
| 111 | Agricultural Products | 0.1 | 1.3 | 41.9 | 2.6 | 3.9 | 81.8 | 0.0 | 15.9 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 147.8 |
| 112 | Livestock and Livestock Products | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 5.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5.4 |
| 113 | Forestry Products | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.7 |
| 114 | Fish and Other Marine Products | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 |
| 211 | Oil and Gas | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.1 |
| 212 | Minerals | 0.2 | 7.7 | 214.9 | 68.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 6.8 | 27.9 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 327.1 |
| 311 | Food | 5.8 | 91.6 | 65.8 | 69.1 | 76.8 | 37.1 | 35.2 | 161.5 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 544.5 |
| 312 | Beverages | 0.4 | 3.7 | 2.5 | 5.3 | 5.1 | 0.1 | 10.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 27.6 |
| 313 | Raw Textiles | 0.2 | 1.9 | 1.3 | 13.4 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 18.3 |
| 314 | Milled Textiles | 0.5 | 10.8 | 1.3 | 1.9 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 17.6 |
| 315 | Apparel and Accessories | 1.0 | 2.9 | 2.5 | 1.8 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 3.4 | 0.0 | 2.7 | 16.0 |
| 316 | Leather | 0.6 | 3.1 | 2.3 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 8.7 | 2.9 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 19.1 |
| 321 | Wood Products | 0.0 | 4.4 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 6.4 |
| 322 | Paper | 1.7 | 13.3 | 0.4 | 5.3 | 0.1 | 4.0 | 1.5 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 3.7 | 30.4 |
| 323 | Printed Material | 0.9 | 4.5 | 0.2 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 9.2 |
| 324 | Petroleum and Coal Products | 0.0 | 5.7 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 6.7 |
| 325 | Chemicals | 21.2 | 228.7 | 87.2 | 56.6 | 50.9 | 121.4 | 105.2 | 101.4 | 3.0 | 18.1 | 793.8 |
| 326 | Plastics and Rubber Products | 28.6 | 73.4 | 12.6 | 26.7 | 1.1 | 13.3 | 4.7 | 5.9 | 0.3 | 3.1 | 169.7 |
| 327 | Nonmetallic Minerals | 0.7 | 20.8 | 0.3 | 2.2 | 0.9 | 1.6 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 28.3 |
| 331 | Primary Metals | 8,533.6 | 116.4 | 3.9 | 16.6 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 11.2 | 320.1 | 0.3 | 9,003.0 |
| 332 | Fabricated Metals | 3.1 | 67.3 | 5.4 | 16.1 | 0.9 | 8.8 | 1.3 | 1.7 | 0.7 | 24.6 | 129.9 |
| 333 | Machinery | 27.9 | 137.4 | 22.2 | 31.6 | 15.8 | 50.6 | 14.9 | 13.2 | 1.1 | 23.4 | 338.2 |
| 334 | Computers and Electronics | 44.9 | 121.0 | 173.8 | 47.2 | 468.8 | 113.6 | 38.5 | 26.1 | 5.3 | 77.0 | 1,116.4 |
| 335 | Electrical Equipment | 18.4 | 63.8 | 10.7 | 75.0 | 4.8 | 15.2 | 40.6 | 3.0 | 0.9 | 62.7 | 295.0 |
| 336 | Transportation Equipment | 34.6 | 263.2 | 59.8 | 258.5 | 1.4 | 9.0 | 2.4 | 20.4 | 57.8 | 141.0 | 848.2 |
| 337 | Furniture and Fixtures | 0.9 | 13.1 | 0.9 | 10.2 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 26.5 |
| 339 | Miscellaneous Manufactures | 25.0 | 54.8 | 124.1 | 20.5 | 1.3 | 91.1 | 212.5 | 21.4 | 11.8 | 35.0 | 597.5 |
| 511 | Publications | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 910 | Waste and Scrap | 0.0 | 65.6 | 3.4 | 19.1 | 5.8 | 23.2 | 0.0 | 7.7 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 125.3 |
| 920, 930 | Used Merchandise | 0.3 | 6.8 | 0.1 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 2.9 | 11.9 |
| 980 | Goods Returned | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| 990 | Other Special Classification | 0.9 | 6.2 | 1.6 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 11.4 |

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, USA Trade Online

Price Inflation and Cost of Living

9

David Stringfellow, Office of the Utah State Auditor

INTRODUCTION

Inflation is a measure of how prices of goods and services change. It is connected to the total amount of money in an economy. As an economy grows, the amount of money should also grow if prices are to remain stable. Stable prices are desirable because it allows people to plan and use their resources for exchange in a predictable way. Low inflation (near 2.0% a year) appears to allow an economy to function efficiently and effectively.

The Federal Reserve governs money in the United States. It targets an inflation rate of 2.0% a year as most consistent with its mandate for price stability and maximum employment, conditions associated with economic growth and prosperity, and warns that an inflation rate “that is too high may reduce the public’s ability to make accurate long term economic decisions.” Conversely, an inflation rate that is too low would elevate the “probability of falling into deflation” —a harmful economic phenomenon where prices, and perhaps wages, fall.

A common measure of inflation is the U.S. Consumer Price Index (CPI), which measures price changes for a fixed group of similar quality goods and services over time. The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics calculates the CPI. Several measures of inflation exist; various agencies use a given index for a wide array of purposes. For example, the Federal Reserve utilizes the Personal Consumption Expenditures (PCE) index as their preferred measure of inflation.

2020 OVERVIEW

The global pandemic affected relative prices throughout 2020 –inflation slowed while the money supply expanded dramatically. Headline CPI grew 1.2% through October compared to 1.8% over the same period in 2019. This is a significant slowing of inflation following a serious economic shock. Other measures of inflation, like the CPE, also read 1.2% growth in the year through Third-quarter 2020. Inflation also affected economic sectors in different ways.

Motor fuel prices collapsed 30% initially and are still down 20%. Vehicle price accelerated into the fall at nearly 5%, while related maintenance consistently grew over 3% all year. Car insurance and public transit prices also fell dramatically throughout 2020—and fell respectively 7% and 14% this year. Clothing also became cheaper by about 6%.

Housing, food, medical care, and communications became more expensive from excess demand given a pandemic; inflation grew in these sectors at about twice the general rate. Education prices have grown nearly 40% this decade, but price growth only moved at 1.3% so far this year—a 25-year low.

While the long-term trend of inflation is clear, about \$12 in 1960 could buy the same amount of similar goods as \$100 today. Items that cost \$50 in 1990 would now cost around \$100 to purchase. Deflation is still a concern in a post-pandemic economic recovery.

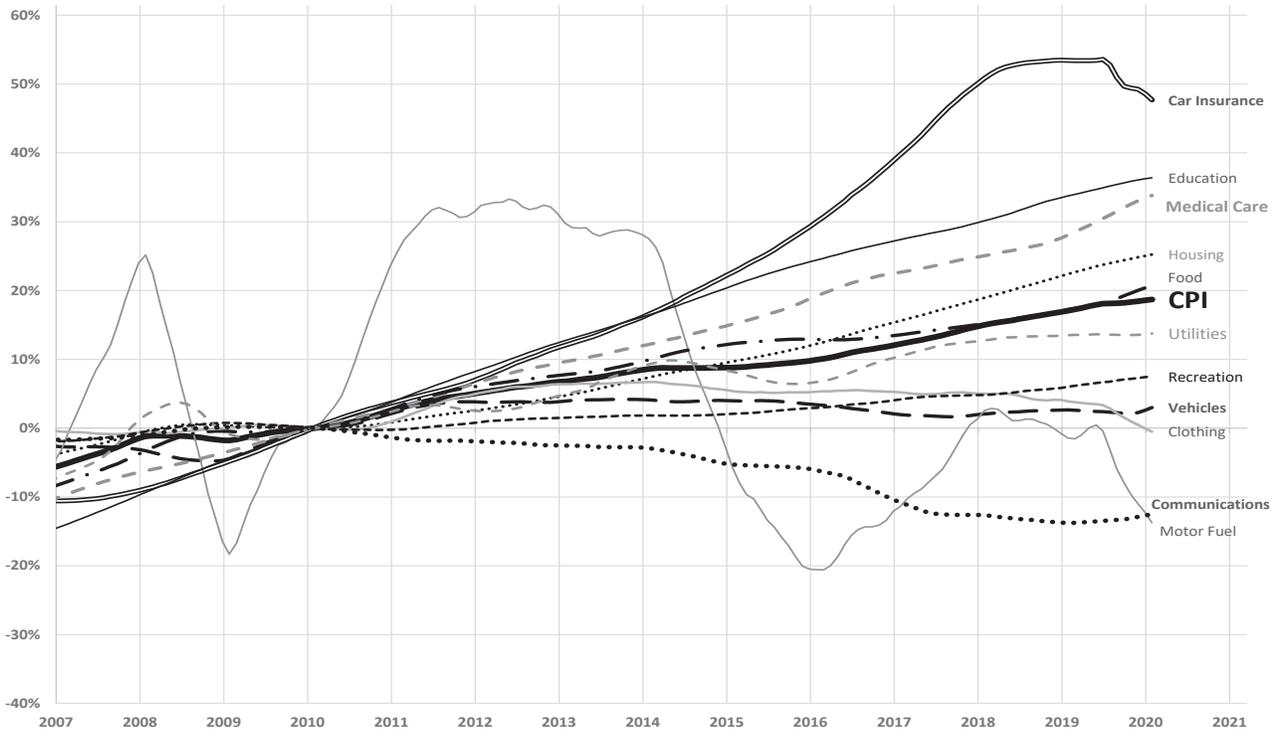
The Federal Reserve aggressively cut interest rates in response to the pandemic and unleashed liquidity to keep dollar markets functioning. Worldwide this year, central banks have injected nearly \$4 trillion in new money, keeping yields on government debt at 0%. The Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) has also signaled extraordinarily loose policy into the future.

Regional Price Parities (RPPs), updated this May, show Utah’s 2018 RPP fell slightly to 96.6, indicating that the cost of living here is lower than the national average and 15% lower than California. The relative prices of goods fell, while rents accelerated from 2017.

2021 OUTLOOK

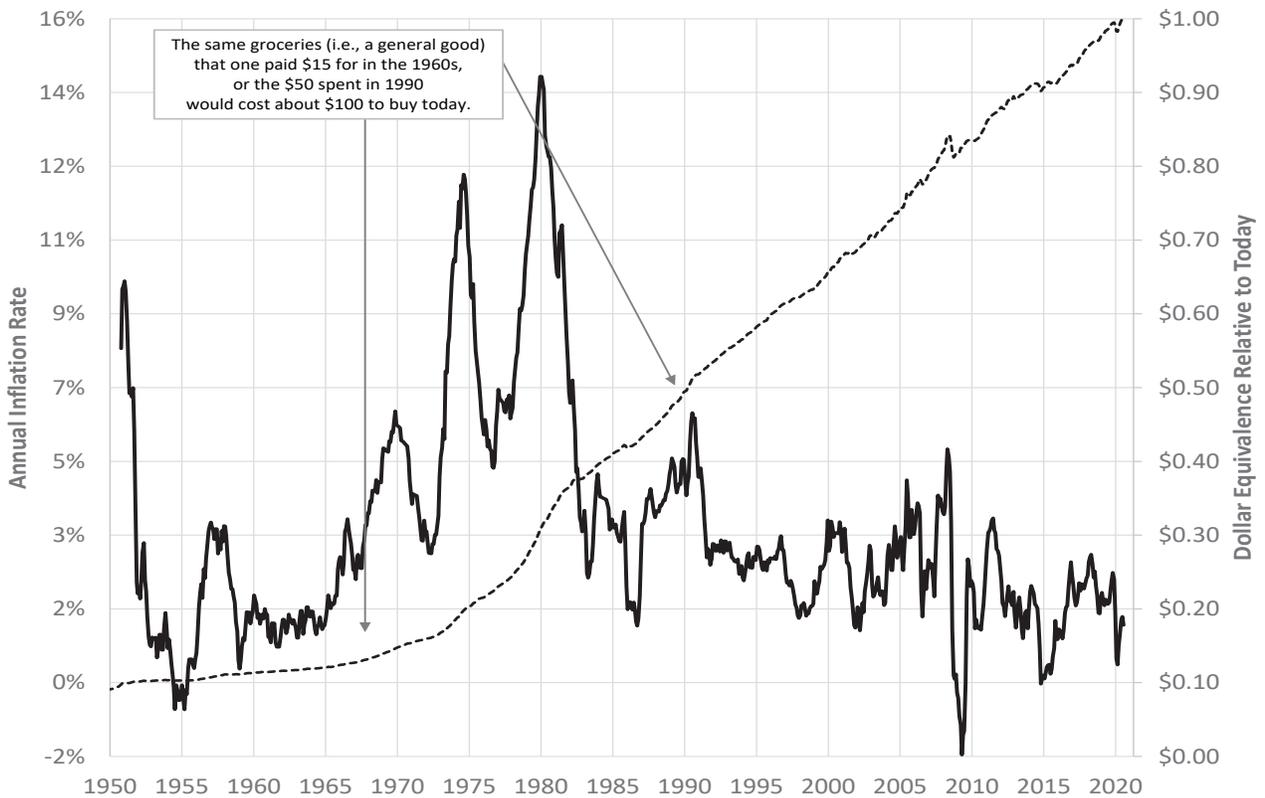
Inflation for 2021 may fall short of a 2% target as the pandemic weighs on future expectations. Asset markets have absorbed new money, as the world socks away savings. The pandemic compounds long-term pressure on low interest rates. Future inflation may be affected as much by government debts as by how consumers behave.

Figure 9.1: Cumulative Percent Change in Consumer Price Index (CPI) this Decade



Source: Calculations from CPI data

Figure 9.2: Consumer Price Index (CPI) Year-over Price Change and Relative Value of Dollar



Source: Calculations from CPI data

Table 9.1: Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers
(1982–1984=100) Not Seasonally Adjusted

| Year | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | Jun. | Jul. | Aug. | Sep. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Annual | Annual Change |
|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|---------------|
| 1960 | 29.3 | 29.4 | 29.4 | 29.5 | 29.5 | 29.6 | 29.6 | 29.6 | 29.6 | 29.8 | 29.8 | 29.8 | 29.6 | - |
| 1961 | 29.8 | 29.8 | 29.8 | 29.8 | 29.8 | 29.8 | 30.0 | 29.9 | 30.0 | 30.0 | 30.0 | 30.0 | 29.9 | 1.1% |
| 1962 | 30.0 | 30.1 | 30.1 | 30.2 | 30.2 | 30.2 | 30.3 | 30.3 | 30.4 | 30.4 | 30.4 | 30.4 | 30.3 | 1.2% |
| 1963 | 30.4 | 30.4 | 30.5 | 30.5 | 30.5 | 30.6 | 30.7 | 30.7 | 30.7 | 30.8 | 30.8 | 30.9 | 30.6 | 1.2% |
| 1964 | 30.9 | 30.9 | 30.9 | 30.9 | 30.9 | 31.0 | 31.1 | 31.0 | 31.1 | 31.1 | 31.2 | 31.2 | 31.0 | 1.3% |
| 1965 | 31.2 | 31.2 | 31.3 | 31.4 | 31.4 | 31.6 | 31.6 | 31.6 | 31.6 | 31.7 | 31.7 | 31.8 | 31.5 | 1.6% |
| 1966 | 31.8 | 32.0 | 32.1 | 32.3 | 32.3 | 32.4 | 32.5 | 32.7 | 32.7 | 32.9 | 32.9 | 32.9 | 32.5 | 3.0% |
| 1967 | 32.9 | 32.9 | 33.0 | 33.1 | 33.2 | 33.3 | 33.4 | 33.5 | 33.6 | 33.7 | 33.8 | 33.9 | 33.4 | 2.8% |
| 1968 | 34.1 | 34.2 | 34.3 | 34.4 | 34.5 | 34.7 | 34.9 | 35.0 | 35.1 | 35.3 | 35.4 | 35.5 | 34.8 | 4.3% |
| 1969 | 35.6 | 35.8 | 36.1 | 36.3 | 36.4 | 36.6 | 36.8 | 37.0 | 37.1 | 37.3 | 37.5 | 37.7 | 36.7 | 5.5% |
| 1970 | 37.8 | 38.0 | 38.2 | 38.5 | 38.6 | 38.8 | 39.0 | 39.0 | 39.2 | 39.4 | 39.6 | 39.8 | 38.8 | 5.8% |
| 1971 | 39.8 | 39.9 | 40.0 | 40.1 | 40.3 | 40.6 | 40.7 | 40.8 | 40.8 | 40.9 | 40.9 | 41.1 | 40.5 | 4.3% |
| 1972 | 41.1 | 41.3 | 41.4 | 41.5 | 41.6 | 41.7 | 41.9 | 42.0 | 42.1 | 42.3 | 42.4 | 42.5 | 41.8 | 3.3% |
| 1973 | 42.6 | 42.9 | 43.3 | 43.6 | 43.9 | 44.2 | 44.3 | 45.1 | 45.2 | 45.6 | 45.9 | 46.2 | 44.4 | 6.2% |
| 1974 | 46.6 | 47.2 | 47.8 | 48.0 | 48.6 | 49.0 | 49.4 | 50.0 | 50.6 | 51.1 | 51.5 | 51.9 | 49.3 | 11.1% |
| 1975 | 52.1 | 52.5 | 52.7 | 52.9 | 53.2 | 53.6 | 54.2 | 54.3 | 54.6 | 54.9 | 55.3 | 55.5 | 53.8 | 9.1% |
| 1976 | 55.6 | 55.8 | 55.9 | 56.1 | 56.5 | 56.8 | 57.1 | 57.4 | 57.6 | 57.9 | 58.0 | 58.2 | 56.9 | 5.7% |
| 1977 | 58.5 | 59.1 | 59.5 | 60.0 | 60.3 | 60.7 | 61.0 | 61.2 | 61.4 | 61.6 | 61.9 | 62.1 | 60.6 | 6.5% |
| 1978 | 62.5 | 62.9 | 63.4 | 63.9 | 64.5 | 65.2 | 65.7 | 66.0 | 66.5 | 67.1 | 67.4 | 67.7 | 65.2 | 7.6% |
| 1979 | 68.3 | 69.1 | 69.8 | 70.6 | 71.5 | 72.3 | 73.1 | 73.8 | 74.6 | 75.2 | 75.9 | 76.7 | 72.6 | 11.3% |
| 1980 | 77.8 | 78.9 | 80.1 | 81.0 | 81.8 | 82.7 | 82.7 | 83.3 | 84.0 | 84.8 | 85.5 | 86.3 | 82.4 | 13.5% |
| 1981 | 87.0 | 87.9 | 88.5 | 89.1 | 89.8 | 90.6 | 91.6 | 92.3 | 93.2 | 93.4 | 93.7 | 94.0 | 90.9 | 10.3% |
| 1982 | 94.3 | 94.6 | 94.5 | 94.9 | 95.8 | 97.0 | 97.5 | 97.7 | 97.9 | 98.2 | 98.0 | 97.6 | 96.5 | 6.1% |
| 1983 | 97.8 | 97.9 | 97.9 | 98.6 | 99.2 | 99.5 | 99.9 | 100.2 | 100.7 | 101.0 | 101.2 | 101.3 | 99.6 | 3.2% |
| 1984 | 101.9 | 102.4 | 102.6 | 103.1 | 103.4 | 103.7 | 104.1 | 104.5 | 105.0 | 105.3 | 105.3 | 105.3 | 103.9 | 4.3% |
| 1985 | 105.5 | 106.0 | 106.4 | 106.9 | 107.3 | 107.6 | 107.8 | 108.0 | 108.3 | 108.7 | 109.0 | 109.3 | 107.6 | 3.5% |
| 1986 | 109.6 | 109.3 | 108.8 | 108.6 | 108.9 | 109.5 | 109.5 | 109.7 | 110.2 | 110.3 | 110.4 | 110.5 | 109.6 | 1.9% |
| 1987 | 111.2 | 111.6 | 112.1 | 112.7 | 113.1 | 113.5 | 113.8 | 114.4 | 115.0 | 115.3 | 115.4 | 115.4 | 113.6 | 3.7% |
| 1988 | 115.7 | 116.0 | 116.5 | 117.1 | 117.5 | 118.0 | 118.5 | 119.0 | 119.8 | 120.2 | 120.3 | 120.5 | 118.3 | 4.1% |
| 1989 | 121.1 | 121.6 | 122.3 | 123.1 | 123.8 | 124.1 | 124.4 | 124.6 | 125.0 | 125.6 | 125.9 | 126.1 | 124.0 | 4.8% |
| 1990 | 127.4 | 128.0 | 128.7 | 128.9 | 129.2 | 129.9 | 130.4 | 131.6 | 132.7 | 133.5 | 133.8 | 133.8 | 130.7 | 5.4% |
| 1991 | 134.6 | 134.8 | 135.0 | 135.2 | 135.6 | 136.0 | 136.2 | 136.6 | 137.2 | 137.4 | 137.8 | 137.9 | 136.2 | 4.2% |
| 1992 | 138.1 | 138.6 | 139.3 | 139.5 | 139.7 | 140.2 | 140.5 | 140.9 | 141.3 | 141.8 | 142.0 | 141.9 | 140.3 | 3.0% |
| 1993 | 142.6 | 143.1 | 143.6 | 144.0 | 144.2 | 144.4 | 144.4 | 144.8 | 145.1 | 145.7 | 145.8 | 145.8 | 144.5 | 3.0% |
| 1994 | 146.2 | 146.7 | 147.2 | 147.4 | 147.5 | 148.0 | 148.4 | 149.0 | 149.4 | 149.5 | 149.7 | 149.7 | 148.2 | 2.6% |
| 1995 | 150.3 | 150.9 | 151.4 | 151.9 | 152.2 | 152.5 | 152.5 | 152.9 | 153.2 | 153.7 | 153.6 | 153.5 | 152.4 | 2.8% |
| 1996 | 154.4 | 154.9 | 155.7 | 156.3 | 156.6 | 156.7 | 157.0 | 157.3 | 157.8 | 158.3 | 158.6 | 158.6 | 156.9 | 2.9% |
| 1997 | 159.1 | 159.6 | 160.0 | 160.2 | 160.1 | 160.3 | 160.5 | 160.8 | 161.2 | 161.6 | 161.5 | 161.3 | 160.5 | 2.3% |
| 1998 | 161.6 | 161.9 | 162.2 | 162.5 | 162.8 | 163.0 | 163.2 | 163.4 | 163.6 | 164.0 | 164.0 | 163.9 | 163.0 | 1.6% |
| 1999 | 164.3 | 164.5 | 165.0 | 166.2 | 166.2 | 166.2 | 166.7 | 167.1 | 167.9 | 168.2 | 168.3 | 168.3 | 166.6 | 2.2% |
| 2000 | 168.8 | 169.8 | 171.2 | 171.3 | 171.5 | 172.4 | 172.8 | 172.8 | 173.7 | 174.0 | 174.1 | 174.0 | 172.2 | 3.4% |
| 2001 | 175.1 | 175.8 | 176.2 | 176.9 | 177.7 | 178.0 | 177.5 | 177.5 | 178.3 | 177.7 | 177.4 | 176.7 | 177.1 | 2.8% |
| 2002 | 177.1 | 177.8 | 178.8 | 179.8 | 179.8 | 179.9 | 180.1 | 180.7 | 181.0 | 181.3 | 181.3 | 180.9 | 179.9 | 1.6% |
| 2003 | 181.7 | 183.1 | 184.2 | 183.8 | 183.5 | 183.7 | 183.9 | 184.6 | 185.2 | 185.0 | 184.5 | 184.3 | 184.0 | 2.3% |
| 2004 | 185.2 | 186.2 | 187.4 | 188.0 | 189.1 | 189.7 | 189.4 | 189.5 | 189.9 | 190.9 | 191.0 | 190.3 | 188.9 | 2.7% |
| 2005 | 190.7 | 191.8 | 193.3 | 194.6 | 194.4 | 194.5 | 195.4 | 196.4 | 198.8 | 199.2 | 197.6 | 196.8 | 195.3 | 3.4% |
| 2006 | 198.3 | 198.7 | 199.8 | 201.5 | 202.5 | 202.9 | 203.5 | 203.9 | 202.9 | 201.8 | 201.5 | 201.8 | 201.6 | 3.2% |
| 2007 | 202.4 | 203.5 | 205.4 | 206.7 | 207.9 | 208.4 | 208.3 | 207.9 | 208.5 | 208.9 | 210.2 | 210.0 | 207.3 | 2.9% |
| 2008 | 211.1 | 211.7 | 213.5 | 214.8 | 216.6 | 218.8 | 220.0 | 219.1 | 218.8 | 216.6 | 212.4 | 210.2 | 215.3 | 3.8% |
| 2009 | 211.1 | 212.2 | 212.7 | 213.2 | 213.9 | 215.7 | 215.4 | 215.8 | 216.0 | 216.2 | 216.3 | 215.9 | 214.5 | -0.4% |
| 2010 | 216.7 | 216.7 | 217.6 | 218.0 | 218.2 | 218.0 | 218.0 | 218.3 | 218.4 | 218.7 | 218.8 | 219.2 | 218.1 | 1.6% |
| 2011 | 220.2 | 221.3 | 223.5 | 224.9 | 226.0 | 225.7 | 225.9 | 226.5 | 226.9 | 226.4 | 226.2 | 225.7 | 224.9 | 3.2% |
| 2012 | 226.7 | 227.7 | 229.4 | 230.1 | 229.8 | 229.5 | 229.1 | 230.4 | 231.4 | 231.3 | 230.2 | 229.6 | 229.6 | 2.1% |
| 2013 | 230.3 | 232.2 | 232.8 | 232.5 | 232.9 | 233.5 | 233.6 | 233.9 | 234.1 | 233.5 | 233.1 | 233.0 | 233.0 | 1.5% |
| 2014 | 233.9 | 234.8 | 236.3 | 237.1 | 237.9 | 238.3 | 238.3 | 237.9 | 238.0 | 237.4 | 236.2 | 234.8 | 236.7 | 1.6% |
| 2015 | 233.7 | 234.7 | 236.1 | 236.6 | 237.8 | 238.6 | 238.7 | 238.3 | 237.9 | 237.8 | 237.3 | 236.5 | 237.0 | 0.1% |
| 2016 | 236.9 | 237.1 | 238.1 | 239.3 | 240.2 | 241.0 | 240.6 | 240.8 | 241.4 | 241.7 | 241.4 | 241.4 | 240.0 | 1.3% |
| 2017 | 242.8 | 243.6 | 243.8 | 244.5 | 244.7 | 245.0 | 244.8 | 245.5 | 246.8 | 246.7 | 246.7 | 246.5 | 245.1 | 2.1% |
| 2018 | 247.9 | 249.0 | 249.6 | 250.5 | 251.6 | 252.0 | 252.0 | 252.1 | 252.4 | 252.9 | 252.0 | 251.2 | 251.1 | 2.4% |
| 2019 | 251.7 | 252.8 | 254.2 | 255.5 | 256.1 | 256.1 | 256.6 | 256.6 | 256.8 | 257.3 | 257.2 | 257.0 | 255.7 | 1.8% |
| 2020 | 258.0 | 258.7 | 258.1 | 256.4 | 256.4 | 257.8 | 259.1 | 259.9 | 260.3 | 260.4 | | | | |

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Table 9.2: Regional Price Parities by State, 2018

| State | All items | Goods | Services | |
|----------------------|-----------|-------|----------|-------|
| | | | Rents | Other |
| Alabama | 86.4 | 96.2 | 61.8 | 91.7 |
| Alaska | 104.8 | 101.9 | 125.9 | 97.3 |
| Arizona | 96.5 | 95.7 | 94.3 | 99.1 |
| Arkansas | 85.3 | 95.0 | 60.8 | 92.5 |
| California | 115.4 | 103.8 | 152.5 | 107.4 |
| Colorado | 101.9 | 98.0 | 120.7 | 96.5 |
| Connecticut | 106.1 | 103.0 | 109.4 | 107.2 |
| Delaware | 98.8 | 98.8 | 92.3 | 103.4 |
| District of Columbia | 116.1 | 105.5 | 146.1 | 108.3 |
| Florida | 100.6 | 98.3 | 107.9 | 98.3 |
| Georgia | 93.0 | 97.2 | 82.0 | 96.1 |
| Hawaii | 118.1 | 110.9 | 148.9 | 104.6 |
| Idaho | 92.5 | 97.0 | 80.1 | 96.2 |
| Illinois | 98.1 | 98.5 | 96.5 | 98.6 |
| Indiana | 89.3 | 96.4 | 74.3 | 91.9 |
| Iowa | 89.2 | 94.9 | 74.3 | 91.3 |
| Kansas | 90.0 | 95.2 | 75.3 | 93.0 |
| Kentucky | 87.8 | 94.8 | 67.8 | 91.8 |
| Louisiana | 89.1 | 96.4 | 73.8 | 92.4 |
| Maine | 100.0 | 99.0 | 97.7 | 102.5 |
| Maryland | 108.4 | 103.1 | 119.1 | 106.0 |
| Massachusetts | 109.7 | 102.2 | 124.0 | 108.3 |
| Michigan | 92.4 | 97.3 | 80.2 | 94.5 |
| Minnesota | 97.5 | 101.7 | 94.7 | 94.7 |
| Mississippi | 86.0 | 94.4 | 63.1 | 91.8 |
| Missouri | 88.8 | 95.2 | 72.3 | 92.2 |
| Montana | 93.3 | 98.0 | 82.8 | 94.4 |
| Nebraska | 89.5 | 95.0 | 75.7 | 91.4 |
| Nevada | 97.5 | 94.5 | 99.2 | 99.9 |
| New Hampshire | 106.0 | 101.2 | 113.7 | 106.1 |
| New Jersey | 115.2 | 102.6 | 131.1 | 116.3 |
| New Mexico | 91.1 | 95.5 | 76.3 | 98.4 |
| New York | 116.4 | 108.5 | 131.4 | 114.4 |
| North Carolina | 91.8 | 96.4 | 79.0 | 94.5 |
| North Dakota | 90.6 | 94.9 | 80.9 | 91.2 |
| Ohio | 88.4 | 96.0 | 72.0 | 91.2 |
| Oklahoma | 88.4 | 95.6 | 70.1 | 92.5 |
| Oregon | 101.1 | 100.4 | 107.8 | 97.8 |
| Pennsylvania | 97.5 | 99.7 | 87.3 | 101.3 |
| Rhode Island | 99.3 | 98.9 | 95.6 | 102.3 |
| South Carolina | 91.1 | 96.6 | 76.7 | 94.5 |
| South Dakota | 87.9 | 94.8 | 69.9 | 91.1 |
| Tennessee | 89.9 | 96.2 | 75.1 | 91.7 |
| Texas | 96.8 | 96.9 | 94.5 | 98.2 |
| Utah | 96.6 | 95.1 | 96.1 | 99.0 |
| Vermont | 103.0 | 98.9 | 112.5 | 102.3 |
| Virginia | 102.0 | 99.4 | 108.8 | 100.8 |
| Washington | 107.8 | 104.8 | 123.8 | 102.2 |
| West Virginia | 87.8 | 94.8 | 62.9 | 96.1 |
| Wisconsin | 91.9 | 96.2 | 83.7 | 92.4 |
| Wyoming | 92.7 | 97.7 | 80.7 | 94.9 |

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

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Jared Staheli, Utah Foundation

2020 OVERVIEW

Social indicators provide insights into dimensions of Utah life that are “noneconomic” in nature, but may impact the economy. This chapter includes information on social indicators from the Utah Foundation’s Quality of Life Index project as well as its Social Capital Index project, which is currently in development and will be released in 2021.

Quality of Life

Since 2011, the Utah Foundation has measured community well-being through its Community Quality of Life Index. The index measures Utahns’ perceptions of 20 different factors that affect their local communities, such as traffic, schools, and the cost of living. Utahns’ perceptions of their “community quality of life” declined from 73 to 70 on a 100-point scale between 2013 and 2018 (the latest year this survey was issued). Declines in three measures led to this change: (1) the availability of affordable, quality housing, (2) air and water quality, and (3) good parks and recreation.

The Utah Foundation also developed a Personal Quality of Life Index in 2018. Being “secure financially” is the lowest scoring measure among the Personal Quality of Life questions.

Comparatively, Utahns score high on happiness and finding meaning in life. Higher incomes and religious affiliation are tightly linked to higher Personal Quality of Life scores. Being young also has a strong, but lesser positive effect on scores.

Social Capital

Social capital is “the productive value of social connections [...] not only in the narrow sense of the production of market goods and services, [...] but in terms of the production of a broad range of well-being outcomes.”¹

Social capital measures the value of relationships at the individual level and within and among the broader community. These relationships are the “glue” that holds society together, the “oil” that reduces friction between groups, and the relationships that “connect people of different levels of power or social status.”²

Utah Foundation’s Social Capital Index, informed by three other indices,³ will consist of roughly 30 metrics in seven discrete categories. The metrics are mostly “noneconomic,” but are closely related to economic factors. For instance, while having graduated from college may not be a direct economic metric, college graduates tend to enjoy higher incomes and lower unemployment rates than those who have not attended college. Accordingly, many of the social capital metrics included in the index are related to households’ economic well-being.

The seven categories in the Utah Foundation’s Social Capital Index are (1) civic engagement, (2) social trust, (3) participation in communal life, (4) family health, (5) social cohesion, (6) focus on future generations, and (7) social mobility. This chapter briefly covers one metric from each group, with comparisons to Utah’s neighboring Mountain States and the national average.

Civic Engagement: Voter Turnout

Nationally, voter turnout in the 2020 general election is expected to surpass every election since 1908, with two-thirds of the voting-eligible population casting ballots. Utah’s turnout is projected to fall just short of the national rate, but be higher than any previous Utah election since at least 1980.⁴ Utah’s median voter turnout is just above the median rate for the Mountain States.

1 Four Interpretations of Social Capital: An Agenda for Measurement. (2013, June). Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, p. 9.

2 Ibid., p. 32

3 The Joint Economic Committee’s Social Capital Index, the Bowling Alone Social Capital Index, and the Penn State Index.

4 United States Election Project, Voter Turnout. Available from <http://www.electproject.org/home/voter-turnout/voter-turnout-data>.

Social Trust: Violent Crimes per 100,000

While Utah's property crime levels, including larceny and motor vehicle theft, are above the national average, Utah Foundation uses violent crime (murder and non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault) in its Social Capital Index. In 2019, there were approximately 236 incidents of violent crime in Utah per 100,000 people. That said, Utah's rate of violent crime is comparatively low; the Mountain State average is 422 per 100,000 people, while the national rate is 379.

Participation in Communal Life: Volunteering

Utah has long led the nation in volunteerism, primarily due to its high levels of religious-related volunteering. While the rates change from year to year and from data source to data source, Utah consistently remains at the top of all states in volunteerism. Nearly half of all residents volunteer in Utah. Idaho and Montana come in second and third among the Mountain States, with just over a third of residents volunteering.

Family Health: Families Eating Together

Family health can be measured in terms of family unity and family interaction. These interactions might include screen time on electronic devices, reading to children, and family meals. Utah Foundation has found that the state performs well in terms of family unity (such as the low percentage of single-parent families), but struggles with family interaction relative to its neighboring states. For instance, only 40% of Utah families who live together eat at least one meal together daily—the lowest percentage in the Mountain States. The percent in other Mountain States ranges from 42% in Montana to 54% in New Mexico. The national average is 44%.

Social Cohesion: Share of Population Born in the State of Current Residence

The strength of extended families is an integral part of social capital, as is the length of friendships and having a diversity of colleagues. As such, living in one place, or at least one state, can positively impact social cohesion. There are clear differences

among the Mountain States on this metric. Utah has the highest percentage, with 61% of residents being native to Utah. The percent in other Mountain States ranges from 55% (New Mexico) to 27% (Nevada).

A higher proportion of Utah's population is also born in the state compared to the national average: 61% vs. 58%. While the national average has held steady since 2005, the percent of Utah's population born in the state fell from 63% to 61% during this period. The state's strong economy has led to higher in-net migration levels.

Focus on Future Generations: Investment in Public Schools

Utah has the lowest K-12 per-pupil spending in the nation. However, when measuring student spending per \$1,000 of personal income (which can be interpreted as the amount of effort the state devotes to students given its available resources), Utah ranks much higher. In 2018, Utah spent \$33 per \$1,000 of personal income, just under the Mountain State average.

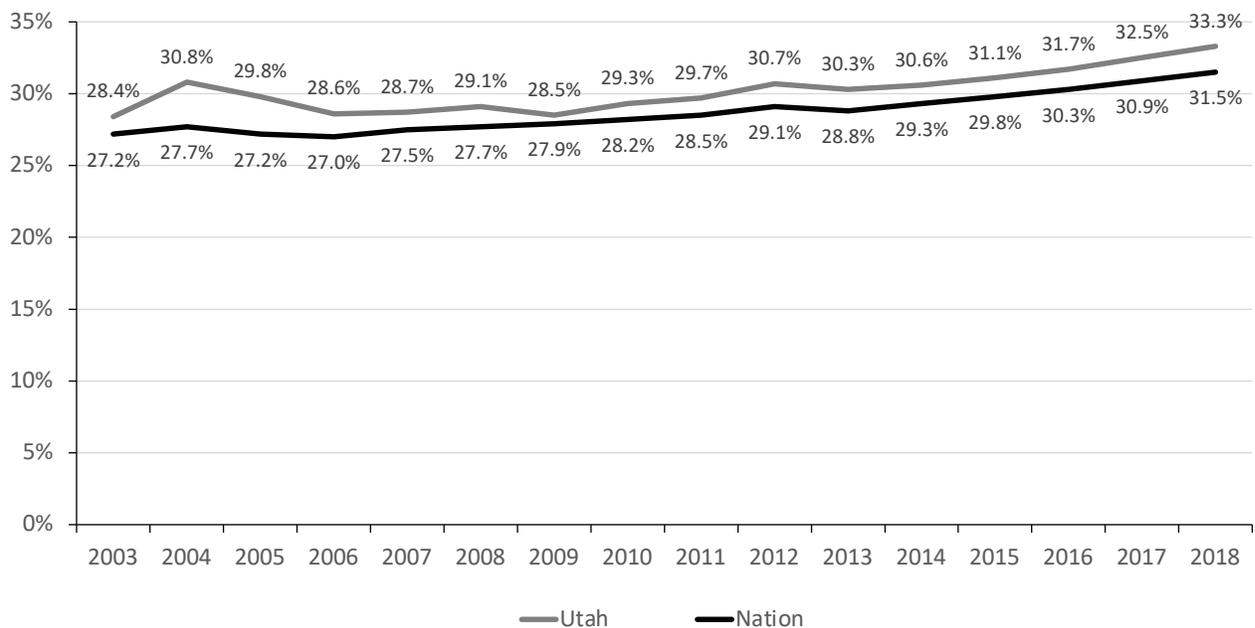
The Mountain State average is led by Wyoming, which spends \$47 per \$1,000 of personal income. Arizona is at the bottom, at \$25 per \$1,000.

Social Mobility: Share of Population that are College Graduates

Post-secondary education is one of the strongest predictors of social mobility due to the social capital gained through education. Colorado leads the Mountain States with the highest share of college graduates age 25 years or older (40%), followed by Utah (33%). Nevada has the lowest share of college graduates, with less than one-quarter of its residents age 25 years or older holding a bachelor's degree or higher.

The share of the population with bachelor's degrees has increased by more than 5% in both Utah and nationally since the turn of the millennium.

Figure 10.1: Share of Population Age 25 Years or Older with a Bachelor’s Degree or Higher, 2003–2018



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey.

Table 10.1: Social Capital Indicators

| Area | Voter Turnout 2016 (Percent) | Voter Turnout 2020(e) (Percent) | Violent Crime Rate 2019 (Rate per 100,000) | Volunteerism 2017 (Percent) | Share of Families Eating a Meal Together Every Day 2017–2018 (Percent) | Share of Population Born in the State of Current Residence 2018 (Percent) | State & Local Public School Education Spending per \$1,000 of Personal Income, 2018 (Percent) | Share of Population Age 25 Years or Older with a Bachelor’s Degree or Higher, 2018 (Percent) |
|-----------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Utah | 62.7% | 66.2% | 235.6% | 45.1% | 40.1% | 61.3% | 33.1% | 33.3% |
| Arizona | 60.4% | 65.5% | 455.3% | 25.5% | 49.3% | 39.7% | 25.4% | 28.9% |
| Colorado | 69.5% | 76.4% | 381.0% | 30.2% | 45.2% | 41.9% | 29.2% | 40.1% |
| Idaho | 62.1% | 67.7% | 223.7% | 35.1% | 45.7% | 46.5% | 30.4% | 26.9% |
| Montana | 65.9% | 73.1% | 404.9% | 33.5% | 42.0% | 52.8% | 35.9% | 31.2% |
| Nevada | 60.5% | 63.6% | 493.8% | 21.2% | 47.6% | 27.0% | 30.2% | 24.2% |
| New Mexico | 54.8% | 61.0% | 832.2% | 25.0% | 53.9% | 55.1% | 36.8% | 27.1% |
| Wyoming | 64.8% | 64.6% | 217.4% | 30.7% | 47.0% | 42.4% | 46.6% | 26.9% |
| Mtn. State avg. | 62.6% | 65.9* % | 422.0% | 30.8% | 46.4% | 45.9% | 33.5% | 29.8% |
| National avg. | 61.4% | 66.4% | 379.4% | n/a% | 43.7% | 58.1% | 37.0% | 31.5% |

Note: e = estimate. *Median.

Sources:

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Utah Governor's Office of Economic Development
Economic Development Corporation of Utah

2020 OVERVIEW

Job Growth

With the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic throughout the U.S. and the shutdown of non-essential businesses, job growth fluctuated wildly in 2020. Despite this, Utah ranked second best in the nation for year-over job growth at -0.2% during the month of November, with the national average at -6.0% that month.¹ This corresponds to a decrease of 2,800 Utah jobs as of November 2020.²

In 2019, the Utah Governor's Office of Economic Development (GOED) and the Economic Development Corporation of Utah (EDCUtah) worked together to support 33 company relocations or expansions in Utah, adding over 9,100 jobs to the state's economy and retaining over 500 additional jobs.³ These projects created capital investments in Utah totaling more than \$1.2 billion.⁴

Major Projects

Notable expansions or relocations in 2019 include Northrop Grumman adding over 2,200 jobs in Weber County, Malouf adding over 1,100 jobs in Cache County, GoHealth adding over 1,100 jobs in Utah County, and Proctor & Gamble, adding over 200 jobs and over \$300 million in capital investment in Box Elder County.⁵

Business Climate

Utah's young, educated workforce continues to grow, state and local governments remain fiscally responsible and stable, and the cost of doing

business in Utah remains lower than the national average. Utah continues to receive recognition as a leading global business destination, enjoying accolades from national sources like *Forbes*, which has ranked Utah in the Top 10 Best States for Business since their rankings began, placing Utah third in 2019.⁶ In Nov. 2019, *Forbes* also named Utah the Best State for Entrepreneurs in 2020.⁷

Utah also ranked fourth on *CNBC's "America's Top States for Business 2019."* Factors contributing to this ranking include a strong economy, high quality of life, business friendliness, and quality infrastructure.⁸ In Dec. 2019, *The Wall Street Journal* named Utah America's "economic star".⁹

Trends

Utah's targeted industries employed over 274,000 Utahns in 2020, up from 265,000 in 2019, demonstrating 3.3% growth.¹⁰ Utah updated their targeted industries in 2020 to include Advanced Manufacturing, Aerospace and Defense, Energy, Financial Services, Life Sciences and Healthcare Innovation, Outdoor Products and Recreation, Software and IT, and Tourism and Film.

Utah-based companies raised \$1.46 billion in venture capital in 2019. Strong investment activity continued in 2020, with companies raising over \$1.27 billion as of Dec. 2. Utah also saw over \$7 billion worth of mergers and acquisitions by Dec. 2, 2020.¹¹

1 Change in total nonfarm employment by state, over-the-month and over-the-year, seasonally adjusted. (n.d.). Retrieved from https://www.bls.gov/web/laus/statewide_otm_oty_change.htm. 2 Dec. 2020.
2 State and Metro Area Employment, Hours, & Earnings. CES National News Releases. (n.d.). Retrieved from <https://www.bls.gov/ces/>. 2 Dec. 2020.
3 Project Report. *The Economic Development Corporation of Utah*. Internal data. 2 Dec. 2020.
4 *ibid.*
5 Newsroom. (n.d.). Retrieved from <https://business.utah.gov/news/>. 2 Dec. 2020.
6 Best States For Business. (n.d.). Retrieved from <https://www.forbes.com/best-states-for-business/list/>. 2 Dec. 2020.
7 DePietro, A. (2019, November 13). The Best And Worst States For Entrepreneurs In 2020. Retrieved from <https://www.forbes.com/sites/andrewdepietro/2019/11/13/best-worst-states-entrepreneurs-2020/#28c26df246a6>. 2 Dec. 2020.
8 Fukada, S. (2019, July 26). Top States for Business. Retrieved from <https://www.cnbc.com/americas-top-states-for-business/>. 2 Dec. 2020.
9 Moore, S. (2019, December 6). Why Utah Has Become America's Economic Star. Retrieved from <https://www.wsj.com/articles/why-utah-has-become-americas-economic-star-11575676394>
10 *The Economic Development Corporation of Utah*. Internal data. 2 Dec. 2020.
11 PitchBook. (n.d.). Retrieved from <https://pitchbook.com/>. 2 Dec. 2020.

Utah's Unified Response to the Coronavirus Pandemic

The coronavirus pandemic created unique and dynamic economic and health challenges. One constant factor is citizens' unwavering desire for state officials to keep them informed of the latest COVID-19 news. The state continually distributes relevant information about the pandemic with the firm belief that timely and consistent communication is the key to surviving the crisis.

Utah created coronavirus.utah.gov, where it maintains resources and information on health and maintaining business and education operations. Additionally, GOED hosts a coronavirus page where companies find the latest information on federal, state, and local loans and grant programs, while also maintaining inutah.org, focused on safe economic reactivation and elevating consumer confidence.

Keeping Utahns Informed of Economic Relief Programs

At the onset of the pandemic, GOED was given state officials' directive to disperse economic relief monies to as many qualifying small businesses and entrepreneurs as possible. The result is an impressive list of diverse grant programs designed to provide an immediate lifeline to many struggling companies.

Loan and Grant Programs Include:

Small Business Bridge Loan

The Utah Leads Together Small Business Bridge Loan used \$11 million in state funds and a \$1 million donation from WCF Foundation to provide gap funding early in the pandemic to Utah's small businesses. The program served more than 1,149 Utah small businesses and nonprofits and positively impacted approximately 15,000 jobs.

Commercial Rental & Mortgage Assistance Program

The COVID-19 Commercial Rental Assistance Program, known as ComRent, provided rental relief to Utah small businesses that lost revenue due to measures taken during the pandemic to minimize the public's exposure to COVID-19. After a couple of legislative adjustments, the program was funded with \$23 million. Since ComRent's inception, GOED has awarded \$20,135,751 to help companies with rent and mortgage payments.

In Utah

GOED partnered with Salt Lake City-based RUMOR Advertising on several outreach and education programs. The nearly \$2 million, award-winning 'In Utah' campaign used federal CARES Act money and focused on intentional connections between consumers, businesses, and Utah experiences. GOED and RUMOR collaborated on In Utah, Healthy In Utah, and Learn & Work In Utah to support economic reactivation, pandemic health guidance and workforce training for Utahns.

Healthy In Utah

This \$1 million initiative encouraged healthy activity during the COVID-19 pandemic, such as following current CDC, state and local health guidelines, and not forgoing other preventive or urgent medical care. During the fall, the campaign focused exclusively on promoting flu vaccines.

Impacted Businesses Grant Program

Known as Shop In Utah, this popular grant program helped support businesses and provided discounts to consumers. After legislative adjustments, \$62,000,000 in federal CARES Act funds were allocated to the program. Nearly 1,000 Utah businesses participated in the program.

COVID-19 PPE Support Grant Program

Known as 'Safe In Utah,' this \$5 million grant program helped businesses keep employees and customers safe. It provided grants for a company's COVID-19 response consisting of the purchase of personal protective equipment (PPE), implementation of workplace redesigns, additional signage, new technology solutions for distance working, and other items to comply with COVID-19 public health guidelines on safely returning employees to work.

Displaced Worker Grant Program

This \$16.5 million initiative, called "Learn & Work In Utah," provided training for workers displaced due to COVID-19 by funding GOED's Utah Works program within Talent Ready Utah. It included several workforce training programs and local colleges and universities to provide education and training to displaced workers.

COVID-19 Oil, Gas, and Mining Grant

This \$5 million grant program helped businesses in the oil, gas, and mining industries.

Tourism Recovery Programs

This \$12 million grant helped Utah's tourism companies and included "Meet In Utah," with specific consideration for meeting and convention facilities and businesses.

Hospital Grants

\$20 million in hospital grants helped Utah hospitals maintain their response to the pandemic.

Learn more about GOED's coronavirus initiatives at business.utah.gov/coronavirus.

2021 OUTLOOK

Because of Utah's diverse mix of industries, the state economy is expected to mirror trends in the national economy, but at a greater rate.¹²

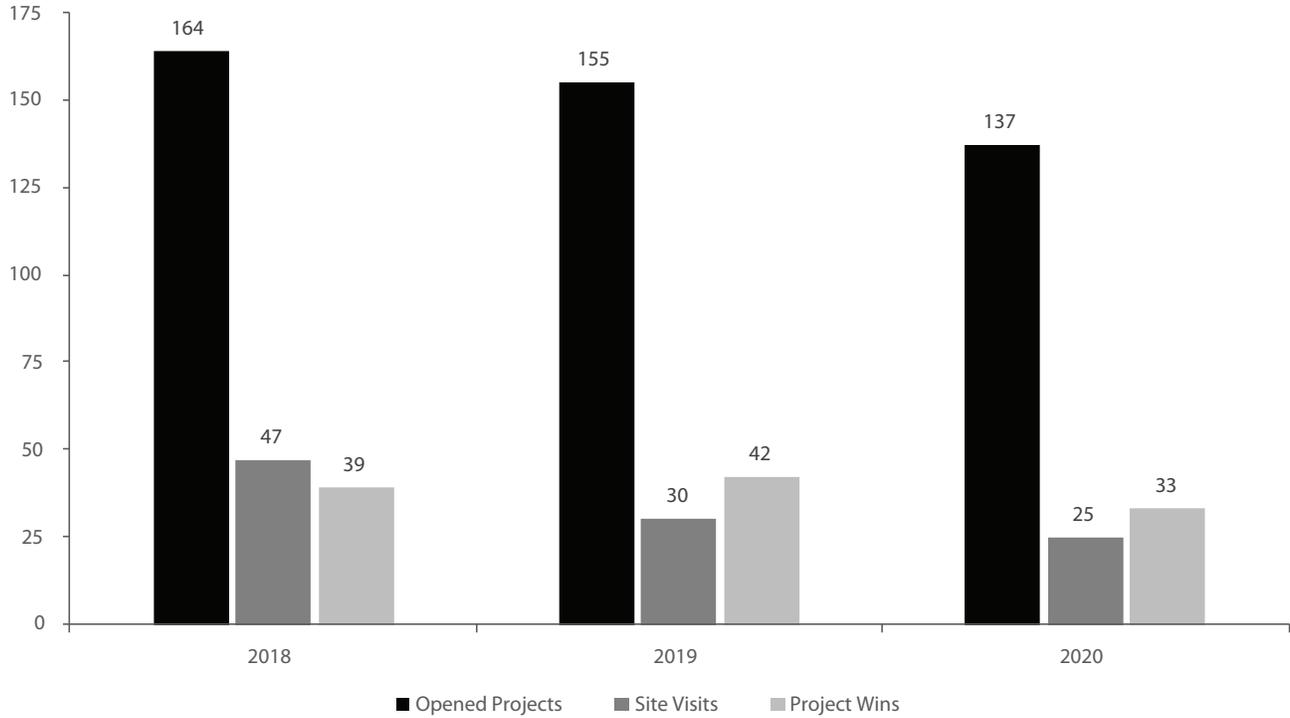
As economic recovery from the global COVID-19 pandemic continues in 2021, Utah is poised to lead in economic growth and prosperity. Rich States, Poor States lists Utah as its No. 1 state for Economic Outlook.¹³ WalletHub listed Utah as the 7th highest state whose unemployment rate has bounced back most from the initial declines due to the 2020 COVID-10 global pandemic.¹⁴ These signs and others point to an excellent recovery for Utah in 2021 and beyond.

12 "Utah's Economy among the Most Diverse in the Nation," Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute. Utah Informed: Visual Intellection for 2020. Jan. 2019.

13 "Examining the latest movements in state economic growth and competition," Rich States Poor States. Retrieved from <https://www.richstatespoorstates.org/states/UT/>. 2 Dec. 2020.

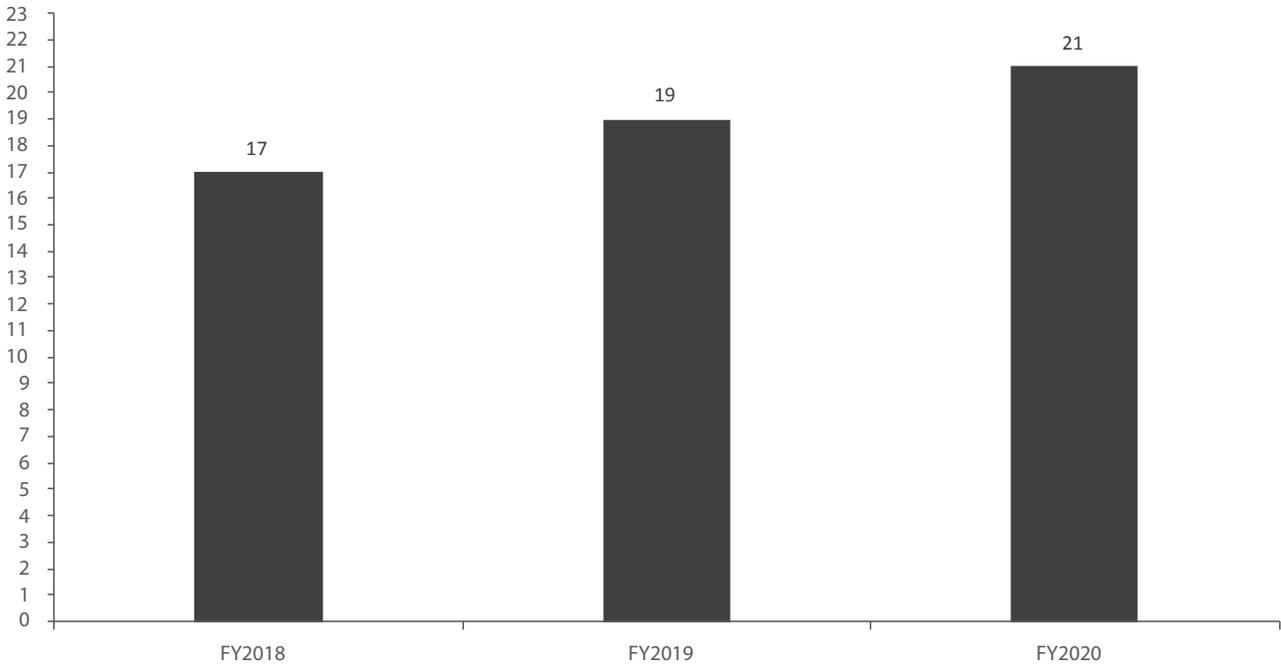
14 "States Whose October Unemployment Rates Are Bouncing Back Most," WalletHub. Retrieved from <https://wallethub.com/edu/states-unemployment-rates/74907>. 2 Dec. 2020.

Figure 11.1: Economic Development Project Summary



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey.

Figure 11.2: Economic Development Tax Incentive Fund Project Summary, Board Approved



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey.

Patrick Lee, Finance Director, Utah State Board of Education

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2020 OVERVIEW

Enrollment

In fall 2020, there were 666,609 students in Utah's public education system, a decrease of 794 students (0.1%) from fall 2019. There were 46,903 kindergarten students, a decrease of 1,910 students, or 1.0%, from the previous fall 2019 (48,813).

Although Utah's student population is primarily white (73.2 percent), it is becoming more diverse. In fall 2020, 17.9 percent of Utah's student body was Hispanic or Latino, 1.7 percent was Asian, 1.6 percent was Pacific Islander, 1.0 percent was American Indian and Alaska Native, 1.4 percent was African American or Black, and the remaining students (3.1 percent) identified with multiple ethnicities. According to state population projections, within the school-age population (5 to 17 years of age) individuals identifying as non-White will grow from 25% in 2015 to 42% in 2065.

In 2020, there were 112 operating charter schools in Utah. Charter schools operate independently of school districts but receive public funds and must adhere to federal and state laws in using those funds for operations. Charter schools are educating 79,255 students, about 8.4 percent of all Utah students in public schools.

Transportation

In Fall 2019, the state's 2,987 school buses transported 195,191 students 27,624,588 miles to and from school. 30% of students are transported on school buses to and from school.

Construction

In 2020, the Utah State Board of Education issued 54 construction project numbers to 12 school districts and 14 charter schools located throughout the state. These construction projects include new or replacement schools composed of 4 junior high/middle schools, 5 elementary schools and 1 charter school.

Finances

In fiscal year 2017, the most recent year for which National Center for Education Statistics data are available by state, Utah's net current expenditure per pupil was \$7,206 (the nation's lowest). Net current expenditures do not include capital spending. Including capital spending raises total expenditure per pupil for fiscal year 2017 to \$8,794. However, some consider current expenditure as a percent of total personal income as a better measure of Utah's effort to fund public education. Using this measure, Utah ranks 36th nationally, at 3.5%. Utah's per pupil net current expenditures for fiscal year 2020 was \$8,506.

For fiscal year 2021, the Legislature appropriated funds for a \$64 increase (1.8 percent) in the regular Weighted Pupil Unit (WPU) value, increasing it from \$3,532 to \$3,596 for fiscal year 2021. The cost of the Basic School Program is estimated to be \$3,187,445,100. Of these funds \$557,252,600 come from local property tax revenues and \$2,635,292,500 come from state income tax revenues.

Achievement

In 2020, Utah ranked 30th in the nation with an ACT Average Composite Score of 20.2. Utah is one of only 15 states in the nation where the test is offered to 100% of high school students.

Statewide, the class of 2020 graduation rate was 88.0%, a 1.0% increase over the previous year's rate.

In 2020, Utah's pupil-teacher ratio was 21.6, which is a slight 0.1% decrease compared with the previous year's ratio.

A total of 43,916 Utah students earned 323,754 hours of college credit in 2020 through Utah's concurrent enrollment program. This total represents a 12.9% increase in students over 2019. Ninety-five percent of the credits attempted are passed.

A total of 28,136 Utah public school students took 42,289 Advanced Placement (AP) exams in 2020 with 28,337 earning a score of 3-5 (a 67% pass rate, meaning the scores were good enough to earn college credit). Nationally, the pass rate at public schools is 62.5%.

Utah has 14 schools involved in the International Baccalaureate (IB) program, including 8 that offer IB diplomas. There are 1,683 students enrolled in the Primary Years Program, 778 in the Middle Years Program, 962 in the Diploma Program and 24 in the Career-Related Program.

220 Utah schools—or about 21.0% of all Utah schools—offer dual immersion programs in French (23), German (2), Mandarin Chinese (53), Russian (2), Portuguese (9), Arabic (1), and Spanish (107). Twenty-five additional schools offer more than one language.

2021–2022 Outlook

Enrollment

For the 2022 school year, growth in student enrollment is expected, as Utah is expected to continue experiencing net in-migration, and has among the nation's highest birth rate and fertility rate. Total enrollment in Utah's public education system in fall 2022 is forecasted to increase by 7,245 students (1.1%) to 673,854. An estimated total cost for fiscal year 2022 is \$27.8 million ongoing and \$5.3 million one-time funding.

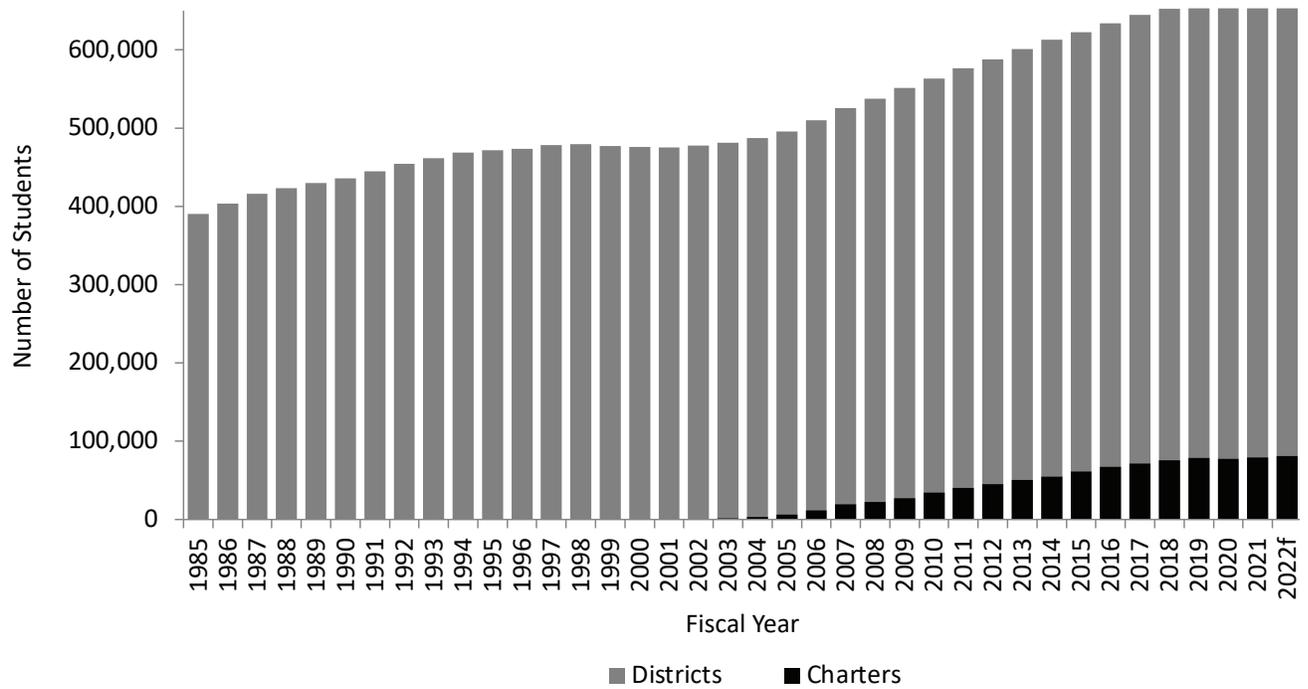
In most of the past five school years, the incoming kindergarten class was smaller than in the prior year. This change corresponds to a declining number of total births five years prior. Based on birth trends, declining kindergarten class size is expected to continue.

Utah's charter school enrollment has increased by approximately 2.6% per year, on average, over the last four years. It is forecasted that enrollment in charter schools in Utah will grow by 1.9% in the fall of 2021.

Impacts of COVID-19

The COVID-19 pandemic presented unprecedented challenges to public education in 2020. Utah K-12 students transitioned to an online learning environment in March 2020 to complete the 2019-2020 school year. School districts continue to use a virtual component to varying degrees in the 2020-2021 school year. The direct and indirect impacts of this disruption on K-12 students are still unfolding. 2021 will likely bring more insight into what these impacts are, their effects on different student groups, and how they will be addressed.

Figure 12.1: Utah Public Education Enrollment, FY 1985–FY 2022f



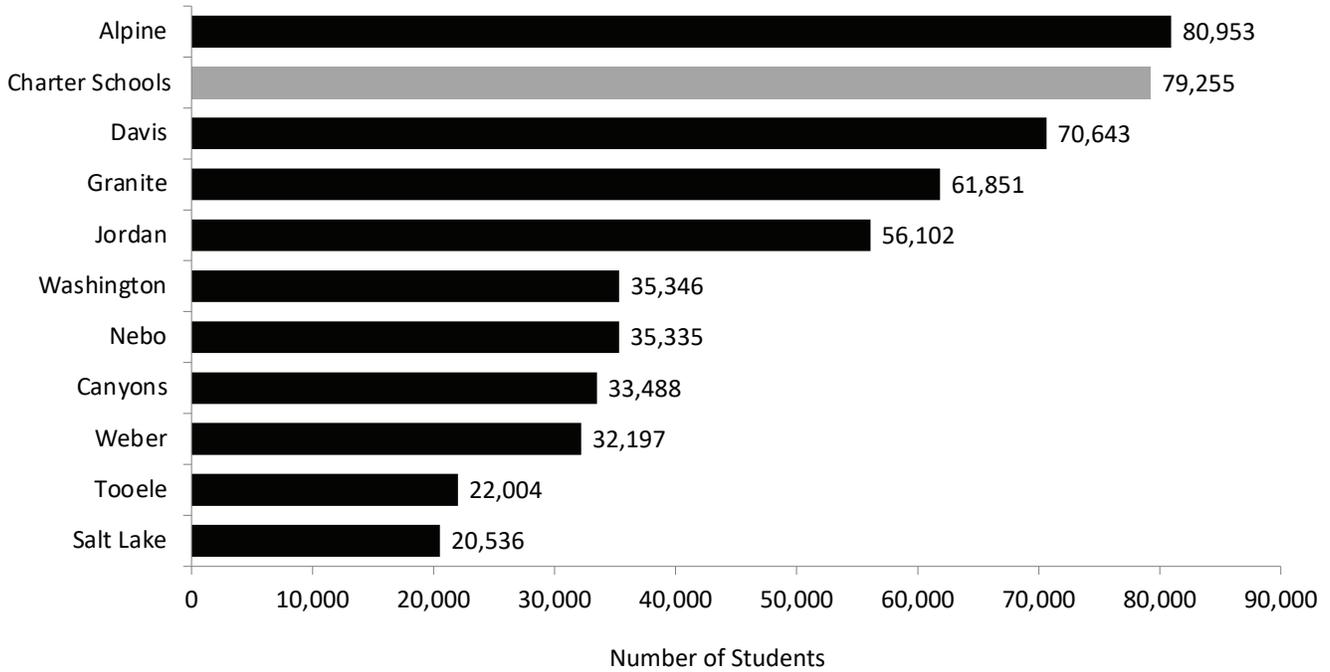
Note: f = forecast
 Source: Utah State Board of Education, School Finance & Data and Statistics

Figure 12.2: Percent Change in Public Education Enrollment, FY 1985–FY 2022



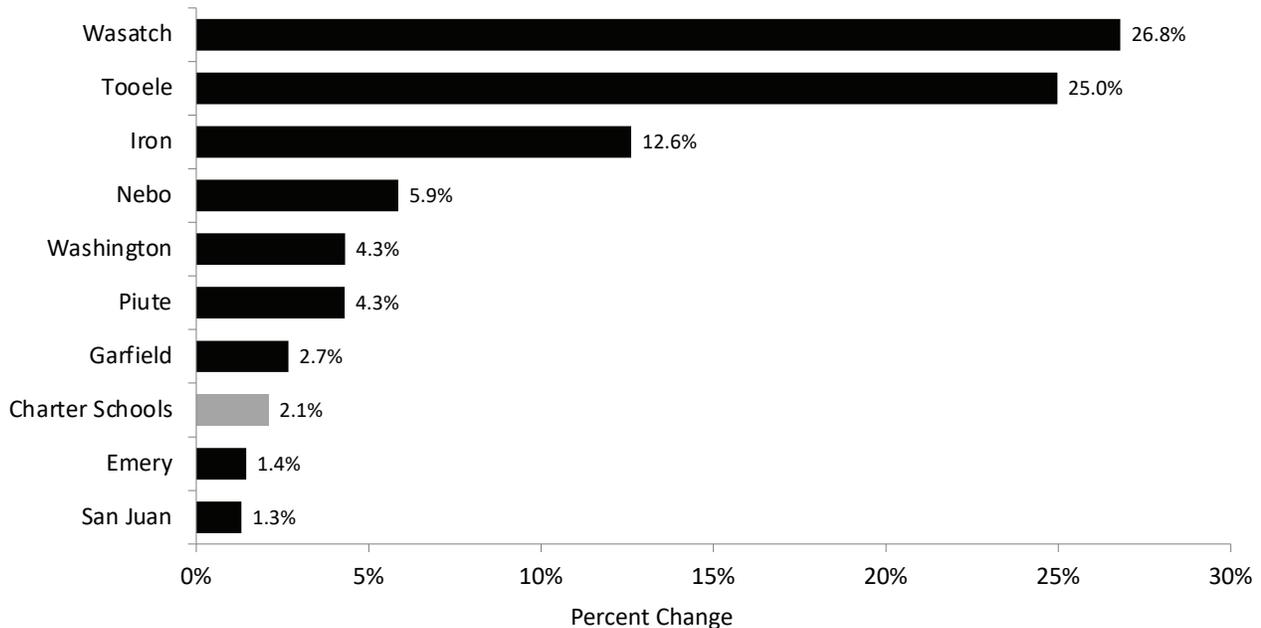
Note: f = forecast
 Source: Utah State Board of Education, School Finance & Data and Statistics

Figure 12.3: Largest Enrollment by District, FY 2021



Source: Utah State Board of Education, School Finance & Data and Statistics

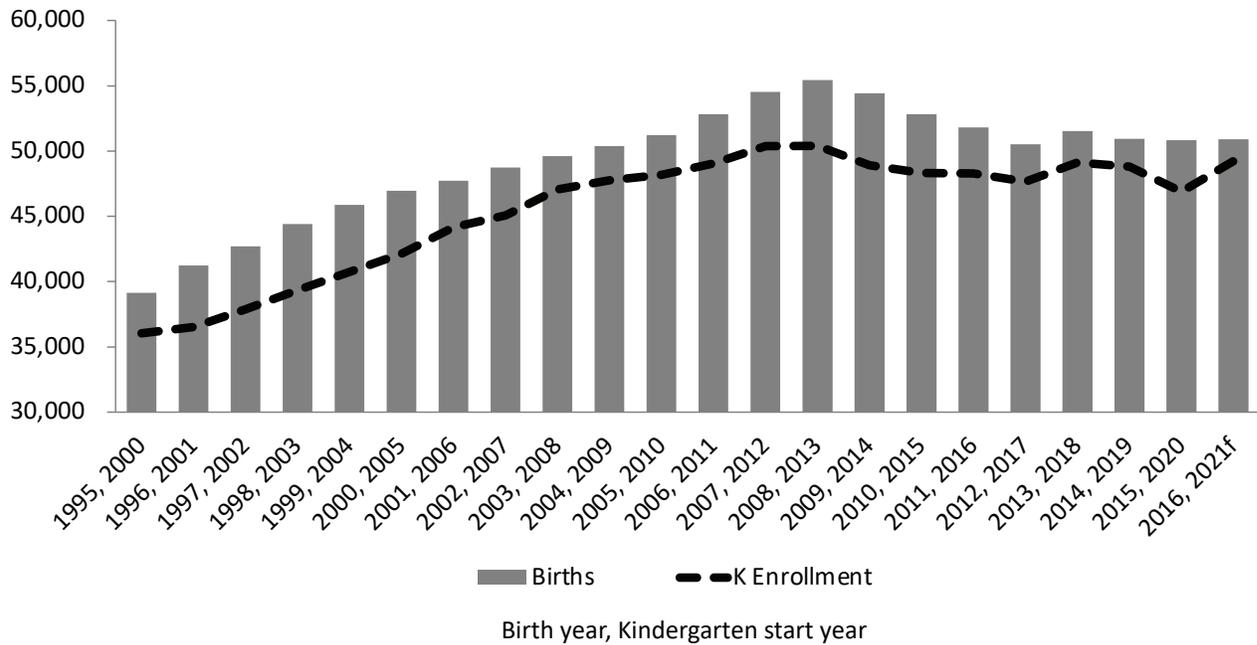
Figure 12.4: Largest Enrollment Growth by District, FY 2020–FY 2021



Note: Due to the COVID pandemic, there were uncommon changes in enrollment whereby some districts showed dramatic growth and others dramatic losses. Therefore, enrollment growth by district from FY20 to FY21 is not likely indicative of any forecasted trend.

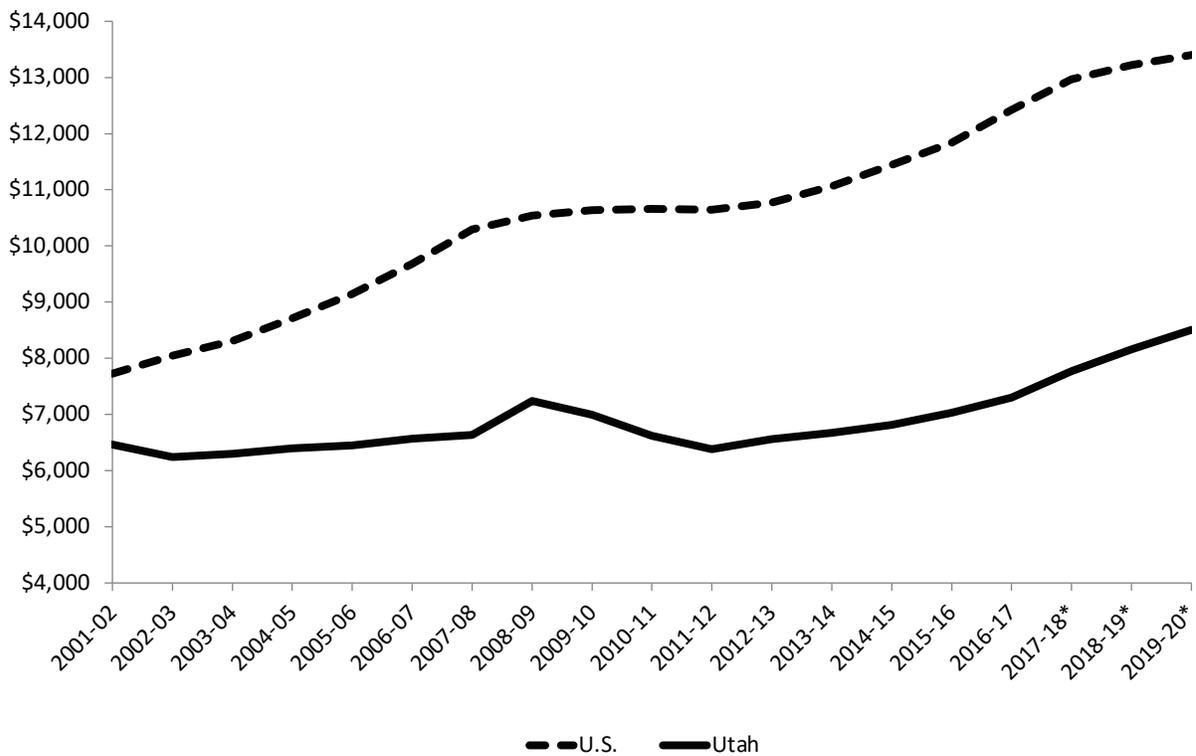
Source: Utah State Board of Education, School Finance & Data and Statistics

Figure 12.5: Kindergarten Enrollment and Five Years Prior Births, 2000–2021



Source: Utah State Board of Education - School Finance & Data and Statistics, Interagency Common Data Committee, and Utah Department of Health

Figure 12.6: U.S. FY 2020 Projection and Utah Current Expenditures per Pupil in Enrollment, FY 2002–FY 2020

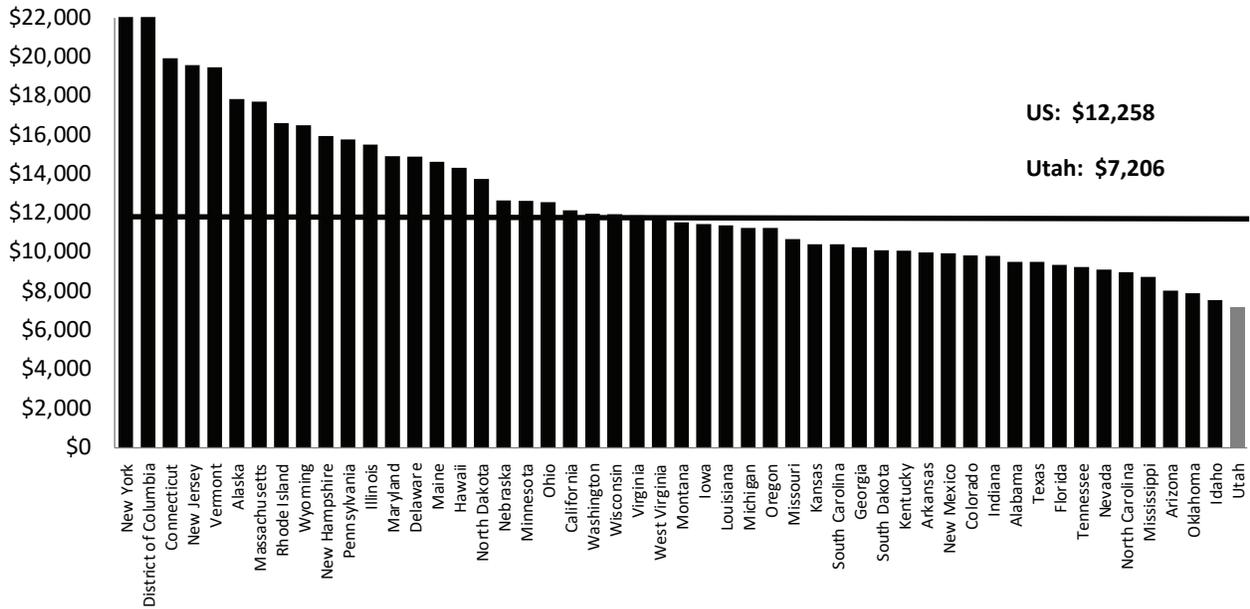


Note: U.S. expenditures are in constant 2018-19 dollars based on the Consumer Price Index adjusted to a school-year basis.

* For Fiscal Years 2018-2020*, U.S. data is projected at time of publication.

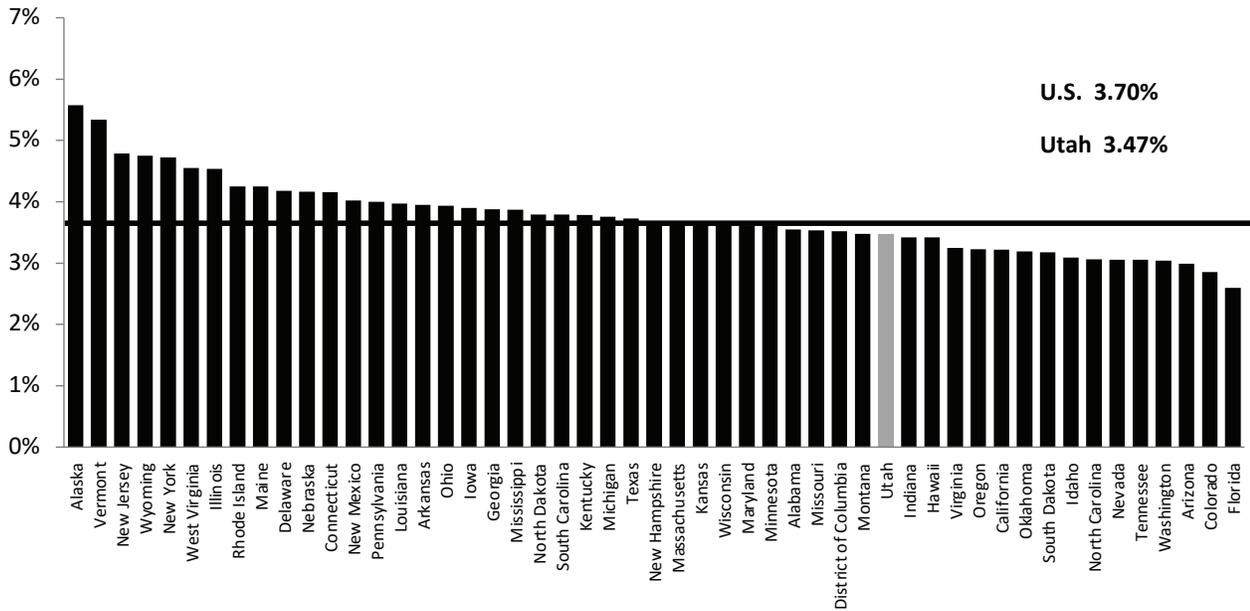
Source: USBE, School Finance, and U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics

Figure 12.7: Current Expenditures per Pupil, by State, FY 2017



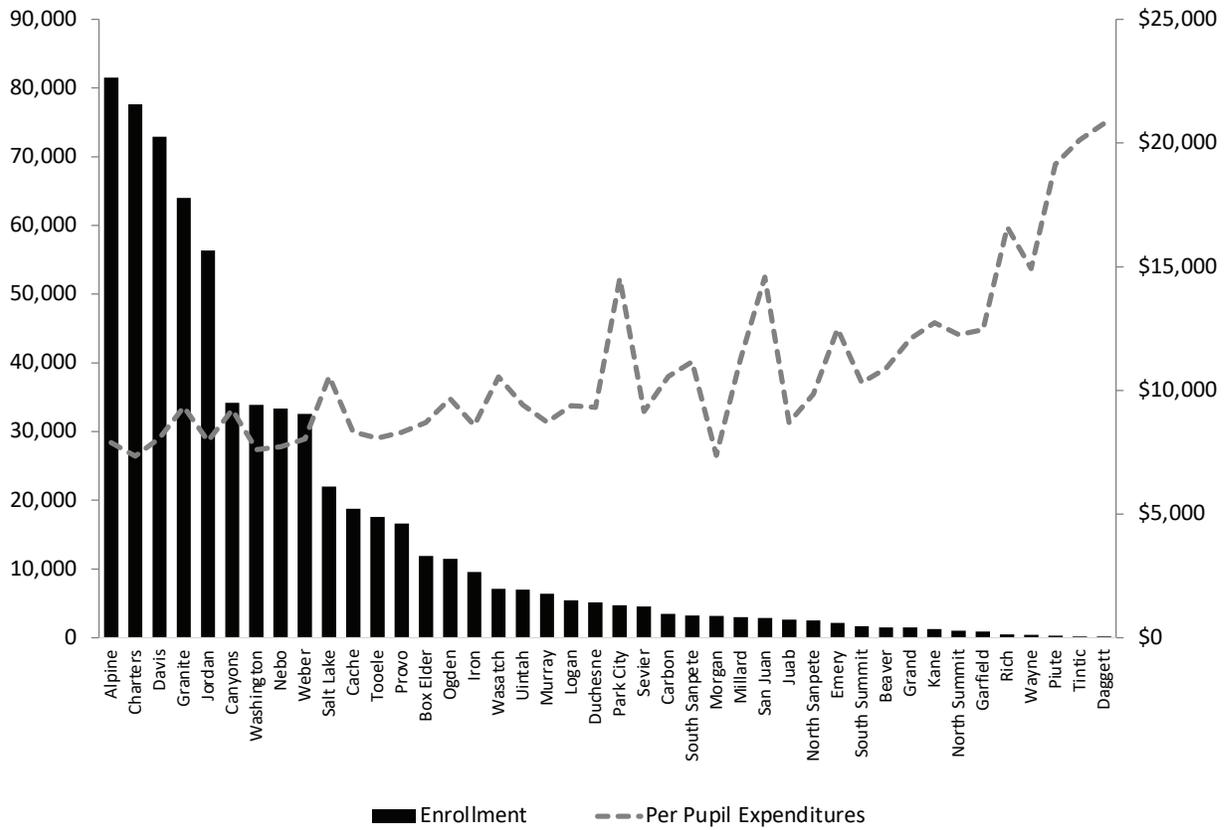
Source: USBE, School Finance, and U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics

Figure 12.8: Current Expenditures as a Percentage of Personal Income, by State, FY 2017



Source: USBE, School Finance, U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, and the Bureau of Economic Analysis

Figure 12.9: Utah Total Enrollment and Current Expenditures per Pupil by District, FY 2020



Source: USBE, School Finance

Table 12.1: Utah Public School Enrollment and State of Utah Population

| Year | October 1 Enrollment | Annual Change | Percent Change | July 1 State Pop | Annual Change | Percent Change | Enrollment/Population |
|-------|----------------------|---------------|----------------|------------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------------|
| 1980 | 342,885 | 10,310 | 3.1% | 1,474,000 | 58,050 | 4.1% | 23.3% |
| 1981 | 354,540 | 11,655 | 3.4% | 1,515,000 | 41,000 | 2.8% | 23.4% |
| 1982 | 369,338 | 14,798 | 4.2% | 1,558,000 | 43,000 | 2.8% | 23.7% |
| 1983 | 378,208 | 8,870 | 2.4% | 1,595,000 | 37,000 | 2.4% | 23.7% |
| 1984 | 390,141 | 11,933 | 3.2% | 1,622,000 | 27,000 | 1.7% | 24.1% |
| 1985 | 403,305 | 13,164 | 3.4% | 1,643,000 | 21,000 | 1.3% | 24.5% |
| 1986 | 415,994 | 12,689 | 3.1% | 1,663,000 | 20,000 | 1.2% | 25.0% |
| 1987 | 423,386 | 7,392 | 1.8% | 1,678,000 | 15,000 | 0.9% | 25.2% |
| 1988 | 429,551 | 6,165 | 1.5% | 1,690,000 | 12,000 | 0.7% | 25.4% |
| 1989 | 435,762 | 6,211 | 1.4% | 1,706,000 | 16,000 | 0.9% | 25.5% |
| 1990 | 444,732 | 8,970 | 2.1% | 1,729,227 | 23,227 | 1.4% | 25.7% |
| 1991 | 454,218 | 9,486 | 2.1% | 1,780,870 | 51,643 | 3.0% | 25.5% |
| 1992 | 461,259 | 7,041 | 1.6% | 1,838,149 | 57,279 | 3.2% | 25.1% |
| 1993 | 468,675 | 7,416 | 1.6% | 1,889,393 | 51,244 | 2.8% | 24.8% |
| 1994 | 471,402 | 2,727 | 0.6% | 1,946,721 | 57,328 | 3.0% | 24.2% |
| 1995 | 473,666 | 2,264 | 0.5% | 1,995,228 | 48,507 | 2.5% | 23.7% |
| 1996 | 478,028 | 4,362 | 0.9% | 2,042,893 | 47,665 | 2.4% | 23.4% |
| 1997 | 479,151 | 1,123 | 0.2% | 2,099,409 | 56,516 | 2.8% | 22.8% |
| 1998 | 477,061 | -2,090 | -0.4% | 2,141,632 | 42,223 | 2.0% | 22.3% |
| 1999 | 475,974 | -1,087 | -0.2% | 2,193,014 | 51,382 | 2.4% | 21.7% |
| 2000 | 475,269 | -705 | -0.1% | 2,246,468 | 53,454 | 2.4% | 21.2% |
| 2001 | 477,801 | 2,532 | 0.5% | 2,290,634 | 44,166 | 2.0% | 20.9% |
| 2002 | 481,143 | 3,342 | 0.7% | 2,331,826 | 41,192 | 1.8% | 20.6% |
| 2003 | 486,938 | 5,795 | 1.2% | 2,372,458 | 40,632 | 1.7% | 20.5% |
| 2004 | 495,682 | 8,744 | 1.8% | 2,430,223 | 57,765 | 2.4% | 20.4% |
| 2005 | 510,012 | 14,330 | 2.9% | 2,505,843 | 75,620 | 3.1% | 20.4% |
| 2006 | 525,660 | 15,648 | 3.1% | 2,576,229 | 70,386 | 2.8% | 20.4% |
| 2007 | 537,653 | 11,993 | 2.3% | 2,636,075 | 59,846 | 2.3% | 20.4% |
| 2008 | 551,013 | 13,360 | 2.5% | 2,691,122 | 55,047 | 2.1% | 20.5% |
| 2009 | 563,273 | 12,260 | 2.2% | 2,731,560 | 40,438 | 1.5% | 20.6% |
| 2010 | 576,335 | 13,062 | 2.3% | 2,772,371 | 40,811 | 1.5% | 20.8% |
| 2011 | 587,745 | 11,410 | 2.0% | 2,820,613 | 48,242 | 1.7% | 20.8% |
| 2012 | 600,985 | 13,240 | 2.3% | 2,864,744 | 44,131 | 1.6% | 21.0% |
| 2013 | 612,551 | 11,566 | 1.9% | 2,902,179 | 37,435 | 1.3% | 21.1% |
| 2014 | 622,182 | 9,631 | 1.6% | 2,941,964 | 39,785 | 1.4% | 21.1% |
| 2015 | 633,896 | 11,714 | 1.9% | 2,997,584 | 55,620 | 1.9% | 21.1% |
| 2016 | 644,476 | 10,580 | 1.7% | 3,054,994 | 57,410 | 1.9% | 21.1% |
| 2017 | 652,347 | 7,871 | 1.2% | 3,113,983 | 58,989 | 1.9% | 20.9% |
| 2018 | 659,438 | 7,091 | 1.1% | 3,166,647 | 52,664 | 1.7% | 20.8% |
| 2019 | 667,403 | 7,965 | 1.2% | 3,219,116 | 52,469 | 1.7% | 20.7% |
| 2020 | 666,609 | -794 | -0.1% | 3,270,729 | 51,613 | 1.6% | 20.4% |
| 2021f | 673,854 | 7,245 | 1.1% | 3,326,920 | 56,191 | 1.7% | 20.3% |

Note: f = forecast

Source: Utah State Board of Education (enrollment counts). Interagency Common Data Committee (2021 enrollment forecast). State Population and 2021 Forecast: Pam Perlich, Ph.D., Demography Utah Population Committee (DUPC) Short-Term Projections for 2018-2028 and Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute, University of Utah.

Table 12.2: Fall Enrollment by District

| | FY 2018 10/1/17 | FY 2019 10/1/18 | FY 2020 10/1/19 | FY 2021 10/1/20 | FY 2022f 10/1/21f | Total Annual Change | | | | Percent Change | | | | FY 2021 Rank | | |
|-----------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------------|---------------------|---------|---------|----------|----------------|---------|---------|----------|--------------|---------------------|----------------|
| | | | | | | FY18-19 | FY19-20 | FY20-21 | FY21-22f | FY18-19 | FY19-20 | FY20-21 | FY21-22f | Size | Total Annual Change | Percent Change |
| Alpine | 78,853 | 79,748 | 81,532 | 80,953 | 82,475 | 895 | 1,784 | -579 | 1,522 | 1.1% | 2.2% | -0.7% | 1.9% | 1 | 36 | 22% |
| Beaver | 1,540 | 1,527 | 1,524 | 1,519 | 1,509 | -13 | -3 | -5 | -10 | -0.8% | -0.2% | -0.3% | -0.7% | 33 | 20 | 18% |
| Box Elder | 11,671 | 11,770 | 11,914 | 11,832 | 11,969 | 99 | 144 | -82 | 137 | 0.8% | 1.2% | -0.7% | 1.2% | 14 | 26 | 21% |
| Cache | 17,895 | 18,270 | 18,802 | 18,833 | 19,000 | 375 | 532 | 31 | 167 | 2.1% | 2.9% | 0.2% | 0.9% | 12 | 9 | 14% |
| Canyons | 33,907 | 34,134 | 34,178 | 33,488 | 33,221 | 227 | 44 | -690 | -267 | 0.7% | 0.1% | -2.0% | -0.8% | 8 | 37 | 28% |
| Carbon | 3,364 | 3,484 | 3,472 | 3,289 | 3,300 | 120 | -12 | -183 | 11 | 3.6% | -0.3% | -5.3% | 0.3% | 24 | 31 | 38% |
| Daggett | 163 | 178 | 189 | 187 | 182 | 15 | 11 | -2 | -5 | 9.2% | 6.2% | -1.1% | -2.7% | 42 | 18 | 23% |
| Davis | 71,908 | 72,263 | 72,897 | 70,643 | 71,963 | 355 | 634 | -2,254 | 1,320 | 0.5% | 0.9% | -3.1% | 1.9% | 3 | 41 | 31% |
| Duchesne | 5,103 | 5,142 | 5,164 | 4,987 | 5,017 | 39 | 22 | -177 | 30 | 0.8% | 0.4% | -3.4% | 0.6% | 21 | 30 | 34% |
| Emery | 2,184 | 2,181 | 2,141 | 2,172 | 2,152 | -3 | -40 | 31 | -20 | -0.1% | -1.8% | 1.4% | -0.9% | 31 | 9 | 9% |
| Garfield | 909 | 899 | 899 | 923 | 927 | -10 | 0 | 24 | 4 | -1.1% | 0.0% | 2.7% | 0.4% | 37 | 11 | 7% |
| Grand | 1,451 | 1,520 | 1,498 | 1,379 | 1,394 | 69 | -22 | -119 | 15 | 4.8% | -1.4% | -7.9% | 1.1% | 34 | 29 | 41% |
| Granite | 66,024 | 64,281 | 63,989 | 61,851 | 60,299 | -1,743 | -292 | -2,138 | -1,552 | -2.6% | -0.5% | -3.3% | -2.5% | 4 | 40 | 33% |
| Iron | 9,169 | 9,395 | 9,544 | 10,748 | 11,038 | 226 | 149 | 1,204 | 290 | 2.5% | 1.6% | 12.6% | 2.7% | 15 | 6 | 3% |
| Jordan | 53,519 | 54,865 | 56,339 | 56,102 | 56,497 | 1,346 | 1,474 | -237 | 395 | 2.5% | 2.7% | -0.4% | 0.7% | 5 | 32 | 19% |
| Juab | 2,510 | 2,587 | 2,655 | 2,590 | 2,641 | 77 | 68 | -65 | 51 | 3.1% | 2.6% | -2.4% | 2.0% | 29 | 24 | 29% |
| Kane | 1,250 | 1,269 | 1,275 | 1,287 | 1,302 | 19 | 6 | 12 | 15 | 1.5% | 0.5% | 0.9% | 1.2% | 35 | 12 | 12% |
| Logan | 5,555 | 5,569 | 5,420 | 5,484 | 5,400 | 14 | -149 | 64 | -84 | 0.3% | -2.7% | 1.2% | -1.5% | 20 | 7 | 11% |
| Millard | 2,884 | 2,916 | 2,973 | 2,973 | 3,007 | 32 | 57 | 0 | 34 | 1.1% | 2.0% | 0.0% | 1.1% | 27 | 15 | 15% |
| Morgan | 3,069 | 3,178 | 3,194 | 3,201 | 3,301 | 109 | 16 | 7 | 100 | 3.6% | 0.5% | 0.2% | 3.1% | 25 | 14 | 13% |
| Murray | 6,416 | 6,264 | 6,425 | 6,097 | 6,054 | -152 | 161 | -328 | -43 | -2.4% | 2.6% | -5.1% | -0.7% | 19 | 34 | 37% |
| Nebo | 32,809 | 33,117 | 33,379 | 35,335 | 34,831 | 308 | 262 | 1,956 | -504 | 0.9% | 0.8% | 5.9% | -1.4% | 7 | 2 | 4% |

Continued on next page

Table 12.2 (Continued): Fall Enrollment by District

| | FY 2018 | FY 2019 | FY 2020 | FY 2021 | FY 2022f | Total Annual Change | | | | Percent Change | | | | FY 2021 Rank | | | |
|-----------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|---------------------|---------|---------|----------|----------------|---------|---------|----------|--------------|---------------------|----------------|-----|
| | 10/1/17 | 10/1/18 | 10/1/19 | 10/1/20 | 10/1/21f | FY18-19 | FY19-20 | FY20-21 | FY21-22f | FY18-19 | FY19-20 | FY20-21 | FY21-22f | Size | Total Annual Change | Percent Change | |
| North Sanpete | 2,438 | 2,471 | 2,507 | 2,445 | 2,474 | 33 | 36 | -62 | 29 | 1.4% | 1.5% | -2.5% | 1.2% | 30 | 23 | | 30% |
| North Summit | 1,048 | 1,044 | 1,014 | 1,011 | 1,006 | -4 | -30 | -3 | -5 | -0.4% | -2.9% | -0.3% | -0.5% | 36 | 19 | | 17% |
| Ogden | 11,736 | 11,553 | 11,460 | 10,617 | 10,568 | -183 | -93 | -843 | -49 | -1.6% | -0.8% | -7.4% | -0.5% | 16 | 38 | | 40% |
| Park City | 4,816 | 4,780 | 4,757 | 4,696 | 4,681 | -36 | -23 | -61 | -15 | -0.7% | -0.5% | -1.3% | -0.3% | 22 | 22 | | 25% |
| Piute | 274 | 273 | 279 | 291 | 289 | | 6 | 12 | -2 | -0.4% | 2.2% | 4.3% | -0.7% | 40 | 12 | | 6% |
| Provo | 15,991 | 16,165 | 16,603 | 13,317 | 13,715 | 174 | 438 | -3,286 | 398 | 1.1% | 2.7% | -19.8% | 3.0% | 13 | 42 | | 42% |
| Rich | 494 | 507 | 498 | 498 | 496 | 13 | -9 | 0 | -2 | 2.6% | -1.8% | 0.0% | -0.4% | 38 | 15 | | 15% |
| Salt Lake | 22,845 | 22,401 | 22,017 | 20,536 | 21,217 | -444 | -384 | -1,481 | 681 | -1.9% | -1.7% | -6.7% | 3.3% | 11 | 39 | | 39% |
| San Juan | 2,889 | 2,876 | 2,891 | 2,929 | 2,904 | -13 | 15 | 38 | -25 | -0.4% | 0.5% | 1.3% | -0.9% | 28 | 8 | | 10% |
| Sevier | 4,560 | 4,538 | 4,548 | 4,461 | 4,470 | -22 | 10 | -87 | 9 | -0.5% | 0.2% | -1.9% | 0.2% | 23 | 27 | | 27% |
| South Sanpete | 3,263 | 3,268 | 3,230 | 3,127 | 3,154 | 5 | -38 | -103 | 27 | 0.2% | -1.2% | -3.2% | 0.9% | 26 | 28 | | 32% |
| South Summit | 1,650 | 1,694 | 1,701 | 1,635 | 1,688 | 44 | 7 | -66 | 53 | 2.7% | 0.4% | -3.9% | 3.2% | 32 | 25 | | 35% |
| Tintic | 239 | 226 | 214 | 213 | 203 | -13 | -12 | | -10 | -5.4% | -5.3% | -0.5% | -4.7% | 41 | 17 | | 20% |
| Tooele | 16,154 | 16,903 | 17,608 | 22,004 | 23,360 | 749 | 705 | 4,396 | 1,356 | 4.6% | 4.2% | 25.0% | 6.2% | 10 | 1 | | 2% |
| Uintah | 6,986 | 7,069 | 6,989 | 6,668 | 6,590 | 83 | -80 | -321 | -78 | 1.2% | -1.1% | -4.6% | -1.2% | 18 | 33 | | 36% |
| Wasatch | 6,826 | 7,040 | 7,146 | 9,061 | 9,442 | 214 | 106 | 1,915 | 381 | 3.1% | 1.5% | 26.8% | 4.2% | 17 | 3 | | 1% |
| Washington | 30,015 | 31,074 | 33,884 | 35,346 | 36,485 | 1,059 | 2,810 | 1,462 | 1,139 | 3.5% | 9.0% | 4.3% | 3.2% | 6 | 5 | | 5% |
| Wayne | 447 | 444 | 436 | 429 | 422 | -3 | -8 | -7 | -7 | -0.7% | -1.8% | -1.6% | -1.6% | 39 | 21 | | 26% |
| Weber | 31,957 | 32,171 | 32,588 | 32,197 | 32,434 | 214 | 417 | -391 | 237 | 0.7% | 1.3% | -1.2% | 0.7% | 9 | 35 | | 24% |
| Charter Schools | 75,566 | 78,384 | 77,630 | 79,255 | 80,777 | 2,818 | -754 | 1,625 | 1,522 | 3.7% | -1.0% | 2.1% | 1.9% | 2 | 4 | | 8% |
| State of Utah | 652,347 | 659,438 | 667,403 | 666,609 | 673,854 | 7,091 | 7,965 | -794 | 7,245 | 1.1% | 1.2% | -0.1% | 1.1% | | | | |

Source: Utah State Board of Education, Data and Statistics

Table 12.3: Utah Public Education Enrollment by Race and Ethnicity

| | FY 2021 Enrollment 10/1/20 | African American or Black | | American Indian | | Asian | | Hispanic/Latino | | Pacific Islander | | Two or More Races | | White | |
|---------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|---------|-----------------|---------|--------|---------|-----------------|---------|------------------|---------|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| | | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| State of Utah | 666,609 | 9,335 | 1.4% | 6,702 | 1.0% | 11,376 | 1.7% | 119,522 | 17.9% | 10,747 | 1.6% | 20,681 | 3.1% | 488,246 | 73.2% |
| Alpine | 80,953 | 555 | 0.7% | 238 | 0.3% | 692 | 0.9% | 10,205 | 12.6% | 1,062 | 1.3% | 3,238 | 4.0% | 64,963 | 80.2% |
| Beaver | 1,519 | 2 | 0.1% | 8 | 0.5% | 6 | 0.4% | 262 | 17.2% | 13 | 0.9% | 22 | 1.4% | 1,206 | 79.4% |
| Box Elder | 11,832 | 42 | 0.4% | 66 | 0.6% | 49 | 0.4% | 1,332 | 11.3% | 47 | 0.4% | 206 | 1.7% | 10,090 | 85.3% |
| Cache | 18,833 | 97 | 0.5% | 137 | 0.7% | 134 | 0.7% | 1,888 | 10.0% | 93 | 0.5% | 379 | 2.0% | 16,105 | 85.5% |
| Canyons | 33,488 | 529 | 1.6% | 112 | 0.3% | 874 | 2.6% | 5,691 | 17.0% | 376 | 1.1% | 1,780 | 5.3% | 24,126 | 72.0% |
| Carbon | 3,289 | 11 | 0.3% | 29 | 0.9% | 6 | 0.2% | 445 | 13.5% | 7 | 0.2% | 36 | 1.1% | 2,755 | 83.8% |
| Daggett | 187 | 0 | 0.0% | 2 | 1.1% | 0 | 0.0% | 9 | 4.8% | 0 | 0.0% | 4 | 2.1% | 172 | 92.0% |
| Davis | 70,643 | 798 | 1.1% | 247 | 0.3% | 800 | 1.1% | 7,629 | 10.8% | 892 | 1.3% | 2,148 | 3.0% | 58,129 | 82.3% |
| Duchesne | 4,987 | 22 | 0.4% | 317 | 6.4% | 15 | 0.3% | 482 | 9.7% | 11 | 0.2% | 190 | 3.8% | 3,950 | 79.2% |
| Emery | 2,172 | 4 | 0.2% | 10 | 0.5% | 1 | 0.0% | 201 | 9.3% | 0 | 0.0% | 13 | 0.6% | 1,943 | 89.5% |
| Garfield | 923 | 2 | 0.2% | 24 | 2.6% | 2 | 0.2% | 79 | 8.6% | 2 | 0.2% | 10 | 1.1% | 804 | 87.1% |
| Grand | 1,379 | 5 | 0.4% | 69 | 5.0% | 7 | 0.5% | 276 | 20.0% | 2 | 0.1% | 24 | 1.7% | 996 | 72.2% |
| Granite | 61,851 | 2,395 | 3.9% | 792 | 1.3% | 2,723 | 4.4% | 21,812 | 35.3% | 2,825 | 4.6% | 889 | 1.4% | 30,415 | 49.2% |
| Iron | 10,748 | 54 | 0.5% | 200 | 1.9% | 69 | 0.6% | 1,196 | 11.1% | 60 | 0.6% | 243 | 2.3% | 8,926 | 83.0% |
| Jordan | 56,102 | 603 | 1.1% | 188 | 0.3% | 956 | 1.7% | 9,293 | 16.6% | 1,027 | 1.8% | 2,483 | 4.4% | 41,552 | 74.1% |
| Juab | 2,590 | 9 | 0.3% | 13 | 0.5% | 10 | 0.4% | 130 | 5.0% | 6 | 0.2% | 43 | 1.7% | 2,379 | 91.9% |
| Kane | 1,287 | 4 | 0.3% | 24 | 1.9% | 10 | 0.8% | 74 | 5.7% | 1 | 0.1% | 24 | 1.9% | 1,150 | 89.4% |
| Logan | 5,484 | 143 | 2.6% | 66 | 1.2% | 150 | 2.7% | 1,684 | 30.7% | 99 | 1.8% | 128 | 2.3% | 3,214 | 58.6% |
| Millard | 2,973 | 1 | 0.0% | 30 | 1.0% | 28 | 0.9% | 475 | 16.0% | 2 | 0.1% | 56 | 1.9% | 2,381 | 80.1% |
| Morgan | 3,201 | 17 | 0.5% | 8 | 0.2% | 6 | 0.2% | 86 | 2.7% | 6 | 0.2% | 49 | 1.5% | 3,029 | 94.6% |
| Murray | 6,097 | 210 | 3.4% | 43 | 0.7% | 128 | 2.1% | 1,244 | 20.4% | 55 | 0.9% | 303 | 5.0% | 4,114 | 67.5% |
| Nebo | 35,335 | 194 | 0.5% | 94 | 0.3% | 103 | 0.3% | 4,710 | 13.3% | 252 | 0.7% | 1,095 | 3.1% | 28,887 | 81.8% |

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Table 12.3 (Continued): Utah Public Education Enrollment by Race and Ethnicity

| | FY 2021 Enrollment | | African American or Black | | American Indian | | Asian | | Hispanic/Latino | | Pacific Islander | | Two or More Races | | White | |
|-----------------|--------------------|------------|---------------------------|---------|-----------------|---------|--------|---------|-----------------|---------|------------------|---------|-------------------|---------|--------|---------|
| | 10/1/20 | Enrollment | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| North Sanpete | 2,445 | 4 | 0.2% | 23 | 0.9% | 2 | 0.1% | 417 | 17.1% | 13 | 0.5% | 44 | 1.8% | 1,942 | 79.4% | |
| North Summit | 1,011 | 2 | 0.2% | 4 | 0.4% | 0 | 0.0% | 162 | 16.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 8 | 0.8% | 835 | 82.6% | |
| Ogden | 10,617 | 208 | 2.0% | 89 | 0.8% | 71 | 0.7% | 5,407 | 50.9% | 52 | 0.5% | 315 | 3.0% | 4,475 | 42.1% | |
| Park City | 4,696 | 26 | 0.6% | 3 | 0.1% | 83 | 1.8% | 967 | 20.6% | 3 | 0.1% | 142 | 3.0% | 3,472 | 73.9% | |
| Piute | 291 | 3 | 1.0% | 1 | 0.3% | 0 | 0.0% | 38 | 13.1% | 0 | 0.0% | 4 | 1.4% | 245 | 84.2% | |
| Provo | 13,317 | 147 | 1.1% | 105 | 0.8% | 250 | 1.9% | 3,982 | 29.9% | 474 | 3.6% | 550 | 4.1% | 7,809 | 58.6% | |
| Rich | 498 | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 20 | 4.0% | 1 | 0.2% | 12 | 2.4% | 465 | 93.4% | |
| Salt Lake | 20,536 | 1,021 | 5.0% | 317 | 1.5% | 944 | 4.6% | 7,517 | 36.6% | 1,035 | 5.0% | 787 | 3.8% | 8,915 | 43.4% | |
| San Juan | 2,929 | 9 | 0.3% | 1,608 | 54.9% | 5 | 0.2% | 170 | 5.8% | 1 | 0.0% | 66 | 2.3% | 1,070 | 36.5% | |
| Sevier | 4,461 | 38 | 0.9% | 84 | 1.9% | 9 | 0.2% | 221 | 5.0% | 37 | 0.8% | 0 | 0.0% | 4,072 | 91.3% | |
| South Sanpete | 3,127 | 17 | 0.5% | 17 | 0.5% | 5 | 0.2% | 414 | 13.2% | 31 | 1.0% | 62 | 2.0% | 2,581 | 82.5% | |
| South Summit | 1,635 | 2 | 0.1% | 4 | 0.2% | 1 | 0.1% | 211 | 12.9% | 1 | 0.1% | 12 | 0.7% | 1,404 | 85.9% | |
| Tintic | 213 | 2 | 0.9% | 2 | 0.9% | 1 | 0.5% | 14 | 6.6% | 0 | 0.0% | 5 | 2.3% | 189 | 88.7% | |
| Tooele | 22,004 | 158 | 0.7% | 138 | 0.6% | 118 | 0.5% | 2,742 | 12.5% | 227 | 1.0% | 448 | 2.0% | 18,173 | 82.6% | |
| Uintah | 6,668 | 26 | 0.4% | 554 | 8.3% | 29 | 0.4% | 662 | 9.9% | 31 | 0.5% | 157 | 2.4% | 5,209 | 78.1% | |
| Wasatch | 9,061 | 33 | 0.4% | 18 | 0.2% | 39 | 0.4% | 1,519 | 16.8% | 22 | 0.2% | 199 | 2.2% | 7,231 | 79.8% | |
| Washington | 35,346 | 361 | 1.0% | 452 | 1.3% | 329 | 0.9% | 5,155 | 14.6% | 528 | 1.5% | 672 | 1.9% | 27,849 | 78.8% | |
| Wayne | 429 | 2 | 0.5% | 3 | 0.7% | 5 | 1.2% | 30 | 7.0% | 2 | 0.5% | 11 | 2.6% | 376 | 87.6% | |
| Weber | 32,197 | 286 | 0.9% | 104 | 0.3% | 301 | 0.9% | 4,205 | 13.1% | 221 | 0.7% | 903 | 2.8% | 26,177 | 81.3% | |
| Charter Schools | 79,255 | 1,293 | 1.6% | 459 | 0.6% | 2,415 | 3.0% | 16,466 | 20.8% | 1,230 | 1.6% | 2,921 | 3.7% | 54,471 | 68.7% | |

Source: Utah State Board of Education, Data and Statistics

Table 12.4: Statewide Selected Data, FY 2020

| School District | FY20 Per Pupil Current Expenditures | Rank | Class of 2020 Graduation Rate | Rank | FY20 Pupil-Teacher Ratio | Rank | FY20 Share of Free and Reduced Students | Rank |
|-----------------|-------------------------------------|------|-------------------------------|------|--------------------------|------|-----------------------------------------|------|
| State of Utah | \$8,506 | | 88% | | 21.6 | | 32.1% | |
| Alpine | 7,884 | 38 | 93% | 11 | 24.9 | 2 | 21.5% | 37 |
| Beaver | 10,890 | 15 | 92% | 17 | 19.1 | 25 | 43.7% | 13 |
| Box Elder | 8,704 | 29 | 81% | 35 | 21.7 | 12 | 32.6% | 29 |
| Cache | 8,311 | 32 | 95% | 6 | 23.4 | 4 | 24.8% | 34 |
| Canyons | 9,223 | 26 | 90% | 20 | 21.8 | 11 | 27.2% | 33 |
| Carbon | 10,564 | 16 | 87% | 28 | 19.1 | 26 | 43.0% | 14 |
| Daggett | 20,788 | 1 | 93% | 11 | 11.4 | 40 | 22.5% | 36 |
| Davis | 8,074 | 34 | 94% | 8 | 23.6 | 3 | 20.7% | 38 |
| Duchesne | 9,312 | 25 | 81% | 35 | 19.5 | 21 | 39.4% | 18 |
| Emery | 12,486 | 9 | 85% | 29 | 17.2 | 32 | 48.0% | 9 |
| Garfield | 12,457 | 10 | 95% | 6 | 15.4 | 36 | 44.6% | 11 |
| Grand | 12,095 | 12 | 85% | 29 | 15.7 | 35 | 35.4% | 24 |
| Granite | 9,336 | 24 | 76% | 42 | 21.5 | 13 | 47.0% | 10 |
| Iron | 8,585 | 31 | 88% | 26 | 21.1 | 15 | 41.3% | 17 |
| Jordan | 7,959 | 37 | 90% | 20 | 22.2 | 10 | 19.5% | 39 |
| Juab | 8,695 | 30 | 98% | 3 | 22.5 | 9 | 36.4% | 23 |
| Kane | 12,741 | 8 | 96% | 4 | 18.4 | 30 | 38.6% | 19 |
| Logan | 9,385 | 23 | 79% | 40 | 19.8 | 20 | 54.6% | 6 |
| Millard | 11,268 | 13 | 96% | 4 | 19.0 | 28 | 50.0% | 7 |
| Morgan | 7,372 | 41 | 93% | 11 | 21.1 | 16 | 11.8% | 42 |
| Murray | 8,721 | 28 | 80% | 39 | 21.0 | 18 | 33.2% | 27 |
| Nebo | 7,724 | 39 | 94% | 8 | 22.9 | 7 | 27.6% | 32 |
| No. Sanpete | 9,846 | 20 | 79% | 40 | 21.1 | 17 | 55.2% | 5 |
| No. Summit | 12,247 | 11 | 88% | 26 | 17.0 | 33 | 23.1% | 35 |
| Ogden | 9,660 | 21 | 82% | 33 | 19.2 | 24 | 72.5% | 2 |
| Park City | 14,519 | 7 | 93% | 11 | 15.3 | 37 | 17.4% | 41 |
| Piute | 19,136 | 3 | 90% | 20 | 10.7 | 42 | 61.2% | 3 |
| Provo | 8,309 | 33 | 89% | 24 | 23.0 | 6 | 42.0% | 16 |
| Rich | 16,602 | 4 | 100% | 1 | 14.4 | 38 | 37.7% | 21 |
| Salt Lake | 10,564 | 16 | 81% | 35 | 19.3 | 23 | 55.7% | 4 |
| San Juan | 14,570 | 6 | 92% | 17 | 16.3 | 34 | 72.8% | 1 |
| Sevier | 9,154 | 27 | 85% | 29 | 20.6 | 19 | 42.4% | 15 |
| So. Sanpete | 11,164 | 14 | 93% | 11 | 19.3 | 22 | 48.3% | 8 |
| So. Summit | 10,317 | 19 | 94% | 8 | 18.0 | 31 | 17.9% | 40 |
| Tintic | 20,122 | 2 | 91% | 19 | 10.9 | 41 | 33.7% | 25 |
| Tooele | 8,068 | 35 | 81% | 35 | 25.2 | 1 | 33.4% | 26 |
| Uintah | 9,413 | 22 | 82% | 33 | 23.2 | 5 | 44.4% | 12 |
| Wasatch | 10,538 | 18 | 90% | 20 | 19.0 | 27 | 28.6% | 30 |
| Washington | 7,602 | 40 | 93% | 11 | 22.5 | 8 | 38.6% | 19 |
| Wayne | 14,926 | 5 | 100% | 1 | 13.9 | 39 | 37.3% | 22 |
| Weber | 8,041 | 36 | 89% | 24 | 21.3 | 14 | 28.3% | 31 |
| Charter Schools | 7,343 | 42 | 84% | 32 | 19.0 | 29 | 33.0% | 28 |

Source: Utah State Board of Education, School Finance (Expenditures); Utah State Board of Education, Data and Statistics (Graduation Rate, Pupil-Teacher Ratio); Utah State Board of Education, Child Nutrition Programs (Free & reduced students include directly certified, categorically certified, and income-based National School Lunch Program School Meal applications based on October Survey, 2019).

Table 12.5: College Entrance Exam Scores

Average ACT Scores by State: 2020

| | % of Graduates Tested | Average English Score | Average Mathematic Score | Average Reading Score | Average Science Score | Average Composite Score | Rank |
|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|------|
| United States | 49% | 19.9 | 20.2 | 21.2 | 20.6 | 20.6 | |
| Alabama | 100% | 18.5 | 18.1 | 19.3 | 18.8 | 18.8 | 44 |
| Alaska | 33% | 18.8 | 20.0 | 21.0 | 20.1 | 20.1 | 32 |
| Arizona | 71% | 18.0 | 19.3 | 19.5 | 19.1 | 19.1 | 42 |
| Arkansas | 100% | 18.7 | 18.4 | 19.4 | 19.1 | 19.0 | 43 |
| California | 19% | 23.1 | 22.9 | 23.8 | 22.8 | 23.3 | 15 |
| Colorado | 25% | 23.6 | 23.1 | 24.4 | 23.4 | 23.7 | 13 |
| Connecticut | 19% | 26.3 | 25.1 | 26.5 | 25.3 | 25.9 | 2 |
| Delaware | 11% | 24.4 | 23.2 | 25.1 | 23.7 | 24.2 | 11 |
| District of Columbia | 33% | 23.2 | 22.3 | 23.9 | 22.6 | 23.1 | 17 |
| Florida | 46% | 20.1 | 19.8 | 21.7 | 20.2 | 20.6 | 28 |
| Georgia | 43% | 21.3 | 21.0 | 22.5 | 21.6 | 21.7 | 21 |
| Hawaii | 82% | 17.2 | 18.6 | 19.1 | 18.7 | 18.5 | 48 |
| Idaho | 28% | 22.1 | 21.9 | 23.8 | 22.4 | 22.7 | 19 |
| Illinois | 31% | 24.9 | 24.1 | 25.1 | 24.1 | 24.7 | 7 |
| Indiana | 25% | 21.9 | 22.4 | 23.3 | 22.2 | 22.6 | 20 |
| Iowa | 68% | 20.1 | 20.5 | 22.0 | 21.3 | 21.1 | 24 |
| Kansas | 82% | 19.5 | 20.0 | 21.0 | 20.4 | 20.4 | 29 |
| Kentucky | 100% | 18.9 | 19.0 | 20.1 | 19.6 | 19.5 | 39 |
| Louisiana | 100% | 18.3 | 18.1 | 19.1 | 18.9 | 18.7 | 46 |
| Maine | 5% | 25.0 | 24.0 | 25.8 | 24.2 | 24.9 | 4 |
| Maryland | 19% | 23.7 | 22.9 | 24.6 | 23.4 | 23.8 | 12 |
| Massachusetts | 18% | 26.0 | 25.6 | 26.6 | 25.4 | 26.0 | 1 |
| Michigan | 17% | 24.6 | 24.1 | 25.0 | 24.1 | 24.6 | 8 |
| Minnesota | 92% | 20.0 | 21.3 | 21.8 | 21.5 | 21.3 | 23 |
| Mississippi | 100% | 17.8 | 17.7 | 18.5 | 18.4 | 18.2 | 50 |
| Missouri | 78% | 20.1 | 20.1 | 21.3 | 20.8 | 20.7 | 27 |
| Montana | 100% | 18.7 | 19.8 | 20.4 | 20.0 | 19.9 | 34 |
| Nebraska | 100% | 19.2 | 19.7 | 20.2 | 20.0 | 19.9 | 34 |
| Nevada | 100% | 16.7 | 18.0 | 18.3 | 18.1 | 17.9 | 51 |
| New Hampshire | 12% | 25.7 | 25.2 | 26.2 | 25.3 | 25.7 | 3 |
| New Jersey | 23% | 24.5 | 24.0 | 24.7 | 23.7 | 24.4 | 9 |
| New Mexico | 56% | 18.1 | 18.8 | 20.1 | 19.6 | 19.3 | 40 |
| New York | 20% | 24.5 | 24.5 | 25.4 | 24.6 | 24.9 | 4 |
| North Carolina | 100% | 17.3 | 18.9 | 19.5 | 18.9 | 18.8 | 44 |
| North Dakota | 94% | 18.2 | 19.6 | 20.1 | 20.1 | 19.6 | 38 |
| Ohio | 100% | 18.8 | 19.8 | 20.4 | 20.0 | 19.9 | 34 |
| Oklahoma | 100% | 17.9 | 18.0 | 19.5 | 18.9 | 18.7 | 46 |
| Oregon | 42% | 20.0 | 20.6 | 21.9 | 20.8 | 21.0 | 25 |
| Pennsylvania | 15% | 23.4 | 23.2 | 24.3 | 23.4 | 23.7 | 13 |
| Rhode Island | 11% | 25.1 | 23.9 | 25.7 | 24.1 | 24.8 | 6 |
| South Carolina | 76% | 17.3 | 18.3 | 19.0 | 18.6 | 18.4 | 49 |
| South Dakota | 70% | 20.7 | 21.5 | 22.4 | 21.9 | 21.7 | 21 |
| Tennessee | 100% | 19.1 | 18.7 | 19.6 | 19.1 | 19.3 | 40 |
| Texas | 38% | 19.1 | 20.1 | 20.8 | 20.4 | 20.2 | 30 |
| Utah | 100% | 19.3 | 19.7 | 21.0 | 20.3 | 20.2 | 30 |
| Vermont | 23% | 23.0 | 22.4 | 24.5 | 23.0 | 23.3 | 15 |
| Virginia | 19% | 24.2 | 23.5 | 25.2 | 24.0 | 24.4 | 9 |
| Washington | 20% | 22.2 | 22.5 | 23.7 | 22.6 | 22.9 | 18 |
| West Virginia | 38% | 20.6 | 19.8 | 21.8 | 20.9 | 20.9 | 26 |
| Wisconsin | 100% | 19.1 | 19.9 | 20.5 | 20.3 | 20.1 | 32 |
| Wyoming | 100% | 18.6 | 19.3 | 20.2 | 20.0 | 19.7 | 37 |

Source: ACT

Table 12.6: Selected Data by State, FY 2017

| | Fall 2016 Enrollment | 2016-17 Current Expenditures (Thousands) | 2016-17 Current Expenditures Per Pupil | Rank | CY 2017 Personal Income (Millions) | Current Exp as % of Personal Income | Rank | Fall 2016 Pupil/Teacher Ratio | Rank |
|----------------------|----------------------|------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------|-------------------------------|------|
| United States | 50,615,189 | \$619,164,572 | \$12,258 | - | \$16,937,582 | 3.7% | - | 16.0 | .. |
| Alabama | 744,930 | 7,097,472 | 9,528 | 41 | 200,000 | 3.5% | 32 | 17.5 | 43 |
| Alaska | 132,737 | 2,367,707 | 17,838 | 6 | 42,454 | 5.6% | 1 | 17.0 | 40 |
| Arizona | 1,123,137 | 8,966,684 | 8,053 | 48 | 300,007 | 3.0% | 49 | 23.3 | 51 |
| Arkansas | 493,447 | 4,936,465 | 10,004 | 37 | 125,026 | 3.9% | 16 | 13.8 | 15 |
| California | 6,309,138 | 76,663,731 | 12,151 | 21 | 2,383,131 | 3.2% | 41 | 23.3 | 50 |
| Colorado | 905,019 | 8,913,931 | 9,849 | 39 | 312,045 | 2.9% | 50 | 17.4 | 41 |
| Connecticut | 535,118 | 10,664,567 | 19,929 | 3 | 256,349 | 4.2% | 12 | 12.6 | 7 |
| Delaware | 136,264 | 2,029,229 | 14,892 | 14 | 48,604 | 4.2% | 10 | 14.8 | 24 |
| District of Columbia | 85,850 | 1,936,852 | 22,561 | 2 | 55,051 | 3.5% | 34 | 12.8 | 8 |
| Florida | 2,816,791 | 26,404,135 | 9,374 | 43 | 1,016,819 | 2.6% | 51 | 15.1 | 26 |
| Georgia | 1,764,346 | 18,126,272 | 10,274 | 34 | 467,359 | 3.9% | 19 | 15.4 | 30 |
| Hawaii | 181,550 | 2,600,074 | 14,322 | 16 | 76,110 | 3.4% | 38 | 15.4 | 31 |
| Idaho | 297,200 | 2,245,167 | 7,554 | 50 | 72,605 | 3.1% | 44 | 18.3 | 45 |
| Illinois | 2,026,718 | 31,449,028 | 15,517 | 12 | 693,274 | 4.5% | 7 | 15.7 | 35 |
| Indiana | 1,049,547 | 10,309,827 | 9,823 | 40 | 301,238 | 3.4% | 37 | 17.4 | 42 |
| Iowa | 509,831 | 5,840,808 | 11,456 | 27 | 149,732 | 3.9% | 18 | 14.2 | 21 |
| Kansas | 494,347 | 5,154,894 | 10,428 | 32 | 142,186 | 3.6% | 28 | 13.7 | 14 |
| Kentucky | 684,017 | 6,897,155 | 10,083 | 36 | 182,116 | 3.8% | 23 | 16.3 | 37 |
| Louisiana | 716,293 | 8,150,463 | 11,379 | 28 | 205,188 | 4.0% | 15 | 14.8 | 23 |
| Maine | 180,512 | 2,641,420 | 14,633 | 15 | 62,146 | 4.3% | 9 | 12.2 | 4 |
| Maryland | 886,221 | 13,233,589 | 14,933 | 13 | 365,998 | 3.6% | 30 | 14.8 | 25 |
| Massachusetts | 964,514 | 17,089,142 | 17,718 | 7 | 469,501 | 3.6% | 27 | 13.3 | 11 |
| Michigan | 1,528,666 | 17,206,122 | 11,256 | 29 | 458,247 | 3.8% | 24 | 18.3 | 44 |
| Minnesota | 875,021 | 11,056,128 | 12,635 | 19 | 305,921 | 3.6% | 31 | 15.4 | 32 |
| Mississippi | 483,150 | 4,229,767 | 8,755 | 47 | 109,190 | 3.9% | 20 | 15.1 | 27 |
| Missouri | 915,040 | 9,776,478 | 10,684 | 31 | 276,888 | 3.5% | 33 | 13.5 | 12 |
| Montana | 146,375 | 1,688,944 | 11,538 | 26 | 48,623 | 3.5% | 35 | 13.9 | 16 |
| Nebraska | 319,194 | 4,041,479 | 12,662 | 18 | 97,032 | 4.2% | 11 | 13.5 | 13 |
| Nevada | 473,744 | 4,320,504 | 9,120 | 45 | 141,516 | 3.1% | 46 | 20.0 | 47 |
| New Hampshire | 180,888 | 2,886,649 | 15,958 | 10 | 79,253 | 3.6% | 26 | 12.3 | 5 |
| New Jersey | 1,410,421 | 27,622,861 | 19,585 | 4 | 577,408 | 4.8% | 3 | 12.2 | 3 |
| New Mexico | 336,263 | 3,345,338 | 9,949 | 38 | 83,142 | 4.0% | 13 | 15.8 | 36 |
| New York | 2,729,776 | 60,905,055 | 22,861 | 1 | 1,289,263 | 4.7% | 5 | 13.1 | 9 |
| North Carolina | 1,550,062 | 13,943,070 | 8,995 | 46 | 455,997 | 3.1% | 45 | 15.5 | 33 |
| North Dakota | 109,706 | 1,510,292 | 13,767 | 17 | 39,813 | 3.8% | 21 | 11.8 | 2 |
| Ohio | 1,710,143 | 21,494,254 | 12,569 | 20 | 546,006 | 3.9% | 17 | 16.7 | 38 |
| Oklahoma | 693,903 | 5,496,402 | 7,921 | 49 | 172,170 | 3.2% | 42 | 16.9 | 39 |
| Oregon | 606,277 | 6,514,334 | 11,252 | 30 | 202,052 | 3.2% | 40 | 20.4 | 48 |
| Pennsylvania | 1,727,497 | 27,263,106 | 15,782 | 11 | 681,659 | 4.0% | 14 | 14.1 | 19 |
| Rhode Island | 142,150 | 2,362,463 | 16,620 | 8 | 55,575 | 4.3% | 8 | 13.3 | 10 |
| South Carolina | 771,250 | 8,035,426 | 10,419 | 33 | 212,034 | 3.8% | 22 | 15.2 | 28 |
| South Dakota | 136,302 | 1,379,026 | 10,117 | 35 | 43,457 | 3.2% | 43 | 13.9 | 17 |
| Tennessee | 1,001,562 | 9,260,615 | 9,246 | 44 | 303,461 | 3.1% | 47 | 15.6 | 34 |
| Texas | 5,360,849 | 51,033,537 | 9,520 | 42 | 1,369,329 | 3.7% | 25 | 15.2 | 29 |
| Utah | 659,801 | 4,754,714 | 7,206 | 51 | 136,997 | 3.5% | 36 | 22.9 | 49 |
| Vermont | 88,428 | 1,722,621 | 19,480 | 5 | 32,277 | 5.3% | 2 | 10.8 | 1 |
| Virginia | 1,287,026 | 15,296,646 | 11,885 | 24 | 470,836 | 3.2% | 39 | 14.0 | 18 |
| Washington | 1,101,711 | 13,188,097 | 11,971 | 22 | 433,796 | 3.0% | 48 | 18.7 | 46 |
| West Virginia | 273,855 | 3,216,323 | 11,745 | 25 | 70,730 | 4.5% | 6 | 14.1 | 20 |
| Wisconsin | 864,432 | 10,340,697 | 11,962 | 23 | 285,250 | 3.6% | 29 | 14.6 | 22 |
| Wyoming | 94,170 | 1,555,016 | 16,513 | 9 | 32,724 | 4.8% | 4 | 12.5 | 6 |

Source: National Center for Education Statistics, Digest of Education Statistics
Bureau of Economic Analysis (personal income)

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2020 OVERVIEW

Higher education constitutes one of the most significant influences to the state's economy, consistently producing the labor supply powering the strong economic momentum of the 2010 decade. As we move into the next decade, the institutions of Utah's System of Higher Education (USHE) are poised to continue supporting the state's growth, with enrollment projected to expand at roughly 3% per year over the next 10 years.

During the 2020 Legislative Session, the Legislature passed S.B. 111, *Higher Education Amendments*, which merged the Utah System of Higher Education and the Utah System of Technical Colleges into one system. Beginning July 1, 2020, Utah's two systems of postsecondary education combined as the joint Utah System of Higher Education, overseen by a single governing Board, the Utah Board of Higher Education. The Utah System of Higher Education is now comprised of eight technical colleges, two community colleges, four regional universities, and two research universities.

Enrollments and Completions

Utah's public degree-granting colleges and universities enrolled approximately 4,800 fewer students in Fall Semester 2020 for a net decrease of 2.5% from Fall 2019. Collectively, Utah's public colleges and universities enroll nearly 190,000 students each academic year. Despite the current downturn, USHE's enrollment growth at degree-granting institutions is expected to outpace the country, with an anticipated 57,000 additional students enrolling in USHE schools over the next 10 years.

USHE colleges and universities issued 44,031 certificates and degrees to the class of 2019, a 14.0% increase over the prior year. Certificates grew at the fastest rate as institutions expanded offerings and employed general education certificates as a tool for increasing *stackability* in educational pathways.

Utah's eight technical colleges enrolled 14,280 students in certificate seeking programs during fiscal year 2020, an increase of 4.4% over fiscal year 2019. An additional 9,831 secondary students enrolled in technical education during the 2020 fiscal year.

Technical college students earned 6,333 certificates in fiscal year 2020. The most common certificates were in the fields of certified nurse's assistants, licensed practical nurses, cosmetology, welding, and medical/clinical assistants. These five fields comprised 27.0% of the total certificate volume for the technical colleges.

COVID-19

The coronavirus pandemic that spread throughout the world in 2020 affected students, faculty, staff and all facets of higher education in the state of Utah. Data on enrollments and completions in the previous section exhibit just some impacts resulting from employing temporary adaptive measures in the name of slowing the spread of COVID-19 among Utah college populations.

Institutional changes employed to cope with the pandemic include alternatives to standardized test scores as part of admissions and USHE scholarship criteria, as well as delayed tuition increases among some higher education institutions.

In support of economic recovery from the effects of COVID-19, USHE received \$13 million in Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act funds which were allocated across the system to support students receiving training in high demand fields. Over the last five months of the year, 5,640 students enrolled in training programs supported by the CARES Act funds.

USHE's New Attainment Goal

In the 2018 Legislative Session, H.B. 300, *Higher Education Modifications*, established the Higher Education Strategic Planning Commission. In

January 2020, the commission created a workgroup led by the Office of the Commissioner of Higher Education to formulate a new statewide educational attainment goal informed by forecasts of the future economic and workforce needs of the state. The workgroup, consisting of representatives from higher education institutions, industry, the Office of the Governor, and other government agencies, met to discuss the lessons learned from the previous attainment goal, how to shape the new attainment goal to guide institutions in the direction of Utah's changing workforce needs, and the appropriate data needed to measure progress toward the goal.

The attainment goal workgroup recommended focusing on the quality of the higher education system, using measurable goals that accurately reflect the efficiency and efficacy of the full expanse of the education experience, beginning with pipeline entry and ending with the transition to workforce. To that end, three quantifiable goals were identified:

- Access—increase the 3-year college going rate of high school graduates by 10% in 10 years
- Timely Completion—increase the share of degrees and awards completed within 150% of expected time by 10% in 10 years
- High-Yield Awards—increase the share of degrees and awards that align with Utah's high-wage, high-demand occupations by 20% in 10 years

In 2021, USHE will gather baseline data and prepare to track system progress toward the goals over the next decade, including institution-specific contributions toward goal progress.

Strategic Planning for a Newly Merged Higher Education System

In accordance with the aforementioned S.B. 111, *Higher Education Amendments of 2020*, USHE drafted an organizational mission, vision, values and principles, as well as priorities, to guide the Utah Board of Higher Education in developing a five-year strategic plan. The system-wide strategy will emphasize legislatively outlined areas of focus, including quality; affordability; educational opportunity, access, equity, and completion; workforce alignment and preparation for high-quality jobs; and economic growth.

System priorities that support the statewide attainment goals include:

- Access
- Completion
- Affordability
- Workforce Alignment & Economic Impact

Equity, Diversity, and Inclusion

Utah's colleges and universities have long been engaged on issues of equity, diversity, and inclusion. Given recent events highlighting the country's struggle with racial inequities in 2020, USHE recognized its responsibility to continue facilitating dialogue and prompting action between state leaders, researchers, and industry experts on educational equity gaps to ensure all Utahns can access higher education and contribute to the overall state workforce.

Utah population projections predict an increase in demographic diversity in the coming decades. By 2065, the percentage of people of color in Utah, ages 18-35, will nearly double. Currently, disparities already exist in postsecondary education enrollment and completions at USHE's institutions. Without intentional and significant changes to address growing disparities within USHE, the attainment gap at Utah's postsecondary colleges and universities will continue to increase as the population grows.

2021 OUTLOOK

COVID-19 will continue to dictate the focus for Utah's higher education institutions with the arrival of 2021. COVID-19 testing, social distancing, and vaccine distribution will drive the institutions' and students' abilities to continue the education process.

With an eye toward a future where the pandemic is successfully contained, USHE's focus will be on driving economic success in our state through strategies focused in the areas outlined by the statewide attainment goals and the Board of Higher Education's Strategic Plan. Multi-dimensional strategies will be used to increase the system's positive contribution to workforce development with a specific focus on closing equity gaps that inhibit the full realization of our state's workforce and economic potential.

Table 13.1: Utah System of Higher Education Enrollments and State of Utah Population

| Year | Fall Enrollment | Annual Change | | Estimated State Pop. | Annual Change | | Enrollment/ Population |
|------|-----------------|---------------|---------|----------------------|---------------|---------|------------------------|
| | | Absolute | Percent | | Absolute | Percent | |
| 1980 | 61,115 | 3,474 | 6.0% | 1,474,000 | 58,050 | 4.1% | 4.1% |
| 1981 | 63,090 | 1,975 | 3.2% | 1,515,000 | 41,000 | 2.8% | 4.2% |
| 1982 | 67,056 | 3,966 | 6.3% | 1,558,000 | 43,000 | 2.8% | 4.3% |
| 1983 | 69,579 | 2,523 | 3.8% | 1,595,000 | 37,000 | 2.4% | 4.4% |
| 1984 | 69,212 | -367 | -0.5% | 1,622,000 | 27,000 | 1.7% | 4.3% |
| 1985 | 70,615 | 1,403 | 2.0% | 1,643,000 | 21,000 | 1.3% | 4.3% |
| 1986 | 72,674 | 2,059 | 2.9% | 1,663,000 | 20,000 | 1.2% | 4.4% |
| 1987 | 73,088 | 414 | 0.6% | 1,678,000 | 15,000 | 0.9% | 4.4% |
| 1988 | 74,929 | 1,841 | 2.5% | 1,690,000 | 12,000 | 0.7% | 4.4% |
| 1989 | 74,884 | -45 | -0.1% | 1,706,000 | 16,000 | 0.9% | 4.4% |
| 1990 | 80,430 | 5,546 | 7.4% | 1,729,227 | 23,227 | 1.4% | 4.7% |
| 1991 | 86,843 | 6,413 | 8.0% | 1,780,870 | 51,643 | 3.0% | 4.9% |
| 1992 | 94,923 | 8,080 | 9.3% | 1,838,149 | 57,279 | 3.2% | 5.2% |
| 1993 | 99,163 | 4,240 | 4.5% | 1,889,393 | 51,244 | 2.8% | 5.2% |
| 1994 | 103,633 | 4,470 | 4.5% | 1,946,721 | 57,328 | 3.0% | 5.3% |
| 1995 | 110,594 | 6,961 | 6.7% | 1,995,228 | 48,507 | 2.5% | 5.5% |
| 1996 | 112,666 | 2,072 | 1.9% | 2,042,893 | 47,665 | 2.4% | 5.5% |
| 1997 | 116,047 | 3,381 | 3.0% | 2,099,409 | 56,516 | 2.8% | 5.5% |
| 1998 | 129,755 | 13,708 | 11.8% | 2,141,632 | 42,223 | 2.0% | 6.1% |
| 1999 | 139,249 | 9,494 | 7.3% | 2,193,014 | 51,382 | 2.4% | 6.3% |
| 2000 | 142,116 | 2,867 | 2.1% | 2,246,468 | 53,539 | 2.4% | 6.3% |
| 2001 | 155,539 | 13,423 | 9.4% | 2,290,634 | 44,166 | 2.0% | 6.8% |
| 2002 | 154,192 | -1,347 | -0.9% | 2,331,826 | 41,192 | 1.8% | 6.6% |
| 2003 | 156,162 | 1,970 | 1.3% | 2,372,458 | 40,632 | 1.7% | 6.6% |
| 2004 | 162,553 | 6,391 | 4.1% | 2,430,223 | 57,765 | 2.4% | 6.7% |
| 2005 | 160,316 | -2,237 | -1.4% | 2,505,843 | 75,620 | 3.1% | 6.4% |
| 2006 | 157,837 | -2,479 | -1.5% | 2,576,229 | 70,386 | 2.8% | 6.1% |
| 2007 | 158,382 | 545 | 0.3% | 2,636,075 | 59,846 | 2.3% | 6.0% |
| 2008 | 163,627 | 5,245 | 3.3% | 2,691,122 | 55,047 | 2.1% | 6.1% |
| 2009 | 175,880 | 12,253 | 7.5% | 2,731,560 | 40,438 | 1.5% | 6.4% |
| 2010 | 179,894 | 4,014 | 2.3% | 2,772,371 | 40,811 | 1.5% | 6.5% |
| 2011 | 179,965 | 71 | 0.0% | 2,820,613 | 48,242 | 1.7% | 6.4% |
| 2012 | 179,871 | -94 | -0.1% | 2,864,744 | 44,131 | 1.6% | 6.3% |
| 2013 | 177,688 | -2,183 | -1.2% | 2,902,179 | 37,435 | 1.3% | 6.1% |
| 2014 | 174,010 | -3,678 | -2.1% | 2,941,964 | 39,785 | 1.4% | 5.9% |
| 2015 | 175,138 | 1,128 | 0.6% | 2,997,584 | 55,620 | 1.9% | 5.8% |
| 2016 | 179,935 | 4,797 | 2.7% | 3,054,994 | 57,410 | 1.9% | 5.9% |
| 2017 | 186,161 | 6,226 | 3.5% | 3,113,983 | 58,989 | 1.9% | 6.0% |
| 2018 | 189,179 | 3,018 | 1.6% | 3,166,666 | 45,132 | 1.4% | 6.0% |
| 2019 | 193,863 | 4,684 | 2.5% | 3,220,262 | 53,596 | 1.7% | 6.0% |
| 2020 | 189,021 | -4,842 | -2.5% | 3,273,000 | 52,738 | 1.6% | 5.8% |

Source: Utah System of Higher Education, Utah Population Committee

Note: Enrollment figures prior to 1998 sourced from Fall term 3rd week enumeration. Thereafter, enrollment figures are sourced from Fall end of term enumeration.

Table 13.2: Utah System of Higher Education Enrollment by County

| County | Fall 2016 | Fall 2017 | Fall 2018 | Fall 2019 | Fall 2020 | Total Annual Change | | | | Percent Change | | | |
|----------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | | | | | | 2016 to 2017 | 2017 to 2018 | 2018 to 2019 | 2019 to 2020 | 2016 to 2017 | 2017 to 2018 | 2018 to 2019 | 2019 to 2020 |
| Beaver | 302 | 318 | 313 | 280 | 349 | 16 | -5 | -33 | 69 | 5.3% | -1.6% | -10.5% | 24.6% |
| Box Elder | 1,769 | 1,704 | 1,622 | 1,492 | 2,100 | -65 | -82 | -130 | 608 | -3.7% | -4.8% | -8.0% | 40.8% |
| Cache | 4,666 | 4,336 | 3,943 | 3,570 | 6,308 | -330 | -393 | -373 | 2,738 | -7.1% | -9.1% | -9.5% | 76.7% |
| Carbon | 665 | 581 | 525 | 402 | 850 | -84 | -56 | -123 | 448 | -12.6% | -9.6% | -23.4% | 111.4% |
| Daggett | 27 | 28 | 28 | 30 | 30 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 3.7% | 0.0% | 7.1% | 0.0% |
| Davis | 18,314 | 18,825 | 19,211 | 19,750 | 21,418 | 511 | 386 | 539 | 1,668 | 2.8% | 2.1% | 2.8% | 8.4% |
| Duchesne | 463 | 413 | 456 | 423 | 599 | -50 | 43 | -33 | 176 | -10.8% | 10.4% | -7.2% | 41.6% |
| Emery | 359 | 332 | 365 | 320 | 540 | -27 | 33 | -45 | 220 | -7.5% | 9.9% | -12.3% | 68.8% |
| Garfield | 223 | 211 | 208 | 184 | 202 | -12 | -3 | -24 | 18 | -5.4% | -1.4% | -11.5% | 9.8% |
| Grand | 212 | 195 | 199 | 185 | 285 | -17 | 4 | -14 | 100 | -8.0% | 2.1% | -7.0% | 54.1% |
| Iron | 2,736 | 2,617 | 2,429 | 2,426 | 2,477 | -119 | -188 | -3 | 51 | -4.3% | -7.2% | -0.1% | 2.1% |
| Juab | 539 | 544 | 554 | 511 | 530 | 5 | 10 | -43 | 19 | 0.9% | 1.8% | -7.8% | 3.7% |
| Kane | 265 | 275 | 296 | 323 | 348 | 10 | 21 | 27 | 25 | 3.8% | 7.6% | 9.1% | 7.7% |
| Millard | 621 | 662 | 641 | 656 | 658 | 41 | -21 | 15 | 2 | 6.6% | -3.2% | 2.3% | 0.3% |
| Morgan | 582 | 569 | 604 | 642 | 714 | -13 | 35 | 38 | 72 | -2.2% | 6.2% | 6.3% | 11.2% |
| Piute | 64 | 60 | 81 | 80 | 73 | -4 | 21 | | -7 | -6.3% | 35.0% | -1.2% | -8.8% |
| Rich | 97 | 98 | 103 | 77 | 124 | 1 | 5 | -26 | 47 | 1.0% | 5.1% | -25.2% | 61.0% |
| Salt Lake | 47,805 | 48,680 | 48,166 | 48,150 | 48,420 | 875 | -514 | -16 | 270 | 1.8% | -1.1% | -0.0% | 0.6% |
| San Juan | 496 | 472 | 450 | 367 | 553 | -24 | -22 | -83 | 186 | -4.8% | -4.7% | -18.4% | 50.7% |
| Sanpete | 1,401 | 1,447 | 1,545 | 1,486 | 1,645 | 46 | 98 | -59 | 159 | 3.3% | 6.8% | -3.8% | 10.7% |
| Sevier | 979 | 1,100 | 1,153 | 1,183 | 1,180 | 121 | 53 | 30 | -3 | 12.4% | 4.8% | 2.6% | -0.3% |
| Summit | 1,494 | 1,767 | 1,862 | 1,922 | 2,082 | 273 | 95 | 60 | 160 | 18.3% | 5.4% | 3.2% | 8.3% |
| Tooele | 2,169 | 2,116 | 2,084 | 1,946 | 2,602 | -53 | -32 | -138 | 656 | -2.4% | -1.5% | -6.6% | 33.7% |
| Uintah | 535 | 527 | 574 | 490 | 861 | -8 | 47 | -84 | 371 | -1.5% | 8.9% | -14.6% | 75.7% |
| Utah | 25,175 | 29,946 | 31,281 | 32,402 | 34,044 | 4,771 | 1,335 | 1,121 | 1,642 | 19.0% | 4.5% | 3.6% | 5.1% |
| Wasatch | 1,371 | 1,575 | 1,783 | 1,741 | 1,837 | 204 | 208 | -42 | 96 | 14.9% | 13.2% | -2.4% | 5.5% |
| Washington | 6,570 | 6,902 | 7,138 | 7,821 | 8,267 | 332 | 236 | 683 | 446 | 5.1% | 3.4% | 9.6% | 5.7% |
| Wayne | 121 | 108 | 121 | 103 | 96 | -13 | 13 | -18 | -7 | -10.7% | 12.0% | -14.9% | -6.8% |
| Weber | 10,608 | 10,900 | 10,690 | 11,039 | 11,464 | 292 | -210 | 349 | 425 | 2.8% | -1.9% | 3.3% | 3.8% |
| Other US Locations | 22,747 | 26,729 | 28,022 | 28,264 | 29,611 | 3,982 | 1,293 | 242 | 1,347 | 17.5% | 4.8% | 0.9% | 4.8% |
| Foreign Locations | 7,683 | 5,648 | 5,503 | 5,832 | 5,167 | -2,035 | -145 | 329 | -665 | -26.5% | -2.6% | 6.0% | -11.4% |
| Unknown/Unidentified | 14,107 | 10,349 | 11,999 | 15,254 | 3,587 | -3,758 | 1,650 | 3,255 | -11,667 | -26.6% | 15.9% | 27.1% | -76.5% |
| Total | 175,165 | 180,034 | 183,949 | 189,351 | 189,021 | 4,869 | 3,915 | 5,402 | -330 | 2.8% | 2.2% | 2.9% | -0.2% |

Source: Utah System of Higher Education

Table 13.3: Degrees and Awards by Race/Ethnicity at Degree-Granting Public Institutions in Utah: Academic Year 2019–2020

| USHE Institution | Total Degrees Awarded | American Indian or Alaskan Native | Asian | Black or African American | Hispanic or Latino | Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander | Non-resident Alien | Two or more races | White | Race/Ethnicity Not Specified |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|---------------|------------------------------|
| University of Utah | 9,147 | 33 | 484 | 114 | 919 | 31 | 712 | 420 | 6,164 | 270 |
| Utah State University | 7,128 | 110 | 107 | 47 | 400 | 22 | 132 | 136 | 5,886 | 288 |
| Weber State University | 5,782 | 14 | 112 | 63 | 581 | 23 | 102 | 186 | 4,351 | 350 |
| Southern Utah University | 3,027 | 31 | 52 | 62 | 196 | 33 | 100 | 22 | 2,419 | 112 |
| Snow College | 1,434 | 14 | 7 | 11 | 80 | 21 | 41 | 13 | 1,245 | 2 |
| Dixie State University | 2,538 | 16 | 32 | 41 | 276 | 0 | 60 | 55 | 2,010 | 48 |
| Utah Valley State College | 9,917 | 26 | 180 | 73 | 956 | 45 | 105 | 306 | 8,097 | 129 |
| Salt Lake Community College | 5,058 | 40 | 236 | 76 | 893 | 33 | 78 | 161 | 3,490 | 51 |
| Total | 44,031 | 284 | 1,210 | 487 | 4,301 | 208 | 1,330 | 1,299 | 33,662 | 1,250 |
| Percent of Total | | 0.6% | 2.7% | 1.1% | 9.8% | 0.5% | 3.0% | 3.0% | 76.5% | 2.8% |

Note: Does not include data from the Utah System of Technical Colleges (USTC). Institutions are sorted by the type of institution and the year they were founded.
Source: Utah System of Higher Education

Table 13.4: Full Cost Study Summary (Appropriated Funds Only), 2018–2019

| USHE Institution | Founded | Direct Cost of Instruction | Full Cost of Instruction | E & G FTE Students 2016–17 | Student/Faculty Ratio | Direct Cost of Instruction per FTE | Full Cost of Instruction per FTE |
|------------------------------------------|---------|----------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| University of Utah ¹ | 1850 | \$266,871,472 | \$446,002,429 | \$28,399 | 16.7 | \$9,397 | \$15,705 |
| Utah State University | 1888 | \$179,114,051 | \$283,105,238 | \$21,518 | 20.9 | \$8,324 | \$13,157 |
| Weber State University | 1889 | \$72,386,176 | \$141,983,118 | \$14,476 | 17.3 | \$5,000 | \$9,808 |
| Southern Utah University | 1897 | \$31,072,399 | \$72,126,422 | \$7,385 | 20.5 | \$4,207 | \$9,766 |
| Snow College ² | 1888 | \$14,717,619 | \$33,362,270 | \$4,136 | 18.2 | \$3,558 | \$8,066 |
| Dixie State University | 1911 | \$25,549,274 | \$58,353,569 | \$6,699 | 16.2 | \$3,814 | \$8,711 |
| Utah Valley University | 1941 | \$108,899,390 | \$238,443,168 | \$23,243 | 20.5 | \$4,685 | \$10,259 |
| Salt Lake Community College ³ | 1947 | \$66,631,099 | \$139,461,451 | \$14,963 | 17.7 | \$4,453 | \$9,320 |
| Total | | \$765,241,480 | \$1,412,837,665 | \$120,820 | 18.3 | \$6,352 | \$11,747 |

Note: FTE = Full-Time Equivalent, E&G = Education and General Fund
Institutions are sorted by the type of institution and the year they were founded.
1 Does not include the School of Medicine and the Regional Dental Education Program
2 Does not include Applied Technology Education
3 Does not include the School of Applied Technology
Source: Utah System of Higher Education

Table 13.5: USHE Summary of Tuition and Fees by Institution

| USHE Institution | 2002-03 | 2003-04 | 2004-05 | 2005-06 | 2006-07 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 | 2019-20 | 2019-20 |
|------------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| University of Utah | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Resident | \$3,325 | \$3,646 | \$4,000 | \$4,298 | \$4,663 | \$4,987 | \$5,287 | \$5,746 | \$6,274 | \$6,763 | \$7,139 | \$7,457 | \$7,876 | \$8,197 | \$8,518 | \$8,824 | \$9,222 | \$9,500 | \$9,500 |
| Nonresident | \$10,182 | \$11,292 | \$12,410 | \$13,370 | \$14,593 | \$15,662 | \$16,600 | \$18,136 | \$19,841 | \$21,388 | \$22,642 | \$24,019 | \$25,208 | \$26,022 | \$27,039 | \$28,067 | \$29,215 | \$30,134 | \$30,134 |
| Utah State University | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Resident | \$2,834 | \$3,071 | \$3,247 | \$3,615 | \$3,949 | \$4,199 | \$4,274 | \$4,828 | \$5,150 | \$5,563 | \$5,931 | \$6,185 | \$6,383 | \$6,664 | \$6,866 | \$7,175 | \$7,424 | \$7,659 | \$7,859 |
| Nonresident | \$8,199 | \$8,946 | \$9,533 | \$10,431 | \$11,449 | \$12,224 | \$12,725 | \$13,802 | \$14,797 | \$16,078 | \$17,077 | \$17,888 | \$18,490 | \$19,133 | \$19,772 | \$20,727 | \$21,505 | \$22,197 | \$22,805 |
| Weber State University | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Resident | \$2,427 | \$2,632 | \$2,876 | \$3,165 | \$3,432 | \$3,664 | \$3,854 | \$4,088 | \$4,311 | \$4,547 | \$4,761 | \$4,990 | \$5,183 | \$5,339 | \$5,523 | \$5,712 | \$5,859 | \$5,986 | \$6,106 |
| Nonresident | \$7,295 | \$7,958 | \$8,736 | \$9,599 | \$10,415 | \$11,135 | \$11,161 | \$11,555 | \$11,901 | \$12,258 | \$12,858 | \$13,311 | \$13,837 | \$14,252 | \$14,749 | \$15,260 | \$15,646 | \$15,969 | \$16,288 |
| Southern Utah University | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Resident | \$2,350 | \$2,794 | \$3,054 | \$3,358 | \$3,565 | \$3,796 | \$4,028 | \$4,269 | \$4,736 | \$5,198 | \$5,576 | \$5,924 | \$6,138 | \$6,300 | \$6,530 | \$6,676 | \$6,770 | \$6,770 | \$6,770 |
| Nonresident | \$7,344 | \$8,158 | \$9,008 | \$9,877 | \$10,603 | \$11,327 | \$12,082 | \$12,847 | \$14,386 | \$15,910 | \$16,984 | \$17,902 | \$18,596 | \$19,132 | \$19,810 | \$20,288 | \$20,586 | \$20,586 | \$20,586 |
| Snow College | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Resident | \$1,523 | \$1,670 | \$1,794 | \$1,996 | \$2,164 | \$2,262 | \$2,348 | \$2,542 | \$2,746 | \$2,910 | \$3,086 | \$3,220 | \$3,388 | \$3,484 | \$3,592 | \$3,692 | \$3,742 | \$3,836 | \$3,912 |
| Nonresident | \$5,742 | \$6,372 | \$6,556 | \$7,210 | \$7,498 | \$7,889 | \$8,228 | \$8,238 | \$8,984 | \$9,586 | \$10,230 | \$10,722 | \$11,342 | \$11,676 | \$12,070 | \$12,382 | \$12,562 | \$12,876 | \$12,876 |
| Dixie State University | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Resident | \$1,612 | \$1,778 | \$1,886 | \$1,984 | \$2,492 | \$2,728 | \$2,893 | \$3,145 | \$3,489 | \$3,888 | \$4,089 | \$4,285 | \$4,456 | \$4,620 | \$4,840 | \$5,080 | \$5,253 | \$5,496 | \$5,662 |
| Nonresident | \$6,038 | \$6,554 | \$7,034 | \$7,390 | \$9,056 | \$9,447 | \$10,063 | \$10,897 | \$12,117 | \$13,536 | \$11,721 | \$12,307 | \$12,792 | \$13,206 | \$13,855 | \$14,548 | \$15,051 | \$15,792 | \$16,260 |
| Utah Valley University | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Resident | \$2,196 | \$2,450 | \$2,788 | \$3,022 | \$3,308 | \$3,528 | \$3,752 | \$4,048 | \$4,288 | \$4,584 | \$4,786 | \$5,086 | \$5,270 | \$5,386 | \$5,530 | \$5,432 | \$5,726 | \$5,820 | \$5,906 |
| Nonresident | \$6,802 | \$7,630 | \$8,718 | \$9,472 | \$10,338 | \$11,029 | \$11,514 | \$11,888 | \$12,246 | \$12,940 | \$13,518 | \$14,256 | \$14,802 | \$15,202 | \$15,690 | \$16,066 | \$16,296 | \$16,570 | \$16,806 |
| Salt Lake Community College | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Resident | \$1,890 | \$2,035 | \$2,174 | \$2,312 | \$2,404 | \$2,536 | \$2,660 | \$2,790 | \$2,932 | \$3,052 | \$3,170 | \$3,342 | \$3,468 | \$3,568 | \$3,689 | \$4,009 | \$3,843 | \$3,929 | \$3,989 |
| Nonresident | \$5,800 | \$6,277 | \$6,754 | \$7,232 | \$7,519 | \$7,958 | \$8,374 | \$8,730 | \$9,172 | \$9,604 | \$10,012 | \$10,594 | \$11,010 | \$11,020 | \$11,728 | \$12,020 | \$12,206 | \$12,460 | \$12,709 |

Note: Tuition is equal to two semesters at 15 credit hours each. Lower division (freshman & sophomore) rate only. Higher differential rate for upper division (junior and senior) for University of Utah. Higher differential rates may apply based on institution and program of study. Institutions are sorted by the type of institution and the year they were founded.
Source: Utah System of Higher Education

Table 13.6: History of Degrees by Public Degree-Granting Institutions in Utah

| Degree | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 | 2019-20 | 1-Year Change | | 5-Year Change | |
|------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------------|---------|---------------|---------|
| | | | | | | | | | Absolute | Percent | Absolute | Percent |
| University Totals | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| University of Utah | 8,155 | 8,023 | 8,183 | 8,169 | 8,554 | 8,604 | 8,758 | 9,147 | 389 | 4.4% | 964 | 11.8% |
| Utah State University ¹ | 5,483 | 5,795 | 6,082 | 6,231 | 6,446 | 6,642 | 6,978 | 7,128 | 150 | 2.1% | 1,046 | 17.2% |
| Weber State University | 4,736 | 4,690 | 5,086 | 5,105 | 5,191 | 5,380 | 5,615 | 5,782 | 167 | 3.0% | 696 | 13.7% |
| Southern Utah University | 1,743 | 1,565 | 1,545 | 1,736 | 2,177 | 2,357 | 2,763 | 3,027 | 264 | 9.6% | 1,482 | 95.9% |
| Snow College | 936 | 745 | 856 | 968 | 1,020 | 1,055 | 1,142 | 1,434 | 292 | 25.6% | 578 | 67.5% |
| Dixie State University | 2,028 | 2,003 | 1,941 | 1,919 | 1,935 | 2,034 | 2,309 | 2,538 | 229 | 9.9% | 597 | 30.8% |
| Utah Valley University | 4,611 | 5,242 | 5,082 | 5,107 | 5,024 | 6,084 | 6,304 | 9,917 | 3,613 | 57.3% | 4,835 | 95.1% |
| Salt Lake Community College | 4,049 | 4,428 | 4,022 | 4,587 | 6,354 | 5,600 | 4,753 | 5,058 | 305 | 6.4% | 1,036 | 25.8% |
| Total Public | 31,741 | 32,491 | 32,797 | 33,822 | 36,701 | 37,756 | 38,622 | 44,031 | 5,409 | 14.0% | 11,234 | 34.3% |
| Certificates & Awards* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| University of Utah | 369 | 397 | 222 | 386 | 410 | 430 | 488 | 674 | 186 | 38.1% | 452 | 203.6% |
| Utah State University ¹ | 71 | 205 | 247 | 237 | 214 | 258 | 390 | 568 | 178 | 45.6% | 321 | 130.0% |
| Weber State University | 80 | 75 | 90 | 118 | 110 | 144 | 163 | 168 | 5 | 3.1% | 78 | 86.7% |
| Southern Utah University | 19 | 9 | 21 | 31 | 113 | 163 | 282 | 404 | 122 | 43.3% | 383 | 1823.8% |
| Snow College | 205 | 44 | 47 | 79 | 74 | 125 | 126 | 395 | 269 | 213.5% | 348 | 740.4% |
| Dixie State University | 384 | 344 | 316 | 299 | 288 | 390 | 594 | 709 | 115 | 19.4% | 393 | 124.4% |
| Utah Valley University | 35 | 85 | 113 | 178 | 204 | 331 | 352 | 3,567 | 3,215 | 913.4% | 3,454 | 3056.6% |
| Salt Lake Community College | 564 | 646 | 640 | 900 | 2,667 | 2,428 | 1,533 | 1,665 | 132 | 8.6% | 1,025 | 160.2% |
| Total Certificates & Awards | 1,727 | 1,805 | 1,696 | 2,228 | 4,080 | 4,269 | 3,928 | 8,150 | 4,222 | 107.5% | 6,454 | 380.5% |
| Associate | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Utah State University ¹ | 851 | 1,000 | 1,272 | 1,252 | 1,451 | 1,346 | 1,100 | 1,209 | 109 | 9.9% | -63 | -5.0% |
| Weber State University | 1,995 | 1,994 | 2,216 | 2,245 | 2,361 | 2,473 | 2,670 | 2,678 | 8 | 0.3% | 462 | 20.8% |
| Southern Utah University | 421 | 337 | 294 | 532 | 641 | 821 | 906 | 963 | 57 | 6.3% | 669 | 227.6% |
| Snow College | 731 | 694 | 801 | 864 | 929 | 910 | 979 | 1,010 | 31 | 3.2% | 209 | 26.1% |
| Dixie State University | 1,132 | 1,150 | 1,013 | 974 | 923 | 894 | 901 | 863 | -38 | -4.2% | -150 | -14.8% |
| Utah Valley University | 1,768 | 2,280 | 1,996 | 1,929 | 1,784 | 2,336 | 2,231 | 2,352 | 121 | 5.4% | 356 | 17.8% |
| Salt Lake Community College | 3,485 | 3,782 | 3,382 | 3,687 | 3,687 | 3,172 | 3,220 | 3,393 | 173 | 5.4% | 11 | 0.3% |
| Total Associate | 10,383 | 11,237 | 10,974 | 11,483 | 11,776 | 11,952 | 12,007 | 12,468 | 461 | 3.8% | 1,494 | 13.6% |
| Baccalaureate | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| University of Utah | 5,139 | 5,092 | 5,246 | 5,167 | 5,214 | 5,263 | 5,237 | 5,310 | 73 | 1.4% | 64 | 1.2% |
| Utah State University | 3,557 | 3,548 | 3,551 | 3,810 | 3,846 | 3,952 | 4,531 | 4,411 | -120 | -2.6% | 860 | 24.2% |
| Weber State University | 2,360 | 2,349 | 2,505 | 2,488 | 2,458 | 2,414 | 2,451 | 2,603 | 152 | 6.2% | 98 | 3.9% |
| Southern Utah University | 988 | 954 | 928 | 895 | 1,043 | 961 | 1,157 | 1,210 | 53 | 4.6% | 282 | 30.4% |
| Snow College | | 7 | 8 | 25 | 17 | 20 | 37 | 29 | -8 | -21.6% | 21 | 262.5% |
| Dixie State University | 512 | 509 | 612 | 646 | 724 | 750 | 814 | 936 | 122 | 15.0% | 324 | 52.9% |
| Utah Valley University | 2,739 | 2,825 | 2,915 | 2,903 | 2,940 | 3,224 | 3,471 | 3,713 | 242 | 7.0% | 798 | 27.4% |
| Total Baccalaureate | 15,295 | 15,284 | 15,765 | 15,934 | 16,242 | 16,584 | 17,698 | 18,212 | 514 | 2.9% | 2,447 | 15.5% |
| Masters | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| University of Utah | 1,921 | 1,823 | 1,948 | 1,901 | 2,140 | 2,155 | 2,198 | 2,296 | 98 | 4.5% | 348 | 17.9% |
| Utah State University | 895 | 927 | 904 | 830 | 838 | 979 | 839 | 837 | -2 | -0.2% | -67 | -7.4% |
| Weber State University | 301 | 272 | 275 | 254 | 262 | 349 | 331 | 333 | 2 | 0.6% | 58 | 21.1% |
| Southern Utah University | 315 | 265 | 302 | 278 | 380 | 412 | 418 | 450 | 32 | 7.7% | 148 | 49.0% |
| Dixie State University | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 30 | - | - | - | - |
| Utah Valley University | 69 | 52 | 58 | 97 | 96 | 193 | 250 | 285 | 35 | 14.0% | 227 | 391.4% |
| Total Masters | 3,501 | 3,339 | 3,487 | 3,360 | 3,716 | 4,088 | 4,036 | 4,231 | 195 | 4.8% | 744 | 21.3% |
| Doctorate | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| University of Utah | 324 | 330 | 384 | 331 | 339 | 346 | 376 | 371 | -5 | -1.3% | -13 | -3.4% |
| Utah State University | 105 | 109 | 102 | 94 | 95 | 99 | 113 | 96 | -17 | -15.0% | -6 | -5.9% |
| Total Doctorate | 429 | 439 | 486 | 425 | 434 | 445 | 489 | 467 | -22 | -4.5% | -19 | -3.9% |
| First Professional | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| University of Utah | 402 | 381 | 383 | 384 | 451 | 410 | 459 | 496 | 37 | 8.1% | 113 | 29.5% |
| Utah State University | 4 | 6 | 6 | 8 | 2 | 8 | 5 | 7 | 2 | 40.0% | 1 | 16.7% |
| Total First Professional | 406 | 387 | 389 | 392 | 453 | 418 | 464 | 503 | 39 | 8.4% | 114 | 29.3% |

Note: Institutions are sorted by the type of institution and the year they were founded.

*Includes Post-Baccalaureate and Post-Master's Certificates for the University of Utah and Utah State University

1. Completions counts include Utah State University - Eastern

Source: IPEDS Completions Surveys

Table 13.7: Technical College Certificates Awarded

| | 2007-2008 | 2008-2009 | 2009-2010 | 2010-2011 | 2011-2012 | 2012-2013 | 2013-2014 | 2014-2015 | 2015-2016 | 2016-2017 | 2017-2018 | 2018-2019 | 2019-2020 |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Bridgerland | 367 | 484 | 695 | 537 | 806 | 912 | 829 | 862 | 918 | 847 | 797 | 906 | 925 |
| Davis | 604 | 1,142 | 1,561 | 1,356 | 1,310 | 1,371 | 1,419 | 1,468 | 1,769 | 1,403 | 1,299 | 1,468 | 1,455 |
| Dixie | 67 | 418 | 155 | 255 | 455 | 258 | 471 | 631 | 781 | 292 | 306 | 370 | 341 |
| Mountainland | 1,141 | 1,138 | 1,398 | 1,512 | 1,529 | 1,636 | 1,776 | 2,182 | 2,194 | 1,925 | 1,712 | 2,178 | 1,660 |
| Ogden-Weber | 687 | 722 | 1,015 | 1,018 | 1,022 | 1,029 | 1,129 | 1,240 | 1,348 | 891 | 854 | 952 | 882 |
| Southwest | 115 | 201 | 120 | 124 | 145 | 126 | 270 | 211 | 341 | 319 | 371 | 451 | 309 |
| Tooele | | 93 | 199 | 171 | 132 | 99 | 200 | 206 | 228 | 221 | 196 | 222 | 193 |
| Uintah Basin | 226 | 278 | 287 | 413 | 447 | 487 | 877 | 782 | 571 | 522 | 542 | 574 | 568 |
| Total | 3,207 | 4,476 | 5,430 | 5,386 | 5,846 | 5,918 | 6,971 | 7,582 | 8,150 | 6,420 | 6,077 | 7,121 | 6,333 |

Source: Utah System of Higher Education

Table 13.8: Public Institutions in Utah Total Degrees and Awards by Instructional Program 2019-2020

| Classification of Instructional Program (Cip) | U of U | USU | WSU | SUU | SNOW | DSU | UVU | SLCC | TOTAL |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| Agricultural/Animal/Plant/Veterinary Science and Related Fields | 0 | 244 | 0 | 26 | 27 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 297 |
| Architecture And Related Services | 60 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 92 |
| Area, Ethnic, Cultural, Gender, and Group Studies | 72 | 61 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 133 |
| Biological and Biomedical Sciences | 271 | 178 | 98 | 88 | 9 | 65 | 152 | 18 | 879 |
| Business, Management, Marketing, and Related Support Services | 1539 | 733 | 654 | 291 | 88 | 231 | 1193 | 417 | 5,146 |
| Communication, Journalism, and Related Programs | 365 | 178 | 158 | 98 | 9 | 119 | 198 | 52 | 1,177 |
| Communications Technologies/Technicians and Support Services | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 76 | 92 |
| Computer and Information Sciences and Support Services | 575 | 251 | 320 | 51 | 14 | 54 | 457 | 665 | 2,387 |
| Construction Trades | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 61 | 43 | 113 |
| Culinary, Entertainment, and Personal Services | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 36 | 24 | 77 |
| Education | 250 | 725 | 180 | 247 | 64 | 56 | 356 | 73 | 1,951 |
| Engineering | 806 | 412 | 61 | 15 | 51 | 8 | 125 | 56 | 1,534 |
| Engineering/Engineering-Related Technologies/Technicians | 3 | 446 | 148 | 44 | 2 | 0 | 145 | 65 | 853 |
| English Language and Literature/Letters | 136 | 121 | 66 | 39 | 14 | 33 | 97 | 27 | 533 |
| Family And Consumer Sciences/Human Sciences | 143 | 204 | 87 | 72 | 32 | 0 | 67 | 11 | 616 |
| Foreign Languages, Literatures, and Linguistics | 105 | 39 | 115 | 18 | 5 | 8 | 47 | 6 | 343 |
| Health Professions and Related Programs | 1111 | 715 | 1868 | 68 | 408 | 524 | 381 | 542 | 5,617 |
| History | 80 | 50 | 30 | 14 | 7 | 4 | 39 | 13 | 237 |
| Homeland Security, Law Enforcement, Firefighting & Protective Svcs | 1 | 26 | 130 | 53 | 13 | 54 | 463 | 113 | 853 |
| Legal Professions and Studies | 147 | 17 | 0 | 6 | 2 | 0 | 12 | 21 | 205 |
| Liberal Arts and Sciences, General Studies And Humanities | 279 | 1085 | 1348 | 1369 | 499 | 1140 | 4597 | 2165 | 12,482 |
| Library Science | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Mathematics and Statistics | 149 | 57 | 44 | 6 | 3 | 5 | 34 | 3 | 301 |
| Mechanic and Repair Technologies/Technicians | 0 | 63 | 22 | 0 | 13 | 1 | 52 | 87 | 238 |
| Military Technologies and Applied Sciences | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 10 |
| Multi/Interdisciplinary Studies | 220 | 206 | 0 | 47 | 0 | 59 | 47 | 2 | 581 |
| Natural Resources and Conservation | 102 | 113 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 233 |
| Parks, Recreation, Leisure, Fitness, and Kinesiology | 297 | 27 | 42 | 96 | 6 | 40 | 120 | 11 | 639 |
| Philosophy and Religious Studies | 30 | 17 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 26 | 0 | 84 |
| Physical Sciences | 287 | 60 | 44 | 23 | 5 | 2 | 34 | 24 | 479 |
| Precision Production | 0 | 21 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 4 | 55 | 87 |
| Psychology | 493 | 265 | 85 | 91 | 17 | 46 | 448 | 151 | 1,596 |
| Public Administration and Social Service Professions | 374 | 114 | 65 | 54 | 15 | 0 | 95 | 25 | 742 |
| Science Technologies/Technicians | 0 | 0 | 50 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 23 | 73 |
| Social Sciences | 848 | 528 | 82 | 64 | 8 | 7 | 69 | 106 | 1,712 |
| Transportation and Materials Moving | 0 | 34 | 0 | 39 | 0 | 0 | 216 | 73 | 362 |
| Visual and Performing Arts | 404 | 111 | 80 | 103 | 89 | 82 | 311 | 96 | 1,276 |
| Total | 9,147 | 7,128 | 5,782 | 3,027 | 1,434 | 2,538 | 9,917 | 5,058 | 44,031 |

Source: Utah System of Higher Education

Table 13.9: History of Fall Enrollment at Public Degree-Granting Institutions in Utah

| | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 (est.) |
|------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-------------|
| Student Headcount | | | | | | | | | | |
| University of Utah | 32,722 | 33,291 | 36,226 | 32,003 | 32,155 | 32,451 | 33,153 | 33,369 | 33,152 | 33,080 |
| Utah State University ¹ | 29,908 | 29,694 | 28,698 | 28,707 | 29,319 | 28,986 | 29,026 | 29,367 | 29,093 | 27,691 |
| Weber State University | 26,256 | 27,381 | 25,886 | 26,913 | 26,252 | 27,236 | 28,379 | 28,700 | 29,969 | 29,596 |
| Southern Utah University | 8,264 | 8,706 | 8,227 | 8,200 | 9,145 | 9,598 | 10,245 | 10,772 | 12,210 | 12,582 |
| Snow College | 4,459 | 4,598 | 4,581 | 4,805 | 5,107 | 5,414 | 5,589 | 5,574 | 5,450 | 5,800 |
| Dixie State University | 8,840 | 8,587 | 8,147 | 8,342 | 8,464 | 8,991 | 9,707 | 9,986 | 11,177 | 12,043 |
| Utah Valley University | 32,734 | 31,810 | 30,880 | 31,589 | 33,565 | 35,126 | 37,785 | 40,471 | 42,030 | 40,936 |
| Salt Lake Community College | 36,782 | 35,804 | 35,043 | 33,451 | 31,131 | 32,133 | 32,277 | 30,940 | 30,782 | 27,293 |
| Total | 179,965 | 179,871 | 177,688 | 174,010 | 175,138 | 179,935 | 186,161 | 189,179 | 193,863 | 189,021 |
| Full-Time Equivalent | | | | | | | | | | |
| University of Utah | 26,962 | 27,576 | 27,588 | 27,015 | 27,187 | 27,683 | 28,188 | 28,594 | 28,629 | 28,736 |
| Utah State University ¹ | 21,323 | 21,136 | 20,674 | 21,286 | 22,415 | 22,390 | 22,813 | 23,153 | 22,899 | 22,072 |
| Weber State University | 16,166 | 16,781 | 15,742 | 16,133 | 16,108 | 16,557 | 17,221 | 17,465 | 18,022 | 18,260 |
| Southern Utah University | 6,361 | 6,653 | 6,331 | 6,277 | 7,025 | 7,396 | 7,761 | 8,268 | 8,758 | 9,360 |
| Snow College | 3,488 | 3,556 | 3,530 | 3,777 | 3,982 | 4,041 | 4,097 | 4,022 | 3,931 | 4,074 |
| Dixie State University | 6,506 | 6,443 | 6,176 | 6,318 | 6,377 | 6,851 | 7,398 | 7,539 | 8,146 | 8,887 |
| Utah Valley University | 22,078 | 21,692 | 20,780 | 21,402 | 22,693 | 23,761 | 25,198 | 26,770 | 27,636 | 27,202 |
| Salt Lake Community College | 18,727 | 18,347 | 17,676 | 16,897 | 16,045 | 15,904 | 16,297 | 15,621 | 15,544 | 14,359 |
| Total | 121,611 | 122,184 | 118,497 | 119,105 | 121,832 | 124,583 | 128,973 | 131,432 | 133,565 | 132,950 |

Source: Utah System of Higher Education

Table 13.10 History of Enrollment at Technical Colleges in Utah by Student Headcount

| | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
|--------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Bridgerland | 5,151 | 4,891 | 4,253 | 3,860 | 3,527 | 3,741 | 3,815 | 3,940 | 3,793 | 3,526 |
| Davis | 6,661 | 6,204 | 5,197 | 4,923 | 5,160 | 4,743 | 4,604 | 4,528 | 4,547 | 4,723 |
| Dixie | 6,017 | 5,836 | 6,108 | 5,693 | 6,693 | 7,569 | 4,333 | 4,920 | 6,146 | 2,001 |
| Mountainland | 3,449 | 2,702 | 2,375 | 2,456 | 2,925 | 2,868 | 2,840 | 2,919 | 3,442 | 3,664 |
| Ogden-Weber | 4,232 | 4,066 | 4,008 | 3,924 | 4,221 | 4,392 | 4,173 | 4,257 | 4,187 | 4,015 |
| Southwest | 945 | 1,035 | 789 | 743 | 669 | 990 | 1,452 | 1,351 | 1,515 | 1,196 |
| Tooele | 424 | 413 | 401 | 563 | 555 | 617 | 661 | 721 | 840 | 763 |
| Uintah Basin | 5,202 | 5,374 | 4,440 | 4,542 | 3,791 | 2,870 | 2,324 | 2,450 | 2,356 | 2,271 |
| UTech Totals | 32,081 | 30,521 | 27,571 | 26,704 | 27,541 | 27,790 | 24,202 | 25,086 | 26,826 | 22,159 |

Source: Utah System of Higher Education

Note: Enrollments include certificates and all other occupational training

Table 13.11: Summary of Tuition and Fees for Major Private Institutions

| Institution | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 | 2019-20 |
|--------------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Brigham Young University | | | | | | | |
| LDS Student | \$4,850 | \$5,000 | \$5,150 | \$5,300 | \$5,460 | \$5,620 | \$5,790 |
| Non-LDS Student | \$9,700 | \$10,000 | \$10,300 | \$10,600 | \$10,920 | \$11,240 | \$11,580 |
| LDS Business College | | | | | | | |
| LDS Student | \$3,060 | \$3,060 | \$3,160 | \$3,240 | \$3,340 | \$3,440 | \$3,440 |
| Non-LDS Student | \$6,120 | \$6,120 | \$6,320 | \$6,480 | \$6,680 | \$6,880 | \$6,880 |
| Westminster College | | | | | | | |
| Full-time Rate | \$28,992 | \$29,856 | \$30,720 | \$32,104 | \$32,520 | \$33,480 | \$34,984 |
| Western Governor's University | | | | | | | |
| Rate per calendar year* | | | | | \$6,958 | \$7,573 | \$7,657 |

*Average tuition across colleges

Note: Tuition is equal to two semesters at 15 credit hours each. Lower division (freshman & sophomore) rate only. Higher differential rate for upper division (junior and senior) for University of Utah. Higher differential rates may apply based on institution and program of study. Institutions are sorted by the type of institution and the year they were founded.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS)

2020 OVERVIEW

General

Total agriculture receipts, or the market value of agricultural commodities, totaled \$1.82 billion in 2019, up 7.7% from 2018's \$1.69 billion. The farm, forestry, fishing, and related activities sectors provided 25,148 jobs earning a total of \$320.3 million.¹

In 2019, Utah had an estimated 11 million acres in farmland, including 8.6 million acres of pastureland, 20.9% of Utah's total 52.6 million acres of land. This ranks Utah as 26th in the country in total land in farms. Utah is home to 17,800 agriculture operations (ranked 37th nationally), down 300 operations from 2018. Utah's average farm size is 601 acres (ranked 12th nationally), up slightly (1.7%) compared with 591 acres in 2018.

Top Counties

Utah's top five counties for 2019 agricultural sales were Utah (\$205 million), Beaver (\$173 million), Millard (\$172 million), Sanpete (\$165 million), and Box Elder (\$150 million).²

Utah's top five counties in total number of farms are Utah (2,589), Cache (1,397), Weber (1,260), Box Elder (1,187), and Uintah (1,114). Daggett County had the fewest at 52.³

Production

In terms of revenue generated, Utah's top five agricultural products are beef cattle and calves, dairy products, hogs, hay, and greenhouse and nursery. Over three-quarters of Utah's agricultural income is generated by livestock and livestock products, with beef cattle and milk leading this sector. Livestock is the foundation of Utah agriculture. Abundant rangelands support livestock production and more than 6,000 cattle-ranching families.

Hay is Utah's largest crop, grown to feed beef and dairy cattle. Leading fruits are apples, cherries, peaches, apricots, and pears. Leading vegetables are onions, potatoes, and dry beans. Mushrooms and safflower are also grown in Utah.

Nationally, Utah ranks second in mink pelt production, second in tart cherry production, fourth in wool production, fourth in safflower production, 15th in hog and pig production, 21st in dairy cow production, and 27th in beef cows.

Sales and Prices

In 2019, there were 810,000 beef cattle and calves, up from 790,000 in 2018, a 2.5% increase. Cattle and calf sales also increased over the same period from \$450 million to \$493 million, a 9.4% increase. There were also 960,000 hogs on Utah farms in 2019, a 35.2% year-over increase. Pork sales increased 34.2% from \$124 million in 2018 to \$166 million in 2019. Sheep and lambs totaled 290,000 in 2019, a year-over increase of 5.5%. There were 98,000 milk cows in 2019, compared with 100,000 milk cows in 2018, a 2.0% decrease. The compensation price for milk increased over the same period from \$16.10/cwt to \$18.50/cwt, a 14.9% increase.

Livestock, livestock products, and poultry sales increased 6.4% from \$1.2 billion in 2018 to \$1.3 billion in 2019. Total crop sales grew from \$486 million in 2018 to \$541 million in 2019, an 11.4% increase.

Total agriculture sales figures do not reflect the value of commodities produced and used on Utah farms and ranches, such as hay, grain, and corn fed to livestock. By incorporating this value, the overall contribution of agriculture production would increase by approximately 40%.

1. U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis
2. 2020 Utah Agriculture Statistics and Utah Department of Agriculture and Food Annual Report
3. Ibid.

Significant Issues

Animal agriculture is the foundation of Utah agriculture. Ranching operations require a combination of private and public lands to be sustainable and economically viable. Ranchers face tremendous uncertainty with 63% of Utah lands under federal control.

Predation, led by coyotes, continues to be a problem for sheep, cattle, and poultry producers, especially on or near public lands. Predator control funding comes from state and federal sources, as well as from ranchers who pay a per-head assessment. The focus of the program is to protect livestock, primarily adult sheep, lambs, and calves, from predators, including coyotes, cougars, bears, and ravens. In 2019, 14,200 sheep were lost solely to coyotes, down 30.0% from 2018. In addition, during that same year, 7,700 sheep were lost to cougars and bears, down 3.8% from 2018.

Agriculture Sustainability

Each Utah farm or ranch is unique. Often, we think of ranchers on horseback surrounded by their animals or a farmer in a large field with a tractor; these types of farms still account for the majority of agricultural products in Utah. However, urban farms are also adding to our local food supply.

Utah's population growth, land prices, and fluctuating operating costs and market prices for agricultural products continue to pressure conversion of fruit, vegetable, and other farmland for residential and commercial development. Agriculture diverts approximately 82% of developed water, but returns more than half back into the ecosystem. In the nation's second most arid state, growth continues to pressure conversion of agricultural water to municipal and industrial uses.

Farmers continue to face economic uncertainty. In 2018, the farmer share of food spending rose slightly to 14.6 cents per dollar, up from 14.4 in 2017. In the same period, farm production costs per food dollar rose to 8 cents in 2018, up from 7.7 cents in 2017 and the first year-to-year increase since 2013.⁴

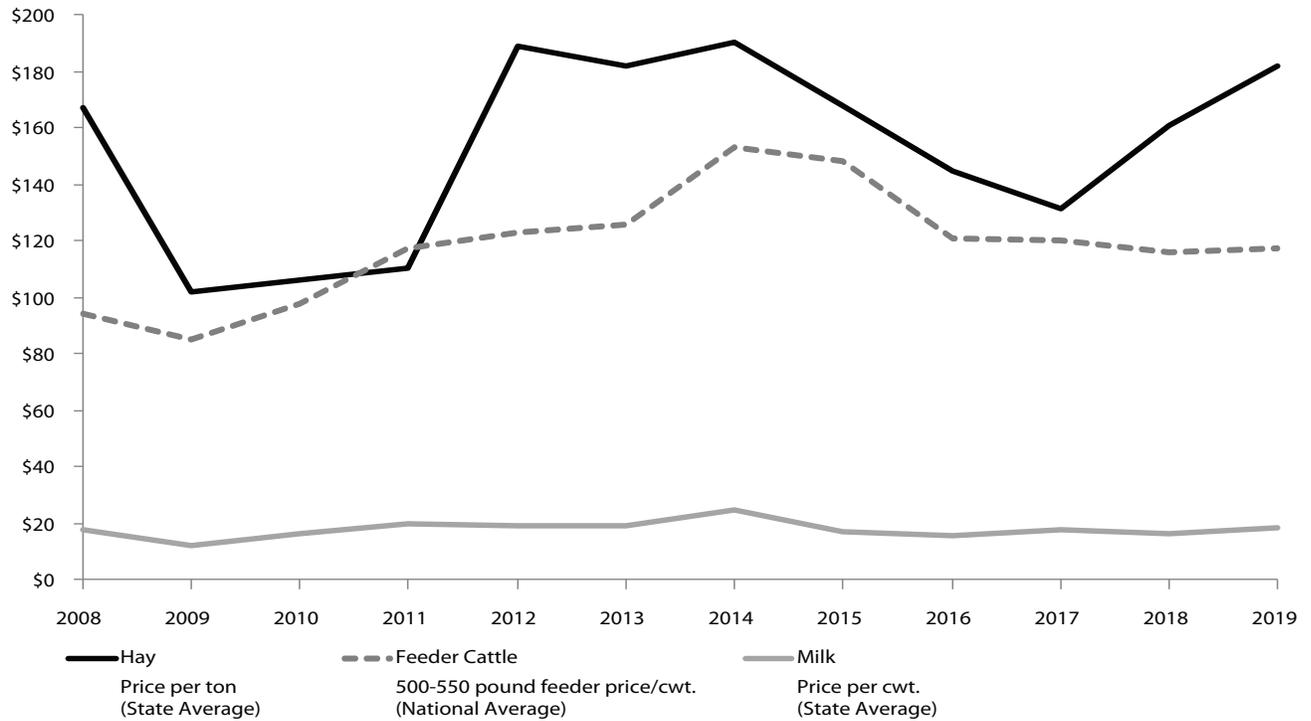
2021 OUTLOOK

Agriculture production and processing play a significant role in Utah's diverse economy. The impacts of COVID-19 have exposed new vulnerabilities, brought past vulnerabilities to the surface, and promoted discussion concerning the costs and benefits of a locally controlled food supply chain. The meat supply chain in particular is at risk from market disruptions. Expanding infrastructure for meat processing, fruit processing and packaging, and co-packing and bottling presents unique opportunities to capture manufacturing dollars for agricultural products in Utah.

Developing countries, expanding global markets, and changing consumer food purchasing behaviors keep Utah's production agriculture industry evolving and in demand. Additionally, farms and ranches provide open space and are highly valued contributors to Utahns' quality of life. Population growth in a state with limited water and private land continues to put pressure on these natural resources to transition from food production to urban development.

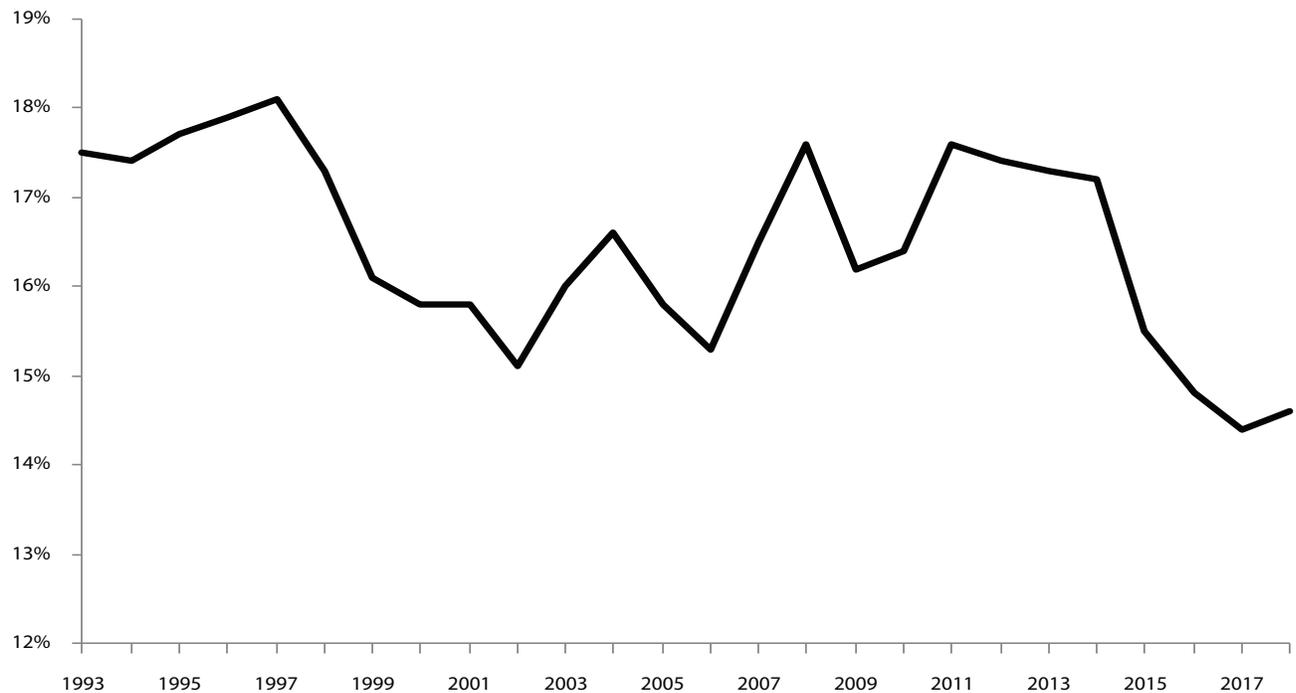
4. United States Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service

Figure 14.1: Average Annual Price Received in Major Utah Agricultural Sectors



Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture & Utah Department of Agriculture and Food

Figure 14.2: Farmers' Share of Food Spending



Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service

Real Estate and Residential Construction 15

James A. Wood, Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute

2020 OVERVIEW

In 2020, the value of permit-authorized construction in Utah was \$10.3 billion, the highest year ever, in both current and inflation-adjusted dollars. The previous peak was in 2019, with a total value of \$9.8 billion. Construction value includes the value of permit-authorized residential and nonresidential construction and the construction value of additions, alterations, and repairs to existing structures. Permit-authorized construction does not include most public construction, such as roads, highways, prisons, and schools.

Residential Construction

Sixty-one percent of the \$10.3 billion in total construction value in 2020 was for residential construction activity. The value of residential construction in 2020 was \$6.3 billion, 9.1% higher than the previous year. The strong growth in value reflects the 11.0% increase in residential permits issued for new units. The number of residential permits issued in 2020 was 30,745 compared with 27,610 in 2019. In March, with the emergence of COVID-19, the outlook for the housing market appeared bleak. But by May, the Federal Reserve dropped interest rates to prevent a pandemic-induced recession. Historically low interest rates have brought buyers into the market and led to the hottest housing market in at least 15 years; since August, mortgage rates have been below 3.0%, dipping to as low as 2.77% in November.

The boom in multifamily (apartments, condominiums, and townhomes) construction continued in 2020, but there was a shift in type of multifamily permits. Apartment permits dropped by 10.0%, while condominium and townhome permits increased by 27.0%. For only the fourth time in Utah's housing history, multifamily permits exceeded single-family permits. Three of those occurrences have been in the past six years. Multifamily permits totaled 15,850, accounting for 51.0% of all residential permits in 2020. The number of multifamily units increased from 15,365 in 2019 to 15,850 in 2020, a gain of 3.2%.

Both condominium and apartment construction drove the strong performance of the multifamily sector in 2020. Since the beginning of the residential boom in 2014, 45,300 permits have been issued for apartment units statewide and 32,360 for condominiums. Apartments and condominiums combined account for 48.0% of all residential building permits issued since 2014.

Single-family permits increased by 21.4% in 2020, the largest increase in seven years. The number of single-family permits was 14,550 in 2020 compared with 11,985 in 2019, the highest level since the run-up to the Great Recession in 2006. The strong demand for housing has led to an increase in the price of a new single-family home. According to Metrostudy, the median sales price of a new, detached, single-family home in the Wasatch Front counties was \$430,000 in 2020, an increase of 74.0% since 2012.

2021 OUTLOOK

The value of permit-authorized construction in Utah in 2021 is forecast at \$9.65 billion, a decline of 6.4% from 2020. The number of residential units is forecast at 30,000 units, down slightly from the 30,745 in 2020. The small decline is due to an expected lower level of apartment permit activity. The value of residential construction will hold steady at around \$6.1 billion, while the value of nonresidential construction and additions, alterations, and repairs will likely see modest declines. Nonresidential construction value is forecast at \$2.0 billion, a drop of over \$300 million from 2020. Additions, alterations, and repairs value is forecast at \$1.5 billion, a decline of \$150 million.

Table 15.1: Residential and Nonresidential Construction Activity

| Year | Single-Family Units | Multi-Family Units | Mobile Homes/ Cabins | Total Units | Value (nominal millions) | | | |
|-------|---------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|----------------|----------------------------|----------|
| | | | | | Residential | Nonresidential | Add., Alt., and Repairs | Total |
| 1970 | 5,962 | 3,108 | na | 9,070 | \$117.0 | \$87.3 | \$18.0 | \$222.3 |
| 1971 | 6,768 | 6,009 | na | 12,777 | 176.8 | 121.6 | 23.9 | 322.3 |
| 1972 | 8,807 | 8,513 | na | 17,320 | 256.5 | 99.0 | 31.8 | 387.3 |
| 1973 | 7,546 | 5,904 | na | 13,450 | 240.9 | 150.3 | 36.3 | 427.5 |
| 1974 | 8,284 | 3,217 | na | 11,501 | 237.9 | 174.2 | 52.3 | 464.4 |
| 1975 | 10,912 | 2,800 | na | 13,712 | 330.6 | 196.5 | 50.0 | 577.1 |
| 1976 | 13,546 | 5,075 | na | 18,621 | 507.0 | 216.8 | 49.4 | 773.2 |
| 1977 | 17,424 | 5,856 | na | 23,280 | 728.0 | 327.1 | 61.7 | 1,116.8 |
| 1978 | 15,618 | 5,646 | na | 21,264 | 734.0 | 338.6 | 70.8 | 1,143.4 |
| 1979 | 12,570 | 4,179 | na | 16,749 | 645.8 | 490.3 | 96.0 | 1,232.1 |
| 1980 | 7,760 | 3,141 | na | 10,901 | 408.3 | 430.0 | 83.7 | 922.0 |
| 1981 | 5,413 | 3,840 | na | 9,253 | 451.5 | 378.2 | 101.6 | 931.3 |
| 1982 | 4,767 | 2,904 | na | 7,671 | 347.6 | 440.1 | 175.7 | 963.4 |
| 1983 | 8,806 | 5,858 | na | 14,664 | 657.8 | 321.0 | 136.3 | 1,115.1 |
| 1984 | 7,496 | 11,327 | na | 18,823 | 786.7 | 535.2 | 172.9 | 1,494.8 |
| 1985 | 7,403 | 7,844 | na | 15,247 | 706.2 | 567.7 | 167.6 | 1,441.5 |
| 1986 | 8,512 | 4,932 | na | 13,444 | 715.5 | 439.9 | 164.1 | 1,319.5 |
| 1987 | 6,530 | 755 | na | 7,285 | 495.2 | 413.4 | 166.4 | 1,075.0 |
| 1988 | 5,297 | 418 | na | 5,715 | 413.0 | 272.1 | 161.5 | 846.6 |
| 1989 | 5,197 | 453 | na | 5,650 | 447.8 | 389.6 | 171.1 | 1,008.5 |
| 1990 | 6,099 | 910 | na | 7,009 | 579.4 | 422.9 | 243.4 | 1,245.7 |
| 1991 | 7,911 | 958 | 572 | 9,441 | 791.0 | 342.6 | 186.9 | 1,320.5 |
| 1992 | 10,375 | 1,722 | 904 | 13,001 | 1,113.6 | 396.9 | 234.8 | 1,745.3 |
| 1993 | 12,929 | 3,865 | 1,010 | 17,804 | 1,504.4 | 463.7 | 337.3 | 2,305.4 |
| 1994 | 13,947 | 4,646 | 1,154 | 19,747 | 1,730.1 | 772.2 | 341.9 | 2,844.2 |
| 1995 | 13,904 | 6,425 | 1,229 | 21,558 | 1,854.6 | 832.7 | 409.0 | 3,096.3 |
| 1996 | 15,139 | 7,190 | 1,408 | 23,737 | 2,104.5 | 951.8 | 386.3 | 3,442.6 |
| 1997 | 14,079 | 5,265 | 1,343 | 20,687 | 1,943.5 | 1,370.9 | 407.1 | 3,721.5 |
| 1998 | 14,476 | 5,762 | 1,505 | 21,743 | 2,188.7 | 1,148.4 | 461.3 | 3,798.4 |
| 1999 | 14,561 | 4,443 | 1,346 | 20,350 | 2,238.0 | 1,195.0 | 537.0 | 3,970.0 |
| 2000 | 13,463 | 3,629 | 1,062 | 18,154 | 2,140.1 | 1,213.0 | 583.3 | 3,936.4 |
| 2001 | 13,851 | 5,089 | 735 | 19,675 | 2,352.7 | 969.8 | 562.8 | 3,885.3 |
| 2002 | 14,466 | 4,149 | 926 | 19,541 | 2,491.0 | 897.2 | 393.0 | 3,781.2 |
| 2003 | 16,515 | 5,555 | 766 | 22,836 | 3,046.4 | 1,017.5 | 497.0 | 4,560.9 |
| 2004 | 17,724 | 5,853 | 716 | 24,293 | 3,552.6 | 1,089.9 | 476.0 | 5,118.5 |
| 2005 | 20,912 | 6,562 | 811 | 28,285 | 4,662.6 | 1,217.8 | 707.6 | 6,588.0 |
| 2006 | 19,888 | 5,658 | 776 | 26,322 | 4,955.5 | 1,588.4 | 865.3 | 7,409.2 |
| 2007 | 13,510 | 6,290 | 739 | 20,539 | 3,963.2 | 2,051.4 | 979.7 | 6,994.3 |
| 2008 | 5,513 | 4,544 | 546 | 10,603 | 1,877.0 | 1,919.1 | 781.2 | 4,577.3 |
| 2009 | 5,217 | 4,951 | 320 | 10,488 | 1,674.0 | 1,056.1 | 660.1 | 3,390.2 |
| 2010 | 5,936 | 2,890 | 240 | 9,066 | 1,667.0 | 925.1 | 672.0 | 3,264.1 |
| 2011 | 5,391 | 3,518 | 176 | 9,085 | 1,769.7 | 1,456.5 | 846.4 | 4,072.5 |
| 2012 | 7,655 | 4,108 | 156 | 11,919 | 2,205.0 | 1,020.2 | 728.9 | 3,954.0 |
| 2013 | 9,858 | 5,008 | 143 | 15,009 | 3,087.1 | 1,106.0 | 785.1 | 4,978.2 |
| 2014 | 8,715 | 9,864 | 231 | 18,810 | 3,390.4 | 1,475.9 | 1,034.5 | 5,900.8 |
| 2015 | 9,940 | 7,143 | 211 | 17,294 | 3,819.2 | 2,076.5 | 1,006.4 | 6,902.1 |
| 2016 | 10,692 | 9,170 | 202 | 20,064 | 4,082.0 | 2,680.1 | 1,624.2 | 8,386.2 |
| 2017 | 12,146 | 10,530 | 326 | 23,002 | 4,696.1 | 2,280.6 | 1,214.6 | 8,191.3 |
| 2018 | 12,947 | 11,059 | 239 | 24,245 | 5,153.0 | 2,166.5 | 1,136.0 | 8,455.5 |
| 2019 | 11,985 | 15,365 | 260 | 27,610 | 5,800.2 | 2,595.9 | 1,413.7 | 9,809.8 |
| 2020e | 14,550 | 15,850 | 345 | 30,745 | 6,330.0 | 2,334.0 | 1,649.0 | 10,313.0 |
| 2021f | 14,500 | 15,200 | 300 | 30,000 | 6,150.0 | 2,000.0 | 1,500.0 | 9,650.0 |

Notes: e = estimate, f = forecast. Beginning in 2011, single-family counts include other residential units; beginning in 2016, multi-family counts include group quarters units.
Source: Ivory-Boyer Construction Database, Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute, University of Utah

Table 15.2: Average Rates for 30-Year Mortgages

| Year | Mortgage Rate | Year | Mortgage Rate | Year | Mortgage Rate |
|------|---------------|------|---------------|-------|---------------|
| 1968 | 7.03% | 1986 | 10.18% | 2004 | 5.84% |
| 1969 | 7.82% | 1987 | 10.19% | 2005 | 5.87% |
| 1970 | 8.35% | 1988 | 10.33% | 2006 | 6.40% |
| 1971 | 7.55% | 1989 | 10.32% | 2007 | 6.38% |
| 1972 | 7.38% | 1990 | 10.13% | 2008 | 6.10% |
| 1973 | 8.04% | 1991 | 9.25% | 2009 | 5.04% |
| 1974 | 9.19% | 1992 | 8.40% | 2010 | 4.69% |
| 1975 | 9.04% | 1993 | 7.33% | 2011 | 4.45% |
| 1976 | 8.86% | 1994 | 8.36% | 2012 | 3.66% |
| 1977 | 8.84% | 1995 | 7.95% | 2013 | 3.98% |
| 1978 | 9.63% | 1996 | 7.81% | 2014 | 4.17% |
| 1979 | 11.19% | 1997 | 7.60% | 2015 | 3.85% |
| 1980 | 13.77% | 1998 | 6.95% | 2016 | 3.65% |
| 1981 | 16.63% | 1999 | 7.43% | 2017 | 3.99% |
| 1982 | 16.09% | 2000 | 8.06% | 2018 | 4.54% |
| 1983 | 13.23% | 2001 | 6.97% | 2019 | 3.94% |
| 1984 | 13.87% | 2002 | 6.54% | 2020* | 3.16% |
| 1985 | 12.42% | 2003 | 5.80% | | |

Note: *through November
Source: Freddie Mac

Table 15.3: Housing Price Index for Utah

| Year | Index | Year-Over Change | Year | Index | Year-Over Change |
|------|-------|------------------|------|-------|------------------|
| 1992 | 110.2 | 8.1% | 2007 | 318.1 | 12.1% |
| 1993 | 125.8 | 14.1% | 2008 | 303.0 | -4.7% |
| 1994 | 146.4 | 16.3% | 2009 | 270.9 | -10.6% |
| 1995 | 159.9 | 9.3% | 2010 | 255.1 | -5.9% |
| 1996 | 172.8 | 7.9% | 2011 | 239.6 | -6.1% |
| 1997 | 179.1 | 3.6% | 2012 | 256.3 | 7.0% |
| 1998 | 185.4 | 3.5% | 2013 | 282.9 | 10.4% |
| 1999 | 190.1 | 2.6% | 2014 | 296.6 | 4.8% |
| 2000 | 194.2 | 2.2% | 2015 | 315.8 | 6.5% |
| 2001 | 197.9 | 1.9% | 2016 | 343.0 | 8.6% |
| 2002 | 201.2 | 1.7% | 2017 | 370.1 | 8.0% |
| 2003 | 206.4 | 2.6% | 2018 | 408.3 | 10.2% |
| 2004 | 218.3 | 5.8% | 2019 | 437.8 | 7.2% |
| 2005 | 242.9 | 11.3% | 2020 | 475.9 | 8.7% |
| 2006 | 283.8 | 16.8% | | | |

Note: Four-quarter average; 2020 is three-quarter average. Not seasonally adjusted; purchase only.
Source: Federal Housing Finance Agency

Dejan Eskic, Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute

2020 OVERVIEW

A year that began with optimism quickly changed as the global health pandemic ended a decade of economic growth. Job loss acceleration in the second quarter brought uncertainty to the nonresidential, commercial real estate market. With the implementation of business and commerce restrictions, office-using employment shifted to working from home, retailers closed with many shifting to online commerce, and hotel rooms sat empty. However, demand for industrial and warehouse space grew, driven by an increased demand for online, retail distribution space. The loss of nearly 22,000 jobs led to a 10.1% decrease in permitted construction value in 2020. The value of Utah's 2020 permit-authorized nonresidential construction is estimated at \$2.3 billion. Approximately 83.0% of total nonresidential construction activity occurred in Salt Lake, Utah, and Davies counties, respectively.

Office, Bank, Professional Construction

After a record-setting 2019, with over \$693.2 million in permitted construction value, the office sector suffered a 43.6% drop over last year. The total permitted construction value for office, bank, and professional buildings in 2020 is estimated at \$391.0 million, a record decline in absolute change when compared to a previous year. While office-using employment did not suffer major job loss, the shift to working from home has put this real estate sector at a crossroads as occupiers are still deciding how to approach future space needs.

Retail, Mercantile, Restaurant Construction

The retail sector has experienced a mixed recovery since the last recession and the events of 2020 have added new challenges to its recovery. While retail stores regained jobs later in the year, the restaurant sector continues to struggle, likely leading to an increase in empty space. The sector is estimated to permit \$146.5 million in construction value in 2020, a 5.0% decrease compared with last year.

Industrial, Warehouse, Manufacturing Construction

The industrial, warehouse, and manufacturing sector is a bright spot in the 2020 commercial real estate market. The sector surpassed its record-setting 2019 with a 1.7% increase in permitted construction value in 2020, totaling \$683.7 million. The increase in logistics warehousing and retail distribution and storage space pushed demand to a new record.

Structures Other Than Buildings

Coming off a record 2019, structures other than buildings experienced a 37.3% decrease in 2020. Permitted construction value in 2020 is estimated at \$222.0 million—a figure that is still 17.6% higher than the 10-year annual average of 188.7million.

Remaining Nonresidential Buildings

Twelve individual building types constitute this sector; together, they accounted for \$891.1 million in 2020 permitted construction, a 23.3% increase over 2019. Several projects led to a near-record year. Construction began on a new convention hotel in Salt Lake City this year, setting a record for hotel permitted construction value and masking the struggles experienced due to COVID-19 impacts. Additional public building projects set a near-record this year as well.

2021 OUTLOOK

The 2021 forecast for the value of permit-authorized nonresidential construction in Utah is \$2.0 billion, a 14.3% decrease from 2020. While the labor market will continue to recover next year, it will not be a full recovery. The job losses of 2020 will likely lead to an increase in vacant space. As the job market recovers in 2021, this empty space will need to be reabsorbed before new space is built.

The 2021 value of permit-authorized nonresidential construction is forecasted to decline by 13.1% in the office-bank-professional sector; decline by 18.1% in the retail-mercantile-restaurant sector; and decline by 7.1% in the industrial-warehouse-manufacturing sector.

Table 16.1: Nonresidential Construction Activity

| Year | Value of Office/Bank/Professional Construction (millions) | Value of Retail/Mercantile/Restaurant Construction (millions) | Value of Industrial/Warehouse/Manufacturing Construction (millions) | Value of Structures Other Than Buildings Construction* (millions) | Value of Remaining Nonres. Buildings Construction** (millions) | Total Value of Nonresidential Construction (millions) | Year-Over % Change |
|-------|-----------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| 2000 | \$212.5 | \$192.2 | \$191.0 | \$44.4 | \$572.8 | \$1,213.0 | |
| 2001 | \$166.7 | \$182.2 | \$133.1 | \$39.2 | \$448.7 | \$969.8 | -20.0% |
| 2002 | \$184.2 | \$144.2 | \$85.0 | \$47.4 | \$436.3 | \$897.2 | -7.5% |
| 2003 | \$110.9 | \$205.6 | \$165.3 | \$32.8 | \$503.0 | \$1,017.5 | 13.4% |
| 2004 | \$145.7 | \$212.7 | \$133.6 | \$62.8 | \$535.2 | \$1,089.9 | 7.1% |
| 2005 | \$218.9 | \$164.6 | \$228.9 | \$58.7 | \$546.7 | \$1,217.8 | 11.7% |
| 2006 | \$299.5 | \$284.2 | \$295.2 | \$75.4 | \$634.2 | \$1,588.4 | 30.4% |
| 2007 | \$399.8 | \$267.9 | \$434.8 | \$164.2 | \$784.8 | \$2,051.4 | 29.1% |
| 2008 | \$249.8 | \$358.1 | \$449.0 | \$102.4 | \$759.8 | \$1,919.1 | -6.5% |
| 2009 | \$104.6 | \$123.6 | \$356.0 | \$43.5 | \$428.4 | \$1,056.1 | -45.0% |
| 2010 | \$127.1 | \$94.2 | \$127.4 | \$67.7 | \$508.8 | \$925.1 | -12.4% |
| 2011 | \$414.2 | \$104.6 | \$324.8 | \$63.6 | \$549.3 | \$1,456.5 | 57.4% |
| 2012 | \$114.0 | \$133.7 | \$235.3 | \$54.1 | \$483.2 | \$1,020.2 | -30.0% |
| 2013 | \$214.9 | \$145.3 | \$176.8 | \$46.3 | \$522.6 | \$1,106.0 | 8.4% |
| 2014 | \$354.5 | \$194.5 | \$270.3 | \$71.7 | \$584.9 | \$1,475.9 | 33.4% |
| 2015 | \$442.0 | \$155.7 | \$502.4 | \$330.6 | \$645.9 | \$2,076.5 | 40.7% |
| 2016 | \$380.7 | \$279.1 | \$289.1 | \$413.4 | \$1,317.8 | \$2,680.1 | 29.1% |
| 2017 | \$489.1 | \$224.8 | \$405.9 | \$264.5 | \$896.3 | \$2,280.6 | -14.9% |
| 2018 | \$629.1 | \$152.5 | \$454.2 | \$188.0 | \$742.7 | \$2,166.5 | -5.0% |
| 2019 | \$693.2 | \$154.3 | \$672.2 | \$353.7 | \$722.5 | \$2,595.9 | 19.8% |
| 2020e | \$391.0 | \$146.5 | \$683.7 | \$222.0 | \$891.1 | \$2,334.3 | -10.1% |
| 2021f | \$340.0 | \$120.0 | \$635.0 | \$180.0 | \$725.0 | \$2,000.0 | -14.3% |

Note: Nonresidential Construction Activity.

e = estimate, f = forecast

* Includes any new structure that requires a permit that is not a building and otherwise does not fit into another building or permit category, such as solar & alt. energy, retaining walls, signs, fences, etc.

** Includes: Agricultural Bldg. & Sheds, Amusement & Recreation, Churches & Other Religious, Hospital & Institutional, Hotels & Motels, Other Nonresidential Buildings, Parking Structures, Public Buildings & Projects, Public Utility (Private), Residential Garages/Carports, School & Educational (Private), Service Station/Repair Garages

Source: Ivory-Boyer Construction Database, Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute, University of Utah.

Michael Vanden Burg, Utah Geological Survey

2020 OVERVIEW

The story of Utah's energy economy in 2020 is linked to the worldwide response to the COVID-19 pandemic. Energy metrics across the board were impacted as stay-at-home directives were implemented starting in March 2020, with restrictions continuing well into the fall. Energy demand in nearly all downstream areas declined in 2020, which rippled through upstream sectors affecting both prices and production. The petroleum sector was hardest hit as plunging prices coupled with plummeting demand resulted in laid down drill rigs, shut-in wells, and layoffs in Utah's energy communities.

Utah crude oil prices averaged \$34 per barrel in 2020, but experienced significant swings; starting the year near \$50, then dropped briefly below \$10 after the initial onset of the pandemic, before rebounding to the low \$30 range later in the year. The volatility in oil prices coupled with decreased demand for petroleum products related to travel restrictions resulted in decreased Utah oil production, down 14% to 31.6 million barrels in 2020. COVID-19 restrictions did not influence natural gas markets as severely as the oil sector. Natural gas prices decreased in 2020, but this was mostly the result of continued oversupply from prolific U.S. shale reservoirs. As a result, drilling for natural gas in Utah virtually stopped years ago and production has declined by 50% since the 2012 peak.

Construction of new utility-scale solar facilities continued in 2019 and 2020 with the addition of over 400 megawatts (MW) of capacity, with nearly 1000 MW additional capacity slated for development in the next few years. Solar now dominates Utah's renewable energy portfolio providing 63% of total renewable capacity. This surge in solar has also occurred in the residential sector; the total installed residential PV capacity in Utah has increased from just 6 MW in 2013 to more than 315 MW in 2019.

Decreases in the demand for electricity in 2020 were disproportionately felt by coal-fired power plants, resulting in a decrease in coal demand which translated into a decrease in Utah coal production, down to 13.2 million tons, the lowest level since 1985. The establishment of a foreign export coal market continues to be a challenge as access to West Coast ports remain in question. Overall, generation of electricity in Utah has decreased 20% in the past 12 years, mostly from coal-fired power plants, whereas natural gas-fired power plants and renewable resources have greatly increased their share of total generation.

Numerous uncertainties still linger as to how Utah's energy industry, in particular the oil and gas sector, will recover from the dramatic disruptions in 2020. However, several signs indicate a reason for optimism. Oil prices rebounded much faster than most expected in early summer, and though not yet back to pre-COVID levels, the higher prices resulted in operators turning their oil wells back to full production and the completing of several wells that were drilled pre-COVID-19. In addition, drill rigs returned to the Uinta Basin starting in August and three to four rigs have continued drilling through the fall. Demand for petroleum products in Utah has mostly rebounded and impacts to electricity demand have been minimal and short lived.

Petroleum

Production Crude oil production dropped in 2016 to 30.5 million barrels following a significant drop in oil prices but rebounded back to about 37 million barrels in 2018 and 2019. In early 2020, the petroleum industry in Utah was poised to have another high production year, but in March, the COVID-19 pandemic caused major global disruptions to petroleum prices and demand, which rippled through Utah. By May 2020, all drill rigs ceased operations in Utah (eight rigs were drilling in early March) and companies shut-in or reduced flow from hundreds of wells. This restriction in activities resulted in production

dropping from 95,000 barrels per day in early 2020 down to 69,000 barrels per day in May. Production in Utah rebounded rather quickly, following strengthening crude oil prices in the early summer. By August 2020, production had returned to over 84,000 barrels per day and is expected to continue to climb through the remainder of the year. Crude oil production for 2020 is expected to reach 31.6 million barrels, a 14% decrease from 2019.

Total crude oil pipeline imports from Colorado, Wyoming, and Canada decreased 15% to 34 million barrels in 2020, as refineries adjusted to COVID-19-related decreases in petroleum product demand. Similarly, refinery receipts—the amount of crude oil delivered to Utah’s five refineries—decreased 14% to 60 million barrels. Estimated exports of Utah crude oil peaked in 2014 at 15 million barrels coinciding with a peak in production. With the drop in production in 2020, exports of Utah crude oil dropped to an estimated 5.8 million barrels.

Prices and Value The COVID-19 pandemic, coupled with price wars between Russia and Saudi Arabia, created turmoil in the international oil markets. Oil prices dropped significantly in early spring 2020, with futures prices briefly plunging below \$0 per barrel on April 20. These conditions rippled through Utah, where oil prices started the year just under \$50 per barrel, dropped to \$18 per barrel in May 2020, before rebounding to \$35–\$40 per barrel. Overall, Utah oil prices are estimated to average \$34 per barrel in 2020, down 30% from the 2019 price. The overall decrease in price, coupled with a resultant slowing of production, pushed the value of Utah’s produced crude oil down to \$1.1 billion in 2020, down 40% from 2019. Following suit, Utah’s average price for regular unleaded motor gasoline and diesel also decreased in 2020 to \$2.32 and \$2.50 per gallon, respectively.

Consumption Petroleum product demand plummeted in the spring of 2020 as travel restrictions and stay-at-home directives went into effect due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Utah’s refined petroleum product production reached record highs in 2019 at 80 million barrels but decreased 13% to 70 million barrels in 2020. Refined petroleum product imports from Wyoming via the Pioneer pipeline decreased 6% from 16

million barrels to 15 million barrels in 2020, and Utah refineries exported an estimated 28 million barrels of petroleum products via pipeline to other states. Utah’s total petroleum product consumption also reached record highs in 2019 at 61 million barrels but retreated in 2020 to 54 million barrels, 50% of which was motor gasoline and 30% diesel fuel.

Natural Gas

Production Utah’s natural gas production peaked in 2012 at 491 billion cubic feet (Bcf) but has since retreated to 245 Bcf in 2020, the lowest in the past 34 years. The 10% decrease in production between 2019 and 2020 is the result of continued low prices, lack of drilling, and a decrease in associated gas (natural gas produced from crude oil wells) as crude oil production dropped due to pandemic-related disruptions. Dry production and actual natural gas sales also decreased to 236 and 200 Bcf, respectively. Similarly, natural gas liquids production decreased to about 3.3 million barrels. Nearly all of Utah’s natural gas production comes from conventional reservoirs; only a few unconventional shale gas exploratory wells have been drilled, all before natural gas prices declined in 2015. With the sustained low natural gas prices, drill rigs in Utah are focused on liquid-rich plays with no significant drilling targeting natural gas since 2015.

Prices and Value The average wellhead price for natural gas in Utah decreased 24% in 2020 to about \$1.90 per thousand cubic feet (Mcf), the first-time prices have been below \$2 since 2002. Natural gas prices near \$2 per Mcf provide no economic justification for natural gas exploration or development. In contrast, the residential natural gas price increased over 8% in 2020 to \$8.45 per Mcf. Lower production of natural gas and natural gas liquids, coupled with the low prices, resulted in a 2020 natural gas production value of \$514 million, the lowest since 1999.

Consumption Natural gas consumption in Utah has been volatile over the past few years mostly due to large swings in the electric utility market. After reaching a record high of 264 Bcf in 2019, consumption decreased 5% in 2020 to 251 Bcf, including 9% decreases in the residential sector and

13% decreases in the commercial sector (possibly related to moderate winter temperatures in 2020). In contrast, consumption in the electric utility sector increased slightly (0.5%) in 2020. For the first time since the early 1980s, Utah consumed more gas than it produced in 2020 and is no longer a net-exporter.

Coal

Production At the end of 2020, Utah has six active coal mines, the fewest number since mining operations in Utah began nearly 150 years ago. Overall, coal production is expected to decrease by 8% in 2020 to 13.2 million short tons, well below the 24.5 million tons averaged in the 2000s. Declining Utah coal production started during the 2008 recession, but demand has not rebounded like other energy commodities since coal has dropped out of favor as a fuel for electric and industrial needs. Production at the two remaining Wolverine mines—Skyline and Sufco—accounted for 63% (8.3 million tons) of Utah’s total coal production; Wolverine’s Dugout mine was idled in fall 2019 (production from this mine was minor, only about 500,000 per year, compared with Skyline and Sufco). Emery County Coal Resources took over ownership of the Lila Canyon mine in 2020 and produced 3.1 million tons of coal. Rhino Resources, the owner of the Castle Valley mines, went into bankruptcy in mid-2020 and its mines were bought by COP Coal Development, which produced 700,000 tons in 2020. The Coal Hollow mine in southern Utah ramped up production to 600,000 tons in 2020 from their surface mine after receiving long-sought federal coal leases. Bronco Energy’s Emery mine produced about 500,000 tons of coal in 2020, down slightly from the 700,000 tons produced in 2019.

Prices and Value The average mine-mouth price for Utah coal decreased slightly to about \$37 per short ton in 2020, still a relatively high price in nominal dollars but well below the inflation-adjusted high of \$103 per ton reached in 1976. The end-use price of coal at Utah electric utilities, which includes transportation costs, increased slightly to \$43 per ton in 2020. The value of coal produced in Utah totaled \$488 million in 2020, 10% lower than 2019, and well below the inflation-adjusted high of \$1.3 billion recorded in 1982.

Consumption Approximately 11 million short tons of coal was consumed in Utah in 2020, 97% of which was burned at electric utilities. Demand for coal in Utah dropped 17% between 2015 and 2016, then remained steady until 2020 when it dropped another 11%. Coal sales for industrial use mostly by cement and lime producers dropped to roughly 350,000 tons per year, a quarter of peak demand of 1.4 million tons reached in 2005. Utah was a significant net exporter of coal, but out-of-state domestic demand has dropped from a high of 16 million tons in 2001 down to about 1.5 million tons in 2020. Utah’s foreign exports peaked in the mid-1990s at about 5 million tons, then dropped to near zero in the mid-2000s. Demand from the foreign market has increased over the last decade, totaling an estimated 2 million tons in 2020; however, overseas transportation options are limited.

Electricity (Including Renewable Resources)

Production Electricity generation in Utah decreased 4.6% to 37,310 gigawatthours (GWh) in 2020, nearly all of which was a result of lower generation at Utah’s coal fired power plants. Overall, 2020 generation is about 20% below peak generation reached in 2008. Reductions in electricity generation over the past 12 years are the result of recession-related and pandemic-related decreases in demand, increased energy efficiency measures, an exponential increase in residential rooftop solar, and a reduction in demand for coal-fired generation from out-of-state users such as California. Coal-fired electric generation once dominated Utah’s electric portfolio, providing 94% of electric generation in 2005. In 2020, coal accounted for only 62% of electric generation; significant increases in natural gas generation (26%) and renewable sources (12%) have broadened Utah’s generation portfolio. The largest change in Utah’s electricity sector is the recent exponential increase in utility-scale PV solar capacity. Between mid-2015 and the end of 2016, 855 MW of utility-scale solar capacity came online, more than wind, hydroelectric, geothermal, and biomass combined. By the end of 2020, an additional 400 MW of solar should be online with another 1000+ MW in development. Solar now accounts for 6.0% of Utah’s total electric generation. In contrast, Utah’s fleet of coal-fired power plants has experienced a nearly 40% reduction in net generation since 2008.

Prices The overall price of electricity in Utah has remained mostly steady over the past eight years. Utah's 2020 average electric rate of 8.4 cents per kilowatt-hour (kWh) for all sectors of the economy is 21% lower than the national average of 10.7 cents. This lower rate is mostly attributed to Utah's established fleet of coal-fired power plants, which still supply 62% of electricity generation in the state, as well as low natural gas prices. The residential price of Utah's electricity increased a modest 1.9% in 2020 to 10.6 cents per kWh, which is lower than the national average of 13.2 cents per kWh.

Consumption In general, from 1980 to 2013, electricity consumption averaged a 3.3% increase annually, mirroring Utah's population rate increase (2.1% per year) combined with the increasing rate of consumption per capita (1.3% per year). However, after an initial 1.4% decrease from 2013 to 2014, total electricity consumption climbed more slowly to reach a new record high in 2018 of 31,242 GWh, before falling 0.3% in 2019 and 0.8% in 2020. The slow-down in electricity consumption is related to the implementation of energy efficiency measures plus a dramatic increase in residential rooftop solar. Pandemic restrictions played a role in redistributing demand in 2020; residential demand increased 5.8% as Utahns spent more time at home, whereas commercial demand decreased 6.8% as many businesses had to temporarily close. Industrial demand stayed steady as industrial services continued through the shutdowns. Utah remains a net exporter of electricity, using 83% of in-state electric generation.

2021 OUTLOOK

Production and Consumption 2020 was dominated by the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on Utah's energy industry. The uncertain outlook for 2021 will be determined by the availability and effectiveness of a vaccine and the eventual return to a more normal life. Oil prices in Utah will most likely linger in the low- to mid-\$30 range as uncertainty in the petroleum market continues; high enough for minor drilling but far from the prices needed for extensive oil field development and significant increased oil production. Demand for petroleum products is projected to increase in 2021 as travel restrictions are lifted and people feel more comfortable leaving their homes. Looking to the future, plans have been proposed to build a railway spur into the Uinta Basin; the federal Surface Transportation Board recently released a draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) that is currently (December 2020) out for public comment. If approved and financed, the proposed railway could open new out-of-state markets for Utah's crude oil, creating potential for increased crude oil production.

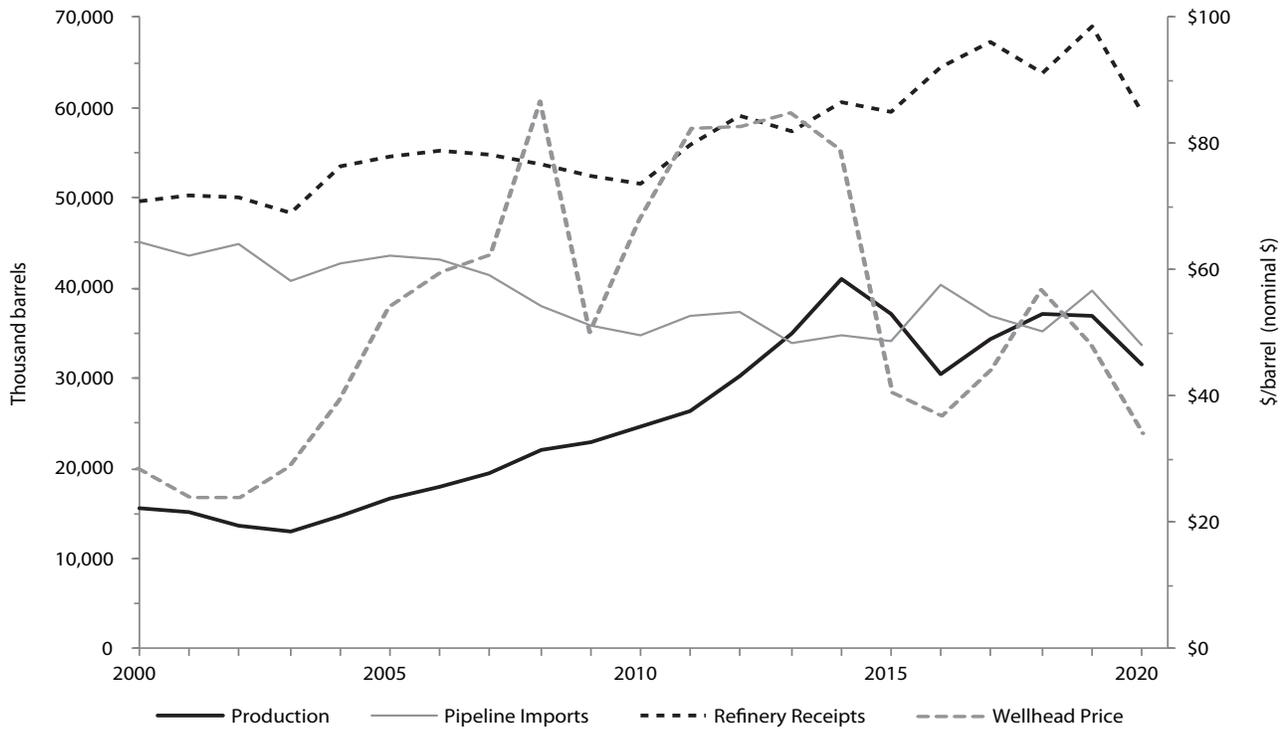
The COVID-19 pandemic exacerbated the problems faced by the already struggling natural gas industry. Production for natural gas in Utah will continue to fall, albeit not as sharply as years prior, as prices remain below \$3 per Mcf. Although Utah had record high consumption of natural gas in 2019, U.S. supply remains high and prices have stayed low. Several groups have sought new markets for Rocky Mountain natural gas to help alleviate the oversupply, including access to proposed liquefied natural gas (LNG) facilities in Oregon and Baja California, Mexico, to tap into Asian markets.

Coal production in Utah is expected to remain in the 13- to 14-million-ton per year range for the near future, as in-state demand has stabilized around 11 to 12 million tons a year, and out-of-state demand continues to be weak (less than 2 million tons per year). This current supply-demand balance will change in a few years when the coal-fired Intermountain Power Plant will convert to natural gas and hydrogen, removing demand for 3 to 4 million tons of coal from the Utah market. Utah coal deliveries to the foreign export market have experienced a modest jump in the past few years, and potential remains for access to a strong overseas market which could push production higher in coming years. West Coast port facilities are vital for accessing the Asian coal market, but current capacity at existing ports is limited and additional capacity could be a challenge to build.

Utah's electric generation portfolio continues to evolve as demand for carbon-neutral electricity increases and several new utility-scale solar farms are installed in 2021 and beyond. This intensified emphasis on renewable energy has spurred research and development into large-scale electric storage facilities (e.g., compressed air storage in salt domes near Delta, Utah), the generation of electricity from "renewable" natural gas sources (e.g., large-scale anaerobic digesters), the continued development of enhanced geothermal systems at the Frontier Observatory for Research into Geothermal Energy (FORGE) site in central Utah, and the production of carbon-neutral hydrogen for electricity generation or vehicle fuel. Consumption of electricity should only modestly increase in the next few years as more rooftop solar is installed (offsetting residential demand) and energy efficiency measures continue to offset demands from a growing population.

Prices Uncertainties linger about when and if crude oil prices might return to pre-pandemic levels. Utah prices will likely remain in the \$30–\$40 range for the foreseeable future as the worldwide supply-demand balance equilibrates. The price of natural gas has remained in the mid- to upper \$2-per-Mcf range for the past five years before dipping below \$2 in 2020. Projections indicate the price will likely stay in the \$2 to \$3 range. Utah's mine-mouth coal price will remain relatively flat and is expected to average in the mid-\$30-per-ton range in coming years. Despite recent changes, Utah's well-established coal-fired power plants (which still provide 62% of Utah's electricity generation), as well as an established fleet of natural-gas plants and nearly 1.5 gigawatts of new solar capacity, will assure affordable, reliable electric power for the near future and keep Utah's electricity prices nearly 20% below the national average.

Figure 17.1: Utah's Crude Oil Production, Pipeline Imports, and Refinery Receipts Plotted with Wellhead Price, 2000–2020



Source: Utah Geological Survey, Utah Division of Oil, Gas and Mining; U.S. Energy Information Administration, Baker Hughes (rig data)

Table 17.1: Supply, Disposition, Price, and Value of Crude Oil in Utah

| Year | Supply ¹ (Thousand barrels) | | | | Drilling Avg. # of rigs operating in Utah | Disposition (Thousand barrels) | | | | Price Wellhead (\$/barrel) | Value Value of Utah Crude Oil (Million \$) |
|-------|----------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------------|----------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| | UT Crude Prod. | CO Imports | WY Imports | Canadian Imports | | Utah Crude Exports ² | Refinery Receipts | Refinery Inputs | Refinery Beginning Stocks | | |
| 2000 | 15,608 | 7,163 | 26,367 | 11,528 | 15 | 10,950 | 49,716 | 49,999 | 786 | \$28.53 | \$445 |
| 2001 | 15,271 | 7,208 | 25,100 | 11,364 | 21 | 8,633 | 50,310 | 50,143 | 457 | \$24.09 | \$368 |
| 2002 | 13,770 | 7,141 | 25,455 | 12,215 | 13 | 8,619 | 49,962 | 49,987 | 591 | \$23.87 | \$329 |
| 2003 | 13,096 | 6,964 | 24,152 | 9,690 | 14 | 5,635 | 48,267 | 48,284 | 547 | \$28.88 | \$378 |
| 2004 | 14,742 | 7,559 | 22,911 | 12,195 | 22 | 4,007 | 53,400 | 53,180 | 532 | \$39.35 | \$580 |
| 2005 | 16,675 | 8,214 | 24,372 | 10,991 | 28 | 5,739 | 54,513 | 54,544 | 767 | \$53.98 | \$900 |
| 2006 | 17,926 | 9,355 | 23,256 | 10,633 | 40 | 6,051 | 55,119 | 55,192 | 728 | \$59.70 | \$1,070 |
| 2007 | 19,534 | 10,708 | 22,012 | 8,769 | 41 | 6,258 | 54,764 | 54,952 | 662 | \$62.48 | \$1,220 |
| 2008 | 22,040 | 10,259 | 21,316 | 6,382 | 42 | 6,360 | 53,637 | 53,165 | 473 | \$86.58 | \$1,908 |
| 2009 | 22,941 | 7,409 | 23,000 | 5,520 | 18 | 6,395 | 52,475 | 52,479 | 519 | \$50.22 | \$1,152 |
| 2010 | 24,666 | 6,525 | 24,000 | 4,278 | 27 | 7,832 | 51,637 | 51,678 | 511 | \$68.09 | \$1,679 |
| 2011 | 26,276 | 6,997 | 26,050 | 3,894 | 28 | 7,318 | 55,900 | 55,656 | 473 | \$82.53 | \$2,169 |
| 2012 | 30,204 | 7,805 | 25,118 | 4,394 | 37 | 8,368 | 59,153 | 58,961 | 692 | \$82.73 | \$2,499 |
| 2013 | 35,002 | 7,601 | 23,124 | 3,111 | 29 | 11,493 | 57,345 | 56,921 | 669 | \$84.79 | \$2,968 |
| 2014 | 40,914 | 7,662 | 23,425 | 3,636 | 25 | 15,090 | 60,548 | 60,677 | 798 | \$79.04 | \$3,234 |
| 2015 | 37,136 | 7,048 | 22,211 | 4,963 | 7 | 11,809 | 59,549 | 59,568 | 660 | \$40.69 | \$1,511 |
| 2016 | 30,528 | 7,110 | 27,318 | 5,873 | 3 | 6,348 | 64,482 | 64,496 | 719 | \$36.92 | \$1,127 |
| 2017 | 34,438 | 5,763 | 26,187 | 4,967 | 9 | 4,043 | 67,311 | 67,526 | 826 | \$44.24 | \$1,524 |
| 2018 | 37,117 | 5,616 | 23,819 | 5,803 | 7 | 8,575 | 63,780 | 63,805 | 730 | \$56.85 | \$2,110 |
| 2019 | 36,934 | 5,253 | 26,059 | 8,308 | 6 | 7,487 | 69,067 | 69,033 | 821 | \$48.32 | \$1,785 |
| 2020e | 31,600 | 4,800 | 22,000 | 6,900 | 3 | 5,800 | 59,500 | 60,300 | 978 | \$34.00 | \$1,074 |

e = estimate

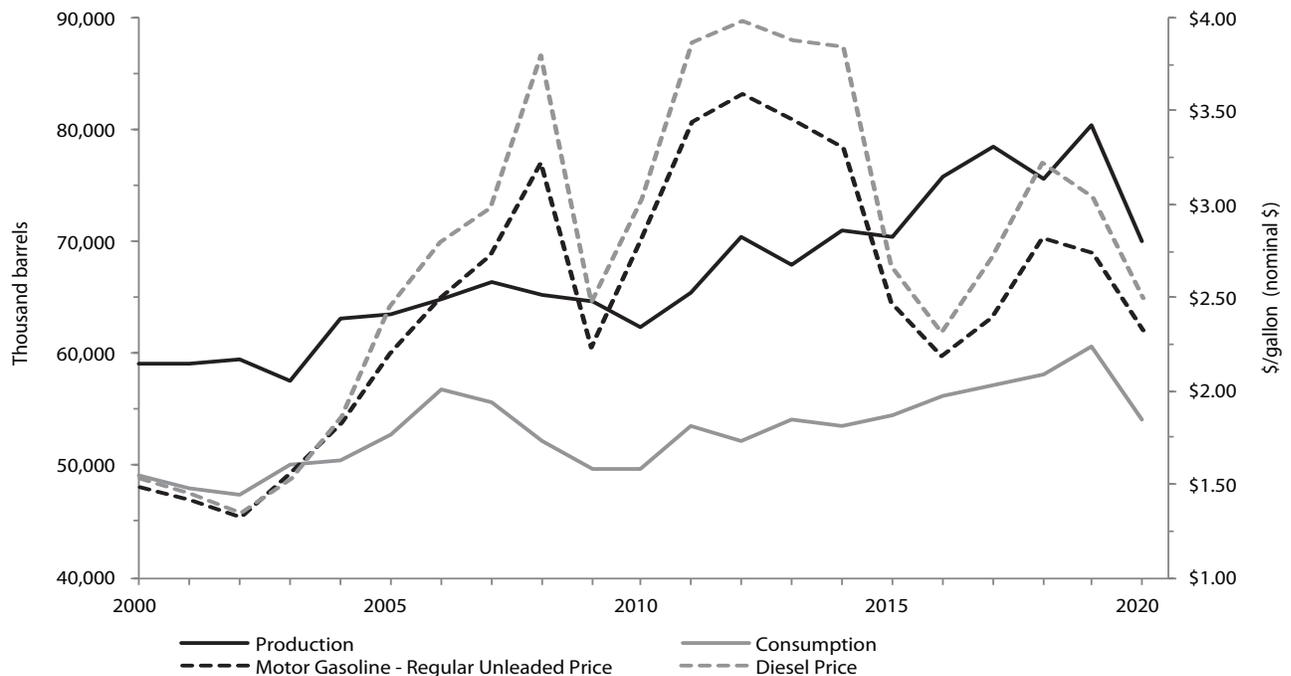
¹Out-of-state imports only include pipeline shipments; minor imports may arrive by truck, and additional minor imports may come from other states.

²Estimated by subtracting refinery receipts from total supply; all crude oil imports are assumed to be accounted for.

Note: Prices and values are in nominal dollars.

Source: Utah Geological Survey; Utah Division of Oil, Gas and Mining; U.S. Energy Information Administration, Baker Hughes (rig data)

Figure 17.2: Utah's Petroleum Product Production and Consumption Plotted with Motor Gasoline and Diesel Prices, 2000–2020



Source: Utah Geological Survey, U.S. Energy Information Administration, Federal Energy Regulatory Agency

Table 17.2: Supply, Disposition, and Select Prices of Petroleum Products in Utah

| Year | Supply (Thousand barrels) | | | Consumption by Product (Thousand barrels) | | | | | Exports Pipeline Exports to Other States ^{1,3} (Thousand barrels) | Prices (\$/gallon) | |
|-------|----------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|----------|--------------------|--------------|--------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|--------|
| | Refined Product Production | Refinery Beg. Stocks | Refined Prod. Pipeline Imports ^{1,2} | Motor Gasoline | Jet Fuel | Distillate Fuel | All Other | Total | | Motor Gasoline - Regular Unleaded | Diesel |
| 2000 | 59,125 | 2,426 | 14,568 | 23,895 | 7,701 | 10,629 | 6,954 | 49,179 | 22,811 | \$1.48 | \$1.53 |
| 2001 | 59,094 | 2,306 | 15,764 | 22,993 | 6,880 | 11,236 | 6,904 | 48,013 | 23,937 | \$1.41 | \$1.45 |
| 2002 | 59,514 | 2,739 | 16,848 | 24,158 | 6,416 | 11,482 | 5,394 | 47,450 | 24,082 | \$1.32 | \$1.34 |
| 2003 | 57,511 | 2,846 | 16,515 | 24,325 | 6,758 | 12,082 | 6,917 | 50,082 | 22,729 | \$1.56 | \$1.54 |
| 2004 | 63,071 | 2,599 | 18,486 | 24,744 | 7,137 | 12,264 | 6,289 | 50,434 | 24,475 | \$1.82 | \$1.87 |
| 2005 | 63,487 | 2,806 | 20,258 | 24,677 | 7,394 | 13,717 | 7,015 | 52,803 | 24,482 | \$2.20 | \$2.45 |
| 2006 | 64,806 | 2,587 | 18,976 | 25,312 | 7,560 | 17,292 | 6,699 | 56,863 | 23,321 | \$2.50 | \$2.80 |
| 2007 | 66,443 | 2,924 | 15,991 | 26,054 | 7,085 | 15,946 | 6,465 | 55,550 | 22,851 | \$2.73 | \$2.98 |
| 2008 | 65,178 | 2,513 | 14,854 | 25,051 | 6,509 | 14,138 | 6,415 | 52,113 | 21,619 | \$3.22 | \$3.79 |
| 2009 | 64,752 | 2,715 | 13,138 | 25,324 | 5,751 | 12,852 | 5,854 | 49,781 | 21,043 | \$2.23 | \$2.48 |
| 2010 | 62,310 | 2,665 | 12,307 | 24,761 | 5,875 | 12,707 | 6,366 | 49,709 | 21,490 | \$2.82 | \$3.03 |
| 2011 | 65,369 | 2,689 | 11,383 | 25,568 | 5,767 | 15,448 | 6,771 | 53,554 | 23,058 | \$3.44 | \$3.87 |
| 2012 | 70,456 | 2,860 | 13,316 | 25,228 | 5,572 | 14,776 | 6,693 | 52,269 | 26,695 | \$3.59 | \$3.98 |
| 2013 | 67,892 | 3,077 | 15,204 | 26,085 | 6,399 | 15,317 | 6,361 | 54,162 | 26,654 | \$3.45 | \$3.88 |
| 2014 | 70,931 | 2,676 | 13,853 | 26,469 | 5,716 | 15,169 | 6,263 | 53,617 | 27,260 | \$3.30 | \$3.85 |
| 2015 | 70,385 | 2,980 | 16,615 | 27,776 | 6,204 | 14,293 | 6,157 | 54,430 | 28,972 | \$2.47 | \$2.67 |
| 2016 | 75,780 | 2,771 | 16,402 | 28,535 | 6,944 | 14,248 | 6,564 | 56,291 | 30,966 | \$2.19 | \$2.31 |
| 2017 | 78,473 | 2,652 | 15,530 | 28,769 | 6,678 | 15,043 | 6,743 | 57,233 | 32,666 | \$2.39 | \$2.71 |
| 2018 | 75,506 | 2,918 | 15,876 | 28,725 | 7,080 | 15,700 | 6,647 | 58,152 | 31,164 | \$2.82 | \$3.22 |
| 2019* | 80,371 | 2,762 | 16,370 | 30,100 | 7,555 | 16,000 | 6,900 | 60,555 | 33,025 | \$2.74 | \$3.04 |
| 2020e | 70,000 | 3,316 | 14,900 | 27,300 | 4,600 | 15,900 | 6,300 | 54,100 | 27,900 | \$2.32 | \$2.50 |

*Consumption was estimated.

e = estimate

1. Amounts shipped by truck are unknown.

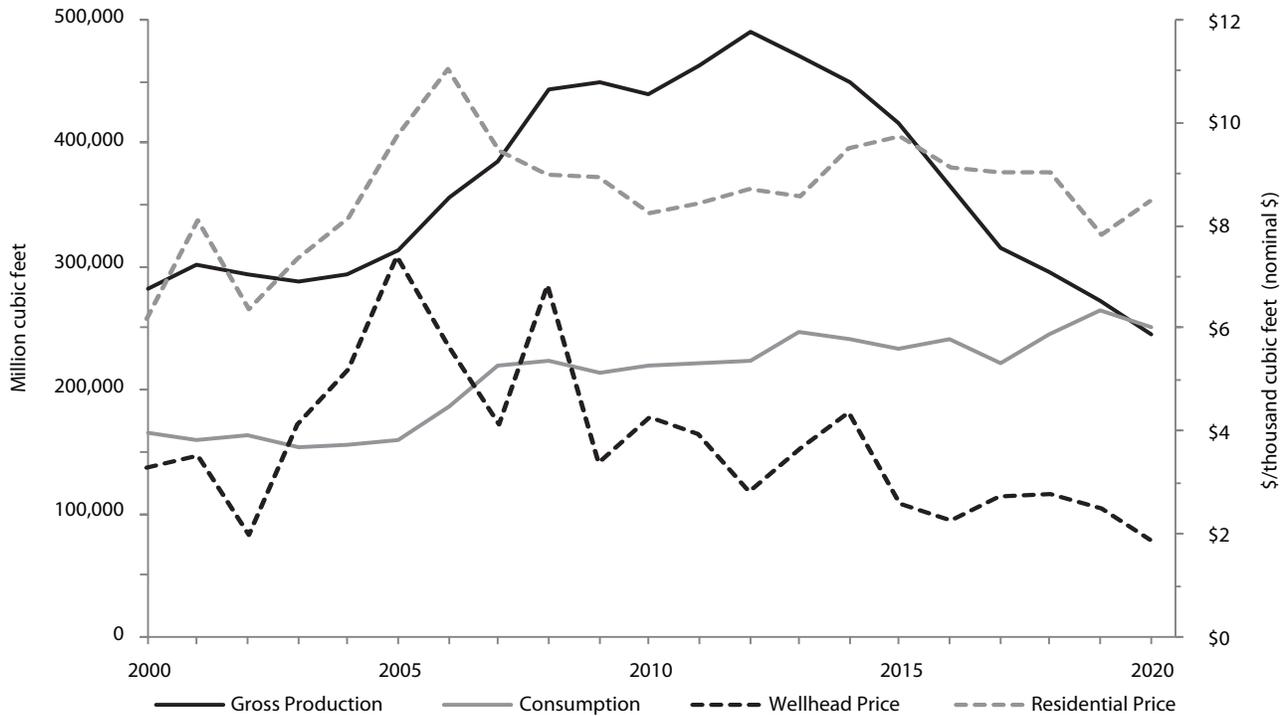
2. The Pioneer pipeline, originating from Sinclair, Wyoming, is the only pipeline importing petroleum products into Utah.

3. Prior to 2012, only the Chevron Petroleum pipeline exported product to the northwest (Idaho and Washington); in 2013 this line was sold to Tesoro. Starting in 2012, the UNEV pipeline started shipping product to the Las Vegas area; however, a minor amount of product is offloaded near Cedar City (amount estimated).

Note: Prices are in nominal dollars.

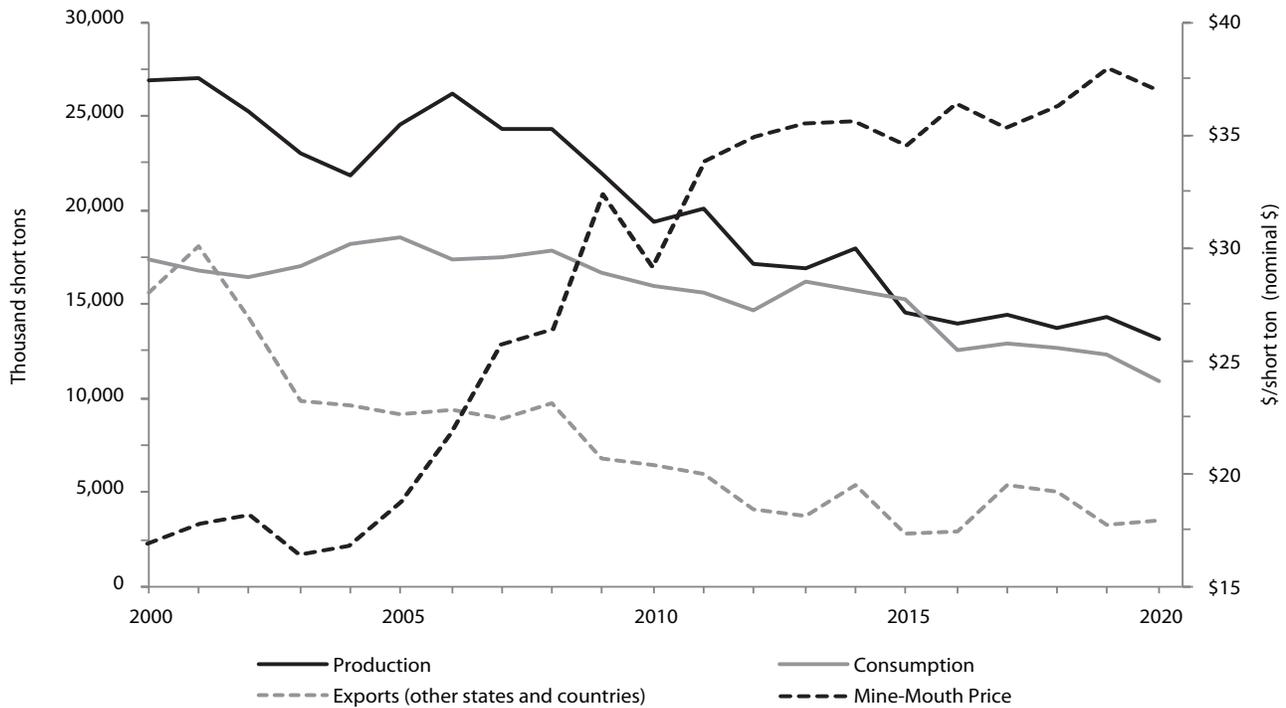
Source: Utah Geological Survey, U.S. Energy Information Administration, Federal Energy Regulatory Agency

Figure 17.3: Utah's Natural Gas Production and Consumption Plotted with Wellhead and Residential Prices, 2000–2020



Source: Utah Geological Survey; Utah Tax Commission; Utah Division of Oil, Gas and Mining; U.S. Energy Information Administration

Figure 17.4: Utah's Coal Production, Consumption, and Exports Plotted with Mine-Mouth Price, 2000–2020



Source: Utah Geological Survey, U.S. Energy Information Administration

Table 17.3: Supply, Disposition, Prices, and Value of Natural Gas in Utah

| Year | Production | | | | Consumption by End Use (Million cubic feet) | | | | | | | | Prices (\$/thousand cubic feet) | | | | | Value (Million \$) |
|-------|------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|------------|--------------|------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|---------|----------|---------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------|---------|-----------------------|
| | Gross Production (Million cubic feet) | Dry Production (Million cubic feet) | Actual Sales (Million cubic feet) | Natural Gas Liquids Production (Thousand bbl) | Residential | Commercial | Vehicle Fuel | Industrial | Electric Utilities | Lease, Plant, & Pipeline | Total | Wellhead | End-Use Residential | End-Use Commercial | End-Use Industrial | Natural Gas Liquids (\$/bbl) | | |
| 2000 | 281,170 | 256,490 | 140,226 | 5,150 | 55,626 | 31,282 | 848 | 39,378 | 10,544 | 27,344 | 165,022 | \$3.31 | \$6.20 | \$4.92 | \$3.93 | \$11.31 | \$907 | |
| 2001 | 300,966 | 272,534 | 219,138 | 4,641 | 55,008 | 30,917 | 474 | 33,584 | 15,141 | 24,175 | 159,300 | \$3.54 | \$8.09 | \$6.78 | \$5.29 | \$12.47 | \$1,023 | |
| 2002 | 293,030 | 271,387 | 250,172 | 3,542 | 59,398 | 33,501 | 482 | 26,879 | 15,439 | 27,681 | 163,380 | \$1.99 | \$6.39 | \$5.20 | \$3.91 | \$8.91 | \$572 | |
| 2003 | 287,141 | 264,654 | 224,327 | 3,080 | 54,632 | 30,994 | 589 | 25,200 | 14,484 | 28,226 | 154,125 | \$4.12 | \$7.33 | \$5.95 | \$5.04 | \$12.18 | \$1,128 | |
| 2004 | 293,807 | 274,588 | 253,855 | 3,196 | 60,527 | 31,156 | 661 | 26,674 | 9,423 | 27,450 | 155,891 | \$5.22 | \$8.12 | \$6.75 | \$5.90 | \$19.66 | \$1,496 | |
| 2005 | 313,491 | 298,408 | 269,062 | 2,310 | 58,044 | 34,447 | 187 | 25,370 | 12,239 | 29,989 | 160,276 | \$7.40 | \$9.71 | \$8.23 | \$7.33 | \$32.31 | \$2,283 | |
| 2006 | 356,339 | 345,409 | 320,163 | 1,925 | 60,017 | 34,051 | 186 | 29,076 | 28,953 | 35,116 | 187,399 | \$5.69 | \$11.02 | \$9.61 | \$8.02 | \$31.40 | \$2,026 | |
| 2007 | 385,517 | 373,680 | 350,285 | 1,769 | 60,563 | 34,447 | 209 | 31,578 | 56,438 | 36,464 | 219,699 | \$4.14 | \$9.44 | \$8.03 | \$6.35 | \$45.16 | \$1,627 | |
| 2008 | 442,524 | 430,286 | 382,960 | 2,564 | 65,974 | 37,612 | 208 | 33,112 | 55,374 | 31,907 | 224,187 | \$6.82 | \$9.00 | \$7.74 | \$7.21 | \$68.15 | \$3,109 | |
| 2009 | 449,675 | 435,673 | 390,475 | 4,817 | 65,184 | 37,024 | 149 | 29,845 | 49,984 | 32,034 | 214,220 | \$3.38 | \$8.95 | \$7.57 | \$5.62 | \$38.87 | \$1,660 | |
| 2010 | 439,929 | 422,067 | 387,593 | 5,869 | 66,087 | 38,461 | 203 | 32,079 | 48,399 | 33,985 | 219,214 | \$4.25 | \$8.22 | \$6.83 | \$5.57 | \$49.98 | \$2,087 | |
| 2011 | 462,495 | 442,615 | 406,323 | 7,571 | 70,076 | 40,444 | 290 | 33,633 | 40,138 | 37,646 | 222,227 | \$3.92 | \$8.44 | \$7.05 | \$5.50 | \$60.99 | \$2,197 | |
| 2012 | 490,575 | 474,756 | 436,090 | 8,106 | 59,801 | 35,363 | 289 | 36,350 | 47,138 | 44,098 | 223,039 | \$2.82 | \$8.70 | \$7.00 | \$4.69 | \$50.49 | \$1,748 | |
| 2013 | 470,349 | 455,454 | 409,704 | 8,132 | 70,491 | 41,398 | 224 | 38,009 | 49,562 | 47,602 | 247,286 | \$3.68 | \$8.55 | \$7.13 | \$5.22 | \$54.03 | \$2,115 | |
| 2014 | 450,024 | 435,893 | 391,536 | 9,693 | 62,458 | 38,156 | 256 | 38,330 | 58,780 | 43,758 | 241,738 | \$4.35 | \$9.48 | \$7.71 | \$5.87 | \$46.13 | \$2,343 | |
| 2015 | 417,023 | 401,722 | 360,018 | 7,286 | 58,562 | 35,772 | 326 | 37,189 | 56,449 | 44,315 | 232,613 | \$2.60 | \$9.72 | \$7.97 | \$5.93 | \$22.84 | \$1,213 | |
| 2016 | 365,281 | 352,437 | 319,056 | 5,573 | 63,929 | 39,066 | 305 | 38,568 | 59,684 | 38,562 | 240,114 | \$2.24 | \$9.12 | \$7.43 | \$5.52 | \$25.51 | \$932 | |
| 2017 | 315,197 | 304,266 | 278,015 | 4,813 | 66,700 | 41,264 | 354 | 40,007 | 40,830 | 32,679 | 221,834 | \$2.72 | \$9.05 | \$7.40 | \$5.51 | \$31.94 | \$981 | |
| 2018 | 295,825 | 284,264 | 249,763 | 3,817 | 67,415 | 42,367 | 348 | 39,935 | 61,161 | 32,831 | 244,057 | \$2.77 | \$9.04 | \$7.37 | \$5.31 | \$46.33 | \$964 | |
| 2019 | 272,752 | 262,219 | 218,137 | 3,975 | 75,938 | 47,336 | 324 | 41,348 | 67,774 | 31,328 | 264,048 | \$2.50 | \$7.82 | \$6.35 | \$5.00 | \$23.97 | \$751 | |
| 2020e | 245,000 | 236,000 | 200,000 | 3,300 | 69,400 | 41,200 | 390 | 40,300 | 68,100 | 31,500 | 250,890 | \$1.90 | \$8.45 | \$6.90 | \$5.10 | \$20.00 | \$514 | |

e = estimate

NG = natural gas, NGL = natural gas liquids, bbl = barrels

Note: Prices and values are in nominal dollars.

Source: Utah Geological Survey; Utah Tax Commission; Utah Division of Oil, Gas and Mining; U.S. Energy Information Administration

Table 17.4, Supply, Disposition, Price, and Value of Coal in Utah

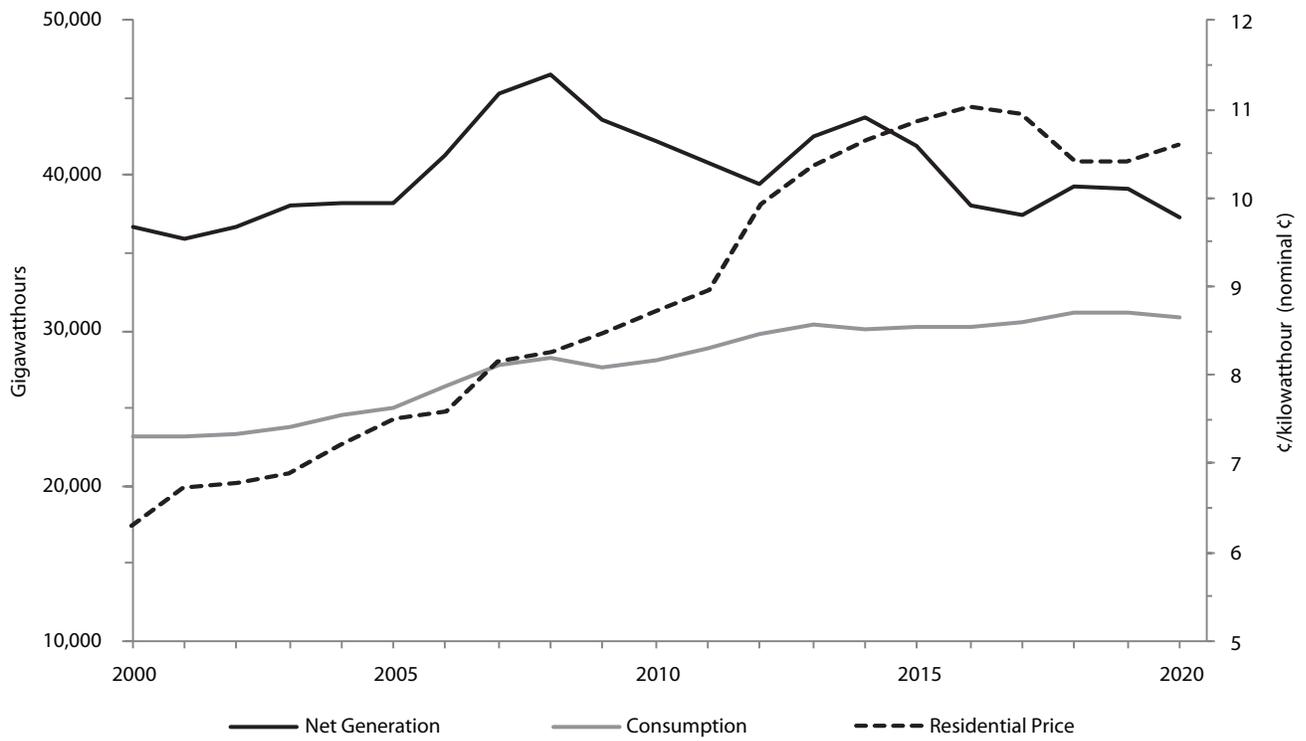
| Year | Supply (Thousand short tons) | | Distribution (Thousand short tons) | Consumption by End Use (Thousand short tons) | | | | Exports (Thousand short tons) | | Prices (\$/short ton) | | Value (Million \$) | |
|-------|---------------------------------|---------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------------------------|--------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| | Production | Imports | | Total Distribution of Utah Coal | Residential & Commercial | Coke Plants | Other Industrial | Electric Utilities | Total | To Other U.S. States | To Canada and/or Overseas | | Mine Mouth |
| 2000 | 26,920 | 2,535 | 27,955 | 59 | 984 | 1,166 | 15,164 | 17,373 | 12,553 | 3,073 | \$16.93 | \$23.16 | \$456 |
| 2001 | 27,024 | 3,062 | 26,906 | 60 | 547 | 1,235 | 14,906 | 16,748 | 15,920 | 2,144 | \$17.76 | \$25.48 | \$480 |
| 2002 | 25,299 | 2,251 | 24,392 | 198 | 0 | 592 | 15,644 | 16,434 | 13,170 | 1,142 | \$18.20 | \$21.84 | \$460 |
| 2003 | 23,069 | 2,039 | 23,551 | 61 | 0 | 611 | 16,302 | 16,974 | 9,584 | 318 | \$16.36 | \$23.20 | \$377 |
| 2004 | 21,818 | 3,033 | 23,145 | 214 | 0 | 1,330 | 16,606 | 18,150 | 9,294 | 346 | \$16.82 | \$24.95 | \$367 |
| 2005 | 24,556 | 2,776 | 23,025 | 45 | 0 | 1,431 | 17,118 | 18,594 | 8,835 | 351 | \$18.71 | \$24.52 | \$459 |
| 2006 | 26,131 | 1,925 | 24,520 | 35 | 0 | 680 | 16,609 | 17,324 | 9,279 | 55 | \$21.77 | \$27.34 | \$569 |
| 2007 | 24,288 | 1,596 | 24,451 | 23 | 0 | 911 | 16,593 | 17,527 | 8,877 | 0 | \$25.69 | \$30.33 | \$624 |
| 2008 | 24,275 | 2,528 | 25,426 | 0 | 0 | 873 | 16,927 | 17,800 | 9,219 | 541 | \$26.39 | \$30.66 | \$641 |
| 2009 | 21,927 | 4,251 | 20,487 | 0 | 0 | 718 | 15,925 | 16,643 | 6,643 | 148 | \$32.32 | \$33.96 | \$709 |
| 2010 | 19,406 | 1,775 | 19,220 | 0 | 0 | 717 | 15,233 | 15,950 | 5,807 | 634 | \$29.15 | \$37.68 | \$566 |
| 2011 | 20,073 | 2,020 | 19,039 | 0 | 0 | 598 | 15,005 | 15,603 | 4,841 | 1,081 | \$33.80 | \$39.21 | \$678 |
| 2012 | 17,155 | 1,708 | 16,140 | 0 | 0 | 588 | 14,084 | 14,672 | 3,012 | 1,080 | \$34.92 | \$41.84 | \$599 |
| 2013 | 16,953 | 1,864 | 16,896 | 0 | 0 | 645 | 15,529 | 16,174 | 2,673 | 1,110 | \$35.52 | \$44.73 | \$602 |
| 2014 | 17,933 | 1,967 | 17,829 | 0 | 0 | 614 | 15,062 | 15,676 | 2,543 | 2,869 | \$35.59 | \$46.03 | \$638 |
| 2015 | 14,513 | 3,098 | 14,938 | 0 | 0 | 662 | 14,580 | 15,242 | 2,116 | 735 | \$34.53 | \$42.12 | \$501 |
| 2016 | 13,978 | 1,908 | 14,620 | 0 | 0 | 575 | 12,001 | 12,576 | 1,890 | 1,049 | \$36.40 | \$41.36 | \$509 |
| 2017 | 14,417 | 2,314 | 15,020 | 0 | 0 | 485 | 12,438 | 12,923 | 2,242 | 3,123 | \$35.28 | \$41.56 | \$509 |
| 2018 | 13,753 | 1,907 | 14,084 | 0 | 0 | 378 | 12,332 | 12,710 | 1,907 | 3,148 | \$36.31 | \$42.83 | \$499 |
| 2019 | 14,347 | 1,800 | 13,496 | 0 | 0 | 382 | 11,891 | 12,273 | 2,071 | 1,228 | \$37.95 | \$41.77 | \$544 |
| 2020e | 13,200 | 2,000 | 13,300 | 0 | 0 | 350 | 10,600 | 10,950 | 1,500 | 2,000 | \$37.00 | \$43.46 | \$488 |

e = estimate

Note: Prices and values are in nominal dollars.

Source: Utah Geological Survey, U.S. Energy Information Administration

Figure 17.5: Utah's Electricity Net Generation and Consumption Plotted with End-Use Residential Price, 2000–2020



Source: Utah Geological Survey, U.S. Energy Information Administration

Table 17.5: Supply, Disposition, and Price of Electricity in Utah

| Year | Net Generation by Fuel Type (Gigawatthours) | | | | | | | | | | Consumption by End Use (Gigawatthours) | | | | Residential Consumption Per Capita (MWh/person) | Prices by End Use (¢/kilowatthour) | | | |
|-------|------------------------------------------------|-----------|-------------|-------|-------------|------|-------|----------------------|--------------------|--------|-------------------------------------------|------------|------------|--------|----------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| | Coal | Petroleum | Natural Gas | Hydro | Geo-thermal | Wind | Solar | Biomass ¹ | Other ² | Total | Residential | Commercial | Industrial | Total | | Residential | Commercial | Industrial | All Sectors |
| 2000 | 34,491 | 58 | 890 | 746 | 186 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 258 | 36,639 | 6,514 | 8,754 | 7,917 | 23,185 | 2.90 | 6.3 | 5.2 | 3.4 | 4.8 |
| 2001 | 33,679 | 58 | 1,446 | 508 | 186 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 4 | 35,887 | 6,693 | 9,113 | 7,411 | 23,217 | 2.92 | 6.7 | 5.6 | 3.5 | 5.2 |
| 2002 | 34,488 | 54 | 1,380 | 458 | 247 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 5 | 36,638 | 6,938 | 9,309 | 7,019 | 23,267 | 2.98 | 6.8 | 5.6 | 3.8 | 5.4 |
| 2003 | 35,979 | 33 | 1,383 | 421 | 198 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 4 | 38,024 | 7,166 | 9,048 | 7,646 | 23,860 | 3.02 | 6.9 | 5.6 | 3.8 | 5.4 |
| 2004 | 36,618 | 33 | 910 | 450 | 195 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 3 | 38,212 | 7,325 | 9,370 | 7,816 | 24,512 | 3.01 | 7.2 | 5.9 | 4.0 | 5.7 |
| 2005 | 35,970 | 41 | 1,178 | 784 | 185 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 3 | 38,165 | 7,567 | 9,444 | 7,989 | 25,000 | 3.02 | 7.5 | 6.1 | 4.2 | 5.9 |
| 2006 | 36,856 | 62 | 3,389 | 747 | 191 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 5 | 41,263 | 8,232 | 9,778 | 8,356 | 26,366 | 3.20 | 7.6 | 6.2 | 4.2 | 6.0 |
| 2007 | 37,171 | 39 | 7,424 | 539 | 164 | 0 | 0 | 31 | 5 | 45,373 | 8,752 | 10,275 | 8,759 | 27,785 | 3.32 | 8.2 | 6.5 | 4.5 | 6.4 |
| 2008 | 38,020 | 44 | 7,366 | 668 | 254 | 24 | 0 | 24 | 179 | 46,579 | 8,786 | 10,319 | 9,086 | 28,192 | 3.26 | 8.3 | 6.7 | 4.6 | 6.5 |
| 2009 | 35,526 | 36 | 6,444 | 835 | 279 | 160 | 0 | 48 | 215 | 43,543 | 8,725 | 10,268 | 8,594 | 27,587 | 3.19 | 8.5 | 7.0 | 4.8 | 6.8 |
| 2010 | 34,057 | 50 | 6,455 | 696 | 277 | 448 | 0 | 56 | 210 | 42,249 | 8,834 | 10,402 | 8,808 | 28,044 | 3.19 | 8.7 | 7.2 | 4.9 | 6.9 |
| 2011 | 33,138 | 54 | 5,256 | 1,230 | 330 | 573 | 0 | 58 | 197 | 40,836 | 8,947 | 10,579 | 9,333 | 28,859 | 3.17 | 9.0 | 7.4 | 5.1 | 7.1 |
| 2012 | 30,799 | 40 | 6,580 | 748 | 335 | 704 | 2 | 60 | 137 | 39,403 | 9,188 | 10,841 | 9,694 | 29,723 | 3.21 | 9.9 | 8.1 | 5.6 | 7.8 |
| 2013 | 34,285 | 26 | 6,606 | 505 | 319 | 540 | 2 | 71 | 163 | 42,517 | 9,402 | 11,062 | 10,010 | 30,474 | 3.24 | 10.4 | 8.3 | 5.9 | 8.2 |
| 2014 | 33,377 | 24 | 8,376 | 633 | 522 | 660 | 2 | 73 | 118 | 43,785 | 8,964 | 11,114 | 9,965 | 30,043 | 3.05 | 10.7 | 8.5 | 6.1 | 8.4 |
| 2015 | 31,656 | 20 | 8,218 | 769 | 430 | 626 | 32 | 85 | 114 | 41,949 | 9,117 | 11,670 | 9,405 | 30,192 | 3.04 | 10.9 | 8.6 | 6.2 | 8.5 |
| 2016 | 25,939 | 32 | 8,691 | 760 | 485 | 822 | 1,054 | 84 | 267 | 38,134 | 9,371 | 11,622 | 9,187 | 30,180 | 3.07 | 11.0 | 8.8 | 6.3 | 8.7 |
| 2017 | 26,390 | 38 | 5,871 | 1,294 | 481 | 858 | 2,211 | 78 | 191 | 37,412 | 9,511 | 11,795 | 9,283 | 30,589 | 3.05 | 11.0 | 8.7 | 6.1 | 8.6 |
| 2018 | 25,912 | 37 | 8,724 | 927 | 446 | 795 | 2,224 | 79 | 232 | 39,375 | 9,715 | 12,135 | 9,393 | 31,242 | 3.07 | 10.4 | 8.2 | 5.9 | 8.2 |
| 2019 | 25,241 | 40 | 9,369 | 875 | 310 | 819 | 2,186 | 71 | 206 | 39,117 | 9,740 | 11,912 | 9,491 | 31,143 | 3.02 | 10.4 | 8.3 | 6.0 | 8.2 |
| 2020e | 23,200 | 40 | 9,600 | 930 | 350 | 750 | 2,250 | 80 | 110 | 37,310 | 10,300 | 11,100 | 9,500 | 30,900 | 3.15 | 10.6 | 8.5 | 6.0 | 8.4 |

e = estimate

MWh = megawatthours

¹Includes landfill gas, biogenic municipal solid waste, and other biogenic gases.

²Includes blast furnace gas, propane gas, and other manufactured and waste gases derived from fossil fuels, as well as nonbiogenic municipal solid waste.

Note: Prices are in nominal dollars.

Source: Utah Geological Survey, U.S. Energy Information Administration

Andrew Rupke, Utah Geological Survey
Stephanie Mills, Utah Geological Survey

2020 SUMMARY

The Utah Geological Survey (UGS) projects an estimated gross production value of metallic and industrial mineral commodities of \$3.3 billion in 2020, a decrease of about 4% from the \$3.4 billion value in 2019. However, 2020 projections come with higher than normal uncertainty because of the COVID-19 pandemic.

The U.S. Geological Survey reports the 2019 value of Utah's nonfuel (metallic and industrial) minerals production ranks seventh nationally, accounting for 3.9% of the total U.S. nonfuel minerals production. The UGS's 2020 production values are derived primarily from annual industry production surveys, corporate quarterly reports, and discussions with mining industry professionals.

Utah's 2020-estimated \$3.3 billion total includes a metals value of \$1.9 billion (58%) and an industrial minerals value of \$1.4 billion (42%). Utah's base metal production includes copper, molybdenum, magnesium, and beryllium in decreasing order of importance. Gold is Utah's top precious metal, followed by silver. Utah also produces a long list of industrial mineral commodities including potash, salt, sand and gravel, crushed stone, portland cement, lime, limestone, phosphate, gilsonite, gypsum, and a variety of other mineral products.

Rio Tinto's Bingham Canyon open-pit mine remains the most important contributor to base and precious metal production in the state. Bingham is consistently the leading producer of copper and gold in Utah, and in 2019 was the only producer of silver and molybdenum. In December 2019, Rio Tinto announced a \$1.5 billion investment in a second phase of the south wall pushback, the first \$900 million phase of which is due to be completed in 2021. The second phase of the south wall pushback is expected to extend mine life to 2032. Both mined and refined copper production in 2020 were strongly impacted by the Magna earthquake in March, which damaged the flash converting furnace. The furnace required a full

rebuild, and the smelter was also shut down for planned maintenance from May to June, after which there were delays restarting. Maintenance and repairs are now complete, and the refinery stream is expected to return to previous capacity by the end of the year. As a result of variable copper and precious metal grade in the current east wall mining and the extended smelter shut down, mined copper output has dropped by nearly one-third and refined copper output has dropped by over two-thirds. Copper and precious metal grades are expected to remain low until mining shifts to the south wall in 2021, though high molybdenum grade and recovery from the east wall will help offset the decrease in copper grade.

Lisbon Valley copper mine produced minor copper in 2019 from reprocessing existing leach pad material. No active mining took place. Future mine plans focused on progressing a plan for in-situ mining, which would allow mining of deeper parts of the ore body. However, in March 2020 funding for the mine fell through and the mine was abruptly shut down, resulting in a repeal of active mining permits and access of the surety bond to prevent any environmental damage from the cessation of operations. Lisbon Valley Mining Company has since secured funding and is currently reapplying for a mine permit with intentions to begin operations again in 2021.

US Magnesium continues to be the only producer of magnesium metal in the United States but is currently producing below capacity due in part to the 2016 closure of the adjacent titanium plant, an important consumer of magnesium. Materion Resources' Spor Mountain mining district in Juab County continued as a global leader of beryllium, producing 65% of global beryllium in 2019. Beryllium production is expected to remain relatively consistent in 2020 and 2021.

Based on available information and company projections, change in production of most

industrial mineral commodities from 2019 to 2020 will not be significant. However, U.S. Geological Survey data for the first half of 2020 indicate that construction aggregate production in Utah was up significantly (nearly 22%) compared to the first half of 2019. Construction aggregate, consisting of sand and gravel and crushed stone, is one of the more significant commodities in Utah and is an indicator of the overall construction market. However, the increase in aggregate production in the first half of 2020 is likely to be tempered somewhat in the second half of 2020 by the pandemic. If the construction industry experiences significant slowing due to the pandemic some of Utah's other industrial mineral markets such as cement, lime, and gypsum could experience decreases as well.

Metals exploration experienced significant disruption with the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic in early 2020; however, given improved commodity prices, many projects restarted by summer. Major drilling programs have taken place in the San Francisco, greater Tintic, Deer Trail, and Drum Mountain districts (Beaver, Juab, and Piute Counties) with additional active exploration projects in Emery, Garfield, Grand, Iron, Utah, Millard, Salt Lake, San Juan, Tooele, and Washington Counties. Overall exploration drilling footage is expected to increase from 2019 to 2020. Base and precious metals exploration, particularly for copper and gold, remains consistently active in Utah, and there was an increase in exploration activity for vanadium and uranium projects in 2020.

After completing significant permitting milestones in 2018 and 2019, including receiving a Record of Decision from the U.S. Bureau of Land Management, Crystal Peak Minerals' potash project at Sevier Lake in Millard County failed to attract sufficient capital investment to move the project forward and meet contractual requirements of a major creditor. Crystal Peak Minerals' plan for the project was to produce potassium sulfate, a more valuable type of potash than the typical potassium chloride. The future of the project is unclear. Earlier in the decade, several potash exploration projects were active in Utah, but interest in potash overall has waned due to lower prices and changing market dynamics.

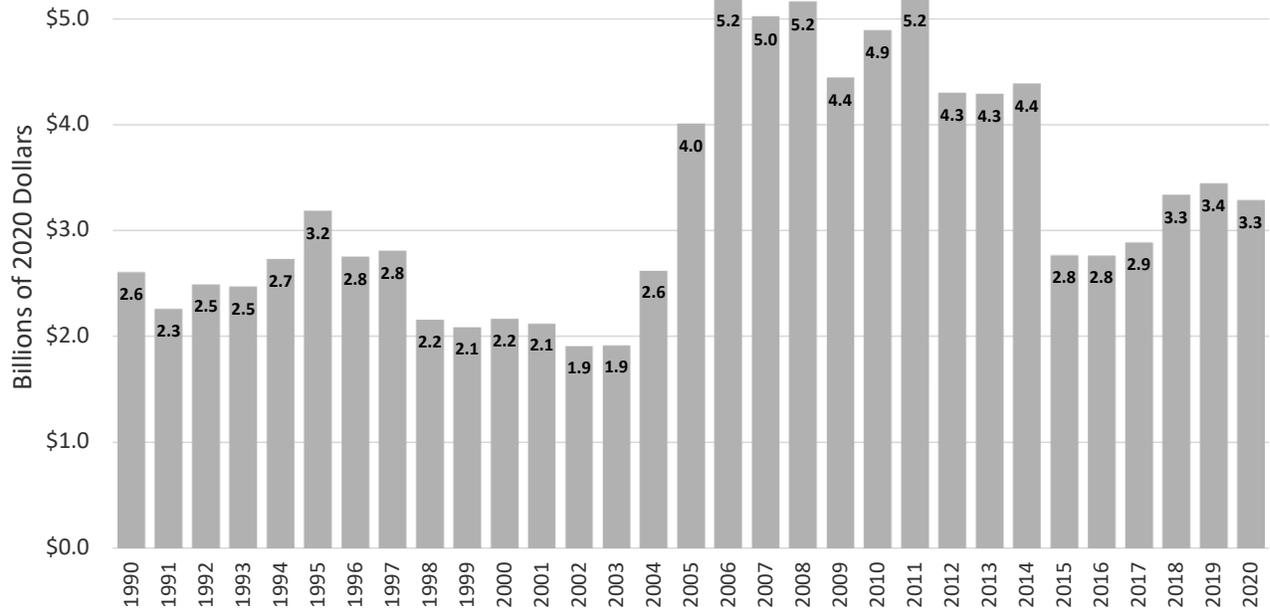
Other industrial mineral exploration and development in Utah has focused on fluorspar, frac sand, and lithium. Utah is poised to become the nation's

only producer of fluorspar, a designated critical mineral. Ares Strategic Mining is reviving the Lost Sheep Mine, Utah's largest historical producer of fluorspar. They are working towards expanding the resource at the mine and restarting production. Interest in frac sand is a response to the oil and gas industry's trend of using increasing amounts of sand in hydraulic fracturing of wells. Several areas in Utah have been investigated for frac sand resources in recent years, but current interest is focused on the Uinta Basin. One project near Vernal began producing in late 2019 and other potential deposits in the area are being investigated. Recent reductions in oil demand may slow development of other projects. Due to rising demand and prices at the time, a brief lithium boom led to several thousand lithium claims being filed in 2016 and 2017 on Utah BLM land, but activity has dropped off since then. However, one company, Anson Resources, continues to pursue a potential lithium resource in subsurface brines of the Paradox Basin. Anson has been re-entering old oil and gas wells in the Paradox Basin to test lithium concentrations in brines with some success. Globally, interest in lithium projects has waned as existing large producers and advanced exploration projects in Australia and South America increase production and move toward development.

2021 OUTLOOK

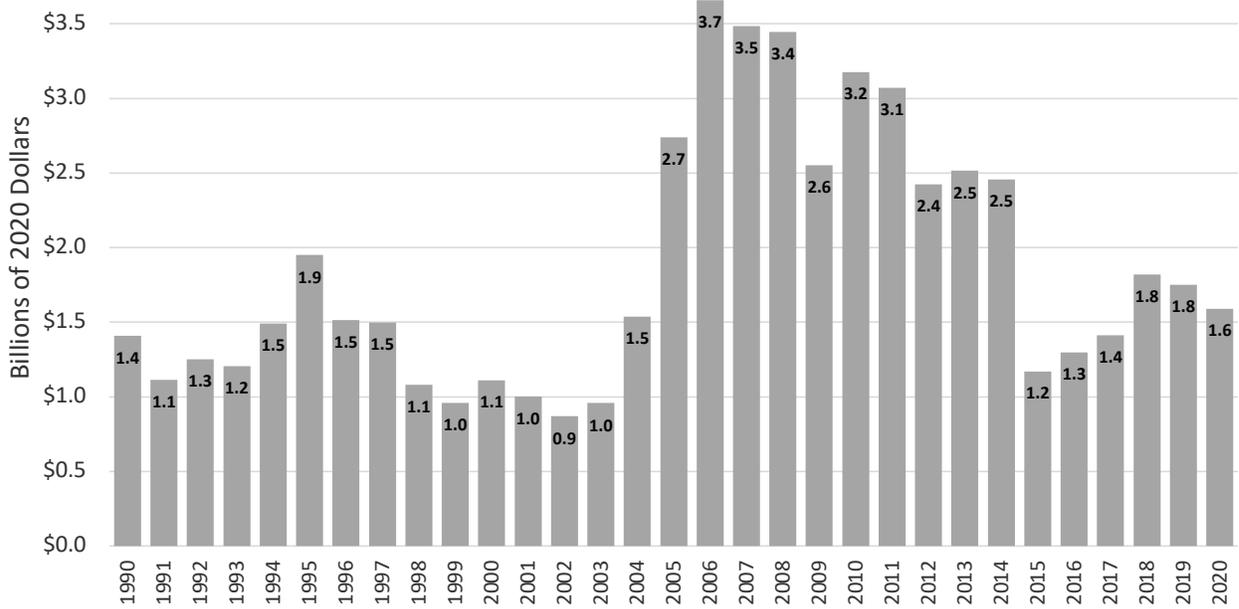
Access to higher grade ore at Bingham Canyon in 2021 due to the shift from east wall to south wall mining will drive increased metal production in 2021 and beyond. If approved for in-situ mining, Lisbon Valley will also resume active copper production. The strong price of gold and copper are likely to drive small-scale precious metal mining operations and stabilize or slightly increase metals exploration expenditure in 2021. Major swings in production and commodity prices are not expected for industrial minerals in 2021, but continued pandemic-related slowdowns or post-pandemic booms are possible. In summary, the UGS estimates that the gross production value of Utah's metallic and industrial mineral commodities in 2021 will be higher than 2020 totals driven by higher production at the Bingham Canyon mine and possible resumption of smaller-scale base and precious metal operations.

Figure 18.1: Total Value of Utah's Annual Metallic and Industrial Mineral Production



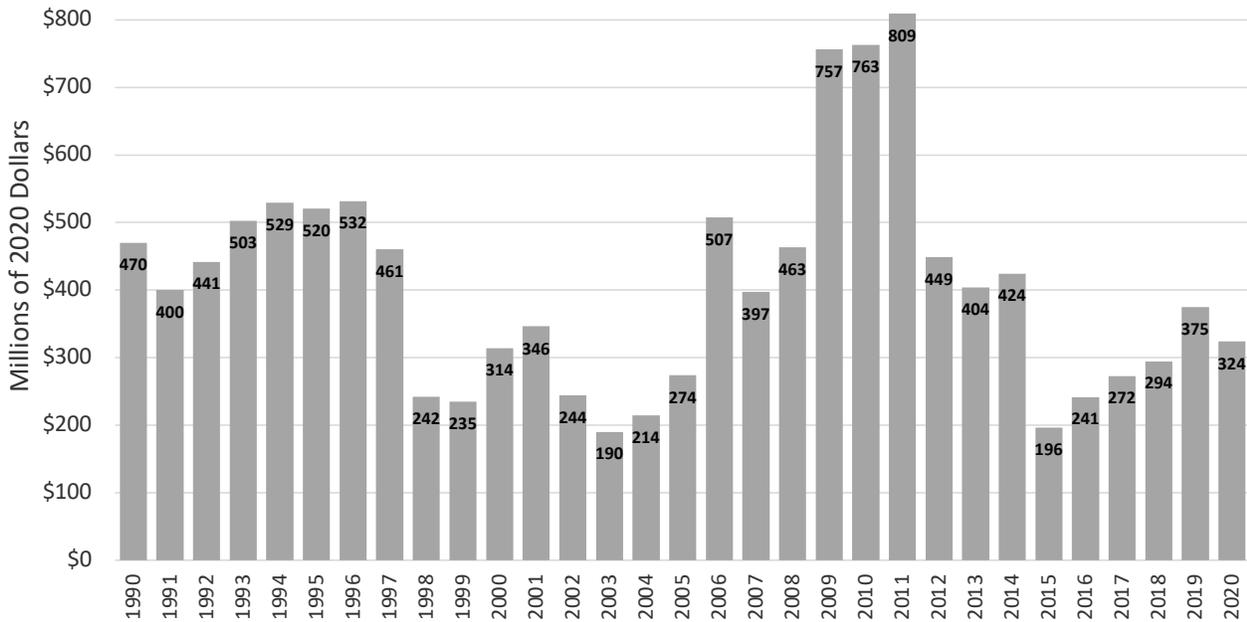
Note: The value presented for 2020 is an estimate.
Source: Utah Geological Survey.

Figure 18.2: Value of Utah's Annual Base Metal Production



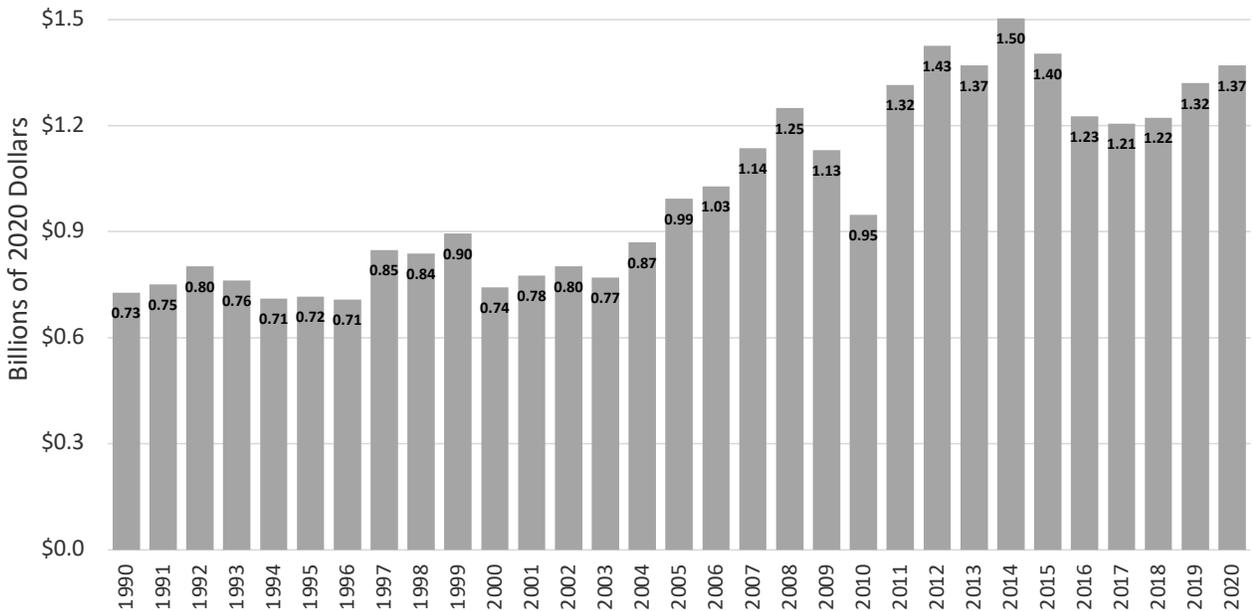
Note: The value presented for 2020 is an estimate; Copper production value for 2020 (part of total base metals value) is calculated from mined copper.
Source: Utah Geological Survey.

Figure 18.3: Value of Utah’s Annual Precious Metal Production



Note: The value presented for 2020 is an estimate.
Source: Utah Geological Survey.

Figure 18.4: Value of Utah’s Annual Industrial Mineral Production



Note: The value presented for 2020 is an estimate.
Source: Utah Geological Survey.

2020 OVERVIEW

The COVID-19 pandemic upended Utah's travel and tourism economy in 2020. As the virus surfaced in the U.S. in February, travel restrictions, flight cancellations, stay-at-home orders, and service-oriented business closures directly impacted visitor spending, tourism-related jobs, and visitation trends.

Year-to-date travel-related sales tax revenues, such as transient room, restaurant, and motor vehicle leasing taxes, were trending 26.0-35.0% lower than 2019 revenues. During the first three quarters of 2020, 22 of Utah's 29 counties experienced year-over declines in county transient room tax revenue. Additionally, total taxable sales in the leisure and hospitality sector decreased 16.6% during the first three quarters of 2020. Year-over-year retail sales, however, including gas, groceries, and miscellaneous sales, were up 5.0-16.0%, reflecting a pandemic-influenced shift from public transportation, dining out, and service purchases, to auto travel, grocery shopping, and goods purchases.

During the first three quarters of 2020, there was a 13.6% decline in Utah's private leisure and hospitality sector jobs. For context, all other private sector jobs remained flat (-0.4%) during the same time period.

Despite the pandemic's arrival in March, Utah's 2019-2020 ski season was on course to experiencing another record year. The nearly \$1.6 billion in skier and snowboarder spending was the second highest Utah resort visitor spending ever. During the 2019-2020 ski season, the Utah Office of Tourism (UOT) continued its "Mountain Time" marketing campaign for the third year. According to Strategic Marketing & Research Insights, the UOT's winter ad campaign generated 135,000 incremental (ad-influenced) skier and snowboarder visits and \$377.0 million in spending.

With the pandemic's arrival, the UOT realized the need to pivot the three-season messaging while maintaining a market presence. In late April, the UOT launched their "Immediate" and "Renaissance" advertising, aiming to connect consumers' pandemic experiences to Utah's natural wonders.

During the pandemic, Utah state park visitation fared better than national park visitation due in part to spring national park closures, which diverted visitors to Utah's open state parks. State parks also benefited from outdoor recreation's growing popularity as a safe and socially-distanced activity. From January to August 2020, Utah state parks experienced a 25.6% year-over-year increase in visitation, while national parks visitation was down 43.4%.

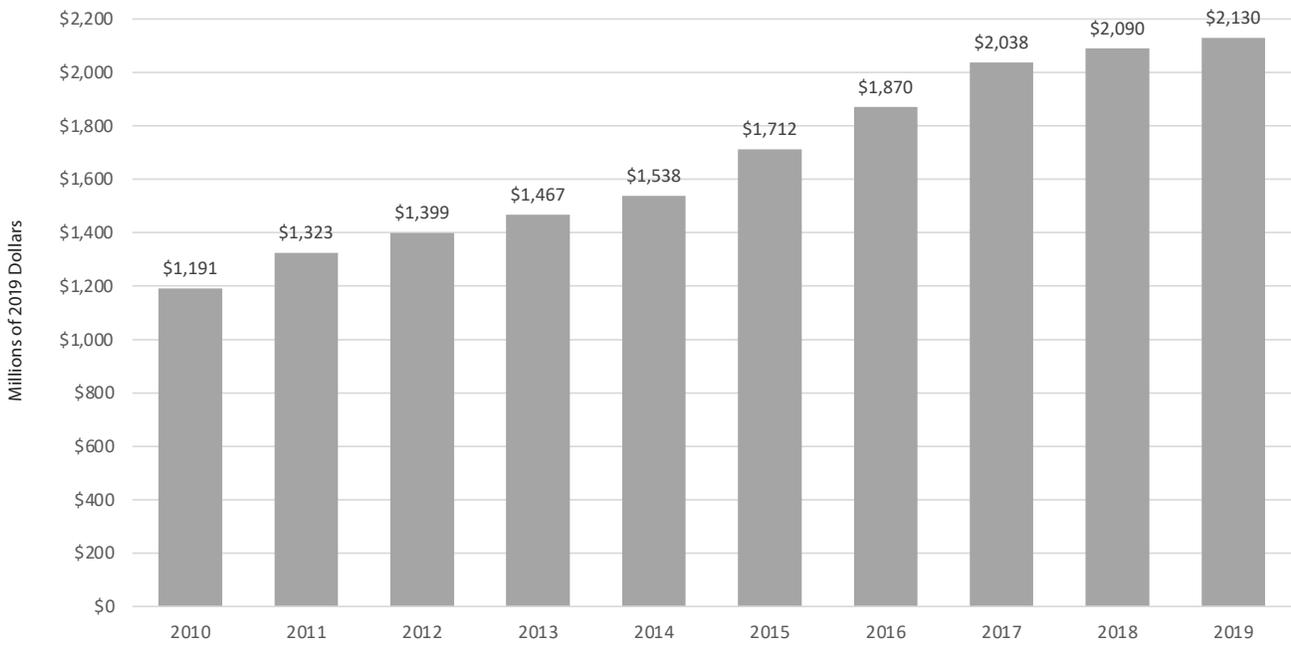
In 2020, Utah's Board of Tourism Development allocated more than \$5.0 million in cooperative marketing matching funds statewide, half of which consisted of CARES Act funding. The Board also distributed \$2.0 million in CARES Act money through a Meet in Utah grant to Utah's convention center districts. This grant acted as a stimulus package to incentivize group gatherings and counteract the pandemic's negative impact on business travel.

Despite the pandemic's impacts on Utah's leisure and hospitality sector, construction continued on Salt Lake's new convention hotel. In September, the Salt Lake City International Airport completed and publicly opened the first phase of its long-term redevelopment project, The New SLC.

2021 OUTLOOK

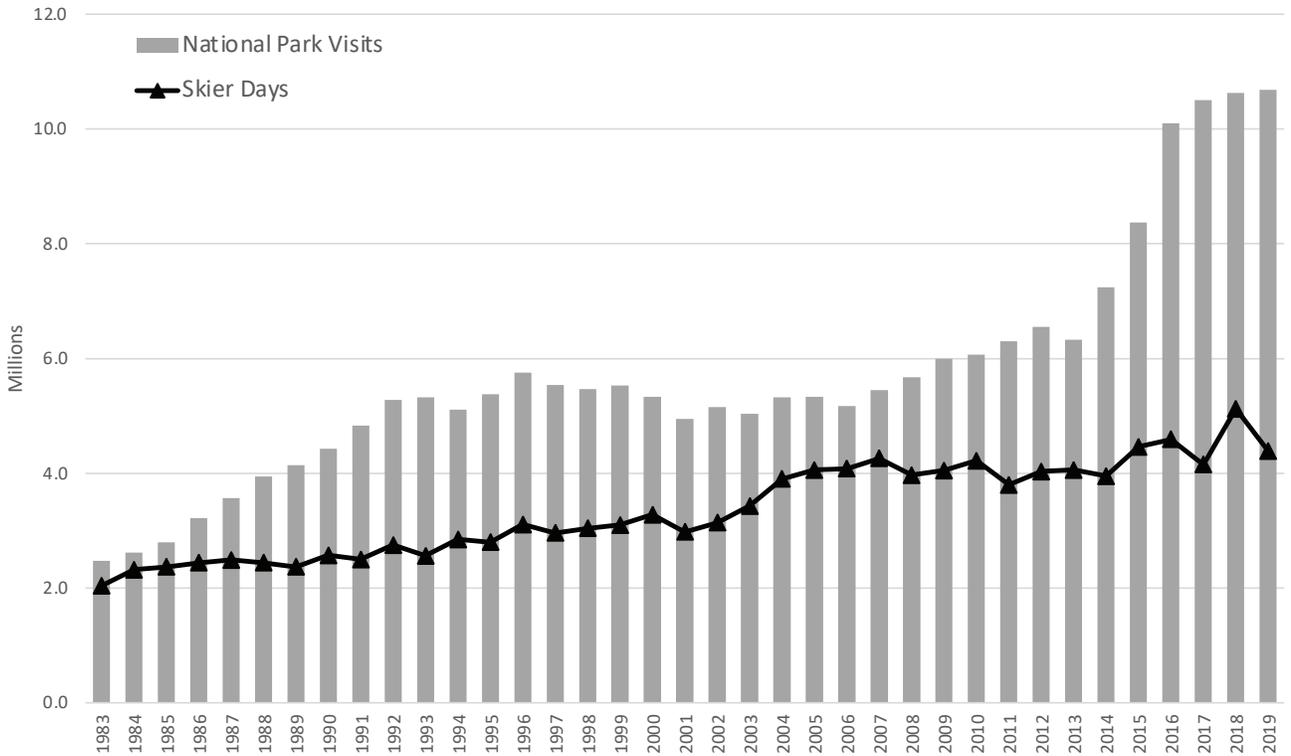
Domestic and international travel are anticipated to rebound in 2021. Travel experts predict a 20.0% year-over increase in U.S. domestic person-trips and a 73.0% increase in international arrivals, with leisure travel rebounding more quickly than business travel. Auto travel will remain the preferred transportation mode with a forecasted 19.0% year-over increase after a year of being down 26.0%. Air travel is predicted to rebound 16.0% after a year-over decline of more than 60.0%. Of course, increased 2021 travel depends largely on the production and widespread distribution of accessible and effective COVID-19 vaccines.

Figure 19.1: Accommodations Taxable Sales, 2010–2019



Source: Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute analysis of Utah State Tax Commission data

Figure 19.2: Utah National Park and Skier Visits, 1983–2019



Note: Ski seasons include December of the year noted through late spring of the following year (i.e., 2019 represents the 2019-2020 ski season)

Source: U.S. National Park Service and Ski Utah

Table 19.1: Historical Utah Tourism Data

| Year | Accommodations Taxable Sales (millions*) | National Park Visits | State Park Visits | Salt Lake Int'l. Airport Passengers | Skier Days | Travel-Related Employment | Visitor Spending (millions*) | International Visitor Spending (millions*) | Travel-Related Tax Revenue (millions*) |
|------|------------------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------|------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| 1983 | \$141 | 2,465,294 | 5,214,498 | 7,059,964 | 2,369,901 | na | na | na | na |
| 1984 | \$161 | 2,616,301 | 4,400,103 | 7,514,113 | 2,436,544 | na | na | na | na |
| 1985 | \$165 | 2,804,693 | 4,846,637 | 8,984,780 | 2,491,191 | na | na | na | na |
| 1986 | \$176 | 3,224,694 | 5,387,791 | 9,990,986 | 2,440,668 | na | na | na | na |
| 1987 | \$197 | 3,566,069 | 5,489,539 | 10,163,883 | 2,368,985 | na | na | na | na |
| 1988 | \$221 | 3,941,791 | 5,072,123 | 10,408,233 | 2,572,154 | na | na | na | na |
| 1989 | \$241 | 4,135,399 | 4,917,615 | 11,898,847 | 2,500,134 | na | na | na | na |
| 1990 | \$261 | 4,425,086 | 5,033,776 | 11,982,276 | 2,751,551 | na | na | na | na |
| 1991 | \$295 | 4,829,317 | 5,425,129 | 12,477,926 | 2,560,805 | na | na | na | na |
| 1992 | \$313 | 5,280,166 | 5,908,000 | 13,870,609 | 2,839,650 | na | na | na | na |
| 1993 | \$352 | 5,319,760 | 6,950,063 | 15,894,404 | 2,808,148 | na | na | na | na |
| 1994 | \$378 | 5,111,428 | 6,953,400 | 17,564,149 | 3,113,072 | na | na | na | na |
| 1995 | \$429 | 5,381,717 | 7,070,702 | 18,460,000 | 2,954,690 | na | na | na | na |
| 1996 | \$477 | 5,749,156 | 7,478,764 | 21,088,482 | 3,042,767 | na | na | na | na |
| 1997 | \$519 | 5,537,260 | 7,184,639 | 21,068,314 | 3,101,735 | na | na | na | na |
| 1998 | \$677 | 5,466,090 | 6,943,780 | 20,297,371 | 3,095,347 | na | na | na | na |
| 1999 | \$692 | 5,527,478 | 6,768,016 | 19,944,556 | 2,959,778 | na | na | na | na |
| 2000 | \$743 | 5,332,266 | 6,555,299 | 19,900,770 | 3,278,291 | na | na | na | na |
| 2001 | \$763 | 4,946,487 | 6,075,456 | 18,367,961 | 2,984,574 | na | na | na | na |
| 2002 | \$840 | 5,147,950 | 5,755,782 | 18,662,030 | 3,141,212 | na | na | na | na |
| 2003 | \$766 | 5,042,756 | 4,570,393 | 18,466,756 | 3,429,141 | na | na | na | na |
| 2004 | \$820 | 5,318,157 | 4,413,702 | 18,352,495 | 3,895,578 | na | \$5,648 | na | \$758 |
| 2005 | \$900 | 5,329,931 | 4,377,041 | 22,237,936 | 4,062,188 | na | \$5,779 | na | \$772 |
| 2006 | \$921 | 5,165,498 | 4,494,990 | 21,557,646 | 4,082,094 | na | \$5,908 | na | \$785 |
| 2007 | \$1,006 | 5,445,591 | 4,925,277 | 22,044,533 | 4,249,190 | na | \$6,769 | \$628 | \$905 |
| 2008 | \$1,049 | 5,670,851 | 4,564,770 | 20,790,400 | 3,972,984 | na | \$6,925 | \$697 | \$908 |
| 2009 | \$909 | 6,002,104 | 4,820,930 | 20,432,218 | 4,048,153 | na | \$5,689 | \$565 | \$771 |
| 2010 | \$1,015 | 6,072,900 | 4,842,891 | 21,016,686 | 4,223,064 | na | \$6,317 | \$667 | \$867 |
| 2011 | \$1,161 | 6,304,838 | 4,803,876 | 20,389,474 | 3,826,130 | na | \$6,955 | \$731 | \$942 |
| 2012 | \$1,248 | 6,555,833 | 5,093,740 | 20,096,549 | 4,031,621 | 109,300 | \$7,318 | \$774 | \$989 |
| 2013 | \$1,323 | 6,328,040 | 4,063,382 | 20,186,474 | 4,148,573 | 110,900 | \$7,507 | \$838 | \$1,058 |
| 2014 | \$1,406 | 7,239,149 | 3,740,896 | 21,141,610 | 3,946,762 | 115,200 | \$7,805 | \$789 | \$1,097 |
| 2015 | \$1,571 | 8,369,533 | 4,482,866 | 22,141,026 | 4,457,575 | 119,700 | \$8,259 | \$770 | \$1,150 |
| 2016 | \$1,732 | 10,087,077 | 5,175,615 | 23,155,527 | 4,584,658 | 125,900 | \$8,535 | \$805 | \$1,113 |
| 2017 | \$1,932 | 10,507,960 | 5,690,677 | 24,199,351 | 4,145,321 | 129,400 | \$9,148 | \$830 | \$1,202 |
| 2018 | \$2,038 | 10,600,000 | 6,711,932 | 25,554,244 | 5,125,441 | 136,600 | \$9,745 | \$823 | \$1,277 |
| 2019 | \$2,130 | 10,682,894 | 7,423,513 | 26,808,104 | 4,390,831 | 141,500 | \$10,064 | \$812 | \$1,340 |

Percent Change, 2018-2019

| | | | | | | | | |
|------|------|-------|------|--------|------|------|-------|------|
| 4.5% | 0.8% | 10.6% | 4.9% | -14.3% | 2.2% | 3.3% | -1.4% | 4.9% |
|------|------|-------|------|--------|------|------|-------|------|

Average Annual Rate of Change, 1983-2019

| | | | | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 7.8% | 4.2% | 1.0% | 3.8% | 1.7% | 3.8% | 3.9% | 2.2% | 3.9% |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|

*Dollar amounts reported in nominal dollars

Notes: Utah State Parks employed a new methodology in 2013 and began reporting fiscal year instead of calendar year.

Accommodations taxable sales from 1998 to 2016 were updated February 2018.

Spending estimates provided by D.K. Shifflet (2004-2008) and U.S. Travel Association (2009-present); visitor spending includes international spending.

Tax revenue estimates provided by GOMB (2004-2008) and Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute (2009-present); new methodology employed in 2016.

Sources: National Park Service; Utah State Tax Commission; Utah Department of Transportation; Department of Workforce Services; Department of Natural Resources; Salt Lake International Airport; Ski Utah; Department of Community & Economic Development; Governor's Office of Economic Development; Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute - University of Utah; Governor's Office of Management and Budget; Utah Office of Tourism; D.K Shifflet and Associates Ltd; U.S. Travel Association; and Tourism Economics.

*Joshua Spolsdoff, Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute
Kevin Sullivan, Utah Defense Alliance*

2020 OVERVIEW

Employment

In 2019, there were 34,693 total federal defense employees in Utah: 16,661 military personnel and 18,032 civilian employees. This was a 3.6% increase from 2018. Over the past five years, Utah has seen a net gain of 1,906 federal civilian jobs (11.8% increase) and 587 military personnel (3.7% increase). The installations that employ most of Utah's federal defense employees are Hill Air Force Base, Dugway Proving Ground, Tooele Army Depot, Utah National Guard, the Reserves, and Veteran Affairs (benefits office, hospital, clinics, and centers). Federal defense employment does not include defense-related private sector employment, such as jobs at defense contractors.

Federal defense employment in Utah shrank from 42,474 in 1990 to a low of 29,276 in 1999. In 2019, defense employment reached 34,693, its highest-level post-1993. However, defense's share of total employment was 2.1% in 2019, significantly lower than its share of 5.5% in 1990. Even with recent employment gains since 2014, defense's share of total employment has fallen due to the rest of Utah's economy growing faster.

In 2019, 84.4% of federal defense employment in Utah was located in three counties: 18,203 jobs in Davis County (52.5%), 8,595 jobs in Salt Lake County (24.8%), and 2,475 jobs in Tooele County (7.1%). Davis County's large share of defense employment is attributed to Hill Air Force Base, the largest military installation in Utah. Hill AFB was the state's sixth-largest employer in 2019. The largest installations in Salt Lake and Tooele counties were the reserve branches of the armed forces and Dugway Proving Ground, respectively.

Compensation

Compensation per federal defense job in Utah has historically been considerably higher than Utah's average compensation rate, with the gap widening by over 50% in 2009. Even with some tapering in

recent years, federal defense jobs in Utah offered an average of \$85,377 in compensation, 35.7% more than the \$62,929 at non-defense jobs in 2019.

In 2019, federal civilian jobs accounted for more than two-thirds (70.3%) of total federal defense compensation. For the same year, 81.6% of federal civilian defense compensation came from national security jobs, down from 84.4% in 2014. In the last five years, civilian compensation from federal medical centers for veterans and service members in Utah increased by 2.7%.

Veterans

The National Center for Veterans Analysis and Statistics estimated 130,817 veterans lived in Utah in 2019, 17,762 of whom were military retirees. The largest numbers of veterans were in Salt Lake, Davis, Utah, and Weber counties. Retirees are concentrated in Davis, Salt Lake, and Weber counties, with relatively strong presences in Utah and Washington counties. By 2045, the veteran population is expected to decline to 100,000 individuals.

Contracts and Grants

At \$2.0 billion in FY 2019, the total value of Department of Defense (DOD) and Veteran Affairs (VA) contracts and grants in Utah has increased steadily over the past few years, but it still well below peak spending of \$4.0 billion in 2007. Annual amounts vary considerably, driven primarily by changes in DOD contracting levels. Even with fluctuations from year to year, DOD contracting consistently makes up a majority share of total awards, ranging between 87% to 97% depending on the year. Total grant awards typically are between 1% and 11% of total awards. In 2019, DOD contracts and grants accounted for 95% of total Utah awards; the split was 95% to the DOD and 5% to the VA.

2021 OUTLOOK

Recent history has shown small gains in total defense employment in Utah; we anticipate this to continue to increase due to expected growth pockets over the next several years in some areas. Hill Air Force Base continues to forecast growth of up to 2,000 mostly federal civilian jobs, many of them in high paying software development occupations.

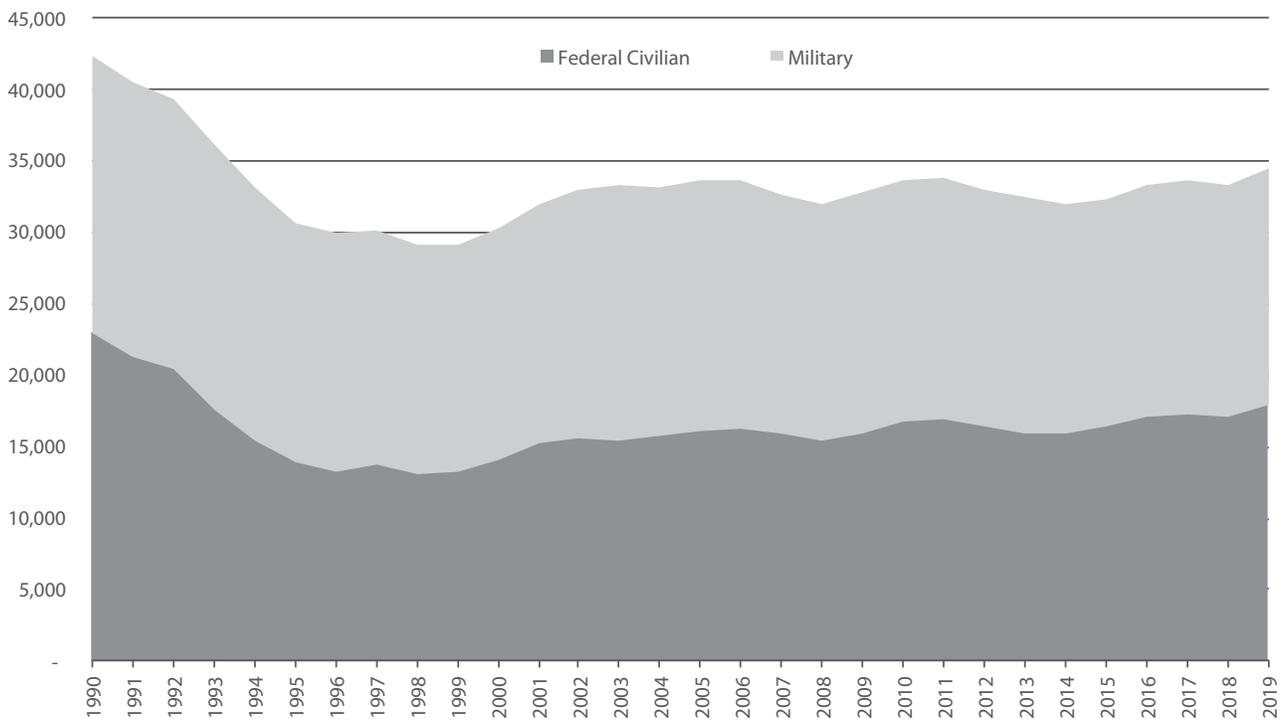
Northrop Grumman was awarded \$13.3 billion in September 2020 for the Ground Based Strategic Deterrent (GBSD) Engineering and Manufacturing Design (EMD) contract. Northrop has elected to locate its operations in the Falcon Hill National Aerospace Research Park adjacent to Hill. With one 210,000 square foot office building completed and

occupied, two similar buildings under construction, and a fourth on the drawing board, the GBSD prime contractor is projecting the addition of 3,000 new jobs in the next 5 years.

The GBSD EMD project is the first contract in what is projected to be an \$80 billion program. There will be additional growth of several hundred jobs in the Hill Air Force Base Program Office which manages that contract.

The growth internal to Hill Air Force Base, combined with defense contractors relocating to Utah to support the GBSD EMD program will significantly increase the defense industry impact to the northern Utah economy for many years to come.

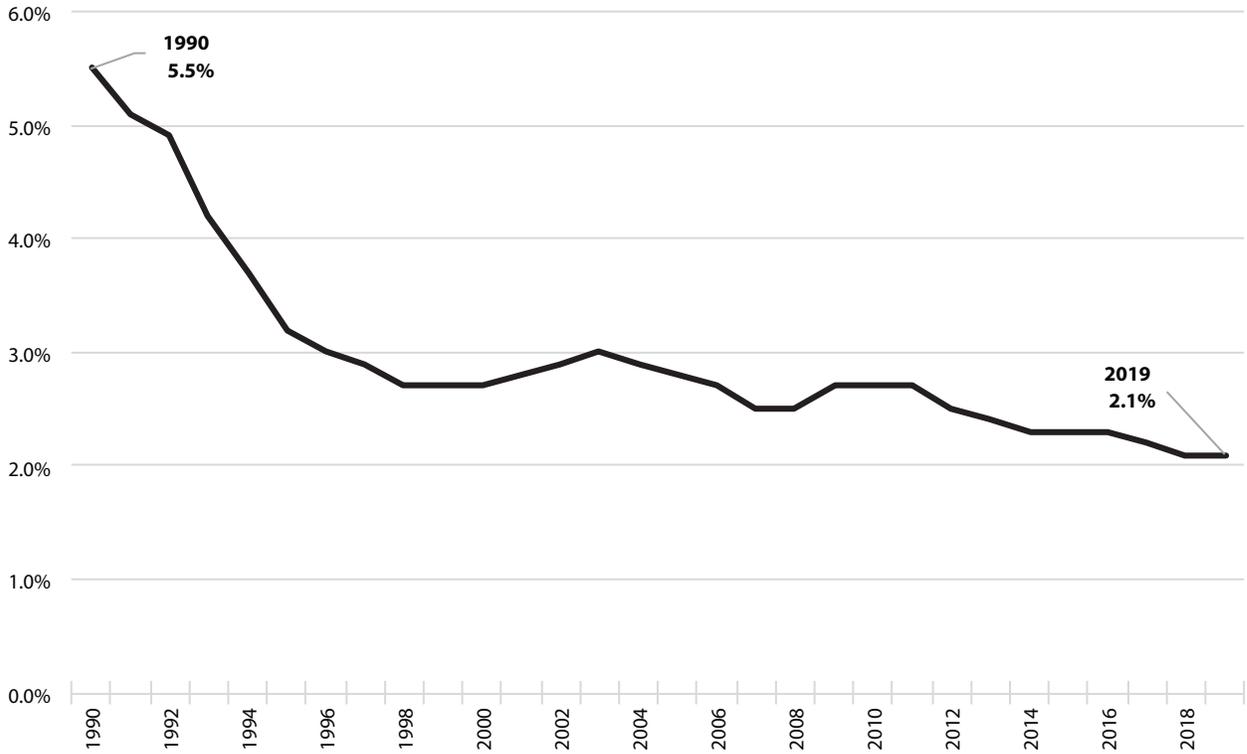
Figure 20.1: Military and Federal Civilian Defense Employment in Utah, 1990–2019



Note: Federal defense employment includes the military, whether active-duty employment or part-time employment in reserve or National Guard units. It also includes federal civilian employment for national security and medical care provided by the VA and DOD.

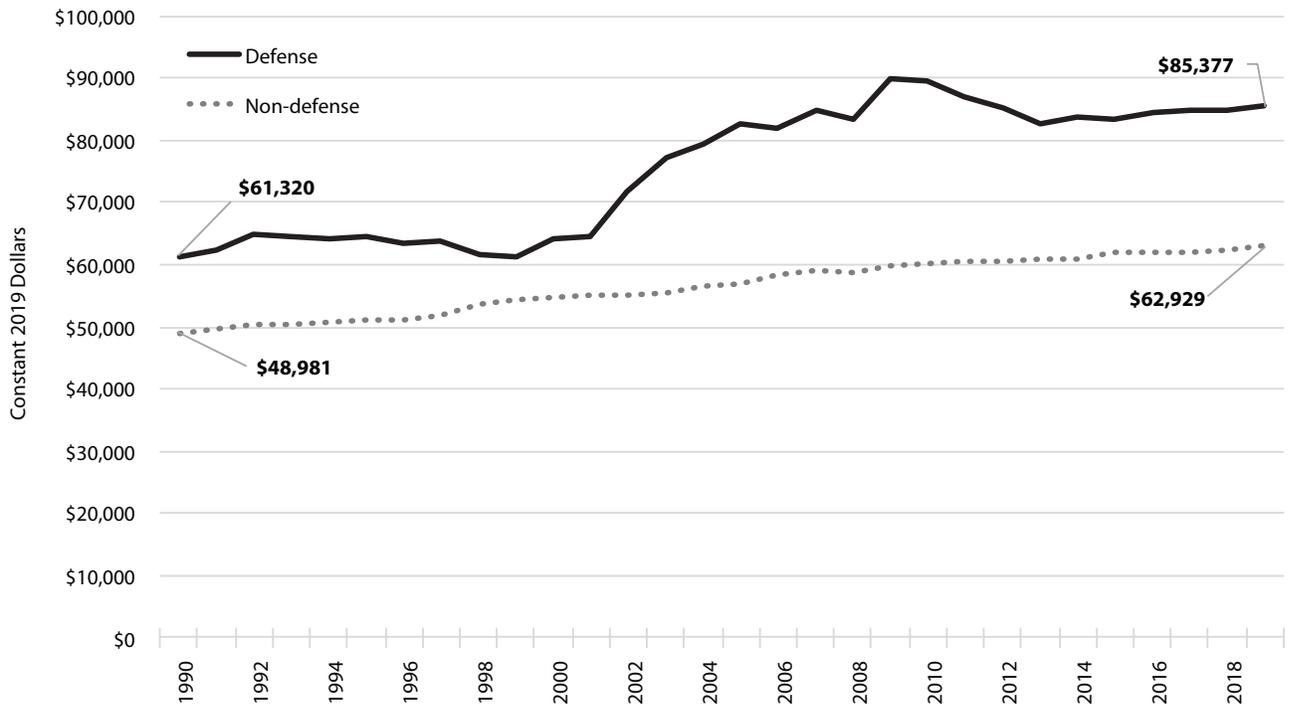
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Figure 20.2: Defense Share of Total Employment in Utah, 1990–2019



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

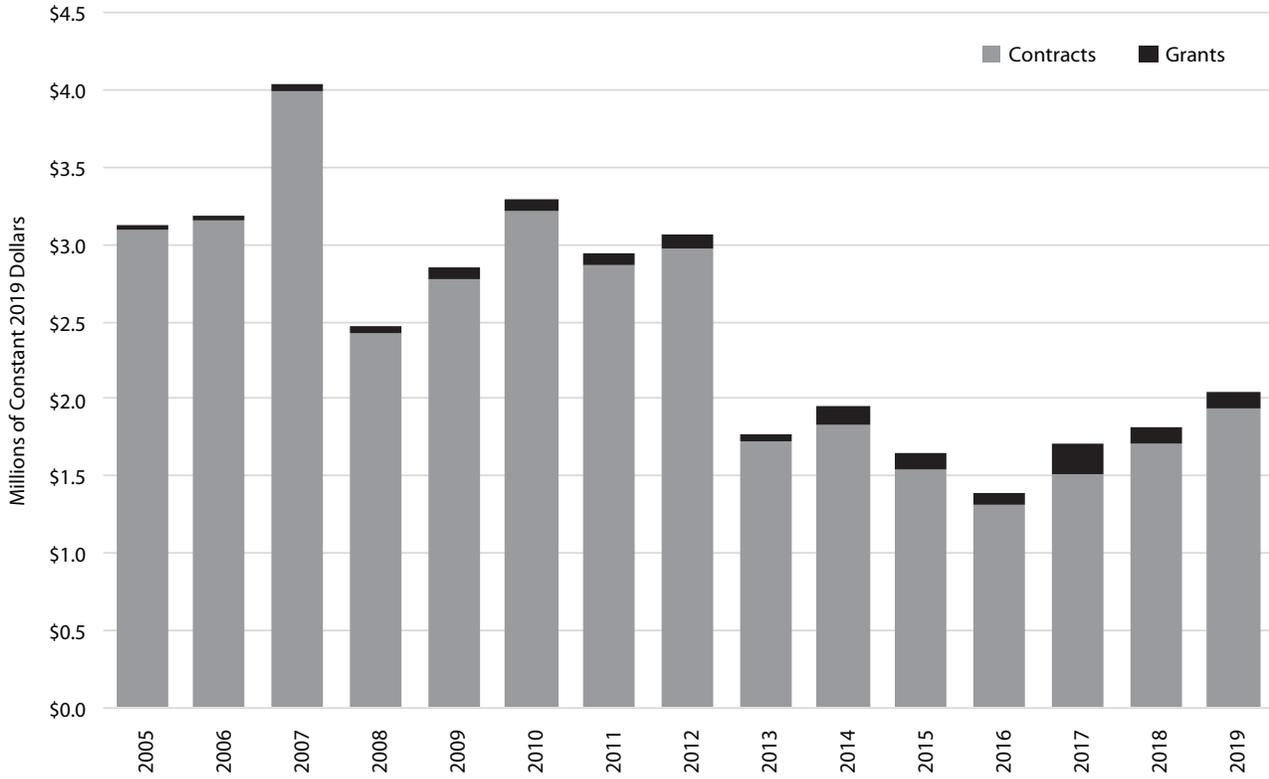
Figure 20.3: Compensation per Utah Job, Defense versus Non-Defense, 1990–2019



Notes: Compensation includes wages and salaries and employer-paid pension and government social insurance contributions. The defense industry encompasses military and federal civilian personnel.

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Figure 20.4: Total DoD and VA Prime Contracts and Grants Performed in Utah, 2005–2019



Note: Amounts include dollars obligated each federal fiscal year for prime awards for contracts and grants funded by the U.S. Department of Defense (DoD) and U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) for which Utah was given as the primary place of performance. All amounts are in constant 2019 dollars.
 Source: USAspending.gov by the U.S. Department of Treasury.

Table 20.1: Defense Employment and Compensation in Utah, Selected Years 1990–2019

| Year | Employment | | | | Compensation (Millions of Dollars) | | | |
|------|------------|------------------|---------------|------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------|---------------|----------------------------|
| | Military | Federal Civilian | Total Defense | Share of All Utah Jobs | Military | Federal Civilian | Total Defense | Share of Utah Compensation |
| 1990 | 19,399 | 23,075 | 42,474 | 5.5% | \$771.3 | \$1,833.2 | \$2,604.5 | 6.8% |
| 1991 | 19,336 | 21,387 | 40,723 | 5.1% | \$786.4 | \$1,750.9 | \$2,537.3 | 6.4% |
| 1992 | 18,938 | 20,619 | 39,557 | 4.9% | \$787.1 | \$1,781.4 | \$2,568.5 | 6.2% |
| 1993 | 18,406 | 17,850 | 36,256 | 4.2% | \$729.9 | \$1,611.4 | \$2,341.3 | 5.4% |
| 1994 | 17,748 | 15,570 | 33,318 | 3.7% | \$701.5 | \$1,436.8 | \$2,138.3 | 4.6% |
| 1995 | 16,695 | 14,134 | 30,829 | 3.2% | \$673.9 | \$1,310.6 | \$1,984.5 | 4.0% |
| 1996 | 16,676 | 13,472 | 30,148 | 3.0% | \$687.8 | \$1,228.3 | \$1,916.1 | 3.7% |
| 1997 | 16,261 | 13,975 | 30,236 | 2.9% | \$666.6 | \$1,266.4 | \$1,933.0 | 3.6% |
| 1998 | 16,033 | 13,277 | 29,310 | 2.7% | \$542.3 | \$1,268.0 | \$1,810.3 | 3.1% |
| 1999 | 15,922 | 13,354 | 29,276 | 2.7% | \$550.8 | \$1,242.3 | \$1,793.2 | 3.0% |
| 2000 | 16,222 | 14,291 | 30,513 | 2.7% | \$570.2 | \$1,389.2 | \$1,959.4 | 3.2% |
| 2001 | 16,761 | 15,375 | 32,136 | 2.8% | \$610.3 | \$1,463.5 | \$2,073.7 | 3.3% |
| 2002 | 17,334 | 15,825 | 33,159 | 2.9% | \$777.2 | \$1,602.8 | \$2,380.1 | 3.8% |
| 2003 | 17,918 | 15,618 | 33,536 | 3.0% | \$963.5 | \$1,629.6 | \$2,593.1 | 4.1% |
| 2004 | 17,500 | 15,874 | 33,374 | 2.9% | \$978.8 | \$1,674.5 | \$2,653.2 | 4.0% |
| 2005 | 17,608 | 16,232 | 33,840 | 2.8% | \$1,058.3 | \$1,734.3 | \$2,792.6 | 4.0% |
| 2006 | 17,326 | 16,464 | 33,790 | 2.7% | \$989.4 | \$1,778.9 | \$2,768.3 | 3.7% |
| 2007 | 16,768 | 16,072 | 32,840 | 2.5% | \$958.3 | \$1,825.3 | \$2,783.6 | 3.6% |
| 2008 | 16,540 | 15,638 | 32,178 | 2.5% | \$966.3 | \$1,713.6 | \$2,679.8 | 3.5% |
| 2009 | 16,959 | 16,069 | 33,028 | 2.7% | \$1,062.3 | \$1,912.8 | \$2,975.1 | 3.9% |
| 2010 | 16,886 | 16,881 | 33,767 | 2.7% | \$1,052.2 | \$1,976.6 | \$3,028.8 | 4.0% |
| 2011 | 16,896 | 17,115 | 34,011 | 2.7% | \$972.8 | \$1,991.2 | \$2,964.0 | 3.8% |
| 2012 | 16,570 | 16,561 | 33,131 | 2.5% | \$914.2 | \$1,905.1 | \$2,819.3 | 3.5% |
| 2013 | 16,432 | 16,171 | 32,603 | 2.4% | \$875.8 | \$1,813.8 | \$2,689.5 | 3.3% |
| 2014 | 16,074 | 16,126 | 32,200 | 2.3% | \$821.8 | \$1,876.3 | \$2,698.1 | 3.2% |
| 2015 | 15,962 | 16,603 | 32,565 | 2.3% | \$787.0 | \$1,931.5 | \$2,718.4 | 3.0% |
| 2016 | 16,232 | 17,297 | 33,529 | 2.3% | \$817.9 | \$2,018.2 | \$2,836.1 | 3.1% |
| 2017 | 16,361 | 17,434 | 33,795 | 2.2% | \$808.4 | \$2,057.4 | \$2,865.8 | 3.0% |
| 2018 | 16,133 | 17,346 | 33,479 | 2.1% | \$829.3 | \$2,015.1 | \$2,844.4 | 2.9% |
| 2019 | 16,661 | 18,032 | 34,693 | 2.1% | \$880.5 | \$2,081.4 | \$2,962.0 | 2.9% |

Note: Federal defense employment includes the military, whether active-duty employment or part-time employment in reserve or National Guard units. It also includes federal civilian employment for national security and medical care provided by the VA and DOD. Total Utah employment consists of total full- and part-time employment. All dollars are in millions of constant 2019 dollars.

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 20.2: Total DoD and VA Prime Contracts and Grants Performed in Utah, 2005–2019 (Millions)

| Fiscal Year | Contracts | | | Grants | | | Contracts & Grants | | | DoD contracts share |
|-------------|-----------|---------|-----------|---------|--------|---------|--------------------|---------|-----------|---------------------|
| | DoD | VA | Total | DoD | VA | Total | DoD | VA | Total | |
| 2005 | \$3,003.8 | \$82.8 | \$3,086.6 | \$39.1 | \$2.3 | \$41.3 | \$3,042.9 | \$85.0 | \$3,127.9 | 96% |
| 2006 | \$3,081.5 | \$67.0 | \$3,148.5 | \$28.2 | \$2.3 | \$30.5 | \$3,109.7 | \$69.3 | \$3,179.0 | 97% |
| 2007 | \$3,925.3 | \$67.3 | \$3,992.6 | \$35.7 | \$0.0 | \$35.7 | \$3,961.0 | \$67.3 | \$4,028.3 | 97% |
| 2008 | \$2,347.6 | \$70.9 | \$2,418.5 | \$52.8 | \$0.1 | \$52.9 | \$2,400.4 | \$71.0 | \$2,471.4 | 95% |
| 2009 | \$2,661.4 | \$110.9 | \$2,772.3 | \$76.1 | \$0.0 | \$76.1 | \$2,737.6 | \$110.9 | \$2,848.4 | 93% |
| 2010 | \$3,092.3 | \$128.9 | \$3,221.2 | \$53.2 | \$16.4 | \$69.6 | \$3,145.5 | \$145.3 | \$3,290.8 | 94% |
| 2011 | \$2,740.4 | \$119.5 | \$2,859.9 | \$72.1 | \$11.5 | \$83.7 | \$2,812.5 | \$131.1 | \$2,943.6 | 93% |
| 2012 | \$2,869.4 | \$104.6 | \$2,973.9 | \$56.2 | \$27.8 | \$83.9 | \$2,925.5 | \$132.3 | \$3,057.9 | 94% |
| 2013 | \$1,629.6 | \$95.2 | \$1,724.8 | \$48.7 | \$1.4 | \$50.1 | \$1,678.3 | \$96.6 | \$1,774.9 | 92% |
| 2014 | \$1,735.2 | \$99.9 | \$1,835.1 | \$99.0 | \$21.0 | \$119.9 | \$1,834.2 | \$120.8 | \$1,955.0 | 89% |
| 2015 | \$1,447.7 | \$92.8 | \$1,540.6 | \$86.3 | \$29.5 | \$115.9 | \$1,534.1 | \$122.4 | \$1,656.5 | 87% |
| 2016 | \$1,207.0 | \$109.0 | \$1,316.0 | \$74.5 | \$2.1 | \$76.6 | \$1,281.5 | \$111.0 | \$1,392.5 | 87% |
| 2017 | \$1,451.1 | \$67.8 | \$1,518.9 | \$165.7 | \$30.6 | \$196.2 | \$1,616.7 | \$98.4 | \$1,715.1 | 85% |
| 2018 | \$1,642.4 | \$68.3 | \$1,710.7 | \$75.3 | \$27.2 | \$102.5 | \$1,717.7 | \$95.5 | \$1,813.2 | 91% |
| 2019 | \$1,876.9 | \$68.1 | \$1,945.0 | \$60.8 | \$35.0 | \$95.9 | \$1,937.7 | \$103.1 | \$2,040.8 | 92% |

Note: Amounts include dollars obligated each federal fiscal year for prime awards for contracts and grants funded by the U.S. Department of Defense (DoD) and U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) for which Utah was given as the primary place of performance. All dollars are in millions of constant 2019 dollars.

Source: USAspending.gov by the U.S. Department of Treasury.

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2020 OVERVIEW

In 2020, Utah ranked as the sixth healthiest state in America's Health Rankings' health outcomes category.¹ Health outcomes include behavioral health, mortality, and physical health measures. America's Health Rankings changed its methodology in 2020, and the new edition does not have an overall state score that is comparable to previous years. However, Utah ranks in the top 10 states in three of the five categories on which states' health is measured under the new methodology. These categories include healthy behaviors (Utah ranks 2nd), social and economic factors (2nd), health outcomes (6th), physical environment (12th), and clinical care (25th).

Health Outcomes

Measures that influence Utah's favorable rankings include high levels of physical activity among Utah adults, a low ratio of income inequality, a high percentage of households with high-speed internet, high rates of volunteerism, and low smoking rates.

Measures that negatively influence Utah's rankings include a low number of primary care physicians per 100,000 population, a high percentage of adults with non-medical drug use, and a high suicide rate. In terms of increasing health needs, the report highlights a 38% increase in Utah adults reporting frequent mental distress between 2014–2019, a 16% increase in adult obesity between 2017–2019, and a 7% decline in adults who reported that their health was very good or excellent between 2013–2019.

To address some of these issues, the Utah Department of Health identified three priority improvement areas for 2017–2020: reducing obesity and obesity-related chronic conditions; reducing prescription drug misuse, abuse, and

overdose; and improving mental health and reducing suicide.²

Obesity

Utah has a relatively low share of adults who are obese compared with other states (Utah ranks 13th in America's Health Rankings). However, the percentage has been steadily increasing since the 1990s.

The percent of Utah's youth who are overweight or obese mirrors this trend, with the total share of Utah high school students who are overweight or obese increasing from 14.2% in 1999 to 22.1% in 2019. Boys are more likely than girls to be overweight or obese (24.7% vs. 19.4%). In terms of race and ethnicity, 33.6% of high school students identifying as non-White/non-Hispanic are overweight or obese, compared with 26.7% of Hispanic students (all races) and 19.9% of White/non-Hispanic students.

Drug Misuse, Abuse, and Overdose

Utah has long experienced high rates of drug-related deaths; however, its opioid death rate has decreased in recent years. In 2018, Utah's age-adjusted opioid overdose death rate was 14.8 per 100,000 population, down from 15.5 in 2017 and a high of 16.8 in 2014.³ In 2018, Utah had the 27th highest opioid death rate in the country, which fell slightly above the national average of 14.6 (2019 data had not been provided at the time this report was published).

Suicide and Mental Health

Utah has one of the country's highest suicide rates (Utah ranked fifth highest in 2018; 2019 data was not available).⁴ In terms of race and ethnicity, suicide rates are highest among Utah's American Indian/Native Alaskan and White populations (22.4

1. America's Health Rankings Annual Report, 2020 Edition. ©2020 United Health Foundation. All Rights Reserved.

2. Utah Health Status Update: The Utah Health Improvement Plan Implementation Process. (2019, May). UDOH.

3. Kaiser Family Foundation analysis of Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), National Center for Health Statistics. Multiple Cause of Death 1999-2018 on CDC WONDER Online Database, released 2020.

4. Health Indicator Report of Suicide. (2019, Nov). UDOH.

and 21.7 per 100,000 population, respectively).⁵ These rates compare to 9.1 for Asians, 11.9 for Blacks, and 13.7 for Pacific Islanders.

Data show that 16.4% of high school students seriously considered attempting suicide in 2019 compared with 16.0% in 2017 and 14.4% in 2015 (data is collected every other year).⁶

Current Health Care Concerns

COVID-19 was the leading public health issue in Utah and the world in 2020. As of December 1, 2020, the state had 198,216 total COVID-19 cases, 1,432,225 total people tested, 8,279 hospitalizations, and 890 deaths from COVID-19. The highest number of daily positive tests to date was on November 19, 2020 (4,607). The state surpassed its intensive care unit utilization threshold on November 10, 2020. Potential sources of reported exposure are highest among households and from social gatherings.

As of December 1, 2020, individuals age 25–44 make up the largest share of COVID-19 cases (36%), followed by 15–24-year-olds (25%) and 45–64-year-olds (22%). Individuals age 85 and older are most likely to be hospitalized, with a case-hospitalization rate of 26.6% (followed by 65–84-year-olds, 18.6%, and 45–64-year-olds, 6.0%). Utahns with pre-existing conditions are more likely to be hospitalized with severe complications from COVID-19. The top two most common conditions include hypertension and diabetes (primarily type 2 diabetes).

In terms of race and ethnicity, Utah's minority populations are disproportionately impacted by COVID-19. For example, Utah's Hispanic population makes up only 14.2% of Utah's population, but 24.8% of all COVID-19 cases (as of December 1, 2020). Some of Utah's minority populations are also hospitalized from COVID-19 at disproportionately high rates. Figure 21.5 shows Utah's COVID-19 hospitalization rates by race and

ethnicity. Utah's American Indian/Alaska Native population has the highest mortality rate (76.2 per million people), followed by Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders (71.4), and Hispanic or Latino populations (36.9). The statewide average is 28.7.

Utah experienced a surge in COVID-19 cases in fall 2020, and as of December 1, 2020, Utah had the sixth-highest rate of COVID-19 cases per million people in the country (61,044).⁷ That said, Utah's fatality rate is low compared with other states. Part of this may be due to its young and relatively healthy population.

Health Insurance

The majority of Utahns receive health insurance through their employers. Utah continues to have the highest rate of employer-sponsored insurance (ESI) in the nation, with more than 60.5% of Utahns having ESI compared with the national average of 49.6% (2019).⁸

The purchase of health savings account (HSA)-qualified high-deductible health plans (HDHPs) has also significantly increased in Utah since the mid-2000s. In 2019, HSA-qualified HDHPs accounted for 37.5% of Utah's commercial health insurance market, compared with 34.1% in 2018 and only 3.0% in 2007. HSAs make up 43.9% of Utah's large group market (defined as employers with 51 or more employees), 41.7% of the state's small group market, and 23.7% of health plans purchased in the individual market.⁹ These percentages represent an increase in market share in every group size compared with 2018.

Racial and Ethnic Differences in Health

In 2019, Utah's uninsured rate was 9.7%. While this rate is relatively low compared with other states that have not expanded Medicaid (Utah did not fully expand Medicaid until January 2020), the low rate is not consistent for all population groups. For example, data show Utah's Hispanic/Latino adult population has uninsured rates as high as 35.9%.¹⁰

5. 2016–2018 average. Age-adjusted to U.S. 2000 standard population using 3 age adjustment age groups. Utah Death Certificate Database, Office of Vital Records and Statistics, Utah Department of Health.

6. 2019 Student Health and Risk Prevention, Prevention Needs Assessment Survey. State of Utah Department of Human Services. Division of Substance Abuse and Mental Health.

7. Kaiser Family Foundation estimates based on Johns Hopkins University's COVID-19 Dashboard by the Center for Systems Science and Engineering (CSSE) and 2019 Population data from U.S. Census Bureau.

8. Kaiser Family Foundation estimates based on the Census Bureau's American Community Survey 2019 1-Year Estimates.

9. Hawley, J. (2020, December). 2020 Health Insurance Market Report, State of Utah Insurance Department.

10. 2017–2019 average. Age-adjusted for population age 18 and older. Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), Utah Department of Health.

Other groups with uninsured rates above the state average include Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islanders (23.5%), Black or African American (20.0%), and American Indian or Alaska Natives (16.3%). Figure 21.9 shows similar trends among Utah's uninsured children.

Rates of infant mortality are also higher among Utah's minority populations. For example, the infant mortality rate for Blacks is nearly double the rate for Whites (8.9 vs. 4.8 infant deaths under one year of age per 1,000 live births).¹¹ Asians and Pacific Islanders also have relatively high infant mortality rates (8.2 and 7.6).

These differences in health outcomes exist over a population's lifetime as well. Using life expectancy as a measure of a population's overall health and well-being illustrates the disparities that exist among Utah's minority populations. Data show more than a 10-year difference in life expectancy between Utah's minority populations with the longest life expectancy (Asians) and the shortest life expectancy (Pacific Islanders).¹²

Mental health is one area where some minority groups have relatively low rates; 16.4% of Utah's Hispanic population experienced depression compared with 24.1% of Utah's non-Hispanic population in 2019.¹³ That said, there is growing concern about the short- and long-term impacts of COVID-19 on mental health. Some data suggest that the share of U.S. adults experiencing anxiety disorder symptoms has quadrupled during the pandemic, increasing from roughly 8% in 2019 to over 30% in 2020.¹⁴ Utah mirrors this national trend. As of November 23, 2020, 38.0% of Utahns reported having anxiety disorder symptoms.

2021 OUTLOOK

COVID-19 dominated Utah's health care focus and public health efforts in 2020. Attention to this issue will continue into 2021 as the state prepares for and refines its vaccine distribution plans. These plans will likely change, however, as more vaccines become available, more people are vaccinated, outcomes from vaccinations become known, and the timelines for large-scale distribution become clearer.¹⁵

2021 will also be a time to proactively address many of the direct and indirect health issues that emerged from the pandemic. This includes a focus on preventive and primary care that many people delayed in 2020 (e.g., dental care, immunizations, cancer screenings, etc.). This pent-up need for care may have resulted in some missed early diagnoses, leading to health conditions that are harder to treat or manage, or lead to premature death. The long-term effects of COVID-19 are also still mostly unknown, but there is concern that many individuals could experience lasting complications.

The state must also attend to increased mental and behavioral health needs among Utah's adults and children. Additional resources may be necessary to address the increase in anxiety and other behavioral health needs that emerged or were exacerbated during COVID-19. Addressing ongoing COVID-19 health issues as well as a pent-up demand for care could place increased burdens on Utah's already strained physical, mental, and behavioral health systems.

2021 will also be a time for Utah to address the racial/ ethnic, income, and regional disparities in health and health care that existed before the pandemic but were elevated due to COVID-19. Addressing health care access and affordability will be vital to ensuring people can receive necessary care for ongoing COVID-19 and other health issues. This could include transitioning to value-based care and other solutions that lower health care costs while increasing access and maintaining quality of care.

11. 2016–2018 average. Utah Death Certificate Database & Utah Birth Certificate Database, Office of Vital Records and Statistics, Utah Department of Health.

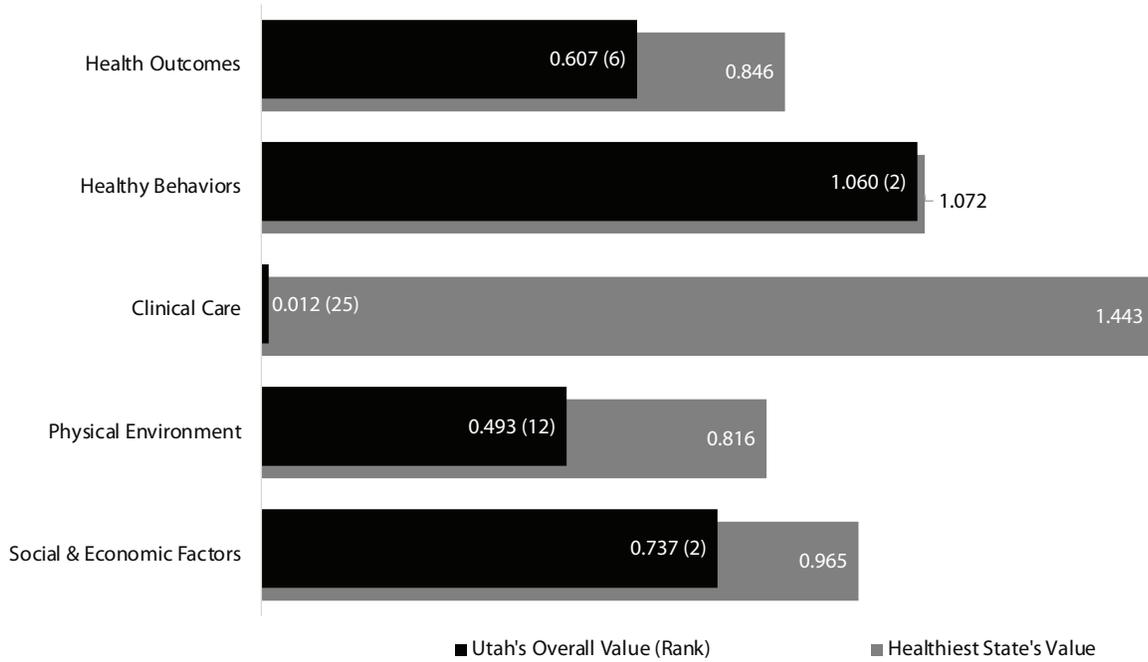
12. 2014–2018 average. Center for Health Data and Informatics, Utah Department of Health.

13. Utah Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Office of Public Health Assessment, Utah Department of Health.

14. U.S. Census Bureau, Household Pulse Survey, 2020; National Center for Health Statistics, National Health Interview Survey, 2019.

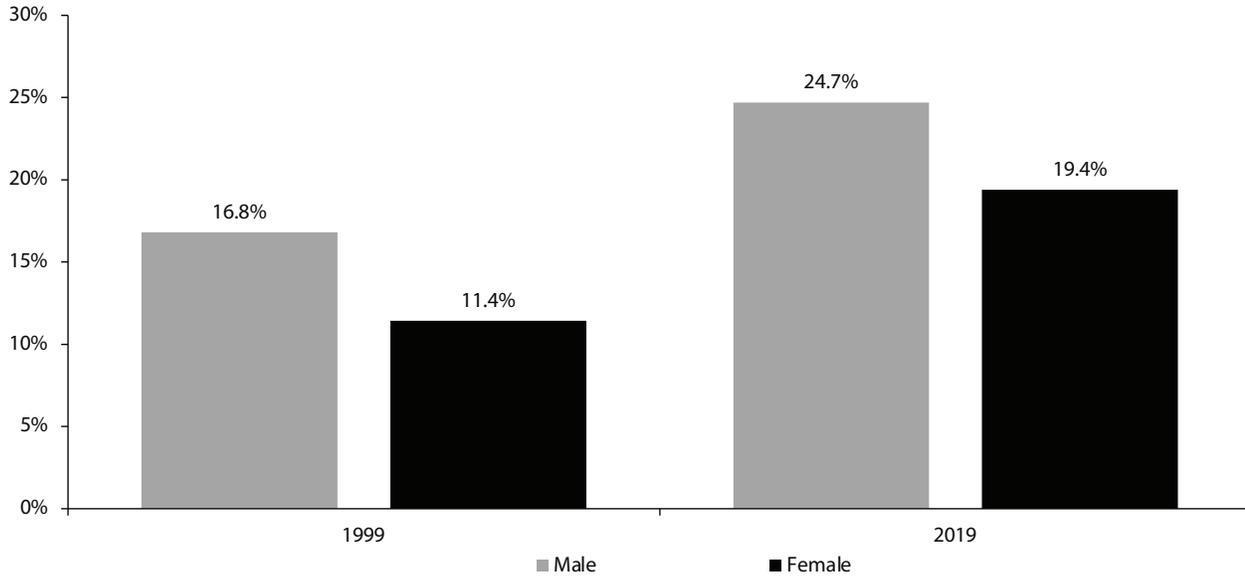
15. For more information see COVID-19 Vaccine Information at <https://coronavirus.utah.gov/vaccine/>

Figure 21.1: Utah's Scores on America's Health Rankings Categories, 2020



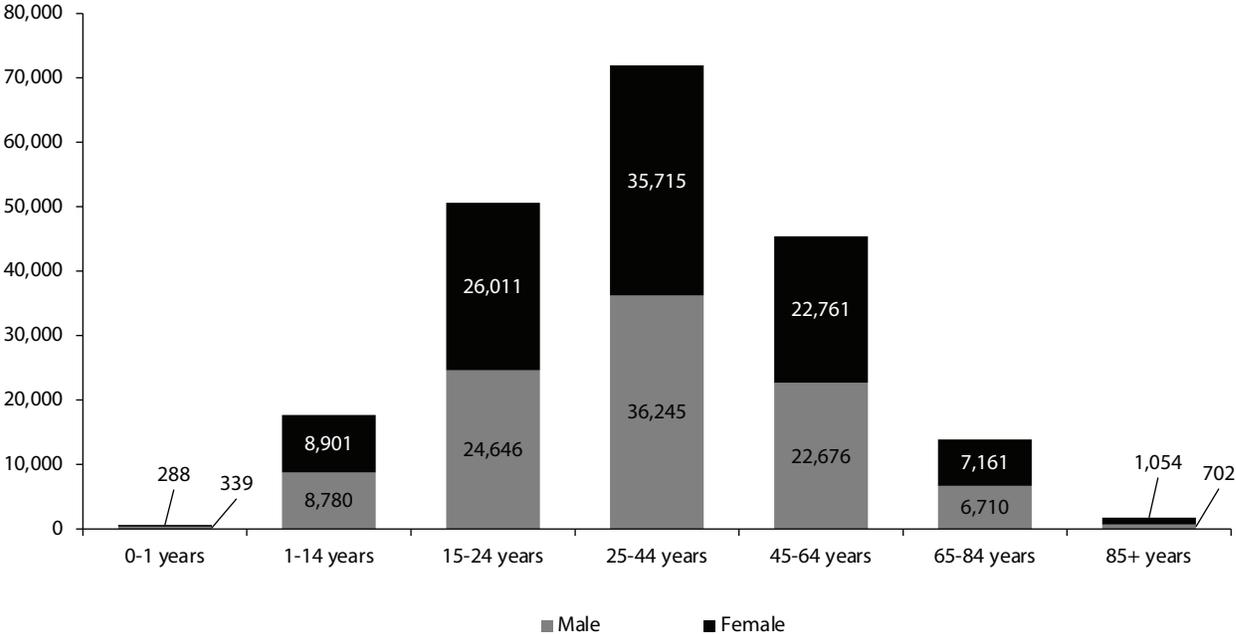
Note: A state's overall score is calculated by adding the products of the score for each ranked measure multiplied by its assigned weight.
 Source: America's Health Rankings Annual Report, 2020 Edition. ©2020 United Health Foundation. All Rights Reserved.

Figure 21.2: Share of Utah Students Grades 9–12 Who Are Overweight or Obese, 1999 vs. 2019



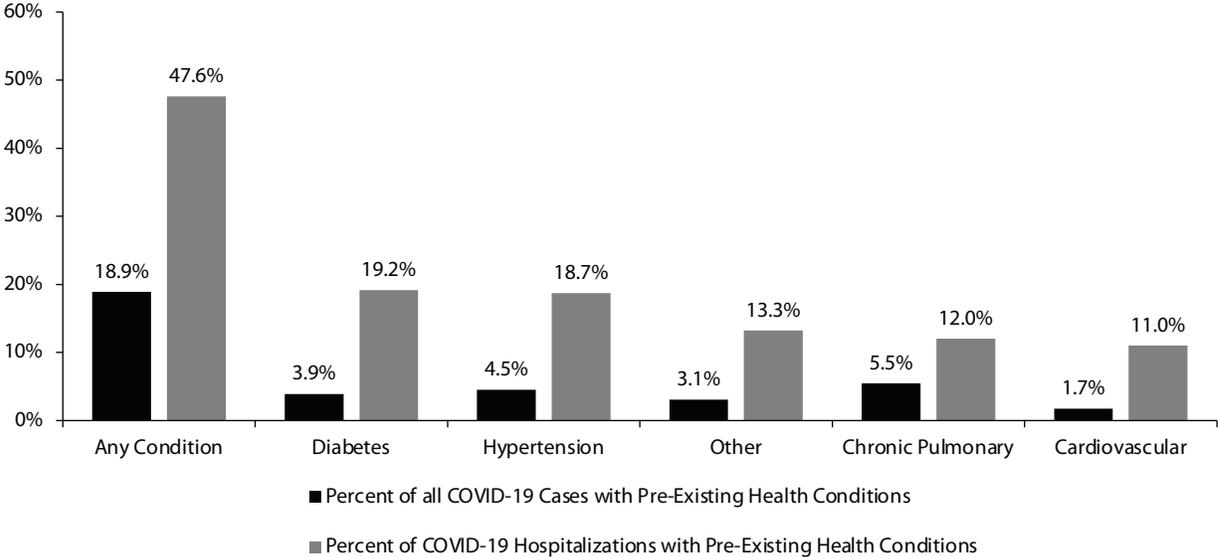
Note: Overweight or Obese is defined as at or above the 85th percentile for Body Mass Index. Data are self-reported. Comparisons of annual rates must be interpreted cautiously as methods used to collect data may vary from year to year.
 Source: Utah Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, Utah State Office of Education.

Figure 21.3: Utah COVID-19 Cases by Age and Gender, December 1, 2020



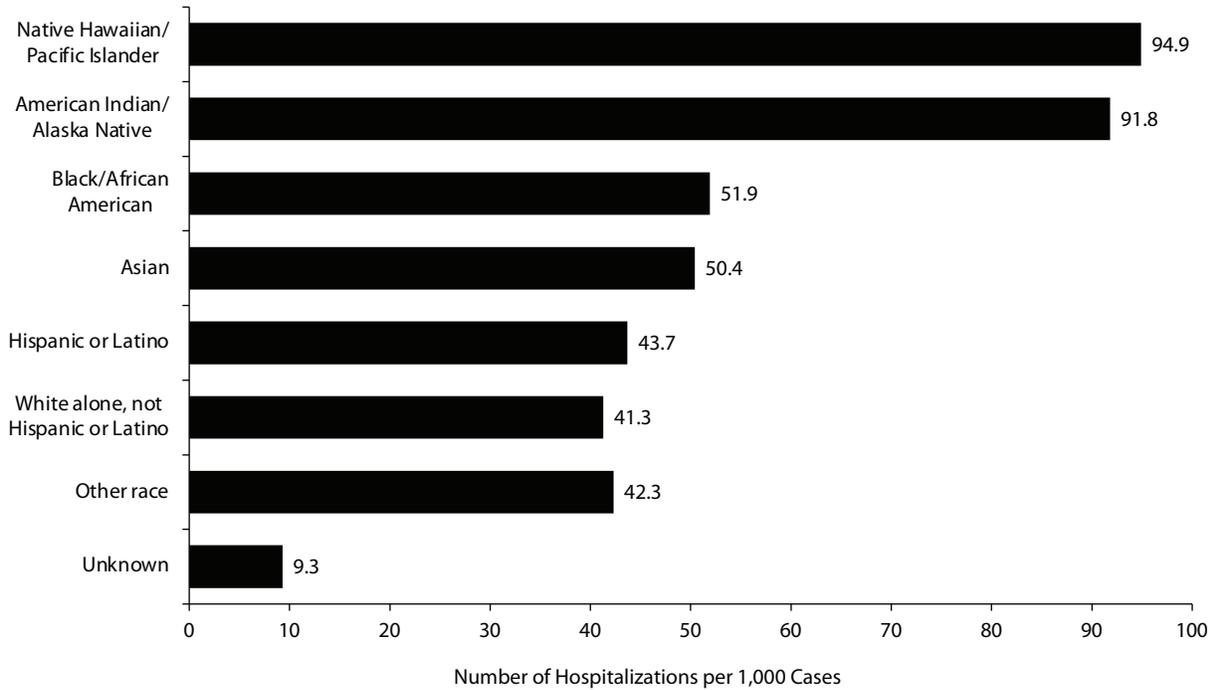
Source: Utah Department of Health COVID-19 Surveillance.

Figure 21.4: Share of Hospitalized COVID-19 Cases in Utah with Pre-Existing Health Conditions Compared with Percent of all Utah Cases, December 1, 2020



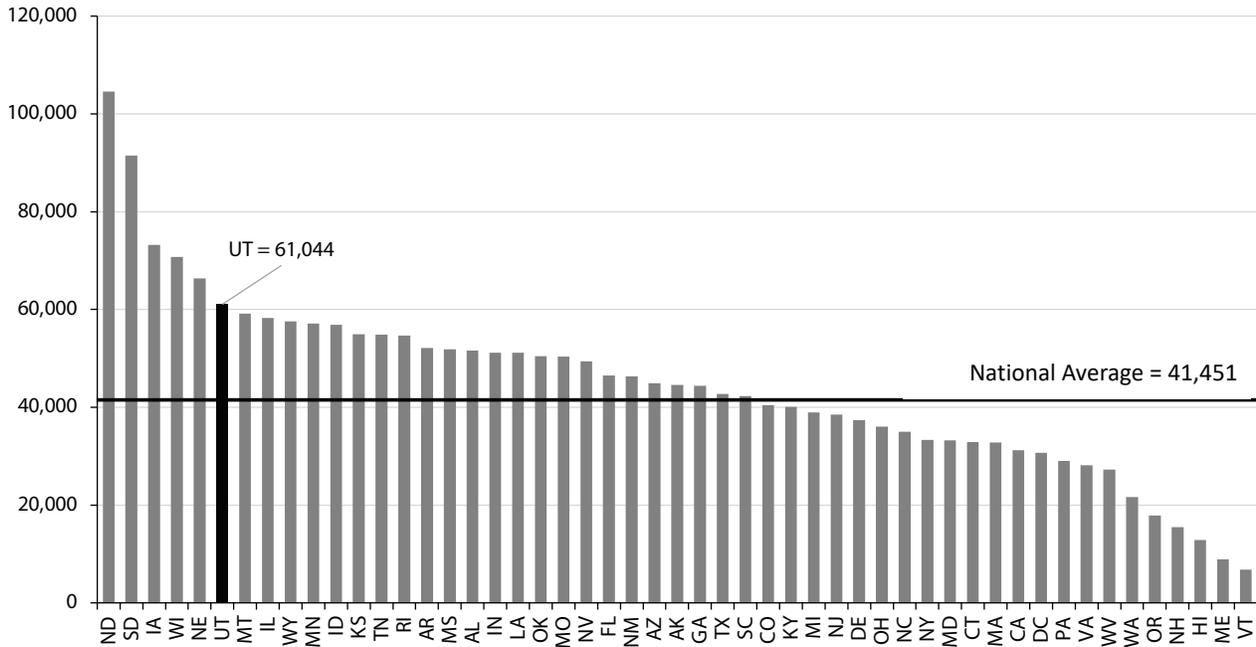
Note: Graph shows the top five most common pre-existing health conditions among individuals hospitalized for COVID-19 (besides "Any Condition").
 Source: Utah Department of Health COVID-19 Surveillance.

Figure 21.5: Utah COVID-19 Hospitalization Rate Per 1,000 Cases by Race and Ethnicity, December 1, 2020



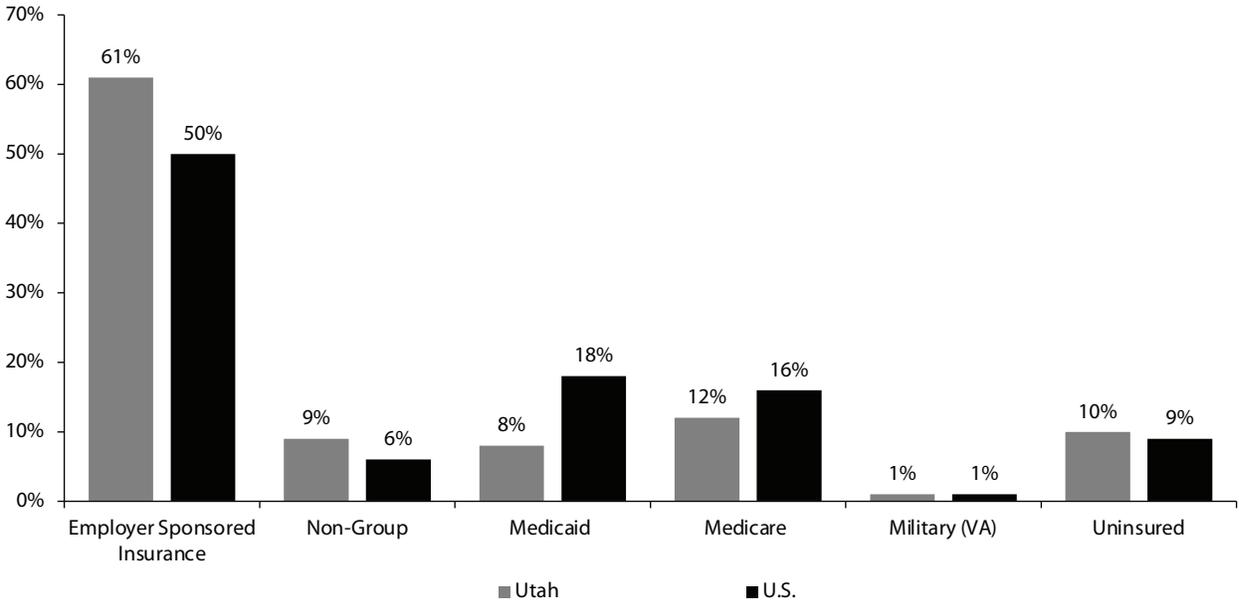
Note: Utah's statewide average hospitalization rate as of December 1, 2020 is 41.7 per 1,000 cases.
 Source: Utah Department of Health COVID-19 Surveillance.

Figure 21.6: COVID-19 Cases per 1,000,000 Population by State, December 1, 2020



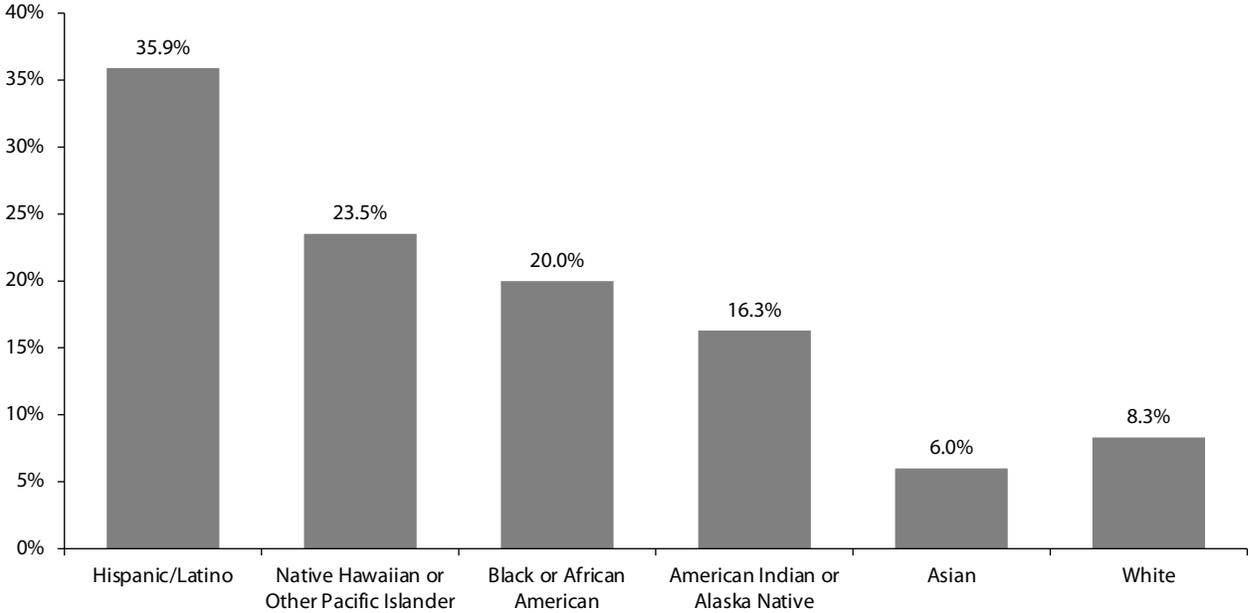
Source: Kaiser Family Foundation estimates based on Johns Hopkins University's COVID-19 Dashboard by the Center for Systems Science and Engineering (CSSE) and 2019 Population data from U.S. Census Bureau.

Figure 21.7: Share of Utah's Population with Health Insurance by Coverage Type, 2019



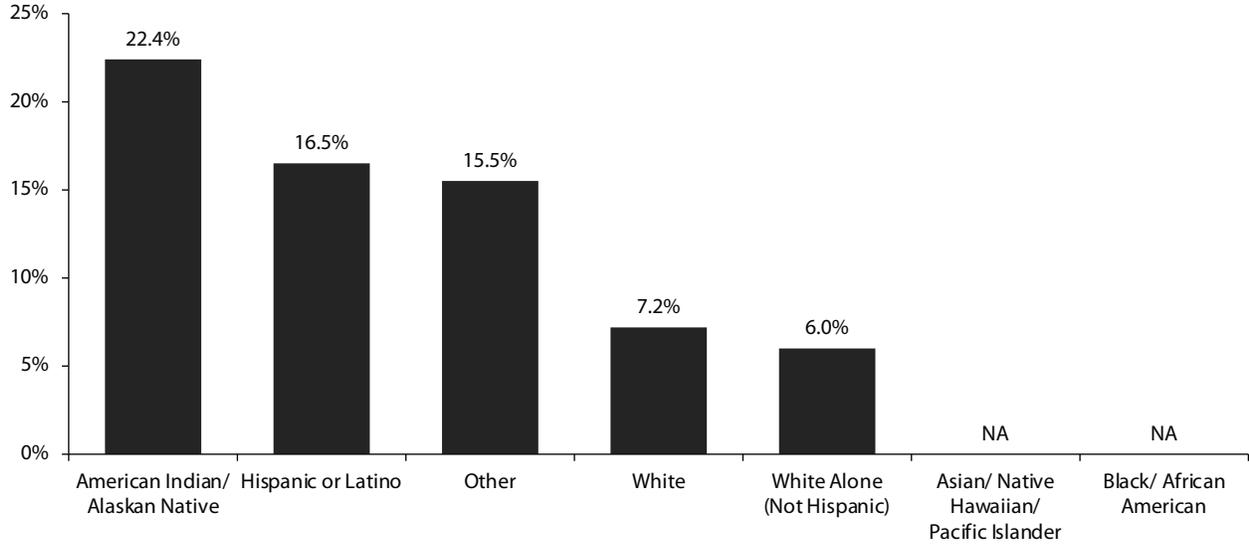
Note: Data may not sum to totals due to rounding. Data may differ from estimates in Tables 21.2 and 21.3 due to different data sources. Source: Kaiser Family Foundation estimates based on the Census Bureau's American Community Survey 2019 1-Year Estimates.

Figure 21.8: Utah Uninsured Rates Age 18 or Older by Race and Ethnicity, 2017–2019 Average



Note: Age-adjusted. Adults age 18 and older. Source: Utah Department of Health Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS).

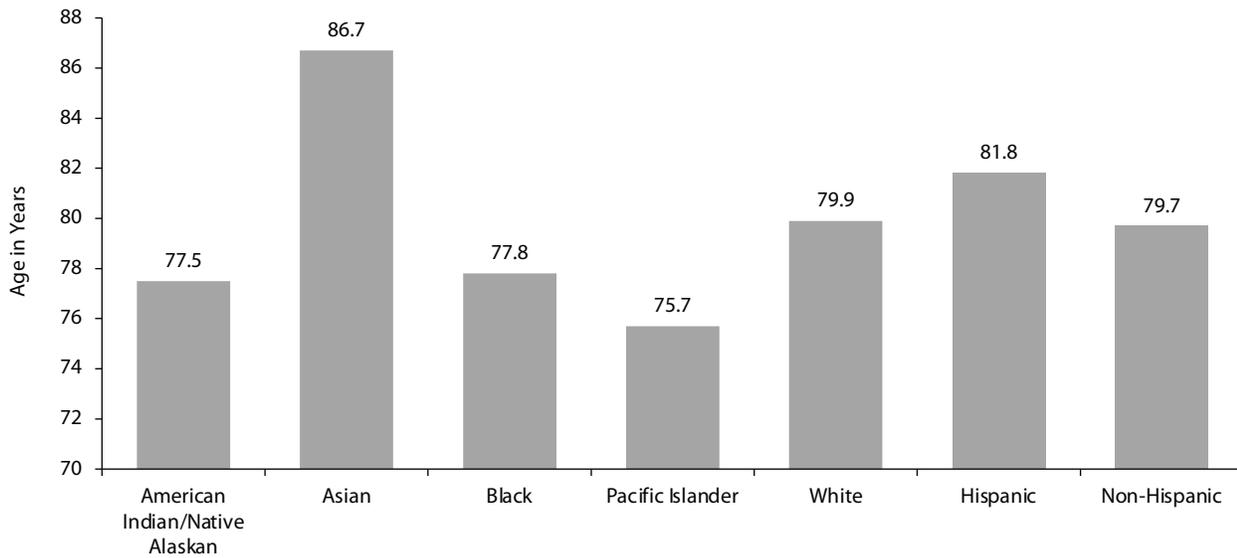
Figure 21.9: Utah Uninsured Rates Among Children by Race and Ethnicity, 2019



Note: State average is 8.3%

Source: Source: Georgetown University Center for Children and Families analysis of the U.S. Census 2019 American Community Survey (ACS) data using 1-year estimates from Data.Census.Gov (C27001A-I).

Figure 21.10: Utah Life Expectancy by Race and Ethnicity, 2014–2018 Average



Note: Life expectancy can be used to gauge the overall health of a community. Life expectancy at birth by race and ethnicity was calculated using death counts over a span of five years (2014–2018). Life expectancy for the state as a whole is 79.8 years and the national average is 78.6.

Source: Utah Death Certificate Database, Office of Vital Records and Statistics, Utah Department of Health. National Center for Health Statistics.

Table 21.1: Prevalence of Common Diseases Among Utah Adults Age 18 Years and Older, 2011–2019

| Year | Arthritis (Percent) | | Asthma (Percent) | | Skin Cancer (Percent) | | Cancer (all others besides skin cancer) (Percent) | | Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) (Percent) | | Diabetes (Percent) | | Depression (Percent) | | Heart Disease (Percent) | | High Blood Pressure (Percent) | | General Health Status (Percent) | | Poor Oral Health (Percent) | |
|------|---------------------|--------|------------------|--------|-----------------------|--------|---------------------------------------------------|--------|--------------------------------------------------------|--------|--------------------|--------|----------------------|--------|-------------------------|--------|-------------------------------|--------|---------------------------------|--------|----------------------------|--------|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| 2011 | 18.8% | 25.0% | 6.9% | 10.5% | 7.9% | 7.1% | 5.4% | 6.4% | 4.0% | 4.6% | 8.2% | 6.9% | 15.3% | 28.6% | 8.9% | 5.6% | 28.6% | 22.0% | 85% | 86.5% | NA | NA |
| 2012 | 18.6% | 25.2% | 6.7% | 11.2% | 7.4% | 6.6% | 4.8% | 6.3% | 3.4% | 4.8% | 8.7% | 7.5% | 15.0% | 26.6% | 7.7% | 5.4% | 27.1% | 22.7% | 86.9% | 85.7% | 34.1% | 33.6% |
| 2013 | 18.1% | 24.3% | 7.2% | 10.9% | 8.0% | 7.2% | 5.2% | 7.1% | 3.7% | 4.7% | 8.5% | 7.2% | 15.5% | 28.0% | 8.1% | 5.3% | 29.6% | 22.6% | 88% | 85.7% | NA | NA |
| 2014 | 18.4% | 25.0% | 6.9% | 10.4% | 7.9% | 6.7% | 5.0% | 6.9% | 3.4% | 4.2% | 8.5% | 7.2% | 14.7% | 26.8% | 8.0% | 5.1% | 28.1% | 22.0% | 88.1% | 86.5% | 32.8% | 33.6% |
| 2015 | 18.4% | 23.7% | 6.5% | 11.4% | 8.5% | 6.8% | 5.5% | 6.8% | 3.5% | 4.1% | 8.4% | 7.0% | 14.4% | 27.1% | 7.4% | 4.9% | 28.8% | 21.4% | 87% | 87.1% | NA | NA |
| 2016 | 18.4% | 23.9% | 6.4% | 10.2% | 8.5% | 7.2% | 5.1% | 6.8% | 4.0% | 4.1% | 8.7% | 7.0% | 14.8% | 28.3% | 7.4% | 4.5% | NA | NA | 88.1% | 87.4% | 34.3% | 33.9% |
| 2017 | 17.6% | 23.1% | 6.3% | 11.4% | 8.3% | 7.1% | 4.7% | 7.4% | 4.1% | 4.0% | 8.1% | 6.9% | 16.1% | 29.0% | 7.7% | 5.4% | 29.7% | 21.7% | 86.3% | 85.9% | NA | NA |
| 2018 | 19.8% | 25.9% | 7.5% | 11.1% | 9.8% | 6.5% | 5.6% | 7.5% | 4.5% | 4.3% | 9.6% | 8.0% | 17.3% | 31.3% | 7.9% | 4.8% | NA | NA | 85.1% | 85.0% | 33.2% | 32.0% |
| 2019 | 21.8% | 26.7% | 7.7% | 12.0% | 9.2% | 7.3% | 4.6% | 6.7% | 4.2% | 4.3% | 9.1% | 7.8% | 16.5% | 29.3% | 7.1% | 4.8% | 31.9% | 22.2% | 85.5% | 85.0% | NA | NA |

Note: Age-adjusted data. Heart Disease includes angina or coronary heart disease, a heart attack or myocardial infarction, and stroke.

General Health Status is responding that, in general, your health is excellent, very good, or good.

Poor Oral Health is percent of adults that have had any permanent teeth extracted (crude prevalence).

Source: Utah Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Office of Public Health Assessment, Utah Department of Health.

Table 21.2: Utah's Uninsured Rate by County, Percent, 2006–2018

| Year | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 |
|------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Beaver | 23.6% | 22.6% | 21.6% | 19.5% | 20.7% | 20.8% | 18.7% | 18.9% | 15.9% | 14.6% | 12.0% | 12.5% | 12.4% |
| Box Elder | 14.0% | 13.3% | 14.1% | 14.7% | 15.0% | 14.3% | 13.7% | 12.7% | 11.6% | 9.1% | 8.4% | 8.8% | 8.8% |
| Cache | 19.8% | 18.0% | 15.9% | 14.8% | 15.9% | 15.8% | 15.1% | 14.5% | 12.6% | 9.5% | 9.3% | 10.1% | 9.8% |
| Carbon | 12.1% | 11.6% | 13.9% | 13.3% | 13.9% | 14.4% | 14.4% | 12.6% | 14.0% | 10.9% | 9.4% | 10.3% | 9.2% |
| Daggett | 24.1% | 23.5% | 24.5% | 19.4% | 18.0% | 18.7% | 15.9% | 17.0% | 12.8% | 11.2% | 9.7% | 8.8% | 8.5% |
| Davis | 11.9% | 10.5% | 11.8% | 11.5% | 11.5% | 12.0% | 10.3% | 10.8% | 9.6% | 8.4% | 6.7% | 7.0% | 6.9% |
| Duchesne | 17.0% | 16.6% | 20.6% | 18.2% | 18.7% | 19.3% | 17.1% | 16.4% | 17.4% | 17.1% | 13.7% | 15.5% | 15.4% |
| Emery | 16.3% | 15.5% | 16.2% | 14.8% | 15.7% | 15.4% | 14.6% | 14.4% | 13.7% | 10.9% | 8.7% | 9.1% | 8.7% |
| Garfield | 20.0% | 20.0% | 19.6% | 17.3% | 18.8% | 18.1% | 18.1% | 20.5% | 16.9% | 15.2% | 14.7% | 16.3% | 14.3% |
| Grand | 19.9% | 20.5% | 25.3% | 22.0% | 23.2% | 23.6% | 21.6% | 22.1% | 18.1% | 16.2% | 13.9% | 13.2% | 12.9% |
| Iron | 19.7% | 19.1% | 19.5% | 18.5% | 22.8% | 22.3% | 18.3% | 19.8% | 18.2% | 16.2% | 11.9% | 13.7% | 12.1% |
| Juab | 13.5% | 13.7% | 19.3% | 15.7% | 17.0% | 16.1% | 14.5% | 14.6% | 15.0% | 12.7% | 10.2% | 10.6% | 10.5% |
| Kane | 18.6% | 17.7% | 19.7% | 20.1% | 17.7% | 16.8% | 18.0% | 15.6% | 14.2% | 10.1% | 8.6% | 9.6% | 9.8% |
| Millard | 21.6% | 17.8% | 17.2% | 20.3% | 23.6% | 21.8% | 20.3% | 20.0% | 18.8% | 17.5% | 13.1% | 14.9% | 14.1% |
| Morgan | 18.3% | 16.9% | 15.4% | 13.1% | 12.7% | 12.0% | 11.3% | 10.0% | 8.8% | 8.2% | 6.5% | 7.2% | 6.9% |
| Piute | 26.9% | 19.5% | 22.2% | 22.5% | 25.0% | 22.9% | 22.1% | 25.2% | 22.4% | 16.0% | 12.8% | 12.4% | 14.6% |
| Rich | 25.5% | 26.2% | 22.4% | 20.1% | 20.8% | 18.1% | 15.9% | 18.4% | 14.8% | 12.5% | 10.2% | 11.8% | 10.1% |
| Salt Lake | 16.6% | 16.9% | 16.6% | 17.0% | 17.9% | 17.2% | 16.9% | 16.7% | 14.8% | 12.2% | 10.9% | 11.0% | 11.8% |
| San Juan | 17.5% | 18.1% | 26.1% | 23.7% | 22.5% | 23.4% | 22.9% | 20.8% | 20.2% | 19.9% | 17.1% | 17.0% | 16.2% |
| Sanpete | 20.7% | 19.6% | 19.4% | 19.2% | 23.0% | 20.6% | 19.5% | 19.8% | 18.6% | 13.6% | 12.7% | 12.7% | 13.4% |
| Sevier | 15.0% | 15.1% | 17.3% | 15.6% | 17.0% | 18.4% | 17.6% | 15.5% | 16.5% | 13.4% | 10.6% | 12.7% | 11.1% |
| Summit | 21.1% | 18.0% | 13.6% | 14.6% | 16.0% | 14.8% | 14.9% | 14.5% | 13.7% | 10.9% | 9.5% | 9.6% | 9.2% |
| Tooele | 14.0% | 13.6% | 15.5% | 14.3% | 13.4% | 14.2% | 12.5% | 12.4% | 11.8% | 9.2% | 8.1% | 8.4% | 10.1% |
| Uintah | 19.6% | 19.8% | 21.0% | 21.0% | 20.4% | 20.7% | 18.1% | 16.6% | 16.5% | 15.7% | 12.9% | 15.7% | 14.8% |
| Utah | 18.0% | 15.1% | 16.0% | 14.1% | 15.1% | 16.0% | 14.4% | 13.7% | 12.1% | 10.5% | 7.9% | 8.1% | 8.8% |
| Wasatch | 19.5% | 18.6% | 18.5% | 18.9% | 21.4% | 20.8% | 18.9% | 19.2% | 17.7% | 15.7% | 12.4% | 11.9% | 11.2% |
| Washington | 21.2% | 17.9% | 20.7% | 19.7% | 20.7% | 21.25 | 20.3% | 19.4% | 19.6% | 16.9% | 11.6% | 13.9% | 13.5% |
| Wayne | 22.6% | 20.6% | 19.3% | 16.9% | 22.2% | 24.2% | 22.5% | 20.7% | 16.8% | 16.2% | 13.6% | 15.2% | 13.8% |
| Weber | 15.2% | 14.8% | 16.65 | 18.1% | 17.7% | 17.0% | 16.9% | 15.3% | 14.0% | 11.6% | 9.6% | 10.1% | 10.2% |
| Utah | 16.7% | 15.7% | 16.3% | 15.9% | 16.7% | 16.6% | 15.7% | 15.3% | 13.8% | 11.6% | 9.7% | 10.0% | 10.4% |
| U.S. | 17.1% | 16.6% | 16.6% | 17.3% | 17.7% | 17.3% | 17.0% | 16.8% | 13.5% | 10.9% | 10.0% | 10.2% | 10.4% |

Note: Uninsured rate is for those age 65 and younger.

Data may differ from estimates in Figure 21.7 and Table 21.3 due to different data sources.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau Small Area Health Insurance Estimates.

Table 21.3: Percent of Utah's Population with Health Insurance by Coverage Type, 2007–2019

| Year | Employer-Sponsored Self-Funded Plans | | | Commercial Health Insurance | | Government-Sponsored Health Plans | | | | | Uninsured |
|------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------|-----------------------------------|----------|------|------|----------|-----------|
| | Public Employees Health Plan (PEHP) | Federal Employee Health Benefit Plan (FEHBP) | Other Self-Funded Health Plans | Group | Individual | Medicare | Medicaid | CHIP | PCN | HIP Utah | |
| 2007 | 5.9% | 3.4% | 30.7% | 27.1% | 5.3% | 9.4% | 5.9% | 0.9% | 0.7% | 0.1% | 10.6% |
| 2008 | 5.8% | 3.5% | 30.4% | 26.5% | 5.4% | 9.6% | 6.0% | 1.3% | 0.7% | 0.1% | 10.7% |
| 2009 | 5.8% | 3.5% | 30.8% | 24.5% | 5.1% | 9.7% | 7.0% | 1.5% | 0.9% | 0.1% | 11.2% |
| 2010 | 4.7% | 3.6% | 26.2% | 24.9% | 5.0% | 10.1% | 8.0% | 1.5% | 0.5% | 0.1% | 15.3% |
| 2011 | 4.6% | 3.8% | 27.9% | 23.6% | 5.6% | 10.3% | 8.7% | 1.3% | 0.6% | 0.1% | 13.4% |
| 2012 | 4.5% | 3.4% | 29.5% | 22.2% | 5.5% | 10.7% | 9.0% | 1.3% | 0.6% | 0.1% | 13.2% |
| 2013 | 4.3% | 3.3% | 31.4% | 21.9% | 5.4% | 10.9% | 9.3% | 1.2% | 0.6% | 0.1% | 11.6% |
| 2014 | 4.2% | 3.3% | 32.7% | 20.6% | 7.0% | 11.2% | 9.8% | 0.5% | 0.5% | NA | 10.3% |
| 2015 | 4.3% | 3.4% | 33.7% | 20.0% | 7.6% | 11.4% | 9.9% | 0.6% | 0.4% | NA | 8.8% |
| 2016 | 4.4% | 3.4% | 35.0% | 18.1% | 7.8% | 11.7% | 9.8% | 0.6% | 0.6% | NA | 8.7% |
| 2017 | 4.5% | 3.7% | 35.0% | 17.7% | 6.6% | 12.0% | 9.6% | 0.6% | 0.4% | NA | 9.8% |
| 2018 | 4.7% | 3.4% | 36.2% | 16.3% | 6.5% | 12.6% | 9.6% | 0.6% | 0.4% | NA | 9.5% |
| 2019 | 4.8% | 3.5% | 36.2% | 15.7% | 6.6% | 13.2% | 9.9% | 0.5% | NA | NA | 9.7% |

Note: The employer-sponsored self-funded membership estimate is based on limited data from commercial insurers and employers. It is not a complete count of the self-funded membership in Utah and should be used with caution. Estimates may not total exactly due to rounding and differences in methodology.

PCN (Primary Care Network) is a limited-benefit health plan offered by the Utah Department of Health to adults who are not traditionally eligible for Medicaid.

The PCN program closed on March 31, 2019. Members previously enrolled in PCN were automatically enrolled in Medicaid.

HIP Utah (Utah Comprehensive Health Insurance Pool) was discontinued in 2014 with the Affordable Care Act.

Data may differ from estimates in Figure 21.7 and Table 21.2 due to different data sources.

Source: State of Utah Health Insurance Market Reports.

Table 21.4: Utah's Private Sector Health Care Employment by Facility Type, 2001–2019

| Year | Provider Offices | | | | | Mental Health Provider Offices | | | Miscellaneous Health Practitioner Offices |
|------|------------------|----------|---------------|-------------|--------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| | Physicians | Dentists | Chiropractors | Podiatrists | Optometrists | Mental Health Physicians | Mental Health Practitioners | Specialty Therapists | |
| 2001 | 12,046 | 7,779 | 898 | 209 | 506 | 138 | 358 | 1,578 | 298 |
| 2002 | 12,555 | 8,098 | 1,011 | 228 | 505 | 133 | 374 | 1,722 | 316 |
| 2003 | 13,301 | 8,459 | 1,040 | 242 | 525 | 136 | 369 | 1,775 | 378 |
| 2004 | 13,793 | 8,708 | 1,030 | 257 | 545 | 149 | 406 | 1,864 | 414 |
| 2005 | 14,446 | 8,981 | 1,052 | 256 | 573 | 148 | 434 | 1,976 | 500 |
| 2006 | 16,416 | 9,431 | 1,051 | 273 | 618 | 138 | 446 | 1,985 | 586 |
| 2007 | 17,393 | 9,800 | 1,097 | 287 | 647 | 117 | 449 | 1,989 | 726 |
| 2008 | 18,551 | 10,109 | 1,099 | 284 | 690 | 123 | 482 | 2,084 | 822 |
| 2009 | 19,140 | 10,408 | 1,123 | 292 | 726 | 127 | 523 | 2,157 | 868 |
| 2010 | 19,624 | 10,676 | 1,123 | 299 | 751 | 148 | 541 | 2,308 | 875 |
| 2011 | 19,800 | 10,976 | 1,189 | 286 | 766 | 174 | 571 | 2,503 | 1,052 |
| 2012 | 20,213 | 11,272 | 1,246 | 294 | 804 | 197 | 635 | 2,568 | 971 |
| 2013 | 20,515 | 11,527 | 1,303 | 298 | 868 | 217 | 686 | 2,696 | 985 |
| 2014 | 19,660 | 11,737 | 1,376 | 288 | 915 | 336 | 774 | 2,890 | 1,154 |
| 2015 | 20,123 | 12,116 | 1,397 | 303 | 959 | 360 | 837 | 2,970 | 1,316 |
| 2016 | 20,855 | 12,401 | 1,464 | 310 | 999 | 415 | 922 | 3,061 | 1,558 |
| 2017 | 20,973 | 12,701 | 1,591 | 316 | 1,040 | 442 | 966 | 3,155 | 1,577 |
| 2018 | 21,660 | 13,166 | 1,678 | 329 | 1,090 | 444 | 1,064 | 3,234 | 1,332 |
| 2019 | 21,084 | 13,457 | 1,753 | 346 | 1,144 | 467 | 1,240 | 3,319 | 1,145 |

Avg. Annual % Increase

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | 3.2% | 3.1% | 3.8% | 2.8% | 4.6% | 7.0% | 7.1% | 4.2% | 7.8% |
|--|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|

Note: Mental Health Practitioners: This industry comprises establishments of independent mental health practitioners (except physicians) primarily engaged in (1) the diagnosis and treatment of mental, emotional, and behavioral disorders and/or (2) the diagnosis and treatment of individual or group social dysfunction brought about by such causes as mental illness, alcohol and substance abuse, physical and emotional trauma, or stress. These practitioners operate private or group practices in their own offices (e.g., centers, clinics) or in the facilities of others, such as hospitals or HMO medical centers.

Specialty Therapists: This industry comprises establishments of independent health practitioners primarily engaged in one of the following: (1) providing physical therapy services to patients who have impairments, functional limitations, disabilities, or changes in physical functions and health status resulting from injury, disease or other causes, or who require prevention, wellness or fitness services; (2) planning and administering educational, recreational, and social activities designed to help patients or individuals with disabilities regain physical or mental functioning or adapt to their disabilities; and (3) diagnosing and treating speech, language, or hearing problems. These practitioners operate private or group practices in their own offices (e.g., centers, clinics) or in the facilities of others, such as hospitals or HMO medical centers.

Miscellaneous Health Practitioners: This U.S. industry comprises establishments of independent health practitioners (except physicians; dentists; chiropractors; optometrists; mental health specialists; physical, occupational, and speech therapists; audiologists; and podiatrists). These practitioners operate private or group practices in their own offices (e.g., centers, clinics) or in the facilities of others, such as hospitals or HMO medical centers. Examples include acupuncturists' (except MDs or DOs) offices, hypnotherapists' offices, and dental hygienists' offices

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

Table 21.4 (Continued): Utah's Private Sector Health Care Employment by Facility Type, 2001–2019

| Year | Medical Services | | | | Medical Facilities | | | Hospitals | | | Health and Medical Insurance Carriers |
|------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| | Outpatient Care Centers | Medical and Diagnostic Laboratories | Home Health Care Services | Other Ambulatory Health Care Services | Skilled Nursing Care Facilities | Residential Mental Health Facilities | Assisted Living Facilities | General Medical and Surgical Hospitals | Psychiatric and Substance Use Disorder Hospitals | Other Specialty Hospitals | |
| 2001 | 1,428 | 1,864 | 2,953 | 927 | 8,474 | 3,984 | 2,440 | 22,655 | NA | NA | 2,713 |
| 2002 | 1,619 | 2,039 | 3,239 | 958 | 8,411 | 4,329 | 2,608 | 23,201 | NA | NA | 2,673 |
| 2003 | 1,471 | 2,175 | 3,647 | 908 | 8,482 | 4,586 | 2,804 | 24,156 | 536 | 2,954 | 2,529 |
| 2004 | 1,688 | 2,410 | 3,960 | 861 | 8,689 | 4,853 | 3,113 | 24,693 | 596 | 2,992 | 2,456 |
| 2005 | 1,902 | 2,491 | 4,161 | 916 | 8,825 | 5,143 | 3,286 | 25,400 | NA | NA | 2,443 |
| 2006 | 2,189 | 2,621 | 4,564 | 1,017 | 8,770 | 5,503 | 3,454 | 24,961 | 554 | 3,147 | 2,268 |
| 2007 | 2,315 | 2,800 | 4,693 | 1,093 | 8,870 | 5,950 | 3,583 | 25,808 | 539 | 3,314 | 2,490 |
| 2008 | 2,486 | 3,080 | 5,005 | 1,272 | 9,350 | 6,214 | 3,813 | 26,822 | 526 | 3,538 | 2,501 |
| 2009 | 2,432 | 3,251 | 5,595 | 1,350 | 9,331 | 6,444 | 4,257 | 27,346 | 428 | 3,646 | 2,437 |
| 2010 | 2,546 | 3,515 | 5,804 | 1,248 | 9,412 | 6,291 | 4,457 | 27,910 | 474 | 3,631 | 2,280 |
| 2011 | 2,569 | 3,546 | 6,344 | 1,327 | 9,382 | 6,486 | 4,664 | 28,389 | 668 | 3,569 | 2,359 |
| 2012 | 2,726 | 3,483 | 6,826 | 1,625 | 9,262 | 6,787 | 4,888 | 29,027 | 727 | 3,521 | 2,501 |
| 2013 | 2,789 | 3,543 | 7,339 | 1,832 | 9,194 | 7,016 | 5,264 | 29,528 | 702 | 3,645 | 2,735 |
| 2014 | 3,097 | 3,621 | 7,485 | 2,024 | 9,404 | 7,399 | 5,466 | 29,728 | 697 | 3,800 | 2,839 |
| 2015 | 3,022 | 3,714 | 7,653 | 2,268 | 9,492 | 8,159 | 5,883 | 30,824 | 744 | 3,824 | 2,622 |
| 2016 | 3,157 | 4,080 | 7,947 | 2,329 | 9,428 | 8,388 | 6,351 | 32,218 | 745 | 3,878 | 2,772 |
| 2017 | 3,352 | 4,403 | 8,065 | 2,499 | 9,463 | 8,604 | 6,912 | 33,315 | 771 | 3,972 | 2,633 |
| 2018 | 3,530 | 4,556 | 8,168 | 2,750 | 9,349 | 9,414 | 7,392 | 32,758 | 833 | 3,933 | 2,582 |
| 2019 | 3,759 | 4,886 | 8,408 | 2,659 | 9,161 | 9,600 | 7,802 | 34,476 | 854 | 3,994 | 2,690 |

Avg. Annual % Increase

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|
| | 5.5% | 5.5% | 6.0% | 6.0% | 0.4% | 5.0% | 6.7% | 2.4% | 3.4% | 1.9% | -0.0% |
|--|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|

Note: Other Ambulatory Health Care Services: This U.S. industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in providing ambulatory health care services (except offices of physicians, dentists, and other health practitioners; outpatient care centers; medical and diagnostic laboratories; home health care providers; ambulances; and blood and organ banks). Examples include health screening services (except by offices of health practitioners), physical fitness evaluation services (except by offices of health practitioners), hearing testing services (except by offices of audiologists), and smoking cessation programs.

Other Specialty Hospitals: This industry comprises establishments known and licensed as specialty hospitals primarily engaged in providing diagnostic and medical treatment to inpatients with a specific type of disease or medical condition (except psychiatric or substance abuse). Hospitals providing long-term care for the chronically ill and hospitals providing rehabilitation, restorative, and adjustive services to physically challenged or disabled people are included in this industry. These establishments maintain inpatient beds and provide patients with food services that meet their nutritional requirements. They have an organized staff of physicians and other medical staff to provide patient care services. These hospitals may provide other services, such as outpatient services, diagnostic X-ray services, clinical laboratory services, operating room services, physical therapy services, educational and vocational services, and psychological and social work services.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

2020 OVERVIEW

New Economic Regions

In 2020, the Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute published a report with updated economic regions for the state¹, based on a county-level analysis of commuting patterns, where Utahns travel to receive healthcare, and industry similarity (among other considerations). This set of regions is shown in Table 22.1 and Figure 22.1, along with two others: the Utah Association of Governments (AOGs) and a set of regions proposed in 1966 (Proposed 1966) that served as their forerunner.

Although the Gardner 2020 regions were created to facilitate modeling and reporting of Utah's long-term demographic and economic projections, we believe they could be useful more broadly. This chapter summarizes our approach and results.

Overview

In general, a region is a set of areas that are connected or related to each other in ways that are important for understanding, discussing, or acting on some particular issue. Areas within the same region will tend to be more strongly related than areas in different regions, but there may be as many "ways that are important" as there are issues.

The regions that make up Gardner 2020 are based, in large part, on the idea of grouping Utah's counties together in such a way as to minimize commuting between counties in different groups. Such groups are sometimes called "commuter sheds" or "local labor markets." Commuting connections are important because they indicate that a portion of the income earned by residents of one county depend on jobs located in another county. Our focus on delineating local labor markets addresses analytical and reporting needs for work at the Policy Institute.

Another type of connection exists among counties that are specialized in the same sorts of industries, such as the tourism-oriented counties in the southern part of the state. Their similar industry composition may mean they experience certain kinds of economic shocks similarly.

The geographical pattern of consumption links the income earned by one county to the income and jobs of another. We glimpse this through data on healthcare travel, showing the number of trips made by residents of one county to receive healthcare in another county.

Comparisons with Existing Regions

In terms of boundaries, there is a great deal of common ground between the older delineations and ours. This is particularly interesting given that the other delineations are 50 years old. In areas where there are differences, these differences generally contribute to improved performance as economic regions.

Compared with AOGs and Proposed 1966, Gardner 2020 unites northern Utah into a single region—Greater Salt Lake. In AOGs and Proposed 1966, Box Elder, Cache, and Rich are together in the same region, but not the same region as Salt Lake.

Beaver, Garfield, Iron, Kane, and Washington counties constitute a single region in all three delineations. This region is called "Southwest" in Gardner 2020, "Southwestern" in Proposed 1966, and "Five County" in AOGs. Other counties that are part of the same region in all three delineations include Carbon and Emery; Daggett, Duchesne, and Uintah; Grand and San Juan; Summit, Utah, and Wasatch; Millard, Piute, Sanpete, Sevier, and Wayne; Salt Lake and Tooele; and Morgan and Davis.

1. The full report is available on the Policy Institute's website: <https://gardner.utah.edu/wp-content/uploads/EconRegions-Nov2020.pdf>.

Commuting to Work

We delineate local labor markets by gathering together counties with strong commuting connections. The algorithm we use to accomplish this is called hierarchical agglomerative clustering and has been used in numerous studies with objectives similar to ours. The full report provides further details. We carry out this algorithm using data from the 2011–2015 American Community Survey, which provides estimates of the number of commutes between each pair of counties in the U.S.²

Summary measures of how successfully Gardner 2020 encloses local labor markets are shown in Table 22.2. There are two senses in which a region can be enclosed with respect to commuting. First, a large share of those working in the region are residents of the region. This is called the inflow percent. Second, a large share of the working residents of a region work in the region. This is called the outflow percent. In a good delineation, the minimum and average inflow percent should be large within regions, and the maximum and average should be small between regions. Likewise, for the outflow percent. Note that the “within” of the inflow percent refers to the percent of a region’s workers who live in that region, while the “between” refers to the percentage of a region’s workers who live in a different region. Similarly, the “within” of the outflow percent refers to the percent of a region’s employed residents who commute to work within that same region, while the “between” refers to the percentage of a region’s employed residents who commute to work in a different region. On the measures presented in Table 22.2, Gardner 2020 performs better than Proposed 1966 and AOGs across the board.

Table 22.3 shows outflow commuting patterns between Gardner 2020 regions. For all but two counties, at least 90% of commuting is contained within the county’s region.

Health Care

We created regions that enclose health care visits using the same method we used for commuting.³ In the early 1990s this method was used by the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) to create such regions (called “health service areas”) for the U.S.⁴ The NCHS regions are based on outpatient visits and only for those using Medicare. We follow the NCHS approach by considering trips only for outpatient services but, unlike NCHS, include visits from all types of payees, not just Medicare.

Tables 22.4 and 22.5 are analogous to Tables 22.2 and 22.3, referring to health care trips rather than commuting. These tables show that Gardner 2020 regions also make for reasonably good health service areas. In fact, as health service areas, Gardner 2020 is competitive with the delineation we created specifically to enclose health care visits.

Industry Similarity

Compared with commuting, and to a lesser extent health care travel, there is less of a tendency for counties that are close in geographical space to be close in terms of industry similarity. Unlike the cases of commuting and health care, hierarchical clustering does not yield regions consisting of contiguous counties without adding a penalty for the distance between counties. We instead use an approach that guarantees the contiguity constraint is satisfied.

In general, while Gardner 2020 regions perform slightly better on industry similarity than AOGs and Proposed 1966, they do not bring together counties with similar industry compositions with the same success as they enclose commuting and health care travel.

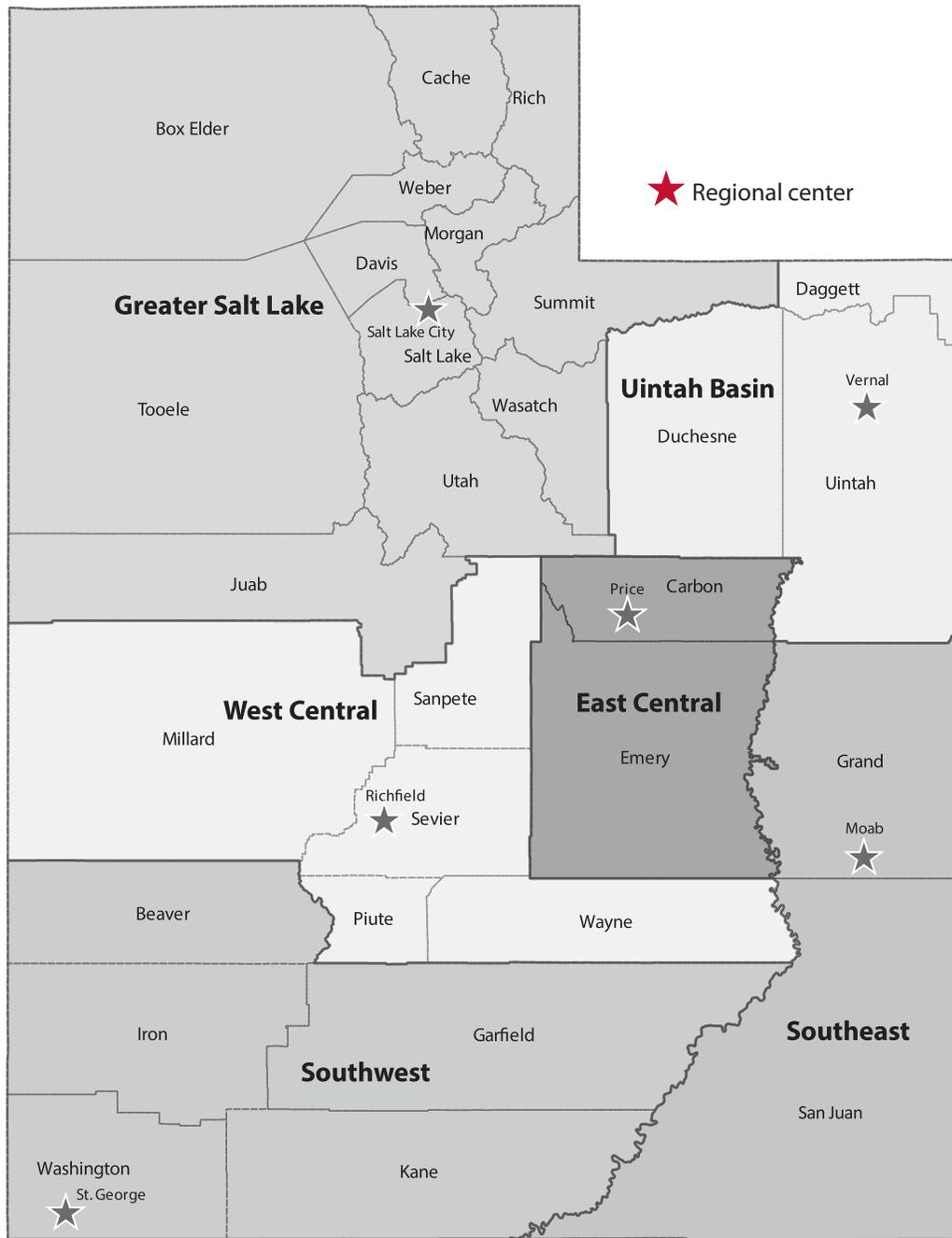
Decision-makers can use these economic regions to inform public and private investment, planning, and policy decisions.

2. American Community Survey, 2011–2015, U.S. Census Bureau.

3. Data for this analysis was provided by the Utah Office of Health Care Statistics.

4. See: Makuc, D. M., Haglund, B. J. A., Ingram, D. D., Kleinman, J. C., & Feldman, J. J. (1991). Health Service Areas for the United States. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service, Centers for Disease Control, National Center for Health Statistics.

Figure 22.1: Utah's Economic Regions



Source: Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute

Table 22.1: Utah Regional Delineations

| Deliniation | Region | Counties |
|--------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Gardner 2020 | East Central | Carbon and Emery |
| | Greater Salt Lake | Box Elder, Cache, Davis, Juab, Morgan, Rich, Salt Lake, Summit, Tooele, Utah, Wasatch, and Weber |
| | Southeast | Grand and San Juan |
| | Southwest | Beaver, Garfield, Iron, Kane, and Washington |
| | Uintah Basin | Daggett, Duchesne, and Uintah |
| | West Central | Millard, Piute, Sanpete, Sevier, and Wayne |
| Proposed 1966 | Eastern | Carbon, Daggett, Duchesne, Emery, Grand, San Juan, and Uintah |
| | North Central | Salt Lake, Summit, Tooele, Utah, and Wasatch |
| | North | Box Elder, Cache, Davis, Morgan, Rich, and Weber |
| | South Central | Juab, Millard, Piute, Sanpete, Sevier, and Wayne |
| | Southwestern | Beaver, Garfield, Iron, Kane, and Washington |
| AOGs | Bear River | Box Elder, Cache, and Rich |
| | Five County | Beaver, Garfield, Iron, Kane, and Washington |
| | Mountainland | Summit, Utah, and Wasatch |
| | Six County | Juab, Millard, Piute, Sanpete, Sevier, and Wayne |
| | Southeast Utah | Carbon, Emery, Grand, and San Juan |
| | Uintah Basin | Daggett, Duchesne, and Uintah |
| | Wasatch Front Regional Council | Davis, Morgan, Salt Lake, Tooele, and Weber |

Source: Kem C Gardner Policy Institute.

Table 22.2: Commuting Containment

| Delineation | Inflow Percent | | | | Outflow Percent | | | |
|---------------|----------------|---------|---------|---------|-----------------|---------|---------|---------|
| | Within | | Between | | Within | | Between | |
| | Min | Average | Max | Average | Min | Average | Max | Average |
| Proposed 1966 | 92.4% | 95.4% | 7.1% | 1.1% | 81.5% | 93.0% | 18.4% | 1.8% |
| AOGs | 90.2% | 95.0% | 8.8% | 0.8% | 83.9% | 93.4% | 15.5% | 1.1% |
| Gardner 2020 | 94.6% | 96.8% | 4.6% | 0.6% | 91.5% | 97.3% | 6.0% | 0.5% |

Source: Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute Source: Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, 2011–2015 American Community Survey.

Table 22.3: Commuting Patterns Between Gardner 2020 Regions

| Region/County | East Central | Greater Salt Lake | Southeast | Southwest | Uintah Basin | West Central |
|--------------------------|--------------|-------------------|-----------|-----------|--------------|--------------|
| East Central | | | | | | |
| Carbon | 96.4% | 2.6% | 0.0% | 0.2% | 0.5% | 0.4% |
| Emery | 96.8% | 1.3% | 1.2% | 0.1% | 0.4% | 0.2% |
| Greater Salt Lake | | | | | | |
| Box Elder | 0.0% | 100.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Cache | 0.0% | 99.9% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Davis | 0.0% | 99.9% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.1% | 0.0% |
| Juab | 0.5% | 95.3% | 0.0% | 0.1% | 0.1% | 4.1% |
| Morgan | 0.0% | 99.6% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.4% | 0.0% |
| Rich | 0.0% | 99.7% | 0.0% | 0.3% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Salt Lake | 0.0% | 99.8% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.1% | 0.0% |
| Summit | 0.0% | 99.7% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.2% | 0.0% |
| Tooele | 0.0% | 99.8% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.2% | 0.0% |
| Utah | 0.1% | 99.6% | 0.0% | 0.1% | 0.1% | 0.1% |
| Wasatch | 0.0% | 98.8% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 1.2% | 0.0% |
| Weber | 0.0% | 99.9% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Southeast | | | | | | |
| Grand | 0.0% | 1.3% | 98.7% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| San Juan | 0.2% | 0.3% | 99.0% | 0.1% | 0.4% | 0.0% |
| Southwest | | | | | | |
| Beaver | 0.0% | 0.9% | 0.0% | 96.3% | 0.0% | 2.9% |
| Garfield | 0.0% | 0.3% | 5.2% | 91.3% | 0.0% | 3.2% |
| Iron | 0.0% | 1.3% | 0.3% | 97.9% | 0.2% | 0.3% |
| Kane | 0.0% | 0.1% | 0.7% | 99.1% | 0.1% | 0.0% |
| Washington | 0.0% | 1.1% | 0.0% | 98.8% | 0.0% | 0.1% |
| Uintah Basin | | | | | | |
| Daggett | 0.0% | 2.2% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 97.8% | 0.0% |
| Duchesne | 0.1% | 2.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 97.9% | 0.0% |
| Uintah | 0.0% | 0.7% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 99.1% | 0.1% |
| West Central | | | | | | |
| Millard | 0.0% | 3.3% | 0.0% | 1.0% | 0.1% | 95.6% |
| Piute | 0.0% | 1.7% | 0.0% | 15.4% | 0.0% | 82.9% |
| Sanpete | 2.5% | 11.7% | 0.0% | 0.3% | 0.6% | 84.9% |
| Sevier | 0.3% | 1.8% | 0.0% | 0.9% | 0.0% | 97.0% |
| Wayne | 0.0% | 1.4% | 1.4% | 1.6% | 0.0% | 95.6% |

Source: Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute Source: Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, 2011–2015 American Community Survey.

Table 22.4: Health Care Containment

| Delineation | Inflow Percent | | | | Outflow Percent | | | |
|---------------|----------------|---------|---------|---------|-----------------|---------|---------|---------|
| | Within | | Between | | Within | | Between | |
| | Min | Average | Max | Average | Min | Average | Max | Average |
| Proposed 1966 | 86.0% | 89.8% | 10.4% | 2.5% | 56.3% | 75.7% | 37.4% | 6.1% |
| AOGs | 83.6% | 89.8% | 8.1% | 1.7% | 56.3% | 74.8% | 27.2% | 4.2% |
| Gardner 2020 | 87.4% | 92.2% | 9.1% | 1.6% | 54.1% | 73.7% | 40.0% | 5.3% |

Source: Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute analysis of data from the Utah Office of Health Care Statistics.

Table 22.5: Health Care Travel Patterns Among Gardner 2020 Regions

| Region/County | East Central | Greater Salt Lake | Southeast | Southwest | Uintah Basin | West Central |
|--------------------------|--------------|-------------------|-----------|-----------|--------------|--------------|
| East Central | | | | | | |
| Carbon | 59.9% | 38.4% | 0.2% | 0.9% | 0.3% | 0.3% |
| Emery | 59.6% | 37.0% | 0.5% | 1.1% | 0.1% | 1.6% |
| Greater Salt Lake | | | | | | |
| Box Elder | 0.0% | 98.8% | 0.0% | 1.1% | 0.0% | 0.1% |
| Cache | 0.0% | 98.1% | 0.0% | 1.8% | 0.0% | 0.1% |
| Davis | 0.0% | 99.4% | 0.0% | 0.5% | 0.1% | 0.1% |
| Juab | 0.1% | 95.7% | 0.0% | 0.7% | 0.0% | 3.5% |
| Morgan | 0.0% | 99.5% | 0.0% | 0.5% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Rich | 0.0% | 96.9% | 0.0% | 3.1% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Salt Lake | 0.0% | 99.4% | 0.0% | 0.4% | 0.1% | 0.1% |
| Summit | 0.0% | 99.4% | 0.0% | 0.4% | 0.0% | 0.1% |
| Tooele | 0.0% | 99.2% | 0.0% | 0.5% | 0.1% | 0.2% |
| Utah | 0.1% | 98.9% | 0.0% | 0.7% | 0.1% | 0.2% |
| Wasatch | 0.0% | 98.5% | 0.0% | 0.9% | 0.2% | 0.3% |
| Weber | 0.0% | 99.4% | 0.0% | 0.4% | 0.1% | 0.1% |
| Southeast | | | | | | |
| Grand | 4.1% | 31.0% | 64.1% | 0.6% | 0.1% | 0.1% |
| San Juan | 0.6% | 20.2% | 77.8% | 1.1% | 0.1% | 0.0% |
| Southwest | | | | | | |
| Beaver | 0.0% | 14.6% | 0.0% | 82.6% | 0.1% | 2.7% |
| Garfield | 0.0% | 20.1% | 0.0% | 74.7% | 0.0% | 5.2% |
| Iron | 0.0% | 12.5% | 0.0% | 86.6% | 0.2% | 0.6% |
| Kane | 0.0% | 30.9% | 0.0% | 68.9% | 0.1% | 0.1% |
| Washington | 0.0% | 15.6% | 0.1% | 84.0% | 0.1% | 0.2% |
| Uintah Basin | | | | | | |
| Daggett | 0.1% | 46.6% | 0.2% | 1.2% | 51.7% | 0.3% |
| Duchesne | 0.5% | 25.7% | 0.0% | 0.8% | 72.8% | 0.2% |
| Uintah | 0.8% | 25.4% | 0.1% | 0.5% | 72.9% | 0.2% |
| West Central | | | | | | |
| Millard | 0.1% | 52.0% | 0.0% | 5.4% | 0.1% | 42.4% |
| Piute | 0.0% | 18.7% | 0.0% | 38.0% | 0.3% | 43.0% |
| Sanpete | 0.1% | 50.1% | 0.0% | 2.0% | 0.1% | 47.7% |
| Sevier | 0.2% | 27.3% | 0.0% | 7.4% | 0.1% | 65.0% |
| Wayne | 0.9% | 24.0% | 0.0% | 8.0% | 0.3% | 66.8% |

Source: Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute analysis of data from the Utah Office of Health Care Statistics.

Collyn Mosquito, Utah Nonprofits Association

Brandy Strand, Utah Nonprofits Association

Kate Rubalcava, Utah Nonprofits Association

2020 OVERVIEW

IRS exempt organization data show that Utah has 10,707 nonprofits operating within the state, with combined assets worth \$33.9 billion, a 4.3% increase from the year prior.¹ The sector also reported a combined total income of \$27.0 billion, a 14.1% increase from the year previous, and a combined total revenue of \$16.8 billion, a 12.8% increase.² According to the IRS, income is revenue with expenses added back in³ and revenue is simply the gross receipts of all sources of revenue.⁴

There are 8,939 501(c)(3) tax exempt organizations in Utah, a 3.9% increase from 2019.⁵ Of the total 501(c)(3) organizations, the IRS designated 6,205 (69.4%) of them as charitable organizations, 1,844 (20.6%) as educational, and 802 (9.0%) as religious.⁶ The remaining 89 organizations were designated as literary organizations, organizations to prevent cruelty to animals, organizations to prevent cruelty to children, organizations for public safety training, scientific organizations, and other/unclassified. Of the 26 National Taxonomy of Exempt Entity (NTEE) code groups, besides unknown/unclassified: 1,112 organizations (10.4% of all nonprofits) were classified as education organizations, 912 (8.5%) were classified as philanthropy, voluntarism, and grant-making foundations, and 854 (8.0%) were arts organizations.⁷

The COVID-19 pandemic has dramatically altered the economic landscape for nonprofits. The Utah Nonprofits Association surveyed 199 nonprofits in August 2020 to gauge the pandemic's ongoing

impact. About one in seven respondents said their organizations could only continue operating for five or fewer months, and 26.0% of respondents said their organizations would not survive the pandemic at all.⁸ According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, nonprofits accounted for 6.7% of all jobs in Utah in 2016.⁹ Assuming the share has not changed, the closing of 26.0% of Utah's nonprofits could amount to over 27,000 lost jobs.¹⁰ Furthermore, of those nonprofits outside the Wasatch Front, 19.0% predicted the end of their services within five months, compared with 13.0% along the Wasatch Front, an increased closure rate of over 46.0%.¹¹ Organizations providing health and human services saw an increase in donations in the immediate aftermath of the pandemic, directing these funds to cover the increased demand for food and other necessities.¹²

Qualitative case studies¹³ of nonprofits located in various parts of the state also indicate that nonprofits are facing serious economic damage. A Salt Lake City-based nonprofit reported losing 2.5 months of revenue, as well as all its onsite and off-site programming, resulting in a 40% loss in revenue for 2020. An environmental conservation nonprofit has seen its existing membership step up their giving, but at the same time, it saw a 22% drop in donations from new donors and an \$80,000 loss in revenue because of a canceled fundraising campaign. An arts nonprofit reported comparable results, with current donors stepping up and new

1 "Exempt Organizations Business Master File Extract." Internal Revenue Service, October 15, 2020.

2 Ibid.

3 "EO BMF Information Sheet," Internal Revenue Service, April 2014.

4 "Instructions for Form 990 Return of Organization Exempt From Income Tax (2019)," Internal Revenue Service, 2019.

5 "Exempt Organizations Business Master File Extract." Internal Revenue Service, October 15, 2020.

6 Ibid.

7 Ibid.

8 Kate Rubalcava, MEd., "Economy Threatens Nonprofit Closures and 20,000 Job Losses," Utah Nonprofits Association, August 19, 2020.

9 "Nonprofits Account for 12.3 million Jobs, 10.2 Percent of Private Sector Employment, in 2016." United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, August 31, 2018.

10 Rubalcava, "Economy Threatens Nonprofit Closures."

11 Ibid.

12 Ibid.

13 "Qualitative Study on Nonprofits in Utah," Utah Nonprofits Association, November 2020.

donors being hard to come by, but it has also reported that some of the foundations it relies on had to step back from giving. Lastly, a statewide civic engagement nonprofit has reported having to merge with another nonprofit because of steep revenue losses from the pandemic.

According to the latest available federal Paycheck Protection Program (PPP) data, 550 nonprofit organizations in Utah received a total of \$23,150,001 in PPP loans less than \$150,000, which has potentially protected 4,710 jobs.¹⁴ For PPP loans greater than \$150,000, 206 nonprofits were reported receiving these larger loans, potentially protecting 17,715 jobs (data on the total amount for all loans made above \$150,000 was not available).¹⁵ A partnership between UServeUtah and the Utah Nonprofits Association distributed 20 grants totaling \$92,915 to nonprofits.¹⁶ The Utah Department of Heritage and Arts has provided \$18,193,900 in grants to artists, arts organizations, and museum organizations, with most of the funding coming from CARES act appropriations.¹⁷ Finally, as of November 20, 2020, the Governor's Office of Economic Development has distributed a total of \$4,504,154 in grants and loans to 77 nonprofits in rural counties and 158 nonprofits in urban counties (Davis, Salt Lake, Utah, Weber).¹⁸

2021 OUTLOOK

The COVID-19 pandemic has exacerbated the need for the services provided by nonprofits while decreasing their resources. With PPP loans no longer available, supplemental unemployment benefits expiring, and other aid ending, the economic damage done by the pandemic may lengthen recovery for many nonprofits. Increased demand for nonprofit services will likely continue for most of 2021, but economic conditions may lead to more revenue loss and nonprofit mergers and closures.

Further dampening recovery is the increasingly complicated charitable giving landscape. A recent survey conducted by Give.org, an arm of the Better Business Bureau, found the pandemic has significantly altered giving attitudes. Respondents said they were more likely to support businesses, social ventures, and to give to family and friends more in 2020 than in 2019.¹⁹ Yet, one out of four respondents said they are likely to give more to charity, a 6.4% drop from March 2020.

Furthermore, between March and August 2020, the number of young people who expressed intent to give more dropped from 60.8% to 41.7%. While most respondents indicate they want to maintain or increase their giving to houses of worship and charities, the giving landscape rapidly becomes much more nuanced because of the economic downturn, especially between age groups. While intentions to invest in nonprofits are high, the ongoing economic environment is requiring individuals to make tough decisions on where to give their limited resources.

Utah's economy remains one of the strongest in the nation.²⁰ With the Provo-Orem, Ogden-Clearfield, and Salt Lake City metro areas remaining the top most giving metro areas in the country,²¹ current and new donors could continue giving to nonprofits across the state.

14 "Paycheck Protection Program Data Up To 150k," *Small Business Administration*, August 8, 2020.

15 "Paycheck Protection Program Data 150k Plus," *Small Business Administration*, August 8, 2020.

16 "UServe Utah Nonprofit COVID-19 Relief Grants Data," *UServe Utah and Utah Nonprofits Association*, November 2020.

17 "Create in Utah Grants Data," *Utah Department of Heritage and Arts*, November 20, 2020.

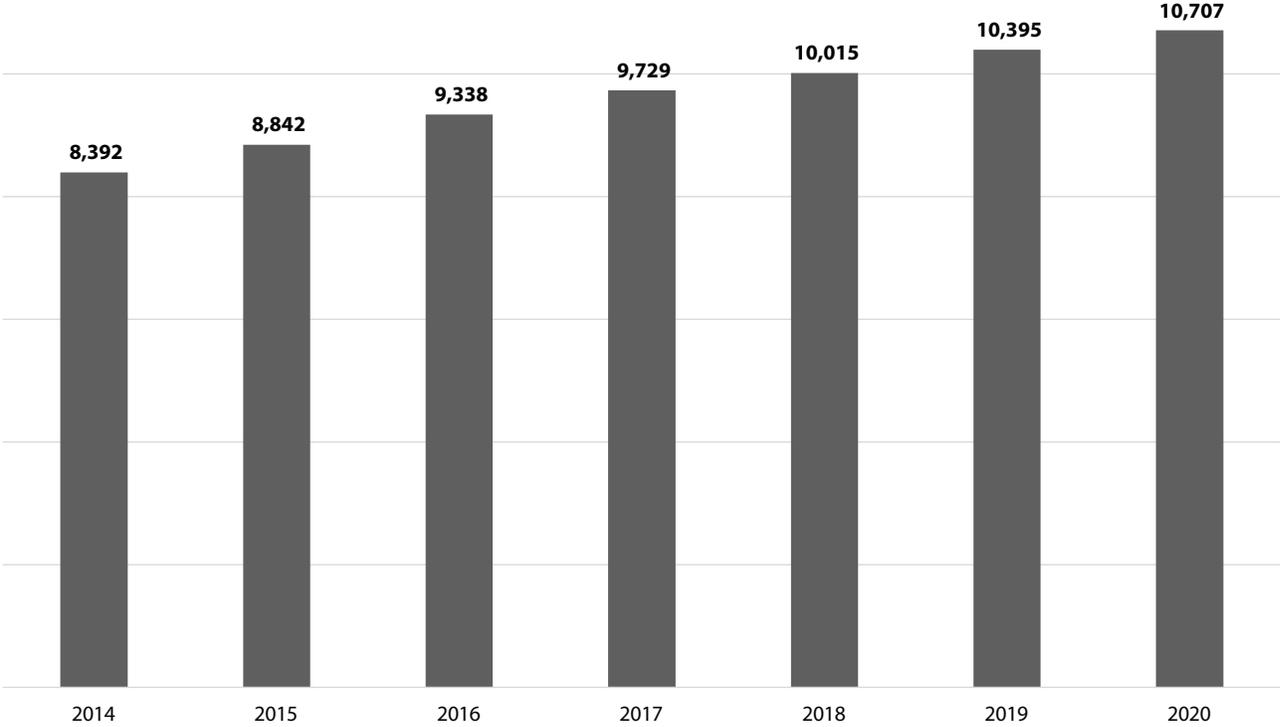
18 "COVID Relief Grants and Loans Data for Nonprofits," *Governor's Office of Economic Development*, November 2020.

19 Give.org, "Donor Trust Report 2020: Trust and Giving During the COVID-19 Outbreak," *BBB Wise Giving Alliance*.

20 Jansen Lee, "Despite 'Mind Blowing' Jobless Claims, Utah Economy Still Strong, Economist Says," *Deseret News*, November 12, 2020, final edition.

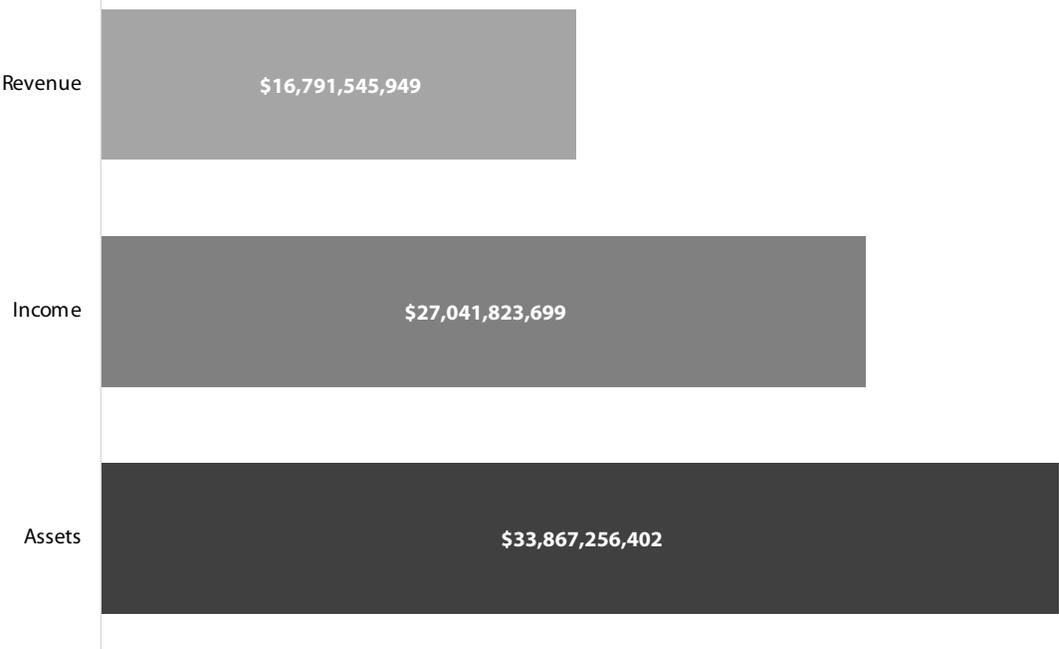
21 Ben Geler, "Places Where Americans Give the Most to Charity—2020 Edition," *SmartAsset*, November 17, 2020.

Figure 23.1: Number of Utah Tax Exempt Nonprofit Organizations



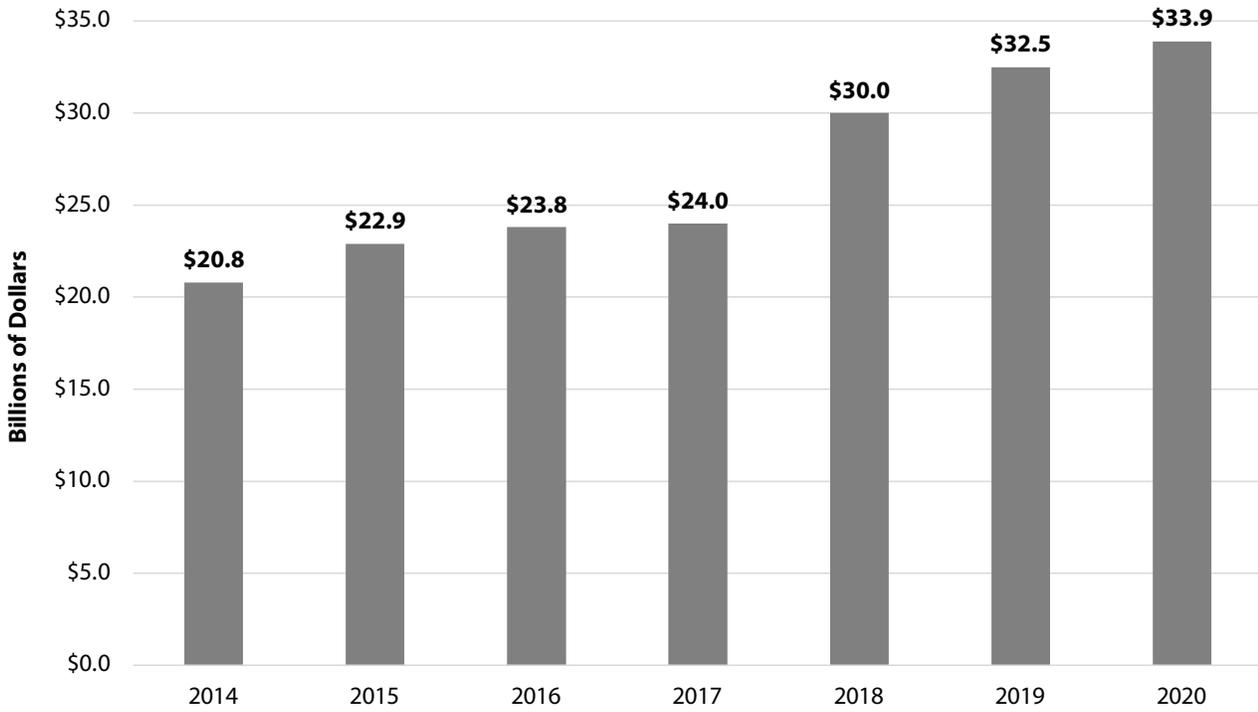
Sources: Internal Revenue Service, (October 2020, October 2019, October 2018, July 2017, November 2016, December 2015, December 2014) Exempt Organizations Business Master File

Figure 23.2: Utah’s Nonprofit Sector by Combined Revenue, Income, and Assets



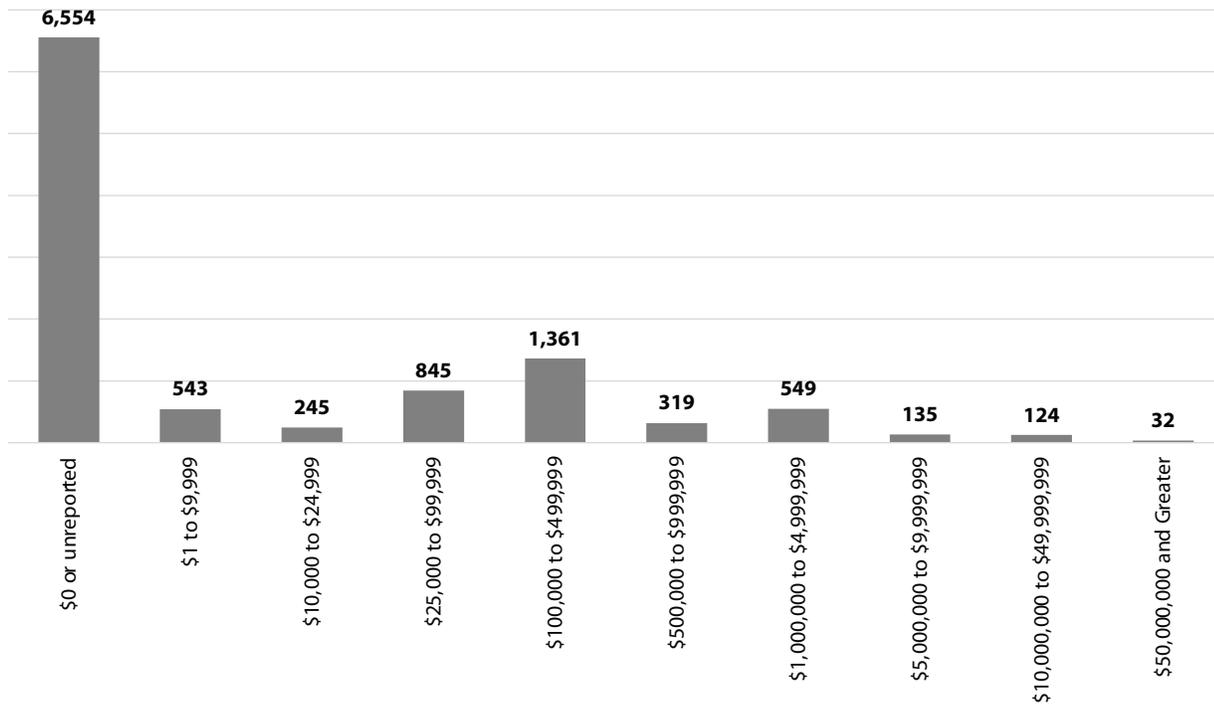
Sources: Internal Revenue Service, (October 2020) Exempt Organizations Business Master File

Figure 23.3: Utah Tax Exempt Nonprofit Organization Assets



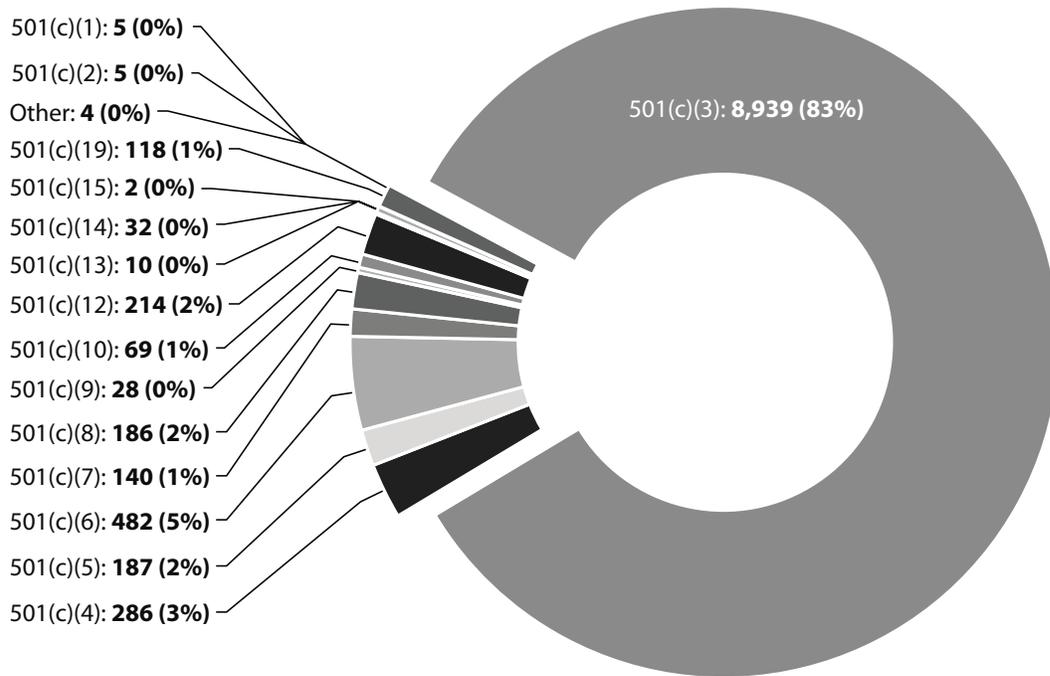
Sources: Internal Revenue Service, (October 2020, October 2019, October 2018, July 2017, November 2016, December 2015, December 2014) Exempt Organizations Business Master File

Figure 23.4: Utah's Nonprofit Sector by Income Group



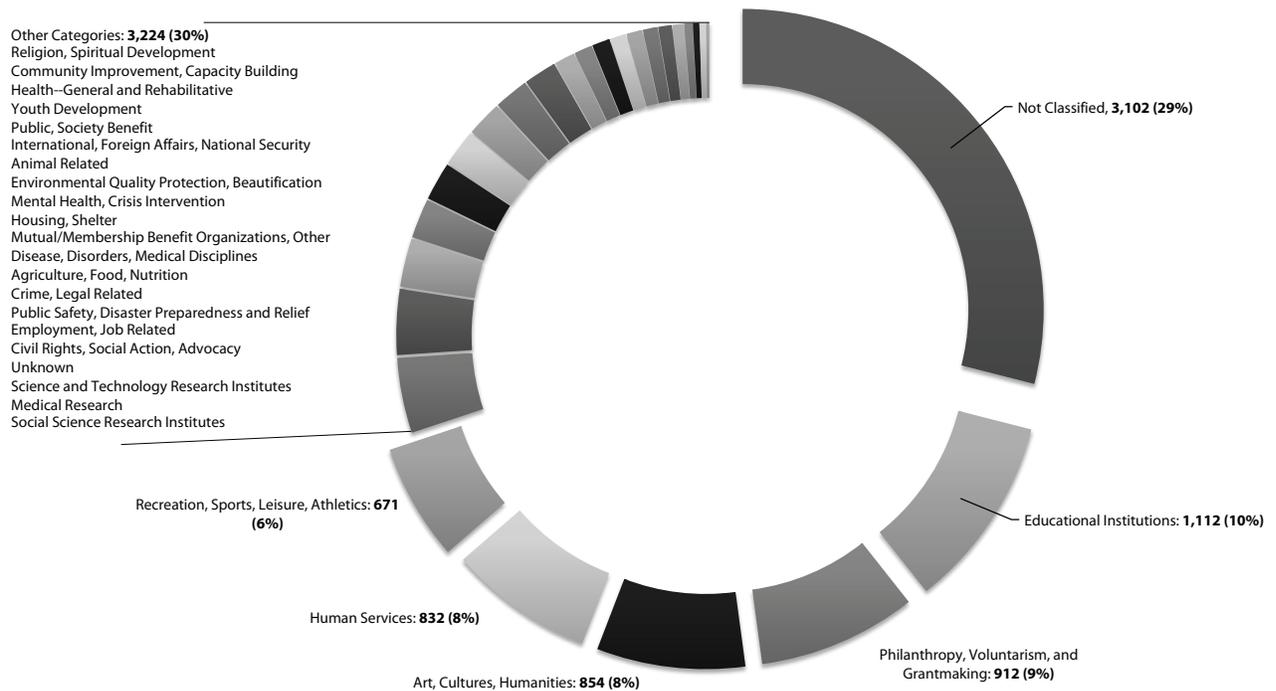
Sources: Internal Revenue Service, (October 2020) Exempt Organizations Business Master File

Figure 23.5: Utah's Nonprofit Sector by IRS Subsection Designation



Sources: Internal Revenue Service, (October 2020) Exempt Organizations Business Master File

Figure 23.6: Utah's Nonprofit Sector by NTEE Codes



Sources: Internal Revenue Service, (October 2020) Exempt Organizations Business Master File

Table 23.1: Loans and Grants Given Primarily to Nonprofits Thus Far, During the COVID-19 Pandemic

| | PPP Loans Under \$150,000 | PPP Loans Over \$150,000 | UServe Utah | Utah Department of Heritage and Arts (as of Nov 2020) | Governor's Office of Economic Development |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|
| Number of Loans or Grants Given | 550 | 206 | 20 | 709 | 77 (rural counties) 158 (urban counties) |
| Total Dollar Amount Given | \$23,150,001 | (Data Unavailable) | \$92,215 | \$18,193,900 | \$4,504,154 |

Source: U.S. Small Business Administration, (November 2020) Paycheck Protection Program Data Files; UServe Utah, (November 2020) Nonprofit Grant Program Total; Utah Department of Heritage and Arts, (November 2020) latest numbers on grants given to arts organizations and artists; Governor's Office of Economic Development, (November 2020) latest numbers on grants and loans given to nonprofits in rural and urban counties