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Utah Long-Term Planning Projections

A Baseline Scenario of Population and Employment Change in Utah and its Counties

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Analysis in Brief

Utah's continued economic growth and diversification and declining natural increase will drive net migration to become a steadily increasing force as the population grows by over 2.2 million people (a 66% increase) in the next four decades.

These long-term planning projections indicate Utah's history of population growth and change will continue, growing from 3.3 million in 2020 to 5.5 million in 2060. Statewide, projected population growth pairs with a doubling of households, from under 1.1 million in 2020 to nearly 2.2 million in 2060. An aging population will play a role in a projected decrease in household size, from 3.0 people per household in 2020 to 2.3 in 2060. Continued employment growth and industry diversification result in the addition of 1.3 million new jobs. This continuation of a strong economy plays a role in net migration becoming the driver of statewide growth. By 2060, net migration drives nearly three-quarters of population growth.

Key insights

Total Population

- **Continued growth in Utah in the future** – Projected growth in Utah results in the population increasing from 3,284,823 in 2020 to 5,450,598 in 2060, a 66% increase. The anticipated timing for reaching 4 million residents is between 2032 and 2033 and 5 million between 2050 and 2051.
- **Salt Lake County to remain the largest county in 2060** – Salt Lake County's projected population of 1,672,102 residents is the largest in Utah. Utah County is close behind at 1,338,222 residents.
- **Utah County experiences the most population growth** – Over 30% of statewide projected population growth comes from Utah's second-largest county, gaining the most residents between 2020 and 2060 (673,964).
- **Southwest Utah is the fastest-growing region** – With a population that is projected to more than double (129% increase), the Southwest Economic Region adds over 330,000 additional residents.
- **Different patterns of population change outside urban areas** – Current trends project minimal growth for many rural areas, but population decline for only one county—Millard.

Utah Population Pyramid: 2020 and 2060

Source: Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute, 2020–2060 Projections

Employment

- **Utah's economy will continue to grow** – The addition of over 1,300,000 jobs places Utah's 2060 total employment at 3,448,350.
- **The Wasatch Front remains the heart of Utah's economy** – Job growth in Salt Lake and Utah counties drives two-thirds of statewide job growth in the projection horizon.
- **Employment growth is more concentrated than population growth** – For example, Salt Lake County, the second-largest population growth center, will add more jobs than residents over the next 40 years.

Households

- **Statewide, projections indicate a doubling of households** – Projected total households increase from 1.1 million in 2020 to 2.2 in 2060.
- **Average household size decreases** – Changing household dynamics and an aging population result in a decline in persons per household from 3.0 people per household in 2020 to 2.5 in 2060.

Utah Employment Growth by Industry, 2020-2060

Industry	Value
Construction	207,110
Professional and Technical Services	195,147
Health	184,980
Retail Trade	121,699
Administrative and Waste Services	111,031
Accomodations and Food	82,709
Local Government	69,895
Other Services	68,806
Finance and Insurance	52,418
State Government	47,714
Educational Services (private)	46,502
Arts, Ent, Rec	41,585
Manufacturing	39,411
Information	35,778
Transportation and Warehousing	14,017
Wholesale Trade	8,874
Real Estate	4,695
Federal Government, Civilian	3,705
Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting	2,550
Mining	1,611
Federal Government, Military	1,044
Management	-479
Farm	-1,723
Utilities	-2,331

Source: Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute, 2020–2060 Projections

- **Southwest Utah experiences the fastest growth in households** – Households in the region are projected to nearly triple, growing from just over 88,000 to over 256,000.
- **Salt Lake and Utah counties add the most households** – Both counties add over 290,000 new households throughout the projection horizon.

Components of Change

- **A shift in components of change –** Between 2031 and 2040, the projections identify natural increase (births minus deaths) as the main driver of growth in Utah. Throughout the rest of the projection horizon, net migration (in-movers minus out-movers) becomes the dominant driver of growth.
  - **Changes in fertility make a significant impact –** Declining fertility increases net migration's share of state growth. Projected decreases to the total fertility rate occur throughout the projection horizon and across the state.
  - **An anticipated increase in life expectancy –** Projected life expectancy increases for both males (78.2 to 84.2) and females (82.0 to 87.3) statewide.

Age

- **A continuation of the aging population** – The combined impacts of decreasing fertility rates, increasing life expectancy, and migration patterns result in an increase in the statewide median age from 32.1 in 2020 to 42.1 in 2060. Washington, Kane, and Summit counties have the oldest projected median ages in 2060, all at 51 or older.
- **Driven by increasing older population and decreasing youth population –** Projected increases in the number of Utahns age 65 and older result in an increasing overall share of the population from 11.5% in 2020 to 22.8% in 2060. The share of the population under 18 decreases from 28.9% in 2020 to 20.3% in 2060 despite an overall increase in the population.

What's new

These projections build on the 2017 Long Term Projections produced by the Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute.[1] This newest set of projections incorporates the available 2020 census data, Utah Population Committee estimates through 2021, and Department of Workforce Services Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages 2020 job counts. Modeling updates include new economic regions, additional industry-specific earnings data, more flexible economic scenario modeling, and improved geographic detail for mortality, labor force participation, and unemployment assumptions.

Introduction

The Gardner Institute long-term planning projections indicate an additional 2.2 million Utahns and 1.3 million more jobs by 2060. Changes in fertility, mortality, and the economy provide insights into how Utah's growth will shift into the future. Historical data, trends, and informed interpretations of what the future looks like drive this baseline scenario.

Decreasing fertility and increased life expectancy result in changes to demographic characteristics, such as increases in median age and changes in household composition. Continued diversification of Utah's economy drives continued migration to the state. Increased employment in construction, health care and social assistance, and professional, scientific, and technical services sectors drive this change. Salt Lake and Utah counties continue to be the dominant areas in the state for both population and employment growth. In contrast, smaller and more rural counties have less aggressive population change.

Revisited every four years, a custom-built long-range projection model system creates these baseline planning projections, exploring how assumptions about the future of key demographic and economic drivers shape population outcomes. This work provides a framework for state and local governments, private businesses, and nonprofit entities to understand the overarching trends influencing Utah's future. Today's known and anticipated events drive the results. However, policy decisions, investments, and unanticipated events (such as natural disasters or global pandemics) can result in different outcomes.

# State-Level Demographic Results

Population and Households

Growth and change are constants in Utah's population story. Since Utah appeared in the 1890 census, the statewide population has grown. Historical growth patterns can provide insights into where growth is likely to continue. The 2021 Long-Term Planning Projections indicate Utah's statewide population will grow from 3.28 million in 2020 to 5.45 million in 2060, a 65.9% increase. The anticipated timing for the population to reach 4 million occurs between 2032 and 2033 and 5 million between 2050 and 2051.

Between 2010 and 2020, Utah's population grew by 18.4% or 507,731 new residents. While this was the fastest growth rate in the nation, it declined from previous decadal change. A projected moderation in growth continues, with decadal growth rates declining from 18.1% between 2020 and 2030 to 9.7% in 2050 to 2060. However, three of these four decades include over 500,000 new Utahns. The average annual growth rate is 1.3% throughout the projection horizon, with higher rates in the earlier decades than in the latter.

Statewide, households are projected to more than double, increasing from 1,057,252 households in 2020 to 2,188,830 in 2060. The increase in households occurs at a slightly higher rate than the population each decade. Like with population, this decrease follows historical patterns from previous decades. Changing household dynamics and an aging population both play roles in this different growth rate and household composition. A decline in persons per household occurs throughout the projection horizon, decreasing from 3.0 people per household in 2020 to 2.5 in 2060. This shift in household size means there are more households per capita.

Figure 1: Utah Historical and Projected Total Population, 2010–2060
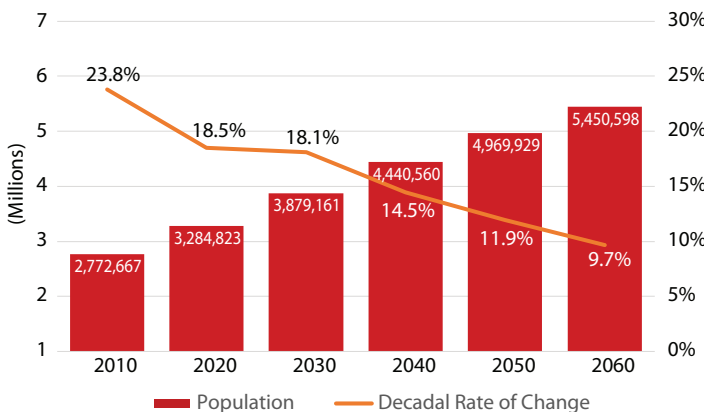
Source: Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute, 2020–2060 Projections

Figure 2: Utah Historical and Projected Total Households, 2010–2060
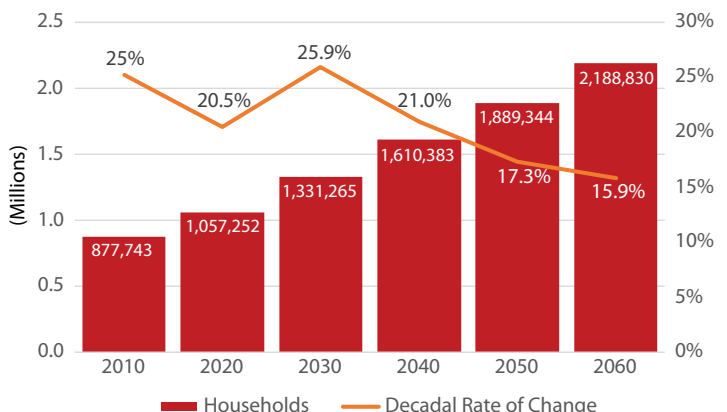
Source: Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute, 2020–2060 Projections

Figure 3: Projected Utah School and College Age Populations, 2020-2060
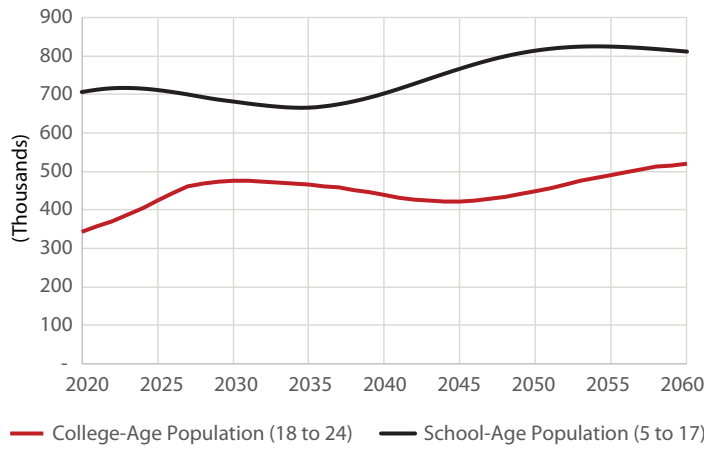
Source: Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute, 2020–2060 Projections

Figure 4: Utah Projected Population Pyramid, 2020 and 2060
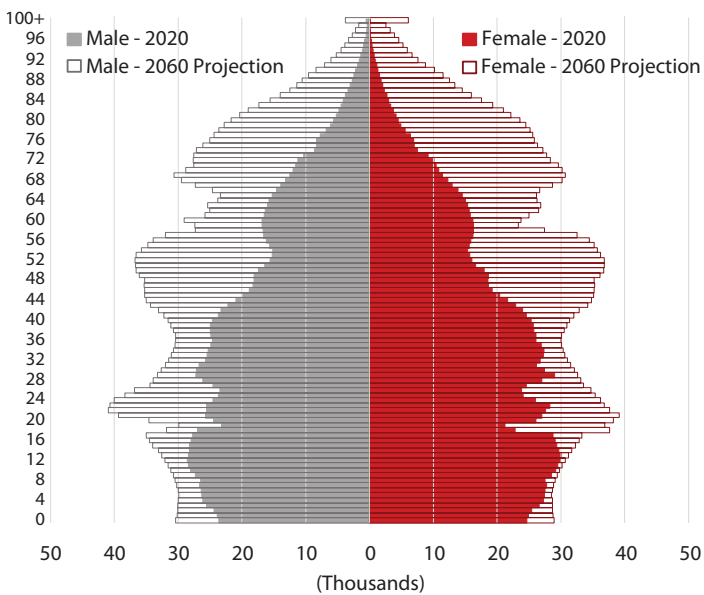
Source: Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute, 2020–2060 Projections

Figure 5: Utah Dependency Ratios, 2010–2060
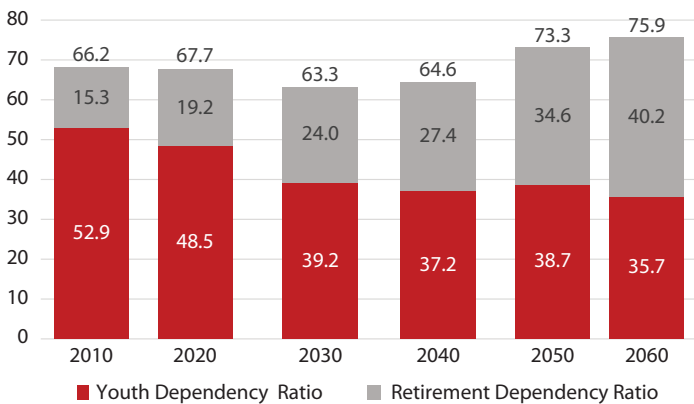
Source: Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute, 2020–2060 Projections

Figure 6: Projected Utah Components of Change, 2010–2060
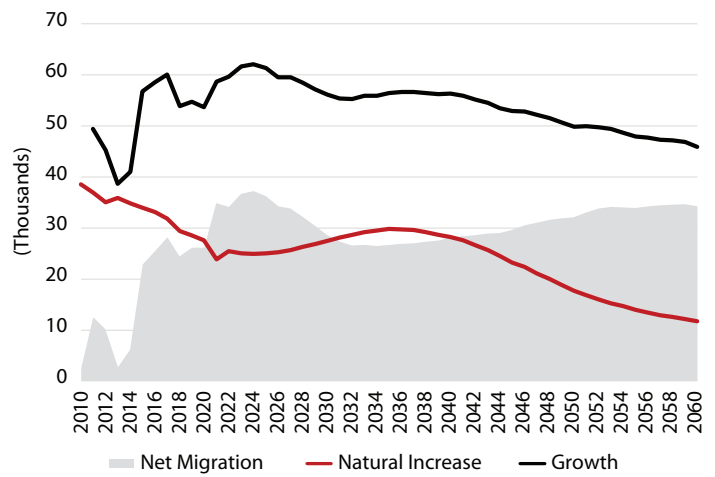
Source: Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute, 2020–2060 Projections

Current trends of an aging population reflect the Baby Boom generation aging into older segments of the population. The latter half of the projection horizon reflects the youngest Gen X, entire Millennial, and oldest Gen Z generational cohorts aging into retirement and beyond. The over 65 share of the population increases from 11.5% (2020) to 22.8% (2060) throughout the projection horizon, resulting in 376,000 Utahns growing to 1.2 million.

Anticipated birth waves lessen the speed at which the median age rises during certain periods. These birth waves naturally emerge and dissipate as large generations age through childbearing years. The impact of these waves increases as migration brings more young adults in childbearing years into the state.

The share of population under age 18 will decrease from 28.9% in 2020 to 20.3% in 2060. Despite a decrease in share during the projection horizon, the under 18 population will increase from just under 950,000 to 1.1 million. The working-age population (18 to 64 years) grows by over 1.8 million, an increase of 70% to 75% of all Utahns, between 2020 and 2060. The shifts in these age groups result in the statewide median age increasing from 32.4 in 2021 to 42.1 in 2060.

Despite overall increases to both the school (5 to 17) and college-age (18 to 24) populations throughout the projection horizon, births in prior years directly impact the annual change in these two age groups. The school-age population will increase five years after periods of higher births. Similarly, as those children age into their late teens and early 20s, the college-age population will experience a surge. Overall, the school-age population increases by just over 105,000 residents and the college-age by around 178,000 residents by 2060.

Components of Change

Population change results from natural increase (births minus deaths) and net migration (migrants moving in minus migrants moving out). While natural increase has been a dependable driver of Utah's statewide population growth, net migration has played a more consistent role in recent decades. Throughout the projection horizon, the role of net migration will continue to strengthen, driving nearly three-quarters of population growth by 2060. Between 2031 and 2040, the projections indicate natural increase as the main driver of growth in Utah. Throughout the rest of the projection horizon, net migration becomes the dominant driver of growth. Natural increase remains positive for the foreseeable future.

Natural Increase

Estimates indicate that in 2021, natural increase was at the lowest level in Utah since 1975.[2] An unusually high number of deaths due to COVID-19 and a trend of decreasing births since 2008 drove this decline. While the short-term impacts of the pandemic drove natural increase to record lows, the trends of decreasing fertility rates and an aging population will remain influential throughout the projection horizon.

Life expectancy continues to rise in Utah, increasing from 78.2 to 84.2 years for males and 82.0 to 87.3 years for females. These factors result in a shift in the balance of natural increase and net migration, and median age increasing throughout the state.

Net Migration

Migration will continue to play a role in Utah's statewide population change if a strong economy, opportunities for higher education, and natural amenities persist. In the second half of the projection horizon, net migration will be the primary driver of Utah's growth, signaling a shift from Utah's historical growth patterns of natural increase as the dominant driver of growth.

Economic Regions

Economists recognize that markets systematically organize into functional economic areas that capture the local labor market (commutershed), trade flows, and other measures of economic connection. These long-term planning projections incorporate an analysis of Utah's economic regions into the modeling.[7]

The Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute identifies six economic regions in Utah: Greater Salt Lake, Uintah Basin, West Central, East Central, Southwest, and Southeast. These regions, which were defined using 2011-2015 American Community Survey data, are similar to the boundaries of Utah's longstanding Associations of Governments, with some notable exceptions.

The influence and connectivity of the Greater Salt Lake Area is larger, resulting in a single dominant northern economic region. Carbon and Emery counties also emerge as a single, closely connected economic region referred to as the East Central region.

Figure 7 shows the county makeup of these regions, along with the central place in each region.

These projections indicate the Greater Salt Lake Economic Region will lead statewide population growth, growing from 2.8 million residents in 2020 to 4.6 million in 2060, and economic growth through the addition of nearly 1.2 of the 1.3 million new jobs statewide. The Southwest Economic Region will also play a notable role in statewide growth, with the quickest population growth rate in both population (129% or 330,000 new residents) and households (nearly

Figure 7: Utah's Economic Regions
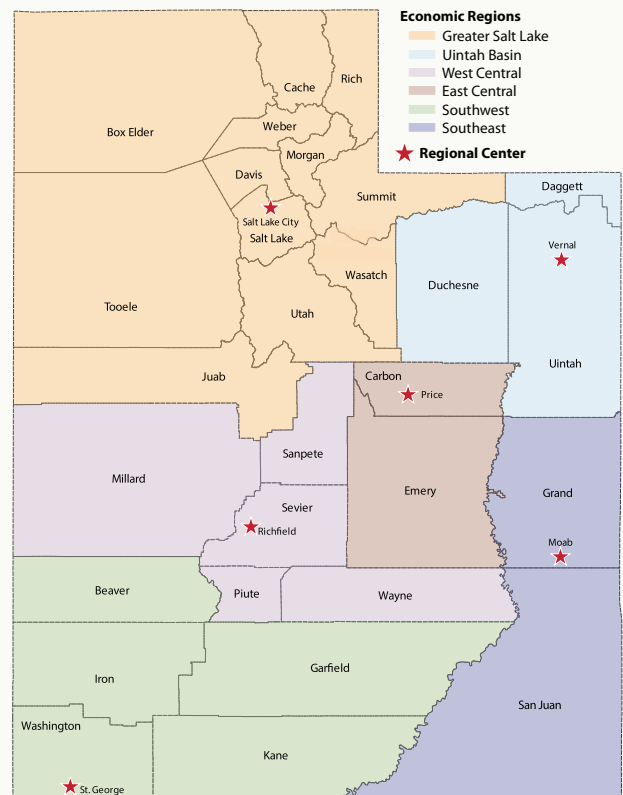
tripling at 190% or 168,000 new households) by 2060. Data users who would like model outputs at the regional level should contact the Gardner Institute.

County-Level Demographic Results

The change witnessed at the state level is experienced differently throughout Utah's 29 counties. More densely developed urban centers will continue to be hubs for growth. At the same time, smaller or more rural counties will see moderate growth or, in one case, decline throughout the projection horizon.

Population

Five counties are projected to add over 100,000 residents each and account for 83% of growth in the projection horizon – Utah, Salt Lake, Washington, Davis, and Weber. Utah County's addition of nearly 674,000 residents between 2020 and 2060 is the most significant change in the state, doubling the population to 1,338,222. The addition of over 483,000 new residents in Salt Lake County equates to a 41% increase, but it maintains its position as the largest county population in the state in 2060 (1.7 million). Washington County and Weber County switch rankings, with Washington County becoming the 4th largest by 2060.

Washington County experiences the largest percent increase statewide (155%, more than doubling), resulting in an additional 282,000 residents and a 2060 population of nearly 465,000. Projections indicate two additional counties, Wasatch and Tooele, will double their population. In Wasatch County, this results in 46,000 residents growing to over 81,000 by 2060, and Tooele County grows from around 73,000 to nearly 149,000 residents. Juab and Morgan counties almost double by 2060, with both projected to add over 11,000 new residents.

Projected growth is minimal in smaller and more rural counties. Populations in seven counties will increase by less than 20% between 2020 and 2060. This increase ranges from a low of less than 100 new residents in Daggett County to a high of around 3,500 new residents in Duchesne County. Millard County is the only county projected to lose population, declining by 10% (around 1,300 residents), resulting in a 2060 population of nearly 12,000.

Households

Like population change, some familiar counties also add the most households. Salt Lake and Utah counties both add over 290,000 new households throughout the projection horizon. Despite such different population growth, changes in household size drive household growth. Utah County average household sizes are larger than Salt Lake County in 2020, at 3.51 and 2.89, respectively. Both counties experience decreases in persons per household (or average household size), although the decrease for Salt Lake County is slightly smaller. In 2060, the projected average household size in Utah County is 2.76 compared to Salt Lake County's 2.34.

Figure 8: Utah Projected County Population Change, 2020 to 2060
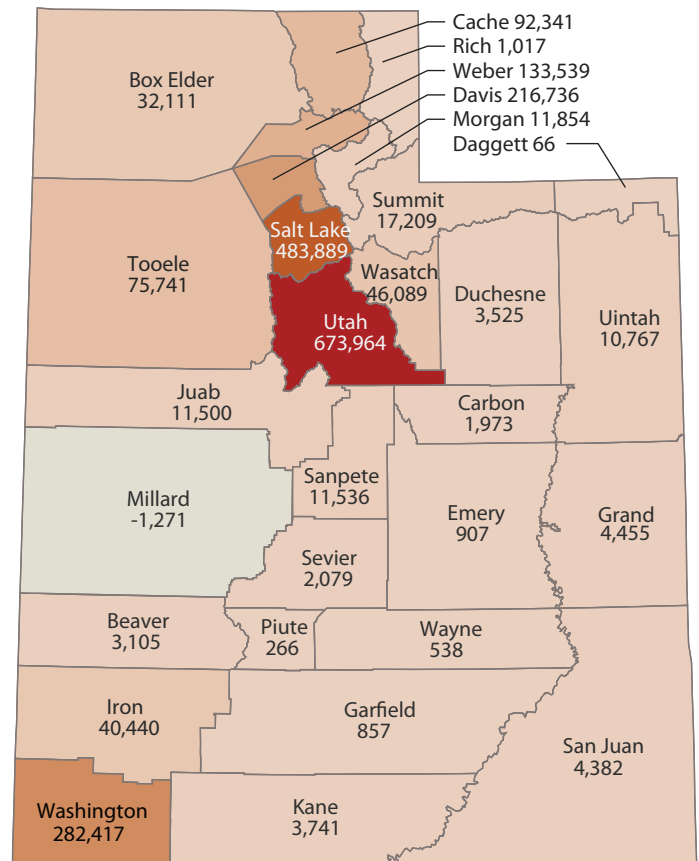
Source: Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute, 2020–2060 Projections

Fast-growing counties also have the fastest growth in households. Nine of the 10 counties with the largest increases in total households experience some of the largest projected decreases in average household size throughout the projection horizon. The smallest changes in total households occur in the low-growth and declining counties. However, a projected addition of households occurs in all counties. Despite the projected population decline, the declining household size from 3.00 in 2020 to 2.27 in 2060 in Millard County results in nearly 800 new households. The fewest projected new households are in Daggett County, adding fewer than 100 over four decades. The smallest projected change in household size is in Wayne County, declining from 2.33 to 2.23, with an addition of nearly 300 households throughout the horizon.

Figure 9: County Share of Projected State Household Growth, 2020-2060

26.4% Salt Lake	25.7% Utah	12.5% Washington	10.5% Davis	3.7% Weber	3.7% Cache	3.7% Tooele

1.1% Summit   1.7% Box Elder   1.9% Iron   2.0% Wasatch

Rest of State (4.1%)

Beaver, 0.2%	Emery, 0.1%	Kane, 0.2%	Rich, 0.1%	Uintah, 0.6%
Carbon, 0.2%	Garfield, 0.1%	Millard, 0.1%	San Juan, 0.3%	Wayne, 0.0%
Daggett, 0.0%	Grand, 0.3%	Morgan, 0.5%	Sanpete, 0.4%	
Duchesne, 0.2%	Juab, 0.5%	Piute, 0.0%	Sevier, 0.3%	
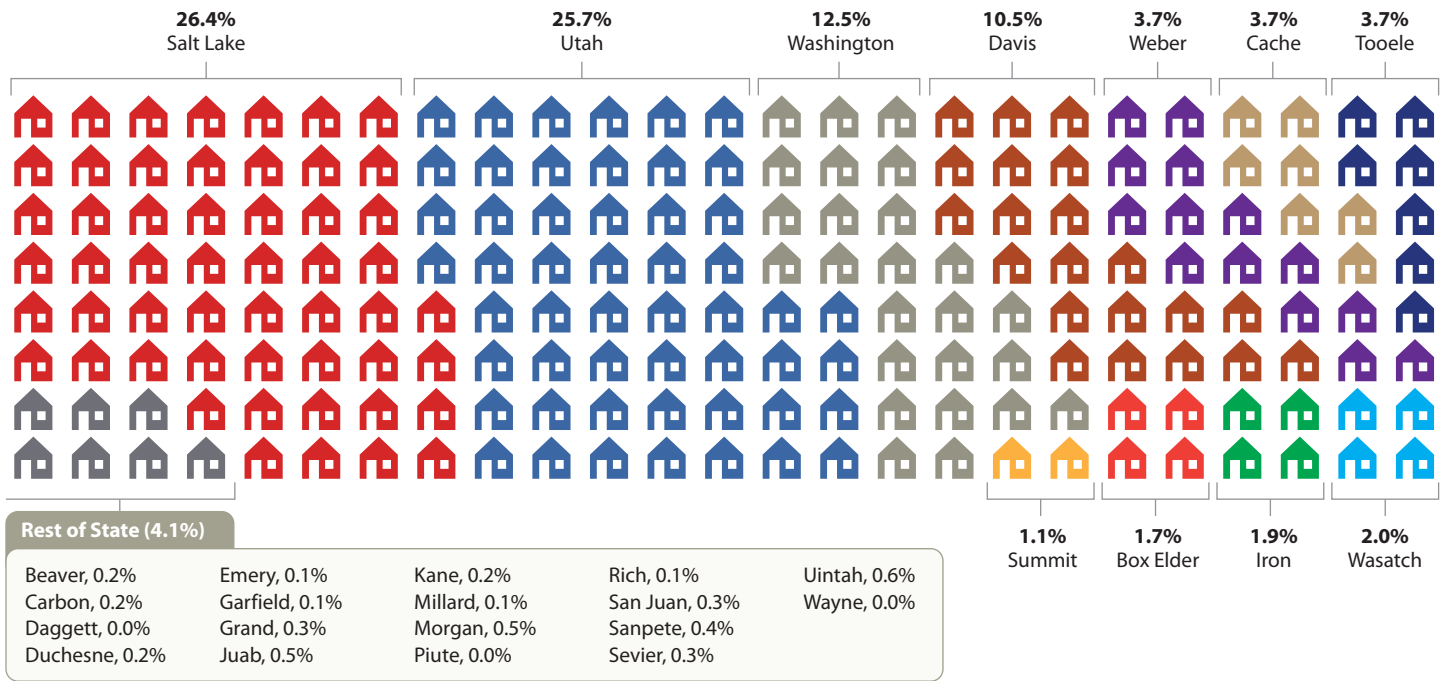
Source: Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute, 2020–2060 Projections

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Figure 10: Selected Utah Age Groups as a Percent of Total Population, 2010-2060
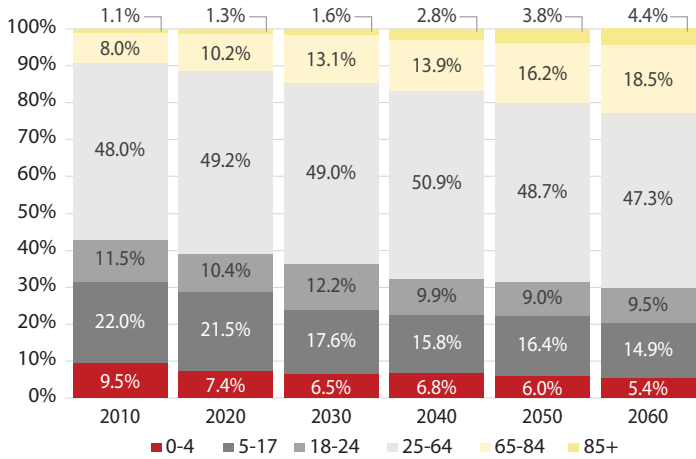
Source: Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute, 2020–2060 Projections

Age

Another component in changing household dynamics comes from the population's age composition. As mentioned previously, the share of the population age 65 or older will increase in the projection horizon while the share under 18 will decline statewide. If trends continue as assumed, the over 65 population in every county will increase. The population will more than double in seven counties and more than triple in 12. Only four counties will experience increases of less than 50% to this population.

Throughout the projection horizon, the resident population under 18 increases in 17 counties, despite decreasing as a share in 28 of 29 counties. Wayne County is the only county projected to see an increase in the share of population under 18, increasing slightly from 21.4% to 22.3%. Utah County leads growth in the youth population, adding over 108,000 new Utahns under age 18 and driving over two-thirds of the growth of this population statewide. Washington County, responsible for 15.2% of state-wide growth in the youth population, adds nearly 24,000 new residents under age 18. Cache County rounds out the top three, with the addition of nearly 15,000 children under age 18 and driving 9.4% of statewide growth. Projected declines in the under 18 population by 2060 occur in 12 counties, ranging from 20 fewer in Rich County to nearly 6,400 fewer in Salt Lake County.

Increases in the working-age population (18 to 64 years) occur in 28 of 29 counties. For Emery, Sevier, and Carbon counties, growth in this population is the reason for total population increase rather than decline. In Washington, Wasatch, Morgan, Juab, and Tooele counties, the share of this population more than doubles throughout the projection horizon. Utah County also adds the most working-age residents, adding over 394,000 between 2020 and 2060. Salt Lake County retains the largest working-age population, increasing from nearly 745,000 in 2020 to nearly 965,000 residents in 2060.

Components of Change

Natural Increase

Only four counties have population change primarily driven by natural increase throughout the projection horizon. Cache, Iron, Sanpete, and Utah counties, driven by younger populations coming from university students, rely on natural increase for their population growth. Three counties, Davis, Duchesne, and Uintah, start their growth with a natural increase driver, but switch to more net migration in the mid-2040s.

Net Migration

The remaining 22 counties rely primarily on net migration to drive their population change throughout the projection horizon. In many of these counties, the early years of the projection horizon see fairly equal contributions from natural increase and net migration. However, net migration dominates the long-run population change. Economic considerations are the main driver of net migration. For example, Millard County's population loss is connected to a large employer shifting its operating model in the early years of the projection horizon. Additional detail can be found in the Assumptions section below.

Nine counties in these projections depend entirely on net migration for growth. Natural decrease (more deaths than births) is expected to begin in the early 2020s in Grand and Kane counties. Sevier, Summit, Washington, Carbon, Emery, and at a smaller scale, Daggett, Garfield, Piute, and Wayne, shift to consistent natural decrease in the 2030s and early 2040s. For some of these counties, the economic draw might not be an employment opportunity but rather a suitable retirement location.

Figure 11: Counties Share of Years Driven by Projected Natural Increase, 2020–2060
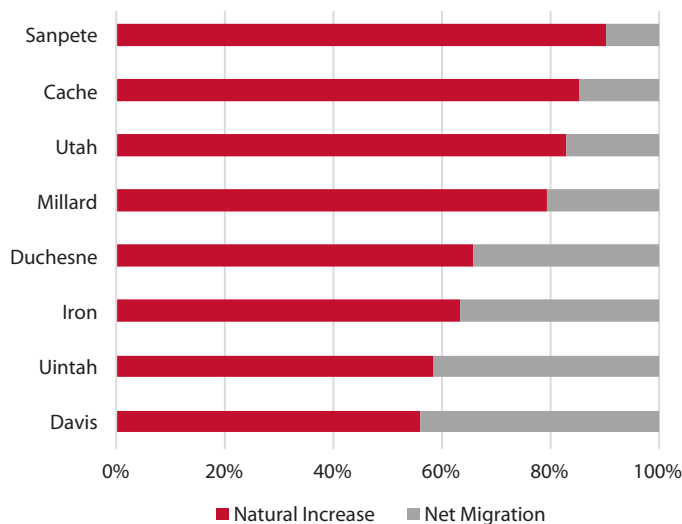
Source: Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute, 2020–2060 Projections

Figure 12: Projected Net-Migration Reliant Counties by Share of Years, 2020–2060
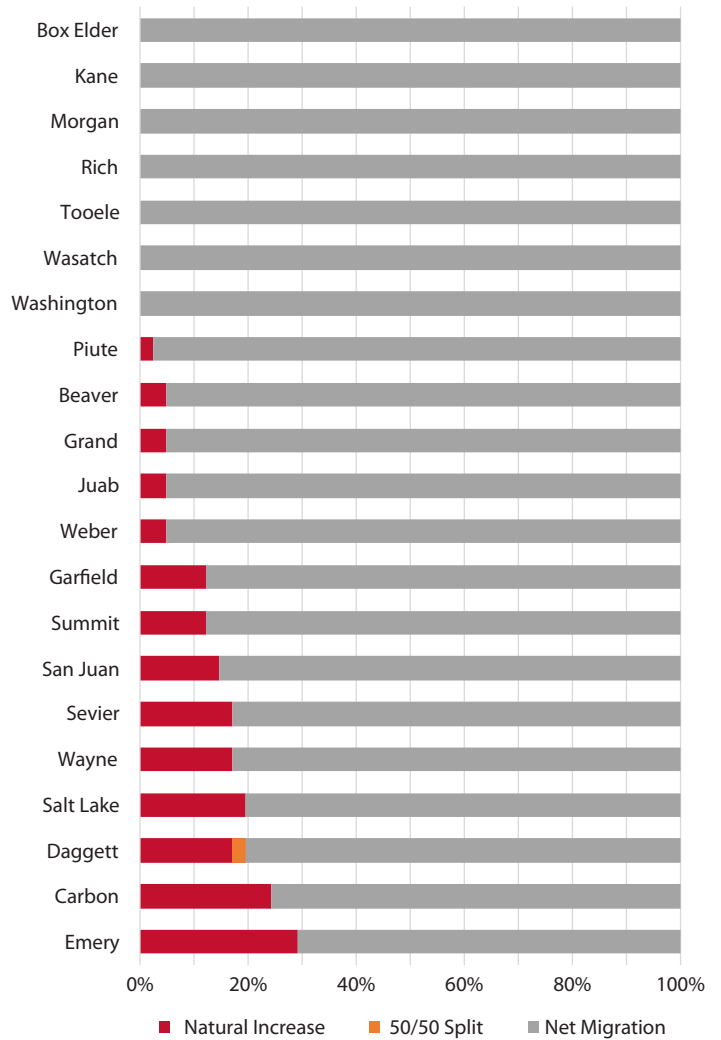
Source: Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute, 2020–2060 Projections

Economic Results

Over the next 40 years, projected employment growth results in over 1.3 million jobs statewide, with the employment base expanding by 63.3% to more than 3.4 million. Utah's role as one of the fastest-growing economies in the United States provides a strong foundation for employment growth. Projected job gains in construction (207,100 jobs), professional, scientific, and technical services (195,100 jobs), and health care and social assistance (184,900 jobs) are the largest drivers for growth.

While Utah County is the leading projected population growth center, its projected employment growth trails Salt Lake by nearly 200,000 new jobs. Salt Lake has the state's lowest projected population growth-to-employment growth ratio, at 1 to 1, adding just over one new job for each new resident. The dominance of these two counties builds on past trends. Since 2010, Salt Lake and Utah counties account for 67% of employment growth and 59% of population growth in Utah.[3]

Concentrated employment growth among Utah's more urbanized counties drives statewide employment increases. Together, Salt Lake, Utah, Davis, Washington, and Weber counties account for over 88% of the anticipated job growth.

Industry Distribution

While these projections consider 24 different industries, two examples can provide insights into how counties interact with the statewide economic picture into the future. Projections for the state's large employment industries, like manufacturing and professional, scientific and technical services follow national industry growth trends. However, the current economic context heavily influences county employment in each industry.

Manufacturing

Projected growth in manufacturing includes around 39,000 new jobs, with growth peaking in 2040. By 2040 the industry will add just over 36,000 jobs, 93% of the expected new jobs for the entire 40-year horizon. Concentrated in Utah's northern counties, manufacturing jobs in Salt Lake, Utah, Weber, Davis, Cache, Box Elder, and Tooele counties drive more than 88% of the projected growth. Combining these seven northern counties with Washington and Iron counties accounts for 96% of the employment growth in this industry.

Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services

Professional, scientific and technical services is among the state's top projected growth industries, projected to add more than 195,000 new jobs. It is another of the most urbanized industries and will become even more so in the next 40 years. In 2020 Salt Lake and Utah counties accounted for 71% of industry employment. Over the next 40 years, these two counties will account for 75% of the total industry employment or 274,000 of the projected 367,000 total jobs.

Figure 13: Utah Historical and Projected Total Employment, 1980–2060
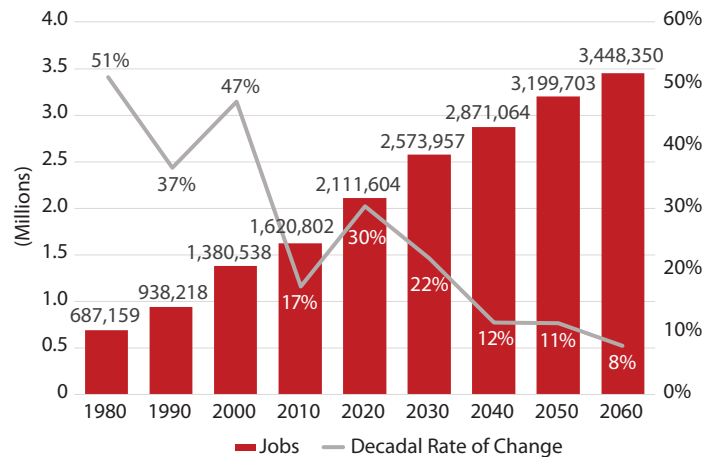
Source: Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute, 2020-2060 Projections

Figure 14: Projected Job Growth by County, 2020 to 2060
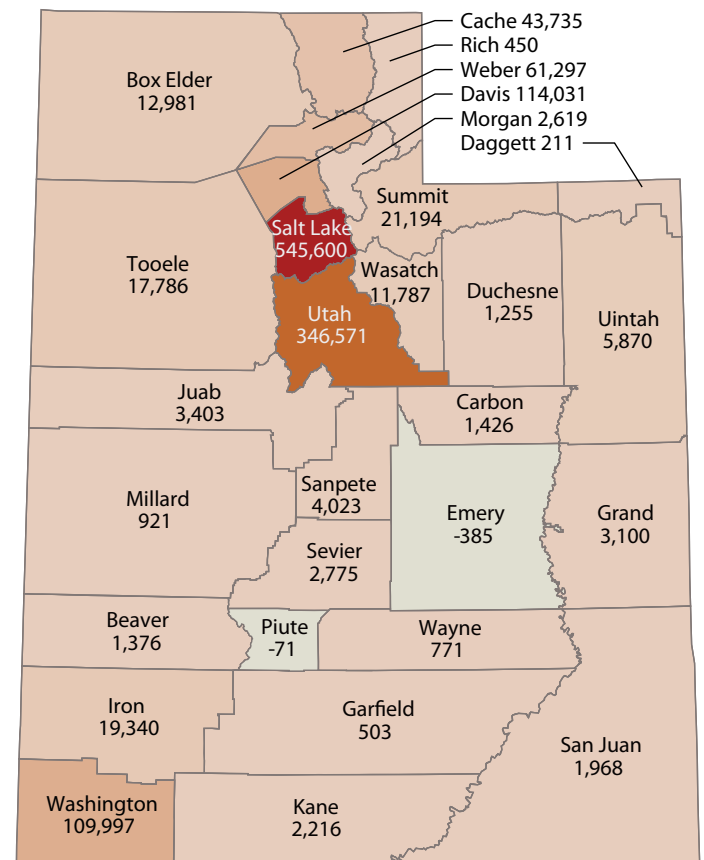
Source: Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute, 2020-2060 Projections

Figure 15: Utah Employment Growth by Industry, 2020-2060

Industry	Growth
Construction	207,110
Professional and Technical Services	195,147
Health	184,980
Retail Trade	121,699
Administrative and Waste Services	111,031
Accomodations and Food	82,709
Local Government	69,895
Other Services	68,806
Finance and Insurance	52,418
State Government	47,714
Educational Services (private)	46,502
Arts, Ent, Rec	41,585
Manufacturing	39,411
Information	35,778
Transportation and Warehousing	14,017
Wholesale Trade	8,874
Real Estate	4,695
Federal Government, Civilian	3,705
Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting	2,550
Mining	1,611
Federal Government, Military	1,044
Management	-479
Farm	-1,723
Utilities	-2,331

Source: Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute, 2020–2060 Projections

Table 1: Top 10 Counties, Projected Manufacturing Employment Growth, 2020–2060

Area	Projected Manufacturing Employment Growth	Share of Projected Growth
State of Utah	39,411	n/a
County		
Salt Lake	12,506	31.7%
Utah	7,663	19.4%
Weber	5,839	14.8%
Cache	4,020	10.2%
Washington	2,839	7.2%
Davis	2,014	5.1%
Box Elder	1,631	4.1%
Tooele	894	2.3%
Iron	389	1.0%
Juab	374	0.9%
Top 10 Total	**38,169**	**96.8%**

Source: Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute, 2020-2060 Projections

Table 2: Top 10 Counties, Projected Professional, Scientific, and Technical Service Industry Employment Growth, 2020–2060

Area	Professional, Scientific,and Technical Service	Share of Projected Growth
State of Utah	195,147	n/a
County		
Salt Lake	94,738	48.5%
Utah	56,542	29.0%
Davis	13,117	6.7%
Washington	9,277	4.8%
Weber	6,063	3.1%
Cache	5,529	2.8%
Summit	3,629	1.9%
Wasatch	1,420	0.7%
Iron	1,170	0.6%
Tooele	765	0.4%
Top 10 Total	**191,485**	**98.1%**

Source: Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute, 2020-2060 Projections

Only five other Utah counties account for more than 1% of the projected industry growth. Davis, Washington, Weber, Cache, and Summit round out the top seven counties for growth in this industry. These five counties account for 24% of industry jobs in 2020 and 21% of industry employment in 2060.

Models and Assumptions

The Projection Models

These planning projections integrate two custom-built models: the Utah Demographic and Economic Model (UDEM), a customized demographic cohort-component model, and the Gardner Institute Trend Model (GITM), which produces statewide long-term employment projections by major industries.[4,5] UDEM incorporates the GITM employment projections as a key input to determine population capacity, primarily operating through net migration. See Figure 16 for a general overview of the projection model, data, and processes.

UDEM

UDEM is a customized demographic cohort-component model that produces detailed demographic and economic output. The population size and composition change over time through births, deaths, migration, and aging cohorts. UDEM also incorporates state and regional economic conditions (e.g., labor force and employment dynamics), special populations (e.g., higher education and correctional facilities), multiple types of migration (e.g., retirement, labor market, religious mission service), and regional commuting trends.[6]

GITM and REMI

GITM produces state and economic region-level projections with industry-level detail by tying historical employment relationships between Utah and the U.S. to external U.S. employment projections. The employment projections also reflect projected population growth for several industries—construction, health care, and retail trade. Once GITM completes the state and economic region projections, the REMI model produces county-level employment projections by allocating region-level industry employment to the counties.

Assumptions

Updated demographic assumptions include a convergence toward national rates, with Utah remaining higher. This results in declining fertility and increasing life expectancy. No long-term demographic impacts of COVID-19 are assumed. See Table 3 for more details on the demographic assumptions.

The state-level economic projections assume Utah's historical relationship with the U.S.'s employment will persist through the projection horizon. Three industries, retail, construction, and health care, are modeled from national trends and interact with local population growth. Several economic events were explicitly modeled, including the 2030 Olympic Winter Games, the planned retirement of coal-fired power plants, and the natural gas and hydrogen conversion of the Intermountain Power Project (IPP) power plant. See Table 4 for more details.

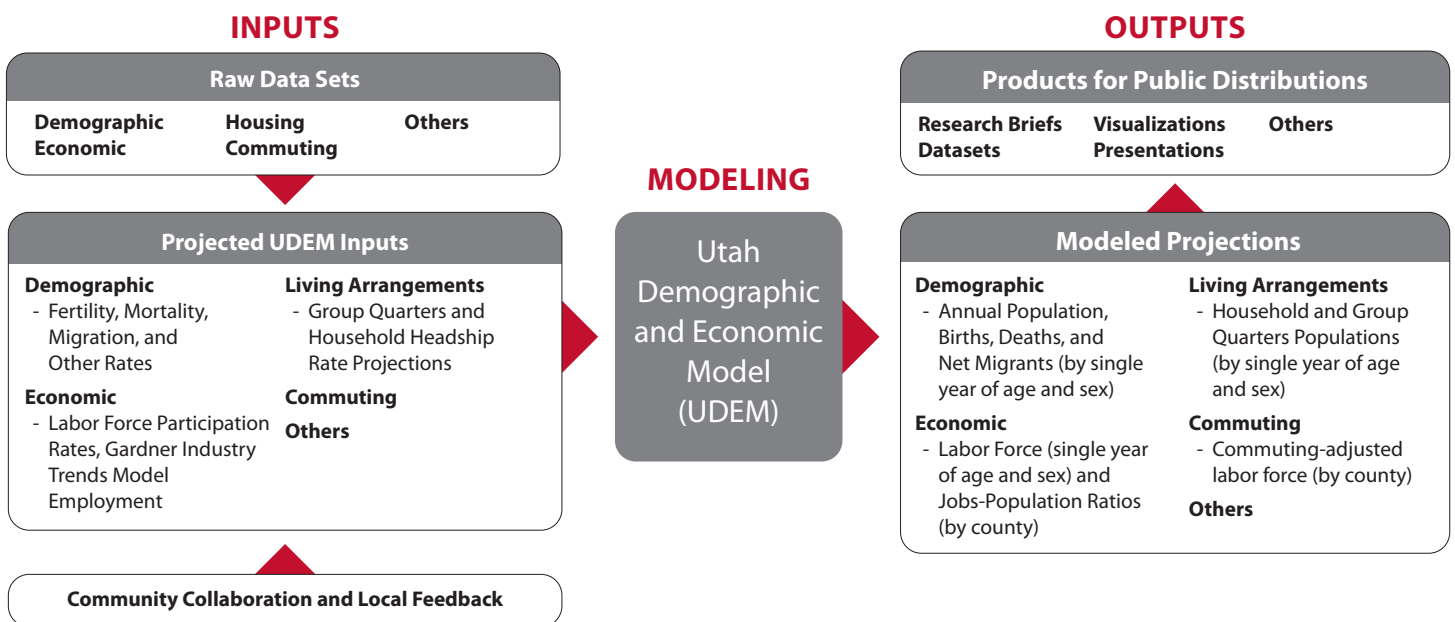**Figure 16: Gardner Institute Modeling Process**

Table 3: Main Demographic Assumptions for 2020-2060 State and County Projections

Fertility	Total fertility rates (TFRs) continue to decline due to sharp decreases since 2017, from 1.99 in 2020 to 1.78 in 2060 statewide. Lower TFRs result in fewer births, smaller household sizes, increasing median age, and net migration's larger contribution to population growth.
Mortality	Life expectancy continues the gradual increase since 1990, with slight differences in female and male values. There are short-term COVID-19 impacts but no long-term effects. At the state level, life expectancy for females increases from 82.1 in 2020 to 87.3 in 2060. For males, 78.4 to 84.2.
Net Migration	Economic projections primarily drive total net migration. The age-specific migration rates will not be updated until the Census Bureau releases conclusive data.

Table 4: Main Economic Events in 2020-2060 State and County Projections

Coal-fired power plant closures	- The IPP coal-fired power plant in Millard County is converted to natural gas, with construction during 2022-2025 and operations beginning in 2026. - The Huntington and Hunter coal-fired power plants in Emery County close in 2036 and 2042, respectively. - The Bonanza power plant in Uintah County closes in 2030. Statewide, modeling for coal counties follows the national trend of decreasing coal production
The Point	Employment assumptions used by The Point for the complete redevelopment plan into the 2040s.
2030 Winter Olympics	The assumption was that Salt Lake City and Utah would host the 2030 Olympic Winter Games for planning purposes. Direct impacts begin in 2024, end in 2031, and are limited to the Greater Salt Lake economic region.

What are Long-term Planning Projections?

Baseline projections

The Gardner Institute refers to these projections as long-term "planning projections." This terminology is intentional. The Institute distinguishes between a forecast (a prediction of future events) and a planning projection (which is what we can reasonably expect to happen based upon a reasonable extrapolation of current data and assumptions).

"A forecast predicts what will happen. A projection describes what would happen, given certain hypotheses". [8]

A projection uses if/then logic, where the inputs and assumptions produce one of many possible outcomes. This logic makes projection models especially adaptable for policy planning. Often, forecasts are better suited to short horizons, such as a quarter or year, and projections to long horizons, such as the multiple decades in this report.

Decision-makers benefit from a "baseline" or "most likely" projection of the future, given current trends. The projections in this report serve as the Utah state government's official baseline or most likely projections.

Today's actions influence the future

The actions people take today influence future outcomes. For example, policies and resource allocations regarding transportation, land use, water, and other resources will impact where and how people live. Planning projections, then, serve as an indicator of both what the future may hold and as a reminder of how people's actions today influence that same future.

As one Gardner Institute analyst put it, "We are not just witnesses to the future, we are active participants in it." These projections help decision-makers deliberate about how to actively shape future conditions.

Uncertainty

All planning projections include significant uncertainty. For this reason, later this year, the Gardner Institute will release an analysis of the accuracy of past projections, so decision-makers are informed by this uncertainty.

The Gardner Institute will also release upper- and lower-bound scenarios of these long-term planning projections at the state level and in select counties. These scenarios will help decision-makers more fully understand and utilize long-term projections to the benefit of Utah.

What's Next

- **Additional Projections Documentation** – Releases throughout 2022 include detailed documents for the mortality, fertility, and economic projection components used in the process, along with an accuracy analysis of previous projections efforts.

- **High and Low Scenarios** – The current projections (the baseline or medium scenario) are based on the most likely course of action, detailed in the assumptions section. High and low scenarios will be released in 2022 at select geographies to provide a range of planning totals influenced by changing demographic and economic conditions or specific policies.

- **Race/Ethnicity at the State Level** – The Gardner Institute will update the state-level race and ethnicity projections in 2023.

Endnotes

1. Perlich, P. S., Hollingshaus, M., Harris, E. R., Tennert, J., & Hogue, M. T. (2017). Utah's Long-Term Demographic and Economic Projections. Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute. https://gardner.utah.edu/wp-content/uploads/Projections-Brief-Final-Updated-Feb2019.pdf?x71849.
2. Harris, E. (2021). State and County Population Estimates for Utah: 2021. Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute. https://gardner.utah.edu/wp-content/uploads/UPC-Estimates-Dec2021.pdf .
3. Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute analysis of Utah Department of Workforce Services data.
4. Hollingshaus, M., Harris, E., Hogue, M. T., & Perlich, P. S. (2018). The Utah Demographic and Economic Model: Version 2017. Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute. https://gardner.utah.edu/wp-content/uploads/udem_2017_final.pdf?x71849.
5. Hogue, M. (2018). Gardner Industry Trends Model. Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute. https://gardner.utah.edu/wp-content/uploads/gitm_documentation_Final.pdf?x71849.
6. UDEM projects the "usual resident" population, which is determined by where an individual usually lives. This can often differ from where they work (i.e. commuting across county lines), and thus these population projections more closely represent the "night time" population rather than the "day time" population.
7. Hogue, M. (2020). Utah's Economic Regions. Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute. https://gardner.utah.edu/wp-content/uploads/EconRegions-Nov2020.pdf?x71849.
8. Keyfitz, N., & Caswell, C. (2005). Applied Mathematical Demography, 3rd ed., p.63. Springer Science+Business Media, Inc.

Data Tables

Table 5: Utah Population by County, 2010-2060

County	2010	2020	2030	2040	2050	2060	Absolute Change 2020-2060	Percent Change 2020-2060	Rank
Beaver County	6,645	7,076	8,008	8,777	9,397	10,181	3,105	43.9%	14
Box Elder County	50,084	57,886	67,637	75,494	83,130	89,997	32,111	55.5%	10
Cache County	113,307	133,743	163,345	185,948	207,094	226,084	92,342	69.0%	8
Carbon County	21,390	20,449	21,098	20,689	21,475	22,422	1,973	9.6%	25
Daggett County	1,076	943	905	910	942	1,009	67	7.1%	28
Davis County	307,712	363,419	411,564	472,344	529,711	580,155	216,736	59.6%	9
Duchesne County	18,689	19,608	18,796	19,351	20,807	23,133	3,525	18.0%	23
Emery County	10,991	9,824	9,862	9,674	10,066	10,731	907	9.2%	27
Garfield County	5,167	5,084	5,071	5,294	5,499	5,941	857	16.9%	24
Grand County	9,227	9,664	9,920	11,375	12,474	14,119	4,455	46.1%	13
Iron County	46,241	57,658	77,312	85,248	91,299	98,098	40,440	70.1%	7
Juab County	10,260	11,831	14,438	17,586	20,617	23,331	11,500	97.2%	5
Kane County	7,113	7,692	8,834	9,769	10,511	11,433	3,741	48.6%	12
Millard County	12,513	13,010	13,378	12,777	12,304	11,739	-1,271	-9.8%	29
Morgan County	9,516	12,353	15,080	18,184	21,301	24,207	11,854	96.0%	6
Piute County	1,548	1,442	1,577	1,625	1,663	1,708	267	18.5%	22
Rich County	2,280	2,517	2,795	3,059	3,311	3,534	1,018	40.4%	17
Salt Lake County	1,032,281	1,188,213	1,316,739	1,451,869	1,572,359	1,672,102	483,889	40.7%	15
San Juan County	14,715	14,541	14,712	16,186	17,280	18,923	4,382	30.1%	20
Sanpete County	27,834	28,560	31,839	34,693	37,100	40,096	11,536	40.4%	18
Sevier County	20,793	21,571	22,739	23,044	23,326	23,650	2,079	9.6%	26
Summit County	36,573	42,394	47,079	52,303	56,493	59,603	17,210	40.6%	16
Tooele County	58,369	73,149	96,600	115,253	133,001	148,890	75,742	103.5%	3
Uintah County	32,722	35,679	37,260	39,112	42,971	46,446	10,767	30.2%	19
Utah County	518,707	664,258	853,711	1,021,077	1,185,679	1,338,222	673,964	101.5%	4
Wasatch County	23,689	34,933	44,904	57,112	69,483	81,022	46,089	131.9%	2
Washington County	138,435	182,111	265,865	337,326	401,757	464,528	282,417	155.1%	1
Wayne County	2,775	2,490	2,556	2,712	2,850	3,028	538	21.6%	21
Weber County	232,015	262,727	295,538	331,771	366,031	396,265	133,539	50.8%	11
State of Utah	2,772,667	3,284,823	3,879,161	4,440,560	4,969,929	5,450,598	2,165,775	65.9%	0

Source: Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute, 2020-2060 Projections

Table 6: Utah Households by County, 2010-2060

County	2010	2020	2030	2040	2050	2060	Absolute Change 2020-2060	Percent Change 2020-2060	Rank
Beaver County	2,245	2,276	2,681	3,092	3,668	4,430	2,154	94.7%	11
Box Elder County	16,034	18,678	23,171	27,788	32,685	37,945	19,267	103.2%	9
Cache County	34,876	41,658	54,660	65,178	73,812	83,284	41,626	99.9%	10
Carbon County	7,972	7,950	8,509	8,755	9,369	10,078	2,128	26.8%	27
Daggett County	431	392	394	329	388	469	77	19.7%	28
Davis County	93,595	111,552	136,990	168,210	197,333	230,583	119,031	106.7%	8
Duchesne County	6,017	6,511	6,518	6,817	7,527	8,822	2,311	35.5%	23
Emery County	3,733	3,535	3,846	3,991	4,303	4,789	1,254	35.5%	24
Garfield County	1,916	1,881	1,926	2,013	2,219	2,525	644	34.2%	25
Grand County	3,869	4,006	4,392	5,152	5,951	7,000	2,994	74.7%	15
Iron County	14,983	18,731	26,881	31,354	35,321	40,004	21,273	113.6%	7
Juab County	3,080	3,529	4,567	5,943	7,605	9,456	5,927	167.9%	5
Kane County	2,879	3,081	3,761	4,203	4,709	5,443	2,362	76.7%	14
Millard County	4,184	4,299	4,741	4,849	5,024	5,088	789	18.4%	29
Morgan County	2,819	3,574	4,832	6,310	7,899	9,578	6,004	168.0%	4
Piute County	565	536	593	595	699	799	263	49.0%	21
Rich County	800	886	1,041	1,149	1,338	1,523	637	71.9%	18
Salt Lake County	342,487	405,229	474,073	553,023	629,565	703,504	298,275	73.6%	16
San Juan County	4,481	4,649	5,266	6,138	6,980	8,062	3,413	73.4%	17
Sanpete County	7,959	8,394	9,877	10,675	11,414	12,703	4,309	51.3%	20
Sevier County	7,074	7,464	8,565	9,202	9,842	10,636	3,172	42.5%	22
Summit County	13,043	15,688	19,363	22,639	25,379	28,078	12,390	79.0%	13
Tooele County	17,902	22,087	32,316	41,787	52,933	64,291	42,204	191.1%	3
Uintah County	10,598	11,993	13,359	14,842	16,689	18,712	6,719	56.0%	19
Utah County	140,866	184,558	257,513	327,172	396,956	474,814	290,256	157.3%	6
Wasatch County	7,307	11,040	15,675	20,786	26,856	33,366	22,326	202.2%	2
Washington County	46,274	62,416	98,497	131,765	165,946	203,901	141,485	226.7%	1
Wayne County	1,056	1,064	1,121	1,149	1,223	1,356	292	27.4%	26
Weber County	78,698	89,595	106,137	125,475	145,710	167,592	77,997	87.1%	12
State of Utah	877,743	1,057,252	1,331,265	1,610,383	1,889,344	2,188,830	1,131,578	107.0%	0

Source: Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute, 2020-2060 Projections

Table 7: Utah Employment by County, 2010-2060

County	2010	2020	2030	2040	2050	2060	Absolute Change 2020-2060	Percent Change 2020-2060	Rank
Beaver County	3,612	4,030	4,388	4,676	5,069	5,406	1,376	34.1%	18
Box Elder County	24,827	29,826	35,753	38,514	41,233	42,807	12,981	43.5%	12
Cache County	66,052	82,979	97,811	109,684	120,531	126,714	43,735	52.7%	10
Carbon County	11,867	11,174	10,945	10,937	11,728	12,600	1,426	12.8%	25
Daggett County	599	525	647	680	704	736	212	40.3%	16
Davis County	149,652	196,858	236,180	260,029	288,350	310,889	114,031	57.9%	7
Duchesne County	11,083	11,669	12,180	12,325	12,705	12,924	1,255	10.8%	27
Emery County	5,595	4,980	5,038	4,661	4,478	4,595	-385	-7.7%	28
Garfield County	3,426	3,352	3,869	3,849	3,907	3,855	503	15.0%	24
Grand County	6,452	7,534	9,348	9,657	10,176	10,634	3,100	41.1%	15
Iron County	22,221	30,263	36,443	41,287	45,726	49,603	19,339	63.9%	5
Juab County	4,774	5,553	6,742	7,563	8,333	8,956	3,402	61.3%	6
Kane County	4,381	5,130	6,078	6,385	6,934	7,346	2,215	43.2%	13
Millard County	6,558	7,428	7,849	8,082	8,290	8,349	922	12.4%	26
Morgan County	4,028	5,262	6,314	6,975	7,621	7,881	2,619	49.8%	11
Piute County	631	639	615	591	576	568	-71	-11.2%	29
Rich County	1,290	1,629	1,833	1,899	2,017	2,079	449	27.6%	22
Salt Lake County	735,647	945,896	1,140,373	1,264,859	1,398,926	1,491,496	545,599	57.7%	8
San Juan County	6,311	6,508	7,223	7,647	8,028	8,476	1,968	30.2%	20
Sanpete County	11,308	13,369	15,259	16,396	17,021	17,392	4,022	30.1%	21
Sevier County	11,209	12,638	12,958	13,386	14,475	15,413	2,775	22.0%	23
Summit County	33,292	38,852	52,424	56,784	59,582	60,046	21,194	54.5%	9
Tooele County	21,321	23,890	30,286	34,572	38,715	41,676	17,786	74.4%	3
Uintah County	18,016	18,213	19,679	20,883	22,687	24,083	5,869	32.2%	19
Utah County	255,012	374,457	479,028	549,051	640,493	721,028	346,572	92.6%	2
Wasatch County	10,971	17,609	23,185	26,219	28,752	29,396	11,787	66.9%	4
Washington County	70,274	104,797	143,157	172,488	196,373	214,794	109,997	105.0%	1
Wayne County	1,736	1,917	2,240	2,347	2,525	2,688	771	40.2%	17
Weber County	118,657	144,624	166,113	178,639	193,749	205,921	61,297	42.4%	14
State of Utah	1,620,802	2,111,604	2,573,957	2,871,064	3,199,703	3,448,350	1,336,746	63.3%	0

Source: Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute, 2020-2060 Projections

Table 8: Utah Total Employment by Industry, 2010-2060

Wage and Salary Employment	2010	2020	2030	2040	2050	2060	Absolute Change 2020-2060	Percent Change 2020-2060	Rank
Accommodation And Food Services	99,678	121,825	169,204	171,317	194,121	204,534	82,709	67.9%	7
Administrative, Support, Waste Management, And Remediation Services	89,811	114,123	154,920	182,059	210,153	225,154	111,031	97.3%	5
Arts, Entertainment, And Recreation	34,480	40,652	64,858	71,616	75,306	82,237	41,585	102.3%	4
Construction	90,998	147,864	185,185	234,978	301,865	354,974	207,110	140.1%	1
Educational Services; Private	48,951	68,925	86,938	92,440	103,634	115,427	46,502	67.5%	8
Farm	20,007	22,347	19,836	19,822	20,265	20,624	-1,722	-7.7%	23
Federal Civilian	38,035	39,427	40,798	41,834	42,307	43,132	3,705	9.4%	19
Federal Military	16,886	17,172	16,868	17,256	17,721	18,216	1,043	6.1%	20
Finance And Insurance	111,543	146,845	154,894	166,835	185,225	199,263	52,418	35.7%	14
Forestry, Fishing, And Hunting	3,313	5,652	5,525	6,429	7,316	8,202	2,549	45.1%	13
Health Care And Social Assistance	137,135	179,987	231,629	279,586	322,865	364,967	184,980	102.8%	3
Information	34,347	44,249	54,589	65,171	72,025	80,027	35,777	80.9%	6
Local Government	112,886	125,150	144,999	161,628	178,511	195,045	69,895	55.8%	12
Management Of Companies And Enterprises	22,682	32,997	36,117	34,876	33,990	32,518	-478	-1.4%	22
Manufacturing	118,120	145,994	170,944	182,142	184,538	185,405	39,410	27.0%	15
Mining	14,671	11,656	12,041	13,191	13,213	13,267	1,611	13.8%	18
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	82,784	103,338	144,200	155,084	164,949	172,144	68,806	66.6%	9
Professional, Scientific, And Technical Services	107,017	173,093	249,384	302,470	352,637	368,240	195,147	112.7%	2
Real Estate And Rental And Leasing	93,569	123,434	142,991	135,148	131,235	128,129	4,695	3.8%	21
Retail Trade	172,249	214,715	211,708	256,628	300,163	336,414	121,700	56.7%	11
State Government	66,632	79,645	92,531	105,528	116,473	127,359	47,714	59.9%	10
Transportation And Warehousing	50,900	87,249	108,080	100,817	98,824	101,266	14,017	16.1%	16
Utilities	4,275	4,488	3,047	2,336	2,130	2,157	-2,331	-51.9%	24
Wholesale Trade	49,833	60,775	72,673	71,875	70,237	69,649	8,873	14.6%	17

Source: Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute, 2020-2060 Projections

Table 9: Utah Total Population, 2010-2060

Year	Total	Absolute Growth	Growth Rate	Median Age	Year	Total	Absolute Growth	Growth Rate	Median Age
2010	2,772,667	41,107	1.5%	29.3	2036	4,214,821	56,640	1.4%	35.9
2011	2,822,091	49,424	1.8%	29.5	2037	4,271,482	56,661	1.3%	36.0
2012	2,867,405	45,314	1.6%	29.8	2038	4,327,969	56,487	1.3%	36.1
2013	2,906,021	38,617	1.3%	30.1	2039	4,384,194	56,225	1.3%	36.3
2014	2,946,989	40,967	1.4%	30.4	2040	4,440,560	56,367	1.3%	36.6
2015	3,003,791	56,803	1.9%	30.6	2041	4,496,514	55,954	1.3%	36.8
2016	3,062,384	58,592	2.0%	30.9	2042	4,551,744	55,230	1.2%	37.1
2017	3,122,477	60,093	2.0%	31.2	2043	4,606,307	54,563	1.2%	37.4
2018	3,176,342	53,865	1.7%	31.5	2044	4,659,824	53,517	1.2%	37.7
2019	3,231,108	54,766	1.7%	31.8	2045	4,712,762	52,938	1.1%	38.0
2020	3,284,823	53,715	1.7%	32.1	2046	4,765,572	52,809	1.1%	38.3
2021	3,343,552	58,729	1.8%	32.4	2047	4,817,728	52,157	1.1%	38.6
2022	3,403,190	59,638	1.8%	32.8	2048	4,869,323	51,594	1.1%	39.0
2023	3,464,887	61,696	1.8%	33.2	2049	4,920,070	50,748	1.0%	39.3
2024	3,526,992	62,105	1.8%	33.6	2050	4,969,929	49,859	1.0%	39.6
2025	3,588,325	61,333	1.7%	34.0	2051	5,019,857	49,928	1.0%	39.9
2026	3,647,847	59,522	1.7%	34.3	2052	5,069,569	49,712	1.0%	40.1
2027	3,707,365	59,519	1.6%	34.6	2053	5,119,019	49,450	1.0%	40.4
2028	3,765,808	58,443	1.6%	34.9	2054	5,167,718	48,699	1.0%	40.7
2029	3,823,047	57,239	1.5%	35.1	2055	5,215,630	47,912	0.9%	41.0
2030	3,879,161	56,114	1.5%	35.2	2056	5,263,304	47,674	0.9%	41.2
2031	3,934,602	55,440	1.4%	35.3	2057	5,310,621	47,317	0.9%	41.5
2032	3,989,928	55,326	1.4%	35.5	2058	5,357,795	47,174	0.9%	41.7
2033	4,045,806	55,878	1.4%	35.6	2059	5,404,637	46,843	0.9%	41.9
2034	4,101,768	55,962	1.4%	35.7	2060	5,450,598	45,961	0.9%	42.1
2035	4,158,181	56,412	1.4%	35.8					

Source: Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute, 2020-2060 Projections

Table 10: Utah School Age Population (5-17 Years of Age), 2010-2060

Year	Total	Absolute Growth	Growth Rate	Year	Total	Absolute Growth	Growth Rate	Year	Total	Absolute Growth	Growth Rate
2010	608,701	—	—	2027	699,955	-6,227	-0.9%	2044	754,297	13,026	1.8%
2011	618,225	9,524	1.6%	2028	692,969	-6,986	-1.0%	2045	766,978	12,681	1.7%
2012	626,812	8,587	1.4%	2029	686,577	-6,392	-0.9%	2046	778,942	11,964	1.6%
2013	633,953	7,141	1.1%	2030	681,572	-5,005	-0.7%	2047	789,884	10,941	1.4%
2014	641,601	7,648	1.2%	2031	676,240	-5,332	-0.8%	2048	799,488	9,605	1.2%
2015	652,687	11,087	1.7%	2032	671,647	-4,593	-0.7%	2049	807,575	8,086	1.0%
2016	664,087	11,399	1.7%	2033	667,883	-3,764	-0.6%	2050	814,074	6,499	0.8%
2017	675,570	11,483	1.7%	2034	665,561	-2,321	-0.3%	2051	819,056	4,982	0.6%
2018	685,712	10,142	1.5%	2035	665,512	-50	-0.0%	2052	822,540	3,484	0.4%
2019	696,077	10,364	1.5%	2036	668,850	3,338	0.5%	2053	824,546	2,007	0.2%
2020	706,174	10,097	1.5%	2037	674,546	5,697	0.9%	2054	825,157	611	0.1%
2021	712,289	6,115	0.9%	2038	682,242	7,695	1.1%	2055	824,578	-579	-0.1%
2022	716,069	3,780	0.5%	2039	691,631	9,389	1.4%	2056	823,082	-1,496	-0.2%
2023	716,832	763	0.1%	2040	702,706	11,075	1.6%	2057	820,890	-2,192	-0.3%
2024	715,188	-1,645	-0.2%	2041	715,056	12,350	1.8%	2058	818,072	-2,818	-0.3%
2025	711,428	-3,760	-0.5%	2042	728,040	12,984	1.8%	2059	814,909	-3,164	-0.4%
2026	706,181	-5,247	-0.7%	2043	741,271	13,231	1.8%	2060	811,572	-3,337	-0.4%

Source: Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute, 2020-2060 Projections

Table 11: Utah Working Age Population (18-64 Years of Age), 2010-2060

Year	Total	Absolute Growth	Growth Rate	Year	Total	Absolute Growth	Growth Rate	Year	Total	Absolute Growth	Growth Rate
2010	1,648,779	—	—	2027	2,253,174	43,013	1.9%	2044	2,768,059	15,304	0.6%
2011	1,678,799	30,019	1.8%	2028	2,295,487	42,313	1.9%	2045	2,782,633	14,575	0.5%
2012	1,706,439	27,641	1.6%	2029	2,336,563	41,076	1.8%	2046	2,797,677	15,044	0.5%
2013	1,729,970	23,530	1.4%	2030	2,375,965	39,401	1.7%	2047	2,813,616	15,940	0.6%
2014	1,754,926	24,957	1.4%	2031	2,415,933	39,968	1.7%	2048	2,830,658	17,042	0.6%
2015	1,789,348	34,422	2.0%	2032	2,455,030	39,098	1.6%	2049	2,849,074	18,416	0.7%
2016	1,824,712	35,364	2.0%	2033	2,493,559	38,529	1.6%	2050	2,867,657	18,582	0.7%
2017	1,861,250	36,538	2.0%	2034	2,530,069	36,509	1.5%	2051	2,886,736	19,079	0.7%
2018	1,893,948	32,698	1.8%	2035	2,563,356	33,288	1.3%	2052	2,906,878	20,142	0.7%
2019	1,926,829	32,881	1.7%	2036	2,593,134	29,778	1.2%	2053	2,928,096	21,218	0.7%
2020	1,959,287	32,458	1.7%	2037	2,621,584	28,450	1.1%	2054	2,949,368	21,272	0.7%
2021	1,998,291	39,004	2.0%	2038	2,649,048	27,464	1.0%	2055	2,969,745	20,377	0.7%
2022	2,037,816	39,525	2.0%	2039	2,674,829	25,780	1.0%	2056	2,988,809	19,064	0.6%
2023	2,080,029	42,214	2.1%	2040	2,698,103	23,275	0.9%	2057	3,010,340	21,531	0.7%
2024	2,123,804	43,775	2.1%	2041	2,718,643	20,540	0.8%	2058	3,036,194	25,854	0.9%
2025	2,167,522	43,718	2.1%	2042	2,736,645	18,002	0.7%	2059	3,067,051	30,857	1.0%
2026	2,210,161	42,639	2.0%	2043	2,752,755	16,110	0.6%	2060	3,099,467	32,416	1.1%

Source: Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute, 2020-2060 Projections

Table 12: Utah Retirement Age Population (65 Years and Older), 2010-2060

Year	Total	Absolute Growth	Growth Rate	Year	Total	Absolute Growth	Growth Rate	Year	Total	Absolute Growth	Growth Rate
2010	251,877	—	—	2027	516,791	20,217	4.1%	2044	832,645	25,030	3.1%
2011	262,966	11,088	4.4%	2028	536,231	19,440	3.8%	2045	858,834	26,189	3.1%
2012	273,853	10,887	4.1%	2029	554,397	18,166	3.4%	2046	885,644	26,810	3.1%
2013	284,389	10,536	3.8%	2030	571,092	16,695	3.0%	2047	912,302	26,658	3.0%
2014	295,267	10,878	3.8%	2031	586,382	15,290	2.7%	2048	938,867	26,565	2.9%
2015	307,862	12,595	4.3%	2032	601,374	14,992	2.6%	2049	964,856	25,989	2.8%
2016	321,151	13,289	4.3%	2033	616,499	15,124	2.5%	2050	991,380	26,525	2.7%
2017	334,876	13,726	4.3%	2034	632,322	15,823	2.6%	2051	1,018,840	27,460	2.8%
2018	348,259	13,383	4.0%	2035	649,779	17,458	2.8%	2052	1,046,306	27,466	2.7%
2019	362,281	14,022	4.0%	2036	668,017	18,238	2.8%	2053	1,073,652	27,347	2.6%
2020	376,220	13,939	3.8%	2037	685,753	17,735	2.7%	2054	1,101,294	27,642	2.6%
2021	393,843	17,623	4.7%	2038	702,901	17,149	2.5%	2055	1,129,938	28,644	2.6%
2022	413,681	19,838	5.0%	2039	720,482	17,581	2.5%	2056	1,160,164	30,226	2.7%
2023	434,134	20,453	4.9%	2040	739,617	19,135	2.7%	2057	1,187,860	27,696	2.4%
2024	454,740	20,606	4.7%	2041	760,453	20,836	2.8%	2058	1,211,363	23,503	2.0%
2025	475,768	21,027	4.6%	2042	783,188	22,735	3.0%	2059	1,229,577	18,214	1.5%
2026	496,574	20,806	4.4%	2043	807,616	24,428	3.1%	2060	1,245,287	15,710	1.3%

Source: Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute, 2020-2060 Projections

Table 13: Utah Components of Population Change, 2010-2060

Year	Births	Deaths	Natural Increase	Net Migration	Year	Births	Deaths	Natural Increase	Net Migration
2010	52,889	14,302	38,597	2,510	2036	58,409	28,641	29,769	26,872
2011	51,836	14,897	36,939	12,485	2037	59,123	29,496	29,626	27,034
2012	50,388	15,289	35,099	10,215	2038	59,691	30,500	29,191	27,297
2013	51,801	15,916	35,885	2,732	2039	60,060	31,357	28,703	27,522
2014	50,807	15,941	34,866	6,101	2040	60,433	32,206	28,227	28,139
2015	51,024	17,074	33,950	22,853	2041	60,605	33,042	27,563	28,390
2016	50,704	17,555	33,149	25,443	2042	60,600	34,012	26,589	28,641
2017	49,494	17,596	31,898	28,195	2043	60,452	34,799	25,653	28,910
2018	47,310	17,894	29,416	24,449	2044	60,197	35,732	24,465	29,052
2019	47,115	18,540	28,575	26,191	2045	59,883	36,649	23,233	29,705
2020	46,510	18,937	27,573	26,142	2046	59,521	37,190	22,331	30,478
2021	45,639	21,768	23,871	34,858	2047	59,137	38,068	21,068	31,088
2022	45,359	19,855	25,503	34,135	2048	58,758	38,753	20,005	31,590
2023	45,264	20,257	25,007	36,689	2049	58,393	39,585	18,807	31,941
2024	45,702	20,793	24,908	37,197	2050	58,105	40,404	17,701	32,158
2025	46,333	21,324	25,009	36,324	2051	57,877	41,011	16,867	33,061
2026	47,157	21,862	25,295	34,227	2052	57,700	41,778	15,922	33,790
2027	48,160	22,438	25,721	33,797	2053	57,593	42,321	15,272	34,179
2028	49,300	23,029	26,271	32,172	2054	57,566	42,873	14,693	34,006
2029	50,489	23,618	26,870	30,369	2055	57,606	43,613	13,992	33,919
2030	51,782	24,263	27,519	28,596	2056	57,788	44,393	13,395	34,279
2031	53,062	24,917	28,145	27,295	2057	58,020	45,154	12,866	34,451
2032	54,291	25,588	28,702	26,624	2058	58,263	45,667	12,597	34,577
2033	55,484	26,304	29,179	26,699	2059	58,534	46,385	12,149	34,694
2034	56,581	27,056	29,525	26,437	2060	58,842	47,106	11,736	34,225
2035	57,583	27,801	29,781	26,631					

Source: Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute, 2020-2060 Projections

Table 14: Utah Total Households and Average Household Size, 2010-2060

Year	Total	Absolute Growth	Growth Rate	Average Size	Year	Total	Absolute Growth	Growth Rate	Average Size
2010	877,743	—	—	3.11	2036	1,502,118	27,989	1.9%	2.76
2011	895,232	17,489	2.0%	3.10	2037	1,529,715	27,597	1.8%	2.75
2012	911,455	16,223	1.8%	3.09	2038	1,556,903	27,188	1.8%	2.74
2013	925,524	14,069	1.5%	3.09	2039	1,583,904	27,000	1.7%	2.72
2014	940,194	14,670	1.6%	3.08	2040	1,610,383	26,480	1.7%	2.71
2015	959,780	19,586	2.1%	3.08	2041	1,640,619	30,236	1.9%	2.70
2016	980,016	20,236	2.1%	3.07	2042	1,669,733	29,114	1.8%	2.68
2017	1,000,953	20,937	2.1%	3.07	2043	1,698,140	28,407	1.7%	2.67
2018	1,019,772	18,819	1.9%	3.06	2044	1,726,113	27,973	1.6%	2.66
2019	1,038,725	18,954	1.9%	3.06	2045	1,753,636	27,523	1.6%	2.64
2020	1,057,252	18,527	1.8%	3.06	2046	1,781,138	27,501	1.6%	2.63
2021	1,082,726	25,474	2.4%	3.04	2047	1,808,384	27,247	1.5%	2.62
2022	1,109,335	26,608	2.5%	3.02	2048	1,835,389	27,005	1.5%	2.61
2023	1,136,684	27,349	2.5%	3.00	2049	1,862,358	26,969	1.5%	2.60
2024	1,164,425	27,741	2.4%	2.98	2050	1,889,344	26,986	1.4%	2.59
2025	1,192,326	27,900	2.4%	2.96	2051	1,916,737	27,393	1.4%	2.57
2026	1,220,284	27,958	2.3%	2.94	2052	1,944,397	27,660	1.4%	2.56
2027	1,248,097	27,813	2.3%	2.92	2053	1,972,782	28,385	1.5%	2.55
2028	1,275,878	27,781	2.2%	2.90	2054	2,002,086	29,304	1.5%	2.54
2029	1,303,638	27,760	2.2%	2.89	2055	2,032,249	30,163	1.5%	2.52
2030	1,331,265	27,626	2.1%	2.87	2056	2,062,991	30,742	1.5%	2.51
2031	1,359,356	28,092	2.1%	2.85	2057	2,093,810	30,818	1.5%	2.49
2032	1,387,747	28,391	2.1%	2.83	2058	2,124,912	31,103	1.5%	2.48
2033	1,416,545	28,798	2.1%	2.81	2059	2,156,673	31,761	1.5%	2.46
2034	1,445,551	29,006	2.0%	2.79	2060	2,188,830	32,157	1.5%	2.45
2035	1,474,129	28,578	2.0%	2.78					

Source: Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute, 2020-2060 Projections

Table 15: Utah Total Employment, 2010-2060

Year	Total	Absolute Growth	Growth Rate	Year	Total	Absolute Growth	Growth Rate	Year	Total	Absolute Growth	Growth Rate
2010	1,620,802	-13,179	-0.8%	2027	2,479,603	31,109	1.3%	2044	3,002,291	34,575	1.2%
2011	1,664,436	43,634	2.7%	2028	2,510,434	30,831	1.2%	2045	3,036,888	34,597	1.2%
2012	1,706,075	41,639	2.5%	2029	2,550,198	39,764	1.6%	2046	3,071,241	34,353	1.1%
2013	1,753,390	47,315	2.8%	2030	2,573,957	23,759	0.9%	2047	3,104,700	33,459	1.1%
2014	1,803,950	50,560	2.9%	2031	2,594,356	20,399	0.8%	2048	3,137,456	32,756	1.1%
2015	1,865,948	61,998	3.4%	2032	2,621,573	27,218	1.0%	2049	3,169,588	32,132	1.0%
2016	1,933,445	67,497	3.6%	2033	2,647,310	25,737	1.0%	2050	3,199,703	30,115	1.0%
2017	1,993,373	59,928	3.1%	2034	2,681,569	34,259	1.3%	2051	3,228,390	28,687	0.9%
2018	2,068,149	74,776	3.8%	2035	2,709,617	28,047	1.0%	2052	3,254,789	26,399	0.8%
2019	2,127,021	58,872	2.8%	2036	2,741,151	31,534	1.2%	2053	3,280,858	26,069	0.8%
2020	2,111,604	-15,417	-0.7%	2037	2,775,046	33,895	1.2%	2054	3,306,395	25,537	0.8%
2021	2,210,849	99,245	4.7%	2038	2,806,771	31,725	1.1%	2055	3,332,434	26,038	0.8%
2022	2,274,964	64,115	2.9%	2039	2,838,505	31,734	1.1%	2056	3,357,685	25,251	0.8%
2023	2,336,388	61,424	2.7%	2040	2,871,064	32,559	1.1%	2057	3,381,602	23,917	0.7%
2024	2,383,804	47,416	2.0%	2041	2,902,498	31,433	1.1%	2058	3,404,626	23,024	0.7%
2025	2,418,945	35,141	1.5%	2042	2,934,566	32,069	1.1%	2059	3,426,669	22,044	0.6%
2026	2,448,494	29,549	1.2%	2043	2,967,716	33,150	1.1%	2060	3,448,350	21,680	0.6%

Source: Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute, 2020-2060 Projections