

Heidi Prior
Public Policy Analyst

Mallory Bateman
Director of Demographic Research

A Look into the 2010-2020 Decline in Salt Lake City's Youth Population

Salt Lake City's under-18 population decreased by almost 5,000 residents last decade while its adult population continued to grow.

November 2023



Kem C. Gardner
POLICY INSTITUTE
THE UNIVERSITY OF UTAH

DAVID ECCLES SCHOOL OF BUSINESS

411 East South Temple Street
Salt Lake City, Utah 84111
801-585-5618 | gardner.utah.edu

A Look into the 2010-2020 Decline in Salt Lake City's Youth Population

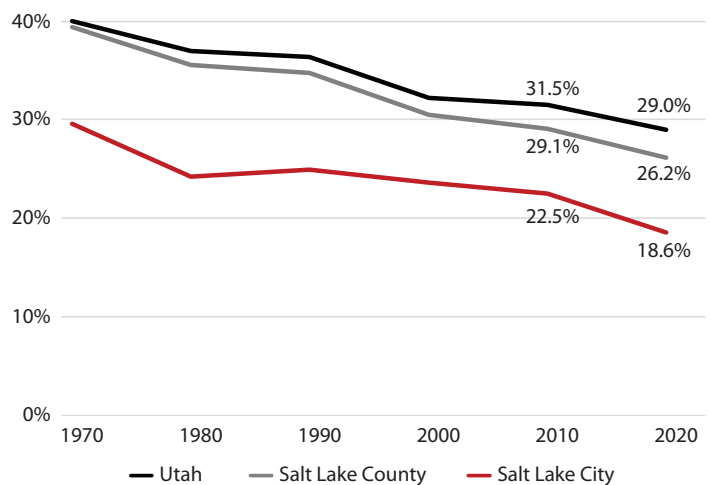
Analysis in Brief

In 2020, Salt Lake City's youth population hit its lowest point in over a century: 37,101 residents under age 18. Despite gaining 13,283 new residents overall between 2010 and 2020 and growing 7%, Salt Lake City's under-18 population lost 4,933 residents last decade, shrinking by 12%. The capital city's decreasing youth population is part of a much larger trend, mirroring declines experienced by many western cities and shifts observed in the state and county populations.

Key Findings

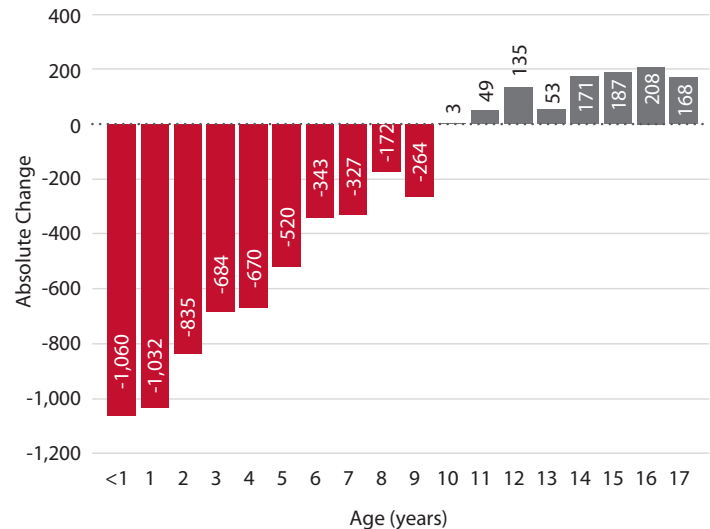
- **Fewer households with children** - Today, 1 in 5 city households includes a child under age 18 compared to 1 in 4 in 2010. While 46% of married-couple families in Salt Lake City had children under 18 in 2010, only 39% did in 2020.
- **Youngest age groups decreased most** - Between 2010 and 2020, the city population under age 10 decreased by more than 5,900 children, while the population ages 10 to 17 increased by nearly 1,000 residents.
- **Substantial west-side decreases** - Neighborhoods in Rose Park, Poplar Grove, Glendale, Westpointe, and Fairpark experienced the largest decreases in the population under age 10.
- **Increasing racial and ethnic diversity** - Salt Lake City's youth population became more racially and ethnically diverse while also decreasing in size. Hispanic or Latino and Non-Hispanic White youth populations decreased the most, causing many of the city's smaller racial groups to represent larger shares of the overall youth population.
- **Similar experiences across the West** - Boise, Denver, and Reno also experienced declines in the youth shares of their populations last decade, echoing much larger youth declines in the cities during the 1960s and 1970s.

Youth Share of Population in Utah, Salt Lake County, and Salt Lake City, 1970-2020



Source: U.S. Census Bureau Decennial Census Reports, IPUMS NHGIS, University of Minnesota, www.nhgis.org

Absolute Change in Salt Lake City Youth Population by Single Year of Age, 2010-2020



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2020 Census Demographic and Housing Characteristics File; 2010 Census Summary File 1

Table of Contents

Introduction	3
Changes by Age Group	3
State, County, and City Comparisons	3
Neighborhood Comparisons	5
Change in Racial and Ethnic Populations	6
Households	7
Housing Tenure	7
A Longer Look at Youth Population	
Changes in Salt Lake City	8
Appendix	9

Figures

Figure 1: Salt Lake City Decadal Population Under Age 18, 1930-2020.	3
Figure 2: Salt Lake City Population Pyramid, 2010 and 2020.	3
Figure 3: Absolute Change in Salt Lake City Youth Population by Single Year of Age, 2010-2020.	3
Figure 4: Youth Share of Population in Utah, Salt Lake County, and Salt Lake City, 1970-2020.	4
Figure 5: Change in the Youth Share of Select Large Western Cities, 2000-2020.	4
Figure 6: Absolute Population Change in Salt Lake City Youth Age Groups by Census Tract, 2010-2020.	5
Figure 7: Percentage Growth of Salt Lake City Youth Population by Race and Ethnicity, 2010-2020.	6

Figure 8: Salt Lake City Youth Population by Race and Ethnicity, 2010 and 2020	6
Figure 9: Salt Lake City Married Couple Households by Presence of Own Children Under 18, 2010 and 2020.	7
Figure 10: Share of Salt Lake City Owner and Renter-Occupied Housing Units with Children Under 18, 2010 and 2020	7
Figure 11: Salt Lake City Decadal Population Under and Over Age 18, 1930-2020.	8
Figure 12: Youth Share of Population in Select Western Cities, 1950-2020.	8

Tables

Table 1: Total Population, Youth Population, and Youth Share for Select Geographies: 2010 and 2020	4
Table 2: Percent Population Change for Select Age Groups and Geographies, 2010-2020	4
Appendix Table 1: Salt Lake City Youth Population by Single Year of Age, 2010 and 2020	9
Appendix Table 2: Salt Lake City Decadal Population, Youth Population, and Youth Share, 1930-2020	9
Appendix Table 3: Salt Lake City Youth Population by Race and Ethnicity and Age Group, 2010-2020	9
Appendix Table 4: Salt Lake City Households by Type and Presence of Own Children, 2010-2020	9

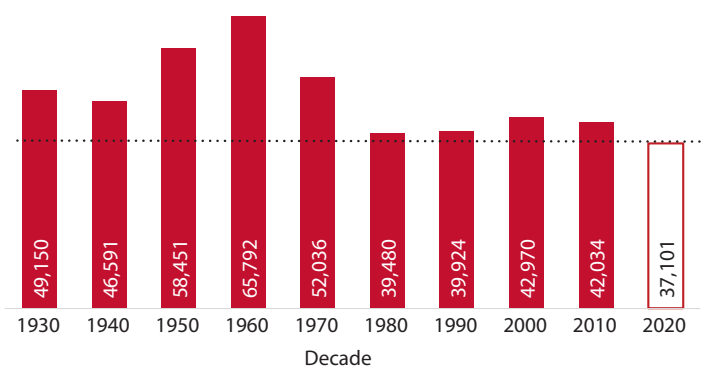
Introduction

In 2020, Salt Lake City's population hit a record high: 199,723 residents. Simultaneously, the city hit a record low: the lowest number of residents under 18 in more than a century. Between 2010 and 2020, the city lost nearly 5,000 young residents and saw its youth share drop from 23% to 19%.

Changes by Age Group

In 2020, 4,933 fewer youth resided in Salt Lake City than in 2010. However, this decline disproportionately occurred among the city's youngest youth. Only the city's under-10 population decreased, with the under-5 population declining the most, by 4,281 residents. The 5- to 9-year-old age group also decreased, declining by 1,626 residents during the same ten-year period. Meanwhile, the 10- to 17-year-old age group grew, increasing by 974 residents from 2010 to 2020.

Figure 1: Salt Lake City Decadal Population Under Age 18, 1930-2020



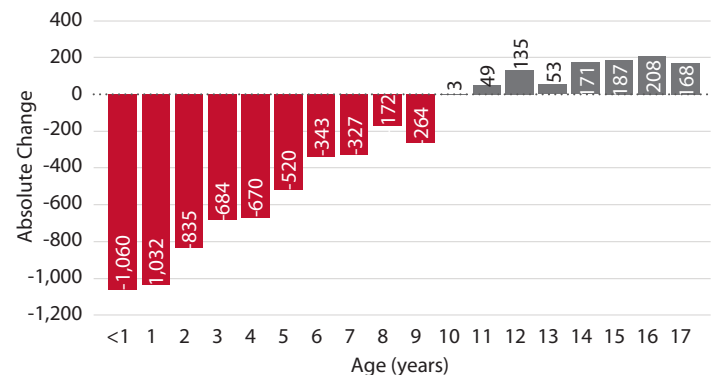
Source: U.S. Census Bureau Decennial Census Reports, IPUMS NHGIS, University of Minnesota, www.nhgis.org

State, County, and City Comparisons

Last decade's youth population declines were not new for Salt Lake City, nor was this change limited to Salt Lake City. Between 2010 and 2020, Salt Lake County and the state of Utah also experienced decreases in the shares of their populations under age 18, a multi-decade trend in all three geographies.

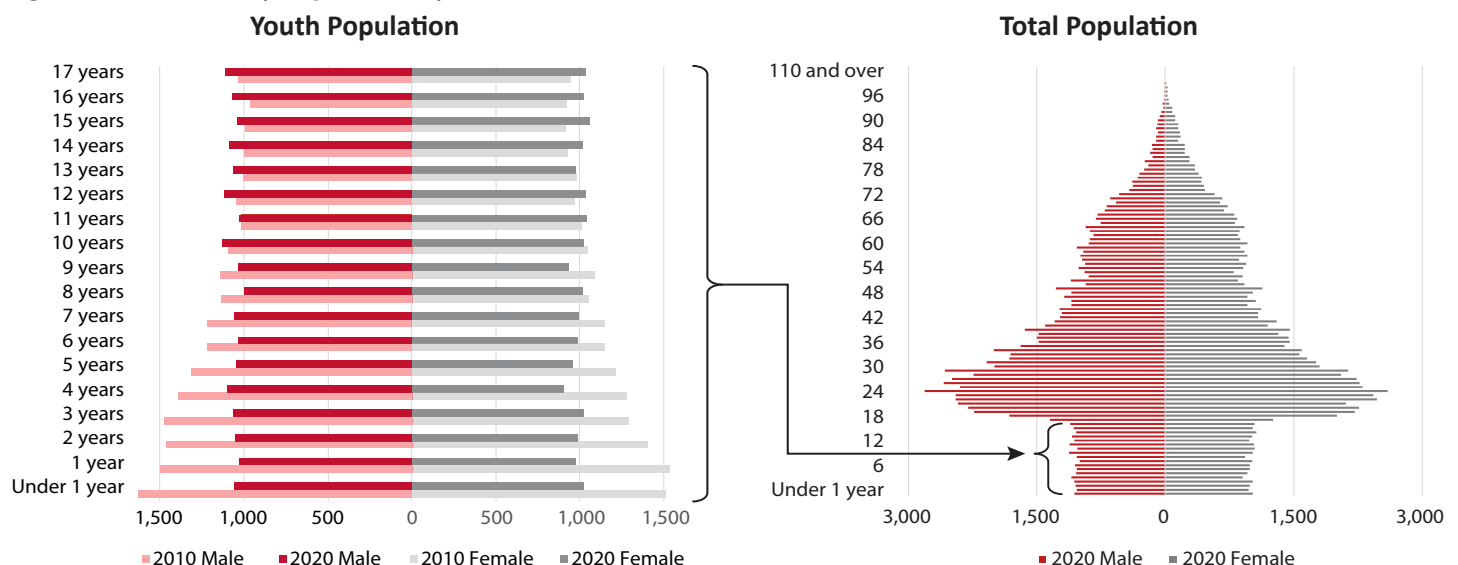
In Salt Lake County, the youth population grew by over 10,000 residents last decade, but almost all of that growth came from residents ages 10 and older. The county population ages 0 to 4 decreased by 11,616 residents, a 13% decline, while the 5 to 9-year-old population only grew by 1%. Outpaced by more substantial growth in the adult population, the youth share of Salt Lake County dropped from 29% to 26%.

Figure 3: Absolute Change in Salt Lake City Youth Population by Single Year of Age, 2010-2020



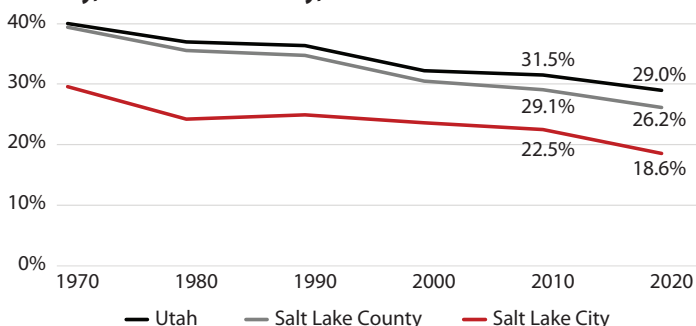
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2020 Census Demographic and Housing Characteristics File; 2010 Census Summary File 1

Figure 2: Salt Lake City Population Pyramid, 2010 and 2020



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2020 Census Demographic and Housing Characteristics File; 2010 Census Summary File 1

Figure 4. Youth Share of Population in Utah, Salt Lake County, and Salt Lake City, 1970-2020



Source: U.S. Census Bureau Decennial Census Reports, IPUMS NHGIS, University of Minnesota, www.nhgis.org

At the state level, the youth population increased by 76,538 residents. However, the 0 to 4 age group decreased by 9%, and the 5 to 9-year-old population grew slower than older age groups (10-14 and 15-17). Like in Salt Lake City and Salt Lake County, Utah's youth share declined, dropping from 32% to 29%.

Like Salt Lake City, many other cities in the western United States experienced declines in the youth shares of their populations between 2010 and 2020. Last decade, Salt Lake City experienced larger decreases than many of its neighboring large cities, including Boise, Denver, and Reno. Viewed across twenty years, however, decreases in Salt Lake City were similar to those in Boise and Sacramento.

Table 1: Total Population, Youth Population, and Youth Share for Select Geographies: 2010 and 2020

	Salt Lake City		Salt Lake County		Utah	
	2010	2020	2010	2020	2010	2020
Total Population	186,440	199,723	1,029,655	1,185,238	2,763,885	3,271,616
Youth Population (Under 18)	42,034	37,101	299,781	310,343	871,027	947,565
Youth Share	22.5%	18.6%	29.1%	26.2%	31.5%	29.0%

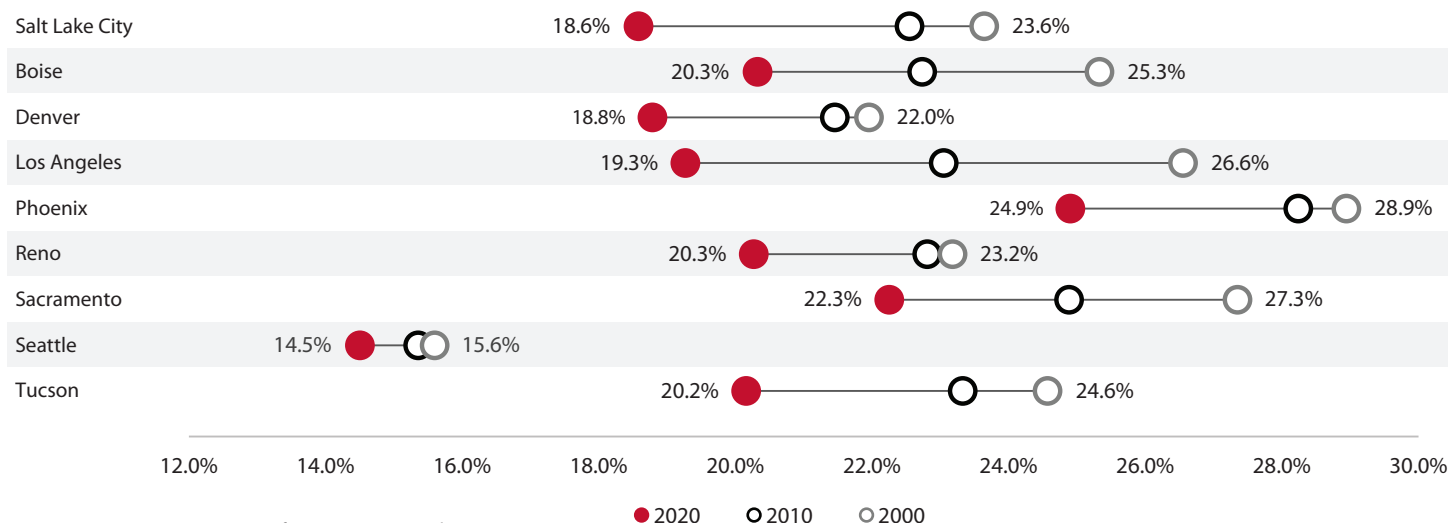
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2020 Census Demographic and Housing Characteristics File; 2010 Census Summary File 1

Table 2: Percent Population Change for Select Age Groups and Geographies, 2010-2020

Age	Salt Lake City			Salt Lake County			Utah		
	2010	2020	Percent Change	2010	2020	Percent Change	2010	2020	Percent Change
0 to 4	14,483	10,202	-29.6%	90,106	78,490	-12.9%	263,924	239,780	-9.1%
5 to 9	11,676	10,050	-13.9%	85,529	86,371	1.0%	249,572	264,449	6.0%
10 to 14	10,096	10,507	4.1%	78,783	91,717	16.4%	227,951	280,003	22.8%
15 to 17	5,779	6,342	9.7%	45,363	53,765	18.5%	129,580	163,333	26.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2020 Census Demographic and Housing Characteristics File; 2010 Census Summary File 1

Figure 5: Youth Share of Select Western Cities, 2000 - 2020



Source: IPUMS NHGIS, University of Minnesota, www.nhgis.org

Neighborhood Comparisons

Population changes in Salt Lake City at the neighborhood level were greatest for the 0 to 4 age group, which decreased in almost every census tract. Most neighborhoods experienced smaller population changes in older age groups, with population growth in the adolescent and teen populations occurring in many tracts.

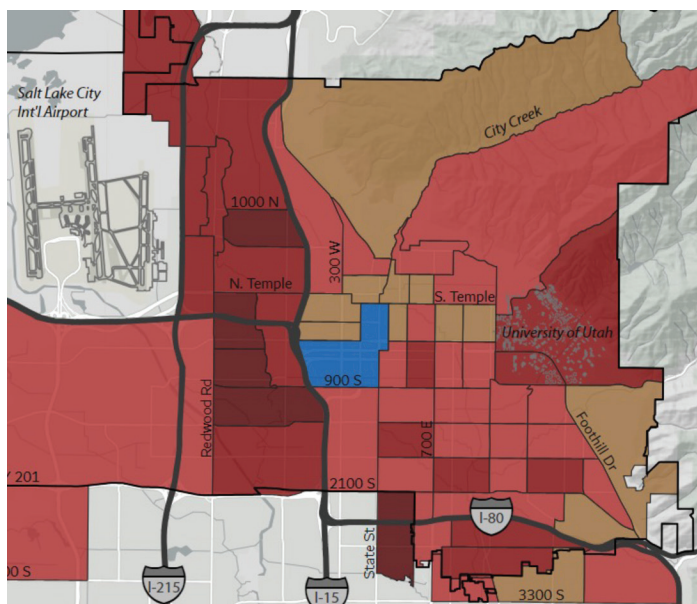
Though decreases in the population of young children occurred throughout Salt Lake City, they were largest on the city's west side. Neighborhoods in Rose Park, Poplar Grove, Glendale, Westpointe, and Fairpark experienced the largest

decreases in the population ages 0 to 4 and 5 to 9. Populations in 26 out of 53 city census tracts declined by more than 100 residents in both age groups combined. However, the twelve city tracts west of I-15 experienced steeper declines, with an average decrease of 299 children under age 10 in each tract. In contrast, only one tract citywide experienced an increase of over 100 residents under age 10.

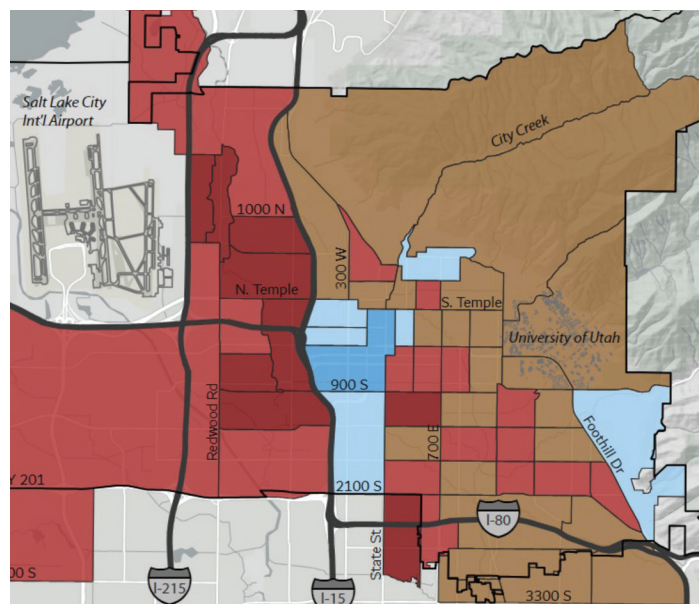
Within the 10 to 17-year-old population, the largest changes occurred in Glendale, Poplar Grove, Ballpark, and East Bench neighborhoods, which all experienced increases in both the

Figure 6: Absolute Population Change in Salt Lake City Youth Age Groups by Census Tract, 2010-2020

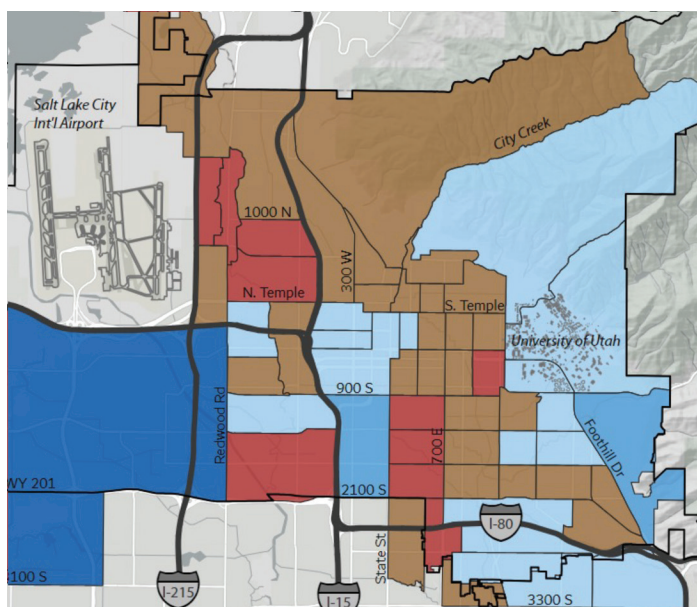
Ages 0 to 4



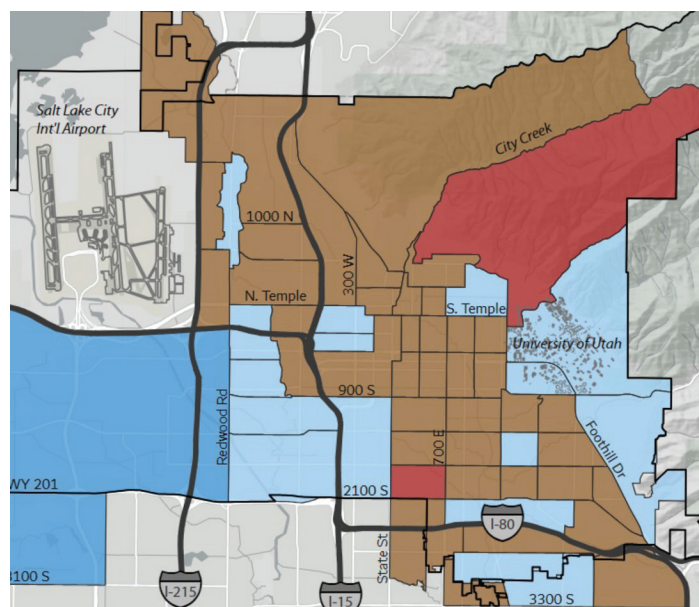
Ages 5 to 9



Ages 10-14



Ages 15-17



■ -273 to -200
 ■ -199 to -100
 ■ -99 to -25
 ■ -24 to 25
 ■ 26 to 75
 ■ 76 to 125
 ■ 126 to 182
 □ Salt Lake City Boundary

Note: Maps display 2020 tract boundaries. Since tracts 1014 and 1025 were split in 2020, shading reflects the difference between the 2010 tract populations and the sum of the populations of the 2020 tracts.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2020 Census Demographic and Housing Characteristics File; 2010 Census Summary File 1

10 to 14 and 15 to 17-year-old age groups. Increases in these age groups were more common than decreases. However, population changes tended to be small, with only six tracts citywide experiencing increases of over 100 residents ages 10 to 17. Decreases in the 10 to 17-year-old population at the tract level were even smaller, with no tract experiencing a decline of more than 100 youth. The 10 to 14-year-old population decreased the most in Westpointe and Rose Park, while the 15 to 17-year-old population decreased most in the upper Avenues, Federal Heights, and Liberty Wells.

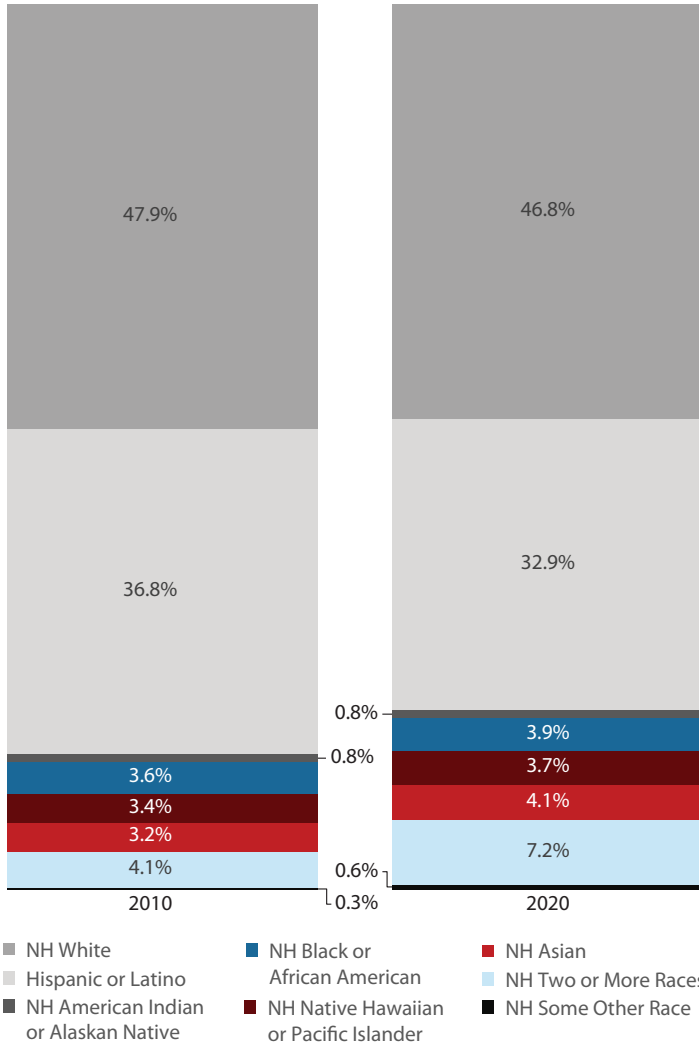
Change in Racial and Ethnic Populations

Salt Lake City’s under-18 population decreased unevenly across racial and ethnic groups between 2010 and 2020. The city’s youth population decreased by 12% over the decade, but three racial groups experienced greater declines over the same period. Salt Lake City’s Hispanic or Latino youth population decreased by 21%, the non-Hispanic White youth population decreased by 14%, and the non-Hispanic American Indian or Alaskan Native youth population decreased by 13%. Meanwhile, the non-Hispanic Black or African American youth population and the non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander population experienced smaller declines of 5% and 3%, respectively.

Between 2010 and 2020, three Salt Lake City racial groups experienced increases in younger residents. The youth population identifying as “Some other Race” increased by 112%, from 113 to 239 youth, and the multiracial youth population grew by 55%, from 1,726 to 2,669. The Census Bureau attributes these changes to multiple factors, including demographic shifts since 2010.¹ A third population that experienced increases was non-Hispanic Asian youth, which grew by 14%.

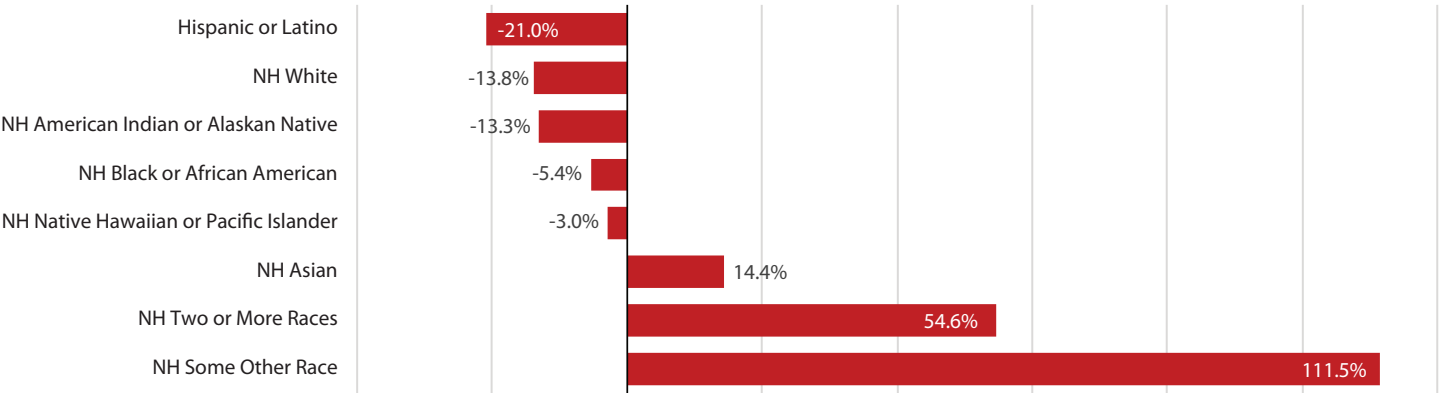
These changes contributed to the growing diversity of Salt Lake City’s youth population. Between 2010 and 2020, the share of residents under 18 identifying outside of the non-Hispanic

Figure 8: Salt Lake City Youth Population by Race and Ethnicity, 2010 and 2020



Note: NH stands for non-Hispanic. Data users should use caution when comparing 2010 and 2020 Census race data because of improvements to the question design, data processing, and coding procedures for the 2020 Census.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2020 Census Demographic and Housing Characteristics File; 2010 Census Summary File 1

Figure 7: Percentage Growth of Salt Lake City Youth Population by Race and Ethnicity, 2010-2020



Note: NH stands for non-Hispanic. Data users should use caution when comparing 2010 and 2020 Census race data because of improvements to the question design, data processing, and coding procedures for the 2020 census.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2020 Census Demographic and Housing Characteristics File; 2010 Census Summary File 1

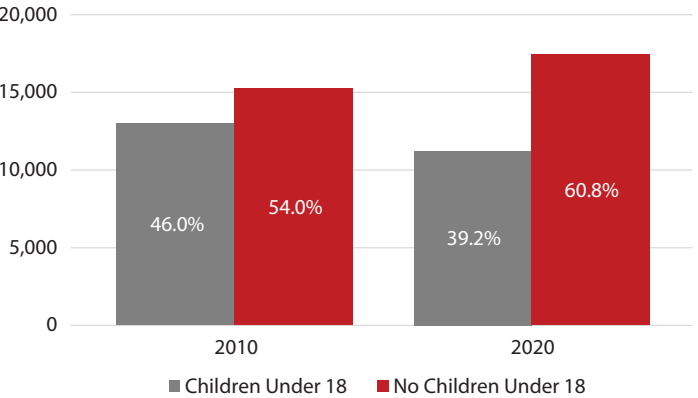
White category increased from 52.1% to 53.2%. While the Hispanic or Latino youth share decreased during the decade, shares from many of the city’s smaller racial and ethnic groups grew. In 2020, 1 in 5 (20%) Salt Lake City residents under 18 identified as one of the following six non-Hispanic races: American Indian or Alaskan Native, Black or African American, Asian, Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, Two or More Races, or Some Other Race. This same group composed only 15% of the city’s youth population in 2010.

Households

Salt Lake City households reflect declines in the youth population. In 2020, 18,398 households in Salt Lake City, or 22%, included one or more people under 18. The majority (16,612 households) included the householder’s own children. These households represent 20% of Salt Lake City households, down from 25% (18,495 households) in 2010.

Declines in the number of householders living with their own children over the past decade were largest among married-couple families. The number of married couple families in Salt Lake City changed very little between 2010 and 2020, but the percentage of these families with children under 18 fell from 46% to 39%.

Figure 9: Salt Lake City Married Couple Households by Presence of Own Children Under 18, 2010 and 2020

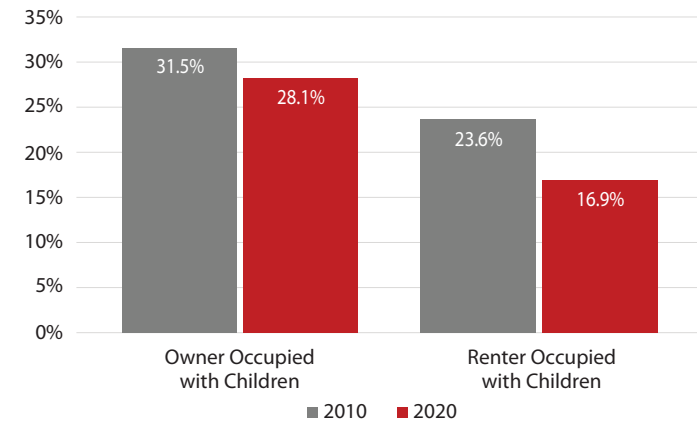


Note: “Own Children” includes the householder’s biological children, stepchildren, and adopted children.²
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2020 Census Demographic and Housing Characteristics File; 2010 Census Summary File 1

Housing Tenure

Salt Lake City residents under 18 are more likely to live in households that own their homes than households that rent. Even so, both types of city households reflected youth declines last decade. In 2010, 32% of owner-occupied housing units included children under age 18, but by 2020, children only lived in 28% of owner-occupied units. Salt Lake City’s renter households experienced even steeper declines, with the share housing families with children decreasing from 24% to 17%.

Figure 10: Share of Salt Lake City Owner and Renter-Occupied Housing Units with Children Under 18, 2010 and 2020



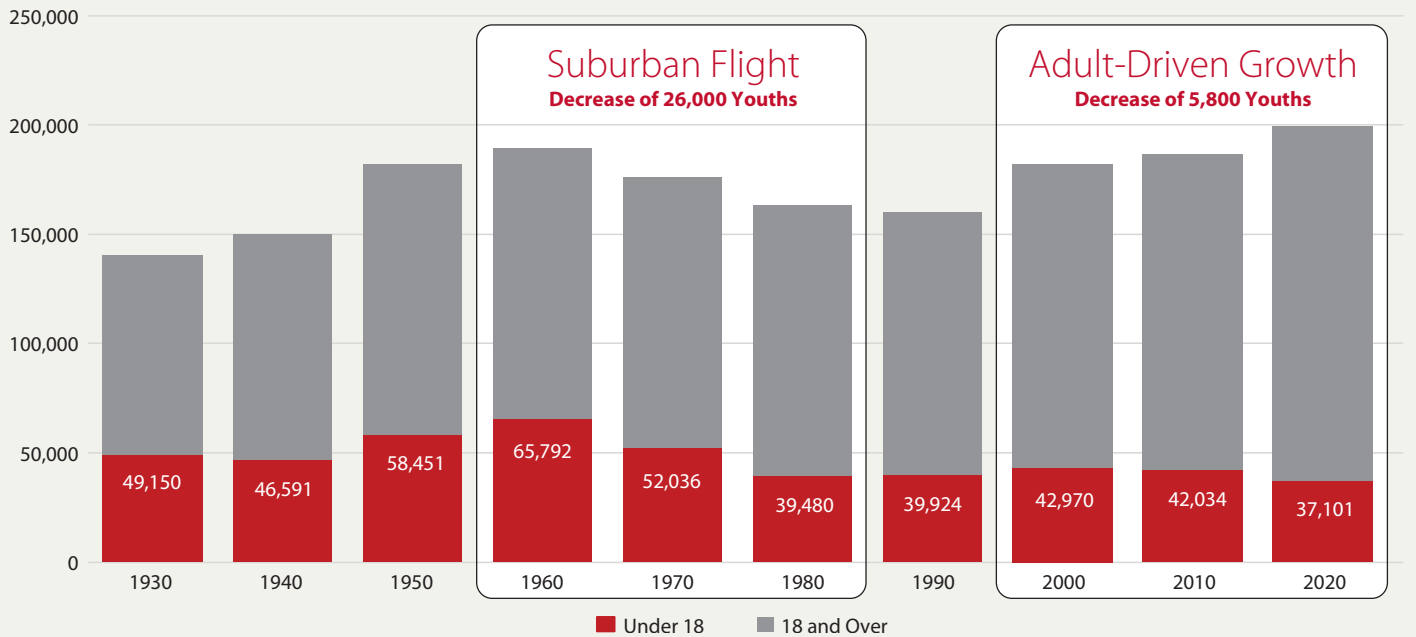
Note: “Own Children” includes the householder’s biological children, stepchildren, and adopted children.³
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2020 Census Demographic and Housing Characteristics File; 2010 Census Summary File 1

A Longer Look at Youth Population Changes in Salt Lake City

Fifty years ago, Salt Lake City experienced much steeper declines in its youth population than those observed over the past two decades. Between 1960 and 1980, the city's youth population decreased by more than 26,000 as families with children relocated to the suburbs.⁴ Without a growing adult

population, declines in Salt Lake City's youth population drove decreases in the city's total population. Other western cities, such as Boise, Denver, and Reno, experienced similar declines in the youth shares of their populations during the 1960s and 70s.

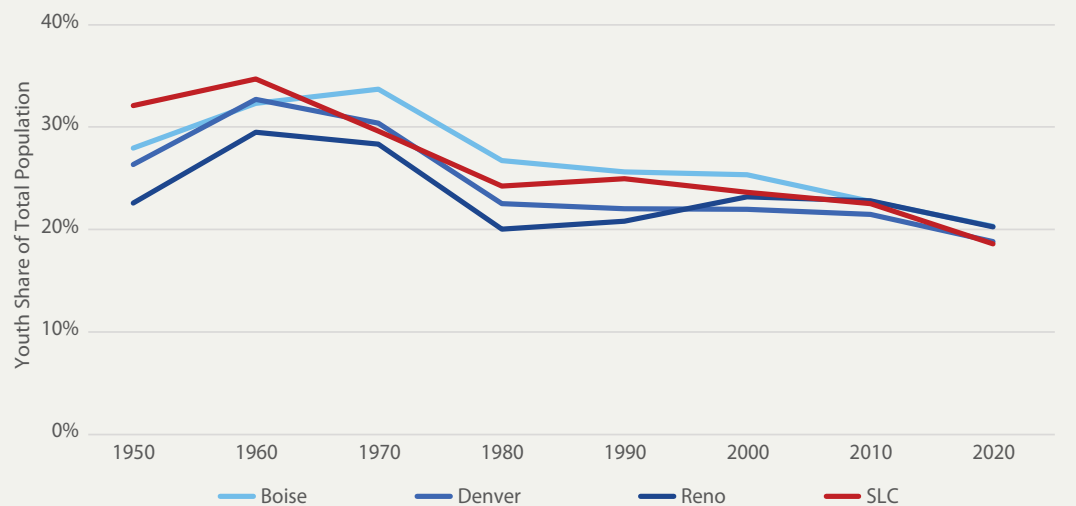
Figure 11: Salt Lake City Decadal Population Under and Over Age 18, 1930-2020



Source: U.S. Census Bureau Decennial Census Reports, IPUMS NHGIS, University of Minnesota, www.nhgis.org

Figure 12: Youth Share of Population in Select Western Cities, 1950-2020

Note. The youth population in Boise grew between 1960 and 1970 because the city annexed a nearby suburb. Boise's youth population would have declined without this annexation during the 1960s.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau Decennial Census Reports, IPUMS NHGIS, University of Minnesota, www.nhgis.org



Appendix

Appendix Table 1. Salt Lake City Youth Population by Single Year of Age, 2010 and 2020

Age (years)	2010	2020	Absolute Change 2010-2020
Under 1	3,138	2,078	-1,060
1	3,035	2,003	-1,032
2	2,870	2,035	-835
3	2,769	2,085	-684
4	2,671	2,001	-670
5	2,521	2,001	-520
6	2,363	2,020	-343
7	2,374	2,047	-327
8	2,188	2,016	-172
9	2,230	1,966	-264
10	2,143	2,146	3
11	2,023	2,072	49
12	2,014	2,149	135
13	1,985	2,038	53
14	1,931	2,102	171
15	1,912	2,099	187
16	1,886	2,094	208
17	1,981	2,149	168

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2020 Census Demographic and Housing Characteristics File; 2010 Census Summary File 1

Appendix Table 2. Salt Lake City Decadal Population, Youth Population, and Youth Share, 1930-2020

Year	Population Under 18	Population 18 and Over	Total Population	Percent of Population Under 18
1930	49,150	91,117	140,267	35.0%
1940	46,591	103,343	149,934	31.1%
1950	58,451	123,670	182,121	32.1%
1960	65,792	123,662	189,454	34.7%
1970	52,036	123,849	175,885	29.6%
1980	39,480	123,553	163,033	24.2%
1990	39,924	120,012	159,936	25.0%
2000	42,970	138,773	181,743	23.6%
2010	42,034	144,406	186,440	22.5%
2020	37,101	162,622	199,723	18.6%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau Decennial Census Reports, IPUMS NHGIS, University of Minnesota, www.nhgis.org

Appendix Table 3. Salt Lake City Youth Population by Race and Ethnicity and Age Group, 2010-2020

		0 to 4	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 17	Total Under 18
Non-Hispanic White	2010	7,209	5,430	4,657	2,825	20,121
	2020	5,027	4,743	4,793	2,787	17,350
	Difference	-2182	-687	136	-38	-2,771
Non-Hispanic Black	2010	542	403	388	186	1,519
	2020	415	384	393	245	1,437
	Difference	-127	-19	5	59	-82
Non-Hispanic American Indian or Alaskan Native	2010	102	93	88	56	339
	2020	56	66	111	61	294
	Difference	-46	-27	23	5	-45
Non-Hispanic Asian	2010	424	382	327	200	1,333
	2020	446	427	386	266	1,525
	Difference	22	45	59	66	192
Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	2010	458	404	336	217	1,415
	2020	349	390	379	254	1,372
	Difference	-109	-14	43	37	-43
Non-Hispanic Some Other Race	2010	26	32	36	19	113
	2020	66	52	72	49	239
	Difference	40	20	36	30	126
Non-Hispanic Two or More Races	2010	647	460	410	209	1,726
	2020	874	764	630	401	2,669
	Difference	227	304	220	192	943
Hispanic or Latino	2010	5,075	4,472	3,854	2,067	15,468
	2020	2,969	3,224	3,743	2,279	12,215
	Difference	-2106	-1248	-111	212	-3,253

Note: Data users should use caution when comparing 2010 and 2020 Census race data because of improvements to the question design, data processing, and coding procedures for the 2020 Census.

Appendix Table 4. Salt Lake City Households by Type and Presence of Own Children, 2010-2020

	2010	2020	Change
Married Couple Households	28,240	28,644	404
With Children	12,981	11,234	-1,747
Without Children	15,259	17,410	2,151
Single Parent Households with Children	5,514	5,378	-136
Single Father	1,578	1,667	89
Single Mother	3,936	3,711	-225
Other Households (no children)	40,759	50,327	9,568
Total Households	74,513	84,349	9,836

Note: "Own Children" refers to the householder's own biological children, adopted children, or stepchildren. Single parents have no spouse present in the household.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2020 Census Demographic and Housing Characteristics File; 2010 Census Summary File 1

Endnotes

1. The Census Bureau states that "We expect that they (changes) were partially due to the improvements to the design of the two separate questions for race and ethnicity, data processing, and coding, which enabled a more thorough and accurate depiction of how people prefer to self-identify." Caplan, Z. & Rabe, M. (May 2023). *The Older Population 2020: 2020 Census Briefs*. (C2020BR-07). U.S. Census Bureau. <https://www2.census.gov/library/publications/decennial/2020/census-briefs/c2020br-07.pdf>. More information about changes in how the Census Bureau measured race and ethnicity in 2020 can be found here: www.census.gov/library/stories/2021/08/improved-race-ethnicity-measures-reveal-united-states-population-much-more-multiracial.html
2. U.S. Census Bureau (n.d.) *Subject Definitions*. <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/technical-documentation/subject-definitions>
3. U.S. Census Bureau (n.d.) *Subject Definitions*. <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/technical-documentation/subject-definitions>
4. McCormick, J. (1980) Salt Lake City: The Gathering Place: an illustrated history. Woodland Hills, CA: Windsor Publications.

Partners in the Community

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

Legacy Partners

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

Executive Partners

The Boyer Company
Clyde Companies

Sustaining Partners

Dominion Energy
Salt Lake Chamber
Staker Parson Materials and Construction
Wells Fargo

Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute Advisory Board

Conveners

Michael O. Leavitt
Mitt Romney

Board

Scott Anderson, Co-Chair
Gail Miller, Co-Chair
Doug Anderson
Deborah Bayle
Roger Boyer
Michelle Camacho
Sophia M. DiCaro
Cameron Diehl

Lisa Eccles
Spencer P. Eccles
Christian Gardner
Kem C. Gardner
Kimberly Gardner
Natalie Gochmour
Brandy Grace
Jeremy Hafen
Rachel Hayes
Clark Ivory
Mike S. Leavitt
Derek Miller
Ann Millner

Sterling Nielsen
Jason Perry
Ray Pickup
Gary B. Porter
Taylor Randall
Jill Remington Love
Brad Rencher
Josh Romney
Charles W. Sorenson
James Lee Sorenson
Vicki Varela

Ex Officio (invited)

Governor Spencer Cox
Speaker Brad Wilson
Senate President Stuart Adams
Representative Angela Romero
Senator Luz Escamilla
Mayor Jenny Wilson
Mayor Erin Mendenhall

Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute Staff and Advisors

Leadership Team

Natalie Gochmour, Associate Dean and Director
Jennifer Robinson, Chief of Staff
Mallory Bateman, Director of Demographic Research
Phil Dean, Chief Economist and Senior Research Fellow
Shelley Kruger, Accounting and Finance Manager
Colleen Larson, Administrative Manager
Nate Lloyd, Director of Economic Research
Dianne Meppen, Director of Community Research
Laura Summers, Director of Industry Research
Nicholas Thiriot, Communications Director
James A. Wood, Ivory-Boyer Senior Fellow

Staff

Eric Albers, Public Policy Analyst
Samantha Ball, Senior Research Associate
Parker Banta, Public Policy Analyst
Melanie Beagley, Public Policy Analyst
Preston Brightwell, Dignity Index Field Director
Andrea Thomas Brandley, Senior Education Analyst
Kara Ann Byrne, Senior Research Associate
Mike Christensen, Scholar-in-Residence
Nate Christensen, Research Economist
Dejan Eskic, Senior Research Fellow and Scholar
Emily Harris, Senior Demographer
Michael T. Hogue, Senior Research Statistician
Mike Hollingshaus, Senior Demographer
Thomas Holst, Senior Energy Analyst
Madeleine Jones, Dignity Index Field Director

Jennifer Leaver, Senior Tourism Analyst
Levi Pace, Senior Research Economist
Praopan Pratoomchat, Senior Research Economist
Heidi Prior, Public Policy Analyst
Natalie Roney, Research Economist
Shannon Simonsen, Research Coordinator
Paul Springer, Senior Graphic Designer

Faculty Advisors

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

Senior Advisors

Jonathan Ball, Office of the Legislative Fiscal Analyst
Silvia Castro, Suazo Business Center
Gary Cornia, Marriott School of Business
Wes Curtis, Community-at-Large
John C. Downen, Camoin Associates
Dan Griffiths, Community-at-Large
Emma Houston, University of Utah
Beth Jarosz, Population Reference Bureau
Darin Mellott, CBRE
Pamela S. Perlich, University of Utah
Chris Redgrave, Community-at-Large
Wesley Smith, Northbound Strategy
Juliette Tennert, Community-at-Large

INFORMED DECISIONS™