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Highlights

- Utah gained over half a million people (530,716) over the last decade, increasing from 2,233,169 in 2000 to 2,763,885 in 2010. Nationally, only 12 other states added more population over the decade than did Utah. This 23.8 percent increase was the third fastest in the nation, as Utah was outpaced by only its neighbors Arizona and Nevada.
- Natural increase (births minus deaths) contributed 381,181 or 72 percent of the increase, while net in-migration (gross in-migration minus gross out-migration) contributed the other 149,535 or 28 percent. Total population growth was 20,397 greater than the increase of the 1990s, but the rate of growth has decelerated. Net migration contributed less, in both absolute and relative terms, to the 2000–2010 increase than in the 1990s.
- All counties gained population over the decade, which has not always been the case. Salt Lake County surpassed 1 million, reaching 1.03 million and contributing one-fourth of the state population increase from 2000 to 2010. Its share of the state declined to 37 percent. Utah County added 148,028 persons and surpassed half a million with 516,564, contributing nearly 28 percent of total state population growth. Wasatch County increased 55 percent over the decade, which was the most rapid of all counties, while Washington County ranked second, with an increase of 53 percent.
- Utah, along with the rest of the nation, is becoming more ethnically and racially diverse, with much of this diversity resulting from recent immigrants and their children. In the 2010 Census, over one-third of the nation's population is classified as minority, while Utah's share reached one-fifth. Nationally, the adult population is 33 percent minority while youth are nearly "minority majority," with a 47 percent share. In Utah, minorities are 17.4 percent of the adult population and nearly one-fourth of youth. Nationally, 92 percent of the population growth from 2000 to 2010 came from an increase in the minority population, while the contribution in Utah was 40 percent.
- Utah retains many of its signature demographics, but its connections to the outside world and its status as a net in-migration state mean that it will continue to trend toward the nation. For example, Utah still has the youngest median age among all states, but the median age is increasing, as it is nationally. Similarly, the minority share of the Utah population is lower than that of the nation, but also increasing.

Census 2010 – A First Look at Utah Results

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Introduction

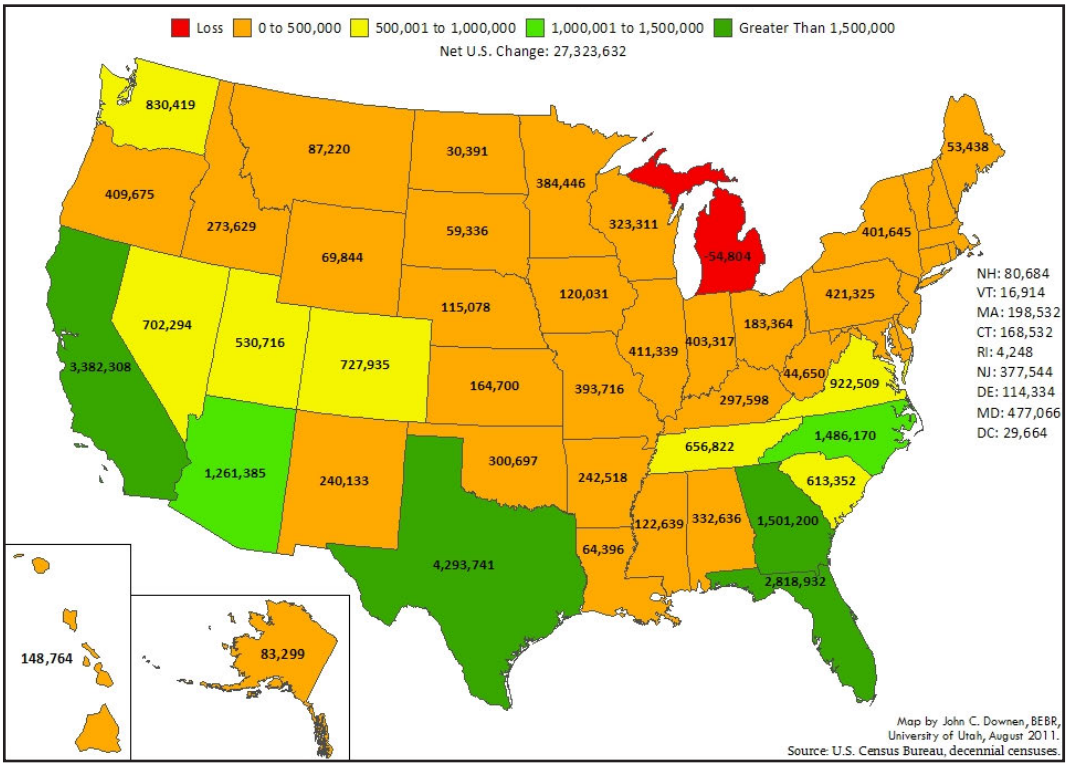
Early results from the long-awaited 2010 Census are revealing the outlines of the more detailed portrait that will not be available for at least a couple more years. This essay reviews the top-level population change and geographic distribution results primarily from the redistricting data set.[1] We concentrate on state- and county-level results. This redistricting data from Census 2010 again confirm that Utah is located in a growth region of the nation. Within the state, Salt Lake County has maintained its position as the most populous, but Utah County gained most residents in the 2000–2010 period. Certainly Utah retains many of its signature demographics, but it continues to trend toward the nation. As is true of the nation, Utah continues to become more racially and ethnically diverse, with youth on the leading edge of this transition.

Population: Counts and Change – State and National Results

When the state-level apportionment results were released in December, we learned that Utah had gained over half a million people (530,716), increasing from 2,233,169 in 2000 to 2,763,885 in the 2010 enumeration[2] (Figure 1). As has been anticipated since the near miss in Census 2000, the relative numeric growth was sufficient to qualify Utah for another seat in Congress in the reapportionment process. Nationally, only 12 other states added more population from 2000 to 2010 than did Utah. Utah again ranked 34th in population size in the 2010 count, coming within 89,233 of Kansas and just exceeding Nevada by 63,334. Utah ranked third among states for ten-year rate of growth, outpaced only by neighboring states Nevada and Arizona (Figure 2).

From 2000 to 2010, the population of the nation increased by 27.3 million, or 9.7 percent, to reach 308.7 million. This ten-year growth rate is comparable with that of the 1980s (9.8 percent), but represents a deceleration from the 1990s (13.2 percent). Continuing the trend that prevailed for most of the 20th century, population growth (in both absolute and relative terms) in the West and South outpaced that of the Northeast and Midwest.[3] The South accounted for over half (52.4 percent) of the nation's population growth in the 2000s, increasing by 14.3 million (or 14.3 percent) to

Figure 1
Absolute Population Change by State, 2000 to 2010

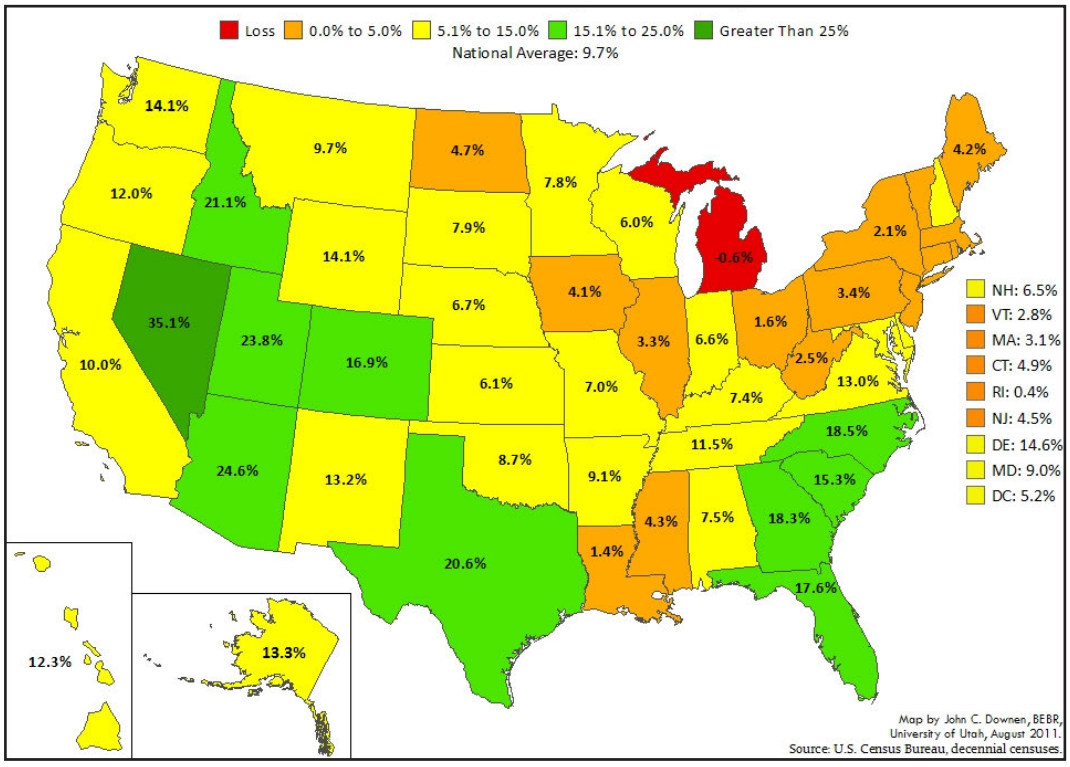


reach 114.6 million, meaning that over one-third (37.1 percent) of the nation's population resides in this region. In comparison, the population of the West increased by 8.7 million (or 13.8 percent) to reach 71.9 million. Almost one-third (32.0 percent) of the nation's population increase in the 2000s was in the West. And the 2010 Census was the first enumeration in which the population of the Western region exceeded that of the Midwest. Together, the West and South accounted for over four out of five (84.4 percent) new residents from 2000 to 2010, and are now home to three of every five (60.4 percent) people in the U.S. Meanwhile, the population of the Midwest increased by 2.5 million (or 3.9 percent) over the 2000s to reach 66.9 million. Population in the Northeast was 55.3 million in the 2010 census, a ten-year increase of 1.7 million (or 3.2 percent).[4]

Within the Intermountain region, Arizona and Colorado continue to be significantly more populous than Utah and Nevada, and Idaho, Montana, and Wyoming remain significantly less populous (Figure 3). Nevada added 702,294 persons from 2000 to 2010, very nearly reaching the Utah 2010 population. Intermountain states continue to be a relative growth region within the nation. Utah's 23.8 percent population increase from 2000 to 2010 was the third most rapid among all states, as its growth rate was outpaced only by neighboring states Arizona (24.6 percent) and Nevada (35.1 percent). While Utah was just less than 1 percent of the nation's population in 2010, it contributed 2 percent of the nation's population growth over the previous decade. The additional 530,716 Utah residents from 2000 to 2010 was the largest ten-year numeric increase ever recorded for the state, but the rate of change was a deceleration compared with the 1990s and especially the 1970s (Figure 4).

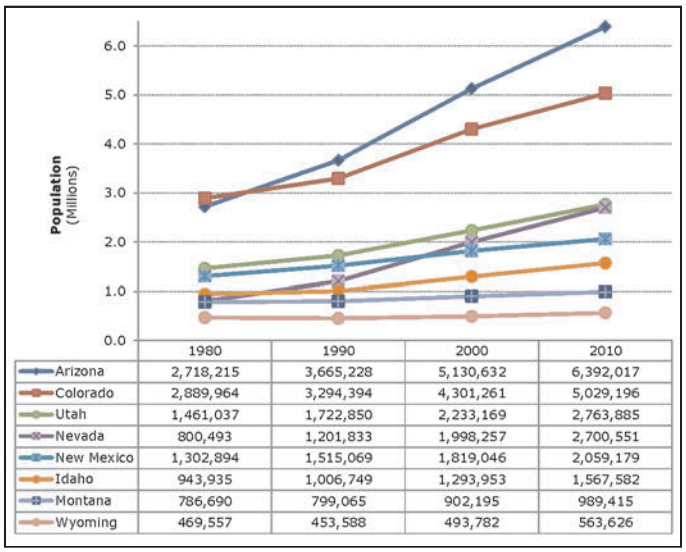
With a combined population of 11.4 million in 2010, Arizona and

Figure 2
Relative Population Change by State, 2000 to 2010



Colorado together are home to half (51.8 percent) of the 22.1 million residents of the Intermountain region.[5] In the 1940 Census, Colorado had a population of 1.1 million, while Arizona, Utah, New Mexico, Idaho, and Montana all had populations around half a million. Wyoming had a quarter of a million, while Nevada was home to just over 110,000 residents. The population of the entire region was 4.2 million in 1940. In the post-WWII era, the federal government invested heavily in the West in the interstate highway system, large-scale water projects (including dam construction), military and aerospace industries, and research facilities. These projects and operations, in combination with the development and proliferation of air conditioning and generalized national economic growth, facilitated the settlement and urbanization of the West.[6] By 1990, Arizona's population of 3.7 million surpassed that of Colorado (3.3 million), and Utah, Nevada, New Mexico and Idaho all had populations in excess of one million. From 1980 to 2010, the Intermountain region nearly doubled in population, increasing from 11.4 million to 22.1 million. By 2010, Wyoming finally surpassed half a million, Montana approached one million, and, as noted above, the region was home to the three most rapidly growing states in the nation.

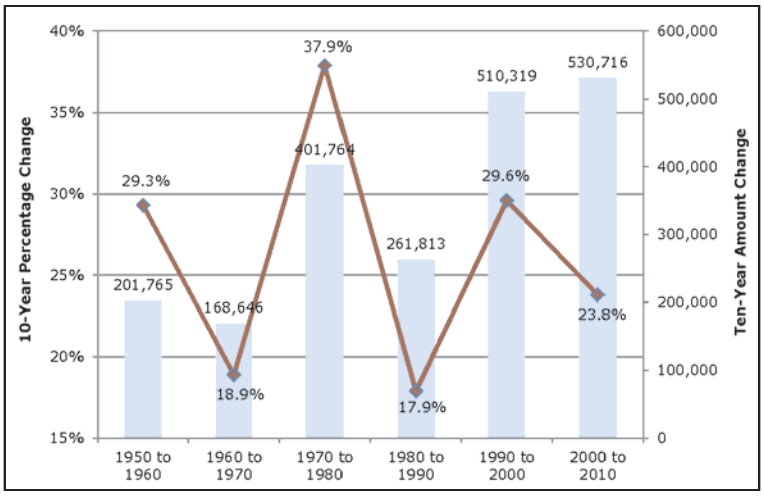
Figure 3
Intermountain State Populations, 1980–2010



	1980	1990	2000	2010
Arizona	2,718,215	3,665,228	5,130,632	6,392,017
Colorado	2,889,964	3,294,394	4,301,261	5,029,196
Utah	1,461,037	1,722,850	2,233,169	2,763,885
Nevada	800,493	1,201,833	1,998,257	2,700,551
New Mexico	1,302,894	1,515,069	1,819,046	2,059,179
Idaho	943,935	1,006,749	1,293,953	1,567,582
Montana	786,690	799,065	902,195	989,415
Wyoming	469,557	453,588	493,782	563,626

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010, http://2010.census.gov/2010census/data/apportionment-pop-text.php, downloaded 7/12/2010.

Figure 4
Utah 10-Year Population Changes, 1950–2010



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010, http://2010.census.gov/2010census/data/apportionment-pop-text.php, downloaded 7/12/2010.

Utah Components of Population Change

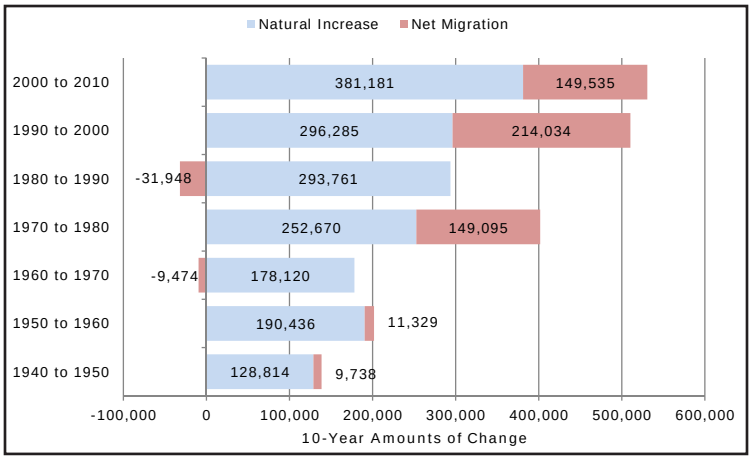
The relatively young population and high birth rate in Utah have historically resulted in a positive natural increase component, meaning that annual births have exceeded annual deaths. Net migration (gross in-migration minus gross out-migration) has been much more volatile. In the decades prior to 1970, Utah had periods of both sustained net out-migration and net in-migration. This was because the economy of the state was quite small and dependent upon a few very cyclical industries. Since 1970, Utah has experienced more steady economic growth at the same time that it has become more economically diversified. The result is that, with the exception of a period in the mid-1980s, it has experienced positive net in-migration since 1970. Because young adults are both most likely to migrate for economic opportunity and to have babies, these sustained periods of net in-migration have resulted in a "youth movement" to the state, and have reinforced Utah's young demographics. The decomposition of population change into natural increase and net migration, therefore, is a bit of a false dichotomy. This is because young adults moving to the state are in-migrants and their children born in Utah are counted in natural increase. To characterize births as "homegrown" population growth obscures the contribution of in-migrants to Utah's relative youth and natural increase.

From 1940 to 2010, the population of Utah grew from about 550,310 to 2,763,885, a fourfold increase of 2,213,575. Over this 70-year period, 1.7 million or 78 percent of the growth was contributed by natural increase. Nearly half a million more persons moved into Utah than moved out over the same period. Again, these were generally young adults in prime childbearing years. In both the 1940s and 1950s, net migration was positive, but accounted for only 6 percent of the state's population increase. In the 1960s, the state lost migrants, as more people moved from than moved to Utah. This means that natural increase provided all the population growth that occurred in the 1960s. The same was true of the 1980s. Net in-migration was an estimated 149,095 in the 1970s, which was nearly as large as in the 2000–2010 period (Figure 5). This great wave of in-migration resulted in record births in the early 1980s and set in motion the waves of school-age population growth in the 1980s and college-age population in the 1990s. This birth boom began to have children in the late 1990s, and set new records for Utah births beginning in 1997.[7]

In the 1970s, net in-migration accounted for 37 percent of Utah's population increase, a proportion that was surpassed in the 1990s,

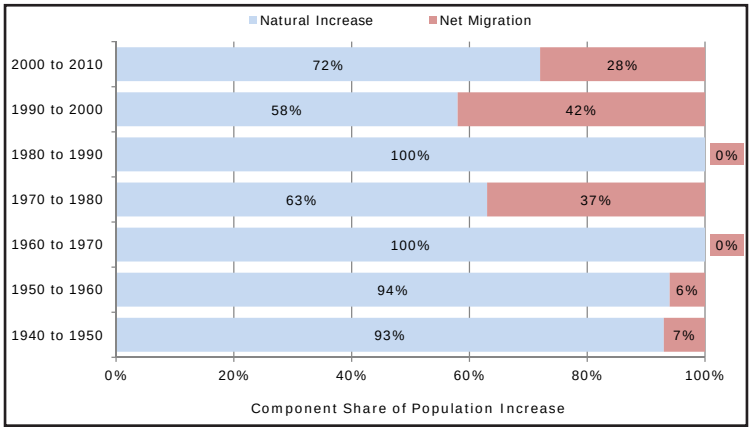
when net in-migration contributed 42 percent of the population growth of the state. Again in the 2000–2010 decade, net migration was positive, but the estimated net migration of 149,535 was less than the estimated 214,034 net in-migration of the 1990s, and consequently contributed just 28 percent of total population growth (Figure 6). Still, this long period of sustained net in-migration to the state seems to indicate that the migration dynamic of Utah subsequent to 1970 is significantly different from that prior. Even as Utah has experienced declines in the amount of employment in the last ten years, people have continued to move here. This is a significant break with the past.[8]

Figure 5
Utah 10-Year Components of Population Change



Note: Populations are April 1 counts.
Source: BEBR computations from Bureau of the Census and Utah Population Estimates Committee data.

Figure 6
Utah Population Change Components: Contributions



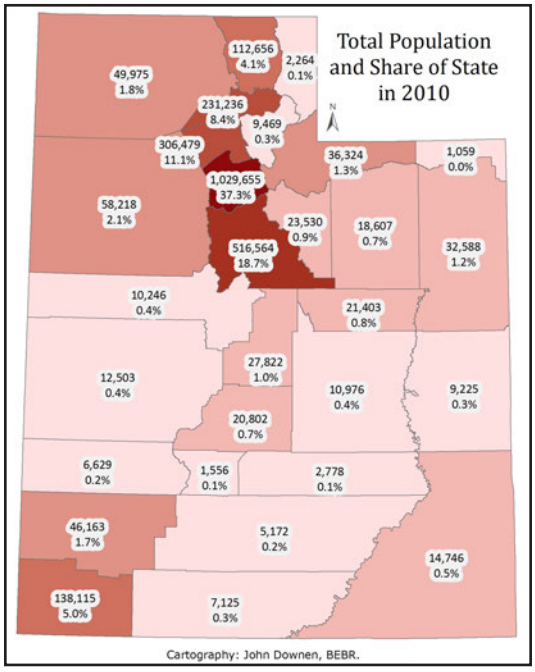
Note: Populations are April 1 counts.
Source: BEBR computations from Bureau of the Census and Utah Population Estimates Committee data.

County Population Change

In the 2010 count Salt Lake County surpassed 1 million, increasing by 131,268 and contributing nearly one-quarter (24.7 percent) of the state's population growth between 2000 and 2010. Salt Lake County remained the most populous county, although its share of the total declined over the decade from 40.2 percent to 37.3 percent. Utah County added even more population, 148,028, and surpassed half a million with 516,564 residents counted in the 2010 Census. Utah County increased its share of the state population from 16.5 to 18.7 percent, and contributed nearly 28 percent of the ten-year growth for the state. Davis County maintained its position as the third most populous county, with a 2010 count of 306,479, having gained 67,485 residents since 2000. Weber County again ranked fourth in population, with 231,236 residents, an increase of 34,703. Washington County gained 47,761 residents to reach a 2010 population of 138,115, exceeding the 112,656 count in Cache County, and making Washington the fifth largest county in Utah. This was a ten-year increase of 52.9 percent. Only Wasatch County had a more rapid rate of increase, 54.7 percent, growing from 15,215 in 2000 to 23,530 in 2010. It ranked 13th in population size among all counties in 2010 (Figures 7 through 9).

The combined population of Weber, Davis, Salt Lake and Utah counties in 2010 was just over 2 million (2,083,934), accounting for 75.4 percent of the population of Utah. This represents a decline from the counties' 76.2 percent share in 2000. Among the four largest counties, Davis and Utah exceeded the growth rate of the state, while Salt Lake and Weber grew at slower rates. On a percentage change basis, other rapid growth counties from 2000 to 2010 were Tooele (42.9 percent), Iron (36.7 percent), and Morgan (32.8 percent).

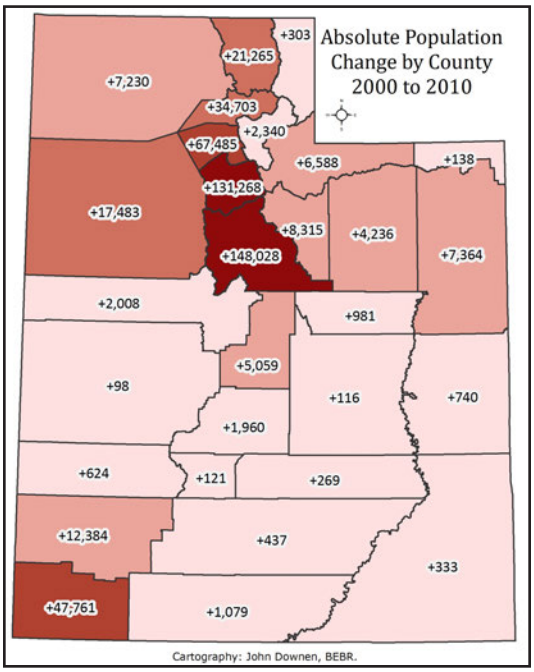
Figure 7



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census Redistricting File.

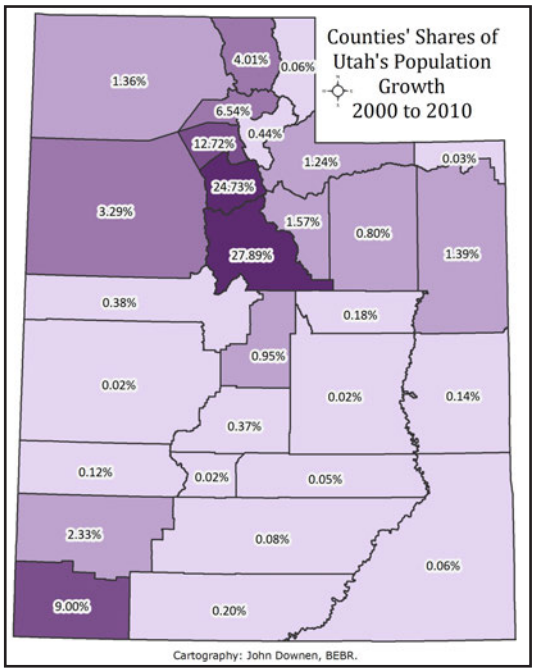
All of Utah's counties had more population in the 2010 Census than in the 2000 Census. This of course has not always been the case from one enumeration to the next. Considering the 1940–2010 period, several major trends in population change and net migration emerge (Tables 1 through 3). With few exceptions, rural counties have had net out-migration[9] cumulatively for the 70-year period, while counties located in or on the periphery of expanding urban areas have experienced net in-migration. The rural counties with cumulative net out-migration (Beaver, Box Elder, Carbon, Daggett, Duchesne, Emery, Garfield, Juab, Millard, Piute, Rich, San Juan, Sanpete, Sevier, and Wayne) have depended economically upon a few industries that have historically been quite

Figure 8



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF1 and 2010 Census Redistricting File.

Figure 9



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF1 and 2010 Census Redistricting File.

Table 1
Census Counts and Change Metrics for Counties in Utah, 1940–2010

County	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	Ratio 2010 to 1940	Type
Beaver County	5,014	4,856	4,331	3,800	4,378	4,765	6,005	6,629	1.32	1
Box Elder County	18,832	19,734	25,061	28,129	33,222	36,485	42,745	49,975	2.65	2
Cache County	29,797	33,536	35,788	42,331	57,176	70,183	91,391	112,656	3.78	2
Carbon County	18,459	24,901	21,135	15,647	22,179	20,228	20,422	21,403	1.16	1
Daggett County	564	364	1,164	666	769	690	921	1,059	1.88	1
Davis County	15,784	30,867	64,760	99,028	146,540	187,941	238,994	306,479	19.42	3
Duchesne County	8,958	8,134	7,179	7,299	12,565	12,645	14,371	18,607	2.08	2
Emery County	7,072	6,304	5,546	5,137	11,451	10,332	10,860	10,976	1.55	1
Garfield County	5,253	4,151	3,577	3,157	3,673	3,980	4,735	5,172	0.98	1
Grand County	2,070	1,903	6,345	6,688	8,241	6,620	8,485	9,225	4.46	3
Iron County	8,331	9,642	10,795	12,177	17,349	20,789	33,779	46,163	5.54	3
Juab County	7,392	5,981	4,597	4,574	5,530	5,817	8,238	10,246	1.39	1
Kane County	2,561	2,299	2,667	2,421	4,024	5,169	6,046	7,125	2.78	2
Millard County	9,613	9,387	7,866	6,988	8,970	11,333	12,405	12,503	1.30	1
Morgan County	2,611	2,519	2,837	3,983	4,917	5,528	7,129	9,469	3.63	2
Piute County	2,203	1,911	1,436	1,164	1,329	1,277	1,435	1,556	0.71	1
Rich County	2,028	1,673	1,685	1,615	2,100	1,725	1,961	2,264	1.12	1
Salt Lake County	211,623	274,895	383,035	458,607	619,066	725,956	898,387	1,029,655	4.87	3
San Juan County	4,712	5,315	9,040	9,606	12,253	12,621	14,413	14,746	3.13	2
Sanpete County	16,063	13,891	11,053	10,976	14,620	16,259	22,763	27,822	1.73	1
Sevier County	12,112	12,072	10,565	10,103	14,727	15,431	18,842	20,802	1.72	1
Summit County	8,714	6,745	5,673	5,879	10,198	15,518	29,736	36,324	4.17	3
Tooele County	9,133	14,636	17,868	21,545	26,033	26,601	40,735	58,218	6.37	3
Uintah County	9,898	10,300	11,582	12,684	20,506	22,211	25,224	32,588	3.29	2
Utah County	57,382	81,912	106,991	137,776	218,106	263,590	368,536	516,564	9.00	3
Wasatch County	5,754	5,574	5,308	5,863	8,523	10,089	15,215	23,530	4.09	3
Washington County	9,269	9,836	10,271	13,669	26,065	48,560	90,354	138,115	14.90	3
Wayne County	2,394	2,205	1,728	1,483	1,911	2,177	2,509	2,778	1.16	1
Weber County	56,714	83,319	110,744	126,278	144,616	158,330	196,533	231,236	4.08	3
State of Utah	550,310	688,862	890,627	1,059,273	1,461,037	1,722,850	2,233,169	2,763,885	5.02	3

Note: The growth typology has been computed by first calculating the ratio of the 2010 population and the 1940 population. If this ratio is less than 2, it is defined as "Slow or No Growth," (Type 1) and the population in 2010 is less than twice the size of that in 1940. "Substantial Growth" (Type 2) is a ratio from 2 through 4. This means population has at least doubled and as much as quadrupled from 1940 to 2010. "Significant Growth" (Type 3) is a ratio of greater than 4, meaning that the population more than quadrupled.
Source: BEBR computations from U.S. Census Bureau data.

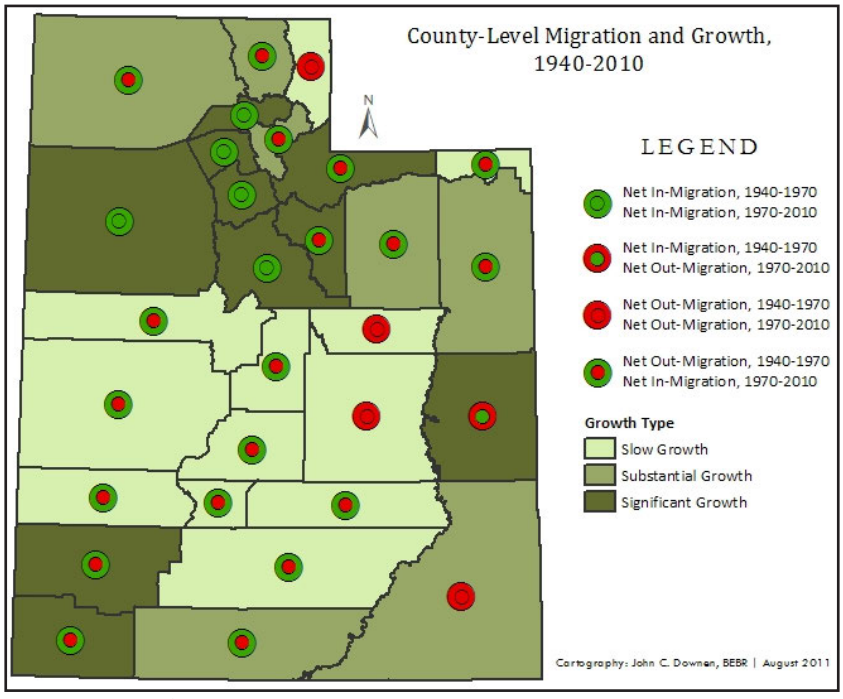
Table 2
Population Change by Decade for Utah Counties, 1940–2010

County	1940s	1950s	1960s	1970s	1980s	1990s	2000s	1940–2010
Beaver County	–158	–525	–531	578	387	1,240	624	1,615
Box Elder County	902	5,327	3,068	5,093	3,263	6,260	7,230	31,143
Cache County	3,739	2,252	6,543	14,845	13,007	21,208	21,265	82,859
Carbon County	6,442	–3,766	–5,488	6,532	–1,951	194	981	2,944
Daggett County	–200	800	–498	103	–79	231	138	495
Davis County	15,083	33,893	34,268	47,512	41,401	51,053	67,485	290,695
Duchesne County	–824	–955	120	5,266	80	1,726	4,236	9,649
Emery County	–768	–758	–409	6,314	–1,119	528	116	3,904
Garfield County	–1,102	–574	–420	516	307	755	437	–81
Grand County	–167	4,442	343	1,553	–1,621	1,865	740	7,155
Iron County	1,311	1,153	1,382	5,172	3,440	12,990	12,384	37,832
Juab County	–1,411	–1,384	–23	956	287	2,421	2,008	2,854
Kane County	–262	368	–246	1,603	1,145	877	1,079	4,564
Millard County	–226	–1,521	–878	1,982	2,363	1,072	98	2,890
Morgan County	–92	318	1,146	934	611	1,601	2,340	6,858
Piute County	–292	–475	–272	165	–52	158	121	–647
Rich County	–355	12	–70	485	–375	236	303	236
Salt Lake County	63,272	108,140	75,572	160,459	106,890	172,431	131,268	818,032
San Juan County	603	3,725	566	2,647	368	1,792	333	10,034
Sanpete County	–2,172	–2,838	–77	3,644	1,639	6,504	5,059	11,759
Sevier County	–40	–1,507	–462	4,624	704	3,411	1,960	8,690
Summit County	–1,969	–1,072	206	4,319	5,320	14,218	6,588	27,610
Tooele County	5,503	3,232	3,677	4,488	568	14,134	17,483	49,085
Uintah County	402	1,282	1,102	7,822	1,705	3,013	7,364	22,690
Utah County	24,530	25,079	30,785	80,330	45,484	104,946	148,028	459,182
Wasatch County	–180	–266	555	2,660	1,566	5,126	8,315	17,776
Washington County	567	435	3,398	12,396	22,495	41,794	47,761	128,846
Wayne County	–189	–477	–245	428	266	332	269	384
Weber County	26,605	27,425	15,534	18,338	13,714	38,203	34,703	174,522
State of Utah	138,552	201,765	168,646	401,764	261,813	510,319	530,716	2,213,575

Source: BEBR computations from U.S. Census Bureau and Utah Population Estimates Committee data.

cyclical. Those counties having cumulative net in-migration from 1940 to 2010 included those that are now in the urban core and within commuting range of growing economic opportunities (Davis, Salt Lake, Utah, and Weber) or on the periphery of these urban counties (Tooele, Wasatch, Summit, and Morgan), university counties (Cache, Iron, and Utah), or southern Utah destination counties (Washington, Iron, Grand, and Kane). Uintah County's cumulative net in-migration of 7 is essentially an estimate of zero net migration.

Figure 10



Source: BEBR computations from U.S. Census Bureau and Utah Population Estimates Committee data.

Only Davis County has had net in-migration for every single decade from the 1940s through the 2000s. Until 1970 almost all rural counties experienced net out-migration and many of these rural counties actually lost population.

The only counties with cumulative net in-migration from 1940 to 1970 were the urban counties of Davis, Salt Lake, Utah, Weber and rural Tooele and Grand counties (Figure 10). During this era, Tooele County had federal defense installations while Grand County experienced a uranium boom in the 1950s.

Table 3
Implied Net Migration by Decade for Utah Counties, 1940–2010

County	1940s	1950s	1960s	1970s	1980s	1990s	2000s	1940–2010
Beaver County	–1,168	–1,409	–882	–17	–132	752	–2	–2,859
Box Elder County	–3,297	654	–2,292	–100	–2,723	1,530	1,510	–4,719
Cache County	–2,814	–5,785	–848	3,699	–1,010	5,941	1,716	899
Carbon County	1,783	–8,587	–7,073	4,073	–4,798	–1,107	–119	–15,828
Daggett County	–229	711	–680	–23	–215	190	68	–178
Davis County	9,264	20,007	15,924	21,703	8,911	17,519	23,583	116,908
Duchesne County	–2,602	–2,961	–1,052	2,411	–2,827	33	1,981	–5,018
Emery County	–1,784	–1,750	–943	4,831	–3,448	–579	–834	–4,507
Garfield County	–2,105	–1,321	–824	40	–243	449	141	–3,864
Grand County	–508	3,419	–1,080	482	–2,596	1,390	281	1,387
Iron County	–683	–1,398	–395	1,837	–35	8,596	5,891	13,814
Juab County	–2,416	–2,275	–418	162	–553	1,618	795	–3,087
Kane County	–737	–217	–650	1,024	515	502	791	1,227
Millard County	–2,157	–3,383	–1,561	706	317	–10	–826	–6,914
Morgan County	–565	–299	622	168	–125	967	1,404	2,172
Piute County	–734	–742	–409	76	–111	131	101	–1,687
Rich County	–634	–182	–265	186	–810	113	113	–1,480
Salt Lake County	14,221	29,186	–3,218	61,522	–9,850	57,052	–3,021	145,891
San Juan County	–263	1,671	–1,945	19	–2,383	–355	–1,060	–4,317
Sanpete County	–4,443	–4,541	–725	2,067	–518	4,616	2,688	–857
Sevier County	–2,368	–3,731	–1,263	2,666	–1,390	1,958	199	–3,928
Summit County	–3,336	–2,183	–618	3,142	3,375	11,422	2,419	14,221
Tooele County	2,667	–1,323	–267	284	–3,332	9,894	9,391	17,315
Uintah County	–2,005	–1,519	–1,179	4,177	–3,142	180	3,494	7
Utah County	9,709	160	6,183	28,182	–12,621	38,114	52,572	122,298
Wasatch County	–1,461	–1,460	–218	1,324	86	3,612	5,488	7,370
Washington County	–1,510	–1,764	1,642	8,584	16,652	33,613	32,606	89,822
Wayne County	–701	–879	–408	209	–7	167	107	–1,511
Weber County	10,612	3,229	–4,635	–4,334	–8,936	15,730	8,063	19,729
State of Utah	9,738	11,329	–9,474	149,095	–31,948	214,034	149,535	492,308

Methodology note: Total population change for each decade was computed using decennial census counts on April 1. The vital records series from the Utah Population Estimates Committee was used to compute natural increase by decade. Because the UPEC series is a fiscal year series centered on July 1, the vital records series was adjusted to compensate. At the beginning of each decade, one-quarter of the natural increase for the last year in the previous decade was added to the subsequent decade. One-quarter of the natural increase in the last year of the decade was subtracted from the series. These adjusted natural increase amounts for each decade were then subtracted from the total population change series to result in cumulative net migration for each decade.
Source: BEBR computations from U.S. Census Bureau and Utah Population Estimates Committee data.

Population was shifting from the rural to urban areas in Utah, just as it was nationally. Counties experiencing a population decline from 1940 to 1970 included Beaver, Carbon, Duchesne, Emery, Garfield, Juab, Kane, Millard, Piute, Rich, Sanpete, Sevier, Summit, and Wayne. A new pattern of population change has emerged since 1970. With the exception of the 1980s, population increased for all counties in all other decades since the 1970s. The only counties in which the cumulative net migration was negative for the 1970–2010 period were Carbon, Emery, Grand, Rich, and San Juan. On an average population basis, the counties experiencing the highest rates of in-migration in the 2000s were Washington, Wasatch, Tooele, Morgan, and Iron. These experienced amounts of net migration per 100 average population in the 2000s of 28.5, 28.3, 19.0, 16.9, and 14.7 respectively.[10]

Over the 1940–2010 period, natural increase (when the number of births exceeds the number of deaths) provided all of the population increase in 14 of Utah's 29 counties: Beaver, Box Elder, Carbon, Daggett, Duchesne, Emery, Juab, Millard, Rich, San Juan, Sanpete, Sevier, Uintah, and Wayne (Table 4). In the face of widespread net out-migration from the 1940s through the 1960s, several rural counties were able to maintain population growth only through natural increase. Cache, Iron, and Uintah relied on natural increase to avoid population decline in all three decades of the period. In Box Elder, San Juan, Tooele, and Washington counties, natural increase provided all of the population gain in two of the three decades. Statewide, an excess of births over deaths accounted for 93 percent of Utah's population growth in the 1940s, 94 percent in the 1950s, and 100 percent in the 1960s. In the 1980s, when only six counties experienced net in-migration, natural increase accounted for all of the population growth in 17 of the state's counties. In the 1990s and 2000s all of Utah's counties saw their populations increase. In only four counties in the 1990s and six in the 2000s was this due solely to natural increase: Carbon, Emery, Millard, and San Juan in both decades, plus Beaver and Salt Lake in the 2000s.

Race and Ethnic Origin

Utah, along with the rest of the nation, is becoming more ethnically and racially diverse, with much of the diversity resulting from recent immigrants and their children (Figure 11). In the 2010 Census, over one-third (36.3 percent) of the nation's

population is designated as "minority," while Utah's share has reached one in five (19.6 percent). Minority populations have grown much more rapidly than the rest of the population. This is in part because of immigration, but also because these populations are younger and have therefore contributed higher rates of natural increase than would otherwise have been the case. Hispanics are now the nation's largest minority group, having surpassed Black or African Americans in total population. Toward the end of the 2000s, immigration slowed significantly as labor market conditions deteriorated with the Great Recession. Consequently, the major component of Hispanic population growth nationally shifted from immigration to natural increase over the course of the decade.[11] This also appears to be the case in Utah. In 2009 there were nearly 9,000 births to Hispanic mothers, while net migration to the state for this year is estimated to have been negligible.[12]

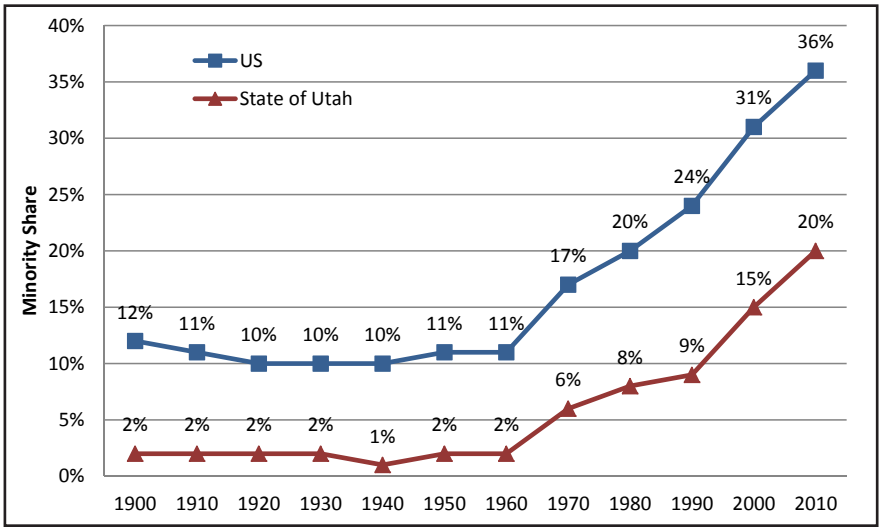
The official definition of "minorities" that was used in the 2010 Census is equivalent to that used in Census 2000. However, the definition has changed dramatically for decennial enumerations going back to 1790.[13] At present, the Office of Management and Budget defines the standards for race and ethnic categories used in federal statistics. According to the most recent directive, "The racial and ethnic categories set forth in the standards should not be interpreted as being primarily biological or genetic in reference. Race and ethnicity may be thought of in terms of social and cultural characteristics as well as ancestry."[14] This most recent revision provides for self-identification of both categories, with major race groups defined as American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Black or African American, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, White, and Some Other Race. Individuals are able to select more than one race. Ethnicity is limited to two choices: Hispanic or Latino, which includes people who are from Spanish-speaking regions, regardless of race,[15] and Not Hispanic or Latino, which is everybody else, also regardless of race. The *Harvard Encyclopedia of American Ethnic Groups*, widely regarded as a classic on the subject,

Table 4
Natural Increase Contribution to Population Growth by Decade for Utah Counties, 1940–2010

County	1940s	1950s	1960s	1970s	1980s	1990s	2000s	1940–2010
Beaver County	N/A	N/A	N/A	100%	100%	39%	100%	100%
Box Elder County	100%	88%	100%	100%	100%	76%	79%	100%
Cache County	100%	100%	100%	75%	100%	72%	92%	99%
Carbon County	72%	N/A	N/A	38%	N/A	100%	100%	100%
Daggett County	N/A	11%	N/A	100%	N/A	18%	51%	100%
Davis County	39%	41%	54%	54%	78%	66%	65%	60%
Duchesne County	N/A	N/A	100%	54%	100%	98%	53%	100%
Emery County	N/A	N/A	N/A	23%	N/A	100%	100%	100%
Garfield County	N/A	N/A	N/A	92%	100%	41%	68%	N/A
Grand County	N/A	23%	100%	69%	N/A	25%	62%	81%
Iron County	100%	100%	100%	64%	100%	34%	52%	63%
Juab County	N/A	N/A	N/A	83%	100%	33%	60%	100%
Kane County	N/A	100%	N/A	36%	55%	43%	27%	73%
Millard County	N/A	N/A	N/A	64%	87%	100%	100%	100%
Morgan County	N/A	100%	46%	82%	100%	40%	40%	68%
Piute County	N/A	N/A	N/A	54%	N/A	17%	17%	N/A
Rich County	N/A	100%	N/A	62%	N/A	52%	63%	100%
Salt Lake County	78%	73%	100%	62%	100%	67%	100%	82%
San Juan County	100%	55%	100%	99%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Sanpete County	N/A	N/A	N/A	43%	100%	29%	47%	100%
Sevier County	N/A	N/A	N/A	42%	100%	43%	90%	100%
Summit County	N/A	N/A	100%	27%	37%	20%	63%	48%
Tooele County	52%	100%	100%	94%	100%	30%	46%	65%
Uintah County	100%	100%	100%	47%	100%	94%	53%	100%
Utah County	60%	99%	80%	65%	100%	64%	64%	73%
Wasatch County	N/A	N/A	100%	50%	95%	30%	34%	59%
Washington County	100%	100%	52%	31%	26%	20%	32%	30%
Wayne County	N/A	N/A	N/A	51%	100%	50%	60%	100%
Weber County	60%	88%	100%	100%	100%	59%	77%	89%
State of Utah	93%	94%	100%	63%	100%	58%	72%	78%

Note: N/A means that the county lost population during the period.
Source: BEBR computations from U.S. Census Bureau and Utah Population Estimates Committee data.

Figure 11
Minority Share of the Population: Utah and the U.S., 1900–2010



Note: The definition of minorities has changed significantly since 1900.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, decennial census data.

identified some 120 ethnic groups in 1980. Among these was an entry for "Mormons – perhaps the only American ethnic group whose principal migration began as an effort to move out of the United States."[16]

The definition of "minorities" is one of exclusion. In the present classification system, a "minority" is any individual *except* those who define themselves as "White Alone and also not Hispanic or Latino." Minorities include all non-White and multiracial persons, regardless of ethnicity, and also all who identify themselves as Hispanic or Latino, regardless of race. It is important to understand that many groups generally recognized as being "minorities" in popular culture are not visible in this system. For example, people who are Arab or of Middle Eastern descent are instructed to classify themselves as White Alone and Not Hispanic or Latino. The same is true of recent immigrants from non–English-speaking countries like Bosnia or Serbia. So, these categories understate the ethnic, linguistic, and cultural diversity in our communities. Because the wave of immigration from 1980 to 2010 was so large in magnitude and vast in scope, this official definition of ethnicity fails to capture the tremendous increase in cultural, ethnic, and linguistic diversity over the past 30 years.[17] In the absence of ethnic identification, the "White alone" category does not contain the same populations as it did in the middle of the 20th century. Just over half of persons who identified themselves as Hispanic or Latino also indicated that they were White alone on the race question in the 2010 Census.[18]

Figure 12
Minority Share of the 2010 Population by State

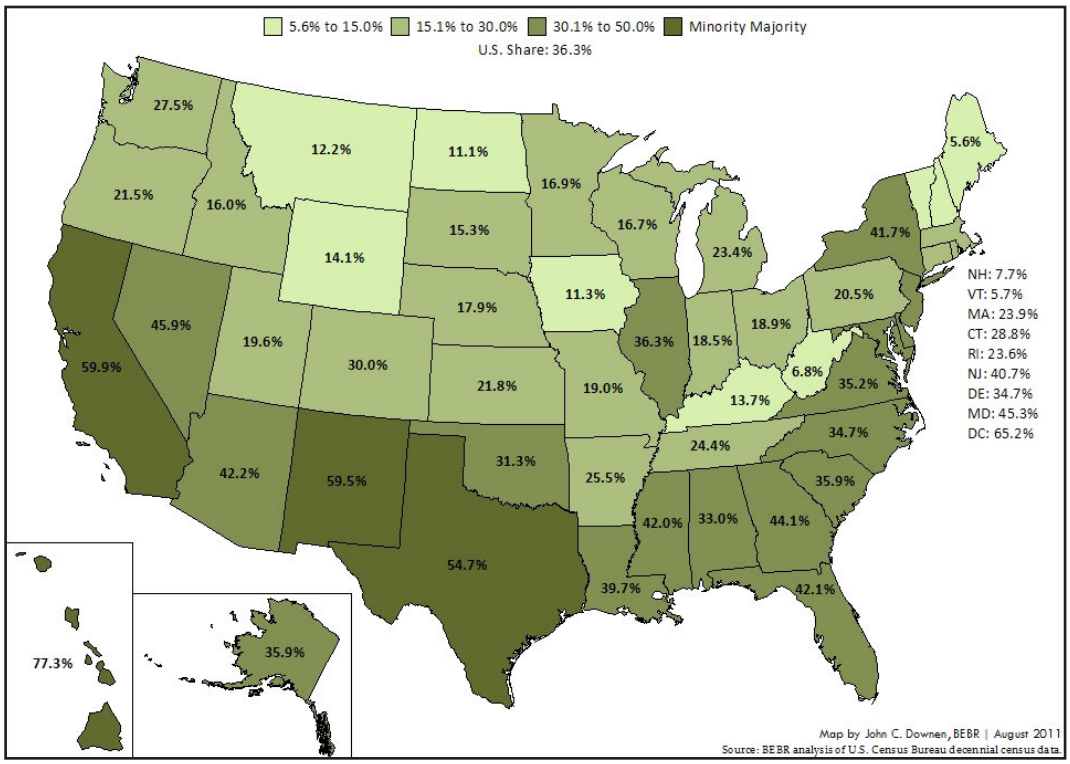
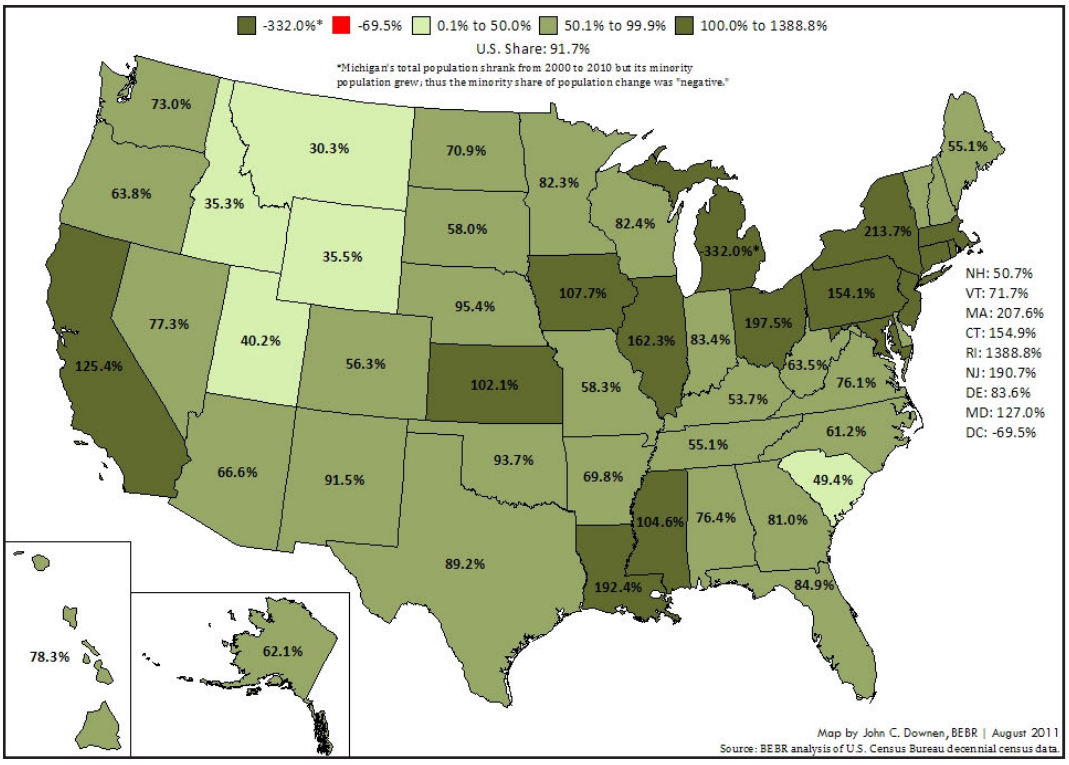


Figure 13
Minority Share of 2000–2010 Population Change by State



The minority share of the U.S. population grew from 30.9 percent in 2000 to 36.3 percent in 2010. At the state level, minority population shares in 2010 ranged from 5.6 percent in Maine to 77.3 percent in Hawaii (Figure 12). Other "minority majority" states were California (59.9 percent), New Mexico (59.5 percent), and Texas (54.7 percent). The District of

Table 5
Population Change and Sources of Growth by Race and Ethnicity: United States, 2000–2010

	Population		2000–2010 Change		Sources of Growth
	2000	2010	Absolute	Relative	
Total	281,421,906	308,745,538	27,323,632	9.7%	100%
Not Hispanic or Latino					
White alone	194,552,774	196,817,552	2,264,778	1.2%	8.3%
Black or African American alone	33,947,837	37,685,848	3,738,011	11.0%	13.7%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	2,068,883	2,247,098	178,215	8.6%	0.7%
Asian alone	10,123,169	14,465,124	4,341,955	42.9%	15.9%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	353,509	481,576	128,067	36.2%	0.5%
Some Other Race alone	467,770	604,265	136,495	29.2%	0.5%
Two or more races	4,602,146	5,966,481	1,364,335	29.6%	5.0%
Ethnicity					
Hispanic or Latino	35,305,818	50,477,594	15,171,776	43.0%	55.5%
Minority	86,869,132	111,927,986	25,058,854	28.8%	91.7%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 SF1 and 2010 Census Redistricting Data.

Table 6
Population by Race, Ethnicity, and Age Group: Utah, 2000 and 2010

	2000					2010				
	Total Population	Under 18		18 and Older		Total Population	Under 18		18 and Older	
		Number	Share	Number	Share		Number	Share	Number	Share
Total	2,233,169	718,698	32.2%	1,514,471	67.8%	2,763,885	871,027	31.5%	1,892,858	68.5%
Not Hispanic or Latino										
White alone	1,904,265	592,083	31.1%	1,312,182	68.9%	2,221,719	658,151	29.6%	1,563,568	70.4%
Black or African American alone	16,137	5,591	34.6%	10,546	65.4%	25,951	9,544	36.8%	16,407	63.2%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	26,663	10,305	38.6%	16,358	61.4%	27,081	8,643	31.9%	18,438	68.1%
Asian alone	36,483	8,903	24.4%	27,580	75.6%	54,176	12,418	22.9%	41,758	77.1%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	14,806	6,243	42.2%	8,563	57.8%	23,909	9,190	38.4%	14,719	61.6%
Some other race alone	1,948	840	43.1%	1,108	56.9%	3,724	1,438	38.6%	2,286	61.4%
Two or more races	31,308	16,538	52.8%	14,770	47.2%	48,985	27,797	56.7%	21,188	43.3%
Ethnicity										
Hispanic or Latino	201,559	78,195	38.8%	123,364	61.2%	358,340	143,846	40.1%	214,494	59.9%
Minority	328,904	126,615	38.5%	202,289	61.5%	542,166	212,876	39.3%	329,290	60.7%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 SF1 and 2010 Census Redistricting Data.

Table 7
Population Change and Sources of Growth by Race, Ethnicity, and Age Group: Utah, 2000–2010

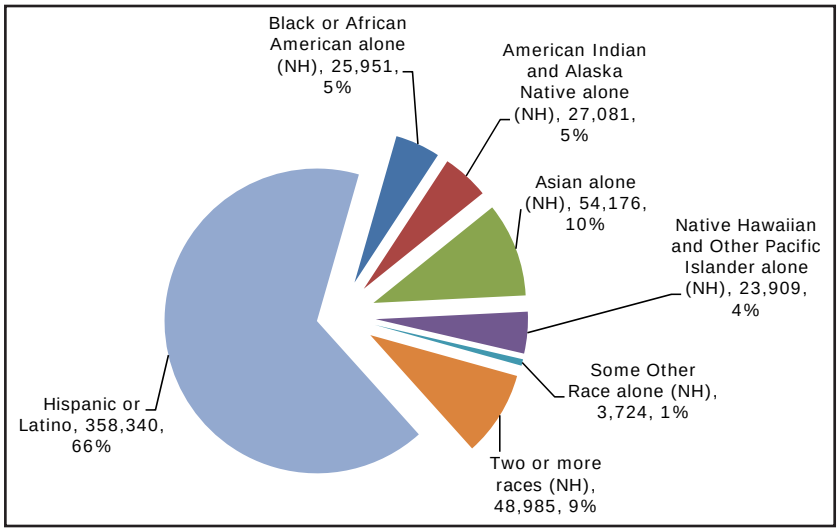
	2000–2010 Population Change						Sources of Growth		
	Total Population		Under 18		18 and Older				
	Aboslute	Relative	Absolute	Relative	Absolute	Relative	Total	Under 18	18 and Older
Total	530,716	23.8%	152,329	21.2%	378,387	25.0%	100%	100%	100%
Not Hispanic or Latino									
White alone	317,454	16.7%	66,068	11.2%	251,386	19.2%	59.8%	43.4%	66.4%
Black or African American alone	9,814	60.8%	3,953	70.7%	5,861	55.6%	1.8%	2.6%	1.5%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	418	1.6%	–1,662	–16.1%	2,080	12.7%	0.1%	–1.1%	0.5%
Asian alone	17,693	48.5%	3,515	39.5%	14,178	51.4%	3.3%	2.3%	3.7%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	9,103	61.5%	2,947	47.2%	6,156	71.9%	1.7%	1.9%	1.6%
Some other race alone	1,776	91.2%	598	71.2%	1,178	106.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%
Two or more races	17,677	56.5%	11,259	68.1%	6,418	43.5%	3.3%	7.4%	1.7%
Ethnicity									
Hispanic or Latino	156,781	77.8%	65,651	84.0%	91,130	73.9%	29.5%	43.1%	24.1%
Minority	213,262	64.8%	86,261	68.1%	127,001	62.8%	40.2%	56.6%	33.6%

Source: Bureau of Economic and Business Research analysis of U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 SF1 and 2010 Census Redistricting Data.

Columbia had the highest minority share in the continental U.S. at 65.2 percent. Utah lies somewhere in the middle of the distribution with a minority share of 19.6 percent in 2010. Utah's largest minority group is Hispanic or Latino, which reached a share of 13.0 percent of the Utah population in 2010, compared with 16.3 percent nationally.

Minority population growth accounted for 91.7 percent of the country's total population growth between 2000 and 2010, with growth in the non-Hispanic White population contributing only 8.3 percent (Table 5). Minorities accounted for significant shares of population growth in all states (Figure 13, above). Only in Washington, DC did the minority population shrink, by 5.0 percent.[19] Elsewhere, the *smallest* contribution to population growth was in Montana, where minorities accounted for 30.3 percent of the state's growth. In 14 states, *all* of the population growth was due to an increase in the minority population, while the non-Hispanic White alone population decreased. These states ranged across all major regions of the country, from California to Massachusetts and Michigan[20] to Louisiana. Minorities contributed 40.2 percent of Utah's population growth over the decade. States with the highest concentrations of Hispanics are found in the Southwest. Hispanics accounted for over half of the nation's population growth over the past decade. In Utah, this proportion was just under a third (29.5 percent).

Figure 14
Minority Populations of Utah, 2010



Note: The race groups shown above are not Hispanic.
Source: BEBR computations from U.S. Census Bureau data.

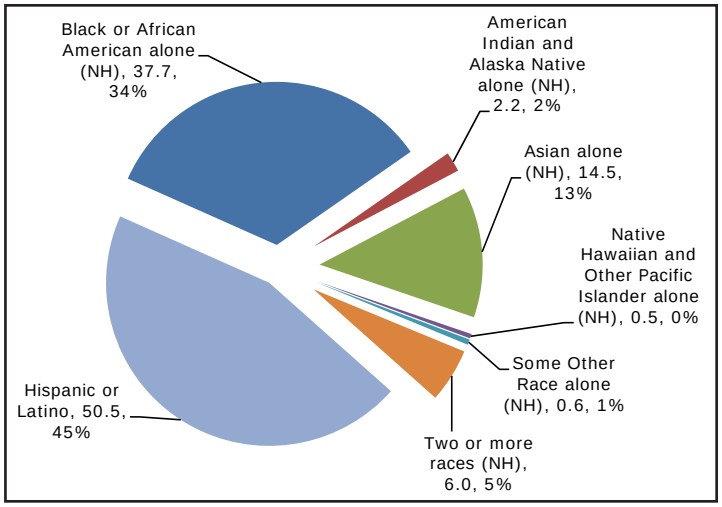
The minority population of the state increased from 328,904 in the 2000 Census to 542,166 in the 2010 count, an increase of 213,262 or 64.8 percent (Tables 6 and 7). From 2000 to 2010, the Hispanic or Latino population in Utah grew from 201,559 to 358,340, an increase of 156,781 or 77.8 percent. The non-Hispanic "some other race" category grew at a more rapid rate, but is the smallest of all categories, increasing from 1,948 in 2000 to 3,724 in 2010. After Hispanics, the next largest minority population in Utah is Asian alone, not Hispanic or Latino, which numbered 54,176 in 2010, up by 17,693 or nearly 50 percent since 2000. The state's next largest minority group is the non-Hispanic multiracial population, numbering 48,985 in 2010, as compared with 31,308 in 2000, an increase of 56.5 percent. Non-Hispanic Black or African American alone persons totaled 25,951 in 2010, up from 16,137 in 2000, just over a 60 percent increase. There were 27,081 non-Hispanic American Indian and Alaska Native alone persons counted in the 2010 Census in Utah, an increase of just 418 persons from 2000. Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islanders alone increased by 9,103 or 61.5 percent from 2000 to 2010, growing from 14,806 to 23,909.

The composition of Utah's minority population differs from that of the nation as a whole. Hispanics or Latinos are nearly two-thirds (66 percent) of Utah's minority population (Figure 14), while they are less than half (45 percent) of all minorities nationally (Figure 15). Within the minority population, Utah's shares of three non-Hispanic populations exceeded those of the nation: American Indian and Alaska Native alone (5 percent of Utah's minorities and 2 percent of U.S. minorities), Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone (4 percent versus less than 1 percent), and multiracial (9 percent of Utah minorities and 5 percent of national minorities). Non-Hispanic Asians alone were a smaller share of Utah's minority population than of the national population in 2010, while those of some other race alone, not Hispanic or Latino, represented about the same shares of state and national minority populations.

As noted, minority populations are generally younger than the rest of the population. Nationally, minorities are 36.3 percent of the total population, 33.0 percent of the adult population, and 46.5 percent of the youth population (less than 18 years old).[21] Similarly, minorities were 19.6 percent of the total Utah population in the 2010 Census, 17.4 percent of the adult population, and 24.4 percent of the youth population. As previously noted, Utah's total population increased by 530,716 from 2000 to 2010. The state's minority population increased by 213,262, contributing 40.2 percent of the state's total population increase. The adult population increased by 378,387, of which 127,001 or a third of population growth (33.6 percent) was accounted for by minority growth. In comparison, 56.6 percent of the increase in Utah's youth population (or 86,261 of the 152,329 total change) was minority growth. Growth in the Hispanic or Latino population contributed 29.5 percent of the total state population increase from 2000 to 2010. Among adults, this share was 24.1 percent and among youth it was 43.1 percent. So, while about a quarter of the growth of the adult population was due to Hispanics or Latinos, more than two-fifths of the growth in the youth population was contributed by Hispanics or Latinos. Considering total, youth, and adult populations of all major race and ethnic groups, all increased from 2000 to 2010 in Utah except one. The youth population of American Indian and Alaska Native alone (not Hispanic or Latino) declined from 10,305 to 8,643, a loss of 1,662 or 16.1 percent.

The wave of diversity that is transforming our state and nation is most profoundly impacting our youth. As the more racially and ethnically homogeneous elders of the population are lost to death, the much more diverse younger generations will reach adulthood. Certainly our concepts of "minority" and "ethnicity" will continue to evolve, making the current official definitions obsolete. The application of this existing accounting system to a cohort analysis of the future points to our national "minority-majority" future, occurring sometime in the 2040s. Nationally, births were minority-majority in 2010, identifying the leading edge of the minority-majority generation. Just less than half (46.5 percent) of the nation's youth are minorities. Utah is about two generations behind the nation in this trend, and the changes are occurring at different rates within the state.

Figure 15
Minority Populations of the U.S., 2010
(Millions)

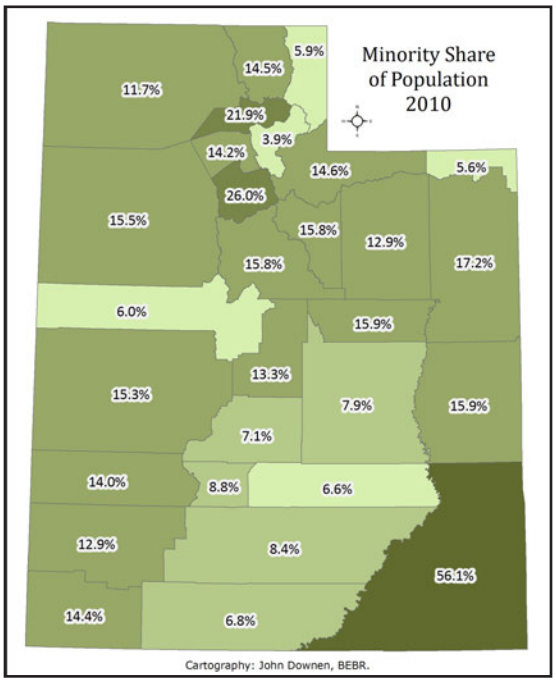


Note: The race groups shown above are not Hispanic.
Source: BEBR computations from U.S. Census Bureau data.

County-Level Results

San Juan County is Utah's only minority-majority county, with 56.1 percent of its population self-identifying as minority, and half the county's population identifying as Native American or Alaska Native (the Navajo). Salt Lake County's minority population share was 26.0 percent, ranking it second highest among all counties. While Salt Lake County was home to 37.3 percent of the residents in Utah in the 2010 enumeration, it was home to nearly half (49.4 percent) of all minorities. Weber County ranked third, with a minority share of 21.9 percent, while Uintah (17.2 percent minority) ranked fourth and Grand (15.9 percent) ranked fifth. Counties with the lowest minority shares were Morgan (3.9 percent), Daggett (5.6 percent), and Rich (5.9 percent) (Figure 16).

Figure 16



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census Redistricting File.

All counties in Utah gained minority population from 2000 to 2010, with the exceptions of San Juan (decline of 431) and Daggett (decline of 9). Millard County would have lost population if not for the increase in minority population, as its total population increase of 98 was completely accounted for by a 677-person increase in the minority population. Nearly three-quarters of the population increases of Grand County (74.2 percent) and Salt Lake County (73.6 percent) and two-thirds of those in Beaver County (66.5 percent) and Carbon County (65.7 percent) are attributable to increases in minority populations. Even among those counties with relatively small minority population shares, minority contributions to total population growth were positive (e.g., Morgan County, 7.6 percent and Juab County, 11.0 percent) (Figure 17).

As is true for the state in general, youth were more ethnically and racially diverse in every county than the adult populations. In the 2010 Census, 60.5 percent of youth in San Juan County were minorities as compared with 53.8 percent of adults (18 years and older). In Salt Lake County, the adult minority share was 22.8 percent while that of youth was 33.9 percent. In Weber County the proportion for adults was 18.9 percent and for youth it was 28.8 percent. Similar age differences exist for all counties in the state (Figure 18).

Age and Sex Composition

Just as in Census 2000, Utah has the youngest median age among all states in the 2010 count. The national median age rose from 35.3 in 2000 to 37.2 in 2010. Utah's median age rose from 27.1 in 2000 to 29.2 in 2010. The next youngest states in the 2010 Census are Texas (33.6), Alaska (33.8), and Idaho (34.6). States with the highest median ages in the 2010 Census are Maine (42.7), Vermont (41.5), West Virginia (41.3), New Hampshire (41.1), and Florida (40.7).[22]

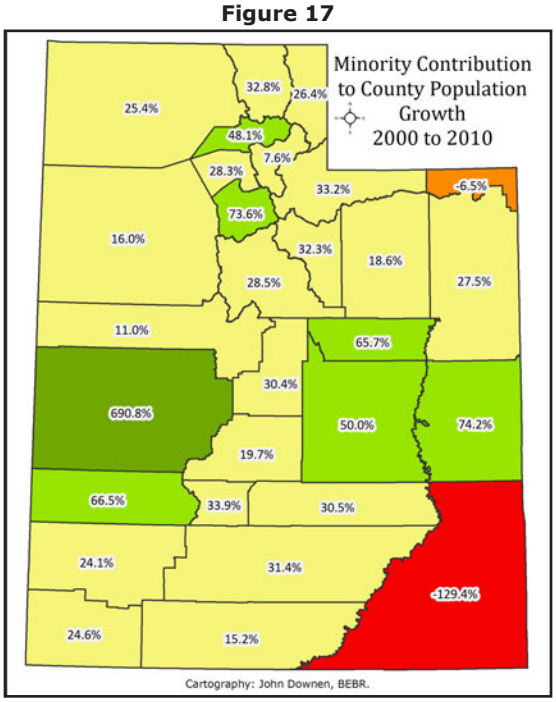
Utah also has a higher sex ratio than the nation. This is the ratio of the number of males to females in the population. In Utah the ratio was 1.009 males per female as compared with 0.967 males per female nationally. It can also be expressed as 100.9 males per 100 females for Utah, as compared with 96.7 males per 100 females nationally. States with the highest male-to-female ratios are Alaska (108.5 males per 100 females), Wyoming (104.1), North Dakota (102.1), Nevada (102.0), Utah (100.9), Montana (100.8), Colorado (100.5), and Idaho (100.4).[23] A relatively high male-to-female population is

associated with younger populations, male-dominated group quarters, and also regions with job markets that employ males in temporary work (e.g., energy development, heavy construction projects, etc.).

At birth, males outnumber females by a ratio of approximately 1.05 to 1. Mortality rates for males are higher than for females, so that by age 46 in Utah and age 35 in the U.S., the numbers of males and females are nearly the same. At all ages beyond these, the sex ratio favors females to a greater and greater extent. For persons aged 85 and older, there are twice as many women as men nationally. In Utah, the ratio is 1.74 females for every male.

Utah's sex ratio by age is quite similar to the national ratio until the age of 19, when the ratio plunges to 0.89, and age 20, when the ratio falls further to 0.79 males per female. By age 21, the number of males per female in Utah increases to 0.97, still below that of the nation. The sex ratio of the nation in the 2010 data is 1.04 males per female for all three ages. By age 22, Utah's sex ratio rises to 1.09, surpassing the national ratio. For all ages from 22 and older, there are more males relative to females than there are nationally[24] (Figure 19). The great divergence in the sex ratio in ages 19 through 21 is principally explained by males in this age group leaving Utah to serve religious missions. The overall higher male-to-female ratio at all ages 22 and older is a result of lower mortality rates for Utah males as compared with all males nationally. These lower mortality rates also are evident in the life expectancy of Utahns, which also exceeds that of the nation.[25]

Figure 17

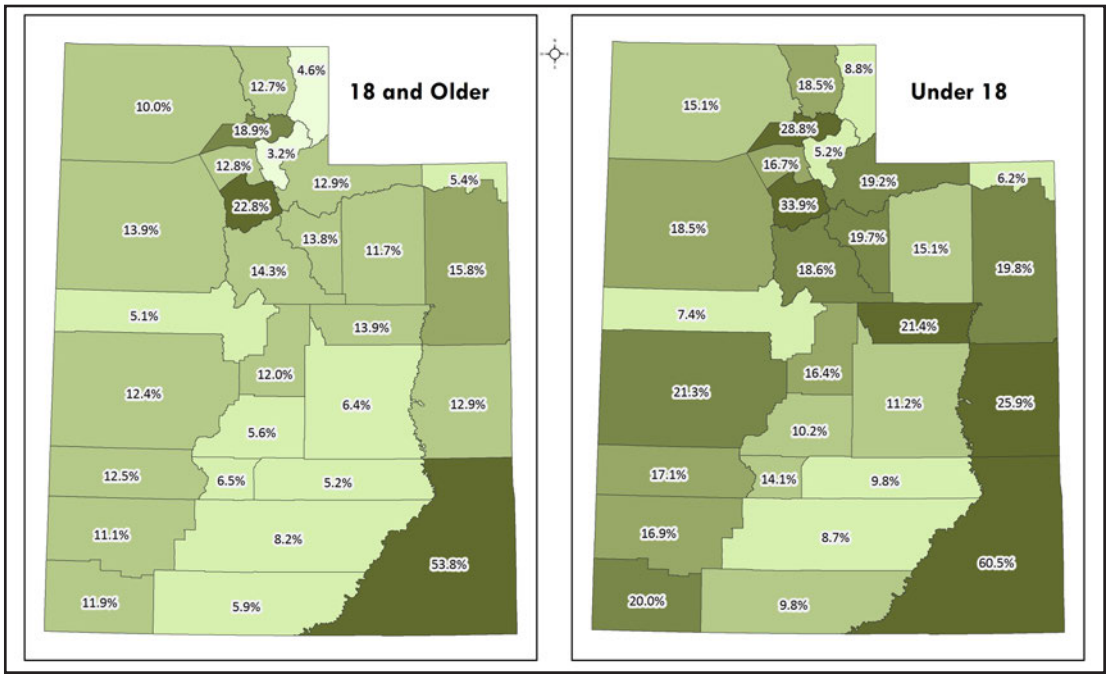


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF1 and 2010 Census Redistricting File.

Population pyramids are commonly used to illustrate the age and sex structure of the population. The combined pyramid for 2000 and 2010 shows that population has increased for all five-year age groups of both sexes over the decade (Figure 20). Utah's relative youth is shown by the relatively "fat bottom" as compared with the nation. The five-year age groups with the largest numeric increase include those less than 10 years old, evidence of the run of record births in the state. Next are large relative and absolute increases in the three five-year age groups from 25 through 39. This is evidence of the 10-year advance in age of the previous Utah birth boom that peaked in the early 1980s, as well as the presence of young economic in-migrants and returning missionaries. Finally, large percentage increases of 40 to 70 percent occurred in all five-year age groups from 50 to 70 years old, an indication of the aging of Utah's post-WWII Baby Boom population.

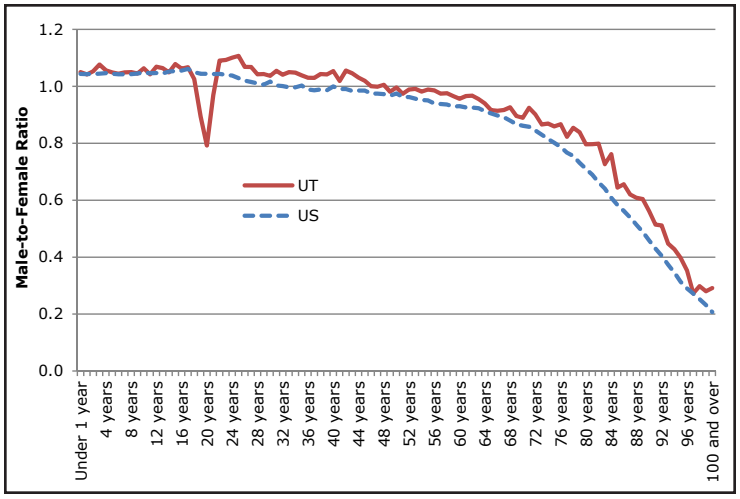
Table 8 gives median ages and sex ratios for the nation, State of Utah, and counties in Utah for 2010. The youngest counties are

Figure 18
2010 Minority Share of the Population by Age Group



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census Redistricting File.

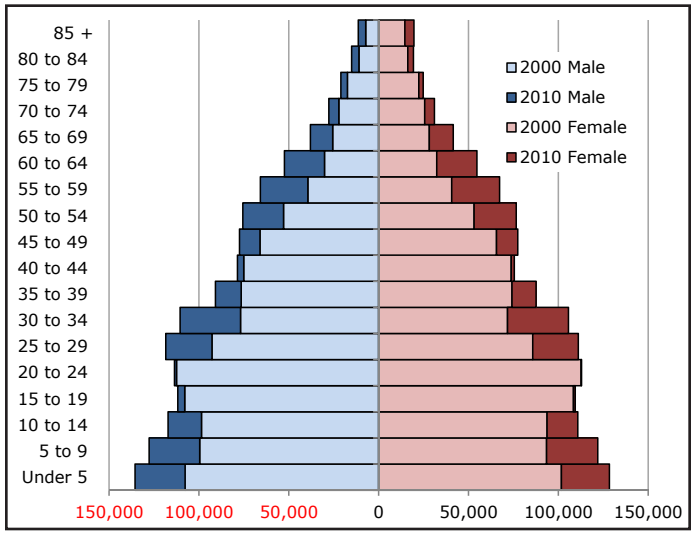
Figure 19
Single-Year-of-Age Ratios of Males to Females: Utah and the U.S., 2010



Source: BEBR computations from SF1 file of Census 2010.

Utah (median age 24.6), Cache (25.5), Iron (26.8), and Sanpete (28.4). These are all counties with colleges or universities as a relatively large presence. Counties with the highest median ages are Kane (44.5), Daggett (42.8), Piute (40.5), and Grand (39.9). All are rural counties, and in the case of Grand County, there is an overrepresentation of Baby Boomers compared with the state. Counties with high ratios of males to females include Daggett (129.2 males per 100 females), Sanpete (109.8), Garfield (107.1), and Rich (106.9). At the other end of the spectrum are Kane (97.7), Washington (97.8), Carbon (98.4), and Cache (98.8). Extreme sex ratios can be indicators of age structure (older populations have more females relative to males), institutions (e.g., gender-specific correctional facilities), or temporary employment opportunities that favor one gender over the other (e.g., heavy construction).

Figure 20
Utah Population by Age and Sex: 2000 and 2010



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and 2010 Censuses.

Conclusion

Census 2010 confirms that Utah is part of a larger net in-migration growth region centered in the Intermountain West. It has gained sufficient population relative to other states to warrant an additional seat in Congress. Decennial results also provide evidence that Utah retains many of its signature demographic characteristics but is trending in the same direction as the nation. For example, it continues to have the youngest median age among all states, but has increased from 27.1 years in 2000 to 29.2 in 2010. The state's ethnic and racial diversity are increasing, although its minority share of 19.6 percent is less than the nation's 36.3 percent. Minority population growth in Utah, as in the nation, outpaces the rest of the population. And youth continue to be the forefront of this change. The implications of this new evidence for the future depend upon whether the state continues to generate sufficient economic opportunity to attract young adults. If so, growth rates will continue to be relatively strong, the population will maintain its youthfulness, and racial and ethnic diversity will continue to increase. Like other regions

Table 8
Median Ages and Sex Ratios for the U.S., Utah, and Counties in Utah: 2010

	Median Age	Sex Ratio	Rank Among Counties	
United States	37.2	96.7		
State of Utah	29.2	100.9		
Counties in Utah			**Median Age**	**Sex Ratio**
Beaver	31.9	105.9	15	6
Box Elder	30.6	101.6	19	16
Cache	25.5	98.8	28	26
Carbon	34.4	98.4	9	27
Daggett	42.8	129.2	2	1
Davis	29.2	100.8	24	21
Duchesne	29.7	103.3	21	13
Emery	32.8	103.7	11	10
Garfield	39.0	107.1	5	3
Grand	39.9	101.5	4	19
Iron	26.8	98.9	27	25
Juab	29.3	104.2	23	8
Kane	44.5	97.7	1	29
Millard	33.7	103.8	10	9
Morgan	32.0	101.6	14	17
Piute	40.5	104.7	3	7
Rich	34.7	106.9	8	4
Salt Lake	30.8	101.2	17	20
San Juan	29.9	100.8	20	22
Sanpete	28.4	109.8	26	2
Sevier	32.8	101.8	11	15
Summit	37.1	106.4	6	5
Tooele	29.6	101.5	22	18
Uintah	29.1	103.4	25	11
Utah	24.6	100.4	29	24
Wasatch	31.6	103.4	16	12
Washington	32.5	97.8	13	28
Wayne	37.1	102.2	6	14
Weber	30.7	100.8	18	23

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF1.

and communities across the nation, Utah will maintain many of its demographic idiosyncrasies, but its connections to the outside world will also mean that most standard demographic indicators will continue to trend in the same direction as the nation.

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Endnotes

1. The redistricting data are the first release of data from the decennial census. They are used for defining legislative districts and provide block-level population counts by race and ethnicity for the total population and for the population aged 18 and older. Redistricting data also include block-level housing unit counts by occupancy.

2. Census Day was April 1, 2010. Public Law 94-171 requires that the Bureau of the Census must provide state-level redistricting data within a year of the Census Day.

3. The regions referenced in this paper are defined by the U.S. Census Bureau. The West comprises Alaska, California, Hawaii, Oregon, and Washington in the Pacific division, and Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming in the Mountain division. The South is defined as Washington, D.C. and these 16 states: Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia. The Midwest comprises Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin. The Northeast is the remaining nine states.

4. Paul Mackunn and Steven Wilson (2011) *Population Distribution and Change: 2000 to 2010*, C2010BR-01, U.S. Bureau of the Census. Frank Hobbs and Nicole Stoops (2002) *Demographic Trends in the 20th Century*, CENSR-4, U.S. Bureau of the Census.

5. For the purposes of this report, the Intermountain region includes, in descending order of 2010 population, Arizona, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, New Mexico, Idaho, Montana, and Wyoming.

6. Gerald D. Nash (2001) *A Brief History of the American West Since 1945*, Fort Worth: Harcourt College Publishers.

7. Pamela S. Perlich (2006) "Utah's Place in the Macro-Demographics of the U.S. in the 20th Century," *Utah Economic and Business Review*, Vol. 66 Nos. 3 & 4.

8. Computations are based on the time series maintained by the Utah Population Estimates Committee (UPEC), which has produced annual July 1 population estimates since 1940. Adjustments were made to the UPEC series to compensate for the three-month difference in the UPEC series and the April 1 decennial counts. Total population change for each decade was computed using decennial census counts on April 1. Because the UPEC series is a fiscal year series centered on July 1, the UPEC natural increase series was adjusted at the beginning year and ending year of each decade. This captures the three months of births prior to the July 1 start of the UPEC series, and then eliminates the excess three months of natural increase in the last year of each decade. Specifically, at the beginning of each decade, one-quarter of the natural increase for the last year in the previous decade was added to the cumulative natural increase of the subsequent decade. One-quarter of the natural increase in the last year of the decade was subtracted from the series. Population change from one point in time to another is the sum of natural increase (births minus deaths) and net migration (gross in-migration minus gross out-migration) over the entire period. These adjusted natural increase amounts for each decade were subtracted from the total population change series to produce an estimate of cumulative net migration for each decade.

9. Again, net migration is calculated by subtracting gross out-migration from gross in-migration, measured between two points in time. Net in-migration means that gross in-migration exceeded gross out-migration, while net out-migration is the reverse.

10. These rates are the implied net migration for the 2000s divided by the average of the 2000 and 2010 enumerations, with the result multiplied by 100.

11. Pew Hispanic Center (2011) *The Mexican-American Boom: Births Overtake Immigration.*

12. Utah Office of Vital Records and Statistics (2011) *Utah Vital Statistics—Births and Deaths: 2009*, Table A8.

13. Pamela S. Perlich (2002) *Utah Minorities: The Story Told by 150 Years of Census Data*, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah, http://www.bebr.utah.edu/Documents/studies/Utah_Minorities.pdf.

14. Office of Management and Budget, *Revisions to the Standards for the Classification of Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity*, available online: http://www.census.gov/population/www/socdemo/race/Ombdir15.html.

15. This includes those who are Mexican, Cuban, Puerto Rican, Spanish-speaking South or Central Americans, as well as those from other Spanish-speaking regions.

16. Dean L. May (1980) "Mormons," pages 720–731 in Stephan Thernstrom, ed., *Harvard Encyclopedia of American Ethnic Groups* (Cambridge, Massachusetts: Harvard University Press).

17. Mary C. Waters and Reed Ueda, editors (2007) *The New Americans: A Guide to Immigration Since 1965*, (Cambridge, Massachusetts: Harvard University Press). This volume is an update to the earlier *Harvard Encyclopedia of American Ethnic Groups*.

18. See Table 6 on page 14 of Sharon R. Ennis, Merarys Rios-Vargas, and Nora G. Albert (2011) *The Hispanic Population: 2010*, U.S. Bureau of the Census, C2010BR-04.

19. The minority population also declined in Puerto Rico.

20. Although Michigan saw a net population *loss* over the decade of 0.6 percent, its minority population grew by 8.5 percent.

21. Computations made from Tables P2 and P4 of the 2010 Census National Summary File of Redistricting Data.

22. Lindsay M. Howden and Julie A. Meyer (2011) *Age and Sex Composition: 2010*, 2010 Census Brief, C2010BR-03.

23. *Ibid.*

24. The rates do nearly converge at ages 49, 51, and 97.

25. Center for Health Data, Utah Department of Health, *PHOM Indicator Profile Report of Life Expectancy at Birth*, last updated 12/07/2010, downloaded from http://ibis.health.utah.gov/phom/view/LifeExpect.UT_USSexYear.html on 09/16/2011.

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