

1995 Population Estimates for Utah

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Continuing a trend that seems likely to become a hallmark of the 1990s, Utah's population grew very rapidly during 1995. The Utah Population Estimates Committee (UPEC) estimates the state's population increased 2.2 percent, or 43,000, from 1,916,000 on July 1, 1994 to 1,959,000 on July 1, 1995. Utah's population still ranks 34th in the nation, as it has for almost a decade now, though the state's growth rate during 1995 was more than twice the national rate of 0.9 percent. As will be discussed in detail below, compared to the nation, Utah's population growth is characterized by a high birth rate, low death rate, and high migration rate.

This article presents the UPEC estimates of population for the state, multi-county districts (MCDs) and the counties and discusses the method used to develop the estimates. The next section presents the historical context for Utah's population growth. Following sections describe the components of population change, UPEC and the methods it uses to estimate population, population issues specific to Utah, and the U.S. Bureau of the Census population estimates for Utah.

Historical Context

Utah's population reached 1 million in 1966 and should reach 2 million in 1996, 30 years later. Table 1 presents the UPEC population estimates for the state, the MCDs, and the counties since 1940 for selected years. During this period, the state's fastest growth occurred during the 1970s, when the population increased at a 3.3 percent average annual rate. During the 1940s and 1950s, the state's population increased about 2.5 percent per year, which contrasts with the 1960s and 1980s, when the population increased less than 2.0 percent per year. The growth rate for the first half of the 1990s, 2.5 percent per year, represents a return to the relatively high rates of growth seen during the 1940s and 1950s, but is still substantially below the growth of the 1970s. If the present high rate of growth continues through the close of the 1990s, Utah's population will climb by almost one-half million persons. Put another way, if present trends continue, the amount of population growth in Utah during the ten years of the 1990s will about the same as the growth in the century following the arrival of the Mormon pioneers.

Reflecting the fact that it has almost half of Utah's population, Salt Lake County's growth pattern most closely mirrors the state's. As with the state as a whole, Salt Lake County experienced fairly rapid growth during the 1940s, 2.7 percent per year, even more rapid growth during the 1950s, 3.3 percent per year, a slowdown in the 1960s, 1.8 percent per year, rapid growth during the 1970s, 3.1 percent per year, another slowdown in the 1980s, 1.5 percent per year, and a resurgence of growth during the first half of the 1990s, 2.1 percent per year. Salt Lake County deviated slightly from the state in that the growth of the 1950s was relatively more rapid compared to other periods, while the growth of the 1970s and 1990s was relatively slower compared to other periods.

A number of counties have had growth patterns substantially different from the state's. While Utah's population grew very strongly in both the 1940s and the 1950s, 12 counties actually had declining populations in both decades. Juab County's population had the greatest percentage decline during this period, about 2.5 percent per year, from 7,400 in 1940 to 4,500 in 1960. In addition to Juab County, Garfield, Piute and Rich Counties had less population in 1995 than they did in 1940. Although the 1960s and 1980s were slow growth periods for the state as a whole, some counties still grew extremely rapidly during these two decades. During the 1960s, Davis and Morgan Counties grew at more than twice the state average, 4.3 and 3.8 percent per year, respectively, while Washington and Summit Counties grew at more than twice the state average during the 1980s, 6.4 and 4.2 percent per year, respectively. During both the 1970s and the first half of the 1990s, every county has grown, though in the 1970s Beaver County had the lowest growth rate, 1.3 percent per year, and in the first half of the 1990s, Rich County had the lowest, 0.6 percent per year.

Components of Population Change

Population change is comprised of two components: natural increase and net migration. In turn, both of these have two components as well. Natural increase is the number of births less the number of deaths. Net migration is in-migration less out-migration, or the number of people moving into a place less the number of people moving out. Table 2 and Figure 1 present the components of Utah's population change from 1950 to 1995, by fiscal

year, or as of July 1 each year.

Natural increase

Natural increase is computed from records maintained by the Bureau of Vital Records in the Utah Department of Health. Because the records for the period between July 1, 1994 and July 1, 1995 (fiscal year 1995), had not been finalized as UPEC met to develop the 1995 population estimates, the natural increase figures used in developing these estimates are for calendar year 1994. The 1995 population estimates will be revised after the fiscal year natural increase figures are available.

As presented in Table 2, natural increase in Utah during 1995 was 27,861, which was the difference between 38,271 births and 10,410 deaths. The largest natural increase recorded since 1950 was 33,483 in 1980. The largest number of births, however, was 41,774 in 1982. Of course, the reason natural increase was larger in 1980 than in 1982, even though there were more births in 1982, is that the number of deaths was proportionately higher in 1982. While the number of births has varied dramatically from one period to the next, the number of deaths, for the most part, has increased slowly and steadily since 1950.

Net migration

In the population estimates developed by UPEC, net migration is not estimated directly. Rather, net migration is computed as the implied difference between estimated population change and natural increase as computed from the records maintained by the Department of Health. No attempt is made to estimate net migration directly. In addition no attempt is made to estimate the components of net migration, in-migration and out-migration.

Net migration is positive when in-migration exceeds out-migration and negative when out-migration exceeds in-migration. When net migration is positive, net in-migration has occurred and when net migration is negative, net out-migration has occurred.

Thus far, the 1990s have been a period of sustained net in-migration. While the recent level of in-migration has been greater than at any other time, migration rates (net migration as a percent of the base or previous year population), were higher during the 1970s, as well as a few years in the 1950s and 1960s.

While it is not known where these recent migrants came from, data from the Internal Revenue Service and the 1990 Census highlight some interesting points: California dominates the flow of interstate migration to and from Utah; the extended Salt Lake area has strong migration ties with the major metropolitan areas south and or west of Utah, such as Los Angeles, Phoenix, Portland, Seattle and Las Vegas; and, employment-related migration accounts for the vast majority of population movement to and from Utah.¹

Utah Population Estimates Committee (UPEC)

UPEC develops and agrees upon the official population estimates for Utah and the 29 counties in the state. Coordination and staffing of UPEC is the responsibility of the Demographic and Economic Analysis Section of the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget. UPEC membership includes representatives from state government, universities, and other organizations with a knowledge of the data used in making population estimates. A list of UPEC members appears on the back cover.

In addition to staffing UPEC, the Demographic and Economic Analysis section represents the state in the

¹For more detail on the characteristics of the people migrating to and from Utah, see Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, Utah Migration Database: Sources, Methods, Limitations, and Analysis (Salt Lake City: Utah Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, June 1994).

Federal-State Cooperative for Population Estimates. This program, administered by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, facilitates the exchange of data used in making population estimates. The program also provides a forum for dialog which can improve the quality of state and county estimates made by both parties. Bureau of the Census population estimates by county are discussed later in this article.

1995 Estimates

As presented in Table 1, although Utah demonstrated a fairly rapid 2.2 percent population growth during 1995, growth rates in the counties varied from a low of -3.4 percent in Piute County to a high of 8.0 percent in Washington County. Figure 2 depicts population growth rates by county between 1994 and 1995. The population in 21 of the 29 counties and in six of the seven MCDs grew during 1995. Piute, Rich and Uintah Counties lost population during 1995, while the population did not change in Carbon, Daggett, Duchesne, Millard, and Wayne Counties. Only the Uintah Basin MCD lost population.

Table 3 presents the components of population change during 1995 for the counties, the MCDs, and the state. By convention, UPEC's population estimates are rounded, but the method for developing the estimates uses unrounded numbers. Both rounded and unrounded numbers are presented in Table 3. The details of how the unrounded numbers are used is discussed more thoroughly in the methodology section below.

Natural increase was positive, or there were more births than deaths, in every county except Piute County during 1995. Net migration was positive in 18 counties and six MCDs. At 4,372, Washington County had the largest net in-migration, followed by Utah County at 3,692, and Salt Lake County at 3,038. The two counties with the largest net out-migration, Uintah County at -671, and Duchesne County at -166, are both in the Uintah Basin MCD. Since Daggett County also had net out-migration of -5, every county in the Uintah Basin MCD had net out-migration.

Methods

In a departure from its usual practice of using a method based on school enrollment in combination with a method based on membership in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints (LDS), in developing its 1995 population estimates, UPEC added a third method based on tax return data from the Internal Revenue Service (IRS). Each of these methods will be discussed in more detail below. Table 4 presents the population estimates and implied net migration resulting from each method. The IRS method yielded the highest state total population, 1,964,351, followed by the school enrollment method, 1,953,399, and the LDS method, 1,939,809. As discussed in more detail below, the ultimate estimates were based on an average of the three methods with judgement used in Grand, Salt Lake, Summit and Washington Counties.

Periodically, as circumstances warrant, UPEC augments the school enrollment and LDS methods with another method such as the IRS method or a method based on employment data. Given the strong performance of Utah's economy during 1995, UPEC felt the average of the school enrollment and LDS estimates resulted in unreasonably small population growth. The two methods combined yielded population growth of about 31,000 with net migration of about 3,300. Even more disturbing was that the two methods implied net out-migration in Salt Lake, Summit, and Grand Counties.

School Enrollment Method

The school enrollment method uses changes in school enrollment as an indicator of net migration. This method compares a county's survived enrollment (calculated by applying a survival rate of 99.98 percent to the enrollment count), in grades 1 to 8 for the year prior to the estimate year, to grades 2 to 9 for the estimate year. The difference between these two enrollment totals is taken to be net student migration for the county. Total net migration from the school enrollment method for the county is then derived by multiplying the county's student migration estimate by the county-specific total population-to-student ratio. This ratio is defined as the total

population estimate of the county for the prior year divided by the same year's enrollment in grades 1 to 8.

The school enrollment population estimate is computed by adding natural increase and net migration to the previous year's population. This method is limited in estimating migration among the retired, college students, single persons, and other groups that are not represented in school enrollment estimates.

LDS Membership Method

The LDS Church annually audits its records to ensure they have an accurate enumeration of membership in the state. The LDS church membership method applies the total population-to-LDS membership ratio in the year prior to the estimate year to the LDS membership in the estimate year to derive a new estimate. This method is relatively accurate in areas with high proportions of LDS membership and low migration rates.

IRS Tax Exemption Method

The IRS tax exemption method uses the growth in exemptions reported on tax returns filed with the IRS as an indicator of population growth. The growth rate in exemptions for the previous calendar year is applied to the previous fiscal year population to estimate the current fiscal year population. This method is relatively accurate as long as the tax code is stable and the percent of the population filing tax returns does not vary dramatically from year to year.

Judgement in Selected Counties

As mentioned above, with the exception of Grand, Salt Lake, Summit, and Washington Counties, the preliminary estimate settled upon by UPEC was the average of the school enrollment, LDS and IRS methods. Because the average implied net out-migration in Grand, Salt Lake and Summit Counties, and implausibly low growth in Washington County, the estimates in these four counties were developed as follows:

- Grand: the school enrollment estimate was used;
- Salt Lake: the IRS estimate was used;
- Summit: the school enrollment estimate was used; and
- Washington: the IRS estimate was used.

In these four counties, UPEC believed the chosen method resulted in a more accurate population estimate than the average of the three methods.

Rounding Rules

UPEC has agreed to round population estimates so users do not infer accuracy to the individual person level. Because of rounding, the county estimates do not generally add to the state total. The rounding rules are as follows:

<u>Population</u>	<u>Round to Nearest</u>
< 10,000	50
10,001 to 99,999	100
>100,000	1000

Population Issues: Crude Birth and Death Rates and Population Density

Two distinguishing features of Utah's population are its birth and death rates and its density. Crude birth

and death rates are simply the number of births and deaths as a percent of the total population.² Compared to the nation, Utah has consistently had a high crude birth rate and a low crude death rate. Utah's population density is interesting because the state is consistently among the top five or 10 most urban states in the nation, but it is one of the least densely populated.

Crude Birth and Death Rates

A large part of the reason Utah has a relatively high crude birth rate and a relatively low crude death rate is that its population is younger on average than the nation's. Comparing birth and death rates for specific ages, Utah is much closer to the nation, but the state still tends to have higher birth rates and lower death rates.³

Crude birth and death rates for Utah and the U.S. are compared in Figure 3 for 1950 to 1994.⁴ Utah's crude birth rate has consistently been about one-half percentage point above the nation's. During the late 1970s, Utah's crude birth rate increased dramatically while the nation's remained essentially constant so that Utah was a full percentage point above the nation. During that time, Utah's birth rate was almost twice the nation's. Recently, Utah's birth rate has been about one-third greater than the nation's.

As Figure 3 depicts, crude death rates for both Utah and the U.S. tend to be more stable through time than crude birth rates, though both are about 10 percent lower now than in 1950. Utah's crude death rate has consistently been at least one-quarter percentage point below the nation's. During the 1970s and 1980s, however, Utah's death rate dropped more rapidly than the nation's, so that by 1994, Utah's death rate of 0.56 percent, was just 63 percent of the national rate of 0.88 percent.

Population Density

Population density is the number of persons living in a given area. Since a common measure of land area is square miles, density is commonly measured as persons per square mile. For a given area, then, density is the total population divided by the number of square miles encompassed by the area. Using U.S. Bureau of the Census population estimates, Utah's population density can be compared with other parts of the nation. In 1995, Utah had 23.7 persons per square mile, compared to 74.3 for the country as a whole. At 1,071.0, New Jersey had the highest density of any state, about 13 percent more than Rhode Island, the second most densely populated state, with 947.2 persons per square mile. Closer to home, the mountain region,⁵ which includes Utah, had a density of 18.3 persons

²Crude refers to the fact that simply dividing births or deaths by the population is a relatively unsophisticated measure of the underlying demographic trends within a given population. Demographers prefer to use what are known as fertility rates when analyzing births and mortality rates when analyzing deaths. For a more detailed discussion of the particular demographic features of Utah's population, see Heaton, Tim B., Chadwick, Bruce A., and Hirschl, Tom A., editors, Utah in Demographic Perspective (Salt Lake City: Signature Books, forthcoming). The chapter by Pam Perlich, "The Age Structure of Utah's Population," details the impact of Utah's particular age structure on its population growth. The chapters by Marie Cornwall, "Beyond Fertility: What we Don't Know about Utah Women," and Lisa King Hirschl, "Health and Mortality," discuss the particular features of Utah's culture which help explain our high fertility and low mortality.

³The chapter by Pam Perlich, "The Age Structure of Utah's Population," in Heaton, et al., Utah in Demographic Perspective, discusses this issue in more detail.

⁴Birth and death rates are often expressed in terms of 1,000 population, but the convention in this article is total births and deaths as a percent of total population.

⁵The Census Bureau defines the mountain region to include: Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming.

per square mile. Arizona was the most densely populated state in the region, with 37.1 persons per square mile, while Wyoming was the least densely populated, with 4.9 persons per square mile.

Figure 3 depicts population density by county in Utah during 1995. Salt Lake County, at 1,093.0 persons per square mile, and Davis County, at 709.4, are the most densely populated counties in the state. Weber, Utah and Cache Counties are the next most densely populated counties. These five counties are significantly more densely populated than the rest of the state. After these five, Washington is the most densely populated county. At 0.8 persons per square mile, Garfield is the least densely populated county.

U.S. Bureau of the Census Population Estimates

The U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Estimates Branch, prepares intercensal population estimates for states, counties and subcounty areas. These estimates utilize different methodologies and, in some cases, different base data than UPEC. Since estimates prepared by UPEC generally include more recent data, consider a variety of methodologies and information sources, and incorporate the informed judgement of local people who are familiar with local indicators of population growth, they are widely utilized as the preferred source.

Estimates prepared by the Bureau of the Census, however, may be preferred in applications that require comparisons with other states or that are identified in statute as the source to be used. Utah statute explicitly states that Bureau of the Census numbers be used in calculating the state spending limitation and allocating local option sales taxes and class B and C road monies. Bureau of the Census estimates are also used by other federal data agencies and are currently the only statewide source of city estimates.

Generally estimates prepared by the Bureau of the Census and the UPEC are reasonably close, although there are notable exceptions from year to year and county to county. The main differences in the two sources of estimates are the timing of input data, methodologies, and release of data. UPEC uses more current birth, death, and migration indicators. The Bureau of the Census methods rely heavily on IRS tax return data (as an indicator of migration) and Medicare and group quarters data. Table 5 provides these two estimates, including the numeric and percent difference, for the years 1993, 1994 and 1995.⁶

There is a fairly significant difference in the formulation process of the estimates. The Bureau of the Census first develops a total U.S. population estimate using national vital records and migration counts. These two databases are reliable and result in an estimate which is quite accurate. Each state's estimate is then developed using the Tax Return method. (See the description of the Tax Return method later in this article.) All the states are then summed, and then "raked", or controlled, to the U.S. estimate. The county estimates are produced, summed, and then controlled to the previously produced state estimate. The process of raking or controlling state population estimates to the nation, and county population estimates to the state, can introduce error to the estimating process.

UPEC, in contrast, examines data at the county level for its methodologies. The state estimate is then simply the sum of the independently produced county estimates, with rounding adjustments.

The Bureau of the Census has recently released both Utah's state and county population estimates for 1995. The Census 1995 state estimate of 1,951,408 is 0.4 percent less than the UPEC estimate of 1,959,000. Since both the Census and UPEC estimated Utah's population grew 2.2 percent during 1995, the main explanation for this discrepancy is simply the accumulation of differences from previous years.

Among the counties, the largest percent differences between the Census and UPEC occur among relatively small counties such as Garfield, Grand, and Juab, where the percentage differences are large, but numeric differences are small and rounding can affect the estimate. The Bureau of the Census methodology also tends to

⁶ Note that UPEC publishes rounded estimates while the Census Bureau does not.

underestimate population in major university-influenced counties, specifically Utah, Iron, and Cache. This occurs because IRS migration data miss many student in-migrants (those who have not filed a tax return prior to attending college), but capture a large number of student out-migrants (those who now file a tax return and leave school, possibly with dependents). UPEC's methods may not perform as well as some of the Bureau's techniques, however, in counties with a proportionately smaller LDS population and/or counties where school enrollment is a poor indicator of migration.

Bureau of the Census Methods

The Bureau of the Census utilizes a method known as the Tax Return method (previously called Administrative Records method) to derive both state and county estimates.⁷ This procedure relies on federal income tax data to measure the net intercounty migration of the population under 65 years old, reported resident birth and death statistics to estimate natural change, and data on Medicare enrollees to estimate the population 65 years and older.

Tax data for two successive years are used to determine the number of persons whose county of residence changed during the period. From this series a net migration rate is calculated and applied to the household population base under age 65. The resultant estimates of net migration are combined with independent estimates of the population 65 years and over, inmates of institutions, college students in dormitories, military personnel living in barracks, and the other components of population change (resident births and deaths, immigration from abroad, and net movement of military barracks personnel to the civilian population) to yield an estimate of total population.

Conclusion

This article has provided a historical and current description of the significant features of population change in Utah. Utah's high birth rates, low death rates, and migration trends have been highlighted, as have the patterns of population change in 1995 among Utah's multi-county districts and counties. To make data users more familiar with how population estimates are developed in Utah, UPEC and its methods have been discussed. The population estimates prepared by the Bureau of the Census and the methods it uses have also been described, with a brief comparison of how the Bureau's population estimates differ from those prepared by UPEC. For more information about Utah population data contact the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget.

⁷Sub-county estimates also utilize the Tax Return method, but, in addition, use county controlled, artificial natural increase data and do not separately estimate the 65 and over population.

Table 1
 July 1 Population Estimates for Utah
 by County and Multi-County District, Selected Years 1940 to 1995

County/District	July 1 Population Estimates											Growth Rates for the Period						
	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1940s	1950s	1960s	1970s	1980s	1990-95	1994-95
Beaver	4,900	4,800	4,300	3,850	4,400	4,800	4,850	4,900	5,000	5,150	5,350	-0.2%	-1.1%	-1.1%	1.3%	0.9%	2.2%	3.9%
Box Elder	18,900	19,800	25,500	28,150	33,500	36,500	37,100	37,500	38,100	38,500	38,900	0.5%	2.6%	1.0%	1.8%	0.9%	1.3%	1.0%
Cache	29,900	33,600	36,100	42,550	57,700	70,500	71,900	74,000	76,100	78,300	80,200	1.2%	0.7%	1.7%	3.1%	2.0%	2.6%	2.4%
Carbon	18,700	24,800	21,200	15,750	22,400	20,200	20,600	20,600	20,700	21,100	21,100	2.9%	-1.6%	-2.9%	3.6%	-1.0%	0.9%	0.0%
Daggett	600	400	1,200	650	750	700	700	700	700	750	750	-4.0%	11.6%	-5.9%	1.4%	-0.7%	1.4%	0.0%
Davis	15,500	31,200	65,600	99,600	148,000	188,000	195,000	201,000	206,000	212,000	216,000	7.2%	7.7%	4.3%	4.0%	2.4%	2.8%	1.9%
Duchesne	8,700	8,100	7,200	7,400	12,700	12,600	12,800	12,900	13,200	13,500	13,500	-0.7%	-1.2%	0.3%	5.5%	-0.1%	1.4%	0.0%
Emery	7,000	6,300	5,500	5,150	11,600	10,300	10,200	10,200	10,400	10,600	10,700	-1.0%	-1.3%	-0.7%	8.5%	-1.2%	0.8%	0.9%
Garfield	5,300	4,100	3,500	3,150	3,700	3,950	4,100	4,100	4,200	4,200	4,300	-2.5%	-1.6%	-1.0%	1.6%	0.7%	1.7%	2.4%
Grand	2,200	1,900	6,400	6,600	8,250	6,600	6,800	7,150	7,500	7,950	8,350	-1.5%	12.9%	0.3%	2.3%	-2.2%	4.8%	5.0%
Iron	8,400	9,700	10,900	12,300	17,500	20,900	21,500	22,400	23,800	25,200	26,900	1.4%	1.2%	1.2%	3.6%	1.8%	5.2%	6.7%
Juab	7,400	5,900	4,500	4,600	5,550	5,800	6,000	6,150	6,200	6,800	7,150	-2.2%	-2.7%	0.2%	1.9%	0.4%	4.3%	5.1%
Kane	2,600	2,300	2,700	2,450	4,050	5,150	5,250	5,350	5,450	5,700	5,900	-1.2%	1.6%	-1.0%	5.2%	2.4%	2.8%	3.5%
Millard	9,700	9,300	7,900	7,050	9,050	11,300	11,600	11,700	11,700	11,900	11,900	-0.4%	-1.6%	-1.1%	2.5%	2.2%	1.0%	0.0%
Morgan	2,600	2,500	2,800	4,050	4,950	5,550	5,650	5,850	6,150	6,350	6,500	-0.4%	1.1%	3.8%	2.0%	1.2%	3.2%	2.4%
Piute	2,200	1,900	1,400	1,150	1,350	1,250	1,350	1,350	1,350	1,450	1,400	-1.5%	-3.0%	-1.9%	1.6%	-0.8%	2.3%	-3.4%
Rich	2,000	1,700	1,700	1,600	2,150	1,750	1,700	1,750	1,800	1,850	1,800	-1.6%	0.0%	-0.6%	3.0%	-2.0%	0.6%	-2.7%
Salt Lake	213,700	279,000	387,800	461,500	625,000	728,000	747,000	765,000	777,000	792,000	806,000	2.7%	3.3%	1.8%	3.1%	1.5%	2.1%	1.8%
San Juan	4,600	5,300	8,900	9,700	12,400	12,600	12,700	13,100	13,100	13,400	13,500	1.4%	5.3%	0.9%	2.5%	0.2%	1.4%	0.7%
Sanpete	15,900	13,800	11,100	11,000	14,800	16,300	16,900	17,500	18,100	18,800	19,200	-1.4%	-2.2%	-0.1%	3.0%	1.0%	3.3%	2.1%
Sevier	12,300	12,000	10,600	10,150	14,900	15,400	15,700	16,000	16,400	16,900	17,300	-0.2%	-1.2%	-0.4%	3.9%	0.3%	2.4%	2.4%
Summit	8,600	6,700	5,700	5,900	10,400	15,700	17,000	18,400	19,700	21,100	22,400	-2.5%	-1.6%	0.3%	5.8%	4.2%	7.4%	6.2%
Tooele	8,800	15,000	18,000	21,600	26,200	26,700	27,200	27,800	28,100	29,300	29,600	5.5%	1.8%	1.8%	1.9%	0.2%	2.1%	1.0%
Uintah	10,000	10,300	11,700	12,800	20,700	22,200	23,100	23,600	23,600	24,700	24,300	0.3%	1.3%	0.9%	4.9%	0.7%	1.8%	-1.6%
Utah	56,900	83,000	108,300	139,300	220,000	266,000	272,000	279,000	291,000	299,000	308,000	3.8%	2.7%	2.5%	4.7%	1.9%	3.0%	3.0%
Wasatch	5,800	5,500	5,300	5,950	8,650	10,100	10,700	10,800	11,200	11,800	12,200	-0.5%	-0.4%	1.2%	3.8%	1.6%	3.9%	3.4%
Washington	9,200	9,800	10,400	13,900	26,400	49,100	51,900	55,000	58,700	63,400	68,500	0.6%	0.6%	2.9%	6.6%	6.4%	6.9%	8.0%
Wayne	2,300	2,200	1,700	1,450	1,950	2,150	2,200	2,150	2,200	2,300	2,300	-0.4%	-2.5%	-1.6%	3.0%	1.0%	1.4%	0.0%
Weber	57,100	85,000	112,100	126,700	145,000	159,000	162,000	166,000	169,000	172,000	175,000	4.1%	2.8%	1.2%	1.4%	0.9%	1.9%	1.7%
Bear River	50,800	55,100	63,300	72,300	93,350	108,750	110,700	113,250	116,000	118,650	120,900	0.8%	1.4%	1.3%	2.6%	1.5%	2.1%	1.9%
Wasatch Front	297,700	412,700	586,300	713,450	949,150	1,107,250	1,136,850	1,165,650	1,186,250	1,211,650	1,233,100	3.3%	3.6%	2.0%	2.9%	1.6%	2.2%	1.8%
Mountainlands	71,300	95,200	119,300	151,150	239,050	291,800	299,700	308,200	321,900	331,900	342,600	2.9%	2.3%	2.4%	4.7%	2.0%	3.3%	3.2%
Six County	49,800	45,100	37,200	35,400	47,600	52,200	53,750	54,850	55,950	58,150	59,250	-1.0%	-1.9%	-0.5%	3.0%	0.9%	2.6%	1.9%
Five County	30,400	30,700	31,800	35,650	56,050	83,900	87,600	91,750	97,150	103,650	110,950	0.1%	0.4%	1.1%	4.6%	4.1%	5.7%	7.0%
Uintah Basin	19,300	18,800	20,100	20,850	34,150	35,500	36,600	37,200	37,500	38,950	38,550	-0.3%	0.7%	0.4%	5.1%	0.4%	1.7%	-1.0%
Southeast	32,500	38,300	42,000	37,200	54,650	49,700	50,300	51,050	51,700	53,050	53,650	1.7%	0.9%	-1.2%	3.9%	-0.9%	1.5%	1.1%
State	551,800	695,900	900,000	1,066,000	1,474,000	1,729,000	1,775,000	1,822,000	1,866,000	1,916,000	1,959,000	2.3%	2.6%	1.7%	3.3%	1.6%	2.5%	2.2%

Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee

Table 2
Utah Population Estimates, Net Migration, Births and Deaths: 1950 to 1995

Year	July 1st Population	Percent Change	Increase	Net Migration	Net Migration as a Percent of Previous Year's Population	Natural Increase	Fiscal Year Births	Fiscal Year Deaths		
1950	1950	696,000	3.7%	25,000	8,774	1.3%	16,226	21,178	4,952	Natural Increase Net Migration Total Population Increase
	1951	706,000	1.4%	10,000	(7,046)	-1.0%	17,046	21,981	4,935	
	1952	724,000	2.5%	18,000	(209)	-0.0%	18,209	23,251	5,042	
	1953	739,000	2.1%	15,000	(3,522)	-0.5%	18,522	23,658	5,136	
	1954	750,000	1.5%	11,000	(7,906)	-1.1%	18,906	23,944	5,038	
1955	1955	783,000	4.4%	33,000	13,589	1.8%	19,412	24,454	5,042	
	1956	809,000	3.3%	26,000	6,372	0.8%	19,629	24,787	5,158	
	1957	826,000	2.1%	17,000	(3,058)	-0.4%	20,058	25,518	5,460	
	1958	845,000	2.3%	19,000	(972)	-0.1%	19,972	25,724	5,753	
	1959	870,000	3.0%	25,000	5,330	0.6%	19,671	25,515	5,844	
1960	1960	900,000	3.4%	30,000	9,980	1.1%	20,021	25,959	5,938	
	1961	936,000	4.0%	36,000	15,608	1.7%	20,392	26,431	6,039	
	1962	958,000	2.4%	22,000	1,802	0.2%	20,199	26,402	6,203	
	1963	974,000	1.7%	16,000	(3,148)	-0.3%	19,148	25,583	6,435	
	1964	978,000	0.4%	4,000	(13,924)	-1.4%	17,924	24,398	6,474	
1965	1965	991,000	1.3%	13,000	(3,515)	-0.4%	16,515	23,053	6,538	
	1966	1,009,000	1.8%	18,000	2,330	0.2%	15,670	22,431	6,761	
	1967	1,019,000	1.0%	10,000	(6,092)	-0.6%	16,092	22,775	6,683	
	1968	1,029,000	1.0%	10,000	(6,372)	-0.6%	16,372	23,071	6,699	
	1969	1,047,000	1.7%	18,000	1,124	0.1%	16,876	23,713	6,837	
1970	1970	1,066,000	1.8%	19,000	327	0.0%	18,674	25,601	6,927	
	1971	1,101,000	3.3%	35,000	14,800	1.4%	20,200	27,407	7,207	
	1972	1,135,000	3.1%	34,000	14,090	1.3%	19,910	27,146	7,236	
	1973	1,170,000	3.1%	35,000	14,955	1.3%	20,045	27,562	7,517	
	1974	1,200,000	2.6%	30,000	8,620	0.7%	21,380	28,876	7,496	
1975	1975	1,236,000	3.0%	36,000	12,949	1.1%	23,051	30,566	7,515	
	1976	1,275,000	3.2%	39,000	12,605	1.0%	26,395	33,773	7,378	
	1977	1,320,000	3.5%	45,000	15,886	1.2%	29,114	36,709	7,595	
	1978	1,368,000	3.6%	48,000	17,422	1.3%	30,578	38,265	7,687	
	1979	1,420,000	3.8%	52,000	19,712	1.4%	32,288	40,134	7,846	
1980	1980	1,474,000	3.8%	54,000	20,517	1.4%	33,483	41,591	8,108	
	1981	1,515,000	2.8%	41,000	7,601	0.5%	33,399	41,511	8,112	
	1982	1,558,000	2.8%	43,000	9,630	0.6%	33,370	41,774	8,404	
	1983	1,595,000	2.4%	37,000	4,789	0.3%	32,211	40,557	8,346	
	1984	1,622,000	1.7%	27,000	(2,757)	-0.2%	29,757	38,643	8,886	
1985	1985	1,643,000	1.3%	21,000	(7,585)	-0.5%	28,585	37,508	8,923	
	1986	1,663,000	1.2%	20,000	(8,355)	-0.5%	28,355	37,145	8,790	
	1987	1,678,000	0.9%	15,000	(11,656)	-0.7%	26,656	35,469	8,813	
	1988	1,690,000	0.7%	12,000	(14,526)	-0.9%	26,526	35,648	9,122	
	1989	1,706,000	0.9%	16,000	(10,633)	-0.6%	26,633	35,549	8,916	
1990	1990	1,729,000	1.3%	23,000	(3,619)	-0.2%	26,619	35,569	8,950	
	1991	1,775,000	2.7%	46,000	18,961	1.1%	27,039	36,312	9,273	
	1992	1,822,000	2.6%	47,000	19,746	1.1%	27,254	36,813	9,559	
	1993	1,866,000	2.4%	44,000	17,427	1.0%	26,573	36,573	10,000	
	1994	1,916,000	2.7%	50,000	22,831	1.2%	27,169	37,480	10,311	
1995	1995	1,959,000	2.2%	43,000	15,139	0.8%	27,861	38,271	10,410	

Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee

Notes

1. From 1950 to 1970 fiscal year births and deaths are estimated by averaging calendar year births and deaths in the two years that are partially covered by each fiscal year. From 1971 to 1994, actual fiscal year births and deaths are shown. Births and deaths in 1995 are calendar year 1994, which covers the first half of fiscal year 1995.

Table 3
 Components of Population Change in Utah by County and Multi-County District
 July 1, 1994 and July 1, 1995

County/District	1994		1995						
	Unrounded Population Estimate	Rounded Population Estimate	Natural Increase	Implied Net Migration Based on Unrounded Population Estimates	Preliminary Unrounded Population Estimate	Rounded Population Estimate	Implied Net Migration Based on Rounded Population Estimates		
Beaver	5,138	5,150	36	173	5,347	5,350	164	(671)	1
Box Elder	38,480	38,500	414	13	38,907	38,900	(14)	(166)	2
Cache	78,306	78,300	1,388	553	80,247	80,200	512	(131)	3
Carbon	21,146	21,100	131	(221)	21,056	21,100	(131)	(112)	4
Daggett	773	750	5	(10)	768	750	(5)	(103)	5
Davis	212,124	212,000	3,163	690	215,977	216,000	837	(62)	6
Duchesne	13,453	13,500	166	(71)	13,548	13,500	(166)	(46)	7
Emery	10,585	10,600	79	63	10,726	10,700	21	(43)	8
Garfield	4,202	4,200	39	68	4,308	4,300	61	(18)	9
Grand	7,948	7,950	64	344	8,356	8,350	336	(14)	10
Iron	25,243	25,200	424	1,190	26,858	26,900	1,276	(5)	11
Juab	6,793	6,800	49	304	7,147	7,150	301	21	12
Kane	5,691	5,700	42	156	5,889	5,900	158	61	13
Millard	11,869	11,900	103	(45)	11,926	11,900	(103)	85	14
Morgan	6,359	6,350	65	72	6,496	6,500	85	158	15
Piute	1,445	1,450	(7)	(16)	1,422	1,400	(43)	164	16
Rich	1,828	1,850	12	(34)	1,806	1,800	(62)	231	17
Salt Lake	791,788	792,000	10,962	3,530	806,280	806,000	3,038	242	18
San Juan	13,362	13,400	212	(69)	13,505	13,500	(112)	275	19
Sanpete	18,788	18,800	169	282	19,239	19,200	231	301	20
Sevier	16,918	16,900	125	216	17,259	17,300	275	336	21
Summit	21,072	21,100	301	1,007	22,380	22,400	999	512	22
Tooele	29,288	29,300	346	(84)	29,550	29,600	(46)	837	23
Uintah	24,662	24,700	271	(593)	24,340	24,300	(671)	910	24
Utah	298,413	298,000	6,308	2,900	307,621	308,000	3,692	999	25
Wasatch	11,841	11,800	158	185	12,184	12,200	242	1,276	26
Washington	63,381	63,400	728	4,366	68,475	68,500	4,372	3,038	27
Wayne	2,305	2,300	18	(24)	2,299	2,300	(18)	3,692	28
Weber	172,404	172,000	2,090	771	175,264	175,000	910	4,372	29
Bear River	118,615	118,650	1,814	531	120,960	120,900	436		
Wasatch Front	1,211,962	1,211,650	16,626	4,979	1,233,568	1,233,100	4,824		
Mountainlands	331,326	330,900	6,767	4,092	342,185	342,600	4,933		
Six County	58,117	58,150	457	718	59,292	59,250	643		
Five County	103,654	103,650	1,269	5,953	110,876	110,950	6,031		
Uintah Basin	38,889	38,950	442	(675)	38,656	38,550	(842)		
Southeast	53,041	53,050	486	116	53,643	53,650	114		
State	1,915,604	1,916,000	27,861	15,715	1,959,180	1,959,000	15,139		

Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee

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Table 4
 July 1, 1995 Utah Population Estimates by County and Multi-County District
 An Average of Three Methods with Judgement in Selected Counties

County/District	July 1, 1994 Population	Natural Increase	School Enrollment		LDS		IRS		Average of Three Methods		Preliminary Unrounded Estimate Based on Judgement in Select Counties	
			July 1, 1995 Population	Implied Net Migration	July 1, 1995 Population	Implied Net Migration						
Beaver	5,138	36	5,402	228	5,194	20	5,445	271	5,347	173	5,347	173
Box Elder	38,480	414	38,835	(60)	39,012	117	38,875	(19)	38,907	13	38,907	13
Cache	78,306	1,388	79,876	182	80,215	521	80,650	955	80,247	553	80,247	553
Carbon	21,146	131	21,396	119	20,798	(479)	20,974	(304)	21,056	(221)	21,056	(221)
Daggett	773	5	778	0	734	(44)	791	13	768	(10)	768	(10)
Davis	212,124	3,163	215,528	241	216,702	1,415	215,701	414	215,977	690	215,977	690
Duchesne	13,453	166	13,905	286	13,140	(480)	13,600	(19)	13,548	(71)	13,548	(71)
Emery	10,585	79	10,734	71	10,704	40	10,741	77	10,726	63	10,726	63
Garfield	4,202	39	4,485	245	4,217	(23)	4,223	(17)	4,308	68	4,308	68
Grand	7,948	64	8,356	344	7,301	(711)	8,007	(5)	7,888	(124)	8,356	344
Iron	25,243	424	26,506	839	26,610	943	27,456	1,789	26,858	1,190	26,858	1,190
Juab	6,793	49	7,125	283	7,047	205	7,268	426	7,147	304	7,147	304
Kane	5,691	42	5,779	46	5,809	77	6,078	345	5,889	156	5,889	156
Millard	11,869	103	11,894	(78)	12,006	34	11,879	(92)	11,926	(45)	11,926	(45)
Morgan	6,359	65	6,593	170	6,394	(30)	6,502	78	6,496	72	6,496	72
Piute	1,445	(7)	1,531	93	1,318	(120)	1,416	(22)	1,422	(16)	1,422	(16)
Rich	1,828	12	1,768	(72)	1,813	(27)	1,836	(4)	1,806	(34)	1,806	(34)
Salt Lake	791,788	10,962	800,446	(2,304)	798,466	(4,284)	806,280	3,530	801,731	(1,019)	806,280	3,530
San Juan	13,362	212	13,319	(255)	13,636	62	13,560	(14)	13,505	(69)	13,505	(69)
Sanpete	18,788	169	19,493	536	19,077	120	19,148	191	19,239	282	19,239	282
Sevier	16,918	125	17,624	581	16,863	(180)	17,291	248	17,259	216	17,259	216
Summit	21,072	301	22,380	1,007	18,997	(2,376)	22,696	1,323	21,358	(15)	22,380	1,007
Tooele	29,288	346	29,440	(194)	29,586	(48)	29,625	(9)	29,550	(84)	29,550	(84)
Uintah	24,662	271	23,754	(1,179)	24,681	(253)	24,585	(348)	24,340	(593)	24,340	(593)
Utah	298,413	6,308	309,106	4,385	303,289	(1,432)	310,469	5,748	307,621	2,900	307,621	2,900
Wasatch	11,841	158	12,360	361	11,960	(39)	12,230	231	12,184	185	12,184	185
Washington	63,381	728	67,399	3,290	67,689	3,580	68,475	4,366	67,854	3,745	68,475	4,366
Wayne	2,305	18	2,272	(51)	2,257	(66)	2,367	44	2,299	(24)	2,299	(24)
Weber	172,404	2,090	175,313	820	174,296	(198)	176,183	1,690	175,264	771	175,264	771
Bear River	118,615	1,814	120,479	50	121,040	611	121,361	932	120,960	531	120,960	531
Wasatch Front	1,211,962	16,626	1,227,321	(1,268)	1,225,444	(3,145)	1,234,291	5,703	1,229,019	430	1,233,568	4,979
Mountainlands	331,326	6,767	343,846	5,753	334,246	(3,846)	345,396	7,303	341,163	3,070	342,185	4,092
Six County	58,117	457	59,940	1,365	58,567	(7)	59,369	795	59,292	718	59,292	718
Five County	103,654	1,269	109,571	4,648	109,519	4,596	111,677	6,754	110,256	5,333	110,876	5,953
Uintah Basin	38,889	442	38,437	(893)	38,554	(776)	38,976	(354)	38,656	(675)	38,656	(675)
Southeast	53,041	486	53,805	278	52,438	(1,089)	53,281	(246)	53,175	(352)	53,643	116
State	1,915,604	27,861	1,953,399	9,934	1,939,809	(3,657)	1,964,351	20,886	1,952,520	9,054	1,959,180	15,715

Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee

Notes

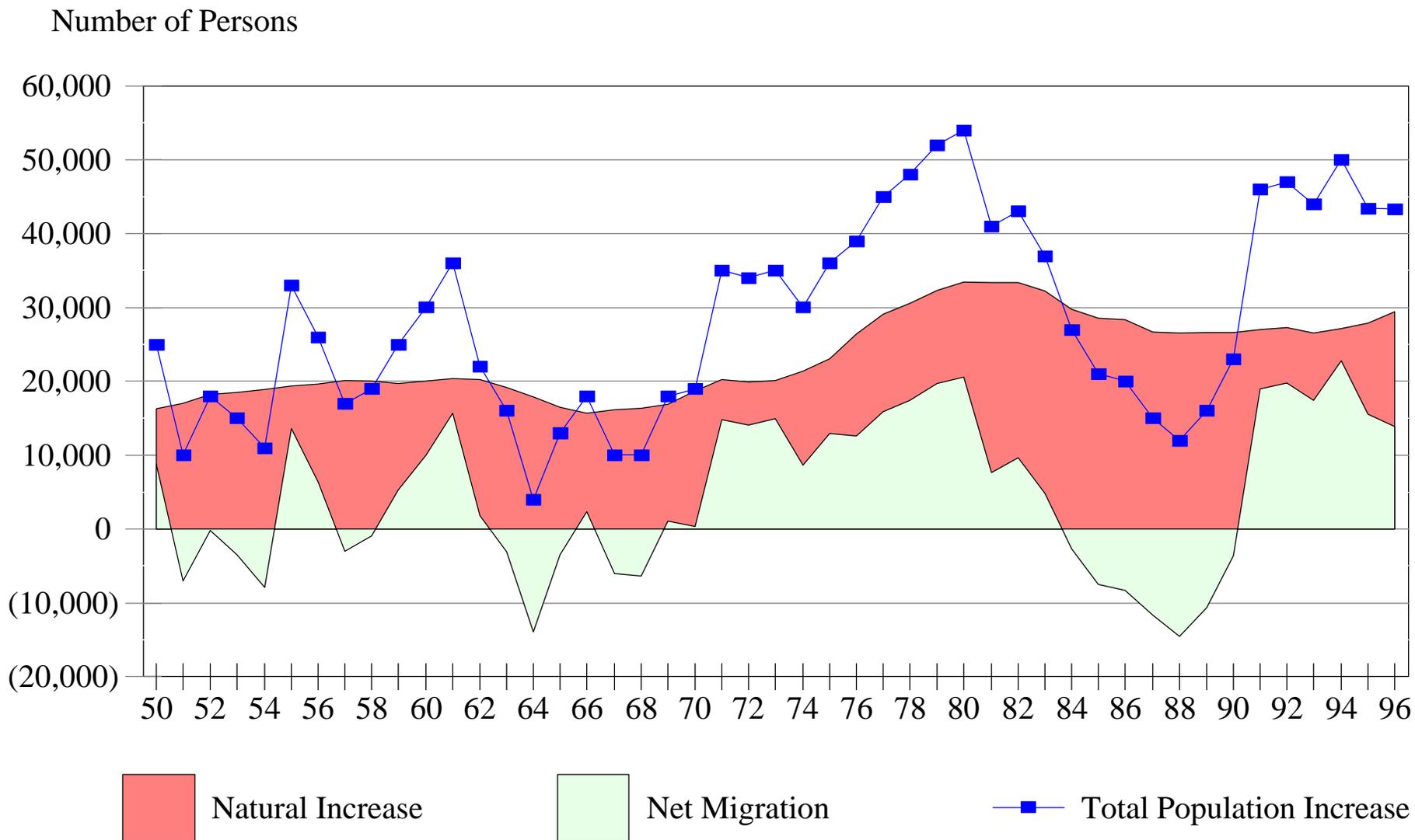
1. Natural increase is for the calendar year 1994.
2. In all counties but Grand, Salt Lake, Summit and Washington, the estimate is the average of school enrollment, LDS membership, and IRS exemptions. In Grand and Summit Counties, the estimate is derived from school enrollment, while in Salt Lake and Washington Counties, the estimate is derived from IRS exemptions.

Table 5
 Comparison of Bureau of the Census and Utah Population Estimates Committee
 July 1 Utah Population Estimates by County and Multi-County District

County/District	Utah Population Estimates Committee			Bureau of the Census			Numeric Difference			Percent Difference		
	1993	1994	1995	1993	1994	1995	1993	1994	1995	1993	1994	1995
Beaver	5,000	5,150	5,350	5,017	5,168	5,383	(17)	(18)	(33)	-0.3%	-0.3%	-0.6%
Box Elder	38,100	38,500	38,900	38,095	38,879	39,590	5	(379)	(690)	0.0%	-1.0%	-1.7%
Cache	76,100	78,300	80,200	74,540	75,888	77,298	1,560	2,412	2,902	2.1%	3.2%	3.8%
Carbon	20,700	21,100	21,100	20,181	20,461	20,653	519	639	447	2.6%	3.1%	2.2%
Daggett	700	750	750	706	748	770	(6)	2	(20)	-0.8%	0.3%	-2.6%
Davis	206,000	212,000	216,000	205,456	210,925	215,382	544	1,075	618	0.3%	0.5%	0.3%
Duchesne	13,200	13,500	13,500	13,291	13,603	13,799	(91)	(103)	(299)	-0.7%	-0.8%	-2.2%
Emery	10,400	10,600	10,700	10,398	10,554	10,638	2	46	62	0.0%	0.4%	0.6%
Garfield	4,200	4,200	4,300	3,997	4,045	4,092	203	155	208	5.1%	3.8%	5.1%
Grand	7,500	7,950	8,350	7,403	7,688	7,824	97	262	526	1.3%	3.4%	6.7%
Iron	23,800	25,200	26,900	23,294	24,455	25,921	506	745	979	2.2%	3.0%	3.8%
Juab	6,200	6,800	7,150	6,073	6,371	6,675	127	429	475	2.1%	6.7%	7.1%
Kane	5,450	5,700	5,900	5,670	5,799	6,000	(220)	(99)	(100)	-3.9%	-1.7%	-1.7%
Millard	11,700	11,900	11,900	11,768	11,930	12,157	(68)	(30)	(257)	-0.6%	-0.3%	-2.1%
Morgan	6,150	6,350	6,500	6,085	6,355	6,592	65	(5)	(92)	1.1%	-0.1%	-1.4%
Piute	1,350	1,450	1,400	1,394	1,389	1,419	(44)	61	(19)	-3.2%	4.4%	-1.3%
Rich	1,800	1,850	1,800	1,734	1,798	1,831	66	52	(31)	3.8%	2.9%	-1.7%
Salt Lake	777,000	792,000	806,000	780,745	796,111	808,383	(3,745)	(4,111)	(2,383)	-0.5%	-0.5%	-0.3%
San Juan	13,100	13,400	13,500	13,113	13,582	13,917	(13)	(182)	(417)	-0.1%	-1.3%	-3.0%
Sanpete	18,100	18,800	19,200	18,251	18,844	19,340	(151)	(44)	(140)	-0.8%	-0.2%	-0.7%
Sevier	16,400	16,900	17,300	16,243	16,724	17,166	157	176	134	1.0%	1.1%	0.8%
Summit	19,700	21,100	22,400	19,926	21,601	23,292	(226)	(501)	(892)	-1.1%	-2.3%	-3.8%
Tooele	28,100	29,300	29,600	27,992	28,763	29,263	108	537	337	0.4%	1.9%	1.2%
Uintah	23,600	24,700	24,300	24,025	24,514	25,004	(425)	186	(704)	-1.8%	0.8%	-2.8%
Utah	291,000	299,000	308,000	283,375	291,192	298,789	7,625	7,808	9,211	2.7%	2.7%	3.1%
Wasatch	11,200	11,800	12,200	10,984	11,443	11,757	216	357	443	2.0%	3.1%	3.8%
Washington	58,700	63,400	68,500	59,637	65,231	70,610	(937)	(1,831)	(2,110)	-1.6%	-2.8%	-3.0%
Wayne	2,200	2,300	2,300	2,219	2,256	2,305	(19)	44	(5)	-0.9%	2.0%	-0.2%
Weber	169,000	172,000	175,000	168,390	172,226	175,558	610	(226)	(558)	0.4%	-0.1%	-0.3%
Bear River	116,000	118,650	120,900	114,369	116,565	118,719	1,631	2,085	2,181	1.4%	1.8%	1.8%
Wasatch Front	1,186,250	1,211,650	1,233,100	1,188,668	1,214,380	1,235,178	(2,418)	(2,730)	(2,078)	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%
Mountainlands	321,900	331,900	342,600	314,285	324,236	333,838	7,615	7,664	8,762	2.4%	2.4%	2.6%
Six County	55,950	58,150	59,250	55,948	57,514	59,062	2	636	188	0.0%	1.1%	0.3%
Five County	97,150	103,650	110,950	97,615	104,698	112,006	(465)	(1,048)	(1,056)	-0.5%	-1.0%	-0.9%
Uintah Basin	37,500	38,950	38,550	38,022	38,865	39,573	(522)	85	(1,023)	-1.4%	0.2%	-2.6%
Southeast	51,700	53,050	53,650	51,095	52,285	53,032	605	765	618	1.2%	1.5%	1.2%
State	1,866,000	1,916,000	1,959,000	1,860,002	1,908,543	1,951,408	6,448	7,457	7,592	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%

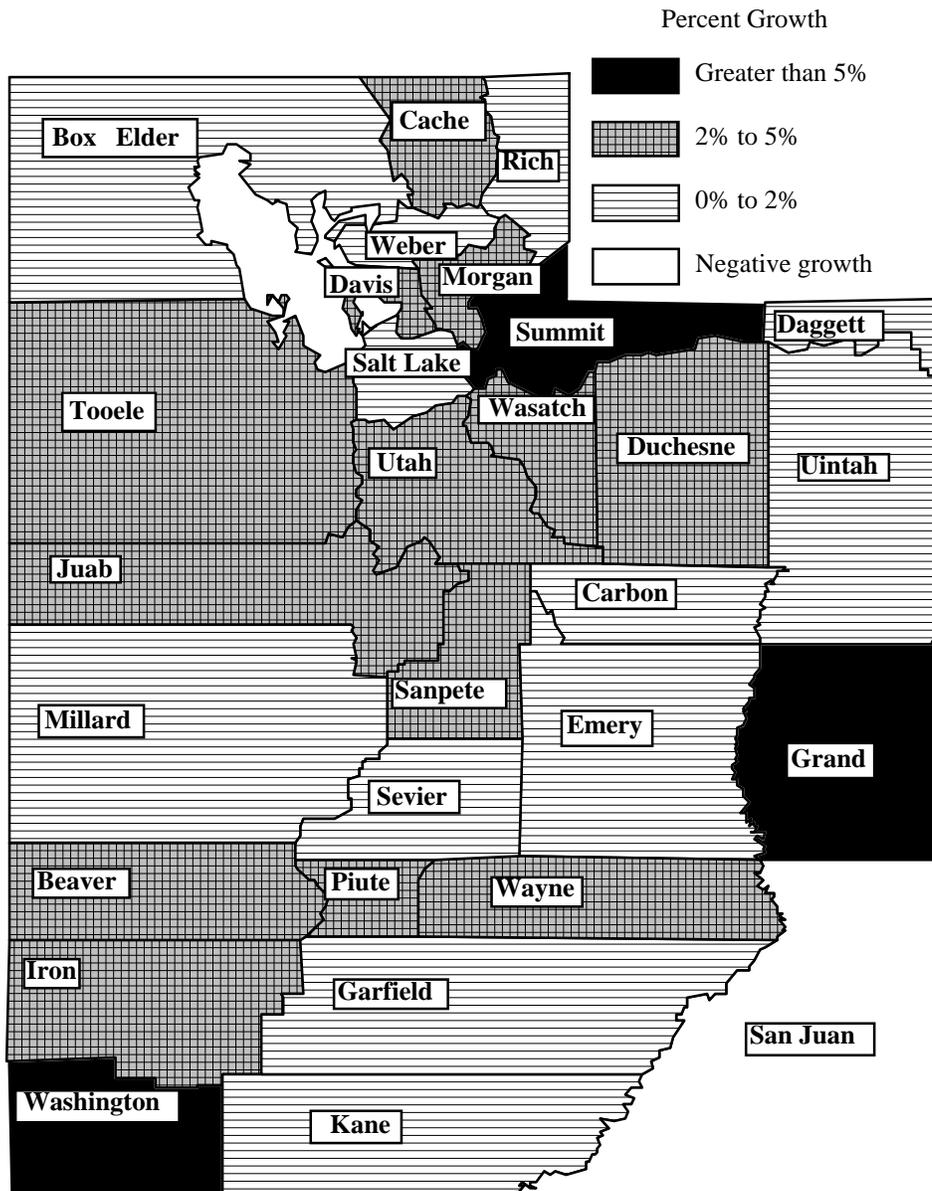
Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee and the U.S. Bureau of the Census

Figure 1
Components of Utah Population Change: Net Migration and Natural Increase
1950 to 1996



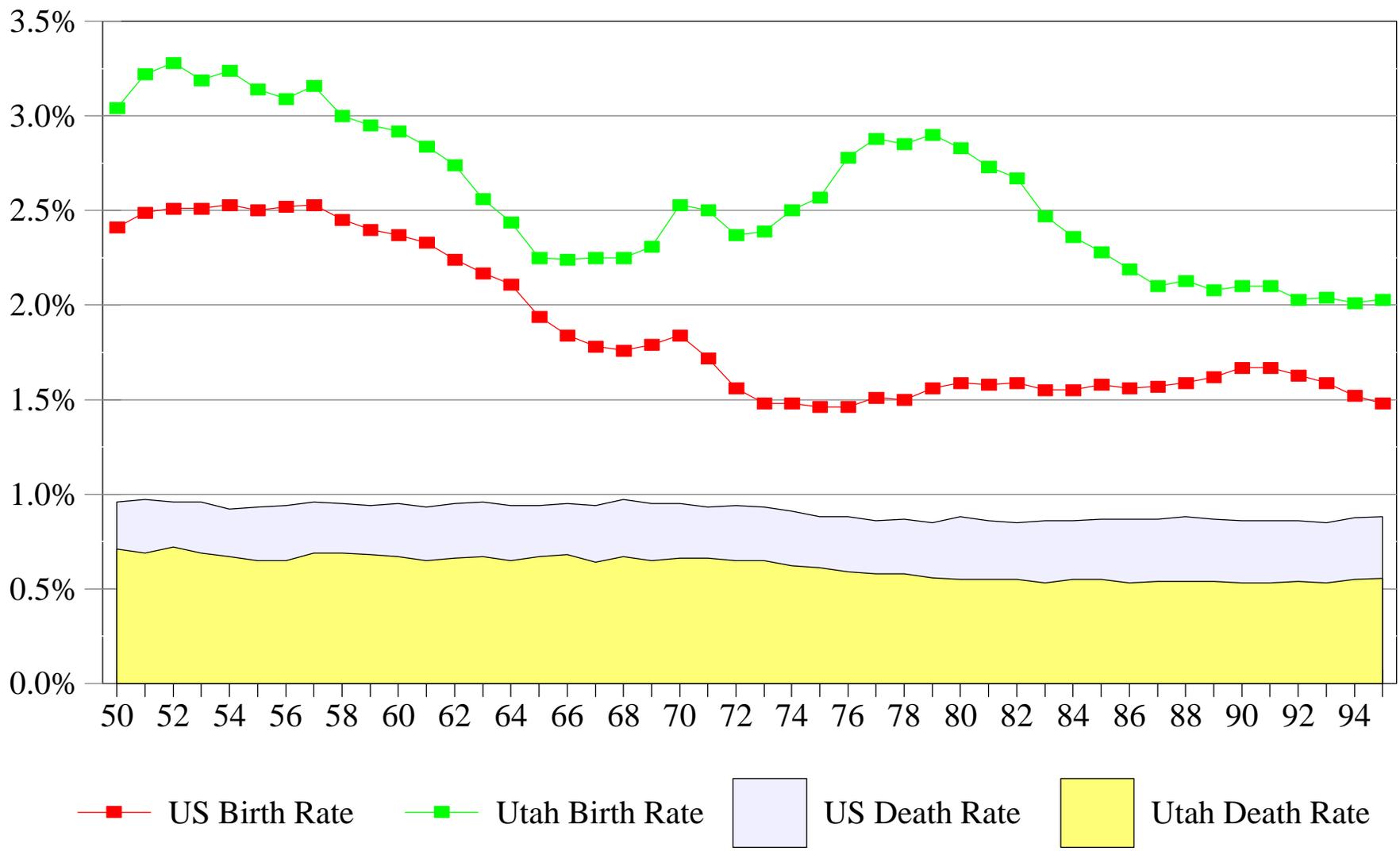
Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee

Figure 2
Population Growth Rates in Utah Counties
1995 to 1996



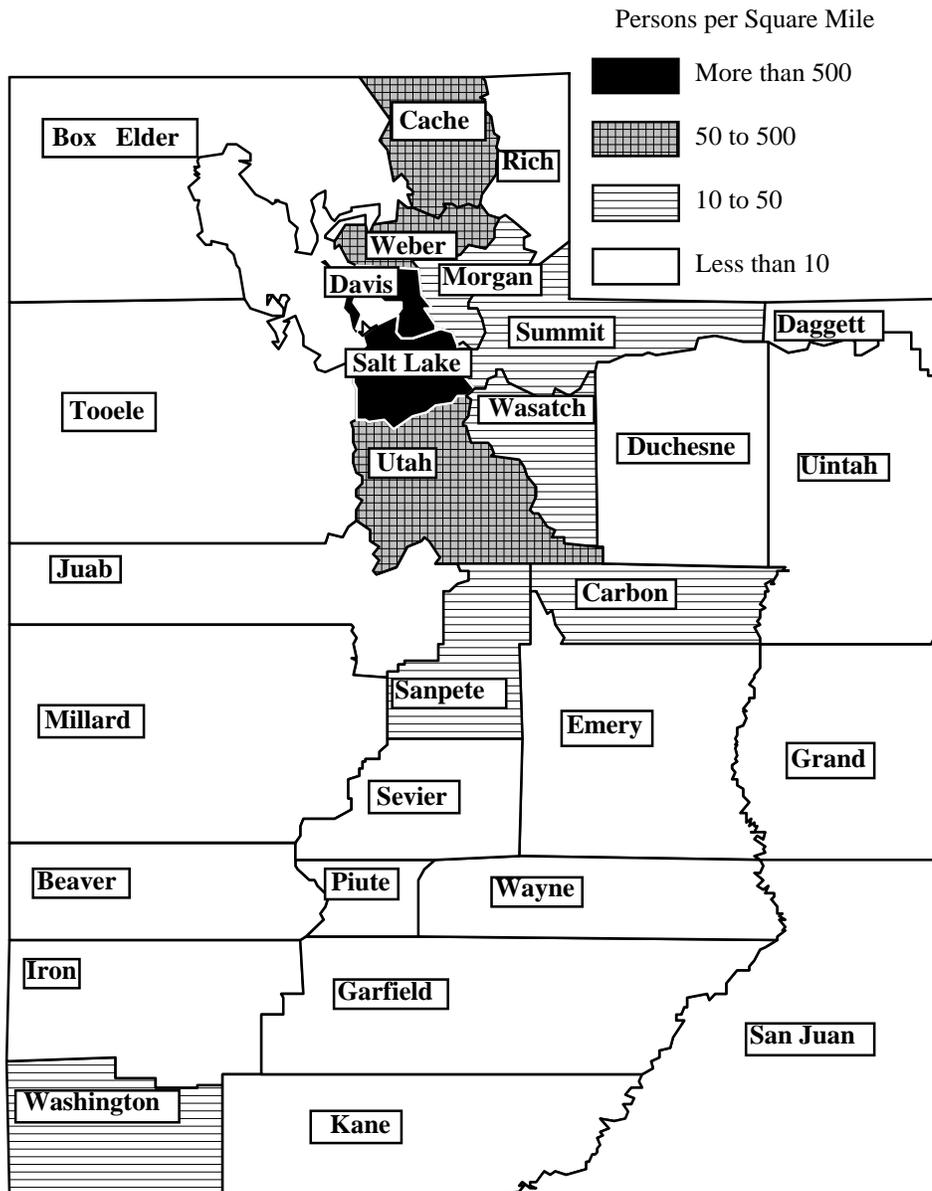
SOURCE: Utah Population Estimate's Committee

Figure 3
 Crude Birth Rates and Crude Death Rates: Utah and the US
 1950 to 1995



Source: National Center for Health Statistics

Figure 4
Population Density in Utah Counties
July 1, 1996



SOURCE: Utah Population Estimate's Committee

Utah Population Estimates Committee

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