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Commuting in Utah: Commuter Flows Between Utah's Counties, 2017-2021

Utahns cross county and state lines to access employment, linking communities and economies throughout the region.

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Kem C. Gardner POLICY INSTITUTE
THE UNIVERSITY OF UTAH
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10 YEARS OF IMPACT 2015-2025

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Analysis in Brief

Most Utahns live and work in the same county; however, between 2017 and 2021, 17.3% of the state's working residents traveled to a different county for employment. Morgan, Tooele, and Wasatch county residents commuted across county lines at especially high rates. Meanwhile, Salt Lake County remained Utah's main employment center, drawing workers from across the Wasatch Front.

Salt Lake County—Utah's employment center - The state's most populous county welcomed over 130,000 incoming workers daily, employing 43.8% of all working Utahns.

Davis to Salt Lake flow tops the state - Over 50,000 Davis County residents traveled to Salt Lake County for work each day—Utah's largest commuter flow.

Workers exit Morgan County - With almost twice as many workers as jobs, 60.8% of Morgan's working residents left their home county for work each day, the highest share in Utah.

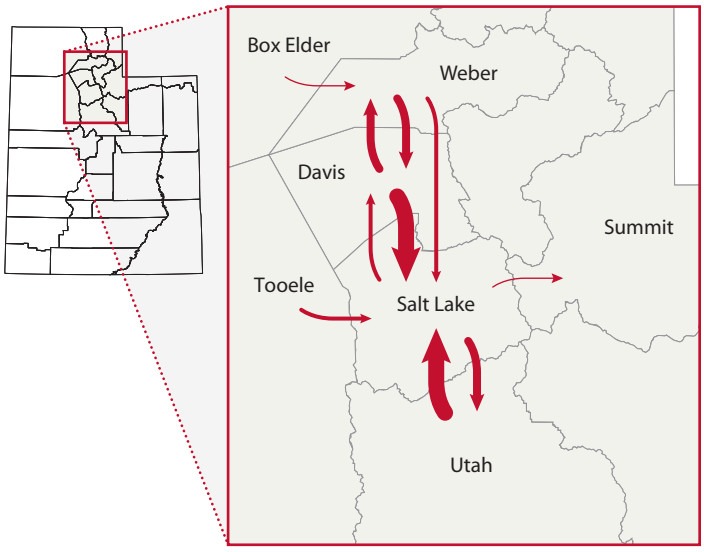
Residents of Grand, Washington, and Daggett counties work locally - With more jobs than resident workers, very few residents of these counties (less than 5%) traveled outside their county for work.

Summit County relies on outside workers - Residents of other counties filled over 40% of jobs in Summit County.

Utah is a net importer of labor - Over 18,000 out-of-state workers commuted into Utah, with half entering from Idaho, Arizona, and Nevada. Fewer Utahns left the state for work, resulting in a net gain of more than 3,000 workers.

Top 10 Commuter Flows Between Utah Counties, 2017-2021

Origin County	Destination County	Commuter Flow
Davis	Salt Lake	50,140
Utah	Salt Lake	40,640
Weber	Davis	25,040
Salt Lake	Utah	20,645
Davis	Weber	20,550
Tooele	Salt Lake	13,125
Weber	Salt Lake	10,310
Salt Lake	Davis	10,065
Salt Lake	Summit	5,650
Box Elder	Weber	4,210



Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, Bureau of Transportation Statistics. Census Transportation Planning Package (CTPP), 2017-2021.

Introduction

Increasing numbers of working Utahns commute daily between communities, linking residential areas with employment hubs. Data describing the movements of these commuters paints a picture of the economic interconnectedness of Utah's counties.

Cross-County Commuters

Between 2017 and 2021, most of Utah's roughly 1.5 million working residents were employed in their county of residence. However, more than 271,000 Utahns traveled to a different county for work. This is an increase of 54,305 more cross-county commuters than between 2006 and 2010.

Amidst this growth, the share of Utah commuters who travel to other counties for work decreased for the first time in fifty years. Between 1980 and 2000, the share of cross-county commuters increased from 13.5% to 16.6%[1] before rising to 17.9% for the years 2006 to 2010 and 2012 to 2016. However, from 2017 to 2021, this share dropped to 17.3%.

At 17.3%, Utahns commuted across county lines for employment at the second-highest rate in the Intermountain West. In Colorado, nearly one in three workers (30.9%) left their county for employment, the highest in the region. Idaho ranked third, close behind Utah at 16.3%. Differences in the number and size of counties contribute to these differences, as Colorado's counties tend to be geographically smaller than Utah's.

Top Commuting Flows

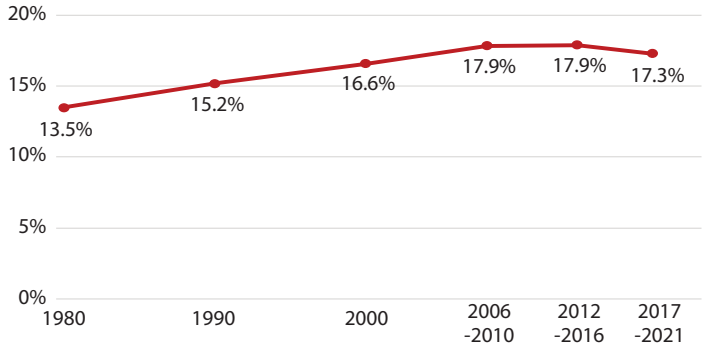
Most of Utah's large commuter flows link the four Wasatch Front counties (Weber, Davis, Salt Lake, and Utah). In the most recent data, the two largest commuter flows in the state sent commuters to Salt Lake County (Table 1). Between 2017 and 2021, around 50,000 workers from Davis County commuted to Salt Lake County daily, while roughly 41,000 commuted from Utah County. The third largest flow involved about 25,000 workers traveling from Weber County to Davis County; however, nearly 21,000 workers swapped places with them, moving from Davis County to Weber County each day.

Only three of the ten largest commuter flows involved counties outside the Wasatch Front. Tooele workers traveling to Salt Lake County made up the sixth-largest flow (13,100 commuters). Commuters traveling from Salt Lake County to Summit County (5,700) and from Box Elder County to Weber County (4,200) also made the list. For additional details on each county's commuter flows, see Appendix 2.

Figure 1: Utahns who Commute Outside Their County of Residence for Work, 2006-2010, 2012-2016, and 2017-2021

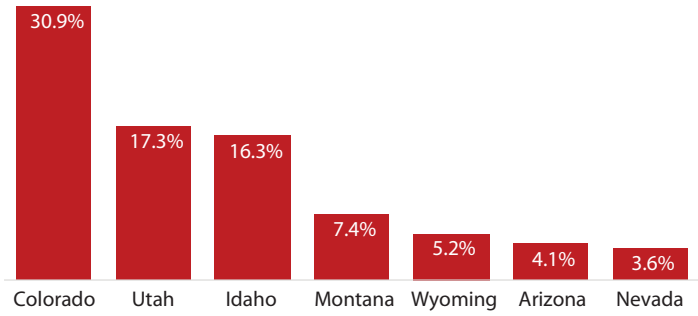
Note: Workers age 16 and older
Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, Bureau of Transportation Statistics. Census Transportation Planning Package (CTPP), 2006-2021, 2012-2016, 2017-2021.

Figure 2: Share of Utahns Who Commute Outside Their County of Residence for Work, 1980 to 2021



Note: Workers age 16 and older.
Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, Bureau of Transportation Statistics. Census Transportation Planning Package (CTPP), 2000, 2006-2010, 2012-2016, 2017-2021.

Figure 3: Percentage of Workers Who Commute to Other Counties for Employment in Mountain Division States, 2017-2021



Note: Mountain Division is a Census Bureau designation.
Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, Bureau of Transportation Statistics. Census Transportation Planning Package (CTPP), 2017-2021.

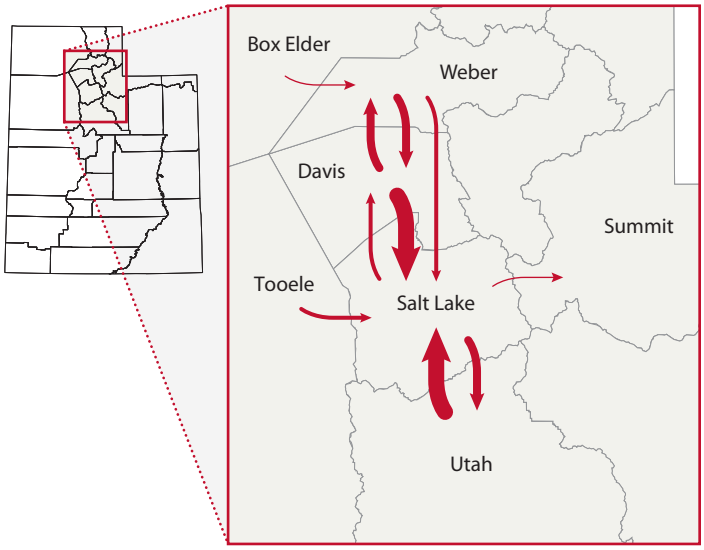
Where did cross-county commuters work?

Salt Lake County was Utah's top commuting destination, with over 130,000 people traveling there for work each day. The other three Wasatch Front counties also received large numbers of in-commuters (Figure 4). Davis County received over 40,000, followed by Weber County with 30,000 and Utah County with just over 28,000.

In-commuters made up the largest share of Daggett, Rich, and Summit counties' workforces (Figure 5). Each of these counties imported over 40% of its workers from other counties between 2017 and 2021 (Table 2).

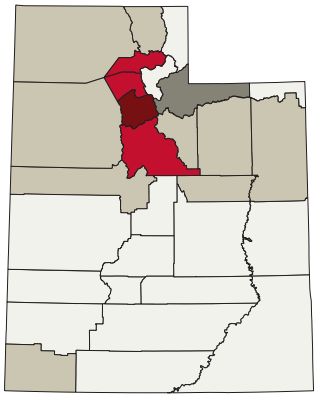
Table 1: Top 10 Commuter Flows Between Utah Counties, 2017-2021

Origin County	Destination County	Commuter Flow
Davis	Salt Lake	50,140
Utah	Salt Lake	40,640
Weber	Davis	25,040
Salt Lake	Utah	20,645
Davis	Weber	20,550
Tooele	Salt Lake	13,125
Weber	Salt Lake	10,310
Salt Lake	Davis	10,065
Salt Lake	Summit	5,650
Box Elder	Weber	4,210



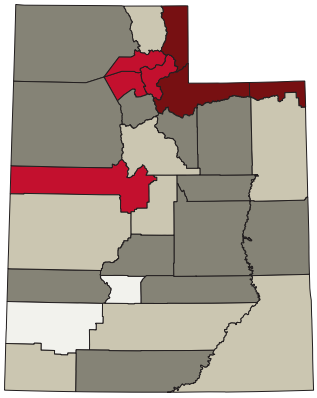
Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, Bureau of Transportation Statistics. Census Transportation Planning Package (CTPP), 2017-2021.

Figure 4: Number of Workers Commuting from Other Counties, 2017-2021



Note: Data displays the number of workers employed in each county who live in other counties (in-commuters).
Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, Bureau of Transportation Statistics. Census Transportation Planning Package (CTPP), 2017-2021.

Figure 5: Share of Workers Commuting from Other Counties, 2017-2021



Note: Data displays the percentage of workers employed in a county who live in other counties (in-commuters).
Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, Bureau of Transportation Statistics. Census Transportation Planning Package (CTPP), 2017-2021.

Table 2: Number and Share of Workers Commuting From Other Counties, 2017-2021

County	In-Commuters	Share of County Workforce
Salt Lake	130,895	18.9%
Davis	40,940	29.1%
Weber	30,180	25.5%
Utah	28,085	9.8%
Summit	11,460	40.5%
Box Elder	5,515	24.3%
Cache	5,350	8.5%
Washington	4,835	6.4%
Tooele	3,090	13.9%
Wasatch	2,180	18.0%
Duchesne	1,580	19.8%
Uintah	1,210	9.1%
Juab	1,205	28.7%
Carbon	1,095	13.0%
Sevier	975	10.6%
Morgan	930	31.7%
Iron	890	3.8%
Kane	830	21.1%
Grand	730	12.5%
Sanpete	650	6.9%
Emery	465	15.0%
San Juan	435	9.4%
Rich	340	40.7%
Beaver	315	11.4%
Millard	285	5.4%
Wayne	190	15.2%
Garfield	140	6.7%
Daggett	120	40.7%
Piute	20	5.0%

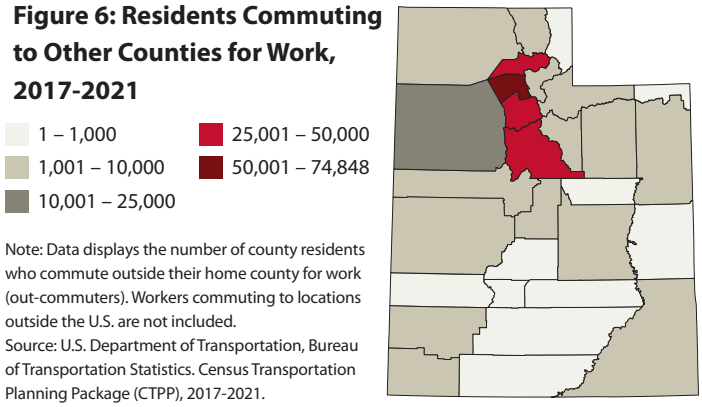
Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, Bureau of Transportation Statistics. Census Transportation Planning Package (CTPP), 2017-2021.

Where did cross-county commuters live?

Between 2017 and 2021, Utah's largest group of cross-county commuters lived in Davis County. These nearly 75,000 workers represented 27.6% of cross-county commuters statewide. High numbers of cross-county commuters (between 40,000 and 47,000) also lived in the other Wasatch Front counties, reflecting their large populations (Figure 6).

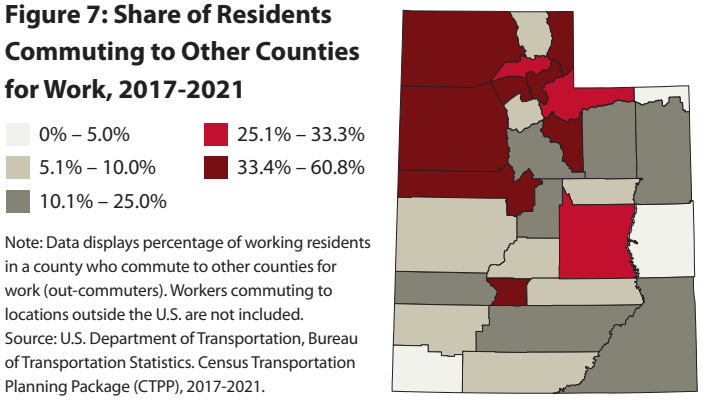
Utah includes many "commuter counties" with high shares of residents who cross county lines for work (Table 3). In Morgan County, 60.8% of workers commuted out each day, the highest rate in the state. Five other counties exhibited out-commuting rates above 40%— Rich County (45.8%), Tooele County (44.8%), Davis County (42.9%), Juab County (41.6%), and Wasatch County (41.0%).

Figure 6: Residents Commuting to Other Counties for Work, 2017-2021



Note: Data displays the number of county residents who commute outside their home county for work (out-commuters). Workers commuting to locations outside the U.S. are not included.
Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, Bureau of Transportation Statistics. Census Transportation Planning Package (CTPP), 2017-2021.

Figure 7: Share of Residents Commuting to Other Counties for Work, 2017-2021



Note: Data displays percentage of working residents in a county who commute to other counties for work (out-commuters). Workers commuting to locations outside the U.S. are not included.
Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, Bureau of Transportation Statistics. Census Transportation Planning Package (CTPP), 2017-2021.

Table 3: Number and Share of County Residents Commuting to Other Counties for Work, 2017-2021

County	Out-Commuters	Share of Residents
Davis	74,848	42.9%
Utah	46,868	15.4%
Salt Lake	45,150	7.4%
Weber	40,147	31.3%
Tooele	15,506	44.8%
Box Elder	8,550	33.2%
Wasatch	6,898	41.0%
Summit	5,930	26.1%
Cache	5,664	8.9%
Washington	3,160	4.3%
Morgan	3,128	60.8%
Sanpete	2,793	24.1%
Juab	2,140	41.6%
Iron	2,130	8.6%
Uintah	1,696	12.3%

County	Out-Commuters	Share of Residents
Duchesne	1,287	16.7%
Emery	1,115	29.7%
San Juan	1,075	20.3%
Sevier	701	7.8%
Carbon	691	8.6%
Rich	419	45.8%
Beaver	353	12.6%
Kane	344	10.0%
Millard	334	6.2%
Piute	224	36.7%
Garfield	221	10.2%
Grand	119	2.3%
Wayne	87	7.6%
Daggett	8	4.2%

Note: Share of working residents age 16 and older.
Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, Bureau of Transportation Statistics. Census Transportation Planning Package (CTPP), 2017-2021

Worker-to-Job Relationship

Although many forces shape commuting patterns, the volume of job opportunities compared to the number of workers who live in an area creates a substantial impact. When the number of jobs exceeds the number of local workers, residents are more likely to work in their county of residence. In these "employment counties," workers from other counties are also more likely to commute in. In contrast, "commuter counties" feature high out-commuting rates often due to fewer local jobs than workers.

Commuter Counties

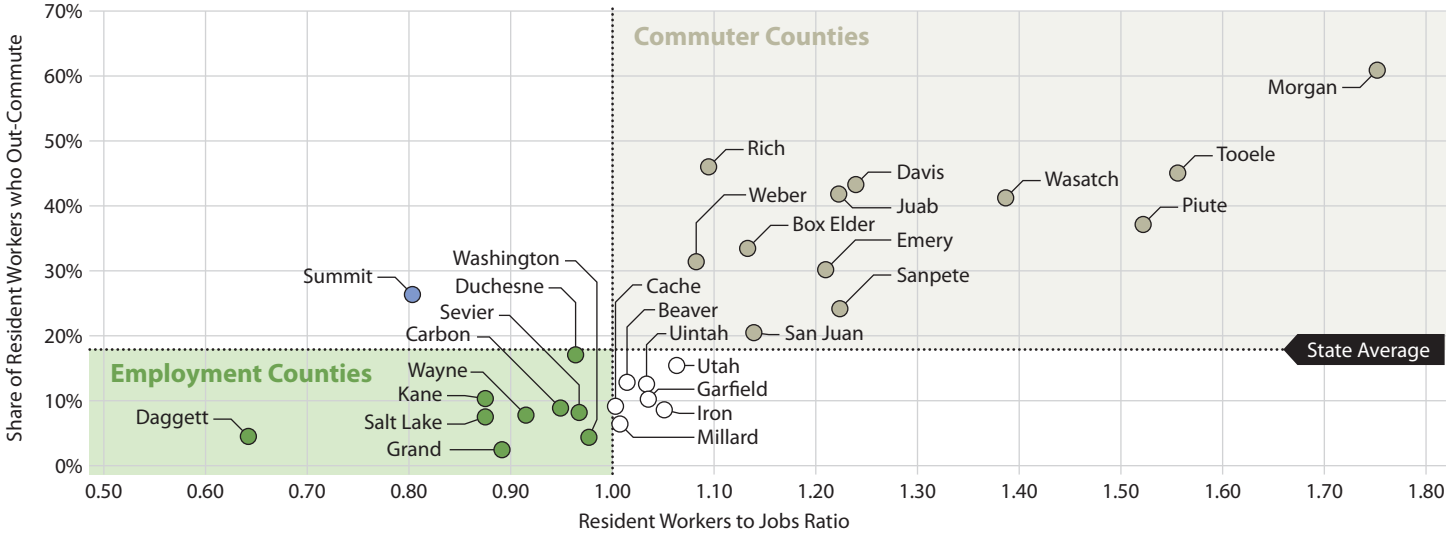
Between 2017 and 2021, Morgan County had 1.75 working residents for every job in the county, contributing to the high percentage of residents traveling elsewhere for work (60.8%). Tooele County was another commuter county with one of the highest out-commuting rates in the state (44.8%) and 1.56 workers for every local job. Other counties with high out commuting rates and more workers than jobs include Piute, Wasatch, Davis, Juab, Rich, Weber, and Box Elder (Figure 8).

Employment Counties

From 2017 to 2021, Grand County had 0.89 working residents per job, and just 2.3% of its resident workers commuted out of the county — the lowest percentage in the state. Washington and Daggett counties also fit the definition of employment counties, with out-commuting rates below 5%, and residents-to-jobs ratios of 0.98 and 0.64, respectively. Salt Lake, Wayne, and Kane counties also exhibit the traits of employment counties, with low out-commuting rates and more jobs than resident workers.

Summit County differs from these trends. With more jobs than workers (0.8 residents per job), over a quarter of Summit County's working residents still commuted out for work.

Figure 8: Share of Out-Commuters and Workers to Jobs Ratios for Utah Counties, 2017-2021



Unique Case – With 0.8 working residents per local job, 26% of Summitt County residents commute out for work.

Commuter Counties – More people than jobs. High out-commuting rates.

Employment Counties – More jobs than people. Low out-commuting rates.

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, Bureau of Transportation Statistics. Census Transportation Planning Package (CTPP), 2017-2021.

Salt Lake County – Utah's Employment Center

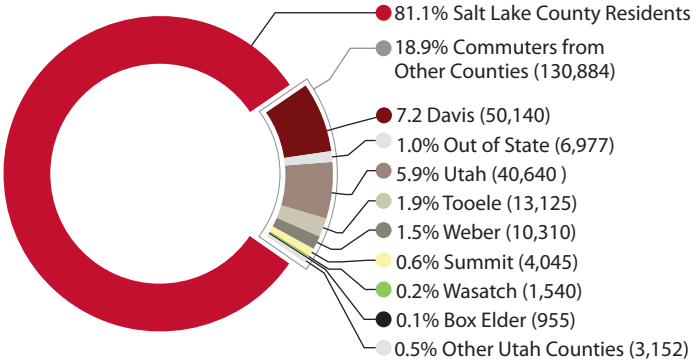
Between 2017 and 2021, almost 124,000 Utahns and 7,000 out-of-state workers commuted to Salt Lake County for work each day, composing nearly one-fifth (18.9%) of the county's workforce. The largest groups of commuters came from Davis (50,140) and Utah (40,640) counties. Salt Lake County also received 13,125 workers from Tooele County and another 10,310 from Weber County. In total, Salt Lake County employed 43.8% of Utah's working residents, including one in eight (12.9%) working Utahns who lived outside the county's borders.

Davis and Tooele counties have strong commuting and employment ties to Salt Lake County. Nearly four out of every ten working Tooele County residents (37.9%) commuted to Salt Lake County for work between 2017 and 2021— the highest share of any county. Almost three in ten Davis County residents (28.8%) also worked in Salt Lake County.

Net Commuters

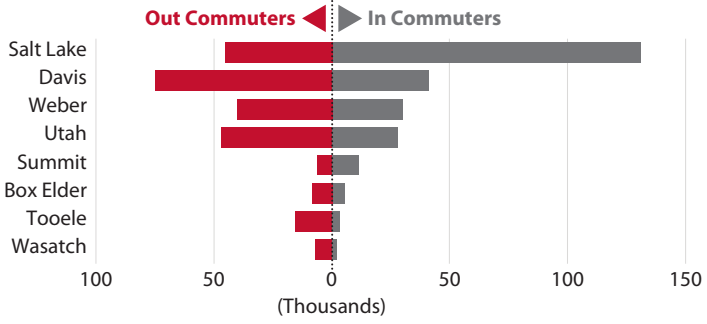
Salt Lake County's net gain of commuters further conveys its status as an employment center. About three times as many workers commuted into Salt Lake County each day compared to the number that commuted out, resulting in a net gain (in-commuters minus out-commuters) of over 85,000 workers. In the other three Wasatch Front counties, more workers commuted out than in— an experience shared by two-thirds of Utah's counties (Table 4).

Figure 9: Salt Lake County Workforce by County of Residence, 2017-2021



Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, Bureau of Transportation Statistics. Census Transportation Planning Package (CTPP), 2017-2021.

Figure 10: In and Out Commuters for Utah Counties with Largest Net Commuter In Flows and Out Flows, 2017-2021



Note: Workers commuting to international destinations or from international residences are not included in this data. Figure shows all counties with net commuting +/– 3,000.
Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, Bureau of Transportation Statistics. Census Transportation Planning Package (CTPP), 2017-2021.

Table 4: In, Out, and Net Commuters by County, 2017-2021

County	In-Commuters	Out-Commuters	Net Commuters
Salt Lake	130,895	45,150	85,745
Summit	11,460	5,930	5,530
Washington	4,835	3,160	1,675
Grand	730	119	611
Kane	830	348	482
Carbon	1,095	691	404
Duchesne	1,580	1,287	293
Sevier	975	701	274
Daggett	120	8	112
Wayne	190	87	103
Beaver	315	353	-38
Millard	285	334	-49
Rich	340	419	-79
Garfield	140	221	-81
Piute	20	224	-204
Cache	5,350	5,664	-314
Uintah	1,210	1,696	-486
San Juan	435	1,075	-640
Emery	465	1,119	-654
Juab	1,205	2,136	-931
Iron	890	2,130	-1,240
Sanpete	650	2,793	-2,143
Morgan	930	3,128	-2,198
Box Elder	5,515	8,546	-3,031
Wasatch	2,180	6,898	-4,718
Weber	30,180	40,147	-9,967
Tooele	3,090	15,506	-12,416
Utah	28,085	46,868	-18,783
Davis	40,940	74,848	-33,908

Note: Net commuters equals in-commuters minus out-commuters.
Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, Bureau of Transportation Statistics. Census Transportation Planning Package (CTPP), 2017-2021.

County Pairs Linked by Commuting

This section of the analysis utilizes interchange scores that quantify the strength of a commuting relationship between two counties, with higher scores indicating stronger commuting connections. Rather than focusing on high-volume flows, interchange scores can reveal commuting ties that involve small numbers of workers but are central to local economies.

When Utah's counties are analyzed as pairs, Weber and Davis counties stand out for their strong employment connectedness, earning the highest interchange score of any two counties in Utah (33.3). Between 2017 and 2021, nearly 20% of Weber County's working residents traveled to Davis County for work, while about 12% of Davis County resident workers traveled to Weber County. Each county filled about 17% of the jobs in the other county.

Tooele and Salt Lake counties had the second strongest county connection (23.9). Unlike Weber and Davis counties, which swapped high shares of workers, this relationship featured one-way traffic, with Tooele County residents traveling to Salt Lake County for work.

Other counties linked by strong commuting relationships include Emery and Carbon (23.2), Davis and Salt Lake (22.4), Wasatch and Summit (22.3), and Juab and Utah (21.9). For a complete list of interchange scores and their component statistics, see Appendix 3.

Table 5: Top Ten County Commuting Pairs in Utah by Interchange Score, 2017-2021

County Pair	Interchange Score
Weber / Davis	33.3
Tooele / Salt Lake	23.9
Emery / Carbon	23.2
Davis / Salt Lake	22.4
Wasatch / Summit	22.3
Juab / Utah	21.9
Morgan / Weber	20.5
Summit / Salt Lake	19.6
Duchesne / Uintah	19.4
Morgan / Davis	15.1

Note: Higher interchange scores represent higher connectedness. For full methodology, see page 12.
Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, Bureau of Transportation Statistics. Census Transportation Planning Package (CTPP), 2017-2021. Analysis by Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute

County connections between 2017 and 2021 reflected similar scores and rankings compared to those from 2006 to 2010. However, two pairs stand out for increasing connectedness: Rich and Cache counties and Daggett and Uintah counties. Meanwhile, ties between Grand and San Juan counties weakened across this period due to a drop in the share of Grand County residents traveling to San Juan County for work.

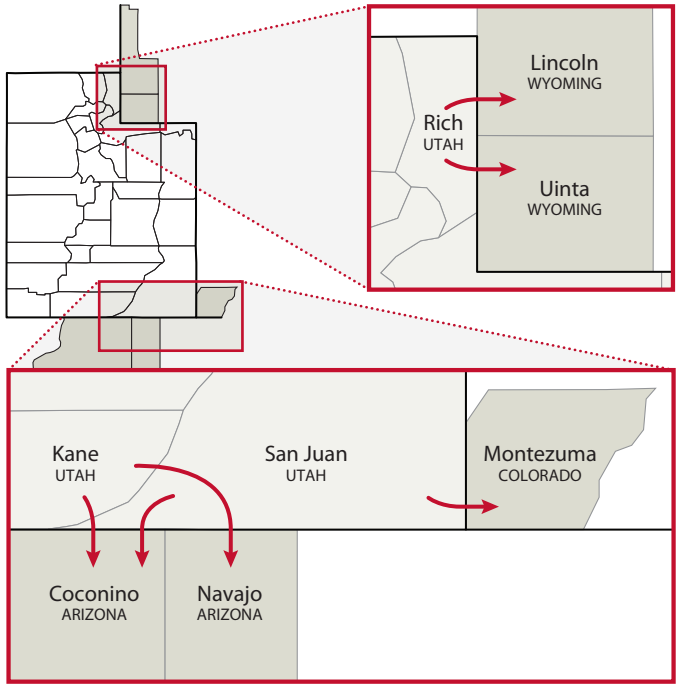
Out-of-State Flows

Over 15,000 Utah residents reported working outside the state between 2017 and 2021. Utahns traveled to work in 43 states, including both Alaska and Hawaii, plus Washington D.C. and Puerto Rico.[2] The American Community Survey asks for the location at which a person worked "last week." Due to this framing, this data includes both temporary business trips and regular workplace commutes.

Salt Lake (3,750), Washington (2,000), and Utah (1,764) counties had the highest numbers of residents working in other states between 2017 and 2021. These counties alone represented nearly 50% of Utah's out-of-state commuters. Clark County, Nevada, which includes Las Vegas, was the top out-of-state commuting destination for all three counties.

Even though Wasatch Front counties included high numbers of out-of-state workers, these commuters made up less than 1% of each county's working residents. Counties bordering other states reported the highest shares of residents working outside of Utah. More than four in ten (40.5%) Rich County workers commuted outside the state, with the largest number working in Uinta County, Wyoming. San Juan County followed with 12.9% of workers commuting out of state, with Montezuma County, Colorado, as the top destination. Kane County saw 7.2% of workers commuting outside the state, often to Coconino County, Arizona.

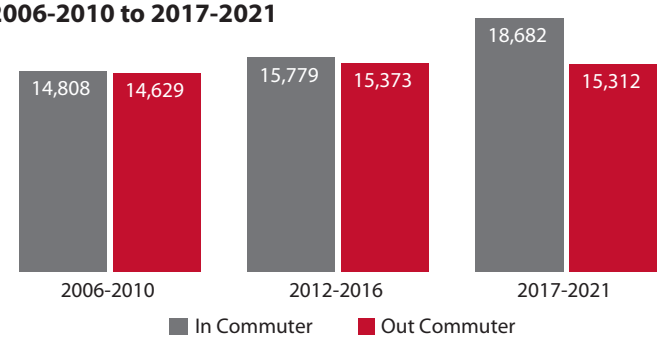
Figure 11: Top Out-of-State Commuter Flows for Utah Counties with Out-of-State Commuting Rates over 5%, 2017-2021



Note: Map displays counties in Utah where over 5% of working residents commute out of state for work. Shading highlights the two largest outflows for each county.
Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, Bureau of Transportation Statistics. Census Transportation Planning Package (CTPP), 20017-2021.

Between 2017 and 2021, 3,370 more workers commuted to Utah for work than left, making the state a net-importer of labor from other states. Workers joining Utah's workforce from other states most often came from Idaho (5,015), Arizona (2,800), and Nevada (1,630). Since the 2006 to 2010 estimate period, the number of out-of-state residents commuting to Utah for work increased from 14,808 to 18,682. Meanwhile, the number of residents out-commuting stayed fairly steady (14,629 to 15,312).

Figure 12: Balance of Utah In and Out Commuters, 2006-2010 to 2017-2021



Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, Bureau of Transportation Statistics. Census Transportation Planning Package (CTPP), 2006-2021.

Utahns Commuting to International Destinations

Data from 2017 to 2021 showed over 600 Utahns commuting to international locations for work. About 12% of these residents worked in Canada, and another 8% worked in Mexico. Utah and Salt Lake counties included the highest numbers of residents who worked outside the U.S., followed by Box Elder County. Margins of error for this data are large, making specific estimates unreliable.

Table 6: Utah Residents Who Work Outside the United States by County, 2017-2021

County	Residents Working Internationally
Utah	230
Salt Lake	209
Box Elder	65
Washington	45
Weber	24
Cache	20
Morgan	10
Duchesne	4
Wasatch	4

Note: Counties not listed on the table had zero workers commuting outside the U.S. for work.
Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, Bureau of Transportation Statistics. Census Transportation Planning Package (CTPP), 2006-2021.

Data and Methodology

This report uses newly released Census Transportation Planning Product (CTPP) data to explore geographic flow patterns of commuters between Utah's counties for the period from 2017 to 2021. The CTPP is a special tabulation of the U.S. Census Bureau's large survey datasets created for use in the transportation planning community. CTPP data is available down to small geographies and is an essential component of transportation, real estate, and water planning. The newest tabulated data utilizes the 2017-2021 5-Year American Community Survey (ACS) estimates and can be compared with previous data from the 2006-2010 and 2012-2016 periods.

The commuting questions from the ACS apply to respondents who did any work for pay, even for as little as one hour. Tabulated data include workers age 16 and over. The commuting questions during the 2017 to 2021 period were:

- At what location did this person work LAST WEEK? If this person worked at more than one location, print where he or she worked most last week.
- How did this person usually get to work LAST WEEK? If this person usually used more than one method of transportation during the trip, mark the box of the one used for most of the distance.
- How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van LAST WEEK?
- LAST WEEK, what time did this person's trip to work usually begin?
- How many minutes did it usually take this person to get from home to work LAST WEEK?

Because the previous week's work location is requested, some locations may represent a temporary business trip location rather than the respondent's more usual work location. Additionally, those with multiple jobs only count the location where they worked the most.

The American Community Survey is an ongoing sample-based survey. Data is shared as estimates with margins of error, which are not presented in this report. Only people residing in the United States are asked to respond to the American Community Survey. Due to this, there is no employment data for those who reside outside of the country but work in Utah or the United States. Though available, data describing Utahns who travel to workplaces outside the U.S. is excluded from the majority of this report due to high margins of error.

Additional details on Interchange Score methodology can be found on page 12.

Appendix Tables

Appendix 1: Utah Resident Workers and Out-Commuters by County, 2017-2021

County	Total residents who work	Residents who work in-county	Residents who commute out for work	Share of residents out-commuting
Beaver	2,810	2,450	353	12.6%
Box Elder	25,740	17,165	8,546	33.2%
Cache	63,625	57,945	5,664	8.9%
Carbon	8,020	7,320	691	8.6%
Daggett	190	175	8	4.2%
Davis	174,395	99,540	74,848	42.9%
Duchesne	7,715	6,410	1,287	16.7%
Emery	3,760	2,645	1,119	29.8%
Garfield	2,165	1,945	221	10.2%
Grand	5,205	5,095	119	2.3%
Iron	24,745	22,630	2,130	8.6%
Juab	5,140	2,995	2,136	41.6%
Kane	3,450	3,110	348	10.1%
Millard	5,360	5,030	334	6.2%
Morgan	5,145	2,005	3,128	60.8%
Piute	610	380	224	36.7%
Rich	915	495	419	45.8%
Salt Lake	608,790	563,410	45,150	7.4%
San Juan	5,285	4,200	1,075	20.3%
Sanpete	11,600	8,815	2,793	24.1%
Sevier	8,950	8,255	701	7.8%
Summit	22,760	16,835	5,930	26.1%
Tooele	34,650	19,135	15,506	44.8%
Uintah	13,795	12,100	1,696	12.3%
Utah	304,215	257,120	46,868	15.4%
Wasatch	16,815	9,920	6,898	41.0%
Washington	73,845	70,640	3,160	4.3%
Wayne	1,145	1,060	87	7.6%
Weber	128,255	88,065	40,147	31.3%

Note: Because of privacy protections, residents who work in a county and residents who commute out for work may not sum to total. Table only includes residents who work in the United States.
Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, Bureau of Transportation Statistics. Census Transportation Planning Package (CTPP), 2017-2021.

Appendix 2: Utah's County-to-County Commuting to Work Flows, 2017-2021

		Destination- Place of Work										
		Beaver	Box Elder	Cache	Carbon	Daggett	Davis	Duchesne	Emery	Garfield	Grand	Iron
Origin- Place of Residence	Beaver	2,450	70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	160
	Box Elder	0	17,165	1,465	10	0	1,660	0	0	0	0	0
	Cache	0	2,090	57,945	0	0	415	0	0	0	0	10
	Carbon	0	0	0	7,320	0	0	15	365	0	35	0
	Daggett	0	0	0	0	175	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Davis	0	440	190	0	0	99,540	40	0	0	10	0
	Duchesne	0	0	20	0	0	4	6,410	0	0	4	4
	Emery	0	0	0	780	0	0	10	2,645	0	50	0
	Garfield	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	10	1,945	0	60
	Grand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,095	0
	Iron	160	0	75	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	22,630
	Juab	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Kane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	10
	Millard	20	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	15	0	4
	Morgan	0	15	15	0	0	1,030	0	0	0	0	0
	Piute	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60	0	0
	Rich	0	4	10	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0
	Salt Lake	0	95	200	0	10	10,065	210	15	0	15	40
	San Juan	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	25	0	315	10
	Sanpete	10	0	10	185	0	4	0	4	0	20	10
	Sevier	4	0	0	4	0	4	4	4	0	4	25
	Summit	0	0	10	0	0	100	20	0	0	0	0
	Tooele	0	65	4	0	0	845	0	0	0	0	0
	Uintah	0	10	0	0	55	0	1,085	0	0	4	0
	Utah	0	15	125	95	0	895	45	10	0	45	4
	Wasatch	0	0	0	0	0	45	15	0	0	0	4
	Washington	25	0	0	0	0	40	15	0	15	10	455
	Wayne	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	20	4	10
	Weber	0	1,955	385	0	0	25,040	0	0	0	4	0
	Out of State	90	829	2,797	4	55	791	101	34	15	212	95
Total Workers Employed in County (workplace)		**2,765**	**22,680**	**63,295**	**8,415**	**295**	**140,480**	**7,990**	**3,110**	**2,085**	**5,825**	**23,520**

Note: Gray cells show people who work and live in the same county. International flows are not represented.
Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, Bureau of Transportation Statistics. Census Transportation Planning Package (CTPP), 2017-2021.

Appendix 2: Utah's County-to-County Commuting to Work Flows, 2017-2021 *(continued)*

		Destination- Place of Work										
		Juab	Kane	Millard	Morgan	Piute	Rich	Salt Lake	San Juan	Sanpete	Sevier	Summit
Origin- Place of Residence	Beaver	0	4	0	0	0	0	70	0	0	0	0
	Box Elder	0	0	0	4	0	4	955	0	0	0	4
	Cache	0	4	0	0	0	170	840	0	4	4	10
	Carbon	0	0	0	0	0	0	135	0	0	25	25
	Daggett	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0
	Davis	0	105	0	275	0	0	50,140	0	0	35	220
	Duchesne	0	0	0	0	0	0	75	0	0	0	60
	Emery	0	0	0	0	0	0	140	0	20	20	0
	Garfield	0	40	0	0	0	0	30	0	0	4	4
	Grand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0
	Iron	0	30	4	0	0	0	75	0	0	40	0
	Juab	2,995	0	160	0	0	0	220	0	125	25	0
	Kane	0	3,310	0	0	0	0	0	45	0	0	0
	Millard	60	0	5,030	0	0	0	35	0	4	70	0
	Morgan	0	0	0	2,005	0	4	680	0	0	0	90
	Piute	0	0	0	0	380	0	4	0	4	140	0
	Rich	0	0	0	0	0	495	0	0	0	0	0
	Salt Lake	15	30	30	15	0	20	563,410	0	10	30	5,650
	San Juan	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	4,200	0	10	4
	Sanpete	500	0	4	0	0	0	360	0	8,815	500	0
	Sevier	10	4	15	0	20	0	85	0	290	8,255	0
	Summit	0	4	10	85	0	0	4,045	0	0	0	16,835
	Tooele	15	0	0	0	0	0	13,125	0	0	0	0
	Uintah	0	0	0	0	0	0	65	0	0	0	60
	Utah	605	0	35	45	0	0	40,640	10	160	15	680
	Wasatch	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,540	0	0	0	3,935
	Washington	0	15	0	0	0	0	305	0	0	30	50
	Wayne	0	0	15	0	0	0	4	4	10	4	0
	Weber	0	0	0	460	0	0	10,310	0	0	10	205
	Out of State	4	585	12	45	0	145	6,977	359	25	10	463
Total Workers Employed in County (workplace)		**4,200**	**3,940**	**5,315**	**2,935**	**400**	**835**	**694,305**	**4,635**	**9,465**	**9,230**	**28,295**

Note: Gray cells show people who work and live in the same county. International flows are not represented.
Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, Bureau of Transportation Statistics. Census Transportation Planning Package (CTPP), 2017-2021.

Appendix 2: Utah's County-to-County Commuting to Work Flows, 2017-2021 *(continued)*

Origin- Place of Residence	Destination- Place of Work								Total Workers who Reside in County (residence)	Share of Workers Who Out Commute
	Tooele	Uintah	Utah	Wasatch	Washington	Wayne	Weber	Out of State		
Beaver	0	0	15	0	20	0	0	14	**2,810**	12.6%
Box Elder	0	0	25	0	25	0	4,210	188	**25,740**	33.2%
Cache	20	10	140	35	15	0	770	1,127	**63,625**	8.9%
Carbon	0	4	20	0	0	0	0	67	**8,020**	8.6%
Daggett	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	**190**	4.2%
Davis	385	65	1,395	65	85	0	20,550	848	**174,395**	42.9%
Duchesne	15	845	20	135	4	0	0	101	**7,715**	16.7%
Emery	0	0	35	0	0	0	0	60	**3,760**	29.7%
Garfield	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	53	**2,165**	10.2%
Grand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	99	**5,205**	2.3%
Iron	0	0	35	0	1,185	0	0	522	**24,745**	8.6%
Juab	20	0	1,470	10	0	20	20	60	**5,140**	41.6%
Kane	0	0	0	0	20	4	0	250	**3,450**	10.0%
Millard	4	0	65	4	4	0	0	45	**5,360**	6.2%
Morgan	0	0	4	0	0	0	1,230	60	**5,145**	60.8%
Piute	0	0	0	0	4	4	4	4	**610**	36.7%
Rich	0	4	0	0	0	0	20	371	**915**	45.8%
Salt Lake	1,705	85	20,645	350	175	10	2,160	3,570	**608,790**	7.4%
San Juan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	682	**5,285**	20.3%
Sanpete	4	40	745	10	45	0	0	342	**11,600**	24.1%
Sevier	10	4	30	0	45	85	0	54	**8,950**	7.8%
Summit	0	0	170	580	20	0	200	686	**22,760**	26.1%
Tooele	19,135	0	570	0	0	0	265	617	**34,650**	44.8%
Uintah	0	12,100	4	4	4	0	0	405	**13,795**	12.3%
Utah	430	10	257,120	800	255	0	185	1,764	**304,215**	15.4%
Wasatch	0	15	880	9,920	0	70	85	309	**16,815**	41.0%
Washington	0	0	125	0	70,640	0	75	2,000	**73,845**	4.3%
Wayne	0	0	0	0	0	1,060	0	12	**1,145**	7.6%
Weber	165	0	555	25	35	0	88,065	998	**128,255**	31.3%
Out of State	332	123	1,127	172	2,890	0	402	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total Workers Employed in County (workplace)	**22,225**	**13,310**	**285,205**	**12,100**	**75,475**	**1,250**	**118,245**			

Note: Gray cells show people who work and live in the same county. International flows are not represented.
Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, Bureau of Transportation Statistics. Census Transportation Planning Package (CTPP), 2017-2021.

Appendix 3: Interchange Score Calculations for County Pairs in Utah Scoring 5 of Above, 2017-2021

Rank	County Pair		County A Focus							County B Focus							Interchange Score (Average of subscores)
	County A	County B	Out-commuters	Workers Living in A	Rate of Commuting to B	In-commuters	Total Employment in A	Share of Employment Coming From B	County A Subscore	Out-commuters	Workers Living in B	Rate of Commuting to A	In-commuters	Total Employment in B	Share of Employment Coming From A	County B Subscore	
1	Weber	Davis	25,040	128,255	19.5%	20,550	118,245	17.4%	36.9	20,550	174,395	11.8%	25,040	140,480	17.8%	29.6	33.3
2	Tooele	Salt Lake	13,125	34,650	37.9%	1,705	22,225	7.7%	45.6	1,705	608,790	0.3%	13,125	694,305	1.9%	2.2	23.9
3	Emery	Carbon	780	3,760	20.7%	365	3,110	11.7%	32.5	365	8,020	4.6%	780	8,415	9.3%	13.8	23.2
4	Davis	Salt Lake	50,140	174,395	28.8%	10,065	140,480	7.2%	35.9	10,065	608,790	1.7%	50,140	694,305	7.2%	8.9	22.4
5	Wasatch	Summit	3,935	16,815	23.4%	580	12,100	4.8%	28.2	580	22,760	2.5%	3,935	28,295	13.9%	16.5	22.3
6	Juab	Utah	1,470	5,140	28.6%	605	4,200	14.4%	43.0	605	304,215	0.2%	1,470	285,205	0.5%	0.7	21.9
7	Morgan	Weber	1,230	5,145	23.9%	460	2,935	15.7%	39.6	460	128,255	0.4%	1,230	118,245	1.0%	1.4	20.5
8	Summit	Salt Lake	4,045	22,760	17.8%	5,650	28,295	20.0%	37.7	5,650	608,790	0.9%	4,045	694,305	0.6%	1.5	19.6
9	Duchesne	Uintah	845	7,715	11.0%	1,085	7,990	13.6%	24.5	1,085	13,795	7.9%	845	13,310	6.3%	14.2	19.4
10	Morgan	Davis	1,030	5,145	20.0%	275	2,935	9.4%	29.4	275	174,395	0.2%	1,030	140,480	0.7%	0.9	15.1
11	Box Elder	Weber	4,210	25,740	16.4%	1,955	22,680	8.6%	25.0	1,955	128,255	1.5%	4,210	118,245	3.6%	5.1	15.0
12	Utah	Salt Lake	40,640	304,215	13.4%	20,645	285,205	7.2%	20.6	20,645	608,790	3.4%	40,640	694,305	5.9%	9.2	14.9
13	Piute	Sevier	140	610	23.0%	20	400	5.0%	28.0	20	8,950	0.2%	140	9,230	1.5%	1.7	14.8
14	Rich	Cache	10	915	1.1%	170	835	20.4%	21.5	170	63,625	0.3%	10	63,295	0.0%	0.3	10.9
15	Box Elder	Cache	1,465	25,740	5.7%	2,090	22,680	9.2%	14.9	2,090	63,625	3.3%	1,465	63,295	2.3%	5.6	10.3
16	Juab	Sanpete	125	5,140	2.4%	500	4,200	11.9%	14.3	500	11,600	4.3%	125	9,465	1.3%	5.6	10.0
17	Daggett	Uintah	0	190	0.0%	55	295	18.6%	18.6	55	13,795	0.4%	-	13,310	0.0%	0.4	9.5
18	Sevier	Sanpete	290	8,950	3.2%	500	9,230	5.4%	8.7	500	11,600	4.3%	290	9,465	3.1%	7.4	8.0
19	Morgan	Salt Lake	680	5,145	13.2%	15	2,935	0.5%	13.7	15	608,790	0.0%	680	694,305	0.1%	0.1	6.9
20	Beaver	Iron	160	2,810	5.7%	160	2,765	5.8%	11.5	160	24,745	0.6%	160	23,520	0.7%	1.3	6.4
21	Piute	Garfield	60	610	9.8%	–	400	0.0%	9.8	-	2,165	0.0%	60	2,085	2.9%	2.9	6.4
22	Wasatch	Utah	880	16,815	5.2%	800	12,100	6.6%	11.8	800	304,215	0.3%	880	285,205	0.3%	0.6	6.2
23	Wasatch	Salt Lake	1,540	16,815	9.2%	350	12,100	2.9%	12.1	350	608,790	0.1%	1,540	694,305	0.2%	0.3	6.2
24	Grand	San Juan	20	5,205	0.4%	315	5,825	5.4%	5.8	315	5,285	6.0%	20	4,635	0.4%	6.4	6.1
25	Weber	Salt Lake	10,310	128,255	8.0%	2,160	118,245	1.8%	9.9	2,160	608,790	0.4%	10,310	694,305	1.5%	1.8	5.9

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, Bureau of Transportation Statistics. Census Transportation Planning Package (CTPP), 2017-2021; Interchange score calculations by Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute

Note: The County A Subscore = Rate of Commuting to B + Share of Employment Coming From B. The County B Subscore calculation is similar. The Interchange Score is the average of the two subscores. The range of possible interchange scores is 0 to 200.

Calculating Interchange Scores

Four interactions between two counties (County A and County B) provide the basis for interchange scores. These are:

1. The percentage of working residents of County A who commute to work in County B.
2. The percentage of all jobs in County A that residents of County B fill.
3. The percentage of working residents of County B who commute to work in County A.
4. The percentage of all jobs in County B that residents of County A fill.

To calculate the interchange score, these four values are added together and divided by two, since two counties are involved. The final interchange score ranges from 0 to 200. A high interchange score indicates a stronger inter-county commuting relationship.

Researchers calculated scores for all possible county pairs in Utah, resulting in 406 scores. Notably, 211 pairs scored 0, indicating they shared no commuting relationship, often due to long distances between counties.

Interchange score calculations are based on the technique used by the Federal Office of Management and Budget to define Metropolitan and Micropolitan statistical areas (economic and commuting regions).

Appendix 4: Utah Residents Who Work Out-of-State, 2017-2021

	2006-2010		2017-2021		Change	
County	Out-of-state workers	Share	Out-of-state workers	Share	Change in residents	Change in share
Beaver	8	0.3%	14	0.5%	6	0.2%
Box Elder	155	0.7%	188	0.7%	33	0.0%
Cache	1,006	2.0%	1,127	1.8%	121	-0.2%
Carbon	105	1.2%	67	0.8%	-38	-0.4%
Daggett	4	1.2%	4	2.1%	0	0.9%
Davis	1,113	0.8%	848	0.5%	-265	-0.3%
Duchesne	109	1.6%	101	1.3%	-8	-0.2%
Emery	53	1.1%	60	1.6%	7	0.4%
Garfield	81	3.1%	53	2.4%	-28	-0.7%
Grand	43	1.0%	99	1.9%	56	0.9%
Iron	396	2.1%	522	2.1%	126	0.0%
Juab	103	2.5%	60	1.2%	-43	-1.3%
Kane	428	13.2%	250	7.2%	-178	-6.0%
Millard	52	1.1%	45	0.8%	-7	-0.2%
Morgan	35	0.9%	60	1.2%	25	0.3%
Piute	16	3.0%	4	0.7%	-12	-2.4%
Rich	164	15.3%	371	40.5%	207	25.2%
Salt Lake	3,603	0.7%	3,570	0.6%	-33	-0.1%
San Juan	486	9.8%	682	12.9%	196	3.1%
Sanpete	154	1.5%	342	2.9%	188	1.4%
Sevier	67	0.8%	54	0.6%	-13	-0.2%
Summit	577	3.1%	686	3.0%	109	-0.1%
Tooele	684	2.8%	617	1.8%	-67	-1.0%
Uintah	345	2.5%	405	2.9%	-14,224	0.4%
Utah	2,296	1.1%	1,764	0.6%	1,419	-0.5%
Wasatch	106	1.0%	309	1.8%	-1,987	0.8%
Washington	1,595	3.1%	2,000	2.7%	1,894	-0.4%
Wayne	-	0.0%	12	1.0%	-1,583	1.0%
Weber	845	0.8%	998	0.8%	998	0.0%
State of Utah	**14,629**	**1.2%**	**15,312**	**1.0%**	**683**	**-0.2%**

Note: Totals and share calculations only include residents who work in the United States (not abroad). For denominators, see Appendix 1- total residents who work.
Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, Bureau of Transportation Statistics. Census Transportation Planning Package (CTPP), 2017-2021.

Endnotes

1. Perlich, P. S. (May/June 2003). Commuting Patterns in Utah: County Trends for 1980, 1990, and 2000. Utah Economic and Business Review, Volume 63, Numbers 5 and 6.
2. Information about Utahns who commute outside the U.S. is provided in a separate pop out box due to high margins of error.

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