

**Heidi Prior**  
Public Policy Analyst

# Commuting in Utah: 2024 Travel Times

Commute times continue to climb, stretching longest in communities along the edges of the Wasatch Front.

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**March 2026**



# Commuting in Utah: 2024 Travel Times

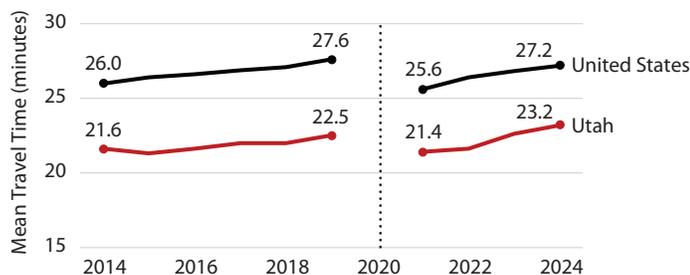
## Analysis in Brief

Utahns benefit from short commute times compared to the rest of the nation, with only 14 other states reporting faster average daily commutes. About 7 in 10 Utah commuters (70.5%) report traveling to work in under 30 minutes, with a statewide average travel time of 23.2 minutes. However, daily commutes are gradually growing longer, matching national increases since 2021.

Commute times vary geographically, with many suburban communities reporting longer travel times to work, while small cities in rural counties have the state's quickest commutes.

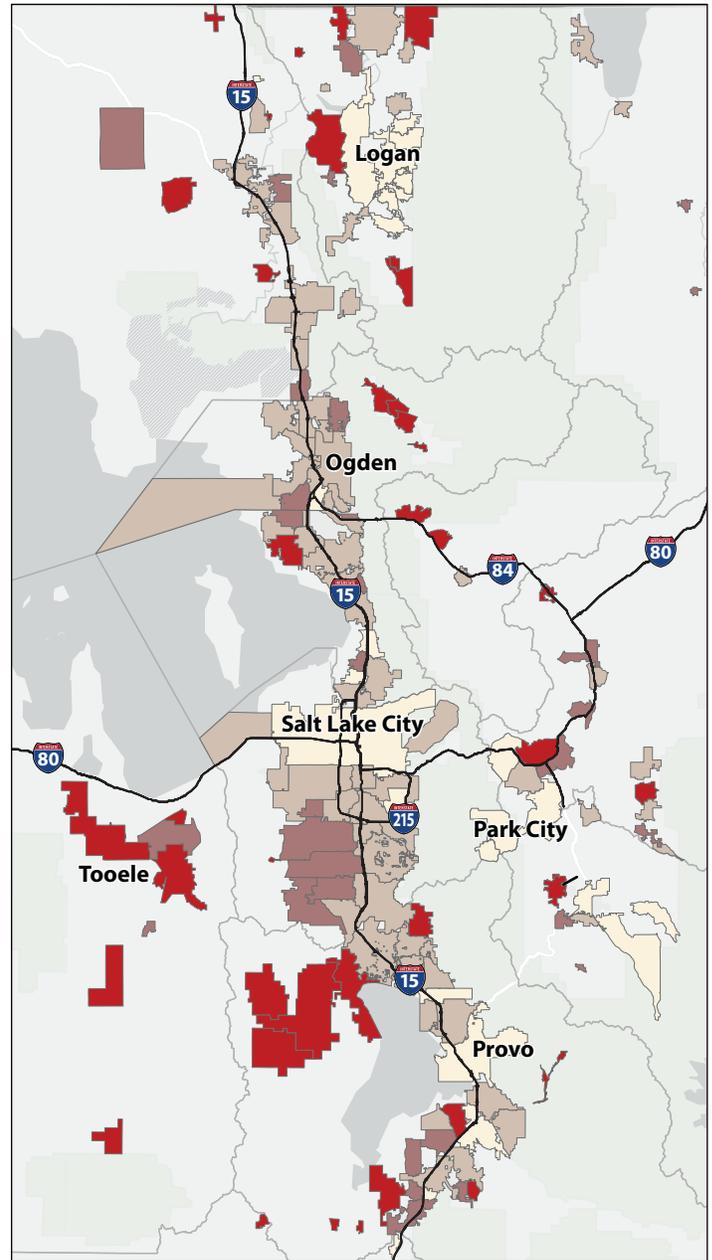
- **23-minute average commute** – Utahns commute an average of 23.2 minutes to work each day—within two minutes of where it stood a decade ago.
- **Commute times increasing** – After decreasing during the COVID-19 pandemic, average travel times have increased since 2021, mirroring national trends.
- **Longer commutes in suburban communities** – Workers in Eagle Mountain, Grantsville, Tooele, Stansbury Park, Alpine, and Midway face Utah's longest average commute times— around 30 minutes each way.
- **Short commutes for Southern Utah residents** – Workers living in Moab, Richfield, and Cedar City report Utah's shortest average daily commutes.
- **Public transit users have longer trips** – For commuters utilizing public transit, the average trip to work takes 45 minutes.

**Utah's Average Travel Time to Work, 2014 to 2024**



Note: Mean travel time for workers 16 and over who did not work from home. 2020 estimates are not available.  
 Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, 2014-2019 and 2021-2024

**Average Travel Time to Work for Northern Utah Cities, 2020-2024**



6.3–20.0 Minutes    20.1–24.0 Minutes    24.1–28.0 Minutes    28.1–68.8 Minutes

Note: Mean travel time to work for workers 16 and older who did not work from home. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, 2020-2024

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*Assistance provided by Graduate Assistant Ruben Ramos-Avina.*

# Introduction

Utah commuters experienced increasing commute times between 2021 and 2024, following decreases related to the COVID-19 pandemic. Compared to the nation, travel times for Utah’s commuters are relatively short, though commute times vary by geography and mode of transportation.

## Average Commute Time in Utah

On average, Utah’s 1.8 million workers (16 and over) spent 23.2 minutes traveling to work each day in 2024—the longest in the past decade. Between 2014 and 2024, commute times in Utah and nationwide rose steadily for five years, fell back to 2014 levels during the pandemic, and then began rising again. The state’s average commute time increased from 21.6 to 22.5 minutes between 2014 and 2019, then dropped back to 21.4 in 2021 following the COVID-19 Pandemic. Since 2021, commute times have increased, surpassing pre-pandemic levels in 2024.

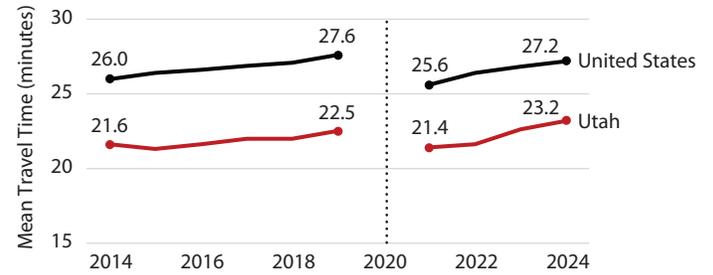
Utah’s average commute time of 23.2 minutes ranks fifteenth lowest in the nation. In 2024, North Dakota workers had the shortest average travel time, 17.5 minutes. In contrast, New Yorkers traveled the longest (33.2). Between 2014 and 2024, average commute times increased or remained the same in 47 states, with increases of more than two minutes in Florida, Mississippi, South Carolina, Delaware, Rhode Island, and New Mexico.

## Travel Time to Work in Utah

The majority of Utahns commute less than half an hour to work each day. In 2024, nearly four in ten Utah commuters (39.5%, excluding workers who worked from home) traveled 15 to 29 minutes to work. Another 3 in 10 (31.1%) traveled for less than 15 minutes. While less than a third of commuters travel more than 30 minutes daily (17.6% commute 30 to 44 minutes, and 11.9% commute 45 minutes or more), these shares are higher than those reported in 2021.

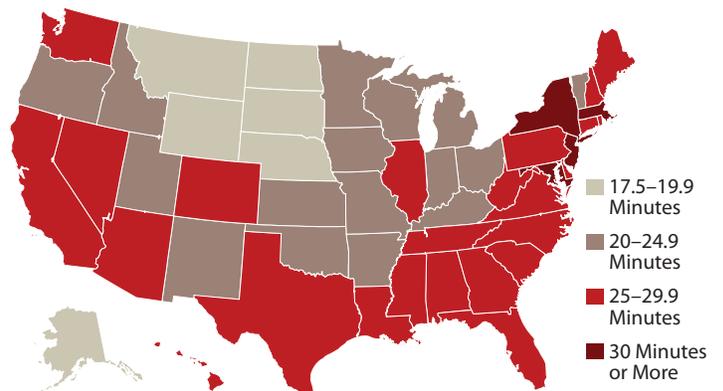
Changes in work-from-home rates also contribute to fluctuations in travel time. Between 2019 and 2021, the number of Utahns working from home nearly tripled, removing almost 160,000 commuters from the state’s roads (Figure 4). Then, between 2021 and 2024, Utah’s home-based workforce decreased by 50,000 workers. Many of those workers resumed in-person work, joining a growing workforce to increase the state’s commuting population by nearly 187,000 commuters.

**Figure 1: Utah’s Average Travel Time to Work, 2014 to 2024**



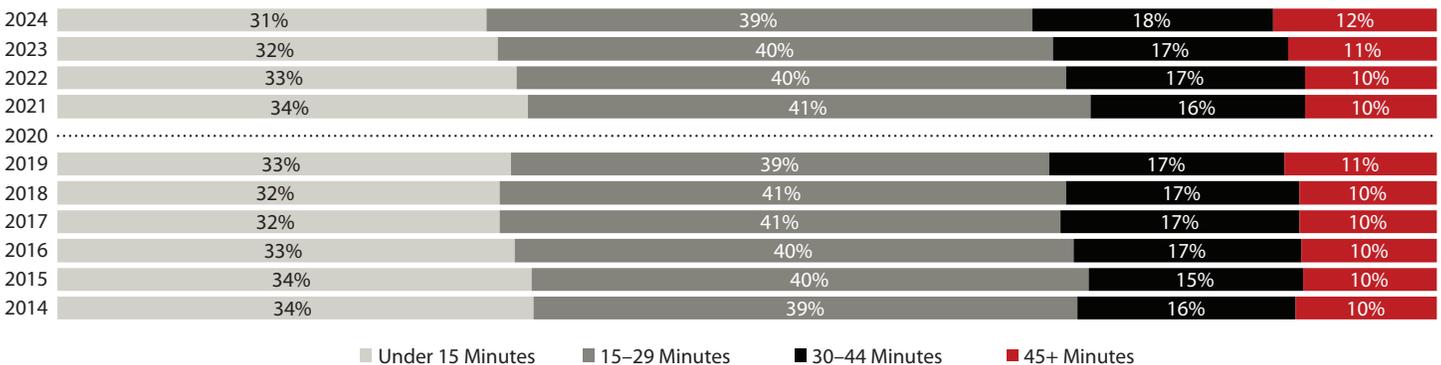
Note: Mean travel time for workers 16 and over who did not work from home. 2020 estimates are not available.  
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, 2014-2019 and 2021-2024

**Figure 2: Average Travel Time to Work by State, 2024**



Note: Mean travel time for workers 16 and over who did not work from home.  
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2024 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimate

**Figure 3: Travel Time to Work for Utah Workers, 2014 to 2024**



Note: Travel time for workers 16 and over who did not work from home. Estimates are not available for 2020. Estimates may not sum to 100% due to rounding.  
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, 2014 to 2024

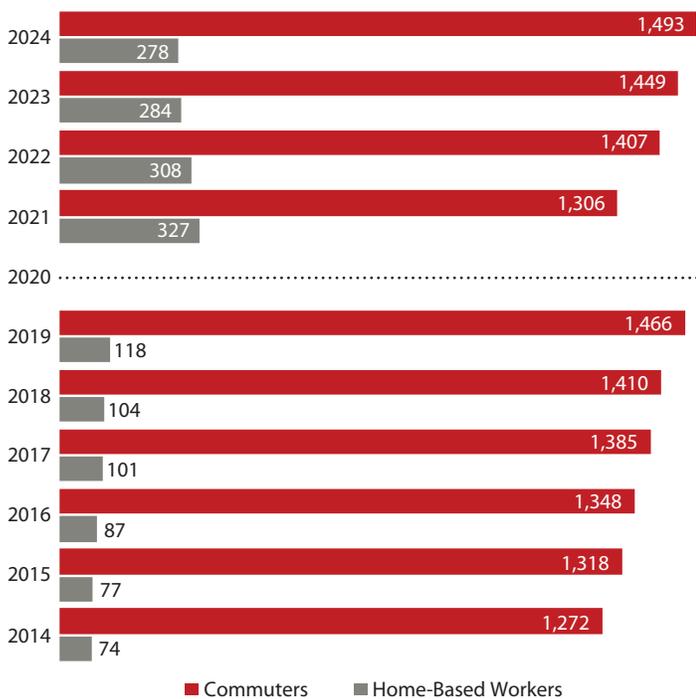
### Travel Times Vary by Transit Mode

Travel times for Utah commuters differ by mode of transportation. Utahns who travel to work on public transportation report an average commute time of 45.0 minutes, compared to 22.7 minutes for those who drive alone.

Commuters using long-distance or commuter rail experience the longest commute times, with 89.8% reporting travel times of 45 minutes or more. Bus and light rail riders also face lengthy trips, with 23.1% and 47.1%, respectively, traveling at least 45 minutes.

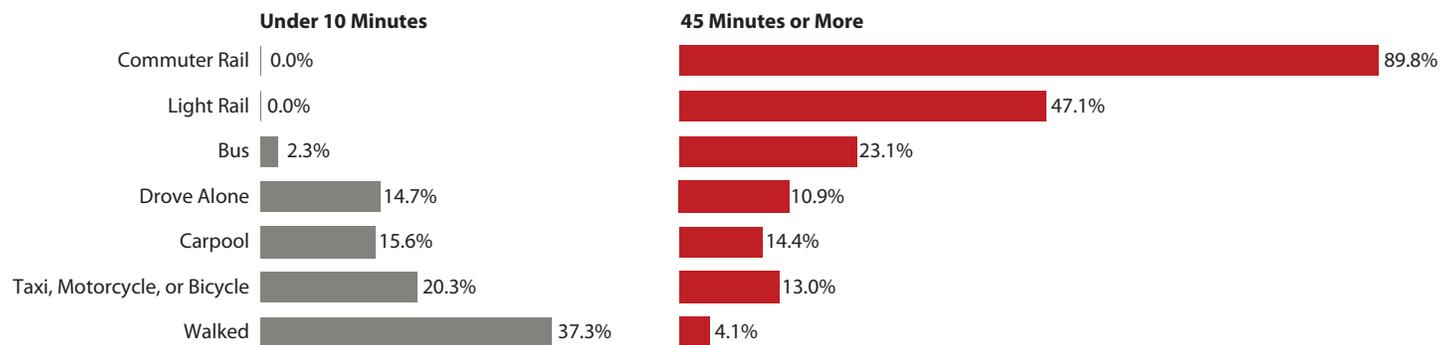
Workers who walk to work have the shortest commute times, with 37.3% reporting a journey of less than ten minutes. Bike commuters follow, with 20.3% traveling for less than ten minutes.

**Figure 4: Utah Workers Who Commute and Work from Home (Thousands), 2014 to 2024**



Note: Workers 16 and over. Estimates not available for 2020. Home-based workers selected "Worked from home" when asked how they usually got to work last week. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, 2014-2019 and 2021-2024

**Figure 5: Share of Commuters with Travel Times Under 10 and Over 45 Minutes by Mode of Transportation, 2024**



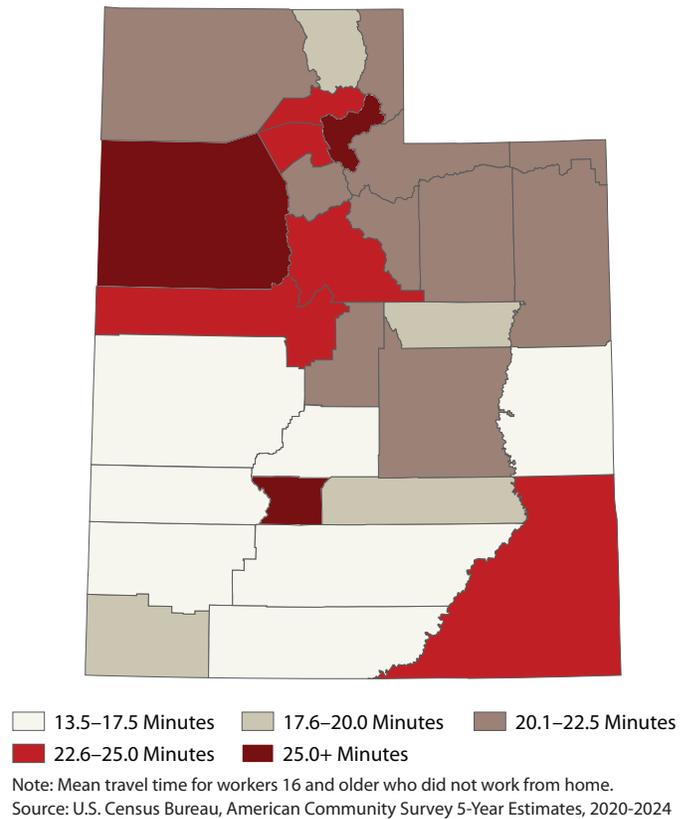
Note: Travel time to work for workers 16 and older. Commuter rail also includes long-distance trains. Light rail also includes streetcars and trolleys. Taxi, motorcycle, or bicycle includes ride-hailing services and all other means of transportation. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2024 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

### Commuting by County

Across Utah's counties, average commute times ranged from 13.5 to 30.6 minutes during the period from 2020 to 2024. Utah's shortest commutes occurred in the Southern Utah counties of Garfield (13.5 minutes), Grand (14.7), Kane (15.5), and Beaver (16.7).

Piute County had the longest average commute in Utah, at 30.6 minutes, followed by Tooele (30.3), Morgan (25.3), San Juan (24.3), Juab (23.9), and Weber (23.3) counties. As previously reported, all of these can be considered "commuter counties," with more working residents than local jobs and high shares of workers commuting out for employment.<sup>1</sup>

**Figure 6: Average Travel Time to Work in Utah by County, 2020-2024**



# Commuting by City

Among Utah cities with 2,000 working residents, Eagle Mountain, Grantsville, Tooele, Stansbury Park, Alpine, and Midway report the longest average commute times—around 30 minutes. Saratoga Springs, Syracuse, Herriman, and Santaquin also rank in the top ten longest commutes statewide. Most of these cities are growing communities along the edges of the Wasatch Front commuter shed, with a majority in Utah or Tooele counties.

**Table 1: Top 10 Utah Communities with Longest Average Travel Time to Work, 2020-2024**

Community	County	Average Commute Time (minutes)
Eagle Mountain	Utah	32.3
Grantsville	Tooele	32.0
Tooele	Tooele	30.8
Stansbury Park	Tooele	30.7
Alpine	Utah	29.7
Midway	Wasatch	29.7
Saratoga Springs	Utah	28.7
Syracuse	Davis	28.5
Herriman	Salt Lake	27.1
Santaquin	Utah/Juab	26.8

Note: Of communities with at least 2,000 working residents. Mean travel time to work for workers 16 and older. Commute times for the top six communities are statistically similar. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2020-2024 American Community 5-Year Estimates

Cities with short commute times tend to lie outside the Wasatch Front, with two of the ten shortest commute cities in Cache County. Many fast-commute cities, such as Moab and Cedar City, serve as commercial and residential hubs for rural counties.

**Table 2: Top 11 Utah Communities with Shortest Average Travel Times to Work, 2020-2024**

Community	County	Average Commute Time (minutes)
Moab	Grand	11.7
Richfield	Sevier	13.3
Cedar City	Iron	13.4
Kanab	Kane	14.6
Park City	Summit	14.9
Roosevelt	Duchesne	15.0
North Logan	Cache	15.1
Logan	Cache	15.2
Price	Carbon	15.8
Ephraim	Sanpete	15.9
Vernal	Uintah	15.9

Note: Of communities with at least 2,000 working residents. For workers 16 and older. Mean travel times are statistically similar for all cities listed, with two exceptions: Moab has a significantly shorter commute than North Logan, Logan, Price, Vernal, and Ephraim, and Cedar City's commute is significantly shorter than Logan's. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2020-2024 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

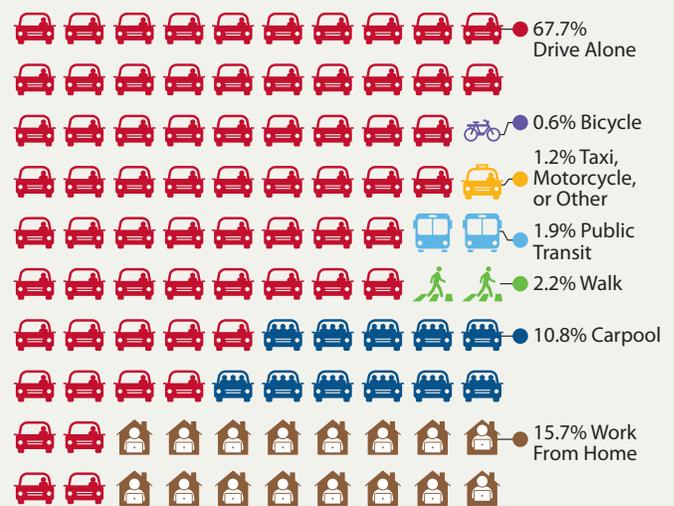
## How Utahns Commute

About two-thirds (67.7%) of Utah's commuters, nearly 1.2 million workers, drive to work each day with no other passengers in their vehicle. Another 10.8% (191,000 commuters) carpool to work. Just under 3% of Utah workers use active transit, with 2.2% walking to work and 0.6% biking.

The 1.9% of workers who travel to work on public transit includes 1.1% who take the bus, 0.5% who take commuter rail, and 0.4% who travel via streetcar, light rail, or trolley. Compared to Utahns who drive alone to work, public transit commuters are younger, earn less, are more likely to be foreign-born, and are disproportionately employed in health care, social assistance, and educational services.<sup>2</sup>

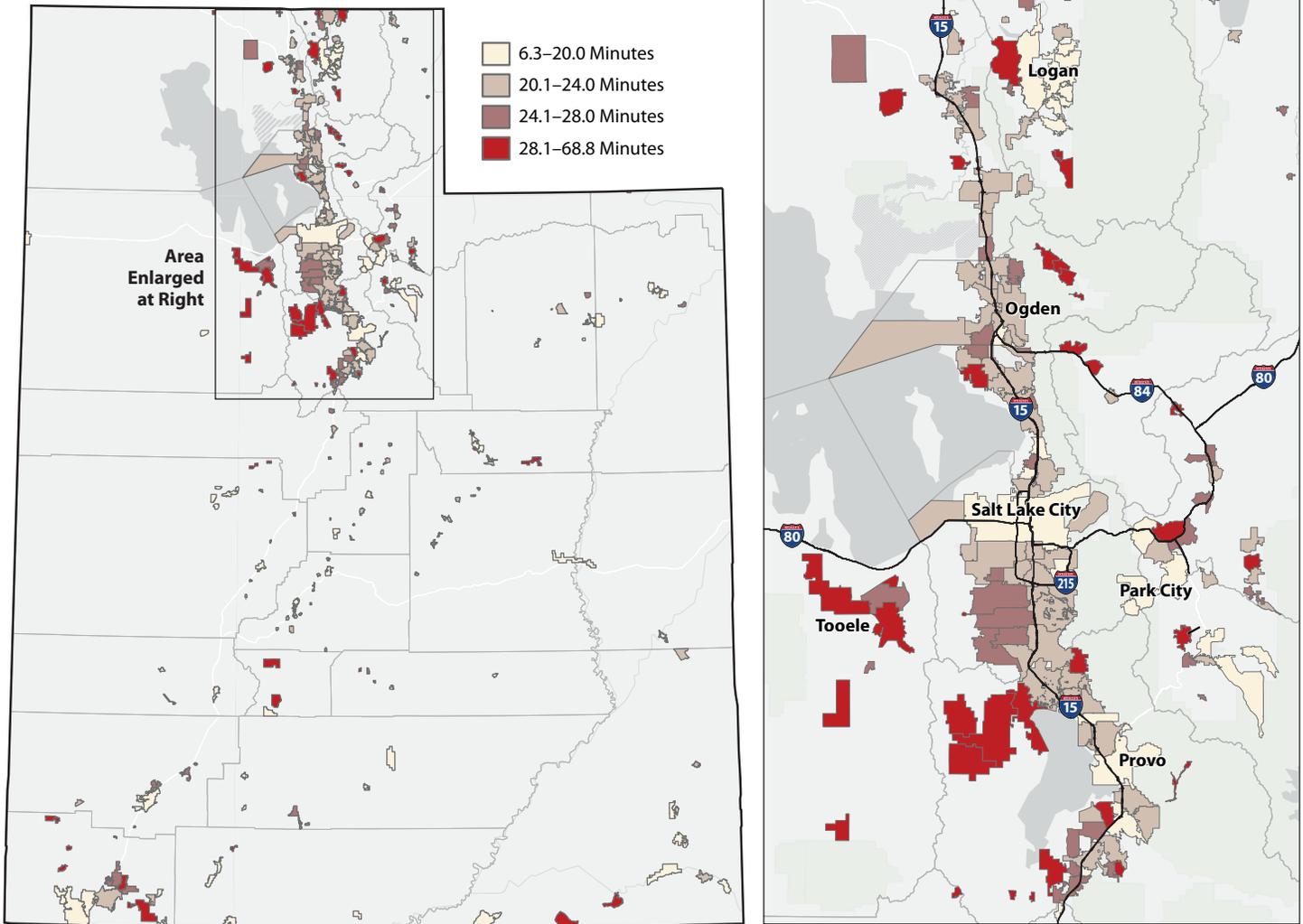
In 2024, 15.7% of Utah workers worked from home, down from 20.0% in 2021. Balancing this shift, the share of carpooling workers rose by 2.0 percentage points, and the share of those driving alone increased by 1.3 percentage points over this period.

**Figure 7: Mode of Transportation to Work for Utah Workers, 2024**



Note: Workers 16 and older. Public Transportation includes bus, light rail, streetcar, trolley, commuter rail, and long-distance train. Taxi, Motorcycle, or Other includes ride-hailing services. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2024 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

**Figure 8: Utah Average Travel Time to Work by City, 2020-2024**



Note: Mean travel time to work for workers 16 and older who did not work from home.  
 Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, 2020-2024

## Methodology

This report uses U.S. Census Bureau’s American Community Survey (ACS) data. The ACS is an ongoing, national sample-based survey. ACS 1-year estimates, available for the nation, states, and cities and counties with at least 65,000 residents, inform state-level findings in this report. For Utah’s cities and counties, this report uses the ACS 5-year estimates (available for all geographies).

The commuting questions from the ACS apply to respondents who did any work for pay, even for as little as one hour. The commuting questions in the period from 2020 to 2024 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 many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van 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.
- 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?

Tabulated data includes workers aged 16 and over. Because the previous week’s work location is requested, some locations may reflect a temporary business trip rather than the respondent’s usual work location. Additionally, those who work multiple jobs count only the location where they worked the most.

# Appendix Tables

**Table 3: Utah Average Travel Time to Work by County, 2020-2024**

County	Mean travel time to work (minutes)	Margin of Error	County	Mean travel time to work (minutes)	Margin of Error	County	Mean travel time to work (minutes)	Margin of Error
Beaver	16.7	±3.0	Iron	16.9	±1.1	Sevier	17.4	±1.4
Box Elder	22.3	±1.0	Juab	23.9	±2.7	Summit	22.2	±1.0
Cache	17.7	±0.6	Kane	15.5	±2.8	Tooele	30.3	±1.0
Carbon	19.5	±1.7	Millard	17.5	±1.5	Uintah	20.6	±1.4
Daggett	20.9	±4.5	Morgan	25.3	±2.6	Utah	22.6	±0.3
Davis	22.9	±0.5	Piute	30.6	±7.4	Wasatch	21.6	±1.0
Duchesne	21.1	±1.8	Rich	21.9	±3.6	Washington	19.2	±0.8
Emery	20.7	±2.4	Salt Lake	22.3	±0.2	Wayne	18.9	±5.6
Garfield	13.5	±2.6	San Juan	24.3	±2.7	Weber	23.3	±0.5
Grand	14.7	±2.4	Sanpete	21.4	±1.6			

Note: Mean travel time to work for workers 16 and older.  
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2020-2024 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

**Table 4: Utah Average Travel Time to Work for Places with Over 2,000 Working Residents, 2020-2024**

Place	Mean travel time to work (minutes)	Margin of Error	Place	Mean travel time to work (minutes)	Margin of Error	Place	Mean travel time to work (minutes)	Margin of Error
Alpine	29.7	±8.6	Layton	22.9	±0.9	Salt Lake City	19.5	±0.5
American Fork	23.3	±1.4	Lehi	23.7	±0.9	Sandy	22.7	±0.6
Bluffdale	21.1	±1.6	Lindon	19.9	±2.0	Santa Clara	18.5	±2.4
Bountiful	22.8	±1.2	Logan	15.2	±0.8	Santaquin	26.8	±1.9
Brigham City	20.2	±1.6	Magna	23.8	±1.2	Saratoga Springs	28.7	±1.2
Cedar City	13.4	±1.1	Mapleton	21.9	±1.6	Smithfield	21.2	±2.4
Cedar Hills	22.3	±2.1	Midvale	20.6	±1.1	Snyderville	21.9	±3.8
Centerville	19.7	±1.4	Midway	29.7	±4.0	South Jordan	24.1	±0.8
Clearfield	21.8	±1.1	Millcreek	20.6	±0.9	South Ogden	23.5	±2.5
Clinton	24.5	±1.4	Moab	11.7	±2.7	South Salt Lake	20.3	±1.6
Cottonwood Heights	21.9	±1.3	Murray	20.7	±1.0	South Weber	23.2	±2.2
Draper	24.0	±1.1	Nephi	23.7	±4.5	Spanish Fork	20.0	±1.1
Eagle Mountain	32.3	±1.2	Nibley	18.0	±2.3	Springville	22.7	±1.6
Enoch	24.3	±3.5	North Logan	15.1	±1.5	St. George	17.2	±0.9
Ephraim	15.9	±3.0	North Ogden	24.7	±2.0	Stansbury Park	30.7	±2.3
Erda	26.4	±5.2	North Salt Lake	20.3	±1.2	Summit Park	18.6	±1.5
Farmington	21.7	±1.3	Ogden	22.5	±0.7	Sunset	21.0	±2.1
Farr West	20.5	±2.1	Orem	20.1	±0.8	Syracuse	28.5	±2.4
Fruit Heights	25.4	±2.9	Park City	14.9	±2.0	Taylorsville	22.2	±1.1
Grantsville	32.0	±2.2	Payson	23.1	±1.5	Tooele	30.8	±1.5
Harrisville	20.7	±2.3	Perry	23.0	±3.2	Tremonton	21.6	±2.3
Heber	19.2	±1.3	Plain City	22.5	±2.5	Vernal	15.9	±2.4
Herriman	27.1	±1.2	Pleasant Grove	21.7	±1.0	Vineyard	20.8	±1.4
Highland	23.1	±2.0	Pleasant View	23.9	±2.0	Washington	18.2	±2.7
Holladay	19.8	±0.8	Price	15.8	±2.5	Washington Terrace	20.9	±2.0
Hooper	24.0	±1.5	Providence	17.8	±2.6	West Bountiful	24.7	±6.1
Hurricane	22.1	±1.7	Provo	18.4	±0.5	West Haven	22.9	±1.6
Hyde Park	16.0	±1.9	Richfield	13.3	±3.0	West Jordan	24.1	±0.8
Hyrum	19.7	±1.7	Riverdale	17.7	±2.0	West Point	23.4	±2.1
Ivins	17.9	±2.1	Riverton	24.8	±1.2	West Valley City	22.6	±0.7
Kanab	14.6	±3.8	Roosevelt	15.0	±2.1	White City	23.4	±2.4
Kaysville	22.2	±1.2	Roy	25.0	±1.7	Woods Cross	20.0	±1.5
Kearns	25.7	±1.3	Salem	23.7	±2.0			

Note: Mean travel time to work for workers 16 and older. Communities with 2,000+ working residents.  
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2020-2024 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

**Table 5: Characteristics of Commuters in Utah by Mode of Transportation to Work, 2024**

	Total		Car, truck, or van –drove alone–		Car, truck, or van –carpooled–		Public transportation		Worked from home	
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error
Workers 16 years and over	1,771,258	±12,498	1,198,927	±14,136	191,210	±8,375	33,136	±3,981	277,963	±8,365

**AGE**

16 to 19 years	6.2%	±0.3	6.1%	±0.3	9.5%	±1.3	9.3%	±3.0	2.1%	±0.5
20 to 24 years	13.4%	±0.3	13.8%	±0.5	14.8%	±1.8	21.8%	±5.1	7.0%	±0.8
25 to 44 years	44.9%	±0.4	43.8%	±0.6	45.7%	±2.1	40.6%	±6.2	51.8%	±1.8
45 to 54 years	18.6%	±0.3	18.9%	±0.5	17.0%	±1.6	14.2%	±3.7	20.4%	±1.3
55 to 59 years	6.9%	±0.2	7.0%	±0.3	5.8%	±1.0	3.9%	±1.7	7.9%	±0.9
60 years and over	10.0%	±0.3	10.3%	±0.5	7.1%	±1.1	10.2%	±3.4	10.7%	±0.9
Median age (years)	38.3	±0.3	38.5	±0.4	35.6	±1.1	30.6	±3.9	41.1	±0.6

**SEX**

Male	55.5%	±0.4	56.8%	±0.5	52.7%	±1.9	56.6%	±5.0	50.8%	±1.6
Female	44.5%	±0.4	43.2%	±0.5	47.3%	±1.9	43.4%	±5.0	49.2%	±1.6

**RACE AND HISPANIC OR LATINO ORIGIN**

One race	90.3%	±0.5	90.6%	±0.7	85.2%	±1.6	89.1%	±3.7	92.5%	±0.9
White	77.9%	±0.4	78.8%	±0.5	63.5%	±2.2	69.9%	±5.1	85.2%	±1.3
Black or African American	1.2%	±0.1	1.2%	±0.2	1.1%	±0.6	2.1%	±1.2	0.9%	±0.3
American Indian and Alaska Native	1.0%	±0.2	1.0%	±0.2	1.8%	±0.6	1.2%	±1.2	0.6%	±0.2
Asian	3.1%	±0.2	2.7%	±0.3	4.6%	±1.1	8.5%	±2.9	3.1%	±0.5
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0.8%	±0.1	0.7%	±0.2	1.8%	±0.6	0.5%	±0.6	0.5%	±0.3
Some other race	6.3%	±0.4	6.2%	±0.6	12.3%	±1.8	6.9%	±2.9	2.3%	±0.6
Two or more races	9.7%	±0.5	9.4%	±0.7	14.8%	±1.6	10.9%	±3.7	7.5%	±0.9
Hispanic or Latino origin (of any race)	16.7%	±0.3	16.5%	±0.6	29.1%	±2.3	14.0%	±3.4	10.2%	±1.1
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	73.7%	±0.4	74.7%	±0.6	58.5%	±2.1	67.4%	±4.9	80.9%	±1.5

**NATIVITY AND CITIZENSHIP STATUS**

Native	87.5%	±0.4	88.3%	±0.6	78.0%	±2.2	83.0%	±3.8	91.9%	±1.1
Foreign born	12.5%	±0.4	11.7%	±0.6	22.0%	±2.2	17.0%	±3.8	8.1%	±1.1
Naturalized U.S. citizen	5.1%	±0.3	5.0%	±0.4	6.3%	±1.4	5.4%	±2.0	4.7%	±0.8
Not a U.S. citizen	7.4%	±0.4	6.7%	±0.5	15.7%	±2.0	11.5%	±3.6	3.4%	±0.8

**LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH**

Speak language other than English	18.2%	±0.6	17.4%	±0.7	29.0%	±2.3	21.7%	±4.1	12.9%	±1.3
Speak English “very well”	11.5%	±0.5	10.8%	±0.6	15.1%	±1.8	15.1%	±3.6	10.6%	±1.2
Speak English less than “very well”	6.7%	±0.4	6.6%	±0.4	14.0%	±2.0	6.6%	±2.9	2.4%	±0.6

**EARNINGS IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS (IN 2024 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS) FOR WORKERS**

Workers 16 years and over with earnings	1,771,038	±12,521	1,198,927	±14,136	191,210	±8,375	33,136	±3,981	277,743	±8,378
\$1 to \$9,999 or less	10.2%	±0.4	9.6%	±0.4	13.9%	±1.5	15.3%	±3.4	7.1%	±0.8
\$10,000 to \$14,999	5.2%	±0.3	5.1%	±0.3	5.0%	±0.9	11.2%	±3.8	3.9%	±0.6
\$15,000 to \$24,999	9.7%	±0.3	9.5%	±0.4	12.9%	±1.7	13.9%	±4.0	7.1%	±0.7
\$25,000 to \$34,999	9.6%	±0.4	9.7%	±0.5	12.8%	±1.4	10.0%	±3.9	6.8%	±0.7
\$35,000 to \$49,999	15.9%	±0.5	16.2%	±0.6	18.5%	±1.9	11.6%	±3.4	13.3%	±1.4
\$50,000 to \$64,999	13.6%	±0.6	14.1%	±0.6	14.0%	±2.0	12.4%	±4.4	13.0%	±1.2
\$65,000 to \$74,999	6.4%	±0.3	6.8%	±0.4	5.4%	±0.9	5.4%	±2.9	6.1%	±0.8
\$75,000 or more	29.4%	±0.6	29.1%	±0.7	17.5%	±1.8	20.2%	±4.4	42.8%	±1.9
Median earnings (dollars)	49,051	±867	49,894	±897	38,038	±1,866	33,135	±7,145	62,212	±2,561

	Total		Car, truck, or van -drove alone-		Car, truck, or van -carpooled-		Public transportation		Worked from home	
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error

**POVERTY STATUS IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS**

Workers 16 years and over for whom poverty status is determined	1,755,841	±12,482	1,192,601	±13,846	190,966	±8,329	31,619	±3,962	276,813	±8,367
Below 100 percent of the poverty level	4.6%	±0.3	4.1%	±0.4	4.7%	±1.1	15.5%	±4.3	3.2%	±0.7
100 to 149 percent of the poverty level	4.5%	±0.4	4.1%	±0.4	7.3%	±1.2	6.3%	±3.1	3.0%	±0.6
At or above 150 percent of the poverty level	90.9%	±0.5	91.8%	±0.6	88.0%	±1.7	78.1%	±5.0	93.8%	±0.9
Workers 16 years and over	1,771,258	±12,498	1,198,927	±14,136	191,210	±8,375	33,136	±3,981	277,963	±8,365

**TRAVEL TIME TO WORK**

Less than 10 minutes	15.2%	±0.6	14.7%	±0.5	15.6%	±1.8	1.3%	±0.9	(X)	(X)
10 to 14 minutes	15.9%	±0.6	15.8%	±0.6	16.3%	±1.7	4.2%	±1.8	(X)	(X)
15 to 19 minutes	17.6%	±0.6	18.0%	±0.7	15.8%	±1.9	7.7%	±2.6	(X)	(X)
20 to 24 minutes	14.7%	±0.6	15.3%	±0.6	12.4%	±1.8	10.3%	±2.7	(X)	(X)
25 to 29 minutes	7.2%	±0.4	7.5%	±0.4	7.4%	±1.5	7.0%	±2.7	(X)	(X)
30 to 34 minutes	11.9%	±0.5	12.0%	±0.5	12.5%	±1.7	15.8%	±3.7	(X)	(X)
35 to 44 minutes	5.7%	±0.3	5.7%	±0.3	5.8%	±1.2	10.0%	±3.6	(X)	(X)
45 to 59 minutes	6.4%	±0.4	6.1%	±0.4	8.2%	±1.5	16.7%	±4.4	(X)	(X)
60 or more minutes	5.5%	±0.4	4.8%	±0.4	6.1%	±1.1	27.0%	±4.2	(X)	(X)
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	23.2	±0.3	22.7	±0.3	24.2	±1.2	45.0	±2.9	(X)	(X)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2024 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

**Endnotes**

1. Findings based on Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute analysis of American Community Survey Table S0802. An abbreviated version is provided in Table 3.
2. Prior, H. (2025). Commuting in Utah: Commuter Flows Between Utah's Counties, 2017-2021. Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute. <https://d36oiwf74r1rap.cloudfront.net/wp-content/uploads/2025/11/Commuting-Nov2025.pdf>

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