

**Mike Hollingshaus**  
Senior Demographer

**Michael Hogue**  
Senior Research Statistician

**Mallory Bateman**  
Director of Demographic Research

**Nate Lloyd**  
Director of Economic Research

# A Deeper Dive into Utah 2065

The Long-Term Planning Projections provide insights into age, employment, and how we grow at the state and county levels over the next four decades.

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**March 2026**



# A Deeper Dive into Utah 2065

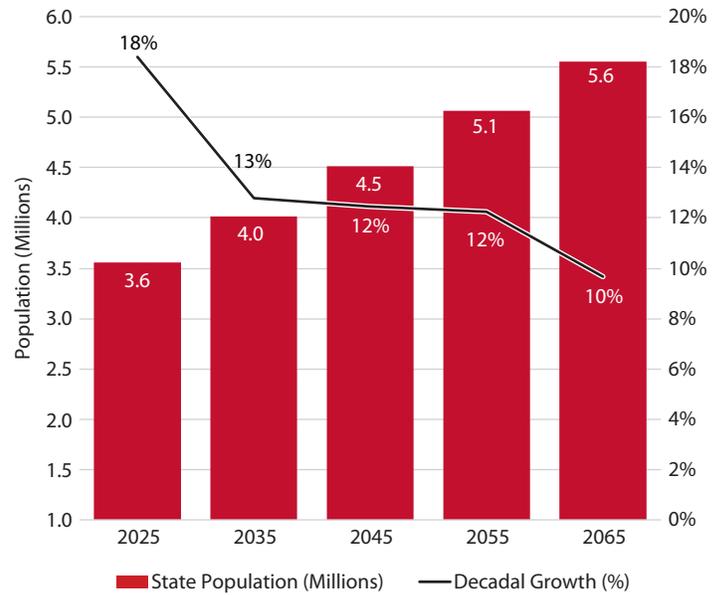
## Analysis in Brief

Utah’s demographic and economic future will be marked by significant growth and change. Over the next four decades, projections indicate Utah’s population will increase from nearly 3.6 million residents to 5.6 million, an increase of 2 million people (the approximate size of Idaho today). Record levels of net immigration, declining natural change (births minus deaths), an aging population, and continuing urbanization characterize this growth. The Utah economy plays a vital role, with the health care, professional services, finance, and construction industries leading growth through 2065. By the end of the planning horizon, Utah’s population will be larger, older, and more urban, with a service-oriented economy that remains well-diversified.

### Key Insights

- **Population grows** – Utah’s history of population growth and change will continue with nearly 3.6 million residents in 2025 increasing to 5.6 million in 2065.
- **Fastest Growing Counties** – Wasatch County leads the state in the average annual rate of population change over the next four decades (1.9%), with Utah (1.7%), Washington (1.5%), Tooele (1.5%), Morgan (1.5%), and Iron (1.4%), following closely behind.
- **Employment increases** – Continued employment growth and industry diversification result in the addition of 1.2 million jobs over the projection horizon. Industries with the largest increases are health care and social assistance; professional, scientific, and technical services; and finance and insurance.

**Utah Projected Total Population and Decadal Growth Rates, 2025-2065**



Source: Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute, 2025-2065 Projections

- **Movers matter** – Except for eight years in the 2030s, net migration drives population growth statewide. Economic growth, combined with declining fertility and an aging population, drives this trend.
- **Household growth** – Statewide, projected population growth coincides with substantial household growth, from 1.2 million in 2025 to 2.3 million in 2065.

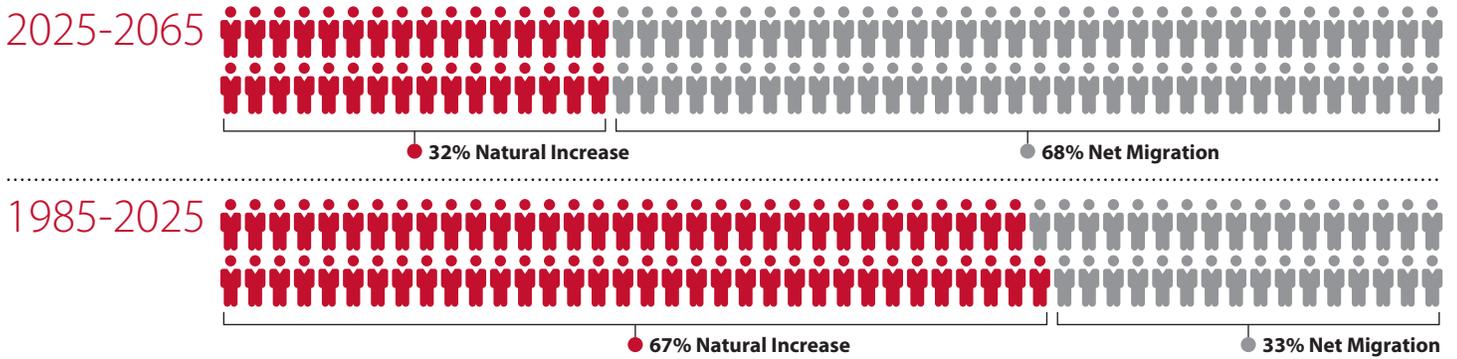
### WHAT'S NEW

This vintage builds on previous long-term planning projections produced by the Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute.<sup>1</sup> This set of projections incorporates data from state, federal, and private industry resources. These include the most recent available population estimates, revised age structure and migration input data based on the 2020 census, revised fertility and mortality rates, new employment data, and a revised list of specific upcoming economic events (such as the 2034 Olympics).

Revised every four years, a custom-built long-range projection model system creates these baseline planning projections. The results provide an opportunity to consider Utah’s future. Today’s known and anticipated events drive the results, and current actions build and shape that future. Different policy decisions, investments, and unanticipated events could produce different outcomes.

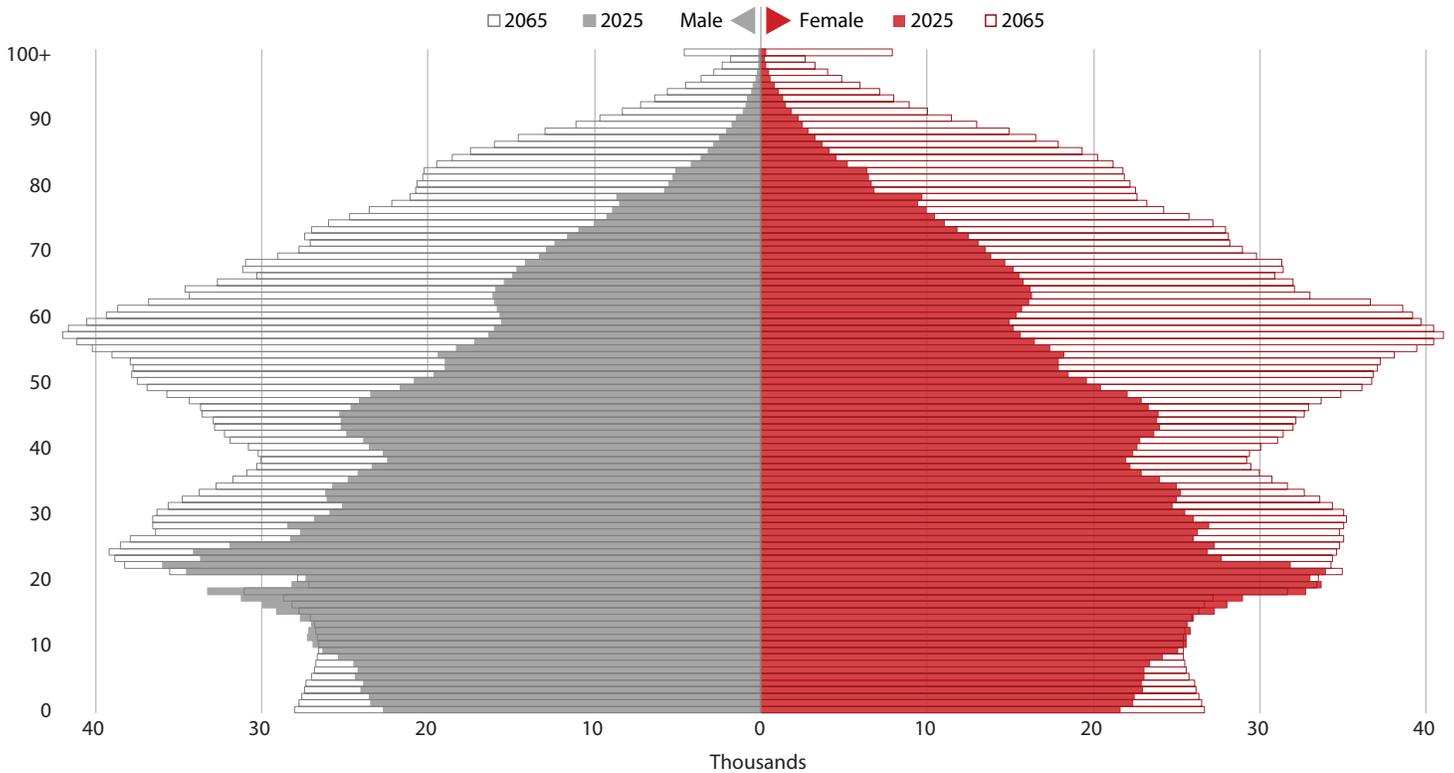
- **Smaller household sizes** – Decreasing household sizes, driven by lower fertility rates and an aging population, will continue, with a typical Utah household decreasing from nearly 3 people in 2025 to 2.3 in 2065.
- **Aging continues** – Utah’s median age increases from 32.8 in 2025 to 45.3 in 2065, the result of both declining fertility rates and an aging population. The population age 65 and over will increase from one-in-eight residents to nearly one-in-four Utahns by 2065.
- **Salt Lake and Utah counties** – In 2065, Salt Lake County remains the most populated county (1.6 million), with Utah County closely trailing at 1.5 million.
- **Employment growth in urban counties** – Salt Lake County leads employment gains over the next 40 years (600,000 new jobs), followed by Utah County (280,000), Washington County (75,000), and Davis County (65,000).

### Historical and Projected Components of Change, 1985-2025 and 2025-2065



Source: Utah Population Estimate Committee, Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute 2025-2065 Projections

### Utah Population Pyramids, 2025 and 2065



Source: Utah Population Estimate Committee, Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute 2025-2065 Projections

# Introduction

The Gardner Institute long-term planning projections indicate continued statewide growth in the future, with an additional 2 million Utahns and 1.2 million more jobs by 2065. Changes in fertility, life expectancy, and the economy offer insights into how Utah’s growth will evolve. Historical data, trends, and anticipated economic events drive this baseline scenario.

Decreasing total fertility rates and increasing life expectancy lead to changes in demographic characteristics, including an older median age and changing household composition. A shift to a more service-based economy helps diversify employment opportunities for Utah’s future residents and

drives the need for continued migration into the state. Increased employment in key industries drive this change, including health care and social assistance; and professional, scientific, and technical services; finance and insurance; and construction.

Salt Lake and Utah counties continue to be the dominant population and employment growth areas as the state continues to urbanize. While Utah County is the leading projected population growth center, Salt Lake County remains the employment growth center. In contrast, smaller and more rural counties experience population change to varying degrees.

## State-Level Results

### Population

Since the 1890 census, Utah’s population has grown. Historical growth patterns can provide insights into where growth is likely to continue. The 2025 Long-Term Planning Projections indicate Utah’s statewide population will grow from 3.6 million in 2025 to 5.6 million in 2065. The anticipated timing for the population to reach 4 million is in the mid-2030s, and 5 million in the mid-2050s.

While Utah’s 18.4% increase in population between 2010 and 2020 was the fastest growth rate in the nation, it declined from previous decadal change. A projected moderation in growth continues, with an average annual growth rate is 1.3% throughout the projection horizon compared to the same rate between 2010 and 2020 (1.7%). Within the 40-year timeframe, this rate is higher in the earlier decades than the later.

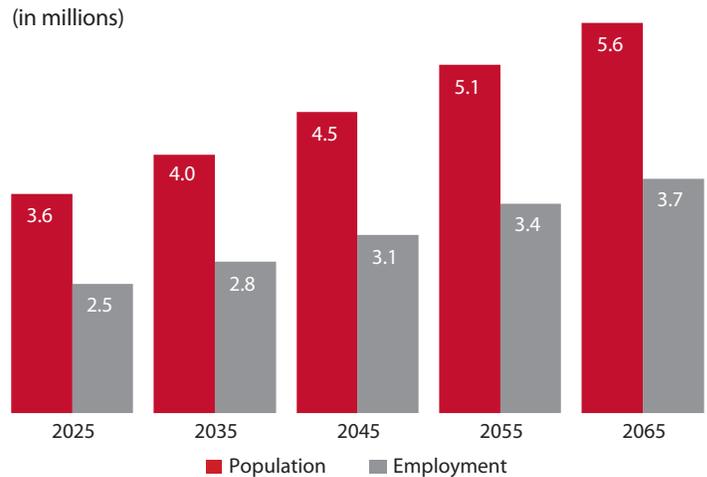
Throughout the horizon, the role of migration as a component of change increases significantly. The impacts of decreasing total fertility rates, increasing deaths due to an older population, and continued economic growth produce this result.

### Employment

Projections indicate Utah will continue to show strong job growth relative to the nation. Over the next 40 years, Utah’s economy will add 1.2 million jobs statewide, with job counts rising from 2.5 million in 2025 to 3.7 million in 2065.<sup>2</sup> This corresponds to an average annual growth rate of 1.0%. By contrast, recent S&P Global Insight forecasts project U.S. employment to grow at an average annual rate of 0.33% over the next 30 years—down from 1.4% in the previous three decades—reflecting a continued decline in U.S. labor force population growth rates.

Statewide, the largest job gains by industry will be in health care and social assistance (158,000 jobs; 13% of all job growth), professional, scientific, and technical services (157,000; 13% of

**Figure 1: Utah Projected Total Population and Jobs, 2025-2065**  
(in millions)



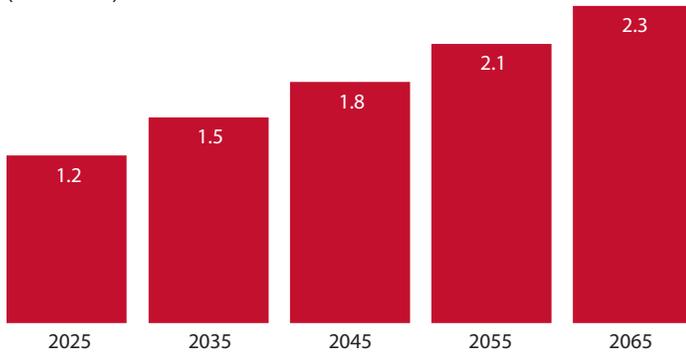
Source: Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute, 2020-2060 Projections

all job growth), finance and insurance (127,000; 10% of all job growth), construction (121,000; 10% of all job growth), and administrative, support, waste management, and remediation services (108,000; 9% of all job growth).

### Households

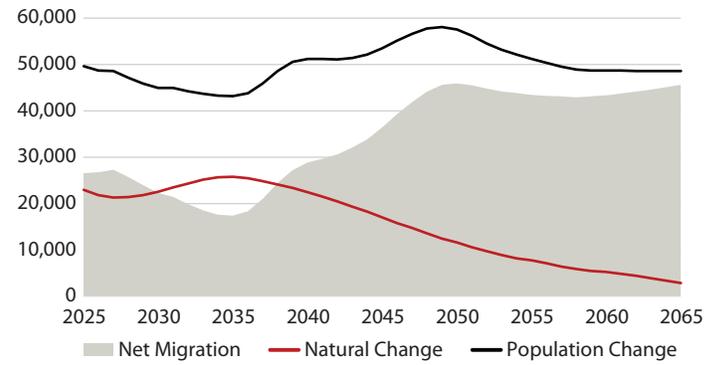
Statewide, households are projected to more than double, increasing from 1.2 million households in 2025 to 2.3 million in 2065. The increase in households occurs at a slightly higher rate than the population each decade. Like population growth, this decrease follows historical patterns from previous decades. Changing household dynamics, fewer children, and an older population all contribute to trend. Older populations typically have smaller households, as fewer households include children. Persons per household declines throughout the projection horizon, from 2.8 people per household in 2025 to 2.3 in 2065.

**Figure 2: Utah Projected Total Households, 2025-2065**  
(in millions)



Source: Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute, 2025-2065 Projections

**Figure 3: Projected Utah Components of Change, 2025-2065**

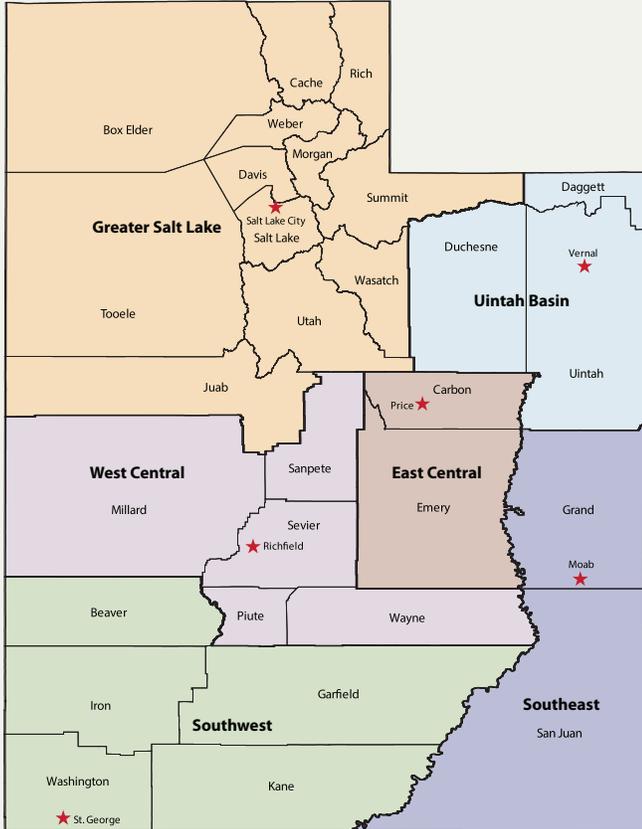


Source: Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute, 2025-2065 Projections

**ECONOMIC REGIONS**

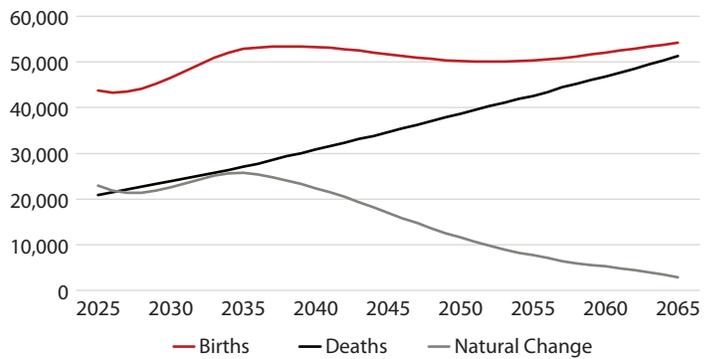
Economists recognize that markets systematically organize into functional economic areas that capture the local labor market (commutershed), trade flows, and other measures of economic connection. These long-term planning projections incorporate an analysis of Utah's economic regions into the modeling.<sup>3</sup>

As in 2021, these projections make use of Utah's economic regions. The Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute identifies six economic regions in Utah: Greater Salt Lake, Uintah Basin, West Central, East Central, Southwest, and Southeast.



Source: Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute and State of Utah, SGID

**Figure 4: Projected Natural Change, Births, and Deaths in Utah, 2025-2065**



Source: Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute, 2025-2065 Projections

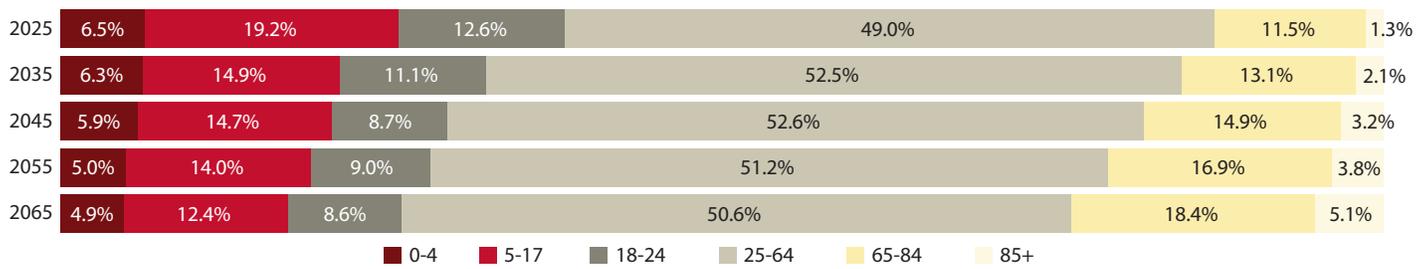
**Demographic Components of Change**

Population change results from natural change (births minus deaths) and net migration (migrants moving in minus migrants moving out). While natural change has been a dependable driver of Utah's statewide population growth, the influence of net migration increased in recent decades as natural change has decreased. Throughout the projection horizon, the role of net migration remains significant, accounting for nearly two-thirds of population growth during this period. While natural change drives more growth for the 2030s, due to a large population of adults in childbearing age potentially having children, net migration is necessary from 2040 onward if Utah is to maintain the robust population growth anticipated. Natural change remains positive for the foreseeable future, although it declines significantly after 2035.

**Natural Change**

After an initial increase in births in the next 15 years, caused by a larger childbearing-aged population, births remain relatively stable throughout the projection period. Life expectancy continues to increase into the future. The combination of more

**Figure 5: Projected Utah Age Groups as a Percent of Total Population, 2025-2065**



Source: Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute, 2025-2065 Projections

older adults and fewer babies being born to counter deaths results in a shift in the balance of natural change and net migration, and median age increasing throughout the state.

### Net Migration

Migration will continue to play a role in Utah’s statewide population change if a strong economy, opportunities for higher education, and natural amenities persist. After 2038, net migration is the primary driver of Utah’s growth. This requires movers from outside the state to keep finding Utah as a place they want to call home.

### Age

Current trends of an aging population reflect the Baby Boom generation aging into older segments of the population. The latter half of the projection horizon reflects the youngest Gen X, entire Millennial, and oldest Gen Z generational cohorts aging into retirement and beyond.<sup>4</sup> The share of the population over 65 increases from roughly one-in-eight in 2025 to nearly one-in-four by 2065. That increase results in 450,000 older Utahns in 2025 to over 1.3 million in 2065.

The working-age population (18 to 64 years) grows by roughly 1 million residents between 2025 and 2065. One result of an

increase in young adult migrants is the potential for higher numbers of births. These anticipated birth waves naturally emerge and dissipate as large generations age through childbearing years. Such waves impact the entire population by slowing the rate at which the median age increases during specific periods. Overall, the shifts in these age groups result in the statewide median age increasing from 32.8 in 2025 to 45.3 in 2065.

Despite the impact of the birth waves, the under-18 population does not change substantially, adding only 45,000 residents over the 40-year horizon. The under-18 population takes an inverse path of the over-65 population. In 2025, just over one-in-four Utahns were under 18. By 2065, this share decreases to one in six.

Both the school (5 to 17) and college-age (18 to 24) populations experience small increases over the projection horizon, with varying fluctuations throughout the timeframe. The school-age population will increase five years after periods of higher births. Similarly, as those children age into their late teens and early 20s, the college-age population will experience a surge. Overall, the school-age population increases by just over 5,000 residents, and the college-age population by roughly 28,000 residents by 2065.

## County-Level Results

The distinctive dynamics of Utah’s counties produce a variety of growth and employment pathways. More densely developed urban centers will continue to experience strong growth. At the same time, smaller or more rural counties will experience limited to moderate growth throughout the projection horizon.

### Population

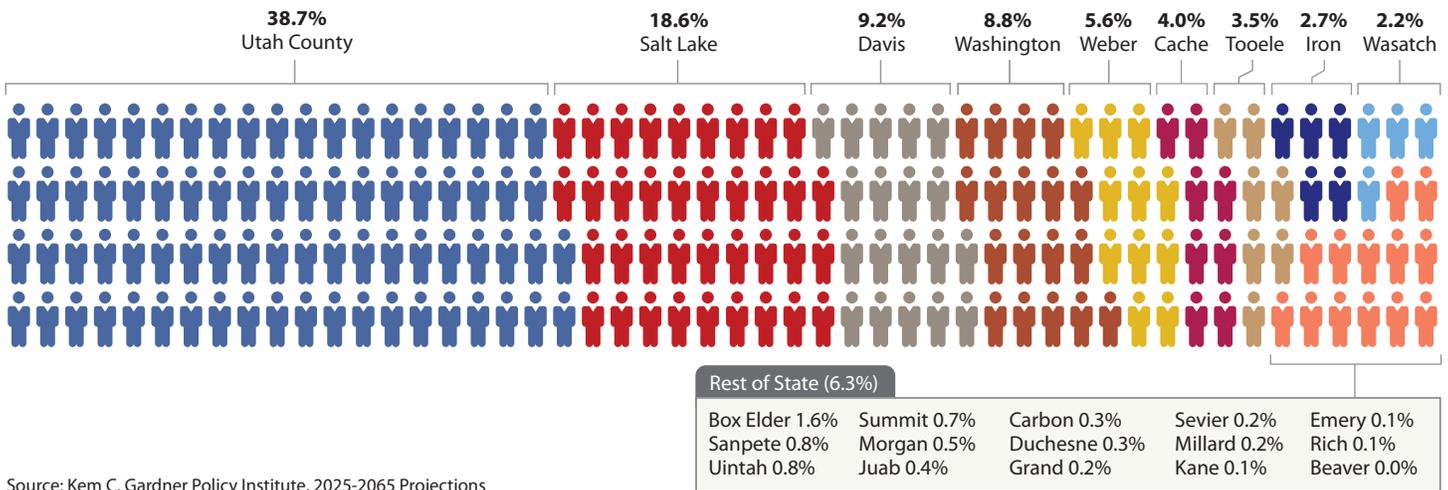
Nearly three-quarters (72%) of the statewide population growth between 2025 and 2065 occurs in the four Wasatch Front counties (Davis, Weber, Salt Lake, and Utah). Utah County plays the most significant role, driving 39% of statewide growth in the projection timeframe. Off the Wasatch Front, Cache, Iron, Tooele, and Washington counties are all projected to add over 50,000 new residents, with Washington County adding the most (over 175,000). With the additions of their population

increases, these eight counties represent over 9 in 10 new Utahns during the 40-year horizon.

Seven counties have projected average annual growth rates higher than the state’s (1.1%) – Iron, Juab, Morgan, Tooele, Utah, Wasatch, and Washington. While the 63,000 new residents in Juab, Morgan, and Wasatch constitute a smaller share of statewide growth, the fast growth is significant to the existing populations. For example, Wasatch County’s addition of nearly 45,000 residents doubles its 2025 population (39,000 to 84,000).

Projected growth is relatively small in less populated and more rural counties. Populations in five counties will increase by less than 20% between 2025 and 2065. This increase ranges from a low of less than 100 new residents in Daggett County to a high of around 3,700 new residents in Sevier County.

**Figure 6: Share of Statewide Population Change, 2025-2065**



Source: Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute, 2025-2065 Projections

### Households

Like population change, some familiar counties also add the most households. More than half of all new households in the state are in Salt Lake and Utah counties. Salt Lake County adds over 260,000 new households, while Utah County adds over 350,000. The different age structures of these two counties impact the household growth, with average household size providing a key insight. Utah County average household sizes are larger than Salt Lake County in 2025, at 3.17 and 2.69, respectively. Both counties experience decreases in persons per household (or average household size), although the decrease for Salt Lake County is slightly smaller. In 2065, the projected average household size in Utah County is 2.58, compared to Salt Lake County's 2.21.

Eight counties experience faster average annual rates of change for households than the state, ranging from 2.4% in Wasatch County to 1.7% in Box Elder County. The smallest changes in total households occur in the low-growth, small-population counties. The fewest projected new households are in Daggett, Garfield, Piute, Rich, and Wayne, all projected to add fewer than 1000 over the projection horizon. Across all counties, average household size declines between 2025 and 2065. The largest household size declines are in Juab, Tooele, and Beaver counties.

### Employment

The Greater Salt Lake Economic Region will account for 90% of statewide job growth, gaining 1.1 million jobs from 2025 to 2065. Utah and Summit will be the two counties in the Greater Salt Lake Economic Region experiencing the fastest employment growth, each with an average annual job growth rate of 1.2%. Salt Lake County will remain the state's largest county by employment, adding 600,000 jobs by 2065. The Southwest Economic Region will contribute 9.8% of statewide job growth, with Washington and Iron counties accounting for

97% of growth within the region (73,000 jobs and 22,000 jobs, respectively). Metropolitan areas are expected to experience faster job growth rates than rural areas. This, combined with their higher initial job counts, means most job growth is anticipated to occur in metropolitan areas.

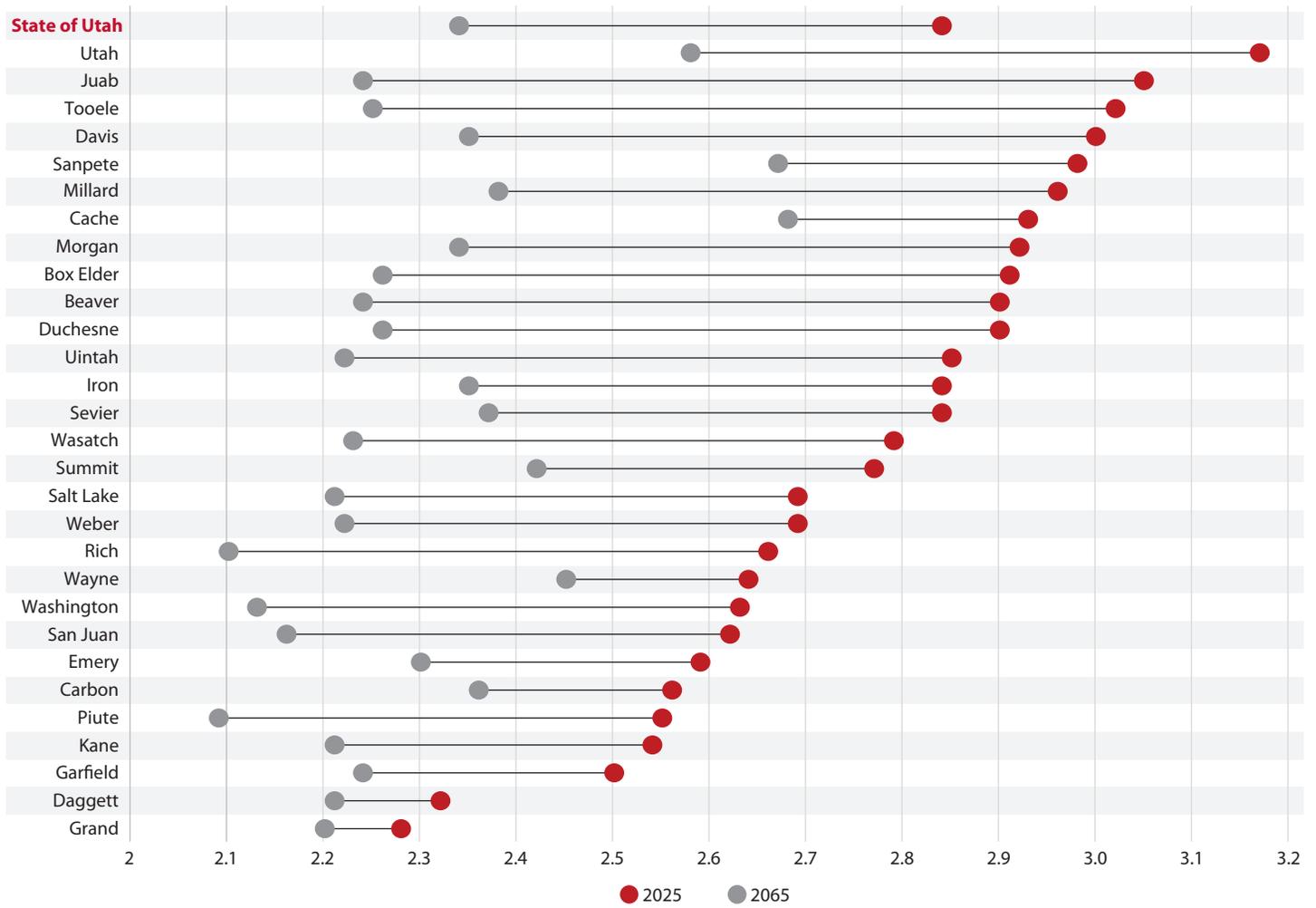
### Age

Another component in changing household dynamics comes from the population's age composition. The share of the population age 65 or older will increase during the projection horizon, while the share under 18 will decline statewide. At the county level, the over-65 population increases in 28 of 29 counties, with Daggett County being the exception with a decline of 22 residents. Salt Lake County leads the growth in this age group, driving 29% of statewide change in the 40 years. Tooele, Utah, and Wasatch counties are anticipated to see significant increases in this age group, with their populations all more than quadrupling.

Throughout the projection horizon, the resident population under 18 increases in 10 counties, despite decreasing as a share in all 29 counties. Utah County drives growth in the youth population, adding over 110,000 new Utahns under age 18 and compensating for the 19 counties that experience population decline in this age group. Cache County is the 2<sup>nd</sup> largest contributor to this age group, adding over 13,000 children under age 18. Projected declines in the under-18 population by 2065 range from 12 fewer in Daggett County to nearly 60,000 fewer in Salt Lake County.

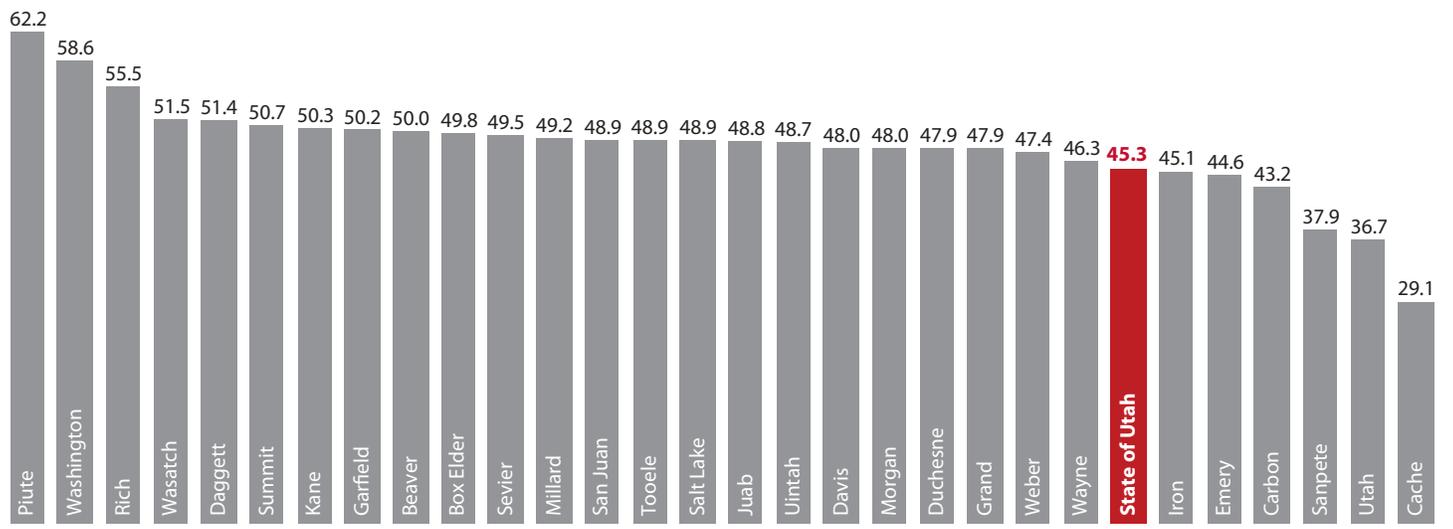
Increases in the working-age population (18 to 64 years) occur in all 29 counties. Working-age populations in Wasatch, Morgan, and Utah counties nearly double between 2025 and 2065. Utah County also adds the largest number of working-age residents, over 460,000. Salt Lake County retains the largest working-age population, increasing from over 790,000 in 2025 to over 972,000 residents in 2065.

**Figure 7: Projected Average Household Size in Utah Counties, 2025 and 2065**



Source: Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute, 2025-2065

**Figure 8: Projected Median Age by County, 2065**



Source: Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute, 2025-2065

## Components of Change

### Natural Change

Only two counties have population change primarily driven by natural increase throughout the projection horizon: Cache and Utah. These counties are younger and have relatively large shares of temporary university students populations, who may have children before graduating and leaving the county to settle elsewhere. When deaths outnumber births, the impact of natural change is a decrease. Declining fertility rates will make natural decrease more common, with twenty-four of Utah's counties projected to experience such decrease in 2065, compared to only five in 2025.

## Models and Assumptions

### The Projection Models

The Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute prepares planning projections using an integrated demographic and economic modeling process. We utilize two custom-built models: the Utah Demographic and Economic Model (UDEM), an adapted demographic cohort-component model, and the Gardner Institute Trend Model (GITM), an economic model that projects by major industries and includes economic overlays for specific events.<sup>5</sup> GITM follows the Bureau of Economic Analysis concept of employment, which counts full- and part-time wage and salary jobs, as well as self-employment. UDEM incorporates the GITM employment projections as a key input to determine population capacity, primarily operating through net migration. See Figure 16 for a general overview of the projection model, data, and processes.

### UDEM

UDEM is a customized demographic cohort-component model that produces detailed demographic and economic output. The population size and composition change over time through births, deaths, migration, and aging cohorts. UDEM

### Net Migration

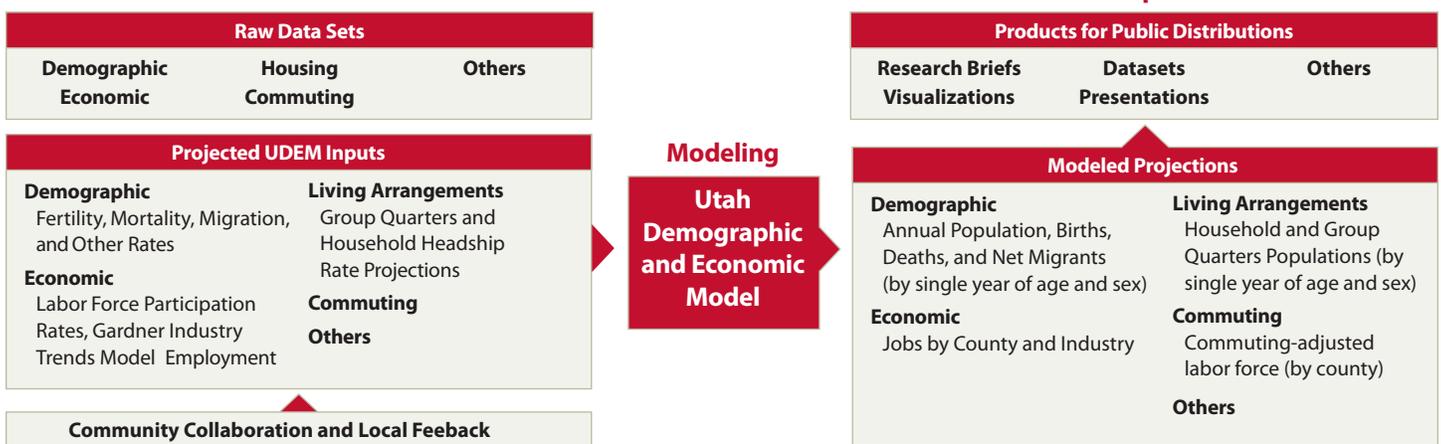
The remaining 27 counties rely primarily on net migration to drive their population change throughout the projection horizon. In many of these counties, the early years of the projection horizon see fairly equal contributions from natural increase and net migration. However, net migration dominates long-run population change. Economic considerations are the main driver of net migration, though for some counties, especially Washington County, retirement migration is a large contributor.

also incorporates state and regional economic conditions (e.g., labor force and employment dynamics), special populations (e.g., higher education and correctional facilities), multiple types of migration (e.g., retirement, labor market, religious mission service), and regional commuting trends.<sup>6</sup>

### GITM and REMI

GITM produces state and economic region-level projections with industry-level detail by tying historical employment relationships between Utah and the U.S. to external U.S. employment projections. The employment projections also reflect projected population growth for several industries—construction, health care, retail trade, private education, and public education, along with other components of state and local government. GITM uses baseline projections from the REMI PI+ model to allocate state and regional industry employment to the counties. REMI PI+ is also used to estimate the job effects of special events and other economic activities (see Table 2 below). REMI PI+ is an economic model developed by Regional Economic Models, Inc.

Figure 9: Gardner Institute Modeling Process



## Assumptions

Updated demographic assumptions include a convergence toward national rates, with Utah remaining higher. This results in declining fertility and increasing life expectancy. No long-term demographic impacts of COVID-19 are assumed. See Table 3 for more details on the demographic assumptions.

The state-level economic projections assume Utah’s historical relationship with the nation’s employment will persist through the projection horizon. Several industries, including construction, health care, retail, private education, public education, and non-education components of state and local government, are modeled from national trends and along with expected local population growth and changes in age structure. Several economic events were explicitly accounted for via model overlays informed by current information and data analysis, including the 2034 Olympic Winter Games. A significant change from vintage 2021 is that coal-fired power plants in Uintah and Emery counties are no longer assumed to close. See Table 2 for more details.

**Table 1: Main Demographic Assumptions for 2025-2065 State and County Projections**

Fertility	The total fertility rate is projected to decline from 1.83 in 2025 to 1.60 in 2065. This, combined with the already rapidly declining birthrate, has a significant impact on the projected childhood population.
Mortality	Life expectancy is projected to increase from 82.2 to 86.6 for females and 78.3 to 83.3 for males between 2025 and 2065.
Net Migration	A significant portion of labor-related migrants are assumed to be aged 20-30, and a ratio of retirement-to-labor migrants informs the movement of older residents. The model allocates state retirement migration between counties by using a ratio approach, which permits net in or out migration from observed decennial data.

**Table 2: Major Economic Overlays in 2025-2065 State and County Projections**

2034 Winter Olympics	Utah will host the 2034 Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games. Economic activity for the Games largely begins in 2028, hitting a peak in 2033 and 2034.
Energy	The IPP coal-fired power plant in Millard County is converted to natural gas, with operations beginning in 2025 and continuing. Renewable energy projects are constructed in Emery and Beaver counties during the mid-to-late 2020s. The Uinta Basin Railway is constructed in the late 2020s.
The Point	Incorporate employment assumptions used by The Point for the complete redevelopment plan (into the 2040s).
Real Estate Development	Several large-scale developments in and around downtown Salt Lake City (Power District and Sports & Entertainment District) and the Daybreak community from 2025 through the early 2040s.
Infrastructure	Washington County adds wastewater treatment infrastructure over the next several decades. Increasing economic activity at the Utah Inland Port Authority’s Iron Springs site in Iron County.
New Firms	Several firms begin or expand their operation in the state, spanning various industries and multiple counties.

## Use cases

The long-term planning projections are intended to be a tool for thinking about Utah’s future population and employment. The data from this release is appropriate to use for future years. For past years, estimates from other sources can provide a more accurate representation of each variable.

### WHAT ARE LONG-TERM PLANNING PROJECTIONS?

#### Baseline projections

The Gardner Institute refers to these projections as long-term “planning projections.” This terminology distinguishes between a forecast (a prediction of future events) and a planning projection (which is what we can reasonably expect to happen based upon a reasonable extrapolation of current data and assumptions).

*“A forecast predicts what will happen. A projection describes what would happen, given certain hypotheses.”<sup>7</sup>*

#### Projections aren’t promises

These long-term planning projections provide a reasonable expectation of the future, based on informed modeling of current data and assumptions. Today’s known and anticipated events drive the results. However, policy decisions, investments, and unanticipated events can yield different outcomes, and modeling in times of volatility can be particularly challenging.

#### Today’s actions influence the future

The actions people take today influence future outcomes. For example, policies and resource allocations regarding transportation, land use, water, and other resources will impact where and how people live. Planning projections, then, serve as an indicator of both what the future may hold and as a reminder of how people’s actions today influence that same future.

#### Uncertainty

The 40-year horizon for these projections will include things that fall outside the assumptions. This uncertainty is inherent in projection work. To illustrate this uncertainty, in 2026 the Gardner Institute will share reasonable high and low scenarios for these long-term planning projections for the state and counties. These scenarios provide a more holistic representation to help decision-makers consider the paths Utah’s future may take.

**Table 3: Projected Population and Employment for Utah, 2025-2065**

Year	Total Population	Total Employment									
2025	3,556,394	2,503,944	2036	4,054,481	2,783,614	2047	4,621,601	3,145,337	2058	5,210,480	3,536,055
2026	3,605,013	2,527,562	2037	4,100,379	2,813,129	2048	4,679,278	3,183,586	2059	5,259,110	3,564,775
2027	3,653,601	2,559,417	2038	4,148,924	2,846,574	2049	4,737,323	3,222,651	2060	5,307,746	3,593,542
2028	3,700,717	2,582,213	2039	4,199,428	2,879,512	2050	4,794,787	3,264,044	2061	5,356,374	3,620,298
2029	3,746,573	2,610,425	2040	4,250,633	2,912,784	2051	4,850,917	3,299,354	2062	5,404,943	3,647,700
2030	3,791,491	2,638,876	2041	4,301,823	2,943,238	2052	4,905,418	3,335,097	2063	5,453,475	3,675,024
2031	3,836,375	2,660,755	2042	4,352,916	2,973,911	2053	4,958,539	3,370,770	2064	5,501,991	3,702,212
2032	3,880,593	2,688,452	2043	4,404,301	3,005,138	2054	5,010,598	3,406,068	2065	5,550,525	3,729,317
2033	3,924,292	2,717,425	2044	4,456,446	3,037,356	2055	5,061,804	3,441,535			
2034	3,967,571	2,762,604	2045	4,509,916	3,072,009	2056	5,112,153	3,475,945			
2035	4,010,720	2,759,714	2046	4,565,002	3,107,827	2057	5,161,634	3,506,527			

Source: Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute, 2025-2065 Projections

**Table 4: Utah Projected Population by Age Group and Median Age, 2025-2065**

Year	Ages 0-4	Ages 5-17	Ages 18-24	Ages 25-64	Ages 65-84	Ages 85+	Median Age
2025	229,829	682,644	446,959	1,744,121	407,629	45,211	32.8
2026	226,861	672,094	460,238	1,774,369	423,917	47,534	33.2
2027	223,637	663,411	471,821	1,805,007	439,487	50,238	33.5
2028	222,042	654,632	475,669	1,841,310	453,001	54,062	33.8
2029	221,542	647,187	475,212	1,879,396	465,845	57,390	34.1
2030	224,008	638,591	472,932	1,917,864	477,777	60,318	34.4
2031	228,370	628,617	469,293	1,958,231	488,863	63,001	34.7
2032	234,033	618,493	463,717	1,998,777	496,407	69,166	35.0
2033	240,411	608,992	457,013	2,038,632	504,875	74,369	35.2
2034	246,914	601,271	450,752	2,074,684	514,513	79,437	35.5
2035	252,961	596,748	443,894	2,107,075	525,674	84,367	35.7
2036	258,001	595,490	437,469	2,136,012	538,005	89,504	36.0
2037	261,978	596,786	431,893	2,165,679	548,965	95,078	36.2
2038	264,882	599,806	426,464	2,197,552	559,312	100,910	36.5
2039	266,732	605,511	420,158	2,229,690	570,344	106,992	36.8
2040	267,669	612,054	414,435	2,260,192	583,248	113,036	37.1
2041	268,001	620,223	408,538	2,288,412	597,697	118,953	37.5
2042	267,773	629,022	404,424	2,311,823	614,503	125,371	37.9
2043	267,089	639,973	400,433	2,332,360	632,613	131,832	38.2
2044	266,052	651,825	396,742	2,351,957	651,659	138,211	38.6
2045	264,790	663,906	393,112	2,371,629	671,996	144,483	39.0
2046	263,403	675,627	391,245	2,391,694	692,162	150,872	39.4
2047	261,956	686,432	390,359	2,413,068	712,706	157,080	39.8
2048	260,521	695,889	391,946	2,435,005	733,201	162,716	40.2
2049	259,145	703,609	395,493	2,458,997	752,407	167,672	40.6
2050	257,845	709,272	402,478	2,481,813	771,423	171,956	40.9
2051	256,673	712,792	411,907	2,504,459	789,465	175,621	41.3
2052	255,689	714,278	422,788	2,527,110	806,188	179,365	41.7
2053	254,967	714,099	434,174	2,548,829	823,176	183,293	42.0
2054	254,568	712,803	445,093	2,569,687	840,366	188,081	42.4
2055	254,519	710,601	454,979	2,589,792	857,859	194,054	42.7
2056	254,835	707,732	463,422	2,609,245	875,857	201,063	43.0
2057	255,515	704,448	470,150	2,629,340	894,694	207,487	43.3
2058	256,536	700,972	475,042	2,651,045	913,316	213,568	43.6
2059	257,887	697,570	478,181	2,675,300	930,034	220,138	43.9
2060	259,521	694,431	479,801	2,699,810	946,103	228,080	44.2
2061	261,390	691,755	480,346	2,723,454	962,348	237,080	44.5
2062	263,426	689,687	479,974	2,744,606	979,288	247,963	44.7
2063	265,564	688,351	478,814	2,766,338	994,559	259,850	45.0
2064	267,743	687,837	477,013	2,790,049	1,007,206	272,142	45.2
2065	269,925	688,198	474,724	2,810,612	1,022,111	284,954	45.3

Source: Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute, 2025-2065 Projections

**Table 5: Utah Total Projected Employment by Industry, 2025-2065**

<b>Wage and Salary Employment</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2035</b>	<b>2045</b>	<b>2055</b>	<b>2065</b>	<b>Absolute Change 2025-2065</b>	<b>Percent Change 2025-2065</b>	<b>Average Annual Percent Change 2025-2065</b>
Accommodation And Food Services	155,653	151,585	160,749	169,956	175,821	20,168	13.0%	0.3%
Administrative, Support, Waste Management, And Remediation Services	120,435	155,638	190,547	210,898	228,192	107,757	89.5%	1.6%
Arts, Entertainment, And Recreation	59,439	73,316	80,062	85,951	93,926	34,487	58.0%	1.2%
Construction	180,728	214,615	216,699	272,172	301,577	120,849	66.9%	1.3%
Educational Services; Private	81,249	72,152	69,277	83,622	90,065	8,816	10.9%	0.3%
Farm	21,157	20,388	19,960	19,404	18,698	-2,459	-11.6%	-0.3%
Federal Civilian	41,951	40,791	40,938	40,949	40,829	-1,122	-2.7%	-0.1%
Federal Military	18,071	17,742	17,065	16,354	15,556	-2,515	-13.9%	-0.4%
Finance And Insurance	176,437	198,555	238,223	272,591	303,607	127,170	72.1%	1.4%
Forestry, Fishing, And Hunting	4,809	4,825	5,039	5,130	5,213	404	8.4%	0.2%
Health Care And Social Assistance	219,914	266,684	305,076	342,244	377,666	157,752	71.7%	1.4%
Information	50,235	53,357	61,161	62,755	65,586	15,351	30.6%	0.7%
Local Government	144,635	160,514	182,753	202,398	221,470	76,835	53.1%	1.1%
Management Of Companies And Enterprises	40,636	44,686	50,895	55,806	59,535	18,899	46.5%	1.0%
Manufacturing	165,114	183,958	207,744	229,285	245,817	80,703	48.9%	1.0%
Mining	15,392	16,647	16,419	17,840	16,800	1,408	9.1%	0.2%
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	119,718	132,818	152,647	167,768	182,283	62,565	52.3%	1.1%
Professional, Scientific, And Technical Services	200,359	223,101	266,988	323,048	357,749	157,390	78.6%	1.5%
Real Estate And Rental And Leasing	168,700	171,843	185,014	194,310	203,218	34,518	20.5%	0.5%
Retail Trade	234,308	254,683	282,082	315,720	341,143	106,835	45.6%	0.9%
State Government	96,663	110,966	129,936	154,393	177,960	81,297	84.1%	1.5%
Transportation And Warehousing	111,824	113,243	109,292	108,853	109,095	-2,729	-2.4%	-0.1%
Utilities	6,685	5,145	4,701	4,506	4,612	-2,073	-31.0%	-0.9%
Wholesale Trade	69,832	72,463	78,742	85,583	92,900	23,068	33.0%	0.7%
<b>Total Jobs</b>	<b>2,503,944</b>	<b>2,759,714</b>	<b>3,072,009</b>	<b>3,441,535</b>	<b>3,729,317</b>	<b>1,225,373</b>	<b>48.9%</b>	<b>1.0%</b>

Source: Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute, 2025-2065 Projections

**Table 6: Utah Projected Jobs by County, 2025-2065**

County	2025	2035	2045	2055	2065	Absolute Change 2025-2065	Percent Change 2025-2065	Average Annual Percent Change 2025-2065
Beaver	5,036	5,351	5,547	5,811	5,951	915	18.2%	0.4%
Box Elder	34,780	37,525	39,414	41,509	42,310	7,530	21.7%	0.5%
Cache	93,669	100,492	108,699	117,363	122,353	28,684	30.6%	0.7%
Carbon	12,163	12,394	13,323	14,524	15,071	2,908	23.9%	0.5%
Daggett	679	702	718	743	747	68	10.0%	0.2%
Davis	225,658	237,203	257,890	280,013	290,935	65,277	28.9%	0.6%
Duchesne	13,772	14,550	15,077	16,054	16,054	2,282	16.6%	0.4%
Emery	5,918	5,845	6,051	6,388	6,482	564	9.5%	0.2%
Garfield	3,787	3,932	4,089	4,346	4,466	679	17.9%	0.4%
Grand	9,641	9,991	10,475	11,255	11,699	2,058	21.3%	0.5%
Iron	37,836	45,457	50,719	56,227	60,007	22,171	58.6%	1.2%
Juab	6,674	7,637	8,184	8,687	8,965	2,291	34.3%	0.7%
Kane	6,400	6,836	7,281	7,856	8,236	1,836	28.7%	0.6%
Millard	8,437	8,699	9,139	9,652	9,824	1,387	16.4%	0.4%
Morgan	6,559	7,065	7,625	8,104	8,220	1,661	25.3%	0.6%
Piute	703	693	701	721	729	26	3.7%	0.1%
Rich	2,176	2,255	2,384	2,529	2,617	441	20.3%	0.5%
Salt Lake	1,083,702	1,179,406	1,333,972	1,523,552	1,683,385	599,683	55.3%	1.1%
San Juan	7,361	7,495	7,802	8,242	8,472	1,111	15.1%	0.4%
Sanpete	15,094	16,800	18,197	19,073	19,402	4,308	28.5%	0.6%
Sevier	13,966	14,884	16,095	17,556	18,454	4,488	32.1%	0.7%
Summit	51,653	58,915	66,349	74,651	81,922	30,269	58.6%	1.2%
Tooele	31,850	36,378	40,504	44,832	47,707	15,857	49.8%	1.0%
Uintah	22,428	23,841	24,973	27,412	27,987	5,559	24.8%	0.6%
Utah	471,008	546,780	613,528	687,941	752,908	281,900	59.9%	1.2%
Wasatch	24,161	27,963	31,207	34,162	35,672	11,511	47.6%	1.0%
Washington	139,092	158,557	174,603	197,261	212,398	73,306	52.7%	1.1%
Wayne	2,557	2,620	2,622	2,691	2,680	123	4.8%	0.1%
Weber	167,182	179,445	194,842	212,380	223,666	56,484	33.8%	0.7%
<b>State of Utah</b>	<b>2,503,942</b>	<b>2,759,711</b>	<b>3,072,010</b>	<b>3,441,535</b>	<b>3,729,319</b>	<b>1,225,377</b>	<b>48.9%</b>	<b>1.0%</b>

Note: These job counts conform to the BEA definition of a job, which included self-employment along with wage and salary employment  
 Source: Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute, 2025-2065 Projections

**Table 7: Utah Projected Households and Persons Per Household, 2025-2065**

Year	Total Households	Persons Per Household	Year	Total Households	Persons Per Household
2025	1,230,455	2.84	2046	1,799,494	2.50
2026	1,259,650	2.81	2047	1,827,330	2.49
2027	1,289,257	2.79	2048	1,855,671	2.48
2028	1,318,888	2.76	2049	1,884,333	2.48
2029	1,348,194	2.73	2050	1,913,065	2.47
2030	1,376,960	2.71	2051	1,941,597	2.46
2031	1,405,062	2.69	2052	1,969,855	2.45
2032	1,432,437	2.67	2053	1,997,950	2.44
2033	1,459,079	2.65	2054	2,025,994	2.43
2034	1,485,017	2.63	2055	2,054,082	2.43
2035	1,510,408	2.61	2056	2,082,122	2.42
2036	1,535,633	2.60	2057	2,110,028	2.41
2037	1,561,241	2.59	2058	2,137,875	2.40
2038	1,587,459	2.57	2059	2,165,766	2.39
2039	1,614,119	2.56	2060	2,193,771	2.38
2040	1,640,764	2.55	2061	2,221,787	2.37
2041	1,667,181	2.54	2062	2,249,734	2.37
2042	1,693,366	2.53	2063	2,277,558	2.36
2043	1,719,472	2.52	2064	2,305,212	2.35
2044	1,745,718	2.51	2065	2,332,663	2.34
2045	1,772,334	2.51			

Source: Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute, 2025-2065 Projections

**Table 8: Utah Projected Components of Change, 2025-2065**

Year	Natural Change	Net Migration	Year	Natural Change	Net Migration
2025	22,958	26,598	2046	15,791	39,294
2026	21,828	26,791	2047	14,754	41,846
2027	21,351	27,237	2048	13,570	44,107
2028	21,405	25,710	2049	12,465	45,580
2029	21,861	23,995	2050	11,603	45,861
2030	22,590	22,328	2051	10,638	45,492
2031	23,462	21,422	2052	9,751	44,750
2032	24,348	19,870	2053	8,941	44,180
2033	25,119	18,581	2054	8,210	43,850
2034	25,643	17,636	2055	7,744	43,462
2035	25,789	17,359	2056	7,149	43,200
2036	25,427	18,334	2057	6,420	43,061
2037	24,807	21,091	2058	5,945	42,901
2038	24,068	24,476	2059	5,505	43,125
2039	23,355	27,149	2060	5,291	43,344
2040	22,403	28,802	2061	4,860	43,768
2041	21,503	29,686	2062	4,411	44,159
2042	20,525	30,569	2063	3,938	44,594
2043	19,337	32,048	2064	3,437	45,078
2044	18,260	33,885	2065	2,912	45,623
2045	17,019	36,451			

Note: Natural change is births minus deaths.  
 Source: Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute, 2025-2065 Projections

**Table 9: Utah Projected Population by County, 2025-2065**

County	2025	2035	2045	2055	2065	Absolute Change 2025-2065	Percent Change 2025-2065	Average Annual Percent Change 2025-2065
Beaver	7,533	7,784	7,992	8,217	8,389	856	11.4%	0.3%
Box Elder	62,339	68,543	76,852	86,166	94,736	32,397	52.0%	1.1%
Cache	145,171	161,047	181,374	203,761	224,129	78,958	54.4%	1.1%
Carbon	20,428	20,887	22,593	24,713	25,926	5,498	26.9%	0.6%
Daggett	984	995	1,020	1,057	1,075	91	9.2%	0.2%
Davis	381,508	413,783	464,130	519,234	569,141	187,633	49.2%	1.0%
Duchesne	20,186	21,568	22,812	24,659	25,571	5,385	26.7%	0.6%
Emery	10,193	10,245	11,054	12,059	12,635	2,442	24.0%	0.5%
Garfield	5,119	5,236	5,373	5,520	5,633	514	10.0%	0.2%
Grand	9,903	10,480	11,326	12,417	13,376	3,473	35.1%	0.8%
Iron	69,982	87,577	99,265	112,444	123,138	53,156	76.0%	1.4%
Juab	13,386	15,635	17,439	19,436	21,259	7,873	58.8%	1.2%
Kane	8,398	8,774	9,088	9,427	9,688	1,290	15.4%	0.4%
Millard	13,704	14,707	15,629	16,417	16,940	3,236	23.6%	0.5%
Morgan	13,117	14,166	17,069	20,441	23,643	10,526	80.2%	1.5%
Piute	1,701	2,129	2,248	2,344	2,402	701	41.2%	0.9%
Rich	2,859	3,302	3,542	3,807	4,049	1,190	41.6%	0.9%
Salt Lake	1,241,601	1,322,469	1,420,497	1,522,607	1,611,928	370,327	29.8%	0.7%
San Juan	15,037	16,039	16,885	17,977	18,936	3,899	25.9%	0.6%
Sanpete	31,444	36,605	41,101	45,037	47,738	16,294	51.8%	1.0%
Sevier	21,943	22,458	23,905	25,002	25,643	3,700	16.9%	0.4%
Summit	43,374	45,164	49,528	53,571	56,650	13,276	30.6%	0.7%
Tooele	83,733	100,653	117,621	136,405	153,551	69,818	83.4%	1.5%
Uintah	36,428	40,683	44,360	49,820	52,515	16,087	44.2%	0.9%
Utah	772,019	966,949	1,149,646	1,354,791	1,543,744	771,725	100.0%	1.7%
Wasatch	39,428	46,568	58,072	71,437	84,126	44,698	113.4%	1.9%
Washington	209,084	250,602	293,296	343,511	384,339	175,255	83.8%	1.5%
Wayne	2,555	2,858	3,266	3,621	3,861	1,306	51.1%	1.0%
Weber	273,234	292,813	322,935	355,904	385,763	112,529	41.2%	0.9%
<b>State of Utah</b>	<b>3,556,394</b>	<b>4,010,720</b>	<b>4,509,916</b>	<b>5,061,804</b>	<b>5,550,525</b>	<b>1,994,131</b>	<b>56.1%</b>	<b>1.1%</b>

Source: Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute, 2025-2065 Projections

**Endnotes**

- Hollingshaus, M., Harris, E., Hogue, M. T., & Perlich, P. S. (2018). The Utah Demographic and Economic Model: Version 2017. Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute. [https://gardner.utah.edu/wp-content/uploads/udem\\_2017\\_final.pdf?x71849](https://gardner.utah.edu/wp-content/uploads/udem_2017_final.pdf?x71849).
- These long-term planning projections follow the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis "total employment" definition of employment. U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis full employment includes wage and salary employment as well as proprietor employment (self-employment).
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- UDEM projects the "usual resident" population, which is determined by where an individual usually lives. This can often differ from where they work (i.e. commuting across county lines), and thus these population projections more closely represent the "night time" population rather than the "day time" population.
- Keyfitz, N., & Caswell, C. (2005). Applied Mathematical Demography, 3rd ed., p.63. Springer Science+Business Media, Inc.

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