Utah's Increasing Diversity: Population Projections by Race/Ethnicity

Mike Hollingshaus, Demographer
Emily Harris, Demographer
Pamela S. Perlich, Director of Demographic Research

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Population Projections by Race/Ethnicity

ANALYSIS IN BRIEF

Utah will continue to be a place of economic and educational opportunity, bringing new residents from domestic and international regions. We project Utah's population will continue to grow and become more diverse along many dimensions, including ethnicity and race. The trend toward increasingly diverse schools and workplaces will continue. This future is an outgrowth of Utah's strong growth dynamic and increasing global economic and cultural interconnections. Along with the rest of the U.S., Utah's population will continue to age. We project that this will be the case for all race and ethnic groups as death and birth rates decrease. Whites will on average be older, and other groups, especially multi-race Utahns, younger. Preparing for this future will help Utah benefit from an increasingly diverse and talented population.

We project that the share of Utah's minority population will increase from approximately 20 percent in 2015 to 35 percent in 2065. Half of Utah's population growth from 2015 to 2065 will come from minority populations. Among minority populations, Hispanics show the largest numerical increase with approximately 850,000 new Utah residents from 2015 to 2065, reaching 1.3 million. Those identifying as Two or More Races are the fastest growing group, with an average annual percentage growth rate of 8.1 percent. These demographic trends are part of a larger generational shift as youth become more diverse compared to their elders. The Utah population will continue its trend towards more diversity while maintaining a smaller share of minority groups compared to the nation.

Minority Share of Population, Utah and U.S., 1900-2060
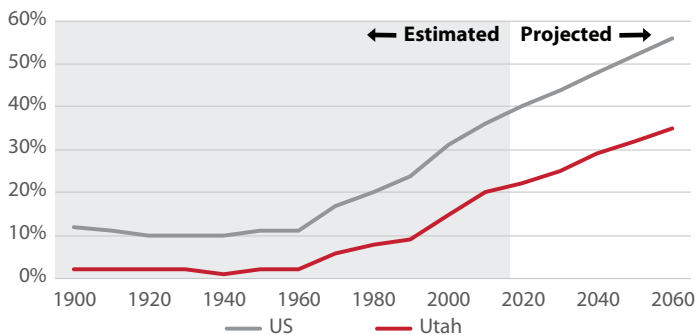
Note: Minority includes those identifying as something other than Non-Hispanic White Alone
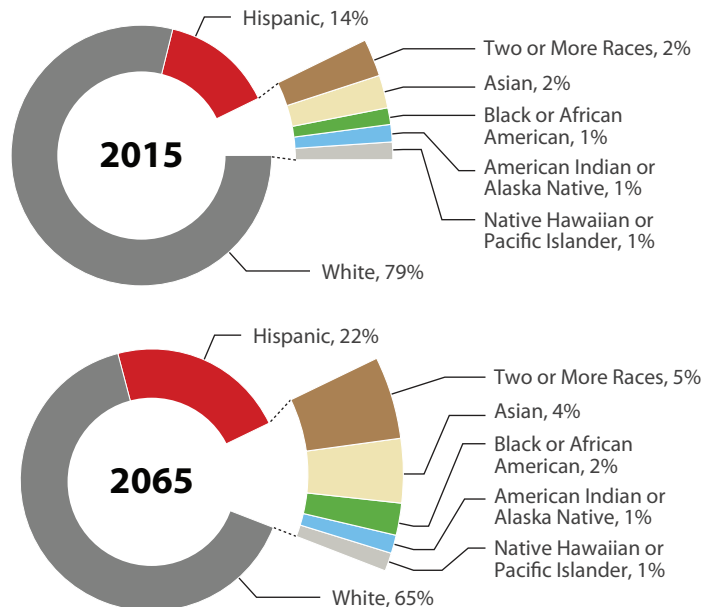Source: U.S. Census Bureau; Perlich 2002; Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute

At-A-Glance

Utah Race/Ethnic Population Counts, 2015 and 2065*

Race-Ethnic Group	2015	2065	Average Annual Rate of Change
All Groups	2,997,404	5,827,810	1.3%
White	2,373,993	3,797,664	0.9%
Black or African American	31,200	124,730	2.8%
American Indian or Alaska Native	28,775	51,740	1.2%
Asian	68,702	226,479	2.4%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	27,956	72,321	1.9%
Two or More Races	57,613	290,437	3.3%
Hispanic	409,165	1,264,440	2.3%

Source: Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute

Utah Population Shares by Race/Ethnicity: 2015 and 2065*

Source: Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute

* Individuals claiming Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin are categorized as Hispanic and can be of any race. Non-Hispanic persons can be classified as a single race alone—White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander—or as two or more races.

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Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute | 411 East South Temple Street, Salt Lake City, Utah 84111 | 801-585-5618 | gardner.utah.edu

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Overview

Utah's population continues to diversify racially and ethnically. These new demographic projections explore Utah's future racial and ethnic composition, the impacts on population growth, and changing age distributions over the next 50 years. Economic expansion and intensifying global interconnections drive and reinforce these demographic dynamics as more people move to the United States and Utah. Over time, migration will more dependably contribute to population increase as people move to Utah for economic, educational, and recreational opportunities. New Utahns, regardless of origin, contribute to the state's growth, youthfulness, and cultural diversity.

This analysis builds on the state baseline series and includes annual July 1 projections of resident population by race and ethnicity, single-year of age, and sex through 2065.

Top-level results indicate Utah will continue its past trend of racial and ethnic diversification. Utah's minority population will increase its share of the total population from approximately 20 percent in 2015 to 35 percent in 2065. Half of the total population growth from 2015 to 2065 will come from minority populations. Among minority populations, Hispanics show the largest numerical increase with approximately 850,000 new Utah residents from 2015 to 2065, reaching 1.3 million. Those identifying as Two or More Races are the fastest growing group, increasing five-fold from about 60,000 in 2015 to 300,000 in 2065. These demographic trends are part of a larger generational shift as youth become more diverse compared to their elders. Results indicate that the Utah population will continue its trend towards more diversity while maintaining a smaller share of minority groups compared to the nation.

Results

How Do We Measure Race and Ethnicity?

There are many dimensions to demographic diversity, such as nativity and language, but this analysis focuses solely on official administrative categories of race and ethnicity. The U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) creates race and ethnic designations, and those definitions guide Census Bureau research, including U.S. population estimates and projections. We utilized the same conventional seven-group race and ethnic categorizations for ease of continuity and comparison. Individuals claiming Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin are categorized as Hispanic. Non-Hispanic persons can be classified as a single race alone— White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander—or as two or more races. For easier reading, the narrative, tables, and figures in this brief omit the qualifiers "non-Hispanic" and "alone." For example, "Two or more races" means "non-Hispanic two or more races", and "Asian" means "non-Hispanic Asian alone."

Also, persons identifying as Hispanic, any non-White race, or two or more races are classified "minority." Those identifying as White are classified "majority." For more detail on the racial and ethnic categories, see "What Are Race and Ethnicity?" in the Methodology section.

Race/Ethnicity Categories
These projections use seven non-overlapping categories of race and ethnicity.
■ Non-Hispanic
○ Single-Race
• White
• Black or African American
• American Indian or Alaska Native
• Asian
• Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander
○ Two or more races
■ Hispanic

How Will Minorities Contribute to Utah's Population Growth?

We project the total Utah population will increase by about 2.8 million between 2015 and 2065. Utah's ethnic minority populations will contribute half of that population increase, increasing from one in five Utahns in 2010 to just over one in three by 2060.

The U.S Census Bureau projections attribute nearly all of the national population growth to minorities between 2010 and 2060. Nationally, minority shares will increase from just over one in three to nearly two in three. This means that Utah's projected share of minority population in 2060 will be close to the 2010 national share (see Figure 1).

Figure 1. Share of Minority Population for Utah and The U.S, 2010 and 2060

US 2010 — 36% / 64%
Utah 2010 — 19% / 81%
US 2060 — 56% / 44%
Utah 2060 — 35% / 65%
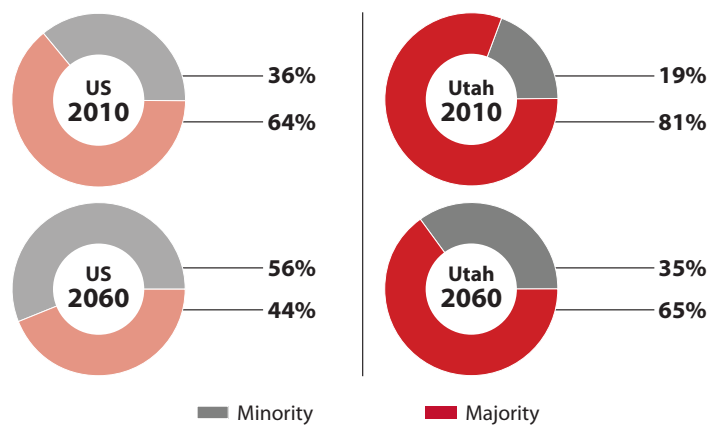
■ Minority   ■ Majority

Note: Majority includes those identifying as non-Hispanic White Alone, and Minority all others.
Sources: U.S. Census Bureau; Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute

## Figure 2. Minority Share of Population, Utah and U.S., 1900-2060
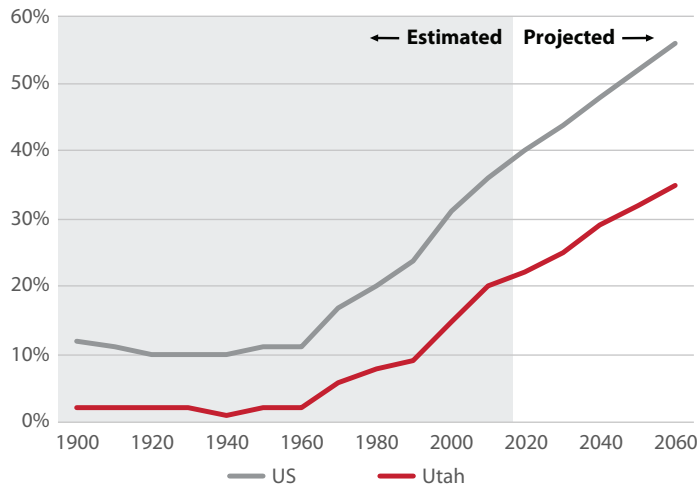
Note: Minority includes those identifying as something other than Non-Hispanic White Alone.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau; Perlich 2002; Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute

Figure 2 compares Utah and national historic and projected minority shares of the population. Utah's minority makeup has been consistently lower than the U.S. average, but consistently parallels and trends in the same direction. Utah's changing racial and ethnic composition corresponds to historical patterns of immigration.[1] Through the early twentieth century, nearly all immigrants arrived from Europe. Immigration slowed in the middle of the century, but has again become a substantial contributor to Utah's robust population and economic growth, especially since 1990. These new immigrants are of multiple origins and predominantly racial and ethnic minorities. They and their children greatly contribute to a new Utah.[2]

Demographic Patterns by Race/Ethnicity Group

Comparing minorities and the White population only tells part of Utah's story. Each racial and ethnic category shows different trends of growth into the future. Table 2 (Appendix) details the past and future population totals for each group, and Figure 3 compares population totals in 2015 and 2065.

Figure 3. Utah Population by Race/Ethnicity: 2015 and 2065*
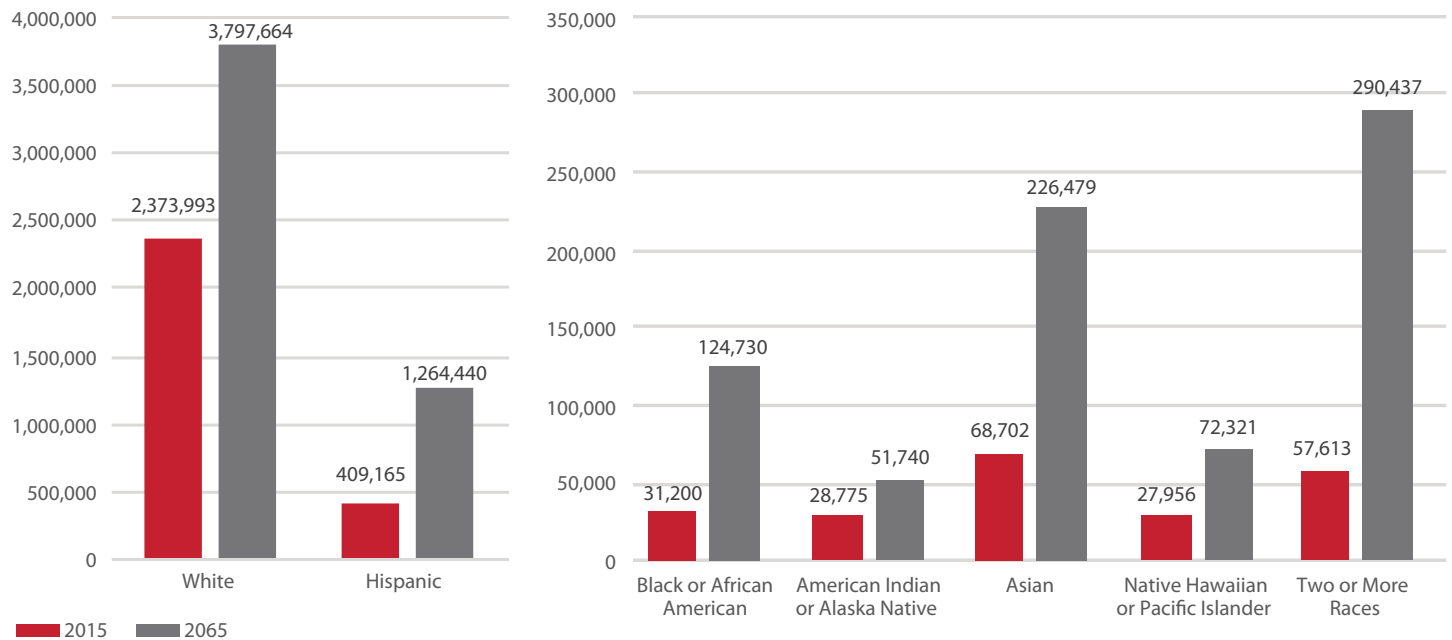
* Individuals claiming Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin are categorized as Hispanic and can be of any race. Non-Hispanic persons can be classified as a single race alone—White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander—or as two or more races.
Source: Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute

Projected Counts and Shares

We project 3.8 million Utahns identifying as White in 2065, an increase from an estimated 2.4 million in 2015. Hispanics are the next largest population group, comprising approximately 400,000 in 2015. We project the Hispanic population to number 1.3 million in 2065, surpassing one million by 2050. The population is not only becoming less White, but also increasingly multi-racial. Our projections reveal the population identifying as Two or More Races is expected to grow rapidly, increasing five-fold to nearly 300,000 in 2065. This is the highest growth rate of the seven groups. People who identify as multi-racial are often younger, resulting in more births within this mixed heritage population in the near future.

Figure 4. Utah Population Shares by Race/Ethnicity: 2015 and 2065*

2015

Hispanic, 14%
Two or More Races, 2%
Asian, 2%
Black or African American, 1%
American Indian or Alaska Native, 1%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, 1%
White, 79%

2065

Hispanic, 22%
Two or More Races, 5%
Asian, 4%
Black or African American, 2%
American Indian or Alaska Native, 1%
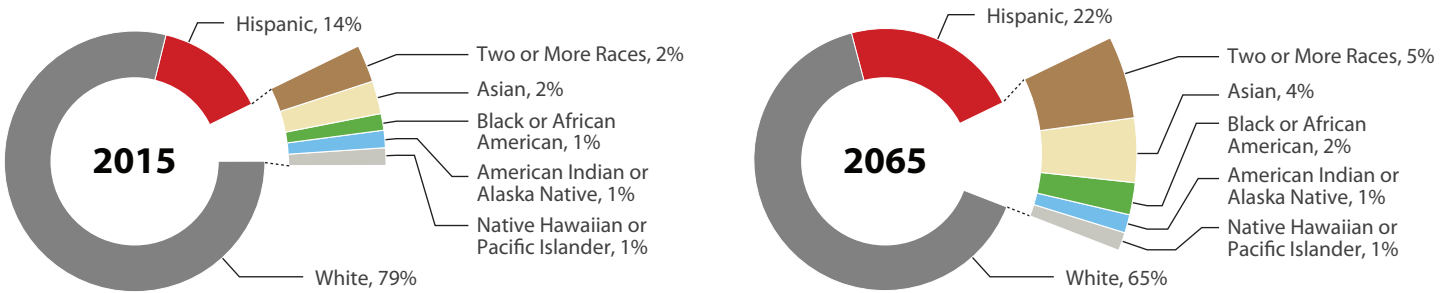Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, 1%
White, 65%

* Individuals claiming Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin are categorized as Hispanic and can be of any race. Non-Hispanic persons can be classified as a single race alone—White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander—or as two or more races.
Source: Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute

We can look at present and projected racial shares of the total population to get a better sense of each group's growth trajectory. Figure 4 shows each group's share of the total population for 2015 and 2065. Whites decrease from 79 percent of the population to 65 percent, while Hispanics increase from 14 to 22 percent. The Two or More Races category becomes the third largest racial group by 2065, increasing from two to five percent of the population. Most minority groups increase their shares of the total population, but two categories see minimal to no change over the projection period: American Indian or Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander.

How Does Immigration Contribute to Utah's Diversity?

In the early 2000s, most international immigration to the U.S. was from Latin America and of Hispanic origin—but that trend has slowed since the Great Recession, with increasing Asian immigration. In 2015, there were about 70,000 Utahns identifying as Asian. We project them to number over 200,000 by 2065. Utah's Black or African American population share is considerably lower than the U.S. average, but we still expect the population to increase from 30,000 to 120,000—four times in size. The Census Bureau projects immigration from sub-Saharan Africa to increase considerably in the latter half of the twentieth century.[3] These shifts in immigrant origins are primarily a product of robust population growth in Asia and sub-Saharan Africa.[4]

Prior to the arrival of immigrants of European origin, Utah's population consisted of American Indians (using current classifications). We project this population will grow by about 20,000 over 50 years to reach 50,000. The American Indian or Alaska Native population tends to have its population count diluted by administrative redefinition.[5] This is especially true in urban areas. We explain these administrative classification rules in more detail in the Methodology section. Similarly, individuals identifying as Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander are more likely to classify as multiple-race or mixed heritage. This population is more highly concentrated in Utah relative to the U.S. average, and is projected to grow from about 30,000 to 70,000.

Racial and Ethnic Composition by Age

The population is aging across all racial categories, consistent with national and international trends. However, differing birth and death rates between racial groups contribute to generally different age compositions.

We overlaid the 2010 population by age and sex onto the 2065 population to reveal how each race and ethnicity is growing, changing, and aging (Figures 5 and 6). The pyramid for Whites in 2065 is nearly rectangular, evidence of an aging population and lower fertility. In comparison, the pyramid for Two or More Races maintains the triangular signature characteristic of younger and faster-growing populations.

The Asian population maintains a thin base with fewer children, a large share of the college-age population, and a gradual aging of its adult population. These trends are consistent with our knowledge of Asian fertility and immigration into Utah for both college and employment.

Racial and Ethnic Population Growth by Age Group

The generational differences in racial minority growth are evident if we break down the population growth by age groups. We examine the racial/ethnic share of population growth for five key age groups: preschool age (0-4), school age (5-17), college age (18-24), working age (18-64), and retirement age (65 and older). Table 3 (Appendix) contains detailed race and ethnicity population counts for these age groups in select years.

Figure 7 shows contributions to projected population growth by age groups. We again see the clear trend of Whites aging as well as the increasing share of younger Utahns identifying as racial and ethnic minorities.

The projected White population will comprise nearly three-fourths of growth for the retirement age population, but only about one-quarter for the preschool and school age populations. In contrast, among Utah preschool and school age populations, we project almost half of the growth to be from individuals identifying as Hispanic. For these same young age groups, about 20 percent of the projected growth is from those classifying as multi-racial, reflecting our changing society.

Figure 5. Utah Population Pyramids, 2010 and 2065, Select Race/Ethnic Groups*

All Groups
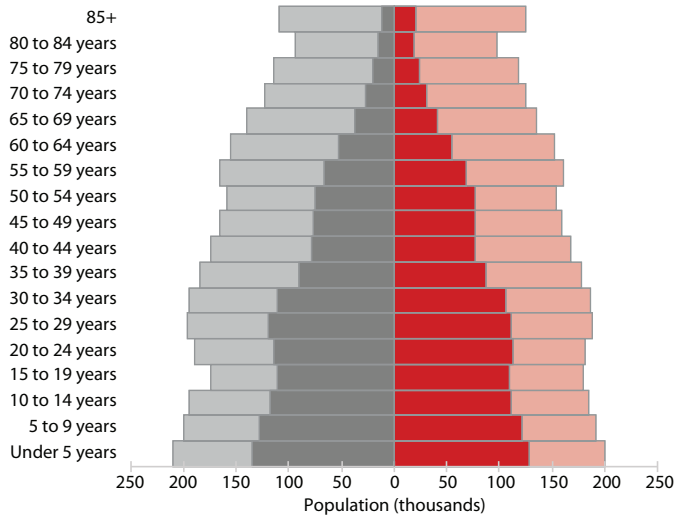
Black or African American
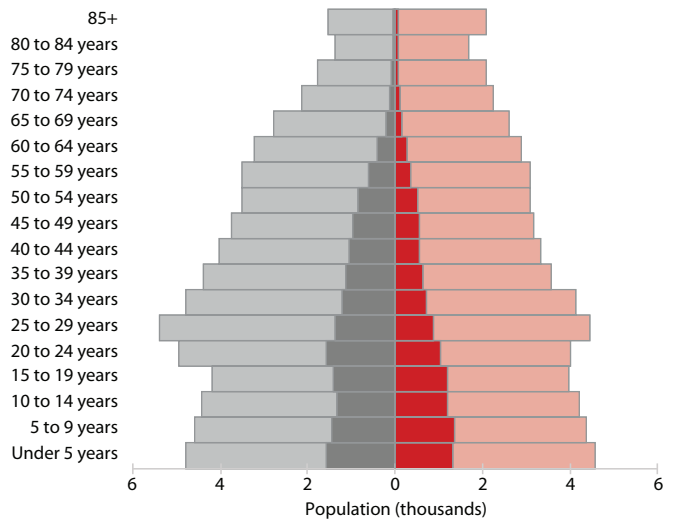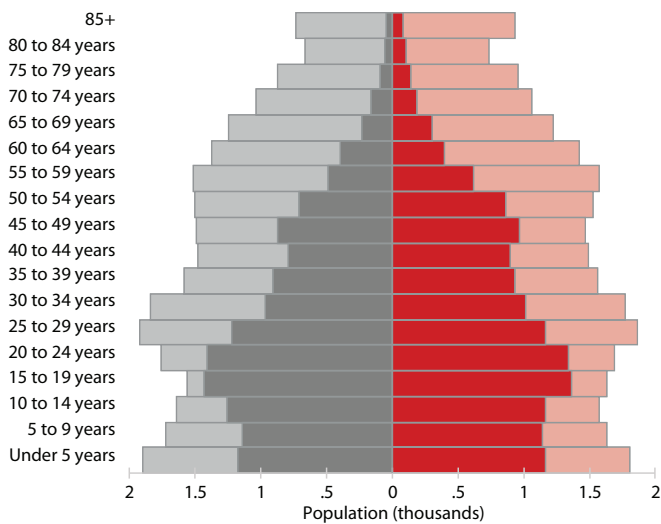
American Indian or Alaska Native

White
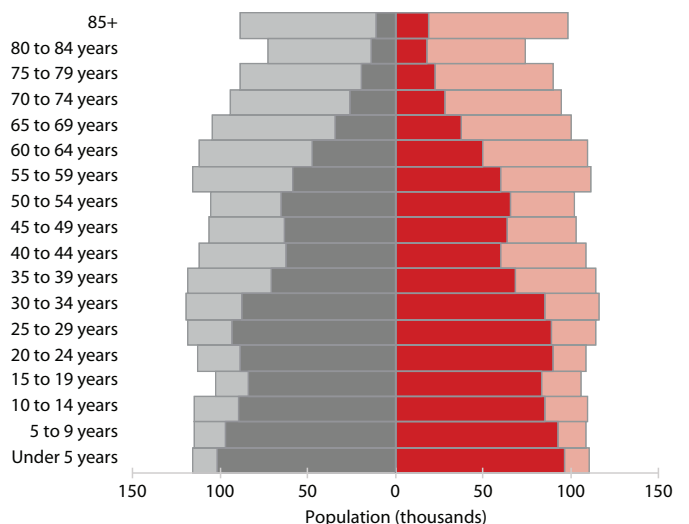
Legend: 2010 Male | 2010 Female | 2065 Male | 2065 Female

* Individuals claiming Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin are categorized as Hispanic and can be of any race. Non-Hispanic persons can be classified as a single race alone—White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander—or as two or more races.
Source: Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute

We project growth in Utah's college age population to be less diverse than the school age population—about one-third White and 40 percent Hispanic. The distribution of projected growth in the working age population is more similar to growth for the total population, partially because those age groups are such a large portion of Utah's current and projected population. Utah's future workforce, like the U.S., will continue to become more racially and ethnically diverse, with international immigration as a major driver.

Everyone Ages as Multi-Race Populations Remain the Youngest
Age profiles vary considerably for these seven groups, and are closely related to fertility rates. Each race and ethnic group

becomes older largely due to decreasing death and birth rates, but the extent of aging varies. From 2015 to 2065, the total population median age increases by 7.6 years, with the smallest increase in the Asian group (6.5 years) and the largest increase in the Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander group (10.2 years).

In 2065, we project Whites will be the oldest group, followed by Asians. The youngest population, by far, are those reporting Two or More Races, consistent with recent cultural and generational shifts. In 2010, Asian Utahns had the highest median age at 32 years, but recently dropped below the White group. This is due to an influx of college and young working age Asian migrants. Figure 8 and Table 4 (Appendix) show median age data by race over time.

Figure 6. Utah Population Pyramids, 2010 and 2065, Select Race/Ethnic Groups*
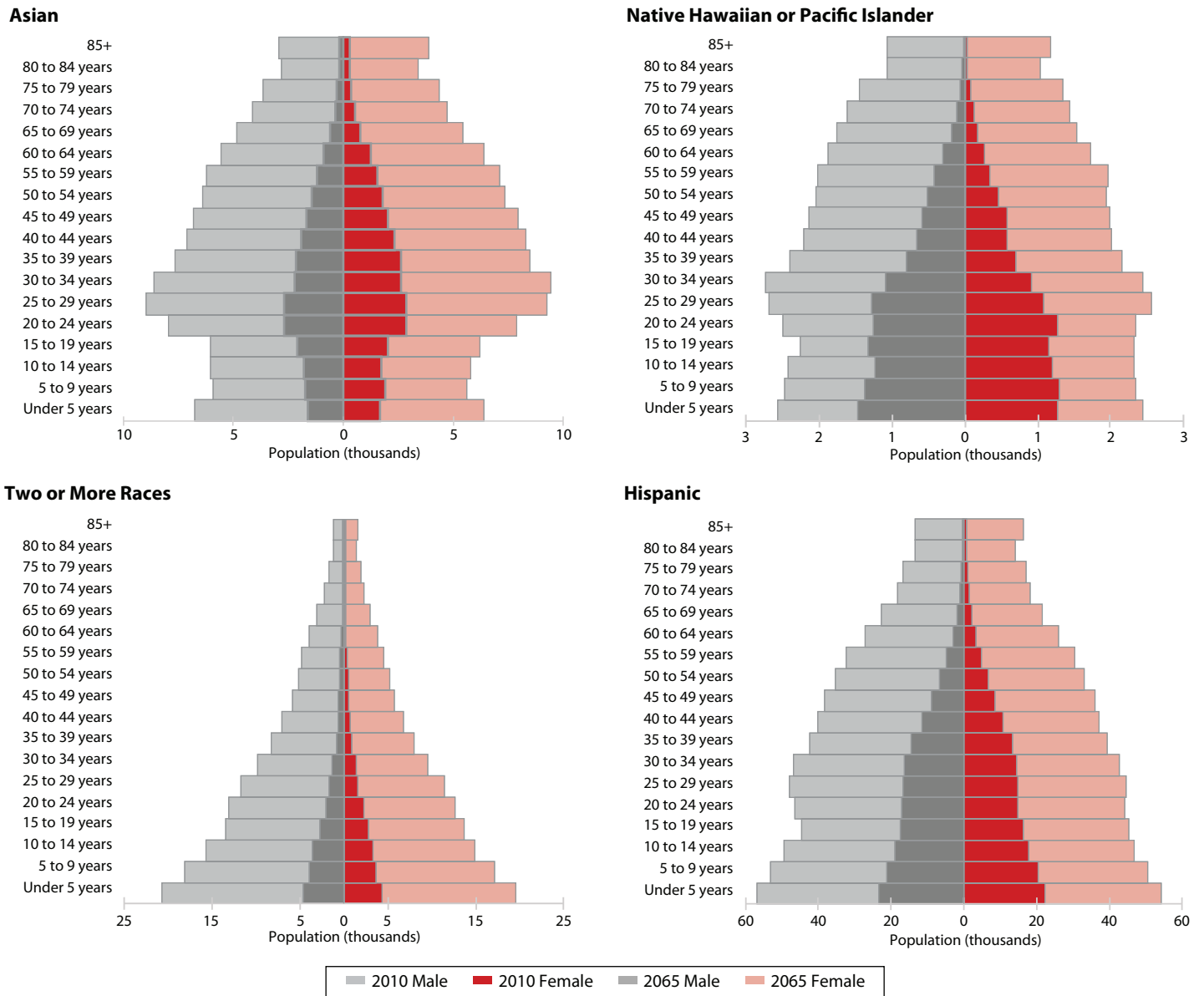
Asian

Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander

Two or More Races

Hispanic

Legend: 2010 Male | 2010 Female | 2065 Male | 2065 Female

* Individuals claiming Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin are categorized as Hispanic and can be of any race. Non-Hispanic persons can be classified as a single race alone—White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander—or as two or more races.
Source: Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute

Our projections show that trends in median age are inversely related to those of fertility rates. Figure 9 demonstrates how lower U.S. fertility rates in 2017 correlate with higher projected Utah median ages in 2065. Migration is a complicating factor, but there is clearly an inverse relationship. We utilize the 2017 U.S. total fertility rate (TFR) data, since Utah TFR estimates are uncertain for the smaller race groups.

Generational Shifts

Millennials and even younger Americans are more likely to identify as multi-racial and ethnic than older generations. Baby Boomers, born during a period with low immigration levels, are aging rapidly. Consequently, Utah's future generations will be even more diverse. Minority populations are concentrated in the younger preschool, school, and college age groups, and White populations are more concentrated in the retirement age groups (Figure 10).

These generational shifts are occurring nationally as well. We project the race and ethnic makeup of the Utah population will become more diverse over time but lag behind the nation by about two generations. Utah's 2060 minority age signatures, shown in Figure 10, will be roughly similar to those of the U.S. in 2010. Utah minorities comprised about one-fifth of children under age five in 2010, but by 2060 could be nearly half. For the population aged 85 and older, minorities grow from under 10 percent to about 20 percent.

Figure 7. Share of Utah Population Growth by Race/Ethnicity, 2015 to 2065, Select Age Groups*

All Age Groups
- Hispanic, 30%
- Two or More Races, 8%
- Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, 2%
- Asian, 6%
- American Indian or Alaska Native, 1%
- Black or African American, 3%
- White, 50%

College Age (18-24)
- Hispanic, 39%
- Two or More Races, 14%
- Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, 2%
- Asian, 6%
- American Indian or Alaska Native, 1%
- Black or African American, 4%
- White, 34%

Preschool Age (Under 5)
- Hispanic, 42%
- Two or More Races, 20%
- Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, 2%
- Asian, 6%
- American Indian or Alaska Native, 1%
- Black or African American, 4%
- White, 25%

Working Age (18-64)
- Hispanic, 33%
- Two or More Races, 8%
- Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, 2%
- Asian, 6%
- American Indian or Alaska Native, 1%
- Black or African American, 4%
- White, 46%

School Age (5-17)
- Hispanic, 44%
- Two or More Races, 19%
- Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, 2%
- Asian, 6%
- American Indian or Alaska Native, 1%
- Black or African American, 5%
- White, 24%

Retirement Age (65+)
- Hispanic, 18%
- Two or More Races, 2%
- Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, 1%
- Asian, 4%
- American Indian or Alaska Native, 1%
- Black or African American, 2%
- White, 72%

Source: Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute

Figure 8. Utah Median Age by Race/Ethnicity, 2010-2065*
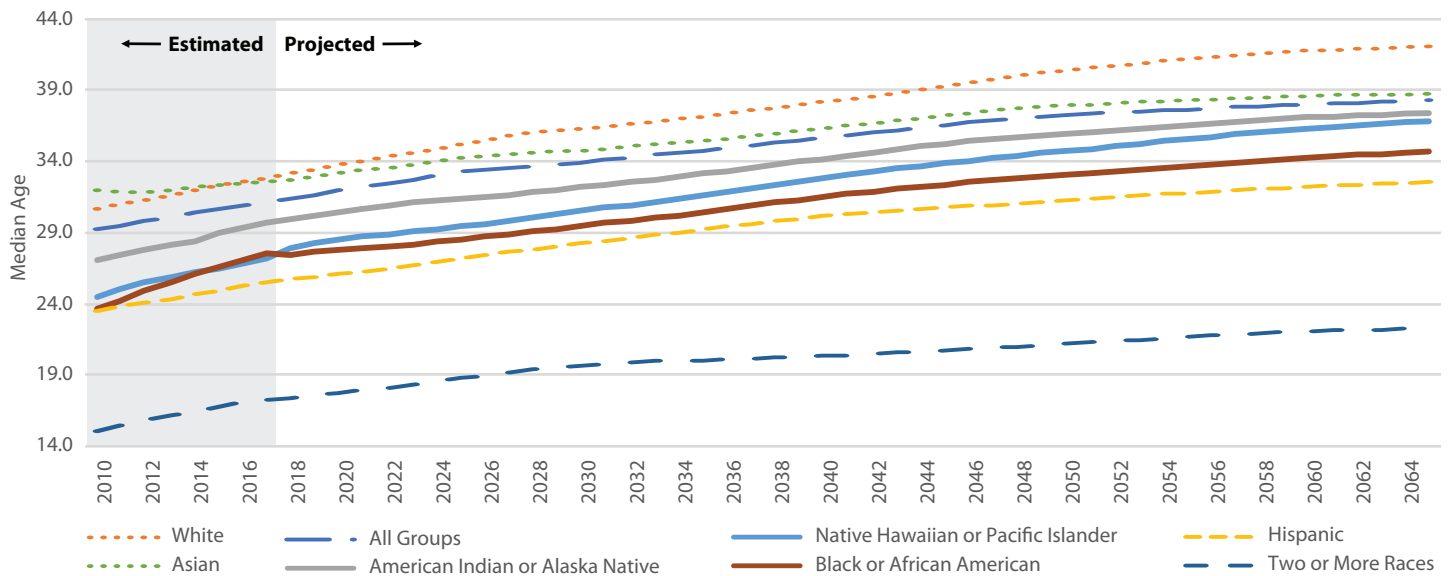
← Estimated   Projected →

Legend:
- White (orange dotted)
- All Groups (blue dash-dot)
- Asian (green dotted)
- American Indian or Alaska Native (gray solid)
- Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander (light blue solid)
- Black or African American (brown solid)
- Hispanic (yellow dashed)
- Two or More Races (dark blue long dash)

Source: Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute

* Individuals claiming Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin are categorized as Hispanic and can be of any race. Non-Hispanic persons can be classified as a single race alone—White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander—or as two or more races.

Figure 9. U.S. Total Fertility Rates (2017) compared to Projected Utah Median Ages (2065) by Race/Ethnicity
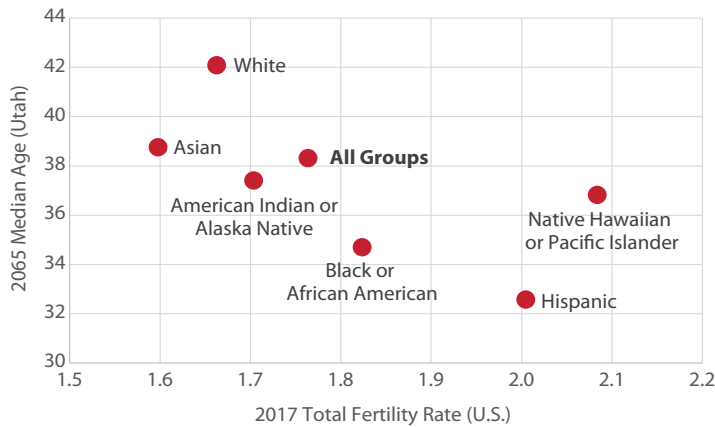
Note: Two or More Races not included due to data limitations.
* Individuals claiming Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin are categorized as Hispanic and can be of any race. Non-Hispanic persons can be classified as a single race alone—White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander—or as two or more races.
Sources: National Center for Health Statistics; Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute

Figure 10. Minority Share by Age Group, 2010 and 2060
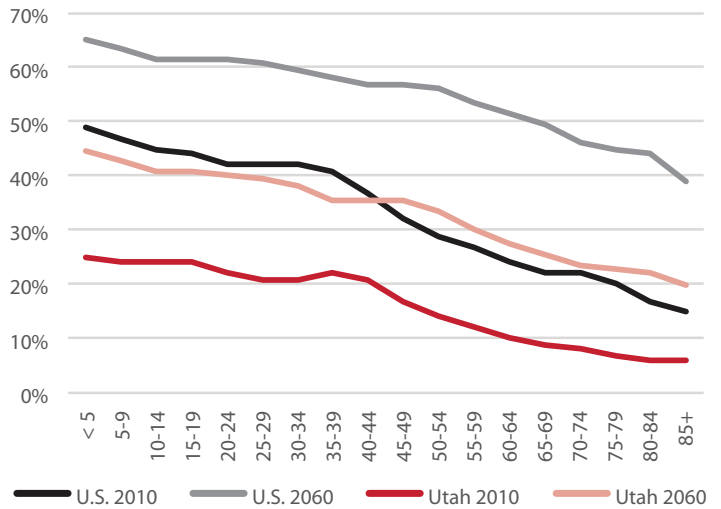
Note: Minority includes those identifying as something other than Non-Hispanic White Alone.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau; Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute

What Do These Results Mean for Utah?

Utah will continue to be a place of economic and educational opportunity, bringing new residents from domestic and international regions. We project Utah's population will continue to grow and become more diverse along many dimensions, including ethnicity and race. The trend toward increasingly diverse schools and workplaces will continue. This future is an outgrowth of Utah's strong growth dynamic and increasing global economic and cultural interconnections.

Along with the rest of the U.S., Utah's population will continue to age. We project that this will be the case for all race and ethnic groups as death and birth rates decrease. Whites will on average be older; and other groups, especially multi-race Utahns, younger. Preparing for this future should help Utah benefit from an increasingly diverse and talented population.

This is the first time Utah has had such detailed projections that are consistent with the state baseline. These projections add considerable value to our previously released Utah State and County Demographic and Economic projections. See the Methodology section below for more detailed information on the projection methods, data, and definitions.

Table 1. Percent of Age Group Identifying as Minority, 2015 and 2065

Age Group	2015	2065	Age Group	2015	2065
Preschool	26.4%	44.7%	Working	20.5%	35.7%
School	24.8%	41.7%	Retirement	9.0%	23.3%
College	24.2%	40.5%	**All Ages**	**20.8%**	**34.8%**

Note: Minority includes those identifying as something other than Non-Hispanic White Alone.
Age groups: Preschool (0-4 years); School (5-17 years); College (18-24 years); Working (18-64 years); Retirement (65 and older)
Source: Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute

Methodology

This section provides a brief overview of the data and modeling procedures we used to generate these projections. We encourage interested readers to contact us with additional methodology questions.

Data
We utilized four main data sources in this work:
1. Census Bureau 2010-2017 single year of age sex and race postcensal population estimates.[6]
2. Census Bureau five year of age sex and race intercensal population estimates.[7]
3. Utah Demographic and Economic Model Baseline 2017 Utah single year of age and sex population projections.[8] [9]
4. Census Bureau 2017 U.S. population projections.[10]

Procedure
We based our projections on the previously published Utah baseline population projections, and distributed those population totals among the seven new groups. Using statistical models, we related Utah's patterns to U.S. patterns in two main steps:
1. We projected the proportion of Utah's annual total population in each race-ethnicity group.
2. We projected the annual age-sex distribution for each race-ethnic group, conditioned upon the projected Utah race-ethnic distribution and joint age-sex distribution.

What are Race and Ethnicity?

Some version of "race" has been part of the U.S. Census since 1790. In earlier years, "race" referred to skin color and U.S. census takers assigned each person a race based upon their personal observations. In the modern Census, race is self-reported. This change is consistent with scientific findings that show no biological basis for racist theories and a growing recognition that race assignment was often used to restrict certain groups' rights.[11] "Ethnicity" is usually distinguished from race by a focus on shared culture or heritage—a way of "living" more than "being." While there are hundreds of ethnicities within our nation of immigrant ancestors, federal agencies currently only recognize one ethnicity: Hispanic. Both race and ethnic identification have clear social, economic, and policy implications. For these reasons, many groups (public and private) desire population projections by race and ethnicity.

What are the Current Government Definitions for Race and Ethnicity?

There is no one correct way to categorize race or ethnicity. Categorization rules have changed for nearly every decennial census in U.S. history, highlighting that race and ethnicity are social concepts unique to historical time and place. The White House Office of Management and Budget uses race and ethnic designations to inform public policy, and those definitions guide much Census Bureau research,[12] including U.S. population projections. We utilized the same conventional categorization.[13]

Current definitions include five race groups (White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander) and one ethnicity (Hispanic). These are categorized into the seven exhaustive and mutually exclusive groups outlined in the box below.

The classification procedure consists of three steps.

1. If the person reports being of Hispanic origin, they are classified as Hispanic; regardless of racial identification.
2. Of those not classifying as Hispanic, those that classify as two or more of the five race groups are designated Non-Hispanic Two or More Races.
3. Those not classifying as Hispanic, and classifying as only one race, are assigned the corresponding race category, with the qualifier "alone."

Race/Ethnicity Categories

- ■ Non-Hispanic
  - o Single-Race
    - • White
    - • Black or African American
    - • American Indian or Alaska Native
    - • Asian
    - • Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander
  - o Two or more races
- ■ Hispanic

Minority and Majority

Recently, the Non-Hispanic White Alone group has dominated the U.S. population. Many researchers, scholars, journalists, and planners have adopted an expository dichotomy to represent diversifying populations. Group 1, or "Majority", is non-Hispanic White Alone, and all other race and ethnic classifications are lumped into Group 2, or "Minority". We utilize that same concept in this brief.

Endnotes

1 Perlich, P.S. 2002. *Utah Minorities: The Story Told by 150 Years of Census Data.* Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah; also Perlich, P.S. 2008. *Utah's Demographic Transformation: A View into the Future.* Utah Economic and Business Review, 68(3).

2 Perlich, P.S. 2004. *Immigrants Transform Utah: Entering a New Era of Diversity.* Utah Economic and Business Review, 64(5/6).

3 U.S. Census Bureau. 2018. *Methodology, Assumptions, and Inputs for the 2017 National Population Projections.*

4 United Nations. 2017. *World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision, Key Findings and Advance Tables.* Working Paper No. ESA/P/WP/248.

5 Jones, N.A., and Bullock, J. 2012. *The Two or More Races Population: 2010.* U.S. Census Bureau.

6 U.S. Census Bureau. 2018. *Annual State Resident Population Estimates for 6 Race Groups (5 Race Alone Groups and Two or More Races) by Age, Sex, and Hispanic Origin: April 1, 2010 to Jul 1, 2017.*

7 U.S. Census Bureau. 2012. *Intercensal Estimates of the Resident Population by Five-Year Age Groups, Sex, Race and Hispanic Origin for States and the United States: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2010.*

8 Perlich, P.S., Hollingshaus, M., Harris R., Tennert, J., & Hogue, M. 2017. *Utah's Long-Term Demographic and Economic Projections Summary.* Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute.

9 The Utah 2017 Baseline Projections utilized the Utah Population Committee 2016 Vintage population estimates as control totals for the years 2010 through 2016, and projected 2017 through 2065. Since then, the Utah Population Committee has approved revised and updated population estimates through 2018. These racial-ethnic projections do not reflect those updated estimates— Harris, M.S. 2018. *State and County Population Estimates for Utah: 2018.* Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute.

10 Vespa J., Armstrong, D.M., Median, L. 2018. *Demographic Turning Points for the United States: Population Projections for 2020 to 2060.* U.S. Census Bureau.

11 Hirschman, C. 2004. *The Origins and Demise of the Concept of Race.* Population and Development Review, 30(3). Also, Snipp, C.M. 2003. *Racial Measurement in the American Census: Past Practices and Implications for the Future.* Annual Review of Sociology, 29(1).

12 Note that while race is self-reported, the Census Bureau uses categorization rules and data imputation methods when deemed necessary to ensure compliance with U.S. Office of Management and Budget guidelines. These can be found in U.S. Census Bureau. 2012. *Modified Race Summary File Methodology.*

13 The U.S. Census Bureau produces projection of these categories, but also of other cross-categories. Different methods have different resource requirements and yield different interpretations. Scholars debate the merits and implications of various methods. See, for example, Alba, R. 2018. *What Majority-minority Society? A Critical Analysis of the Census Bureau's Projections of America's Demographic Future.* Socius: Sociological Research for a Dynamic World, 4.

Table 2. Projected Annual Utah Population Totals by Race and Ethnicity, 2010 through 2065*

| Year | Total | Not Hispanic | | | | | | Hispanic |
		White	Black or African American	American Indian or Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	Two or More Races	
2010	2,772,373	2,231,769	26,436	27,213	55,265	24,307	47,098	360,285
2011	2,820,613	2,263,498	27,323	27,498	57,976	24,754	49,111	370,453
2012	2,864,744	2,291,977	28,398	27,761	60,539	25,463	51,207	379,398
2013	2,902,131	2,314,123	29,353	27,926	63,085	26,229	53,141	388,274
2014	2,941,859	2,339,135	30,163	28,353	65,533	26,861	55,231	396,583
2015	2,997,404	2,373,993	31,200	28,775	68,702	27,956	57,613	409,165
2016	3,054,806	2,409,154	32,627	29,186	72,076	29,102	60,545	422,116
2017	3,123,607	2,451,876	34,329	29,816	76,001	30,095	64,153	437,337
2018	3,193,415	2,500,460	35,739	30,470	77,933	30,926	66,294	451,592
2019	3,260,765	2,543,525	37,188	31,072	80,768	31,840	69,309	467,061
2020	3,325,425	2,584,091	38,639	31,648	83,583	32,739	72,361	482,363
2021	3,389,467	2,623,776	40,114	32,218	86,429	33,643	75,493	497,794
2022	3,449,985	2,660,341	41,579	32,753	89,229	34,519	78,639	512,926
2023	3,507,364	2,694,104	43,035	33,258	91,989	35,371	81,805	527,803
2024	3,562,226	2,725,561	44,488	33,738	94,725	36,203	85,003	542,508
2025	3,615,036	2,755,075	45,943	34,198	97,450	37,020	88,242	557,107
2026	3,669,342	2,785,324	47,445	34,671	100,267	37,857	91,610	572,169
2027	3,723,441	2,815,007	48,972	35,141	103,115	38,694	95,065	587,448
2028	3,778,152	2,844,736	50,535	35,614	106,016	39,542	98,630	603,079
2029	3,833,308	2,874,374	52,134	36,090	108,966	40,399	102,304	619,041
2030	3,889,310	2,904,211	53,773	36,572	111,977	41,272	106,101	635,405
2031	3,946,122	2,934,210	55,454	37,059	115,049	42,157	110,021	652,172
2032	4,004,069	2,964,602	57,181	37,554	118,192	43,061	114,079	669,399
2033	4,062,343	2,994,778	58,946	38,050	121,384	43,974	118,255	686,955
2034	4,120,490	3,024,402	60,742	38,543	124,611	44,894	122,539	704,761
2035	4,178,317	3,053,334	62,566	39,029	127,866	45,817	126,929	722,775
2036	4,235,865	3,081,616	64,422	39,511	131,152	46,743	131,430	740,991
2037	4,293,208	3,109,308	66,310	39,988	134,469	47,676	136,047	759,410
2038	4,350,268	3,136,365	68,230	40,459	137,814	48,612	140,781	778,006
2039	4,407,155	3,162,882	70,185	40,926	141,190	49,553	145,637	796,781
2040	4,463,950	3,188,934	72,176	41,390	144,598	50,496	150,620	815,736
2041	4,520,678	3,214,551	74,204	41,850	148,038	51,445	155,732	834,858
2042	4,577,247	3,239,686	76,267	42,305	151,505	52,396	160,972	854,116
2043	4,633,568	3,264,294	78,365	42,755	154,995	53,349	166,338	873,473
2044	4,689,532	3,288,321	80,493	43,197	158,503	54,300	171,829	892,889
2045	4,745,057	3,311,731	82,652	43,631	162,023	55,250	177,441	912,330
2046	4,800,120	3,334,533	84,840	44,057	165,552	56,192	183,174	931,771
2047	4,854,748	3,356,761	87,057	44,474	169,089	57,131	189,030	951,206
2048	4,909,089	3,378,535	89,306	44,884	172,637	58,066	195,013	970,648
2049	4,963,211	3,399,922	91,586	45,286	176,196	58,994	201,126	990,100
2050	5,017,232	3,421,016	93,900	45,683	179,769	59,920	207,372	1,009,572
2051	5,071,236	3,441,888	96,249	46,074	183,354	60,843	213,753	1,029,075
2052	5,125,126	3,462,482	98,630	46,459	186,948	61,761	220,262	1,048,584
2053	5,178,833	3,482,762	101,043	46,836	190,545	62,672	226,895	1,068,081
2054	5,232,327	3,502,715	103,485	47,206	194,141	63,578	233,646	1,087,556
2055	5,285,767	3,522,454	105,961	47,570	197,742	64,476	240,523	1,107,042
2056	5,339,307	3,542,085	108,472	47,928	201,351	65,373	247,527	1,126,571
2057	5,393,004	3,561,647	111,020	48,283	204,970	66,266	254,662	1,146,155
2058	5,446,925	3,581,183	113,608	48,633	208,601	67,160	261,930	1,165,810
2059	5,501,088	3,600,706	116,234	48,980	212,243	68,052	269,331	1,185,543
2060	5,555,423	3,620,164	118,900	49,321	215,894	68,941	276,862	1,205,341
2061	5,609,943	3,655,691	120,067	49,805	218,012	69,617	279,579	1,217,170
2062	5,664,555	3,691,280	121,236	50,290	220,135	70,295	282,301	1,229,019
2063	5,719,145	3,726,853	122,404	50,775	222,256	70,972	285,021	1,240,863
2064	5,773,599	3,762,338	123,569	51,258	224,372	71,648	287,735	1,252,678
2065	5,827,810	3,797,664	124,730	51,740	226,479	72,321	290,437	1,264,440

* Individuals claiming Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin are categorized as Hispanic and can be of any race. Non-Hispanic persons can be classified as a single race alone—
White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander—or as two or more races.
Source: Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute

Table 3. Projected Utah Population by Race and Ethnicity for Select Age Groups and Years, 2015-2065*

Race-Ethnicity Group	Age Group	2015	2025	2035	2045	2055	2065	Change 2015-2065
All Race Groups	All Ages	2,997,404	3,615,036	4,178,317	4,745,057	5,285,767	5,827,810	2,830,406
	Preschool	254,298	286,377	325,058	346,746	372,104	408,938	154,640
	School	666,974	718,210	779,026	873,751	930,229	996,717	329,743
	College	302,933	376,073	383,372	421,713	475,100	499,638	196,705
	Working	1,770,860	2,122,790	2,445,419	2,724,245	2,976,951	3,241,337	1,470,477
	Retirement	305,273	487,659	628,814	800,316	1,006,482	1,180,818	875,545
White	All Ages	2,373,993	2,755,075	3,053,334	3,311,731	3,522,454	3,797,664	1,423,671
	Preschool	187,091	198,580	212,507	212,156	212,892	226,060	38,969
	School	501,374	515,095	529,330	558,755	559,485	580,744	79,370
	College	229,652	272,579	263,926	273,911	291,089	297,211	67,559
	Working	1,407,644	1,615,132	1,781,638	1,891,838	1,963,043	2,084,589	676,945
	Retirement	277,884	426,269	529,859	648,983	787,035	906,270	628,386
Black or African American	All Ages	31,200	45,943	62,566	82,652	105,961	124,730	93,530
	Preschool	2,928	3,945	5,253	6,500	7,970	9,351	6,423
	School	7,725	9,946	12,625	16,410	19,962	22,784	15,059
	College	3,816	5,774	6,775	8,497	10,793	11,951	8,135
	Working	19,237	28,573	38,522	49,581	62,332	72,273	53,036
	Retirement	1,310	3,480	6,167	10,161	15,698	20,321	19,011
American Indian or Alaska Native	All Ages	28,775	34,198	39,029	43,631	47,570	51,740	22,965
	Preschool	2,565	2,913	3,210	3,331	3,440	3,703	1,138
	School	5,990	6,449	6,937	7,728	8,076	8,601	2,611
	College	3,438	3,851	3,827	4,111	4,480	4,624	1,186
	Working	18,353	21,419	24,205	26,324	28,024	29,977	11,624
	Retirement	1,867	3,417	4,678	6,248	8,030	9,459	7,592
Asian	All Ages	68,702	97,450	127,866	162,023	197,742	226,479	157,777
	Preschool	3,700	5,925	7,813	9,512	11,322	13,166	9,466
	School	10,939	13,864	17,582	22,763	27,167	30,975	20,036
	College	8,529	11,583	13,118	15,781	19,030	20,497	11,968
	Working	48,544	67,090	86,670	106,556	126,545	142,205	93,661
	Retirement	5,518	10,571	15,801	23,191	32,708	40,133	34,615
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	All Ages	27,956	37,020	45,817	55,250	64,476	72,321	44,365
	Preschool	2,319	3,100	3,698	4,119	4,534	5,015	2,696
	School	7,214	8,008	9,094	10,638	11,613	12,486	5,272
	College	3,463	4,406	4,687	5,359	6,174	6,502	3,039
	Working	17,065	22,595	27,765	32,708	37,397	41,357	24,292
	Retirement	1,359	3,318	5,260	7,784	10,932	13,463	12,104
Two or More Races	All Ages	57,613	88,242	126,929	177,441	240,523	290,437	232,824
	Preschool	9,351	13,865	19,615	25,686	33,462	40,288	30,937
	School	21,266	28,770	39,232	54,380	70,677	83,381	62,115
	College	8,100	13,103	16,633	22,530	30,887	35,543	27,443
	Working	25,614	42,296	62,404	87,857	121,122	147,042	121,428
	Retirement	1,383	3,312	5,679	9,519	15,262	19,726	18,343
Hispanic	All Ages	409,165	557,107	722,775	912,330	1,107,042	1,264,440	855,275
	Preschool	46,345	58,051	72,962	85,443	98,486	111,353	65,008
	School	112,464	136,078	164,226	203,077	233,250	257,746	145,282
	College	45,936	64,778	74,407	91,525	112,647	123,311	77,375
	Working	234,403	325,685	424,216	529,380	638,489	723,894	489,491
	Retirement	15,952	37,292	61,370	94,430	136,818	171,446	155,494

Note: Age groups: Preschool (0-4 years); School (5-17 years); College (18-24 years); Working (18-64 years); Retirement (65 and older)
* Individuals claiming Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin are categorized as Hispanic and can be of any race. Non-Hispanic persons can be classified as a single race alone—
White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander—or as two or more races.
Source: Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute

Table 4. Annual Utah Median Age by Race and Ethnicity*

| Year | All Race Groups | Not Hispanic | | | | | | Hispanic |
		White	Black or African American	American Indian or Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	Two or More Races	
2010	29.3	30.7	24.5	27.1	31.9	23.7	15.1	23.5
2011	29.5	31.0	25.1	27.4	31.9	24.2	15.4	23.8
2012	29.8	31.3	25.6	27.8	31.8	24.9	15.8	24.1
2013	30.1	31.6	25.8	28.2	31.9	25.5	16.1	24.4
2014	30.4	32.0	26.2	28.4	32.2	26.1	16.4	24.7
2015	30.7	32.3	26.5	28.9	32.3	26.6	16.7	25.0
2016	30.9	32.6	26.8	29.4	32.5	27.1	17.1	25.3
2017	31.2	32.9	27.2	29.7	32.6	27.6	17.3	25.5
2018	31.4	33.2	27.4	30.0	32.8	28.0	17.4	25.7
2019	31.7	33.5	27.7	30.2	33.0	28.3	17.6	25.9
2020	31.9	33.7	27.8	30.4	33.2	28.5	17.8	26.1
2021	32.2	34.1	28.0	30.7	33.4	28.7	17.9	26.3
2022	32.5	34.3	28.1	30.9	33.6	28.9	18.1	26.5
2023	32.8	34.6	28.2	31.1	33.8	29.1	18.3	26.7
2024	33.0	34.9	28.4	31.3	34.0	29.2	18.6	27.0
2025	33.3	35.2	28.6	31.4	34.2	29.4	18.8	27.2
2026	33.4	35.5	28.7	31.5	34.4	29.7	19.0	27.4
2027	33.6	35.8	28.9	31.7	34.5	29.9	19.2	27.6
2028	33.7	36.0	29.1	31.8	34.6	30.1	19.4	27.8
2029	33.8	36.2	29.3	32.0	34.7	30.3	19.5	28.0
2030	34.0	36.3	29.5	32.2	34.8	30.5	19.7	28.2
2031	34.1	36.5	29.7	32.4	34.9	30.7	19.8	28.4
2032	34.3	36.6	29.9	32.6	35.0	31.0	19.9	28.6
2033	34.4	36.8	30.0	32.8	35.2	31.2	20.0	28.8
2034	34.6	37.0	30.3	33.0	35.3	31.4	20.0	29.0
2035	34.8	37.2	30.5	33.1	35.5	31.6	20.0	29.2
2036	34.9	37.4	30.7	33.3	35.6	31.8	20.1	29.4
2037	35.1	37.6	30.9	33.6	35.8	32.1	20.1	29.6
2038	35.3	37.8	31.1	33.8	35.9	32.3	20.2	29.8
2039	35.5	38.0	31.3	34.0	36.1	32.6	20.3	30.0
2040	35.7	38.2	31.5	34.2	36.3	32.8	20.3	30.1
2041	35.8	38.4	31.7	34.4	36.5	33.0	20.4	30.3
2042	36.0	38.6	31.9	34.6	36.7	33.3	20.5	30.4
2043	36.2	38.8	32.1	34.8	36.9	33.5	20.6	30.5
2044	36.4	39.1	32.2	35.1	37.0	33.7	20.7	30.7
2045	36.6	39.3	32.4	35.3	37.2	33.9	20.7	30.8
2046	36.8	39.5	32.5	35.4	37.4	34.1	20.8	30.9
2047	36.9	39.8	32.7	35.6	37.6	34.3	20.9	30.9
2048	37.1	40.0	32.8	35.7	37.7	34.4	21.0	31.1
2049	37.2	40.2	32.9	35.9	37.8	34.6	21.1	31.2
2050	37.3	40.4	33.0	36.0	37.9	34.8	21.2	31.3
2051	37.4	40.6	33.2	36.1	38.0	34.9	21.3	31.4
2052	37.4	40.8	33.3	36.2	38.1	35.1	21.4	31.5
2053	37.5	40.9	33.5	36.3	38.2	35.3	21.5	31.6
2054	37.6	41.1	33.6	36.5	38.2	35.4	21.6	31.7
2055	37.7	41.2	33.7	36.6	38.3	35.6	21.7	31.8
2056	37.7	41.3	33.8	36.7	38.4	35.8	21.8	31.9
2057	37.8	41.4	33.9	36.8	38.4	35.9	21.9	32.0
2058	37.9	41.5	34.1	36.9	38.5	36.1	21.9	32.1
2059	38.0	41.6	34.2	37.0	38.6	36.2	22.0	32.2
2060	38.0	41.8	34.3	37.1	38.6	36.3	22.1	32.3
2061	38.1	41.8	34.4	37.2	38.7	36.4	22.1	32.3
2062	38.1	41.9	34.4	37.2	38.7	36.5	22.2	32.4
2063	38.2	42.0	34.5	37.3	38.7	36.6	22.2	32.4
2064	38.3	42.0	34.6	37.3	38.7	36.7	22.2	32.5
2065	38.3	42.1	34.7	37.4	38.8	36.8	22.3	32.6

* Individuals claiming Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin are categorized as Hispanic and can be of any race. Non-Hispanic persons can be classified as a single race alone—White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander—or as two or more races.
Source: Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute