



Utah Economic and Business Review

Bureau of Economic and Business Research
David Eccles School of Business
University of Utah

September/October 2002
Volume 62 Numbers 9 & 10

Conclusions

- The statewide school age population (5 through 17 years old) is projected to significantly increase particularly from 2004 to 2020.
- Salt Lake and Utah counties are projected to have nearly 60 percent of the increased school age population from 2000 to 2030.
- Washington County has the third largest projected increase in school age population as well as the highest projected percentage increase (130 percent increase from 2000 to 2030).
- Other highly impacted counties
 - In absolute numbers: Weber, Davis, Cache, Tooele, Iron, Summit, Wasatch, and Box Elder
 - In percentage increase: Kane, Wayne, and Juab (and those others identified above)
- In all scenarios the school age population boom mostly runs its course by 2020 as the children of Utah's 1980s baby boom move out of the school age group.
- The demographic wave impacts the traditional college age group (18-through 24-years-old), especially from 2016 to 2025, with slower but continued growth thereafter.
- The projected educational burdens per working taxpayer, although rising and falling with the demographic waves, are not outside recent historical experience.

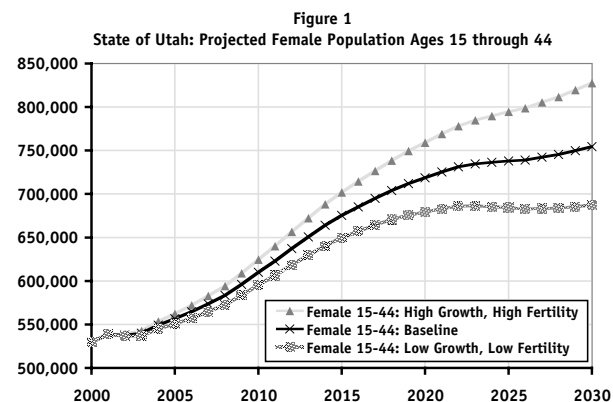
The Coming Boom in Utah's School Age and College Age Populations: State and County Scenarios

T. Ross Reeve, Research Consultant
Governor's Office of Planning and Budget

Pamela S. Perlich, Senior Research Economist
Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah

Population analysts have for some time anticipated a significant increase in the school age population (5 through 17 years of age) of Utah beginning around 2004 and extending for at least a decade. At this point the question is not whether the boom will materialize, but rather, the exact timing, magnitude, and geographical distribution of the increases in the school age and college age (18 through 24 years old) populations within the state. This paper is an exploration of these issues.

The acceleration in the growth rate of the school age population, which follows a decade of flat-to-slow growth during the 1990s, is primarily attributable to an increase in the number of women in childbearing years. (Figure 1)



Utah's last baby boom peaked in the early 1980s and this generation is now coming of age. In addition, the economic growth of the 1990s created a demand for labor that attracted workers to the state and many of these migrants were young.¹ Consequently, the annual number of state births has set new records for each of the last five years, surpassing the number of births in the early 1980s. Importantly,

the record level births, and the associated subsequent increases in the school age population, are not the result of a rising fertility rate, but rather the sheer size of this cohort of young women.²

Alternative economic, demographic, and migration assumptions have been used to construct a range of projection scenarios at both the state and county level. The purpose of this exercise is to identify a reasonable range of possible outcomes for the population and its age composition and the sensitivity of these outcomes to different sets of assumptions. The research presented here is part of a much more extensive and detailed study in progress. The first section of the paper briefly sketches the results of alternative state level projection scenarios, with particular attention paid to the school age population (5 through 17 years old) and the traditional college age population (18 through 24 years old). These are compared to the projected number of employed workers to derive a measure of relative economic burden over time. The second section of the paper is a detailed treatment of the projected school age populations for each county based on three potential economic growth paths. The data are summarized in a set of county profiles. The final section presents findings and conclusions.

State Level Analysis

Long-term demographic and economic projections are routinely produced by public and private organizations in order to provide decision makers with a basis for planning future capital and operational expenditures. Projection models, such as the Utah Process Economic and Demographic Model (UPED), simulate future population dynamics given a set of assumptions. UPED has been used by the State of Utah for the past 30 years to generate long-

term planning projections.³ This is the model system that has been used in this study. The value of this model is that reasonable ranges of possible outcomes can be defined, and the sensitivity of these results to changes in conditions can be explored. Demographic projections are generally very long term because the effects of particular demographic events may take several generations to fully manifest themselves. The current official projections for the state, which were produced in January 2002, are used as the baseline for this study.⁴

Scenario Descriptions

State scenarios were constructed using combinations of economic growth and fertility assumptions. These were selected because of the strong influence they exert on the size and age composition of the population, particularly the school age population. Three economic growth paths (high, medium (baseline), and low) were combined with three fertility assumptions (high, medium (baseline), and low) to produce nine scenarios. The baseline scenario essentially assumes conservative long-term trend demographic and economic rates. (Table 1) A detailed definition of these scenarios is outside the scope of this particular paper.⁵

Table 1

Summary of Alternative State Level Growth and Fertility Assumptions

	Average Annual Growth Rate of the Export Base	Total Fertility Rate ⁶ from 2.59 in 2000 to this Rate in 2030
High	2.00 Percent	2.73
Baseline	1.75 Percent	2.59
Low	1.50 Percent	2.35

Table 2
State of Utah Projections: Baseline and Scenarios

Total Population

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
High Economic Growth, High Fertility	2,246,553	2,295,962	2,322,928	2,360,857	2,423,059	2,481,881	2,848,747	3,250,165	3,566,442	3,846,158	4,130,408
Baseline	2,246,553	2,295,962	2,318,120	2,350,832	2,407,421	2,460,078	2,786,216	3,129,214	3,371,388	3,566,790	3,760,058
Low Economic Growth, Low Fertility	2,246,553	2,295,962	2,313,309	2,340,766	2,340,766	2,438,345	2,724,783	3,012,169	3,184,134	3,304,131	3,421,516

State School Age Population (Ages 5 through 17)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
High Economic Growth, High Fertility	512,372	510,966	508,394	509,614	518,123	528,064	612,252	721,799	802,879	848,608	881,953
Baseline	512,372	510,966	507,490	507,778	515,339	524,267	600,612	695,304	753,950	773,291	779,971
Low Economic Growth, Low Fertility	512,372	510,966	506,584	505,927	512,545	520,467	589,111	669,477	705,998	700,725	685,793

College Age Population (Ages 18 through 24)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
High Economic Growth, High Fertility	319,333	326,584	325,563	323,422	322,852	317,892	314,441	332,833	366,156	421,460	458,434
Baseline	319,333	326,584	324,623	321,677	320,581	315,129	308,754	322,986	352,091	399,525	424,798
Low Economic Growth, Low Fertility	319,333	326,584	323,683	319,882	318,275	312,358	303,186	313,490	338,366	77,944	392,527

Source: UPED Model System.

Notes: All populations are July 1. Because of computational procedures, there is a slight difference with the official 2002 state baseline.

Total Population

According to the baseline projections, the population of the state, which was estimated to be 2,246,553 on July 1, 2000, should reach 2,786,216 by 2010, and 3,760,058 by 2030. (Table 2) The high growth / high fertility scenario sets the upper limit (projected population of just over 4.13 million in 2030) while the low economic growth and low fertility scenario produces a projected population of 3,421,516 in 2030. The scenario ranges expand around the baseline, both absolutely and in percentage terms, further into the future. (Table 3)

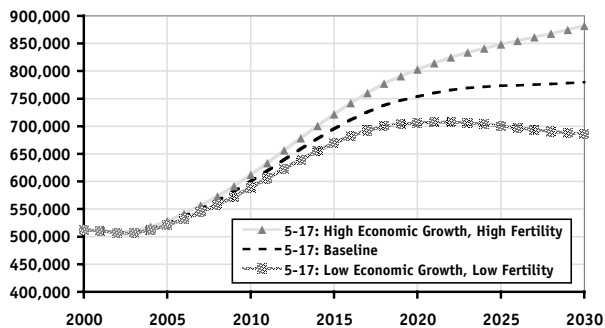
Table 3
Cumulative State Level Population Increases from 2000 to 2030

	Total	5 through 17	18 through 24
High	1,883,855	369,581	139,101
Baseline	1,513,505	267,599	105,465
Low	1,174,963	173,421	73,194

School Age Population

The statewide school age population boom begins in 2004 for all scenarios. In the baseline case the projected number of persons aged 5 through 17 increases to 515,339 in 2004 from 507,778 in 2003. (Figure 2)

Figure 2
State of Utah: Projected School Age (Ages 5 through 17) Population Scenarios



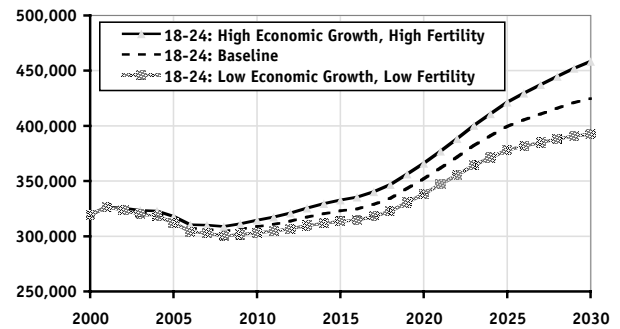
From 2006 through 2018, this age group is projected to increase by over 10,000 per year, with annual increments peaking in 2012 with an increase of over 20,000. The boom occurs in all scenarios; only the magnitude differs. For example, in the high economic growth / high fertility case, the school age population reaches 700,000 in the year 2014, while the baseline case does not reach this level until 2015, and the low growth / low fertility reaches it by 2018. Importantly, in all scenarios the school age population boom mostly runs its course by 2020 as the

children of Utah's 1980s baby boom move out of the school age group.

College Age Population

The projected college age population (18 through 24 years old) is also affected by the early 1980s baby boom cohort and eventually by their children. (Figure 3) Certainly people in this age group migrate to and from the state for a variety of reasons including religious missions, college attendance, and employment. But the fundamental dynamic determining the size of this population is this internally generated demographic wave. In the short term the college age population is projected to decline as the peak of the 1980s Utah baby boom ages beyond these years. The children of this cohort enter the college age group roughly 12 years after the start of the school age population boom. All scenarios project a rapid increase in the college age group from about 2016 to 2025, with increases extending through the end of the projection period (2030). Because college and university attendance are not restricted to this "traditional" age group, this presents only a partial measurement of the projected demand for higher education in Utah.

Figure 3
State of Utah: Projected College Age (Ages 18 through 24) Population Scenarios

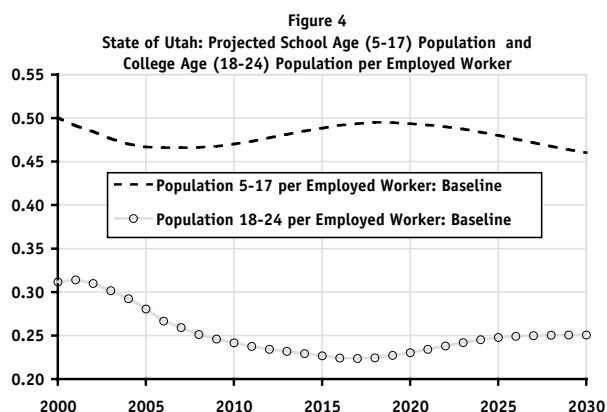


Per Worker Burden

The number of employed workers is primarily determined by the size and growth rate of the economy, rather than purely demographic factors. When economic growth results in the demand for labor exceeding the pool of internally generated workers, employment related net immigration to the state occurs. Conversely, if economic growth does not create adequate employment for the internally generated labor force, net out-migration of the labor force results.

If we compare the relatively steady baseline trend projection of employed workers with the numbers of

projected school age and college age persons, we can derive a proxy measure of economic burden to each working taxpayer. (Figure 4) The school age population per employed worker increases as the school age population boom progresses and then diminishes as that cohort ages. It peaks in 2018 at 0.495 school age persons per employed worker, then declines to 0.46 by 2030. The number of college age persons per employed worker declines in the short run as the cohort born in the early 1980s ages beyond college age to a low of 0.224 in 2017. Then, as the children of this cohort (those being born in our current record-level births) enter the college age, the ratio again rises, particularly from 2018 to 2025.⁷ The combined effect is a decline in the projected number of 5- though 24-year-old persons per employed worker from 0.81 in 2000 to 0.71 in 2011, and an increase to 0.729 in 2024.



County Level Analysis

The timing and magnitude of the statewide school age population boom vary considerably among counties. Further, the smaller the size of the county population, the greater the uncertainty of the projection. This is because a single economic event or entity can have a major impact on the economic base of the county. Three scenarios were produced to explore the effect of the statewide school age population boom on each county. Although these alternative projections do not capture the full range of uncertainty, they do illuminate the expected school age populations given particular sets of assumptions.

Scenario Descriptions

While the state-level analysis considered combinations of fertility and economic growth assumptions, this county analysis is restricted to three cases. The first is the official State of Utah baseline, the second explores the effects of a more rapid rate of economic growth, and the third is a zero

Table 4
School Age Population Change: 2000 to 2030
Baseline Projections

	Amount Change	Percent Change	Share of State Increase
Salt Lake	86,705	44.5%	32.7%
Utah	69,130	80.5%	26.1%
Washington	26,208	130.2%	9.9%
Weber	24,067	55.4%	9.1%
Davis	18,210	29.9%	6.9%
Cache	11,026	56.1%	4.2%
Tooele	9,814	98.4%	3.7%
Iron	5,700	76.5%	2.2%
Summit	4,578	67.2%	1.7%
Wasatch	2,760	71.5%	1.0%
Box Elder	2,292	19.9%	0.9%
Sanpete	1,403	24.7%	0.5%
Kane	1,312	95.3%	0.5%
Juab	1,262	55.4%	0.5%
Carbon	774	17.6%	0.3%
Sevier	573	11.8%	0.2%
Wayne	475	80.1%	0.2%
Beaver	451	31.0%	0.2%
Garfield	289	25.2%	0.1%
Duchesne	167	4.2%	0.1%
Morgan	146	7.0%	0.1%
Daggett	19	12.3%	0.0%
Piute	-13	-4.0%	N/A
Rich	-95	-17.8%	N/A
Grand	-163	-9.6%	N/A
San Juan	-203	-4.8%	N/A
Millard	-556	-15.3%	N/A
Emery	-635	-21.6%	N/A
Uintah	-802	-12.1%	N/A
State of Utah	264,894	51.7%	100.0%

Source: UPED Model System, 2002 Baseline Projections.

employment related net in-migration case.⁸ The latter generates just enough jobs to employ the resident population over the projection period so that annual net migration for employment reasons is zero. The zero employment related migration scenario has different impacts depending upon the baseline case. In growing areas (like the state as a whole), the zero migration case results in a lower population and employment projection than the baseline case. This is because the baseline case assumes that the economy is growing so rapidly that in-migration of labor is necessary to fill all the jobs.⁹ In declining areas, the zero employment related net in-migration case would generate higher projections than the baseline case since the baseline would imply net out-migration for economic reasons. For the state as a whole, the zero employment related migration case defines a below-trend rate of economic growth.

Summary Results

Statewide the school age population (5 through 17 years old) is projected (baseline) to increase by 264,894 or 51.7 percent from 2000 to 2030. Nearly 60 percent (58.8 percent) of the increase is projected to occur in Salt Lake and Utah counties. (Table 4) In the baseline case, the school age population in Salt Lake County is projected to increase by 86,705 persons (44.5 percent increase) and the school age population in Utah County is projected to increase by 69,130 persons (80.5 percent increase) from 2000 to 2030. The projected increase for Washington County is 26,208, a more than doubling (130 percent increase) from 2000 to 2030. Other counties with large projected increases are Weber (24,067 or 55.4 percent increase), Davis (18,210 or 29.9 percent increase), Cache (11,026 or 56.1 percent increase), Tooele (9,814 or 98.4 percent increase), Iron (5,700 or 76.5 percent increase), and Summit (4,578 or 67.2 percent increase). Counties in the Uintah Basin, southeastern, and central portions of the state are either somewhat affected by the boom or not at all affected. The counties with economies based on natural resources have historically been quite difficult to project because natural resource cycles most often cannot be anticipated. Even in those counties projected to have little growth or actual declines in the school age population, there are often demographic waves from this statewide population event (Duchesne, Emery, Millard, San Juan, and Uintah). Some counties are projected to have school age population decline from 2000 to 2010 before the trend reverses (Box Elder, Carbon, Duchesne, Garfield, Morgan, Sanpete, and Sevier). There are also counties in which the school age population is projected to stay constant or actually decline after a run-up from the school age boom (Box Elder, Cache, Carbon, Duchesne, Emery, Grand, Iron, Millard, Rich, San Juan, Sanpete, Sevier, and Uintah).

The projected baseline and scenario school age populations for each county are summarized in the following set of county profiles.¹⁰

End Notes

¹ Migration rates for employment purposes are highest among people in their early to mid-twenties.

² See Pamela S. Perlich, "Demographic Trends Affecting Public Education in Utah," *Utah Economic and Business Review*, Volume 60, Numbers 11 and 12, November/December 2000.

³ See T. Ross Reeve and Pam Perlich, *State of Utah Demographic and Economic Projection Model System*, Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, 1995.

⁴ In the official state baseline projections, the state projection is the sum of county totals and these have been produced with a larger set of models (including UCAPE, CASA, and UPED). The

UPED Model, state level, baseline case used in this analysis approximates, and hence, will differ somewhat from this aggregated result.

⁵ This is defined in much greater detail in the larger forthcoming study.

Economic Growth Assumptions are as follows:

Low growth rate is set at 0.25 percentage points below the baseline.

Medium growth rate is the official state baseline.

High growth rate is set at 0.25 percentage points above the baseline.

Fertility Assumptions are as follows:

Low total fertility rate declines linearly to reach the projected U.S. rate in 2050.

Medium total fertility rate (the official state baseline) is held constant at the 2001 rate.

High total fertility rate is mathematically symmetrical (around the baseline fertility) to the high case.

⁶ The total fertility rate is the number of children per woman over her lifetime if she experiences the age specific fertility rates in the given year.

⁷ Again, because college and university attendance extends beyond the age of 24, this is a partial measure.

⁸ High growth assumes basic sector growth in employment at the state level to increase over the baseline case in the year 2050 by 18.54 percent. All other assumptions are unchanged.

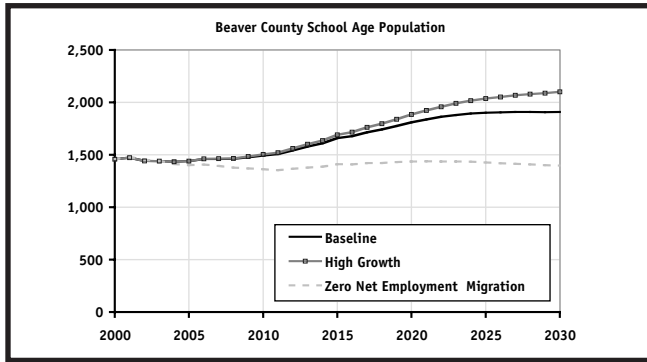
⁹ Natural increase (births minus deaths) has contributed 78 percent of the population increase of the state while the balance has come from net in-migration since 1950.

¹⁰ In these profiles, the state school age boom has a "major impact" in counties in which the increase in the school age population from 2000 to 2030 exceeds 2,000 persons or an increase of 50 percent. "No significant change" in the school age population from 2000 to 2010 is a change of fewer than 50 persons.

School Age (5-17 years of Age) Population Projections by County Baseline, High Growth, and Zero Employment Migration

Beaver

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Baseline	1,457	1,473	1,442	1,440	1,434	1,439	1,459	1,460	1,461	1,477	1,492	1,659	1,810	1,902	1,908
High Growth	1,457	1,473	1,442	1,440	1,434	1,439	1,461	1,463	1,466	1,484	1,503	1,691	1,884	2,037	2,100
Zero Net Employment Migration	1,457	1,479	1,453	1,442	1,412	1,402	1,406	1,393	1,377	1,370	1,363	1,411	1,435	1,427	1,398
Amount Change Since 2000 (Baseline)	0	16	-15	-17	-23	-18	2	3	4	20	35	202	353	445	451
Percent Change Since 2000 (Baseline)	0.0%	1.1%	-1.0%	-1.2%	-1.6%	-1.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.3%	1.4%	2.4%	13.9%	24.2%	30.5%	31.0%

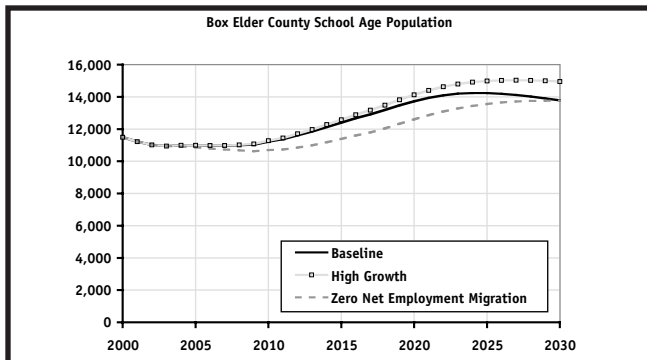


Beaver

Is affected by school age population boom
 No significant change in school age population from 2000 to 2010
 Greatest effects of the boom: 2012 to 2020
 Cumulative change in the school age population 2000 to 2030: 451
 School age population projected to stabilize or grow slowly 2025 to 2030

Box Elder County

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Baseline	11,493	11,222	11,022	10,945	10,992	10,988	10,964	10,964	10,988	11,032	11,224	12,400	13,725	14,233	13,785
High Growth	11,493	11,222	11,022	10,945	10,992	10,993	10,976	10,982	11,020	11,077	11,284	12,584	14,127	14,988	14,956
Zero Net Employment Migration	11,493	11,228	11,033	10,950	10,914	10,858	10,785	10,729	10,678	10,617	10,689	11,383	12,606	13,560	13,770
Amount Change Since 2000 (Baseline)	0	-271	-471	-548	-501	-505	-529	-529	-505	-461	-269	907	2,232	2,740	2,292
Percent Change Since 2000 (Baseline)	0.0%	-2.4%	-4.1%	-4.8%	-4.4%	-4.4%	-4.6%	-4.6%	-4.4%	-4.0%	-2.3%	7.9%	19.4%	23.8%	19.9%

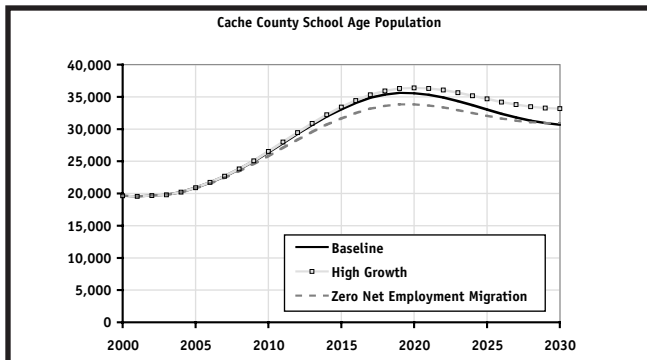


Box Elder

School age population boom has a major impact
 School age population declines from 2000 to 2010
 Greatest effects of the boom: 2010 to 2022
 Cumulative change in the school age population 2000 to 2030: 2,292
 School age population projected to stabilize or decline slightly 2025 to 2030

Cache

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Baseline	19,655	19,551	19,662	19,791	20,221	20,888	21,707	22,646	23,771	25,008	26,418	33,092	35,565	33,027	30,681
High Growth	19,655	19,551	19,662	19,791	20,221	20,892	21,722	22,676	23,819	25,077	26,513	33,405	36,407	34,684	33,180
Zero Net Employment Migration	19,655	19,557	19,737	19,862	20,192	20,802	21,559	22,454	23,489	24,584	25,814	31,661	33,822	32,042	30,953
Amount Change Since 2000 (Baseline)	0	-104	7	136	566	1,233	2,052	2,991	4,116	5,353	6,763	13,437	15,910	13,372	11,026
Percent Change Since 2000 (Baseline)	0.0%	-0.5%	0.0%	0.7%	2.9%	6.3%	10.4%	15.2%	20.9%	27.2%	34.4%	68.4%	80.9%	68.0%	56.1%

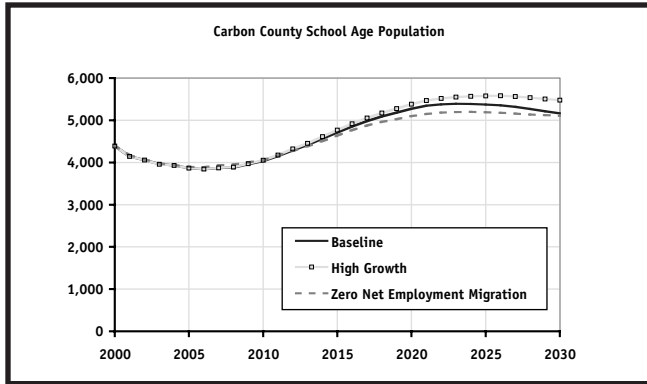


Cache

School age population boom has a major impact
 School age population increases from 2000 to 2010
 Greatest effects of the boom: 2004 to 2018
 Cumulative change in the school age population 2000 to 2030: 11,026
 School age population projected to decline 2020 to 2030
 Ranked sixth in projected school age population growth 2000 to 2030

Carbon

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Baseline	4,389	4,144	4,058	3,960	3,932	3,865	3,841	3,868	3,879	3,957	4,037	4,711	5,271	5,373	5,163
High Growth	4,389	4,144	4,059	3,959	3,932	3,868	3,843	3,873	3,889	3,970	4,054	4,766	5,383	5,579	5,478
Zero Net Employment Migration	4,389	4,170	4,070	3,981	3,940	3,892	3,891	3,936	3,955	4,004	4,058	4,640	5,100	5,192	5,106
Amount Change Since 2000 (Baseline)	0	-245	-331	-429	-457	-524	-548	-521	-510	-432	-352	322	882	984	774
Percent Change Since 2000 (Baseline)	0.0%	-5.6%	-7.5%	-9.8%	-10.4%	-11.9%	-12.5%	-11.9%	-11.6%	-9.8%	-8.0%	7.3%	20.1%	22.4%	17.6%

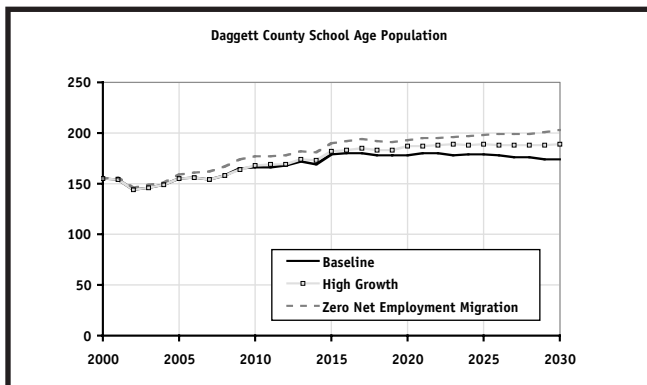


Carbon

Is affected by school age population boom
 School age population declines from 2000 to 2010
 Greatest effects of the boom: 2010 to 2020
 Cumulative change in the school age population 2000 to 2030: 774
 School age population stabilizes or declines 2020 to 2030

Daggett

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Baseline	155	154	144	146	149	155	156	154	158	165	166	179	178	179	174
High Growth	155	154	144	146	149	155	156	154	158	164	168	182	187	189	189
Zero Net Employment Migration	155	156	146	149	151	159	161	162	167	174	177	190	193	198	203
Amount Change Since 2000 (Baseline)	0	-1	-11	-9	-6	0	1	-1	3	10	11	24	23	24	19
Percent Change Since 2000 (Baseline)	0.0%	-0.6%	-7.1%	-5.8%	-3.9%	0.0%	0.6%	-0.6%	1.9%	6.5%	7.1%	15.5%	14.8%	15.5%	12.3%

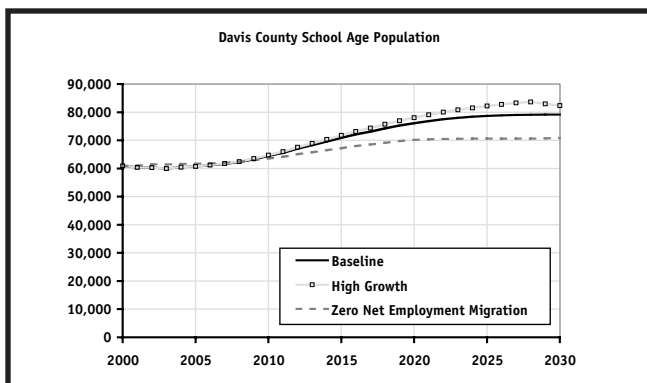


Daggett

No major increases caused by the school age population boom
 No significant change in school age population from 2000 to 2010
 Cumulative change in the school age population 2000 to 2030: 19
 No change in school age population projected 2020 to 2030

Davis

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Baseline	60,941	60,398	60,305	59,978	60,455	60,733	61,158	61,646	62,287	63,277	64,467	70,862	76,087	78,701	79,151
High Growth	60,941	60,398	60,305	59,978	60,454	60,753	61,209	61,741	62,436	63,493	64,760	71,755	78,033	82,219	82,358
Zero Net Employment Migration	60,941	60,990	61,485	61,392	61,586	61,666	61,828	62,029	62,382	62,886	63,527	67,233	70,117	70,624	70,815
Amount Change Since 2000 (Baseline)	0	-543	-636	-963	-486	-208	217	705	1,346	2,336	3,526	9,921	15,146	17,760	18,210
Percent Change Since 2000 (Baseline)	0.0%	-0.9%	-1.0%	-1.6%	-0.8%	-0.3%	0.4%	1.2%	2.2%	3.8%	5.8%	16.3%	24.9%	29.1%	29.9%

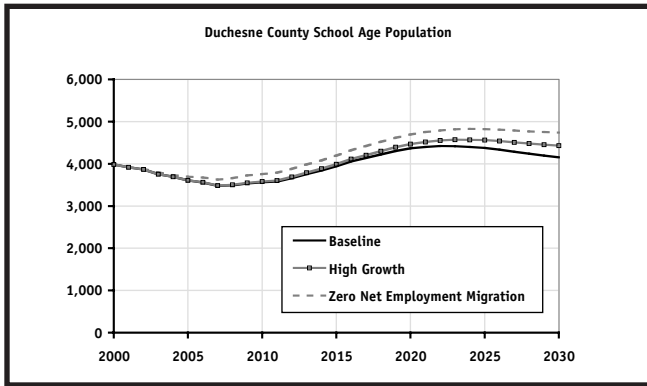


Davis

School age population boom has a major impact
 School age population increases from 2000 to 2010
 Greatest effects of the boom: 2007 to 2023
 Cumulative change in the school age population 2000 to 2030: 18,210
 Ranked fifth in projected school age population growth 2000 to 2030

Duchesne

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Baseline	3,987	3,917	3,865	3,751	3,693	3,608	3,557	3,481	3,491	3,536	3,562	3,943	4,365	4,374	4,154
High Growth	3,987	3,917	3,865	3,751	3,693	3,609	3,561	3,486	3,502	3,550	3,580	3,991	4,467	4,562	4,432
Zero Net Employment Migration	3,987	3,918	3,876	3,792	3,730	3,693	3,674	3,626	3,661	3,724	3,758	4,195	4,695	4,821	4,742
Amount Change Since 2000 (Baseline)	0	-70	-122	-236	-294	-379	-430	-506	-496	-451	-425	-44	378	387	167
Percent Change Since 2000 (Baseline)	0.0%	-1.8%	-3.1%	-5.9%	-7.4%	-9.5%	-10.8%	-12.7%	-12.4%	-11.3%	-10.7%	-1.1%	9.5%	9.7%	4.2%



Duchesne

No major increases caused by the school age population boom

School age population declines from 2000 to 2010

Some increase in school age population: 2012 to 2019

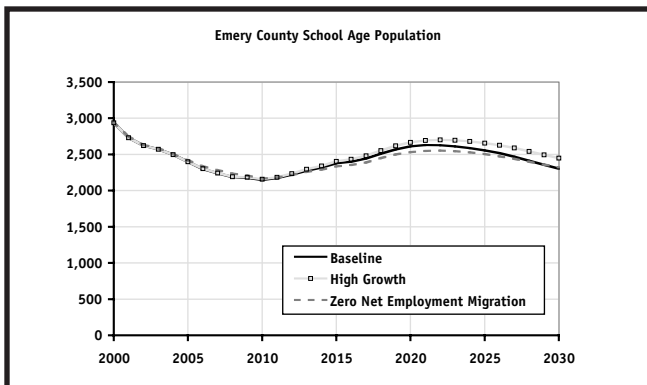
Cumulative change in the school age population 2000 to 2030: 167

Very slow growth in school age population projected 2000 to 2030

Slow to negative growth 2020 to 2030

Emery

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Baseline	2,938	2,731	2,623	2,571	2,498	2,398	2,299	2,240	2,186	2,176	2,148	2,377	2,610	2,555	2,303
High Growth	2,938	2,731	2,623	2,571	2,498	2,399	2,302	2,243	2,192	2,185	2,157	2,405	2,667	2,655	2,450
Zero Net Employment Migration	2,938	2,746	2,630	2,585	2,504	2,418	2,334	2,282	2,234	2,207	2,165	2,336	2,532	2,505	2,321
Amount Change Since 2000 (Baseline)	0	-207	-315	-367	-440	-540	-639	-698	-752	-762	-790	-561	-328	-383	-635
Percent Change Since 2000 (Baseline)	0.0%	-7.0%	-10.7%	-12.5%	-15.0%	-18.4%	-21.7%	-23.8%	-25.6%	-25.9%	-26.9%	-19.1%	-11.2%	-13.0%	-21.6%



Emery

No major increases caused by the school age population boom

School age population declines from 2000 to 2010

Some increases in the school age population: 2012 to 2019

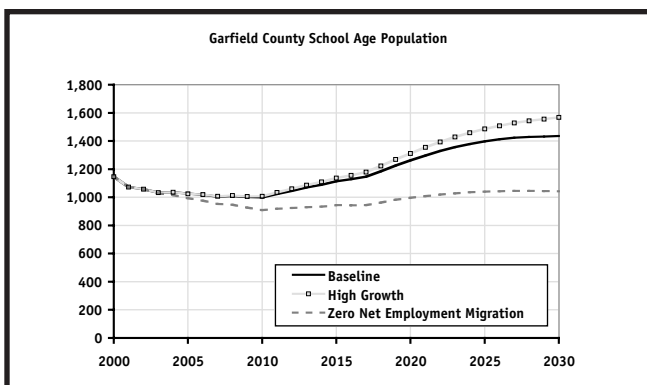
Cumulative change in the school age population 2000 to 2030: -635

Increases are offset by general downward trend in the school age population

School age population is projected to decline from 2022 to 2030

Garfield

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Baseline	1,147	1,072	1,057	1,033	1,036	1,026	1,018	1,005	1,009	1,001	999	1,113	1,263	1,397	1,436
High Growth	1,147	1,072	1,057	1,033	1,036	1,025	1,019	1,007	1,013	1,006	1,007	1,137	1,312	1,486	1,568
Zero Net Employment Migration	1,147	1,073	1,057	1,026	1,015	994	976	952	947	926	909	944	996	1,040	1,043
Amount Change Since 2000 (Baseline)	0	-75	-90	-114	-111	-121	-129	-142	-138	-146	-148	-34	116	250	289
Percent Change Since 2000 (Baseline)	0.0%	-6.5%	-7.8%	-9.9%	-9.7%	-10.5%	-11.2%	-12.4%	-12.0%	-12.7%	-12.9%	-3.0%	10.1%	21.8%	25.2%



Garfield

Is affected by school age population boom

School age population declines from 2000 to 2010

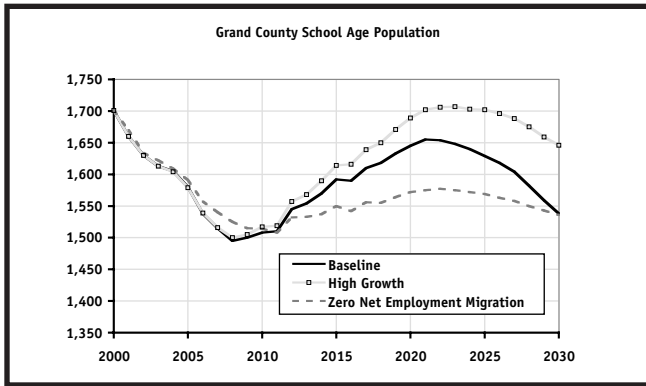
Greatest effects of the boom: 2011 to 2024

Cumulative change in the school age population 2000 to 2030: 289

Percentage change in the school age population 2000 to 2030: 25%

Grand

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Baseline	1,701	1,660	1,630	1,613	1,605	1,580	1,538	1,515	1,495	1,500	1,508	1,592	1,645	1,629	1,538
High Growth	1,701	1,660	1,630	1,613	1,604	1,579	1,539	1,516	1,500	1,505	1,517	1,614	1,689	1,702	1,646
Zero Net Employment Migration	1,701	1,670	1,634	1,622	1,609	1,591	1,557	1,540	1,525	1,515	1,514	1,550	1,572	1,569	1,536
Amount Change Since 2000 (Baseline)	0	-41	-71	-88	-96	-121	-163	-186	-206	-201	-193	-109	-56	-72	-163
Percent Change Since 2000 (Baseline)	0.0%	-2.4%	-4.2%	-5.2%	-5.6%	-7.1%	-9.6%	-10.9%	-12.1%	-11.8%	-11.3%	-6.4%	-3.3%	-4.2%	-9.6%

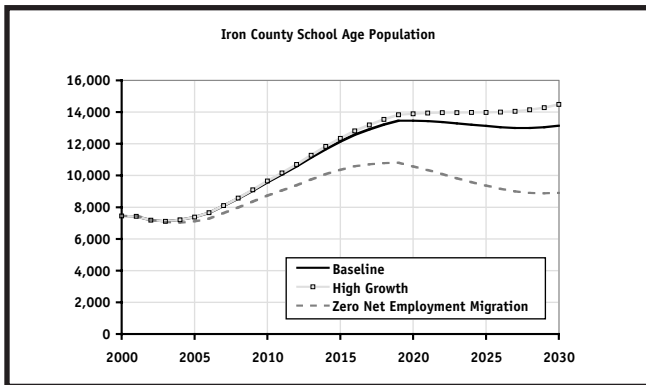


Grand

No permanent increases in the school age population caused by the statewide boom
 School age population declines from 2000 to 2010
 Cumulative change in the school age population 2000 to 2030: -163
 Demographic waves projected for the school age population
 Declines until 2008, peaks in 2021 then declines again

Iron

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Baseline	7,447	7,424	7,184	7,106	7,203	7,375	7,647	8,087	8,546	9,047	9,580	12,143	13,451	13,126	13,147
High Growth	7,447	7,424	7,184	7,106	7,203	7,379	7,658	8,109	8,581	9,097	9,648	12,342	13,897	13,981	14,487
Zero Net Employment Migration	7,447	7,463	7,204	7,060	7,031	7,106	7,276	7,631	7,985	8,354	8,731	10,361	10,579	9,358	8,901
Amount Change Since 2000 (Baseline)	0	-23	-263	-341	-244	-72	200	640	1,099	1,600	2,133	4,696	6,004	5,679	5,700
Percent Change Since 2000 (Baseline)	0.0%	-0.3%	-3.5%	-4.6%	-3.3%	-1.0%	2.7%	8.6%	14.8%	21.5%	28.6%	63.1%	80.6%	76.3%	76.5%

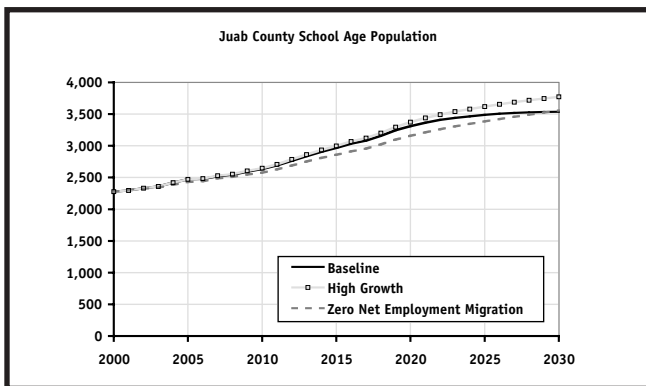


Iron

School age population boom has a major impact
 School age population increases from 2000 to 2010
 Greatest effects of the boom: 2005 to 2019
 Cumulative change in the school age population 2000 to 2030: 5,700
 Ranked eighth in projected school age population growth 2000 to 2030
 Percentage increase in school age population 2000 to 2030: 77% (Ranked sixth)
 School age population projected to stabilize or decline slightly 2020 to 2030

Juab

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Baseline	2,276	2,294	2,331	2,358	2,420	2,471	2,477	2,520	2,545	2,592	2,633	2,967	3,310	3,487	3,538
High Growth	2,276	2,294	2,331	2,358	2,420	2,471	2,483	2,528	2,553	2,604	2,645	2,998	3,372	3,617	3,772
Zero Net Employment Migration	2,276	2,311	2,322	2,342	2,385	2,429	2,440	2,486	2,511	2,547	2,578	2,857	3,159	3,384	3,559
Amount Change Since 2000 (Baseline)	0	18	55	82	144	195	201	244	269	316	357	691	1,034	1,211	1,262
Percent Change Since 2000 (Baseline)	0.0%	0.8%	2.4%	3.6%	6.3%	8.6%	8.8%	10.7%	11.8%	13.9%	15.7%	30.4%	45.4%	53.2%	55.4%

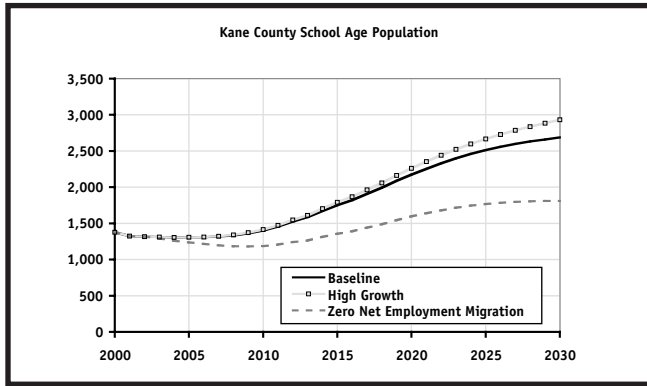


Juab

School age population boom has a major impact
 School age population increases from 2000 to 2010
 Greatest effects of the boom: 2009 to 2022
 Cumulative change in the school age population 2000 to 2030: 1,262
 Percentage change in the school age population 2000 to 2030: 55%

Kane

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Baseline	1,376	1,324	1,315	1,311	1,305	1,308	1,309	1,318	1,332	1,362	1,401	1,751	2,173	2,513	2,688
High Growth	1,376	1,324	1,315	1,311	1,305	1,309	1,312	1,322	1,339	1,372	1,414	1,790	2,260	2,668	2,931
Zero Net Employment Migration	1,376	1,324	1,313	1,292	1,259	1,237	1,215	1,197	1,184	1,181	1,187	1,356	1,597	1,768	1,810
Amount Change Since 2000 (Baseline)	0	-52	-61	-65	-71	-68	-67	-58	-44	-142	5	375	797	1,137	1,312
Percent Change Since 2000 (Baseline)	0.0%	-3.8%	-4.4%	-4.7%	-5.2%	-4.9%	-4.9%	-4.2%	-3.2%	-1.0%	1.8%	27.3%	57.9%	82.6%	95.3%

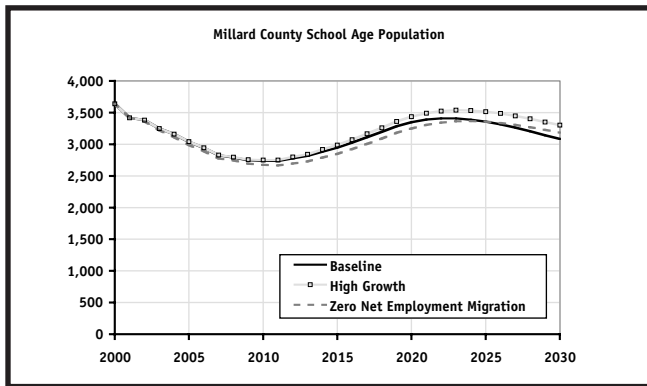


Kane

School age population boom has a major impact
 No significant change in school age population from 2000 to 2010
 Greatest effects of the boom: 2011 to 2024
 Cumulative change in the school age population 2000 to 2030: 1,312
 Percentage change in the school age population 2000 to 2030: 95% (Ranked third)

Millard

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Baseline	3,640	3,419	3,381	3,248	3,161	3,039	2,941	2,825	2,790	2,748	2,737	2,948	3,347	3,357	3,084
High Growth	3,640	3,419	3,381	3,248	3,161	3,041	2,944	2,829	2,797	2,757	2,751	2,986	3,435	3,516	3,302
Zero Net Employment Migration	3,640	3,420	3,361	3,221	3,110	2,986	2,890	2,775	2,744	2,694	2,675	2,848	3,248	3,357	3,184
Amount Change Since 2000 (Baseline)	0	-221	-259	-392	-479	-601	-699	-815	-850	-892	-903	-692	-293	-283	-556
Percent Change Since 2000 (Baseline)	0.0%	-6.1%	-7.1%	-10.8%	-13.2%	-16.5%	-19.2%	-22.4%	-23.4%	-24.5%	-24.8%	-19.0%	-8.0%	-7.8%	-15.3%

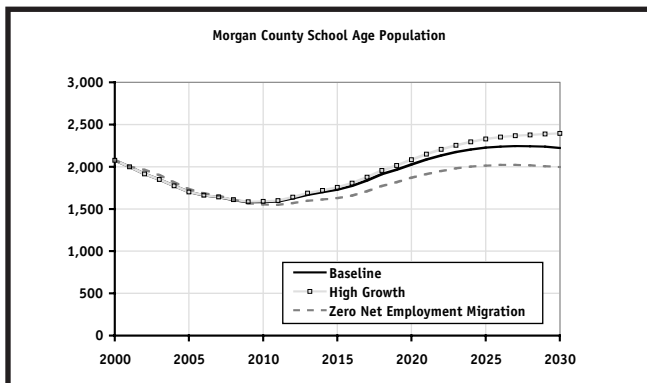


Millard

No major increases caused by the school age population boom
 School age population declines from 2000 to 2010
 Some increase in the school age population: 2014 to 2020
 Cumulative change in the school age population 2000 to 2030: -556
 Increases are offset by general flat-to-downward trend in the school age population
 School age population is projected to decline 2023 to 2030

Morgan

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Baseline	2,077	2,000	1,915	1,849	1,775	1,702	1,661	1,640	1,606	1,578	1,581	1,729	2,027	2,226	2,223
High Growth	2,077	2,000	1,915	1,849	1,775	1,702	1,662	1,643	1,611	1,585	1,589	1,756	2,084	2,328	2,394
Zero Net Employment Migration	2,077	2,001	1,962	1,901	1,816	1,736	1,686	1,655	1,611	1,568	1,554	1,628	1,869	2,014	1,997
Amount Change Since 2000 (Baseline)	0	-77	-162	-228	-302	-375	-416	-437	-471	-499	-496	-348	-50	149	146
Percent Change Since 2000 (Baseline)	0.0%	-3.7%	-7.8%	-11.0%	-14.5%	-18.1%	-20.0%	-21.0%	-22.7%	-24.0%	-23.9%	-16.8%	-2.4%	7.2%	7.0%

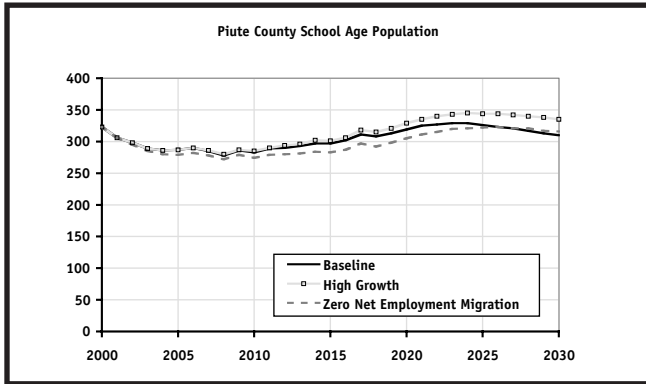


Morgan

Is affected by school age population boom to a small extent
 School age population declines from 2000 to 2010
 Greatest effects of the boom: 2012 to 2023
 Cumulative change in the school age population 2000 to 2030: 146

Piute

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Baseline	323	306	298	289	286	287	290	285	278	286	283	297	319	326	310
High Growth	323	306	298	289	286	287	290	286	280	287	285	301	329	344	335
Zero Net Employment Migration	323	306	295	285	280	279	282	278	272	279	274	283	305	322	316
Amount Change Since 2000 (Baseline)	0	-17	-25	-34	-37	-36	-33	-38	-45	37	-40	26	-4	3	-13
Percent Change Since 2000 (Baseline)	0.0%	-5.3%	-7.7%	-10.5%	-11.5%	-11.1%	-10.2%	-11.8%	-13.9%	-11.5%	-12.4%	-8.0%	-1.2%	0.9%	-4.0%

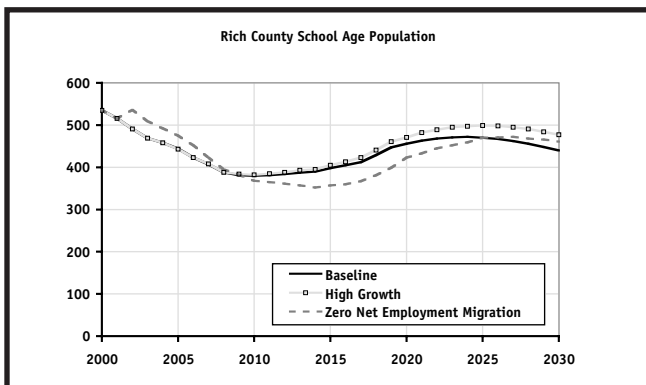


Piute

Is not affected by the school age population boom
 No significant change in school age population from 2000 to 2010
 Cumulative change in the school age population 2000 to 2030: -13
 Slight increases are offset by general flat-to-downward trend in the school age population

Rich

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Baseline	535	516	491	469	458	444	423	407	388	381	380	398	456	470	440
High Growth	535	516	491	469	458	443	423	408	388	384	382	405	471	499	477
Zero Net Employment Migration	535	516	536	509	492	475	452	423	395	382	368	357	423	470	461
Amount Change Since 2000 (Baseline)	0	-19	-44	-66	-77	-91	-112	-128	-147	-154	-155	-137	-79	-65	-95
Percent Change Since 2000 (Baseline)	0.0%	-3.6%	-8.2%	-12.3%	-14.4%	-17.0%	-20.9%	-23.9%	-27.5%	-28.8%	-29.0%	-25.6%	-14.8%	-12.1%	-17.8%

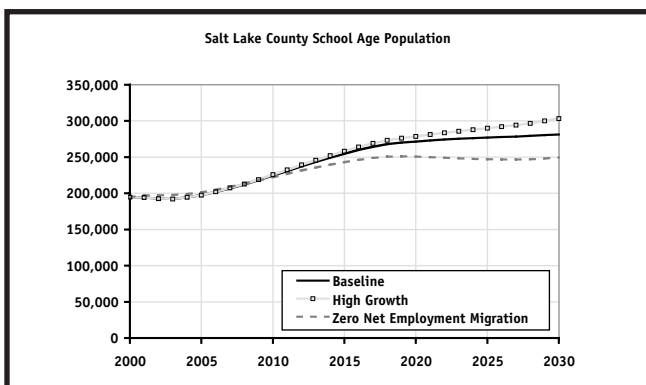


Rich

Is not affected by the school age population boom
 School age population declines from 2000 to 2010
 Cumulative change in the school age population 2000 to 2030: -95
 Slight increases are offset by general flat-to-downward trend in the school age population
 School age population is projected to decline 2025 to 2030

Salt Lake

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Baseline	194,697	194,154	192,715	192,246	194,563	197,419	201,894	207,088	212,339	218,257	224,767	254,818	271,564	277,027	281,402
High Growth	194,697	194,154	192,715	192,246	194,563	197,491	202,084	207,435	212,883	219,038	225,835	258,088	278,690	289,998	303,324
Zero Net Employment Migration	194,697	197,129	197,503	197,795	199,118	201,325	204,926	209,204	213,479	217,769	222,412	242,976	250,711	247,056	249,352
Amount Change Since 2000 (Baseline)	0	-543	-1,982	-2,451	-134	2,722	7,197	12,391	17,642	23,560	30,070	60,121	76,867	82,330	86,705
Percent Change Since 2000 (Baseline)	0.0%	-0.3%	-1.0%	-1.3%	-0.1%	1.4%	3.7%	6.4%	9.1%	12.1%	15.4%	30.9%	39.5%	42.3%	44.5%

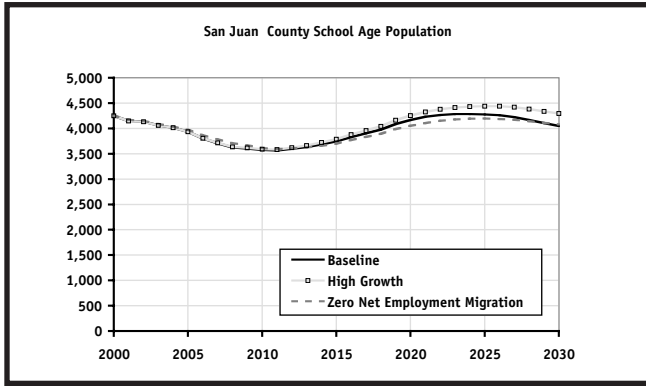


Salt Lake

School age population boom has a major impact
 School age population increases from 2000 to 2010
 Greatest effects of the boom: 2004 to 2019
 Cumulative change in the school age population 2000 to 2030: 86,705
 Largest increase in school age population of all counties 2000 to 2030
 Has one to third of projected statewide increase in school age population 2000 to 2030

San Juan

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Baseline	4,250	4,146	4,134	4,061	4,013	3,934	3,801	3,709	3,625	3,603	3,574	3,746	4,167	4,276	4,047
High Growth	4,250	4,146	4,133	4,061	4,013	3,935	3,805	3,716	3,634	3,616	3,589	3,788	4,252	4,439	4,295
Zero Net Employment Migration	4,250	4,169	4,148	4,086	4,032	3,973	3,864	3,785	3,709	3,664	3,614	3,700	4,054	4,195	4,077
Amount Change Since 2000 (Baseline)	0	-104	-116	-189	-237	-316	-449	-541	-625	-647	-676	-504	-83	26	-203
Percent Change Since 2000 (Baseline)	0.0%	-2.4%	-2.7%	-4.4%	-5.6%	-7.4%	-10.6%	-12.7%	-14.7%	-15.2%	-15.9%	-11.9%	-2.0%	0.6%	-4.8%



San Juan

No major increases caused by the school age population boom

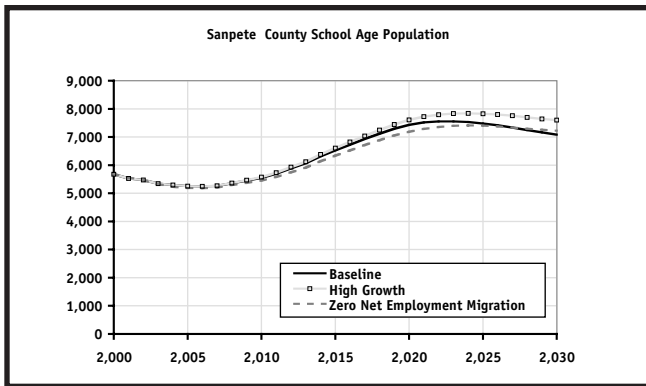
School age population declines from 2000 to 2010

Some increases in the school age population: 2014 to 2021
Cumulative change in the school age population 2000 to 2030: -203

Increases are offset by general flat-to-downward trend in the school age population

Sanpete

	2,000	2,001	2,002	2,003	2,004	2,005	2,006	2,007	2,008	2,009	2,010	2,015	2,020	2,025	2,030
Baseline	5,677	5,529	5,470	5,341	5,292	5,252	5,245	5,263	5,353	5,450	5,548	6,531	7,433	7,479	7,080
High Growth	5,677	5,529	5,470	5,341	5,292	5,255	5,248	5,270	5,366	5,467	5,572	6,606	7,608	7,826	7,599
Zero Net Employment Migration	5,677	5,551	5,460	5,319	5,229	5,185	5,176	5,204	5,295	5,372	5,450	6,338	7,188	7,402	7,226
Amount Change Since 2000 (Baseline)	0	-148	-207	-336	-385	-425	-432	-414	-324	-227	-129	854	1,756	1,802	1,403
Percent Change Since 2000 (Baseline)	0.0%	-2.6%	-3.6%	-5.9%	-6.8%	-7.5%	-7.6%	-7.3%	-5.7%	-4.0%	-2.3%	15.0%	30.9%	31.7%	24.7%



Sanpete

Is affected by school age population boom

School age population declines from 2000 to 2010

Greatest effects of the boom: 2008 to 2021

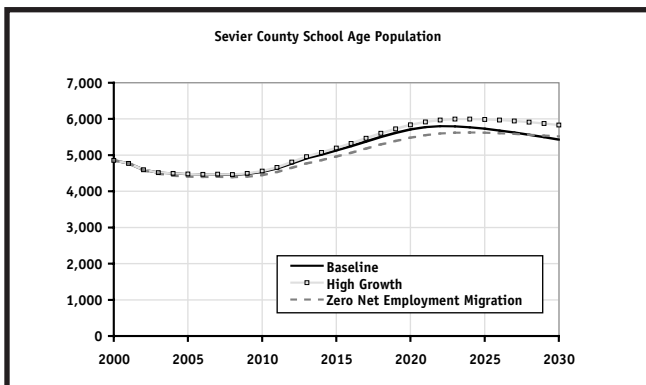
Cumulative change in the school age population 2000 to 2030: 1,403

Percentage change in the school age population 2000 to 2030: 25%

School age population is projected to decline slightly 2024 to 2030

Sevier

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Baseline	4,858	4,769	4,595	4,515	4,493	4,475	4,468	4,468	4,455	4,481	4,539	5,131	5,709	5,729	5,431
High Growth	4,858	4,769	4,595	4,515	4,493	4,478	4,470	4,474	4,465	4,496	4,559	5,193	5,837	5,987	5,835
Zero Net Employment Migration	4,858	4,781	4,577	4,484	4,427	4,404	4,394	4,399	4,390	4,403	4,447	4,960	5,484	5,619	5,519
Amount Change Since 2000 (Baseline)	0	-89	-263	-343	-365	-383	-390	-390	-403	-377	-319	273	851	871	573
Percent Change Since 2000 (Baseline)	0.0%	-1.8%	-5.4%	-7.1%	-7.5%	-7.9%	-8.0%	-8.0%	-8.3%	-7.8%	-6.6%	5.6%	17.5%	17.9%	11.8%



Sevier

Is affected by school age population boom

School age population declines from 2000 to 2010

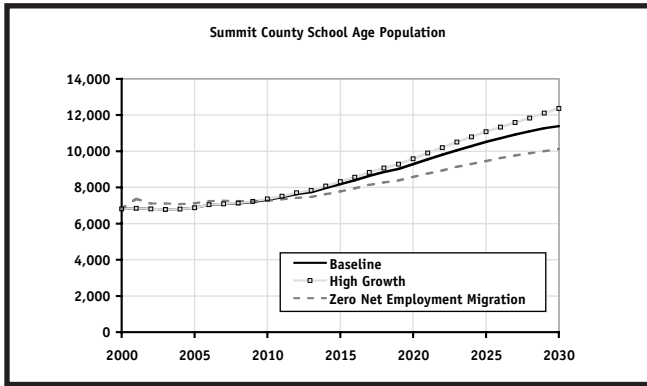
Greatest effects of the boom: 2010 to 2021

Cumulative change in the school age population 2000 to 2030: 573

School age population stabilizes or declines 2023 to 2030

Summit

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Baseline	6,816	6,842	6,809	6,785	6,801	6,873	7,041	7,075	7,111	7,196	7,317	8,180	9,284	10,515	11,394
High Growth	6,816	6,842	6,810	6,785	6,801	6,876	7,049	7,088	7,132	7,227	7,361	8,319	9,589	11,076	12,364
Zero Net Employment Migration	6,816	7,361	7,114	7,111	7,083	7,119	7,247	7,255	7,245	7,239	7,257	7,785	8,576	9,457	10,130
Amount Change Since 2000 (Baseline)	0	26	-7	-31	-15	57	225	259	295	380	501	1,364	2,468	3,699	4,578
Percent Change Since 2000 (Baseline)	0.0%	0.4%	-0.1%	-0.5%	-0.2%	0.8%	3.3%	3.8%	4.3%	5.6%	7.4%	20.0%	36.2%	54.3%	67.2%

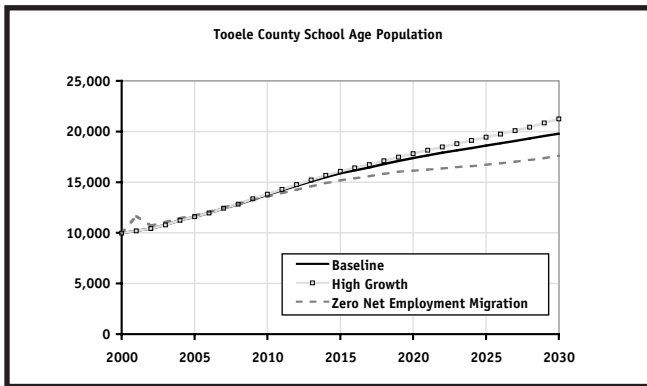


Summit

School age population boom has a major impact
 School age population increases from 2000 to 2010
 Greatest effects of the boom: 2010 and beyond
 Cumulative change in the school age population 2000 to 2030: 4,578
 Ranked ninth in projected increases in the school age population 2000 to 2030
 Percentage change in the school age population 2000 to 2030: 67%
 School age population continues to grow after the statewide boom

Tooele

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Baseline	9,971	10,188	10,429	10,790	11,245	11,589	11,959	12,406	12,810	13,309	13,756	15,876	17,373	18,606	19,785
High Growth	9,971	10,188	10,429	10,790	11,245	11,593	11,968	12,426	12,839	13,354	13,816	16,070	17,815	19,440	21,249
Zero Net Employment Migration	9,971	11,644	10,708	11,074	11,454	11,739	12,046	12,514	12,874	13,262	13,565	15,184	16,128	16,711	17,604
Amount Change Since 2000 (Baseline)	0	217	458	819	1,274	1,618	1,988	2,435	2,839	3,338	3,785	5,905	7,402	8,635	9,814
Percent Change Since 2000 (Baseline)	0.0%	2.2%	4.6%	8.2%	12.8%	16.2%	19.9%	24.4%	28.5%	33.5%	38.0%	59.2%	74.2%	86.6%	98.4%

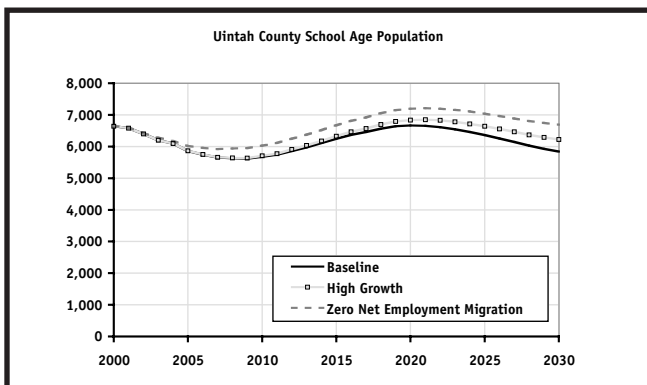


Tooele

School age population boom has a major impact
 School age population increases from 2000 to 2010
 Greatest effects of the boom: 2004 to 2023
 Cumulative change in the school age population 2000 to 2030: 9,814
 Ranked seventh in projected increases in the school age population 2000 to 2030
 Percentage change in the school age population 2000 to 2030: 98% (Second highest)
 School age population continues to grow after the statewide boom

Uintah

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Baseline	6,643	6,580	6,397	6,197	6,097	5,862	5,743	5,650	5,627	5,615	5,677	6,249	6,664	6,364	5,841
High Growth	6,643	6,580	6,397	6,197	6,097	5,865	5,751	5,659	5,643	5,637	5,705	6,329	6,833	6,643	6,223
Zero Net Employment Migration	6,643	6,596	6,417	6,275	6,172	6,018	5,958	5,920	5,938	5,952	6,027	6,669	7,195	7,037	6,690
Amount Change Since 2000 (Baseline)	0	-63	-246	-446	-546	-781	-900	-993	-1,016	-1,028	-966	-394	21	-279	-802
Percent Change Since 2000 (Baseline)	0.0%	-0.9%	-3.7%	-6.7%	-8.2%	-11.8%	-13.5%	-14.9%	-15.3%	-15.5%	-14.5%	-5.9%	0.3%	-4.2%	-12.1%

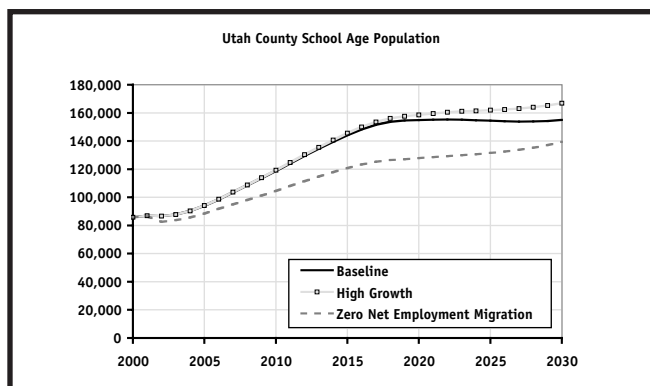


Uintah

No major increases caused by the school age population boom
 School age population declines from 2000 to 2010
 Some increases in the school age population: 2010 to 2019
 Cumulative change in the school age population 2000 to 2030: -802
 Increases are offset by general flat-to-downward trend in the school age population
 School age population is projected to decline 2021 to 2030

Utah

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Baseline	85,889	86,958	86,670	87,718	90,322	94,091	98,538	103,590	108,625	113,708	118,888	144,270	154,889	154,453	155,019
High Growth	85,889	86,956	86,670	87,717	90,321	94,117	98,604	103,714	108,827	114,001	119,296	145,584	158,595	161,989	166,918
Zero Net Employment Migration	85,889	86,409	82,615	83,769	85,737	88,484	91,892	94,970	98,165	101,257	104,531	120,757	127,863	131,488	139,473
Amount Change Since 2000 (Baseline)	0	1,069	781	1,829	4,433	8,202	12,649	17,701	22,736	27,819	32,999	58,381	69,000	68,564	69,130
Percent Change Since 2000 (Baseline)	0.0%	1.2%	0.9%	2.1%	5.2%	9.5%	14.7%	20.6%	26.5%	32.4%	38.4%	68.0%	80.3%	79.8%	80.5%

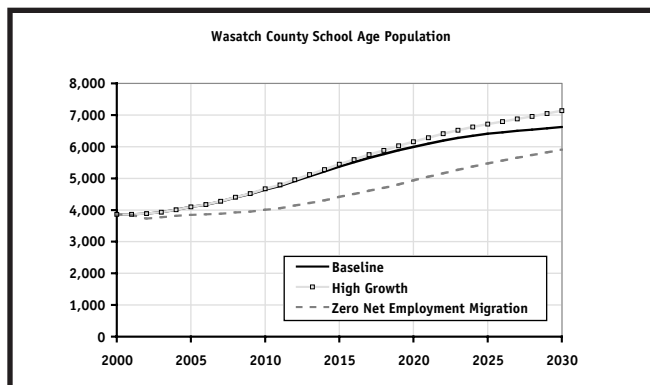


Utah

School age population boom has a major impact
 School age population increases from 2000 to 2010
 Greatest effects of the boom: 2003 to 2019
 Cumulative change in the school age population 2000 to 2030: 69,130
 Second largest increase in school age population of all counties
 Has 26% of projected statewide increase in school age population 2000 to 2030
 Percentage change in the school age population 2000 to 2030: 80% (Fourth highest)

Wasatch

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Baseline	3,861	3,862	3,890	3,929	4,012	4,099	4,169	4,271	4,396	4,506	4,648	5,376	5,994	6,409	6,621
High Growth	3,861	3,861	3,890	3,929	4,012	4,101	4,173	4,277	4,406	4,521	4,669	5,444	6,155	6,714	7,141
Zero Net Employment Migration	3,861	3,844	3,732	3,772	3,815	3,847	3,865	3,882	3,927	3,951	4,012	4,417	4,936	5,471	5,909
Amount Change Since 2000 (Baseline)	0	1	29	68	151	238	308	410	535	645	787	1,515	2,133	2,548	2,760
Percent Change Since 2000 (Baseline)	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	1.8%	3.9%	6.2%	8.0%	10.6%	13.9%	16.7%	20.4%	39.2%	55.2%	66.0%	71.5%

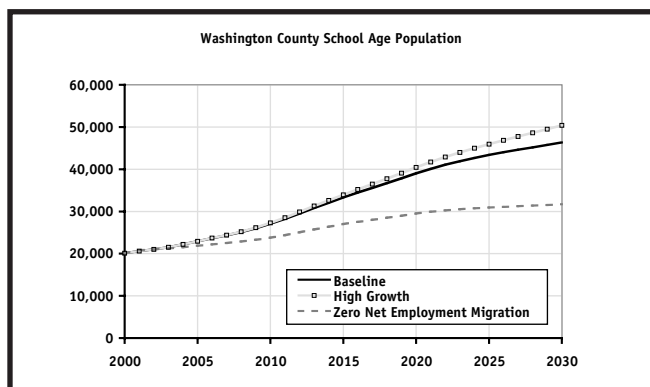


Wasatch

School age population boom has a major impact
 School age population increases from 2000 to 2010
 Greatest effects of the boom: 2007 to 2022
 Cumulative change in the school age population 2000 to 2030: 2,760
 Percentage change in the school age population 2000 to 2030: 71%
 Ranked tenth in projected school age population increase 2000 to 2030

Washington

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Baseline	20,127	20,599	21,020	21,503	22,204	22,920	23,654	24,343	25,108	26,020	27,096	33,331	39,036	43,381	46,335
High Growth	20,127	20,599	21,020	21,503	22,204	22,933	23,686	24,402	25,210	26,168	27,293	33,953	40,440	45,945	50,422
Zero Net Employment Migration	20,127	20,851	21,021	21,259	21,526	21,870	22,220	22,519	22,859	23,269	23,797	27,007	29,508	30,932	31,690
Amount Change Since 2000 (Baseline)	0	472	893	1,376	2,077	2,793	3,527	4,216	4,981	5,893	6,969	13,204	18,909	23,254	26,208
Percent Change Since 2000 (Baseline)	0.0%	2.3%	4.4%	6.8%	10.3%	13.9%	17.5%	20.9%	24.7%	29.3%	34.6%	65.6%	93.9%	115.5%	130.2%

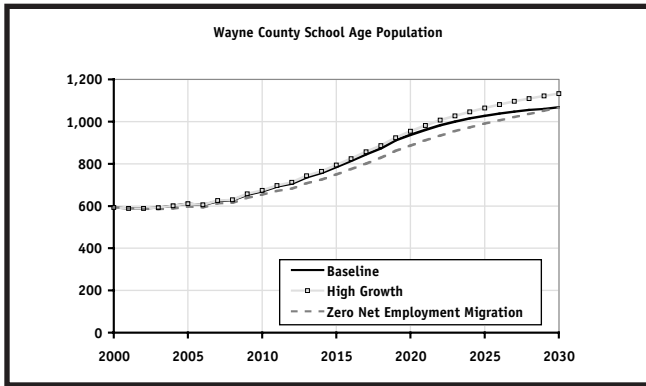


Washington

School age population boom has a major impact
 School age population increases from 2000 to 2010
 Greatest effects of the boom: 2004 to 2024
 Cumulative change in the school age population 2000 to 2030: 26,208
 Has 10% of projected statewide increase in school age population 2000 to 2030
 Third largest increase in school age population of all counties
 Highest percentage change in the school age population 2000 to 2030: 130%

Wayne

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Baseline	593	589	589	592	601	611	605	622	628	653	670	785	937	1,027	1,068
High Growth	593	589	589	592	601	611	606	626	630	658	674	794	954	1,064	1,133
Zero Net Employment Migration	593	590	586	585	588	597	593	612	615	639	654	750	886	991	1,065
Amount Change Since 2000 (Baseline)	0	-4	-4	-1	8	18	12	29	35	60	77	192	344	434	475
Percent Change Since 2000 (Baseline)	0.0%	-0.7%	-0.7%	-0.2%	1.3%	3.0%	2.0%	4.9%	5.9%	10.1%	13.0%	32.4%	58.0%	73.2%	80.1%

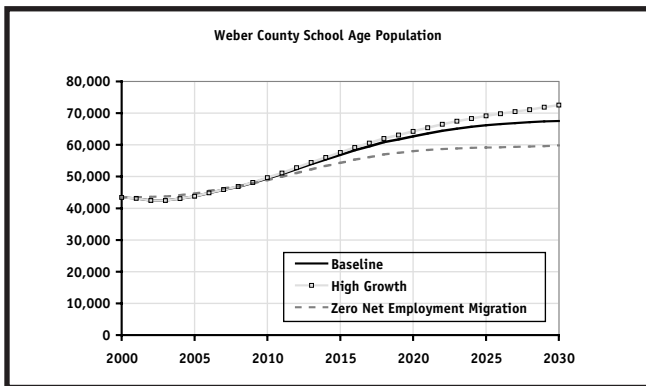


Wayne

School age population boom has a major impact
 School age population increases from 2000 to 2010
 Greatest effects of the boom: 2013 to 2019
 Cumulative change in the school age population 2000 to 2030: 475
 Percentage change in the school age population 2000 to 2030: 80% (Fifth highest)

Weber

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Baseline	43,442	43,117	42,438	42,432	43,085	43,740	44,816	45,835	46,775	48,001	49,403	56,865	62,664	66,191	67,509
High Growth	43,442	43,117	42,438	42,432	43,085	43,756	44,859	45,911	46,893	48,169	49,637	57,589	64,264	69,138	72,572
Zero Net Employment Migration	43,442	43,551	43,587	43,705	44,128	44,627	45,499	46,287	47,013	47,883	48,885	54,315	57,988	59,153	59,823
Amount Change Since 2000 (Baseline)	0	-325	-1,004	-1,010	-357	298	1,374	2,393	3,333	4,559	5,961	13,423	19,222	22,749	24,067
Percent Change Since 2000 (Baseline)	0.0%	-0.7%	-2.3%	-2.3%	-0.8%	0.7%	3.2%	5.5%	7.7%	10.5%	13.7%	30.9%	44.2%	52.4%	55.4%

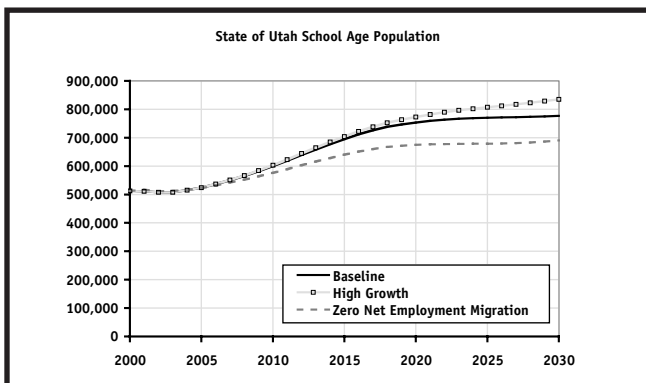


Weber

School age population boom has a major impact
 School age population increases from 2000 to 2010
 Greatest effects of the boom: 2004 to 2023
 Cumulative change in the school age population 2000 to 2030: 24,067
 Has 9% of projected statewide increase in school age population 2000 to 2030
 Fourth largest increase in school age population of all counties
 Percentage change in the school age population 2000 to 2030: 55%

State of Utah

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Baseline	512,361	510,938	507,879	507,967	515,351	524,171	536,378	550,381	565,062	581,922	600,499	695,319	753,316	770,332	777,255
High Growth	512,361	510,935	507,880	507,965	515,348	524,355	536,863	551,264	566,472	583,949	603,263	703,865	773,036	807,313	835,130
Zero Net Employment Migration	512,361	516,804	511,582	512,645	516,735	522,911	532,092	542,099	552,626	563,672	575,992	640,091	674,765	679,163	690,673
Amount Change Since 2000 (Baseline)	0	-1,423	-4,482	-4,394	2,990	11,810	24,017	38,020	52,701	69,561	88,138	182,958	240,955	257,971	264,894
Percent Change Since 2000 (Baseline)	0.0%	-0.3%	-0.9%	-0.9%	0.6%	2.3%	4.7%	7.4%	10.3%	13.6%	17.2%	35.7%	47.0%	50.3%	51.7%



Bureau of Economic and Business Research
University of Utah
1645 East Campus Center Drive, Room 401
Salt Lake City, Utah 84112-9302

NON-PROFIT ORG.
U.S. POSTAGE PAID
Salt Lake City, UT
Permit No. 1529

Address Service Requested

UTAH ECONOMIC AND BUSINESS REVIEW

VOLUME 62 NO. 6



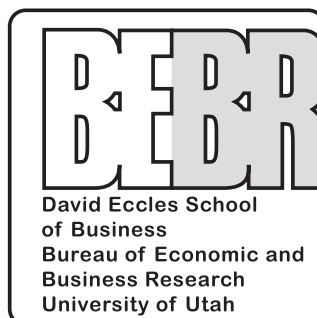
J. Bernard Machen
President

David Eccles School of Business

Jack W. Brittain *Dean*

Bureau of Economic and Business Research

James A. Wood *Interim Director*



Research Staff

Jan E. Crispin	<i>Senior Economist</i>
Alan E. Isaacson	<i>Research Analyst</i>
Pamela S. Perlich	<i>Senior Research Economist</i>
Kurtis J. Millington	<i>Research Assistant</i>
Matthew Bullock	<i>Research Assistant</i>
Nanda K. Kattavarjula	<i>Research Assistant</i>

Office Staff

Cathy Crawford	<i>Administrative Assistant</i>
Diane S. Gillam	<i>Accountant/Editor</i>

<http://www.business.utah.edu/BEBR/>

The University seeks to provide equal access to its programs, services, and activities to people with disabilities.