
SALT LAKE CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT DEMOGRAPHIC & ENROLLMENT ANALYSIS 2021/22

Final Report

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APPLIED ECONOMICS

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Executive Summary

The Demographic and Enrollment Report for the Salt Lake City School District (District) incorporates information on enrollment (also known as the student population), demographic trends, housing occupancy rates, household characteristics and residential development into District-level and small-area projections of enrollment through 2031/32. In addition to the District-wide enrollment forecasts, projections are developed for 169 small-area planning geographies, referred to as “grids”, which provide additional detail to support facility and boundary area planning activities.

Some of the main findings and conclusions from this report include:

- Kindergarten through 12th grade (K-12) non self-contained enrollment in the District was 19,245 students in the fall of the 2021/22 school year. This represents a decrease of nearly 674 students (3.4 percent) compared to 2020/21, following a decline of roughly 1,400 students (6.5 percent) last year that is attributed to the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic. Prior to 2020/21, the District had experienced a steady decline in enrollment since 2016/17 of 2.8 percent per year on average. Total enrollment this year remains at an all-time low despite the return of many students “lost” last year to the COVID-19 pandemic.
- Overall, 2021/22 average enrollment per grade for all four cohorts remains lower than 2019/20 (pre-pandemic) levels. At roughly 1,400 students per grade, average enrollment is very similar in the two youngest cohorts and 6-8 average enrollment is slightly higher, at nearly 1,500 students per grade. Average enrollment in the 9-12 cohort remains the largest in 2021/22, with nearly 1,700 students per grade.
- Between 2010 and 2020 the District’s population grew by an average of 0.7 percent per year, after declining slightly during the previous 10-year period. The majority of the recent growth occurred in households, due to the addition of nearly 11,500 housing units; however, it should be noted that some of the growth can be attributed to population increases in group quarters (i.e. dormitories, assisted living facilities, etc.) over the last 10 years.
- The share of the population under five years of age in the District has dropped by 1.4 percent since 2010; in addition, the share of the school-age population (5 to 17 years) has steadily declined, dropping from 15.7 percent in 2000 to 13.4 percent in 2020. The share of 22- to 44-year-olds in the District (the primary parenting cohort) has increased slightly since 2010, but the strongest growth over the past 10 years has been in the oldest cohort (65 years and up), increasing by 2.0 per year on average. The overall aging of the District population is further evidenced by the fact that persons over the age of 45 years now account for nearly 32 percent of the population, up from 27.5 percent in 2000 and 29.7 percent in 2010.
- Roughly 92 percent of the new housing units added since 2010 were multifamily, which likely resulted in the increased share of renter-occupied housing units since 2010. The District’s population per household has declined slowly over the past 20 years, driven by an increase in the share of renter-households and the overall aging of householders in the District. While owner-occupied units will typically increase enrollment in the near-term, enrollment will generally decline over time as households age in place. In contrast, rental units tend to have higher turnover rates which serve to stabilize the age structure of the student population since these households tend to be replaced by new households with similar characteristics.

- Since 2010, increases in the number of persons under 18 years of age are highly concentrated in the Downtown area but they are of much smaller magnitude than the increases associated with either housing units or household population. In fact, Districtwide many of the areas that show strong overall household population increase show flat or declining populations under the age of 18 years. These trends can be explained by the preponderance of new multifamily housing in the District, which tends to attract a younger householder profile and fewer families with children.
 - The Utah State Charter School Board has identified nine charter schools that primarily serve students in the District; three of these charter schools are also authorized by the District. These schools enrolled approximately 3,400 K-12 students in the 2019-20 school year. There are also 11 private schools operating within the District that serve an estimated 3,500 K-12 students; together, these alternative providers enroll roughly 7,000 local K-12 students.
 - Total population and households in the District are expected to increase throughout the projection period as new housing supply enters the market and occupancy rates stabilize at 91 percent. Population per household, however, is expected to decline slowly throughout the projection period, falling to 2.28 persons per household by 2031/32.
 - The District's ratio of enrollment-to-population (E-P) peaked in 2015/16 at 0.89 and has declined slowly since (0.79 in 2021/22) due to increased charter school enrollment. The District's E-P ratio is expected to decrease slowly over the next 10 years, dropping to 0.76 by 2031/32 due to continued competition from alternative providers and a projected decline in the District's school-age population. Non-charter general education enrollment is projected to total roughly 16,600 students in 2031/32; this represents a decrease of about 2,600 students (14 percent) compared to 2021/22.
 - During the first five years of the projection period, only five elementary boundary areas are projected to experience nominal enrollment gains, ranging from just 6 to 24 students each; the largest enrollment loss is expected in the Meadowlark boundary area (-117 students). Overall, elementary enrollment is projected to decrease by nearly 600 students by 2026/27. During the second five-year period, enrollment is projected to decline in all of the elementary boundary areas; including a 70-student decline in out-of-District enrollment, total elementary enrollment is expected to decrease by another roughly 400 students during this period. The largest declines during the second half of the projection period are expected in the Edison (-42 students) and Mountain View (-45 students).
 - Over the next five years, middle school enrollment is expected to remain unchanged or decline in each of the boundary areas; the largest losses are projected for the Northwest (-150 students) and Glendale (-170 students) boundary areas. In the second five-year period, middle school enrollment losses will continue in all but the Hillside boundary area, resulting in a net enrollment decrease of about another 110 students during the period.
 - Overall, high school boundary area enrollment is projected to decline during both time periods, although the enrollment loss during the second five-year period is projected to be somewhat stronger than the first five-year period. By 2026/27, enrollment declines in all but the Highland boundary area, and a small drop in out-of-District enrollment, result in a net loss of nearly 550 high school students. In the second five-year period, enrollment declines in all three high schools will total about 300 students.
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1.0 Introduction

The 2021/22 Demographic and Enrollment Report for the Salt Lake City School District (District) incorporates up to date information on enrollment (also known as the student population), demographic trends and residential development into District-level and small-area projections of enrollment by grade through 2031/32. The District-level projections use long-term demographic and housing trends for the District and projected trends for the region in a macroeconomic, top-down analysis of population and enrollment.

In addition to the District-level enrollment forecasts, projections are presented for small-area planning geographies, or “grids”, that are generally one-quarter square mile, or 160 acres, as shown on **Map 1**. The planning grids divide the District into 169 sub-areas that provide additional detail to support facility and boundary area planning activities. The data and analysis supporting these enrollment projections are separated into four sections: Existing Conditions, Residential Development, District Projections and Sub-District Projections.

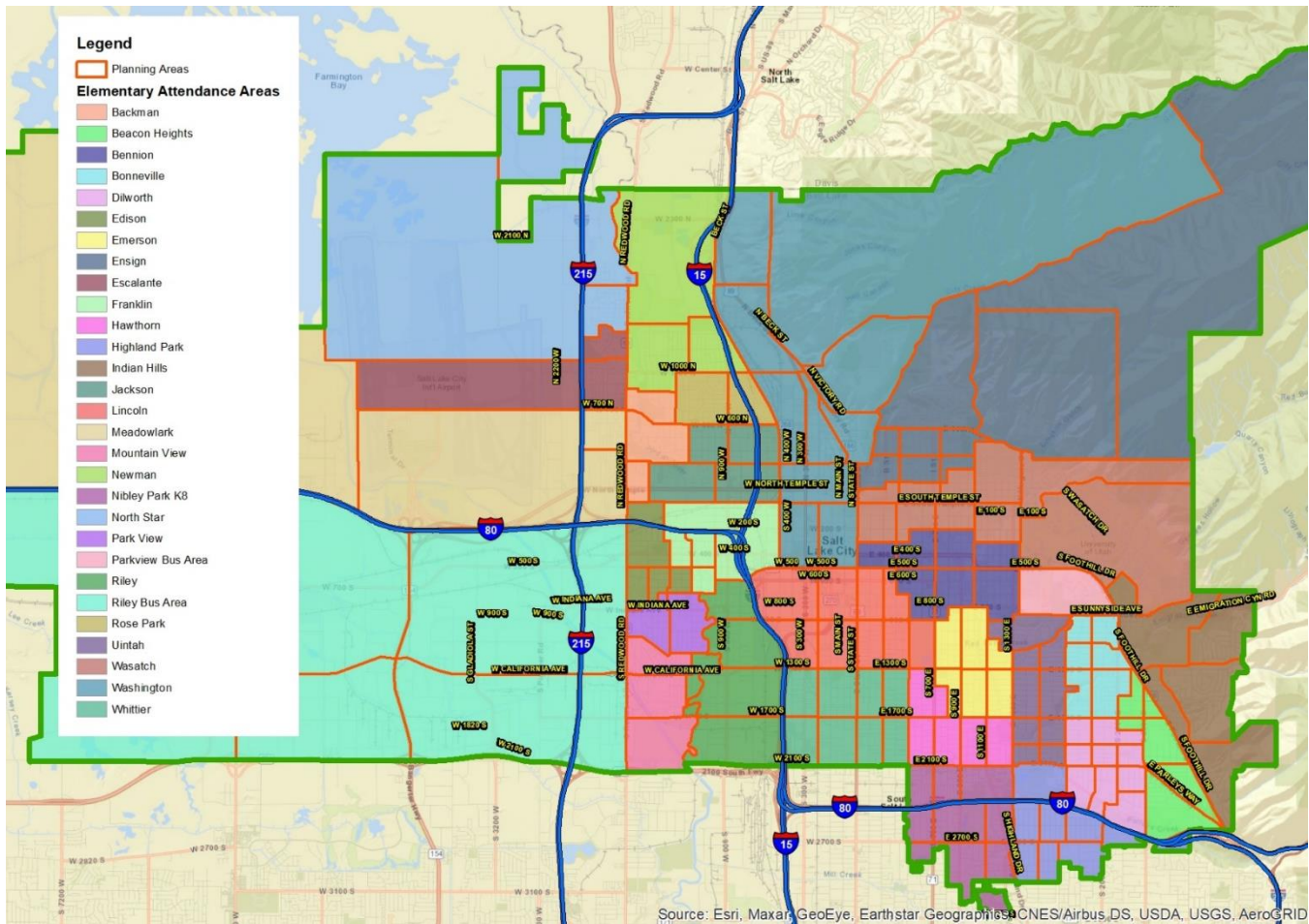
Section 2, Existing Conditions, provides a historical context for interpreting the current District enrollment levels, and a detailed review of student distribution by grade and geography. This section also compares 2000, 2010 and 2020 Census data, and presents some 2020 estimates, that identify trends in key District population and housing characteristics that impact enrollment.

Section 3, Residential Development, presents information on current construction activity and the future supply potential of additional housing units. It provides estimates for the timing of housing construction based on regional growth forecasts, current construction activity, and the ownership and zoning status of vacant land available for future residential development. The housing potential is segmented both by the type and density of housing product and the timing of known housing projects within the District. These projections are instrumental in predicting the future level and distribution of enrollment within the District.

District enrollment projections are provided in Section 4. These projections are created by analyzing past demographic and housing market trends and extending them based on the expected additions in residential housing and the associated change in school-age population. The projections of future enrollment are also impacted by the share of the District’s population that will choose to attend District schools. These projections account for regional and local trends in socioeconomic conditions and economic growth forecasts.

Section 5, Sub-District Projections, details enrollment projections by boundary area and school. District-level student generation rates are combined with expected housing additions, market conditions, and demographic trends at the grid level to estimate future enrollment by place of residence. The grid-level data is aggregated to form projections by boundary area, and can also be used to examine potential changes to facilities and boundaries. The relationship between the number of students that reside within an boundary area and that school’s enrollment shows the impact of student movement, including students from outside the District. This relationship is applied to boundary area projections to forecast enrollment by school.

MAP 1
DISTRICT GRID PLANNING GEOGRAPHY



The information and observations contained in this report are based on present knowledge of the land use and development patterns of the area under analysis, current physical and socioeconomic conditions, and regional forecasts. Estimates and projections made in this report are based on hypothetical assumptions. Even if the assumptions outlined in this report occur, there will usually be differences between the estimates and projections and the actual results because events and circumstances frequently do not occur precisely as expected. Applied Economics is under no obligation to update this report for events occurring after the date of its release.

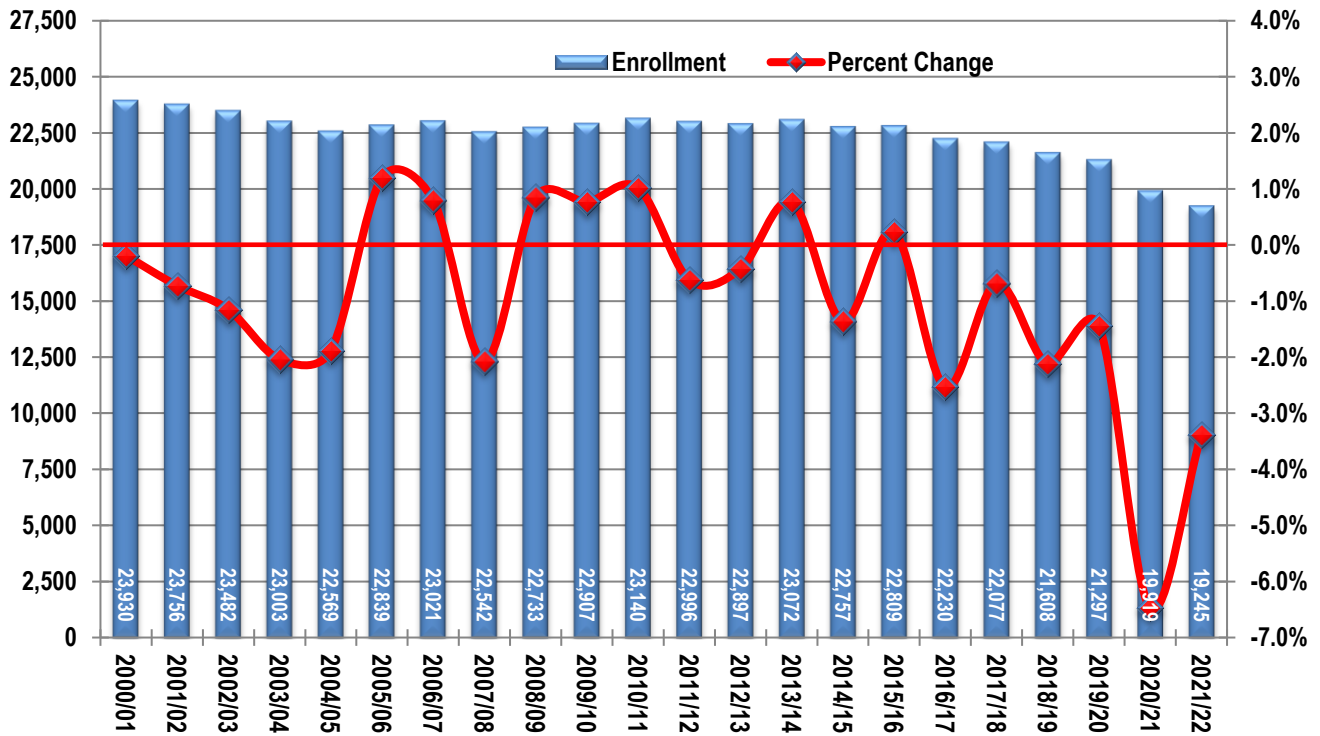
2.0 Existing Conditions

2.1 Enrollment

Kindergarten through 12th grade (K-12) non self-contained enrollment in the District was 19,245 students in the fall of the 2021/22 school year. This represents a decrease of nearly 674 students (3.4percent) compared to 2020/21, following a decline of roughly 1,400 students (6.5 percent) last year that is attributed to the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic. Prior to 2020/21, the District had experienced a steady decline in enrollment since 2016/17 of 2.8 percent per year on average.

The District’s historic enrollment totals are illustrated in **Figure 1**. Despite a few years with limited enrollment gains, enrollment in the District has generally been in decline since 2010/11. Unfortunately, total enrollment this year remains at an all-time low despite the return of many students “lost” last year to the COVID-19 pandemic.

FIGURE 1
HISTORIC ENROLLMENT



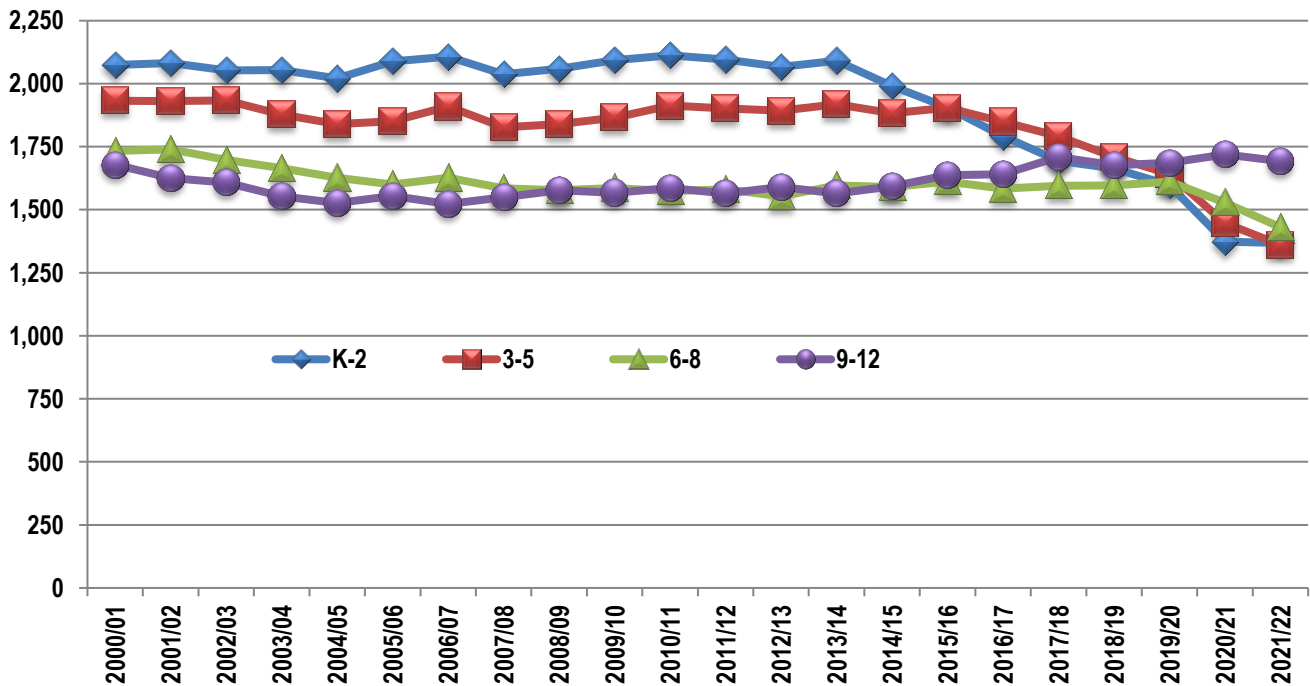
Source: Salt Lake City School District.

Figure 2 displays the average number of students in each grade level since 2000/01, grouped into cohorts representing non self-contained Kindergarten through 2nd grade (K-2), 3rd through 5th grade (3-5), 6th through 8th grade (6-8), and 9th through 12th grade (9-12). By showing the average enrollment per grade, the difference between the three and four-grade groupings is normalized. The historic distribution of enrollment in these cohorts gives further insight into enrollment characteristics and the associated demographic changes that have occurred in the District since 2000/01.

From 2000/01 through 2013/14 average enrollment in all four grade cohorts was relatively stable, although some more sizeable declines did occur prior to 2008/09. Beginning in 2014/15, average enrollment per grade in the K-2 cohort began to decline sharply, dropping by an average of 4.4 percent per year over a six-year period (ending 2019/20); during this same time period, 3-5 enrollment declined by an average of 2.5 percent per year and average enrollment in the 6-8 cohort was generally stable. Only the 9-12 cohort experienced an average enrollment gain between 2014/15 and 2019/20, increasing by an average of 1.3 percent per year over six years.

The pandemic-related decrease in average enrollment was strongest in the K-2 and 3-5 cohorts, dropping by 14 and 12 percent in 2020/21, respectively; average enrollment in the 6-8 cohort declined by 5.2 last year. Although average enrollment in the 9-12 cohort increased by 2.0 percent in 2020/21, the cohort experienced a decline this year (-1.5 percent). Average enrollment in both the 3-5 and 6-8 cohorts also declined by about six percent this year, while the K-2 cohort’s enrollment per grade decreased by 3.9 percent. Overall, 2021/22 average enrollment per grade for all four cohorts remains lower than 2019/20 (pre-pandemic) levels. At roughly 1,350 students per grade, average enrollment is very similar in the two youngest cohorts and 6-8 average enrollment is slightly higher, at nearly 1,450 students per grade. Average enrollment in the 9-12 cohort remains the largest in 2021/22, with nearly 1,700 students per grade.

FIGURE 2
AVERAGE ENROLLMENT PER GRADE BY COHORT

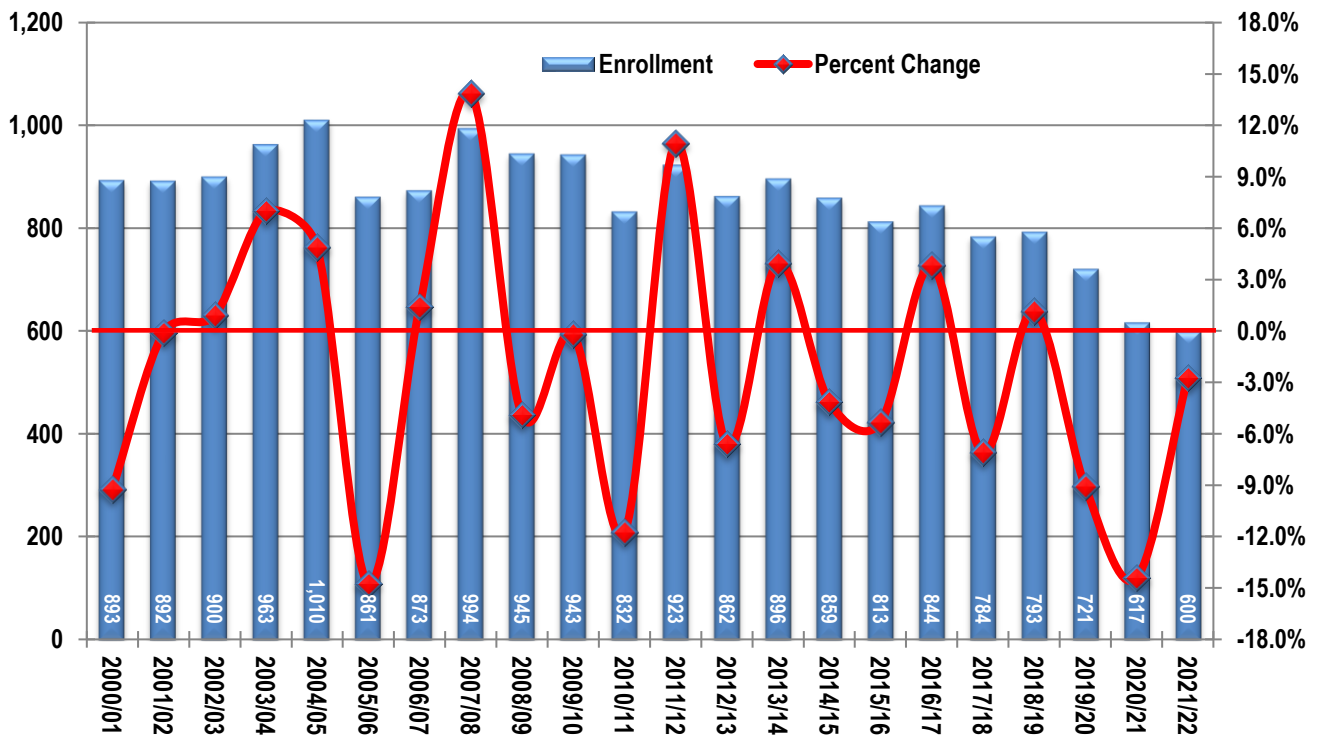


Source: Salt Lake City School District; Applied Economics.

As students progress, the changes in one grade cohort are generally reflected in the subsequent cohorts for about two to three years thereafter. However, market conditions, including the type of housing (single versus multifamily), housing prices and the aging of the existing population, play a large role in determining housing turnover rates and the profile of new households, including the ages of the children present.

The trend in self-contained enrollment resembles that of regular classroom K-2 enrollment with a steady decline since 2013/14, and large drops due to COVID last year followed by much smaller drops this year as shown in **Figure 3**. Last year, self-contained enrollment was down by 14.4 percent compared to 14.0 percent for K-2, and is down 2.8 percent this year compared to down 0.3 percent for K-2.

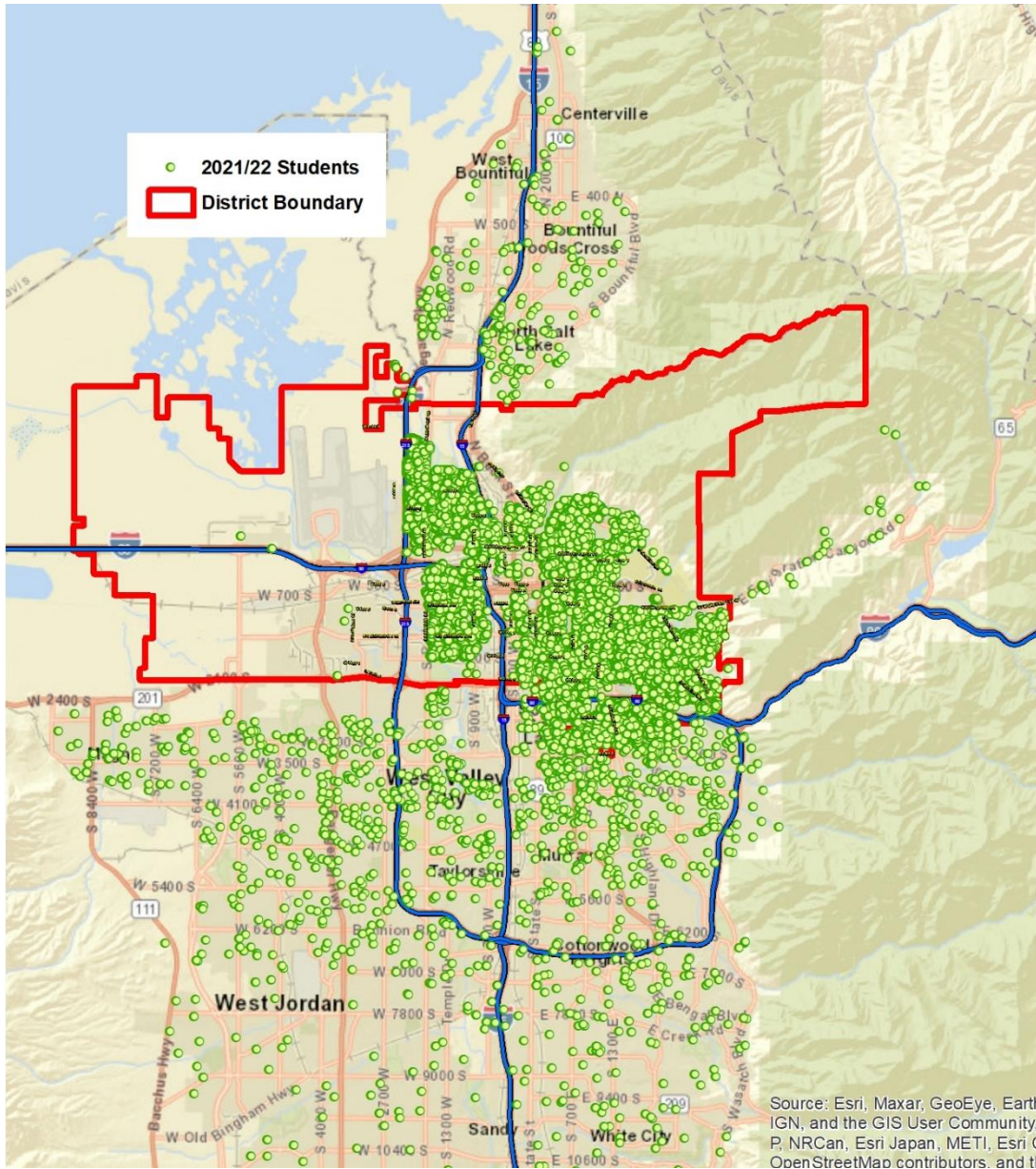
FIGURE 3
ENROLLMENT IN SELF-CONTAINED PROGRAMS



Source: Salt Lake City School District.

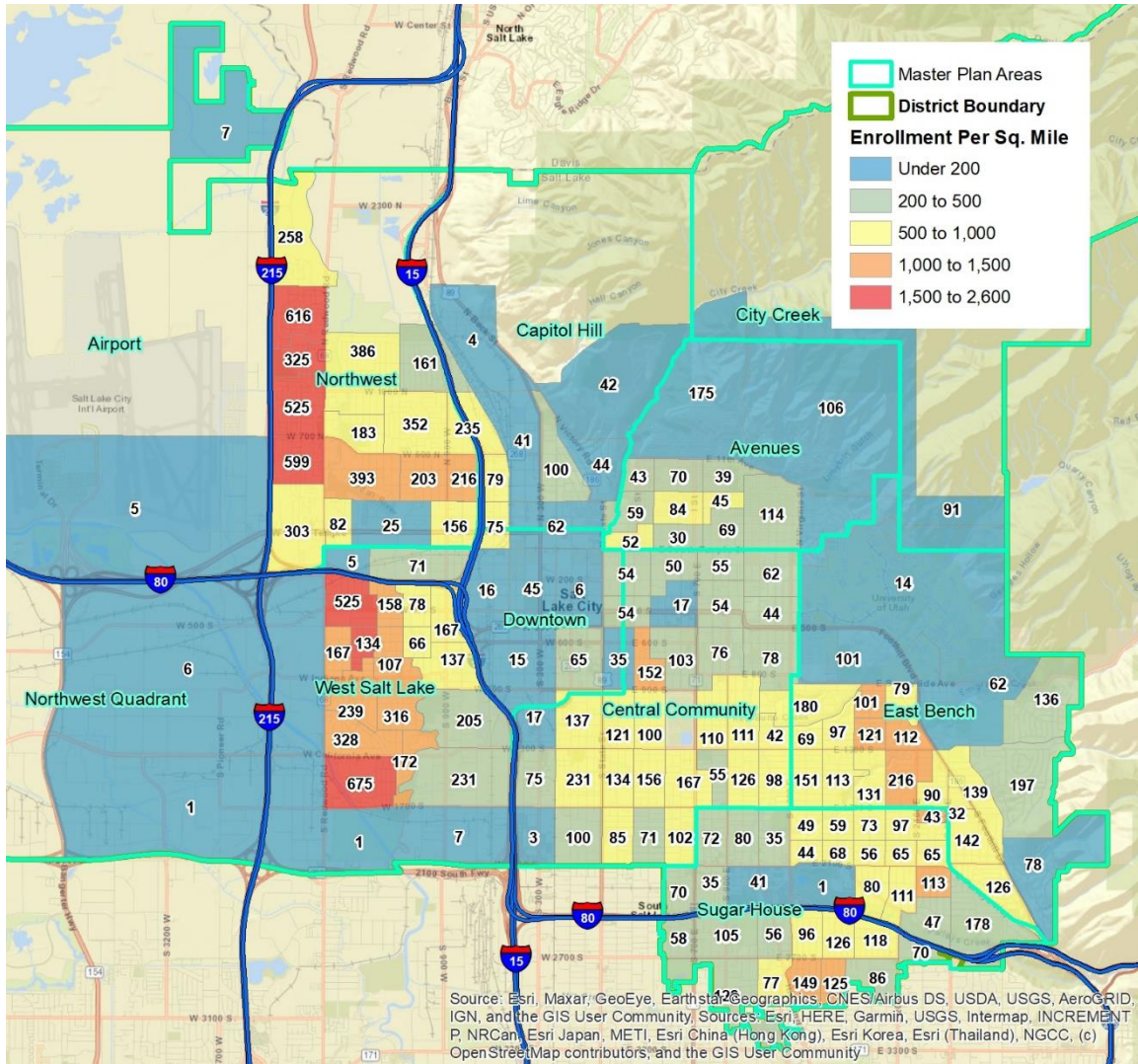
In addition to the composition of enrollment by grade level, the geographic distribution of enrollment also provides valuable insights into the conditions and trends impacting the District. **Map 2** shows the current point location of students attending District schools, including those living outside District boundaries. In all, nearly 2,300 (about 11 percent) of the District’s K-12 students reside outside of the District’s boundaries in 2021/22.

MAP 2
GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF STUDENTS: 2021/22



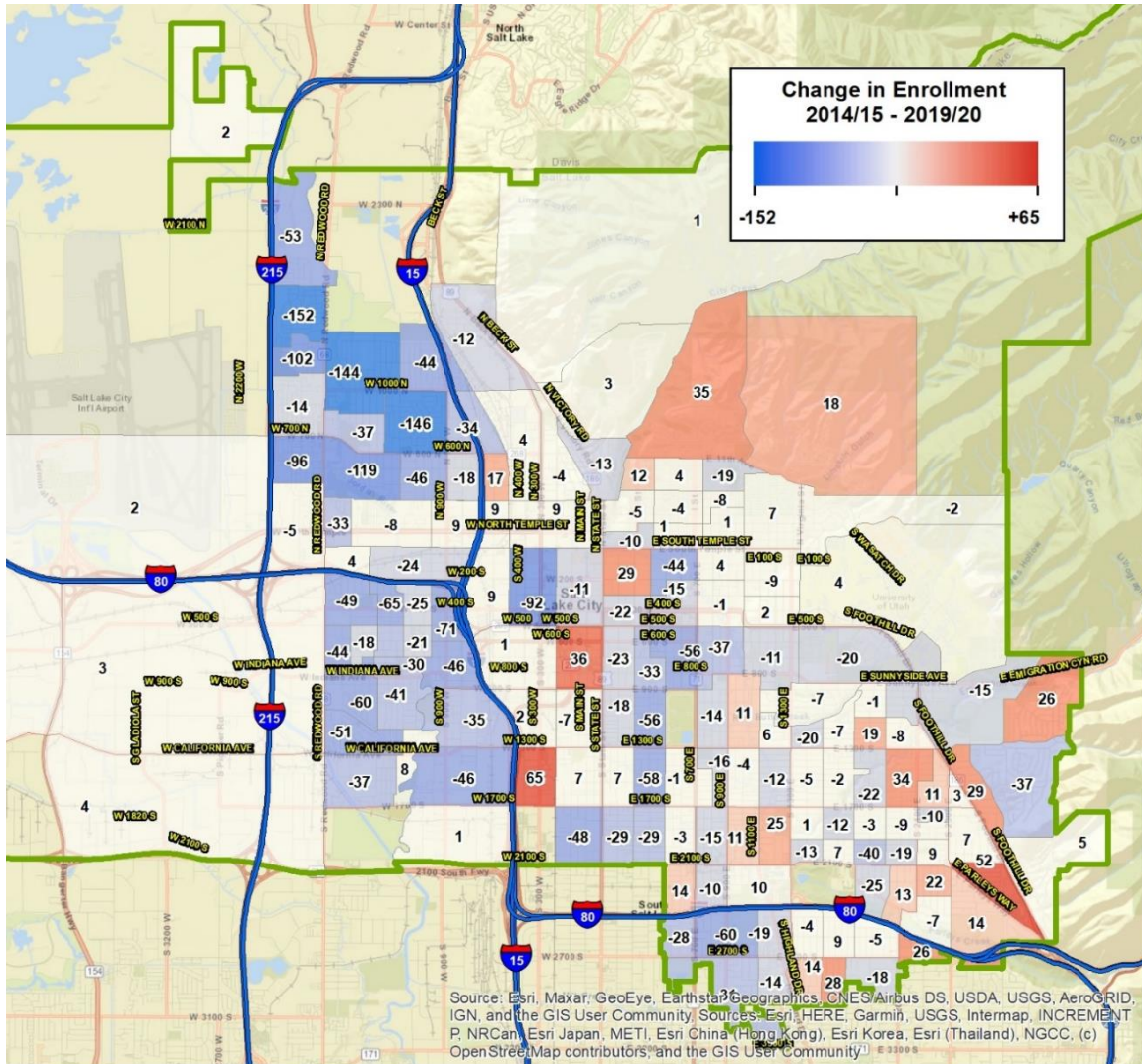
Map 3 normalizes the distribution of current student data by showing the number of District students per planning grid. The Northwest and West Salt Lake parts of the city show the highest levels of enrollment density, while the Downtown and Capitol Hill areas have the lowest concentration among the developed areas. The Central Community, East Bench and Sugar House areas have moderate levels of enrollment now, but may experience future declines due to the gentrification of those areas.

MAP 3
ENROLLMENT DENSITY: 2021/22



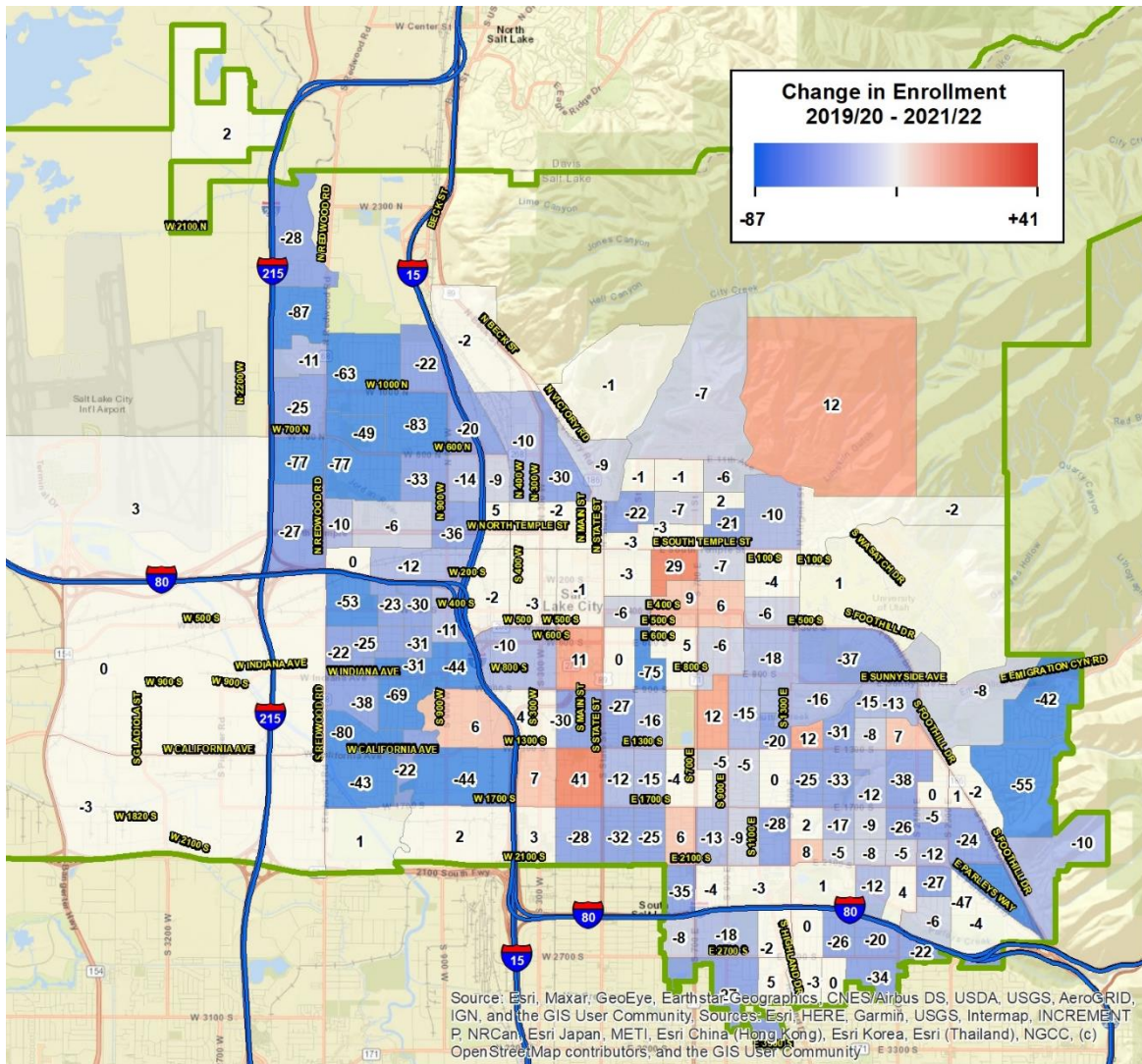
Map 4 shows the change in K-12 enrollment by planning grid between 2014/15 and 2019/20. Although enrollment losses are found throughout the District, they are heavily concentrated in areas west of I-15. The limited number of areas with enrollment gains during this period are scattered throughout the portion of the District that lies east of I-15.

MAP 4
CHANGE IN ENROLLMENT: 2014/15 - 2019/20



The change in enrollment by planning grid since 2019/20 is illustrated in **Map 5**, which shows that the vast majority of the grids have lost students during this time period. Although these losses remain most severe in areas west of I-15, enrollment declines have intensified throughout the remainder of the District.

MAP 5
CHANGE IN ENROLLMENT: 2019/20 - 2021/22



2.2 Demographic Trends

The following tables display Census demographic data for key population and housing characteristics of the District for 2000, 2010 and some 2020 data points (total population, population by race, population over 18 years and housing units); other 2020 demographic figures have been estimated by Applied Economics. This data helps to quantify the changes in the characteristics of the area, explain factors affecting recent enrollment changes, and provide insight for the enrollment projections.

Table 1 shows the basic growth in the District population. Between 2000 and 2010 the population decreased slightly. Between 2010 and 2020 this trend reversed as the total population grew by an average of 0.7 percent per year. The majority of this growth occurred in households, due to the addition of nearly 11,500 housing units; however, it should be noted that some of the growth can be attributed to population increases in group quarters (i.e., dormitories, assisted living facilities, etc.) over the last 10 years.

TABLE 1
DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS

	2000	2010	2020*	Change (2000-2010)**		Change (2010-2020)**	
	Census	Census	Census	Total	Percent*	Total	Percent*
Population	188,980	186,440	199,719	-2,540	-0.1%	13,279	0.7%
<i>In Households</i>	97.5%	97.4%	96.0%	-2,664	-0.1%	10,141	0.5%
Housing Units	80,135	80,724	92,171	589	0.1%	11,447	1.3%
Households	74,298	74,513	84,351	215	0.0%	9,838	1.2%

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2000, 2010 and 2020; American Community Survey, 2020; Applied Economics, 2021

* Applies to total population, population by race and housing unit counts only.

** Annual compound rate of change.

The population within the District has become slightly more diverse over the last 20 years (**Table 2**), although much of the change occurred during the first 10-year period. In 2000, the population was 70.9 percent white and 19.0 percent Hispanic. By 2020, the white share of the population dropped to 63.4 percent and the share of Hispanics increased to 22.8 percent. During the same 20-year period, the District's African-American and Asian populations have grown more quickly than the overall population.

TABLE 2
DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS – RACE & ETHNICITY

	2000	2010	2020*	Change (2000-2010)**		Change (2010-2020)**	
	Census	Census	Census	Total	Percent*	Total	Percent*
Population	188,980	186,440	199,719	-2,540	-0.1%	13,279	0.7%
<i>By Race & Ethnicity:</i>							
White	70.9%	65.6%	63.4%	-11,598	-0.9%	4,352	0.4%
African American	1.7%	2.5%	2.7%	1,424	3.8%	852	1.7%
Native American	1.1%	0.9%	0.8%	-481	-2.6%	-61	-0.4%
Asian	5.2%	6.4%	7.5%	1,942	1.8%	3,060	2.3%
Hispanic	19.0%	22.3%	22.8%	5,780	1.5%	3,863	0.9%
Other	1.6%	2.4%	2.8%	1,393	3.9%	1,213	2.5%

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2000, 2010 and 2020; American Community Survey, 2020; Applied Economics, 2021

* Applies to total population, population by race and housing unit counts only.

** Annual compound rate of change.

As shown in **Table 3**, the share of the population under five years of age has dropped by 1.4 percent since 2010, which has a direct impact on enrollment projections; in addition, the share of the school-age population (5 to 17 years) has steadily declined, dropping from 15.7 percent in 2000 to 13.4 percent in 2020. It is somewhat encouraging to note that the share of 22- to 44-year-olds in the District, which makes up the primary parenting cohort, has increased slightly since 2010, after holding fairly steady between 2000 and 2010. The strongest growth over the past 10 years has been in the oldest cohort (65 years and up), increasing by 2.0 per year on average. The overall aging of the District population is further evidenced by the fact that persons over the age of 45 years now account for nearly 32 percent of the population, up from 27.5 percent in 2000 and 29.7 percent in 2010.

TABLE 3
DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS – AGE

	2000	2010	2020*	Change (2000-2010)**		Change (2010-2020)**	
	Census	Census	Census	Total	Percent*	Total	Percent*
Population	188,980	186,440	199,719	-2,540	-0.1%	13,279	0.7%
<i>By Age:</i>							
Age 0-4	7.9%	7.8%	6.8%	-374	-0.3%	-1,963	-1.4%
Age 5-13	11.1%	10.6%	9.7%	-1,265	-0.6%	-1,900	-1.0%
Age 14-17	4.6%	4.2%	3.7%	-811	-1.0%	-1,076	-1.5%
Age 18-24	15.3%	14.0%	13.5%	-2,867	-1.0%	1,443	0.5%
Age 25-44	33.7%	33.8%	34.4%	-719	-0.1%	7,279	1.1%
Age 45-64	16.4%	20.3%	21.3%	6,873	2.0%	5,623	1.4%
Age 65 Up	11.1%	9.4%	10.5%	-3,377	-1.7%	3,873	2.0%

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2000, 2010 and 2020; American Community Survey, 2020; Applied Economics, 2021.

* Applies to total population, population by race and housing unit counts only.

** Annual compound rate of change.

Table 4 displays the growth in housing units in the District, which has been stronger between 2010 and 2020; during the most recent 10-year period the number of units increased by 1.3 percent per year on average, adding a total of roughly 11,500 units. The vast majority of these new units were multifamily (92 percent), which likely resulted in the increased share of renter-occupied housing units since 2010 (50.2 percent versus 47.6 percent in 2010). There has also been a slight increase in the District's housing vacancy rate since 2010, increasing from 7.7 percent to 8.5 percent in 2020.

TABLE 4
DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS – HOUSING UNITS

	2000	2010	2020*	Change (2000-2010)**		Change (2010-2020)**	
	Census	Census	Census	Total	Percent*	Total	Percent*
Housing Units	80,135	80,724	92,171	589	0.1%	11,447	1.3%
Occupied	92.7%	92.3%	91.5%	215	0.0%	9,838	1.2%
Owner	47.8%	44.7%	41.3%	-2,225	-0.6%	1,994	0.5%
Renter	44.9%	47.6%	50.2%	2,440	0.7%	7,844	1.9%
Vacant	7.3%	7.7%	8.5%	374	0.6%	1,609	2.3%
Seasonal Vacant	1.2%	1.1%	1.0%	-73	-0.8%	54	0.6%
<i>By Unit Type:</i>							
Single Family	54.3%	53.2%	47.6%	-588	-0.1%	939	0.2%
Multifamily	45.7%	46.8%	52.4%	1,177	0.3%	10,508	2.5%

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2000, 2010 and 2020; American Community Survey, 2020; Applied Economics, 2021.

* Applies to total population, population by race and housing unit counts only.

** Annual compound rate of change.

At 2.37 persons the District’s population per household has declined slowly over the past 20 years (**Table 5**), driven by an increase in the share of renter-households (55 percent in 2020 versus 48.5 percent in 2000) and the overall aging of householders in the District. The share of householders 55 years and older has increased from nearly 29 percent in 2000 to 33 percent in 2020. While owner-occupied units will typically increase enrollment in the near-term, the school-age population will generally decline over time as households age in place. Eventually, as housing ownership turns over and neighborhoods begin to regenerate, the student population can increase, although not likely to the levels originally present. In contrast, rental units tend to have higher turnover rates which serve to stabilize the age structure of the student population since these households tend to be replaced by new households with similar characteristics, rather than aging in place.

**TABLE 5
DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS – HOUSEHOLDS**

	2000	2010	2020*	Change (2000-2010)**		Change (2010-2020)**	
	Census	Census	Census	Total	Percent*	Total	Percent*
Households	74,298	74,513	84,351	215	0.0%	9,838	1.2%
<i>By Age of Householder:</i>							
15 to 24	10.8%	9.4%	8.1%	-1,033	-1.4%	-168	-0.2%
25 to 34	24.0%	25.5%	26.0%	1,140	0.6%	2,960	1.5%
35 to 44	19.8%	17.9%	17.2%	-1,402	-1.0%	1,185	0.9%
45 to 54	16.5%	16.4%	15.7%	-70	-0.1%	1,050	0.8%
55 to 64	9.3%	14.6%	15.1%	3,947	4.6%	1,858	1.6%
Over 65	19.6%	16.4%	17.9%	-2,367	-1.8%	2,954	2.2%
<i>Owners By Householder Age:</i>							
15 to 24	1.4%	0.8%	0.6%	-214	-3.2%	-34	-0.6%
25 to 34	13.0%	7.6%	6.9%	-229	-0.4%	126	0.2%
35 to 44	15.2%	9.4%	9.2%	-1,204	-1.6%	769	1.1%
45 to 54	18.1%	9.9%	8.9%	-801	-1.0%	201	0.3%
55 to 64	13.4%	9.7%	10.4%	2,505	4.4%	1,572	2.0%
65 and up	11.2%	11.1%	9.1%	-2,282	-2.4%	-640	-0.8%
<i>Renters By Householder Age:</i>							
15 to 24	3.6%	8.6%	7.4%	-819	-1.2%	-134	-0.2%
25 to 34	6.9%	17.8%	19.1%	1,369	1.1%	2,834	2.0%
35 to 44	10.5%	8.5%	8.0%	-198	-0.3%	416	0.6%
45 to 54	4.3%	6.5%	6.8%	731	1.6%	849	1.6%
55 to 64	0.7%	4.9%	4.7%	1,442	5.1%	286	0.8%
65 and up	1.7%	5.2%	8.9%	-85	-0.2%	3,594	6.8%
Population Per	2.48	2.44	2.37	-0.11	-0.2%	-0.07	-0.3%

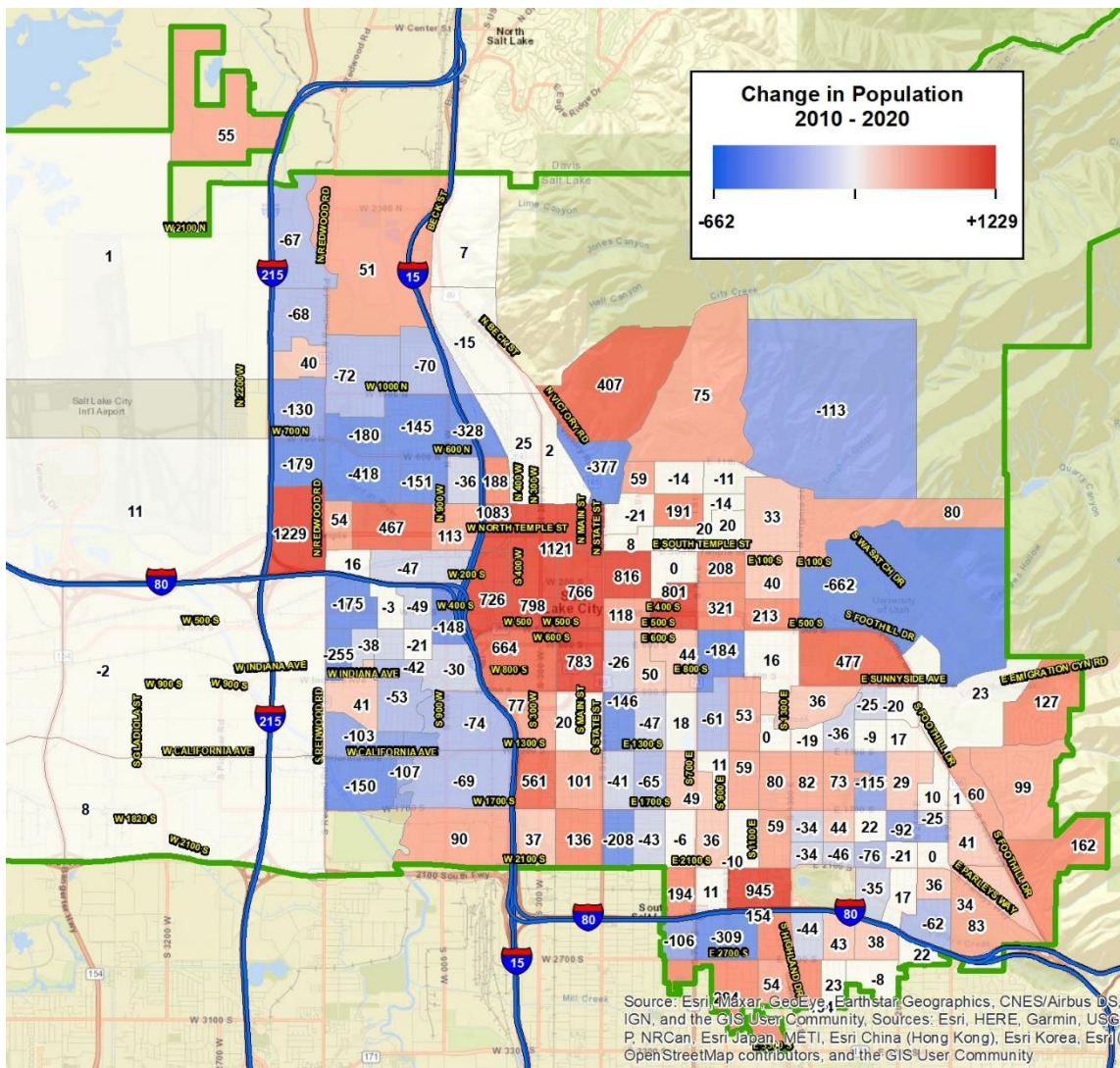
Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2000, 2010 and 2020; American Community Survey, 2020; Applied Economics, 2021.

* Applies to total population, population by race and housing unit counts only.

** Annual compound rate of change.

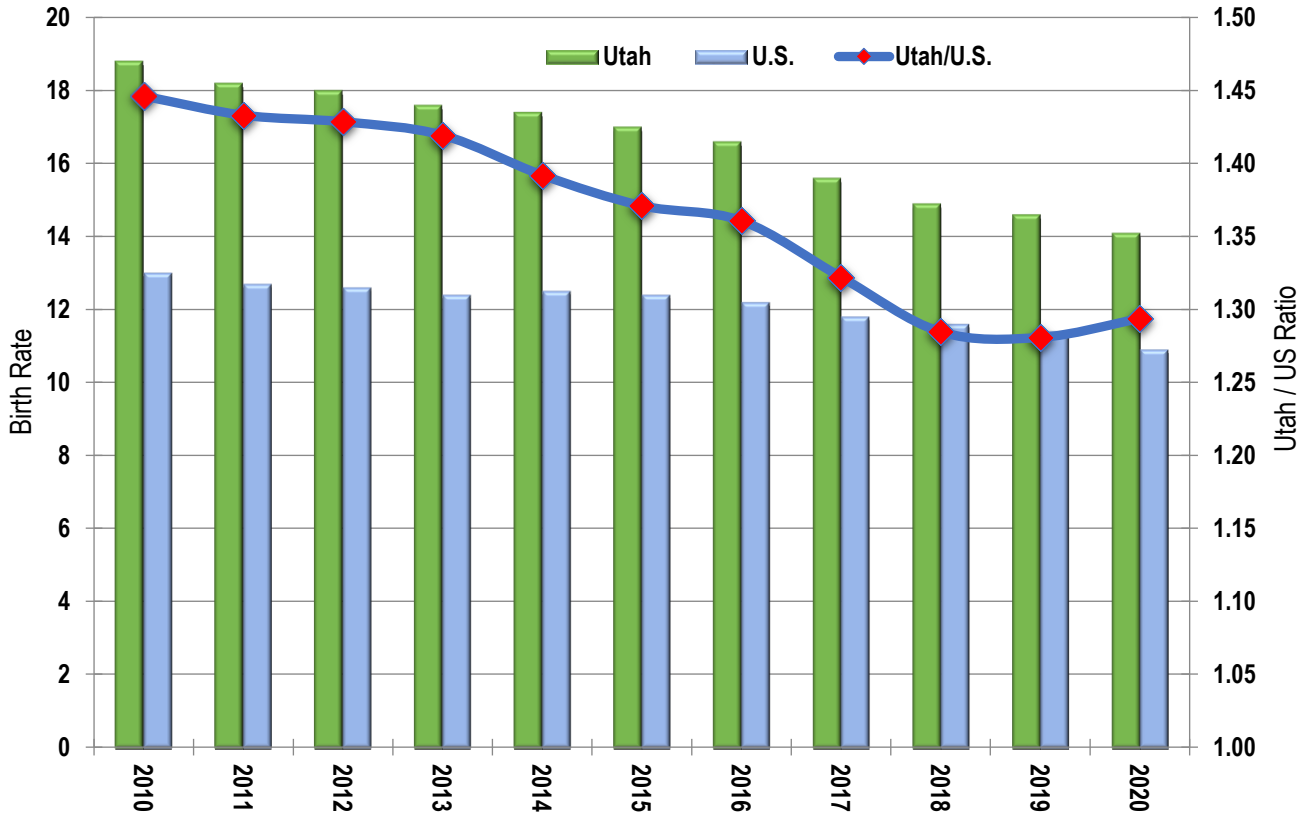
As **Map 6** illustrates, the changes in household population that have occurred in the District over the past 10 years generally mirror the geographic distribution of housing unit changes, with the strongest population growth occurring in the Downtown area, the southernmost part of the Northwest area and in several areas along E 400 S. This map also suggests that some turnover in existing housing is occurring in the East Bench area; in this area, along the District’s eastern border, you can see pockets of growth in household population that are not associated with an increase in the number of housing units. At the same time, the decreases in household population in much of the Northwest and West Salt Lake areas, and in the vicinity of the University of Utah, are substantially stronger than the corresponding changes in the number of housing units, suggesting that families are aging in place or moving out of these areas.

Map 6
CHANGE IN HOUSEHOLD POPULATOIN: 2010 – 2020



Another major factor affecting enrollment in schools is the recent decline in the birth rate, both regionally and nationally. As shown in **Figure 4**, the birthrate (births per 1,000 for the population aged 15 to 45) in Utah has declined dramatically over the last 10 years. Since 2010 birth rates in Utah have declined by 25 percent, driven by a 12.3 percent reduction in the number of births and a total population increase of 15 percent. Although Utah’s birth rate remains higher than the national average, the rate of decline in the state’s birthrate has outpaced the decline in the national average, bringing Utah’s birthrate more closely in line with the national average in 2020.

FIGURE 4
BIRTHRATES IN UTAH AND UNITED STATES: 2010 - 2020



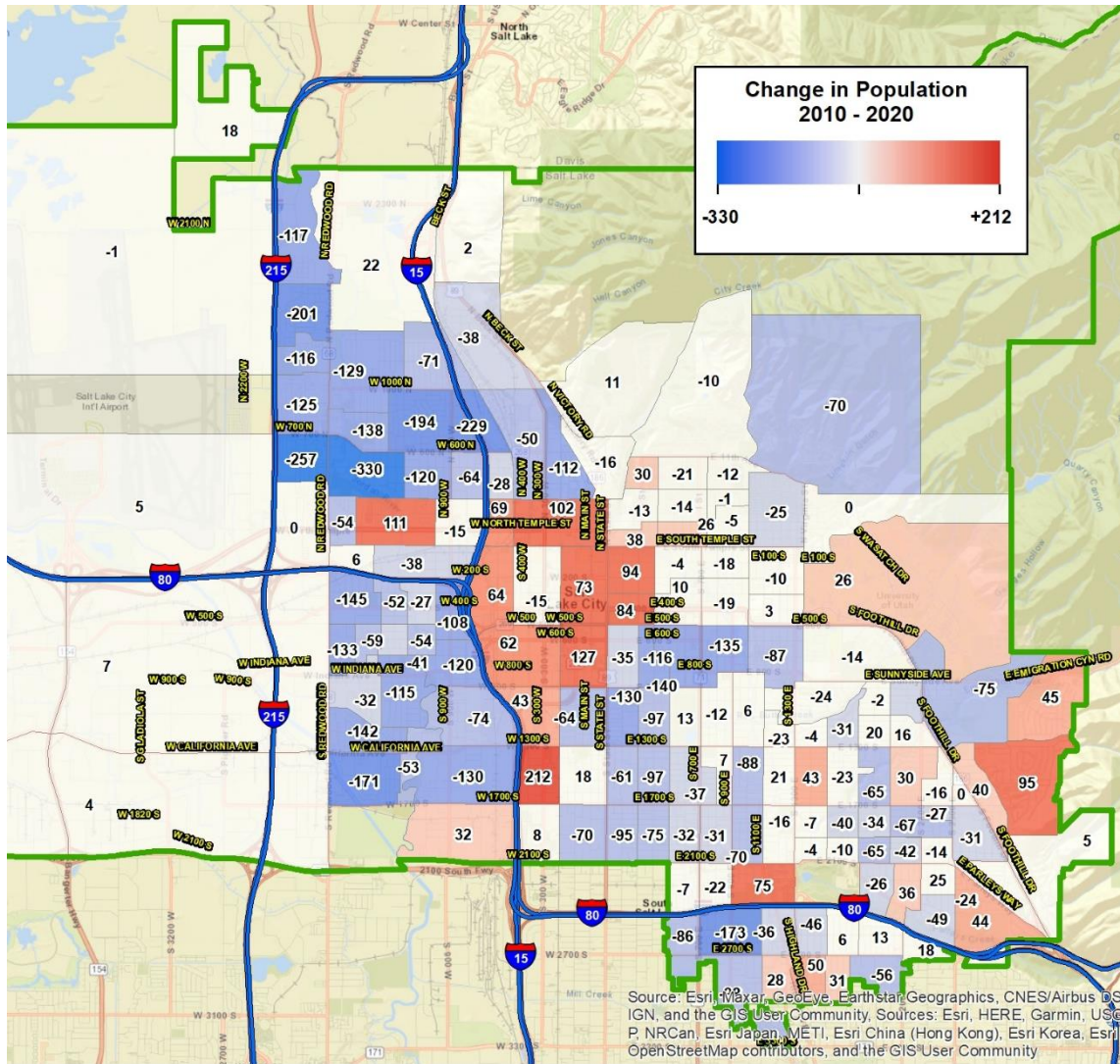
Population Estimates: National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) through a collaborative agreement with the U.S. Census Bureau, IBIS Version 2020 Utah Birth Certificate Database, Office of Vital Records and Statistics, Utah Department of Health National

Finally, **Map 7** depicts the geographic change in the District’s population under the age of 18 years between 2010 and 2020. In this case, the increases are highly concentrated in the Downtown area but they are of much smaller magnitude than the increases associated with either housing units or household population. In fact, Districtwide many of the areas that show strong overall household population increase show flat or declining populations under the age of 18 years. These trends can be explained by the preponderance of new multifamily housing in the District, which tends to attract a younger householder profile and fewer families with children.

Map 7



CHANGE IN POPULATION UNDER 18 YEARS: 2010 – 2020



2.3 Alternative Providers

In its January 2021 Annual Report, the Utah State Charter School Board identified nine charter schools that primarily serve students in the District; three of these charter schools are also authorized by the District. These schools (shown in **Table 6**) enrolled approximately 3,400 K-12 students in the 2019-20 school year. According to annual school report cards found on the Utah State Board of Education website, charter enrollment in these nine schools has remained nearly unchanged since the 2017-18 school year. The Wallace Stegner Academy is the largest charter school in the (700 K-8 students) and two schools (Dual Immersion Academy and Salt Lake Arts Academy) enroll more than 400 students each.

TABLE 6
ENROLLMENT IN LOCAL CHARTER SCHOOLS

School Name	Address	City	Zip	Grades	2019-20 Total K-12
City Academy	555 E 200 S	Salt Lake City	84102	7th-12th	148
Dual Immersion Academy	1155 S Glendale Drive	Salt Lake City	84104	K-8th	477
Guadalupe School	1385 N 1200 W	Salt Lake City	84116	K-6th	285
Open Classroom*	134 D Street	Salt Lake City	84103	K-8th	323
Pacific Heritage Academy	1755 W 1100 N	Salt Lake City	84116	K-8th	389
Salt Lake Arts Academy	844 S 200 E	Salt Lake City	84111	5th-8th	408
Salt Lake Center for Science Education*	1400 W Goddwin Avenue	Salt Lake City	84116	9th-12th	392
Salt Lake School for the Performing Arts*	2291 S 2000 E	Salt Lake City	84106	9th-12th	288
Wallace Stegner Academy	980 S Bending River Court	Salt Lake City	84101	K-8th	703
Total					3,413

Source: Utah State Board of Education, School Report Cards; Utah State Charter School Board, Annual Report January 2021; Applied Economics, 2021.

* Schools authorized by the Salt Lake City School District

In addition to charter schools, private schools also operate as alternative education providers within the District. The Private School Survey conducted by the National Center for Education Statistics is the only consistent source of private school enrollment data and the most current enrollment data available using this survey is for the 2017/18 school year. Based on this information, and local sources, there are 12 private schools operating within the District that serve an estimated 3,600 K-12 students, as shown in **Table 7**. With enrollment of more than 850 K-12 students, Rowland Hall is the largest of these private schools, followed closely by Judge Memorial Catholic High School which enrolls more than 700 9-12 students.



TABLE 7
ENROLLMENT IN LOCAL PRIVATE SCHOOLS

School Name	Address	City	Zip	Grades	Total K-12
Capitol Hill Academy	503 N 400 West	Salt Lake City	84103	PK-12th	90
Carden Memorial School	1452 E 2700 S	Salt Lake City	84106	PK-8th	307
Elizabeth Academy	2870 S Connor Street	Salt Lake City	84109	PK-6th	140
J E Cosgriff Memorial Catholic School	2335 E Redondo Avenue	Salt Lake City	84108	PK-8th	312
Judge Memorial Catholic High School	650 S 1100 E	Salt Lake City	84102	9th-12th	720
Montessori Community School of Salt Lake	2416 E 1700 S	Salt Lake City	84108	PK-6th	86
Our Lady of Lourdes Catholic School	1065 E 700 S	Salt Lake City	84102	K-8th	172
Redeemer Lutheran School	1955 E Stratford Avenue	Salt Lake City	84106	K-8th	34
Reid School	2965 E Evergreen Avenue	Salt Lake City	84109	PK-10th	83
Rowland Hall	720 S Guardsman Way	Salt Lake City	84108	PK-12th	857
The Madeleine Choir School	205 E 1st Avenue	Salt Lake City	84103	PK-8th	383
The McGillis School	668 S 1300 E	Salt Lake City	84102	K-8th	438
Total					3,622

Source: NCES Private School Universe Survey 2017-18 school year data; Applied Economics 2022.

Together, these alternative providers enroll roughly 7,000 local K-12 students; while it is unlikely that all of these students reside within the District, many of them certainly do.

3.0 Residential Development

Map 8 depicts the geographic distribution of these new units; areas of strong growth are indicated by shades of red, while areas of decline are marked in shades of blue. As previously mentioned, nearly 11,500 housing units were added in the District between 2010 and 2020. This map clearly illustrates that the majority of the new units were built in the Downtown area and in the vicinity of E 400 S. In fact, the area bounded by I-15 in the west, 300 North in the north, 1000 East in the east and 900 South in the south comprised 60% of the total new housing additions during the 2010's.

Map 8
CHANGE IN HOUSING UNITS: 2010 – 2020

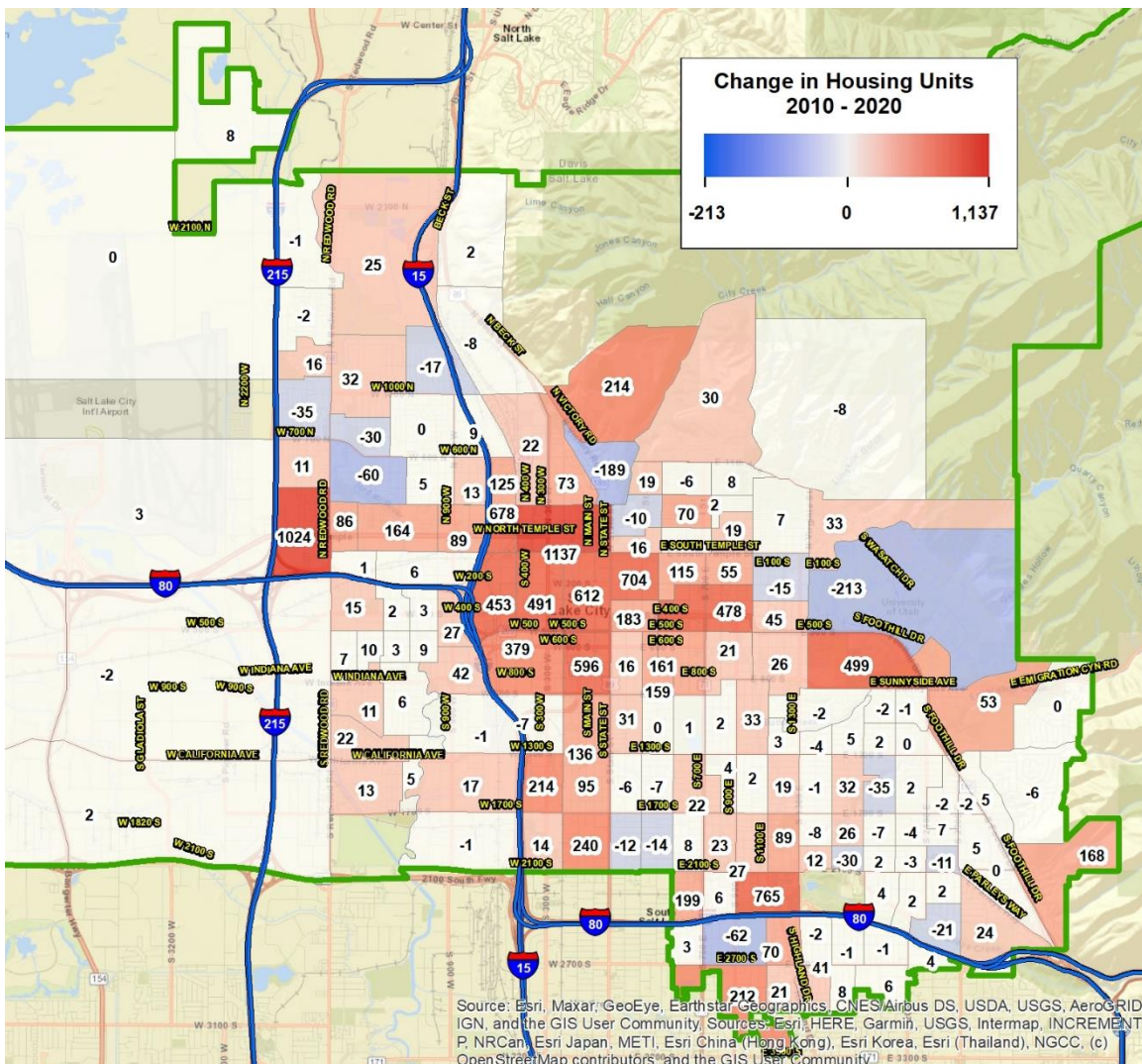


Table 8 summarizes survey data on a sample of projects that were completed in the downtown area between 2010 and 2019. This list of projects (also illustrated below on **Map 9**) is just a sample and is not intended to be comprehensive; it likely contains some errors since the data were collected from a large number of on-line sources. However, fewer than 100 District students were found to reside in the 4,600 units in the survey; this is in stark contrast to Census data which indicates an increase of between 700 and 800 persons under 18 years of age in this area between 2010 and 2020.

TABLE 8
SURVEY OF PROJECTS COMPLETED IN DOWNTOWN: 2010 - 2019

ID	Name	Address	Units	Opened	Affordable		Monthly Rent		3-year Ave. Students
					Units	UnitMix	Low	High	
1	Bridges Apartment Homes	59 N 600 W	295	2010		1,2,3	\$1,400	\$1,900	4
2	City Creek Landing	30 Main Street	108	2011		s,1,2	\$1,900	\$4,500	1
3	The Essex	350 S 600 E	181	2012		s,1,2	\$1,500	\$8,900	2
4	644 City Station	644 W North Temple	132	2013		1,2,3	\$1,500	\$2,300	3
5	Season on City Creek	230 W North Temple	114	2011		s,1,2	\$1,800	\$2,500	2
6	Lotus Apartments	338 E South Temple	84	2013		1,2	\$1,500	\$1,900	1
7	Cityscape	134 S 400 E	122	2013		s,1,2	\$1,300	\$3,400	4
8	Broadway Park Lofts	360 W Broadway	86	2014			Condo/None Available		1
9	Liberty Gateway Apartments	50 S 500 W	160	2014		s,1,2	\$1,500	\$2,000	3
10	Encore Apartments	489 East 400 S	189	2015		s,1,2	\$1,500	\$2,700	2
11	Seasons at Liberty Square	310 E 500 S	119	2015		1,2	\$1,700	\$2,800	1
12	Velo on the Boulevard	460 E 400 S	99	2015		s,1,2	\$1,500	\$2,100	2
13	Artspace Bridge Project	511 W 200 S	62	2016	Yes	2,3	None Available		13
14	4th West	255 N 400 W	493	2017		s,1,2	\$1,550	\$3,300	7
15	Downtown 360	360 S 400 W	150	2017		s,1,2	\$1,450	\$2,000	4
16	Paragon Station	316 W 200 S	38	2017		1,2,3	\$2,600	\$6,800	1
17	Liberty Crest	150 S 200 E	176	2017		2	\$2,300	\$2,900	1
18	Milagro Apartments	241 W 200 S	183	2018		s,1,2	\$1,400	\$2,600	0
19	Hardware Village	455 W 200 N	453	2018		1,2,3	\$1,500	\$7,000	3
20	Liberty Blvd Apartments	455 S 700 E	266	2018		s,1,2	\$1,500	\$1,700	4
21	Gateway 505	505 W 100 S	277	2018		s,1,2?	\$1,500	\$2,600	5
22	Block 44	380 S 400 E	214	2018		s,1,2	\$2,000	\$3,000	1
23	PeirPont by Urbana	315 W Pierpont	87	2019		s,1	\$1,300	\$1,600	0
24	Skyhouse	308 W North Temple	240	2019		s,1,2	\$1,400	\$2,800	4
25	The Morton	245 S 200 E	137	2019		s,1,2	na	na	0
26	Quattro	385 S 400 E	95	2019		s,1,2,3	\$1,200	\$3,300	0
27	Salt Flats Apartments	447 E 100 S	86	2019		s	\$1,200	\$1,250	0
Sub Total Pre 2020			4,646						69

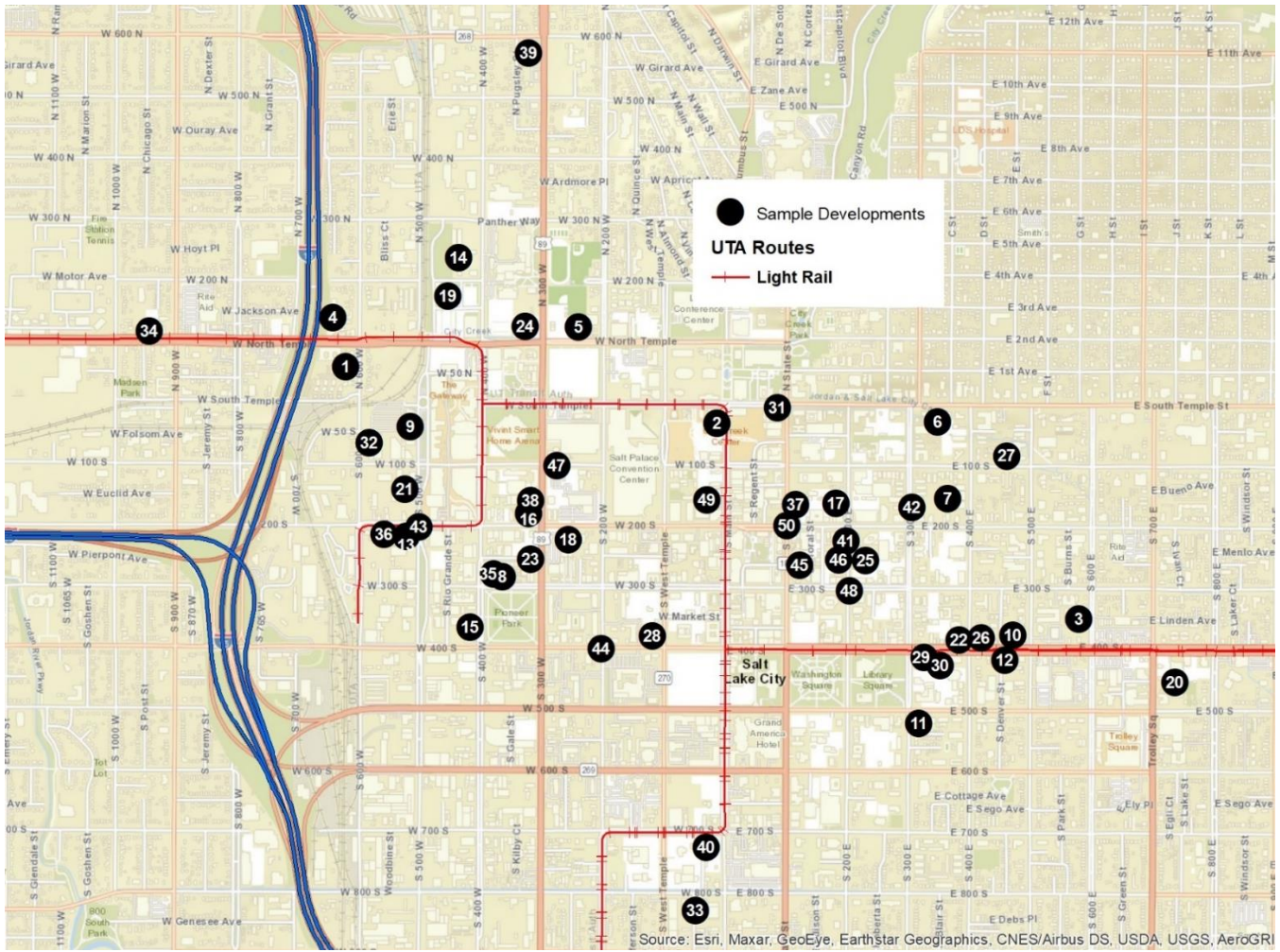
Adding a list of new and future downtown projects (**Table 9**) to the survey, suggests that another 4,000 units are set to be added in the area, bringing the total number of downtown units in the survey to roughly 8,700. Since nearly all of the under construction and planned projects are of a similar type, not designed for or marketed to families, the future impact on enrollment is expected to be minimal.

**TABLE 9
SURVEY OF NEW AND FUTURE PROJECTS IN DOWNTOWN***

ID	Name	Address	Units	Opened	Affordable		Monthly Rent		3-year Ave. Students
					Units	UnitMix	Low	High	
28	Harmony 390	390 S West Temple	287	2020		s,1,2	\$1,250	\$2,900	0
29	Avia Apartments	330 E 400 S	286	2021	50%	s,1,2,3	\$1,635	\$2,660	2
30	Mya Apartments	447 Blair Street	126	2021	Part	s,1,2	\$1,000 up		0
31	Hardison	480 E South Temple	139	2021		s,1,2	\$1,400	\$2,500	0
32	The Beverly	63 S 600 W	48	2021		1,2,3	\$1,675	\$3,500	0
33	Charli	825 S Richards St	91	2021		s,1	\$1,400	\$1,800	0
34	Fair Park	940 W North Tempe	152	2021		s	\$800	\$1,200	0
35	The Olive	378 W Broadway	120	Early 2022		s,1,2	\$1,500	\$5,000	0
36	Central Station Apartments	549 W 200 S	65	Late 2021	80%	s,1,2,3,4	\$360	\$1,775	0
37	Liberty Sky	151 S State Street	272	Late 2021		s,1,2	\$1,500	\$4,800	0
38	Paperbox Lofts	160 S 300 W	184	Late 2021		s,1,2	\$1,250	\$3,700	0
39	Harvest	588 N 300 W	252	Early 2022		s,1,2	\$1,500	\$3,100	0
40	Seven02 Main	702 E Main St	239	Early 2022		1,2	\$1,400	\$1,900	0
Open Post 2020			1,974						
41	The Randi	218 S 200 E	61	2022					
42	The Magnolia	165 S 300 E	65	2022	Homeless	s			
43	Central West Apartments	2nd South and 5th Wes	65	2022	Yes	s,1,2,3			
44	The Revival	NEC 400 S 200 W	142	2022		s,1,2,3			
45	255 S State St	255 S State St	190	2022		1,2,3			
46	MODA Luxe / Rebuild	242 S 200 E	220	2022					
47	The Charles at The West Quarter	251 W 100 S	240	2023					
48	Kensington Tower	200 E 300 S	359	2024					
49	Main Street Apartments	150 S Main Street	400	2024	10%				
50	Astra Tower	NEC State St & 200 S	372	2024		s,1,2,3			
Under Construction & Planned			2,114						
Grand Total			8,734						

* This list of projects is just a sample and is not intended to be comprehensive; it likely contains some errors since the data were collected from a large number of on-line sources.

Map 9
DOWNTOWN HOUSING SURVEY PROPERTIES*



* This list of projects is just a sample and is not intended to be comprehensive; it likely contains some errors since the data were collected from a large number of on-line sources.

4.0 District Projections

4.1 Population & Housing

Long-term demographic projections for the District, as shown in **Table 10**, are calculated using housing unit additions by type, occupancy rates, and demographic trends impacting household size. Currently the District contains approximately 85,100 households (occupied housing units), up nearly 800 units from last year, with a population per household of about 2.36 persons. Total population and households are expected to increase throughout the projection period as new housing supply enters the market and occupancy rates stabilize at 91 percent. Population per household is expected to decline slowly throughout the projection period, falling to 2.28 persons per household by 2031/32.

TABLE 10
HISTORIC AND PROJECTED POPULATION AND HOUSING

Year	Population	Housing Units		Occupancy Rate	Vacant Units	Households		Pop/HH
		Total*	New			Total	Change	
2000/01	184,309	80,135		92.7%	5,837	74,298		2.481
2010/11	181,645	80,724		92.3%	6,211	74,513		2.438
2011/12	182,289	81,324	600	92.2%	6,322	75,002	489	2.430
2012/13	183,373	82,124	800	92.1%	6,449	75,675	673	2.423
2013/14	184,890	83,124	1,000	92.1%	6,593	76,531	856	2.416
2014/15	186,614	84,224	1,100	92.0%	6,747	77,477	946	2.409
2015/16	188,543	85,424	1,200	91.9%	6,911	78,513	1,036	2.401
2016/17	190,894	86,824	1,400	91.8%	7,093	79,731	1,218	2.394
2017/18	193,224	88,224	1,400	91.8%	7,277	80,947	1,216	2.387
2018/19	195,533	89,624	1,400	91.7%	7,463	82,161	1,214	2.380
2019/20	197,604	90,924	1,300	91.6%	7,643	83,281	1,120	2.373
2020/21	199,719	92,171	1,247	91.5%	7,820	84,351	1,070	2.368
2021/22	200,851	93,139	968	91.4%	8,010	85,129	778	2.359
2022/23	201,937	94,187	1,049	91.2%	8,288	85,899	770	2.351
2023/24	202,816	95,129	942	91.0%	8,562	86,567	669	2.343
2024/25	204,590	96,322	1,193	91.0%	8,669	87,653	1,085	2.334
2025/26	206,873	97,796	1,475	91.0%	8,802	88,994	1,342	2.325
2026/27	209,004	99,193	1,397	91.0%	8,927	90,265	1,271	2.315
2027/28	210,633	100,318	1,125	91.0%	9,029	91,289	1,024	2.307
2028/29	211,848	101,218	900	91.0%	9,110	92,108	819	2.300
2029/30	212,922	102,043	825	91.0%	9,184	92,859	751	2.293
2030/31	213,857	102,793	750	91.0%	9,251	93,541	683	2.286
2031/32	214,652	103,468	675	91.0%	9,312	94,155	614	2.280
2022/23 - 2031/32			10,329				9,027	

Source: Applied Economics, 2021.

** Units in age-restricted and age-targeted communities.

Bolding Indicates Actuals

Over the next ten years, 10,300 new housing units are projected to be added to the District's housing inventory, resulting in the addition of more than 9,000 households. As the population per household declines, new households are expected to produce a population increase of 13,800 persons by 2031/32.

4.2 Enrollment

4.2.1 School-age Population and Enrollment

In addition to the volume and market orientation of housing development, trends in per-household student generation rates and enrollment-to-population (E-P) ratios are key factors used in determining future enrollment levels, as detailed on **Table 11**. The first element, student generation, refers to the expected size of the school-age population (persons aged 5 to 17 years old) per household. The average number of school-age persons per household has decreased from 0.370 in 2010/11 to 0.286 in 2021/22. Due to the aging of the population, the school-age population per household is projected to continue to decline over the next 10 years, falling to 0.233 by 2031/32.

The presence of educational alternatives, combined with open enrollment policies, makes it necessary to apply an E-P ratio to the projected school-age population when forecasting District enrollment. The E-P ratio is based on the net difference between the school-age population and total enrollment. This includes the loss of some in-District school-age persons to other providers and a gain of some students from outside the District. In addition to competition from alternative providers, there are a number of factors that can alter the E-P ratio, including specific program offerings within the District or in neighboring districts. In the 2021/22 school year the estimated school-age population within the District was about 24,300 persons, while total District enrollment was 19,245 students, resulting in a net difference of 5,060 persons and an E-P ratio of 0.79.

The District's E-P ratio peaked in 2015/16 at 0.89 and has declined slowly since then, likely due to increased charter school enrollment. The sharp drop in enrollment and the E-P ratio in the 2020/21 school year was due to the effects of the Covid-19 pandemic, but unfortunately it remained unchanged this year.

If in-District enrollment is used in the calculation instead of total enrollment, the resulting ratio (or Service Rate) is indicative of the share of the resident school-age persons being "serviced" by the District. As has been the case with the E-P ratio, the District's Service Rate has been in decline for many years, dropping from 81.6 percent in 2013/14 to 69.8 percent this year, which is slightly lower than last year's pandemic-driven Service Rate (71.8 percent).

The District's E-P ratio is expected to decrease slowly over the next 10 years, dropping to 0.76 by 2031/32 due to continued competition from alternative providers and a projected decline in the District's school-age population. Based on this trend, and a steady influx of about 2,300 students from outside the District, non-charter general education enrollment is projected to total roughly 16,600 students in 2031/32; this represents a decrease of about 2,600 students (14 percent) compared to 2021/22.

TABLE 11
SCHOOL-AGE POPULATION AND ENROLLMENT

Year	Households	School-Age Population *		K-12 Enrollment **		Net Difference	E-P Ratio	Out-of District	Service Rate
		Total	Per Household	Total	Per Household				
2000/01	74,298	29,627	0.399	23,930	0.322	5,697	0.81		
2010/11	74,513	27,551	0.370	23,140	0.311	4,411	0.84		
2011/12	75,002	27,079	0.361	22,996	0.307	4,083	0.85		
2012/13	75,675	26,678	0.353	22,897	0.303	3,781	0.86		
2013/14	76,531	26,344	0.344	23,072	0.301	3,272	0.88	1,574	81.6%
2014/15	77,477	26,042	0.336	22,757	0.294	3,285	0.87	1,649	81.1%
2015/16	78,513	25,769	0.328	22,809	0.291	2,960	0.89	1,819	81.5%
2016/17	79,731	25,552	0.320	22,230	0.279	3,322	0.87	1,887	79.6%
2017/18	80,947	25,331	0.313	22,077	0.273	3,254	0.87	1,977	79.3%
2018/19	82,161	25,105	0.306	21,608	0.263	3,497	0.86	2,089	77.7%
2019/20	83,281	24,848	0.298	21,297	0.256	3,551	0.86	2,197	76.9%
2020/21	84,351	24,575	0.291	19,919	0.236	4,656	0.81	2,265	71.8%
2021/22	85,129	24,305	0.286	19,245	0.226	5,060	0.79	2,283	69.8%
2022/23	85,899	24,034	0.280	18,969	0.221	5,065	0.79	2,228	69.7%
2023/24	86,567	23,737	0.274	18,685	0.216	5,052	0.79	2,211	69.4%
2024/25	87,653	23,554	0.269	18,343	0.209	5,211	0.78	2,246	68.3%
2025/26	88,994	23,436	0.263	18,000	0.202	5,436	0.77	2,288	67.0%
2026/27	90,265	23,295	0.258	17,799	0.197	5,496	0.76	2,328	66.4%
2027/28	91,289	23,088	0.253	17,517	0.192	5,571	0.76	2,345	65.7%
2028/29	92,108	22,830	0.248	17,310	0.188	5,520	0.76	2,366	65.5%
2029/30	92,859	22,555	0.243	17,081	0.184	5,474	0.76	2,344	65.3%
2030/31	93,541	22,267	0.238	16,908	0.181	5,359	0.76	2,350	65.4%
2031/32	94,155	21,965	0.233	16,598	0.176	5,367	0.76	2,304	65.1%

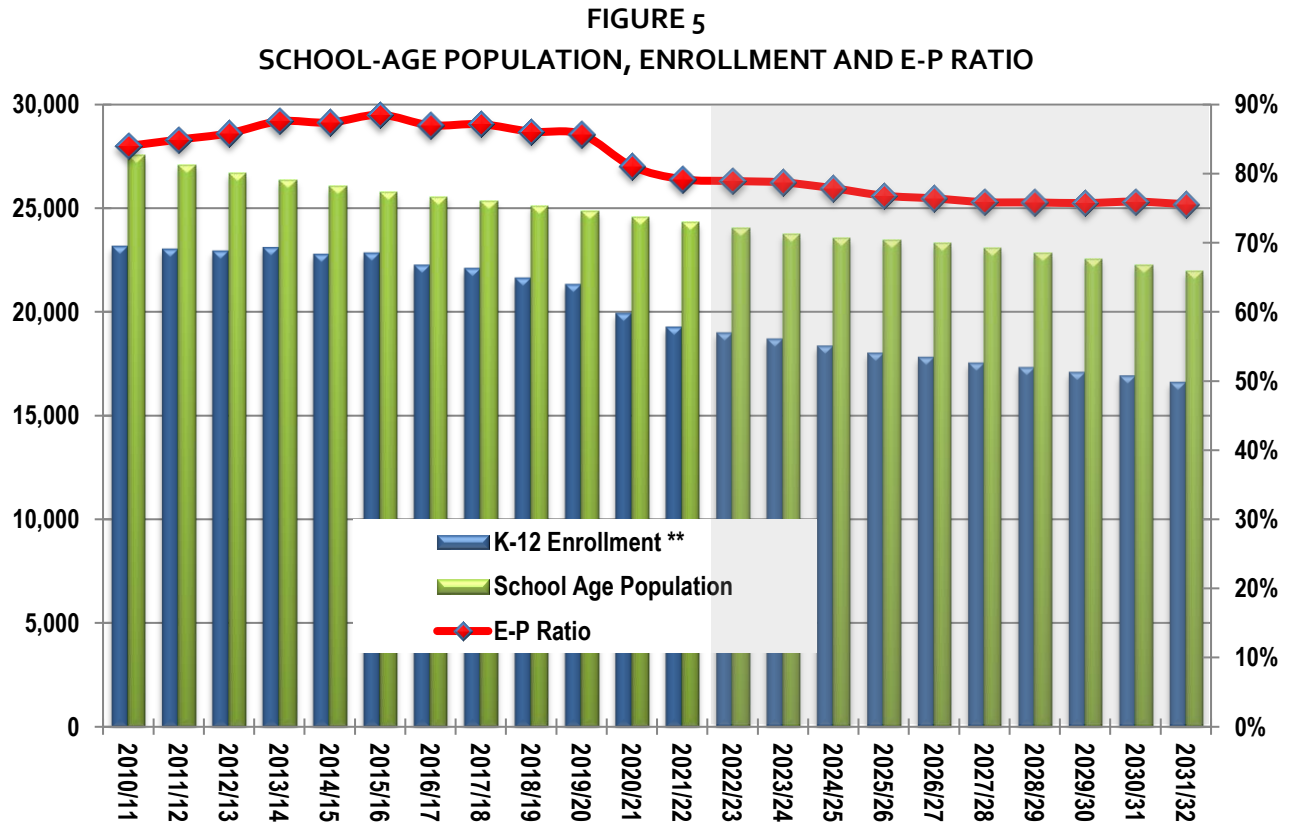
Source: Applied Economics, January 2022.

* Population age 5 through 17, corresponds with Kindergarten through 12th grade.

** Excludes charter schools.

Bolding indicates historical data.

The relationship between school-age population and District enrollment from 2010/11 through 2031/32 is represented in **Figure 5**. The green bars show the school-age population and the blue bars show total enrollment. The historic and projected E-P ratio is represented by the red line, which is keyed to the percentages on the right axis.



Sources: Salt Lake City School District; Applied Economics, 2022.

4.2.2 Enrollment by Grade Level

Table 12 provides a more detailed review of past and projected enrollment changes by showing enrollment by grade cohort, in this case employing a Preschool (PS), Kindergarten to 6th grade (K-6), 7-8 and 9-12 cohort summation. In 2010/11 the recovery from the 2007 recession was at an early stage and growth was very limited, particularly in the youngest grades. By 2015/16 growth in the upper grades had increased but K-6 enrollment was in decline, a problem that has persisted every year since due to the impact of declining birth rates and increased competition from alternative providers. Although enrollment in the 7-8 and 9-12 cohorts has fluctuated up and down over the past six years, the net change in enrollment for both cohorts has been less dramatic than the change seen in the K-6 cohort.

TABLE 12
ENROLLMENT BY LEVEL

Fall	Self Contained	Enrollment by Level				K-12 Total*		
		K-6	7-8	K-8	9-12	Enrollment	Change	% Change
2010/11	832	13,715	3,080	16,795	6,345	23,140	233	1.0%
2011/12	923	13,735	3,002	16,737	6,259	22,996	-144	-0.6%
2012/13	862	13,536	3,003	16,539	6,358	22,897	-99	-0.4%
2013/14	896	13,691	3,123	16,814	6,258	23,072	175	0.8%
2014/15	859	13,363	3,025	16,388	6,369	22,757	-315	-1.4%
2015/16	813	13,108	3,155	16,263	6,546	22,809	52	0.2%
2016/17	844	12,530	3,138	15,668	6,562	22,230	-579	-2.5%
2017/18	784	12,134	3,107	15,241	6,836	22,077	-153	-0.7%
2018/19	793	11,775	3,131	14,906	6,702	21,608	-469	-2.1%
2019/20	721	11,367	3,186	14,553	6,744	21,297	-311	-1.4%
2020/21	617	9,991	3,052	13,043	6,876	19,919	-1,378	-6.5%
2021/22	600	9,548	2,929	12,477	6,768	19,245	-674	-3.4%
2022/23	591	9,377	2,813	12,190	6,779	18,969	-276	-1.4%
2023/24	582	9,215	2,616	11,831	6,854	18,685	-284	-1.5%
2024/25	571	9,166	2,477	11,643	6,700	18,343	-342	-1.8%
2025/26	560	9,058	2,444	11,502	6,498	18,000	-343	-1.9%
2026/27	554	8,997	2,543	11,540	6,259	17,799	-201	-1.1%
2027/28	545	8,978	2,485	11,463	6,054	17,517	-282	-1.6%
2028/29	539	8,838	2,460	11,298	6,012	17,310	-207	-1.2%
2029/30	532	8,663	2,503	11,166	5,915	17,081	-229	-1.3%
2030/31	527	8,458	2,468	10,926	5,982	16,908	-173	-1.0%
2031/32	517	8,222	2,432	10,654	5,944	16,598	-310	-1.8%

Source: Applied Economics, 2022.

* Excludes students in self-contained programs and charter schools.

Bolding indicates actuals.

Enrollment in the K-6 cohort is expected to decline every year during the projection period, dropping by an average of 1.6 percent per year and ending the period down more than 1,400 students (nearly 15 percent). Enrollment losses in the 7-8 cohort are projected to average 2.0 percent per year over the next 10 years, bringing enrollment in the cohort down to nearly 2,500 students in 2031/32. Although high school enrollment is projected to increase slightly over the next two years, losses in 9-12 enrollment are projected during most of the remainder of the projection period, resulting in a 10 percent decline in enrollment (roughly 700 students) by 2031/32.

Reviewing individual grades on **Table 13** can provide some additional insight into enrollment patterns and the progressive impact of Kindergarten class size. Enrollment in the older grades has been bolstered by an increased proportion of older householders in the District, which is expected to help mitigate the effect of the smaller incoming class sizes. In addition, changes in the housing market and householder characteristics have a significant impact on enrollment. Re-occupied housing, and some of the new multifamily housing, could yield a larger percentage of younger students, while new single family housing would likely result in an increase in older children.

TABLE 13
HISTORIC AND PROJECTED 4⁰TH DAY ENROLLMENT BY GRADE

Year	SE	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	K-12 Total*
2010/11	832	2,129	2,087	2,121	1,957	1,895	1,886	1,640	1,578	1,502	1,645	1,602	1,542	1,556	23,140
2011/12	923	2,162	2,085	2,039	2,057	1,859	1,791	1,742	1,496	1,506	1,528	1,623	1,565	1,543	22,996
2012/13	862	2,122	2,091	1,988	1,940	1,973	1,764	1,658	1,597	1,406	1,625	1,571	1,596	1,566	22,897
2013/14	896	2,109	2,105	2,058	1,964	1,900	1,889	1,666	1,549	1,574	1,549	1,570	1,581	1,558	23,072
2014/15	859	1,927	2,019	2,024	1,983	1,890	1,777	1,743	1,524	1,501	1,662	1,623	1,570	1,514	22,757
2015/16	813	1,827	1,944	1,945	1,976	1,955	1,781	1,680	1,668	1,487	1,688	1,701	1,599	1,558	22,809
2016/17	844	1,751	1,793	1,829	1,869	1,880	1,797	1,611	1,543	1,595	1,667	1,678	1,688	1,529	22,230
2017/18	784	1,625	1,734	1,722	1,796	1,797	1,782	1,678	1,541	1,566	1,831	1,641	1,728	1,636	22,077
2018/19	793	1,696	1,627	1,669	1,661	1,761	1,704	1,657	1,601	1,530	1,681	1,792	1,619	1,610	21,608
2019/20	721	1,594	1,639	1,558	1,658	1,625	1,644	1,649	1,603	1,583	1,738	1,706	1,780	1,520	21,297
2020/21	617	1,269	1,421	1,429	1,400	1,507	1,432	1,533	1,511	1,541	1,766	1,713	1,671	1,726	19,919
2021/22	600	1,372	1,329	1,402	1,392	1,320	1,371	1,362	1,471	1,458	1,711	1,732	1,684	1,641	19,245
2022/23	591	1,341	1,381	1,298	1,398	1,381	1,264	1,314	1,325	1,488	1,666	1,744	1,768	1,601	18,969
2023/24	582	1,310	1,349	1,347	1,293	1,385	1,321	1,210	1,277	1,339	1,699	1,696	1,778	1,681	18,685
2024/25	571	1,285	1,323	1,322	1,348	1,287	1,331	1,270	1,181	1,296	1,535	1,737	1,737	1,691	18,343
2025/26	560	1,264	1,301	1,299	1,326	1,345	1,240	1,283	1,243	1,201	1,490	1,573	1,783	1,652	18,000
2026/27	554	1,254	1,291	1,289	1,315	1,335	1,307	1,206	1,267	1,276	1,393	1,541	1,629	1,696	17,799
2027/28	545	1,241	1,278	1,276	1,301	1,320	1,294	1,268	1,188	1,297	1,476	1,437	1,592	1,549	17,517
2028/29	539	1,195	1,262	1,261	1,286	1,304	1,277	1,253	1,246	1,214	1,497	1,520	1,481	1,514	17,310
2029/30	532	1,150	1,215	1,244	1,270	1,288	1,261	1,235	1,231	1,272	1,401	1,540	1,566	1,408	17,081
2030/31	527	1,106	1,168	1,197	1,252	1,271	1,245	1,219	1,212	1,256	1,467	1,441	1,585	1,489	16,908
2031/32	517	1,063	1,123	1,150	1,204	1,252	1,227	1,203	1,196	1,236	1,447	1,507	1,483	1,507	16,598

Source: Applied Economics, 2022.

* Excludes students in self-contained programs and charter schools.

It is possible that the strength of the continuing economic recovery combined with a possible rebound in birth rates will have a more positive effect on the school-age population than is being projected. However, the volume and characteristics of the current housing inventory and planned development favors an older householder profile in the District for the foreseeable future, which is likely to limit the growth potential in the elementary grades during the projection period.



5.0 Sub-District Projections

Sub-District enrollment projections are based on the current number of students in each study grid, the expected occupancy of existing housing units and absorption of new housing units, and the expected student generation from existing and newly created households. Expected levels of District-wide housing absorption are allocated to new residential developments on a project-by-project basis. Absorption is first allocated to active residential projects and then to vacant land planned for residential development according to the development schedule assigned to each project or project part. Using this data, annual projections of enrollment by grade through 2031/32 for each of the 169 grid areas have been developed.

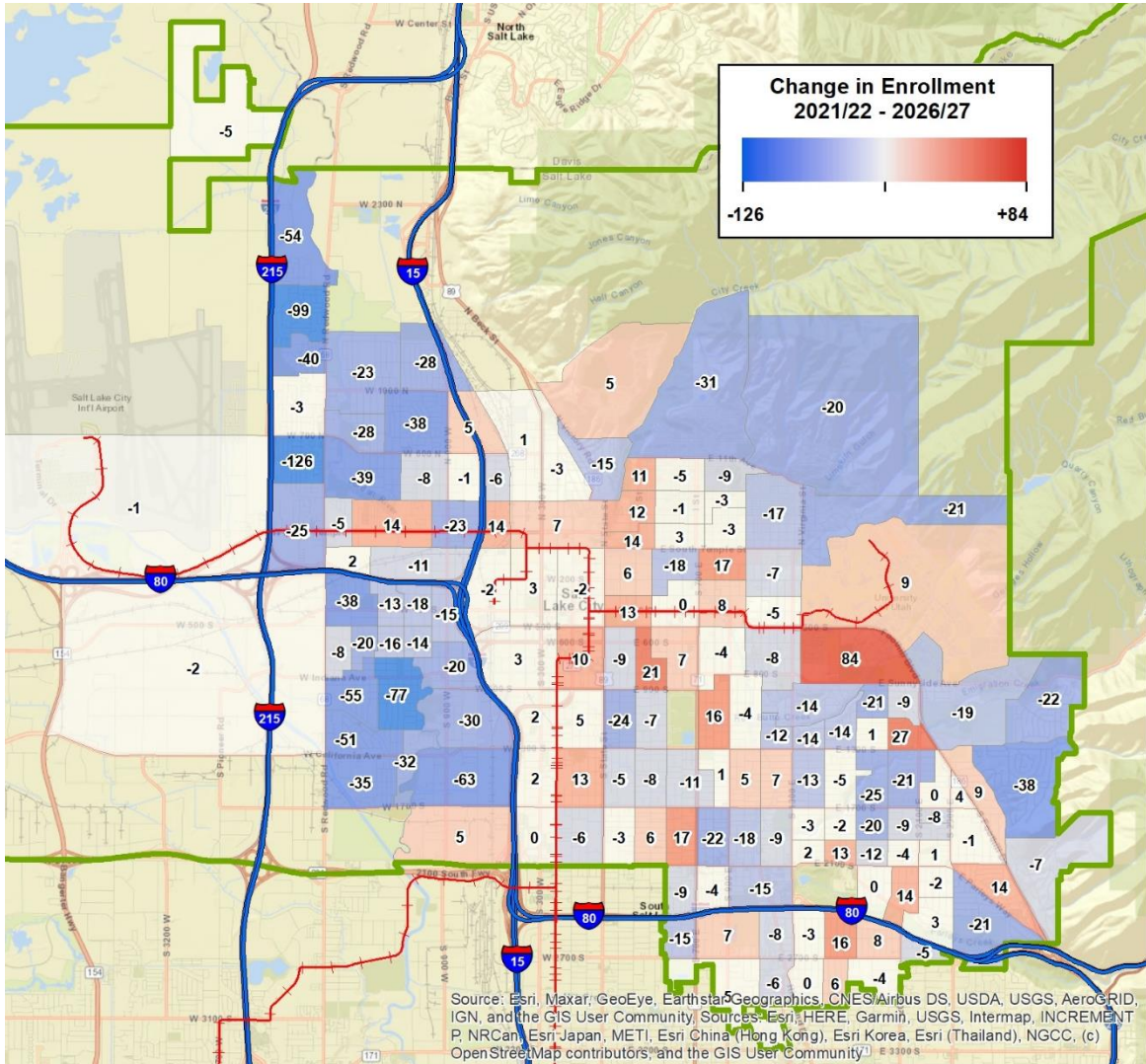
The grid-level projections are aggregated by boundary area and used to cross-check the District enrollment projections. Matrices showing the relationship between where students live and where they attend school are provided for each elementary, middle, and high school boundary area. Finally, these relationships are combined with the boundary area projections to forecast enrollment by school.

5.1 Planning Area Projections

The projected changes in the number of students by grid over the next 10 years are depicted on **Maps 10 and 11**. The planning grids are color coded according to the degree of change, with increasing saturations of red for positive change and blue for negative change.

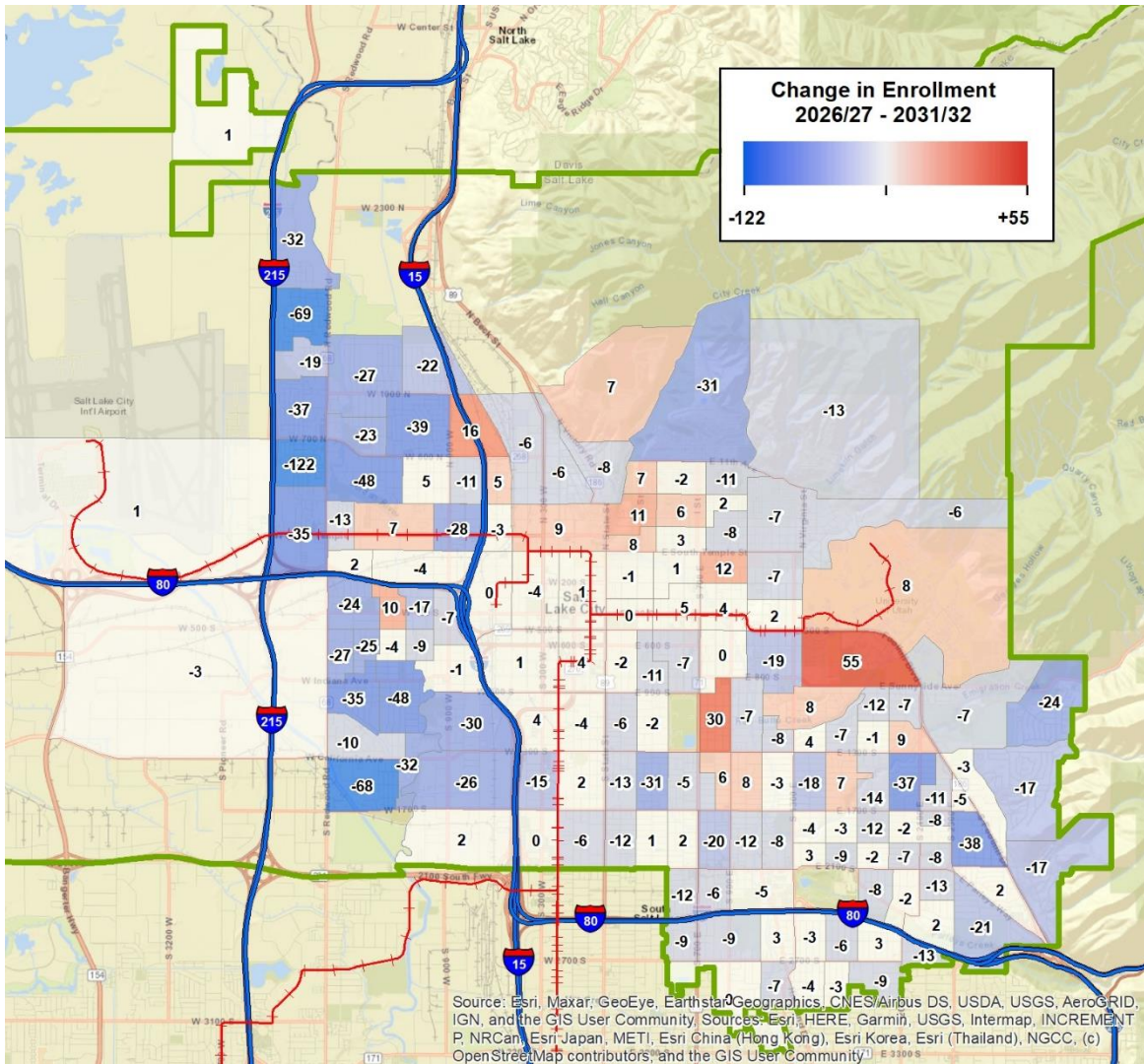
During the first five years of the projection period, pockets of enrollment growth are expected almost entirely in areas east of I-15. Although areas with enrollment losses are widespread, they are heavily concentrated in areas west of I-15; several areas with stronger losses are also found around the periphery of the eastern portion of the District during this five-year period. During the second five-year period, enrollment growth is projected to slow further and become even more limited, occurring primarily in areas that are east of I-15. Enrollment losses remain strongest in areas west of I-15 but also intensify in other parts of the district during the second half of the projection period.

MAP 10
ENROLLMENT CHANGE: 2021/22 - 2026/27





MAP 11 ENROLLMENT CHANGE: 2026/27 - 2031/32



5.2 Enrollment by Boundary Versus School

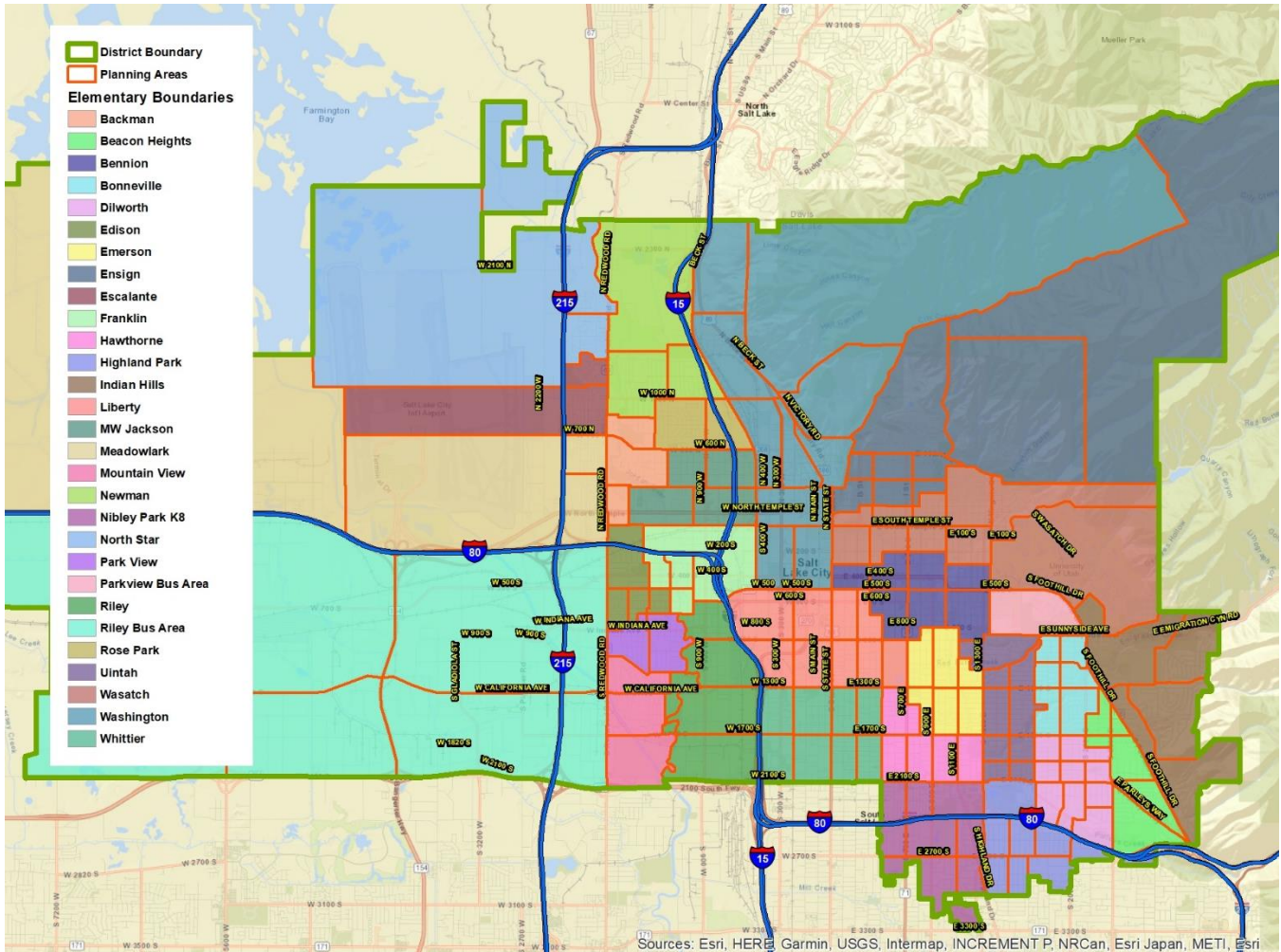
The school boundary areas used to aggregate the planning grid-level projections for the District are shown on **Maps 12 and 13**, representing the primary and secondary boundary areas, respectively.

The variations between enrollment by boundary area and enrollment (student population) by school are detailed in **Tables 14, 15 and 16**. These matrix tables show the movement of students between schools, both within and outside District. Reading the table across shows the number of students attending a school from each boundary area (listed numerically across the top row as defined in the first column) and from outside the District. Reading down the columns details where students living in each boundary area choose to go to school. The number of students attending the school in their designated boundary area is shaded in green. For example, at the elementary level, there are 213 students attending Backman Elementary who also live in the Backman boundary area. There are seven students attending Backman from the Edison boundary area, 1 student attending from the Franklin boundary area, and so on. The aggregation of students from all 27 elementary boundary areas attending Backman, along with 15 students who reside outside District boundaries, results in a total enrollment of 361 students at the school. There is movement both in and out of the boundary area, but there are 46 more students attending Backman than residing in the boundary area, as shown in the rightmost column on the table. About 68 percent of the 315 students living in the Backman boundary area actually attended the school in 2021/22, as indicated in the bottom row.

Overall, elementary enrollment totals about 10,000 students, including about 900 students who reside outside District boundaries in 2021/22. Of the District's resident elementary students, about 70 percent attend the school associated with their boundary area; this figure differs considerably among the schools, ranging from just 46 percent at Park View Elementary to 88 percent at Highland Park Elementary. This variation reflects a high level of movement within the District, as 30 percent of the students attend a school that is not assigned to the geographic location of their residence. Higher percentages typically suggest a higher level of satisfaction with the school, but they can also be distorted by a lack of alternatives, particularly in less urban portions of the District.

The net impact of the movement of elementary students ranges from a gain of 186 students at Emerson, to a loss of 114 students from Park View. Some of these shifts are due to designated programs, including special education, but most are due to campus-specific offerings and student/parent choice. While these movements may be fairly stable over time, they do add a significant degree of uncertainty to projections of enrollment by school (as opposed to boundary areas), as does the movement of students into and out of alternative providers and other public district schools.

MAP 12
2021/22 ELEMENTARY BOUNDARIES



MAP 13
2021/22 SECONDARY BOUNDARIES

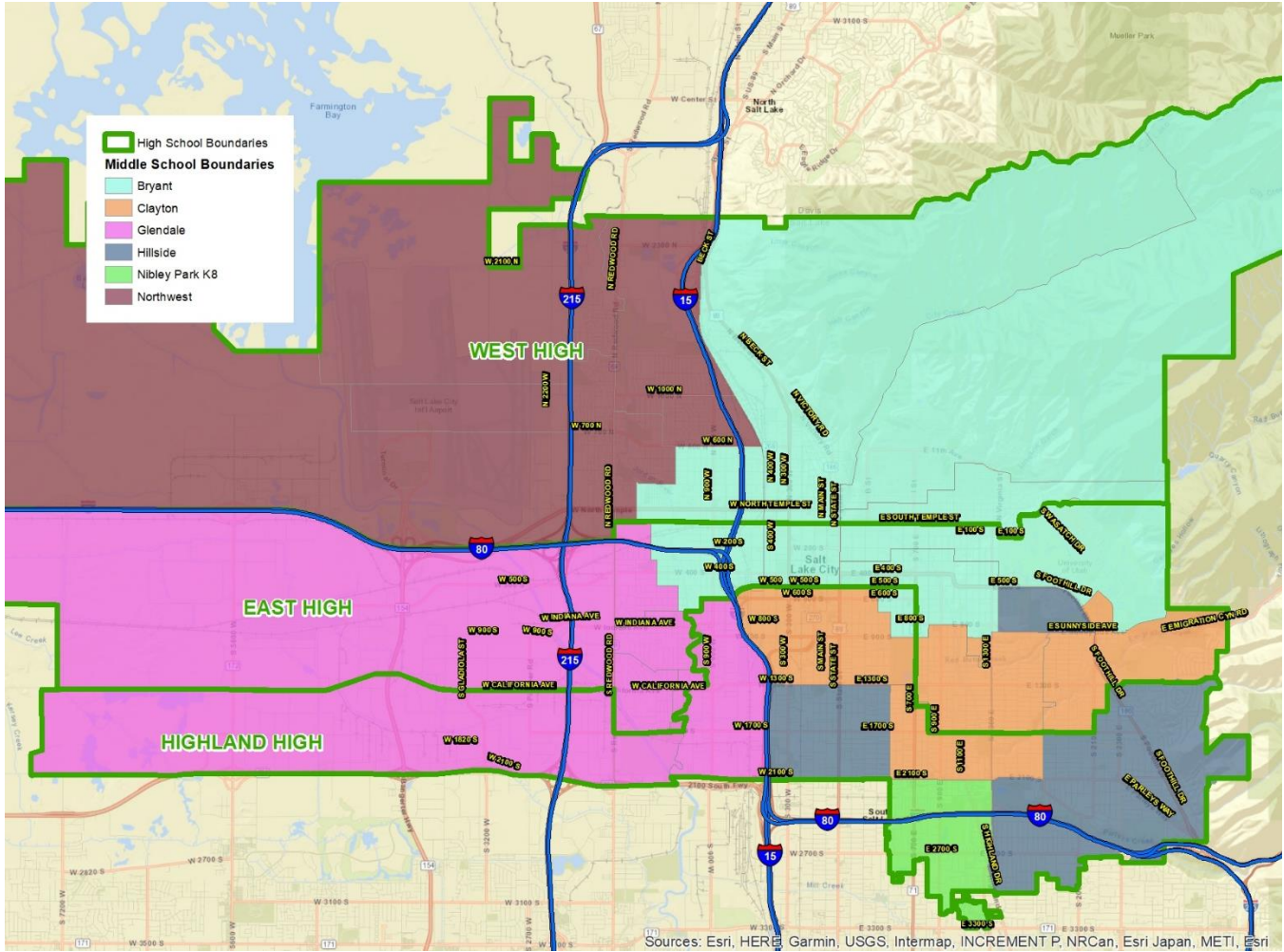


TABLE 14
ELEMENTARY POPULATION BY SCHOOL VERSUS BOUNDARY: 2021/22

School	Boundary Area																											Out of District	Total Attendance	Total Residents	Net Difference	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27					
Backman	1	213				7			26	1	3			25		22	1	14		17		1	14		2			15	361	315	46	
Beacon Heights	2		270	4	2	2		1			1	2	9	2	1					5		37		1	3	4		4	29	377	334	43
Bennion	3			121			3		1						1	8				2				1	4		3	7	151	232	-81	
Bonneville	4	1	5	5	302	7		7				3	9		4	1					1			16	4	2	3	29	399	380	19	
Dilworth	5	1	24	1	4	305		5		1		4	6	6	1		1	1		14			3		19	2	6	63	467	349	118	
Edison	6	1				317		3	4	2					1	3	1				5	2	2			1	1	7	350	456	-106	
Emerson	7	2	7	19	16	6	1	223	8	2	2	27	9	12	3	20	3	3	4	21		6	4	2	16	9	1	12	44	482	296	186
Ensign	8			4		2	5	228	1	1	3	1		6	1	2		3	1	1	1	2			19	14	1	20	316	317	-1	
Escalante	9	14							290					10	3	15	1	4			12	3	4	3			3	24	386	423	-37	
Franklin	10	2				14				205				8	6	4	10		1	5	4	21	1		2	1	2	10	296	258	38	
Hawthorne	11	2	8	6	15	9	2	7	23	4	1	151	11	24		9	4	1	2	13		1	2	6	8	12	8	13	18	360	231	129
Highland Park	12		5	2		4		3			2	359	3	2	3				1	39		1		1	2		1	92	520	409	111	
Indian Hills	13		1	2	10							2	219							1		32				2	2	20	291	295	-4	
MW Jackson	14	11		1		8	1	3	10	1	1		248		12	2	5			5	1	5	17		4	4	27	366	381	-15		
Liberty	15			7					3	3				241	2	2			2		1	2			1		36	29	329	344	-15	
Meadowlark	16	3				3		7					4		298	6	1			7	4		7			2	2	10	352	425	-73	
Mountain View	17	4				8		7	2			1		3	2	354					17	21	1	1	2	2	4	58	487	473	14	
Newman	18	12				1		13					1	3	19		187			9	2		14					13	274	263	11	
Nibley Park K8	19					2	2			3			5	7		1				149		1	1			2	6	76	255	285	-30	
North Star	20	6						30					1		8		6			305			1				1	26	384	383	1	
Park View	21	1				6		3	1				4		1	8				1	143	22	3			1	6	200	314	-114		
Parkview Bus Area	22	3		1		2			4				2	4	2	11				3	180	4				1	16	233	328	-95		
Riley	23	8		1		3		1	4	1			4		7	2	16			2			171		2		36	258	283	-25		
Riley Bus Area	24	1	1	2	8	6		12	1		1	5	3		1	2				11			3	310	1	2	23	393	410	-17		
Rose Park	25		2	30			1	11	24	1	2	6		2	6		1	4			4	4	4		193	9	8	40	352	295	57	
Uintah	26	9		2		3		2	5	6			37	1	6		6			2	2	1	4		5	112	3	22	228	179	49	
Wasatch	27	1	5	9	7	2	3	8	9	2		8	6	8		6	6		2	7	1	4	7	6	24	6	3	290	36	466	439	27
Open Classroom	7	1	9	1		1	4	14	3	8	8	3		5	6	1	2	2	12		2	5	2	6	12	11	13	99	237	0	237	
Other	13	5	6	15	8	71	7	4	18	6	4	3	4	9	9	6	66	6	7	12	39	45	16	6	11	3	23	54	476	0	476	
Total Residents	315	334	232	380	349	456	296	317	423	258	231	409	295	381	344	425	473	263	285	383	314	328	283	410	295	179	439	949	10,046	9,097	949	

School/Boundary Area Same (In-District) 6,384
 68% 81% 52% 79% 87% 70% 75% 72% 69% 79% 65% 88% 74% 65% 70% 70% 75% 71% 52% 80% 46% 55% 60% 76% 65% 63% 66% 70%

Among the middle schools there is less movement of in-District students, with 80 percent of the students attending the school designated by their boundary area in 2021/22, although there is significant variation from school to school. Glendale has a total enrollment of 546 students, of which 492 also live in the boundary area (88 percent). However, even with an additional 25 students from outside of the District, the school enrolls 14 fewer students than reside in the boundary area. The lowest attend-reside ratio this year was at Nibley Park, where only 41 percent of the resident middle school students also chose to attend the school. Clayton and Hillside area the only middle schools with a defined boundary area that have a positive net movement of students, with 159 and 20 students, respectively. The other middle schools have a negative net movement of students, ranging from a loss of 56 students at Bryant to a loss of 14 students at Glendale.

TABLE 15
MIDDLE SCHOOL POPULATION BY SCHOOL VERSUS BOUNDARY: 2021/22

School	Boundary Area					Out of District	Total Attendance	Total Residents	Difference		
	1	2	3	4	5						
Bryant	1	319	7	30	7	34	1	19	417	473	-56
Clayton	2	65	414	22	80	16	13	43	653	494	159
Glendale	3	6	1	492	2	20		25	546	560	-14
Hillside	4	11	34	1	434	3	31	54	568	548	20
Northwest	5	17	2	11		601		17	648	702	-54
Nibley Park K8	6	1	1	1	1		33	21	58	80	-22
West High School	7	41	29	2	24	18	1	29	144	0	144
Other		13	6	1	0	10	1	30	61	0	61
Total Residents		473	494	560	548	702	80	238	3,095	2,857	238

School/Boundary Area Same (In-District)						2,293
67%	84%	88%	79%	86%	41%	80%

The flow of students in and out of the high schools is more than the middle schools and the same as the elementary schools, with just 70 percent of the students attending the school designated by their boundary area in 2021/22. West High retains nearly 77 percent of the students who reside in its boundary area, the highest percentage among high schools, followed by Highland at 70 percent. Of the high schools with a designated boundary area, East High has the lowest retention rate (62 percent) and the largest net loss (-234 students), despite enrolling 200 students from outside of the District. All the high schools attract 200 or more students from outside the District, but only West High has a net inflow this year (200 students).

TABLE 16
HIGH SCHOOL POPULATION BY SCHOOL VERSUS BOUNDARY: 2021/22

School	Boundary Area				Out of District	Total Attendance	Total Residents	Difference	
	1	2	3						
East High	1	1,331	264	107	200	1,902	2,136	-234	
Highland	2	223	1,386	49	257	1,915	1,992	-77	
West High	3	298	161	1,802	292	2,553	2,353	200	
SLCSE	4	81	40	177	60	358	0	358	
SLSPA	5	29	29	19	131	208	0	208	
Innovations		60	47	71	106	284	0	284	
Horizonte		114	65	128	50	357	0	357	
Total Residents		2,136	1,992	2,353	1,096	7,577	6,481	1,096	
							School/Boundary Area Same (In-District)	4,519	
								70%	
							School/Boundary Area Same (In-District)	13,196	
								71.6%	

62% 70% 77%

In-District Students (K-12)

5.3 Boundary Area Projections

Table 17 shows District elementary school enrollment (student population) by boundary area for 2014/15 through 2021/22 and projected enrollment through the 2031/32 school year. These counts are based on the number of students living in each boundary area; therefore, they will differ from actual enrollment at each campus (as explained in Section 5.2). Historical changes in enrollment between 2014/15 and 2019/20, and 2019/20 to 2020/21 are shown, as well as projected changes for the periods between 2021/22 to 2026/27 and the 2026/27 to 2031/32. The figures are color-coded with increasing saturations of green indicating higher relative enrollment, and increasing saturations of red indicating lower relative enrollment. The shading also serves to illustrate growth or decline through the projection period.

During the first five years of the projection period, only five of the 27 elementary boundary areas are projected to experience nominal gains, ranging from just 24 students (Wasatch) to six students (Highland Park). During the same time period, the largest decline is expected in the Meadowlark boundary area (-117 students) and losses of roughly 50 students each are anticipated in the Backman, Riley, Indian Hills, North Star and Beacon Heights boundary areas. Overall, elementary enrollment is projected experience a net decrease of about 500 students by 2026/27.

During the second five-year period, enrollment is projected to decline in all of the elementary boundary areas; including a 70-student decline in out-of-District enrollment, total elementary enrollment is expected to decrease by another roughly 800 students during this period. The largest declines during the second half of the projection period are expected in the Edison (-41 students) and Mountain View (-44 students).

Enrollment (student population) projections for the junior high and high school boundary areas are provided in **Tables 18 and 19**. Over the next five years, middle school enrollment is expected to remain unchanged or decline in each of the boundary areas; the largest losses are projected for the Northwest (-150 students) and Glendale (-170 students) boundary areas during this period. In the second five-year period, enrollment losses will continue in all but the Hillside boundary area, resulting in a net enrollment decrease of about another 110 middle school students during the period.

Overall, high school boundary area enrollment is projected to decline during both time periods, although the enrollment loss during the second five-year period is projected to be somewhat stronger than the first five-year period. By 2026/27, enrollment declines in all but the Highland boundary area, and a small drop in out-of-District enrollment, result in a net loss of nearly 550 high school students. In the second five-year period, enrollment declines in all three high school boundary areas more than offset an 80-student gain in out-of-District enrollment, resulting in a net loss of another 300 students for the period.

TABLE 17
KINDERGARTEN THROUGH 6TH GRADE POPULATION BY BOUNDARY AREA

Boundary Area	Actual								Projected										Change			
	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31	2031/32	2014-19	2019-21	2021-26	2026-31
Backman	558	556	493	456	415	415	357	307	292	275	275	265	265	269	262	257	251	245	-143	-108	-42	-20
Beacon Heights	362	373	391	384	393	395	297	325	324	296	292	276	270	273	269	263	257	251	33	-70	-55	-20
Bennion	358	312	315	291	289	253	231	226	224	229	232	225	219	215	216	211	205	200	-105	-27	-7	-20
Bonneville	509	486	480	490	477	457	384	370	361	358	356	344	342	346	339	332	325	316	-52	-87	-28	-26
Dilworth	518	513	492	473	455	425	340	340	331	323	329	332	339	330	326	321	313	305	-93	-85	-1	-34
Edison	718	683	624	596	563	562	492	444	430	424	420	415	416	404	403	395	386	375	-156	-118	-28	-41
Emerson	353	340	332	338	305	328	306	289	299	301	303	309	305	300	298	292	285	277	-25	-39	16	-28
Ensign	380	359	351	385	369	362	326	309	301	297	291	291	282	280	279	273	266	259	-18	-53	-27	-23
Escalante	509	482	500	509	486	444	422	412	395	392	397	398	403	396	391	384	375	365	-65	-32	-9	-38
Franklin	461	460	461	430	379	338	280	251	244	243	240	243	239	241	236	232	227	221	-123	-87	-12	-18
Hawthorne	312	322	322	322	316	280	261	225	219	209	202	198	190	187	188	184	179	174	-32	-55	-35	-16
Highland Park	553	552	521	513	528	496	426	398	393	393	391	396	404	408	395	389	381	370	-57	-98	6	-34
Indian Hills	412	401	397	399	382	394	310	287	267	262	258	250	242	237	239	233	227	221	-18	-107	-45	-21
MW Jackson	504	501	486	452	480	433	376	371	373	370	379	380	382	382	374	368	359	350	-71	-62	11	-32
Liberty	534	511	504	449	456	446	367	335	336	338	339	332	325	333	325	318	311	303	-88	-111	-10	-22
Meadowlark	624	624	601	560	551	526	481	414	377	357	340	321	310	302	306	298	290	283	-98	-112	-104	-27
Mountain View	684	639	599	596	556	578	523	461	463	449	444	445	449	438	435	427	417	405	-106	-117	-12	-44
Newman	464	426	421	404	341	314	284	256	259	247	241	234	244	242	237	233	228	221	-150	-58	-12	-23
Nibley Park K8	457	449	430	395	383	363	301	278	267	265	257	256	248	255	248	244	238	232	-94	-85	-29	-16
North Star	646	585	540	526	500	459	413	373	357	346	344	331	325	331	324	317	310	302	-187	-86	-48	-23
Park View	568	565	495	473	470	441	347	306	311	305	305	310	299	305	298	293	286	278	-127	-135	-7	-21
Riley	524	519	452	423	434	413	379	319	313	295	289	280	275	273	271	266	259	252	-111	-94	-44	-23
Rose Park	507	512	454	417	393	345	304	276	284	281	282	281	285	281	277	272	266	259	-162	-69	9	-27
Uintah	576	577	538	533	496	482	414	399	402	407	403	407	397	395	391	383	374	364	-94	-83	-2	-33
Wasatch	392	379	375	357	351	339	290	287	289	301	304	303	312	315	304	300	294	286	-53	-52	24	-26
Washington	323	281	272	235	211	219	176	174	178	184	181	174	174	178	173	170	166	162	-104	-45	0	-13
Whittier	607	634	608	574	553	512	454	428	416	412	410	413	416	414	406	399	390	379	-95	-84	-11	-37
Out of District	702	784	807	862	916	958	953	925	933	928	943	929	918	928	909	891	871	848	256	-33	-6	-70
Sub-total	14,115	13,825	13,261	12,842	12,448	11,977	10,494	9,785	9,637	9,485	9,446	9,338	9,277	9,258	9,118	8,943	8,738	8,502	-2,138	-2,192	-508	-775

Sources: Salt Lake City Schools; Applied Economics, 2022.

TABLE 18
7TH AND 8TH GRADE POPULATION BY BOUNDARY AREA

Boundary Area	Actual								Projected										Change			
	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31	2031/32	2014-19	2019-21	2021-26	2026-31
Middle School:																						
Bryant	529	524	571	531	527	525	508	457	447	411	389	420	445	435	440	453	441	436	-4	-68	-11	-10
Clayton	552	562	592	590	599	618	554	477	450	438	432	443	482	473	438	449	450	442	66	-141	5	-40
Glendale	598	617	566	581	593	598	583	541	467	413	407	374	373	381	363	352	360	354	0	-57	-167	-19
Hillside	518	569	562	589	596	585	521	529	533	501	468	434	445	460	483	485	471	468	67	-56	-84	23
Nibley Park K8	116	108	114	98	118	106	91	77	82	77	72	74	76	69	65	73	69	68	-10	-29	-1	-8
Northwest	923	981	920	846	810	795	741	678	658	602	545	534	530	498	505	507	502	494	-128	-117	-148	-36
Out of District	153	191	215	200	207	244	263	230	237	235	224	235	270	249	246	263	254	250	91	-14	40	-20
Sub-total	3,389	3,552	3,540	3,435	3,450	3,471	3,261	2,989	2,873	2,676	2,537	2,514	2,623	2,565	2,540	2,583	2,548	2,512	82	-482	-366	-111

Sources: Salt Lake City Schools; Applied Economics, 2022.

TABLE 19
9TH THROUGH 12TH GRADE POPULATION BY BOUNDARY AREA

Boundary Area	Actual								Projected										Change			
	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31	2031/32	2014-19	2019-21	2021-26	2026-31
High School																						
East High	2,104	2,191	2,153	2,258	2,222	2,107	2,187	2,148	2,189	2,231	2,104	2,026	1,914	1,841	1,864	1,882	1,878	1,895	3	41	-234	-19
Highland	1,901	1,882	1,895	1,907	1,899	2,005	2,008	2,003	2,055	2,109	2,125	2,074	2,021	1,935	1,901	1,842	1,861	1,857	104	-2	18	-164
West High	2,371	2,416	2,429	2,545	2,407	2,446	2,382	2,366	2,324	2,340	2,288	2,194	2,098	2,023	1,945	1,906	1,920	1,884	75	-80	-268	-214
Out of District	794	844	865	915	966	995	1,049	1,101	1,020	985	993	1,014	1,036	1,066	1,112	1,095	1,133	1,118	201	106	-65	83
Sub-total	7,170	7,333	7,342	7,625	7,494	7,553	7,626	7,618	7,589	7,664	7,510	7,308	7,069	6,864	6,822	6,725	6,792	6,754	383	65	-549	-315
Grand Total	24,674	24,710	24,143	23,902	23,392	23,001	21,381	20,392	20,099	19,825	19,493	19,160	18,969	18,687	18,480	18,251	18,078	17,768	-1,673	-2,609	-1,423	-1,201

Sources: Salt Lake City Schools; Applied Economics, 2022.