

Idaho Enrollment Landscape Analysis

September 2024



Purpose & Acknowledgments

- Support long-term planning and charter expansion efforts by providing leaders with an understanding of student population and enrollment trends that are impacting schools.
- Enrollment dynamics are reported at various altitudes, including state-wide, region, county, and district. This allows for different data sources to be cited based on their geographic lens.
- This analysis acknowledges the risks associated with any specific education or population metric. Therefore, by combining information from a range of data sources, organized at several geographic altitudes, it is intended to build a fact base that can complement qualitative understanding and community engagement.
- 100% (\$36,000.00) of this project was funded by Federal CSP Grant dollars; 0% (\$0.00) of this report/event is funded by non-governmental sources; total cost \$36,000.00.

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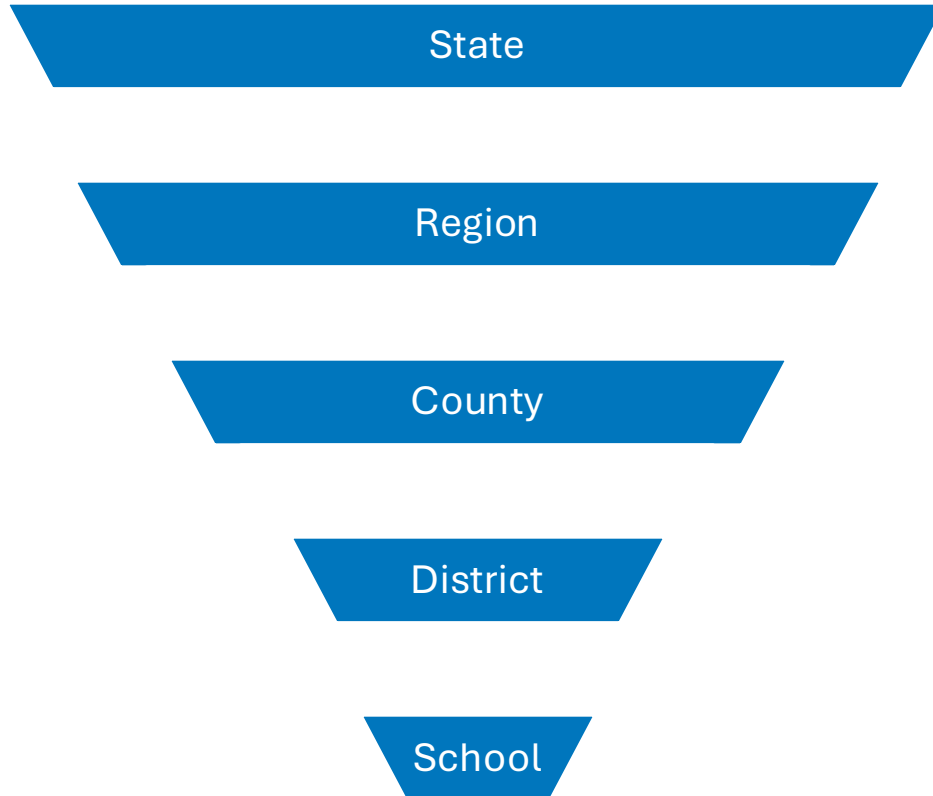
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Long-term enrollment planning involves connecting a set of city-wide and regional factors with school-specific factors

Altitudes



Key Metrics



Student Population

Factors impacting the number of people ages 5 to 18, including birth rates, migration, and housing



Enrollment

Impact on district and charter enrollment, including connections to grade levels and governance



Choice Behavior

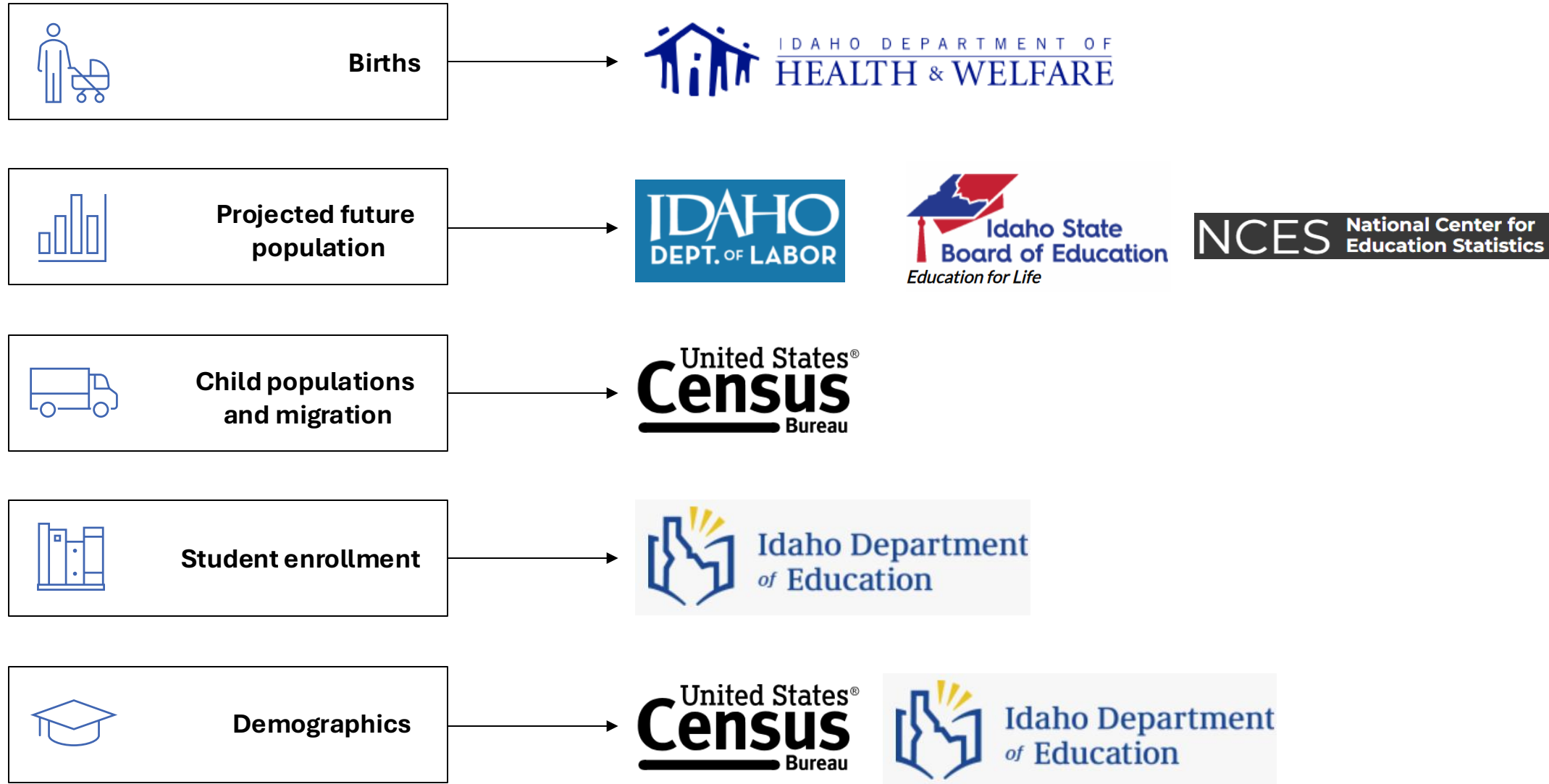
Growth and enrollment levels in charter schools and, where available, in private schools and intra-district transfers



Demographics

Current state and changes to race/ethnicity, socio-economic status, special education and language needs

This analysis gathers information from a wide range of data sources to increase accuracy and account for response-rate concerns from different sources



Long-term new school planning should account for generally favorable population and enrollment dynamics, though several areas warrant continued monitoring

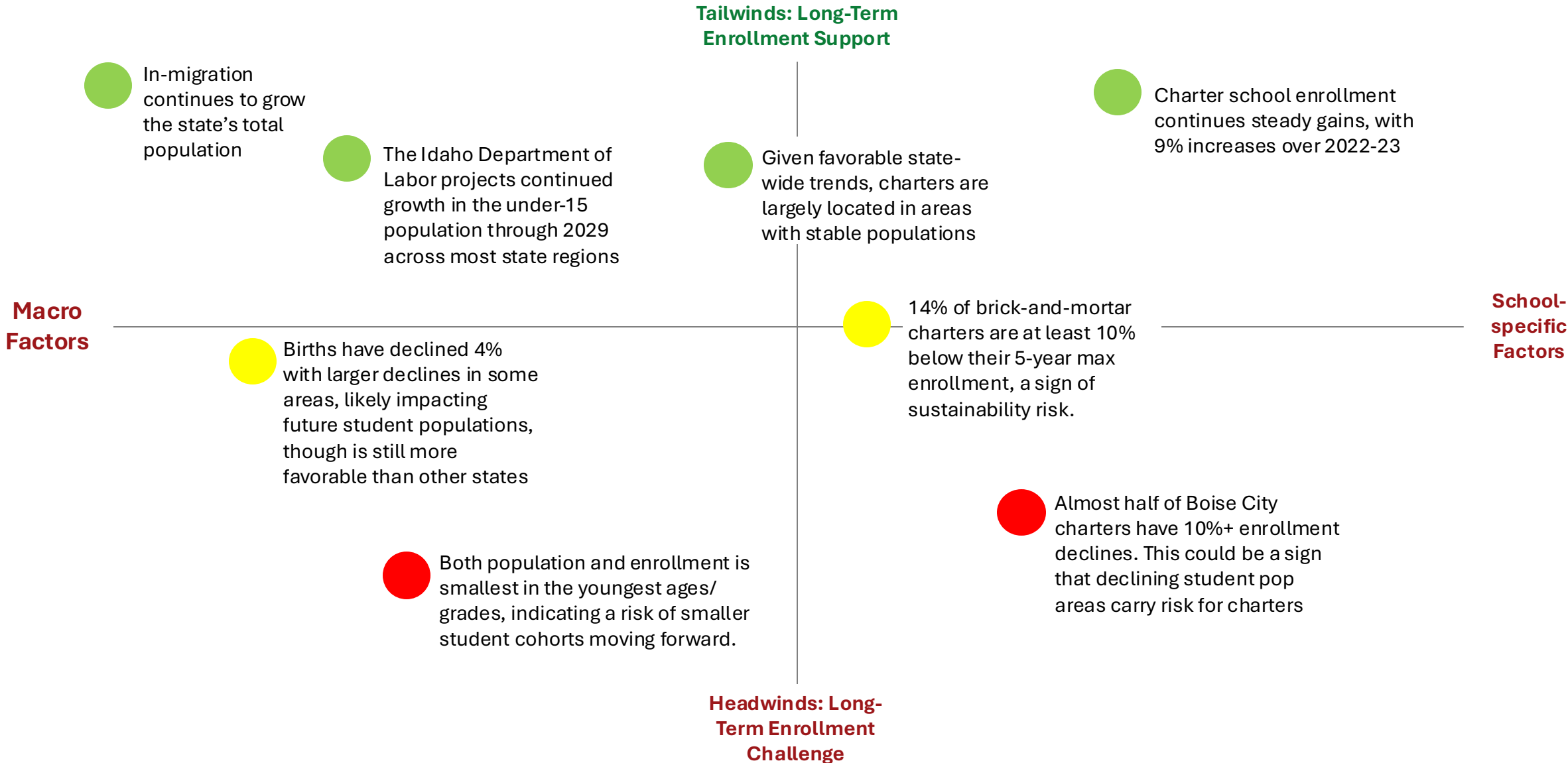


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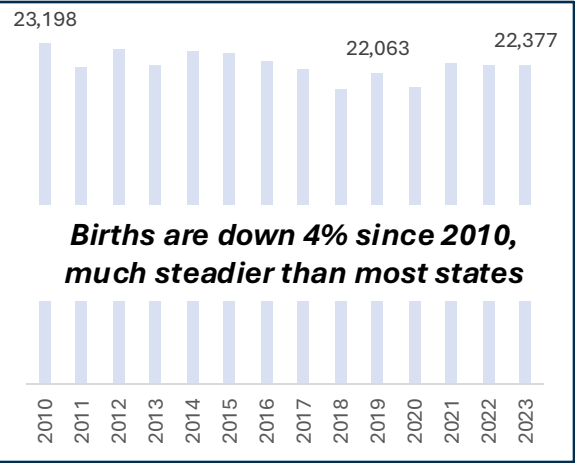
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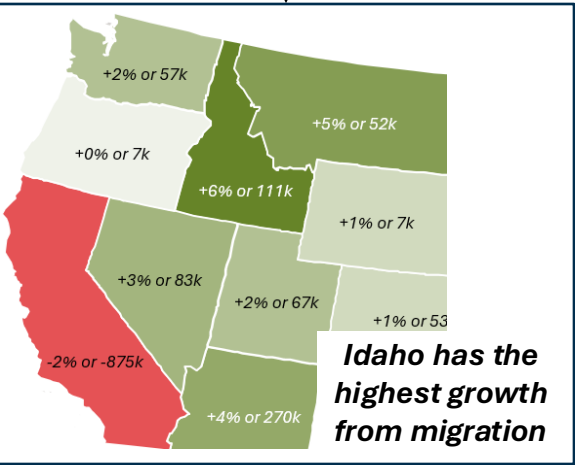
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Summary of state-wide enrollment and student population factors

Idaho Births

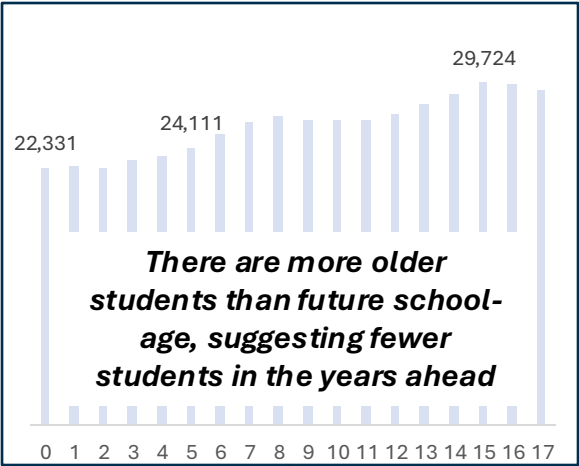


In-migration has off-set small birth declines to grow the child pop

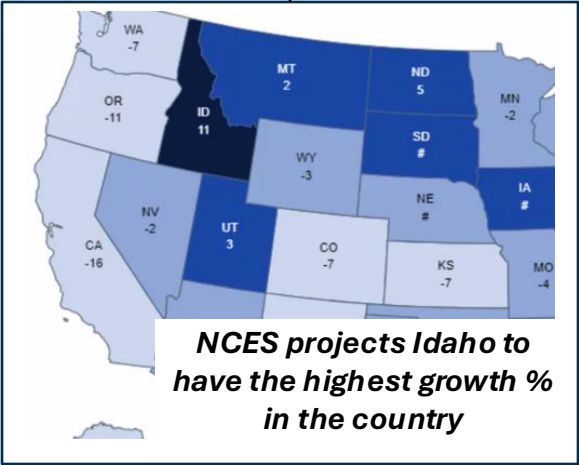


2020 to 2023 Census Components of Change: Net Migration

July 1, 2023 ID pop estimate by single age

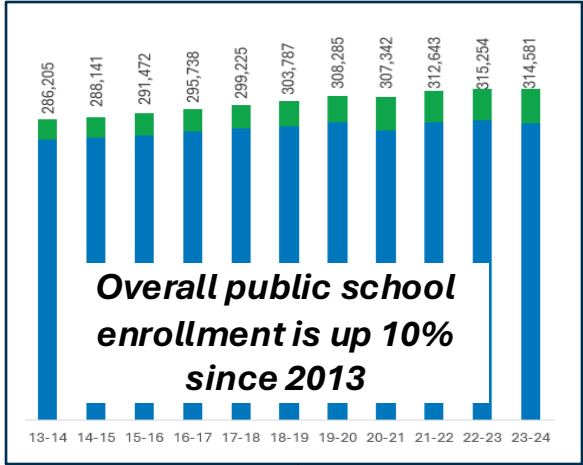


Mixed signals with smaller child cohorts but bullish NCEs projections

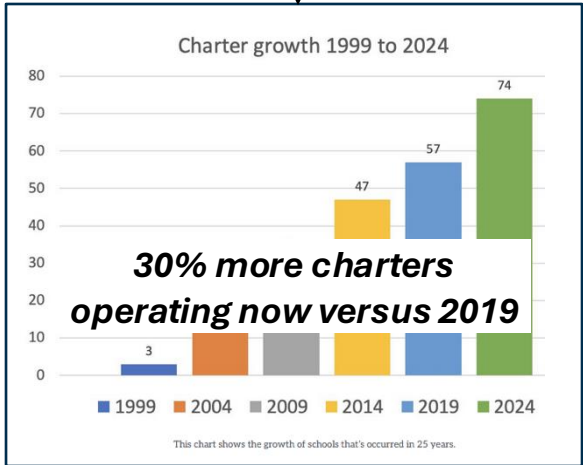


NCEs K-12 projection through 2031: 2023 vintage

Public school K-12 enrollment

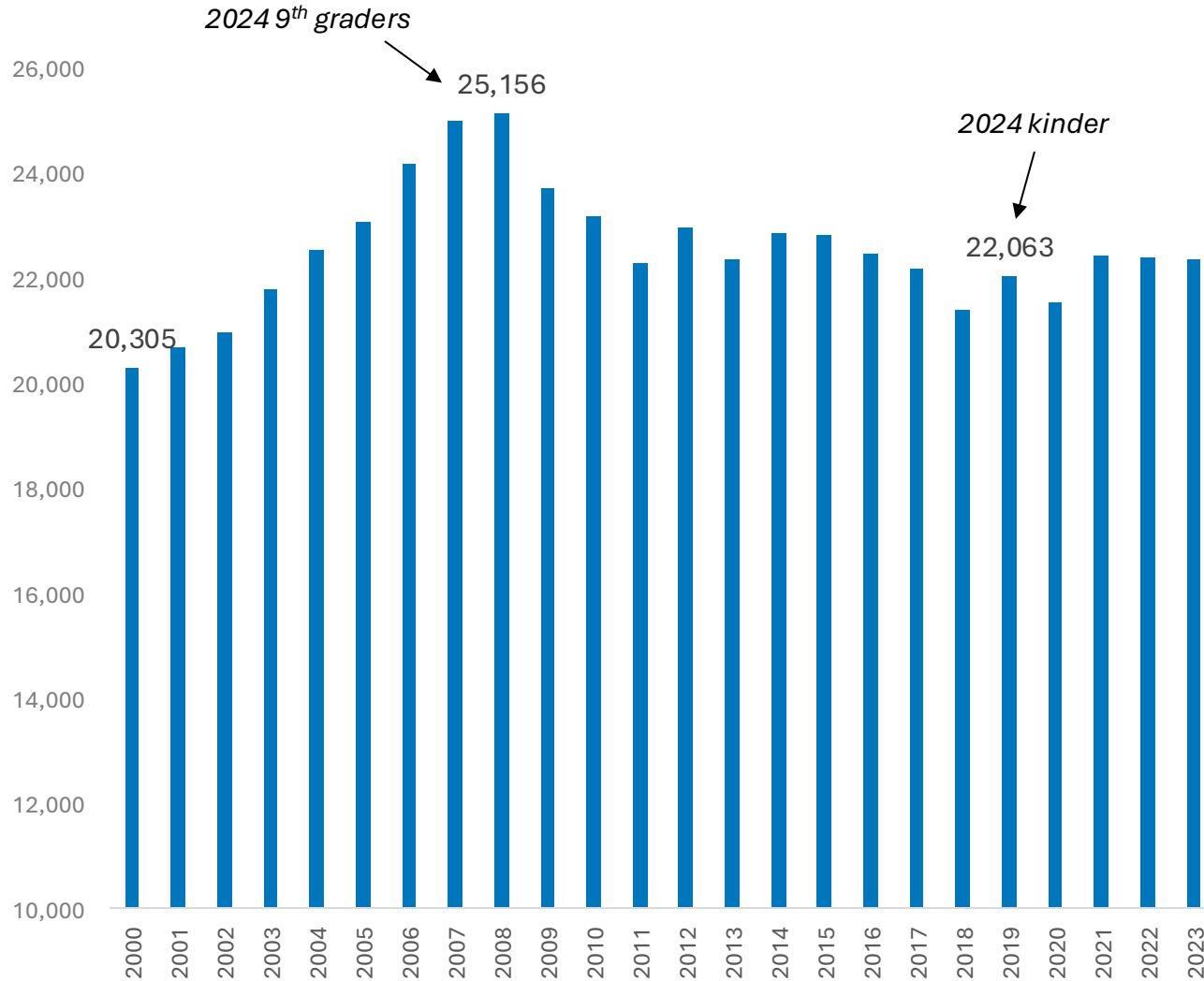


While public school enrollment growth is slowing, more charters keep opening and are sustaining enrollment

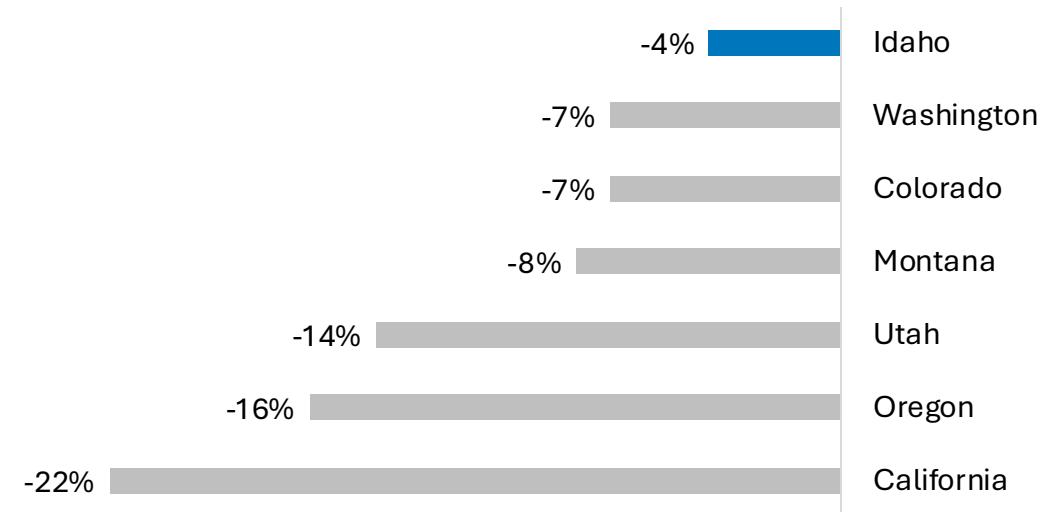


Charter K-12 enrollment

Idaho births are relatively steady since 2010, in contrast to their western state peers that have experienced more significant declines, impacting their child population



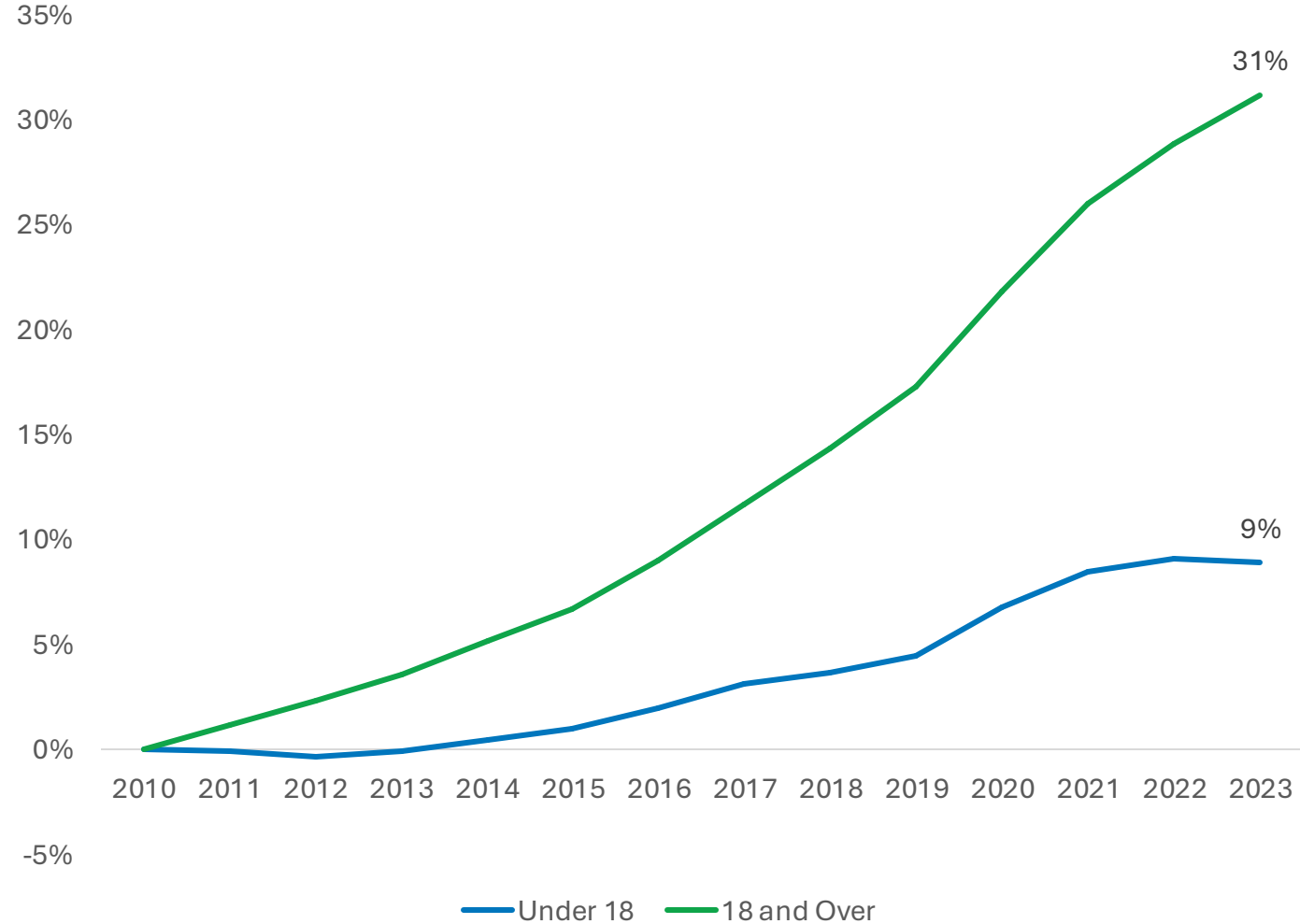
2010 to 2023 Change in Births



- Since 2010, Idaho has maintained a relatively steady number of births, which contrasts with peer western states that have experienced much larger rate declines.
- Within this, a concern is the fertility rate (per 1,000 females age 15-44) has drastically declined from 83 to 61 between 2007 and 2022. The rapid population growth over the last 15 years is obscuring the rate-basis challenges and poses a threat to long-term student-age populations.

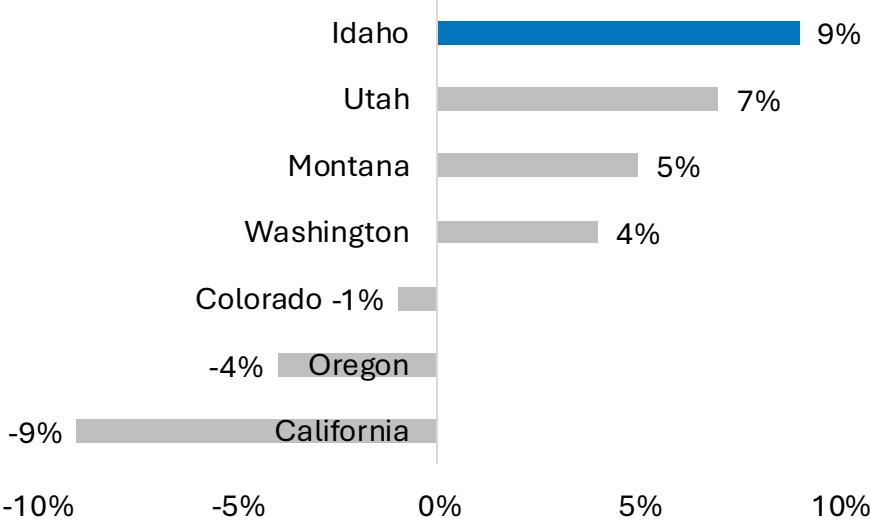
Idaho's adult population is growing at a much faster rate than their child population, though Idaho still outpaces their western state peers in child population growth

Change in population versus 2010



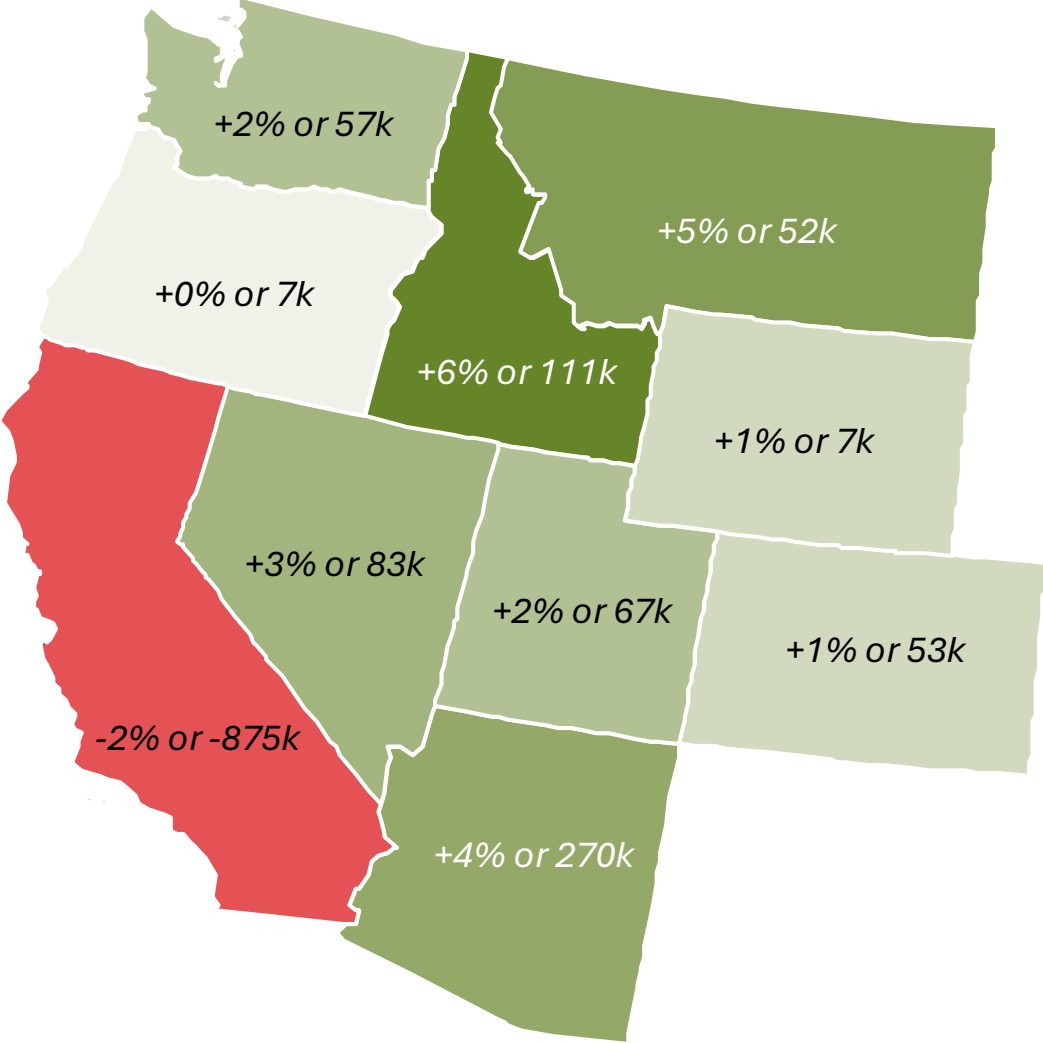
- While Idaho's 18 and over population has continued to increase, the under 18 population is leveling off in recent years.

2010 to 2023 Change in Under 18 Pop.



Since the 2020 Census, Idaho has experienced the fastest growth of any state from migration

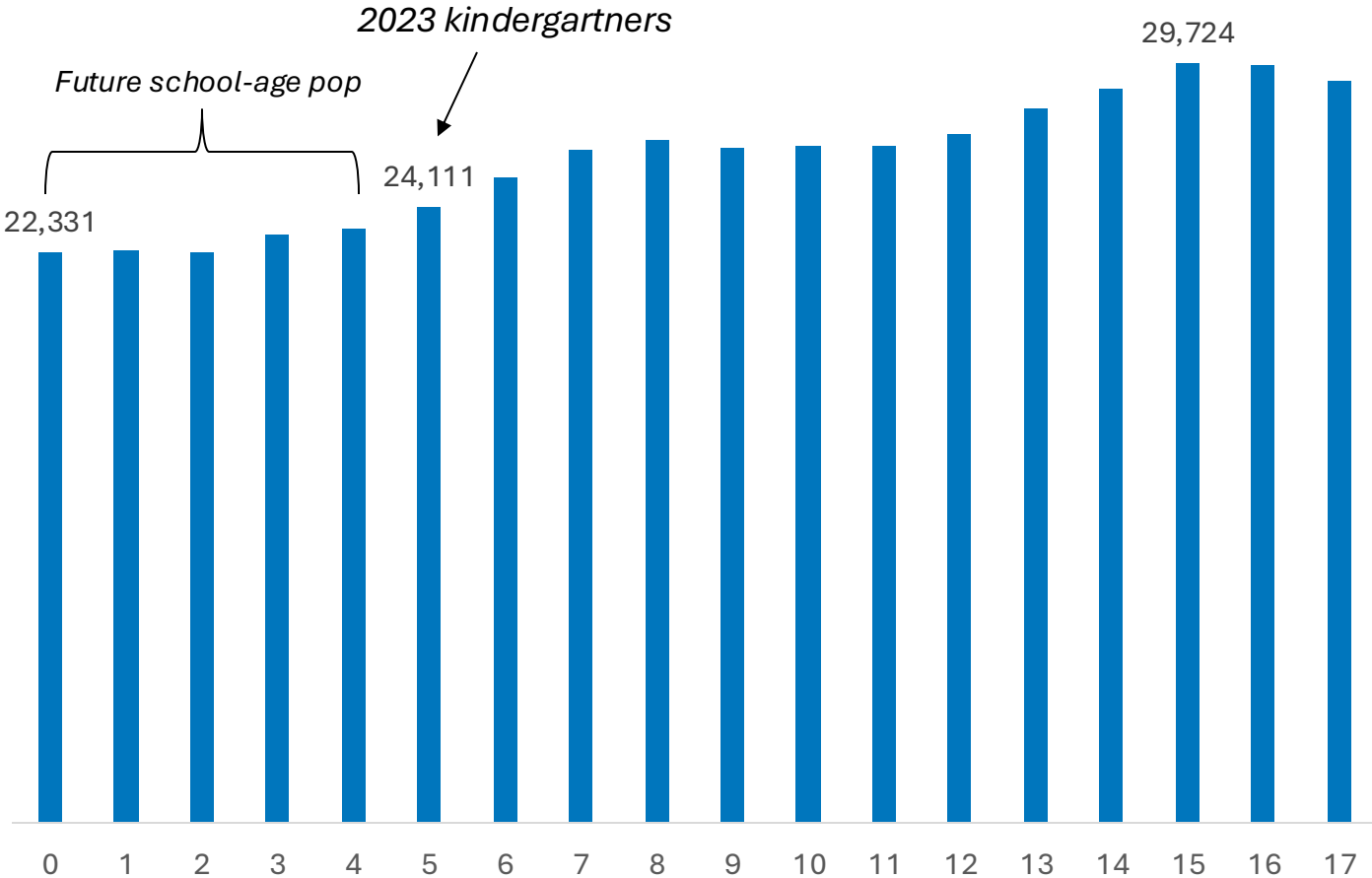
Net migration: 2020 to 2023



- Along with Utah, Idaho experienced the fastest growth of any state between 2010 and 2020, increasing its population by 17%, more than 2.5 the growth of the country overall.
- Since 2020, Idaho experienced the fastest growth rate of any state from migration (both international and domestic).
- Idaho's natural change is only +5,000 residents, showing the importance of migration to pop growth.
- Note that the gains of all western states visualized here (+709,000) are still fewer than the population loss in California over the past 3 years (875,000). Texas represents another destination for migration out of CA.

Idaho single age population suggests future K-12 risk

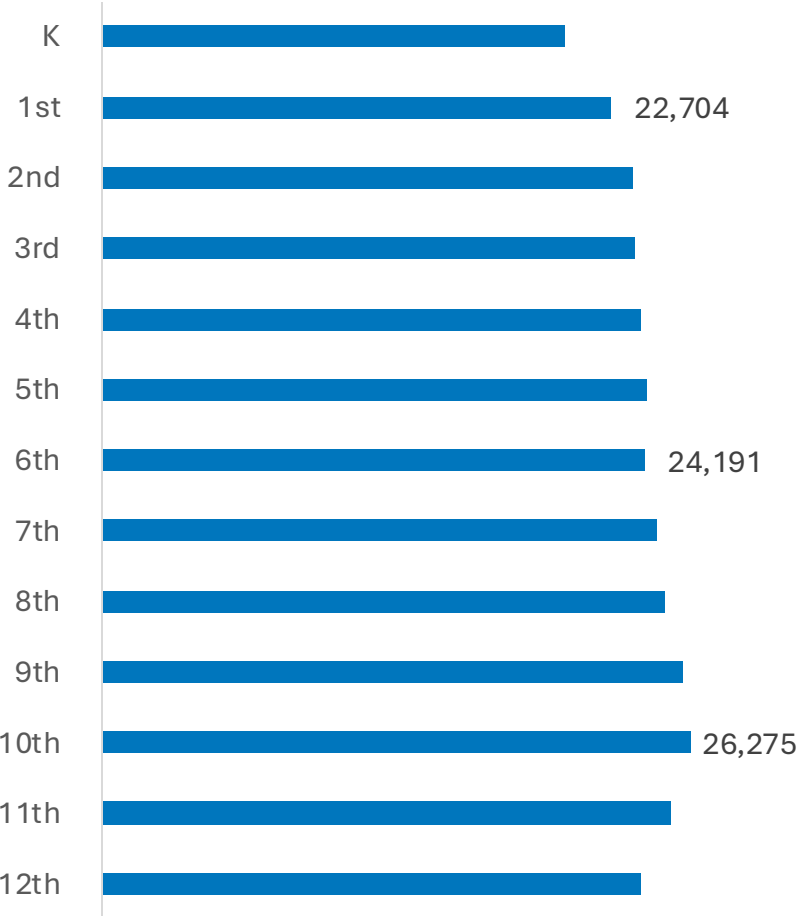
Estimated 2023 state-wide population by single age



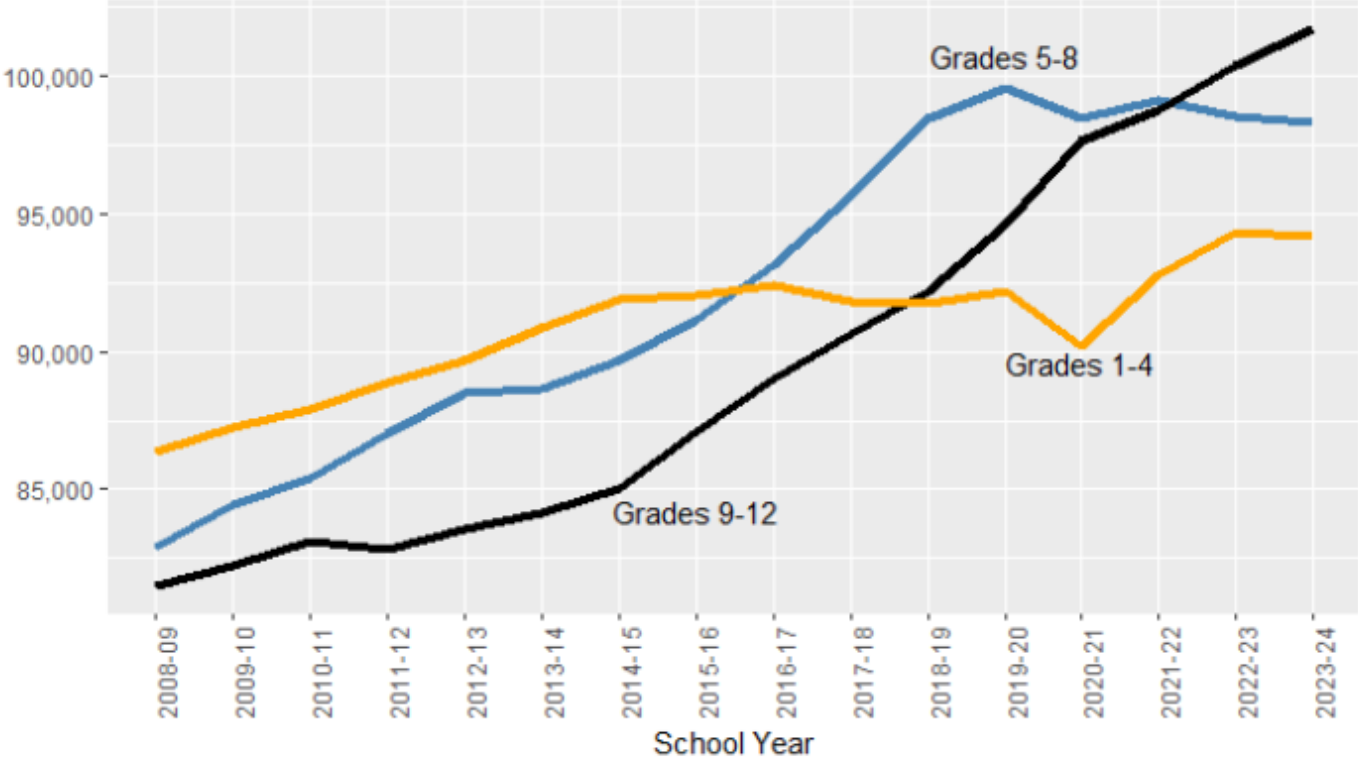
- There are more students of high-school age than elementary, which is likely to create further K-12 enrollment challenges across the state.
- As seen on a previous slide, births have leveled off, which is reflected here in the relatively steady 0 to 4-age population.
- This contrasts with the state’s population projection and NCES’s enrollment projections that show high levels of growth over the next decade.

Younger grades have the smallest cohorts, indicating fewer students moving through the system over time.

State Enrollment by Grade



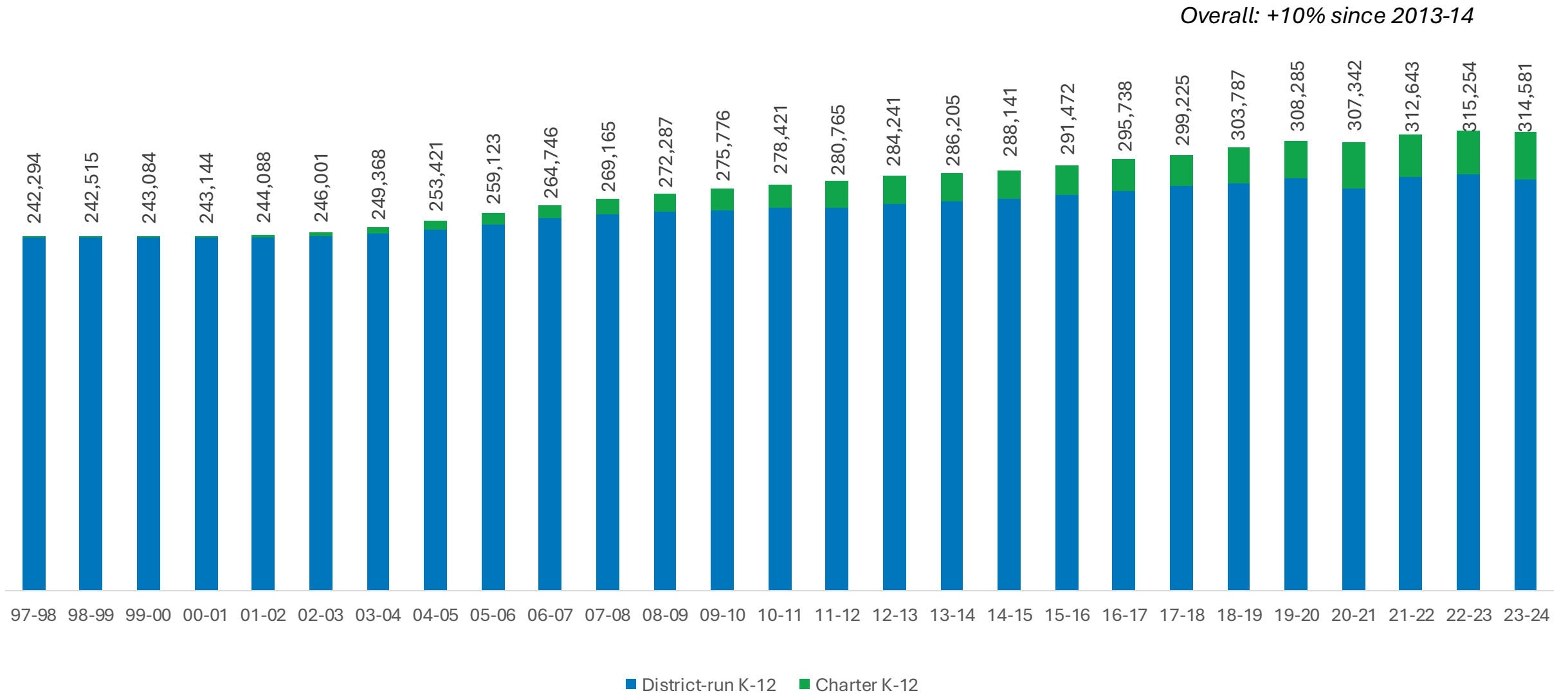
Idaho Public School Enrollment by Grade Groups



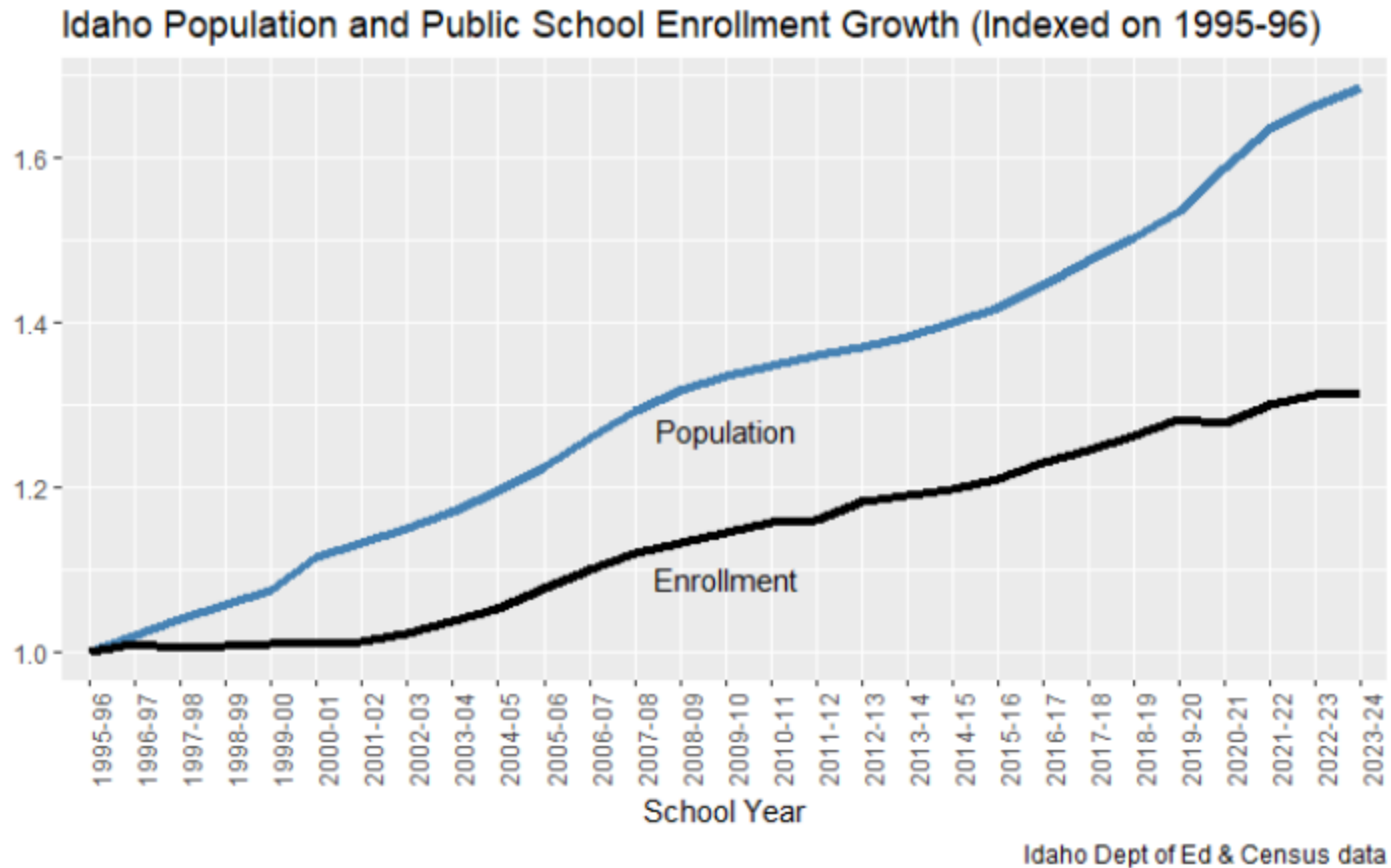
Idaho Dept of Ed data

Chart source: "No Cliff in Sight?" [Presentation](#) to the Idaho State Board of Education, June 2024

State-wide public school enrollment decreased slightly from 2022-23, after consistent increases (except in 2020-21, the first year of Covid).



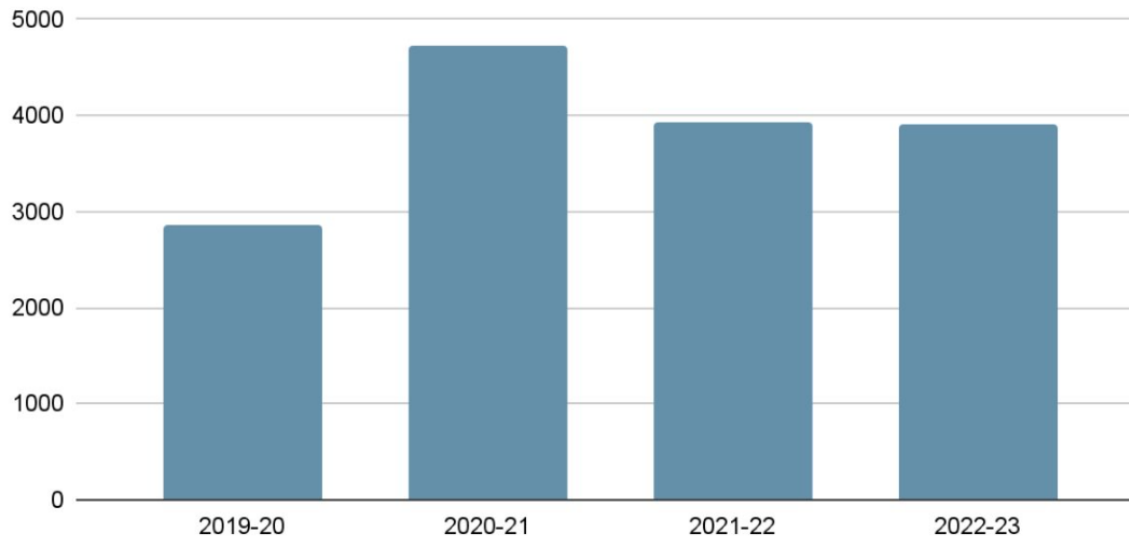
Public school enrollment has not kept pace with estimated population in recent decades, suggesting that more students are being home schooled or attending private school



- As mentioned in stakeholder conversations during this project, there are accuracy concerns about multiple metrics given response rates and the lack of home school data collection in the state.
- A presentation to the State Board of Education in June 2024 by Dr. Bas van Doorn reinforces these concerns by showing how the estimated student-age population has grown at a much faster rate than enrollment since 1995.
- In addition to response-rate concerns, another explanation for public school enrollment lagging population growth is an increasing percent of students attending private school or homeschool, which is explored on the next slide.

Home schooling remains a key factor in K-12 planning, but data limitations result in uncertainty on the market shares state-wide and by area within the state

Students who left public school to homeschool



Source: Idaho Department of Education

- While state-wide enrollment estimates of students being homeschooled are unavailable, this remains a key variable in future enrollment planning.
- Idaho Ed News reported Idaho DoE data on the number of students who withdrew from public school to be homeschooled, with figures hovering near 4,000 students over the past few years.
- Idaho Ed News also reported 2021 Census data that roughly 10% of Idaho families are homeschooling their children, which would total roughly 35,000 students.
- Several questions can arise from this dynamic:
 - To what extent can new public school options attract students living in an area but not attending public school, because they are either home schooled or attending private?
 - On a local level, where are areas of the state that have higher rates of home school than others to better understand potential market sizes?

Estimating private school enrollment can also be challenging but key to understanding the size of the student population and how families are choosing schools

NCES National Center for
Education Statistics

14,864 K-12 students

as reported in the 2021-22 Private Schools Survey



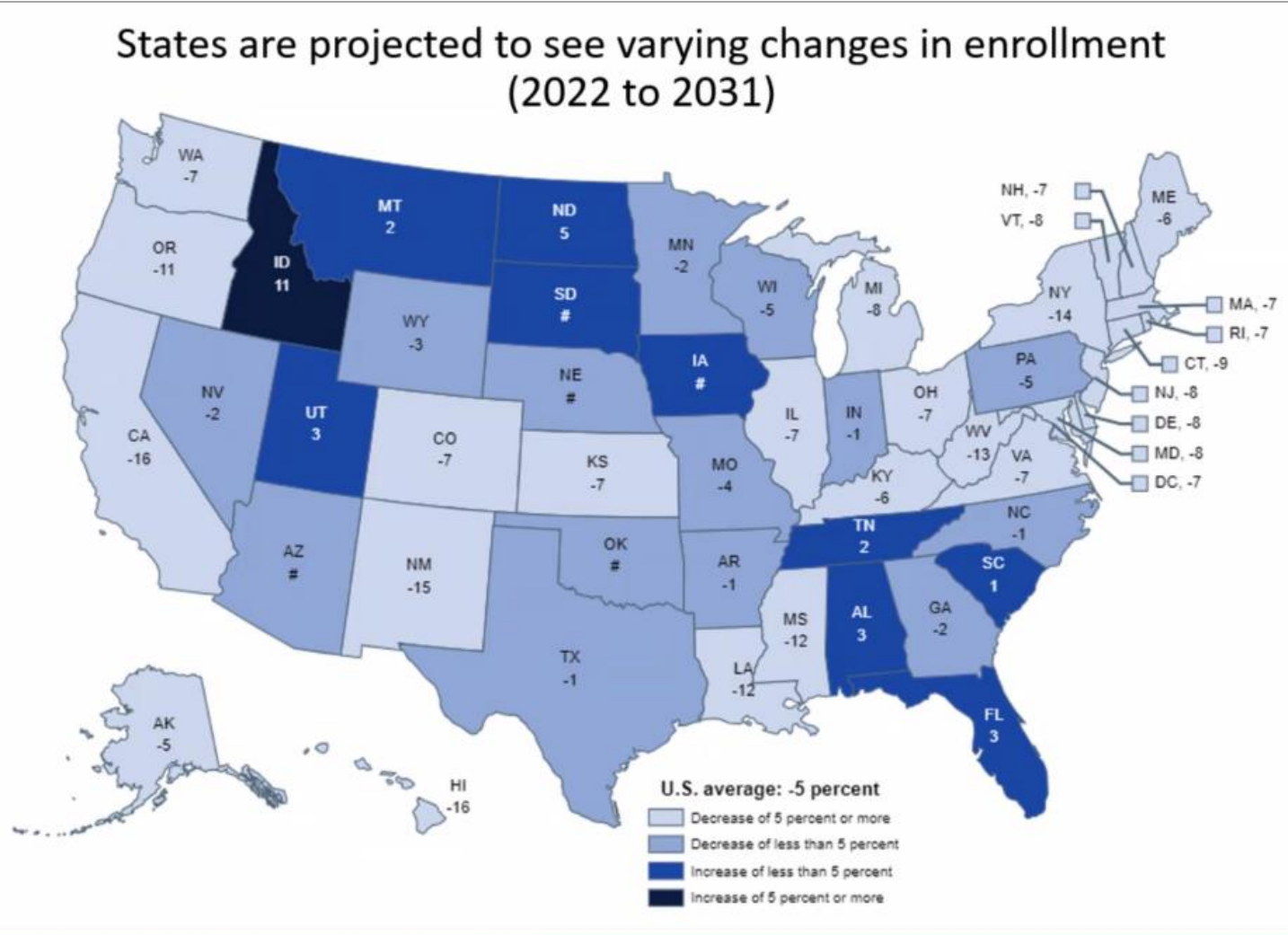
United States®
Census
Bureau

43,088 K-12 students

as estimated in the 2022 ACS for 5-17 year olds

- Reporting accuracy is a concern for private school enrollment similar to homeschooling.
- NCES's Private Schools Survey reports roughly 15,000 students attending a private school in Idaho for grade K-12, though critically, not every private school completes this survey. This would equate to less than 5% of students attending a private school in Idaho.
- Another approach is to use American Community Survey data from the 2022 estimates. These report more than 40,000 students age 5-17 that attend a private school. This would equate to more than 10% of students attending a private school in Idaho.

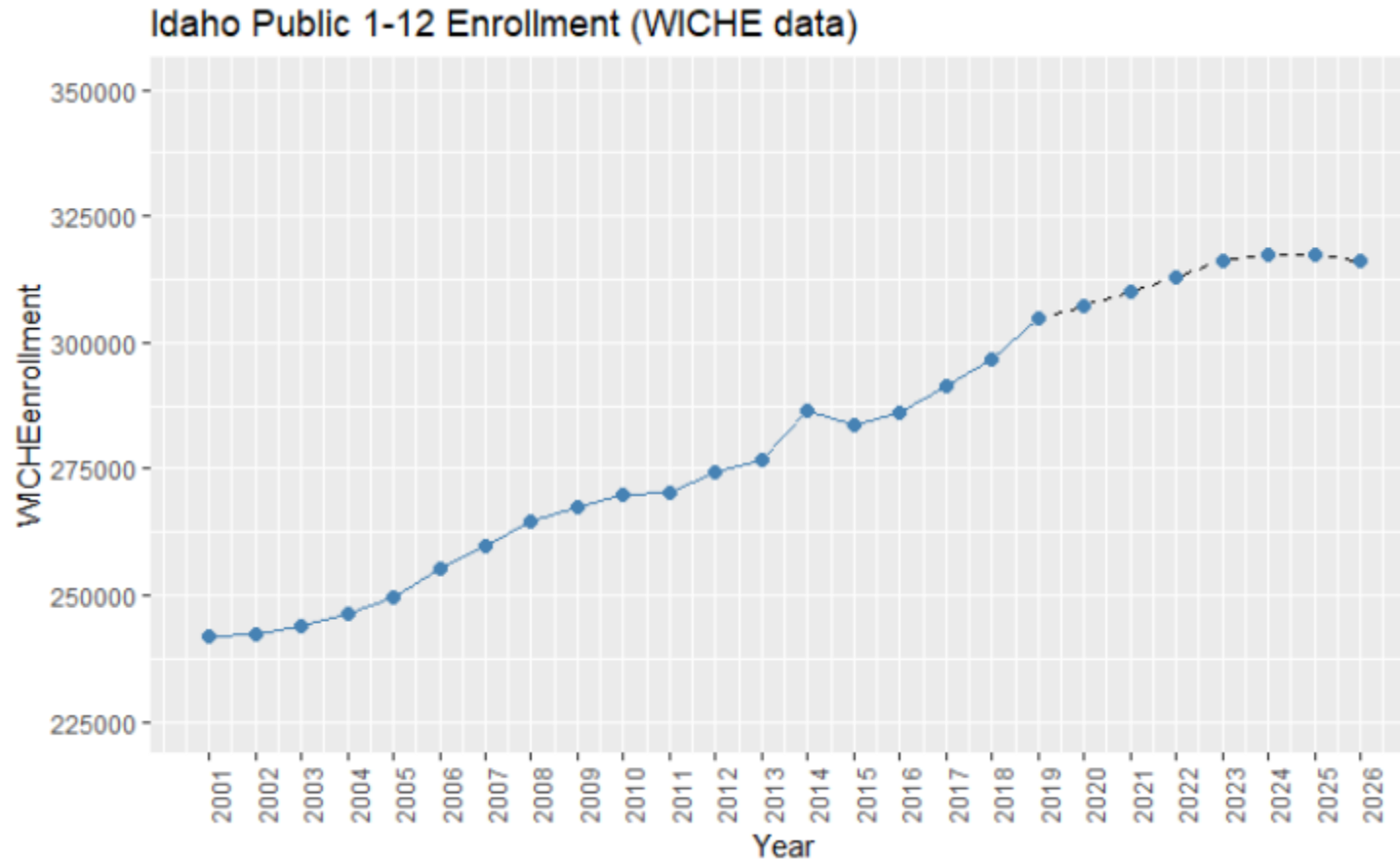
NCES projects Idaho's enrollment to remain stable, contrasting with western state peers



- NCES enrollment projections through 2031 shows Idaho has having the most favorable outlook of any state in the country.
- Idaho's 11% is in stark contrast to their western state peers, with California and Oregon having among the largest % declines projected in the country.
- This contrasts with the previous slide looking at state-level population estimates by single age, which suggests future K-12 risk from fewer children living in the state.

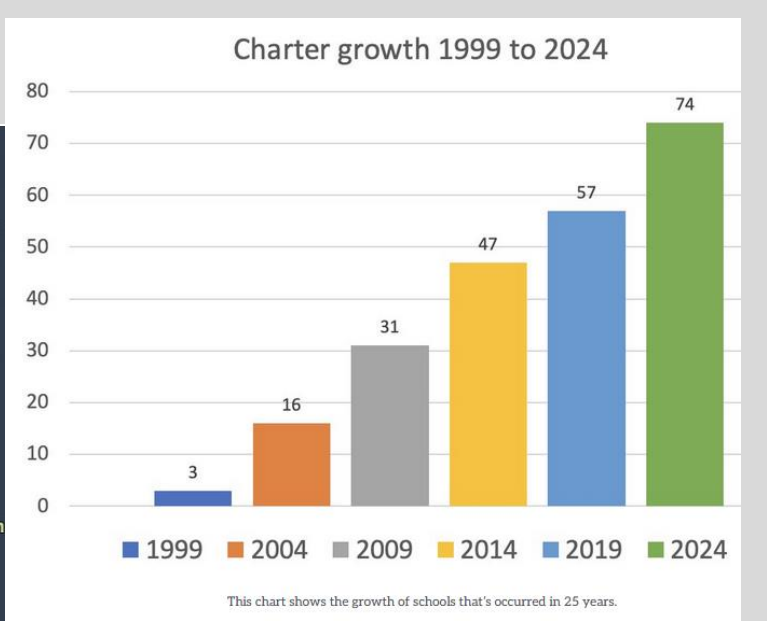
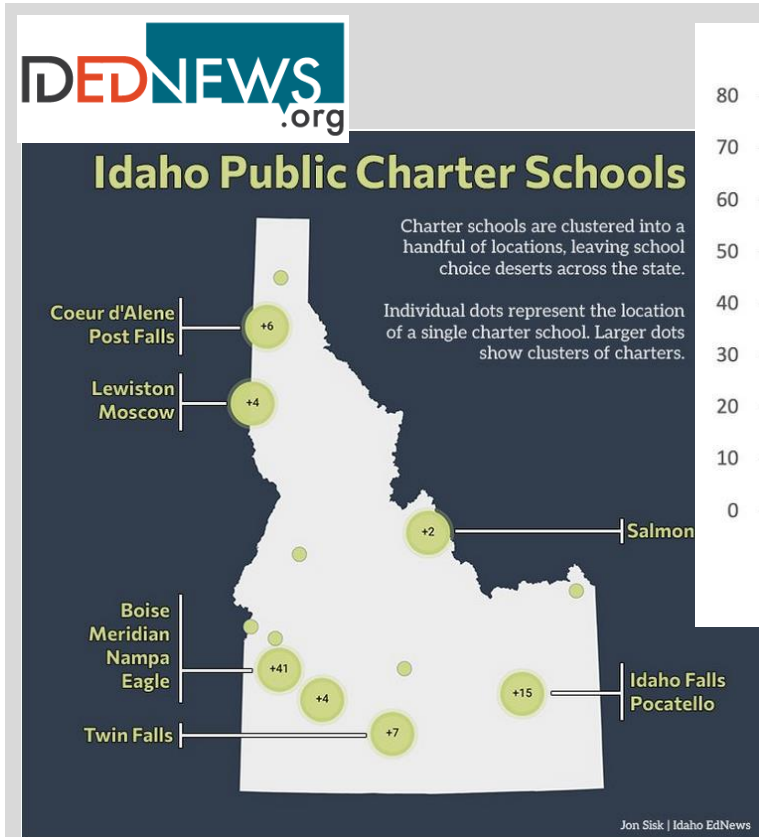
Source: [NCES](#)

The Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education (WICHE) projects slower enrollment growth in the near term, more conservative estimates than NCES

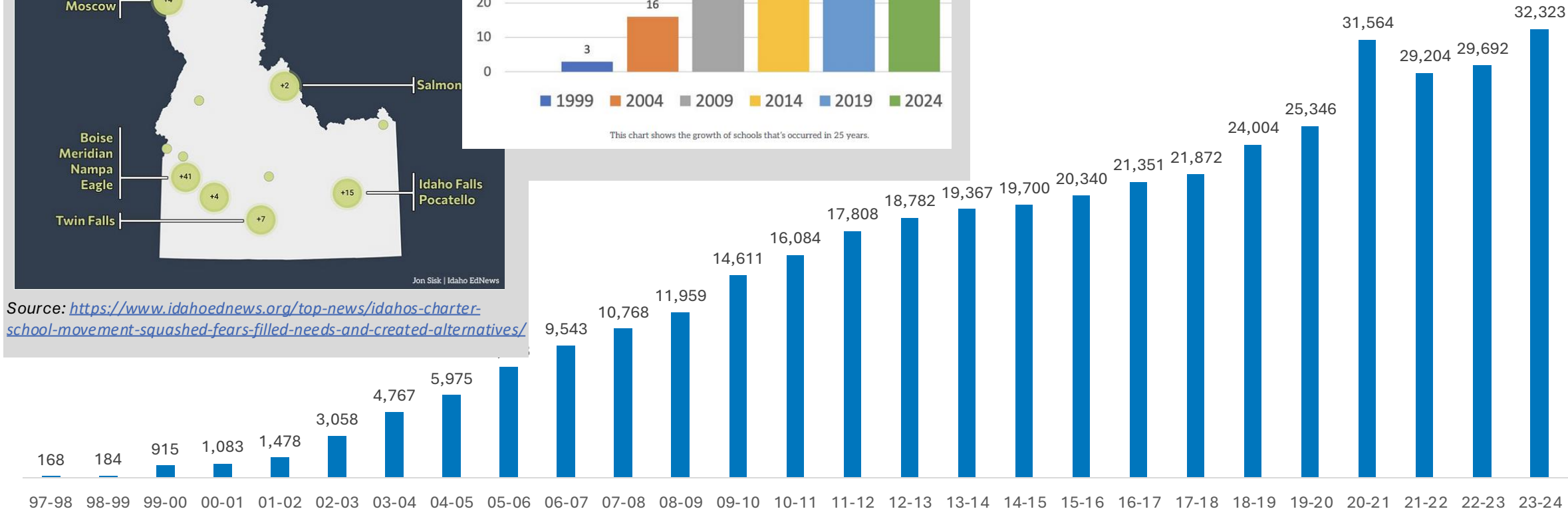


- Dr. van Doorn’s June 2024 presentation to the Idaho Board of Education included both NCES and WICHE enrollment projections for the state.
 - *“On current evidence, the more conservative WICHE projection is more likely to be accurate. In fact, if we look at SDE numbers for K-12 rather than for 1-12, a first albeit very slight decline has already occurred with total enrollment decreasing from 318,979 to 318,884.”*
- Eschbacher Consulting agrees with Dr. van Doorn’s comments. NCES’s projection does not seem to incorporate slowing younger age populations in the state or more recent enrollment factors.

State-wide charter school enrollment has steadily increased over 20+ years and is now at its highest level ever following a decrease after the first year of Covid.

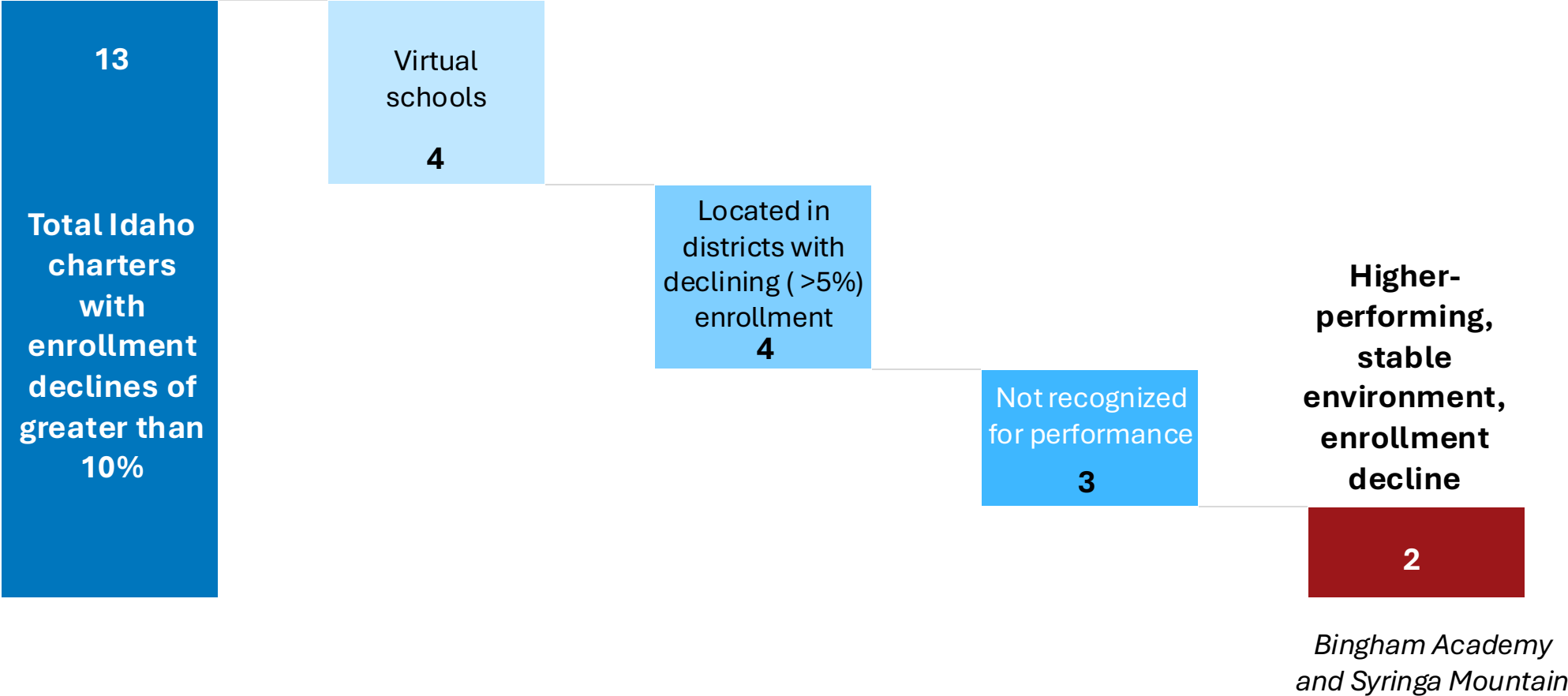


Total Charter K-12 Enrollment by School Year



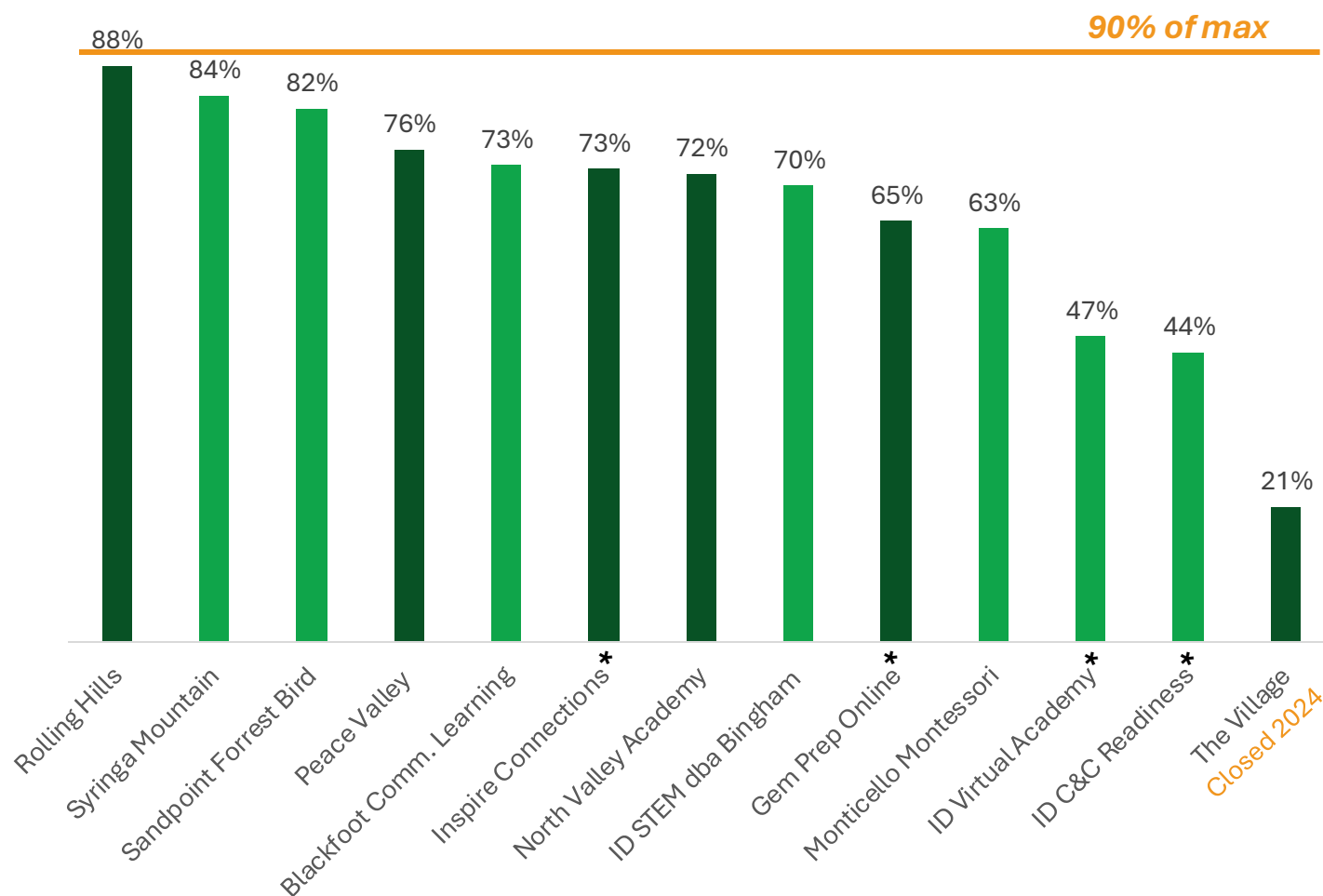
Source: <https://www.idahoednews.org/top-news/idahos-charter-school-movement-squashed-fears-filled-needs-and-created-alternatives/>

Higher-performing brick-and-mortar charters are largely maintaining enrollment



While most charters have maintained enrollment levels over the last 5 years, 18% have experienced an enrollment decline of at least 10% from their recent maximum enrollment

Charters with at least 10% enrollment decline, by % of their 5Y max enrollment



On average, these schools are located in districts that are 7% below their recent max, as compared with an average 2% below for other charters.

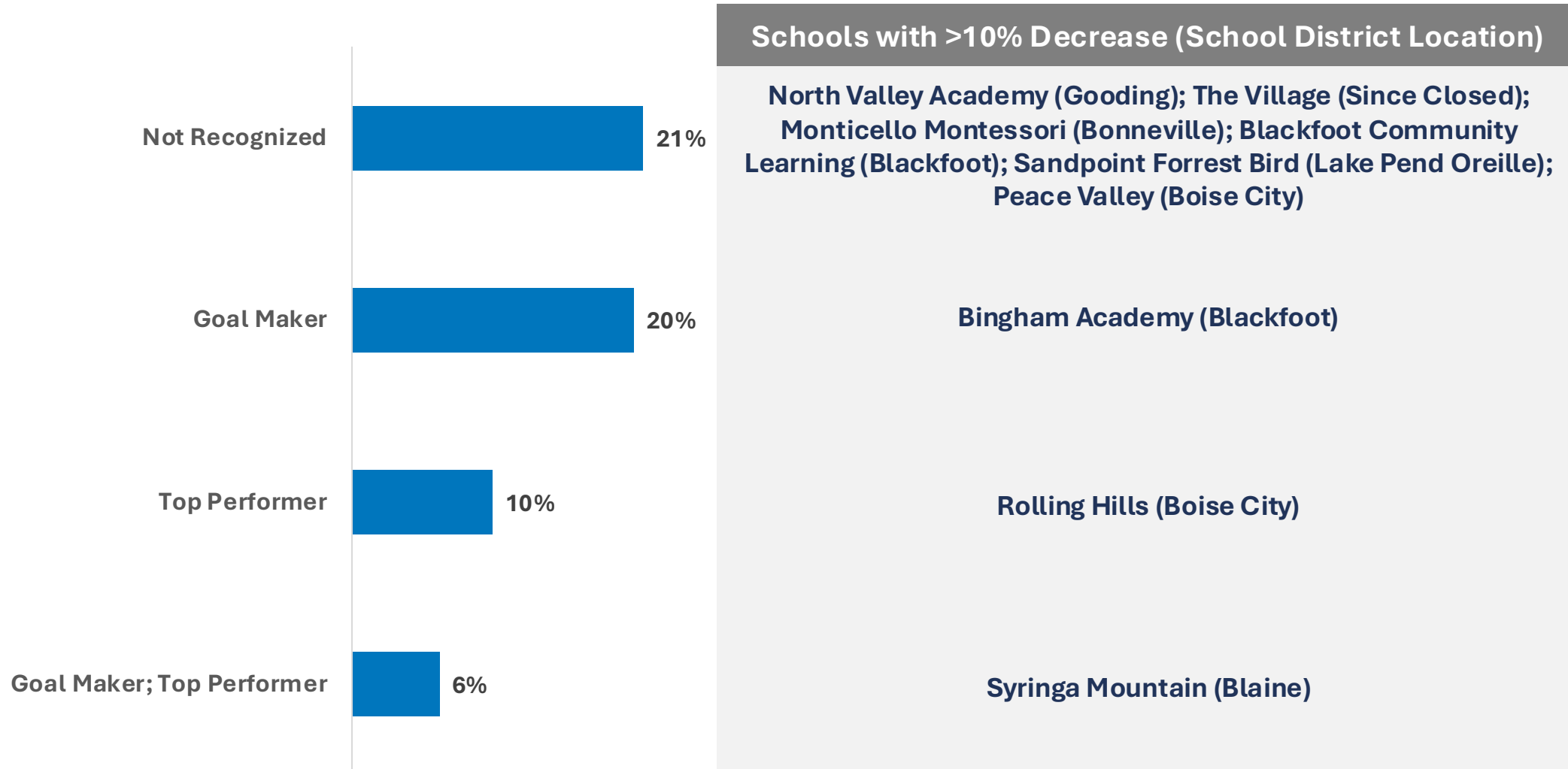
District	% below recent max	# charters > 10% below 5-yr max of total # charters
Boise City	-9%	4 of 9
West Ada	0%	2 of 12
Blackfoot	-3%	2 of 3
Blaine	-4%	1 of 1
Bonneville	0%	1 of 4
Gooding	-16%	1 of 1
Lake Pend Oreille	-2%	1 of 1
Whitepine	-28%	1 of 1

* Virtual charters

Darker shade indicates schools in districts with >5% decrease.

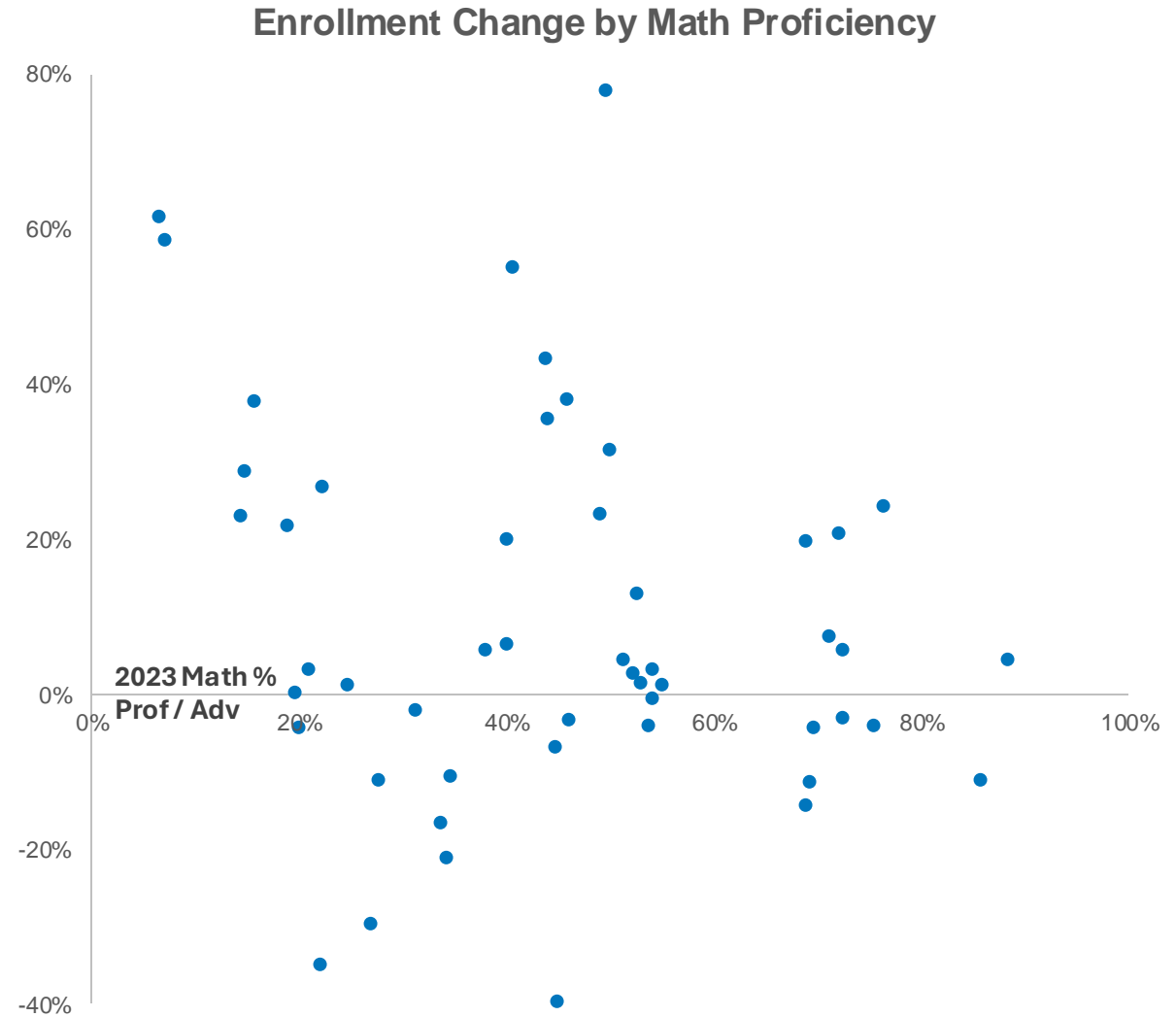
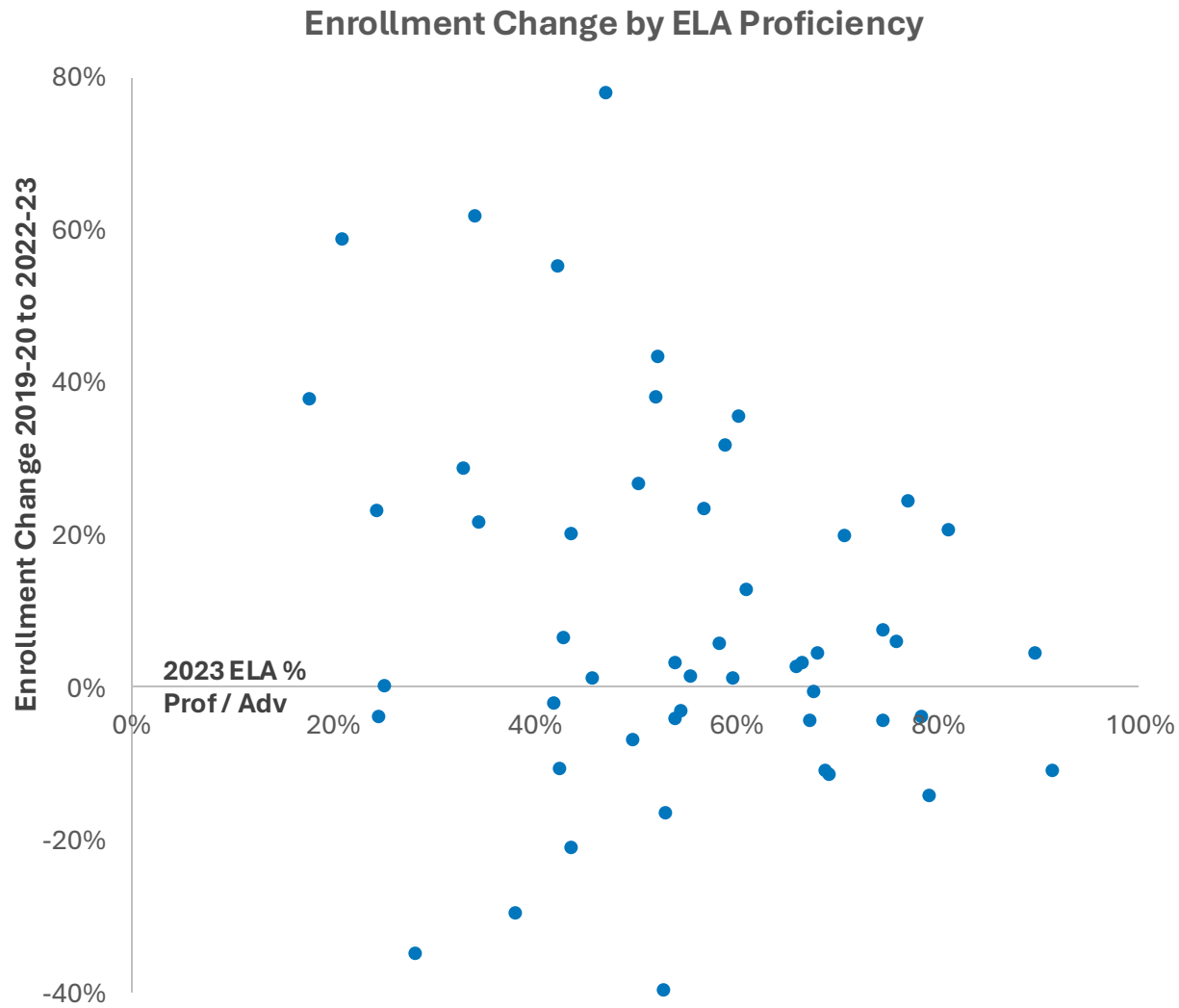
Quality Matters. Only 2 of 26 schools (8%) identified as Top Performers experienced enrollment decreases >10%, compared with 21% of schools in other performance levels.

Non-Virtual Schools* with > 10% Enrollment Decrease by Recognition Status



*Includes Montessori and onsite enrollment only for Richard McKenna; 7 schools excluded due to missing data (4 that opened in SY23-24, Elevate schools)

There is an uncertain connection between proficiency rates and enrollment trends



Note: 6 schools excluded due to data suppression, schools without 4 years of enrollment data also excluded.

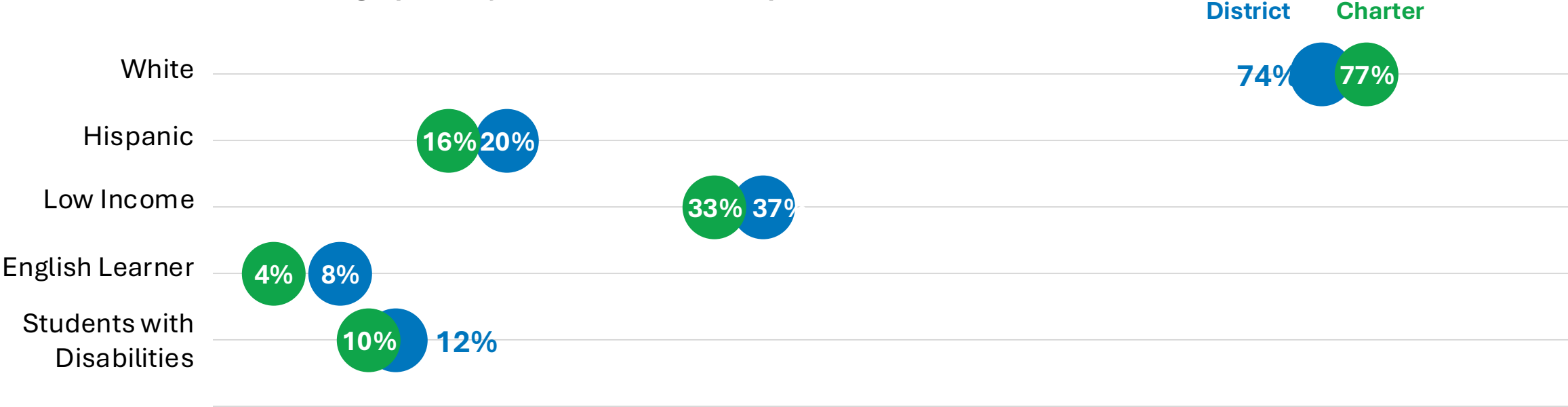
Source: Idaho Department of Education enrollment and assessment data

Charter schools with enrollment declines of at least 10% since their recent peak enrollment level

	School	2023-24 Enrollment	Difference from 5-year max	% Students of Color	School District	School District % of Max
Brick-and-Mortar	The Village (Closed)	68	-79%	27%	Boise City	-9%
	Monticello Montessori	160	-37%	22%	Bonneville Joint	0%
	ID STEM dba Bingham	82	-30%	36%	Blackfoot	-3%
	North Valley Academy	174	-28%	33%	Gooding Joint	-16%
	Blackfoot Comm. Learning	399	-27%	29%	Blackfoot	-3%
	Peace Valley	269	-24%	22%	Boise City	-9%
	Sandpoint Forrest Bird	258	-18%	16%	Lake Pend Oreille	-2%
	Syringa Mountain	109	-16%	17%	Blaine County	-4%
	Rolling Hills	230	-12%	28%	Boise City	-9%
Virtual	ID C&C Readiness	129	-56%	29%	Meridian Joint	0%
	ID Virtual Academy	1,785	-53%	23%	Meridian Joint	0%
	Gem Prep Online	371	-35%	14%	Whitepine Joint	-28%
	Inspire Connections	1,327	-27%	25%	Boise City	-9%

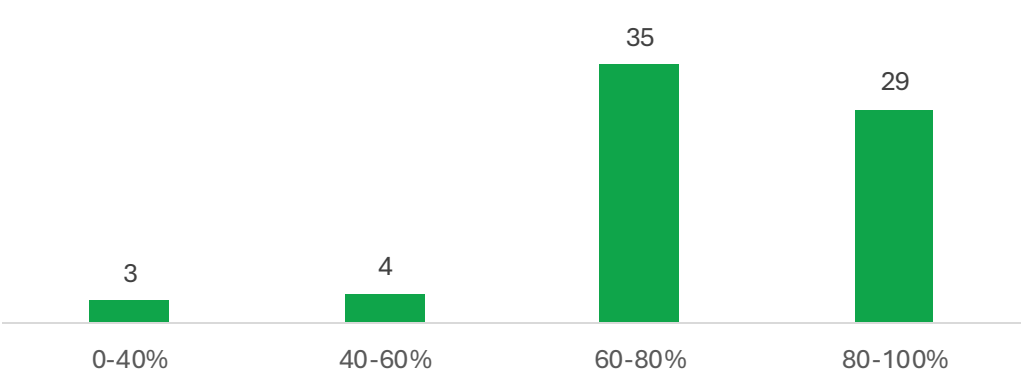
Charter schools have a slightly higher share of white students and a lower share of low income, English learner, and students with disabilities than district-run schools.

Student Demographics by Share of Student Population



Only a few Idaho charters have large shares of Students of Color.

Number of Charters by Percent White Students

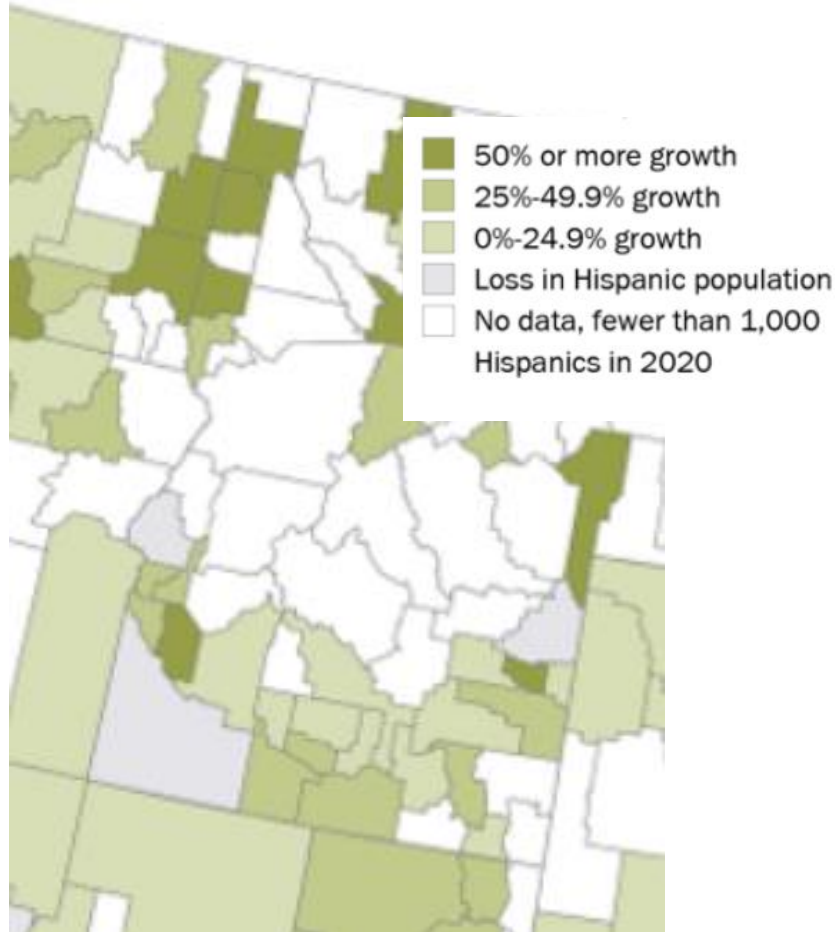


Note: Excludes demographic data for schools that opened in 2023-24

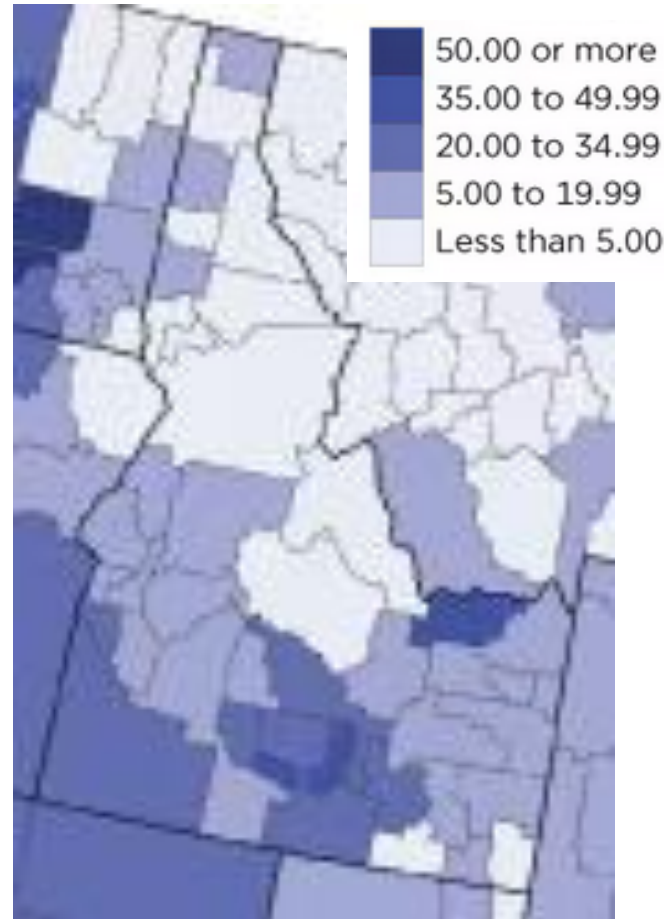
Source: Idaho Department of Education Report Card data. These data include only continuously enrolled students, so may differ slightly from other sources.

The Hispanic population has been growing rapidly in many areas and now comprise over 30% of the youth population in a range of counties, including Canyon.

2010 to 2020 % Growth in Hispanic Population



2023 % Hispanic or Latino



Counties with the highest share of Hispanic population in the under 20 age group in 2023

(total Hisp. <20 pop.)

- Jerome 52% (4,258)
- Power 46% (1,229)
- Minidoka 46% (3,156)
- Gooding 45% (2,038)
- Lincoln 42% (635)
- Clark 37% (76)
- Cassia 37% (3,175)
- Blaine 36% (1,847)
- Canyon 36% (26,692)
- Owyhee 33% (1,106)

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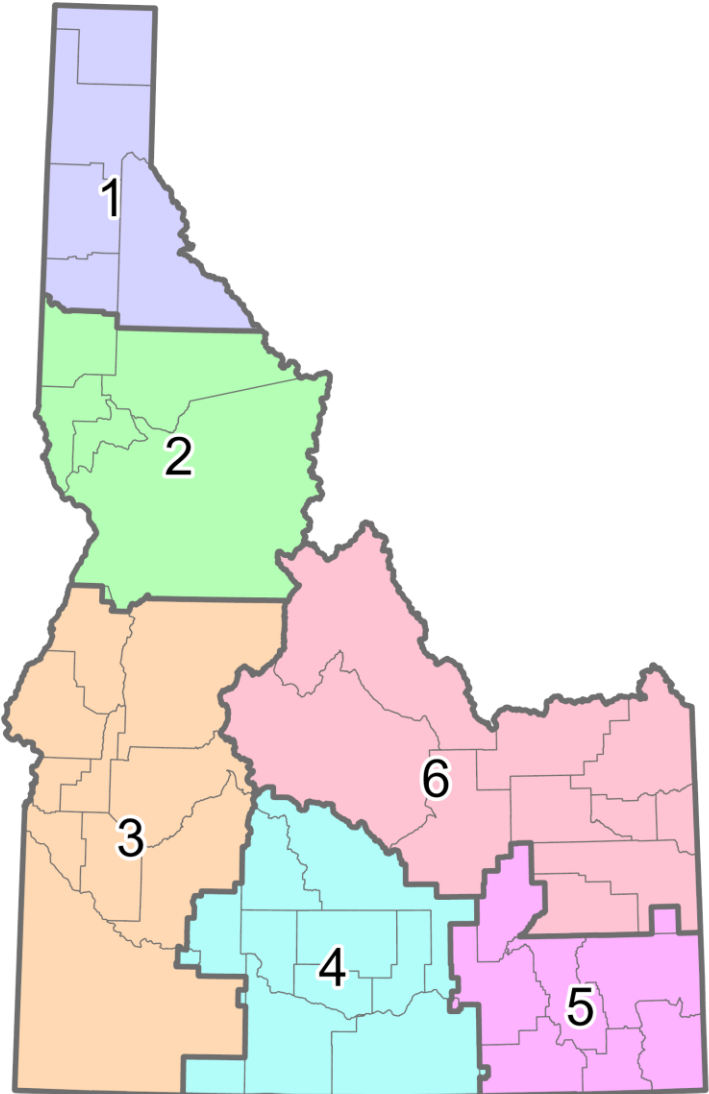
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Overview of Regions



- Idaho is divided into 6 education regions comprised of varying numbers of counties.
- Region enrollment varies widely, from 13K in Region 2, to almost 140K in Region 3.
- This contrasts with the previous slide looking at state-level population estimates by single age, which suggests future K-12 risk from fewer children living in the state.

Public School Enrollment Swings

2019-2022

Region #	Region Name	# Counties in Region	# Counties where Age 0-17 population declined from 2019-2022	# Public School Districts (includes Charter Schools, excludes Virtual Learning)	# Public School Districts where Fall 2022 enrollment lower than Fall 2019	% Public School Districts where enrollment declined 2019-2022
1	Northern	5	0	18	7	39%
2	North Central	5	1	18	5	28%
3	Southwestern	10	1	64	19	30%
4	South Central	8	4	27	17	63%
5	Southeastern	7	3	18	7	39%
6	Eastern	9	3	31	10	32%
	IDAHO	44	12	176	65	37%

Source: Idaho Department of Labor “How Idaho’s shifting population affects K-12 enrollments” webinar (accessed 7/25/24) <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IAAIXM5pkXo>

Regional metric overview

Region	2023-24 Enrollment	Public Enrollment Change Since 2022-23	Public Enrollment Change Since 2019-20	SAIPE 5-year 5-17 Population Change	Number of charter schools (# with >10% decrease from recent max)	Percent Passing (ELA / Math)	2029 Under 15 Pop Forecast
1 (North)	32,255	-1.9%	-1.7%	16%	7 (1)	55% / 43%	47,840
2 (North Central)	13,210	-1.1%	-1.3%	7%	4 (1)	54% / 46%	17,859
3 (Southwest)	139,442	-0.5%	-0.7%	6%	40 (6)	54% / 42%	179,537
4 (South Central)	38,279	-0.9%	-2.1%	5%	7 (2)	43% / 34%	51,445
5 (Southeast)	34,990	3.1%	22.7%	2%	4 (0)	49% / 37%	40,398
6 (East)	56,315	0.2%	4.4%	9%	12 (3)	49% / 39%	61,105
State-wide	314,491	-0.2%	2.1%	7%	74 (13)	52% / 41%	398,184

Sources: Idaho Department of Education enrollment and assessment data; Department of Labor Population forecasts; ; U.S. Census Small Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) 2017 and 2022

Births are down across education regions.

Idaho Birth Rates by Region, 2007 vs 2021

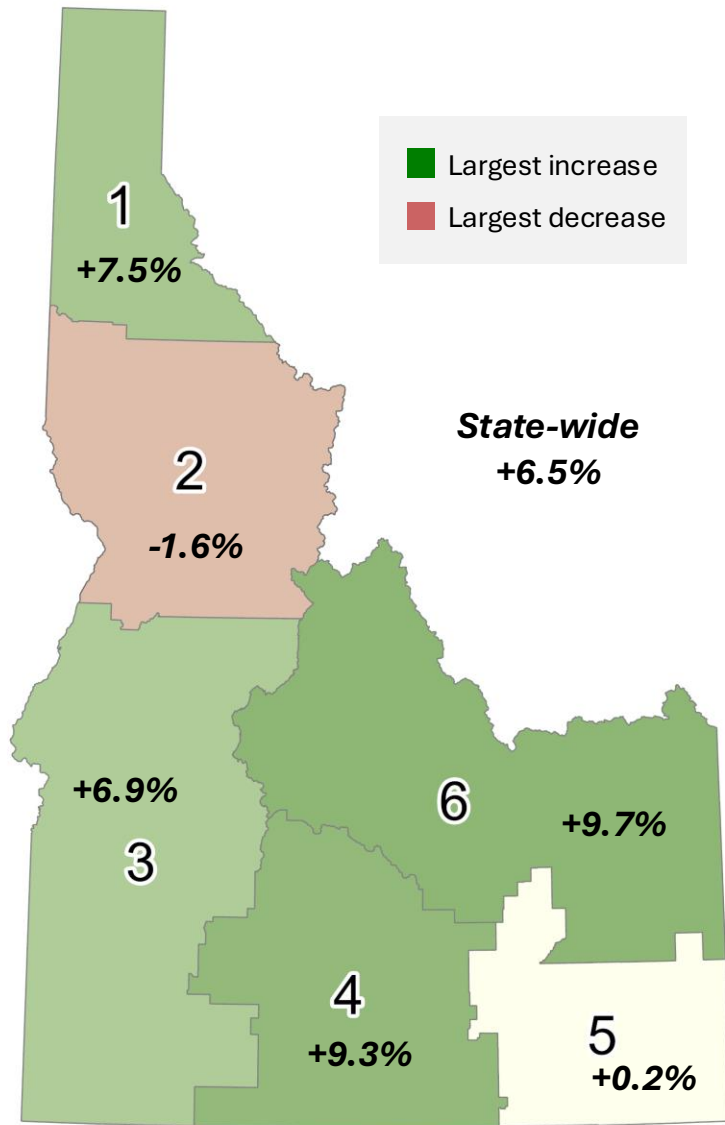
Births Per 1,000 Population

Region Name	Region #	2007	2021	% Change
Northern	Region 1	12.2	10.2	-17%
North Central	Region 2	11.6	10.1	-13%
Southwestern	Region 3	16.8	11.1	-34%
South Central	Region 4	17.3	12.7	-27%
Southeastern	Region 5	17.8	13.2	-26%
Eastern	Region 6	21.7	14.9	-31%
Idaho Statewide		16.6	11.8	-29%
US (National)		14.3	11.0	-23%



Source: Idaho Department of Labor “How Idaho’s shifting population affects K-12 enrollments” webinar (accessed 7/25/24) <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IAA1xM5pkXo>

Idaho's Department of Labor's 2020 projection through 2029 estimates the under 15 population to grow by 6.5% state-wide, with growth in most regions of the state

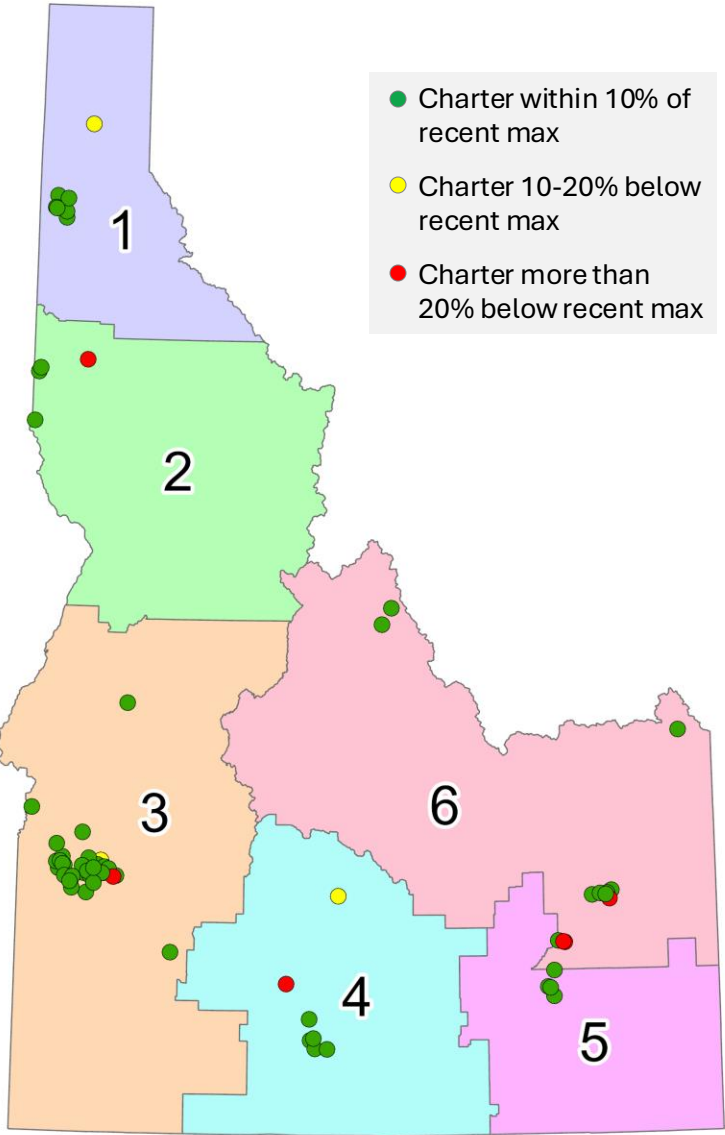


Per the Idaho Department of Labor website:

How do these projections work?

- The Idaho Department of Labor creates population projections using detailed demographic data which take into account factors like birth rates, death rates and migration in and out of the state.
- The U.S. Census Bureau maintains multiple programs for estimating the population of America's states, counties and cities. These programs include the Census July Population Estimates and population numbers generated from the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey. Because these estimates come from different programs and methodologies, they often differ slightly. In the interest of updating our population projections in a timely manner, we base our estimates on the American Community Survey's estimates. As a result, the data in our forecast may differ slightly from other estimates that you may see.

Charter locations and market share by region



Region	# of Charters	2023-24 Enrollment	% Market Share	Schools >10% below recent max
1	7	2,994	9%	Sandpoint Forrest Bird
2	4	873	7%	<i>GEM Prep Online</i>
3	40	21,309	15%	Rolling Hills; The Village; Peace Valley; <i>Inspire Connections; Idaho College & Career Readiness; Idaho Virtual</i>
4	7	1,803	5%	Syringa Mountain; North Valley
5	4	1,646	5%	-
6	12	3,653	6%	Bingham; Blackfoot Community Learning; Monticello Montessori
Statewide	74	32,278	10%	13

Virtual schools *italicized*

- Charters are concentrated in Region 3, where they also have a much larger market share than in other regions
- Charters experiencing enrollment risk are distributed throughout the state.

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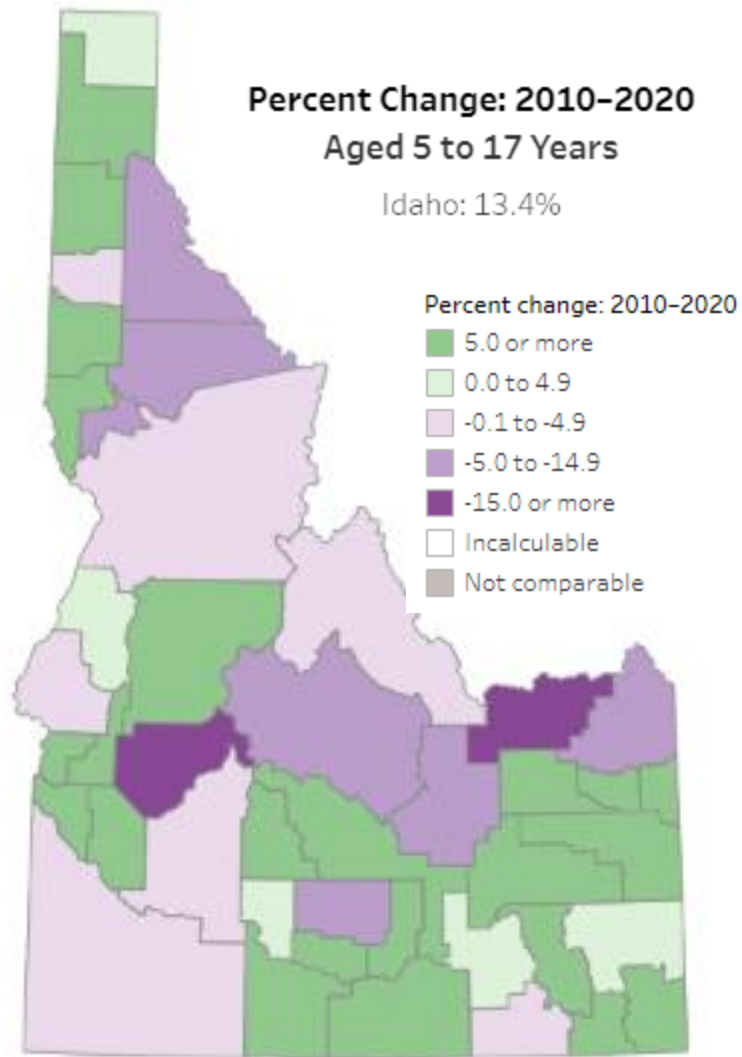
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Overview: analyzing education factors at the county level is key given the variation across the state



- The top 10 counties by population all had over 5% growth in the 5-17 population.
- The largest growth (25.1%) occurred in Twin Falls County.
- The counties with declining 5-17 populations are generally small: all 8 counties with decreases of more than 5% have fewer than 3,000 children






Reference: County metric overview (Counties with over 5,000 K-12 public school students)

County	2023-24 Enrollment	Difference from 5-year max	2020 to 2023 Under 18 Pop Change	Charters with enrollment declines	Charter share of enrollment	Percent Passing (ELA / Math)	% Youth of Color
Ada	78,536	-2%	-1%	6 of 22	16%	61% / 51%	25%
Canyon	41,994	0%	5%	0 of 14	17%	44% / 30%	42%
Bonneville	27,114	0%	1%	1 of 6	10%	50% / 39%	25%
Kootenai	22,991	-1%	4%	0 of 6	12%	57% / 45%	16%
Twin Falls	16,186	-1%	1%	0 of 4	8%	48% / 37%	32%
Bannock	14,614	-1%	0%	0 of 4	11%	56% / 45%	24%
Bingham	11,781	0%	0%	2 of 3	7%	47% / 37%	31%
Oneida	8,793	0%	9%	<i>no charters</i>	0%	41% / 25%	8%
Madison	7,831	0%	5%	<i>no charters</i>	0%	46% / 40%	17%
Jefferson	7,246	0%	5%	<i>no charters</i>	0%	53% / 46%	17%
Cassia	5,452	-2%	1%	<i>no charters</i>	0%	43% / 40%	40%
Nez Perce	5,260	-2%	0%	0 of 1	2%	50% / 44%	21%

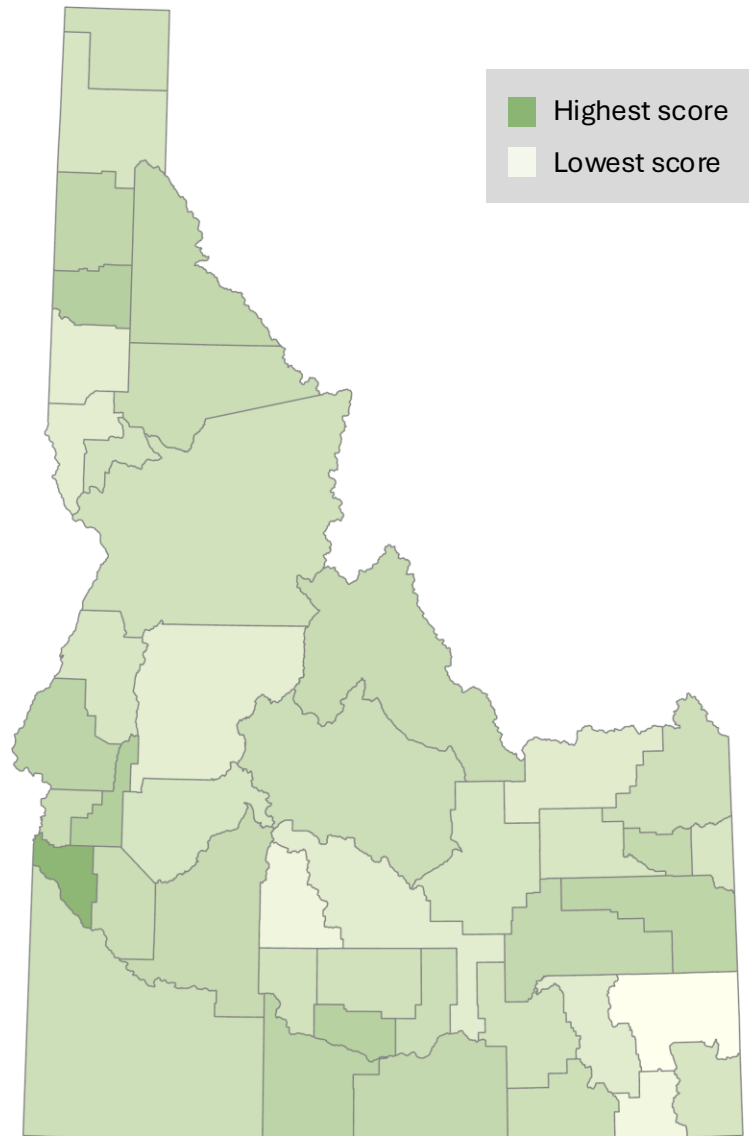
Sources: Idaho Department of Education enrollment and assessment; ; U.S. Census county population estimates and 0-19 demographic data

Note: Enrollment and enrollment change data include charters physically located in the county.

County-level opportunities for new charter schools are prioritized by combining a series of metrics

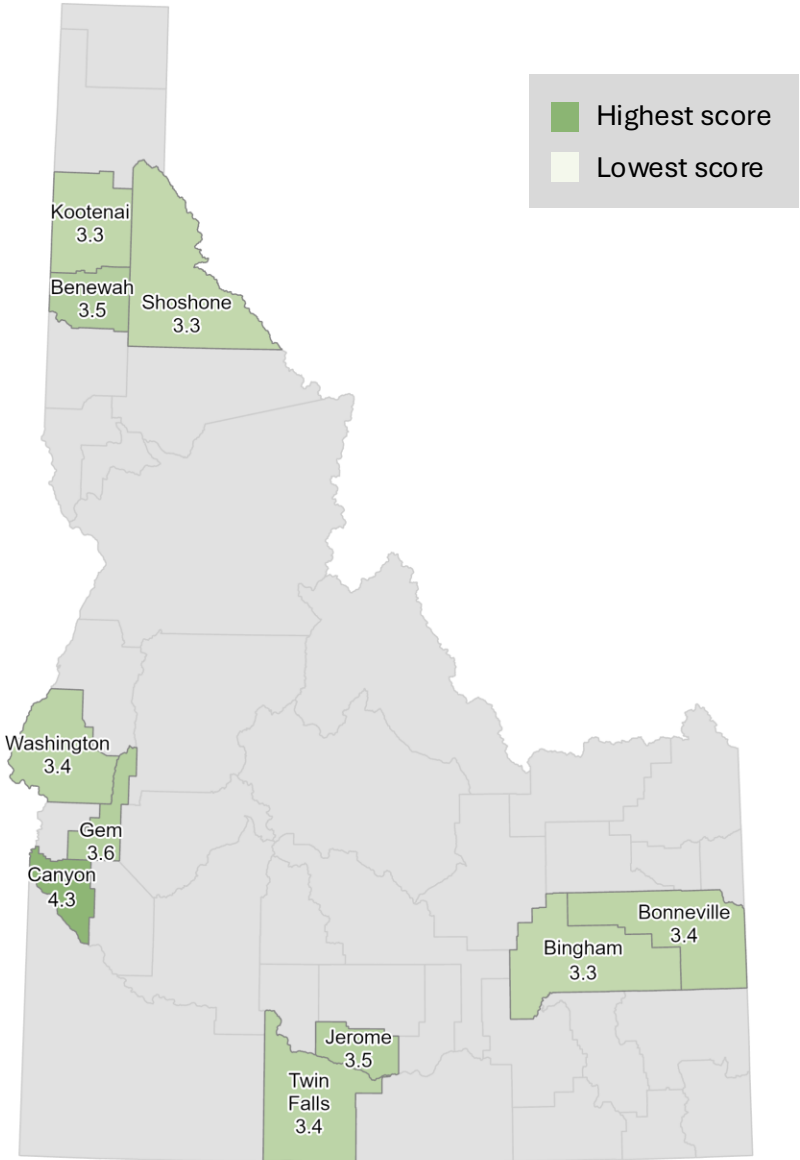
Category		Indicator	Sample Weight (1-5)				
	Enrollment 25%	2023-24 K-12 Enrollment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Difference from 5-Year Max Enrollment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Student Pop 30%	A.C.S. 2023 Under 18 Pop Estimate	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
		2020 to 2023 Under 18 Pop Change	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
		2008 to 2022 Change in Births	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Projected Future Population Change	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Demographics 20%	2023 Percent Youth of Color (ACS)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
		2022 % 5-17 in Poverty (SAIPE)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Academic Quality 25%	2023 % of Students Passing ELA	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
		2023 % of Students Passing Math	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
		2024 IRI % At Grade Level	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Chronic Absenteeism	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
		4-year Graduation Rate	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Student Engagement (21-22)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Competition 0%	% of Charters experiencing 10% or more enrollment declines from their recent maximum enrollment size <i>(not included due to high # counties without charters)</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Baseline Scenario: county opportunity scores



- Counties of relative opportunity are spread throughout the state.
- Only Canyon County scores highly across indicators.
- This differs from many other states, where opportunity is concentrated in specific regions.

Baseline Scenario: Top 10 counties enrolling at least 1,000 students



The top counties by opportunity score are clustered in 4 areas of the state.

County	Opportunity Score	Enrollment	% Diff. from Max	3Y <18 Pop Trend	Youth of Color %
Canyon	4.3	41,994	0%	+5%	42%
Gem	3.6	3,326	0%	+4%	21%
Benewah	3.5	1,246	-5%	+10%	23%
Jerome	3.5	4,684	-3%	+2%	55%
Twin Falls	3.4	16,186	-1%	+1%	32%
Washington	3.4	1,813	-1%	+5%	29%
Bonneville	3.4	27,114	0%	+1%	25%
Kootenai	3.3	22,991	-1%	+4%	16%
Shoshone	3.3	1,715	-5%	+9%	14%
Bingham	3.3	11,781	0%	0%	31%
Ada (11th)	3.2	78,536	-2%	-1%	25%

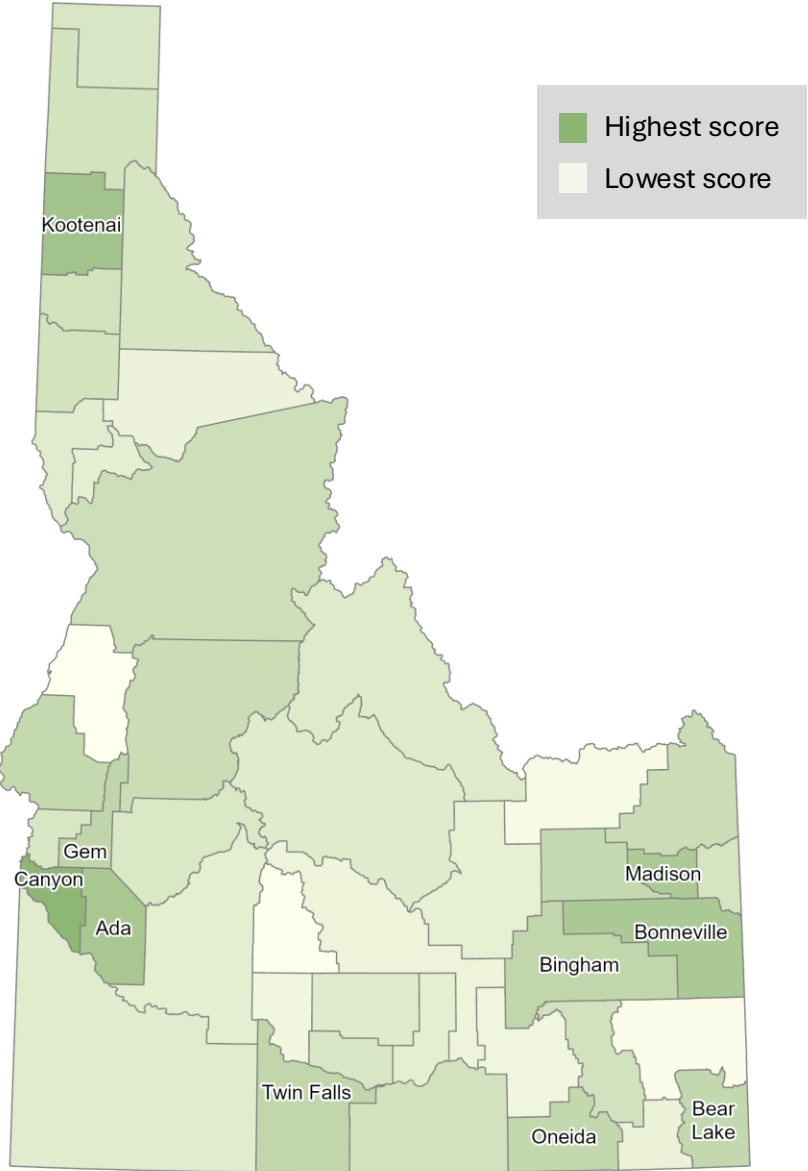
To support organizations with different priorities in their planning efforts, three additional opportunity scenarios have been created to view common areas of strength versus specific opportunities by county

	Opportunity Scenario			
	Baseline	Enrollment	Academic Quality	Student profile
Student Population	25%	45%	10%	15%
Enrollment	25%	55%	25%	25%
Race/ethnicity/income	20%	0%	0%	60%
Academic quality	30%	0%	65%	0%
Charter enrollment stability	0%	0%	0%	0%
Notes	Balanced approach utilizing 13 metrics across 4 categories with no metric receiving more than 15% weight	Doubles the weights of enrollment metrics and includes 1-year enrollment change	Doubles the weights on most academic metrics and includes student engagement	30% youth in poverty, 30% youth of color

Summary of Counties in Top 10 in at least two Opportunity Score Scenarios

County	# of Scenarios Scoring in the Top Ten	Baseline Rank	Enrollment Rank	Academic Quality Rank	Student Profile Rank
Canyon County	4	1	1	1	1
Gem County	3	2	6	3	14
Jerome County	3	4	>20	5	3
Twin Falls County	3	5	7	7	11
Bingham County	3	10	8	16	10
Benewah County	2	3	16	2	13
Washington County	2	6	11	14	7
Bonneville County	2	7	4	12	18
Kootenai County	2	8	2	>20	>20
Shoshone County	2	9	>20	8	17
Elmore County	2	13	>20	6	9
Minidoka County	2	17	>20	9	5

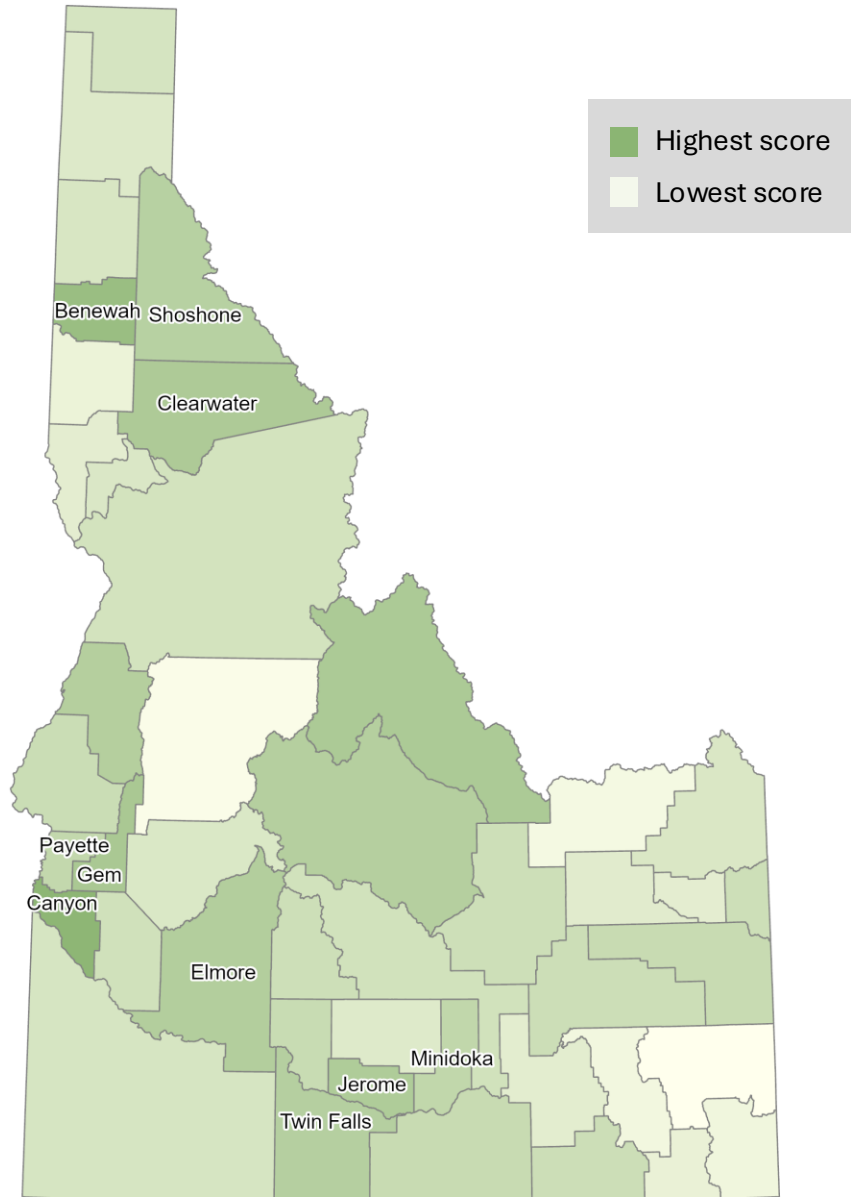
Enrollment Scenario: county opportunity scores



Top 10 Counties (>1,000) by Score:

1. Canyon 4.4
2. Kootenai 4.0
3. Ada 3.8
4. Bonneville 3.7
5. Madison 3.7
6. Gem 3.2
7. Twin Falls 3.2
8. Bingham 3.2
9. Oneida 3.2
10. Bear Lake 3.2

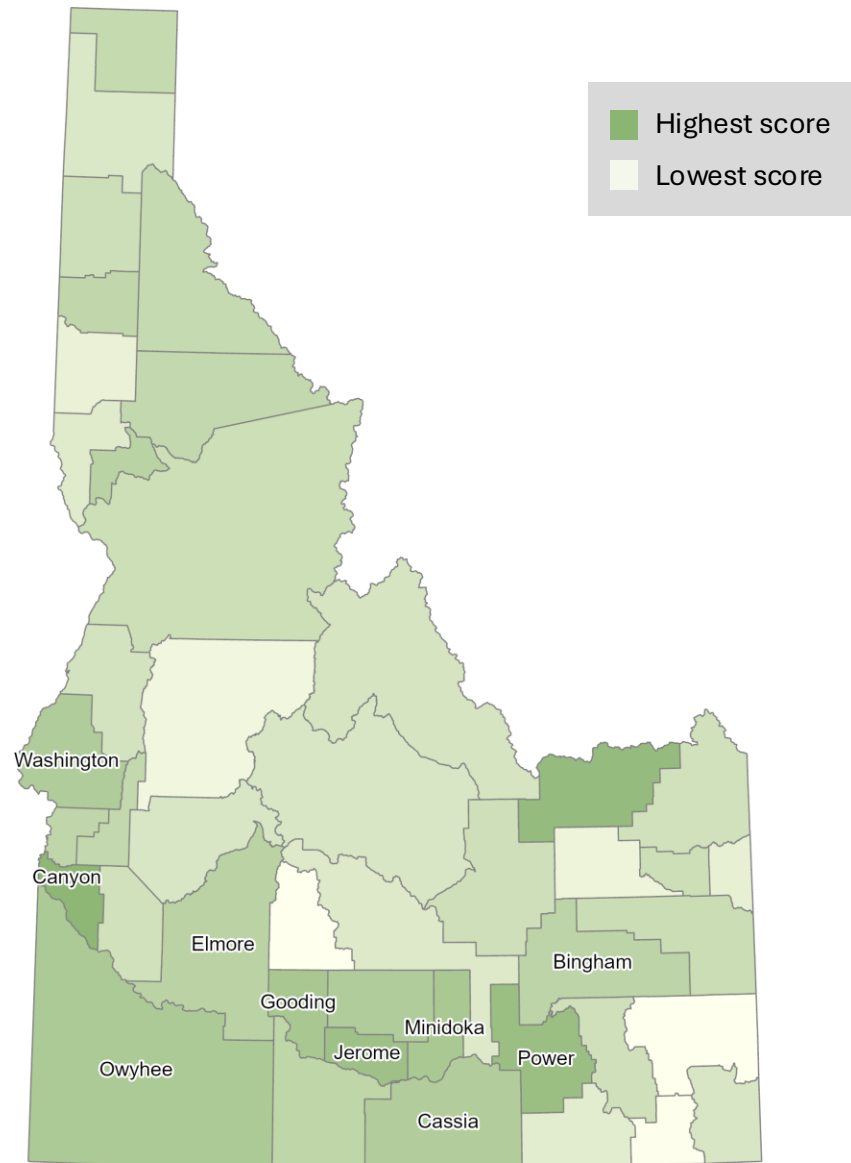
Academic Quality Scenario: county opportunity scores



While considerable enrollment opportunity exists in the Eastern portion of the state, opportunity due to lower academic quality is concentrated in the West.

County	Score	ISAT Prof+ (ELA / Math)	IRI % at Grade Level	Chronic Absent.	Grad Rate	21-22 Student Engagement
Canyon	4.4	44% / 30%	65%	25%	78%	42%
Benewah	4.2	36% / 24%	56%	30%	74%	37%
Gem	3.9	40% / 30%	58%	21%	75%	43%
Clearwater	3.8	47% / 35%	59%	21%	71%	36%
Jerome	3.8	33% / 24%	46%	19%	71%	51%
Elmore	3.7	40% / 30%	61%	29%	79%	46%
Twin Falls	3.7	48% / 37%	61%	18%	76%	46%
Shoshone	3.6	44% / 33%	62%	25%	83%	40%
Minidoka	3.4	35% / 25%	48%	1%	82%	43%
Payette	3.4	42% / 32%	60%	17%	87%	41%

Student Profile Scenario: county opportunity scores

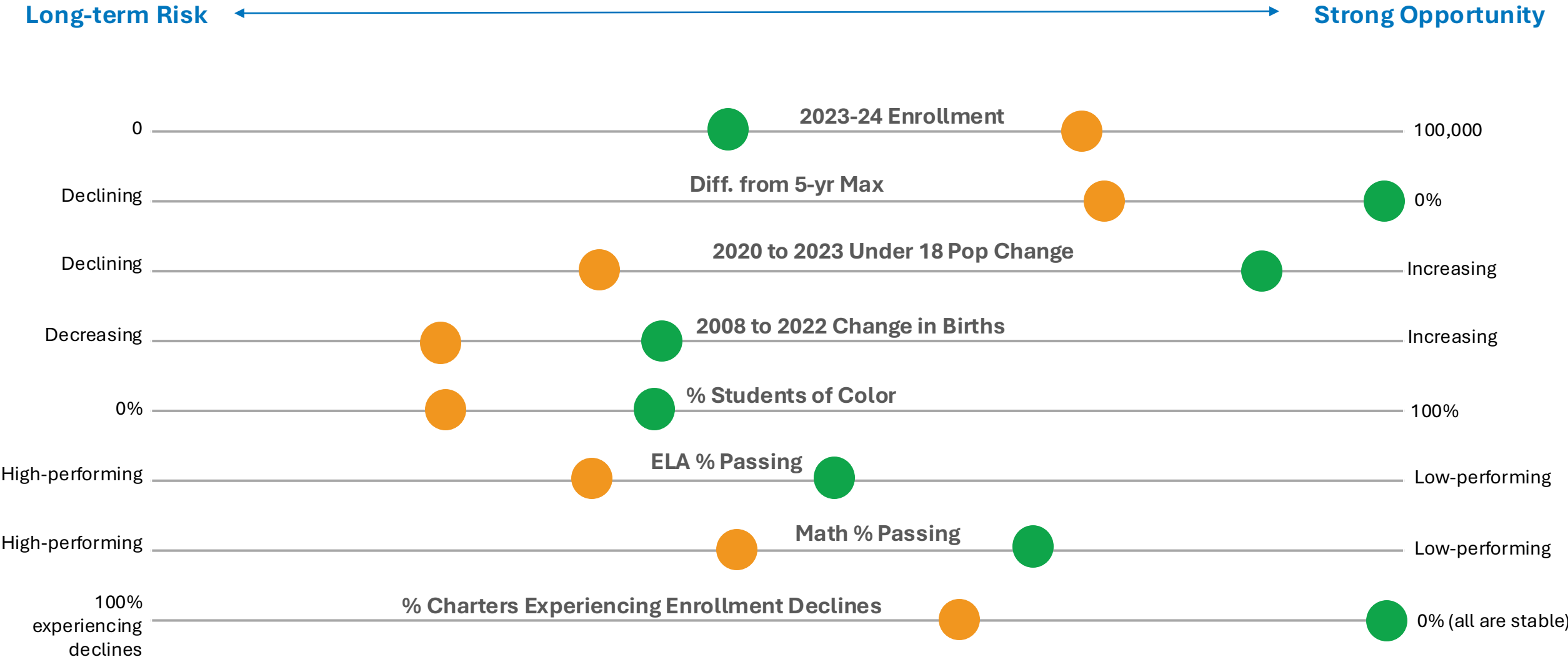


Areas of opportunity due to higher poverty and more Students of Color are concentrated in the South.

County	Score	% 5-17 Pop. in Poverty	% Youth of Color
Canyon	3.9	11%	42%
Power	3.7	16%	51%
Jerome	3.6	14%	55%
Gooding	3.4	15%	49%
Minidoka	3.4	14%	49%
Owyhee	3.4	17%	38%
Washington	3.3	16%	29%
Cassia	3.3	13%	40%
Elmore	3.1	15%	37%
Bingham	3.1	13%	31%

Side by Side Comparison of Key Metrics: Canyon County vs. Ada County

These counties represent close to 40% of students in the state

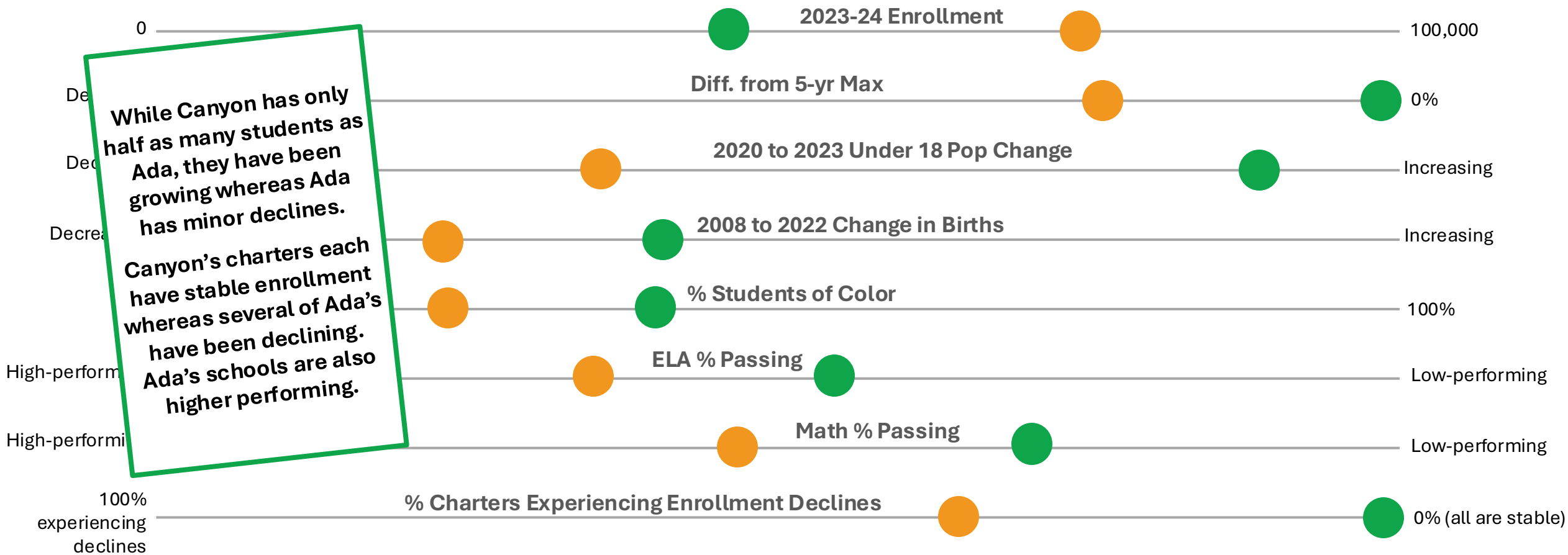


Side by Side Comparison of Key Metrics: Canyon County vs. Ada County

These counties represent close to 40% of students in the state

Long-term Risk ←

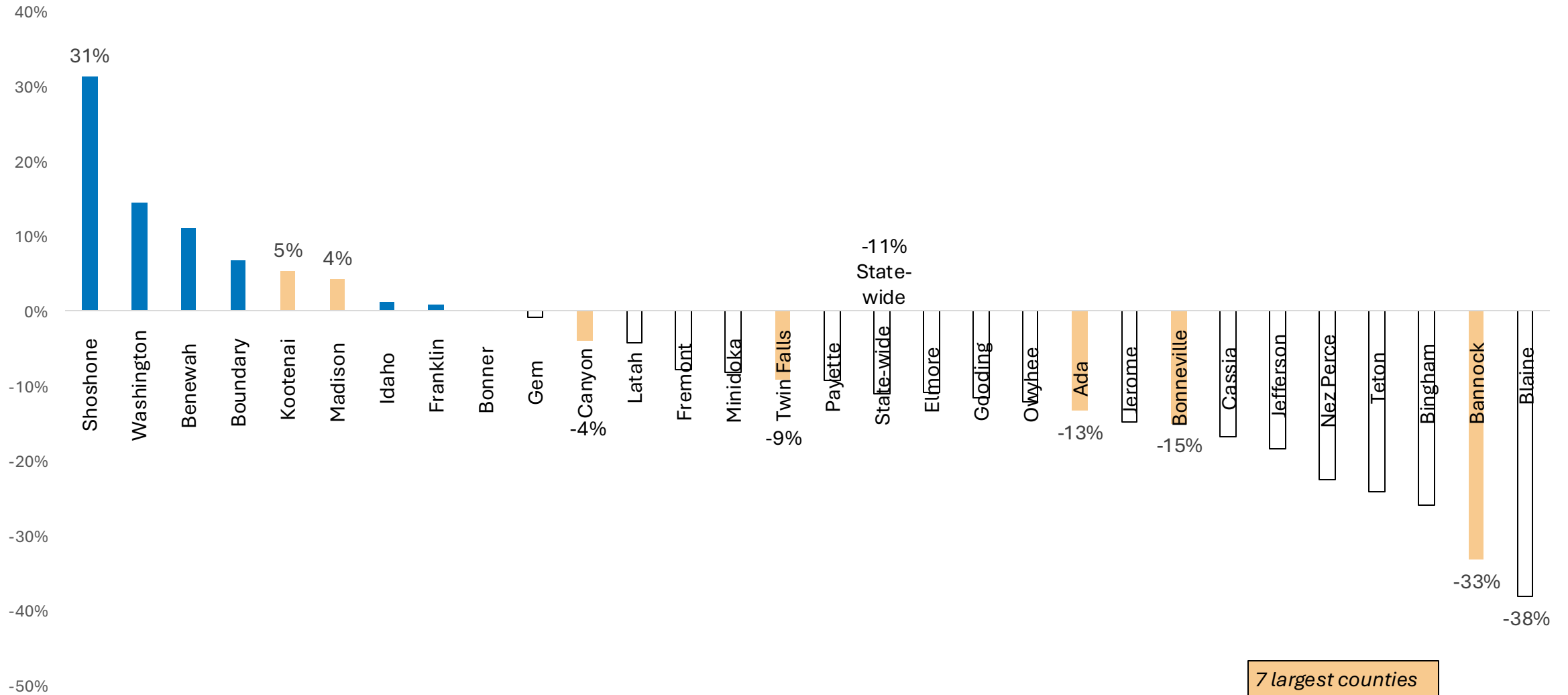
→ Strong Opportunity



While Canyon has only half as many students as Ada, they have been growing whereas Ada has minor declines. Canyon's charters each have stable enrollment whereas several of Ada's have been declining. Ada's schools are also higher performing.

State-wide births have declined 11% since 2008's peak, but rates of change vary significantly by county, which is one contributing factor to changing student populations in certain areas of the state

2008 to 2022 change in births



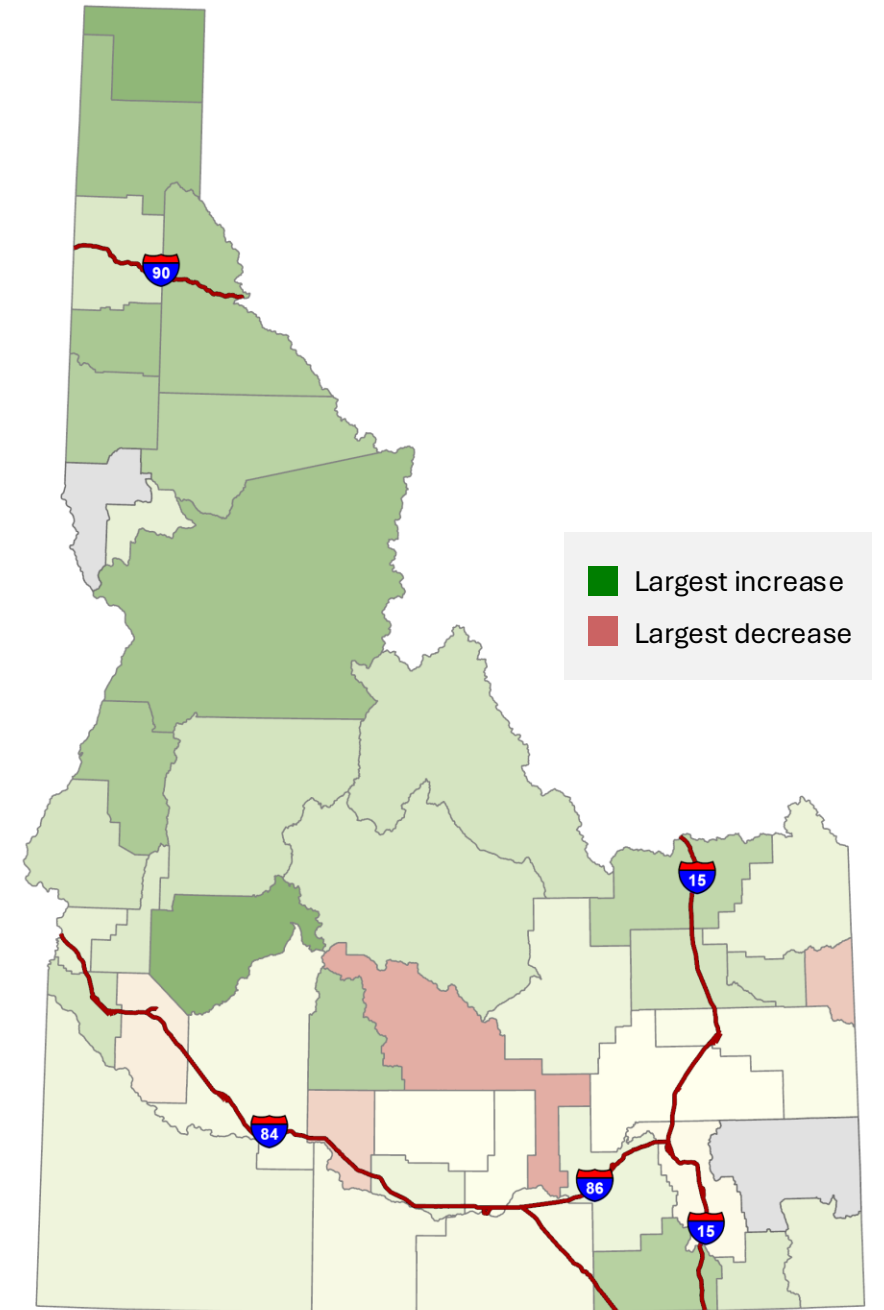
* Counties with 100+ births in 2022, omits 15 smallest counties
Source: Idaho Department of Health

County-level changes in the under 18 population: 2020 to 2023

More recent population estimates are incorporated to this analysis to account for the high levels of migration during and after COVID.

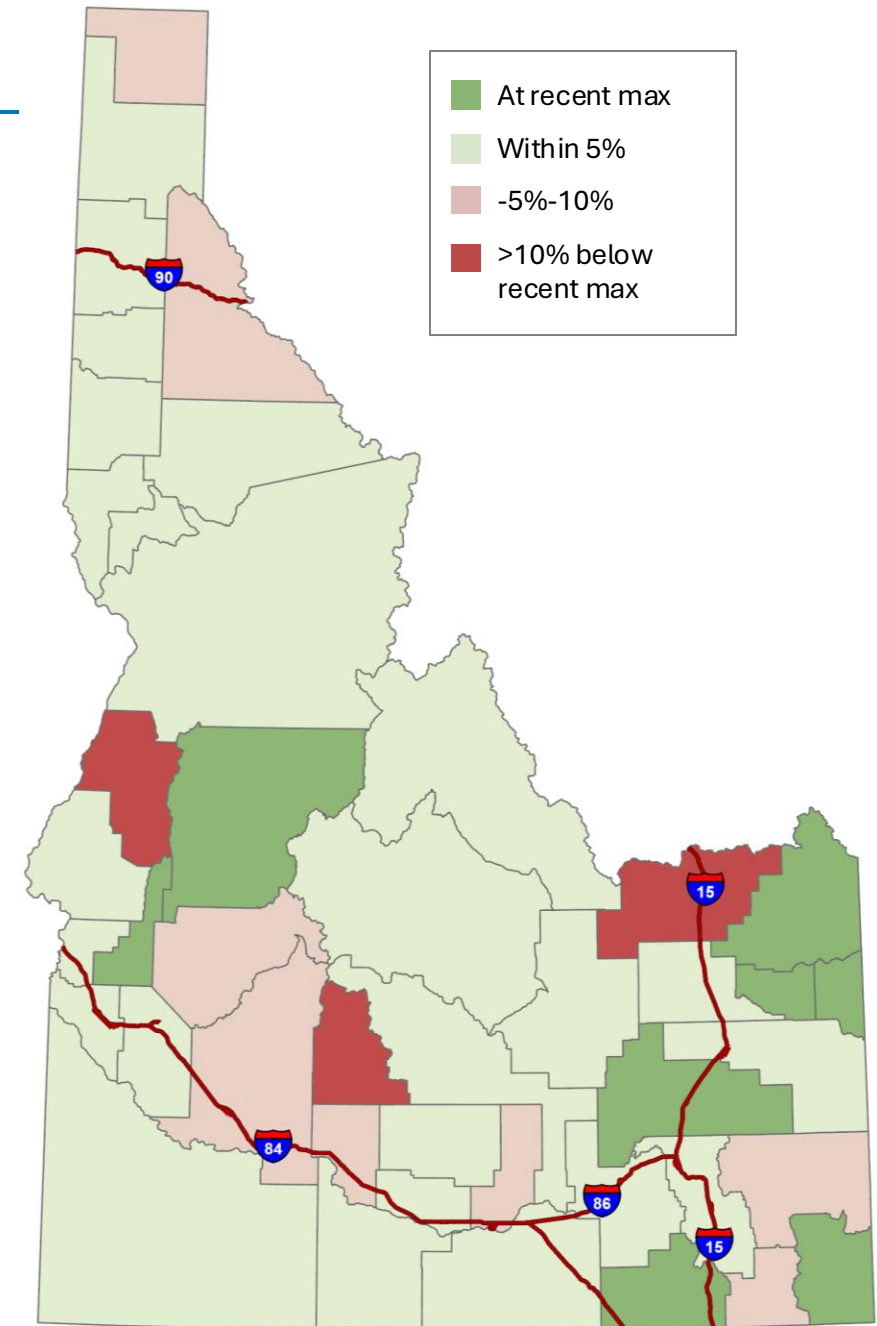
Most counties have experienced growth in the under 18 population since 2020, but some of the **most populous counties (bolded)** had slight decreases.

- Those with over 10% growth are:
 - Boise County (1,329 under 18 pop; +13%)
 - Boundary County (3,201; +13%)
 - **Bonner County (10,254; +11%)**
 - Idaho County (3,610; +11%)
 - Benewah County (2,305; +10%)
- Only 6 counties experienced a decrease:
 - Blaine County (4,583; -6%)
 - Teton County (2,666; -4%)
 - Gooding County (4,133; -4%)
 - **Ada County (112,818; -1%)**
 - **Bannock County (22,442; -1%)**
 - **Bingham County (14,481; <-1%)**



Most counties are at or near their maximum public school enrollment level from the past 5 years

- 8 counties are at their recent max enrollment:
 - **Oneida (8,793)**
 - Valley (1,641)
 - **Madison (7,831)**
 - Gem (3,326)
 - Bear Lake (1,415)
 - Fremont (2,224)
 - **Bingham (11,781)**
 - Teton (1,961)
- 3 very small counties are more than 10% below their recent max:
 - Clark (99; -18%)
 - Adams (402; -13%)
 - Camas (168; -11%)



Given the enrollment stability of most charters, when rolling dynamics up to the county level, most are showing lower risk

Areas of stability:

None of the 14 charters in Canyon county declined by 10% or more; none of the 6 charters in Kootenai County declined.

Areas to monitor:

Ada, with 22 charters and the highest in the state, has six charters with 10% or more enrollment declines. Counties with a smaller presence also reflect declines: Blaine, Bonner, and Gooding have their only charter down 10%+ while 2 of 3 in Bingham are down 10%+.

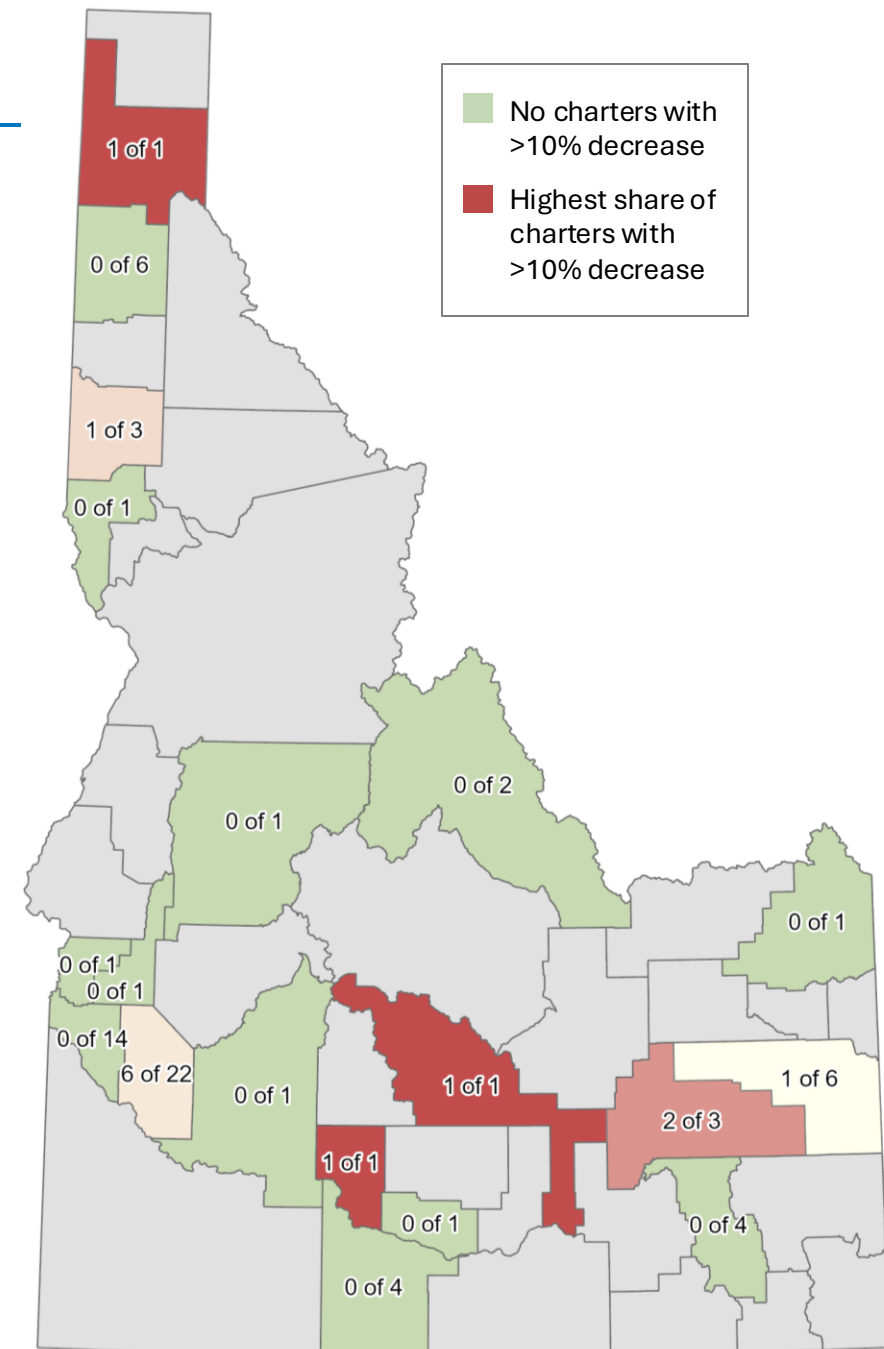


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Regional Insights

County Insights & Opportunities

District Insights & Opportunities






District metric overview (Districts with over 5,000 K-12 public school students)

District	2023-24 Enrollment	Difference from 5-year max	2022 5-yr Estimated 5-17 Pop. Change	Charter share (# charters)	Percent Passing (ELA / Math)	% Students of Color
Meridian Joint	46,136	0%	9%	17% (12)	68% / 57%	22%
Boise	26,436	-9%	-3%	16% (9)	54% / 44%	29%
Nampa	16,814	-1%	-2%	23% (7)	36% / 24%	46%
Bonneville Joint	15,137	-0%	21%	10% (4)	51% / 40%	19%
Pocatello	13,439	-2%	3%	12% (4)	56% / 45%	23%
Idaho Falls	11,239	0%	3%	10% (2)	47% / 37%	27%
Vallivue	10,960	-1%	30%	10% (2)	53% / 37%	46%
Coeur D'Alene	10,559	-12%	13%	9% (2)	61% / 46%	16%
Twin Falls	10,347	-1%	6%	12% (3)	47% / 37%	32%
Oneida	8,793	0%	2%	0% (0)	41% / 25%	15%
Caldwell	6,748	-2%	-5%	22% (3)	34% / 20%	67%
Jefferson	6,654	-1%	19%	0% (0)	54% / 47%	15%
Post Falls	6,550	0%	22%	10% (2)	53% / 44%	12%
Kuna Joint	5,964	-1%	11%	5% (1)	42% / 34%	21%
Lakeland	5,679	-2%	11%	20% (2)	54% / 44%	12%
Madison	5,639	-1%	9%	0% (0)	44% / 38%	13%
Cassia	5,452	-1%	3%	0% (0)	43% / 40%	35%

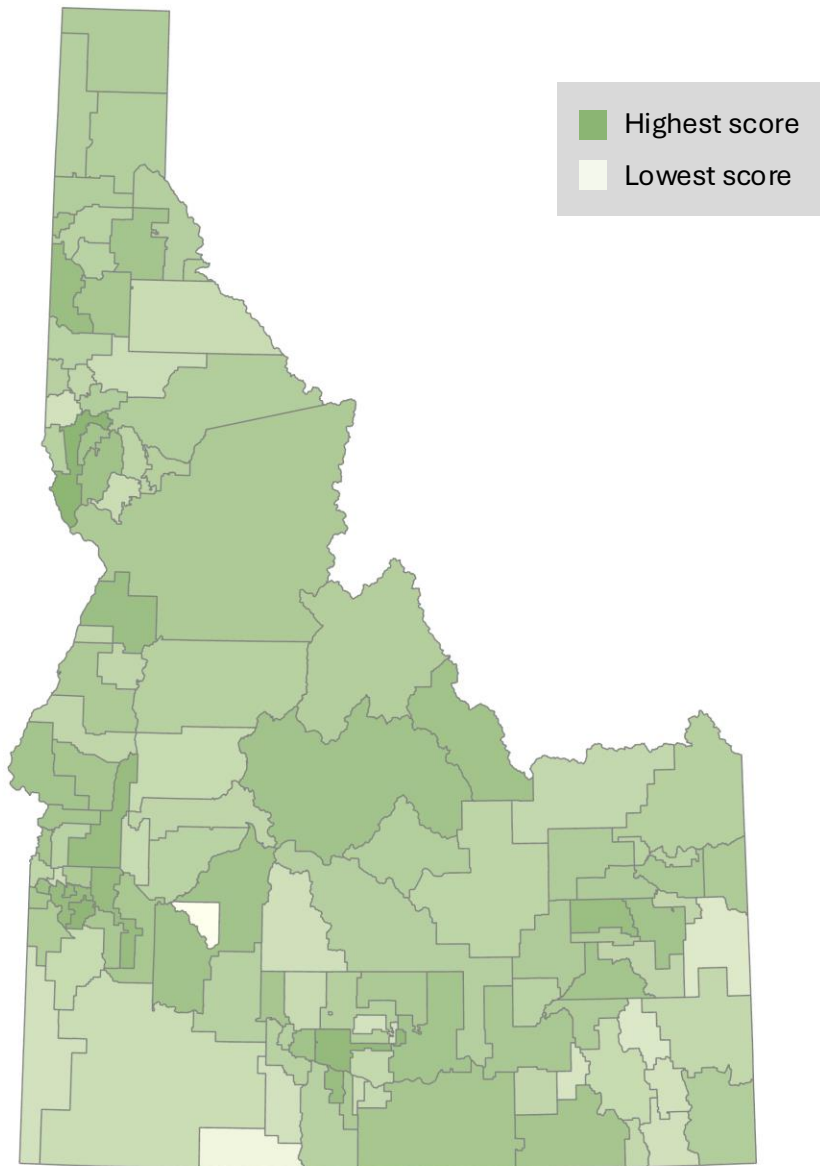
Sources: Idaho Department of Education enrollment, assessment, and Report Card data; U.S. Census Small Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE)

Note: Enrollment and enrollment change data include charters physically located within district boundaries.

District-level opportunities for new charter schools are prioritized by combining a series of metrics from different data sources to increase directional confidence

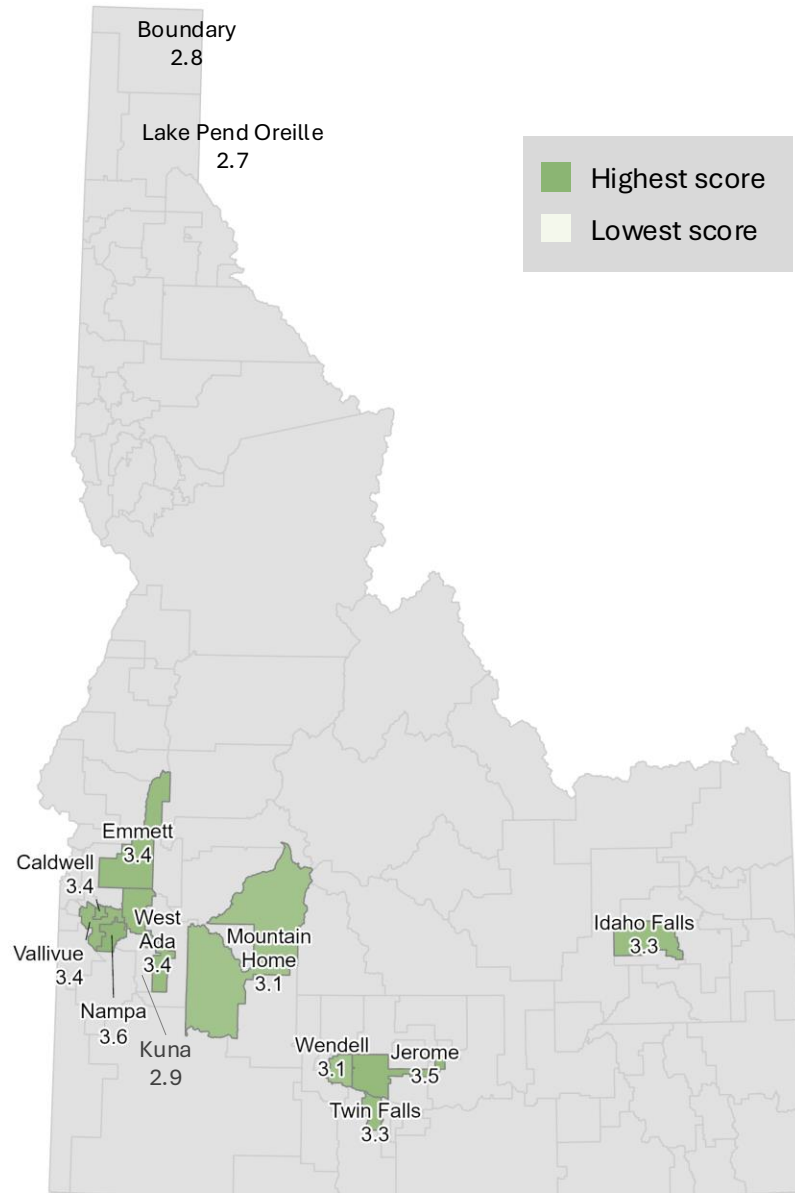
Category		Indicator	Sample Weight (1-5)
 Enrollment 25%	2023-24 K-12 Enrollment		<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
	Difference from 5-Year Max Enrollment		<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
	2020 Census Under 18 Population Size		<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
 Student Pop 25%	2010 to 2020 Under 18 Population Change		<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
	2022 SAIPE Student Population Size		<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
	2022 SAIPE 5-Year Student Population Change		<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
	2020 to 2023 County Under 18 Population Change		<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
 Demographics 20%	2022-23 Percent of Students of Color		<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
	2022 % 5-17 in Poverty (SAIPE)		<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
 Academics 20%	2023 % of Students Passing ELA		<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
	2023 % of Students Passing Math		<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
	2024 IRI % At Grade Level		<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
	Chronic Absenteeism		<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
	4-year Graduation Rate		<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
	Teacher Retention		<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
Student Engagement (21-22)		<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
 Competition 0%	% of Charters experiencing 10% or more enrollment declines from their recent maximum enrollment size		<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>

Baseline Scenario: district opportunity scores



- Districts of relative opportunity are spread throughout the state.
- This differs from many other states, where opportunity is concentrated in specific regions.

Baseline Scenario: Top 10 districts enrolling at least 1,000 students



In contrast to counties, the top 10 districts by opportunity score are concentrated in the Southwest.

Rank	District	Enrollment	% Diff. from Max	5-17 Pop Trend	Percent Passing (ELA / Math)	Students of Color %
1	Nampa	16,814	-1%	-2%	36% / 24%	46%
2	Jerome	4,185	-2%	9%	32% / 22%	59%
3	Caldwell	6,748	-2%	-5%	34% / 20%	67%
4	Vallivue	10,960	-1%	30%	53% / 37%	46%
5	Emmett	3,326	0%	13%	40% / 30%	19%
6	West Ada	46,136	0%	9%	68% / 57%	22%
7	Twin Falls	10,347	-1%	6%	47% / 37%	32%
8	Idaho Falls	11,239	0%	3%	47% / 37%	27%
9	Wendell	1,100	-1%	-2%	35% / 22%	59%
10	Mountain Home	4,195	-4%	6%	40% / 30%	36%
24	Kuna	5,964	-1%	11%	42% / 34%	21%
32	Boundary	1,338	-6%	14%	52% / 43%	14%
38	Lake Pend Oreille	3,973	-2%	21%	60% / 47%	11%

Districts of Focus: Canyon and Ada County Priority Districts

Emmett

- 3,300 students, at 5-year max
- 15% youth in poverty, 19% Students of Color
- Increasing child population
- 24% charter share (highest) in Payette River Tech

Caldwell

- 6,700 students, down 2% from 21-22 max
- Highest youth in poverty (17%) and SoC (67%) of focus districts
- Slight decrease in child population
- Lowest academic performance, highest absenteeism
- 3 stable or growing charters

Vallivue

- 11,000 students, down 1% from max (stable)
- 10% youth in poverty, 46% Students of Color
- Largest youth population increase
- 10% charter share (2nd-smallest)

Nampa (highest scoring)

- 16,748 students, down 1% from max (stable)
- 11% youth in poverty, 46% Students of Color
- Slight decrease in child population
- Low-performing
- 23% charter share (7 schools), all with strong enrollment

West Ada

- 46,000 students, at 5-yr max
- 6% (lowest) youth in poverty, 22% Students of Color
- Large and quickly increasing child population
- Highest academic performance
- 2 virtual charters experiencing large enrollment declines, other 10 stable or growing.

Boise Independent

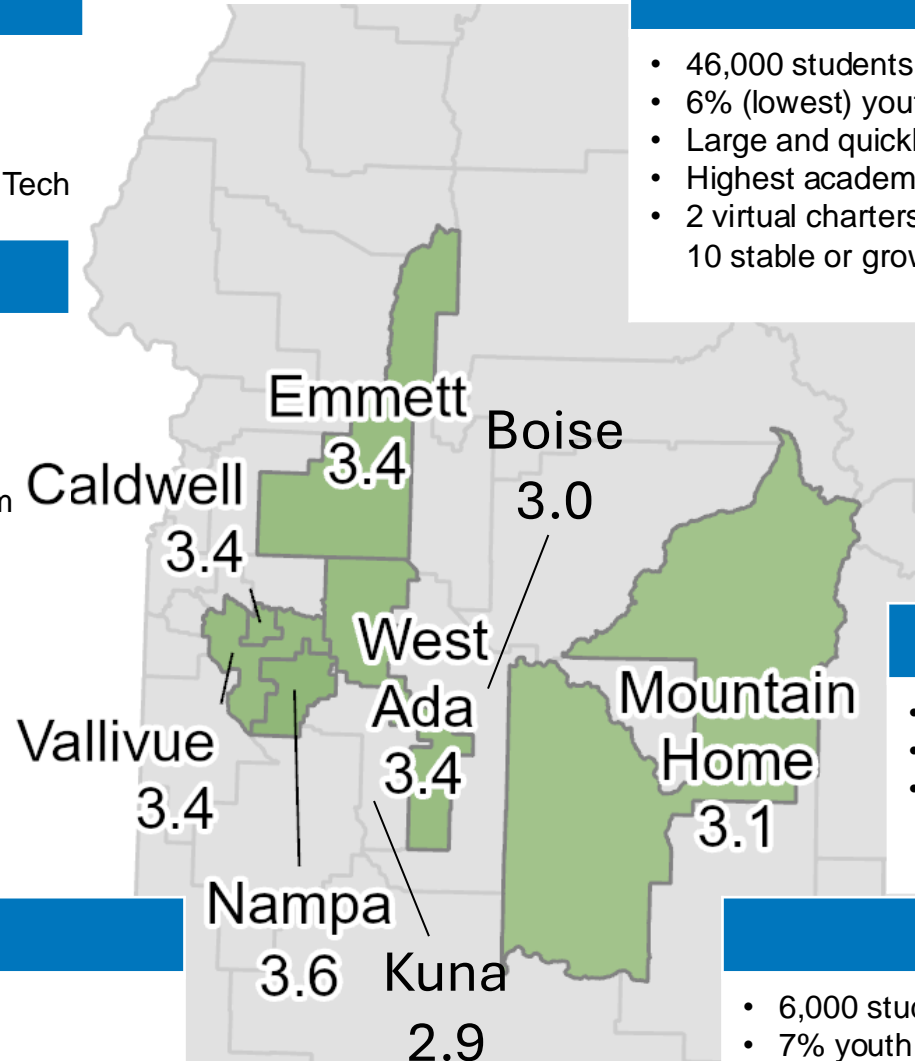
- 26,000 students, down 9% from recent max
- 11% youth in poverty, 29% Students of Color
- Relatively high-performing
- 16% charter share; 4 of 9 charters down >10% from recent max

Mountain Home

- 4,200 students, down 4% from recent max
- 14% youth in poverty, 36% Students of Color
- 13% in Richard McKenna charter; virtual enrollment down 20% but in-person at recent max

Kuna

- 6,000 students, down 1% from 5-yr max (last year)
- 7% youth in poverty, 21% Students of Color (both 2nd-lowest)
- Large increases in child population
- Middle academic performance, lowest absenteeism
- Lowest charter share (5%) – Falcon Ridge at recent max



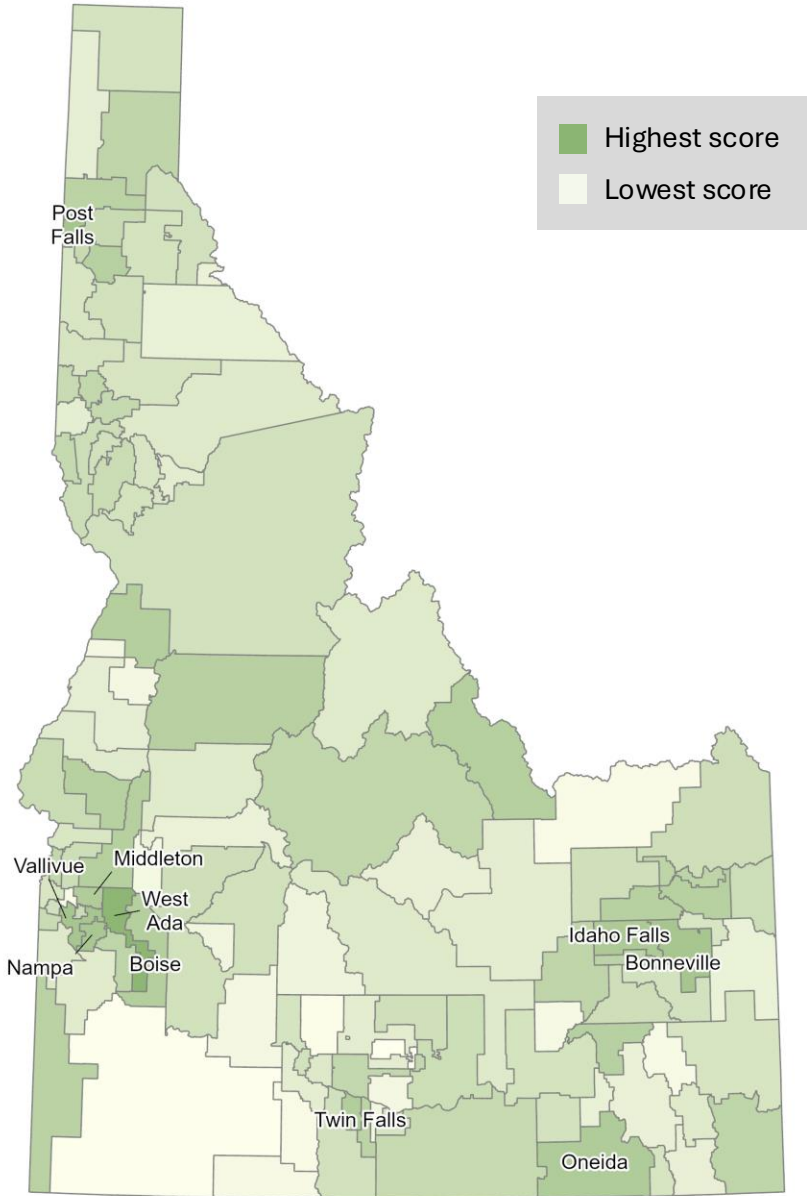
To support organizations with different priorities in their planning efforts, three additional opportunity scenarios have been created to view common areas of strength versus specific opportunities by county

	Opportunity Scenario			
	Baseline	Enrollment	Academic Quality	Student profile
Student Population	25%	45%	10%	15%
Enrollment	25%	55%	25%	25%
Race/ethnicity/income	20%	0%	0%	60%
Academic quality	30%	0%	65%	0%
Charter enrollment stability	0%	0%	0%	0%
Notes	Balanced approach utilizing 13 metrics across 4 categories with no metric receiving more than 15% weight	Doubles the weights of enrollment metrics and includes 1-year enrollment change	Doubles the weights on most academic metrics and includes student engagement	30% students in poverty, 30% students of color

Summary of Districts in Top 10 out of 115 districts in at least two Opportunity Score Scenarios

Top 10 Districts	# of Scenarios Scoring in the Top Ten	Scenario Rank out of 115 Districts			
		Baseline	Enrollment	Academic Quality	Student Profile
NAMPA	4	1	5	1	4
TWIN FALLS	4	7	9	5	10
JEROME	3	2	>20	3	3
CALDWELL	3	3	>20	2	1
VALLIVUE	3	4	4	18	5
WEST ADA	3	6	1	>20	7
IDAHO FALLS	3	8	6	6	11
WENDELL	3	9	>20	8	2
EMMETT	2	5	11	4	19
MOUNTAIN HOME	2	10	>20	9	18
Other Districts of Interest					
KUNA	0	24	20	19	>20
BOUNDARY	0	32	>20	>20	>20
LAKE PEND OREILLE	0	38	>20	>20	>20

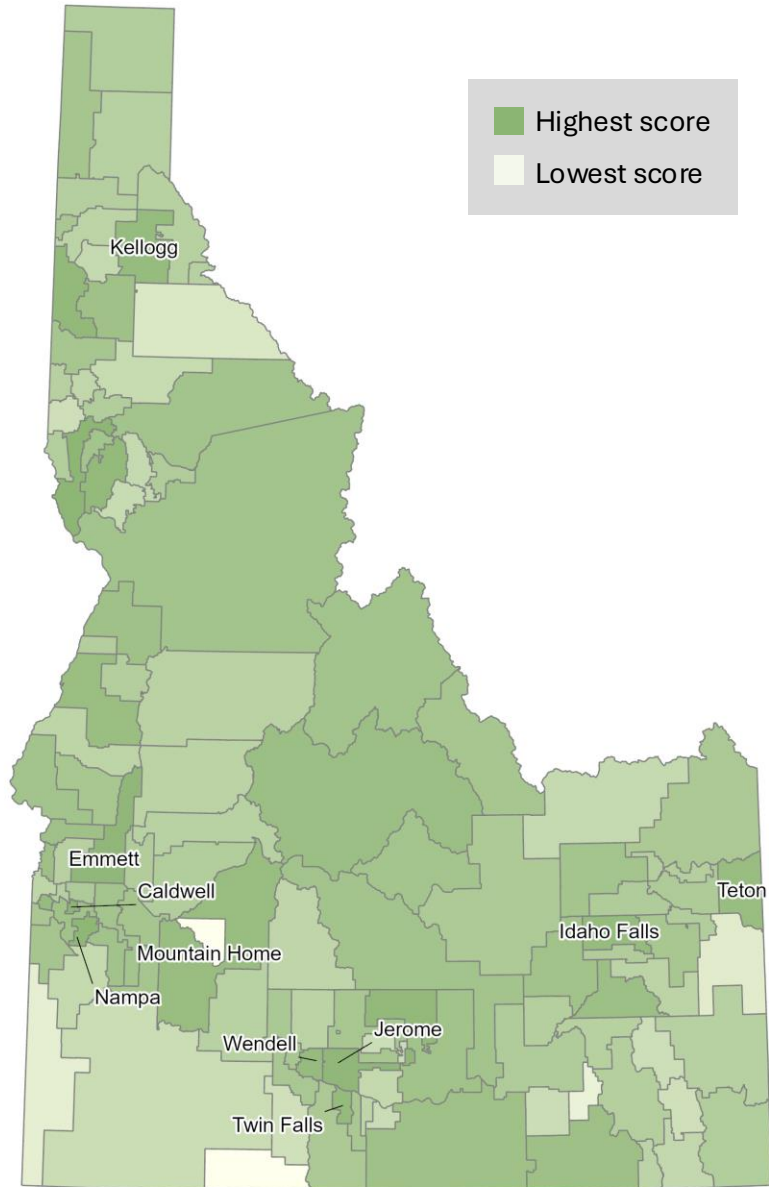
Enrollment Scenario: district opportunity scores



Top 10 Districts (>1,000) by Score:

- 1. West Ada 4.6
- 2. Post Falls 3.9
- 3. Boneville 3.8
- 4. Vallivue 3.8
- 5. Nampa 3.7
- 6. Idaho Falls 3.6
- 7. Oneida 3.5
- 8. Middleton 3.5
- 9. Twin Falls 3.5
- 10. Boise 3.4

Academic Quality Scenario: district opportunity scores

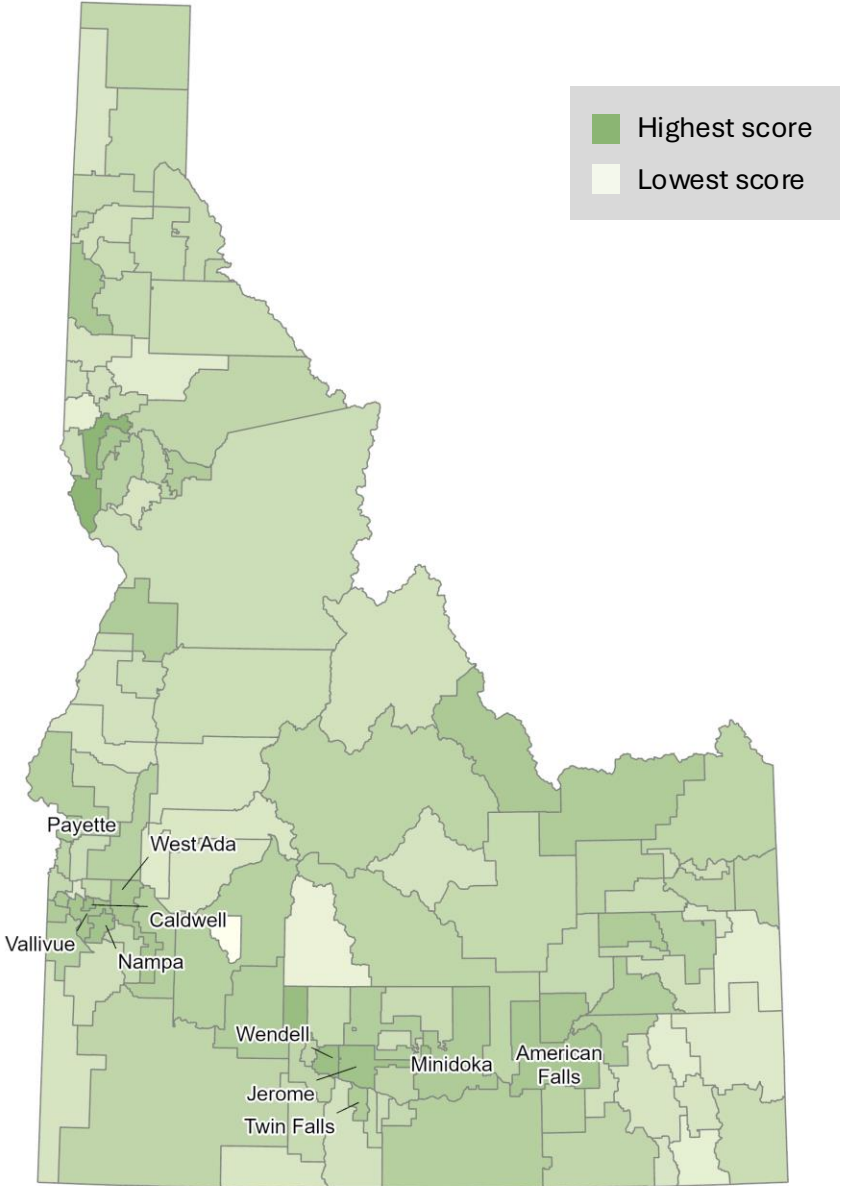


Opportunity due to low academic quality is distributed similarly to enrollment opportunity, although some specific districts differ.

District	Score	ISAT Prof+ (ELA / Math)	IRI % at Grade Level	Chronic Absent.	Grad Rate	Teacher Retention	21-22 Stud. Eng.
Nampa	3.9	36% / 24%	62%	24%	76%	81%	40%
Caldwell	3.9	34% / 20%	55%	31%	63%	79%	44%
Jerome	3.8	32% / 22%	43%	19%	70%	86%	51%
Emmett	3.8	40% / 30%	58%	21%	75%	66%	43%
Twin Falls	3.7	47% / 37%	57%	20%	72%	82%	46%
Idaho Falls	3.6	47% / 37%	63%	20%	76%	86%	44%
Kellogg	3.6	40% / 27%	55%	30%	82%	81%	37%
Wendell	3.6	35% / 22%	38%	15%	71%	81%	46%
Mountain Home	3.6	40% / 30%	60%	30%	79%	86%	46%
Teton	3.5	47% / 35%	50%	28%	88%	84%	43%

Student Profile Scenario: district opportunity scores

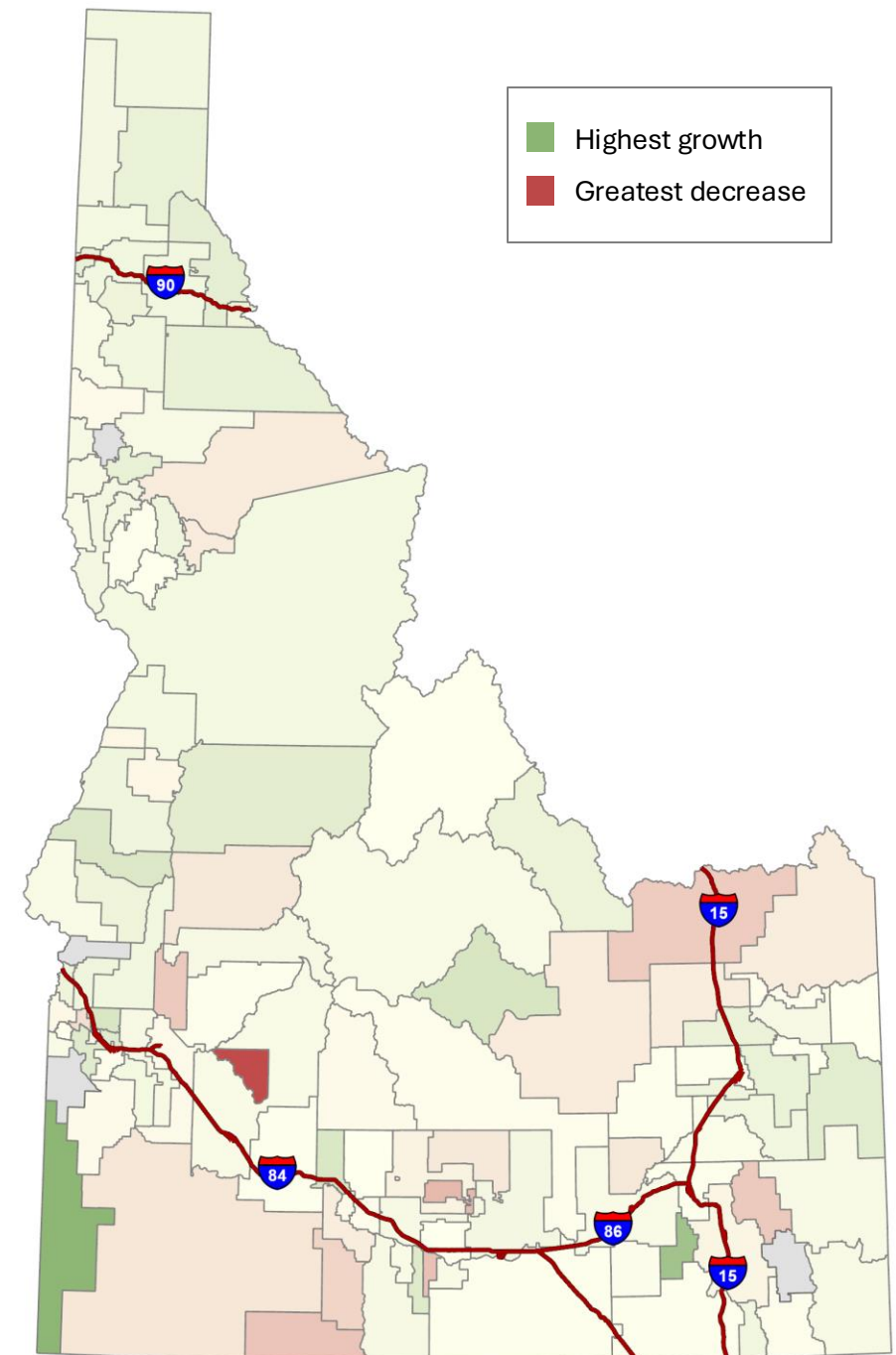
Areas of opportunity due to higher poverty and more Students of Color are concentrated in the South.



District	Score	% 5-17 Pop. in Poverty	% Students of Color
Caldwell	3.6	17%	67%
Wendell	3.6	18%	59%
Jerome	3.5	14%	59%
Nampa	3.4	11%	46%
Vallivue	3.3	10%	46%
American Falls	3.2	15%	54%
West Ada	3.2	6%	22%
Minidoka	3.1	14%	48%
Payette	3.1	19%	38%
Twin Falls	3.1	13%	32%

SAIPE 5-year 5-17 Population Change

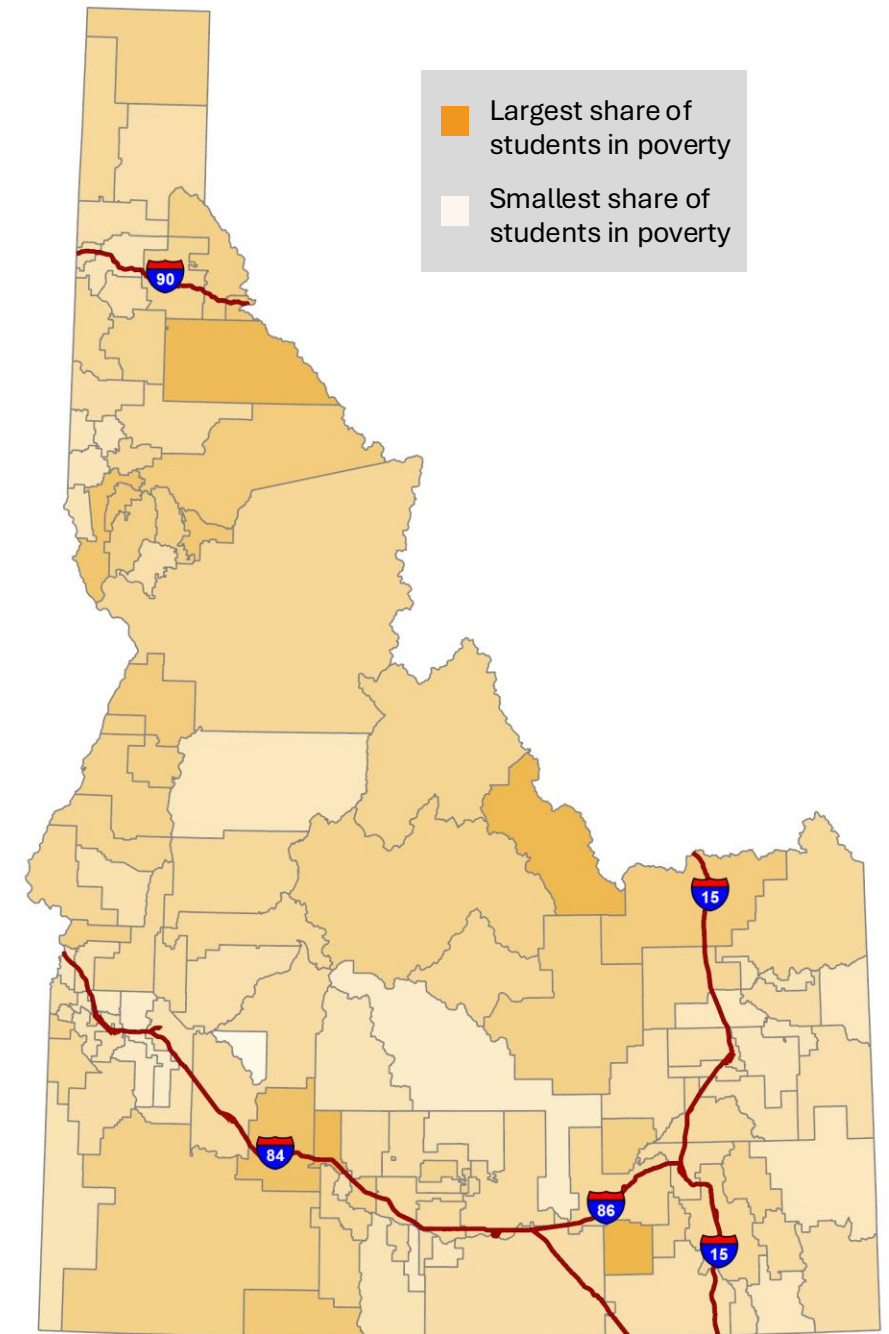
- 7 districts with over 1,000 students (and 9 smaller districts) experienced growth of over 20% in their 5-17 population over 5 years
 - Middleton
 - Kimberly
 - Vallivue
 - McCall-Donnelly
 - Post Falls
 - Lake Pend Oreille
 - Bonneville
- 13 districts with over 1,000 students (and 25 smaller districts) experienced a decrease. The larger districts with the greatest decreases were:
 - Orofino (1,088; -9%)
 - Buhl (1,210; -8%)
 - Fremont (2,224; -8%)
 - Marsh Valley (1,175; -5%)
 - Caldwell (6,748; -5%)



Poverty estimates by district (SAIPE)

The districts with the largest share of students in poverty as measured by the Census Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) are very small.

- Caldwell (6,748 students), with 17%, has the highest percentage of districts with over 1,500 students.
- Emmett (3,326) and Fremont (2,224) both have 15% shares.

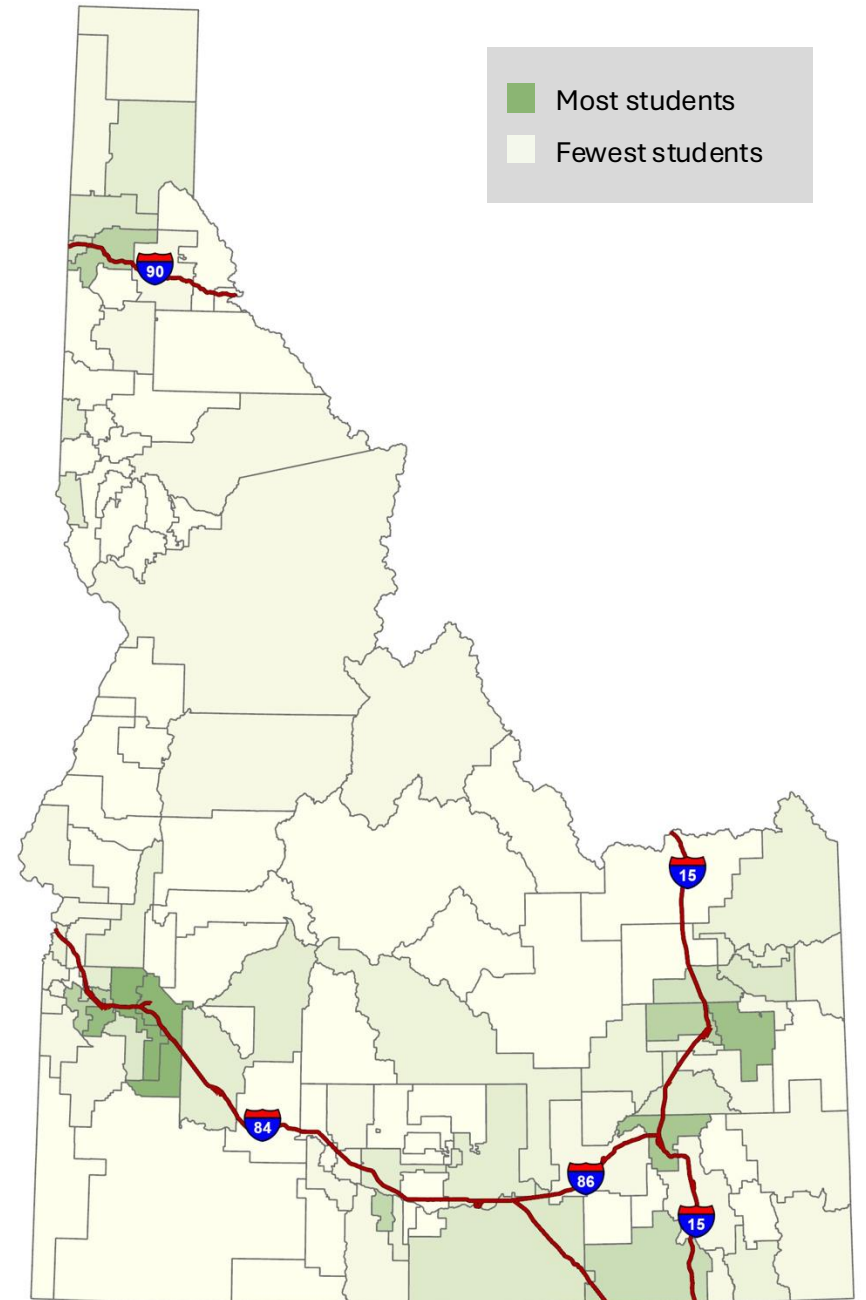


2023-24 K-12 Enrollment

The largest districts are in the Boise area; other larger districts are around Idaho Falls, Pocatello, and Coeur d'Alene.

9 districts have over 10k students:

1. West Ada (46,136)
2. Boise (26,436)
3. Nampa (16,814)
4. Bonneville (15,137)
5. Pocatello (13,439)
6. Idaho Falls (11,239)
7. Vallivue (10,960)
8. Coeur d'Alene (10,559)
9. Twin Falls (10,347)

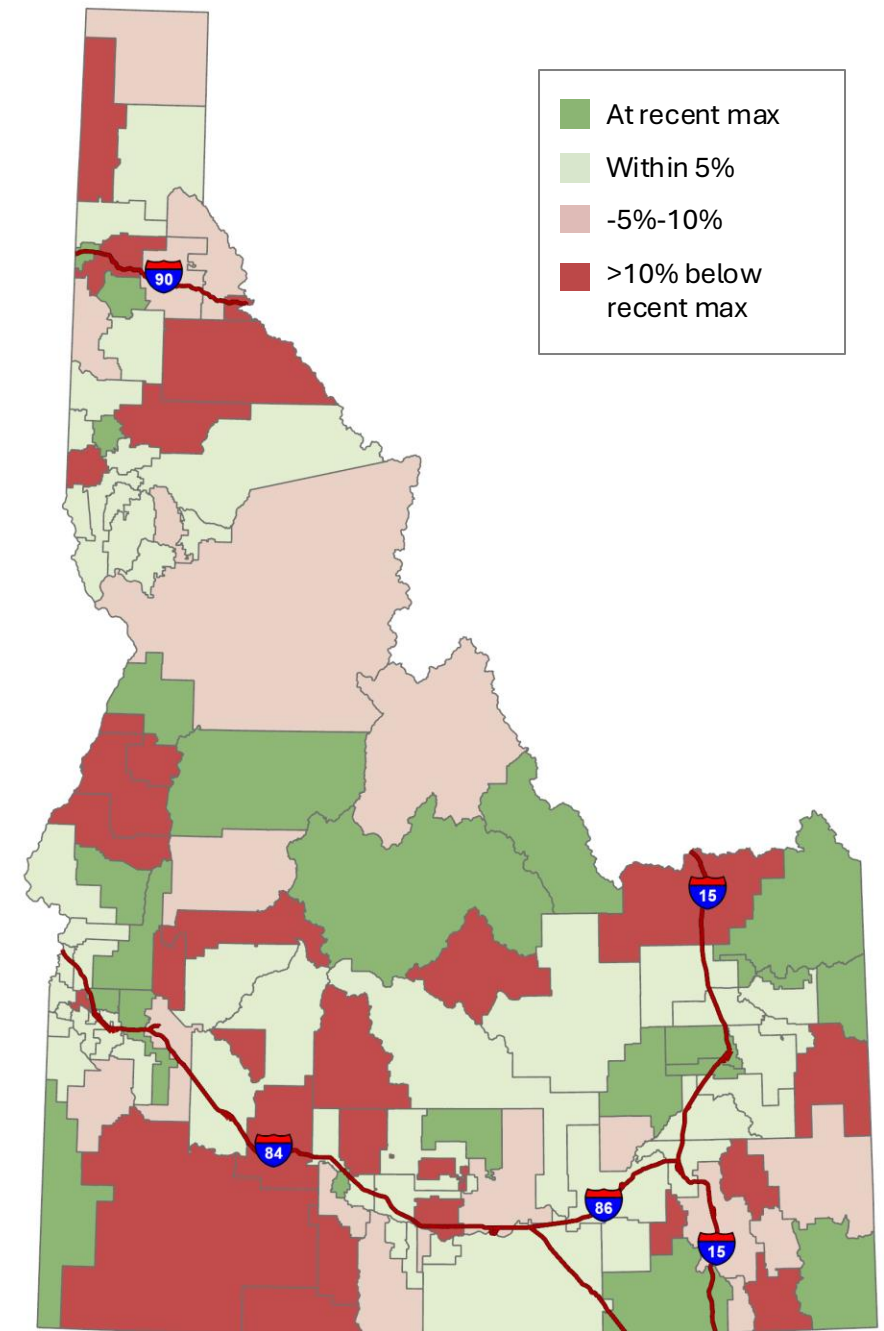


Difference from 5-year Max

(Note: charter enrollment is included in the district where the campus is located.)

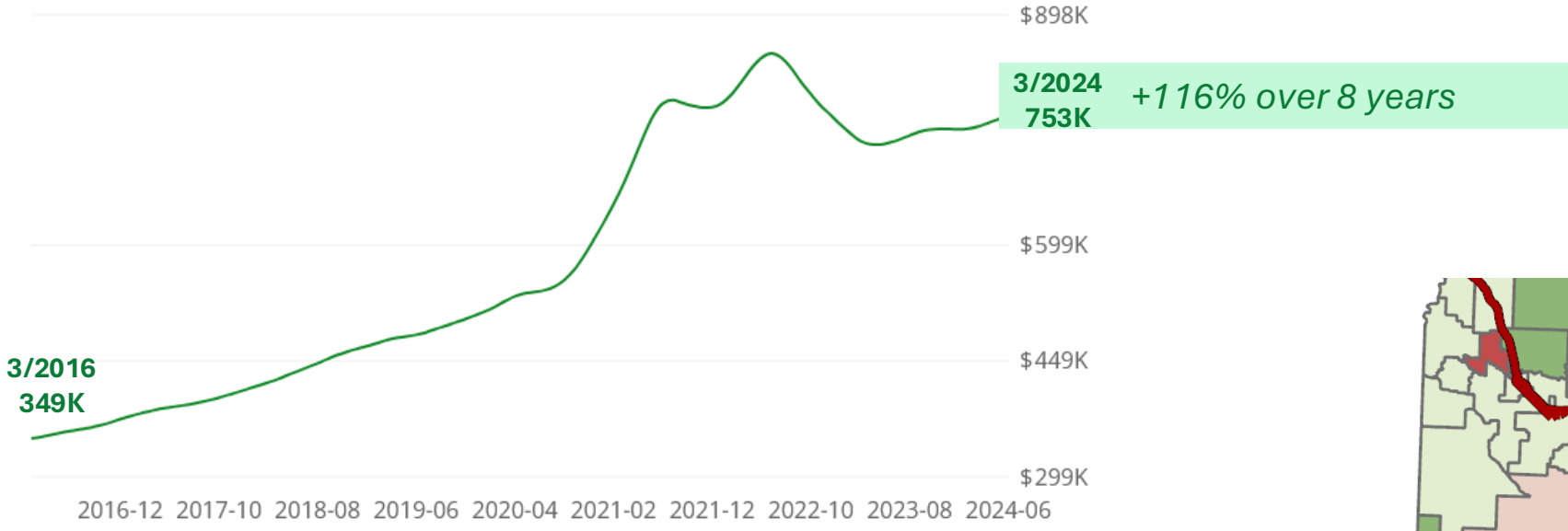
Districts both at their recent max and with large enrollment declines are distributed throughout the state.

- Of the 29 districts with more than 2,500 students, 8 are at their recent maximum enrollment level while another 20 are within 10% of their max. Only 1 has an enrollment declines of greater than 10%.
- Of the 27 districts that have declined more than 10% only Coeur D'Alene (10,559) has over 2,500 students.

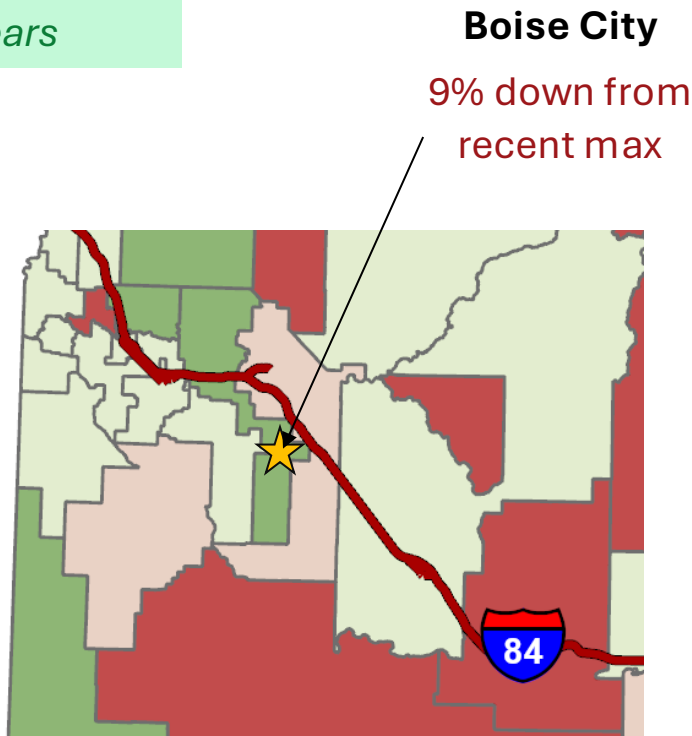
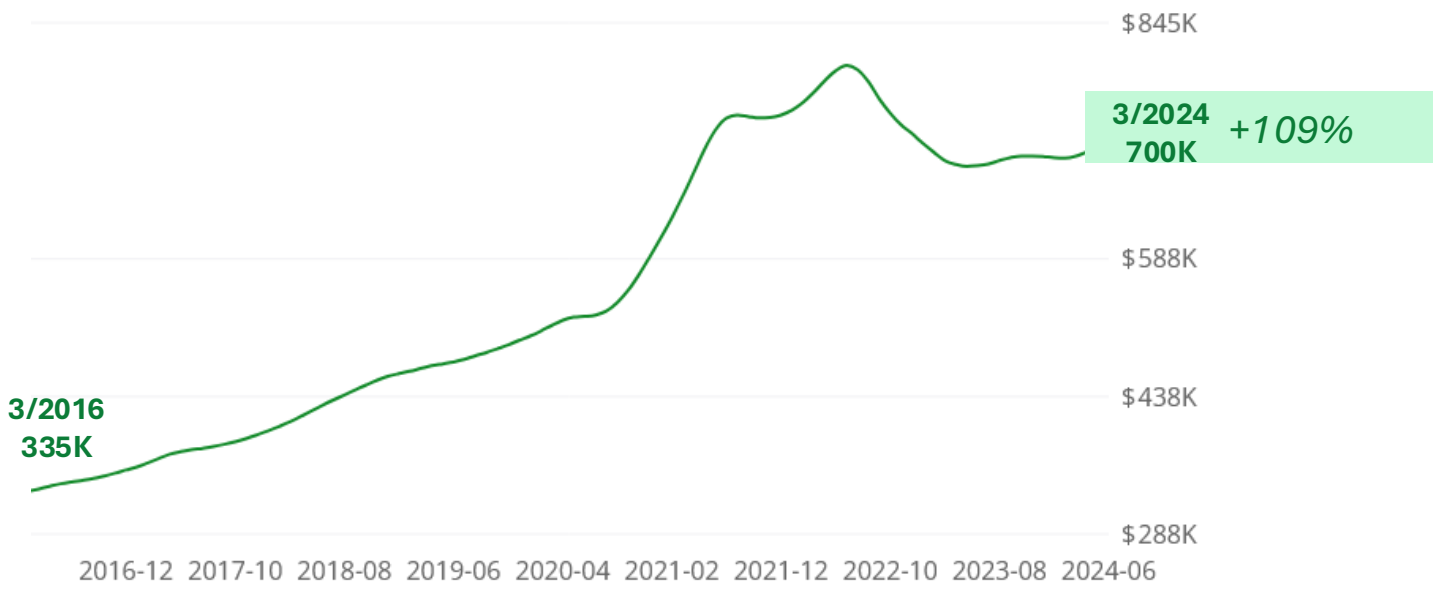


Some areas with enrollment declines have experienced significant housing price increases, which can contribute to out-migration of families from those areas.

83712 Zillow Home Value Index



83702 Zillow Home Value Index



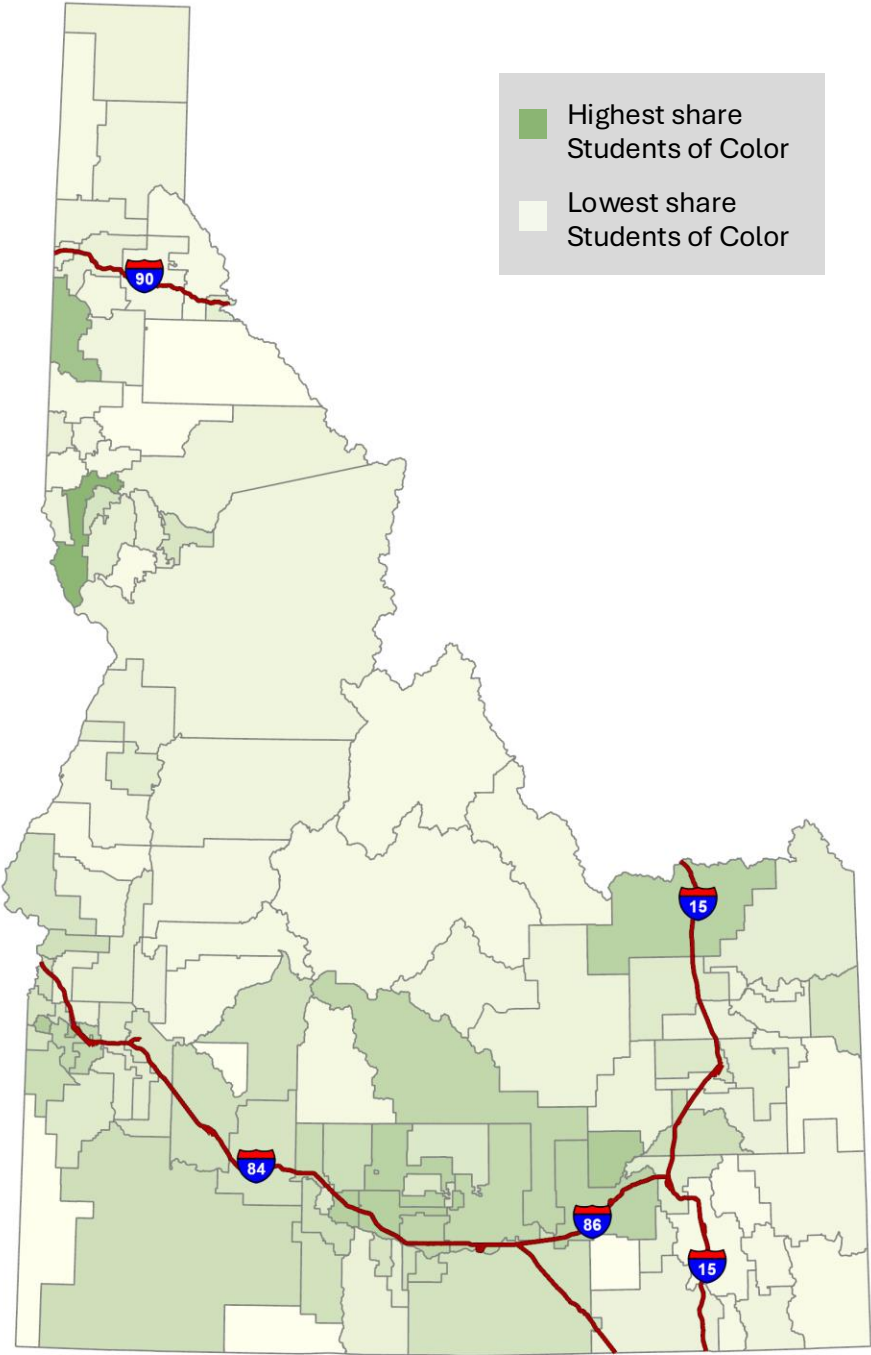
Source: <https://www.zillow.com/home-values/>

Students of Color

Districts with higher proportions of Students of Color are generally located along major highways or the Washington/Oregon border.

Large districts (>1,000 students)	
District	SoC %
Caldwell	67%
Wendell	59%
Jerome	59%
American Falls	54%
Blaine	50%
Minidoka	48%
Nampa	46%
Vallivue	46%
Gooding	41%
Blackfoot	39%

Smaller districts	
District	SoC %
Lapwai	92%
Plummer / Worley	74%
Aberdeen	65%
Wilder	63%
Shoshone	56%
Clark County	56%



Source: Idaho Department of Education Report Card data. These data include only continuously enrolled students, so may differ slightly from other sources.

Charter Share

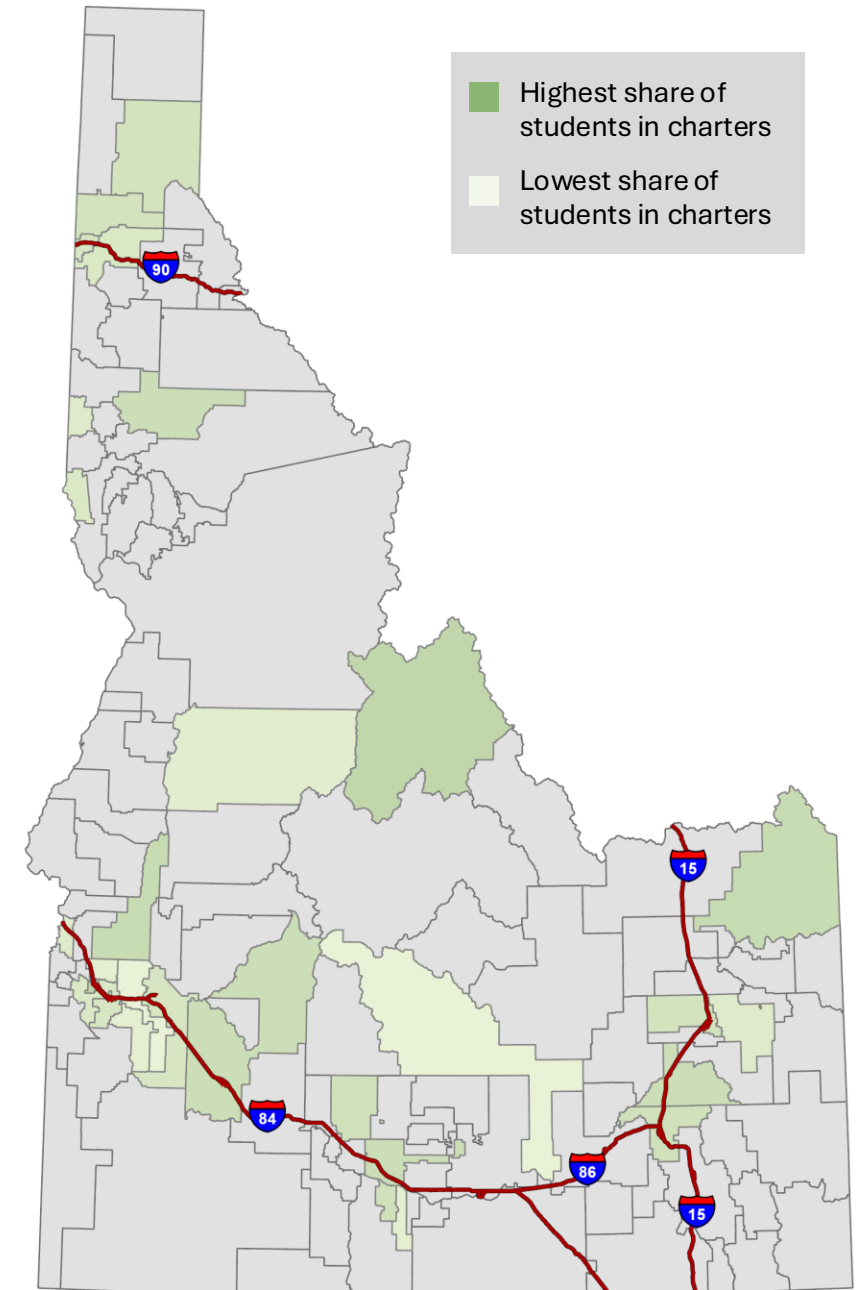
18 districts have over 10% of their students in charters.

Of those, 4 have over 20% in non-virtual charters:

- Fruitland (27% ; Treasure Valley Classical)
- Emmett (24% ; Payette River Technical Academy)
- Nampa (23% ; 7 charters)
- Caldwell (22% ; 3 charters)

86 districts have no charters, of which 4 have over 5k students:

- Oneida (8,793 ; 949 excluding Idaho Home Learning)
- Jefferson (6,654)
- Madison (5,639)
- Cassia (5,452)



Note on SAIPE (taken from U.S. Census Bureau website)

SAIPE is the Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates program of the U.S. Census Bureau. We produce model-based estimates annually of income and poverty for school districts, counties, and states. We do not produce projections or estimates for other geographic units such as towns, cities, or metro areas. The following estimates are produced:

School districts:

- Total population
- Children ages 5 - 17
- Related children ages 5 - 17 in families in poverty

Counties and states:

- Children under age 5 in poverty (states only)
- Related children ages 5 - 17 in families in poverty
- Children under age 18 in poverty
- All people in poverty
- Median household income

SAIPE estimates are specifically designed for use in annual Title I allocations to school districts.