

City of Star Demographic Report Summary



PREPARED FOR CITY OF STAR
MAY 2025



CLEARWATER
— FINANCIAL —

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City of Star, Idaho, Demographics

Executive Summary: Demographics & Growth

The City of Star, Idaho, is undergoing transformative population growth, with increases in both total residents and changes in age, household, and employment composition. The City's population grew from 11,117 in 2020 to over 20,000 by 2024, a growth rate of over 80% in four years, and more than 1,000% since 1990. Mid-range projections estimate the population will reach 34,250 by 2030, 57,000 by 2040, and 87,250 by 2060. These numbers represent a tripling of Star's population within the next 35 years.

This accelerated expansion places increasing demand on Star's core public services and infrastructure, particularly police protection, parks, and multi-use pathways, which were largely built to serve a much smaller, less dense population. In addition, Star's shifting age structure, declining household size, and expanding labor force point to evolving service expectations that require a data-informed approach to long-range capital planning.

Key Demographic and Growth-Based Takeaways

Population Growth Trends

- Star's population has increased by over 800% since 2000, reflecting one of the fastest-growing communities in the Treasure Valley.
- Between 2020 and 2024, the City added more than 9,000 residents, growth rates that previously occurred over 10-year periods now occurring in less than half that time.
- The annual population change in recent years (2020-2024) has averaged approximately 2,313 residents per year, up from a historical average of 905 per year.
- Long Range forecasts suggest continued strong growth:
 - Low: 71,356 residents by 2060
 - Mid: 87,250 residents by 2060
 - High: 110,587 residents by 2060

Age and Household Composition

- Star's median age increased from 31.3 in 2013 to 40.6 in 2023, suggesting an aging population.
- The senior population (65+) grew 606.6% from 2013 to 2023, from 391 to 2,763 residents.
- The number of households grew from 1,841 in 2013 to 4,682 in 2023 (a 154.3% increase).
- While average household sizes have declined, larger household sizes among renters indicate shifting housing needs and increased demand for multi-functional public spaces.

Housing and Density

- Housing units increased from 1,841 in 2013 to 4,682 in 2023, tracking closely with population growth.

- Vacancy rates dropped significantly, from 13.5% in 2013 to 4.3% in 2023, suggesting strong and sustained housing demand.
- Forecasted housing units by 2060 range from 25,409 (low) to 39,321 (high), with the mid-range estimate at 31,045 units.
- Higher residential densities, particularly in newer subdivisions, will require corresponding increases in nearby infrastructure.

Educational and Income Shifts

- Educational attainment has risen significantly, with residents holding bachelor's degrees increasing by 257% between 2013 and 2023.
- Median household income rose from \$63,503 in 2013 to \$91,318 in 2023, with the number of households earning over \$200,000 growing from 6 to 452 in the same period.

Employment and Workforce

- The employed labor force grew by 154%, from 2,494 workers in 2013 to 6,336 in 2023.
- Full-time workers grew by 141%, and workforce growth was most significant in education, health services, construction, and the arts/entertainment/food sectors.
- These trends suggest increased demand for police services, recreational facilities, and non-motorized transportation infrastructure.

Introduction

Star, Idaho is located within southwestern Idaho in Ada and Canyon Counties. The City of Star is one of 14 incorporated cities in the Ada-Canyon Counties area, and adjacent to the Cities of Eagle, Meridian, Middleton, and Nampa. Several highways are adjacent to or cross the City, including US20/26 on the South, SH16 generally on the east, and SH 44 east-west through Star. The Boise River bisects the City between State Street (SH 44) and Chinden Boulevard (US 20/26). All highways are operated by the Idaho Transportation Department, and all other public roadways by the Ada County Highway District (in Ada County) or Canyon Highway #4 (in Canyon County).

Figure: City of Star, Aerial

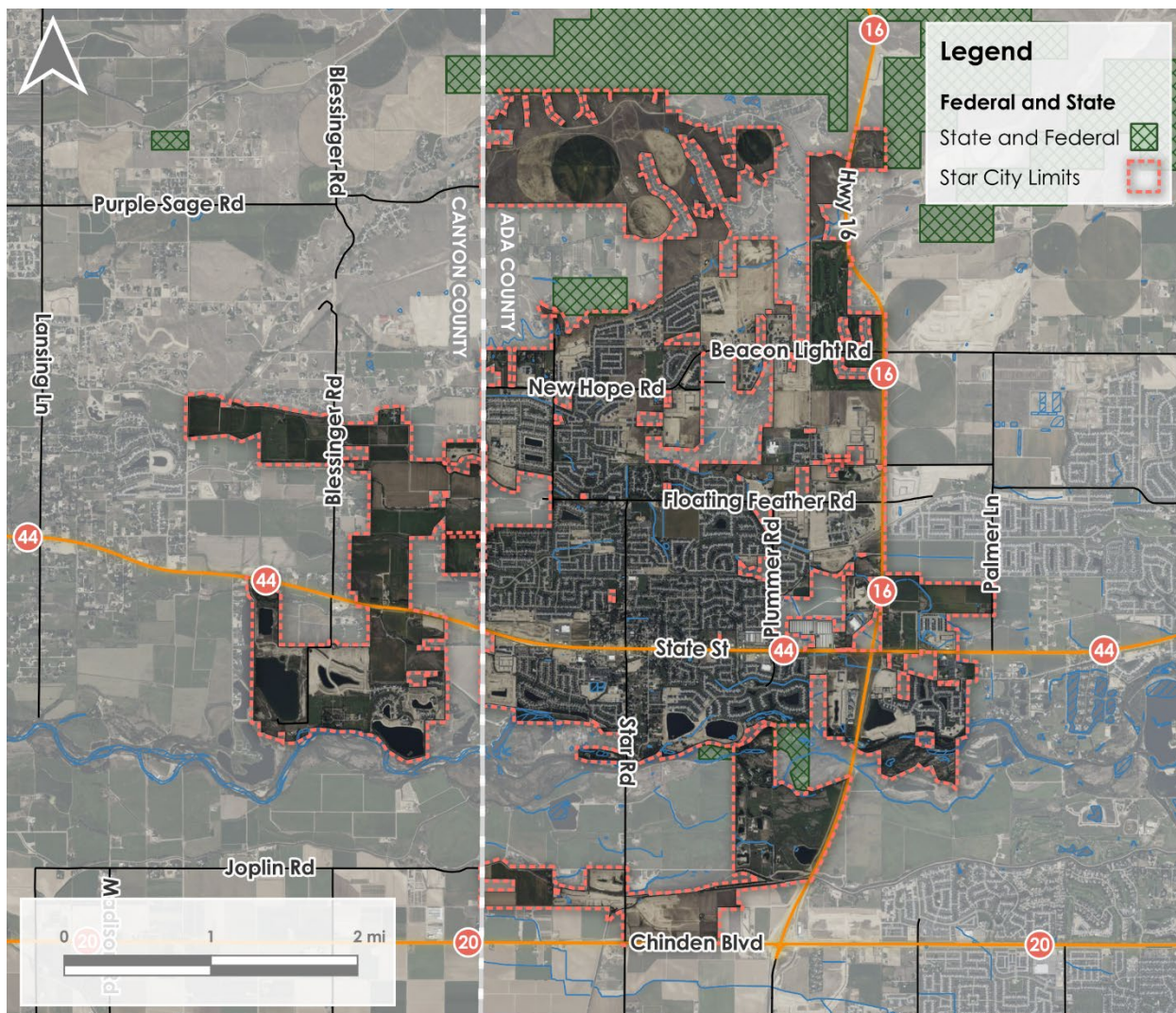
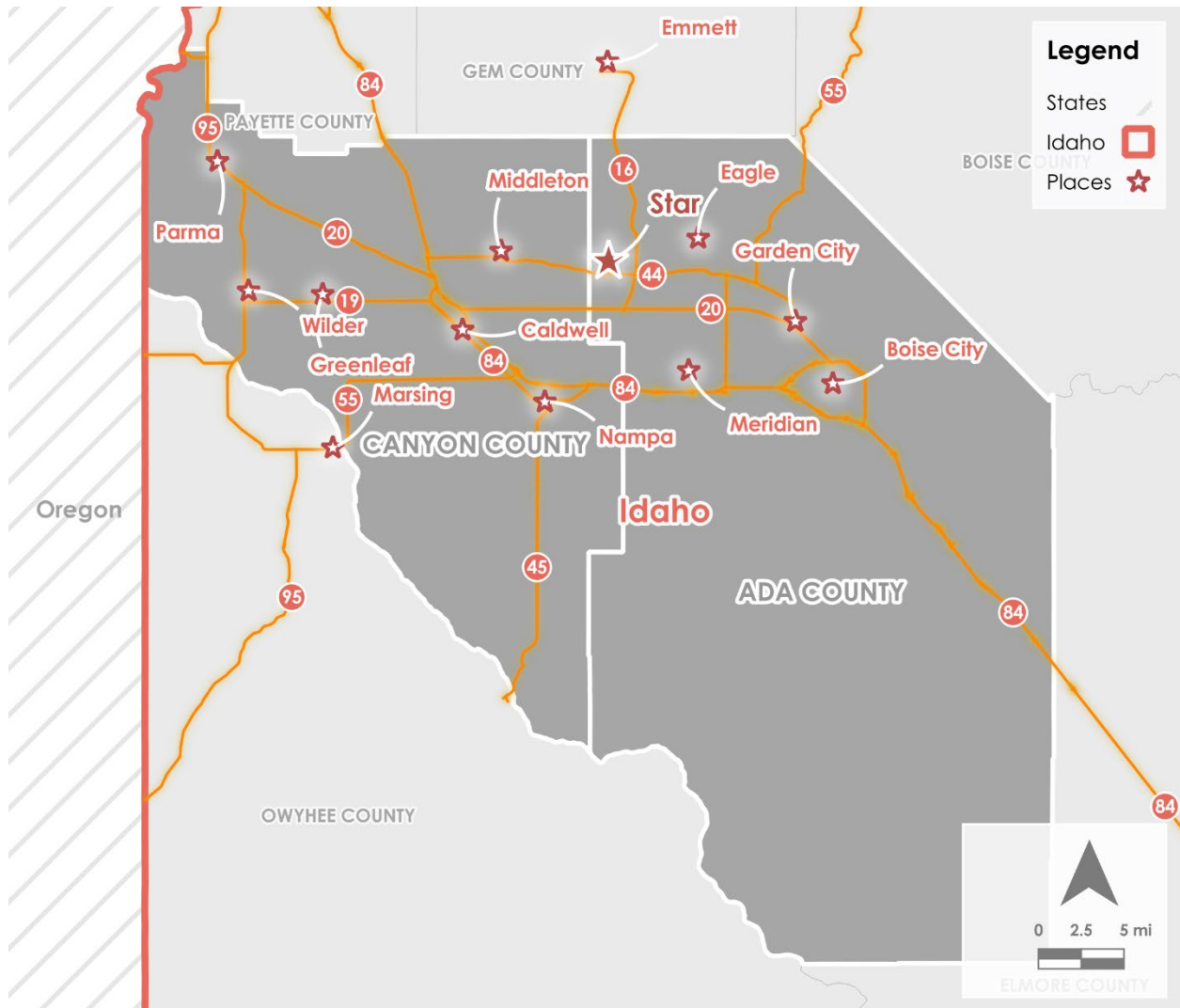


Figure: City of Star, Regional Context



Population

As of the most recent decennial Census (2020), the population of Star was 11,117 people (U.S. Census Bureau, 2025). The total population change from 1990 to 2020 was 10,469 people. All population changes between decennial (10-year) Census counts were positive, 1,147 being the lowest and 5,324 being the highest. The average decennial change has been 163.88% (+3,490 people per 10-years) or 16.39% year over year averages (+291 people per 1-year).

In Ada and Canyon Counties, the regional Metropolitan Planning Organization (COMPASS) processes yearly population estimates based on the housing unit methodology. This uses the most recent decennial data for housing, and builds upon it considering new construction, demolitions, average persons per household, and then vacancies. The following table includes Census data for 10-year periods, and COMPASS data for 1-year periods.

Table: City of Star, Decennial Census Populations and COMPASS Estimates

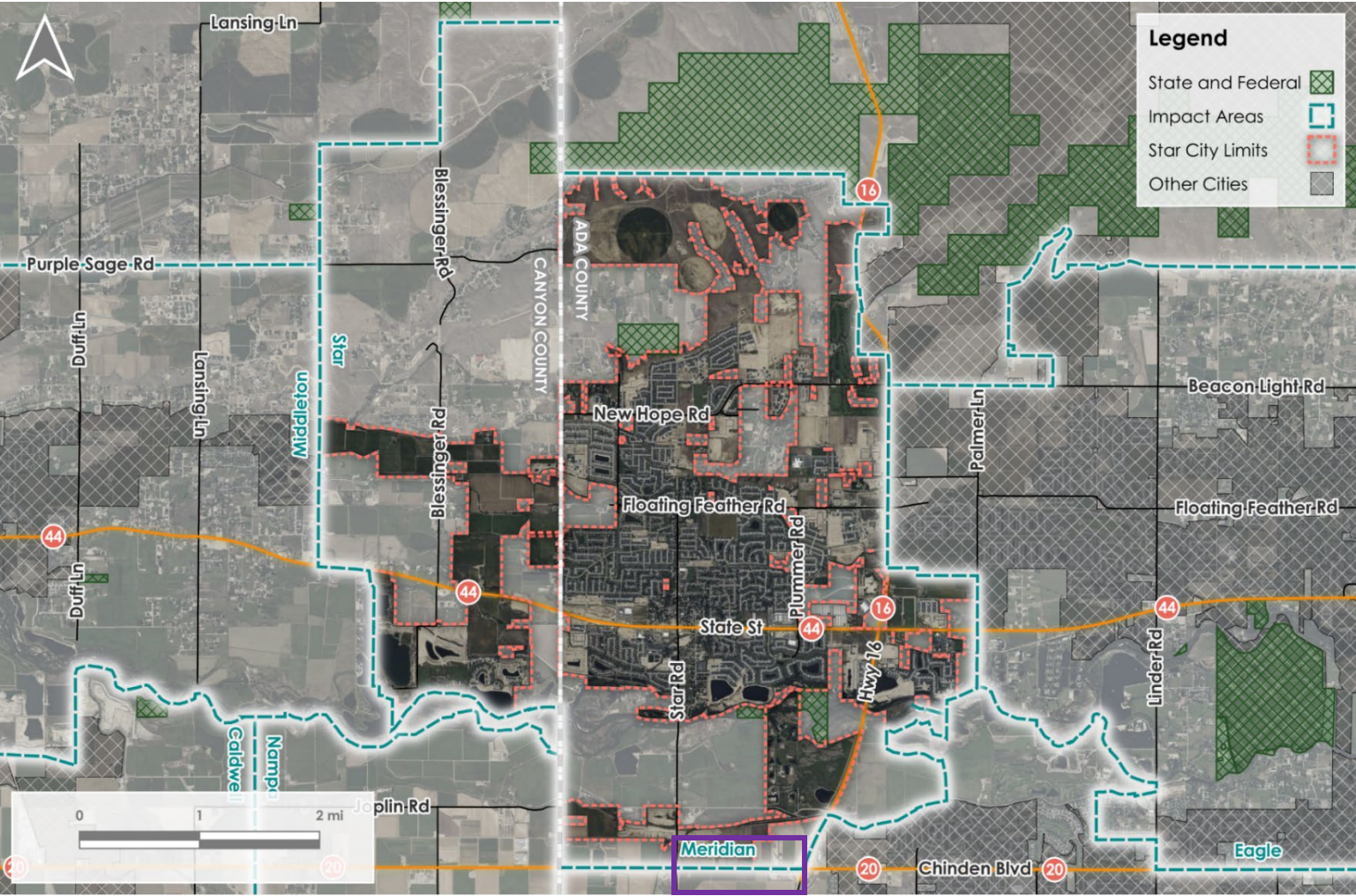
| Year | Population | Change Over Previous (10 yr.) | % Change (10 Yr.) | Year Over Year % Change | # Change Year over Year |
|---------------------------------|------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1980 | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1990 | 648 | - | - | - | - |
| 2000 | 1,795 | 1,147 | 177.0% | 17.7% | 96 |
| 2010 | 5,793 | 3,998 | 222.7% | 22.3% | 333 |
| 2020 | 11,117 | 5,324 | 91.9% | 9.2% | 444 |
| 2021 (est.) | 13,410 | | | 20.6% | 2,293 |
| 2022 (est.) | 15,230 | | | 13.6% | 1,820 |
| 2023 (est.) | 17,690 | | | 16.2% | 2,460 |
| 2024 (est.) | 20,370 | | | 15.1% | 2,680 |
| Total Change (dec.) | 10,469 | | | | |
| Recent Change (dec.) | 5,324 | 1,326 | 157.3% | 15.7% | 111 |
| Historical Change (dec.) | | 3,490 | 163.88% | 16.39% | 291 |
| Recent Change (est.) | | | 163.8% | 16.4% | <u>2,313</u> |
| Average Change (all) | | | 161.6% | 16.2% | <u>905</u> |

Note: See the References section for list of historical Census population records. 1980 Census population information and earlier is not available from the Census Bureau (despite incorporation as a City much earlier). Years with “dec.” reflect decennial counts, years with “est.” include COMPASS estimates, and Average all (all) is for all periods. Orange underlined values are important for forecasting work later in this Report.

Growth has been increasing dramatically since 2020, with 10-year increases during previous decades being matched in only 2 to 3-years. Since small changes to percentage values can amount to large housing and population changes and since a flat percentage is exponential when considering high yearly gains, it is an unrealistic metric when considering changes to the City of Star. Instead, average population changes by total will be overviewed when considering both more recent changes and forecast values later in this Report. Where historical decennial changes amount to approximately 300 people per year, more recent population estimates from COMPASS are more than 2,300 people per year. The average of yearly changes is approximately 900 people per year.

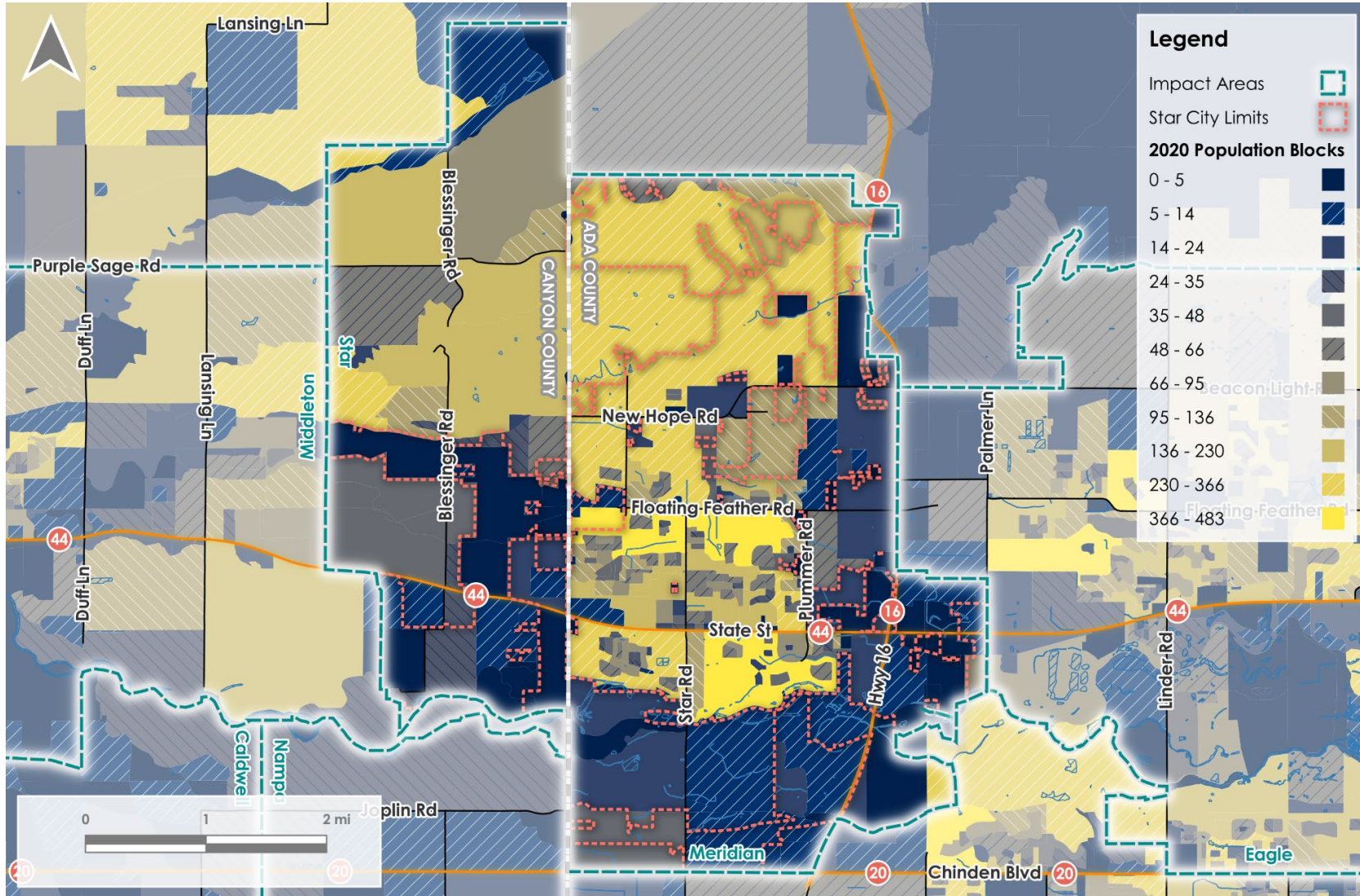
The following maps depict the City of Star, its Area of City Impact (modified to account for annexations by the City of Star and others), and the decennial Census populations by Census blocks (the smaller geographic area that information is reported), both by total counts and population per acre.

Figure: City of Star, City Limits and Area of City Impacts



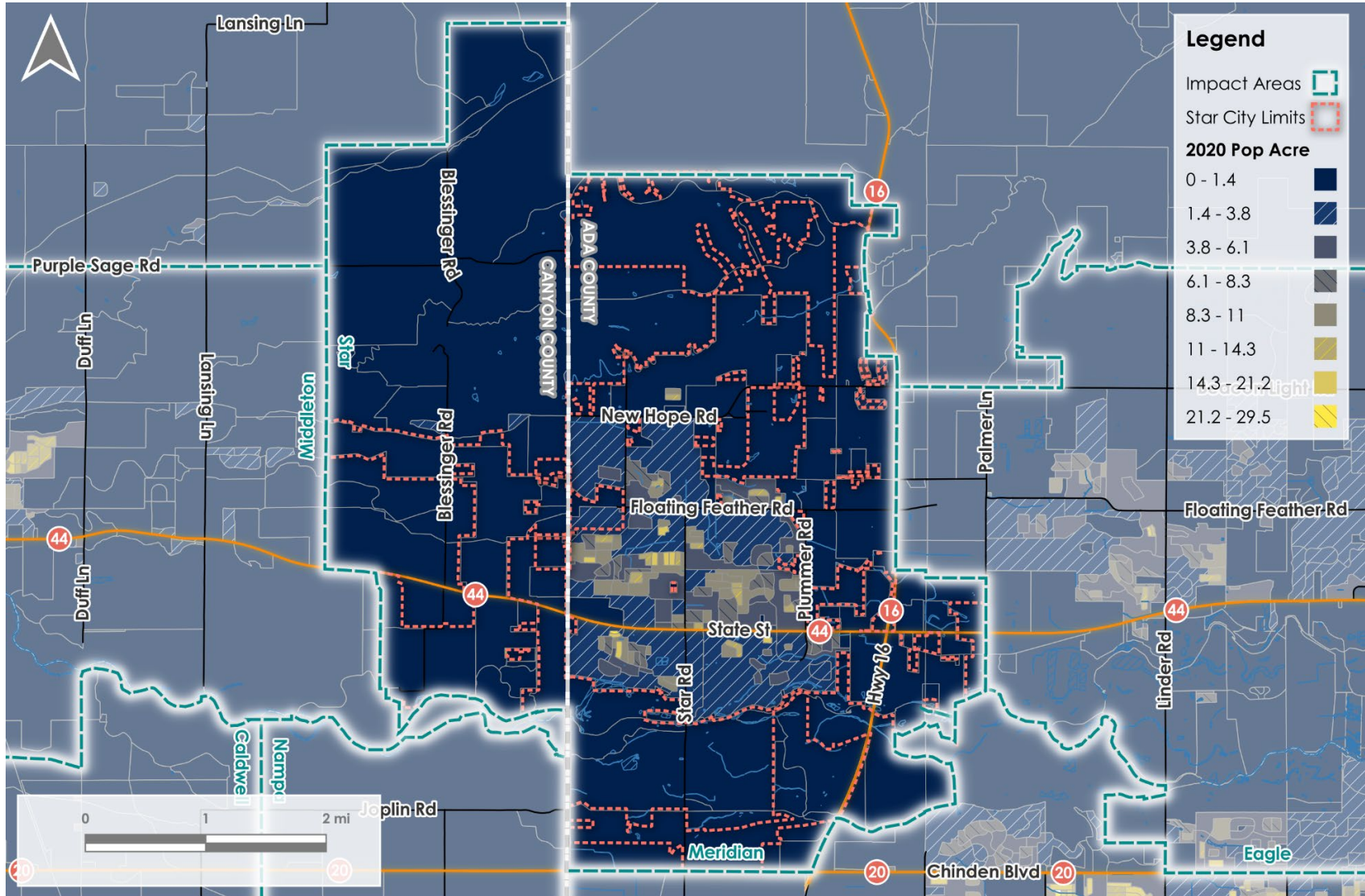
Note: Area of City Impact adjusted from current Ada County and COMPASS versions, to reflect annexations by Star and others. The Area of City Impact (AOI) is a geographical area where a city is expected to grow into and annex at some future time. Idaho Code requires all cities to define an AOI with their respective counties. Star Police Department shares the jurisdiction of Chinden Blvd just east of Star Rd. (indicated within the purple box) with the Meridian Police.

Figure: City of Star, Population Total by Census Blocks



Note: Area of City Impact adjusted from current Ada County and COMPASS versions, to reflect annexations by Star and others.

Figure: City of Star, Population per Acre by Census Blocks



Note: Area of City Impact adjusted from current Ada County and COMPASS versions, to reflect annexations by Star and others.

The U.S. Census Bureau also has several population estimate programs (rather than counts), including the American Community Survey (ACS). The ACS also includes other demographic related information which corresponds with population estimates and will be referenced throughout this Report. **While the Census Bureau has 1-year and 5-year programs, the 1-year program is generally only available for Census designated places and boundaries with populations of 65,000 or more people.** The 5-year program is available in all areas, but functions on a rolling average, with lower margins of error. While the 5-year averages are less current, they are usually a better indicator of demographic and socioeconomic change over time. For the rest of this Report, 5-year data (U.S. Census Bureau, Via TidyCensus, 2025) is referred to as only a single year; for example, 2023 refers to that most recent year as well as the four previous (e.g. – 2019 to 2023). **Keep in mind these averages represent a population with approximately 7,000 fewer people than live in the City of Star, today.**

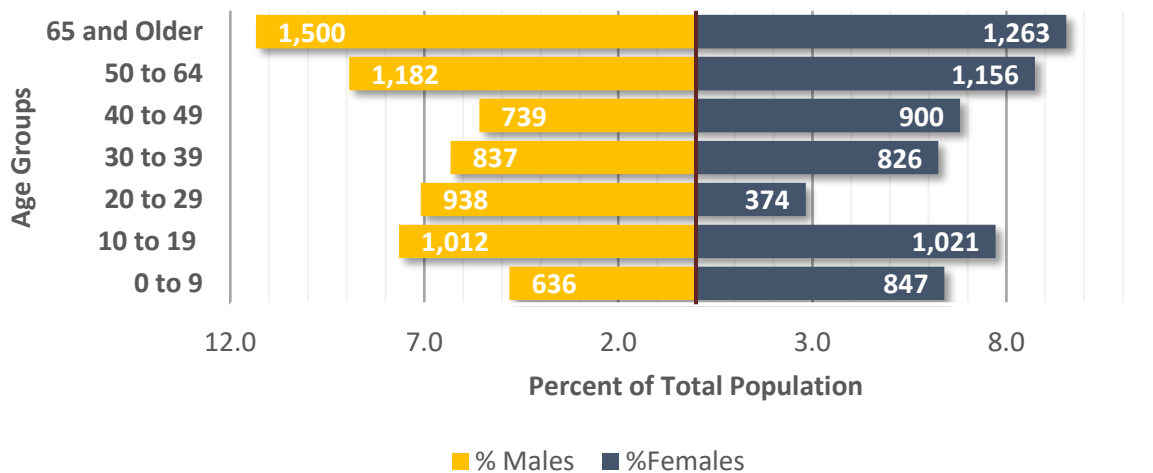
Gender Composition

According to the most recent (2019-2023) American Community Survey 5-year estimates, the City of Star is comprised of 51.7% males and conversely 48.3% females. This gender gap has decreased by 1.4% since 2013 but has a small increase since 2018. This gender split varies by age group.

Age Structure

The median age in Star for the 2019-2023 dataset is 40.6, up by 9.3 years from the 2009-2013 ACS. The median age for males is 40.0 and 40.7 for females. The following Population Pyramid depicts age groups for the most recent ACS by age group and gender. Notably, there are more males 65 and older in Star than females, which is atypical.

Figure: City of Star Population Pyramid



Between 2013 and 2023 5-year datasets, the largest age group increase was 65 and older at 606.6% or 2,372 people. The group with the smallest increase (there were no decreases) was 0 to 9 at 8.2% or 113 people.

Figure: City of Star, Total Population by Age Groups (2019-2023)

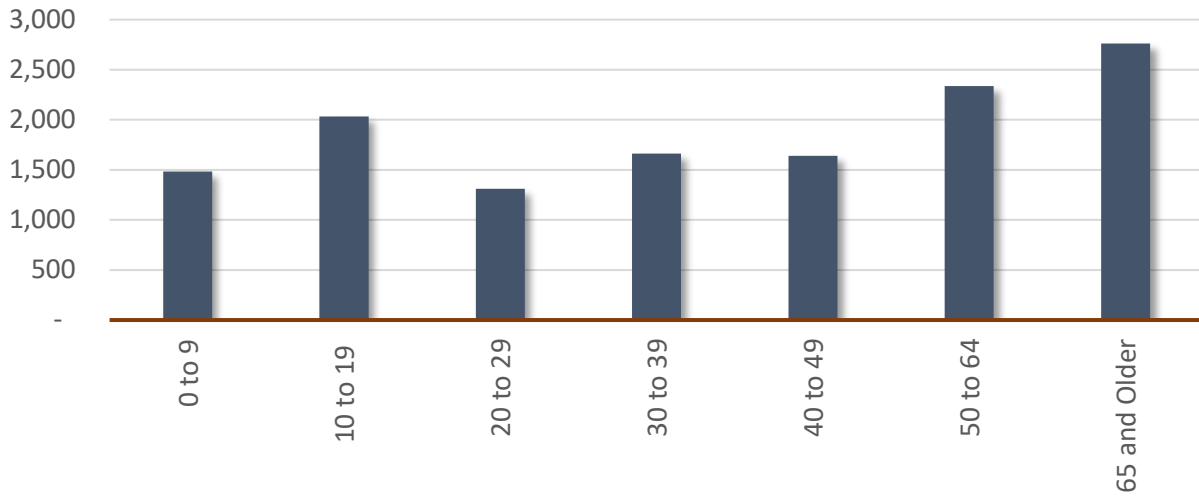
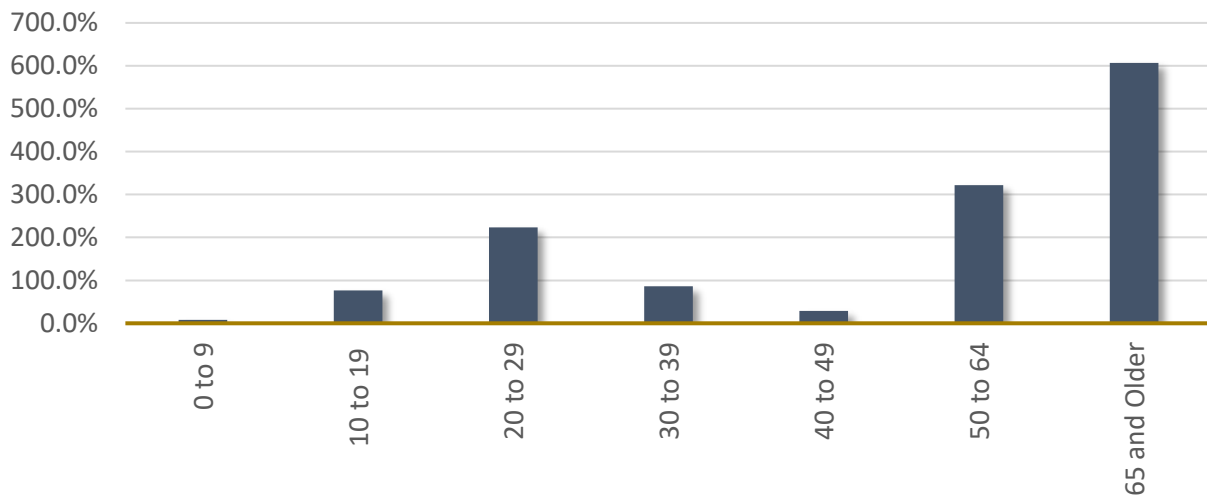


Figure: City of Star, Change in Population Age Groups by % (2009-2013 to 2019-2023)



Population Forecast

This Report includes Low, Mid, and High forecast scenarios for comparison of population estimates. Each of these scenarios use 10-year increments starting in 2020 and going out to 2060. Since Star has accurate estimates for 2021 through 2024 (by COMPASS), built on top of the 2020 Decennial Counts, each scenario has identical forecast estimate for 2030 (34,250 people) using current trends. This trend is 2,313 people per year. Additionally, the historical average of 905 is used, as are 10% modifiers both positive and negative to transition these values between 10-year estimates. Note that housing estimates provided later in this Report are a direct extension of the population estimates.

The Mid forecast starts with the 2020 decennial population count at 11,117, builds upon current average population increases and is estimated at 34,250 people in 2030. This is true of the low and high forecast scenarios. The Mid 2060 forecast is 87,250 people, generally holding the recent average trend until 2050 when a negative modifier is used, and then a historical average

building up to 2060. Assumptions are generally consistent growth, the City not staffing or tooling up to take on more permit capacity and eventually slowing due to land constraints.

The High scenario utilizes the recent trend all the way through 2060, to a population total of 110,587 people, and includes positive modifiers beginning in 2040. Assumptions here are that the City increasing its ability to grow by population and households, faster. The Low scenario uses the recent trend in 2040 with a negative modifier, and then historical census averages also with negative modifiers for a forecast total of 71,356 people in 2060. The Low trend is seen as less likely given the availability of land and continued growth of the City and Treasure Valley but could occur due to service limitations or changing public sentiment of growth.

Figure: City of Star Historical and Future Population Forecast

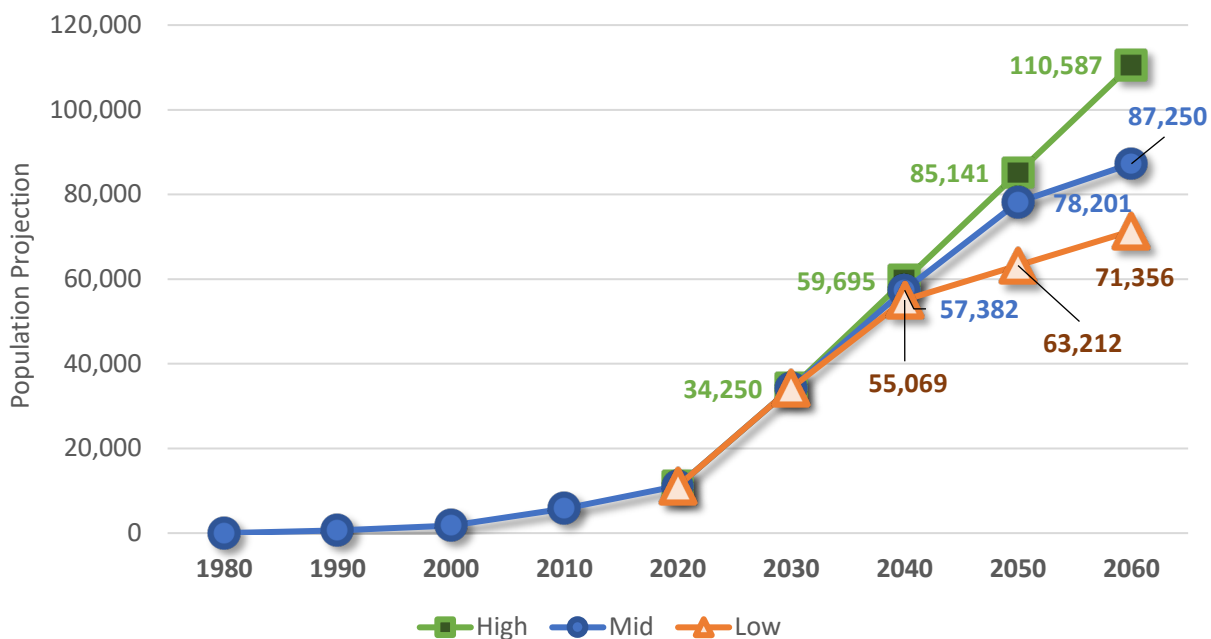


Table: City of Star, Population Forecast

| Year | Low Forecast | Low % Change | Mid Forecast | Mid % Change | High Forecast | High % Change |
|------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| 2020 | 11,117 | - | 11,117 | - | 11,117 | - |
| 2030 | 34,250 | 208.1% | 34,250 | 208.1% | 34,250 | 208.1% |
| 2040 | 55,069 | 60.8% | 57,382 | 67.5% | 59,695 | 74.3% |
| 2050 | 63,212 | 14.8% | 78,201 | 36.3% | 85,141 | 42.6% |
| 2060 | 71,356 | 12.9% | 87,250 | 11.6% | 110,587 | 29.9% |

Forecasting is heavily dependent on not just historical activity, but also external factors such as land availability, social and market forces, and services such as utilities. This Report uses a trend method to forecast population. All population forecasting methods have strengths and weaknesses, but trend is advantageous in that it does not rely on variables such as birth, death, immigration, and emigration information, all of which have their own unique opportunities for variation from the norm. In addition, the trend method does not require tracking or modeling of permitting and utility expansion across a variety of separate agencies and service providers. It is

for these reasons the trend forecast should be maintained over time, to reflect on any significant changes.

Housing

As of the 2020 decennial Census, the total number of housing units was 4,048 units, an increase of 92.9% (or 1,950 units) since the 2010 Census (U.S. Census Bureau, 2025; U.S. Census Bureau, 2025). Overall, vacancies have declined from 8.2% in 2010 to 3.1% in 2020. While Census data is typically more current than ACS data, ACS data includes other housing characteristics that are not available in decennial counts. The 2023 ACS 5-year average person per household is 2.82, down from 3.27 in 2013. Note there are significant differences between owner occupied and renter occupied households. In 2023 owner occupied units had persons per household of 2.66, where renter per household was 3.47. While Census and ACS housing units are low compared to more recent COMPASS estimates, many ACS values like persons per household are considered the most accurate source of related housing data.

Table: City of Star, ACS Housing

| Households | 2013 | 2018 | 2023 | Change # 2013 - 2023 | Change % 2013 - 2023 |
|-------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Housing Units: Total | 1,841 | 3,157 | 4,682 | 2,841 | 154.3% |
| Housing Units: Total Occupied | 1,593 | 3,117 | 4,480 | 2,887 | 181.2% |
| Housing Units: Total Vacancy | 248 | 40 | 202 | (46) | -18.5% |
| % Vacancy | 13.5% | 1.3% | 4.3% | -9.2% | -9.2% |
| Owner-occupied housing units | 1,491 | 2,563 | 3,721 | 2,230 | 149.6% |
| Renter-occupied housing units | 350 | 594 | 961 | 611 | 174.6% |
| % Owner Occupied | 81.0% | 81.2% | 79.5% | -1.5% | -1.5% |
| % Renter Occupied | 19.0% | 18.8% | 20.5% | 1.5% | 1.5% |

Table: City of Star, ACS Household Size

| Household Size | 2013 | 2018 | 2023 | Change # 2013 - 2023 | Change % 2013 - 2023 |
|-----------------------------------|------|------|------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Average Household Size: All | 3.27 | 2.69 | 2.82 | (0.45) | -13.8% |
| Average Household Size: Owner | 3.15 | 2.67 | 2.66 | (0.49) | -15.6% |
| Average Household Size: Renter | 3.78 | 2.77 | 3.47 | (0.31) | -8.2% |

Housing Forecast

The following housing unit projections, Low, Mid, and High, are a companion to the population forecasts. These forecasts rely on average person per household information collected as part of the 2023 5-Year ACS, to understand future housing needs. The current average for persons per household of all types, 2.82, is used for the housing forecast. This number considers population growth and is built on the 2020 decennial housing unit counts of 4,048.

The Mid scenario housing forecast estimate is 31,045 units for 2060, the High forecast is 39,321, and the Low forecast is 25,409.

Figure: City of Star, Housing Forecast Chart

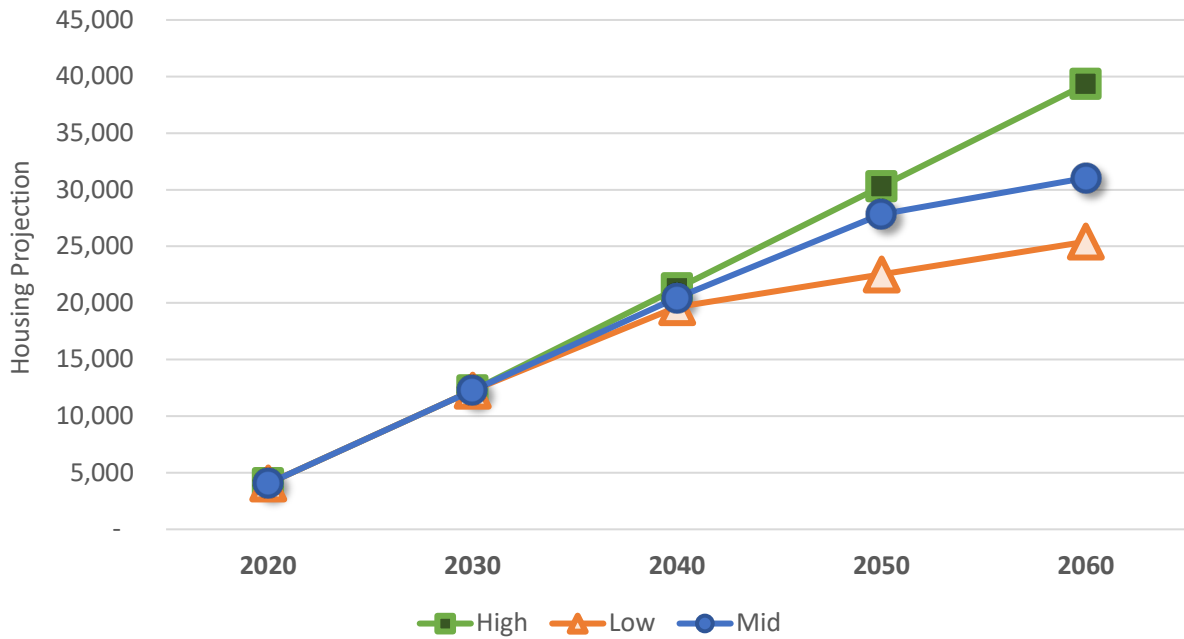


Table: City of Star Housing Forecast Table

| Year | Low Forecast | Low % Change | Mid Forecast | Mid % Change | High Forecast | High % Change |
|------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| 2020 | 4,048 | - | 4,048 | - | 4,048 | - |
| 2030 | 12,251 | 202.6% | 12,251 | 202.6% | 12,251 | 202.6% |
| 2040 | 19,634 | 60.3% | 20,454 | 67.0% | 21,274 | 73.7% |
| 2050 | 22,522 | 14.7% | 27,837 | 36.1% | 30,298 | 42.4% |
| 2060 | 25,409 | 12.8% | 31,045 | 11.5% | 39,321 | 29.8% |

Education

Educational levels of attainment vary significantly between 2013, 2018, and 2023. The only area with a reduction both by total and percent was less than high school, at -37 people between 2013 and 2023 (-17.5%). The area of greatest change was those with a bachelor's degree, up by +1,586 people (+256.6%).

Figure: City of Star, Changes to Educational Attainment, 2013 to 2023

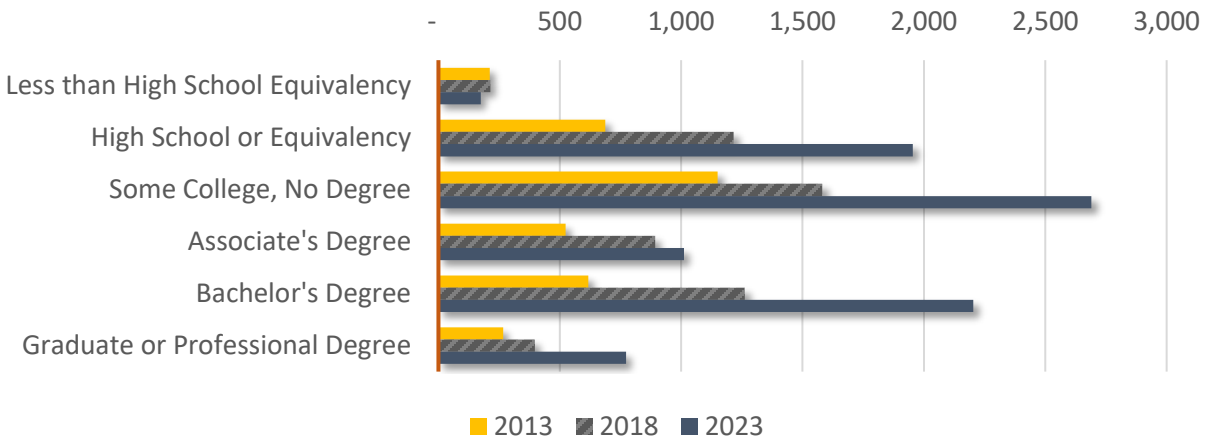
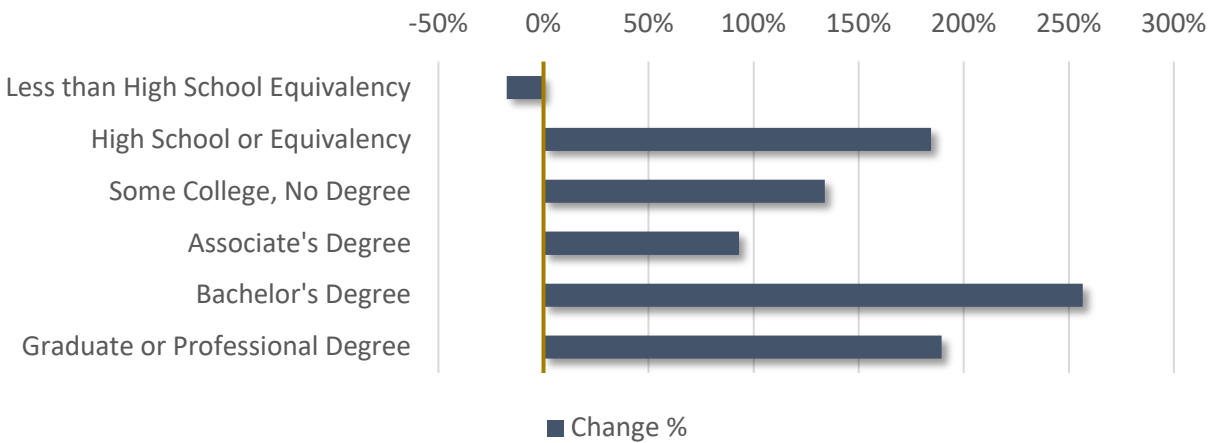


Figure: City of Star, % Change to Educational Attainment, 2013 to 2023



Another perspective on educational attainment is the split by gender. The area of greatest disparity for both males and females in 2023 was females who received an associate degree. This is also reflected in changes between 2013 and 2023 where the most significant change for either gender of any attainment was females who attained an associate degree. The area of greatest change for males was those with a bachelor's degree.

Figure: City of Star, Educational Attainment by Gender, 2023

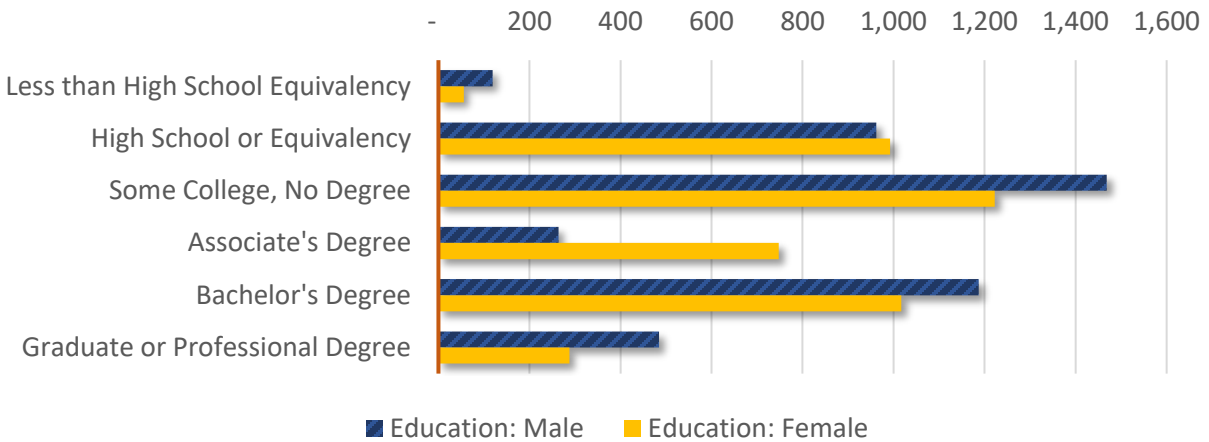
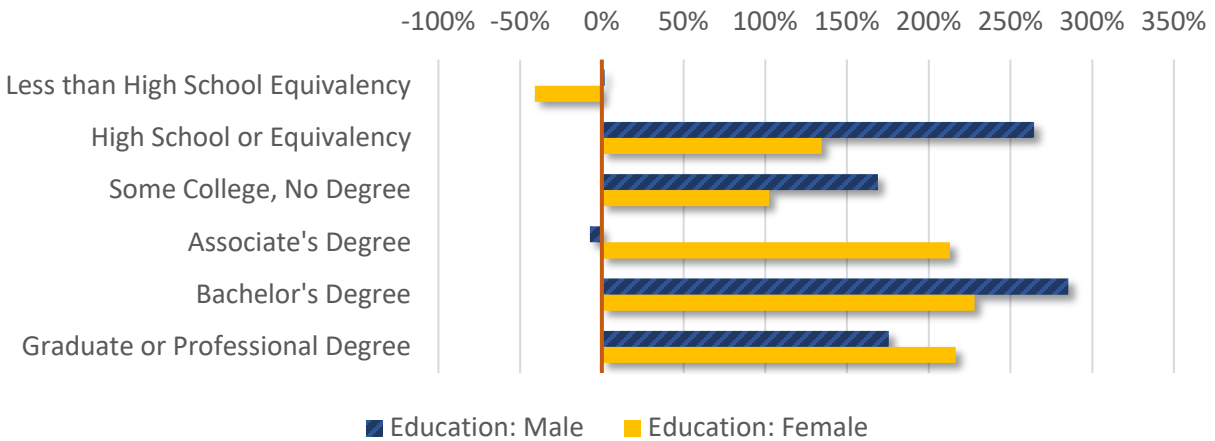


Figure: City of Star, % Change to Educational Attainment by Gender, 2013 to 2023



For additional educational references, see Attachment 01: American Community Survey 5-year Data Tables.

Income and Earnings

Household income was an area that also experienced great change. While those households earning less than \$50,000 generally remained stable, this is despite large population increases. Generally, 2023 values are greater than 2013, but less than 2018. The largest increase by total households were those earning between \$100,000 and \$149,000, an increase of 1,058 households (or 442.7%). The area of greatest change by percentage were those earning more than \$200,000, an increase of 7433.3%, or 446 households up from 6 in 2013.

Poverty has also increased overall, by 75.9% or 268 people, to a total of 621. The educational attainment levels of those below the poverty line have changed significantly. The 2013 data indicate the largest group in poverty was those with some college (177) and the smallest group, those with a high school education (44). In 2023, the largest group below the poverty line was those with a bachelors or higher with 370 people, an increase of 340. %% from 2013.

Figure: City of Star, Changes to Household Income by Total Households, 2013 to 2023

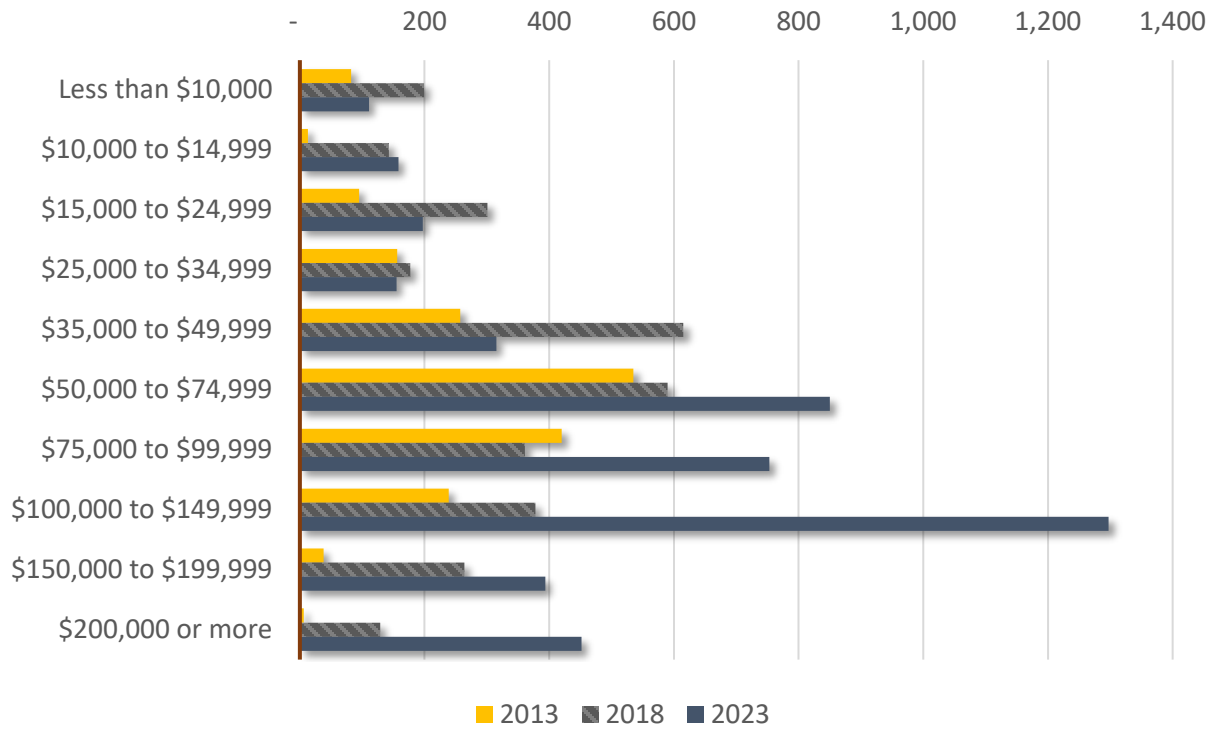
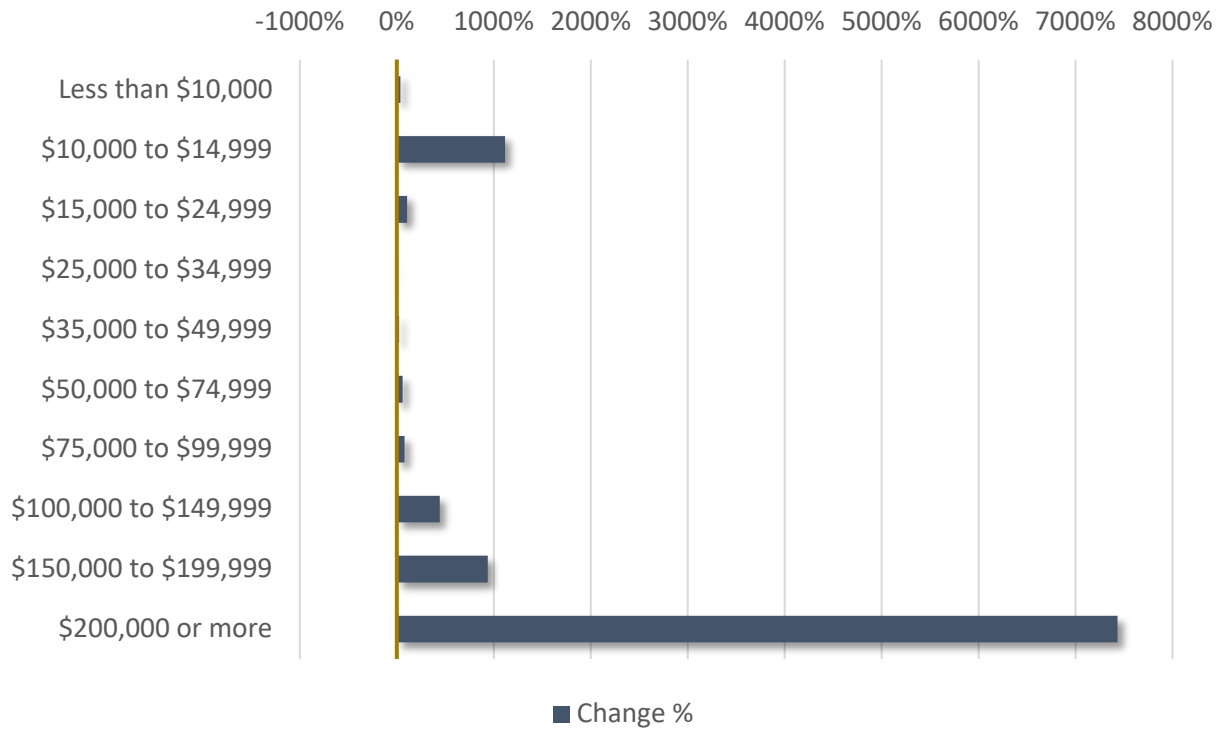


Figure: City of Star, Changes to Household Income by %, 2013 to 2023



Workforce and Economic Activity

The City of Star workforce grew between 2013 and 2023 5-year period. The employed workforce grew by 3,842 people (or 154.0%) and the full-time workforce grew by 2,645 people (or 141.7%). Trade areas with the largest increases by count were Education and Social Services (+719 people or 128.6%), Arts, Entertainment, and Food (+635 people or 747.1%), Construction (+611 people or 207.8%), and Retail (+520 people or 179.3%). No trade areas decreased, but those with the lowest increases by count were Wholesale Trade (+15 people or 14.9%) and Information (+43 people or 61.4%).

Figure: City of Star, ACS Changes in Workforce, 2013 to 2023

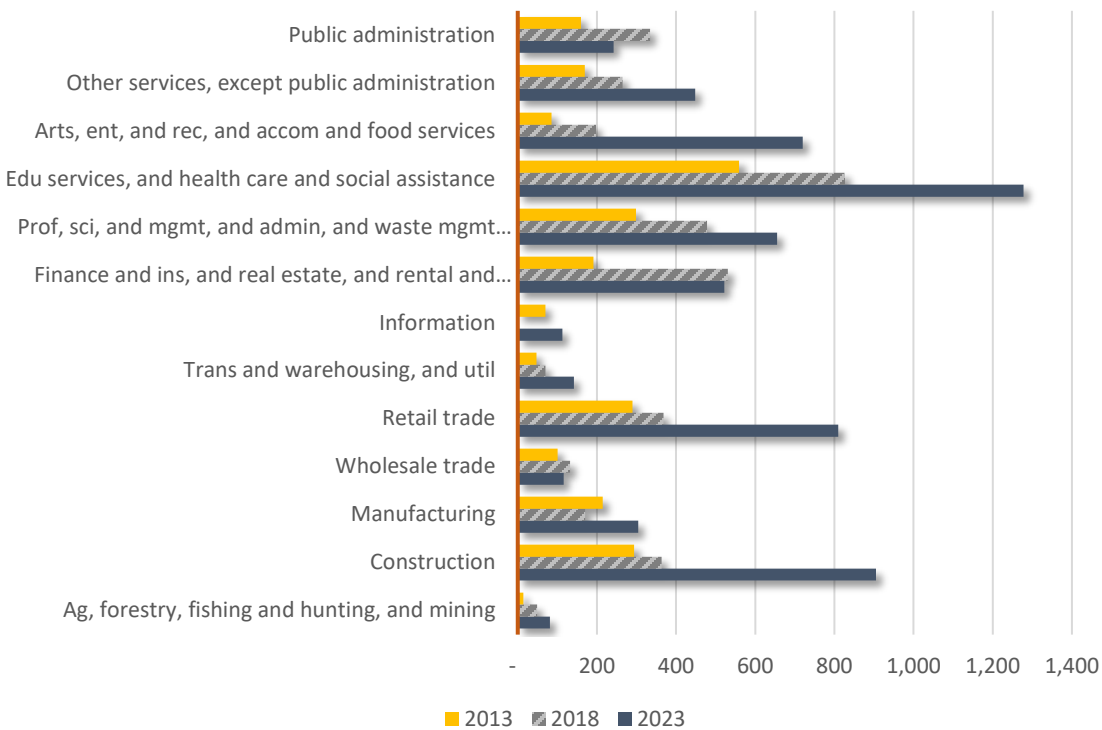


Table: City of Star, ACS Changes in Labor Force, 2013 to 2023

| Workforce | 2013 | 2018 | 2023 | Change # 2013 - 2023 | Change % 2013 - 2023 |
|--|-------|-------|--------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Total 16 Plus | 3,813 | 6,106 | 10,553 | 6,740 | 176.8% |
| Total in Labor Force | 2,636 | 3,888 | 6,742 | 4,106 | 155.8% |
| Total in Military | - | - | - | - | 0.0% |
| Total Civilian in Labor Force | 2,636 | 3,888 | 6,742 | 4,106 | 155.8% |
| Total Civilian Employed in Labor Force | 2,494 | 3,785 | 6,336 | 3,842 | 154.0% |
| Total Civilian Unemployed in Labor Force | 142 | 103 | 406 | 264 | 185.9% |
| Total Not in Labor Force | 1,177 | 2,218 | 3,811 | 2,634 | 223.8% |
| Unemployment Rate | 5.4% | 2.6% | 6.0% | 0.6% | 11.8% |

Table: City of Star, ACS Workforce Industries, 2013 to 2023

| Workforce | 2013 | 2018 | 2023 | Change # 2013 - 2023 | Change % 2013 - 2023 |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Ag, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining | 14 | 49 | 81 | 67 | 478.6% |
| Construction | 294 | 363 | 905 | 611 | 207.8% |
| Manufacturing | 215 | 170 | 304 | 89 | 41.4% |
| Wholesale trade | 101 | 132 | 116 | 15 | 14.9% |
| Retail trade | 290 | 368 | 810 | 520 | 179.3% |
| Transportation & Warehousing | 47 | 70 | 142 | 95 | 202.1% |
| Information | 70 | - | 113 | 43 | 61.4% |
| Finance and ins, and real estate, and rental and leasing | 191 | 531 | 522 | 331 | 173.3% |
| Professional | 299 | 478 | 655 | 356 | 119.1% |
| Education and Social Services | 559 | 827 | 1,278 | 719 | 128.6% |
| Arts, Entertainment, and Food | 85 | 198 | 720 | 635 | 747.1% |
| Other Services | 169 | 265 | 448 | 279 | 165.1% |
| Public administration | 160 | 334 | 242 | 82 | 51.3% |
| Total Employed Workforce | 2,494 | 3,785 | 6,336 | 3,842 | 154.0% |
| Total Full Time Workforce | 1,866 | 2,710 | 4,511 | 2,645 | 141.7% |

Key Growth-Based Takeaways by Sector

1. Police Services – Growth-Based Infrastructure Pressures

- Population growth will triple facility demand:** The police department currently serves about 20,000 residents from a shared 3,600 sq. ft. facility. By 2030, with over 34,000 residents expected, this facility will be serving more than 3x the population it was designed to support. By 2060, the population could reach nearly 90,000 under the mid-range scenario, requiring multiple new police facilities distributed across the city.
- Officer-to-population ratios will demand sustained growth in staffing:** Maintaining even the current coverage of 1.02 officers per 1,000 residents will require the City to add over 13 officers by 2030, and up to 65 officers by 2060. This has spatial implications — increased staffing drives the need for expanded workspaces, secure storage, training areas, and equipment-ready vehicle bays.
- A spatial shift in population will require geographic distribution:** As Star expands west and south, police substations or satellite offices will be required in newly developed areas to ensure service responsiveness. Growth is not only vertical but geographical, increasing the need for distributed, embedded public safety facilities.
- Ageing demographics increase complexity of service demands:** The share of residents age 65+ increased over 600% from 2013 to 2023. As this group continues to grow, public safety services may need to adapt to age-related needs (e.g., wellness

checks, response to medical calls), necessitating flexible space and diversified equipment types.

2. Parks and Recreation – Growth-Based Recreation Deficits

- **Population-based parkland deficits are widening:** Star currently provides about 2.5 acres of parkland per 1,000 residents, half the City's stated goal of 5 acres per 1,000. At the projected 2030 population of 34,250, this means Star will need an additional 121 acres of parkland to meet its own standard — an increase of over 70 acres from current levels.
- **Demand for field and indoor space will rise sharply:** Existing recreational programming is already oversubscribed. Assuming proportional growth, demand for sports fields, courts, and indoor programming space will more than double by 2030. This includes demand for multi-use indoor facilities due to limited school gym availability and growing seasonal use needs.
- **Smaller household sizes increase recreational demand per unit:** Average household size in Star declined from 3.27 to 2.82 between 2013 and 2023, while the total number of households nearly tripled. This shift implies more recreational demand per capita, as more homes represent a higher density of users with individual schedules, preferences, and recreation expectations.
- **Youth population remains strong, but older adult segments are expanding rapidly:** While ages 0–9 grew by only 8.2% over the past decade, residents 65 and older grew by 606%, and 50–64 by 322%. These trends suggest growing demand for both youth-focused active spaces and senior-accessible passive recreation (trails, gardens, pavilions, etc.).
- **Geographic equity will be harder to maintain:** As Star continues to grow west and south, large portions of the future population will reside outside the current service areas of existing parks. Without near-term expansion, large swaths of the city will lack walkable or short-distance access to recreation infrastructure.

3. Pathways – Growth-Based Mobility Demands

- **A multi-modal network will become essential:** As Star grows toward 30,000+ residents by 2030, demand for non-vehicular mobility options (walking, biking) between neighborhoods, schools, and commercial centers will intensify. A robust, connected multi-use pathway system is necessary to mitigate traffic, reduce parking needs, and serve those without vehicles.
- **Network continuity and cross-city access will become critical:** Many planned developments are separated by rivers, canals, or undeveloped land. The City will need to develop bridges, boardwalks, and new trail corridors to ensure safe, accessible connections between major growth areas. Without these, the network will remain fragmented, limiting its usability.
- **School-age and aging populations both support pathway investment:** Youth (ages 10–19) grew by 76.9% from 2013–2023, while older adults (65+) grew by 606%. Both age groups benefit from safe, grade-separated, or low-conflict travel routes, reinforcing the role of pathways as both a transportation and public health asset.
- **Land acquisition needs will rise quickly:** With many pathway alignments crossing private or undeveloped land, continued population growth will shrink the window for

affordable land acquisition. Securing land now is key to preserving right-of-way for future pathway segments as development pressure increases.

- **Household composition and density suggest more users per mile of trail:** Star's rise in single-family households and infill development will result in more pathway users per linear mile than in prior decades. The demand for durable, well-designed trail surfaces, lighting, and wayfinding will grow accordingly.

Demographic-Based Implications for Capital Planning

1. **Population Growth Will Exponentially Increase Facility Demand:** All three service areas — police, parks, and pathways — will need more square footage, acreage, or linear miles of infrastructure to keep up with projected growth. The scale of need is not linear — each new resident or household brings disproportionate pressure to systems already functioning near or beyond capacity.
2. **Age Composition Will Reshape Space Design:** The rise in older residents and persistent youth demand require facilities to be more adaptable, inclusive, and varied — e.g., shaded walking loops alongside sports fields, and indoor spaces that can serve both seniors and teens. Age-specific design is a demographic necessity.
3. **Household Fragmentation Elevates Per-Capita Demand:** The shift toward smaller household sizes implies higher recreational, policing, and mobility service loads per capita. A city of 30,000 with mostly 2–3 person households has different needs than one with larger family units — particularly in terms of flexible space and decentralized service points.
4. **Spatial Growth Will Require Decentralized Infrastructure:** As new neighborhoods form in the west, northwest, and south, geographic dispersion of facilities will be required. One central station, park, or trailhead will no longer suffice. Planning must assume a future city that is physically much larger and therefore demands distributed nodes of service.
5. **Demographics Justify Capital Expansion at a Rapid Pace:** The current and projected rate of growth — in total population, housing units, and workforce participation — presents a clear, data-supported rationale for significant capital expansion in all three categories within the next decade.

Conclusion

Star's explosive demographic growth will require a proportional expansion of its public infrastructure. Population forecasts indicate that the demand for public safety, recreational amenities, and non-motorized transportation will outpace current capacity in the next 5 to 10 years. Aligning impact fee planning with these demographic trends ensures that new development contributes its fair share toward sustainable and equitable infrastructure, setting a foundation for long-term community health and vitality.

Star's explosive, spatially dispersed growth and rapid demographic shifts (aging, smaller households, rising incomes/education) mean that capital planning must:

1. Anticipate and secure land early (for police sub-stations, pocket parks, trail corridors) to avoid "retrofitting" in built-out subdivisions.
2. Design flexible, age-inclusive facilities (e.g., community centers with modular spaces for seniors and teens).

3. Update land-use policies and impact-fee structures to capture growth-related costs equitably and timely.
4. Coordinate regionally—ensuring that Ada and Canyon County partners, school districts, and COMPASS align service expansions (e.g., transit, broadband, water/sewer) with Star's forecasts over the next 5–10 years.

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Appendix A: Glossary of Key Terms

ACS (American Community Survey):

An ongoing U.S. Census Bureau survey that provides detailed demographic, housing, economic, and social data in 1-year and 5-year estimates. This report uses 5-year data for greater accuracy in small jurisdictions.

Area of City Impact (AOI):

A geographic area outside current city limits where the city expects to grow and potentially annex in the future. Defined in coordination with the county, per Idaho Code.

Bachelor's Degree or Higher:

Includes individuals who have completed a four-year college degree (bachelor's) or advanced degrees (master's, doctorate, or professional degrees).

Census Block:

The smallest geographic unit used by the U.S. Census Bureau to report population and housing data.

COMPASS:

The Community Planning Association of Southwest Idaho. A regional planning agency that provides population and housing estimates and forecasts for Ada and Canyon Counties.

Decennial Census:

A full population count conducted every 10 years by the U.S. Census Bureau, used to establish official population figures.

Educational Attainment:

The highest level of education completed by individuals age 25 and older. Common categories include high school graduate, some college (no degree), associate's, bachelor's, and graduate degrees.

Forecast Scenarios (Low, Mid, High):

Population and housing projections using different assumptions about future growth rates. Mid represents the most likely trend based on current data; Low and High explore slower or faster growth possibilities.

Household:

An occupied housing unit, including all the people who live in a single home, regardless of relationship.

Household Size:

The average number of people living in a household.

Housing Unit:

A house, apartment, mobile home, or group of rooms intended for occupancy as separate living quarters.

Labor Force:

All people aged 16 and older who are either employed or actively seeking work. Does not include those not seeking employment (e.g., retirees, students, homemakers).

Median Age:

The age that divides the population into two equal halves — half younger, half older.

Median Household Income:

The income level at which half of households earn more and half earn less.

Owner-Occupied Housing:

Housing units where the occupant owns the home.

Renter-Occupied Housing:

Housing units where the occupant pays rent to reside in the unit.

Population Pyramid:

A bar graph showing the distribution of a population by age group and gender, often used to illustrate demographic trends.

Unemployment Rate:

The percentage of the labor force that is unemployed and actively looking for work.

Vacancy Rate:

The percentage of total housing units that are unoccupied.

Workforce:

The segment of the population that is employed or available for employment. Often categorized by industry sector in reports.

Attachments

Attachment 01: American Community Survey 5-Year Data Tables

| ACS Data for 2013, 2018, and 2023 | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|----------|----------|
| Population | 2013 | 2018 | 2023 | Change # | Change % |
| Total Population | 6,032 | 8,495 | 13,231 | 7,199 | 119.3% |
| Total Male Population | 3,202 | 3,950 | 6,844 | 3,642 | 113.7% |
| Total Female Population | 2,830 | 4,545 | 6,387 | 3,557 | 125.7% |
| % Male | 53.1% | 46.5% | 51.7% | -1.4% | -2.6% |
| % Female | 46.9% | 53.5% | 48.3% | 1.4% | 2.9% |
| Age Groups | 2013 | 2018 | 2023 | Change # | Change % |
| 0 to 9 | 1,370 | 1,618 | 1,483 | 113 | 8.2% |
| 10 to 19 | 1,149 | 998 | 2,033 | 884 | 76.9% |
| 20 to 29 | 406 | 812 | 1,312 | 906 | 223.2% |
| 30 to 39 | 893 | 1,568 | 1,663 | 770 | 86.2% |
| 40 to 49 | 1,269 | 1,193 | 1,639 | 370 | 29.2% |
| 50 to 64 | 554 | 1,324 | 2,338 | 1,784 | 322.0% |
| 65 and Older | 391 | 982 | 2,763 | 2,372 | 606.6% |
| Less than 18 | 2,398 | 2,553 | 3,123 | 725 | 30.2% |
| 18 and Older | 3,634 | 5,942 | 10,108 | 6,474 | 178.2% |
| Total Median Age | 31.3 | 35.8 | 40.6 | 9.3 | 29.7% |
| Total Median Age Male | 29.3 | 36.4 | 40.0 | 10.7 | 36.5% |
| Total Median Age Female | 33.4 | 35.3 | 40.7 | 7.3 | 21.9% |
| Income Collapsed | 2013 | 2018 | 2023 | Change # | Change % |
| Less than \$10,000 | 82 | 199 | 111 | 29 | 35.4% |
| \$10,000 to \$14,999 | 13 | 143 | 158 | 145 | 1115.4% |
| \$15,000 to \$24,999 | 95 | 301 | 197 | 102 | 107.4% |
| \$25,000 to \$34,999 | 156 | 177 | 155 | (1) | -0.6% |
| \$35,000 to \$49,999 | 257 | 615 | 315 | 58 | 22.6% |
| \$50,000 to \$74,999 | 535 | 590 | 850 | 315 | 58.9% |
| \$75,000 to \$99,999 | 420 | 361 | 753 | 333 | 79.3% |
| \$100,000 to \$149,999 | 239 | 378 | 1,297 | 1,058 | 442.7% |
| \$150,000 to \$199,999 | 38 | 264 | 394 | 356 | 936.8% |
| \$200,000 or more | 6 | 129 | 452 | 446 | 7433.3% |
| Median income (dollars) | 63,503 | 54,386 | 91,318 | 27,815 | 43.8% |
| Poverty | 2013 | 2018 | 2023 | Change # | Change % |
| Below poverty, All Attainment | 353 | 515 | 621 | 268 | 75.9% |
| Below Poverty, Less than High School | 48 | 97 | 2 | (46) | -95.8% |

| | | | | | |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Below poverty High school | 44 | 205 | 98 | 54 | 122.7% |
| Below poverty Some college | 177 | 128 | 151 | (26) | -14.7% |
| Below poverty Bachelors or higher | 84 | 85 | 370 | 286 | 340.5% |
| Households | 2013 | 2018 | 2023 | Change # | Change % |
| Households: People Living In | 6,021 | 8,489 | 13,214 | 7,193 | 119.5% |
| Households: People Living In Families | 5,642 | 7,286 | 11,540 | 5,898 | 104.5% |
| Households: People Living in Non-families | 379 | 1,203 | 1,674 | 1,295 | 341.7% |
| Households: People not Living in Households | 11 | 6 | 17 | 6 | 54.5% |
| Households: Total | 1,841 | 3,157 | 4,682 | 2,841 | 154.3% |
| Households: Family | 1,523 | 2,015 | 3,514 | 1,991 | 130.7% |
| Households: Non-family | 318 | 1,142 | 1,168 | 850 | 267.3% |
| Average Household Size: All | 3.27 | 2.69 | 2.82 | (0.45) | -13.8% |
| Average Household Size: Owner | 3.15 | 2.67 | 2.66 | (0.49) | -15.6% |
| Average Household Size: Renter | 3.78 | 2.77 | 3.47 | (0.31) | -8.2% |
| Households | 2013 | 2018 | 2023 | Change # | Change % |
| Housing Tenure by Educational Attainment All | 1,841 | 3,157 | 4,682 | 2,841 | 154.3% |
| Housing Units: Total Occupied | 1,593 | 3,117 | 4,480 | 2,887 | 181.2% |
| Housing Units: Total Vacancy | 248 | 40 | 202 | (46) | -18.5% |
| % Vacancy | 13.5% | 1.3% | 4.3% | -9.2% | -9.2% |
| Owner-occupied housing units | 1,491 | 2,563 | 3,721 | 2,230 | 149.6% |
| Renter-occupied housing units: | 350 | 594 | 961 | 611 | 174.6% |
| % Owner Occupied | 81.0% | 81.2% | 79.5% | -1.5% | -1.5% |
| % Renter Occupied | 19.0% | 18.8% | 20.5% | 1.5% | 1.5% |
| Owner-occupied housing units Less than high school graduate | 104 | 5 | 29 | (75) | -72.1% |
| Owner-occupied housing units High school graduate (including equivalency) | 296 | 575 | 393 | 97 | 32.8% |
| Owner-occupied housing units Some college or associate's degree | 644 | 1,198 | 1,700 | 1,056 | 164.0% |
| Owner-occupied housing units Bachelor's degree or higher | 447 | 785 | 1,599 | 1,152 | 257.7% |
| occupied housing units Less than high school graduate | 6 | 13 | 28 | 22 | 366.7% |
| Renter-occupied housing units High school graduate (including equivalency) | 64 | 145 | 559 | 495 | 773.4% |
| Renter-occupied housing units Some college or associate's degree | 198 | 270 | 250 | 52 | 26.3% |

| | | | | | |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Renter-occupied housing units Bachelor's degree or higher | 82 | 166 | 124 | 42 | 51.2% |
| Education | 2013 | 2018 | 2023 | Change # | Change % |
| Educational Attainment 25+ | 3,458 | 5,563 | 8,808 | 5,350 | 154.7% |
| Less than High School Equivalency | 212 | 214 | 175 | (37) | -17.5% |
| High School or Equivalency | 687 | 1,216 | 1,954 | 1,267 | 184.4% |
| Some College, No Degree | 1,150 | 1,581 | 2,690 | 1,540 | 133.9% |
| Associate's Degree | 524 | 893 | 1,012 | 488 | 93.1% |
| Bachelor's Degree | 618 | 1,262 | 2,204 | 1,586 | 256.6% |
| Graduate or Professional Degree | 267 | 397 | 773 | 506 | 189.5% |
| High School or Higher | 3,246 | 5,349 | 8,633 | 5,387 | 166.0% |
| Bachelor's Degree or Higher | 885 | 1,659 | 2,977 | 2,092 | 236.4% |
| Education: Male | 2013 | 2018 | 2023 | Change # | Change % |
| Educational Attainment 25+ | 1,696 | 2,653 | 4,485 | 2,789 | 164.4% |
| Less than High School Equivalency | 117 | 183 | 119 | 2 | 1.7% |
| High School or Equivalency | 264 | 370 | 962 | 698 | 264.4% |
| Some College, No Degree | 546 | 782 | 1,468 | 922 | 168.9% |
| Associate's Degree | 285 | 542 | 264 | (21) | -7.4% |
| Bachelor's Degree | 308 | 541 | 1,187 | 879 | 285.4% |
| Graduate or Professional Degree | 176 | 235 | 485 | 309 | 175.6% |
| High School or Higher | 1,579 | 2,470 | 4,366 | 2,787 | 176.5% |
| Bachelor's Degree or Higher | 484 | 776 | 1,672 | 1,188 | 245.5% |
| Education: Female | 2013 | 2018 | 2023 | Change # | Change % |
| Educational Attainment 25+ | 1,762 | 2,910 | 4,323 | 2,561 | 145.3% |
| Less than High School Equivalency | 95 | 31 | 56 | (39) | -41.1% |
| High School or Equivalency | 423 | 846 | 992 | 569 | 134.5% |
| Some College, No Degree | 604 | 799 | 1,222 | 618 | 102.3% |
| Associate's Degree | 239 | 351 | 748 | 509 | 213.0% |
| Bachelor's Degree | 310 | 721 | 1,017 | 707 | 228.1% |
| Graduate or Professional Degree | 91 | 162 | 288 | 197 | 216.5% |
| High School or Higher | 1,667 | 2,879 | 4,267 | 2,600 | 156.0% |
| Bachelor's Degree or Higher | 401 | 883 | 1,305 | 904 | 225.4% |
| Workforce | 2013 | 2018 | 2023 | Change # | Change % |
| Total Employed Workforce | 2,494 | 3,785 | 6,336 | 3,842 | 154.0% |
| Total Full Time | 1,866 | 2,710 | 4,511 | 2,645 | 141.7% |
| Ag, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining | 14 | 49 | 81 | 67 | 478.6% |

| | | | | | |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Construction | 294 | 363 | 905 | 611 | 207.8% |
| Manufacturing | 215 | 170 | 304 | 89 | 41.4% |
| Wholesale trade | 101 | 132 | 116 | 15 | 14.9% |
| Retail trade | 290 | 368 | 810 | 520 | 179.3% |
| Trans and warehousing, and util | 47 | 70 | 142 | 95 | 202.1% |
| Information | 70 | - | 113 | 43 | 61.4% |
| Finance and ins, and real estate, and rental and leasing | 191 | 531 | 522 | 331 | 173.3% |
| Prof, sci, and mgmt., and admin, and waste mgmt. services | 299 | 478 | 655 | 356 | 119.1% |
| Edu services, and health care and social assistance | 559 | 827 | 1,278 | 719 | 128.6% |
| Arts, Ent., and Rec., and Accom. and food services | 85 | 198 | 720 | 635 | 747.1% |
| Other services, except public administration | 169 | 265 | 448 | 279 | 165.1% |
| Public administration | 160 | 334 | 242 | 82 | 51.3% |
| Workforce by Gender | 2013 | 2018 | 2023 | Change # | Change % |
| Total Male: Ag, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining: | 14 | 49 | 81 | 67 | 478.6% |
| Total Male: Construction | 242 | 349 | 884 | 642 | 265.3% |
| Total Male: Manufacturing | 184 | 142 | 280 | 96 | 52.2% |
| Total Male: Wholesale trade | 101 | 85 | 109 | 8 | 7.9% |
| Total Male: Retail trade | 191 | 209 | 479 | 288 | 150.8% |
| Total Male: Trans and warehousing, and util: | 34 | 70 | 114 | 80 | 235.3% |
| Total Male: Information | 41 | 0 | 48 | 7 | 17.1% |
| Total Male: Finance and ins, and real estate, and rental and leasing: | 80 | 247 | 152 | 72 | 90.0% |
| Total Male: Prof, sci, and mgmt., and admin, and waste mgmt. services: | 200 | 259 | 422 | 222 | 111.0% |
| Total Male: Edu services, and health care and social assistance: | 160 | 188 | 367 | 207 | 129.4% |
| Total Male: Arts, Ent., and rec., and Accom. and food services: | 23 | 104 | 440 | 417 | 1813.0% |
| Total Male: Other services, except public administration | 44 | 161 | 116 | 72 | 163.6% |
| Total Male: Public administration | 96 | 150 | 161 | 65 | 67.7% |
| Total Female: Ag, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining: | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% |
| Total Female: Construction | 52 | 14 | 21 | -31 | -59.6% |
| Total Female: Manufacturing | 31 | 28 | 24 | -7 | -22.6% |
| Total Female: Wholesale trade | 0 | 47 | 7 | 7 | 0.0% |
| Total Female: Retail trade | 99 | 159 | 331 | 232 | 234.3% |

| | | | | | |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Total Female: Trans and warehousing, and util: | 13 | 0 | 28 | 15 | 115.4% |
| Total Female: Information | 29 | 0 | 65 | 36 | 124.1% |
| Total Female: Finance and ins, and real estate, and rental and leasing: | 111 | 284 | 370 | 259 | 233.3% |
| Total Female: Prof, sci, and mgmt., and admin, and waste mgmt. services: | 99 | 219 | 233 | 134 | 135.4% |
| Total Female: Edu services, and health care and social assistance: | 399 | 639 | 911 | 512 | 128.3% |
| Total Female: Arts, Ent., and rec., and Accom. and food services: | 62 | 94 | 280 | 218 | 351.6% |
| Total Female: Other services, except public administration | 125 | 104 | 332 | 207 | 165.6% |
| Total Female: Public administration | 64 | 184 | 81 | 17 | 26.6% |
| Labor Force Combined | 2013 | 2018 | 2023 | Change # | Change % |
| Total 16 Plus | 3,813 | 6,106 | 10,553 | 6,740 | 176.8% |
| Total In Labor Force | 2,636 | 3,888 | 6,742 | 4,106 | 155.8% |
| Total In Military | - | - | - | - | 0.0% |
| Total Civilian In Labor Force | 2,636 | 3,888 | 6,742 | 4,106 | 155.8% |
| Total Civilian Employed In Labor Force | 2,494 | 3,785 | 6,336 | 3,842 | 154.0% |
| Total Civilian Unemployed In Labor Force | 142 | 103 | 406 | 264 | 185.9% |
| Total Not In Labor Force | 1,177 | 2,218 | 3,811 | 2,634 | 223.8% |
| Unemployment Rate | 5.4% | 2.6% | 6.0% | 0.6% | 11.8% |
| Labor Force Full | 2013 | 2018 | 2023 | Change # | Change % |
| Total Male 16 Plus | 1,924 | 2,785 | 5,648 | 3,724 | 193.6% |
| Total Male In Labor Force | 1,483 | 2,046 | 3,887 | 2,404 | 162.1% |
| Total Male In Military | - | - | - | - | 0.0% |
| Total Male Civilian In Labor Force | 1,483 | 2,046 | 3,887 | 2,404 | 162.1% |
| Total Male Civilian Employed In Labor Force | 1,410 | 2,013 | 3,653 | 2,243 | 159.1% |
| Total Male Civilian Unemployed In Labor Force | 73 | 33 | 234 | 161 | 220.5% |
| Total Male Not In Labor Force | 441 | 739 | 1,761 | 1,320 | 299.3% |
| Total Female 16 Plus | 1,889 | 3,321 | 4,905 | 3,016 | 159.7% |
| Total Female In Labor Force | 1,153 | 1,842 | 2,855 | 1,702 | 147.6% |
| Total Female In Military | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 0.0% |
| Total Female Civilian In Labor Force | 1,153 | 1,842 | 2,855 | 1,702 | 147.6% |
| Total Female Civilian Employed In Labor Force | 1,084 | 1,772 | 2,683 | 1,599 | 147.5% |

| | | | | | |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Total Female Civilian Unemployed In Labor Force | 69 | 70 | 172 | 103 | 149.3% |
| Total Male Civilian Unemployed In Labor Force | 736 | 1,479 | 2,050 | 1,314 | 178.5% |
| Labor Force by Age and Gender | 2013 | 2018 | 2023 | Change # | Change % |
| Male: 16-19: In LF: 16 Plus | 48 | - | 263 | 215 | 447.9% |
| Male: 20-21: In LF: 16 Plus | - | - | 105 | 105 | 0.0% |
| Male: 22-24: In LF: 16 Plus | 33 | 91 | 579 | 546 | 1654.5% |
| Male: 25-29: In LF: 16 Plus | 132 | 195 | 221 | 89 | 67.4% |
| Male: 30-34: In LF: 16 Plus | 202 | 391 | 567 | 365 | 180.7% |
| Male: 35-44: In LF: 16 Plus | 547 | 652 | 480 | (67) | -12.2% |
| Male: 45-54: In LF: 16 Plus | 386 | 378 | 881 | 495 | 128.2% |
| Male: 55-59: In LF: 16 Plus | 41 | 172 | 251 | 210 | 512.2% |
| Male: 60-61: In LF: 16 Plus | 27 | 80 | 95 | 68 | 251.9% |
| Male: 62-64: In LF: 16 Plus | 29 | 45 | 56 | 27 | 93.1% |
| Male: 65-69: In LF: 16 Plus | 38 | 27 | 323 | 285 | 750.0% |
| Male: 70-74: In LF: 16 Plus | - | - | 42 | 42 | 0.0% |
| Male: 75 plus: In LF: 16 Plus | - | 15 | 24 | 24 | 0.0% |
| Female: 16-19: In LF: 16 Plus | 35 | 36 | 194 | 159 | 454.3% |
| Female: 20-21: In LF: 16 Plus | 12 | - | 73 | 61 | 508.3% |
| Female: 22-24: In LF: 16 Plus | 10 | 133 | 107 | 97 | 970.0% |
| Female: 25-29: In LF: 16 Plus | 146 | 179 | 160 | 14 | 9.6% |
| Female: 30-34: In LF: 16 Plus | 176 | 242 | 318 | 142 | 80.7% |
| Female: 35-44: In LF: 16 Plus | 377 | 534 | 755 | 378 | 100.3% |
| Female: 45-54: In LF: 16 Plus | 292 | 376 | 586 | 294 | 100.7% |
| Female: 55-59: In LF: 16 Plus | 56 | 174 | 355 | 299 | 533.9% |
| Female: 60-61: In LF: 16 Plus | - | 15 | 70 | 70 | 0.0% |
| Female: 62-64: In LF: 16 Plus | 49 | 63 | 128 | 79 | 161.2% |
| Female: 65-69: In LF: 16 Plus | - | 78 | 109 | 109 | 0.0% |
| Female: 70-74: In LF: 16 Plus | - | 12 | - | - | 0.0% |
| Female: 75 plus: In LF: 16 Plus | - | - | - | - | 0.0% |
| Education By Grades and Sector | 2013 | 2018 | 2023 | Change # | Change % |
| All plus | 5,683 | 8,078 | 13,037 | 7,354 | 129.4% |
| All 3 plus enrolled | 2,082 | 2,293 | 3,406 | 1,324 | 63.6% |
| All enrolled in nursery school, preschool | 113 | 156 | 186 | 73 | 64.6% |
| All enrolled in nursery school, preschool, public | 29 | 48 | 97 | 68 | 234.5% |
| All enrolled in nursery school, preschool, private | 84 | 108 | 89 | 5 | 6.0% |
| All enrolled in kindergarten | 93 | 220 | 192 | 99 | 106.5% |

| | | | | | |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| All enrolled in kindergarten Public school | 93 | 204 | 192 | 99 | 106.5% |
| All enrolled in kindergarten Private school | - | 16 | - | - | 0.0% |
| All enrolled in grade 1 to grade 4 | 599 | 694 | 706 | 107 | 17.9% |
| All enrolled in grade 1 to grade 4 Public school | 576 | 644 | 705 | 129 | 22.4% |
| All enrolled in grade 1 to grade 4 Private school | 23 | 50 | 1 | (22) | -95.7% |
| All enrolled in grade 5 to grade 8 | 645 | 556 | 733 | 88 | 13.6% |
| All enrolled in grade 5 to grade 8 Public school | 594 | 539 | 709 | 115 | 19.4% |
| All enrolled in grade 5 to grade 8 Private school | 51 | 17 | 24 | (27) | -52.9% |
| All enrolled in grade 9 to grade 12 | 350 | 308 | 824 | 474 | 135.4% |
| All enrolled in grade 9 to grade 12 Public school | 336 | 284 | 758 | 422 | 125.6% |
| All enrolled in grade 9 to grade 12 Private school | 14 | 24 | 66 | 52 | 371.4% |
| All enrolled in college undergraduate years | 243 | 305 | 581 | 338 | 139.1% |
| All enrolled in college undergraduate years Public school | 217 | 238 | 530 | 313 | 144.2% |
| All enrolled in college undergraduate years Private school | 26 | 67 | 51 | 25 | 96.2% |
| All enrolled in graduate or professional school | 39 | 54 | 184 | 145 | 371.8% |
| All enrolled in graduate or professional school Public school | 39 | 44 | 179 | 140 | 359.0% |
| All enrolled in graduate or professional school Private school | - | 10 | 5 | 5 | 0.0% |
| All 3 plus NOT enrolled | 3,601 | 5,785 | 9,631 | 6,030 | 167.5% |