2025

Meridian Technical Charter High School Demographic Analysis

PREPARED FOR MTCHS

APRIL 2025

Executive Summary

MTCHS service area aligns with the West Ada School District (WASD) – which encompasses Meridian, Eagle, Star, and parts of Boise, Kuna, and Nampa – has experienced explosive population growth over the past decade. The population within the MTCHS service area surged from approximately 185,000 in 2013 to over 250,000 in 2020, an increase of around 35%, far outpacing Idaho's 17.7% and the nation's 7.2% growth in the same period (Idaho Population by Year - 2025 Update | Neilsberg). Current estimates (2019–2023 ACS) place the area's population above 262,000, continuing this rapid growth trend.

Gender distribution remains roughly equal (50.4% male, 49.6% female in recent data) and the median age has risen to about 39.0 (from 35.2 a decade prior), reflecting both an influx of working-age families and a growing senior population. Looking ahead, population projections indicate sustained expansion, underscoring the need for long-term planning in education and infrastructure.

Housing development has closely tracked population growth. Total housing units increased from 64,500 in 2013 to 95,300 in 2023 (39% growth), with the 2019–2023 data showing about 100,000 housing units in the area. Despite this boom in construction, vacancy rates fell to around 3.2% (from 5.5% in 2013), indicating strong housing demand and occupancy. Notably, most new housing has been owner-occupied single-family homes – the homeownership rate edged up to 79.6%, as thousands of new families settled in the district.

Educational attainment levels have also risen: a significantly larger share of adults hold college degrees now than a decade ago. In particular, the number of women age 25+ with a bachelor's degree or higher nearly doubled between 2013 and 2023.

This increasingly educated community is matched by rising prosperity – the median household income grew by about 50% (in real terms) over the last decade, now approaching $96,000. Household income distribution has shifted upward, with far fewer households in lower-income brackets and an explosion in those earning six figures. The count of households earning over $200k, for example, jumped nearly fivefold, reflecting the region's booming economy.

Workforce and economic activity in the WASD area have expanded dramatically. The total civilian labor force grew by roughly 47.5% since 2013, and unemployment has dropped from 8.5% to 2.5% in recent estimates – effectively full employment.

Job growth was broad-based across industries, led by education/health services, professional and technical services, and construction, each of which added 6,000–8,000 jobs in the past decade. The education and health sector alone grew by 8,800 jobs (45% increase), while professional/business services added 6,400 jobs (65% increase), and construction employment doubled. Other sectors such as retail trade and hospitality also saw sizeable gains, reflecting the needs of a rapidly growing population. Notably,

every major industry experienced growth – unlike some regions, there were no significant job losses in any sector in MTCHS service area over the last ten years. This robust economic expansion, coupled with a highly educated population, bodes well for continued innovation and opportunity in the area.

Implications for MTCHS:

These demographic trends signal strong and growing demand for educational services, especially the specialized technical programs offered by MTCHS. Rapid population growth (particularly of school-age children in the 10–19 range, which grew 29.5% over the decade) suggests rising high school enrollment pressure in coming years.

The community's high education levels and incomes indicate staunch support and expectations for advanced curriculum and career-focused training, positioning MTCHS to attract motivated students. However, the aging of the population (growth in 65+ residents outpaced youth growth) means the share of school-age population may level off long-term – MTCHS will need to continue proactive outreach to maintain enrollment as the population structure changes.

The booming local economy – especially in tech, professional, and health sectors – provides MTCHS students with abundant internship and job opportunities, while also creating an imperative for the school to expand its capacity and programs to help meet the region's talent needs.

In summary, MTCHS's service area is a vibrant, fast-growing community. To accommodate this growth, future programming, enrollment capacity, and facility expansion will need to be carefully planned. Doing so will ensure MTCHS can continue to deliver on its mission and equip increasing numbers of students with the skills required by the region's evolving economy.

Introduction

Meridian Technical Charter High School (MTCHS) is in the Treasure Valley of southwestern Idaho and has a primary service area that aligns with the West Ada School District (Joint SD #2), long known as Meridian School District,. The district spans approximately 382 square miles across western Ada County and into eastern Canyon County (West Ada School District - Wikipedia). It encompasses the rapidly growing suburban cities of Meridian, Eagle, and Star, as well as portions of west Boise and Garden City in Ada County, and parts of Kuna and Nampa near the county line (West Ada School District - Wikipedia).

This area represents a mix of suburban neighborhoods, commercial centers, and remaining rural fringes that collectively feed into MTCHS. Over the past two decades, the West Ada region has transformed from a primarily rural landscape into a populous suburban hub. The attractive quality of life, abundant land for development, and economic opportunities in the Boise metro area have fueled an influx of new residents.

West Ada is now Idaho's largest school district, educating nearly 39,000 students in 58 schools, and the community it serves continues to expand rapidly.

This report provides a historical demographic analysis of the MTCHS service area (roughly the WASD boundary and immediate surrounding communities) and discusses key trends in population, gender, age structure, housing, education, income, and workforce/economy.

Historical data from the 2010 and 2020 U.S. Census and 5-year American Community Survey (ACS) estimates (2009–2013, 2014–2018, 2019–2023) are used to illustrate changes over time. Population growth forecasts for 2030, 2040, and 2060 are also examined.

Finally, the implications of these demographic trends for MTCHS – including future program needs, enrollment demand, and facility expansion – are discussed to inform strategic planning.

(Note: All data in this report refer to the population residing within the West Ada School District and adjacent areas that contribute students to MTCHS. For brevity, we refer to this collective region as "West Ada" or "the district.")

Population

As of the 2020 Census, the population of the MTCHS/West Ada service area was 250,552 people. This marks a tremendous increase of ~35.7% from the 2010 Census count of 184,676. By comparison, Idaho grew only 17.7% and the United States 7.2% over the same decade (Idaho Population by Year - 2025 Update | Neilsberg), highlighting that West Ada's growth has greatly outpaced both state and national rates.

In absolute terms, the district added nearly 66,000 new residents in ten years – effectively six times the city of Eagle's 2010 population, or an average of about 6,500 newcomers per year. Such explosive growth has continued in recent years. The 2019–2023 ACS estimates show West Ada's population at 262,240, indicating sustained expansion through the early 2020s.

This ongoing growth can be attributed to high inward migration driven by job opportunities, affordable living (relative to coastal states), and the desirability of communities like Meridian (often ranked among the fastest-growing cities nationally). Indeed, Meridian's city population alone grew from 75,000 in 2010 to over 117,000 in 2020, exemplifying the rapid urbanization of the area. West Ada has evolved from a largely rural district (just 75,000 residents in 1990) into a major suburban population center in 2020, now rivaling Idaho's largest counties in size.

Looking ahead, population projections for the West Ada region anticipate continued, if somewhat moderating, growth. The following figure illustrates low, medium (mid), and high forecast scenarios for the district's population through 2060. All three scenarios start from the 2020 Census base of 250.5k. The mid-growth scenario assumes growth rates gradually taper from 30% per decade in the 2020s to 15% by the 2050s, resulting in a 2060 population of around 560,000. The high scenario envisions the area sustaining higher growth (35–40% in the 2020s, slowing to 20% by 2050s), which could yield 660,000–700,000 residents by 2060. Even the low scenario, assuming a sharp slowdown (to 15% or less per decade), projects about 400,000 residents in 2060.

In all cases, West Ada's population is expected to increase substantially beyond today's quarter-million. For context, the mid scenario would mean adding another 300,000 people (+120%) over the next 40 years – essentially creating two more cities the size of Meridian. Such growth will undoubtedly have profound implications for schools, including MTCHS, in terms of capacity and services.

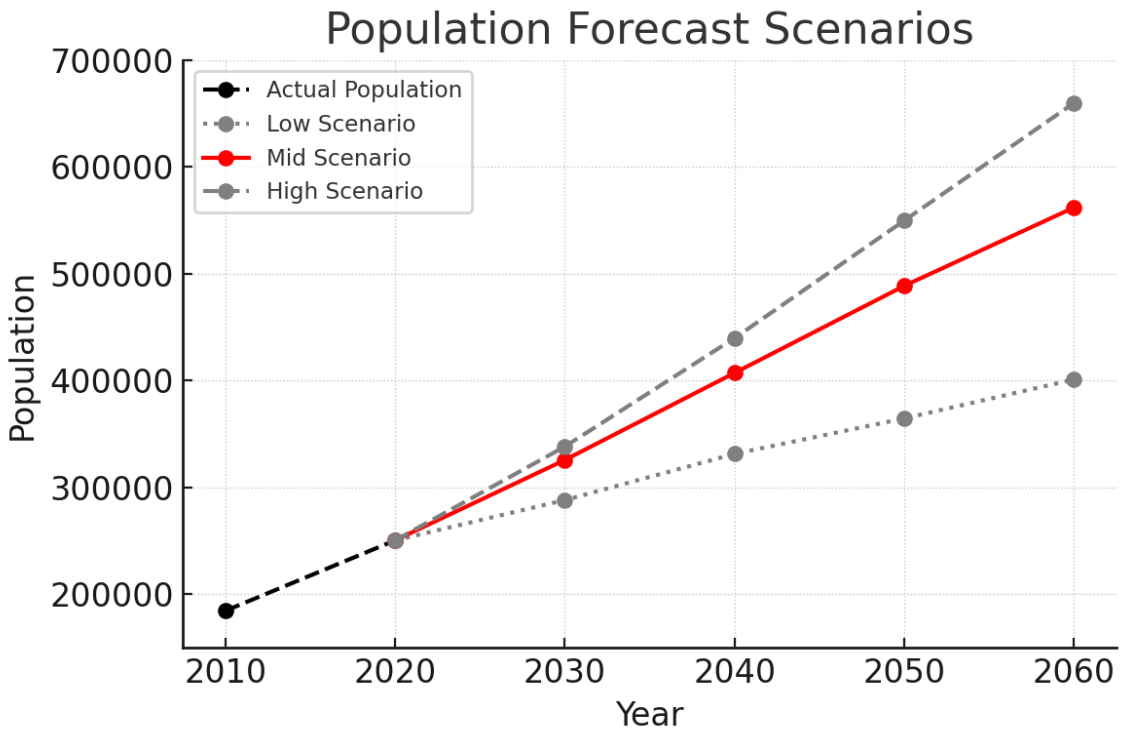


Figure: West Ada School District Population – Historical (2010 & 2020) and Forecast Scenarios for 2030–2060. The mid scenario (red) projects ~560k by 2060. High and low scenarios (gray lines) provide a range of potential outcomes. Actual 2010 and 2020 Census counts are shown with black dashed line.

It is important to note the uncertainties in long-range forecasts. Factors such as economic cycles, housing development policies, and regional migration trends could accelerate or dampen growth. For instance, West Ada's recent boom was partly fueled by tech industry expansion and remote workers relocating to Idaho – trends that could change in future decades. Nevertheless, planning for significant continued growth is prudent. Even under conservative assumptions, tens of thousands of additional residents will be in the area by 2030 and 2040. In the near term, the 2030 population is expected to reach the 320,000–340,000 range (mid to high scenario), roughly equivalent to another city of Nampa being added to the district. Such growth will increase demand for high school enrollment and likely necessitate new educational facilities or expansion of existing ones like MTCHS.

In summary, West Ada's population trend is one of persistent, rapid growth, transforming the community and posing both opportunities and challenges for MTCHS in the coming years.

Gender Composition

The gender composition of the West Ada population has remained relatively balanced over time, with a roughly even split between males and females. According to the latest ACS data (2019–2023), approximately 50.4% of the population is male and 49.6% is female. A decade ago, the ratio was 49.8% male to 50.2% female. The slight shift toward a male majority in recent years (about 2,200 more males than females out of 262k people) is a minor change and not atypical for fast-growing areas, which often attract working-age males for construction and tech jobs.

By comparison, Idaho's overall population is about 50.3% male, and the U.S. is 49.5% male (females slightly outnumber males nationally due to higher female longevity). West Ada's gender ratio is thus in line with broader patterns.

Examining age-specific sex ratios provides more insight. In West Ada, children and teenagers (under 20) are almost perfectly balanced by sex – for example, the 10–19 year age group is about 51% male, 49% female. Among the working-age population (20–64 years), men have a small edge in numbers, likely reflecting male-dominated in-migration for certain industries (e.g. a surge of male workers in their 30s moved into the area during the construction boom and tech sector growth). On the other hand, elderly residents show a female majority, as is typical: women comprise a larger share of ages 65+ due to longer life expectancy.

These nuances are visualized in the population pyramid below, which depicts the age and sex structure of the community.

Age Structure

The age distribution of West Ada's population highlights a community with many families and children, a substantial working-age base, and a rapidly growing senior segment. The median age in the district is now 39.0 years (ACS 2019–2023), up from 35.2 a decade earlier. This indicates that the population is aging on average, although it still skews younger than many U.S. communities (the national median age is 39.0 as well, while Idaho's median is around 37.5). The population pyramid below illustrates the age structure as of the 2019–2023 period. Each horizontal bar represents the number of males (gray, on the left) and females (red, on the right) in a 5-year age cohort.

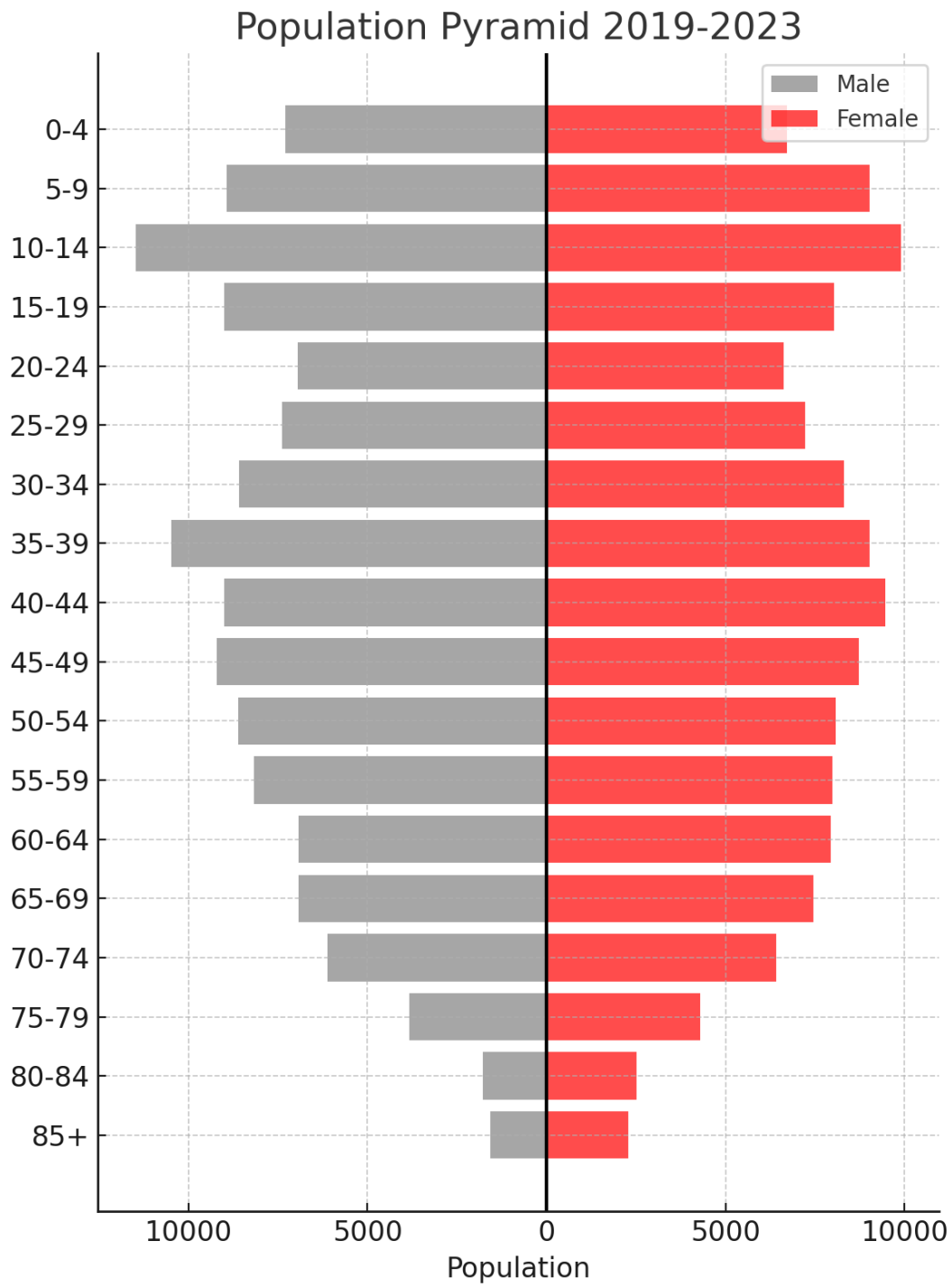


Figure: Population Pyramid (2019–2023 ACS 5-year data) for the West Ada School District area. Each bar shows the population in a 5-year age group (0–4 up to 85+), split by male (left, gray) and female (right, red). The pyramid reveals the largest cohorts in the younger working ages (30s and 40s) and school-age children, with a noticeable expansion among older adults (65+).

Several features stand out in this age profile. First, children and teenagers form a substantial part of the population: the combined 0–4, 5–9, and 10–14-year cohorts each contain around 9,000–10,000 children (for a total of roughly 29,000 under age 15). The high-school-aged group (15–19) is also large (17,000 in total). These broad bases reflect the many families with kids living in the district.

However, the pyramid also shows that the base is not as wide as it was a decade ago – the 0–4 cohort (7k each male/female) is slightly smaller than the 5–9 and 10–14 cohorts, suggesting that birth rates or young family in-migration have slowed somewhat. In fact, between 2009–2013 and 2019–2023, the number of children under 10 grew only ~5.7%, whereas teens 10–19 grew about 29%.

This indicates that the *school-age population has grown*, but the very youngest ages are plateauing, which could translate to slower growth in school enrollments a few years down the line if the trend continues.

Second, West Ada has a huge concentration of adults in their 30s and 40s. The 30–34, 35–39, and 40–44 cohorts are all prominent in the pyramid, each with on the order of 18,000–20,000 individuals. This is the core demographic of working professionals and parents of school-age children. Over the last decade, these age groups swelled significantly – for instance, the 35–39 cohort (older Millennials/Gen X) increased by over 3,000 people (+38%) as many families moved to the area. These adults represent the primary parent community for MTCHS and other schools, and their presence underscores the family-friendly nature of the district. The 20–24 and 25–29 cohorts are slightly smaller by comparison (many local youths leave the area for college or early-career jobs, though in-migration back to the area often occurs by the 30s).

Third, and notably, the senior population (65 and over) in West Ada is rapidly expanding. Over 43,000 residents are 65+ (about 16% of the population) in the latest data, more than double the count a decade ago. The 65–69 and 70–74 bars have grown substantially, reflecting the aging of longtime residents and some retirees moving into the community. While West Ada is still younger than Florida or Arizona locales (seniors remain a small fraction here), the growth rate of 65+ residents (over +116% in ten years) far exceeded that of any younger group. This “top-heavy” growth is gradually reshaping the age distribution, contributing to the higher median age. It will also influence community needs (e.g., more demand for healthcare and senior services).

For schools, an aging population could mean relatively fewer children per capita in the long run, even as total population grows – a factor to monitor in enrollment planning.

In summary, West Ada’s age profile can be characterized as young-family-oriented with emerging middle-age and senior components. The bulk of the population is concentrated in age groups that are either raising children or still in school. There were no age groups that declined in size over the past decade – every cohort grew in absolute terms, thanks to overall population growth – but growth was uneven. The fastest growth occurred among older adults (65+) and middle-aged adults (50–64),

followed by the 30s cohort and teens. The slowest growth was among young children (under 10), which saw only a modest uptick.

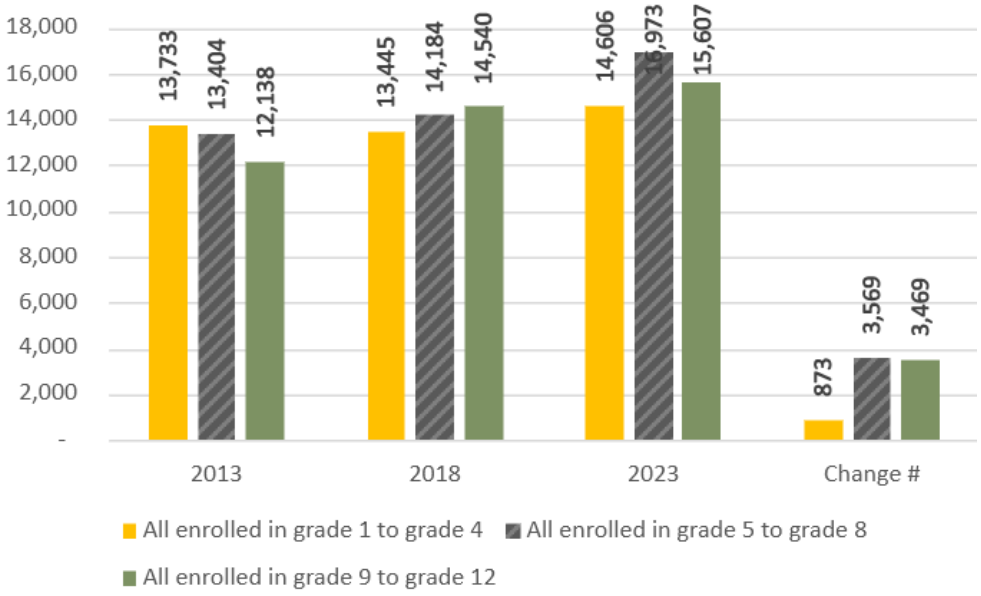
This pattern suggests that West Ada is simultaneously maturing and still attracting young families, a somewhat paradoxical trend that is common in booming suburbs: early waves of settlers age in place while new waves of younger migrants continue to arrive.

For MTCHS, the age trends imply that high school enrollments are likely to remain strong in the near term, given the large number of children currently moving through the school pipeline. The big increases in the 10–19 population over the last decade have translated into crowded high schools district-wide. Over the next 5–10 years, the slight dip in the 0–4 cohort might signal a leveling off of freshman classes around the 2030s, but that could be offset by new families moving in.

With the overall population set to rise dramatically, the total number of high-school-age youth will likely continue increasing, even if the *proportion* of youth in the population declines. MTCHS should thus plan for steady or growing enrollment demand and also consider the needs of an aging community (e.g. potential support from an older, childless population that may vote on school bonds differently).

The school's programming might also adapt in the future to serve adult learners or offer community tech workshops, given the rising senior demographic – an idea beyond the traditional scope but relevant in a life-long learning context.

Figure: Total Population by Age Groups, 2013 to 2023



Housing

Housing growth in the West Ada area has kept pace with its population boom, fundamentally transforming the landscape from rural to suburban. According to the 2010 Census, the district contained 66,558 housing units, and by the 2020 Census this had leapt to 92,728 units – an increase of 39.3% in a decade.

The ACS 2019–2023 estimate now shows roughly 100,000 total housing units in the area, confirming the continuation of rapid home construction through the early 2020s. Essentially, West Ada added about 30,000 new housing units in just ten years (2010s), averaging 3,000 new units built per year.

This is an extraordinary construction pace, equivalent to adding a town's worth of homes annually. Most of this development has been in the form of single-family houses in new subdivisions sprawling across former farmlands in Meridian, Star, and northwestern Ada County. Several large master-planned communities (e.g. those around Chinden Blvd and in South Meridian) were established in the 2010s, dramatically increasing housing stock.

The occupancy characteristics of housing have also shifted during this growth phase. Despite the surge in construction, housing demand has been so strong that vacancy rates in the district actually declined. In 2010, about 5.8% of housing units were vacant; by 2020, vacancies were down to 4.7%, and the 2019–2023 ACS puts the vacancy rate around 3.2%. This low vacancy level indicates a tight housing market – essentially, nearly all new units were absorbed by incoming residents as soon as they were built. The average household size in West Ada is around 2.7–2.8 persons (down slightly from 2.86 a decade ago), consistent with many family households occupying these homes.

Owner-occupied vs. renter-occupied housing: West Ada has traditionally been an ownership-heavy community, and that trend intensified over the last decade. Of the 95k occupied housing units now in the area, roughly 80% are owner-occupied (up from about 77% in 2013). This equates to around 76,000 owner-occupied homes, compared to 19,400 renter-occupied units.

The number of homeowners grew by 51% since 2013, adding tens of thousands of new homeowners to the community. Meanwhile, rental housing did increase (especially with new apartment complexes in Meridian), but at a slower rate (33% increase in renter households). The net effect was a *slightly higher homeownership rate*. This is expected in a suburban district where much of the new development is single-family homes. It contrasts with some urban counties where rental growth outpaces ownership.

In West Ada, the housing stock added was predominantly subdivisions of detached houses, which tend to be owner-occupied by young families. The district also saw an uptick in upscale homes – new subdivisions in areas like Eagle and south Meridian include many large houses that command high prices.

Housing affordability and values have become a double-edged aspect of this growth. Property values have risen sharply alongside demand. While this has increased wealth for homeowners, it has also made entry into the housing market more difficult for first-time buyers. Nonetheless, relative to coastal metros, the Treasure Valley's housing remained attractive through the 2010s, fueling continued in-migration. For MTCHS, the proliferation of housing means a larger feeder base of families. However, it also means the school may draw students from increasingly farther-flung neighborhoods as development pushes outward. Transportation and access could become considerations (e.g., students commuting from new homes in Star or north Kuna). The extremely low vacancies and high occupancy also suggest that any additional housing built will likely bring more students – there isn't a slack of empty homes. Thus, each new subdivision can be expected to contribute enrollment to area schools.

In summary, West Ada's housing trends are characterized by rapid expansion and high occupancy. The district transitioned from roughly two-thirds developed in 2010 to nearly fully suburbanized by 2020 in many areas. New housing construction will likely continue into the 2020s (though available land in Ada County is finite, expansion into Canyon County portions may proceed).

MTCHS and the district at large will need to plan for where those housing growth hotspots are (for instance, continued growth is expected in south Kuna and North Meridian) and anticipate school capacity needs accordingly. The strong preference for owner-occupied family housing in the community bodes well for a stable student population; families who buy homes in the district often stay for the long term, meaning MTCHS can count on multi-year enrollment from those neighborhoods.

One potential challenge is the affordability squeeze – if housing costs rise too much, it could slow the influx of young families, which in turn could slow school enrollment growth. At present, however, demand remains robust, and housing development is marching forward to accommodate the growing population.

Education

West Ada's population has become increasingly well-educated over the past decade. The area has long benefited from a well-educated populace (partly due to the presence of tech employers and a high percentage of young professionals), and that advantage has only grown. According to ACS data, educational attainment for adults 25 and older improved markedly from 2010 to 2023. In 2013, about 35% of West Ada adults (25+) held a bachelor's degree or higher; by 2023, that figure is closer to 45%. This rise reflects both educational gains among existing residents and the influx of new residents with college and graduate degrees. Notably, the number of adults with at least a bachelor's degree roughly doubled over the decade (from nearly 32,000 in 2009–2013 to over 65,000 in 2019–2023).

Figure: Changes to Educational Attainment, 2013 to 2023

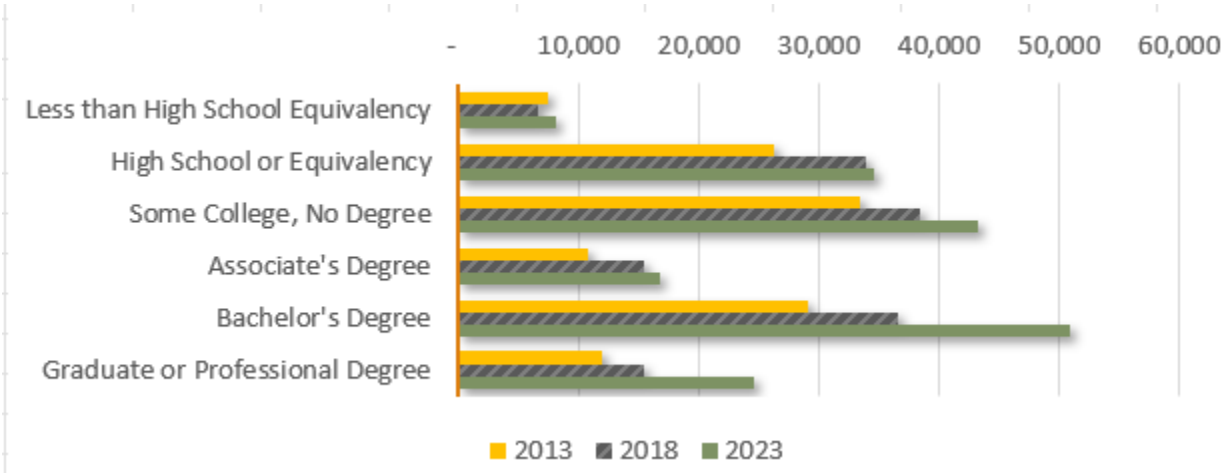
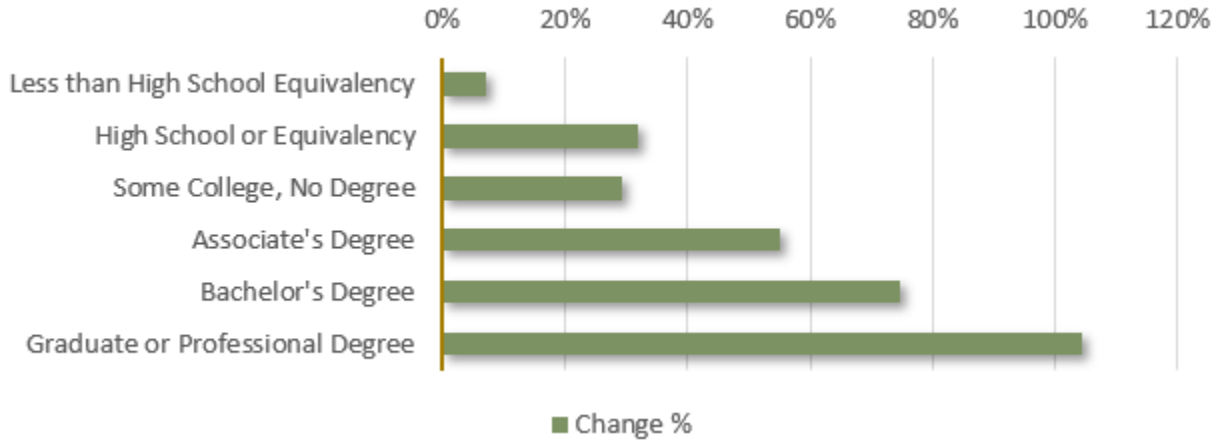
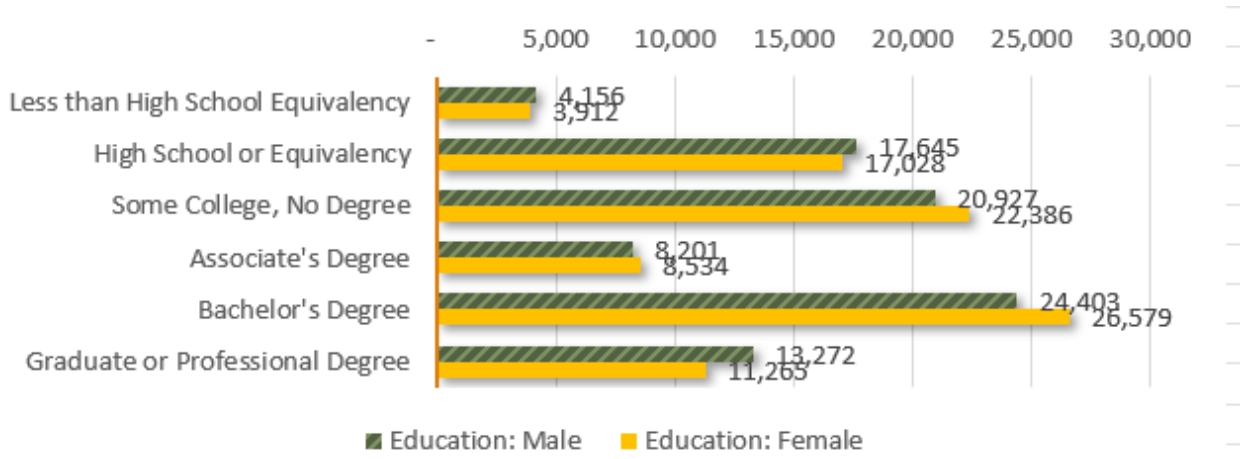


Figure: % Change to Educational Attainment, 2013 to 2023



One striking trend is the increasing attainment among females in the community. Historically, West Ada (like much of Idaho) had a slight gap with men more likely to have college degrees. That gap has closed and possibly reversed. For example, between 2013 and 2023, the count of women age 25+ with a bachelor's degree rose from about 14,300 to 26,600 (an 85% jump), and those with graduate or professional degrees (master's, PhD, etc.) tripled (from 4,500 to 11,300). Women now slightly outnumber men in holding college degrees in West Ada. This mirrors national trends of higher college completion rates among women in younger generations. Men also improved – e.g. men with bachelor's degrees grew 65% in number – but the gains among women were especially pronounced.

Figure: Changes to Educational Attainment by Gender, 2013 to 2023



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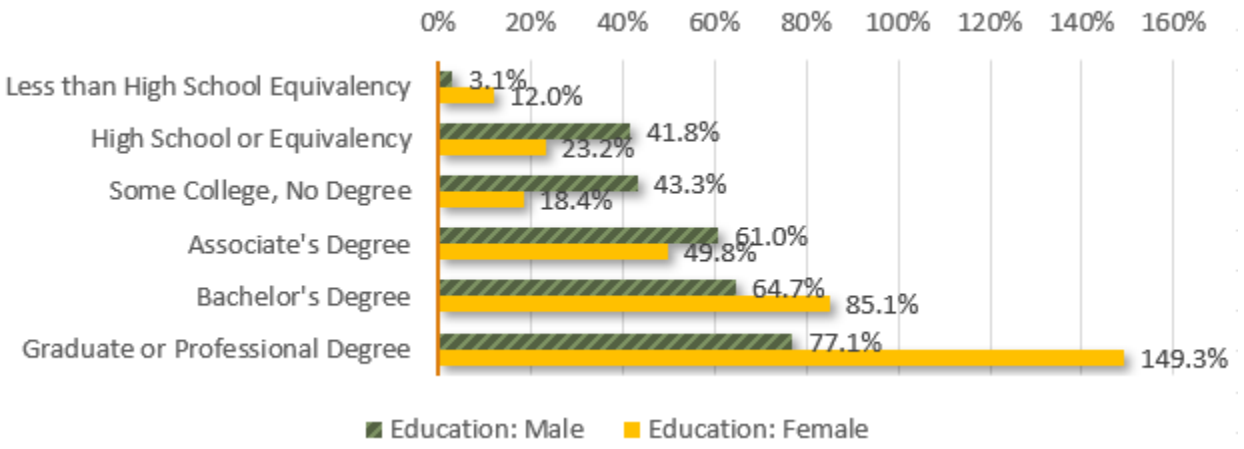


The upshot is that both genders in West Ada are more educated now, with a particularly high surge in women's educational attainment. Overall, roughly 94% of adults have a high school diploma or higher, and only about 6% lack a high school education (down from 8% a decade ago). This indicates very low dropout levels and a strong baseline of secondary education across the community.

The educational profile of the district is quite favorable for MTCHS in several ways. Firstly, a well-educated parent population often places a strong emphasis on quality education for their children. We can infer substantial support for rigorous academics and specialized programs; indeed, many MTCHS parents are likely college-educated professionals who value the technical curriculum as a pathway to future STEM careers for their kids.

Secondly, the high level of adult attainment means more potential mentors and industry partners for MTCHS. West Ada's growth in residents with expertise in engineering, computer science, healthcare, etc., can foster partnerships for internships and project-based learning, given that many of those individuals work in local companies or startups.

It's also worth noting the role of higher education institutions around the region which contribute to a culture of learning. While West Ada itself doesn't house a large university, it is within the Boise metro area – Boise State University, College of Western Idaho, and other institutions are accessible, and many residents are alumni or pursuing graduate studies. The presence of these institutions and an educated workforce has spin-off effects like adult education programs and a general expectation of college readiness in K-12. As a result, college and career readiness metrics in West Ada high schools have been high. MTCHS's focus on technical training plus college credit aligns well with this context, enabling students to graduate with industry certifications and a head start on college coursework.

In terms of changes that might affect MTCHS: the increase in adults with STEM-related degrees (since many of the incoming educated residents have backgrounds in tech, business, or health fields) could increase demand for technical high school programs. More parents in the area might seek out MTCHS specifically for its technology-focused curriculum as they themselves work in tech sectors and understand the opportunities. Additionally, with female educational attainment rising, we may see more female students interested in STEM, breaking traditional gender patterns. MTCHS could capitalize on this by promoting its programs to young women and ensuring an inclusive environment, thereby tapping a growing talent pool.

Overall, the trajectory of education in the community supports MTCHS's mission: a highly educated community will continue to push for innovative educational offerings, and MTCHS stands out as a unique option addressing that need.

Income and Earnings

The West Ada community has become considerably more affluent over the last decade, with household incomes rising across the spectrum. The median household income in the district climbed from about $64,000 (inflation-adjusted to 2019 dollars) in the early 2010s to roughly $96,300 by the 2019–2023 period. This is a robust 50% increase in real terms. By comparison, the U.S. median household income in 2022 was around $69,000, and Idaho's was about $63,000 – meaning West Ada's median is roughly 40–45% higher than state and national medians. The area's income profile is one of a prosperous suburban enclave: many dual-income professional families and high-paying tech and business jobs have pushed incomes upward.

Looking at the distribution of household incomes, the shift from 2010 to 2023 is striking. In 2010, a substantial share of households (around 25%) earned under $50,000 annually (in 2019 dollars). By 2023, that low-income share had shrunk significantly –

most income brackets below $50k actually decreased in number of households, despite population growth. For instance, households making $25k–$50k dropped by about 30% over the decade. At the same time, every income bracket above $75,000 saw large increases. The number of upper-middle income households (earning $100k–$150k) roughly doubled, from around 9,500 in 2013 to over 20,000 in 2023. The highest-income group – households earning over $200,000 – skyrocketed: there were only ~2,500 such households a decade ago, but over 14,000 by the latest estimate. That's almost a six-fold increase. While part of this is inflation and overall growth, it also reflects genuine income gains and wealthy newcomers. West Ada now boasts a sizable affluent class; approximately 1 in 5 households earn six-figure incomes.

Figure: Changes to Household Income, 2013 to 2023

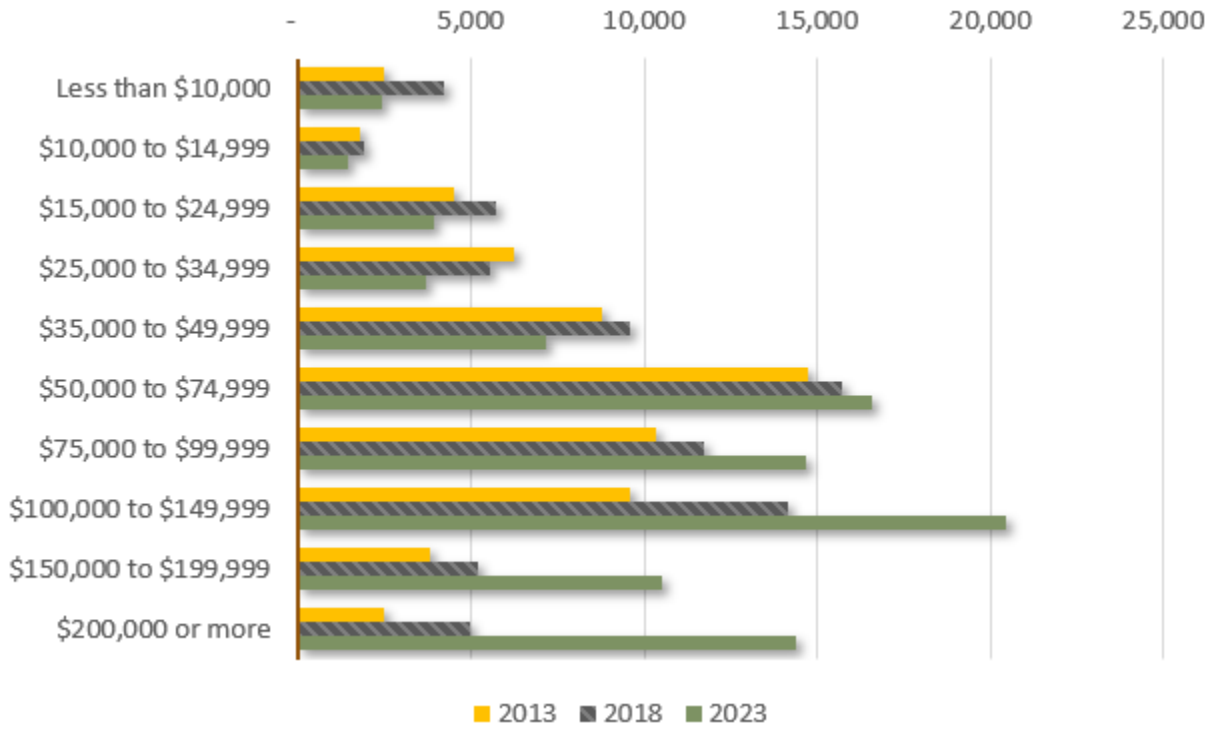
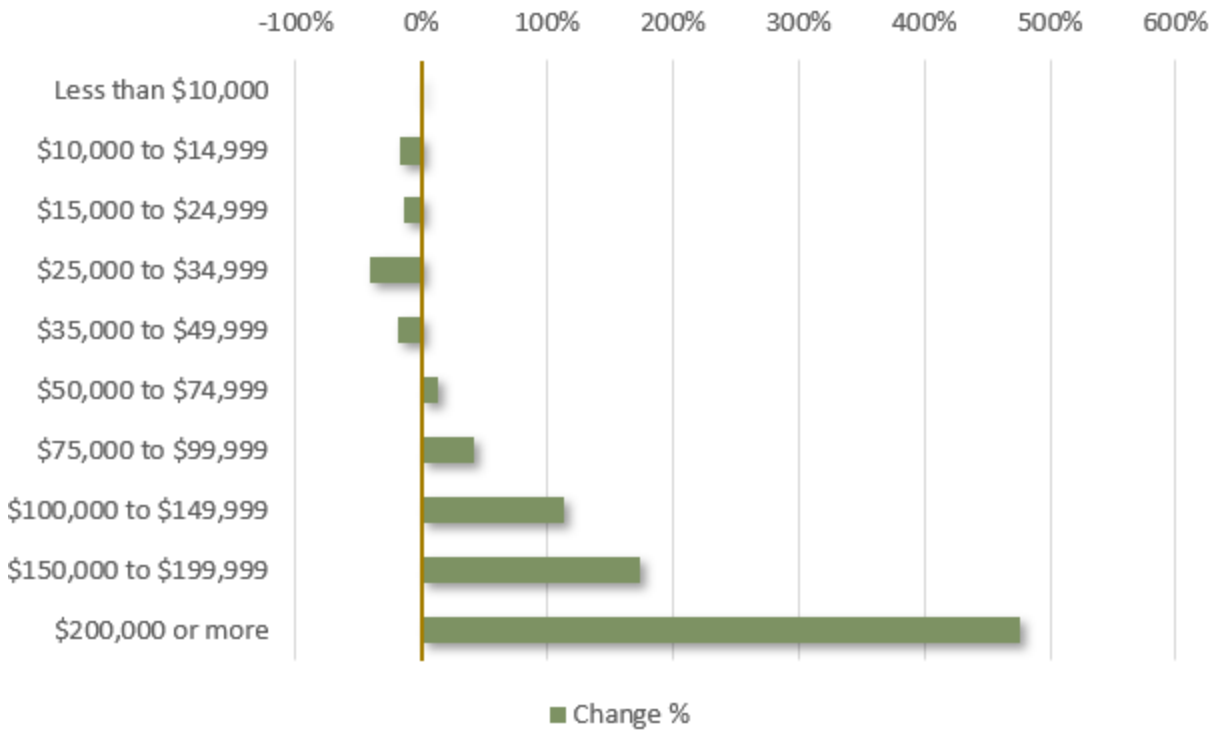


Figure: % Change to Household Income, 2013 to 2023



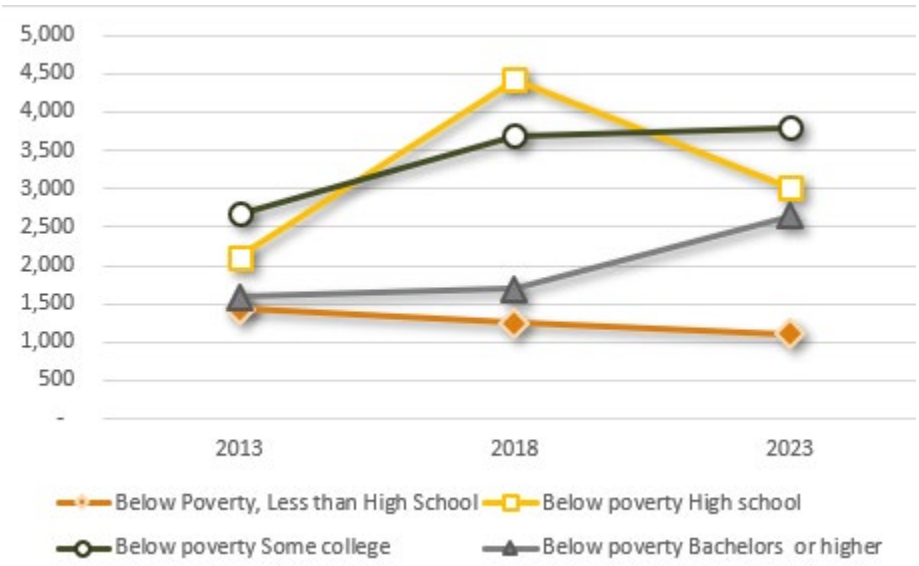


Figure: Poverty Levels, 2013 to 2023

This upward income trend is partly a result of the high educational attainment noted earlier and the presence of more high-paying industries locally. Many residents work in fields like software development, engineering, finance, and healthcare administration (often in Boise or Meridian's corporate offices) which pay well.

Additionally, the housing market's rise means that those who moved in or remained tend to be those who can afford the higher costs, naturally skewing the income distribution upward as some lower-income residents may have been priced out. The community also has a growing base of entrepreneurs and small business owners benefiting from the region's economic growth.

For MTCHS, the implications of rising incomes are generally positive. Higher family incomes often correlate with more resources for students (access to home technology, tutoring, etc.), higher rates of parental involvement, and the ability for families to support extracurricular activities. The school may see strong financial support through levies or fundraising in an affluent community that values education.

However, it's also important to recognize that not all households are wealthy – about 10% of households still earn under $50k. MTCHS should continue to ensure it provides opportunities accessible to students from all economic backgrounds (for example, providing equipment or fee waivers where needed), so that rising overall wealth does not leave any lower-income students behind.

Another aspect to consider is that wealthier families may have more options for schooling (some may consider private schools or specialized programs). The fact that MTCHS consistently has more applicants than slots (historically) indicates that even with other options, many families choose MTCHS.

The school's unique value proposition – free public technical education – likely resonates even more in a community that recognizes the earning potential of tech careers. In essence, as incomes have risen, so too have expectations. Families will expect MTCHS to offer a cutting-edge curriculum and facilities comparable to what could be found in expensive private institutions.

The boost in community wealth could thus be leveraged to invest in MTCHS expansions or new technologies (through bonds or partnerships), ensuring the school keeps pace with industry advancements.

Finally, the spending power associated with higher incomes can positively affect school programs. For example, parents and local businesses might donate more generously to MTCHS programs or sponsor events. Students themselves, coming from higher-income households, may have more exposure to technology at home (computers, gadgets, etc.) from a young age, giving them a solid foundation for MTCHS's IT and media programs.

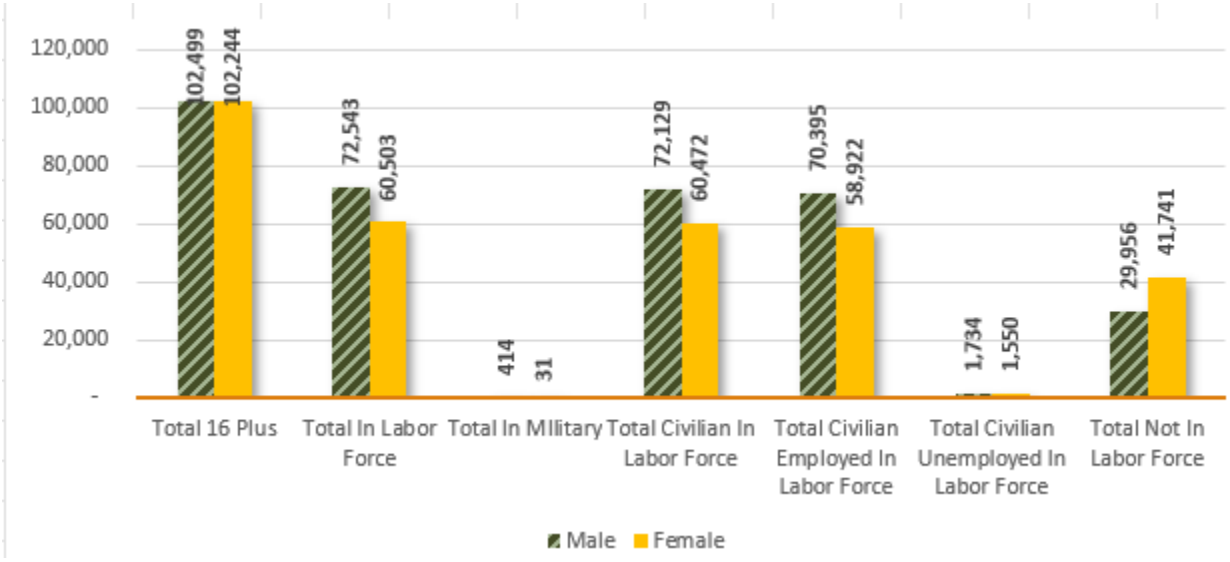
Overall, West Ada's leap in income levels signifies a thriving community economically, which creates a supportive environment for educational excellence. It will be crucial for MTCHS to continue demonstrating outcomes (like high graduate placement in good jobs or college programs) to meet the high expectations of this prosperous community.

Workforce and Economic Activity

The West Ada region's workforce has grown substantially in size and evolved in composition in the past decade, reflecting a dynamic local economy. With surging population, the labor force (age 16+ either working or seeking work) expanded from 93,228 in 2013 to 133,046 by 2023 – an increase of 42%. Even more impressive, the number of employed persons jumped by over 52%, from 85,000 to 129,000. Unemployment correspondingly plummeted; in 2010 the unemployment rate was around 7–8% (post-recession), but by 2022 it was down to 2.5% as job growth absorbed new entrants.

West Ada effectively reached full employment in recent years, with labor demand often exceeding supply in sectors like construction and tech. This tight labor market mirrors the broader Boise metro, which has been one of the nation's leaders in job growth.

Figure: Employment Levels by Gender



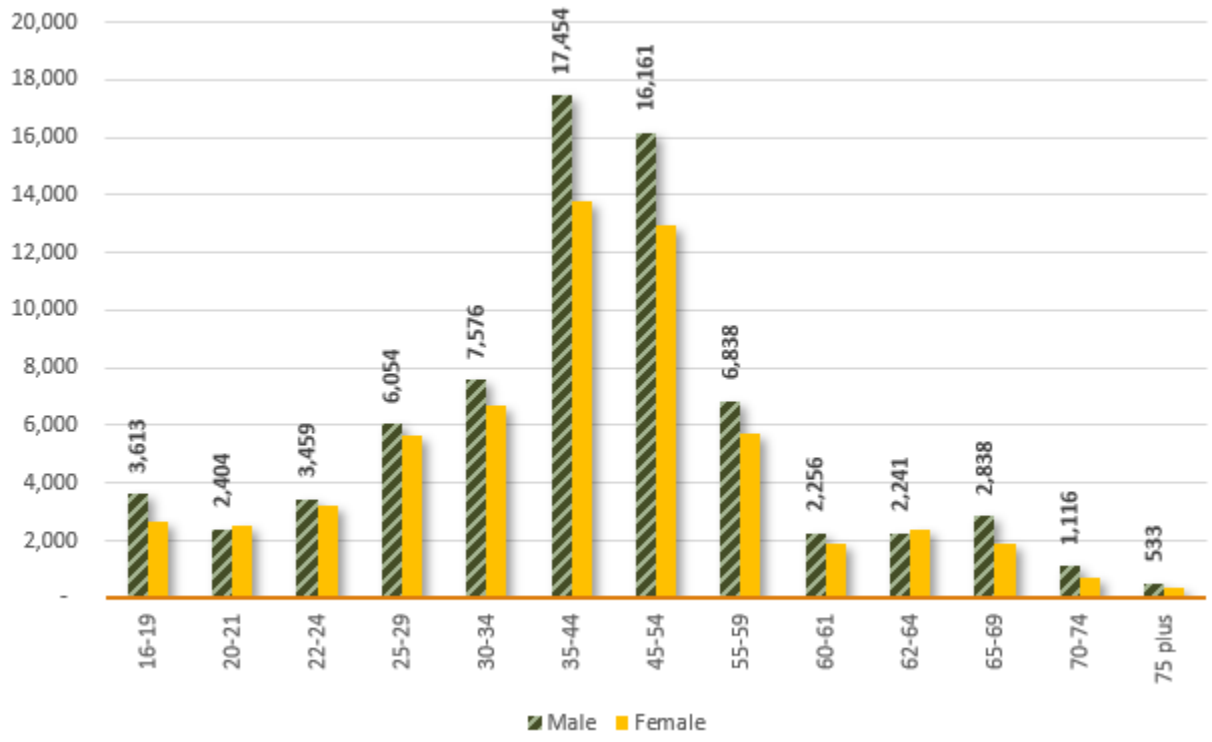


Figure: Workforce by Age and Gender

Examining industries, virtually all sectors shared in the employment expansion, though some far more than others.

The most significant growth occurred in the **"Educational Services, Health Care & Social Assistance"** sector – essentially education and health-related jobs. This category added approximately +8,800 jobs from 2013 to 2023 in West Ada, a growth of about 45%. It is the single largest sector by employment, thanks to new schools, clinics, and a major regional medical center (St. Luke's Meridian) expanding services. As a result, teachers, nurses, doctors, and other health and social service professionals are now one of the largest occupational groups in the area.

Figure: ACS Changes in Workforce, 2013 to 2023

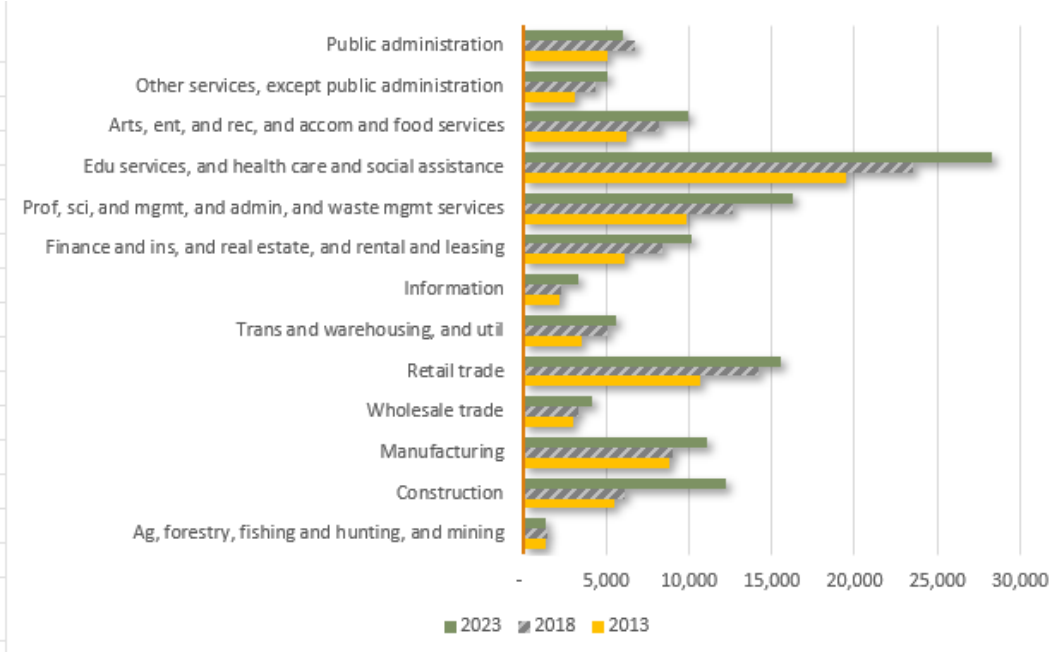
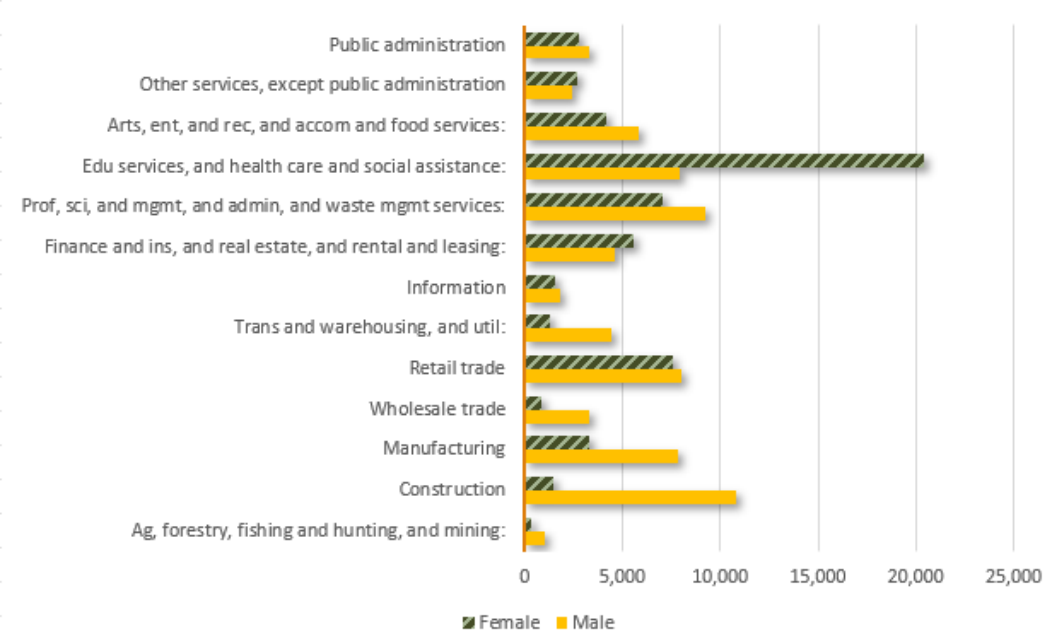


Figure: ACS Workforce Industry by Gender



Close behind was growth in **"Professional, Scientific, Tech Services & Administrative"** jobs (including tech companies, engineering firms, and business services). This broad sector grew ~65%, adding around +6,400 jobs. The influx of tech companies and the development of Meridian's "technology corridor" contributed here. Occupations in software development, IT services, marketing, and corporate management have flourished. This directly aligns with MTCHS's focus since many of these jobs require the technical and professional skills that MTCHS instills.

The **Construction industry** in West Ada also saw a tremendous boom. Construction employment more than doubled from 2010 to 2023 (from 5,500 to 12,300 workers), reflecting the massive housing and commercial development in the area. At one point, construction was one of the fastest-growing job sectors, though by 2022 it plateaued or saw a slight dip as certain projects finished (Madison County, by contrast, saw a small loss in construction jobs; West Ada, however, had net gains).

The construction surge meant thousands of jobs for tradespeople (carpenters, electricians, etc.) and contributed to the male-heavy in-migration noted earlier.

Other sectors with notable growth include **Retail Trade** (+4,900 jobs, 46% growth), as new shopping centers (like The Village at Meridian) opened and consumer spending rose**; Finance, Insurance & Real Estate** (+4,000 jobs, 65% growth), boosted by back-office operations relocating to Idaho; and **Arts, Entertainment, Recreation**.

Accommodation & Food Services (+3,700 jobs, ~59% growth), which covers restaurants, hotels, and leisure – this growth tracks the population increase, since more residents create demand for dining and recreation. Even traditionally smaller sectors like Information (IT, media) added ~1,100 jobs (+52%).

The only sector that did not grow was **Agriculture/Mining**, which was negligible to begin with (and saw farming jobs decline slightly as land urbanized).

Importantly, no major industry experienced a net decline in employment in West Ada during the 2010s – a testament to the region's broad economic vitality. This differs from some areas where manufacturing might decline; in West Ada, even Manufacturing rose about 26% (+2,300 jobs), thanks in part to food processing and some high-tech manufacturing firms in the area. "Other Services" (personal services, repair, nonprofits) grew modestly (~ +1,975 jobs). Public Administration (government jobs) grew about 20% (+1,000 jobs), keeping pace with population.

For MTCHS students, this robust economic environment means plentiful opportunities for internships and employment after graduation. The explosive growth in sectors like tech, health care, and construction directly align with the skills taught at MTCHS (e.g., networking, software, electronics for tech; biotechnology or health IT for health care; and the engineering/construction management aspects for construction). Indeed, many MTCHS alumni likely found jobs locally in these booming fields. The school's close industry ties (as noted in its internship program) could expand further – there are simply

many more companies now in West Ada than a decade ago, hungry for skilled young talent.

Another implication is the potential for program expansion at MTCHS to cater to industry needs. For example, given the surge in health care jobs, MTCHS might consider introducing health technology or biomedical technician training if it hasn't already. The rise in finance/insurance jobs could inspire a fintech or business IT module. The low unemployment rate regionally also suggests that students who gain technical certifications (like those MTCHS offers) are likely to be in high demand – the school can confidently position itself as a pipeline to well-paying jobs straight out of high school (or via apprenticeships and further college).

From a planning perspective, the dramatic workforce expansion is underscored because the community is supportive of education investments: residents see the link between a skilled workforce and economic prosperity.

It will be important for MTCHS to continue engaging with the now larger business community for support, sponsorships, and curriculum advisory input. Many of the 6,000+ new professionals in tech and engineering fields could be tapped to serve as mentors or guest instructors, for instance.

In conclusion, West Ada's economy in the last decade can be characterized as expansive and diversified, transitioning from a bedroom community to a job's hub. This economic strength provides MTCHS students a favorable environment to launch careers and lends urgency to the school's mission to produce job-ready graduates to fuel the local economy.

Future Considerations for MTCHS

The demographic and economic trends outlined above point to several critical considerations for Meridian Technical Charter High School moving forward. MTCHS operates in a community that is growing, changing, and becoming more prosperous and educated.

To continue thriving, the school will need to adapt to these trends in its programming, capacity, and facilities planning:

Enrollment Demand & Capacity:

- The rapid population growth, especially of school-age children in the past decade, suggests that demand for spots at MTCHS will remain strong. With West Ada high school enrollments swelling, more students (and parents) will seek specialized options like MTCHS.
- The school may already have waitlists, and these could lengthen. Planning for a potential expansion of student capacity – either through larger facilities, satellite campuses, or replication of the model – could be necessary to accommodate interest.
- Given projections of tens of thousands more residents by 2040, MTCHS might consider incremental growth if resources allow. Any expansion should be weighed against maintaining the tight-knit culture and high quality, but it is clear that demand will not be a limiting factor – space and resources will be.

Facility Expansion & Modernization:

- The booming economy and rising incomes present an opportunity for facility investments. The community has greater ability to support school bond measures or capital campaigns.
- MTCHS should update its facilities master plan to ensure its campus can handle future growth and innovative technology. For instance, additional lab spaces, workshops, or a larger multi-purpose area might be needed.
- There is also a chance to incorporate features to serve the community (like an innovation lab that could host evening adult workshops, leveraging the educated senior population's interest in lifelong learning).
- As industries evolve, facilities should be flexible – e.g., creating a makerspace or AI/computer science lab in response to tech trends.
- Scaling up infrastructure before overcrowding becomes acute will position MTCHS to smoothly take in more students from the growing pipeline.

Program Development:

- The changing workforce landscape suggests MTCHS should continually realign its curriculum with industry needs.
- The huge growth in health care jobs might justify adding a Health Tech pathway (if not already in place) such as medical coding, biomedical tech, or health informatics, tapping into local hospitals for support.

- The construction boom could translate to a construction management or advanced manufacturing elective.
- Additionally, with incomes and education up, more students might enter MTCHS already having baseline tech skills – the school could consider offering higher-level or specialized electives (for example, cybersecurity, data science, or entrepreneurship) to challenge these students.
- The increasing gender diversity in STEM interest means bolstering programs like coding clubs or robotics in a way that attracts all genders.
- A dynamic community requires an agile MTCHS curriculum that can introduce innovative programs (and phase out ones with waning industry demand) to stay innovative.

Community and Industry Engagement:

- West Ada now has a larger pool of potential partners. MTCHS should leverage the presence of new companies and skilled professionals by expanding its internship program and mentorship network.
- With unemployment so low, companies are eager for talent – they may be willing to invest in high school programs to cultivate future employees.
- The school can form advisory boards with reps from the fast-growing sectors (tech firms, St. Luke's Health, construction firms, etc.) to guide program updates.
- Also, with an aging but educated population, retirees might volunteer in classrooms or for after-school programs.
- Strengthening these community links will keep MTCHS visible and valued in an area where many newcomers might not yet know about the school.
- Given the high incomes, local businesses and individuals could become sources of scholarships or equipment donations – outreach and development efforts can capitalize on the community's wealth to benefit students.

Addressing Access:

- Amidst general affluence, MTCHS should remain mindful of less-advantaged students.
- As housing costs rise, lower-income families may struggle. The school should continue providing support (free lunch access, etc.) and recruitment outreach to ensure students from all socioeconomic backgrounds in the district know about and can attend MTCHS.
- This might involve working with middle schools in both affluent and less affluent pockets (e.g., parts of west Boise or older Meridian) to encourage a diverse applicant pool.
- Maintaining a great applicant pool will enrich learning and uphold MTCHS's mission as a public, inclusive institution even as the area becomes more upscale.

In conclusion, the West Ada and MTCHS service area is in a period of robust growth and positive socio-economic momentum. Meridian Technical Charter High School stands to benefit from these trends – a larger, richer, and more educated community provides both a growing clientele and more resources.

However, these same trends pose the challenge of expansion: MTCHS will need to scale up and innovate to meet demand without compromising its quality. Thoughtful long-term planning is essential. The next 5–10 years are an opportune time for MTCHS to secure funding, update its strategic plan, and perhaps embark on facility expansion so that by 2030 it can comfortably serve the larger youth population. By 2040 or 2060, if the mid-range forecasts hold, MTCHS could be one of several technical high schools needed in the valley, or a significantly larger institution than today.

Laying the groundwork now – in terms of infrastructure, partnerships, and community goodwill – will ensure that MTCHS remains a leader in technical education in Idaho, preparing students for the future in a region whose own future looks incredibly bright.

References

American Community Survey 5-Year Data Tables

U.S. Census Bureau, Via TidyCensus. (2025, April). Available API's. Retrieved from Data & Maps: https://www.census.gov/data/developers/data-sets.html.

ACS Data for 2013, 2018, and 2023					
Population	**2013**	**2018**	**2023**	**Change #**	**Change %**
Total Population	188,685	222,246	262,240	73,555	39.0%
Total Male Population	93,909	110,732	132,236	38,327	40.8%
Total Population	94,776	111,514	130,004	35,228	37.2%
% Male	49.8%	49.8%	50.4%	0.7%	1.3%
% Female	50.2%	50.2%	49.6%	-0.7%	-1.3%
Age Groups	**2013**	**2018**	**2023**	**Change #**	**Change %**
0 to 9	30,254	30,845	31,963	1,709	5.6%
10 to 19	29,672	34,720	38,415	8,743	29.5%
20 to 29	20,739	23,459	28,154	7,415	35.8%
30 to 39	26,341	31,676	36,400	10,059	38.2%
40 to 49	28,275	30,980	36,416	8,141	28.8%
50 to 64	33,425	40,428	47,714	14,289	42.7%
65 and Older	19,979	30,138	43,178	23,199	116.1%
Less than 18	55,918	59,822	65,308	9,390	16.8%
18 and Older	132,767	162,424	196,932	64,165	48.3%
Total Median Age	35.2	37.1	39.0	3.8	10.8%
Total Median Age Male	34.7	35.8	38.2	3.5	10.1%
Total Median Age Female	35.8	38.4	40.1	4.3	12.0%

Income Collapsed	2013	2018	2023	Change #	Change %
Less than $10,000	2,467	4,234	2,436	(31)	-1.3%
$10,000 to $14,999	1,783	1,909	1,472	(311)	-17.4%
$15,000 to $24,999	4,532	5,721	3,905	(627)	-13.8%
$25,000 to $34,999	6,255	5,564	3,718	(2,537)	-40.6%
$35,000 to $49,999	8,799	9,599	7,172	(1,627)	-18.5%
$50,000 to $74,999	14,730	15,714	16,595	1,865	12.7%
$75,000 to $99,999	10,362	11,760	14,683	4,321	41.7%
$100,000 to $149,999	9,568	14,166	20,453	10,885	113.8%
$150,000 to $199,999	3,838	5,200	10,508	6,670	173.8%
$200,000 or more	2,502	4,954	14,402	11,900	475.6%
Median income (dollars)	64,020	69,345	96,337	32,317	50.5%
Poverty	**2013**	**2018**	**2023**	**Change #**	**Change %**
Below poverty, All Attainment	7,811	11,064	10,547	2,736	35.0%
Below Poverty, Less than High School	1,438	1,248	1,101	(337)	-23.4%
Below poverty High school	2,117	4,427	3,013	896	42.3%
Below poverty Some college	2,669	3,690	3,790	1,121	42.0%
Below poverty Bachelors or higher	1,587	1,699	2,643	1,056	66.5%
Households	**2013**	**2018**	**2023**	**Change #**	**Change %**
Households: People Living In	185,460	219,678	257,320	71,860	38.7%
Households: People Living In Families	168,060	190,373	226,170	58,110	34.6%
Households: People Living in Non-families	17,400	29,305	31,150	13,750	79.0%
Households: People not Living in Households	3,225	2,568	4,920	1,695	52.6%
Households: Total	64,836	78,821	95,344	30,508	47.1%
Households: Family	50,743	55,523	71,883	21,140	41.7%
Households: Non-family	14,093	23,298	23,461	9,368	66.5%
Average Household Size: All	2.86	2.79	2.70	(0.16)	-5.6%
Average Household Size: Owner	2.84	2.83	2.73	(0.11)	-3.9%
Average Household Size: Renter	2.95	2.66	2.57	(0.38)	-12.9%
Households Occupancy	**2013**	**2018**	**2023**	**Change #**	**Change %**
Housing Tenure by Educational Attainment All	64,836	78,821	95,344	30,508	47.1%
Housing Units: Total Occupied	61,291	75,739	92,323	31,032	50.6%
Housing Units: Total Vacancy	3,545	3,082	3,021	(524)	-14.8%
% Vacancy	5.5%	3.9%	3.2%	-2.3%	-2.3%
Owner-occupied housing units	50,248	60,847	75,928	25,680	51.1%
Renter-occupied housing units:	14,588	17,974	19,416	4,828	33.1%
% Owner Occupied	77.5%	77.2%	79.6%	2.1%	2.1%

% Renter Occupied	22.5%	22.8%	20.4%	-2.1%	-2.1%
Owner-occupied housing units Less than high school graduate	1,832	1,382	1,987	155	8.5%
Owner-occupied housing units High school graduate (including equivalency)	9,645	11,743	10,356	711	7.4%
Owner-occupied housing units Some college or associate's degree	18,267	21,914	27,130	8,863	48.5%
Owner-occupied housing units Bachelor's degree or higher	20,504	25,808	36,455	15,951	77.8%
occupied housing units Less than high school graduate	1,428	822	1,161	(267)	-18.7%
Renter-occupied housing units High school graduate (including equivalency)	3,509	5,178	4,788	1,279	36.4%
Renter-occupied housing units Some college or associate's degree	5,938	7,510	7,380	1,442	24.3%
Renter-occupied housing units Bachelor's degree or higher	3,713	4,464	6,087	2,374	63.9%
Education	**2013**	**2018**	**2023**	**Change #**	**Change %**
Educational Attainment 25+	119,273	146,287	178,308	59,035	49.5%
Less than High School Equivalency	7,525	6,548	8,068	543	7.2%
High School or Equivalency	26,262	33,848	34,673	8,411	32.0%
Some College, No Degree	33,503	38,422	43,313	9,810	29.3%
Associate's Degree	10,791	15,412	16,735	5,944	55.1%
Bachelor's Degree	29,179	36,670	50,982	21,803	74.7%
Graduate or Professional Degree	12,013	15,387	24,537	12,524	104.3%
High School or Higher	111,748	139,739	170,240	58,492	52.3%
Bachelor's Degree or Higher	41,192	52,057	75,519	34,327	83.3%
Education: Male					
Educational Attainment 25+	58,485	70,460	88,604	30,119	51.5%
Less than High School Equivalency	4,031	3,432	4,156	125	3.1%
High School or Equivalency	12,446	15,351	17,645	5,199	41.8%
Some College, No Degree	14,601	17,405	20,927	6,326	43.3%
Associate's Degree	5,095	7,316	8,201	3,106	61.0%
Bachelor's Degree	14,817	17,942	24,403	9,586	64.7%
Graduate or Professional Degree	7,495	9,014	13,272	5,777	77.1%
High School or Higher	54,454	67,028	84,448	29,994	55.1%
Bachelor's Degree or Higher	22,312	26,956	37,675	15,363	68.9%
Education: Female					
Educational Attainment 25+	60,788	75,827	89,704	28,916	47.6%
Less than High School Equivalency	3,494	3,116	3,912	418	12.0%
High School or Equivalency	13,816	18,497	17,028	3,212	23.2%
Some College, No Degree	18,902	21,017	22,386	3,484	18.4%
Associate's Degree	5,696	8,096	8,534	2,838	49.8%

Bachelor's Degree	14,362	18,728	26,579	12,217	85.1%
Graduate or Professional Degree	4,518	6,373	11,265	6,747	149.3%
High School or Higher	57,294	72,711	85,792	28,498	49.7%
Bachelor's Degree or Higher	18,880	25,101	37,844	18,964	100.4%
Workforce	**2013**	**2018**	**2023**	**Change #**	**Change %**
Total Employed Workforce	85,080	105,531	129,317	44,237	52.0%
Total Full Time	59,836	75,116	90,179	30,343	50.7%
Ag, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	1,359	1,515	1,350	(9)	-0.7%
Construction	5,492	6,175	12,272	6,780	123.5%
Manufacturing	8,808	8,985	11,107	2,299	26.1%
Wholesale trade	3,055	3,330	4,193	1,138	37.3%
Retail trade	10,658	14,197	15,552	4,894	45.9%
Trans and warehousing, and util	3,585	5,106	5,662	2,077	57.9%
Information	2,187	2,303	3,331	1,144	52.3%
Finance and ins, and real estate, and rental and leasing	6,159	8,364	10,147	3,988	64.8%
Prof, sci, and mgmt, and admin, and waste mgmt services	9,856	12,664	16,272	6,416	65.1%
Edu services, and health care and social assistance	19,505	23,518	28,319	8,814	45.2%
Arts, ent, and rec, and accom and food services	6,269	8,214	9,984	3,715	59.3%
Other services, except public administration	3,096	4,364	5,071	1,975	63.8%
Public administration	5,051	6,796	6,057	1,006	19.9%
Workforce by Gender	**2013**	**2018**	**2023**	**Change #**	**Change %**
Total Male: Ag, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining:	1,062	1,291	1,014	-48	-4.5%
Total Male: Construction	4,627	5,524	10,789	6,162	133.2%
Total Male: Manufacturing	6,731	6,689	7,832	1,101	16.4%
Total Male: Wholesale trade	2,352	2,405	3,325	973	41.4%
Total Male: Retail trade	5,760	8,253	7,996	2,236	38.8%
Total Male: Trans and warehousing, and util:	2,738	4,086	4,388	1,650	60.3%
Total Male: Information	1,276	1,352	1,824	548	42.9%
Total Male: Finance and ins, and real estate, and rental and leasing:	2,670	4,137	4,625	1,955	73.2%
Total Male: Prof, sci, and mgmt, and admin, and waste mgmt services:	6,301	7,570	9,200	2,899	46.0%
Total Male: Edu services, and health care and social assistance:	5,492	5,520	7,936	2,444	44.5%
Total Male: Arts, ent, and rec, and accom and food services:	2,661	3,775	5,811	3,150	118.4%
Total Male: Other services, except public administration	1,370	1,898	2,391	1,021	74.5%
Total Male: Public administration	3,156	4,162	3,264	108	3.4%
Total Female: Ag, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining:	297	224	336	39	13.1%
Total Female: Construction	865	651	1,483	618	71.4%
Total Female: Manufacturing	2,077	2,296	3,275	1,198	57.7%

Total Female: Wholesale trade	703	925	868	165	23.5%
Total Female: Retail trade	4,898	5,944	7,556	2,658	54.3%
Total Female: Trans and warehousing, and util:	847	1,020	1,274	427	50.4%
Total Female: Information	911	951	1,507	596	65.4%
Total Female: Finance and ins, and real estate, and rental and leasing:	3,489	4,227	5,522	2,033	58.3%
Total Female: Prof, sci, and mgmt, and admin, and waste mgmt services:	3,555	5,094	7,072	3,517	98.9%
Total Female: Edu services, and health care and social assistance:	14,013	17,998	20,383	6,370	45.5%
Total Female: Arts, ent, and rec, and accom and food services:	3,608	4,439	4,173	565	15.7%
Total Female: Other services, except public administration	1,726	2,466	2,680	954	55.3%
Total Female: Public administration	1,895	2,634	2,793	898	47.4%
Labor Force Combined	**2013**	**2018**	**2023**	**Change #**	**Change %**
Total 16 Plus	138,793	169,989	204,743	65,950	47.5%
Total In Labor Force	93,228	110,027	133,046	39,818	42.7%
Total In MIlitary	254	524	445	191	75.2%
Total Civilian In Labor Force	92,974	109,503	132,601	39,627	42.6%
Total Civilian Employed In Labor Force	85,080	105,531	129,317	44,237	52.0%
Total Civilian Unemployed In Labor Force	7,894	3,972	3,284	(4,610)	-58.4%
Total Not In Labor Force	45,565	59,962	71,697	26,132	57.4%
Unemployment Rate	8.5%	3.6%	2.5%	-6.0%	-70.8%
Labor Force Full	**2013**	**2018**	**2023**	**Change #**	**Change %**
Total Male 16 Plus	68,735	83,909	102,499	33,764	49.1%
Total Male In Labor Force	50,882	59,247	72,543	21,661	42.6%
Total Male In MIlitary	215	368	414	199	92.6%
Total Male Civilian In Labor Force	50,667	58,879	72,129	21,462	42.4%
Total Male Civilian Employed In Labor Force	46,196	56,662	70,395	24,199	52.4%
Total Male Civilian Unemployed In Labor Force	4,471	2,217	1,734	(2,737)	-61.2%
Total Male Not In Labor Force	17,853	24,662	29,956	12,103	67.8%
Total Female 16 Plus	70,058	86,080	102,244	32,186	45.9%
Total Female In Labor Force	42,346	50,780	60,503	18,157	42.9%
Total Female In Military	39	156	31	(8)	-20.5%
Total Female Civilian In Labor Force	42,307	50,624	60,472	18,165	42.9%
Total Female Civilian Employed In Labor Force	38,884	48,869	58,922	20,038	51.5%
Total Female Civilian Unemployed In Labor Force	3,423	1,755	1,550	(1,873)	-54.7%
Total Male Civilian Unemployed In Labor Force	27,712	35,300	41,741	14,029	50.6%
Labor Force by Age and Gender	**2013**	**2018**	**2023**	**Change #**	**Change %**

Male: 16-19: In LF: 16 Plus	2,384	2,998	3,613	1,229	51.6%
Male: 20-21: In LF: 16 Plus	1,453	2,102	2,404	951	65.5%
Male: 22-24: In LF: 16 Plus	2,310	2,727	3,459	1,149	49.7%
Male: 25-29: In LF: 16 Plus	4,538	5,301	6,054	1,516	33.4%
Male: 30-34: In LF: 16 Plus	6,059	7,052	7,576	1,517	25.0%
Male: 35-44: In LF: 16 Plus	13,035	13,966	17,454	4,419	33.9%
Male: 45-54: In LF: 16 Plus	11,731	13,643	16,161	4,430	37.8%
Male: 55-59: In LF: 16 Plus	4,234	4,830	6,838	2,604	61.5%
Male: 60-61: In LF: 16 Plus	1,558	2,036	2,256	698	44.8%
Male: 62-64: In LF: 16 Plus	1,759	2,082	2,241	482	27.4%
Male: 65-69: In LF: 16 Plus	1,162	1,566	2,838	1,676	144.2%
Male: 70-74: In LF: 16 Plus	402	421	1,116	714	177.6%
Male: 75 plus: In LF: 16 Plus	257	523	533	276	107.4%
Female: 16-19: In LF: 16 Plus	1,836	2,987	2,687	851	46.4%
Female: 20-21: In LF: 16 Plus	1,583	1,459	2,545	962	60.8%
Female: 22-24: In LF: 16 Plus	2,096	1,985	3,247	1,151	54.9%
Female: 25-29: In LF: 16 Plus	4,634	4,790	5,640	1,006	21.7%
Female: 30-34: In LF: 16 Plus	4,133	5,733	6,692	2,559	61.9%
Female: 35-44: In LF: 16 Plus	10,072	12,073	13,785	3,713	36.9%
Female: 45-54: In LF: 16 Plus	10,287	11,191	12,978	2,691	26.2%
Female: 55-59: In LF: 16 Plus	3,828	5,510	5,701	1,873	48.9%
Female: 60-61: In LF: 16 Plus	1,700	1,569	1,907	207	12.2%
Female: 62-64: In LF: 16 Plus	1,189	1,397	2,367	1,178	99.1%
Female: 65-69: In LF: 16 Plus	580	1,402	1,879	1,299	224.0%
Female: 70-74: In LF: 16 Plus	194	471	718	524	270.1%
Female: 75 plus: In LF: 16 Plus	214	213	357	143	66.8%
Education By Grades and Sector	**2013**	**2018**	**2023**	**Change #**	**Change %**
All plus	180,688	214,874	254,934	74,246	41.1%
All 3 plus enrolled	55,752	60,965	66,604	10,852	19.5%
All enrolled in nursery school, preschool	2,950	3,355	3,766	816	27.7%
All enrolled in nursery school, preschool, public	1,272	1,081	1,497	225	17.7%
All enrolled in nursery school, preschool, private	1,678	2,274	2,269	591	35.2%
All enrolled in kindergarten	2,551	3,393	3,019	468	18.3%
All enrolled in kindergarten Public school	2,337	2,714	2,640	303	13.0%
All enrolled in kindergarten Private school	214	679	379	165	77.1%
All enrolled in grade 1 to grade 4	13,733	13,445	14,606	873	6.4%
All enrolled in grade 1 to grade 4 Public school	12,577	11,842	12,420	(157)	-1.2%
All enrolled in grade 1 to grade 4 Private school	1,156	1,603	2,186	1,030	89.1%
All enrolled in grade 5 to grade 8	13,404	14,184	16,973	3,569	26.6%

All enrolled in grade 5 to grade 8 Public school	12,438	13,157	14,605	2,167	17.4%
All enrolled in grade 5 to grade 8 Private school	966	1,027	2,368	1,402	145.1%
All enrolled in grade 9 to grade 12	12,138	14,540	15,607	3,469	28.6%
All enrolled in grade 9 to grade 12 Public school	11,351	13,200	13,638	2,287	20.1%
All enrolled in grade 9 to grade 12 Private school	787	1,340	1,969	1,182	150.2%
All enrolled in college undergraduate years	8,999	9,857	9,845	846	9.4%
All enrolled in college undergraduate years Public school	7,415	8,552	7,971	556	7.5%
All enrolled in college undergraduate years Private school	1,584	1,305	1,874	290	18.3%
All enrolled in graduate or professional school	1,977	2,191	2,788	811	41.0%
All enrolled in graduate or professional school Public school	1,387	1,552	2,122	735	53.0%
All enrolled in graduate or professional school Private school	590	639	666	76	12.9%
All 3 plus NOT enrolled	124,936	153,909	188,330	63,394	50.7%