

## Understanding Demographic Projections for those served by Idaho's Four-Year Postsecondary Institutions<sup>1</sup>

### Executive Summary

While Idaho has followed the national trend of a sharp decline in birthrates since 2007, it has also experienced large in-migration. Two different forecasts predict this in-migration will mitigate any impact of the declining birthrate on the college aged population in Idaho. WICHE forecasts there will be 14 percent more high school graduates in Idaho in 2036-37 than in 2018-19 while the Idaho Department of Labor (IDL) forecasts there will be a 7 percent increase in the Idaho population age 15 to 19 between 2019 and 2029.

This does not mean Idaho institutions will not face challenges from declining birth rates. Institutions will face challenges in maintaining or growing their non-resident populations as these populations are predicted to face declines. This could be especially challenging for Boise State University given its large non-resident population. Institutions that rely heavily on resident students from Labor Region 2 (LC State and UI) or Labor Region 5 (ISU) may also face challenges given populations in these regions are expected to be flat or decrease.

The increases in Idaho population will not necessarily translate into increases in those attending college if the college attendance rate continues to decrease. Idaho's fall immediate college attendance rate has fallen from 50 percent for the graduating class of 2016-17 to 38 percent for the graduating class of 2020-21. The 36-month college attendance rate fell from 63 percent for the graduating class of 2016-17 to 60 percent for the graduating class of 2017-18. Even if college attendance rates increase, Idaho institutions may not benefit if future students choose to go out of state at a higher rate than today's students. Students whose families have migrated into Idaho may have less of a connection to Idaho's institutions than students have historically.

Finally, institutions that are successful in serving older students may have another avenue of growth as only 35 percent of Idahoans age 25 to 34 have a Bachelor degree or higher.

### Declining birthrates

Since the Great Recession, there has been a sharp decline in birth rates both in Idaho and the nation as a whole. After a period of relative stability, birth rates peaked in 2007. But starting in 2009, birth rates in Idaho (and the nation) have plummeted. Between 2001 and 2020, birth rates declined 25 percent in Idaho. Between 2007 and 2020, they declined 29 percent. In terms of the number of live births, in Idaho, there were:

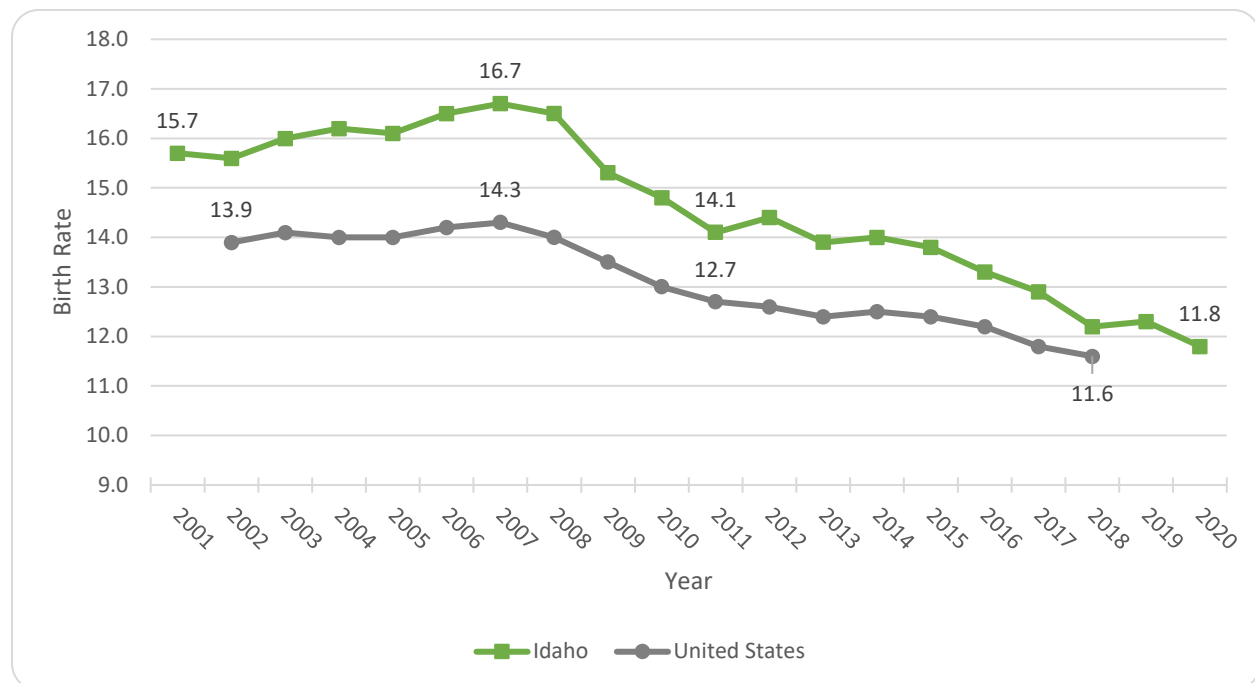
- 20,686 in 2001;
- 25,023 in 2007; and
- 21,540 in 2020.

See Appendix I for more detail on birth rates in Idaho.

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Figure 1: Live birth rates per 1,000 population, United States and Idaho<sup>2</sup>



Source: Idaho Department of Health and Welfare, Bureau of Vital Records and Statistics, Idaho Vital Statistics (2006 through 2018); District and County Profile (2019 and 2020).

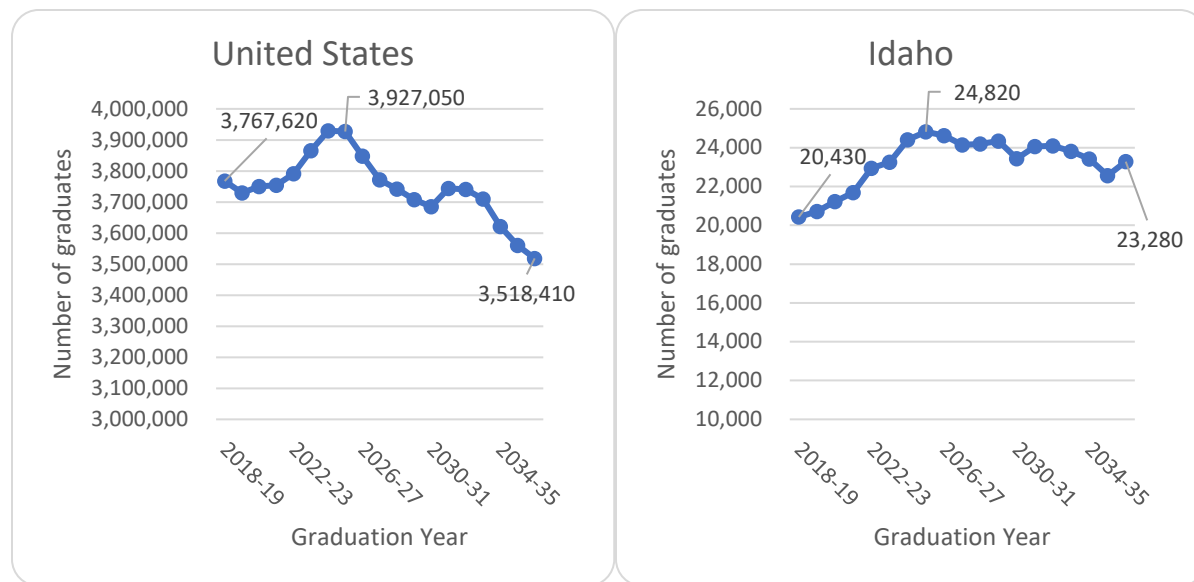
In the absence of net positive in-migration, the number of high school graduates should start declining around 2026-27. In fact, this is what WICHE projects for the United States. The number of high school graduates peaks around 2025, about 18 years after the birth rate peak in 2007. Starting in 2026-27, there is a consistent decrease such that there are 7 percent less high school graduates in 2036-37 than in 2018-19.

However, WICHE projects a different trend for Idaho. While the number of high school graduates in Idaho is also projected to peak around 2025, the decrease afterward is less dramatic and never decreases to the 2018-19 level. In Idaho, WICHE projects there will be 14 percent more high school graduates in 2036-37 than in 2018-19. Public high school graduates will be more ethnically and racially diverse – in 2018-19, 77 percent were white while in 2035-36, it is projected that 72 percent will be white<sup>3</sup>.

<sup>2</sup> The Center for Disease Control also published birth and fertility rates. I chose to source all data from the same source – namely, the Idaho Department of Health and Welfare. This source has historical data by county which enables me to look at differences between regions in Appendix I.

<sup>3</sup> Projections by race/ethnicity only extend until 2035-36.

Figure 2: Projections of high school graduates, United States and Idaho



Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, Knocking at the College Door: Projections of High School Graduates, 2020, [www.knocking.wiche.edu](http://www.knocking.wiche.edu).

WICHE's projections of a net increase are in line with projections done by the Idaho Department of Labor (IDL). IDL currently projects population by age and region (within the state). These projections incorporate data provided by the U.S. Census Bureau and estimates of deaths, births, aging, and migration and are for ages grouped by 5 years. These projections show a 7 percent increase in the population age 15 to 19 between 2019 and 2029. For the same time period, WICHE projected an increase of 18 percent in high school graduates<sup>4</sup>. There is agreement between the two sources that the lower birth rates in Idaho will be mitigated by in-migration.

According to Sam Wolkenhauer, Labor Economist for the IDL who created the projections:

Idaho may be relatively immune to the national trend of declining college age populations in the coming years, owing to our proportionally large child population. This has been driven primarily by the in-migration of families with children moving from other states. While Idaho's birth rates are slightly above national averages, this difference is small and contributes little to our state's population growth. The main demographic advantage for Idaho is and will continue to be high rates of in-migration.

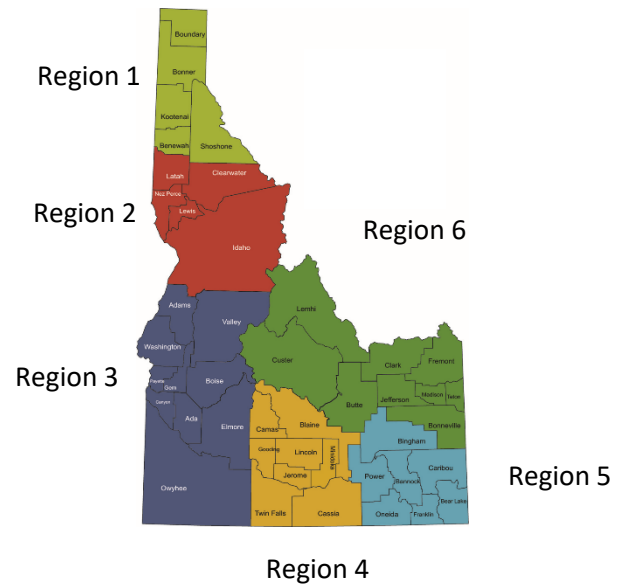
The IDL projections include projections for the six Labor Regions in Idaho. Projected growth for those age 15 to 19 is not uniform across all Labor Regions. Between 2019 and 2029, Region 4 is projected to have the highest growth rate at 17 percent. Region 1 is next at 12 percent followed by Region 6 (9 percent) and Region 3 (7 percent). For this age group, Region 5 is projected to have no growth in population and Region 2 is expected to decrease in population.

<sup>4</sup> Understanding why WICHE projects a much larger increase in high school graduates than IDL projects for the population age 15 to 19 is beyond the scope of this work.

Table 1: Population projections for Idaho

Department of Labor Projections – Age 15 to 19				
	2019	2029	Net Change	Growth (%)
Statewide	126,885	135,662	8,777	7%
Region 1	14,275	16,035	1,760	12%
Region 2	8,095	7,148	-947	-12%
Region 3	57,647	61,535	3,888	7%
Region 4	14,174	16,534	2,360	17%
Region 5	13,737	13,781	44	0%
Region 6	18,957	20,629	1,672	9%

Source: Idaho Department of Labor.



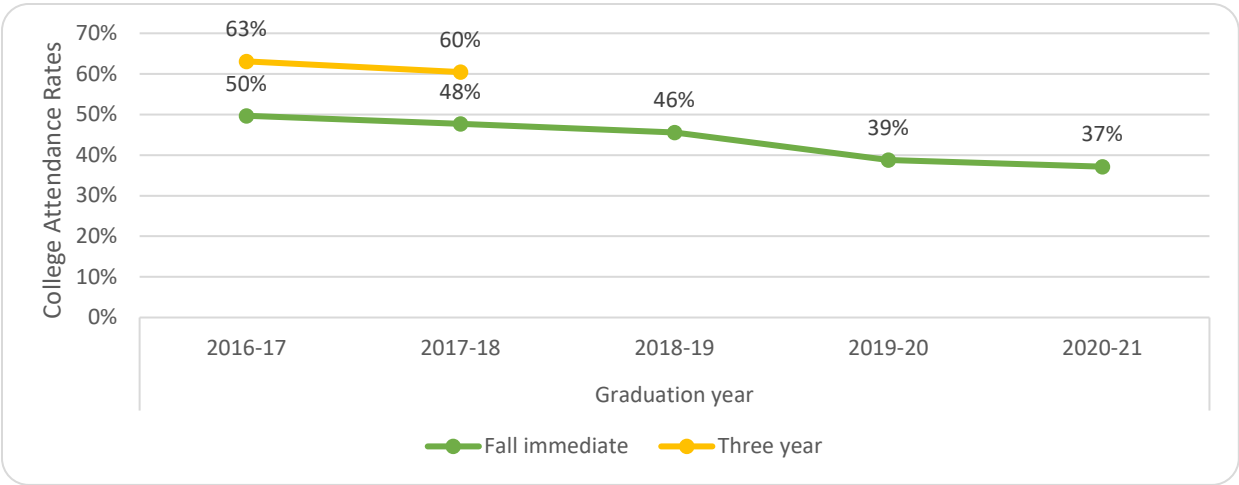
Both the WICHE and IDL projections were completed early in the days of the COVID-19 pandemic and may not reflect the population shifts in Idaho brought about by the pandemic. Mr. Wolkenhauer notes: “COVID does not seem to have slowed down the rate of in-migration to Idaho. If anything, it has accelerated it, with people more and more anxious to move out of big, congested cities.”

#### Other factors

As stated above, the WICHE projections are of high school graduates. Idaho currently has a four-year Adjusted Cohort Graduation Rate (ACGR) of 82 percent. This means only 82 percent of students who enter 9<sup>th</sup> grade in Idaho end up graduating in four years. An increase in students graduating from high school would mean an increase in the number of students eligible to attend postsecondary institutions. To be specific, increasing the ACGR to 90 percent would lead to approximately 2,000 more high school graduates a year. These students may not be traditional college bound students and may not be best served immediately by the four-year institutions. However, understanding this population better could help us understand if these students could be well-served by a partnership between the four-year institutions and the community colleges.

The projected increase in the number of high school graduates will not necessarily translate into an increase in enrollment at the four-year institutions. Students whose families have migrated into Idaho may have less of a connection to Idaho’s institutions than students have in the past. Students may also be less likely to attend any college after high school graduation than they have in the past. Figure 3 shows both fall immediate and 36-month college attendance rates for Idaho public high school graduates between 2016-17 and 2020-21.

Figure 3: Fall immediate and 36-month college attendance rates for Idaho public high school graduates



Idaho’s fall immediate college attendance rate has fallen from 50 percent for the graduating class of 2016-17 to 38 percent for the graduating class of 2020-21. The decrease since 2018-19 is likely due to both COVID and to labor market opportunities. Currently, work at the Office of the State Board of Education is being done to disentangle those effects. This research will help the state understand if these rates are likely to go back up to pre-pandemic levels.

Idaho’s Direct Admissions program currently directly admits all Idaho public high school graduates with a GPA of 2.6 or higher into all 8 postsecondary institutions in Idaho. Figure 4 and 5 show college attendance rates for different years for students by GPA groups.

Figure 4: Fall immediate college attendance rates for Idaho public high school graduates, by GPA

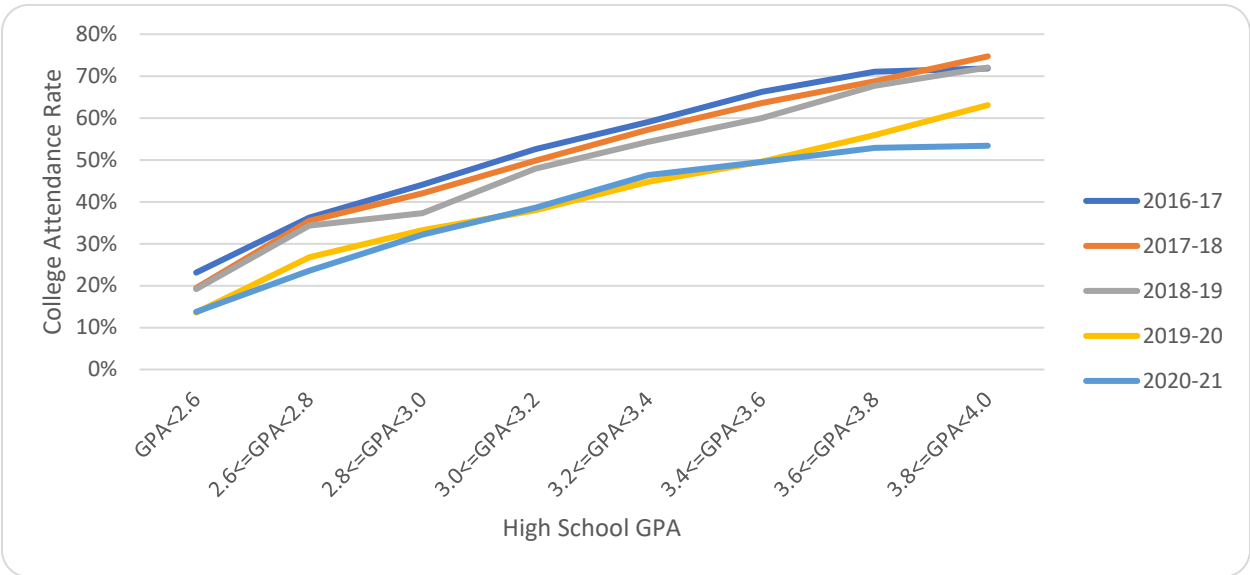
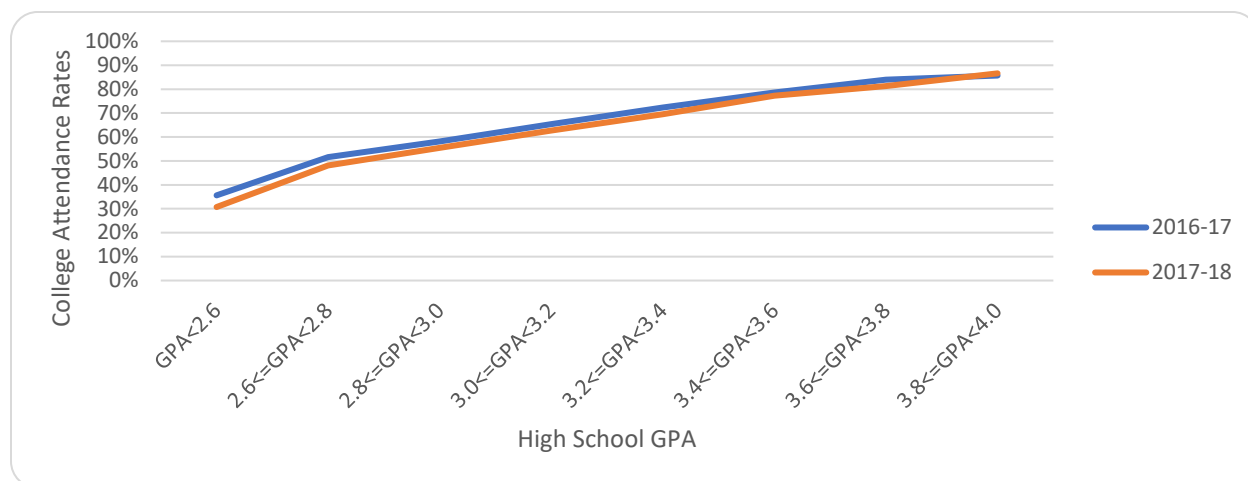


Figure 5: 36-month college attendance rates for Idaho public high school graduates, by GPA



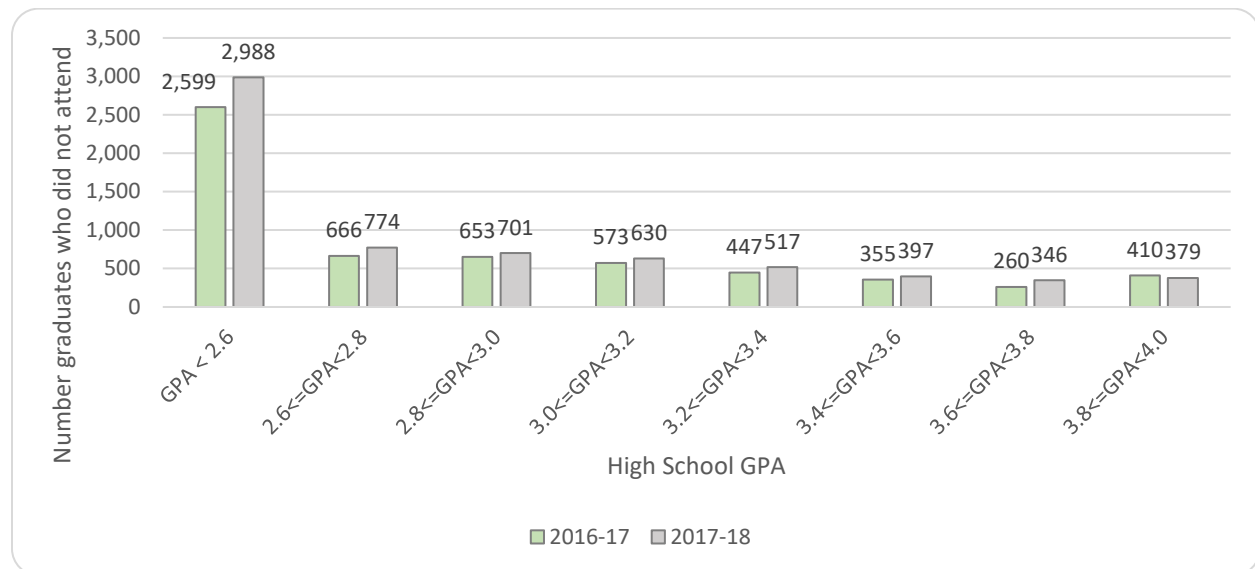
While the Board of Education does not currently have a performance goal for the fall immediate college attendance rate, it does for a 12 month and 36-month. Within 12 months, the goal for college attendance is 60 percent. Historically, there is about a 3 percentage point increase in the college attendance rate between fall immediate and 12 months. This means for the 60 percent goal to be met in 12 months, there should be around 57 percent who attend college the fall immediately after high school. Pre-pandemic, this goal would have been met by those with a GPA of 3.2 and higher. The 36-month goal would almost be met by those with a GPA of 3.4 and higher.

Figure 6 shows the total number of students across the two years who did not attend a postsecondary institution within three years after high school graduation by high school GPA. Generally, as GPA increases, there are fewer total students who did not attend. The exception is for students with GPAs between 3.8 and 4.0. There are simply more students in this category overall than in each of the other GPA categories.

In order to meet the Board's goal of 80 percent college attendance within 36 months, approximately 2,700 graduates in 2016-17 would have had to attend within 36 months and 3,300 graduates within 2017-18. To meet this number, the college attendance rates have to increase for both those with GPAs 3.0 or higher and those with GPAs less than 3.0. This year's evaluation of the Direct Admissions program will examine college success rates by GPAs. That research will help inform what should be the goal for college attendance for students by GPA<sup>5</sup> group.

<sup>5</sup> Preliminary results suggest that the gender gap in go-on rates is primarily driven by differences in academic achievement between males and females.

Figure 6: Number of high school graduates who did not attend postsecondary institution within 36 months, by GPA



Finally, there are a significant share of adults ages 25 to 34 who have a high school degree but do not have a bachelor's degree.<sup>6</sup> Table 2 shows the number of those age 25 to 34 by Labor Region and the share of those who have a high school degree but do not have a bachelor degree. Across all regions, more than 60 percent of the population falls into this group.

Table 2: Population age 25 to 34 with high school degree, some college, or Associate degree

Population age 25 to 34			
	Total	With high school degree, some college, or Associate degree	
		Number	Share
Idaho	229,648	148,146	65%
Region			
1	27,947	21,046	75%
2	13,615	8,514	63%
3	110,262	67,847	62%
4	25,626	16,864	66%
5	21,881	14,989	69%
6	30,317	18,886	62%

Source: American Community Survey, 2019 1-year sample

### Projections for other states

All the above discussion centers only on Idaho demographics. As noted, Idaho is not necessarily following the national norm. Understanding the projected demographics for states where Idaho

<sup>6</sup> Bachelors degree or higher degree, to be specific.

institutions primarily draw students is also important for understanding challenges that our institutions may face. For BSU, LC State, and UI, nonresident students are drawn primarily from California, Washington, and Oregon. ISU draws nonresident students primarily from California, Washington, and Utah. Table 3 shows the WICHE high school graduate projections for these states both for all students and for public high school white students. I focus on public high school white students as nonresident students from these states are disproportionately white.

Overall, California sees the largest projected decrease in high school graduates and sees the largest projected decrease in white public high school graduates. Institutions which rely heavily on non-resident students from California may face challenges in growth in future years.

Utah and Idaho see increases in the projected high school graduates. However, Idaho is the only state in which there is a projected increase in white public high school students. Institutions that rely on white non-resident students may face challenges in growth in future years.

Table 3: WICHE projections of high school graduates

Grand Total Public & Private School				
	2018-19	2036-37	Total projected growth	Percent change
Idaho	20,430	23,280	2,850	14%
Utah	44,300	45,200	900	2%
Washington	77,180	77,290	110	0%
Oregon	41,680	39,530	(2,150)	-5%
California	484,630	410,860	(73,770)	-15%
Nationwide	3,767,620	3,518,410	(249,210)	-7%
White public high school graduates				
	2018-19	2035-36 <sup>7</sup>	Total projected growth	Percent change
Idaho	15,111	15,250	139	1%
Utah	32,150	29,970	(2,180)	-7%
Washington	42,935	35,150	(7,785)	-18%
Oregon	24,555	22,110	(2,445)	-10%
California	107,079	81,760	(25,319)	-24%
Nationwide	1,728,380	1,401,260	(327,120)	-19%

Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, Knocking at the College Door: Projections of High School Graduates, 2020, [www.knocking.wiche.edu](http://www.knocking.wiche.edu).

Below I look at each of the four-year institutions in detail and discuss how each institution may be impacted by changing demographics.

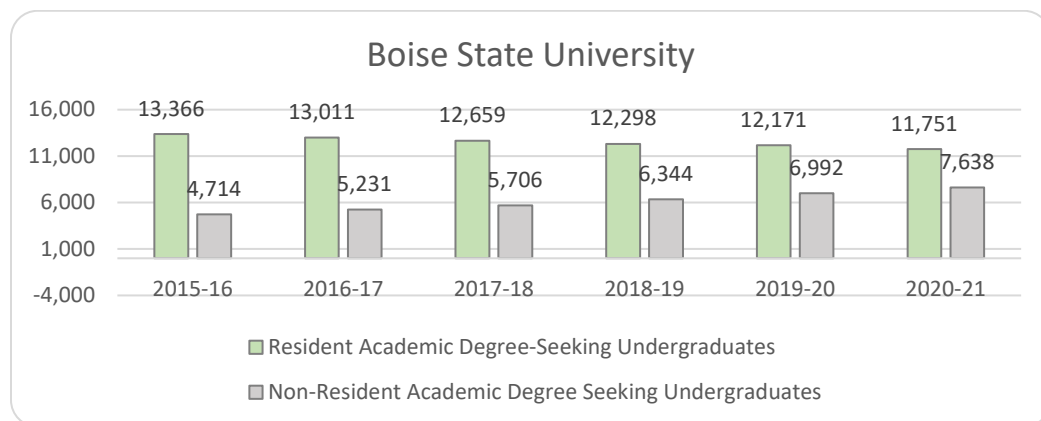
<sup>7</sup> Projections by race/ethnicity only extend until 2035-36.



## Boise State University

Like all the other four-year institutions, Boise State University (BSU) has seen a decrease in the number of resident degree-seeking undergraduates since 2015-16. However, BSU has seen remarkable growth in the number of non-resident degree-seeking undergraduates. Figure 7 shows the number of academic degree-seeking undergraduates by residency status. Between 2015-16 and 2020-21, the number of resident academic degree-seeking students dropped 12 percent while the number of non-resident academic degree-seeking students increased 62 percent. The share of all academic degree-seeking students who are residents dropped from 74 percent in 2015-16 to 61 percent in 2020-21.

Figure 7: Annual enrollment, BSU, by residency status



Source: PSR 1.0 Annual Report

BSU drew more than 70 percent of its non-resident degree-seeking undergraduates from three states,<sup>8</sup> specifically California (44 percent), Washington (22 percent), and Oregon (6 percent). In all these states, BSU disproportionately attracts white students when compared to the underlying state population aged 18 to 24 (see Appendix III). As noted above, there is a projected decrease in the number of white public high school graduates from these states. This could lead to challenges for BSU in the future if their enrollment patterns remain the same.

Table 4 lists the most popular majors CIP codes at BSU along with the share of students who are residents. Majors that fall under CIP codes with a large share of non-resident students may be at most risk for disruption from changing demographics. For BSU, majors that fall under the Health Professions CIP code and the Communications CIP code may be most at risk for disruption.

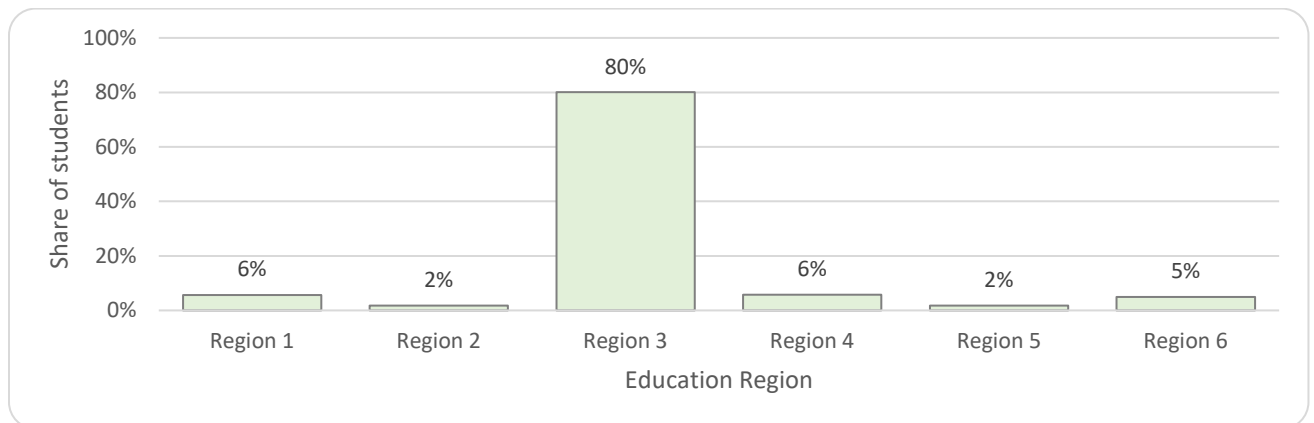
Recent Idaho high school graduates who attend BSU are drawn mostly from Region 3 (see Figure 8). As discussed above, Region 3 is expected to experience relatively high growth between 2019 and 2029. This suggests that there will be an increasing number of high school graduates in a region well served by BSU.

<sup>8</sup> These figures are drawn from the 2019-20 academic year. This year was chosen because there was little missing data and it was prior to disruptions from COVID. However, it is only one year of data and should be interpreted with caution.

Table 4: CIP code of majors from 2018-19 to 2020-21 academic years and share resident

CIP code of major	Number majors	Share of all majors	Share majors who are residents	Difference between share residents in major and share residents overall
Overall - All CIP codes	57,345	100%	63%	0%
51 HEALTH PROFESSIONS AND RELATED CLINICAL SCIENCES.	12,024	21%	48%	-15 p.p.
52 BUSINESS, MANAGEMENT, MARKETING, AND RELATED SUPPORT SERVICES.	10,642	19%	58%	-5 p.p.
14 ENGINEERING.	3,644	6%	68%	4 p.p.
13 EDUCATION.	3,271	6%	69%	6 p.p.
30 MULTI/INTERDISCIPLINARY STUDIES.	3,179	6%	77%	14 p.p.
09 COMMUNICATION, JOURNALISM, AND RELATED PROGRAMS.	2,634	5%	53%	-10 p.p.
11 COMPUTER AND INFORMATION SCIENCES AND SUPPORT SERVICES.	2,546	4%	79%	16 p.p.
50 VISUAL AND PERFORMING ARTS.	2,450	4%	83%	20 p.p.
26 BIOLOGICAL AND BIOMEDICAL SCIENCES.	2,432	4%	73%	10 p.p.
42 PSYCHOLOGY.	2,364	4%	65%	2 p.p.

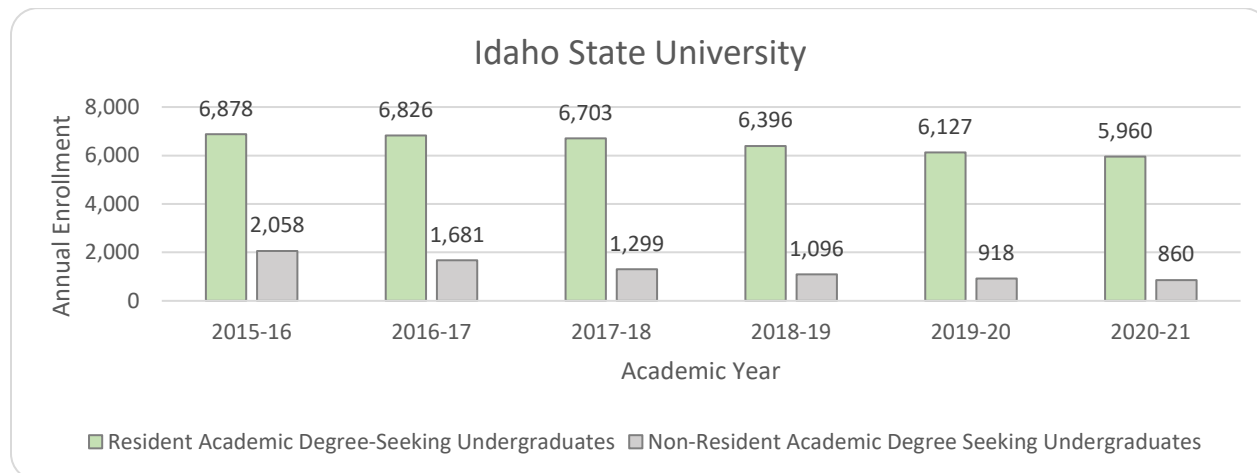
Figure 8: Education region of Idaho high school graduates who attend BSU the fall immediately after high school graduation, 2016-17 through 2018-19



## Idaho State University

Idaho State University (ISU) has seen a decrease in both resident and non-resident academic degree-seeking undergraduates. Figure 9 shows the number of academic degree-seeking undergraduates by residency status. Between 2015-16 and 2020-21, the number of resident academic degree-seeking students dropped 13 percent while the number of non-resident academic degree-seeking students decreased 58 percent. The share of all academic degree-seeking students who are residents increased from 77 percent in 2015-16 to 87 percent in 2020-21.

Figure 9: Annual enrollment, ISU, by residency status



Source: PSR 1.0 Annual Report

ISU drew about 46 percent of its non-resident degree-seeking undergraduates from three states,<sup>9</sup> specifically California (approximately 25 percent), Washington (approximately 12 percent), and Utah (approximately 9 percent). For California and Washington, ISU disproportionately attracts white students when compared to the underlying state population aged 18 to 24 (see Appendix III). As noted above, there is a projected decrease in the number of white public high school graduates from these states. The impact of this may be small for ISU given its existing small share of non-resident students.

Table 5 lists the most popular majors CIP codes at ISU along with the share of students who are residents. Majors that fall under CIP codes with a large share of non-resident students may be at most risk for disruption from changing demographics. For ISU, majors that fall under the Engineering CIP code may be most at risk for disruption.

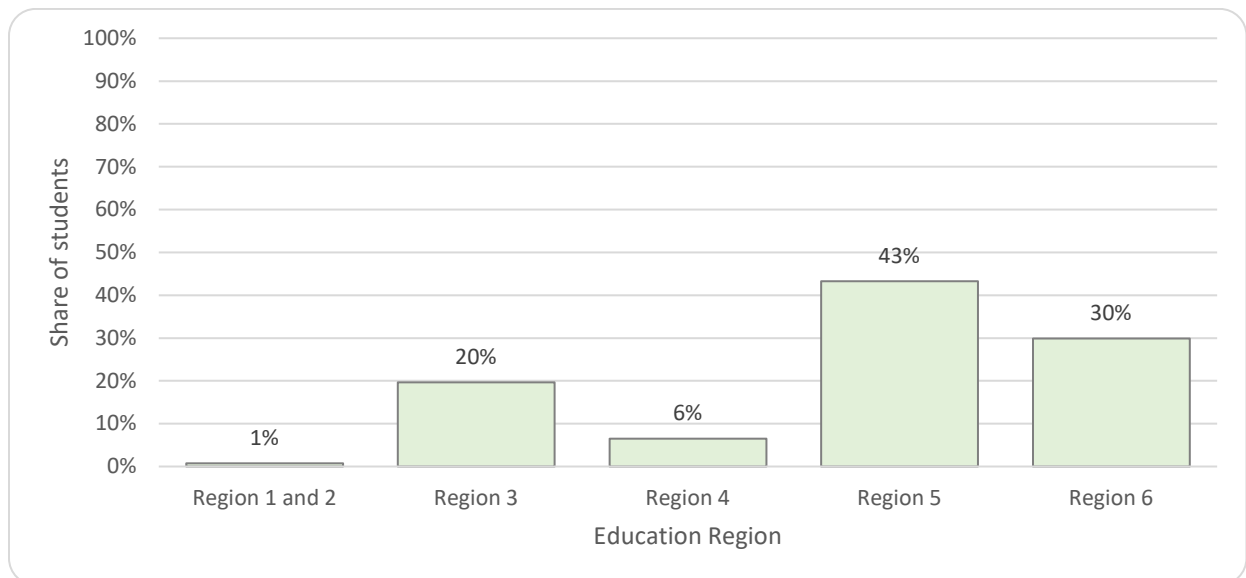
Recent Idaho high school graduates who attend ISU are drawn mostly from Regions 3, 5, and 6 (see Figure 10). As discussed above, Regions 3 and 6 are expected to experience relatively high growth between 2019 and 2029. However, Region 5 is expected to experience no growth between 2019 and 2029. This could be a challenge for ISU in the future if their enrollment patterns remain the same.

<sup>9</sup> These figures are drawn from the 2019-20 academic year. This year was chosen because there was little missing data and it was prior to disruptions from COVID. However, it is only one year of data and should be interpreted with caution.

Table 5: CIP code of majors from 2018-19 to 2020-21 academic years and share resident

CIP code of major	Number majors	Share of all majors	Share majors who are residents	Difference between share residents in major and share residents overall
Overall - All CIP codes	21,159	100%	87%	0%
51 HEALTH PROFESSIONS AND RELATED CLINICAL SCIENCES.	6,247	30%	89%	2 p.p.
52 BUSINESS, MANAGEMENT, MARKETING, AND RELATED SUPPORT SERVICES.	2,437	12%	84%	-3 p.p.
24 LIBERAL ARTS AND SCIENCES, GENERAL STUDIES AND HUMANITIES.	2,006	9%	92%	6 p.p.
13 EDUCATION.	1,849	9%	87%	1 p.p.
26 BIOLOGICAL AND BIOMEDICAL SCIENCES.	1,436	7%	90%	3 p.p.
14 ENGINEERING.	1,312	6%	68%	-19 p.p.
42 PSYCHOLOGY.	892	4%	90%	4 p.p.
45 SOCIAL SCIENCES.	879	4%	85%	-2 p.p.
11 COMPUTER AND INFORMATION SCIENCES AND SUPPORT SERVICES.	771	4%	82%	-5 p.p.
50 VISUAL AND PERFORMING ARTS.	549	3%	89%	3 p.p.

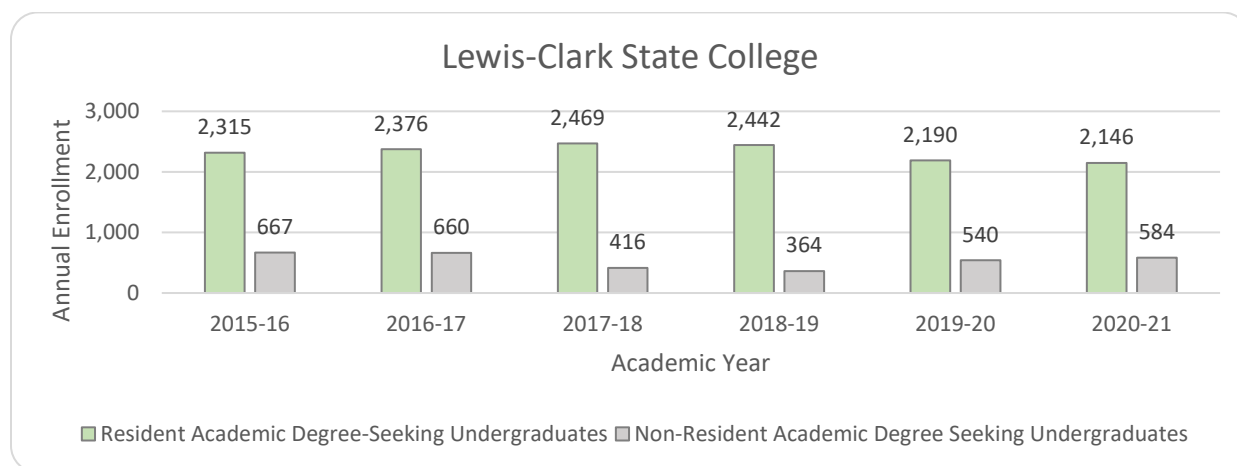
Figure 10: Education region of Idaho high school graduates who attend ISU the fall immediately after high school graduation, 2016-17 through 2018-19



## Lewis-Clark State College

Lewis-Clark State College (LC State) has seen a decrease in both resident and non-resident academic degree-seeking undergraduates. However, for LC State, the decline in resident academic degree-seeking undergraduates only really started in 2019-20 and non-residents, while down from 2015-16, are trending upwards. Figure 11 shows the number of academic degree-seeking undergraduates by residency status. Between 2015-16 and 2020-21, the number of resident academic degree-seeking students dropped 7 percent while the number of non-resident academic degree-seeking students decreased 12 percent. The share of all academic degree-seeking students who are residents has been steady at 78 percent in 2015-16 to 79 percent in 2020-21.

Figure 11: Annual enrollment, LC State, by residency status



Source: PSR 1.0 Annual Report

LC State drew 62 percent of its non-resident degree-seeking undergraduates from one state,<sup>10</sup> namely Washington. It drew another 9 percent from Oregon and 8 percent from California. In all these states, LC State disproportionately attracts white students when compared to the underlying state population aged 18 to 24 (see Appendix III). As noted above, there is a projected decrease in the number of white public high school graduates from these states. This could be a challenge to LC State in the future if their enrollment patterns remain the same.

Table 4 lists the most popular majors CIP codes at LC State along with the share of students who are residents. Majors that fall under CIP codes with a large share of non-resident students may be at most risk for disruption from changing demographics. For LC State, majors that fall under the Parks, Recreation, Leisure, and Fitness Studies CIP code may be most at risk for disruption.

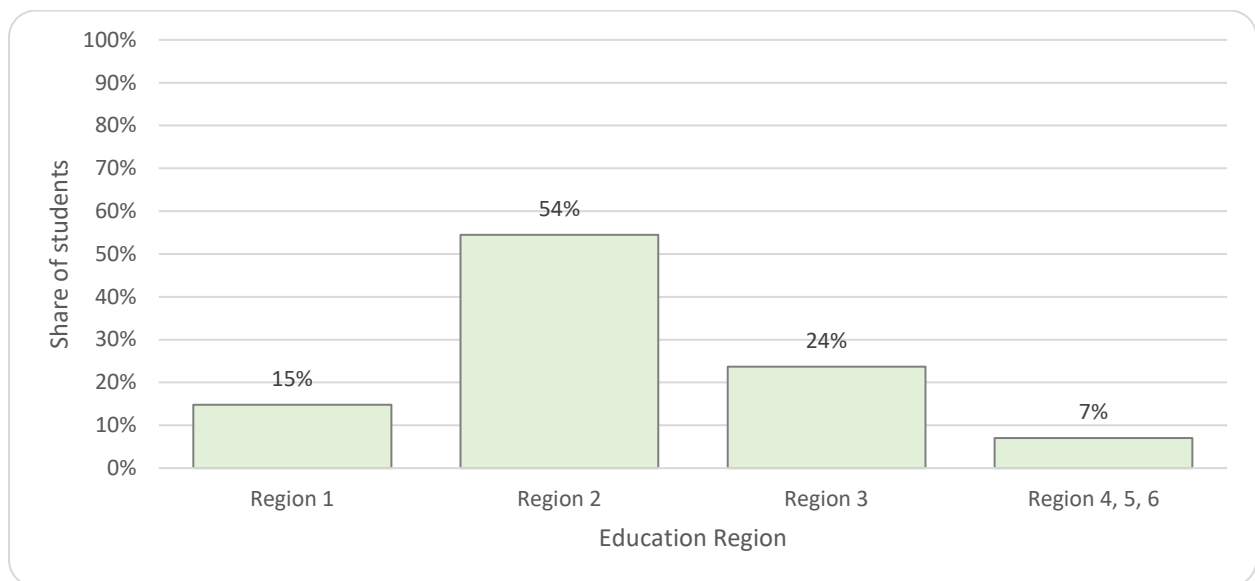
Recent Idaho high school graduates who attend LC State are drawn mostly from Regions 1, 2 and 3 (see Figure 12). As discussed above, Regions 1 and 3 are expected to experience relatively high growth between 2019 and 2029. However, Region 2 is expected to decrease in population. This could be a challenge for LC State in the future.

<sup>10</sup> These figures are drawn from the 2019-20 academic year. This year was chosen because there was little missing data and it was prior to disruptions from COVID. However, it is only one year of data and should be interpreted with caution.

Table 6: CIP code of majors from 2018-19 to 2020-21 academic years and share resident

CIP code of major	Number majors	Share of all majors	Share majors who are residents	Difference between share residents in major and share residents overall
Overall - All CIP codes	8,220	100%	84%	0%
51 HEALTH PROFESSIONS AND RELATED CLINICAL SCIENCES.	2,433	30%	83%	-1 p.p.
52 BUSINESS, MANAGEMENT, MARKETING, AND RELATED SUPPORT SERVICES.	1,301	16%	85%	1 p.p.
13 EDUCATION.	893	11%	88%	5 p.p.
24 LIBERAL ARTS AND SCIENCES, GENERAL STUDIES AND HUMANITIES.	523	6%	87%	3 p.p.
31 PARKS, RECREATION, LEISURE, AND FITNESS STUDIES.	509	6%	67%	-17 p.p.
44 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND SOCIAL SERVICE PROFESSIONS.	470	6%	93%	10 p.p.
26 BIOLOGICAL AND BIOMEDICAL SCIENCES.	382	5%	89%	6 p.p.
42 PSYCHOLOGY.	356	4%	83%	-1 p.p.
43 SECURITY AND PROTECTIVE SERVICES.	267	3%	79%	-5 p.p.
11 COMPUTER AND INFORMATION SCIENCES AND SUPPORT SERVICES.	242	3%	83%	-1 p.p.

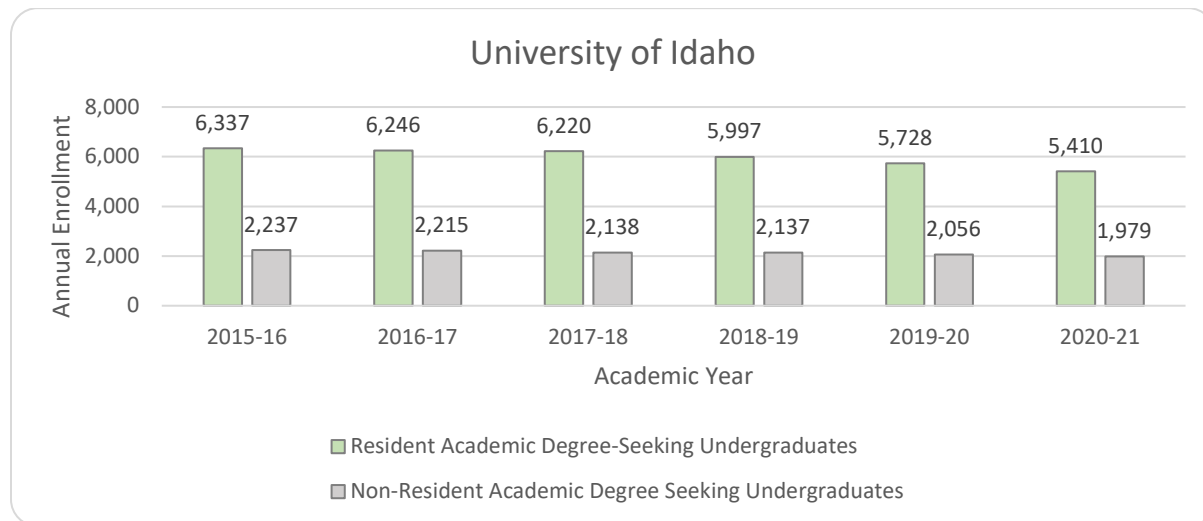
Figure 12: Education region of Idaho high school graduates who attend LC State the fall immediately after high school graduation, 2016-17 through 2018-19



## University of Idaho

University of Idaho (UI) has seen a decrease in both resident and non-resident academic degree-seeking undergraduates. Figure 7 shows the number of academic degree-seeking undergraduates by residency status. Between 2015-16 and 2020-21, the number of resident academic degree-seeking students dropped 15 percent while the number of non-resident academic degree-seeking students decreased 12 percent. The share of all academic degree-seeking students who are residents has been steady at 74 percent in 2015-16 to 73 percent in 2020-21.

Figure 13: Annual enrollment, UI, by residency status



Source: PSR 1.0 Annual Report

UI drew more than 74 percent of its non-resident degree-seeking undergraduates from three states,<sup>11</sup> specifically Washington (49 percent), California (15 percent), and Oregon (approximately 10 percent). In all these states, UI disproportionately attracts white students when compared to the underlying state population aged 18 to 24 (see Appendix III). As noted above, there is a projected decrease in the number of white public high school graduates from these states. This could be a challenge for UI in the future if their enrollment patterns remain the same.

Table 4 lists the most popular majors CIP codes at UI along with the share of students who are residents. Majors that fall under CIP codes with a large share of non-resident students may be at most risk for disruption from changing demographics. For UI, majors that fall under the Engineering CIP code may be most at risk for disruption.

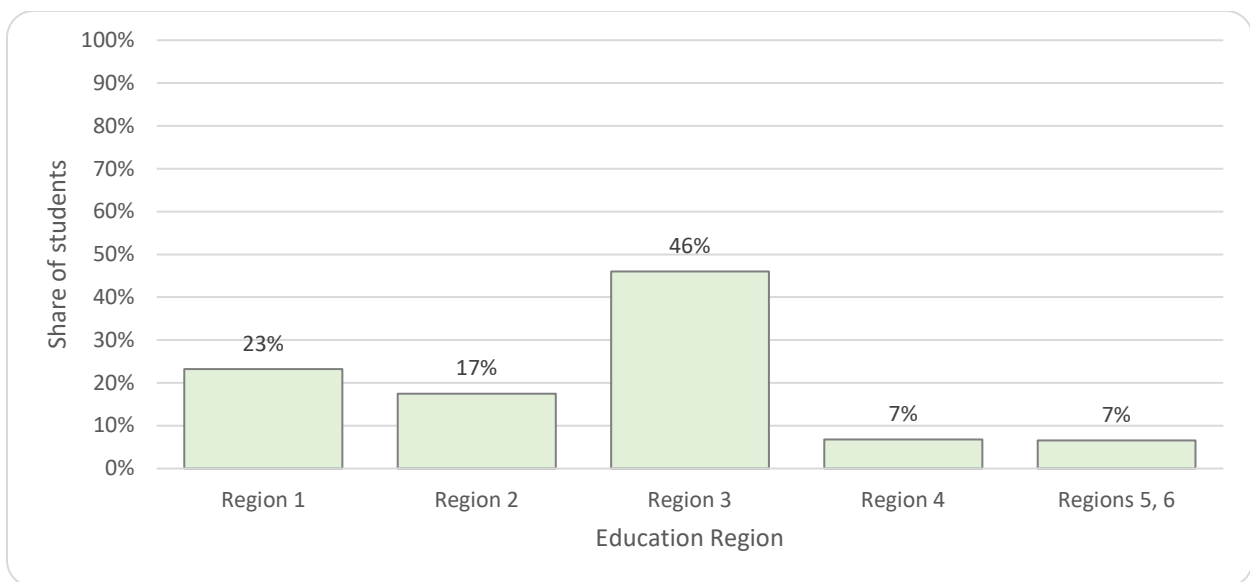
Recent Idaho high school graduates who attend UI are drawn mostly from Regions 1, 2, and 3. As discussed above, Regions 1 and 3 are expected to experience relatively high growth between 2019 and 2029 while Region 2 is expected to decline. The decline in population in Region 2 could be a challenge for UI.

<sup>11</sup> These figures are drawn from the 2019-20 academic year. This year was chosen because there was little missing data and it was prior to disruptions from COVID. However, it is only one year of data and should be interpreted with caution.

Table 7: CIP code of majors from 2018-19 to 2020-21 academic years and share resident

CIP code of major	Number majors	Share of all majors	Share majors who are residents	Difference between share residents in major and share residents overall
Overall - All CIP codes	22,986	100%	73%	0%
52 BUSINESS, MANAGEMENT, MARKETING, AND RELATED SUPPORT SERVICES.	3,223	14%	73%	0 p.p.
14 ENGINEERING.	2,831	12%	64%	-9 p.p.
45 SOCIAL SCIENCES.	1,775	8%	80%	6 p.p.
13 EDUCATION.	1,679	7%	77%	4 p.p.
03 NATURAL RESOURCES AND CONSERVATION.	1,544	7%	71%	-2 p.p.
01 AGRICULTURE, AGRICULTURE OPERATIONS, AND RELATED SCIENCES.	1,491	6%	72%	-2 p.p.
26 BIOLOGICAL AND BIOMEDICAL SCIENCES.	1,315	6%	73%	-1 p.p.
42 PSYCHOLOGY.	1,267	6%	80%	7 p.p.
09 COMMUNICATION, JOURNALISM, AND RELATED PROGRAMS.	1,025	4%	78%	5 p.p.
50 VISUAL AND PERFORMING ARTS.	938	4%	72%	-1 p.p.

Figure 14: Education region of Idaho high school graduates who attend UI the fall immediately after high school graduation, 2016-17 through 2018-19





## Appendix I: 2020 Census Data

Data from the 2020 Decennial Census is still being released. The next release is not scheduled until 2023.

The data currently released are Census Apportionment Results which include the apportionment population, resident population by state, and overseas population. The other Census results currently released are the redistricting data summary profiles. These include the following demographics: Voting age, race, Hispanic or Latino origin, housing occupancy status, group quarters population by major group quarters type.

Table 1 replicates a Census table for Idaho, California, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and the United States that shows results from both the 2010 Census and the 2020 Census.

Table 1: Replication of Census Table A: Apportionment Population, Resident Population, and Overseas Population: 2020 Census and 2010 Census, for specific states

U.S. Department of Commerce

U.S. Census Bureau

Table A. Apportionment Population, Resident Population, and Overseas Population: 2020 Census and 2010 Census

State	2020 Census			2010 Census		
	Apportionment Population <sup>1</sup>	Resident Population	Overseas Population	Apportionment Population <sup>1</sup>	Resident Population	Overseas Population
Idaho	1,841,377	1,839,106	2,271	1,573,499	1,567,582	5,917
California	39,576,757	39,538,223	38,534	37,341,989	37,253,956	88,033
Nevada	3,108,462	3,104,614	3,848	2,709,432	2,700,551	8,881
Oregon	4,241,500	4,237,256	4,244	3,848,606	3,831,074	17,532
Utah	3,275,252	3,271,616	3,636	2,770,765	2,763,885	6,880
Washington	7,715,946	7,705,281	10,665	6,753,369	6,724,540	28,829
U.S. Total	331,108,434	331,449,281	350,686	309,183,463	308,745,538	1,042,523

X Not applicable.

<sup>1</sup> Includes the resident population for the 50 states, as ascertained by the Twenty-Fourth Decennial Census under Title 13, United States Code, and counts of U.S. military and federal civilian employees living overseas (and their dependents living with them overseas) allocated to their home state, as reported by the employing federal agencies. Overseas is defined as any location outside the 50 United States and the District of Columbia. The apportionment population excludes the population of the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico.

In terms of resident population, Idaho grew by 17 percent between 2010 and 2020 compared to a 7 percent growth rate for the U.S. as a whole. Only Utah grew slightly more than Idaho in this time frame.

## Appendix II: Birth Rates, Idaho and National

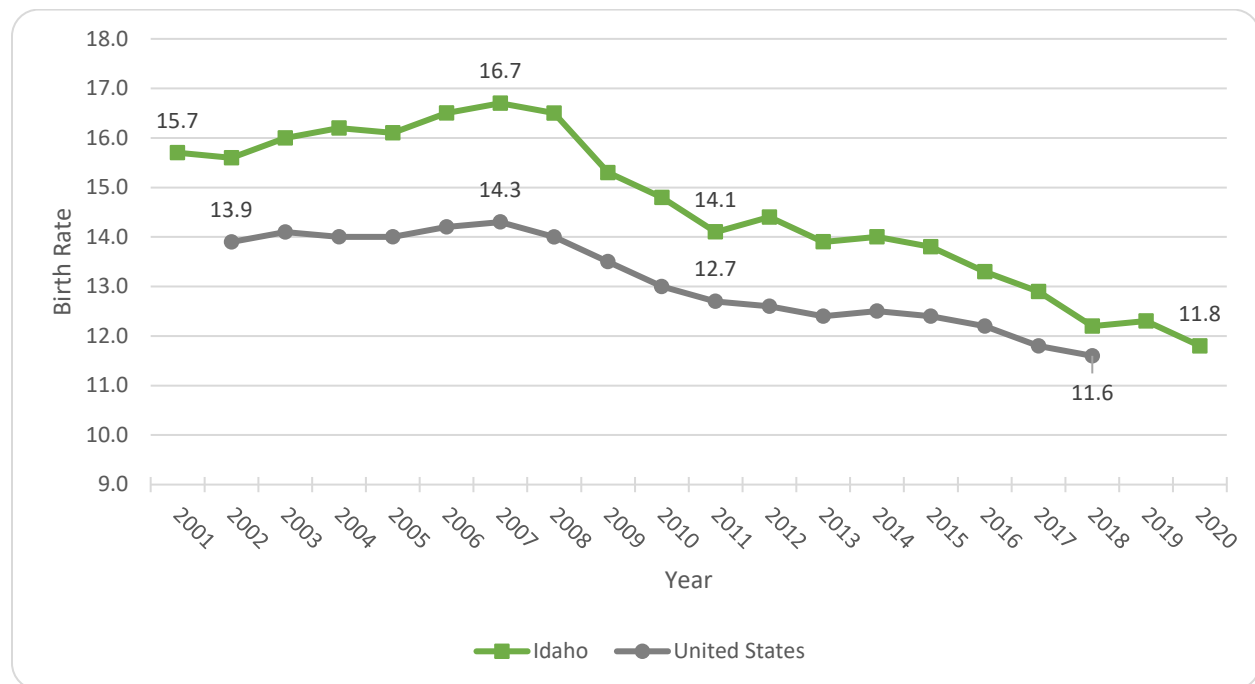
There are different ways to think about birthrates. One measure is the live birth rate which is the number of live births per total population. Total population would include men and women; women both of child-bearing age and those not of child-bearing age. Fertility rates are the number of live births per women of childbearing age (age 15 through 44). Live birth rates and fertility rates may not move together. For instance, an influx of women of child-bearing age may increase the live birth rate even if fertility amongst those women declines. An influx of retirees may decrease the live birth rate even if fertility amongst women of child-bearing age increases.

In Idaho, according to Sam Wolkenhauer:

Right now, both birth and fertility rates are declining. So this is not only because the population is getting older (meaning a smaller share of the population is of the age to have children) but we also have fewer children per woman, on average.

Below I show data from the Idaho Health and Welfare Vital Statistics division to illustrate this fact. Figure II-1 shows that Idaho (like the nation as a whole) has seen a sharp decline in live birth rates. Between 2001 and 2020, birth rates declined 25 percent in Idaho. Between 2007 and 2020, they declined 29 percent. Focusing only on Idaho, the lowest live birth rate between 1999 and 2008 (15.6 in 2002) was higher than any live birth rate between 2009 and 2020 (15.3 in 2009).

Table II-1: Live Birth Rates, Idaho and the Nation<sup>12</sup>



Live birth rates have declined across all of Idaho's Labor Regions since 2007 (see Table II-1). The biggest decline has been in Region 3 while the smallest decline has been in Region 1. Note that in 2007, Region 3 had a live birth rate larger than the state as a whole. By 2018, it was below the state rate. Region 1

<sup>12</sup> Data for the United States is only available from 2002 on.

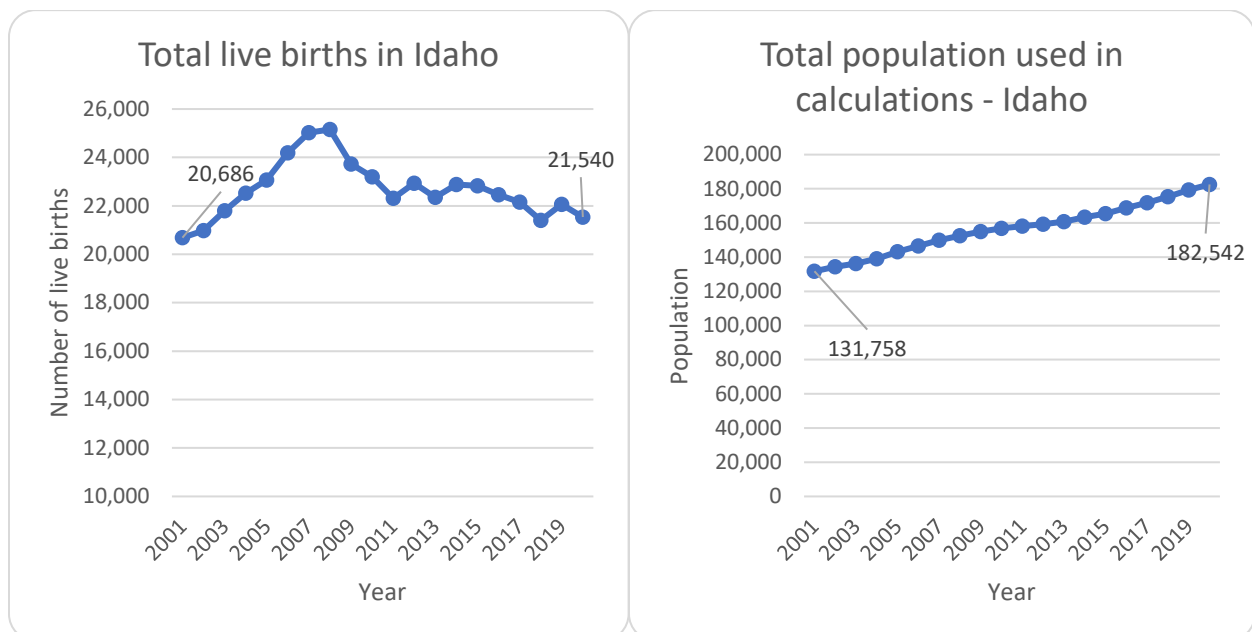
and 2 have consistently been below the state rate while Regions 4, 5, and 6 have consistently been above the state rate.

Table II-1: Live Birth Rates by Labor Region<sup>13</sup>

Live Birth Rates per 1,000 population			
	2007	2018	Percent Change 2007 to 2018
Idaho	16.70	12.20	-27%
United States	14.30	11.60	-19%
Region 1	12.11	10.59	-13%
Region 2	11.66	9.96	-15%
Region 3	16.88	11.27	-33%
Region 4	17.66	13.19	-25%
Region 5	17.76	12.94	-27%
Region 6	21.95	16.81	-23%

Figure II-2 breaks apart the numerator (number of live births) and denominator (population expressed in thousands) for the state of Idaho. While the total number of births increased 4 percent between 2001 and 2020, the total population in 2020 is 39 percent higher than the total population in 2001.

Figure II-2: Total live births and total population, Idaho

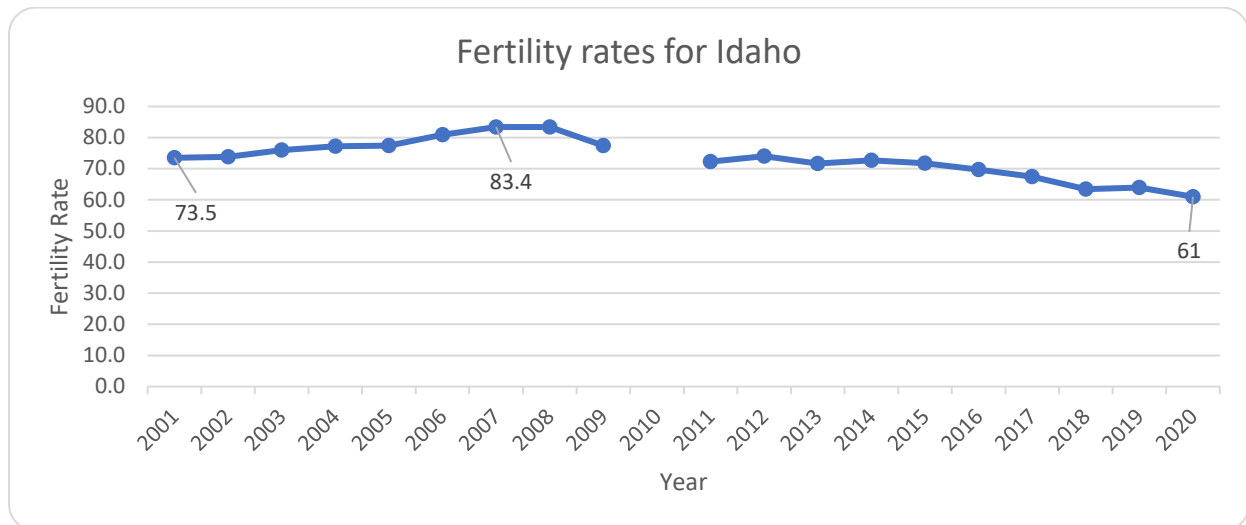


As Mr. Wolkenhauer noted, this decline in Idaho is due both to decreasing fertility among women of childbearing age but also due to a change in the age distribution in the population. Fertility rates (live

<sup>13</sup> Data by county in Idaho is only available from 2002 onward.

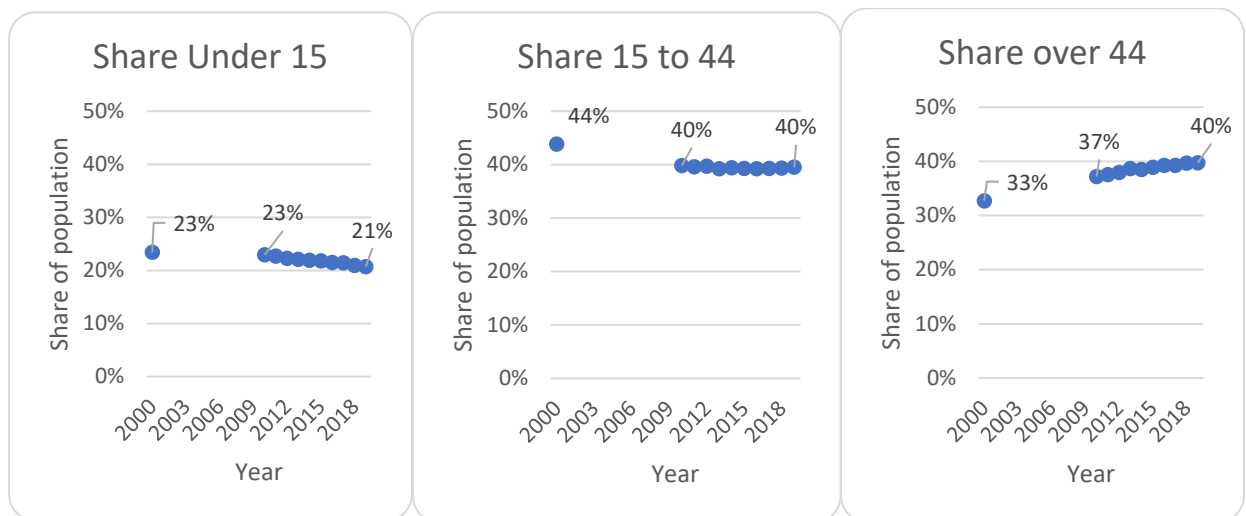
births for each 1,000 women ages 15 to 44) declined by 17 percent between 2001 and 2020. It declined 27 percent from the peak in 2007 to 2020.

Figure II-3: Fertility Rates, Idaho<sup>14</sup>



There has also been a shift in the age distribution in Idaho. Idahoans are more likely to be over the age of 44 and less likely to be under the age of 15 or between 15 and 44. Figure III-4 shows the data from the 2000 Decennial Census and the 2010 through 2019 American Community Survey 1-year tabulations. The share of Idahoans between the ages of 15 and 44 has fallen from 44 percent in 2000 to 40 percent in 2019.<sup>15</sup>

Figure II-4: Age distribution of Idaho population, 2000 and 2010 Decennial Census, 2011-2019 ACS



<sup>14</sup> Data on fertility for 2010 is missing.

<sup>15</sup> Note that the 2000 and 2010 Census results are population measures while the other years are estimates of the population.

### Appendix III: 2019 American Community Survey, Public Use Microdata Estimates

Table III-1: Share of nonresident students age 18 to 24 who are white compared to underlying Census data, by institution and state of residence

	California	Washington	Oregon	Utah
BSU	72%	84%	77%	
ISU	48%	71%	83%	72%
LC State	52%	79%	82%	
UI	66%	79%	79%	
2019 ACS PUMS - Population 18 to 24				
Share white	28%	58%	64%	74%
90 percent confidence interval	[27.4, 27.7]	[57.3, 58.6]	[63.4, 65.5]	[73.4, 75.1]

Table III-1 shows the share of nonresident academic degree-seeking undergraduates from the main “feeder” states who are white. Both the student population and the comparison population are constrained to be between ages 18 to 24 so accurate comparisons can be made.

Because the 2019 ACS PUMS is based on a sample, it is an estimate. Therefore, there is an associated standard error and confidence interval with this estimate.

The table should be interpreted as follows: 72 percent of academic degree-seeking undergraduates from Utah who attend ISU are white. This compares to a Utah statewide population of 74 percent. This is slightly below the confidence interval for this estimate so one could say ISU students ages 18 to 24 from Utah are less likely to be white than Utah residents ages 18 to 24 as a whole.

On the other hand, 83 percent of academic degree-seeking undergraduates from Oregon who attend ISU are white. This compares to an Oregon statewide population of 64 percent. This is above the confidence interval so one can say ISU students age 18 to 24 from Oregon are more likely to be white than Oregon residents age 18 to 24 as a whole.

These estimates are based on only one-year of data so should be interpreted with caution.