



Idaho

Education Equity in 2023



Higher Education Act

The current version of the Higher Education Act (HEA) was signed into law in 2008 and has been reauthorized eight times total. HEA was originally passed in 1965 to ensure higher education was accessible to all students through increased resources to postsecondary institutions and student financial assistance.

Career and Technical Education (CTE) in Idaho

CTE provides secondary and postsecondary students with academic and technical skills and knowledge to prepare for the current and future workforce. To realize our business, economic, and human potential, we must close equity gaps by gender, race and ethnicity, and special population status in high-skill, high-wage, programs of study.

CTE ENROLLMENT

BY GENDER, 2020-2021¹



27,381

Male



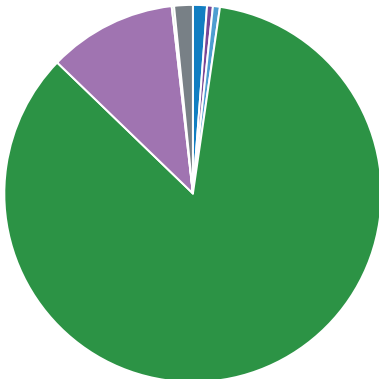
22,302

Female

CTE ENROLLMENT

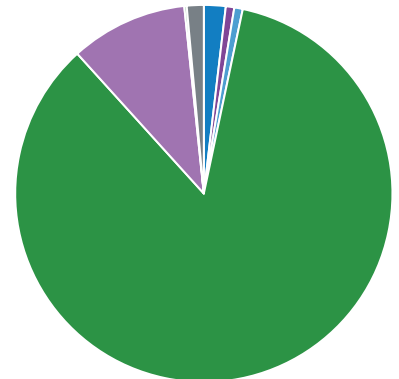
BY RACE, 2020-2021¹

Secondary



1.2%	AMERICAN INDIAN/ ALASKAN NATIVE	1.8%
0.6%	ASIAN	0.7%
0.5%	BLACK	0.7%
11.0%	HISPANIC/LATINO	9.7%
0.2%	PACIFIC ISLANDER	0.2%
85.0%	WHITE	82.0%
1.6%	2+ or OTHER	1.4%

Postsecondary



OUTCOMES, 2020-2021 school year²

93%

of Idaho high school students participating in CTE programs graduated

71%

of CTE high school students received Post-Program Placement

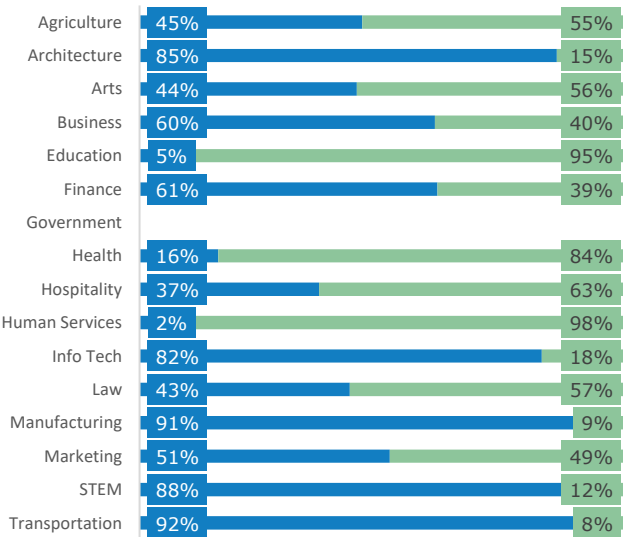
42%

of Idaho CTE postsecondary students earned a credential, certificate, or degree

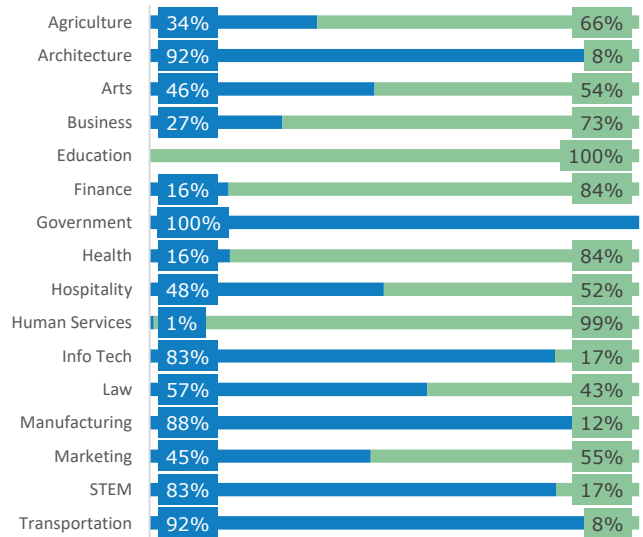
State Concentrator Enrollment by Career Cluster¹

Male Female

Idaho Secondary Enrollment, 2020-2021**



Idaho Post-Secondary Enrollment, 2020-2021**



Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA)

The Workforce Investment Act (P.L. 105-220) was enacted in 1998 and was last reauthorized by the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) (P.L. 113-128) in 2014. WIOA is the primary federal legislation governing federal workforce development programs. It is designed to help job seekers access employment, education, training, and support services to succeed in the labor market and to match employers with the skilled workers they need to compete in the global economy.

United States
2020-2021³



\$2,615,686,395
Funds Expended

3,100,683
Participants*



1,542,930
Men



1,557,753
Women

Idaho
2020-2021³



\$11,472,844
Funds Expended

14,361
Participants*



8,011
Men



6,350
Women

PARTICIPATION, by age, 2021-2022³

	Under 16	16-18	19-24	25-44	45-54	55-59	60+
National	6,435	101,012	402,819	1,440,033	556,845	268,062	365,689
Idaho		664	1,629	5,802	2,870	1,540	2,037

PARTICIPATION, by race and ethnicity, 2021-2022³

	AI/AN	Asian	Black	Hispanic/ Latino	NH/PI	White	More than one
National	79,009	106,536	794,496	600,507	32,676	170,3285	81,571
Idaho	595	213	253	1,981	83	11,366	328

*Total participants may not be a sum of Men and Women due to self reporting.

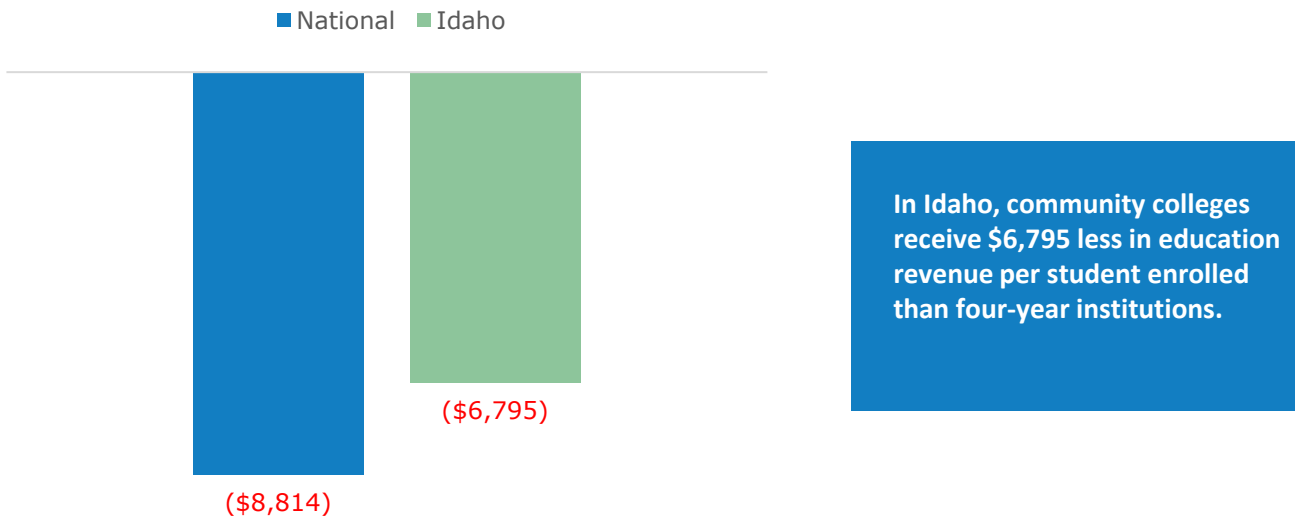
**Secondary and Postsecondary Enrollment data shown reflects data that met DOL and DOE reporting standards

Community College Funding Gap

Community colleges offer a vital and affordable career pathway and vocational training, an entry point to a 4-year degree, and an opportunity for High school students to earn college credits through dual enrollment. Because these colleges disproportionately serve low-income students and students of color, they support social mobility and the health of the U.S. economy. Yet, they receive \$8,800 less in education revenue per student enrolled than 4-year institutions.⁶

REVENUE GAP, state vs national⁷

Revenue gap between four-year institutions and two-year institutions per full-time enrolled student, by state (in thousands USD)



Dual Enrollment Pathways⁸

Dual enrollment allows students to try out different career paths, which increases engagement and success. Dual enrollment students, particularly low-income and male students, are more likely to earn a high school diploma, enroll in a bachelor's program, and enroll in college full time. Yet, research shows that student outcomes vary substantially by state and often by income.

Percentage of High-School Dual-Enrollment Students Who Completed Any Award

	First attended a community college		First attended a 4-year college	
	Idaho	United States	Idaho	United States
Lower income	32%	43%	38%	58%
Higher Income	N/A	50%	N/A	71%

