Indiana Education Equity in 2020

Higher Education Act

The Higher Education Act of 1965 authorizes a number of federal aid programs to provide assistance for students in secondary and postsecondary institutions. The Act was comprehensively reauthorized most recently in 2008 and has been reauthorized eight times in total.

Career and Technical Education (CTE) in Indiana

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Enrollment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>104,690</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>96,069</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CTE ENROLLMENT BY RACE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race</th>
<th>Secondary</th>
<th>Postsecondary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AMERICAN INDIAN/ALASKAN NATIVE</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASIAN</td>
<td>1.8%</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BLACK</td>
<td>10.0%</td>
<td>10.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HISPANIC/LATINO</td>
<td>10.1%</td>
<td>5.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PACIFIC ISLANDER</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WHITE</td>
<td>73.5%</td>
<td>77.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2+ or OTHER</td>
<td>4.3%</td>
<td>6.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

OUTCOMES, 2016–2017 school year

- 95% of Indiana high school students participating in CTE programs graduated
- 87% of CTE high school students met performance goals for technical skills
- 34% of Indiana CTE postsecondary students earned a credential, certificate, or degree

High-Skill, High-Wage, In-Demand: Middle Skill and STEM Jobs

State Employment, May 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Non-STEM</th>
<th>STEM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>151,380</td>
<td>2,896,720</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5.0% STEM share of total state employment

|$79,720| Average annual wage of a STEM job

|$43,460| Average annual wage of a non-STEM job

Minority Serving Institutions

Almost 700 institutions across the United States are Minority Serving Institutions (MSIs) and produced 28% of graduates in 2017. MSIs admit a larger proportion of minority and low-income students than non-MSIs. They propel their students from the bottom to the top of the income distribution at higher rates than do non-MSIs, showing that MSIs are a viable path to climb the economic ladder.

2019 MSI Breakdown, public 2-year, public 4-year, private 4-year

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Indiana</th>
<th>United States</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>386</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Alaska Native and Native Hawaiian Serving Institutions (ANNH)
Asian American and Native American Pacific Island Serving Institutions (AANAPISI)
Hispanic Serving Institutions (HSI)
Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCU)
Native American Indian Serving, Non-Tribal Institutions (NASNTI)
Predominantly Black Institutions (PBI)
Tribal Colleges and Universities (TCU)

Adult Learners

An individual employer, group of employers, labor organization, education institution, or an industry association can sponsor an apprenticeship program. These programs provide hands-on learning and technical instruction for apprentices, often adults seeking to upskill or re-skill into a different industry.

State Apprenticeship Information, May 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Active Apprentices</th>
<th>Active Programs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National</td>
<td>585,026</td>
<td>238,549</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indiana</td>
<td>16,973</td>
<td>1,006</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Workforce Innovation & Opportunity Act (WIOA)

WIOA is landmark legislation that took effect on July 1, 2015, and is designed to strengthen and improve our nation’s public workforce system and help place Americans, including youth and those with significant barriers to employment, into high-quality jobs and careers.

### WIOA FUNDING AND PARTICIPATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>United States</th>
<th>Indiana</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Funding</td>
<td>$1,137,680,343</td>
<td>$98,628,190</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

932,835 Participants*  
516,060 Men  
416,002 Women

14,119 Participants*  
7,945 Men  
6,168 Women

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

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


### PARTICIPATION, by age

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Under 16</th>
<th>16-18</th>
<th>19-24</th>
<th>25-44</th>
<th>45-54</th>
<th>55-59</th>
<th>60+</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National</td>
<td>12,563</td>
<td>248,187</td>
<td>196,220</td>
<td>241,666</td>
<td>126,878</td>
<td>56,193</td>
<td>51,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indiana</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2,002</td>
<td>3,706</td>
<td>3,960</td>
<td>2,229</td>
<td>952</td>
<td>1,279</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### PARTICIPATION, by race and ethnicity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>AI/AN</th>
<th>Asian</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>Hispanic/Latino</th>
<th>NH/PI</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>More than one</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National</td>
<td>18,541</td>
<td>22,420</td>
<td>219,303</td>
<td>161,303</td>
<td>6,284</td>
<td>681,296</td>
<td>175,620</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indiana</td>
<td>197</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>2,129</td>
<td>475</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>11,944</td>
<td>779</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

Artificial Intelligence and the Workforce

The likeliness of workforce exposure to AI depends on gender, age, race and ethnicity. AI could affect work in virtually every occupational group. AI exposure is calculated by quantifying the overlap between the text of AI patents and the text of job descriptions, identifying occupations likely to be affected by AI specifically, as opposed to those affected more broadly by other automation technologies.

Average standardized AI exposure by state, 2017

U.S. AI exposure by gender, age, and race and ethnicity, 2017

U.S. AI exposure by education level, 2017

Indiana Educational Attainment, 2017

Sources: The Brookings Institute, Census.gov.