



THE FACTS

IDAHO STATE

BOARD OF EDUCATION



The State Board of Education has responsibility for the general supervision of the state educational institutions and public school system of the state of Idaho.

The Board is the Board of Trustees for Boise State University, Idaho State University, and Lewis-Clark State College; the Board of Regents for the University of Idaho; and the Board for Professional-Technical Education for Eastern Idaho Technical College.



Idaho's community colleges are governed by locally-elected boards. However, the State Board provides general oversight of these colleges in the form of approving budget requests and program offerings.



Agencies of the State Board of Education include:



MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT:

We all know that education is directly tied to economic benefit for individuals and their communities. Thirty-five years ago, only 28% of U.S. jobs required training or education after high school. According to a recent report on job growth and education requirements from the Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce, 68% of all jobs in Idaho will require postsecondary education beyond high school by 2020.

In August 2010, the Board set an ambitious goal – to see that 60% of our citizens, between the ages of 25 and 34, earn a postsecondary degree or certificate by the year 2020. The Board’s Complete College Idaho Plan and other strategic initiatives focus on how Idaho can efficiently and effectively increase postsecondary completion in a way that is responsive to the needs of business and those who will depend on the workforce of the future.



— Don Soltman, President

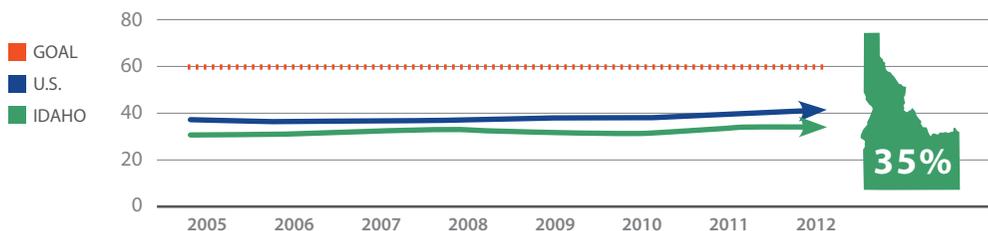
BOARD MEMBERS

Don Soltman, President, Rathdrum
 Emma Atchley, Vice President, Ashton
 Rod Lewis, Secretary, Eagle
 Bill Goesling, Moscow
 Milford Terrell, Eagle

Richard Westerberg, Preston
 Vacant, Pending Gubernatorial Appointment
 Tom Luna, Superintendent of Public Instruction
 Mike Rush, Executive Director

IDAHOANS AGE 25-34 WITH AN ASSOCIATE’S DEGREE OR HIGHER

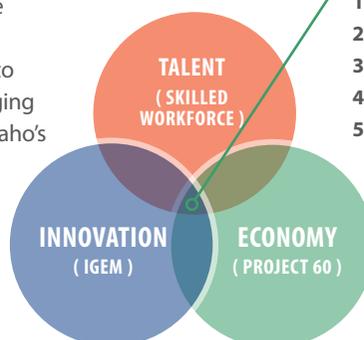
Currently, only 35% of Idaho citizens between the ages of 25 and 34 have an associate’s degree or higher. An additional 4% of the target population is estimated to have certificates of one year or greater, putting Idaho at 39% of 25 to 34-year-olds with a 1-year certificate or greater as of 2012.



SOURCE: 2012 CENSUS BUREAU DATA

COMPLETE COLLEGE IDAHO PLAN

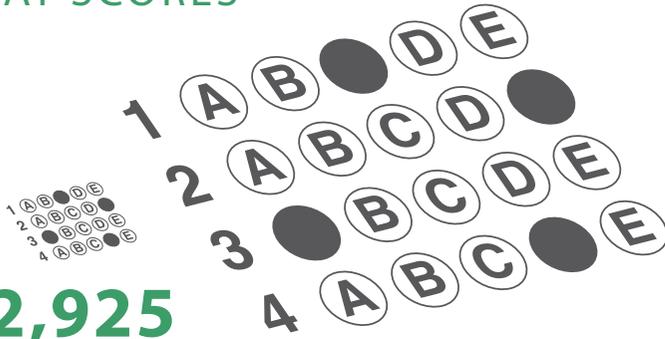
Economic development in Idaho has several dimensions. We need to expand and develop businesses to create jobs and growth, which is core to the Governor’s Project 60 Initiative to grow Idaho’s Gross Domestic Product to \$60 billion. Leveraging private-industry guidance and the talent and expertise of Idaho’s research universities to commercialize innovative and viable technologies to strengthen Idaho’s economy is the vision of the Idaho Global Entrepreneurial Mission (IGEM). The Board’s Complete College Idaho plan addresses the “talent” part of the economic development puzzle and seeks to prepare people who can work in this new economy.



KEY STRATEGIES

1. Strengthen the Pipeline
2. Transform Remediation
3. Structure for Success
4. Reward Progress & Completion
5. Leverage Partnerships

IDAHO'S K-12 PIPELINE SAT SCORES



2,925

SAT takers in 2012

16,838

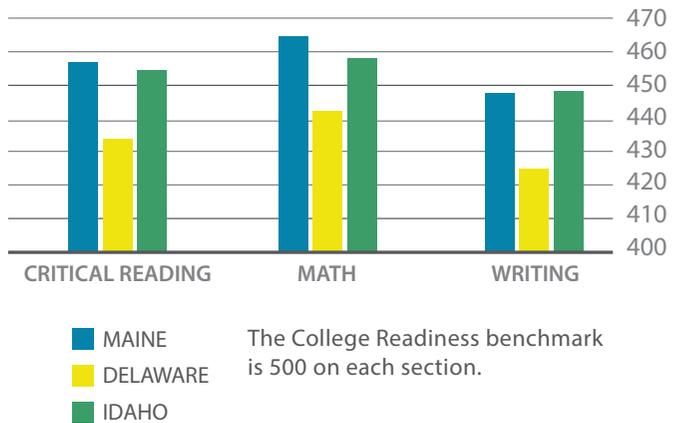
SAT takers in 2013
(Growth of more than 475%)

- In 2008, the Board adopted more rigorous graduation requirements, including more math and science, a senior project, and a college entrance exam. This redesign of high school graduation requirements raised the bar so Idaho students will be better prepared for college and the workforce.
- In addition to more rigorous high school graduation requirements, the Board, along with the Governor's Office and the State Department of Education, has worked over the last several years to establish the evidence-based Idaho Core Standards. These content standards outline the knowledge and skills students should attain at each level of their education in Mathematics and English Language Arts. The Idaho Core Standards are aligned with college and workforce expectations, are focused and coherent, include rigorous content, and are internationally benchmarked. The implementation of these new standards will further help ensure that students are prepared after high school.

SAT:

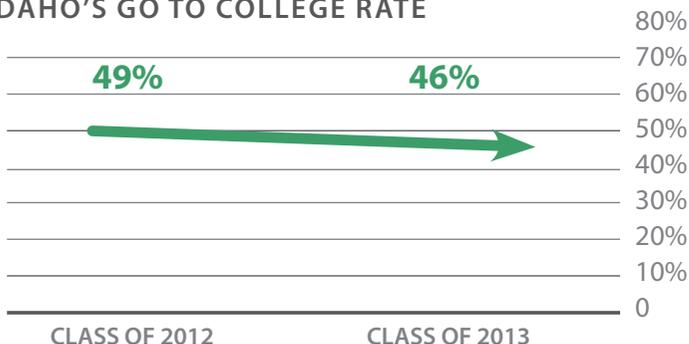
- Idaho students must take a college entrance exam – either the SAT or ACT – before they graduate from high school. The state began offering the SAT to all high school juniors at no cost to them in Spring of 2012. Idaho is one of only three states that pays for every student to take the SAT.
- The results of the exams are used by the state and local school districts to help better prepare students for postsecondary education and the workforce.
- Maine and Delaware are the other two states that pay for all students to take the SAT. Students in Idaho had similar average scores compared to students in those states.

MEAN SAT® SCORES SPRING 2013



SOURCE: COLLEGE BOARD, 2013
SAT® is a registered trademark of the College Board

IDAHO'S GO TO COLLEGE RATE



SOURCE: IDAHO STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION

GO TO COLLEGE

Through the Board's contract with the National Student Clearinghouse, more accurate and complete information is now available on Idaho students who go on to postsecondary education after high school.

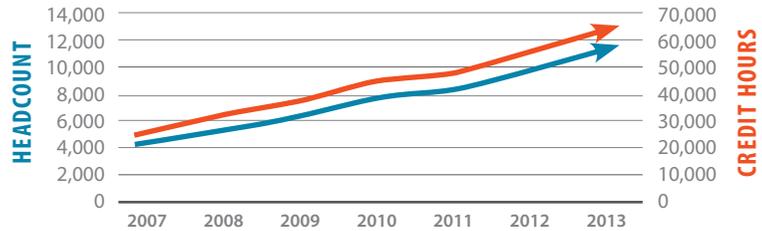
The 2012 go on rate reflects students who enrolled at a postsecondary institution within 12 months of graduating from high school. The 2013 number reflects only Fall 2013 enrollment in postsecondary institutions.



ADVANCED OPPORTUNITIES

- Research shows that students who earn college credit in high school increase their chances of attending and completing a postsecondary education.
- Programs such as Advanced Placement, International Baccalaureate, Tech Prep and dual credit offerings enhance college readiness and increase student success at the postsecondary level.

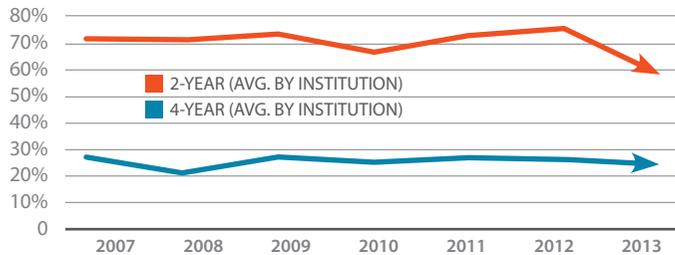
STATEWIDE DUAL CREDIT ANNUAL CREDIT HOURS TAKEN, AND ENROLLMENT



SOURCE: IDAHO STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION

TRANSFORMING REMEDIATION

REMEDiation NEED IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS FOR 1ST-TIME, 1ST-YEAR STUDENTS WHO GRADUATED FROM AN IDAHO HIGH SCHOOL IN THE PRIOR 12 MONTHS



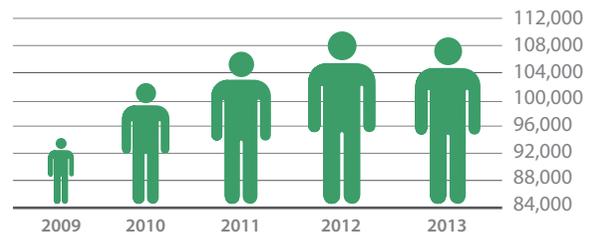
SOURCE: POSTSECONDARY INSTITUTION REMEDIATION DATA SUBMISSION TO IDAHO STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION

Improved preparation in high school is one way to help ensure Idaho students are ready for college level courses. Assessing and placing students in the right postsecondary courses and delivering remediation at the college level must also be addressed. The Board's strategy to transform remediation at the postsecondary level includes establishing consistent practices for placement in credit-bearing courses at all public higher education institutions and providing the institutions with a choice of three models to deliver remedial education based on national best practices.

ENROLLMENT

While overall enrollment numbers have decreased slightly with an improving economy, the public higher education institutions are seeing increased freshman enrollment. The state's college and universities continue to offer education options to all Idahoans in undergraduate, graduate, professional-technical, and professional degree programs to meet the 60% education attainment goal.

PUBLIC POSTSECONDARY ENROLLMENT

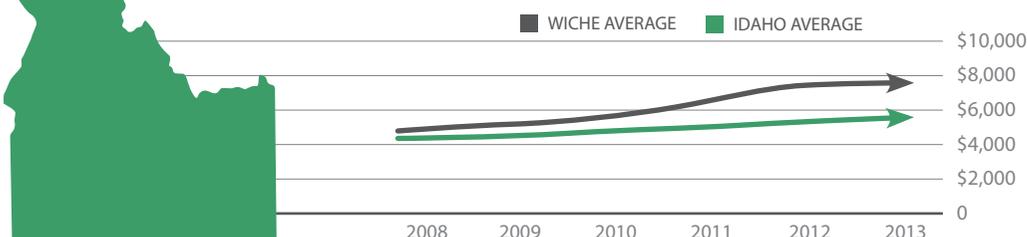


SOURCE: IDAHO STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION

TUITION RATES IDAHO AND WESTERN STATES

According to the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education (WICHE), Idaho's full-time tuition and fees rank below the average of other western states.

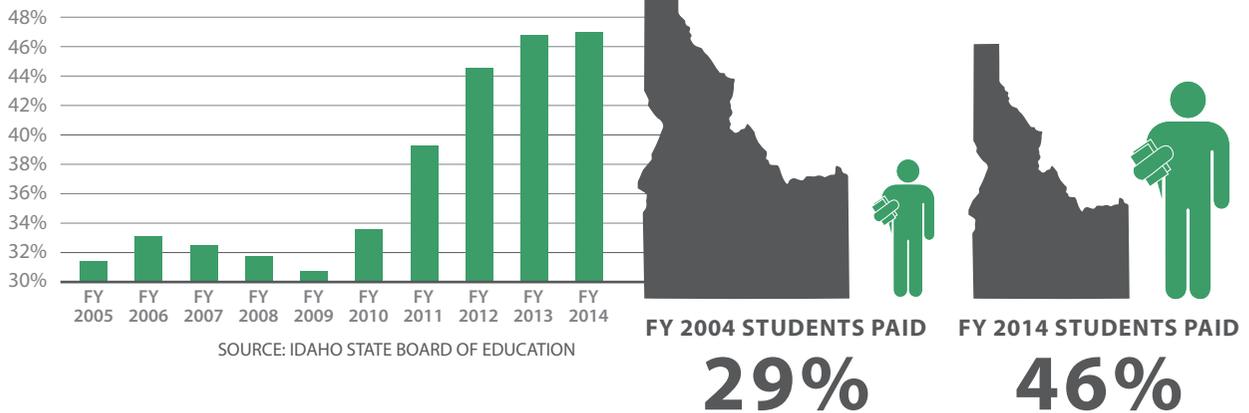
AVERAGE UNDERGRADUATE TUITION AND FEES AT PUBLIC FOUR-YEAR INSTITUTIONS, RESIDENT STUDENTS



SOURCE: WESTERN INTERSTATE COMMISSION FOR HIGHER EDUCATION (WICHE), 2013

WHO PAYS FOR EDUCATION?

STUDENT FEES AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITIES APPROPRIATION



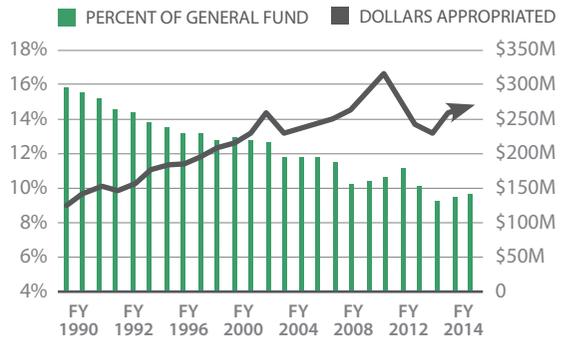
SOURCE: IDAHO STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION

COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITIES BUDGETS ACCOUNT FOR LESS THAN

10%

OF THE STATE'S TOTAL FY 2014 GENERAL FUND

State funding makes postsecondary education more affordable for the average Idaho student. The total higher education-related budgets accounted for less than 10% of the state's total FY 2014 General Fund appropriation.



SOURCE: IDAHO STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION

SCHOLARSHIPS

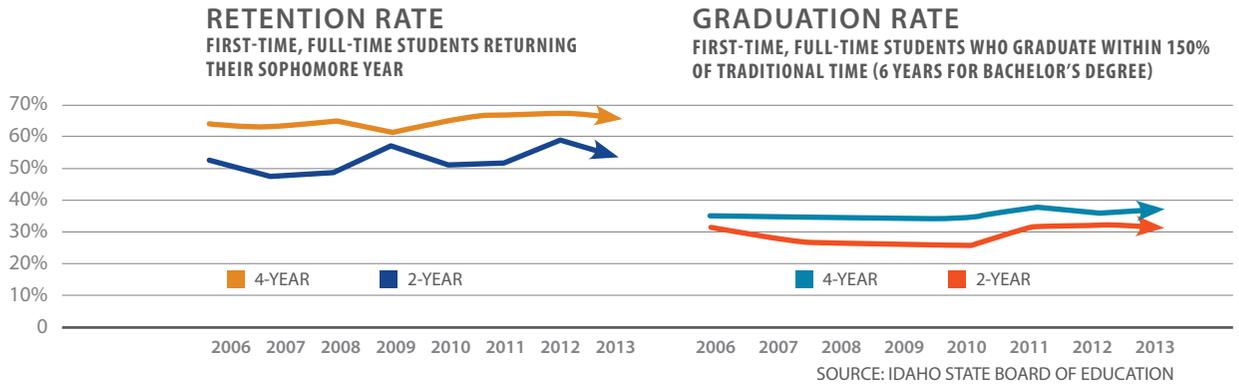
The Board secured legislative approval in 2013 to consolidate several state-funded scholarship programs into a revised **Opportunity Scholarship** to maximize access and incentivize completion. The Opportunity Scholarship is a shared responsibility award available to Idaho students who qualify based on both need and merit and who attend public and not-for-profit higher education institutions in the state.

NEED-BASED GRANT AID AWARDED BY STATE

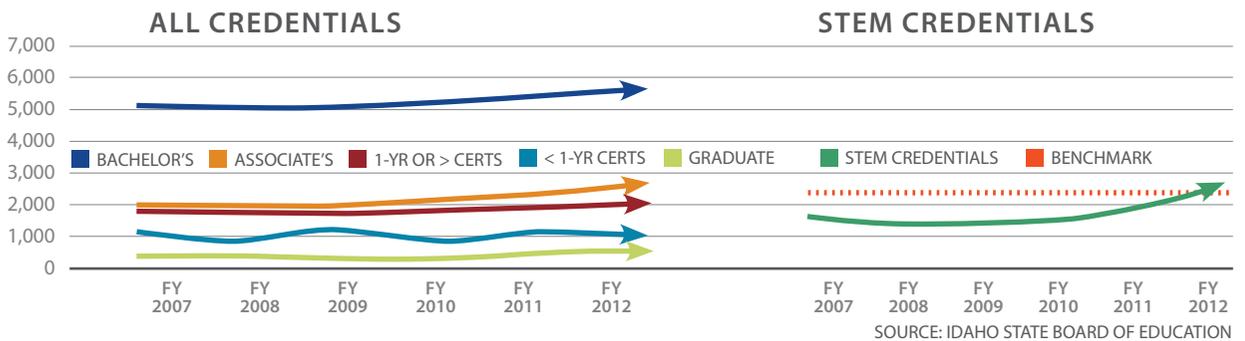
STATE	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Washington	\$914	\$919	\$887	\$1,292
California	\$606	\$697	\$858	\$1,123
WICHE Average	\$487	\$528	\$582	\$771
U.S. Average	\$535	\$531	\$527	\$502
Nevada	\$232	\$258	\$360	\$451
Colorado	\$437	\$396	\$380	\$404
Oregon	\$510	\$511	\$122	\$308
North Dakota	\$78	\$218	\$229	\$280
New Mexico	\$276	\$252	\$270	\$259
Alaska	\$117	\$48	\$81	\$153
Montana	\$141	\$109	\$108	\$138
Hawaii	\$46	\$77	\$73	\$104
Arizona	\$106	\$86	\$89	\$71
Idaho	\$46	\$31	\$22	\$39
Utah	\$54	\$32	\$25	\$27
South Dakota	\$5	\$5	\$11	\$0
Wyoming	\$8	\$7	\$7	\$0

SOURCE: WESTERN INTERSTATE COMMISSION FOR HIGHER EDUCATION (WICHE), 2013

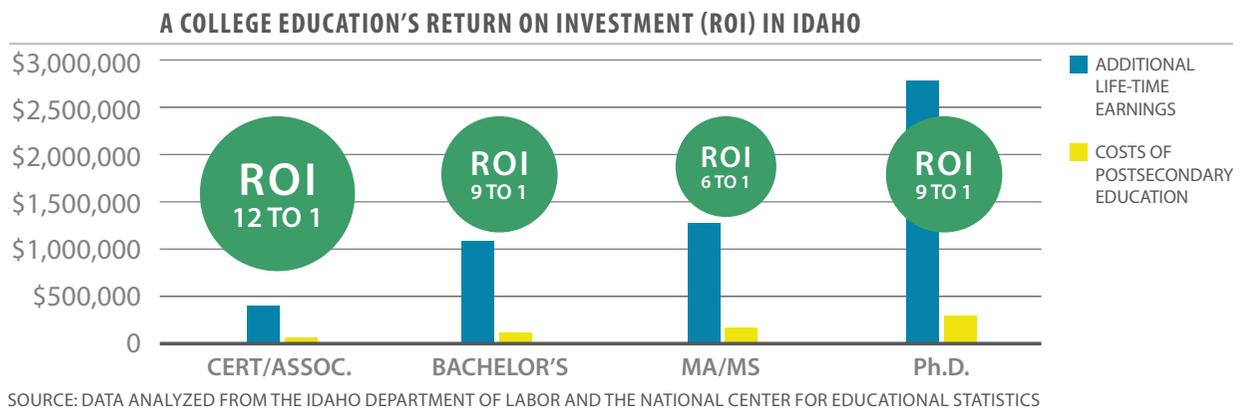
STUDENT RETENTION AND GRADUATION



CREDENTIALS ATTAINED



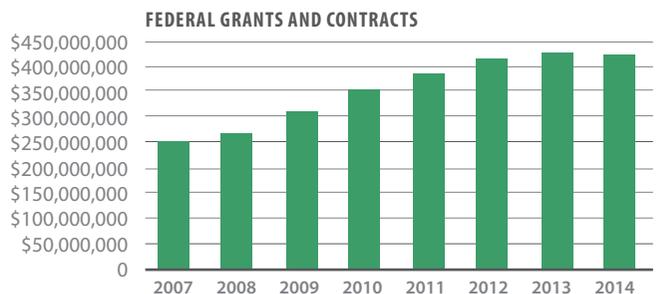
EDUCATION PAYS



HIGHER EDUCATION – AN ECONOMIC ENGINE

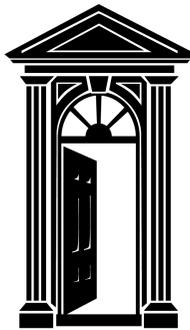
Higher education affects the economy in many ways. In addition to enhancing individual wealth, Idaho's universities and colleges bring money into the state through federal grants and contracts (including financial aid). They also generate income through research and employment, and they support business retention, recruitment and expansion efforts.

In Fiscal Year 2014, Idaho's four-year public higher education institutions will bring in over \$423 million in federal grants and contracts.



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