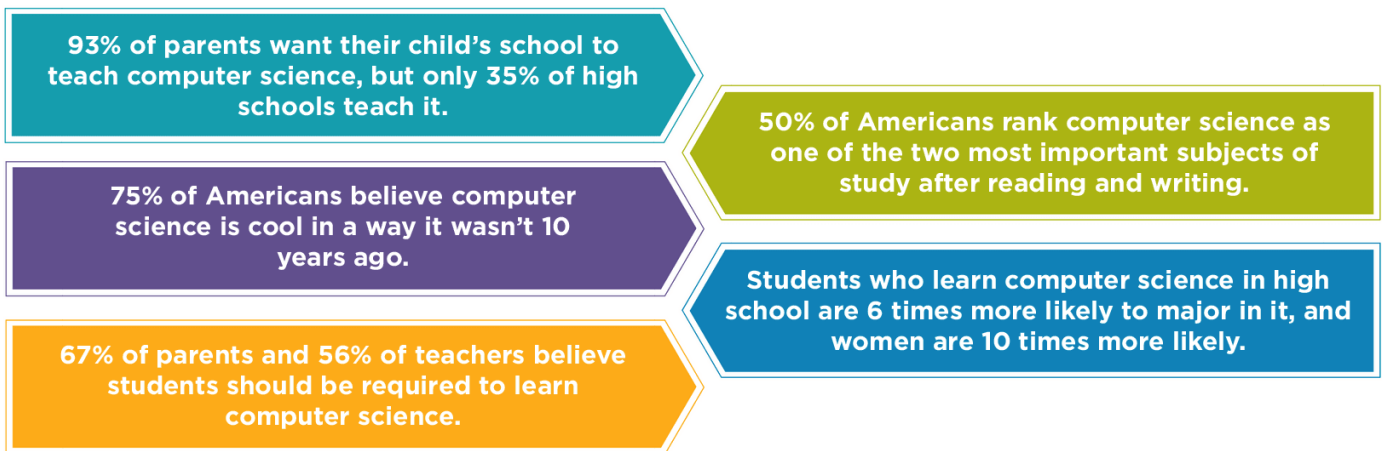
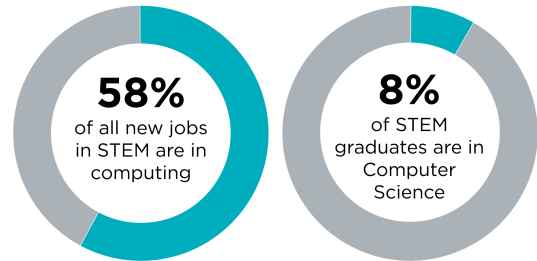


# Support K-12 Computer Science Education in Idaho

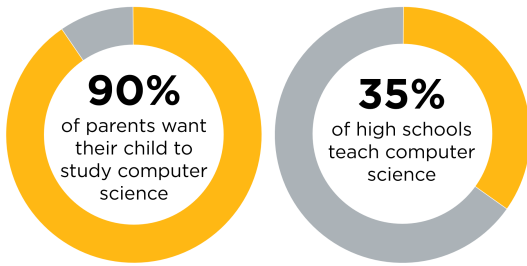
Computer science drives job growth and innovation throughout our economy and society. Computing occupations are the **number 1 source of all new wages in the U.S.** and make up over half of all projected new jobs in STEM fields, making Computer Science one of the most in-demand college degrees. And computing is used all around us and in virtually every field. It's foundational knowledge that all students need. But computer science is marginalized throughout education. Only 35% of U.S. high schools teach any computer science courses and only 8% of STEM graduates study it. We need to improve access for all students, including groups who have traditionally been underrepresented.



## Computer science in Idaho

- Idaho currently has **1,532 open computing jobs** (3.3 times the average demand rate in Idaho).
- The average salary for a computing occupation in ID is **\$72,497**, which is significantly higher than the average salary in the state (\$42,240). The existing open jobs alone represent a **\$111,065,726 opportunity** in terms of annual salaries.
- Idaho had only **333 computer science graduates** in 2015; only **13%** were female.
- Only **315 exams were taken in AP Computer Science by high school students in Idaho** in 2017 (123 took AP CS A and 192 took AP CSP).
- Only 29% were female (24% for AP CS A and 33% for AP CSP); only 39 exams were taken by Hispanic or Latino students (8 took AP CS A and 31 took AP CSP); no exams were taken by Black students; no exams were taken by American Indian or Alaska Native students; no exams were taken by Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander students.
- Only **19 schools** in ID (19% of ID schools with AP programs) offered an AP Computer Science course in 2016-2017 (8% offered AP CS A and 16% offered AP CSP), which is 12 more than the previous year. There are fewer AP exams taken in computer science than in any other STEM subject area.
- Universities in Idaho did not graduate a single new teacher prepared to teach computer science in 2016.
- According to a representative survey from Google/Gallup, school administrators in ID support expanding computer science education opportunities: 66% of principals surveyed think CS is just as or more important

than required core classes. And one of their biggest barriers to offering computer science is the lack of funds for hiring and training teachers.



## What can you do to improve K-12 CS education?

1. Call on your school to expand computer science offerings at every grade level.
2. Ask your local school district to allow computer science courses to satisfy a core math or science requirement.
3. Visit [www.code.org/educate/3rdparty](http://www.code.org/educate/3rdparty) to find out about courses and curriculum from a variety of third parties, including Code.org.
4. Visit [www.code.org/promote/ID](http://www.code.org/promote/ID) to learn more about supporting computer science in your state.
5. Sign the petition at [www.change.org/computerscience](http://www.change.org/computerscience) to join 100,000 Americans asking Congress to support computer science.

## Code.org's Impact in Idaho

- In Idaho, Code.org's curriculum is used in
  - 25% of elementary schools
  - 22% of middle schools
  - 16% of high schools
- There are 2,593 teacher accounts and 106,620 student accounts on Code.org in Idaho.
- Of students in Idaho using Code.org curriculum last school year,
  - 56% attend high needs schools
  - 48% are in rural schools
  - 43% are female students
  - 33% are underrepresented minority students (Black/African American, Hispanic/Latino, American Indian, or Hawaiian)
- Code.org, its regional partner(s) Idaho Digital Learning Academy, and 9 facilitators have provided professional learning in Idaho for
  - 629 teachers in CS Fundamentals (K-5)
  - 65 teachers in Exploring Computer Science or Computer Science Discoveries
  - 29 teachers in Computer Science Principles

**“Computer Science is a liberal art: it’s something that everybody should be exposed to and everyone should have a mastery of to some extent.”**

— Steve Jobs

# What can your state do to improve computer science education?

States and local school districts need to adopt a broad policy framework to provide all students with access to computer science. The following nine recommendations are a menu of best practices that states can choose from to support and expand computer science. Not all states will be in a position to adopt all of the policies. Read more about these 9 policy ideas at [https://code.org/files/Making\\_CS\\_Fundamental.pdf](https://code.org/files/Making_CS_Fundamental.pdf) and see our rubric for describing state policies at <http://bit.ly/9policiesrubric>.

- ☑ Idaho has created a state plan for K-12 computer science.
- ☑ Idaho has established K-12 computer science standards.
- ☑ Idaho has allocated funding for rigorous computer science professional development and course support.
- ☑ Idaho has clear certification pathways for computer science teachers.
- ☑ Idaho has established programs at institutions of higher education to offer computer science to preservice teachers.
- ☑ Idaho has a dedicated computer science position in the state education agency.
- ☑ Idaho requires that all secondary schools offer computer science.
- ☑ Idaho allows computer science to count for a core graduation requirement. Find out how Idaho allows computer science to count towards graduation at <http://bit.ly/9policies>.
- ☑ Idaho allows computer science to count as a core admission requirement at institutions of higher education.

## Follow us!

Join our efforts to give every student in every school the opportunity to learn computer science. Learn more at [code.org](https://code.org), or follow us on [Facebook](#) and [Twitter](#).

Launched in 2013, Code.org® is a non-profit dedicated to expanding access to computer science, and increasing participation by women and underrepresented students of color. Our vision is that every student in every school should have the opportunity to learn computer science.

Data is from the Conference Board for job demand, the Bureau of Labor Statistics for state salary and national job projections data, the College Board for AP exam data, the National Center for Education Statistics for university graduate data, the Gallup and Google research study Education Trends in the State of Computer Science in U.S. K-12 Schools for schools that offer computer science and parent demand, and Code.org for its own courses, professional learning programs, and participation data.