

Fastest Growing Occupations in Idaho: 2000 - 2010

(Ranked by 2010 Employment)

Occupational Title	Employment	
	2000	2010
Physicians and Surgeons, All Other	16,230	21,650
Retail Salespersons	16,360	21,280
Cashiers	14,560	18,370
General and Operations Managers	11,610	14,440
Truck Drivers, Heavy and Tractor-Trailer	11,220	13,820
Office Clerks, General	11,200	13,780
Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers, Including Fast Food	9,320	13,730
Electrical and Electronic Engineering Technicians	7,730	11,060
Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	8,680	10,560
Waiters and Waitresses	7,870	10,490
Registered Nurses	7,350	10,080
Janitors and Cleaners, Except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	8,010	9,690
Elementary and Middle School Teachers, Except Special Education	7,370	9,430
Secondary School Teachers, Except Special and Vocational Education	6,780	9,090
Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks	7,250	8,260
Customer Service Representatives	5,510	7,860
Carpenters	5,580	7,330
Teacher Assistants	5,290	7,320
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Retail Sales Workers	5,450	6,920
Sales Representatives, Wholesale and Manufacturing, Except Technical and Scientific Products	5,410	6,490

Source: Idaho Department of Labor
<http://cl.idaho.gov/lmi/wage-survey/occfastest.xls>

Declining Occupations in Idaho: 2000 - 2010

(Ranked by 2010 Employment)

Occupational Title	Employment	
	2000	2010
Tellers	1,980	1,970
Logging Equipment Operators	920	890
Food Processing Workers, All Other (OES Only)	750	690
Switchboard Operators, Including Answering Service	710	660
Machine Feeders and Offbearers	680	630
Loan Interviewers and Clerks	750	590
Insurance Claims and Policy Processing Clerks	540	530
Computer Operators	560	500
Announcers	490	460
Travel Agents	480	460
Fallers	440	380
Food and Tobacco Roasting, Baking, and Drying Machine Operators and Tenders	390	370
Word Processors and Typists	340	320
Chemical Plant and System Operators	380	300
Couriers and Messengers	310	300
Office Machine Operators, Except Computer	340	290
Locomotive Engineers	320	270
Prepress Technicians and Workers	280	250
Stationary Engineers and Boiler Operators	260	250
Earth Drillers, Except Oil and Gas	230	200

Source: Idaho Department of Labor
<http://cl.idaho.gov/lmi/wage-survey/occddeclining.xls>



Career and Technical Educators of Idaho
<http://www.ctei.org>

THE BOTTOM LINE

CTEI Legislative Alert



BUSH ADMINISTRATION'S FY 2006 BUDGET ELIMINATES STATE FUNDING FOR THE CARL D. PERKINS VOCATIONAL AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION ACT

The President's proposed FY 2006 budget eliminates funding for the Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Technical Education Act, shifting money away from career and technical education programs that are proven to work. Every state depends on Perkins funds to support programs that make academics relevant to students, reduce the drop-out rate and prepare students for postsecondary education and the workforce. Dismantling Perkins would be a costly disinvestment in building a skilled American workforce to compete in the 21st Century economy. If the Administration's proposed FY 2006 budget request for career and technical education is enacted by Congress, Idaho would lose \$7,450,823.

Source: Association for Career and Technical Education (ACTE)
http://www.acteonline.org/policy/legislative_issues/Funding_resources.cfm

BUSH'S BUDGET SEEKS ELIMINATION OF PERKINS, AXES SLEW OF PROGRAMS

President Bush delivered a crushing blow to career and technical education (CTE) in his \$2.6 trillion budget – eliminating the Carl D. Perkins Act so that more emphasis can be placed on his much touted \$1.24 billion High School Intervention Initiative. The FY 06 budget,

released Feb. 7, requested no funding for Perkins, eliminated a total of 48 education programs, and slashed education funding for the first time in 10 years.

While some education programs received modest increase requests – such as Title I of No Child Left Behind (NCLB) (a \$603 million proposed increase), Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) (a \$508 million proposed increase), and Pell Grants (the budget proposes to increase the Pell Grant maximum by \$100 and erase the shortfall that exists in this program) – these increases were offset by cuts to other programs within the education budget. In addition to Perkins, programs that were eliminated included Smaller Learning Communities, GEAR-UP, Elementary and Secondary School Counseling, Safe and Drug Free Schools State Grants, Dropout Prevention, Education Technology State Grants, and parts of the TRIO program. Adult education programs were also severely cut by \$370 million in the budget proposal.

In justifying the proposal to ax Perkins, budget documents noted that the program is inefficient and duplicative of other efforts, and should become optional for states to pursue.

“The Administration is requesting no funding for current Vocational Education programs, although the new High School Initiative would allow States to continue such activities if they choose. Under the Administration's Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART), Vocational Education State Grants was rated Ineffective because it has produced little or no evidence of improved outcomes for students despite decades of Federal investment. In its Final Report to Congress in June 2004, the National Assessment of Vocational Education (NAVE) found no evidence that high school vocational courses themselves contribute to academic achievement or college enrollment.” However, most of the NAVE data is outdated or unsubstantiated, according to ACTE public policy staff, and new research shows CTE students experience improved employment outcomes and academic success.

While “vocational education” is listed as an activity that could be funded under the High School Intervention Initiative, it is only one of a long list of programs that are allowed after certain requirements are met, and states will have far fewer resources than they currently have under Perkins.

“With all of the pressures on high schools under the new initiative, it is unlikely that career and technical education will receive the funding necessary to adequately prepare students for success in further education and the 21st century economy,” said Alisha Hyslop, ACTE assistant director of public policy.

The initiative would also eliminate community and technical colleges from federal CTE funding. The institutions would no longer have access to Perkins funding, or to the high school intervention funds, therefore drawing valuable resources away from CTE at the postsecondary level as well. Kimberly Green, NASDCTEc executive director, said, “Community and technical colleges are on the front lines of preparing youth and adults with the skills needed to succeed in the workforce. At a time when our nation's economic health and prosperity relies so heavily on the availability and quality of our nation's skilled workforce, the president's budget proposal eliminates Perkins' critical federal investment in community and technical colleges. This will likely result in critical programs that meet the needs of employers and workers shutting down.” For the full story go to the source below.

Source: Association for Career and Technical Education (ACTE)
http://www.acteonline.org/members/news/frontpage_news/frontpage2905.cfm

How much will your program lose?