2022 Year in Review: State Policies Impacting CTE

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Catherine Imperatore, Research Director, ACTE
Brice Thomas, Policy Associate, Advance CTE
Sarah Heath, Colorado State CTE Director
Agenda

• Overview of the report and tracker
• Findings from a decade of tracking CTE policy
• Findings from 2022
• Spotlight on Colorado CTE policies
• Questions?
Communicating Throughout This Webinar

Chat
Please use the Chat to identify yourself and converse with your colleagues

Q&A
Please use the Q&A to ask questions of the panelists
2022 Year in Review

Report: https://careertech.org/resource/2022_Year_in_Review

Tracker: https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1amcFAVE2ibXxjEQmfUkFxgFHIYWa1daO1kbsnggBelQ/edit?usp=sharing
Context

- Tenth annual joint report between ACTE and Advance CTE
- Report released in February each year along with sortable state policy tracker
- Track throughout year, policies validated by State CTE Directors
- Legislation, executive order, board actions
How to Use the Report/Tracker

- Understand national and state trends and their impact
- Advocate for quality CTE policy in your state
- Use policies as a model for practices that you could implement in your state or local area
Looking Back on 10 Years

- Since 2013, at least 1,470 CTE-related policies have been enacted
- Colorado, Texas, Tennessee and Washington have enacted the most policies
- The top five policy categories usually the same; however, since 2019, access and equity has replaced dual/concurrent enrollment
Top-level 2022 Findings

- In 2022, 36 states enacted or passed a combined 123 actions
- In 2021, 41 states enacted or passed 138 policy actions
- Colorado top state with 11 policies
- Systems affected
  - Secondary - 81
  - Postsecondary - 66
  - Adult learning/workforce development - 42
  - Middle school/junior high - 14
Top Policy Categories

● 2022 Top Policy Categories
  ○ Industry partnerships/work-based learning (48)
  ○ Funding (40 policies)
  ○ Access and equity (37)
  ○ Data, reporting, and/or accountability (31)
  ○ Industry-recognized credentials (23)

● 2021 Top Policy Categories
  ○ Funding (51 policies)
  ○ Access and equity (45)
  ○ Industry partnerships/work-based learning (36)
  ○ Data, reporting, and/or accountability (36)
  ○ Industry recognized credentials (33)
Industry Partnerships & WBL

- **25** states enacted **48** policies related to industry partnerships and work-based learning
- **Connecticut**: Best practices for the Pipeline for Connecticut’s Future program
- **Idaho**: Rules for self-directed learners
- **Ohio**: Tax credits for employers for providing work-based learning opportunities
Funding

- **22 states enacted 40 policies related to funding**
- **Florida**: Used $25M to establish the Linking Industry to Nursing Education Fund
- **Hawaiʻi**: Created an incentive program for high school students earning industry credentials
- **New Jersey**: Allocated $1M to consortia participating in WBL programs, with 25% designated for pre-apprenticeships.
Access and Equity

- **23 states enacting 37 policies**
- **Connecticut**: Developed a Post-COVID-19 Women’s Return to Work Economic Development Plan
- **Oregon**: Established the Prosperity 10,000 program to facilitate re-engagement in the workforce
- **Pennsylvania**: Set policy enabling learners with education instability to waive credits
Data, Reporting and/or Accountability

- 22 states enacted 31 policies
- **Colorado**: Required the Department of Higher Education to develop postsecondary success measures and allocated money to create a statewide student success data system
- **Louisiana**: Introduced the Back On Track Louisiana Pilot Program
- **West Virginia**: Tasked the West Virginia Council for Community and Technical College Education and the West Virginia Policy Commission to develop a performance-based funding formula model
Industry -recognized Credentials

- 19 states enacted 33 policies impacting career and academic counseling
- **Pennsylvania**: Required schools to add industry recognized credentials to a student’s transcript
- **South Carolina**: Enabled a student who is pursuing an industry credential to receive a South Carolina Workforce Industry Needs Scholarship
- **West Virginia**: Allowed learners ages 16 to 18 to enter into an agreement with an employer for WBL that leads to course credit and/or compensation
Health Care in CTE

- **Colorado**: Required the Behavioral Health Administration to create and implement a behavioral health care provider workforce plan
- **Mississippi**: Appropriated funds from the Coronavirus State Fiscal Recovery Fund for health care workforce development at community and junior colleges
- **Washington**: Directed the establishment of sector-based platforms for apprenticeships, including health care and behavioral health as well as biotechnology and life sciences
Multi-System Policies

- **Florida**: Established the Office of Reimagining Education and Career Help; appointed a committee to create a public master list of non-degree credentials.
- **Georgia**: Directed the Technical College System of Georgia, the Workforce Development Board and the Department of Economic Development to collaborate through the re-named TCSG Office of College and Career Academies.
- **Texas**: Formalized a Tri-Agency Workforce Initiative to coordinate information among the Texas Education Agency, the Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board and the Texas Workforce Commission.
Spotlight: Colorado CTE Policies
Questions?
Contact Us

• Brice Thomas, Advance CTE
  bthomas@careertech.org

• Catherine Imperatore, ACTE
  cimperatore@acteonline.org

• Sarah Heath, Colorado Community College System
  sarah.heath@cccs.edu