

CAREER & TECHNICAL EDUCATION (CTE)

HELPING STUDENTS BECOME COLLEGE- AND CAREER-READY

History of CTE

1879

- First training school that combined hands-on learning with classroom learning is established in St. Louis, MO.¹

1917

- **Smith-Hughes Act** is established to provide federal state aid for pre-collegiate vocational education in agriculture, industrial trades and home ec.²

1929

- **George-Ellzey Act** adds \$9 million to expand vocational programs in agriculture, home ec, trade and industrial education.³

1958

- **National Defense Education Act** provides federal support to state funds for technical programs, vocational guidance, training programs and institutes.⁴

1963

- **Vocational Education Act** authorizes federal funds for vocational schools, work-study programs, research, training and demonstrations in vocational and business education.⁴

1984

- **Carl D. Perkins Vocational Act** expands, modernizes and develops quality vocational education programs to meet workforce needs and promote economic growth.⁴

2006

- The phrase "vocational education" is updated to "career and technical education," reflecting the perception of CTE as a system that prepares students for college and career.⁵



Why CTE?

Engages our students . . .

1.2 million U.S. students drop out of school each year⁶

81% of student dropouts say real-world learning opportunities would have kept them in school⁷

Students who take CTE courses have a decreased risk of dropping out⁸

CTE program graduation rates are 90.18%. The national average is 74.9%⁹

. . . which helps our economy.

More than 75% of manufacturers report a skills shortage¹⁰

Student dropouts cost the U.S. economy over \$50 billion in taxes annually¹¹



CTE TEACHES NEEDED SKILLS

CTE programs incorporate hands-on career skills with rigorous academic standards, that often feature education-industry partnerships.



CTE prepares students for high-wage, high-skill, high-demand careers.

2/3 of students report they are learning skills in their CTE courses that will help them to get a job in the future.¹²



Did you know? The top 5 occupational interests of CTE students are¹²:

Nursing/Health Care: 23%

Engineering (Mechanical): 13%

Medical Science: 11%

Doctor/Physician: 10%

Criminal Justice/Law Enforcement: 6%



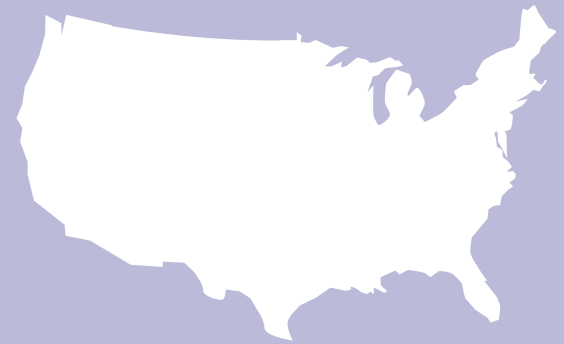
CTE programs prepare students for a wide range of careers, from construction, welding, firefighting, police work and cooking to environmental science, anatomy and physiology, nursing, veterinary science, computer software, graphic arts, mechanical engineering, architectural drafting, business and marketing.

94%

of all high school students participate in CTE courses.¹³

12.5

million high school and college students are enrolled in CTE courses across the nation.¹⁴



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 6. Miller, Tony. "Partnering for Education Reform." U.S. Department of Education. 2011. Web. 23 January 2015.
 7. Bridgeland et al., "The Silent Epidemic: Perspectives of High School Dropouts," Civic Enterprises in association with Peter D. Hart Research for the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, 2006. Web. 20 January 2015.
 8. Plank, et al., "Dropping Out of High School and the Place of Career and Technical Education," National Research Center for Career and Technical Education, 2005. Web. 20 January 2015.
 9. U.S. Department of Education, Office of Career, Technical and Adult Education, Consolidated Annual Report for the Carl D. Perkins Career and Technical Education Act of 2006 Program Year 2007–2008, unpublished data [National Association of State Directors of Career Technical Education Consortium analysis]; U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Public School Graduates and Dropouts From the Common Core of Data: School Year 2007–2008, 2010.
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 12. Francis, et al. "CTE Works! 2014 Results from a National Survey," My College Options and ACTE, 2014. Web. 21 January 2015.
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 14. <http://www.careertech.org/CTE>