



### 50th Anniversary of Title IX

June 23, 2022, will mark the 50th anniversary of passage of Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972. Arguably one of the most significant pieces of civil rights legislation in America's history, Title IX prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex in all programs or activities in all federally funded educational institutions including high schools and middle schools.

### Career and Technical Education (CTE) in Virginia

CTE provides secondary and postsecondary students with academic and technical skills and knowledge to prepare for the current and future workforce. To realize our business, economic, and human potential, we must close equity gaps by gender, race and ethnicity, and special population status in high-skill, high-wage, programs of study.

# CTE ENROLLMENT BY GENDER, 2019-20201

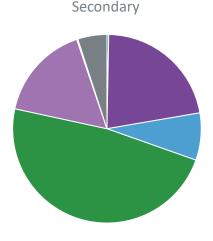


**236,565**Male



**188,605** Female

#### CTE ENROLLMENT BY RACE, 2019-2020<sup>1</sup>

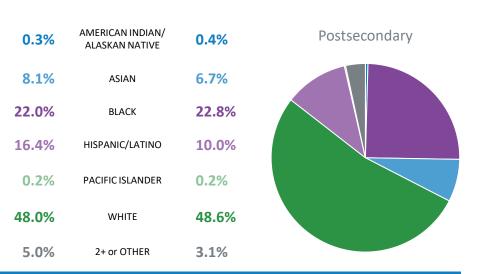


### OUTCOMES, 2020-2021 school year<sup>2</sup>

| 94% | of Virginia high school students participating in CTE |
|-----|---|
|     | programs graduated                                    |

| 93% | of CTE high school students received Post-Program |
|-----|---|
|     | Placement   |

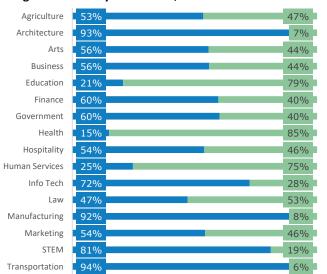
of Virginia CTE postsecondary students earned a credential, certificate, or degree



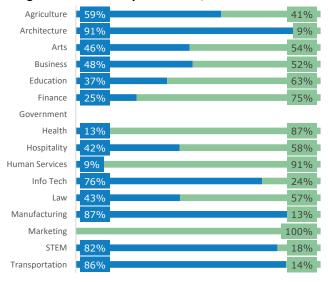
#### State Concentrator Enrollment by Career Cluster<sup>1</sup>







#### Virginia Postsecondary Enrollment, 2019-2020\*\*



# **Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA)**

The Workforce Investment Act (P.L. 105-220) was enacted in 1998 and was last reauthorized by the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) (P.L. 113-128) in 2014. WIOA is the primary federal legislation governing federal workforce development programs. It is designed to help job seekers access employment, education, training, and support services to succeed in the labor market and to match employers with the skilled workers they need to compete in the global economy.

United States 2020-2021<sup>3</sup>



**\$2,459,907,065** Funds Expended

**2,983,180** Participants\*



1,486,250



**1,497,458** Women

Virginia 2020-2021<sup>3</sup>



**\$25,877,099** Funds Expended

**38,637**Participants\*



18,752



**19,855** Women

#### PARTICIPATION, by age, 2020-20213

|          | Under 16 | 16-18   | 19-24   | 25-44     | 45-54   | 55-59   | 60+     |
|----------|----------|---------|---------|-----------|---------|---------|---------|
| National | 6,231    | 102,903 | 429,635 | 1,374,020 | 529,053 | 249,042 | 322,972 |
| Virginia | 11       | 856     | 5,573   | 17,125    | 7,264   | 3,326   | 4,484   |

### PARTICIPATION, by race and ethnicity, 2020-2021<sup>3</sup>

|          | AI/AN  | Asian  | Black   | Hispanic/<br>Latino | NH/PI  | White     | More than one |
|----------|--------|--------|---------|---------------------|--------|-----------|---------------|
| National | 72,616 | 94,544 | 747,805 | 586,785             | 28,425 | 1,670,676 | 69,622        |
| Virginia | 642    | 843    | 15,700  | 2,333               | 191    | 19,384    | 1,121         |

<sup>\*</sup>Total participants may not be a sum of Men and Women due to self reporting.

<sup>\*\*</sup> Secondary and postsecondary enrollment data reflect data that met DOE and DOL reporting standards

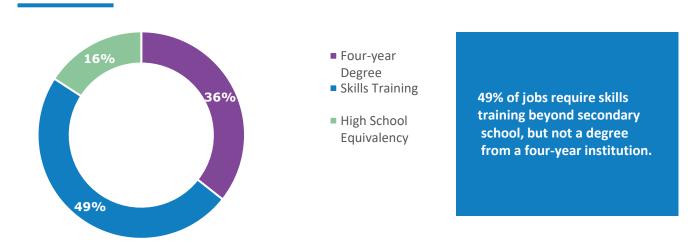
### Education and Workforce Development Connections<sup>4</sup>

|          | Does the charge of the state workforce board  | Does the state publicly identify and publish high-demand occupations and required credentials for the occupations/jobs? | Does the state provide workforce development funding through |                             |                                    |  |  |
|----------|---|---|--|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|--|--|
|          | or council that connects education to workforce development go beyond the requirements of WIOA? |   | The department of labor and/or economic development?         | The state education agency? | The state higher education office? | The community and/or technical college system? |  |
| Virginia | Yes   | Yes   | Yes  | Yes                         | Yes                                | Yes  |  |

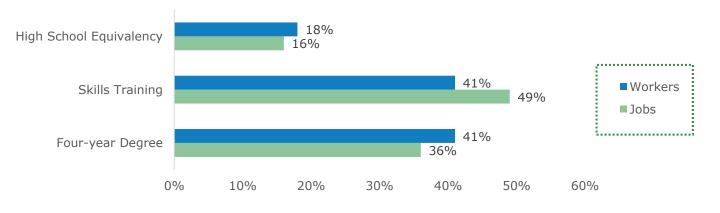
### Middle Skill Jobs<sup>5</sup>

Many in-demand jobs that offer family-sustaining wages in the United States require skills training beyond a high school, but not a 4-year degree. But too few of America's workers have had access to the skills training necessary to fill these jobs.

#### Virginia's Jobs by Education Requirement, 2018



### Virginia's Jobs and Workers by Education Level, 2018

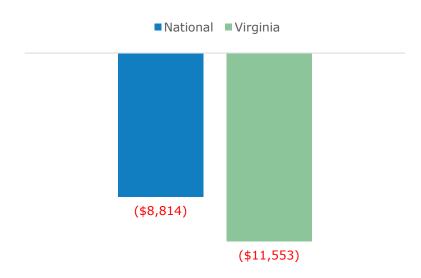


# **Community College Funding Gap**

Community colleges offer a vital and affordable career pathway and vocational training, an entry point to a 4-year degree, and an opportunity for High school students to earn college credits through dual enrollment. Because these colleges disproportionately serve low-income students and students of color, they support social mobility and the health of the U.S. economy. Yet, they receive \$8,800 less in education revenue per student enrolled than 4-year institutions.<sup>6</sup>

#### **REVENUE GAP,** state vs national<sup>7</sup>

Revenue gap between four-year institutions and two-year institutions per full-time enrolled student, by state (in thousands USD)



In Virginia, community colleges receive \$11,553 less in education revenue per student enrolled than four-year institutions.

# **Dual Enrollment Pathways**8

Dual enrollment allows students to try out different career paths, which increases engagement and success. Dual enrollment students, particularly low-income and male students, are more likely to earn a high school diploma, enroll in a bachelor's program, and enroll in college full time. Yet, research shows that student outcomes vary substantially by state and often by income.

| Percentage of High-School Dual-Enrollment Students Who<br>Completed Any Award |                        |               |                                 |               |  |  |  |
|---|------------------------|---------------|---------------------------------|---------------|--|--|--|
|   | First attended a commi | unity college | First attended a 4-year college |               |  |  |  |
|   | Virginia               | United States | Virginia                        | United States |  |  |  |
| Lower income  | 48%                    | 43%           | 66%                             | 58%           |  |  |  |
| Higher Income   | 52%                    | 50%           | 78%                             | 71%           |  |  |  |

### State Actions on Coronavirus Relief Funds<sup>9</sup>

Coronavirus Relief Funds have infused governments with financial resources to respond and recover from the pandemic and avoid deep budget cuts and depleted reserves. Below is how Virginia plans to spend its funds to support education.

- \$120 million to Higher Education PPE, Virtual Education, Cleaning, Telework, Other COVID
   Costs
- \$4.5 million to State Museums and Higher Education Centers PPE, Virtual Education, Cleaning, Telework, Other COVID Costs
- \$220.8 million to K-12 Costs for Re-Opening Schools

The ESSER Fund of \$122 billion supports efforts to safely and equitably reopen K-12 schools and expand opportunity for students who need it most. These funds were made available to state educational agencies (SEAs) for distribution.



### Virginia ESSER Funds received<sup>10</sup>

\$2,110,988,891

### **Sources**

- 1. Perkins V Enrollment Data, Perkins Collaborative Resource Network, https://cte.ed.gov/dataexplorer/build enrollment
- 2. State Profiles, Perkins Collaborative Resource Network, <a href="https://cte.ed.gov">https://cte.ed.gov</a>
- 3. WIOA Title I and III Annual Report Data: Program Year 2020, U.S. Department of Labor, <a href="https://www.dol.gov/agencies/eta/performance/results">https://www.dol.gov/agencies/eta/performance/results</a> (National and State Summaries)
- 4. 50-State Comparison: Education and Workforce Development Connections, Education Commission of the States, <a href="https://www.ecs.org/50-state-comparison-education-and-workforce-development-connections/">https://www.ecs.org/50-state-comparison-education-and-workforce-development-connections/</a>
- 5. The Skills Mismatch, National Skills Coalition, https://nationalskillscoalition.org/skills-mismatch/
- 6. An Introduction to Community Colleges and Their Students, Community College Research Center, Teachers College, Columbia University, <a href="https://ccrc.tc.columbia.edu/media/k2/attachments/introduction-community-colleges-students.pdf">https://ccrc.tc.columbia.edu/media/k2/attachments/introduction-community-colleges-students.pdf</a>
- 7. The \$78 Billion Community College Funding Shortfall, Center for American Progress, <a href="https://www.americanprogress.org/article/78-billion-community-college-funding-shortfall/">https://www.americanprogress.org/article/78-billion-community-college-funding-shortfall/</a>
- 8. What Happens to Students Who Take Community College "Dual Enrollment" Courses in High School?, Community College Research Center, Teachers College, Columbia University, <a href="https://ccrc.tc.columbia.edu/publications/what-happens-community-college-dual-enrollment-students.html">https://ccrc.tc.columbia.edu/publications/what-happens-community-college-dual-enrollment-students.html</a>
- 9. State Actions on Coronavirus Relief Funds, National Conference of State
  Legislatures, <a href="https://app.powerbi.com/view?r=eyJrljoiMTcyNGQ5ZmUtNTY3Mi00YjViLTgyNjMtZjk1NzVkYTUyZGUzliwidCl6ljM4MmZiOGlwLTRkYzMtNDEwNy04MGJkLTM10TViMjQzMmZhZSlsImMi0jZ9&pageName=ReportSection 10. ARP ESSER State Plans, Office of Secondary Education, <a href="https://oese.ed.gov/offices/education-stabilization-fund/elementary-secondary-school-emergency-relief-fund/stateplans/">https://oese.ed.gov/offices/education-stabilization-fund/elementary-secondary-school-emergency-relief-fund/stateplans/</a>