What do we mean

College AND Career Ready?

GOAL AHEAD

> James R Stone III Director

CTE

National Research

Center for Career and Technical Education



Defining College & Career Ready

- Whatever skills needed to succeed in credit bearing CC courses (Tucker, NCEE)
- Being ready for college means that a high school graduate has the knowledge and skills necessary to qualify for and succeed in entry-level, credit-bearing college courses without the need for remedial coursework. (Achieve Inc)
- 4 years of math, English; 3 years of science & social science (College Board)
- Skills needed for living-wage, entry level jobs are same as skill needed to succeed in college (ADP)

Another perspective

No support ... that those not going to college need to be qualified to enter college credit courses in order to enter the workforce.

Becoming qualified for college-level classes or for entering a job directly out of high school is not the sole purpose of a high school education, e.g. preparing citizens to participate in a democracy.

Barton, P (ETS, 2006)



Agenda

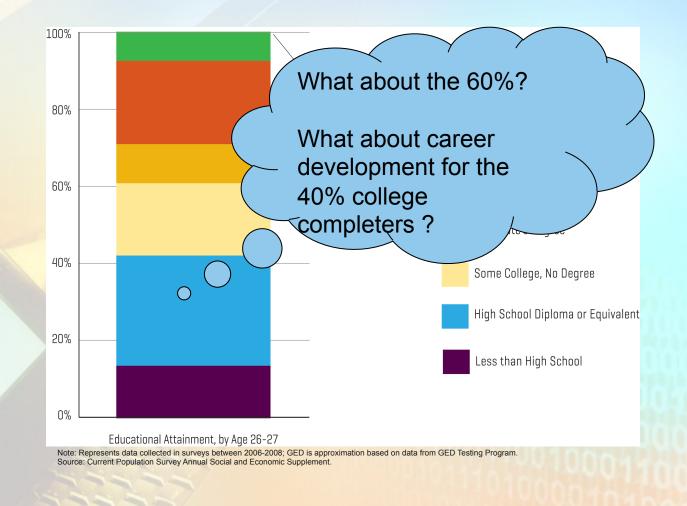
- •What is college and career ready?
- •What is "work ready?"
- How do you ensure work/career readiness?
- How do you assess readiness?

The College & Career Dilemma

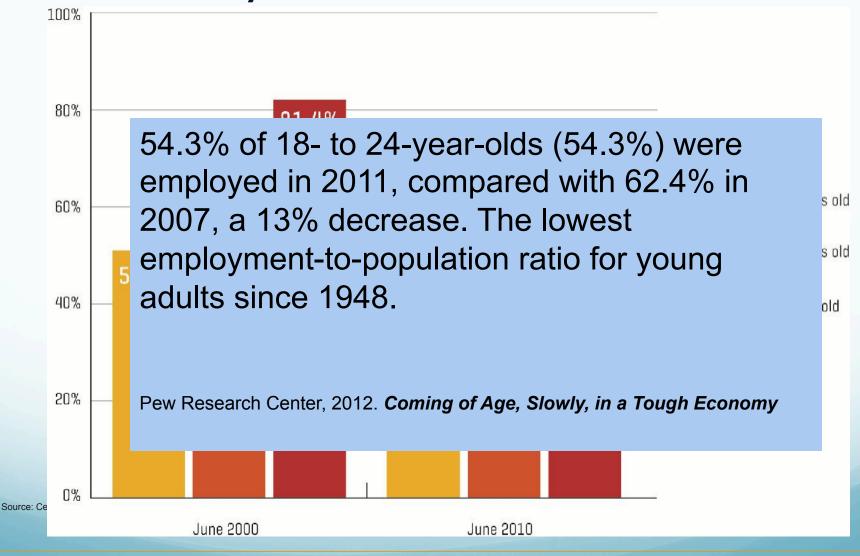
| 9th Grade Cohort | Be | nchmarks | <u>Wc</u> | orkforce Credentials |
|---|--------------|--|-----------|---|
| 100 enter 9 th grade* | 1 75% | complete HS ¹ | | 25% enter as HS drop outs |
| 75 complete HS | | start college ediately ² | | 23% enter as HS grad |
| 52 Start college | | drop out (31% 0 credits) | | 24% enter with some college & a lot of debt |
| Greene et al, 2006 NCHEMS, 2009 (2006) NCES, 2010 | | complete n 6 years ³ | | 28% enter with college degree (6/4;3/2) |

*An unknown number of pre-9th graders never make it to high school

College for all? Only 40% of 27-year olds have earned an A.A. degree or higher



Teens and Young Adults have been hit the hardest by the Great Recession

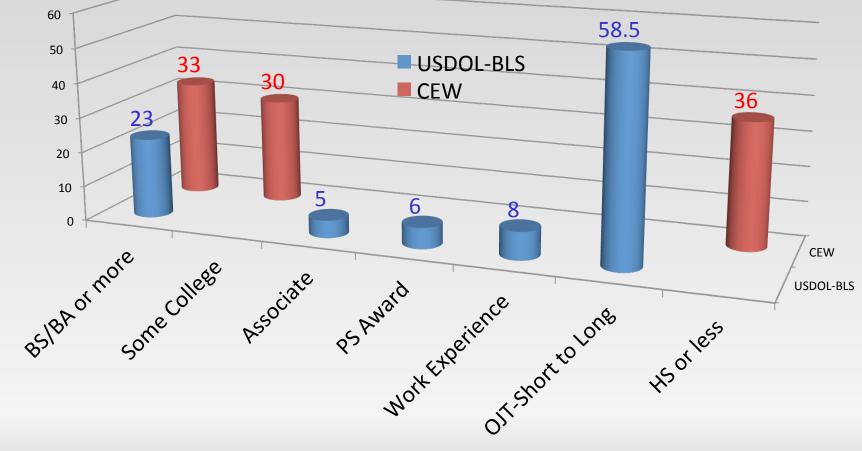




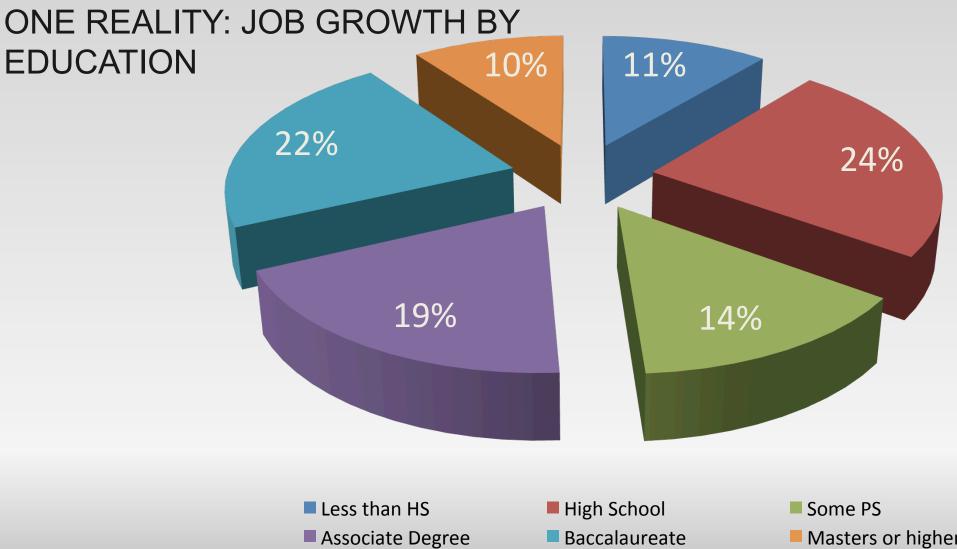
CONSIDER WHAT IS REQUIRED FOR THE WORKPLACE OF TOMORROW: WHAT TO TEACH



BLS & CEW







Getting students ready for careers and college : Their future Academic **Technical** Job specific *Mathematics* Science skills valued by **Communications** employers

Occupational Employability Non-cognitive College & Career Ready

Required skills

To be college ready: What college, what skills?



Academic

Skills & Knowledge

- 1. Framework
- 2. Where skills are learned

- Trade/Technical School?
- Apprenticeship?
- Community College?
 - Certificate? Diploma? Degree-Selective or not?
 - Nursing
 - Allied health
 - Law enforcement
 - Engineering technology
 - Computer technology
 - Cut scores?
- Baccalaureate College?
 - MN College Readiness Benchmarks set by ACT: an 18 in English, 22 in Math, 21 in Reading, and 24 in Science.
 - Only 32% of Minnesota's 2009 ACT-tested graduates met all four

Academic Skills Needed for College are the Same Needed for Careers ...?

Career Ready (the academic side)?

- ACT Work Readiness Assessment (based on O'Net data) measures:
 - Reading for information
 - Locating information
 - Applied math
- Zone 3 Jobs, Level 5 Math Skills

Career Ready Electronic Technician – Level 5*

of PC and Server Operating

auirements

Skills

Tech Skills

Most ads call for **Tech Skills**

WBL

- Soft Skills
- Soft Skills
 - Soft Skills

Ckills

Vvc

F

- Excellen,
- Experience with N
- Experience with Lexman Ø
- Experience with Toledo and Hop. N
- ears of ed/training perience Experience with Nortel BCM and Toshic Δ systems
- Experience with Fujitsu Self Checkout systems
- Experience with Cisco routers and HP network switches

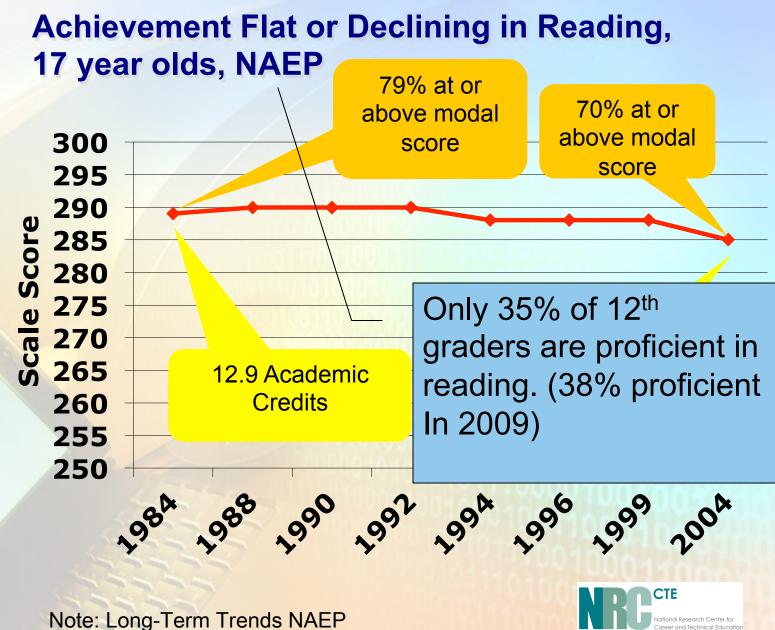
| ACT Score | Level | ACT Standard-Associated Task |
|-----------|----------------------------|---|
| 13-15 | Alg I / CC HS | Simplify ratios |
| 16-19 | Alg I / CC 8 th | Add, subtract, multiply, and divide rational numbers, including integers, fractions, and decimals, without calculators |
| | Alg I / CC HS | Use rational numbers to demonstrate knowledge of additive and multiplicative inverses |
| 20-23 | Alg I / CC 8 th | Set up and solve problems following the correct order of operations (including proportions, percent, and absolute value) with rational numbers (integers, fractions, decimals) |
| | Alg I / CC 8 th | Give the domain and range of relations and functions |
| | Alg I / CC 8 th | Evaluate functions at given values |
| | Alg I / CC HS | Apply algebraic properties (e.g., commutative, associative, distributive, identity, inverse, substitution) to simplify algebraic expressions |
| | Alg I / CC HS | Translate real-world problems into expressions using variables to represent values |
| | Alg I / CC HS | Identify the effect on mean, median, mode, and range when a set of data is changed |
| | Alg I / CC HS | Find the probability of a simple event |
| | Geo / CC 8th | Identify corresponding, same-side interior, same-side exterior, alternate interior, and alternate exterior angle pairs formed by a pair of parallel lines and a transversal and use these special angle pairs to solve problems (e.g., solve equations, use in proofs) |

| Course/ Common Core | ACT Topic | |
|-----------------------------|---|---------|
| | | Score |
| Alg I CC 8th | Add, subtract, multiply, and divide rational numbers, including integers, fractions, and decimals, without calculators | (16-19) |
| Alg I CC 8 th HS | Use properties of exponents (including zero and negative exponents) to evaluate and simplify expressions | (28-32) |
| Alg I CC 8th | Find rational number square roots (without calculators) and approximate irrational square roots (with and without calculators) | (24-27) |
| Alg I CC 8th | Evaluate and simplify radical expressions | (24-27) |
| Alg I CC 8th | Use scientific notation when working with very large or very small quantities | (24-27) |
| Alg I CC 8th | Set up and solve problems following the correct order of operations (including proportions, percent, and absolute value) with rational numbers (integers, fractions, decimals) | (20-23) |
| Alg 8th | Identify, formulate, and obtain solutions to problems involving direct and inverse variation | (24-27) |
| Alg I CC 8th | Recognize the concept of slope as a rate of change and determine the slope when given the equation of a line in standard form or slope-intercept form, the graph of a line, two points, or a verbal description | (24-27) |
| Alg I CC 8th I CC | Translate between different representations of relations and functions: graphs, equations, sets of ordered pairs, verbal descriptions, and tables | (24-27) |
| Alg I CC 8th | Interpret data from line, bar, and circle graphs, histograms, scatterplots, box-and-whisker plots, stem-and-leaf plots, and frequency tables to draw inferences and make predictions | (28-32) |
| Alg I CC HS | Simplify ratios | (13-15) |
| Alg I CC HS | Solve formulas for a specified variable | (24-27) |
| Geo CC HS | Apply relationships between perimeters of similar figures, areas of similar figures, and volumes of similar figures, in terms of scale factor, to solve mathematical and real-world problems | (28-32) |
| Geo CC HS | Use cross sections of prisms, cylinders, pyramids, and cones to solve volume problems | (28-32) |
| Geo CC HS | Find the lateral area, surface area, and volume of prisms, cylinders, cones, and pyramids in mathematical and real-world settings | (28-32) |
| | Find the surface area and volume of a sphere in mathematical and real world settings | (28.32) |

Career Ready Math Skills: Getting the job*

| | Telecommunication Junior Technician | | |
|------------|--|--|--|
| | Nursing | | |
| Algebra I | HVAC | | |
| | Survey Technician | | |
| | Plumbing | | |
| | Automobile Technician | | |
| | Survey Technician | | |
| | Plumbing | | |
| Geometry | Automobile Technician | | |
| | Nursing | | |
| | HVAC | | |
| Algebra II | Telecommunication Junior Technician | | |
| | | | |

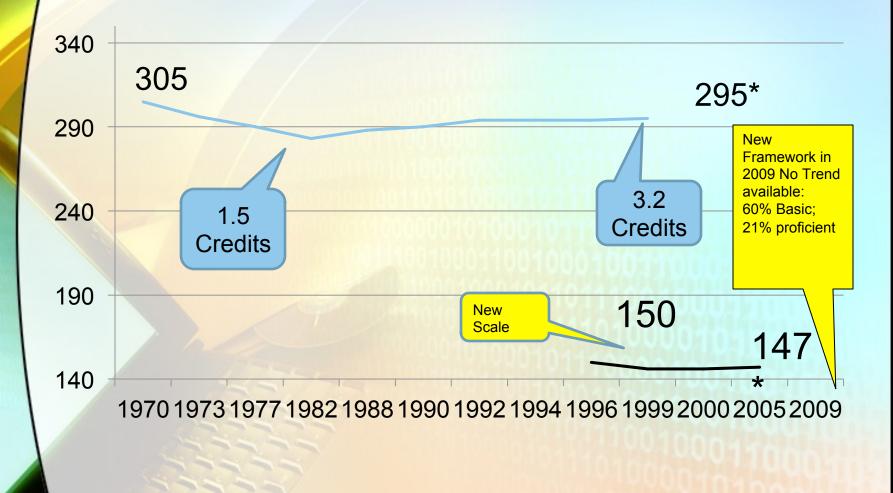
*Preliminary analysis, NRCCTE 2012



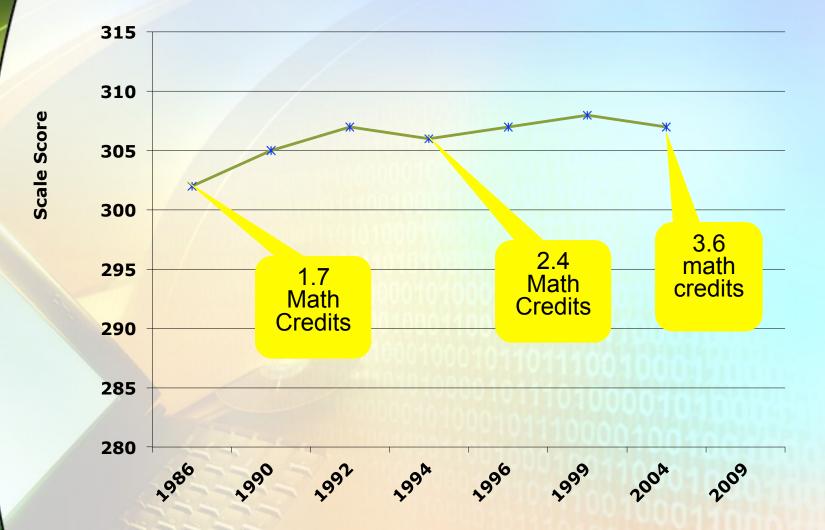
Source: NAEP 2004 Trends in Academic Progress.

National Research Center for Career and Technical Education

NAEP Science Scores – High School



HS Achievement In Math



Note: Long-Term Trends NAEP

Source: NAEP 2004 Trends in Academic Progress and NAEP 1999 Trends in Academic Progress.

Occupational Skills

Employability Skills

Non-Cognitive Skills

Non-Cognitive

- Deal with setbacks
- Stay on track
- Consistency
- Easily distracted
- Hard worker
- Persistence
- 'Stick-to-it tivess'
- Diligence

Duckworth, 2011 "Grit"

Employability

- Teamwork
- Oral & written skills
 - Professionalism
- Ethics
- Creativity
- Problem solving
- Ethics
- Systems knowledge
- Responsibility
- SCANS, 21st Century

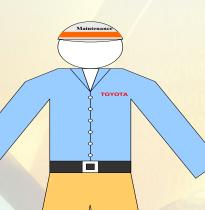
What technical skills?

- Immediate specific job skills*
- Industry certifications
- 132 available through HS programs (n=14 states)

* Learning for jobs (OECD)

An Industry Perspective on AOT Skills

Toyota Next Generation Skilled Team Member



Totally Multiskilled (Electrical/ Fluid Power/ Mechanical/ Fabrication)

Strong Math Skill (Upper1/3 nationally)

Strong Reading Skill (12th Grade leve)

Fast Technical Learner (Can learn, apply, improve, and learn agaim)

Uses and Learns With Digital Media

Strong Problem Solver

Effective Verbal & Written Communicator (Comfortable in group antl-on-1 situations) (Develops high quality processesmanuals, guides)

> *Effective* Interpersonal Skills Natural Teamworker Qualified for the Next Level

Target: 100% of Maintenance Workforce

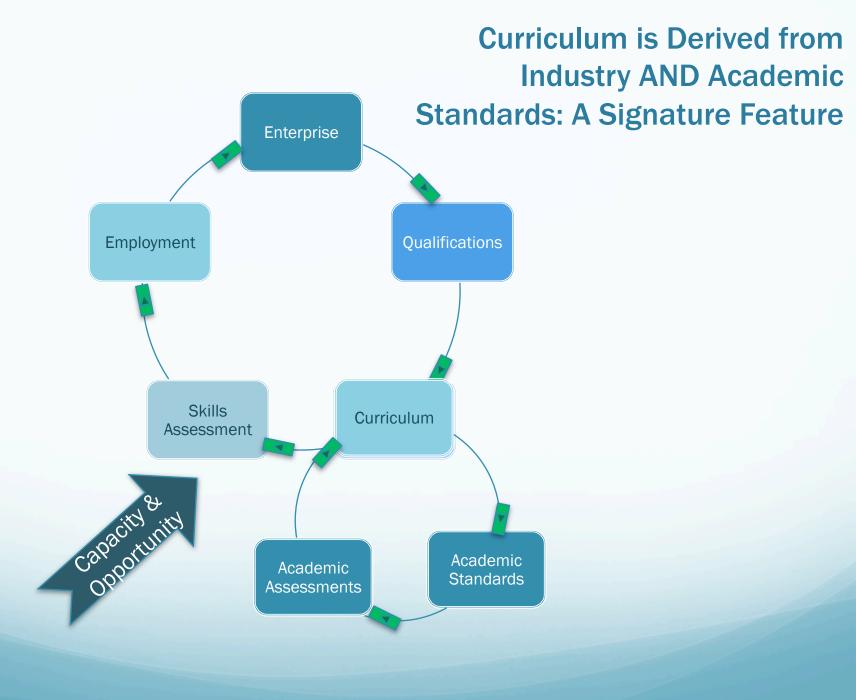


CONSIDER WHAT IS REQUIRED FOR THE WORKPLACE OF TOMORROW: HOW TO TEACH CAREER READINESS



For **Career** and College Readiness

FOCUS ON CURRICULUM



Industry Certification

- Developed by and used for a specific industry
- Various industries have designated standards for certificates, certifications and licensures
- Certificates may allow individuals to enter directly into the workforce
- Recognized as a as a measure of technical skill attainment for senior preparatory students in career and technical education as a part of Perkins accountability

Source: 705 KAR 4:231, Section 11; Industry-Recognized Certificate Programs and Job Corps: Working Toward a Skilled and Qualified Workforce published by MTC Institute

Linking to Industry Standards*

NCCER -

- **Construction Technology**

Build a System with "Stackable Credentials"



What is a stackable credential?



Part of a sequence of credentials that can be accumulated over time to build up an individual's qualifications and help them to move along a career pathway or up a career ladder to different and potentially higherpaying jobs.

(Source: TEGL 15-10, www.doleta.gov)

Career Pathway – Stackable Credentials

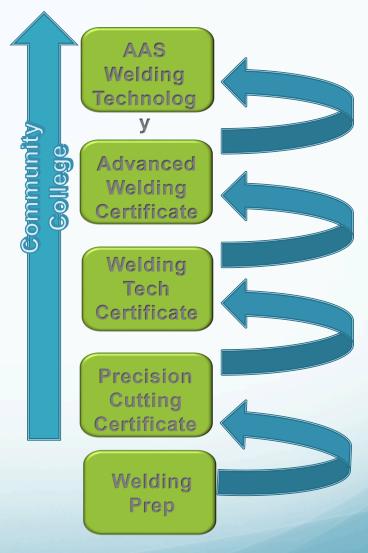
A recent McKinsey Global Institute study concludes, "policymakers and business leaders across the globe will need to find ways to vastly improve their capacity to provide job-relevant education and training. And, in both developing and advanced economies, new approaches to job creation for low and middleskill workers will be required (Dobbs, et al, 2012)

- More than course credit pathways
- Portable: trusted by employers and institutions of higher education (external validation)
- Stackable: each credential has value (labor market signal) leads to another credential:
 - 51% of CC certificates require less than one year
 - Offer accelerated entry into the labor market
 - Credentialing process can begin in upper secondary education
- Part of a career pathway system



Ohio Stackable Certificates for Welding Technology





Pedagogic Tools for World Class CTE

Classroom instruction



Work based learning-WBL





- Project based learning
- Contextualized learning
- Labs
- Shops
- Job shadowing
- Internships
- School-based enterprise
- Cooperative education
- Apprenticeships
- Leadership development
- Professional development
- Service/social engagement
 - Competitive events

CTSOs

CLASSROOM INSTRUCTION



Curriculum Integration Experimental Research *(Instructional)* Math-in-CTE: complete Technical Assistance – 7 yrs Literacy-in-CTE: complete Technical Assistance – 2 yrs

Science-in-CTE:

Study recently concluded



- Experimental design
 - Random Assignment (classroom level) Pretest and posttest using established tests Fidelity of treatment Monitoring of counterfactual group(s)

Pedagogy of Quality CTE: Curriculum Integration

Math-in-CTE - A study to test the possibility that enhancing the embedded mathematics in Technical Education coursework will build skills in this critical academic area without reducing technical skill development.





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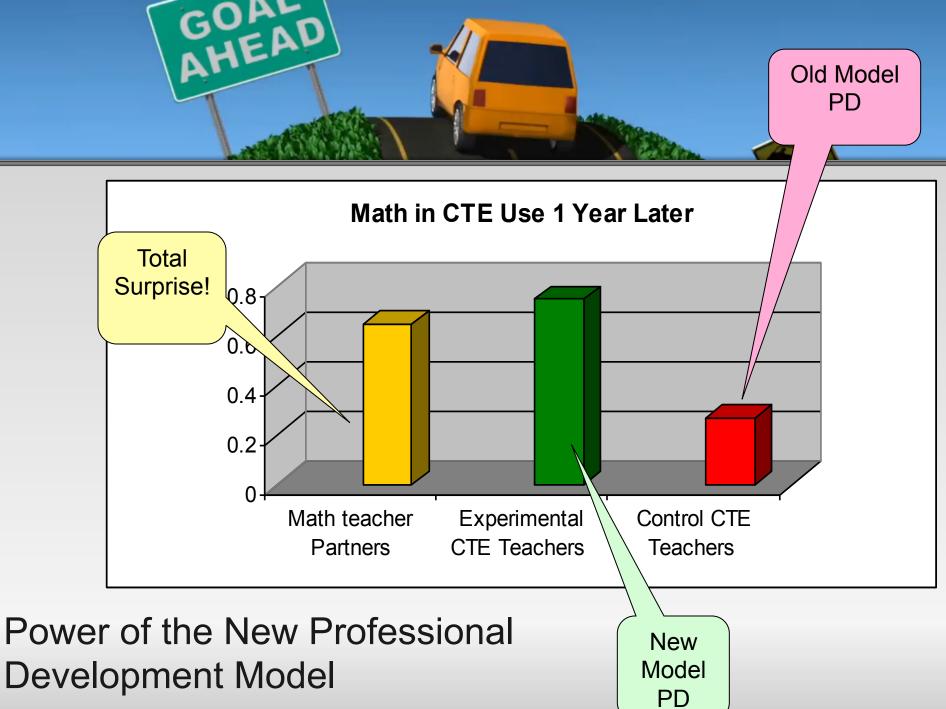


What We Learned:

Experimental Test of Math Integration

Students in the experimental classes scored significantly higher on Terra Nova and Accuplacer

The effect: 71st percentile & 67th percentile No negative effect on technical skills 11% of class time devoted to enhanced math lessons



Building Reading Literacy through CTE

A study to evaluate two reading interventions that CTE teachers can employ to improve reading skills of students in occupational programs



Authentic Literacy: What we tested

| | MAX | ASH |
|-------------------|--|--|
| Before Reading | M otivation Reducing the anxiety and improving the probability of success in reading | Introduction and modeling of the skill |
| During Reading | Acquisition Individual silent reading for personal interpretation | Guided practice in learning skill |
| After Reading | EXtension Cooperative construction of meaning through discussion, writing, etc. | Reflection on how the skill worked |



- Significant improvement from both approaches
- Teachers with two-years experience in method had greater effect

Experimental Test of Reading Interventions in CTE

Link to the Common Core Standards

- Core academic skills that students need to succeed in a changing, globally competitive world include not just mastering core content but also performance skills such as:
 - Ability to think critically and solve complex problems
 - Work collaboratively
 - Communicate effectively
 - Learn how to learn (e.g., self-directed learning)
- Academic content knowledge and these performance skills are inextricably linked—impossible to have one without the other (often referred to as "deeper learning")
- Common Core State Standards reflect this link



- **Core Principles**
- Begin with the CTE curricula, not with academics
- Approach academics as essential workplace skills
- Maximize the academics in CTE
- Support CTE teachers as "teachers of academics-in-CTE"; not as academic teachers
- Foster and sustain a Community of Practice



WHAT WE HAVE LEARNED

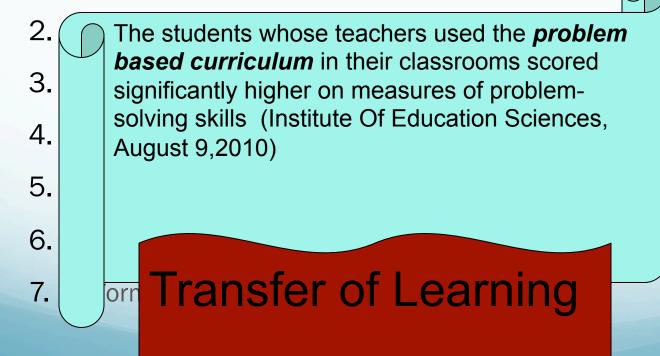
How to Make Curriculum Integration Effective



What quality CTE can do best: relevance

What we tested: Math Pedagogic Framework

1. Introduce the CTE lesson



Begin with the CTE curricula, not with the academics

What is Curriculum Mapping?

- Genesis of the academic integration
 - You have to know where the academic opportunities are located to begin the process
 - Precedes integrated lesson development
- A "process" of investigating the CTE curriculum:
 - What do I teach and
 - Where do the academics naturally occur?
- An ongoing process (not a one-time only)
 - Growing with the process; Revisiting the maps

The Mapping Process...

- Create a "map" for the term or school year in the course/program selected
 - Use the mapping template
- Identify the CTE concepts worthy of academic enhancement.
 - Opportunities may outweigh the time available: Think about what will most help CTE students.
 - Maintain authenticity: Avoid "academics for the sake of academics"

CURRICULUM MAPPING

CTE PROGRAM: HEALTH OCCUPATIONS

| CTE UNIT/TOPIC | CTE CONCEPTS | MATH CONCEPTS | ACADEMIC STANDARDS |
|---------------------------------|--|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| Human Structure and Function | Compare cell, tissue organ and body systems relationship | Read and interpret | |
| Map the Ma CT | th onto the | standards (e.g. CCSS) | |

The Occupational Expression of Academics

A career ready person is proficient in the core academic subjects, as well as in technical topics. This foundational knowledge base includes competence in a broad range of academic subjects grounded in rigorous internationally benchmarked state standards... Career Readiness Council 2012

| CTE Course/Unit | CTE Concepts | Math Concepts | Common Core Math Standards Middle School | Common Core Math Standards High School |
|--------------------|--|---|--|--|
| Patient assessment | Input/output; Vital signs; Height/weight; Conversions; Instrument reading | Reading measurement; Basic operations; Ratio/ Proportion; Solving equations; Scales | 6.NS.2; 6.NS.3; 7.NS.1; 6.RP.1; 6.RP.2; 6.RP.3; 7.RP.1; 7.RP.2; 7.RP.3; 6.EE.2; 7.EE. 3 | A.APR.1; A.APR.7; N.RN.3; N.Q.1; G.MG.3; A.CED.4 |

Math-in-CTE Curriculum Map: Health Science

http://www.nrccte.org/professional-development/math-cte/curriculum-maps

Creating opportunities for students to apply academic knowledge:

 generate examples and lessons in which students solve authentic workplace problems

 introduce and reinforce academic skills as "tools" needed in the "real world"

 bridge CTE and academic vocabulary in developing and teaching integrated lessons

Maximize the academics in CTE

Approach Academics as a Workplace Skill

A Process and A Pedagogy

"More than a set of lesson plans..."

a continuous process...

...using pedagogic frameworks through which to enhance and teach the embedded academics

Support CTE teachers as "teachers of academics-in-CTE"; not as academic teachers

OTHER LESSONS

- Maintaining the CTE in integration
- Not a replacement of CTE curriculum
- Rather, an enhancement of existing curricula
- Do-able for CTE teachers
- The tipping point
- Maintaining authenticity

Foster and sustain a Community of Practice







For **Career** and College Readiness

FOCUS ON PEDAGOGY

Effective CTE Teachers are skilled: A Signature Feature



Curriculum is Delivered Through Multiple Pedagogies: A Signature Feature

Classroom instruction



 Work based learning-WBL



CTSOs



- Project based learning
- Contextualized learning
- Labs
- Shops
- Job shadowing
- Internships
- School-based enterprise
- Cooperative education
- Apprenticeships
- Leadership development
- Professional development
- Service/social engagement
 - Competitive events



Engaging Students through Work-Based Learning

Adding value to the high school experience



- Everywhere but in the U.S. . . .
- The % of youth in VET ranges from 5% (Ireland) to 80% (Czech Republic).
- More than 50% youth in VET: Austria, Belgium, Finland, Switzerland, Australia, Germany, Sweden, Denmark and others.
- Japan, United Kingdom, France, Korea and others exceed 20%
- The U.S. doesn't make the list!

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Learning for jobs (OECD, 2010)
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The Value of WBL

Nations enrolling a *large proportion of upper-secondary students in vocational programs that include heavy does of WBL* have significantly higher:

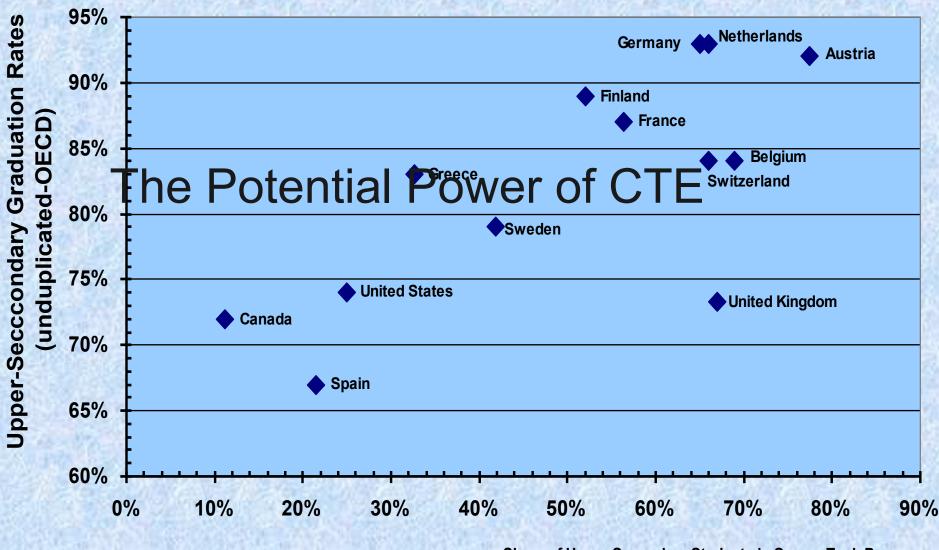
- school attendance rates
- higher upper-secondary completion rates
- college attendance



Work-Based Learning

Studies have found increases in academic achievement as measured by standardized tests (Bailey & Merritt, 1997; Phelps, 1998; Steinberg, 1998).

Effect of Availability of Career-Tech in Secondary School on Upper-Secondary Graduation Rates



Share of Upper-Secondary Students in Career-Tech Programs source OECD Education at a Glance



- **CTE-WBL** and Achievement
- No WBL; 2.99 college GPA

No community service; 3.02 college GPA HS WBL; 3.08 college GPA

Community service; 3.11 college GPA

58% with NO HS WBL; college GPA64% of with HS WBL; collegeabove 3.0GPA above 3.0

Swail, Watson S., and Kampits, Eva (2004). Work-Based Learning and Higher Education: A Research Perspective. Washington, DC: Educational Policy Institute, Inc.



Workbased Learning Approaches

WBL Approach

Potential Learning

Labs Shops Job shadowing Internships School-based enterprise Cooperative education Apprenticeships All aspects of an industrycurriculum integration Relevance of academics SCANS/21st Century Skills Skills leading to industry certifications Career development

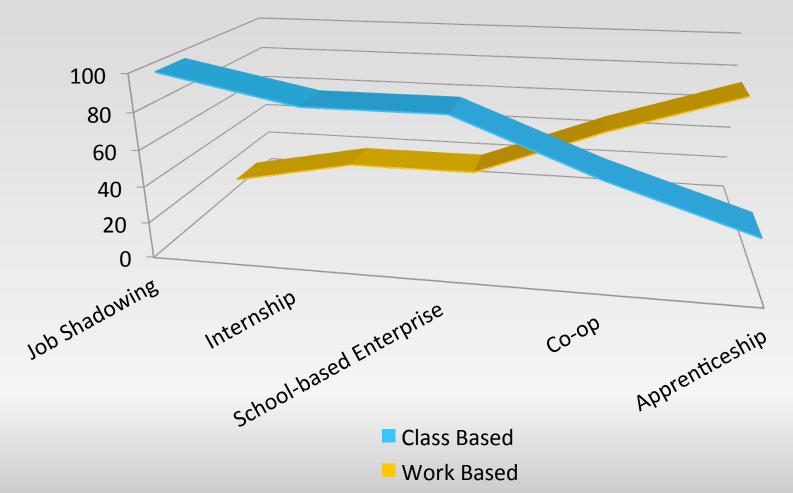
Developmental

- Increasing intensity
- •Linked to industry recognized credentials

Service Learning



WBL: Combining Work & Learning



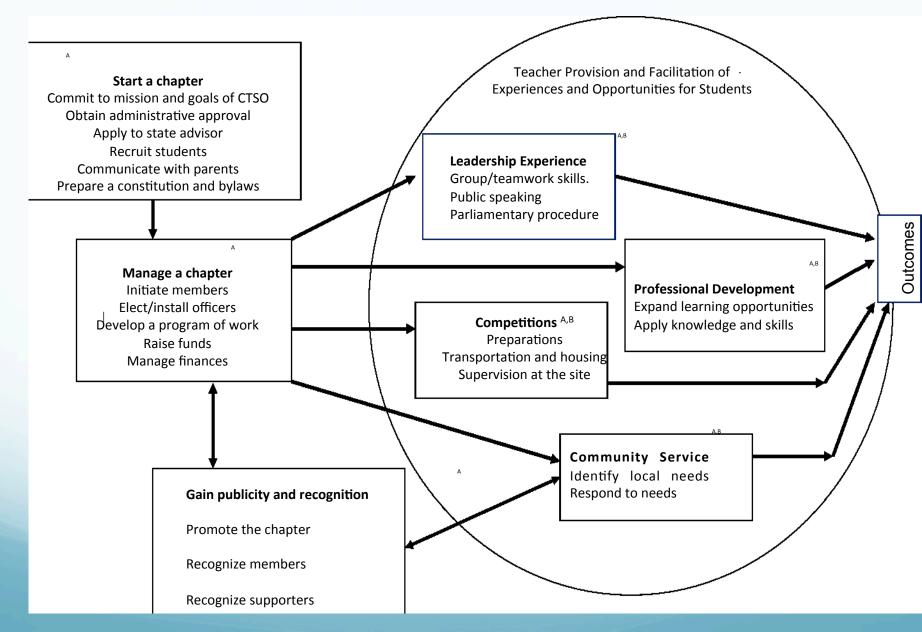


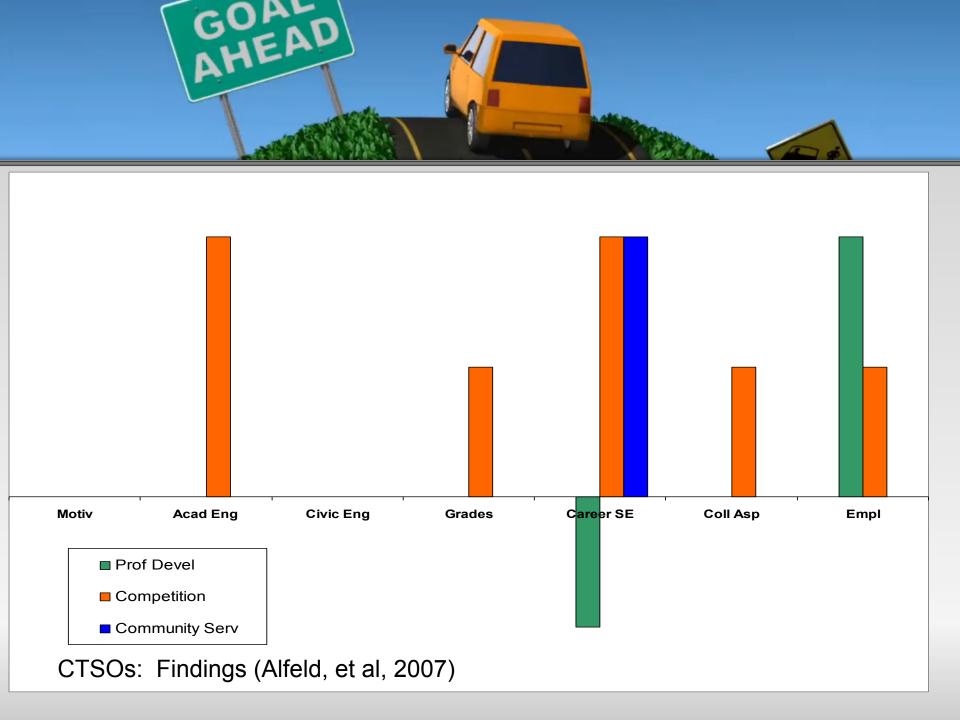
Engaging Students through CTSOs

Adding value to the high school experience



How CTSOs Work





The CTSO: Building Occupational Skills

FBIA · ØBA



Function

Competitive Events







Leadership Development
 Professional Development
 Social Engagement

Effect

- Academic Engagement
- College Aspirations
- Grades
- Career Efficacy
- Employment Aspirations
- No Effect
- (-)Career Aspirations
- Employment Aspirations
- Career Efficacy

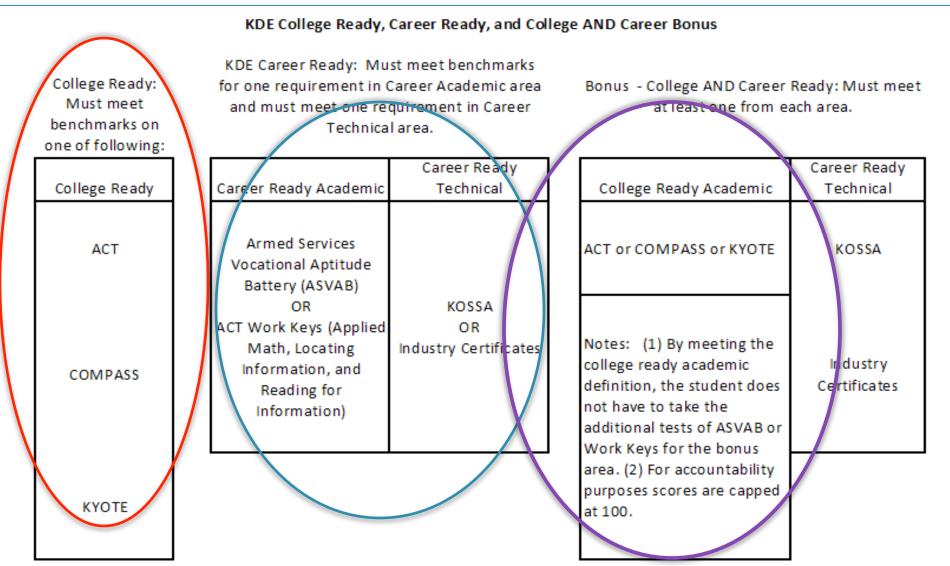
CTSOs: Early Findings (Alfeld, et al, 2007)



For **Career** and College Readiness

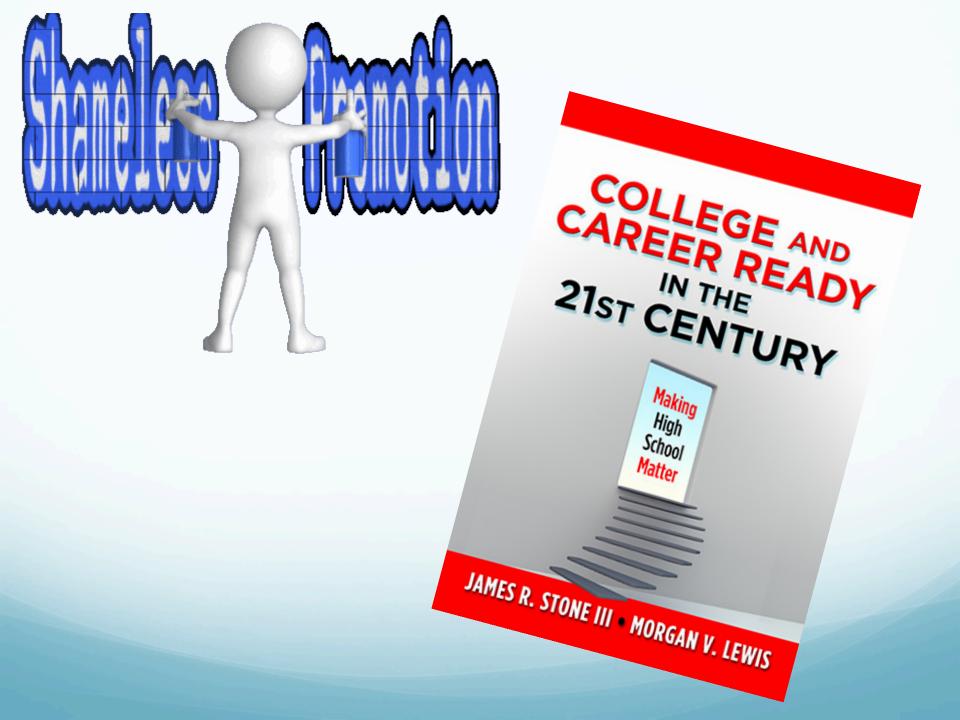
FOCUS ON ASSESSMENT

KDE College and Career Ready Model 2011-12



High school is the last education opportunity paid for wholly by the public. It's purpose has to be to do the best it can to provide all who leave it the foundation necessary to enter, or further prepare for, adult life.

Barton, 2006



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