

INVESTING IN CTE YIELDS BIG RETURNS

Community and technical college CTE programs in Washington generate almost **\$15 BILLION** in net economic benefits over 10 years to the state.⁹

On average, the median annual salary for Wisconsin Technical College System alumni increases by **58%** within five years after graduation.¹⁰

Secondary CTE concentrators in Massachusetts, on average, make **\$3,359** more in annual earnings seven years after graduating high school than non-CTE concentrators.⁵

The Colorado Community College System awards credit for work experience, saving **\$4.4 MILLION** in total for 2,800 postsecondary students annually.²

Iowa Community College alumni employed in the Iowa workforce generate **\$4.8 BILLION** in added income for the state's economy.⁴

Five years after earning a CTE credential in Ohio, on average, individuals receive a more than **220%** return on investment.⁶

On average, graduates of Virginia's FastForward program, which provides students with grants for short-term training in high-demand industries, increase their wages by **55%**.⁸

The CTE programs of Southwestern College in California contribute almost **\$185 MILLION** annually to the local economy.¹

Community college districts in Texas generate almost **\$10 BILLION** annually for the state's economy.⁷

High school students receive articulated credit at Florida State Colleges for earning an industry certification. Students in Sumter County, Florida, can save more than **\$1,500** in postsecondary tuition costs and certification exam fees when they earn industry credentials in high school.³



- BENEFITS TO THE COMMUNITY
- BENEFITS TO CTE LEARNERS

¹ Southwestern College. (2022, May). *The economic value of career and technical education at Southwestern College*. Retrieved from https://www.swccd.edu/administration/institutional-research-and-planning/_files/2022-economic-value-of-career-and-technical-education-at-swc-fact-sheet-based-on-fy-2019-20.pdf

² Colorado Community College System. (2023). *CCCS at a glance*. Retrieved from <https://www.cccs.edu/public-legislative-affairs/cccs-at-a-glance/>

³ Sumter County School District. (2021, August). *2021-2022 Return on investment – Industry credentials*. Retrieved from <https://www.sumter.k12.fl.us/cms/lib/FL01903476/Centricity/Domain/1283/ROI%20Chart%2021-22.pdf>

⁴ Iowa Department of Education. (2022, February). *The economic value of Iowa's community col-*

leges. Retrieved from https://www.ccfriowa.org/media/cms/iowaAgg_Main_A7A9FAFB8318F.pdf

⁵ Ecton, W. G., & Dougherty, S. M. (2021, November). *Heterogeneity in high school career and technical education outcomes*. Brown University. Retrieved from <https://edworkingpapers.com/sites/default/files/ai21-492.pdf>

⁶ Ohio Association of Career-Technical Superintendents & the Alpaugh Family Economics Center. (2021, October). *The economic benefits of career technical education on the state of Ohio*. Retrieved from <https://economicsresearch.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/11/OACTS-Infographic-Final.pdf>

⁷ Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts. (N.d.). *Texas community colleges: Statewide impact of community colleges' spending, 2019*. Retrieved from <https://comptroller.texas.gov/economy/economic-data/colleges/docs/snap-texas.pdf>

⁸ Virginia's Community Colleges. (2022, January). *FastForward: Credentials for a career that matters*. Retrieved from http://www.fastforwardva.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/01/2022-Fact-Sheet_FINAL.pdf

⁹ Dula, C. (2021, April). *The 2021 net impact and cost-benefit evaluation of Washington state's workforce development programs*. Washington Workforce Training & Education Coordinating Board. Retrieved from https://www.wtb.wa.gov/wp-content/uploads/2021/05/Net-Impact-Study_FINAL.pdf

¹⁰ Wisconsin Technical College System. (2020, December). *5-year graduate follow-up: Job placement and employment data for 2013-14 graduates*. Retrieved from <https://www.wtcsystem.edu/assets/Uploads/Publications/Report/2020-WTCS-5-Year-Graduate-Follow-up.pdf>