



Funded: Career and Technical Education

Policies in Each State

Report



Career and Technical Education

Some states provide specific funding for career and technical education programs. This report indicates which states consider these programs when allocating state education funding, and if applicable, how they do so.

Alabama

Alabama provides specific funding for career and technical education (CTE) programs. It does so in three ways: by applying multipliers to inflate the student count used to generate funding for secondary staff units; by funding salaries for dedicated CTE program staff; and through a program-specific allocation.

Alaska

Alaska provides specific funding for career and technical education programs. It does so by multiplying districts' actual enrollment by 1.015, and then providing the state's regular per-student funding on the basis of each district's inflated count rather than its true student population.

Arizona

Arizona provides specific funding for career and technical education (CTE) programs. It does so through a grant program, and by providing funding to Joint Technical Education Districts.

Arkansas

Arkansas provides specific funding for career and technical education programs. It does so through a flat allocation for each student enrolled in these programs.

California

California does not provide specific funding for career and technical education programs.

Colorado

Colorado provides specific funding for career and technical education (CTE) programs. It does so through a program-based allocation.

Connecticut

Connecticut provides specific funding for career and technical education programs. It does so through direct support for technical high schools and by providing a flat allocation for each student enrolled in regional agriscience centers.

Delaware

Delaware provides specific funding for career and technical education (CTE) programs. It does so through its resource-based formula by providing additional resource units to districts operating approved CTE programs, in accordance with a formula.

Florida

Florida provides specific funding for career and technical education programs. It does so by applying a multiplier of 1.005 to the base per-pupil amount for students enrolled in these programs.

Georgia	Georgia provides specific funding for career and technical education programs. It does so by applying a multiplier of 1.1907 to the base per-pupil amount for students enrolled in these programs.
Hawaii	Hawaii provides specific funding for career and technical education (CTE) programs. It does so through a program-based allocation for which the state appropriated approximately \$5.5 million in FY2015.
Idaho	Idaho provides specific funding for career and technical education (CTE) programs. It does so through a program-based allocation and through direct support for career technical magnet schools.
Illinois	Illinois provides specific funding for career and technical education programs. It does so through a program-based allocation for which the state appropriated approximately \$38.1 million in FY2016.
Indiana	Indiana provides specific funding for career and technical education (CTE) programs. It does so by providing districts with funding for every CTE course, in accordance with the type of the course and in proportion to the number of students enrolled.
Iowa	Iowa provides specific funding for career and technical education. It does so by applying a multiplier of 1.7 to the base per-pupil amount for full-time-equivalent students dually enrolled in high school and community college vocational courses.
Kansas	Kansas has suspended its student funding formula. School districts currently receive funding in the form of a block grant.
Kentucky	Kentucky provides specific funding for career and technical education programs. It does so through direct support for Area Technology Centers and by providing an allocation for each student enrolled in a locally operated Career and Technical Center.
Louisiana	Louisiana provides specific funding for career and technical education programs. It does so by applying a multiplier of 1.06 to the base per-pupil amount for students enrolled in these programs in both the fall and spring semesters.
Maine	Maine provides specific funding for career and technical education (CTE) programs. It does so through a program-based allocation, the amount of which is determined using districts' most recent audited reports of approved CTE expenses, adjusted for inflation.
Maryland	Maryland does not provide specific funding for career and technical education programs.
Massachusetts	Massachusetts provides specific funding for career and technical education (CTE) programs. It provides districts with a higher per-pupil amount for students enrolled in these programs in accordance with the assumption that CTE is associated with above-average resource costs.

Michigan	Michigan provides specific funding for career and technical education (CTE) programs. It does so through a reimbursement system, in which districts are partially reimbursed for the added cost of providing these programs.
Minnesota	Minnesota provides specific funding for career and technical education (CTE) programs. It does so through a system in which districts offering CTE programs impose special property taxes to fund these programs and receive partial matching funds from the state. State support amounts vary depending on the district's CTE expenditures and its level of property wealth.
Mississippi	Mississippi provides specific funding for career and technical education (CTE) programs. It does so through its resource-based formula by allocating funding in an amount equal to each district's anticipated costs for salaries for teachers in CTE programs.
Missouri	Missouri provides specific funding for career and technical education (CTE) programs through a competitive grant.
Montana	Montana provides specific funding for career and technical education (CTE) programs through a grant program intended to support and improve career education at the high school level.
Nebraska	Nebraska does not provide specific funding for career and technical education programs.
Nevada	Nevada passed legislation authorizing a new funding formula in 2015, and the details of the formula are still to be determined.
New Hampshire	New Hampshire provides specific funding for career and technical education (CTE) programs. It does so through program-based allocations for CTE tuition and transportation to regional CTE centers.
New Jersey	New Jersey provides specific funding for career and technical education programs. It does so by applying a multiplier of 1.25 to the base per-pupil amount for students enrolled in county vocational school districts.
New Mexico	New Mexico does not provide specific funding for career and technical education programs.
New York	New York provides specific funding for career and technical education (CTE) programs. It does so in accordance with a formula that takes into account a measure of the district's wealth and the number of students participating in different CTE programs.
North Carolina	North Carolina provides specific funding for career and technical education (CTE) programs. It does so through its resource-based formula, by allocating funding for the salaries of CTE teachers, and through a program-based allocation.

North Dakota	North Dakota provides specific funding for career and technical education (CTE) by appropriating funds for a Department of Career and Technical Education at the state level, which is separate from the Department of Public Instruction. In the 2015-2017 biennium, the state appropriated a budget of \$43.6 million for this department.
Ohio	Ohio provides specific funding for career and technical education (CTE) programs. It does so through a per-student allocation that varies depending on the particular career area that the student is studying, and a flat allocation of \$236 per student in any CTE program given to each lead district, a district providing primary CTE leadership and services for a consortium of districts.
Oklahoma	Oklahoma does not provide specific funding for career and technical education programs.
Oregon	Oregon does not provide specific funding for career and technical education programs.
Pennsylvania	The state of Pennsylvania does not have a funding formula in use at this time.
Rhode Island	Rhode Island provides specific funding for career and technical education (CTE) programs through a grant for certain program start-up and maintenance costs.
South Carolina	South Carolina provides specific funding for career and technical education (CTE) programs. It does so by applying a multiplier of 1.29 to the base per-pupil amount for students in grades 9-12 enrolled in these programs, and through program-specific allocations for CTE equipment and the work-based learning program.
South Dakota	South Dakota provides specific funding for career and technical education (CTE) programs. It does so by subsidizing the tuition of students dually enrolled in high school and postsecondary CTE programs, and through a competitive grant.
Tennessee	Tennessee provides specific funding for career and technical education (CTE) programs. It does so through its resource-based formula by specifying student-to-staff ratios for CTE programs and providing funding for staff positions accordingly.
Texas	Texas provides specific funding for career and technical education programs. It does so by applying a multiplier of 1.35 to the base per-pupil amount for students in these programs.
Utah	Utah provides specific funding for career and technical education (CTE) programs. It does so through program-based allocations, by providing some funding on a per-student basis, and by inflating districts' student count to generate extra funding.
Vermont	Vermont does not provide specific funding for career and technical education programs.

Virginia	Virginia provides specific funding for career and technical education (CTE) programs. It does so through a flat allocation of \$2,000 per district for secondary CTE equipment; additional funding provided in proportion to the number of students enrolled in secondary CTE programs; and two program-based allocations.
Washington	Washington provides specific funding for career and technical education (CTE) programs. It does so through its resource-based formula by specifying student-to-staff ratios for CTE programs and providing funding for staff positions accordingly, and through a grant program.
West Virginia	West Virginia provides specific funding for career and technical education (CTE) programs. It does so in accordance with a formula that takes into account several participation and performance factors.
Wisconsin	Wisconsin provides specific funding for career and technical education (CTE) programs. It does so through a per-student allocation distributed based on the number of students that earned industry-recognized certifications in the prior year.
Wyoming	Wyoming provides specific funding for career and technical education (CTE) programs. It does so by applying a multiplier of 1.29 to the number of students enrolled in these programs so as to inflate the student count used to generate funding for teacher units, and through a program-specific allocation for CTE equipment and supplies.

For a complete list of primary sources, please see the appropriate state page at funded.edbuild.org

