

Commissioner's Comments to the State Board of Education

April 10, 2024



Programs of Study Refresh and Related Timeline Changes



TEA Programs of Study Overview

- Programs of study are coherent sequences of CTE courses within a career cluster that increase in rigor from Level 1 to Level 4; when completed, programs of study improve the level of preparation a student has to work in targeted occupations.
- Programs of study were first established in Texas in 2019, as a result of the federal reauthorization of the Perkins Strengthening Career and Technical Education for the 21st Century Act; implementation was first required in the 2020-21 school year.
- In 2019, Texas identified 14 career clusters and, within them, a total of 53 statewide programs of study.
- Texas adopted a plan under Perkins to update its programs of study once every four years.
- That update has taken place, and updated Programs of Study list is available for school districts to use starting with the 2024-25 school year.



Refreshed Program of Study Frameworks are now published on the TEA website

2024-2025 CTE Programs of Study

NEW Refreshed programs of study will be implemented beginning with the 2024-2025 school year. Changes to programs of study are additive and should not negatively impact students who have already started a program of study.

Framework documents for each refreshed statewide and regional program of study are posted below. They include comprehensive information about approved courses and aligned industry-based certifications. In addition, they provide examples of work-based learning opportunities, postsecondary training opportunities, and occupations aligned to the program of study. Here you may find frameworks related to the 2023-2024 school year.

https://tea.texas.gov/academics/collegecareer-and-military-prep/career-and-technicaleducation/2024-2025-cte-programs-of-study



Agriculture, Food, and Natural Resources

- Agriculture Business, Leadership, and Communications
- Animal Science
- Agricultural Technology and Mechanical Systems
- Environmental and Natural Resources
- Food Science and Technology
- Plant Science



Architecture and Construction

- Architectural Drafting and Design
- Carpentry
- Construction Management and Inspection
- Electrical
- HVAC and Sheet Metal
- Masonry
- Plumbing and Pipefitting



Arts, Audio Visual Technology and Communications

- Graphic Design and Interactive Media
- Digital Communications
- Printing and Imaging (Regional Program of Study)



Business, Marketing, and Finance

- Accounting and Financial Services
- Business Management
- Entrepreneurship
- · Marketing and Sales
- Real Estate NEW
- Retail Management (Regional Program of Study)



Program of Study framework documents published on the TEA website include comprehensive lists of options

Primary Framework Information

- Career Cluster Description
- Program of Study Description
- Secondary Courses by Level
- Work-Based Learning and Expanded Learning Opportunities
- Aligned Industry-Based Certifications and licenses attainable by high school students
- Postsecondary Opportunities
- Aligned Occupations
- Detailed Course Information





Education and Training Career Cluster

Statewide Program of Study: Early Learning

	Course	Prerequisites Corequisites	Career Clusters
Level 1	Principles of Education and Training* 13014200 (1 credit)	Prerequisites: None Corequisites: None	i.
	Principles of Human Services 13024200 (1 credit)	Prerequisites: None Corequisites: None	in the
	Course	Prerequisites Corequisites	Career Clusters
Level 2	Child Development 13024700 (1 credit)	Prerequisites: None Corequisites: None	in the
Lev	Child Development Associate (CDA) Foundations N1300500 (1 credit)	Prerequisites: None Corequisites: None	in the
	Speech and Language	Prerequisites: None	A A

	Course	Prerequisites Corequisites	Career Cluste
Level 3	Child Guidance 13024800 (2 credits)	Prerequisites: None Corequisites: None	4
	Speech and Communication Disorders N1302099 (1 credit)	Prerequisites: None Corequisites: None	4. @

* Indicates course is included in more than one Program of Study.

For additional information on the Education and Training Career Cluster, contact cte@tea.texas.gov or visit https://tea.texas.gov/cte



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Current requirements for meeting CCMR have multiple variables by graduating class

IBCs & Programs of Study work together to ensure strong career preparation and reinforces an alignment of programs and credentials to labor market needs.

Class of 2024 (2025 accountability) will receive CCMR credit for earning (not failed, not passed) an IBC and at least one level 2 course in the career and technical education program of study aligned with that IBC.

Annual Graduates	Accountability Year	IBC List	Program of Study		
Class of 2022	2023	2019-2022 list with sunsetting limit			
Class of 2023	2024	2019-2022 and 2022-2025 lists with sunsetting limit			
Class of 2024	2025	2019-2022 and 2022-2025 lists with sunsetting limit	1 course in aligned program of study		
Class of 2025	2026	2022-2025 list	Concentrator in aligned program of study ²		
Class of 2026	2027	2022-2025 and 2025-2030 list with sunsetting limit	Completer in aligned program of study		
Class of 2027	2028	2025-2030 list	Completer in aligned program of study		



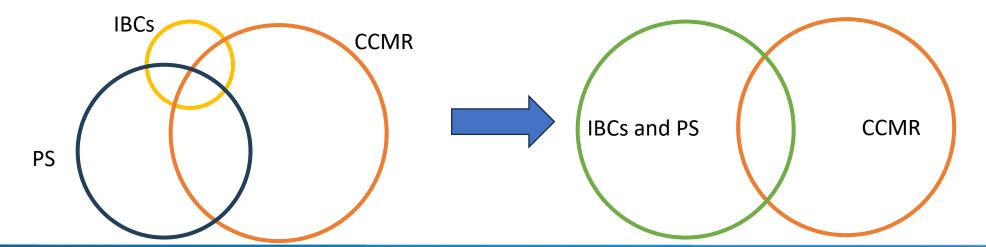
We are looking to improve cyclical components of CCMR.

Three important cycles interact in CCMR:

- 1. The industry-based certification list is currently updated every two years
- 2. The programs of study are currently updated every <u>four</u> years
- 3. The accountability system is refreshed every <u>five</u> years

For future cycles we intend to adjust these timelines to enable a more coherent planning and implementation cycle for LEAs

- Move to 5-year cycle for both IBCs and Programs of Study
- Offset with CCMR's 5-year cycle.





Previously, the IBC list was scheduled to change every two years and new programs of study lists would update every four years.

We are here

2022-	
23	

2023-24

2024-25

2025-26

2026-27

2027-28

2028-29

2029-30

2030-31

2031-32

2032-33

2033-2034-34

Previous IBC list review cycle

IBC v3

IBC v3

IBC v4

IBC v4

IBC v5

IBC v5

IBC v6

IBC v6

IBC v7

IBC v7

IBC v8

IBC v8

IBC v9

35

Previous programs of study review cycle

PS v1

PS_{v1}

PS v2

PS v2

PS v2

PS v3

PS v3

PS v4

PS v4

PS v4



Under the updated timeline, updates would be aligned every year beginning in 2029-2030

We are here

2022-

2023-24

ı

2024-25

2025-26 20

2026-27 2027-28

2028-29 2029-30 2030-31 2031-32 2032-33 2033-34 2034-35

There will not be a new IBC list for the 2024-25 school year. IBC list version 3 will remain in place for an additional year.

Updated IBC list review cycle

IBC v3

IBC v3

IBC v3

IBC v4

IBC v4

IBC v4

IBC v4

IBC v5

IBC v5

IBC v5

IBC v5

IBC v5

IBC v6

Version 4 of the IBC list will be in place for four years

Version 5 of the IBC list and programs of study v3 will be in place for five years.

Updated programs of study review cycle

PS v1

PS v1

PS v2

PS v2

P

PS v2

PS v2

PS v2

PS v3

PS v3

PS v3

PS v3

PS v3

PS v4

The refreshed programs of study (version 2) will be in place for five years instead of four



TEA Updated IBC and programs of study review cycle aligns with accountability

Texas Educat	tion Agency											
	We are here											
2022-	2023-	2024-	2025-	2026-	2027-	2028-	2029-	2030-	2031-	2032-	2033-	2034-
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
IBC list review cycle												
IBC v3	IBC v3	IBC v3										
		IBC v4 published	IBC v4	IBC v4	IBC v4	IBC v4						
Programs of study review cycle					IBC v5 published	IBC v5	IBC v5	IBC v5	IBC v5	IBC v5		
PS v1	PS v1										IBC v6 published	IBC v6
	PS v2 published	PS v2	PS v2	PS v2	PS v2	PS v2						
Very little chang	ge from PS v1					PS v3 published	PS v3	PS v3	PS v3	PS v3	PS v3	
to v2. Mostly						published					PS v4	DS v/1
Tentative IE	Tentative IBC and Programs of Study for Accountability PS v4 published PS v4									P3 V4		
2023 Rating Class of 2022	2024 Rating Class of 2023	2025 Rating Class of 2024	2026 Rating Class of 2025	2027 Rating Class of 2026	2028 Rating Class of 2027	2029 Ratin Class of 20		2031 Rating Class of 2030	2032 Rating Class of 2031	2033 Rating Class of 2032	2034 Rating Class of 2033	2035 Rating Class of 2034
IBC v2	IBC v2 sunset	IBC v2 sunset	IBC v3	IBC v3 possible sunset	IBC v4	IBC v4	IBC v4	IBC v4 possible sunset	IBC v5	IBC v5	IBC v5	IBC v5
	IBC v3	IBC v3	IBC v4	IBC v4			IBC v5	IBC v5				IBC v6
		PS v2 1 course	PS v2 Concentr.	PS v2Completer	PS v2	PS v2	PS v2	PS v2 possible sunset	PS v3	PS v3	PS v3	PS v3
A–F Refresh					A–F Refresh		PS v3	PS v3		A–F Refresh		PS v4
		Sunsetting tra	nsition from IE	BC v3 to v4	,		Sunsetting transi	tion to IBC v5 a	nd PS v3	- ,		
may be impacted by the amount of change					may be impacted l				10			

Programs of Study Refresh & CTE Alignment Moving Forward

Every Five Years

- Programs of Study
- IBCs
- TEKS-based CTE Courses
- Instructional MaterialsReview & Approval (IMRA)

Every Year

Instructional MaterialsReview & Approval (IMRA)



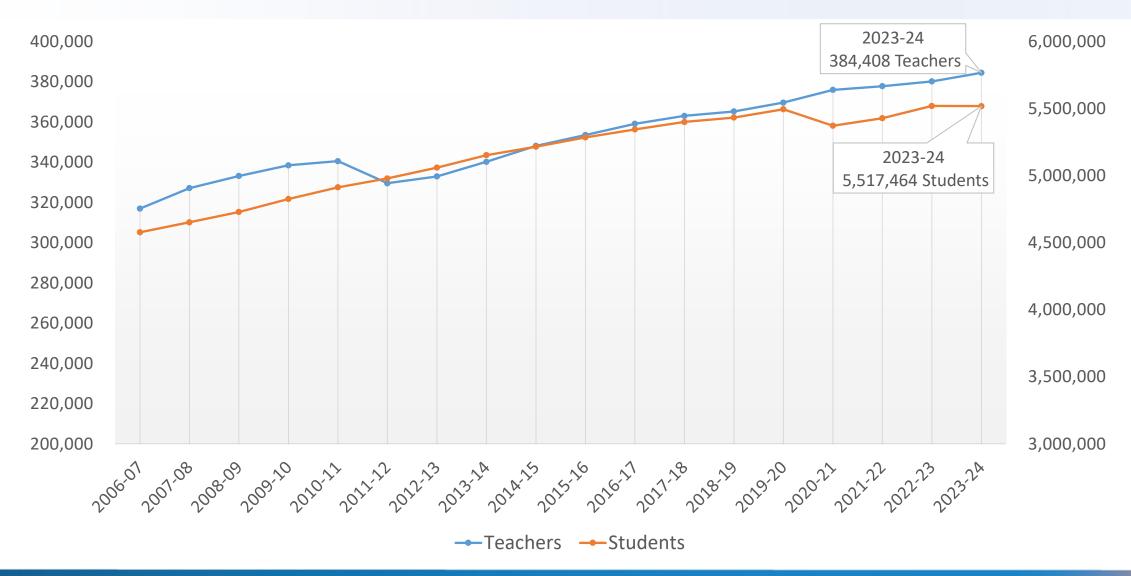


Teacher Employment, Attrition, and Hiring

March 2024



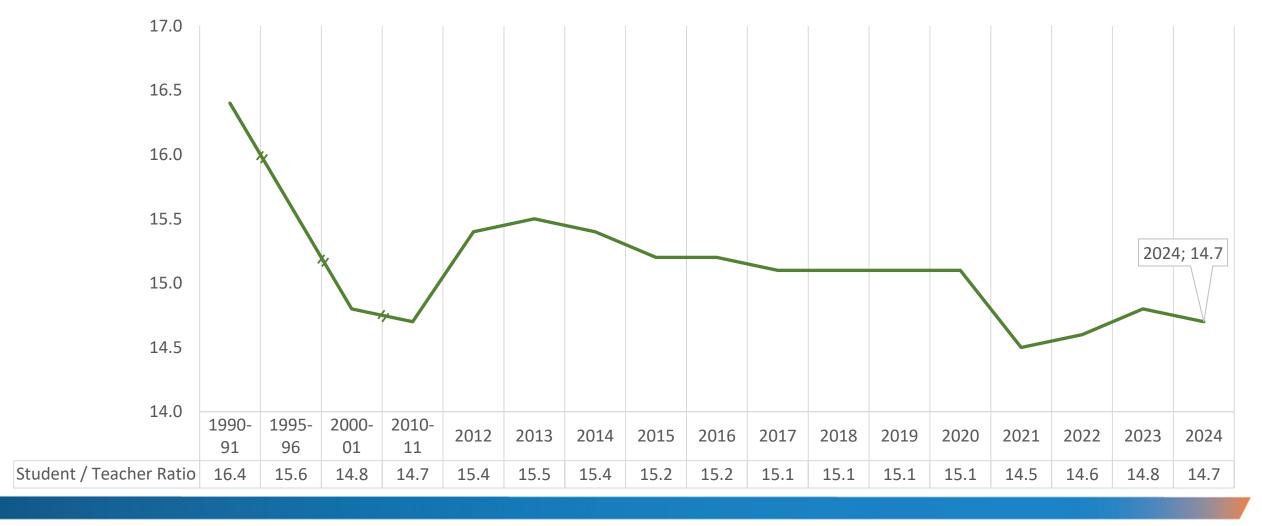
Student enrollment has recovered to pre-COVID levels, but is staying flat, while teacher hiring has continued to increase





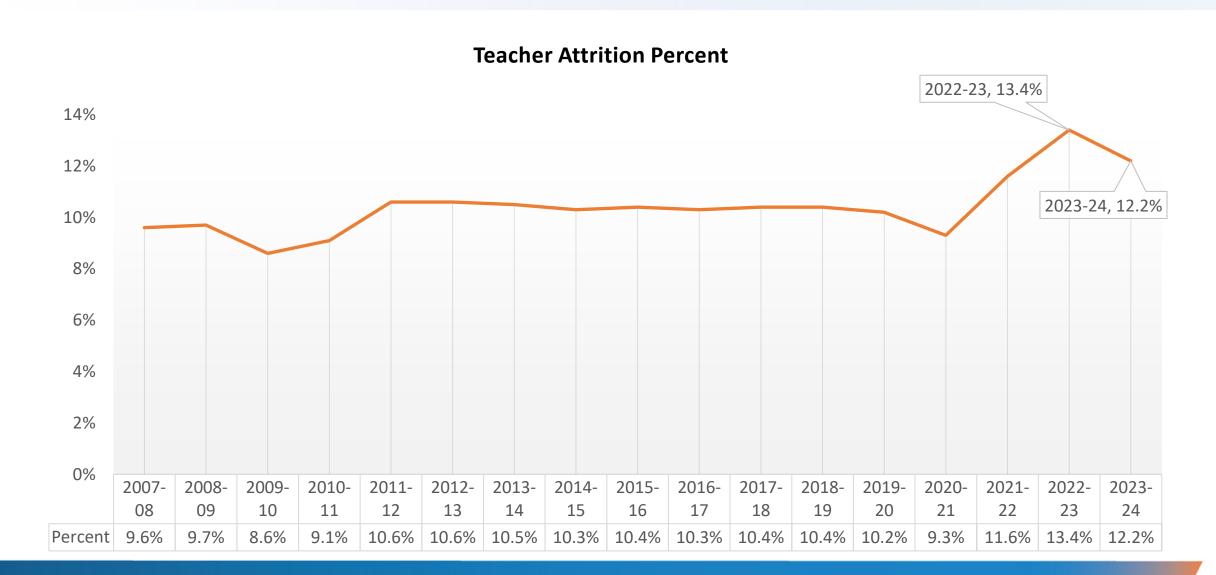
Student to teacher ratio continues to be lower than pre-COVID levels







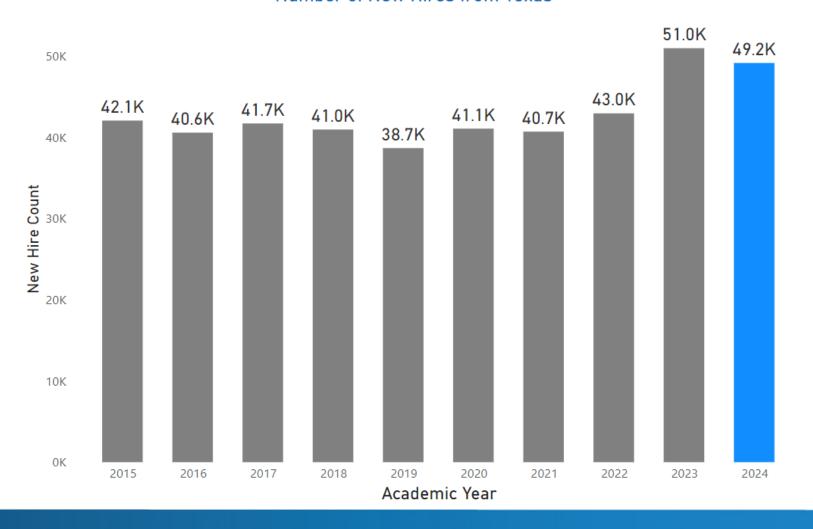
While it is still higher than the pre-Covid baseline, teacher attrition has started to decrease





New Hires have slightly declined but are still higher than the pre-COVID baseline

Number of New Hires from Texas

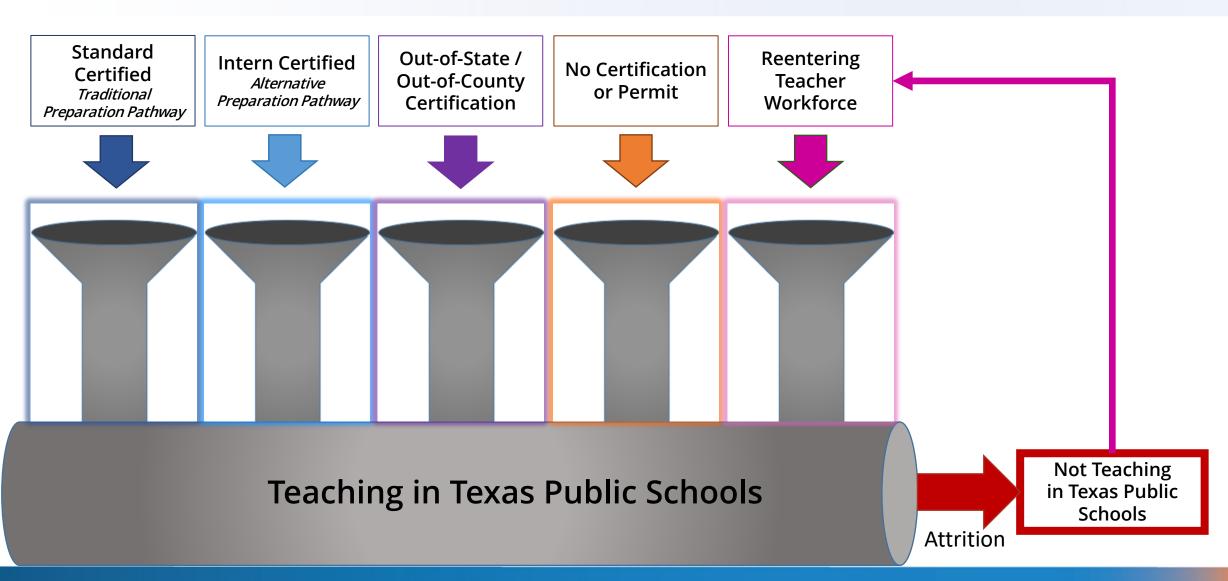


New Hire Definition

A new hire is an individual who is employed as teacher in the current academic year but was not in a teacher role in the previous academic year.

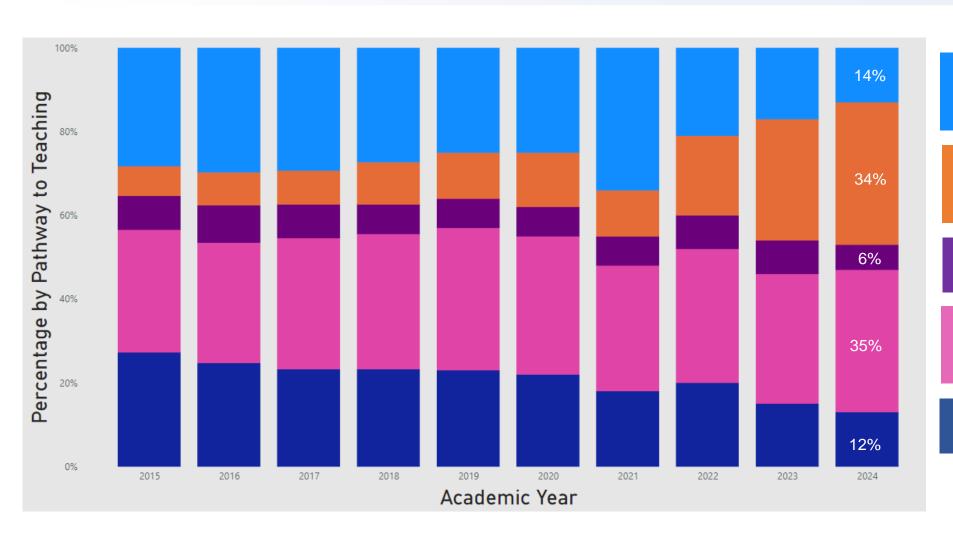


Newly hired teachers in Texas come from multiple sources





TEA. A Growing Percentage of New Hires are Non-Certified



Alternative certification, which includes teacher interns, has declined

Non-certified individuals grew to 34% of newly hired teachers in 2024 – an historic high

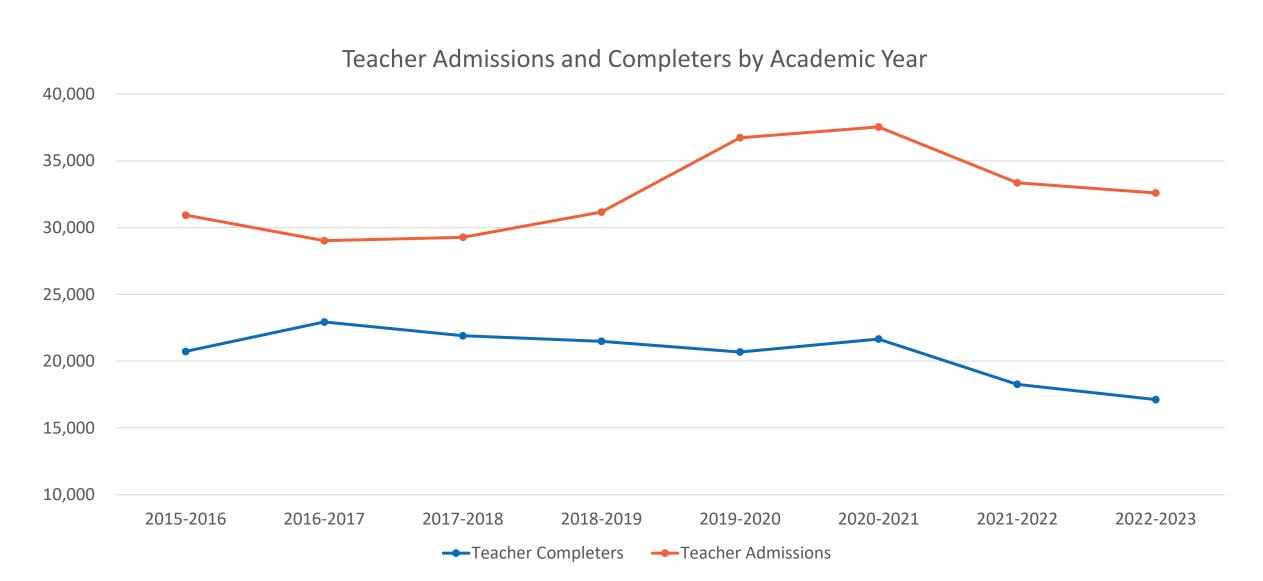
Out-of-State certification remains relatively steady

Re-entry includes individuals not teaching in the prior year and remains consistent

Traditional certification has continued to decline

Leading Supply Indicator: Ed Prep Program Admissions and Completions are trending downward recently







What impact does teacher preparation have on teacher retention and effectiveness?

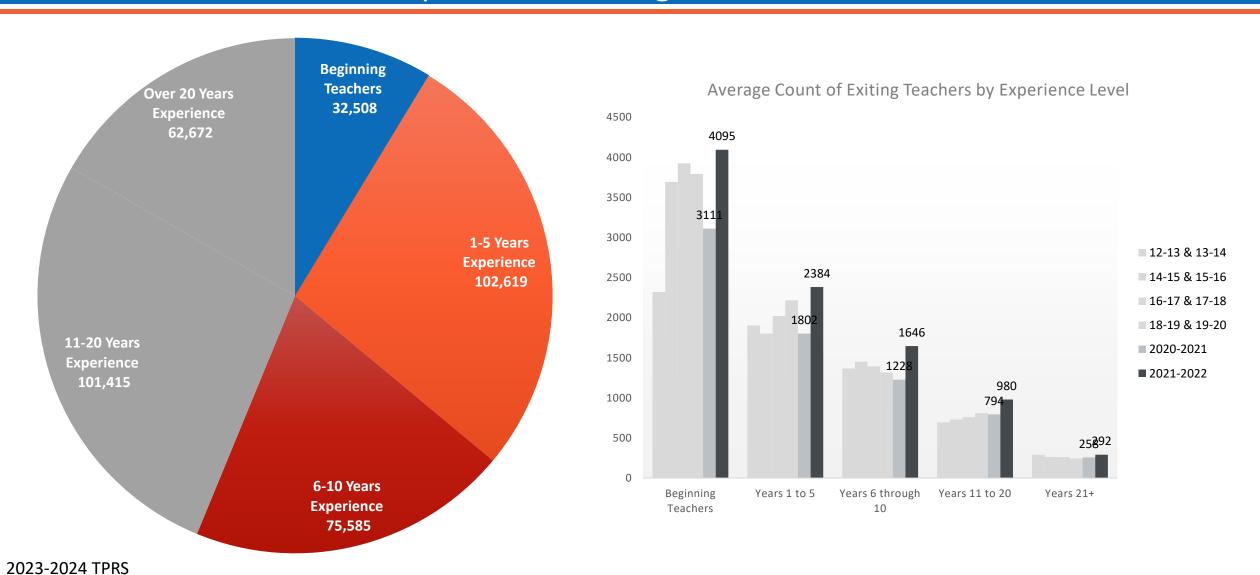
Novice teachers achieve less academic growth with students than more experienced teachers





Texas has large number of novice teachers. Novice teachers leave the profession at high rates.

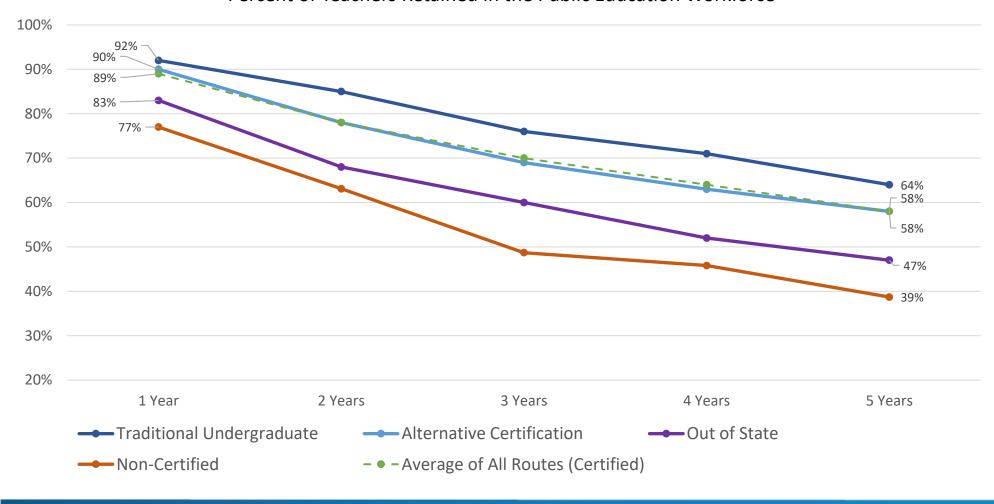






Retention for newly hired teachers is different for different preparation and certification statuses

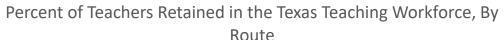
Percent of Teachers Retained in the Public Education Workforce

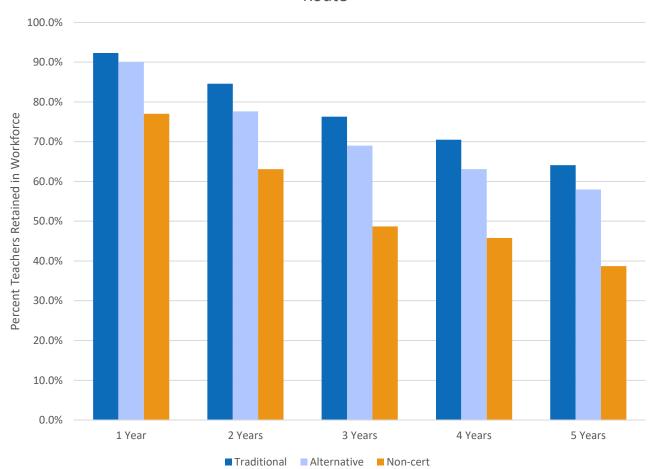


While hiring noncertified individuals may address short-term needs, this contributes to increased retention challenges.

Differences in retention by preparation route impact the demand for new teachers.







If teachers prepared through alternative certification programs were retained in their first 5 years at the same rate as teachers prepared through traditional certification programs, LEAs would have needed to hire **3,163** fewer teachers.



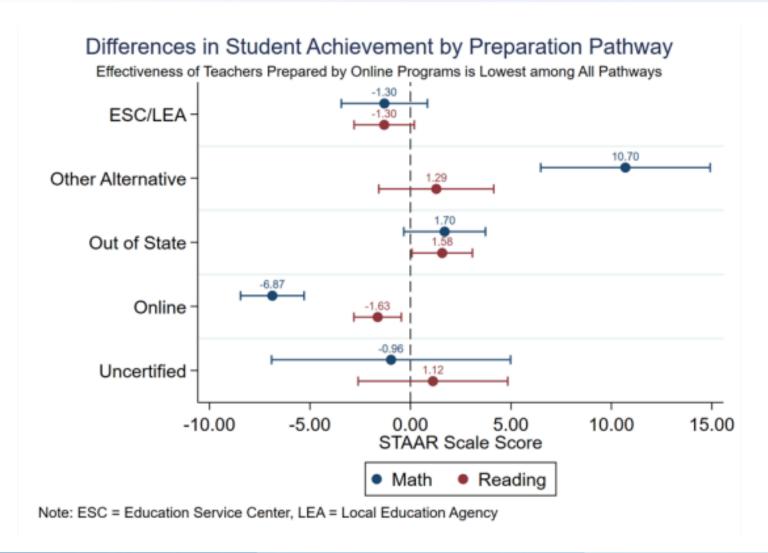
If teachers who entered as uncertified were retained in their first 5 years at the same rate as teachers prepared through traditional certification programs, LEAs would have needed to hire **7,735** fewer teachers.



If teachers from both routes were retained at the higher rate, LEAs would have needed **10,898** fewer teachers.



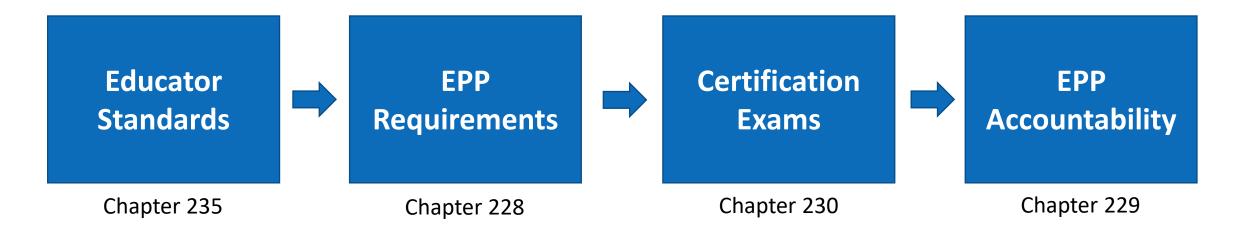
ACPs also vary in effectiveness on student outcomes. Teachers prepared by online ACP programs is by far the lowest compared to other pathways.





What can be done to improve EPP quality and consistency to ensure teachers are retained and effective?

Educator Preparation Policy Framework



In our system of standards-based educator preparation, **standards** describe what future teachers should know and do. **Program requirements** define supports candidates receive during preparation. **Certification exams** determine if the candidates have mastered those standards in their certification field and are ready to teach. **Program accountability** holds programs accountable for results.

Chapter 228 and Chapter 230 have been recently updated by SBEC to improve candidate support.





SBEC voted in February to upgrade Educator Preparation requirements to support districts & teacher candidates

These upgrades WILL

- increase <u>flexibility</u> for candidates completing EPP requirements
- increase <u>supports</u> for candidates
- hold educator preparation <u>programs accountable</u> for candidate supports that districts need

These upgrades WILL NOT

- lengthen the path to certification
- increase testing requirements
- increase <u>burden on districts</u>
- make it harder to become a teacher





SBEC upgrades increase <u>flexibility</u> in support of prospective teachers

Examples of new teacher flexibilities include...

- allowing for <u>more options for how candidates complete early field-based experiences</u>, including during summer school and in roles such as teacher of record, substitute teacher, and educational aide,
- shifting student teaching requirements from a <u>required number of</u> weeks to hours to account for different school schedules, and
- allowing for some virtual/asynchronous observations of candidates.



SBEC upgrades increase <u>supports</u> to teacher candidates that preparation programs are required to provide

Examples of new teacher supports provided by EPPs include...

- increasing early field-based experiences to provide more early classroom exposure and practice,
- increasing coaching supports for late hire teachers by providing multiple touchpoints with an EPP coach within the first 8 weeks,
- increasing coaching supports by <u>providing informal observations</u> early in and throughout the candidate's internship or student teaching, and
- implementing a <u>new optional teacher residency preparation route</u> that defines the components of a high-quality teacher residency.



SBEC upgrades increase <u>accountability</u> of educator preparation programs to district needs

Examples of increased accountability include requiring EPPs to...

- conduct informal observations and coaching at least once every 6 weeks,
- make explicit <u>connections between coursework and early field-based experiences</u>,
- ensure candidates have opportunities to <u>practice important skills</u> in their coursework, and
- provide additional <u>supports for late hire candidates</u>.



SBEC's new requirements should improve new teacher retention

ACP EPP: Region 4 ESC

Region: Houston

1-year retention: 91%

ACP EPP: Region 19 ESC

Region: El Paso

1-year retention: 90%

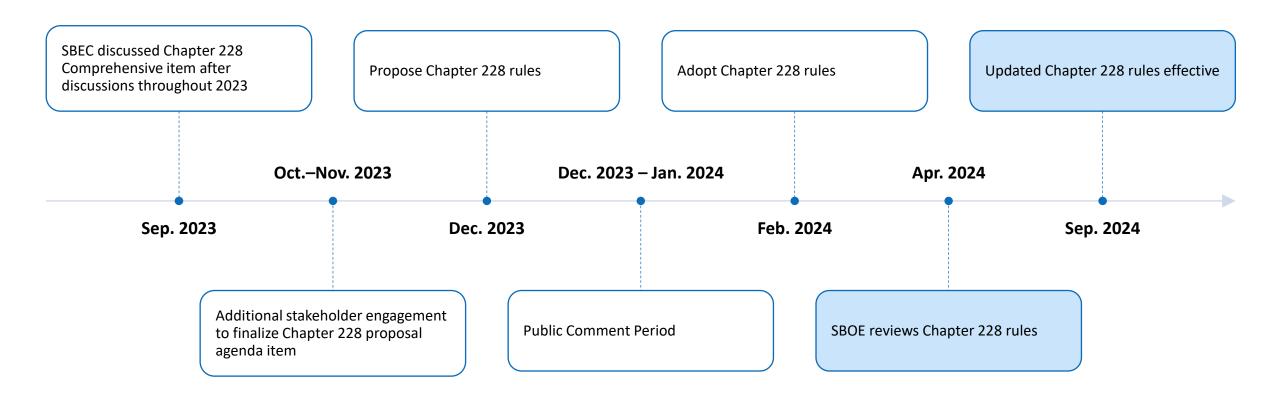
No EPP: Uncertified

Region: Statewide

1-year retention: 77%

Several ACPs are already successfully implementing many or all of the updated requirements currently adopted by the SBEC because they recognize the importance of providing additional support to new teachers.

Chapter 228 Rulemaking Timeline and Additional Information







Questions?