

LEADERSHIP. EMPOWERMENT. VOICE.

What Does "Career Ready" Mean for Our Students: Discussing a Meaningful Definition

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- Academic standards in mathematics and English language arts/literacy (ELA)
- Outline what a student should know and be able to do at the end of each grade.
- Ensure that graduates possess the skills and knowledge necessary to succeed in college, career, and life.
- Adopted by Forty-four states, the District of Columbia, four territories, and the Department of Defense Education Activity (DoDEA)



- State adoption is voluntary
- Designed to replace "No Child Left Behind" standards
- Standards include content and curriculum
- Adoption is having mixed results
 - Raises expectations much higher than NCLB
 - Major do-over requiring a lot of work
 - Rollout fraught with mixed degrees of commitment
 - Student ability often well below the new bar



- Existing ASCCC Positions include:
- 15.01 F11 ...insist that any discussion... ...be a faculty-led initiative...
- 15.01 F12 ...endorse the intent... ...as sufficient preparation... ...to attend college...
- 13.04 \$13 ...take the position that "college readiness" and "career readiness" standards for high school graduates are the same.



- California Status
- Largely dependent on national effort which is evolving
- Higher Education stake holders involved through advisory processes – not clear who is advising who
 - CCC = Committee on College & Career Readiness and the Common Core
- 2014 field testing of summative assessments and vetting of career readiness frameworks
- Full implementation targets 2015/2016



- Full implementation targets 2015/2016
 - Does full implementation mean every school?
 - Does it mean every grade level?



CCSS Assessment

- Highly charged conversation two efforts:
 - Smarter Balanced and Partnership for Assessment of Readiness for College and Careers (PARCC)
- Focus on "college and career readiness" as separate assessments
- Adoption has to accommodate existing process
 - EAP, CAHSEE, ETC.
- Adoption can't strand the underprepared



Implementation and Messaging

- Full generation is underprepared from NCLB
- Underpreparedness diverges across grade levels and socioeconomic lines
- 70% will not assess to college readiness standard
- Messaging to students and parents is critical and complex
 - Are they really college/life ready?
 - If not what next?
 - How to identify and remediate prior to graduation?



College or Career Ready?

- What is career ready?
 - Are they different?
 - Is one higher than the other?
- Could the 70% still be some degree of career ready even if they are not college ready?
- Is this sort of messaging regarding different levels of preparation wise?



Career Ready - Implementation

- 16 sectors represented in career readiness frameworks
- Each framework contains four levels defining ELA and math skill levels: thorough, adequate, partial and minimal
- Sector oriented careers are listed in each level based upon O*Net definitions. (US DoL)
 - http://www.onetonline.org/
- State adoption entirely optional
 - Framework vetting just closed, next review in May
 - Still unknown where Cal. Dept. of Ed. will go with this





Career Readiness Framework Transportation, Distribution and Logistics DRAFT: February 18, 2014

Achievement Level 4	Achievement Level 3	Exemplar Occupations
Description: Student demonstrates thorough understanding of and ability to apply the knowledge and skills described in the Common Core State Standards in [math/English]. Grade 12 Implications: Student is exempt from developmental course work. Within each state, students may be required to satisfactorily complete Grade 12 English and/or mathematics courses to retain the exemption from developmental course work. Students are encouraged to take appropriate advanced credit courses leading to college credit while still in high school.	Description: Student demonstrates adequate understanding of and ability to apply the knowledge and skills described in the Common Core State Standards in [math/English]. Grade 12 Implications: Student is conditionally exempt from developmental course work, contingent on evidence of sufficient continued learning in Grade 12. Students are encouraged to take additional 4th year courses as well as appropriate advanced credit courses leading to college credit while in high school.	 Aerospace Engineering and Operations Technicians (Associates or Higher) Avionics Technicians (Associates or Higher) Industrial Safety and Health Engineers (Bachelors) Administrative Services Managers (Associates or Higher) Chief Executives (Graduate or Higher) Logisticians (Associates or Higher) Storage and Distribution Managers (Bachelors) Transportation Managers (Bachelors) Aerospace Engineering and Operations Technicians (Associates or Higher) Air Traffic Controllers (Associates or Higher) Airfield Operations Specialists (Associates or Higher) Airline Pilots, Copilots, and Flight Engineers (Bachelors) Aviation Safety Inspectors (Bachelors) Commercial Pilots (Bachelors) Freight and Cargo Inspectors (Associates or Higher) Occupational Health and Safety Specialists (Bachelors) Traffic Technicians (Bachelors) Transportation Planners (Bachelors or Higher) Supply Chain Managers (Bachelors or Higher)
Postsecondary Education and Training: Requires a postsecondary degree.	Postsecondary Education and Training: Requires a postsecondary degree.	

Some occupations require completion of a degree or certificate and/or passage of a licensing or certification examination in order to practice.





Career Readiness Framework Transportation, Distribution and Logistics DRAFT: February 18, 2014

Achievement Level 2	Exemplar Occupations			
Description. Student	Aircraft Mechanics and Service Technicians (Certificate)			
demonstrates partial	Automotive Body and Related Repairers (Certificate)			
understanding of and ability to	Automotive Service Technicians and Mechanics (Certificate)			
apply the knowledge and skills	 Bus and Truck Mechanics and Diesel Engine Specialists (Certificate) Electrical and Electronics Installers and Repairers, Transportation Equipment (Certificate) 			
associated with college				
content readiness.	Electronic Equipment Installers and Repairers, Motor Vehicles (Certificate and/or OJT)			
	Mobile Heavy Equipment Mechanics, Except Engines (Certificate)			
	Motorboat Mechanics and Service Technicians (Certificate)			
Grade 12 Implications: Student needs support to meet college content-readiness standard.	Motorcycle Mechanics (Certificate)			
	Rail Car Repairers (Certificate and/or OJT)			
	Signal and Track Switch Repairers (Certificate and/or OJT)			
	Locomotive Engineers (Certificate and/or OJT)			
	Railroad Brake, Signal, and Switch Operators (Certificate and/or OJT)			
	Billing, Cost, and Rate Clerks (Certificate and/or OJT)			
	First-Line Supervisors of Office and Administrative Support Workers (Certificate and/or OJT)			
	Captains, Mates, and Pilots of Water Vessels (Certificate)			
	Ship Engineers (Certificate)			
	Transportation Vehicle, Equipment and Systems Inspectors, Except Aviation (Certificate and/or OJT)			
	Customs Brokers (Certificate or Higher)			
	Freight Forwarders (Certificate and/or OJT)			
Postsecondary Education and	Production, Planning, and Expediting Clerks (Certificate and/or OJT)			
Training: Requires a				
certificate and/or on-the job				
training. These programs do				
not require that students are				
prepared at entry for credit-				
bearing, transferable courses				
in mathematics or statistics, or				
English or composition.				
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Career Readiness Framework Transportation, Distribution and Logistics DRAFT: February 18, 2014

Achievement Level 1	Exemplar Occupations			
Description. Student demonstrates minimal understanding of and ability to apply the knowledge and skills associated with college content readiness. Grade 12 Implications: Student needs substantial support to meet college content-readiness standard.	 Aircraft Structure, Surfaces, Rigging, and Systems Assemblers (OJT) Automotive Glass Installers and Repairers (OJT) Bicycle Repairers (OJT) Cleaners of Vehicles and Equipment (OJT) Construction Carpenters (OJT) Engine and Other Machine Assemblers (OJT) Outdoor Power Equipment and Other Small Engine Mechanics (OJT) Painters, Transportation Equipment (OJT) Recreational Vehicle Service Technicians (OJT) Tire Repairers and Changers (OJT) Statement Clerks (OJT) Cargo and Freight Agents (OJT) Parts Salespersons (OJT) Reservation and Transportation Ticket Agents and Travel Clerks (OJT) Aircraft Cargo Handling Supervisors (OJT) Automotive and Watercraft Service Attendants (OJT) Boilermakers (Apprenticeship) 	 First-Line Supervisors of Transportation and Material-Moving Machine and Vehicle Operators (OJT, Associates, and/or Bachelors) Flight Attendants (OJT) Hoist and Winch Operators (OJT) Industrial Truck and Tractor Operators (OJT) Commercial Divers (Varies by Classification) Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers (Varies by Classification) Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand (OJT) Light Truck or Delivery Services Drivers (OJT) Rail-Track Laying and Maintenance Equipment Operators (OJT) Locomotive Firers (OJT) Rail Yard Engineers, Dinkey Operators, and Hostlers (OJT) Railroad Conductors and Yardmasters (OJT) Motorboat Operators (OJT) Operating Engineers and Other Construction 		
Postsecondary Education and Training: Requires on the job training only.	 Bridge and Lock Tenders (OJT) Bus Drivers, School or Special Client (OJT) Bus Drivers, Transit and Intercity (OJT) Crane and Tower Operators (OJT) Dispatchers, Except Police, Fire, and Ambulance (OJT) Excavating and Loading Machine and Dragline Operators (OJT) First-Line Supervisors of Helpers, Laborers, and Material Movers, Hand (OJT, Associates, and/or Bachelors) 	 Equipment Operators (OJT) Parking Lot Attendants (OJT) Sailors and Marine Oilers (OJT) Subway and Streetcar Operators (OJT) Taxi Drivers and Chauffeurs (Certification/OJT) Shipping, Receiving, and Traffic Clerks (OJT) Tank Car, Truck, and Ship Loaders (OJT) 		

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Are we confused, or not?

- Are these frameworks accurate or realistic?
- Does CDE adoption make them universal?
- Does local adaptation impair portability?
- Do these rubrics affect existing curriculum alignment? (local, regional and state)
- What is the potential effect of the message "You don't have to be college ready to be CTE ready?"



The Train has left the Station

- Local implementation is in progress
 - More so for ELA and math right now
- Like all curriculum alignment, this will take resources and commitment
- Statewide discipline groups need to weigh in
- Sectors and Industry need to weigh in
- Faculty need to be at the helm determining which ELA and math skills are required
- CTE programs need valid prerequisites and effective pathways



Is this Enough?

- The current ASCCC stance is college and career readiness are the same is more needed?
- What state and regional infrastructure is needed?
- What professional development is needed?



Questions

- http://www.onetonline.org/
- http://www.smarterbalanced.org/
- https://www.parcconline.org/
- http://www.corestandards.org/
- http://www.cde.ca.gov/re/cc/
- http://www.asccc.org/