

Perkins V Executive Summary

Below is an overview of Perkins V legislation and significant changes from the previous law.



Overview

- President Donald Trump signed the Strengthening Career and Technical Education for the 21st Century Act (Perkins V) into law on July 31, 2018.
- The law reauthorized the Carl D. Perkins Career and Technical Education Act of 2006 (Perkins IV). Approximately \$1.3 billion a year was designated for Career and Technical Education programs.
- States are developing individualized plans that outline how they will implement Perkins V on July 1, 2020.

Significant Changes Between Perkins IV and V:

Perkins V does the following:

- Aligns with the Every Student Succeeds Act (2015) and Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (2014).
- Strengthens coordination among school districts, institutions of higher education, and employers in an effort to prepare more students for high-skill, high-wage, and in-demand careers.
- Increases focus on data to measure the performance of historically-underserved students (such as race/ethnic minority students, students from low-income households, English learners, and students with disabilities).
- Focuses program accountability on students who are CTE concentrators (students who have completed at least two courses in a single CTE program).
- Includes new definitions for CTE Concentrator, CTE Participant, Qualified Intermediary, Professional Development, Program of Study, and Work-Based Learning.
- Requires increased partnerships with business and industry to integrate work-based learning into CTE programs.
- Improves professional development for core academic and CTE teachers.