



Secondary CTE and Facilities Funding

Education Commission of the States
July 1, 2026



EDUCATION COMMISSION
OF THE STATES

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WHO WE ARE.

The essential, indispensable member of any team addressing education policy.



WHAT WE DO.

We believe in the power of learning from experience, and we know informed policymakers create better education policy.



HOW WE DO IT.



Research



Report



Convene



Counsel

Agenda

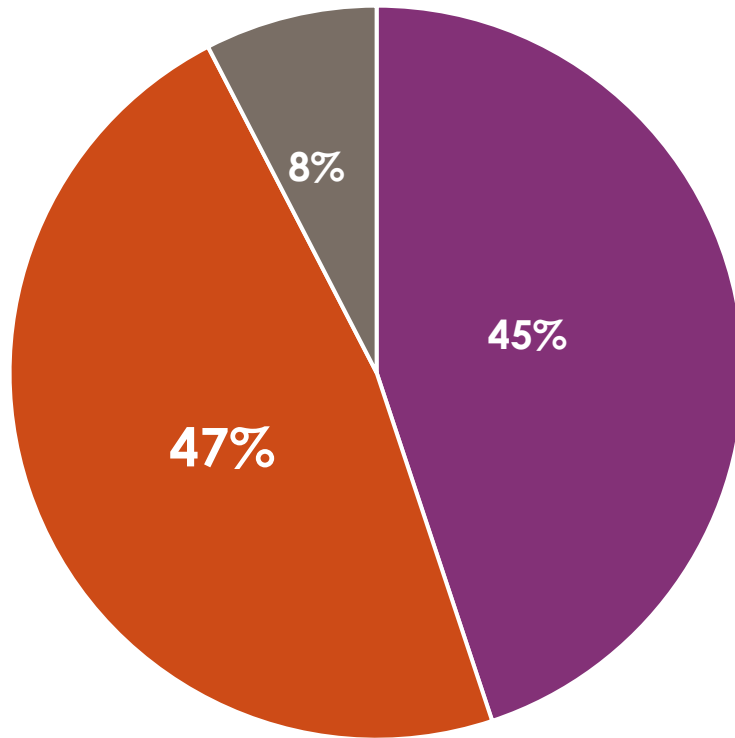
1. Approaches to funding K-12 facilities.
2. Funding sources for secondary CTE.
3. How are funds distributed to schools and districts for CTE?
4. Considerations for secondary CTE funding.
5. Questions.

K-12 Facilities Funding

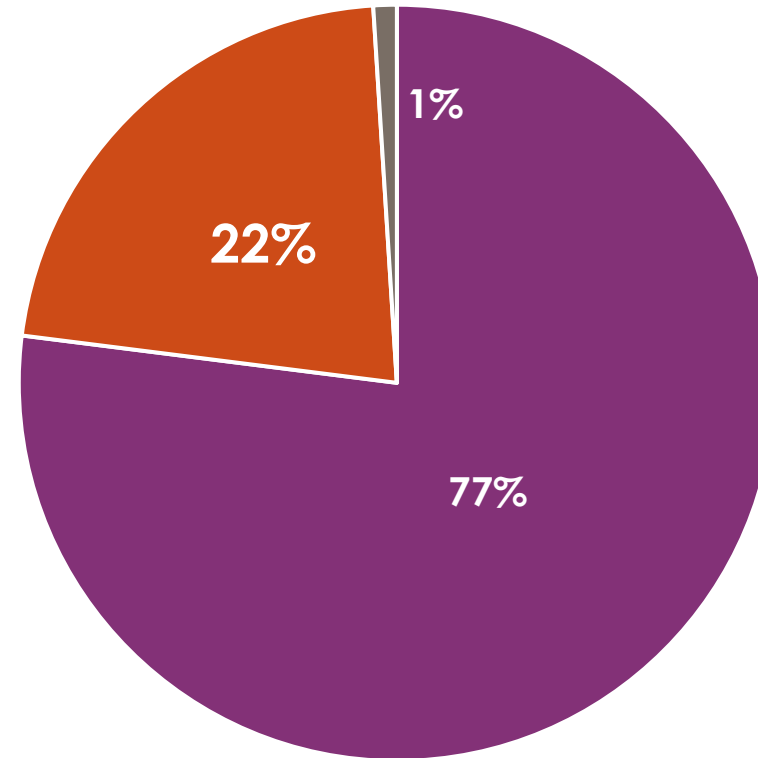


Funding Sources Nationally for Operating and Capital Spending

Operating Expenditures (2020)



Capital Expenditures (2009-19)



■ Federal ■ State ■ Local

Source: The State of Our Schools 2021, 21st Century School Fund, International WELL Building Institute, National Council on School Facilities and NCES Digest of Education Statistics



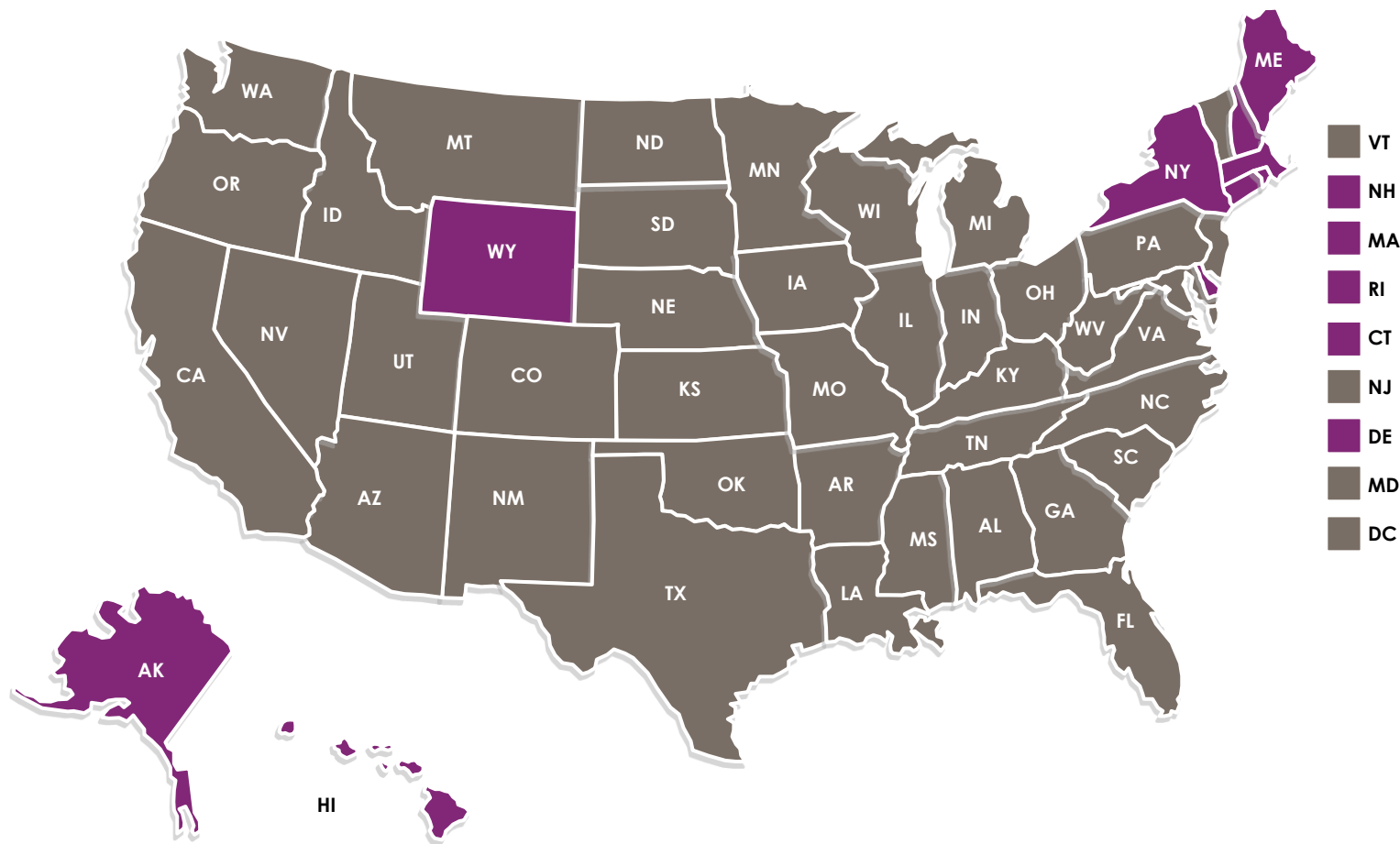
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States That Provide Majority of K-12 Capital Expenditures

State More Than 50%
(10 States)

States Less Than 50%
(28 States)



Source: The State of Our Schools
2021, 21st Century School Fund,
International WELL Building Institute



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50 State Comparison K-12 School Construction Funding

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE



Appropriations



Financing



Both

DESIGN CHOICES



Funding
Mechanism



Wealth
Equalization



Voter
Approval



Independent
Building
Authority



Dedicated
Revenue



Incentive for
Consolidation

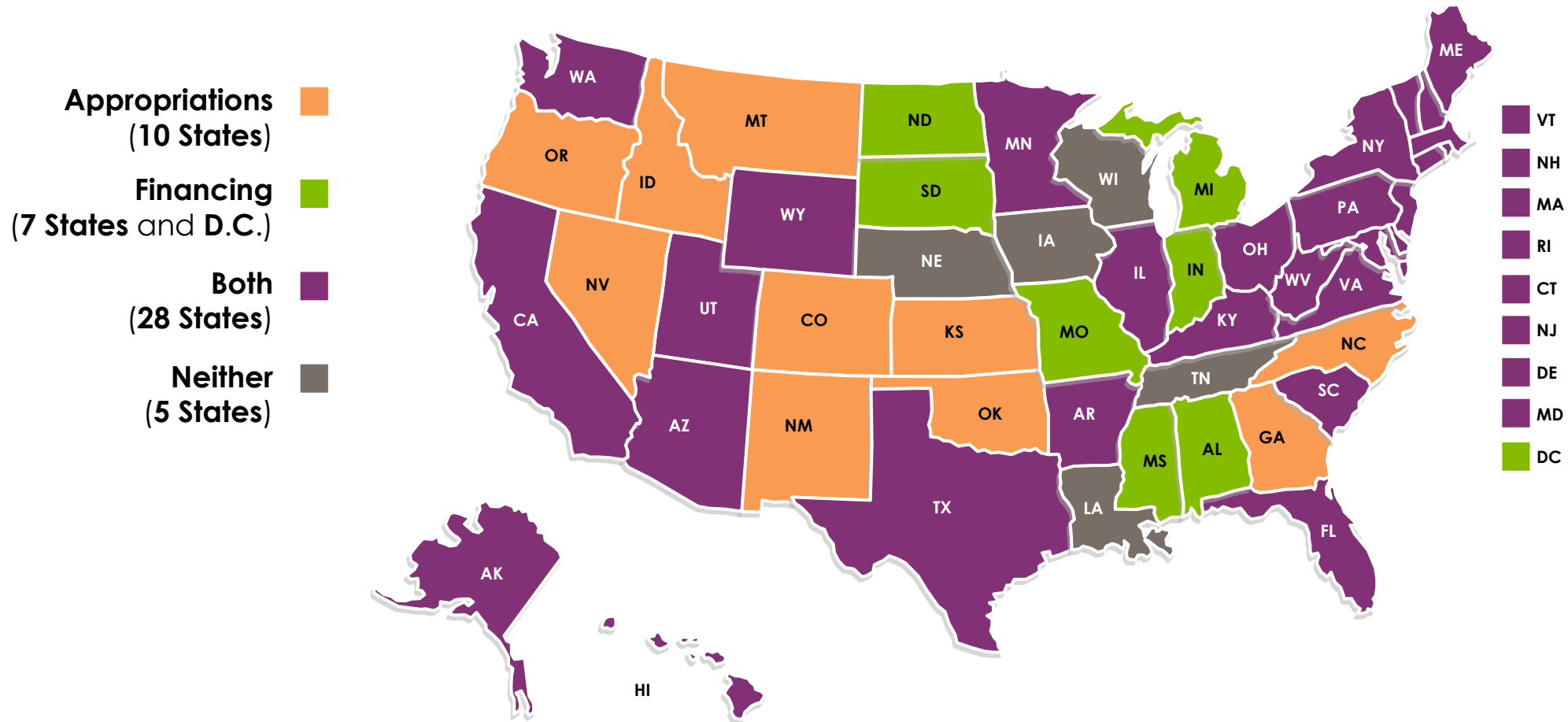


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K-12 School Construction

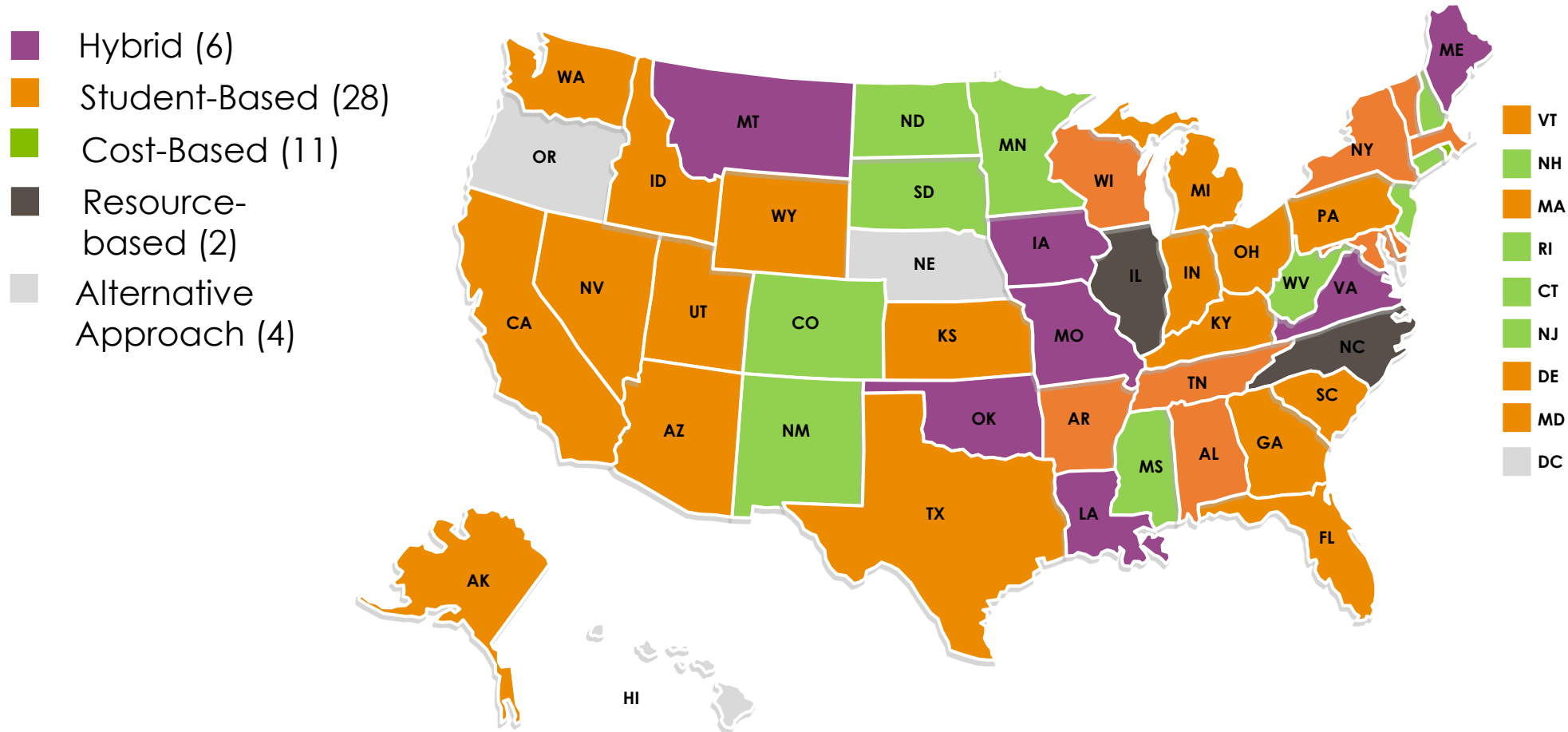
Types of Financial Assistance



Funding Sources for Secondary CTE

- State appropriations.
- Perkins Funds.
- State Grants.
- Local Funds.
- Appropriations for specific aspects of offering CTE:
 - Facilities and equipment.
 - Transportation.
 - Teacher Training.
 - Teacher Recruitment and Retention.

Secondary CTE Funding Approaches by State



Student- Based



Districts receive a base amount of funding per student, with additional money or weights added to provide additional support to students with a higher need.

Student- Based



Advantages

- Transparency, flexibility and portability.

Challenges

- Oversight

Cost- Based



Districts receive funds for the costs of providing CTE services from the prior academic year. Often, states cap or limit the rate of reimbursement, meaning that only a portion of a local education agency's expenditures may be covered.

Cost- Based



Advantages

- Financial tracking and it protects districts against cost liabilities.

Challenges

- Administratively complex, may encourage over-spending.

Resource -Based



All districts receive a minimum base amount of resources. Resources could be staffing, services or programs, and are often based on a ratio of students to staffing.

Resource -Based



Advantages

- Oversight and uniformity

Challenges

- Rigid

Hybrid

Hybrid models often combine aspects of student-based models, resource-based allocation models and various cost factors.



Considerations

Student and School Attributes



Different students and districts have different needs or requirements.



The cost to educate some students may be higher than others.



Education in schools with geographical or other attributes may also be costly.

Cost Factors



Facilities



Staff



Materials



Transportation



Technology



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Your education policy team.

THANK YOU

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