

Metrics	Observation	CTE	Non CTE
Gender	More Female Than Male	57% & 43%	54% and 46%
Ethnicity	More Asian, more African American but less Latinx in CTE	Af.Am: 6.9% Asian: 11.1% Latinx: 35.4% White: 32.8%	Af.Am: 6.5% Asian: 10.9% Latinx: 37.9% White: 31%
Previous education	More CTE students with foreign HS diploma	7.5%	6.2%
	More non CTE students with HS diploma	69%	71%
	More CTE students with Bachelor	12.7%	8%
	More CTE students with associate degree	5%	3.8%
Education goal	More non CTE want BS/BA across all years.	50%	55%
	More CTE want associate degree even though the trend goes down	8.1% (2014/15) to 7.4% (2018/19)	5.1% (2014/15) to 4.9% (2018/19)
	Less undecided for CTE	10.1%	12%
	More career and skill builders for CTE	20.2%	12.2%
SDCCD full-time	Gradually less full time. CTE full time is higher	40.1% (2014/15) to 39.3% (2018/19)	33.7% (2014/15) to 32.7% (2018/19)
Mesa full-time	Gradually less full time. CTE full time is higher	28.1 (2014/15) to 26.7% (2018/19)	20.6% (2014/15) 18% (2018/19)
Course modality	Trend towards more hybrid and online	Hybrid:InPerson:Online 7%:73%:48% (2014) to 12%:64%:64% (2018)	5%:90%:19% to 8%:80%:36%
First generation	Similar	27.7%	27.8%
Primary language	Similar	6.4%	6%
DSPS	Similar, CTE more fluctuations over the years	4%	4.2%
Former foster youth	Similar	1.8%	1.7%
Veteran/military status	Less for CTE	9.5%	10.2%

Source: [State Launchboard](#)

Data are as of 2018/19 unless otherwise noted.

Perkins Economy Disadvantage	CTE > non CTE	73%	67%
First time students	CTE < non CTE	13%	15%
Previously took a CTE course in HS	CTE < non CTE	33% (2018/19) 33% (2017/18)	37% (2018/19) 36% (2017/18)
Success Retention	CTE > non CTE CTE > non CTE	Success: 75% Retention: 88%	Success: 71% Retention: 87%
Job search length	CTE: easier to find job earlier on	33% as soon as they graduated	23% as soon as they graduated
Length of current employment	CTE: more likely to stay in the current job for over 2 years	42%	33%
Employment	CTE > non CTE	86%	82%
Employed in the field of study	CTE > non CTE	73% (2016/17)	67% (2016/17)
Full time work	CTE vs. non CTE: 9% difference for 'before' 4% difference for 'after'	(2016/17) 61% before 82% after	(2016/17) 52% before 78% after
Earning	CTE > non CTE 2011/12: around 20% differences 2014/15: around 20% differences 2017/18: around 14% differences Male > Female African Americans' earnings were lowest	\$30,252 (2011/12) \$31,676 (2017/18) Difference = \$1374 Af.Am: \$27,176 White: \$33,852 Asian: \$37,008 Latinx: \$29,440	\$25,278 (2011/12) \$27,700 (2017/18) Difference = \$716 Af.Am: \$22,964 White: \$30,412 Asian: \$30,340 Latinx: \$26,776
Attain Living Wage	CTE > non CTE	46% (in 2017/18)	39% (in 2017/18)
Change in earning	Change in earning is similar for CTE & non CTE in 2013/14 (30%). Since 2014/15, change in earning is higher for non-CTE	31% (in 2017/18)	40% (in 2017/18)
Seeking to change field of employment	CTE = more 'No'	87% No	81% No
English language learners	Non CTE were higher before 2016/17, and began having similar % for both CTE and Non CTE since 2016/17	2%	2%
Took basic skill course	CTE < non CTE Downwards trend since 2015/16	27%	32%