COLLEGE & CAREER READINESS & SUCCESS Center

at American Institutes for Research





Developing Work-Based Learning MapsData Sets, Indicators, and Sources

Work-based learning (WBL) maps are created using Geographic Information Systems (GIS) software that can layer diverse data sets on top of one another. This layering highlights spatial relationships among the data and allows users to conduct spatial analyses. Users looking to answer essential WBL questions can thoughtfully select data sets to identify the factors that will support (e.g., WBL program alignment and proximity) or inhibit (e.g., no industry or broadband access) WBL efforts.

The tables below include data sets and specific indicators that have been utilized to build out WBL maps and to address essential WBL questions. Tables 1 and 2 provide a high-level overview of WBL data sets—state-specific and national, key indicators, and sources for the data. Table 3 demonstrates how the data sources align to the essential questions.

Table 1. State-Specific WBL Data Sets, Indicators, and Sources

Data Set(s) State Specific	WBL Data Indicators	Source(s)
Secondary school data	School name and physical address	State education agency
	 CTE programming offered^a 	
	 WBL programming offered^b 	
	Student demographics	
	Accountability ratings	
	School district boundaries	
Community and technical	School name and physical address	Higher education governing board
college data	Programs available	or agency ^c
	Certifications offered	
	Dual enrollment options	
	Student demographics	
	Service area boundaries	
Business location data	Business name and location	State labor agency ^d
	NAICS industry code	
	Number of employees	
Economic development data	■ Economic development regions	State economic development agency
Transportation data	Transit corridors and bus routes	State transportation agency

^a Career and technical education (CTE) may not be located within state education agencies. In some states, CTE data may be located in a separate state CTE agency or in the labor department.

States have just begun to collect WBL data, so there is a chance these data are located in local education agencies instead of state education agencies.

No single governing structure for postsecondary education exists in all states. Some states have a state higher education officer, and other states have offices that coordinate or govern 2-year community and technical colleges and another office for 4-year colleges/universities, whereas some states have offices that only oversee particular types of postsecondary institutions (e.g., California has different governing structures for the community college system, the California State University System, and the University of California system).

d States have a variety of names for the agency that administers the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act, such as Department of Labor, Department of Labor and Employment, and Workforce Development Department.

Table 2. National WBL Data Sets, Indicators, and Sources

Data Set(s) National	WBL Data Indicators	Source(s)
U.S. Census/American Communities Survey	Comprehensive demographic data that are aggregated at multiple scales of geography (e.g., county, zip code, school district). Key indicators include the following:	Link to American FactFinder
	Race and ethnicity	
	Family compositionIncome and wages	
	Workforce participation	
National Contourfor		Link to the Netional Contactor
National Center for Educational Statistics	The National Center for Educational Statistics houses the data for multiple surveys on education (both longitudinal and annual). For WBL purposes, the following data sets (which may often be broken down by county or census tract) may be useful:	Educational Statistics
	 Accredited Postsecondary Institutions and Programs 	
	Adult Education and Family Literacy	
	Perkins Act Consolidated Annual Report	
	■ Civil Rights Data Collection	
	Common Core of Data Non-Fiscal Surveys	
	Education Demographic and Geographic Estimates	
The Federal Communications Commission's Connect2Health ^{FCC}	Percentage of residents with access to fixed broadband services	Link to Connect2Health FCC
	Percentage of residents with diabetes	
	Percentage of residents who are obese	
	Number of sick days available to residents	
	 Number of preventable hospitalizations 	
	Number of premature deaths	
	Physician, dental, and mental health access	
The Centers for Disease	Percentage living in poverty	Link to Social Vulnerability Index
Control and Prevention's	Unemployment	
Social Vulnerability Index	Median income	
	Residents without a high school diploma	
	Residents age 65 or older	
	Residents age 17 or younger	
	Civilians with disabilities	
	Single-parent households	
	Percentage of minority residents	
	Percentage who speak English "less than well"	
he Economic Innovation	■ Year-over-year change in employment	Link to Distressed Communities Index
Group's Distressed	Year-over-year change in number of businesses	
Communities Index	Unemployed adults	
	Housing vacancy rate	
	Median income ratio	
	■ Poverty rate	
	 Residents without a high school diploma 	

Table 3. Alignment of Data Sources With Essential WBL Questions

	How are WBL resources and services distributed within a state?	How well are WBL resources aligned across the state?	What socioeconomic factors impact WBL opportunities for students?
Secondary school data	Χ	X	
Community and technical college data	X	Х	
Business location data	X	Х	
Economic development data	X	Х	Х
Transportation data	X	Х	Х
U.S. Census/American Communities Survey	X		Х
The Federal Communications Commission's Connect2Health ^{FCC}			Х
The Center for Disease Control's Social Vulnerability Index			Х
The Economic Innovation Group's Distressed Communities Index			Х

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This work was originally produced in whole or in part by the College and Career Readiness and Success Center with funds from the U.S. Department of Education under cooperative agreement number \$283B120034. The content does not necessarily reflect the position or policy of the Department of Education, nor does mention or visual representation of trade names, commercial products, or organizations imply endorsement by the federal government.

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