

The Ten Components of a Rigorous Program of Study

The Ten Components of POS implementation offered in this guide are from those published by the Office of Vocational and Adult Education (OVAE), U.S. Department of Education. OVAE's components are developed in collaboration with major national associations, organizations, and states. Please see the appendix for the chart of the 10 Components, provided by OVAE.



These components are like building a brick foundation—each component is important and provides part of the foundation needed for a successful framework for Program of Study Implementation in Wisconsin. Working through the framework, all educators can build a successful program of study.

Policies and Procedures: Federal, state, and local legislation or administrative policies promote POS development and implementation.

Partnerships: Ongoing relationships among education, business, and other community stakeholders are central to POS

Professional Development: Sustained, intensive, and focused opportunities for administrators, all teachers, both CTE and Core 4 to foster POS design, implementation, and maintenance.

Accountability and Evaluation Systems: Systems and strategies to gather quantitative and qualitative data on both POS components and student outcomes are crucial for ongoing efforts to develop and implement POS.

College and Career Readiness Standards: Content standards that define what all students are expected to know and be able to do to enter and advance in college and/or their careers comprise the foundation of a POS.

Course Sequences: Non-duplicative sequences of secondary and postsecondary courses within a POS ensure that students transition to postsecondary education without duplicating classes or requiring remedial coursework.

Credit Transfer/Articulation Agreements: Credit transfer agreements provide opportunities for secondary students to be awarded transcribed postsecondary credit, supported with formal agreements among secondary and postsecondary education systems.

School Counseling and Academic Advisement: School counseling and academic advisement help all students to make informed decisions about which POS to pursue.

Teaching and Learning Strategies: Innovative and creative instructional approaches enable teachers, both CTE and Core 4, to integrate academic and technical instruction and students to apply academic and technical learning in their POS coursework.

Technical Skills Attainment: National, state, and/or local assessments provide ongoing information on the extent to which students are attaining the necessary knowledge and skills for entry into and advancement in postsecondary education and careers in their chosen POS.