Digital Inclusion and Workforce Development





Digital Inclusion: Defined

Digital inclusion is the ability of individuals and groups to access and use information and communication technologies.

Digital inclusion encompasses not only access to the Internet but also the availability of hardware and software; relevant content and services; and training for the digital literacy skills required for effective use of information and communication technologies.



Digital Inclusion: Defined

The cost of digital exclusion is great.

Without access, full participation in nearly every aspect of American society from economic success and educational achievement, to positive health outcomes and civic engagement — is compromised



The Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA)

An act to amend the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 to strengthen the United States workforce development system through innovation in, and alignment and improvement of, employment, training, and education programs in the United States, and to promote individual and national economic growth, and for other purposes.



WIOA: THE PROBLEM

By 2022 the United States will fall short by 11 million the necessary number of workers with postsecondary education, including 6.8 million workers with bachelor's degrees, and 4.3 million workers with a postsecondary vocational certificate, some college credits or an associate's degree



WIOA: THE PROBLEM

Fifty two percent of adults (16 to 65) in the United States lack the literacy skills necessary to identify, interpret, or evaluate one or more pieces of information; a critical requirement for success in postsecondary education and work.



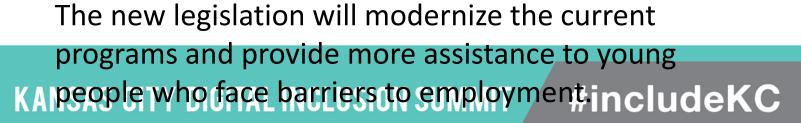
WIOA: THE PROBLEM

Individuals with disabilities have the highest rate of unemployment of any group, and more than two - thirds do not participate in the workforce at all.



The WIOA: Impact on Missouri

Last year, more than 280,000 unemployed individuals received assistance at more than thirty Missouri Career Centers using funds from these programs. These programs provide job training for Americans looking for work or to advance their careers, and strengthen small businesses and local economies by aligning workforce development programs with economic opportunities and enabling businesses to identify in-demand skills.





The Skills Act



Are students college or career ready?

President Obama has a goal that 100 percent of students should be college or career ready, and in the next decade, most jobs will require at least some post-high school education. The opportunities for high school graduates are declining and generally offer lower earning potential. But are we educating students with the right kind of post-secondary education to meet the demands of the workforce of the future?



EDUCATINGTHE WORKFORCE OF FUTURE

Since 1973, the number of jobs that require at least some college has more than tripled, while those requiring a high school diploma or less have flatlined.

A collaboration between GOOD and Hyperakt, in partnership with University of Phoenix.

BACHELOR'S AND ABOVE

ASSOCIATE'S OR TRADE SCHOOL

HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA OR LESS

GROWING AND DECLINING JOBS AND THEIR EARNING POTENTIAL

3 Bachelor's or above 3 Associate's or some college 3 High School diploma or less

HIGHEST GROWTH / LOWER WAGES

Home health aids

Personal and home care aides

Skin care specialists

Physical therapist aides

Veterinary technologists and technicians

Dental assistants

Medical assistants

Physical therapist assistants

Self-enrichment education teachers

M Compliance officers*

LOWEST GROWTH / LOWEST WAGES

(Highest Median Wages as of May 2008: \$26,200)

Extruding and forming machine setters, operators, and tenders, synthetic and glass fibers

Semiconductor processors

Postal Service mail sorters, processors, and machine operators

Wellhead pumpers

Fabric and apparel patternmakers

Market Drilling and boring machine tool setters, operators, and tenders

K Lathe and turning machine tool setters, operators, and tenders

M Order clerks

M Derrick operators, oil and gas

M Desktop publishers

1973

14.6 M (16%)

🛉 10.9 M (12%)

9 55.6 M (72%)

HIGHEST GROWTH / HIGHER WAGES (Highest Median Wages as of May 2008: \$85,430)

Medical scientists, except epidemiologists

Computer software engineers, applications

LOWEST GROWTH / HIGHEST WAGES

(Highest Median Wages as of May 2008: \$50,020)

M Photographic processing machine operators

K Textile bleaching and dyeing machine operators and tenders Textile winding, twisting, and drawing out machine setters,

M. Textile cutting machine setters, operators, and tenders

Textile knitting and weaving machine setters, operators, and tenders

M Shoe machine operators and tenders

Coil winders, tapers, and finishers

Fabric menders, except garment

Sewing machine operators

Metwork systems and data communications analysts

3 Biomedical engineers

Financial examiners

Physician assistants

3 Athletic trainers

Dental hygienists

Weterinarians

M File clerks

3 Biochemists and biophysicists

2007

154 MILLION

2018





OF JOBS (AND GROWING) REQUIRE AT LEAST AN ASSOCIATE'S DEGREE



BUT ONLY

40%

OF AMERICANS OBTAIN AN A.A. OR B.A. BY THE AGE OF 27



PREPARING TO JOIN THE AMERICAN WORKFORCE

MORE STUDENTS ARE ENROLLED IN POSTSECONDARY DEGREE-GRANTING INSTITUTIONS NOW THAN 30 YEARS AGO

1980

12.1 MILLION

2009 19.6 MILLION

"ON TIME" COMPLETION RATES ARE ALARMINGLY LOW

SCHOOLS WITHIN A THREE YEAR WINDOW

SOURCES

Bureau of Labor Statistics Occupational Employment Statistics and Division of Occupational Outlook

IES National Center for Education Statistics, U.S. Department of Education Institute of Education Sciences, Digest of Education Statistics, Table 2: Enrollment in educational institutions, by level and control of institution: Selected years, fall 1980 through fall 2009

Pathways to Prosperity Report, Harvard Graduate School of Education, February 2011

University of Phoenix



H.R. 521: Transforming Education Through Technology Act

The Transforming Education through Technology Act would help schools, districts, and states transform learning systems by utilizing innovative technology. Specifically the legislation would:



H.R. 521: Transforming Education Through Technology Act

Specifically the legislation would:

- Support teachers and principals in using technology to increased college and career readiness, close achievement gaps, and engage all students
- Help school districts build a technology infrastructure to make sure schools take full advantage of what technology has to offer
- Help states improve student learning, upgrade assessments, and improve educator preparation and support
- Seed innovation to create the learning environment of tomorrow using the best technology of today

