



Open Learning

Workforce Education – A New Roadmap

**– Final Report of the MIT Open
Learning Workforce Education
Project**

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Coronavirus makes the Workforce Education need clear:

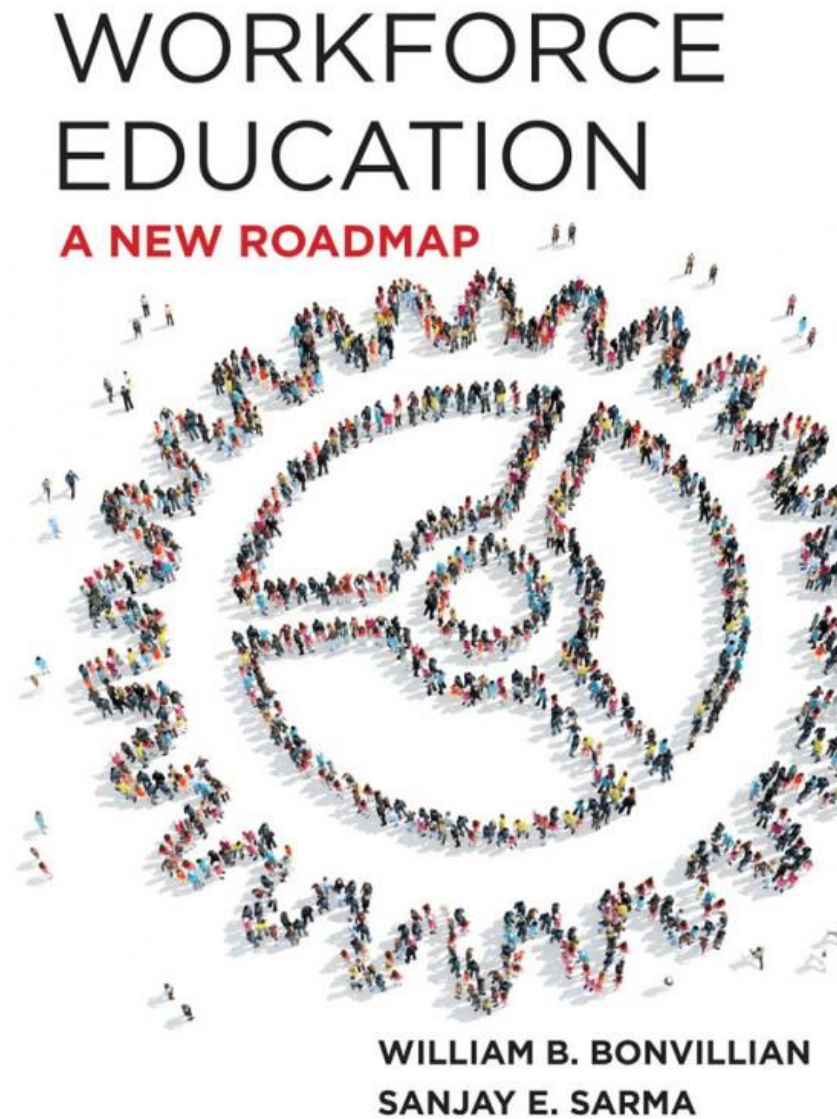
- Pandemic makes starkly clear the consequences of our growing economic inequality
- The poor and working class have paid a disproportionate price in sickness, loss of life, and economic loss
- Unemployment is now 10.1 million, and many have dropped out of the workforce – highest “labor non-participation” rate ever
- Many sectors face major damage – in-person retail, restaurants and hospitality, transportation, travel and tourism – many will have to shift job sectors

[SS] Coronavirus and Workforce Education, continued

- A New McKinsey report says:
 - "Before the pandemic, net job losses were concentrated in middle-wage occupations in manufacturing and some office work, ... and low- and high-wage jobs continued to grow. Nearly all low-wage workers who lost jobs could move into other low-wage occupations—for instance, a data entry worker could move into retail or home healthcare. Because of the pandemic's impact on low-wage jobs, we now estimate that almost all growth in labor demand will occur in high-wage jobs. Going forward, more than half of displaced low-wage workers may need to shift to occupations in higher wage brackets and requiring different skills to remain employed." McKinsey, Future of Work, Feb. 2021
- One critical tool we will need: workforce education
- At the end of World War II, 16 million soldiers and sailors quickly came home - and at the same time we were dismantling our wartime economy – so we passed the GI Bill to educate them for new, better jobs – it worked
- We have a similar opportunity with likely with similar kinds of number
- Workforce education can raise skills, increase job opportunity, enable better-paying, quality jobs
- Workforce education now much higher on the policy priority list
- The question: how do we improve workforce education?

[SS] Basics on this Report on answers to the “quality job” problem

- This study is from MIT Open Learning – OL was increasingly offering workforce learning in its online programs – in our MicroMasters, our professional education Xpro program, in our MITx online courses, and in our bootcamps that accompany online courses
- In 2018, we started our Workforce Education Project to better understand the workforce education challenge
- Schmidt Futures foundation supported study, and we studied:
 - the overall workforce education system, it's strengths and weaknesses, and new models to make it stronger
- This is the Final Report, in book form from MIT Press

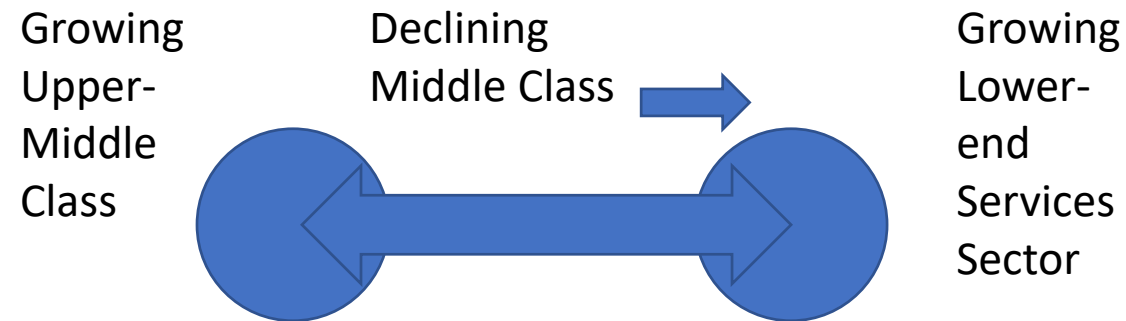


[WB] The Workforce Education Challenge

- Disconnect between work and learning
- Disinvestment by government and employers
- Labor Dept. training programs don't reach higher technical skills, incumbent workers
- Education Dept. programs focused on college not workforce needs and not linked to the Labor Dept. programs
- Vocational education in secondary schools largely dismantled
- Underfunded community colleges, lack the resources to provide advanced training in new fields and have too low completion rates
- Colleges and universities disconnected from workforce education
- Lifelong learning is missing
- Underfunded advanced technical education programs at NSF and at Advanced Manufacturing Institutes
- A broken a broken labor market information system
- The existing actors are in "legacy" sectors - hard to change

It's not just Coronavirus – we have longstanding quality job problems

- We have increasing inequality, not economic convergence – a festering problem for 15 years.
- The Barbell problem identified by economist David Autor:



- Technological advances, especially in IT, are putting many quality jobs out of reach for workers who didn't get the proper skills and training.
- *We looked at workforce needs in 3 large sectors, 30% of US employment --*

1) Manufacturing

- Has been **middle class pathway** for men w/o college
- But **Median income is down for men** w/o HS diploma or w/HS diploma or some college
- U.S. **manufacturing employment fell** by one third, 2000 – 2010
- High overall **labor non-participation rate**
- **Coronavirus** hit some key sectors, for ex., aircraft production
 - But need more resilient supply chains – some reshoring? Flexible mfg. means new mfg. technologies so new skills for the workforce
- 2+m mfg. jobs will open up from **aging demographics**
- **Advanced manufacturing** will require higher skills

2) Retail: An ongoing social disruption

- **2005:** US overbuilt with 6x more retail sq.ft. as any European nation; 50% more per capita than Canada
- **2008:** Economic crash led to “discount model” of dumbing down the workforce, emptying stores of staff
- **2015:** Warehousing and robotics provide further disruption
- **2020:** Coronavirus forced massive closings, online take-off
- **New Model?** Sales clerk as personal advisor
 - “Omni-channeling” – online/face-to-face entry
 - Higher skills, IT fluent, guide customer through product options
 - How to train? Train the first level managers

3) Healthcare Delivery

Healthcare: Growing Sector

- An **aging** population, higher health care demands
- New medical **technologies** creating new professions
- Results: More jobs with **higher skills needs**, so **new training** systems
- **Barriers:** Established health professions, limited entry
- Could online entry help?

Upskilling is Ongoing:

- Jobs increasingly tend to go to **college educated**
- Some college – has replaced H.S. as core job credential
 - But college: **default credential?**
- But **growing IT**, demanding new skills
- **Result:** New high or middle skills jobs will require education beyond high school
- **Barrier:** only 1/3 of Americans over 25 have a 4-year college degree
- **Need:** new workforce ed system

Workforce Education System – Where do we need attention?

- Weak labor market information system:
 - Workers don't know what skills they need
 - Educators don't know what skills to educate for
 - Employers don't know what skills workers have
- Transition from school to work a problem in the US
 - Contrast: Germany, Austria, Switzerland
 - H.S. diplomas not enough and vocational H.S. largely ended,
 - CC's underfunded, completion too low
- Colleges are not engaged in workforce preparation
- No transferable skills certification system in most fields
- Ed and Labor Dept programs are not aligned
 - Labor Dept. : Programs focused on unemployed and underemployed, not upskilling,
 - Incumbents, new entrants not reached
 - Education Dept. : Pell grant programs focused on degree-only programs

New Education Technologies: Online Technologies

- Coronavirus forced education online
- Becoming widespread and can be optimized with blended learning
- *Online is a way to scale-up to meet the changes from coronavirus*
- Can join online with:
 - VR/AR technologies: Learning by doing
 - Computer gaming and simulation
 - Blockchain certification: Owning credentials
 - Bootcamps
 - Digital Tutors: Need AI advancement to combine shared education platforms (MOOCs) and individualize instruction and assessment
- *(MIT Open Learning is experimenting with each)*

[SS] EdTech enables a new pedagogy -

- *those fluent with MOOCs were prepared for CV19, most weren't*
- *if online is to scale, the learning lessons need to be absorbed*

- ***Bite-sized chunks*** – 10 Minute Segments and the mind-wandering problem
 - Enabler: Online
- ***Mind and Hand*** – hands-on learning – examples:
 - Generative Learning
 - Tactile and Active Learning
 - Blended Learning
 - Enabler: VR/AR, prototyping technologies
- **New Delivery Modalities**
 - Online and Solving the Access Problem
 - Enablers: Online Platforms with broadband access, MOOC's, certificates, Open EdX
- **Content** – *Formal, Informal, Professional* – online can be geared to each
- **Pedagogy** opportunities and particular **EdTech opportunities:**
 - AI and digital tutors – personalized education
 - Digital certificates and badging (blockchain)

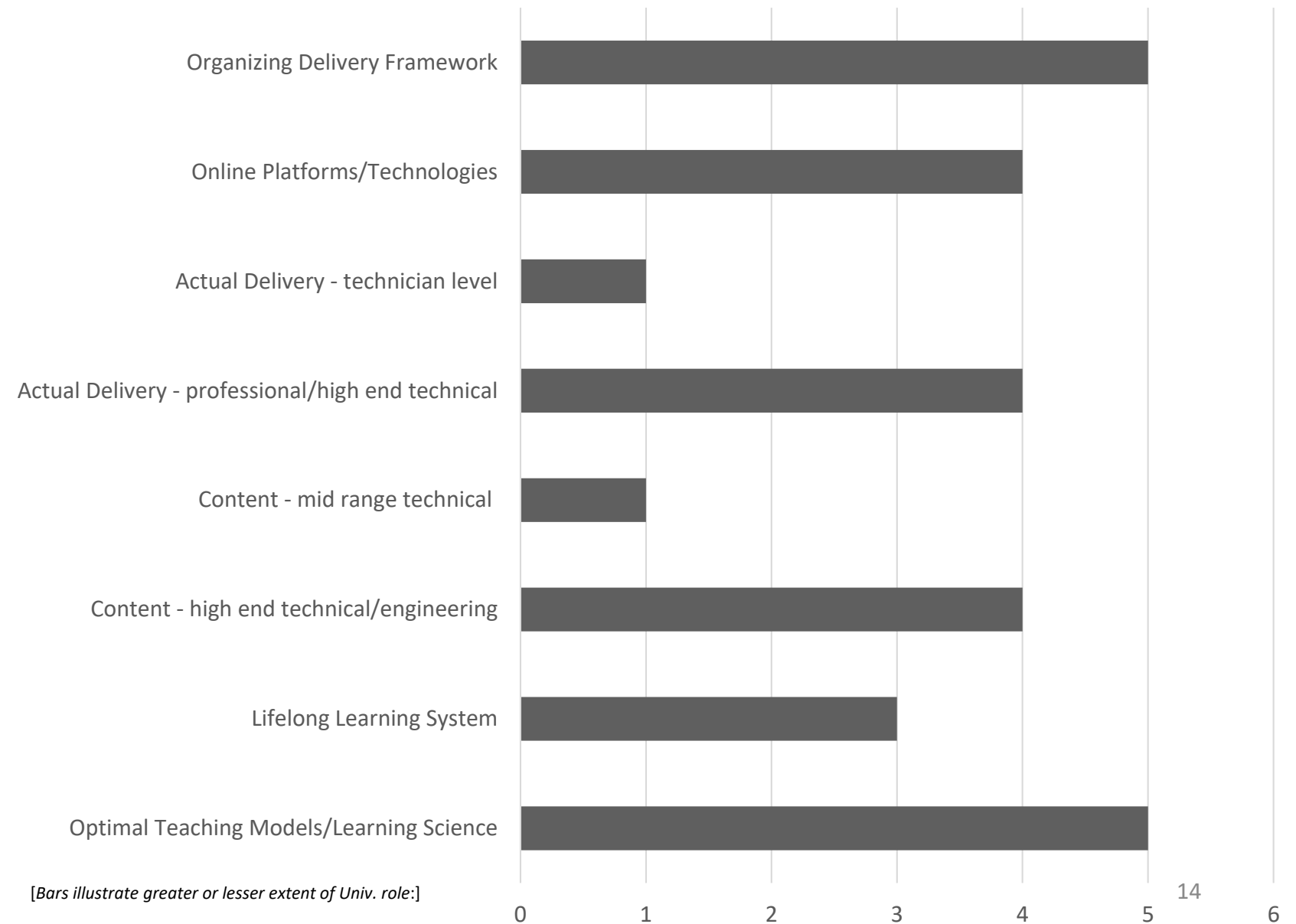
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Question:
What can a
University
do?

What is the University Role?

Roles in Different Areas:

("notional" chart)



Policy Implications

- **New education technologies** - need development and implementation – VR/AR, gaming, digital tutors/AI – DOD role
- **Short Courses** - BUT must connect to CC certificates, degrees (NSF ATE dev. models, DOL workforce bds.)
- **“Trifecta”** - CC programs for CC students, plus incumbents, HS students (NSF ATE, Dept. of Ed, states)
- **Apprenticeships or “Apprenticeship Light”**- youth and CC – in fields that have clear lines for increased responsibility and wages, er-ee agreements (DOL)
 - Need for actors to coordinate: CC’s, employers and regional associations, state gov’t
- **CC completion rate**
- **Technical and Comprehensive HS’s** – state role
- **Expanded employer role** – appren./training, standards
- **New curriculum for advanced fields** – start with adv’d mfg. – Adv’d Mfg. Institutes/DOD Mantech/DOE/states
- **Unifying efforts at the state level** – states – across Labor/Ed
- **Labor market Information system** – DOL

Recommendations: New Delivery Models

- The Trifecta – incumbent workers, H.S., CC students in CCs
- Youth Apprenticeships and “Apprenticeship Light”
- CC funding and improve the completion rate
- Short programs (connected to degrees)
- Regional workforce efforts by groups of employers, w/state, CCs
- Integrated federal programs at the state level
- New labor market information systems
- New education technologies – *a key to scale-up needed*
- *Coronavirus brought home the importance of workforce education in addressing our inequality – will we act?*



Thank You!