



CALIFORNIA COMMUNITY COLLEGES

**Task Force on
WORKFORCE**

JOB CREATION AND A STRONG ECONOMY



BUILDING A STRONG WORKFORCE FOR CALIFORNIA

Board of Governors Task Force on Workforce, Job Creation, and a Strong Economy for the Strong Workforce Town Hall Meetings.

DoingWhatMatters.cccco.edu



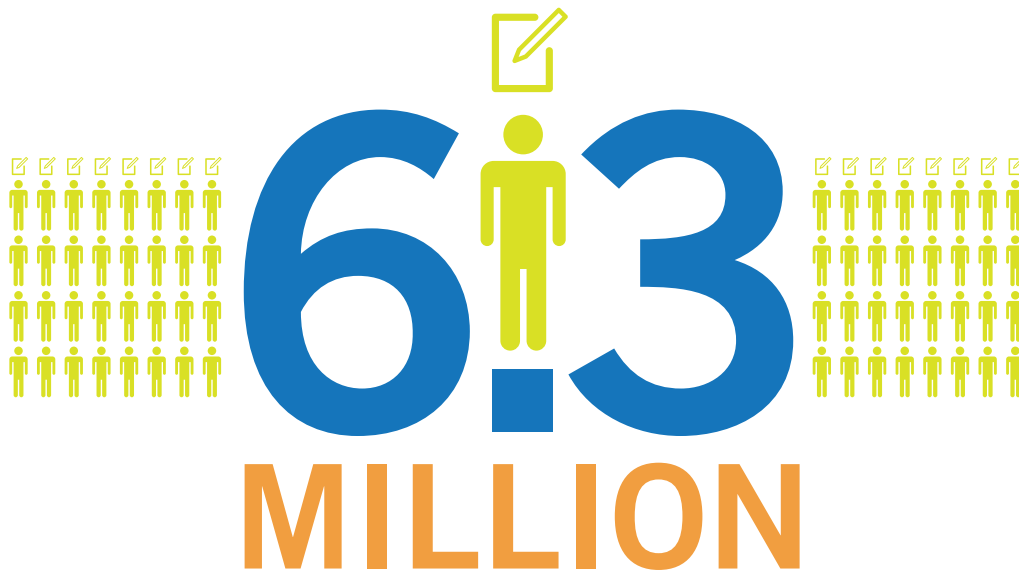
@CalCommColleges #StrongWorkforce



65%

By 2020, **65%** of all jobs will require advanced education beyond high school. Nearly half of these (31%) will be middle skills jobs requiring industry recognized credentials, associate degrees, or certificates - training that community colleges provide.

Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce, "Recovery: Job Growth and Education Requirements through 2020, State Report, June 2013.

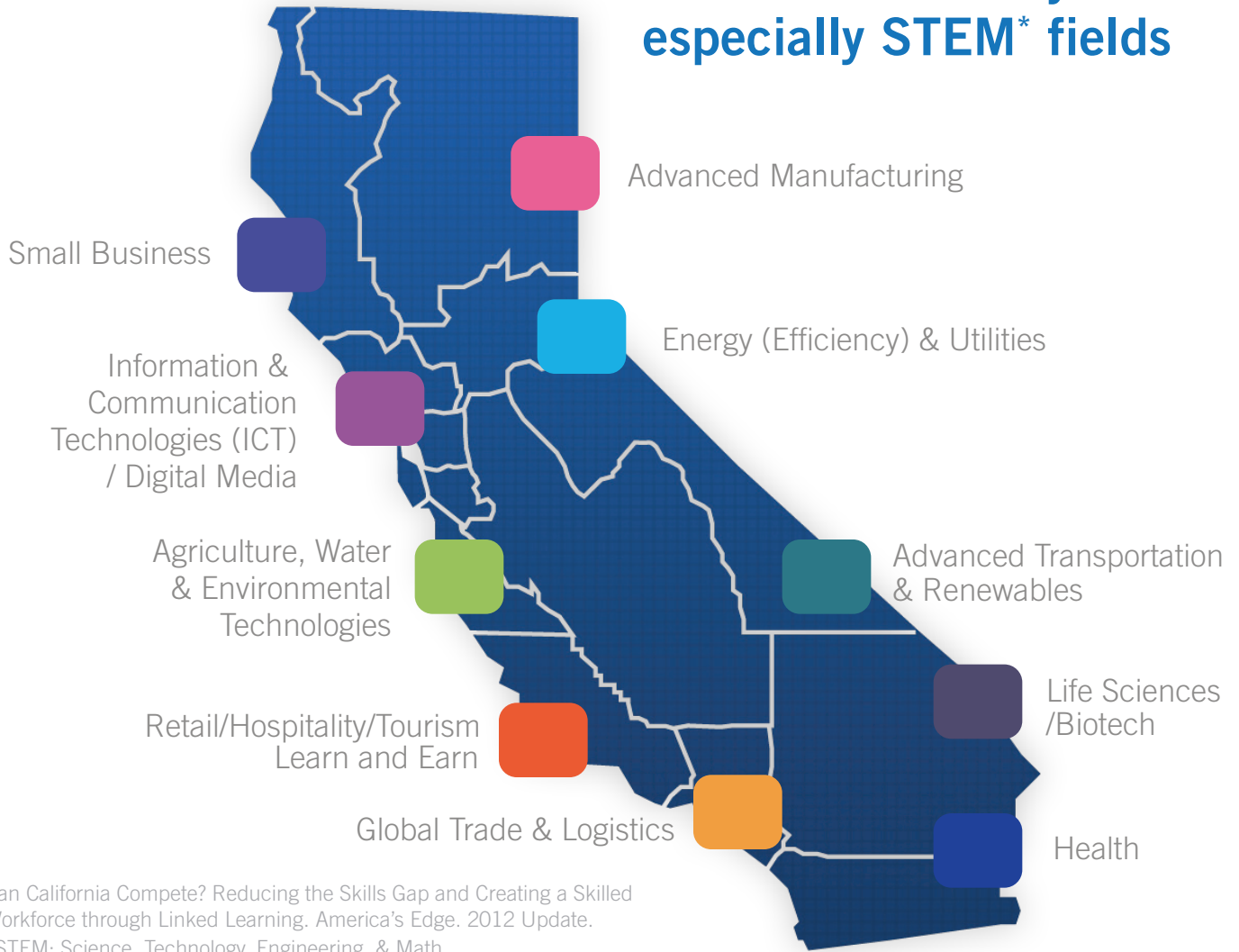


6.3 million job openings are predicted for California between 2010 and 2020.

Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce, "Recovery: Job Growth and Education Requirements through 2020, State Report, June 2013.



Skills Gaps exist in California's Priority Sectors, especially STEM* fields



Can California Compete? Reducing the Skills Gap and Creating a Skilled Workforce through Linked Learning. America's Edge. 2012 Update.

*STEM: Science, Technology, Engineering, & Math

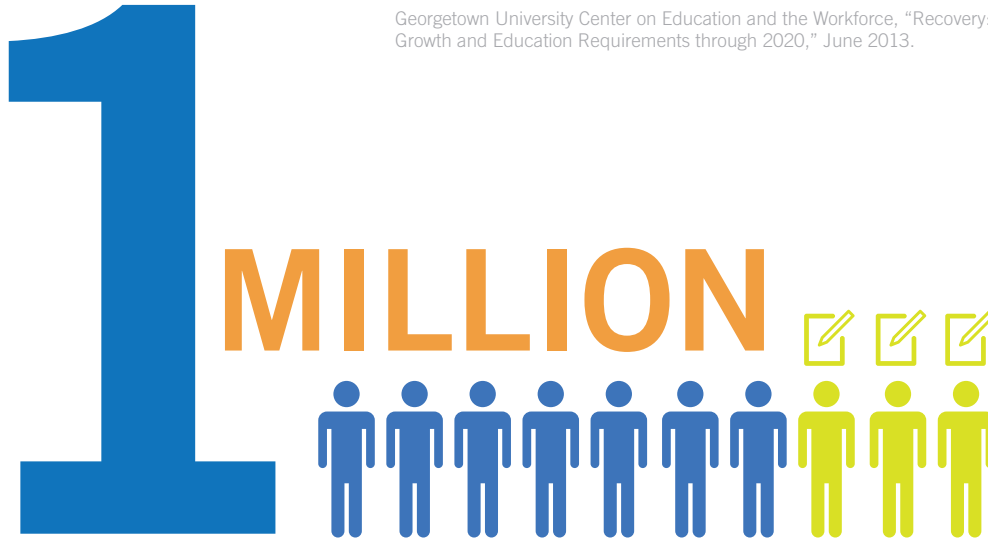
60%



(3.78 Million Jobs)

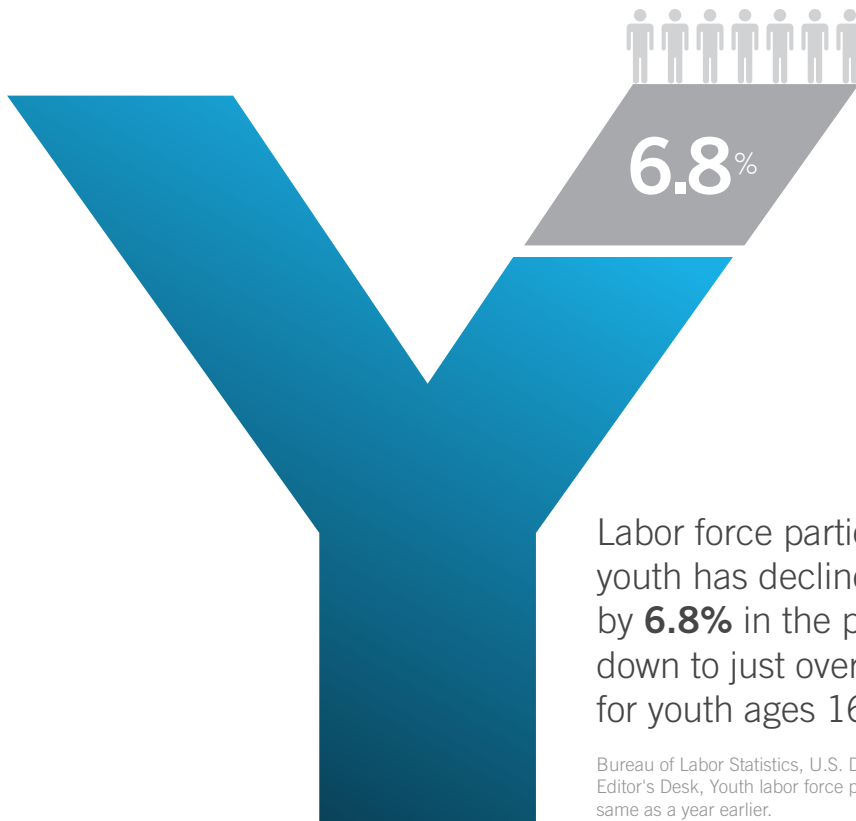
Between 2010 and 2020, **60% of all California job openings** will be from replacements as Baby Boomers retire. This equates to 3.78M jobs

Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce, "Recovery: Job Growth and Education Requirements through 2020," June 2013.



California needs **1 million** more associate degrees or certificates than our system's projected completion rates.

Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce, "Recovery: Job Growth and Education Requirements through 2020," June 2013. Analysis: Collaborative Economics.



Labor force participation for youth has declined nationally by **6.8%** in the past decade, down to just over 60 percent for youth ages 16-24.

Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, The Editor's Desk, Youth labor force participation rate in July 2013 same as a year earlier.

40%



More than **40% of U.S. youth** ages 16-24 are not in school, and nearly 15% are “disconnected”—neither in school nor working.

U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, October 2012.



55%

About **55%** of 2013 California graduates took on student loan debt to complete their college degrees.

Project on Student Debt: Student Debt and the Class of 2013. November, 2014.



\$20,340

2013 California college graduates who borrowed to attend college averaged a **student loan debt of \$20,340** upon graduation.

Project on Student Debt: Student Debt and the Class of 2013. November 2014.

53%



Between 1970 and 2012, the number of Californians living in poverty increased **53%**, from 11.1 percent to 17.0 percent.

Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG)

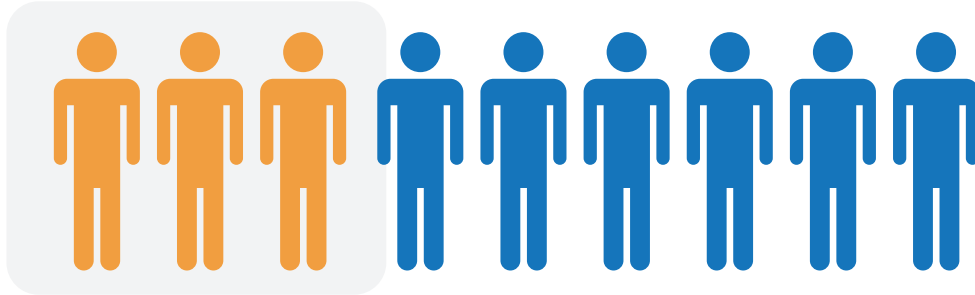
1 IN 4



One in four children in California live in poverty.

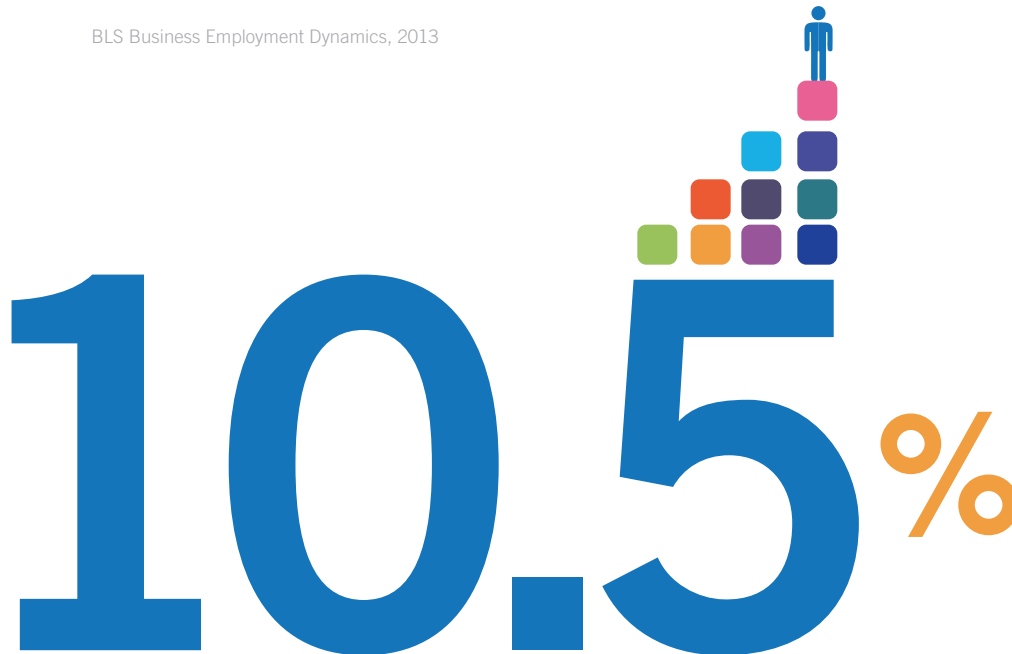
Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG)

1/3



Roughly **one third** of the workforce is employed in companies of less than 50 employees with limited infrastructure to develop their workers.

BLS Business Employment Dynamics, 2013



Education has been shown to significantly increase regional prosperity. Increasing the education of the average worker by one year is associated with a **10.5%** increase in regional GDP per capita.

Milken Institute. "A Matter of Degrees: The Effect of Educational Attainment on Regional Economic Prosperity." February 2013.