BUILDING A STRONG WORKFORCE FOR CALIFORNIA
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.

6.3 million job openings are predicted for California between 2010 and 2020.
Skills Gaps exist in California’s Priority Sectors, especially STEM* fields

- Advanced Manufacturing
- Energy (Efficiency) & Utilities
- Advanced Transportation & Renewables
- Life Sciences /Biotech
- Health
- Global Trade & Logistics
- Retail/Hospitality/Tourism Learn and Earn
- Agriculture, Water & Environmental Technologies
- Information & Communication Technologies (ICT) / Digital Media
- Small Business


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

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


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

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.

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.
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)**

**One in four** children in California live in poverty.

**Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG)**
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.