### **Connecting Communities**



### Occupational Mobility

June 25, 2020

Organized by the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

**Connecting Communities** sponsored by the Federal Reserve system

### Welcome



Keith Wardrip Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia



**Kyle Fee** Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland



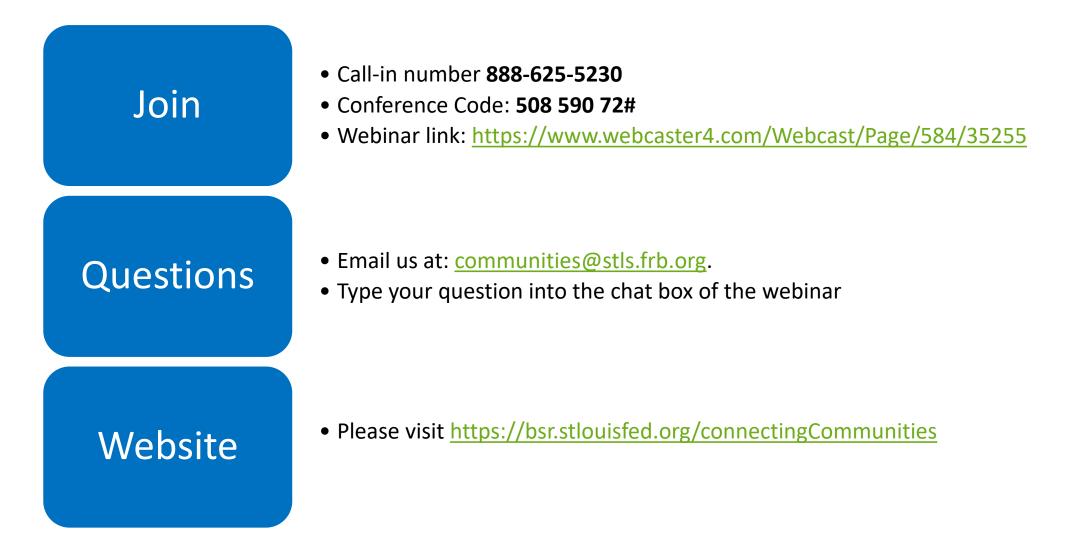
Marta Urquilla Education Design Lab

#### Agenda for this webinar

New Research on the Transferability of In-Demand Skills

Practical Applications in Communities

Designing Micro-Pathways to Opportunity Occupations



The **Connecting Communities**<sup>®</sup> audio conference series is a Federal Reserve System initiative intended to provide timely information on emerging and important community and economic development topics with a national audience. The audio conference series complements existing Federal Reserve Community Development outreach initiatives that are conducted through our regional Reserve Bank offices and at the Federal Reserve Board of Governors in Washington, D.C.

### **Legal Notices and Disclaimer**



The information, analyses, and conclusion set forth are those of the presenters and do not necessarily indicate concurrence by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, the Federal Reserve Banks, or members of their staffs.

### **Community Development**

The mission of the Federal Reserve's community development function is to promote the economic resilience and mobility of low- to moderate-income and underserved individuals and communities.



### **Occupational Mobility:**

#### New Research on the Transferability of In-Demand Skills



#### **Keith Wardrip**

*Community Development Research Manager* 

Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia

# The labor market offers some economic opportunity for non-college workers.



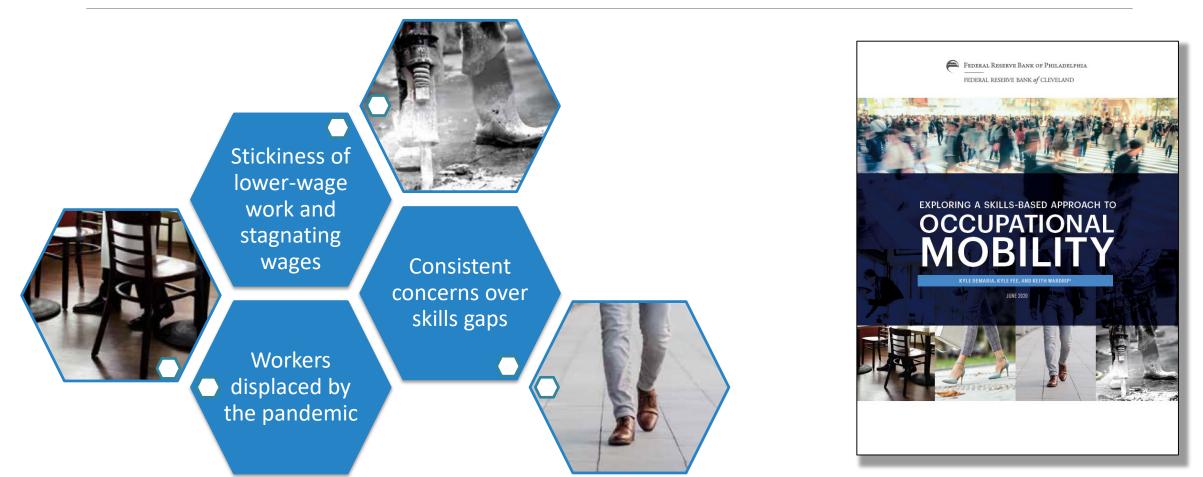
Kyle Fee | Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland Keith Wardnip | Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia Lise Nelson | Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland



- Opportunity employment defined as employment accessible to workers without a bachelor's degree and typically paying above the national annual median wage — accounts for 21.6 percent of total employment.
- Some of the largest opportunity occupations, including a number in healthcare and the skilled trades, are expected to experience above-average growth in the coming years.

Source: Fee, Kyle, Keith Wardrip, and Lisa Nelson. *Opportunity Occupations Revisited: Exploring Employment for Sub-Baccalaureate Workers Across Metro Areas and Over Time*. Federal Reserve Banks of Philadelphia and Cleveland, 2019.

## However, there are persistent and historical challenges to economic mobility.



### Our guiding principles, data, and methods

Occupations Defined by Tasks and Skills

- An occupation can be defined as a bundle of tasks, for which a worker needs a certain set of skills.
- Occupations differ in the types of skills they require and the frequency with which the skills are required.

#### Skills Described in Online Job Ads

- We analyzed nearly 60 million online job advertisements posted between 2014 and 2018.
- Our analysis covers the 33 metro areas with at least 1 million jobs.

#### Potential Transitions...

- Occur within and between lower-wage and opportunity occupations.
- Require at least a 10 percent pay increase but not a bachelor's degree.
- Involve destinations projected to remain stable or grow nationally between 2018 and 2028.

#### Top Transitions...

 Represent potential transitions with a similarity score greater than 0.75.

Rank

### Skills can be viewed as a bridge rather than as a gap.

 Overall, we find a high degree of similarity between the skills required for lower-wage occupations and the skills required for opportunity occupations.

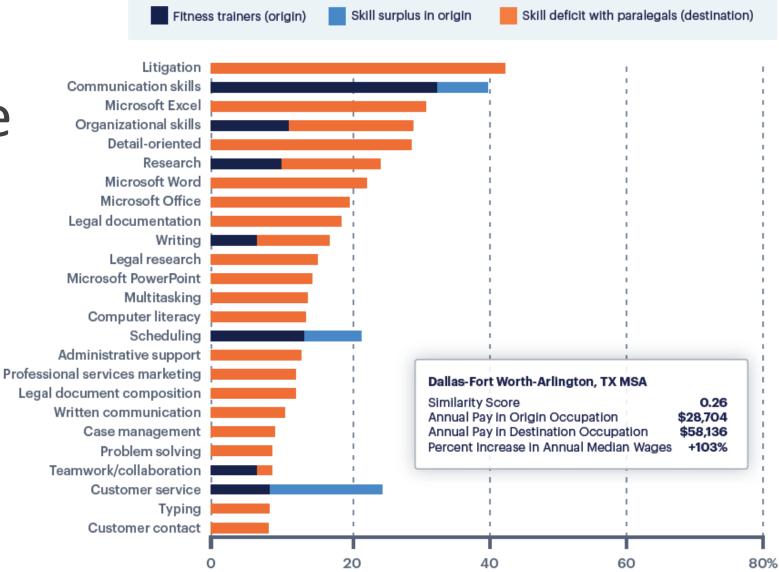
Note: Ranks ≤10 shaded dark orange; ranks >30 shaded light orange.

Source: DeMaria, Kyle, Kyle Fee, and Keith Wardrip. *Exploring a Skills-Based Approach to Occupational Mobility*. Federal Reserve Banks of Philadelphia and Cleveland, 2020.

Skill	Overall intensity	Overall	Lower-wage occupations	Opportunity occupations
Communication skills	26.9%	1	1	1
Customer service	17.7%	2	2	3
Physical abilities	14.3%	3	3	8
Organizational skills	13.1%	4	4	4
Teamwork/collaboration	11.8%	5	9	10
Scheduling	10.9%	6	7	6
Detail-oriented	10.2%	7	8	13
Sales	9.9%	8	6	9
Microsoft Excel	9.4%	9	16	5
Computer literacy	9.3%	10	11	7
Problem solving	8.8%	11	18	11
Writing	8.7%	12	14	15
Repair	8.4%	13	13	2
English	8.0%	14	10	21
Microsoft Office	7.7%	15	23	12
Planning	7.7%	16	36	14
Cleaning	7.0%	17	5	54
Building effective relationships	6.7%	18	19	17
Teaching	6.4%	19	30	64
Research	6.1%	20	47	19

### The vast majority of potential transitions involve very different skill sets...

 The average similarity score for the roughly 685,000 potential transitions analyzed is 0.25.

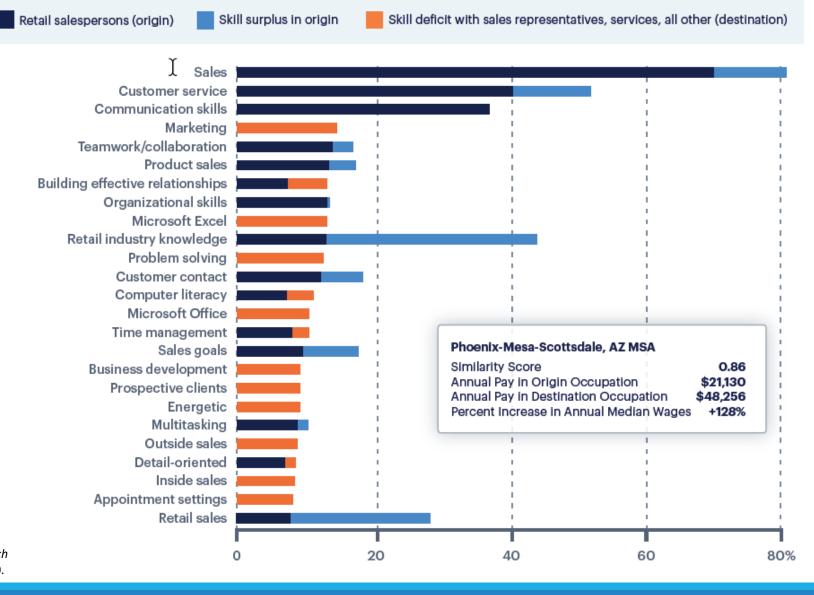


Source: DeMaria, Kyle, Kyle Fee, and Keith Wardrip. *Exploring a Skills-Based Approach to Occupational Mobility*. Federal Reserve Banks of Philadelphia and Cleveland, 2020.

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### ...but top transitions exist in every metro area.

 In the 33 metro areas analyzed, we find 4,097 top transitions (similarity score >0.75).



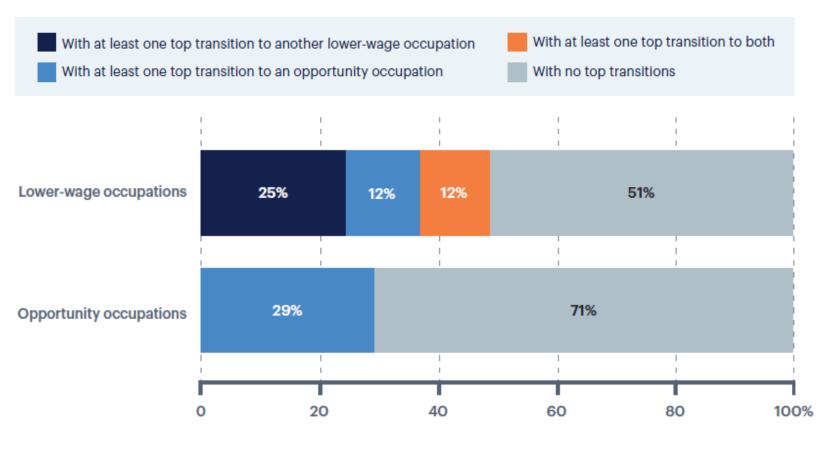
Source: DeMaria, Kyle, Kyle Fee, and Keith Wardrip. *Exploring a Skills-Based Approach to Occupational Mobility*. Federal Reserve Banks of Philadelphia and Cleveland, 2020.

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Nearly half of lower-wage employment can be paired with a top transition.

 The same is true for 29 percent of the jobs classified as opportunity occupations.

#### Share of Employment by Type of Top Transition



Source: DeMaria, Kyle, Kyle Fee, and Keith Wardrip. Exploring a Skills-Based Approach to Occupational Mobility. Federal Reserve Banks of Philadelphia and Cleveland, 2020.

### Top transitions can represent substantial wage gains.

Type of transition	Origin occupations	Destination occupations	Increase	Percent increase
Lower-wage occupation to lower-wage occupation	\$21,508	\$28,367	\$6,859	32%
Lower-wage occupation to opportunity occupation	\$28,547	\$50,672	\$22,125	78%
Opportunity occupation to opportunity occupation	\$53,426	\$76,128	\$22,703	42%
Overall	\$30,100	\$44,974	\$14,873	49%

#### MOST COMMON TOP TRANSITIONS BY TYPE

### Lower-wage occupation to lower-wage occupation

### Lower-wage occupation to opportunity occupation

### Opportunity occupation to opportunity occupation

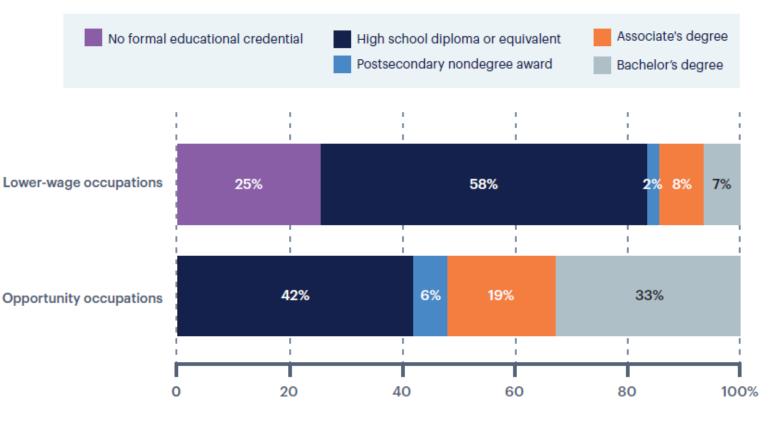
AVERAGE ANNUAL MEDIAN WAGES

Origin occupation	<b>Destination occupation</b>	<b>Origin occupation</b>	Destination occupation	<b>O</b> rigin occupation	<b>Destination occupation</b>
Retail salespersons	Counter and rental clerks	Retail salespersons	First-line supervisors of non-retail sales workers	First-line supervisors of office and administrative support workers	Administrative services managers
Dining room and cafeteria attendants and bartender helpers	Dishwashers	Retail salespersons	Sales representatives, services, all other	Computer user support specialists	Computer network support specialists
Locker room, coatroom, and dressing room attendants	Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	Counter and rental clerks	Sales representatives, services, all other	Sales representatives, services, all other	First-line supervisors of non-retail sales workers

Source: DeMaria, Kyle, Kyle Fee, and Keith Wardrip. Exploring a Skills-Based Approach to Occupational Mobility. Federal Reserve Banks of Philadelphia and Cleveland, 2020.

Some destination occupations are commonly associated with a bachelor's degree.

Share of Top Transitions by Bureau of Labor Statistics Entry-Level Education of the Destination



Source: DeMaria, Kyle, Kyle Fee, and Keith Wardrip. Exploring a Skills-Based Approach to Occupational Mobility. Federal Reserve Banks of Philadelphia and Cleveland, 2020.

# Strategies to improve economic mobility and help meet the needs of employers

- Skills-based hiring practices could expand hiring pools to include workers who do not have a bachelor's degree – but who do have many of the skills required to do the job.
- Targeted training could provide otherwise qualified workers with the skills necessary to make a successful transition.
- Collaboration between employers, education providers, and workforce development organizations can ensure training meets local demand.

### Occupational Mobility: Practical Applications in Communities



#### **Kyle Fee**

Senior Policy Analyst

Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland

### **Practical Application**

### Use two local workforce development challenges to illustrate how a skills-based strategy can be used in practice

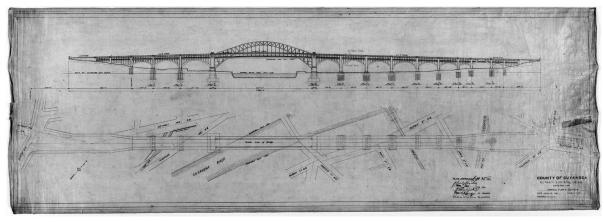
- 1. Filling in-demand, hard-to-fill, or locally important occupations
- 2. Post-COVID-19 job change for hard-hit occupations

#### Pros

- Way to get real-time local employer input
- Many practitioners already use online job ads data
- Potential to be customizable
- Potential to be pro-equity

#### Cons

- Status quo
- Assumptions
  - Jobholder/seeker possesses all of the skills found in an occupation
  - Skills in online job ads are comprehensive and complete
- Broad-based buy-in is necessary
- Some technical assistance may be required



Source: historicbridges.org

### Application #1 in the Cincinnati, OH MSA

Step 1: Identify target occupation: Computer Network Support Specialist

- Expected to grow 6.4% from 2018 to 2028 (Bureau of Labor Statistics)
- Typical entry level education needed is an associate's degree (BLS)
- Annual wage: \$56,200 (BLS)

**Step 2:** Identify lower-paying occupations with high similarity scores to target.

Step 3: Design a training curriculum to address skill deficits.



### Application #1: Step 2

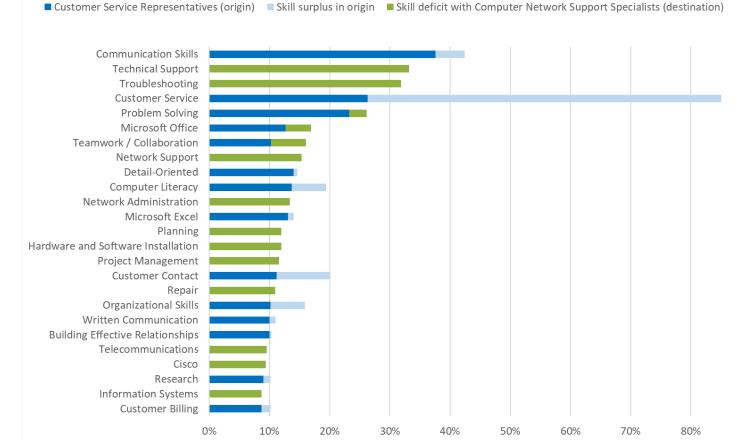
Occupation	Similarity Score
Amusement and Recreation Attendants	
Bartenders	
Bill and Account Collectors	
Computer User Support Specialists	
Customer Service Representatives	
Dispatchers, Except Police, Fire, and Ambulance	
Engineering Technicians, Except Drafters, All Other	
Fitness Trainers and Aerobics Instructors	
Food Preparation Workers	
Health Technologists and Technicians, All Other	
Insurance Claims and Policy Processing Clerks	
Interviewers, Except Eligibility and Loan	
Photographic Process Workers and Processing Machine Operators	
Security and Fire Alarm Systems Installers	
Telecommunications Line Installers and Repairers	

### Application #1: Step 2

Occupation	Similarity Score
Amusement and Recreation Attendants	0.28
Bartenders	0.15
Bill and Account Collectors	0.62
Computer User Support Specialists	0.84
Customer Service Representatives	0.61
Dispatchers, Except Police, Fire, and Ambulance	0.62
Engineering Technicians, Except Drafters, All Other	0.76
Fitness Trainers and Aerobics Instructors	0.31
Food Preparation Workers	0.25
Health Technologists and Technicians, All Other	0.57
Insurance Claims and Policy Processing Clerks	0.49
Interviewers, Except Eligibility and Loan	0.59
Photographic Process Workers and Processing Machine Operators	0.73
Security and Fire Alarm Systems Installers	0.58
Telecommunications Line Installers and Repairers	0.46

Source: Based on analysis for DeMaria, Kyle, Kyle Fee, and Keith Wardrip. Exploring a Skills-Based Approach to Occupational Mobility. Federal Reserve Banks of Philadelphia and Cleveland, 2020.

### Application #1: Step 3



Source: Based on analysis for DeMaria, Kyle, Kyle Fee, and Keith Wardrip. Exploring a Skills-Based Approach to Occupational Mobility. Federal Reserve Banks of Philadelphia and Cleveland, 2020.

### Application #2 in the Cincinnati, OH MSA

Step 1: Identify target occupation: Waiters & Waitresses

- Nationally employment in food services remains down almost 40% from levels in February (BLS)
- Number of Jobs: 19,810 (BLS)
- Annual wage: \$14,450 (BLS)

**Step 2:** Identify higher paying occupations with high similarity scores to target.

**Step 3:** Design a training curriculum to address skill deficits.

Step 4: Repeat steps 2 & 3 to identify subsequent transition opportunities. (optional)



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

### Application #2: Step 2

Waiters & Waitresses Number of jobs: 19,810 Annual median wage: \$14,450 Sup. of Food Prep & Servers Similarity score: .66 Number of jobs: 8,310 Annual median wages: \$32,000 Projected growth rate: 10.8%

Food Prep Worker Similarity score: .66 Number of jobs: 6,040 Annual median wages: \$16,200 Projected growth rate: 8.2%

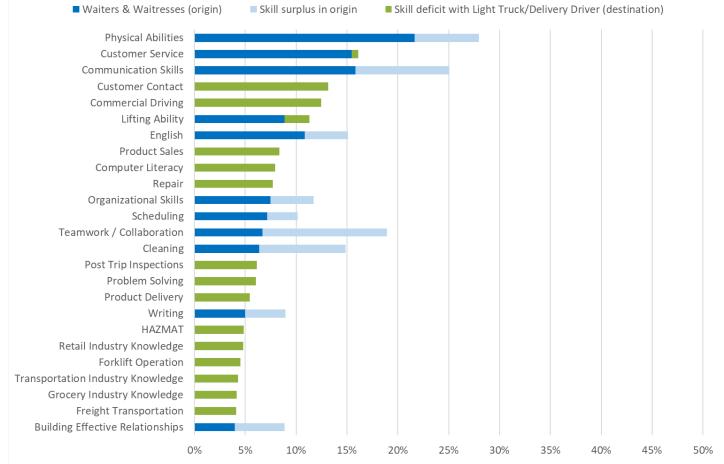
Driver/Sales Worker Similarity score: .66 Number of jobs: 4,400 Annual median wages: \$19,550 Projected growth rate: -3% Parking Lot Attendant Similarity score: .64 Number of jobs: 1,020 Annual median wages: \$19,170 Projected growth rate: 0.1%

Stock Clerks & Order Fillers Similarity score: .63 Number of jobs: 17,950 Annual median wages: \$25,100 Projected growth rate: 1.7%

Light Truck/Delivery Driver Similarity score: .63 Number of jobs: 7,690 Annual median wages: \$32,130 Projected growth rate: 4.4%

Source: Based on analysis for DeMaria, Kyle, Kyle Fee, and Keith Wardrip. Exploring a Skills-Based Approach to Occupational Mobility. Federal Reserve Banks of Philadelphia and Cleveland, 2020.

### Application #2: Step 3



Source: Based on analysis for DeMaria, Kyle, Kyle Fee, and Keith Wardrip. Exploring a Skills-Based Approach to Occupational Mobility. Federal Reserve Banks of Philadelphia and Cleveland, 2020.

### Application #2: Step 4

Waiters & Waitresses Number of jobs: 19,810 Annual median wage: \$14,450



Light Truck/Delivery Driver Similarity score: .63 Number of jobs: 7,690 Annual median wages: \$32,130 Projected growth rate: 4.4% Fire/Security Systems Installer Similarity score: .55 Number of jobs: 450 Annual median wages: \$45,700 Projected growth rate: 11.2%

Dispatcher Similarity score: .54 Number of jobs: 1,260 Annual median wages: \$42,265 Projected growth rate: 0.1%

Cargo & Freight Agent Similarity score: .49 Number of jobs: 2,190 Annual median wages: \$41,120 Projected growth rate: 7.5%

Source: Based on analysis for DeMaria, Kyle, Kyle Fee, and Keith Wardrip. Exploring a Skills-Based Approach to Occupational Mobility. Federal Reserve Banks of Philadelphia and Cleveland, 2020.

#### **Occupational Mobility:**

#### Designing Micro-Pathways to Opportunity Occupations



#### Marta Urquilla

Chief Program Officer

**Education Design Lab** 

### Education Design Lab

Designing **Education Toward the Future of** Work



We co-design, test, and build higher education models to better address affordability, relevance, and portability.

**Our Partners** 

Employers

125

60

5

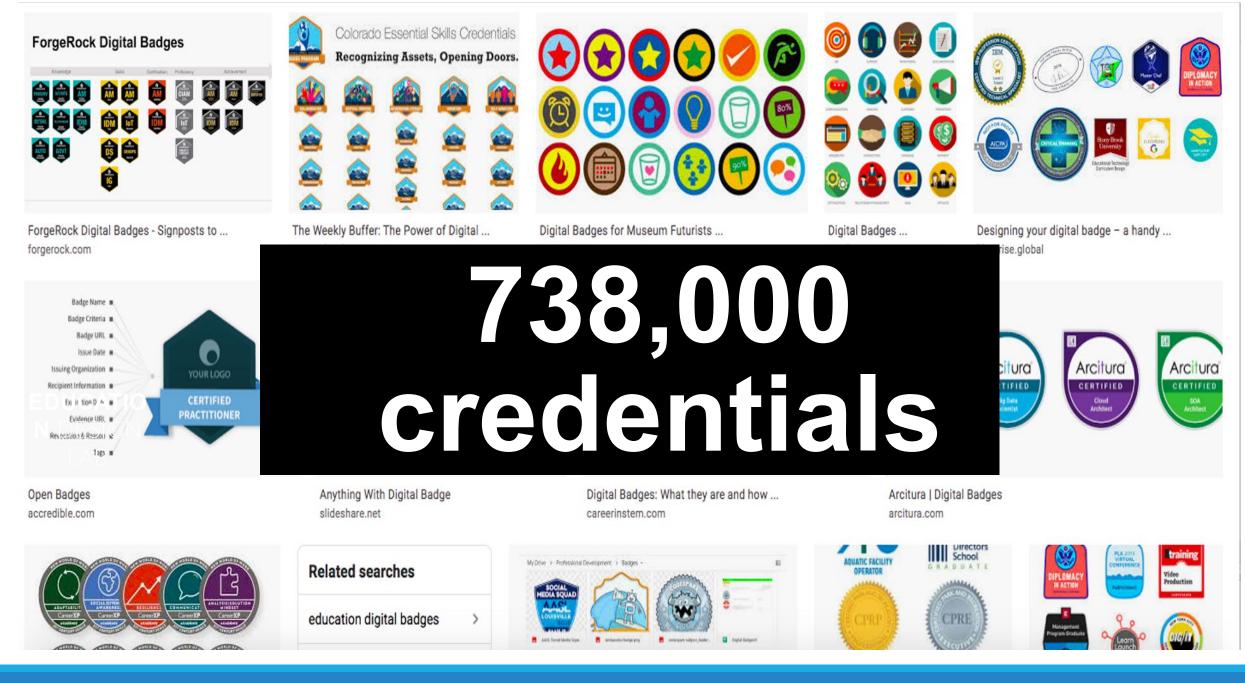
#### **Universities + Colleges**

majority of them serve "new traditional" students



states, systems, cities

**Ecosystems** 



### **Learners Want Micro-Credentials**

Post-COVID, learners want **better, faster, cheaper** options:

- 62% prefer non-degree + skills training over degree programs
- 46% prefer online learning
- 23% prefer employer-based programs

*Strada Center for Consumer Insights* 

- Nearly 1 in 10 undergraduates are working solely toward a certificate.
- More are pursuing certificates or associate's degrees than bachelor's degrees.

*Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce* 

# We're making a bet on community colleges post-COVID to organize the trend toward "just in time" learning.

**Regional catalysts** 

Community College Growth Engine Fund

Ear to ground with employers

Trust + affordability for the populations we want to serve

Micro-credentials can stack to degrees

Education Design Lab

### Micro-Pathways: Quality Control

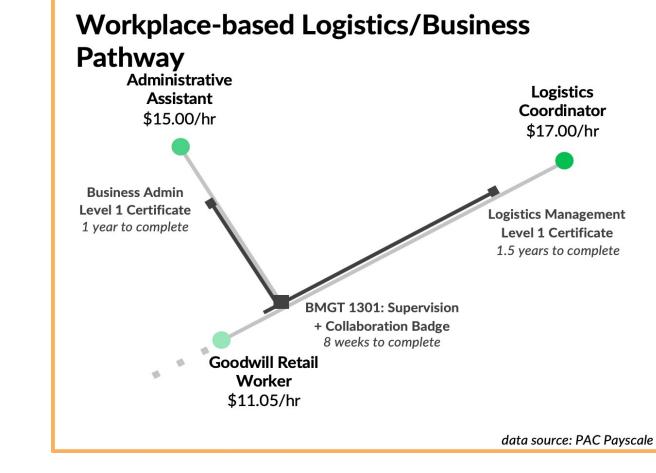
We are fighting for micropathways:

Median wage earnings potential

One year or less

Stackable to a degree

Include 21<sup>st</sup> century skill credentials





ALAMO COLLEGES DISTRICT Palo Alto College

### Why Micro-Pathways?



I was filled with a feeling of gratefulness. I had to keep myself from tearing up because I was so excited to be there starting the process to something that is going to change my life.

### The Lab's 21st Century Skills



### UpSkill SA! San Antonio, TX

How might we **upskill incumbent retail workers** to prepare them for careers in advanced manufacturing and other growth sectors that can **enable their social mobility**?

Place-based partnership to co-design, build, and test two scalable career pathways for middle-skilled jobs





Bince 1945

ALAMO COLLEGES DISTRICT

Palo Alto College



### UpSkill SA! San Antonio, TX

#### SkillsBooster

**Productivity doubled:** 11% to 28% (post-badge)

**Leadership nearly doubled:** 47% to 84% (post-badge)

#### **Certificate Plus**

**Collaboration nearly doubled:** 29% to 57% (post-Certificate Plus)

Productivity increased by nearly 40 percentage points: 25% to 64% (pre-Certificate Plus)

#### Two Upskilling Pathways

#### SkillsBooster

a bundle comprised of three employer-identified in-demand 21st Century Skills Micro-credentials

piloted November 2019



#### **Certificate Plus**

a pathway that integrates a 21st Century Skills Micro-credential into a technical skill building course within a logistics management certificate program

piloted October 2019



### **Creativity for COVID-19**

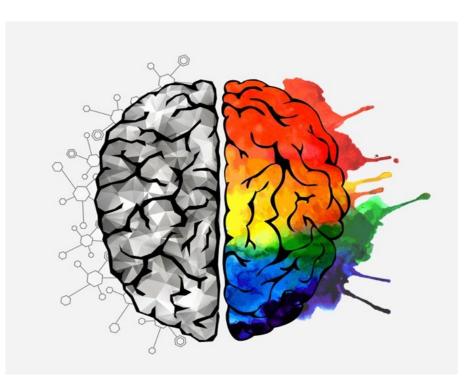
Collaboration between Washington DC's K-12 system, employers, and nonprofits to help save summer jobs for DC public high school students.

- Paid, virtual "design challenge" for students
- Minimal time commitment
- No cost to employers



### Preparing Future-Ready Students

Upon successful program completion, students will be eligible to earn an industry-designed 21st century skill micro-credential for **Creative Problem Solving**.

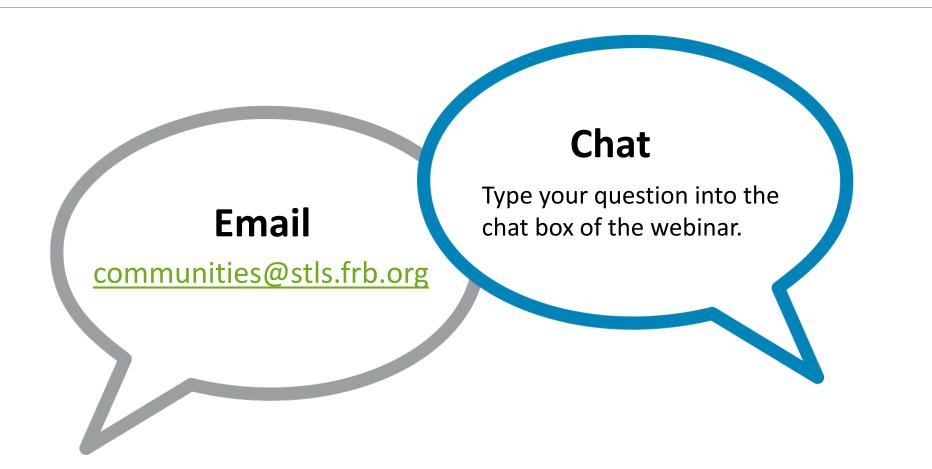


### **Equitable Futures**

I can see my future now as I couldn't see it before. ,,



### Questions



### **Next Steps**

- All session materials are available on our website, and in the next few days, we will post an audio file of today's session.
- If you have topical suggestions for future sessions, or any questions about this program, please feel free to contact us at <u>communities@stls.frb.org</u>.
- Information about future sessions will be posted on our website along with archived materials from past sessions: <u>https://bsr.stlouisfed.org/connectingcommunities</u>.