

WHERE ARE WE NOW?

- In 2005, 28% of adult Oregonians held a bachelor's degree or higher, 33% had an associate's degree or "some college", 26 % had a high school diploma as their highest level of educational attainment and 13% had no high school diploma.

- In Oregon, for every 100 students who enter 9th grade, about 34 are likely to graduate high school four years later and enroll in college within a year. For low-income students 19 are likely to do the same.

- High unemployment, with Oregon ranking 7th highest in the nation in 2005.

- For current workers, the public investment provides incentives to train only about 4.4% of the labor force. Other states provide significantly more resources to ensure that businesses maintain their competitiveness and that jobs remain within their states or localities.

- The U.S. workforce is aging and becoming more diverse. Significant numbers of skilled workers will retire in the next decade with no pipeline of replacements, particularly in the skilled trades. The same demographic shifts assure that fewer younger workers are available to fill the gaps. Immigration will likely continue its exponential growth, yet projections show the U.S. will experience a shortage of workers.

- Almost 170,000 people moved into Oregon between 2004 and 2005, almost 5% of the state's population. About three out of five recent in-migrants are aged 18 or older and in the labor force.

- A recent AARP survey of 400 Oregon Employers indicates that about one third of businesses have taken action to prepare for a potential labor shortage.

- Advances in technology are outpacing the capacity of our traditional teaching and learning systems to respond. Workers already on the job are increasingly challenged to maintain productivity and learn new skills at the same time. By 2023, when first graders will be just 23 years old and beginning their (first) careers it will only take a \$1,000 computer to exceed the capabilities of the human brain.

- Nintendo invested more than \$140 million in research and development in 2002 alone; The U.S. federal government spent less than half as much on research and innovation in education.

WHY WOULD THE GOVERNOR THINK SUCH LEVELS OF EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT ARE NECESSARY?

- Estimates indicate that 76% of American jobs will require highly skilled employees by 2015.

- The Oregon Employment Department projects about 663,000 job openings due to economic growth or the need to replace existing workers as they leave their current occupation between 2004 and 2014.

- According to former U.S. Secretary of Education Richard Riley, "the top ten jobs (in demand) that will exist in the year 2010 do not exist today".

- The U.S. Department of Labor estimates that today's learner will have 10 to 14 jobs by age 38.

- According to the U.S. Department of Labor 1 out of 4 workers today is working for a company for whom they have been employed less than 1 year; more than 1 out of 2 are working for a company for whom they have worked less than 5 years.

- The amount of new technical information is doubling every two years. For students starting a four-year technical or college degree, this means that...half of what they learn in their first year of study will be outdated by their third year of study.

WHAT WILL IT TAKE TO REACH THESE GOALS?

- The Oregon Business Council believes that to raise and sustain Oregon's economic competitiveness and quality of life, the state must develop the capacity of Oregonians to participate in high-value work and civic activities. Oregon must educate more Oregonians at higher levels than ever before, which requires a fundamental redesign and prioritized investment in our PreK-20 education systems.

- To reach benchmarks set by best performing states by 2015, Oregon must provide expanded postsecondary access to 106,842 additional students (students 18-24 = 56,645 and students 25+ = 50,197).



These materials were prepared and provided by the Oregon Community College Association to aid in statewide conversations about the future of education in Oregon.

These materials were prepared and provided by the Oregon Community College Association to aid in statewide conversations about the future of education in Oregon.

These materials were prepared and provided by the Oregon Community College Association to aid in statewide conversations about the future of education in Oregon.

In 2007, Governor Ted Kulongoski, with the guidance of the Oregon Business Council, set an ambitious goal for Oregonians.

In 2007, Governor Ted Kulongoski, with the guidance of the Oregon Business Council, set an ambitious goal for Oregonians.

In 2007, Governor Ted Kulongoski, with the guidance of the Oregon Business Council, set an ambitious goal for Oregonians.

By 2025, 40% of adult Oregonians will have a bachelor's degree or higher, another 40% will have a post-secondary professional certification or an associate's degree, and the remaining 20% will have a high school diploma as the highest level of education.

By 2025, 40% of adult Oregonians will have a bachelor's degree or higher, another 40% will have a post-secondary professional certification or an associate's degree, and the remaining 20% will have a high school diploma as the highest level of education.

By 2025, 40% of adult Oregonians will have a bachelor's degree or higher, another 40% will have a post-secondary professional certification or an associate's degree, and the remaining 20% will have a high school diploma as the highest level of education.

WHY WOULD THE GOVERNOR THINK SUCH LEVELS OF EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT ARE NECESSARY?

Where are we now?

WHAT WILL IT TAKE TO REACH THESE GOALS?

1

2

3



These materials were prepared and provided by the Oregon Community College Association to aid in statewide conversations about the future of education in Oregon.



These materials were prepared and provided by the Oregon Community College Association to aid in statewide conversations about the future of education in Oregon.



These materials were prepared and provided by the Oregon Community College Association to aid in statewide conversations about the future of education in Oregon.

In 2007, Governor Ted Kulongoski, with the guidance of the Oregon Business Council, set an ambitious goal for Oregonians.

By 2025, 40% of adult Oregonians will have a bachelor's degree or higher, another 40% will have a post-secondary professional certification or an associate's degree, and the remaining 20% will have a high school diploma as the highest level of education.

HOW WILL WE GET THERE?

In 2007, Governor Ted Kulongoski, with the guidance of the Oregon Business Council, set an ambitious goal for Oregonians.

By 2025, 40% of adult Oregonians will have a bachelor's degree or higher, another 40% will have a post-secondary professional certification or an associate's degree, and the remaining 20% will have a high school diploma as the highest level of education.

HOW WILL WE GET THERE?

In 2007, Governor Ted Kulongoski, with the guidance of the Oregon Business Council, set an ambitious goal for Oregonians.

By 2025, 40% of adult Oregonians will have a bachelor's degree or higher, another 40% will have a post-secondary professional certification or an associate's degree, and the remaining 20% will have a high school diploma as the highest level of education.

HOW WILL WE GET THERE?

HOW WILL WE GET THERE?

- You decide.

HOW WILL WE GET THERE?

- You decide.

HOW WILL WE GET THERE?

- You decide.