# A State Model for Promoting Work-Based Learning

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Brent Parton
Garrett Groves



#### A "Workforce Moment"



#### Skills increasingly matter to...

#### **Individuals**

Income, economic security and mobility

#### **Firms**

**Productivity and profits** 

#### **States**

Economic competitiveness and growth

#### Skills and Workforce Development Roles



#### The importance of skills within....

Labor standards and safety

Workplace flexibility reflects the value of workers skills vs. their "seat time"

Labor exchange and employment services

Technology serving job-seekers and employers through skills matching

Education and training opportunities

Work-based learning opportunities to bridge the classroom and the workplace

#### Work-based Learning to Bridge Two Worlds



## EDUCATION AND TRAINING PROVIDERS:

- Accountable for employment outcomes
- Competition for resources



#### **EMPLOYERS:**

- Demand for foundational and technical skills
- Competition for skilled workers

**Professional Education** 

Co-ops

On Campus Work Study

**Internships** 

Working Student Friendly

**Youth Work Experience** 

**Apprenticeship** 

Off Campus Work Study

Corporate Colleges

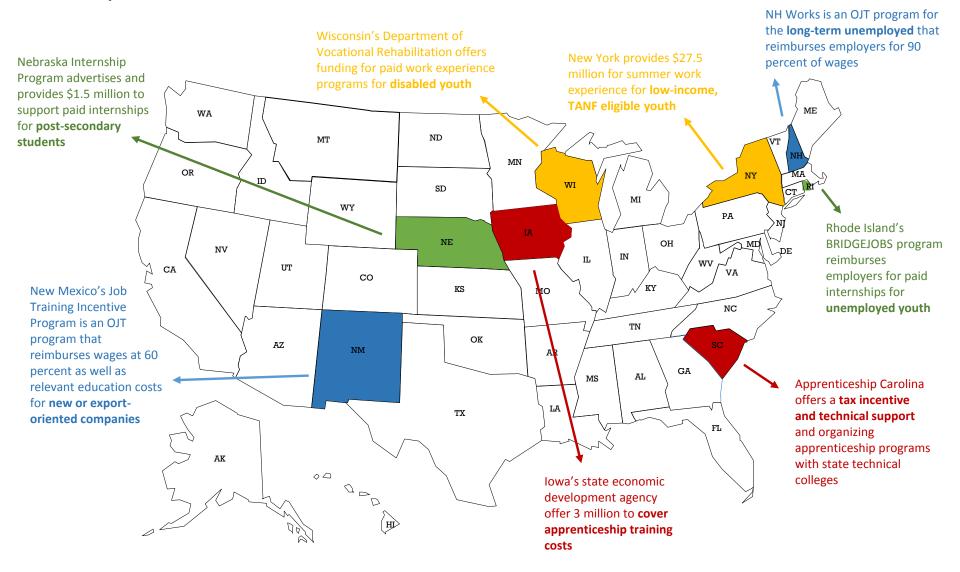
**Contract Training** 

**On-the-Job Training** 

Student Friendly

## Support for Work-based Learning

#### **Examples from the States**

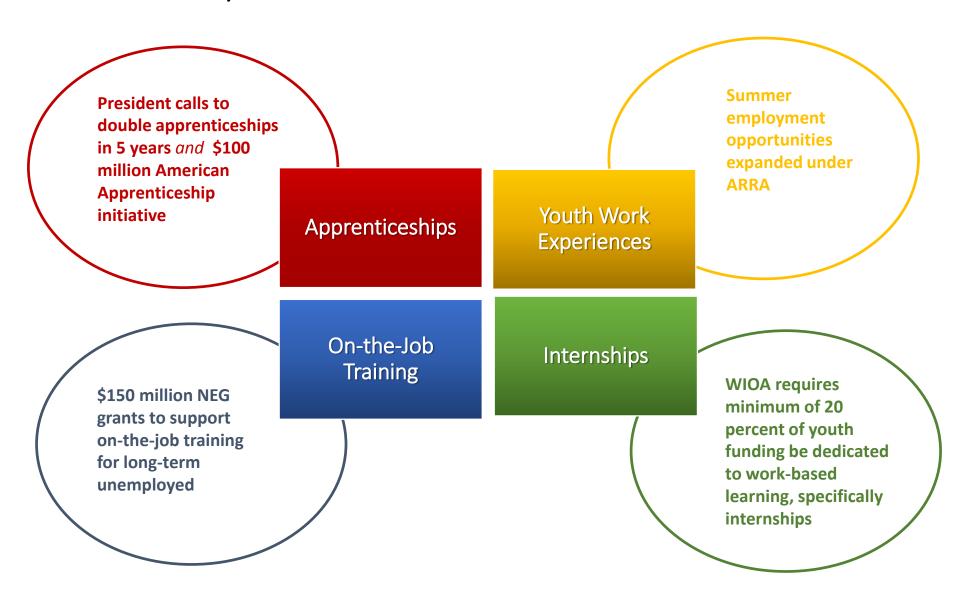


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## Growing Interest in Work-based Learning in Federal Policy





#### The Value of Work-based Learning



#### Apprenticeships

- For program participants an average of \$240,037 <u>higher earnings</u> over a career (Reed et al. 2012)
- For employers raised <u>productivity, morale,</u> <u>safety and longevity</u> (Lerman et al., 2009; Gunn and Silva, 2008)
- For states apprenticeship programs experience
   <u>positive rates of return</u> that exceed social costs
   (Reed et al., 2012) and those of alternative
   education and training interventions
   (Hollenbeck, 2008)

#### On-the-Job-Training

- <u>Improved earnings</u> for women participants vs stand alone training programs and employment services (Bloom et al., 1997)
- Substantive <u>earnings and retention</u> for unemployed (NBER, 2003)

#### Youth Work Experience

- Increase work readiness skills for at risk youth (Bellotti 2010; Brandeis Heller School-Curnan 2010)
- Build financial resources, and enhance <u>social networks</u>, and employment-based skills (Painter 2010)
- Work experience leads to <u>increased</u>
   <u>wealth</u> accumulation over time (Painter 2010)

#### Internships

- Enhance <u>job relevant skills</u> such as writing, putting abstract concepts into context, problem solving, critical thinking, and rhetorical skills (Olk, 2010)
- More <u>job opportunities</u> than those who did not intern (Rigsby et al, 2013)
- Better <u>academic performance</u> (Knouse, 2013)

#### Toward an integrated understanding...



## Interest in work-based learning driven by potential to benefit....

#### **Individuals**

- Higher earnings
- Networks for job opportunities
- Relevant skills
- Academic achievement

#### **Firms**

- Productivity
- Employee morale
- Retention
- Pool of candidates

#### **States**

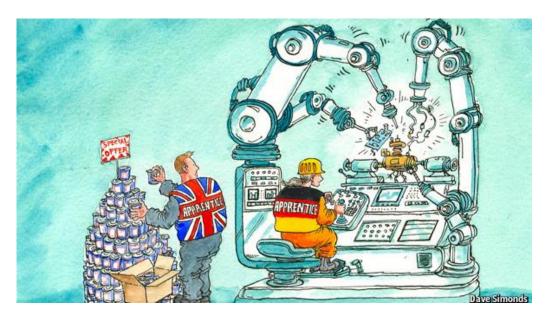
- Cost-effective education and training
- Economic and social impacts

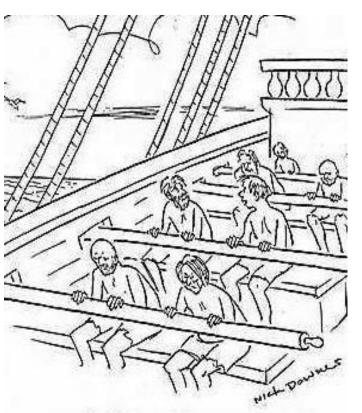
....but programs vary within and across models

#### **Concerns Over Quality**



## Work-based learning.... in name only?

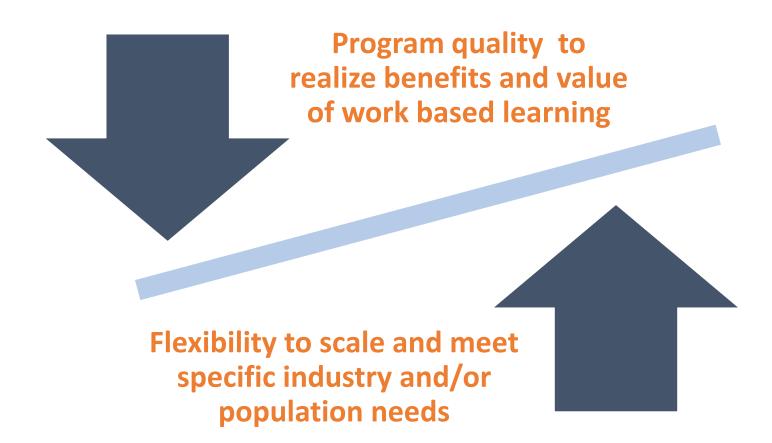




"Are you in their internship program, as well?"

#### States Striking the Right Balance







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## What are the core elements that may make these models work?

**Apprenticeships** 

On-the-Job Training Youth Work Experiences

Internships

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### **Four Core Elements**

**Apprenticeships** 

On-the-Job Training Youth Work Experiences

Internships



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#### Registered Apprenticeship Standards

Federal Register: 29 CFR Part 29

- 1. The program must have an <u>organized, written plan</u> embodying the terms and conditions of employment, training, and supervision of one or more apprentices in an apprenticeable occupation.
- The program standards must contain <u>provisions</u>
   <u>that address the employment and training</u> of the apprentice.

Four Core Elements

☐ Agreement



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#### Registered Apprenticeship Standards

Federal Register: 29 CFR Part 29

3. An outline of the work processes in which the apprentice will receive **supervised\_work experience and training on the job**, and the allocation of the approximate amount of time to be spent in each major process.

Four Core Elements

Agreement

Onsite Work
Component



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#### Registered Apprenticeship Standards

Federal Register: 29 CFR Part 29

4. Provision for organized, <u>related instruction in</u> <u>technical subjects</u> related to the occupation. A minimum of 144 hours for each year of apprenticeship is recommended.

Four Core Elements

Agreement

Onsite Work
Component

Learning
Component



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#### Registered Apprenticeship Standards

Federal Register: 29 CFR Part 29

6. Periodic review and <u>evaluation of the apprentice's</u> <u>performance</u> on the job and in related instruction; and the maintenance of appropriate progress records.

Four Core Elements Agreement Onsite Work Component Learning Component Performance Assessment

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#### Youth Work Experience Standards

Federal Register: 664.460

(a) Work experiences are <u>planned, structured learning</u> <u>experiences that take place in a workplace</u> for a limited period of time. As provided in WIA section 129(c)(2)(D) and § <u>664.470</u>, work experiences may be paid or unpaid."

#### Four Core Elements







Performance
Assessment



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#### Youth Work Experience Standards

Federal Register: 664.450

- (a) Follow-up services for youth may include:
  - (1) The leadership development;
  - (2) Regular contact with a youth participant's employer, including assistance in addressing work-related problems that arise;
  - (3) Career development and further education;
  - (4) Work-related peer support groups;
  - (5) Adult mentoring; and
  - (6) Tracking the progress of youth in employment after training.

#### Four Core Elements











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#### On-the-Job-Training Standards

#### WIA Section 101(31):

On-the-job training (OJT) is <u>provided by an employer</u> in the public, private non-profit, or private sector. <u>A</u> <u>contract may be developed</u> between the employer and the <u>local program that provides occupational training</u> for the WIA participant in exchange for the reimbursement of up to 50 percent of the wage rate to compensate for the employer's extraordinary costs.

#### Four Core Elements







Performance
Assessment

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#### On-the-Job-Training Standards

Federal Register: 663.240:

OJT Eligibility: At a minimum, an individual must receive at least one intensive service, such as development of an <u>individual employment plan</u> with a case manager or <u>individual counseling and career planning</u>, before the individual may receive training services.

#### Four Core Elements









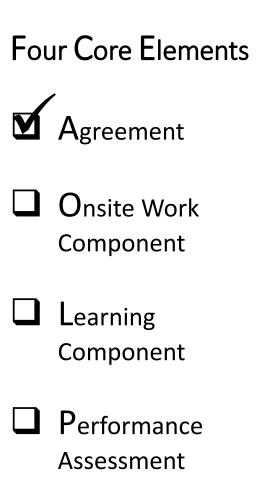


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#### Internship Standards

Fair Labor Standards Act:

"The internship should be of a fixed duration, established prior to the outset of the internship."





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#### Internship Standards

Fair Labor Standards Act:

#### The Test For Unpaid Interns

From the six criteria for making this determination:

The internship, even though it <u>includes actual</u>
 <u>operation of the facilities of the employer</u>, is similar to <u>training which would be given in an educational</u>
 <u>environment</u>.

#### Four Core Elements







Performance
Assessment



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#### Registered Apprenticeship Standards

- 5. A progressively increasing schedule of <u>wages to be</u> <u>paid</u> to the apprentice consistent with the skill acquired.
- 7. A numeric ratio of apprentices to journeyworkers consistent with **proper supervision**, training, safety, and continuity of employment, and applicable provisions in collective bargaining agreements.
- 12. The granting of advanced standing or <u>credit for</u> <u>demonstrated competency</u>, acquired experience, training, or skills for all applicants equally, with commensurate wages for any progression step so granted.

#### **Enhanced Elements**







## A Conceptual Model





	Four Core Elements	Element Enhancements
1.	AGREEMENT Formal articulation of terms (plan, length) and compensation (wage, credit) between participant and employer	<ul> <li>WAGES: Participant is paid a wage</li> <li>PRE-ASSESSMENT: Agreement informed by customized assessment of participant learning objectives/needs</li> </ul>
2.	ONSITE WORK COMPONENT  Participant engages in supervised work of value to host organization	<ul> <li>HIGH-DEMAND INDUSTRY: Host organization represents a high demand sector/industry with sound career/employment prospects</li> <li>MENTORSHIP: Structured mentorship opportunity</li> </ul>
3.	LEARNING COMPONENT  Participant engages in structured learning activities to enhance existing knowledge, skills and abilities	<ul> <li><u>CREDENTIAL:</u> Learning acquired over the course of the experience is certified and/or can be articulated for academic credit</li> <li><u>COHORT LEARNING:</u> Learning experience is provided by a professional instructor in an environment with peers</li> </ul>
4.	PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT  Upon conclusion, employer assesses performance and provides feedback directly to participant	<ul> <li>WORK &amp; LEARNING ASSESSMENT: Employer assessment and feedback is integrated with additional learning outcomes to provide an overall review of the experience</li> <li>INTERMEDIARY FEEDBACK: Feedback goes to intermediary that organizes work-base-learning</li> </ul>

### A Model for Work-Based Learning



## Increasing Strategic Importance of Work-Based Learning:

- Business Engagement
- Various Demographic Groups
- Career Pathways
- Sector strategies

#### Four Core Elements

- ☐ Agreement
- Onsite Work
  Component
- Learning Component
- Performance
  Assessment

### A Model for Work-Based Learning



#### Next Steps for Interested States

States interested in making the most of their investments in work-based learning will need more information, including:

#### Who Participates

What is the current level of business and participant engagement in WBL, and where should these be increased?

#### • Who Benefits

What are the measurable impacts of WBL, and where are they the greatest?

#### Why is it Working

Beyond the core elements, which element enhancements are most important for different populations and industries? How can the use of those enhancements be further supported?

#### Four Core Elements

☐ Agreement

Onsite Work
Component

Learning Component

☐ Performance
Assessment