



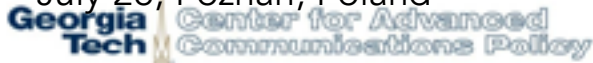
Post-secondary Education and the Development of Skilled Workforces:

Comparative Policy Innovation in Brazil, Finland and the U.S.

Regions of Innovation: Technological and Scientific Networks as Drivers for Socio-Economic Development Panel

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+ Overview



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+ Frames: Key Diversity Perspectives



+ Introduction: Innovation, Education, and Workforce Development



- Importance of post-secondary learning in a global economy
- Shift from “education” to learning/training approaches that match employer needs to workforce skills – new partnership synergies
- Status Quo, doing the same thing is not working
- Revolt of the stakeholders (bottom-up drivers of change)
 - Learners, Employers, Institutions, Technological Innovators
- Policy as a tool for driving innovation and change

+ Skills and Education



- Equating “skill” with educational attainment is a typical indicator — representative of the dysfunction present in current policy approaches
- Continuum of learning: Technical Training -> Advanced Skills -> Higher Ed
- Coding training, alternative credentialing and other postsecondary skills acquisition – decouples analytic skills and learning from traditional university settings/approaches
- Breaking the mold –innovative approaches that focus on skills and workforce readiness as an equally valuable outcome to traditional university education

+ Technology, Innovation and Workforce Trends



- Technological change simultaneously raised the demand for skill and automated routinized worker tasks (“teched” out of a job”)
- Advances in ICTs make mid-skill routinized tasks easy to automate (e.g. repetitive manufacturing work), lowering the labor market demand for affected individuals
- ICTs allow work to be re-constructed into a set of activities or tasks that occur at the point in time when they are needed to complete an objective
- Skilled trade workers provide rapid prototyping capabilities & efficient implementation of innovation in the manufacturing process – they can rapidly observe and address inefficiencies in the manufacturing process
- Their shrinking ranks, reduce economic options for national growth as well as as opportunists for employment

+ Postsecondary Policy Innovation Model



- **Context and level:** Policy conceptualization, development, implementation. Impact of geography, state policy initiatives, networks of intellectual and human capital
- **Domain:** Post-secondary education policy covers technical/professional & occupation specific skills, with overlapping stakeholders & potentially competing policy objectives
- **Resources:** Public sector funding (Federal/national, regional, local), to public-private partnerships, to private corporate (mostly training oriented), to third sector funding
- **Actors:** the interests involved – institutional, students, employers, public sector
- **Approaches:** policy mechanisms, “levels” and processes available to use
- **Barriers:** cost, both to the learner as well as to other stakeholders, technological barriers, awareness of system constraints, resistance to change, risk aversion
- **Policy feedback mechanisms:** Measures of efficacy, e.g. learner performance, and data analytics of learners, changes in workforce composition, employer satisfaction.

+ Comparative Summary – U.S.



- Workforce development, and policy, is a mosaic of approaches, actors, and incentives that tend to encourage change and experimentation
- Regulation and control devolves to subnational entities (states and regional authorities)
- Innovative impetus has been economics (cost-cutting) as well as in response to need for better match between skill development and employer needs
- Technological innovations are central

+ Comparative Summary - Brazil



- Postsecondary education policies in Brazil are centralized and under direction of national government
- High level of social inequalities in the country
- Principal challenge is to include workers with low level of education in the system providing better possibilities of insertion in the labor market
- Economic and political crises (post – 2014) have affected programs due the reduction of financial resources directed to the program implementation.

+ Comparative Summary – Finland



- Post-secondary education and the development of skilled workforces is a multi-centric system of programs with a distinct focus on competence-based qualifications
- Pressures of globalization and internationalization, are factors encouraging innovative approaches to workforce development.
- Policy changes encouraged independence of institutions, “expecting the higher education institutions to operate as entrepreneurs in a global market”
- State remains the primary funder, therefore institutions are still subject to a level of state steering



- Three main lessons for effective workforce development policy:
 - Policy interventions should focus on developing alternative learning/training approaches (e.g. information technology driven, alternative delivery and participation modalities), including new learning environments and opportunities
 - Workforce development should focus on broadening post-secondary partnerships of various stakeholders, including employers, public institutions, employees (and trade unions), and non-profit organizations
 - Re-examination of the nature and range of work related activities, new approaches develop better fit between technology enabled work (and contexts) and the skills and availability of 21st century workforces

+ *Fin*

Workforces, like learning, do not occur in a vacuum. Effective policy approaches proactively anticipate needs and design for effective, successful development.

Coda

“Die ich rief, die Geister / werd ich nun nicht los.”
(From the spirits I have called / I now cannot rid myself)
Goethe: "The Sorcerer's Apprentice"

+ Thanks!

Still curious about workforce and advanced skills training, technology policy, or collaborative policy design?

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