

Working Texas Style: Do You Have The Skills to Pay the Bills

North Central Texas Workforce Board and Regional Career Counselors

> Dallas, Texas May 2013 Hosts: David Setzer & Barbara Lerner

> > **Mick Normington**

Data compiled by the Texas Workforce Commission's Labor Market & Career Information and U.S. Census Bureau

www.lmci.state.tx.us/

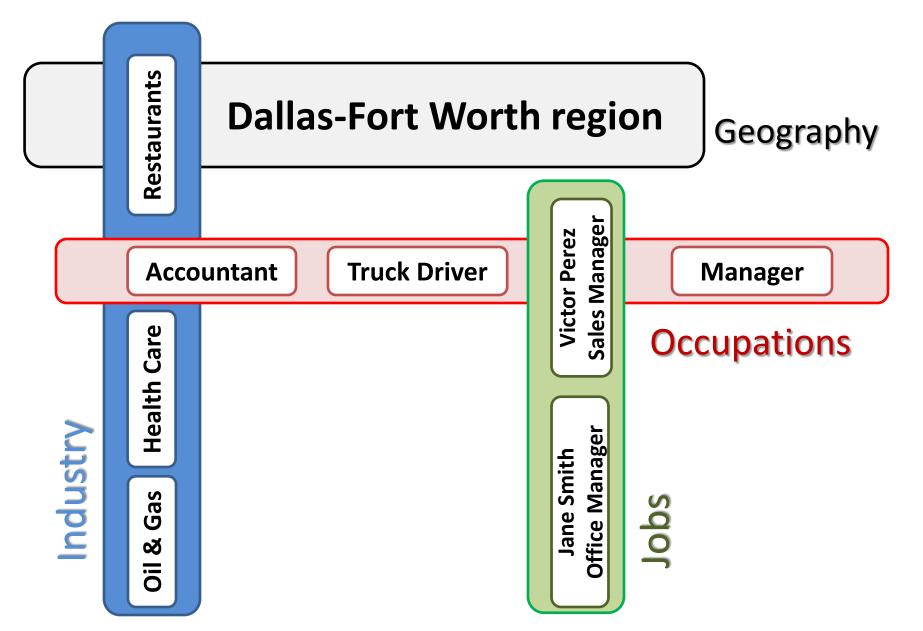
"We need to ask people three questions. What do you like? What are you good at? And how are you going to add value in the economy?"

- Rick Stephens, senior vice president of human resources and administration at The Boeing Corp. in interview for new publication

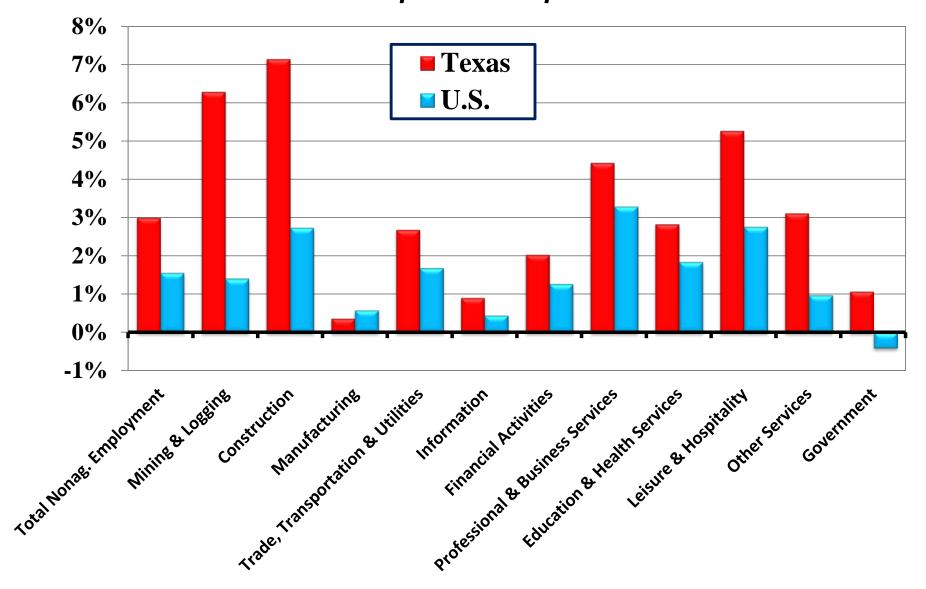
Key Questions for Today

- 1) What if the impact of education on workers is shifting?
- 2) What if there is growth in occupations tied to population growth, professional services and the oil & gas supply chain?
- 3) What if employer demands for knowledge, skills and experience is shifting?
- 4) What if anybody can succeed in America and in Texas!

The Labor Market Structure

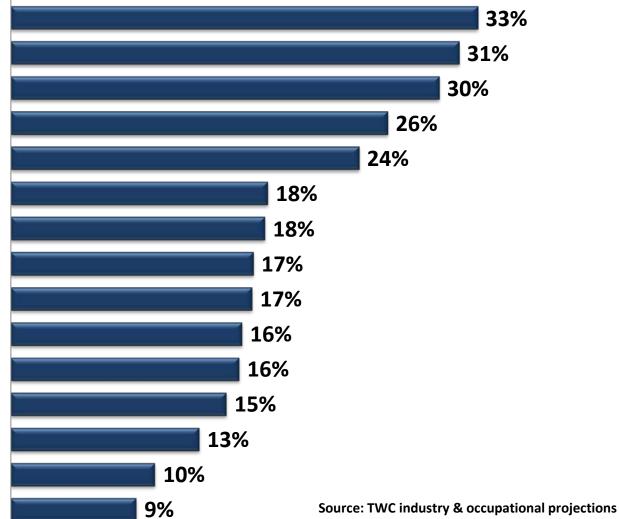


Non-Farm Employment Growth by Industry Texas vs. United States - April 2012-April 2013 Annual Growth



Texas Employment - Growth by Industry Sector <u>Industry</u> growth projections - 2010-2020

Health Care & Social Assistance **Educational Services Natural Resources & Mining** Leisure & Hospitality Professional & Business Services Government Construction **Other Services Finance Activities** Utilities **Transportation & Warehousing Retail Trade** Wholesale Trade Manufacturing Information



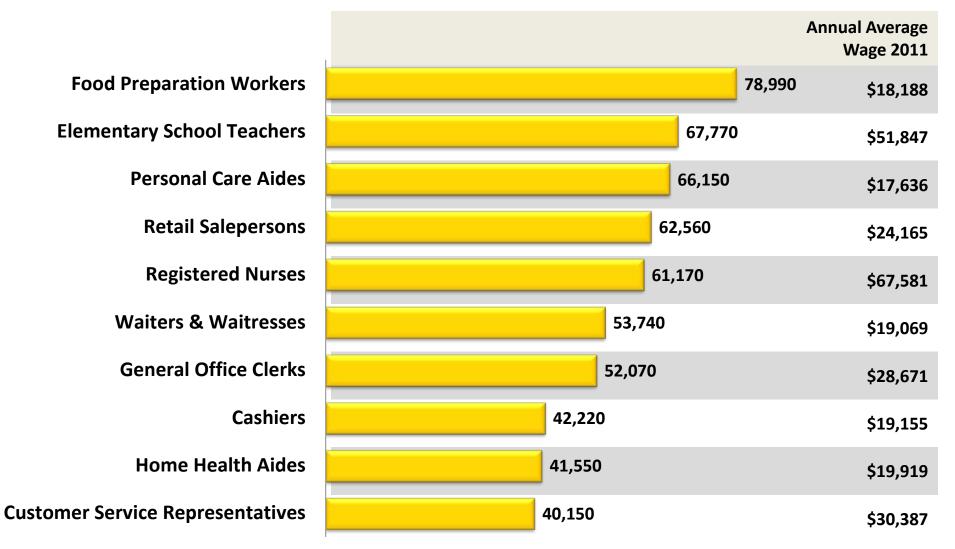
Fastest Growing Occupations in Texas <u>Occupational</u> growth projections - 2010-2020

Wage 2011 52% **Diagnostic Medical Sonographers** \$62,373 **Derrick Operators** 51% \$45,673 **Home Health Aides** 50% \$19,919 **Personal Care Aides** 49% \$17,636 **Service Unit Operators** 48% \$43,045 \$**52,280 Special Education Teachers** 45% \$69,016 **Rotary Drill Operators** 44% \$**32,943** Roustabouts 44% \$**29,607 Medical Secretaries** 43% \$**37,055 Extraction Worker Helpers** 43%

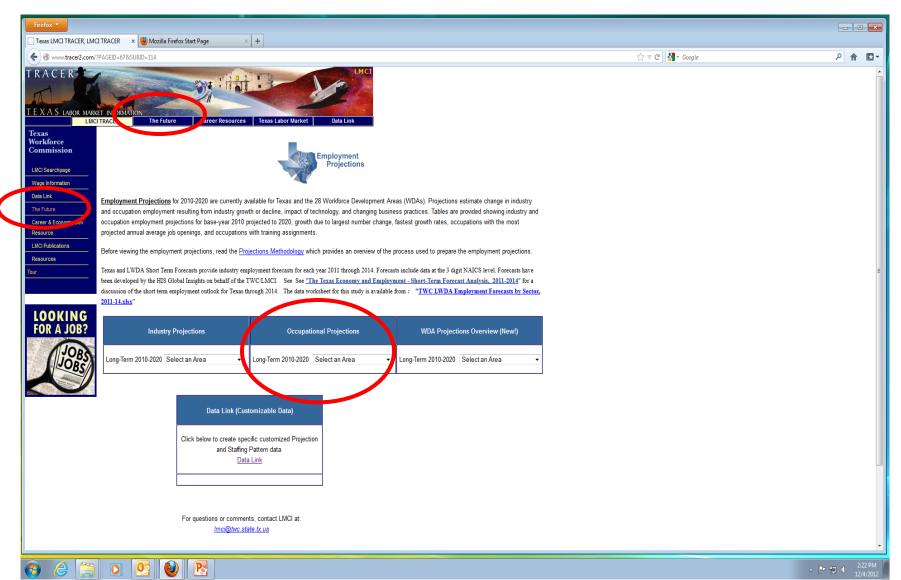
Source: TWC industry & occupational projections

Average Annual

Texas Occupations Adding the Most Jobs <u>Occupational</u> growth projections - 2010-2020



Projections for which jobs will grow you in your community "Occupational Projections" at <u>www.tracer2.com</u> at The Future



North Central Texas Workforce Area - Occupations adding the most jobs

Occupation	2010	2020	Change	Growth Rate	Annual Openings	Annual Wage
Fast Food Prep/Serving Workers	19,730	27,930	8,200	42%	1,370	\$17,700
Elementary School Teachers	15,050	21,570	6,520	43%	980	\$53,000
Waiters & Waitresses	15,500	21,520	6,020	39%	1,375	\$19,800
Retail Salespersons	32,040	37,560	5,520	17%	1,490	\$24,500
General Office Clerks	17,860	21,760	3,900	22%	705	\$30,100
Registered Nurses	9,630	13,320	3,690	38%	545	\$64,600
Cashiers	20,610	24,270	3,660	18%	1,300	\$19,000
Personal Care Aides	6,220	9,770	3,550	57%	405	\$17,400
Childcare Workers	16,850	20,390	3,540	21%	885	\$20,200
Janitors & Cleaners	12,700	15,900	3,200	25%	560	\$20,600
Middle School Teachers	7,290	10,470	3,180	44%	480	\$53,200
Secondary School Teachers	10,090	13,250	3,160	31%	590	\$55,600

Source: TWC Labor Market & Career Information department, regional occupational projections

North Central Texas Workforce Area - Fastest Growing Occupations

Occupation	2010	2020	Change	Growth Rate	Annual Openings	Annual Wage
Service Unit Operators	1,010	1,720	710	70%	90	\$39,000
Roustabouts	980	1,590	610	62%	80	\$32,000
Home Health Aides	4,130	6,490	2,360	57%	290	\$22,300
Personal Care Aides	6,220	9,770	3,550	57%	405	\$17,400
Medical Secretaries	4,240	6,160	1,920	45%	245	\$32,600
Cooks (Restaurant)	6,220	9,010	2,790	45%	410	\$19,100
Logisticians	720	1,040	320	44%	45	\$78,500
Middle School Teachers	7,290	10,470	3,180	44%	480	\$53,200
Elementary School Teachers	15,050	21,570	6,520	43%	980	\$53,100
Special Education Teachers	2,430	3,480	1,050	43%	170	\$54,000
Kindergarten Teachers	1,250	1,790	540	43%	85	\$50,800
Market Research Analysts	1,440	2,050	610	42%	100	\$68,300

Source: TWC Labor Market & Career Information department, regional occupational projections

Where the Job Postings Are Now

Metro areas listing the most job postings for Texas

Metro Area	Postings	Metro Area	Postings
Dallas-Arlington-Fort Worth	235,229	Tyler	7,437
Houston-Sugar Land- Baytown-Galveston	189,721	Amarillo	6,941
Austin-Round Rock	80,775	College Station-Bryan	6,671
San Antonio	59,147	Odessa	6,434
El Paso	14,775	Beaumont-Port Arthur	6,363
Corpus Christi	13,814	Midland	4,950
McAllen-Edinburg	9,593	Brownsville-Harlingen	4,617
Lubbock	9,539	Abilene	4,416
Killeen-Temple-Ft Hood	8,200	Longview	4,203
Waco	7,759	Laredo	3,869

NOTE: 74% of all job postings in Big 4 metro areas

Help Wanted Job Listings for <u>Texas</u>

Job Type	Postings	Preferred training/education
1. Registered Nurse	† 33,105	Associate's degree
2. Truck Driver (heavy/tractor trailer)	↑ 23,583	Short On The Job training
3. Retail Salesperson	↑ 16,703	Short On The Job training
4. Manager of Retail Workers	↑ 15,337	Related Work Experience
5. Customer Service Rep	↑ 14,719	Moderate On Job Training
6. Computer Systems Analyst	↑ 13,013	Bachelor's degree
7. Manager of Food Prep Workers	↑ 12,980	Related Work Experience
8. Computer Network Administrator	↑ 12,014	Bachelor's degree
9. Manager of Office Workers	† 11,600	Related Work Experience
10. Software Application Developer	† 11,553	Bachelor's degree
11. Computer User Support Specialist	↑ 11,290	Associate's degree
12. Web Developer	11,124	Associate's degree
13. Sales Rep (wholesale, manufactured)	10,991	Related Work Experience
14. Maintenance / Repair Worker	↑ 10,295	Moderate On Job Training

NOTE: Arrows indicate occupation with greater or less than 5% change in last year

Help Wanted Job Listings for Dallas-Arlington-Fort Worth metro

Job Type	Postings	Preferred training/education
1. Registered Nurse	↑ 11,478	Associate's degree
2. Computer Network Administrator	↑ 5,876	Bachelor's degree
3. Computer Systems Analyst	↑ 5,733	Bachelor's degree
4. Truck Driver (heavy/tractor trailer)	↑ 5,702	Short On The Job training
5. Web Developer	5,424	Associate's degree
6. Retail Salesperson	↑ 4,945	Short On The Job training
7. Customer Service Rep	↑ 4,700	Moderate On Job Training
8. Software Application Developer	↑ 4,530	Bachelor's degree
9. Computer User Support Specialist	↑ 4,410	Associate's degree
10. Manager of Retail Workers	↑ 4,059	Related Work Experience
11. Manager of Office Workers	↑ 3,947	Related Work Experience
12. Accountants	↑ 3,735	Bachelor's degree
13. Marketing Manager	↑ 3,631	Bachelor's degree
14. Manager of Food Prep Workers	↑ 3,585	Related Work Experience
15. Management Analyst	↑ 3,381	Bachelor's degree

NOTE: Arrows indicate occupation with greater or less than 5% change in last year

Help Wanted Job Listings for <u>Dallas-Arlington-Fort Worth metro</u>				
Job Type	Postings	Preferred training/education		
16. Sales Rep (wholesale, manufactured)	3,151	Related Work Experience		
17. Information Tech Project Manager	↑ 3,027	Associate's degree		
18. Maintenance / Repair Worker	↑ 2,691	Moderate On Job Training		
19. Sales Manager	2,650	Related Work Experience		
20. Executive Secretary / Admin Assistant	2,556	Related Work Experience		
21. Medical / Health Services Manager	↑ 2,445	Bachelor's degree		
22. Bookkeeper / Audit Clerk	↑ 2,360	Moderate On Job Training		
23. Financial Branch/Department Manager	2,291	Bachelor's degree		
24. Sales Rep (services)	↑ 2,285	Related Work Experience		
25. Computer Programmer	2,089	Bachelor's degree		
26. Database Administrator	† 1,838	Bachelor's degree		
27. Computer Systems Engineer	↑ 1,824	Bachelor's degree		
28. General Operations Manager	1,801	Related Work Experience		
29. Sales Rep (scientific products)	1,790	Related Work Experience		
30. Insurance Sales Agent	1,755	Post-Secondary Vocational Training		

NOTE: Arrows indicate occupation with greater or less than 5% change in last year

Help Wanted Job Listings for Dallas-Arlington-Fort Worth metro

Job Type	Postings	Preferred training/education
31. Sales Agent (financial services)	↑ 1,721	Bachelor's degree
32. Maid / Housekeeper	↑ 1,653	Short Term On Job Training
33. Medical Secretary	↑ 1,652	Moderate On Job Training
34. Manager of Non-Retail Sales Workers	↑ 1,617	Bachelor's degree
35. Software Quality Assurance Engineer	1,601	Bachelor's degree
36. Industrial Engineer	1,594	Bachelor's degree
37. Human Resources Specialist	↑ 1,533	Bachelor's degree
38. Telemarketer	↑ 1,500	Short Term On Job Training
39. Loan Officer	↑ 1,500	Bachelor's degree
40. Manager of Mechanics, Installers, Repairers	↑ 1,466	Related Work Experience
41. Medical Assistant	↑ 1,404	Moderate On Job Training
42. Market Research Analyst	↑ 1,389	Bachelor's degree
43. Computer Systems Manager	↑ 1,336	Bachelor's degree
44. Waitress / Waiter	↑ 1,330	Short Term On Job Training

NOTE: Arrows indicate occupation with greater or less than 5% change in last year

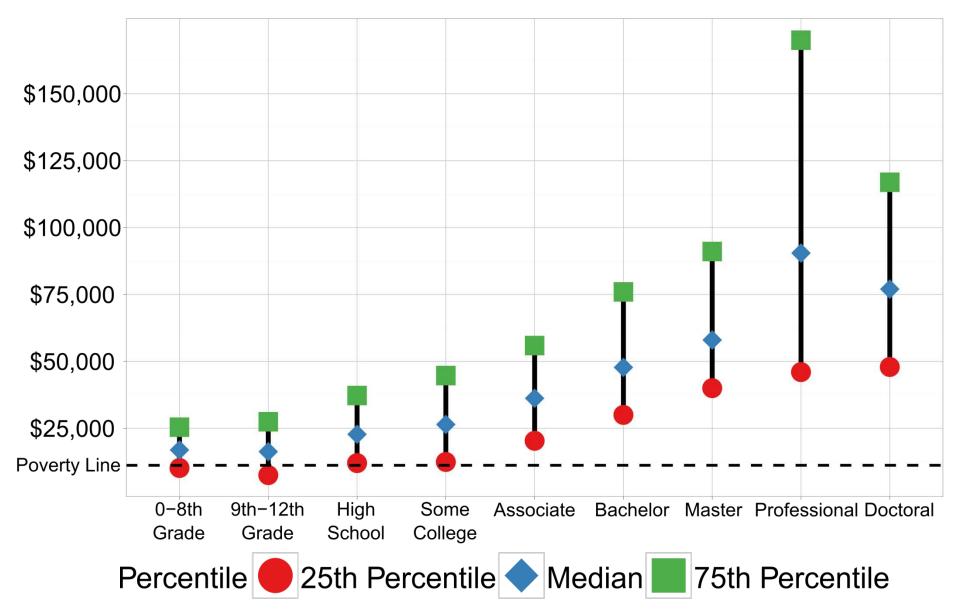
Texas Unemployed vs. Job Postings – Is this education mismatch?

Education Requirement		12 WIT Job pplicants		12 HWOL Postings
Doctoral / Professional Degree		0.6%		2.7%
Master's Degree		0.9%	%	2.3%
Bachelor's Degree		10.7%	43	29.5%
Associate's Degree		2.7%		8.8%
Some college, No degree		0.7%		1.8%
Post-Secondary Non-degree Award	%	3.2%		4.3%
High School diploma or GED	85%	55.3%		39.5%
Less than high school diploma		26.0%		11.1%
		ce: Work In Texas database by Texas Workforce Commission		ce: Help Wanted Online job gs by The Conference Board

WorkInTexas.com *Find jobs, find workers, find your future*



Earnings by Educational Attainment – Texas



Source: Survey-Weighted Quantiles from American Community Survey 2006-2010 5-year Texas Sample (In Labor Force)

Popular 2011 Texas Bachelor's Majors	Grads	Annual Earnings
1. Bachelor's degree in Interdisciplinary Studies	8,810	\$30,111 ↓
2. Bachelor's degree in Business Administration/Management	6,911	\$41,217 ↑
3. Bachelor's degree in Psychology	6,053	\$21,800 ↓
4. Bachelor's degree in Registered Nursing	5,590	\$56,921↑
5. Bachelor's degree in Biology	4,496	\$21,813 ↑
6. Bachelor's degree in Health, Fitness, Physical Education	3,719	\$22,752 ↓
7. Bachelor's degree in Accounting	3,272	\$35,357 ↑
8. Bachelor's degree in Finance	2,915	\$ 37,868 ↑
9. Bachelor's degree in Criminal Justice and Corrections	2,864	\$25,624↓
10. Bachelor's degree in Marketing	2,677	\$32,079 ↑
11. Bachelor's degree in Liberal Arts/General Studies/Humanities	2,615	\$33,922 ↑
12. Bachelor's degree in English	2,309	\$23,049↓
13. Bachelor's degree in History	2,278	\$23,568↓
14. Bachelor's degree in Political Science / Government	2,065	\$25,270↓
15. Bachelor's degree in Communication / Media Studies	1,900	\$24,666 ↓
16. Bachelor's degree in Public Relations / Advertising	1,728	\$28,274 ↑
17. Bachelor's degree in General Business	1,605	\$34,657 ↑
18. Bachelor's degree in Sociology	1,562	\$24,326 ↓
19. Bachelor's degree in Fine Arts / Studio Arts	1,433	\$21,024 ↓
20. Bachelor's degree in Mechanical Engineering	1,285	\$57 , 200 ↑

Profitable 2011 Texas Bachelor's Majors	Grads	Annual Earnings
1. Bachelor's degree in Petroleum Engineering	315	\$84,298
2. Bachelor's degree in Marine Transportation	36	\$70 <i>,</i> 454
3. Bachelor's degree in Insurance	28	\$67,407
4. Bachelor's degree in Chemical Engineering	402	\$67,303
5. Bachelor's degree in Ocean Engineering	63	\$61,213
6. Bachelor's degree in Mechanical Engineering	1,285	\$57,200
7. Bachelor's degree in Registered Nursing	5,590	\$56,921
8. Bachelor's degree in Mechanical Engineering Technology	116	\$54,165
9. Bachelor's degree in Industrial Engineering	266	\$52 <i>,</i> 468
10. Bachelor's degree in Electrical / Electronics Engineering	991	\$51,796
11. Bachelor's degree in Industrial Production Technologies	239	\$51,645
12. Bachelor's degree Sales/Merchandising/Marketing Operations	253	\$51,342
13. Bachelor's degree in Electrical Engineering Technologies	165	\$50,596
14. Bachelor's degree in Engineering Science	29	\$49,042
15. Bachelor's degree in General Engineering	41	\$48,614
16. Bachelor's degree in Civil Engineering Technologies	32	\$48,236
17. Bachelor's degree in Computer Engineering	227	\$48,017
18. Bachelor's degree in Construction Engineering Technologies	344	\$47,381
19. Bachelor's degree Allied Health Diagnostic/Intervention/Treatment	337	\$47,330
20. Bachelor's degree in Civil Engineering	734	\$47,256

Popular 2011 Texas Associate's Majors	Grads	Annual Earnings
1. Associate's degree in Arts & Sciences	20,417	\$21,952↓
2. Associate's degree in Registered Nursing	5,822	\$49,161↓
3. Associate's degree in Education & Professional Development	1,934	\$14,734↓
4. Associate's degree Allied Health Diagnostic/Intervention/Treatment	1,741	\$34,949↓
5. Associate's degree in General Business / Commerce	1,688	\$27,161↓
6. Associate's degree in Business Administration / Management	1,583	\$28,332↓
7. Associate's degree in Criminal Justice and Corrections	1,546	\$24,787↓
8. Associate's degree in Allied Health and Medical Assisting	1,199	\$35,057↓
9. Associate's degree in Culinary Arts	1,010	\$19,812↓
10. Associate's degree in Drafting / Design Engineering	1,006	\$30,606 ↑
11. Associate's degree in Computer Systems Networking	876	\$30,386 ↑
12. Associate's degree in Legal Support Services	684	\$27,313↓
13. Associate's degree in Biology	651	\$17,264 ↑
14. Associate's degree in Electrical Engineering Technologies	580	\$36,310 ↑
15. Associate's degree in Vehicle Maintenance and Repair	574	\$29,498 ↑
16. Associate's degree Electromechanical/Instrumentation Technologies	541	\$44,969↓
17. Associate's degree in Psychology	518	\$16,344↓
18. Associate's degree in Design and Applied Arts	517	\$19,579 ↑
19. Associate's degree in Physical Science Technology	474	\$52,723 ↑
20. Associate's degree in Accounting	471	\$29,831 ↑

Profitable 2011 Texas Associate's Majors	Grads	Annual Earnings
1. Associate's degree in Fire Protection	177	\$61,279
2. Associate's degree in Physical Science Technologies	474	\$52,723
3. Associate's degree in Quality Control & Safety Technologies	152	\$50,870
4. Associate's degree in Registered Nursing	5,822	\$49,161
5. Associate's degree in Electrical & Power Transmission	32	\$48,693
6. Associate's degree in Mining & Petroleum Technologies	32	\$45,645
7. Associate's degree Electromechanical Instrumentation Maintenance	541	\$44,969
8. Associate's degree in Electrical Maintenance & Repair	71	\$43,046
9. Associate's degree in Industrial Production	119	\$41,700
10. Associate's degree in Precision Metal Working	176	\$41,674
11. Associate's degree in Geography & Cartography	35	\$37,877
12. Associate's degree Mechanical Engineering Related Technologies	26	\$37,148
13. Associate's degree in Dental Support Services	319	\$37,143
14. Associate's degree in Electrical Engineering Technologies	580	\$36,310
15. Associate's degree in Allied Health & Medical Assistance	1,199	\$35,057
16. Associate's degree Allied Health Diagnostic/Intervention/Treatment	1,741	\$34,949
17. Associate's degree Computer/Information Tech Administration	272	\$34,665
18. Associate's degree in Air Transportation	50	\$34,206
19. Associate's degree in Construction Engineering Technologies	40	\$33,755
20. Associate's degree in Environmental Control Technologies	85	\$32,623

Math = Money

The more math you take the more money you can make.

"I don't know if we're going to take existing jobs and expand their duties or if we'll create new jobs, but it's going to change our workforce. In the past, if you had a high school education and could learn some technical skills, that was enough to work for us. But now we want an Associate's degree or equivalent military experience – and that will be the minimum hiring requirement starting this year."

Larry Fuller, director of human resources CenterPoint Energy, Houston, Texas interviewed Feb. 5, 2010, for *Working Texas Style* book

"We need workers who have a minimum of two years of college. They do not have to have a degree. Two years of college now is like how we needed workers to have at least a high school diploma in the past. It's because computers are involved in every job today so technical skills and the ability to learn technical skills is more important. It's simply because of productivity. To get the productivity a company needs to make a profit the company needs workers who can learn those technical skills."

- Red McCombs, San Antonio businessman in 2013 interview for upcoming publication

Technical skills = Money

Skills are your meal ticket. The more specialized, high-demand tasks you can perform the more money you can make.

- "A lot of students make the mistake of not making mistakes.
- Or they don't take hard classes, that's a mistake. Get out there and learn.
- You'll probably make mistakes along the way. Find what you love."

Michael Dell CEO of Dell Inc. in Round Rock interviewed August 12, 2010, for *Working Texas Style* book

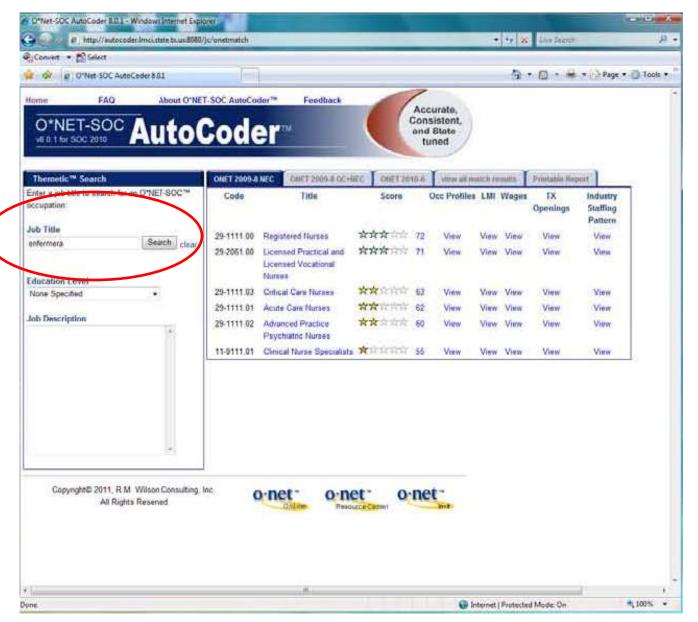
An Argument for <u>Skills</u> Over <u>Majors</u> Jobs Titles That Didn't Exist Just 5 Years Ago

Job Type	Job Type
1. App Developer	11. Content Developer/Manager
2. Market Researcher Data Miner	12. Product Blogger
3. Educational Admissions Consultant	13. Disaster Recovery IT Manager
4. User Experience Designer	14. Cyborg Anthropologist
5. Social Media Manager	15. Interior Redesigner
6. Chief Listening Officer	16. Chief Sustainability Officer
7. Cloud Computing Operations Manager	17. Energy Manager
8. Elder Care Services Consultant	18. Senior Citizen Move Manager
9. Search Engine Optimization Manager	19. Patient Advocate
10. Millennial Generation Consultant	20. Online Reputation Manager

Source: Forbes magazine and Monster.com

AutoCoder

Place for people to get detailed information on the required skills and education for different occupations along with wages (even takes Spanish words)



http://autocoder.lmci.state.tx.us:8080/jc/onetmatch

Career interests of Texas students-2012

1. Sports Athlete (#4)	14. Architect (#11)
2. Doctor (#6)	15. Police Officer (#7)
3. Multi-Media Artist (new)	16. Psychologist (#15)
4. Truck Driver (new)	17. Welder (new)
5. Forensic Science Tech (#10)	18. Pediatrician (#18)
6. Veterinarian (#5)	19. Artist (#30)
7. Lawyer (#2)	20. Physical Therapist (#16)
8. Registered Nurse (#3)	21. Hairdresser/Cosmetologist (#12)
9. Actor (#9)	22. CEO (#35)
10. Musician/Singer (#14)	23. Fashion Designer (#24)
11. Graphic Designer (new)	24. Zoologist (#19)
12. Teacher (K-12) (#1)	25. Computer Programmer (#20)
13. Auto Mechanic (#13)	From 8,739 Texas students contacting LMCI in 2012 (# rank in 2009 list)

Tracer

Place for people to learn about job growth in your community and learn about occupations (with The Future section)

State Training

Inventory Information on college and job training programs across

Texas



+ 4: X Live Search

En Español | Tiếng Viết

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Labor Market and Career Information - Windows Informet Explorer # http://www.lmciatete.b.us/

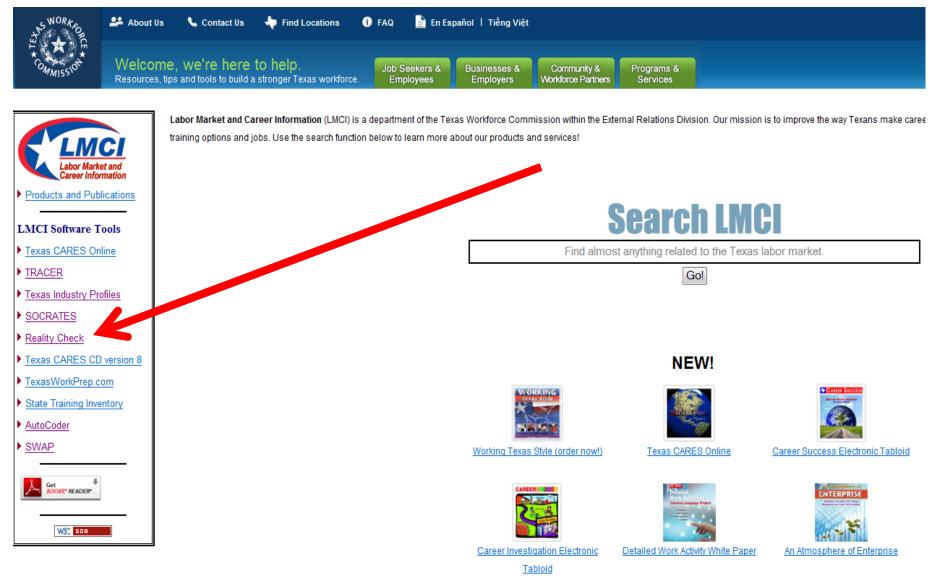
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About Us

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Convert . Select

The suggested starting point for many LMCI software products is www.lmci.state.tx.us



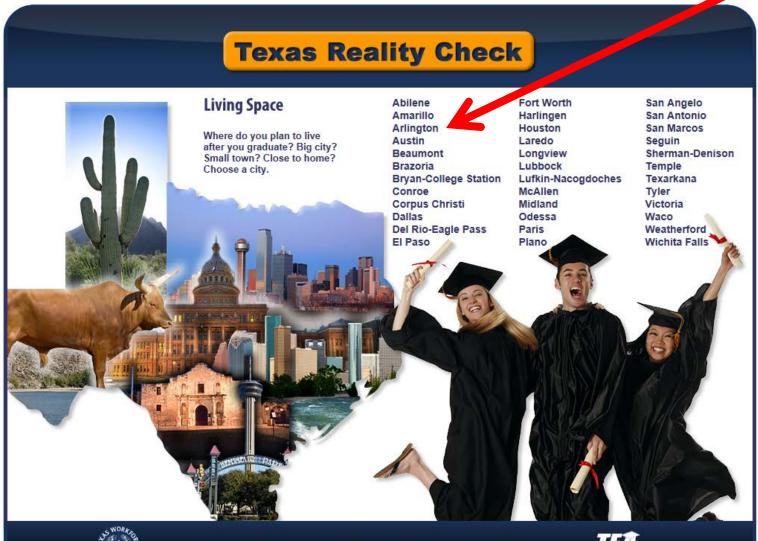
http://www.texasrealitycheck.com/

There really are three places to start with in Texas Reality Check. The 1st area allows you to total up living expenses and see what kind of salary you would need to support yourself.





The first step, because of variable cost of living locations, is to choose a city; for example Arlington







Usually the most expensive budgetary item is housing, in this case \$772 for an average one bedroom apartment in Houston.



Living expenses in different Texas metro areas

Texas Reality Check



Brought to you by the Texas Workforce Commission & the Texas Education Agency

TEXAS EDUCATION AGENCY

Choose an occupational cluster to see pay

Texas Reality Check



Annual Salary Needed			\$	\$33,079.00		
	tion : To find the occupation that matcher plan to attain.	es your	annual salary needed, select the	educational		
	Bachelor's Degree or Higher					
	Associated Degree or Postsecondary Vocational Training					
	Work Experience					
	1-2 Years On the Job Training					
	On the Job Training					
	I don't know, include all education levels					
	ation Cluster : Select the occupation Agriculture & Natural Resources Arts, AV Technology & Communications		Architecture & Construction Busingsson administration		Find Careers	
	Education & Training		F			
	Government & Public Administration		Health Science			
	Hospitality & Tourism		Human Services			
	Information Technology		Law & Public Safety			
	Manufacturing		Marketing, Sales & Service			
	Scientific Research & Engineering		Transportation, Distribution & Logis	tics		
	Scientific Research & Engineering					



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Back Help Home





"You weren't born with a guarantee that you were going to get a job."

- Red McCombs, San Antonio billionaire born during the Great Depression in West Texas, speaking in 2013 interview for upcoming TWC publication

Texas employers say they want...

1. Good communications skills

- Explain who you are?
- Explain what do you do (to co-worker or customer)?
- Explain what you need (from a co-worker or customer)?
- Ability to listen to instructions?
- 2. Critical thinking skills (if you are explained a sequence of events then can you determine what will probably happen next, can you understand new ideas)
- 3. Technical knowledge (degrees needed for half of job openings, Excel critical)
- 4. Can-do attitude / pleasant attitude (workers who can focus and are "engaged" in their work)
- 5. Can you work with people who are of a different age, race, gender and education level than you? Are you friendly with others? Are you efficient with others? Are you demonstrating you listen to others? Are you?

Workplace Basic Skills



Will



Workplace Basic Skills

"There's not one specific thing or skill people have to have to work for us. But I can tell you why we fire people: soft skills. We hire for hard skills. We fire for soft skills. The ability to interact and communicate with others or behave ethically and take responsibility for things tends to be where people tend to break down."

- Rick Stephens, senior vice president of human resources and administration at The Boeing Corp. in interview for new publication

Learned Skills

Strong Academics High School diploma Post secondary schooling Technical skills

"We struggle at the company finding the skills we need...An unskilled workforce is not just a San Antonio problem. It's not just a Texas problem. It's a national problem."

 Mary Batch, assistant manager of human resources, training & development for Toyota Motor
 Manufacturing in San Antonio, Texas, in interview for new publication

Distill

On the Job Training Informal learning Continuing education

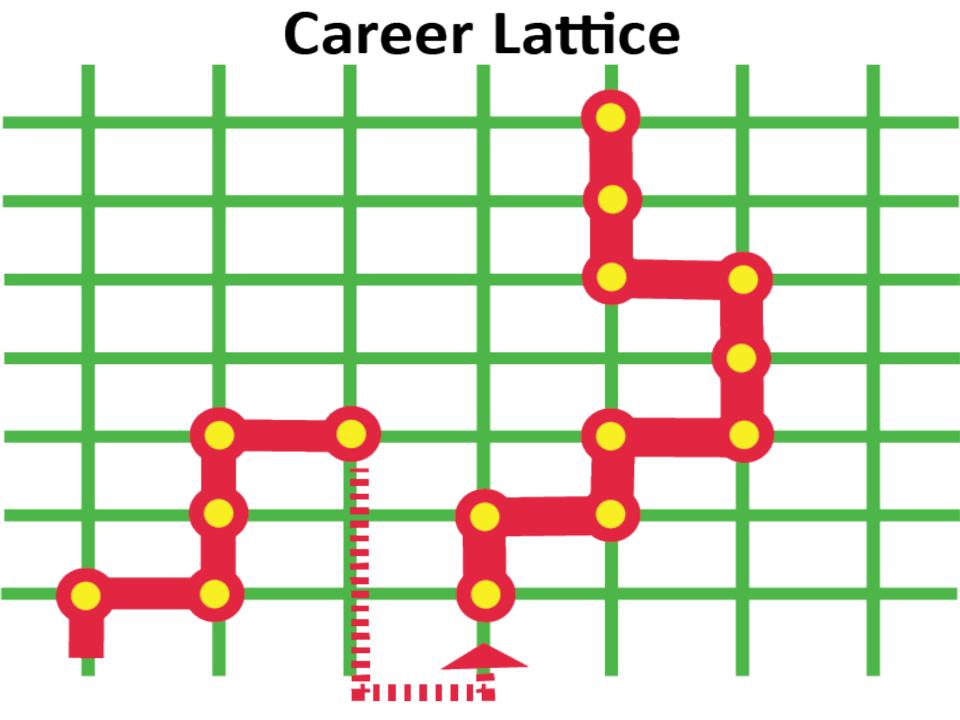
"Being able to work in teams is critical. Our operations don't work unless people work together."

- Joel Gray, vice president of human resources for BASF

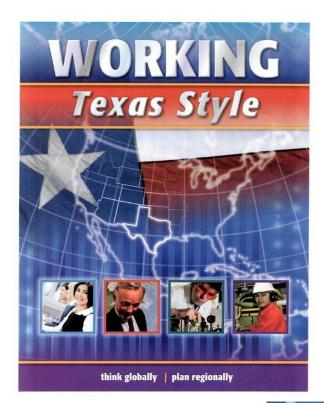


Drive or self motivated

Flexibility to take a job:
At a lower level
For a lesser wage
In a different region
Navigate a Career Lattice

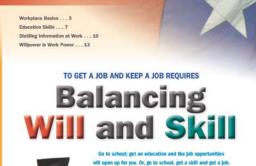






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Order your own copies 1-800-822-PLAN (7526) then 0# out to operator





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a reflection of the vier

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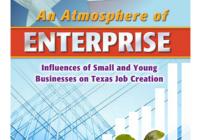
Go to school; get an education and the job opportunities will open up for you. Or, go to school, get a skill and get a job. These are common assumptions made by students and parents even though no school guarantoes their students will get jobs.

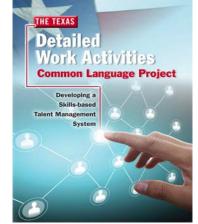
In these times of slower economic growth with more applicans than job openings, there is major competition for plot. There is also mujor competition to keep a job. Employers have the latitude of hiring only the workers they decide to be the best for the other company, whicher that "best fir" means having the required years of ralated work experience, required educational attainment, formal credentials or attitudes.

Still, a key trend is emerging in the American workplace. Jobseckers are being asked to demonstrate the necessary skills to do a job and even demonstrate a willingness to make concessions or demonstrate some unique talenes in order to not just get a job but even to keep a job.

After years of speaking to Taxas employers, worken and people looking for work, a few recurring themes have been consistently whered. We see a greater demmd by employers for workers with the right skills and willingness to be flexible in their career moves. We have dabled this parity between having the right skills and the willingness to be flexible as the Takanco of will and skill."

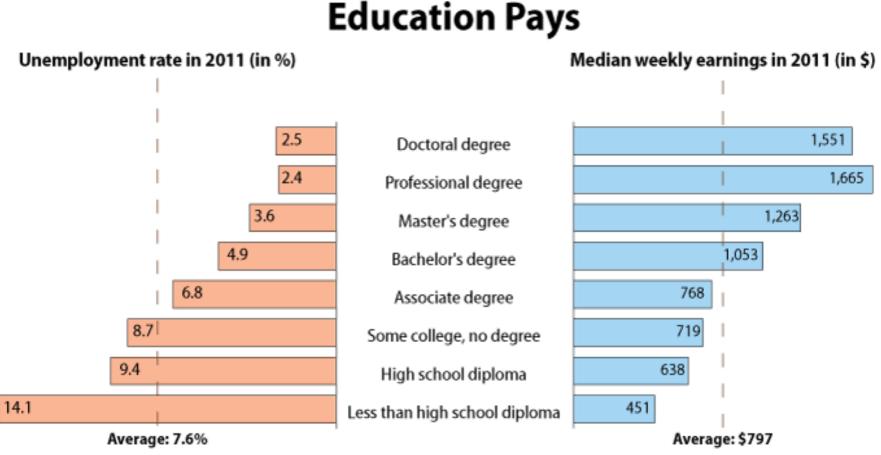
Postsecondary credentials, mostly in the form of college degrees, have long been recognized as a major catalyst for economic growth and student success. And higher education cominaes to be critical to labor market success. But that's nor enough.





www.lmci.state.tx.us/

More education, better labor market outcomes in U.S.



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey

"The field of work for a person isn't critical. What is critical is to pick a field. Then when you get a job do a better job than the guy next to you. Come a little earlier. Stay a little later. Give the customer a little something more. Listen to the customer a little more. If your boss doesn't notice your competitor will and try to hire you. Whatever you do, do it better."

- Red McCombs, San Antonio businessman in 2013 interview for upcoming publication

"In the future, illiteracy will not be defined by those who cannot read and write, but by those who cannot learn and relearn."

- Alvin Toffler, futurist

End

Followed by some supplemental slides

Texas Employment by Typical Education Level - 2011

		Wage 2011
Doctoral or professional degree	243,340	\$ 82,975
Master's degree	167,350	\$ 61,645
Bachelor's degree	1,714,730	\$ 64,590
Associate's degree	634,920	\$ 51,385
Postsecondary non-degree award	501,270	\$ 38,050
Some college, no degree 64	4,190	\$ 55,925
High school diploma or equivalent	5,004,250	\$ 34,040
Less than high school	3,084,910	\$ 23,970

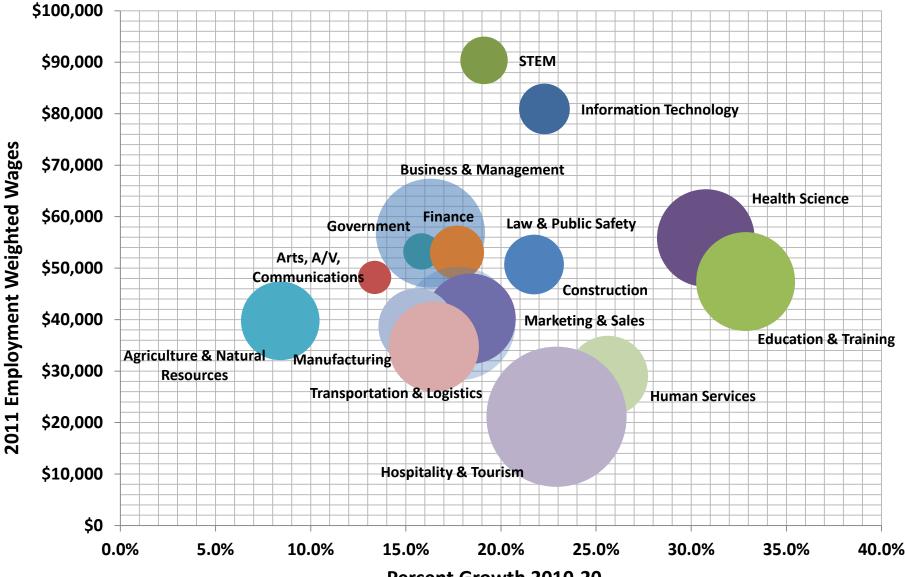
Median Annual

What Employers <u>Do Not</u> Want from Job Candidates

Failure to make eye contact	72%
Appearing disinterested	62%
Answering a cellphone or texting	60%
Dressing inappropriately	60%
Talking negatively about current or previous employer	58%
Failing to smile	42%
Bad posture	38%
Not providing specific examples	34%
Weak handshake	28%

Source: Careerbuilder.com survey of 2,611 hiring managers November 2012

Achieve Texas Clusters Job Growth 2020 with wages (bubble size = job openings)



Percent Growth 2010-20

"We need to ask people three questions. What do you like? What are you good at? And how are you going to add value in the economy?"

- Rick Stephens, senior vice president of human resources and administration at The Boeing Corp. in interview for new publication