

Center
on Education
and the Workforce

McCourt School of Public Policy







The short story

Occupations can be grouped based on various attributes – the more they have in common the easier it is for someone to move between jobs.

These job clusters can be broadly aggregated but still grouped by how much training or education is required to become ready for the new occupation when faced with the need to change jobs.



Disability can be thought of as being similar to the dislocated worker problem.

In both cases the worker suffers a shock and needs to be 'relocated' in the economy.



Occupational Distance

The distance between where a worker was employed and where they can realistically be reemployed is defined by factors such as skills transferability and the degree of education and reskilling that is needed.



Job Clusters

Occupations often share similar requirements, skills, education, and experience. In these cases, occupational distance is short and moving between occupations, while never easy, requires less retraining.



O*NET

The Department of Labor has created a useful tool that enables us to compare, and to group, occupations by their required knowledge, skills, abilities (KSAs) as well as interests, education, experience and on-the-job training.

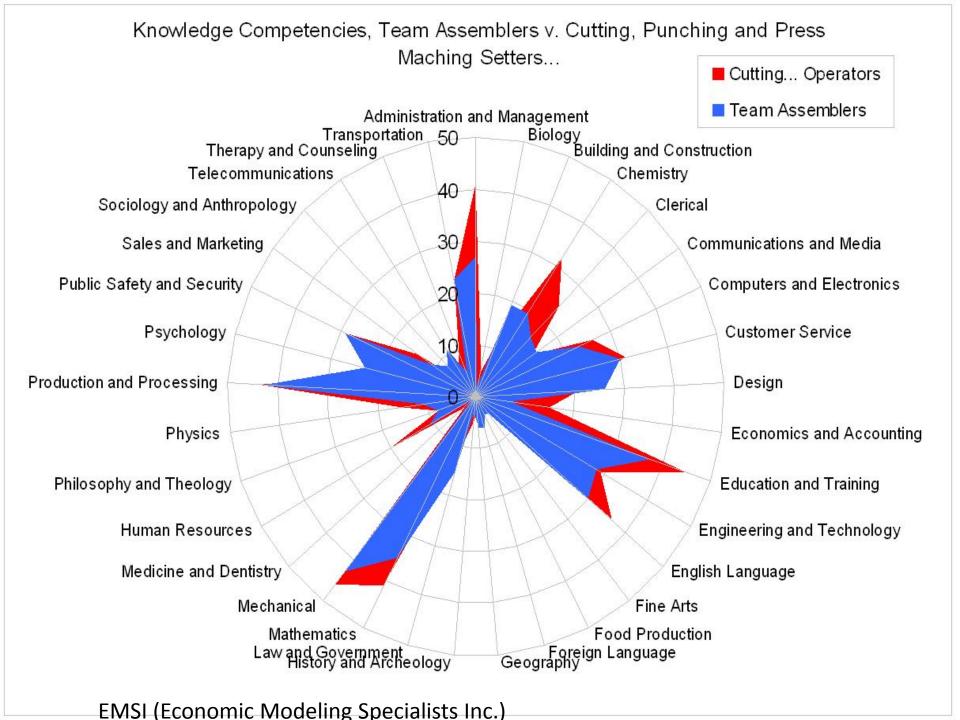
This is one way to measure transferability



O*NET provides us with ways to quantify occupational distance and skills transferability.

Venders such as TORQ and EMSI (mostly using algorithms developed by the O*NET team) have pushed this envelop.

EMSI provides a good visual





The distance between occupations is not always short and job change is not always easy

Spatial reallocation is the easy(er) side of reemployment. When more serious employment shock occurs occupational distances are large and can only be covered by retraining or more education.



Minimizing Occupational Distance

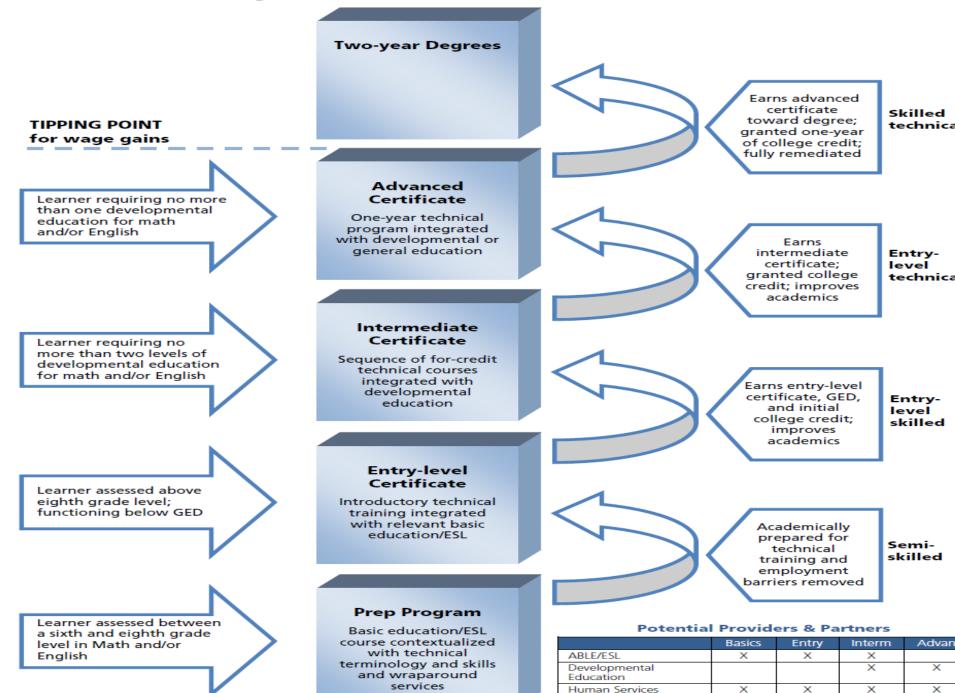
Stackable Certificates and Occupational Competency Models are one way to think about how best to move someone who has suffered an employment shock to a new occupation with minimal intervention.

Profile Management Occupation-Specific ogy, Talent and Capital Competencies Requirements petency Model Jse Competency Models structions ly Asked Questions ncy Model Industry-Sector Technical Competencies adder/Lattice Agricultural Research, Medical Devices Drugs & Feedstock Testing, & Medical **Pharmaceuticals** & Equipment & Chemicals Laboratories s for viewing the graphic mouse over Occupation Industry-Wide Technical Competencies ', 8, or 9 to search for Occupational Competencies Health, Safety, Bioscience Quality Control Research & Manufacturing **Fundamentals** & Production & Assurance & Security Development mouse over any of the incy Blocks to see the Workplace Competencies any Competency Block to Checking, Working with Business Planning & Examining key behaviors Innovative Solving & Tools & Teamwork Organizing Fundamentals Thinking Decision Making Technology Recording e for the graphic and text Academic Competencies ons in a PDF document Communication -Critical & Basic e for the graphic and text Reading Writing Analytic Computer Mathematics Listening & Science ons in a MS Word Speaking Thinking Skills e for the text descriptions in Personal Effectiveness Competencies Interpersonal Dependability <u>e to download the Adobe</u> Professionalism Initiative Lifelong Learning Integrity Skills & Reliability eeded to read PDF files.

Report on Bioscience

Dioscience Competency Woder

Figure 1. Ohio Stackable Certificates Schematic





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