THE 21ST-CENTURY CAREER.

Why Perpetual Career Preparation Is Necessary to Survive and Thrive in Today's Economy.



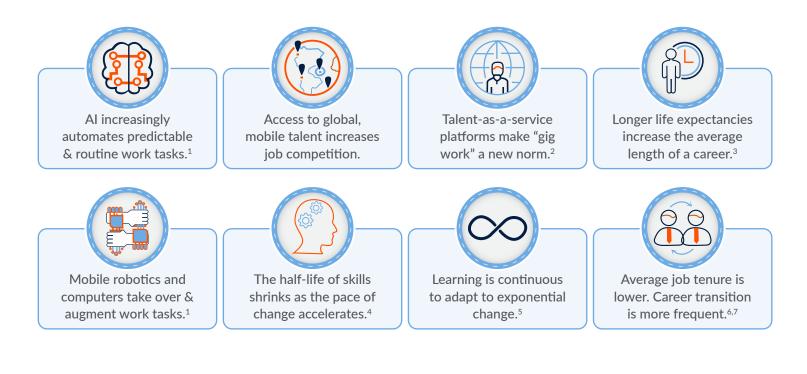
TABLE OF CONTENTS

| 01 The 21st-Century Economy Has Shattered Traditional Concepts of Work and Career | 03 |
|--|----|
| 02 The Traditional Concept of Work Is Dying | 04 |
| 03 The Traditional Concept of "Career" No Longer Applies in Today's Economy | 05 |
| 04 Career Preparation Must Be Perpetual for Workers to Be Agile and Adaptable to Change | 06 |
| 05 Eight High-Impact Practices for 21st-Century Career Preparation | 07 |
| 06 About CareerPrepped | 08 |
| 07 References | 09 |

THE 21st-CENTURY ECONOMY HAS SHATTERED TRADITIONAL CONCEPTS OF WORK AND CAREER

Throughout history, major economic transitions have always disrupted the labor market, requiring working adults to adapt to remain employable. We now find ourselves in the next major economic transition, which professor Klaus Schwab of the World Economic Forum calls the "Fourth Industrial Revolution (4IR)." Although we've gone through change before, the scope and exponential rate of change we now face is so disruptive, it's redefining age-old concepts of work and career.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE 21st-CENTURY ECONOMY



The future is already here — it's just not evenly distributed. - WILLIAM GIBSON

THE TRADITIONAL CONCEPT OF WORK IS DYING

For generations, work has been thought of as full-time employees performing sets of tasks, 40 hours a week, at a physical workplace, for a steady salary. Yet today, jobs are not only being outsourced more easily, they're being broken down into granular-level work tasks and distributed to a global, on-demand workforce to be performed for a fraction of the cost.⁸ According to a study by Harvard and Princeton economists, 94% of net job growth between 2005 and 2015 was in the "alternative work" category, meaning nearly all of the 10 million jobs created were not traditional nine-to-five employment.²

Today, the tasks that machines cannot do are shrinking rapidly. Research from Oxford University concluded that about 47% of total U.S. employment was at risk of "computerization."⁸ The old concept of work is dying as we move toward a future of work that will not only eliminate many jobs, but also significantly change existing ones and alter the way we compete in the labor market.

SOME KEY DIFFERENCES IN THE NEW VS. OLD WORK PARADIGM

| NEW WORK PARADIGM | OLD WORK PARADIGM | |
|---|--|--|
| Institution as Client | Institution as Employer | |
| Entrepeneur | Individual as Employee | |
| Connected Networks | Top-down Hierarchy | |
| Happens Anywhere | Happens at a Place | |
| Happens Anytime | Happens between 9-to-5 | |
| Ambiguous Problems Are Solved with Unclear Processes | Prescriptive Tasks Are Performed with Defined Processes | |
| Individuals Create Their Own Career Path | Institution Defines Career Path | |
| Self-Directed, Lifelong Learning Maintains Market Relevance | Institution-Provided Training for Role Expertise Maintains Job Security | |
| Innovation & Value-Adding Are Rewarded | Compliance & Loyalty Are Rewarded | |
| 1 It is not the strongest of the species that survives per the most | | |

It is not the strongest of the species that survives, nor the most intelligent. It is the one that is the most adaptable to change.

- CHARLES DARWIN

THE TRADITIONAL CONCEPT OF "CAREER" NO LONGER APPLIES IN TODAY'S ECONOMY

The traditional concept of career, rooted in old work models, is a lifelong, predictable, stable occupation with a steady salary and linear progression opportunities prescribed by an employer. However, LinkedIn research indicates that the number of companies people work for in the five years after they graduate has almost doubled over the last 20 years.⁶ Additionally, research from the Foundation for Young Australians suggests that today's youth will likely have up to 17 jobs across five different careers throughout their lifetime.⁷ With increased ambiguity, instability, and insecurity, today's professionals must be agile, lifelong learners constantly prepared to manage transition.

SOME KEY DIFFERENCES IN THE NEW VS. OLD CAREER PARADIGM

| NEW CAREER PARADIGM | OLD CAREER PARADIGM |
|---|--------------------------------|
| Personal Brand as Identity | Job Title as Identity |
| Generate Revenue | Earn a Salary |
| Purpose Driven | Economically Driven |
| Work Experiences Amassed Over a Lifetime | Jobs Amassed Over a Lifetime |
| Integrated with "Life" | Separated from "Life" |
| Perpetual Preparation | Fixed Preparation |
| Evolving | Stable |
| Non-linear | Linear |
| Proactively Manage | Passively Manage |
| Skills & Reputation as Market Currency | Credentials as Market Currency |

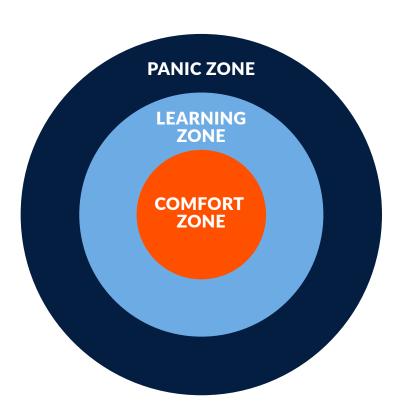
"You need to think and act like you're running a start-up: your career.

© CareerPrepped

– REID HOFFMAN

CAREER PREPARATION MUST BE PERPETUAL FOR WORKERS TO BE AGILE AND ADAPTABLE TO CHANGE

American author Eric Hoffer said, "In times of change learners inherit the earth; while the learned find themselves beautifully equipped to deal with a world that no longer exists." The traditional concept of work encourages working adults to be the "learned" that Eric Hoffer refers to. Yet, in a world of exponential change, we need to be the learners. Today, career-readiness isn't something achieved; it's ongoing. Thus, career preparation is perpetual.



THE LEARNING ZONE MODEL (SENNINGER)

Senninger's Learning Zone Model helps us understand the shift in mindset that working adults need in order to thrive in today's economy. Traditional concepts of work and career falsely promise stability and security, which encourage working adults to stay in their comfort zone.

Today's labor market requires workers to habitually "vacillate between the learning zone and the comfort zone where we recover, reflect, and make sense of our learning."¹⁰ This continuous learning process helps individuals build skills and agility to perpetually prepare for planned and unplanned events.

Unfortunately, too many working adults stay in their comfort zone until a crisis such as being laid off or burnt out forces them into the panic zone. This is when many realize the market has changed and they haven't paid attention. They're forced to adapt, navigate ambiguity, take charge of their career, and compete in the labor market; yet they often discover they're ill-equipped.

- ALVIN TOFFLER

The illiterate of the 21st century will not be those who cannot read and write, but those who cannot learn, relearn and unlearn.

EIGHT HIGH-IMPACT PRACTICES FOR 21st-CENTURY CAREER PREPARATION

Given that our ideas of what career preparation should entail stem from outdated concepts of work and career, we need to rethink how working adults should prepare (and be prepared) for lifelong career success. Besides being a perpetual process, what does 21st-century career preparation involve? Below we offer eight high-impact recommendations that focus on empowering individuals to independently take charge of their own careers for lifelong career success.

HIGH-IMPACT PRACTICES FOR PERPETUAL CAREER PREPARATION



Many institutions prepare people for the workforce, including colleges, universities, public workforce agencies, community-based organizations, trade associations, and career and technical student organizations. These institutions have an opportunity to help those they serve habitually engage in the eight high-impact practices exemplary of 21st-century career preparation by embedding these practices into the fabric of their institutional culture.

We work to become; not to acquire.

- ELBERT HUBBARD

About CareerPrepped

CareerPrepped is an all-in-one career success platform designed to help individuals thrive in the modern job market by providing a comprehensive suite of self-help tools that allow users to spotlight their skills, stand out, get hired and get ahead. CareerPrepped connects skilled talent, educators, and employers in a collaborative community to support career readiness, work-based learning, skills-based hiring, and lifelong career development.

Powered by MaxKnowledge, CareerPrepped is an all-in-one career success platform designed to help individuals thrive in the modern job market by providing a comprehensive suite of self-help tools that allow users to spotlight their skills, stand out, get hired and get ahead.

Endorsed by the Association for Career and Technical Education (ACTE), CareerPrepped connects skilled talent, educators, and employers in a collaborative community to support career readiness, work-based learning, skills-based hiring, and lifelong career development.

Learn more about CareerPrepped: https://www.careerprepped.com

REFERENCES

- ¹ Nedelkoska, L., & Quintini, G. (2018). "Automation, skills use and training." OECD Social, Employment and Migration Working Papers, No. 202. Paris: OECD Publishing. Retrieved from https://doi.org/10.1787/2e2f4eea-en
- ² Katz, L. F., & Krueger, A. B. (2018). "The rise and nature of alternative work arrangements in the United States, 1995–2015." ILR Review. Retrieved from https://doi.org/10.1177/0019793918820008
- ³ National Institute on Aging. (n.d.). "Introduction." Retrieved from https://www.nia.nih.gov/living-long-well-21st-century-strategic-directions-research-aging/introduction
- ⁴ Eggers, W. D., Hagel, J., & Sanderon, O. (2012). "Mind the (skill) gap." Harvard Business Review. Retrieved from https://hbr.org/2012/09/mind-the-skills-gap
- ⁵ Pelter, B., Johnon, D., Stempel, J., & van der Vyver, B. (2017). "2017 global human capital trends." Deloitte Insights. Retrieved from https://www2.deloitte.com/insights/us/en/focus/human-capital-trends/2017/learning-in-the-digital-age.html?id=g x:2el:3dc:dup3818:awa:cons:hct17
- ⁶ Berger, G. (2016). "Will this year's college grads job-hop more than previous grads?" Retrieved from https://www2.deloitte.com/insights/us/en/focus/human-capital-trends/2017/learning-in-the-digital-age.html
- ⁷ Foundation for Young Australians (2017). "The new work smarts thriving in the new work order." Retrieved from https://www.fya.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2017/07/FYA_TheNewWorkSmarts_July2017.pdf
- ⁸ Malone, T. W., Laubacher, R., & Johns, T. (2011). "The big idea: The age of hyperspecialization." Harvard Business Review. Retrieved from https://hbr.org/2011/07/the-big-idea-the-age-of-hyperspecialization
- ⁹ Frey, C. B., & Osborne, M. (2013). "The future of employment: How susceptible are jobs to computerisation?" Technical report, Oxford Martin School, University of Oxford. Retrieved from https://www.oxfordmartin.ox.ac.uk/downloads/academic/The_Future_of_Employment.pdf
- ¹⁰ McGowan, H. (2019). [LinkedIn Post]. Retrieved from https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:activity:6493902107173797888