Ready for College and Ready for Work: Same or Different?

Results of a new ACT study provide empirical evidence that, whether planning to enter college or workforce training programs after graduation, high school students need to be educated to a comparable level of readiness in reading and mathematics. Graduates need this level of readiness if they are to succeed in college-level courses without remediation and to enter workforce training programs ready to learn job-specific skills.

We reached this conclusion by:

- Identifying the level of reading and mathematics skills students need to be ready for entry-level jobs that require less than a bachelor’s degree, pay a wage sufficient to support a family, and offer the potential for career advancement
- Comparing student performance on ACT tests that measure workforce readiness with those that measure college readiness
- Determining if the levels of performance needed for college and workforce readiness are the same or different

The study results convey an important message to U.S. high school educators and high school students: We should be educating all high school students according to a common academic expectation, one that prepares them for both postsecondary education and the workforce. Only then—whether they are among the two-thirds who enter college directly after graduation or those who enter workforce training programs—will they be ready for life after high school.

Although the contexts within which these expectations are taught and assessed may differ, the level of expectation for all students must be the same. Anything less will not give high school graduates the foundation of academic skills they will need to learn additional skills as their jobs change or as they change jobs throughout their careers. The results of this study provide ample evidence that we must move the agenda for high school redesign in a direction that will prepare all students for success no matter which path they choose after graduation.
Introduction

For decades it has been a commonly held belief that high school students planning to go to college need to take more rigorous coursework than those going directly into the workforce. Today, however, many employers are convinced that in an expanding global economy, entry-level workers need much the same knowledge and skills as college-going students. But such claims have been based mostly on anecdotal rather than empirical evidence. This research brief examines the relationship between college readiness and workforce readiness by asking the question: Are readiness for college and readiness for work the same, or different?

The primary mission of our public education system is to give every student the opportunity to live a meaningful and productive life, which includes earning a wage sufficient to support a small family. All students need to develop the knowledge and skills that will give them real options after high school. No student’s choices should be limited by a system that can sometimes appear to have different goals for different groups. Educating some students to a lesser standard than others narrows their options to jobs that, in today’s economy, no longer pay well enough to support a family of four. Widening access to the American dream through public education has always been one of the foundations of our society, and it is more critical than ever to our ability to remain competitive in today’s global economy.

Our new finding has important implications for U.S. high school education. It suggests that all high school students should be educated according to a common academic expectation that prepares them for both postsecondary education and the workforce. This means that all students should be ready and have the opportunity to take a rigorous core preparatory program in high school, one that is designed to promote readiness for both college and workforce training programs.

What Is the Expectation for Workforce Training Readiness?

Our first step was to define workforce readiness. We began by referring to the Occupational Information Network (O*NET), a comprehensive national database of job and worker attributes developed for the Employment and Training Administration of the U.S. Department of Labor. O*NET classifies jobs using five zones, each defined by particular education, training, and experiential requirements.

We focused on Job Zone 3 because the occupations in this zone are likely to offer a wage sufficient to support a small family, provide the potential for career advancement, and are projected to increase in the future (U.S. Department of Labor, 2004). Zone 3 is the highest O*NET level that includes jobs that do not require a bachelor’s degree, but which likely require some combination of vocational training and/or on-the-job experience, or an associate’s or higher degree (O*NET OnLine Help, n.d.). Examples include electricians, construction workers, upholsterers, and plumbers.

By selecting O*NET Zone 3, we are essentially defining workforce readiness as workforce training readiness, since Zone 3 jobs require high school graduates to...
have the foundational skills necessary to learn additional job-specific skills throughout their careers.

What are the minimum skill standards that high school graduates need to enter Zone 3 occupations? We used job profiles from ACT’s WorkKeys program (see sidebar, previous page), O*NET occupational data that identify the minimum level of knowledge and skills needed to enter each of these profiled jobs, and expert ratings to derive a profile that identifies the reading and mathematics skills needed for students to be ready to enter the vast majority—90 percent—of the profiled Zone 3 occupations after high school. On a WorkKeys scale that reports scores for Reading for Information and Applied Mathematics ranging from Level 3 to Level 7 (see sidebar, this page), this level of knowledge and skills was profiled at a Level 5 for both reading and mathematics.

**Do College Readiness and Workforce Training Readiness Represent a Common Expectation?**

After defining workforce training readiness for 90 percent of the profiled Zone 3 occupations that require training after high school, we examined whether the level of readiness for workforce training programs is the same as or different than the level of readiness needed for success in college.

*Commonalities: Readiness Levels*

Because WorkKeys and the ACT® test are measures of workforce and college readiness, respectively, we based our analysis on WorkKeys and ACT scores from a statewide sample of high school eleventh-grade students over a four–year period. We conducted a statistical concordance between the respective college and workforce training readiness levels in reading and mathematics from both programs. The concordance between the ACT College Readiness Benchmarks (see sidebar, next page) and WorkKeys Level 5 shows that the levels of readiness in reading and mathematics are comparable. Therefore, it is reasonable to conclude that the expectations of students who choose to enter workforce training programs for jobs that are likely to offer both a wage sufficient to support a small family and potential career advancement should be no different from the expectations of students who choose to enter college after high school graduation. Table 1 summarizes the comparability analysis.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WorkKeys Test</th>
<th>WorkKeys Readiness Level</th>
<th>Comparable ACT Score Range and College Readiness Benchmark</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reading for Information</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>19–23 Benchmark = 21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Applied Mathematics</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>18–21 Benchmark = 22</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Level 5 WorkKeys Applied Mathematics and Reading for Information scores are often used in state and community workforce readiness certificate programs across the nation. These programs are used to qualify prospective worker readiness for a majority of jobs in a particular locale.
The results of this analysis address the comparability of the levels of expectation represented by college and workforce training readiness. Because each test measures only one of the two kinds of readiness and is not perfectly correlated with the other test, a given individual’s ACT test score cannot be substituted for a WorkKeys test score or vice versa.

Commonalities: Skills

This analysis provides empirical evidence supporting the contention that the expectations for college readiness and for workforce training readiness are comparable. This empirical comparability is further supported by similarities in the skills defined for college and workforce training readiness shown in Tables 2 and 3.

For reading and mathematics, respectively, the two tables contain all of the ACT College Readiness Standards in the 20–23 range (the score range that contains the corresponding College Readiness Benchmark) and all of the WorkKeys skills at Level 5. Because WorkKeys is designed expressly to reflect what businesses expect of entering workers and the ACT is designed expressly to reflect what colleges expect of entering students, the two assessment programs have uniquenesses in what they measure and in the scores they report. But there are also commonalities in the expectations for readiness in the two tests, as shown by the skill groupings in these tables.

**Table 2**

**Reading Skills for College and Workforce Training Readiness**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Skill Group</th>
<th>ACT Reading Test College Readiness Standards (20-23 Range)</th>
<th>WorkKeys Reading for Information Test Skills (Level 5)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Main Ideas and Supporting Details</td>
<td>Infer the main idea or purpose of straightforward paragraphs</td>
<td>Understand main ideas, topic sentences, and the relationships among sentences in a paragraph</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Understand the overall approach taken in a passage (e.g., point of view, kinds of evidence used)</td>
<td>Correctly use technical terms when describing the main idea and supporting details in a passage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Locate important details</td>
<td>Recognize organizational structures of passages to identify pertinent details and recognize appropriate applications</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Make simple inferences about how details are used in a passage</td>
<td>Select important details to clarify meaning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sequential, Comparative, and Cause-Effect Relationships</td>
<td>Order simple sequences of events</td>
<td>Apply straightforward instructions to new situations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Identify clear relationships between people, ideas, and events</td>
<td>Apply complex instructions that include conditionals to situations described in a passage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Identify clear cause-effect relationships</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skill Group</td>
<td>ACT Reading Test College Readiness Standards (20-23 Range)</td>
<td>WorkKeys Reading for Information Test Skills (Level 5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Meaning of Words</strong></td>
<td>Use context to determine the appropriate meaning of some figurative and nonfigurative words, phrases, and statements</td>
<td>Figure out the correct meaning of a word based on how the word is used</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Understand the definitions of acronyms defined in a passage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Identify the appropriate definition of words with multiple meanings based on context</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Generalizations and Conclusions</strong></td>
<td>Draw generalizations and conclusions about people, ideas, and events</td>
<td>Apply technical terms to stated situations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Draw simple generalizations and conclusions using details that support the main point of a passage</td>
<td>Apply given information to new situations</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 3**  
Mathematics Skills for College and Workforce Training Readiness

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Skill Group</th>
<th>ACT Mathematics Test College Readiness Standards (20-23 Range)</th>
<th>WorkKeys Applied Mathematics Test Skills (Level 5)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Algebra and Algebraic Thinking</strong></td>
<td>Solve routine two-step or three-step arithmetic problems involving concepts such as rate and proportion, tax added, percentage off, and computing with a given average</td>
<td>Solve problems that include a considerable amount of extraneous information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Exhibit knowledge of elementary number concepts including rounding, the ordering of decimals, pattern identification, absolute value, primes, and greatest common factor</td>
<td>Calculate using several steps of logic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Evaluate algebraic expressions by substituting integers for unknown quantities</td>
<td>Perform single-step conversions within or between systems of measurement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Add and subtract simple algebraic expressions</td>
<td>Look up and use a single formula</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Solve routine first-degree equations</td>
<td>Calculate using mixed units (e.g., 3.5 hours and 4 hours 30 minutes)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Perform straightforward word-to-symbol translations</td>
<td>Find the best deal using one- and two-step calculations and then comparing results</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Multiply two binomials</td>
<td>Calculate percentages, percentage discounts, or percentage markups</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Evaluate quadratic functions, expressed in function notation, at integer values</td>
<td>Divide negative numbers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Decide what information, calculations, or unit conversions to use to solve the problem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Use exponents, Including exponents in fractions and formulas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Geometry and Geometric Thinking</strong></td>
<td>Compute the area and perimeter of triangles and rectangles in simple problems</td>
<td>Solve geometric problems that include a considerable amount of extraneous information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Use geometric formulas when all necessary information is given</td>
<td>Calculate using several steps of logic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Locate points in the coordinate plane</td>
<td>Calculate perimeters and areas of basic shapes (rectangles and circles)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Comprehend the concept of length on the number line</td>
<td>Look up and use a single formula</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Geometry and Geometric Thinking (continued)

- Exhibit knowledge of slope
- Find the measure of an angle using properties of parallel lines
- Exhibit knowledge of basic angle properties and special sums of angle measures (e.g., 90°, 180°, and 360°)

### Data Representation and Statistical Thinking

- Calculate the missing data value, given the average and all data values but one
- Translate from one representation of data to another (e.g., a bar graph to a circle graph)
- Determine the probability of a simple event
- Exhibit knowledge of simple counting techniques

### Commonalities: Sample Test Questions

Further parallels in the levels of readiness for college and workforce training programs can be seen in the test questions used to assess the skills measured in the two tests. Table 4 contains examples from the ACT Reading Test and the WorkKeys Reading for Information Test. Although the contexts of the passages are unique—the ACT passage is a prose selection and the WorkKeys passage is a workplace communication—the underlying reading skills being measured are similar.

### Table 4
**Comparison of College and Workforce Training Readiness: Reading Test Questions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ACT Reading 20-23 Range</th>
<th>WorkKeys Reading for Information Level 5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[Order simple sequences of events]</td>
<td>[Apply straightforward instructions to new situations]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Passage: MEMO**

**TO:** Publications Department Assistants  
**FROM:** Publications Department Manager

Thank you in advance for helping the editors proof the Valve Adjustment manual and documents associated with the new line of valves. The following instructions are for proofing the manuscript copy of the manual scheduled for the beginning of next week. Additional instructions will be provided when the preliminary copy with typefaces, graphics, copy placement, and headings is proofed.

**Team Proofing Stage**

You will be paired with another proofer, the reader, and you will be issued two versions of the same section. One version is the marked-up copy, which contains modifications in handwritten red ink. The reader will read aloud each word, punctuation mark, and number on the marked-up section.
pathological liar. Almost every word she uttered outside of class was an untruth. . . .

Mr. Brook finished off the rest of his brandy. And slowly, when it was almost midnight, a further understanding came to him. The reason for the lies of Madame Zilensky was painful and plain. All her life long Madame Zilensky had worked—at the piano, teaching, and writing those beautiful and immense twelve symphonies. Day and night she had drudged and struggled and thrown her soul into her work, and there was not much of her left over for anything else. Being human, she suffered from this lack and did what she could to make up for it. . . . Through the lies, she lived vicariously. The lies doubled the little of her existence that was left over from work and augmented the little rag end of her personal life.

∗ Adapted from Carson McCullers, “Madame Zilensky and the King of Finland.” ©1955 by Carson McCullers.

Question:
The first insight about Madame Zilensky that came to Mr. Brook during his cozy evening was that she was a great:

A. composer.
B. teacher.
C. performer.
D. liar.

Question:
You are an assistant. According to the memo shown, during the team proofing stage, what is the next step after you mark any needed modifications?

A. Further clerical corrections will be made.
B. The proofing stages will reveal no further corrections.
C. The proofing time on the project will be reduced.
D. The editors will meet the printer deadline.

The commonalities in mathematics skills are illustrated by the sample questions in Table 5. While the questions present problems in different contexts, the underlying mathematics skills each pair requires for their solutions are similar.

Table 5
Comparison of College and Workforce Training Readiness: Mathematics Test Questions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ACT Mathematics 20-23 Range</th>
<th>WorkKeys Applied Mathematics Level 5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[Evaluate algebraic expressions by substituting integers for unknown quantities; solve routine first-degree equations]</td>
<td>[Look up and use a single formula; perform single-step conversions within or between systems of measurement]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The number of bricks, \( B \), needed to build a wall of uniform length \( L \) feet and uniform height \( H \) feet can be found by the equation \( B = 7LH \). A wall of uniform height that is 20 feet long is constructed using 350 bricks. What is the height, in feet, of the wall?

A. 1.75
B. 2.5
C. 17.5
D. 50

A refrigeration system at your company uses temperature sensors fixed to read Celsius (°C) values, but the system operators in your control room understand only the Fahrenheit scale. You have been asked to make a Fahrenheit (°F) label for the high temperature alarm, which is set to ring whenever the system temperature rises above -10°C. What Fahrenheit value should you write on the label?

A. -23°F
B. -18°F
C. 14°F
D. 26°F
The Sunrise Preschool held its annual book fair for 3 days. The total profit for the 3 days was $2,525. The profit, in dollars, is shown for each of the 3 days in the bar graph below.

Approximately what percent of the book fair’s profit over the 3 days did the preschool make on Day 1?

A. 25%
B. 33%
C. 50%
D. 60%

As a dietitian, you help clients manage their sugar intake. A popular fruit drink contains a total of 28 grams of carbohydrates. Of that total, 19 grams are sugar. About what percent of the total carbohydrates is the sugar?

A. 7%
B. 9%
C. 15%
D. 68%

Summary

This study provides empirical evidence that the levels of readiness that high school graduates need to be prepared for college and for workforce training programs are comparable. These empirical results are also supported by commonalities seen in the types of knowledge and skills students need to be ready for college and workforce training programs, even though these skills are often taught and assessed in different contexts. All of these skills can be acquired through rigorous high school courses, regardless of the context (academic or career focused) within which they are taught. The results of this study underscore the importance of having a common expectation for all students when they graduate from high school: one that prepares all high school graduates for both credit-bearing entry-level college courses and workforce training programs associated with jobs that are likely to offer both a wage sufficient to support a small family and the potential for career advancement.

If we are to be competitive in today’s global economy, it is critical for us as a nation to give every high school graduate the opportunity to live a meaningful and productive life and earn a decent wage. All high school graduates should have a sound foundation of knowledge and skills so that they can enter college or workforce training programs ready to learn.

Action Steps for Policymakers

Following are recommended action steps that state policymakers can take toward achieving a common expectation that all high school graduates will be ready for college and for workforce training programs:
• Use the common expectation to establish a statewide commitment that all students will be prepared for college and workforce training programs when they graduate from high school.
• Require that all students take a rigorous core preparatory course program in high school.
• Hold schools and states accountable for preparing all students for college and workforce training programs through rigorous core courses.
• Ensure that state standards reflect the skills needed for college and workforce training readiness for all students.
• Provide funding for measures of college and workforce training readiness skills to be used as statewide high school assessments.
• Begin measuring student progress with aligned assessments as early as the eighth grade to monitor progress, make appropriate interventions, and maximize the number of high school graduates who are ready for college and workforce training programs.
• Use the common expectation of college and workforce training readiness as a prerequisite for entry into funded training or development programs (e.g., incumbent worker training) and offer remediation for those who do not meet this expectation.
• Communicate the common expectation of college and workplace training readiness to all stakeholders, including businesses, workforce and economic development associations, and educational institutions.

Notes

1 Comparison of median wages for O*NET job zones was based on the following chart (O*NET Consortium - Production Database, n.d.):

![Median Annual Salary by O*NET Job Zone](chart)


A “self-sufficient” wage is typically defined as the money needed to meet basic needs such as food, housing, utilities, clothing, child care, and health care plus a small allowance for personal expenses and savings.

2 ACT’s WorkKeys is a standardized job skills and assessment system that businesses commonly use for employee selection and training. WorkKeys includes a job profiling/job analysis component used to identify the critical skills required to enter a job and perform it effectively. There are 120 O*NET Zone 3 jobs for which ACT has a WorkKeys profile estimate based on either the WorkKeys job profile database or expert
ratings. The WorkKeys profile estimates for these jobs were used to identify the reading and mathematics skills needed for a majority of the profiled Zone 3 occupations.

3 To determine how workforce training readiness compares to college readiness, we analyzed data from 476,847 high school juniors in Illinois who took the ACT, the WorkKeys Reading for Information Test, and the WorkKeys Applied Mathematics Test between 2001 and 2004. These tests are administered as part of the Illinois Prairie State Achievement Examination program, a statewide assessment administered annually to all eleventh-grade students. We statistically aligned the scores on the two WorkKeys Tests (which represent workforce training readiness) to the scores on the ACT Reading and Mathematics Tests (which represent college readiness).

4 The statistical concordance reveals that the Level 5 score on the Reading for Information test corresponds to an ACT score range that includes the ACT College Readiness Benchmark for Reading as its midpoint; the Level 5 score on the Applied Mathematics test corresponds to an ACT score range that is just one score point below the ACT College Readiness Benchmark for Mathematics. However, because WorkKeys and the ACT do not measure the same things and are not perfectly correlated, scores on the two tests are not interchangeable.

References


