Georgia's 21st-Century Technology, Engineering, and Computer Science Workforce Challenge

4 Big Concepts

concept** The Economics of Georgia a few examples	
ADVANCED ROBOTICS	\$1.7 to \$4.5 trillion Global impact per year by 2025 12 % Size of Global Manufacturing Workforce Impacted
CYBERSECURITY	1.5 Million Jobs by 2020, nationally \$4.7 billion Georgia Annual Revenue
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY	\$113.1 Billion economic impact on Georgia 17,000 technology companies 200,000 high-tech professionals
AEROSPACE	\$ 8.3 Billion Georgia Annual Revenue
DEFENSE	\$ 6.4 Billion in U.S. Department of Defense (DoD) contract work was performed in Georgia, Of this, the Aerospace sector accounts for \$2.7 Billion



TOO-COLD The Common State of the Teacher Life

ZER The Amount of K-12 Teachers Produced In Georgia in 2017 for teaching Technology, Engineering, and Computer Science

The Teacher Development Goldilocks Problem

Historically, teacher development has followed one of two pathways.

The **TOO-COLD** approach tends toward providing traditional educator development with weak content and non-supportive environments. The result is a teacher without the correct content knowledge, classroom, and career developmental background.

The TOO-HOT approach goes to the other extreme and demands a fully qualified engineer or scientist to teach a K-12 course. The result is a very expensively produced teacher, that does not have the correct content knowledge, nor the skills needed to teach.

This is the Goldilocks Problem in STEM+CS Teacher Development

The optimal approach is to create a 'sub-engineer / teacher' degree program that capture the fundamentals of engineering, technology, and computer science, plus STEM+CS pedagogy.

The High School and Middle School Courses

That are needed to support 21st-century schools

3 Middle School Courses

Engineering and Technology

40 High School Courses

Engineering and Technology Advanced Manufacturing **Industrial Systems**

Computer Science Cybersecurity Information Techology

Technology, Engineering, and Computer Science Teacher Development Hybrid Model - Optimize Technical Content Knowledge with Educational Pedagogy

Inputs

Colleges of Education Colleges of Science & Math College of Computer Science College of Engineering School of Engineering Technology

K-12 Students K-12 School Districts Informal STEM Learning Systems Regents Engineering Pathway Students Change of Major Students Informal STEM Learning Alumn

State. District & Industry Budget Support Professional Standards Commis Informal Standards

Outputs

Technology Education Degree Majors BS, MS, MAT, PhD Graduates

Activities

Create Hybrid Undergraduate Degrees

* Educator Content

Create Hybrid Graduate Degrees

Educator to STEM+CS

Support Informal STEM Learning

Market Teaching Careers to Students

Change Public Attitude Toward Education

Support Teacher Compensation

Leverage the

Engineering Technology Assets

STEM+CS to Educator

* University STEM Core

* Sub-Engineer/CS Content

Concentration Areas: Engineering, Advanced Manufacturing Computer Science, Cybersecurity Industrial Systems, Mechatronics

New Public Culture Toward Education

Marketing Campaigns at Informal STEM Competitions Press Coverage Improved Compensation Structure Deployment of Infrastructure

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17 Equations That Changed the World

Pythagora's Theorem Logarithms Calculus Law of Gravity The Square Root of Minus 1 Euler's Formula for Polyhedra Normal Distribution

Wave Equation

Fourier Transform Navier-Stokes Equation

Maxwell's Equations

Second Low of The Relativity Schrodinger's Equatio

Information Theory Chaos Theory Black-Scholes Equation

 $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$ $\log xy = \log x + \log y$ $\frac{df}{dx} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(t+h) - f(t)}{h}$ $F = G \frac{m_{1}m_{2}}{m_{1}m_{2}}$ $i^2 = -1$ V - E + F = 2 $\Phi(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\rho}} e^{\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\rho^2}}$ $\frac{\partial^2 \mu}{\partial t^2} = c^2 \frac{\partial^2 \mu}{\partial x^2}$ $f(w) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) e^{-2\pi i x \omega} dx$ $\rho\left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial t} + v \cdot \nabla v\right) = -\nabla p + \nabla T + \mathbf{f}$ $\nabla \cdot E = 0$ $\nabla \cdot H = 0$ $\nabla \times E = -\frac{1}{c} \frac{dH}{dt}$ $\nabla \times E = \frac{1}{c} \frac{dE}{dt}$ dS > 0 $E = mc^2$ $ih \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \Psi = H \Psi$ $H = -\sum p(x)\log p(x)$ $x_{t+1} = kx_t(1 - x_t)$ $\frac{1}{2}\sigma^2 S^2 \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial S^2} + rS \frac{\partial V}{\partial S} + \frac{\partial V}{\partial t} - rV = 0$

TOO-HOT **17 Fundamental Equations** of the Engineer Life

Outcomes

Provide broad and quality access to cirricular and informal STEM+CS earning systems, that provide students. across the spectrum of academic ability, the opportunities to develop STEM+CS identity, knowledge, skills, and abilities, that lead to seamless transitions into the 21st-century workplace.

Develop a culture that supports students and encourages them to enter the teaching profession.

Impact

Providing K-12 students with opportunities to learn about and experience career career opportunities in this realm will ead to improved academic performance improved retention, progression, and graduation rates, in high school, and in post-secondary institutions.

The financial and academic performance students, and institutions will be neasurably and significantly improved, making government, and education more efficent and effective.