**SPRING 2022**

**Higher ED Funding Requirements**

- Complete Higher Ed Application.
- Provide proof of enrollment as a Tulalip Tribal member.
- Running Start students must provide a letter from their high school counselor on school letterhead, stating that the school knows the student is in Running Start.
- Provide a complete educational program plan of courses for your degree from the college/institution.
- Goal letter—State your academic goals and how you plan to achieve those goals and projected outcomes.
- Must sign the Policy Agreement acknowledging receipt and understanding of the Higher Education Policy regarding student responsibilities and probationary status.
- Class schedule & prior term grades with required elements (See box below).
- Tuition invoice from college/institution.
- Diving or other certificate program — Proper documentation must be provided.
- Room & Board—students must provide a lease agreement and W-9 from landlord and live at least 35 miles from home.
- Change in Higher ED Policy: All students will receive Books, Stipend & Tuition. Students may receive, in addition, room & board if eligible.

This documentation must be provided to Higher Ed staff at least two (2) weeks prior to school start date.

The fillable Higher ED Required Documents are located at:

**Education Pays**

Higher earnings are one of the important outcomes of higher education. Average earnings for adults increase with the number of years of education and particularly with degree completion.

![Education Pays Graph]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Education Pays</th>
<th>Median weekly earnings in 2020($)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Doctoral degree</td>
<td>$1885</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional degree</td>
<td>$1993</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Master's degree</td>
<td>$1545</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bachelor's degree</td>
<td>$1305</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associate's degree</td>
<td>$938</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some college, no degree</td>
<td>$877</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H. S. diploma/GED</td>
<td>$781</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than a H.S. diploma</td>
<td>$619</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Note: Data are for persons age 25 and over. Earnings are for full-time wage and salary workers.

This graph from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics indicates that higher education degrees increase not only your earning potential but also impact your job opportunities as well. Based upon lifetime earning statistics, people who graduate from college earn 65% more than those who have a high school diploma/GED. We see that people with higher education levels are less likely to be unemployed. This might be attributed to these people possessing job satisfaction, having a feeling their job is important and a sense of accomplishment.
Have you heard of PINK COLLAR JOBS? This is a transition from the traditional white collar and blue collar jobs.

What defines the Pink Collar Worker? According to Wikipedia, “A pink-collar worker is someone working in the care-oriented career field or in fields historically considered to be women’s work”. ¹

People started referring to workers by the color of their collar in the 1910’s and 1920’s. The white color label was coined by the Nebraska Weekly News-Journal in 1910 when it referred to homesteaders leaving white collar jobs (professions and office positions) to become farmers with no frills.

The label, blue collar came into use around 1924 when it was used to refer to skilled trade jobs like plumbers, electricians, auto mechanics, masons, construction jobs, etc. In the 1930’s the term “blue collar” came into it’s own with the coming of WWII.

In the late 1970’s, Louise Kappe Howe, a writer and social critic popularized the term “pink collar” jobs that were traditionally employed by women. These jobs were relatively low-paying jobs such as secretaries, typists, waitressing and transcribers. Most of these “pink” jobs were in the service industry. Now areas of employment that are slowly including men in their ranks include nursing, teaching, doctor’s aids and dental assistants.

“Women have disproportionately been affected by Covid-19,” according to statistics from the National Women’s Law Center (NWLC). Those employment areas hitting women the hardest by Covid-19 were the hospitality industry, travel, education and retail. ²

This shift is forcing people to change the way they think and work. We are seeing that men who dominated the “blue collar” workforce are gradually shifting to what many are calling “pink collar” jobs as they scramble to remain part of the workforce.

According to a recent New York Times report, nearly 1/3 of job-seeking males will fill positions in industries that have been filled by women in the past. This trend is taking place across all education and income levels.

Gender lines are becoming blurred, especially in the medical field. You are hired by what you bring to the table.

Two key factors account for this dramatic shift in the U.S. job market. The first is the aging baby-boomer generation born between 1946-1964. Approximately 76 million children born during these years are either retired or close to it. With aging, these people will need more medical assistance thus increasing the need for workers in that field. We are already noticing a shortage of dentists and doctors. This increased need is also becoming noticeable in many fields as we see the workforce graying.

The second factor behind “pink collar” job growth is the growth of technology. More jobs are being fulfilled in front of a computer. Much of this work does not require advanced skills. Workers looking to advance their job skills should look at adapting their education or re-education by incorporating computer literacy into their skill set.

¹ Pink Collar Worker. Article from Wikipedia https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pink-collar_worker

² Women have disproportionately been affected by Covid-19, according to statistics from the National Women’s Law Center (NWLC). Those employment areas hitting women the hardest by Covid-19 were the hospitality industry, travel, education and retail.