Workforce, Infrastructure, and Economic Development

AK Federal Grants Symposium

April 12, 2022
Employment Impacts of IIJA

• Likely to average 800,000-1M jobs per year nationally
• About 1 in 4 created from roads, bridges, and highway-related projects
• Construction, manufacturing, transportation, and public admin are largest employment categories
Construction, manufacturing, transportation, and public administration account for two-thirds of expected jobs.
How many new jobs will Alaska see?

- It will depend how much money we get, which isn’t known yet
- Back-of-the-envelope suggests 1,500-3,000 per year
- That would grow employment by .5% to 1% from current level
- US employment growth has been 1.5%-2%
Workforce needs and IIJA

- More than half of jobs need some kind of **short-term training** (6 months or less)
- Remainder will need 6 months to 2 years
- Only ~$65M for workforce development
- Law allows **local hiring provisions**
- Most construction jobs will require **Davis-Bacon** wages
Who will get the jobs created by IIJA?

Expected job creation by worker educational attainment (Sum=100%)

- Graduate degree: 4%
- Bachelor's degree: 11%
- Associate's degree: 10%
- Postsecondary certificate: 8%
- Some college: 14%
- High school: 37%
- Less than high school: 16%

75% of jobs likely filled by workers with less than an associate's degree.

Source: Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce
IIJA Specific Training Provisions

- Energy Auditor Training Grant Program: $40M
- Building, Training, and Assessment Centers: $10M
- Career Skills Training: Commercial Building Energy Efficiency $10M
- Innovative Water Infrastructure Workforce Development Program: $5M
IIJA Specific Training Provisions, (amounts not specified)

- Promoting Women in the Trucking Workforce
- Low-No Program (transitioning diesel mechanics, etc.)
- Transportation Resilience and Adaptation Centers of Excellence
- Expanding Digital Equity
Top 10 certifications for construction jobs in the US

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Certification name</th>
<th>Total ads</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Commercial Driver’s License (CDL)</td>
<td>11,292</td>
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<tr>
<td>OSHA 10</td>
<td>6,162</td>
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<tr>
<td>Class A Commercial Driver’s License (CDL-A)</td>
<td>5,521</td>
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<tr>
<td>OSHA 30</td>
<td>2,782</td>
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<tr>
<td>Certification in Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR)</td>
<td>2,726</td>
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<tr>
<td>First Aid Certification</td>
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<tr>
<td>Project Management Professional (PMP)</td>
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<tr>
<td>National Center for Construction Education &amp; Research Certification (NCCER)</td>
<td>1,978</td>
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<tr>
<td>Class B Commercial Driver’s License (CDL-B)</td>
<td>1,601</td>
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<tr>
<td>Security Clearance</td>
<td>1,342</td>
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</tbody>
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Source: Georgetown Center on Education and the Workforce
Figure 6: Estimated shortfall in labor facing employers in 2022, relative to Feb 2020

Source: Domash and Summers, 2022
Pillars of the Alaska Statewide CEDS process

1. Strengthen Alaska’s Economic Engines
2. Cultivate and Grow Emerging Sectors
3. Support Alaska Businesses and the Entrepreneurial Ecosystem
4. Build and Update Economic Foundations
5. Develop Alaska’s Workforce and Human Capital
6. Build a Resilient State Economy
Other considerations

- 80-90% of infrastructure jobs are held by men
- Longer-term demand for non-construction infrastructure jobs
- “Bottleneck” shortages: administrators, grant writers, engineers, architects, etc.