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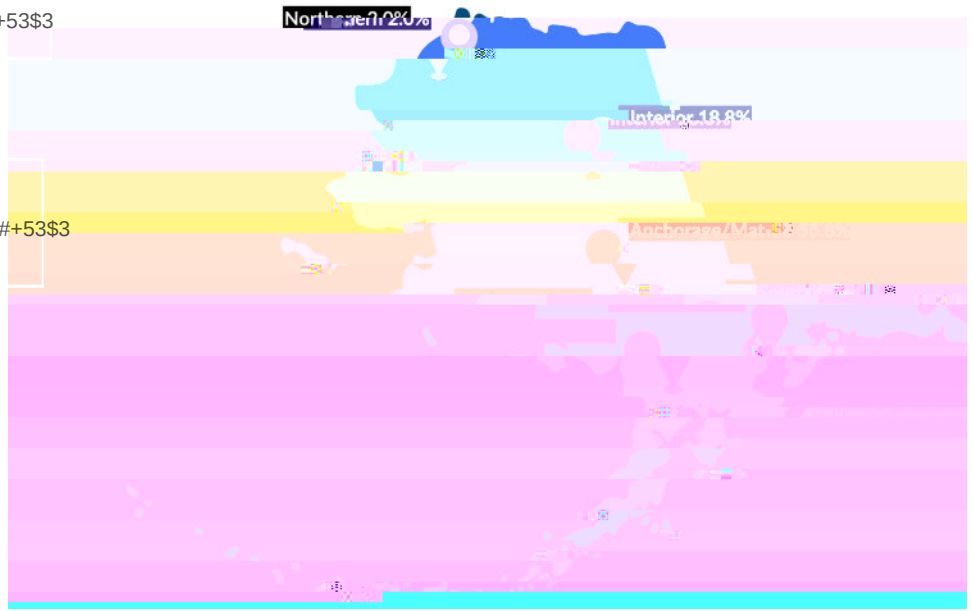

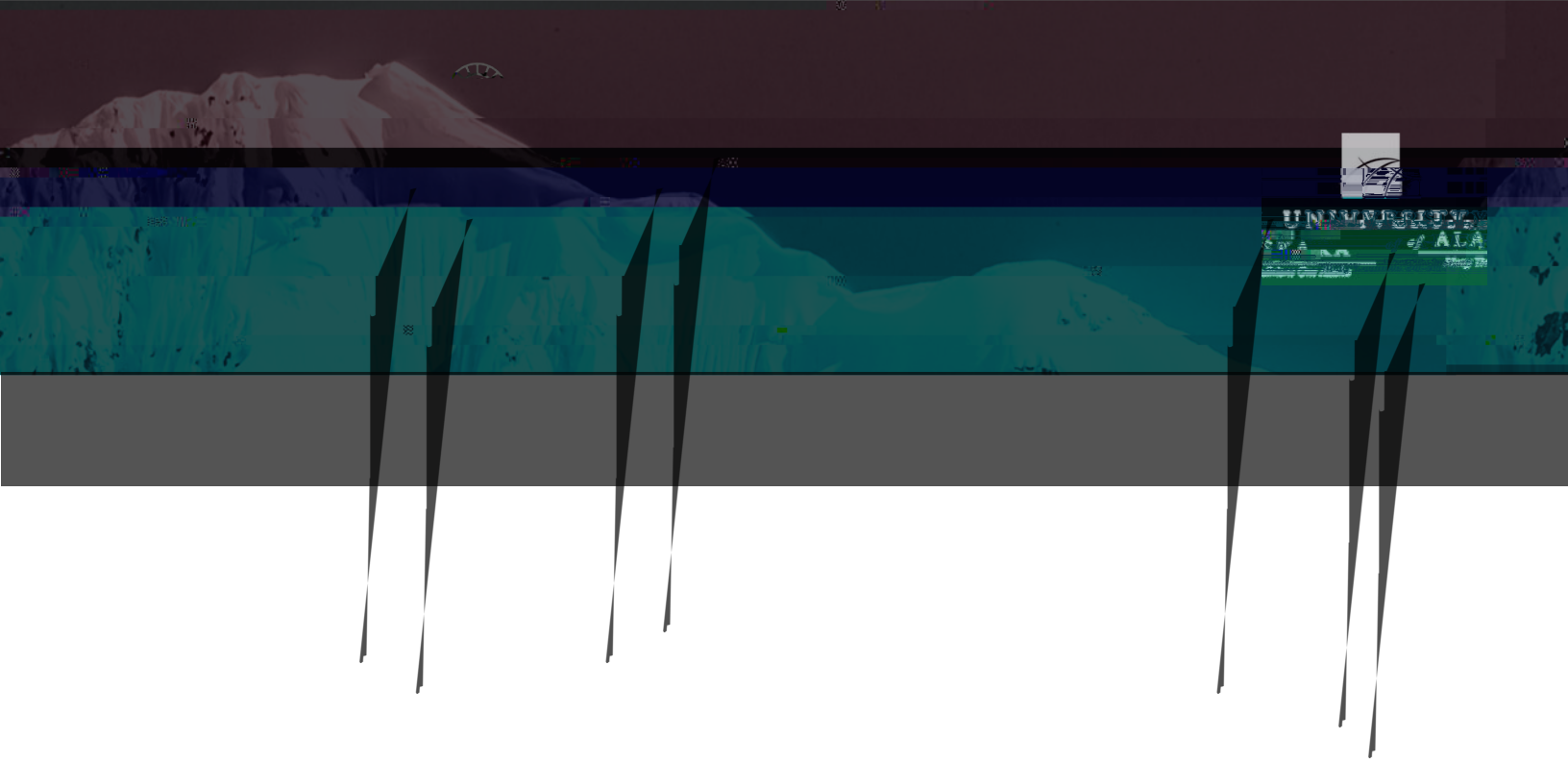

Graduates from IT programs find work in a range of private sector industries as well as in the public sector. About 30 percent of the graduates found work in state or local government and another 26 percent in either companies categori ed in either Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services or Information.

The number of job openings in Alaska has jumped b 40 percent from 2019 to 2022, and spending from the 2021 Infrastructure Act nearl $3 billion has alread been announced so far for Alaska will make filling high-wage jobs, most of which require postsecondar training or education, even more difficult. The state s ten consecutive ears of negative net migration (more people moving out of the state than moving in) creates an additional challenge for Alaska emplo ers looking to fill open positions. These challenges, however, create unprecedented opportunities for Alaska workers, especiall those

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The Universit of Alaska and the Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development s Research and Anal sis Section work together each ear to identif where universit graduates are working in the state and what their wages are.

The detailed emplo ment and wage information comes from quarterl reports that nearl all Alaska emplo ers are required to file under state unemplo ment insurance law. Those records do not include federal workers or the self-emplo ed, so universit program graduates in those categories are not shown here.

Wages numbers have been annuali ed and have been inflation adjusted to 2022 wages to make them comparable across the ten- ear window of this report. Annuali ing wages is a method used to calculate what the wages would be if all workers worked all four quarters in the ear.

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The Universit of Alaska anal ed labor market information to determine the largest and fastest-growing occupations in the IT industr , then linked programs based on occupations titles and characteristics. While other UA programs also provide some preparation for IT jobs, this report excludes general administrative training programs that are useful for all sectors, such as accountants and human resource professionals.

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It can inform those t pes of decisions, as well as decisions about which programs to expand, but there is far more to consider than which programs have the highest earnings or best emplo ment outcomes. Other data such as short-term and long-term industr and occupational projections, enrollment numbers, and tuition and program costs are important, and so are less formal insights and information gathered from industr and other ke stakeholders. When making ke decisions about universit programs, it is also important to consider the most recent developments in the econom that cannot et be measured.

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No, the work in a variet of industries. Graduates being hired and paid well b emplo ers in an industr indicate successful outcomes for both the program graduates and the Alaska econom .

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If a student is attending classes full-time, certificate programs take less than 2 ears (often 1 ear or less); associate degrees are generall 2 ears; bachelor degrees are four ears; and advanced degrees are more than 4 ears.

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Remember that all the wage data shown here are for what the graduates are actuall making in whatever jobs the take in Alaska. Some of them ma choose jobs in occupations that pa less than the could make. Others ma onl work part-time. Both t pes of wage data are relevant salaries in the occupations for which program graduates would qualif and the graduates actual wages in whatever jobs the end up taking but the main objective here is to connect the graduates to their actual workforce outcomes rather than to their reasonabl assumed, but h pothetical outcomes.
