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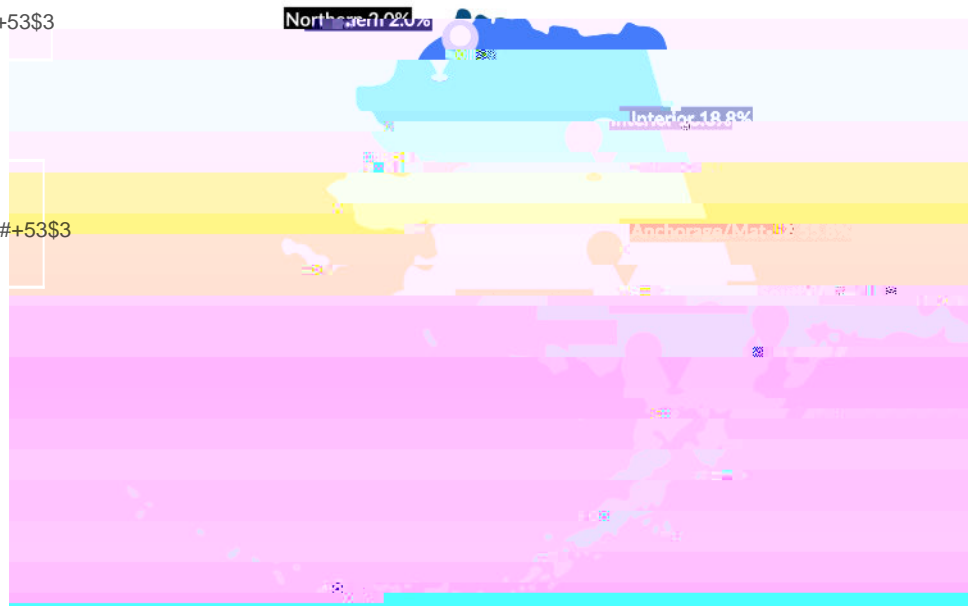


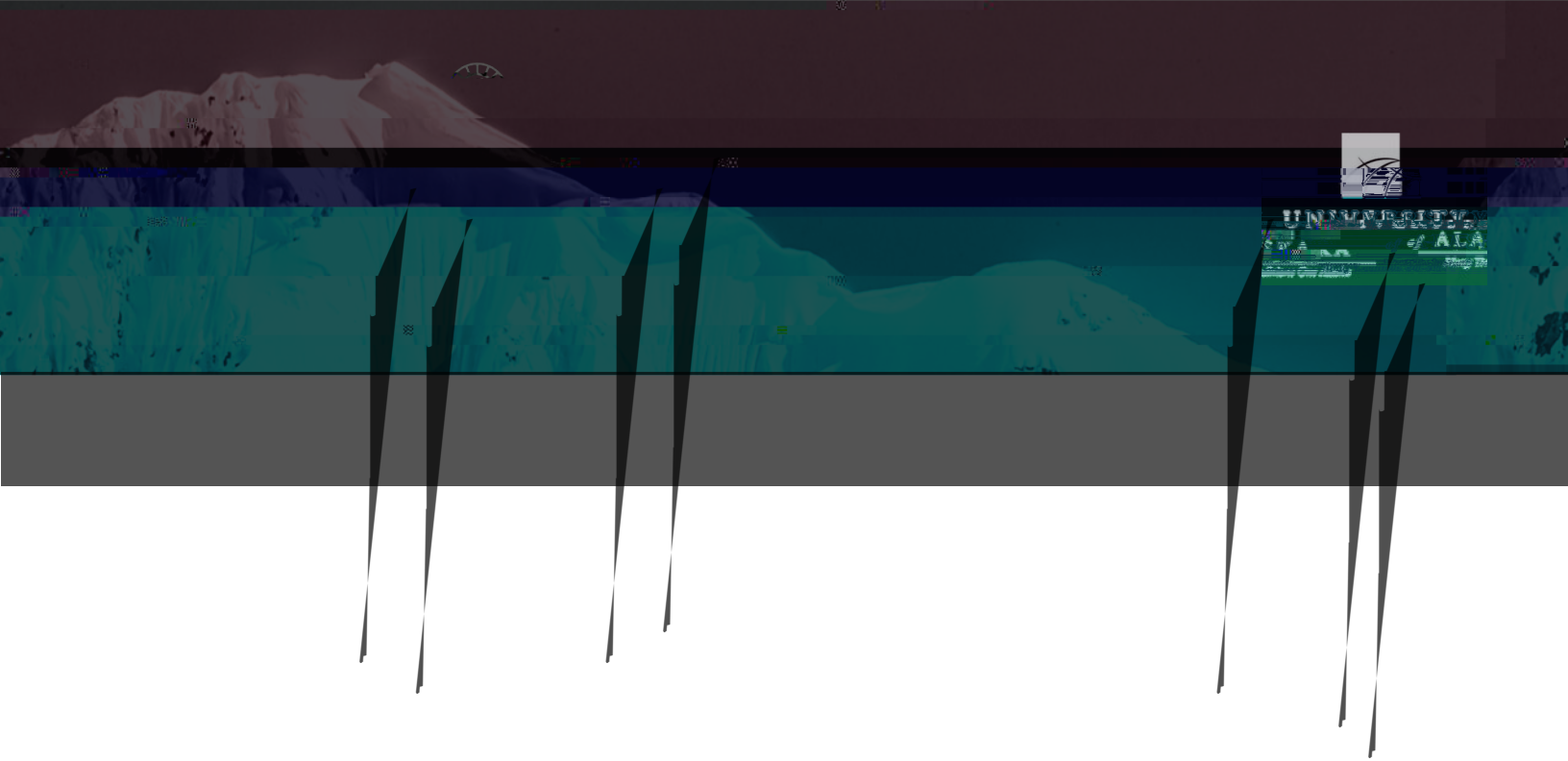
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Graduates from IT programs find work in a range of private sector industries as well as in the public sector. About 30 percent of the graduates found work in state or local government and another 26 percent in either companies categorized in either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

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

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The University of Alaska and the Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development's Research and Analysis Section work together each year to identify where university graduates are working in the state and what their wages are.

The detailed employment and wage information comes from quarterly reports that nearly all Alaska employers are required to file under state unemployment insurance law. Those records do not include federal workers or the self-employed, so university program graduates in those categories are not shown here.

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

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The University of Alaska analyzed labor market information to determine the largest and fastest-growing occupations in the IT industry, 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 types 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 employment outcomes. Other data such as short-term and long-term industry and occupational projections, enrollment numbers, and tuition and program costs are important, and so are less formal insights and information gathered from industry and other key stakeholders. When making key decisions about university programs, it is also important to consider the most recent developments in the economy that cannot yet be measured.

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No, the work in a variety of industries. Graduates being hired and paid well by employers in an industry indicate successful outcomes for both the program graduates and the Alaska economy.

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

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Remember that all the wage data shown here are for what the graduates are actually making in whatever jobs they take in Alaska. Some of them may choose jobs in occupations that pay less than they could make. Others may only work part-time. Both types of wage data are relevant – salaries in the occupations for which program graduates would qualify and the graduates' actual wages in whatever jobs they end up taking – but the main objective here is to connect the graduates to their actual workforce outcomes rather than to their reasonably assumed, but hypothetical outcomes.

