

Education and Training Gap Analysis for the Fisheries, Seafood, Maritime Workforce

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Study Purpose and Methodology

Study Purpose

The purpose of this study is to identify the education and training needs of the FSM workforce. The study will focus on the current skills and knowledge of the workforce and compare them to the requirements of the industry. The study will also identify the gaps in the workforce and provide recommendations for addressing these gaps. The study will be conducted through a series of interviews and focus groups with industry experts and workforce members. The data collected will be analyzed to identify trends and patterns in the workforce. The results of the study will be used to develop a training and education plan for the FSM workforce.

Assessment Methodology

The assessment methodology for this study will consist of several key components. First, a literature review will be conducted to identify the current state of research on workforce education and training. This will provide a foundation for the study and help to identify the specific areas that need to be explored. Second, a series of interviews and focus groups will be conducted with industry experts and workforce members. These interviews will be semi-structured, allowing for a degree of flexibility in the questions asked while still covering the key areas of interest. The focus groups will provide an opportunity for participants to discuss their experiences and perspectives in more detail. Third, a survey will be administered to a larger sample of the workforce to gather quantitative data on their skills and knowledge. This survey will be designed to measure the current skills and knowledge of the workforce and compare them to the requirements of the industry. Finally, the data collected from all these sources will be analyzed to identify trends and patterns in the workforce. This analysis will be used to identify the gaps in the workforce and provide recommendations for addressing these gaps.

Overview

Handwritten notes and symbols, including a yen symbol (¥) and various scribbles.

Employment in Alaska Maritime Industries

| Maritime Sub-Sector | # Workers | Pct. Resident | # of Resident Workers | Wages and/or Earnings (\$MM) | Average |
|---------------------|-----------|---------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|---------|
|---------------------|-----------|---------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|---------|

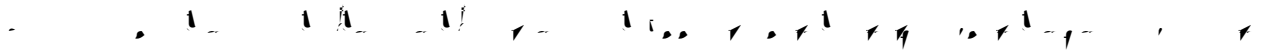
**Private Sector Wage and Salary Employment in Alaska's Maritime Sector – 2010
by Type of Occupation
(not including government or most guiding and commercial fishing)**

| All Private Sector Wage/Salary Maritime Industries | Number of Workers |
|--|-------------------|
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TECHNICAL SUPPORT SERVICES FOR SHORE-SIDE AND AT-SEA FISHING, PROCESSING AND MARITIME OPERATIONS.



SEAFOOD PROCESSING AND MARICULTURE TECHNOLOGIES



- ✧ In addition to new training courses, training materials might be useful to the sector in other forms

Training Needs versus Workforce Needs

¥ Package and promote FSM-oriented offerings to the sector.

Appendix 1: Summary of FSM Workforce Forum Discussions

[Illegible text]

Entry-level versus skilled training needs

[Illegible text]

CHALLENGES

- ¥ The private sector competes with ADF&G for employees, ADF&G competes with NOAA and other federal employers.
- ¥ It's hard to find qualified people in rural regions.
- ¥ Refrigeration and other technical skills are in short supply. In general, shoreside support for small boats is aging and declining.
- ¥ High school graduates have a very limited skill set.
- ¥ Students need to be exposed to industry skills and opportunities at a much earlier age (high school or younger). This needs to be a major effort/partnership.
- ¥ ADF&G is facing a shortage of biologists and people with educational skills.
- ¥ Young people have to see opportunity before they will get excited about skills. Need to sell the range

- ¥ Skilled and entry levels cannot be differentiated by number of hours or seasons. Season length can differ by region, and positions adapt.

CHALLENGES

- ¥ Entry level jobs hard to fill and have high turnover.
- ¥ Processors would like to attract more people to entry level work who have interest in and potential for advancement.
- ¥ Seasonal nature of industry
- ¥ Remote nature of industry
- ¥ Current online and urban recruiting methods are not effective in rural Alaska.
- ¥ Both companies and workers need a better understanding of what kinds of training and recruiting tools are available.
- ¥ Most employers are not familiar with training providers. Need a statewide inventory of what's available.

FUTURE NEEDS

- ¥ Better place

- ¥ AK has lack of industry recognition
- ¥ Need for screening and employability skills among entry level workers
- ¥ AK maritime operations must be viewed in a global context.
- ¥ Young people not aware of opportunities

FUTURE NEEDS

- ¥ Look at transferability of training to other positions, including seasonal shifts in location for some positions.
- ¥ Need strong industry support and input for this to work
- ¥ Look at on-the-job career paths as well as formal/academic paths.
- ¥ Need to start young middle school and high school.
- ¥ Guidance counseling (secondary and postsecondary) is important.

1. 2. 3.

- ¥ Employability and basic skills
- ¥ Basic analytical skills
- ¥ Career paths
- ¥ Centralized career/job/training information
- ¥ Understand the structure of the Maritime sector better
- ¥ Look at gaps and what others are doing. Design complementary and cooperative training
- ¥ Don't lose track of demand. Look at what the workforce really needs.

Appendix 2: Online Survey Responses

[The content of this section is illegible due to heavy redaction or scanning artifacts.]

Customer Service

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Trades/Technical

- ¥ Highly skilled people to work on/repair fishing vessel (e.g. diesel mechanic, electrician, fiberglass, welder)
- ¥ General ship mechanics (electrical work, plumbing, engine mechanics, refrigeration, fabrication, etc)
- ¥ Instructors
- ¥ Marine surveyor
- ¥ Millwrights, Tech professionals
- ¥ Refrigeration Engineers, Millwrights, Port Engineers (skilled in both vehicle and vessel repair)
- ¥ Refrigeration Technicians, Quality Control Specialist and Environmental Compliance personnel
- ¥ Refrigeration technicians, Machinists (can line), Electricians, QA managers, Production Managers, Maintenance workers
- ¥ Refrigeration
- ¥ Safety officer, Welding Foreman, Ship fitters, Machinists, Mechanics, Electricians, and Bookkeepers
- ¥ Chief Engineers, Refrigeration Techs, Electricians
- ¥

- ¥ Knowledge of the industry
- ¥ Experience in fisheries management/economics
- ¥ Historical knowledge of resource management issues, current knowledge of resource management issues

Interpersonal skills/Guiding

- ¥ Customer Service
- ¥ Customer service, interpretive guide
- ¥ Experienced naturalists/guides
- ¥ Mainly the service related positions

Specific Technical

- ¥ Commercial divers that have experience with boat husbandry
- ¥ Engineers, refrigeration technicians, plant managers (region). Hard to retain processors (high turnover)
- ¥ Fish picking skills
- ¥ Food sciences and up-to-date, sophisticated process skills
- ¥ Common sense
- ¥ Unique repairs skills related to canning machinery; ability to cope with 7 days per week min 11 hour per day schedule for up to 90 days straight
- ¥ Engineering
- ¥ Qualified people to repair onboard freezers, weld, fabricate, repair, perform shipwright; above all finding shipyards that support work on commercial fishing vessels is increasingly a problem
- ¥ Chief engineer
- ¥ Employees able to work on the fish processing specific equipment we have in our plants
- ¥ Aquaculture and Fishery Research techniques, scientific or formal report writing/communication
- ¥ Fisheries managerial positions, Plant Managers, QA, Chief Engineers with Ammonia Certification
- ¥ Security
- ¥ Shipwrights
- ¥ Since the rationalization of the BSAI Crab fisheries we are lucky to have among the highest skilled crewmembers of any fishery in the nation. What concerns me are the lack of mechanics, welders, refrigeration technicians, and other shore-based workers that the crab industry depends upon to keep operating.
- ¥ Diesel mechanics, electrical, refrigeration
- ¥ The tradesmen need more background knowledge in the theory of fabricating constructing etc. Bookkeepers need better knowledge of the fundamentals of running a small business office and the type of software programs required to do it efficiently

Good Workers/Basic Education

- ¥ Drug-free employees
- ¥ Maintenance, attention to detailHigh school education, simple math skills
- ¥ Information Technology
- ¥ Safety, ability and drive to work in remote operations at basic line production work
- ¥ Ability to work only 3 months
- ¥ For the vessels I represent, its finding people who are willing to work long hard hours

Mariners

- ¥ USCG Licensed and experienced mariners
- ¥

Hiring Graduates of Education and Training Programs

DOES YOUR COMPANY/ORGANIZATION REGULARLY HIRE GRADUATES OF AN EDUCATION OR TRAINING PROGRAM RELATED TO THEIR JOB, EITHER IN ALASKA OR ELSEWHERE?

| Name of position hired | Name of program or organization providing the training | Location of program or organization | Degree, credential or certification (if applicable) | Approx. # hires per year of graduates from this program |
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External Training of Existing Workforce

DOES YOUR COMPANY/ORGANIZATION REGULARLY SEND EXISTING EMPLOYEES TO AN EDUCATION OR TRAINING PROGRAM (INCLUDING AN ONLINE PROGRAM) EITHER IN ALASKA OR ELSEWHERE?

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Regional Employment and Training Needs

DOES YOUR BUSINESS/ORGANIZATION HAVE SPECIAL EMPLOYMENT OR TRAINING NEEDS IN PARTICULAR REGIONS OR COMMUNITIES IN ALASKA?

| Type | Location | Special Employment Need |
|------|--|--|
| CDQ | Aleutian/Pribilof Region | Community development |
| CDQ | Western Alaska | Biology and general field technician skills |
| F | Wrangell | Vessel repair, Diesel mechanic, Electrician |
| F/A | Cook Inlet | Fish picking, net hanging and mending, outboard motor repair, knot tying, welding |
| F/A | Kodiak Island | Certification programs on trawl gear design and repair. Certification programs on refrigeration operation and maintenance. Certification programs on marine electronics, new generation of communication equipment, hydro-acoustic fish finders, fisheries and oceanographic data collection |
| F/A | South Central | Continued Education in commercial fishing fields |
| H | Kodiak | Fisheries Research Techniques; Basic and Advanced Fisheries Biology (salmon), Fish Culture techniques, Worker Safety, first aid/emergency medical training; Welding |
| H | Nanwalek, Port Graham | Fisheries Technicians and Hatchery Operations |
| H | Rural Southeast Alaska | Small hydropower operation, maintenance and repair |
| M | All maritime (including interior) region | Willingness to travel |
| M | Ketchikan | Customer Service in Seasonal Visitor Industry |
| M | Sitka, Alaska - Allen marine Shipyard | Qualified aluminum welders, Mechanics and Marine Electricians |
| M | SE Alaska / Ketchikan | Trained and licensed Mariners |

Continued on next page

| | | |
|-----|---------------------------|--|
| M | Statewide | Entry-level construction and employability skills (NCCER LEVEL 1 - 2) |
| M | Unalaska/Dutch Harbor | HAZWOPPER, confined space, shipyard competent person training |
| M/A | Glacier Bay and Tracy Arm | Ice maneuvering |
| S | Bristol Bay | Refrigeration engineers, Diesel Mechanics, Welders, fiberglass workers |
| S | Floating processors | Finding skilled and non-killed workers willing to work in remote areas of Alaska |
| S | Naknek, Ketchikan | Refrigeration, Electrician, Millwright |
| S | Southeast | Smokehouse, retort, canning, packaging, shipping, filleting |

Type Codes:

CDQ = CDQ Group
 F = Fisheries
 F/A = Fisheries Association
 H = Hatchery
 M = Maritime
 M/A = Maritime Association
 S = Seafood

WHAT TYPES OF TRAINING THAT YOU EITHER NEED NOW OR EXPECT TO NEED IN THE NEXT TEN

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TRAINING NEEDS

- ¥ *Work readiness and drug/alcohol screening are important, especially to processors and other seasonal employers.*
- ¥ *Skills are needed at the management level, as well. Product development, marketing, QA, etc.*
- ¥ *Growing demand for icing/freezing technology.*
- ¥ *There may be unmet demand for 6-pack training. Too expensive for smaller training organizations.*
- ¥ *Port directors say vessel-support skills are hard to find, especially during the summer season, refrigeration, electronics, fiberglass, etc. A winter training program might provide some of these services to boat/permit owners during the off-season.*
- ¥ *Demand for safety-related training is significant and will increase with new USCG drill-instructor regulations.*
- ¥ *One reason for shortage of technical vessel support is that everyone needs them at once. Can training be used to extend availability of vessel services in places like Bristol Bay beyond the season?*
- ¥ *There is no particular shortage of highly trained technical crew such as 36 (tC) -1 (an) 12 3 () 30m /F2.0 -5 (t)6*

equipment such as their ship and fire training simulators, and ongoing partnerships with the Pilots Association, cruise industry and US Coast Guard.

- ¥ *A role for UA would be to offer short courses of technical instruction that support other programs, for example apprenticeships.*
- ¥ *Training needs to be accessible, affordable and credible, typically with a significant hands*

Appendix 4: Overview of Education and Training Needs by FSM Subsector

• • • • •

1. *Quality Control Technicians, Food Regulation Experts, and Efficiency Auditors*

QUALITY CONTROL TECHNICIANS, FOOD REGULATION EXPERTS, AND EFFICIENCY AUDITORS

2. *Plant Managers*

3. *Quality Control Technicians, Food Regulation Experts, and Efficiency Auditors*

PLANT MANAGERS

4. *Quality Control Technicians, Food Regulation Experts, and Efficiency Auditors*

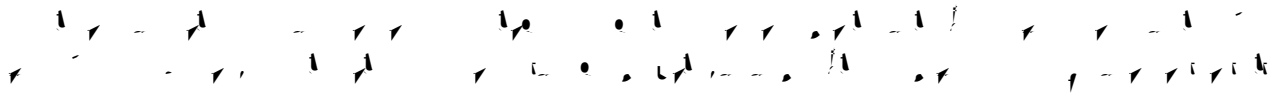
Employment in Alaska Seafood Processing and Marketing Industry, 2010

| | Number of Workers | Pct. Resident | Average Quarterly Wage | Average Age |
|--|-------------------|---------------|------------------------|-------------|
| | | | | |

**Employment in Alaska Water Transportation Industry
by Education and Sub-Sector - 2010**

| | Number of Workers | Pct. Resident | Average Quarterly Wage | Average Age |
|---|-------------------------|------------------|------------------------------|----------------|
| By Education (Private Sector Only) | | | | |
| | (| 4% | , | 4 |
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| | | | | |
| Private Sector Total | 4,056 | | | |

Salmon Hatcheries



1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all activities and transactions. This includes keeping detailed logs of all communications, decisions, and actions taken. It is essential to ensure that these records are up-to-date and easily accessible to all relevant parties.

2. The second part of the document focuses on the need for clear communication and collaboration among all team members. This involves regular meetings, open lines of communication, and a shared understanding of the project goals and objectives. It is important to encourage team members to share their ideas and concerns, and to work together to find solutions to any problems that arise.

3. The third part of the document addresses the importance of setting realistic goals and deadlines. This involves breaking down the project into smaller, manageable tasks, and assigning specific responsibilities to team members. It is crucial to monitor progress regularly and adjust the plan as needed to ensure that the project is completed on time and within budget.

4. The fourth part of the document discusses the need for flexibility and adaptability. This involves being open to change and willing to adjust the plan as needed in response to new information or challenges. It is important to maintain a positive attitude and to focus on finding solutions rather than dwelling on problems.

5. The fifth part of the document emphasizes the importance of maintaining a high level of professionalism and integrity. This involves being honest, transparent, and ethical in all interactions. It is essential to build trust and credibility with all stakeholders, and to ensure that the project is completed in a fair and equitable manner.



Summary of FSM Employment by Size of Employer

Appendix 5: FSM Private Sector Workers and Education Requirements by Occupation Code

This table shows the number of workers (in 2010) in private-sector FSM occupations along with education and on-the-job training (OJT) requirements developed by DOLWD for each occupation.

| Occ. Code | Occupational Title | Count of Workers | Education Required | OJT Required |
|-----------|-------------------------------------|------------------|--------------------|--------------|
| 111011 | Chief Executives | 34 | Bachelors degree | None or N/A |
| 111021 | General and Operations Managers | 134 | Associate degree | None or N/A |
| 112011 | Advertising and Promotions Managers | 2 | Bachelors degree | None or N/A |
| 112021 | Marketing Managers | 6 | Bachelors degree | None or N/A |
| 112022 | Sales Managers | 14 | Bachelors degree | None or N/A |
| 113011 | Administrative Services Managers | 21 | HS diploma or GED | None or N/A |
| 113021 | | | | |

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|--------|--|----|-------------------|-------------|
| 359099 | Food Preparation and Serving Related Workers, All Other | 28 | Less than HS | Short-term |
| 371011 | First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Housekeeping and Janitorial Workers | 5 | HS diploma or GED | None or N/A |
| 371012 | First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Landscaping, Lawn Service, and Groundskeeping Workers | | | |

| Workers, All Other | | | | |
|--------------------|---|-----|----------------------------|----------------|
| 451011 | First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Workers | 100 | HS diploma or GED | None or N/A |
| 452011 | Agricultural Inspectors | 7 | Bachelors degree | Moderate-term |
| 452041 | Graders and Sorters, Agricultural Products | 96 | Less than HS | Short-term |
| 452093 | Farmworkers, Farm and Ranch Animals | 62 | Less than HS | Short-term |
| 452099 | Agricultural Workers, All Other | 167 | Less than HS | Short-term |
| 453011 | Fishers and Related Fishing Workers | 875 | Less than HS | Moderate-term |
| 471011 | First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Construction Trades and Extraction Workers | 5 | HS diploma or GED | None or N/ A |
| 472031 | Carpenters | 49 | HS diploma or GED | Apprenticeship |
| 472051 | Cement Masons and Concrete Finishers | 1 | Less than HS | Moderate-term |
| 472061 | Construction Laborers | 145 | Less than HS | Short-term |
| 472073 | Operating Engineers and Other Construction Equipment Operators | 11 | HS diploma or GED | Moderate-term |
| 472111 | Electricians | 63 | HS diploma or GED | Apprenticeship |
| 472141 | Painters, Construction and Maintenance | 31 | Less than HS | Moderate-term |
| 472152 | Plumbers, Pipefitters, and Steamfitters | 5 | HS diploma or GED | Apprenticeship |
| 472211 | Sheet Metal Workers | 2 | HS diploma or GED | Apprenticeship |
| 472221 | Structural Iron and Steel Workers | 10 | HS diploma or GED | Apprenticeship |
| 473012 | Helpers-Carpenters | 2 | Less than HS | Short-term |
| 473013 | Helpers-Electricians | 4 | HS diploma or GED | Short-term |
| 473019 | Helpers, Construction Trades, All Other | 27 | Less than HS | Short-term |
| 474011 | Construction and Building Inspectors | 3 | HS diploma or GED | Moderate-term |
| 474031 | Fence Erectors | 2 | 0 0 sc q 0.24 0 0 0.24 36% | |

| | | |
|--------|---|----|
| 493031 | Bus and Truck Mechanics and Diesel Engine Specialists | 46 |
|--------|---|----|

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|---------------|---|-----|-------------|-------------|
| 513092.0 2 | Fish Roe Technicians | 133 | None or N/A | None or N/A |
| 513093 | Food Cooking Machine Operators and Tenders | 3 | | |

