



PUBLIC PERSPECTIVES

ON INFRASTRUCTURE JOBS

Investments from the Inflation Reduction Act, the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law, and the CHIPS and Science Act programs are expected to generate, in total, an average of 2.9 million jobs per year over the time span of these laws. Sixty-nine percent of jobs created by these investments will be available to workers without a bachelor's degree, but many will require skills training. And two in three jobs created will occur in the construction and manufacturing sectors. It's no surprise then that voters believe that

access to skills training is essential to these industries-79% believe skills training is essential to the infrastructure construction industry and 74% believe it's essential to manufacturing.

NSC's People Powered Infrastructure Campaign put forth a set of recommendations for building a diverse, multi-generational infrastructure workforce. The American public strongly supports these recommendations.

Facts about infrastructure investments throughout this fact sheet are taken from: Unprecedented Opportunity: Meeting The Workforce Demands of New Clean Energy, Manufacturing, And Infrastructure Investments. National Skills Coalition and BlueGreen Alliance. 2024.

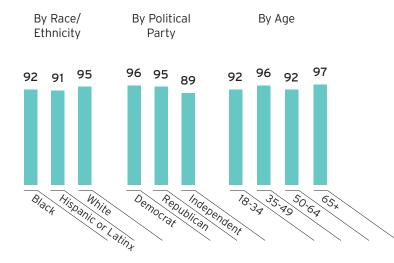
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ON EXPANDING TRAINING FOR INFRASTRUCTURE JOBS

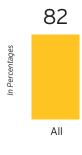
To build an inclusive infrastructure workforce, NSC calls for investing in pre-apprenticeship and apprenticeship programs, postsecondary training programs, and economic supports like child care and transportation. Voters support expanding these investments.

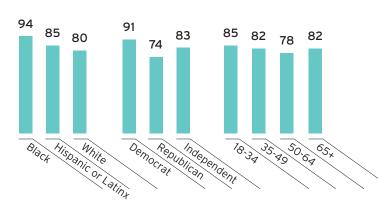
94% of voters support expanding access to apprenticeship programs.



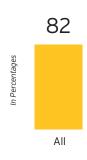


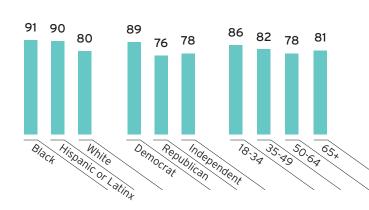
82% of voters support increasing government funding for skills training.





82% of voters support expanding funding for educational supports, such as for career counseling, childcare and transportation assistance.





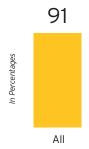
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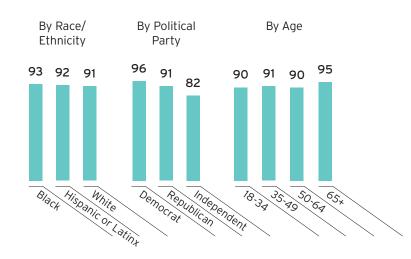
ON DIVERSIFYING THE INFRUSTRUCTURE WORKFORCE

Women and people of color are significantly underrepresented in the infrastructure occupations most likely to face labor shortages. NSC calls for diversifying the infrastructure workforce through

industry partnerships that support recruitment, retention, and career advancement for people of color and women in infrastructure sectors. We're not alone.

91% of voters support expanding support for industry partnerships.





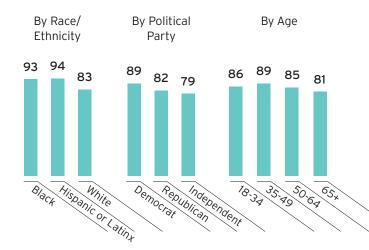
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ON HIGH QUALITY INFRASTRUCTURE JOBS

Jobs created by these three laws are projected to pay 10.5 percent higher than the median hourly wage for the entire U.S. workforce with slightly lower than average benefits and other aspects of job quality. NSC supports elevating job standards and enhancing worker protections by advancing policies and strategies that protect workers' rights to organize, help workers advance to higher-skill and high-paid occupations, and boost health coverage and retirement benefits, among other job quality supports. Voters agree.

86% of voters believe creating good jobs should be a priority for elected officials.





Over 80% of voters think that pay, predictable scheduling, paid sick leave, opportunities to train and advance skills, benefits, and having a voice in decision making are characteristics of a good job.



To learn more about NSC's People Powered Infrastructure Campaign and our Public Perspective Series, please visit www.nationalskillscoalition.org.

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National Skills Coalition fights for inclusive, high-quality skills training so that people have access to a better life, and local businesses see sustained growth. We engage in analysis and technical assistance, organizing, advocacy, and communications to improve state and federal skills policies. Learn more at **nationalskillscoalition.org** and follow us **@skillscoalition.**

National Skills Coalition commissioned a nationwide online poll of 1000 registered voters. Impact Research conducted the poll between March 11-17, 2024. The margin of error for a sample of this size is +/- 3.1 percentage points at the 95% level of confidence. Due to sample size limitations, we are not able to report findings for other racial and ethnic groups such as Asian American, American Indian or Alaska Native people, or important sub-groups such as Southeast Asian people or groups representing distinct countries of origin.