



BREAKOUT SESSION

Qualitative Perspective of the Industry Workforce Situation



Qualitative Perspective



 A summary of the findings from the NDIA Quick-Look Survey, and the AIA and Aviation Week Studies and a discussion to further these studies' goals



Breakout Session Members



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- James Smith, US Air Force S&E Career Field Mgt
- Julia Warner, Congressional Ehlers' (MI) staff
- Ron Mutzelburg, Boeing Phantom Works
- David Napier, AIA
 Research



Questions Discussed



- What are the implications of the findings from the NDIA Quick-Look Survey, and the AIA and Aviation Week Studies?
- Is the workforce crisis simply as a shortage environment or is it a shortage of engineers with updated skills, with proper clearances, who are ready at a given time to meet the immediate needs of industry in a competitive labor market.
- Are there actually persistent levels of unemployment of some engineering workers?
- Is this a manifestation of a need for younger/cheaper engineers while older workers, without updated skills, are leaving the active workforce for other careers.
- Are many engineers working in non-engineering jobs, or jobs in which engineering skills are secondary as a result of career growth? Is so, how can this trend be reversed (if necessary)?





What are implications of the study?

- . Backfill retirement/attrition
- . Front end hiring by OEMs masks issues vs. lower tier and govt.
- . Attrition knowledge where in career cycle occurs

DoD civilian jobs – age at retirement outside science and eng at 55.56. Scientists and engineers work to age 60 with 34 to 35 years of service. Function of general economy.





- DoD doesn't project retirements. Average age is 46. Comparable to industry.
- Low retirement level impact on front end of pipeline – don't have \$ for both ends
- Transition re retirements how handle smoothly
 - technical customer relations
- What is average age for commercial retirement (Boeing is 62)
- Low attrition makes hard to bring in new talent
- Is vol attrition higher among those with clearances? Belief is yes.





- 9-12 months down time results in early term attrition re clearances
- Labor dept study 25-34yo was 27% of workforce, now 12% from '92 to '03
- Govt agencies have no goal in terms of campus recruiting; may occur at local levels
 - opportunity with retirement projections
 - can we adequately project future needs
- Forecast success in predicting future needs for size and skill mix
 - govt has Civil Service and Fed Employee Retirement Systems (about 60% is FERS)





- Forecast re personnel needs who could predict some of major events (9/11), new program launches, funding instability (SLAM, Crusader, Comanche) – not just #s but skills
- In identifying gaps, sometimes becomes too vanilla to be actionable or too specific – stop light useful but...
- Does academia offer govt as career option or project correct information/data on careers





- Persistent unemployment among engineers there are persistent needs in skill disciplines but also some unemployment – don't match
- Network, telecom etc have surplus but not easily transferable to DoD, Security or A&D industry (from other tech industries) (5% in silicon valley vs 5.4% nationwide)
- . Life (or lack of)of engineering student given the outsourcing situation
- . Not a central goal space, new platforms, etc. to rally around



Situation Statement



 The mix on skills/shortages is affected by funding and program uncertainties, a multi-faceted national vision without necessary long-term support, the inability to anticipate next threat and lack of accepted integrated plan for change.

"Making predictions is tough...particularly about the future."



Key Challenges and Barriers



- Funding/project uncertainties make projections difficult re specific skills and gaps as well as clearance status
- Govt difficulty in establishing on-campus recruiting target;
 wait for vacancies to develop (retirements)
- Handling retiree knowledge/experience/relations transition
- Know what core science/engineering required to maintain national "edge" despite global economy and coalition needs; we don't know
- Research for research sake is it possible to maintain, ROI for govt and companies
- Status of academia concern due to lack of knowing status on their skill gaps, retirements, etc.)
- Multi-faceted vision terrorism, Moon2Mars, transport advances, security/defense volatility



Recommended Actions



RECOMMENDED ACTION	Who	RECOMMENDED RESULT
Integrated plan of developing future workforce for national defense/security owned by single authority for continuous planning/ action – macro level	DDRE	Share best practices Outreach Focused vision/imperative Research/data analysis Establish new blood policy across DoD to sustain entry level recruiting (requires budget line)
Clear technical/security/defense imperative that results in continuous forecast of future Science Tech Eng Math and enabler/ enterprise job skills (top 10 or 25, not hundreds) needed for national defense/ security	Pres. Council on Science & Tech – Pres. Science Advisor (OSTP)	. Focused mission/ rallying point that has longevity . Applied research budget to sustain
Common lexicon for top-level skills <u>and</u> highly detailed inventory re jobs (e.g. system engineer) Must include production workforce	AIA	Maximize professional development, Identify replacement requirements across govt, industry and academia (ride the troughs) Funding to maintain database





Action	Who	Result	