



**2014**

# **Nonresidents Working in Alaska**

# Nonresidents Working in Alaska: 2014

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Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development  
Research and Analysis Section

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*On the cover:*

*John Hopkins Glacier in Glacier Bay. Photo by Flickr user Piero Sierra*

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# Highlights

- **Alaska's workforce grew by 0.8 percent to 422,516.** The number of resident workers rose by 1,478, or 0.4 percent, to 334,628. Nonresident workers increased by 1,691, or 2.0 percent, to 87,888.
- **Alaska residents made up 79.2 percent of all workers in 2014 and earned 84.4 percent of wages.**
- **The percentage of nonresident workers in Alaska increased by two-tenths of a percentage point, from 20.6 percent in 2013, to 20.8 percent in 2014.**
- **Residents' annual wages were higher on average than nonresidents' wages.** Resident workers in Alaska earn more each year on average than nonresidents, and 2014 was no exception. Average resident wages grew 3.5 percent to \$41,559, while average nonresident wages increased 4.9 percent to \$29,230.
- **Growth in total nonresident wages outpaced that of residents.** Resident wages increased 4.0 percent to \$13.9 billion in 2014, while nonresident wages increased 7.0 percent to \$2.6 billion.
- **The percentage of wages earned by nonresidents increased by four-tenths of a percentage point.** Nonresidents earned 15.6 percent of total wages, up from 15.2 percent in 2013.
- **The seafood processing industry still employs the most nonresidents.** Seafood processing had 17,792 nonresidents and 6,165 residents. In 2014, 20.2 percent of all nonresident workers were in seafood processing, down from 20.5 percent in 2013. Nonresident seafood processors earned 10.0 percent of all nonresident wages.
- **The oil industry added more nonresidents than residents.** The oil industry added 725 workers in 2014, growing by 4.1 percent. The number of

## Job counts vs. worker counts

The worker counts in this analysis differ from employment estimates — that is, job counts. Job counts are the number of filled positions at a point in time or averaged over a period of time, and worker counts are the cumulative number of people who worked in an occupation over the course of a year.

Because a single position can be filled by more than one person over a period of time due to turnover, worker counts are almost always higher than job counts. Worker counts are less useful for identifying trends in the broad economy than the job counts published by the Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, but useful for other purposes such as this report.

This analysis also makes no distinction between part-time and full-time workers. For more information on the methods used to create this report, see the appendix on page 23.

Employers provide quarterly occupation information to the Department of Labor and Workforce Development, and for this report, we assigned workers a code based on the occupation in which they earned the most money in 2014.

residents in the oil industry increased by 210, or 1.8 percent, and nonresidents increased by 515, or 8.7 percent. Resident and nonresident wages in the oil industry increased by 9.6 and 13.5 percent respectively.

- **The percentage of nonresidents in the oil and gas industry increased.** The oil industry had 6,464 nonresident and 11,992 resident workers. Nonresidents accounted for 35.0 percent of oil industry workers, up from 33.6 percent in 2013. The oil industry employed 7.4 percent of all nonresident workers but paid 25.6 percent of total nonresident wages.

# Nonresidents Working in Alaska: 2014

## Introduction

This report, produced as required by AS 36.10.130, details nonresident employment in the state. It also helps the state meet its constitutional obligation to use, develop, and conserve its natural resources “for the maximum benefit of its people.”

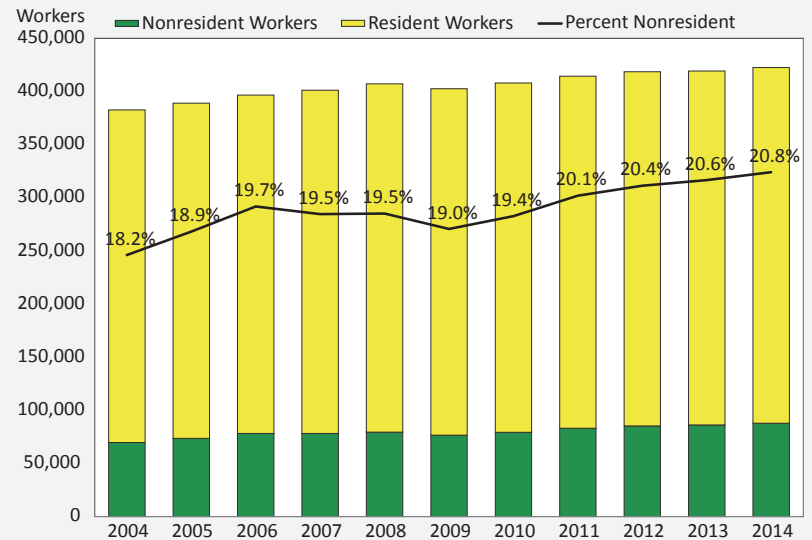
Knowing the industries and occupations in which nonresidents are working can guide policy makers in promoting the hiring of Alaska residents, whether through creating or expanding certain types of training programs, collaborating with companies to help them identify qualified local workers, or requiring that publicly funded projects hire Alaskans to the extent the law allows.

Two of the main findings in this report:

1. A large percentage of Alaska’s nonresident workforce is employed in the state’s most seasonal industries, with seafood processing at the top of that list.
2. High-paying, year-round jobs with high percentages of nonresidents are most heavily concentrated in the oil and gas industry, where remote work sites play a major factor. It is easier for North Slope oil workers, who generally work a schedule such as two weeks on and two weeks off, to live elsewhere than it is for those with a typical Monday through Friday schedule and a need for a reasonable daily commute.

A person is considered a resident for this report if he or she applied for a Permanent Fund Dividend in either of the two most recent years. Because a person must live in the state for a full calendar year before becoming eligible for a PFD, people who move to Alaska and consider it their new principal place of residence will be initially identified as nonresidents. The appendix details these caveats more fully.

## 1 Resident and Nonresident Workers Alaska, 2004 to 2014



Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section

## Nonresident Workforce Increased in 2014

The total number of private-sector and state and local government wage and salary<sup>1</sup> workers employed in Alaska during 2014 was 422,516, up by 3,169 workers from 2013. Federal government workers are not included in this report.

- Nonresidents<sup>2</sup> were 20.8 percent of workers in 2014, two-tenths of a percentage point higher than 2013’s rate of 20.6 percent. (See Exhibit 1.)
- The number of resident workers increased by 1,478, or four-tenths of a percentage point, to 334,628. The number of nonresident workers increased by 2.0 percent, adding 1,691 workers to reach 87,888.
- Total wages grew 4.4 percent to \$16.5 billion in 2014. Nonresidents earned 15.6 percent of that total, up from 15.2 percent in 2013. (See Exhibit 2.)
- Total resident wages increased by \$530 million (4.0 percent) to \$13.9 billion in 2014, while total

nonresident wages increased by \$168 million (7.0 percent) to \$2.6 billion.

- With some exceptions, non-residents typically didn't work all four quarters of the year. (See exhibits 3 and 28.) Many nonresidents worked only short-term or seasonal jobs, including those in seafood processing and tourism.
- In 2014, residents earned an average annual wage of \$41,559, while nonresidents earned \$29,230.
- Average annual wages grew by \$1,407 (3.5 percent) for residents and \$1,377 (4.9 percent) for non-residents.
- The average wage per quarter worked for nonresidents was \$12,241 in 2014, while residents earned \$12,090.

### Nonresidents by Industry

Nonresident worker percentages are highest in the private sector. In 2014, 24.0 percent of private-sector workers in Alaska were not residents, but nonresident percentages varied significantly by industry.

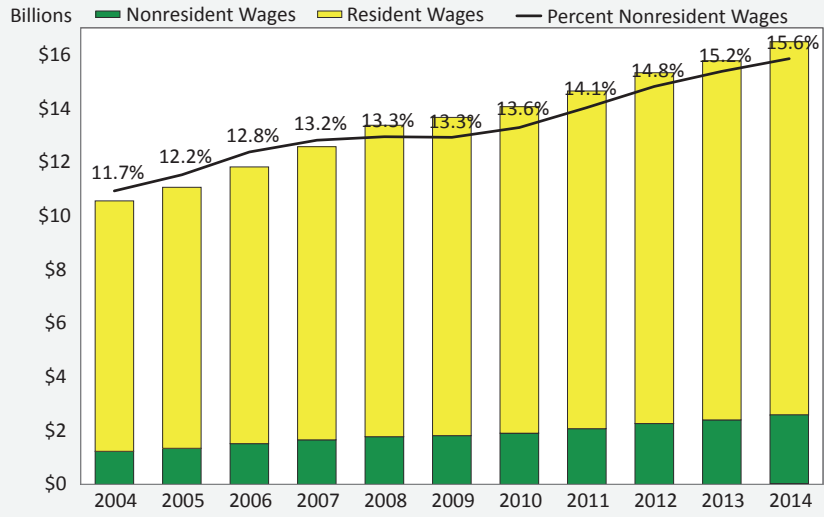
The seafood processing industry is the largest em-

ployer of nonresidents. (See Exhibit 4.) Nonresident percentages were also high in the leisure and hospitality and trade, transportation, and utilities industries. The nonresident workforce for these three industries combined represented more than half, or 54.3 percent, of all nonresident workers in 2014.

Other industries with high percentages of nonresidents included oil and gas, construction, metal mining, and other visitor-related industries. These industries generally have one or more of the following: high seasonality, a need for specialized skills, or remote work sites.

## 2 Resident and Nonresident Wages

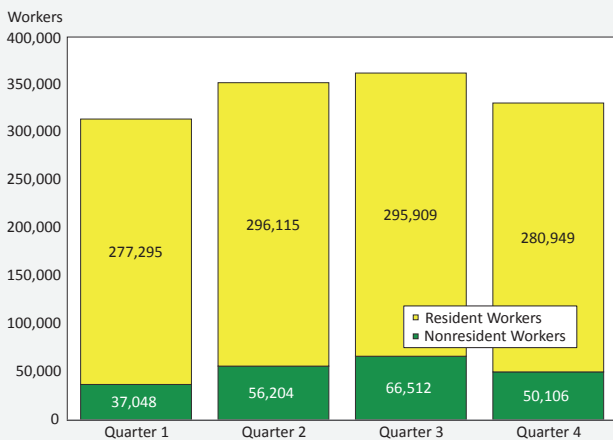
Alaska, 2004 to 2014



Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section

## 3 Alaska Workers by Quarter

Resident and nonresident, 2014



Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section

### Oil and Gas Industry

The oil and gas industry employs less than 5 percent of all Alaska workers but has a substantial effect on Alaska's economy. Oil and gas wages are 2.8 times higher than average. The percentage of nonresident workers in the oil and gas industry has also historically been higher than the statewide average.

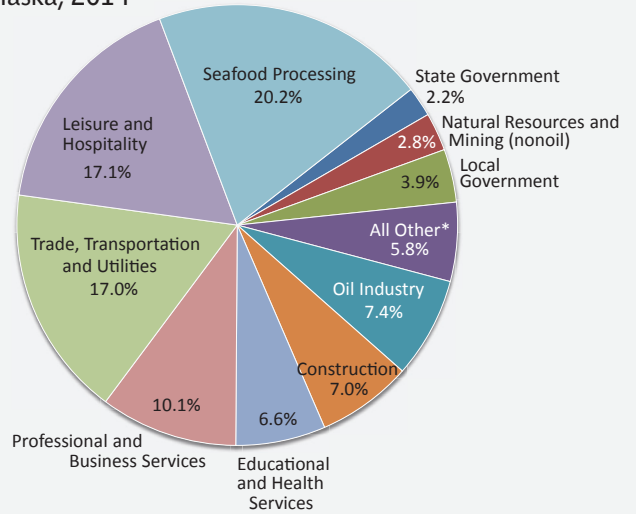
- The number of workers in the oil industry rose during 2014, with increases in both oilfield services and extraction. Alaska's oil industry employed 18,456 workers in 2014: an increase of 725 workers, or 4.1 percent, from 2013.
- The percentage of nonresidents working in the oil and gas industry rose from 33.6 percent in 2013 to 35.0 percent in 2014. (See Exhibit 6.)

- Oil industry wages grew by 10.8 percent in 2014, to \$2.0 billion, and increased for both residents and nonresidents. Total resident wages rose 9.6 percent to \$1.4 billion, while nonresident wages increased 13.5 percent to \$658.5 million.
- Overall, nonresidents earned 32.1 percent of total wages in the industry, up from 31.4 percent in 2013.

The oil industry is made up of oil and gas extraction and oilfield services. Oil and gas extraction includes firms that primarily operate and develop oil and gas fields, and most are in remote sites on the North Slope.

- Oil and gas extraction workers made up 25.3 percent of the industry total but earned 47.2 percent of industry wages in 2014.

## 4 Nonresident Workers, Industry Distribution Alaska, 2014



Note: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.  
 \*All other includes nonseafood manufacturing, information, financial activities, public administration, other services, and unclassified industries.  
 Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section

## 5 Workers and Wages, Major and Selected Industry Categories Alaska, 2014

Industry	Total		Nonresident			
	Workers	Wages (mil)	Workers	Percent	Wages (mil)	Percent
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	2,424	\$55.8	1,257	51.9%	\$27.8	49.9%
Mining	22,316	\$2,361.9	7,690	34.5%	\$752.4	31.9%
Oil and Gas	4,666	\$893.8	1,248	26.7%	\$237.2	26.5%
Oilfield Services*	13,790	\$1,155.4	5,216	37.8%	\$421.3	36.5%
Utilities	2,580	\$188.5	142	5.5%	\$6.3	3.3%
Construction	27,763	\$1,343.0	6,172	22.2%	\$237.0	17.6%
Manufacturing	29,156	\$612.7	18,642	63.9%	\$277.3	45.3%
Seafood Processing	23,957	\$398.2	17,792	74.3%	\$257.8	64.7%
Wholesale Trade	7,318	\$346.7	688	9.4%	\$21.1	6.1%
Retail Trade	49,196	\$1,126.9	7,629	15.5%	\$90.1	8.0%
Transportation and Warehousing	25,147	\$1,194.6	6,488	25.8%	\$286.7	24.0%
Air Transportation	7,349	\$317.9	1,772	24.1%	\$57.2	18.0%
Information	7,551	\$401.8	710	9.4%	\$25.4	6.3%
Finance and Insurance	8,049	\$430.6	637	7.9%	\$16.6	3.9%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	7,025	\$216.3	712	10.1%	\$15.6	7.2%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	18,378	\$1,027.0	4,359	23.7%	\$224.6	21.9%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	2,757	\$185.2	566	20.5%	\$25.9	14.0%
Administrative Support/Waste Management and Remediation	17,905	\$545.3	3,923	21.9%	\$90.6	16.6%
Educational Services	2,873	\$67.2	669	23.3%	\$7.3	10.8%
Health Care and Social Assistance	50,708	\$2,108.6	5,101	10.1%	\$158.0	7.5%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	7,153	\$93.2	2,208	30.9%	\$20.5	22.0%
Accommodation and Food Services	42,235	\$625.1	12,823	30.4%	\$130.0	20.8%
Accommodation	12,523	\$200.7	5,704	45.5%	\$61.8	30.8%
Food Services and Drinking Places	29,497	\$422.9	7,022	23.8%	\$67.6	16.0%
Other Services	13,090	\$372.7	1,979	15.1%	\$36.1	9.7%
Other/Unknown	428	\$7.0	156	36.4%	\$2.1	30.0%
Local Government	49,949	\$1,808.1	3,388	6.8%	\$69.8	3.9%
State Government	28,515	\$1,357.7	1,949	6.8%	\$47.9	3.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>422,516</b>	<b>\$16,475.9</b>	<b>87,888</b>	<b>20.8%</b>	<b>\$2,569.0</b>	<b>15.6%</b>

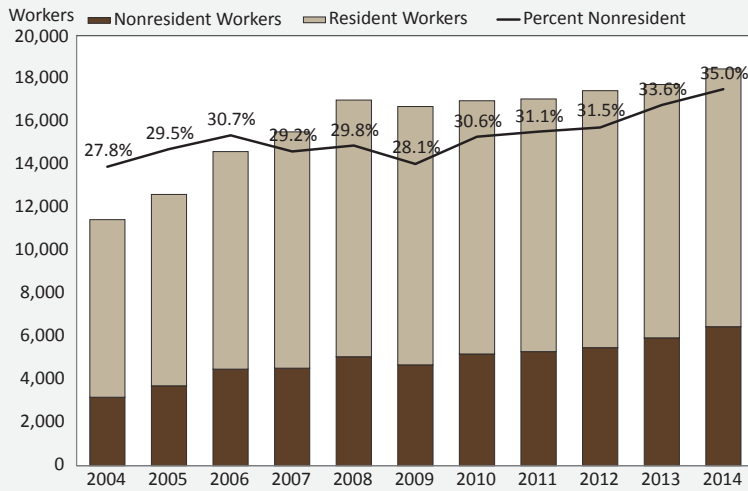
Notes: Data exclude the self-employed, fishermen and other agricultural workers, and private household workers. For estimates of fish harvesting employment, go to [labor.alaska.gov/research/seafood/seafood.htm](http://labor.alaska.gov/research/seafood/seafood.htm).

\*This industry category includes support activities for oil and gas drilling and related occupations.

Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section



## 6 Oil Industry Workers Alaska, 2004 to 2014



Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section

## 7 Oil Industry, 20 Largest Occupations Alaska, 2014

Occupation title	Total workers	Percent nonres
Service Unit Operators, Oil, Gas, and Mining	1,822	47.2%
Managers, All Other	1,764	33.4%
Operating Engineers and Other Construction		
Equipment Operators	1,289	40.2%
Roustabouts, Oil and Gas	1,143	25.5%
Electricians	567	45.1%
Construction Laborers	561	18.0%
Petroleum Engineers	491	27.5%
Plumbers, Pipefitters, and Steamfitters	465	55.1%
Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	461	32.8%
Engineers, All Other	453	28.7%
Supervisors of Construction and Extraction Workers	417	39.8%
Rotary Drill Operators, Oil and Gas	412	38.6%
Mobile Heavy Equipment Mechanics, Except Engines	353	38.0%
Geological and Petroleum Technicians	345	35.7%
Welders, Cutters, Solderers, and Brazers	345	38.8%
Construction Managers	338	40.2%
Maintenance and Repair Workers, General	310	36.8%
Petroleum Pump System Operators, Refinery Operators, and Gaugers	299	32.4%
Carpenters	277	32.9%
Geoscientists, Except Hydrologists and Geographers	273	29.7%

Note: Includes occupations in oil and gas extraction and related oilfield services. Occupation totals include only workers in this industry. Additional workers in these occupations may be found in other industries.

Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section

- Extraction firms employed 4,666 people in 2014, up from 4,585 in 2013. Its percentage of nonresidents dropped over the year, falling from 27.2 percent to 26.7 percent.
- All of the 81 extraction workers added in 2014 were residents.
- The percentage of total extraction wages paid to nonresidents also fell, from 27.3 percent in 2013 to 26.5 percent in 2014. (See Exhibit 5.)
- Extraction was a high-wage industry for both residents and nonresidents, but nonresidents earned more per quarter. In 2014, nonresidents earned 11.2 percent more than residents per quarter, at \$55,374 versus \$49,808.
- Because residents in oil and gas extraction tend to work more quarters than nonresidents, the average annual wage for residents is higher. In 2014, residents earned an average annual wage of \$192,092, and nonresidents earned \$190,080.

Oil field services differs from extraction in that firms provide support services including drilling oil and gas wells, excavation, and well services, but do not physically extract the oil from the field.<sup>3</sup> The oilfield services sector made up 74.7 percent of total oil industry workers in 2014.

- The number of oil field services workers increased to 13,790, up 4.9 percent from 2013. Nonresidents increased by 11.0 percent to 5,216 while residents increased 1.5 percent to 8,574.
- The overall nonresident percentage in oilfield services rose during the year. In 2014, 37.8 percent of oilfield service workers were nonresidents, up from 35.8 percent in 2013.
- Workers in oilfield services earned \$1.2 billion, or 56.4 percent, of total oil industry wages in 2014. Nonresidents made \$421.3 million, or 36.5 percent of that total. (See Exhibit 5.)

- In 2014, nonresidents in oilfield services earned an average of \$25,224 per quarter — 10.8 percent more than residents, who earned \$22,756 per quarter.
- Although nonresidents earn more per quarter, residents earn more annually — \$85,619 versus \$80,769 — primarily because residents work more quarters.

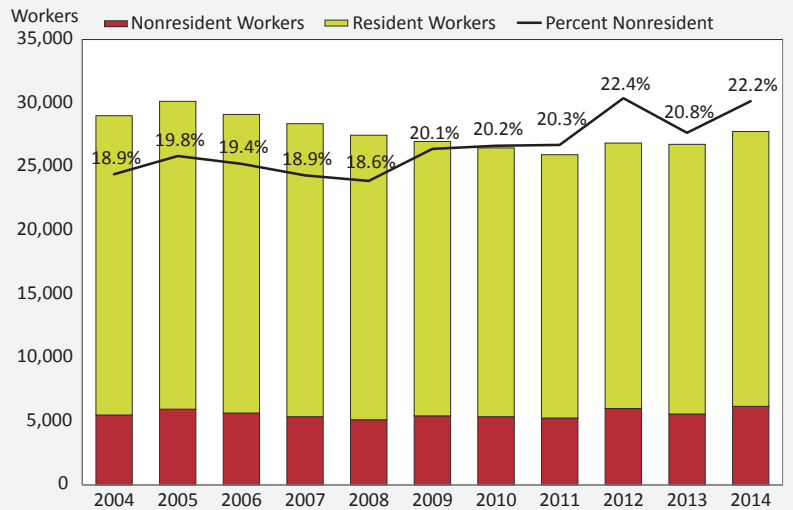
### Construction Industry

The construction industry employed 6.6 percent of workers in the state in 2014. Though not to the same degree as oil and gas, wages in construction are also higher than the state average.

- The number of construction workers rose to 27,763 in 2014. That was an increase of 1,003 workers, 604 of whom were nonresidents.
- Nonresidents constituted 22.2 percent of all construction workers in 2014, up from 20.8 percent in 2013. (See Exhibit 8.)
- The construction industry paid 10.1 percent of all private sector wages in 2014. Total construction wages increased 9.5 percent to \$1.3 billion. The nonresident share rose from 16.0 percent in 2013 to 17.6 percent in 2014.
- Construction wages for residents rose 7.3 percent during the year while nonresident wages grew by 20.7 percent. Like the oil industry, residents in construction work more quarters than nonresidents, averaging 3.3 quarters versus 2.3.

Within the construction industry, specialty trade contractors accounted for most of the workers and wages, and were an even greater share in 2014. The number of residents in the specialty trade contractors sector increased 1.2 percent, or by 123 workers, while the number of nonresidents went up by 16.2 percent, or 398 workers.

### 8 Construction Industry Workers Alaska, 2004 to 2014



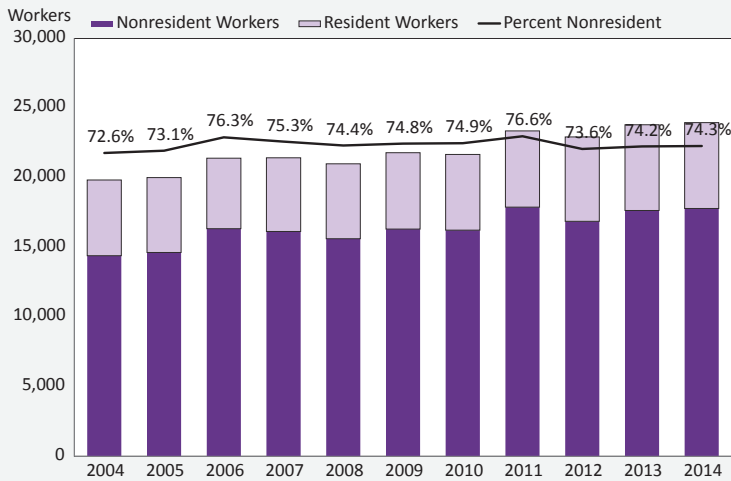
Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section

### 9 Construction Industry, 20 Largest Occupations Alaska, 2014

Occupation title	Total workers	Percent nonresident
Construction Laborers	4,469	22.6%
Carpenters	2,809	21.7%
Operating Engineers and Other Construction Equipment Operators	2,018	24.8%
Electricians	1,651	11.7%
Plumbers, Pipefitters, and Steamfitters	1,224	13.5%
Construction and Related Workers, All Other	948	38.6%
Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	773	17.3%
Construction Managers	663	23.4%
Helpers, Construction Trades, All Other	569	19.3%
Painters, Construction and Maintenance	543	23.9%
Supervisors of Construction and Extraction Workers	540	32.6%
Roofers	468	16.5%
Helpers — Carpenters	453	23.6%
Office and Administrative Support Workers, All Other	439	16.4%
Sheet Metal Workers	405	9.4%
Office Clerks, General	393	10.4%
Maintenance and Repair Workers, General	381	69.0%
Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks	380	7.6%
Cement Masons and Concrete Finishers	355	35.8%
Structural Iron and Steel Workers	249	29.7%

Note: Occupation totals include only workers in this industry. Additional workers in these occupations may be found in other industries.  
Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section

## 10 Seafood Processing Workers Alaska, 2004 to 2014



Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section

Heavy and civil engineering had the lowest number of workers but the highest quarterly wages. Its number of nonresidents increased 15.4 percent to 1,879, and the number of residents increased 11.4 percent to 5,300.

### Seafood Processing Industry

Fishing is a critical component of Alaska's economy, but because fish harvesters are self-employed and exempt from reporting employment and wages, most harvesters and crew aren't included in this report. Seafood processors, on the other hand, are included in wage record data and can be described in this report.

- Historically, seafood processing has had the highest percentage of nonresident workers of any industry, a trend that continued in 2014.
- Alaska's seafood processing industry employed 17,792 nonresidents in 2014, representing 74.3 percent of the processing workforce. (See Exhibit 10.) Nonresidents earned \$257.8 million, or 64.7 percent, of total wages.
- Nonresident seafood processors made up 20.2 percent of the total nonresident workforce, down from 20.5 percent in 2013.
- The number of workers in seafood processing was up 0.7 percent from 2013, and the proportion of

nonresidents rose from 74.2 percent to 74.3 percent.

- Total seafood processing wages increased 1.6 percent in 2014. Wages for nonresidents rose 0.2 percent and resident wages increased 4.2 percent.
- The portion of seafood processing wages earned by nonresidents fell in 2014, from 65.7 percent to 64.7 percent.

Although self-employed fish harvesters aren't part of the worker totals or the total nonresident hire rate, the department estimates their numbers each year from other data sources. In 2014, nonresidents were an estimated 44.9 percent of the harvesting workforce, which includes permit holders and their crew. Nonresidents took in 61.9 percent of gross earnings.<sup>4</sup>

### Metal Mining Industry

Metal mining is of both historical and contemporary importance to Alaska's economy. The quests for gold, silver, copper, lead, and rare earth elements employed 3,252 people in 2014 and contributed \$278.7 million in wages.

- Worker counts in the metal mining industry<sup>5</sup> dropped to 3,252 in 2014, a 9.8 percent decrease.
- The number of nonresidents in metal mining fell 17.7 percent, from 1,341 to 1,104, while residents decreased by 5.1 percent, from 2,264 to 2,148.
- The percentage of nonresidents fell from 37.2 in 2013 to 33.9 in 2014. (See Exhibit 13.)
- The share of overall wages going to nonresidents also fell, from 33.7 percent to 31.9 percent. Nonresidents earned \$89.0 million in 2014, just 0.2 percent more than the year before.
- Resident wages increased 8.7 percent to \$189.7 million.
- Average annual wages for residents in metal mining were higher than for nonresidents. Residents earned \$88,331 compared to \$80,620 for nonresidents. With fewer nonresident workers and slightly higher total wages, nonresidents' average annual wages increased 21.8 percent while annual

## 11 Seafood Processing, 20 Largest Occupations

Alaska, 2014

Occupation title	Total workers	Percent nonresident
Seafood Processing Workers, Except Surimi and Fish Roe	16,301	78.5%
Meat, Poultry, and Fish Cutters and Trimmers	2,090	79.2%
Fishers and Related Fishing Workers	746	58.7%
Office Clerks, General	305	65.9%
Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	277	27.4%
Material Moving Workers, All Other	240	84.6%
Fish Roe Technicians	199	64.8%
Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	187	61.5%
Maintenance and Repair Workers, General	185	69.2%
Production Workers, All Other	181	61.3%
Seafood Processing Workers Supervisors/First-Line Managers	160	65.6%
Surimi Technicians	131	89.3%
Machinists	124	90.3%
Receptionists and Information Clerks	118	15.3%
First-Line Supervisors of Production and Operating Workers	108	60.2%
Ship Engineers	108	81.5%
Cooks, Institution and Cafeteria	96	69.8%
Electricians	90	83.3%
Packaging and Filling Machine Operators and Tenders	83	28.9%
Mechanical Engineers	82	74.4%

Note: Occupation totals include only workers in this industry. Additional workers in these occupations may be found in other industries.

Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section

## 12 Seafood Processing, Workers and Wages

By area, Alaska, 2014

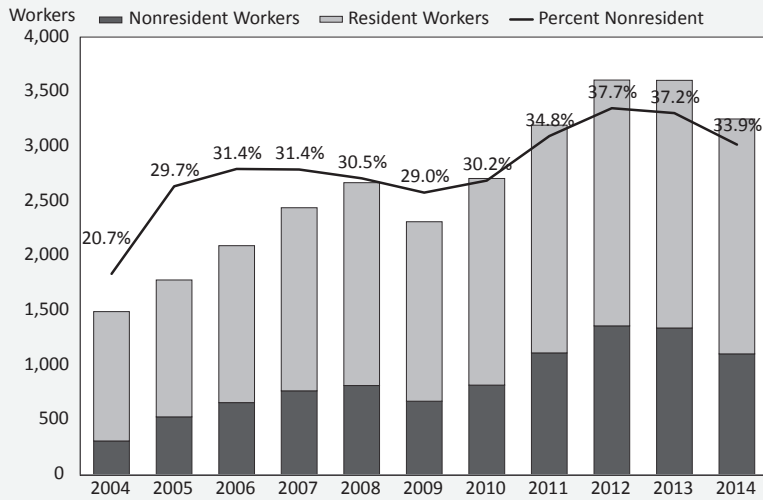
Borough or Census Area	Total		Nonresident			
	Workers	Wages	Workers	Percent	Wages	Percent
Aleutians East	3,569	\$74,528,288	3,244	90.9%	\$63,451,584	85.1%
Aleutians West	3,025	\$64,776,501	2,027	67.0%	\$33,942,051	52.4%
Anchorage	559	\$11,175,514	222	39.7%	\$2,496,929	22.3%
Bethel	189	\$1,549,455	57	30.2%	\$616,372	39.8%
Bristol Bay	2,532	\$22,228,691	2,340	92.4%	\$20,026,604	90.1%
Denali	0	\$0	0	-	\$0	-
Dillingham	1,005	\$9,378,650	881	87.7%	\$8,049,844	85.8%
Fairbanks North Star	12	\$164,607	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D
Haines	310	\$3,412,345	290	93.5%	\$3,040,685	89.1%
Hoonah-Angoon	32	\$445,659	14	43.8%	\$112,263	25.2%
Juneau	362	\$5,697,769	242	66.9%	\$3,553,630	62.4%
Kenai Peninsula	1,639	\$16,680,472	1,092	66.6%	\$9,029,941	54.1%
Ketchikan	871	\$11,542,846	685	78.6%	\$7,547,033	65.4%
Kodiak Island	2,667	\$54,430,569	1,190	44.6%	\$16,766,954	30.8%
Kusilvak	449	\$3,162,474	23	5.1%	\$462,191	14.6%
Lake and Peninsula	368	\$4,068,319	354	96.2%	\$3,637,784	89.4%
Matanuska-Susitna	11	\$71,766	0	-	\$0	-
Nome	270	\$4,956,360	40	14.8%	\$360,578	7.3%
North Slope	0	\$0	0	-	\$0	-
Northwest Arctic	6	\$6,425	0	-	\$0	-
Petersburg	837	\$10,806,277	691	82.6%	\$7,348,450	68.0%
Prince of Wales-Hyder	471	\$7,093,482	323	68.6%	\$5,059,149	71.3%
Sitka	765	\$16,613,491	519	67.8%	\$8,194,397	49.3%
Skagway	18	\$158,413	9	50.0%	\$54,708	34.5%
Southeast Fairbanks	0	\$0	0	-	\$0	-
Valdez-Cordova	1,628	\$20,420,375	1,381	84.8%	\$14,459,940	70.8%
Wrangell	351	\$5,213,739	286	81.5%	\$3,829,971	73.5%
Yakutat	60	\$1,312,531	22	36.7%	\$298,635	22.8%
Yukon-Koyukuk	44	\$112,008	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D
Unknown	1,907	\$48,226,099	1,851	97.1%	\$45,423,013	94.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>23,957</b>	<b>\$398,233,125</b>	<b>17,792</b>	<b>74.3%</b>	<b>\$257,808,146</b>	<b>64.7%</b>

N/D = Not disclosable. Note: Private sector only

Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section



## 13 Metal Mining Workers Alaska, 2004 to 2014



Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section

wages for residents increased by 14.5 percent.

- Residents worked more quarters than nonresidents. In 2014, 82.3 percent of residents in metal mining worked all four quarters, compared to 52.5 percent of nonresident workers. Both residents and nonresidents are working more, however. Residents worked an average of 3.7 quarters, up from 3.5 in 2013, while nonresidents worked an average of 3.1, up from 2.7.
- Nonresidents earned an average of \$26,301 each quarter (up 8.9 percent), while residents made \$23,884 (up 8.7 percent).

## Visitor-Related Industries

Although visitor expenditures play a major part in several Alaska sectors, there is no specific “visitor industry” in the data. However, several industries can be considered “visitor-related”: accommodation, air transportation, scenic and sightseeing transportation,<sup>6</sup> and food service and drinking establishments. (See Exhibit 15.)

- Nonresidents in visitor-related industries accounted for 21.5 percent of the state’s nonresident workers but made just 9.6 percent of nonresident wages.
- Visitor-related industries employed 62,356 workers in 2014, up from 61,864 in 2013. The number of nonresidents was up 3.8 percent in 2014, to 18,856, and the number of residents dropped 0.4 percent, to 43,500.
- Nonresidents in visitor-related industries earned \$245.9 million in wages, up 7.8 percent, while residents earned \$957.2 million, up 3.7 percent.

Food services and drinking places is the largest of the visitor-related industries, with 29,497 workers in 2014, down 0.7 percent from 2013. (See Exhibit 15.)

## 14 Metal Mining Industry, 20 Largest Occupations Alaska, 2014

Occupation title	Total workers	Percent nonres
Mining Machine Operators, All Other	681	27.0%
Extraction Workers, All Other	325	54.5%
Miners, Except Drillers and Machine Operators	259	38.6%
Millwrights	180	33.3%
Mobile Heavy Equipment Mechanics, Except Engines	130	55.4%
Mining and Geological Engineers, Including Mining Safety Engineers	105	46.7%
Plant and System Operators, All Other	98	7.1%
Mechanics, Mine Machinery	87	34.5%
Construction Laborers	79	15.2%
First-Line Supervisors of Mechanics, Installers, and Repairers	65	18.5%
Electricians	64	64.1%
Crushing, Grinding, and Polishing Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders	57	12.3%
Earth Drillers, Except Oil and Gas	55	85.5%
Geoscientists, Except Hydrologists and Geographers	42	33.3%
Chemical Technicians	40	20.0%
Mine Cutting and Channeling Machine Operators	35	42.9%
Managers, All Other	33	51.5%
Milling and Planing Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders, Metal and Plastic	30	46.7%
Water and Wastewater Treatment Plant and System Operators	30	30.0%
First-Line Supervisors of Production and Operating Workers	29	44.8%

Note: Occupation totals include only workers in this industry. Additional workers in these occupations may be found in other industries.

Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section

## 15 Visitor-Related Industries, Workers and Wages Alaska, 2014

Industry	Total		Nonresident			
	Workers	Wages (mil)	Workers	Percent	Wages (mil)	Percent
Air Transportation	7,349	\$317.9	1,772	24.1%	\$57.2	18.0%
Scenic and Sightseeing Transportation	3,342	\$59.5	1,768	52.9%	\$25.1	42.2%
Support Activities for Transportation	3,112	\$122.0	567	18.2%	\$15.8	13.0%
Performing Arts, Spectator Sports, and Related Industries	1,248	\$14.8	339	27.2%	\$3.0	20.5%
Amusement, Gambling, and Recreation Industries	5,285	\$65.3	1,684	31.9%	\$15.4	23.6%
Accommodation	12,523	\$200.7	5,704	45.5%	\$61.8	30.8%
Food Services and Drinking Places	29,497	\$422.9	7,022	23.8%	\$67.6	16.0%
Leisure and Hospitality*	49,388	\$718.3	15,031	30.4%	\$150.5	21.0%

\* Leisure and hospitality is a NAICS designation that combines the recreation, accommodation, and food services sectors.

Note: Occupation totals include only workers in this industry. Additional workers in these occupations may be found in other industries.

Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section

- In 2014, 47.3 percent of workers in a visitor-related industry worked in food services and drinking places.
- The sector's nonresident percentage fell in 2014, from 24.0 to 23.8, but the percentage of wages remained the same at 16.0 percent. (See Exhibit 16.)

Within the visitor-related industries, the worker numbers grew fastest in air transportation, increasing by 4.5 percent, or 314 workers, in 2014. Nonresidents made up most of that increase, adding 266 workers compared to 48 resident workers. Air transportation is the highest-paying visitor-related industry in terms of average wages per worker, primarily due to high-paying occupations such as pilots.<sup>7</sup>

- Nonresidents made up 24.1 percent of air transportation workers and earned 18.0 percent of wages.
- The number of nonresidents in air transportation increased 17.7 percent over the year, from 1,506 in 2013 to 1,772 in 2014. Resident workers increased by 0.9 percent, to 7,349.

Accommodation typically has one of the highest nonresident percentages of all visitor-related industries and is also among the highest in all industries.

- Total accommodation workers were up 4.1 percent in 2014, to 12,523. Nonresidents were 45.5 percent and they earned 30.8 percent of wages. (See Exhibit 17.)
- The number of nonresident accommodation workers rose from 5,212 in 2013 to 5,704 in 2014.

### Health Care Industry

The health care industry was one of the largest industries in Alaska in 2014 and has grown considerably over the last decade. Some rapidly expanding industries have hired more nonresidents, but there is little evidence of this in health care.

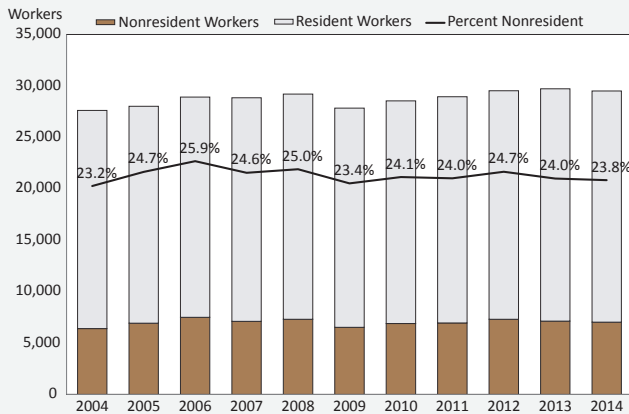
Despite a 29.5 percent increase in the number of health care workers in Alaska over the last 10 years, to 38,444 in 2014, the percentage of nonresident workers has remained largely consistent. (See Exhibit 19.)

- In 2014, 3,983 nonresident workers made up 10.4 percent of all health care workers and earned 7.9 percent of the industry's \$1.8 billion in wages.
- Average quarterly wages for health care workers rose from \$12,852 in 2013 to \$13,275 in 2014.
- Residents in health care earned less per quarter in 2014, at \$13,176 versus \$14,535 for nonresidents.

Within the health care industry are ambulatory health care services, hospitals, and nursing and residential care facilities.

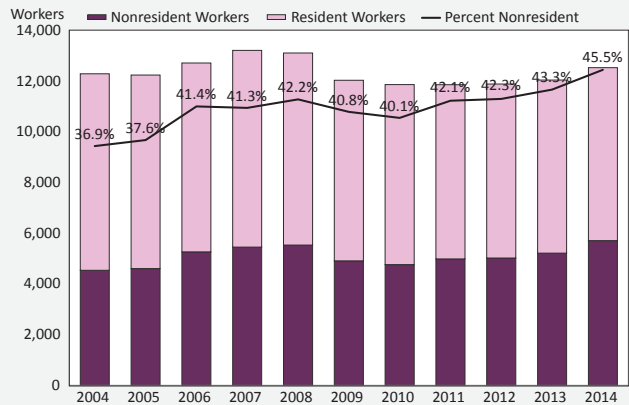
- Ambulatory health care service companies, which do not provide inpatient care, employed 19,744 workers, or 51.4 percent of all health care workers, of which 10.9 percent were nonresidents.
- Hospitals employed an additional 34.9 percent, or 13,424 workers, with 9.5 percent nonresidents.

## 16 Workers in Eating and Drinking Alaska, 2004 to 2014



Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section

## 17 Accommodation Workers Alaska, 2004 to 2014



Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section

## 18 Visitor-Related Industries, 20 Largest Occupations Alaska, 2014

Occupation title	Total workers	Percent nonres
Waiters and Waitresses	5,793	30.7%
Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers, Including Fast Food	5,772	20.4%
Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	3,425	38.8%
Cooks, Restaurant	3,268	37.7%
Food Preparation Workers	3,240	22.2%
Dishwashers	1,984	37.1%
Bartenders	1,532	28.1%
Counter Attendants, Cafeteria, Food Concession, and Coffee Shop	1,497	20.3%
Food Preparation and Serving Related Workers, All Other	1,363	29.3%
Airline Pilots, Copilots, and Flight Engineers	1,239	41.4%
Hosts and Hostesses, Restaurant, Lounge, and Coffee Shop	1,216	24.0%
Hotel, Motel, and Resort Desk Clerks	1,157	36.6%
Tour Guides and Escorts	1,059	65.8%
Dining Room and Cafeteria Attendants and Bartender Helpers	1,054	27.6%
First-Line Supervisors of Food Preparation and Serving Workers	986	25.4%
Material Moving Workers, All Other	979	11.5%
Aircraft Mechanics and Service Technicians	941	17.5%
Reservation and Transportation Ticket Agents and Travel Clerks	901	10.3%
Customer Service Representatives	808	31.1%
Commercial Pilots	720	50.7%

Note: Occupation totals include only workers in this industry. Additional workers in these occupations may be found in other industries.

Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section

- Nursing and residential care facilities had the smallest share of health care workers at just 13.7 percent, or 5,276 total workers, of which 10.5 percent were nonresidents.

### Other Industry Sectors

Exhibit A2 in the appendix gives detailed resident data by industry. Private sector industries with a low percentage of nonresidents are primarily in the utilities and the financial and insurance industries. State and local government both continue to employ a low percentage of nonresidents, at 6.8 percent each in 2014.

### Nonresidents by Occupation

We found large numbers of nonresidents in a variety of occupations, particularly seafood processing workers, retail sales persons, waiters and waitresses, and cashiers. (See exhibits 21 and 22.)

Some occupations with large numbers of nonresidents have relatively high pay, and though they may require significant training or education, this suggests an opportunity for

training programs or a career path for unemployed Alaskans with the necessary credentials.

Exhibit 23 lists higher-than-average wage occupations with the largest number of nonresident workers. Notable high-paying occupations with large numbers of nonresidents include construction laborers; fishers and fishing-related workers; operating engineers and other construction equipment operators; airline pilots, copilots, flight engineers; and hand laborers.

Exhibit 21 lists occupations with the largest numbers of nonresidents regardless of wages. Many of these occupations present entry-level opportunities for unemployed Alaskans with minimal work experience or few skills. These include seafood processing workers, retail sales workers, waiters/waitresses, and cashiers.

### Geographic Distribution

Matching employment records that show place of work with Permanent Fund Dividend applicant addresses also helps determine whether Alaska residents live in the borough or census area where they work, or live elsewhere in the state.<sup>8</sup> Overall, 66.7 percent of workers were residents of their work area in 2014, while 12.1 percent were residents of Alaska but didn't live in the borough or census area where they worked. (See exhibits 24 through 27 for regional and resident data.)

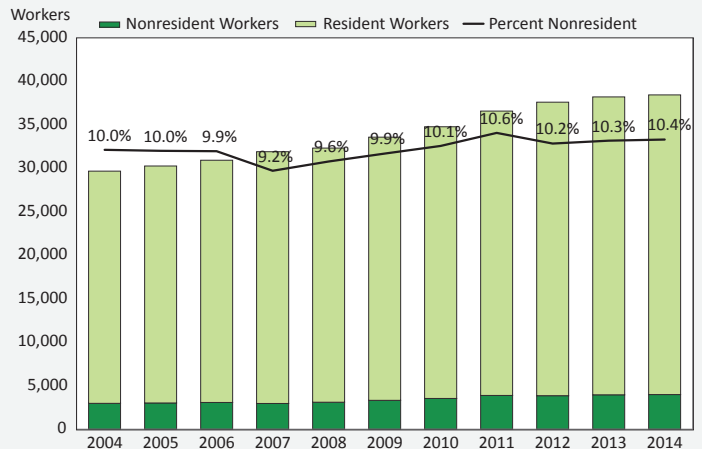
### Municipality of Anchorage

Anchorage is Alaska's most populous city and the workplace of 171,023 people, or 40.5 percent of all 2014 workers in the state. Because of its size, Anchorage has a diverse economy with no dominant industry. Service industries such as health care and social assistance, retail trade, and accommodation and food services are among the city's largest.

Anchorage is a major air transportation hub, hosts the headquarters of firms that do business elsewhere, and has a large city government and school district.

The Port of Anchorage, the Ted Stevens Anchorage International Airport, the Alaska Railroad, and the highway system all make the city Alaska's primary distributor of goods.

## 19 Health Care Workers Alaska, 2004 to 2014



Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section

## 20 Health Care, 20 Largest Occupations Alaska, 2014

Occupation title	Total workers	Percent nonres
Registered Nurses	4,695	13.7%
Personal Care Aides	3,752	8.1%
Nursing Assistants	1,527	4.3%
Medical Assistants	1,470	8.5%
Receptionists and Information Clerks	1,392	9.9%
Office and Administrative Support Workers, All Other	1,349	5.3%
Dental Assistants	1,197	10.1%
Health Care Support Workers, All Other	1,066	8.6%
Medical and Health Services Managers	720	6.5%
Billing and Posting Clerks	647	6.3%
Medical Secretaries	629	7.2%
Home Health Aides	619	14.1%
Office Clerks, General	501	10.0%
Dental Hygienists	480	10.0%
Medical Records and Health Information Technicians	433	6.7%
Janitors and Cleaners, Except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	421	4.5%
Physical Therapists	412	20.6%
Family and General Practitioners	393	28.5%
Radiologic Technologists	380	8.9%
First-Line Supervisors of Office and Administrative Support Workers	379	6.6%

Note: Occupation totals include only workers in this industry. Additional workers in these occupations may be found in other industries.

Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section



## 21 Occupations with the Largest Numbers of Nonresident Workers

Alaska private sector, 2014

Occupation title	Nonresident workers	Resident workers	Percent nonresident	Nonresident wages (mil)	Resident wages (mil)	Percent nonresident
Seafood Processing Workers, Except Surimi and Fish Roe	12,933	3,528	78.6%	\$144.2	\$56.8	71.7%
Retail Salespersons	2,879	12,428	18.8%	\$24.3	\$193.9	11.1%
Waiters and Waitresses	1,877	4,226	30.8%	\$16.3	\$62.9	20.6%
Cashiers	1,787	8,731	17.0%	\$12.5	\$124.6	9.1%
Meat, Poultry, and Fish Cutters and Trimmers	1,741	658	72.6%	\$11.2	\$8.3	57.4%
Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	1,679	3,524	32.3%	\$13.9	\$54.2	20.4%
Construction Laborers	1,348	5,270	20.4%	\$33.4	\$160.2	17.3%
Fishers and Related Fishing Workers	1,289	699	64.8%	\$23.0	\$9.1	71.6%
Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers, Including Fast Food	1,278	5,222	19.7%	\$8.2	\$52.4	13.5%
Cooks, Restaurant	1,268	2,100	37.6%	\$12.3	\$34.6	26.1%
Operating Engineers and Other Construction Equipment Operators	1,121	2,582	30.3%	\$61.5	\$151.1	28.9%
Airline Pilots, Copilots, and Flight Engineers	971	951	50.5%	\$115.3	\$98.9	53.8%
Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	966	3,456	21.8%	\$12.8	\$88.4	12.6%
Service Unit Operators, Oil, Gas, and Mining	917	978	48.4%	\$61.8	\$88.2	41.2%
Managers, All Other	907	3,113	22.6%	\$109.5	\$315.4	25.8%
Maintenance and Repair Workers, General	895	1,987	31.1%	\$22.8	\$78.3	22.5%
Food Preparation Workers	878	3,145	21.8%	\$6.4	\$35.5	15.2%
Office Clerks, General	864	4,150	17.2%	\$17.9	\$113.9	13.6%
Carpenters	854	2,903	22.7%	\$26.8	\$117.5	18.5%
Registered Nurses	854	4,208	16.9%	\$28.9	\$258.7	10.0%
Tour Guides and Escorts	830	526	61.2%	\$7.0	\$5.0	58.5%
Dishwashers	767	1,439	34.8%	\$4.7	\$12.5	27.4%
Office and Administrative Support Workers, All Other	721	5,200	12.2%	\$18.2	\$161.7	10.1%
Janitors and Cleaners, Except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	715	3,692	16.2%	\$6.9	\$57.7	10.7%
Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	680	3,059	18.2%	\$26.9	\$154.0	14.9%
Electricians	652	1,949	25.1%	\$42.8	\$124.9	25.5%
General and Operations Managers	599	3,623	14.2%	\$48.9	\$289.5	14.5%
Bus Drivers, Transit and Intercity	532	637	45.5%	\$6.9	\$11.2	38.1%
Sailors and Marine Oilers	524	503	51.0%	\$14.6	\$14.2	50.7%
Captains, Mates, and Pilots of Water Vessels	520	364	58.8%	\$27.4	\$17.2	61.4%
Personal Care Aides	519	6,226	7.7%	\$4.9	\$105.0	4.5%
Food Preparation and Serving Related Workers, All Other	515	1,695	23.3%	\$4.2	\$25.6	14.1%
Bartenders	513	1,354	27.5%	\$4.6	\$20.3	18.5%
Customer Service Representatives	496	2,600	16.0%	\$6.5	\$70.1	8.5%
Plumbers, Pipefitters, and Steamfitters	487	1,487	24.7%	\$25.7	\$92.3	21.8%
Welders, Cutters, Solderers, and Brazers	482	859	35.9%	\$18.9	\$45.4	29.4%
Material Moving Workers, All Other	468	1,658	22.0%	\$12.8	\$64.3	16.6%
Stock Clerks and Order Fillers	464	2,811	14.2%	\$4.6	\$51.6	8.2%
Hotel, Motel, and Resort Desk Clerks	458	878	34.3%	\$3.7	\$13.0	21.9%
Sales and Related Workers, All Other	441	2,394	15.6%	\$5.0	\$63.3	7.3%
Supervisors of Construction and Extraction Workers	428	822	34.2%	\$43.4	\$83.8	34.1%
Commercial Pilots	415	508	45.0%	\$15.9	\$31.2	33.9%
Counter Attendants, Cafeteria, Food Concession, and Coffee Shop	415	1,885	18.0%	\$2.0	\$15.7	11.2%
Construction and Related Workers, All Other	404	858	32.0%	\$14.0	\$31.3	30.9%
Construction Managers	379	986	27.8%	\$41.2	\$97.4	29.7%
Roustabouts, Oil and Gas	365	974	27.3%	\$19.4	\$51.4	27.4%
Receptionists and Information Clerks	364	2,798	11.5%	\$4.2	\$59.9	6.5%
Security Guards	363	1,846	16.4%	\$8.1	\$61.6	11.6%
Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks	350	3,475	9.2%	\$6.5	\$115.1	5.3%
Transportation Workers, All Other	346	1,497	18.8%	\$35.8	\$82.2	30.4%

Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section

## 22 Occupations With High Percentages of Nonresident Workers

Alaska private sector, 2014

Occupation title	Percent nonresident	Nonresident workers	Resident workers	% Nonres wages	Nonresident wages	Resident wages
Seafood Processing Workers, Except Surimi and Fish Roe	78.4%	12,922	3,554	72.6%	\$147,271,792	\$55,588,329
Seafood Processing Workers Supervisors/First Line Managers	74.9%	167	56	69.4%	\$4,731,061	\$2,081,258
Ship Engineers	73.4%	207	75	71.6%	\$12,864,303	\$5,101,394
Zoologists and Wildlife Biologists	70.7%	341	141	43.7%	\$5,593,888	\$7,219,881
Fishers and Related Fishing Workers	68.6%	1,218	557	71.4%	\$20,333,350	\$8,138,471
Fish Roe Technicians	68.6%	142	65	72.4%	\$2,783,942	\$1,059,011
Travel Guides	68.0%	289	136	61.8%	\$2,531,721	\$1,563,248
Meat, Poultry, and Fish Cutters and Trimmers	67.6%	1,641	787	53.2%	\$10,203,870	\$8,992,665
Entertainers and Performers, Sports and Related Workers, All Other	67.2%	168	82	70.1%	\$1,390,363	\$592,332
Captains, Mates, and Pilots of Water Vessels	61.9%	520	320	62.6%	\$26,068,545	\$15,598,516
Tour Guides and Escorts	61.6%	797	497	61.0%	\$6,932,221	\$4,435,945
Earth Drillers, Except Oil and Gas	59.9%	154	103	55.3%	\$6,057,547	\$4,905,237
Machinists	54.7%	168	139	42.6%	\$6,124,513	\$8,244,913
Sailors and Marine Oilers	53.3%	549	481	51.3%	\$14,319,349	\$13,588,195
Extraction Workers, All Other	51.8%	232	216	53.5%	\$17,401,124	\$15,144,637
Service Unit Operators, Oil, Gas, and Mining	51.1%	802	766	42.4%	\$50,937,570	\$69,199,948
Inspectors, Testers, Sorters, Samplers, and Weighers	50.8%	364	352	53.1%	\$29,552,152	\$26,124,904
Chefs and Head Cooks	49.4%	307	314	39.6%	\$6,579,597	\$10,033,693
Airline Pilots, Copilots, and Flight Engineers	48.8%	932	978	54.0%	\$114,365,287	\$97,533,957
Construction and Building Inspectors	48.6%	138	146	48.2%	\$9,391,034	\$10,083,352
Miners, Except Drillers and Machine Operators	48.2%	148	159	41.6%	\$8,140,147	\$11,441,822
Millwrights	45.6%	136	162	39.3%	\$7,499,249	\$11,587,339
Recreation Workers	44.6%	254	316	34.2%	\$1,710,566	\$3,286,502
Entertainment Attendants and Related Workers, All Other	43.8%	120	154	38.4%	\$838,256	\$1,342,007
Teachers and Instructors, All Other	43.4%	204	266	21.7%	\$1,350,749	\$4,864,224
Commercial Pilots	41.9%	343	476	31.9%	\$13,282,938	\$28,361,663
Bus Drivers, Transit and Intercity	40.6%	458	669	35.2%	\$6,056,515	\$11,135,620
Designers, All Other	40.5%	111	163	47.7%	\$14,678,030	\$16,110,816
Dancers	40.3%	112	166	30.3%	\$587,702	\$1,352,414
Rotary Drill Operators, Oil and Gas	39.9%	177	267	36.4%	\$13,377,160	\$23,383,650
Welders, Cutters, Solderers, and Brazers	37.6%	364	604	27.9%	\$12,391,935	\$31,952,352
Cement Masons and Concrete Finishers	37.6%	133	221	36.1%	\$3,486,794	\$6,184,147
Helpers — Extraction Workers	37.5%	113	188	31.1%	\$4,846,901	\$10,749,344
Cooks, Restaurant	37.4%	1,210	2,021	26.6%	\$11,631,179	\$32,126,903
Baggage Porters and Bellhops	36.1%	127	225	23.3%	\$1,367,330	\$4,495,729
First-Line Supervisors of Housekeeping and Janitorial Workers	36.0%	140	249	23.3%	\$1,923,034	\$6,316,457
Electrical and Electronic Engineering Technicians	35.9%	111	198	38.8%	\$10,640,735	\$16,755,330
Hotel, Motel, and Resort Desk Clerks	35.0%	484	899	23.8%	\$3,931,413	\$12,574,138
Agricultural Workers, All Other	34.6%	90	170	22.7%	\$781,778	\$2,654,843
Mining Machine Operators, All Other	34.2%	284	547	27.3%	\$13,672,876	\$36,392,836
Cooks, All Other	33.9%	332	646	26.7%	\$5,246,670	\$14,421,615
Compliance Officers	33.9%	78	152	17.7%	\$2,012,330	\$9,335,187
Mining and Geological Engineers, Including Mining Safety Engineers	33.3%	74	148	25.8%	\$4,477,768	\$12,854,971
Dishwashers	33.0%	666	1,354	25.3%	\$4,004,265	\$11,809,423
Insulation Workers, Floor, Ceiling, and Wall	33.0%	88	179	33.0%	\$3,288,112	\$6,667,793
Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	32.3%	1,688	3,541	22.3%	\$14,695,104	\$51,131,727
Cooks, Fast Food	32.2%	122	257	23.6%	\$829,958	\$2,688,192
Geoscientists, Except Hydrologists and Geographers	32.1%	134	284	29.1%	\$16,776,746	\$40,922,138
Supervisors of Construction and Extraction Workers	31.9%	391	835	33.0%	\$35,875,082	\$72,700,678
Motor Vehicle Operators, All Other	31.9%	65	139	18.6%	\$570,392	\$2,492,832
Structural Iron and Steel Workers	31.6%	116	251	23.7%	\$3,810,416	\$12,280,037
Geological and Petroleum Technicians	31.5%	246	535	29.1%	\$13,681,570	\$33,296,739
Lodging Managers	31.2%	100	221	16.8%	\$1,795,298	\$8,874,237
Construction and Related Workers, All Other	31.0%	406	902	31.8%	\$16,109,644	\$34,585,430
Cooks, Short Order	30.7%	183	414	25.0%	\$1,900,720	\$5,702,781
Electrical and Electronics Repairers, Commercial and Industrial Equipment	30.6%	71	161	26.7%	\$5,382,578	\$14,755,553
Mobile Heavy Equipment Mechanics, Except Engines	30.3%	289	664	29.0%	\$17,647,149	\$43,280,078

## 22 Occupations With High Percentages of Nonresident Workers, continued

Alaska private sector, 2014

Occupation title	Percent nonresident	Nonresident workers	Resident workers	% Nonres wages	Nonresident wages	Resident wages
Production Workers, All Other	30.1%	446	1,034	31.2%	\$25,634,678	\$56,624,330
Mechanical Engineers	29.5%	104	248	24.4%	\$6,899,683	\$21,407,790
Occupational Health and Safety Specialists	29.4%	103	247	27.4%	\$8,680,415	\$22,948,100
First-Line Supervisors of Production and Operating Workers	29.2%	174	422	23.7%	\$11,015,383	\$35,467,438
Waiters and Waitresses	28.7%	1,627	4,047	20.1%	\$14,508,984	\$57,775,273
Roustabouts, Oil and Gas	28.7%	371	920	26.7%	\$17,489,341	\$47,952,519
Self-Enrichment Education Teachers	28.6%	63	157	20.9%	\$541,147	\$2,051,896
Dentists, General	28.6%	60	150	14.1%	\$2,824,141	\$17,245,232
Material Moving Workers, All Other	28.5%	494	1,239	20.4%	\$12,355,073	\$48,193,412
Health and Safety Engineers, Except Mining Safety Engineers and Inspectors	28.4%	91	229	25.7%	\$7,958,223	\$22,967,611
Operating Engineers and Other Construction Equipment Operators	28.3%	1,030	2,615	26.2%	\$51,155,946	\$143,854,284
Petroleum Engineers	27.9%	137	354	24.6%	\$24,280,691	\$74,370,058
Helpers, Construction Trades, All Other	27.5%	255	673	24.3%	\$6,042,931	\$18,835,014
Amusement and Recreation Attendants	27.5%	131	345	20.5%	\$732,336	\$2,840,601
Media and Communication Workers, All Other	27.5%	66	174	16.3%	\$1,087,235	\$5,573,151
Family and General Practitioners	27.2%	113	302	17.4%	\$7,264,872	\$34,494,581
Industrial Machinery Mechanics	27.0%	105	284	25.4%	\$7,350,591	\$21,565,864
Maintenance Workers, Machinery	26.4%	115	321	23.5%	\$5,185,051	\$16,922,310
Cooks, Institution and Cafeteria	26.3%	162	453	19.6%	\$2,933,899	\$12,033,216
Construction Managers	26.1%	356	1,006	24.9%	\$31,302,529	\$94,588,526
Food Servers, Nonrestaurant	26.1%	108	306	12.6%	\$477,505	\$3,325,322
Physical Therapists	26.0%	114	325	15.0%	\$3,408,453	\$19,302,574
Bartenders	25.8%	502	1,442	17.2%	\$4,289,600	\$20,703,477
Physicians and Surgeons, All Other	25.8%	94	270	13.5%	\$10,336,278	\$66,436,564
Dining Room and Cafeteria Attendants and Bartender Helpers	25.7%	301	869	17.9%	\$1,760,566	\$8,088,903
Grounds Maintenance Workers, All Other	25.2%	259	768	15.1%	\$2,394,530	\$13,421,467
Transportation Attendants, Except Flight Attendants	25.2%	172	510	22.1%	\$2,394,558	\$8,435,250
Landscaping and Groundskeeping Workers	24.9%	372	1,123	19.7%	\$3,011,139	\$12,288,153
Electricians	24.6%	664	2,038	24.2%	\$38,219,732	\$119,508,207
Surgical Technologists	24.4%	49	152	15.3%	\$1,269,697	\$7,055,280
Logisticians	24.0%	69	218	20.0%	\$2,122,620	\$8,489,930
Computer Programmers	24.0%	59	187	18.2%	\$2,645,795	\$11,906,412
Maintenance and Repair Workers, General	23.9%	615	1,962	17.9%	\$15,914,525	\$72,825,935
Surveyors	23.9%	114	363	20.9%	\$5,593,973	\$21,186,530
Painters, Construction and Maintenance	23.7%	157	506	17.2%	\$2,746,593	\$13,177,773
Engineers, All Other	23.2%	343	1,135	21.1%	\$31,790,043	\$118,979,986
Industrial Truck and Tractor Operators	23.2%	136	449	16.2%	\$3,260,480	\$16,892,560
Production, Planning, and Expediting Clerks	23.1%	96	319	25.4%	\$5,292,046	\$15,516,770
Food Preparation and Serving Related Workers, All Other	23.0%	504	1,692	14.6%	\$3,936,058	\$23,087,274
Farmworkers and Laborers, Crop, Nursery, and Greenhouse	23.0%	112	376	21.3%	\$870,906	\$3,209,822
Managers, All Other	22.8%	685	2,317	31.2%	\$83,970,342	\$185,119,171
Food Preparation Workers	22.7%	955	3,250	16.6%	\$6,835,500	\$34,263,741
Physician Assistants	22.2%	103	360	17.8%	\$6,705,251	\$30,874,355
Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	22.0%	931	3,293	13.9%	\$12,579,403	\$77,850,742
Nonfarm Animal Caretakers	22.0%	87	308	16.2%	\$749,737	\$3,872,794
Laundry and Dry Cleaning Workers	21.7%	107	385	9.4%	\$764,223	\$7,375,150
Excavating and Loading Machine and Dragline Operators	21.7%	57	206	15.0%	\$2,018,977	\$11,451,217
Surveying and Mapping Technicians	21.7%	53	191	16.7%	\$1,868,377	\$9,350,483
Carpenters	21.4%	823	3,020	16.6%	\$22,574,662	\$113,757,201
Tire Repairers and Changers	21.4%	93	342	11.9%	\$910,982	\$6,774,820
Hazardous Materials Removal Workers	21.3%	144	531	21.1%	\$5,857,661	\$21,916,457
Computer Systems Analysts	21.3%	100	369	26.2%	\$9,961,908	\$28,064,743
First-Line Supervisors of Helpers, Laborers, and Material Movers, Hand	21.2%	53	197	20.1%	\$2,822,096	\$11,206,317

Note: Occupations with 200 or more total employees

Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section

## 23 High-Paying Private Occupations With Large Numbers of Nonresidents

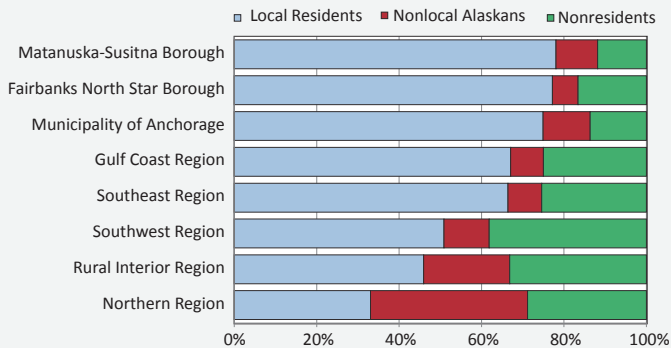
Greater than Alaska median earnings (\$7,223 per quarter), 2014

Occupation title	Nonresident workers	Total workers	Percent nonresident	Avg quarterly wages
Construction Laborers	1,348	6,618	20.4%	\$10,143
Fishers and Related Fishing Workers	1,289	1,988	64.8%	\$7,969
Operating Engineers and Other Construction Equipment Operators	1,121	3,703	30.3%	\$17,263
Airline Pilots, Copilots, and Flight Engineers	971	1,922	50.5%	\$32,921
Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	966	4,422	21.8%	\$7,719
Service Unit Operators, Oil, Gas, and Mining	917	1,895	48.4%	\$23,262
Managers, All Other	907	4,020	22.6%	\$28,941
Maintenance and Repair Workers, General	895	2,882	31.1%	\$11,426
Office Clerks, General	864	5,014	17.2%	\$8,084
Carpenters	854	3,757	22.7%	\$12,586
Registered Nurses	854	5,062	16.9%	\$16,054
Office and Administrative Support Workers, All Other	721	5,921	12.2%	\$9,017
Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	680	3,739	18.2%	\$14,175
Electricians	652	2,601	25.1%	\$18,616
General and Operations Managers	599	4,222	14.2%	\$22,218
Sailors and Marine Oilers	524	1,027	51.0%	\$10,404
Captains, Mates, and Pilots of Water Vessels	520	884	58.8%	\$17,657
Customer Service Representatives	496	3,096	16.0%	\$7,526
Plumbers, Pipefitters, and Steamfitters	487	1,974	24.7%	\$17,645
Welders, Cutters, Solderers, and Brazers	482	1,341	35.9%	\$15,774
Material Moving Workers, All Other	468	2,126	22.0%	\$10,984
Sales and Related Workers, All Other	441	2,835	15.6%	\$7,616
Supervisors of Construction and Extraction Workers	428	1,250	34.2%	\$28,626
Commercial Pilots	415	923	45.0%	\$16,303
Construction and Related Workers, All Other	404	1,262	32.0%	\$12,647
Construction Managers	379	1,365	27.8%	\$28,148
Roustabouts, Oil and Gas	365	1,339	27.3%	\$15,400
Security Guards	363	2,209	16.4%	\$9,580
Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks	350	3,825	9.2%	\$9,089
Transportation Workers, All Other	346	1,843	18.8%	\$18,106
Production Workers, All Other	334	1,004	33.3%	\$14,682
Chefs and Head Cooks	327	681	48.0%	\$9,246
Mobile Heavy Equipment Mechanics, Except Engines	316	971	32.5%	\$19,977
Engineers, All Other	313	1,298	24.1%	\$31,319
Zoologists and Wildlife Biologists	312	436	71.6%	\$9,779
First-Line Supervisors of Retail Sales Workers	308	2,387	12.9%	\$9,464
Light Truck or Delivery Services Drivers	302	1,704	17.7%	\$10,017
Flight Attendants	281	676	41.6%	\$7,274
Inspectors, Testers, Sorters, Samplers, and Weighers	273	591	46.2%	\$22,770
Automotive Service Technicians and Mechanics	235	1,719	13.7%	\$9,925
Mining Machine Operators, All Other	232	792	29.3%	\$18,941
Helpers, Construction Trades, All Other	229	932	24.6%	\$9,216
Sales Representatives, Services, All Other	223	1,908	11.7%	\$12,810
Aircraft Mechanics and Service Technicians	220	1,195	18.4%	\$14,034
Ship Engineers	208	280	74.3%	\$20,001
Geological and Petroleum Technicians	203	563	36.1%	\$21,780
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Workers, All Other	202	1,141	17.7%	\$17,966
Helpers Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Workers	194	984	19.7%	\$10,396
Executive Secretaries and Executive Administrative Assistants	193	2,298	8.4%	\$10,310
Extraction Workers, All Other	193	383	50.4%	\$25,388

Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section



## 24 Worker Residency by Region Alaska, 2014



Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section

Anchorage is also home to Alaska’s largest military base, Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson, which also creates civilian jobs.

More nonresidents work in Anchorage than in any other region, but were only 13.6 percent of the Anchorage workforce in 2014. The 23,305 nonresidents who worked in Anchorage were most heavily concentrated in the accommodation and food services and transportation and warehousing management industries, which were both 20 percent nonresident or more.

Nearly 75 percent of Anchorage workers were local residents (74.9 percent), and 11.4 percent were residents of other places in Alaska. Most of these nonlocal workers lived in the Matanuska-Susitna

## 25 Worker Residency by Borough or Census Area Alaska, 2014

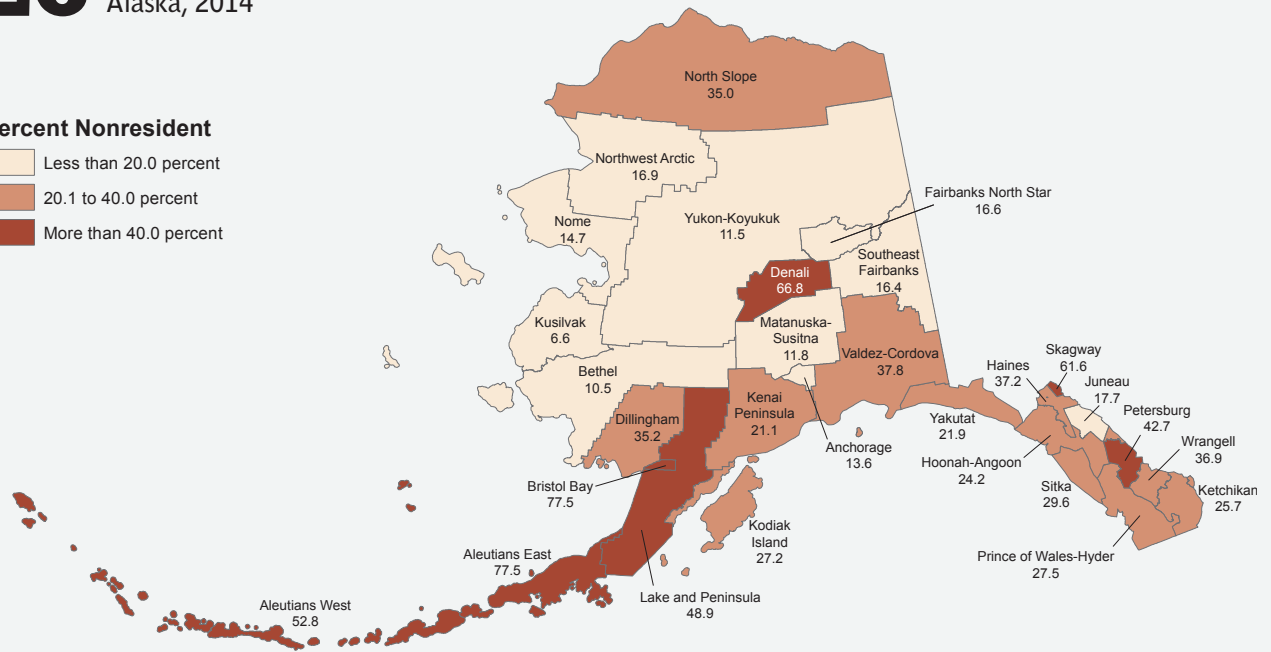
Region	Percent local	Local residents	Nonlocal residents	Nonresidents	Total workers
Kusilvak Census Area	84.3%	2,980	321	234	3,535
Matanuska-Susitna Borough	78.1%	23,068	2,991	3,492	29,551
Fairbanks North Star Borough	77.2%	34,760	2,799	7,454	45,013
Nome Census Area	74.9%	4,407	615	863	5,885
Anchorage Municipality	74.9%	128,166	19,552	23,305	171,023
Bethel Census Area	74.6%	7,942	1,597	1,114	10,653
Juneau, City and Borough	74.3%	15,966	1,716	3,810	21,492
Kenai Peninsula Borough	71.4%	21,137	2,224	6,232	29,593
Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	68.3%	2,441	719	412	3,572
Yakutat, City and Borough	68.1%	280	41	90	411
Kodiak Island Borough	66.3%	5,674	551	2,328	8,553
Northwest Arctic Borough	65.7%	2,921	772	750	4,443
Prince of Wales-Hyder Census Area	65.5%	2,380	253	1,000	3,633
Hoonah-Angoon Census Area	65.4%	698	111	258	1,067
Sitka, City and Borough	64.9%	3,796	324	1,733	5,853
Ketchikan Gateway Borough	64.1%	6,133	975	2,461	9,569
Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	56.6%	1,789	855	518	3,162
Dillingham Census Area	54.8%	2,096	383	1,345	3,824
Haines Borough	54.4%	848	131	581	1,560
Wrangell, City and Borough	51.7%	764	168	546	1,478
Valdez-Cordova Census Area	50.7%	3,846	871	2,863	7,580
Petersburg Borough	50.3%	1,082	149	919	2,150
Aleutians West Census Area	40.0%	2,113	376	2,789	5,278
Lake and Peninsula Borough	38.1%	676	230	867	1,773
Skagway Municipality	29.8%	483	139	998	1,620
Denali Borough	16.7%	648	641	2,591	3,880
North Slope Borough	15.5%	3,433	11,015	7,771	22,219
Aleutians East Borough	15.3%	691	328	3,510	4,529
Bristol Bay Borough	11.2%	405	410	2,807	3,622
Unknown in Alaska	0	0	167	76	243
Offshore	0	0	319	2,740	3,059
Outside Alaska	0	0	1,262	1,431	2,693

Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section

## 26 Nonresident Workers by Place of Work Alaska, 2014

**Percent Nonresident**

- Less than 20.0 percent
- 20.1 to 40.0 percent
- More than 40.0 percent



Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section

Borough, Anchorage’s northern neighbor. For Mat-Su residents, Anchorage is about an hour-and-a-half commute round-trip — and with cheaper homes in Mat-Su and higher average wages in Anchorage, some workers prefer the drive.

Nonlocal Anchorage workers were concentrated in the construction industry, which was 23.1 percent nonlocal, and the mining industry (which includes the oil and gas industry), which was 16.9 percent nonlocal.

### Matanuska-Susitna Borough

The Matanuska-Susitna Borough is Alaska’s fastest-growing and second most populated area. Although most of the Mat-Su population lives in the greater Palmer-Wasilla area, smaller communities dot the Parks and Glenn highways.

In some ways, Mat-Su is a suburb of Anchorage, and many residents work and shop in the big city to the south. However, retail trade is Mat-Su’s biggest industry, spurred by the recent construction of several new big box stores in the borough.

In 2014, 29,551 people worked in the Mat-Su Borough and just 11.8 percent were not residents of Alaska. The borough doesn’t have as much employment in the

industries that tend to employ high percentages of nonresidents, such as seafood processing and tourism.

Health care and social assistance and local government were other large employers in Mat-Su, with 82.4 and 94.0 percent local workers, respectively.

The largest employer of nonresidents was the accommodation and food services industry, where 20.1 percent of its 3,355 workers were nonresidents. Transportation and warehousing employed 1,169 workers, 26.6 percent of whom were nonresidents, and the educational services industry (providing training or instruction, but not including public schools) employed 607 workers at 35.7 percent nonresident. The construction industry employed 2,848 workers, of whom 452, or 15.9 percent, were nonresident.

While 78.1 percent of workers in Mat-Su were local residents in 2014, many Mat-Su residents worked elsewhere. Estimates of Mat-Su commuter patterns from 2014 suggest nearly one-third worked in Anchorage and 8.5 percent worked in the North Slope Borough.

### Fairbanks North Star Borough

The Fairbanks North Star Borough is the third most

# 27 Resident and Nonresident Workers and Wages

By place of work and Alaska place of residence, 2014

Borough or Census Area	Ownership	Resident Workers		Nonresident Workers		Wages (millions)			
		Local resident	Other AK resident	Number	Percent nonresident	Local resident	Other AK resident	Nonresident	Percent nonresident
<b>Anchorage/Mat-Su</b>									
Anchorage	State Government	9,110	1,397	486	4.4%	\$455.9	\$69.6	\$10.9	2.0%
Anchorage	Local Government	10,233	848	472	4.1%	\$500.5	\$48.9	\$7.9	1.4%
Anchorage	Private Sector	108,823	17,307	22,347	15.1%	\$4,750.2	\$820.3	\$741.5	11.7%
Mat-Su	State Government	1,406	201	50	3.0%	\$64.3	\$9.3	\$1.2	1.5%
Mat-Su	Local Government	3,645	139	92	2.4%	\$141.1	\$5.7	\$1.3	0.9%
Mat-Su	Private Sector	18,017	2,651	3,350	13.9%	\$506.4	\$77.9	\$46.0	7.3%
<b>Gulf Coast Region</b>									
Kenai	State Government	1,170	160	85	6.0%	\$55.6	\$6.9	\$2.4	3.7%
Kenai	Local Government	3,545	100	224	5.8%	\$153.6	\$3.1	\$5.5	3.4%
Kenai	Private Sector	16,422	1,964	5,923	24.4%	\$581.4	\$78.7	\$126.9	16.1%
Kodiak Island	State Government	273	34	34	10.0%	\$13.3	\$1.4	\$0.7	4.4%
Kodiak Island	Local Government	889	33	100	9.8%	\$31.3	\$1.0	\$1.9	5.5%
Kodiak Island	Private Sector	4,512	484	2,194	30.5%	\$147.6	\$15.5	\$35.7	18.0%
Valdez-Cordova	State Government	272	86	46	11.4%	\$12.1	\$4.6	\$1.2	6.7%
Valdez-Cordova	Local Government	734	90	109	11.7%	\$23.8	\$3.2	\$2.1	7.2%
Valdez-Cordova	Private Sector	2,840	695	2,708	43.4%	\$116.8	\$27.7	\$36.9	20.4%
<b>Interior Region</b>									
Denali	State Government	24	6	N/D	N/D	\$1.4	\$0.4	N/D	N/D
Denali	Local Government	128	15	16	10.1%	\$3.1	\$0.6	\$0.3	7.8%
Denali	Private Sector	496	620	2,573	69.7%	\$24.9	\$28.4	\$34.6	39.3%
Fairbanks North Star	State Government	4,903	327	542	9.4%	\$238.9	\$9.3	\$10.9	4.2%
Fairbanks North Star	Local Government	3,478	122	255	6.6%	\$150.6	\$2.8	\$3.3	2.1%
Fairbanks North Star	Private Sector	26,379	2,350	6,657	18.8%	\$995.2	\$82.6	\$136.9	11.3%
Southeast Fairbanks	State Government	128	13	16	10.2%	\$6.1	\$0.7	\$0.3	3.7%
Southeast Fairbanks	Local Government	423	31	27	5.6%	\$11.1	\$0.9	\$0.4	3.5%
Southeast Fairbanks	Private Sector	1,238	811	475	18.8%	\$38.0	\$53.8	\$25.5	21.7%
Yukon-Koyukuk	State Government	59	83	11	7.2%	\$2.6	\$4.1	\$0.4	5.4%
Yukon-Koyukuk	Local Government	1,643	273	163	7.8%	\$26.4	\$4.5	\$2.9	8.6%
Yukon-Koyukuk	Private Sector	739	363	238	17.8%	\$16.5	\$15.5	\$5.5	14.7%
<b>Northern Region</b>									
Nome	State Government	236	41	19	6.4%	\$14.7	\$1.8	\$0.3	2.0%
Nome	Local Government	1,888	98	219	9.9%	\$43.0	\$2.5	\$4.5	9.1%
Nome	Private Sector	2,283	476	625	18.5%	\$79.9	\$18.3	\$16.5	14.4%
North Slope	State Government	20	25	N/D	N/D	\$1.2	\$1.7	N/D	N/D
North Slope	Local Government	2,031	243	231	9.2%	\$86.8	\$13.1	\$8.4	7.8%
North Slope	Private Sector	1,382	10,747	7,535	38.3%	\$56.5	\$869.5	\$589.7	38.9%
Northwest Arctic	State Government	83	8	11	10.8%	\$4.2	\$0.8	\$0.2	4.3%
Northwest Arctic	Local Government	1,225	95	176	11.8%	\$30.3	\$3.3	\$4.2	11.1%
Northwest Arctic	Private Sector	1,613	669	563	19.8%	\$62.9	\$49.6	\$33.8	23.1%
<b>Southeast Region</b>									
Haines	State Government	47	9	N/D	N/D	\$1.5	\$0.3	N/D	N/D
Haines	Local Government	168	33	22	9.9%	\$4.7	\$0.6	\$0.2	4.1%
Haines	Private Sector	633	89	554	43.4%	\$15.4	\$1.7	\$6.0	25.9%
Hoonah-Angoon	State Government	15	0	N/D	N/D	\$0.5	0	N/D	N/D
Hoonah-Angoon	Local Government	295	26	40	11.1%	\$6.7	\$0.9	\$0.5	6.3%
Hoonah-Angoon	Private Sector	388	85	217	31.4%	\$7.0	\$2.4	\$2.6	21.5%
Juneau	State Government	4,045	403	228	4.9%	\$209.4	\$19.2	\$7.1	3.0%
Juneau	Local Government	2,208	78	164	6.7%	\$102.3	\$2.6	\$4.1	3.8%
Juneau	Private Sector	9,713	1,235	3,418	23.8%	\$343.2	\$48.6	\$80.7	17.1%
Ketchikan Gateway	State Government	576	141	99	12.1%	\$28.3	\$8.0	\$3.1	7.9%
Ketchikan Gateway	Local Government	1,176	232	106	7.0%	\$52.0	\$8.6	\$2.5	3.9%
Ketchikan Gateway	Private Sector	4,381	602	2,256	31.2%	\$139.7	\$17.5	\$35.7	18.5%
Petersburg	State Government	46	N/D	N/D	N/D	\$2.1	N/D	N/D	N/D
Petersburg	Local Government	351	15	33	8.3%	\$12.1	\$0.3	\$0.5	3.5%
Petersburg	Private Sector	685	131	885	52.0%	\$17.6	\$2.9	\$10.2	33.2%
Prince of Wales-Hyder	State Government	49	N/D	N/D	N/D	\$1.9	N/D	N/D	N/D
Prince of Wales-Hyder	Local Government	1,088	34	130	10.4%	\$29.2	\$1.2	\$1.9	6.0%
Prince of Wales-Hyder	Private Sector	1,243	216	868	37.3%	\$31.9	\$8.6	\$15.4	27.5%
Sitka	State Government	344	30	25	6.3%	\$15.2	\$1.0	\$0.5	3.1%
Sitka	Local Government	755	21	92	10.6%	\$33.7	\$0.8	\$1.5	4.1%
Sitka	Private Sector	2,697	273	1,616	35.2%	\$87.9	\$8.4	\$29.0	23.2%
Skagway	State Government	18	0	0	0	\$0.6	0	0	0
Skagway	Local Government	104	8	18	13.8%	\$4.5	\$0.2	\$0.3	6.0%
Skagway	Private Sector	361	131	980	66.6%	\$11.2	\$2.7	\$13.3	48.8%
Wrangell	State Government	19	6	N/D	N/D	\$0.8	\$0.2	N/D	N/D
Wrangell	Local Government	271	8	22	7.3%	\$10.3	\$0.2	\$0.8	7.2%
Wrangell	Private Sector	474	154	523	45.4%	\$12.5	\$4.6	\$7.6	30.8%

# 27 Resident and Nonresident Workers and Wages

Continued

Borough or Census Area	Ownership	Resident Workers		Nonresident Workers		Wages (millions)			
		Local resident	Other AK resident	Number	Percent nonresident	Local resident	Other AK resident	Nonresident	Percent nonresident
<b>Southeast (cont.)</b>									
Yakutat	State Government	12	N/D	N/D	N/D	\$0.5	N/D	N/D	N/D
Yakutat	Local Government	122	11	N/D	N/D	\$3.3	\$0.3	N/D	N/D
Yakutat	Private Sector	146	29	83	32.2%	\$3.9	\$0.4	\$1.0	\$19.5
<b>Southwest Region</b>									
Aleutians East	State Government	15	12	N/D	N/D	\$0.5	\$0.2	N/D	N/D
Aleutians East	Local Government	247	45	40	12.0%	\$7.0	\$1.5	\$0.5	\$5.7
Aleutians East	Private Sector	429	271	3,467	83.2%	\$13.6	\$9.9	\$68.9	\$74.6
Aleutians West	State Government	33	6	N/D	N/D	\$2.3	\$0.4	N/D	N/D
Aleutians West	Local Government	422	28	50	10.0%	\$18.9	\$1.1	\$1.3	\$6.3
Aleutians West	Private Sector	1,658	342	2,735	57.8%	\$69.4	\$15.2	\$66.1	\$43.9
Bethel	State Government	313	50	24	6.2%	\$20.3	\$3.2	\$0.9	\$3.5
Bethel	Local Government	3,416	179	279	7.2%	\$72.4	\$5.0	\$6.6	\$7.8
Bethel	Private Sector	4,213	1,368	811	12.7%	\$111.0	\$40.1	\$29.1	\$16.1
Bristol Bay	State Government	17	16	10	23.3%	\$1.2	\$0.2	\$0.2	\$13.6
Bristol Bay	Local Government	117	48	26	13.6%	\$4.5	\$1.0	\$0.6	\$10.1
Bristol Bay	Private Sector	271	346	2,771	81.8%	\$10.2	\$6.7	\$28.5	\$62.9
Dillingham	State Government	103	26	12	8.5%	\$4.9	\$0.6	\$0.2	\$3.8
Dillingham	Local Government	687	47	78	9.6%	\$16.6	\$1.6	\$1.6	\$7.9
Dillingham	Private Sector	1,306	310	1,255	43.7%	\$43.2	\$8.5	\$17.2	\$24.9
Kusilvak	State Government	64	27	N/D	N/D	\$1.8	\$1.4	N/D	N/D
Kusilvak	Local Government	1,695	103	134	6.9%	\$29.7	\$2.4	\$3.2	\$9.0
Kusilvak	Private Sector	1,221	191	98	6.5%	\$15.9	\$8.3	\$3.4	\$12.5
Lake and Peninsula	State Government	10	6	N/D	N/D	\$0.4	\$0.1	N/D	N/D
Lake and Peninsula	Local Government	494	73	63	10.0%	\$8.5	\$2.2	\$0.8	\$7.1
Lake and Peninsula	Private Sector	172	151	803	71.3%	\$4.3	\$5.0	\$9.7	\$51.0
Other/Unknown		N/A	1,748	4,247	70.8%	N/A	\$217.5	\$204.3	\$48.4
<b>Total</b>		<b>281,623</b>	<b>53,005</b>	<b>87,888</b>	<b>20.6 %</b>	<b>\$11,094.7</b>	<b>\$2,812.6</b>	<b>\$2,568.9</b>	<b>\$15.6</b>

Notes: N/D = not disclosable. Local residents live in the reported borough/census area as determined by the ZIP code of the most recent Permanent Fund Dividend mailing address. Worker employment records showing place of work information are matched with Permanent Fund Dividend applicant address information to determine the number of local residents, Alaska residents and nonresidents working in each borough/census area. Place of work was based upon employer reported place of work information. Workers were assigned to a geographic area based upon place of work where they earned the most money in 2014. If employers did not provide specific place of work information for the worker, the borough/census area of the primary business location was used to determine the place of work.

Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section

populated area in the state. Fairbanks is at the heart of Alaska’s interior and is the northern terminus of the Parks and Richardson highways and the southern terminus of the Dalton Highway to the North Slope.

In addition to serving as the interior’s transportation hub, Fairbanks is its economic, medical, educational, and cultural center. Alaska’s flagship university, the University of Alaska Fairbanks, is the borough’s largest employer. Eielson Air Force Base and Fort Wainwright also generate civilian jobs in the borough.

Fairbanks’ workforce was 45,013 in 2014, or 10.7 percent of the state’s workers. The 7,454 nonresidents working in Fairbanks made up 16.6 percent of Fairbanks’ workers.

Fairbanks is another mostly urban center with workers spanning all industries. Nonresidents were concentrated in the accommodation and food services; mining; profes-

sional, scientific, and technical services; and administrative support, waste management, and remediation industries. The largest share of nonresidents was in accommodation and food service, at 1,512 or 28.5 percent. Just 6.2 percent of Fairbanks workers were nonlocal Alaskans, which isn’t surprising considering Fairbanks’ relative isolation from other population centers.

Fairbanks is home to Fort Knox Gold Mine, a major mining employer. Nonresidents made up 24.3 percent of all mining workers in Fairbanks in 2014. Nonlocal Alaska residents made up another 18.7 percent making locals the remaining 57.0 percent.

## Rural Interior Region

The Rural Interior Region is the largest geographically but the least populous in Alaska. This doughnut-



shaped region includes the vast Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area, the Denali Borough, and the Southeast Fairbanks Census Area (but it excludes the Fairbanks North Star Borough). The region is so large and diverse that it can't be characterized as a single economy, but a few key industries keep parts of the region flourishing.

The region had 10,614 workers in 2014, but only 46.0 percent were local residents. The percentage of non-resident workers in the region was 33.2 percent, the second-highest of all eight regions.

Local government is the region's largest industry and one of the few to offer year-round employment across the entire area. Even the smallest communities along the Yukon River or on the arctic tundra typically have a school or local government. Of the area's 2,719 local government workers in 2014, 80.7 percent were local residents.

The major sources of nonresident workers in the region were the accommodation and food services industry and mining, which are concentrated in Denali National Park, Usibelli Coal Mine in Denali Borough, and the Pogo Gold Mine in the Southeast Fairbanks Census Area.

In 2014, 76.9 percent of accommodation and food services workers were nonresidents and another 10.2 percent were nonlocal Alaska residents, meaning just 12.9 percent of the accommodation and food services jobs were filled by locals. Nearly all of these tourism-related jobs are seasonal, and both local residents and nonlocals who work in the industry earn more than nonresidents.

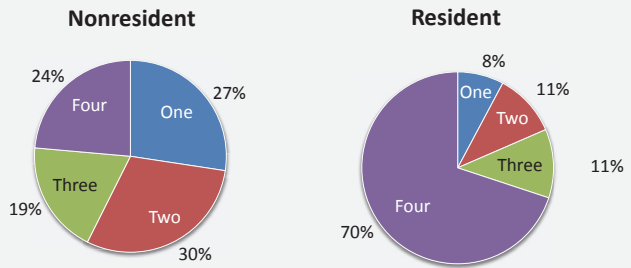
Mining employed 750 workers in the Rural Interior in 2014, 21.3 percent of whom were local residents. The largest share of mining workers — 40.5 percent — were nonlocal, and the remaining 38.1 percent were nonresidents. Many other industries in the region had high percentages of nonresidents as well, typical of highly seasonal or remote work.

## Northern Region

Alaska's Northern Region includes the North Slope and Northwest Arctic boroughs and the Nome Census Area. Most communities in the Northern Region are on the arctic coast and are home to primarily Inupiat populations.

The Northern Region has two economies. One is village-based, with local government and service jobs augmented by subsistence production, and the other is industrialized resource extraction at North Slope oil fields and the Red Dog Mine.

## 28 Workers by Quarters Worked Alaska, 2014



Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section

In 2014, 28.8 percent of the Northern Region's 32,547 workers were nonresidents, and another 38.1 percent were nonlocal Alaska residents. The Northern Region has the state's lowest percentage of local workers at 33.1 percent.

The mining industry, which includes workers at Red Dog Mine in the Northwest Arctic Borough as well as North Slope oil employment, is the region's largest with 10,441 workers in 2014. Just 1.9 percent of workers in the Northern Region mining industry were local, and 56.6 percent were nonlocal Alaskans. Nonresidents made up 41.5 percent.

Local government, which includes schools, is the region's second largest industry with 6,206 workers, 82.9 percent of whom were locals. Construction is another major industry in the region, serving local communities and the extractive industries. Of the 3,670 construction workers in the Northern Region in 2014, 12.2 percent were local residents, 48.1 percent were nonlocal Alaska residents, and 39.8 percent were nonresidents.

## Southwest Region

The Southwest Region includes the Kusilvak, Bethel, Dillingham, and Aleutians West census areas and the Bristol Bay, Lake and Peninsula, and Aleutians East boroughs. Fishing and fish processing are the region's dominant industries, but because of the limitations of available data, this report can't capture most fish harvesting employment.

The Southwest Region had 33,214 total workers in 2014, excluding fish harvesters, with manufacturing as its largest employer (mainly seafood processing). The Southwest manufacturing industry employed 11,234

workers in 2014, or 33.8 percent of the area's wage and salary workers.

Seafood processing has historically employed a high percentage of nonresidents, as it tends to be extremely seasonal, remote, and relatively low-paying. In most communities with seafood processing plants, the local population can't satisfy the peak demand for workers.

Of all manufacturing workers in Southwest, 79.7 percent were nonresidents and just 5.4 were nonlocal Alaskans. Local residents were 14.8 percent, and they earned more on average than nonlocals and nonresidents. Local workers tend to hold higher-paying jobs and work more months of the year.

The seafood processing industry in Southwest Alaska makes up a significant portion of Alaska's total nonresident workforce. Nonresidents in Southwest manufacturing represent 48.0 percent of all nonresidents working in manufacturing and 10.2 percent of Alaska's total nonresident workforce. It's the primary reason 38.1 percent of Southwest workers were nonresidents, which is the highest percentage in all Alaska regions.

Local government is the second largest employer, similar to other rural regions. It employed 8,271 workers in 2014, 85.6 percent of whom were local residents. Other large industries in the region are health care and social services and retail.

Not all of Southwest is tied to the commercial fishing industry. Lake and Peninsula Borough and the Bethel and Kusilvak census areas have much smaller numbers of seafood processors, and Kusilvak had the highest percentage of local workers in 2014, at 84.3 percent. (See Exhibit 25.)

## Gulf Coast Region

The economically and geographically diverse Gulf Coast Region includes the Kodiak Island and Kenai Peninsula boroughs and the Valdez-Cordova Census Area. Much of the Kenai Peninsula is a few hours' drive from Anchorage and shares many of the same urban characteristics.

Tourism plays a significant role on the peninsula, and both sport and commercial fishing are economic drivers. The borough also has considerable oil and gas extraction.

The Kodiak Island Borough is home to part of Alaska's fishing fleet as well as one of the largest Coast Guard bases in the U.S. The Valdez-Cordova Census Area includes the coastal communities of Valdez and Cordova as well as inland communities in the Copper River basin.

The Gulf Coast Region had 45,726 workers in 2014, and almost two-thirds worked in the Kenai Peninsula Borough. Manufacturing — mostly seafood processing but including oil refining — employed 6,713 people in 2014. Local residents were 39.2 percent of manufacturing workers and nonresidents made up 56.5 percent.

Local government was another large employer in the Gulf Coast with 5,824 workers, 88.7 percent of whom were local.

Visitor-related industries had high percentages of nonresidents in the Gulf Coast in 2014. The agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting industry had a nonresident percentage of 52.8; the arts, entertainment, and recreation industry was 42.2 percent nonresident; and the accommodation and food services industry was 35.6 percent. The mining industry, which includes mostly Cook Inlet oil and gas extraction, had a nonresident percentage of 26.4.

## Southeast Region

The Southeast panhandle is home to 10 boroughs and census areas, the largest of which is the City and Borough of Juneau, the state's capital.

Southeast had 48,833 workers in 2014, 25.4 percent of whom were nonresidents, and 8.2 percent were nonlocal Alaska residents.

The largest industry in Southeast was local government, which employed 7,635 total workers and 6,538 (85.6 percent) local residents. State government was next with 6,132 workers in 2014. State government had a lower percentage of nonresidents than local government at 6.0 percent versus 8.3 percent.

Other large industries in the region included retail trade, with 5,739 workers of which 23.3 percent were nonresident, and healthcare and social assistance with 4,560 workers of which 12.5 percent were nonresident.

Manufacturing was the fourth-largest industry and the largest source of nonresidents, largely because of the seafood processing industry. Of the 4,761 manufacturing workers in Southeast, 68.7 percent were nonresidents.

Accommodation and food services employed 1,685 nonresidents, who made up 37.5 percent of the industry's workforce. Arts, entertainment, and recreation also had high shares of nonresidents, at 46.4 percent of 1,475 workers.

The agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting industry, which includes mostly timber jobs, was 47.0 percent nonresident but wasn't among the region's largest industries. Mining, which has grown since the opening of Kensington Mine near Juneau, employed 1,024 workers, 44.3 percent of whom were nonresidents. The mining industry had one of the highest nonlocal resident shares of all industries in Southeast at 17.1 percent.

## Economic Impact of Nonresident Workers

Slightly more than 422,500 people worked in Alaska at some point in 2014, and about one-fifth weren't residents. The nonresident workforce has a significant effect on Alaska's economy, but determining when it's negative and when it's positive is a complicated economic question the available data can't answer.

The largest driver of nonresident employment in Alaska is dramatic seasonality. More than half of nonresidents who worked in Alaska in 2014 worked in only one or two quarters. (See Exhibit 28.) Those workers primarily filled seafood processing and tourism positions that would have been difficult or impossible to fill with residents during the busy summer. In those industries, the availability of workers from other states or countries who are willing to relocate during peak periods can be an asset.

On the other hand, the nonresidents who work in Alaska year-round and spend some or most of their paychecks outside the state represent an economic loss. For businesses that hire nonresidents because there aren't enough Alaskans with the necessary skills or experience, training and apprenticeship programs can

increase the supply of qualified Alaskans and capture more of those payroll dollars.

To give a rough sense of how much more money could be kept in the state if residents filled those positions, nonresidents who worked all four quarters earned \$1.6 billion in 2014. Including nonresidents who worked for at least three quarters brings the total to \$2.1 billion. Not all of nonresident wages are spent outside of Alaska, of course, just as not all of resident wages are spent inside the state.

## Notes

<sup>1</sup>The Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development unemployment insurance wage file only includes workers covered by Alaska unemployment insurance. Therefore, all references to resident and nonresident workers exclude self-employed and federal workers, who are covered by federal unemployment insurance.

<sup>2</sup>Nonresident workers are those who didn't apply for a Permanent Fund Dividend in 2014 or 2015. The methodology in the appendix on the next page provides complete information on workers identified as nonresidents.

<sup>3</sup>Oilfield services support oil and gas companies. This subsector is a combination of the 213111 and 213112 NAICS codes. For more information on industry coding, see the NAICS 2012 manual.

<sup>4</sup>Alaska Seafood Industry Research Project, November 2015

<sup>5</sup>The metal mining industry incorporates the metal ore mining and support activities for metal mining subsectors, NAICS 2122 and 213114, respectively. For more information on industry coding, see the NAICS 2012 manual.

<sup>6</sup>Scenic and sightseeing transportation refers to the 487 NAICS subsector.

<sup>7</sup>Includes the two Standard Occupational Code groups "airline pilots, co-pilots, and flight engineers" and "commercial airline pilots." Not all pilots are counted as employed in the air transportation industry. Industry classification is based on the employer's activities, not the specific tasks of an employee.

<sup>8</sup>We assigned workers to a geographic area based on where they earned the most money in 2014. If employers did not provide a specific place of work for a worker, we used the borough or census area of the primary business location to determine the place of work. We derived place of residence for Alaskans from the ZIP code of the most recent PFD mailing address.

# Appendix

## About the Data

To calculate residency, the Department of Labor and Workforce Development matches quarterly Alaska unemployment insurance records (which contain industry, occupation, wages, and place of work information) for each worker with Alaska Permanent Fund Dividend applications. Wage records are not available for federal employees, the military, or the self-employed, so those workers are not included in this report.

People were considered residents for this report if they applied for a PFD in either one of the two most recent years. Of the 334,628 workers identified as residents in the 2014 report, 297,216 or 88.8 percent appeared in both the 2014 and 2015 PFD applicant files. Of the remaining 37,412 resident workers, 17,444 appeared in only the 2014 file, suggesting they lived in Alaska for all of 2013 (the qualifying period for the 2014 PFD), but most likely left the state in 2014 and didn't apply for a 2015 PFD.

Another 19,968 workers appeared in only the 2015 PFD file. These workers most likely moved to Alaska during 2013 but weren't here for the entire calendar year and thus were not eligible for a 2014 PFD.

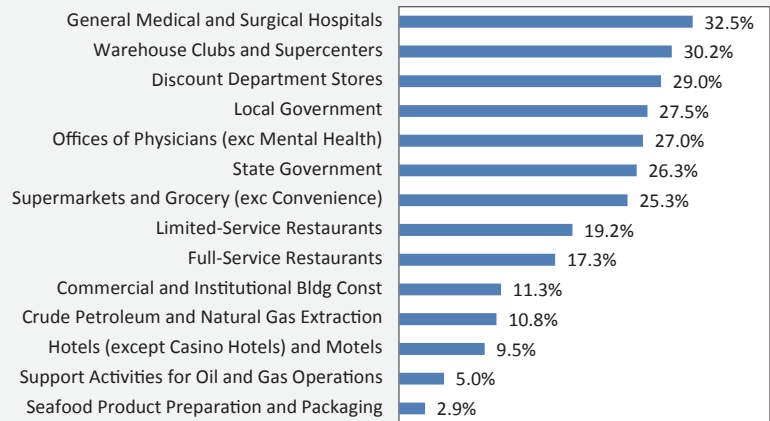
## Limitations of the Data

One of the obvious limitations of using PFD applications to determine residency is the lag in identifying residents due to the strict PFD requirement that a person must live in the state for a full calendar year to be eligible. Understanding that a certain percentage of the people initially identified as nonresidents will eventually be categorized as residents is key to understanding this report.

All industries hire people who are new to the state and at least occasionally hire people from outside the state. That has different policy implications than industries that hire seasonal nonresidents or workers who maintain their principal places of residence outside of Alaska.

An analysis of 2013 worker information showed that 12.1 percent of nonresident workers ultimately applied

## A1 Nonresidents Who Became Residents Select industries, Alaska, 2014



Note: Graph covers those who were nonresidents in 2013 and became residents in 2014.  
Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section

for a PFD and were considered residents for the 2014 report. The likelihood that someone new to Alaska will stay in the state and later become eligible for a PFD varies significantly by industry. (See Exhibit A1.)

For example, nonresident oil and seafood processing workers are much less likely to become residents than state and local government workers and health care workers. This again highlights the difference between workers who would be considered new residents by other measures and workers who would be considered nonresidents by any measure.

Alaska has especially large in and out migration flows — 40,000 to 50,000 people move to Alaska and another 40,000 to 50,000 leave each year — and a certain number of workers would also live here and be considered residents by other measures but not stay for long enough to establish PFD eligibility.

## Other Measures of Residency

Despite these limitations, the PFD data provide easily the most comprehensive, reliable, and consistent way available to measure residency. Other options such as voter registration, motor vehicle registration, driver's licenses, or fishing and hunting licenses capture a much smaller fraction of the Alaska workforce. The monetary incentive the PFD provides and the strict penalties for providing false information make it the clear choice to use for this type of report.



# A2 Resident and Nonresident Workers and Wages

Private, state, and local government in Alaska, 2014

Industry	Resident workers	Nonresident workers	Percent nonresident workers	Resident wages	Nonresident wages	Percent nonresident wages	Avg resident wages/qtr	Avg nonresident wages/qtr
<b>Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting</b>								
Animal Production and Aquaculture	340	224	39.7%	\$10,404,958	\$3,187,876	23.5%	\$9,450	\$5,807
Crop Production	334	81	19.5%	\$2,899,350	\$635,718	18.0%	\$3,675	\$3,612
Fishing, Hunting and Trapping	209	588	73.8%	\$3,719,098	\$14,780,125	79.9%	\$8,530	\$13,388
Forestry and Logging	235	296	55.7%	\$9,700,497	\$7,864,194	44.8%	\$12,714	\$11,633
Support Activities for Agriculture and Forestry	35	58	62.4%	\$1,002,888	\$1,234,193	55.2%	\$9,286	\$11,535
<b>Mining</b>								
Mining (except Oil and Gas)	2,565	1,120	30.4%	\$215,349,875	\$89,575,405	29.4%	\$22,897	\$26,085
Oil and Gas Extraction	3,418	1,248	26.7%	\$656,569,116	\$237,220,426	26.5%	\$49,808	\$55,374
Support Activities for Mining	8,642	5,298	38.0%	\$737,568,835	\$424,841,102	36.5%	\$22,697	\$25,131
<b>Utilities</b>								
Utilities	2,438	142	5.5%	\$182,211,069	\$6,257,563	3.3%	\$20,006	\$16,424
<b>Construction</b>								
Construction of Buildings	5,846	1,388	19.2%	\$279,055,215	\$45,557,247	14.0%	\$14,746	\$14,412
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	5,300	1,879	26.2%	\$323,661,254	\$112,198,717	25.7%	\$18,258	\$23,394
Specialty Trade Contractors	10,360	2,859	21.6%	\$499,946,578	\$78,528,973	13.6%	\$14,389	\$12,802
<b>Manufacturing</b>								
Apparel Manufacturing	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D
Beverage and Tobacco Product Manufacturing	340	104	23.4%	\$9,824,045	\$1,508,986	13.3%	\$8,397	\$5,826
Food Manufacturing	6,646	17,893	72.9%	\$150,795,329	\$258,777,802	63.2%	\$7,193	\$6,477
Leather and Allied Product Manufacturing	13	N/D	N/D	\$230,177	N/D	N/D	\$5,115	N/D
Textile Mills	9	N/D	N/D	\$175,561	N/D	N/D	\$5,486	N/D
Textile Product Mills	90	13	12.6%	\$2,765,553	\$231,559	7.7%	\$9,008	\$7,719
Chemical Manufacturing	42	6	12.5%	\$1,879,535	\$449,999	19.3%	\$12,048	\$28,125
Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing	208	43	17.1%	\$8,531,586	\$895,484	9.5%	\$12,329	\$8,528
Paper Manufacturing	8	0	0	\$237,872	0	0	\$8,202	0
Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing	662	29	4.2%	\$56,377,130	\$1,578,991	2.7%	\$23,011	\$19,256
Plastics and Rubber Products Manufacturing	115	N/D	N/D	\$4,302,069	N/D	N/D	\$10,864	N/D
Printing and Related Support Activities	358	39	9.8%	\$11,785,748	\$526,060	4.3%	\$9,369	\$5,845
Wood Product Manufacturing	509	109	17.6%	\$21,407,592	\$3,780,609	15.0%	\$13,206	\$14,054
Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing	118	N/D	N/D	\$9,016,096	N/D	N/D	\$20,036	N/D
Electrical Equipment, Appliance, and Component Manufacturing	14	0	0	\$679,059	0	0	\$13,581	0
Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	519	97	15.7%	\$24,667,453	\$2,821,834	10.3%	\$13,502	\$11,066
Furniture and Related Product Manufacturing	113	21	15.7%	\$4,311,992	\$381,835	8.1%	\$10,673	\$7,793
Machinery Manufacturing	79	13	14.1%	\$3,704,676	\$1,035,263	21.8%	\$13,326	\$23,529
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	191	36	15.9%	\$6,533,605	\$937,374	12.5%	\$10,083	\$10,189
Primary Metal Manufacturing	18	N/D	N/D	\$785,823	N/D	N/D	\$12,090	N/D
Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	447	173	27.9%	\$17,079,456	\$2,777,307	14.0%	\$10,984	\$8,391
<b>Wholesale Trade</b>								
Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods	2,992	303	9.2%	\$162,149,435	\$11,941,464	6.9%	\$14,630	\$14,670
Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods	3,117	287	8.4%	\$133,054,613	\$6,429,472	4.6%	\$11,704	\$9,539
Wholesale Electronic Markets and Agents and Brokers	517	96	15.7%	\$30,352,358	\$2,609,836	7.9%	\$16,327	\$12,547
<b>Retail Trade</b>								
Building Material and Garden Equipment and Supplies Dealers	4,193	829	14.1%	\$131,201,142	\$9,329,896	6.6%	\$8,934	\$5,699
Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	1,924	690	30.1%	\$29,096,937	\$9,392,159	24.4%	\$5,003	\$5,198
Electronics and Appliance Stores	726	126	14.8%	\$19,721,612	\$1,964,304	9.1%	\$7,936	\$6,990
Food and Beverage Stores	7,393	1,153	13.5%	\$157,959,558	\$12,030,331	7.1%	\$6,480	\$4,659
Furniture and Home Furnishings Stores	983	188	16.1%	\$28,893,395	\$2,171,595	7.0%	\$8,656	\$5,170
Gasoline Stations	1,984	308	13.4%	\$35,481,464	\$2,611,303	6.9%	\$5,514	\$3,939
Health and Personal Care Stores	1,223	225	15.5%	\$38,041,985	\$4,050,527	9.6%	\$9,156	\$8,101
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	4,661	566	10.8%	\$183,955,205	\$9,807,282	5.1%	\$11,114	\$7,346
General Merchandise Stores	11,621	2,008	14.7%	\$251,682,725	\$19,417,628	7.2%	\$6,557	\$4,620



# A2 Resident and Nonresident Workers and Wages

Continued

Industry	Resident workers	Nonresident workers	Percent nonresident workers	Resident wages	Nonresident wages	Percent nonresident wages	Avg resident wages/qtr	Avg nonresident wages/qtr
Miscellaneous Store Retailers	2,910	765	20.8%	\$52,208,004	\$6,820,323	11.6%	\$5,739	\$4,099
Nonstore Retailers	1,356	189	12.2%	\$66,676,855	\$7,575,423	10.2%	\$13,596	\$15,587
Sporting Goods, Hobby, Musical Instrument, and Book Stores	2,532	566	18.3%	\$41,052,480	\$4,785,987	10.4%	\$5,013	\$4,015
<b>Transportation and Warehousing</b>								
Air Transportation	5,577	1,772	24.1%	\$260,636,315	\$57,248,044	18.0%	\$12,724	\$13,351
Pipeline Transportation	845	73	8.0%	\$111,563,205	\$9,232,345	7.6%	\$34,615	\$39,967
Scenic and Sightseeing Transportation	1,574	1,768	52.9%	\$34,399,433	\$25,078,762	42.2%	\$7,173	\$5,631
Support Activities for Transportation	2,545	567	18.2%	\$106,213,126	\$15,824,147	13.0%	\$11,976	\$11,136
Transit and Ground Passenger Transportation	1,729	205	10.6%	\$36,201,382	\$2,307,464	6.0%	\$6,130	\$5,071
Truck Transportation	2,992	505	14.4%	\$137,797,416	\$14,369,253	9.4%	\$12,835	\$11,235
Water Transportation	1,116	750	40.2%	\$70,784,910	\$34,820,736	33.0%	\$19,013	\$17,766
Couriers and Messengers	1,950	774	28.4%	\$131,936,298	\$123,466,908	48.3%	\$18,661	\$48,571
Postal Service	59	14	19.2%	\$1,446,329	\$193,365	11.8%	\$6,987	\$6,668
Warehousing and Storage	245	49	16.7%	\$16,085,866	\$3,959,330	19.8%	\$17,223	\$23,019
<b>Information</b>								
Broadcasting (except Internet)	791	112	12.4%	\$37,414,211	\$2,762,338	6.9%	\$12,631	\$9,830
Data Processing, Hosting, and Related Services	208	21	9.2%	\$9,252,324	\$824,899	8.2%	\$12,047	\$13,094
Motion Picture and Sound Recording Industries	601	100	14.3%	\$5,189,719	\$405,339	7.2%	\$3,215	\$2,145
Other Information Services	104	12	10.3%	\$4,121,468	\$193,420	4.5%	\$11,354	\$7,737
Publishing Industries (except Internet)	679	96	12.4%	\$23,635,788	\$1,975,155	7.7%	\$9,767	\$8,857
Telecommunications	4,339	332	7.1%	\$294,799,306	\$18,395,159	5.9%	\$17,951	\$19,282
<b>Finance and Insurance</b>								
Credit Intermediation and Related Activities	5,064	377	6.9%	\$255,168,902	\$7,785,104	3.0%	\$13,351	\$8,777
Funds, Trusts, and Other Financial Vehicles	21	N/D	N/D	\$1,598,676	N/D	N/D	\$19,983	N/D
Insurance Carriers and Related Activities	1,775	209	10.5%	\$96,149,817	\$5,627,094	5.5%	\$14,664	\$12,259
Securities, Commodity Contracts, and Other Financial Investments and Related Activities	546	45	7.6%	\$60,789,169	\$2,980,980	4.7%	\$31,238	\$26,149
<b>Real Estate and Rental and Leasing</b>								
Lessors of Nonfinancial Intangible Assets (except Copyrighted Works)	567	7	1.2%	\$6,022,116	\$148,623	2.4%	\$4,802	\$13,511
Real Estate	3,955	369	8.5%	\$134,181,159	\$6,500,764	4.6%	\$10,060	\$7,455
Rental and Leasing Services	1,769	331	15.8%	\$60,123,166	\$8,913,654	12.9%	\$10,117	\$11,128
<b>Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services</b>								
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	13,957	4,315	23.6%	\$800,501,389	\$223,787,806	21.8%	\$16,244	\$19,926
Management of Companies and Enterprises	2,182	564	20.5%	\$158,619,359	\$25,887,219	14.0%	\$20,770	\$15,595
Administrative Support/Waste Management and Remediation	12,149	3,519	22.5%	\$362,202,032	\$78,735,656	17.9%	\$9,239	\$9,565
Administrative and Support Services	1,759	326	15.6%	\$91,916,404	\$11,485,098	11.1%	\$14,982	\$13,904
Waste Management and Remediation Services	2,200	666	23.2%	\$59,944,886	\$7,237,144	10.8%	\$8,284	\$5,389
<b>Educational Services</b>								
Educational Services	17,594	2,150	10.9%	\$816,952,219	\$73,878,351	8.3%	\$12,907	\$14,080
<b>Health Care and Social Assistance</b>								
Ambulatory Health Care Services	12,143	1,281	9.5%	\$704,563,170	\$60,636,192	7.9%	\$15,398	\$18,526
Hospitals	4,724	552	10.5%	\$135,397,886	\$8,232,106	5.7%	\$8,108	\$6,328
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	11,059	1,091	9.0%	\$292,086,561	\$14,994,919	4.9%	\$7,672	\$5,901
<b>Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation</b>								
Amusement, Gambling, and Recreation Industries	3,601	1,684	31.9%	\$49,893,348	\$15,406,126	23.6%	\$4,732	\$4,358
Museums, Historical Sites, and Similar Institutions	430	181	29.6%	\$11,011,947	\$2,003,395	15.4%	\$7,894	\$4,606
Performing Arts, Spectator Sports, and Related Industries	909	339	27.2%	\$11,800,053	\$3,043,152	20.5%	\$5,242	\$4,583
<b>Accommodation and Food Services</b>								
Accommodation	6,819	5,704	45.5%	\$138,867,742	\$61,783,188	30.8%	\$6,400	\$4,859
Food Services and Drinking Places	22,475	7,022	23.8%	\$355,219,474	\$67,649,340	16.0%	\$5,078	\$4,431
<b>Other Services</b>								
Personal and Laundry Services	2,393	404	14.4%	\$45,346,354	\$4,193,178	8.5%	\$5,834	\$4,765
Private Households	208	44	17.5%	\$4,117,459	\$461,226	10.1%	\$6,344	\$5,363

## A2 Resident and Nonresident Workers and Wages Continued

Industry	Resident workers	Nonresident workers	Percent nonresident workers	Resident wages	Nonresident wages	Percent nonresident wages	Avg resident wages/qtr	Avg nonresident wages/qtr
Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional, and Similar Organizations	5,518	854	13.4%	\$181,007,115	\$11,186,506	5.8%	\$9,769	\$5,944
Repair and Maintenance	2,905	651	18.3%	\$103,088,242	\$19,876,984	16.2%	\$10,394	\$12,157
Unclassified/Unknown	1,067	641	37.5%	\$22,008,788	\$8,820,774	28.6%	\$7,894	\$8,183
<b>Total Private Sector</b>	<b>261,501</b>	<b>82,551</b>	<b>24.0%</b>	<b>\$10,858,845,985</b>	<b>\$2,451,228,397</b>	<b>18.4%</b>	<b>\$12,421</b>	<b>\$12,154</b>
State Government	26,566	1,949	6.8%	\$1,309,814,746	\$47,884,524	3.5%	\$13,415	\$10,007
Local Government	46,561	3,388	6.8%	\$1,738,293,863	\$69,845,419	3.9%	\$10,922	\$9,016
<b>Total Private and Government</b>	<b>334,628</b>	<b>87,888</b>	<b>20.8%</b>	<b>\$13,906,954,588</b>	<b>\$2,568,958,336</b>	<b>15.6%</b>	<b>\$12,090</b>	<b>\$12,241</b>

N/D - Not disclosable

N/A - Not applicable

Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section