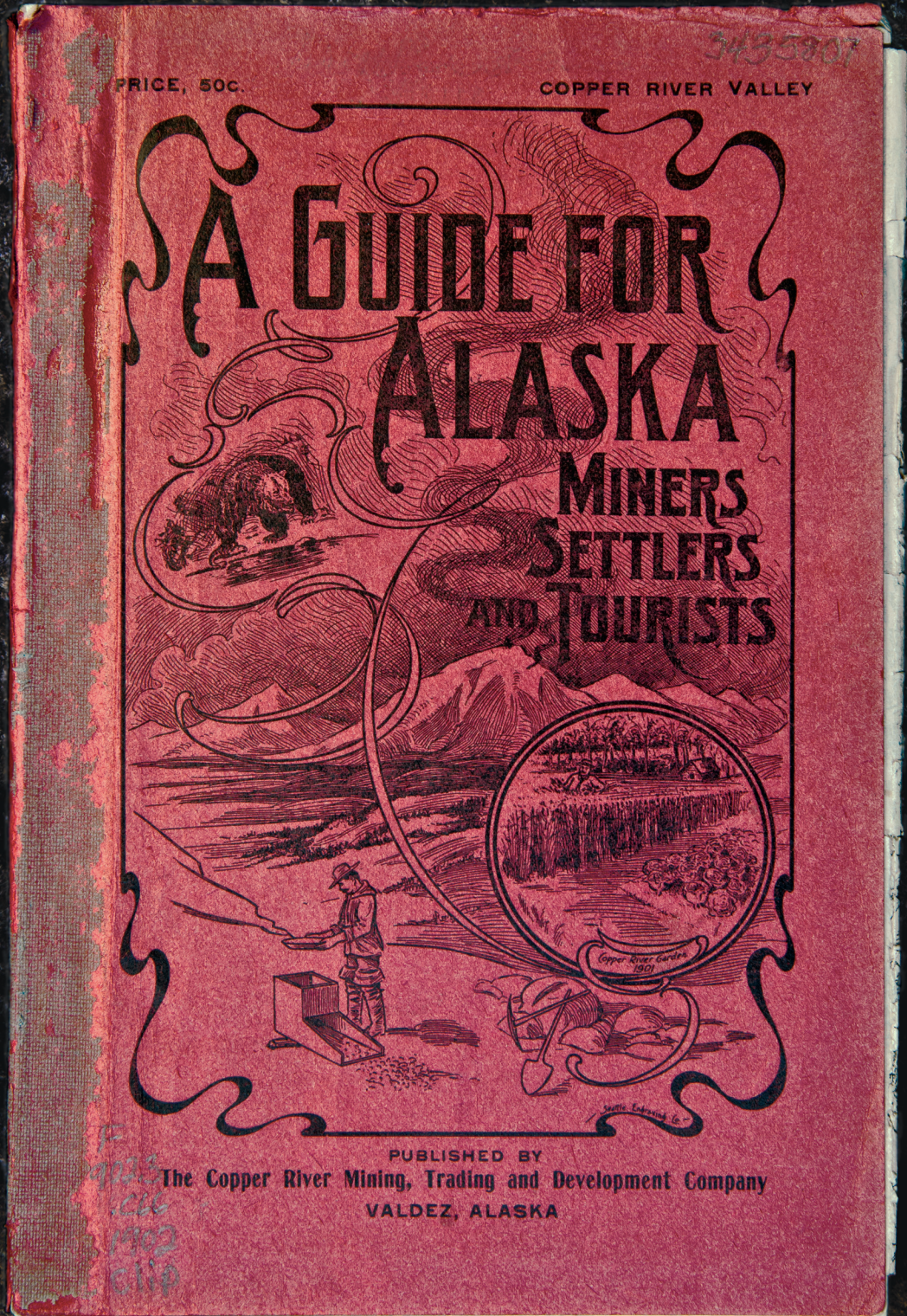


# 2013 Nonresidents Working in Alaska



# Nonresidents Working in Alaska: 2013

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*On the cover: This photo is the cover of the 1902 book "A Guide for Alaska Miners, Settlers, and Tourists," by W.R. Abercrombie. The book is part of the Alaska State Library historical collection of rare books.*

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# Highlights

- **Alaska residents made up 79.4 percent of all workers in Alaska in 2013 and earned 84.8 percent of wages.**
- **The percentage of nonresident workers in Alaska increased by two-tenths of a percentage point in 2013.** The percentage in 2013 was 20.6, up from 20.4 percent in 2012. The total number of nonresident workers in 2013 was 86,291.
- **The percentage of wages earned by nonresidents increased by four-tenths of a percentage point in 2013.** Private-sector and state and local government wages totaled \$15.8 billion in 2013. Nonresidents earned 15.2 percent of total wages, up from 14.8 percent in 2012.
- **Alaska's workforce increased by 0.2 percent to 419,465.** The number of resident workers fell by 109, or 0.03 percent, to 333,174. Nonresident workers increased by 795, or 0.9 percent, to 86,291.
- **Residents' annual wages were higher on average than nonresidents' wages.** Total resident workers in Alaska typically earn more each year on average than nonresidents, and 2013 was no exception. Average resident wages grew 2.4 percent to \$40,105, while average nonresident wages increased 4.7 percent to \$27,760.
- **Growth in total nonresident wages outpaced that of residents.** Resident wages increased 2.3 percent to \$13.4 billion in 2013, while nonresident wages increased 5.7 percent to \$2.4 billion. For context, total wages paid to all oil and gas workers in 2013 equaled \$1.8 billion and total construction wages equaled \$1.2 billion.
- **The seafood processing industry still employs the most nonresidents.** Seafood processing had 17,631 nonresidents and 6,146 residents. Among all nonresident workers in 2013, 20.4 percent worked in the seafood processing industry, up from 19.7 in

## 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, 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 employment estimates. 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 24.

2012. Nonresident seafood processors earned 10.7 percent of all nonresident wages.

- **The oil industry lost resident workers and added nonresidents.** The oil industry added 441 workers in 2013, growing by 2.5 percent. The number of residents in the oil industry fell by 60, or half a percent, and the number of nonresident workers increased by 501, or 9.1 percent. Wages for resident and nonresident workers in the oil industry increased by 2.3 and 8.0 percent, respectively.
- **The percentage of nonresidents in the oil and gas industry increased in 2013.** The oil industry had 6,029 nonresident and 11,913 resident workers. Nonresidents accounted for 33.6 percent of oil industry workers, up from 31.6 percent in 2012. The oil industry employed 7.0 percent of all nonresident workers but paid 24.3 percent of total nonresident wages.

# Nonresidents Working in Alaska: 2013

## Introduction

This report, produced as required by AS 36.10.130, details the status of 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.”

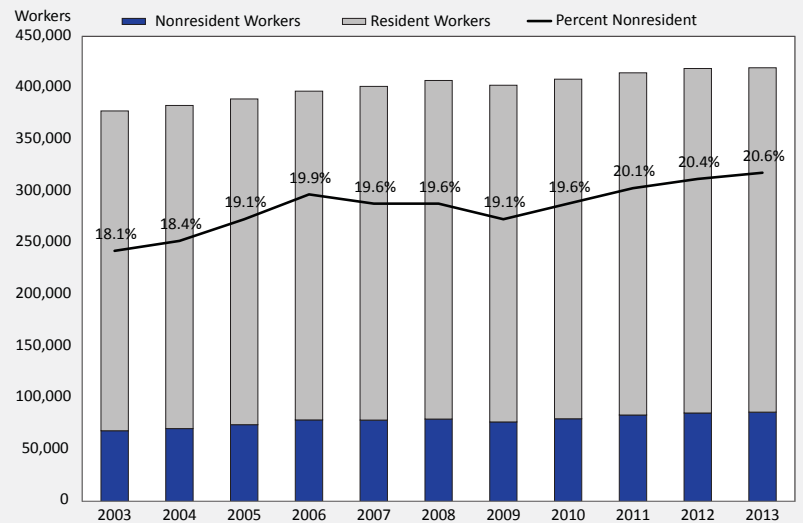
Knowing the industries and occupations in which nonresidents are working can guide policy makers in promoting the hiring of Alaska residents, whether through creating or expanding certain types of training programs, collaborating with companies to help them identify qualified local workers, or requiring that publicly funded projects hire a certain percentage of 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 like two weeks on and two weeks off, to live somewhere else than 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, these numbers somewhat overstate the number of nonresidents because people who move to Alaska and consider it their new principal place of residence will be initially identified

## 1 Resident and Nonresident Workers Alaska, 2003 to 2013



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

as nonresidents. The appendix details these caveats more fully.

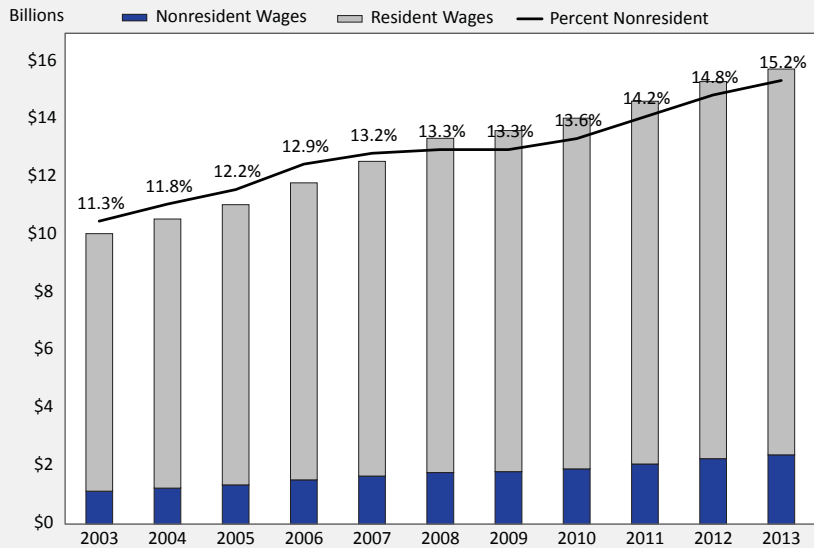
## Nonresident Workforce Increased in 2013

- The total number of private-sector and state and local government wage and salary<sup>1</sup> workers employed in Alaska during 2013 was 419,465, up by 686 workers from 2012.
- Nonresidents<sup>2</sup> were 20.6 percent of workers in 2013, two-tenths of a percentage point higher than 2012’s rate of 20.4. (See Exhibit 1.)
- The number of resident workers fell by 109 workers, less than one-tenth of a percent (0.03), to 333,174. The number of nonresident workers increased by nearly 1 percent (0.9), adding 795 workers to reach 86,291.
- Total wages grew 2.8 percent to \$15.8 billion in 2013. Nonresidents earned 15.2 percent of that total,

up from 14.8 percent in 2012. (See Exhibit 2.)

- Total resident wages increased by \$304 million (2.3 percent) to \$13.4 billion in 2013, while total nonresident wages increased by \$129 million (5.7 percent) to \$2.4 billion.
- With some significant exceptions, nonresidents 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 2013, residents earned an annual average of \$40,105, while nonresidents earned \$27,760.
- Average annual wages grew by \$926 (2.4 percent) for residents and \$1,250 (4.7 percent) for nonresidents.
- The average wage per quarter worked for nonresidents was \$11,798 in 2013, while residents earned \$11,723.

## 2 Resident and Nonresident Wages Alaska, 2003 to 2013



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

private sector. In 2013, 23.7 percent of private-sector workers in Alaska were not residents, but nonresident percentages varied significantly by industry.

The seafood processing industry is the largest employer of nonresidents. (See Exhibit 4.) Nonresident percentages were also high in the trade, transportation, and utilities and leisure and hospitality industries. The nonresident workforce for these three industries combined accounted for more than half, or 54.1 percent, of all nonresident workers in 2013.

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 characteristics: high seasonality, a need for workers with specialized skills, or work sites in remote locations.

## Oil and Gas Industry

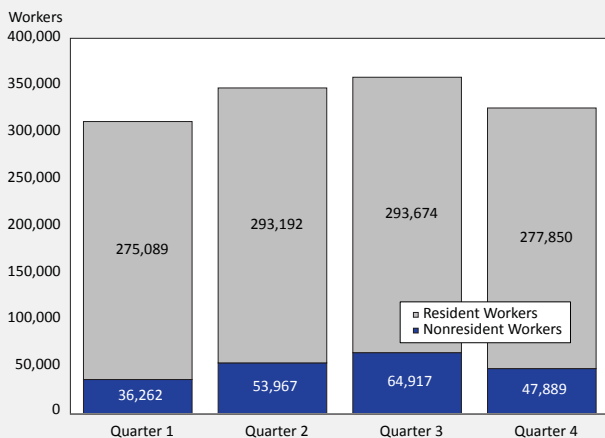
The oil and gas industry employs less than 5 percent of all Alaska workers but has a substantial effect on Alaska's economy. Oil and gas wages are 2.8 times higher than average. The percentage of nonresident workers in the oil and gas industry has also historically been higher than the statewide average.

- The number of workers in the oil industry rose during 2013, with increases in both oilfield services

## Nonresidents by Industry

Nonresident worker percentages are highest in the

## 3 Alaska Workers by Quarter Resident and nonresident, 2013

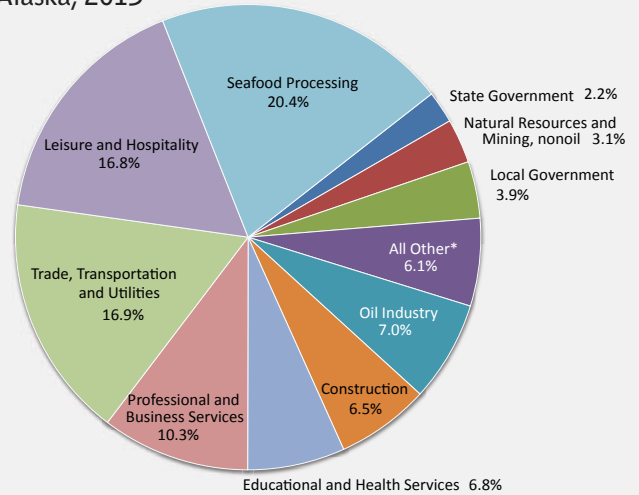


Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section

and extraction. Alaska's oil industry employed 17,942 workers in 2013: an increase of 441 workers, or 2.5 percent, from 2012.

- The percentage of nonresidents working in the oil and gas industry rose from 31.6 percent in 2012 to 33.6 percent in 2013. (See Exhibit 6.)
- Oil industry wages grew by 4.0 percent in 2013, to \$1.9 billion, and increased for both residents and nonresidents. Total resident wages rose 2.3 percent to \$1.3 billion, while nonresident wages increased 8.0 percent to \$583 million.
- Overall, nonresidents earned 31.4 percent of the total, up from 30.2 percent in 2012.

## 4 Nonresident Workers, Industry Distribution Alaska, 2013



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, 2013

Industry	Total		Nonresident			
	Workers	Wages (mil)	Workers	Percent	Wages (mil)	Percent
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	2,340	\$53.5	1,172	50.1%	\$25.7	48.0%
Mining	22,193	\$2,151.1	7,509	33.8%	\$674.5	31.4%
Oil and Gas	4,581	\$790.2	1,248	27.2%	\$215.3	27.3%
Oilfield Services*	13,361	\$1,067.7	4,781	35.8%	\$367.7	34.4%
Utilities	2,641	\$189.6	200	7.6%	\$11.7	6.2%
Construction	26,801	\$1,220.4	5,602	20.9%	\$196.3	16.1%
Manufacturing	28,781	\$594.9	18,503	64.3%	\$274.5	46.1%
Seafood Processing	23,777	\$391.5	17,631	74.2%	\$257.2	65.7%
Wholesale Trade	7,550	\$343.9	759	10.1%	\$21.5	6.3%
Retail Trade	48,107	\$1,065.9	7,472	15.5%	\$83.0	7.8%
Transportation and Warehousing	24,760	\$1,167.8	6,142	24.8%	\$278.3	23.8%
Air Transportation	7,050	\$305.2	1,524	21.6%	\$52.7	17.3%
Information	7,365	\$378.4	737	10.0%	\$23.3	6.2%
Finance and Insurance	8,193	\$421.6	724	8.8%	\$17.9	4.2%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	7,072	\$210.5	785	11.1%	\$14.9	7.1%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	18,355	\$999.6	4,116	22.4%	\$201.7	20.2%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	2,618	\$176.7	511	19.5%	\$27.2	15.4%
Administrative Support/Waste Management and Remediation	17,901	\$506.9	4,266	23.8%	\$89.4	17.6%
Educational Services	2,795	\$67.2	621	22.2%	\$7.0	10.5%
Health Care and Social Assistance	50,975	\$2,051.9	5,219	10.2%	\$154.7	7.5%
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	7,151	\$90.5	2,148	30.0%	\$19.4	21.4%
Accommodation and Food Services	41,757	\$589.6	12,336	29.5%	\$117.4	19.9%
Accommodation	11,985	\$186.4	5,198	43.4%	\$53.4	28.6%
Food Services and Drinking Places	29,527	\$401.9	7,056	23.9%	\$63.7	15.8%
Other Services	12,872	\$363.5	1,899	14.8%	\$39.9	11.0%
Other/Unknown	755	\$13.1	239	31.7%	\$2.5	19.3%
Local Government	50,171	\$1,776.4	3,407	6.8%	\$68.3	3.8%
State Government	28,312	\$1,324.4	1,924	6.8%	\$46.3	3.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>419,465</b>	<b>\$15,757.4</b>	<b>86,291</b>	<b>20.6%</b>	<b>\$2,395.4</b>	<b>15.2%</b>

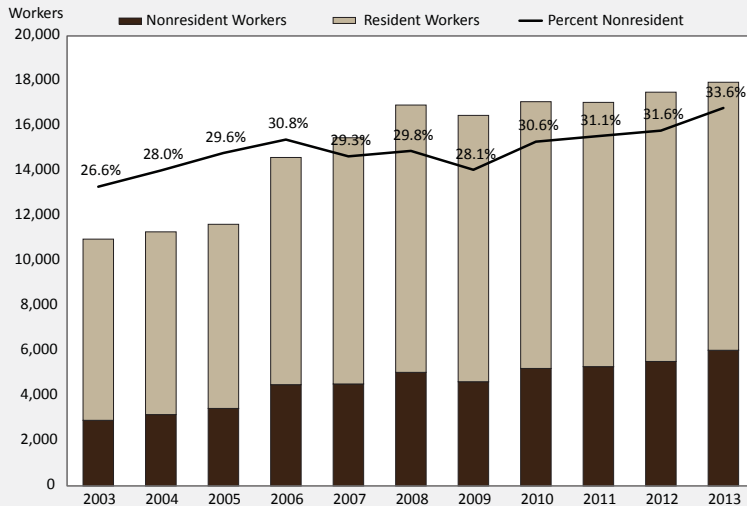
Notes: Data exclude the self-employed, fishermen and other agricultural workers, and private household workers. For estimates of fish harvesting employment, go to [labor.alaska.gov/research/seafood/seafood.htm](http://labor.alaska.gov/research/seafood/seafood.htm).

\*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, 2003 to 2013



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

## 7 Oil Industry, 20 Largest Occupations Alaska, 2013

Occupation title	Total workers	Percent nonres
Service Unit Operators, Oil, Gas, and Mining	1,538	51.4%
Operating Engineers and Other Construction Equipment Operators	1,253	35.5%
Roustabouts, Oil and Gas	1,127	27.3%
Managers, All Other	825	43.0%
Production Workers, All Other	756	36.2%
Electricians	653	41.2%
Engineers, All Other	577	25.0%
Construction Laborers	553	14.5%
Petroleum Engineers	458	27.1%
Geological and Petroleum Technicians	446	29.4%
Plumbers, Pipefitters, and Steamfitters	423	41.1%
Supervisors of Construction and Extraction Workers	410	41.2%
Construction Managers	386	36.3%
Rotary Drill Operators, Oil and Gas	380	34.5%
General and Operations Managers	338	36.7%
Mobile Heavy Equipment Mechanics, Except Engines	338	34.6%
Welders, Cutters, Solderers, and Brazers	310	36.5%
Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	282	23.8%
Petroleum Pump System Operators, Refinery Operators, and Gaugers	254	34.3%
Carpenters	248	33.1%

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

The oil industry comprises 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 and in Cook Inlet with a few workers employed in urban centers.

- Oil and gas extraction workers made up 25.5 percent of the industry total but earned 42.5 percent of industry wages in 2013.
- Extraction employed 4,581 people in 2013, up from 4,427 in 2012. Its percentage of nonresidents increased over the year, rising from 26.1 percent to 27.2 percent.
- The percentage of total extraction wages paid to nonresidents also rose, from 26.2 percent in 2012 to 27.3 percent in 2013. (See Exhibit 5.)
- Extraction was a high-wage industry for both residents and nonresidents, but nonresidents earned more. In 2013, nonresidents earned 15.3 percent more than residents per quarter, at \$51,543 versus \$44,698.
- Because residents in oil and gas extraction tend to work more quarters than nonresidents, the average annual wages for residents and nonresidents are fairly close, despite nonresidents earning more per quarter. In 2013, residents earned an annual average of \$172,461, and nonresidents earned \$172,553.

Oilfield services firms provide contractual or fee-based support for extraction firms. Their services include drilling oil and gas wells, excavation, and well servicing.<sup>3</sup> The oilfield services sector made up a large portion of total oil industry workers in 2013 at 74.5 percent.

- The number of oilfield services workers increased by 287 (2.2 percent) from 2012. Nonresidents rose by 9.3 percent, or 408 workers, while the number of residents dropped 1.4 per-

cent, or 121 workers.

- As with extraction, the overall non-resident percentage in oilfield services rose during the year. In 2013, 35.8 percent of the 13,361 oilfield service workers were nonresidents, compared to 33.4 percent in 2012.
- Workers in oilfield services earned nearly \$1.1 billion, or 57.5 percent, of total oil industry wages in 2013. Nonresidents made \$367.7 million, or 34.4 percent of that total. (See Exhibit 5.)
- In 2013, nonresidents in oilfield services earned an average of \$24,243 per quarter — 10.6 percent more than residents, who earned \$21,916 per quarter.

The quarterly gap between resident and nonresident quarterly wages shrank in 2013, as nonresident wages fell (by \$31) and resident wages increased (by \$447).

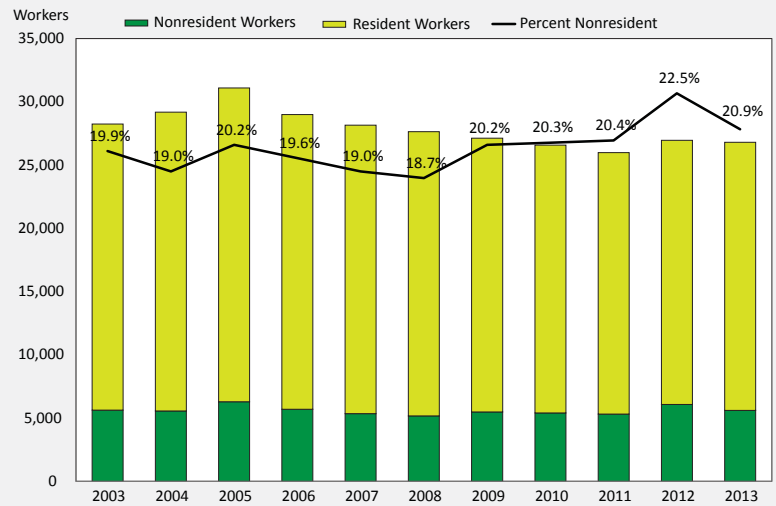
Although nonresidents earn more per quarter, residents earn more annually — \$81,588 versus \$76,903 — primarily because residents work more quarters.

## Construction Industry

The construction industry is one of Alaska’s largest, employing 6.4 percent of workers in the state. Average quarterly wages in construction are higher than the state average.

- The number of construction workers fell in 2013, but the loss was not evenly spread between residents and nonresidents, with 308 more residents (1.5 percent) and 473 fewer nonresidents (7.8 percent).
- Nonresidents fell to 20.9 percent of all construction workers in 2013, down from 22.5 percent in 2012. (See Exhibit 8.)
- The construction industry paid 9.6 percent of all private wages in 2013.

## 8 Construction Industry Workers Alaska, 2003 to 2013



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

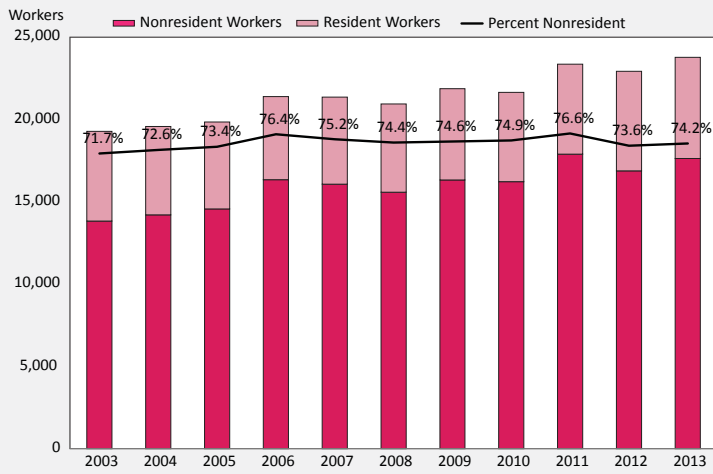
## 9 Construction Industry, 20 Largest Occupations Alaska, 2013

Occupation title	Total workers	Percent nonresident
Construction Laborers	4378	21.9%
Carpenters	2872	20.5%
Operating Engineers and Other Construction Equipment Operators	1974	24.3%
Electricians	1674	13.1%
Plumbers, Pipefitters, and Steamfitters	1164	13.3%
Construction and Related Workers, All Other	1010	37.5%
Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	657	17.5%
Construction Managers	638	18.5%
Helpers, Construction Trades, All Other	531	23.2%
Roofers	530	18.9%
Supervisors of Construction and Extraction Workers	526	25.7%
Painters, Construction and Maintenance	512	21.3%
Office and Administrative Support Workers, All Other	442	14.3%
Sheet Metal Workers	430	11.6%
Office Clerks, General	409	13.0%
Helpers: Carpenters	379	19.8%
Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks	353	5.4%
Cement Masons and Concrete Finishers	349	37.8%
Structural Iron and Steel Workers	218	29.4%
Hazardous Materials Removal Workers	213	12.7%

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, 2003 to 2013



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

Total construction wages increased 5.1 percent to \$1.2 billion. The nonresident share rose from 15.4 percent in 2012 to 16.1 percent in 2013.

- Construction wages for residents rose 4.2 percent during the year, while nonresident wages rose by 9.8 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, but fewer than in 2012. The number of residents in the specialty trade contractors sector decreased slightly (0.5 percent, or 50 workers), while the number of nonresidents fell by 19.7 percent, or 612 workers. These losses essentially offset gains in 2012.

Heavy and civil engineering had the lowest number of workers but the highest quarterly wages. Its number of nonresidents increased 12.9 percent to 1,570, and the number of residents increased 7.1 percent to 4,589.

### 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 the 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 2013.
- Alaska's seafood processing industry employed 17,631 nonresidents in 2013, representing 74.2 percent of the processing workforce. (See Exhibit 10.) Nonresidents earned \$257.2 million, or 65.7 percent, of the total wages.
- In all industries combined, nonresident seafood processors were 20.4 percent of the total nonresident workforce, up from 19.7 percent in 2012.
- The number of workers in seafood processing was up 3.7 percent from 2012, and the proportion of nonresidents rose from 73.6 percent in 2012 to 74.2 percent in 2013.
- Total seafood processing wages increased 7.6 percent in 2013. Wages for nonresidents rose 9.5 percent, while resident wages increased 4.0 percent.

- The portion of seafood processing wages earned by nonresidents rose in 2013, from 64.5 percent to 65.7 percent.

Although self-employed fish harvesters aren't part of the worker totals or the total nonresident hire rate, the department creates estimates each year. In 2013, nonresidents were an estimated 51.3 percent of the harvesting workforce, which includes permit holders and their crew. Nonresidents took in 56.4 percent of gross earnings.<sup>4</sup>

### Metal Mining Industry

Metal mining is of historic and contemporary importance to Alaska's economy. The quest for gold, silver, copper, lead, and rare earth elements employed 3,589 workers in 2013 and contributed \$259.0 million in wages.

- Worker counts in the metal mining industry<sup>5</sup> were essentially unchanged with a gain of 9 workers in 2013, a quarter of a percent increase.
- The number of nonresidents in metal mining fell 2.1 percent, from 1,366 to 1,337, while residents increased by 1.7 percent, from 2,214 to 2,252.
- The percentage of nonresidents fell from 38.2

## 11 Seafood Processing, 20 Largest Occupations

Alaska, 2013

Occupation title	Total workers	Percent nonresident
Seafood Processing Workers, Except Surimi and Fish Roe	16,267	78.6%
Meat, Poultry, and Fish Cutters and Trimmers	2,142	72.3%
Fishers and Related Fishing Workers	581	67.0%
Material Moving Workers, All Other	314	86.3%
Office Clerks, General	302	67.5%
Fish Roe Technicians	207	68.1%
First-line Supervisors/Managers of Seafood Processing Workers	204	74.0%
Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	167	63.5%
Machinists	154	90.9%
Maintenance and Repair Workers, General	150	50.0%
Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	139	31.7%
Receptionists and Information Clerks	138	8.7%
Surimi Technicians	129	93.8%
Production Workers, All Other	125	56.8%
Cooks, Institution and Cafeteria	108	79.6%
Ship Engineers	107	83.2%
First-Line Supervisors of Production and Operating Workers	105	54.3%
Sailors and Marine Oilers	105	67.6%
First-Line Supervisors of Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Workers	94	60.6%
Office and Administrative Support Workers, All Other	90	17.8%

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

## 12 Seafood Processing, Workers and Wages

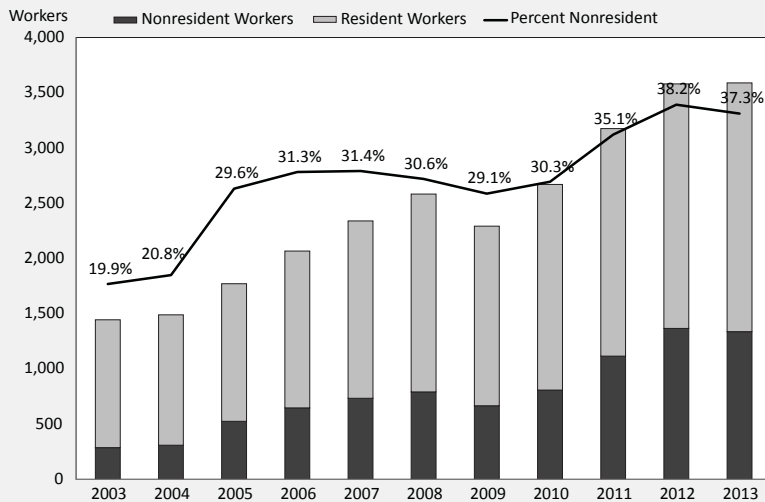
By area, Alaska, 2013

Borough or Census Area	Total		Nonresident			
	Workers	Wages	Workers	Percent	Wages	Percent
Aleutians East	3,402	\$73,778,040	2,967	87.2%	\$60,171,482	81.6%
Aleutians West	2,966	\$64,676,515	1,998	67.4%	\$34,464,750	53.3%
Anchorage	707	\$11,077,048	354	50.1%	\$3,045,230	27.5%
Bethel	209	\$2,393,965	28	13.4%	\$669,416	28.0%
Bristol Bay	2,289	\$20,508,587	2,080	90.9%	\$17,345,079	84.6%
Denali	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dillingham	837	\$7,043,221	703	84.0%	\$5,602,611	79.5%
Fairbanks North Star	14	\$137,192	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D
Haines	419	\$4,805,222	394	94.0%	\$4,412,350	91.8%
Hoonah-Angoon	47	\$603,947	22	46.8%	\$217,854	36.1%
Juneau	452	\$6,050,717	332	73.5%	\$3,969,377	65.6%
Kenai Peninsula	1,694	\$18,777,302	1,100	64.9%	\$10,362,324	55.2%
Ketchikan	1,064	\$13,523,629	873	82.0%	\$9,187,150	67.9%
Kodiak Island	2,445	\$49,195,126	1,111	45.4%	\$16,600,234	33.7%
Lake and Peninsula	349	\$3,952,343	336	96.3%	\$3,581,706	90.6%
Matanuska-Susitna	19	\$122,619	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D
Nome	202	\$3,950,847	11	5.4%	\$213,221	5.4%
North Slope	0	0	0	0	0	0
Northwest Arctic	0	0	0	0	0	0
Petersburg	1,037	\$12,770,316	839	80.9%	\$9,083,671	71.1%
Prince of Wales-Hyder	347	\$3,734,262	267	76.9%	\$2,793,231	74.8%
Sitka	798	\$14,438,534	547	68.5%	\$7,101,792	49.2%
Skagway	11	\$119,546	8	72.7%	\$61,481	51.4%
Southeast Fairbanks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Valdez-Cordova	1,895	\$25,316,462	1,703	89.9%	\$20,827,385	82.3%
Wade Hampton	425	\$2,502,407	15	3.5%	\$396,870	15.9%
Wrangell	297	\$5,350,084	233	78.5%	\$3,970,255	74.2%
Yakutat	60	\$1,395,357	25	41.7%	\$310,350	22.2%
Yukon-Koyukuk	63	\$185,946	9	14.3%	\$88,208	47.4%
Unknown	1,729	\$45,067,128	1,670	97.0%	\$42,644,446	95.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>23,777</b>	<b>\$391,476,362</b>	<b>17,631</b>	<b>74.2%</b>	<b>\$257,176,915</b>	<b>65.7%</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, 2003 to 2013



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

percent in 2012 to 37.3 in 2013. (See Exhibit 13.)

- The share of overall wages going to nonresidents also fell, from 34.4 percent in 2012 to 33.4 percent. Nonresidents earned \$86.5 million in 2013, a 6.0 percent decrease.
- Resident wages decreased as well, falling 1.6 percent to \$172.5 million.
- Average annual wages for residents in metal mining were higher than for nonresidents. Residents earned \$76,597 compared to \$64,734 for nonresidents.
- Residents worked more quarters than nonresidents. In 2013, 71.4 percent of residents in metal mining worked all four quarters, compared to 34.5 percent of nonresident workers.
- Nonresidents earned an average of \$24,318 each quarter (up 3.3 percent), while residents made \$21,943 (up 1.0 percent).

## 14 Metal Mining Industry, 20 Largest Occupations Alaska, 2013

Occupation title	Total workers	Percent nonres
Mining Machine Operators, All Other	719	34.2%
Extraction Workers, All Other	358	56.7%
Miners, Except Drillers and Machine Operators	304	47.7%
Millwrights	184	34.8%
Mobile Heavy Equipment Mechanics, Except Engines	128	53.9%
Plant and System Operators, All Other	101	10.9%
Mining and Geological Engineers, Including Mining Safety Engineers	99	43.4%
Construction Laborers	83	20.5%
Mechanics, Mine Machinery	82	32.9%
Electricians	76	60.5%
First-Line Supervisors of Mechanics, Installers, and Repairers	71	23.9%
Crushing, Grinding, and Polishing Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders	67	16.4%
Earth Drillers, Except Oil and Gas	66	80.3%
Milling and Planing Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders, Metal and Plastic	48	68.8%
Maintenance Workers, Machinery	46	28.3%
Geoscientists, Except Hydrologists and Geographers	44	36.4%
Operating Engineers and Other Construction Equipment Operators	43	58.1%
Chemical Technicians	39	12.8%
Helpers: Extraction Workers	34	44.1%
Mine Cutting and Channeling Machine Operators	33	48.5%

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

## Visitor-Related Industries

Although visitor expenditures play a major part in several Alaska sectors, there is no “visitor industry” that can be specifically identified 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 jobs accounted for 20.9 percent of the state’s nonresident workers but made just 9.5 percent of nonresident wages.
- Visitor-related industries employed 61,639 workers in 2013, down from 61,787 in 2012. The number of nonresidents was down 1.2 percent in 2013, to 18,057, and the number of residents increased 0.2 percent, to 43,582.

## 15 Visitor-Related Industries, Workers and Wages Alaska, 2013

Industry	Total		Nonresident			
	Workers	Wages (mil)	Workers	Percent	Wages (mil)	Percent
Air Transportation	7,050	\$305.2	1,524	21.6%	\$52.7	17.3%
Scenic and Sightseeing Transportation	3,361	\$58.6	1,735	51.6%	\$24.2	41.3%
Support Activities for Transportation	3,158	\$119.2	576	18.2%	\$15.3	12.8%
Performing Arts, Spectator Sports, and Related Industries	1,255	\$15.0	305	24.3%	\$2.7	18.4%
Amusement, Gambling, and Recreation Industries	5,303	\$63.5	1,663	31.4%	\$14.9	23.4%
Accommodation	11,985	\$186.4	5,198	43.4%	\$53.4	28.6%
Food Services and Drinking Places	29,527	\$401.9	7,056	23.9%	\$63.7	15.8%
Leisure and Hospitality*	48,908	\$680.1	14,484	29.6%	\$136.8	20.1%

\*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

- Nonresidents in the visitor-related industries earned \$226.9 million in wages, up 2.4 percent from 2012, while residents earned \$922.9 million, up 2.2 percent.

The food services and drinking places sector is the largest of the visitor-related industries, with 29,527 workers in 2013, essentially unchanged from 2012, falling by just 7 workers. (See Exhibit 15.)

- In 2013, 47.9 percent of workers in a visitor-related industry worked in food services and drinking places.
- The sector’s nonresident percentage fell in 2013, from 24.8 in 2012 to 23.9, as did its percentage of wages, from 15.9 to 15.8 percent. (See Exhibit 16.)

Within the visitor-related industries, the worker numbers grew fastest in the smallest sector of performing arts and spectator sports, increasing by 5.1 percent, or 61 workers, in 2013.

- Nonresidents made up 24.3 percent of the performing arts and spectator sports sector, and earned 18.4 percent of the industry’s wages.
- The number of nonresidents in performing arts and spectator sports fell 1.6 percent over the year, from 310 in 2012 to 305 in 2013. The number of resident workers increased 7.5 percent, adding 66 workers.

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 0.9 percent in 2013, to 11,985. Nonresidents were 43.4 percent and they earned 28.6 percent of wages. (See Exhibit 17.)
- The number of nonresident accommodation workers rose from 5,008 in 2012 to 5,198 in 2013.

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 21.6 percent of the worker total in air transportation, down from 22.3 percent in 2012.

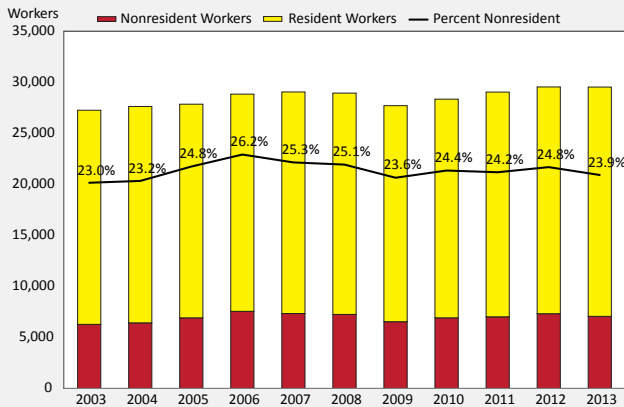
### Health Care Industry

The health care industry was one of the largest in Alaska in 2013 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 35.1 percent increase in the number of health care workers in Alaska over the last 10 years, reaching 38,198 in 2013, the percentage of nonresident workers has remained largely consistent. (See Exhibit 19.)

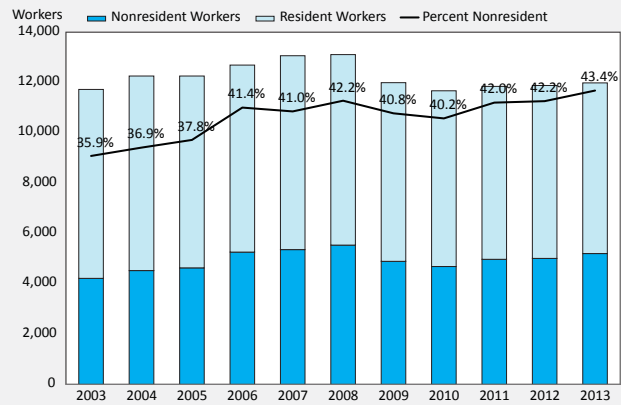
- In 2013, 3,943 nonresident workers made up 10.3 percent of health care workers and earned 7.7 percent of the industry’s \$1.7 billion in wages. (See Exhibit 19.)

## 16 Workers in Eating and Drinking Alaska, 2003 to 2013



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

## 17 Accommodation Workers Alaska, 2003 to 2013



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

## 18 Visitor-Related Industries, 20 Largest Occupations Alaska 2013

Occupation title	Total workers	Percent nonres
Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers, Including Fast Food	6,113	19.7%
Waiters and Waitresses	5,510	28.7%
Food Preparation Workers	3,446	22.3%
Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	3,390	38.6%
Cooks, Restaurant	3,144	37.3%
Food Preparation and Serving Related Workers, All Other	1,816	24.7%
Dishwashers	1,782	35.6%
Bartenders	1,613	27.2%
Counter Attendants, Cafeteria, Food Concession, and Coffee Shop	1,320	17.4%
Airline Pilots, Copilots, and Flight Engineers	1,273	38.7%
Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	1,261	15.9%
Hotel, Motel, and Resort Desk Clerks	1,205	37.8%
Cargo and Freight Agents	1,155	11.3%
Hosts and Hostesses, Restaurant, Lounge, and Coffee Shop	1,127	22.9%
Tour Guides and Escorts	1,126	61.3%
Dining Room and Cafeteria Attendants and Bartender Helpers	1,090	25.9%
Aircraft Mechanics and Service Technicians	990	20.5%
First-Line Supervisors of Food Preparation and Serving Workers	981	21.2%
Material Moving Workers, All Other	933	15.9%
Customer Service Representatives	928	26.3%

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

- Average quarterly wages for health care workers rose from \$12,425 in 2012 to \$12,900 in 2013.
- Residents in health care earned less per quarter in 2013, at \$12,829 versus \$13,813 for non-residents.

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 19,439 workers, or 50.9 percent of all health care workers, of which 10.8 percent were nonresidents.
- Hospitals employed an additional 35.7 percent, or 13,628 workers, with 9.4 percent non-residents.
- Nursing and residential care facilities had the smallest share of health care workers at just 13.4 percent, or 5,131 total workers, of which 10.8 percent were nonresident.

## Other Industry Sectors

Exhibit A2 in the appendix gives detailed resident data by industry. Private 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 2013.

## Nonresident Occupations

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 2013.

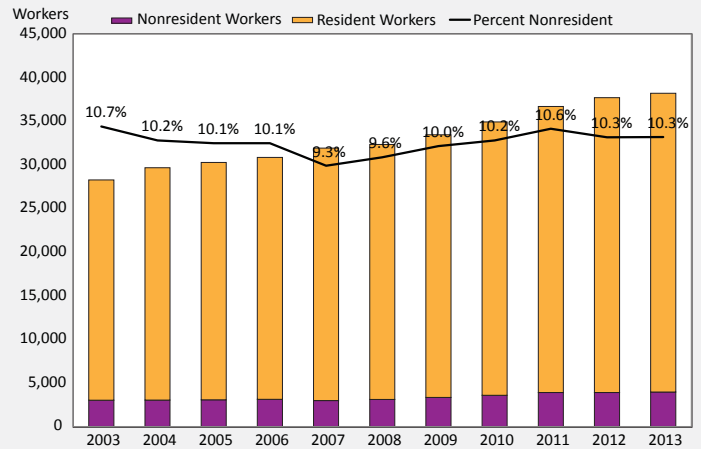
We found large numbers of nonresidents in a variety of occupations, especially in seafood processing, accommodation, food service and drinking places, and retail trade. (See exhibits 21 and 22.)

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 the top nonresident occupations with average quarterly wages over the 2013 state median, which was \$7,103. Notable high-paying occupations with large numbers of nonresidents include construction workers, fishers and fishing-related workers, operating engineers and other construction equipment operators, registered nurses, hand laborers, and airline pilots and flight engineers.

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

## 19 Health Care Workers Alaska, 2003 to 2013



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

## 20 Health Care, 20 Largest Occupations Alaska, 2013

Occupation title	Total workers	Percent nonres
Registered Nurses	4,597	13.9%
Personal Care Aides	3,610	8.0%
Healthcare Support Workers, All Other	1,444	8.3%
Nursing Assistants	1,432	6.4%
Medical Assistants	1,360	7.9%
Receptionists and Information Clerks	1,330	12.0%
Office and Administrative Support Workers, All Other	1,312	5.9%
Dental Assistants	1,151	10.8%
Medical and Health Services Managers	769	8.8%
Billing and Posting Clerks	624	6.9%
Medical Secretaries	612	6.2%
Home Health Aides	580	13.4%
Office Clerks, General	507	10.1%
Dental Hygienists	494	9.5%
Medical Records and Health Information Technicians	444	7.2%
Mental Health and Substance Abuse Social Workers	438	9.4%
Licensed Practical and Licensed Vocational Nurses	413	16.7%
Janitors and Cleaners, Except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	399	6.0%
Physical Therapists	397	20.9%
Executive Secretaries and Executive Administrative Assistants	384	6.0%

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, 2013

Occupation	Resident workers	Nonresident workers	Percent nonresident	Resident wages (mil)	Nonresident wages (mil)	Percent nonresident
Seafood Processing Workers, Except Surimi and Fish Roe	3,552	12,964	78.5%	\$60.2	\$153.6	71.8%
Retail Salespersons	11,724	2,781	19.2%	\$207.0	\$24.6	10.6%
Cashiers	8,795	1,782	16.8%	\$136.8	\$13.4	8.9%
Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	3,439	1,701	33.1%	\$55.9	\$16.8	23.1%
Waiters and Waitresses	4,061	1,634	28.7%	\$67.7	\$16.3	19.4%
Meat, Poultry, and Fish Cutters and Trimmers	784	1,618	67.4%	\$10.6	\$11.1	51.2%
Combined Food Prep and Serving Workers, Including Fast Food	5,579	1,330	19.3%	\$60.6	\$9.0	13.0%
Construction Laborers	5,247	1,273	19.5%	\$171.7	\$31.7	15.6%
Fishers and Related Fishing Workers	556	1,220	68.7%	\$9.1	\$20.7	69.4%
Cooks, Restaurant	2,031	1,214	37.4%	\$38.1	\$13.4	26.0%
Operating Engineers and Other Construction Equip Operators	2,622	1,029	28.2%	\$169.7	\$57.1	25.2%
Registered Nurses	4,128	965	18.9%	\$262.1	\$33.2	11.3%
Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	3,297	955	22.5%	\$85.6	\$13.9	13.9%
Food Preparation Workers	3,262	945	22.5%	\$40.1	\$7.6	15.9%
Airline Pilots, Copilots, and Flight Engineers	994	933	48.4%	\$101.3	\$114.8	53.1%
Office Clerks, General	4,212	840	16.6%	\$119.8	\$17.3	12.7%
Carpenters	3,012	824	21.5%	\$129.5	\$24.4	15.9%
Service Unit Operators, Oil, Gas, and Mining	772	803	51.0%	\$74.0	\$51.8	41.2%
Tour Guides and Escorts	498	776	60.9%	\$5.6	\$7.0	55.7%
Janitors and Cleaners, Exc Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	3,792	769	16.9%	\$66.4	\$7.8	10.6%
Office and Administrative Support Workers, All Other	5,214	700	11.8%	\$175.4	\$16.9	8.8%
Managers, All Other	2,315	682	22.8%	\$210.7	\$95.4	31.2%
Electricians	2,035	672	24.8%	\$133.3	\$42.3	24.1%
Dishwashers	1,345	667	33.2%	\$13.7	\$4.7	25.4%
General and Operations Managers	3,778	663	14.9%	\$308.4	\$46.9	13.2%
Maintenance and Repair Workers, General	1,953	610	23.8%	\$80.6	\$16.8	17.3%
Food Preparation and Serving Related Workers, All Other	2,056	586	22.2%	\$29.7	\$4.6	13.5%
Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	2,891	544	15.8%	\$154.6	\$20.9	11.9%
Sailors and Marine Oilers	480	544	53.1%	\$14.7	\$14.8	50.2%
Captains, Mates, and Pilots of Water Vessels	316	522	62.3%	\$16.4	\$26.7	61.9%
Bartenders	1,439	509	26.1%	\$23.8	\$4.7	16.6%
Material Moving Workers, All Other	1,253	494	28.3%	\$56.0	\$14.7	20.8%
Hotel, Motel, and Resort Desk Clerks	898	489	35.3%	\$14.8	\$4.5	23.3%
Personal Care Aides	5,994	488	7.5%	\$123.1	\$5.2	4.0%
Sales and Related Workers, All Other	2,437	456	15.8%	\$65.8	\$5.1	7.2%
Bus Drivers, Transit and Intercity	658	455	40.9%	\$12.5	\$6.2	33.1%
Production Workers, All Other	1,040	447	30.1%	\$87.7	\$42.0	32.4%
Customer Service Representatives	2,551	445	14.9%	\$73.9	\$5.9	7.4%
Stock Clerks and Order Fillers	2,597	445	14.6%	\$54.4	\$4.8	8.0%
Construction and Related Workers, All Other	913	413	31.1%	\$39.4	\$17.0	30.1%
Receptionists and Information Clerks	2,811	397	12.4%	\$62.7	\$4.7	7.0%
Supervisors of Construction and Extraction Workers	843	394	31.9%	\$81.7	\$39.7	32.7%
Roustabouts, Oil and Gas	923	373	28.8%	\$58.7	\$21.2	26.5%
Security Guards	1,803	368	17.0%	\$61.3	\$7.4	10.8%
Inspectors, Testers, Sorters, Samplers, and Weighers	351	365	51.0%	\$27.2	\$29.9	52.4%
Welders, Cutters, Solderers, and Brazers	602	364	37.7%	\$36.0	\$13.8	27.7%
Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks	3,459	363	9.5%	\$125.1	\$6.6	5.0%
Plumbers, Pipefitters, and Steamfitters	1,429	360	20.1%	\$88.1	\$18.1	17.1%
Landscaping and Groundskeeping Workers	1,095	359	24.7%	\$14.4	\$3.2	18.1%
Construction Managers	992	349	26.0%	\$100.4	\$33.4	25.0%

Note: Only those workers covered by Alaska unemployment insurance, a relatively small percentage of all those harvesting fish in Alaska, are included in this total.

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

## 22 Occupations With High Percentages of Nonresident Workers

Alaska private sector and state and local government, 2013

Occupation	Percent nonresident	Nonresident workers	Resident workers	% Nonres wages	Nonresident wages	Resident wages
Seafood Processing Workers, Except Surimi and Fish Roe	78.5%	12,964	3,552	71.8%	\$153,612,483	\$60,186,679
First-line Supervisors/Managers of Seafood Processing Workers	75.2%	167	55	70.7%	\$5,125,511	\$2,124,477
Ship Engineers	73.5%	208	75	70.1%	\$13,427,196	\$5,714,431
Zoologists and Wildlife Biologists	72.8%	346	129	45.4%	\$5,674,046	\$6,811,924
Fishers and Related Fishing Workers	68.7%	1,220	556	69.4%	\$20,670,679	\$9,124,478
Fish Roe Technicians	67.8%	141	67	71.1%	\$2,848,857	\$1,156,748
Travel Guides	67.5%	283	136	59.6%	\$2,671,789	\$1,808,852
Meat, Poultry, and Fish Cutters and Trimmers	67.4%	1,618	784	51.2%	\$11,136,565	\$10,628,296
Entertainers and Performers, Sports and Related Workers, All Other	67.2%	170	83	63.1%	\$1,506,131	\$879,281
Captains, Mates, and Pilots of Water Vessels	62.3%	522	316	61.9%	\$26,719,867	\$16,412,691
Tour Guides and Escorts	60.9%	776	498	55.7%	\$7,037,856	\$5,597,016
Earth Drillers, Except Oil and Gas	59.0%	154	107	54.3%	\$6,398,318	\$5,384,124
Machinists	54.7%	168	139	42.0%	\$6,207,202	\$8,572,496
Sailors and Marine Oilers	53.1%	544	480	50.2%	\$14,801,768	\$14,681,321
Extraction Workers, All Other	51.7%	231	216	55.0%	\$19,864,608	\$16,243,401
Service Unit Operators, Oil, Gas, and Mining	51.0%	803	772	41.2%	\$51,817,453	\$73,959,349
Inspectors, Testers, Sorters, Samplers, and Weighers	51.0%	365	351	52.4%	\$29,857,093	\$27,174,225
Chefs and Head Cooks	49.4%	309	316	37.9%	\$6,928,062	\$11,345,662
Airline Pilots, Copilots, and Flight Engineers	48.4%	933	994	53.1%	\$114,834,007	\$101,264,109
Construction and Building Inspectors	48.4%	137	146	46.4%	\$9,735,802	\$11,247,169
Miners, Except Drillers and Machine Operators	47.7%	145	159	40.5%	\$7,883,438	\$11,574,564
Firefighters	46.3%	99	115	48.3%	\$4,399,594	\$4,710,564
Millwrights	45.3%	135	163	38.3%	\$7,451,286	\$12,016,038
Actors	45.0%	90	110	33.9%	\$611,218	\$1,189,447
Recreation Workers	44.9%	249	305	33.6%	\$1,756,221	\$3,464,413
Teachers and Instructors, All Other	43.3%	207	271	20.4%	\$1,448,629	\$5,638,173
Entertainment Attendants and Related Workers, All Other	43.1%	121	160	34.3%	\$981,205	\$1,877,684
Commercial Pilots	42.2%	338	463	30.8%	\$13,054,651	\$29,299,712
Bus Drivers, Transit and Intercity	40.9%	455	658	33.1%	\$6,188,260	\$12,523,845
Designers, All Other	40.4%	111	164	45.4%	\$15,023,418	\$18,033,395
Dancers	39.9%	111	167	27.8%	\$602,999	\$1,566,391
Rotary Drill Operators, Oil and Gas	39.9%	177	267	35.4%	\$13,855,526	\$25,261,632
Cement Masons and Concrete Finishers	38.0%	135	220	35.8%	\$3,919,427	\$7,034,453
Welders, Cutters, Solderers, and Brazers	37.7%	364	602	27.7%	\$13,776,122	\$36,006,008
Helpers: Extraction Workers	37.5%	112	187	30.0%	\$4,965,567	\$11,563,249
Cooks, Restaurant	37.4%	1,214	2,031	26.0%	\$13,402,879	\$38,123,477
Electrical and Electronic Engineering Technicians	36.1%	112	198	38.0%	\$11,205,923	\$18,311,215
Baggage Porters and Bellhops	36.1%	126	223	24.4%	\$1,630,393	\$5,043,669
First-Line Supervisors of Housekeeping and Janitorial Workers	36.1%	141	250	23.1%	\$2,191,909	\$7,280,419
Hotel, Motel, and Resort Desk Clerks	35.3%	489	898	23.3%	\$4,493,913	\$14,807,205
Agricultural Workers, All Other	34.5%	95	180	22.5%	\$850,926	\$2,936,438
Mining Machine Operators, All Other	34.2%	283	545	27.0%	\$13,894,227	\$37,505,557
Cooks, All Other	34.1%	332	643	25.9%	\$5,763,509	\$16,466,901
Mining and Geological Engineers, Including Mining Safety Engineers	33.8%	75	147	25.8%	\$4,546,228	\$13,103,499
Compliance Officers	33.3%	78	156	17.5%	\$2,155,086	\$10,177,913
Dishwashers	33.2%	667	1,345	25.4%	\$4,674,035	\$13,738,748
Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	33.1%	1,701	3,439	23.1%	\$16,801,523	\$55,933,777
Insulation Workers, Floor, Ceiling, and Wall	33.1%	88	178	32.0%	\$3,334,551	\$7,094,630
Geoscientists, Except Hydrologists and Geographers	32.2%	135	284	28.7%	\$17,328,495	\$43,096,192
Supervisors of Construction and Extraction Workers	31.9%	394	843	32.7%	\$39,675,638	\$81,717,286
Cooks, Fast Food	31.7%	118	254	22.9%	\$935,708	\$3,144,270
Electrical and Electronics Repairers, Commercial and Industrial Equipment	31.7%	71	153	28.5%	\$5,612,851	\$14,097,095
Structural Iron and Steel Workers	31.7%	116	250	23.6%	\$4,635,544	\$15,027,960
Geological and Petroleum Technicians	31.5%	240	522	28.6%	\$14,368,678	\$35,889,190
Construction and Related Workers, All Other	31.1%	413	913	30.1%	\$16,990,609	\$39,388,707

Note: Only includes occupations with 200 or more total employees

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

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

Alaska private sector and state and local government, 2013

Occupation	Percent Nonresident	Nonresident Workers	Resident Workers	% Nonres wages	Nonresident Wages	Resident Wages
Life, Physical, and Social Science Technicians, All Other	31.0%	135	301	22.6%	\$1,701,078	\$5,827,562
Lodging Managers	30.6%	98	222	16.2%	\$1,881,121	\$9,748,307
Cooks, Short Order	30.5%	179	407	24.3%	\$2,049,442	\$6,368,653
Motor Vehicle Operators, All Other	30.4%	63	144	17.6%	\$636,443	\$2,979,029
Mobile Heavy Equipment Mechanics, Except Engines	30.3%	286	657	29.1%	\$19,972,491	\$48,667,772
Production Workers, All Other	30.1%	447	1,040	32.4%	\$41,972,706	\$87,675,616
Self-Enrichment Education Teachers	30.0%	67	156	22.4%	\$647,962	\$2,249,334
Occupational Health and Safety Specialists	29.6%	103	245	27.1%	\$9,188,624	\$24,679,380
Mechanical Engineers	29.3%	103	248	23.9%	\$7,408,041	\$23,619,587
First-Line Supervisors of Production and Operating Workers	29.0%	173	423	24.9%	\$14,440,723	\$43,621,565
Roustabouts, Oil and Gas	28.8%	373	923	26.5%	\$21,218,657	\$58,715,698
Waiters and Waitresses	28.7%	1,634	4,061	19.4%	\$16,337,459	\$67,741,144
Health and Safety Engineers, Except Mining Safety Engineers and Inspectors	28.5%	92	231	26.7%	\$8,913,338	\$24,475,029
Industrial Machinery Mechanics	28.4%	105	265	28.9%	\$8,527,853	\$20,958,315
Material Moving Workers, All Other	28.3%	494	1,253	20.8%	\$14,712,249	\$55,998,682
Operating Engineers and Other Construction Equipment Operators	28.2%	1,029	2,622	25.2%	\$57,076,604	\$169,747,680
Petroleum Engineers	27.9%	137	354	24.3%	\$25,098,478	\$78,026,731
Amusement and Recreation Attendants	27.7%	129	337	18.8%	\$748,778	\$3,240,549
Media and Communication Workers, All Other	27.6%	66	173	15.7%	\$1,157,021	\$6,222,770
Helpers, Construction Trades, All Other	27.5%	257	677	24.3%	\$6,714,319	\$20,897,450
Family and General Practitioners	27.3%	114	303	17.1%	\$7,682,706	\$37,183,351
Dentists, General	27.0%	60	162	14.0%	\$3,100,415	\$19,044,557
Maintenance Workers, Machinery	26.6%	115	318	23.1%	\$5,664,273	\$18,826,064
Cooks, Institution and Cafeteria	26.3%	162	453	18.8%	\$3,203,503	\$13,864,656
Bartenders	26.1%	509	1,439	16.6%	\$4,734,399	\$23,800,816
Construction Managers	26.0%	349	992	25.0%	\$33,429,827	\$100,434,865
Physicians and Surgeons, All Other	25.8%	95	273	13.4%	\$11,489,135	\$74,520,685
Dining Room and Cafeteria Attendants and Bartender Helpers	25.8%	298	857	18.5%	\$2,130,086	\$9,410,942
Food Servers, Nonrestaurant	25.6%	109	317	12.2%	\$576,417	\$4,132,742
Physical Therapists	25.4%	111	326	14.4%	\$3,413,111	\$20,369,149
Transportation Attendants, Except Flight Attendants	25.3%	173	511	21.5%	\$2,548,600	\$9,324,065
Grounds Maintenance Workers, All Other	25.3%	259	766	15.1%	\$2,606,644	\$14,661,480
Electricians	24.8%	672	2,035	24.1%	\$42,302,943	\$133,345,643
Landscaping and Groundskeeping Workers	24.7%	359	1,095	18.1%	\$3,195,693	\$14,436,766
Surgical Technologists	24.4%	49	152	15.3%	\$1,362,409	\$7,556,968
Surveyors	24.2%	116	364	20.6%	\$5,821,017	\$22,447,514
Computer Programmers	24.0%	58	184	17.7%	\$2,693,724	\$12,556,616
Painters, Construction and Maintenance	23.9%	159	507	17.0%	\$2,992,080	\$14,632,115
Maintenance and Repair Workers, General	23.8%	610	1,953	17.3%	\$16,818,043	\$80,574,074
Logisticians	23.8%	68	218	19.3%	\$2,181,968	\$9,141,252
Production, Planning, and Expediting Clerks	23.7%	98	316	25.5%	\$5,938,378	\$17,312,934
Engineers, All Other	23.5%	349	1,136	21.2%	\$36,158,449	\$134,260,352
Industrial Truck and Tractor Operators	23.3%	136	447	15.8%	\$3,658,262	\$19,455,597
Farmworkers and Laborers, Crop, Nursery, and Greenhouse	23.2%	112	370	21.0%	\$931,861	\$3,502,253
Managers, All Other	22.8%	682	2,315	31.2%	\$95,437,533	\$210,654,538
Food Preparation Workers	22.5%	945	3,262	15.9%	\$7,581,379	\$40,133,524
Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	22.5%	955	3,297	13.9%	\$13,862,138	\$85,580,398
Food Preparation and Serving Related Workers, All Other	22.2%	586	2,056	13.5%	\$4,644,072	\$29,693,331
Tire Repairers and Changers	22.1%	96	338	12.4%	\$1,035,839	\$7,350,968
Surveying and Mapping Technicians	22.0%	53	188	16.0%	\$1,924,700	\$10,110,884
Nonfarm Animal Caretakers	21.9%	86	306	15.4%	\$798,713	\$4,371,415
Physician Assistants	21.9%	102	363	17.1%	\$6,904,757	\$33,417,356
Carpenters	21.5%	824	3,012	15.9%	\$24,440,699	\$129,515,531
Counselors, All Other	21.3%	92	339	15.6%	\$2,066,571	\$11,211,907
Bus and Truck Mechanics and Diesel Engine Specialists	21.3%	171	633	22.1%	\$10,466,339	\$36,885,887

Note: Only includes occupations with 200 or more total employees

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

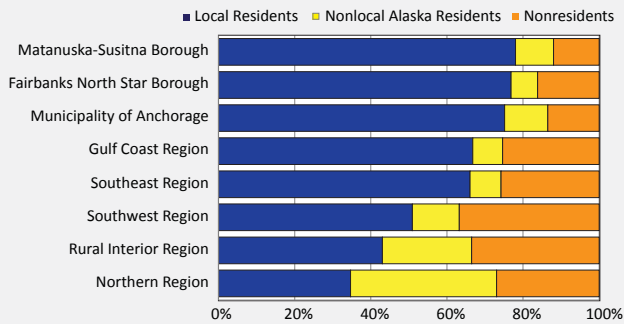
## 23 High-Paying Private Occupations With Large Numbers of Nonresidents

Greater than Alaska median earnings (\$7,103 per quarter), 2013

Occupational title	Total workers	Nonresident workers	Percent nonresident	Avg quarterly wages
Construction Laborers	6,520	1,273	19.5%	\$10,902
Fishers and Related Fishing Workers	1,776	1,220	68.7%	\$8,545
Operating Engineers and Other Construction Equip Operators	3,651	1,029	28.2%	\$18,786
Registered Nurses	5,093	965	18.9%	\$16,532
Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	4,252	955	22.5%	\$8,049
Airline Pilots, Copilots, and Flight Engineers	1,927	933	48.4%	\$32,015
Office Clerks, General	5,052	840	16.6%	\$8,434
Carpenters	3,836	824	21.5%	\$13,270
Service Unit Operators, Oil, Gas, and Mining	1,575	803	51.0%	\$23,853
Office and Administrative Support Workers, All Other	5,914	700	11.8%	\$9,710
Managers, All Other	2,997	682	22.8%	\$28,874
Electricians	2,707	672	24.8%	\$19,417
General and Operations Managers	4,441	663	14.9%	\$22,419
Maintenance and Repair Workers, General	2,563	610	23.8%	\$11,742
Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	3,435	544	15.8%	\$15,036
Sailors and Marine Oilers	1,024	544	53.1%	\$10,788
Captains, Mates, and Pilots of Water Vessels	838	522	62.3%	\$18,199
Material Moving Workers, All Other	1,747	494	28.3%	\$12,253
Sales and Related Workers, All Other	2,893	456	15.8%	\$7,952
Production Workers, All Other	1,487	447	30.1%	\$25,292
Customer Service Representatives	2,996	445	14.9%	\$8,056
Construction and Related Workers, All Other	1,326	413	31.1%	\$14,740
Supervisors of Construction and Extraction Workers	1,237	394	31.9%	\$28,211
Roustabouts, Oil and Gas	1,296	373	28.8%	\$17,835
Security Guards	2,171	368	17.0%	\$9,556
Inspectors, Testers, Sorters, Samplers, and Weighers	716	365	51.0%	\$22,695
Welders, Cutters, Solderers, and Brazers	966	364	37.7%	\$16,446
Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks	3,822	363	9.5%	\$9,788
Plumbers, Pipefitters, and Steamfitters	1,789	360	20.1%	\$17,738
Engineers, All Other	1,485	349	23.5%	\$32,179
Construction Managers	1,341	349	26.0%	\$27,900
Zoologists and Wildlife Biologists	475	346	72.8%	\$9,801
Commercial Pilots	801	338	42.2%	\$16,868
Cooks, All Other	975	332	34.1%	\$7,631
Transportation Workers, All Other	1,733	317	18.3%	\$19,442
First-Line Supervisors of Retail Sales Workers	2,391	317	13.3%	\$10,505
Chefs and Head Cooks	625	309	49.4%	\$9,899
Sales Representatives, Services, All Other	2,032	289	14.2%	\$13,048
Mobile Heavy Equipment Mechanics, Except Engines	943	286	30.3%	\$20,435
Mining Machine Operators, All Other	828	283	34.2%	\$19,374
Helpers, Construction Trades, All Other	934	257	27.5%	\$10,265
Aircraft Mechanics and Service Technicians	1,203	250	20.8%	\$14,682
Automotive Service Technicians and Mechanics	1,702	247	14.5%	\$10,431
Geological and Petroleum Technicians	762	240	31.5%	\$19,502
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Workers, All Other	1,297	234	18.0%	\$18,753
Extraction Workers, All Other	447	231	51.7%	\$24,364
Helpers: Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Workers	1,059	219	20.7%	\$10,441
Light Truck or Delivery Services Drivers	1,508	213	14.1%	\$9,788
Ship Engineers	283	208	73.5%	\$20,920
Driver/Sales Workers	978	208	21.3%	\$7,416

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

## 24 Worker Residency by Region Alaska, 2013



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

## 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 elsewhere in the state.<sup>8</sup> Overall, 66.6 percent of workers were residents of their work area in 2013, while 12.8 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

## 25 Worker Residency by Borough or Census Area Alaska, 2013

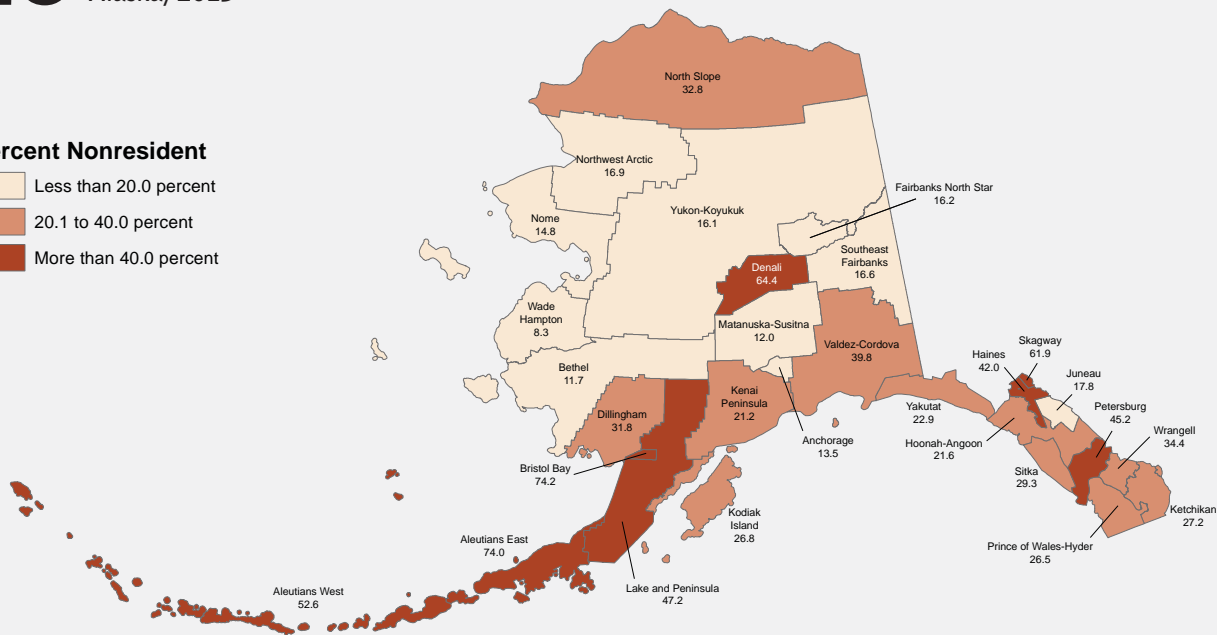
Region	Local residents	Nonlocal residents	Nonresidents	Total workers	Percent local
Wade Hampton Census Area	2,947	382	300	3,629	81.2%
Matanuska-Susitna Borough	22,712	2,900	3,487	29,099	78.1%
Fairbanks North Star Borough	35,250	3,193	7,414	45,857	76.9%
Anchorage, Municipality of	126,682	19,113	22,734	168,529	75.2%
Juneau, City and Borough of	15,950	1,641	3,811	21,402	74.5%
Bethel Census Area	7,868	1,541	1,243	10,652	73.9%
Nome Census Area	4,316	670	863	5,849	73.8%
Kenai Peninsula Borough	20,840	2,145	6,172	29,157	71.5%
Hoonah-Angoon Census Area	716	121	230	1,067	67.1%
Kodiak Island Borough	5,521	501	2,209	8,231	67.1%
Prince of Wales-Hyder CA	2,360	317	963	3,640	64.8%
Sitka, City and Borough of	3,791	354	1,715	5,860	64.7%
Northwest Arctic Borough	2,947	902	782	4,631	63.6%
Ketchikan Gateway Borough	6,087	950	2,629	9,666	63.0%
Yakutat, City and Borough of	299	78	112	489	61.1%
Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	2,418	930	641	3,989	60.6%
Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	1,803	914	539	3,256	55.4%
Dillingham Census Area	2,087	507	1,209	3,803	54.9%
Wrangell, City and Borough of	760	163	483	1,406	54.1%
Haines Borough	866	117	711	1,694	51.1%
Valdez-Cordova Census Area	3,732	874	3,049	7,655	48.8%
Petersburg Census Area	1,126	168	1,068	2,362	47.7%
Aleutians West Census Area	2,120	400	2,791	5,311	39.9%
Lake and Peninsula Borough	665	301	865	1,831	36.3%
Skagway, Municipality of	463	100	915	1,478	31.3%
North Slope Borough	3,387	10,217	6,630	20,234	16.7%
Denali Borough	639	801	2,601	4,041	15.8%
Aleutians East Borough	633	502	3,229	4,364	14.5%
Bristol Bay Borough	425	425	2,439	3,289	12.9%
Unknown in Alaska	0	365	170	535	0
Offshore	0	316	2,428	2,744	0
Outside Alaska	0	1,856	1,859	3,715	0

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

## 26 Nonresident Workers by Place of Work Alaska, 2013

**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

workplace of 168,529 people, or 40.2 percent of all 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.

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

More nonresidents work in Anchorage than in any other region in Alaska, but were only 13.5 percent of the Anchorage workforce in 2013. The 22,734 nonresidents working in Anchorage were most heavily concentrated in the accommodation and food services and administrative support and waste management industries, which were both 20 percent nonresident or more.

Seventy-five percent of Anchorage workers were local residents, and 11.3 percent were residents of other places in Alaska. Many of these nonlocal workers lived in the Matanuska-Susitna 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 23.4 percent nonlocal, and the mining industry (which includes the oil and gas industry), which was 18.9 percent nonlocal.

### Matanuska-Susitna Borough

The Matanuska-Susitna Borough is Alaska's fastest-growing 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.

# 27 Resident and Nonresident Workers and Wages

By place of work and Alaska place of residence, 2013

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	9,063	1,370	500	4.6%	\$447.1	\$68.0	\$11.7	2.2%
Anchorage	Local Government	10,425	864	443	3.8%	501.8	48.6	7.6	1.4%
Anchorage	Private Sector	107,194	16,879	21,791	14.9%	4,482.4	760.7	648.6	11.0%
Mat-Su	State Government	1,362	191	56	3.5%	60.8	8.5	1.4	1.9%
Mat-Su	Local Government	3,621	147	102	2.6%	135.4	5.4	1.6	1.1%
Mat-Su	Private Sector	17,729	2,562	3,329	14.1%	479.5	78.3	44.4	7.4%
<b>Gulf Coast Region</b>									
Kenai	State Government	1,166	140	73	5.3%	54.3	6.8	1.8	2.9%
Kenai	Local Government	3,454	97	196	5.2%	147.3	2.4	4.8	3.1%
Kenai	Private Sector	16,220	1,908	5,903	24.6%	549.9	66.7	113.6	15.6%
Kodiak Island	State Government	276	27	22	6.8%	14.0	0.8	0.4	2.6%
Kodiak Island	Local Government	884	48	96	9.3%	31.5	1.1	1.5	4.3%
Kodiak Island	Private Sector	4,361	426	2,091	30.4%	137.5	11.7	33.7	18.4%
Valdez-Cordova	State Government	290	85	46	10.9%	11.9	4.8	1.2	6.9%
Valdez-Cordova	Local Government	757	81	104	11.0%	24.6	1.7	1.9	6.7%
Valdez-Cordova	Private Sector	2,685	708	2,899	46.1%	109.5	25.1	39.0	22.5%
<b>Interior Region</b>									
Denali	State Government	25	13	N/D	N/D	1.3	0.4	N/D	N/D
Denali	Local Government	127	21	17	10.3%	3.1	1.1	0.4	9.0%
Denali	Private Sector	487	767	2,581	67.3%	22.5	23.5	30.1	39.6%
Fairbanks North Star	State Government	5,003	330	581	9.8%	236.3	9.1	11.5	4.5%
Fairbanks North Star	Local Government	3,569	98	244	6.2%	148.7	2.8	3.5	2.3%
Fairbanks North Star	Private Sector	26,678	2,765	6,589	18.3%	975.1	92.0	132.7	11.1%
Southeast Fairbanks	State Government	124	17	9	6.0%	6.1	0.4	0.2	3.4%
Southeast Fairbanks	Local Government	444	32	36	7.0%	11.3	0.6	0.4	3.6%
Southeast Fairbanks	Private Sector	1,235	865	494	19.0%	35.6	43.2	14.3	15.3%
Yukon-Koyukuk	State Government	68	92	12	7.0%	3.0	4.4	0.3	4.0%
Yukon-Koyukuk	Local Government	1,618	293	190	9.0%	26.1	5.2	2.9	8.5%
Yukon-Koyukuk	Private Sector	732	545	439	25.6%	15.7	19.4	10.8	23.6%
<b>Northern Region</b>									
Nome	State Government	227	31	22	7.9%	14.1	1.5	0.4	2.6%
Nome	Local Government	1,945	91	232	10.2%	41.6	2.4	4.8	9.9%
Nome	Private Sector	2,144	548	609	18.4%	76.0	21.9	16.9	14.7%
North Slope	State Government	19	28	N/D	N/D	1.0	1.8	N/D	N/D
North Slope	Local Government	1,988	230	222	9.1%	82.4	11.7	7.6	7.4%
North Slope	Private Sector	1,380	9,959	6,405	36.1%	53.5	786.1	506.5	37.6%
Northwest Arctic	State Government	88	12	N/D	N/D	4.5	0.8	N/D	N/D
Northwest Arctic	Local Government	1,168	110	150	10.5%	29.4	3.8	3.8	10.1%
Northwest Arctic	Private Sector	1,691	780	626	20.2%	61.7	53.3	34.4	23.0%
<b>Southeast Region</b>									
Haines	State Government	54	N/D	N/D	N/D	1.7	N/D	N/D	N/D
Haines	Local Government	184	31	16	6.9%	5.2	0.5	0.2	2.6%
Haines	Private Sector	628	81	692	49.4%	15.3	1.5	7.3	30.5%
Hoonah-Angoon	State Government	17	0	N/D	N/D	0.5	0	N/D	N/D
Hoonah-Angoon	Local Government	272	38	32	9.4%	6.2	1.2	0.3	4.2%
Hoonah-Angoon	Private Sector	427	83	193	27.5%	7.4	1.3	2.5	22.5%
Juneau	State Government	4,038	289	237	5.2%	206.0	13.2	7.1	3.1%
Juneau	Local Government	2,311	87	173	6.7%	104.3	2.8	4.4	3.9%
Juneau	Private Sector	9,601	1,265	3,401	23.8%	326.1	48.7	78.6	17.3%
Ketchikan Gateway	State Government	574	125	75	9.7%	28.5	6.3	2.8	7.5%
Ketchikan Gateway	Local Government	1,151	215	125	8.4%	50.9	8.5	2.7	4.4%
Ketchikan Gateway	Private Sector	4,362	610	2,429	32.8%	136.7	15.8	34.1	18.3%
Petersburg	State Government	50	N/D	N/D	N/D	2.0	N/D	N/D	N/D
Petersburg	Local Government	268	8	22	7.4%	9.2	0.1	0.4	4.2%
Petersburg	Private Sector	808	159	1,043	51.9%	21.1	3.3	13.4	35.3%
Prince of Wales-Hyder	State Government	40	0	N/D	N/D	1.7	0	N/D	N/D
Prince of Wales-Hyder	Local Government	1,092	46	131	10.3%	28.7	1.5	1.7	5.5%
Prince of Wales-Hyder	Private Sector	1,228	271	826	35.5%	34.2	10.0	15.4	25.9%
Sitka	State Government	348	21	24	6.1%	14.5	0.4	0.4	2.9%
Sitka	Local Government	738	30	86	10.1%	29.3	0.7	1.5	4.8%
Sitka	Private Sector	2,705	303	1,605	34.8%	86.4	10.2	27.9	22.4%
Skagway	State Government	14	N/D	0	0	0.5	N/D	0	0
Skagway	Local Government	96	6	20	16.4%	4.1	0.2	0.4	9.2%
Skagway	Private Sector	353	92	895	66.8%	10.4	1.8	12.1	49.9%
Wrangell	State Government	24	N/D	N/D	N/D	0.9	N/D	N/D	N/D
Wrangell	Local Government	277	N/D	21	6.9%	10.2	N/D	0.6	5.2%
Wrangell	Private Sector	459	156	461	42.8%	11.7	4.4	8.8	35.3%

# 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	18	N/D	N/D	N/D	0.7	N/D	N/D	N/D
Yakutat	Local Government	144	12	10	6.0%	4.1	0.3	0.2	3.7%
Yakutat	Private Sector	137	62	99	33.2%	3.3	1.2	1.1	19.5%
<b>Southwest Region</b>									
Aleutians East	State Government	11	14	N/D	N/D	0.3	0.3	N/D	N/D
Aleutians East	Local Government	240	40	36	11.4%	6.9	1.4	0.7	7.3%
Aleutians East	Private Sector	382	448	3,187	79.3%	11.1	14.4	64.8	71.8%
Aleutians West	State Government	40	N/D	N/D	N/D	2.8	N/D	N/D	N/D
Aleutians West	Local Government	447	27	66	12.2%	18.9	1.1	1.4	6.4%
Aleutians West	Private Sector	1,633	370	2,723	57.6%	67.7	16.3	65.8	43.9%
Bethel	State Government	324	56	27	6.6%	20.8	2.7	0.9	3.6%
Bethel	Local Government	3,516	149	318	8.0%	72.2	4.5	6.8	8.1%
Bethel	Private Sector	4,028	1,336	898	14.3%	106.8	46.0	29.7	16.3%
Bristol Bay	State Government	19	18	9	19.6%	1.4	0.3	0.2	9.4%
Bristol Bay	Local Government	128	50	33	15.6%	4.6	1.2	0.4	6.7%
Bristol Bay	Private Sector	278	357	2,397	79.1%	10.2	8.0	23.9	56.8%
Dillingham	State Government	104	28	9	6.4%	5.3	0.7	0.2	2.7%
Dillingham	Local Government	710	50	61	7.4%	16.3	1.7	1.1	5.9%
Dillingham	Private Sector	1,273	429	1,139	40.1%	41.1	18.2	16.8	22.0%
Lake and Peninsula	State Government	8	N/D	N/D	N/D	0.4	N/D	N/D	N/D
Lake and Peninsula	Local Government	429	87	57	9.9%	8.1	2.9	0.8	6.7%
Lake and Peninsula	Private Sector	228	210	807	64.8%	5.9	6.1	9.2	43.4%
Wade Hampton	State Government	44	18	N/D	N/D	1.5	1.1	N/D	N/D
Wade Hampton	Local Government	1,658	104	164	8.5%	28.0	2.3	3.6	10.7%
Wade Hampton	Private Sector	1,245	260	134	8.2%	13.7	10.5	4.0	14.3%
Other/Unknown		0	2,537	4,457	63.7%	0	270	246	47.7%
Total		279,410	53,764	86,291	20.6%	10,642	2,720	2,395	15.2%

Notes: N/D = not disclosable. Includes private sector and state and local government. Local resident workers are residents of 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 on employer-reported place of work information. Workers were assigned to a geographic area based on where they earned the most money in 2013. 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

In 2013, 29,099 people worked in the Mat-Su Borough and just 12.0 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 93.6 percent local workers, respectively.

The largest employer of nonresidents is the accommodation and food services industry, where 22.5 percent of its workers were nonresidents. Transportation and warehousing employed 1,053 workers, 23.0 percent of whom were nonresidents; and the arts, entertainment, and recreation industry employed 706 at 21.8 percent nonresident. The construction industry employed 2,956 workers, of whom 488 or 16.5 percent were nonresident.

While 78.1 percent of workers in Mat-Su were local residents in 2013, many Mat-Su residents worked elsewhere. Estimates of Mat-Su commuter patterns from 2013 suggest nearly one-third worked in Anchorage and nearly 8 percent worked in the North Slope Borough.

## Fairbanks North Star Borough

The Fairbanks North Star Borough is the second most 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 many civilian jobs in the borough.

Fairbanks' workforce was 45,857 in 2013, or 10.9 percent of the state's workers. The 7,414 nonresidents working in Fairbanks made up 16.2 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; professional, scientific and technical services; and administrative support, waste management, and remediation industries. The largest share of nonresidents was in retail trade, at 1,142 or 18.5 percent of retail workers. Just 7.0 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. Nonlocal Alaska residents made up 19.5 percent of all mining workers in Fairbanks in 2013. Nonresidents made up another 22.1 percent of the mining workforce, making local residents the remaining 58.4 percent.

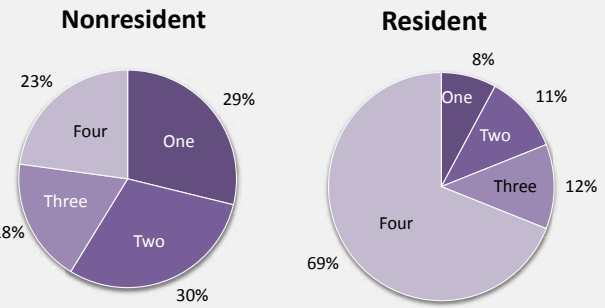
## Rural Interior Region

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 11,286 workers in 2013, but only 43.1 percent were local residents. The percentage of non-resident workers in the region was 33.5 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 2,778 local government workers in 2013, 78.8 percent were local residents.

## 28 Workers by Quarters Worked Alaska, 2013



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

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 2013, 77.3 percent of accommodation and food services workers were nonresidents and another 10.6 percent were nonlocal Alaska residents, leaving just 12.0 percent of the accommodation and food services jobs filled by locals. Nearly all of these tourism-related jobs are seasonal, and locals who work in the industry earn more, possibly because they work longer.

Mining employed 957 workers in the Rural Interior in 2013, 18.3 percent of whom were local residents. The largest share of mining workers — 47.0 percent — were nonresidents, and the remaining 34.7 percent were nonlocal Alaskans. 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.

In 2013, 26.9 percent of the Northern Region's 30,714 workers were nonresidents, and another 38.4 percent were nonlocal Alaska residents. The Northern Region has the state's lowest percentage of local workers at 34.7 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 9,999 workers in 2013. Just 2.0 percent of workers in the Northern Region mining industry were local, and 59.0 percent were nonlocal Alaskans. Nonresidents made up 39.0 percent.

Local government, which includes schools, is the region's second largest industry with 6,136 workers, 83.1 percent of whom were locals. Construction is another major industry in the region, serving local communities and the extractive industries. Of the 2,692 construction workers in the Northern Region in 2013, 17.3 percent were local residents, 48.8 percent were nonlocal Alaska residents, and 33.9 percent were nonresidents.

## Southwest Region

The Southwest Region includes the Wade Hampton, 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 32,879 total workers in 2013, excluding fish harvesters, with manufacturing as its largest employer (mainly seafood processing). The Southwest manufacturing industry employed 10,641 workers in 2013, or 32.4 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, 77.1 percent were nonresidents and just 7.9 were nonlocal Alaska residents. Local residents were 15.0 percent, and they earned more on average than nonlocal residents and nonresidents. Local workers may 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 44.3 percent of all nonresidents working in manufacturing and 9.5 percent of Alaska's total nonresident workforce. It's the primary reason 36.7 percent of Southwest workers are nonresidents — the highest percentage in all Alaska regions.

Local government is the second largest employer, similar to other rural regions. It employed 8,370 workers in 2013, 85.2 percent of whom were local residents. Other large industries in the region are health care and social services and retail.

Not all of Southwest Region is tied to the commercial fishing industry. Lake and Peninsula Borough and the Bethel and Wade Hampton census areas have much smaller numbers of seafood processors, and Wade Hampton had the highest percentage of local workers in 2013, at 81.2 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 45,043 workers in 2013, and almost two-thirds worked in the Kenai Peninsula Borough. Manufacturing — mostly seafood processing but including oil refining — employed 6,818 people in 2013. Local residents were 34.7 percent of manufacturing workers and nonresidents made up 60.0 percent.

Local government was another large employer in the Gulf Coast with 5,717 workers, 89.1 percent of whom

were local.

Visitor-related industries had high percentages of nonresidents in the Gulf Coast in 2013. The agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting industry had a nonresident percentage of 53.4; the arts, entertainment, and recreation industry was 39.1 percent nonresident, and the accommodation and food services industry was 34.7 percent. The mining industry, which includes mostly Cook Inlet oil and gas extraction, had a nonresident percentage of 31.9.

## Southeast Region

The Southeast Alaska panhandle is home to 10 boroughs and census areas, the largest of which is the City and Borough of Juneau, the state's capital. The mining and timber industries were historically important in Southeast Alaska, but the fading role of logging in the region has given way to cruise ship tourism. Fishing and fish processing are both big employers in the region, but this report doesn't include most fish harvesters.

Southeast had 49,061 workers in 2013, 25.8 percent of whom were nonresidents, and 8.2 percent were nonlocal Alaska residents.

The largest industry in Southeast was local government, which employed 7,648 total workers and 6,533 local residents. State government was next with 5,982 workers in 2013. State government had a lower percentage of nonresident workers than local government at 6.0 percent versus 8.3 percent.

Retail trade and health care and social assistance were other large industries in the region, with 67.5 and 78.5 percent local resident workers, respectively.

Manufacturing was the fourth-largest industry and the largest source of nonresident workers, largely because of the seafood processing industry. Of the 5,160 manufacturing workers in Southeast, 71.3 percent were nonresidents.

Accommodation and food services employed 1,584 nonresidents, who made up 37.6 percent of the industry's workforce. Other visitor-related sectors — such as retail trade and arts, entertainment, and recreation — also had high shares of nonresidents.

The agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting industry, which includes mostly timber jobs, was 45.7 percent nonresident but wasn't among the region's largest

industries. Mining, which has grown since the opening of Kensington Mine near Juneau, employed 1,035 workers, 44.5 percent of whom were nonresidents. The mining industry had one of the highest nonlocal resident shares of all industries in Southeast at 16.8 percent.

## Economic Impact of Nonresident Workers

Nearly 419,500 people worked in Alaska at some point in 2013, and about one-fifth of them 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 with precision.

The largest driver of nonresident employment in Alaska is dramatic seasonality. Nearly 60 percent of nonresidents who worked in Alaska in 2013 worked in only one or two quarters. (See Exhibit 29.) 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 payroll dollars outside the state represent an economic opportunity. 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 \$1.5 billion in 2013. Including nonresidents who worked for at least three quarters brings the total to \$1.9 billion.

## 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 2013 or 2014. If the worker's Social Security Number appeared in the PFD data for either 2013 or 2014, we considered that person a resident for 2013. 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 2014.

<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 2002 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 2013. 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 333,174 workers identified as residents in the 2013 report, 294,531 or 88.4 percent appeared in both the 2013 and 2014 PFD applicant files. Of the remaining 38,643 resident workers, 17,680 appeared in only the 2013 file, suggesting they lived in Alaska for all of 2012 (the qualifying period for the 2013 PFD), but most likely left the state in 2013 and didn't apply for a 2014 PFD.

Another 20,963 workers appeared in only the 2014 PFD file. These workers most likely moved to Alaska during 2012 but weren't here for the entire calendar year and thus were not eligible for a 2013 PFD.

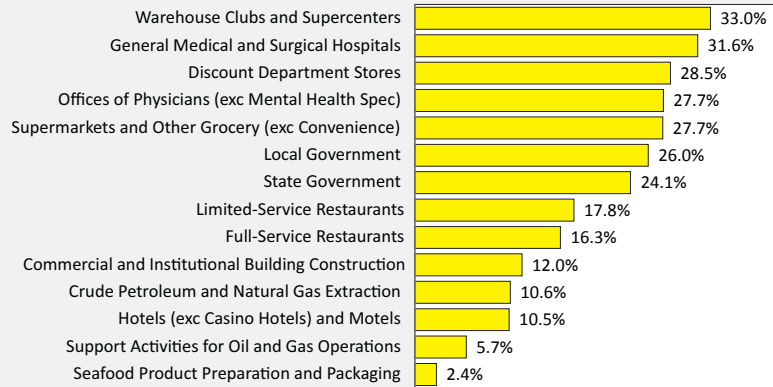
## Limitations of the Data

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 2012 worker information showed that 12.5 percent of nonresident workers ultimately applied

## A1 Nonresidents Who Became Residents Select industries, Alaska, 2013



Note: Graph covers those who were nonresidents in 2012 and became residents in 2013.  
Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section

for a PFD and were considered residents for the 2013 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 likely 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 — about 50,000 people move to Alaska and another 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, 2013

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>								
Crop Production	322	72	18.3%	\$2,952,803	\$579,317	16.4%	\$3,575	\$3,621
Animal Production	354	209	37.1%	10,923,416	2,677,223	19.7%	\$9,590	\$5,509
Forestry and Logging	218	303	58.2%	8,700,072	8,572,163	49.6%	\$12,393	\$11,824
Fishing, Hunting and Trapping	202	553	73.2%	3,773,519	13,050,933	77.6%	\$8,921	\$13,277
Support Activities for Agriculture and Forestry	55	31	36.0%	1,277,873	701,122	35.4%	\$8,191	\$11,883
<b>Mining</b>								
Oil and Gas Extraction	3,333	1,248	27.2%	574,813,612	215,346,074	27.3%	\$44,698	\$51,543
Mining (except Oil and Gas)	2,672	1,312	32.9%	197,383,878	82,417,485	29.5%	\$21,204	\$23,690
Support Activities for Mining	8,675	4,928	36.2%	704,129,160	376,495,485	34.8%	\$21,823	\$24,189
<b>Utilities</b>								
Utilities	2,439	197	7.5%	177,803,468	11,633,773	6.1%	\$19,595	\$21,504
<b>Construction</b>								
Construction of Buildings	6,192	1,478	19.3%	289,610,063	46,173,155	13.8%	\$14,540	\$13,887
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	4,589	1,570	25.5%	266,827,136	80,148,952	23.1%	\$17,459	\$20,546
Specialty Trade Contractors	10,291	2,493	19.5%	464,175,562	67,559,048	12.7%	\$13,600	\$12,442
<b>Manufacturing</b>								
Food Manufacturing	6,585	17,762	73.0%	142,832,839	258,339,732	64.4%	\$6,991	\$6,746
Beverage and Tobacco Product Manufacturing	297	108	26.7%	8,571,580	1,467,631	14.6%	\$8,140	\$5,711
Textile Mills	14	N/D	N/D	212,155	N/D	N/D	\$4,934	N/D
Textile Product Mills	83	13	13.5%	2,434,917	266,779	9.9%	\$8,171	\$7,020
Apparel Manufacturing	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D
Leather and Allied Product Manufacturing	10	N/D	N/D	178,507	N/D	N/D	\$5,100	N/D
Wood Product Manufacturing	248	72	22.5%	6,772,503	933,775	12.1%	\$8,413	\$6,225
Paper Manufacturing	8	0	0	229,391	0	0	\$7,646	0
Printing and Related Support Activities	352	40	10.2%	11,476,466	463,221	3.9%	\$9,101	\$5,035
Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing	642	38	5.6%	58,416,275	1,601,887	2.7%	\$24,229	\$18,412
Chemical Manufacturing	43	9	17%	2,008,928	580,110	22.4%	\$13,483	\$24,171
Plastics and Rubber Products Manufacturing	107	10	8.5%	4,392,249	151,170	3.3%	\$11,233	\$7,558
Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing	219	32	12.7%	8,893,657	558,735	5.9%	\$11,858	\$7,163
Primary Metal Manufacturing	17	N/D	N/D	690,346	N/D	N/D	\$10,958	N/D
Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	647	116	15.2%	29,908,246	2,728,439	8.4%	\$13,205	\$9,507
Machinery Manufacturing	79	9	10.2%	3,800,720	750,827	16.5%	\$13,061	\$34,128
Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing	124	7	5%	9,317,081	469,785	4.8%	\$19,451	\$18,069
Electrical Equipment, Appliance, and Component Manufacturing	23	0	0	997,182	0	0	\$12,465	0
Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	476	235	33.1%	18,657,229	4,845,729	20.6%	\$11,552	\$9,889
Furniture and Related Product Manufacturing	115	12	9.4%	4,426,934	293,547	6.2%	\$10,771	\$7,725
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	171	23	11.9%	6,053,247	799,317	11.7%	\$9,891	\$12,688
<b>Wholesale Trade</b>								
Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods	2,954	328	10.0%	154,137,270	12,034,681	7.2%	\$14,238	\$14,043
Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods	3,244	334	9.3%	137,576,029	6,952,018	4.8%	\$11,692	\$8,901
Wholesale Electronic Markets and Agents and Brokers	588	92	13.5%	30,564,350	2,524,618	7.6%	\$14,659	\$11,476
<b>Retail Trade</b>								
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	4,632	556	10.7%	181,009,770	9,416,682	4.9%	\$11,078	\$7,340
Furniture and Home Furnishings Stores	992	178	15.2%	28,487,469	2,400,636	7.8%	\$8,354	\$5,884
Electronics and Appliance Stores	724	146	16.8%	19,576,365	2,186,152	10.0%	\$8,046	\$6,545
Building Material and Garden Equipment and Supplies Dealers	3,964	696	14.9%	117,524,596	8,284,700	6.6%	\$8,528	\$5,352
Food and Beverage Stores	7,061	1,096	13.4%	149,548,833	10,960,793	6.8%	\$6,379	\$4,577
Health and Personal Care Stores	1,175	256	17.9%	35,204,022	4,559,504	11.5%	\$8,772	\$8,084
Gasoline Stations	1,978	331	14.3%	34,580,040	2,802,149	7.5%	\$5,462	\$3,947
Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	1,999	874	30.4%	28,652,710	9,126,361	24.2%	\$4,848	\$4,844
Sporting Goods, Hobby, Book, and Music Stores	2,159	486	18.4%	34,174,712	3,565,152	9.4%	\$5,007	\$3,594
General Merchandise Stores	11,664	1,901	14.0%	243,971,945	18,379,876	7.0%	\$6,338	\$4,543

# 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	2,933	766	20.7%	\$50,370,679	\$6,322,111	11.2%	\$5,579	\$3,862
Nonstore Retailers	1,296	160	11.0%	\$59,327,966	\$4,903,955	7.6%	\$12,937	\$12,771
<b>Transportation and Warehousing</b>								
Air Transportation	5,526	1,524	21.6%	\$252,459,043	\$52,695,029	17.3%	\$12,486	\$13,780
Water Transportation	885	711	46.0%	\$43,485,274	\$31,772,095	42.2%	\$16,130	\$16,963
Truck Transportation	3,235	541	14.3%	\$159,172,301	\$15,629,266	8.9%	\$13,693	\$11,220
Transit and Ground Passenger Transportation	1,661	192	10.4%	\$34,160,688	\$2,396,184	6.6%	\$5,961	\$5,337
Pipeline Transportation	835	66	7.3%	\$108,607,114	\$8,369,441	7.2%	\$34,164	\$36,870
Scenic and Sightseeing Transportation	1,626	1,735	51.6%	\$34,363,967	\$24,201,021	41.3%	\$6,968	\$5,641
Support Activities for Transportation	2,582	576	18.2%	\$103,955,404	\$15,260,180	12.8%	\$11,544	\$10,916
Postal Service	62	7	10.1%	\$1,395,558	\$112,546	7.5%	\$6,402	\$6,255
Couriers and Messengers	1,996	729	26.8%	\$135,600,570	\$123,739,445	47.7%	\$18,379	\$48,355
Warehousing and Storage	229	54	19.1%	\$15,802,181	\$3,977,979	20.1%	\$18,122	\$21,048
<b>Information</b>								
Publishing Industries (except Internet)	711	118	14.2%	\$23,216,229	\$2,141,313	8.4%	\$9,283	\$7,872
Motion Picture and Sound Recording Industries	591	106	15.2%	\$4,915,182	\$772,195	13.6%	\$2,973	\$3,592
Broadcasting (except Internet)	755	138	15.5%	\$30,731,251	\$3,102,649	9.2%	\$11,090	\$10,240
Telecommunications	4,248	331	7.2%	\$283,023,917	\$16,185,628	5.4%	\$17,637	\$17,845
Internet Service Providers, Web Search Portals, and Data Processing Services	188	22	10.5%	\$8,494,670	\$723,585	7.8%	\$11,848	\$12,264
Other Information Services	122	21	14.7%	\$4,429,121	\$410,818	8.5%	\$10,750	\$8,931
<b>Finance and Insurance</b>								
Credit Intermediation and Related Activities	5,092	434	7.9%	\$251,220,489	\$9,410,661	3.6%	\$13,122	\$8,762
Securities, Commodity Contracts, and Other Financial Investments and Related Activities	533	44	7.6%	\$55,521,417	\$3,190,510	5.4%	\$27,664	\$25,939
Insurance Carriers and Related Activities	1,788	225	11.2%	\$95,045,111	\$5,012,435	5.0%	\$14,410	\$10,710
Funds, Trusts, and Other Financial Vehicles	38	7	15.6%	\$1,566,442	\$109,718	6.5%	\$14,112	\$12,191
<b>Real Estate and Rental and Leasing</b>								
Real Estate	3,995	433	9.8%	\$132,779,674	\$7,590,996	5.4%	\$9,956	\$7,479
Rental and Leasing Services	1,772	329	15.7%	\$56,676,330	\$7,003,375	11.0%	\$9,551	\$9,037
Lessors of Nonfinancial Intangible Assets (except Copyrighted Works)	492	19	3.7%	\$5,772,355	\$296,965	4.9%	\$5,117	\$6,187
<b>Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services</b>								
Management of Companies and Enterprises	14,175	4,086	22.4%	\$796,094,784	\$201,232,023	20.2%	\$15,974	\$19,238
Administrative Support/Waste Management and Remediation Services	2,101	507	19.4%	\$149,176,433	\$26,973,421	15.3%	\$20,034	\$16,427
Administrative and Support Services	11,815	3,885	24.7%	\$326,526,441	\$75,452,543	18.8%	\$8,666	\$8,625
Waste Management and Remediation Services	1,778	348	16.4%	\$90,662,180	\$13,714,491	13.1%	\$14,701	\$13,783
<b>Educational Services</b>								
Educational Services	2,169	620	22.2%	\$60,120,987	\$7,039,088	10.5%	\$8,406	\$5,856
<b>Health Care and Social Assistance</b>								
Ambulatory Health Care Services	17,332	2,107	10.8%	\$767,265,780	\$68,983,896	8.2%	\$12,364	\$13,598
Hospitals	12,344	1,284	9.4%	\$700,228,795	\$36,109,775	7.4%	\$15,056	\$17,065
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	4,579	552	10.8%	\$133,382,489	\$8,200,781	5.8%	\$8,223	\$6,362
Social Assistance	11,400	1,249	9.9%	\$295,194,963	\$21,114,386	6.7%	\$7,518	\$7,145
<b>Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation</b>								
Performing Arts, Spectator Sports, and Related Industries	950	305	24.3%	\$12,203,982	\$2,746,940	18.4%	\$5,236	\$4,958
Museums, Historical Sites, and Similar Institutions	405	176	30.3%	\$10,261,877	\$1,758,383	14.6%	\$7,961	\$4,167
Amusement, Gambling, and Recreation Industries	3,640	1,663	31.4%	\$48,611,669	\$14,857,829	23.4%	\$4,493	\$4,241
<b>Accommodation and Food Services</b>								
Accommodation	6,787	5,198	43.4%	\$133,016,957	\$53,366,844	28.6%	\$6,170	\$4,660
Food Services and Drinking Places	22,471	7,056	23.9%	\$338,243,228	\$63,700,610	15.8%	\$4,906	\$4,143
<b>Other Services</b>								
Repair and Maintenance	2,839	711	20.0%	\$96,959,593	\$26,296,234	21.3%	\$10,139	\$14,191
Personal and Laundry Services	2,353	374	13.7%	\$42,793,653	\$3,408,224	7.4%	\$5,660	\$4,092

## 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	5,453	735	11.9%	\$178,090,829	\$9,622,081	5.1%	\$9,693	\$6,029
Private Households	245	56	18.6%	\$4,430,464	\$368,667	7.7%	\$6,171	\$3,579
<b>Public Administration</b>								
Executive, Legislative, and Other General Government Support	N/D	0	0	N/D	0	0	N/D	0
Justice, Public Order, and Safety Activities	33	N/D	N/D	\$1,283,349	N/D	N/D	\$11,994	N/D
Administration of Human Resource Programs	14	0	0	\$919,985	0	0	\$16,727	0
Administration of Economic Programs	7	N/D	N/D	\$466,772	N/D	N/D	\$17,288	N/D
Unclassified	461	235	33.8%	\$7,843,776	\$2,500,686	24.2%	\$6,472	\$6,221
Unknown	789	358	31.2%	\$12,186,104	\$5,053,673	29.3%	\$6,441	\$8,866
<b>Total Private Sector</b>	260,022	80,960	23.7%	\$10,375,844,928	\$2,280,799,387	18.0%	\$11,739	\$11,959
Local Government	46,764	3,407	6.8%	\$1,708,113,427	\$68,296,263	3.8%	\$10,696	\$8,976
State Government	26,388	1,924	6.8%	\$1,278,109,903	\$46,259,499	3.5%	\$13,277	\$9,830
<b>Total Private and Government</b>	333,174	86,291	20.6%	\$13,362,068,258	\$2,395,355,149	15.2%	\$11,723	\$11,798

N/D = Not discloable.

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