

# 2015 Nonresidents Working in Alaska







THE STATE  
*of* **ALASKA**  
GOVERNOR BILL WALKER

**Department of Labor and  
Workforce Development**

Office of the Commissioner

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February 6, 2017

The Honorable Bill Walker  
Governor of Alaska  
P.O. Box 110001  
Juneau, Alaska 99811-0001

Dear Governor Walker,

Over the last year and a half, the department has begun to implement a broad range of policies to increase Alaska Hire and reduce the rate of nonresident hire. This year's nonresident report is an urgent reminder of how important Alaska Hire policies are to the health of Alaska's economy. The nonresident hire rate grew in 2015, partly as a result of state government job losses and the impact of budget deficits on the construction industry. In 2015, 90,267 nonresidents worked in Alaska and earned \$2.7 billion in wages. We lost 849 Alaska residents who worked in state government in 2014, and an additional 616 who worked in construction. Low oil prices and deep budget cuts resulted in significant job losses in construction and public sector employment. In terms of raw numbers, seafood processing continues to have the largest share of nonresidents, with nonresidents outnumbering Alaskans almost 3 to 1. In terms of income that our state loses to nonresidents, however, the oil industry has a disproportionate impact because wages in oil and gas are much higher than in seafood processing. In contrast, the public sector and health care have had very high rates of Alaska Hire.

While budget cuts created new challenges for Alaska Hire in 2015, some longstanding trends continued. The oil industry employed 121 fewer Alaskans and 109 more nonresidents in 2015, continuing a multi-year trend of very high nonresident hire rates in that industry. Unfortunately, the law limits the state's ability to enact Alaska Hire policies for the private sector. Back in the 1980s, however, the state enacted modest Alaska Hire policies to govern projects built with state money. Every gubernatorial administration maintained these Alaska Hire policies for state construction until the previous administration limited their scope in 2013. In 2015, your administration fully restored Alaska Hire. Of course, since these policies are limited to state projects, they have a greater effect when the state has healthy capital budgets.

Since we know it's not enough to encourage Alaska Hire only on state projects, we have looked for creative solutions to address the high rates of nonresident hire in other industries. Administrative Order 278 is part of that effort, as it incorporates apprenticeship targets in oil and gas projects conducted on state lands. Research shows that apprenticeships are a powerful tool to increase Alaska Hire rates, in addition to their workforce development benefits for employers.

One bright spot is the improved Alaska Hire rate in the seafood processing industry. While the nonresident hire rate is still far too high, I am pleased that our efforts to partner with processors and hire Alaskans appear to be bearing fruit. But federal laws and regulations present significant challenges to large-scale improvements in Alaska Hire among seafood processors.

The H2A/H2B program, created by Congress, allows companies to import hundreds of workers from abroad. We will do everything in our power to discourage this importation of foreign labor and to encourage Alaska Hire.

More good news is that the health care industry continues to grow in Alaska, and it has a very high Alaska Hire rate. We are working with a wide range of health care employers to expand use of registered apprenticeships in the health industry. Even with the industry's high rate of Alaska Hire, there are still positions for which it struggles to find and train Alaskans. With apprenticeship, we're helping health care employers hire, train, and employ Alaskans.

As this year's nonresident report demonstrates, improving Alaska Hire rates will not be easy though I am nonetheless optimistic. When I think about all of the Alaska businesses and employer associations that are starting new apprenticeship programs, I am reminded that we Alaskans can do anything when we pull together. When I consider the reduction in nonresident hire that we accomplished this year for seafood processing, it is a reminder we can make progress even in the most challenging labor markets. If we are determined and persistent, we will ultimately succeed in reducing the rate of nonresident hire.

Sincerely,



Heidi Drygas  
Commissioner

# Nonresidents Working in Alaska: 2015

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*On the cover: The Chena Interagency Hot Shot Crew hikes at the end of a shift. Photo courtesy of U.S Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management.*

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# Highlights

- **Alaska residents made up 78.7 percent of all workers in 2015 and earned 84.0 percent of wages.**
- **Alaska's workforce grew by 0.1 percent, to 422,850.** The number of resident workers fell by 2,298, or 0.7 percent, to 332,583. Nonresident workers increased by 2,526, or 2.9 percent, to 90,267.
- **The percentage of nonresident workers increased by half a percentage point,** from 20.8 percent in 2014 to 21.3 percent in 2015.
- **The biggest factors in the increased percentage of nonresident workers** were the losses of about 850 resident state government workers, more than 600 resident construction workers, and more than 600 resident administrative support/waste management workers.
- **Residents' annual wages were higher on average than nonresidents' wages.** Residents typically earn more on average than nonresidents, and 2015 was no exception. Average resident wages grew 2.9 percent, to \$42,780. Average nonresident wages also increased 2.9 percent, to \$30,093.
- **Growth in total nonresident wages outpaced that of residents.** Resident wages increased 2.2 percent to \$14.2 billion in 2015 while nonresident wages increased 5.9 percent to \$2.7 billion.
- **The share of wages earned by nonresidents increased by four-tenths of a percentage point.** Nonresidents earned 16.0 percent of total wages, up from 15.6 percent in 2014.
- **Nonresidents who worked all four quarters earned \$1.7 billion** in 2015. Including nonresidents who worked at least three quarters brings the total to \$2.2 billion.
- **The seafood processing industry still employs the most nonresidents.** Seafood processing had 17,024 nonresidents and 6,107 residents. In 2015, 18.9 percent of all nonresident workers were in seafood

## Job counts vs. worker counts

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

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

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

Employers provide quarterly occupation information to the Department of Labor and Workforce Development, and for this report, we assigned workers a code based on the occupation in which they earned the most money in 2015.

processing, down from 20.3 percent in 2014. Nonresident seafood processors earned 9.8 percent of all nonresident wages.

- **The oil industry added nonresidents and lost residents.** The oil industry lost eight net workers in 2015. The number of residents in the oil industry dropped by 254, or 2.1 percent, and nonresidents increased by 246, or 3.8 percent. Resident wages in the oil industry fell by 0.3 percent while nonresident wages increased by 7.0 percent.
- **The percentage of nonresidents in the oil and gas industry increased.** The oil industry had 6,728 nonresident and 11,751 resident workers in 2015. Nonresidents were 36.4 percent, up from 35.1 percent in 2014. The oil industry employed 7.5 percent of all nonresident workers in Alaska but paid 26.0 percent of all nonresident wages.

# Nonresidents Working in Alaska: 2015

## Introduction

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

Knowing the industries and occupations in which nonresidents are working can guide policy makers in promoting resident hire, whether through creating or expanding certain types of training programs, helping companies find qualified local workers, or requiring that publicly funded projects hire Alaskans to the extent the law allows.

This report has two main findings:

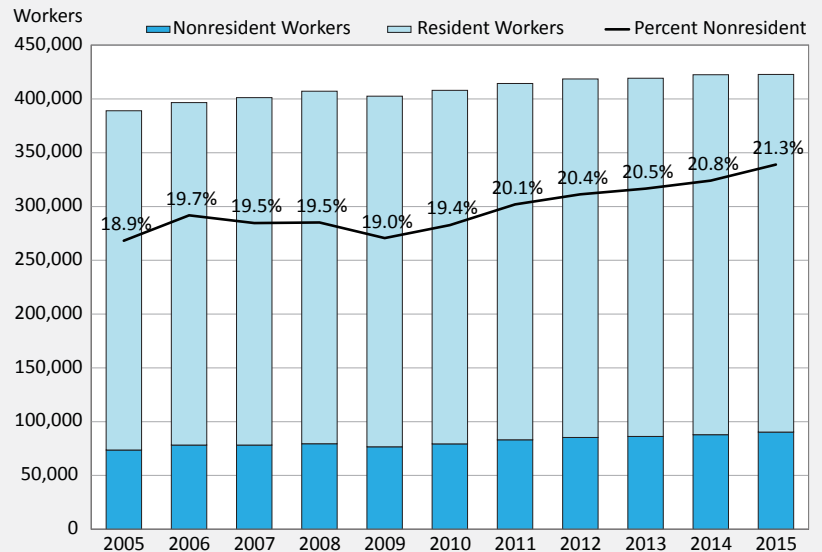
- A large percentage of Alaska’s nonresident workforce is employed in the state’s most seasonal industries, with seafood processing at the top of that list.
- High-paying, year-round jobs with high percentages of nonresidents are most heavily concentrated in the oil and gas industry, where remote work sites are a major factor. It’s easier for North Slope oil workers, who usually work schedules such as two weeks on and two weeks off, to live elsewhere than it is for those with a typical Monday-through-Friday schedule and a 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, those who move to Alaska and consider it their new principal residence will be initially identified as nonresidents. The appendix provides more detail.

## Nonresident Workforce Increased in 2015

The total number of private-sector and state and local government wage and salary<sup>1</sup> workers employed in Alaska during 2015 was 422,850, up by 228 from 2014. Federal workers are excluded from this report because

## 1 Resident and Nonresident Workers Alaska, 2005 to 2015



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

of data limitations.

- Nonresidents<sup>2</sup> made up 21.3 percent of workers in 2015, half of a percentage point higher than 2014’s rate of 20.8 percent. (See Exhibit 1.)
- The resident worker total dropped by 2,298, or seven-tenths of a percentage point, to 332,583. The number of nonresident workers increased by 2.9 percent, or 2,526 workers, to 90,267.
- Total wages grew 2.8 percent to \$16.9 billion. Nonresidents earned 16.0 percent of that total, up from 15.6 percent in 2014. (See Exhibit 2.)
- Total resident wages increased by \$311 million (2.2 percent) to \$14.2 billion, and total nonresident wages increased by \$150 million (5.9 percent) to \$2.7 billion.
- Nonresidents typically didn’t work all four quarters of the year. (See exhibits 3 and 28.) Many nonresidents worked short-term or seasonal jobs, including those in seafood processing and tourism.
- In 2015, residents earned an average of \$42,780, while nonresidents earned \$30,093.



- Average annual wages grew by \$1,222 (2.9 percent) for residents and \$846 (2.9 percent) for nonresidents.
- The average wage per quarter worked for nonresidents was \$12,592. Residents earned \$12,398.

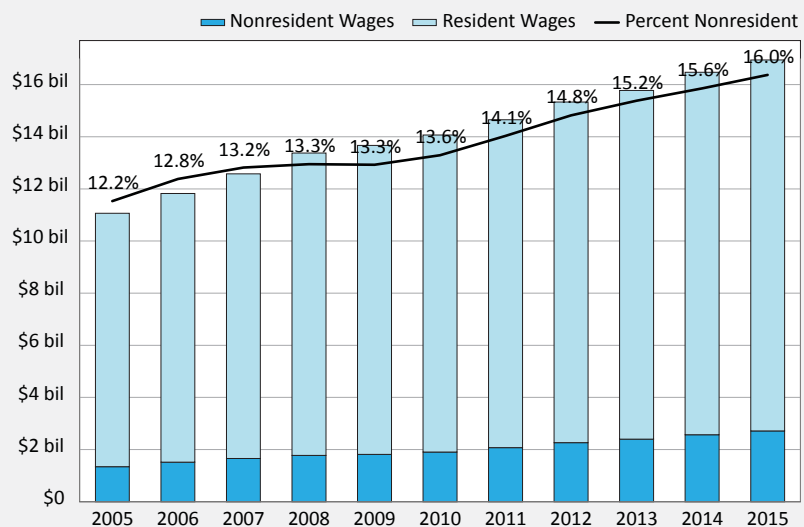
## Nonresidents by Industry

Nonresident worker percentages are highest in the private sector. In 2015, 24.6 percent of private-sector workers were not residents, but nonresident percentages varied significantly by industry.

The seafood processing industry is the largest employer of nonresidents, employing nearly one in five (18.9 percent). (See Exhibit 4.) Nonresident numbers were also high in the leisure and hospitality and trade, transportation, and utilities industries. The nonresident workforce for these three industries combined represented more than half of all nonresident workers in 2015.

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

## 2 Resident and Nonresident Wages Alaska, 2005 to 2015



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

## Oil and Gas Industry

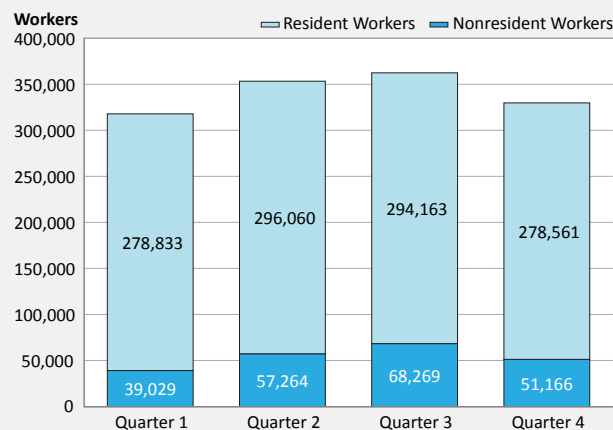
The oil and gas industry employs less than 5 percent of Alaska workers but has a substantial effect on Alaska's economy. Oil and gas wages are 2.7 times higher than the statewide average. The percentage of nonresident workers in the oil and gas industry has also historically been higher than the statewide average.

- The percentage of nonresidents working in oil and gas rose from 35.1 percent to 36.4 percent. (See Exhibit 6.)
- The number of workers in the oil industry was essentially flat from 2014 to 2015, with a slight drop in extraction and a slight increase in oilfield services. Alaska's oil industry employed 18,479 workers: a decrease of eight workers, or less than a tenth of a percentage point.
- Oil industry wages grew by 2.0 percent, to \$2.1 billion. Total resident wages held fairly steady with a 0.3 percent dip to \$1.4 billion, while nonresident wages increased 7.0 percent to \$707.5 million.
- Nonresidents earned 33.8 percent of total wages, up from 32.2 percent in 2014.

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

- Oil and gas extraction workers made up 25.4

## 3 Alaska Workers by Quarter Resident and nonresident, 2015

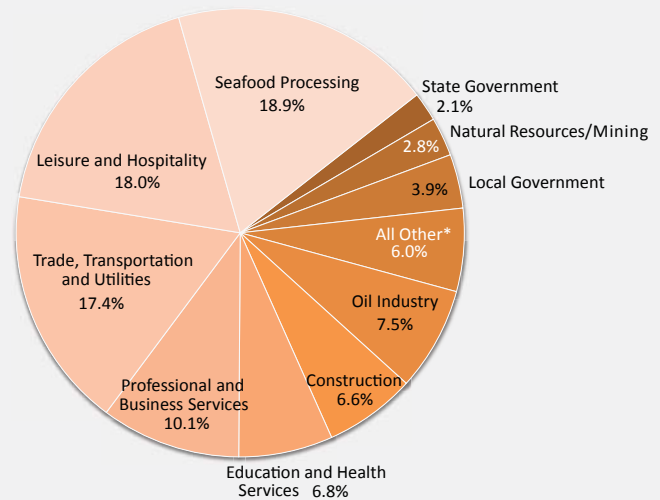


Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section

percent of the industry but earned 47.4 percent of its wages in 2015.

- Extraction firms employed 4,702 people, down from 4,714 in 2014. Its percentage of nonresidents rose from 27.1 percent to 29.5 percent.
- Extraction dropped 12 net workers in 2015, bringing the number of nonresidents to 1,385 and residents to 3,317.
- The percentage of total extraction wages paid to nonresidents also rose, from 26.7 percent in 2014 to 27.8 percent in 2015. (See Exhibit 5.)
- Extraction was a high-wage industry for both residents and nonresidents in 2015, but nonresidents earned 8.8 percent more per quarter at \$55,986 versus \$51,459.
- Because residents in oil and gas extrac-

## 4 Nonresident Workers, Industry Distribution Alaska, 2015



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, 2015

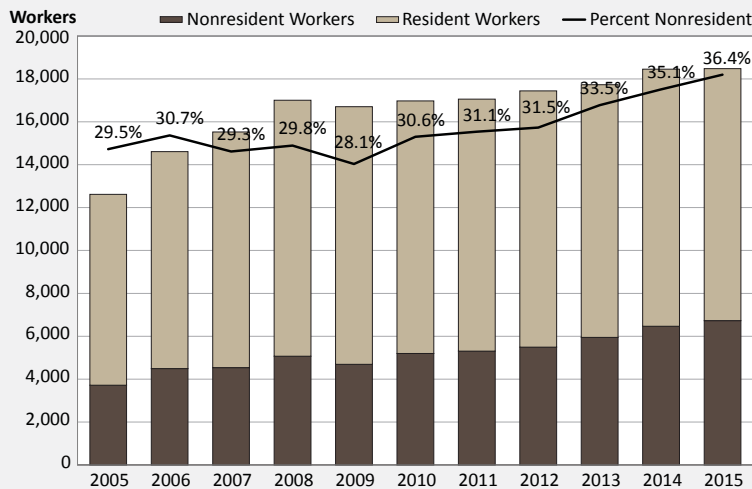
Industry	Total		Nonresident			
	Workers	Wages (mil)	Workers	Percent	Wages (mil)	Percent
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	2,507	\$55.8	1,354	54.0%	\$28.0	50.2%
Mining	22,349	\$2,416.4	7,937	35.5%	\$805.2	33.3%
Oil and Gas	4,702	\$910.8	1,385	29.5%	\$252.8	27.8%
Oilfield Services*	13,777	\$1,184.4	5,343	38.8%	\$454.7	38.4%
Utilities	2,596	\$201.1	133	5.1%	\$6.7	3.3%
Construction	26,868	\$1,338.0	5,932	22.1%	\$217.8	16.3%
Manufacturing	28,481	\$646.7	18,005	63.2%	\$295.4	45.7%
Seafood Processing	23,131	\$413.8	17,024	73.6%	\$267.5	64.6%
Wholesale Trade	7,315	\$358.0	713	9.7%	\$22.8	6.4%
Retail Trade	49,499	\$1,154.1	8,176	16.5%	\$101.1	8.8%
Transportation and Warehousing	25,515	\$1,222.1	6,704	26.3%	\$288.3	23.6%
Air Transportation	7,718	\$336.3	2,001	25.9%	\$62.3	18.5%
Information	7,551	\$419.0	766	10.1%	\$29.0	6.9%
Finance and Insurance	8,130	\$453.0	665	8.2%	\$19.2	4.2%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	7,108	\$220.1	837	11.8%	\$17.0	7.7%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	18,186	\$1,022.2	4,367	24.0%	\$226.8	22.2%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	2,823	\$195.6	566	20.0%	\$29.1	14.9%
Administrative Support/Waste Management and Remediation	17,460	\$545.8	4,171	23.9%	\$101.3	18.6%
Educational Services	2,873	\$68.6	648	22.6%	\$7.4	10.8%
Health Care and Social Assistance	50,996	\$2,232.5	5,457	10.7%	\$183.5	8.2%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	7,405	\$97.0	2,416	32.6%	\$23.2	23.9%
Accommodation and Food Services	43,801	\$676.4	13,822	31.6%	\$147.4	21.8%
Accommodation	12,858	\$211.1	6,080	47.3%	\$68.5	32.4%
Food Services and Drinking Places	30,430	\$460.5	7,565	24.9%	\$77.6	16.8%
Other Services	12,971	\$388.8	1,880	14.5%	\$37.1	9.5%
Other/Unknown	653	\$13.3	257	39.4%	\$4.6	34.5%
Local Government	50,138	\$1,878.0	3,553	7.1%	\$77.5	4.1%
State Government	27,625	\$1,341.8	1,908	6.9%	\$48.0	3.6%
Total	422,850	\$16,944.3	90,267	21.3%	\$2,716.4	16.0%

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, 2005 to 2015



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

## 7 Oil Industry, 20 Largest Occupations Alaska, 2015

Occupation title	Total workers	Percent nonres
Service Unit Operators, Oil, Gas, and Mining	1,789	42.5%
Operating Engineers and Other Const Equip Operators	1,306	40.5%
Roustabouts, Oil and Gas	1,064	32.1%
Production Workers, All Other	854	38.1%
Petroleum Engineers	670	36.0%
Construction Laborers	659	14.6%
Electricians	639	49.3%
Engineers, All Other	558	29.7%
Plumbers, Pipefitters, and Steamfitters	534	51.9%
Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	503	31.8%
Rotary Drill Operators, Oil and Gas	410	48.0%
Supervisors of Construction and Extraction Workers	407	42.3%
Mobile Heavy Equipment Mechanics, Except Engines	350	42.9%
Construction Managers	331	42.3%
Welders, Cutters, Solderers, and Brazers	330	37.9%
Maintenance and Repair Workers, General	329	37.1%
Geological and Petroleum Technicians	326	37.1%
Petroleum Pump Sys Opers, Refinery Oper, and Gaugers	304	33.6%
Geoscientists, Except Hydrologists and Geographers	301	32.6%
Managers, All Other	276	43.5%

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

tion tend to work more quarters, their average annual wage is higher. In 2015, residents earned an average of \$198,388 and nonresidents earned \$182,510.

Oilfield services differs from extraction in that firms provide support services including drilling oil and gas wells, excavation, and well services.<sup>3</sup> The oilfield services sector made up 74.6 percent of total oil and gas workers in 2015.

- The number of oilfield services workers increased by four, to 13,777. Nonresidents increased by 2.6 percent to 5,343 while residents decreased 1.6 percent to 8,434.
- The overall nonresident percentage in oilfield services rose from 37.8 percent to 38.8 percent.
- Workers in oilfield services earned \$1.2 billion, or 56.5 percent of total oil industry wages. Nonresidents made \$454.7 million, or 38.4 percent. (See Exhibit 5.)
- In 2015, nonresidents in oilfield services earned an average of \$25,343 per quarter — 10.1 percent more than residents, who earned \$23,014 per quarter.
- Although nonresidents earn more per quarter, residents earn more annually — \$86,519 versus \$85,094 — primarily because residents work more quarters.

## Construction Industry

The construction industry employed 6.4 percent of workers in the state in 2015. Though not to the same degree as oil and gas, wages in construction are higher than the state average.

- The number of construction workers fell to 26,868 in 2015. That was a loss of 818 workers, 616 of whom were residents.
- Nonresidents were 22.1 percent of all construction workers, down just one-



tenth of a percent from 2014. (See Exhibit 8.)

- The construction industry paid 9.7 percent of all private sector wages in 2015. Total construction wages decreased by 0.2 percent to \$1.3 billion. The nonresident share fell from 17.6 percent to 16.3 percent.
- Construction wages for residents rose 1.4 percent during the year while nonresident wages fell by 7.6 percent. Like the oil industry, residents in construction work more quarters than nonresidents, averaging 3.4 quarters versus 2.3.

Within the construction industry, specialty trade contractors accounted for most of the workers and wages, and they were an even bigger share in 2015. The number of residents in the specialty trade contractors sector decreased 1.6 percent, a loss of 163 workers, while the number of nonresidents fell by 7.3 percent, or 207 workers.

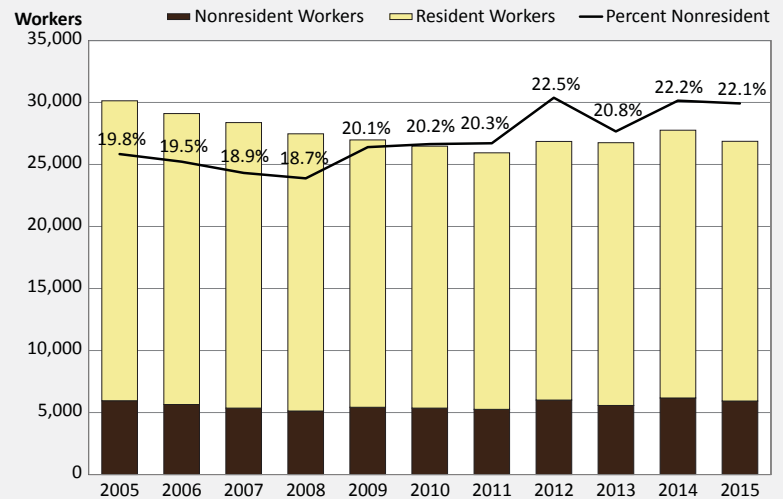
Heavy and civil engineering had the lowest number of workers but the highest quarterly wages. Its number of nonresidents decreased by 7.5 percent to 1,732, and the number of residents decreased 8.0 percent to 4,863. This component also had the biggest overall losses, with 561 fewer workers than in 2014 (421 fewer residents and 140 fewer nonresidents.)

## 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 part of this report. Seafood processors, on the other hand, are included in wage record data and can be described here.

- Historically, seafood processing has had the highest percentage of nonresident workers of any industry, a trend that continued in 2015.
- Alaska's seafood processing industry

## 8 Construction Industry Workers Alaska, 2005 to 2015



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

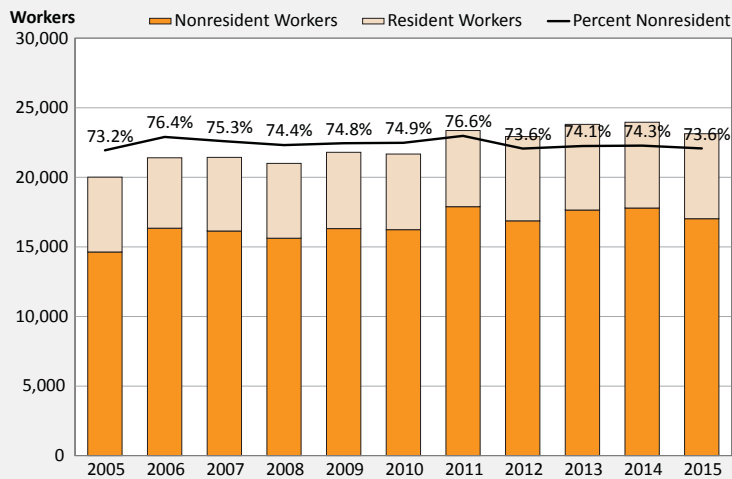
## 9 Construction Industry, 20 Largest Occupations Alaska, 2015

Occupation title	Total workers	Percent nonresident
Construction Laborers	4,579	22.4%
Carpenters	2,745	20.5%
Operating Engineers and Other Const Equipment Operators	1,951	25.5%
Electricians	1,529	12.4%
Plumbers, Pipefitters, and Steamfitters	1,251	18.7%
Construction and Related Workers, All Other	886	44.2%
Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	698	17.0%
Painters, Construction and Maintenance	666	29.0%
Construction Managers	579	17.3%
Helpers, Construction Trades, All Other	516	17.2%
Supervisors of Construction and Extraction Workers	492	30.9%
Sheet Metal Workers	448	10.7%
Roofers	424	19.3%
Helpers — Carpenters	421	25.7%
Office and Administrative Support Workers, All Other	412	13.3%
Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks	387	6.2%
Office Clerks, General	386	12.4%
Cement Masons and Concrete Finishers	363	42.7%
Helpers — Pipelayers, Plumbers, Pipefitters, and Steamfitters	239	28.0%
Heating, Air Conditioning, and Refrig Mechanics and Installers	237	15.2%

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, 2005 to 2015



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

employed 17,024 nonresidents in 2015, representing 73.6 percent of the processing workforce. (See Exhibit 10.)

- Seafood processing had 23,131 workers in 2015, down by 811, or 3.4 percent.
- The percentage of nonresidents fell from 74.3 to 73.6 due to greater reductions in the number of nonresidents (-755) than residents (-56). Nonresidents earned \$267.5 million, or 64.6 percent, of total wages.
- Total seafood processing wages grew by 3.9 percent in 2015. Wages for nonresidents rose 3.8 percent and resident wages increased 4.1 percent.
- The portion of seafood processing wages earned by nonresidents fell from 64.7 percent to 64.6 percent.

Although self-employed fish harvesters aren't part of the worker totals or the total non-resident hire rate, the department estimates their numbers

each year from other data sources. In 2015, nonresidents were an estimated 44.2 percent of the harvesting workforce, which includes permit holders and their crew. Nonresidents took in 66.0 percent of gross earnings.<sup>4</sup>

## Metal Mining Industry

- Metal mining is of both historical and contemporary importance to Alaska's economy. The extraction of gold, silver, copper, lead, and rare earth elements employed 3,249 people in 2015 and contributed \$285.9 million in wages.
- The worker count in metal mining<sup>5</sup> dipped to 3,249, a 0.1 percent decrease.
- The number of nonresidents in metal mining fell 1.3 percent, from 1,103 to 1,089, while residents increased by half a percent, from 2,150 to 2,160.
- Metal mining's nonresident percentage fell from 33.9 in 2014 to 33.5 in 2015. (See Exhibit 13.)

- The share of overall wages paid to nonresidents rose from 31.9 percent to 32.5 percent. Nonresidents earned \$92.8 million, 4.4 percent more than the year before.

## 11 Seafood Processing, 20 Largest Occupations Alaska, 2015

Occupation title	Total workers	Percent nonresident
Seafood Processing Workers, Except Surimi and Fish Roe	15,640	77.5%
Meat, Poultry, and Fish Cutters and Trimmers	1,773	75.6%
Fishers and Related Fishing Workers	793	78.8%
Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	406	40.9%
Office Clerks, General	255	63.9%
Food Batchmakers	198	83.3%
Fish Roe Technicians	181	63.0%
Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	176	58.0%
First-Line Supervisors of Production and Operating Workers	172	62.2%
Material Moving Workers, All Other	166	78.9%
Production Workers, All Other	153	43.8%
Seafood Processing Workers Supervisors/First Line Managers	142	66.2%
Ship Engineers	139	86.3%
Sailors and Marine Oilers	136	91.2%
Cooks, Institution and Cafeteria	131	76.3%
Machinists	121	91.7%
Maintenance and Repair Workers, General	120	61.7%
Captains, Mates, and Pilots of Water Vessels	105	77.1%
Janitors and Cleaners, Except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	94	63.8%
Industrial Machinery Mechanics	94	68.1%

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, 2015

Borough or Census Area	Total		Nonresident			
	Workers	Wages	Workers	Percent	Wages	Percent
Aleutians East	3,453	\$81,289,693	3,051	88.4%	\$67,372,296	82.9%
Aleutians West	2,775	\$67,114,961	1,792	64.6 %	\$34,072,116	50.8%
Anchorage	553	\$12,152,301	219	39.6 %	\$3,040,480	25.0%
Bethel	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0
Bristol Bay	2,705	\$24,752,427	2,538	93.8%	\$22,781,466	92.0%
Denali	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0
Dillingham	775	\$6,026,320	656	84.6%	\$5,001,115	83.0%
Fairbanks North Star	31	\$466,979	14	45.2%	\$288,657	61.8%
Haines	379	\$4,644,604	357	94.2%	\$4,260,570	91.7%
Hoonah-Angoon	40	\$528,835	18	45.0%	\$161,333	30.5%
Juneau	377	\$6,009,363	259	68.7%	\$3,847,214	64.0%
Kenai Peninsula	1,395	\$14,733,411	873	62.6%	\$8,333,064	56.6%
Ketchikan	1,000	\$12,859,952	797	79.7%	\$8,298,884	64.5%
Kodiak Island	2,455	\$55,846,054	983	40.0%	\$15,206,889	27.2%
Kusilvak	456	\$3,726,933	16	3.5%	\$434,808	11.7%
Lake and Peninsula	126	\$1,664,754	115	91.3%	\$1,315,825	79.0%
Matanuska-Susitna	10	\$82,493	ND	ND	ND	ND
Nome	301	\$5,089,019	31	10.3%	\$407,402	8.0%
North Slope	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Northwest Arctic	25	\$90,187	ND	ND	ND	ND
Petersburg	455	\$5,000,730	322	70.8%	\$3,463,221	69.3%
Prince of Wales-Hyder	469	\$6,902,084	353	75.3%	\$4,567,688	66.2%
Sitka	979	\$17,549,322	715	73.0%	\$9,184,403	52.3%
Skagway	7	\$104,763	ND	ND	ND	ND
Southeast Fairbanks	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0
Valdez-Cordova	1,770	\$27,077,697	1,492	84.3%	\$19,942,558	73.6%
Wrangell	262	\$4,161,360	204	77.9%	\$2,716,790	65.3%
Yakutat	61	\$1,305,570	29	47.5%	\$419,327	32.1%
Yukon-Koyukuk	34	\$82,729	8	23.5%	\$58,298	70.5%
Unknown	2,237	\$4,483,117	2,174	97.2%	\$2,195,634	95.8%
Total	23,131	\$413,750,226	17,024	73.6%	\$267,477,508	64.6%

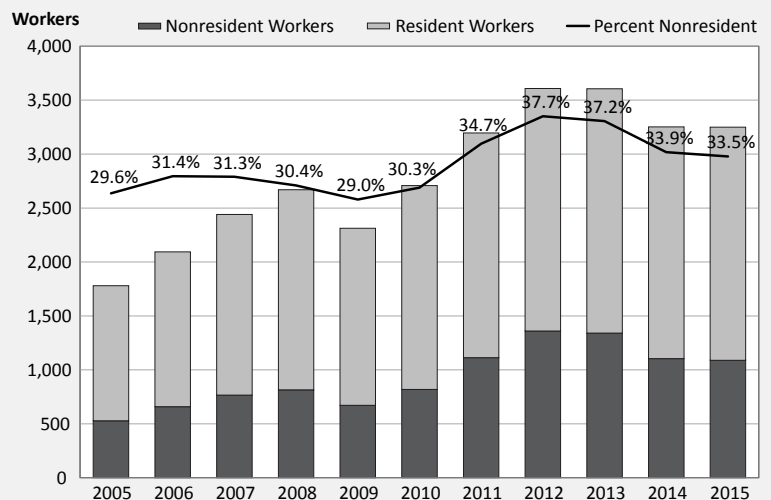
Notes: Private sector only. ND = Not disclosable. Data are suppressed to protect confidentiality when there are fewer than six workers.

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

- Resident wages increased 1.7 percent, to \$193.1 million.
- Residents in metal mining made more on average than nonresidents, at \$89,379 and \$85,237, respectively. Average annual wages increased 5.8 percent for nonresidents and 1.2 percent for residents.
- Residents worked more quarters. In 2015, 82.8 percent of residents in metal mining worked all four quarters compared to 54.1 percent of nonresidents. Residents worked an average of 3.7 quarters, the same as 2014, while nonresidents worked 3.2, up from 3.1.
- Nonresidents earned an average of \$27,054 each quarter (up 2.9 percent), while residents made \$24,120 (up 1.0 percent).

## 13 Metal Mining Workers

Alaska, 2005 to 2015



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” isolated in the data. However, several industries can be considered visitor-related: accommodation, air transportation, scenic and sightseeing transportation,<sup>6</sup> and food service and drinking establishments. (See Exhibit 15.)

- Nonresidents in visitor-related industries accounted for 22.4 percent of the state’s nonresident workers but made just 10.0 percent of nonresident wages.
- Visitor-related industries employed 64,289 workers, up from 62,729 in 2014. The number of nonresidents was up 6.9 percent, to 20,189, and the number of residents increased 0.6 percent, to 44,100.
- Nonresidents earned \$271.5 million, up 10.5 percent, while residents earned \$1.0 billion, up 4.2 percent.

Food services and drinking places is the largest of the visitor-related industries, with 30,430 workers in 2015, up 2.1 percent.

- In 2015, 47.3 percent of those in a visitor-related industry worked in a restaurant or bar.
- The sector’s nonresident percentage rose from 23.6 to 24.9 (see Exhibit 16), and the nonresident percentage of wages increased from 15.7 to 16.8.

## 14 Metal Mining Industry, 20 Largest Occupations Alaska, 2015

Occupation title	Total workers	Percent nonres
Mining Machine Operators, All Other	792	29.5%
Extraction Workers, All Other	278	51.8%
Miners, Except Drillers and Machine Operators	231	39.4%
Millwrights	172	35.5%
Mobile Heavy Equipment Mechanics, Except Engines	135	54.1%
Plant and System Operators, All Other	106	13.2%
Mining and Geological Engineers, Incl Mining Safety Engineers	81	45.7%
Construction Laborers	73	13.7%
Electricians	72	72.2%
Mechanics, Mine Machinery	66	34.8%
First-Line Supervisors of Mechanics, Installers, and Repairers	63	23.8%
Crushing, Grinding, and Polishing Mach Setters, Oper, Tenders	55	21.8%
First-Line Supervisors of Production and Operating Workers	54	44.4%
Earth Drillers, Except Oil and Gas	48	75.0%
Chemical Technicians	41	19.5%
Mine Cutting and Channeling Machine Operators	38	23.7%
Geoscientists, Except Hydrologists and Geographers	36	36.1%
Water and Wastewater Treatment Plant and System Operators	34	32.4%
Milling and Planing Mach Setters, Oper, Tenders, Metal/Plastic	32	46.9%
Managers, All Other	29	37.9%

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

Within the visitor-related industries, worker numbers grew fastest in air transportation, increasing by 4.4 percent, or 325. Of those, 211 were nonresidents. Air transportation has the highest average wages among visitor-related industries due to high-paying occupations such as pilots.<sup>7</sup>

- Nonresidents made up 25.9 percent of air transportation workers and earned 18.5 percent of wages.

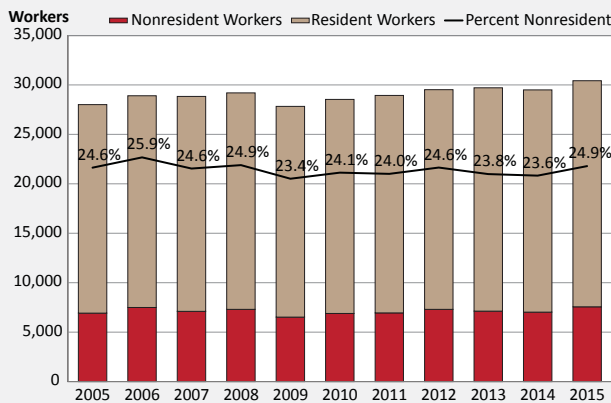
## 15 Visitor-Related Industries, Workers and Wages Alaska, 2015

Industry	Total		Nonresident			
	Workers	Wages (mil)	Workers	Percent	Wages (mil)	Percent
Air Transportation	7,718	\$336.3	2,001	25.9%	\$62.3	18.5%
Scenic and Sightseeing Transportation	3,402	\$62.4	1,769	52.0%	\$25.8	41.3%
Support Activities for Transportation	3,138	\$124.3	548	17.5%	\$16.3	13.1%
Performing Arts, Spectator Sports, and Related Industries	1,269	\$14.8	376	29.6%	\$3.3	22.2%
Amusement, Gambling, and Recreation Industries	5,474	\$67.7	1,850	33.8%	\$17.7	26.1%
Accommodation	12,858	\$211.1	6,080	47.3%	\$68.5	32.4%
Food Services and Drinking Places	30,430	\$460.5	7,565	24.9%	\$77.6	16.8%

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

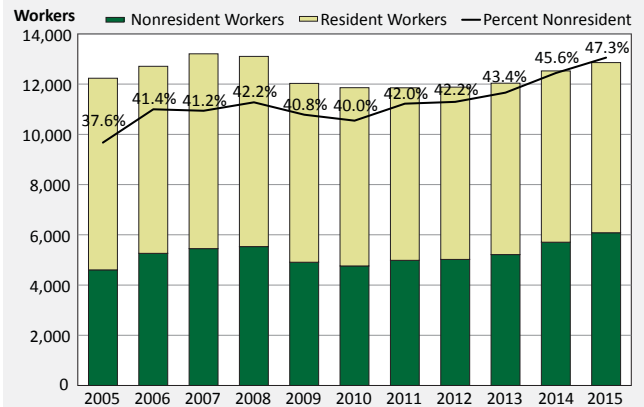
Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section

## 16 Workers in Eating and Drinking Alaska, 2005 to 2015



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

## 17 Accommodation Workers Alaska, 2005 to 2015



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

- The number of nonresidents in air transportation increased 11.8 percent, from 1,790 to 2,001. Resident workers increased by 2.0 percent, to 5,717.

Accommodation typically has one of the highest nonresident percentages among all industries as well as in the visitor-related industries.

- Total accommodation workers were up 2.7 percent in 2015, to 12,858. Nonresidents represented 47.3 percent and earned 32.4 percent of wages. (See Exhibit 17.)
- The number of nonresident accommodation workers rose from 5,706 to 6,080.

## Health Care Industry

The health care industry remained one of Alaska's largest in 2015, and it has grown considerably over the last decade. Unlike many rapidly expanding industries, health care hasn't significantly increased its nonresident hire.

Despite a 27.8 percent increase in the number of health care workers in Alaska over the last 10 years, to 38,666 in 2015, the nonresident percentage has remained relatively steady. (See Exhibit 19.)

## 18 Visitor-Related Industries, 20 Largest Occupations Alaska, 2015

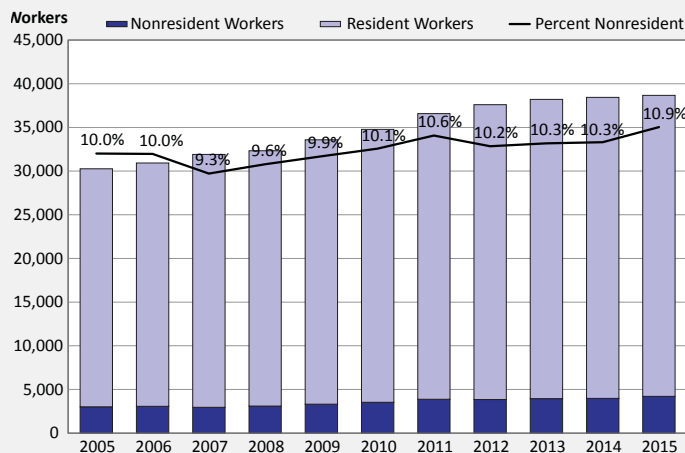
Occupation title	Total workers	Percent nonres
Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers, Including Fast Food	6,103	24.1%
Waiters and Waitresses	5,853	32.1%
Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	3,552	40.8%
Food Preparation Workers	3,493	21.2%
Cooks, Restaurant	3,384	38.9%
Dishwashers	1,974	37.0%
Food Preparation and Serving Related Workers, All Other	1,662	28.8%
Airline Pilots, Copilots, and Flight Engineers	1,466	47.7%
Counter Attendants, Cafeteria, Food Concession, and Coffee Shop	1,451	20.4%
Bartenders	1,442	28.6%
Hosts and Hostesses, Restaurant, Lounge, and Coffee Shop	1,428	23.7%
Hotel, Motel, and Resort Desk Clerks	1,193	39.4%
Tour Guides and Escorts	996	66.7%
Aircraft Mechanics and Service Technicians	992	18.4%
Dining Room and Cafeteria Attendants and Bartender Helpers	990	24.1%
Material Moving Workers, All Other	971	10.8%
Reservation and Transportation Ticket Agents and Travel Clerks	942	12.7%
First-Line Supervisors of Food Preparation and Serving Workers	730	26.4%
Janitors and Cleaners, Except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	725	33.5%
Commercial Pilots	710	52.5%

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

- In 2015, 4,210 nonresident workers made up 10.9 percent of all health care workers and earned 8.7 percent of the industry's \$1.9 billion in wages.
- Average quarterly wages rose from \$13,275 to \$13,816.

## 19 Health Care Workers Alaska, 2005 to 2015



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

- Residents in health care earned less per quarter, at \$13,679 versus \$15,432 for nonresidents.

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

- Ambulatory health care service companies, which do not provide inpatient care, employed 19,790 workers, or 51.2 percent of all health care workers. Eleven percent were nonresidents.
- Hospitals employed an additional 35.3 percent, or 13,642 workers, at 10.6 percent nonresident.
- Nursing and residential care facilities had the smallest share of health care workers at 13.5 percent, or 5,234 total workers. The nonresident share was 11.2 percent.

## 20 Health Care, 20 Largest Occupations Alaska, 2015

Occupation title	Total workers	Percent nonres
Registered Nurses	4,709	13.4%
Personal Care Aides	3,582	8.0%
Nursing Assistants	1,565	4.7%
Medical Assistants	1,546	9.8%
Receptionists and Information Clerks	1,416	12.1%
Office and Administrative Support Workers, All Other	1,373	6.3%
Dental Assistants	1,193	9.5%
Healthcare Support Workers, All Other	1,039	10.1%
Medical and Health Services Managers	699	8.3%
Billing and Posting Clerks	678	7.1%
Home Health Aides	673	14.3%
Medical Secretaries	649	7.2%
Dental Hygienists	481	9.6%
Office Clerks, General	472	8.9%
Physical Therapists	430	18.4%
Medical Records and Health Information Technicians	420	6.7%
1st-Line Supervisors of Office/Admin Support Workers	413	8.2%
Massage Therapists	413	10.7%
Janitors and Cleaners, Exc Maids/Housekeepers	407	6.4%
Physicians and Surgeons, All Other	386	29.0%

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

## Other Industries

Exhibit A2 in the appendix gives detailed resident data by industry. Private sector industries with a low percentage of nonresidents are primarily in the utilities and the financial and insurance industries. State and local government both continue to employ a low percentage of nonresidents, at 6.9 and 7.1 percent respectively.

## Nonresidents by Occupation

We found large numbers of nonresidents in a variety of occupations. The largest number were seafood processing workers, retail salespeople, waiters and waitresses, and cashiers. (See exhibits 21 and 22.)

Some occupations with large numbers of nonresidents are relatively high-paying, and though they may require significant training or education, this suggests an opportunity for unemployed Alaskans with the necessary credentials.

Exhibit 23 lists high-paying occupations with the largest numbers of nonresidents. These include covered fishermen (“fishers and fishing-related workers”); construction laborers; operating engineers and other construction equipment operators; airline pilots, copilots, and flight engineers; and registered nurses.

Exhibit 21 lists occupations with the most nonresidents regardless of wages. Many of these



## 21 Occupations With the Largest Numbers of Nonresident Workers

Alaska private sector, 2015

Occupation title	Nonresident workers	Resident workers	Percent nonresident	Nonresident wages (mil)	Resident wages (mil)	Percent nonresident
Seafood Processing Workers, Except Surimi and Fish Roe	12,194	3,573	77.3%	\$150.0	\$62.4	70.6%
Retail Salespersons	3,288	13,209	19.9%	\$27.1	\$215.1	11.2%
Waiters and Waitresses	1,981	4,255	31.8%	\$19.5	\$68.0	22.3%
Cashiers	1,904	8,457	18.4%	\$14.5	\$122.0	10.6%
Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	1,801	3,445	34.3%	\$15.8	\$54.8	22.4%
Fishers and Related Fishing Workers	1,622	664	71.0%	\$28.4	\$9.4	75.1%
Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers, Including Fast Food	1,583	5,197	23.3%	\$10.3	\$53.8	16.0%
Construction Laborers	1,473	5,328	21.7%	\$36.1	\$168.6	17.6%
Meat, Poultry, and Fish Cutters and Trimmers	1,440	626	69.7%	\$10.9	\$8.5	56.2%
Cooks, Restaurant	1,364	2,139	38.9%	\$13.1	\$35.9	26.7%
Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	1,202	3,768	24.2%	\$18.0	\$92.2	16.3%
Operating Engineers and Other Construction Equipment Operators	1,139	2,575	30.7%	\$68.5	\$159.8	30.0%
Airline Pilots, Copilots, and Flight Engineers	1,105	985	52.9%	\$112.8	\$104.2	52.0%
Food Preparation Workers	953	3,437	21.7%	\$7.9	\$38.8	16.9%
Registered Nurses	917	4,281	17.6%	\$32.9	\$273.8	10.7%
Janitors and Cleaners, Except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	901	3,562	20.2%	\$8.4	\$57.3	12.8%
Service Unit Operators, Oil, Gas, and Mining	868	1,088	44.4%	\$68.4	\$126.9	35.0%
Tour Guides and Escorts	819	499	62.1%	\$7.2	\$5.2	58.1%
Office Clerks, General	779	4,029	16.2%	\$15.9	\$113.4	12.3%
Dishwashers	772	1,440	34.9%	\$4.8	\$13.5	26.4%
Electricians	759	1,861	29.0%	\$53.4	\$127.4	29.5%
Carpenters	754	2,771	21.4%	\$23.9	\$116.1	17.1%
Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	655	3,067	17.6%	\$27.5	\$158.3	14.8%
Office and Administrative Support Workers, All Other	648	5,098	11.3%	\$16.3	\$166.7	8.9%
Sailors and Marine Oilers	646	455	58.7%	\$16.2	\$14.4	53.0%
Maintenance and Repair Workers, General	642	1,999	24.3%	\$23.9	\$85.1	21.9%
General and Operations Managers	597	3,530	14.5%	\$50.0	\$291.9	14.6%
Captains, Mates, and Pilots of Water Vessels	592	328	64.3%	\$30.4	\$16.2	65.2%
Plumbers, Pipefitters, and Steamfitters	585	1,483	28.3%	\$32.1	\$96.2	25.0%
Sales and Related Workers, All Other	575	2,459	19.0%	\$6.0	\$64.7	8.5%
Food Preparation and Serving Related Workers, All Other	573	1,797	24.2%	\$4.8	\$25.4	15.9%
Bus Drivers, Transit and Intercity	530	639	45.3%	\$6.6	\$11.5	36.4%
Hotel, Motel, and Resort Desk Clerks	502	864	36.7%	\$4.5	\$13.5	24.8%
Personal Care Aides	487	6,014	7.5%	\$5.0	\$99.5	4.7%
Production Workers, All Other	485	1,029	32.0%	\$53.2	\$93.1	36.3%
Stock Clerks and Order Fillers	480	2,694	15.1%	\$4.8	\$51.8	8.5%
Bartenders	476	1,298	26.8%	\$4.9	\$20.0	19.8%
Managers, All Other	459	2,013	18.6%	\$45.2	\$172.7	20.8%
Commercial Pilots	449	496	47.5%	\$15.8	\$30.7	34.0%
Construction and Related Workers, All Other	435	760	36.4%	\$16.0	\$30.1	34.7%
Welders, Cutters, Solderers, and Brazers	424	884	32.4%	\$21.3	\$50.5	29.7%
Counter Attendants, Cafeteria, Food Concession, and Coffee Shop	413	1,788	18.8%	\$2.2	\$16.1	11.9%
Customer Service Representatives	412	2,486	14.2%	\$6.2	\$71.5	8.0%
Roustabouts, Oil and Gas	403	827	32.8%	\$21.4	\$47.5	31.1%
Supervisors of Construction and Extraction Workers	401	751	34.8%	\$40.3	\$79.4	33.6%
Receptionists and Information Clerks	391	2,636	12.9%	\$5.0	\$60.9	7.7%
Security Guards	382	1,991	16.1%	\$8.5	\$62.6	12.0%
Material Moving Workers, All Other	366	1,555	19.1%	\$11.1	\$59.9	15.6%
Zoologists and Wildlife Biologists	365	116	75.9%	\$8.1	\$5.6	59.3%
Cooks, All Other	362	736	33.0%	\$6.6	\$18.0	26.9%

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

## 22 Occupations With High Percentages of Nonresident Workers

Alaska private sector, 2015

Occupation title	Percent nonresident	Nonresident workers	Resident workers	% Nonres wages	Nonresident wages	Resident wages
Seafood Processing Workers, Except Surimi and Fish Roe	77.3%	12,194	3,574	70.6%	\$149,993,125	\$62,380,892
Travel Guides	71.5%	253	101	69.9%	\$2,639,816	\$1,137,645
Food Batchmakers	71.5%	176	70	62.9%	\$3,413,171	\$2,008,918
Entertainers and Performers, Sports and Related Workers, All Other	69.9%	160	69	66.5%	\$1,504,381	\$759,159
Fishers and Related Fishing Workers	69.8%	1,626	702	73.9%	\$28,469,958	\$10,043,152
Meat, Poultry, and Fish Cutters and Trimmers	69.7%	1,440	627	56.2%	\$10,937,868	\$8,529,907
Ship Engineers	63.5%	336	193	54.1%	\$16,478,062	\$13,957,681
Tour Guides and Escorts	60.7%	822	532	56.8%	\$7,190,647	\$5,471,317
Captains, Mates, and Pilots of Water Vessels	59.4%	627	429	55.7%	\$32,804,180	\$26,056,334
Earth Drillers, Except Oil and Gas	58.5%	144	102	51.6%	\$6,607,907	\$6,210,057
Machinists	56.6%	176	135	50.8%	\$8,435,795	\$8,182,572
Airline Pilots, Copilots, and Flight Engineers	52.7%	1,108	994	51.8%	\$112,963,210	\$105,251,789
Inspectors, Testers, Sorters, Samplers, and Weighers	50.7%	310	301	52.3%	\$26,418,252	\$24,111,831
Sailors and Marine Oilers	49.4%	665	681	39.3%	\$16,723,746	\$25,795,472
Rotary Drill Operators, Oil and Gas	48.7%	224	236	42.3%	\$16,662,211	\$22,687,719
Extraction Workers, All Other	48.1%	168	181	51.6%	\$14,738,950	\$13,825,320
Millwrights	47.1%	148	166	41.5%	\$10,067,779	\$14,181,822
Commercial Pilots	46.8%	450	511	33.5%	\$15,912,095	\$31,595,764
Agricultural Workers, All Other	45.5%	136	163	34.7%	\$1,583,408	\$2,983,005
Service Unit Operators, Oil, Gas, and Mining	44.4%	868	1,088	35.0%	\$68,406,885	\$126,915,372
Chefs and Head Cooks	44.0%	310	394	34.3%	\$7,164,400	\$13,725,376
Concierges	43.4%	96	125	33.4%	\$677,209	\$1,350,043
Cement Masons and Concrete Finishers	43.3%	159	208	40.5%	\$4,104,559	\$6,023,305
Self-Enrichment Education Teachers	40.5%	121	178	29.1%	\$884,992	\$2,151,543
Flight Attendants	39.7%	271	412	17.2%	\$3,040,961	\$14,606,800
Zoologists and Wildlife Biologists	39.6%	378	576	21.2%	\$8,633,311	\$32,121,331
Cooks, Restaurant	38.9%	1,364	2,140	26.7%	\$13,097,069	\$35,918,253
Bus Drivers, Transit and Intercity	38.8%	535	843	23.9%	\$6,652,696	\$21,202,207
Dancers	38.5%	110	176	27.1%	\$546,799	\$1,469,691
Miners, Except Drillers and Machine Operators	37.4%	104	174	42.8%	\$10,248,370	\$13,672,537
Industrial Machinery Mechanics	37.2%	192	324	33.5%	\$14,286,572	\$28,332,060
Geological and Petroleum Technicians	36.8%	197	338	32.2%	\$14,053,819	\$29,611,532
Hotel, Motel, and Resort Desk Clerks	36.7%	502	865	24.8%	\$4,468,815	\$13,562,489
Petroleum Engineers	36.2%	252	445	30.6%	\$41,631,494	\$94,581,166
Producers and Directors	35.4%	75	137	21.0%	\$1,585,194	\$5,953,170
First-Line Supervisors of Production and Operating Workers	35.3%	233	427	27.9%	\$16,493,029	\$42,694,818
Dishwashers	34.8%	774	1,451	26.4%	\$4,857,488	\$13,542,785
Construction and Building Inspectors	34.4%	133	254	34.6%	\$10,423,812	\$19,718,875
Mobile Heavy Equipment Mechanics, Except Engines	34.3%	356	681	32.5%	\$24,368,319	\$50,570,667
Structural Iron and Steel Workers	34.3%	114	218	26.6%	\$4,160,092	\$11,490,228
Mining Machine Operators, All Other	34.1%	311	601	25.8%	\$14,640,304	\$42,038,480
Supervisors of Construction and Extraction Workers	34.0%	409	794	33.3%	\$40,760,899	\$81,763,747
Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	33.9%	1,805	3,516	21.8%	\$15,781,557	\$56,756,260
Mining and Geological Engineers, Including Mining Safety Engineers	33.9%	83	162	28.6%	\$5,576,695	\$13,925,770
Construction and Related Workers, All Other	33.0%	445	903	31.1%	\$16,104,027	\$35,720,590
Health and Safety Engineers, Except Mining Safety Engineers and Inspectors	33.0%	118	240	28.6%	\$10,149,995	\$25,346,425
Roustabouts, Oil and Gas	32.8%	403	827	31.1%	\$21,431,583	\$47,514,664
Welders, Cutters, Solderers, and Brazers	32.1%	424	897	29.4%	\$21,306,200	\$51,116,813
Production Workers, All Other	32.0%	485	1,029	36.3%	\$53,173,174	\$93,129,083
Waiters and Waitresses	31.8%	1,982	4,260	22.2%	\$19,493,214	\$68,126,188
Electrical and Electronic Engineering Technicians	31.8%	94	202	35.4%	\$10,040,351	\$18,303,705
Geoscientists, Except Hydrologists and Geographers	31.7%	169	364	30.5%	\$25,262,269	\$57,470,038
Helpers — Extraction Workers	30.7%	63	142	28.9%	\$3,091,371	\$7,611,324
Amusement and Recreation Attendants	30.6%	194	439	25.0%	\$1,159,847	\$3,480,648
Recreation Workers	29.8%	347	817	19.0%	\$2,423,998	\$10,302,425
Cooks, Short Order	29.5%	165	394	19.3%	\$1,477,178	\$6,161,056
Painters, Construction and Maintenance	29.2%	245	595	20.0%	\$4,720,775	\$18,931,843
Baggage Porters and Bellhops	29.2%	84	204	16.0%	\$938,393	\$4,925,632

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

Alaska private sector, 2015

Occupation title	Percent nonresident	Nonresident workers	Resident workers	% Nonres wages	Nonresident wages	Resident wages
Occupational Health and Safety Specialists	29.1%	147	359	25.8%	\$11,117,296	\$31,961,217
Motor Vehicle Operators, All Other	28.8%	92	227	14.3%	\$831,469	\$4,996,733
Cooks, All Other	28.1%	369	946	24.1%	\$6,627,332	\$20,883,854
Surgical Technologists	28.1%	64	164	15.9%	\$1,566,307	\$8,288,630
Electricians	27.8%	771	1,998	28.7%	\$54,136,928	\$134,350,351
Lodging Managers	27.7%	83	217	16.9%	\$1,921,898	\$9,428,643
Helpers — Production Workers	27.5%	83	219	17.5%	\$865,500	\$4,093,989
Plumbers, Pipefitters, and Steamfitters	27.3%	588	1,568	24.2%	\$32,320,350	\$101,070,346
Physicians and Surgeons, All Other	27.2%	119	318	18.2%	\$20,276,544	\$91,326,221
Laundry and Dry Cleaning Workers	27.1%	169	454	13.0%	\$1,252,357	\$8,379,561
Bartenders	26.9%	480	1,305	19.8%	\$4,952,169	\$20,121,022
Dentists, General	26.9%	65	177	11.1%	\$2,870,673	\$22,956,608
Life, Physical, and Social Science Technicians, All Other	26.7%	135	370	18.7%	\$2,095,493	\$9,082,487
Electrical and Electronics Repairers, Commercial and Industrial Equipment	26.2%	74	208	24.2%	\$5,894,551	\$18,443,253
Cooks, Fast Food	25.7%	72	208	19.6%	\$606,339	\$2,484,332
First-Line Supervisors of Housekeeping and Janitorial Workers	25.6%	139	404	18.2%	\$2,520,406	\$11,291,005
Family and General Practitioners	25.6%	116	337	17.6%	\$9,511,532	\$44,583,692
Taxi Drivers and Chauffeurs	25.2%	73	217	12.6%	\$599,259	\$4,148,561
Drywall and Ceiling Tile Installers	25.1%	58	173	14.4%	\$979,422	\$5,823,388
Operating Engineers and Other Construction Equipment Operators	24.8%	1,157	3,516	25.1%	\$68,833,577	\$205,454,811
Licensed Practical and Licensed Vocational Nurses	24.7%	143	436	15.0%	\$3,677,618	\$20,894,277
Surveyors	24.5%	129	397	17.4%	\$5,514,101	\$26,156,231
Maintenance Workers, Machinery	24.5%	102	315	20.3%	\$3,926,410	\$15,405,837
Helpers — Pipelayers, Plumbers, Pipefitters, and Steamfitters	24.5%	69	213	18.2%	\$1,515,833	\$6,821,293
Dining Room and Cafeteria Attendants and Bartender Helpers	24.3%	260	811	15.4%	\$1,606,933	\$8,804,436
Construction Managers	24.1%	350	1,101	24.6%	\$37,175,327	\$113,798,259
Surveying and Mapping Technicians	23.8%	59	189	15.7%	\$1,898,849	\$10,193,735
Insulation Workers, Floor, Ceiling, and Wall	23.8%	56	179	20.3%	\$1,849,322	\$7,255,876
Hosts and Hostesses, Restaurant, Lounge, and Coffee Shop	23.6%	344	1,116	13.6%	\$1,684,143	\$10,741,280
First-Line Supervisors of Personal Service Workers	23.6%	49	159	14.4%	\$827,757	\$4,924,398
Food Preparation and Serving Related Workers, All Other	23.5%	576	1,872	15.6%	\$4,784,956	\$25,897,451
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Workers, All Other	23.4%	338	1,107	13.7%	\$10,877,407	\$68,502,709
Cooks, Institution and Cafeteria	23.3%	192	631	18.5%	\$3,776,683	\$16,680,471
Farmworkers and Laborers, Crop, Nursery, and Greenhouse	23.3%	124	408	21.2%	\$1,020,463	\$3,782,039
Food Servers, Nonrestaurant	23.2%	85	281	19.8%	\$712,735	\$2,884,604
Engineers, All Other	23.1%	312	1,040	21.3%	\$34,380,936	\$126,941,814
Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers, Including Fast Food	22.9%	1,586	5,328	15.6%	\$10,298,990	\$55,788,701
Mechanical Engineers	22.6%	89	305	17.5%	\$6,040,531	\$28,470,403
Counselors, All Other	22.5%	107	369	14.4%	\$2,151,792	\$12,807,720
Logisticians	22.5%	67	231	19.9%	\$2,240,801	\$9,012,186
Medical and Clinical Laboratory Technologists	22.1%	68	239	15.6%	\$2,655,220	\$14,334,049
Nonfarm Animal Caretakers	22.0%	103	366	12.9%	\$822,890	\$5,559,608
Physician Assistants	21.9%	113	402	14.7%	\$6,505,682	\$37,671,706
Veterinary Assistants and Laboratory Animal Caretakers	21.9%	70	249	12.8%	\$768,941	\$5,253,801
Speech-Language Pathologists	21.9%	68	242	10.0%	\$1,574,938	\$14,225,744
First-Line Supervisors of Food Preparation and Serving Workers	21.8%	220	791	13.4%	\$2,918,544	\$18,814,263
Helpers — Carpenters	21.8%	129	462	17.5%	\$1,704,833	\$8,022,761
Bakers	21.7%	131	473	16.2%	\$1,980,555	\$10,259,129
Petroleum Pump System Operators, Refinery Operators, and Gaugers	21.7%	110	396	24.5%	\$16,776,039	\$51,565,379
Architectural and Engineering Managers	21.7%	96	347	28.6%	\$25,205,869	\$62,813,605
Tire Repairers and Changers	21.4%	113	416	15.3%	\$1,514,893	\$8,391,966
Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	21.3%	1,272	4,710	15.6%	\$18,328,985	\$98,863,932

Note: Occupations with 200 or more total employees

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

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

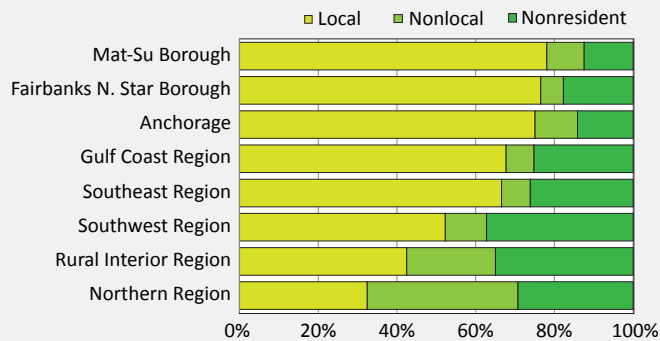
Greater than Alaska median earnings (\$7,511 per quarter), 2015

Occupation title	Nonresident workers	Total workers	Percent nonresident	Avg quarterly wages
Fishers and Related Fishing Workers	1,622	2,286	71.0%	\$8,468
Construction Laborers	1,473	6,801	21.7%	\$10,324
Operating Engineers and Other Construction Equipment Operators	1,139	3,714	30.7%	\$18,139
Airline Pilots, Copilots, and Flight Engineers	1,105	2,090	52.9%	\$31,725
Registered Nurses	917	5,198	17.6%	\$16,652
Service Unit Operators, Oil, Gas, and Mining	868	1,956	44.4%	\$27,820
Office Clerks, General	779	4,808	16.2%	\$8,179
Electricians	759	2,620	29.0%	\$19,963
Carpenters	754	3,525	21.4%	\$12,820
Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	655	3,722	17.6%	\$14,495
Office and Administrative Support Workers, All Other	648	5,746	11.3%	\$9,432
Sailors and Marine Oilers	646	1,101	58.7%	\$10,656
Maintenance and Repair Workers, General	642	2,641	24.3%	\$12,574
General and Operations Managers	597	4,127	14.5%	\$22,761
Captains, Mates, and Pilots of Water Vessels	592	920	64.3%	\$18,214
Plumbers, Pipefitters, and Steamfitters	585	2,068	28.3%	\$18,403
Sales and Related Workers, All Other	575	3,034	19.0%	\$7,626
Production Workers, All Other	485	1,514	32.0%	\$27,767
Managers, All Other	459	2,472	18.6%	\$25,110
Commercial Pilots	449	945	47.5%	\$16,132
Construction and Related Workers, All Other	435	1,195	36.4%	\$13,414
Welders, Cutters, Solderers, and Brazers	424	1,308	32.4%	\$17,123
Customer Service Representatives	412	2,898	14.2%	\$8,138
Roustabouts, Oil and Gas	403	1,230	32.8%	\$16,177
Supervisors of Construction and Extraction Workers	401	1,152	34.8%	\$29,453
Security Guards	382	2,373	16.1%	\$9,263
Material Moving Workers, All Other	366	1,921	19.1%	\$10,970
Zoologists and Wildlife Biologists	365	481	75.9%	\$9,681
Mobile Heavy Equipment Mechanics, Except Engines	355	989	35.9%	\$20,863
Construction Managers	343	1,317	26.0%	\$29,735
Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks	335	3,801	8.8%	\$9,303
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Workers, All Other	329	1,300	25.3%	\$17,453
Transportation Workers, All Other	327	1,812	18.0%	\$18,345
First-Line Supervisors of Retail Sales Workers	315	2,561	12.3%	\$9,745
Mining Machine Operators, All Other	311	912	34.1%	\$18,577
Inspectors, Testers, Sorters, Samplers, and Weighers	310	611	50.7%	\$23,937
Engineers, All Other	310	1,293	24.0%	\$33,843
Chefs and Head Cooks	309	672	46.0%	\$9,482
Light Truck or Delivery Services Drivers	305	1,698	18.0%	\$9,949
Flight Attendants	271	683	39.7%	\$8,235
Petroleum Engineers	251	691	36.3%	\$55,078
Sales Representatives, Services, All Other	245	1,741	14.1%	\$13,325
Painters, Construction and Maintenance	244	812	30.0%	\$9,389
Automotive Service Technicians and Mechanics	240	1,702	14.1%	\$10,366
Ship Engineers	236	311	75.9%	\$19,629
First-Line Supervisors of Production and Operating Workers	229	631	36.3%	\$26,197
Rotary Drill Operators, Oil and Gas	224	460	48.7%	\$24,937
Aircraft Mechanics and Service Technicians	221	1,230	18.0%	\$14,725
Geological and Petroleum Technicians	197	535	36.8%	\$23,463
Helpers, Construction Trades, All Other	196	900	21.8%	\$11,512

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



## 24 Worker Residency by Region Alaska, 2015



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

occupations present entry-level opportunities for unemployed Alaskans with minimal work experience or few skills. Examples are seafood processing workers, retail sales workers, waiters/waitresses, and cashiers.

## Geographic Distribution

We determine whether residents live in the same borough and census area where they work by matching employment records that show place of work with Permanent Fund Dividend applicant addresses.<sup>8</sup> Overall, 66.6 percent lived and worked in the same area in 2015, and 11.9 percent of resident workers lived somewhere else in Alaska. (See exhibits 24 through 27 for regional and resident data.)

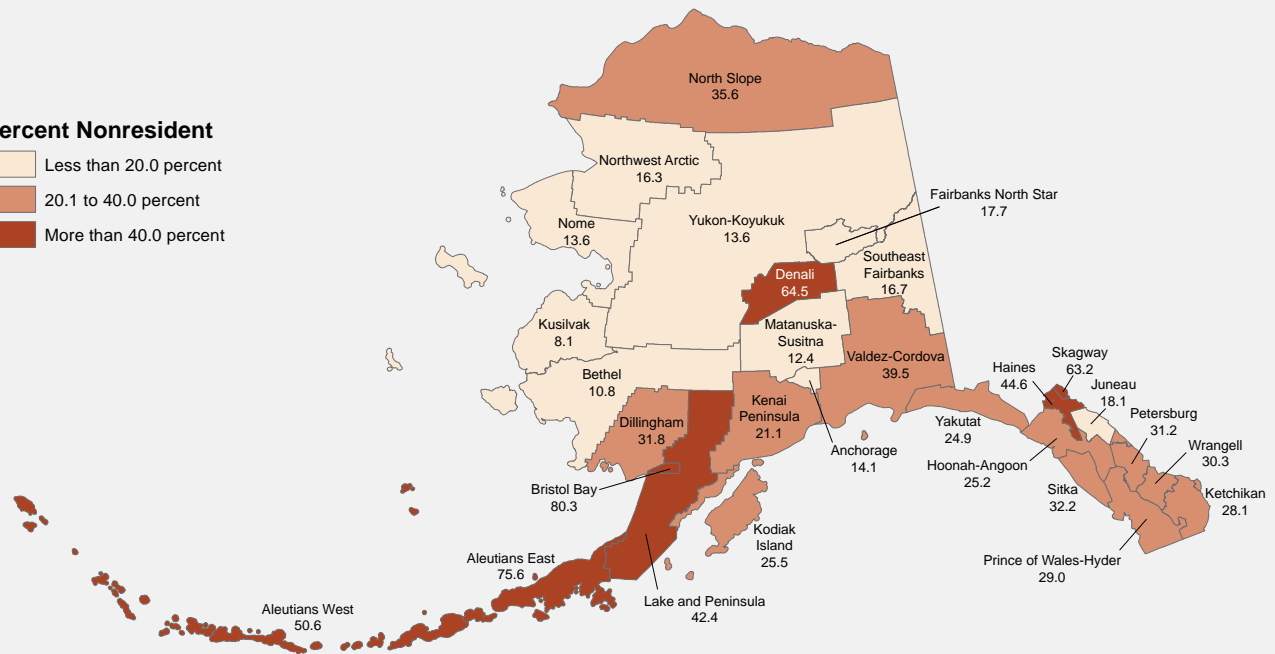
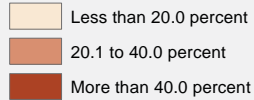
## 25 Worker Residency by Borough or Census Area Alaska, 2015

Region	Percent local	Local residents	Nonlocal residents	Nonresidents	Total workers
Kusilvak Census Area	83.2%	2,891	302	283	3,476
Matanuska-Susitna Borough	78.1%	23,554	2,867	3,755	30,176
Nome Census Area	77.4%	4,469	523	784	5,776
Fairbanks North Star Borough	76.5%	34,757	2,631	8,037	45,425
Bethel Census Area	75.3%	7,911	1,458	1,136	10,505
Anchorage Municipality	75.1%	128,112	18,401	24,121	170,634
Juneau, City and Borough	74.6%	15,915	1,547	3,871	21,333
Kenai Peninsula Borough	72.4%	20,917	1,876	6,113	28,906
Kodiak Island Borough	69.5%	5,766	415	2,117	8,298
Northwest Arctic Borough	67.6%	3,004	714	724	4,442
Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	67.3%	2,207	627	447	3,281
Hoonah-Angoon Census Area	65.2%	733	109	283	1,125
Yakutat, City and Borough	64.7%	262	42	101	405
Ketchikan Gateway Borough	63.8%	6,197	790	2,730	9,717
Prince of Wales-Hyder Census Area	63.6%	2,310	270	1,052	3,632
Sitka, City and Borough	62.0%	3,792	351	1,971	6,114
Petersburg Borough	61.4%	1,100	132	559	1,791
Wrangell, City and Borough	60.6%	769	116	384	1,269
Dillingham Census Area	57.5%	2,087	389	1,153	3,629
Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	55.1%	1,838	941	559	3,338
Haines Borough	49.1%	817	105	741	1,663
Valdez-Cordova Census Area	49.0%	3,871	911	3,122	7,904
Lake and Peninsula Borough	43.9%	687	215	663	1,565
Aleutians West Census Area	43.1%	2,190	324	2,570	5,084
Skagway Municipality	31.0%	492	93	1,003	1,588
Aleutians East Borough	16.5%	718	343	3,292	4,353
Denali Borough	14.7%	650	921	2,857	4,428
North Slope Borough	14.7%	3,422	11,618	8,305	23,345
Bristol Bay Borough	10.3%	373	343	2,910	3,626
Unknown in Alaska		0	0	165	433
Offshore		0	647	1,405	2,052
Outside Alaska		0	483	3,054	3,537

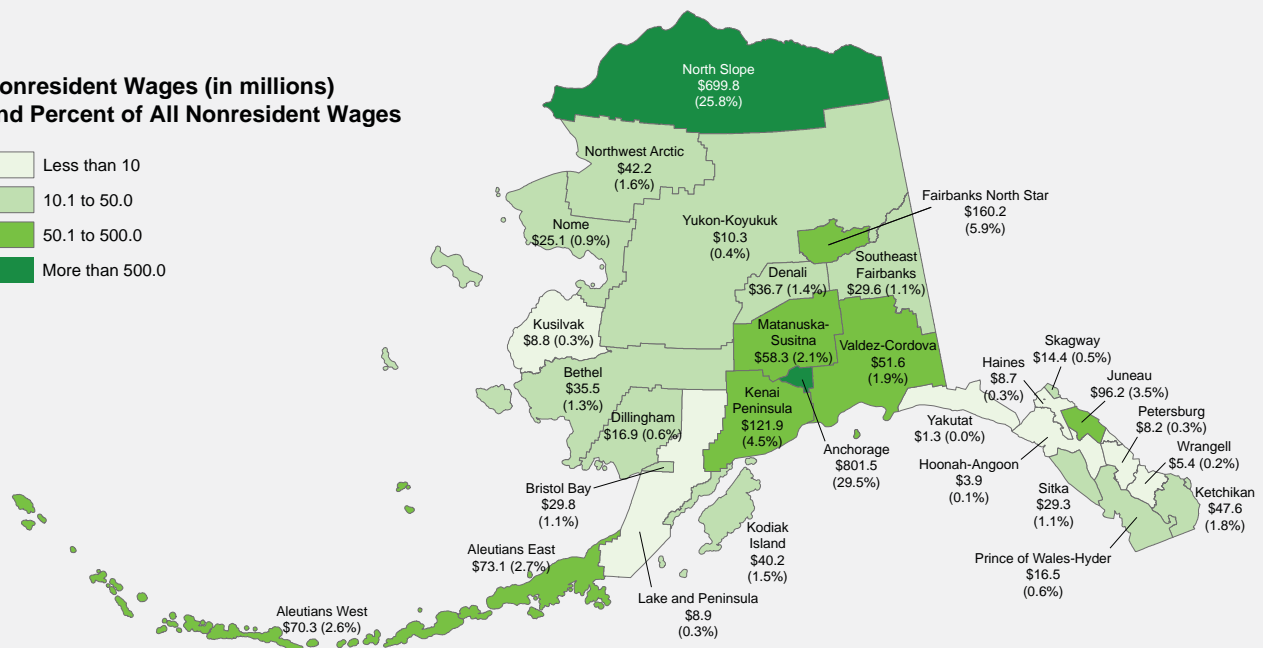
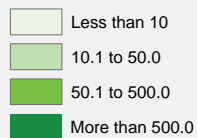
Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section

## 26 Nonresident Workers and Wages by Place of Work Alaska, 2015

### Percent Nonresident



### Nonresident Wages (in millions) and Percent of All Nonresident Wages



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

# 27 Resident and Nonresident Workers and Wages

By place of work and Alaska place of residence, 2015

		Resident Workers		Nonresident Workers		Wages			
Borough or Census Area	Ownership	Local resident	Other AK resident	Number	Percent nonresident	Local resident	Other AK resident	Nonresident	Percent nonresident
Anchorage/Mat-Su									
Anchorage	State Government	8,854	1,359	462	4.3%	\$456,254,917	\$69,473,849	\$11,138,261	2.1%
Anchorage	Local Government	10,477	766	522	4.4%	\$529,071,681	\$49,122,611	\$9,552,492	1.6%
Anchorage	Private Sector	108,781	16,276	23,137	15.6%	\$4,944,722,898	\$815,431,429	\$780,760,722	11.9%
Mat-Su	State Government	1,373	179	59	3.7%	\$65,026,428	\$8,386,047	\$1,475,048	2.0%
Mat-Su	Local Government	3,764	139	142	3.5%	\$148,041,659	\$5,515,561	\$2,140,284	1.4%
Mat-Su	Private Sector	18,417	2,549	3,554	14.5%	\$536,122,945	\$84,228,693	\$54,646,700	8.1%
Gulf Coast Region									
Kenai	State Government	1,162	141	114	8.0%	\$55,573,247	\$6,172,945	\$3,696,215	5.6%
Kenai	Local Government	3,538	83	211	5.5%	\$160,431,612	\$3,161,093	\$5,466,228	3.2%
Kenai	Private Sector	16,217	1,652	5,788	24.5%	\$596,140,929	\$62,443,874	\$112,706,823	14.6%
Kodiak Island	State Government	269	27	25	7.8%	\$13,283,687	\$1,379,592	\$518,708	3.4%
Kodiak Island	Local Government	911	17	111	10.7%	\$32,492,439	\$331,114	\$1,622,409	4.7%
Kodiak Island	Private Sector	4,586	371	1,981	28.6%	\$152,556,165	\$16,116,770	\$38,073,549	18.4%
Valdez-Cordova	State Government	265	83	37	9.6%	\$11,621,606	\$4,596,258	\$1,301,757	7.4%
Valdez-Cordova	Local Government	732	63	104	11.6%	\$25,057,935	\$1,983,061	\$2,087,346	7.2%
Valdez-Cordova	Private Sector	2,874	765	2,981	45.0%	\$121,821,976	\$31,434,115	\$48,210,622	23.9%
Interior Region									
Denali	State Government	25	8	0	0%	\$1,218,438	\$426,642	\$0	0%
Denali	Local Government	140	24	14	7.9%	\$3,428,832	\$575,337	\$256,031	6.0%
Denali	Private Sector	485	889	2,843	67.4%	\$24,164,745	\$32,883,774	\$36,423,853	39.0%
Fairbanks North Star	State Government	4,757	266	535	9.6%	\$233,470,885	\$6,932,493	\$10,446,422	4.2%
Fairbanks North Star	Local Government	3,406	88	260	6.9%	\$153,528,951	\$2,089,342	\$4,170,595	2.6%
Fairbanks North Star	Private Sector	26,594	2,277	7,242	20.1%	\$1,023,955,578	\$77,903,255	\$145,605,581	11.7%
Southeast Fairbanks	State Government	123	16	16	10.3%	\$5,947,968	\$695,229	\$302,366	4.4%
Southeast Fairbanks	Local Government	444	21	36	7.2%	\$11,783,121	\$537,660	\$333,277	2.6%
Southeast Fairbanks	Private Sector	1,271	904	507	18.9%	\$43,011,150	\$62,258,866	\$28,987,747	21.6%
Yukon-Koyukuk	State Government	54	70	ND	ND	\$2,442,588	\$3,653,155	ND	ND
Yukon-Koyukuk	Local Government	1,558	225	165	8.5%	\$26,047,185	\$3,617,853	\$2,447,296	7.6%
Yukon-Koyukuk	Private Sector	595	332	278	23.1%	\$15,026,496	\$14,919,180	\$7,769,121	20.6%
Northern Region									
Nome	State Government	213	27	21	8.0%	\$13,433,667	\$1,154,352	\$754,844	4.9%
Nome	Local Government	1,942	80	202	9.1%	\$43,036,114	\$1,522,337	\$4,893,897	9.9%
Nome	Private Sector	2,314	416	561	17.0%	\$84,488,254	\$15,783,821	\$19,471,735	16.3%
North Slope	State Government	26	25	ND	ND	\$1,091,261	\$1,744,170	ND	ND
North Slope	Local Government	2,117	207	265	10.2%	\$93,450,385	\$11,430,973	\$9,316,493	8.2%
North Slope	Private Sector	1,279	11,386	8,035	38.8%	\$58,641,078	\$989,740,963	\$690,358,488	39.7%
Northwest Arctic	State Government	85	9	ND	ND	\$4,470,800	\$769,502	ND	ND
Northwest Arctic	Local Government	1,200	78	155	10.8%	\$32,435,379	\$2,528,297	\$5,047,700	12.6%
Northwest Arctic	Private Sector	1,719	627	565	19.4%	\$68,385,306	\$46,247,923	\$37,017,837	24.4%
Southeast Region									
Haines	State Government	47	ND	7	11.9%	\$1,738,719	ND	\$165,217	8.1%
Haines	Local Government	151	10	23	12.5%	\$4,612,706	\$167,956	\$335,950	6.6%
Haines	Private Sector	619	90	711	50.1%	\$15,582,144	\$1,859,447	\$8,209,330	32.0%
Hoonah-Angoon	State Government	13	0	ND	ND	\$448,794	\$0	ND	ND
Hoonah-Angoon	Local Government	313	29	40	10.5%	\$7,316,363	\$825,793	\$495,284	5.7%
Hoonah-Angoon	Private Sector	407	80	241	33.1%	\$7,540,995	\$1,943,594	\$3,342,466	26.1%
Juneau	State Government	3,913	352	188	4.2%	\$208,650,025	\$18,309,725	\$5,800,179	2.5%
Juneau	Local Government	2,221	50	174	7.1%	\$105,413,652	\$1,577,910	\$4,641,472	4.2%
Juneau	Private Sector	9,781	1,145	3,509	24.3%	\$347,666,735	\$50,046,641	\$85,748,688	17.7%
Ketchikan Gateway	State Government	568	133	112	13.8%	\$28,186,414	\$7,037,740	\$3,565,229	9.2%
Ketchikan Gateway	Local Government	1,170	235	115	7.6%	\$53,435,902	\$8,643,986	\$2,440,997	3.8%
Ketchikan Gateway	Private Sector	4,459	422	2,503	33.9%	\$145,427,768	\$12,912,610	\$41,555,166	20.8%
Petersburg	State Government	46	ND	0	0%	\$2,037,089	ND	\$0	0%
Petersburg	Local Government	368	13	36	8.6%	\$14,899,691	\$254,201	\$900,983	5.6%
Petersburg	Private Sector	686	113	523	39.6%	\$15,795,853	\$3,046,379	\$7,323,773	28.0%
Prince of Wales-Hyder	State Government	48	ND	0	0%	\$1,883,909	ND	\$0	0%
Prince of Wales-Hyder	Local Government	1,071	32	118	9.7%	\$31,933,518	\$829,657	\$1,875,761	5.4%
Prince of Wales-Hyder	Private Sector	1,191	237	934	39.5%	\$33,028,268	\$7,232,703	\$14,619,100	26.6%
Sitka	State Government	341	35	22	5.5%	\$14,971,200	\$1,249,345	\$410,801	2.5%
Sitka	Local Government	789	29	91	10.0%	\$34,855,154	\$882,830	\$1,714,826	4.6%
Sitka	Private Sector	2,662	287	1,858	38.7%	\$85,607,035	\$7,358,607	\$27,199,203	22.6%
Skagway	State Government	13	ND	ND	ND	\$542,085	ND	ND	ND
Skagway	Local Government	124	7	16	10.9%	\$4,980,275	\$105,349	\$250,076	4.7%
Skagway	Private Sector	355	85	986	69.1%	\$10,956,425	\$2,347,988	\$14,115,568	51.5%

## 27 Resident and Nonresident Workers and Wages, continued

By place of work and Alaska place of residence, 2015

Borough or Census Area	Ownership	Resident Workers		Nonresident Workers		Wages			
		Local resident	Other AK resident	Number	Percent nonresident	Local resident	Other AK resident	Nonresident	Percent nonresident
Southeast (cont.)									
Wrangell	State Government	21	ND	0	0%	\$717,768	ND	\$0	0%
Wrangell	Local Government	269	ND	32	10.5%	\$8,902,043	ND	\$604,556	6.3%
Wrangell	Private Sector	479	106	352	37.6%	\$13,610,382	\$2,566,841	\$4,798,972	22.9%
Yakutat	State Government	9	ND	ND	ND	\$512,847	ND	ND	ND
Yakutat	Local Government	122	ND	8	5.9%	\$3,812,963	ND	\$54,401	1.3%
Yakutat	Private Sector	131	35	87	34.4%	\$3,449,502	\$690,516	\$1,187,907	22.3%
Southwest Region									
Aleutians East	State Government	7	12	ND	ND	\$362,809	\$177,101	ND	ND
Aleutians East	Local Government	240	33	37	11.9%	\$7,362,076	\$1,004,086	\$533,369	6.0%
Aleutians East	Private Sector	471	298	3,251	80.9%	\$15,809,207	\$10,124,083	\$72,544,088	73.7%
Aleutians West	State Government	31	ND	ND	ND	\$1,717,569	ND	ND	ND
Aleutians West	Local Government	435	17	47	9.4%	\$19,639,139	\$575,518	\$1,429,127	6.6%
Aleutians West	Private Sector	1,724	302	2,521	55.4%	\$75,937,101	\$14,929,819	\$68,888,693	43.1%
Bethel	State Government	326	56	27	6.6%	\$19,559,728	\$4,084,911	\$814,343	3.3%
Bethel	Local Government	3,521	133	326	8.2%	\$75,827,412	\$3,647,786	\$7,956,043	9.1%
Bethel	Private Sector	4,064	1,269	783	12.8%	\$111,108,784	\$37,209,282	\$26,707,449	15.3%
Bristol Bay	State Government	18	17	9	20.5%	\$1,387,865	\$291,171	\$224,907	11.8%
Bristol Bay	Local Government	111	42	32	17.3%	\$4,309,917	\$846,594	\$992,300	16.1%
Bristol Bay	Private Sector	244	284	2,869	84.5%	\$8,967,001	\$5,817,691	\$28,590,491	65.9%
Dillingham	State Government	113	23	12	8.1%	\$4,983,587	\$445,136	\$167,264	3.0%
Dillingham	Local Government	669	31	80	10.3%	\$16,651,227	\$985,799	\$1,718,828	8.9%
Dillingham	Private Sector	1,305	335	1,061	39.3%	\$45,046,516	\$8,978,323	\$15,063,596	21.8%
Kusilvak	State Government	74	21	ND	ND	\$1,578,753	\$1,103,319	ND	ND
Kusilvak	Local Government	1,643	89	124	6.7%	\$31,114,301	\$2,140,805	\$2,935,934	8.1%
Kusilvak	Private Sector	1,174	192	153	10.1%	\$15,457,571	\$7,336,821	\$5,637,825	19.8%
Lake and Peninsula	State Government	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Lake and Peninsula	Local Government	510	75	63	9.7%	\$9,225,329	\$2,205,677	\$1,003,707	8.1%
Lake and Peninsula	Private Sector	171	135	599	66.2%	\$3,963,714	\$4,589,730	\$7,860,129	47.9%
Other/Unknown		0	1,398	4,624	76.8%		\$82,536,474	\$164,192,353	66.5%
Total		281,811	50,772	90,267	21.3 %	\$11,470,489,323	\$2,757,488,357	\$2,716,368,104	16.0 %

Notes: ND = Not disclosable. Local residents live in the reported borough/census area as determined by the ZIP code of the most recent Permanent Fund Dividend mailing address. Worker employment records showing place of work information are matched with Permanent Fund Dividend applicant address information to determine the number of local residents, Alaska residents and nonresidents working in each borough/census area. Place of work was based upon employer reported place of work information. Workers were assigned to a geographic area based upon place of work where they earned the most money in 2015. 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

## Municipality of Anchorage

Anchorage is Alaska's most populous city and had 170,634 workers in 2015, or 40.4 percent of all Alaska workers.

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

Almost twice as many nonresidents work in Anchorage as in any other area but nonresidents were only 14.1 percent of the Anchorage workforce in 2015. The 24,121 nonresidents who worked in Anchorage were heavily concentrated in the accommodation and food services and transportation and warehousing industries, which were both 20 percent nonresident or higher.

Seventy-five percent of Anchorage workers were local residents (75.1 percent), and 10.8 percent were residents of other places in Alaska, mainly the Matanuska-Susitna Borough, Anchorage's northern neighbor. For most Mat-Su residents, Anchorage is about an hour-



and-a-half commute round-trip. Cheaper housing in Mat-Su and higher average wages in Anchorage make it worth the drive for some.

Nonlocal Anchorage workers were concentrated in the construction industry, which was 22.4 percent nonlocal, and the mining industry (which includes the oil and gas industry), which was 15.0 percent nonlocal. Health care and social services had the largest number of nonlocal resident workers (2,367), but they made up just 9.3 percent of the industry's workforce.

## Matanuska-Susitna Borough

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

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

In 2015, 30,176 people worked in the Mat-Su Borough and just 12.4 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 93.1 percent local workers, respectively.

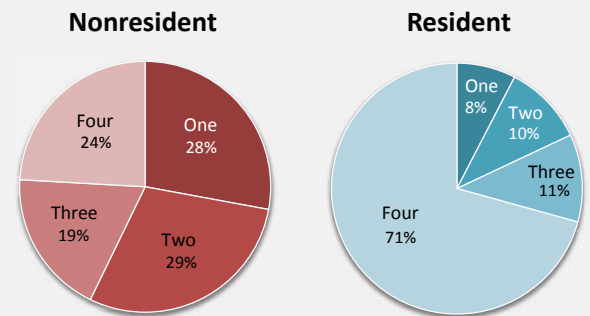
The largest employer of nonresidents in Mat-Su was the accommodation and food services industry, where 20.7 percent of its 3,483 workers were nonresidents. Transportation and warehousing employed 1,117 workers at 26.1 percent nonresident, and the educational services industry (which provides training or instruction but excludes public schools) employed 606 workers at 34.7 percent nonresident. The construction industry employed 2,946 workers, of whom 18.5 percent were nonresidents.

While 78.1 percent of Mat-Su workers were locals in 2015, many Mat-Su residents worked elsewhere. Estimates of commuter patterns from 2015 suggest nearly a third (30.1 percent) worked in Anchorage and 8.2 percent worked in the North Slope Borough.

## Fairbanks North Star Borough

The Fairbanks North Star Borough is the third most populated area in the state. Fairbanks is at the heart of Alaska's interior and is the northern terminus of the

## 28 Quarters Worked by Residency Alaska, 2015



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

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. The University of Alaska Fairbanks is the borough's largest employer. Eielson Air Force Base and Fort Wainwright also generate civilian jobs in the borough.

Fairbanks had 45,425 workers in 2015, or 10.7 percent of the state's workforce. The 8,037 nonresidents made up 17.7 percent of Fairbanks' workers.

Fairbanks is another mostly urban center with workers spanning all industries. Nonresidents were concentrated in accommodation and food services, retail trade, mining, and construction, with the largest share in accommodation and food services at 31.2 percent.

Just 5.8 percent of Fairbanks workers were nonlocal Alaskans, which isn't surprising considering Fairbanks' relative isolation from other population centers.

Fairbanks is home to Fort Knox Gold Mine, a major mining employer. Nonresidents made up 23.7 percent of all mining workers in Fairbanks in 2015. Nonlocal Alaskans made up another 17.3 percent, making locals the remaining 59.0 percent.

## Rural Interior Region

The Rural Interior Region is the largest geographically but the least populous in Alaska. This doughnut-shaped region includes the vast Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area, the Denali Borough, and the Southeast Fairbanks Census Area (but it excludes the Fairbanks North Star Borough). The region is so large and diverse that it can't

be characterized as a single economy, but a few key industries keep parts of the region flourishing.

The region had 11,047 workers in 2015, but only 42.5 percent were local residents. The percentage of non-resident workers in the region was 35.0 percent, the second-highest of all eight regions. Seventy-four percent of the nonresidents work in Denali Borough.

Accommodation and food service is the region's largest industry, followed by local government, which is one of the few to offer year-round employment across the entire area. Even the smallest communities along the Yukon River or on the tundra have a school or local government. Of the area's 2,627 local government workers in 2015, 81.5 percent were local residents.

The major employers 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 2015, 77.9 percent of the region's accommodation and food services workers were nonresidents and another 9.1 percent were nonlocal Alaskans, meaning just 12.9 percent were locals. Nearly all of these tourism-related jobs are seasonal, and locals and nonlocals both earn more than nonresidents.

Mining employed 755 workers in the Rural Interior, 19.6 percent of whom were locals. The largest share were nonresidents — 41.5 percent — and the remaining 38.9 percent were nonlocal residents. Many other industries in the region had high percentages of non-residents, 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 2015, 29.2 percent of the Northern Region's 33,563 workers were nonresidents, and another 38.3 percent were nonlocal Alaskans. The Northern Region has the state's lowest percentage of local workers, at 32.5 percent. The North Slope Borough has 84.6 percent of the

region's nonresidents and 90.4 percent of its nonlocals.

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 12,159 workers in 2015. Just 2.1 percent of workers in the Northern Region mining industry were local, and 55.3 percent were nonlocal Alaskans. Nonresidents made up 42.5 percent.

Local government, which includes schools, is the region's second largest industry with 6,246 workers, 84.2 percent of whom were local.

Construction is another major industry, serving communities and the extractive industries. Of the 2,940 construction workers in the Northern Region in 2015, 13.8 percent were local, 53.7 percent were nonlocal, and 32.4 percent were nonresident.

## Southwest Region

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

The Southwest Region had 32,238 total workers in 2015, excluding fish harvesters, with manufacturing as its largest employer (mainly seafood processing). The Southwest manufacturing industry employed 10,372 workers, or nearly a third (32.2 percent) of the area's wage and salary workers.

Seafood processing has historically employed a high percentage of nonresidents because the work is 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, 78.9 percent were nonresidents and just 4.9 were nonlocal Alaskans. Locals made up 16.1 percent, and they earned more on average than nonlocals and nonresidents. Local workers tend to hold higher-paying jobs and work more months of the year.

Southwest's seafood processing industry holds a significant portion of Alaska's total nonresident workforce. Nonresidents in Southwest manufacturing represent 45.5 percent of all nonresidents working in manufacturing and 9.1 percent of Alaska's nonresident workers. It's the primary reason 37.2 percent of Southwest workers were nonresidents, which is the highest percentage in all Alaska regions.

Local government is the second largest employer, similar to other rural regions. It employed 8,258 workers, 86.3 percent of whom were local residents. Other large industries in Southwest are health care and social services and retail.

Not all of Southwest is tied to the commercial fishing industry. Lake and Peninsula Borough and the Bethel and Kusilvak census areas have much smaller numbers of seafood processors. Kusilvak had the highest percentage of local workers in 2015, at 83.2 percent. The Bristol Bay Borough had the lowest percentage at 10.3 percent. (See Exhibit 25.)

## Gulf Coast Region

The economically and geographically diverse Gulf Coast Region includes the Kodiak Island and Kenai Peninsula boroughs and the Valdez-Cordova Census Area.

Much of the Kenai Peninsula is a few hours' drive from Anchorage and shares many of the same urban characteristics. Tourism plays a significant role on the peninsula, and both sport and commercial fishing are economic drivers. The borough also has considerable oil and gas extraction.

The Kodiak Island Borough is home to part of Alaska's fishing fleet as well as one of the largest Coast Guard bases in the U.S.

The Valdez-Cordova Census Area includes the coastal communities of Valdez and Cordova as well as inland communities in the Copper River basin.

The Gulf Coast Region had 45,108 workers in 2015, and nearly two-thirds worked in the Kenai Peninsula Borough. Manufacturing — mostly seafood processing but including oil refining — employed 6,402. Local residents were 41.3 percent of manufacturing workers and nonresidents made up 54.2 percent.

Local government was another large employer in the Gulf Coast with 5,770 workers, 89.8 percent of whom were local.

Visitor-related industries have high percentages of nonresidents in the Gulf Coast. The agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting industry had a nonresident percentage of 51.0; the arts, entertainment, and

recreation industry was at 45.7 percent; and the accommodation and food services industry was 36.5 percent. The mining industry, which includes mostly Cook Inlet oil and gas extraction, had a nonresident percentage of 24.0.

## Southeast Region

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

Southeast had 48,637 workers in 2015, at 26.1 percent nonresident and 7.3 percent nonlocal Alaskan.

The largest industry in Southeast is local government, which employed 7,666 people, 86.1 percent of whom were local.

Retail trade was next with 5,985 workers: 23.4 percent nonresident, 67.7 percent local resident, and 8.9 percent nonlocal. Retail trade's high nonresident percentage is heavily influenced by seasonal tourism.

State government is the third largest industry, at 5,897 workers. It had a lower percentage of nonresidents than local government: 5.7 percent versus 8.5 percent.

Other large industries in the region included manufacturing — its 4,795 workers were 69.0 percent nonresidents — and accommodation and food services, which had 4,604 workers, of whom 39.0 percent were nonresidents. Arts, entertainment, and recreation also had a high percentage of nonresidents, at 50.2 percent of its 1,499 workers.

The agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting industry, which is mostly timber jobs, was also high at 54.5 percent nonresident, but it wasn't among the region's largest industries.

Mining, which includes the Greens Creek and Kensington mines, employed 1,003 workers, 42.7 percent of whom were not residents. The mining industry had one of the highest nonlocal resident shares of all industries in Southeast at 17.5 percent.

Not all nonresident wages are spent outside of Alaska, though, just as not all resident wages are spent inside the state.

## Notes

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

<sup>2</sup>Nonresident workers are those who didn't apply for a Permanent Fund Dividend in 2015 or 2016. 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.

<sup>4</sup>Alaska Seafood Industry Research Project, November 2016

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

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

<sup>7</sup>This includes 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 2015. 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 part of this report.

People were considered residents for this report if they applied for a PFD in one of the two most recent years. Of the 332,583 workers identified as residents in the 2015 report, 295,982 (or 89.0 percent) appeared in both the 2015 and 2016 PFD applicant files. Of the remaining 36,601 resident workers, 18,548 appeared in only the 2015 file, suggesting they lived in Alaska for all of 2014 (the qualifying period), but most likely left the state in 2015.

Another 18,052 workers appeared in only the 2016 PFD file. These workers most likely moved to Alaska during 2014 but weren't here for the entire calendar year so weren't eligible for a 2015 PFD.

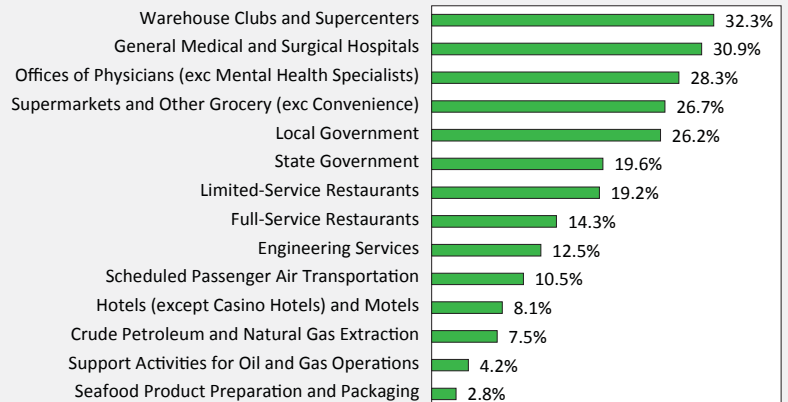
## Data Limitations

One of the obvious limitations of using PFD applications to determine residency is the lag due to the strict requirement that a person live in Alaska a full calendar year to become eligible. Knowing that a certain percentage initially identified as nonresidents will become 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 keep their principal residence outside of Alaska.

An analysis of 2014 worker information showed that 10.6 percent of nonresident workers ultimately applied for a PFD and were considered residents for this report. The likelihood that someone new to Alaska will stay

## A1 Nonresidents Who Became Residents Select industries, Alaska, 2015



Note: Graph covers those who were nonresidents in 2014 and became residents in 2015.  
Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section

and become eligible for a PFD varies significantly by industry. (See Exhibit A1.)

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

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

## Other Measures of Residency

Despite these limitations, the PFD data provide the most comprehensive, reliable, and consistent way 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 for this report.

## A2 Resident and Nonresident Workers and Wages

Private, state, and local government in Alaska, 2015

Industry	Resident workers	Nonresident workers	Percent nonresident workers	Resident wages	Nonresident wages	Percent nonresident wages	Avg resident wages/qtr	Avg nonresident wages/qtr
<b>Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting</b>								
Animal Production and Aquaculture	302	219	42.0%	\$9,929,335	\$3,568,459	26.4%	\$10,322	\$6,476
Crop Production	374	100	21.1%	\$3,696,751	\$736,551	16.6%	\$9,049	\$3,541
Fishing, Hunting and Trapping	220	622	73.9%	\$4,124,637	\$13,840,203	77.0%	\$13,219	\$13,219
Forestry and Logging	201	290	59.1%	\$8,582,951	\$8,352,768	49.3%	\$13,124	\$12,393
Support Activities for Agriculture and Forestry	43	94	68.6%	\$1,261,293	\$1,273,182	50.2%	\$9,009	\$9,226
<b>Mining</b>								
Mining (except Oil and Gas)	2,553	1,120	30.5%	\$218,038,767	\$94,206,828	30.2%	\$23,300	\$26,809
Oil and Gas Extraction	3,317	1,385	29.5%	\$658,052,039	\$252,776,005	27.8%	\$51,459	\$55,986
Support Activities for Mining	8,524	5,413	38.8%	\$734,000,051	\$457,571,034	38.4%	\$22,925	\$25,227
<b>Utilities</b>								
Utilities	2,461	133	5.1%	\$194,425,651	\$6,699,714	3.3%	\$21,106	\$17,962
<b>Construction</b>								
Construction of Buildings	5,771	1,428	19.8%	\$280,009,554	\$45,265,477	13.9%	\$14,955	\$13,906
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	4,863	1,732	26.3%	\$322,584,147	\$95,645,183	22.9%	\$19,463	\$21,644
Specialty Trade Contractors	10,176	2,628	20.5%	\$512,561,535	\$73,986,079	12.6%	\$14,828	\$12,756
<b>Manufacturing</b>								
Apparel Manufacturing	10	ND	ND	\$117,993	ND	ND	\$4,069	ND
Beverage and Tobacco Product Manufacturing	362	98	21.3%	\$8,383,394	\$1,297,220	13.4%	\$7,553	\$5,451
Food Manufacturing	6,592	17,138	72.2%	\$157,270,745	\$268,632,083	63.1%	\$7,689	\$7,464
Leather and Allied Product Manufacturing	11	ND	ND	\$213,275	ND	ND	\$6,273	ND
Textile Mills	10	0	0%	\$197,455	0	0%	\$5,808	0
Textile Product Mills	83	12	12.6%	\$2,786,168	\$152,819	5.2%	\$9,413	\$5,660
Chemical Manufacturing	56	16	22.2%	\$2,354,999	\$550,963	19.0%	\$12,940	\$16,205
Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing	201	36	15.2%	\$9,103,889	\$729,381	7.4%	\$12,895	\$7,678
Paper Manufacturing	7	0	0%	\$228,620	0	0%	\$8,467	0
Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing	620	33	5.1%	\$59,438,309	\$2,133,873	3.5%	\$25,820	\$20,131
Plastics and Rubber Products Manufacturing	105	8	7.1%	\$4,223,218	\$267,438	6.0%	\$11,292	\$11,143
Printing and Related Support Activities	319	33	9.4%	\$11,182,017	\$455,059	3.9%	\$9,541	\$5,910
Wood Product Manufacturing	541	121	18.3%	\$25,033,078	\$5,549,981	18.1%	\$14,127	\$17,675
Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing	95	ND	ND	\$7,355,558	ND	ND	\$20,778	ND
Electrical Equipment, Appliance, and Component Manufacturing	14	0	0%	\$731,887	0	0%	\$13,553	0
Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	501	94	15.8%	\$24,584,931	\$2,740,417	10.0%	\$13,781	\$11,050
Furniture and Related Product Manufacturing	145	28	16.2%	\$5,536,910	\$543,263	8.9%	\$11,008	\$9,054
Machinery Manufacturing	94	20	17.5%	\$5,296,749	\$1,618,799	23.4%	\$15,353	\$23,806
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	177	24	11.9%	\$6,564,402	\$555,442	7.8%	\$10,225	\$9,745
Primary Metal Manufacturing	15	ND	ND	\$565,179	ND	ND	\$12,025	ND
Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	488	241	33.1%	\$19,022,325	\$4,441,260	18.9%	\$11,157	\$8,574
<b>Wholesale Trade</b>								
Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods	2,937	287	8.9%	\$162,813,395	\$11,913,472	6.8%	\$14,953	\$14,744
Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods	3,150	361	10.3%	\$140,533,208	\$8,886,082	5.9%	\$12,197	\$10,041
Wholesale Electronic Markets and Agents and Brokers	508	64	11.2%	\$31,454,040	\$1,906,935	5.7%	\$17,048	\$12,146
<b>Retail Trade</b>								
Building Material and Garden Equipment and Supplies Dealers	4,088	691	14.5%	\$131,610,439	\$10,493,431	7.4%	\$9,172	\$6,329
Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	1,959	907	31.6%	\$30,035,517	\$9,836,372	24.7%	\$5,106	\$4,968
Electronics and Appliance Stores	733	138	15.8%	\$20,164,300	\$1,961,902	8.9%	\$8,220	\$6,209
Food and Beverage Stores	7,088	1,209	14.6%	\$159,684,659	\$13,627,350	7.9%	\$6,712	\$4,945
Furniture and Home Furnishings Stores	1,001	157	13.6%	\$28,917,798	\$1,818,357	5.9%	\$8,606	\$5,477
Gasoline Stations	1,977	384	16.3%	\$35,307,705	\$3,771,792	9.7%	\$5,530	\$4,335
Health and Personal Care Stores	1,321	301	18.6%	\$42,233,942	\$4,605,885	9.8%	\$9,317	\$6,813
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	4,633	628	11.9%	\$184,105,387	\$10,975,868	5.6%	\$11,288	\$7,456
General Merchandise Stores	11,662	2,160	15.6%	\$253,218,629	\$23,045,015	8.3%	\$6,555	\$4,955

## Resident and Nonresident Workers and Wages, continued

Private, state, and local government in Alaska, 2015

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	2,861	723	20.2%	\$54,920,334	\$7,053,961	11.4%	\$6,040	\$4,333
Nonstore Retailers	1,396	188	11.9%	\$70,084,072	\$8,178,542	10.5%	\$13,933	\$16,068
Sporting Goods, Hobby, Musical Instrument, and Book Stores	2,448	637	20.6%	\$40,029,221	\$5,326,244	11.7%	\$5,150	\$3,846
<b>Transportation and Warehousing</b>								
Air Transportation	5,717	2,001	25.9%	\$273,959,270	\$62,325,507	18.5%	\$13,106	\$12,909
Pipeline Transportation	821	83	9.2%	\$113,490,540	\$9,151,464	7.5%	\$36,236	\$35,888
Scenic and Sightseeing Transportation	1,633	1,769	52.0%	\$36,677,553	\$25,758,888	41.3%	\$7,336	\$5,731
Support Activities for Transportation	2,590	548	17.5%	\$108,020,145	\$16,286,059	13.1%	\$11,917	\$11,510
Transit and Ground Passenger Transportation	1,693	199	10.5%	\$36,883,603	\$2,379,932	6.1%	\$6,349	\$5,471
Truck Transportation	2,989	530	15.1%	\$141,129,568	\$15,840,625	10.1%	\$13,093	\$11,751
Water Transportation	1,045	773	42.5%	\$68,982,295	\$36,365,824	34.5%	\$19,709	\$18,601
Couriers and Messengers	1,937	719	27.1%	\$135,944,114	\$115,972,401	46.0%	\$19,011	\$48,789
Postal Service	80	13	14.0%	\$1,824,961	\$169,770	8.5%	\$6,734	\$5,145
Warehousing and Storage	240	46	16.1%	\$15,281,448	\$3,737,964	19.7%	\$16,665	\$22,383
<b>Information</b>								
Broadcasting (except Internet)	770	108	12.3%	\$35,720,170	\$3,195,627	8.2%	\$12,507	\$11,096
Data Processing, Hosting, and Related Services	220	37	14.4%	\$9,580,757	\$1,114,900	10.4%	\$12,378	\$11,988
Motion Picture and Sound Recording Industries	583	116	16.6%	\$5,027,860	\$913,991	15.4%	\$3,079	\$3,923
Other Information Services	93	13	12.3%	\$3,383,233	\$295,564	8.0%	\$10,190	\$8,693
Publishing Industries (except Internet)	684	92	11.9%	\$23,828,599	\$1,914,431	7.4%	\$9,883	\$8,509
Telecommunications	4,390	374	7.9%	\$310,849,302	\$20,789,573	6.3%	\$18,702	\$19,073
<b>Finance and Insurance</b>								
Credit Intermediation and Related Activities	5,117	367	6.7%	\$269,208,816	\$9,009,151	3.2%	\$13,958	\$10,111
Funds, Trusts, and Other Financial Vehicles	36	21	36.8%	\$2,683,964	\$203,515	7.0%	\$23,752	\$6,565
Insurance Carriers and Related Activities	1,750	221	11.2%	\$97,892,945	\$5,664,864	5.5%	\$15,172	\$11,108
Securities, Commodity Contracts, and Other Financial Investments and Related Activities	554	52	8.6%	\$63,596,670	\$4,173,237	6.2%	\$30,932	\$29,183
<b>Real Estate and Rental and Leasing</b>								
Lessors of Nonfinancial Intangible Assets (except Copyrighted Works)	791	49	5.8%	\$5,259,794	\$766,342	12.7%	\$3,049	\$6,967
Real Estate	3,741	381	9.2%	\$133,329,473	\$7,090,021	5.0%	\$10,503	\$7,575
Rental and Leasing Services	1,703	396	18.9%	\$63,760,135	\$9,069,548	12.5%	\$10,851	\$9,648
<b>Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services</b>								
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	13,711	4,330	24.0%	\$790,758,464	\$225,029,982	22.2%	\$16,298	\$19,994
Management of Companies and Enterprises	2,224	557	20.0%	\$164,847,624	\$29,021,722	15.0%	\$21,088	\$17,186
Administrative Support/Waste Management and Remediation	11,259	3,589	24.2%	\$338,653,116	\$80,806,169	19.3%	\$9,328	\$9,501
Administrative and Support Services	1,821	446	19.7%	\$100,065,049	\$19,608,685	16.4%	\$15,621	\$16,919
Waste Management and Remediation Services	2,222	646	22.5%	\$61,155,458	\$7,359,653	10.7%	\$8,480	\$5,614
<b>Educational Services</b>								
Educational Services	17,608	2,182	11.0%	\$843,348,883	\$83,155,531	9.0%	\$13,268	\$15,056
Hospitals	12,201	1,441	10.6%	\$746,887,205	\$71,889,880	8.8%	\$16,209	\$19,377
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	4,647	587	11.2%	\$134,234,863	\$9,337,642	6.5%	\$8,171	\$6,580
Social Assistance	10,656	1,160	9.8%	\$295,579,554	\$16,265,364	5.2%	\$8,013	\$6,103
<b>Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation</b>								
Amusement, Gambling, and Recreation Industries	3,624	1,850	33.8%	\$50,076,086	\$17,671,227	26.1%	\$4,721	\$4,375
Museums, Historical Sites, and Similar Institutions	443	176	28.4%	\$11,881,976	\$2,099,230	15.0%	\$8,451	\$4,728
Performing Arts, Spectator Sports, and Related Industries	893	376	29.6%	\$11,531,303	\$3,286,070	22.2%	\$5,275	\$4,818
<b>Accommodation and Food Services</b>								
Accommodation	6,778	6,080	47.3%	\$142,639,553	\$68,508,562	32.4%	\$6,587	\$5,142
Food Services and Drinking Places	22,865	7,565	24.9%	\$382,963,376	\$77,585,496	16.8%	\$5,333	\$4,584

## A2 Resident and Nonresident Workers and Wages, continued

Private, state, and local government in Alaska, 2015

Industry	Resident workers	Nonresident workers	Percent nonresident workers	Resident wages	Nonresident wages	Percent nonresident wages	Avg resident wages/qtr	Avg nonresident wages/qtr
<b>Other Services</b>								
Personal and Laundry Services	2,394	394	14.1%	\$48,735,217	\$4,095,108	7.8%	\$6,098	\$4,648
Private Households	206	38	15.6%	\$4,098,446	\$420,124	9.3%	\$6,045	\$4,720
Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional, and Similar Organizations	5,433	690	11.3%	\$185,738,373	\$9,879,689	5.1%	\$10,067	\$6,198
Repair and Maintenance	2,870	718	20.0%	\$104,945,878	\$21,901,276	17.3%	\$10,667	\$12,249
Unclassified/Unknown	2,236	1,159	34.1%	\$76,636,249	\$23,502,198	23.5%	\$11,149	\$10,201
<b>Total Private Sector</b>	260,281	84,806	24.6%	\$11,133,662,348	\$2,590,918,797	18.9%	\$12,479	\$12,779
State Government	25,717	1,908	6.9%	\$1,293,803,476	\$47,950,439	3.6%	\$13,644	\$10,183
Local Government	46,585	3,553	7.1%	\$1,800,511,855	\$77,498,868	4.1%	\$11,212	\$9,363
<b>Total Private and Government</b>	332,583	90,267	21.3%	\$14,227,977,679	\$2,716,368,104	16.0%	\$12,398	\$12,592

ND = Not disclosable

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