

2017

# Nonresidents Working in Alaska



Nonresidents Working in Alaska, 1900.

# Nonresidents Working in Alaska: 2017

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Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development  
Research and Analysis Section

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*On the cover: Nome in 1900, photo by the Library of Congress*

Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development

Michael J. Dunleavy, Governor   Dr. Tamika L. Ledbetter, Commissioner

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# Highlights

- **The total number of wage and salary workers in Alaska fell to 407,255 in 2017**, a drop of 9,204, or just over 2 percent, from 2016. Total worker counts have not been this low since 2009.
- **Nonresidents made up 20.9 percent of workers in 2017**, down six-tenths of a percentage point from the prior year.
- **The numbers of both resident and nonresident workers fell in 2017.** The number of resident workers fell 4,917, or 1.5 percent, to 322,134. The number of nonresident workers also declined, and at more than twice the rate of residents: a 4.8 percent decline (-4,298) to 85,121.
- **Nonresidents typically didn't work all four quarters of the year.** Many nonresidents worked short-term or seasonal jobs, including those in seafood processing and tourism.
- **Total resident wages fell by \$99 million (less than 1 percent), to \$13.6 billion while total nonresident wages fell \$71 million (2.8 percent), to \$2.5 billion.**
- **Total wages fell 1 percent, to \$16.1 billion.** Nonresidents earned 15.3 percent of that total, down from 15.5 percent in 2016.
- **The seafood processing industry is the largest employer of nonresidents.** The industry employed 18,248 nonresidents in 2017, representing 74.6 percent of the processing workforce.
- **The number of workers in the oil industry fell 18.7 percent in 2017**, a substantial drop of 2,978 workers. Of the total decline, 1,427 — or 48 percent — were residents while 1,551 — 52 percent — were nonresidents.
- **The number of construction workers fell to 22,706 in 2017, a drop of 1,738, or 7.1 percent.** Nonresidents accounted for 17.9 percent of all construction workers, down from 19.2 percent the year before.

## 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 21.

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 2017.

- **Nonresidents in visitor-related industries made up 22.6 percent of the state's nonresident workers but made just 11.5 percent of nonresident wages.**
- **The percentage of nonresidents in metal mining rose from 35.9 percent to 38.5 percent**, due to a larger increase among nonresidents.
- **Health care was one of the few major industries to grow in 2017**, increasing 5.2 percent to 42,052 total workers.
- **Despite a 28.3 percent increase in the number of health care workers over the last 10 years, the nonresident percentage has remained significantly lower than the overall total.**



# Nonresidents Working in Alaska: 2017

## 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:

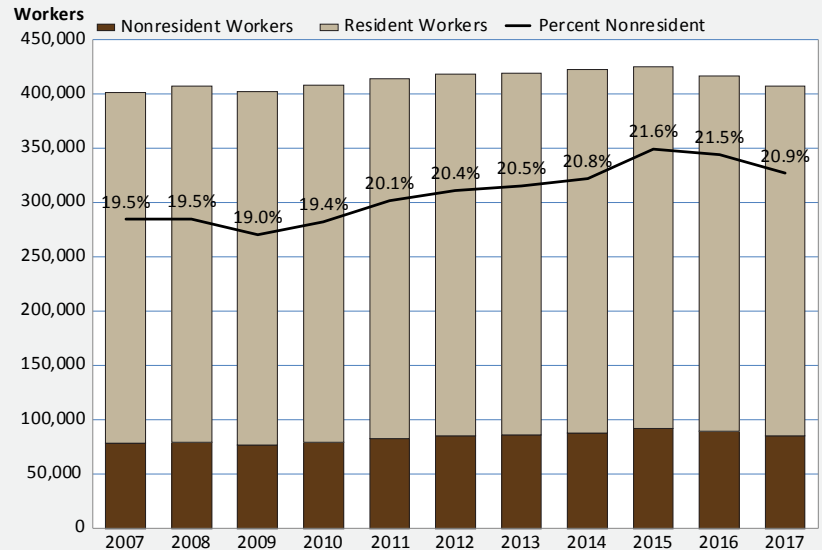
- A large percentage of Alaska’s nonresident workforce is employed in the state’s most seasonal industries, with seafood processing at the top of that list.
- High-paying, year-round jobs with high percentages of nonresidents are most concentrated in the oil and gas industry, where remote work sites 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 weekday schedule and a daily commute.

A person is a resident for this report if he or she applied for a Permanent Fund Dividend in either of the two most recent years. Because someone 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 initially be identified as nonresidents. The appendix provides more detail.

## Fewer workers in 2017

- The total number of wage and salary workers in

## 1 Resident and Nonresident Workers Alaska, 2007 to 2017



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

Alaska fell to 407,255 in 2017 — a drop of 9,204, or just over 2 percent, from 2016. The total worker count hasn’t been this low since 2009.

- Nonresidents<sup>2</sup> made up 20.9 percent of workers in 2017, down six-tenths of a percentage point from the prior year. (See Exhibit 1.)
- The numbers of residents and nonresidents both fell in 2017. The resident worker total fell by 4,917, or 1.5 percent, to 322,134. The nonresident count also dropped, and at more than twice the rate of residents: a 4.8 percent decline (-4,298 nonresidents) to 85,121.
- Total wages fell 1 percent, to \$16.1 billion. Nonresidents earned 15.3 percent of that total, down from 15.5 percent in 2016. (See Exhibit 2.)
- Total resident wages fell by \$99 million (less than 1 percent) to \$13.6 billion while total nonresident wages fell \$71 million (-2.8 percent) to \$2.5 billion.

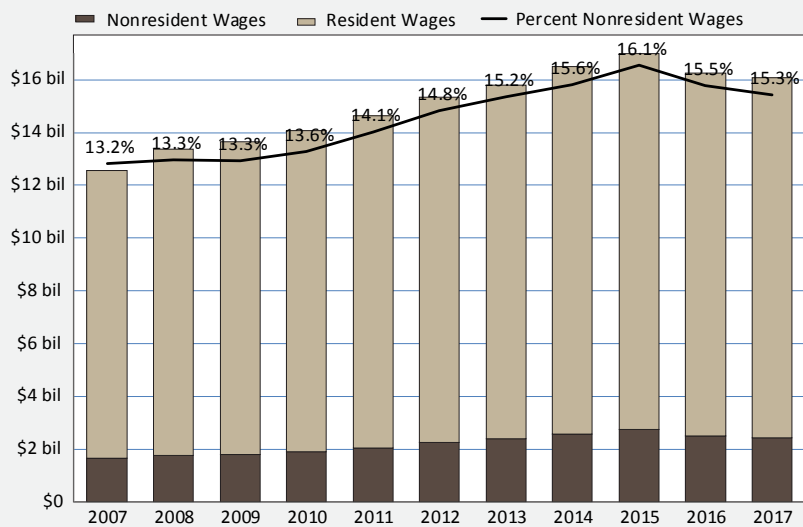
- Nonresidents typically didn’t work all four quar-

ters of the year. (See exhibits 3 and 28.) Many nonresidents worked short-term or seasonal jobs, including those in seafood processing and tourism.

- Resident workers earned an average of \$42,327 a year, while nonresidents earned \$28,834.
- Despite the overall drop in workers and wages, annual average wages rose from their year-ago levels. Average annual wages were up by \$332 (0.8 percent) for residents and \$590 (2.1 percent) for nonresidents.
- The average wage per quarter worked for nonresidents was \$11,909, and for residents it was \$12,253.

## 2 Resident and Nonresident Wages

### Alaska, 2007 to 2017



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

## Nonresidents by Industry

The private sector has the highest percentages of nonresident workers. In 2017, 24 percent of private-sector workers were not residents, although the percentages varied significantly by industry.

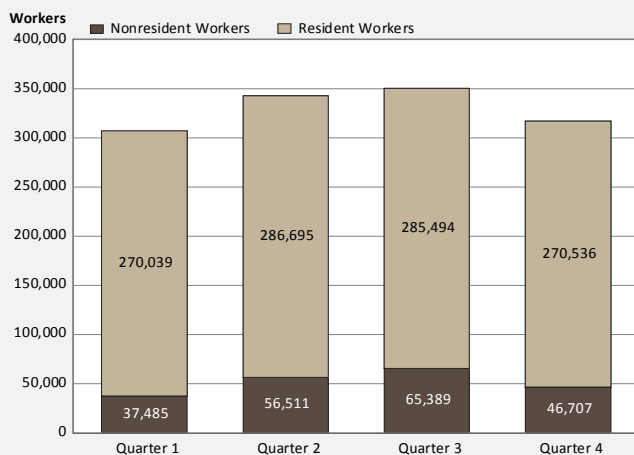
The seafood processing industry is the largest employer of nonresidents, employing nearly one in five

(21 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 2017.

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.

## 3 Alaska Workers by Quarter

### Resident and nonresident, 2017



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

## Oil and Gas Industry

The oil and gas industry employs less than 4 percent of Alaska workers but has a substantial effect on Alaska's economy, as oil and gas wages are 2.7 times higher than the statewide average. The industry's nonresident percentage has also historically been above the statewide average.

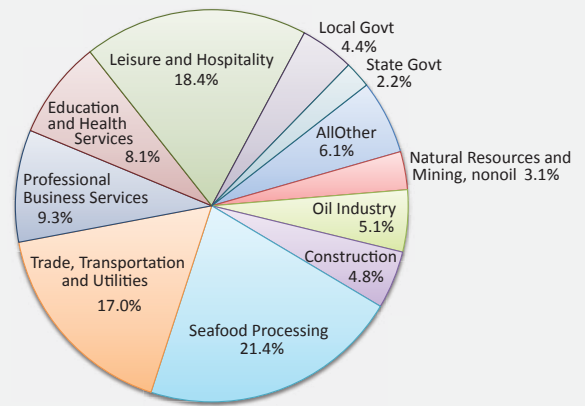
- The percentage of nonresidents working in oil and gas fell from 37.1 percent to 33.6 percent in 2017. (See Exhibit 6.)
- The number of workers in the oil industry fell 18.7 percent in 2017: a substantial drop of 2,978 workers. Of that decline, 1,427 (or 48 percent) were residents and 1,551 (52 percent) were nonresidents.

- Oil industry wages fell by 13.6 percent, to \$1.4 billion. Total resident wages fell 11.9 percent to \$967 million, while nonresident wages fell 17.2 percent to \$436 million.
- Nonresidents earned 31.1 percent of total wages, down from 32.4 percent in 2016.

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 29.9 percent of the industry but earned half of its wages in 2017.
- Of the total 3,869 workers in oil and gas extraction, 28.4 percent were not residents.
- The number of extraction workers fell by 384. Of that loss, 27.6 percent were nonresidents.

## 4 Nonresident Workers by Industry Alaska, 2017



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, 2017

Industry	Total		Nonresident			
	Workers	Wages (mil)	Workers	Percent	Wages (mil)	Percent
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting	2,511	\$57.9	1,196	47.6%	\$27.1	46.7%
Mining	17,198	\$1,748.5	5,886	34.2%	\$552.0	31.6%
Oil and Gas Extraction	3,869	\$704.6	1,099	28.4%	\$195.9	27.8%
Oilfield Services*	9,070	\$698.1	3,248	35.8%	\$239.9	34.4%
Utilities	2,586	\$200.3	123	4.8%	\$6.9	3.4%
Construction	22,706	\$1,065.1	4,062	17.9%	\$145.3	13.6%
Manufacturing	29,391	\$664.1	19,086	64.9%	\$322.5	48.6%
Seafood Processing	24,477	\$454.0	18,248	74.6%	\$303.2	66.8%
Wholesale Trade	7,167	\$347.2	740	10.3%	\$24.0	6.9%
Retail Trade	46,396	\$1,130.6	7,109	15.3%	\$93.9	8.3%
Transportation and Warehousing	25,362	\$1,260.0	6,511	25.7%	\$317.1	25.2%
Air Transportation	7,490	\$352.9	1,864	24.9%	\$65.5	18.6%
Information	7,067	\$394.4	754	10.7%	\$27.6	7.0%
Finance and Insurance	8,119	\$476.5	619	7.6%	\$20.7	4.3%
Real Estate, Rental and Leasing	7,034	\$228.1	757	10.8%	\$18.0	7.9%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	15,865	\$865.8	3,518	22.2%	\$173.0	20.0%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	2,392	\$179.8	182	7.6%	\$9.6	5.3%
Administrative Support/Waste Management and Remediation	16,989	\$541.3	4,177	24.6%	\$105.3	19.4%
Educational Services	2,926	\$74.8	632	21.6%	\$7.0	9.4%
Health Care and Social Assistance	54,036	\$2,474.0	6,259	11.6%	\$244.3	9.9%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	7,548	\$98.8	2,492	33.0%	\$23.7	24.0%
Accommodation and Food Services	42,319	\$689.4	13,212	31.2%	\$157.3	22.8%
Accommodation	13,037	\$226.6	6,201	47.6%	\$78.7	34.7%
Food Services and Drinking Places	28,150	\$446.9	6,590	23.4%	\$73.6	16.5%
Other Services	12,680	\$380.1	1,902	15.0%	\$34.7	9.1%
Other/Unknown	705	\$13.5	264	37.4%	\$3.3	24.8%
Local Government	50,916	\$1,935.2	3,783	7.4%	\$90.8	4.7%
State Government	25,342	\$1,264.1	1,857	7.3%	\$50.4	4.0%
Total	407,255	\$16,089.5	85,121	20.9%	\$2,454.4	15.3%

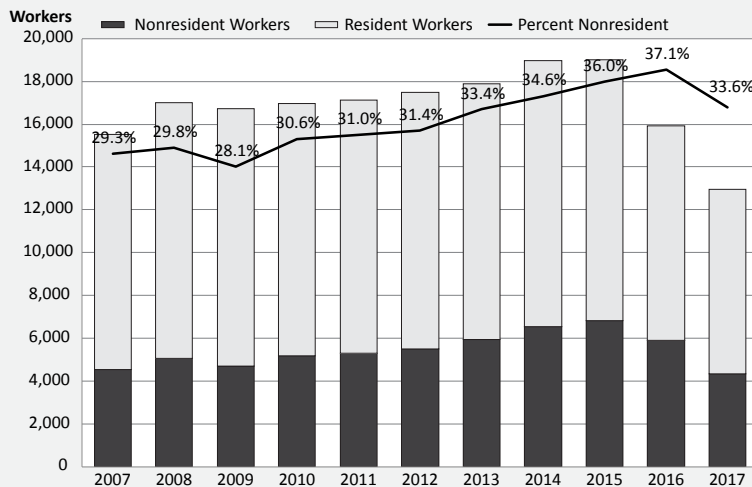
Notes: Data exclude the self-employed, fishermen and other agricultural workers, and private household workers. For estimates of fish harvesting employment, go to [labor.alaska.gov/research/seafood/seafood.htm](http://labor.alaska.gov/research/seafood/seafood.htm).

\*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, 2007 to 2017



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

## 7 Oil Industry, 20 Largest Occupations Alaska, 2017

Occupation title	Total workers	Percent nonres
Service Unit Operators, Oil, Gas, and Mining	1,108	40.1%
Operating Engrs and Other Construction Equip Operators	851	36.1%
Production Workers, All Other	695	42.3%
Roustabouts, Oil and Gas	641	28.2%
Petroleum Engineers	457	24.3%
Engineers, All Other	389	23.9%
Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	388	29.4%
Electricians	383	43.9%
Geological and Petroleum Technicians	353	41.4%
1st-Line Supervisors of Const Trades/Extraction Wkrs	332	40.7%
Construction Laborers	311	14.5%
Managers, All Other	304	47.7%
Petroleum Pump Sys and Refinery Operators, Gaugers	286	35.7%
Welders, Cutters, Solderers, and Brazers	280	26.4%
Mobile Heavy Equipment Mechanics, Except Engines	269	41.3%
Construction Managers	250	38.0%
Maintenance and Repair Workers, General	234	34.6%
General and Operations Managers	227	44.1%
Rotary Drill Operators, Oil and Gas	202	32.2%
Plumbers, Pipefitters, and Steamfitters	188	28.7%

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

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

- The percentage of total extraction wages paid to nonresidents rose from 27.5 percent to 27.8 percent in 2017. (See Exhibit 5.)
- Extraction was a high-wage industry for both residents and nonresidents in 2017, but nonresidents earned 7 percent more per quarter, at \$51,582 versus \$48,270.
- Because residents in oil and gas extraction tend to work more quarters, their average annual wage is higher. In 2017, residents earned an average of \$183,634 and nonresidents earned \$178,262.

Oilfield services differs from extraction in that firms provide support services that include drilling oil and gas wells, excavation, and well services.<sup>3</sup> The oilfield services sector made up 70 percent of all oil and gas workers in 2017.

- The number of oilfield services workers fell by 2,594 (-22.2 percent) to 9,070. Of the total loss, 55.7 percent were nonresidents.
- The nonresident percentage in oilfield services fell from 40.2 percent to 35.8 percent.
- Workers in oilfield services earned \$698 million, or 49.8 percent of oil industry wages. Nonresidents made \$240 million, or 34.4 percent of the total. (See Exhibit 5.)
- In 2017, nonresidents in oilfield services earned an average of \$22,664 per quarter — that was 5.7 percent more than residents, who earned \$21,451 per quarter.
- Although nonresidents earn more per quarter, residents earn more annually — \$78,700 versus \$73,854 — primarily because residents work more quarters.

## Construction Industry

The construction industry employed 5.6 percent of Alaska workers in 2017. 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 22,706 in 2017, a drop of 1,738, or 7.1 percent.
- Nonresidents accounted for 17.9 percent of all construction workers, down from 19.2 percent. (See Exhibit 8.)
- The construction industry paid 8.3 percent of all private-sector wages in 2017. Total construction wages fell 8.6 percent, to \$1.1 billion. Nonresidents earned 13.6 percent of total wages.
- Construction wages for residents fell 7.4 percent while nonresident wages fell 15.8 percent.

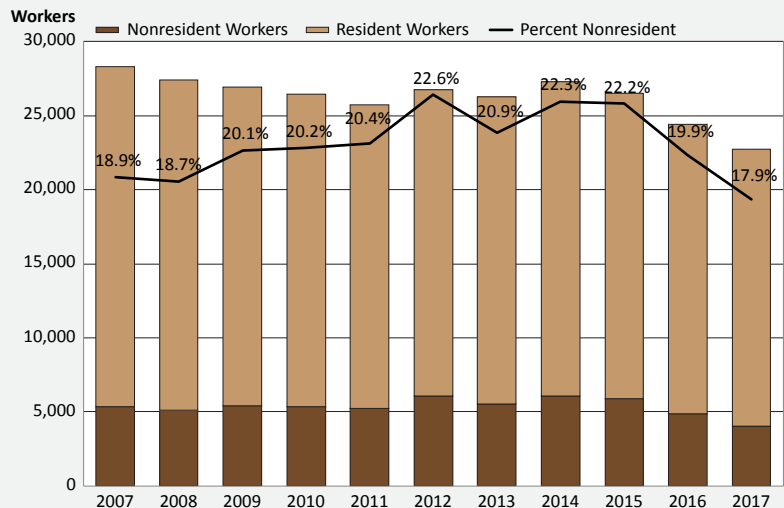
Within the construction industry, specialty trade contractors accounted for most of the workers and wages.

- The number of residents in this category decreased 7.1 percent, a loss of 696 workers, while the number of nonresidents fell by 14.5 percent, or 297 workers.
- The number of nonresidents in this sector fell 13.3 percent, while the number of residents fell 2 percent.

## 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

### 8 Construction Industry Workers Alaska, 2007 to 2017



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

### 9 Construction Industry, 20 Largest Occupations Alaska, 2017

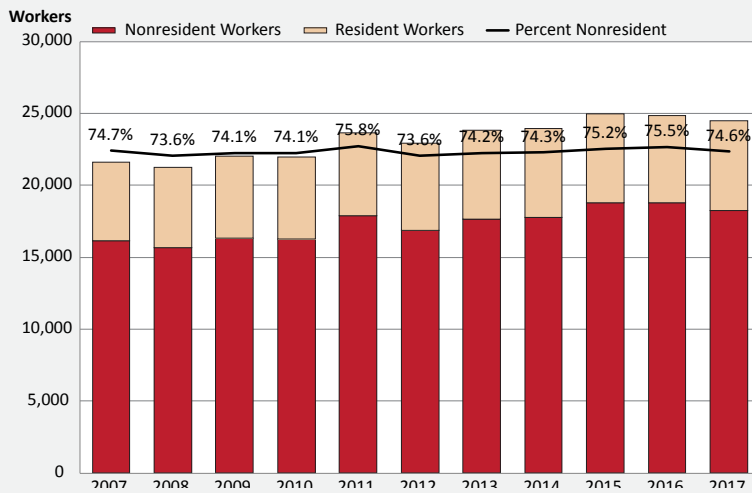
Occupation title	Total workers	Percent nonresident
Construction Laborers	3,789	19.3%
Carpenters	2,370	17.6%
Operating Engrs and Other Construction Equipment Operators	1,664	19.8%
Electricians	1,323	9.4%
Plumbers, Pipefitters, and Steamfitters	967	11.7%
Construction and Related Workers, All Other	667	30.0%
Painters, Construction and Maintenance	584	22.6%
Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	558	16.7%
Construction Managers	529	10.0%
Helpers, Construction Trades, All Other	445	16.2%
Roofers	407	20.6%
Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks	366	5.5%
Sheet Metal Workers	358	7.5%
First-Line Supervisors of Const Trades and Extraction Workers	357	27.5%
Helpers: Carpenters	356	21.3%
Office Clerks, General	335	8.4%
Office and Administrative Support Workers, All Other	327	8.3%
Cement Masons and Concrete Finishers	306	30.4%
Heating, Air Cond, and Refrigeration Mechanics and Installers	213	10.8%
General and Operations Manager	164	17.7%

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

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

## 10 Seafood Processing Workers

### Alaska, 2007 to 2017



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

earned a majority of seafood processing wages, however, at 66.8 percent.

Although self-employed fish harvesters aren't part of the worker totals or the total nonresident hire rate, the department estimates their numbers each year from other data sources. In 2017, nonresidents were an estimated 43.8 percent of the harvesting workforce, which includes permit holders and their crew. Nonresidents took in 61.8 percent of gross earnings.<sup>4</sup>

## Metal Mining Industry

Metal mining is of historical and contemporary importance to Alaska's economy. The extraction of gold, silver, copper, lead, and rare earth elements employed 3,476 people in 2017 and contributed \$298 million in wages.

data and can be described here.

The seafood processing industry has had the highest numbers and percentages of nonresidents every year since we began producing these statistics.

- Alaska's seafood processing industry employed 18,248 nonresidents in 2017, representing 74.6 percent of the processing workforce. (See Exhibit 10.)
- The total number of workers in seafood processing fell 1.5 percent, but the increase in residents offset the loss. The number of resident workers rose 2.4 percent and reached 6,229: the largest number in over a decade.

Total seafood processing wages rose 1.7 percent from the previous year, largely driven by a rise in total resident wages. Nonresidents

- The total number of metal mining workers was up 8.3 percent in 2017.
- Resident and nonresident numbers in metal min-

## 11 Seafood Processing, 20 Largest Occupations

### Alaska, 2017

Occupation title	Total workers	Percent nonresident
Seafood Processing Workers, Except Surimi and Fish Roe	12,614	77.2%
Meat, Poultry, and Fish Cutters and Trimmers	5,344	84.6%
Fishers and Related Fishing Workers	621	50.2%
Material Moving Workers, All Other	426	83.1%
Office Clerks, General	419	45.6%
First-Line Supervisors of Production and Operating Workers	382	68.3%
First-line Supervisors/Managers of Seafood Processing Workers	291	61.5%
Food Batchmakers	236	83.5%
Cooks, Institution and Cafeteria	226	73.9%
Fish Roe Technicians	212	68.4%
Machinists	187	78.6%
Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	170	52.9%
Maintenance and Repair Workers, General	159	44.0%
Production Workers, All Other	138	58.7%
Captains, Mates, and Pilots of Water Vessels	132	80.3%
Ship Engineers	128	95.3%
Cutting and Slicing Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders	127	80.3%
General and Operations Managers	107	41.1%
Electricians	95	75.8%
Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	92	54.3%

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

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

## 12 Seafood Processing, Workers and Wages

Private sector, by area, 2017

Borough or Census Area	Total		Nonresident			
	Workers	Wages	Workers	Percent	Wages	Percent
Aleutians East Borough	3,246	\$83,668,782	2,775	85.5	\$66,892,178	79.9
Aleutians West Census Area	2,358	\$59,394,767	1,497	63.5	\$30,018,970	50.5
Anchorage, Municipality	298	\$8,632,528	60	20.1	\$910,838	10.6
Bristol Bay Borough	3,393	\$32,084,141	3,120	92.0	\$28,762,973	89.6
Dillingham Census Area	1,015	\$11,274,037	876	86.3	\$9,902,389	87.8
Fairbanks North Star Borough	16	\$137,929	ND	ND	ND	ND
Haines Borough	327	\$3,930,197	297	90.8	\$3,481,399	88.6
Hoonah-Angoon Census Area	43	\$654,709	23	53.5	\$202,961	31.0
Juneau, City and Borough	459	\$6,453,095	316	68.8	\$3,402,666	52.7
Kenai Peninsula Borough	1,526	\$19,553,125	927	60.7	\$9,877,741	50.5
Ketchikan Gateway Borough	765	\$12,338,861	582	76.1	\$8,189,222	66.4
Kodiak Island Borough	2,231	\$49,786,159	924	41.4	\$14,582,609	29.3
Kusilvak Census Area	580	\$4,785,210	39	6.7	\$773,212	16.2
Lake and Peninsula Borough	406	\$4,999,173	389	95.8	\$4,566,683	91.3
Marine/Offshore	3,408	\$88,643,875	3,299	96.8	\$84,792,974	95.7
Matanuska-Susitna Borough	21	\$267,467	ND	ND	ND	ND
Nome Census Area	286	\$5,774,316	17	5.9	\$126,195	2.2
North Slope Borough	18	\$156,473	ND	ND	ND	ND
Northwest Arctic Borough	32	\$237,232	7	21.9	\$119,049	50.2
Outside AK	18	\$276,439	16	88.9	\$243,881	88.2
Petersburg Census Area	616	\$10,875,194	464	75.3	\$6,097,478	56.1
Prince of Wales-Hyder CA	315	\$4,266,713	181	57.5	\$2,045,714	47.9
Sitka, City and Borough	914	\$16,619,381	679	74.3	\$8,722,806	52.5
Skagway, Municipality	11	\$117,966	ND	ND	ND	ND
Unknown in AK	26	\$616,651	22	84.6	\$524,087	85.0
Valdez-Cordova Census Area	1,913	\$24,306,122	1,601	83.7	\$17,118,819	70.4
Wrangell, City and Borough	132	\$2,131,838	93	70.5	\$1,090,149	51.1
Yakutat, City and Borough	57	\$1,797,005	24	42.1	\$545,858	30.4
Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	46	\$211,661	ND	ND	ND	ND

Notes: ND = Not disclosable to protect individual employers' data. Private sector only.

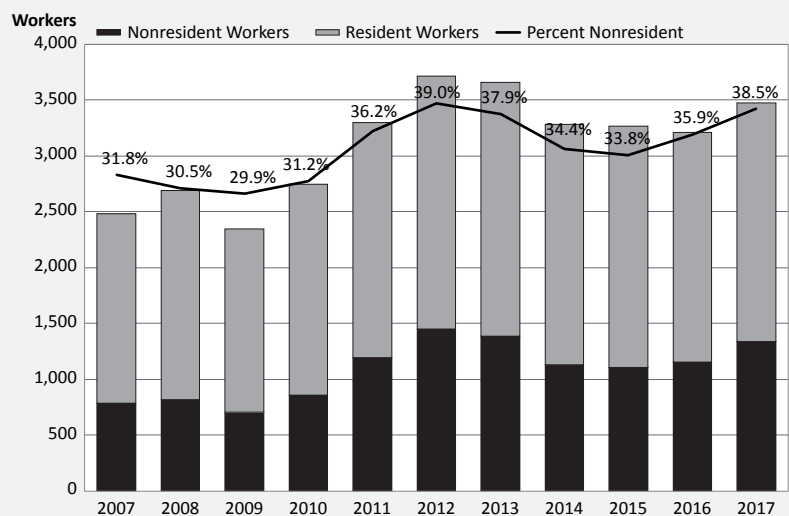
Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section

ing both increased, although the nonresident total rose more, so the nonresident percentage in metal mining rose from 35.9 percent to 38.5 percent.

- The resident total rose 4 percent, to 1,337.
- As with total worker counts, total nonresident wages increased while resident wages decreased. The share of overall wages paid to nonresidents was 36.3 percent, up from 35.1 percent. Nonresidents earned \$108 million, which was 6.9 percent more than the year before.
- Resident wages rose 1.6 percent, to \$190 million.
- Residents in metal mining made more on average than nonresidents, at \$88,679 and \$80,694, respec-

## 13 Metal Mining Workers

Alaska, 2007 to 2017



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

tively.

## Visitor-Related Industries

Although visitor expenditures play a major part in several 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 22.6 percent of the state’s nonresident workers but made just 11.5 percent of non-resident wages.
- Visitor-related industries employed 62,213 people in 2017, down 1,732, or 2.7 percent.
- Nonresidents typically account for nearly one-third of all visitor-related workers.
- Nonresidents earned \$283 million in visitor-related industries while residents earned just over \$1 billion.
- Food service and drinking places is the largest category in visitor-related industries, and it was 23.4 percent nonresident, a decrease from 2016. (See Exhibit 16.)
- Within the visitor-related industries, air transportation — which has the highest average wages among visitor-related industries due to high-paying occupations such as pilots — fell by 119 workers, or 2.7 percent. Of that loss, about half were nonresidents.<sup>7</sup>
- Nonresidents made up a quarter of air transportation workers and earned 17 percent of wages.

## 14 Metal Mining Industry, 20 Largest Occupations Alaska, 2017

Occupation title	Total workers	Percent nonres
Mining Machine Operators, All Other	696	29.9%
Extraction Workers, All Other	218	68.8%
Mobile Heavy Equipment Mechanics, Except Engines	198	57.6%
Earth Drillers, Except Oil and Gas	126	92.9%
Mining and Geological Engrs, Including Mining Safety Engineers	111	45.9%
Millwrights	107	40.2%
Plant and System Operators, All Other	106	8.5%
Miners, Except Drillers and Machine Operators	93	26.9%
First-Line Supervisors of Mechanics, Installers, and Repairers	86	31.4%
Electricians	85	62.4%
Operating Engrs and Other Construction Equipment Operators	70	47.1%
Construction Laborers	63	12.7%
Crushing, Grinding, and Polishing Mach Setters, Oper, and Tenders	60	18.3%
Geological and Petroleum Technicians	59	40.7%
Chemical Technicians	57	21.1%
Mechanics, Mine Machinery	53	45.3%
Separating, Filtering, Clarifying, Precipitating, and Still Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders	52	57.7%
Water and Wastewater Treatment Plant and System Operators	50	22.0%
Production Workers, All Other	45	44.4%
Geoscientists, Except Hydrologists and Geographers	41	51.2%

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

## 15 Visitor-Related Industries, Workers and Wages Alaska, 2017

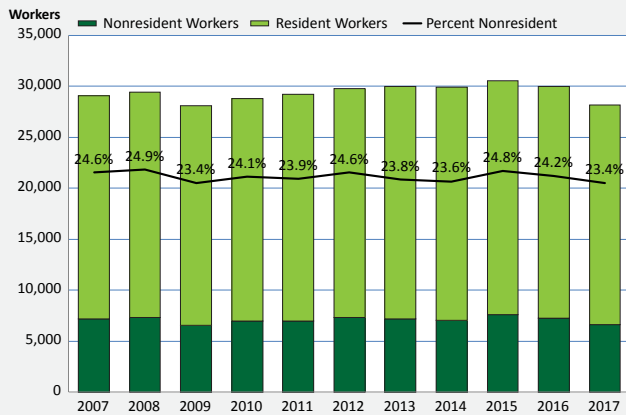
Industry	Total		Nonresident			
	Workers	Wages (mil)	Workers	Percent	Wages (mil)	Percent
Accommodation	13,037	\$226.6	6,201	47.6%	\$78.7	34.7%
Air Transportation	7,490	\$352.9	1,864	24.9%	\$65.5	18.6%
Amusement, Gambling, and Recreation Industries	5,478	\$68.3	1,871	34.2%	\$17.4	25.5%
Food Services and Drinking Places	28,150	\$446.9	6,590	23.4%	\$73.6	16.5%
Performing Arts, Spectator Sports, and Related Industries	1,315	\$14.7	379	28.8%	\$3.5	24.0%
Scenic and Sightseeing Transportation	3,584	\$68.4	1,840	51.3%	\$28.4	41.5%
Support Activities for Transportation	3,159	\$123.3	484	15.3%	\$15.9	12.9%
Leisure and Hospitality*	49,867	\$788.2	15,704	31.5%	\$181.1	23.0%

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

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

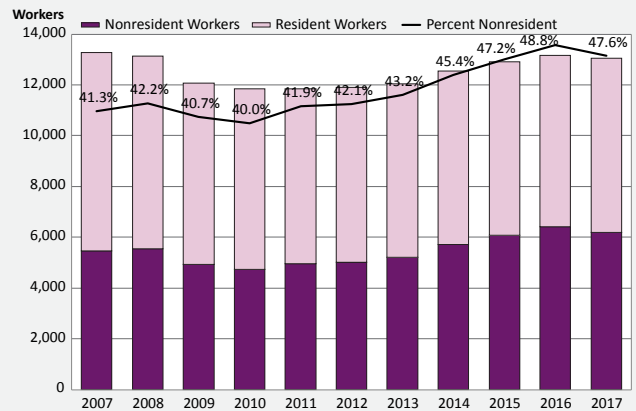


## 16 Workers in Eating and Drinking Alaska, 2007 to 2017



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

## 17 Accommodation Workers Alaska, 2007 to 2017



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

- Accommodation typically has one of the highest nonresident percentages among all industries as well as in the visitor-related industries.
- Total accommodation workers were down one percent in 2017, to 13,037. Nonresidents made up 47.6 percent and earned 34.7 percent of wages. (See Exhibit 17.)

## Health Care Industry

The health care industry has grown considerably over the past decade and remained one of Alaska's largest in 2017. Unlike many rapidly expanding industries, health care hasn't significantly increased its nonresident hire rate; however, both the percentage of nonresidents and the share of total wages they earned increased in 2017.

- Health care was one of the few major industries in Alaska to grow in 2017, rising 5.2 percent to 42,052 workers.
- Despite a 28.3 percent increase in the number of health care

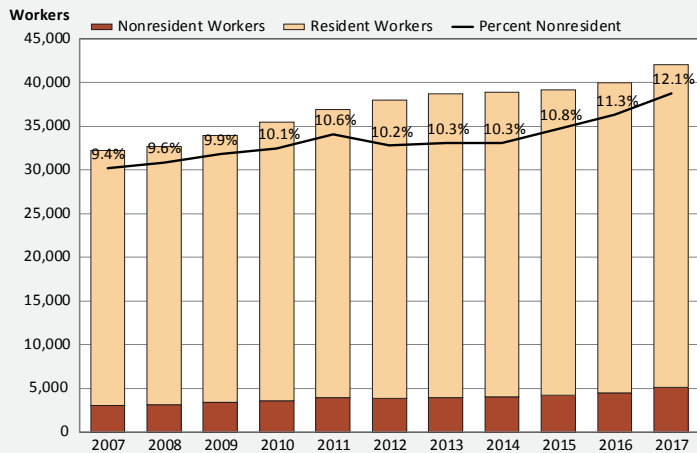
## 18 Visitor-Related Industries, 20 Largest Occupations Alaska, 2017

Occupation title	Total workers	Percent nonres
Waiters and Waitresses	5,676	30.9%
Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers, Including Fast Food	5,128	23.0%
Food Preparation Workers	4,018	17.9%
Cooks, Restaurant	3,395	38.5%
Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	3,259	39.5%
Dishwashers	1,960	35.4%
Counter Attendants, Cafeteria, Food Concession, and Coffee Shop	1,761	18.4%
Airline Pilots, Copilots, and Flight Engineers	1,548	48.2%
Bartenders	1,439	26.7%
Tour Guides and Escorts	1,395	65.6%
Food Preparation and Serving Related Workers, All Other	1,343	28.6%
Hotel, Motel, and Resort Desk Clerks	1,331	35.2%
Hosts and Hostesses, Restaurant, Lounge, and Coffee Shop	1,261	23.3%
Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	1,208	22.3%
Material Moving Workers, All Other	1,190	11.7%
Aircraft Mechanics and Service Technicians	1,044	17.2%
Bus Drivers, School or Special Client	1,036	31.4%
Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	997	33.6%
Reservation and Transportation Ticket Agents and Travel Clerks	971	11.2%
Dining Room and Cafeteria Attendants and Bartender Helpers	928	28.0%

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

## 19 Health Care Workers Alaska, 2007 to 2017



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

workers in Alaska over the last 10 years, the nonresident percentage has remained significantly lower than that of all industries combined. (See Exhibit 19.)

- In 2017, 5,017 nonresidents made up 12.1 percent of all health care workers and earned 10.5 percent of the industry's \$2.1 billion-plus in wages.
- Average quarterly wages for all workers rose 2.7 percent, to \$14,253. Residents in health care earned less per quarter, at \$13,970 versus \$17,216 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 18,963 workers, or 45.1 percent of all health care workers. Of the total, 11.6 percent were nonresidents.
- Hospitals employed an additional 32.3 percent of all health care workers, or 13,578, at 11.1 percent nonresident.
- Nursing and residential care facilities had the smallest share of all health care workers at 10.6 percent, or 4,440 total workers. The nonresident share was 11 percent.

## 20 Health Care, 20 Largest Occupations Alaska, 2017

Occupation title	Total workers	Percent nonres
Registered Nurses	5,370	17.3%
Personal Care Aides	4,088	8.2%
Medical Assistants	1,713	7.5%
Health Care Support Workers, All Other	1,681	10.1%
Nursing Assistants	1,659	6.6%
Office and Administrative Support Workers, All Other	1,488	9.1%
Receptionists and Information Clerks	1,415	10.9%
Dental Assistants	1,202	9.9%
Billing and Posting Clerks	693	6.2%
Medical Secretaries	679	6.5%
Medical and Health Services Managers	622	10.6%
Home Health Aides	594	13.3%
Dental Hygienists	524	9.0%
Office Clerks, General	514	9.1%
Physical Therapists	489	19.6%
Massage Therapists	470	9.1%
Physicians and Surgeons, All Other	442	39.8%
Medical Records and Health Information Technicians	435	9.0%
Family and General Practitioners	431	29.9%
1st-Line Supervisors of Office/Admin Support Workers	427	5.6%

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

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

## Other Industries

Exhibit A2 in the appendix gives detailed resident data by industry. Private-sector industries with low percentages of nonresidents are primarily in the utilities and the financial and insurance industries. State and local government both employ low percentages of nonresidents as well, at 7.3 percent and 7.4 percent, respectively.

## Nonresidents by Occupation

The occupations with the largest numbers of nonresidents were seafood processing workers, retail salespeople, waiters and waitresses, and cashiers. (See exhibits 21 and 22.)

## 21 Occupations With the Largest Numbers of Nonresident Workers

Alaska private sector, 2017

Occupation title	Nonresident workers	Resident workers	Percent nonresident	Nonresident wages (mil)	Resident wages (mil)	Percent nonresident
Seafood Processing Workers, Except Surimi and Fish Roe	9,809	2,927	77.0%	\$50.5	\$108.5	68.2%
Meat, Poultry, and Fish Cutters and Trimmers	4,571	924	83.2%	\$16.7	\$68.3	80.4%
Retail Salespersons	3,041	13,927	17.9%	\$289.6	\$33.4	10.4%
Waiters and Waitresses	1,849	4,070	31.2%	\$82.5	\$23.8	22.4%
Cashiers	1,606	7,258	18.1%	\$123.4	\$15.1	10.9%
Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	1,573	3,244	32.7%	\$58.5	\$16.5	22.0%
Cooks, Restaurant	1,376	2,168	38.8%	\$44.5	\$17.4	28.1%
Combined Food Prep and Serving Workers, Incl Fast Food	1,268	4,505	22.0%	\$59.5	\$10.7	15.2%
Fishers and Related Fishing Workers	1,239	730	62.9%	\$13.2	\$26.7	66.8%
Registered Nurses	1,234	4,656	21.0%	\$322.8	\$50.1	13.4%
Airline Pilots, Copilots, and Flight Engineers	1,175	1,004	53.9%	\$126.6	\$139.7	52.5%
Tour Guides and Escorts	1,085	641	62.9%	\$8.8	\$10.8	55.1%
Construction Laborers	1,039	4,586	18.5%	\$155.3	\$26.3	14.5%
Food Preparation Workers	954	4,220	18.4%	\$52.2	\$8.8	14.5%
Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	880	3,057	22.4%	\$89.6	\$17.7	16.5%
Janitors and Cleaners, Exc Maids and Housekeeping	834	3,241	20.5%	\$61.8	\$9.7	13.6%
Office Clerks, General	798	3,933	16.9%	\$124.8	\$16.1	11.4%
Operating Engrs and Other Const Equipment Operators	772	2,306	25.1%	\$151.7	\$46.2	23.3%
Dishwashers	747	1,439	34.2%	\$17.2	\$6.8	28.4%
Maintenance and Repair Workers, General	642	2,118	23.3%	\$94.8	\$23.2	19.6%
Office and Administrative Support Workers, All Other	641	5,888	9.8%	\$190.2	\$15.5	7.5%
Captains, Mates, and Pilots of Water Vessels	614	328	65.2%	\$17.3	\$35.8	67.4%
Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	609	2,576	19.1%	\$139.1	\$23.3	14.3%
Sailors and Marine Oilers	597	482	55.3%	\$15.2	\$17.6	53.7%
Carpenters	570	2,493	18.6%	\$105.7	\$18.1	14.6%
Material Moving Workers, All Other	569	1,455	28.1%	\$61.9	\$15.5	20.0%
General and Operations Managers	513	3,348	13.3%	\$295.5	\$39.7	11.9%
Service Unit Operators, Oil, Gas, and Mining	501	754	39.9%	\$85.8	\$39.3	31.4%
Personal Care Aides	488	5,167	8.6%	\$111.9	\$5.9	5.0%
Hotel, Motel, and Resort Desk Clerks	488	1,015	32.5%	\$17.6	\$5.1	22.5%
Food Preparation and Serving Related Workers, All Other	487	1,514	24.3%	\$27.5	\$6.2	18.5%
Electricians	479	1,612	22.9%	\$109.1	\$35.7	24.7%
Bartenders	478	1,315	26.7%	\$24.6	\$5.9	19.5%
Managers, All Other	468	1,990	19.0%	\$165.8	\$36.8	18.2%
Counter Attendants, Cafeteria, Food Conc, and Coffee Shop	439	2,058	17.6%	\$24.5	\$2.9	10.6%
Sales and Related Workers, All Other	436	2,084	17.3%	\$60.5	\$4.8	7.4%
Production Workers, All Other	433	721	37.5%	\$79.6	\$55.7	41.2%
Customer Service Representatives	421	2,535	14.2%	\$81.9	\$5.9	6.8%
Cooks, All Other	404	663	37.9%	\$18.1	\$7.6	29.4%
Aircraft Mechanics and Service Technicians	380	1,086	25.9%	\$64.6	\$14.0	17.8%
Receptionists and Information Clerks	372	2,572	12.6%	\$69.3	\$5.6	7.5%
Security Guards	368	1,956	15.8%	\$64.0	\$7.6	10.7%
Travel Guides	358	126	74.0%	\$2.0	\$3.7	65.4%
Chefs and Head Cooks	355	354	50.1%	\$13.5	\$9.2	40.5%
Stock Clerks and Order Fillers	353	2,368	13.0%	\$56.6	\$4.7	7.7%
Bus Drivers, School or Special Client	343	872	28.2%	\$19.5	\$4.7	19.4%
Mobile Heavy Equipment Mechanics, Except Engines	336	548	38.0%	\$43.8	\$24.7	36.0%
1st-Line Supervisors of Production and Operating Workers	327	467	41.2%	\$39.8	\$15.7	28.3%
Landscaping and Groundskeeping Workers	322	1,138	22.1%	\$16.2	\$3.2	16.5%
Commercial Pilots	320	451	41.5%	\$32.9	\$12.3	27.2%

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

## 22 Occupations With High Percentages of Nonresident Workers

Alaska private sector, 2017

Occupation title	Percent nonres	Nonres workers	Resident workers	% nonres wages	Nonres wages	Resident wages
Meat, Poultry, and Fish Cutters and Trimmers	83.2%	4,571	924	80.4%	\$68,307,233	\$16,672,148
Ship Engineers	80.4%	230	56	77.4%	\$14,426,082	\$4,207,175
Seafood Processing Workers, Exc Surimi and Fish Roe	77.0%	9,809	2,927	68.2%	\$108,542,226	\$50,549,708
Travel Guides	74.0%	358	126	65.4%	\$3,723,218	\$1,972,129
Zoologists and Wildlife Biologists	73.7%	168	60	54.9%	\$3,408,026	\$2,794,596
Entertainers and Performers, Sports and Related Wkrs	73.5%	166	60	70.0%	\$1,667,498	\$713,734
Food Batchmakers	70.7%	203	84	66.3%	\$5,040,123	\$2,565,857
Fish Roe Technicians	68.5%	146	67	71.3%	\$2,316,057	\$932,097
Captains, Mates, and Pilots of Water Vessels	65.2%	614	328	67.4%	\$35,763,655	\$17,264,962
Extraction Workers, All Other	64.7%	165	90	65.9%	\$17,477,191	\$9,026,806
Earth Drillers, Except Oil and Gas	64.0%	201	113	54.5%	\$7,532,418	\$6,282,432
Fishers and Related Fishing Workers	62.9%	1,239	730	66.8%	\$26,676,400	\$13,239,797
Tour Guides and Escorts	62.9%	1,085	641	55.1%	\$10,774,229	\$8,790,677
1st-line Supervisors/Mgrs of Seafood Processing Wkrs	61.1%	182	116	59.9%	\$6,082,234	\$4,064,096
Machinists	60.8%	202	130	55.4%	\$8,995,969	\$7,233,174
Sailors and Marine Oilers	55.3%	597	482	53.7%	\$17,591,505	\$15,173,928
Airline Pilots, Copilots, and Flight Engineers	53.9%	1,175	1,004	52.5%	\$139,697,915	\$126,622,753
Chefs and Head Cooks	50.1%	355	354	40.5%	\$9,221,087	\$13,546,044
Helpers: Extraction Workers	46.7%	99	113	34.6%	\$3,602,786	\$6,796,330
Rotary Drill Operators, Oil and Gas	42.5%	108	146	33.7%	\$7,326,065	\$14,406,385
Recreation Workers	42.3%	249	339	34.9%	\$2,067,871	\$3,856,085
Commercial Pilots	41.5%	320	451	27.2%	\$12,310,142	\$32,933,877
1st-Line Supervisors of Production and Operating Wkrs	41.2%	327	467	28.3%	\$15,692,554	\$39,777,658
Mining and Geological Engineers, Incl Mining Safety	40.5%	109	160	30.2%	\$5,758,896	\$13,335,671
Engineering Technicians, Except Drafters, All Other	40.3%	250	371	42.0%	\$20,955,412	\$28,905,520
Service Unit Operators, Oil, Gas, and Mining	39.9%	501	754	31.4%	\$39,295,202	\$85,846,991
Construction and Building Inspectors	39.8%	98	148	44.0%	\$8,782,640	\$11,157,842
Dancers	39.8%	88	133	21.4%	\$391,522	\$1,435,561
Physicians and Surgeons, All Other	38.8%	179	282	30.4%	\$34,106,415	\$78,208,069
Cooks, Restaurant	38.8%	1,376	2,168	28.1%	\$17,402,665	\$44,541,785
Geological and Petroleum Technicians	38.7%	254	403	39.2%	\$19,756,137	\$30,688,615
Cooks, Institution and Cafeteria	38.3%	240	387	30.5%	\$5,753,807	\$13,139,845
Mobile Heavy Equipment Mechanics, Except Engines	38.0%	336	548	36.0%	\$24,678,479	\$43,792,963
Cooks, All Other	37.9%	404	663	29.4%	\$7,565,021	\$18,133,913
Production Workers, All Other	37.5%	433	721	41.2%	\$55,703,276	\$79,631,502
Inspectors, Testers, Sorters, Samplers, and Weighers	37.3%	109	183	37.7%	\$7,548,747	\$12,499,169
Cooks, Short Order	36.4%	212	370	27.2%	\$2,664,917	\$7,147,270
Baggage Porters and Bellhops	35.7%	86	155	17.2%	\$1,032,488	\$4,956,805
Teachers and Instructors, All Other	35.6%	187	339	17.2%	\$1,305,892	\$6,291,103

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

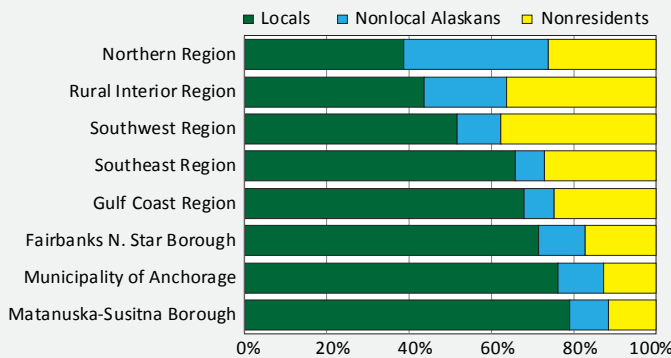
Greater than Alaska median earnings (\$7,927 per quarter), 2017

Occupation title	Nonresident workers	Total workers	Percent nonresident	Avg quarterly wages
Fishers and Related Fishing Workers	1,969	1,239	62.9%	\$10,809
Registered Nurses	5,890	1,234	21.0%	\$16,632
Airline Pilots, Copilots, and Flight Engineers	2,179	1,175	53.9%	\$39,219
Construction Laborers	5,625	1,039	18.5%	\$11,080
Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	3,937	880	22.4%	\$8,624
Office Clerks, General	4,731	798	16.9%	\$8,006
Operating Engineers and Other Construction Equipment Operators	3,078	772	25.1%	\$20,294
Maintenance and Repair Workers, General	2,760	642	23.3%	\$13,079
Office and Administrative Support Workers, All Other	6,529	641	9.8%	\$9,567
Captains, Mates, and Pilots of Water Vessels	942	614	65.2%	\$21,781
Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	3,185	609	19.1%	\$14,847
Sailors and Marine Oilers	1,079	597	55.3%	\$12,388
Carpenters	3,063	570	18.6%	\$13,072
Material Moving Workers, All Other	2,024	569	28.1%	\$10,740
General and Operations Managers	3,861	513	13.3%	\$27,099
Service Unit Operators, Oil, Gas, and Mining	1,255	501	39.9%	\$24,544
Electricians	2,091	479	22.9%	\$24,482
Managers, All Other	2,458	468	19.0%	\$29,448
Production Workers, All Other	1,154	433	37.5%	\$37,842
Aircraft Mechanics and Service Technicians	1,466	380	25.9%	\$13,705
Security Guards	2,324	368	15.8%	\$8,332
Chefs and Head Cooks	709	355	50.1%	\$10,100
Mobile Heavy Equipment Mechanics, Except Engines	884	336	38.0%	\$22,787
First-Line Supervisors of Production and Operating Workers	794	327	41.2%	\$15,915
Commercial Pilots	771	320	41.5%	\$14,466
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Workers, All Other	1,278	317	24.8%	\$16,424
Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks	3,527	308	8.7%	\$8,094
1st-Line Supervisors of Construction Trades and Extraction Workers	885	301	34.0%	\$29,322
Transportation Workers, All Other	1,757	282	16.1%	\$37,370
Engineers, All Other	1,238	276	22.3%	\$32,640
First-Line Supervisors of Retail Sales Workers	2,311	267	11.6%	\$8,197
Automotive Service Technicians and Mechanics	1,849	262	14.2%	\$8,891
Mining Machine Operators, All Other	786	256	32.6%	\$21,467
Geological and Petroleum Technicians	657	254	38.7%	\$25,758
Light Truck or Delivery Services Drivers	1,723	254	14.7%	\$8,374
Engineering Technicians, Except Drafters, All Other	621	250	40.3%	\$25,247
Construction and Related Workers, All Other	966	250	25.9%	\$20,436
Cooks, Institution and Cafeteria	627	240	38.3%	\$9,280
Chief Executives	1,722	238	13.8%	\$35,383
Ship Engineers	286	230	80.4%	\$21,726
Plumbers, Pipefitters, and Steamfitters	1,416	226	16.0%	\$20,263
Roustabouts, Oil and Gas	739	222	30.0%	\$17,927
Construction Managers	1,153	215	18.6%	\$30,416
Helpers: Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Workers	930	214	23.0%	\$8,695
Sales Representatives, Services, All Other	1,768	205	11.6%	\$9,533
Food Batchmakers	287	203	70.7%	\$8,842
Machinists	332	202	60.8%	\$16,878
Earth Drillers, Except Oil and Gas	314	201	64.0%	\$15,660
Health Care Support Workers, All Other	1,825	198	10.8%	\$8,825
Welders, Cutters, Solderers, and Brazers	747	188	25.2%	\$17,073

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



## 24 Worker Residency by Region Alaska, 2017



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

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

Exhibit 23 lists high-paying occupations with the largest numbers of nonresidents. Some of the highest-paying include engineers, airline pilots, production workers, and construction managers.

Exhibit 21 lists occupations with the most nonresidents, regardless of wages. The highest numbers were in seafood processing and retail sales.

## Geographic Distribution

We determine whether residents live in the same borough or census area where they work by matching employment records that show place

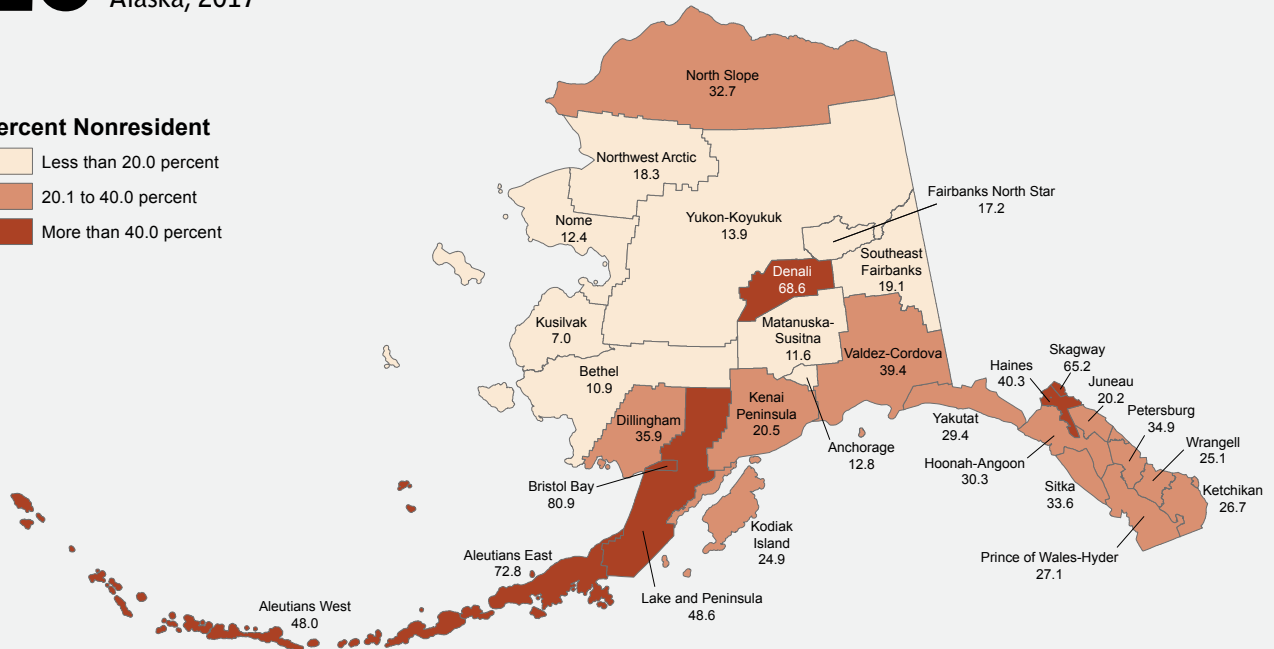
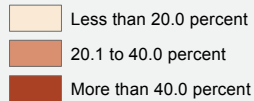
## 25 Worker Residency by Borough or Census Area Alaska, 2017

Borough or Census Area	Local residents	Nonlocal residents	Nonresidents	Total workers	Percent local
Kusilvak Census Area	3,110	354	262	3,726	83.5%
Matanuska-Susitna Borough	24,315	2,914	3,584	30,813	78.9%
Bethel Census Area	7,935	1,206	1,122	10,263	77.3%
Nome Census Area	4,378	611	706	5,695	76.9%
Anchorage, Municipality	121,879	17,773	20,547	160,199	76.1%
Kenai Peninsula Borough	19,997	1,714	5,593	27,304	73.2%
Juneau, City and Borough	15,021	1,457	4,179	20,657	72.7%
Fairbanks North Star Borough	33,687	5,399	8,104	47,190	71.4%
Kodiak Island Borough	5,400	411	1,922	7,733	69.8%
Wrangell, City and Borough	749	82	278	1,109	67.5%
Prince of Wales-Hyder Census Area	2,228	181	894	3,303	67.5%
Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	2,338	669	486	3,493	66.9%
Northwest Arctic Borough	2,848	749	807	4,404	64.7%
Ketchikan Gateway Borough	6,025	841	2,497	9,363	64.3%
Sitka, City and Borough	3,695	296	2,017	6,008	61.5%
Hoonah-Angoon Census Area	727	106	362	1,195	60.8%
Yakutat, City and Borough	241	47	120	408	59.1%
Petersburg Census Area	1,120	143	677	1,940	57.7%
Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	1,821	823	626	3,270	55.7%
Dillingham Census Area	2,034	405	1,365	3,804	53.5%
Haines Borough	832	125	645	1,602	51.9%
Valdez-Cordova Census Area	3,758	1,020	3,108	7,886	47.7%
Aleutians West Census Area	1,950	416	2,186	4,552	42.8%
Lake and Peninsula Borough	669	234	854	1,757	38.1%
Skagway, Municipality	502	96	1,120	1,718	29.2%
North Slope Borough	3,412	8,308	5,689	17,409	19.6%
Aleutians East Borough	780	351	3,023	4,154	18.8%
Denali Borough	624	689	2,869	4,182	14.9%
Bristol Bay Borough	353	479	3,519	4,351	8.1%
Other/Unknown	9	1,798	5,960	7,767	0.1%

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

## 26 Nonresident Workers by Place of Work Alaska, 2017

### Percent Nonresident



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

of work with Permanent Fund Dividend applicant addresses.<sup>8</sup> Overall, 66.9 percent lived and worked in the same area in 2017, and 12.2 percent of resident workers lived somewhere else in Alaska. (See exhibits 24 through 27 for regional and resident data.)

### Municipality of Anchorage

Anchorage is Alaska's most populous city and had 160,199 workers in 2017, or 39.3 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 creates civilian jobs.

Almost twice as many nonresidents work in Anchorage as in any other area, but nonresidents were only 12.8 percent of the Anchorage workforce in 2017. The 20,547 nonresidents who worked in Anchorage were concentrated in the accommodation and food services and health care and social assistance industries, which were 20.3 percent and 10.2 percent nonresident, respectively.

Seventy-six percent of Anchorage workers were locals, and 11.1 percent were residents of other places in Alaska, mainly the neighboring Matanuska-Susitna Borough. 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 health care and social assistance industry, which was 9.5 percent nonlocal Alaskan, and the construction industry, which was 24.1 percent nonlocal.

### Matanuska-Susitna Borough

The Matanuska-Susitna Borough is Alaska's fastest-growing and second most populated area. Although most of the Mat-Su population lives in the greater



## 27 Resident and Nonresident Workers and Wages, continued

By place of work and Alaska place of residence, 2017

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	27	ND	ND	ND	816,070.7	ND	ND	ND
Wrangell	Local Government	276	8	33	10.4%	9,748,409.8	139,526.9	745,389.3	7.0%
Wrangell	Private Sector	446	72	245	32.1%	12,526,001.6	1,972,031.1	3,447,519.4	19.2%
Yakutat	State Government	6	6	ND	ND	326,891.5	146,591.5	ND	ND
Yakutat	Local Government	107	10	15	11.4%	3,512,484.4	215,191.6	436,116.7	10.5%
Yakutat	Private Sector	128	31	102	39.1%	3,931,511.1	786,290.4	1,877,199.8	28.5%
Southwest Region									
Aleutians East	State Government	9	13	ND	ND	311,458.4	317,636.4	ND	ND
Aleutians East	Local Government	246	42	42	12.7%	7,103,095.4	1,306,955.4	650,417.8	7.2%
Aleutians East	Private Sector	525	296	2,978	78.4%	18,108,416.2	11,002,433.5	73,026,035.8	71.5%
Aleutians West	State Government	26	8	ND	ND	1,531,771.9	452,766.9	ND	ND
Aleutians West	Local Government	412	42	74	14.0%	18,033,773.7	1,402,673.2	2,147,518.5	9.9%
Aleutians West	Private Sector	1,512	366	2,108	52.9%	69,534,684.3	16,828,184.2	61,762,967.6	41.7%
Bethel	State Government	286	69	32	8.3%	17,932,969.6	4,858,696.7	880,843.6	3.7%
Bethel	Local Government	3,656	215	328	7.8%	73,565,542.4	6,183,516.1	8,165,566.4	9.3%
Bethel	Private Sector	3,993	922	762	13.4%	111,885,148.5	36,498,888.7	29,130,606.1	16.4%
Bristol Bay	State Government	18	21	10	20.4%	1,383,218.3	518,123.4	212,066.9	10.0%
Bristol Bay	Local Government	99	20	27	18.5%	4,520,834.4	478,256.5	696,621.7	12.2%
Bristol Bay	Private Sector	236	438	3,482	83.8%	8,104,459.0	8,612,532.4	36,300,495.4	68.5%
Dillingham	State Government	79	21	17	14.5%	4,379,903.5	705,494.3	468,404.9	8.4%
Dillingham	Local Government	706	39	80	9.7%	17,319,477.0	1,385,041.4	1,404,957.0	7.0%
Dillingham	Private Sector	1,249	345	1,268	44.3%	45,994,765.6	9,180,215.9	19,876,671.7	26.5%
Kusilvak	State Government	57	29	ND	ND	1,549,890.0	1,516,010.6	ND	ND
Kusilvak	Local Government	1,584	104	140	7.7%	28,527,968.1	2,687,325.0	3,618,389.3	10.4%
Kusilvak	Private Sector	1,469	221	117	6.5%	16,642,800.4	7,404,870.2	3,543,998.9	12.8%
Lake and Peninsula	State Government	ND	8	ND	ND	ND	314,978.9	ND	ND
Lake and Peninsula	Local Government	472	69	72	11.7%	8,912,394.3	1,630,552.2	975,299.9	8.5%
Lake and Peninsula	Private Sector	192	157	780	69.1%	5,818,083.9	4,938,497.1	9,690,565.8	47.4%

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 on the place of work where they earned the most money in 2017. 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

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 2017, 30,813 people worked in the Mat-Su Borough and just 11.6 percent were nonresidents. 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 the largest employers of Mat-Su locals, at 4,514 and 3,884 workers, respectively.

The largest employer of nonresidents in Mat-Su was the accommodation and food services industry, where 20.5 percent of its 3,489 workers were not residents. Retail trade was second at 482 nonresidents, followed by construction with 451. Despite having the largest numbers of nonresidents, these industries mostly employ people who live in Mat-Su.

While 78.9 percent of Mat-Su workers were locals in 2017, many Mat-Su residents worked elsewhere. Estimates of commuter patterns suggest nearly a third worked in Anchorage and nearly 7 percent worked in the North Slope Borough.

Because so many Mat-Su residents commute, the loss of oil industry jobs had a significant impact on the borough. The number who lived in Mat-Su and worked on the Slope in 2017 totaled 2,568, down from 2,871 in 2016 (-10.6 percent).

## Fairbanks North Star Borough

The Fairbanks North Star Borough is the state's third most populated area. Fairbanks is at the heart of Alaska's interior and is the northern terminus of the Parks and Richardson highways and the southern terminus of the Dalton Highway to the North Slope.

In addition to serving as the interior's transportation hub, Fairbanks is its economic, medical, educational, and cultural center. 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 47,190 workers in 2017, or 11.6 percent of the state's workforce. Those who lived and worked in Fairbanks made up a majority at 71.4 percent. Another 11.4 percent were Alaskans who lived somewhere else in the state. The remaining 17.2 percent were nonresidents.

Fairbanks is another mostly urban center with workers spanning all industries. Nonresidents were concentrated in accommodation and food services, retail trade, health care, and construction, with the largest share in accommodation and food services at 30.4 percent.

Fairbanks is home to Fort Knox Gold Mine, a major mining employer. Nonresidents made up 21.6 percent of all Fairbanks mining workers in 2017. Nonlocal Alaskans made up another 17.2 percent, making locals the remaining 61 percent.

## Rural Interior Region

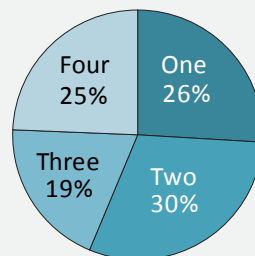
The Rural Interior Region is the largest geographically but the least populous in Alaska. This doughnut-shaped region includes the vast Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area, the Denali Borough, and the Southeast Fairbanks Census Area (but it excludes the Fairbanks North Star Borough). The region is so large and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

The region had 10,945 workers in 2017, 43.7 percent of whom were locals. The region's workers were 36.4 percent nonresident, the second highest of all eight regions. A majority of its nonresidents work in Denali Borough.

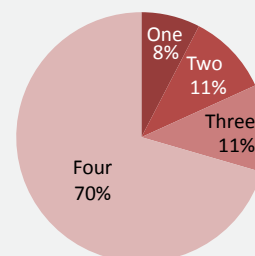
Accommodation and food service is the region's larg-

## 28 Quarters Worked by Residency Alaska, 2017

Nonresident



Resident



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

est 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 2,606 local government workers in 2017, 79.7 percent were local.

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

In 2017, 76.7 percent of the region's accommodation and food services workers were nonresidents and another 10.9 percent were nonlocal Alaskans. Nearly all of these tourism-related jobs are seasonal, and locals and nonlocals both earned more than nonresidents.

Mining employed 810 workers in the Rural Interior, 17.3 percent of whom were locals. The largest share were nonresidents — 47.2 percent — with the remainder being nonlocal residents. Many other industries in the region had high percentages of nonresidents, which is typical of 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 primarily Inupiat.

The Northern Region has two economies. One is village-based, with local government and service jobs



augmented by subsistence, and the other is industrialized resource extraction at North Slope oil fields and the Red Dog Mine.

In 2017, 26.2 percent of the Northern Region's 27,508 workers were nonresidents and another 35.1 percent were nonlocal Alaskans. The Northern Region had the state's lowest percentage of local workers.

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 at 8,150 workers in 2017. Just 3.5 percent of workers in the Northern Region mining industry were local, and 55.1 percent were nonlocal Alaskans. Nonresidents made up 41.4 percent.

Local government, which includes schools, is the region's second largest industry with 6,518 workers in 2017, 81.1 percent of whom were local.

Construction is another major industry, serving communities and the extraction industries. Of the 1,996 construction workers in the Northern Region in 2017, 15.2 percent were local and 57.2 percent were nonlocal.

## 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 32,607 workers in 2017, excluding fish harvesters. Manufacturing was its largest employer at a third of total workers (mainly seafood processing).

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 workforce can't satisfy the peak demand for labor.

Of all manufacturing workers in Southwest, 78.7 percent were nonresidents. Locals made up 14.8 percent, and they earned more on average than nonlocals and nonresidents. Local workers tend to hold higher-paying jobs and work more months of the year.

Southwest's seafood processing industry has a significant portion of Alaska's total nonresident workforce. Nonresidents in Southwest manufacturing represented 45.8 percent of all nonresidents working in that industry and 10.3 percent of all nonresident workers in Alaska.

As is the case with rural areas, local government is a large employer in Southwest. The industry employed 8,469 workers, 84.7 percent of whom were local. Other large industries in Southwest whose workforce is mostly locals are retail and health care and social services.

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 2017, at 83.5 percent. The Bristol Bay Borough had the lowest percentage at 8.1 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 42,923 workers in 2017, most of them in the Kenai Peninsula Borough. Manufacturing — mostly seafood processing but including oil refining — accounted for the largest share of total workers. Local residents represented 38.4 percent of manufacturing and nonresidents made up 55.4 percent.

Local government was another large employer in the Gulf Coast with 5,885 workers, 89.2 percent of whom were local.

Visitor-related industries have high percentages of nonresidents in the Gulf Coast. The agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting industry was 47.4 percent nonresident, followed by the arts, entertainment, and recreation industry at 47.3 percent and the accommodation and food services industry at 36.6 percent.

Of the workers in the mining industry, which includes mostly Cook Inlet oil and gas extraction, 72.5 percent were local residents.

## 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.

Of the 47,303 workers in Southeast in 2017, 27 percent were nonresident and 7.1 percent were nonlocal Alaskans.

The largest industry in Southeast is local government, with 7,654 workers, 85.6 percent of whom were local.

Retail trade was next largest with 5,278 workers. Most retail workers were local (68.2 percent), while nonresidents made up 24.2 percent.

State government was the third largest industry, at 5,191 workers. It had a lower percentage of nonresidents than local government: 6.8 percent versus 8.3 percent.

Other large industries in the region included those related to seasonal tourism and seafood processing. Accommodations and food services had 4,886 total workers, 54.2 percent of whom were local. Manufacturing, which includes seafood processing, had 4,428 total workers, but just 31 percent were local.

Mining, which includes the Greens Creek and Kensington mines, had 1,187 total workers, of which 51.6 percent were nonresidents.

## 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 2017 or 2018. 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 2018

<sup>5</sup>The metal mining industry incorporates the metal ore mining and sup-

port 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 2017. 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.

We considered people residents for this report if they applied for a PFD in one of the two most recent years. Of the 322,134 workers identified as residents in the 2017 report, 286,295 (or 88.9 percent) appeared in both the 2017 and 2018 PFD applicant files. Of the remaining 35,839, 17,793 appeared in only the 2017 file, suggesting they lived in Alaska for all of 2017 (the qualifying period), but likely left the state in 2018.

Another 18,046 workers appeared in only the 2018 PFD file. These workers likely moved to Alaska in 2017 but weren't here the whole year so weren't eligible for a 2018 PFD.

## Data Limitations

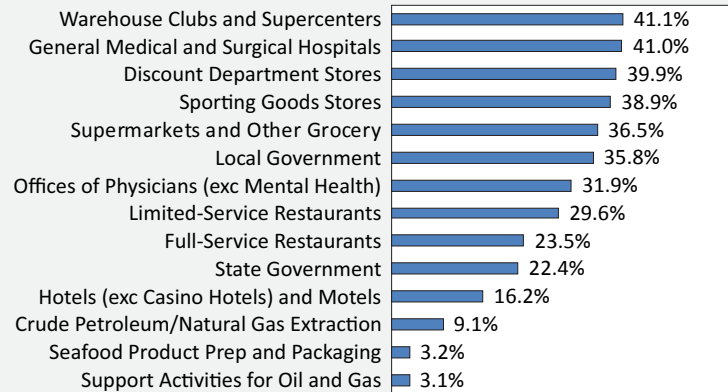
One of the obvious limitations of using PFD applications to determine residency is the lag due to the strict requirement that a person live in Alaska a full calendar year to become eligible. Knowing that a certain percentage initially identified as nonresidents will become residents is key to understanding 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 2016 worker information showed that about 11 percent of nonresident workers ultimately applied for a PFD and were considered residents for this report.

## A1 Nonresidents Who Became Residents

Select industries, Alaska, 2017



Note: Graph covers those who were nonresidents in 2016 and became residents in 2017.

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

The likelihood that someone new to Alaska will stay 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 workers in state and local government or health care. 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 migration flows both in and out — 40,000 to 50,000 people move to Alaska each year and another 40,000 to 50,000 leave — and a certain number of workers who live here but don't stay long enough for PFD eligibility would be considered residents by other measures.

## 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, 2017

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	297	241	44.8%	\$11,020,856	\$4,046,790	26.9%	\$10,923	\$6,465
Crop Production	516	140	21.3%	\$6,832,062	\$1,414,517	17.2%	\$4,905	\$4,653
Fishing, Hunting and Trapping	171	460	72.9%	3,985,038	11,982,388	75.0%	\$11,194	\$14,147
Forestry and Logging	180	263	59.4%	6,752,317	7,825,046	53.7%	\$12,232	\$12,891
Support Activities for Agriculture and Forestry	85	55	39.3%	1,186,094	1,351,635	53.3%	\$5,391	\$10,989
<b>Mining</b>								
Mining (except Oil and Gas)	2,549	1,344	34.5%	214,556,879	107,103,812	33.3%	\$23,061	\$25,858
Oil and Gas Extraction	2,770	1,099	28.4%	508,665,185	195,910,010	27.8%	\$48,270	\$51,582
Support Activities for Mining	5,937	3,384	36.3%	464,286,537	246,182,024	34.7%	\$21,349	\$22,586
<b>Utilities</b>								
Utilities	2,454	122	4.7%	193,158,589	6,782,145	3.4%	\$21,021	\$20,066
<b>Construction</b>								
Construction of Buildings	5,206	1,173	18.4%	232,760,965	32,304,747	12.2%	\$14,002	\$12,255
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	3,972	1,048	20.9%	246,423,206	58,269,950	19.1%	\$18,916	\$21,597
Specialty Trade Contractors	9,166	1,757	16.1%	430,953,425	53,078,240	11.0%	\$14,000	\$12,569
<b>Manufacturing</b>								
Apparel Manufacturing	12	ND	ND	146,169	ND	ND	\$4,176	\$13,002
Beverage and Tobacco Product Manufacturing	384	112	22.6%	12,422,846	1,822,069	12.8%	\$8,989	\$6,305
Chemical Manufacturing	68	9	11.7%	2,620,588	310,968	10.6%	\$11,544	\$14,808
Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing	96	ND	ND	8,050,626	ND	ND	\$22,057	\$18,924
Electrical Equipment, Appliance, and Component Manufacturing	15	NA	NA	774,208	NA	NA	\$13,348	NA
Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	406	74	15.4%	20,458,146	2,050,341	9.1%	\$13,898	\$10,964
Food Manufacturing	6,777	18,355	73.0%	163,858,373	304,169,626	65.0%	\$11,257	\$7,588
Furniture and Related Product Manufacturing	105	13	11.0%	4,379,020	151,881	3.4%	\$11,430	\$5,625
Leather and Allied Product Manufacturing	17	ND	ND	628,655	ND	ND	\$16,179	\$7,031
Machinery Manufacturing	77	ND	ND	4,756,609	ND	ND	\$10,577	\$31,498
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	171	15	8.1%	6,261,431	175,906	2.7%	\$12,247	\$5,674
Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing	228	44	16.2%	9,344,480	1,044,362	10.1%	\$7,659	\$8,851
Paper Manufacturing	8	NA	NA	214,463	NA	NA	\$25,931	NA
Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing	572	57	9.1%	54,974,324	2,890,379	5.0%	\$18,769	\$8,698
Plastics and Rubber Products Manufacturing	71	ND	ND	2,925,710	ND	ND	\$11,845	\$16,690
Primary Metal Manufacturing	8	ND	ND	321,709	ND	ND	\$9,797	\$5,555
Printing and Related Support Activities	309	25	7.5%	11,070,094	394,381	3.4%	\$4,106	NA
Textile Mills	20	NA	NA	246,369	NA	NA	\$9,252	NA
Textile Product Mills	70	9	11.4%	2,340,700	133,023	5.4%	\$12,085	\$9,296
Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	520	211	28.9%	22,321,327	4,499,254	16.8%	\$11,243	\$8,237
Wood Product Manufacturing	314	63	16.7%	11,995,809	1,317,913	9.9%	\$14,476	\$15,044
<b>Wholesale Trade</b>								
Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods	2,754	283	9.3%	148,498,243	12,080,671	7.5%	\$12,455	\$10,618
Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods	3,210	370	10.3%	145,805,145	10,044,634	6.4%	\$18,094	\$11,422
Wholesale Electronic Markets and Agents and Brokers	439	80	15.4%	28,497,607	1,713,266	5.7%	\$8,705	\$5,695
<b>Retail Trade</b>								
Building Material and Garden Equipment and Supplies Dealers	3,815	648	14.5%	116,981,470	8,537,498	6.8%	\$5,233	\$6,963
Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	1,734	725	29.5%	27,939,050	9,754,289	25.9%	\$9,351	\$4,960
Electronics and Appliance Stores	612	102	14.3%	19,909,196	1,622,487	7.5%	\$8,735	\$5,339
Food and Beverage Stores	6,700	1,021	13.2%	158,734,560	11,694,656	6.9%	\$5,948	\$4,714
Furniture and Home Furnishings Stores	896	152	14.5%	27,201,340	1,794,029	6.2%	\$6,868	\$4,848
Gasoline Stations	1,914	313	14.1%	37,153,598	3,700,714	9.1%	\$9,538	\$8,353
General Merchandise Stores	11,385	1,925	14.5%	262,158,274	20,951,704	7.4%	\$6,285	\$4,667
Health and Personal Care Stores	1,228	264	17.7%	40,706,601	5,053,836	11.0%	\$21,021	\$20,066
Miscellaneous Store Retailers	2,930	776	20.9%	58,518,146	8,255,189	12.4%	\$14,002	\$12,255

## A2 Resident and Nonresident Workers and Wages, continued

Private, state, and local government in Alaska, 2017

Industry	Resident workers	Nonresident workers	Percent nonresident workers	Resident wages	Nonresident wages	Percent nonresident wages	Avg resident wages/qtr	Avg nonresident wages/qtr
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	4,539	466	9.3%	\$183,146,137	\$9,937,684	5.1%	\$11,262	\$8,358
Nonstore Retailers	1,306	174	11.8%	\$66,527,832	\$7,395,712	10.0%	\$13,997	\$15,218
Sporting Goods, Hobby, Musical Instrument, and Book Stores	1,991	472	19.2%	\$34,008,707	\$4,429,678	11.5%	\$5,273	\$4,132
<b>Transportation and Warehousing</b>								
Air Transportation	5,626	1,864	24.9%	\$287,356,058	\$65,501,819	18.6%	\$13,974	\$13,262
Couriers and Messengers	1,997	704	26.1%	\$150,750,801	\$133,656,118	47.0%	\$20,796	\$58,365
Pipeline Transportation	785	79	9.1%	\$102,417,003	\$9,786,210	8.7%	\$34,219	\$36,929
Postal Service	95	9	8.7%	\$1,965,346	\$107,694	5.2%	\$6,239	\$4,682
Scenic and Sightseeing Transportation	1,744	1,840	51.3%	\$40,010,807	\$28,372,574	41.5%	\$7,378	\$6,135
Support Activities for Transportation	2,675	484	15.3%	\$107,362,132	\$15,891,492	12.9%	\$11,666	\$12,454
Transit and Ground Passenger Transportation	1,653	180	9.8%	\$38,743,443	\$2,374,194	5.8%	\$6,688	\$5,534
Truck Transportation	2,788	398	12.5%	\$126,555,042	\$12,128,054	8.7%	\$12,676	\$11,518
Warehousing and Storage	207	44	17.5%	\$9,998,845	\$2,153,817	17.7%	\$13,226	\$16,194
Water Transportation	985	797	44.7%	\$65,529,318	\$43,604,973	40.0%	\$19,918	\$20,676
<b>Information</b>								
Broadcasting (except Internet)	736	119	13.9%	\$33,591,937	\$2,091,754	5.9%	\$12,530	\$6,949
Data Processing, Hosting, and Related Services	224	33	12.8%	\$10,717,010	\$1,151,477	9.7%	\$12,928	\$11,750
Motion Picture and Sound Recording Industries	551	108	16.4%	\$6,058,197	\$1,544,316	20.3%	\$3,703	\$6,600
Other Information Services	114	12	9.5%	\$4,293,119	\$403,430	8.6%	\$11,268	\$11,866
Publishing Industries (except Internet)	564	96	14.5%	\$19,526,251	\$2,180,766	10.0%	\$9,897	\$9,163
Telecommunications	4,109	375	8.4%	\$292,105,640	\$19,743,831	6.3%	\$18,628	\$17,982
<b>Finance and Insurance</b>								
Credit Intermediation and Related Activities	5,152	312	5.7%	\$281,283,104	\$8,451,108	2.9%	\$14,429	\$10,472
Funds, Trusts, and Other Financial Vehicles	96	27	22.0%	\$5,985,288	\$390,498	6.1%	\$18,304	\$10,554
Insurance Carriers and Related Activities	1,641	180	9.9%	\$95,875,281	\$5,931,686	5.8%	\$15,746	\$12,811
Securities, Commodity Contracts, and Other Financial Investments and Related Activities	565	89	13.6%	\$70,415,167	\$5,694,985	7.5%	\$33,404	\$24,869
<b>Real Estate and Rental and Leasing</b>								
Lessors of Nonfinancial Intangible Assets (exc Copyrighted Works)	855	17	1.9%	\$8,135,226	\$29,236	0.4%	\$4,939	\$1,124
Real Estate	3,715	381	9.3%	\$136,016,482	\$8,382,741	5.8%	\$10,631	\$8,218
Rental and Leasing Services	1,655	349	17.4%	\$64,631,504	\$9,464,061	12.8%	\$11,272	\$11,240
<b>Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services</b>								
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	11,989	3,388	22.0%	\$673,855,936	\$168,652,532	20.0%	\$15,857	\$18,683
<b>Administrative Support/Waste Management and Remediation</b>								
Administrative and Support Services	10,666	3,737	25.9%	\$324,770,097	\$86,940,214	21.1%	\$9,291	\$9,443
Waste Management and Remediation Services	1,839	364	16.5%	\$101,901,644	\$17,830,878	14.9%	\$15,709	\$16,495
<b>Educational Services</b>								
Educational Services	2,282	625	21.5%	\$67,505,454	\$6,612,536	8.9%	\$9,022	\$5,506
<b>Health Care and Social Assistance</b>								
Ambulatory Health Care Services	18,963	2,480	11.6%	\$902,463,371	\$106,782,845	10.6%	\$13,201	\$16,915
Hospitals	13,578	2,043	13.1%	\$861,376,944	\$106,848,150	11.0%	\$16,730	\$20,191
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	4,440	548	11.0%	\$130,247,061	\$9,105,011	6.5%	\$8,279	\$6,830
Social Assistance	10,184	1,093	9.7%	\$304,162,381	\$18,324,827	5.7%	\$8,604	\$7,018
<b>Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation</b>								
Amusement, Gambling, and Recreation Industries	3,607	1,871	34.2%	\$50,860,405	\$17,445,401	25.5%	\$4,839	\$4,392
Museums, Historical Sites, and Similar Institutions	438	176	28.7%	\$12,533,284	\$2,353,540	15.8%	\$8,614	\$5,373
Performing Arts, Spectator Sports, and Related Industries	936	379	28.8%	\$11,190,426	\$3,531,963	24.0%	\$4,893	\$4,482
<b>Accommodation and Food Services</b>								
Accommodation	6,836	6,201	47.6%	\$147,900,255	\$78,734,692	34.7%	\$6,749	\$5,631
Food Services and Drinking Places	21,560	6,590	23.4%	\$373,250,901	\$73,636,086	16.5%	\$5,444	\$4,851



## A2 Resident and Nonresident Workers and Wages, continued

Private, state, and local government in Alaska, 2017

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	2,235	370	14.2%	\$47,425,872	\$4,524,618	8.7%	\$6,353	\$5,189
Private Households	209	37	15.0%	\$4,152,840	\$405,358	8.9%	\$6,226	\$4,454
Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional, and Similar Organizations	5,281	900	14.6%	\$180,685,972	\$12,376,010	6.4%	\$10,201	\$6,121
Repair and Maintenance	2,852	549	16.1%	\$106,162,479	\$16,796,079	13.7%	\$10,823	\$11,921
Unclassified/Unknown	3,950	1,600	28.9%	\$132,157,461	\$30,763,202	18.9%	\$10,648	\$9,331
<b>State and Local Government</b>								
State Government	23,485	1,857	7.3%	\$1,213,680,047	\$50,383,681	4.0%	\$14,007	\$10,665
Local Government	47,133	3,783	7.4%	\$1,844,402,371	\$90,766,493	4.7%	\$11,377	\$9,990
<b>Total Private Sector</b>	<b>251,516</b>	<b>79,481</b>	<b>24.0%</b>	<b>\$10,577,017,628</b>	<b>\$2,313,262,579</b>	<b>17.9%</b>	<b>\$12,242</b>	<b>\$12,031</b>
<b>Total Private and Government</b>	<b>322,134</b>	<b>85,121</b>	<b>20.9%</b>	<b>\$13,635,100,047</b>	<b>\$2,454,412,752</b>	<b>15.3%</b>	<b>\$12,253</b>	<b>\$11,909</b>

ND = Not disclosable

NA = Not applicable

Note: Numbers do not necessarily sum to larger category totals shown elsewhere in the report because not all workers can be categorized into the detailed sectors shown here.

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