

ALASKA ECONOMIC
TRENDS

MAY 2026

How Mat-Su stands out from the rest of Alaska

ALSO INSIDE

How Alaska's national parks
fared during, after pandemic

FROM THE COMMISSIONER



The 2026 job fair at AVTEC in Seward, held in early April for students and 60 businesses across Alaska

Spring brings new focus on Alaska energy development

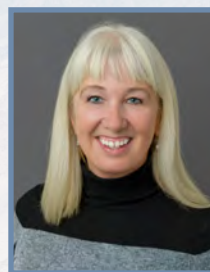
By Catherine Muñoz, Commissioner

May is graduation season, and students across the state are completing their education or vocational programs. In early April, the Alaska Vocational and Technical Center, AVTEC, hosted an annual job fair for students with 60 businesses from across the state traveling to Seward to hold interviews and discuss employment opportunities. Later this month, AVTEC will host a graduation for nine industry-recognized training programs.

Governor Mike Dunleavy is hosting the fifth annual Alaska Sustainable Energy Conference May 19-21 in Anchorage. The conference is a premier gathering of global industry leaders, policymakers, investors, and researchers who will discuss energy development and the broader need for all types of development in Alaska's energy sector.

I look forward to participating in this year's conference, attending workforce development breakout sessions, and hearing from the keynote speakers. You can see the agenda on the [conference's website](#). Be on the lookout for more updates about speakers and presentations. I hope you can join us for this exciting conference!

The Department of Labor and Workforce Development is close to completing our updated Alaska LNG Workforce Plan, last updated in 2018. The new plan



highlights projected high-demand occupations and training capacity in the regional training provider network, the University of Alaska, and union and non-union training programs.

The plan also identifies projected labor needs for projects such as Donlin Gold, Ambler Road, and the Port of Nome.

Copies of the 2026 Alaska LNG Workforce Plan will be available on the Alaska Workforce Investment Board's website soon.

AWIB Executive Director Dirk Craft, with Northern Industrial Training President Joey Crum and Vice President Patrick Rose, presented on the 2026 Alaska LNG Workforce Plan at the Senate Labor and Commerce Committee last month; you can find a recording of the presentation on [the Alaska Legislature's website](#).

After a long winter, spring is finally here!

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads 'Catherine Muñoz'. The signature is fluid and cursive.

Contact Commissioner Catherine Muñoz at (907) 465-2700 or commissioner.labor@alaska.gov.



Follow the Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development on X and Facebook.

MAY
2026

Volume 46 Number 5
ISSN 0160-3345

SARA WHITNEY
Editor

DAN ROBINSON
Chief, Research
and Analysis

Design by Sara Whitney

ON THE COVER:

A rainbow in Wasilla, photo by
Flickr user [Cecil Sanders](#) under
[Creative Commons license](#)

ALASKA ECONOMIC TRENDS

4 MAT-SU BOROUGH'S
OUTLIER ECONOMY

10 ALASKA'S NATIONAL
PARKS THIS DECADE

14 GAUGING
THE ECONOMY

ALASKA
DEPARTMENT of LABOR
and WORKFORCE
DEVELOPMENT

Governor
Mike Dunleavy
Commissioner
Catherine Muñoz

Trends is a nonpartisan, data-driven magazine that
covers a variety of economic topics in Alaska.

ON THIS SPREAD: The background image for 2026 is by [Erik Cooper](#) under [Creative Commons license](#).

If you have questions or comments, contact the authors listed at the end of each article or the editor at sara.whitney@alaska.gov or (907) 465-6561. This material is public information, and with appropriate credit it may be reproduced without permission. To sign up for a free electronic subscription, read past issues, or purchase a print subscription, visit labor.alaska.gov/trends.

Mat-Su Borough's outlier economy

Economy, population trajectory over decades stand out

By SAM TAPPEN

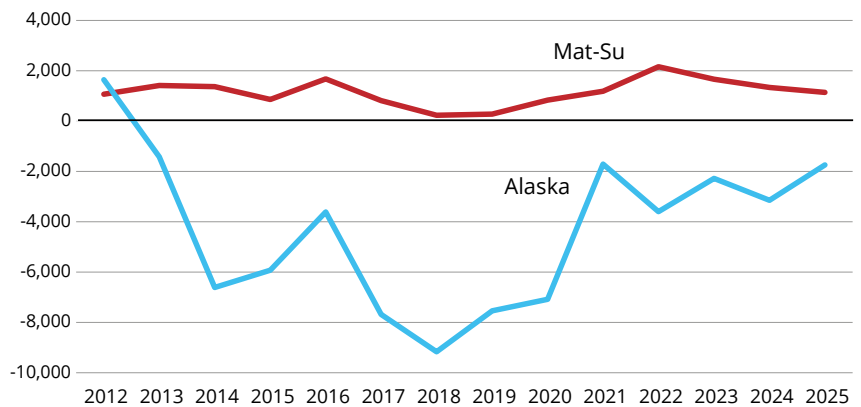
The Matanuska-Susitna is unrivaled by any other borough or census area in Alaska for its sustained growth over the last few decades. That growth helped create a unique economy that differs from the rest of the state in five fundamental ways.

Mat-Su is No. 1 for attracting movers

Over the last 20 years, no other area in Alaska has consistently added to its population through net migration the way Mat-Su has. Net migration is simply the number of people who move into an area in a year minus the number who leave.

Over those two decades, net migration added about 1.5 percent on average to the borough's population each year.

Mat-Su's migration gains have been steady

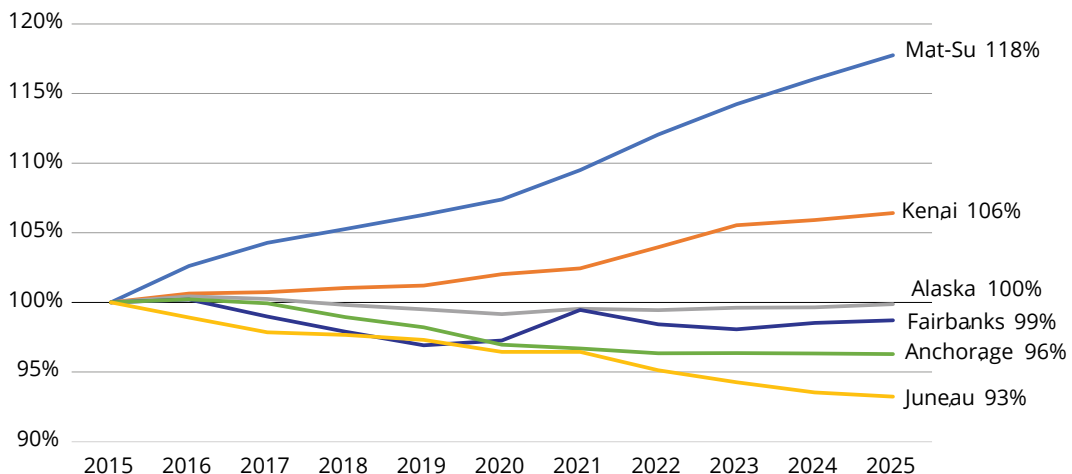


Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section

This statistic is even more impressive when compared to the statewide total, as shown above. Alaska has lost people to net migration for the last 13 years, by far its longest streak since statehood.

While Mat-Su's net migration has typically followed the direction of the statewide trend, the annual total has not dropped below zero in any of these years. Most other areas have followed the state into negative territory during this streak.

2025 populations in Alaska as a percentage of their 2015 level

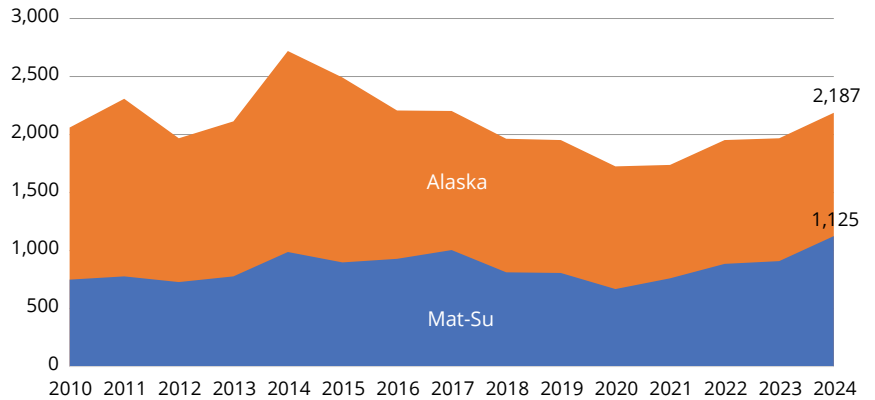


Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section

National data show that net migration flows to and from Alaska typically do not add significantly to Mat-Su's population, meaning nearly all of its migration gains come from within the state.

Mat-Su draws from nearly everywhere in the state, but in 2025, the largest numbers came from Fairbanks (6 percent), Kenai (7 percent), and, not surprisingly, Anchorage (69 percent). Thousands relocate between Mat-Su and Anchorage every year, but on average, the borough typically nets about 1,000 new residents annually from Anchorage.

Half of new Alaska homes were built in Mat-Su



Sources: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section and the Alaska Housing Finance Corporation

The borough has the highest population growth rate

Over the last 20 years, Mat-Su has grown at an average rate of over 2 percent per year. For reference, the state's growth has averaged about half a percent annually.

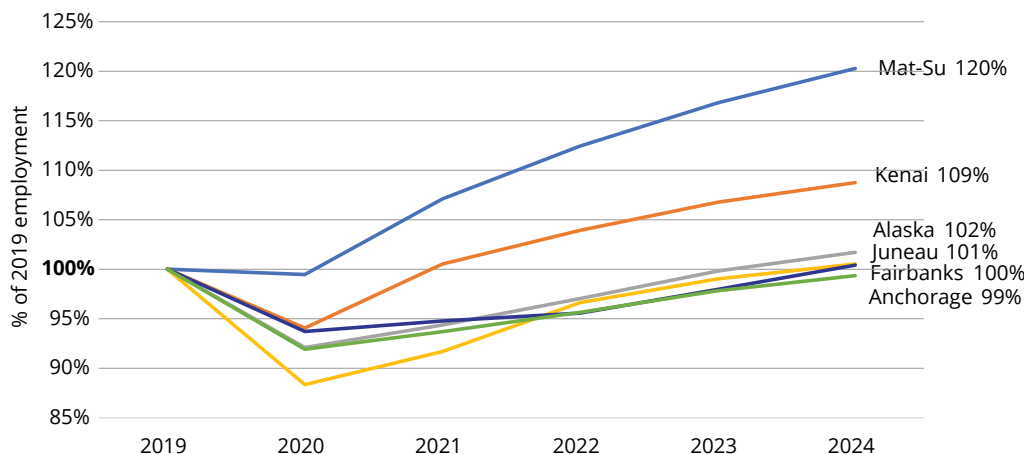
The graph at the bottom of page 4 shows that Mat-Su's growth proved especially resilient amid challenging economic conditions of the last decade.

Most areas have been losing population since the start of the 2015 state recession and still haven't regained those levels a decade later. The major outliers are Mat-Su and Kenai, which have grown by 18 and 6 percent, respectively, since 2015.

One population that economists pay special attention to is the working-age population (18 to 64) because this group makes up the majority of the labor force. With persistent net out-migration and the disproportionately large baby boomer generation retiring simultaneously, Alaska's working-age population has shrunk by about 37,000 since peaking in 2013. In Mat-Su, however, the working-age group grew by almost 8,000 during that time.

Population growth comes from both net migration, as mentioned earlier, and natural increase, which is births minus deaths. Given Mat-Su's long-running exceptionalism in population growth, it would make sense to assume the borough also has high rates of natural increase, but in reality, Mat-Su's natural increase rate is almost identical to the state average, adding just under 1 percent to the borough population each year. This means the borough's outlier

Employment recovery by area since the pandemic losses



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

population growth is almost entirely attributable to consistent net inflows of people.

Slight majority of new housing in Alaska is built in Mat-Su

Mat-Su has gained the lion's share of new housing units in the state in each of the last 20 years. As the exhibit at the top of the previous page shows, Mat-Su's share has increased, accelerating in recent years as construction slowed in Anchorage and elsewhere. In 2024, 51 percent of all new homes built in Alaska were in Mat-Su.

As Mat-Su's share grew, Anchorage's continued to fall, to only 16 percent of the new construction in 2024. Mat-Su now builds more than three times as many new homes as Anchorage each year, despite having less than half the population.

Mat-Su's residential construction industry has significant comparative advantages over Anchorage's that helped it supplant its urban neighbor. These include abundant greenfield land, which can be developed more affordably; a more accommodating regulatory environment; and lower-cost labor.

However, the cost differential between Mat-Su and Anchorage housing has been shrinking. From 2015 to 2024, the difference in the average price of a single-family home between the two areas shrank from \$97,000 to \$62,000.

Employment growth has also topped the state

Mat-Su's number of jobs nearly doubled over the last 20 years as statewide employment increased by about 11 percent.

The exhibit at the bottom of the previous page shows how the economies of Alaska and its largest areas recovered after the pandemic recession that started in 2020. Alaska initially lost 26,000 jobs, or about 8 percent of total employment, and took four years to recover to 2019 pre-pandemic levels.

The Mat-Su economy had less of the industry employment that took the biggest hit during the pandemic, and it continued to expand to serve its ever-growing population. The borough lost just 100 jobs in 2020, and then grew faster than nearly every other area in each subsequent year.

Commuters by area, 2024

Borough/census area	% working elsewhere	2024 avg wage
Anchorage	10%	\$74,280
Fairbanks	12%	\$68,412
Juneau	6%	\$68,352
Kenai	17%	\$61,848
Mat-Su	39%	\$58,080
Statewide avg	15%	\$71,220

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

Mat-Su played an outsized role in the state's economic recovery from the pandemic recession. The borough makes up about 9 percent of Alaska's economy in terms of job numbers. But Mat-Su's growth after 2020 represented between 12 and 25 percent of the state's total job growth annually.

Mat-Su has the most commuters

In 2024, only 61 percent of Mat-Su's 49,000 employed residents worked within the borough. Of the 19,100 who worked outside Mat-Su, the largest numbers went to Anchorage (67 percent), North Slope (15 percent), Kenai (2 percent), Fairbanks (2 percent), Northwest Arctic (2 percent), and the remainder of the state (13 percent) for work.

The table above shows just how much of an outlier Mat-Su is for commuting. While 39 percent of Mat-Su residents commuted out, just 15 percent of all Alaska workers did.

This trend is driven largely by the 13,000 Mat-Su residents who work in Anchorage, but also by many construction, oil and gas, and metal mining workers commuting to remote work sites such as Prudhoe Bay and the Red Dog Mine.

The primary motivator, given the costs and time associated with commuting across the state, is likely higher wages. Of the 19,100 who worked outside Mat-Su in 2024, 94 percent were working in a higher-wage area.

Having so many of its workers leave the borough is a double-edged sword for Mat-Su's economy.

On one hand, it allows residents to increase their disposable income by taking advantage of other areas' higher wages and the relatively low cost

Continued on page 10

Alaska's national parks this decade

How our largest attractions fared during, after COVID

By KARINNE WIEBOLD

Alaska has the five largest national parks in the country: Wrangell-St. Elias at 13.2 million acres, followed by Gates of the Arctic (8.5 million), Denali (6.1 million), Katmai (4.1 million), and Glacier Bay (3.3 million). Of the ten largest parks in the country, seven are in Alaska.

Visitor numbers had been climbing before the pandemic, with Glacier Bay, Kenai Fjords, and Katmai all hitting new highs in 2019. The pandemic curtailed Alaska's national park visits, but since the mass return of cruise ships in 2022, visitor numbers have been rising again. By 2023, most parks were well above their pre-pandemic tourist levels.

Alaska has eight national parks, plus a range of preserves, historic parks, and monuments. Annual national park visits now range from more than half a million at Glacier Bay and Denali to fewer than 20,000 at Lake Clark, Kobuk Valley, and Gates of the Arctic.

National park visits didn't drop as much nationally during COVID

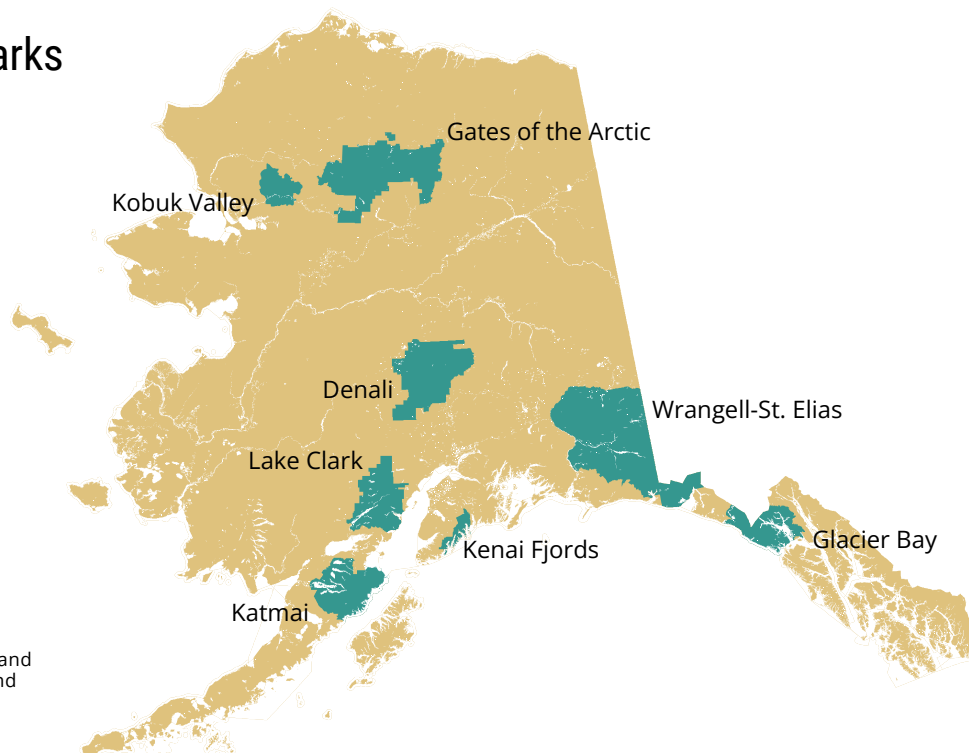
Nationally, total park visits fell by 28 percent in the first pandemic year, from 328 million in 2019 to 237 million in 2020. By 2021, nationwide visits had bounced back to 297 million, or 91 percent of their previous level.

Alaska's parks were hit much harder. In 2020, when travel plummeted, visits fell by 86 percent — three times the nationwide average.

While Alaskans do visit the state's parks, visitors from elsewhere drive the numbers. Alaska and its parks are not easily accessible, requiring significant air, sea, or international highway travel, and several can only be reached by sea or air.

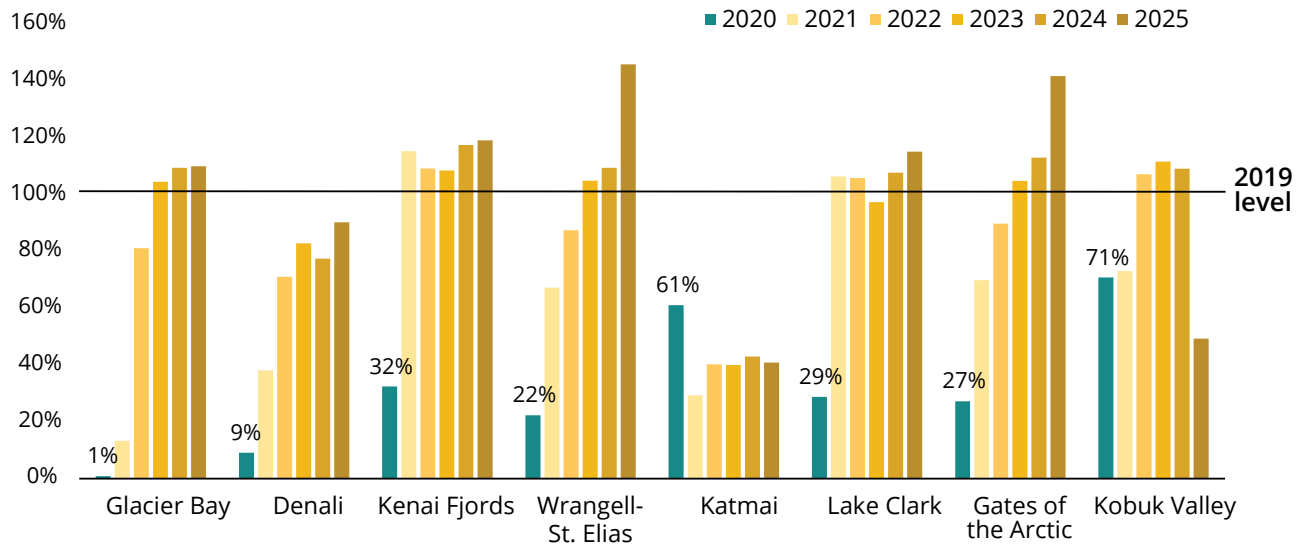
Kobuk Valley Park, for example, is so wild and remote that, according to the National Park Service, the park has no roads or trails.

Alaska's national parks



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

Visitors to Alaska's national parks as a percentage of pre-pandemic levels



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

In contrast, visiting a park in the Lower 48 can be as simple as taking a short drive. Lower 48 parks were an especially attractive recreational option during the pandemic, giving visitors the opportunity to explore outdoors in relative isolation.

Local tourists and how the cruise number collapse affected parks

Most park visitors in 2020 were likely Alaskans, and they also drove much of the 2021 increase. Denali

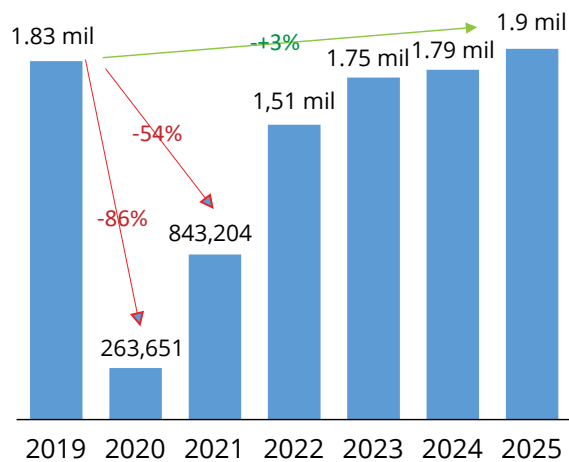
and Kenai Fjords in particular are popular with locals, and both are on the road system.

Denali opened formerly restricted parts of the road to private vehicles in 2020 and opened more extensively in 2021, which encouraged local traffic. Kenai Fjords lost two-thirds of its traffic in the first COVID year, then rebounded past its pre-pandemic visitor count by more than 50,000 people, which was the fastest and most consistent recovery.

Alaska's most visited national parks are the ones most frequented by tourists. Glacier Bay, in Southeast Alaska near Gustavus, allows cruise ships into the park. Cruise ship passengers also travel to Denali, in the heart of the Interior, by train or coach.

Cruises to Alaska collapsed to almost zero in 2020. Glacier Bay visits plummeted by 99 percent, to fewer than 6,000, mostly locals and private vessels. Denali visits dropped by over 90 percent.

The trajectory of Alaska park visits



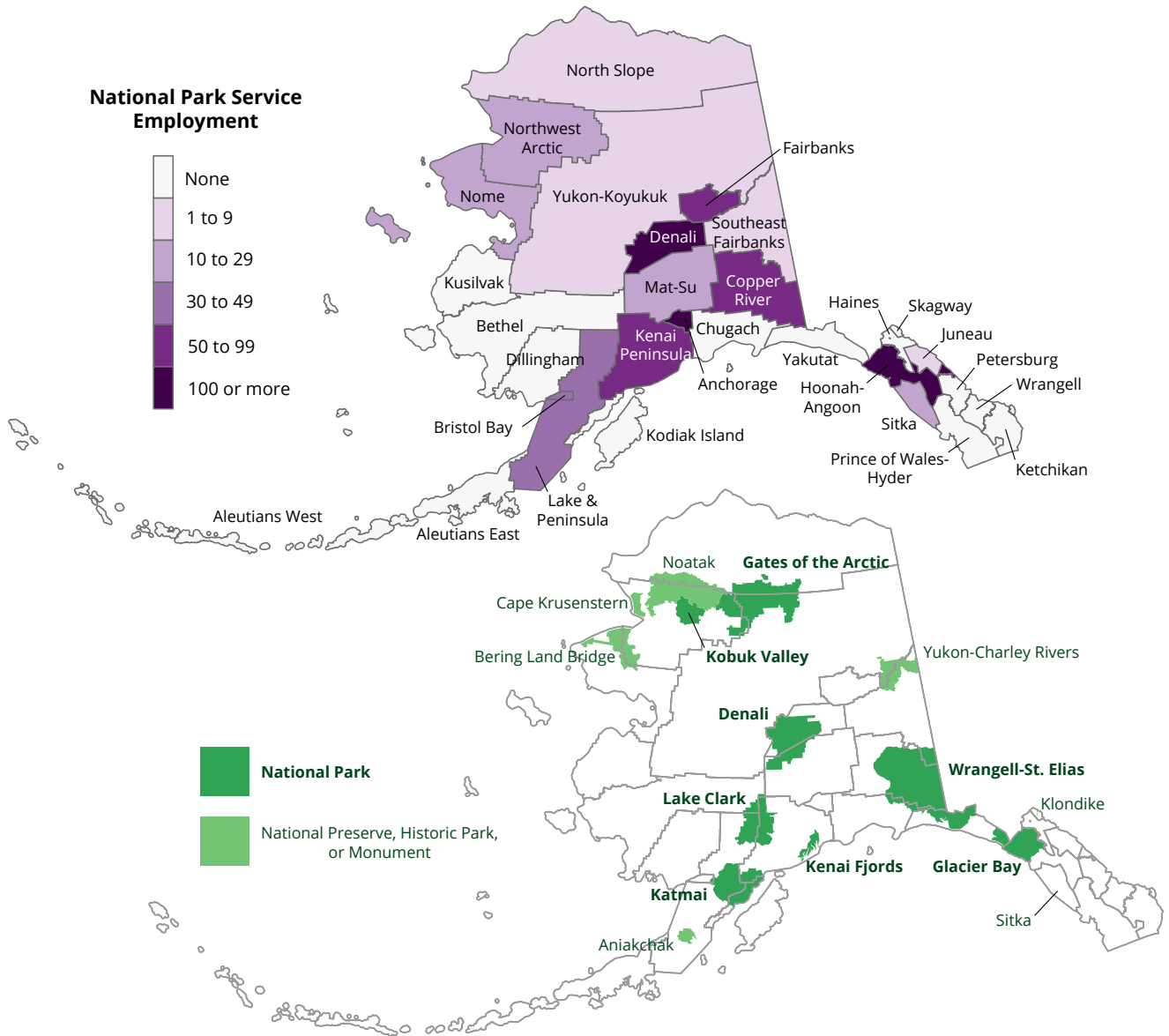
Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section

Recovery varied by Alaska park

The next year was better, with a strong independent tourist season. In addition, around 100,000 cruise ship visitors, mainly on small ships, reached Southeast Alaska in 2021.

Visits to Glacier Bay increased to nearly 90,000, although that was just 13 percent of pre-pandemic levels. By 2023, however, cruise visitor numbers and Glacier Bay visitors both hit new highs.

National park jobs in Alaska and the size, type of each designated area



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

About 60 percent of Denali National Park’s visits are associated with cruise ships, but Denali faced unrelated setbacks and a meandering recovery. Denali received less than 10 percent of its usual visitors in 2020 and 40 percent in 2021.

In 2021, the Pretty Rocks landslide closed the road, with no expectation of opening until 2027. Then in 2024, wildfires further dented visitor numbers.

Although the road hasn’t reopened yet, Denali visits have slowly climbed, reaching about 90 percent of the park’s 2019 level by 2025.

Visits to Katmai, home of the annual fat bear

contest and location of famed German documentarian Werner Herzog’s 2005 film *Grizzly Man*, stood out in 2020. While most parks were deserted, Katmai received over 60 percent of the previous year’s traveler number — a remarkable showing for 2020.

While the reasons for the strong pandemic turnout are unclear, visitors to Katmai are more likely to be independent travelers than those to Glacier Bay, Denali, or even Kenai Fjords, and to make expensive arrangements far in advance. Katmai is a bucket-list destination for bear viewing and fishing enthusiasts.

After 2020, visits to Katmai fell to between 30 and 40 percent of 2019’s level and haven’t increased

substantially since; however, 2019 was an unusually high year.

Kobuk Valley also lost relatively few visitors in 2020, probably because its visitors are mostly Alaskans. Visits dropped sharply in 2025, coinciding with major changes in the way the park tallies visitors.

The location and trajectory of national park jobs in Alaska

In terms of employment, the National Park Service averaged 869 park jobs in Alaska in summer 2019, which covers April through September. These include park staff and regional operations, which are mainly in Anchorage and Fairbanks.

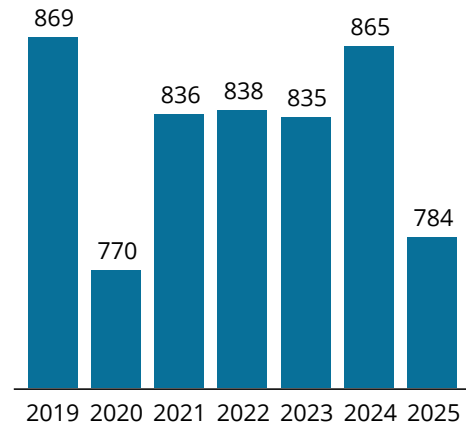
The Park Service cut 100 jobs in 2020, then re-staffed to around 840 for the next three years.

In 2025, when the Trump administration was sworn in for its second term, the federal government cut thousands of jobs across all departments, and Alaska's Park Service employment fell to levels almost as low as 2020 (770).

By area, the Denali Borough had the most Park Service jobs in summer 2025, at 171. The Hoonah-Angoon Census Area, home to Glacier Bay, came in second at 145. Hoonah-Angoon also has the highest concentration of federal employment in Alaska because of its large park and relatively small economy. Anchorage also stands out as the Park Service headquarters, with 134 jobs.

Cruise ship tourism in 2026 is anticipated to be

Park Service jobs in Alaska



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

robust, with about 10 percent more passengers than in 2025. About 1.97 million cruise ship visitors are expected.

Independent and international traveler numbers are less certain. International tensions have dampened tourism expectations somewhat, and the recent U.S. war with Iran has pushed fuel prices up, which is also likely to reverberate through the tourism industry.

Federal job cuts will also continue to materialize in 2026's employment numbers, although to what degree isn't yet clear.

Karinne Wiebold is the statewide economist. Reach her in Juneau at (907) 465-6039 or karinne.wiebold@alaska.gov.

MAT-SU

Continued from page 6

of living in the Mat-Su Borough. Our Alaska housing affordability index shows that home-buying is relatively less affordable for people living and working in Mat-Su than for those living and working in Anchorage.

Even though housing costs less in Mat-Su, its lower average wages more than offset the savings. The greatest affordability is for those who earn higher wages in Anchorage and live in Mat-Su.

The drawback is the loss of economic activity to other parts of the state. While these workers bring back much of their income to spend within the borough, some is spent outside Mat-Su's economy.

This outlier statistic has diminished over time, though. Twenty years ago, nearly half of the borough's workers were employed elsewhere. But as Mat-Su continues to mature from a suburb of Anchorage to a more independent economy that offers its own specialized goods and services, more quality employment opportunities will continue to become available locally.

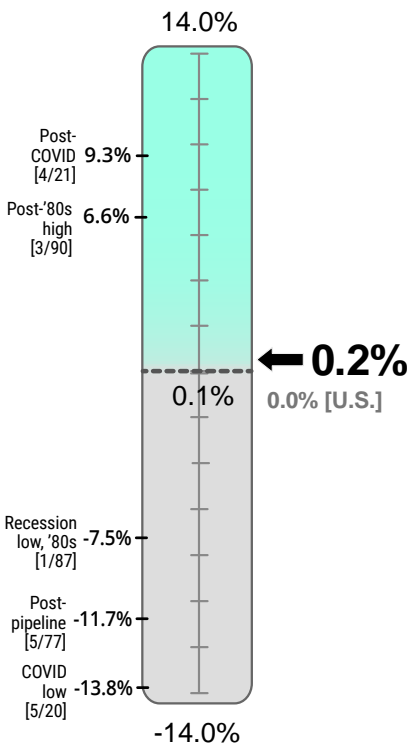
Sam Tappen is an economist in Anchorage. Reach him at (907) 269-4861 or sam.tappen@alaska.gov.

Gauging The Economy



Job Growth

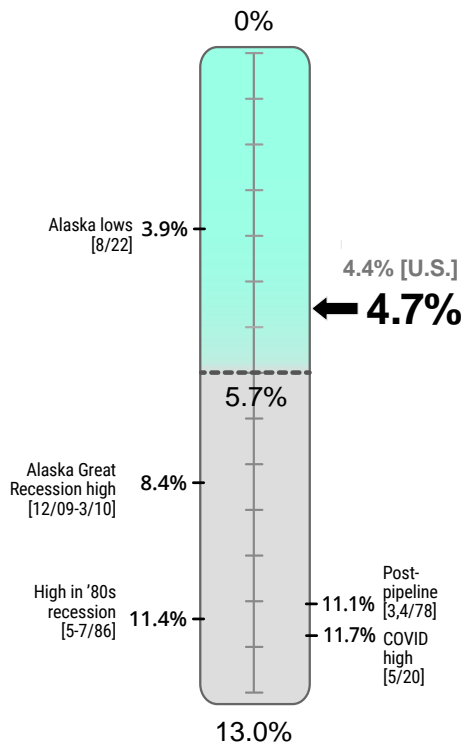
February 2026
Over-the-year percent change



Alaska's February employment was 0.2 percent above last February. U.S. employment was up by 0.03 percent.

Unemployment Rate

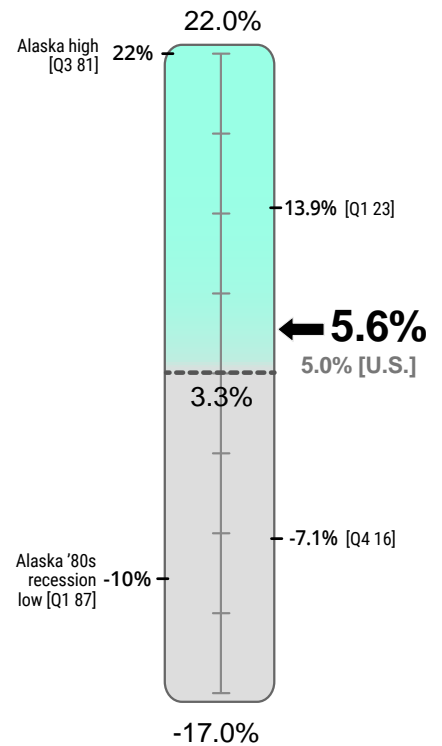
February 2026
Seasonally adjusted



Alaska's unemployment rate has climbed about one percentage point since mid-2022 but remains well below its 10-year average.

Wage Growth

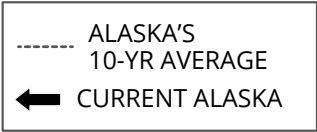
3rd Quarter 2025
Over-the-year percent change



Total wages paid by Alaska employers have shown strong growth in recent quarters.

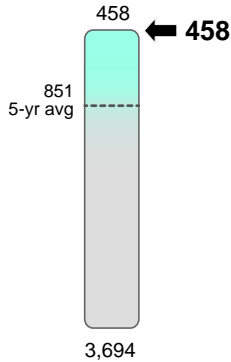
Wages were up 5.6 percent from year-ago levels in the third quarter of 2025 and 33.8 percent above the third quarter of 2019, before the pandemic.

Gauging The Economy



Initial Claims

Unemployment, week ending April 11, 2026*

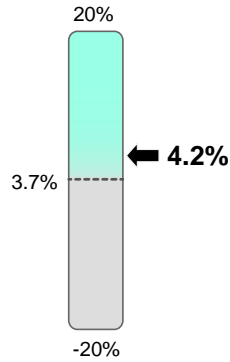


Pandemic-driven high claims loads have fallen, and new claims for benefits are well below their long-term average.

*Four-week moving average ending with specified week

GDP Growth

4th Quarter 2025
Over-the-year percent change*

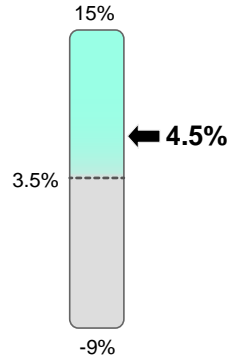


Gross domestic product is the value of the goods and services a state produces. It's an important economic measure but also a volatile one for Alaska because commodity prices influence the numbers so much — especially oil prices.

*In current dollars

Personal Income Growth

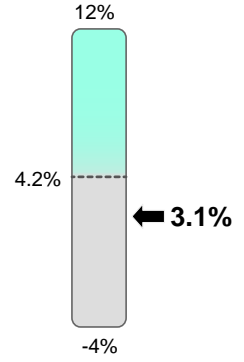
4th Quarter 2025
Over-the-year percent change



Personal income consists of three main parts: 1) wages and salaries; 2) dividends, interest, and rents; and 3) transfer payments (payments from governments to individuals).

Change in Home Prices

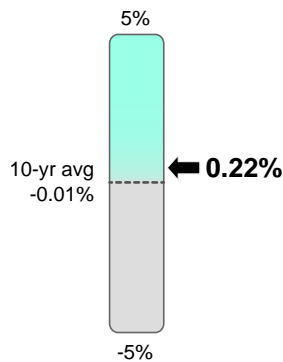
Single-family, percent change from prior year, Q2 2025



Home prices shown include only those for which a commercial loan was used. This indicator tends to be volatile from quarter to quarter.

Population Growth

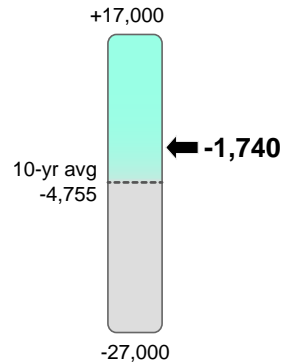
2024 to 2025



After an overall population loss from 2021 to 2022, Alaska's population has grown slightly over each of the last three years.

Net Migration

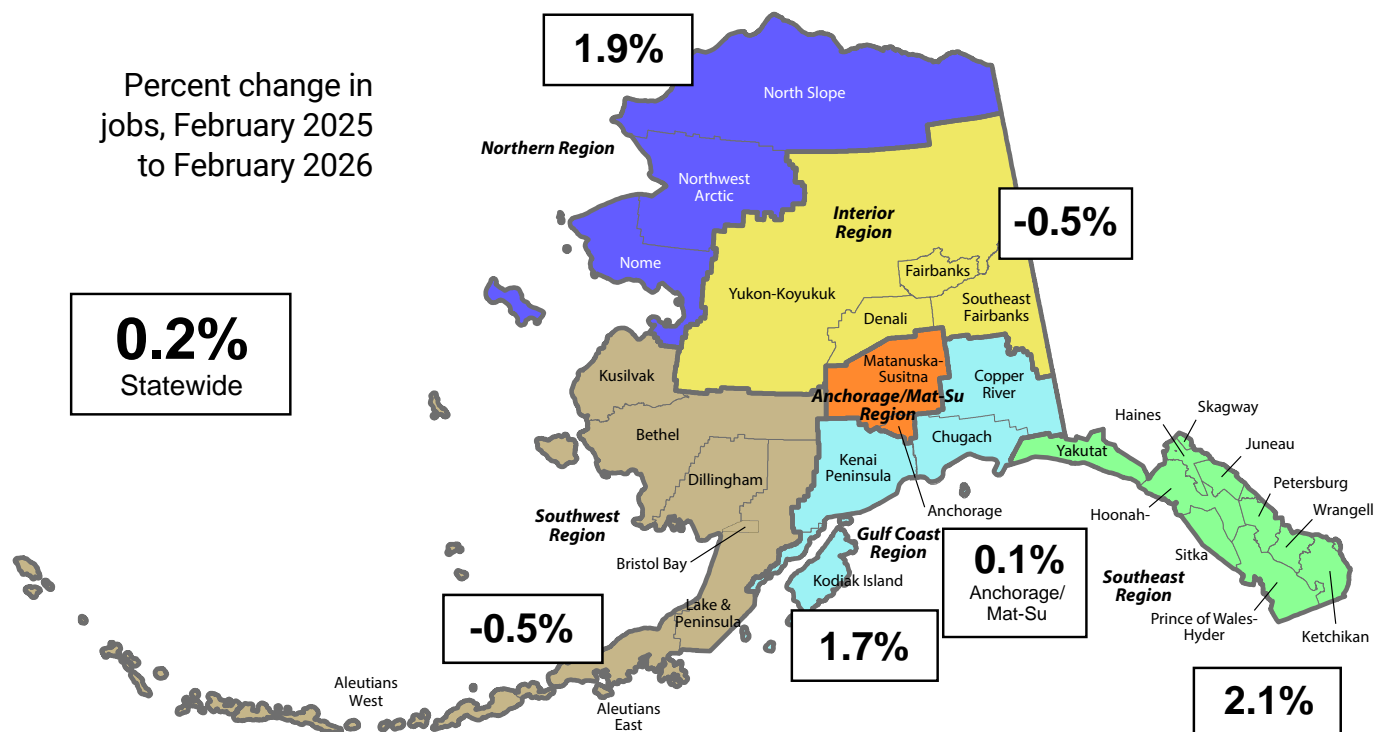
2024 to 2025



Net migration is the number who moved to Alaska minus the number who left.

Employment Growth by Region

Percent change in jobs, February 2025 to February 2026



Unemployment Rates

Seasonally adjusted

Not seasonally adjusted

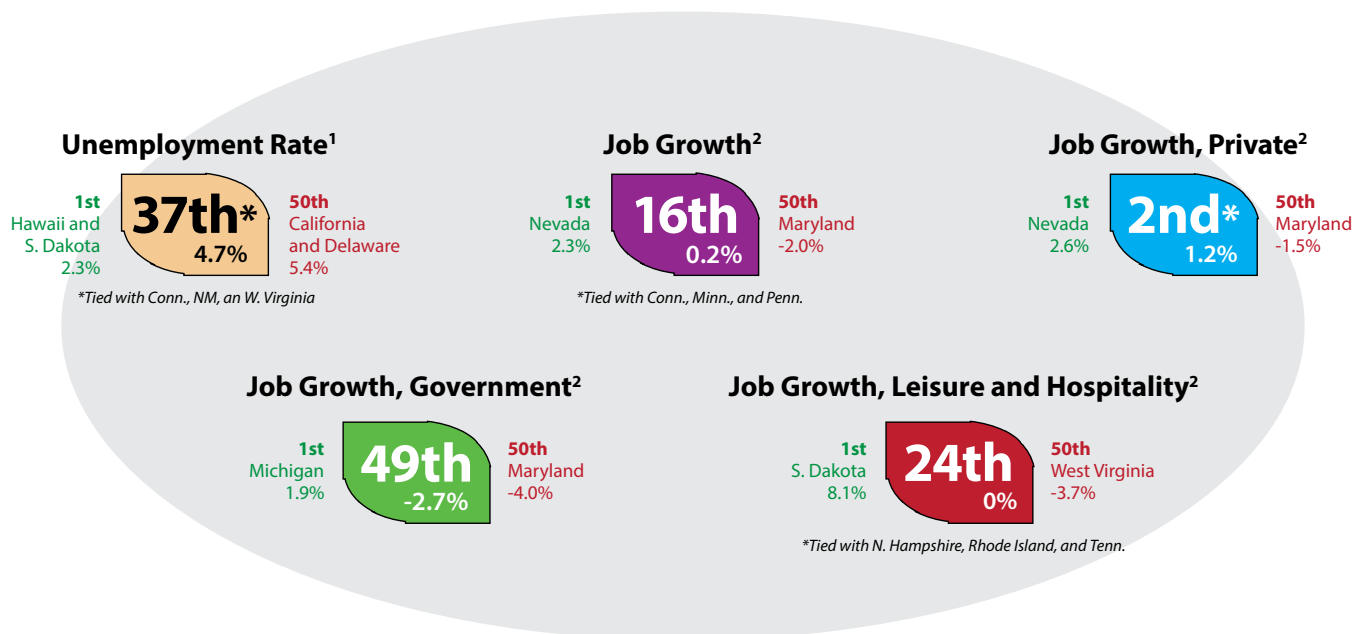
	Prelim.		Revised
	2/26	1/26	2/26
United States	4.4	4.3	4.0
Alaska	4.7	4.8	4.5

	Prelim.		
	2/26	1/26	2/26
United States	4.7	4.7	4.5
Alaska	5.2	5.6	5.4

Regional, not seasonally adjusted

	Prelim.			Revised				Prelim.			Revised		
	2/26	1/26	2/26	2/26	1/26	2/26		2/26	1/26	2/26	2/26	1/26	2/26
Interior Region	5.3	5.7	5.2	Southwest Region	8.8	9.5	9.0	Southeast Region	5.4	5.8	5.8		
Denali Borough	12.9	14.6	12.1	Aleutians East Borough	2.4	3.5	2.8	Haines Borough	13.0	13.8	12.6		
Fairbanks N Star Borough	4.6	5.0	4.5	Aleutians West Census Area	2.1	3.6	2.5	Hoonah-Angoon Census Area	11.2	11.9	12.3		
Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	8.3	8.4	7.6	Bethel Census Area	11.7	11.5	12.6	Juneau, City and Borough	3.7	4.2	4.2		
Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	12.5	12.8	11.8	Bristol Bay Borough	9.1	9.3	10.6	Ketchikan Gateway Borough	5.4	5.5	5.7		
Northern Region	7.1	7.1	6.9	Dillingham Census Area	9.6	9.6	8.7	Petersburg Borough	4.1	5.3	6.9		
Nome Census Area	10.7	10.7	9.8	Kusilvak Census Area	19.2	18.5	17.8	Prince of Wales-Hyder Census Area	11.2	11.2	9.9		
North Slope Borough	3.0	3.4	3.0	Lake and Peninsula Borough	9.8	9.4	6.8	Sitka, City and Borough	3.7	4.3	4.1		
Northwest Arctic Borough	11.0	10.2	11.0	Gulf Coast Region	6.3	6.7	6.7	Skagway, Municipality	19.7	21.0	19.9		
Anchorage/Mat-Su Region	4.5	4.8	4.7	Kenai Peninsula Borough	6.3	6.5	6.7	Wrangell, City and Borough	6.4	6.3	6.8		
Anchorage, Municipality	4.2	4.5	4.3	Kodiak Island Borough	4.0	5.4	4.2	Yakutat, City and Borough	8.9	8.7	8.4		
Mat-Su Borough	5.4	5.7	5.9	Chugach Census Area	9.2	9.1	8.4						
				Copper River Census Area	10.0	9.2	13.7						

How Alaska Ranks



Note: Government employment includes federal, state, and local government plus public schools and universities.

¹February seasonally adjusted unemployment rates

²February employment, over-the-year percent change

Sources: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics; and Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section

Other Economic Indicators

	Current		Year ago	Change
Urban Alaska Consumer Price Index (CPI-U, base: 1982-84=100)	273.487	2nd half 2025	268.039	+2.0%
Commodity prices				
Crude oil, Alaska North Slope,* per barrel	\$99.52	Mar 2026	\$73.39	+35.6%
Natural gas, Henry Hub, per thousand cubic feet (mcf)	\$3.04	Mar 2026	\$4.14	-26.5%
Gold, per oz. COMEX	\$4,758.30	4/22/26	\$3,400.80	+39.9%
Silver, per oz. COMEX	\$77.69	4/22/26	\$32.88	+136.3%
Copper, per lb. COMEX	\$6.14	4/22/26	\$4.87	+26.1%
Bankruptcies				
	66	Q4 2025	37	+78.42%
Business	10	Q4 2025	2	+400.35%
Personal	56	Q4 2025	35	+60%
Unemployment insurance claims				
Initial filings	2,426	Mar 2026	2,658	-8.7%
Continued filings	24,408	Mar 2026	24,090	1.3%
Claimant count	5,362	Mar 2026	5,910	-9.3%

*Department of Revenue estimate

Sources for this page and the preceding three pages include Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics; U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis; Bloomberg; U.S. Census Bureau; Yahoo Finance: COMEX; Alaska Department of Revenue; and U.S. Courts, 9th Circuit

EMPLOYER RESOURCES

Apprenticeships benefit workers, businesses in Alaska

To build a trained workforce, job centers throughout Alaska are supporting employers and workers through registered apprenticeships. This method has been proven to increase productivity, reduce turnover, and retain workers by investing in technical training and hands-on learning through mentorship.

With more than 1,000 occupations eligible for apprenticeship through the United States Department of Labor Office of Apprenticeship, employers can explore solutions to meet their training and staffing needs. Some of the industries that employ Alaskan apprentices are the trades, allied health, construction, and education, using models that support small independent businesses to large multi-employer organizations.

The learn-while-you-earn model ensures that all staff are gaining the same skills while meeting milestones toward their final credential.

Alaska Job Center staff can help connect employers with

OA staff to develop apprenticeship standards, post open positions, and enroll workers in grant-funded related instruction programs to help reduce training costs.

Since related instruction happens during nonwork hours, little disruption takes place during the workday. Many employers take advantage of this type of training because new employees need mentorship and training anyway, and this ensures all employees are learning the same things in a structured format.

To learn more about how registered apprenticeships can support employers and workers, visit <https://awib.alaska.gov/apprentice/> or contact your local job center at <https://jobs.alaska.gov/offices/> and ask to speak to the apprenticeship staff.

Employer Resources is provided by the Employment and Training Services Division of the Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development.