Two-thirds of economic growth since statehood can be traced to oil development.

Teacher turnover costs Alaska school districts about $20 million a year. In rural Alaska, annual turnover at the district level averaged 20% between 2004 and 2014, and about a dozen districts had turnover rates higher than 30%.

Permanent Fund dividends—annual cash payments the state makes to virtually all residents—lifted 3 of every 100 Alaskans out of poverty in 2015.

Alaskans in remote places that generate electricity with fuel oil use less than half the electricity per person as those in areas with less expensive fuels.

Nearly 80% of Alaska Native households in northern Alaska report they rely on a combination of jobs and subsistence activities to sustain them.

The number of children in foster care increased 40% between 2012 and 2015.

Women in Alaska earn on average 40% less than men, and workers from minorities earn about a quarter to a third less than white workers.

Relatively few Alaskans move from rural to urban places because of high energy prices. People’s employment status and earnings have more influence on their decisions about leaving rural places.

On average in recent years, mining generated close to $100 million in annual revenues for the state government, commercial fishing about $70 million, and tourism around $55 million.

At least 60% of those who graduate from the University of Alaska Anchorage stay in the state and have jobs five or more years after they graduate.

On average for all occupations, total compensation (wages plus benefits) for Alaskans working in either private industry or state government in recent years was not significantly different.

More Alaska communities are using wind power to help generate electricity—installed capacity was eight times more in 2013 than in 2009—but wind power still accounts for less than 1% of electricity generated statewide.

Elodea—an invasive freshwater plant—could potentially cost the commercial sockeye fisheries and recreational floatplane pilots nearly $100 million a year by 2030, if it were allowed to spread throughout Alaska.