

NONRESIDENTS WORKING IN ALASKA-2001

State of Alaska
Frank H. Murkowski, Governor

Department of Labor and Workforce Development
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Highlights

- In 2001, nonresident workers comprised 18.4% of all workers, a slight increase over 17.9% in 2000.
- A total of 67,963 nonresident wage and salary workers were employed at some time in Alaska in 2001. This number increased by 2,975 nonresident workers (4.6%) from the number employed in 2000. However, the number of resident workers employed in Alaska grew by 3,996 workers to 301,881, an increase of only 1.3% over 2000.
- Total nonresident earnings increased by 12.4%, or over \$112 million, from 2000 to 2001 while resident earnings increased 5.3% or \$420 million. About 45 percent of the increase in nonresident earnings from 2000 to 2001 occurred in the oil industry.
- Total wage and salary earnings in private sector, state and local government jobs totaled \$9.3 billion in 2001. Nonresidents earned about 10.9% of the total (or \$1 billion), a slight increase from the 10.3% of total wages paid to nonresidents in 2000.
- With a total loss of 1,618 workers, the food processing industry showed a slight decline in resident hire performance over 2000. The number of resident workers decreased by 704 and resident earnings decreased by about \$6.2 million. The number of nonresident workers declined 914 between 2000 and 2001.
- Alaska's construction industry paid approximately \$638 million to residents in 2001, an increase of \$58 million from 2000. Nonresidents were paid \$85.8 million, up about \$16.4 million from the 2000 nonresident earnings of \$69.5 million, or an increase of 23.5%. Nearly 12 percent of total earnings in the construction industry were paid to nonresidents, significantly less than the private sector average of 13.2 percent.
- A total of 18.7% of all construction workers were nonresidents in 2001, a small increase from 2000, but still a large drop from the 1994 peak when 25 percent of all construction workers were nonresidents.
- Alaska's oil industry employed 14,548 workers in 2001, a significant increase from the 2000 total of 13,100 workers. Total nonresident workers increased by nearly 13 percent from 3,604 to 4,068 nonresident workers in 2001 while resident worker hire increased by 10.3% over 2000. Nonresident workers made up 28% of total oil industry workers in 2001, a 0.5 percentage point increase from 2000.
- Total earnings paid to nonresidents working in the oil industry increased from \$189 million in 2000 to \$239 million in 2001. The percent of total earnings paid to nonresidents also increased, rising from 24.0% in 2000 to 25.5% in 2001, bringing the percent nonresident earnings in the oil industry to nearly twice the statewide private sector average.
- The highest percentage of nonresident workers is found in the Southwest Region, primarily the Aleutians East and the Bristol Bay Boroughs, and Aleutians West and Lake and Peninsula census areas. These workers were engaged primarily in seafood processing employment. Other areas with a high percentage of nonresident workers include Denali Borough, Haines, Skagway/Hoonah/Angoon, and Wrangell-Petersburg.

Overview and Department of Labor and Workforce Development Initiatives

Despite continuing improvement in “Alaska Hire”, a large number of nonresidents still work in Alaska every year. One in ten dollars of wages paid in Alaska is paid to nonresidents.

Maximizing the employment of Alaskans not only ensures that maximum benefit accrues to the state from economic development activity, it also reduces demands upon state “safety net” programs such as unemployment insurance and public assistance.

The goal of the Department of Labor and Workforce Development is to see that Alaskans are trained and qualified for, and have first chance at, the available job opportunities. AKDOL is involved in a number of initiatives that address these objectives:

- Training Alaska workers in occupations and specialties with high nonresident hire is critical. One of the priorities of the State Training and Employment Program (STEP) is training Alaskans in occupations with high nonresident hire. In the past 12 years, STEP has provided training to nearly 15,000 workers. Many private and public training providers utilize this report to identify training needs and determine the courses of instruction to be offered.
- The Alaska Employment Service provides a statewide labor exchange to serve employers and job seekers through its nineteen offices, ten of which have been merged into multi-agency “one-stop” workforce development offices of the Alaska Job Center Network.
- Alaska hire in the oil industry remains a priority with the administration, the legislature, and the industry. Detailed reporting of residency data for all contractors on the Northstar project is provided to the department quarterly in accordance with the Northstar legislation.
- The Department continues to enforce the Alaska Employment Preference Act (AS 36.10.005-990) on state-funded construction projects. Under a determination issued by the commissioner on July 1, 2001, (see page A-3) that the state of Alaska was a “zone of underemployment”, ninety percent of workers in 15 construction crafts are required to be Alaska residents.
- The Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development also works with the Alaska Workforce Investment Board (AWIB) to promote resident hire of Alaskans. The AWIB is composed of 23 members from private industry, labor, education, and government, appointed by the Governor, who give the state direction on employment education and job training services, in order to assure that Alaska employers have a skilled workforce. The AWIB has focused on key industries where there is a documented need for employees, with good wages and advancement, such as the health care industry, transportation, new technology, and process industries such as oil and gas.

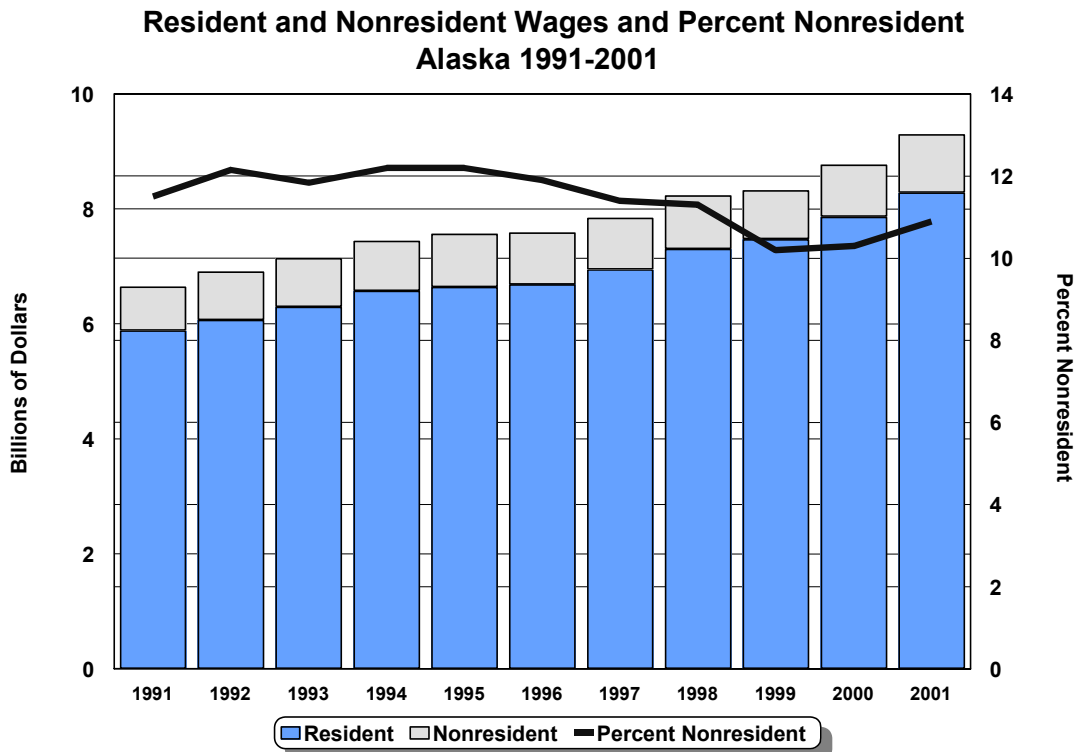
Percent Nonresident Workers Increases Slightly Over Last Year's Record Low

In 2001, nonresident workers comprised 18.4% of all workers, a slight increase from 17.9% in 2000, which was the smallest percent of nonresident workers since 1988 and a large decrease from the peak year of 1992 when 24 percent of all workers were nonresidents.

A total of 67,963 nonresident¹ wage and salary workers² were employed at some time in Alaska in 2001. This number increased by 2,975 nonresident workers (4.6%) from the total number of nonresident workers employed in Alaska in 2000.

In 2001, the number of nonresident workers increased significantly while the number of resident workers grew at a slower pace. The industries with the largest percent increase in nonresident workers were construction and mining (including oil and gas).

Resident workers employed in Alaska in 2001 increased by 3,996 workers to 301,881, more than 81 percent of all workers employed in Alaska, a 1.3% increase over 2000.



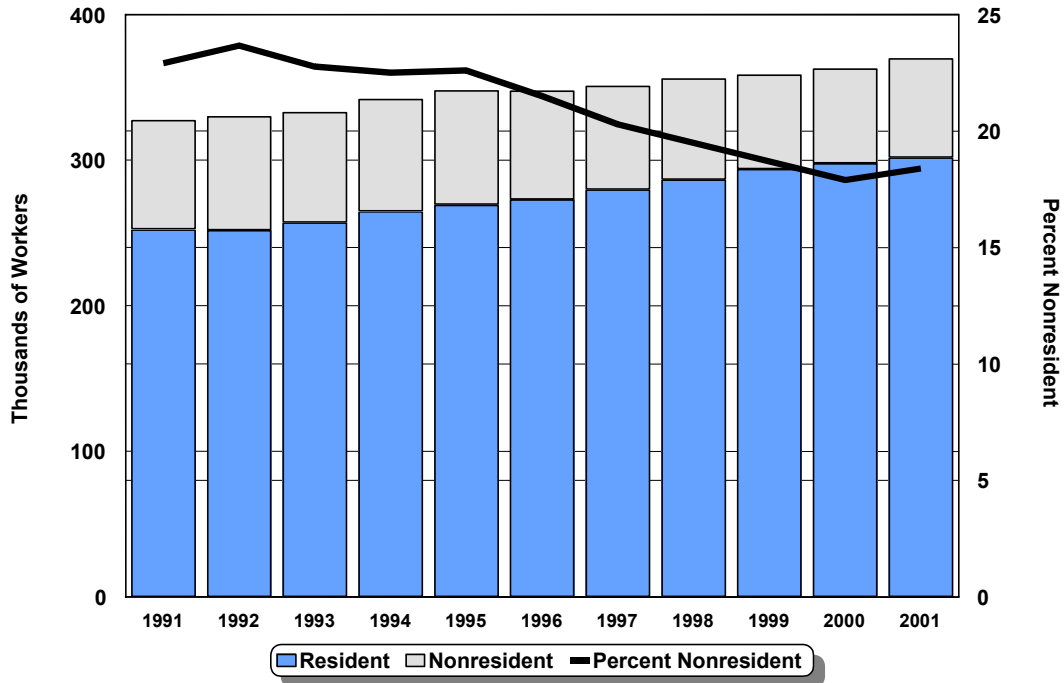
Note: Includes private sector, state and local government workers.

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

¹Nonresident workers are defined as those workers who did not receive a Permanent Fund Dividend (PFD) in 2001 or apply for a PFD in 2002. The methodology section of this report provides complete information on workers identified as nonresidents.

²The Department of Labor and Workforce Development wage file includes only those workers covered by Alaska unemployment insurance. Therefore, all references to resident and nonresident workers exclude self-employed and federal government workers in Alaska.

Resident and Nonresident Workers and Percent Nonresident Alaska 1991-2001

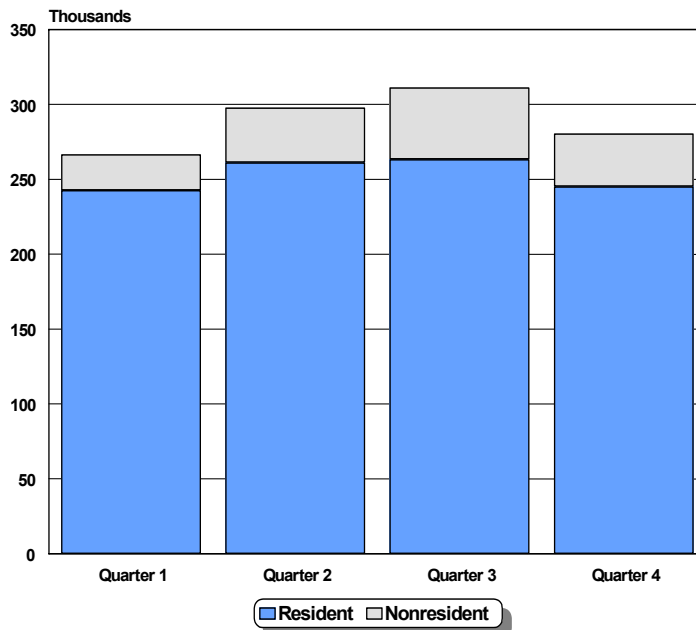


Note: Includes private sector, state and local government workers.
Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section.

Although slow employment growth in most Alaska industries and a strong national economy resulted in moderate in-migration of nonresident workers, nonresidents did fill many jobs resulting from a rapid improvement in the Alaska oil industry. Training programs targeting high paying, high growth, high opportunity jobs were successful, but were not able to meet all of the industry demand for workers.

Total wage and salary earnings in private sector, state and local government jobs totaled \$9.3 billion in 2001. Nonresidents earned about 10.9% of the total (\$1.01 billion), a figure that is slightly increased from the 10.3% of total wages paid to nonresidents in 2000. Total resident earnings increased by 5.3% over 2000, growing by \$420 million. Nonresident earnings increased at a slightly quicker pace, but from a much lower base, increasing by 12.4% or \$112 million.

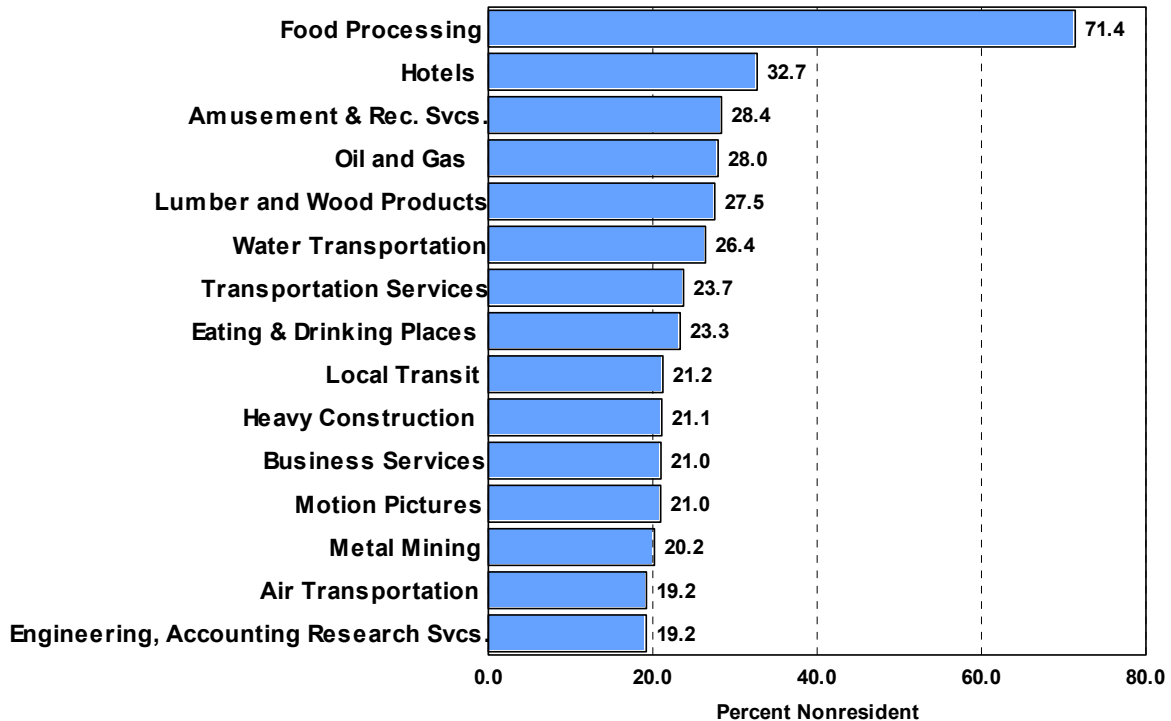
Workers by Quarter Alaska 2001



Note: Includes private sector, state and local government workers.
Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section.

Fast growth in the oil industry in 2001 resulted in a spike in nonresident hiring and nonresident earnings for that industry sector. The oil industry was responsible for about \$49.8 million of the \$112 million increase in nonresident earnings in 2001, but at the same time paid an additional \$97.7 million to residents in 2001 over 2000, a 16.3 percent increase.

Private Sector Industries with Highest Percent Nonresident Workers - Alaska 2001



Note: Industries with 1,000 or more workers.

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

In 2001, residents earned an annual average of \$27,442 while nonresidents earned about 54 percent as much at \$14,917. Total earnings per quarter worked for nonresidents was \$7,119 in 2001, about 87 percent as much as paid to resident workers (\$8,218). Nonresidents generally work during fewer calendar quarters during the year than resident workers. Many nonresident workers are employed only during the summer months or in short term or seasonal jobs including the seafood processing and visitor related industry sectors.

Nonresident Hire Rates by Industry

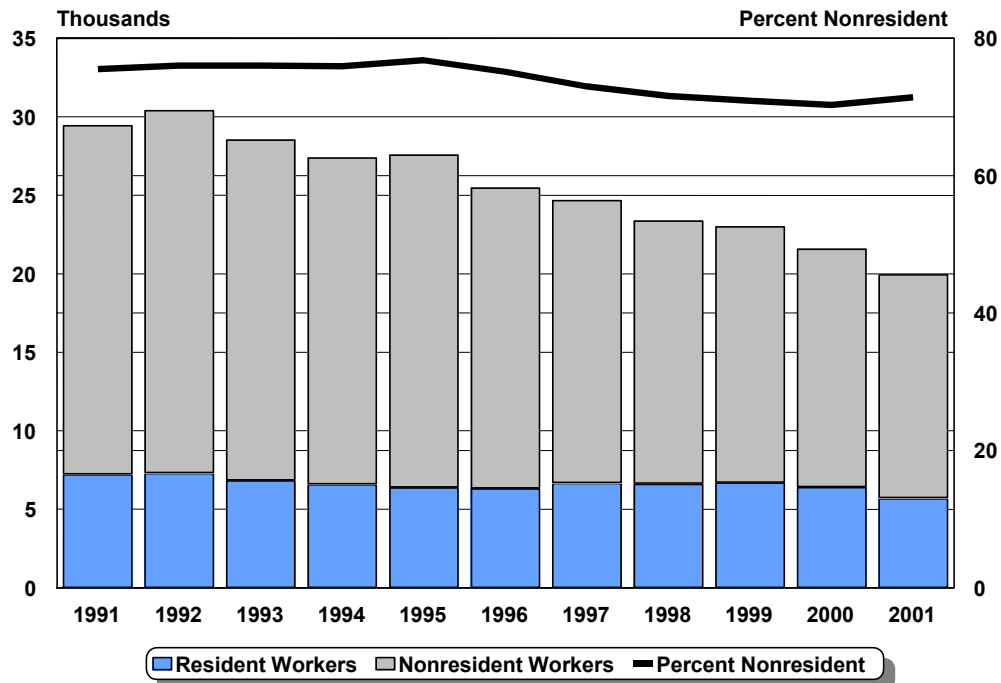
While 21.2% of workers employed in the private sector in Alaska in 2001 were nonresidents of Alaska, the nonresident employment rate varies significantly by industry. (See appendix table A-1 for detailed industry nonresident employment and wages.) The highest percent nonresident workers are found in industries with a large number of seasonal jobs (often relatively low paying), industries with faster than average growth, industries with jobs requiring special skills, and industries where the workers may be employed in remote worksites or camps.

The industries with the highest percent nonresident workers in 2001 include seafood processing, visitor industry sectors (hotels, eating and drinking places, air transportation and transportation services), lumber and wood products, and the oil industry. These same industries have appeared on the top nonresident industry list for the last several years, with

most industries showing change in tandem with the overall nonresident hire rate.

In 2001, the food processing industry, comprised almost entirely of seafood processing workers, continued to employ the highest percentage of nonresident workers, 71.4%. Nonresident food processing workers earned 57.9% of total wages in this sector.

Food Processing Number and Percent Nonresident Workers - Alaska 1991 to 2001



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

Between 2000 and 2001, the number of nonresident workers decreased by 914 workers, or 6.0%, while resident workers decreased by 704 workers. Resident earnings decreased by 5.9% or about \$6.2 million and nonresident earnings increased by 2.3% or about \$3 million. The food processing industry is relatively low paying, with nonresident workers earning on average \$4,686 in each quarter that they worked in 2001, an increase of \$241 from 2000.

Statewide, nonresidents earned about 56 percent of total earnings in food processing, but only 22 percent of food processing earnings went to nonresidents in Kodiak, 36 percent in Southcentral Alaska and 53 percent in Southeast Alaska.

The food processing Industry continues to decline in total employment from 30,439 workers in 1991 to 19,982 workers in 2001. Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development and industry recruitment efforts targeting Alaska residents has led to a 4.5 percentage point decline in the percent nonresident workers since 1994.

Oil Industry Hires More Nonresident Workers

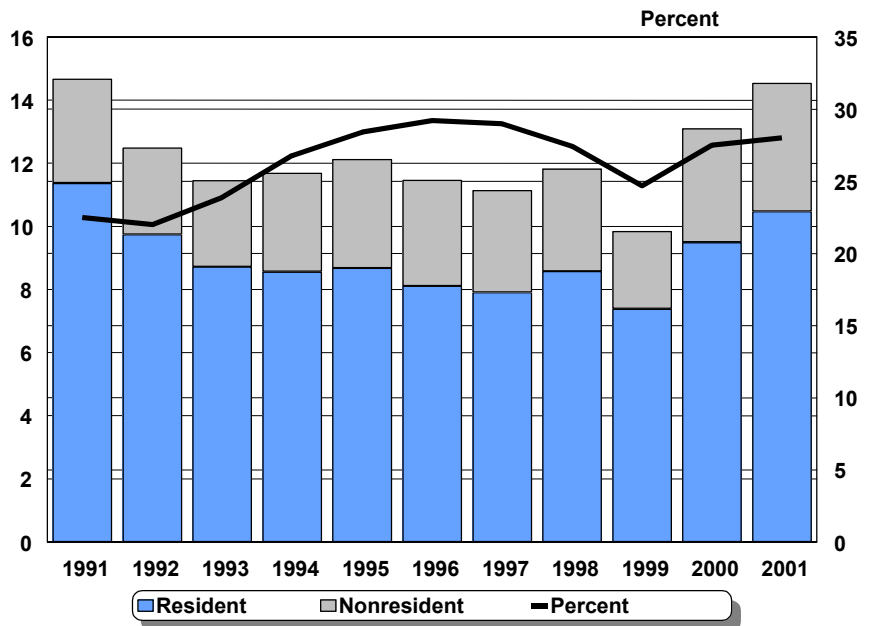
Alaska's oil industry employed 14,548 workers in 2001, a significant increase from the 2000 total of 13,100 workers. The sharp increase in total employment resulted in a large number of new, nonresident workers that filled some of the employment needs of the industry. Total nonresident workers increased by nearly 13 percent from 3,604 in 2000 to 4,068 nonresident workers in 2001 while resident worker hire increased by 10.3% over 2000. Nonresident workers

made up 28% of total oil industry workers in 2001, a 0.5 percentage point increase from 2000.

Total earnings paid to nonresidents working in the oil industry increased from \$189 million in 2000 to \$239 million in 2001. The percent of total earnings paid to nonresidents also increased, rising from 24.0% in 2000 to 25.5% in 2001.

Major oil companies showed a significant decline in percent nonresident workers over 2000, dropping from 26.1% to 23.3%. The share of wages paid to nonresidents by the major oil companies showed improvement as well, declining from 25.0% in 2000 to 24.0% in 2001

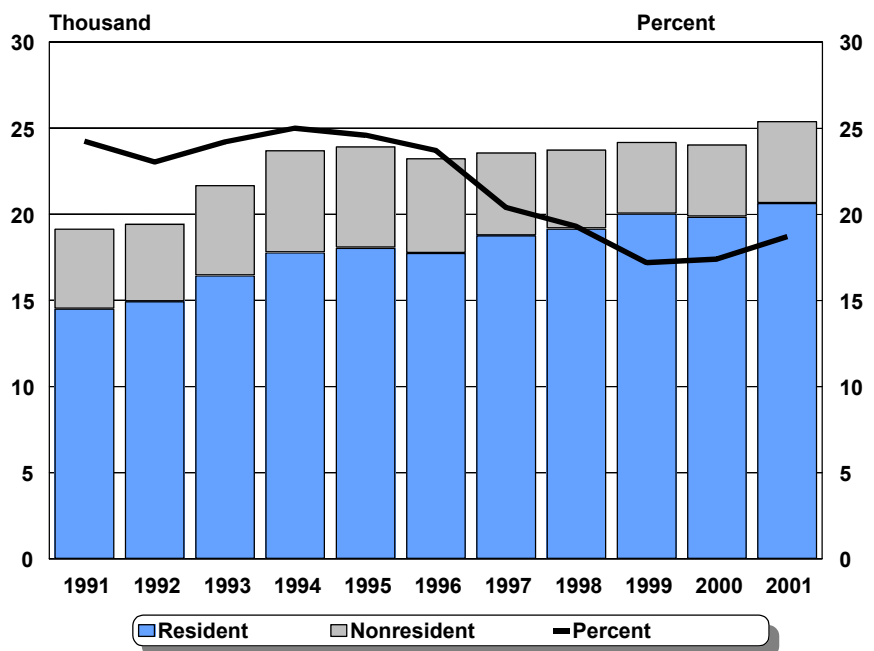
**Oil Industry Number and Percent Nonresident
Alaska 1991 to 2001**



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

Oilfield service companies showed an increase in the percent nonresident workers employed in 2001 over 2000, increasing from 27.9% to 29.4%. Oilfield service companies share of wages paid to nonresidents increased significantly over 2000 as well, growing from 23.3% to 26.6%. In 2001, the oil industry paid residents an average of \$18,391 per quarter worked while paying nonresidents \$19,992 per quarter.

**Construction Industry Number and Percent Nonresident Workers
Alaska 1991 to 2001**



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

Construction Industry Stable

Alaska's construction industry paid approximately \$638.5 million to residents in 2001, an increase of \$58 million from 2000. Nonresidents were paid \$85.8 million, up about \$16.4 million from the 2000 nonresident earnings of \$69.5 million. Nearly 12 percent of total earnings were paid to nonresidents, less than the private sector average. The number of resident construction workers increased by 785 in 2001 over 2000, while the number of nonresident construction workers increased by 570. A total of 18.7% of all construction workers were nonresident in 2001, a small increase from 2000, but still a large drop from the 1994 peak when 25 percent of all construction workers were nonresident.

Other Industry Sectors

The air transportation industry sector experienced a slight increase in the percent nonresident workers, increasing from 18.6% in 2000 to 19.2% in 2001. More than 40 percent of the workers in the “Airline Pilots, Copilots, and Flight Engineers” and “Commercial Pilots” occupational groups were nonresident workers and they earned 42% of the total \$105.4 million paid to the “pilots” occupational category in Alaska in 2001.

Employment in the lumber and wood products industry continues to decline dramatically, with only two-thirds as many wages paid in 2001 as in 2000 and only 73 percent as many workers. The only good news is that a larger percentage of the much smaller earnings paid were paid to residents. Residents employed in the lumber and wood products industry earned \$32.6 million, down from \$42.6 million in 2000.

Private sector industries with a very low percent of nonresidents are found primarily in the financial and health services sectors. State and local government continues to have one of the lowest percent nonresident workers and wages, with less than 2.6% of wages and 6.2% of workers nonresident. State government experienced a slight increase in nonresident workers over 2000 while local government experienced a slight decline, due to a similar trend in total employment in those sectors.

**Table 1
Alaska Resident and Nonresident Workers and Wages –2000 and 2001**

	2000 Resident Workers	2001 Resident Workers	Percent Change '00-'01	2000 Nonresident Workers	2001 Nonresident Workers	Percent Change '00-'01	2000 Resident Wages	2001 Resident Wages	Percent Change '00-'01	2000 Nonresident Wages	2001 Nonresident Wages	Percent Change '00-'01
Ag., For., and Fishing	2,039	2,095	2.7	689	675	-2.0	\$32,078,050	\$32,609,546	1.7	\$8,489,364	\$7,770,578	-8.5
Mining	11,286	12,258	8.6	3,949	4,446	12.6	\$688,124,491	\$788,651,677	14.6	\$204,386,909	\$255,377,658	24.9
Construction	19,866	20,651	4.0	4,187	4,757	13.6	\$580,493,122	\$638,510,745	10.0	\$69,460,446	\$85,849,698	23.6
Manufacturing	12,313	10,920	-11.3	16,542	15,410	-6.8	\$308,483,558	\$266,565,153	-13.6	\$156,303,443	\$152,694,249	-2.3
Trans., Comm., Util.	29,375	29,661	1.0	5,342	5,704	6.8	\$1,067,087,083	\$1,101,685,737	3.2	\$152,403,120	\$159,594,475	4.7
Wholesale Trade	9,807	9,334	-4.8	1,593	1,593	0.0	\$280,944,568	\$279,217,658	-0.6	\$19,527,857	\$17,080,342	-12.5
Retail Trade	60,022	60,722	1.2	12,313	13,249	7.6	\$909,497,705	\$950,256,808	4.5	\$73,533,667	\$81,640,950	11.0
Finance, Ins. and R.E.	13,858	13,381	-3.4	1,177	1,224	4.0	\$421,896,232	\$420,137,945	-0.4	\$16,446,990	\$16,451,527	0.0
Services	77,117	76,437	-0.9	15,239	16,478	8.1	\$1,704,346,444	\$1,810,014,544	6.2	\$155,560,784	\$183,134,132	17.7
Nonclassifiable	387	302	-22.0	174	81	-53.4	\$5,002,138	\$5,321,833	6.4	\$1,393,519	\$873,583	-37.3
Total Private Sector	236,070	235,761	-0.1	61,205	63,617	3.9	\$5,997,953,391	\$6,292,971,646	4.9	\$857,506,099	\$960,467,192	12.0
Local Govt	38,850	42,517	9.4	2,250	2,750	22.2	\$1,106,258,581	\$1,174,686,541	6.2	\$25,004,391	\$29,671,163	18.7
State Govt	22,965	23,603	2.8	1,533	1,596	4.1	\$760,049,045	\$816,561,054	7.4	\$19,293,130	\$23,698,021	22.8
Total	297,885	301,881	1.3	64,988	67,963	4.6	\$7,864,261,017	\$8,284,219,241	5.3	\$901,803,620	\$1,013,836,376	12.4

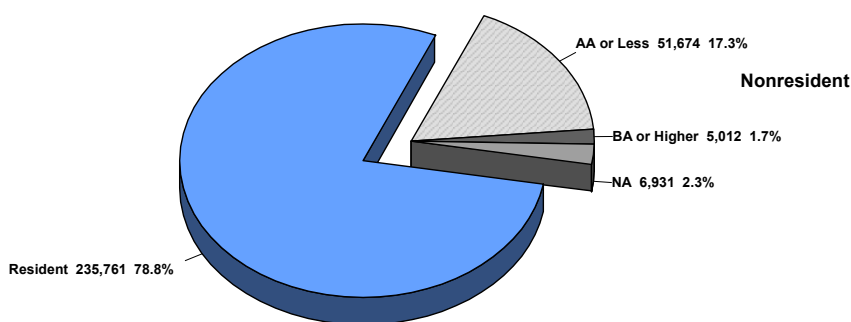
Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section.

Nonresidents Work in Jobs that Alaskans Can Fill

Despite reported Alaska labor shortages in some occupations in 2001, there were still qualified Alaska workers available to take many of the jobs that were ultimately filled by nonresident workers. Depending upon the time of the year, between 16,400 and 26,400 Alaskans were “officially” unemployed at any given time. In addition, there were a significant number of underemployed workers—workers that involuntarily worked less than full-time or workers that had higher skill levels than those required for the position in which they were working. And, many Alaskans may not fit the traditional definition of unemployed. They may live in areas where there are typically few employment opportunities and so may not have looked for work, a requirement to be considered unemployed.

In 2001, many nonresident workers filled good paying jobs that require relatively modest education or training. Based upon an analysis of Alaska occupational wage records and occupational information provided by employers, more than 80 percent of all nonresident workers employed in the private sector were employed in jobs requiring education less than or equal to an Associate’s degree (approximately two years of postsecondary education).

**Number of Private Sector Nonresident Workers
By Education Required for Primary Occupation in 2001**



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

The nonresident workers were employed throughout the state, many for a relatively short time, resulting in relatively small average earnings. However, the North Slope Borough in particular had a large number of nonresident workers earning a significant amount of money in occupations that require less than a four year degree.

Table 2
Nonresident Workers and Earnings
Private Sector Workers in Occupations with Known Educational Requirement
By Place of Work
Alaska 2001

Borough/Census Area	Education Required	Nonresident Workers	Nonresident Wages	Avg. Earnings
Anchorage/MatSu Region				
Anchorage	AA or Less	16,333	\$198,633,605	\$12,161
Anchorage	BA or Higher	2,462	\$111,103,061	\$45,127
MatSu	AA or Less	1,792	\$11,967,276	\$6,678
MatSu	BA or Higher	237	\$2,513,753	\$10,607
Gulf Coast Region				
Kenai	AA or Less	3,693	\$31,430,137	\$8,511
Kenai	BA or Higher	248	\$5,236,757	\$21,116
Kodiak	AA or Less	1,142	\$10,949,227	\$9,588
Kodiak	BA or Higher	43	\$1,220,141	\$28,375
Valdez-Cordova	AA or Less	1,623	\$17,890,785	\$11,023
Valdez-Cordova	BA or Higher	105	\$3,062,850	\$29,170
Interior Region				
Denali Borough	AA or Less	629	\$4,598,169	\$7,310
Denali Borough	BA or Higher	19	\$426,985	\$22,473
Fairbanks	AA or Less	4,075	\$37,159,685	\$9,119
Fairbanks	BA or Higher	393	\$8,597,320	\$21,876
Southeast Fairbanks	AA or Less	148	\$1,284,500	\$8,679
Southeast Fairbanks	BA or Higher	14	\$240,683	\$17,192
Yukon-Koyukuk	AA or Less	279	\$3,460,618	\$12,404
Yukon-Koyukuk	BA or Higher	16	\$654,314	\$40,895
Northern Region				
Nome	AA or Less	236	\$2,679,325	\$11,353
Nome	BA or Higher	62	\$1,507,242	\$24,310
North Slope Borough	AA or Less	2,756	\$128,650,514	\$46,680
North Slope Borough	BA or Higher	277	\$16,299,943	\$58,845
Northwest Arctic Borough	AA or Less	485	\$16,340,268	\$33,691
Northwest Arctic Borough	BA or Higher	77	\$4,056,834	\$52,686
Southeast Region				
Haines	AA or Less	538	\$4,343,382	\$8,073
Haines	BA or Higher	6	\$72,433	\$12,072
Juneau	AA or Less	1,885	\$16,033,106	\$8,506
Juneau	BA or Higher	223	\$6,371,171	\$28,570
Ketchikan	AA or Less	2,023	\$19,716,336	\$9,746
Ketchikan	BA or Higher	80	\$1,517,116	\$18,964
POW-Outer Ketchikan	AA or Less	486	\$4,499,334	\$9,258
POW-Outer Ketchikan	BA or Higher	17	\$251,077	\$14,769
Sitka	AA or Less	840	\$6,794,990	\$8,089
Sitka	BA or Higher	97	\$1,565,620	\$16,140
Skagway-Angoon	AA or Less	854	\$6,887,607	\$8,065
Skagway-Angoon	BA or Higher	24	\$552,241	\$23,010
Wrangell-Petersburg	AA or Less	1,142	\$9,792,492	\$8,575

Table 2 Nonresident Workers and Earnings Private Sector Workers in Occupations with Known Educational Requirement By Place of Work Alaska 2001				
Borough/Census Area	Education Required	Nonresident Workers	Nonresident Wages	Avg. Earnings
Southeast Region (continued)				
Wrangell-Petersburg	BA or Higher	17	\$314,796	\$18,517
Yakutat	AA or Less	174	\$2,038,654	\$11,716
Yakutat	BA or Higher	3	\$74,658	\$24,886
Southwest Region				
Aleutians East	AA or Less	1,761	\$22,135,342	\$12,570
Aleutians East	BA or Higher	46	\$1,433,171	\$31,156
Aleutians West	AA or Less	2,641	\$32,816,144	\$12,426
Aleutians West	BA or Higher	62	\$1,531,535	\$24,702
Bethel	AA or Less	453	\$5,392,493	\$11,904
Bethel	BA or Higher	101	\$2,874,106	\$28,456
Bristol Bay Borough	AA or Less	1,231	\$10,222,660	\$8,304
Bristol Bay Borough	BA or Higher	21	\$498,173	\$23,723
Dillingham	AA or Less	613	\$5,336,747	\$8,706
Dillingham	BA or Higher	38	\$947,462	\$24,933
Lake and Peninsula	AA or Less	751	\$7,022,965	\$9,351
Lake and Peninsula	BA or Higher	18	\$291,518	\$16,195
Wade Hampton	AA or Less	72	\$1,778,842	\$24,706
Wade Hampton	BA or Higher	8	\$178,887	\$22,361
Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section.				

Employers provide the Department occupational information on workers on a quarterly basis. For this report, workers were assigned an occupation code based upon the occupation in which they earned the most money in 2001. Nonresident workers were found in large numbers in a wide variety of occupations especially in seafood processing related occupations, hotels, eating and drinking occupations, oil and construction related occupations. Many occupations with large numbers of nonresident workers have relatively high pay and, although they may require significant training or education, represent an opportunity for training programs in Alaska or a career path for an unemployed Alaskan. Table 3 lists the top nonresident occupations that had average quarterly earnings in excess of \$7,500 in 2001, the median quarterly earnings for those reporting occupational information.

Table 4 shows occupations with the largest number of nonresident workers, irrespective of earnings. Many of these occupations represent an entry-level employment opportunity for unemployed workers with less work experience or fewer skills.

**Table 3
Top Private Sector Occupations With the Largest Number of Nonresident Workers Paid Greater Than Median Earnings for All Occupations (\$7,500 per Quarter)
Alaska 2001**

Occupation	Nonresident Workers	Avg. Earnings per Quarter
Registered Nurses	670	\$9,221
Airline Pilots, Copilots, and Flight Engineers	664	\$25,655
Operating and Construction Equipment Operators	587	\$13,761
Fishers and Related Fishing Workers ^{1/}	528	\$9,038
Sailors and Marine Oilers	482	\$7,560
Electricians	481	\$12,742
Roustabouts, Oil and Gas	449	\$13,790
Welders, Cutters, Solderers, and Brazers	401	\$11,742
Truck Drivers, Heavy and Tractor-Trailer	391	\$9,210
Commercial Pilots	369	\$11,955
Plumbers, Pipefitters, and Steamfitters	354	\$10,148
Managers, Construction Trades/Extraction Worker	333	\$19,704
Captains, Mates, and Pilots of Water Vessels	323	\$12,939
Managers, All Other	320	\$16,472
General and Operations Managers	312	\$12,952
Engineers, All Other	235	\$23,927
Helpers—Pipelayers, Plumbers, Pipefitters, Steamfitters	215	\$12,683
Inspectors, Testers, Sorters, Samplers, and Weighers	201	\$9,066
Aircraft Mechanics and Service Technicians	200	\$10,933
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Workers	179	\$11,868
Geological and Petroleum Technicians	168	\$25,429
Chefs and Head Cooks	148	\$7,553
Mining Machine Operators, All Other	137	\$25,012
Ship Engineers	129	\$14,092
Service Unit Operators, Oil, Gas, and Mining	126	\$16,234
Managers of Seafood Processing Workers	125	\$9,294
Managers of Office and Administrative Support Workers	118	\$12,401
Chief Executives	114	\$27,743
Managers of Production and Operating Workers	107	\$25,560
Extraction Workers, All Other	107	19,456
Machinists	107	\$10,462

^{1/}Includes workers that use equipment to catch and gather aquatic animals for human consumption. Only those workers covered by Alaska unemployment insurance, a relatively small percentage of all those engaged in fish harvesting in Alaska, are included in this total. Nearly half of these workers are employed on offshore processors.
Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section.

**Table 4
Private Sector Occupations with the Largest Number of Nonresidents
Alaska 2001**

Occupation	Resident			Nonresident		
	Number of Workers	Number of Workers	Percent	Earnings	Earnings	Percent
Seafood Processing Workers	3,209	8,818	73.3	\$37,228,234	\$68,314,701	64.7
Retail Salespersons	12,292	2,437	16.5	\$178,668,560	\$14,724,240	7.6
Food Preparation/Serving, Including Fast Food	5,658	1,489	20.8	\$33,282,235	\$5,042,487	13.2
Waiters and Waitresses	4,151	1,387	25.0	\$40,590,330	\$6,311,392	13.5
Construction Laborers	5,402	1,190	18.1	\$115,398,033	\$15,052,339	11.5
Laborers and Freight, Movers, Hand	5,273	1,171	18.2	\$79,639,262	\$9,689,422	10.8
Cashiers	5,672	1,001	15.0	\$55,247,249	\$4,396,884	7.4
Tour Guides and Escorts	732	962	56.8	\$6,534,553	\$6,626,931	50.4
Office Clerks, General	5,905	928	13.6	\$107,996,468	\$10,170,449	8.6
Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	3,275	879	21.2	\$36,127,370	\$5,450,889	13.1
Carpenters	3,810	801	17.4	\$96,054,538	\$10,128,404	9.5
Cooks, Restaurant	1,789	717	28.6	\$27,776,703	\$5,573,457	16.7
Registered Nurses	2,785	670	19.4	\$122,845,870	\$13,306,008	9.8
Airline Pilots, Copilots, and Flight Engineers	1,013	664	39.6	\$61,092,375	\$44,332,313	42.1
Janitors and Cleaners	3,406	663	16.3	\$41,286,665	\$3,664,176	8.2
Dishwashers	1,406	613	30.4	\$9,347,592	\$2,674,801	22.2
Construction Equipment Operators	2,278	587	20.5	\$102,856,639	\$21,261,397	17.1
Sales and Related Workers, All Other	2,667	583	17.9	\$46,348,758	\$3,218,192	6.5
Agricultural Workers, All Other	581	570	49.5	\$7,626,877	\$5,188,577	40.5
Fishers and Related Fishing Workers	378	528	58.3	\$3,345,342	\$8,513,671	71.8
Sailors and Marine Oilers	541	482	47.1	\$12,299,198	\$7,892,685	39.1
Electricians	1,759	481	21.5	\$76,282,053	\$14,780,714	16.2
Food Preparation Workers	1,875	473	20.1	\$26,041,503	\$3,317,182	11.3
Maintenance and Repair Workers, General	2,371	460	16.2	\$66,453,141	\$7,736,024	10.4
Roustabouts, Oil and Gas	1,077	449	29.4	\$47,530,814	\$18,313,109	27.8
Receptionists and Information Clerks	2,778	409	12.8	\$43,882,430	\$2,802,511	6.0
Child Care Workers	1,734	409	19.1	\$14,679,466	\$1,469,993	9.1
Welders, Cutters, Solderers, and Brazers	693	401	36.7	\$28,630,733	\$10,262,196	26.4
Truck Drivers, Heavy and Tractor-Trailer	2,151	391	15.4	\$81,078,809	\$8,832,225	9.8
Food Preparation Workers	1,208	390	24.4	\$10,757,351	\$1,878,400	14.9
Bartenders	1,700	382	18.3	\$20,910,122	\$2,149,831	9.3
Counter Attendants	2,136	373	14.9	\$24,666,136	\$1,461,470	5.6
Commercial Pilots	482	369	43.4	\$24,004,080	\$11,823,329	33.0
Construction and Related Workers, All Other	752	361	32.4	\$10,724,099	\$2,224,543	17.2
Plumbers, Pipefitters, and Steamfitters	1,253	354	22.0	\$53,163,747	\$7,388,006	12.2

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

Nonresident Occupations by Industry

Although the total number of nonresident workers in an occupation or industry provides a good understanding of where employment and training opportunities exist, training providers and industry groups often want to know where training dollars should be directed within an industry. Table 5 shows the top nonresident occupations for several major Alaska industry sectors with a large number of nonresident workers.

**Table 5
Largest Nonresident Occupations in Selected Industries
Alaska 2001**

Industry	Occupational Title	Nonresident			Resident		
		Resident Workers	Nonresident Workers	Percent Nonres.	Resident Wages	Nonresident Wages	Percent Nonres.
Metal mining	Mining/Geological Engineers	240	55	18.6	\$17,090,496	\$3,398,056	16.6
Metal mining	Earth Drillers	9	28	75.7	\$318,779	\$578,404	64.5
Metal mining	Millwrights	110	20	15.4	\$8,349,703	\$1,711,321	17.0
Metal mining	Electricians	24	13	35.1	\$1,637,290	\$737,989	31.1
Oil and gas extraction	Roustabouts	1,049	442	29.6	\$45,661,880	\$18,273,245	28.6
Oil and gas extraction	Electricians	312	196	38.6	\$16,854,648	\$8,174,697	32.7
Oil and gas extraction	Managers of Construction/Extraction	428	196	31.4	\$36,277,252	\$14,168,363	28.1
Oil and gas extraction	Welders, Cutters, and Brazers	243	194	44.4	\$13,754,389	\$6,775,336	33.0
Building construction	Carpenters	2,022	417	17.1	\$57,050,998	\$5,836,603	9.3
Building construction	Construction Laborers	1,807	415	18.7	\$29,949,208	\$3,766,425	11.2
Building construction	Operating/Construction Equipment Operators	235	54	18.7	\$7,708,732	\$1,560,967	16.8
Building construction	Cement Masons/Concrete Finishers	83	42	33.6	\$1,947,562	\$488,289	20.0
Construction-special trade	Construction Laborers	1,190	333	21.9	\$21,273,993	\$3,589,152	14.4
Construction-special trade	Electricians	1,187	190	13.8	\$47,188,895	\$3,559,593	7.0
Construction-special trade	Carpenters	758	197	20.6	\$16,138,789	\$1,781,108	9.9
Construction-special trade	Painters, Construction and Maintenance	417	176	29.7	\$8,056,175	\$1,678,635	17.2
Food and kindred products	Seafood Processing Workers	3,023	8,666	74.1	\$35,891,599	\$67,661,713	65.3
Food and kindred products	Agricultural Workers	210	399	65.5	\$4,110,976	\$4,249,905	50.8
Food and kindred products	Surimi Technicians	14	223	94.1	\$238,062	\$3,265,877	93.2
Food and kindred products	Fishers/Fishing Workers	75	186	71.3	\$695,440	\$4,237,846	85.9
Local & suburban transit	Bus Drivers, Transit/Intercity	297	69	18.9	\$4,137,437	\$595,497	12.6
Local & suburban transit	Tour Guides and Escorts	59	49	45.4	\$549,069	\$343,341	38.5
Local & suburban transit	Taxi Drivers and Chauffeurs	70	14	16.7	\$448,039	\$57,987	11.5
Local & suburban transit	Combined Food Preparation/Fast Food	11	13	54.2	\$98,305	\$113,817	53.7
Water transportation	Sailors and Marine Oilers	324	180	35.7	\$9,412,399	\$4,309,032	31.4
Water transportation	Captains Water Vessels	235	149	38.8	\$8,895,197	\$5,776,216	39.4
Water transportation	Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	349	71	16.9	\$4,608,535	\$591,517	11.4
Water transportation	Material Moving Workers, All Other	129	70	35.2	\$4,506,225	\$520,903	10.4
Transportation by air	Airline Pilots, Copilots, and Flight Engineers	994	657	39.8	\$59,954,538	\$44,178,496	42.4
Transportation by air	Commercial Pilots	394	304	43.6	\$19,317,430	\$10,232,064	34.6
Transportation by air	Aircraft Mechanics and Service Technicians	1,015	178	14.9	\$43,397,976	\$4,528,749	9.4
Transportation by air	Reservation Agents and Travel Clerks	957	68	6.6	\$19,672,961	\$676,646	3.3
Transportation services	Tour Guides and Escorts	82	83	50.3	\$685,632	\$512,651	42.8
Transportation services	Travel Agents	355	20	5.3	\$7,526,806	\$163,052	2.1
Transportation services	Production, Planning, and Expediting Clerks	226	17	7.0	\$4,630,214	\$199,807	4.1
Transportation services	Laborers and Material Movers, Hand	48	14	22.6	\$903,043	\$37,002	3.9
Communications	Customer Service Rep	593	30	4.8	\$18,431,873	\$379,082	2.0
Communications	Telecommunications Line Installers and Repairers	158	23	12.7	\$9,417,964	\$1,472,913	13.5
Communications	Radio and Television Announcers	140	18	11.4	\$3,425,090	\$268,873	7.3
Food stores	Counter Attendants	1,054	156	12.9	\$18,758,441	\$697,211	3.6
Food stores	Cashiers	930	151	14.0	\$8,849,043	\$512,281	5.5
Food stores	Retail Salespersons	444	104	19.0	\$4,210,511	\$460,531	9.9
Food stores	Packers and Packagers	848	92	9.8	\$3,718,243	\$154,258	4.0
Eating & drinking places	Combined Food Preparation/Fast Food	5,007	1,274	20.3	\$27,164,718	\$3,710,624	12.0

**Table 5
Largest Nonresident Occupations in Selected Industries
Alaska 2001**

Industry	Occupational Title	Nonresident			Nonresident		
		Resident Workers	Workers	Percent Nonres.	Resident Wages	Wages	Percent Nonres.
Eating & drinking places	Waiters and Waitresses	3,155	1,033	24.7	\$29,788,398	\$4,374,473	12.8
Eating & drinking places	Cooks, Restaurant	1,354	511	27.4	\$20,429,126	\$3,813,738	15.7
Eating & drinking places	Dishwashers	913	409	30.9	\$5,202,611	\$1,608,877	23.6
Hotels	Maids	1,645	489	22.9	\$15,305,307	\$2,374,219	13.4
Hotels	Tour Guides and Escorts	81	326	80.1	\$927,548	\$2,667,503	74.2
Hotels	Waiters and Waitresses	633	262	29.3	\$7,117,096	\$1,322,596	15.7
Hotels	Cooks, Restaurant	326	184	36.1	\$5,462,591	\$1,564,165	22.3
Business services	Janitors and Cleaners	1,108	284	20.4	\$11,740,996	\$1,501,180	11.3
Business services	Construction and Related Workers	294	204	41.0	\$1,079,451	\$307,820	22.2
Business services	Office Clerks, General	742	191	20.5	\$12,167,422	\$1,873,191	13.3
Business services	Security Guards	633	138	17.9	\$11,697,003	\$778,373	6.2
Health services	Receptionists and Information Clerks	944	129	12.0	\$17,105,554	\$1,023,321	5.6
Health services	Dental Assistants	816	110	11.9	\$17,447,152	\$920,796	5.0
Health services	Registered Nurses	2,576	550	17.6	\$115,797,226	\$11,351,771	8.9
Health services	Nursing Aides	989	91	8.4	\$22,457,503	\$901,827	3.9
Engineering, Accounting	Zoologists/Wildlife Biologists	64	155	70.8	\$1,919,465	\$2,106,828	52.3
Engineering, Accounting	Inspectors, Sorters, Samplers, and Weighers	36	81	69.2	\$1,367,726	\$2,312,944	62.8
Engineering, Accounting	Surveyors	317	70	18.1	\$12,050,805	\$1,622,325	11.9
Engineering, Accounting	Office Clerks, General	353	70	16.5	\$7,603,694	\$1,168,848	13.3

NEC=Not Elsewhere Classified

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

Alaska Firms Hiring the Largest Number of Nonresidents

Each major industry sector was examined, and the firms that hired the most nonresidents in 2001 were identified. Table 6 shows the top five employers by industry, sorted by the total number of nonresident workers they employed. Although a firm may have hired a large number of nonresident workers, this may be due to the total size of the firm, rather than simply hiring a large percentage of nonresident workers. The percentage of nonresidents hired, along with the total number of nonresidents should be examined together. Complete resident hire data by firm are available in the report, *Residency Analysis of Alaska's Workers by Firm-2001* available on the Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development website.

**Table 6
Top Private Sector Employers of Nonresident Workers by Major Industry
Alaska 2001**

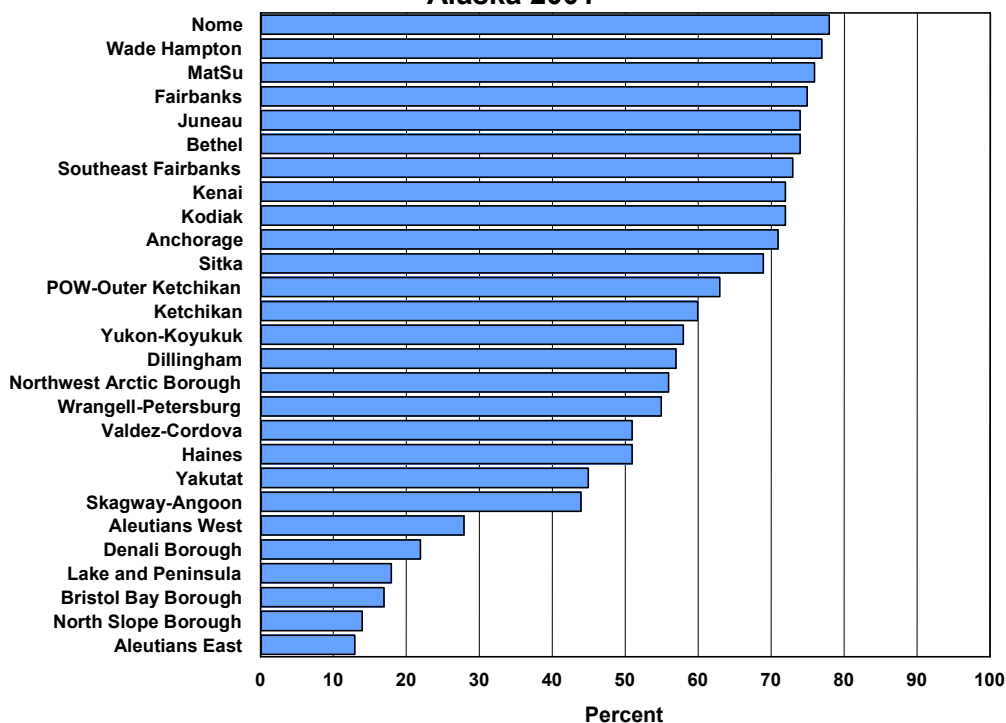
Industry	Employer	Resident Workers	Nonresident Workers	Percent Nonresident
Mining	VECO ALASKA INC	2,164	987	31.3
Mining	AK PETROLEUM CONTRACTORS INC	1,678	591	26.0
Mining	BP EXPLORATION ALASKA INC	933	441	32.1
Mining	PEAK OILFIELD SVC CO	1,214	371	23.4
Mining	NABORS AK DRILLING INC	715	342	32.4
Construction	UDELHOVEN OILFIELD SYSTEM SVC	384	168	30.4
Construction	HOUSTON CONTRACTING CO-AK LT	647	157	19.5
Construction	CONAM CONSTRUCTION CO	200	121	37.7
Construction	AUSTIN MAINTENANCE&CONST INC	228	110	32.5
Construction	OSBORNE CONSTRUCTION	575	103	15.2
Manufacturing	TRIDENT SEAFOODS CORPORATION	583	3,049	83.9
Manufacturing	ICICLE SEAFOODS INC	378	1,351	78.1
Manufacturing	WARDS COVE PACKING CO INC	509	1,278	71.5
Manufacturing	UNISEA INC	363	1,173	76.4
Manufacturing	PETER PAN SEAFOODS INC	256	1,136	81.6
Trans., Comm., Util.	NORTHWEST AIRLINES INC	258	463	64.2
Trans., Comm., Util.	FEDERAL EXPRESS CORP	1,118	262	19.0
Trans., Comm., Util.	WESTOURS MOTORCOACHES INC	490	249	33.7
Trans., Comm., Util.	CIRI ALASKA TOURISM CORP	568	205	26.5
Trans., Comm., Util.	ROYAL HWY TOURS INC	625	183	22.6
Wholesale Trade	COPPER RIVER FINE SEAFOOD INC	153	154	50.2
Wholesale Trade	SNUG HARBOR SEAFOODS INC	339	106	23.8
Wholesale Trade	ALASKA FRESH CUT INC	125	54	30.2
Wholesale Trade	KAKE FOODS INC	114	50	30.5
Wholesale Trade	SAGAYA CORPORATION	261	44	14.4
Retail Trade	ARAMARK SVCS MGMT OF AK INC	380	881	69.9
Retail Trade	KMART CORP CH11 02-02494	2,764	768	21.7
Retail Trade	SAFEWAY INC	5,341	580	9.8
Retail Trade	WAL-MART ASSOCIATES INC	3,574	568	13.7
Retail Trade	FRED MEYER SHOPPING CENTERS	3,966	523	11.7
Finance, Ins. and R.E.	AK USA FEDERAL CREDIT UNION	953	91	8.7
Finance, Ins. and R.E.	WELLS FARGO BANK ALASKA	1,281	89	6.5
Finance, Ins. and R.E.	1ST NATL BANK OF ANCHORAGE	936	60	6.0
Finance, Ins. and R.E.	WELLS FARGO BANK NA B10	106	32	23.2
Finance, Ins. and R.E.	KAKE TRIBAL CORP	70	25	26.3
Services	ALASKA HOTEL PROPERTIES LLC	655	546	45.5
Services	LABOR READY NORTHWEST INC	1,128	487	30.2
Services	PROVIDENCE HOSPITAL PAYROLL	3,890	422	9.8
Services	WESTMARK HOTELS INC	903	280	23.7
Services	GLACIER BAY PARK CONCESSIONS	33	255	88.5

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

Geographic Distribution of Local Residents, Alaska Residents and Nonresidents

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 Alaska Borough or census area³. Overall, 70 percent of workers were local residents of the area where they worked in 2001, while about 13 percent were residents of Alaska, but did not live in the borough or census area in which they worked.

**Percent of Total Private Sector Workers that are Local Residents
Alaska 2001**

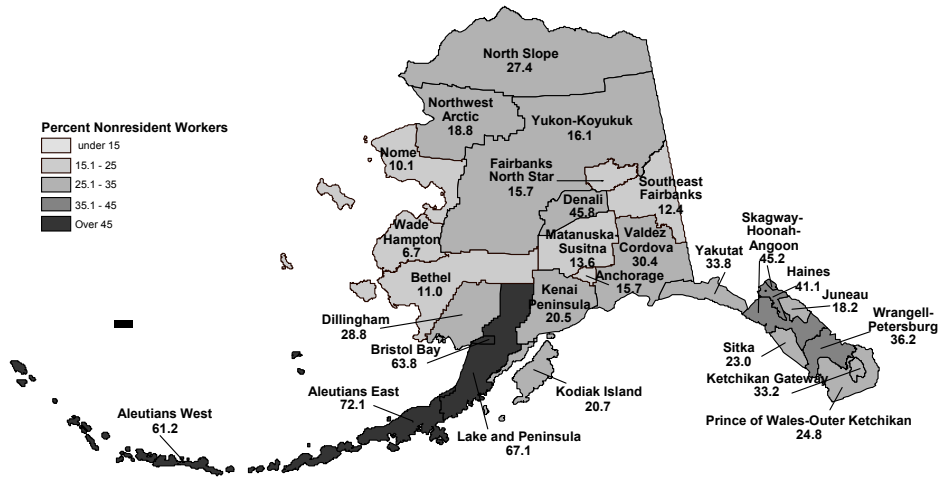


Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section.

The Aleutians East Borough, with its large number of nonresident seafood processing workers, had the lowest percent local resident private sector workers in 2001. The North Slope Borough also had a very significant number of non-local private sector workers, due to the large number of oil industry workers employed on a rotating basis at work sites in the Prudhoe Bay area. Other areas with low percent local resident workers include those with large seasonal seafood processing industries. Rural areas with relatively few job opportunities have the highest level of local resident employment.

³ Workers were assigned to a geographic area based upon the place of work where they earned the most money in 2001. If employers did not provide specific place of work information for the worker, the census area of the primary business location was used to determine the place of work. Place of residence for Alaska residents was derived from the zip code of the most recent Permanent Fund Dividend mailing address. Although workers may move during the course of a year and employers may not provide complete and accurate information in all cases, the data provide a good indication of those areas that have a stable, local resident employment base.

**Percent Nonresident Workers in the Private Sector
by Borough or Census Area - 2001**



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

Table 7 presents the percent nonresident workers by area for private sector, state and local government workers (federal government and self employed data are not available). The highest percent nonresident workers is found in the Southwest Region, primarily the Aleutians East and the Bristol Bay Boroughs, and Aleutians West and Lake and Peninsula census areas. These workers were engaged primarily in seafood processing. Other areas with a high percentage of nonresident workers include Yakutat, Skagway/Hoonah/Angoon, Denali Borough and Kodiak Island Borough.

**Table 7
Resident and Nonresident Workers and Earnings
By Place of Work and Alaska Place of Residence for Private Sector, State and Local Government
Alaska 2001**

Area	Ownership	Resident Workers		Nonresident Workers		Resident Wages		Nonresident Wages	
		Local Resident	Other AK Resident	Number	Pct. Nonresident	Local Resident	Other AK Resident	Total Amount	Pct. Nonresident
Anchorage/MatSu Region									
Anchorage	State Govt	8,099	1,019	421	4.4	\$292,110,779	\$35,797,318	\$6,220,484	1.9
Anchorage	Local Govt	10,474	729	477	4.1	\$368,658,618	\$25,385,526	\$4,595,706	1.2
Anchorage	Private Sector	98,152	18,276	21,628	15.7	\$2,871,247,488	\$510,690,551	\$370,318,773	9.9
MatSu	State Govt	825	118	24	2.5	\$26,602,068	\$3,952,188	\$443,434	1.4
MatSu	Local Govt	2,432	104	89	3.4	\$68,504,710	\$3,462,538	\$641,021	0.9
MatSu	Private Sector	11,835	1,602	2,118	13.6	\$218,317,455	\$34,959,999	\$15,539,788	5.8
Gulf Coast Region									
Kenai	State Govt	1,024	141	55	4.5	\$32,806,778	\$4,825,173	\$734,135	1.9
Kenai	Local Govt	3,326	91	192	5.3	\$100,097,765	\$1,912,469	\$2,383,237	2.3
Kenai	Private Sector	14,203	1,441	4,039	20.5	\$317,900,585	\$36,572,003	\$39,611,516	10.1
Kodiak	State Govt	250	25	26	8.6	\$9,036,817	\$562,191	\$376,791	3.8
Kodiak	Local Govt	809	45	89	9.4	\$20,724,880	\$707,119	\$728,315	3.3
Kodiak	Private Sector	4,249	432	1,225	20.7	\$86,034,879	\$7,709,510	\$12,682,107	11.9
Valdez-Cordova	State Govt	276	68	26	7.0	\$9,238,446	\$2,616,327	\$556,803	4.5
Valdez-Cordova	Local Govt	815	86	80	8.2	\$22,387,267	\$1,734,038	\$852,066	3.4
Valdez-Cordova	Private Sector	3,327	1,203	1,977	30.4	\$107,586,329	\$40,281,427	\$22,268,030	13.1
Interior Region									
Denali Borough	State Govt	20	6	1	3.7	\$920,863	\$232,706	\$6,348	0.5
Denali Borough	Local Govt	86	55	10	6.6	\$2,096,926	\$866,723	\$84,777	2.8
Denali Borough	Private Sector	467	663	954	45.8	\$15,544,627	\$18,435,312	\$7,465,986	18.0
Fairbanks	State Govt	4,389	242	547	10.6	\$147,973,664	\$3,768,721	\$6,365,967	4.0
Fairbanks	Local Govt	3,533	80	191	5.0	\$99,964,447	\$953,985	\$1,267,769	1.2
Fairbanks	Private Sector	23,995	2,997	5,044	15.7	\$595,387,877	\$64,397,376	\$50,799,757	7.1
Southeast Fairbanks	State Govt	141	4	9	5.8	\$5,089,984	\$87,206	\$110,036	2.1
Southeast Fairbanks	Local Govt	362	28	28	6.7	\$7,811,849	\$656,182	\$133,831	1.6
Southeast Fairbanks	Private Sector	977	199	167	12.4	\$14,577,278	\$4,973,048	\$1,550,072	7.3
Yukon-Koyukuk	State Govt	76	71	11	7.0	\$2,455,428	\$3,341,009	\$169,662	2.8
Yukon-Koyukuk	Local Govt	1,362	288	158	8.7	\$21,547,061	\$6,735,082	\$1,788,947	5.9
Yukon-Koyukuk	Private Sector	1,064	473	296	16.1	\$17,184,725	\$16,698,783	\$4,115,695	10.8
Northern Region									
Nome	State Govt	224	26	14	5.3	\$9,361,518	\$1,184,828	\$287,579	2.7
Nome	Local Govt	1,465	98	130	7.7	\$22,758,469	\$1,543,160	\$1,230,063	4.8
Nome	Private Sector	2,351	343	302	10.1	\$50,313,464	\$8,246,328	\$4,224,970	6.7
North Slope Borough	State Govt	24	18	2	4.5	\$1,117,912	\$973,878	\$17,201	0.8
North Slope Borough	Local Govt	2,095	229	172	6.9	\$69,411,432	\$8,551,976	\$2,782,563	3.4
North Slope Borough	Private Sector	1,532	6,629	3,080	27.4	\$44,331,335	\$332,905,250	\$146,353,174	28.0
Northwest Arctic Borough	State Govt	65	9	3	3.9	\$2,245,434	\$408,057	\$49,537	1.8
Northwest Arctic Borough	Local Govt	1,056	104	85	6.8	\$17,223,490	\$2,870,710	\$1,119,328	5.3
Northwest Arctic Borough	Private Sector	1,701	746	568	18.8	\$47,690,011	\$37,212,521	\$20,463,741	19.4

**Table 7
Resident and Nonresident Workers and Earnings
By Place of Work and Alaska Place of Residence for Private Sector, State and Local Government
Alaska 2001**

Area	Ownership	Resident Workers		Nonresident Workers		Resident Wages		Nonresident Wages	
		Local Resident	Other AK Resident	Number	Pct. Nonresident	Local Resident	Other AK Resident	Total Amount	Pct. Nonresident
Haines	State Govt	50	7	4	6.6	\$1,461,858	\$116,385	\$18,834	1.2
Haines	Local Govt	161	8	14	7.7	\$3,935,509	\$151,677	\$96,021	2.3
Haines	Private Sector	697	108	561	41.1	\$10,845,898	\$1,410,261	\$4,463,580	26.7
Juneau	State Govt	4,129	450	283	5.8	\$147,114,559	\$12,702,882	\$5,340,747	3.2
Juneau	Local Govt	2,088	91	194	8.2	\$70,584,112	\$2,031,017	\$2,419,613	3.2
Juneau	Private Sector	8,866	908	2,171	18.2	\$207,951,250	\$19,143,472	\$22,915,492	9.2
Ketchikan	State Govt	559	76	62	8.9	\$18,139,830	\$2,335,543	\$1,468,130	6.7
Ketchikan	Local Govt	968	31	67	6.3	\$32,212,708	\$655,526	\$706,212	2.1
Ketchikan	Private Sector	4,987	592	2,767	33.2	\$113,656,531	\$10,961,359	\$25,595,771	17.0
POW-Outer Ketchikan	State Govt	34	6	1	2.4	\$1,142,262	\$123,149	\$4,489	0.4
POW-Outer Ketchikan	Local Govt	864	110	104	9.6	\$16,691,726	\$1,863,718	\$1,045,447	5.3
POW-Outer Ketchikan	Private Sector	1,279	259	508	24.8	\$22,912,668	\$4,949,485	\$4,773,473	14.6
Sitka	State Govt	347	41	36	8.5	\$10,101,580	\$756,362	\$299,389	2.7
Sitka	Local Govt	574	36	50	7.6	\$18,202,151	\$494,687	\$593,603	3.1
Sitka	Private Sector	2,848	334	952	23.0	\$64,267,350	\$4,182,019	\$8,450,713	11.0
Skagway-Angoon	State Govt	26	0	2	0.0	\$651,213	\$0	\$14,813	0.0
Skagway-Angoon	Local Govt	326	35	34	8.6	\$6,844,953	\$628,296	\$146,384	1.9
Skagway-Angoon	Private Sector	870	208	890	45.2	\$15,294,728	\$2,786,543	\$7,521,017	29.4
Wrangell-Petersburg	State Govt	84	5	2	2.2	\$2,481,314	\$91,184	\$33,621	1.3
Wrangell-Petersburg	Local Govt	630	31	48	6.8	\$18,812,232	\$584,418	\$409,704	2.1
Wrangell-Petersburg	Private Sector	1,790	273	1,171	36.2	\$30,642,699	\$4,594,524	\$10,230,843	22.5
Yakutat	State Govt	10	2	4	25.0	\$374,879	\$25,675	\$60,438	13.1
Yakutat	Local Govt	78	9	12	12.1	\$1,782,766	\$206,253	\$64,208	3.1
Yakutat	Private Sector	233	113	177	33.8	\$4,215,747	\$2,175,891	\$2,113,311	24.8
Southwest Region									
Aleutians East	State Govt	10	10	4	16.7	\$222,684	\$170,584	\$34,640	8.1
Aleutians East	Local Govt	245	32	34	10.9	\$5,144,846	\$1,114,779	\$543,340	8.0
Aleutians East	Private Sector	453	506	2,483	72.1	\$9,365,352	\$9,954,379	\$27,887,525	59.1
Aleutians West	State Govt	34	5	4	9.3	\$1,362,374	\$212,242	\$34,584	2.1
Aleutians West	Local Govt	377	41	34	7.5	\$13,642,029	\$1,016,057	\$523,729	3.4
Aleutians West	Private Sector	1,340	531	2,948	61.2	\$39,586,629	\$15,913,708	\$35,766,405	39.2
Bethel	State Govt	290	40	16	4.6	\$12,806,096	\$1,600,094	\$179,763	1.2
Bethel	Local Govt	2,902	203	197	6.0	\$47,740,732	\$4,390,593	\$2,180,684	4.0
Bethel	Private Sector	3,844	755	569	11.0	\$67,428,924	\$15,636,082	\$8,412,317	9.2
Bristol Bay Borough	State Govt	20	18	12	24.0	\$997,751	\$254,911	\$104,443	7.7
Bristol Bay Borough	Local Govt	130	27	12	7.1	\$3,609,437	\$652,547	\$158,451	3.6
Bristol Bay Borough	Private Sector	365	433	1,407	63.8	\$10,275,788	\$6,180,811	\$11,258,207	40.6
Dillingham	State Govt	77	33	3	2.7	\$2,786,982	\$392,066	\$10,456	0.3
Dillingham	Local Govt	644	47	70	9.2	\$11,736,153	\$1,423,542	\$862,574	6.2
Dillingham	Private Sector	1,299	322	655	28.8	\$28,409,386	\$8,067,881	\$6,294,567	14.7

**Table 7
Resident and Nonresident Workers and Earnings
By Place of Work and Alaska Place of Residence for Private Sector, State and Local Government
Alaska 2001**

Area	Ownership	Resident Workers		Nonresident Workers		Resident Wages		Nonresident Wages	
		Local Resident	Other AK Resident	Number	Pct. Nonresident	Local Resident	Other AK Resident	Total Amount	Pct. Nonresident
Lake and Peninsula	State Govt	8	8	1	5.9	\$185,68	\$184,621	\$1,601	0.4
Lake and Peninsula	Local Govt	370	112	48	9.1	\$5,263,276	\$3,194,825	\$564,242	6.3
Lake and Peninsula	Private Sector	213	175	792	67.1	\$2,381,706	\$3,169,404	\$7,499,807	57.5
Wade Hampton	State Govt	42	18	1	1.6	\$658,009	\$274,922	\$12,700	1.3
Wade Hampton	Local Govt	1,469	125	130	7.5	\$20,788,185	\$2,680,065	\$1,694,496	6.7
Wade Hampton	Private Sector	938	198	81	6.7	\$11,800,870	\$6,039,743	\$1,965,209	9.9
Other/Unknown		0	368	222	37.6	\$0	\$7,298,222	\$1,886,988	20.5
Total		254,649	46,428	64,075	17.5	\$6,862,776,065	\$1,389,003,621	\$935,001,790	10.2

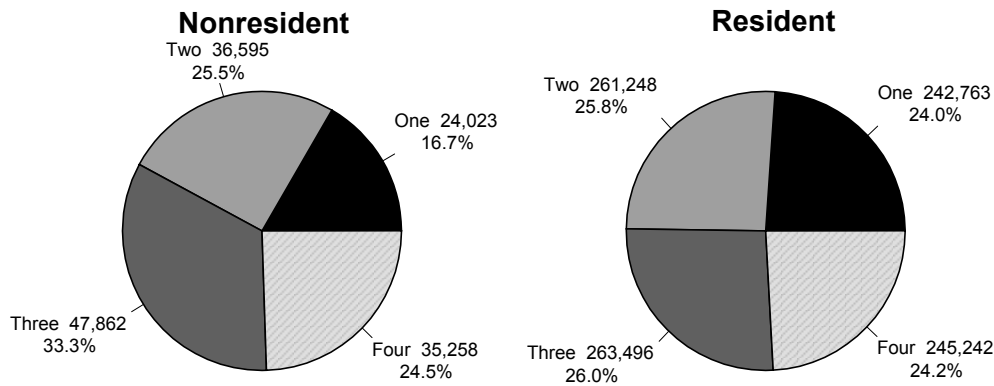
Local resident workers are residents of the reported Borough/Census Area as determined by the zip code of the most recent Permanent Fund Dividend mailing address. Worker employment records showing place of work information are matched with Permanent Fund Dividend applicant address information to determine the number of local residents, Alaska residents and nonresidents working in each Alaska Borough or census area. Place of work was based upon employer reported place of work information. Workers were assigned to a geographic area based upon place of work where they earned the most money in 2001. If employers did not provide specific place of work information for the worker, the 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.

The Economic Impact of Nonresidents

Generally, workers spend the bulk of their earnings where they reside. On average, nonresidents take a significant portion of their earnings to their home state, depriving Alaska of the full economic benefits of the employment created in the Alaska economy. This has a direct impact on the total growth rate and income of Alaska. This leakage of income out-of-state results in smaller indirect income and employment than would occur if workers lived in Alaska. Many nonresidents work a relatively short time in Alaska (often for just a quarter or two) and generally do not live in Alaska, own homes or consume the bulk of their earnings in the state. Nonresidents take direct job opportunities away from Alaskans. In addition, they keep the overall economy, including retail sales, services and housing construction at a level less than

**Number of Resident and Nonresident Workers
By Number of Quarters Worked-Alaska 2001**



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

would otherwise be the case. And when nonresidents take jobs that Alaskans could fill, unemployed Alaskans draw upon unemployment insurance and other financial aid programs.

Not only is there a direct job loss and a direct loss of the income those jobs provide, the indirect effects associated with the re-spending of those dollars is lost as well. The U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis estimates that Alaska has an economic multiplier of 1.4 to 1.9, depending on the industry⁴. This means that nonresident workers earning \$1.0 billion in 2001 should generate an additional \$400 to \$900 million in Alaska as a result of the spending and re-spending of those dollars.

Alaska Nonresident Earnings-2001	Total Alaska income if earnings stay in Alaska	How much income is lost? If only half of all nonresident income is spent outside the state:
\$1.0 billion	\$1.4 billion to \$1.9 billion	\$700 million to \$950 million

Because nonresidents spend a greater portion of their earnings outside Alaska, a significant portion of the direct and indirect income amounting to hundreds of millions of dollars and thousands of jobs is lost from the Alaska economy. Typically, only about 14% of nonresident workers in private sector, state and local government jobs become eligible for a Permanent Fund Dividend in the year following this report, so most nonresidents do not remain in the state.

⁴ A User Handbook for the Regional Input-Output Modeling System (RIMS II), Bureau of Economic Analysis, March 1997.

APPENDIX

Methodology

Alaska residency is determined by matching the Alaska Department of Revenue Permanent Fund Dividend (PFD) file with the Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development wage file. The PFD file is a list of Alaskans who either applied for or received a PFD. The wage file contains quarterly earnings and industry information on workers covered by unemployment insurance within Alaska. Workers included in the wage file are considered Alaska residents if they either received a 2001 PFD or applied for a 2002 PFD.

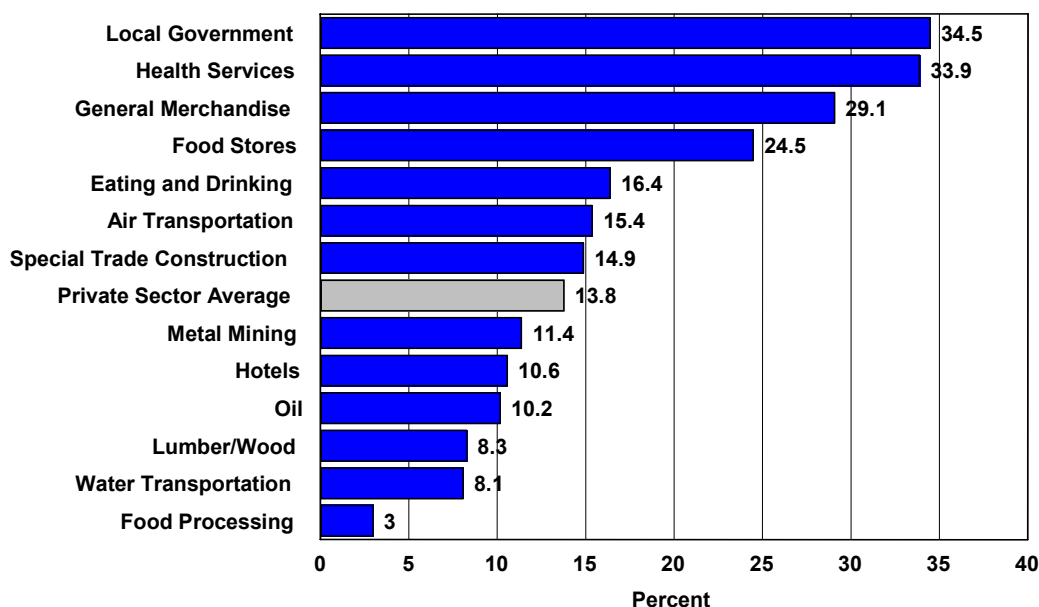
For the purposes of this analysis, Alaska residency is determined by matching the worker's social security number on the wage file with the social security number on the PFD file. For a match to occur, the worker's social security number must appear on both the PFD file and the wage file. The small number of workers with missing social security numbers is excluded from the analysis.

Although most workers would have to be in Alaska all of 2001 in order to be considered residents for purposes of this report, information from both the 2001 and 2002 dividend years is used to improve the accuracy of the residency classification. Resident workers that left Alaska during 2001 would not be eligible for a 2002 PFD unless they had spent the entire year in the state. The 2001 PFD data match identifies these workers and they are counted as residents. New workers that arrived in Alaska after January 1, 2001 would generally be counted as nonresidents.

Limitations of the Data

The data have some limitations. Persons who did not provide a social security number on their Permanent Fund Dividend application or who were eligible for a dividend but did not apply were not counted as residents. If certain ownership, industry or occupation codes were missing from the wage file, those records were excluded from the tally. Also excluded were persons who established residency during 2000 but did not meet eligibility requirements for the 2001 Permanent Fund Dividend.

**Percent of Nonresident Workers in 2000
Who Became Residents in 2001-Selected Industries**



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

An analysis of worker information for 2001 shows that only about 13.8% of private sector workers identified as nonresidents stayed in Alaska and ultimately applied for the 2002 Permanent Fund Dividend. The likelihood that nonresident workers will stay in Alaska and later become eligible for a Permanent Fund Dividend varies significantly by industry. Nonresident oil and seafood processing industry workers were much less likely to become residents than state and local government workers, health care workers or those working in retail stores.

The Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development wage file includes only those workers covered by Alaska unemployment insurance. Therefore, information is not available for self-employed individuals or federal government employees. Nevertheless, the workers covered by this analysis are representative of the Alaska workforce. The analysis offers a good approximation of the effect of nonresident workers on the Alaska economy.

Other Measures of Residency

The Department, along with industry representatives and other policymakers, has examined alternative measures of residency. Overall, the Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development believes that the Permanent Fund Dividend file provides the most reliable, consistent and comprehensive source of residency indicator data currently available. Voter registration, motor vehicle registration, driver's licenses, and fishing/hunting licenses all have significant definitional weaknesses in residency eligibility requirements, quality of data or percent of the working population contained on the file. The PFD has a monetary incentive to complete the form and a penalty for providing false information and is, overall, an excellent measure of residency.

Resident Employment Preference

By authority of AS 36.10.150 and 8 AAC 30.064, the Commissioner of Labor and Workforce Development has determined the entire State of Alaska to be a Zone of Underemployment. A Zone of Underemployment requires that qualified Alaska residents who are eligible under AS 36.10.140 be given employment preference. This hiring preference applies on a project-by-project, craft-by-craft or occupational basis, and must be met each workweek. 8 AAC 30.081 (e) and (f) contains a waiver provision for employers having difficulty fulfilling the preference requirement. Waiver forms are available at Regional Wage and Hour Administration offices.

The following classifications qualify for a minimum of 90 percent Alaska resident hire preference:

Boilermakers	Equipment Operators	Plumbers and Pipefitters
Bricklayers	Insulation Workers	Roofers
Carpenters	Laborers	Sheet Metal Workers
Cement Masons	Mechanics	Truck Drivers
Electricians	Painters	Welders

This determination became effective July 1, 2001 and remains in effect until June 30, 2003.

Please be advised that most public contracts are covered. Funding sources are unique for every project. The inclusion of federal funds does not necessarily remove a project from jurisdiction. If there is any uncertainty about whether or not the law applies to a particular project, the Department requests that you contact the regional office nearest you for a determination.

**Table A-1
Resident and Nonresident Workers and Earnings-Alaska 2001
Private Sector, State and Local Government Workers**

Industry	Resident Workers	Nonresident Workers	Percent Nonresident	Resident Wages	Nonresident Wages	Percent Nonresident	Resident \$/Qtr	Nonresident \$/Qtr
Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries								
Agricultural production-crops	296	52	14.9	\$2,735,236	\$193,873	6.6	\$3,520	\$1,999
Agriculture production livestock	25	10	28.6	\$145,880	\$23,921	14.1	\$2,977	\$1,709
Agricultural services	1,355	310	18.6	\$19,399,458	\$2,273,573	10.5	\$4,725	\$3,575
Forestry	63	37	37.0	\$2,088,006	\$690,973	24.9	\$11,348	\$9,597
Fishing, hunting and trapping	356	266	42.8	\$8,240,967	\$4,588,237	35.8	\$7,811	\$8,512
Mining								
Metal mining	1,213	307	20.2	\$67,647,818	\$15,049,184	18.2	\$15,192	\$17,499
Coal mining	128	2	1.5	\$8,263,742	\$100,574	1.2	\$16,796	\$16,762
Oil and gas extraction	10,480	4,068	28.0	\$698,440,085	\$239,169,994	25.5	\$18,391	\$19,992
Mining and quarrying of nonmetallic minerals	437	69	13.6	\$14,300,033	\$1,057,905	6.9	\$9,889	\$7,246
Construction								
Building construction	6,513	1,332	17.0	\$174,183,147	\$18,310,230	9.5	\$8,763	\$7,083
Heavy construction	4,096	1,096	21.1	\$161,471,829	\$30,035,929	15.7	\$12,173	\$12,245
Special Trade Contractors	10,042	2,329	18.8	\$302,855,769	\$37,503,538	11.0	\$9,347	\$8,116
Manufacturing								
Food and kindred products	5,714	14,268	71.4	\$98,031,919	\$134,778,591	57.9	\$5,478	\$4,686
Textile mill products	4	1	20.0	\$18,640	\$3,112	14.3	\$1,553	\$3,112
Apparel	75	15	16.7	\$1,148,862	\$68,484	5.6	\$4,651	\$2,283
Lumber and wood products, except furniture	1,276	485	27.5	\$32,653,322	\$9,225,272	22.0	\$7,851	\$8,085
Furniture and fixtures	43	6	12.2	\$880,034	\$38,068	4.1	\$5,987	\$2,928
Paper and allied products	8	3	27.3	\$375,924	\$70,015	15.7	\$13,923	\$11,669
Printing, publishing and allied industries	1,663	207	11.1	\$39,508,334	\$2,081,881	5.0	\$6,954	\$4,775
Chemicals and allied products	339	35	9.4	\$25,981,827	\$830,400	3.1	\$20,346	\$14,317
Petroleum refining and related industries	334	8	2.3	\$25,905,047	\$540,660	2.0	\$20,414	\$24,575
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	133	30	18.4	\$3,084,248	\$232,359	7.0	\$7,058	\$3,809
Leather and leather products	13	0	0.0	\$161,104	\$0	0.0	\$3,836	\$0
Stone, clay, glass and concrete products	290	65	18.3	\$8,195,118	\$793,196	8.8	\$8,554	\$5,790
Primary metal industries	7	0	0.0	\$361,264	\$0	0.0	\$13,380	\$0
Fabricated metal products	262	66	20.1	\$8,623,488	\$961,428	10.0	\$9,373	\$6,124
Industrial and commercial machinery	132	41	23.7	\$4,831,838	\$714,393	12.9	\$10,643	\$7,765
Electronic and other electrical equipment	18	3	14.3	\$452,835	\$9,290	2.0	\$7,944	\$3,097
Transportation equipment	430	154	26.4	\$11,528,552	\$1,943,895	14.4	\$8,068	\$6,942
Measuring, analyzing & controlling instruments	41	5	10.9	\$2,104,149	\$213,604	9.2	\$13,317	\$15,257
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	138	18	11.5	\$2,718,648	\$189,600	6.5	\$5,936	\$5,576
Transportation, Communications, P.U								
Local & suburban transit	2,411	650	21.2	\$32,678,395	\$5,473,294	14.3	\$4,123	\$3,582
Motor freight transportation & warehousing	3,528	578	14.1	\$113,441,763	\$6,705,405	5.6	\$9,315	\$5,630
Water transportation	2,429	872	26.4	\$72,607,212	\$18,219,680	20.1	\$9,281	\$8,738
Transportation by air	9,417	2,243	19.2	\$328,358,983	\$101,282,498	23.6	\$9,595	\$17,636
Pipelines, except natural gas	1,034	84	7.5	\$101,332,559	\$7,054,641	6.5	\$25,295	\$26,422
Transportation services	1,795	559	23.7	\$40,034,326	\$4,824,147	10.8	\$6,491	\$3,603
Communications	5,828	434	6.9	\$273,125,704	\$10,132,373	3.6	\$12,624	\$9,724
Electric, gas & sanitary services	3,219	284	8.1	\$140,106,795	\$5,902,436	4.0	\$12,647	\$9,903
Wholesale								
Wholesale trade-durable goods	4,210	475	10.1	\$145,501,522	\$7,517,923	4.9	\$9,607	\$7,586
Wholesale trade-nondurable goods	5,124	1,118	17.9	\$133,716,136	\$9,562,419	6.7	\$7,944	\$4,884
Retail Trade								
Building materials, hardware & garden supply	2,786	390	12.3	\$65,299,471	\$3,531,443	5.1	\$6,885	\$4,097
General merchandise stores	11,511	2,148	15.7	\$175,059,953	\$13,120,708	7.0	\$4,756	\$3,202
Food stores	7,382	1,020	12.1	\$125,116,958	\$5,027,771	3.9	\$5,227	\$2,652

Table A-1
Resident and Nonresident Workers and Earnings-Alaska 2001
Private Sector, State and Local Government Workers

Industry	Resident Workers	Nonresident Workers	Percent Nonresident	Resident Wages	Nonresident Wages	Percent Nonresident	Resident \$/Qtr	Nonresident \$/Qtr
Retail Trade (continued)								
Automotive dealers & gasoline service stations	7,074	958	11.9	\$188,261,930	\$9,062,160	4.6	\$7,867	\$4,725
Apparel & accessory stores	1,751	410	19.0	\$18,741,571	\$1,880,243	9.1	\$3,561	\$2,520
Home furniture, furnishings & equipment stores	1,638	251	13.3	\$31,397,555	\$1,928,313	5.8	\$5,894	\$4,009
Eating & drinking places	21,531	6,551	23.3	\$240,764,529	\$36,629,627	13.2	\$3,736	\$2,853
Miscellaneous retail	7,049	1,521	17.7	\$105,614,840	\$10,460,685	9.0	\$4,793	\$3,443
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate								
Depository institutions	4,071	359	8.1	\$128,637,317	\$3,902,866	2.9	\$8,547	\$5,149
Nondepository credit institutions	609	38	5.9	\$30,905,945	\$509,887	1.6	\$13,828	\$6,622
Security & commodity brokers	477	36	7.0	\$32,813,749	\$1,491,633	4.3	\$19,000	\$16,760
Insurance carriers	846	70	7.6	\$37,333,994	\$1,427,840	3.7	\$11,974	\$9,916
Insurance agents, brokers & service	1,114	95	7.9	\$37,548,143	\$1,563,736	4.0	\$9,324	\$8,060
Real estate	3,715	409	9.9	\$78,513,130	\$4,015,203	4.9	\$6,592	\$4,786
Holding & other investment offices	2,549	217	7.8	\$74,385,667	\$3,540,362	4.5	\$8,997	\$8,120
Services								
Hotels	7,645	3,713	32.7	\$103,469,760	\$27,315,451	20.9	\$4,390	\$3,578
Personal services	2,297	442	16.1	\$30,763,091	\$2,803,849	8.4	\$4,264	\$3,283
Business services	9,133	2,429	21.0	\$177,352,119	\$22,595,387	11.3	\$6,328	\$5,090
Automotive repair, services & parking	2,896	538	15.7	\$58,732,190	\$4,614,143	7.3	\$6,264	\$4,296
Miscellaneous repair services	1,046	178	14.5	\$26,261,258	\$2,206,652	7.8	\$7,533	\$6,607
Motion pictures	1,218	323	21.0	\$8,219,321	\$997,623	10.8	\$2,451	\$1,747
Amusement & recreation services	4,083	1,616	28.4	\$36,788,219	\$8,641,553	19.0	\$3,347	\$2,975
Health services	19,040	2,529	11.7	\$642,868,697	\$45,220,536	6.6	\$9,440	\$8,556
Legal services	1,700	157	8.5	\$63,728,342	\$2,309,758	3.5	\$10,495	\$6,874
Educational services	1,525	317	17.2	\$34,430,209	\$3,299,063	8.7	\$6,865	\$4,983
Social services	9,792	1,333	12.0	\$174,569,489	\$9,857,336	5.3	\$5,387	\$3,716
Museums, art galleries	323	57	15.0	\$6,062,450	\$540,056	8.2	\$5,915	\$4,286
Membership organizations	7,071	780	9.9	\$136,160,692	\$6,284,217	4.4	\$6,188	\$4,307
Engineering, accounting research management	8,201	1,951	19.2	\$300,363,576	\$44,682,482	12.9	\$10,740	\$9,927
Private households	225	53	19.1	\$3,049,073	\$462,329	13.2	\$4,381	\$4,321
Miscellaneous services	242	62	20.4	\$7,196,059	\$1,303,698	15.3	\$8,984	\$8,357
Executive, legislative & general government	45	5	10.0	\$617,617	\$39,187	6.0	\$4,644	\$4,354
Nonclassifiable establishments	257	76	22.8	\$4,704,216	\$834,396	15.1	\$6,366	\$6,135
Total Private Sector	235,761	63,617	21.2	\$6,292,971,646	\$960,467,192	13.2	\$8,096	\$7,187
State Government	23,603	1,596	6.3	\$816,561,054	\$23,698,021	2.8	\$9,450	\$6,925
Local Government	42,517	2,750	6.1	\$1,174,686,541	\$29,671,163	2.5	\$8,137	\$5,540
Total Private and Government	301,881	67,963	18.4	\$8,284,219,241	\$1,013,836,376	10.9	\$8,218	\$7,119

*=Nondisclosable

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