



Nonresidents Working in Alaska 2005

State of Alaska

*Sarah Palin, Governor
Commissioner Click Bishop*

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**ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
& WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT**

Jobs are Alaska's Future

Nonresidents Working in Alaska **2005**

State of Alaska
Sarah Palin, Governor



ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
& WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT

Commissioner Click Bishop

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Highlights

- The number and percentage of nonresidents* working in Alaska in 2005 increased due to strong growth in the construction, accommodations and food services, and mining (oil and gas) industries. The nonresident hire rate rose from 18.4% in 2004 to 19.1% in 2005. The number of resident wage and salary workers grew by 2,317, while 3,899 nonresident workers were added in 2005.
- Nonresident hire grew faster in 2005. The number of nonresident wage and salary workers employed in Alaska increased by 5.5% (3,899). The resident wage and salary workforce increased by just 0.7% (2,317) from 2004 to 2005.
- Total wage and salary earnings in private sector, state and local government* jobs totaled \$11.1 billion in 2005. Nonresidents earned about 12.2% of the total (or \$1.4 billion), an increase from the 11.8% of total wages paid to nonresidents in 2004.
- Resident earnings increased 4.2%, or \$388.4 million, from 2004 to 2005. Nonresident earnings increased 8.7%, or \$108.8 million, from 2004. Despite the higher growth, average earnings for residents grew by \$1,014 in 2005, while average earnings for nonresidents grew by just \$535.
- Nonresidents accounted for 29.6% of the oil industry's (major oil companies and oilfield services) workforce in 2005. This was more than 1.5% higher than 2004. The industry added 275 nonresident workers and 60 resident workers. Many of the new nonresident workers were short-term hires who worked two quarters or less.
- Earnings paid to nonresidents working in the oil industry increased from \$226.6 million in 2004 to \$242.9 million in 2005. The nonresident share of earnings in the oil industry rose from 26.7% in 2004 to 27.2% in 2005, a figure higher than the statewide private sector average of 14.7%.
- The number of nonresident workers employed in the construction industry increased by 13.1%, or 729 workers; resident hire increased by just 5.0%. As a result, the percentage of nonresidents working in construction increased from 19.0% in 2004, to 20.2% in 2005.
- Alaska's construction industry paid \$924.2 million to residents in 2005, an increase of \$108.8 million from 2004. Nonresidents were paid \$148.0 million, up about \$29.9 million from the 2004 nonresident earnings of \$118.1 million. Nonresidents' share of the construction earnings increased from 12.7% in 2004 to 13.8% in 2004. Construction accounted for a third of all private sector wage growth in 2005.
- Alaska's seafood processing industry employed the highest percentage of nonresident workers of any industry sector in 2005. More than 73 percent of workers in that industry were nonresidents. Nonresident seafood processing workers earned \$184.3 of the \$276.6 million paid to all seafood processing workers in 2005.
- Alaska industries affected by visitor expenditures have relatively high nonresident hire rates. The accommodations (Hotels/Lodging) industry showed an increase in its percentage of nonresident workers, climbing to 37.8% in 2005 from 36.9% in 2004. This marks the sixth year in a row that the nonresident hire rate has increased in this industry. The scenic and sightseeing transportation sector had a nonresident hire rate of 45.1%, more than twice the private sector average.
- The Southwest Region's Aleutians East Borough, Aleutians West Census Area, and the Bristol Bay Borough had the highest borough/census area nonresident hire rates due to significant seafood processing employment. North Slope's oil and gas and Skagway-Angoon-Hoonah Census Area's tourism-related nonresident employment contribute to their high nonresident employment rates.
- Relatively high paying occupations with the largest number of nonresident workers include: general construction workers, carpenters, nurses, operating engineers, pilots, and electricians.

* See Page A-22 Methodology for the definition of residency and workers included in this report.

Nonresidents Working in Alaska - 2005

Introduction

Alaska has a unique set of databases that allow for quick and accurate monitoring of resident hire in the state. Utilizing Alaska unemployment insurance (UI) wage records that contain worker occupation and place of work data, the Alaska Permanent Fund Dividend (PFD) database, and other data series, Alaska can monitor the resident hire status of particular employers, industries, occupations, and regions in a way not available to any other state. This information is used to identify occupations eligible for preference on public funded construction projects as required by AS 36.10.150, to report on the status of resident hire in the state as required by AS 36.20.130¹, and report on resident hire by employer as allowed under AS 23.20.110.

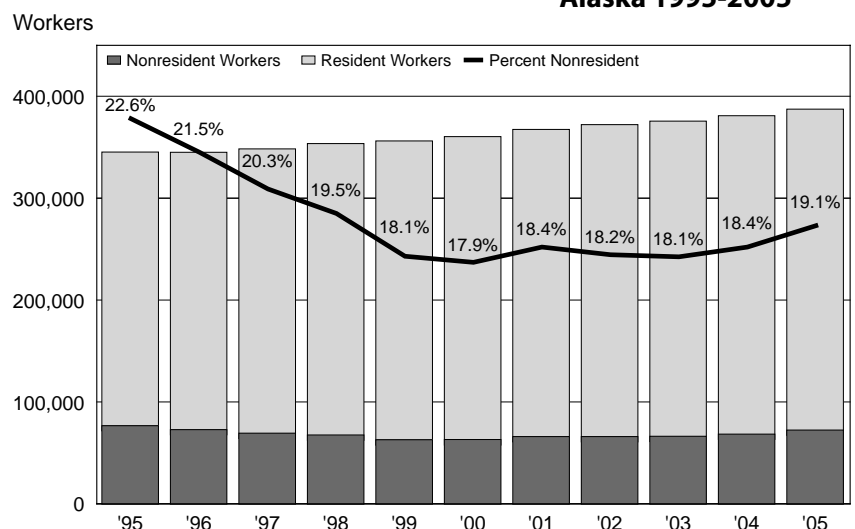
This Alaska resident hire preference legislation was initiated by the Alaska legislature in 1986 in response to the large influx of nonresident workers associated by the oil fueled construction boom of the early 1980's. As the economy slowed with a decline in oil prices, there was heightened interest in insuring that Alaskans be given preference for as many public funded jobs as possible and that information be collected to identify those private employers and industries that hired a large percentage of their workers from outside the state.

With Alaska's seasonal economy, relatively small total labor force and small pool of local workers with special construction or oil-related skills, there has often been a strong tendency for employers to recruit workers from outside the state. Although resident hire preference requirements and information spotlighting problem areas can help to discourage nonresident hire, recent efforts have focused on improving existing training programs and creating new training programs to meet unmet needs.

A number of high paying jobs are taken by nonresidents for which Alaskans are available or can be quickly trained. Many of these jobs are year-round, rather than one-time, short-term, or seasonal. Alaska also has many workers that commute from outside the state on a regular basis to their jobs in Alaska. In the fourth quarter (October – December) of 2005, approximately 49,000 workers were newly hired in Alaska wage and salary employment. New hires are workers that had not been employed by the hiring firm at any time in the previous four calendar quarters. More than 11,000 of these new hires were nonresidents of Alaska.

Industries and occupations with a high percentage of nonresident workers have been given high priority for new training dollars. The Alaska Workforce Investment Board and the University of Alaska include resident hire data in identifying unmet training needs. The Alaska Department of Labor & Workforce Development also identifies particular craft occupations that are eligible for a 90 percent

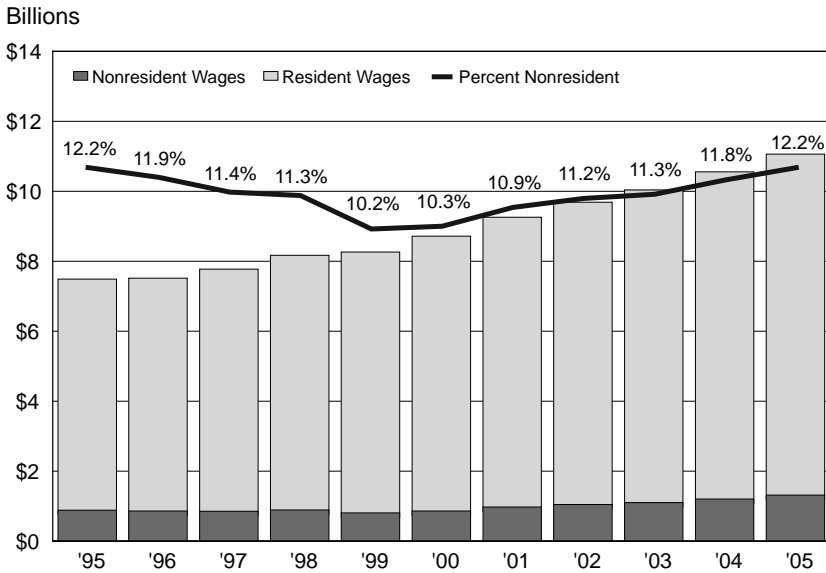
Resident and Nonresident Workers and Percent Nonresident Alaska 1995-2005



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

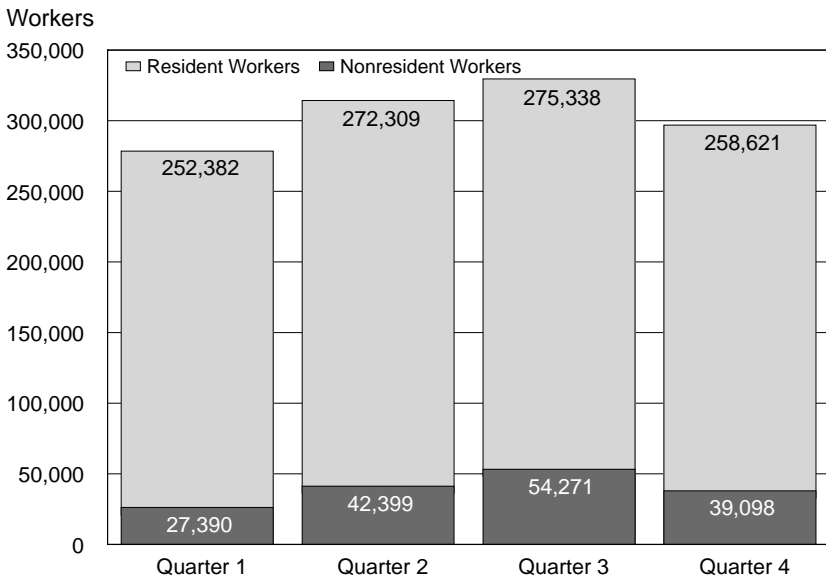
Source: Alaska Department of Labor & Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section

2 Resident and Nonresident Wages and Percent Nonresident Alaska 1995-2005



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

3 Alaska Workers by Quarter Resident and Nonresident 2005



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

resident employment preference based upon provisions and procedures outlined in Alaska statutes and regulations. Maximizing resident hire requires a variety of tools, including improved training, industry education, and regulatory enforcement, depending upon the industry or occupation group.

Encouraging resident hire requires constant effort. The fast paced growth in Alaska's construction and oil service industry resulted in a small increase in the percentage of nonresident workers in 2005, despite heavy investment in training programs. This result raises concern for the resident hire impact that may result from construction of an Alaska gas pipeline.

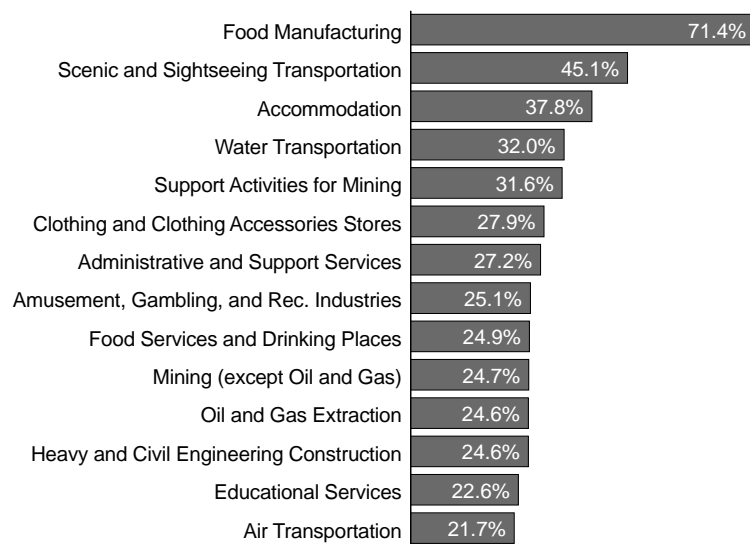
Measuring Residency

To calculate residency, quarterly Alaska unemployment insurance wage records (which contain industry, occupation, earnings, and place of work) for each worker are matched with Alaska PFD data to identify resident and nonresident workers. The two most recent years' PFD data are used to determine residency. Workers who received a PFD in one of the two most recent years are considered residents for purposes of this report. Historical analysis of the PFD file shows that this information is an excellent indicator of residency. Although some workers not eligible for a PFD at the time residency reports are generated become residents in the following year, the most recent data show that these workers represent only about 15 percent of total nonresident workers. Workers' industry and occupation are determined based upon the industry and occupation in which they earned the most money in 2005.

Nonresident Workforce Grows Faster than Resident Workforce

The total number of private sector, state and local government wage and salary² workers employed in Alaska in 2005 was 389,269. This was an increase of 6,216 from 2004. In 2005, nonresident workers comprised 19.1% of private sector, state and local government workers employed during the year, an increase from the 18.4% nonresident

Private Sector Industries with Highest Percent Nonresident Workers **4** Alaska 2005



Note: Industries with 1,000 or more workers.

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

hire rate reported in 2004. (See Exhibit 1.) The number of nonresident³ workers increased 5.5%, or 3,899, to 74,266, while the number of resident workers increased 0.7%, or 2,317, to a total of 315,003 resident workers. This is the first time since 1992 that the increase in the number of nonresident workers from the prior year exceeded the increase in resident workers.

Total wage and salary earnings grew 4.7% to \$11.1 billion in 2005. Nonresidents earned 12.2% of the \$11.1 billion, up from the 11.8% share they received in 2004. Total resident earnings, or wages, increased by \$388.4 million to \$9.7 billion in 2005 while total nonresident earnings increased by \$108.8 million to \$1.4 billion. Despite the relatively large increase in the number of nonresident workers, their earnings did not keep pace with resident workers.

With some significant exceptions, nonresidents typically do not work all four quarters of the year, often working only one or two calendar quarters.

Many nonresident workers are employed only during the summer months or in short-term or seasonal jobs, including those in the seafood processing and visitor-related industry sectors. In 2005, residents earned an annual average of \$30,821 while nonresidents earned 59.2 percent as much at \$18,242. Average annual earnings grew by \$1,014 for residents and \$535 for nonresidents. The average earnings per quarter worked for nonresidents were \$8,303 in 2005, which is 90.5 percent as much as resident workers earned, \$9,171.

Workers and Wages **5** Major and Selected Industry Categories Alaska 2005

Industry	Total		Nonresident			
	Workers	Wages (in millions)	Workers	Percent	Wages (in millions)	Percent
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting ¹	2,165	\$40.6	850	39.3	\$13.3	32.9
Mining	14,085	1,020.3	4,078	29.0	270.6	26.5
Oil and Gas	3,183	404.3	784	24.6	100.4	24.8
Oilfield Services ²	8,445	489.8	2,658	31.5	142.5	29.1
Utilities	2,240	120.2	142	6.3	3.7	3.1
Construction	31,096	1,072.1	6,288	20.2	148.0	13.8
Manufacturing	25,173	451.1	15,417	61.2	196.5	43.6
Seafood Processing	19,848	276.6	14,564	73.4	184.3	66.6
Wholesale Trade	7,767	264.8	1,003	12.9	16.2	6.1
Retail Trade	48,466	927.7	7,262	15.0	63.3	6.8
Transportation and Warehousing	25,066	901.0	5,540	22.1	184.1	20.4
Air Transportation	7,757	315.3	1,683	21.7	90.4	28.7
Information	8,047	340.1	688	8.5	14.0	4.1
Finance and Insurance	9,909	403.9	747	7.5	14.0	3.5
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	7,272	163.9	871	12.0	9.5	5.8
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	14,322	561.6	2,543	17.8	77.3	13.8
Management of Companies and Enterprises	593	32.5	56	9.4	2.2	6.9
Admin. Support/Waste Management and Remediation	16,707	353.5	4,351	26.0	69.1	19.6
Educational Services	2,655	58.9	599	22.6	6.9	11.7
Health Care and Social Assistance	39,890	1,210.9	3,984	10.0	76.8	6.3
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	5,856	61.8	1,489	25.4	9.8	15.9
Accommodation and Food Services	40,161	452.0	11,559	28.8	85.1	18.8
Accommodation	12,256	153.3	4,628	37.8	36.9	24.1
Food Services and Drinking Places	27,843	298.4	6,918	24.8	48.1	16.1
Other Services	11,799	257.8	1,658	14.1	19.7	7.6
Public Administration	503	8.2	31	6.2	0.2	2.7
Unclassifiable ³	195	2.5	87	44.6	0.8	33.1
State Government	26,429	961.7	1,885	7.1	30.0	3.1
Local Government	48,873	1,396.3	3,138	6.4	43.4	3.1
Total	389,269	11,063.5	74,266	19.1	1,354.8	12.2

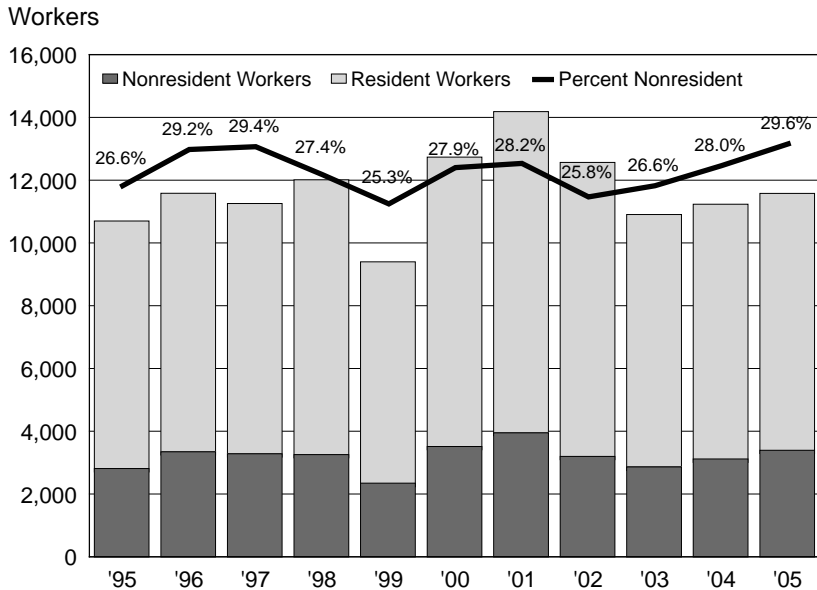
¹ Does not include fish harvesting employment numbers.

² This industry category includes support activities for oil and gas drilling and related operations.

³ No industry data is available.

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

6 Oil Industry Number and Percent Nonresident Workers Alaska 1995-2005



Note: Private Sector Only
Source: Alaska Department of Labor & Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section

Nonresident Hire Rates and Earnings by Industry

While 22.1% of private sector workers in Alaska in 2005 were nonresidents of the state, the nonresident hire rate varies significantly by industry. Nonresident hire rates are highest in seafood processing, accommodations, and oil and gas (including oilfield services). The nonresident workforce for these three industry sectors accounts for 32.7% of all private sector nonresident workers. (See Exhibits 5 and A2.)

Strategies to increase resident hire in Alaska have been developed based upon an analysis of the identifying characteristics of the industries and occupations that attract nonresident workers. Targeted training programs, incentives to good corporate citizens and discussions with industry representatives that have a higher than average nonresident hire record have been initiated. High nonresident hire has typically been found in:

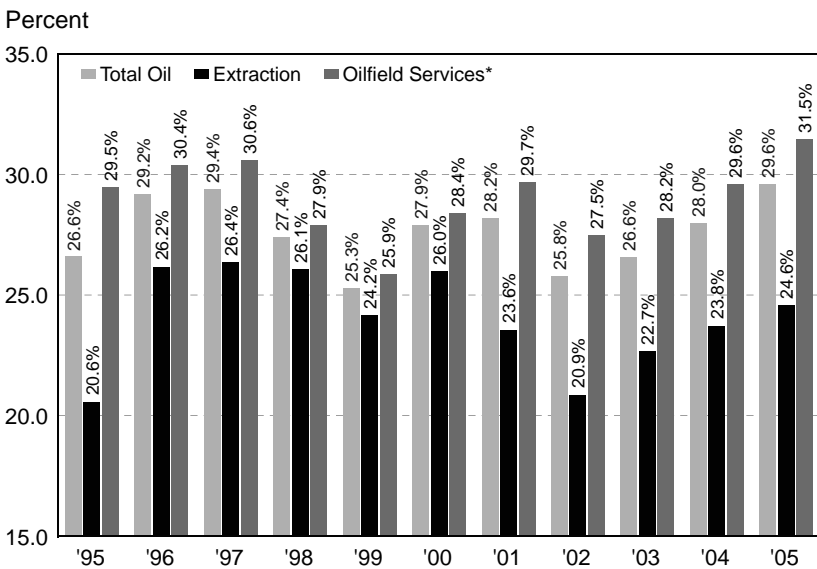
- Seasonal industries with a relatively high percentage of employment occurring in only one or two calendar quarters; these include seafood processing and visitor-related industries
- Fast growing occupations
- Low paying jobs and high paying jobs
- Jobs that require unique skills where relatively few Alaskans may be trained and available for work
- Jobs at remote worksites

Oil Industry Sees Increase in Short-term Nonresident Hire

Alaska's total oil industry (including oil and gas extraction and oilfield service companies⁴) employed 11,628 workers in 2005. This is an increase of 335 workers from 2004 and is a continuation of the oil industry employment turnaround started in 2003 and brought about by higher oil prices. Total oil industry wages grew even faster, up 5.5% to \$894.1 million.

Nonresidents' share of the total oil industry workforce was 29.6% in 2005. (See Exhibit 6.) The nonresident workforce in the oil and

7 Oil Industry Percent Nonresident Workers Alaska 1995-2005



* This industry category includes support activities for oil and gas drilling and related operations.
Note: Private Sector Only
Source: Alaska Department of Labor & Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section

gas industry increased by 275 workers, while the number of resident workers increased by 60. Wages were up for both residents and nonresidents. Total resident wages increased by \$30.3 million while the nonresident workers earned an additional \$16.3 million in wages in 2005 from 2004. Overall, nonresidents earned 27.2% of the total oil industry wages.

Oil and gas extraction remains a high wage industry. The average resident worker made \$32,934 per quarter, or about twice what resident industry workers made in 1999. The percentage of nonresident workers in oil and gas extraction increased to 24.6% in 2005, a 3.7 percentage point increase from 2002. (See Exhibit 7.) Nearly a quarter of extraction wages paid in 2005 went to nonresidents. The industry's average quarterly wage of \$34,491 was highest in the state.

The nonresident hire rate increased even faster in the oilfield services sector, up nearly 2 percentage points to 31.5% in 2005 (See Exhibit 5). This the highest nonresident hire rate since 1994 in the oilfield services sector (See Exhibit 7). Total wages in oilfield services were \$489.8 million, or about 5.6% of total private sector wages. Nonresidents earned 29.1% of oilfield services wages in 2005.

The number of nonresident workers in oil and gas and oilfield services grew nearly five times as much as resident workers between 2004 and 2005. Most of these nonresident workers were short-term workers who worked only one or two quarters. However, nonresident workers do earn higher quarterly average earnings than resident workers. Nonresident workers are often brought into Alaska because they possess special skills that result in a higher average pay rate.

Construction Wages Soar for Residents and Nonresidents

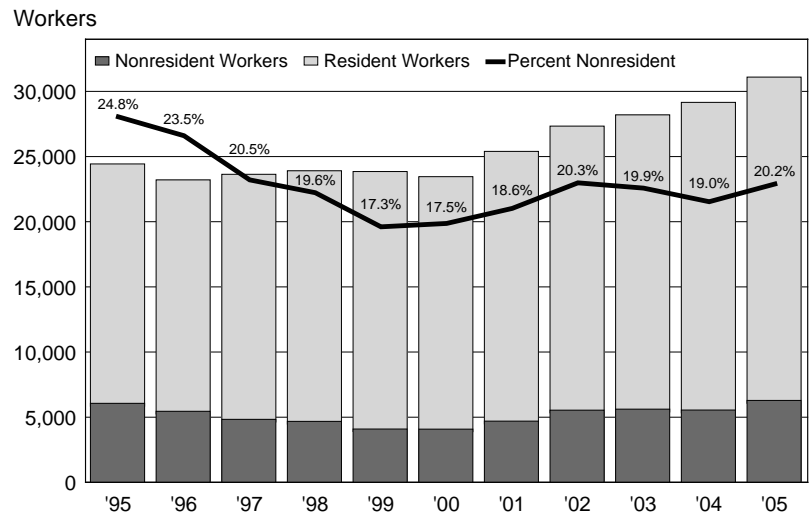
Total wages and workers in construction rose significantly from 2004 to 2005, driving a large increase in the number and percentage of nonresident workers. Much of the growth in construction occurred in the Heavy and Civil Engineering construction industry sub-sector. Total wages in construction increased 14.9% to

Oil Industry Top Employers of Nonresident Workers Alaska 2005

Employer	Total Workers	Nonresident Workers	Percent Nonresident
VECO Alaska, Inc.	2,088	631	30.2
ASRC Energy Services O&M	2,137	620	29.0
BP Exploration Alaska, Inc.	1,691	488	28.9
ConocoPhillips Company	1,087	198	18.2
Schlumberger Technology Corp	581	196	33.7
Peak Oilfield Svc Co	837	188	22.5
Amoco Corporation	434	174	40.1
Nabors AK Drilling, Inc.	551	168	30.5
Udelhoven Oilfield System Svc	581	137	23.6
Norcon Inc	553	137	24.8

Note: Employers in oil and gas extraction and related oilfield services.
Source: Alaska Department of Labor & Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section

Construction Industry Number and Percent Nonresident Workers Alaska 1995-2005



Note: Private Sector Only
Source: Alaska Department of Labor & Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section

Construction Industry Top Employers of Nonresident Workers Alaska 2005

Employer	Total Workers	Nonresident Workers	Percent Nonresident
TIC-The Industrial Company	396	299	75.5
ASRC Energy Svcs Pipeline Pwr & Comms	1,131	267	23.6
Colaska Inc	1,138	162	14.2
Conam Construction Co	424	156	36.8
H C Price Co	448	128	28.6
Harpoon Construction Group Inc	662	91	13.7
AK Mechanical, Inc.	408	89	21.8
Wilder Construction Company	637	84	13.2
Chugach Mckinley Inc	396	80	20.2
Alaska Interstate Const LLC	590	78	13.2

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

\$1.07 billion. Although the heavy and civil engineering construction sector expanded rapidly in 2005 for residents and nonresidents, specialty trade contractors still account for most of the employment and earnings in the construction sector (Appendix A-2).

The nonresident hire rate climbed from 19.0% to 20.2%, after declining for three straight years from 2002-2004. Construction is a vital sector for resident employment. It accounts for 10.1% of the private sector workforce and 12.4% of private wages.

Total nonresident construction wages increased 25.3%, while nonresident wages increased by 58% in the Heavy and Civil

Engineering sector. The nonresident share of wages jumped to 13.8% in 2005, that's up from a 12.7% share in the prior year. Resident construction exhibited an increase in wages from \$815.3 million in 2004 to \$924.2 million in 2005. Average earnings gains were not diluted by new workers. The average annual wage for resident construction workers increased \$2,746 from the prior year to \$37,284 in 2005.

Nonresident Share of Seafood Processing Workforce and Wages Climbs for Third Straight Year

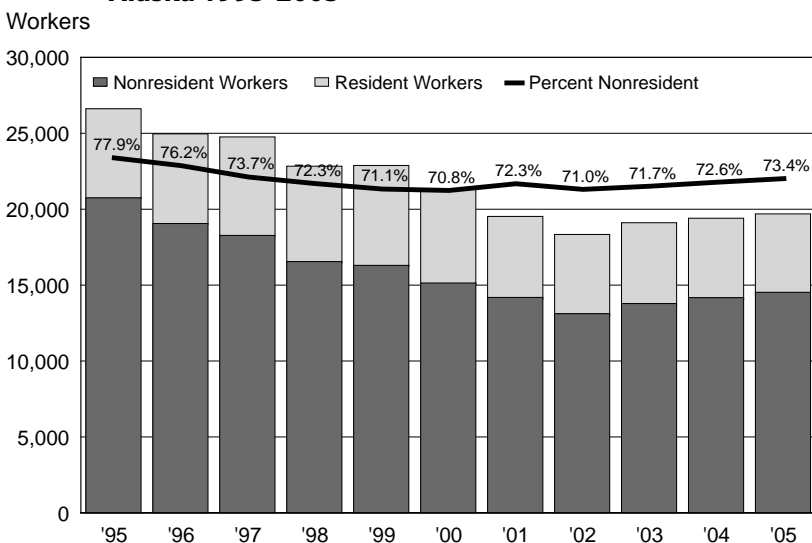
In 2005, Alaska's seafood processing industry employed the highest number and greatest percentage of nonresident workers of any industry sector. More than 14,500 nonresidents filled the state's seafood processing jobs, accounting for 73.4% of the processing workforce. (See Exhibit 11.) Nonresidents earned \$184.3 million, or 66.6%, of the \$276.6 million total wages paid to seafood processing workers. Seafood processing employs the greatest number of nonresidents year after year and in 2005 nonresident seafood processing workers accounted for 21.1% of the private, nonresident workforce.

The seafood processing nonresident worker count increased by 358 while resident workers decreased by 86 between 2004 and 2005. Nonresident wages grew by \$20.7 million while resident workers wages increased \$4.0 million to \$92.3 million in 2005.

Despite growth in the industry overall, only 2.3% of nonresidents from 2004 relocated to Alaska in 2005. (See Exhibit A1.) Wage records show that 12.5% of nonresident seafood processing workers were employed in more than one borough or census area in 2005. It is not uncommon for workers to migrate to another plant when their initial seafood processing job is over.

Fish harvesting workers are generally not covered by unemployment insurance because

11 Seafood Processing Number and Percent Nonresident Workers Alaska 1995-2005



Note: Private Sector Only
Source: Alaska Department of Labor & Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section

12 Seafood Processing Top Employers of Nonresident Workers Alaska 2005

Employer	Total Workers	Nonresident Workers	Percent Nonresident
Trident Seafoods Corporation	3,487	2,933	84.1
Icicle Seafoods Inc	2,046	1,642	80.3
Ocean Beauty Seafoods Inc	2,194	1,487	67.8
Peter Pan Seafoods Inc	1,470	1,261	85.8
Unisea Inc	1,544	1,206	78.1
Westward Seafood Inc	1,369	835	61.0
Norquest Seafoods Inc	1,019	802	78.7
Kanaway Seafoods	638	537	84.2
Yardarm Knot Fisheries Llc	468	390	83.3
Stellar Seafoods Inc	392	381	97.2

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

the majority are classified as self-employed and are not included in this annual report. However, recently completed research by the Department of Labor and Workforce Development estimates the number of resident and nonresident workers in Alaska's commercial fishing industry. Based on the findings of that research project, it is estimated that 38.6% of permit holders and crew members were nonresidents in 2005. Of the \$1.17 billion in estimated gross earnings⁵ that was harvested in 2005, nonresidents earned a 60.4% share. In all, the commercial fishing industry employed 27,826 in 2005.

The Aleutians West Census Area, the Aleutians East and Kodiak Island boroughs had the most seafood processing workers and paid the highest total wages in the industry. In both urban and rural areas of the state the percentage of non-resident workers was very high. (See Exhibit 13.) The seven largest seafood processing employers accounted for more than 58.3% of the total industry employment and 64.6% of the industry's nonresident workforce. (See Exhibit 12.)

Nonresident Hire Rate Jumps as Logging and Wood Products Decline Further

Although employment in the logging and wood products industry has declined dramatically over the last several years, this industry has historically had a high nonresident worker rate owing in part to the very seasonal nature of the work. The nonresident hire rate jumped from 33.2% in 2004 to 37.5% in 2005 (exhibit 14). Overall the logging and wood products⁶ industry lost 43 workers, which is an improvement over the prior year when the industry lost 239 workers. The nonresident workforce actually increased by 40 workers, while the resident workforce declined by 83 workers. Wages followed a similar pattern as

resident wages fell and nonresident wages increased. Competition from the global market and mergers in the logging industry continue to negatively impact what was once a booming part of the Alaskan economy.

Visitor-Related Industries

Several industry sectors in Alaska are significantly impacted by visitor expenditures, but there is no "visitor industry" in the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). However, there are several industry sectors that can be considered "visitor-related" industries. These sectors include accommodations, air transportation, scenic and sightseeing transportation⁷, and food service and drinking establishments. Exhibit 19 shows the nonresident hire performance of these visitor-related industries, as well as the

Seafood Processing Workers and Wages by Area **13** Alaska 2004

Borough/Census Area	Total		Nonresident			
	Workers	Wages	Workers	Percent	Wages	Percent
Aleutians East	2,620	\$50,801,878	2,415	92.2	\$44,783,855	88.2
Aleutians West	3,606	61,314,735	2,771	76.8	38,167,863	62.2
Anchorage	206	2,540,037	101	49.0	1,032,478	40.6
Bethel	233	ND	18	7.7	ND	ND
Bristol Bay	2,034	18,901,285	1,773	87.2	16,280,572	86.1
Denali	0	0	0	NA	0	NA
Dillingham	310	ND	276	89.0	ND	ND
Fairbanks	13	ND	2	15.4	ND	ND
Haines	378	ND	349	92.3	ND	ND
Juneau	307	3,307,567	193	62.9	1,240,604	37.5
Kenai	1,913	15,150,711	983	51.4	6,570,652	43.4
Ketchikan	1,131	11,493,333	924	81.7	7,609,806	66.2
Kodiak	1,984	32,055,042	782	39.4	8,516,389	26.6
Lake and Peninsula	267	2,346,527	241	90.3	2,039,577	86.9
Mat-Su	0	0	0	NA	0	NA
Nome	0	0	0	NA	0	NA
North Slope	0	0	0	NA	0	NA
Northwest Arctic Borough	19	ND	6	31.6	ND	ND
POW-Outer Ketchikan	112	432,504	40	35.7	166,080	38.4
Sitka	451	6,064,065	249	55.2	2,152,067	35.5
Skagway-Honnah-Angoon	72	1,087,777	26	36.1	124,202	11.4
Valdez-Cordova	866	11,680,541	646	74.6	7,286,244	62.4
Wade Hampton	7	ND	0	NA	0	NA
Wrangell-Petersburg	1,269	13,638,779	971	76.5	7,958,869	58.4
Yakutat	68	834,404	26	38.2	233,905	28.0
Yukon-Koyukuk	104	ND	4	3.8	ND	ND
Offshore	1,552	29,563,044	1,450	93.4	27,261,275	92.2
Outside Alaska/Unknown	326	7,024,453	318	97.5	6,737,470	95.9
Total	19,848	276,585,120	14,564	73.4	184,289,939	66.6

NA: Not Applicable

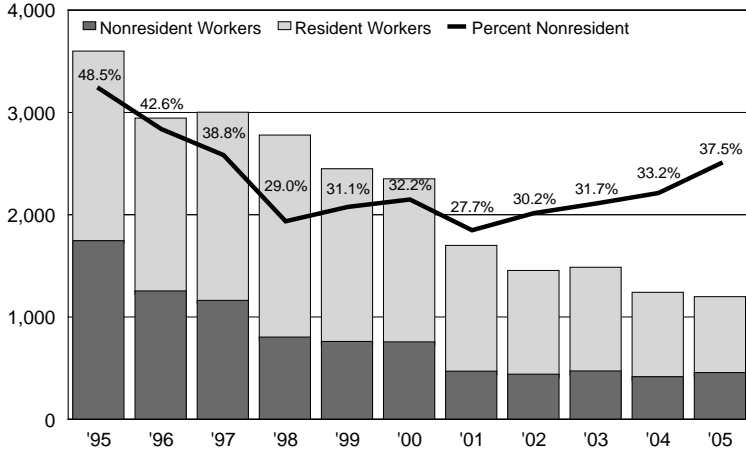
ND: Not Disclosable

Note: Private sector only

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

14 Logging and Wood Products Number and Percent Nonresident Workers Alaska 1995-2005

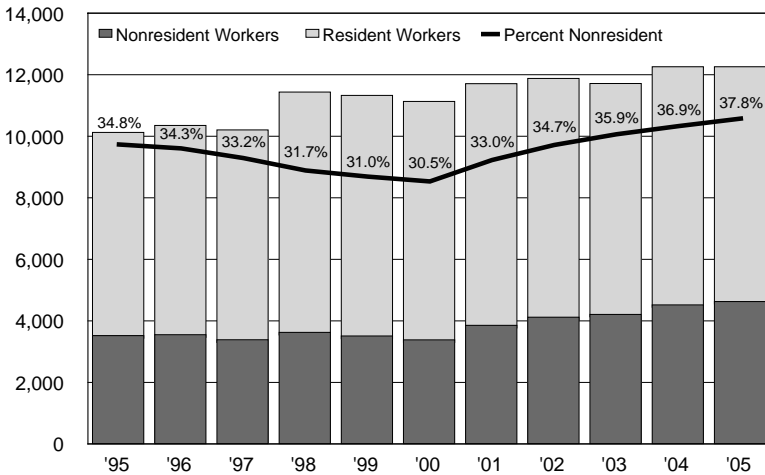
Workers



Note: Private Sector Only
Source: Alaska Department of Labor & Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section

15 Accommodations Number and Percent Nonresident Workers Alaska 1995-2005

Workers



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

16 Accommodations Industry Top Employers of Nonresident Workers Alaska 2005

Employer	Total Workers	Nonresident Workers	Percent Nonresident
Alaska Hotel Properties LLC	1,434	901	62.8
Westmark Hotels Inc	964	311	32.3
Alyeska Resort	1,017	215	21.1
Fountainhead Development Inc	613	148	24.1
Chena Hot Springs Resort LLC	215	102	47.4
Pikes Waterfront Lodge LLC	533	102	19.1
Hilton Hotels Corporation	567	97	17.1
The Waterfall Group Ltd	97	74	76.3
Ak Wildland Adventures Inc	93	69	74.2
The Captain Cook Hotel	581	68	11.7

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

leisure and hospitality industry composed of accommodations, food services, and recreational activities.

The visitor-related sectors account for 22.9% of the state's nonresident workers, and 16.2% of nonresident wages are earned in these sectors. Overall, resident wages went up and nonresident wages went down in the visitor-related sectors.

Nonresident wages in air transportation fell by \$17.0 million to \$90.4, but the sector lost just 89 nonresident workers. Pilots⁸ earn the bulk of the nonresident wages in air transportation and pilots who fly for the few large commercial carriers account for the majority of nonresident wages. These pilots are technically employed in Alaska, because they are landing and operating the plane at our airports. In 2005, nonresident pilots employed by air transportation companies saw their combined earnings fall by \$19.1 million.

The accommodation sector typically has a high number of nonresident workers and they earn less (on average) than their resident counterparts. Nonresident workers accounted for 37.8% of the workforce, and earned 24.1% of the wages. Accommodations saw very little growth in total wages from \$150.7 million to \$153.3 million. Residents accounted for virtually all the growth in wages, as nonresident wages remained flat at \$36.9 million. Although nonresident wages remained basically unchanged, nonresident hire went up in 2005.

The food services and drinking places sector grew slightly in 2005. Wages and worker counts in the sector were up 1.9% and 0.7%, respectively. Despite making up 24.8% of the workforce, nonresidents earned just 16.1% of the wages. Nonresident involvement in food services increased in 2005, as the percentage of nonresident workers went from 23.2% to 24.8%.

Other Industry Sectors

Though all industries employ some nonresident workers, several industry sectors have

a relatively low percentage of nonresidents. Utilities, retail trade, information, finance and insurance, and health care and social assistance together provide jobs for more than 108,000 workers but each have nonresident worker rates of 15 percent or less. Of that group, retail trade and health care together provide more than 77,000 jobs to resident workers. State and local government continues to possess low percentages of nonresident workers and wages, with less than 6.7% of workers and 3.1% of wages paid to nonresidents. Detailed resident hire data by industry can be found in Exhibit A2.

Nonresidents Work in Jobs that Alaskans Can Fill

Based upon monthly unemployment estimates, between 20,442 and 26,618 Alaska residents were officially unemployed in 2005. During 2005, the number of nonresident workers during each quarter varied from 27,390 to 54,271. (See Exhibits 3 and 22.) Although nonresident workers may take jobs that many in the Alaska labor force may be unwilling, unable, or unqualified to fill, the data suggest that a significant number of unemployed Alaskans could be employed if given an opportunity, additional training, or better information.

Another factor is Alaska's underemployed workers – those who involuntarily worked less than full time, or workers who had higher skill levels than those required for the position in which they were working. Other workers live where there are few employment opportunities.

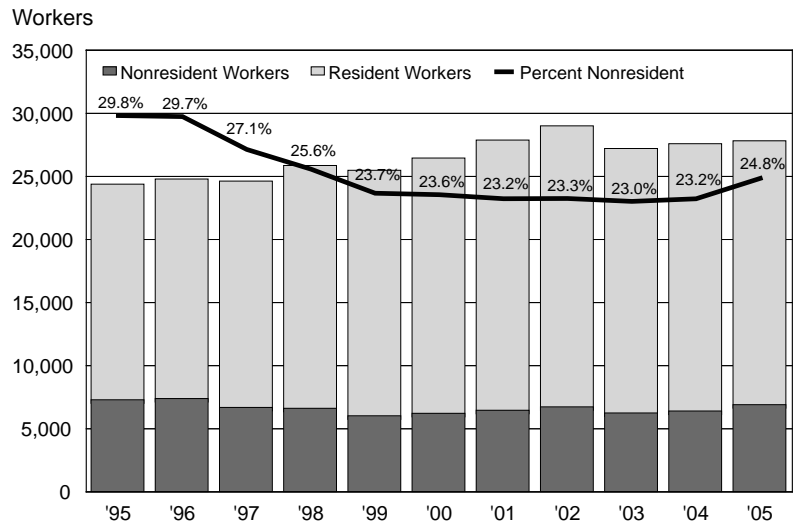
In 2005, many nonresident workers filled good paying jobs that require relatively modest education or training. Based upon an analysis of Alaska occupational wage records and occupational information provided by employers, more than 87% of all nonresident workers employed in an occupation with a known

Selected Visitor-Related Employers Nonresident Workers Alaska 2005

Employer	Total Workers	Nonresident Workers	Percent Nonresident
Aramark Sports Inc	1,618	1,284	79.4
Alaska Hotel Properties	1,434	901	62.8
Northwest Airlines Inc	1,315	856	65.1
Mcdonald'S Restaurants of AK	2,212	393	17.8
Westours Motorcoaches Inc	702	313	44.6
Westmark Hotels Inc	964	311	32.3
CIRI Alaska Tourism Corp	572	252	44.1
Royal Hwy Tours Inc	804	235	29.2
Denali Foods Inc	1,249	229	18.3
Alyeska Resort	1,017	215	21.1

Note: Visitor-related industries include Transportation, Accommodations, and Eating Places.
Source: Alaska Department of Labor & Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section

Food Services and Drinking Places Number and Percent Nonresident Workers Alaska 1995-2005



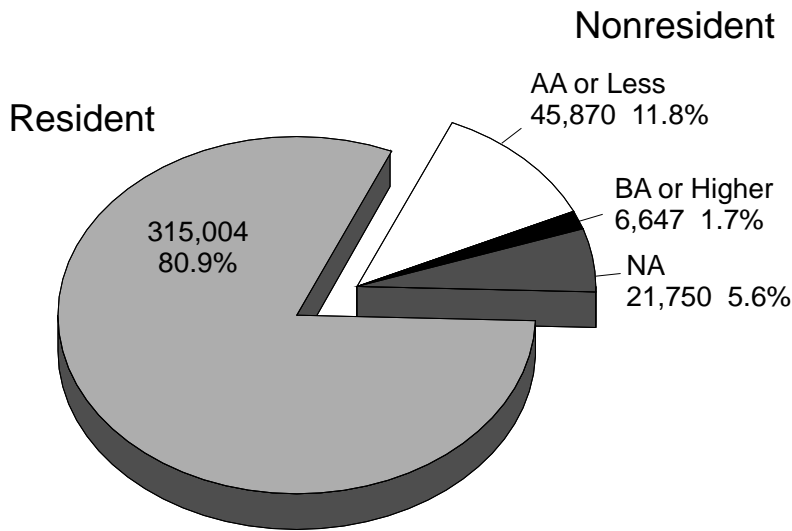
Note: Private Sector Only
Source: Alaska Department of Labor & Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section

Visitor-Related Industries Workers and Wages Alaska 2005

Industry	Total		Nonresident			
	Workers	Wages (in millions)	Workers	Percent	Wages (in millions)	Percent
Air Transportation	7,757	\$315.3	1,683	21.7	\$90.4	28.7
Scenic and Sightseeing Transportation	3,790	49.7	1,709	45.1	18.4	37.1
Support Activities for Transportation	3,686	112.8	695	18.9	17.2	15.3
Performing Arts, Spectator Sports, & Related Ind.	864	8.5	271	31.4	1.9	22.8
Amusement, Gambling, & Recreation Ind.	4,394	41.3	1,098	25.0	6.5	15.6
Accommodation	12,256	153.3	4,628	37.8	36.9	24.1
Food Services and Drinking Places	27,843	298.4	6,918	24.8	48.1	16.1
Leisure and Hospitality*	45,782	511.8	12,977	28.3	94.4	18.4

*Leisure and Hospitality is a NAICS designation that combines the Recreation, Accommodation, and Food Services industry sectors.
Source: Alaska Department of Labor & Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section

20 Nonresident Workers By Education Required for Occupation



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

education or work experience requirement were employed in jobs requiring education less than or equal to an associate degree (approximately two years of postsecondary education). (See Exhibits 20 and 23.) The median quarterly wage for resident workers increased 4.0% in 2005 to \$6,573. Roughly a third of nonresident workers earned a higher quarterly wage than the median quarterly wage for residents.

In 2005, nonresident workers were employed throughout the state, many in jobs with relatively high average earnings requiring less than a four-year degree. The North Slope Borough, which includes the Prudhoe Bay oilfields, in particular, had a large number of nonresident workers earning a significant amount of money (approximately \$140 million) in occupations that required less than a four-year degree. (See Exhibit 23.)

21 Alaska Resident and Nonresident Workers and Wages 2004 and 2005

Industry	Resident Workers			Nonresident Workers		
	2004	2005	Percent Change	2004	2005	Percent Change
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting ¹	1,368	1,315	-3.9	844	850	0.7
Mining	9,794	10,007	2.2	3,560	4,078	14.6
Oil and Gas	2,342	2,399	2.4	730	784	7.4
Oilfield Services ²	5,784	5,787	0.1	2,437	2,658	9.1
Utilities	2,051	2,098	2.3	119	142	19.3
Construction	23,628	24,808	5.0	5,559	6,288	13.1
Manufacturing	9,841	9,756	-0.9	15,077	15,417	2.3
Wholesale Trade	6,657	6,764	1.6	950	1,003	5.6
Retail Trade	41,171	41,204	0.1	6,851	7,262	6.0
Transportation and Warehousing	19,606	19,526	-0.4	5,569	5,540	-0.5
Information	7,487	7,359	-1.7	674	688	2.1
Finance and Insurance	9,049	9,162	1.2	734	747	1.8
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	6,276	6,401	2.0	833	871	4.6
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	11,396	11,779	3.4	2,234	2,543	13.8
Management of Companies and Enterprises	523	537	2.7	78	56	-28.2
Administrative Support/Waste Management and Remediation	12,155	12,356	1.7	4,096	4,351	6.2
Educational Services	1,999	2,056	2.9	521	599	15.0
Health Care and Social Assistance	35,531	35,906	1.1	3,994	3,984	-0.3
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	4,247	4,367	2.8	1,341	1,489	11.0
Accommodation and Food Services	28,996	28,602	-1.4	10,968	11,559	5.4
Other Services	10,276	10,141	-1.3	1,688	1,658	-1.8
Public Administration	482	472	-2.1	33	31	-6.1
Unclassifiable ³	80	108	35.0	32	87	171.9
Total Private Sector	242,613	244,724	0.9	65,755	69,243	5.3
State Government	24,188	24,544	1.5	1,637	1,885	15.1
Local Government	45,885	45,735	-0.3	2,975	3,138	5.5
Total	312,686	315,003	0.7	70,367	74,266	5.5

¹ Does not include fish harvesting employment numbers.

² This industry category includes support activities for oil and gas drilling and related operations.

³ No industry data is available.

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

Nonresident Occupations

Employers provide occupational information on workers to the Department of Labor and Workforce Development 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 2005. Nonresident workers were found in large numbers in a wide variety of occupations, especially in occupations related to seafood processing, accommodations, food service and drinking places, and oil and gas. 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. Exhibit 24 lists the top nonresident occupations that had average quarterly earnings in excess of \$6,041

in 2005, the median quarterly earnings for those reporting occupational information.

Exhibit 25 shows occupations with the largest number of nonresident workers, irrespective of earnings. Many of these occupations represent an entry-level employment opportunity for unemployed Alaska workers with minimal work experience or few skills. Top nonresident occupations include seafood processing workers, retail sales workers, food service workers, waiters/waitresses, general laborers, and tour guides.

Nonresident Occupations by Industry

Exhibit 26 shows the top nonresident occupations for several major Alaska industry sectors with a large number of nonresident workers. This level of specificity is useful for training providers.

continued **21** Resident Hire by Geographic Area

Resident Wages (In Millions)			Nonresident Wages (In Millions)		
2004	2005	Percent Change	2004	2005	Percent Change
\$28.0	\$27.3	-2.5	\$13.7	\$13.3	-2.3
707.7	749.7	5.9	244.4	270.6	10.7
279.7	303.9	8.6	92.6	100.4	8.4
341.1	347.3	1.8	134.0	142.5	6.3
112.7	116.5	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.6
815.3	924.2	13.3	118.1	148.0	25.3
245.9	254.5	3.5	174.4	196.5	12.7
235.3	248.6	5.7	15.1	16.2	7.2
848.7	864.4	1.9	58.3	63.3	8.5
713.6	716.8	0.5	192.1	184.1	-4.2
320.7	326.1	1.7	16.1	14.0	-12.8
375.7	389.9	3.8	15.6	14.0	-9.9
146.6	154.4	5.3	8.3	9.5	14.4
446.2	484.3	8.5	62.3	77.3	24.0
28.0	30.2	7.9	4.8	2.2	-53.6
265.7	284.3	7.0	64.5	69.1	7.3
49.5	52.0	4.9	6.4	6.9	7.9
1,113.9	1,134.1	1.8	72.3	76.8	6.3
49.8	52.0	4.3	8.3	9.8	17.5
365.0	367.0	0.5	78.6	85.1	8.2
233.6	238.1	1.9	20.0	19.7	-1.6
10.2	8.0	-21.9	0.3	0.2	-29.6
1.2	1.7	41.3	0.4	0.8	129.6
7,113.4	7,424.1	4.4	1,177.8	1,281.3	8.8
887.4	931.7	5.0	27.5	30.0	9.2
1,319.5	1,352.9	2.5	40.7	43.4	6.7
9,320.2	9,708.7	4.2	1,246.0	1,354.8	8.7

The highest percentage of nonresident workers is found in the Southwest Region, primarily the Aleutians East, Bristol Bay, Lake and Peninsula boroughs, and the Aleutians West Census Area. These workers were engaged largely in seafood processing. Other areas with a high percentage of nonresident workers include the Denali and North Slope boroughs, and the Wrangell-Petersburg and Skagway-Hoonah-Angoon census areas.

The Southeast Fairbanks Census Area, the City and Borough of Juneau, and the Yakutat Borough saw the biggest increases in their nonresident hire rate. The Lake and Peninsula and Denali boroughs, and the Dillingham Census

Area saw the largest declines in nonresident hire rates from 2004.

The areas with the lowest percentage of nonresident workers include northern and western rural areas of Alaska (excluding the North Slope Borough). These areas generally offer little in the way of seafood, oil, or visitor-related industries that would lead to the employment that has historically at-

tracted nonresident workers. The areas that are mostly urban, economically diverse, and offer the most year-round jobs have a moderate or "average" number of nonresident workers. Anchorage/Mat-Su, Fairbanks, and Juneau fall into this category.

Geographic Distribution of Local and Non-Local Residents and Nonresidents

For many areas, filling jobs with local residents is a high priority. Worker employment records showing place of work information are matched with PFD applicant address information to determine the number of local residents, non-local Alaska residents, and nonresidents working in each Alaska borough or census area⁹. Overall, 69.2% of workers were local residents of the area where they worked in 2005, while 11.7% were residents of Alaska, but did not live in the borough or census area in which they worked. (See Exhibits 27 and 29.)

The Aleutians East Borough, with its large number of nonresident seafood processing workers, had the lowest percentage of local resident private sector workers in 2005. The North Slope Borough had a very significant amount of nonresident wages paid due to the presence of many oil workers who are generally stationed there on a rotating basis. The Denali Borough is a major summer tourist destination and many of that area's seasonal workers are nonresidents or residents from other parts of Alaska.

Economic and Social Impact of Nonresident Workers

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 lower than would otherwise be the case because they take the bulk of their earnings outside the state. Nonresident workers typically work only a quarter or two of the year in Alaska.

The loss of income, or leakage¹⁰, outside the state and the reduced multiplier effect¹¹ have

22 Employed and Unemployed Residents and Nonresidents Alaska 2005

	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.
Total Resident Workers*	252,382	272,309	275,338	258,621
Total Nonresident Workers*	27,390	42,399	54,271	39,098
Estimated Avg. Number of Unemployed**	26,618	22,858	20,442	22,145

*Includes all workers employed in the quarter in private sector, state and local government.

**Derived from monthly Alaska labor force estimates.

Note: Data is derived from series that are not directly comparable due to differing definitions.

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

23 Nonresidents in Occupations With Known Educational Requirement By Place of Work - Alaska 2005

Borough/Census Area	Education Required	Nonresident Workers	Nonresident Wages (In Millions)	Average Nonresident Wages
Anchorage/Mat-Su Region				
Anchorage	AA or Less	16,845	\$269.0	\$15,972
Anchorage	BA or Higher	2,635	145.2	55,098
Mat-Su	AA or Less	2,312	20.5	8,884
Mat-Su	BA or Higher	272	4.2	15,372
Gulf Coast Region				
Kenai	AA or Less	3,849	36.2	9,408
Kenai	BA or Higher	193	4.2	21,537
Kodiak	AA or Less	1,455	16.5	11,354
Kodiak	BA or Higher	51	1.1	21,706
Valdez-Cordova	AA or Less	1,660	20.2	12,195
Valdez-Cordova	BA or Higher	55	2.0	35,831
Interior Region				
Denali Borough	AA or Less	992	9.8	9,873
Denali Borough	BA or Higher	22	0.3	14,408
Fairbanks	AA or Less	5,866	94.4	16,092
Fairbanks	BA or Higher	450	14.0	31,074
Southeast Fairbanks	AA or Less	806	22.2	27,514
Southeast Fairbanks	BA or Higher	72	3.2	43,956
Yukon-Koyukuk	AA or Less	220	3.6	16,277
Yukon-Koyukuk	BA or Higher	23	0.4	19,336
Northern Region				
Nome	AA or Less	317	6.6	20,758
Nome	BA or Higher	58	2.5	43,656
North Slope Borough	AA or Less	2,595	138.9	53,534
North Slope Borough	BA or Higher	342	30.9	90,244
Northwest Arctic Borough	AA or Less	278	10.9	39,250
Northwest Arctic Borough	BA or Higher	76	4.0	53,028

(continued on next page)

direct, negative impacts on total growth rate and income for the Alaska economy. The U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis estimates that Alaska has an economic multiplier of 1.4 to 1.9, depending on the industry¹². This means that the \$1.35 billion in nonresident worker earnings in 2005 would generate an additional \$540 million to \$1.22 billion if those dollars were spent and re-spent in Alaska. This example assumes all nonresident funds to be spent out of the state.

In addition, nonresident workers may:

- Deprive an Alaska resident of a job and an income
- Increase the likelihood that an unemployed Alaska resident will remain on unemployment insurance longer than would otherwise be the case
- Take their unemployment insurance benefits with them when they leave Alaska. In 2005, \$20 million was paid in regular UI benefit payments to interstate claimants

The increase in unemployment and loss of income to Alaskans can lead to a variety of social ills including drug abuse, domestic violence, and a variety of negative health effects. These social ills are documented in a review of resident hire conditions used as part of the determination process to identify construction craft occupations eligible for a 90 percent employment preference on publicly funded construction projects.

Borough/Census Area	Education Required	Nonresident Workers	Nonresident Wages (in Millions)	Average Nonresident Wages
Southeast Region				
Haines	AA or Less	568	\$5.0	\$8,764
Haines	BA or Higher	15	0.4	26,152
Juneau	AA or Less	2,491	28.8	11,555
Juneau	BA or Higher	266	7.4	27,949
Ketchikan	AA or Less	2,213	22.6	10,192
Ketchikan	BA or Higher	80	1.8	21,951
POW-Outer Ketchikan	AA or Less	597	7.5	12,586
POW-Outer Ketchikan	BA or Higher	27	0.7	25,795
Sitka	AA or Less	1,035	10.3	9,994
Sitka	BA or Higher	105	1.7	16,153
Skagway-Hoonah-Angoon	AA or Less	980	9.8	9,966
Skagway-Hoonah-Angoon	BA or Higher	24	0.6	25,453
Wrangell-Petersburg	AA or Less	1,283	11.2	8,727
Wrangell-Petersburg	BA or Higher	21	0.5	25,019
Yakutat	AA or Less	102	1.2	12,002
Yakutat	BA or Higher	1	ND	ND
Southwest Region				
Aleutians East Borough	AA or Less	2,546	46.6	18,319
Aleutians East Borough	BA or Higher	44	1.6	35,431
Aleutians West	AA or Less	3,089	53.1	17,200
Aleutians West	BA or Higher	48	2.3	47,699
Bethel	AA or Less	546	10.7	19,542
Bethel	BA or Higher	90	3.9	42,844
Bristol Bay Borough	AA or Less	2,081	19.7	9,455
Bristol Bay Borough	BA or Higher	34	0.8	22,474
Dillingham	AA or Less	497	5.2	10,556
Dillingham	BA or Higher	64	1.4	22,588
Lake and Peninsula	AA or Less	494	4.9	9,945
Lake and Peninsula	BA or Higher	15	0.4	24,009
Wade Hampton	AA or Less	71	1.4	20,157
Wade Hampton	BA or Higher	6	0.2	26,614
Other				
Outside AK	AA or Less	1,010	32.0	31,678
Outside AK	BA or Higher	255	25.2	98,750
Unknown in AK	AA or Less	66	0.9	13,660
Unknown in AK	BA or Higher	6	0.4	60,299
Marine/Offshore	AA or Less	1,717	35.5	20,691
Marine/Offshore	BA or Higher	99	1.9	19,084

ND: Not disclosable

Note: Private Sector Only

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

Endnotes:

¹ Alaska Statutes 36.10.130. Resident hire report.

The attorney general and the commissioner of Labor & Workforce Development shall report annually to the Governor on the status of employment in the state, the effect of nonresident employment on the employment of residents in the state, and methods to increase resident hire. The report shall be submitted by January 31 of each year, and the Governor shall notify the Legislature that the report is available.

² The Alaska Department of Labor & Workforce Development unemployment insurance 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. Worker counts included in this report are the total number of individuals employed at any time during the year in Alaska. This count of workers differs from other employment numbers generated by the department that are point in time estimates of employment or a count of jobs.

³ Nonresident workers are defined as those workers who did not receive a Permanent Fund Dividend (PFD) in 2005 or apply for a PFD in 2006. If the worker's social security number appears in the PFD data for either 2005 or 2006 they are considered a resident for 2005. The methodology section of this report provides complete information on workers identified as nonresidents.

⁴ Oilfield services represent support operations for oil and gas companies. This subsector is a combination of the 213111 and 213112 NAICS codes. For more information on industry coding, see the NAICS 2002 manual.

⁵ Alaska Seafood Industry Research Project (Jan 2007)

⁶ Logging and Wood Products includes the 1133 NAICS industry group and 321 NAICS subsector.

⁷ Scenic and sightseeing transportation refers to the '487' NAICS subsector.

Endnotes Continue on Page 14

24 Top Private Sector Occupations with the Largest Number of Nonresident Workers Paid Greater Than Median Earnings for All Occupations (\$6,041 per Quarter) Alaska 2005

Occupation	Nonresident Workers	Avg. Earnings per Quarter
Construction Laborers	1,642	\$7,898
Carpenters	1,021	8,951
Office Clerks, General	791	6,763
Operating Engineers and Other Construction Equipment Operators	760	15,820
Airline Pilots, Copilots, and Flight Engineers	720	30,930
Fishers and Related Fishing Workers*	682	10,738
Registered Nurses	667	11,736
Electricians	596	15,255
Maintenance and Repair Workers, General	458	7,840
Commercial Pilots	435	25,919
Surimi Technicians	413	6,086
Sailors and Marine Oilers	387	8,296
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Construction Trades and Extraction Workers	373	22,255
Truck Drivers, Heavy and Tractor-Trailer	363	10,685
Construction and Related Workers, All Other	347	9,257
Captains, Mates, and Pilots of Water Vessels	346	14,441
Plumbers, Pipefitters, and Steamfitters	343	12,514
General and Operations Managers	339	19,393
Office and Administrative Support Workers, All Other	330	6,531
Transportation Workers, All Other	325	14,397
Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks	315	6,188
Service Unit Operators, Oil, Gas, and Mining	312	28,448
Roustabouts, Oil and Gas	304	13,919
First-line Supervisors/Managers of Seafood Processing Workers	299	11,683
Aircraft Mechanics and Service Technicians	282	11,863
Welders, Cutters, Solderers, and Brazers	282	12,057
Managers, All Other	281	17,436
Truck Drivers, Light or Delivery Services	249	7,134
Material Moving Workers, All Other	249	7,418
Geological and Petroleum Technicians	244	15,462
Electrical and Electronic Equipment Maintenance, Installation and Repairers, All other	238	13,174
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Retail Sales Workers	228	6,918
Automotive Service Technicians and Mechanics	221	7,737
Engineers, All Other	204	19,604
Helpers-Pipelayers, Plumbers, Pipefitters, and Steamfitters	198	16,713

Median Earnings: 6,041 per quarter worked.

*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.

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

Endnotes (continued):

⁸ Includes the two SOC groups "airline pilots, co-pilots, and flight engineers" and "commercial airline pilots." Not all pilots are counted as being employed in the 'air transportation' industry. Industry classification is based on the employer's business activities, not the specific tasks of an individual employee.

⁹ Workers were assigned to a geographic area based upon the place of work where they earned the most money in 2005. 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 PFD mailing address.

¹⁰ Income leakage is simply income that is taken out of the economy. In this case nonresidents bring part of their wages out of the state, and thus that money has 'leaked' out of the Alaska economy.

¹¹ The multiplier effect is the rate at which money is respent within an economy. Nonresidents generally do not respent the same proportion of their wages in Alaska as residents do.

¹² A User Handbook for the Regional Input-Output Modeling System (RIMS II), Bureau of Economic Analysis, March 1997.

Private Sector Occupations with the Largest Number of Nonresidents **25** Alaska 2005

Occupational Title	Resident Workers	Nonres. Workers	Percent Nonresident	Earnings (in Millions)		Percent Nonresident
				Resident	Nonresident Earnings	
Seafood Processing Workers, Except Surimi and Fish Roe	3,394	10,890	76.2	\$43.0	\$114.0	72.6
Retail Salespersons	12,744	2,578	16.8	211.8	19.0	8.2
Construction Laborers	6,149	1,642	21.1	151.6	25.9	14.6
Waiters and Waitresses	4,321	1,485	25.6	51.8	10.0	16.2
Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers, Including Fast Food	5,856	1,409	19.4	43.0	6.6	13.3
Tour Guides and Escorts	949	1,383	59.3	9.5	10.9	53.4
Cashiers	6,470	1,283	16.5	75.7	8.2	9.8
Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	3,380	1,192	26.1	42.3	9.4	18.1
Carpenters	4,173	1,021	19.7	131.6	19.2	12.7
Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	4,312	992	18.7	78.6	10.8	12.1
Cooks, Restaurant	1,774	881	33.2	28.2	8.1	22.3
Office Clerks, General	4,937	791	13.8	114.2	11.4	9.1
Operating Engineers and Other Construction Equipment Operators	2,543	760	23.0	130.4	33.4	20.4
Airline Pilots, Copilots, and Flight Engineers	848	720	45.9	52.6	68.1	56.4
Fishers and Related Fishing Workers*	378	682	64.3	4.8	14.1	74.9
Registered Nurses	3,186	667	17.3	159.8	18.2	10.2
Janitors and Cleaners, Except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	3,374	658	16.3	50.7	5.6	9.9
Dishwashers	1,482	602	28.9	12.3	3.4	21.6
Electricians	2,030	596	22.7	103.5	22.9	18.1
Meat, Poultry, and Fish Cutters and Trimmers	318	578	64.5	6.3	4.4	41.2
Food Preparation Workers	1,945	494	20.3	23.0	3.9	14.4
Maintenance and Repair Workers, General	2,044	458	18.3	65.1	8.1	11.1
Commercial Pilots	675	435	39.2	57.4	30.8	34.9
Bartenders	1,601	424	20.9	21.6	2.9	11.9
Customer Service Representatives	2,939	396	11.9	73.2	5.3	6.7
Sailors and Marine Oilers	447	387	46.4	9.7	7.0	42.1
Receptionists and Information Clerks	2,932	383	11.6	54.1	3.5	6.0
Stock Clerks and Order Fillers	2,278	378	14.2	38.4	3.6	8.6
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Construction Trades & Extraction Workers	815	373	31.4	64.5	25.0	27.9
Security Guards	1,816	366	16.8	50.2	5.3	9.5
Truck Drivers, Heavy and Tractor-Trailer	2,502	363	12.7	106.9	9.8	8.4
Hotel, Motel, and Resort Desk Clerks	1,121	353	23.9	14.8	2.6	14.7
Construction and Related Workers, All Other	831	347	29.5	19.5	6.1	23.8
Captains, Mates, and Pilots of Water Vessels	391	346	46.9	15.0	12.3	45.0
Plumbers, Pipefitters, and Steamfitters	1,474	343	18.9	72.6	9.7	11.8
Child Care Workers	1,844	340	15.6	20.2	1.6	7.5
General and Operations Managers	2,940	339	10.3	192.0	17.6	8.4
Executive Secretaries and Administrative Assistants	2,761	337	10.9	76.9	4.0	5.0
Packaging and Filling Machine Operators and Tenders	126	333	72.5	2.0	2.1	50.1
Office and Administrative Support Workers, All Other	3,587	330	8.4	92.9	4.9	5.0
Sales and Related Workers, All Other	1,971	324	14.1	45.2	2.7	5.6
Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks	3,456	315	8.4	94.1	4.4	4.5
Service Unit Operators, Oil, Gas, and Mining	611	312	33.8	64.3	31.9	33.2
Surimi Technicians	10	305	96.8	0.3	6.3	96.2
Roustabouts, Oil and Gas	865	304	26.0	39.7	13.0	24.7

*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.

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

26 Largest Nonresident Occupations in Selected Industries

Alaska 2004

Industry	Occupational Title	Resident Workers	Nonresident Workers	Percent Nonres.	Resident Wages	Nonresident Wages	Percent Nonres.
Animal Production	Agricultural Workers, All Other	118	120	50.4	\$1,912,262	\$934,463	32.8
Forestry and Logging	Choker Setters and Chasers	47	81	63.3	732,859	996,214	57.6
Forestry and Logging	Fallers	73	74	50.3	2,302,260	1,588,109	40.8
Forestry and Logging	Logging Equipment Operators	77	46	37.4	2,227,535	769,514	25.7
Fishing, Hunting and Trapping	Fishers and Related Fishing Workers	48	64	57.1	698,462	1,585,291	69.4
Fishing, Hunting and Trapping	Sailors and Marine Oilers	18	47	72.3	289,777	874,041	75.1
Oil and Gas Extraction	Service Unit Operators, Oil, Gas, and Mining	390	220	36.1	ND	ND	ND
Oil and Gas Extraction	Petroleum Pump System Operators, Refinery Operators, and Gaugers	124	60	32.6	ND	ND	ND
Oil and Gas Extraction	Petroleum Engineers	149	51	25.5	20,979,646	8,840,135	29.6
Mining (except Oil and Gas)	Loading Machine Operators, Underground Mining	12	125	91.2	ND	ND	ND
Support Activities for Mining	Roustabouts, Oil and Gas	811	291	26.4	37,076,684	12,830,986	25.7
Support Activities for Mining	Operating Engineers and Other Construction Equipment Operators	419	234	35.8	24,741,339	13,447,414	35.2
Support Activities for Mining	Geological and Petroleum Technicians	254	177	41.1	10,161,005	5,728,957	36.1
Support Activities for Mining	First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Construction Trades and Extraction Workers	214	143	40.1	17,513,132	11,476,919	39.6
Support Activities for Mining	Electricians	206	138	40.1	12,518,934	7,189,262	36.5
Construction of Buildings	Carpenters	2,469	575	18.9	87,937,612	10,687,892	10.8
Construction of Buildings	Construction Laborers	2,147	564	20.8	50,277,518	7,626,012	13.2
Construction of Buildings	First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Construction Trades and Extraction Workers	202	50	19.8	14,666,925	2,755,071	15.8
Construction of Buildings	Operating Engineers and Other Construction Equipment Operators	177	48	21.3	9,416,800	1,811,538	16.1
Construction of Buildings	Helpers—Carpenters	173	47	21.4	3,254,636	404,795	11.1
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	Construction Laborers	1,446	420	22.5	45,382,036	9,251,800	16.9
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	Operating Engineers and Other Construction Equipment Operators	1,129	308	21.4	64,016,624	13,754,366	17.7
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	Helpers—Pipefitters, Plumbers, Pipefitters, and Steamfitters	56	116	67.4	ND	ND	ND
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Construction Trades and Extraction Workers	113	92	44.9	9,963,058	5,518,761	35.6
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	Electricians	113	85	42.9	6,900,738	4,088,227	37.2
Specialty Trade Contractors	Construction Laborers	1,329	402	23.2	29,216,946	4,575,387	13.5
Specialty Trade Contractors	Electricians	1,449	245	14.5	69,987,757	6,898,033	9.0
Specialty Trade Contractors	Carpenters	691	201	22.5	15,719,900	2,628,199	14.3
Specialty Trade Contractors	Plumbers, Pipefitters, and Steamfitters	1,078	189	14.9	50,334,221	4,959,024	9.0
Specialty Trade Contractors	Painters, Construction and Maintenance	375	104	21.7	8,287,800	1,095,458	11.7
Food Manufacturing	Seafood Processing Workers, Except Surimi and Fish Roe	3,204	10,690	76.9	41,501,140	112,426,935	73.0
Food Manufacturing	Meat, Poultry, and Fish Cutters and Trimmers	239	549	69.7	3,971,140	4,149,525	51.1
Food Manufacturing	Packaging and Filling Machine Operators and Tenders	73	321	81.5	956,278	1,984,919	67.5
Food Manufacturing	Fishers and Related Fishing Workers	106	306	74.3	1,667,683	9,517,773	85.1
Food Manufacturing	Surimi Technicians	10	295	96.7	ND	ND	ND
Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods	Fishers and Related Fishing Workers	124	143	53.6	1,111,430	1,486,644	57.2
Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods	Sailors and Marine Oilers	36	42	53.8	492,164	420,011	46.0
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	Retail Salespersons	997	180	15.3	33,003,942	2,501,410	7.0
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	Tire Repairers and Changers	257	68	20.9	4,026,805	455,412	10.2
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	Cleaners of Vehicles and Equipment	362	55	13.2	6,122,564	441,729	6.7
Food and Beverage Stores	Cashiers	1,249	218	14.9	16,337,691	1,408,178	7.9
Food and Beverage Stores	Retail Salespersons	499	100	16.7	6,694,236	561,318	7.7
Food and Beverage Stores	Seafood Processing Workers, Except Surimi and Fish Roe	57	90	61.2	ND	ND	ND
Food and Beverage Stores	Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers, Including Fast Food	421	56	11.7	3,559,611	315,819	8.1
Gasoline Stations	Cashiers	700	143	17.0	7,229,171	837,551	10.4
Gasoline Stations	Service Station Attendants	217	42	16.2	2,788,246	210,383	7.0
Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	Retail Salespersons	1,266	487	27.8	13,166,857	3,494,764	21.0
Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	Cashiers	108	66	37.9	974,478	854,183	46.7
Sporting Goods, Hobby, Book, and Music Stores	Retail Salespersons	1,239	254	17.0	12,687,201	1,292,732	9.2
Sporting Goods, Hobby, Book, and Music Stores	Cashiers	171	52	23.3	1,491,979	262,842	15.0
General Merchandise Stores	Retail Salespersons	3,803	550	12.6	60,560,240	3,747,531	5.8
General Merchandise Stores	Cashiers	2,470	410	14.2	30,153,301	2,416,587	7.4
General Merchandise Stores	Sales and Related Workers, All Other	719	133	15.6	ND	ND	ND
General Merchandise Stores	Stock Clerks and Order Fillers	696	99	12.5	8,828,953	729,562	7.6
Miscellaneous Store Retailers	Retail Salespersons	1,316	354	21.2	15,633,675	2,118,870	11.9
Miscellaneous Store Retailers	Cashiers	228	93	29.0	2,081,145	598,655	22.3
Air Transportation	Airline Pilots, Copilots, and Flight Engineers	760	695	47.8	48,098,949	67,464,361	58.4

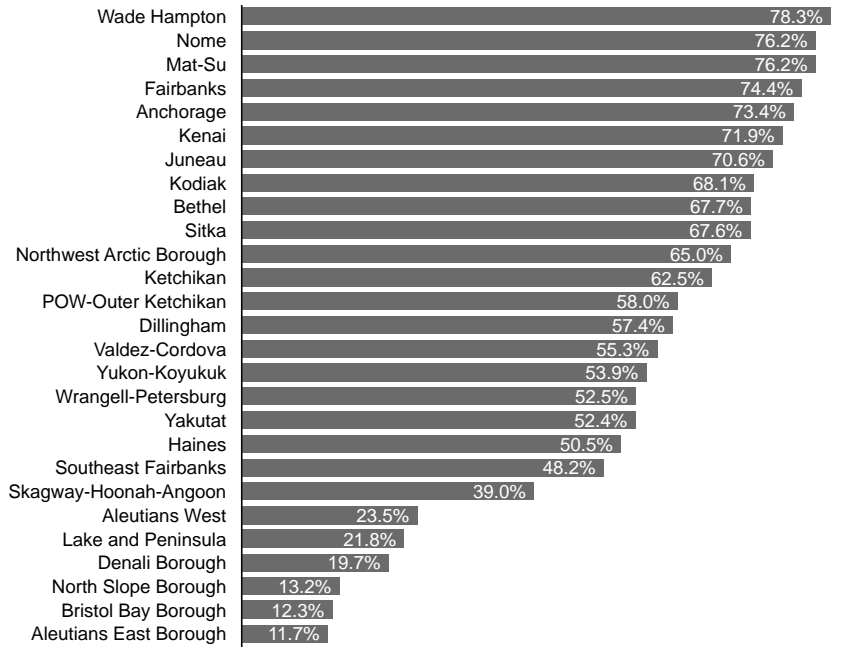
Industry	Occupational Title	Resident Workers	Nonresident Workers	Percent Nonres.	Resident Wages	Nonresident Wages	Percent Nonres.
Air Transportation	Commercial Pilots	414	210	33.7	\$26,554,742	\$5,730,705	17.8
Air Transportation	Aircraft Mechanics and Service Technicians	585	154	20.8	27,062,119	5,228,350	16.2
Air Transportation	Transportation Workers, All Other	271	85	23.9	9,957,170	2,368,953	19.2
Air Transportation	Flight Attendants	281	53	15.9	ND	ND	ND
Water Transportation	Sailors and Marine Oilers	170	126	42.6	5,465,991	3,893,207	41.6
Water Transportation	Captains, Mates, and Pilots of Water Vessels	110	84	43.3	6,233,916	4,799,499	43.5
Water Transportation	Ship Engineers	44	44	50.0	2,337,520	1,942,612	45.4
Truck Transportation	Truck Drivers, Heavy and Tractor-Trailer	809	125	13.4	36,413,885	3,039,858	7.7
Truck Transportation	Truck Drivers, Light or Delivery Services	248	60	19.5	8,738,957	1,574,653	15.3
Truck Transportation	Packers and Packers, Hand	268	58	17.8	5,073,897	494,516	8.9
Truck Transportation	Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	238	46	16.2	5,905,594	503,624	7.9
Scenic and Sightseeing Transportation	Tour Guides and Escorts	241	320	57.0	2,680,632	3,059,753	53.3
Scenic and Sightseeing Transportation	Bus Drivers, Transit and Intercity	135	165	55.0	ND	ND	ND
Scenic and Sightseeing Transportation	Transportation Attendants, Except Flight Attendants and Baggage Porters	90	102	53.1	1,039,107	1,208,559	53.8
Scenic and Sightseeing Transportation	Captains, Mates, and Pilots of Water Vessels	148	101	40.6	3,574,859	1,524,525	29.9
Scenic and Sightseeing Transportation	Sailors and Marine Oilers	97	94	49.2	1,075,008	788,173	42.3
Support Activities for Transportation	Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	394	113	22.3	6,096,426	1,333,390	17.9
Support Activities for Transportation	Aircraft Mechanics and Service Technicians	278	77	21.7	10,467,614	2,159,781	17.1
Support Activities for Transportation	Material Moving Workers, All Other	212	64	23.2	4,938,643	657,647	11.8
Support Activities for Transportation	Air Transportation Workers, All Other	38	51	57.3	2,318,643	3,994,664	63.3
Couriers and Messengers	Commercial Pilots	146	167	53.4	ND	ND	ND
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	Zoologists and Wildlife Biologists	44	100	69.4	1,811,939	1,828,994	50.2
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	Surveyors	366	94	20.4	17,413,117	3,002,938	14.7
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	Office Clerks, General	407	73	15.2	10,043,574	1,404,999	12.3
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	Hazardous Materials Removal Workers	161	66	29.1	ND	ND	ND
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	Civil Engineers	359	56	13.5	22,199,798	2,287,878	9.3
Administrative and Support Services	Janitors and Cleaners, Except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	1,306	333	20.3	17,977,868	2,556,665	12.5
Administrative and Support Services	Security Guards	1,007	191	15.9	27,137,759	3,349,578	11.0
Administrative and Support Services	Registered Nurses	50	187	78.9	1,982,533	4,109,617	67.5
Administrative and Support Services	Tour Guides and Escorts	63	173	73.3	804,417	1,363,928	62.9
Administrative and Support Services	Construction and Related Workers, All Other	243	157	39.3	1,028,934	329,638	24.3
Administrative and Support Services	Teachers and Instructors, All Other	150	123	45.1	2,764,224	510,465	15.6
Educational Health Care Services	Registered Nurses	834	164	16.4	37,155,564	3,737,311	9.1
Ambulatory Health Care Services	Receptionists and Information Clerks	1,003	117	10.4	20,340,002	1,267,905	5.9
Ambulatory Health Care Services	Dental Assistants	818	114	12.2	19,852,623	1,354,148	6.4
Ambulatory Health Care Services	Medical Assistants	582	73	11.1	14,983,246	937,348	5.9
Ambulatory Health Care Services	Family and General Practitioners	140	69	33.0	17,455,343	4,226,785	19.5
Hospitals	Registered Nurses	2,164	282	11.5	114,875,626	9,260,815	7.5
Hospitals	Radiologic Technologists and Technicians	202	42	17.2	11,046,106	1,044,537	8.6
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	Home Health Aides	706	147	17.2	14,831,246	1,290,130	8.0
Social Assistance	Child Care Workers	1,070	191	15.1	11,085,166	846,082	7.1
Social Assistance	Social and Human Service Assistants	107	44	29.1	2,043,851	618,252	23.2
Social Assistance	Social Workers, All Other	269	40	12.9	6,534,376	322,658	4.7
Perf. Arts, Spectator Sports, and Related Industries	Actors	30	58	65.9	88,911	267,190	75.0
Amusement, Gambling, and Recreation Industries	Tour Guides and Escorts	299	423	58.6	2,640,424	2,887,746	52.2
Accommodation	Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	1,827	794	30.3	19,568,179	5,043,257	20.5
Accommodation	Waiters and Waitresses	729	373	33.8	9,949,618	2,821,435	22.1
Accommodation	Tour Guides and Escorts	89	301	77.2	1,046,150	2,535,740	70.8
Accommodation	Hotel, Motel, and Resort Desk Clerks	856	269	23.9	11,465,484	1,959,710	14.6
Accommodation	Cooks, Restaurant	376	237	38.7	6,592,186	2,256,726	25.5
Food Services and Drinking Places	Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers, Including Fast Food	4,986	1,237	19.9	34,480,268	5,150,840	13.0
Food Services and Drinking Places	Waiters and Waitresses	3,188	951	23.0	38,437,675	5,981,713	13.5
Food Services and Drinking Places	Cooks, Restaurant	1,301	579	30.8	20,035,180	5,052,587	20.1
Food Services and Drinking Places	Dishwashers	959	415	30.2	7,187,535	2,324,497	24.4
Food Services and Drinking Places	Food Preparation Workers	1,343	303	18.4	13,058,342	2,074,185	13.7

ND: Not Disclosable

NEC: Not Elsewhere Classified

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

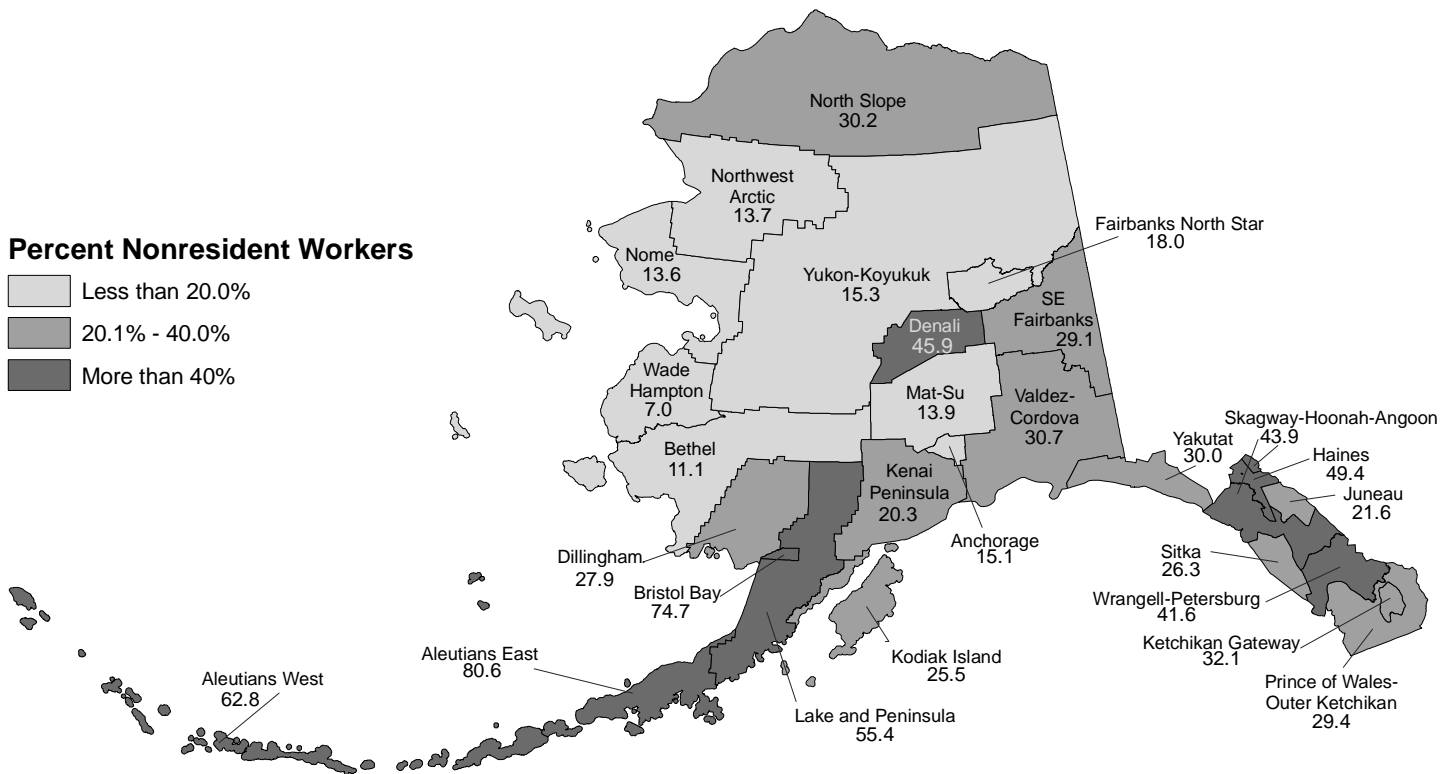
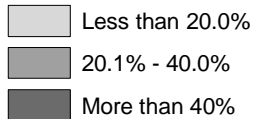
27 Percent of Total Private Sector Workers who are Local Residents



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

28 Nonresident Private Sector Workers by Place of Work

Percent Nonresident Workers



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

Resident and Nonresident Workers and Earnings

By Place of Work and Alaska Place of Residence for Private Sector, State and Local Government - Alaska 2005

29

Borough/Census Area	Ownership	Resident Workers		Nonres. Workers		Wages (In Millions)			Percent Nonres.
		Local Resident	Other AK Resident	Number	Percent Nonres.	Local Resident	Other AK Resident	Nonres.	
Anchorage/Mat-Su Region									
Anchorage	State Govt.	8,287	1,171	503	5.0	\$328.5	\$44.5	\$7.7	2.0
Anchorage	Local Govt.	11,348	777	565	4.5	437.1	31.6	8.0	1.7
Anchorage	Pvt. Sector	101,668	16,000	20,899	15.1	3,378.5	560.1	430.3	9.8
Mat-Su	State Govt.	953	154	35	3.1	33.2	5.5	0.5	1.2
Mat-Su	Local Govt.	2,908	115	118	3.8	88.5	3.6	1.2	1.3
Mat-Su	Pvt. Sector	15,158	1,961	2,765	13.9	327.3	48.5	25.5	6.4
Gulf Coast Region									
Kenai	State Govt.	1,122	115	59	4.6	40.0	4.3	0.9	2.0
Kenai	Local Govt.	3,439	102	201	5.4	118.4	2.6	3.0	2.4
Kenai	Pvt. Sector	14,905	1,610	4,212	20.3	367.2	40.0	41.2	9.2
Kodiak	State Govt.	278	25	34	10.1	10.5	0.4	0.6	5.4
Kodiak	Local Govt.	877	55	94	9.2	25.0	1.5	1.1	3.9
Kodiak	Pvt. Sector	4,153	390	1,557	25.5	97.5	9.3	18.1	14.5
Valdez-Cordova	State Govt.	287	67	32	8.3	10.3	2.9	0.6	4.4
Valdez-Cordova	Local Govt.	905	82	80	7.5	24.4	1.9	1.0	3.7
Valdez-Cordova	Pvt. Sector	3,149	798	1,747	30.7	104.3	28.7	22.4	14.4
Interior Region									
Denali Borough	State Govt.	22	8	2	6.3	1.1	0.2	ND	1.5
Denali Borough	Local Govt.	145	13	11	6.5	3.4	0.3	0.1	3.5
Denali Borough	Pvt. Sector	461	804	1,071	45.8	15.6	20.8	10.5	22.4
Fairbanks	State Govt.	4,789	274	596	10.5	178.3	5.4	8.9	4.6
Fairbanks	Local Govt.	3,428	87	211	5.7	108.8	1.4	1.8	1.6
Fairbanks	Pvt. Sector	27,674	2,852	6,695	18.0	796.9	78.0	112.6	11.4
Southeast Fairbanks	State Govt.	143	11	14	8.3	5.0	0.3	0.1	2.4
Southeast Fairbanks	Local Govt.	377	42	33	7.3	9.1	0.9	0.2	2.3
Southeast Fairbanks	Pvt. Sector	1,617	761	978	29.1	40.5	27.9	28.1	29.1
Yukon-Koyukuk	State Govt.	61	70	10	7.1	2.5	3.4	0.2	2.5
Yukon-Koyukuk	Local Govt.	1,515	248	164	8.5	23.9	5.6	2.2	6.9
Yukon-Koyukuk	Pvt. Sector	860	492	245	15.3	14.4	13.9	4.0	12.5
Northern Region									
Nome	State Govt.	216	30	12	4.7	10.2	1.4	0.2	1.8
Nome	Local Govt.	1,883	102	176	8.1	30.0	2.3	2.3	6.7
Nome	Pvt. Sector	2,205	293	394	13.6	59.5	9.3	9.2	11.8
North Slope Borough	State Govt.	24	22	4	8.0	1.3	1.2	ND	2.6
North Slope Borough	Local Govt.	1,856	218	162	7.2	60.4	7.7	3.4	4.8
North Slope Borough	Pvt. Sector	1,318	5,664	3,013	30.1	39.9	336.8	173.8	31.6
Northwest Arctic Borough	State Govt.	71	11	2	2.4	2.9	0.3	ND	0.8
Northwest Arctic Borough	Local Govt.	1,233	92	111	7.7	24.8	2.6	2.1	7.0
Northwest Arctic Borough	Pvt. Sector	1,718	562	362	13.7	51.7	28.8	15.0	15.7
Southeast Region									
Haines	State Govt.	47	3	8	13.8	1.5	ND	0.1	3.9
Haines	Local Govt.	179	5	10	5.2	4.0	0.1	0.1	2.0
Haines	Pvt. Sector	680	76	591	43.9	11.5	1.5	5.4	29.4
Juneau	State Govt.	4,065	351	349	7.3	158.1	11.4	5.9	3.4
Juneau	Local Govt.	2,280	105	194	7.5	82.4	2.4	2.7	3.1
Juneau	Pvt. Sector	9,506	1,051	2,907	21.6	251.5	30.3	37.6	11.8
Ketchikan	State Govt.	575	99	95	12.4	21.8	3.9	2.1	7.6
Ketchikan	Local Govt.	1,126	36	95	7.6	39.9	0.8	1.5	3.5
Ketchikan	Pvt. Sector	4,578	391	2,351	32.1	113.7	8.1	24.7	16.9
POW-Outer Ketchikan	State Govt.	39	4	6	12.2	1.3	ND	0.0	2.0
POW-Outer Ketchikan	Local Govt.	895	93	107	9.8	20.6	1.8	1.4	5.8
POW-Outer Ketchikan	Pvt. Sector	1,279	277	649	29.4	26.0	5.7	8.4	20.9
Sitka	State Govt.	320	28	37	9.6	10.7	0.5	0.4	3.5
Sitka	Local Govt.	643	63	66	8.5	20.8	0.4	0.8	3.7
Sitka	Pvt. Sector	2,986	272	1,160	26.3	77.6	5.3	12.1	12.8
Skagway-Angoon	State Govt.	30	1	1	3.1	0.8	ND	ND	0.2
Skagway-Angoon	Local Govt.	343	37	53	12.2	7.4	0.7	0.7	8.0
Skagway-Angoon	Pvt. Sector	822	245	1,043	49.4	15.0	4.6	10.7	35.3

continued on page 20

29 continued

Borough/Census Area	Ownership	Resident Workers		Nonres. Workers		Wages (In Millions)			Percent Nonres.
		Local Resident	Other AK Resident	Number	Percent Nonres.	Local Resident	Other AK Resident	Nonres.	
Southeast Region (continued)									
Wrangell-Petersburg	State Govt.	81	7	3	3.3	\$2.7	\$0.1	ND	0.9
Wrangell-Petersburg	Local Govt.	600	26	35	5.3	17.1	0.5	\$0.4	2.0
Wrangell-Petersburg	Pvt. Sector	1,652	188	1,309	41.6	32.5	3.5	11.7	24.6
Yakutat	State Govt.	16	3	5	20.8	0.5	ND	0.0	8.6
Yakutat	Local Govt.	124	4	10	7.2	2.6	0.1	0.2	6.9
Yakutat	Pvt. Sector	187	63	107	30.0	3.2	1.3	1.3	21.8
Southwest Region									
Aleutians East Borough	State Govt.	15	12	4	12.9	0.3	0.1	ND	6.1
Aleutians East Borough	Local Govt.	235	61	46	13.5	5.1	1.9	0.6	7.6
Aleutians East Borough	Pvt. Sector	375	249	2,593	80.6	9.7	8.1	48.2	73.1
Aleutians West	State Govt.	36	8	2	4.3	1.6	0.2	ND	1.6
Aleutians West	Local Govt.	410	53	50	9.7	15.5	1.4	0.7	4.2
Aleutians West	Pvt. Sector	1,316	764	3,514	62.8	47.3	23.8	58.8	45.3
Bethel	State Govt.	317	46	27	6.9	13.8	1.9	0.5	2.8
Bethel	Local Govt.	3,392	227	269	6.9	58.3	5.0	4.4	6.4
Bethel	Pvt. Sector	3,922	1,232	642	11.1	82.1	29.6	14.6	11.5
Bristol Bay Borough	State Govt.	22	15	13	26.0	1.1	0.3	0.1	8.4
Bristol Bay Borough	Local Govt.	109	27	12	8.1	3.4	0.5	0.1	3.6
Bristol Bay Borough	Pvt. Sector	349	369	2,123	74.7	10.4	6.1	20.5	55.6
Dillingham	State Govt.	89	19	7	6.1	3.5	0.3	0.2	5.0
Dillingham	Local Govt.	676	62	82	10.0	12.4	1.6	1.3	8.5
Dillingham	Pvt. Sector	1,178	303	573	27.9	31.0	7.4	6.8	15.0
Lake and Peninsula	State Govt.	4	10	1	6.7	ND	0.2	ND	4.8
Lake and Peninsula	Local Govt.	384	97	51	9.6	5.3	2.9	0.5	5.9
Lake and Peninsula	Pvt. Sector	216	226	549	55.4	3.3	3.1	5.5	46.1
Wade Hampton	State Govt.	42	19	2	3.2	0.9	0.4	ND	0.2
Wade Hampton	Local Govt.	1,450	137	129	7.5	19.6	2.7	1.6	6.7
Wade Hampton	Pvt. Sector	865	163	77	7.0	10.3	3.7	1.6	10.2
Other/Unknown		0	1,890	5,142	73.1	0.0	61.8	123.4	66.6
Total		269,508	45,495	74,266	19.1	8,128.8	1,579.9	1,354.8	12.2

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 2005. 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.

ND: Not disclosable

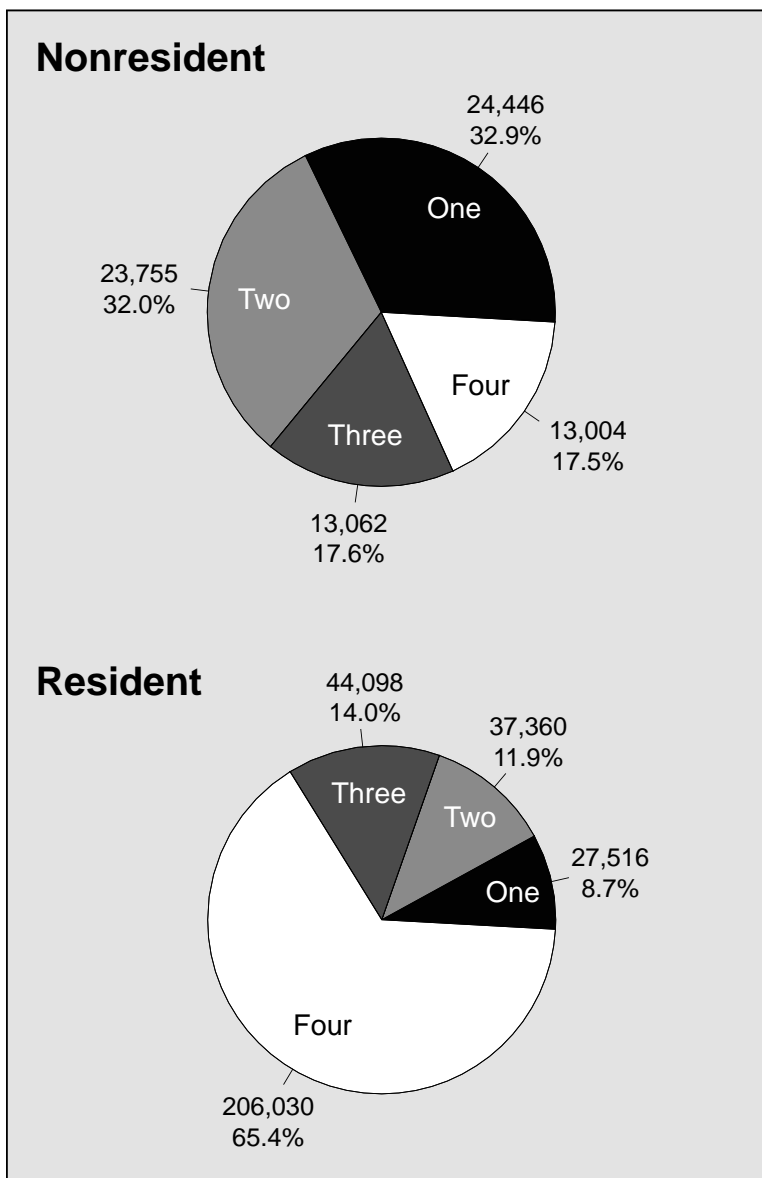
Source: Alaska Department of Labor & Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section

30 Impact of Earnings Flowing Out to Nonresidents

Nonresident Earnings in Alaska -- 2005	\$1.35 billion
Alaska Total Income if earnings stay in Alaska	\$1.89 to \$2.57 billion
Income lost to Alaska if half of Nonresident earnings are spent outside the state	\$945 million to \$1.285 billion

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

31 Workers by Number of Quarters Worked in 2005 - Residents and Nonresidents



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

APPENDIX

Methodology

Alaska residency is determined by matching the Alaska Department of Revenue Permanent Fund Dividend (PFD) file with the Alaska Department of Labor & 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 2005 PFD or applied for a 2006 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.

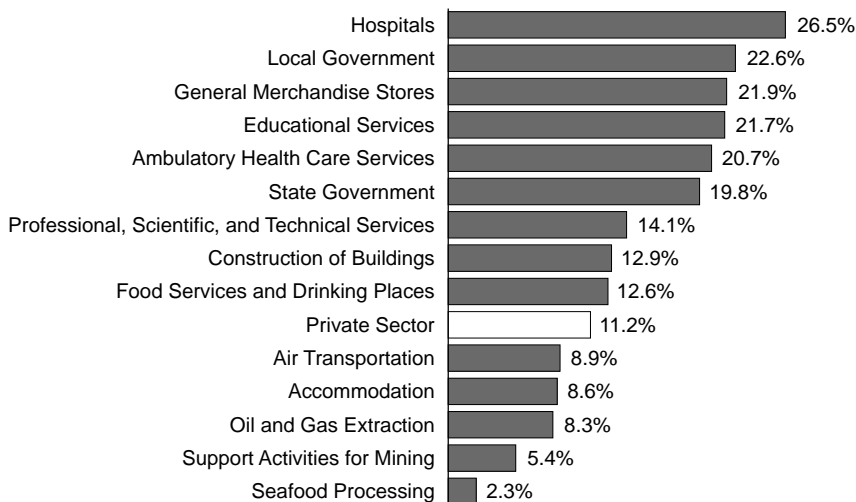
Although most workers would have to be in Alaska all of 2005 in order to be considered residents for purposes of this report, information from both the 2005 and 2006 dividend years is used to improve the accuracy of the residency classification. Resident workers that left Alaska during 2006 would not be eligible for a 2006 PFD unless they had spent the entire year in the state. The 2005 PFD data match identifies these workers and they are counted as residents. New workers that arrived in Alaska after January 1, 2005, would generally be considered nonresidents in this report.

Limitations of the Data

The data have some limitations. Persons who did not provide a social security number on their 2005 or 2006 Permanent Fund Dividend application or who were eligible for a dividend but did not apply were not counted as residents. If industry or occupation codes were missing from the wage file, those records were excluded from the tally for those industry and occupation tabulations. Also excluded were persons who established residency during 2005 but did not meet eligibility requirements for the 2006 PFD. A long term analysis of 2004 worker information shows that 12.8% of nonresident workers stayed in Alaska and ultimately applied for a 2006 Permanent Fund Dividend. The likelihood that nonresident workers will stay in Alaska and later become eligible for a PFD 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 Department of Labor wage file includes only those workers covered by Alaska unemployment insurance. Therefore, information is not available for self-employed individuals or federal government employ-

A1 Percent Nonresident Workers in 2004 That Became Residents in 2005, Selected Industries



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

ees. 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.

Many workers have two or more jobs throughout the year. The data set used in this report consists of an unduplicated collection of wage records. In cases where workers had more than one job or worked in more than one geographic area, their employment and earnings are assigned to the industry, employer, and area where they earned the majority of their wages in 2005. Therefore each worker has only one employer, one industry, and one wage associated with their employment in 2005 even if they worked at two or more jobs. Resulting data, at the industry and area levels, should not be relied upon as absolute figures for employment and wages. Since this methodology is consistent with past reports the data may be confidently used for comparison to years past.

Other Measures of Residency

The Department of Labor, along with industry representatives and other policymakers, has examined alternative measures of residency. Overall, the Department of Labor believes that the PFD 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 in the respective files. The PFD provides the applicant with 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

& 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) contain 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:

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------|
| Equipment Operators | Painters |
| Plumbers and Pipefitters | Bricklayers |
| Insulation Workers | Roofers |
| Carpenters | Ironworkers |
| Piledriving Occupations | Cement Masons |
| Laborers | Truck Drivers |
| Culinary Workers | Mechanics |
| Welders | Electricians |

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 of Labor requests that the nearest regional office be contacted for a determination.

North Slope Resident Hire Reporting

Resident hire for Alaska’s major oil and gas industry employers in 2005 is included as Exhibit A3. Detailed wage records for North Slope oil, oilfield service, and construction employers were extracted from the Department of Labor wage file. The place of work of employees was identified based upon the geographic area in which they had the most earnings for that employer in 2005.

A2 Resident and Nonresident Workers and Earnings Private, State, and Local Government Workers - Alaska 2005

Industry	Resident Workers	Nonres. Workers	Percent Nonres.	Resident Wages	Nonres. Wages	Percent Nonres.	Resident Earnings/Qtr.	Nonres. Earnings/Qtr.
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting								
Crop Production	298	74	19.9	\$2,509,756	\$459,207	15.5	\$3,351	\$3,145
Animal Production	329	201	37.9	7,893,234	1,924,427	19.6	7,575	4,277
Forestry and Logging	492	391	44.3	13,457,783	7,400,913	35.5	8,583	8,478
Fishing, Hunting and Trapping ¹	107	135	55.8	1,831,060	3,035,143	62.4	8,211	12,861
Support Activities for Agriculture and Forestry	89	49	35.5	1,568,058	528,105	25.2	7,032	6,520
Mining								
Oil and Gas Extraction	2,399	784	24.6	303,882,538	100,383,040	24.8	32,934	40,250
Mining (except Oil and Gas)	1,685	553	24.7	92,977,459	25,106,131	21.3	15,442	17,532
Support Activities for Mining	5,918	2,737	31.6	352,855,339	145,004,806	29.1	16,581	18,171
Utilities								
Utilities	2,098	142	6.3	116,535,059	3,706,260	3.1	15,101	10,712
Construction								
Construction of Buildings	7,988	1,873	19.0	275,131,738	37,623,379	12.0	10,875	9,630
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	5,264	1,719	24.6	247,003,383	64,331,200	20.7	14,241	15,725
Specialty Trade Contractors	11,528	2,678	18.9	401,762,261	45,910,062	10.3	10,656	8,323
Manufacturing								
Food Manuf.	5,901	14,744	71.4	104,300,476	186,038,266	64.1	5,785	6,003
Beverage and Tobacco Product Manuf.	137	14	9.3	3,996,332	91,838	2.2	8,576	3,401
Textile Mills	4	0	0.0	ND	0	0.0	ND	0
Textile Product Mills	97	19	16.4	2,211,113	208,022	8.6	6,620	5,074
Apparel Manuf.	11	2	15.4	298,543	ND	ND	10,295	ND
Leather and Allied Product Manuf.	3	0	0.0	ND	0	0.0	ND	0
Wood Product Manuf.	399	127	24.1	8,756,252	1,322,457	13.1	7,027	4,935
Paper Manuf.	9	0	0.0	ND	0	0.0	ND	0
Printing and Related Support Activities	415	48	10.4	10,848,325	688,246	6.0	7,507	6,145
Petroleum and Coal Products Manuf.	675	38	5.3	43,865,908	1,041,772	2.3	17,449	11,838
Chemical Manuf.	251	13	4.9	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Plastics and Rubber Products Manuf.	115	29	20.1	3,623,070	420,713	10.4	9,058	6,897
Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manuf.	413	86	17.2	12,692,840	1,515,791	10.7	9,682	7,773
Primary Metal Manuf.	13	3	18.8	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Fabricated Metal Product Manuf.	466	70	13.1	16,773,615	1,000,017	5.6	10,303	6,494
Machinery Manuf.	54	5	8.5	2,119,205	128,145	5.7	12,250	9,857
Computer and Electronic Product Manuf.	78	9	10.3	4,388,957	300,299	6.4	15,400	14,300
Elec. Equip., Appliance, / Component Manuf.	21	2	8.7	967,623	ND	ND	11,658	ND
Transportation Equipment Manuf.	298	143	32.4	8,233,822	2,375,122	22.4	8,334	7,787
Furniture and Related Product Manuf.	166	32	16.2	3,910,909	356,556	8.4	7,111	5,243
Miscellaneous Manuf.	227	32	12.4	6,208,277	335,134	5.1	7,970	5,236
Wholesale Trade								
Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods	2,937	350	10.6	114,669,522	7,933,403	6.5	10,939	9,378
Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods	3,235	553	14.6	108,156,195	6,695,591	5.8	9,756	6,444
Wholesale Elec. Markets / Agents / Brokers	581	99	14.6	25,241,343	1,568,228	5.8	12,124	7,650
Retail Trade								
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	5,216	695	11.8	170,489,088	8,790,437	4.9	9,348	5,795
Furniture and Home Furnishings Stores	1,083	191	15.0	25,078,966	2,244,597	8.2	7,078	5,244
Electronics and Appliance Stores	854	170	16.6	19,923,082	1,548,466	7.2	7,190	4,514
Bldg. Material / Garden Equip. / Sup. Dealers	4,303	625	12.7	111,974,586	6,725,310	5.7	7,659	5,008
Food and Beverage Stores	7,561	1,178	13.5	145,326,184	8,448,256	5.5	5,836	3,526
Health and Personal Care Stores	903	158	14.9	23,896,863	2,019,807	7.8	7,696	6,139
Gasoline Stations	1,630	271	14.3	23,670,206	2,090,625	8.1	4,589	3,598
Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	2,166	837	27.9	26,015,859	6,439,733	19.8	4,134	3,863
Sporting Goods, Hobby, Book, / Music Stores	2,166	521	19.4	26,420,024	3,116,869	10.6	4,013	2,991
General Merchandise Stores	11,135	1,723	13.4	206,224,506	15,038,751	6.8	5,634	4,188
Miscellaneous Store Retailers	3,062	768	20.1	48,919,802	5,190,854	9.6	5,179	3,431
Nonstore Retailers	1,114	111	9.1	36,318,765	1,509,767	4.0	9,488	6,397
Transportation and Warehousing								
Air Transportation	6,074	1,683	21.7	224,924,704	90,400,533	28.7	10,387	20,009
Rail Transportation	8	0	0.0	ND	0	0.0	ND	0
Water Transportation	811	382	32.0	36,790,247	14,260,778	27.9	13,461	13,647
Truck Transportation	3,158	506	13.8	124,728,813	9,237,695	6.9	11,225	7,869
Transit and Ground Passenger Transportation	1,466	145	9.0	24,429,330	1,461,943	5.6	4,884	4,526
Pipeline Transportation	861	65	7.0	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Scenic and Sightseeing Transportation	2,077	1,708	45.1	31,188,428	18,427,419	37.1	5,121	4,592
Support Activities for Transportation	2,991	695	18.9	95,544,773	17,228,032	15.3	9,479	11,260
Postal Service	78	10	11.4	1,048,601	26,405	2.5	4,424	2,200
Couriers and Messengers	1,792	307	14.6	78,686,488	25,749,743	24.7	12,098	30,912
Warehousing and Storage	198	37	15.7	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND

Industry	Resident Workers	Nonres. Workers	Percent Nonres.	Resident Wages	Nonres. Wages	Percent Nonres.	Resident Earnings/Qtr.	Nonres. Earnings/Qtr.
Information								
Publishing Industries (except Internet)	1,392	164	10.5	\$41,489,332	\$2,256,351	5.2	\$8,387	\$6,098
Motion Picture and Sound Recording Industries	486	92	15.9	3,795,571	368,287	8.8	2,750	2,002
Broadcasting (except Internet)	824	117	12.4	26,182,625	1,641,127	5.9	8,991	6,288
Internet Publishing and Broadcasting	9	5	35.7	403,477	113,970	22.0	13,449	8,141
Telecommunications	4,400	253	5.4	245,705,527	8,922,948	3.5	14,701	13,161
ISP's / Web Search Portals / Data Processing Svcs.	182	46	20.2	6,283,289	558,667	8.2	9,667	8,216
Other Information Services	63	11	14.9	2,198,712	174,094	7.3	9,772	6,003
Finance and Insurance								
Credit Intermediation and Related Activities	5,119	434	7.8	202,918,523	6,216,807	3.0	10,630	6,042
Securities, Commodity Contracts, Other Financial	480	37	7.2	35,753,106	1,443,965	3.9	20,326	17,397
Insurance Carriers and Related Activities	2,068	156	7.0	89,443,613	3,327,739	3.6	11,998	9,218
Funds, Trusts, and Other Financial Vehicles	1,494	119	7.4	61,759,694	3,036,813	4.7	12,555	11,909
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing								
Real Estate	4,383	469	9.7	110,141,941	5,209,734	4.5	7,703	5,179
Rental and Leasing Services	1,954	397	16.9	41,602,106	4,204,425	9.2	6,621	4,855
Lessors of Nonfinancial Intangible Assets	52	3	5.5	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services								
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	11,762	2,530	17.7	483,854,247	76,905,856	13.7	11,922	12,818
Management of Companies and Enterprises	537	56	9.4	30,227,093	2,237,634	6.9	16,036	15,758
Management of Companies and Enterprises								
Administrative and Support Services	10,839	4,039	27.1	227,614,583	60,683,278	21.0	6,737	6,785
Waste Management and Remediation Services	1,470	300	16.9	56,117,167	8,397,475	13.0	11,587	12,188
Educational Services								
Educational Services	2,056	599	22.6	51,957,027	6,912,847	11.7	7,746	5,898
Admin. Support / Waste Mgmt. and Remediation								
Ambulatory Health Care Services	14,589	1,665	10.2	469,474,160	38,212,304	7.5	9,382	10,316
Hospitals	9,940	969	8.9	430,875,941	26,622,201	5.8	11,560	11,615
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	2,683	413	13.3	62,048,226	4,017,031	6.1	6,669	4,666
Social Assistance	8,691	932	9.7	171,638,745	7,964,017	4.4	5,876	4,002
Health Care and Social Assistance								
Performing Arts / Spectator Sports / Related	593	271	31.4	6,538,344	1,934,235	22.8	4,687	3,996
Museums, Historical Sites, and Similar Institutions	497	122	19.7	10,680,673	1,378,591	11.4	6,696	4,837
Amusement, Gambling, and Recreation Industries	3,277	1,095	25.0	34,754,707	6,467,827	15.7	3,668	3,029
Accommodation and Food Services								
Accommodation	7,628	4,628	37.8	116,382,856	36,926,068	24.1	4,939	3,936
Food Services and Drinking Places	20,925	6,918	24.8	250,321,817	48,119,802	16.1	4,001	3,313
Other Services								
Repair and Maintenance	2,590	476	15.5	70,409,539	7,619,513	9.8	8,159	7,243
Personal and Laundry Services	2,094	379	15.3	32,295,069	2,661,079	7.6	4,851	3,381
Religious / Grantmkg. / Civic / Prof. / Similar	5,209	744	12.5	132,011,130	8,938,570	6.3	7,783	5,789
Private Households	243	56	18.7	3,347,912	478,447	12.5	4,592	4,645
Public Administration								
Executive / Legislative / Other Gen. Gov. Support	427	28	6.2	6,350,813	198,676	3.0	5,816	4,139
Justice, Public Order, and Safety Activities	18	3	14.3	266,220	ND	ND	4,512	ND
Administration of Human Resource Programs	21	0	0.0	ND	0	0.0	ND	0
Administration of Economic Programs	6	0	0.0	ND	0	0.0	ND	0
Unclassified ²	315	177	36.0	4,527,524	1,742,739	27.8	5,812	6,030
Total Private Sector	244,724	69,243	22.1	7,424,056,565	1,281,341,089	14.7	9,129	8,419
Local Government	45,735	3,138	6.4	1,352,911,599	43,430,529	3.1	8,714	6,640
State Government	24,544	1,885	7.1	931,724,192	30,002,084	3.1	10,428	7,270
Total Private and Government	315,003	74,266	19.1	9,708,692,356	1,354,773,702	12.2	9,171	8,303

ND: Not disclosable

¹ Does not include fish harvesting employment numbers.

² No industry data is available.

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

A3 Oil Industry Workers, North Slope and Statewide Residency Status and Place of Alaska Residence, Selected Employers

Employer	Work Location	Total Workers	Resident Workers	Nonres. Workers	Resident Workers by Region of Residence					
					Anch./ Mat-Su	Gulf Coast	Interior	Northern	Southeast	Southwest
Alaska Clean Seas	All Alaska	68	52	16	42	6	3	1	0	0
Alaska Clean Seas	North Slope	62	46	16	36	6	3	1	0	0
Alaska Interstate Const. LLC	All Alaska	590	512	78	214	52	168	32	43	1
Alaska Interstate Const. LLC	North Slope	425	368	57	164	35	121	32	15	1
Alyeska Pipeline Service Co., Inc.	All Alaska	933	869	64	380	297	188	1	1	1
Alyeska Pipeline Service Co., Inc.	North Slope	83	60	23	43	9	7	0	0	0
Amoco Corporation	All Alaska	434	260	174	210	42	6	0	2	0
Amoco Corporation	North Slope	13	6	7	4	0	2	0	0	0
Amoco Production Company	All Alaska	129	35	94	23	4	0	0	0	0
Arctic Catering, Inc.	All Alaska	327	262	65	147	53	30	8	22	0
Arctic Catering, Inc.	North Slope	143	128	15	82	32	9	5	0	0
Arctic Pipe Inspection, Inc.	All Alaska	32	21	11	10	10	0	0	0	1
Arctic Pipe Inspection, Inc.	North Slope	30	20	10	9	10	0	0	0	1
Arctic Structures LLC	All Alaska	112	100	12	51	40	8	0	0	1
ASRC Energy Services O&M	All Alaska	2,137	1,517	620	777	583	64	73	9	7
ASRC Energy Services O&M	North Slope	1,681	1,110	571	602	362	61	69	8	4
ASRC Energy Pipeline Power & Comms	All Alaska	1,131	864	267	216	108	509	15	11	4
ASRC Energy Pipeline Power & Comms	North Slope	130	109	21	37	14	51	4	3	0
Baker Hughes Oilfield Operations, Inc.	All Alaska	168	81	87	62	15	1	0	0	0
Baker Hughes Oilfield Operations, Inc.	North Slope	87	23	64	17	6	0	0	0	0
BJ Services Company USA	All Alaska	34	30	4	1	29	0	0	0	0
BP Exploration Alaska, Inc.	All Alaska	1,691	1,203	488	890	253	46	1	4	2
BP Exploration Alaska, Inc.	North Slope	55	30	25	17	13	0	0	0	0
CCI, Inc.	All Alaska	290	227	63	133	40	6	1	5	41
CCI, Inc.	North Slope	107	96	11	63	20	3	1	3	5
Colville Environmental Services	All Alaska	92	74	18	50	12	8	3	0	0
Colville Environmental Services	North Slope	92	74	18	50	12	8	3	0	0
ConocoPhillips Company	All Alaska	1,087	889	198	704	171	8	0	2	1
ConocoPhillips Company	North Slope	491	365	126	238	115	7	0	2	0
Doyon Drilling, Inc.	All Alaska	429	321	108	166	45	99	5	1	5
Doyon Drilling, Inc.	North Slope	410	302	108	148	44	99	5	1	5
Doyon/Universal Services JV	All Alaska	1,007	919	88	540	111	257	1	0	2
Doyon/Universal Services JV	North Slope	484	432	52	244	43	142	1	0	1
Exxon Mobil Corporation	All Alaska	26	24	2	24	0	0	0	0	0
Fairweather E&P Services, Inc.	All Alaska	98	55	43	46	9	0	0	0	0
Fairweather E&P Services, Inc.	North Slope	68	28	40	21	7	0	0	0	0
Flowline Alaska, Inc.	All Alaska	130	117	13	4	3	109	0	0	1
Forest Oil Corporation	All Alaska	33	31	2	19	12	0	0	0	0
GBR Equipment, Inc.	All Alaska	43	28	15	23	3	1	1	0	0
GBR Equipment, Inc.	North Slope	38	23	15	18	3	1	1	0	0
GLM, Inc.	All Alaska	43	39	4	1	38	0	0	0	0
HC Price Co.	All Alaska	448	320	128	89	21	201	1	5	3
HC Price Co.	North Slope	207	163	44	36	11	109	1	4	2
Halliburton Energy Services, Inc.	All Alaska	295	222	73	182	34	6	0	0	0
Halliburton Energy Services, Inc.	North Slope	226	162	64	123	33	6	0	0	0
Inlet Drilling AK, Inc.	All Alaska	92	79	13	12	67	0	0	0	0
Kakivik Asset Management LLC	All Alaska	202	135	67	93	16	20	1	0	4
Kakivik Asset Management LLC	North Slope	95	60	35	52	4	1	0	0	3
Little Red Services, Inc.	All Alaska	109	69	40	39	25	3	0	1	0
Little Red Services, Inc.	North Slope	106	66	40	36	25	3	0	1	0
M-I LLC	All Alaska	189	142	47	113	26	2	0	0	0
M-I LLC	North Slope	64	51	13	41	9	1	0	0	0
Marathon Oil Co.	All Alaska	55	50	5	15	34	0	0	0	0
Nabors AK Drilling, Inc.	All Alaska	551	383	168	272	100	8	0	0	1
Nabors AK Drilling, Inc.	North Slope	428	279	149	203	67	7	0	0	1
Norcon, Inc.	All Alaska	553	416	137	197	22	188	6	2	0
Norcon, Inc.	North Slope	314	215	99	62	14	132	5	2	0
Nordic-Calista Services No. 1	All Alaska	106	89	17	48	36	2	0	0	3
Nordic-Calista Services No. 1	North Slope	103	86	17	45	36	2	0	0	3

Employer	Work Location	Total Workers	Resident Workers	Nonres. Workers	Resident Workers by Region of Residence					
					Anch./ Mat-Su	Gulf Coast	Interior	Northern	Southeast	Southwest
Nordic Well Servicing, Inc.	All Alaska	4	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
Peak Oilfield Services Co.	All Alaska	837	649	188	184	440	18	1	2	1
Peak Oilfield Services Co.	North Slope	340	208	132	132	57	14	1	1	1
Pollard Wireline, Inc.	All Alaska	39	38	1	0	38	0	0	0	0
Quadco, Inc. - AK Division	All Alaska	39	30	9	24	5	1	0	0	0
Quadco, Inc. - AK Division	North Slope	25	20	5	14	5	1	0	0	0
Qwick Construction Co., Inc.	All Alaska	14	13	1	0	12	0	0	1	0
R&K Industrial, Inc.	All Alaska	70	67	3	0	67	0	0	0	0
Raven Contractors, Inc.	All Alaska	17	17	0	0	17	0	0	0	0
Schlumberger Technology Corp.	All Alaska	581	385	196	290	81	7	2	1	1
Schlumberger Technology Corp.	North Slope	282	226	56	185	34	4	1	0	1
Udelhoven Oilfield System Services	All Alaska	581	444	137	242	190	7	1	1	2
Udelhoven Oilfield System Services	North Slope	142	67	75	45	19	2	0	1	0
Union Oil Co. Of California	All Alaska	343	324	19	122	201	0	1	0	0
VECO Alaska, Inc.	All Alaska	2,088	1,457	631	1,055	330	49	4	9	8
VECO Alaska, Inc.	North Slope	1,182	710	472	484	175	36	3	5	6
VECO Corporation	All Alaska	32	28	4	28	0	0	0	0	0
VECO Corporation	North Slope	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Veritas DGC Land, Inc.	All Alaska	208	166	42	141	12	5	5	1	1
Western Geco Resources, Inc.	All Alaska	4	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
Western Geco Resources, Inc.	North Slope	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
XTO Energy, Inc.	All Alaska	42	40	2	5	35	0	0	0	0

The employed worker location is based upon information provided by employers. Workers employed in more than one area during the year were counted in the North Slope if they worked there one or more quarters during the year. Alaska region of residence is based upon the most recent zip code provided on the 2005 or 2006 PFD application. Not all residents provided a zip code so regional totals will not equal the total resident worker count.

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