



Nonresidents Working in Alaska 2006

State of Alaska

*Sarah Palin, Governor
Commissioner Click Bishop*

Published January 2008



**ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
& WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT**

Jobs are Alaska's Future

STATE OF ALASKA

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT

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January 28, 2008

Enclosed is a copy of the most recent annual resident hire report, "Nonresidents Working in Alaska - 2006" as required by AS 36.10.130. The report describes the status of resident hire in Alaska by industry, occupation, and geographic area.

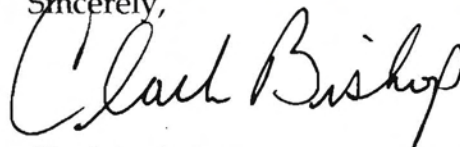
The report shows that both the number and percentage of nonresidents working in Alaska in 2006 grew in part due to higher rates of increase compared to residents in the seafood processing, transportation and warehousing, and accommodation and food services industries.

The overall nonresident hire rate rose from 19.1 percent in 2005 to 19.9 percent in 2006. The total number of nonresident wage and salary workers grew by nearly 4,600 from 2005, while the number of resident workers rose by just under 3,000.

Maximizing resident hire continues to be a high priority of the Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development. Industries and occupations with high percentages of nonresident workers have been given high priority for new training dollars. Other efforts designed to increase resident hire include industry education and regulatory enforcement.

The report provides resident hire performance for all major Alaska industries. Electronic copies of the report are available at <http://almis.labor.state.ak.us>. If you have questions regarding the report, please contact Jeff Hadland at (907) 465-6031.

Sincerely,



Clark Bishop
Commissioner

Nonresidents Working in Alaska **2006**

State of Alaska
Sarah Palin, Governor



ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
& WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT

Commissioner Click Bishop

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Visit the Research and Analysis Internet site at <http://almis.labor.state.ak.us>

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Highlights

- The total number and percentage of nonresidents* working in Alaska in 2006 increased over 2005. Improved nonresident construction numbers resulting from a slowdown in that industry sector were offset by an increase in the number and percentage of nonresident workers in other industries, including manufacturing, accommodation and food services, and mining (including oil and gas).
- The nonresident hire rate rose from 19.1% in 2005 to 19.9% in 2006. The number of resident wage and salary workers grew by less than 3,000 while nonresident workers increased by more than 4,500 in 2006.
- The number of nonresident workers employed in Alaska in 2006 increased 6.2% over 2005, much faster than the 0.9% growth rate of resident workers. The oilfield services sector showed the highest percentage increase for all major industries with a 37.1% increase in nonresident workers over 2005.
- Total wage and salary earnings in private sector, state and local government jobs totaled \$11.8 billion in 2006. Nonresidents earned about 12.9% of the total (or \$1.53 billion), an increase from the 12.2% of total wages paid to nonresidents in 2005.
- Resident earnings increased 6.0%, or \$580.4 million, from 2005 to 2006. Nonresident earnings increased 12.9%, or \$174.8 million, from 2005. Average earnings per quarter worked grew only \$360 for resident workers in 2006 over 2005, while average earnings for nonresidents grew \$335.
- Nonresidents accounted for 30.8% of the oil industry workers, including major oil companies and oilfield services, in 2006. This was a 1.2 percentage point increase over 2005.
- Earnings paid to nonresidents working in the oil industry increased from \$242.9 million in 2005 to \$327.6 million in 2006. The nonresident share of earnings in the oil industry rose from 27.2% in 2005 to 28.7% in 2006, a figure approaching twice that of the statewide private sector average of 15.5%.
- The number of nonresident workers employed in the construction industry decreased 9.4%, or 593 workers, while the number of resident workers decreased 1,504 or 6.1%. Overall, the resident hire performance of the construction industry improved but with an overall decline in employment.
- Alaska's construction industry paid \$891.9 million to residents in 2006, \$32.3 million less than 2005. Nonresidents were paid \$141.1 million, down from \$148.0 million in 2005. Nonresidents' share of the construction earnings decreased slightly from 2005, going from 13.8% of total earnings to 13.7% in 2006.
- In 2006, Alaska's seafood processing industry continued to have the highest percentage of nonresident workers of any industry sector. More than 76.4% of workers in that industry were nonresidents, a three percentage point increase over 2005. Nonresident seafood processing workers earned \$198.2 million of the \$291.5 million paid to all seafood processing workers in 2006.
- Alaska industries that are affected by visitor expenditures have a seasonal employment pattern, which coincides with a relatively high nonresident hire rate. The accommodation industry, including hotels and lodging establishments, showed a sharp increase in its percentage of nonresident workers, climbing to 41.4% in 2006 from 37.8% in 2005, despite relatively slow overall employment growth. The scenic and sightseeing transportation sector, another industry heavily impacted by visitor expenditures, had a nonresident hire rate of 46.9%.
- The Southwest Region's Aleutians East Borough, Bristol Bay Borough, and Aleutians West Census Area had the highest borough/census area nonresident hire rates due to significant seafood processing employment.
- Relatively high paying occupations with the largest number of nonresident workers include: construction laborers, office clerks, carpenters, operating engineers, nurses, pilots, and electricians.

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

Nonresidents Working in Alaska - 2006

Introduction

The number of nonresident workers employed in Alaska provides an excellent indicator of labor shortage in the state. Although this deficit of workers may be the result of a variety of factors, including relatively low pay or highly seasonal work that does not promote long term residency, many high paying year-round jobs go to nonresidents. Many factors can drive this result, including a shortage of skilled workers or lack of information for both jobseekers and employers. A continuing long-term deficit of Alaska workers in an industry or occupation, particularly a relatively high-paying occupation, suggests an unmet training need.

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 employers, industries, occupations, and regions in a way not available to any other state. Although this information is used to identify occupations eligible for preference on public-funded construction projects as required by AS 36.10.150, report on the status of resident hire in the state as required by AS 36.10.130¹, and report on resident hire by employer as allowed under AS 23.20.110, most importantly, the information is an excellent planning tool for educators and jobseekers.

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.

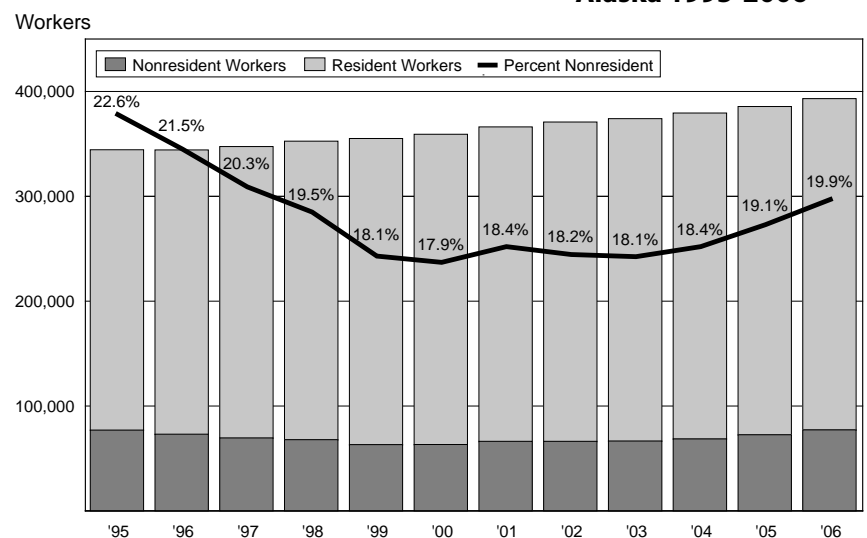
With Alaska's seasonal economy, relatively small total labor force, and small pool of local workers with special construction or oil-related skills, there

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 significant 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 2006, approximately 51,750 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. About 12,000 of these new hires were nonresidents of Alaska.

Industries and occupations with high percentages of nonresident workers have been given high priority for new training dollars. The Alaska Workforce Investment Board and the University

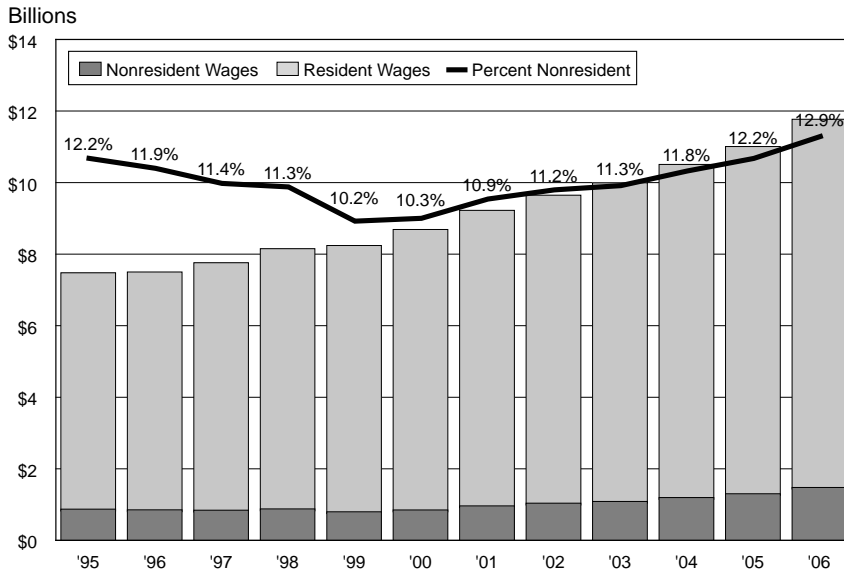
Resident and Nonresident Workers and Percent Nonresident Alaska 1995-2006



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

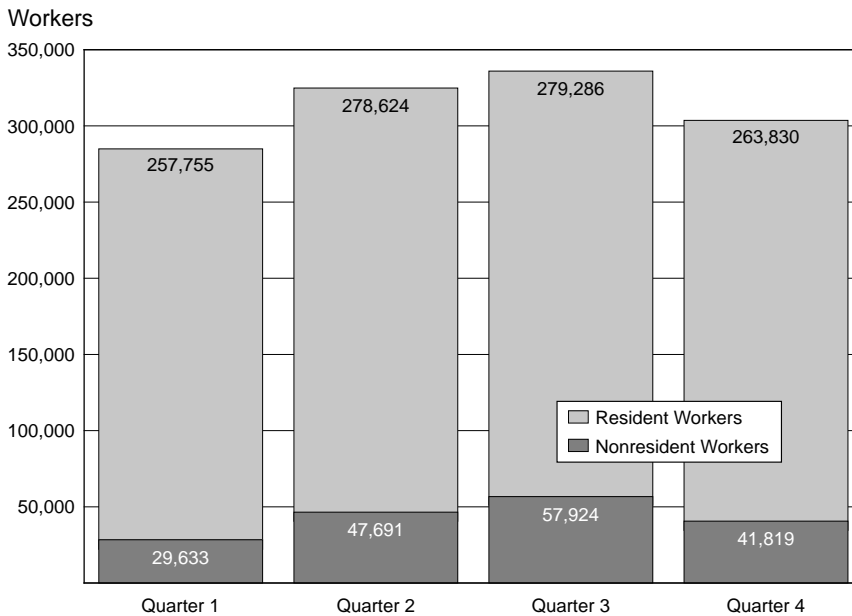
Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section

2 Resident and Nonresident Wages and Percent Nonresident Alaska 1995-2006



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

3 Alaska Workers by Quarter Resident and Nonresident 2006



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

of Alaska include resident hire data in identifying unmet training needs. The Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development also identifies particular craft occupations that are eligible for a 90 percent 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.

Maximizing resident hire is achieved through a mix of efforts. Better training programs, improved marketing of occupational employment opportunities, better occupational employment forecasts, and identification of unmet training needs can all help minimize the need to import workers from outside Alaska. Although fast-paced growth associated with quickly changing economic conditions, such as an increase in oil prices or development of an Alaska gasline, can present challenges, there is a large pool of unemployed and underemployed workers in Alaska with a broad skill set. In addition, there are thousands of young workers entering the labor market each year that can make more informed career choices based upon real-time data about employment opportunities in the state.

Measuring Residency

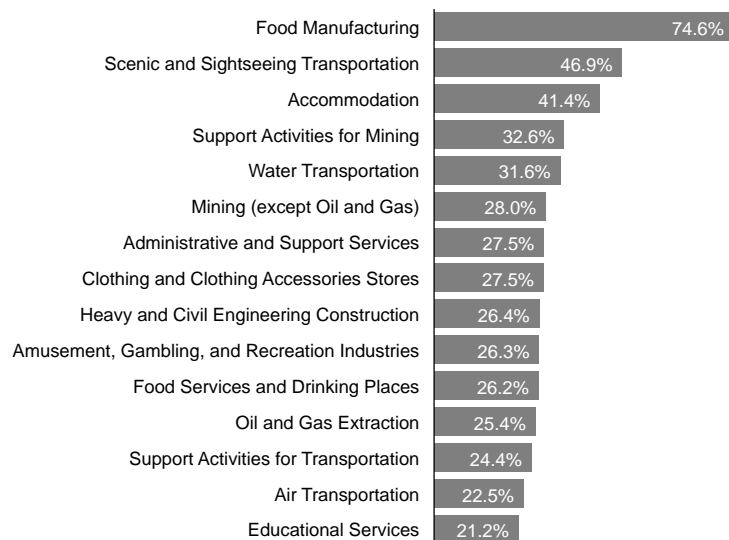
To calculate residency, quarterly Alaska unemployment insurance wage records (which contain industry, occupation, earnings, and place of work) for each worker are matched with Alaska PFD data to identify resident and nonresident workers. The two most recent years' PFD data are used to determine residency. Workers who applied for 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 14 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 2006.

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 2006 was 396,808. This was an increase of 7,539 from 2005. In 2006, nonresident

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

Alaska 2006



Note: Industries with 1,000 or more workers.

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

Workers and Wages **5**

Major and Selected Industry Categories

Alaska 2006

Industry	Total		Nonresident			
	Workers	Wages (in millions)	Workers	Percent	Wages (in millions)	Percent
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting ¹	1,929	\$37.2	729	37.8	\$12.6	33.9
Mining	17,288	1,295.7	5,272	30.5	369.3	28.5
Oil and Gas	3,354	436.1	852	25.4	112.2	25.7
Oilfield Services ²	11,243	705.5	3,643	32.4	215.4	30.5
Utilities	2,286	120.4	152	6.6	4.6	3.8
Construction	28,999	1,033.0	5,695	19.6	141.1	13.7
Manufacturing	26,525	473.3	17,071	64.4	209.3	44.2
Seafood Processing	21,390	291.5	16,344	76.4	198.2	68.0
Wholesale Trade	8,010	284.6	1,079	13.5	18.8	6.6
Retail Trade	48,435	948.4	7,032	14.5	62.6	6.6
Transportation and Warehousing	26,062	947.4	6,212	23.8	197.0	20.8
Air Transportation	7,940	310.0	1,784	22.5	81.6	26.3
Information	8,088	355.5	699	8.6	16.3	4.6
Finance and Insurance	9,919	436.9	754	7.6	15.9	3.6
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	6,813	163.5	826	12.1	9.2	5.6
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	14,631	599.0	2,680	18.3	84.0	14.0
Management of Companies and Enterprises	556	45.8	62	11.2	4.5	9.8
Admin. Support/Waste Management and Remediation	16,902	390.3	4,461	26.4	79.8	20.4
Educational Services	2,770	64.0	587	21.2	7.4	11.6
Health Care and Social Assistance	40,724	1,321.5	4,111	10.1	83.8	6.3
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	6,044	66.7	1,584	26.2	10.8	16.2
Accommodation and Food Services	41,576	479.3	12,821	30.8	96.5	20.1
Accommodation	12,691	162.8	5,258	41.4	43.5	26.7
Food Services and Drinking Places	28,832	316.2	7,548	26.2	52.9	16.7
Other Services	11,675	265.0	1,658	14.2	22.2	8.4
Public Administration	51	1.8	6	11.8	0.1	5.8
Unclassifiable ³	882	11.3	298	33.8	2.9	25.9
State Government	27,050	1,014.4	1,917	7.1	34.3	3.4
Local Government	49,593	1,463.5	3,134	6.3	46.6	3.2
Total	396,808	11,818.7	78,840	19.9	1,529.6	12.9

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 and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section

workers³ comprised 19.9% of private sector, state and local government workers employed during the year, an increase from the 19.1% nonresident hire rate reported in 2005. (See Exhibit 1.) The number of nonresident workers increased 6.2%, or 4,574, to 78,840, while the number of resident workers increased 0.9%, or 2,965, to a total of 317,968 resident workers.

Total wage and salary earnings grew 6.8% to \$11.82 billion in 2006. Nonresidents earned 12.9% of this amount, up from the 12.2% share they received in 2005. (See Exhibit 2.) Total resident earnings, or wages, increased by \$580.4 million to \$10.29 billion in 2006, while total nonresident earnings increased by \$174.8 million to \$1.53 billion.

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 2006, residents earned an annual average of \$32,359, while nonresidents earned 60 percent as much at \$19,401. Average annual earnings grew by \$1,538 for residents and \$1,159 for nonresidents. The average earnings per quarter worked for nonresidents were \$8,638 in 2006, which is 90.6 percent as much as resident workers earned \$9,531.

Nonresident workers in the couriers and messengers industry, a subset of transportation and warehousing, earned more than twice on average per quarter than their resident counterparts. The disparity (\$29,849 for nonresidents per quarter compared to \$12,378 for residents) was the largest on a percentage basis for industries with more than 100 workers in 2006 – 141.1%. Average quarterly earnings were also significantly higher for nonresidents than residents in the fishing, hunting, and trapping, and air transportation industries.

Resident workers in the chemical manufacturing industry, however, made more than twice on average per quarter than nonresidents - \$21,864 versus \$9,975, or a difference of 119.2%. The animal production and securities and commodity contracts industries also saw its resident workers make considerably more in the average quarter than nonresidents.

Nonresident Hire Rates and Earnings by Industry

While 23.0% of private sector workers in Alaska in 2006 were nonresidents of the state, nonresident hire rates vary significantly by industry. Nonresident hire rates are highest in seafood processing; accommodations; and agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting. The nonresident workforce for these three industry sectors accounted for 30.3% of all private sector nonresident workers in 2006. (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 higher than average nonresident hire rates have been initiated. High nonresident hire has typically been found in:

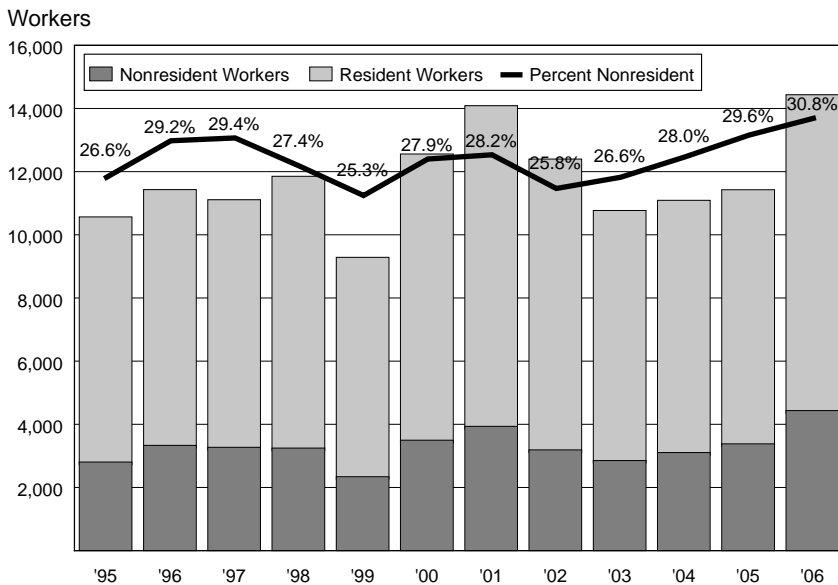
- Seasonal industries with relatively high percentages of employment occurring in only one or two calendar quarters (these include seafood processing and visitor-related industries);
- Fast growing occupations;
- Low paying jobs and high paying jobs;
- Jobs that require unique skills where relatively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

Nonresident Hire Rate in the Oil Industry Continues Its Upward Trend

Alaska's total oil industry (including oil and gas extraction and oilfield service companies⁴) employed 14,597 workers in 2006. This is an increase of 2,969 workers, or 25.5%, from 2005 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 27.7% to \$1.14 billion.

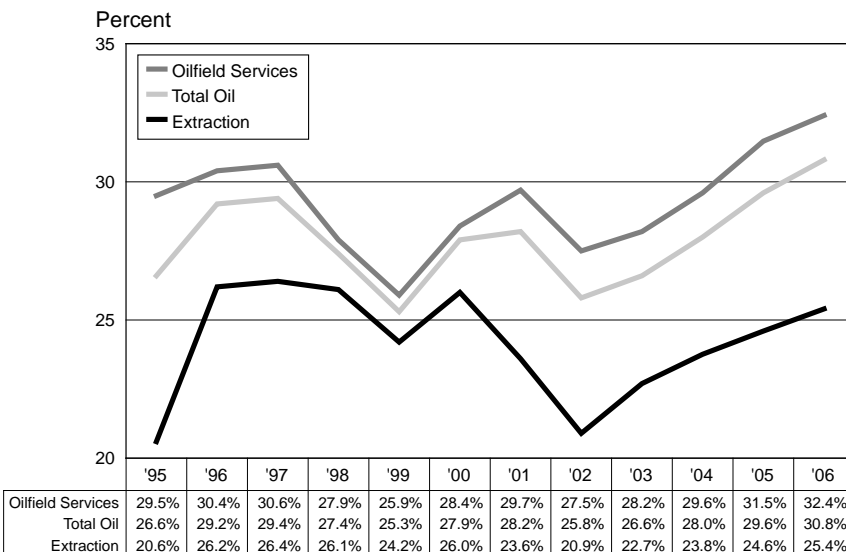
Nonresidents' share of the total oil industry workforce was 30.8% in 2006. (See Exhibit 6.) The nonresident workforce in the oil and gas industry increased by 1,053 workers, while the number of resident workers increased by 1,916. Wages were up for both residents and nonresidents. Total resident wages increased \$162.9 million, while nonresident workers earned an additional \$84.7 million in wages in 2006 compared to 2005. Overall, nonresidents earned 28.7% of the total oil industry wages.

6 Oil Industry Number and Percent Nonresident Workers Alaska 1995-2006



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

7 Oil Industry Percent Nonresident Workers Alaska 1995-2006



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

Oil and gas extraction remains a high wage industry. The average resident worker made \$33,298 per quarter, or close to double what resident industry workers made in 1999. The percentage of nonresident workers in oil and gas extraction increased to 25.4% in 2006, a 4.5 percentage point increase from 2002. (See Exhibit 7.) Over a quarter of extraction wages paid in 2006 went to nonresidents. The industry's average quarterly wage of \$34,705 remained the highest in the state.

The oilfield services nonresident hire rate maintained its increasing trend, up nearly another percentage point to 32.4% in 2006. (See Exhibit 5.) Mirroring the comparable movement of the oil and gas extraction nonresident rate, the percentage of nonresidents working in oilfield services increased for the fourth consecutive year. (See Exhibit 7) Total wages in oilfield services were \$705.5 million, or about 7.6% of total private sector wages. Nonresidents earned 30.5% of oilfield services wages in 2006.

The number of nonresident workers in oil and gas and oilfield services grew faster than the number of resident workers between 2005 and 2006; cumulatively, the number of resident workers in these two sectors increased 23.4%, while the number of nonresidents jumped 30.6%. These nonresident workers earned 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 Resident Hire Rate Increases with Industry Slowing

Total resident and nonresident construction workers and wages declined from 2005 to 2006 as a result of Alaska's slowing construction industry, although the construction industry still made up more than 11 percent of total private sector wages in 2006. Residents captured a larger share of total employment and earnings as nonresident activity declined faster than resident employment and earnings. The overall nonresident hire rate dropped from 20.2% to 19.6% from 2005 to 2006. (See Exhibit 9.)

The heavy and civil engineering portion of the construction industry suffered the greatest percentage losses in employment and earnings, coupled with an increase in the percentage nonresident workers. The share of total earnings paid to nonresidents in that industry sub-sector increased slightly from 2005 to 2006.

Total wages in construction declined 3.7% to \$1.03 billion. Specialty trade contractors still account for most of the employment and earnings in the construction sector. (See Exhibit A-2.)

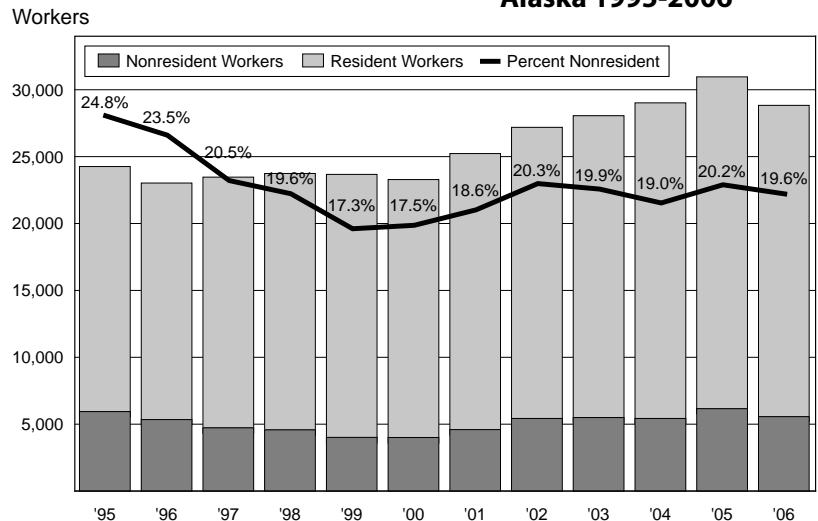
Oil Industry 8 Top Employers of Nonresident Workers Alaska 2006

Employer	Total Workers	Nonresident Workers	Percent Nonresident
VECO Alaska Inc	2,955	977	33.1
ASRC Energy Services O&M Inc	2,606	720	27.6
BP Exploration Alaska Inc	1,780	525	29.5
ASRC Energy Svcs Pipeline Power & Comms	1,428	366	25.6
Peak Oilfield Service Co	1,071	317	29.6
Nabors Alaska Drilling Inc	708	233	32.9
Schlumberger Technology Corp	705	233	33.0
ConocoPhillips Company	1,168	217	18.6
Udelhoven Oilfield System Services	634	198	31.2
Doyon Drilling Inc	500	141	28.2

Note: Employers in oil and gas extraction and related oilfield services.

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

Construction Industry 9 Number and Percent Nonresident Workers Alaska 1995-2006



Note: Private Sector Only

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

Construction Industry 10 Top Employers of Nonresident Workers Alaska 2006

Employer	Total Workers	Nonresident Workers	Percent Nonresident
CONAM Construction Co	1,030	498	48.3
TIC-The Industrial Company	224	171	76.3
Colaska Inc	1,170	158	13.5
Construction & Turnaround Services LLC	176	146	83.0
Alaska Interstate Construction LLC	940	139	14.8
Wilder Construction Company	639	89	13.9
Chugach McKinley Inc	332	81	24.4
Harpoon Construction Group Inc	610	77	12.6
Knik Construction Inc	215	67	31.2
Alaska Mechanical Inc	322	66	20.5
Osborne Construction Company	285	66	23.2

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

The nonresident share of total wages dropped slightly from 13.8% in 2005 to 13.7% in 2006. Resident construction wages declined 3.5% to \$891.9 million in 2006 from 2005, while nonresident wages declined by 4.7% over the two-year period. Average earnings for resident construction workers increased despite the decline in overall employment and earnings. The average annual wage for resident construction workers increased about \$1,000 from the prior year to \$38,273 in 2006.

Nonresident Shares of Seafood Processing Workforce and Wages Climb for Fourth Straight Year

In 2006, Alaska's seafood processing industry once again employed the highest number and

greatest percentage of nonresident workers of any industry sector. More than 16,300 nonresidents filled the state's seafood processing jobs, accounting for 76.4% of the processing workforce, the highest rate since 1995. (See Exhibit 11.) Nonresidents earned \$198.2 million, or 68.0%, of the \$291.5 million total wages paid to seafood processing workers. Seafood processing employs the greatest number of nonresidents year after year and in 2006 nonresident seafood processing workers accounted for 22.1% of the private, nonresident workforce.

The seafood processing nonresident worker count increased by 1,780, while resident workers decreased by 238 between 2005 and 2006. Nonresident wages grew \$13.9 million while resident workers wages increased \$1.0 million to \$92.3 million in 2005.

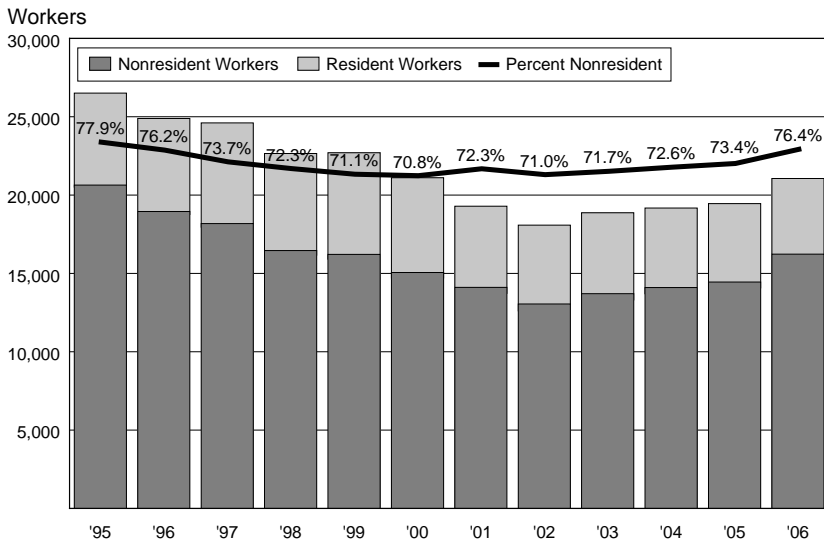
In seafood processing, only 2.7% of nonresident workers in that industry sector in 2005 became residents in 2006 as measured by application for a PFD in 2007. Wage records show that 10.0% of all seafood processing workers were employed in more than one borough or census area in 2006. It is not uncommon for workers to travel to another plant when their initial seafood processing job is over.

Fish harvesting workers are generally not covered by unemployment insurance because the majority are classified as self-employed and, thus, are not included in this annual report. However, the Department of Labor and Workforce Development estimates the number of resident and nonresident workers in Alaska's commercial fishing industry. In 2005, (the most recent year for which data are available and revised in July 2007), nonresidents made up 38.6% of the harvesting workforce, which includes permit holders and their crew. Nonresident permit holders earned 60.4% of the state's total gross earnings.⁵

The 10 largest seafood processing employers accounted for 73.9% of the total industry employment and 80.0% of the industry's nonresident workforce. These employers possessed a combined nonresident hire rate of 82.7%, compared to the industry-wide rate of 76.4%. (See Exhibit 12.)

The Aleutians West Census Area had the most seafood processing workers and the highest total wages in 2006; the 3,814 processing workers in Aleutians West earned \$66.2 million. The Aleutians East and Kodiak Island boroughs followed in both the number of workers and their wages. The Aleutians East Borough had the highest percent-

11 Seafood Processing Number and Percent Nonresident Workers Alaska 1995-2006



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

12 Seafood Processing Top Employers of Nonresident Workers Alaska 2006

Employer	Total Workers	Nonresident Workers	Percent Nonresident
Trident Seafoods Corporation	4,019	3,502	87.1
Icicle Seafoods Inc	2,276	1,969	86.5
Ocean Beauty Seafoods Inc	2,190	1,664	76.0
Peter Pan Seafoods Inc	1,515	1,323	87.3
UniSea Inc	1,656	1,277	77.1
Westward Seafood Inc	1,482	1,001	67.5
Norquest Seafoods Inc	1,113	916	82.3
Kanaway Seafoods	685	618	90.2
Stellar Seafoods Inc	429	418	97.4
Alyeska Seafoods Inc	450	392	87.1

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

ages of both nonresident workers and wages in 2006 at 94.8% and 91.5%, respectively. The Haines and Lake and Peninsula boroughs, as well as the Dillingham Census Area, had nonresident hire rates in the seafood processing industry of over 90 percent. Conversely, there were eight boroughs and census areas with nonresident hire rates of less than 50 percent; however, these eight made up just 4.5% of the total seafood processing workforce in 2006. An additional six boroughs and census areas had zero nonresident workers, with only two resident workers total. (See Exhibit 13.)

Logging and Wood Products Industry Sees Lower Nonresident Rate, Higher Overall Wages

Although employment in the logging and wood products industry has declined dramatically over the last decade (employment has dropped almost two-thirds), this industry has historically had a high nonresident worker rate owing in part to the very seasonal nature of the work. After four consecutive years of increases to its nonresident hire rate, it fell from 37.5% in 2005 to 33.5% in 2006, almost erasing the previous year's gain entirely. (See Exhibit 14.) Overall, the logging and wood products⁶ industry lost 29 workers, or 2.3% of its workforce; this net change was the result of 60 fewer nonresidents and 31 more residents compared to 2005. Wages for both residents and nonresidents increased in 2006. Residents earned 10.4% more overall in 2006 compared to 2005 and, although smaller in number than 2005, nonresidents' wages rose 2.7%. Overall, workers in the logging and wood products industry earned \$28.7 million in 2006.

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 leisure and

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

The visitor-related sectors account for 23.9% of the state's nonresident workers, and 15.4% of nonresident wages are earned in these sectors. Overall, nonresident wages increased 7.6% to \$236.2 million and resident wages increased 3.3% to \$785.1 million.

Nonresident wages in the air transportation industry fell \$8.8 million, or 9.7%, as the sector added 101 nonresident workers, a gain of 6.0%. Meanwhile, the resident portion of air transportation experienced similar percentage changes to its workers and wages. The number of workers increased 1.4% to 6,156 and the total resident wages increased 1.6% to \$228.4 million. These individual components led to an overall increase in the air transportation nonresident hire rate from 21.7% to 22.5%, but a decrease in their share of wages from 28.7% to 26.3%.

Seafood Processing Workers and Wages by Area **13** Alaska 2006

Borough/Census Area	Total		Nonresident			
	Workers	Wages	Workers	Percent	Wages	Percent
Aleutians East	3,239	\$61,275,604	3,070	94.8	\$56,089,315	91.5
Aleutians West	3,814	66,159,117	2,982	78.2	42,644,659	64.5
Anchorage	450	4,332,663	210	46.7	1,605,609	37.1
Bethel	75	239,520	7	9.3	23,129	9.7
Bristol Bay	1,788	17,649,952	1,561	87.3	15,051,496	85.3
Denali	0	0	0	N/A	0	N/A
Dillingham	416	3,927,862	377	90.6	3,512,779	89.4
Fairbanks North Star	13	134,360	3	23.1	N/D	N/D
Haines	255	2,454,566	238	93.3	2,203,557	89.8
Juneau	361	3,539,741	241	66.8	1,675,812	47.3
Kenai Peninsula	1,672	14,245,824	1,002	59.9	6,607,024	46.4
Ketchikan Gateway	1,112	9,273,855	900	80.9	5,693,543	61.4
Kodiak Island	2,691	37,435,564	1,436	53.4	12,078,188	32.3
Lake and Peninsula	374	4,147,248	349	93.3	3,610,757	87.1
Mat-Su	1	N/D	0	0.0	0	0.0
Nome	1	N/D	0	0.0	0	0.0
North Slope	0	0	0	N/A	0	N/A
Northwest Arctic	0	0	0	N/A	0	N/A
POW-Outer Ketchikan	105	373,218	48	45.7	184,430	49.4
Sitka	428	6,506,547	238	55.6	2,360,376	36.3
Skagway-Hoonah-Angoon	72	1,163,943	27	37.5	180,923	15.5
Southeast Fairbanks	0	0	0	N/A	0	N/A
Valdez-Cordova	989	11,977,922	752	76.0	7,285,615	60.8
Wade Hampton	176	608,913	8	4.5	70,583	11.6
Wrangell-Petersburg	1,244	12,061,143	950	76.4	6,342,224	52.6
Yakutat	60	963,794	29	48.3	326,191	33.8
Yukon-Koyukuk	8	3,874	2	25.0	N/D	N/D
Offshore	1,530	29,848,424	1,426	93.2	27,541,825	92.3
Outside Alaska/Unknown	516	3,172,404	488	94.6	3,125,114	98.5
Total	21,390	291,503,352	16,344	76.4	198,225,327	68.0

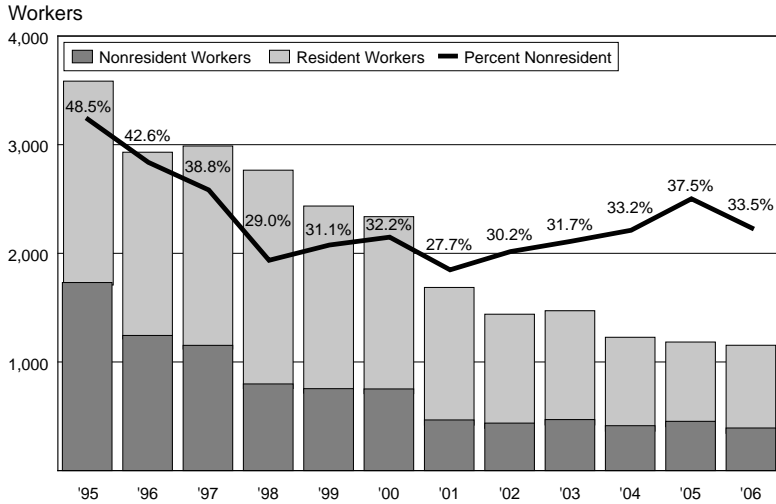
N/A: Not Applicable

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Note: Private sector only

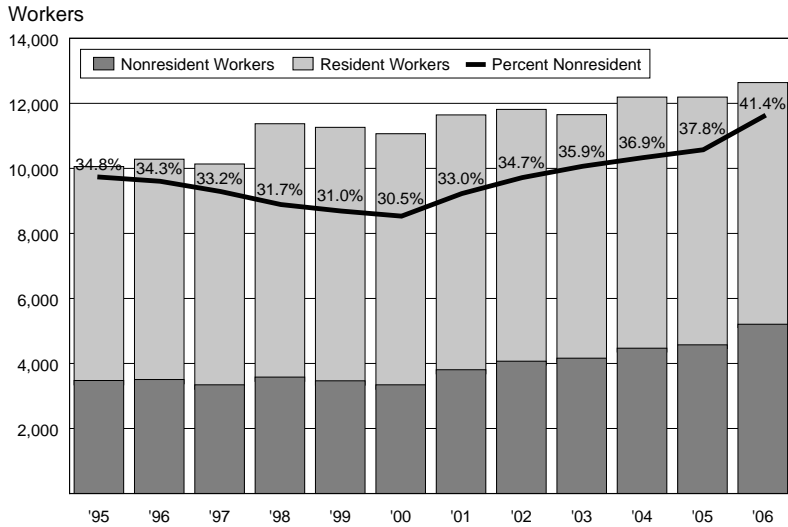
Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section

14 Logging and Wood Products Number and Percent Nonresident Workers Alaska 1995-2006



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

15 Accommodations Number and Percent Nonresident Workers Alaska 1995-2006



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

16 Accommodations Industry Top Employers of Nonresident Workers Alaska 2006

Employer	Total Workers	Nonresident Workers	Percent Nonresident
Alaska Hotel Properties LLC	1,793	1,209	67.4
Westmark Hotels Inc	1,017	392	38.5
Fountainhead Development Inc	664	208	31.3
Alyeska Resort	940	204	21.7
Columbia Sussex Corporation	838	137	16.3
Pikes Waterfront Lodge LLC	422	109	25.8
Doyon Tourism Services LLC	161	98	60.9
Hickel Investment Co	637	97	15.2
The Waterfall Group Ltd	120	97	80.8
Alyeska Resort Management Co	519	85	16.4

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

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. Nonresident pilots made \$64.4 million of the \$81.6 million earned by all nonresident workers in the air transportation industry. That being said, the number of nonresident pilots, their wages, and their respective percentages of statewide totals have all dropped below 2003's figures. On the contrary, the comparable resident figures have all increased.

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 41.4% of the workforce, and earned 26.7% of the wages. (See Exhibit 15.) Both of these figures are higher than last year's respective percentages. The number of nonresident workers increased 13.6% in 2006 compared to a 2.6% decrease in the number of resident workers. And nonresident wages jumped by an even larger percentage – 17.9% – to reach \$43.5 million. Although the number of resident accommodation workers declined in 2006, their wages did increase 2.5%.

The food services and drinking places sector makes up the largest percentage of the visitor-related industries. Just over 46 percent of all workers in these selected industries work in food services and drinking places. Mirroring the trend exhibited by the accommodation sector in 2006, the food services and drinking places nonresident hire rate and percentage of wages earned by nonresidents both increased. Nonresidents made up 26.2% of this sector's workforce and made 16.7% of the wages in 2006. (See Exhibit 18.) These are up from 24.8% and 16.1%, respectively, in 2005.

Other Industry Sectors

Most industries discussed so far had nonresident hire rates above the statewide average of 19.9% in 2006. On the flip side, there are others that owned rates less than the average, and some sizeable industries at that.

Retail trade's nonresident hire rate and percentage of overall wages both dropped in 2006. The number of nonresidents fell 230, or 3.2%, to 7,032 in 2006. This represented 14.5% of the retail trade workforce, down from 15.0% in 2005. Nonresident wages fell by less than one million dollars, dropping the nonresident share from 6.8% to 6.6%. Although smaller than the statewide resident averages, resident rates of hire and pay for the retail trade industry both rose in 2006, 0.5% and 2.5%, respectively.

Health care and social assistance employed fewer total workers in 2006 compared to retail trade, but workers in this industry earned 39.3% more in total wages - \$1.32 billion. The nonresident hire rate (10.1%) and share of earnings (6.3%) remained roughly the same in 2006 compared to 2005; this was the case even with increases to the number and in the earnings of nonresidents. These increases were counterbalanced by roughly equivalent percentage increases on the resident side of the equation.

A similar situation unfolded with public sector workers, as the percentages of nonresidents and their earnings remained about the same in 2006 compared to 2005. State government nonresident workers earned \$4.3 million, or 14.3%, more in 2006 than 2005; however, this translated to a small jump in their share of overall earnings from 3.1% to 3.4%. The nonresident hire rate remained at 7.1%. Likewise, nonresident local government workers earned \$3.1 million more in 2006, but led to an upward tick of one-tenth of a percentage point to 3.2%. And their nonresident hire rate moved downward by the same amount to 6.3%. All told, 71,592 resident government (state and local) workers earned \$2.40 billion in 2006, compared to the \$80.9 million earned by 5,051 nonresident workers.

Detailed resident hire data by industry can be found in Exhibit A2.

Nonresidents Work in Jobs that Alaskans May Fill

Based upon monthly unemployment estimates, between 20,934 and 26,797 Alaska residents were officially unemployed quarterly in 2006. During 2006, the number of nonresident workers during each quarter varied from 29,633 to 57,924. (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 and so have

Industry

Industry	Total		Nonresident			
	Workers	Wages (in millions)	Workers	Percent	Wages (in millions)	Percent
Air Transportation	7,940	\$310.0	1,784	22.5	\$81.6	26.3
Scenic and Sightseeing Transportation	3,858	51.8	1,810	46.9	20.0	38.7
Support Activities for Transportation	3,934	127.9	961	24.4	28.7	22.4
Performing Arts, Spectator Sports, & Related Ind.	757	8.7	252	33.3	1.8	21.2
Amusement, Gambling, & Recreation Ind.	4,608	44.0	1,213	26.3	7.7	17.5
Accommodation	12,691	162.8	5,258	41.4	43.5	26.7
Food Services and Drinking Places	28,832	316.2	7,548	26.2	52.9	16.7
Leisure and Hospitality*	47,620	546.0	14,405	30.2	107.3	19.7

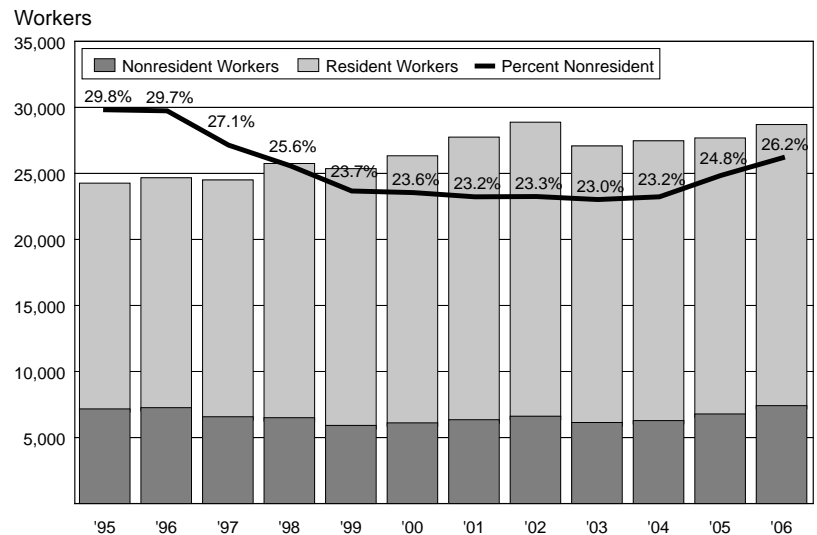
*Leisure and Hospitality is a NAICS designation that combines the Recreation, Accommodation, and Food Services industry sectors.
Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section

Selected Visitor-Related Employers Nonresident Workers Alaska 2006

Employer	Total Workers	Nonresident Workers	Percent Nonresident
Aramark Sports Inc	1,802	1,511	83.9
Alaska Hotel Properties LLC	1,793	1,209	67.4
McDonald's Restaurants Of Alaska	2,344	484	20.6
Northwest Airlines Inc	764	474	62.0
Westours Motorcoaches Inc	795	394	49.6
Westmark Hotels Inc	1,017	392	38.5
Royal Highway Tours Inc	848	293	34.6
CIRI Alaska Tourism Corp	588	286	48.6
Alaska Airlines Inc	2,206	273	12.4
Lear Siegler Services Inc	264	208	78.8
Fountainhead Development Inc	664	208	31.3

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

Food Services and Drinking Places Number and Percent Nonresident Workers Alaska 1995-2006



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

Visitor-Related Industries Workers and Wages Alaska 2006

Industry	Total		Nonresident			
	Workers	Wages (in millions)	Workers	Percent	Wages (in millions)	Percent
Air Transportation	7,940	\$310.0	1,784	22.5	\$81.6	26.3
Scenic and Sightseeing Transportation	3,858	51.8	1,810	46.9	20.0	38.7
Support Activities for Transportation	3,934	127.9	961	24.4	28.7	22.4
Performing Arts, Spectator Sports, & Related Ind.	757	8.7	252	33.3	1.8	21.2
Amusement, Gambling, & Recreation Ind.	4,608	44.0	1,213	26.3	7.7	17.5
Accommodation	12,691	162.8	5,258	41.4	43.5	26.7
Food Services and Drinking Places	28,832	316.2	7,548	26.2	52.9	16.7
Leisure and Hospitality*	47,620	546.0	14,405	30.2	107.3	19.7

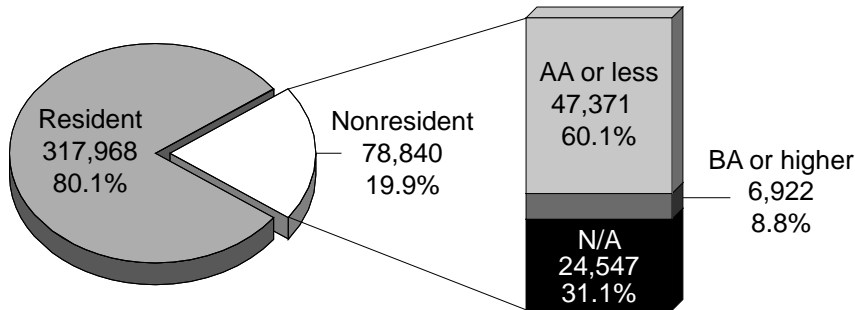
*Leisure and Hospitality is a NAICS designation that combines the Recreation, Accommodation, and Food Services industry sectors.
Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section

not looked for work, a requirement to be considered unemployed.

In 2006, many nonresident workers filled good paying jobs that required relatively modest education or training. Based upon an analysis of Alaska occupational wage records and occupational information provided by employers, 87.3% of all nonresident workers employed in an occupation with a known 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 Exhibit 20.)

In 2006, 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 (\$212.9 million, or an average of \$60,345) in occupations

20 Nonresident Workers By Education Required for Occupation



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

21 Alaska Resident and Nonresident Workers and Wages 2005 and 2006

Industry	Resident Workers			Nonresident Workers		
	2005	2006	Percent Change	2005	2006	Percent Change
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting ¹	1,315	1,200	-8.7	850	729	-14.2
Mining	10,007	12,016	20.1	4,078	5,272	29.3
Oil and Gas	2,399	2,502	4.3	784	852	8.7
Oilfield Services ²	5,787	7,600	31.3	2,658	3,643	37.1
Utilities	2,098	2,134	1.7	142	152	7.0
Construction	24,808	23,304	-6.1	6,288	5,695	-9.4
Manufacturing	9,756	9,454	-3.1	15,417	17,071	10.7
Wholesale Trade	6,764	6,931	2.5	1,003	1,079	7.6
Retail Trade	41,204	41,403	0.5	7,262	7,032	-3.2
Transportation and Warehousing	19,526	19,850	1.7	5,540	6,212	12.1
Information	7,359	7,389	0.4	688	699	1.6
Finance and Insurance	9,162	9,165	0.0	747	754	0.9
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	6,401	5,987	-6.5	871	826	-5.2
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	11,779	11,951	1.5	2,543	2,680	5.4
Management of Companies and Enterprises	537	494	-8.0	56	62	10.7
Administrative Support/Waste Management and Remediation	12,356	12,441	0.7	4,351	4,461	2.5
Educational Services	2,056	2,183	6.2	599	587	-2.0
Health Care and Social Assistance	35,906	36,613	2.0	3,984	4,111	3.2
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	4,367	4,460	2.1	1,489	1,584	6.4
Accommodation and Food Services	28,602	28,755	0.5	11,559	12,821	10.9
Other Services	10,141	10,017	-1.2	1,658	1,658	0.0
Public Administration	472	45	-90.5	31	6	-80.6
Unclassifiable ³	108	584	440.7	87	298	242.5
Total Private Sector	244,724	246,376	0.7	69,243	73,789	6.6
State Government	24,544	25,133	2.4	1,885	1,917	1.7
Local Government	45,735	46,459	1.6	3,138	3,134	-0.1
Total	315,003	317,968	0.9	74,266	78,840	6.2

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 are available.

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

that required less than a four-year degree. The second-highest average wage in the same statistic belonged to the Northwest Arctic Borough, home to the Teck Cominco-operated Red Dog Mine. There, nonresident workers in occupations requiring an associate's degree or less earned \$43,738 on average in 2006. (See Exhibit 23.)

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 2006. 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 provides the top nonresident occupations that had average quarterly earnings in excess of \$5,772 in 2006, the median quarterly earnings for those reporting occupational information; construction laborers, office clerks, carpenters and operating engineers appeared at the top of this list.

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

Nonresident Occupations by Industry

Exhibit 26 shows the top nonresident occupations for several major Alaska industry sectors with large numbers of nonresident workers. This level of specificity is useful for training providers. Nonresident hire rates varied for different occupations within the same industry. Within the heavy and civil engineering construction industry, for instance, nonresident boilermakers comprised 108 out of the 119 workers in 2006 – a nonresident hire rate of 90.8%. On the other hand, only 214 of the 1,056 operating engineers were nonresidents – a 20.3% rate.

The diverse professional, scientific, and technical services industry provides another example. Almost three-fourths of all zoologists in this sector are nonresidents, while less than a fifth of all civil engineers, office clerks, and surveyors are nonresidents. One additional interesting fact relating to this analysis is that even though nonresidents made up a significant percentage of zoologists in this industry in 2006, residents actually earned more in total wages - \$2.1 million versus \$2.0 million.

continued 21

Resident Wages (In Millions)			Nonresident Wages (In Millions)		
2005	2006	Percent Change	2005	2006	Percent Change
\$27.3	\$24.6	-9.8	\$13.3	\$12.6	-5.6
749.7	926.5	23.6	270.6	369.3	36.5
303.9	324.0	6.6	100.4	112.2	11.8
347.3	490.2	41.1	142.5	215.4	51.2
116.5	115.8	-0.6	3.7	4.6	24.5
924.2	891.9	-3.5	148.0	141.1	-4.7
254.5	264.1	3.8	196.5	209.3	6.5
248.6	265.9	6.9	16.2	18.8	15.7
864.4	885.9	2.5	63.3	62.6	-1.1
716.8	750.4	4.7	184.1	197.0	7.0
326.1	339.2	4.0	14.0	16.3	16.0
389.9	420.9	8.0	14.0	15.9	13.6
154.4	154.3	-0.1	9.5	9.2	-3.0
484.3	515.0	6.3	77.3	84.0	8.7
30.2	41.4	36.8	2.2	4.5	100.1
284.3	310.5	9.2	69.1	79.8	15.4
52.0	56.6	8.9	6.9	7.4	7.3
1,134.1	1,237.7	9.1	76.8	83.8	9.1
52.0	55.9	7.5	9.8	10.8	10.6
367.0	382.8	4.3	85.1	96.5	13.4
238.1	242.8	2.0	19.7	22.2	12.7
8.0	1.7	-78.4	0.2	0.1	-52.1
1.7	8.4	404.7	0.8	2.9	255.2
7,424.1	7,892.0	6.3	1,281.3	1,448.7	13.1
931.7	980.1	5.2	30.0	34.3	14.3
1,352.9	1,416.9	4.7	43.4	46.6	7.3
9,708.7	10,289.1	6.0	1,354.8	1,529.6	12.9

Resident Hire by Geographic Area

Regionally, the highest percentage of nonresident private sector workers in 2006 was found in the Southwest Region. Just under half of all workers in this region (49.9%) were nonresidents. Interestingly, this region was home to the two census areas with the lowest nonresident hire rates (Wade Hampton at 6.3% and Bethel at 2.0%), as well as the four boroughs and census areas with the highest – Aleutians East (83.9%), Bristol Bay (76.0%), Aleutians West (64.7%), and Lake and Peninsula (57.8%). In contrast, the Anchorage/

Mat-Su Region had the lowest nonresident hire rate, along with being the only one under the statewide rate of 19.9%. Fifteen percent of the workers in this region were nonresidents, with the Municipality of Anchorage coming in at 15.2% and the Matanuska-Susitna Borough at 13.7%. (See Exhibit 28.)

The Dillingham Census Area saw the highest increase in its nonresident private sector hire rate, rising eight percentage points from 27.9% in 2005 to 35.9% in 2006. Also experiencing increases in nonresident rates of hire were the Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area (+7.9 percentage points) and the Kodiak Island Borough (+7.2 percentage points). Overall, nonresident rates of hire grew in 19 of the state's 27 boroughs and census areas in 2006. The Southeast Fairbanks Census Area's nonresident rate, meanwhile, had the highest percentage decrease, falling from 29.1% in 2005 to 24.6% in 2006. The Haines Borough and the Wade Hampton Census Area had the next-largest decreases, falling 2.3 and 0.7 percentage points, respectively.

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 were matched with PFD applicant address information to determine the number of local residents, non-local Alaska residents, and nonresidents working in each Alaska borough and census area⁹. Overall, 67.9% of workers were local residents of the area where they worked in 2006, while 12.2% were residents of Alaska, but did not live in the borough or census area in which they worked. (See Exhibit 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 2006 at 9.3%. The North Slope Borough had a significant amount of nonresident wages paid due to the presence of many oil workers who are generally stationed there on a rotating basis; their private sector local resident rate was 9.8%. The Bristol Bay, Lake and Peninsula, and Denali boroughs also had local resident rates of below 20 percent. (See Exhibit 27.)

Economic and Social Impact of Nonresident Workers

Based upon a comparison of occupational and work history information provided by unemployment insurance claimants and registered jobseekers with the Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, there are a large

22 Employed and Unemployed Residents and Nonresidents Alaska 2006

	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.
Total Resident Workers*	257,755	278,624	279,286	263,830
Total Nonresident Workers*	29,633	47,691	57,924	41,819
Estimated Avg. Number of Unemployed**	26,797	23,523	20,934	21,698

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

**Derived from monthly Alaska labor force estimates.

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

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

23 Nonresidents in Occupations With Known Educational Requirement By Place of Work - Alaska 2006

Borough/Census Area	Education Required	Nonresident Workers	Nonresident Wages	Average Nonresident Wages
Anchorage/Mat-Su Region				
Anchorage	AA or Less	15,985	\$257,288,660	\$16,096
Anchorage	BA or Higher	2,526	163,529,377	64,738
Mat-Su	AA or Less	2,246	21,469,708	9,559
Mat-Su	BA or Higher	152	4,319,499	28,418
Gulf Coast Region				
Kenai Peninsula	AA or Less	3,010	33,593,161	11,161
Kenai Peninsula	BA or Higher	153	4,250,836	27,783
Kodiak Island	AA or Less	604	8,626,241	14,282
Kodiak Island	BA or Higher	54	1,554,801	28,793
Valdez-Cordova	AA or Less	973	11,416,369	11,733
Valdez-Cordova	BA or Higher	51	2,098,595	41,149
Interior Region				
Denali	AA or Less	1,082	10,933,300	10,105
Denali	BA or Higher	31	385,336	12,430
Fairbanks North Star	AA or Less	5,678	82,982,800	14,615
Fairbanks North Star	BA or Higher	415	13,089,918	31,542
Southeast Fairbanks	AA or Less	417	8,926,396	21,406
Southeast Fairbanks	BA or Higher	31	1,754,809	56,607
Yukon-Koyukuk	AA or Less	310	5,429,535	17,515
Yukon-Koyukuk	BA or Higher	24	777,351	32,390
Northern Region				
Nome	AA or Less	270	6,183,793	22,903
Nome	BA or Higher	52	2,410,443	46,355
North Slope	AA or Less	3,528	212,897,409	60,345
North Slope	BA or Higher	422	43,783,955	103,753
Northwest Arctic	AA or Less	295	12,902,834	43,738
Northwest Arctic	BA or Higher	76	4,494,269	59,135

(continued on next page)

number of unemployed and underemployed Alaska resident workers with skills in occupations currently filled by nonresident workers. Because nonresident workers typically work only a quarter or two of the year in Alaska and do not make Alaska their home, nonresidents are less likely to buy a home and tend to 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.

This loss of income, or leakage¹⁰, outside the state and the reduced multiplier effect¹¹ have direct, negative impacts on the 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 \$1.53 billion in nonresident worker earnings in 2006 would generate an additional \$611.8 million to \$1.38 billion if those dollars were spent and re-spent in Alaska. This example assumes all nonresident funds to be spent out of the state. (See Exhibit 30.)

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; and
- Take their unemployment insurance benefits with them when they leave Alaska. In 2006, \$17.7 million was paid in regular UI benefit payments to interstate claimants.

Increases in unemployment and the 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. Alaska was determined to be a statewide zone of underemployment for 22 occupational categories in September 2007 following procedures outlined in AS 36.10.150.

Borough/Census Area	Education Required	Nonresident Workers	Nonresident Wages	Average Nonresident Wages
<u>Southeast Region</u>				
Haines	AA or Less	255	\$2,649,873	\$10,392
Haines	BA or Higher	9	150,595	16,733
Juneau	AA or Less	2,409	38,427,051	15,951
Juneau	BA or Higher	274	8,678,499	31,673
Ketchikan	AA or Less	1,416	15,529,394	10,967
Ketchikan	BA or Higher	86	2,126,597	24,728
POW-Outer Ketchikan	AA or Less	465	6,166,234	13,261
POW-Outer Ketchikan	BA or Higher	17	804,617	47,330
Sitka	AA or Less	789	9,484,275	12,021
Sitka	BA or Higher	70	1,842,188	26,317
Skagway-Hoonah-Angoon	AA or Less	856	9,161,941	10,703
Skagway-Hoonah-Angoon	BA or Higher	27	527,648	19,543
Wrangell-Petersburg	AA or Less	327	3,697,099	11,306
Wrangell-Petersburg	BA or Higher	18	520,219	28,901
Yakutat	AA or Less	67	819,166	12,226
Yakutat	BA or Higher	2	N/D	N/D
<u>Southwest Region</u>				
Aleutians East	AA or Less	370	11,429,700	30,891
Aleutians East	BA or Higher	52	2,118,895	40,748
Aleutians West	AA or Less	881	23,462,246	26,631
Aleutians West	BA or Higher	33	1,928,444	58,438
Bethel	AA or Less	433	9,326,852	21,540
Bethel	BA or Higher	84	4,690,767	55,842
Bristol Bay	AA or Less	530	7,972,692	15,043
Bristol Bay	BA or Higher	23	379,303	16,491
Dillingham	AA or Less	315	4,640,246	14,731
Dillingham	BA or Higher	68	1,363,463	20,051
Lake and Peninsula	AA or Less	292	4,705,532	16,115
Lake and Peninsula	BA or Higher	26	509,486	19,596
Wade Hampton	AA or Less	70	1,943,049	27,758
Wade Hampton	BA or Higher	7	428,063	61,152
<u>Other</u>				
Outside AK	AA or Less	40	361,375	9,034
Outside AK	BA or Higher	4	N/D	N/D
Unknown in AK	AA or Less	741	25,156,194	33,949
Unknown in AK	BA or Higher	172	9,830,411	57,154
Marine/Offshore	AA or Less	355	12,787,901	36,022
Marine/Offshore	BA or Higher	134	2,666,466	19,899

N/D: Not disclosable

Note: Private Sector Only

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

24 Top Private Sector Occupations with the Largest Number of Nonresident Workers Paid Greater Than Median Earnings for All Occupations (\$5,772 per Quarter) Alaska 2006

Occupation	Nonresident Workers	Avg. Earnings per Quarter
Construction Laborers	1,573	\$7,387
Office Clerks, General	873	9,075
Carpenters	859	9,619
Operating Engineers and other Construction Equipment Operators	754	16,356
Fishers and Related Fishing Workers*	743	9,228
Registered Nurses	717	11,881
Airline Pilots, Copilots, and Flight Engineers	699	26,164
Electricians	666	17,043
Maintenance and Repair Workers, General	538	6,991
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Construction Trades and Extraction Workers	532	24,376
Commercial Pilots	532	25,872
Roustabouts, Oil and Gas	492	15,050
Plumbers, Pipefitters, and Steamfitters	479	14,516
Truck Drivers, Heavy and Tractor-Trailer	419	11,325
Security Guards	412	8,126
General and Operations Managers	390	20,835
Office and Administrative Support Workers, All Other	383	8,058
Sailors and Marine Oilers	372	8,517
Executive Secretaries and Administrative Assistants	356	8,384
Geological and Petroleum Technicians	355	25,318
Welders, Cutters, Solderers, and Brazers	348	13,615
Captains, Mates, and Pilots of Water Vessels	343	15,213
Surimi Technicians	324	6,236
Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks	308	5,981
Truck Drivers, Light or Delivery Services	277	7,629
Aircraft Mechanics and Service Technicians	268	11,143
Managers, All Other	256	18,799
Service Unit Operators, Oil, Gas, and Mining	245	26,788
Construction and Related Workers, All Other	237	11,881
Air Transportation Workers, All Other	231	27,482
Material Moving Workers, All Other	226	7,984
Sales Representatives, Services, All Other	202	6,087
Engineers, All Other	199	20,017
Grounds Maintenance Workers, All Other	195	6,548
Automotive Service Technicians and Mechanics	193	7,055

Median Earnings: \$5,772 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 and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section

Endnotes:

¹ Alaska Statutes 36.10.130. Resident hire report.

The attorney general and the commissioner of Labor and 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 and 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.

³ Nonresident workers are defined as those who did not receive a Permanent Fund Dividend (PFD) in 2006 or apply for a PFD in 2007. If the worker's social security number appeared in the PFD data for either 2006 or 2007, they were considered a resident for 2006. 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.

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.

(Endnotes Continue on Page 15)

Private Sector Occupations with the Largest Number of Nonresidents

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Alaska 2006

Occupational Title	Resident Workers	Nonres. Workers	Percent Nonresident	Earnings (in Millions)		Percent Nonresident
				Resident	Nonresident	
Seafood Processing Workers, Except Surimi and Fish Roe	2,977	12,198	80.4	\$42.8	\$121.6	74.0
Retail Salespersons	12,530	2,535	16.8	209.9	19.0	8.3
Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers, Including Fast Food	6,112	1,609	20.8	47.1	7.7	14.0
Construction Laborers	5,928	1,573	21.0	153.9	23.9	13.4
Waiters and Waitresses	3,989	1,518	27.6	50.1	10.4	17.2
Tour Guides and Escorts	951	1,345	58.6	9.6	11.2	53.7
Cashiers	6,712	1,296	16.2	89.4	8.5	8.7
Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	3,317	1,245	27.3	45.8	10.2	18.2
Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	4,295	1,135	20.9	84.2	11.4	11.9
Cooks, Restaurant	1,794	1,006	35.9	29.8	8.9	23.1
Office Clerks, General	4,998	873	14.9	125.8	18.6	12.9
Carpenters	3,964	859	17.8	132.1	18.6	12.3
Operating Engineers and Other Construction Equipment Operators	2,541	754	22.9	138.3	35.1	20.2
Fishers and Related Fishing Workers*	495	743	60.0	8.1	12.0	59.6
Dishwashers	1,414	724	33.9	11.9	4.2	25.9
Registered Nurses	3,219	717	18.2	171.1	19.9	10.4
Airline Pilots, Copilots, and Flight Engineers	874	699	44.4	53.5	59.3	52.6
Electricians	2,002	666	25.0	109.2	30.3	21.7
Janitors and Cleaners, Except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	3,227	648	16.7	50.2	5.7	10.2
Food Preparation Workers	2,474	603	19.6	30.1	4.8	13.7
Hotel, Motel, and Resort Desk Clerks	1,047	566	35.1	14.9	4.9	24.6
Maintenance and Repair Workers, General	2,011	538	21.1	69.2	9.0	11.5
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Construction Trades and Extraction Workers	1,028	532	34.1	84.7	42.4	33.4
Commercial Pilots	683	532	43.8	60.1	34.5	36.5
Roustabouts, Oil and Gas	1,263	492	28.0	60.3	21.3	26.1
Plumbers, Pipefitters, and Steamfitters	1,500	479	24.2	78.3	15.2	16.3
Customer Service Representatives	3,004	440	12.8	76.1	5.9	7.2
Meat, Poultry, and Fish Cutters and Trimmers	498	420	45.8	6.5	2.8	30.3
Truck Drivers, Heavy and Tractor-Trailer	2,576	419	14.0	118.3	11.6	8.9
Security Guards	1,914	412	17.7	55.2	8.5	13.3
Child Care Workers	1,880	394	17.3	21.2	1.9	8.1
General and Operations Managers	3,085	390	11.2	210.4	23.9	10.2
Bartenders	1,605	386	19.4	22.0	2.9	11.7
Receptionists and Information Clerks	2,915	383	11.6	55.7	3.5	6.0
Office and Administrative Support Workers, All Other	3,741	383	9.3	106.5	7.3	6.5
Stock Clerks and Order Fillers	2,306	372	13.9	40.5	3.7	8.4
Sailors and Marine Oilers	352	372	51.4	6.8	6.6	49.3
Packaging and Filling Machine Operators and Tenders	143	359	71.5	2.8	2.6	48.0
Executive Secretaries and Administrative Assistants	2,805	356	11.3	84.3	6.2	6.8
Geological and Petroleum Technicians	840	355	29.7	68.3	29.4	30.1
Welders, Cutters, Solderers, and Brazers	644	348	35.1	31.6	11.3	26.4
Captains, Mates, and Pilots of Water Vessels	374	343	47.8	14.8	13.1	46.9
Food Preparation and Serving Related Workers, All Other	1,082	337	23.7	12.7	2.6	17.1
Sales and Related Workers, All Other	1,923	327	14.5	47.2	3.3	6.6
Surimi Technicians	9	324	97.3	0.2	6.8	96.5
Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks	3,485	308	8.1	101.2	4.3	4.1
Truck Drivers, Light or Delivery Services	1,404	277	16.5	42.1	5.0	10.6
Bus Drivers, Transit and Intercity	616	270	30.5	9.7	3.1	23.9
Dining Room and Cafeteria Attendants and Bartender Helpers	814	268	24.8	7.8	2.2	21.8
Aircraft Mechanics and Service Technicians	1,087	268	19.8	50.1	7.6	13.2

*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 and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section

Endnotes (continued):

⁹ Workers were assigned to a geographic area based upon the place of work where they earned the most money in 2006. If employers did not provide specific place of work information for the worker, the borough or 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 re-spent within an economy. Nonresidents generally do not re-spend 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.

26 Largest Nonresident Occupations in Selected Industries

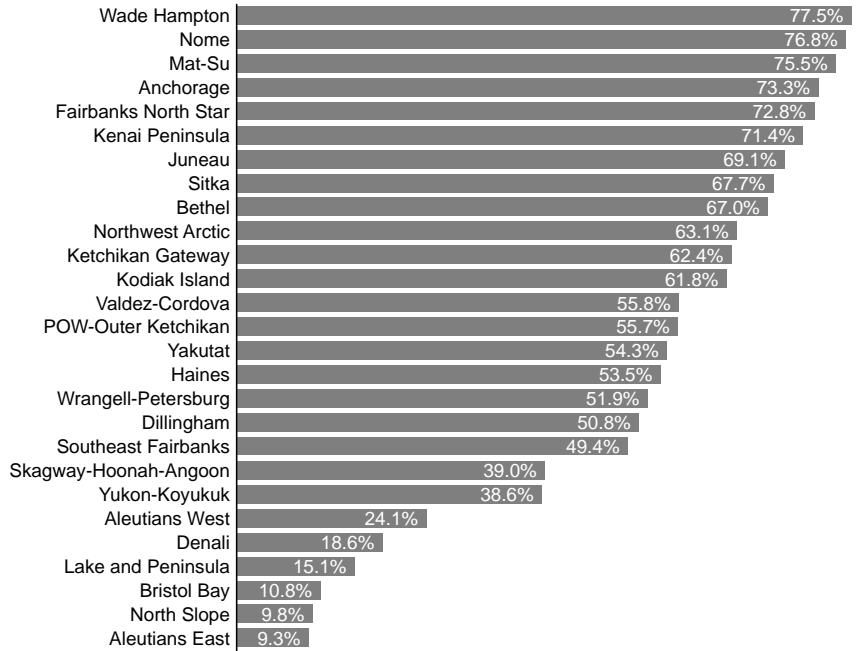
Alaska 2006

Industry	Occupational Title	Resident Workers	Nonresident Workers	Percent Nonres.	Resident Wages	Nonresident Wages	Percent Nonres.
Animal Production	Agricultural Workers, All Other	108	102	48.6	\$2,144,071	\$893,135	29.4
Oil and Gas Extraction	Geological and Petroleum Technicians	363	160	30.6	45,652,519	19,735,000	30.2
Oil and Gas Extraction	Service Unit Operators, Oil, Gas, and Mining	130	127	49.4	15,915,474	14,852,010	48.3
Oil and Gas Extraction	Industrial Engineers	207	106	33.9	29,314,699	14,572,300	33.2
Mining (except Oil and Gas)	Loading Machine Operators, Underground Mining	16	107	87.0	1,293,653	7,136,544	84.7
Support Activities for Mining	Roustabouts, Oil and Gas	1,175	477	28.9	56,956,428	21,094,081	27.0
Support Activities for Mining	Operating Engineers and Other Construction Equipment Operators	692	325	32.0	44,801,981	17,960,622	28.6
Support Activities for Mining	Electricians	338	261	43.6	21,697,138	14,541,366	40.1
Support Activities for Mining	First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Construction Trades and Extraction Workers	327	227	41.0	29,909,317	21,301,247	41.6
Support Activities for Mining	Plumbers, Pipefitters, and Steamfitters	224	191	46.0	12,602,541	6,694,791	34.7
Support Activities for Mining	Welders, Cutters, Solderers, and Brazers	207	145	41.2	12,913,580	6,264,681	32.7
Support Activities for Mining	Geological and Petroleum Technicians	273	134	32.9	13,982,536	7,101,603	33.7
Support Activities for Mining	Helpers—Pipelayers, Plumbers, Pipefitters, and Steamfitters	81	123	60.3	3,964,650	5,141,946	56.5
Support Activities for Mining	Service Unit Operators, Oil, Gas, and Mining	221	114	34.0	16,610,433	6,073,473	26.8
Support Activities for Mining	Office Clerks, General	229	104	31.2	14,058,491	6,568,767	31.8
Support Activities for Mining	Rotary Drill Operators, Oil and Gas	248	93	27.3	15,138,688	4,196,189	21.7
Support Activities for Mining	Truck Drivers, Heavy and Tractor-Trailer	204	86	29.7	12,255,421	2,886,304	19.1
Construction of Buildings	Construction Laborers	2,176	540	19.9	50,650,922	6,478,774	11.3
Construction of Buildings	Carpenters	2,368	405	14.6	86,310,518	8,461,920	8.9
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	Operating Engineers and Other Construction Equipment Operators	1,089	297	21.4	32,379,073	6,032,416	15.7
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	Boilermakers	842	214	20.3	49,467,694	9,375,798	15.9
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	Plumbers, Pipefitters, and Steamfitters	11	108	90.8	599,708	942,476	61.1
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Construction Trades and Extraction Workers	73	97	57.1	4,816,481	2,747,761	36.3
Specialty Trade Contractors	Construction Laborers	98	91	48.1	8,417,934	5,896,557	41.2
Specialty Trade Contractors	Electricians	1,321	418	24.0	30,088,648	4,950,912	14.1
Specialty Trade Contractors	Carpenters	1,337	222	14.2	67,717,485	6,687,767	9.0
Specialty Trade Contractors	Painters, Construction and Maintenance	404	133	24.8	9,768,387	1,745,264	15.2
Specialty Trade Contractors	Operating Engineers and Other Construction Equipment Operators	517	105	16.9	22,602,581	3,701,800	14.1
Food Manufacturing	Seafood Processing Workers, Except Surimi and Fish Roe	2,766	11,953	81.2	41,360,136	120,359,628	74.4
Food Manufacturing	Meat, Poultry, and Fish Cutters and Trimmers	406	394	49.3	3,770,997	2,688,583	41.6
Food Manufacturing	Fishers and Related Fishing Workers	243	388	61.5	2,922,070	7,563,354	72.1
Food Manufacturing	Packaging and Filling Machine Operators and Tenders	98	347	78.0	1,268,010	2,033,252	61.6
Food Manufacturing	Surimi Technicians	9	314	97.2	248,817	6,551,816	96.3
Food Manufacturing	First-line Supervisors/Managers of Seafood Processing Workers	72	179	71.3	3,010,398	5,457,478	64.4
Food Manufacturing	Production Workers, All Other	119	132	52.6	2,174,895	887,257	29.0
Food Manufacturing	Graders and Sorters, Agricultural Products	3	104	97.2	ND	1,161,186	ND
Food Manufacturing	Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	67	100	59.9	1,385,201	1,537,657	52.6
Food Manufacturing	Fish Roe Technicians	33	93	73.8	344,325	715,285	67.5
Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods	Fishers and Related Fishing Workers	92	121	56.8	1,150,764	1,271,572	52.5
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	Retail Salespersons	931	144	13.4	32,210,566	2,189,138	6.4
Bldg. Material and Garden Equip. & Supplies Dealers	Retail Salespersons	1,164	163	12.3	27,991,399	1,238,572	4.2
Food and Beverage Stores	Cashiers	1,011	188	15.7	12,791,631	1,215,674	8.7
Food and Beverage Stores	Retail Salespersons	539	91	14.4	7,221,743	554,557	7.1
Gasoline Stations	Cashiers	1,004	183	15.4	11,952,639	1,237,950	9.4
Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	Retail Salespersons	1,500	493	24.7	15,911,953	3,846,861	19.5
Sporting Goods, Hobby, Book, and Music Stores	Retail Salespersons	1,264	253	16.7	12,917,728	1,440,515	8.1
General Merchandise Stores	Retail Salespersons	3,448	482	12.3	50,222,445	3,282,060	6.1
General Merchandise Stores	Cashiers	2,731	383	12.3	42,357,291	2,301,220	5.2
General Merchandise Stores	Sales and Related Workers, All Other	742	119	13.8	15,887,946	1,248,070	7.3
Miscellaneous Store Retailers	Retail Salespersons	1,225	348	22.1	15,227,552	2,186,713	12.6
Air Transportation	Airline Pilots, Copilots, and Flight Engineers	811	675	45.4	49,937,971	58,668,179	54.0
Air Transportation	Commercial Pilots	407	206	33.6	25,716,926	5,682,197	18.1
Air Transportation	Aircraft Mechanics and Service Technicians	147	147	21.3	24,710,037	4,905,298	16.6
Air Transportation	Flight Attendants	267	121	31.2	6,193,514	929,585	13.1
Water Transportation	Sailors and Marine Oilers	88	132	60.0	2,498,130	3,620,616	59.2

Industry	Occupational Title	Resident Workers	Nonresident Workers	Percent Nonres.	Resident Wages	Nonresident Wages	Percent Nonres.
Water Transportation	Captains, Mates, and Pilots of Water Vessels	114	91	44.4	\$6,705,482	\$5,512,299	45.1
Truck Transportation	Truck Drivers, Heavy and Tractor-Trailer	838	138	14.1	40,951,620	3,519,768	7.9
Truck Transportation	Truck Drivers, Light or Delivery Services	257	87	25.3	9,347,569	1,991,674	17.6
Scenic and Sightseeing Transportation	Tour Guides and Escorts	205	233	53.2	2,376,014	2,574,972	52.0
Scenic and Sightseeing Transportation	Bus Drivers, Transit and Intercity	126	211	62.6	1,564,464	2,387,829	60.4
Scenic and Sightseeing Transportation	Captains, Mates, and Pilots of Water Vessels	129	106	45.1	3,361,000	1,682,682	33.4
Support Activities for Transportation	Transportation Attendants, Except Flight Attendants and Baggage Porters	94	87	48.1	1,140,797	1,132,192	49.8
Support Activities for Transportation	Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	433	140	24.4	7,760,502	1,529,822	16.5
Support Activities for Transportation	Air Transportation Workers, All Other	55	111	66.9	3,679,641	10,238,467	73.6
Couriers and Messengers	Commercial Pilots	163	261	61.6	27,596,012	27,284,154	49.7
Credit Intermediation and Related Activities	Tellers	1,021	137	11.8	20,887,858	1,457,241	6.5
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	Zoologists and Wildlife Biologists	46	130	73.9	2,143,055	1,991,032	48.2
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	Civil Engineers	450	86	16.0	30,824,745	5,899,405	16.1
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	Office Clerks, General	413	85	17.1	10,239,597	1,999,906	16.3
Administrative and Support Services	Janitors and Cleaners, Except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	1,287	313	19.6	18,724,296	2,609,648	12.2
Administrative and Support Services	Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	417	242	36.7	3,469,694	1,129,006	24.6
Administrative and Support Services	Registered Nurses	72	237	76.7	2,533,485	5,262,113	67.5
Administrative and Support Services	Security Guards	1,128	235	17.2	31,560,728	4,800,743	13.2
Administrative and Support Services	Landscaping and Groundskeeping Workers	330	143	30.2	3,988,218	1,160,386	22.5
Administrative and Support Services	Tour Guides and Escorts	71	125	63.8	777,027	1,011,630	56.6
Administrative and Support Services	Office Clerks, General	351	123	25.9	7,761,289	2,213,183	22.2
Administrative and Support Services	Retail Salespersons	157	123	43.9	1,729,258	890,412	34.0
Administrative and Support Services	Executive Secretaries and Administrative Assistants	305	88	22.4	4,757,930	441,847	8.5
Administrative and Support Services	Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	521	86	14.2	9,457,282	1,331,156	12.3
Educational Services	Teachers and Instructors, All Other	150	124	45.3	2,910,597	454,704	13.5
Ambulatory Health Care Services	Registered Nurses	843	174	17.1	40,702,863	5,012,979	11.0
Ambulatory Health Care Services	Receptionists and Information Clerks	981	142	12.6	21,298,363	1,634,744	7.1
Ambulatory Health Care Services	Dental Assistants	822	108	11.6	21,563,467	1,288,263	5.6
Hospitals	Registered Nurses	2,173	283	11.5	121,729,531	8,842,103	6.8
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	Home Health Aides	730	136	15.7	16,628,400	1,201,997	6.7
Social Assistance	Child Care Workers	1,072	227	17.5	11,142,224	1,030,252	8.5
Amusement, Gambling, and Recreation Industries	Tour Guides and Escorts	311	485	60.9	2,717,387	3,145,086	53.6
Accommodation	Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	1,734	848	32.8	19,949,449	5,565,535	21.8
Accommodation	Hotel, Motel, and Resort Desk Clerks	776	498	39.1	11,215,471	4,309,533	27.8
Accommodation	Waiters and Waitresses	677	328	32.6	9,717,114	2,528,161	20.6
Accommodation	Tour Guides and Escorts	81	312	79.4	1,174,794	2,928,825	71.4
Accommodation	Cooks, Restaurant	385	277	41.8	7,202,687	2,494,038	25.7
Accommodation	Maintenance and Repair Workers, General	259	206	44.3	6,011,243	1,980,263	24.8
Accommodation	Dishwashers	263	168	39.0	2,824,386	1,060,939	27.3
Accommodation	Fishers and Related Fishing Workers	12	115	90.6	152,766	965,581	86.3
Accommodation	Cashiers	98	86	46.7	957,077	579,505	37.7
Food Services and Drinking Places	Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers, Including Fast Food	5,296	1,399	20.9	37,535,492	6,155,397	14.1
Food Services and Drinking Places	Waiters and Waitresses	2,971	1,026	25.7	37,408,251	6,689,745	15.2
Food Services and Drinking Places	Cooks, Restaurant	1,288	665	34.1	20,666,927	5,704,704	21.6
Food Services and Drinking Places	Dishwashers	928	477	34.0	7,088,564	2,611,670	26.9
Food Services and Drinking Places	Food Preparation Workers	1,881	430	18.6	19,572,574	2,994,279	13.3
Food Services and Drinking Places	Food Preparation and Serving Related Workers, All Other	755	223	22.8	6,276,575	1,171,634	15.7
Food Services and Drinking Places	Bartenders	1,050	171	16.8	14,397,261	1,504,010	9.5
Food Services and Drinking Places	Dining Room and Cafeteria Attendants and Bartender Helpers	536	171	24.2	3,928,201	1,091,740	21.7
Food Services and Drinking Places	Hosts and Hostesses, Restaurant, Lounge, and Coffee Shop	673	165	19.7	5,225,590	572,975	9.9
Food Services and Drinking Places	Counter Attendants, Cafeteria, Food Concession, and Coffee Shop	784	140	15.2	5,140,377	520,737	9.2
Food Services and Drinking Places	Cooks, Fast Food	288	137	32.2	2,695,066	862,272	24.2
Personal and Laundry Services	Hairdressers, Hairstylists, and Cosmetologists	598	101	14.4	10,281,306	889,597	8.0

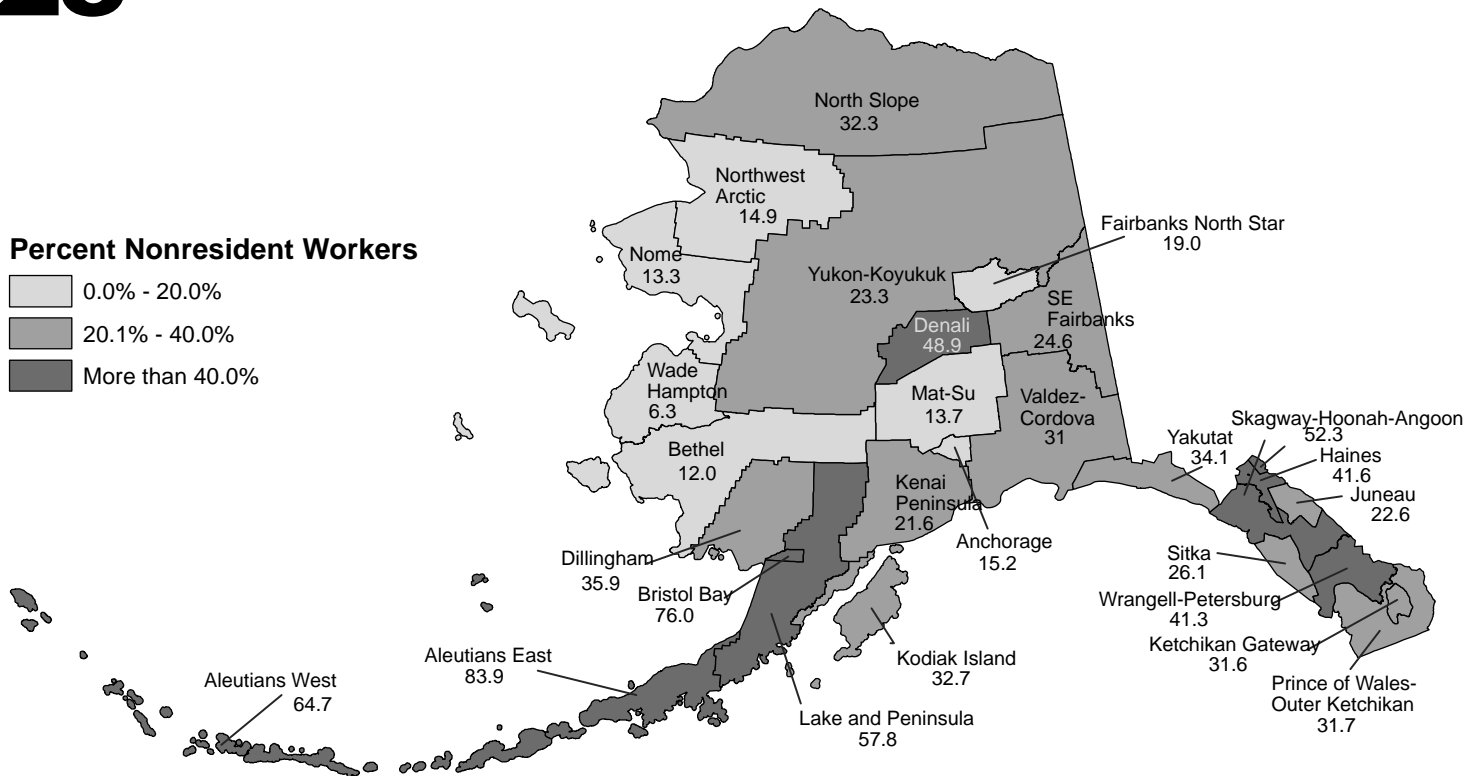
Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section

27 Percent of Total Private Sector Workers who are Local Residents



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

28 Nonresident Private Sector Workers by Place of Work



Source: Alaska Department of Labor and 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 2006

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.	
<u>Anchorage/Mat-Su Region</u>									
Anchorage	State	8,492	1,277	504	4.9	\$343.4	\$51.3	\$8.1	2.0
Anchorage	Local	11,419	805	521	4.1	455.5	34.4	7.4	1.5
Anchorage	Private	101,966	16,068	21,133	15.2	3,521.4	558.4	453.7	10.0
Mat-Su	State	981	152	42	3.6	35.4	5.3	0.8	1.9
Mat-Su	Local	3,035	138	94	2.9	93.8	4.0	0.9	0.9
Mat-Su	Private	15,761	2,251	2,866	13.7	353.6	56.7	29.4	6.7
<u>Gulf Coast Region</u>									
Kenai Peninsula	State	1,147	117	59	4.5	42.8	5.2	1.2	2.4
Kenai Peninsula	Local	3,519	76	210	5.5	127.1	2.1	3.6	2.7
Kenai Peninsula	Private	14,965	1,474	4,518	21.6	389.4	40.7	46.1	9.7
Kodiak Island	State	264	26	31	9.7	10.4	0.6	0.5	4.6
Kodiak Island	Local	903	45	102	9.7	26.5	1.3	1.3	4.5
Kodiak Island	Private	4,153	369	2,200	32.7	101.1	6.5	22.1	17.1
Valdez-Cordova	State	283	72	35	9.0	9.8	3.4	0.8	5.5
Valdez-Cordova	Local	916	73	80	7.5	26.3	1.8	1.0	3.4
Valdez-Cordova	Private	3,032	714	1,683	31.0	101.6	27.4	19.7	13.2
<u>Interior Region</u>									
Denali	State	23	7	2	6.3	1.1	0.2	N/D	N/D
Denali	Local	142	17	12	7.0	3.4	0.3	0.1	2.5
Denali	Private	451	789	1,186	48.9	16.7	25.1	12.0	22.3
Fairbanks North Star	State	4,758	318	628	11.0	179.6	6.0	10.2	5.2
Fairbanks North Star	Local	3,525	129	185	4.8	115.1	2.8	2.0	1.6
Fairbanks North Star	Private	27,118	3,069	7,087	19.0	821.5	82.9	120.4	11.7
Southeast Fairbanks	State	132	16	14	8.6	5.2	0.4	0.2	3.0
Southeast Fairbanks	Local	393	36	45	9.5	9.2	0.7	0.3	3.0
Southeast Fairbanks	Private	1,470	775	733	24.6	38.6	35.0	29.9	28.9
Yukon-Koyukuk	State	80	86	11	6.2	2.4	4.1	0.2	3.5
Yukon-Koyukuk	Local	1,575	296	170	8.3	25.3	7.8	2.3	6.6
Yukon-Koyukuk	Private	604	597	364	23.3	12.1	24.7	6.8	15.6
<u>Northern Region</u>									
Nome	State	216	31	12	4.6	10.5	1.4	0.4	3.2
Nome	Local	1,815	104	137	6.7	31.7	1.7	1.9	5.3
Nome	Private	2,129	274	368	13.3	63.6	10.1	9.2	11.1
North Slope	State	22	26	3	5.9	1.0	1.5	N/D	N/D
North Slope	Local	1,856	222	189	8.3	58.6	9.1	4.7	6.4
North Slope	Private	1,360	8,009	4,462	32.3	44.5	524.8	280.8	33.0
Northwest Arctic	State	71	11	2	2.4	3.1	0.4	N/D	N/D
Northwest Arctic	Local	1,181	82	119	8.6	25.4	2.4	1.9	6.5
Northwest Arctic	Private	1,677	587	395	14.9	53.7	32.8	18.2	17.4
<u>Southeast Region</u>									
Haines	State	53	2	6	9.8	1.7	N/D	0.1	N/D
Haines	Local	187	5	20	9.4	4.1	N/D	0.2	N/D
Haines	Private	647	59	503	41.6	12.5	1.1	4.5	25.0
Juneau	State	4,109	318	309	6.5	165.8	12.2	6.3	3.4
Juneau	Local	2,291	107	218	8.3	83.8	2.6	3.1	3.5
Juneau	Private	9,560	1,149	3,121	22.6	265.4	34.8	52.8	15.0
Ketchikan Gateway	State	597	120	118	14.1	24.1	4.5	3.0	9.5
Ketchikan Gateway	Local	1,139	36	77	6.2	41.4	0.7	1.5	3.5
Ketchikan Gateway	Private	4,555	434	2,306	31.6	117.5	9.7	22.4	15.0
POW-Outer Ketchikan	State	42	4	2	4.2	1.3	N/D	N/D	N/D
POW-Outer Ketchikan	Local	899	83	86	8.1	22.1	1.9	1.2	4.9
POW-Outer Ketchikan	Private	1,106	251	630	31.7	23.1	5.4	8.7	23.4
Sitka	State	319	20	38	10.1	11.0	0.6	0.4	3.1
Sitka	Local	672	60	58	7.3	22.5	0.5	0.6	2.6
Sitka	Private	2,958	274	1,139	26.1	78.3	6.0	13.9	14.2
Skagway-Hoonah-Angoon	State	30	1	2	6.1	0.8	N/D	N/D	N/D
Skagway-Hoonah-Angoon	Local	360	37	50	11.2	8.1	0.8	0.5	5.5
Skagway-Hoonah-Angoon	Private	770	171	1,032	52.3	14.8	2.8	11.0	38.5

(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	87	3	2	2.2	\$2.8	N/D	N/D	N/D
Wrangell-Petersburg	Local	580	26	41	6.3	16.3	0.7	0.6	3.3
Wrangell-Petersburg	Private	1,636	213	1,303	41.3	32.5	3.8	10.3	22.1
Yakutat	State	17	2	1	5.0	0.5	N/D	N/D	N/D
Yakutat	Local	129	8	10	6.8	2.5	0.1	0.1	4.2
Yakutat	Private	159	34	100	34.1	3.0	0.4	1.1	24.8
Southwest Region									
Aleutians East	State	11	16	10	27.0	0.4	0.2	0.1	16.1
Aleutians East	Local	207	44	42	14.3	5.0	1.4	0.6	8.3
Aleutians East	Private	353	259	3,190	83.9	9.3	9.0	58.5	76.1
Aleutians West	State	39	6	2	4.3	1.9	0.2	N/D	N/D
Aleutians West	Local	427	45	69	12.8	15.9	1.2	1.2	6.7
Aleutians West	Private	1,356	628	3,636	64.7	51.0	19.7	62.1	46.8
Bethel	State	401	62	36	7.2	16.0	2.6	0.6	3.3
Bethel	Local	3,296	367	273	6.9	56.8	6.4	4.8	7.1
Bethel	Private	3,540	1,107	634	12.0	92.2	30.2	18.4	13.1
Bristol Bay	State	24	14	9	19.1	1.3	0.1	0.1	8.2
Bristol Bay	Local	126	12	18	11.5	3.5	0.3	0.3	8.2
Bristol Bay	Private	273	332	1,916	76.0	8.9	6.3	19.3	56.0
Dillingham	State	90	24	8	6.6	3.8	0.5	0.2	4.0
Dillingham	Local	877	66	94	9.1	17.7	1.6	1.4	7.0
Dillingham	Private	1,030	270	728	35.9	29.0	7.2	9.3	20.4
Lake and Peninsula	State	7	7	3	17.6	0.3	0.1	N/D	N/D
Lake and Peninsula	Local	417	105	66	11.2	6.9	3.3	0.7	6.2
Lake and Peninsula	Private	179	322	685	57.8	3.5	5.3	8.0	47.7
Wade Hampton	State	79	18	7	6.7	1.8	0.7	0.1	2.3
Wade Hampton	Local	1,422	103	136	8.2	19.9	2.1	2.2	9.0
Wade Hampton	Private	1,038	218	84	6.3	12.6	6.0	2.4	11.4
Other/Unknown		0	1,860	5,820	75.8	0.0	48.2	98.5	67.2
Total		269,528	48,440	78,840	19.9	8,474.0	1,815.1	1,529.6	12.9

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 borough/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 2006. If employers did not provide specific place of work information for the worker, the borough/census area of the primary business location was used to determine the place of work.

N/D: Not disclosable

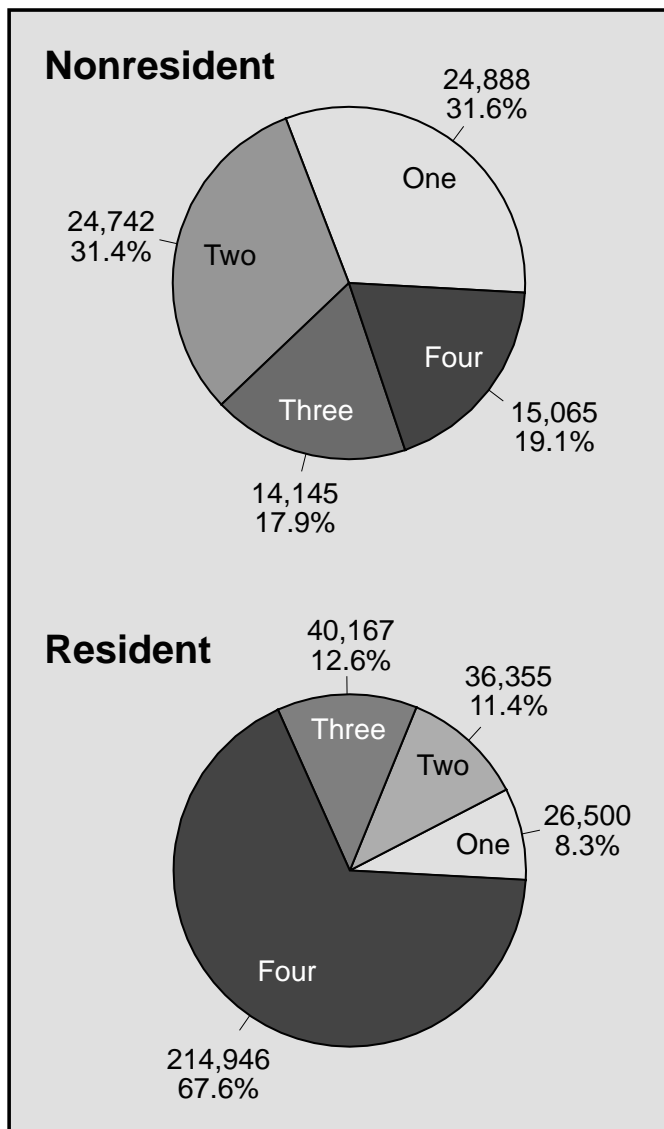
Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section

30 Impact of Earnings Flowing Out to Nonresidents

Nonresident earnings in Alaska -- 2006	\$1.53 billion
Alaska total income if earnings stay in Alaska	\$2.14 billion to \$2.91 billion
Income lost to Alaska if half of nonresident earnings are spent outside the state	\$1.07 billion to \$1.45 billion

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

31 Workers by Number of Quarters Worked in 2006 - Residents and Nonresidents



Source: Alaska Department of Labor and 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 and Workforce Development wage file. The PFD file is a list of Alaskans who either applied for or received a PFD. The wage file contains quarterly earnings and industry information on workers covered by unemployment insurance within Alaska. Workers included in the wage file were considered Alaska residents if they applied for either a 2006 or 2007 PFD.

For the purposes of this analysis, Alaska residency was 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 have appeared in both the PFD and the wage file. The small number of workers with missing social security numbers was excluded from the analysis.

Although most workers would have had to have been in Alaska all of 2006 in order to be considered residents for purposes of this report, information from both the 2006 and 2007 dividend years was used to improve the accuracy of the residency classification. Resident workers that left

Alaska during 2006 would not have been eligible for a 2006 PFD unless they had spent the entire year in the state. The 2006 PFD data match identified these workers and they were counted as residents. New workers that arrived in Alaska after January 1, 2006, would generally be considered nonresidents in this report.

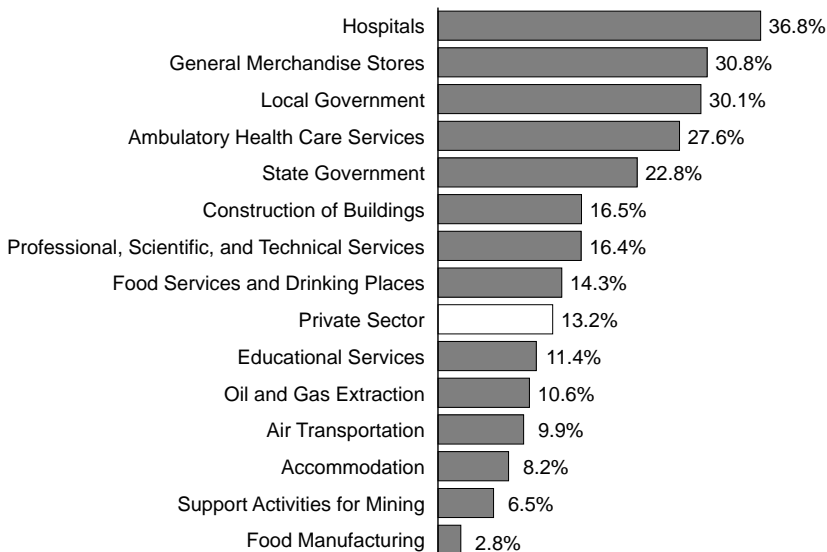
Limitations of the Data

The data have some limitations. Persons who did not provide a social security number on their 2006 or 2007 Permanent Fund Dividend applications 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 2006 but did not meet eligibility requirements for the 2007 PFD. A long-term analysis of 2005 worker information showed that 14.2% of nonresident workers stayed in Alaska and ultimately applied for a 2007 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 was not available for self-employed individuals or federal government employees. Nevertheless, the workers covered by this analysis were 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 dataset 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 were assigned to the industry, employer, and area where they earned the majority of their wages in 2006. Therefore, each worker has only one employer, one industry, and one wage associated with their employment in 2006 even if they worked at two or more jobs. Resulting data, at the industry and area levels,

A1 Percent Nonresident Workers in 2005 That Became Residents in 2006, Selected Industries



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

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 and Workforce Development has determined the entire State of Alaska to be a Zone of Underemployment. A Zone of Underemployment requires that qualified Alaska residents who are eligible under AS 36.10.140 be given employment preference. This hiring preference applies on a project-by-project, craft-by-craft, or occupational basis, and must be met each workweek. 8 AAC 30.081 (e) and (f) 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:

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| Boilermakers | Mechanics |
| Bricklayers | Millwrights |
| Carpenters | Painters |
| Cement Masons | Piledriving Occupations |
| Culinary Workers | Plumbers and Pipefitters |
| Electricians | Roofers |
| Equipment Operators | Sheet Metal Workers |
| Foreman and Supervisors | Surveyors |
| Insulation Workers | Truck Drivers |
| Ironworkers | Tug Boat Workers |
| Laborers | Welders |

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 2006 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 2006.

A2 Resident and Nonresident Workers and Earnings Private, State, and Local Government Workers - Alaska 2006

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	316	68	17.7	\$2,725,649	\$510,608	15.8	\$3,361	\$3,404
Animal Production	303	156	34.0	8,029,910	1,541,661	16.1	8,038	4,521
Forestry and Logging	394	323	45.0	10,945,937	6,912,729	38.7	8,639	9,180
Fishing, Hunting and Trapping ¹	95	138	59.2	1,482,077	2,998,484	66.9	7,230	13,327
Support Activities for Agriculture and Forestry	92	44	32.4	1,408,804	636,419	31.1	5,944	7,668
Mining								
Oil and Gas Extraction	2,502	852	25.4	323,959,356	112,183,125	25.7	33,298	39,529
Mining (except Oil and Gas)	1,841	717	28.0	109,640,176	39,712,515	26.6	16,495	20,169
Support Activities for Mining	7,673	3,703	32.6	492,860,283	217,389,578	30.6	17,596	19,775
Utilities								
Utilities	2,133	152	6.7	115,811,405	4,612,759	3.8	14,734	12,044
Construction								
Construction of Buildings	7,801	1,718	18.0	273,848,322	37,629,478	12.1	11,030	9,838
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	4,571	1,638	26.4	221,889,826	60,719,675	21.5	14,744	16,340
Specialty Trade Contractors	10,926	2,338	17.6	396,162,900	42,732,493	9.7	10,965	8,583
Manufacturing								
Food Manuf.	5,593	16,423	74.6	105,225,958	198,894,318	65.4	6,012	5,698
Beverage and Tobacco Product Manuf.	113	20	15.0	3,630,214	257,369	6.6	9,261	5,595
Textile Mills	5	2	28.6	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D
Textile Product Mills	96	26	21.3	2,186,957	333,920	13.2	6,647	5,963
Apparel Manuf.	14	2	12.5	235,141	N/D	N/D	5,468	N/D
Leather and Allied Product Manuf.	3	1	25.0	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D
Wood Product Manuf.	430	112	20.7	9,951,415	1,382,871	12.2	7,159	5,319
Paper Manuf.	8	0	0.0	286,458	0	0.0	9,549	N/A
Printing and Related Support Activities	439	53	10.8	11,773,692	790,831	6.3	7,741	5,902
Petroleum and Coal Products Manuf.	676	48	6.6	49,527,881	1,381,895	2.7	19,370	11,613
Chemical Manuf.	230	18	7.3	18,169,285	299,245	1.6	21,864	9,975
Plastics and Rubber Products Manuf.	143	28	16.4	4,259,678	549,787	11.4	8,893	7,968
Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manuf.	328	60	15.5	10,997,382	1,129,554	9.3	10,249	8,756
Primary Metal Manuf.	12	3	20.0	452,604	N/D	N/D	10,058	N/D
Fabricated Metal Product Manuf.	457	89	16.3	18,562,033	1,429,243	7.1	11,486	7,255
Machinery Manuf.	58	4	6.5	2,750,219	N/D	N/D	13,416	N/D
Computer and Electronic Product Manuf.	91	5	5.2	5,361,157	N/D	N/D	15,768	N/D
Elec. Equip., Appliance, and Component Manuf.	38	4	9.5	1,595,302	N/D	N/D	12,561	N/D
Transportation Equipment Manuf.	288	114	28.4	7,664,174	1,596,075	17.2	7,984	6,488
Furniture and Related Product Manuf.	200	35	14.9	4,949,661	295,785	5.6	7,650	5,013
Miscellaneous Manuf.	231	24	9.4	6,424,924	396,524	5.8	8,164	6,609
Wholesale Trade								
Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods	2,979	365	10.9	125,619,056	9,457,492	7.0	11,572	10,302
Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods	3,335	606	15.4	112,754,621	7,617,728	6.3	9,772	6,327
Wholesale Elec. Markets / Agents / Brokers	617	108	14.9	27,504,575	1,677,352	5.7	12,640	7,488
Retail Trade								
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	5,149	608	10.6	171,450,116	7,881,892	4.4	9,525	5,821
Furniture and Home Furnishings Stores	1,027	209	16.9	25,595,348	2,009,012	7.3	7,406	4,841
Electronics and Appliance Stores	835	171	17.0	20,449,338	1,614,302	7.3	7,415	4,720
Bldg. Material / Garden Equip. / Sup. Dealers	4,451	620	12.2	119,786,244	6,415,832	5.1	7,817	4,707
Food and Beverage Stores	7,470	1,151	13.4	141,713,443	8,160,298	5.4	5,811	3,434
Health and Personal Care Stores	920	144	13.5	24,542,559	1,526,705	5.9	7,861	4,816
Gasoline Stations	1,980	311	13.6	30,554,699	2,293,121	7.0	4,863	3,402
Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	2,317	877	27.5	30,076,779	7,202,005	19.3	4,299	4,101
Sporting Goods, Hobby, Book, and Music Stores	2,297	542	19.1	28,659,273	3,379,207	10.5	4,059	3,066
General Merchandise Stores	11,007	1,598	12.7	209,783,218	14,984,699	6.7	5,815	4,527
Miscellaneous Store Retailers	2,920	705	19.4	48,684,500	5,306,254	9.8	5,353	3,605
Nonstore Retailers	1,025	95	8.5	34,484,670	1,804,474	5.0	9,563	8,020
Transportation and Warehousing								
Air Transportation	6,156	1,784	22.5	228,434,128	81,592,898	26.3	10,227	16,974
Water Transportation	842	389	31.6	40,095,054	14,977,956	27.2	13,642	14,292
Truck Transportation	3,298	599	15.4	134,072,375	12,217,169	8.4	11,379	8,604
Transit and Ground Passenger Transportation	1,514	173	10.3	26,619,833	1,648,033	5.8	5,164	4,371
Pipeline Transportation	837	57	6.4	93,863,500	6,451,420	6.4	29,024	35,643
Scenic and Sightseeing Transportation	2,048	1,810	46.9	31,794,763	20,036,235	38.7	5,244	4,605
Support Activities for Transportation	2,973	961	24.4	99,193,735	28,677,112	22.4	9,804	12,678
Postal Service	85	7	7.6	1,111,533	20,643	1.8	4,179	1,877
Couriers and Messengers	1,906	401	17.4	86,906,112	29,700,007	25.5	12,378	29,849
Warehousing and Storage	184	30	14.0	8,148,810	1,646,099	16.8	12,199	16,797

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Industry	Resident Workers	Nonres. Workers	Percent Nonres.	Resident Wages	Nonres. Wages	Percent Nonres.	Resident Earnings/Qtr.	Nonres. Earnings/Qtr.
Information								
Publishing Industries (except Internet)	1,330	161	10.8	\$42,026,079	\$3,323,848	7.3	\$8,923	\$9,032
Motion Picture and Sound Recording Industries	493	99	16.7	4,087,702	385,997	8.6	2,971	2,053
Broadcasting (except Internet)	832	115	12.1	27,330,400	2,027,851	6.9	9,077	6,874
Internet Publishing and Broadcasting	10	4	28.6	487,761	N/D	N/D	12,836	N/D
Telecommunications	4,370	282	6.1	252,093,416	9,875,154	3.8	15,328	12,926
ISP's / Web Search Portals / Data Processing Svcs.	285	28	8.9	10,665,975	426,897	3.8	10,062	6,568
Other Information Services	69	10	12.7	2,520,085	99,770	3.8	9,883	5,869
Finance and Insurance								
Credit Intermediation and Related Activities	5,230	421	7.5	210,473,770	6,225,358	2.9	10,807	6,232
Securities, Commodity Contracts, Other Financial	490	40	7.5	42,039,200	1,375,798	3.2	23,073	13,103
Insurance Carriers and Related Activities	2,022	182	8.3	93,504,799	3,993,808	4.1	12,609	9,375
Funds, Trusts, and Other Financial Vehicles	1,423	111	7.2	74,928,752	4,345,677	5.5	15,155	16,276
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing								
Real Estate	4,002	418	9.5	108,235,852	4,654,306	4.1	8,091	4,894
Rental and Leasing Services	1,904	399	17.3	42,957,986	4,458,318	9.4	6,909	5,245
Lessors of Nonfinancial Intangible Assets	79	9	10.2	3,093,027	114,587	3.6	12,274	6,740
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services								
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	11,949	2,680	18.3	514,962,728	84,004,729	14.0	12,373	13,026
Management of Companies and Enterprises	494	62	11.2	41,351,131	4,476,527	9.8	22,328	25,149
Management of Companies and Enterprises								
Administrative and Support Services	11,098	4,217	27.5	255,026,114	72,547,111	22.1	7,303	7,471
Waste Management and Remediation Services	1,342	243	15.3	55,462,655	7,229,879	11.5	12,065	11,970
Educational Services								
Educational Services	2,183	587	21.2	56,589,916	7,420,532	11.6	7,964	5,960
Admin. Support / Waste Mgmt. and Remediation								
Ambulatory Health Care Services	14,747	1,668	10.2	520,272,770	40,108,351	7.2	9,964	10,351
Hospitals	10,329	1,059	9.3	470,248,537	31,127,692	6.2	12,131	12,411
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	2,740	410	13.0	66,269,757	4,068,163	5.8	6,896	4,764
Social Assistance	8,792	971	9.9	180,773,425	8,476,031	4.5	6,066	4,065
Health Care and Social Assistance								
Performing Arts / Spectator Sports / Related	505	252	33.3	6,829,157	1,835,233	21.2	5,174	3,981
Museums, Historical Sites, and Similar Institutions	560	119	17.5	12,722,777	1,310,455	9.3	6,877	4,647
Amusement, Gambling, and Recreation Industries	3,395	1,213	26.3	36,309,321	7,687,823	17.5	3,677	3,181
Accommodation and Food Services								
Accommodation	7,433	5,258	41.4	119,249,875	43,523,724	26.7	5,149	4,018
Food Services and Drinking Places	21,284	7,548	26.2	263,333,499	52,884,302	16.7	4,102	3,356
Other Services								
Repair and Maintenance	2,498	483	16.2	71,404,179	8,367,524	10.5	8,491	7,471
Personal and Laundry Services	2,115	378	15.2	32,979,085	2,987,445	8.3	4,927	3,716
Religious / Grantmaking / Civic / Prof. / Similar	5,045	706	12.3	132,745,076	10,151,217	7.1	7,898	6,462
Private Households	352	90	20.4	5,526,314	719,501	11.5	5,126	4,308
Public Administration								
Executive / Legislative / Other Gen. Gov. Support	4	0	0.0	N/D	0	0.0	N/D	N/A
Justice, Public Order, and Safety Activities	15	3	16.7	281,243	N/D	N/D	5,625	N/D
Administration of Human Resource Programs	20	2	9.1	1,019,964	N/D	N/D	13,246	N/D
Administration of Economic Programs	6	1	14.3	413,239	N/D	N/D	17,218	N/D
Unclassified ²	584	298	33.8	8,378,964	2,923,195	25.9	5,692	6,193
Unknown	75	23	23.5	707,663	149,147	17.4	4,263	3,551
Total Private Sector	246,376	73,789	23.0	7,892,044,644	1,448,701,871	15.5	9,519	8,728
Local Government	46,459	3,134	6.3	1,416,934,958	46,580,184	3.2	8,938	6,922
State Government	25,133	1,917	7.1	980,110,084	34,284,447	3.4	10,664	7,885
Total Private and Government	317,968	78,840	19.9	10,289,089,687	1,529,566,502	12.9	9,531	8,638

N/A: Not applicable

N/D: Not disclosable

¹ Does not include fish harvesting employment numbers.

² No industry data is available.

Source: Alaska Department of Labor and 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 ¹	Nonres. Workers	Resident Workers ¹ by Region of Residence					
					Anch./ Mat-Su	Gulf Coast	Interior	Northern	Southeast	Southwest
Alaska Clean Seas	All Alaska	76	58	18	45	7	2	2	0	1
Alaska Clean Seas	North Slope	71	53	18	40	7	2	2	0	1
Alaska Interstate Construction LLC	All Alaska	940	801	139	342	56	317	1	82	3
Alaska Interstate Construction LLC	North Slope	288	259	29	113	23	111	1	9	2
Alaska Pipe Recovery Specialists	All Alaska	3	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
Alyeska Pipeline Service Co., Inc.	All Alaska	904	844	60	384	287	168	1	0	2
Alyeska Pipeline Service Co., Inc.	North Slope	100	81	19	53	12	15	0	0	0
Amoco Corporation	All Alaska	75	47	28	46	1	0	0	0	0
Amoco Corporation	North Slope	5	1	4	1	0	0	0	0	0
Amoco Production Company	All Alaska	134	23	111	16	3	0	0	0	0
Anadarko Petroleum Corporation	All Alaska	4	3	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Arctic Catering, Inc.	All Alaska	411	319	92	224	61	9	10	15	0
Arctic Catering, Inc.	North Slope	188	162	26	117	32	5	6	2	0
Arctic Pipe Inspection, Inc.	All Alaska	32	30	2	14	15	0	0	0	1
Arctic Pipe Inspection, Inc.	North Slope	32	30	2	14	15	0	0	0	1
Arctic Structures LLC	All Alaska	165	150	15	114	29	6	0	0	0
Arctic Structures LLC	North Slope	3	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
ASRC Energy Services O&M, Inc.	All Alaska	2,606	1,886	720	993	700	94	73	10	9
ASRC Energy Services O&M, Inc.	North Slope	2,129	1,471	658	854	441	93	66	8	5
ASRC Energy Pipeline Power & Comms	All Alaska	1,428	1,062	366	268	116	641	18	14	2
ASRC Energy Pipeline Power & Comms	North Slope	501	385	116	89	29	252	11	4	0
Aurora Gas LLC	All Alaska	7	7	0	2	5	0	0	0	0
Aurora Well Service LLC	All Alaska	29	17	12	8	9	0	0	0	0
Baker Hughes Oilfield Operations, Inc.	All Alaska	189	89	100	70	14	3	0	0	0
Baker Hughes Oilfield Operations, Inc.	North Slope	84	18	66	12	5	1	0	0	0
BJ Services Company USA	All Alaska	45	40	5	2	37	1	0	0	0
BP Exploration Alaska, Inc.	All Alaska	1,780	1,255	525	943	247	53	1	6	2
BP Exploration Alaska, Inc.	North Slope	738	507	231	305	158	35	1	5	2
Brooks Range Petroleum Corporation	All Alaska	3	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
CCI, Inc.	All Alaska	250	217	33	145	45	5	1	4	16
CCI, Inc.	North Slope	202	180	22	120	43	5	1	4	6
Colville Environmental Services	All Alaska	122	98	24	63	15	14	5	0	0
Colville Environmental Services	North Slope	113	91	22	56	15	14	5	0	0
Connors Drilling LLC	All Alaska	11	9	2	2	0	0	0	7	0
ConocoPhillips Company	All Alaska	1,168	951	217	748	184	12	0	3	0
ConocoPhillips Company	North Slope	522	386	136	249	123	9	0	3	0
Cooper Cameron Corporation	All Alaska	21	20	1	17	3	0	0	0	0
Diamond Drilling Consultants	All Alaska	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Discovery Drilling, Inc.	All Alaska	21	21	0	21	0	0	0	0	0
Doyon Drilling, Inc.	All Alaska	500	359	141	201	49	101	1	3	3
Doyon Drilling, Inc.	North Slope	474	337	137	181	48	100	1	3	3
Doyon/Universal Services J/V	All Alaska	1,256	1,129	127	612	136	292	3	5	77
Doyon/Universal Services J/V	North Slope	566	492	74	286	51	147	2	2	4
Eni US Operating Co., Inc.	All Alaska	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Expro Americas LP	All Alaska	14	7	7	6	1	0	0	0	0
Expro Americas, Inc.	All Alaska	7	5	2	0	5	0	0	0	0
Exxon Mobil Corporation	All Alaska	25	21	4	21	0	0	0	0	0
Fairweather E&P Services, Inc.	All Alaska	99	58	41	46	12	0	0	0	0
Fairweather E&P Services, Inc.	North Slope	56	24	32	18	6	0	0	0	0
FEX GP, Inc.	All Alaska	5	3	2	3	0	0	0	0	0
Flowline Alaska, Inc.	All Alaska	197	181	16	5	1	174	0	0	1
FMC Technologies, Inc.	All Alaska	17	16	1	16	0	0	0	0	0
FMC Technologies, Inc.	North Slope	6	6	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
Forest Oil Corporation	All Alaska	27	27	0	18	9	0	0	0	0
Foundex Pacific, Inc.	All Alaska	13	10	3	8	0	0	0	0	2
GBR Equipment, Inc.	All Alaska	45	26	19	24	2	0	0	0	0
GBR Equipment, Inc.	North Slope	38	19	19	17	2	0	0	0	0
Geo-Pilots, Inc.	All Alaska	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Geo-Pilots, Inc.	North Slope	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0

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Employer	Work Location	Total Workers	Resident Workers ¹	Nonres. Workers	Resident Workers ¹ by Region of Residence					
					Anch./Mat-Su	Gulf Coast	Interior	Northern	Southeast	Southwest
GF Back, Inc.	All Alaska	12	10	2	0	0	10	0	0	0
GLM, Inc.	All Alaska	51	43	8	0	43	0	0	0	0
Goldstream Exploration LLC	All Alaska	7	6	1	0	0	6	0	0	0
Halliburton Energy Services, Inc.	All Alaska	356	249	107	200	42	5	0	0	0
Halliburton Energy Services, Inc.	North Slope	286	186	100	141	39	5	0	0	0
HC Price Co.	All Alaska	141	119	22	45	9	65	0	0	0
HC Price Co.	North Slope	83	71	12	20	7	44	0	0	0
Inlet Drilling AK, Inc.	All Alaska	96	78	18	11	67	0	0	0	0
Kakivik Asset Management LLC	All Alaska	246	164	82	109	21	23	2	1	7
Kakivik Asset Management LLC	North Slope	137	83	54	68	9	2	0	0	4
Kennecott Exploration Company	All Alaska	7	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerr McGee Oil & Gas Corporation	All Alaska	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Kuukpik Drilling LLC	All Alaska	59	53	6	33	17	0	0	0	2
Landmark Graphics Corporation	All Alaska	7	6	1	6	0	0	0	0	0
Little Red Services, Inc.	All Alaska	125	81	44	52	26	2	0	1	0
Little Red Services, Inc.	North Slope	118	74	44	45	26	2	0	1	0
Little Squaw Gold Mining Company	All Alaska	7	5	2	1	0	4	0	0	0
Major Drilling America, Inc.	All Alaska	23	0	23	0	0	0	0	0	0
Marathon Oil Co.	All Alaska	57	49	8	12	37	0	0	0	0
McClintock & Turk, Inc.	All Alaska	9	5	4	0	0	5	0	0	0
McKinley Service & Equipment	All Alaska	14	7	7	0	7	0	0	0	0
Metallogeny, Inc.	All Alaska	5	3	2	0	0	1	2	0	0
M-I LLC	All Alaska	199	157	42	123	31	2	0	0	0
M-I LLC	North Slope	85	72	13	57	12	2	0	0	0
Nabors AK Drilling, Inc.	All Alaska	708	475	233	340	119	13	0	0	2
Nabors AK Drilling, Inc.	North Slope	654	438	216	327	95	13	0	0	2
NANA-Major Drilling J/V	All Alaska	17	14	3	0	0	4	10	0	0
NORCON, Inc.	All Alaska	551	418	133	199	24	190	3	2	0
NORCON, Inc.	North Slope	382	262	120	83	19	155	3	2	0
Nordic Well Servicing, Inc.	All Alaska	5	5	0	4	1	0	0	0	0
Nordic-Calista Services No. 1	All Alaska	127	100	27	59	33	3	0	0	4
Nordic-Calista Services No. 1	North Slope	124	97	27	56	33	3	0	0	4
Nordwand Enterprize	All Alaska	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Oxford Assay & Refin. Corp.	All Alaska	5	5	0	4	0	1	0	0	0
Peak Oilfield Services Co.	All Alaska	1,071	754	317	246	473	23	5	4	1
Peak Oilfield Services Co.	North Slope	451	277	174	150	97	19	5	3	1
Petredat	All Alaska	6	6	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
Petredat	North Slope	3	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
Pioneer Natural Resources USA, Inc.	All Alaska	35	35	0	35	0	0	0	0	0
Pollard Wireline, Inc.	All Alaska	45	40	5	1	38	0	0	0	0
Precision Energy Services, Inc.	All Alaska	4	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	0
Proactive Diagnostic Services, Inc.	All Alaska	7	5	2	2	3	0	0	0	0
Proactive Diagnostic Services, Inc.	North Slope	5	4	1	1	3	0	0	0	0
Procon Mining & Tunnelling Ltd.	All Alaska	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production Testing Services, Inc.	All Alaska	29	21	8	15	6	0	0	0	0
Quadco, Inc. - AK Division	All Alaska	38	34	4	28	5	1	0	0	0
Quadco, Inc. - AK Division	North Slope	25	21	4	15	5	1	0	0	0
Quest America Drilling, Inc.	All Alaska	21	12	9	1	0	1	0	1	9
Qwick Construction Co., Inc.	All Alaska	14	11	3	0	11	0	0	0	0
R&K Industrial, Inc.	All Alaska	10	10	0	0	10	0	0	0	0
Remote Site Services, Inc.	All Alaska	7	2	5	0	0	0	2	0	0
Renaissance Alaska LLC	All Alaska	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Rowan Drilling US	All Alaska	4	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	0
S&S Drilling	All Alaska	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Schlumberger Technology Corp.	All Alaska	705	472	233	369	88	9	3	1	0
Schlumberger Technology Corp.	North Slope	463	332	131	276	47	6	2	0	0
Scientific Drilling Int'l, Inc.	All Alaska	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Seischk, Inc.	All Alaska	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Seischk, Inc.	North Slope	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0

(continued on page A-28)

A3 **continued**

Employer	Work Location	Total Workers	Resident Workers ¹	Nonres. Workers	Resident Workers ¹ by Region of Residence					
					Anch./ Mat-Su	Gulf Coast	Interior	Northern	Southeast	Southwest
Shell Exploration & Production	All Alaska	9	5	4	5	0	0	0	0	0
SNC-Lavalin Constructors, Inc.	All Alaska	9	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
Teck Cominco American, Inc.	All Alaska	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Tester Drilling Services	All Alaska	18	14	4	12	0	1	0	0	1
Tester Drilling Services	North Slope	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Three Mile Creek Services, Inc.	All Alaska	23	20	3	8	12	0	0	0	0
Udelhoven Oilfield System Services	All Alaska	634	436	198	196	225	8	1	3	0
Udelhoven Oilfield System Services	North Slope	191	79	112	51	23	4	0	0	0
Union Oil Co. Of California	All Alaska	308	295	13	104	191	0	0	0	0
VECO Alaska, Inc.	All Alaska	2,955	1,978	977	1,429	399	68	46	11	16
VECO Alaska, Inc.	North Slope	2,118	1,276	842	880	276	59	35	8	13
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	193	151	42	122	21	1	6	1	0
Weatherford Artif. Lift Systems	All Alaska	4	3	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
WesternGeco Resources, Inc.	All Alaska	3	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
Worldwide Oilfield Consultants	All Alaska	4	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	0
Worldwide Oilfield Consultants	North Slope	4	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	0
XTO Energy, Inc.	All Alaska	44	42	2	4	38	0	0	0	0

¹ Not all residents provided a zip code so regional totals will not equal the total resident worker count.

Note: 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 2006 or 2007 PFD application.

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