

Nonresidents Working in Alaska 2008

State of Alaska
Sean Parnell, Governor
Commissioner Click Bishop
Published January 2010



**ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
& WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT**

STATE OF ALASKA

Department of Labor and Workforce Development

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January 19, 2010

The Honorable Gary Stevens
Senate President
State Capitol, Room 111
Juneau, AK 99801-1182

The Honorable Mike Chenault
Speaker of the House
State Capitol, Room 208
Juneau, AK 99801-1182

Dear Senator Stevens and Representative Chenault,

Enclosed is a copy of the most recent annual resident hire report, "Nonresidents Working in Alaska – 2008" as required by AS 36.10.130. The report describes the status of resident hire in Alaska by industry, occupation, and geographic area.

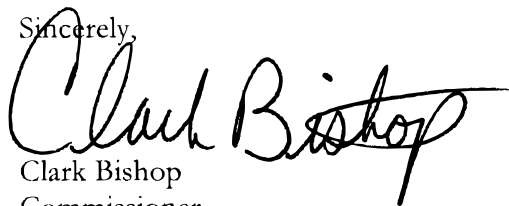
The report shows that the percentage of nonresident workers was unchanged from one year ago, however the number of nonresident workers did increase slightly.

The overall nonresident hire rate stood at 19.6% in 2008. The total number of nonresident wage and salary workers rose by 1.2% from 2007, while the number of resident workers rose by 1.5%.

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 **2008**

State of Alaska
Sean Parnell, Governor



***ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
& WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT***

Commissioner Click Bishop

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Visit the Research and Analysis Internet site at <http://laborstats.alaska.gov>

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Highlights

- **Nonresident hire rate unchanged from one year ago.** The nonresident hire rate in 2008 stood at 19.6%, unchanged from 2007.
- **Total number of nonresident workers increased from one year ago.** The number of nonresident workers employed in Alaska in 2008 rose by 949 or 1.2%, while the number of resident workers grew 4,774 or 1.5%.
- **Nonresidents earned a larger percentage of wages in 2008.** Total private sector, state and local government wages totaled \$13.4 billion in 2008. Nonresidents earned 13.3% (\$1.8 billion) of total wages, an increase from 13.2% of total wages in 2007.
- **Growth in nonresident earnings outpaced that of residents.** Resident earnings increased 6.2% to \$11.6 billion in 2008 while nonresident earnings increased 7.3% to \$1.8 billion. Average earnings per quarter worked grew \$424 for resident workers in 2008 while average earnings for nonresidents grew \$563.
- **A larger percentage of nonresidents worked in the Oil industry.** Nonresidents accounted for 29.8% of the oil industry workers (including major oil companies and oilfield services) in 2008; this was up from 29.3% one year ago.
- **Nonresident oil industry wages grew.** Earnings paid to nonresidents working in the oil industry increased from \$364.7 million in 2007 to \$421.6 million in 2008. The nonresident share of earnings in the oil industry rose from 27.7% in 2007 to 28.0% in 2008.
- **The total number of both resident and nonresident workers in the construction industry fell.** The number of nonresident workers employed in the construction industry during 2008 fell 3.3%, while the number of resident workers fell 1.5%.
- **Nonresidents in the construction industry earned more than residents.** Despite a drop in the number of nonresident workers in the construction industry, wages for nonresident workers rose 6.8% during the year while resident wages grew 5.0%. The percent of wages going to nonresidents in the construction industry was higher in 2008 – 12.8% compared to 12.7% one year ago. The combination of rising wages and an increasing percentage of total wages might indicate that although fewer nonresidents are working in the industry, their earnings are outpacing those of residents.
- **The seafood processing industry had the highest percentage of nonresident workers.** In 2008, Alaska's seafood processing industry had the highest percentage of nonresident workers of any industry sector. More than 74.4% of workers in that industry were nonresidents. Nonresident workers earned 63.6% of the total seafood processing industry wages or \$187 million.
- **The accommodations industry had a high percentage of nonresident workers.** Alaska industries that are affected by visitor expenditures have a seasonal employment pattern, which coincides with a relatively high nonresident hire rate. In the accommodation industry (which includes hotels and lodging establishments), 42.2% of the workers were nonresident in 2008. Of the total wages paid in this industry, 27.4% went to nonresidents during the year.
- **Regions of Alaska associated with the seafood processing industry have a high percentage of nonresident workers.** The Southwest Region's Aleutians East Borough and Bristol Bay Borough had the highest borough/census area nonresident hire rates due to significant seafood processing employment.

Nonresidents Working in Alaska - 2008

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, 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. This information is used to identify occupations eligible for preference on public-funded construction projects as required by AS 36.10.150, to report on the status of resident hire in the state as required by AS 36.10.130¹, and to report on resident hire by employer as allowed under AS 23.20.110. In addition, the information is an excellent planning tool for educators and jobseekers.

Alaska resident hire preference legislation was initiated by the Alaska legislature in 1986 in response to the large influx of nonresident workers associated with the oil-fueled construction boom of the early 1980s. When the economy slowed due to a decline in oil prices, there was heightened interest in ensuring that Alaskans be given preference

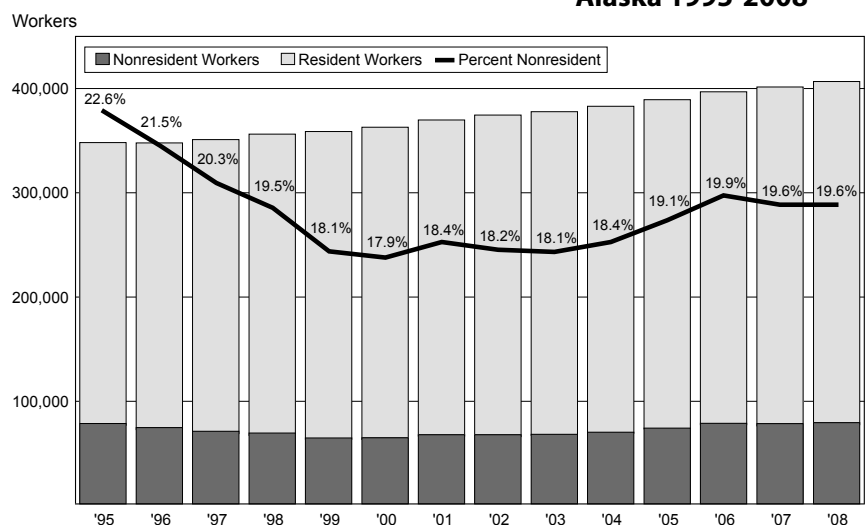
for as many public-funded jobs as possible. In addition, information needed to be collected in order to identify private employers and industries that hired a large percentage of their workers from outside the state.

With Alaska's seasonal economy, relatively small labor force, and shallow pool of local workers with specialized construction or oil-related skills, there has often been a 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 satisfy unmet needs.

A significant number of high paying jobs are filled by nonresidents even though Alaskans are available or could be quickly trained. Many of these are permanent year-round jobs, not just seasonal, short-term or one-time positions. Alaska also has many workers that commute from outside the state on a regular basis to their jobs in 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 of Alaska use resident hire

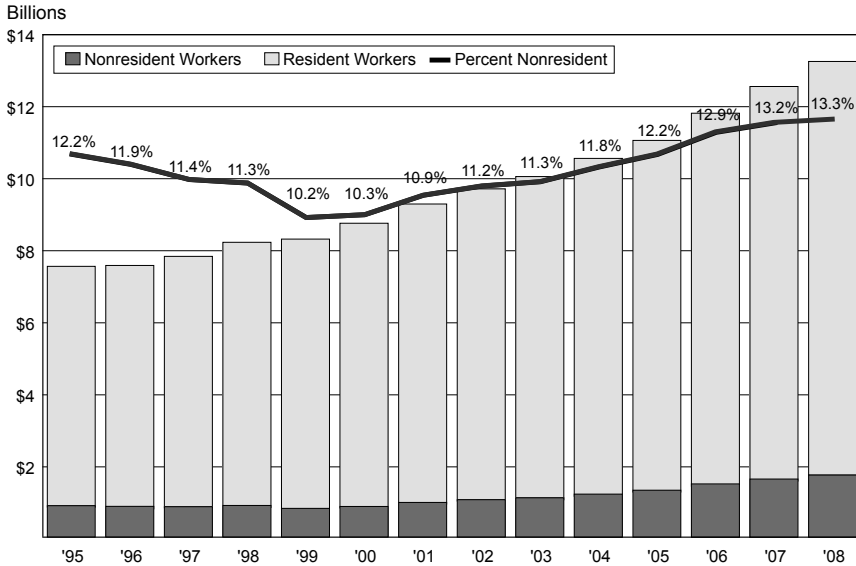
Resident and Nonresident Workers and Percent Nonresident Alaska 1995-2008



Note: Includes private sector, state and local government workers

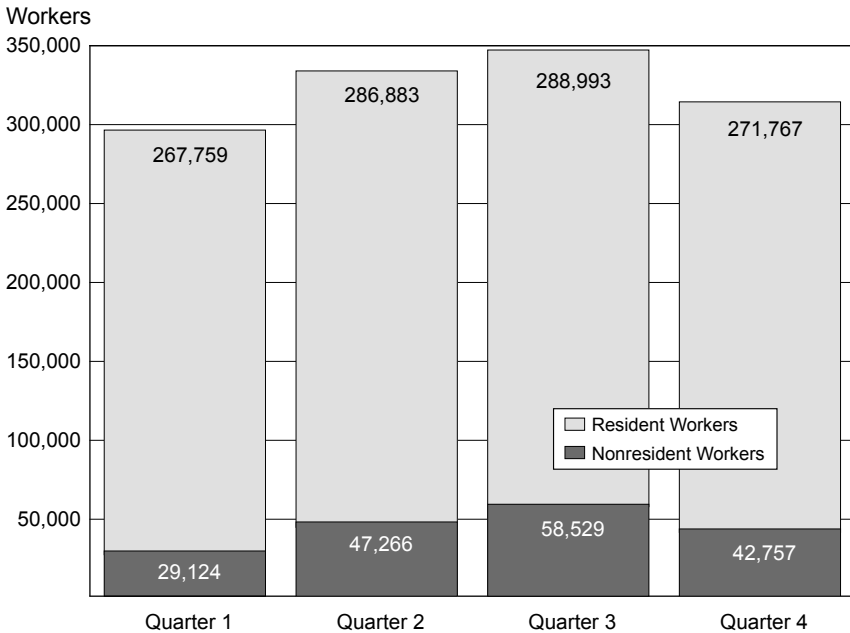
Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section

2 Resident and Nonresident Wages and Percent Nonresident Alaska 1995-2008



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 2008



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

data to identify unmet training needs. The Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development also identifies specific craft occupations that are eligible for a 90 percent resident employment preference based on 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

In order 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 2008.

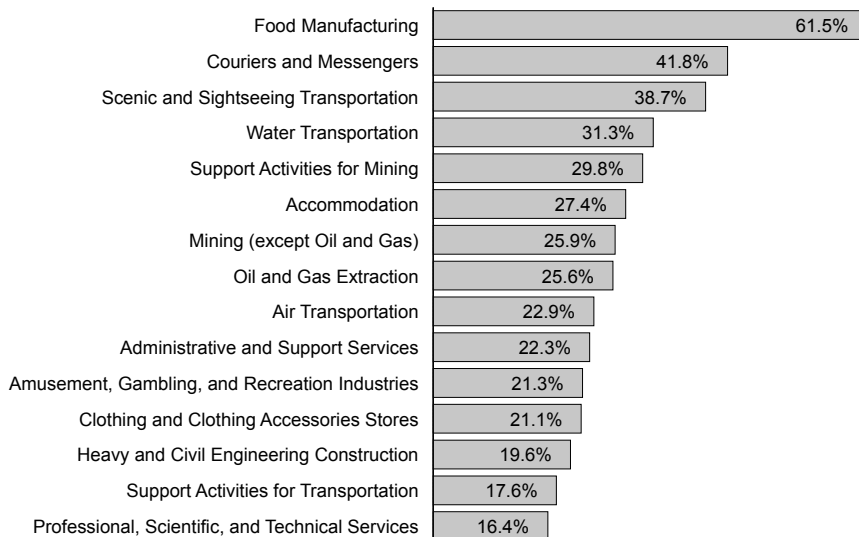
Percent of Nonresident Workers Unchanged from One Year Ago

The total number of private sector, state and local government wage and salary² workers employed in Alaska during the year was 407,150; this was an increase of 5,723 from 2007. In 2008, nonresident workers³ comprised 19.6% of private sector, state and local government workers, unchanged from the nonresident hire rate reported in 2007. (See Exhibit 1.) The number of nonresident workers grew 1.2%, or 949, to 79,618, while the number of resident workers increased 1.5%, or 4,774, to a total of 327,532.

Total wage and salary earnings grew 6.4% to \$13.4 billion in 2008. Nonresidents earned 13.3% of this amount, up from the 13.2% share they received in 2007. (See Exhibit 2.) Total resident earnings, or wages, increased by \$680 million (6.2%) to \$11.6 billion in 2008, while total nonresident earnings increased by \$120.5 million (7.3%) to \$1.8 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 2008, residents earned an annual average of \$35,355, while nonresidents earned \$22,379. Average annual earnings grew by \$1,584 (4.7%) for residents and \$1,262 (6.0%) for nonresidents.

Private Sector Industries with Highest Percent Nonresident Workers 4 Alaska 2008



Note: Industries with 1,000 or more workers

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

Workers and Wages Major and Selected Industry Categories 5 Alaska 2008

Industry	Total		Nonresident			
	Workers	Wages (in millions)	Workers	Percent	Wages (in millions)	Percent
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting ¹	1,646	\$33.3	636	38.6	\$12.2	36.6
Mining	20,226	1,717.0	5,971	29.5	479.0	27.9
Oil and Gas	4,055	591.1	1,019	25.1	151.1	25.6
Oilfield Services ²	12,875	915.5	4,024	31.3	270.5	29.5
Utilities	2,343	137.3	161	6.9	6.3	4.6
Construction	27,641	1,131.6	5,165	18.7	145.3	12.8
Manufacturing	26,307	489.6	16,389	62.3	200.0	40.8
Seafood Processing	20,941	294.1	15,578	74.4	187.0	63.6
Wholesale Trade	7,781	302.7	905	11.6	18.1	6.0
Retail Trade	49,272	1,001.3	7,064	14.3	68.4	6.8
Transportation and Warehousing	26,501	1,081.0	6,523	24.6	244.5	22.6
Air Transportation	8,160	321.5	1,953	23.9	73.8	22.9
Information	8,100	388.0	675	8.3	18.4	4.7
Finance and Insurance	10,000	479.7	711	7.1	16.9	3.5
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	6,590	176.4	679	10.3	10.2	5.8
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	16,642	771.5	3,225	19.4	126.1	16.3
Management of Companies and Enterprises	554	42.0	47	8.5	3.6	8.6
Admin. Support/Waste Management and Remediation	18,477	495.2	4,771	25.8	101.3	20.4
Educational Services	2,721	65.3	590	21.7	7.6	11.7
Health Care and Social Assistance	42,423	1,481.6	4,179	9.9	96.2	6.5
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	6,521	69.3	1,860	28.5	14.0	20.2
Accommodation and Food Services	42,364	516.8	12,884	30.4	101.7	19.7
Accommodation	13,106	176.2	5,533	42.2	48.3	27.4
Food Services and Drinking Places	28,929	338.1	7,248	25.1	52.9	15.6
Other Services	12,352	297.0	1,724	14.0	23.9	8.1
Public Administration	447	14.0	22	4.9	0.3	2.1
Unclassifiable ³	654	13.3	253	38.7	3.0	22.7
State Government	27,758	1,142.5	1,902	6.9	35.5	3.1
Local Government	49,830	1,515.1	3,282	6.6	49.5	3.3
Total	407,150	13,361.6	79,618	19.6	1,781.8	13.3

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

The average earnings per quarter worked for nonresidents were \$10,010 in 2008 compared to the \$10,372 earned by resident workers.

Nonresident Hire Rates and Earnings by Industry

While 22.6% of private sector workers in Alaska in 2008 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 more than one quarter of all private sector nonresident workers in 2008. (See Exhibits 5 and A2.)

Nonresidents earned more than residents working in the “Fishing, Hunting and Trapping” and “Air Transportation” industries. The industry in which nonresident quarterly wages exceeded resident wages by the highest percent (142%) was “Couriers and Messengers.” However, it should be noted that there are only a few firms in this industry and a large percentage of their nonresident workers were employed as airplane pilots, an occupation with high average wages.

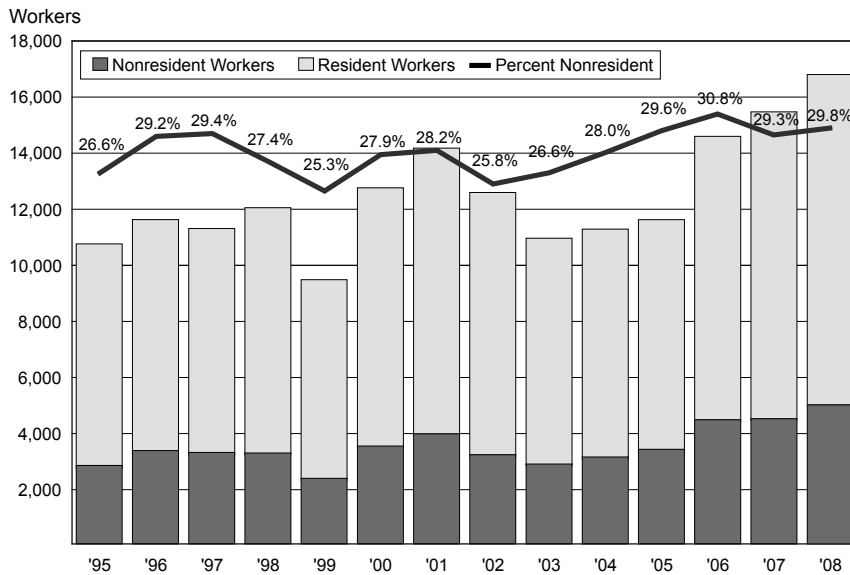
Nonresident Hire Rate in the Oil Industry Increases

The number of both resident and nonresident workers in the oil industry increased during the year; however, the percent of nonresident workers rose from 29.3% in 2007 to 29.8% in 2008. (See Exhibit 6.) Alaska’s total oil industry (including oil and gas extraction and oilfield service companies) employed 16,930 workers in 2008 - this is an increase of 1,458 workers, or 9.4%, from 2007. Total oil industry wages grew even faster, up 14.4% to \$1.51 billion. Oil industry employment has been increasing steadily since 2003. However, deterioration in the price of oil during 2008 is likely to have an impact on future employment in this industry.

The nonresident workforce in the oil and gas industry increased by 512 workers, while the number of resident workers increased by 946. Wages were up for both residents and nonresidents; total resident wages increased \$132.3 million, while nonresident workers earned an additional \$56.9 million in wages during the year. Overall, nonresidents earned 28.0% of the total oil industry wages in 2008, up from 27.7% one year ago.

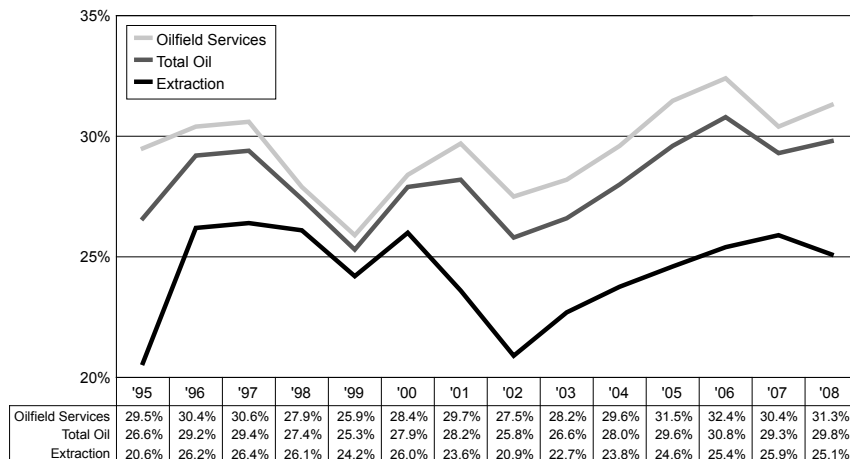
Oil and gas extraction is a high wage industry for both residents and nonresidents. However, nonresidents earn significantly more than residents. In 2008, average quarterly

6 Oil Industry Number and Percent Nonresident Workers Alaska 1995-2008



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

7 Oil Industry Percent Nonresident Workers Alaska 1995-2008



* 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

wages for nonresidents in the oil and gas extraction industry were \$44,342 – this is 18.6% more than the average quarterly wages for residents of \$37,382. One year ago, nonresident’s average quarterly wages were 17.1% higher than residents, this could be an indication that the wage gap between residents and nonresidents in this industry is growing. Despite differences in wages between residents and nonresidents in oil and gas extraction, the percentage of nonresidents in this industry did decline during the year, dropping from 25.9% in 2007 to 25.1% in 2008. In addition, the percentage of total wages going to nonresidents also fell, dropping from 26.4% in 2007 to 25.6% in 2008. (See Exhibit 7.)

In contrast to oil extraction, oilfield services (which include support activities for oil and gas drilling and related operations⁴) saw an increase in the percentage of nonresidents during the year. Between 2002 and 2006, oilfield services saw a steady increase in the percentage of nonresident workers, but that trend broke in 2007 with the percentage dropping for the first time in five years. For 2008, the percentage of nonresident workers once again rose, climbing to 31.3% from 30.4% in 2007. (See Exhibit 7.)

Nonresidents in oilfield services earned \$270.5 million or 29.5% of total industry wages in 2008. (See Exhibit 5.) The percentage of nonresident wages was higher in 2008, up from 28.5% one year ago suggesting that not only did more nonresidents work in oilfield services, but they also earned more.

Construction Nonresident Hire Rate Continues to Decrease

Total workers in the construction industry continued to decline for the third year in a row, a reflection of the moderate cooling of real estate markets and building activity across the state. Both resident and nonresident workers declined, but the number of nonresident workers fell at more than twice the rate of resident workers. Wages, however, were up for both residents and nonresidents, but increases in nonresident wages outpaced those of residents.

The number of resident workers in the construction industry fell 1.5% during the year while

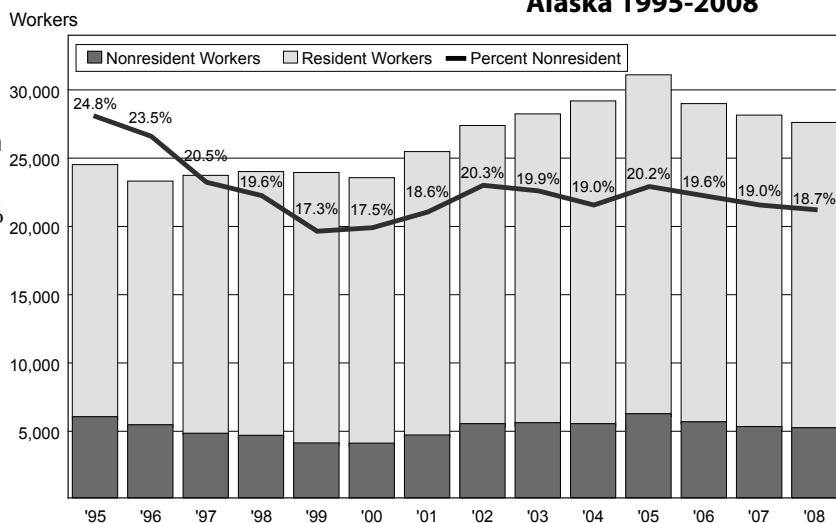
Oil Industry 8 Top Employers of Nonresident Workers Alaska 2008

Employer	Total Workers	Percent Nonresident
VECO Alaska Inc	3,250 to 3,499	35.5
ASRC Energy Services O&M Inc	3,000 to 3,249	24.1
BP Exploration Alaska Inc	2,000 to 2,249	27.7
ConocoPhillips Company	1,250 to 1,499	20.7
Peak Oilfield Svc Co	1,000 to 1,249	26.8
Udelhoven Oilfield System Svc	750 to 999	30.5
Norcon Inc	750 to 999	23.2
Schlumberger Technology Corp	500 to 749	30.5
Veritas Dgc Land Inc	250 to 499	47.8
Halliburton Energy Serv Inc	250 to 499	32.3
Baker Hughes Oilfield Operations Inc	250 to 499	54.1

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 1995-2008



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 2008

Employer	Total Workers	Percent Nonresident
Colaska Inc	1,000 to 1,249	13.4
Harpoon Construction Group Inc	500 to 749	8.1
Alaska Interstate Const LLC	500 to 749	14.6
Nanuq Inc	250 to 499	15.3
H C Price Co	250 to 499	19.6
Knik Construction Inc	250 to 499	31.9
AK Mechanical Inc	250 to 499	28.8
Osborne Construction Company	0 to 249	25.6
Conam Construction Co	0 to 249	56.8
Kobuk River Aic LLC	0 to 249	31.2
Repcon Inc	0 to 249	100.0

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

nonresident workers declined 3.3%. As a percentage of the total number of workers in the construction industry, the nonresident hire rate dropped from 19.0% to 18.7% during 2008. (See Exhibit 9.)

The construction industry made up 10.6% of total private sector wages in 2008. Total wages in construction rose 5.2% to \$1.13 billion. The nonresident share of total wages rose slightly from 12.7% in 2007 to 12.8% in 2008. Resident construction wages rose 5.0% to \$986.4 million during the year, while nonresident wages rose by 6.8% over the same period.

Within this industry, specialty trade contractors accounted for most of the employment and earnings in the construction sector. (See Exhibit A-2.) Heavy and civil

engineering had the lowest number of total workers, but had the highest quarterly earnings. The percentage of nonresident workers and wages in the heavy and civil engineering portion of the construction industry rose from one year ago and quarterly earnings for nonresidents were 14.3% higher than those of residents.

Nonresident Share of Seafood Processing Workforce and Wages Declined

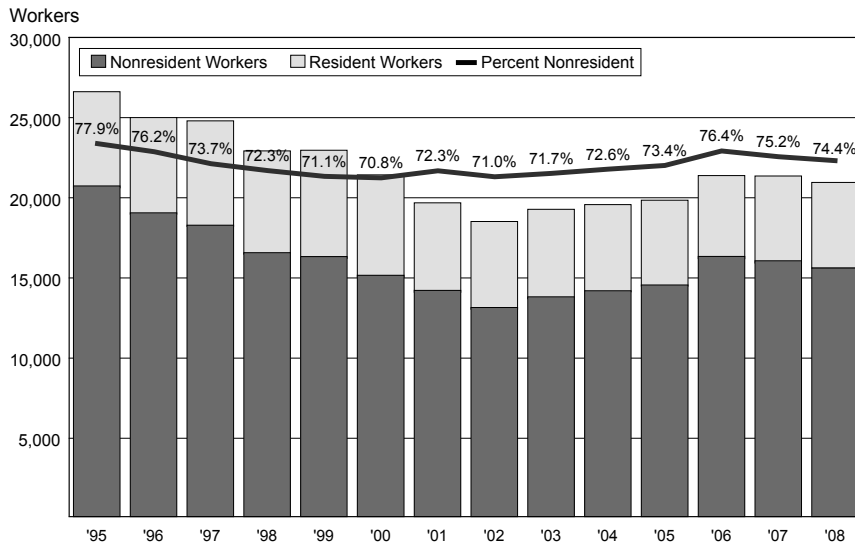
Historically, seafood processing has had the highest percentage of nonresident workers of any industry sector; this trend has been evident for more than a decade and it continued in 2008. During the year, Alaska's seafood processing industry employed 15,578 nonresidents accounting for 74.4% of the processing workforce. (See Exhibit 11.) Nonresidents earned \$187 million, or 63.6%, of the total wages paid to seafood processing workers. When looking at all industries combined, nonresident seafood processing workers accounted for 19.6% of the nonresident workforce.

Total employment in seafood processing was down from one year ago, however, the proportion of resident workers increased. Despite having the highest percentage of nonresident workers, the number of nonresidents in the industry fell by 3.1%. At the same time, the number of resident workers rose 1.4%. Total wages for nonresident seafood processing workers fell 7.7% while total wages for residents rose 4.1%.

In seafood processing, work is typically seasonal and workers often move to another plant when their initial processing job is over. Wage records show that 8.6% of seafood processing workers were employed in more than one borough or census area in 2008. However, only a small portion of nonresident seafood processing workers eventually become Alaska residents – just 3.6% of seafood processing workers who were nonresidents in 2007 became residents in 2008.

The 10 largest seafood processing employers accounted for 73.3% of the total industry employment and 78.5% of the industry's

11 Seafood Processing Number and Percent Nonresident Workers Alaska 1995-2008



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 2008

Employer	Total Workers	Percent Nonresident
Trident Seafoods Corporation	4,750 to 4,999	82.4
Icicle Seafoods Inc	2,250 to 2,499	86.4
Ocean Beauty Seafoods LLC	1,750 to 1,999	76.2
Peter Pan Seafoods Inc	1,500 to 1,749	87.2
Westward Seafood Inc	1,250 to 1,499	63.1
Unisea Inc	1,250 to 1,499	59.3
Kanaway Seafoods	500 to 749	86.0
Snopac Products Inc	250 to 499	90.1
Alyeska Seafoods Inc	250 to 499	84.3
Leader Creek Fisheries LLC	250 to 499	94.6

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

nonresident workforce. These employers possessed a combined nonresident hire rate of 79.8%, compared to the industry-wide rate of 74.4%. (See Exhibit 11.)

The Aleutians West Census Area had the most seafood processing workers and the highest total wages in 2008; the 3,567 processing workers in Aleutians West earned \$64.4 million or 22.9% of the industry total. Other areas in Southwest Alaska including Aleutians East, Bristol Bay, Dillingham, and Lake and Peninsula Borough all had nonresident hire rates exceeding 80 percent. (See Exhibit 13.)

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 2008, nonresidents made up 41.1% of the harvesting workforce, which includes permit holders and their crew. Nonresident permit holders earned 51.9% of the state's total gross earnings⁵.

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

Employment in the logging and wood products industry⁶ has been in decline for over a decade. This industry has historically had a high nonresident worker rate due in part to the highly seasonal nature of the work. However, as the industry has continued to decline, the nonresident hire rate has declined even more as well. In 2008, the nonresident hire rate was 31.1%, down from 31.4% in 2007 and 33.5% in 2006. In terms of total workers in the industry, the number of workers fell by 10.4% to 1,021, the lowest number of total workers. (See Exhibit 14.)

Overall, workers in the logging and wood products industry earned \$26.8 million in 2008, a decrease of 4.0% from one year ago. While total wages did decline, the portion of wages paid to residents decreased 6.4% to \$19.8 million. Conversely, wages paid to nonresidents grew 3.7% during the year to reach \$7.0 million.

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.

Seafood Processing Workers and Wages by Area Alaska 2008

Borough/Census Area	Total		Nonresident			
	Workers	Wages	Workers	Percent	Wages	Percent
Aleutians East	2,985	\$52,744,078	2,720	91.1	\$44,430,475	84.2
Aleutians West	3,567	64,419,289	2,432	68.2	33,846,854	52.5
Anchorage	345	3,397,896	199	57.7	1,297,172	38.2
Bethel	296	2,080,013	60	20.3	512,431	24.6
Bristol Bay	2,382	20,927,195	2,112	88.7	17,654,335	84.4
Denali	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D
Dillingham	398	3,336,043	343	86.2	2,812,759	84.3
Fairbanks North Star	15	150,823	1	6.7	1,260	0.8
Haines	341	2,827,257	322	94.4	2,589,027	91.6
Juneau	322	3,181,803	225	69.9	1,571,396	49.4
Kenai Peninsula	1,646	13,667,221	1,014	61.6	6,984,207	51.1
Ketchikan Gateway	857	9,885,612	701	81.8	6,303,508	63.8
Kodiak Island	2,107	35,605,705	926	43.9	9,466,450	26.6
Lake and Peninsula	484	4,409,772	449	92.8	3,920,465	88.9
Mat-Su	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D
Nome	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
North Slope	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D
Northwest Arctic	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
POW-Outer Ketchikan	78	385,843	29	37.2	187,058	48.5
Sitka	674	9,098,165	497	73.7	4,545,019	50.0
Skagway-Hoonah-Angoon	102	1,487,395	38	37.3	213,483	14.4
Southeast Fairbanks	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Valdez-Cordova	1,145	16,864,285	937	81.8	11,248,068	66.7
Wade Hampton	220	1,118,033	8	3.6	58,902	5.3
Wrangell-Petersburg	932	10,315,005	655	70.3	4,932,544	47.8
Yakutat	67	1,254,089	25	37.3	310,967	24.8
Yukon-Koyukuk	15	36,503	2	13.3	14,973	41.0
Unknown	1,957	36,798,559	1,880	96.1	34,084,988	92.6
Total	20,941	294,077,286	15,578	74.4	186,998,489	63.6

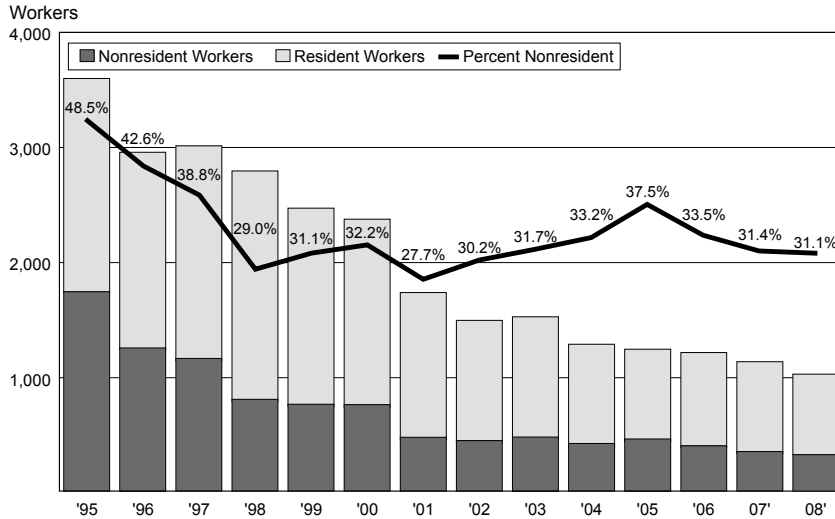
N/A: Not Applicable

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Note: Private sector only

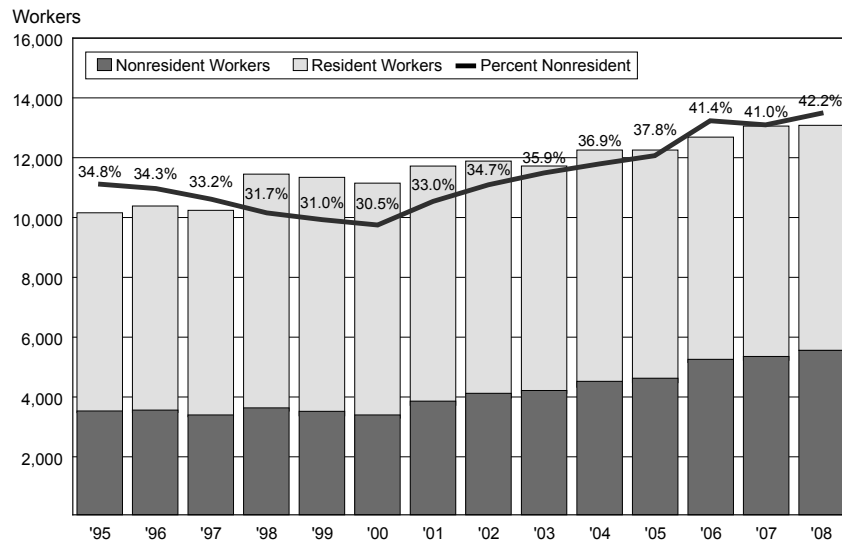
Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section

14 Logging and Wood Products Number and Percent Nonresident Workers Alaska 1995-2008



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

15 Accommodations Number and Percent Nonresident Workers Alaska 1995-2008



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

16 Accommodations Industry Top Employers of Nonresident Workers Alaska 2008

Employer	Total Workers	Percent Nonresident
Alaska Hotel Properties LLC	1,500 to 1,749	73.2
Alyeska Resort Management Co	1,000 to 1,249	34.4
Westmark Hotels Inc	750 to 999	39.4
Columbia Sussex Corporation	750 to 999	14.5
Fountainhead Development Inc	500 to 749	30.6
Pikes On The River Inc	250 to 499	29.4
Stonebridge Hospitality Association	250 to 499	20.6
Denali Visions 3000 Corporation	0 to 249	85.4
Doc Warners Alaska Fishing Inc	0 to 249	96.2
Kishan Group Inc	0 to 249	42.2
Waterfall Group Ltd The	0 to 249	76

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

The visitor-related sectors account for 23.8% of the state's nonresident workers, and 13.0% of nonresident wages. Overall, nonresident wages fell 10.5% to \$232.2 million and resident wages increased 2.1% to \$846.9 million.

Within the visitor related industries, Performing Arts, Spectator Sports, and Related Industries had the highest wage growth. Total resident earnings rose 18.8% to \$8.7 million while nonresident wages fell 1.5% to \$2.1 million. The number of workers also rose for residents and fell for nonresidents - resident workers grew by 15.9% while nonresidents fell 4.1%.

Air transportation is the largest visitor-related industry in terms of wages due primarily to high paying occupations within this industry (such as pilots⁸). Nonresidents accounted for 23.9% of total workers in air transportation, up from 23.5% one year ago. Conversely, the portion of total wages paid to nonresidents decreased from 29.2% in 2007 to 22.9% in 2008.

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 42.2% of the workforce, and earned 27.4% of the wages. (See Exhibit 15.) The number of nonresident workers increased 3.3% in 2008 compared to a 1.7% decrease in the number of resident workers. Wages paid to residents in the accommodations industry rose by 2.6%, but more so for nonresidents at 6.0%.

The food services and drinking places sector makes up the largest percentage of the visitor-related industries in terms of total workers. In 2008, 45.6% of all workers in these selected industries were in this sector. The food services and drinking places nonresident hire rate fell from 25.3% in 2007 to 25.1% in 2008, at the same time, the percentage of wages paid to nonresidents also fell, dropping from 16.1% in 2007 to 15.6% in 2008. (See Exhibit 18.)

Other Industry Sectors

Detailed resident hire data by industry can be found in table A-2. Private sector industries

with a low percent of nonresidents are found primarily in the utilities and financial and insurance industries. State and local government continue to have a low percentage of nonresident workers with each industry having nonresident hire rates of 6.9% and 6.6% respectively. Nonresident wages in State and local government accounted for less than 3.5% of total wages each. The number of nonresidents employed in state government grew 8.3% from one year ago while local government saw an increase of 3.1%.

Nonresidents Work in Jobs that Alaskans May Fill

Based on monthly unemployment estimates, between 21,833 and 25,276 Alaska residents were "officially" unemployed over the year⁹. During 2008, the number of nonresident workers employed during each quarter varied from 29,124 to 58,529. 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 there are a significant number of unemployed Alaskans that could be employed if given an opportunity, additional training or better information.

In 2008, many nonresident workers filled good paying jobs that require relatively modest education or training. Based upon an analysis of Alaska occupational wage records and occupational information provided by employers, nearly 65 percent of all nonresident workers were employed in jobs requiring education less than or equal to an Associate's degree (approximately two years of postsecondary education). (See Exhibit 20.)

In 2008, 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 in particular had a large number of nonresident workers earning a significant amount of

Selected Visitor-Related Employers Nonresident Workers 17

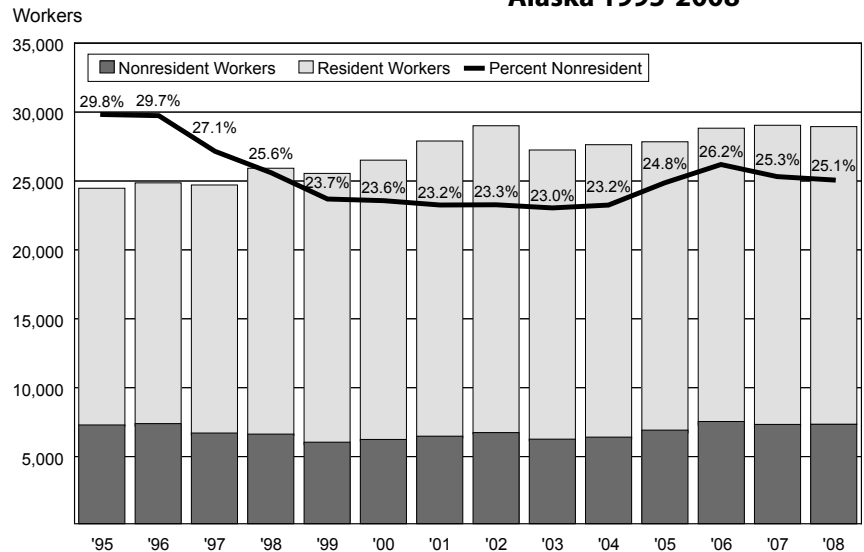
Alaska 2008

Employer	Total Workers	Percent Nonresident
Aramark Sports LLC	2,000 to 2,249	83.8
Alaska Airlines Inc	2,000 to 2,249	14.1
Alaska Hotel Properties LLC	1,500 to 1,749	73.2
McDonald'S Restaurants Of Alaska	1,500 to 1,749	15.5
Kurani Inc	1,250 to 1,499	16.2
Denali Foods Inc	1,250 to 1,499	18.4
Alyeska Resort Management Co	1,000 to 1,249	34.4
Westmark Hotels Inc	750 to 999	39.4
Northwest Airlines Inc	500 to 749	62.2
CIRI Alaska Tourism Corp	500 to 749	53.0
Westours Motorcoaches Inc	500 to 749	52.3

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 18

Alaska 1995-2008



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

Visitor-Related Industries Workers and Wages 19

Alaska 2008

Industry	Total		Nonresident			
	Workers	Wages (in millions)	Workers	Percent	Wages (in millions)	Percent
Air Transportation	8,160	\$321.5	1,953	23.9	\$73.8	22.9
Scenic and Sightseeing Transportation	3,836	57.8	1,881	49.0	22.4	38.7
Support Activities for Transportation	3,640	128.1	708	19.5	22.6	17.6
Performing Arts, Spectator Sports, & Related Ind.	939	10.8	284	30.2	2.1	19.7
Amusement, Gambling, and Recreation Ind.	4,869	46.5	1,373	28.2	10.1	21.8
Accommodation	13,106	176.2	5,533	42.2	48.3	27.4
Food Services and Drinking Places	28,929	338.1	7,248	25.1	52.9	15.6
Leisure and Hospitality*	48,885	586.1	14,744	30.2	115.7	19.7

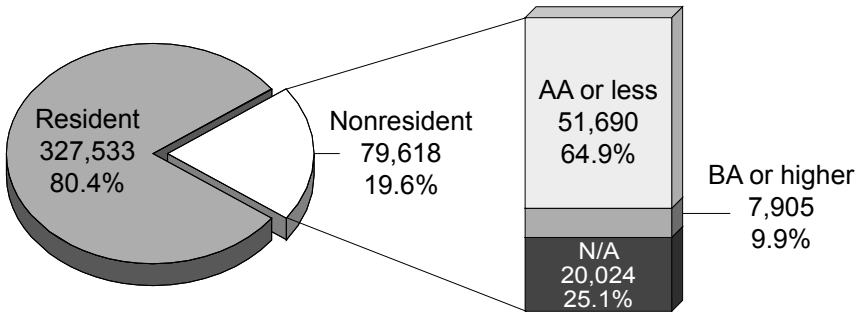
*Leisure and Hospitality is a NAICS designation that combines the Recreation, Accommodation, and Food Services industry sectors.
Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section

money (annual average wages of \$70,859) in occupations that required less than a four year degree. (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 2008. 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 air transportation. Many occupations with large numbers of nonresident workers have relatively high pay, and, although they

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 2007 and 2008

Industry	Resident Workers			Nonresident Workers		
	2007	2008	Percent Change	2007	2008	Percent Change
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting ¹	1,118	1,010	-9.7	618	636	2.9
Mining	13,175	14,255	8.2	5,442	5,971	9.7
Oil and Gas	2,822	3,036	7.6	987	1,019	3.2
Oilfield Services ²	8,119	8,851	9.0	3,544	4,024	13.5
Utilities	2,094	2,182	4.2	148	161	8.8
Construction	22,814	22,476	-1.5	5,341	5,165	-3.3
Manufacturing	9,849	9,918	0.7	16,962	16,389	-3.4
Wholesale Trade	6,919	6,876	-0.6	982	905	-7.8
Retail Trade	42,021	42,208	0.4	7,287	7,064	-3.1
Transportation and Warehousing	19,950	19,978	0.1	6,340	6,523	2.9
Information	7,308	7,425	1.6	697	675	-3.2
Finance and Insurance	9,389	9,289	-1.1	747	711	-4.8
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	5,966	5,911	-0.9	728	679	-6.7
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	12,585	13,417	6.6	2,831	3,225	13.9
Management of Companies and Enterprises	472	507	7.4	45	47	4.4
Administrative Support/Waste Management and Remediation	13,475	13,706	1.7	4,720	4,771	1.1
Educational Services	2,164	2,131	-1.5	625	590	-5.6
Health Care and Social Assistance	37,882	38,244	1.0	3,946	4,179	5.9
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	4,536	4,661	2.8	1,808	1,860	2.9
Accommodation and Food Services	29,545	29,480	-0.2	12,765	12,884	0.9
Other Services	10,235	10,628	3.8	1,529	1,724	12.8
Public Administration	70	425	507.1	10	22	120.0
Unclassifiable ³	288	401	39.2	157	253	61.1
Total Private Sector	251,855	255,128	1.3	73,728	74,434	1.0
State Government	25,103	25,856	3.0	1,756	1,902	8.3
Local Government	45,800	46,548	1.6	3,185	3,282	3.0
Total	322,758	327,532	1.5	78,669	79,618	1.2

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

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 \$6,268 in 2008, the median quarterly earnings for those reporting occupational information; notable occupations with high pay and a large number of nonresident workers include airline pilots, registered nurses, and operating engineers.

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 work-

ers, retail sales workers, maids and housekeepers, waiters/waitresses, and cashiers.

Gasline Related Occupations

Construction of a natural gas pipeline in Alaska has the potential to create a significant number of good paying jobs for Alaska residents. The Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development has identified 113 occupations that are important in the construction of a natural gas pipeline¹⁰.

Table A-3 shows the top 50 AGIA occupations with the largest number of total workers in 2008. In a majority of these occupations, average earnings for residents exceeded that of nonresidents by a margin of ten percent or more. However, in a few cases, nonresident wages were higher in what appear to be very specialized occupations. Engineering managers earned the highest average annual wages, however, nonresident wages averaged 28 percent higher than those of residents within the same occupation. In addition to engineering managers, other high paying occupations where nonresidents had higher average earnings than residents included construction managers, first-line supervisors, and millwrights.

Exhibit 27 shows AGIA occupations which require a skill level higher than short-term, on-the-job training. Of the occupations, the largest number of total workers were employed as Construction Laborers. This occupation also had the largest number of nonresident workers. The second largest number of nonresidents worked as Office and Administrative Support Workers during 2008.

Hot Jobs

High paying occupations which are expected to grow over the next decade are of particular interest when looking at residency characteristics since programs can be developed in the near term to train Alaskan job seekers for these occupations. The Department of Labor and Workforce Development has identified a group of occupations known as "Hot Jobs". Hot Jobs are occupations projected to have a high growth rate, numerous openings, and an above average wage. (See Exhibit A-4.)

continued 21

Resident Wages (In Millions)			Nonresident Wages (In Millions)		
2007	2008	Percent Change	2007	2008	Percent Change
\$23.2	\$21.1	-8.9	\$10.9	\$12.2	11.2
1,086.7	1,238.0	13.9	415.9	479.0	15.2
383.9	440.0	14.6	137.8	151.1	9.7
568.8	645.0	13.4	226.9	270.5	19.2
113.4	131.0	15.5	5.0	6.3	27.0
939.2	986.4	5.0	136.0	145.3	6.8
284.7	289.7	1.7	216.3	200.0	-7.6
274.2	284.6	3.8	19.6	18.1	-7.7
909.4	933.0	2.6	68.0	68.4	0.6
805.2	836.5	3.9	239.8	244.5	2.0
347.6	369.6	6.3	16.1	18.4	14.4
449.0	462.8	3.1	14.6	16.9	15.7
159.9	166.3	4.0	9.2	10.2	9.9
575.4	645.4	12.2	105.9	126.1	19.1
34.4	38.4	11.6	2.7	3.6	35.4
359.6	394.0	9.6	90.5	101.3	11.9
57.6	57.6	0.0	6.9	7.6	10.2
1,317.9	1,385.5	5.1	87.4	96.2	10.0
57.7	55.3	-4.1	13.2	14.0	6.1
404.2	415.1	2.7	99.4	101.7	2.3
258.1	273.0	5.8	19.1	23.9	25.0
2.0	13.7	570.5	0.2	0.3	37.6
4.6	10.2	120.9	2.1	3.0	40.4
8,463.9	9,007.1	6.4	1,578.9	1,696.8	7.5
1,029.9	1,107.0	7.5	35.9	35.5	-1.1
1,406.0	1,465.7	4.2	46.4	49.5	6.5
10,899.8	11,579.8	6.2	1,661.2	1,781.8	7.3

Although education levels for Hot Jobs range in terms of required degrees and experience, all these occupations generally require more than short-term, on-the-job training. In fact, of the 44 Hot Jobs, more than half required at least an Associate's degree or some level of post-secondary education. Jobs which did not require a degree still required a moderate level of on-the-job training or work experience.

More residents were working in Hot Jobs than nonresidents in 2008, however many occupations had nonresi-

dent hire rates which exceeded the overall nonresident hire rate of 19.6%. Captains, Masters, and Pilots of Water Vessels had the highest nonresident hire rate at 47.2%. Commercial Pilots and Petroleum Engineers also had high nonresident hire rates at 40.1% and 30.7% respectively. A number of health care related occupations including Physical Therapists, Pharmacists, and Physician Assistants had nonresident hire rates over 20 percent.

22 Employed and Unemployed Residents and Nonresidents Alaska 2008

	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.
Total Resident Workers*	267,759	286,883	288,993	271,767
Total Nonresident Workers*	29,124	47,266	58,529	42,757
Estimated Avg. Number of Unemployed**	25,276	23,331	21,833	24,601

*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 2008

Borough/Census Area	Education Required	Nonresident Workers	Nonresident Wages	Average Nonresident Wages
Anchorage/Mat-Su Region				
Anchorage	AA or Less	17,566	\$295,811,753	\$16,840
Anchorage	BA or Higher	3,187	187,852,035	58,943
Mat-Su	AA or Less	2,318	23,990,793	10,350
Mat-Su	BA or Higher	166	4,713,356	28,394
Gulf Coast Region				
Kenai Peninsula	AA or Less	3,464	46,093,595	13,306
Kenai Peninsula	BA or Higher	243	6,757,606	27,809
Kodiak Island	AA or Less	640	9,114,049	14,241
Kodiak Island	BA or Higher	56	1,320,362	23,578
Valdez-Cordova	AA or Less	1,026	13,556,482	13,213
Valdez-Cordova	BA or Higher	66	3,090,256	46,822
Interior Region				
Denali	AA or Less	1,554	15,628,072	10,057
Denali	BA or Higher	29	537,067	18,520
Fairbanks North Star	AA or Less	5,333	81,109,746	15,209
Fairbanks North Star	BA or Higher	487	16,258,017	33,384
Southeast Fairbanks	AA or Less	348	8,599,496	24,711
Southeast Fairbanks	BA or Higher	49	2,810,368	57,354
Yukon-Koyukuk	AA or Less	221	3,946,872	17,859
Yukon-Koyukuk	BA or Higher	21	708,498	33,738
Northern Region				
Nome	AA or Less	425	11,918,909	28,044
Nome	BA or Higher	69	3,159,581	45,791
North Slope	AA or Less	4,410	312,489,096	70,859
North Slope	BA or Higher	517	53,671,814	103,814
Northwest Arctic	AA or Less	318	13,889,947	43,679
Northwest Arctic	BA or Higher	76	4,910,403	64,611

(continued on next page)

New Hires

Looking at the number of workers hired over a given period can help to identify opportunities for job seekers as well as provide job placement professionals with insight into where job openings occur. In addition, looking at residency of newly hired workers can show what types of industries and occupations are hiring the largest percentage of nonresident workers.

To identify new hires¹¹ for this analysis, workers are assigned to the employer and occupation of primary earnings in 2008. For purposes of this report, a newly hired worker in 2008 is a worker not previously employed by their primary employer in their primary occupation at any time during the previous year. A worker may have been a new hire in a secondary job, but would not be reported as a new hire in this resident hire report.

In 2008, 140,299 or 34.5% of total workers were new hires. (See Exhibit A-5) Of the total workers in 2008, 12.4 percent were nonresident new hires. Nonresidents were hired at different rates across industries; however there were some notable examples where nonresident hire rates exceeded residents. In particular, of all the newly hired workers in 2008, the seafood processing industry had the highest percentage of nonresident new hires with 84.8%. The sheer volume of new hires in seafood processing is typical for the industry given the seasonal employment demands. Similar to seafood processing in terms of demand for seasonal workers, the Accommodations industry also had a high percentage of nonresident new hires at 57.2%.

The percent of total workers that were new hires in the Oil industry was lower than the statewide rate of 34.5%. Oil and Gas and Oil-field Services had new hire rates of 11.7% and 29.6% respectively. However, of all the newly hired workers in these industries, both had higher rates of nonresident new hires. More than half of the new hires in Oil and Gas were nonresidents (52.6%) while in Oilfield Services, 42.7% of new hires were nonresident.

When looking at new hires by high paying occupations, pilots appear to have the highest percentages of nonresident new hires. (See Exhibit A-6.) Airline, commercial, and water vessel pilots all had nonresident hire rates over 62 percent. In health care, Registered Nurses had a high percentage of nonresident new hires at 60 percent.

Geographic Distribution of Local Residents, Alaska Residents and Nonresidents

Worker employment records showing place of work information are matched with Permanent Fund Dividend applicant address information to determine the number of local residents, Alaska residents and nonresidents working in each Alaska Borough or census area¹². Overall, 64 percent of workers were local residents of the area where they worked in 2008, while 14 percent were residents of Alaska, but did not live in the borough or census area in which they worked.

Bristol Bay Borough and the North Slope Borough both had low percentages of local resident workers at 8.3% and 8.4% respectively. This stands to reason given the high number of workers employed on a rotating basis on the North Slope and the highly seasonal nature of the fishing industry in Bristol Bay. Aleutians East and Lake and Peninsula Borough also had a small percentage of local resident workers due to the large number of nonresident seafood processing workers. Denali Borough ranked low in terms of percent local resident workers due to seasonality in the tourism related industries. Conversely, Mat-Su had the highest percentage of local resident workers at 77 percent; Anchorage and Fairbanks had local resident hire rates exceeding 70 percent.

Borough/Census Area	Education Required	Nonresident Workers	Nonresident Wages	Average Nonresident Wages
Southeast Region				
Haines	AA or Less	273	2,462,798	9,021
Haines	BA or Higher	11	305,046	27,731
Juneau	AA or Less	2,348	31,278,255	13,321
Juneau	BA or Higher	225	7,348,918	32,662
Ketchikan	AA or Less	1,671	21,283,217	12,737
Ketchikan	BA or Higher	95	3,287,999	34,611
POW-Outer Ketchikan	AA or Less	404	6,862,940	16,987
POW-Outer Ketchikan	BA or Higher	18	751,408	41,745
Sitka	AA or Less	838	9,972,702	11,901
Sitka	BA or Higher	64	2,322,050	36,282
Skagway-Hoonah-Angoon	AA or Less	982	10,651,249	10,846
Skagway-Hoonah-Angoon	BA or Higher	29	714,226	24,628
Wrangell-Petersburg	AA or Less	340	4,296,561	12,637
Wrangell-Petersburg	BA or Higher	24	552,605	23,025
Yakutat	AA or Less	53	609,261	11,495
Yakutat	BA or Higher	6	97,994	16,332
Southwest Region				
Aleutians East	AA or Less	415	11,907,275	28,692
Aleutians East	BA or Higher	56	2,329,451	41,597
Aleutians West	AA or Less	713	22,414,639	31,437
Aleutians West	BA or Higher	106	2,920,633	27,553
Bethel	AA or Less	546	14,013,572	25,666
Bethel	BA or Higher	145	5,489,667	37,860
Bristol Bay	AA or Less	833	10,610,826	12,738
Bristol Bay	BA or Higher	46	1,044,993	22,717
Dillingham	AA or Less	360	5,495,689	15,266
Dillingham	BA or Higher	54	2,378,167	44,040
Lake and Peninsula	AA or Less	415	7,182,375	17,307
Lake and Peninsula	BA or Higher	27	610,411	22,608
Wade Hampton	AA or Less	78	2,026,051	25,975
Wade Hampton	BA or Higher	10	396,134	39,613

Note: Private Sector Only

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

Some rural areas with relatively few job opportunities have higher level of local resident employment as well. Wade Hampton for example had a local resident hire rate of more than 75 percent. (See Exhibit 28.)

Strategies to Increase Resident Hire

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;
- Jobs that pay exceptionally low or high;
- Jobs that require unique skills where relatively few Alaskans may be trained and available for work; and
- Jobs at remote worksites.

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 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 leakage¹³, outside the state and the reduced multiplier effect¹⁴ 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 industry¹⁵. This means that the \$1.78 billion in nonresident worker earnings in 2008 would generate an additional \$713 million to \$1.60 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:

- Take their unemployment insurance benefits with them when they leave Alaska. In 2008, \$19.3 million was paid in regular UI benefit payments to interstate claimants; and
- Increase the likelihood that an unemployed Alaska resident will remain on

24 Top Private Sector Occupations with the Largest Number of Nonresident Workers Paid Greater Than Median Earnings for All Occupations (\$6,268 per Quarter) Alaska 2008

Occupation	Nonresident Workers	Avg. Earnings per Quarter
Construction Laborers	1,291	\$8,938
Airline Pilots, Copilots, and Flight Engineers	1,151	26,535
Office Clerks, General	949	9,546
Registered Nurses	836	13,298
Operating Engineers and other Construction Equipment Operators	802	18,394
Carpenters	775	10,696
Fishers and Related Fishing Workers	748	10,022
Production Workers, All Other	687	26,383
Electricians	673	19,929
Roustabouts, Oil and Gas	578	18,088
Maintenance and Repair Workers, General	532	8,363
Plumbers, Pipefitters, and Steamfitters	526	16,785
Commercial Pilots	522	30,486
Office and Administrative Support Workers, All Other	480	9,961
Truck Drivers, Heavy and Tractor-Trailer	453	12,173
Sailors and Marine Oilers	450	9,915
Security Guards	444	8,200
General and Operations Managers	431	23,447
Captains, Mates, and Pilots of Water Vessels	425	16,519
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Construction Trades and Extraction Workers	399	27,337
Executive Secretaries and Administrative Assistants	331	10,691
Cooks, All Other	327	6,775
Managers, All Other	322	25,845
Welders, Cutters, Solderers, and Brazers	322	15,395
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Retail Sales Workers	316	8,552
Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks	315	6,357
Geological and Petroleum Technicians	310	17,511
Engineers, All Other	303	26,084
Aircraft Mechanics and Service Technicians	299	10,661
Service Unit Operators, Oil, Gas, and Mining	296	20,915
Air Transportation Workers, All Other	263	24,888
Chefs and Head Cooks	237	7,813
Automotive Service Technicians and Mechanics	231	7,896
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Workers, All Other	225	17,535
Construction and Related Workers, All Other	220	17,196
Construction Managers	214	28,358
Material Moving Workers, All Other	211	8,844
Mobile Heavy Equipment Mechanics, Except Engines	209	16,373

Median Earnings: \$6,268 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

- unemployment insurance longer than would otherwise be the case; and
- Deprive an Alaska resident of a job and an income.

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 21 occupational categories in July 2009 following procedures outlined in AS 36.10.150.

Private Sector Occupations with the Largest Number of Nonresident Workers

25

Alaska 2008

Occupational Title	Resident Workers	Nonres. Workers	Percent Nonresident	Earnings (in Millions)		Percent Nonresident
				Resident	Nonresident	
Seafood Processing Workers, Except Surimi and Fish Roe	3,493	11,830	77.2	\$58.8	\$113.8	65.9
Retail Salespersons	12,457	2,575	17.1	205.3	19.8	8.8
Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	3,606	1,853	33.9	54.6	15.0	21.6
Waiters and Waitresses	4,060	1,819	30.9	57.4	13.5	19.0
Cashiers	8,367	1,611	16.1	121.1	10.8	8.2
Tour Guides and Escorts	880	1,468	62.5	10.4	12.6	54.8
Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers, Including Fast Food	6,367	1,406	18.1	53.4	6.5	10.9
Construction Laborers	5,817	1,291	18.2	174.9	24.0	12.1
Airline Pilots, Copilots, and Flight Engineers	873	1,151	56.9	69.1	80.2	53.7
Cooks, Restaurant	1,854	1,126	37.8	32.8	10.6	24.5
Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	4,201	1,098	20.7	93.5	12.7	12.0
Office Clerks, General	5,168	949	15.5	141.1	20.7	12.8
Registered Nurses	3,578	836	18.9	203.7	24.5	10.7
Operating Engineers and Other Construction Equipment Operators	2,673	802	23.1	157.0	42.1	21.2
Carpenters	3,390	775	18.6	127.1	18.4	12.6
Fishers and Related Fishing Workers*	565	748	57.0	10.7	14.1	56.9
Food Preparation Workers	2,439	742	23.3	27.9	5.3	15.8
Production Workers, All Other	1,023	687	40.2	85.7	44.3	34.1
Dishwashers	1,458	686	32.0	12.4	3.9	23.9
Electricians	2,112	673	24.2	131.5	34.2	20.7
Janitors and Cleaners, Except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	3,363	659	16.4	54.5	6.0	9.9
Roustabouts, Oil and Gas	1,663	578	25.8	93.6	32.0	25.5
Food Preparation and Serving Related Workers, All Other	2,003	546	21.4	23.9	3.7	13.3
Maintenance and Repair Workers, General	2,131	532	20.0	77.8	10.1	11.4
Sales and Related Workers, All Other	2,532	532	17.4	62.5	6.0	8.8
Plumbers, Pipefitters, and Steamfitters	1,659	526	24.1	100.1	20.9	17.3
Commercial Pilots	773	522	40.3	73.7	50.4	40.6
Stock Clerks and Order Fillers	2,613	497	16.0	43.8	4.3	9.0
Office and Administrative Support Workers, All Other	4,360	480	9.9	132.7	10.9	7.6
Bartenders	1,588	455	22.3	23.8	3.5	12.8
Truck Drivers, Heavy and Tractor-Trailer	2,698	453	14.4	126.6	13.8	9.8
Sailors and Marine Oilers	388	450	53.7	10.0	9.5	48.8
Security Guards	1,852	444	19.3	57.9	8.7	13.1
Bus Drivers, Transit and Intercity	344	437	56.0	6.3	4.8	43.3
Hotel, Motel, and Resort Desk Clerks	988	436	30.6	14.3	3.4	19.4
General and Operations Managers	3,398	431	11.3	254.2	28.0	9.9
Captains, Mates, and Pilots of Water Vessels	384	425	52.5	16.7	18.0	51.9
Receptionists and Information Clerks	3,086	423	12.1	63.3	3.8	5.7
Customer Service Representatives	2,692	415	13.4	71.0	5.5	7.2
Meat, Poultry, and Fish Cutters and Trimmers	607	407	40.1	7.0	2.3	24.5
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Construction Trades and Extraction Workers	968	399	29.2	85.1	33.8	28.4
Executive Secretaries and Administrative Assistants	2,756	331	10.7	88.5	7.6	7.9
Cooks, All Other	690	327	32.2	15.5	5.1	25.0
Managers, All Other	1,974	322	14.0	141.5	22.7	13.8
Welders, Cutters, Solderers, and Brazers	698	322	31.6	35.8	11.9	25.0
Child Care Workers	1,816	318	14.9	21.1	1.6	7.2
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Retail Sales Workers	1,886	316	14.4	69.8	6.6	8.7
Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks	3,504	315	8.2	108.4	4.7	4.1
Hosts and Hostesses, Restaurant, Lounge, and Coffee Shop	990	315	24.1	8.4	1.7	16.5
Geological and Petroleum Technicians	546	310	36.2	31.3	13.8	30.6

*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 2008 or apply for a PFD in 2009. If the worker's social security number appeared in the PFD data for either 2008 or 2009, they were considered a resident for 2008. 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.

(Endnotes continue on Page 18)

26 Largest Nonresident Occupations in Selected Industries

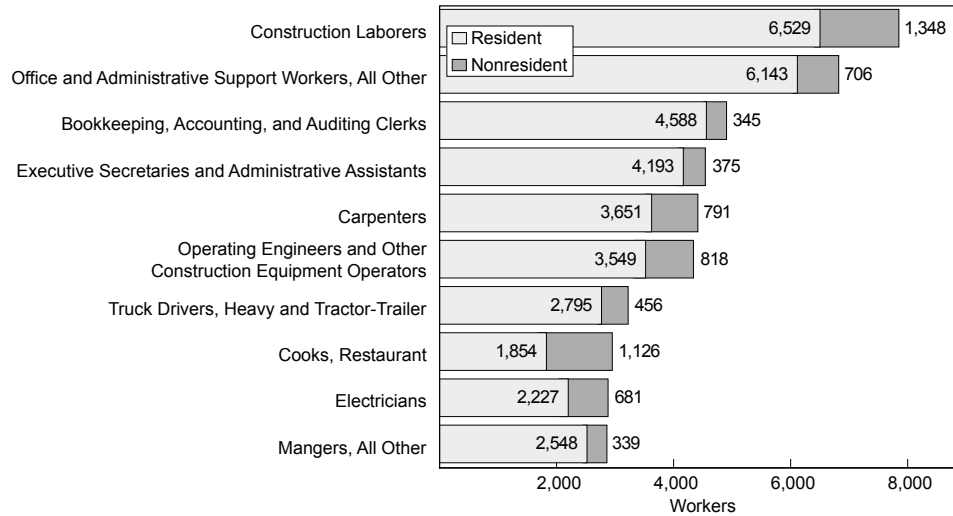
Alaska 2008

Industry	Occupational Title	Resident Workers	Nonresident Workers	Percent Nonres.	Resident Wages	Nonresident Wages	Percent Nonres.
Food Manufacturing	Seafood Processing Workers, Except Surimi and Fish Roe	3,242	11,730	78.3	\$56,813,619	\$113,157,530	66.6
Food Services and Drinking Places	Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers, Including Fast Food	5,244	1,218	18.8	39,980,350	5,246,687	11.6
Food Services and Drinking Places	Waiters and Waitresses	3,116	1,171	27.3	44,453,416	8,114,500	15.4
General Merchandise Stores	Retail Salespersons	3,640	545	13.0	54,070,718	4,010,212	6.9
General Merchandise Stores	Cashiers	2,990	438	12.8	52,328,707	4,037,238	7.2
Accommodation	Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	1,822	1,225	40.2	20,810,975	8,360,946	28.7
Hospitals	Registered Nurses	2,602	307	10.6	154,819,411	10,328,833	6.3
Food and Beverage Stores	Cashiers	2,233	363	14.0	35,080,671	2,060,052	5.5
Construction of Buildings	Carpenters	2,041	366	15.2	84,739,426	8,503,581	9.1
Food Services and Drinking Places	Food Preparation Workers	1,865	516	21.7	18,759,051	3,180,585	14.5
Construction of Buildings	Construction Laborers	1,940	423	17.9	53,785,919	6,422,470	10.7
Support Activities for Mining	Roustabouts, Oil and Gas	1,544	556	26.5	88,886,381	31,284,300	26.0
Food Services and Drinking Places	Cooks, Restaurant	1,331	671	33.5	22,726,512	6,010,569	20.9
Administrative and Support Services	Janitors and Cleaners, Except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	1,476	346	19.0	22,088,812	3,230,160	12.8
Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	Retail Salespersons	1,270	544	30.0	12,898,375	4,145,650	24.3
Shopping Goods, Hobby, Book, and Music Stores	Retail Salespersons	1,472	300	16.9	14,860,095	1,283,890	8.0
Miscellaneous Store Retailers	Retail Salespersons	1,317	339	20.5	14,289,197	2,218,140	13.4
Air Transportation	Airline Pilots, Copilots, and Flight Engineers	721	849	54.1	48,412,490	46,830,459	49.2
Specialty Trade Contractors	Electricians	1,350	355	23.3	31,001,482	5,153,709	14.3
Food Services and Drinking Places	Food Preparation and Serving Related Workers, All Other	1,166	331	22.1	10,367,952	1,832,390	15.0
Administrative and Support Services	Security Guards	1,104	213	16.2	33,739,608	5,461,039	13.9
Food Services and Drinking Places	Dishwashers	936	356	27.6	6,963,677	1,571,632	18.4
Social Assistance	Child Care Workers	1,098	180	14.1	11,649,588	902,898	7.2
Air Transportation	Cargo and Freight Agents	1,117	152	12.0	30,792,126	4,010,585	11.5
Credit Intermediation and Related Activities	Tellers	1,087	175	13.9	24,385,227	1,836,346	7.0
General Merchandise Stores	Sales and Related Workers, All Other	1,047	205	16.4	22,270,780	2,050,372	8.4
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	Construction Laborers	1,047	188	15.2	37,506,840	4,844,584	11.4
Food Services and Drinking Places	Bartenders	986	227	18.7	14,577,571	1,540,806	9.6
Bldg. Material & Garden Equip. & Supplies Dealers	Retail Salespersons	1,045	143	12.0	25,003,888	1,321,613	5.0
Ambulatory Health Care Services	Receptionists and Information Clerks	1,022	134	11.6	23,566,319	1,287,828	5.2
Accommodation	Hotel, Motel, and Resort Desk Clerks	802	325	28.8	11,816,965	2,644,316	18.3
Accommodation	Waiters and Waitresses	664	443	40.0	10,261,322	3,805,796	27.1
Food Services and Drinking Places	Counter Attendants, Cafeteria, Food Concession, and Coffee Shop	900	153	14.5	7,271,856	816,674	10.1
Support Activities for Mining	Operating Engineers and Other Construction Equipment Operators	714	313	30.5	48,703,778	20,677,846	29.8
General Merchandise Stores	Stock Clerks and Order Fillers	880	139	13.6	10,947,956	1,089,685	9.1
Truck Transportation	Truck Drivers, Heavy and Tractor-Trailer	874	145	14.2	43,584,700	3,726,605	7.9
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	Operating Engineers and Other Construction Equipment Operators	775	210	21.3	47,384,335	10,843,146	18.6
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	Retail Salespersons	795	121	13.2	27,014,332	2,013,977	6.9
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	Home Health Aides	793	120	13.1	18,523,719	1,028,932	5.3
Food Manufacturing	Meat, Poultry, and Fish Cutters and Trimmers	525	383	42.2	4,261,717	1,963,240	31.5
Gasoline Stations	Cashiers	724	177	19.6	8,486,405	1,219,136	12.6
Administrative and Support Services	Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	621	272	30.5	6,666,960	1,574,390	19.1
Ambulatory Health Care Services	Registered Nurses	753	130	14.7	38,597,298	4,305,777	10.0
Administrative and Support Services	Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	767	112	12.7	14,936,212	1,421,837	8.7
Rental and Leasing Services	Counter and Rental Clerks	717	108	12.4	10,454,378	755,059	6.7
Amusement, Gambling, and Recreation Industries	Tour Guides and Escorts	361	529	62.5	3,075,685	3,910,096	56.0
Food Services and Drinking Places	Hosts and Hostesses, Restaurant, Lounge, and Coffee Shop	670	172	20.4	5,064,980	706,151	12.2
Oil and Gas Extraction	Production Workers, All Other	531	302	36.3	72,946,664	41,967,803	36.5
Support Activities for Mining	Service Unit Operators, Oil, Gas, and Mining	505	283	35.9	37,438,727	17,085,601	31.3
Air Transportation	Aircraft Mechanics and Service Technicians	632	141	18.2	31,312,762	4,415,117	12.4
Accommodation	Cooks, Restaurant	399	371	48.2	7,518,251	3,637,509	32.6
Social Assistance	Personal and Home Care Aides	678	81	10.7	11,189,416	667,630	5.6
Repair and Maintenance	Automotive Service Technicians and Mechanics	660	97	12.8	19,278,496	1,703,811	8.1
Personal and Laundry Services	Hairdressers, Hairstylists, and Cosmetologists	668	81	10.8	12,585,186	864,442	6.4
Food and Beverage Stores	Packers and Packers, Hand	631	72	10.2	2,086,735	167,216	7.4

Industry	Occupational Title	Resident Workers	Nonresident Workers	Percent Nonres.	Resident Wages	Nonresident Wages	Percent Nonres.
Support Activities for Mining	Electricians	380	285	42.9	27,492,363	16,811,288	37.9
Specialty Trade Contractors	Carpenters	503	159	24.0	12,570,038	2,631,650	17.3
Food Services and Drinking Places	Dining Room and Cafeteria Attendants and Bartender Helpers	502	159	24.1	3,401,704	896,430	20.9
Food Services and Drinking Places	Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	389	263	40.3	7,909,154	2,390,008	23.2
Specialty Trade Contractors	Operating Engineers and Other Construction Equipment Operators	513	117	18.6	25,438,928	3,684,501	12.7
Air Transportation	Commercial Pilots	418	187	30.9	29,551,984	5,864,426	16.6
Food and Beverage Stores	Retail Salespersons	498	79	13.7	7,549,617	737,918	8.9
Administrative and Support Services	Landscaping and Groundskeeping Workers	430	143	25.0	5,340,255	1,769,354	24.9
Support Activities for Mining	Geological and Petroleum Technicians	326	231	41.5	17,274,784	8,989,502	34.2
Accommodation	Dishwashers	300	243	44.8	3,055,825	1,582,758	34.1
Scenic and Sightseeing Transportation	Bus Drivers, Transit and Intercity	147	387	72.5	2,189,779	4,269,074	66.1
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	Office and Administrative Support Workers, All Other	460	71	13.4	13,738,421	1,571,933	10.3
Support Activities for Mining	Plumbers, Pipefitters, and Steamfitters	340	179	34.5	22,427,923	10,002,170	30.8
General Merchandise Stores	First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Retail Sales Workers	454	62	12.0	16,086,084	1,579,122	8.9
Support Activities for Transportation	Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	382	132	25.7	8,539,204	2,633,843	23.6
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	Office Clerks, General	430	82	16.0	11,736,376	2,163,934	15.6
Food and Beverage Stores	Stock Clerks and Order Fillers	407	80	16.4	7,428,072	669,917	8.3
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	Receptionists and Information Clerks	419	51	10.9	8,552,626	562,623	6.2
Couriers and Messengers	Commercial Pilots	192	270	58.4	32,667,841	42,616,087	56.6
Administrative and Support Services	Office Clerks, General	351	109	23.7	9,211,388	2,089,256	18.5
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	Accountants and Auditors	394	65	14.2	19,907,318	1,816,758	8.4
Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	Cashiers	327	118	26.5	2,442,626	550,562	18.4
Oil and Gas Extraction	Petroleum Engineers	320	124	27.9	53,166,451	16,705,672	23.9
Specialty Trade Contractors	Painters, Construction and Maintenance	345	99	22.3	8,774,603	1,835,837	17.3
Furniture and Home Furnishings Stores	Retail Salespersons	378	64	14.5	10,326,274	641,860	5.9
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	Engineers, All Other	344	97	22.0	23,600,345	5,393,772	18.6
Food and Beverage Stores	Food Preparation and Serving Related Workers, All Other	384	55	12.5	6,389,743	334,791	5.0
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	Surveyors	328	108	24.8	17,835,272	3,847,730	17.7
Administrative and Support Services	Registered Nurses	63	373	85.6	2,252,032	8,918,384	79.8
Support Activities for Transportation	Air Transportation Workers, All Other	288	141	32.9	12,107,162	10,754,482	47.0
Food Services and Drinking Places	First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Food Preparation and Serving Workers	364	60	14.2	10,384,182	752,205	6.8
Construction of Buildings	First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Construction Trades and Extraction Workers	351	71	16.8	28,777,597	3,962,763	12.1
Food Services and Drinking Places	Security Guards	326	91	21.8	12,952,506	1,286,819	9.0
Support Activities for Transportation	Aircraft Mechanics and Service Technicians	305	104	25.4	13,663,922	2,196,812	13.9
Air Transportation	Flight Attendants	300	107	26.3	7,748,687	1,121,090	12.6
Ambulatory Health Care Services	Office Clerks, General	356	48	11.9	7,707,702	632,173	7.6
Support Activities for Mining	First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Construction Trades and Extraction Workers	235	167	41.5	26,397,550	18,213,515	40.8
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	Truck Drivers, Heavy and Tractor-Trailer	352	50	12.4	16,138,980	2,432,435	13.1
Real Estate	Maintenance and Repair Workers, General	357	45	11.2	11,176,037	610,728	5.2
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	Civil Engineers	357	45	11.2	25,696,923	2,256,579	8.1
Accommodation	Tour Guides and Escorts	74	327	81.5	1,112,025	3,404,872	75.4
Food Services and Drinking Places	Cooks, Fast Food	303	98	24.4	3,225,299	443,198	12.1
Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional, and Similar Organizations	Child Care Workers	306	85	21.7	3,860,676	404,882	9.5
Couriers and Messengers	Airline Pilots, Copilots, and Flight Engineers	107	283	72.6	17,326,635	32,744,090	65.4
Mining (except Oil and Gas)	Mining Machine Operators, All Other	305	78	20.4	19,323,158	3,687,115	16.0
Accommodation	Maintenance and Repair Workers, General	250	131	34.4	5,439,646	1,404,793	20.5
Miscellaneous Store Retailers	Cashiers	288	90	23.8	2,528,338	476,149	15.8
Support Activities for Mining	Welders, Cutters, Solderers, and Brazers	251	125	33.2	16,925,019	7,162,067	29.7
Food Services and Drinking Places	Driver/Sales Workers	300	73	19.6	2,243,529	374,500	14.3
Air Transportation	Transportation Workers, All Other	274	96	25.9	11,548,147	2,958,659	20.4
Construction of Buildings	Operating Engineers and Other Construction Equipment Operators	268	101	27.4	15,627,393	4,330,916	21.7
Food Manufacturing	Fishers and Related Fishing Workers	105	264	71.5	1,384,154	8,223,609	85.6

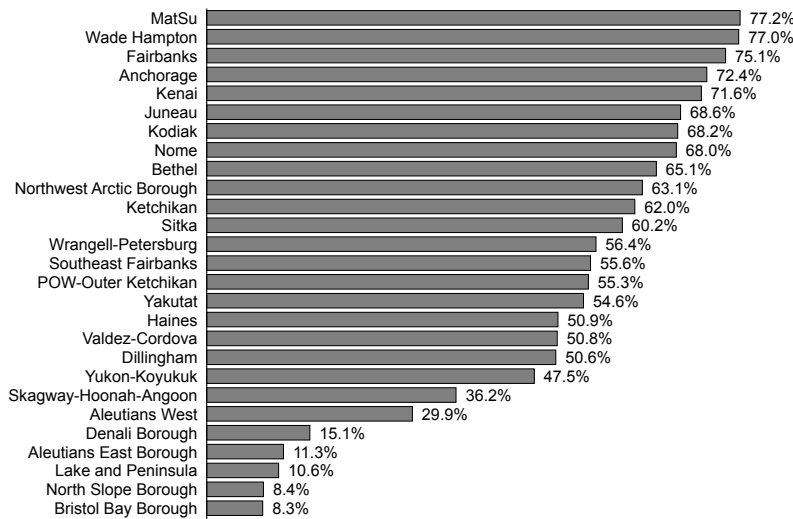
Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section

27 AGIA Occupations with Largest Number of Workers by Residency Occupations Requiring More than Short-term On-the-Job Training



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

28 Percent of Total Private Sector Workers who are Local Residents



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

Endnotes (continued):

⁵ Alaska Seafood Industry Research Project (November 2009)

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.

⁹ Derived from monthly Alaska labor force estimates.

¹⁰ The Alaska Gasline Inducement Act of 2007 requires that "the Commissioner of Labor and Workforce Development shall develop a job training program that will provide training for Alaskans in gas pipeline project management, construction, operations, maintenance and other gas pipeline related positions" (AS 43.90.470).

¹¹ A For purposes of this report, a newly hired worker in 2008 is a worker not previously employed by their primary employer in their primary occupation at any time during the previous year. A worker may have been a new hire in a secondary job, but would not be reported as a new hire in this resident hire report.

¹² Workers were assigned to a geographic area based upon the place of work where they earned the most money in 2008. 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. Economic Analysis, March 1997.

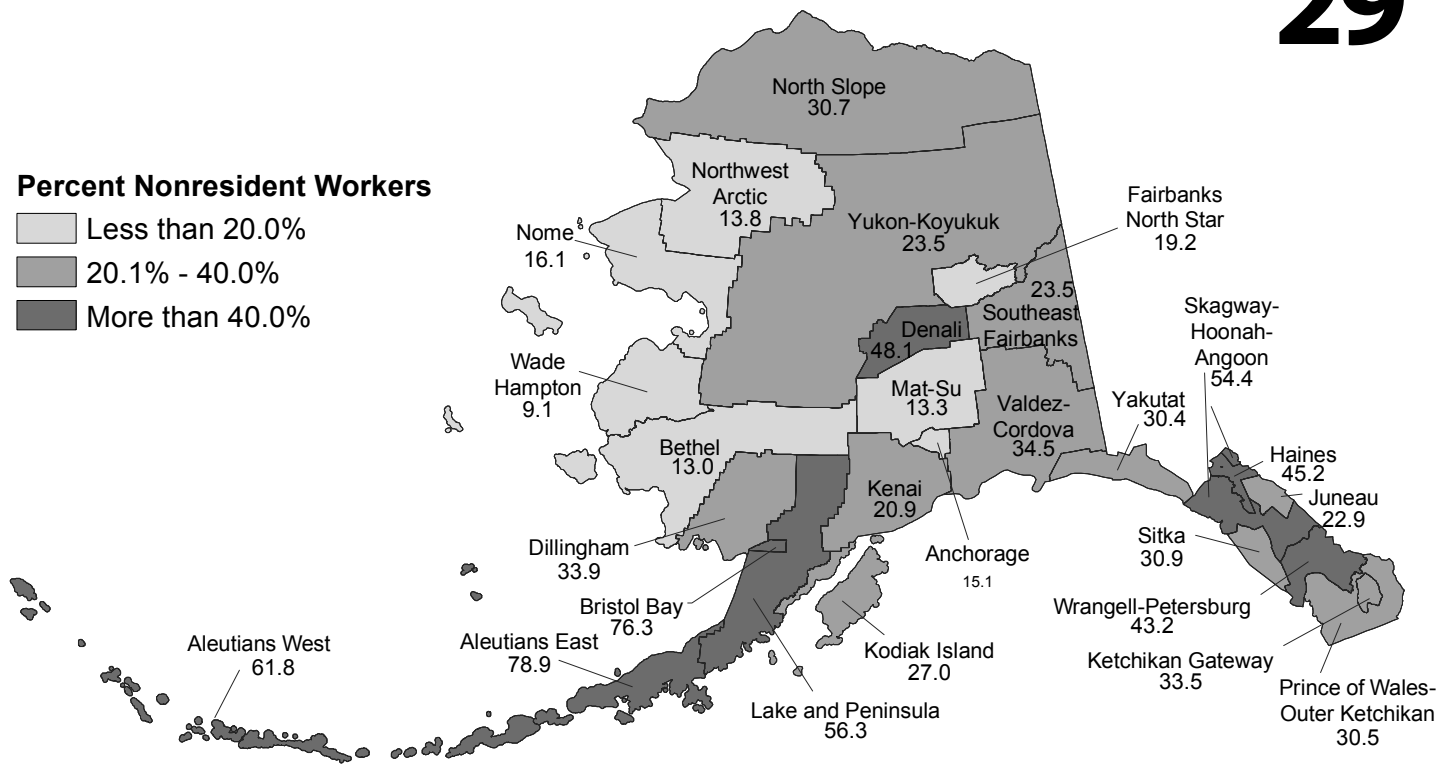
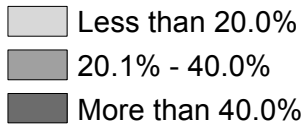
¹³ Income leakage is simply income that is taken out of the economy. In this case, nonresidents bring part of their wages out of the state, and thus that money has 'leaked' out of the Alaska economy.

¹⁴ 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.

¹⁵ A User Handbook for the Regional Input-Output Modeling System (RIMS II), Bureau of Economic Analysis, March 1997.

Nonresident Private Sector Workers by Place of Work 29

Percent Nonresident Workers



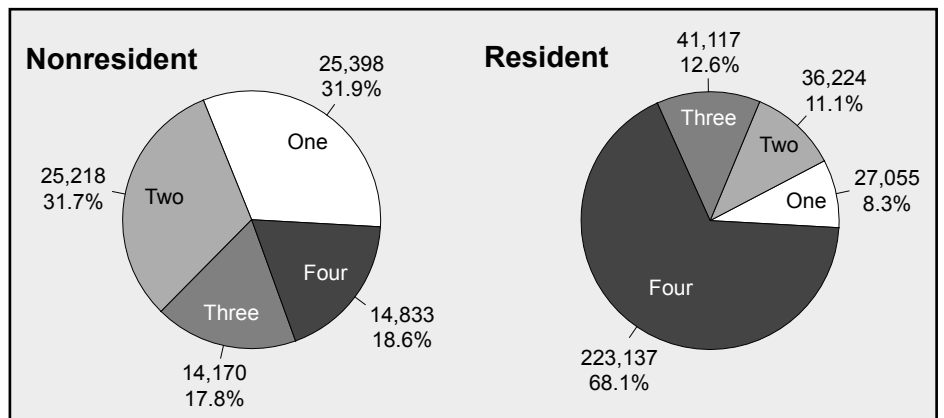
Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section

30 Impact of Earnings Flowing Out to Nonresidents

Nonresident earnings in Alaska -- 2008	\$1.78 billion
Alaska total income if earnings stay in Alaska	\$2.49 billion to \$3.39 billion
Income lost to Alaska if half of nonresident earnings are spent outside the state	\$1.25 billion to \$1.69 billion

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

Workers by Number of Quarters Worked in 2008 Residents and Nonresidents 31



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

32 Resident and Nonresident Workers and Earnings

By Place of Work and Alaska Place of Residence for Private Sector, State and Local Government - Alaska 2008

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	8,741	1,427	524	4.9	\$389.7	\$61.8	\$9.2	2.0
Anchorage	Local	11,317	901	610	4.8	447.4	39.6	7.5	1.5
Anchorage	Private	105,387	17,242	23,011	15.8	3,970.7	666.8	534.1	10.3
Mat-Su	State	1,084	145	42	3.3	42.5	5.6	0.6	1.3
Mat-Su	Local	3,096	147	86	2.6	103.6	5.6	0.9	0.8
Mat-Su	Private	16,485	2,042	2,813	13.2	397.8	56.1	31.4	6.5
<u>Gulf Coast Region</u>									
Kenai Peninsula	State	1,160	134	80	5.8	47.6	5.6	1.5	2.7
Kenai Peninsula	Local	3,226	88	183	5.2	115.4	2.8	3.1	2.6
Kenai Peninsula	Private	15,779	1,501	4,749	21.6	459.3	47.0	60.5	10.7
Kodiak Island	State	293	18	29	8.5	12.5	0.5	0.4	3.2
Kodiak Island	Local	893	43	109	10.4	28.2	1.1	1.2	4.0
Kodiak Island	Private	4,311	342	1,672	26.4	115.7	6.6	19.5	13.7
Valdez-Cordova	State	287	84	33	8.2	11.1	4.1	0.7	4.6
Valdez-Cordova	Local	756	77	85	9.3	21.7	1.8	1.4	5.7
Valdez-Cordova	Private	2,909	765	2,047	35.8	107.6	30.0	26.8	16.3
<u>Interior Region</u>									
Denali	State	24	8	N/D	N/D	1.3	0.2	N/D	N/D
Denali	Local	126	14	16	10.3	2.9	0.4	0.2	5.6
Denali	Private	419	744	1,608	58.0	15.5	23.0	16.4	29.9
Fairbanks North Star	State	4,897	342	604	10.3	208.8	7.6	10.7	4.7
Fairbanks North Star	Local	3,559	96	187	4.9	122.4	2.6	2.0	1.6
Fairbanks North Star	Private	27,528	2,859	6,291	17.2	893.2	88.1	111.6	10.2
Southeast Fairbanks	State	146	20	12	6.7	5.9	0.5	0.1	1.6
Southeast Fairbanks	Local	372	43	37	8.2	8.9	0.9	0.1	1.4
Southeast Fairbanks	Private	1,441	585	568	21.9	39.6	28.9	24.7	26.5
Yukon-Koyukuk	State	65	86	6	3.8	2.8	4.0	0.1	2.0
Yukon-Koyukuk	Local	1,459	302	164	8.5	24.8	6.0	2.2	6.8
Yukon-Koyukuk	Private	697	509	261	17.8	13.6	17.6	4.9	13.7
<u>Northern Region</u>									
Nome	State	234	34	19	6.6	11.9	1.4	0.5	3.5
Nome	Local	1,817	124	174	8.2	35.7	2.6	2.5	6.1
Nome	Private	2,276	524	548	16.4	67.0	22.2	16.6	15.7
North Slope	State	16	26	12	22.2	1.0	1.5	0.2	7.8
North Slope	Local	1,971	238	244	9.9	65.9	10.1	6.2	7.5
North Slope	Private	1,445	10,424	5,379	31.2	48.2	775.1	400.9	32.7
Northwest Arctic	State	75	22	7	6.7	3.4	0.5	0.2	4.6
Northwest Arctic	Local	1,128	122	103	7.6	24.9	3.8	1.5	5.0
Northwest Arctic	Private	1,761	619	409	14.7	57.6	37.0	19.4	17.0
<u>Southeast Region</u>									
Haines	State	50	N/D	6	10.3	1.7	N/D	N/A	2.5
Haines	Local	204	N/D	17	7.5	4.7	N/D	0.1	2.3
Haines	Private	667	58	586	44.7	13.4	1.1	4.9	25.1
Juneau	State	4,097	284	304	6.5	180.5	11.1	6.0	3.0
Juneau	Local	2,286	82	213	8.3	90.8	2.0	3.8	3.9
Juneau	Private	9,424	1,251	3,054	22.2	287.4	35.3	46.0	12.5
Ketchikan Gateway	State	586	134	77	9.7	25.8	5.0	2.3	6.9
Ketchikan Gateway	Local	1,170	189	112	7.6	44.5	6.6	2.2	4.2
Ketchikan Gateway	Private	4,644	496	2,352	31.4	134.6	13.3	29.5	16.6
POW-Outer Ketchikan	State	43	N/D	N/D	N/D	1.8	N/D	N/D	N/D
POW-Outer Ketchikan	Local	919	101	94	8.4	24.0	2.2	1.2	4.4
POW-Outer Ketchikan	Private	1,068	303	561	29.0	23.5	6.6	10.3	25.5
Sitka	State	329	34	38	9.5	12.2	0.8	0.3	2.5
Sitka	Local	718	35	73	8.8	25.3	0.5	1.0	3.9
Sitka	Private	2,726	366	1,438	31.7	74.4	8.8	16.9	16.8
Skagway-Hoonah-Angoon	State	39	N/D	N/A	N/A	1.1	N/D	N/A	N/A
Skagway-Hoonah-Angoon	Local	332	39	43	10.4	8.0	1.3	0.5	4.9
Skagway-Hoonah-Angoon	Private	721	154	1,119	56.1	14.9	2.9	12.3	40.8

(continued on page 21)

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	80	7	N/D	N/D	\$3.2	\$0.1	N/D	N/D
Wrangell-Petersburg	Local	606	18	41	6.2	18.1	0.5	0.8	4.1
Wrangell-Petersburg	Private	1,548	202	997	36.3	31.6	3.5	9.0	20.4
Yakutat	State	12	N/D	N/D	N/D	0.5	N/D	N/D	N/D
Yakutat	Local	134	11	18	11.0	3.3	0.1	0.2	6.5
Yakutat	Private	161	50	84	28.5	3.2	0.9	0.9	19.0
Southwest Region									
Aleutians East	State	15	N/D	7	26.9	0.3	N/D	0.1	14.4
Aleutians East	Local	246	50	40	11.9	6.2	1.6	0.4	4.9
Aleutians East	Private	420	344	2,945	79.4	11.8	8.7	49.5	70.7
Aleutians West	State	33	9	N/D	N/D	1.8	0.3	N/D	N/D
Aleutians West	Local	399	32	57	11.7	15.5	1.0	1.0	5.5
Aleutians West	Private	1,616	687	3,103	57.4	58.3	23.3	55.0	40.2
Bethel	State	336	73	37	8.3	16.8	2.6	0.8	4.2
Bethel	Local	3,346	297	256	6.6	62.1	6.3	4.1	5.6
Bethel	Private	3,524	1,066	826	15.3	93.0	30.6	24.1	16.3
Bristol Bay	State	20	14	8	19.0	1.0	0.2	0.1	9.3
Bristol Bay	Local	116	21	12	8.1	3.8	0.1	0.3	8.0
Bristol Bay	Private	268	488	2,488	76.7	9.2	12.9	24.9	53.0
Dillingham	State	97	26	12	8.9	4.3	0.6	0.1	2.4
Dillingham	Local	889	135	89	8.0	19.2	2.3	1.3	5.6
Dillingham	Private	983	258	702	36.1	29.4	7.9	10.4	21.8
Lake and Peninsula	State	N/D	7	N/A	N/A	N/D	0.1	N/A	N/A
Lake and Peninsula	Local	440	129	67	10.5	7.3	3.7	0.8	6.8
Lake and Peninsula	Private	161	477	882	58.0	3.8	9.6	11.2	45.6
Wade Hampton	State	105	27	N/D	N/D	2.2	0.5	N/D	N/D
Wade Hampton	Local	1,557	109	144	8.0	23.1	2.4	2.7	9.7
Wade Hampton	Private	1,047	215	97	7.1	13.4	5.7	2.6	11.9
Other/Unknown		N/A	1,168	3,877	76.8	N/A	50.2	123.9	71.2
Total		275,367	52,162	79,617	19.6	\$9,337	\$2,243	1,782	13.3

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 2008. 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

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 2008 or 2009 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 2008 in order to be considered residents for purposes of this report, information from both the 2008 and 2009 dividend years was used to improve the accuracy of the residency classification. Resident workers that left Alaska during 2008 would not have been eligible for a 2008 PFD unless they had spent the entire year in the state. The 2008 PFD data match identified these workers and they were counted as residents. New workers that arrived in Alaska after January 1, 2008, 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 2008 or 2009 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 2008 but did not meet eligibility requirements for the 2009 PFD. A long-term analysis of 2007 worker information showed that 14 percent of nonresident workers stayed in Alaska and ultimately applied for a 2009 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 and Workforce Development wage file includes only those workers covered by Alaska unemployment insurance. Therefore, information was not available for self-employed individuals or

A1 Percent Nonresident Workers in 2007 That Became Residents in 2008, Selected Industries



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

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 2008. Therefore, each worker has only one employer, one industry, and one wage associated with their employment in 2008 even if they worked at two or more jobs. Resulting data, at the industry and area levels, should not be relied upon as absolute figures for employment and wages. Since this methodology is consistent with past reports, the data may be confidently used for comparison to years past.

Other Measures of Residency

The Department of Labor and Workforce Development, along with industry representatives and other policymakers, has examined alternative measures of residency. Overall, the Department of Labor and Workforce Development 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 | Truck Drivers |
| Insulation Workers | Tug Boat Workers |
| Ironworkers | Welders |
| Laborers | |

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.

A2 Resident and Nonresident Workers and Earnings Private, State, and Local Government Workers - Alaska 2008

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	277	58	17.3	\$2,919,931	\$447,420	13.3	\$3,957	\$3,495
Animal Production	299	145	32.7	8,643,965	1,627,214	15.8	8,722	4,744
Forestry and Logging	218	242	52.6	6,427,719	5,773,535	47.3	9,480	10,594
Fishing, Hunting and Trapping ¹	110	161	59.4	1,555,562	3,963,690	71.8	7,515	13,859
Support Activities for Agriculture and Forestry	96	16	14.3	1,426,265	222,740	13.5	5,382	7,681
Mining								
Oil and Gas Extraction	3,036	1,019	25.1	439,985,582	151,118,932	25.6	37,382	44,342
Mining (except Oil and Gas)	2,178	761	25.9	145,338,137	50,669,522	25.9	18,543	22,752
Support Activities for Mining	9,065	4,213	31.7	653,019,593	277,698,932	29.8	19,656	21,899
Utilities								
Utilities	2,183	127	5.5	130,798,425	5,047,507	3.7	16,366	15,022
Construction								
Construction of Buildings	7,081	1,504	17.5	295,708,962	38,629,322	11.6	12,988	11,695
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	4,456	1,322	22.9	232,164,294	56,696,020	19.6	15,823	18,079
Specialty Trade Contractors	10,709	2,310	17.7	450,578,568	48,213,861	9.7	12,603	10,007
Manufacturing								
Food Manuf.	5,897	15,691	72.7	117,913,911	188,013,010	61.5	6,274	5,808
Beverage and Tobacco Product Manuf.	194	55	22.1	4,950,867	542,745	9.9	7,724	4,342
Textile Mills	7	N/D	N/D	114,521	N/D	N/D	4,772	N/D
Textile Product Mills	88	11	11.1	2,309,501	188,836	7.6	7,263	7,868
Apparel Manuf.	10	N/D	N/D	157,151	N/D	N/D	5,069	N/D
Leather and Allied Product Manuf.	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D
Wood Product Manuf.	497	97	16.3	13,770,728	1,587,752	10.3	8,407	6,785
Paper Manuf.	7	N/D	N/D	243,855	N/D	N/D	9,032	N/D
Printing and Related Support Activities	401	57	12.4	12,156,101	811,090	6.3	8,537	6,008
Petroleum and Coal Products Manuf.	691	30	4.2	53,857,421	619,109	1.1	20,714	9,525
Chemical Manuf.	144	10	6.5	7,613,558	315,873	4.0	17,583	15,794
Plastics and Rubber Products Manuf.	156	21	11.9	5,303,882	367,807	6.5	9,877	7,826
Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manuf.	286	60	17.3	10,226,749	1,034,613	9.2	10,414	7,086
Primary Metal Manuf.	39	7	15.2	1,446,563	73,285	4.8	11,042	4,580
Fabricated Metal Product Manuf.	509	82	13.9	22,647,234	1,354,070	5.6	12,745	7,965
Machinery Manuf.	74	8	9.8	4,001,262	240,933	5.7	14,603	10,475
Computer and Electronic Product Manuf.	107	8	7.0	7,055,229	313,782	4.3	17,124	15,689
Elec. Equip., Appliance, and Component Manuf.	30	N/D	N/D	1,578,286	N/D	N/D	14,092	N/D
Transportation Equipment Manuf.	401	188	31.9	12,591,460	3,563,805	22.1	9,425	8,526
Furniture and Related Product Manuf.	145	25	14.7	4,507,290	343,073	7.1	9,015	6,353
Miscellaneous Manuf.	245	32	11.6	7,329,143	438,555	5.6	8,674	6,265
Wholesale Trade								
Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods	2,879	319	10.0	133,620,995	9,231,985	6.5	12,657	11,791
Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods	3,374	519	13.3	120,378,642	7,457,380	5.8	10,200	7,089
Wholesale Elec. Markets / Agents / Brokers	608	74	10.9	30,398,622	1,557,680	4.9	14,159	10,743
Retail Trade								
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	4,797	574	10.7	164,953,086	7,587,867	4.4	9,735	6,179
Furniture and Home Furnishings Stores	1,114	184	14.2	29,637,418	1,953,693	6.2	7,937	5,061
Electronics and Appliance Stores	784	143	15.4	20,084,034	1,910,691	8.7	7,867	6,348
Bldg. Material / Garden Equip. / Sup. Dealers	4,199	533	11.3	115,689,872	5,977,613	4.9	7,993	5,158
Food and Beverage Stores	7,546	1,106	12.8	150,755,947	9,634,011	6.0	6,100	4,142
Health and Personal Care Stores	942	143	13.2	26,399,677	1,793,434	6.4	8,120	5,978
Gasoline Stations	1,868	306	14.1	29,509,142	2,266,855	7.1	4,989	3,456
Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	2,278	914	28.6	28,932,985	7,741,456	21.1	4,237	4,162
Sporting Goods, Hobby, Book, and Music Stores	2,476	528	17.6	32,351,901	3,060,433	8.6	4,238	2,997
General Merchandise Stores	12,073	1,844	13.2	239,021,346	18,301,390	7.1	6,065	4,945
Miscellaneous Store Retailers	3,033	677	18.2	51,482,878	5,163,801	9.1	5,471	3,769
Nonstore Retailers	1,116	116	9.4	44,069,648	3,013,127	6.4	11,078	10,878
Transportation and Warehousing								
Air Transportation	6,227	1,957	23.9	248,781,187	73,878,860	22.9	10,946	14,910
Water Transportation	813	438	35.0	42,099,153	19,204,491	31.3	15,292	15,550
Truck Transportation	3,259	523	13.8	139,879,031	11,548,660	7.6	11,950	9,382
Transit and Ground Passenger Transportation	1,516	160	9.5	28,974,451	1,659,911	5.4	5,503	4,940
Pipeline Transportation	868	85	8.9	108,311,094	8,943,173	7.6	32,614	37,576
Scenic and Sightseeing Transportation	1,993	1,914	49.0	36,336,233	22,973,030	38.7	5,954	4,998
Support Activities for Transportation	2,948	708	19.4	106,128,219	22,607,434	17.6	10,569	13,785
Postal Service	75	8	9.6	912,538	21,233	2.3	4,129	1,633
Couriers and Messengers	2,170	781	26.5	116,442,379	83,661,830	41.8	14,847	35,922
Warehousing and Storage	185	36	16.3	11,545,846	2,111,539	15.5	16,377	18,522

(continued on page A-25)

Industry	Resident Workers	Nonres. Workers	Percent Nonres.	Resident Wages	Nonres. Wages	Percent Nonres.	Resident Earnings/Qtr.	Nonres. Earnings/Qtr.
Information								
Publishing Industries (except Internet)	1,280	160	11.1	\$42,805,433	\$2,627,257	5.8	9,576	7,339
Motion Picture and Sound Recording Industries	466	88	15.9	3,896,453	433,633	10.0	2,943	2,507
Broadcasting (except Internet)	833	104	11.1	31,199,772	1,716,793	5.2	10,480	6,895
Telecommunications	4,606	289	5.9	281,914,208	12,871,530	4.4	16,131	16,914
Internet Service Providers, Web Search Portals, and Data Processing Services	178	34	16.0	7,442,613	732,591	9.0	11,363	10,035
Other Information Services	72	10	12.2	2,729,959	105,342	3.7	10,341	4,052
Finance and Insurance								
Credit Intermediation and Related Activities	5,274	412	7.2	226,044,797	6,938,229	3.0	11,440	7,212
Securities, Commodity Contracts, Other Financial	525	42	7.4	49,068,434	2,882,669	5.5	24,997	27,454
Insurance Carriers and Related Activities	1,914	120	5.9	93,854,723	2,382,688	2.5	13,199	9,060
Funds, Trusts, and Other Financial Vehicles	1,646	148	8.2	96,082,428	4,920,109	4.9	16,774	15,619
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing								
Real Estate	3,747	332	8.1	110,849,253	4,773,000	4.1	8,948	6,398
Rental and Leasing Services	2,022	337	14.3	49,921,309	5,351,881	9.7	7,602	7,098
Lessors of Nonfinancial Intangible Assets	148	8	5.1	5,344,866	44,896	0.8	12,517	2,993
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services								
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	13,024	3,083	19.1	632,385,853	124,498,419	16.4	13,961	16,488
Management of Companies and Enterprises	499	45	8.3	37,451,678	3,622,679	8.8	21,219	33,543
Administrative Support/Waste Management and Remediation								
Administrative and Support Services	12,364	4,582	27.0	325,986,792	93,308,261	22.3	8,282	8,946
Waste Management and Remediation Services	1,484	262	15.0	69,321,259	8,131,680	10.5	13,393	12,786
Educational Services								
Educational Services	2,115	585	21.7	57,272,212	7,608,925	11.7	8,261	6,722
Health Care and Social Assistance								
Ambulatory Health Care Services	14,904	1,644	9.9	556,665,214	43,264,400	7.2	10,547	11,703
Hospitals	11,326	1,018	8.2	558,532,037	32,802,737	5.5	13,090	13,794
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	2,994	441	12.8	75,009,625	5,750,485	7.1	7,225	5,996
Social Assistance	9,339	1,086	10.4	204,740,112	14,906,252	6.8	6,520	6,224
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation								
Performing Arts / Spectator Sports / Related	620	278	31.0	7,803,483	2,079,402	21.0	5,087	4,142
Museums, Historical Sites, and Similar Institutions	542	218	28.7	13,247,227	2,135,798	13.9	7,523	4,289
Amusement, Gambling, and Recreation Industries	3,580	1,399	28.1	38,008,424	10,293,926	21.3	3,714	3,786
Accommodation and Food Services								
Accommodation	7,573	5,530	42.2	127,976,695	48,320,517	27.4	5,418	4,254
Food Services and Drinking Places	21,773	7,313	25.1	285,588,143	53,014,621	15.7	4,334	3,588
Other Services								
Repair and Maintenance	2,695	499	15.6	80,885,215	9,733,154	10.7	8,871	8,690
Personal and Laundry Services	2,224	393	15.0	36,752,482	3,078,602	7.7	5,136	3,863
Religious / Grantmaking / Civic / Prof. / Similar	5,217	749	12.6	145,705,627	10,399,838	6.7	8,307	6,566
Private Households	463	78	14.4	8,904,643	617,323	6.5	5,984	3,834
Public Administration								
Executive, Legislative, and other								
General Government Support	12	N/D	N/D	8,704	N/D	N/D	725	N/D
Justice, Public Order, and Safety Activities	29	N/D	N/D	663,817	N/D	N/D	7,215	N/D
Administration of Human Resource Programs	18	N/D	N/D	964,504	N/D	N/D	13,585	N/D
Administration of Economic Programs	8	N/D	N/D	405,589	N/D	N/D	15,600	N/D
Unclassified ²	322	191	37.2	8,306,111	1,802,166	17.8	9,602	5,579
Unknown	513	93	15.3	18,343,918	2,341,533	11.3	10,446	9,480
Total Private Sector	255,129	74,435	22.6	9,007,138,038	1,696,847,263	15.7	10,438	10,162
Local Government	46,548	3,282	6.6	1,465,682,598	49,459,058	3.3	9,217	7,302
State Government	25,856	1,902	6.9	1,106,999,850	35,470,154	3.1	11,705	8,303
Total Private and Government	327,533	79,619	19.6	11,579,820,486	1,781,776,475	13.3	10,372	10,010

N/A: Not applicable

N/D: Not disclosable

¹ Does not include fish harvesting employment numbers.

² No industry data are available.

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

A3 AGIA Related Occupations - Largest Number of Nonresidents Alaska 2008

Occupational Title	Resident Workers	Nonres. Workers	Percent Nonres.	Earnings in Millions		Percent Nonres.	Average Nonres. Earnings
				Resident	Nonres.		
Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	3,685	1,857	33.5	\$56.3	\$15.1	21.1	\$8,116
Construction Laborers	6,529	1,348	17.1	184.3	24.5	11.7	18,150
Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	5,223	1,197	18.6	101.4	13.1	11.4	10,944
Cooks, Restaurant	1,854	1,126	37.8	32.8	10.6	24.5	9,428
Office Clerks, General	7,389	1,064	12.6	186.3	21.5	10.3	20,175
Operating Engineers and Other Construction Equipment Operators	3,549	818	18.7	198.1	42.5	17.7	51,998
Carpenters	3,651	791	17.8	133.3	18.6	12.3	23,570
Food Preparation Workers	2,848	757	21.0	35.6	5.3	12.9	6,981
Janitors and Cleaners, Except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	5,489	746	12.0	97.8	6.7	6.4	9,007
Office and Administrative Support Workers, All Other	6,143	706	10.3	171.9	12.3	6.7	17,401
Dishwashers	1,541	691	31.0	12.6	3.9	23.7	5,651
Electricians	2,227	681	23.4	137.0	34.4	20.1	50,474
Maintenance and Repair Workers, General	3,533	597	14.5	126.7	10.8	7.9	18,156
Plumbers, Pipefitters, and Steamfitters	1,839	540	22.7	106.3	21.4	16.8	39,664
Stock Clerks and Order Fillers	2,912	504	14.8	48.5	4.4	8.3	8,704
Security Guards	2,219	469	17.4	67.9	9.0	11.7	19,112
Truck Drivers, Heavy and Tractor-Trailer	2,795	456	14.0	130.6	13.9	9.6	30,451
Bus Drivers, Transit and Intercity	534	448	45.6	13.5	4.9	26.8	11,024
Receptionists and Information Clerks	3,346	440	11.6	68.1	4.0	5.5	9,013
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Construction Trades & Extraction Workers	1,050	400	27.6	89.5	33.8	27.4	84,503
Executive Secretaries and Administrative Assistants	4,193	375	8.2	135.6	8.2	5.7	21,869
Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks	4,588	345	7.0	142.1	5.0	3.4	14,428
Managers, All Other	2,548	339	11.7	172.8	23.2	11.8	68,451
Welders, Cutters, Solderers, and Brazers	716	322	31.0	36.3	11.9	24.7	37,005
Construction Managers	966	215	18.2	85.4	19.4	18.5	90,403
Mobile Heavy Equipment Mechanics, Except Engines	580	212	26.8	38.5	10.5	21.5	49,733
Truck Drivers, Light or Delivery Services	1,261	210	14.3	43.4	4.1	8.6	19,447
Helpers—Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Workers	821	206	20.1	25.7	6.9	21.2	33,635
Inspectors, Testers, Sorters, Samplers, and Weighers	313	193	38.1	17.3	9.5	35.3	49,077
Helpers, Construction Trades, All Other	586	183	23.8	15.5	4.1	20.7	22,139
Cooks, Institution and Cafeteria	757	180	19.2	18.7	3.0	13.7	16,431
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Office & Administrative Support Workers	2,047	164	7.4	89.0	3.9	4.2	23,883
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Production and Operating Workers	477	155	24.5	48.1	15.7	24.7	101,487
Bus and Truck Mechanics and Diesel Engine Specialists	687	148	17.7	37.8	7.4	16.4	49,993
Painters, Construction and Maintenance	572	141	19.8	16.6	2.5	13.3	18,073
Cement Masons and Concrete Finishers	292	138	32.1	9.0	3.2	25.8	22,831
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Food Preparation & Serving Workers	627	130	17.2	18.2	1.9	9.3	14,325
Surveyors	451	129	22.2	24.4	4.5	15.6	34,815
Environmental Scientists and Specialists, Including Health	585	126	17.7	33.8	3.8	10.2	30,377
Structural Iron and Steel Workers	368	117	24.1	21.6	6.2	22.3	53,167
Telecommunications Equipment Installers & Repairers, Except Line Installers	885	110	11.1	58.4	4.6	7.3	41,629
Laundry and Dry-Cleaning Workers	426	109	20.4	7.8	0.8	9.2	7,234
Mechanical Engineers	186	106	36.3	16.0	5.2	24.4	48,661
Computer Support Specialists	1,255	105	7.7	52.3	2.3	4.2	21,790
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Mechanics, Installers, & Repairers	658	94	12.5	46.6	6.3	11.9	66,805
Engineering Managers	385	86	18.3	57.0	16.4	22.3	190,141
Insulation Workers, Floor, Ceiling, and Wall	199	86	30.2	6.5	3.5	35.2	41,030
Millwrights	165	85	34.0	12.3	6.6	34.8	77,188
Helpers—Carpenters	495	77	13.5	8.9	0.9	8.9	11,285
Food Service Managers	438	77	15.0	16.2	1.3	7.4	16,702

N/D - Not disclosable

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

Occupational Title	Required Education Level	Resident		Percent Nonres.	Earnings in Millions		Percent Nonres.
		Workers	Nonres. Workers		Resident	Nonres.	
Captains, Mates, and Pilots of Water Vessels	Work experience in a related occupation	505	452	47.2	26,229,674	19,560,891	42.7
Commercial Pilots	Associate or postsecondary vocational training	783	525	40.1	74,282,923	50,653,036	40.5
Petroleum Engineers	Bachelor's and above	415	184	30.7	67,731,174	25,084,064	27.0
Geoscientists, Except Hydrologists and Geographers	Bachelor's and above	290	115	28.4	33,275,283	8,729,521	20.8
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Construction Trades and Extraction Workers	Work experience in a related occupation	1,050	400	27.6	89,520,015	33,801,043	27.4
Mobile Heavy Equipment Mechanics, Except Engines	Associate or postsecondary vocational training	580	212	26.8	38,481,401	10,543,346	21.5
Physical Therapists	Bachelor's and above	297	105	26.1	15,696,733	2,529,673	13.9
Pharmacists	Bachelor's and above	270	91	25.2	24,711,275	4,517,706	15.5
Physician Assistants	Bachelor's and above	332	104	23.9	24,639,941	5,127,423	17.2
Electricians	Med - or Long-Term Training or Experience	2,227	681	23.4	137,048,883	34,372,993	20.1
Plumbers, Pipefitters, and Steamfitters	Med - or Long-Term Training or Experience	1,839	540	22.7	106,312,203	21,418,391	16.8
Painters, Construction and Maintenance	Med - or Long-Term Training or Experience	572	141	19.8	16,634,611	2,548,325	13.3
Operating Engineers and Other Construction Equipment Operators	Med - or Long-Term Training or Experience	3,549	818	18.7	198,070,073	42,534,128	17.7
Construction Managers	Bachelor's and above	966	215	18.2	85,430,438	19,436,698	18.5
Licensed Practical and Licensed Vocational Nurses	Associate or postsecondary vocational training	527	117	18.2	23,369,299	2,654,159	10.2
Carpenters	Med - or Long-Term Training or Experience	3,651	791	17.8	133,323,891	18,644,080	12.3
Environmental Scientists and Specialists, Including Health	Bachelor's and above	585	126	17.7	33,772,333	3,827,459	10.2
Registered Nurses	Associate or postsecondary vocational training	4,318	911	17.4	242,569,085	26,247,263	9.8
Construction Laborers	Med - or Long-Term Training or Experience	6,529	1,348	17.1	184,309,377	24,466,656	11.7
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Retail Sales Workers	Work experience in a related occupation	1,904	318	14.3	70,468,984	6,648,541	8.6
Truck Drivers, Heavy and Tractor-Trailer	Med - or Long-Term Training or Experience	2,795	456	14.0	130,556,482	13,885,616	9.6
Radiologic Technologists and Technicians	Associate or postsecondary vocational training	406	63	13.4	23,454,029	2,316,907	9.0
Environmental Engineering Technicians	Associate or postsecondary vocational training	244	36	12.9	14,771,020	1,134,508	7.1
Sales Managers	Bachelor's and above	807	119	12.9	56,357,655	3,829,578	6.4
Electrical Power-Line Installers and Repairers	Med - or Long-Term Training or Experience	403	51	11.2	33,799,601	2,016,370	5.6
Transportation, Storage, and Distribution Managers	Work experience in a related occupation	257	30	10.5	16,723,256	1,792,115	9.7
Civil Engineers	Bachelor's and above	620	72	10.4	46,620,512	3,526,218	7.0
Dental Assistants	Med - or Long-Term Training or Experience	997	111	10.0	27,104,846	1,197,768	4.2
Property, Real Estate, and Community Association Managers	Bachelor's and above	423	46	9.8	19,874,591	856,101	4.1
Network Systems and Data Communications Analysts	Bachelor's and above	168	17	9.2	10,602,491	508,297	4.6
Computer Systems Analysts	Bachelor's and above	376	38	9.2	25,404,415	1,948,907	7.1
Special Education Teachers, Preschool, Kindergarten, and Elementary School	Bachelor's and above	586	56	8.7	26,451,390	1,235,867	4.5
Water and Liquid Waste Treatment Plant and System Operators	Med - or Long-Term Training or Experience	586	56	8.7	20,819,070	1,834,804	8.1
Network and Computer Systems Administrators	Bachelor's and above	509	48	8.6	29,296,303	2,195,154	7.0
Elementary School Teachers, Except Special Education	Bachelor's and above	3,034	282	8.5	135,858,253	6,068,449	4.3
Executive Secretaries and Administrative Assistants	Med - or Long-Term Training or Experience	4,193	375	8.2	135,569,190	8,200,878	5.7
Dental Hygienists	Associate or postsecondary vocational training	375	32	7.9	19,702,336	587,467	2.9
Accountants and Auditors	Bachelor's and above	1,658	138	7.7	89,838,352	3,294,608	3.5
Power Plant Operators	Med - or Long-Term Training or Experience	447	34	7.1	21,533,490	1,034,835	4.6
Lawyers	Bachelor's and above	997	75	7.0	81,964,790	2,895,438	3.4
Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks	Med - or Long-Term Training or Experience	4,588	345	7.0	142,057,096	4,977,832	3.4
Sales Representatives, Wholesale and Manufacturing, Except Technical and Scientific Prod	Med - or Long-Term Training or Experience	1,006	72	6.7	50,679,843	1,514,640	2.9
Medical and Health Services Managers	Bachelor's and above	1,187	57	4.6	74,854,611	1,937,791	2.5
Correctional Officers and Jailers	Med - or Long-Term Training or Experience	897	18	2.0	42,125,523	197,962	0.5

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

A5 New Hires by Residency - Major and Selected Industry Categories Alaska 2008

Industry	Resident Workers	Nonres. Workers	Total Workers	Resident New Hires	Nonres. New Hires	Total New Hires	Percent of Total Workers that were Nonres. New Hires	Percent of Total New Hires that were Nonres.
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	1,010	636	1,646	423	412	835	25.0	49.3
Mining	14,255	5,971	20,226	2,986	2,290	5,276	11.3	43.4
Oil and Gas	3,036	1,019	4,055	224	249	473	6.1	52.6
Oilfield Services*	8,851	4,024	12,875	2,187	1,630	3,817	12.7	42.7
Utilities	2,182	161	2,343	378	106	484	4.5	21.9
Construction	22,477	5,166	27,641	8,594	3,660	12,254	13.2	29.9
Manufacturing	9,918	16,389	26,307	2,869	9,427	12,296	35.8	76.7
Seafood Processing	5,363	15,578	20,941	1,582	8,853	10,435	42.3	84.8
Wholesale Trade	6,876	905	7,781	1,522	574	2,096	7.4	27.4
Retail Trade	42,208	7,064	49,272	14,061	5,089	19,150	10.3	26.6
Transportation and Warehousing	19,978	6,523	26,501	4,730	3,687	8,417	13.9	43.8
Air Transportation	6,207	1,953	8,160	1,150	1,011	2,161	12.4	46.8
Information	7,425	675	8,100	1,401	420	1,821	5.2	23.1
Finance and Insurance	9,289	711	10,000	1,689	488	2,177	4.9	22.4
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	5,911	679	6,590	2,125	489	2,614	7.4	18.7
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	13,417	3,225	16,642	3,701	1,992	5,693	12.0	35.0
Management of Companies and Enterprises	507	47	554	181	32	213	5.8	15.0
Admin. Support/Waste Mgmt. & Remediation	13,706	4,771	18,477	5,278	3,155	8,433	17.1	37.4
Educational Services	2,131	590	2,721	621	364	985	13.4	37.0
Health Care and Social Assistance	38,244	4,179	42,423	8,496	2,841	11,337	6.7	25.1
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	4,661	1,860	6,521	2,052	1,271	3,323	19.5	38.2
Accommodation and Food Services	29,480	12,884	42,364	13,256	9,450	22,706	22.3	41.6
Accommodation	7,573	5,533	13,106	2,990	4,002	6,992	30.5	57.2
Food Services and Drinking Places	21,681	7,248	28,929	10,081	5,362	15,443	18.5	34.7
Other Services	10,628	1,724	12,352	3,440	1,225	4,665	9.9	26.3
Public Administration	425	22	447	157	18	175	4.0	10.3
Unassigned	401	253	654	282	210	492	32.1	42.7
State Government	25,856	1,902	27,758	3,027	949	3,976	3.4	23.9
Local Government	46,548	3282	49,830	8,680	2,201	10,881	4.4	20.2
Total	327,533	79,619	407,150	89,949	50,350	140,299	12.4	35.9

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

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

**Top Private Sector Occupations with the Largest Number of Nonresident Workers
Paid Greater Than Median Earnings for All Occupations (\$6,268 per Quarter)**

Alaska 2008

A6

Occupation	Total Workers	Nonres. Workers	Average Earnings per Quarter	Percent of Total Workers that were Nonres. New Hires	Percent of Total New Hires that were Nonres.
Construction Laborers	7,108	1,291	\$8,938	13.3	24.2
Airline Pilots, Copilots, and Flight Engineers	2,024	1,151	26,535	27.0	80.2
Office Clerks, General	6,117	949	9,546	10.2	28.5
Registered Nurses	4,414	836	13,298	13.7	60.0
Operating Engineers and Other Construction Equipment Operators	3,475	802	18,394	10.0	28.6
Carpenters	4,165	775	10,696	12.3	28.4
Fishers and Related Fishing Workers	1,313	748	10,022	34.5	58.2
Production Workers, All Other	1,710	687	26,383	22.3	65.2
Electricians	2,785	673	19,929	14.8	35.5
Roustabouts, Oil and Gas	2,241	578	18,088	10.8	33.7
Maintenance and Repair Workers, General	2,663	532	8,363	12.6	35.7
Plumbers, Pipefitters, and Steamfitters	2,185	526	16,785	17.5	43.1
Commercial Pilots	1,295	522	30,486	13.4	68.0
Office and Administrative Support Workers, All Other	4,840	480	9,961	6.2	19.8
Truck Drivers, Heavy and Tractor-Trailer	3,151	453	12,173	7.7	27.3
Sailors and Marine Oilers	838	450	9,915	32.9	62.0
Security Guards	2,296	444	8,200	12.2	34.1
General and Operations Managers	3,829	431	23,447	5.0	32.1
Captains, Mates, and Pilots of Water Vessels	809	425	16,519	21.5	62.6
First-Line Supervisors/Mgrs. of Construction Trades and Extraction Wrkrs.	1,367	399	27,337	9.7	37.4
Executive Secretaries and Administrative Assistants	3,087	331	10,691	7.3	24.1
Cooks, All Other	1,017	327	6,775	19.0	46.3
Managers, All Other	2,296	322	25,845	6.3	40.6
Welders, Cutters, Solderers, and Brazers	1,020	322	15,395	21.0	46.5
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Retail Sales Workers	2,202	316	8,552	9.5	46.3
Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks	3,819	315	6,357	5.3	20.7
Geological and Petroleum Technicians	856	310	17,511	21.6	52.7
Engineers, All Other	1,256	303	26,084	13.5	45.5
Aircraft Mechanics and Service Technicians	1,495	299	10,661	11.6	43.5
Service Unit Operators, Oil, Gas, and Mining	947	296	20,915	10.0	41.5
Air Transportation Workers, All Other	876	263	24,888	13.6	39.3
Chefs and Head Cooks	600	237	7,813	24.2	61.7
Automotive Service Technicians and Mechanics	1,839	231	7,896	8.2	23.8
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Workers, All Other	1,327	225	17,535	8.1	30.9
Construction and Related Workers, All Other	872	220	17,196	18.0	35.6
Construction Managers	1,055	214	28,358	6.4	35.2
Material Moving Workers, All Other	1,284	211	8,844	7.7	27.3
Mobile Heavy Equipment Mechanics, Except Engines	725	209	16,373	12.6	46.7

Median Earnings: \$6,268 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.

A "New Hire" is defined as any worker that was hired for the first time at any point during 2008

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