

2010

# Nonresidents Working in Alaska



State of Alaska  
Governor Sean Parnell  
Commissioner Click Bishop  
Published January 2012



ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR  
& WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT

# STATE OF ALASKA

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January 26, 2012

The Honorable Sean Parnell  
Office of the Governor  
P.O. Box 110001  
Juneau, AK 99801-1182

Dear Governor Parnell,

Enclosed is the annual resident hire report required by AS 36.10.130. The report details the percentage of nonresident workers in Alaska by industry, occupation, and geographic area during calendar year 2010, the most recent year for which complete data are available.

Overall, 19.6 percent of workers included in the 2010 report were nonresidents, an increase from 2009's 19.1 percent. The total number of nonresident workers rose by 3.9 percent and the total number of resident workers rose by 0.9 percent.

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 employment training, education, and regulatory enforcement.

The report provides nonresident percentages for all major Alaska industries. Electronic copies of the report are available at <http://labor.alaska.gov/research/reshire/NONRES.pdf>. If you have questions regarding the report, please contact Rob Kreiger at (907) 465-6031.

Sincerely,



Clark Bishop  
Commissioner

# Nonresidents Working in Alaska: 2010

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Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development  
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*On the cover:*

Southeast Alaska gold miners hold a shovel, packs, a pick, and a gold pan around 1898 in this photograph from the Alaska State Library Historical Collections.

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# Highlights

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- **The nonresident hire rate increased in 2010.** The nonresident hire rate in 2010 was 19.6 percent, up from 19.1 percent in 2009.
- **The numbers of resident and nonresident workers rose from 2009.** The number of nonresident workers employed in Alaska in 2010 increased by 2,992, or 3.9 percent, to 79,856. The number of resident workers rose by 2,859, or 0.9 percent, to 328,611. The total workforce increased 1.5 percent, to 408,467.
- **Both resident and nonresident worker counts were at a record high in 2010.** Growth in resident and nonresident worker counts in 2010 exceeded worker declines in 2009, the first year since 1997 that the total number of workers fell from the prior year.
- **The percentage of wages earned by nonresidents increased in 2010.** Total private sector and state and local government wages totaled \$14.1 billion in 2010. Nonresidents earned 13.6 percent of total wages in 2010, up from 2009's 13.3 percent.
- **Growth in total nonresident earnings outpaced that of residents.** Resident earnings increased 2.8 percent to \$12.1 billion in 2010, while nonresident earnings increased 5.4 percent to \$1.9 billion.
- **Average resident earnings increased more than average nonresident earnings.** Resident workers in Alaska typically have higher average annual earnings than nonresidents, and 2010 was no exception. Average annual resident earnings increased 1.9 percent in 2010 to \$36,955, while average annual nonresident earnings increased 1.5 percent to \$23,958.
- **The seafood processing industry employed the greatest number of nonresident workers.** There were 16,222 nonresident workers in the seafood processing industry, compared to 5,428 residents. In 2010, 20.3 percent of all nonresident workers in Alaska worked in the seafood processing industry, down slightly from 2009. Nonresidents working in the seafood processing industry earned 10.7 percent of all nonresident wages.
- **The numbers of both resident and nonresident workers increased in the oil industry.** The number of residents in the oil industry increased 0.2 percent, while the number of nonresident workers increased 12.8 percent. Earnings for both resident and nonresident workers in the oil industry also increased.
- **The nonresident hire rate in the oil industry increased in 2010.** Nonresidents were 30.6 percent of oil industry workers (including major oil companies and oilfield services) in 2010, up from 28.1 percent in 2009. The oil industry employed 6.5 percent of total nonresident workers, but paid 24.4 percent of total nonresident earnings.
- **In the construction industry, both resident and nonresident worker counts fell.** The number of nonresident workers employed in the construction industry during 2010 fell 1.5 percent, and the number of resident workers fell 2.1 percent. The number of workers in the construction industry has fallen in each of the past five years.

# Nonresidents Working in Alaska: 2010

## Introduction

Alaska has a unique set of databases that allow quick and accurate monitoring of resident hire. Alaska can monitor the resident hire status of employers, industries, occupations and regions in a way not available to any other state, using Alaska unemployment insurance wage records that contain worker occupation and place of work, the Alaska Permanent Fund Dividend database, and other data series.

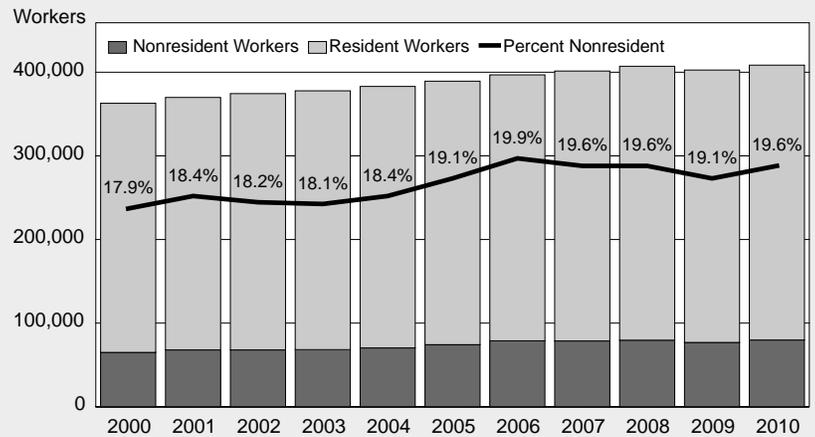
This information is used to identify occupations eligible for preference in public-funded construction projects as required by AS 36.10.150, to report on the status of resident hire in the state as required by AS 36.10.130,<sup>1</sup> and to report on resident hire by employers as allowed under AS 23.20.110. In addition, the information is a useful planning tool for educators and job-seekers.

The Alaska Legislature initiated resident hire preference 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 Alaskans had preference for as many publicly funded jobs as possible.

With Alaska's seasonal economy, relatively small labor force, and a limited pool of resident workers with highly specialized skills, some employers recruit workers from outside the state. Historically this has occurred with the construction of major new projects — such as the oil pipeline in the 1970s — but also with more modest growth in employment associated with publicly funded construction and oilfield development.

Although resident hire preference requirements and information that spotlights problem areas can help discourage nonresident hire, much of the emphasis has been on increasing labor supply by improving existing training programs and creating new ones to satisfy the unmet needs of Alaska's employers. Detailed resident hire data can help policy-makers and employers make the most informed decisions about where to direct

## 1 Resident and Nonresident Workers Alaska, 2000 to 2010



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

those training dollars.

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 many factors, including relatively low pay or highly seasonal work that does not promote long-term residency, many high-paying, long-term jobs go to nonresidents.

Reasons for this include a shortage of skilled workers or lack of information for both job-seekers 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.

The state has given industries and occupations with high percentages of nonresident workers a high priority for new training funds. The Alaska Workforce Investment Board and the University of Alaska use resident hire data to identify unmet training needs. The Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development also determines 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 on the industry or

occupation group. Improved marketing of occupational employment opportunities, better occupational employment forecasts, and identification of unmet training needs can also help minimize the need to import workers from outside Alaska.

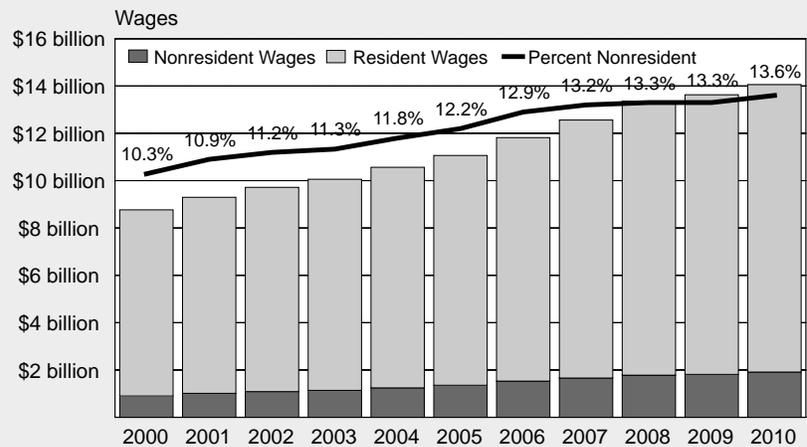
Although fast-paced growth associated with quickly changing economic conditions can present challenges — such as an increase in oil prices or development of an Alaska gas line — there is a large pool of unemployed and underemployed workers in Alaska with a broad skill set. In addition, there are thousands of young workers entering the Alaska labor market each year who can make more informed career choices when they are based on data about employment opportunities in the state.

### Measuring Residency

To calculate residency, the department matches quarterly Alaska unemployment insurance wage records (which contain industry, occupation, earnings, and place of work information) for each worker with Alaska Permanent Fund Dividend data to identify resident and nonresident workers. The two most recent years' PFD data are used to determine residency, and workers who applied for a PFD in one of the two most recent years are considered residents for this report. (See the methodology in the appendix.)

## 2 Resident and Nonresident Wages

Alaska, 2000 to 2010



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

Historical analysis of the PFD file shows that this information is an excellent indicator of residency. Although some workers not eligible for a PFD when residency reports are generated become residents in the following year, the most recent data show that these workers represent only about 13.8 percent of total non-resident workers.

### Nonresident Workforce Increased in 2010

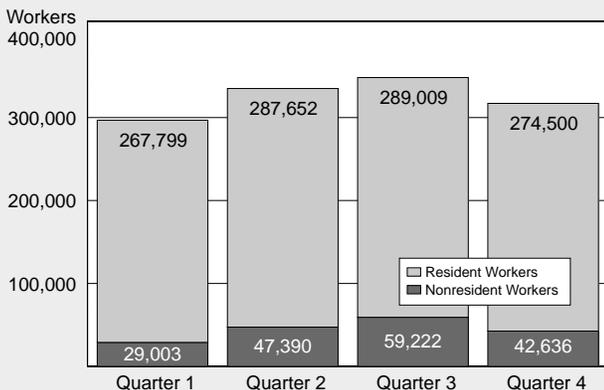
The total number of private-sector and state and local government wage and salary<sup>2</sup> workers employed in Alaska during 2010 was 408,467, up by 5,848 workers from 2009. This more than compensates for the 2009 decline. Nonresident workers<sup>3</sup> were 19.6 percent of private sector and state and local government workers in 2010, which is half a percentage point higher than the 2009 rate. (See Exhibit 1.)

Slightly more nonresident workers were added to the workforce than residents in 2010. The number of nonresident workers increased 3.5 percent — or 2,992 — to 79,856, and the number of resident workers increased 0.9 percent — or 2,859 — to a total of 328,611.

Total wage and salary earnings grew 3.0 percent to \$14.1 billion in 2010. Nonresidents earned 13.6 percent of that total, up from the 13.3 percent share they received in 2009. (See Exhibit 2.) Total resident earnings increased by \$328 million (2.8 percent) to \$12.1 billion in 2010, while total nonresident earnings increased by \$98 million (5.4 percent) to \$1.9 billion.

## 3 Alaska Workers by Quarter

Resident and nonresident, 2010



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

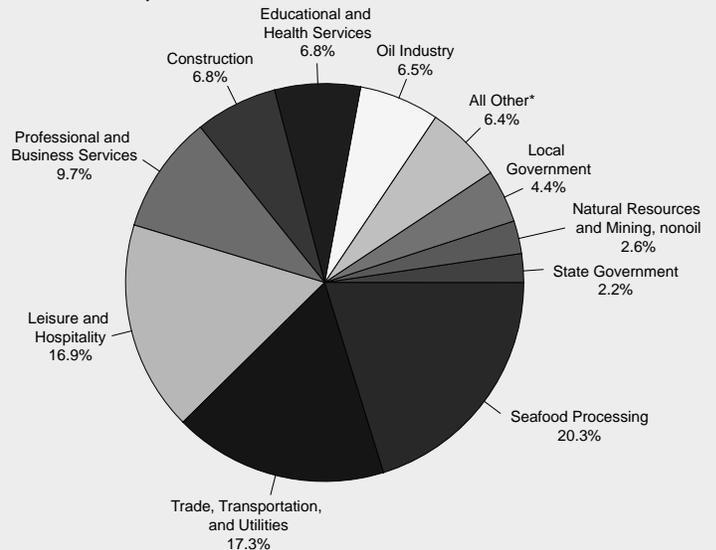
With some significant exceptions, nonresidents typically did not work all four quarters of the year. (See Exhibits 3 and 32.) Many nonresident workers were employed only during the summer or in short-term or seasonal jobs, including those in the seafood processing and visitor-related sectors.

In 2010, residents earned an annual average of \$36,955, while nonresidents earned \$23,958. Average annual earnings grew by \$682 (1.9 percent) for residents and \$344 (1.5 percent) for nonresidents. The average earnings per quarter worked for nonresidents were \$10,737 in 2010, in contrast to the \$10,855 earned by resident workers.

### Nonresident Percentages and Earnings by Industry

The nonresident hire rate is slightly higher among private sector workers than in the public and private sector combined. In 2010, 22.7 percent of private sector workers in

## 4 Nonresident Workers, Industry Distribution Alaska, 2010



\*All other includes nonseafood manufacturing; information; financial activities; public administration; other services; and unclassified industries.

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

## 5 Workers and Wages, Major and Selected Industry Categories Alaska, 2010

Industry	Total		Nonresident			
	Workers	Wages (mil)	Workers	Percent	Wages (mil)	Percent
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting	2,130	\$41.5	1,011	47.5%	\$17.9	43.1%
Mining	20,655	\$1,845.8	6,318	30.6%	\$536.0	29.0%
Oil and Gas	4,031	\$623.4	966	24.0%	\$158.6	25.4%
Oilfield Services*	13,048	\$978.3	4,253	32.6%	\$308.6	31.5%
Utilities	2,416	\$157.2	185	7.7%	\$9.3	5.9%
Construction	26,586	\$1,113.3	5,398	20.3%	\$153.8	13.8%
Manufacturing	26,519	\$496.7	16,965	64.0%	\$219.3	44.1%
Seafood Processing	21,650	\$312.5	16,222	74.9%	\$204.4	65.4%
Wholesale Trade	7,475	\$300.7	866	11.6%	\$17.6	5.8%
Retail Trade	47,366	\$1,002.2	6,866	14.5%	\$68.3	6.8%
Transportation and Warehousing	24,359	\$1,061.8	5,881	24.1%	\$240.3	22.6%
Air Transportation	6,952	\$282.7	1,468	21.1%	\$50.9	18.0%
Information	7,478	\$362.8	584	7.8%	\$16.6	4.6%
Finance and Insurance	10,205	\$510.2	781	7.7%	\$22.9	4.5%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	7,015	\$192.4	785	11.2%	\$12.2	6.4%
Professional, Scientific, Technical Services	17,877	\$832.8	3,684	20.6%	\$146.4	17.6%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	595	\$47.7	56	9.4%	\$5.4	11.4%
Admin Support, Waste Mgmt/Remediation	17,302	\$474.4	4,045	23.4%	\$81.7	17.2%
Educational Services	2,736	\$62.6	584	21.3%	\$6.9	11.0%
Health Care and Social Assistance	46,435	\$1,701.5	4,809	10.4%	\$116.5	6.8%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	6,628	\$73.3	1,889	28.5%	\$14.9	20.3%
Accommodation and Food Services	40,223	\$514.1	11,646	29.0%	\$94.1	18.3%
Accommodation	11,670	\$163.7	4,686	40.2%	\$41.8	25.5%
Food Services and Drinking Places	28,339	\$348.2	6,910	24.4%	\$52.1	15.0%
Other Services	13,170	\$336.6	1,871	14.2%	\$31.4	9.3%
Public Administration	464	\$13.3	11	2.4%	\$0.1	0.7%
Unclassified	1,219	\$25.3	343	28.1%	\$5.3	20.8%
State Government	27,945	\$1,211.1	1,789	6.4%	\$38.4	3.2%
Local Government	51,669	\$1,680.0	3,489	6.8%	\$57.9	3.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>408,467</b>	<b>\$14,057</b>	<b>79,856</b>	<b>19.6%</b>	<b>\$1,913</b>	<b>13.6%</b>

\*This industry category includes support activities for oil and gas drilling and related occupations.  
Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section

Alaska were not residents, but nonresident percentages varied significantly by industry.

The seafood processing industry is the largest employer of nonresident workers. (See Exhibit 4.) Nonresident percentages were also high in the accommodation and food services industry. The nonresident workforce for these two industries combined accounted for more than one-third (38.7 percent) of all private sector nonresident workers in 2010. (See Exhibit 5.)

Other industries with high percentages of nonresidents included the oil industry, the construction industry, the metal mining industry, and other visitor-related industries. These industries generally have one or more of the following characteristics: high seasonality, a need for workers with specialized skills, or work sites in remote locations.

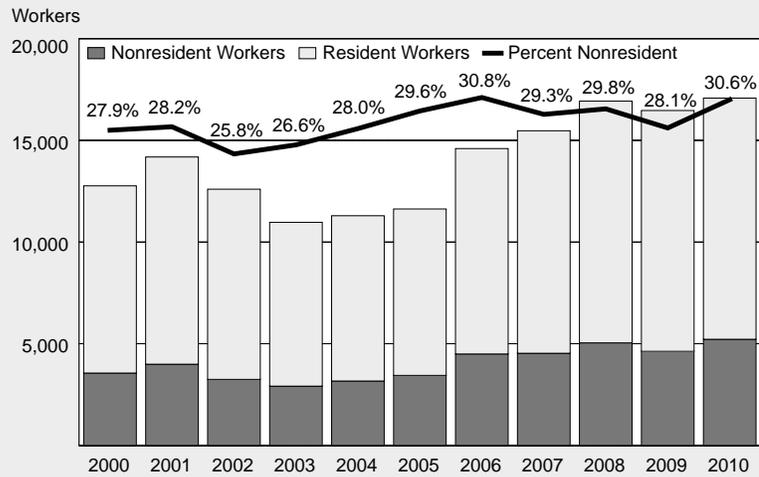
## Oil and Gas Industry

The oil and gas industry employs less than 5 percent of all Alaska workers but has a substantial impact on Alaska's economy. Oil and gas industry earnings are 2.7 times higher than average annual earnings for all industries combined. The percentage of nonresident workers in the oil and gas industry has historically been higher than the statewide average for all industries.

The number of workers in the oil industry rose during 2010, but the increase was almost completely due to an increase in the number of nonresident workers. Alaska's oil industry employed 17,079 workers in 2010: an increase of 611 workers, or 3.7 percent, from 2009. The growth in worker numbers in the oil industry in 2010 more than made up for its 2009 losses.

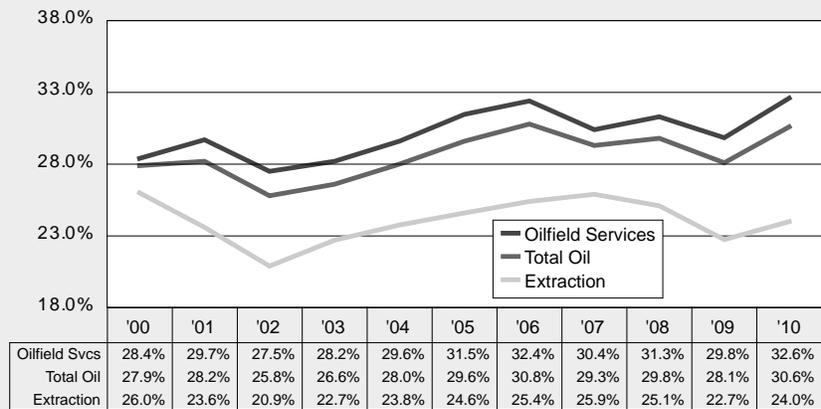
The percentage of nonresident workers in the oil and gas industry rose from 28.1 percent in 2009 to 30.6 percent in 2010. (See Exhibit 6.) Although the numbers of both resident and nonresident workers increased in 2010 in the oil and gas industry, the number of resident workers increased by 0.2 percent while the number of nonresident workers jumped 12.8 percent.

## 6 Oil Industry Workers Alaska, 2000 to 2010



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

## 7 Oil Industry, Percent Nonresident by Category Alaska, 2000 to 2010



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

Oil industry earnings grew 3.2 percent to \$1.6 billion in 2010. Wages were up for both residents and nonresidents; total resident wages increased 1.8 percent to 1.1 billion, while nonresident earnings increased 6.8 percent to \$592 million. Overall, nonresidents earned 29.2 percent of the total oil industry wages in 2010, up from 28.1 percent in 2009.

The oil industry comprises the oil and gas extraction and oilfield service sectors. Oil and gas extraction includes firms that primarily operate and develop oil and gas fields. Most oil and gas extraction operations are located on remote sites on the North Slope and in Cook Inlet,

although some oil and gas extraction workers are employed in urban centers. Oil and gas extraction workers made up only 23.6 percent of total oil industry workers, but earned 38.9 percent of oil industry wages in 2010.

There were 4,031 workers in the oil and gas extraction sector in 2010, slightly fewer than the 4,045 in 2009. The number of residents working in extraction fell 1.9 percent while the number of nonresident workers increased 5.0 percent in 2010. As a result, the percentage of nonresidents in the sector increased during the year, rising from 22.7 percent in 2009 to 24.0 percent. Conversely, the percentage of total wages going to nonresidents fell slightly, dropping from 25.5 percent in 2009 to 25.4 percent in 2010. (See Exhibit 7.)

Oil and gas extraction was a high-wage industry for both residents and nonresidents; however, nonresidents earned substantially more than residents. In 2010, the average quarterly wage for nonresidents in the oil and gas extraction sector was \$48,454, which was 23.2 percent more than the average quarterly wage for residents, who earned an average of \$39,328. The gap between resident and nonresident quarterly earnings narrowed in 2010 as average quarterly resident earnings increased and average quarterly nonresident earnings fell from 2009. Nonresidents in the oil and gas extraction sector work fewer quarters than residents, on average, which is why the gap between average quarterly earnings is larger than average annual earnings for residents and nonresidents.

The oilfield services sector comprises firms who perform support activities on a contract or fee basis for oil and gas extraction firms. These services include drilling oil and gas wells, excavation, and well servicing.<sup>4</sup> The oilfield services sector makes up a much larger portion of total oil industry workers; the sector employed 76.4 percent of oil industry workers in 2010.

The number of workers employed in oilfield services increased by 625 (5.0 percent) from 2009, which accounts for the overall growth in the number of workers in the oil industry. The number of nonresident workers in the oilfield services sector increased 14.7 percent, while the

## 8 Oil Industry, High Nonresident Occupations

Select Alaska occupations, 2010

Occupation title	Total workers	Percent nonres	Avg quarterly res earnings	Avg quarterly nonres earnings
Roustabouts, Oil and Gas	1,806	23.6%	\$15,743	\$17,655
Operating Engineers and Other Const Equip Oper	1,067	31.9%	\$17,785	\$18,845
Service Unit Operators, Oil, Gas, and Mining	909	34.4%	\$22,597	\$21,413
Electricians	906	47.0%	\$20,744	\$23,423
Production Workers, All Other	799	34.5%	\$35,228	\$37,102
Plumbers, Pipefitters, and Steamfitters	597	46.9%	\$19,260	\$19,120
Managers, All Other	428	45.3%	\$57,622	\$101,953
Welders, Cutters, Solderers, and Brazers	395	43.0%	\$19,254	\$20,943
Supervisors of Construction and Extraction Workers	365	37.0%	\$29,960	\$33,090
Construction Managers	357	41.5%	\$26,325	\$28,716
Electrical and Electronic Engineering Technicians	186	66.1%	\$30,693	\$33,735

Note: Includes occupations in oil and gas extraction and related oilfield services. Occupation totals include only workers in this industry. Additional workers in these occupations may be found in other industries.

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

number of resident workers increased 0.9 percent. Similar to oil and gas extraction, the percentage of nonresidents working in oilfield services rose during the year. In 2010, 32.6 percent of the 13,048 oilfield service workers were nonresidents, compared to 29.8 percent in 2009. (See Exhibit 7.)

Workers in oilfield services earned \$978.3 million, which made up 61.1 percent of total oil industry wages in 2010. (See Exhibit 5.) Nonresident workers in oilfield services earned \$308.6 million, which was 31.5 percent of total earnings for the sector.

The gap between resident and nonresident average earnings in oilfield services was small compared to the oil and gas extraction sector. In 2010, nonresident workers earned an average of \$23,188 per quarter — 12.9 percent more than residents, who earned \$20,532 per quarter.

## Construction Industry

The construction industry is one of Alaska's largest; 6.5 percent of Alaska workers are employed by a construction firm. Average quarterly earnings in construction are among the highest in the state, and although the work can be very seasonal, construction jobs are sought after in Alaska.

There were 26,586 construction workers in 2010, down 2.0 percent from 27,129 in 2009. This is the fifth year of decline for the construction industry, which peaked in 2005 with 31,096 workers. A cooler housing market and the wrap-up of some big commercial projects reduced the demand for construction work starting in the middle of the last decade. The numbers of both

resident and nonresident workers in the construction industry fell in 2010. There were 2.0 percent fewer residents and 1.5 percent fewer nonresidents in construction in 2010 than there were in 2009.

As a percentage of total workers in the construction industry, the nonresident rate was essentially unchanged; it increased from 20.2 to 20.3 percent. (See Exhibit 9.)

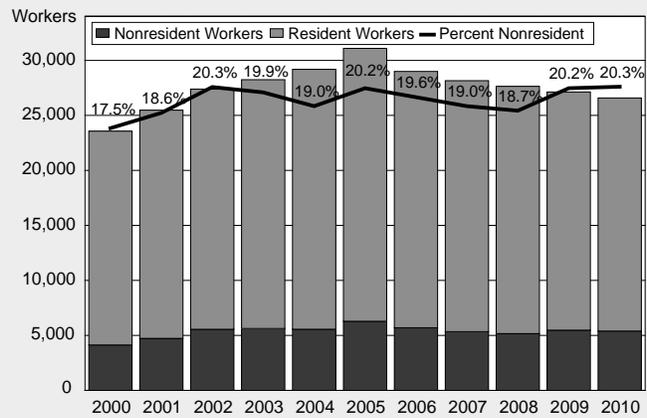
The construction industry paid 10.0 percent of total private sector wages in 2010. Total construction wages increased 0.5 percent to \$1.11 billion. The nonresident share of total wages rose slightly, from 13.7 percent in 2009 to 13.8 percent in 2010. Construction wages for residents rose 0.4 percent to \$959.4 million during the year, while nonresident wages rose by 0.5 percent over the same period.

Within the construction industry, specialty trade contractors accounted for most of the employment and earnings. The number of residents in the specialty trade contractors sector fell 1.2 percent, while the number of nonresidents fell 12.4 percent. Heavy and civil engineering had the lowest number of total workers, but had the highest quarterly earnings. The number of nonresident workers in the heavy and civil engineering portion of the construction industry rose 8.7 percent, and the number of resident workers in the sector rose 1.2 percent.

## Seafood Processing Industry

The fishing industry is a critical component of Alaska's economy, but because fish harvesters are exempt from reporting employment and earnings, most harvesters and crew aren't counted like most wage and salary

## 9 Construction Industry Workers Alaska 2000 to 2010



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

workers in Alaska. Seafood processing workers, on the other hand, are included in the wage record data and can be described in this report.

Historically, seafood processing has had the highest percentage of nonresident workers of any industry, a trend that continued in 2010. Alaska's seafood processing industry employed 16,222 nonresidents in 2010, who were 74.9 percent of the processing workforce. (See Exhibit 11.) Nonresidents earned \$204 million, or 65.4 percent, of the total wages paid to seafood processing workers. In all industries combined, nonresident seafood processing workers were 20.3 percent of the nonresident workforce — down from 21.1 percent in 2009.

The number of workers in seafood processing was down 1.0 percent from 2009, and the proportion of

## 10 Construction Industry, High Nonresident Occupations Select Alaska occupations, 2010

Occupation title	Total workers	Percent nonresident	Avg quarterly resident earnings	Avg quarterly nonres earnings
Construction Laborers	4,542	20.8%	\$9,857	\$9,749
Carpenters	2,854	18.3%	\$12,783	\$11,237
Operating Engineers and Other Construction Equip Operators	1,808	21.0%	\$17,856	\$18,845
Electricians	1,597	11.9%	\$16,671	\$17,216
Plumbers, Pipefitters, and Steamfitters	1,309	14.6%	\$16,347	\$15,990
Construction and Related Workers, All Other	861	36.5%	\$13,083	\$14,852
Painters, Construction and Maintenance	529	23.6%	\$9,692	\$6,726
Cement Masons and Concrete Finishers	357	33.9%	\$10,679	\$8,979
Boilermakers	290	74.1%	\$17,402	\$13,789
Mining Machine Operators, All Other	134	65.7%	\$12,788	\$13,507

Note: Occupation totals include only workers in this industry. Additional workers in these occupations may be found in other industries.

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

nonresident workers rose slightly from 74.6 percent in 2009 to 74.9 percent in 2010. Total seafood processing wages increased 8.0 percent in 2010. Wages for nonresident seafood processing workers increased 12.6 percent, while wages for residents rose 0.2 percent. The portion of seafood processing wages earned by nonresidents rose in 2010, from 62.7 percent in 2009 to 65.4 percent in 2010.

A small portion of nonresident seafood processing workers eventually become Alaska residents — 2.4 percent of seafood processing workers who were nonresidents in 2009 became residents in 2010. (See Exhibit 12.)

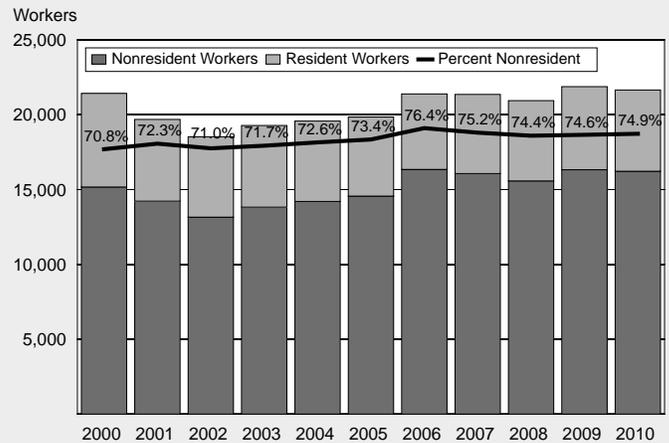
Fish harvesting workers are generally not covered by unemployment insurance because the majority of those workers are classified as self-employed — thus, they aren't part of the worker totals or the total nonresident hire rate. However, the Department of Labor and Workforce Development estimates the number of resident and nonresident workers in Alaska's commercial fishing industry. In 2010, nonresidents made up 44.1 percent of the harvesting workforce, which includes permit holders and their crew. Nonresident permit holders earned 48.5 percent of the state's total gross earnings.<sup>5</sup>

### Metal Mining Industry

Metal mining<sup>6</sup> is one of Alaska's fastest growing industries. Worker counts in the metal mining industry increased by 16.4 percent, or 378 workers in 2010, as a result of both high mineral prices and full-scale production at the new Kensington Mine near Juneau. The number of nonresident workers was up 21.3 percent, while residents increased by 14.5 percent.

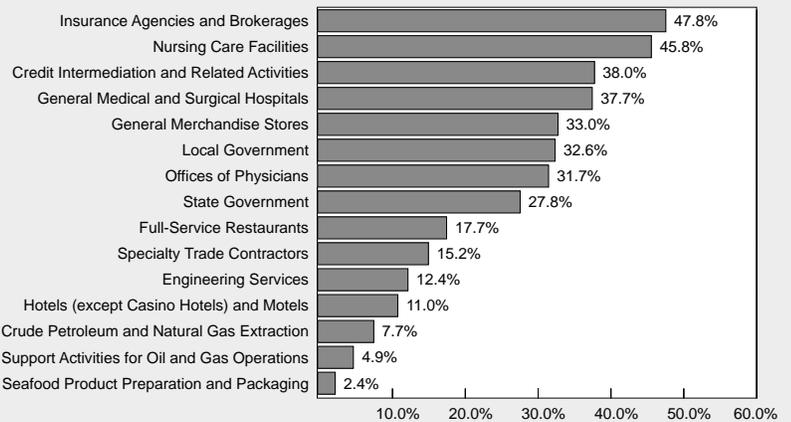
In 2010, 30.3 percent of metal mining workers were nonresidents, up from 29.1 percent in 2009. (See Exhibit 15.) Nonresidents earned 28.4 percent of total wages in metal mining, an increase from 28.3 percent in 2009. In 2010, nonresident workers earned an average of \$24,249 each quarter, while resident workers earned \$21,279 per quarter. Average earnings for each quarter worked increased in 2010 for both residents and nonresidents as the number of workers in the industry rose less than total earnings. Average quarterly wages increased 4.9 percent over the year for residents and 1.1 percent for nonresidents.

## 11 Seafood Processing Workers Alaska, 2000 to 2010



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

## 12 Nonresidents Who Became Residents Selected Alaska industries, 2010



Note: Graph covers those who were nonresidents in 2009 and became residents in 2010. Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section

The metal mining industry includes companies that mine metal ore and those that provide support for metal ore mining. Metal ore mining employed 92.8 percent of the industry's workers in 2010. Support companies had a nonresident percentage of 48.8 in 2010, compared to 27.8 percent in metal ore mining companies. Although support companies only made up 7.1 percent of workers in the industry, they employed 11.8 percent of nonresident workers.

Three-quarters of metal ore mining workers were employed by companies involved primarily in gold

## 13 Seafood Processing, High Nonresident Occupations

Select Alaska occupations, 2010

Occupation title	Total workers	Percent nonresident	Avg quarterly resident earnings	Avg quarterly nonres earnings
Seafood Processing Workers, Except Surimi and Fish Roe	14,077	80.1%	\$4,788	\$5,067
Meat, Poultry, and Fish Cutters and Trimmers	2,468	70.1%	\$4,539	\$4,212
Surimi Technicians	387	92.5%	\$6,200	\$5,522
Fishers and Related Fishing Workers	313	77.6%	\$9,995	\$14,354
First-line Supervisors/Managers of Seafood Processing Workers	281	63.3%	\$7,876	\$11,743
Material Moving Workers, All Other	200	77.5%	\$6,618	\$7,134
Office Clerks, General	234	60.3%	\$8,455	\$7,445
First-Line Supervisors of Production and Operating Workers	340	38.8%	\$4,255	\$7,689
Fish Roe Technicians	133	88.0%	\$4,930	\$10,910
Machinists	128	89.8%	\$14,619	\$12,366

Note: Occupation totals include only workers in this industry. Additional workers in these occupations may be found in other industries.  
Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section

or silver mining. The other quarter were working for companies mining other kinds of metal ore, including nickel, lead, zinc, and uranium. Gold and silver mining companies had higher nonresident percentages in 2010 than other metal ore mining companies — 29.4 percent versus 22.6 percent.

## Visitor-Related Industries

Several industry sectors in Alaska are significantly affected by visitor expenditures, but there is no “visitor industry” in the NAICS, or North American Industry Classification System. However, there are several

industry sectors that can be considered “visitor-related” industries; these sectors include accommodation, air transportation, scenic and sightseeing transportation,<sup>7</sup> and food service and drinking establishments.

Exhibit 17 shows the nonresident hire rate of these visitor-related industries.

Nonresident workers in the visitor-related sectors account for 21.2 percent of the state’s nonresident workers, but just 9.8 percent of nonresident wages. There were 59,300 workers employed in a visitor-related industry in 2010, down from 59,706 in 2009. The number of nonresident workers in visitor-related industries was down 0.1 percent in 2010, and the number of resident workers fell 0.9 percent. Nonresident workers in the visitor-related industries earned \$189.0 million in wages, down 8.3 percent from 2009.

## 14 Seafood Processing, Workers and Wages

By area, Alaska, 2010

Borough or Census Area	Total		Nonresident			
	Workers	Wages	Workers	Percent	Wages	Percent
Aleutians East Borough	2,497	\$49,485,466	2,197	88.0%	\$41,239,395	83.3%
Aleutians West Borough	2,713	\$53,586,662	1,782	66.0 %	\$28,193,250	52.6%
Anchorage, Municipality of	541	\$7,196,626	341	63.0 %	\$2,750,250	38.2 %
Bethel Census Area	320	\$2,959,496	42	13.0 %	\$870,718	29.4 %
Bristol Bay Borough	3,008	\$25,489,157	2,798	93.0 %	\$23,485,805	92.1 %
Denali Borough	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Dillingham Census Area	718	\$6,475,227	601	84.0 %	\$5,305,091	81.9 %
Fairbanks North Star Borough	23	\$151,059	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D
Haines Borough	226	\$1,946,017	207	92.0 %	\$1,690,737.85	86.9 %
Hoonah-Angoon CA	43	\$448,532	16	37.0 %	\$104,362	23.3 %
Juneau, City and Borough	381	\$3,922,822	291	76.0 %	\$2,335,612	59.5 %
Kenai Peninsula Borough	1,409	\$14,862,295	867	62.0 %	\$8,344,184	56.1 %
Ketchikan Gateway Borough	921	\$11,054,389	750	81.0 %	\$7,160,995	64.8 %
Kodiak Island Borough	2,659	\$42,596,649	1,235	46.0 %	\$12,594,768	29.6 %
Lake and Peninsula Borough	374	\$3,347,420	359	96.0 %	\$3,091,730	92.4 %
Matanuska-Susitna Borough	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D
Nome Census Area	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
North Slope Borough	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Northwest Arctic Borough	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Petersburg Census Area	543	\$7,240,555.8	380	70.0 %	\$3,501,884	48.4 %
Prince of Wales-Hyder CA	68	\$376,788	33	49.0 %	\$168,661	44.8 %
Sitka, City and Borough	891	\$13,020,974	662	74.0 %	\$6,918,143	53.1 %
Skagway, Municipality	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D
Southeast Fairbanks CA	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Valdez-Cordova CA	1,669	\$19,854,162	1,462	88.0 %	\$14,989,737	75.5 %
Wade Hampton Census Area	260	\$1,595,857	20	8.0 %	\$392,632	24.6 %
Wrangell Borough	264	\$2,822,769	191	72.0 %	\$1,718,319	60.9 %
Yakutat, City and Borough	63	\$1,400,582	23	37.0 %	\$335,602	24.0 %
Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	8	\$25,593	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D
Total	21,650	\$312,469,829	16,222	74.9 %	\$204,405,559	65.4 %

N/A = Not applicable. N/D = Not disclosable. Note: Private sector only  
Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section

The food services and drinking places sector is the largest of the visitor-related industries in terms of total workers. There were 28,339 people working in food services and drinking places in 2010, up 2.3 percent from 2009. (See Exhibit 18.)

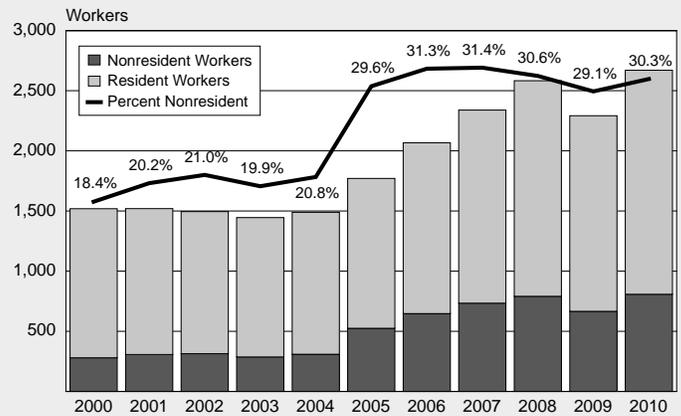
In 2010, 47.8 percent of workers in a visitor-related industry worked in food services and drinking places. The sector's nonresident percentage rose from 23.6 in 2009 to 24.4 in 2010. Over the same period, the percentage of wages paid to nonresidents also rose, from 14.6 percent to 15.0 percent. (See Exhibit 17.)

Within the visitor-related industries, the worker numbers grew the most in performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries. It was also the smallest visitor-related industry with only 1,095 workers, up from 1,003 in 2009. Nonresidents made up 24.2 percent of the performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries workers, and earned 19.0 percent of the industry's wages. The number of nonresidents fell over the year, from 304 in 2009 to 265 in 2010.

The accommodation sector typically has the highest nonresident percentage of all visitor-related industries and one of the highest of all industries. There were 11,670 workers employed in the sector in 2010, down 2.7 percent from 2009. Nonresidents were 40.2 percent of accommodation workers, and they earned 25.5 percent of the sector's wages. (See Exhibit 19.) The number of nonresident workers fell from 4,890 in 2009 to 4,686 in 2010.

Air transportation is the highest-paying visitor-related

## 15 Metal Mining Workers Alaska, 2000 to 2010



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

industry in terms of average wages per worker, primarily due to high-paying occupations within this industry (such as pilots<sup>8</sup>). Nonresidents made up 21.1 percent of the worker total in air transportation, down from 23.1 percent in 2009. Air transportation had the biggest decline in its workforce of all visitor-related sectors, falling 7.4 percent from 7,505 in 2009 to 6,952 in 2010.

## Health Care Industry

The health care industry was one of the largest in Alaska in 2010, as well as one of the fastest-growing. Some industries facing rapid growth have hired nonresident workers to supplement expansion, but there is little

## 16 Metal Mining Industry, High Nonresident Occupations

Select occupations, Alaska 2010

Occupation title	Total workers	Percent nonres	Avg quarterly resident earnings	Avg quarterly nonresident earnings
Mining Machine Operators, All Other	448	25.9%	\$18,415	\$15,943
Miners, Except Drillers and Machine Operators	308	51.0%	\$21,904	\$30,204
Extraction Workers, All Other	194	38.7%	\$18,662	\$21,825
Millwrights	185	33.5%	\$24,503	\$25,300
Mechanics, Mine Machinery	123	31.7%	\$24,244	\$26,940
Mining and Geological Engineers, Including Mining Safety Engineers	73	34.2%	\$30,625	\$23,246
First-Line Supervisors of Mechanics, Installers, and Repairers	54	27.8%	\$27,206	\$32,881
Mobile Heavy Equipment Mechanics, Except Engines	52	25.0%	\$23,292	\$24,392
Electricians	48	60.4%	\$25,672	\$28,285
Geoscientists, Except Hydrologists and Geographers	47	48.9%	\$15,190	\$20,183

Note: Occupation totals include only workers in this industry. Additional workers in these occupations may be found in other industries.

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

## 17 Visitor-Related Industries Workers and wages, Alaska 2010

Industry	Total		Nonresident			
	Workers	Wages (mil)	Workers	Percent	Wages (mil)	Percent
Air Transportation	6,952	\$282.7	1,468	21.1%	\$50.9	18.0%
Scenic and Sightseeing Transportation	3,110	\$47.6	1,617	52.0%	\$19.4	40.7%
Support Activities for Transportation	3,194	\$108.5	528	16.5%	\$11.6	10.7%
Performing Arts, Spectator Sports, and Related Industries	1,095	\$13.4	265	24.2%	\$2.5	19.0%
Amusement, Gambling, and Recreation Industries	4,940	\$48.6	1,461	29.6%	\$10.7	21.9%
Accommodation	11,670	\$163.7	4,686	40.2%	\$41.8	25.5%
Food Services and Drinking Places	28,339	\$348.2	6,910	24.4%	\$52.1	15.0%

Note: Occupation totals include only workers in this industry. Additional workers in these occupations may be found in other industries.  
Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section

evidence that the health care industry has done this. Despite a near-doubling of the number of health care workers in Alaska over the last 10 years, the nonresident hire rate in health care has remained largely consistent through the decade. (See Exhibit 21 and 22.) Alaska has a large number of health care training programs that have provided a pool of resident applicants.

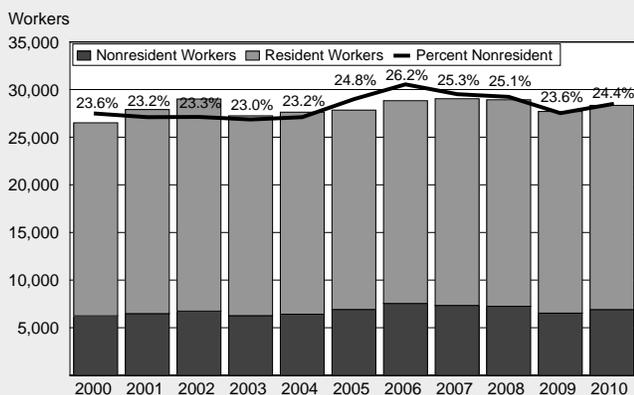
Nonresidents made up 10.2 percent of health care workers in 2010, and earned 6.9 percent of wages. (See Exhibit 21.) This was a slight increase from 2009 for workers but not wages. The average quarterly wage for a resident worker in 2010 was \$11,845, in contrast to the average quarterly nonresident worker wage of \$12,318. Average quarterly wages for both residents and nonresidents increased from \$11,569 and \$12,264 in 2009, respectively.

The health care industry is made up of ambulatory health care services, hospitals, and nursing and resi-

dential care facilities. Ambulatory health care service companies, which generally provide services to ambulatory patients and do not provide inpatient services, employed 50.8 percent of all health care workers and 53.3 percent of all nonresident health care workers. Hospitals employed an additional 37.4 percent of all health care workers and 31.3 percent of nonresident health care workers. Nursing and residential care facilities employed the smallest fraction of health care workers — just 11.9 percent of health care workers were in a nursing and residential care facility, 15.4 percent of whom were nonresidents.

Many nonresidents in health care eventually became Alaska residents. Of the 1,110 nonresident workers at general medical and surgical hospitals in 2009, 37.7 percent became residents by 2010. Offices of physicians also contributed new residents to Alaska's workforce: 178 of the 562 nonresidents in this sector in 2009 became residents by 2010. (See Exhibit 12.)

## 18 Workers in Eating and Drinking Alaska, 2000 to 2010



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

## Other Industry Sectors

Detailed resident data by industry can be found in Exhibit A1 in the appendix. Private sector industries with a low percentage of nonresidents are 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 at 6.4 percent and 6.8 percent respectively in 2010.

## Nonresident Occupations

Employers provide quarterly occupational information on workers to the Department of Labor and Workforce Development. For this report, the department assigned workers an occupation code based on the occupation in which they earned the most money in 2010.

The department found large numbers of nonresident workers in a variety of occupations, especially in seafood processing, accommodation, food service and drinking places, and air transportation. (See Exhibit 23.) Many occupations with large numbers of nonresident workers have relatively high pay, and though they may require significant training or education, they are an opportunity for training programs in Alaska or a career path for unemployed Alaskans who have the necessary training and experience.

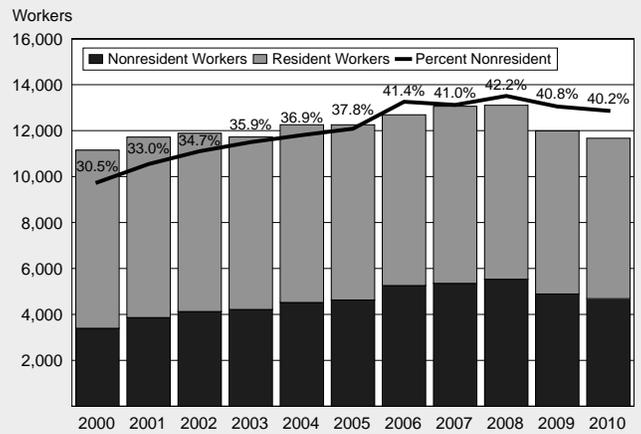
Exhibit 25 provides the top nonresident occupations that had average quarterly earnings over \$6,521 in 2010, the median quarterly earnings for those reporting occupational information. Notable occupations with high pay and a large number of nonresident workers include construction workers, airline pilots, hand laborers, and office clerks.

Exhibit 23 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 include seafood processing workers, retail sales workers, maids and housekeepers, cashiers, and waiters/waitresses.

### Gas Line-Related Occupations

Construction of a natural gas pipeline in Alaska has the potential to create a significant number of well-paying jobs for Alaskans. The Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development identified 113 occupations that

## 19 Accommodation Workers Alaska, 2000 to 2010



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

are key in the construction of a natural gas pipeline.<sup>9</sup> Exhibit 26 shows the top 50 gas line-related occupations with the largest number of total workers in 2010.

### New Hires

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

## 20 Alaska Visitor Industry, High Nonresident Occupations Select occupations, Alaska 2010

Occupation title	Total workers	Percent nonres	Avg quarterly resident earnings	Avg quarterly nonresident earnings
Waiters and Waitresses	5,239	28.3%	\$4,863	\$4,027
Food Preparation Workers	3,590	26.0%	\$3,018	\$2,769
Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	3,452	38.0%	\$4,212	\$3,464
Cooks, Restaurant	2,676	35.5%	\$5,297	\$4,073
Dishwashers	1,799	33.7%	\$3,313	\$2,899
Tour Guides and Escorts	1,389	63.0%	\$4,455	\$4,203
Hotel, Motel, and Resort Desk Clerks	1,353	30.2%	\$4,676	\$3,899
Airline Pilots, Copilots, and Flight Engineers	978	33.4%	\$18,047	\$19,093
Commercial Pilots	732	42.9%	\$19,650	\$17,099
Bus Drivers, Transit and Intercity	696	60.5%	\$5,943	\$5,326
Sailors and Marine Oilers	623	51.0%	\$10,312	\$9,560
Captains, Mates, and Pilots of Water Vessels	585	56.1%	\$15,341	\$15,631
Bus Drivers, Transit and Intercity	696	60.5%	\$5,943	\$5,326

Note: Occupation totals include only workers in this industry. Additional workers in these occupations may be found in other industries.

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

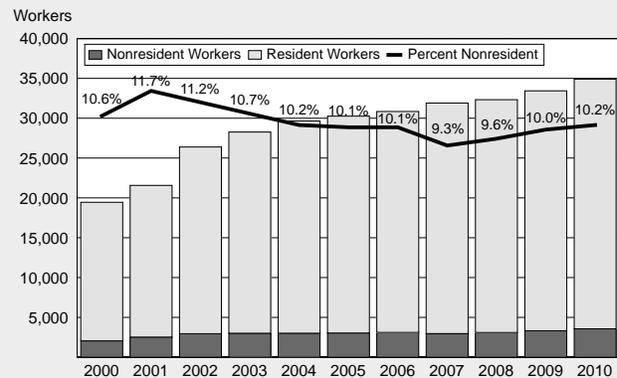
As stated earlier, this report uses a data set consisting of an unduplicated collection of wage records. (See the methodology in the appendix for more information.) In cases where workers had more than one job or worked in more than one geographic area, their employment and earnings were assigned to the industry, employer, and area where they earned the majority of their wages in 2010. Therefore, each worker has only one employer, one industry, and one wage associated with their employment in a given year even if he or she worked two or more jobs. A “new hire” in this analysis is a worker who was hired for the first time in the industry, employer, and area where that person earned the majority of his or her wages in a target year.

It is important to note that to maintain consistency with worker counts, this report defines a “new hire” somewhat differently than the standard new hire statistics produced by the Department of Labor and Workforce Development. The standard new hires statistics look at all the industry, employer, and area combinations for all workers and do not select the combination where workers earned the majority of their wages.

As a result, the industry and area levels should not be used as absolute figures for employment and wages. However, because this method is consistent with past reports, these data may be compared to years past.

In 2010, 133,146 (or 32.6 percent) of total workers were new hires.<sup>10</sup> (See Exhibit 27.) Of the total workers in 2010, 12.0 percent were nonresident new hires. Nonresidents were hired at different rates across industries; however, there were some notable examples where nonresident hire rates exceeded those of residents. In particular, of all the newly hired workers in 2010, the

## 21 Health Care Workers Alaska, 2000 to 2010



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

seafood processing industry had the highest percentage of nonresident new hires, at 74.9 percent. The volume of new hires in seafood processing is typical for the industry given its seasonal employment demands. Similar to seafood processing in terms of demand for seasonal workers, the accommodation industry had 52.4 percent nonresident new hires; and the agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting industry had 61.1 percent nonresident new hires.

Oil and gas and oilfield services had new hire rates of 8.8 percent and 27.8 percent respectively. However, of all the newly hired workers in these industries, both had higher-than-average rates of nonresident new hires. Over half of the new hires in oil and gas were nonresidents (58.4 percent) while in oilfield services, 44.7 percent of new hires were nonresidents.

## 22 Health Care Industry, High Nonresident Occupations Select occupations, Alaska 2010

Occupation title	Total workers	Percent nonres	Avg quarterly resident earnings	Avg quarterly nonresident earnings
Registered Nurses	3,923	11.4%	\$15,693	\$15,128
Dental Assistants	1,086	12.0%	\$8,003	\$5,770
Home Health Aides	780	16.0%	\$5,518	\$4,489
Dental Hygienists	437	10.8%	\$14,621	\$12,265
Licensed Practical and Licensed Vocational Nurses	425	10.4%	\$11,735	\$11,274
Personal Care and Service Workers, All Other	412	11.7%	\$5,625	\$5,531
Family and General Practitioners	367	19.6%	\$27,249	\$23,806
Physical Therapists	356	17.4%	\$15,215	\$12,514
Physician Assistants	305	25.2%	\$21,226	\$19,892
Physicians and Surgeons, All Other	277	25.3%	\$73,044	\$47,858
Anesthesiologists	38	52.6%	\$58,296	\$41,364

Note: Occupation totals include only workers in this industry. Additional workers in these occupations may be found in other industries.

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

Among high-paying occupations, boilermakers had the highest percentage of nonresident new hires. Pilots, fish harvesters,<sup>11</sup> and ship captains and mates all had nonresident hire rates over 65 percent. (See Exhibit 25.)

### Geographic Distribution

The department matches worker employment records showing place of work with Permanent

Fund Dividend applicant addresses to determine the number of local residents, Alaska residents, and non-residents working in each borough or census area.<sup>12</sup> Overall, 68.4 percent of workers were local residents of the area where they worked in 2010, while 12.7 percent were residents of Alaska, but did not live in the borough or census area in which they worked. (See Exhibits 28 through 31 for regional and resident data.)

## Municipality of Anchorage

Anchorage is Alaska's most populous city and the workplace of 165,868 people, or 40.6 percent of all workers in Alaska. Because it is a large urban center, Anchorage has a diverse economy with no single dominant industry. Service industries such as retail trade, health care and social assistance, and accommodation and food services are among the largest industries in Anchorage.

## 23 Occupations with the Largest Numbers of Nonresident Workers

Alaska private sector, 2010

Occupation	Resident workers	Nonresident workers	Percent nonresident	Resident earnings (mil)	Nonresident earnings (mil)	Percent nonresident
Seafood Processing Workers, Except Surimi and Fish Roe	3,018	11,440	79.1%	\$43.0	\$111.1	72.1%
Retail Salespersons	11,433	2,655	18.8%	\$191.2	\$20.3	9.6%
Meat, Poultry, and Fish Cutters and Trimmers	854	1,781	67.6%	\$13.1	\$13.3	50.3%
Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	3,538	1,660	31.9%	\$55.2	\$14.3	20.5%
Waiters and Waitresses	3,943	1,612	29.0%	\$61.2	\$13.9	18.5%
Cashiers	8,776	1,605	15.5%	\$131.7	\$10.9	7.6%
Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers, Incl Fast Food	5,485	1,355	19.8%	\$61.6	\$7.8	11.2%
Construction Laborers	5,539	1,314	19.2%	\$156.0	\$26.4	14.5%
Food Preparation Workers	3,176	1,073	25.3%	\$30.8	\$6.8	18.1%
Tour Guides and Escorts	633	1,012	61.5%	\$9.5	\$9.5	50.2%
Cooks, Restaurant	1,799	1,009	35.9%	\$31.5	\$10.1	24.2%
Airline Pilots, Copilots, and Flight Engineers	1,029	985	48.9%	\$104.3	\$114.1	52.3%
Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	3,434	877	20.3%	\$82.1	\$10.3	11.1%
Office Clerks, General	4,498	834	15.6%	\$114.4	\$12.5	9.9%
Operating Engineers and Other Construction Equipment Operators	2,420	815	25.2%	\$140.9	\$42.7	23.3%
Fishers and Related Fishing Workers	407	798	66.2%	\$6.1	\$15.2	71.3%
Carpenters	3,260	754	18.8%	\$127.0	\$19.7	13.4%
Electricians	2,093	731	25.9%	\$135.9	\$41.3	23.3%
Registered Nurses	3,626	693	16.0%	\$213.5	\$21.2	9.1%
Janitors and Cleaners, Except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	3,596	671	15.7%	\$57.6	\$6.3	9.9%
Dishwashers	1,419	655	31.6%	\$13.6	\$4.1	23.1%
Office and Administrative Support Workers, All Other	4,682	586	11.1%	\$148.7	\$14.3	8.8%
Sales and Related Workers, All Other	2,837	550	16.2%	\$73.6	\$6.4	8.0%
Food Preparation and Serving Related Workers, All Other	2,082	530	20.3%	\$29.2	\$3.8	11.7%
Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	2,756	518	15.8%	\$132.0	\$17.7	11.8%
Plumbers, Pipefitters, and Steamfitters	1,628	517	24.1%	\$100.5	\$22.6	18.4%
Sailors and Marine Oilers	452	472	51.1%	\$12.3	\$9.4	43.4%
Bartenders	1,580	469	22.9%	\$24.1	\$3.7	13.4%
Roustabouts, Oil and Gas	1,484	459	23.6%	\$84.7	\$26.0	23.5%
Managers, All Other	1,958	451	18.7%	\$159.4	\$69.0	30.2%
General and Operations Managers	3,550	447	11.2%	\$272.7	\$27.2	9.1%
Maintenance and Repair Workers, General	1,654	446	21.2%	\$66.1	\$10.7	13.9%
Hotel, Motel, and Resort Desk Clerks	1,084	444	29.1%	\$16.2	\$3.8	19.0%
Commercial Pilots	583	437	42.8%	\$44.9	\$24.9	35.7%
Bus Drivers, Transit and Intercity	345	435	55.8%	\$6.4	\$5.9	48.2%
Captains, Mates, and Pilots of Water Vessels	321	416	56.4%	\$15.2	\$19.6	56.4%
Stock Clerks and Order Fillers	2,343	411	14.9%	\$45.9	\$3.5	7.0%
Security Guards	1,840	406	18.1%	\$58.0	\$8.7	13.1%
Construction and Related Workers, All Other	909	403	30.7%	\$34.7	\$12.6	26.7%
Production Workers, All Other	1,076	398	27.0%	\$84.6	\$40.4	32.3%
Supervisors of Construction and Extraction Workers	951	396	29.4%	\$84.4	\$33.5	28.4%
Customer Service Representatives	2,503	383	13.3%	\$67.9	\$5.0	6.8%
Surimi Technicians	29	358	92.5%	\$0.7	\$6.8	90.9%
Childcare Workers	1,783	349	16.4%	\$21.3	\$1.7	7.6%
Inspectors, Testers, Sorters, Samplers, and Weighers	378	340	47.4%	\$25.4	\$25.6	50.2%
Cooks, All Other	724	333	31.5%	\$15.9	\$5.0	23.9%
Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks	3,511	331	8.6%	\$115.3	\$4.6	3.9%
Personal Care Aides	3,282	328	9.1%	\$62.4	\$3.0	4.6%
Dining Room and Cafeteria Attendants and Bartender Helpers	769	326	29.8%	\$6.8	\$2.0	22.8%
Receptionists and Information Clerks	2,688	326	10.8%	\$60.6	\$3.2	5.0%

\*Only those workers covered by Alaska unemployment insurance, a relatively small percentage of all those harvesting fish in Alaska, are included in the total.  
Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section

# 24 Occupations With Largest Numbers of Nonresident Workers, by Industry

Alaska private sector, 2010

Industry	Occupation	Resident workers	Nonresident workers	Percent nonresident workers	Resident earnings	Nonresident earnings	Percent nonresident earnings
Food Manufacturing	Seafood Processing Workers, Except Surimi and Fish Roe	2,806	11,277	80.1%	\$41,432,552	\$110,286,663	72.7%
Food Manufacturing	Meat, Poultry, and Fish Cutters and Trimmers	758	1,735	69.6%	\$10,512,676	\$12,923,988	55.1%
Food Services and Drinking Places	Combined Food Prep/Serving Workers, Including Fast Food	4,635	1,158	20.0%	\$48,843,252	\$6,340,287	11.5%
Accommodation	Maid and Housekeeping Cleaners	1,811	1,061	36.9%	\$20,432,521	\$7,338,221	26.4%
Food Services and Drinking Places	Waiters and Waitresses	3,095	968	23.8%	\$47,685,916	\$7,816,627	14.1%
Food Services and Drinking Places	Food Preparation Workers	2,591	825	24.2%	\$21,279,275	\$4,078,925	16.1%
Couriers and Messengers	Airline Pilots, Copilots, and Flight Engineers	311	649	67.6%	\$55,613,252	\$95,339,389	63.2%
Food Services and Drinking Places	Cooks; Restaurant	1,352	602	30.8%	\$22,362,069	\$5,832,361	20.7%
General Merchandise Stores	Retail Salespersons	3,717	597	13.8%	\$54,422,965	\$3,696,681	6.4%
Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	Retail Salespersons	1,042	465	30.9%	\$11,251,585	\$4,521,833	28.7%
General Merchandise Stores	Cashiers	3,118	448	12.6%	\$55,417,409	\$3,658,505	6.2%
Amusement, Gambling, Recreation Industries	Tour Guides and Escorts	220	438	66.6%	\$2,307,266	\$3,349,502	59.2%
Accommodation	Waiters and Waitresses	595	434	42.2%	\$10,590,709	\$4,109,637	28.0%
Support Activities for Mining	Roustabouts, Oil and Gas	1,377	426	23.6%	\$79,183,991	\$24,761,350	23.8%
Support Activities for Mining	Electricians	443	402	47.6%	\$31,741,050	\$24,333,475	43.4%
Food Services and Drinking Places	Dishwashers	890	391	30.5%	\$7,347,862	\$2,147,478	22.6%
Construction of Buildings	Construction Laborers	1,487	382	20.4%	\$38,707,595	\$6,502,369	14.4%
Administrative and Support Services	Janitors and Cleaners, Except Maids/Housekeeping	1,538	366	19.2%	\$23,383,292	\$3,448,861	12.9%
Food and Beverage Stores	Cashiers	2,309	363	13.6%	\$38,339,280	\$2,481,381	6.1%
Food Manufacturing	Surimi Technicians	29	358	92.5%	\$682,020	\$6,780,462	90.9%
Construction of Buildings	Carpenters	1,788	345	16.2%	\$78,749,750	\$8,150,076	9.4%
Miscellaneous Store Retailers	Retail Salespersons	1,092	341	23.8%	\$12,603,902	\$2,389,330	15.9%
Support Activities for Mining	Operating Engineers and Other Construction Equip Oper	727	340	31.9%	\$47,948,879	\$22,199,583	31.6%
Specialty Trade Contractors	Construction Laborers	1,140	338	22.9%	\$29,969,786	\$5,153,345	14.7%
Air Transportation	Airline Pilots, Copilots, and Flight Engineers	641	322	33.4%	\$42,740,925	\$18,051,558	29.7%
Scenic and Sightseeing Transportation	Bus Drivers, Transit and Intercity	105	320	75.3%	\$1,536,464	\$3,998,688	72.2%
Support Activities for Mining	Service Unit Operators, Oil, Gas, and Mining	499	309	38.2%	\$38,377,581	\$19,597,127	33.8%
Hospitals	Registered Nurses	2,688	307	10.3%	\$163,113,838	\$10,676,929	6.1%
Accommodation	Hotel, Motel, and Resort Desk Clerks	835	292	25.9%	\$12,434,317	\$2,430,620	16.4%
Food Services and Drinking Places	Food Preparation and Serving Related Workers, All Other	1,166	289	19.9%	\$12,474,009	\$1,643,287	11.6%
Accommodation	Cooks; Restaurant	342	287	45.6%	\$7,235,585	\$2,926,141	28.8%
Support Activities for Mining	Plumbers, Pipefitters, and Steamfitters	317	280	46.9%	\$21,840,555	\$13,364,634	38.0%
Oil and Gas Extraction	Production Workers, All Other	521	276	34.6%	\$73,156,237	\$38,957,496	34.7%
Air Transportation	Commercial Pilots	1,017	274	42.2%	\$27,946,583	\$13,988,610	33.4%
Food Services and Drinking Places	Barenders	1,304	255	16.4%	\$15,704,679	\$1,709,499	9.8%
Sporting Goods, Hobby, Book, and Music Stores	Retail Salespersons	70	243	77.6%	\$1,389,280	\$7,133,866	83.7%
Food Manufacturing	Fishers and Related Fishing Workers	1,129	232	17.0%	\$13,293,753	\$1,163,152	8.0%
Social Assistance	Childcare Workers	957	219	18.6%	\$33,518,366	\$6,376,791	16.0%
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	Construction Laborers	800	218	21.4%	\$48,922,165	\$11,456,215	19.0%
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	Operating Engineers and Other Construction Equip Operators	1,027	208	16.8%	\$32,197,134	\$5,865,063	15.4%
Administrative and Support Services	Security Guards	265	204	43.5%	\$10,775,533	\$4,669,613	30.2%
Specialty Trade Contractors	Construction and Related Workers, All Other	56	203	78.4%	\$849,317	\$2,101,811	71.2%
Accommodation	Tour Guides and Escorts	52	199	79.3%	\$1,800,775	\$3,259,438	64.4%
Administrative and Support Services	Registered Nurses	589	196	23.0%	\$4,706,198	\$962,908	17.0%
Food Services and Drinking Places	Dining Room and Cafeteria Attendants; Bartender Helpers	1,202	192	13.8%	\$29,752,095	\$1,700,983	5.4%
Building Matl and Garden Equip/Supplies Dealers	Retail Salespersons	269	192	41.6%	\$3,277,394	\$1,306,062	28.5%
Accommodation	Dishwashers	485	190	28.1%	\$4,924,659	\$1,027,842	17.3%
Administrative and Support Services	Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	47	189	80.1%	\$2,766,398	\$3,745,450	57.5%
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	Boilermakers	1,288	183	12.4%	\$32,222,671	\$2,137,929	6.2%
Credit Intermediation and Related Activities	Tellers	891	182	17.0%	\$43,329,401	\$5,281,262	10.9%
Truck Transportation	Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers						

Industry	Occupation	Resident workers	Nonresident workers	Percent nonresident workers	Resident earnings	Nonresident earnings	Percent nonresident earnings
Food Manufacturing	First-line Supervisors/Managers of Seafood Proc Workers	104	178	63.1%	\$2,245,995	\$5,554,403	71.2%
Oil and Gas Extraction	Managers, All Other	190	175	47.9%	\$34,553,996	\$46,049,416	57.1%
Support Activities for Mining	Welders, Cutters, Solderers, and Brazers	223	171	43.4%	\$15,926,546	\$9,309,950	36.9%
Food Services and Drinking Places	Hosts and Hostesses, Restaurant, Lounge, and Coffee Shop	694	171	19.8%	\$5,004,829	\$858,148	14.6%
General Merchandise Stores	Sales and Related Workers, All Other	969	168	14.8%	\$22,964,875	\$2,078,607	8.3%
Food Services and Drinking Places	Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	277	166	37.5%	\$5,967,289	\$1,053,865	15.0%
Administrative and Support Services	Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	760	165	17.8%	\$16,916,742	\$2,668,474	13.6%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	Inspectors, Testers, Sorters, Samplers, and Weighers	179	163	47.7%	\$12,855,434	\$13,922,382	52.0%
Fishing, Hunting and Trapping	Fishers and Related Fishing Workers	65	157	70.7%	\$967,117	\$3,513,674	78.4%
Mining (except Oil and Gas)	Miners, Except Drillers and Machine Operators	151	157	51.0%	\$12,178,685	\$15,766,311	56.4%
Food Services and Drinking Places	Counter Attendants, Cafeteria, Food Concession, and Coffee Shop	881	156	15.0%	\$7,683,376	\$643,179	7.7%
Food Manufacturing	Material Moving Workers, All Other	45	155	77.5%	\$1,039,034	\$2,760,720	72.7%
Administrative and Support Services	Landscaping and Groundskeeping Workers	395	153	27.9%	\$5,634,793	\$1,988,962	26.1%
Specialty Trade Contractors	Carpenters	464	150	24.4%	\$12,316,119	\$2,674,239	17.8%
Support Activities for Mining	Construction Managers	204	147	41.9%	\$20,577,699	\$15,029,695	42.2%
Water Transportation	Captains, Mates, and Pilots of Water Vessels	113	146	56.4%	\$7,236,006	\$9,624,675	57.1%
Food Manufacturing	Office Clerks, General	98	142	59.2%	\$2,639,827	\$2,642,682	50.0%
Water Transportation	Sailors and Marine Oilers	152	142	48.3%	\$5,986,119	\$5,357,363	47.2%
Scenic and Sightseeing Transportation	Tour Guides and Escorts	98	141	59.0%	\$909,501	\$1,360,132	59.9%
Support Activities for Mining	Supervisors of Construction and Extraction Workers	231	136	37.1%	\$26,613,595	\$16,375,205	38.1%
Gasoline Stations	Cashiers	720	135	15.8%	\$9,518,429	\$828,057	8.0%
Ambulatory Health Care Services	Registered Nurses	728	134	15.5%	\$40,600,538	\$5,431,640	11.8%
Repair and Maintenance	Automotive Service Technicians and Mechanics	689	134	16.3%	\$19,650,082	\$1,823,563	8.5%
Food Manufacturing	First-Line Supervisors of Production and Operating Workers	213	132	38.3%	\$2,990,259	\$3,275,582	52.3%
Specialty Trade Contractors	Plumbers, Pipefitters, and Steamfitters	989	131	11.7%	\$57,777,951	\$4,464,429	7.2%
Miscellaneous Store Retailers	Cashiers	360	125	25.8%	\$3,456,879	\$695,434	16.7%
Social Assistance	Personal Care Aides	1,075	124	10.3%	\$18,555,214	\$1,123,821	5.7%
Air Transportation	Operating Engineers and Other Construction Equip Operators	460	122	21.0%	\$22,370,985	\$4,781,863	17.6%
Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods	Reservation and Transp Ticket Agents and Travel Clerks	592	122	17.1%	\$14,986,372	\$1,394,542	8.5%
Ambulatory Health Care Services	Fishers and Related Fishing Workers	85	121	58.7%	\$1,254,792	\$1,662,017	57.0%
Accommodation	Dental Assistants	912	120	11.6%	\$26,232,606	\$1,394,234	5.0%
Educational Services	Fishers and Related Fishing Workers	24	120	83.3%	\$349,349	\$1,030,484	74.7%
Air Transportation	Teachers and Instructors, All Other	99	119	54.6%	\$2,821,189	\$721,732	20.4%
Personal and Laundry Services	Aircraft Mechanics and Service Technicians	556	118	17.5%	\$28,592,977	\$3,900,673	12.0%
Food Manufacturing	Hairdressers, Hairstylists, and Cosmetologists	670	118	15.0%	\$13,352,136	\$1,210,221	8.3%
Scenic and Sightseeing Transportation	Fish Roe Technicians	16	117	88.0%	\$177,493	\$2,160,151	92.4%
Food Manufacturing	Sailors and Marine Oilers	90	117	56.5%	\$1,342,077	\$1,122,421	45.5%
Mining (except Oil and Gas)	Machinists	13	115	89.8%	\$584,740	\$3,004,825	83.7%
Support Activities for Mining	Mining Machine Operators, All Other	352	109	23.6%	\$23,839,876	\$5,532,135	18.8%
Accommodation	Electrical and Electronic Engineering Technicians	44	109	71.2%	\$4,900,095	\$9,647,453	66.3%
Support Activities for Mining	Chefs and Head Cooks	93	109	54.0%	\$2,010,513	\$1,178,508	37.0%
Support Activities for Mining	Mobile Heavy Equipment Mechanics, Except Engines	201	108	35.0%	\$13,758,745	\$6,956,359	33.6%
Administrative and Support Services	Food Preparation and Serving Related Workers, All Other	302	108	26.3%	\$5,687,892	\$1,033,598	15.4%
Couriers and Messengers	Commercial Pilots	63	107	62.9%	\$6,496,114	\$9,260,921	58.8%
Specialty Trade Contractors	Painters, Construction and Maintenance	316	106	25.1%	\$8,933,190	\$1,339,838	13.0%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	Zoologists and Wildlife Biologists	49	105	68.2%	\$2,402,750	\$1,818,567	43.1%
Support Activities for Mining	Geological and Petroleum Technicians	265	104	28.2%	\$15,220,718	\$7,885,620	34.1%
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	Home Health Aides	403	103	20.4%	\$6,607,683	\$801,415	10.8%
Food Services and Drinking Places	Cooks, All Other	147	103	41.2%	\$2,478,734	\$1,005,437	28.9%
Food Services and Drinking Places	Cashiers	302	102	25.2%	\$2,222,075	\$445,111	16.7%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	Designers, All Other	78	100	56.2%	\$9,383,304	\$14,959,602	61.5%
Food Services and Drinking Places	Dancers	94	100	51.5%	\$1,028,626	\$324,926	24.0%

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

## 25 Top Private Occupations with High-Paid Nonresident Workers

Greater than Alaska median earnings (\$6,521 per month), 2010

Occupational title	Total workers	Nonresident workers	Avg quarterly earnings	Percent of total workers that were new hires	Percent of total new hires that were nonres
Construction Laborers	6,853	1,314	\$9,726	14.5%	25.1%
Airline Pilots, Copilots, and Flight Engineers	2,014	985	\$31,409	13.2%	78.2%
Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	4,311	877	\$7,388	13.5%	32.1%
Office Clerks, General	5,332	834	\$7,626	9.7%	28.5%
Operating Engineers and Other Construction Equipment Operators	3,235	815	\$17,481	10.4%	32.1%
Fishers and Related Fishing Workers	1,205	798	\$9,165	36.1%	68.9%
Carpenters	4,014	754	\$12,236	13.4%	29.5%
Electricians	2,824	731	\$18,668	16.1%	40.2%
Registered Nurses	4,319	693	\$15,365	10.0%	53.6%
Office and Administrative Support Workers, All Other	5,268	586	\$9,405	7.0%	21.0%
Sales and Related Workers, All Other	3,387	550	\$7,548	11.2%	31.7%
Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	3,274	518	\$13,491	8.4%	29.1%
Plumbers, Pipefitters, and Steamfitters	2,145	517	\$17,217	17.7%	45.1%
Sailors and Marine Oilers	924	472	\$9,511	30.5%	58.8%
Roustabouts, Oil and Gas	1,943	459	\$16,163	7.6%	27.0%
Managers, All Other	2,409	451	\$27,074	6.5%	42.3%
General and Operations Managers	3,997	447	\$20,814	5.7%	37.4%
Maintenance and Repair Workers, General	2,100	446	\$11,432	12.4%	41.6%
Commercial Pilots	1,020	437	\$21,235	15.0%	72.9%
Captains, Mates, and Pilots of Water Vessels	737	416	\$16,854	18.5%	66.3%
Security Guards	2,246	406	\$9,013	10.7%	30.2%
Construction and Related Workers, All Other	1,312	403	\$12,592	17.0%	38.0%
Production Workers, All Other	1,474	398	\$24,565	7.7%	31.5%
Supervisors of Construction and Extraction Workers	1,347	396	\$25,249	11.3%	40.3%
Customer Service Representatives	2,886	383	\$7,711	8.6%	28.3%
Inspectors, Testers, Sorters, Samplers, and Weighers	718	340	\$20,793	14.5%	54.2%
Cooks, All Other	1,057	333	\$6,692	19.2%	44.1%
Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks	3,842	331	\$8,986	5.5%	22.4%
Receptionists and Information Clerks	3,014	326	\$6,541	8.1%	22.9%
Welders, Cutters, Solderers, and Brazers	919	324	\$16,449	21.0%	52.2%
Service Unit Operators, Oil, Gas, and Mining	938	319	\$22,087	11.8%	52.4%
Material Moving Workers, All Other	1,528	318	\$10,966	8.8%	35.3%
Construction Managers	1,206	308	\$26,706	9.7%	46.1%
Executive Secretaries and Executive Administrative Assistants	2,928	301	\$9,680	7.1%	25.3%
Light Truck or Delivery Services Drivers	1,524	276	\$9,563	11.1%	33.7%
Engineers, All Other	1,242	258	\$27,480	9.3%	48.5%
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Workers, All Other	1,548	258	\$16,786	7.9%	33.5%
Sales Representatives, Services, All Other	1,804	257	\$12,572	9.5%	32.6%
First-Line Supervisors of Production and Operating Workers	801	254	\$20,802	10.0%	41.2%
Chefs and Head Cooks	615	246	\$8,273	25.0%	58.6%
First-Line Supervisors of Retail Sales Workers	2,137	246	\$10,345	6.6%	41.7%
Mining Machine Operators, All Other	682	241	\$16,652	22.7%	55.2%
Automotive Service Technicians and Mechanics	1,762	239	\$9,833	8.4%	25.6%
Healthcare Support Workers, All Other	2,490	237	\$7,523	6.7%	24.0%
Aircraft Mechanics and Service Technicians	1,260	228	\$14,074	11.3%	50.5%
Boilermakers	304	216	\$14,855	55.3%	80.8%
Transportation Workers, All Other	1,331	211	\$10,784	10.6%	36.8%
Helpers: Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Workers	934	194	\$10,148	11.5%	33.3%
Administrative Services Managers	1,511	193	\$13,920	6.8%	29.6%
Mobile Heavy Equipment Mechanics, Except Engines	747	192	\$18,694	7.2%	35.1%
Helpers, Construction Trades, All Other	839	188	\$11,147	13.3%	28.4%

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

## 26 Gas Line-Related Occupations Alaska, 2010

Occupational title	Percent			Percent		
	Resident workers	Nonresident workers	nonresident workers	Resident earnings (mil)	Nonresident earnings (mil)	nonresident earnings
Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	3,611	1,665	31.6%	\$57.1	\$14.3	20.1%
Construction Laborers	6,271	1,358	17.8%	\$168.1	\$27.0	13.8%
Food Preparation Workers	3,576	1,084	23.3%	\$39.2	\$6.9	14.9%
Cooks, Restaurant	1,802	1,009	35.9%	\$31.5	\$10.1	24.2%
Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	4,463	956	17.6%	\$90.6	\$10.6	10.5%
Office Clerks, General	6,503	924	12.4%	\$160.2	\$13.3	7.7%
Operating Engineers and Other Construction Equipment Operators	3,324	838	20.1%	\$183.7	\$43.2	19.0%
Office and Administrative Support Workers, All Other	6,509	807	11.0%	\$181.0	\$15.9	8.1%
Carpenters	3,559	784	18.1%	\$135.6	\$20.2	13.0%
Janitors and Cleaners, Except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	5,825	772	11.7%	\$106.1	\$7.4	6.5%
Electricians	2,204	744	25.2%	\$141.5	\$41.7	22.8%
Dishwashers	1,447	657	31.2%	\$13.7	\$4.1	22.9%
Plumbers, Pipefitters, and Steamfitters	1,752	525	23.1%	\$106.1	\$22.9	17.7%
Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	2,854	520	15.4%	\$135.8	\$17.8	11.6%
Managers, All Other	2,482	472	16.0%	\$191.3	\$69.8	26.7%
Bus Drivers, Transit and Intercity	544	437	44.5%	\$14.6	\$6.0	29.1%
Security Guards	2,196	422	16.1%	\$68.6	\$8.9	11.5%
Stock Clerks and Order Fillers	2,654	420	13.7%	\$50.7	\$3.6	6.6%
Supervisors of Construction and Extraction Workers	1,073	406	27.5%	\$91.1	\$34.1	27.2%
Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks	4,542	367	7.5%	\$149.6	\$5.1	3.3%
Executive Secretaries and Executive Administrative Assistants	4,030	360	8.2%	\$141.6	\$5.6	3.8%
Inspectors, Testers, Sorters, Samplers, and Weighers	389	340	46.6%	\$25.8	\$25.6	49.8%
Receptionists and Information Clerks	2,938	334	10.2%	\$65.8	\$3.2	4.7%
Welders, Cutters, Solderers, and Brazers	619	326	34.5%	\$34.7	\$13.7	28.3%
Construction Managers	1,018	313	23.5%	\$94.2	\$29.0	23.6%
Light Truck or Delivery Services Drivers	1,267	277	17.9%	\$42.2	\$5.2	11.0%
First-Line Supervisors of Production and Operating Workers	579	256	30.7%	\$44.2	\$15.4	25.9%
Helpers--Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Workers	836	202	19.5%	\$26.5	\$5.5	17.2%
Mobile Heavy Equipment Mechanics, Except Engines	621	200	24.4%	\$42.6	\$11.9	21.8%
Helpers, Construction Trades, All Other	726	195	21.2%	\$23.2	\$5.7	19.7%
Cooks, Institution and Cafeteria	799	175	18.0%	\$20.7	\$2.7	11.6%
Painters, Construction and Maintenance	523	158	23.2%	\$16.0	\$2.6	13.7%
Structural Iron and Steel Workers	292	157	35.0%	\$15.5	\$7.2	31.7%
First-Line Supervisors of Office and Administrative Support Workers	2,103	151	6.7%	\$99.3	\$5.7	5.4%
Electrical and Electronic Engineering Technicians	201	143	41.6%	\$16.4	\$12.6	43.4%
Cement Masons and Concrete Finishers	252	127	33.5%	\$7.9	\$2.3	22.5%
Bus and Truck Mechanics and Diesel Engine Specialists	627	127	16.8%	\$35.9	\$6.6	15.4%
First-Line Supervisors of Food Preparation and Serving Workers	610	120	16.4%	\$17.8	\$1.8	9.3%
Surveyors	394	117	22.9%	\$22.7	\$4.7	17.2%
Mechanical Engineers	244	110	31.1%	\$21.3	\$6.2	22.6%
Environmental Scientists and Specialists, Including Health	648	100	13.4%	\$37.9	\$4.8	11.2%
Maintenance Workers, Machinery	298	98	24.7%	\$16.3	\$3.8	18.7%
First-Line Supervisors of Mechanics, Installers, and Repairers	643	92	12.5%	\$46.0	\$6.6	12.6%
Millwrights	163	90	35.6%	\$13.4	\$5.8	30.1%
Helpers: Carpenters	438	89	16.9%	\$8.0	\$1.1	12.0%
Laundry and Dry-Cleaning Workers	399	85	17.6%	\$6.7	\$0.6	8.0%
Food Service Managers	463	84	15.4%	\$17.6	\$1.8	9.1%
First-Line Supervisors of Housekeeping and Janitorial Workers	383	78	16.9%	\$11.2	\$0.9	7.5%
Engineering Technicians, Except Drafters, All Other	554	77	12.2%	\$30.0	\$3.0	9.2%
Industrial Machinery Mechanics	229	77	25.2%	\$15.9	\$5.0	24.0%
Insulation Workers, Floor, Ceiling, and Wall	180	71	28.3%	\$6.2	\$2.6	30.1%
Health and Safety Engineers, Except Mining Safety Engineers and Inspectors	202	70	25.7%	\$19.3	\$5.5	22.1%
Dispatchers, Except Police, Fire, and Ambulance	471	70	12.9%	\$18.4	\$1.3	6.4%
Occupational Health and Safety Specialists	201	67	25.0%	\$17.1	\$5.7	25.1%
Crane and Tower Operators	106	67	38.7%	\$7.0	\$3.5	33.2%
Construction and Building Inspectors	214	62	22.5%	\$14.9	\$4.5	23.0%
Control and Valve Installers and Repairers, Except Mechanical Door	76	62	44.9%	\$5.9	\$4.2	41.3%
Excavating and Loading Machine and Dragline Operators	239	62	20.6%	\$11.2	\$1.6	12.7%
Civil Engineers	681	58	7.8%	\$51.5	\$3.2	5.8%

## 26 Gas Line-Related Occupations

continued

Occupational title	Percent			Percent		
	Resident workers	Nonresident workers	nonresident workers	Resident earnings (mil)	Nonresident earnings (mil)	nonresident earnings
Sheet Metal Workers	406	58	12.5%	\$25.3	\$1.7	6.2%
Hazardous Materials Removal Workers	299	56	15.8%	\$12.7	\$2.1	14.1%
Purchasing Agents, Except Wholesale, Retail, and Farm Products	346	55	13.7%	\$23.8	\$3.0	11.0%
File Clerks	661	55	7.7%	\$13.4	\$0.8	5.9%
Telecommunications Equipment Installers and Repairers, Except Line Installers	746	51	6.4%	\$52.5	\$2.2	4.1%
Architectural and Engineering Managers	394	49	11.1%	\$61.1	\$6.7	9.9%
Electrical Engineers	245	49	16.7%	\$22.2	\$3.1	12.1%
Emergency Medical Technicians and Paramedics	334	49	12.8%	\$15.4	\$1.5	8.7%
Helpers: Electricians	154	49	24.1%	\$7.9	\$4.0	33.6%
Helpers: Extraction Workers	186	46	19.8%	\$10.1	\$1.6	13.4%
Insulation Workers, Mechanical	111	43	27.9%	\$5.6	\$1.4	20.2%
Materials Engineers	32	42	56.8%	\$3.1	\$3.5	52.8%
Payroll and Timekeeping Clerks	498	42	7.8%	\$21.0	\$0.9	4.1%
Human Resources Specialists	492	40	7.5%	\$26.0	\$2.1	7.4%
Production, Planning, and Expediting Clerks	335	39	10.4%	\$15.1	\$1.6	9.7%
Computer and Information Systems Managers	486	38	7.3%	\$41.4	\$2.5	5.6%
Civil Engineering Technicians	518	35	6.3%	\$30.6	\$1.2	3.9%
First-Line Supervisors of Helpers, Laborers, Material Movers, Hand Cost Estimators	268	33	11.0%	\$13.0	\$1.8	12.1%
Paving, Surfacing, and Tamping Equipment Operators	169	32	15.9%	\$13.9	\$2.4	14.9%
First-Line Supervisors of Transp and Mtl-Moving Machine/Vehicle Oper	111	32	22.4%	\$3.6	\$1.2	24.5%
Surveying and Mapping Technicians	301	31	9.3%	\$23.0	\$2.8	10.8%
Environmental Engineers	196	30	13.3%	\$9.7	\$0.9	8.1%
Environmental Engineering Technicians	260	29	10.0%	\$20.4	\$1.9	8.6%
Helpers: Pipelayers, Plumbers, Pipefitters, and Steamfitters	226	28	11.0%	\$11.9	\$1.0	7.7%
Human Resources Assistants, Except Payroll and Timekeeping	136	28	17.1%	\$5.5	\$0.8	13.1%
Pile-Driver Operators	470	27	5.4%	\$17.6	\$0.4	2.4%
Plant and System Operators, All Other	81	27	25.0%	\$4.5	\$1.4	23.9%
Occupational Health and Safety Technicians	256	27	9.5%	\$18.4	\$2.1	10.1%
Gas Plant Operators	95	25	20.8%	\$5.6	\$1.3	19.2%
Architectural and Civil Drafters	136	25	15.5%	\$9.3	\$1.8	16.1%
Helpers: Production Workers	233	24	9.3%	\$12.1	\$0.4	3.6%
Order Clerks	92	24	20.7%	\$1.9	\$0.3	15.7%
Fence Erectors	372	23	5.8%	\$14.0	\$0.3	2.1%
Environmental Science and Protection Technicians, Including Health	88	23	20.7%	\$3.1	\$0.4	11.5%
Procurement Clerks	212	19	8.2%	\$6.9	\$0.4	6.0%
Mechanical Engineering Technicians	310	19	5.8%	\$13.8	\$0.6	4.4%
Highway Maintenance Workers	41	18	30.5%	\$2.3	\$0.9	28.7%
Welding, Soldering, and Brazing Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders	137	17	11.0%	\$3.8	\$0.2	5.3%
Crushing, Grinding, and Polishing Mach Setters, Operators, and Tenders	27	15	35.7%	\$1.8	\$0.9	32.5%
Budget Analysts	78	14	15.2%	\$4.8	\$0.7	13.3%
Cartographers and Photogrammetrists	147	10	6.4%	\$9.9	\$0.9	8.7%
Explosives Workers, Ordnance Handling Experts, and Blasters	68	N/D	N/D	\$3.2	N/D	N/D
Chemical Engineers	34	N/D	N/D	\$2.1	N/D	N/D
Landscape Architects	28	N/D	N/D	\$4.5	N/D	N/D
Weighers, Measurers, Checkers, and Samplers, Recordkeeping	39	N/D	N/D	\$1.9	N/D	N/D
Gas Compressor and Gas Pumping Station Operators	48	N/D	N/D	\$1.4	N/D	N/D
Mechanical Drafters	146	N/D	N/D	\$5.8	N/D	N/D
	30	N/D	N/D	\$1.5	N/D	N/D

N/D = Not disclosable

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

## 27 New Hires and Residency

Major and selected Alaska industries, 2010

Industry	Residency			New Hires			Percent of total workers who were new hires	Percent of new hires that were nonres
	Resident workers	Nonresident workers	Total workers	Resident new hires	Nonresident new hires	Total new hires		
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting	1,119	1,011	2,130	495	776	1,271	59.7%	61.1%
Mining	14,337	6,318	20,655	2,828	2,398	5,226	25.3%	45.9%
Oil and Gas	3,065	966	4,031	147	206	353	8.8%	58.4%
Oilfield Services*	8,795	4,253	13,048	2,007	1,622	3,629	27.8%	44.7%
Utilities	2,231	185	2,416	264	117	381	15.8%	30.7%
Construction	21,188	5,398	26,586	21,176	5,394	26,570	99.9%	20.3%
Manufacturing	9,554	16,965	26,519	2,508	9,208	11,716	44.2%	78.6%
Seafood Processing	5,428	16,222	21,650	1,526	8,737	10,263	47.4%	85.1%
Wholesale Trade	6,609	866	7,475	1,399	561	1,960	26.2%	28.6%
Retail Trade	40,500	6,866	47,366	12,148	4,871	17,019	35.9%	28.6%
Transportation and Warehousing	18,478	5,881	24,359	3,647	2,903	6,550	26.9%	44.3%
Air Transportation	5,484	1,468	6,952	872	721	1,593	22.9%	45.3%
Information	6,894	584	7,478	1,155	349	1,504	20.1%	23.2%
Finance and Insurance	9,424	781	10,205	1,732	533	2,265	22.2%	23.5%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	6,230	785	7,015	2,064	550	2,614	37.3%	21.0%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	14,193	3,684	17,877	3,885	2,287	6,172	34.5%	37.1%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	539	56	595	163	34	197	33.1%	17.3%
Administrative Support/Waste Mgmt and Remediation	13,257	4,045	17,302	4,900	2,759	7,659	44.3%	36.0%
Educational Services	2,152	584	2,736	756	368	1,124	41.1%	32.7%
Health Care and Social Assistance	41,626	4,809	46,435	9,065	3,181	12,246	26.4%	26.0%
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	4,739	1,889	6,628	1,940	1,237	3,177	47.9%	38.9%
Accommodation and Food Services	28,577	11,646	40,223	12,271	8,183	20,454	50.9%	40.0%
Accommodation	6,984	4,686	11,670	2,850	3,143	5,993	51.4%	52.4%
Food Services and Drinking Places	21,429	6,910	28,339	9,353	5,011	14,364	50.7%	34.9%
Other Services	11,299	1,871	13,170	3,640	1,340	4,980	37.8%	26.9%
Public Administration	453	11	464	121	8	129	27.8%	6.2%
Unclassified	876	343	1,219	542	268	810	66.4%	33.1%
State Government	26,156	1,789	27,945	2,808	920	3,728	13.3%	24.7%
Local Government	48,180	3,489	51,669	8,486	2,308	10,794	20.9%	21.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>328,611</b>	<b>79,856</b>	<b>408,467</b>	<b>84,319</b>	<b>48,827</b>	<b>133,146</b>	<b>32.6%</b>	<b>36.7%</b>

\*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

Anchorage is also a major air transportation hub, hosts the headquarters of firms that do business elsewhere in the state, and has a large city government and school district. The Port of Anchorage, the Ted Stevens Anchorage International Airport, the Alaska Railroad, and the highway system all make the city Alaska’s primary distributor of goods. Anchorage is also home to Alaska’s largest military base, the Joint Base Elmendorf Richardson, which creates civilian jobs.

More nonresidents work in Anchorage than in any other region in Alaska, but they only make up 13.3 percent of the workforce because of Anchorage’s size. The 22,045 nonresidents working in Anchorage were most heavily concentrated in the accommodation and food services, administrative support and waste management, and transportation and warehousing industries, which all employed more than 20 percent nonresident workers.

Seventy-five percent of Anchorage workers were local residents, and 11.4 percent were residents of other places in Alaska. Many of these nonlocal workers live in

the Matanuska-Susitna Borough, Anchorage’s northern neighbor. For Mat-Su residents, Anchorage is about an hour-and-a-half commute round-trip — and with cheaper home prices in Mat-Su and higher average earnings in Anchorage, the drive can be worthwhile. Nonlocal Anchorage workers were concentrated in the construction industry, which was 23.5 percent nonlocal, and in the mining industry (which includes the oil and gas industry), which was 17.6 percent nonlocal.

### Matanuska-Susitna Borough

The Matanuska-Susitna Borough is Alaska’s fastest-growing area. Although most of the Mat-Su population lives in the greater Palmer-Wasilla area, there are smaller communities along the Parks and Glenn highways. In some ways, Mat-Su is a suburb of Anchorage, and many residents work and shop in the big city to the south. However, retail trade is Mat-Su’s biggest industry, spurred by the recent construction of several new big box stores in the borough. There were 27,369 workers employed in the Mat-Su Borough in 2010, and only 11.5 percent of them were nonresidents. The

Mat-Su Borough simply isn't home to the industries that tend to employ high percentages of nonresident workers, such as seafood processing and tourism. Health care and social assistance and local government are other large employers in Mat-Su, with 85.6 and 92.8 percent local workers, respectively. The largest employer of nonresidents is the accommodation and food services industry, but even then, only 19.9 percent of the industry's workers were nonresidents in 2010. The professional, scientific, and technical services industry employed 1,138 workers, 25.5 percent of whom were nonresidents; and transportation and warehousing, which employed 951 workers, 23.7 percent nonresidents.

While 78.6 percent of workers in Mat-Su were local residents in 2010, many Mat-Su residents work elsewhere. Estimates of Mat-Su commuter patterns from 2008 suggest that one-third of Mat-Su residents worked in Anchorage, and 8 percent worked in the North Slope Borough.<sup>13</sup>

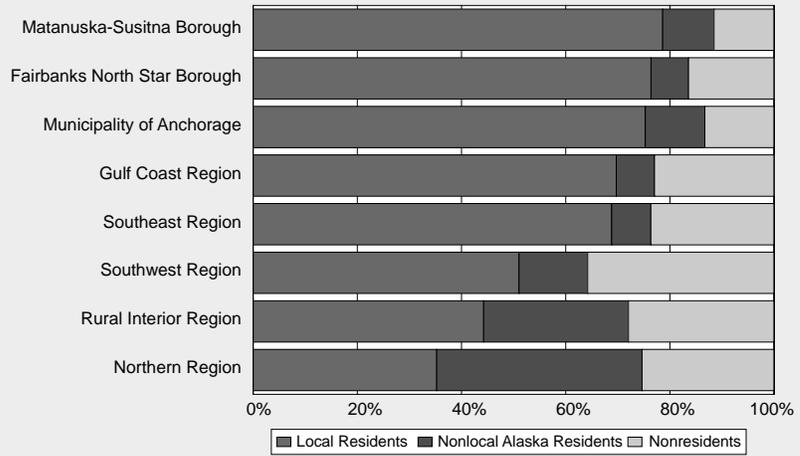
### Fairbanks North Star Borough

The Fairbanks North Star Borough, home to Alaska's Golden Heart City, is the second most populated area in the state. Fairbanks is located at the heart of Alaska's Interior, and is the northern terminus of the Parks and Richardson highways and the southern terminus of the Dalton Highway to the North Slope. In addition to serving as the interior's transportation hub, Fairbanks is its economic, medical, educational, and cultural center. Alaska's flagship university, the University of Alaska Fairbanks, is the borough's largest employer. Eielson Air Force Base and Fort Wainwright also generate many civilian jobs in the borough.

There were 46,883 people working in Fairbanks in 2010: 11.3 percent of the state's total workforce. As another mostly urban center, Fairbanks has workers across all industries. There were 7,701 nonresidents working in Fairbanks in 2010, accounting for 16.4 percent of all Fairbanks workers. Nonresidents were heavily concentrated in the accommodation and food services, construction, and mining industries.

Just 7.2 percent of Fairbanks workers were nonlocal Alaska residents, which isn't surprising considering Fairbanks' relative isolation from other population centers. Many nonlocal Alaska residents worked in mining

## 28 Worker Residency by Region Alaska, 2010



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

in Fairbanks in 2010, accounting for 20.4 percent of all mining workers. Nonresident workers made up another 22.1 percent of the mining workforce, so local residents were the remaining 57.4 percent. Fairbanks is home to the Fort Knox Gold Mine, a major mining employer.

### Rural Interior Region

The Rural Interior Region is the largest geographically, but the least populous in Alaska. This doughnut-shaped region includes the vast Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area, the Denali Borough, and the Southeast Fairbanks Census Area (but it excludes the Fairbanks North Star Borough). The region is so large and diverse that it can't be characterized as a single economy, but there are a few key industries that keep parts of the region flourishing.

The region had 11,014 workers in 2010, but only 44.3 percent were local residents. The nonresident worker rate in the region was 28.0 percent, the second highest of all eight regions.

Local government is the region's largest industry, and one of the only that offers year-round employment across the entire area. Even the smallest communities along the Yukon River or on the arctic tundra may have a school or local government. Of the 2,584 local government workers in 2010, 78.4 percent were local residents.

The major sources of nonresident workers in the region are the accommodation, food services, and mining industries, which are concentrated in Denali National

Park and Usibelli Coal Mine in Denali Borough and the Pogo Gold Mine in the Southeast Fairbanks Census Area. In the Rural Interior in 2010, 65.8 percent of accommodation and food services workers were nonresidents and another 14.3 percent were nonlocal Alaska residents, leaving 19.9 percent of the accommodation and food services jobs to local residents. Nearly all of these tourism-related jobs are seasonal, and locals who work in the industry earn more, possibly because they work year-round.

There were 957 workers in the mining industry in the Rural Interior in 2010, 19.3 percent of whom were local residents. The largest share of mining workers — 44.9 percent — were nonlocal Alaska residents, and the remaining 35.8 percent were nonresidents. Many other industries in the region had high percentages of nonresidents as well, typical of highly seasonal, remote work.

### Northern Region

Alaska’s Northern Region includes the North Slope and Northwest Arctic boroughs and the Nome Census Area. Most communities in the Northern Region are on the Arctic coast and are home to mostly Inupiat populations.

There are two economies in the Northern Region — one is village-based, with local government and service jobs augmented by subsistence production, and the other is the industrialized resource extraction at Prudhoe Bay and the Red Dog Mine. In 2010, 25.5 percent of the Northern Region’s 30,577 workers were nonresidents, and another 39.4 percent were nonlocal Alaska residents. The Northern Region has the state’s lowest percentage of local workers, at 35.2 percent.

The mining industry, which includes workers at Red Dog Mine in the Northwest Arctic Borough as well as North Slope oil employment, is the region’s largest with

11,032 workers in 2010. Just 2.8 percent of workers in the Northern Region mining industry were local residents, and 60.2 percent were nonlocal Alaska residents. Thirty-seven percent of mining workers in the Northern Region were nonresidents.

Local government is the second largest industry with 6,362 workers, 81.8 percent of whom were local residents. Construction is another large industry in the region, serving local communities and the extractive industries. Of the 2,264 construction workers in the Northern Region in 2010, 21.6 were local residents, 48.5 were nonlocal Alaska residents, and 29.9 were nonresidents.

### Southwest Region

The Southwest Region of Alaska includes the Wade Hampton, Bethel, Dillingham, and Aleutians West

## 29 Worker Residency by Borough or Census Area

Alaska private sector, 2010

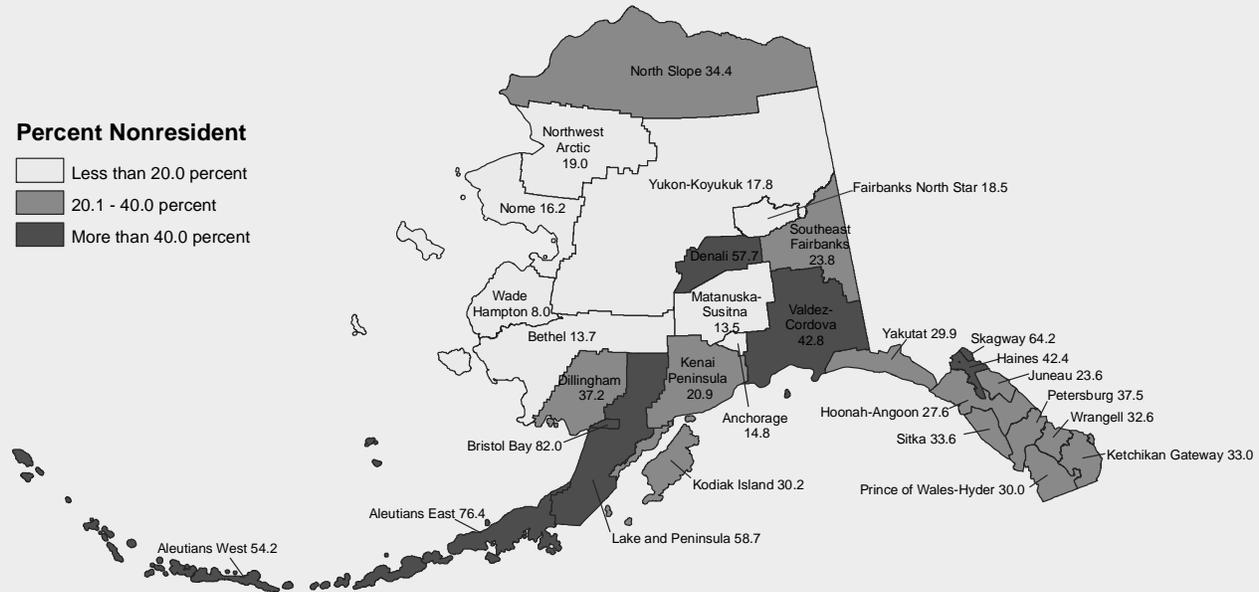
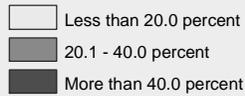
Region	Local residents	Nonlocal residents	Nonresidents	Total workers	Percent local
1. Wade Hampton Census Area	1,187	217	122	1,526	77.8%
2. Matanuska-Susitna Borough	16,878	2,396	3,006	22,280	75.8%
3. Fairbanks North Star Borough	27,048	2,920	6,815	36,783	73.5%
4. Anchorage, Municipality	104,363	16,803	21,061	142,227	73.4%
5. Kenai Peninsula Borough	15,499	1,463	4,474	21,436	72.3%
6. Juneau, City and Borough	9,151	1,131	3,177	13,459	68.0%
7. Bethel Census Area	3,902	1,231	816	5,949	65.6%
8. Nome Census Area	2,267	704	575	3,546	63.9%
9. Kodiak Island Borough	4,466	447	2,121	7,034	63.5%
10. Ketchikan Gateway Borough	4,445	375	2,379	7,199	61.7%
11. Sitka, City and Borough	2,599	310	1,470	4,379	59.4%
12. Prince of Wales-Hyder CA	1,074	229	558	1,861	57.7%
13. Hoonah-Angoon Census Area	353	91	169	613	57.6%
14. Petersburg Census Area	868	84	571	1,523	57.0%
15. Yakutat, City and Borough	144	34	76	254	56.7%
16. Northwest Arctic Borough	1,653	712	554	2,919	56.6%
17. Haines Borough	703	59	562	1,324	53.1%
18. Wrangell, City and Borough	486	135	300	921	52.8%
19. Dillingham Census Area	1,318	343	986	2,647	49.8%
20. Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	769	574	291	1,634	47.1%
21. Valdez-Cordova Census Area	2,882	709	2,686	6,277	45.9%
22. Southeast Fairbanks CA	1,371	1,205	804	3,380	40.6%
23. Aleutians West Borough	1,611	404	2,384	4,399	36.6%
24. Skagway, Municipality	314	76	699	1,089	28.8%
25. Denali Borough	488	802	1,757	3,047	16.0%
26. Aleutians East Borough	444	291	2,385	3,120	14.2%
27. Lake and Peninsula Borough	194	415	866	1,475	13.2%
28. North Slope Borough	1,327	10,031	5,965	17,323	7.7%
29. Bristol Bay Borough	257	443	3,185	3,885	6.6%
Unknown in Alaska	0	282	321	603	0
Offshore	0	272	2,466	2,738	0
Outside Alaska	0	1,026	977	2,003	0

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

## 30 Nonresident Workers by Place of Work

Alaska private sector, 2010

### Percent Nonresident



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

census areas and the Bristol Bay, Lake and Peninsula, and Aleutians East boroughs. Fishing and fish processing are the dominant industries in the region, but because of the limitations of available data, most fish harvesting employment is not captured in this report. More information on the Southwest Region's fish harvesting employment can be found in the November 2011 issue of *Alaska Economic Trends* magazine.<sup>14</sup> Based on recent estimates using permits fished and crew licenses, there were 11,918 people harvesting in Southwest Alaska in 2010.

The Southwest Region had 32,206 total workers in in 2010, excluding the aforementioned fish harvesters. The largest employer was manufacturing, which is dominated by seafood processing. The manufacturing industry employed 10,029 workers in Southwest in 2010 who made up 31.1 percent of all wage and salary workers. Seafood processing has historically had a high percentage of nonresident workers, as it tends to be extremely seasonal, at remote work sites, and relatively low-paying. In most communities with seafood processing plants, the local population simply couldn't satisfy the peak demand for workers.

Of all manufacturing workers in the Southwest Region, 78.4 percent were nonresidents, and just 6.4 were nonlocal Alaska residents. Local residents made up 15.2 percent of manufacturing workers, and on average earned more than nonlocal and nonresidents. Local workers may

hold higher-paying jobs and work more months of the year.

The seafood processing industry in Southwest Alaska makes up a significant portion of Alaska's total nonresident workforce. Nonresident workers in the manufacturing industry in Southwest make up 59.1 percent of all nonresidents working in manufacturing, and 12.6 percent of Alaska's total nonresident workforce. It is the primary reason 35.8 percent of Southwest workers are nonresidents — the highest percentage in all Alaska regions.

Southwest Alaska's economy isn't entirely based on fish, however. Local government is the second largest employer, similar to other rural regions. It employed 8,416 workers in 2010, 82.5 percent of whom were local residents. Other large industries in the region are health care and social services and retail. Not all of the Southwest Region is affected by the commercial fishing industry. The Bethel and Wade Hampton census areas don't have significant numbers of seafood processing workers, and the Wade Hampton Census Area had the highest percentage of local workers in 2010. (See Exhibit 30.)

### Gulf Coast Region

The economically and geographically diverse Gulf Coast Region includes the Kodiak Island and Kenai

# 31 Resident and Nonresident Workers and Earnings

By place of work and Alaska place of residence, 2010

Borough or Census Area	Ownership	Resident Workers		Nonresident Workers		Earnings (millions)			
		Local resident	Other AK resident	Number	Percent nonresident	Local resident	Other AK resident	Nonresident	Percent nonresident
<b>Anchorage/Mat-Su</b>									
Anchorage	State Government	9,027	1,299	455	4.2%	\$415.7	\$58.8	\$8.6	1.8%
Anchorage	Local Government	11,466	900	539	4.2%	\$485.3	\$42.7	\$8.3	1.5%
Anchorage	Private Sector	104,363	16,803	21,061	14.8%	\$4,078.7	\$692.4	\$523.4	9.9%
Mat-Su	State Government	1,122	144	36	2.8%	\$47.2	\$5.8	\$0.8	1.6%
Mat-Su	Local Government	3,516	155	119	3.1%	\$121.9	\$5.6	\$1.5	1.2%
Mat-Su	Private Sector	16,878	2,396	3,006	13.5%	\$427.0	\$63.4	\$31.3	6.0%
<b>Gulf Coast Region</b>									
Kenai	State Government	1,173	134	69	5.0%	\$52.6	\$7.0	\$1.5	2.4%
Kenai	Local Government	3,345	94	168	4.7%	\$130.7	\$2.4	\$3.0	2.2%
Kenai	Private Sector	15,499	1,463	4,474	20.9%	\$465.4	\$42.4	\$61.4	10.8%
Kodiak Island	State Government	277	18	22	6.9%	\$13.3	\$0.5	\$0.6	4.3%
Kodiak Island	Local Government	944	53	119	10.7%	\$30.9	\$1.1	\$1.3	3.8%
Kodiak Island	Private Sector	4,466	447	2,121	30.2%	\$120.6	\$9.8	\$25.3	16.3%
Valdez-Cordova	State Government	300	104	30	6.9%	\$11.9	\$5.5	\$0.8	4.6%
Valdez-Cordova	Local Government	790	97	91	9.3%	\$23.7	\$2.2	\$1.5	5.6%
Valdez-Cordova	Private Sector	2,882	709	2,686	42.8%	\$107.7	\$24.4	\$33.9	20.4%
<b>Interior Region</b>									
Denali	State Government	21	15	N/D	N/D	\$1.1	\$0.6	N/D	N/D
Denali	Local Government	125	33	15	8.7%	\$3.1	\$1.0	\$0.2	4.9%
Denali	Private Sector	488	802	1,757	57.7%	\$21.3	\$28.7	\$19.4	27.9%
Fairbanks North Star	State Government	5,057	332	664	11.0%	\$225.9	\$8.7	\$12.8	5.2%
Fairbanks North Star	Local Government	3,702	123	223	5.5%	\$138.8	\$2.7	\$3.1	2.1%
Fairbanks North Star	Private Sector	27,048	2,920	6,815	18.5%	\$924.5	\$95.1	\$132.5	11.5%
Southeast Fairbanks	State Government	139	15	18	10.5%	\$6.3	\$0.4	\$0.3	3.8%
Southeast Fairbanks	Local Government	443	57	41	7.6%	\$10.3	\$1.6	\$0.5	3.9%
Southeast Fairbanks	Private Sector	1,371	1,205	804	23.8%	\$40.1	\$65.5	\$36.2	25.5%
Yukon-Koyukuk	State Government	60	94	6	3.8%	\$2.4	\$4.5	\$0.2	2.7%
Yukon-Koyukuk	Local Government	1,458	266	149	8.0%	\$25.2	\$3.9	\$2.0	6.5%
Yukon-Koyukuk	Private Sector	769	574	291	17.8%	\$15.5	\$20.6	\$6.2	14.6%
<b>Northern Region</b>									
Nome	State Government	232	38	16	5.6%	\$12.7	\$1.4	\$0.5	3.4%
Nome	Local Government	1,877	155	221	9.8%	\$38.3	\$3.6	\$3.5	7.7%
Nome	Private Sector	2,267	704	575	16.2%	\$70.2	\$24.4	\$13.8	12.7%
North Slope	State Government	20	26	N/D	N/D	\$1.2	\$1.6	N/D	N/D
North Slope	Local Government	2,074	262	271	10.4%	\$78.0	\$12.3	\$8.4	8.5%
North Slope	Private Sector	1,327	10,031	5,965	34.4%	\$46.4	\$763.3	\$451.4	35.8%
Northwest Arctic	State Government	72	12	7	7.7%	\$3.6	\$0.3	\$0.2	4.7%
Northwest Arctic	Local Government	1,253	113	141	9.4%	\$28.7	\$3.8	\$2.6	7.5%
Northwest Arctic	Private Sector	1,653	712	554	19.0%	\$58.6	\$42.9	\$26.1	20.4%
<b>Southeast Region</b>									
Haines	State Government	50	6	N/D	N/D	\$1.6	\$0.2	N/D	N/D
Haines	Local Government	202	6	19	8.4%	\$5.1	\$0.1	\$0.2	4.4%
Haines	Private Sector	703	59	562	42.4%	\$15.0	\$1.2	\$4.6	22.1%
Hoonah-Angoon	State Government	16	N/D	N/D	N/D	\$0.5	N/D	N/D	N/D
Hoonah-Angoon	Local Government	275	59	39	10.5%	\$5.3	\$1.4	\$0.5	7.5%
Hoonah-Angoon	Private Sector	353	91	169	27.6%	\$5.8	\$1.5	\$1.8	20.0%
Juneau	State Government	4,110	259	255	5.5%	\$186.1	\$10.5	\$6.5	3.2%
Juneau	Local Government	2,397	77	209	7.8%	\$104.0	\$2.4	\$4.0	3.6%
Juneau	Private Sector	9,151	1,131	3,177	23.6%	\$298.8	\$41.0	\$53.7	13.6%
Ketchikan Gateway	State Government	583	130	72	9.2%	\$26.4	\$5.8	\$2.5	7.2%
Ketchikan Gateway	Local Government	1,188	198	89	6.0%	\$48.5	\$6.9	\$2.0	3.4%
Ketchikan Gateway	Private Sector	4,445	375	2,379	33.0%	\$133.9	\$9.8	\$32.3	18.4%
Petersburg	State Government	56	N/D	N/D	N/D	\$2.2	N/D	N/D	N/D
Petersburg	Local Government	397	13	33	7.4%	\$11.5	\$0.3	\$0.3	2.6%
Petersburg	Private Sector	868	84	571	37.5%	\$20.2	\$1.6	\$5.9	21.3%
Prince of Wales-Hyder	State Government	39	11	5	9.1%	\$1.5	\$0.3	\$0.1	3.8%
Prince of Wales-Hyder	Local Government	953	138	139	11.3%	\$25.0	\$3.4	\$1.5	5.0%
Prince of Wales-Hyder	Private Sector	1,074	229	558	30.0%	\$26.3	\$5.8	\$9.0	22.0%
Sitka	State Government	353	14	42	10.3%	\$13.8	\$0.5	\$0.6	4.0%
Sitka	Local Government	739	32	94	10.9%	\$26.8	\$0.5	\$1.1	3.8%
Sitka	Private Sector	2,599	310	1,470	33.6%	\$75.9	\$7.3	\$17.1	17.1%
Skagway	State Government	14	N/D	N/D	N/D	\$0.6	N/D	N/D	N/D
Skagway	Local Government	95	7	15	12.8%	\$4.0	\$0.2	\$0.1	2.9%
Skagway	Private Sector	314	76	699	64.2%	\$8.4	\$1.4	\$8.1	45.3%
Wrangell	State Government	22	N/D	N/D	N/D	\$0.8	N/D	N/D	N/D
Wrangell	Local Government	259	8	16	5.7%	\$9.5	\$0.2	\$0.2	2.4%
Wrangell	Private Sector	486	135	300	32.6%	\$11.0	\$2.9	\$3.3	19.4%

# 31 Continued

Borough or Census Area	Ownership	Resident Workers		Nonresident Workers		Earnings (millions)			
		Local resident	Other AK resident	Number	Percent nonresident	Local resident	Other AK resident	Nonresident	Percent nonresident
<b>Southeast (cont.)</b>									
Yakutat	State Government	17	5	N/D	N/D	\$0.7	\$0.1	N/D	N/D
Yakutat	Local Government	125	9	11	7.6%	\$3.2	\$0.2	\$0.1	1.8%
Yakutat	Private Sector	144	34	76	29.9%	\$2.7	\$0.7	\$0.8	18.8%
<b>Southwest Region</b>									
Aleutians East	State Government	14	13	N/D	N/D	\$0.4	\$0.2	N/D	N/D
Aleutians East	Local Government	242	45	43	13.0%	\$6.5	\$1.6	\$0.6	6.4%
Aleutians East	Private Sector	444	291	2,385	76.4%	\$11.9	\$9.2	\$46.0	68.5%
Aleutians West	State Government	30	8	N/D	N/D	\$1.9	\$0.3	N/D	N/D
Aleutians West	Local Government	445	35	55	10.3%	\$17.0	\$1.0	\$0.9	4.7%
Aleutians West	Private Sector	1,611	404	2,384	54.2%	\$59.9	\$18.2	\$51.1	39.6%
Bethel	State Government	348	55	29	6.7%	\$17.7	\$2.3	\$0.8	3.8%
Bethel	Local Government	3,441	316	301	7.4%	\$70.6	\$6.9	\$5.1	6.2%
Bethel	Private Sector	3,902	1,231	816	13.7%	\$101.7	\$33.2	\$23.1	14.6%
Bristol Bay	State Government	22	19	10	19.6%	\$1.3	\$0.2	\$0.1	5.9%
Bristol Bay	Local Government	115	28	29	16.9%	\$3.9	\$0.6	\$0.6	11.9%
Bristol Bay	Private Sector	257	443	3,185	82.0%	\$9.6	\$11.7	\$30.6	59.0%
Dillingham	State Government	114	24	12	8.0%	\$4.9	\$0.6	\$0.2	3.5%
Dillingham	Local Government	651	60	85	10.7%	\$14.1	\$1.6	\$1.3	7.7%
Dillingham	Private Sector	1,318	343	986	37.2%	\$38.9	\$9.3	\$13.5	21.9%
Lake and Peninsula	State Government	5	6	N/D	N/D	\$0.3	\$0.1	N/D	N/D
Lake and Peninsula	Local Government	403	137	71	11.6%	\$7.6	\$3.6	\$0.9	7.3%
Lake and Peninsula	Private Sector	194	415	866	58.7%	\$4.2	\$7.4	\$9.6	45.1%
Wade Hampton	State Government	48	24	N/D	N/D	\$1.2	\$0.9	N/D	N/D
Wade Hampton	Local Government	1,646	132	142	7.4%	\$27.8	\$3.1	\$2.4	7.2%
Wade Hampton	Private Sector	1,187	217	122	8.0%	\$14.6	\$6.9	\$4.1	16.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>328,611</b>	<b>275,968</b>	<b>52,643</b>	<b>79,856</b>	<b>19.6 %</b>	<b>\$9,776</b>	<b>\$2,368</b>	<b>\$1,913</b>	<b>13.6%</b>

Notes: N/D = not disclosable. Includes private sector and state and local government. 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 on employer-reported place of work information. Workers were assigned to a geographic area based on where they earned the most money in 2010. 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.

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

Peninsula boroughs and the Valdez-Cordova Census Area. Much of the Kenai Peninsula is a few hours' drive from Anchorage, and shares many of the same urban characteristics. Tourism plays a significant role on the peninsula, and both sport and commercial fishing are economic drivers. There is also considerable oil and gas extraction in the Kenai Peninsula Borough. The Kodiak Island Borough is home to part of Alaska's fishing fleet as well as one of the largest Coast Guard bases in the U.S. The Valdez-Cordova Census Area includes the coastal communities of Valdez and Cordova as well as inland communities in the Copper River basin.

There were 42,571 workers in the Gulf Coast Region in 2010, and more than half worked in the Kenai Peninsula Borough. Manufacturing, mostly made up of seafood processing but also including oil refining, employed 6,432 workers in 2010. Local residents were 39.1 percent of manufacturing workers, and nonresi-

dents made up 57.1 percent. Local government was another large employer in the Gulf Coast Region in 2010, with 5,701 workers, 89.1 percent of whom were local.

Visitor-related industries had high percentages of nonresidents in the Gulf Coast Region in 2010. The arts, entertainment, and recreation industry had a nonresident percentage of 45.6, and the accommodation and food services industry had 31.5 percent. The mining industry, which includes mostly Cook Inlet oil and gas extraction, had a nonresident percentage of 16.5, which was lower than in other regions with mining activity.

## Southeast Region

The Southeast Alaska panhandle is home to 10 boroughs and census areas, the largest of which is the City and Borough of Juneau, the state's capital. The mining and timber industries were of historic importance in Southeast Alaska, but the fading role of logging in the

region has given way to cruise ship tourism. Fishing and fish processing are both big employers in the region, but most fish harvesters aren't counted in this report.

There were 46,538 workers in Southeast Alaska in 2010, 23.7 of whom were nonresidents, and an additional 7.5 percent were nonlocal Alaska residents. The largest industry in Southeast was local government, which employed 7,841 total workers and 6,630 local-resident workers. State government was the next biggest employer, with 6,075 workers in 2010. State government had a lower percentage of nonresident workers than local government in Southeast: 6.3 percent versus 8.5 percent. Retail trade and health care and social assistance were other large industries in the region, with 71.4 and 80.3 percent local resident workers, respectively.

Manufacturing was the largest source of nonresident workers in Southeast Alaska in 2010, largely because of the seafood processing industry. Of the 4,045 manufacturing workers in Southeast Alaska, 2,682 (66.6 percent) were nonresidents. Accommodation and food services employed 1,558 nonresidents, who made up 38.1 percent of the industry's total workforce. Other visitor-related sectors — such as retail trade and arts, entertainment, and recreation — also had high numbers of nonresidents.

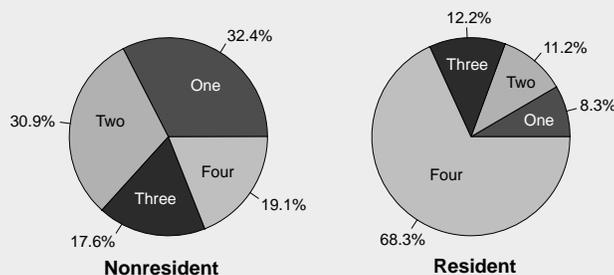
The agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting industry, which includes mostly timber jobs, was 41.3 percent nonresident workers but was not among the largest industries in the region. The mining industry, which has grown recently because of the opening of the Kensington Mine near Juneau, employed 706 workers, 39.7 percent of whom were nonresidents. The mining industry had the highest nonlocal resident share of all industries in Southeast: 17.0 percent.

### Economic Impact of Nonresident Workers

Nearly 410,000 people worked in Alaska at some point in 2010, and about one-fifth of them were nonresidents. There is no question that the nonresident workforce has a significant effect on Alaska's economy, but determining the extent to which it is negative or positive is a complicated economic question that can't be answered definitively with the available data. Consequently, the Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development does not attempt to determine an "ideal" rate of nonresident hire.

The largest driver of nonresident employment in Alaska is the state's dramatic seasonality. Over 60 percent

## 32 Workers by Quarters Worked Alaska 2010



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

of nonresidents who worked in Alaska in 2010 worked in only one or two quarters. (See Exhibit 32.) Those workers primarily filled positions in seafood processing and tourism that would have been difficult or impossible to fill with residents during the state's busy summer months. In those industries, the availability of workers from other states or countries who are willing to relocate during periods of peak activity can be an asset.

On the other hand, the nonresidents who work in Alaska year-round and spend some or most of their payroll dollars outside the state represent an economic opportunity for the state. To the extent businesses hire nonresidents because there are not enough Alaska residents with the necessary skills or experience, training and apprenticeship programs can increase the supply of qualified Alaska workers and capture more of those payroll dollars.

To give some sense of how much more could be kept in the state if residents filled those positions, nonresidents who worked all four quarters earned \$1.1 billion in 2010. Including nonresidents who worked for at least three quarters brings the total to \$1.4 billion.

### Resident Employment Preference

Alaska was deemed a statewide zone of underemployment for 23 occupational categories on July 1, 2011, following procedures outlined in AS 36.10.150. This determination will remain in effect until June 30, 2013:

*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 work week. 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:

1. Boilermakers
2. Bricklayers
3. Carpenters
4. Cement Masons
5. Culinary Workers
6. Electricians
7. Engineers and Architects
8. Equipment Operators
9. Foremen and Supervisors
10. Insulation Workers
11. Ironworkers
12. Laborers
13. Mechanics
14. Millwrights
15. Painters
16. Piledriving Occupations
17. Plumbers and Pipefitters
18. Roofers
19. Sheet Metal Workers
20. Surveyors
21. Truck Drivers
22. Tug Boat Workers
23. Welders

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

## Notes

<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>The Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development unemployment insurance wage file includes only those workers covered by Alaska un-

employment insurance. Therefore, all references to resident and nonresident workers exclude self-employed and federal government workers in Alaska, who are covered by federal unemployment insurance.

<sup>3</sup>Nonresident workers are those who did not apply for a Permanent Fund Dividend in 2010 or 2011. If the worker's Social Security Number appeared in the PFD data for either 2010 or 2011, that person was considered a resident for 2010. The methodology in the appendix provides complete information on workers identified as nonresidents.

<sup>4</sup>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.

<sup>5</sup>Alaska Seafood Industry Research Project, November 2011

<sup>6</sup>The metal mining industry incorporates the metal ore mining and support activities for metal mining subsectors, NAICS 2122 and 213114, respectively. For more information on industry coding, see the NAICS 2002 manual.

<sup>7</sup>Scenic and sightseeing transportation refers to the 487 NAICS subsector.

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

<sup>9</sup>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).

<sup>10</sup>A new hire is a worker who appeared for the first time during a specific time period. For this analysis, wage records for the four quarters of 2010 were matched to the file used to generate the residency analysis. Workers were matched by SSN and identified as a new hire if the worker appeared for the first time at any point in 2010. Because many workers hold multiple jobs and can be counted as new hires more than once, the worker/employer combination where the worker earned the most wages was selected for the analysis.

<sup>11</sup>Most fish harvesters in Alaska are not included in this analysis because they are considered self-employed.

<sup>12</sup>Workers were assigned to a geographic area based on where they earned the most money in 2010. If employers did not provide a specific place of work for a 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.

<sup>13</sup>Matanuska-Susitna commuter patterns research, December 2010 *Alaska Economic Trends*

<sup>14</sup>Alaska Seafood Industry Research Project, November 2010

# 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 2010 or 2011 PFD.

For this analysis, the department determined Alaska residency by matching the worker's Social Security Number on the wage file with the Social Security Number on the PFD file. For a match, the worker's SSN must have appeared in both the PFD and wage files. The small number of workers with missing SSNs was excluded from the analysis.

Although most workers would have had to be in Alaska throughout 2010 to be considered residents for this report, information from both 2010 and 2011 dividend years was used to improve the accuracy of the residency classification. Resident workers that left Alaska during 2010 would not have been eligible for a 2010 PFD unless they had spent the entire year in the state. The 2010 PFD data match identified these workers, and the department counted them as residents. New workers who arrived in Alaska after January 1, 2010, are nonresidents for this report.

## Limitations of the Data

Those who did not provide a Social Security Number on their 2010 or 2011 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, the department excluded those records from the tally for those industry and occupation tabulations. Also excluded were those who established residency during 2010 but did not meet eligibility requirements for the 2011 PFD.

A long-term analysis of 2009 worker information showed that 13.8 percent of nonresident workers stayed in Alaska and ultimately applied for a 2010 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 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 the self-employed or for federal government employees. Nevertheless, the workers covered by this analysis were representative of the Alaska workforce, and this analysis offers a good approximation of the effect of nonresident workers on the Alaska economy.

Many workers have two or more jobs throughout the year. The data set this report uses 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 2010. Therefore, each worker has only one employer, one industry, and one wage associated with their employment in 2010 even if they worked at two or more jobs. Resulting data, at the industry and area levels, are not reliable as absolute figures for employment and wages. However, because this method is consistent with past reports, the data may be confidently compared to years past.

## Other Measures of Residency

The Department of Labor and Workforce Development, along with industry representatives and other policymakers, examined alternative measures of residency. Based on this review, the department determined 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.

# A1 Resident and Nonresident Workers and Earnings

Private, state, and local government in Alaska, 2010

Industry	Resident workers	Nonresident workers	Percent nonresident workers	Resident earnings	Nonresident earnings	Percent nonresident earnings	Avg resident earnings/qtr	Avg nonresident earnings/qtr
<b>Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting</b>								
Crop Production	330	62	15.8%	\$3,178,980	\$525,786	14.2%	\$3,830	\$4,173
Animal Production	311	173	35.7%	\$9,014,318	\$1,979,120	18.0%	\$8,943	\$4,960
Forestry and Logging	225	275	55.0%	\$7,206,431	\$7,051,080	49.5%	\$10,107	\$10,749
Fishing, Hunting and Trapping	153	433	73.9%	\$2,598,373	\$7,288,659	73.7%	\$8,044	\$10,123
Support Activities for Agriculture and Forestry	96	39	28.9%	\$1,553,517	\$625,717	28.7%	\$6,045	\$7,725
<b>Mining</b>								
Oil and Gas Extraction	3,065	966	24.0%	\$464,822,185	\$158,589,823	25.4%	\$39,328	\$48,454
Mining (except Oil and Gas)	2,331	909	28.1%	\$169,722,845	\$62,032,902	26.8%	\$20,155	\$23,551
Support Activities for Mining	8,940	4,430	33.1%	\$675,159,477	\$315,030,919	31.8%	\$20,422	\$22,968
<b>Utilities</b>								
Utilities	2,231	185	7.7%	\$147,962,756	\$9,262,846	5.9%	\$17,898	\$19,338
<b>Construction</b>								
Construction of Buildings	6,515	1,444	18.1%	\$285,699,971	\$36,472,965	11.3%	\$13,665	\$12,272
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	4,376	1,583	26.6%	\$226,446,884	\$65,979,243	22.6%	\$16,077	\$17,993
Specialty Trade Contractors	10,256	2,364	18.7%	\$446,096,114	\$51,311,825	10.3%	\$13,202	\$10,506
<b>Manufacturing</b>								
Food Manufacturing	5,950	16,321	73.3%	\$119,180,794	\$205,424,131	63.3%	\$6,329	\$6,205
Beverage and Tobacco Product Manufacturing	226	77	25.4%	\$6,055,468	\$781,289	11.4%	\$8,063	\$4,542
Textile Mills	9	N/D	N/D	\$138,225	N/D	0	\$4,320	N/D
Textile Product Mills	70	16	18.6%	\$2,053,819	\$129,837	5.9%	\$8,282	\$4,057
Apparel Manufacturing	12	N/D	N/D	\$164,328	N/D	0	\$4,441	N/D
Leather and Allied Product Manufacturing	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Wood Product Manufacturing	257	71	21.6%	\$7,661,687	\$972,206	11.3%	\$8,899	\$6,313
Paper Manufacturing	7	N/D	N/D	\$288,776	N/D	0	\$11,107	N/D
Printing and Related Support Activities	381	41	9.7%	\$11,765,208	\$483,423	3.9%	\$8,489	\$4,984
Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing	681	58	7.8%	\$53,237,284	\$2,607,480	4.7%	\$20,804	\$20,371
Chemical Manufacturing	56	N/D	N/D	\$2,510,413	N/D	18.5%	\$13,570	N/D
Plastics and Rubber Products Manufacturing	82	25	23.4%	\$2,787,531	\$604,306	17.8%	\$9,850	\$9,442
Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing	340	61	15.2%	\$13,249,887	\$1,188,861	8.2%	\$11,502	\$8,143
Primary Metal Manufacturing	28	N/D	N/D	\$1,066,113	N/D	13.6%	\$11,979	N/D
Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	425	63	12.9%	\$19,035,573	\$1,364,055	6.7%	\$12,565	\$9,155
Machinery Manufacturing	81	8	9.0%	\$3,887,757	\$214,858	5.2%	\$12,873	\$13,429
Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing	120	N/D	N/D	\$8,297,302	N/D	1.7%	\$18,357	N/D
Electrical Equipment, Appliance, and Component Manufacturing	23	N/D	N/D	\$851,373	N/D	5.5%	\$11,202	N/D
Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	444	155	25.9%	\$15,032,216	\$3,767,073	20.0%	\$10,123	\$9,861
Furniture and Related Product Manufacturing	130	19	12.8%	\$3,675,310	\$227,269	5.8%	\$8,899	\$6,493
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	227	32	12.4%	\$6,228,883	\$534,579	7.9%	\$8,121	\$8,100
<b>Wholesale Trade</b>								
Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods	2,722	297	9.8%	\$130,268,170	\$8,197,163	5.9%	\$13,071	\$11,513
Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods	3,311	478	12.6%	\$123,761,092	\$7,050,358	5.4%	\$10,856	\$7,565
Wholesale Electronic Markets and Agents and Brokers	587	93	13.7%	\$29,697,676	\$2,323,352	7.3%	\$14,055	\$11,333
<b>Retail Trade</b>								
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	4,346	500	10.3%	\$156,564,778	\$8,007,716	4.9%	\$10,278	\$7,195
Furniture and Home Furnishings Stores	964	170	15.0%	\$25,854,457	\$2,052,877	7.4%	\$7,963	\$5,640
Electronics and Appliance Stores	795	142	15.2%	\$19,573,527	\$1,876,295	8.7%	\$7,372	\$6,296
Building Material and Garden Equipment and Supplies Dealers	4,052	547	11.9%	\$117,544,691	\$6,616,866	5.3%	\$8,329	\$5,523
Food and Beverage Stores	7,541	1,070	12.4%	\$158,409,337	\$9,686,444	5.8%	\$6,256	\$4,239
Health and Personal Care Stores	1,046	185	15.0%	\$31,105,374	\$2,524,524	7.5%	\$8,684	\$6,768
Gasoline Stations	1,496	244	14.0%	\$24,341,877	\$1,609,197	6.2%	\$5,165	\$3,417
Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	2,006	790	28.3%	\$27,364,019	\$7,505,624	21.5%	\$4,549	\$4,542
Sporting Goods, Hobby, Book, and Music Stores	2,305	510	18.1%	\$32,067,154	\$3,321,149	9.4%	\$4,449	\$3,379
General Merchandise Stores	12,058	1,804	13.0%	\$244,335,706	\$16,348,893	6.3%	\$244,335,706	\$16,348,893

# A1 Resident and Nonresident Workers and Earnings, continued

Private, state, and local government in Alaska, 2010

Industry	Resident workers	Nonresident workers	Percent nonresident workers	Resident earnings	Nonresident earnings	Percent nonresident earnings	Avg resident earnings/qtr	Avg nonresident earnings/qtr
Miscellaneous Store Retailers	2,724	749	21.6%	\$49,298,859	\$5,304,225	9.7%	\$49,298,859	\$5,304,225
<b>Transportation and Warehousing</b>								
Air Transportation	5,484	1,468	21.1%	\$231,753,609	\$50,947,247	18.0%	\$11,499	\$13,407
Water Transportation	892	540	37.7%	\$42,822,804	\$24,643,121	36.5%	\$14,217	\$15,479
Truck Transportation	3,172	537	14.5%	\$141,079,362	\$13,488,365	8.7%	\$12,449	\$10,489
Transit and Ground Passenger Transportation	1,570	170	9.8%	\$30,202,082	\$1,660,701	5.2%	\$5,550	\$4,417
Pipeline Transportation	808	74	8.4%	\$103,357,398	\$8,175,055	7.3%	\$33,711	\$36,496
Scenic and Sightseeing Transportation	1,495	1,617	52.0%	\$28,287,462	\$19,353,051	40.6%	\$6,347	\$4,956
Support Activities for Transportation	2,669	528	16.5%	\$96,954,375	\$11,592,724	10.7%	\$10,587	\$9,701
Postal Service	69	12	14.8%	\$854,707	\$59,619	6.5%	\$4,090	\$3,975
Couriers and Messengers	2,098	894	29.9%	\$132,658,276	\$107,867,712	44.8%	\$17,321	\$40,674
Warehousing and Storage	222	41	15.6%	\$13,480,414	\$2,526,328	15.8%	\$16,067	\$18,853
<b>Information</b>								
Publishing Industries (except Internet)	841	106	11.2%	\$27,301,317	\$2,139,332	7.3%	\$9,509	\$8,104
Motion Picture and Sound Recording Industries	565	97	14.7%	\$4,648,854	\$531,318	10.3%	\$2,840	\$2,753
Broadcasting (except Internet)	830	76	8.4%	\$30,266,650	\$1,701,732	5.3%	\$10,201	\$9,780
Telecommunications	4,493	272	5.7%	\$277,760,769	\$11,316,683	3.9%	\$16,370	\$15,460
Internet Service Providers, Web Search Portals, and Data Processing Services	59	10	14.5%	\$2,588,885	\$237,258	8.4%	\$12,098	\$11,863
Other Information Services	104	23	18.1%	\$3,491,810	\$714,982	17.0%	\$9,808	\$12,544
<b>Finance and Insurance</b>								
Credit Intermediation and Related Activities	5,213	411	7.3%	\$235,968,392	\$7,678,276	3.2%	\$12,092	\$7,924
Securities, Commodity Contracts, and Other Financial Investments and Related Activities	558	48	7.9%	\$47,285,238	\$2,737,490	5.5%	\$23,259	\$23,397
Insurance Carriers and Related Activities	1,765	146	7.6%	\$87,048,370	\$2,611,951	2.9%	\$13,546	\$9,295
Funds, Trusts, and Other Financial Vehicles	1,886	174	8.4%	\$117,068,068	\$9,822,710	7.7%	\$17,919	\$23,842
<b>Real Estate and Rental and Leasing</b>								
Rental and Leasing Services	4,015	438	9.8%	\$122,064,325	\$6,228,361	4.9%	\$9,217	\$6,529
Lessors of Nonfinancial Intangible Assets (except Copyrighted Works)	1,899	323	14.5%	\$52,371,757	\$5,804,849	10.0%	\$8,331	\$8,376
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	310	22	6.6%	\$5,547,946	\$201,579	3.5%	\$8,820	\$4,800
Management of Companies and Enterprises	14,189	3,681	20.6%	\$686,270,395	\$145,755,331	17.5%	\$14,250	\$16,984
<b>Administrative Support/Waste Management and Remediation</b>								
Administrative and Support Services	534	56	9.5%	\$42,003,791	\$5,429,109	11.4%	\$21,674	\$35,254
Waste Management and Remediation Services	11,490	3,712	24.4%	\$305,420,308	\$69,999,559	18.6%	\$8,431	\$8,475
Educational Services	1,777	327	15.5%	\$87,742,205	\$11,736,738	11.8%	\$14,546	\$14,508
Educational Services	2,146	583	21.4%	\$55,486,455	\$6,908,265	11.1%	\$7,938	\$6,146
<b>Health Care and Social Assistance</b>								
Ambulatory Health Care Services	15,817	1,902	10.7%	\$632,025,092	\$54,322,807	7.9%	\$11,272	\$12,788
Hospitals	11,921	1,116	8.6%	\$619,762,122	\$38,957,243	5.9%	\$33,748	\$14,381
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	3,600	548	13.2%	\$96,695,066	\$6,842,131	6.6%	\$7,616	\$5,843
Social Assistance	10,276	1,241	10.8%	\$236,292,398	\$16,353,358	6.5%	\$6,836	\$6,143
<b>Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation</b>								
Performing Arts, Spectator Sports, and Related Industries	838	265	24.0%	\$11,150,832	\$2,549,515	18.6%	\$5,570	\$5,483
Museums, Historical Sites, and Similar Institutions	404	160	28.4%	\$9,135,532	\$1,639,402	15.2%	\$7,060	\$4,236
Amusement, Gambling, and Recreation Industries	3,498	1,465	29.5%	\$38,151,359	\$10,719,053	21.9%	\$3,811	\$3,780
<b>Accommodation and Food Services</b>								
Accommodation	7,008	4,691	40.1%	\$122,290,790	\$41,803,753	25.5%	\$5,578	\$4,257
Food Services and Drinking Places	21,500	6,926	24.4%	\$297,047,499	\$52,215,695	15.0%	\$4,527	\$3,709
<b>Other Services</b>								
Repair and Maintenance	2,640	592	18.3%	\$83,168,093	\$17,790,544	17.6%	\$9,489	\$12,854
Personal and Laundry Services	2,305	412	15.2%	\$40,664,837	\$3,190,386	7.3%	\$5,498	\$3,853

## A1 Resident and Nonresident Workers and Earnings, continued

Private, state, and local government in Alaska, 2010

Industry	Resident workers	Nonresident workers	Percent nonresident workers	Resident earnings	Nonresident earnings	Percent nonresident earnings	Avg resident earnings/qtr	Avg nonresident earnings/qtr
Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional, and Similar Organizations	5,708	780	12.0%	\$166,162,373	\$9,715,960	5.5%	\$8,799	\$6,115
Private Households	622	87	12.3%	\$15,142,322	\$738,458	4.7%	\$7,315	\$4,615
<b>Public Administration</b>								
Executive, Legislative, and Other General Government Support	406	N/D	N/D	\$11,240,873	N/D	0.2%	\$8,594	N/D
Justice, Public Order, and Safety Activities	23	N/D	N/D	\$641,079	N/D	6.3%	\$8,548	N/D
Administration of Human Resource Programs	18	N/D	N/D	\$1,025,326	N/D	2.7%	\$14,441	N/D
Administration of Economic Programs	7	N/D	N/D	\$366,234	N/D	0	\$14,086	N/D
Unclassified	1,063	447	29.6%	\$22,435,875	\$6,946,615	23.6%	\$7,552	\$8,290
Unknown	5	27	84.4%	\$74,825	\$1,037,834	93.3%	N/A	N/A
<b>Total Private Sector</b>	<b>254,275</b>	<b>74,578</b>	<b>22.7%</b>	<b>\$9,349,019,055</b>	<b>\$1,816,938,657</b>	<b>16.3%</b>	<b>\$10,898</b>	<b>\$10,915</b>
Local Government	48,180	3,489	6.8%	\$1,622,173,361	\$57,869,007	3.4%	\$9,845	\$7,778
State Government	26,156	1,789	6.4%	\$1,172,769,931	\$38,373,393	3.2%	\$12,199	\$8,949
<b>Total Private and Government</b>	<b>328,611</b>	<b>79,856</b>	<b>19.6%</b>	<b>\$12,143,962,347</b>	<b>\$1,913,181,056</b>	<b>13.6%</b>	<b>\$10,855</b>	<b>\$10,737</b>

N/D = Not disclosable. N/A - Not applicable.  
 Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section