



Nonresidents Working in Alaska 2004

State of Alaska

Frank H. Murkowski, Governor

Greg O'Claray, Commissioner

Published January 2006



**ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
& WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT**

Jobs are Alaska's Future

Nonresidents Working in Alaska 2004

***State of Alaska
Frank H. Murkowski, Governor
Department of Labor & Workforce Development
Greg O'Claray, Commissioner***

Prepared by
Jeff Hadland, Economist
Andy Wink, Economist
Amy Soden, Research Analyst
Brian Laurent, Research Analyst

Sam Dapcevich, layout and cover design

Published January 2006

For more information, telephone Jeff Hadland at (907) 465-6031
or email Jeff_Hadland@labor.state.ak.us

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

Table of Contents

Highlights.....	iv
Introduction.....	1
Measuring Residency.....	2
Faster Growth Leads to an Increase in Nonresident Hire in 2004	2
Nonresident Hire Rates and Earnings by Industry	4
Oil Industry Sees Increase in Nonresidents	5
Construction Industry's Gains in Employment and Earnings Go to Residents	6
Seafood Processing Nonresident Hire and Earnings Increase	6
Logging and Wood Products Employment and Earnings Decline Further	8
Visitor-Related Industries	8
Other Industry Sectors.....	10
Nonresidents Work in Jobs that Alaskans Can Fill.....	11
Nonresident Occupations	12
Nonresident Occupations by Industry.....	13
Resident Hire by Geographic Area.....	13
Geographic Distribution of Local and Non-Local Residents and Nonresidents.....	14
Economic and Social Impact of Nonresident Workers	14

Exhibits

Exhibit 1 - Resident and Nonresident Workers and Percent Nonresident.....	1
Exhibit 2 - Resident and Nonresident Wages and Percent Nonresident.....	2
Exhibit 3 - Alaska Workers by Quarter	2
Exhibit 4 - Private Sector Industries with Highest Percent Nonresident Workers	3
Exhibit 5 - Workers and Wages – Major and Selected Industry Categories.....	3
Exhibit 6 - Oil Industry Number and Percent Nonresident Workers	4
Exhibit 7 - Oil Industry Percent Nonresident Workers	4
Exhibit 8 - Oil Industry Top Employers of Nonresident Workers.....	5
Exhibit 9 - Construction Industry Number and Percent Nonresident Workers	5
Exhibit 10 - Construction Industry Top Employers of Nonresident Workers.....	5
Exhibit 11 - Seafood Processing Number and Percent Nonresident Workers	6
Exhibit 12 - Seafood Processing Top Employers of Nonresident Workers.....	6
Exhibit 13 - Seafood Processing – Workers and Wages by Area	7
Exhibit 14 - Logging and Wood Products Number and Percent Nonresident Workers	8
Exhibit 15 - Accommodations Number and Percent Nonresident Workers.....	8
Exhibit 16 - Accommodations Industry Top Employers of Nonresident Workers	8
Exhibit 17 - Selected Visitor-Related Employers Nonresident Workers	9
Exhibit 18 - Food Services and Drinking Establishments Number and Percent Nonresident Workers	9
Exhibit 19 - Visitor-Related Industries Workers and Wages.....	9
Exhibit 20 - Nonresident Workers By Education Required for Occupation	10
Exhibit 21 - Alaska Resident and Nonresident Workers and Wages 2003 and 2004	10
Exhibit 22 - Employed and Unemployed Residents and Nonresidents.....	12
Exhibit 23 - Nonresidents in Occupations with Known Educational Requirement	12
Exhibit 24 - Top Private Sector Occupations with the Largest Number of Nonresident Workers Paid Greater Than Median Earnings for all Occupations.....	14
Exhibit 25 - Private Sector Occupations with the Largest Number of Nonresidents	15

Exhibit 26 - Largest Nonresident Occupations in Selected Industries	16
Exhibit 27 - Percent of Total Private Sector Workers who are Local Residents	18
Exhibit 28 - Nonresident Private Sector Workers by Place of Work.....	18
Exhibit 29 - Resident and Nonresident Workers and Earnings by Place of Work and Alaska Place of Residence for Private Sector, State and Local Government	19
Exhibit 30 - Impact of Earnings Flowing Out to Nonresidents.....	21
Exhibit 31 - Workers by Number of Quarters Worked in 2004	21

Appendix

Methodology.....	A-22
Limitations of the Data.....	A-22
Other Measures of Residency	A-23
Resident Employment Preference.....	A-23
Northstar Resident Hire Reporting	A-23

Exhibits

Exhibit A1 - Percent Nonresident Workers in 2003 that Became Residents in 2004, Selected Industries.....	A-22
Exhibit A2 - Resident and Nonresident Workers and Earnings	A-24
Exhibit A3 - Oil Industry Workers, North Slope and Statewide – Residency Status and Place of Alaska Residence, Selected Employers.....	A-26

Highlights

- The number and percentage of nonresidents working in Alaska in 2004 increased slightly from 2003 as a result of strength in industries with traditionally high nonresident rates. The nonresident hire rate rose from 18.1% in 2003 to 18.4% in 2004. The number of resident wage and salary workers grew by 3,218, while 2,062 nonresident workers were added in 2004.
- The number of resident wage and salary workers employed in Alaska increased by 3,218 (1.0%) from 2003 to 2004. The number of nonresident workers increased at three times that rate, with an increase of 2,062 (3.0%) in nonresident wage and salary workers.
- Total wage and salary earnings in private sector, state and local government jobs totaled \$10.6 billion in 2004. Nonresidents earned about 11.8% of the total (or \$1.2 billion), an increase from the 11.3% of total wages paid to nonresidents in 2003. (See Exhibit 2.)
- Resident earnings increased 4.4%, or \$397.0 million, from 2003 to 2004. Nonresident earnings increased 8.7%, or \$108.6 million, over 2003.
- In the oil industry (major oil companies and oilfield services), nonresidents accounted for 28.0% of the industry's workforce in 2004, a nearly one and a half percentage point increase over 2003. Total nonresident workers increased almost nine percent from 2,914 to 3,167. Resident workers rose less than one percent from 8,056 to 8,126 during the same period.
- Earnings paid to nonresidents working in the oil industry increased from \$191.4 million in 2003 to \$226.6 million in 2004. The nonresident share of earnings in the oil industry rose from 25.1% in 2003 to 26.7% in 2004, a figure much higher than the statewide private sector average of 14.2%. (See Exhibit A2.)
- The percentage of nonresident workers employed in the construction industry showed significant improvement over 2003, dropping from 19.9% to 19.0% in 2004.
- Alaska's construction industry paid approximately \$815 million to residents in 2004, an increase of \$56 million from 2003. Nonresidents were paid \$118.1 million, down about \$7.1 million from the 2003 nonresident earnings of \$125.3 million, or a decrease of 5.7%. Nonresidents' share of the construction earnings decreased from 14.2% in 2003 to 12.7% in 2004, paralleling the decline of the nonresident construction workforce in the state.
- Alaska's seafood processing industry employed the highest percentage of nonresident workers of any industry sector in 2004. More than 72 percent of workers in that industry were nonresidents. Nonresident seafood processing workers earned \$163.6 of the \$251.9 million paid to all seafood processing workers in 2004. More than 13 percent of total wages paid to nonresident workers in Alaska in 2004 were paid to workers in the seafood processing industry.
- The percentage of nonresidents in the logging and wood products industry increased 1.5 percentage points in 2004 to 33.2%.
- Alaska industries affected by visitor expenditures have relatively high nonresident hire rates. The accommodations (Hotels/Lodging) industry showed an increase in its percentage of nonresident workers, climbing to 36.9% in 2004 from 35.9% in 2003, a rate about twice that of the total private sector and government average. Nonresident earnings were very high in the air transportation sector, where only 1,772 nonresident workers earned \$107.4 million in 2004.
- The Southwest Region's Aleutians East Borough, Aleutians West Census Area, Bristol Bay Borough, and Lake and Peninsula Borough have significant seafood processing employment driving their high nonresident hire rates. North Slope's significant oil and gas and Denali's tourism-related nonresident employment contribute to these boroughs' high nonresident employment rates.
- Relatively high paying occupations with the largest number of nonresident workers include: general construction workers, carpenters, nurses, operating engineers, pilots, sailors, and electricians.

Nonresidents Working in Alaska - 2004

Introduction

In response to Alaska's rising unemployment rate and growing resident labor force, the Alaska legislature in 1986 established a resident hire preference for publicly-funded construction projects and asked the Alaska Department of Labor & Workforce Development to report annually on the status of resident hire in the state¹. Alaska has a set of databases, unequaled in the nation, that allow for quick and accurate monitoring of resident hire in the state. Utilizing Alaska unemployment insurance (UI) wage records that contain worker occupation and place of work data, the Alaska Permanent Fund Dividend (PFD) database, and other data series, Alaska can monitor the resident hire status of particular employers, industries, occupations, and regions in a way not available to any other state.

The construction boom of the 1980s, fueled by the large increase in the price of oil, brought a large number of nonresident workers to the state and served as the catalyst for special Alaska resident hire preference legislation. Alaska has historically had a large number of nonresident workers. These workers have been employed in seasonal seafood, timber, and construction industries and have met the demands of major project developments, such as the oil pipeline in the 1970s.

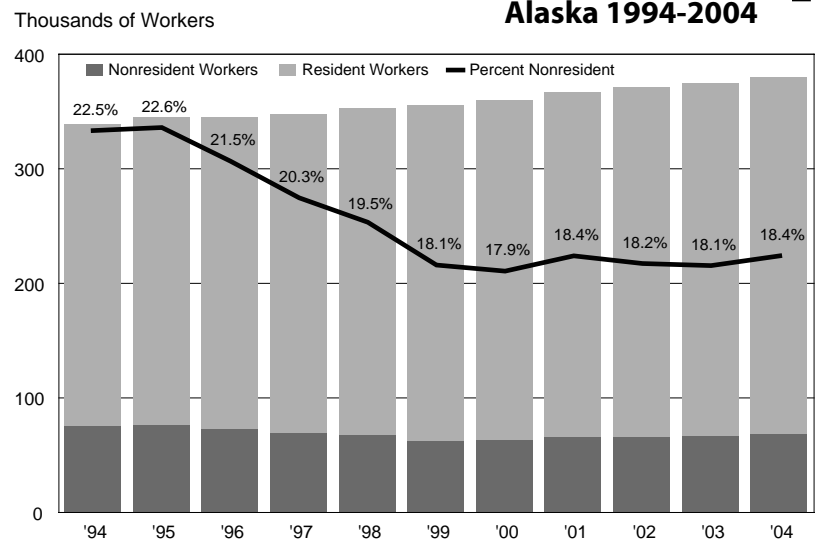
A significant number of high paying jobs are taken by nonresidents for which Alaskans are available or can be quickly trained. Many of these jobs are year-round, rather than one-time, short-term, or seasonal. Alaska also has many workers that commute from outside the state on a regular basis to their jobs in Alaska. In the fourth quarter (October – December) of 2004, approximately 50,000 workers were newly hired in Alaska wage and salary

employment. New hires are workers that had not been employed by the hiring firm at any time in the previous four calendar quarters. About 11,000 of these new hires were nonresidents of Alaska.

Although a large number of nonresident workers are still employed in the state, training programs targeted at Alaska's youth and directed towards occupations required for construction of Alaska's infrastructure and natural gas pipeline are beginning to show results. The construction industry's resident hire performance has benefited from this increased investment in training. Oil industry support jobs, however, often still go to workers outside the state.

Maximizing resident hire requires a variety of tools, including improved training, industry education, and regulatory enforcement, depending upon the industry or occupation group. Incentives and recognition of industries

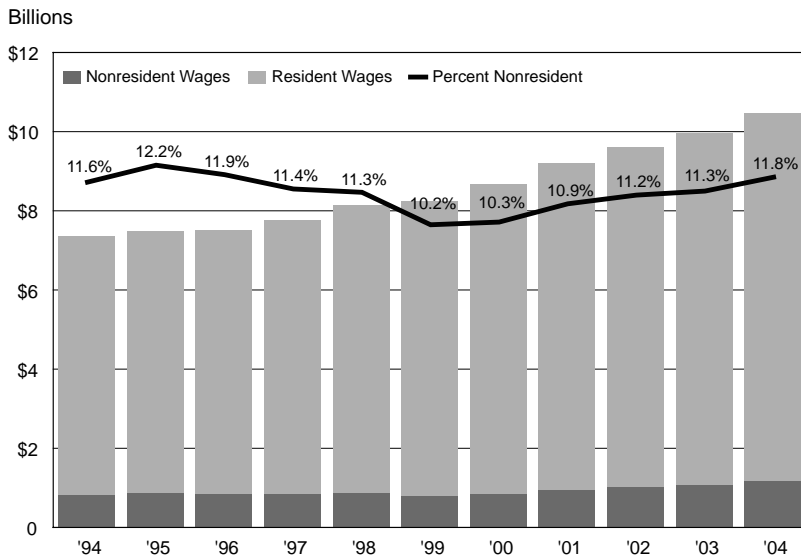
Resident and Nonresident Workers and Percent Nonresident Alaska 1994-2004



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

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

2 Resident and Nonresident Wages and Percent Nonresident Alaska 1994-2004



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

that succeed in improving their resident hire rates can also have a positive impact. In November 2003, Governor Frank Murkowski announced a major resident hire initiative with a goal of 90 percent Alaska resident hire rates in construction, oil and gas, mining, seafood, forest products, tourism, and other industries. The resident hire effort to provide “good jobs for Alaskans” includes a variety of targeted training programs, along with recognition of employers that hire more than 90 percent resident workers.

The Alaska Workforce Investment Board and the University of Alaska include resident hire data in identifying unmet training needs. The Department of Labor also identifies particular craft occupations that are eligible for a 90 percent resident employment preference based upon provisions and procedures outlined in Alaska statutes and regulations.

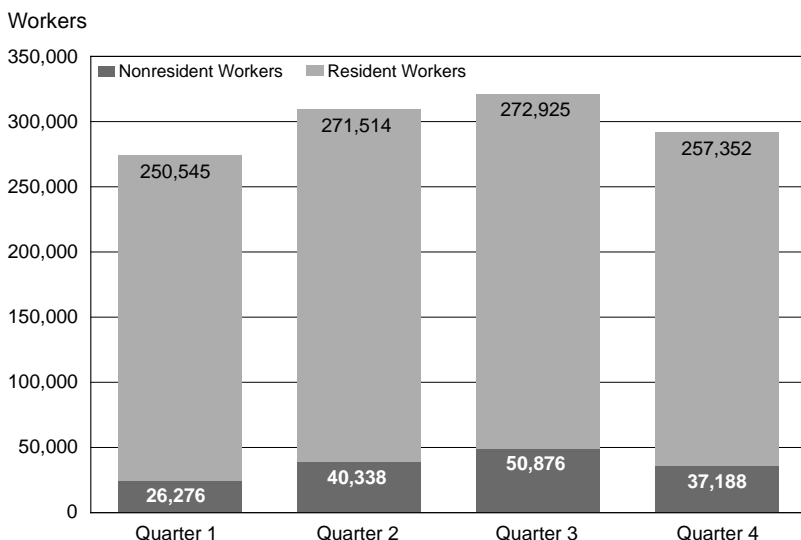
Measuring Residency

To calculate residency, quarterly Alaska unemployment insurance wage records (which contain industry, occupation, earnings, and place of work) for each worker are matched with Alaska PFD data to identify resident and nonresident workers. The two most recent years’ PFD data are used to determine residency. Workers who received a PFD in one of the two most recent years are considered residents for purposes of this report. Historical analysis of the PFD file shows that this information is an excellent indicator of residency. Although some workers not eligible for a PFD at the time residency reports are generated become residents in the following year, the most recent data show that these workers represent only about 15 percent of total nonresident workers. Workers’ industry and occupation are determined based upon the industry and occupation in which they earned the most money in 2004.

Faster Growth Leads to an Increase in Nonresident Hire in 2004

The total number of wage and salary² workers in Alaska for 2004 was 383,053. This was

3 Alaska Workers by Quarter Resident and Nonresident 2004

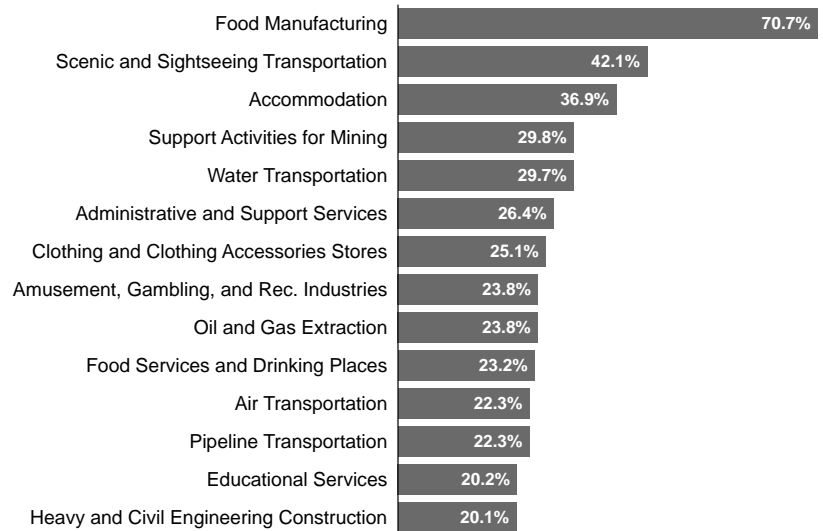


Note: Includes private sector, state and local government workers.
Source: Alaska Department of Labor & Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section

an increase of 5,280 over 2003 and is the largest annual increase since 2001. In 2004, nonresident workers comprised 18.4% of private sector, state and local government workers employed during the year, a slight increase from the 18.1% nonresident worker rate reported in 2003. (See Exhibit 1.) The number of nonresident³ workers increased 3.0% to 70,367, while the number of resident workers increased 1.0%, or 3,218, to a total of 312,686 resident workers.

Wage and salary earnings grew 5.0% to \$10.6 billion in 2004. Nonresidents earned 11.8% of the \$10.6 billion, up from the 11.3% share they received in 2003. Total resident earnings increased by \$397.0 million, making it the second-largest earnings jump of the past 10 years.

Private Sector Industries with Highest Percent Nonresident Workers **4** Alaska 2004



Note: Industries with 1,000 or more workers.

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

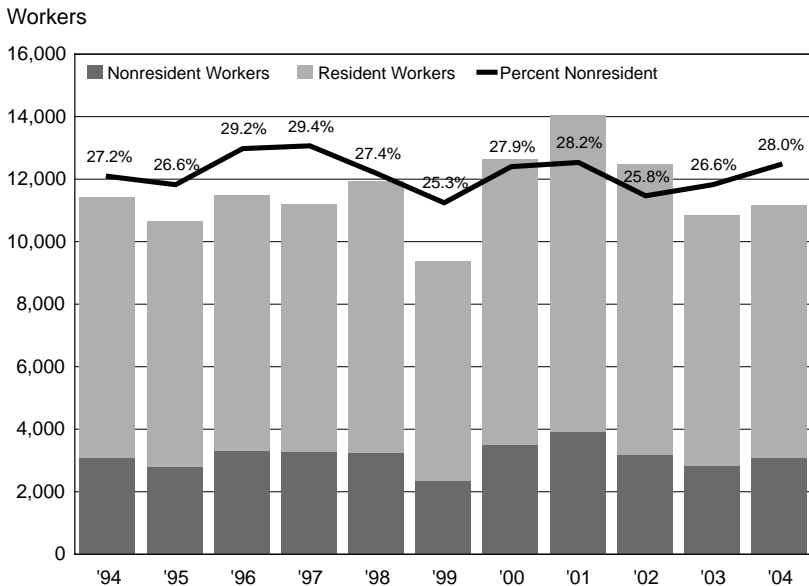
Workers and Wages **5** Major and Selected Industry Categories Alaska 2004

Industry	Total		Nonresident			
	Workers	Wages (in millions)	Workers	Percent	Wages (in millions)	Percent
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting	2,212	\$41.6	844	38.2	\$13.7	32.8
Mining	13,354	\$952.1	3,560	26.7	\$244.4	25.7
Oil and Gas	3,072	\$372.3	730	23.8	\$92.6	24.9
Oilfield Services*	8,221	\$475.2	2,437	29.6	\$134.0	28.2
Utilities	2,170	\$116.3	119	5.5	\$3.6	3.1
Construction	29,187	\$933.4	5,559	19.0	\$118.1	12.7
Manufacturing	24,918	\$420.4	15,077	60.5	\$174.4	41.5
Seafood Processing	19,576	\$251.9	14,206	72.6	\$163.6	64.9
Wholesale Trade	7,607	\$250.4	950	12.5	\$15.1	6.0
Retail Trade	48,022	\$907.0	6,851	14.3	\$58.3	6.4
Transportation and Warehousing	25,175	\$905.7	5,569	22.1	\$192.1	21.2
Air Transportation	7,929	\$338.1	1,772	22.3	\$107.4	31.8
Information	8,161	\$336.8	674	8.3	\$16.1	4.8
Finance and Insurance	9,783	\$391.2	734	7.5	\$15.6	4.0
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	7,109	\$154.9	833	11.7	\$8.3	5.4
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	13,630	\$508.5	2,234	16.4	\$62.3	12.3
Management of Companies and Enterprises	601	\$32.8	78	13.0	\$4.8	14.7
Admin. Support/Waste Management and Remediation	16,251	\$330.2	4,096	25.2	\$64.5	19.5
Educational Services	2,520	\$55.9	521	20.7	\$6.4	11.5
Health Care and Social Assistance	39,525	\$1,186.2	3,994	10.1	\$72.3	6.1
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	5,588	\$58.2	1,341	24.0	\$8.3	14.3
Accommodation and Food Services	39,964	\$443.6	10,968	27.4	\$78.6	17.7
Accommodation	12,257	\$150.7	4,521	36.9	\$36.5	24.2
Food Services and Drinking Places	27,626	\$292.6	6,417	23.2	\$42.0	14.4
Other Services	11,964	\$253.6	1,688	14.1	\$20.0	7.9
Public Administration	515	\$10.6	33	6.4	\$0.3	3.0
Unclassifiable	112	\$1.5	32	28.6	\$0.4	23.4
State Government	25,825	\$914.9	1,637	6.3	\$27.5	3.0
Local Government	48,860	\$1,360.2	2,975	6.1	\$40.7	3.0
Total	383,053	\$10,566.2	70,367	18.4	\$1,246.0	11.8

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

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

6 Oil Industry Number and Percent Nonresident Workers Alaska 1994-2004



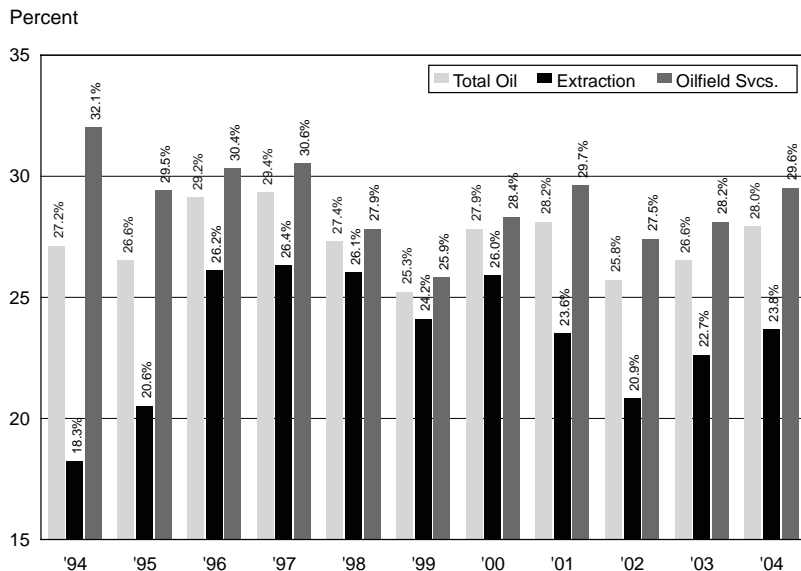
Note: Private Sector Only.
Source: Alaska Department of Labor & Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section

In 2004, residents earned an annual average of \$29,807 while nonresidents earned about 59 percent as much at \$17,707. The average earnings per quarter worked for nonresidents were \$8,055 in 2004, about 91 percent as much as paid to resident workers (\$8,857). With some significant exceptions, nonresidents typically do not work all four quarters of the year, often working only one or two calendar quarters. Many nonresident workers are employed only during the summer months or in short term or seasonal jobs, including those in the seafood processing and visitor-related industry sectors.

Nonresident Hire Rates and Earnings by Industry

While 21.3% of private sector workers in Alaska in 2004 were nonresidents of the state, the nonresident employment rate varied significantly by industry. Nonresident hire rates are highest in seafood processing, accommodation and food services, and oil and gas (including oilfield services). The nonresident workforce of these three industries account for 40.3% of all private sector nonresident workers. Nonresidents make up over a quarter of the total workers in each of these industries. (See Exhibits 5 and A2.)

7 Oil Industry Percent Nonresident Workers Alaska 1994-2004



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

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

- Seasonal industries with a relatively high percentage of employment occurring in only one or two calendar quarters; these include seafood processing and visitor-related industries
- Fast growing occupations
- Low paying jobs and high paying jobs

- Jobs that require unique skills where relatively few Alaskans may be trained and available for work
- Jobs at remote worksites

Oil Industry Sees Increase in Nonresidents

Alaska's total oil industry (including oil and gas extraction and oilfield service companies⁴) employed 11,293 workers in 2004. This is an increase of over 300 workers over 2003 and is the first increase in the industry's employment since 2001. Total oil industry wages grew even faster, up 11.1% to \$847.5 million.

Nonresidents' share of the total oil industry workforce was 28.0% in 2004. (See Exhibit 6.) This group added 253 workers, an increase of 8.7% over 2003. The resident workforce added only 70 workers for the same period. Earnings were up for both residents and nonresidents, but nonresident earnings increased 18.4% while resident earnings increased 8.6%. Overall, nonresidents earned 26.7% of the total oil industry wages.

Oil and gas extraction remains a high wage industry. Average resident quarterly earnings in 2004 were \$30,921 and have increased steadily since 1999. The percentage of nonresident workers in oil and gas extraction increased more than a percentage point from 22.7% to 23.8% in 2004. (See Exhibit 7.) Nearly a quarter of wages paid in 2004 went to nonresidents. The industry's average quarterly wage of \$32,273 made it the state's highest.

The nonresident hire rate increased even faster in the oilfield services sub-sector, up 1.4 percentage points to 29.6% in 2004. Total wages in oilfield services were \$475.2 million, or about 5.7% of total private sector wages. Nonresidents earned 28.2% of oilfield services wages in 2004. (See Exhibit 5.)

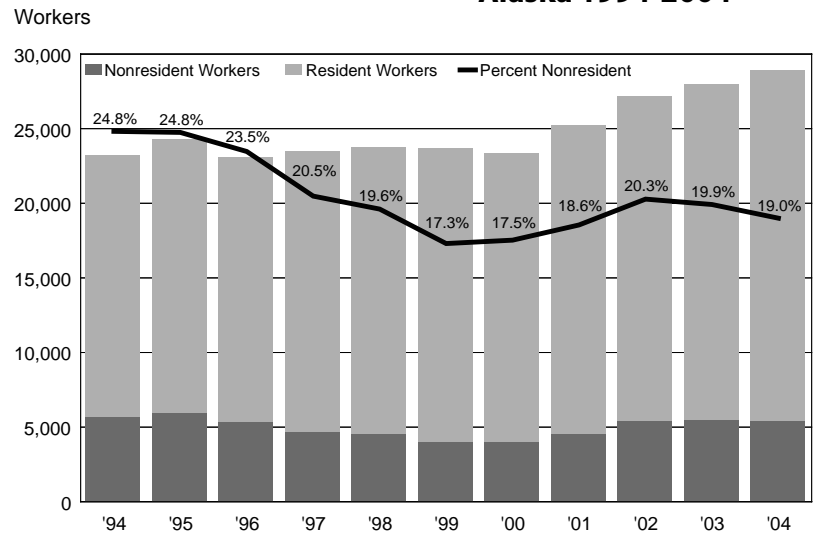
The contraction and expansion of the oil industry has affected its resident hire rate. When the industry contracted in 2003,

Oil Industry 8 Top Employers of Nonresident Workers Alaska 2004

Employer	Total Workers	Nonresident Workers	Percent Nonresident
VECO Alaska, Inc.	1,947	571	29.3
BP Exploration Alaska, Inc.	1,678	493	29.4
ASRC Energy Services O&M	1,535	429	27.9
Amoco Corporation	458	182	39.7
Peak Oilfield Services Co.	773	177	22.9
Schlumberger Technology Corp.	504	174	34.5
ConocoPhillips Company	979	151	15.4
Nabors AK Drilling, Inc.	550	141	25.6
Houston/NANA JV	627	140	22.3
Veritas DGC Land, Inc.	297	127	42.8

Note: These employers represent both oil and gas extraction, as well as related oilfield services.
Source: Alaska Department of Labor & Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section

Construction Industry 9 Number and Percent Nonresident Workers Alaska 1994-2004



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

Construction Industry 10 Top Employers of Nonresident Workers Alaska 2004

Employer	Total Workers	Nonresident Workers	Percent Nonresident
Conam Construction Co.	298	105	35.2
HC Price Co.	409	104	25.4
Colaska, Inc.	838	86	10.3
Kiewit Pacific Co.	314	85	27.1
Dick Pacific/Ghemm JV	314	85	27.1
Alaska Interstate Const. LLC	545	83	15.2
AK Mechanical, Inc.	401	82	20.4
Wilder Construction Company	527	62	11.8
Fluor Federal Services, Inc.	74	61	82.4
Harpoon Construction Group, Inc.	538	60	11.2

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

nonresident hires and earnings declined faster than for residents. In 2004 the industry rebounded and a disproportionate number of nonresidents were hired to fill the oil industry's demand for labor.

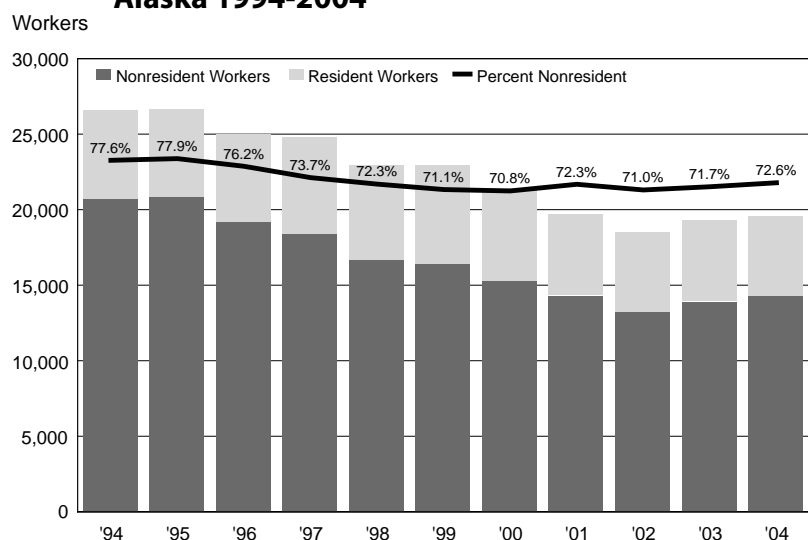
Construction Industry's Gains in Employment and Earnings Go to Residents

The construction boom of recent years did not miss Alaska, as Exhibit 9 shows. Since 2000, increases in earnings and employment have been significant. Despite this strong growth, the nonresident hire rate fell nearly a whole

percentage point to 19.0% in 2004, and the number of nonresident workers declined by about 70 workers. Nonresidents' earnings fell \$7.1 million to \$118.1 million while resident earnings increased by \$56.0 million to \$815.3 million. The percentage paid to nonresidents declined from 14.2% in 2003 to 12.7% in 2004.

Although quick expansion of an industry often results in an increase in nonresident hire, this did not happen in the Alaska construction industry in 2004. Resident workers were able to fill the growing worker needs of the construction industry, particularly in the specialty trades subsector. New training and apprenticeship programs and an effective campaign to acquaint Alaska's youth with the opportunities in the construction industry were likely responsible, at least in part, for the resident hire success.

11 Seafood Processing Number and Percent Nonresident Workers Alaska 1994-2004



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

Seafood Processing Nonresident Hire and Earnings Increase

In 2004, Alaska's seafood processing industry employed the highest number and greatest percentage of nonresident workers of any industry sector. More than 14,000 nonresidents filled the state's seafood processing jobs, accounting for 72.6% of the processing workforce. (See Exhibit 11.) Nonresidents earned \$163.6 million, or 64.9%, of the \$251.9 million total wages paid to seafood processing workers. Seafood processing employs the greatest number of nonresidents year after year and in 2004 the nonresident seafood processing pool accounted for 21.6% of all nonresident private sector workers.

12 Seafood Processing Top Employers of Nonresident Workers Alaska 2004

Employer	Total Workers	Nonresident Workers	Percent Nonresident
Trident Seafoods Corporation	3,495	2,973	85.1
Ocean Beauty Seafoods, Inc.	2,184	1,512	69.2
Icicle Seafoods, Inc.	1,745	1,403	80.4
Peter Pan Seafoods, Inc.	1,455	1,207	83.0
Unisea, Inc.	1,370	1,036	75.6
Norquest Seafoods, Inc.	1,091	848	77.7
Westward Seafood, Inc.	1,240	792	63.9
Kanaway Seafoods	662	531	80.2
Alyeska Seafoods, Inc.	463	389	84.0
Yardarm Knot Fisheries LLC	485	387	79.8

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

The number of nonresident workers in the seafood processing industry increased by about 380 between 2003 and 2004, while resident jobs fell more than 80. Not only did the resident workforce contract, but resident earnings also fell slightly, from \$89.6 million in 2003 to \$88.3 million in 2004. Despite growth in the industry overall, only 2.6% of nonresidents from 2003 relocated to Alaska in 2004. (See Exhibit A1.)

Wage records show that 11.1% of nonresident seafood processing workers were employed in more than one borough or census area in 2004. It is not uncommon for workers to migrate to another plant when their initial seafood processing job is over.

Fish harvest workers are generally not covered by unemployment insurance and are not included in this annual report. However, a study in the December 2004 edition of *Alaska Economic Trends*⁵ using permits and landing data for fiscal year 2002 gives a current estimate of fish volume and value by the resident status of harvesters. Although the definition of “resident” used in that report differs from the PFD-based definition

in this report, the industry residency findings are similar. In the fish harvesting report, nonresidents accounted for 80.1% of the volume and 61.3% of the value of Alaska’s 2002 fish harvest. Despite the majority of gross earnings and catch being attributed to nonresidents, Alaska resident permit holders outnumber nonresidents almost three to one. Employment estimates for 2003 and 2004 fish harvesting will be released in a February 2006 *Alaska Economic Trends* article.

The Aleutians West Census Area and the Aleutians East and Kodiak Island boroughs had the most seafood processing workers and paid the highest total wages in the industry. In both urban and rural areas of the state

Seafood Processing Workers and Wages by Area 13 Alaska 2004

Borough/Census Area	Total		Nonresident			
	Workers	Wages	Workers	Percent	Wages	Percent
Aleutians East	2,650	\$48,162,701	2,411	91.0	\$41,849,861	86.9
Aleutians West	3,527	\$59,930,052	2,666	75.6	\$36,734,191	61.3
Anchorage	213	\$2,086,455	110	51.6	\$751,339	36.0
Bethel	214	ND	14	6.5	ND	ND
Bristol Bay	1,940	\$15,098,450	1,698	87.5	\$12,899,949	85.4
Denali	0	\$0	0	NA	\$0	NA
Dillingham	430	ND	383	89.1	ND	ND
Fairbanks	16	ND	3	18.8	ND	ND
Haines	414	\$4,181,863	375	90.6	\$3,817,106	91.3
Juneau	201	\$2,191,988	62	30.8	\$330,254	15.1
Kenai	1,901	\$14,180,839	909	47.8	\$5,125,146	36.1
Ketchikan	1,088	\$9,973,939	873	80.2	\$6,464,702	64.8
Kodiak	1,971	\$29,339,980	795	40.3	\$8,111,317	27.6
Lake and Peninsula	437	\$3,239,802	409	93.6	\$2,814,127	86.9
Mat-Su	0	\$0	0	NA	\$0	NA
Nome	0	\$0	0	NA	\$0	NA
North Slope	0	\$0	0	NA	\$0	NA
Northwest Arctic	0	\$0	0	NA	\$0	NA
POW-Outer Ketchikan	71	\$360,855	17	23.9	\$76,150	21.1
Sitka	403	\$5,924,035	179	44.4	\$1,798,667	30.4
Skagway-Hoonah-Angoon	81	\$1,126,097	27	33.3	\$172,325	15.3
Southeast Fairbanks	0	\$0	0	NA	\$0	NA
Valdez-Cordova	785	\$8,408,882	573	73.0	\$4,883,410	58.1
Wade Hampton	65	\$199,408	3	4.6	\$2,102	1.1
Wrangell-Petersburg	1,274	\$13,161,096	941	73.9	\$7,460,435	56.7
Yakutat	79	\$853,564	29	36.7	\$217,527	25.5
Yukon-Koyukuk	0	\$0	0	NA	\$0	NA
Marine/Offshore	1,803	\$27,683,753	1,718	95.3	\$25,876,956	93.5
Outside Alaska/Unknown	13	\$451,004	11	84.6	\$450,770	99.9
Total	19,576	\$251,916,991	14,206	72.6	\$163,575,248	64.9

NA: Not Applicable

ND: Not Disclosable

Note: Private sector only.

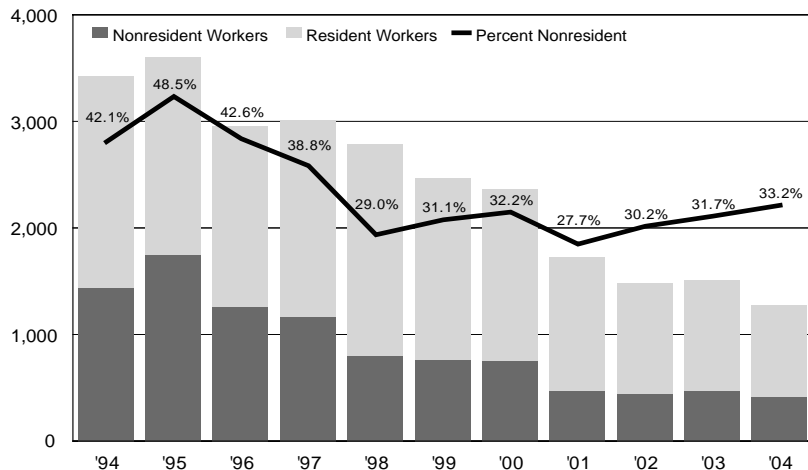
Source: Alaska Department of Labor & Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section

14 Logging and Wood Products

Number and Percent Nonresident Workers

Alaska 1994-2004

Workers



Note: Private Sector Only.

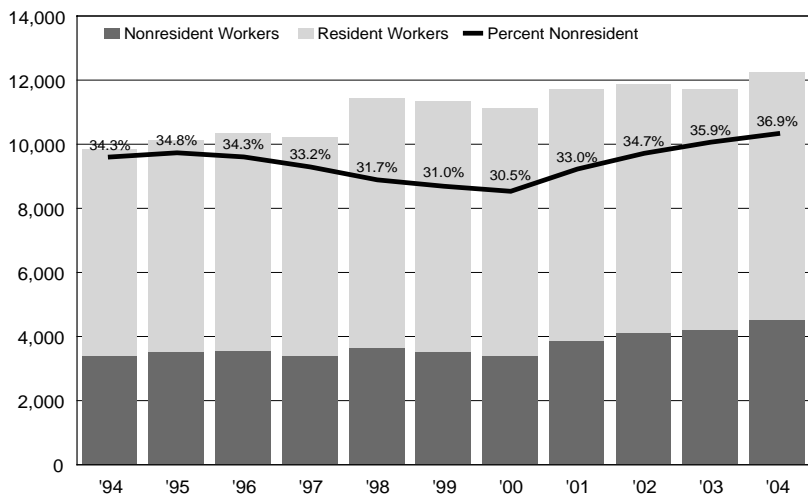
Source: Alaska Department of Labor & Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section

15 Accommodations

Number and Percent Nonresident Workers

Alaska 1994-2004

Workers



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

16 Accommodations Industry

Top Employers of Nonresident Workers

Alaska 2004

Employer	Total Workers	Nonresident Workers	Percent Nonresident
Alaska Hotel Properties LLC	1,331	800	60.1
Westmark Hotels, Inc.	1,036	312	30.1
Alyeska Resort	1,073	261	24.3
Grande Denali LLC	269	244	90.7
Fountainhead Development, Inc.	582	120	20.6
Grande Denali Lodge LLC	127	114	89.8
Chena Hot Springs Resort LLC	188	96	51.1
Pikes Waterfront Lodge LLC	470	82	17.4
Waterfall Group Ltd., The	96	78	81.3
Hilton Hotels Corporation	486	69	14.2

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

the percentage of non-resident workers was very high. (See Exhibit 13.) The seven seafood processing employers with the most employment accounted for over 64 percent of the total industry employment and 68 percent of the industry's nonresident workforce. (See Exhibit 12.) Those seven firms combined to account for over half of Alaska's resident processing workforce.

Logging and Wood Products Employment and Earnings Decline Further

Although total employment in the logging and wood products⁶ industry fell 15.6% to less than 1,300 workers, the nonresident share rose to 33.2% of the total – the highest percentage of nonresident workers in the industry since 1997. Over three-quarters of the 239 jobs lost in the industry since 2003 were resident jobs. Since 2000, total wages for resident workers are down 52.5% while nonresident wages have declined 60.2%. Competition from the global market and mergers in the logging industry have negatively impacted what was once a booming part of the Alaskan economy. Rough cut lumber and raw logs used to be the backbone of Alaska logging exports, but now Russian, South American, and Scandinavian companies are supplying those customers.

Visitor-Related Industries

Several industry sectors in Alaska are significantly impacted by visitor expenditures, but there is no "visitor industry" in the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). These sectors include accommodations, air transportation, scenic and sightseeing transportation⁷, and food service and drinking establishments. Exhibit 19 shows the nonresident hire performance of these visitor-related industries, as well as the newly defined leisure and hospitality industry composed of accommodations, food services, and recreational activities.

Air transportation, accommodations, and food service and drinking places were the primary employers of nonresident workers in the

visitor industry. In 2004, nonresident workers in visitor-related industries earned \$222.1 million. That is a \$38.7 million increase over the \$183.4 million that nonresident "visitor industry" workers made in 2003.

Air transportation workers accounted for much of the nonresident wages in the "visitor industry." With 22.3% of the air transportation workforce, nonresidents earned \$107 million in 2004. Nonresident airline pilots, copilots, and flight engineers, and commercial pilots^b provided much of the nonresident wage increases in 2004. Nonresident wages for these two occupational groups increased by \$28.7 million and \$15.3 million, respectively.

The accommodations sector posted gains in wages and hires for both residents and nonresidents in 2004. (See Exhibit 15.) The nonresident hire rate of 36.9% was about twice that of the total private sector, state and local government average. The percentage of nonresidents working in accommodations has steadily increased from 30.5% in 2000 to nearly 37 percent in 2004. Nonresidents now claim over 24 percent of the sector's total wages. Nonresident hire and earnings grew more than their resident counterparts, resulting in an increasing nonresident hire rate. Earnings in the accommodations sector were up 9.1% from 2003 with the nonresident wages growing at a slightly quicker pace than resident wages.

The food services and drinking places sector made a small rebound in 2004. Wages and

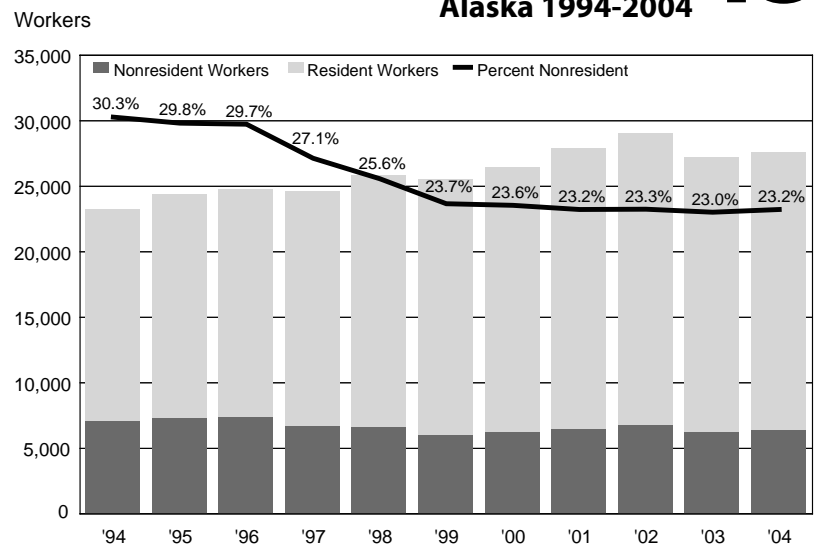
Selected Visitor-Related Employers Nonresident Workers Alaska 2004

Employer	Total Workers	Nonresident Workers	Percent Nonresident
Aramark Sports, Inc.	1,253	926	73.9
Alaska Hotel Properties LLC	1,331	800	60.1
Northwest Airlines, Inc.	734	498	67.8
Westmark Hotels, Inc.	1,036	312	30.1
Alyeska Resort	1,073	261	24.3
Westours Motorcoaches, Inc.	664	249	37.5
Denali Foods, Inc.	1,406	248	17.6
Grande Denali LLC	269	244	90.7
CIRI Alaska Tourism Corp.	597	238	39.9
Interior Alaska McDonald's	1,031	236	22.9

Note: Visitor-related industries included here are Transportation, Accommodations, and Food Services and Drinking Places

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

Food Svcs. and Drinking Places Number and Percent Nonresident Workers Alaska 1994-2004



Note: Private Sector Only.

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

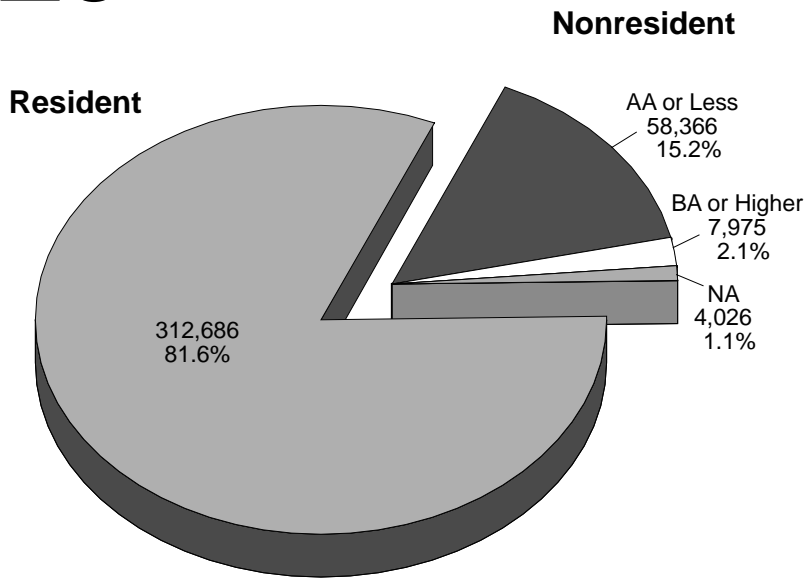
Visitor-Related Industries Workers and Wages Alaska 2004

Industry	Total		Nonresident			
	Workers	Wages (in millions)	Workers	Percent	Wages (in millions)	Percent
Air Transportation	7,929	\$338.1	1,772	22.3	\$107.4	31.8
Scenic and Sightseeing Transportation	3,567	\$45.4	1,499	42.0	\$15.4	34.0
Support Activities for Transportation	3,567	\$107.3	646	18.1	\$13.4	12.5
Performing Arts, Spectator Sports, and Related Industries	760	\$8.2	227	29.9	\$1.7	21.3
Amusement, Gambling, and Recreation Industries	4,313	\$39.1	1,025	23.8	\$5.6	14.3
Accommodation	12,257	\$150.7	4,521	36.9	\$36.5	24.2
Food Services and Drinking Places	27,626	\$292.6	6,417	23.2	\$42.0	14.4
Leisure and Hospitality*	45,552	\$501.8	12,309	27.0	\$87.0	17.3

*Leisure and Hospitality is a NAICS designation that combines the Recreation, Accommodation, and Food Services industry sectors.

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

20 Nonresident Workers By Education Required for Occupation



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

worker counts in the sector were up 3.8% and 1.4%, respectively. Despite making up 23.2% of the workforce, nonresidents earned just 14.4% of the wages. The nonresident percentage of the workforce in food services and drinking places has remained fairly stable since 1999, ranging between 23.0% and 23.7%. (See Exhibit 18.)

Other Industry Sectors

Though all industries employ some nonresident workers, some have relatively low rates of nonresident hire. Utilities, retail trade, information, finance and insurance, and health care and social assistance together provide over 105,000 jobs but have nonresident worker rates of less than 15 percent each. Of that group, retail trade and health care together provide over 76,000 jobs to resident workers. State and local government continues to possess low

21 Alaska Resident and Nonresident Workers and Wages 2003 and 2004

Industry	Resident Workers			Nonresident Workers		
	2003	2004	Percent Change	2003	2004	Percent Change
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting	1,486	1,368	-7.9	875	844	-3.5
Mining	9,996	9,794	-2.0	3,353	3,560	6.2
Oil and Gas	2,464	2,342	-5.0	722	730	1.1
Oilfield Services*	5,592	5,784	3.4	2,192	2,437	11.2
Utilities	2,041	2,051	0.5	115	119	3.5
Construction	22,619	23,628	4.5	5,627	5,559	-1.2
Manufacturing	9,783	9,841	0.6	14,602	15,077	3.3
Wholesale Trade	6,570	6,657	1.3	997	950	-4.7
Retail Trade	40,596	41,171	1.4	6,528	6,851	4.9
Transportation and Warehousing	19,680	19,606	-0.4	5,129	5,569	8.6
Information	7,532	7,487	-0.6	668	674	0.9
Finance and Insurance	8,980	9,049	0.8	812	734	-9.6
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	6,033	6,276	4.0	766	833	8.7
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	11,250	11,396	1.3	2,162	2,234	3.3
Management of Companies and Enterprises	395	523	32.4	63	78	23.8
Administrative Support/Waste Management and Remediation	12,362	12,155	-1.7	3,892	4,096	5.2
Educational Services	2,065	1,999	-3.2	560	521	-7.0
Health Care and Social Assistance	34,156	35,531	4.0	4,043	3,994	-1.2
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	4,166	4,247	1.9	1,303	1,341	2.9
Accommodation and Food Services	28,487	28,996	1.8	10,485	10,968	4.6
Other Services	10,424	10,276	-1.4	1,637	1,688	3.1
Public Administration	382	482	26.2	23	33	43.5
Non-Classifiable	92	80	-13.0	91	32	-64.8
Total Private Sector	239,095	242,613	1.5	63,731	65,755	3.2
State Government	24,342	24,188	-0.6	1,610	1,637	1.7
Local Government	46,031	45,885	-0.3	2,964	2,975	0.4
Total	309,468	312,686	1.0	68,305	70,367	3.0

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

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

percentages of nonresident workers and wages, with less than 6.2% of workers and 3.0% of wages paid to nonresidents. Detailed resident hire data by industry can be found in Exhibit A2.

Nonresidents Work in Jobs that Alaskans Can Fill

Based upon monthly unemployment estimates, between 21,889 and 28,939 Alaska residents were officially unemployed in 2004. During 2004, the number of nonresident workers during each quarter varied from 26,276 to 50,876. (See Exhibits 3 and 22.) Although nonresident workers may take jobs that many in the Alaska labor force may be unwilling, unable, or unqualified to fill, the data suggest that a significant number of unemployed Alaskans could be employed if given an opportunity, additional training, or better information.

Another factor is Alaska's underemployed workers – those who involuntarily worked less than full time, or workers who had higher skill levels than those required for the position in which they were working. Other workers live where there are few employment opportunities and so have not looked for work, a requirement to be considered unemployed.

In 2004, many nonresident workers filled good paying jobs that require relatively modest education or training. Based upon an analysis of Alaska occupational wage records and occupational information provided by employers, more than 82 percent of all nonresident workers were employed in jobs requiring education less than or equal to an associate degree (approximately two years of postsecondary education). (See Exhibits 20 and 23.) The median resident quarterly wage increased 3.0% in 2004 to \$6,322. In 2003,

continued **21**

Resident Wages			Nonresident Wages		
2003	2004	Percent Change	2003	2004	Percent Change
\$32,138,768	\$27,970,153	-13.0	\$15,145,863	\$13,663,984	-9.8
\$673,476,514	\$707,656,272	5.1	\$211,688,028	\$244,437,237	15.5
\$260,736,012	\$279,737,965	7.3	\$81,079,059	\$92,598,931	14.2
\$310,842,940	\$341,129,664	9.7	\$110,304,685	\$134,034,622	21.5
\$106,512,457	\$112,699,907	5.8	\$2,710,662	\$3,579,136	32.0
\$759,339,003	\$815,320,200	7.4	\$125,275,471	\$118,127,389	-5.7
\$230,331,201	\$245,903,224	6.8	\$166,347,268	\$174,449,995	4.9
\$223,731,352	\$235,303,468	5.2	\$14,444,898	\$15,115,675	4.6
\$822,551,120	\$848,696,016	3.2	\$52,830,400	\$58,282,840	10.3
\$681,073,684	\$713,554,493	4.8	\$158,098,655	\$192,125,189	21.5
\$307,578,855	\$320,742,782	4.3	\$13,991,862	\$16,103,783	15.1
\$361,107,758	\$375,676,676	4.0	\$13,942,814	\$15,573,253	11.7
\$134,801,658	\$146,625,831	8.8	\$7,361,556	\$8,309,191	12.9
\$415,946,656	\$446,180,068	7.3	\$58,714,352	\$62,337,521	6.2
\$22,781,243	\$28,009,747	23.0	\$3,382,776	\$4,822,702	42.6
\$261,413,793	\$265,748,228	1.7	\$55,803,149	\$64,452,804	15.5
\$51,254,703	\$49,529,121	-3.4	\$6,460,234	\$6,404,453	-0.9
\$1,031,239,945	\$1,113,898,480	8.0	\$67,386,470	\$72,303,949	7.3
\$46,427,469	\$49,817,112	7.3	\$8,051,414	\$8,335,909	3.5
\$349,273,429	\$365,001,929	4.5	\$70,723,592	\$78,645,722	11.2
\$226,299,572	\$233,598,434	3.2	\$16,935,085	\$20,048,482	18.4
\$9,526,124	\$10,247,108	7.6	\$244,328	\$313,039	28.1
\$1,246,248	\$1,174,782	-5.7	\$495,002	\$358,427	-27.6
6,748,051,553	7,113,354,032	5.4	1,070,033,876	1,177,790,679	10.1
\$884,638,183	\$887,431,419	0.3	\$28,002,633	\$27,478,803	-1.9
\$1,290,527,305	\$1,319,462,842	2.2	\$39,374,725	\$40,704,429	3.4
\$8,923,217,041	\$9,320,248,294	4.4	\$1,137,411,234	\$1,245,973,911	9.5

44.7% of nonresidents made more than the median resident quarterly wage; in 2004, that figure fell to 31.5%.

In 2004, nonresident workers were employed throughout the state, many in jobs with relatively high average earnings requiring less than a four-year degree. The North Slope Borough, which includes the Prudhoe Bay oilfields, in particular had a large number

of nonresident workers earning a significant amount of money (approximately \$123 million) in occupations that required less than a four-year degree. (See Exhibit 23.)

Nonresident Occupations

Employers provide occupational information on workers to the Department of Labor on a quarterly basis. For this report, workers were assigned an occupation code based upon the occupation in which they earned the most money in 2004. Nonresident workers were found in large numbers in a wide variety of occupations, especially in occupations related to seafood processing, accommodations, food service and drinking places, and oil and gas. Many occupations with large numbers of nonresident workers have relatively high pay, and, although they may require significant training or education, represent an opportunity for training programs in Alaska or a career path for an unemployed Alaskan. Exhibit 24 lists the

22 Employed and Unemployed Residents and Nonresidents Alaska 2004

	1st Qtr	2nd Qtr	3rd Qtr	4th Qtr
Total Resident Workers*	250,545	271,514	272,925	257,352
Total Nonresident Workers	26,276	40,338	50,876	37,188
Estimated Avg. Number of Unemployed**	28,674	25,327	21,972	23,965

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

**Derived from monthly Alaska labor force estimates.

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

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

23 Nonresidents in Occupations With Known Educational Requirement

Borough/Census Area	Education Required	Nonresident Workers	Nonresident Wages	Avg. Nonres. Wages
Anchorage/Mat-Su Region				
Anchorage	AA or Less	16,155	\$248,416,010	\$15,377
Anchorage	BA or Higher	3,344	\$177,864,921	\$53,189
Mat-Su	AA or Less	2,187	\$18,572,016	\$8,492
Mat-Su	BA or Higher	379	\$5,165,709	\$13,630
Gulf Coast Region				
Kenai	AA or Less	3,783	\$34,657,080	\$9,161
Kenai	BA or Higher	270	\$5,077,883	\$18,807
Kodiak	AA or Less	1,500	\$16,221,020	\$10,814
Kodiak	BA or Higher	107	\$2,648,797	\$24,755
Valdez-Cordova	AA or Less	1,781	\$18,763,692	\$10,535
Valdez-Cordova	BA or Higher	102	\$2,850,930	\$27,950
Interior Region				
Denali	AA or Less	1,332	\$12,866,291	\$9,659
Denali	BA or Higher	39	\$700,538	\$17,963
Fairbanks	AA or Less	5,683	\$75,972,379	\$13,368
Fairbanks	BA or Higher	935	\$20,106,875	\$21,505
Southeast Fairbanks	AA or Less	434	\$8,030,282	\$18,503
Southeast Fairbanks	BA or Higher	136	\$5,832,810	\$42,888
Yukon-Koyukuk	AA or Less	345	\$4,003,817	\$11,605
Yukon-Koyukuk	BA or Higher	85	\$1,608,138	\$18,919
Northern Region				
Nome	AA or Less	402	\$6,461,199	\$16,073
Nome	BA or Higher	155	\$3,942,835	\$25,438
North Slope	AA or Less	2,400	\$123,032,886	\$51,264
North Slope	BA or Higher	427	\$34,017,929	\$79,667
Northwest Arctic	AA or Less	319	\$10,340,659	\$32,416
Northwest Arctic	BA or Higher	122	\$5,106,692	\$41,858

(continued next page)

top nonresident occupations that had average quarterly earnings in excess of \$5,789 in 2004, the median quarterly earnings for those reporting occupational information.

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

Resident Hire by Geographic Area

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

Nonresident Occupations by Industry

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

continued **23**

Borough/Census Area	Education Required	Nonresident Workers	Nonresident Wages	Avg. Nonres. Wages
Southeast Region				
Haines	AA or Less	587	\$5,227,035	\$8,905
Haines	BA or Higher	12	\$190,013	\$15,834
Juneau	AA or Less	2,338	\$28,360,150	\$12,130
Juneau	BA or Higher	410	\$9,015,189	\$21,988
Ketchikan	AA or Less	2,160	\$21,755,072	\$10,072
Ketchikan	BA or Higher	129	\$2,844,148	\$22,048
POW-Outer Ketchikan	AA or Less	716	\$8,673,304	\$12,114
POW-Outer Ketchikan	BA or Higher	79	\$1,460,535	\$18,488
Sitka	AA or Less	1,079	\$10,632,194	\$9,854
Sitka	BA or Higher	129	\$1,981,351	\$15,359
Skagway-Hoonah-Angoon	AA or Less	932	\$8,641,929	\$9,272
Skagway-Hoonah-Angoon	BA or Higher	85	\$1,391,117	\$16,366
Wrangell-Petersburg	AA or Less	1,270	\$10,845,118	\$8,539
Wrangell-Petersburg	BA or Higher	37	\$1,028,520	\$27,798
Yakutat	AA or Less	110	\$1,062,568	\$9,660
Yakutat	BA or Higher	3	\$113,698	\$37,899
Southwest Region				
Aleutians East	AA or Less	2,522	\$42,563,153	\$16,877
Aleutians East	BA or Higher	62	\$2,099,723	\$33,867
Aleutians West	AA or Less	3,223	\$49,602,227	\$15,390
Aleutians West	BA or Higher	84	\$3,946,341	\$46,980
Bethel	AA or Less	665	\$11,189,893	\$16,827
Bethel	BA or Higher	263	\$8,782,417	\$33,393
Bristol Bay	AA or Less	1,970	\$15,590,820	\$7,914
Bristol Bay	BA or Higher	27	\$561,814	\$20,808
Dillingham	AA or Less	646	\$6,913,847	\$10,703
Dillingham	BA or Higher	105	\$2,619,014	\$24,943
Lake and Peninsula	AA or Less	705	\$5,792,836	\$8,217
Lake and Peninsula	BA or Higher	22	\$463,710	\$21,078
Wade Hampton	AA or Less	155	\$2,849,068	\$18,381
Wade Hampton	BA or Higher	53	\$1,253,907	\$23,659
Other				
Outside AK	AA or Less	793	\$27,063,188	\$34,128
Outside AK	BA or Higher	261	\$26,984,083	\$103,387
Unknown in AK	AA or Less	105	\$584,907	\$5,571
Unknown in AK	BA or Higher	5	\$46,530	\$9,306
Marine/Offshore	AA or Less	2069	\$35,054,448	\$16,943
Marine/Offshore	BA or Higher	108	\$2,054,700	\$19,025

Note: Private Sector Only

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

The areas with the lowest percentage of nonresident workers include northern and western rural areas of Alaska (excluding the North Slope Borough). These areas generally offer little in the way of seafood, oil, or visitor-related industries that would lead to the employment that has historically attracted nonresident workers. The areas that are mostly urban, economically diverse, and offer the most year-round jobs have a moderate or “average” number of nonresident workers. Anchorage/Mat-Su, Fairbanks, and Juneau fall into this category.

Geographic Distribution of Local and Non-Local Residents and Nonresidents

For many areas, filling jobs with local residents is a high priority. Worker employment records showing place of work information are matched with PFD applicant address information to determine the number of local residents, non-local Alaska residents, and nonresidents working in each Alaska borough or census area⁹. Overall, 70.5% of workers were local residents of the area where they worked in 2004, while 11.1% were residents of Alaska, but did not live in the borough or census area in which they worked. (See Exhibits 27 and 29.)

The Aleutians East Borough, with its large number of nonresident seafood processing workers, had the lowest percentage of local resident private sector workers in 2004. The North Slope Borough had a very significant amount of nonresident wages paid due to the presence of many oil workers who are generally stationed there on a rotating basis. The Denali Borough is a major summer tourist destination and many of that area’s seasonal workers are nonresidents.

Economic and Social Impact of Nonresident Workers

Nonresident workers can negatively affect the Alaska economy in many ways including:

- Depriving an Alaska resident of a job and an income
- Taking their nonresident income outside the state, resulting in significant income leakage¹⁰ and reduced multiplier effect¹¹
- Increasing the likelihood that an unemployed Alaska resident will remain on unemployment insurance longer than would otherwise be the case
- The receipt and spending outside the state of unemployment insurance benefits derived from Alaska employment; in 2004, \$24 million was paid in regular UI benefit payments to interstate claimants

24 Top Private Sector Occupations with the Largest Number of Nonresident Workers Paid Greater Than Median Earnings for All Occupations (\$5,789 per Quarter) Alaska 2004

Occupation	Nonresident Workers	Avg. Earnings per Quarter
Construction Laborers	1,262	\$6,459
Carpenters	1,020	\$8,073
Office Clerks, General	770	\$6,353
Airline Pilots, Copilots, and Flight Engineers	766	\$35,460
Operating Engineers and Other Construction Equipment Operators	751	\$15,104
Fishers and Related Fishing Workers*	646	\$7,953
Registered Nurses	615	\$11,436
Maintenance and Repair Workers, General	507	\$6,725
Electricians	506	\$13,770
Commercial Pilots	430	\$22,183
Sailors and Marine Oilers	379	\$8,541
General and Operations Managers	374	\$17,639
Security Guards	367	\$6,170
Captains, Mates, and Pilots of Water Vessels	362	\$12,880
Truck Drivers, Heavy and Tractor-Trailer	339	\$10,179
Construction and Related Workers, All Other	319	\$9,223
Surimi Technicians	309	\$5,818
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Construction Trades and Extraction Workers	304	\$20,592
Service Unit Operators, Oil, Gas, and Mining	301	\$27,522
Office and Administrative Support Workers, All Other	289	\$5,838
Managers, All Other	277	\$17,291
Plumbers, Pipefitters, and Steamfitters	277	\$12,353
Aircraft Mechanics and Service Technicians	277	\$11,838
Roustabouts, Oil and Gas	270	\$13,955
Pharmacists	260	\$7,921
Geological and Petroleum Technicians	259	\$8,752
Engineers, All Other	249	\$23,090
Automotive Service Technicians and Mechanics	236	\$7,116
Welders, Cutters, Solderers, and Brazers	225	\$11,869
Truck Drivers, Light or Delivery Services	225	\$7,136
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Retail Sales Workers	216	\$6,738
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Workers, All Other	202	\$13,380
Material Moving Workers, All Other	201	\$7,319
Chefs and Head Cooks	197	\$7,510

Median Earnings: \$5,789 per quarter worked.

*Only those workers covered by Alaska unemployment insurance, a relatively small percentage of all those engaged in fish harvesting in Alaska, are included in this total.

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

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

Workers generally spend the bulk of their earnings where they reside. Nonresidents take a significant portion of their earnings to their home state, depriving Alaska of the full economic benefits of the employment created in the Alaska economy. This has a direct impact on the total growth rate and income for the Alaska economy. This leakage of income out of the state results in smaller indirect income and employment than would occur

Private Sector Occupations with the Largest Number of Nonresidents **25** Alaska 2004

Occupational Title	Resident Workers	Nonres. Workers	Percent Nonres.	Resident Earnings	Nonresident Earnings	Percent Nonres.
Seafood Processing Workers, Except Surimi and Fish Roe	3,561	11,240	75.9	\$46,247,132	\$110,476,707	70.5
Retail Salespersons	12,302	2,184	15.1	\$210,297,710	\$15,615,382	6.9
Waiters and Waitresses	4,234	1,590	27.3	\$50,469,566	\$10,473,280	17.2
Combined Food Preparation and Serving Wkrs, Includ. Fast Food	6,275	1,411	18.4	\$46,121,132	\$6,286,406	12.0
Construction Laborers	6,163	1,262	17.0	\$138,295,033	\$16,094,614	10.4
Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	3,517	1,192	25.3	\$41,804,845	\$8,212,332	16.4
Tour Guides and Escorts	898	1,142	56.0	\$8,944,212	\$8,670,461	49.2
Cashiers	6,252	1,139	15.4	\$72,081,326	\$6,685,779	8.5
Carpenters	4,019	1,020	20.2	\$119,696,362	\$16,856,844	12.3
Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	4,406	956	17.8	\$78,895,179	\$9,156,727	10.4
Cooks, Restaurant	1,850	835	31.1	\$29,306,123	\$6,846,880	18.9
Office Clerks, General	4,954	770	13.5	\$112,104,985	\$10,926,763	8.9
Airline Pilots, Copilots, and Flight Engineers	852	766	47.3	\$51,188,168	\$86,379,982	62.8
Operating Engineers and Other Construction Equipment Operators	2,480	751	23.2	\$122,682,935	\$30,660,166	20.0
Fishers and Related Fishing Workers*	458	646	58.5	\$4,305,071	\$8,747,794	67.0
Janitors and Cleaners, Except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	3,350	642	16.1	\$47,811,509	\$4,750,600	9.0
Dishwashers	1,504	641	29.9	\$11,564,889	\$3,456,334	23.0
Registered Nurses	3,123	615	16.5	\$152,240,220	\$16,170,430	9.6
Meat, Poultry, and Fish Cutters and Trimmers	492	564	53.4	\$6,880,300	\$3,474,793	33.6
Maintenance and Repair Workers, General	2,046	507	19.9	\$60,659,275	\$7,989,119	11.6
Customer Service Representatives	3,322	506	13.2	\$77,352,422	\$6,246,118	7.5
Electricians	1,867	506	21.3	\$89,777,720	\$17,378,362	16.2
Commercial Pilots	687	430	38.5	\$58,717,498	\$26,930,541	31.4
Food Preparation Workers	1,717	415	19.5	\$21,782,052	\$3,399,228	13.5
Hotel, Motel, and Resort Desk Clerks	1,121	408	26.7	\$14,960,994	\$3,024,029	16.8
Receptionists and Information Clerks	2,976	397	11.8	\$54,762,020	\$2,994,111	5.2
Bartenders	1,623	393	19.5	\$22,184,297	\$2,851,858	11.4
Sailors and Marine Oilers	446	379	45.9	\$10,340,747	\$6,849,706	39.8
General and Operations Managers	3,003	374	11.1	\$181,944,409	\$18,132,908	9.1
Child Care Workers	1,855	370	16.6	\$19,639,414	\$1,708,970	8.0
Security Guards	1,801	367	16.9	\$46,914,420	\$5,108,370	9.8
Captains, Mates, and Pilots of Water Vessels	401	362	47.4	\$16,308,378	\$11,836,838	42.1
Stock Clerks and Order Fillers	2,134	345	13.9	\$33,698,741	\$3,470,598	9.3
Sales and Related Workers, All Other	1,936	342	15.0	\$42,529,193	\$2,968,398	6.5
Truck Drivers, Heavy and Tractor-Trailer	2,460	339	12.1	\$100,190,769	\$8,530,406	7.8
Dining Room and Cafeteria Attendants and Bartender Helpers	854	321	27.3	\$6,902,065	\$2,003,440	22.5
Construction and Related Workers, All Other	810	319	28.3	\$16,201,580	\$5,920,930	26.8
Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks	3,401	318	8.6	\$91,902,012	\$4,402,495	4.6
Surimi Technicians	11	309	96.6	\$300,050	\$6,329,692	95.5
Packaging and Filling Machine Operators and Tenders	147	309	67.8	\$2,992,038	\$1,726,218	36.6
Executive Secretaries and Administrative Assistants	2,733	305	10.0	\$75,489,933	\$3,553,220	4.5

*Only those workers covered by Alaska unemployment insurance, a relatively small percentage of all those engaged in fish harvesting in Alaska, are included in this total.

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

26 Largest Nonresident Occupations in Selected Industries

Alaska 2004

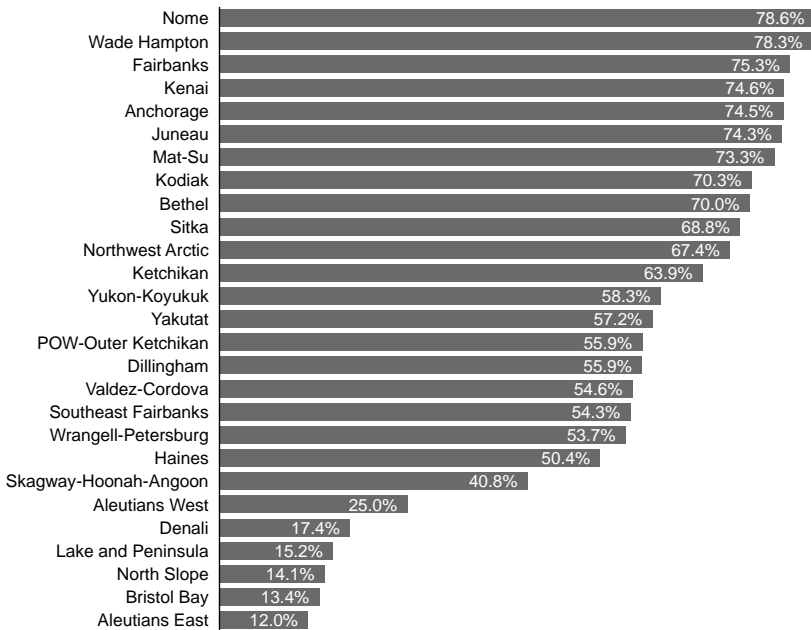
Industry	Occupational Title	Resident Workers	Nonresident Workers	Percent Nonres.	Resident Wages	Nonresident Wages	Percent Nonres.
Animal Production	Agricultural Workers, All Other	143	108	43.0	\$2,120,088	\$749,251	26.1
Forestry and Logging	Choker Setters and Chasers	36	61	62.9	\$758,532	\$727,514	49.0
Forestry and Logging	Fallers	66	58	46.8	\$1,733,231	\$970,674	35.9
Forestry and Logging	Logging Equipment Operators	95	55	36.7	\$2,867,504	\$1,016,863	26.2
Fishing, Hunting and Trapping	Fishers and Related Fishing Workers	40	104	72.2	\$559,267	\$2,490,286	81.7
Fishing, Hunting and Trapping	Sailors and Marine Oilers	23	45	66.2	\$412,358	\$1,157,486	73.7
Oil and Gas Extraction	Service Unit Operators, Oil, Gas, and Mining Engineers, All Other	409	220	35.0	\$48,520,133	\$26,054,643	34.9
Oil and Gas Extraction	Petroleum Pump System Operators, Refinery Operators, and Gaugers	205	54	20.8	\$28,126,589	\$7,633,909	21.3
Oil and Gas Extraction	Petroleum Engineers	123	53	30.1	\$14,745,894	\$6,754,044	31.4
Oil and Gas Extraction	Petroleum Engineers	132	41	23.7	\$18,297,559	\$8,084,814	30.6
Support Activities for Mining	Roustabouts, Oil and Gas	757	247	24.6	\$33,989,835	\$11,117,490	24.6
Support Activities for Mining	Geological and Petroleum Technicians	203	198	49.4	\$6,833,002	\$4,712,749	40.8
Support Activities for Mining	Operating Engineers and Other Construction Equipment Operators	479	196	29.0	\$28,230,585	\$11,222,744	28.4
Support Activities for Mining	1st-Line Supervisors/Managers of Construction Trades / Extraction Wkrs.	268	148	35.6	\$20,913,800	\$11,470,379	35.4
Support Activities for Mining	Helpers—Pipelayers, Plumbers, Pipefitters, and Steamfitters	118	140	54.3	\$6,341,529	\$5,547,651	46.7
Support Activities for Mining	Electricians	220	110	33.3	\$13,647,853	\$5,980,270	30.5
Support Activities for Mining	Service Unit Operators, Oil, Gas, and Mining	175	80	31.4	\$11,308,965	\$3,880,248	25.5
Support Activities for Mining	Welders, Cutters, Solderers, and Brazers	196	79	28.7	\$10,613,267	\$3,544,143	25.0
Support Activities for Mining	Rotary Drill Operators, Oil and Gas	221	71	24.3	\$13,480,895	\$2,501,493	15.7
Construction of Buildings	Carpenters	2,352	571	19.5	\$77,555,352	\$9,081,100	10.5
Construction of Buildings	Construction Laborers	2,122	478	18.4	\$44,390,191	\$4,757,989	9.7
Construction of Buildings	Operating Engineers and Other Construction Equipment Operators	152	50	24.8	\$7,365,476	\$1,672,430	18.5
Heavy and Civil Engineering Const.	Operating Engineers and Other Construction Equipment Operators	1,068	338	24.0	\$56,492,789	\$13,444,564	19.2
Heavy and Civil Engineering Const.	Construction Laborers	1,300	193	12.9	\$33,219,491	\$3,827,257	10.3
Heavy and Civil Engineering Const.	Construction and Related Workers, All Other	131	43	24.7	\$4,742,197	\$2,300,906	32.7
Specialty Trade Contractors	Construction Laborers	1,341	333	19.9	\$26,236,206	\$3,816,044	12.7
Specialty Trade Contractors	Electricians	1,358	244	15.2	\$61,454,171	\$6,322,238	9.3
Specialty Trade Contractors	Carpenters	710	218	23.5	\$17,720,583	\$2,595,623	12.8
Specialty Trade Contractors	Plumbers, Pipefitters, and Steamfitters	978	154	13.6	\$43,419,980	\$3,997,165	8.4
Specialty Trade Contractors	Operating Engineers and Other Construction Equipment Operators	521	107	17.0	\$21,837,089	\$2,911,034	11.8
Specialty Trade Contractors	Painters, Construction and Maintenance	375	95	20.2	\$8,042,076	\$774,101	8.8
Food Manufacturing	Seafood Processing Workers, Except Surimi and Fish Roe	3,376	11,067	76.6	\$45,087,683	\$109,257,900	70.8
Food Manufacturing	Meat, Poultry, and Fish Cutters and Trimmers	394	529	57.3	\$4,239,299	\$3,266,112	43.5
Food Manufacturing	Surimi Technicians	11	300	96.5	\$300,050	\$6,100,673	95.3
Food Manufacturing	Packaging and Filling Machine Operators and Tenders	82	300	78.5	\$1,032,966	\$1,650,041	61.5
Food Manufacturing	Fishers and Related Fishing Workers	163	247	60.2	\$1,157,753	\$3,935,800	77.3
Food Manufacturing	First-line Supervisors/Managers of Seafood Processing Workers	77	132	63.2	\$2,118,037	\$3,725,107	63.8
Food Manufacturing	Production Workers, All Other	114	107	48.4	\$2,081,923	\$709,758	25.4
Food Manufacturing	Office Clerks, General	103	75	42.1	\$2,947,172	\$2,069,822	41.3
Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods	Fishers and Related Fishing Workers	134	154	53.5	\$1,296,232	\$1,335,473	50.7
Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods	Sailors and Marine Oilers	43	63	59.4	\$487,148	\$595,074	55.0
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	Retail Salespersons	949	149	13.6	\$33,614,015	\$1,762,676	5.0
Food and Beverage Stores	NEC	760	251	24.8	\$3,097,484	\$1,219,040	28.2
Food and Beverage Stores	Cashiers	1,172	189	13.9	\$15,303,384	\$1,183,170	7.2
Food and Beverage Stores	Seafood Processing Workers, Except Surimi and Fish Roe	53	114	68.3	\$426,226	\$792,666	65.0
Food and Beverage Stores	Retail Salespersons	457	74	13.9	\$6,438,273	\$445,966	6.5
Gasoline Stations	Cashiers	550	138	20.1	\$5,305,666	\$711,627	11.8
Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	Retail Salespersons	1,309	363	21.7	\$14,790,222	\$2,474,524	14.3
Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	NEC	214	115	35.0	\$1,601,376	\$507,236	24.1

Industry	Occupational Title	Resident Workers	Nonresident Workers	Percent Nonres.	Resident Wages	Nonresident Wages	Percent Nonres.
Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	Public Relations Managers	15	65	81.3	\$201,157	\$725,763	78.3
Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	Cashiers	90	44	32.8	\$645,901	\$421,650	39.5
Spring Gds, Hobby, Book, and Music Stores	Retail Salespersons	1,212	230	16.0	\$13,520,107	\$1,355,497	9.1
General Merchandise Stores	Retail Salespersons	3,560	443	11.1	\$58,092,070	\$2,993,622	4.9
General Merchandise Stores	Cashiers	2,582	346	11.8	\$30,556,015	\$1,969,169	6.1
General Merchandise Stores	Pharmacists	530	198	27.2	\$7,505,245	\$1,877,051	20.0
General Merchandise Stores	Sales and Related Workers, All Other	770	150	16.3	\$14,897,354	\$1,409,401	8.6
Miscellaneous Store Retailers	Retail Salespersons	1,343	346	20.5	\$15,239,305	\$2,026,357	11.7
Miscellaneous Store Retailers	NEC	134	90	40.2	\$820,088	\$402,062	32.9
Miscellaneous Store Retailers	Cashiers	191	81	29.8	\$1,472,844	\$515,404	25.9
Air Transportation	Airline Pilots, Copilots, and Flight Engineers	757	734	49.2	\$46,257,215	\$85,775,580	65.0
Air Transportation	Commercial Pilots	425	242	36.3	\$29,969,452	\$6,479,677	17.8
Air Transportation	Aircraft Mechanics and Service Technicians	698	167	19.3	\$33,181,737	\$5,420,923	14.0
Air Transportation	Flight Attendants	263	90	25.5	\$5,854,095	\$719,843	10.9
Water Transportation	Sailors and Marine Oilers	163	120	42.4	\$6,091,205	\$3,672,413	37.6
Water Transportation	Captains, Mates, and Pilots of Water Vessels	100	70	41.2	\$6,055,396	\$4,233,014	41.1
Truck Transportation	Truck Drivers, Heavy and Tractor-Trailer	795	124	13.5	\$34,145,083	\$2,704,423	7.3
Scenic and Sightseeing Transportation	Tour Guides and Escorts	219	245	52.8	\$2,390,459	\$2,360,145	49.7
Scenic and Sightseeing Transportation	Bus Drivers, Transit and Intercity	139	136	49.5	\$1,860,429	\$1,272,106	40.6
Scenic and Sightseeing Transportation	Captains, Mates, and Pilots of Water Vessels	141	131	48.2	\$3,396,624	\$1,686,634	33.2
Scenic and Sightseeing Transportation	Transportation Attendants, Except Flight Attendants and Baggage Porters	75	89	54.3	\$868,937	\$1,024,299	54.1
Couriers and Messengers	Commercial Pilots	142	128	47.4	\$22,467,517	\$18,984,832	45.8
Prof, Scientific, and Technical Services	NEC	268	325	54.8	\$7,187,211	\$10,847,377	60.1
Prof, Scientific, and Technical Services	Zoologists and Wildlife Biologists	46	107	69.9	\$1,769,001	\$1,897,242	51.7
Administrative and Support Services	Janitors and Cleaners, Except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	1,186	311	20.8	\$15,786,543	\$2,323,095	12.8
Educational Services	Teachers and Instructors, All Other	113	105	48.2	\$1,915,359	\$395,364	17.1
Hospitals	Registered Nurses	2,097	280	11.8	\$109,113,135	\$8,365,023	7.1
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	Home Health Aides	641	134	17.3	\$11,530,957	\$1,238,475	9.7
Social Assistance	Child Care Workers	1,078	223	17.1	\$10,803,660	\$958,317	8.1
Amusement, Gambling, and Rec Industries	Tour Guides and Escorts	240	317	56.9	\$2,037,345	\$1,892,335	48.2
Amusement, Gambling, and Rec Industries	Travel Guides	25	55	68.8	\$144,276	\$284,781	66.4
Accommodation	Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	1,949	843	30.2	\$19,555,761	\$5,184,645	21.0
Accommodation	Waiters and Waitresses	760	433	36.3	\$9,844,014	\$3,331,920	25.3
Accommodation	Tour Guides and Escorts	80	325	80.2	\$1,013,883	\$2,788,710	73.3
Accommodation	Hotel, Motel, and Resort Desk Clerks	806	322	28.5	\$11,169,596	\$2,493,853	18.3
Accommodation	Cooks, Restaurant	422	248	37.0	\$7,147,678	\$2,029,395	22.1
Accommodation	Dishwashers	299	152	33.7	\$2,755,145	\$857,348	23.7
Accommodation	Maintenance and Repair Workers, General	203	145	41.7	\$4,119,023	\$1,463,579	26.2
Accommodation	NEC	65	122	65.2	\$216,549	\$823,431	79.2
Accommodation	Chefs and Head Cooks	67	102	60.4	\$1,989,253	\$1,296,448	39.5
Accommodation	Fishers and Related Fishing Workers	20	91	82.0	\$197,669	\$568,937	74.2
Food Services and Drinking Places	Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers, Including Fast Food	5,316	1,243	19.0	\$36,037,907	\$5,045,267	12.3
Food Services and Drinking Places	Waiters and Waitresses	3,160	1,003	24.1	\$37,463,127	\$6,037,510	13.9
Food Services and Drinking Places	NEC	489	855	63.6	\$5,431,031	\$5,940,956	52.2
Food Services and Drinking Places	Cooks, Restaurant	1,331	539	28.8	\$20,726,038	\$4,374,650	17.4
Food Services and Drinking Places	Dishwashers	993	418	29.6	\$7,048,524	\$2,141,721	23.3
Food Services and Drinking Places	Food Preparation Workers	1,156	259	18.3	\$11,746,734	\$1,630,108	12.2
Food Services and Drinking Places	Bartenders	1,064	216	16.9	\$14,695,681	\$1,459,810	9.0

NEC: Not Elsewhere Classified

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

27 Percent of Total Private Sector Workers who are Local Residents



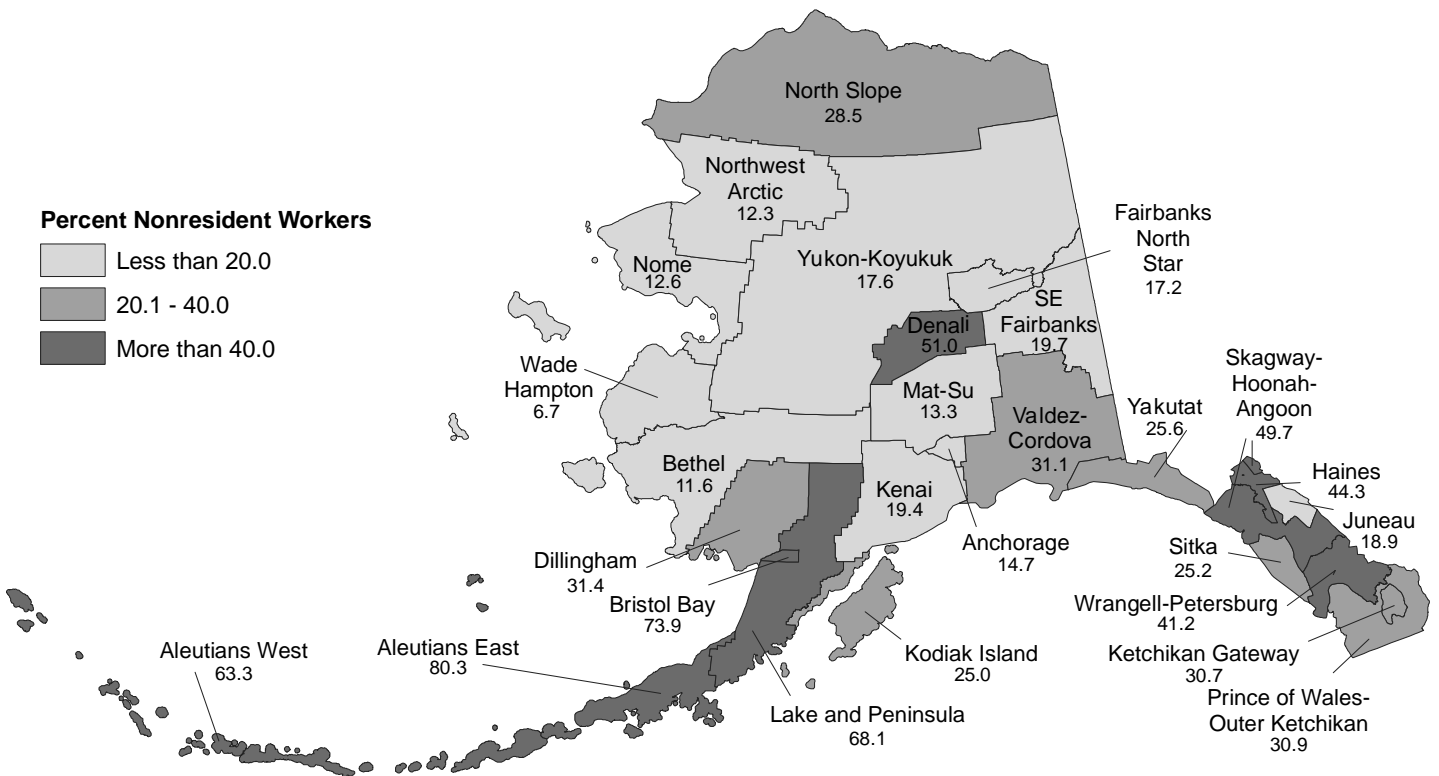
Source: Alaska Department of Labor & Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section

if workers lived in Alaska. Many nonresidents work a relatively short time in Alaska (often for just a quarter or two) and generally do not live, own homes, or consume the bulk of their earnings in Alaska.

Nonresidents take direct job opportunities away from Alaskans. In addition, they keep the overall economy, including retail sales, services, and housing construction, at a level lower than would otherwise be the case. When nonresidents take jobs that Alaskans could fill, unemployed Alaskans draw upon unemployment insurance and other financial aid programs.

Not only is there a direct job loss and a direct loss of the income those jobs provide, the indirect effects associated with the re-spending of those dollars is lost as well. The

28 Nonresident Private Sector Workers by Place of Work



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

Resident and Nonresident Workers and Earnings

By Place of Work and Alaska Place of Residence for Private Sector, State and Local Government - Alaska 2004

29

Borough/Census Area	Ownership	Resident Workers		Nonresident Workers		Resident Wages		Nonresident	
		Local Resident	Other AK Resident	Number	Percent Nonres.	Local Resident	Other AK Resident	Wages	Percent Nonres.
Anchorage/Mat-Su Region									
Anchorage	State Govt.	8,228	1,084	406	4.2	312,939,631	40,942,487	6,655,783	1.8
Anchorage	Local Govt.	11,179	684	511	4.1	421,825,156	27,199,784	6,964,261	1.5
Anchorage	Pvt. Sector	101,758	14,772	20,091	14.7	3,275,127,231	495,994,190	427,404,557	10.2
Mat-Su	State Govt.	895	144	21	2.0	30,317,706	5,331,547	297,037	0.8
Mat-Su	Local Govt.	2,795	105	115	3.8	83,024,580	3,517,231	1,060,446	1.2
Mat-Su	Pvt. Sector	14,137	2,588	2,563	13.3	297,153,186	59,098,291	23,179,113	6.1
Gulf Coast Region									
Kenai	State Govt.	1,073	138	46	3.7	37,019,065	5,037,596	729,950	1.7
Kenai	Local Govt.	3,475	42	156	4.2	117,996,394	1,013,756	2,268,513	1.9
Kenai	Pvt. Sector	15,304	1,244	3,971	19.4	365,673,184	33,745,315	37,413,964	8.6
Kodiak	State Govt.	268	22	23	7.3	10,113,605	440,608	515,186	4.7
Kodiak	Local Govt.	899	26	82	8.1	24,869,790	814,996	1,362,733	5.0
Kodiak	Pvt. Sector	4,342	291	1,542	25.0	96,428,888	6,206,429	17,340,205	14.5
Valdez-Cordova	State Govt.	279	68	27	7.2	9,466,638	2,725,649	457,185	3.6
Valdez-Cordova	Local Govt.	976	73	87	7.7	26,897,063	1,485,644	999,006	3.4
Valdez-Cordova	Pvt. Sector	3,162	828	1,797	31.1	102,947,370	28,996,682	20,283,277	13.3
Interior Region									
Denali	State Govt.	22	7	0	0.0	1,108,358	214,354	0	0.0
Denali	Local Govt.	128	8	21	13.4	3,113,229	123,868	148,718	4.4
Denali	Pvt. Sector	465	842	1,358	51.0	15,949,239	24,165,665	13,502,832	25.2
Fairbanks	State Govt.	4,713	255	627	11.2	169,328,497	5,169,501	9,265,688	5.0
Fairbanks	Local Govt.	3,437	53	170	4.6	104,596,252	733,694	1,545,749	1.4
Fairbanks	Pvt. Sector	27,690	2,751	6,310	17.2	757,759,932	71,663,846	93,145,008	10.1
Southeast Fairbanks	State Govt.	144	7	13	7.9	5,474,335	229,823	179,045	3.0
Southeast Fairbanks	Local Govt.	423	39	41	8.2	9,016,337	487,755	268,927	2.8
Southeast Fairbanks	Pvt. Sector	1,533	733	555	19.7	33,259,645	27,478,994	14,240,405	19.0
Yukon-Koyukuk	State Govt.	70	66	6	4.2	2,596,459	3,165,318	118,122	2.0
Yukon-Koyukuk	Local Govt.	1,548	241	158	8.1	25,187,049	4,921,229	1,751,436	5.5
Yukon-Koyukuk	Pvt. Sector	901	372	272	17.6	16,487,697	12,751,597	3,843,453	11.6
Northern Region									
Nome	State Govt.	222	29	12	4.6	10,031,960	1,184,143	236,552	2.1
Nome	Local Govt.	1,884	106	209	9.5	30,151,662	1,480,318	2,644,936	7.7
Nome	Pvt. Sector	2,228	251	356	12.6	59,879,576	8,663,565	7,640,996	10.0
North Slope	State Govt.	26	21	2	4.1	1,216,716	1,205,002	50,274	2.0
North Slope	Local Govt.	2,123	150	165	6.8	66,687,021	4,956,910	3,418,666	4.6
North Slope	Pvt. Sector	1,329	5,406	2,680	28.5	41,378,741	313,113,918	154,069,996	30.3
Northwest Arctic	State Govt.	61	13	6	7.5	2,371,746	488,631	165,023	5.5
Northwest Arctic	Local Govt.	1,226	67	121	8.6	25,610,996	1,911,668	1,950,598	6.6
Northwest Arctic	Pvt. Sector	1,809	544	329	12.3	51,639,758	27,325,010	13,670,897	14.8
Southeast Region									
Haines	State Govt.	47	7	6	10.0	1,447,608	116,323	53,072	3.3
Haines	Local Govt.	171	4	10	5.4	3,739,649	120,714	187,848	4.6
Haines	Pvt. Sector	666	71	585	44.3	11,673,936	1,100,623	5,185,190	28.9
Juneau	State Govt.	4,130	339	271	5.7	154,884,526	9,575,257	5,117,567	3.0
Juneau	Local Govt.	2,304	94	179	6.9	76,588,259	2,041,543	2,237,425	2.8
Juneau	Pvt. Sector	9,420	861	2,399	18.9	238,837,315	21,915,148	30,919,599	10.6
Ketchikan	State Govt.	540	89	57	8.3	18,737,603	3,262,584	1,601,185	6.8
Ketchikan	Local Govt.	1,152	17	70	5.6	39,246,600	393,150	932,675	2.3
Ketchikan	Pvt. Sector	4,653	396	2,237	30.7	110,096,506	6,952,740	22,524,497	16.1
POW-Outer Ketchikan	State Govt.	37	4	1	2.4	1,025,933	126,635	2,804	0.2
POW-Outer Ketchikan	Local Govt.	959	63	94	8.4	20,056,508	1,317,464	1,347,649	5.9
POW-Outer Ketchikan	Pvt. Sector	1,290	303	714	30.9	27,427,462	7,110,572	8,836,429	20.4
Sitka	State Govt.	319	26	39	10.2	10,122,340	633,679	399,031	3.6
Sitka	Local Govt.	634	53	85	11.0	21,115,259	223,329	1,337,182	5.9
Sitka	Pvt. Sector	3,016	264	1,105	25.2	74,831,808	4,743,678	11,009,737	12.2

continued on page 20

29 continued

Borough/Census Area	Ownership	Resident Workers		Nonresident Workers		Resident Wages		Nonresident	
		Local Resident	Other AK Resident	Number	Percent Nonres.	Local Resident	Other AK Resident	Wages	Percent Nonres.
Southeast Region (continued)									
Skagway-Hoonah-Angoon	State Govt.	31	2	0	0.0	820,605	45,985	0	0.0
Skagway-Hoonah-Angoon	Local Govt.	386	34	49	10.4	7,842,905	497,295	540,052	6.1
Skagway-Hoonah-Angoon	Pvt. Sector	821	191	998	49.7	14,745,238	2,760,438	9,766,242	35.8
Wrangell-Petersburg	State Govt.	78	5	3	3.5	2,387,026	143,506	10,613	0.4
Wrangell-Petersburg	Local Govt.	633	20	35	5.1	17,640,241	326,534	390,984	2.1
Wrangell-Petersburg	Pvt. Sector	1,673	157	1,284	41.2	31,693,552	2,450,761	11,651,032	25.4
Yakutat	State Govt.	14	5	5	20.8	475,714	83,328	62,267	10.0
Yakutat	Local Govt.	80	3	5	5.7	1,639,949	36,363	114,014	6.4
Yakutat	Pvt. Sector	237	71	106	25.6	4,632,947	1,776,111	1,001,776	13.5
Southwest Region									
Aleutians East	State Govt.	14	10	3	11.1	336,099	98,119	28,193	6.1
Aleutians East	Local Govt.	244	31	47	14.6	5,690,288	626,641	561,136	8.2
Aleutians East	Pvt. Sector	378	246	2,537	80.3	9,467,950	6,947,922	44,129,724	72.9
Aleutians West	State Govt.	32	8	0	0.0	1,511,335	261,928	0	0.0
Aleutians West	Local Govt.	493	48	54	9.1	17,709,748	960,063	832,521	4.3
Aleutians West	Pvt. Sector	1,323	617	3,353	63.3	45,396,059	18,047,307	54,314,293	46.1
Bethel	State Govt.	310	55	23	5.9	13,750,384	1,953,421	514,807	3.2
Bethel	Local Govt.	3,519	219	274	6.8	59,839,020	3,412,534	4,238,530	6.3
Bethel	Pvt. Sector	3,973	1,042	657	11.6	91,028,804	24,078,071	15,415,499	11.8
Bristol Bay	State Govt.	19	17	7	16.3	1,015,536	366,297	59,756	4.1
Bristol Bay	Local Govt.	114	10	10	7.5	3,326,115	159,858	147,212	4.1
Bristol Bay	Pvt. Sector	362	342	1,989	73.9	9,484,838	5,687,231	16,062,712	51.4
Dillingham	State Govt.	83	20	6	5.5	3,589,749	513,100	70,184	1.7
Dillingham	Local Govt.	731	42	60	7.2	13,392,537	1,019,594	1,084,305	7.0
Dillingham	Pvt. Sector	1,229	279	691	31.4	33,040,851	6,916,972	8,388,049	17.4
Lake and Peninsula	State Govt.	3	5	2	20.0	164,884	71,217	38,968	14.2
Lake and Peninsula	Local Govt.	433	97	43	7.5	6,197,161	2,292,186	519,717	5.8
Lake and Peninsula	Pvt. Sector	165	181	737	68.1	2,707,730	3,508,113	6,345,384	50.5
Wade Hampton	State Govt.	58	21	4	4.8	1,028,384	712,810	42,858	2.4
Wade Hampton	Local Govt.	1,524	77	123	7.1	22,862,411	1,466,771	1,799,374	6.9
Wade Hampton	Pvt. Sector	987	189	84	6.7	12,598,053	4,367,635	2,283,724	11.9
Other/Unknown		0	1,944	4,477	69.7	0	54,549,615	105,079,557	65.8
Total		270,037	42,649	70,367	18.4	7,890,492,115	1,429,756,179	1,245,973,911	11.8

Local resident workers are residents of the reported Borough/Census Area as determined by the zip code of the most recent Permanent Fund Dividend mailing address. Worker employment records showing place of work information are matched with Permanent Fund Dividend applicant address information to determine the number of local residents, Alaska residents and nonresidents working in each Alaska Borough or census area. Place of work was based upon employer reported place of work information. Workers were assigned to a geographic area based upon place of work where they earned the most money in 2002. If employers did not provide specific place of work information for the worker, the census area of the primary business location was used to determine the place of work.

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

Endnotes:

¹ Alaska Statutes 36.10.130. Resident hire report.

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

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

³ Nonresident workers are defined as those workers who did not receive a Permanent Fund Dividend (PFD) in 2004 or apply for a PFD in 2005. If the worker's social security number appears in the PFD data for either 2004 or 2005 they are considered a resident for 2004. The methodology section of this report provides complete information on workers identified as nonresidents.

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

U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis estimates that Alaska has an economic multiplier of 1.4 to 1.9, depending on the industry¹². This means that the \$1.25 billion in nonresident worker earnings in 2004 would generate an additional \$500 million to \$1.1 billion if those dollars were spent and re-spent in Alaska. This example assumes all nonresident funds to be spent out of the state.

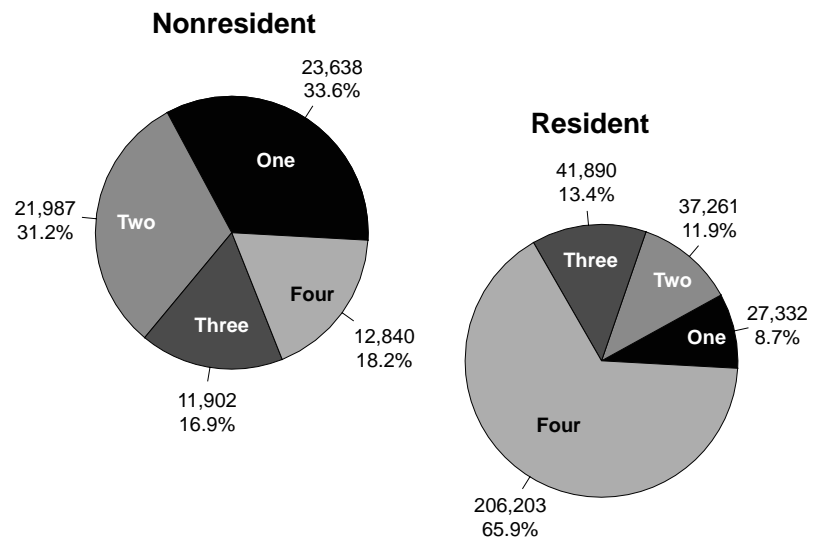
Because nonresidents spend the greater portion of their earnings outside Alaska, a significant portion of the direct and indirect income, amounting to hundreds of millions of dollars and thousands of jobs, is lost from the Alaska economy. Typically, only about 15 percent of nonresident workers in the private sector and state and local government become eligible for a PFD in the year following this report, showing that most nonresidents do not remain in the state.

Impact of Earnings Flowing Out to Nonresidents **30**

Nonresident Earnings in Alaska -- 2004	\$1.25 billion
Alaska Total Income if earnings stay in Alaska	\$1.75 to \$2.35 billion
Income lost to Alaska if half of Nonresident earnings are spent outside the state	\$875 million to \$1.19 billion

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

Workers by Number of Quarters Worked in 2004 Residents and Nonresidents **31**



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

⁵ Gilbertsen, Neil. "Residency and the Alaska Fisheries," Alaska Economic Trends, December 2004. www.labor.state.ak.us/trends/dec04.pdf

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

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

⁸ Not all pilots are counted as being employed in the 'air transportation' industry. Industry classification is based on the employer's business activities, not the specific tasks of an individual employee.

⁹ Workers were assigned to a geographic area based upon the place of work where they earned the most money in 2004. If employers did not provide specific place of work information for the worker, the census area of the primary business location was used to determine the place of work. Place of residence for Alaska residents was derived from the zip code of the most recent PFD mailing address.

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

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

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

APPENDIX

Methodology

Alaska residency is determined by matching the Alaska Department of Revenue Permanent Fund Dividend (PFD) file with the Alaska Department of Labor & Workforce Development wage file. The PFD file is a list of Alaskans who either applied for or received a PFD. The wage file contains quarterly earnings and industry information on workers covered by unemployment insurance within Alaska. Workers included in the wage file are considered Alaska residents if they either received a 2004 PFD or applied for a 2005 PFD.

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

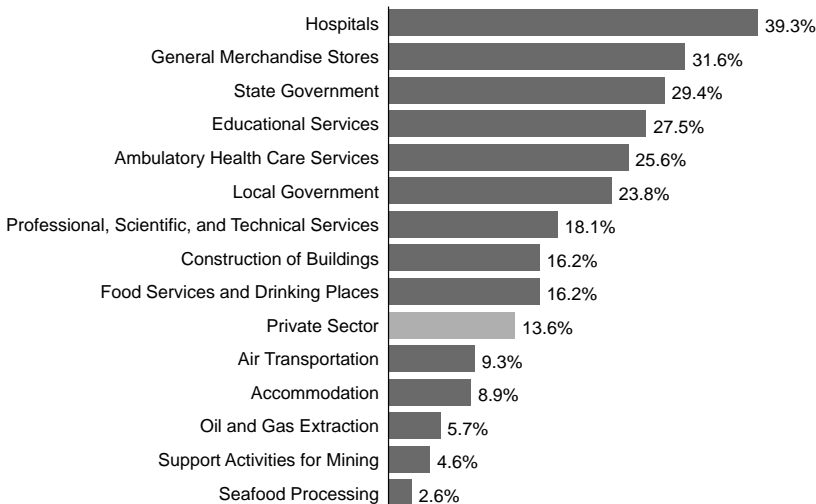
Although most workers would have to be in Alaska all of 2004 in order to be considered residents for purposes of this report, information from both the 2004 and 2005 dividend years is used to improve the accuracy of the residency classification. Resident workers that left Alaska during 2005 would not be eligible for a 2005 PFD unless they had spent the entire year in the state. The 2004 PFD data match identifies these workers and they are counted as residents. New workers that arrived in Alaska after January 1, 2004, would generally be considered nonresidents in this report.

Limitations of the Data

The data have some limitations. Persons who did not provide a social security number on their 2004 or 2005 Permanent Fund Dividend application or who were eligible for a dividend but did not apply were not counted as residents. If industry or occupation codes were missing from the wage file, those records were excluded from the tally for those industry and occupation tabulations. Also excluded were persons who established residency during 2004 but did not meet eligibility requirements for the 2005 PFD. A long term analysis of 2003 worker information shows that 14.5% of nonresident workers stayed in Alaska and ultimately applied for a 2005 Permanent Fund Dividend. The likelihood that nonresident workers will stay in Alaska and later become eligible for a PFD varies significantly by industry. Nonresident oil and seafood processing industry workers were much less likely to become residents than state and local government workers, health care workers, or those working in retail stores.

The Department of Labor wage file includes only those workers covered by Alaska unemployment insurance. Therefore, information is not available for self-employed individuals or federal government employees. Nevertheless, the workers covered by this analysis are representative of the Alaska workforce. The

A1 Percent Nonresident Workers in 2003 That Became Residents in 2004, Selected Industries



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

analysis offers a good approximation of the effect of nonresident workers on the Alaska economy.

Many workers have two or more jobs throughout the year. The data set used in this report consists of an unduplicated collection of wage records. In cases where workers had more than one job or worked in more than one geographic area, their employment and earnings are assigned to the industry, employer, and area where they earned the majority of their wages in 2004. Therefore each worker has only one employer, one industry, and one wage associated with their employment in 2004 even if they worked at two or more jobs. Resulting data, at the industry and area levels, should not be relied upon as absolute figures for employment and wages. Since this methodology is consistent with past reports the data may be confidently used for comparison to years past.

Other Measures of Residency

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

Resident Employment Preference

By authority of AS 36.10.150 and 8 AAC 30.064, the Commissioner of Labor & Workforce Development has determined the entire State of Alaska to be a Zone of Underemployment. A Zone of Underemployment requires that qualified Alaska residents who are eligible under AS 36.10.140 be given employment preference. This hiring preference applies on a project-by-

project, craft-by-craft, or occupational basis, and must be met each workweek. 8 AAC 30.081 (e) and (f) contain a waiver provision for employers having difficulty fulfilling the preference requirement. Waiver forms are available at Regional Wage and Hour Administration offices.

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

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

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

Northstar Resident Hire Reporting

Alaska hire in the oil industry remains a priority with the administration, the legislature, and the industry. Detailed reporting of residency data for all contractors on the Northstar project is provided to the department quarterly, in accordance with the Northstar legislation. An annual report on the Northstar project is also provided to the Department of Labor and the Governor.

The Department of Labor's broader baseline report on all major oil and gas industry employers in 2004 is included as Exhibit A3. Detailed wage records for North Slope oil, oilfield service, and construction employers were extracted from the Department of Labor wage file. The place of work of employees was identified based upon the geographic area in which they had the most earnings for that employer in 2004.

A2 Resident and Nonresident Workers and Earnings Private, State, and Local Government Workers - Alaska 2004

Industry	Resident Workers	Nonres. Workers	Percent Nonres.	Resident Wages	Nonres. Wages	Percent Nonres.	Resident Earnings/Qtr.	Nonres. Earnings/Qtr.
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting								
Crop Production	322	72	18.3	\$2,852,618	\$539,594	15.9	\$3,441	\$3,573
Animal Production	351	184	34.4	\$8,152,802	\$1,712,113	17.4	\$7,577	\$4,313
Forestry and Logging	500	341	40.5	\$13,304,653	\$5,970,832	31.0	\$8,545	\$8,025
Fishing, Hunting and Trapping	108	190	63.8	\$2,017,231	\$4,659,490	69.8	\$8,771	\$12,230
Support Activities for Agriculture / Forestry	84	57	40.4	\$1,638,932	\$781,955	32.3	\$7,126	\$7,174
Mining								
Oil and Gas Extraction	2,342	730	23.8	\$279,737,965	\$92,598,931	24.9	\$30,921	\$37,188
Mining (except Oil and Gas)	1,563	336	17.7	\$83,427,081	\$16,368,703	16.4	\$14,810	\$17,395
Support Activities for Mining	5,885	2,494	29.8	\$344,363,627	\$135,469,603	28.2	\$15,892	\$17,213
Utilities								
Utilities	2,050	119	5.5	\$112,699,442	\$3,579,136	3.1	\$14,979	\$11,508
Construction								
Construction of Buildings	7,663	1,783	18.9	\$244,943,857	\$32,985,958	11.9	\$10,119	\$9,145
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	4,742	1,193	20.1	\$197,638,712	\$40,718,861	17.1	\$12,999	\$14,343
Specialty Trade Contractors	11,186	2,570	18.7	\$372,207,900	\$44,324,671	10.6	\$10,179	\$8,322
Manufacturing								
Food Manufacturing	6,001	14,458	70.7	\$99,990,498	\$165,608,627	62.4	\$5,483	\$5,449
Beverage and Tobacco Product Manuf.	132	10	7.0	\$3,682,969	\$140,377	3.7	\$8,041	\$6,381
Textile Mills	4	0	0.0	ND	ND	0.0	ND	NA
Textile Product Mills	81	21	20.6	\$1,634,361	\$180,387	9.9	\$6,262	\$3,921
Apparel Manufacturing	8	2	20.0	\$69,945	\$11,000	13.6	\$3,497	\$2,750
Wood Product Manufacturing	384	91	19.2	\$8,134,722	\$883,648	9.8	\$6,790	\$4,882
Paper Manufacturing	2	0	0.0	ND	ND	0.0	ND	NA
Printing and Related Support Activities	456	56	10.9	\$11,665,197	\$737,091	5.9	\$7,323	\$5,759
Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing	676	47	6.5	\$44,611,295	\$1,016,913	2.2	\$17,952	\$9,970
Chemical Manufacturing	293	22	7.0	ND	ND	2.3	ND	ND
Plastics and Rubber Products Manufacturing	102	28	21.5	\$2,956,205	\$639,706	17.8	\$8,569	\$9,271
Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing	387	61	13.6	\$12,067,842	\$1,044,408	8.0	\$9,517	\$7,407
Primary Metal Manufacturing	15	3	16.7	ND	ND	8.2	ND	ND
Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	458	74	13.9	\$15,614,411	\$1,161,065	6.9	\$10,003	\$6,952
Machinery Manufacturing	47	12	20.3	\$1,854,596	\$133,617	6.7	\$12,043	\$7,423
Computer and Electronic Product Manuf.	75	6	7.4	ND	ND	3.2	ND	ND
Elec. Equip., Appliance / Component Manuf.	26	3	10.3	ND	ND	1.9	ND	ND
Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	287	103	26.4	\$7,543,393	\$1,341,918	15.1	\$8,016	\$6,156
Furniture and Related Product Manuf.	182	42	18.8	\$4,130,559	\$533,116	11.4	\$6,873	\$5,331
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	221	23	9.4	\$6,008,037	\$236,331	3.8	\$7,874	\$4,727
Wholesale Trade								
Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods	2,836	300	9.6	\$107,377,992	\$7,263,108	6.3	\$10,481	\$9,457
Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods	3,216	582	15.3	\$102,955,437	\$6,711,996	6.1	\$9,249	\$6,102
Wholesale Elec. Markets / Agents / Brokers	589	61	9.4	\$24,780,602	\$1,098,220	4.2	\$11,823	\$8,786
Retail Trade								
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	5,364	654	10.9	\$174,592,579	\$7,946,105	4.4	\$9,312	\$5,620
Furniture and Home Furnishings Stores	1,010	153	13.2	\$23,152,088	\$1,567,210	6.3	\$6,980	\$4,822
Electronics and Appliance Stores	840	143	14.5	\$18,607,423	\$1,364,922	6.8	\$6,691	\$4,910
Bldg. Material / Garden Equip. / Sup. Dealers	4,070	624	13.3	\$99,617,470	\$6,685,830	6.3	\$7,272	\$5,175
Food and Beverage Stores	7,437	1,081	12.7	\$144,317,584	\$7,437,821	4.9	\$5,843	\$3,398
Health and Personal Care Stores	866	135	13.5	\$21,887,390	\$1,484,105	6.4	\$7,397	\$5,339
Gasoline Stations	1,783	307	14.7	\$27,710,758	\$1,857,594	6.3	\$5,004	\$3,050
Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	2,118	710	25.1	\$27,675,235	\$5,586,772	16.8	\$4,275	\$3,979
Sporting Goods, Hobby, Book / Music Stores	2,040	450	18.1	\$25,534,935	\$2,763,348	9.8	\$4,012	\$3,023
General Merchandise Stores	11,246	1,664	12.9	\$202,509,291	\$14,486,483	6.7	\$5,516	\$4,152
Miscellaneous Store Retailers	3,198	796	19.9	\$48,153,110	\$5,574,848	10.4	\$4,942	\$3,535
Nonstore Retailers	1,163	120	9.4	\$34,454,348	\$1,406,272	3.9	\$8,631	\$5,717
Transportation and Warehousing								
Air Transportation	6,157	1,772	22.3	\$230,636,027	\$107,446,164	31.8	\$10,281	\$22,049
Water Transportation	751	318	29.7	\$35,749,893	\$12,151,302	25.4	\$13,629	\$13,638
Truck Transportation	3,090	486	13.6	\$115,695,363	\$8,578,659	6.9	\$10,741	\$7,545
Transit and Ground Passenger Trans.	1,522	229	13.1	\$23,956,423	\$1,931,364	7.5	\$4,652	\$4,978
Pipeline Transportation	1,001	288	22.3	ND	ND	5.8	ND	ND
Scenic and Sightseeing Transportation	2,064	1,498	42.1	\$29,881,300	\$15,432,375	34.1	\$4,908	\$4,356
Support Activities for Transportation	2,921	646	18.1	\$93,922,676	\$13,390,375	12.5	\$9,456	\$9,364

Industry	Resident Workers	Nonres. Workers	Percent Nonres.	Resident Wages	Nonres. Wages	Percent Nonres.	Resident Earnings/Qtr.	Nonres. Earnings/Qtr.
Transportation and Warehousing (continued)								
Postal Service	79	14	15.1	ND	ND	9.2	ND	ND
Couriers and Messengers	1,839	287	13.5	\$77,831,398	\$25,936,604	25.0	\$11,778	\$30,514
Warehousing and Storage	165	27	14.1	\$7,586,458	\$1,172,249	13.4	\$12,416	\$13,791
Information								
Publishing Industries (except Internet)	1,383	165	10.7	\$40,042,815	\$2,418,240	5.7	\$8,216	\$6,717
Motion Picture / Sound Recording Industries	552	122	18.1	\$4,699,631	\$390,695	7.7	\$2,993	\$1,706
Broadcasting (except Internet)	825	104	11.2	\$26,455,347	\$1,673,910	6.0	\$8,746	\$6,616
Internet Publishing and Broadcasting	10	4	28.6	ND	ND	27.9	ND	ND
Telecommunications	4,449	249	5.3	\$240,304,788	\$10,938,421	4.4	\$14,381	\$16,906
ISP's / Web Search Portals / Data Processing	215	25	10.4	\$7,053,158	\$440,454	5.9	\$9,649	\$7,727
Other Information Services	52	5	8.8	ND	ND	6.1	ND	ND
Finance and Insurance								
Credit Intermediation and Related Activities	5,005	401	7.4	\$190,319,022	\$5,927,612	3.0	\$10,188	\$6,200
Securities/Commodity Contracts /Other Financial	471	34	6.7	\$33,157,085	\$1,481,643	4.3	\$18,925	\$18,069
Insurance Carriers and Related Activities	2,058	172	7.7	\$89,981,868	\$3,869,244	4.1	\$11,977	\$10,401
Funds, Trusts, and Other Financial Vehicles	1,507	126	7.7	\$61,844,733	\$4,279,583	6.5	\$12,234	\$16,523
Real Estate, Rental, and Leasing								
Real Estate	4,267	437	9.3	\$106,038,500	\$4,511,575	4.1	\$7,584	\$4,739
Rental and Leasing Services	1,947	394	16.8	ND	ND	8.9	ND	ND
Lessors of Nonfinancial Intangible Assets	45	1	2.2	ND	ND	0.5	ND	ND
Prof., Scientific, and Technical Services								
Prof., Scientific, and Technical Services	11,366	2,214	16.3	\$445,025,470	\$62,131,733	12.3	\$11,342	\$11,677
Mgmt. of Companies and Enterprises								
Mgmt. of Companies and Enterprises	523	78	13.0	\$28,009,747	\$4,822,702	14.7	\$15,745	\$25,653
Admin / Waste Mgmt. / Support / Remediation								
Administrative and Support Services	10,901	3,917	26.4	\$219,453,735	\$59,817,918	21.4	\$6,514	\$6,804
Waste Mgmt. and Remediation Svcs.	1,229	169	12.1	\$45,918,263	\$4,561,321	9.0	\$11,153	\$11,207
Educational Services								
Educational Services	1,985	504	20.2	\$49,476,849	\$6,385,983	11.4	\$7,601	\$6,255
Health Care and Social Assistance								
Ambulatory Health Care Services	14,368	1,660	10.4	\$474,129,990	\$35,186,163	6.9	\$9,411	\$9,554
Hospitals	9,594	989	9.3	\$405,435,722	\$25,751,348	6.0	\$11,334	\$10,991
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	2,672	370	12.2	\$60,420,389	\$3,655,450	5.7	\$6,575	\$4,723
Social Assistance	8,884	972	9.9	\$173,700,271	\$7,691,136	4.2	\$5,852	\$3,804
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation								
Performing Arts / Spectator Sports / Related	533	227	29.9	\$6,434,227	\$1,743,399	21.3	\$4,802	\$4,263
Museums, Historical Sites, and Similar	444	94	17.5	\$9,880,550	\$1,003,685	9.2	\$6,805	\$5,147
Amusement, Gambling, and Recreation	3,266	1,019	23.8	\$33,432,906	\$5,577,316	14.3	\$3,555	\$2,960
Accommodation and Food Services								
Accommodation	7,736	4,521	36.9	\$114,160,421	\$36,513,257	24.2	\$4,775	\$3,894
Food Services and Drinking Places	21,209	6,417	23.2	\$250,552,136	\$42,008,972	14.4	\$3,931	\$3,220
Other Services								
Repair and Maintenance	2,646	499	15.9	\$69,572,919	\$7,669,790	9.9	\$7,903	\$7,534
Personal and Laundry Services	2,074	364	14.9	\$32,307,231	\$2,626,977	7.5	\$4,843	\$3,457
Religious / Grantmkg. / Civic / Prof. / Similar	5,310	776	12.8	\$127,886,727	\$9,262,765	6.8	\$7,320	\$5,638
Private Households	214	33	13.4	\$3,377,180	\$331,886	8.9	\$4,923	\$4,881
Public Administration								
Executive / Legislative / Government Support	434	24	5.2	\$8,598,861	\$228,290	2.6	\$6,574	\$4,077
Justice, Public Order, and Safety Activities	18	7	28.0	\$238,654	\$13,931	5.5	\$4,870	\$1,072
Administration of Human Resource Programs	22	2	8.3	\$930,599	\$70,817	7.1	\$11,931	\$10,117
Administration of Economic Programs	8	0	0.0	\$478,995	\$0	0.0	\$17,107	NA
Nonclassifiable Establishments	393	184	31.9	\$6,006,157	\$1,416,471	19.1	\$5,854	\$4,753
Total Private Sector	242,613	65,755	21.3	\$7,113,354,032	\$1,177,790,679	14.2	\$8,798	\$8,131
State Government	24,188	1,637	6.3	\$887,431,419	\$27,478,803	3.0	\$10,037	\$7,433
Local Government	45,885	2,975	6.1	\$1,319,462,842	\$40,704,429	3.0	\$8,490	\$6,635
Total Private and Government	312,686	70,367	18.4	\$9,320,248,294	\$1,245,973,911	11.8	\$8,857	\$8,055

NA: Not Applicable
 ND: Not Disclosable

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

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

Employer	Work Location	Total Workers	Resident Workers	Nonres. Workers	Resident Workers by Region of Residence					
					Anch./Mat-Su	Gulf Coast	Interior	Northern	Southeast	Southwest
Alaska Clean Seas	All Alaska	69	55	14	43	7	4	1	0	0
Alaska Clean Seas	North Slope	64	50	14	38	7	4	1	0	0
Alaska Interstate Const. LLC	All Alaska	545	462	83	198	45	183	11	20	2
Alaska Interstate Const. LLC	North Slope	242	216	26	91	26	80	10	9	0
Alyeska Pipeline Service Co., Inc.	All Alaska	1,454	1,155	299	601	332	215	0	1	1
Alyeska Pipeline Service Co., Inc.	North Slope	82	61	21	42	11	8	0	0	0
Amoco Corporation	All Alaska	458	276	182	218	49	6	0	3	0
Amoco Corporation	North Slope	12	5	7	3	0	2	0	0	0
Amoco Production Company	All Alaska	91	35	56	26	2	1	0	0	0
Arctic Catering, Inc.	All Alaska	339	298	41	159	59	66	12	0	1
Arctic Catering, Inc.	North Slope	280	247	33	134	51	53	7	0	1
Arctic Pipe Inspection, Inc.	All Alaska	24	19	5	7	11	0	0	0	0
Arctic Pipe Inspection, Inc.	North Slope	22	18	4	6	11	0	0	0	0
Arctic Structures LLC	All Alaska	77	64	13	28	31	4	0	1	0
ASRC Energy Services O&M	All Alaska	1,535	1,106	429	631	354	50	59	6	3
ASRC Energy Services O&M	North Slope	1,313	902	411	506	282	48	55	6	2
Baker Hughes Oilfield Operations, Inc.	All Alaska	154	83	71	63	18	1	0	0	0
Baker Hughes Oilfield Operations, Inc.	North Slope	54	19	35	11	8	0	0	0	0
BJ Services Company USA	All Alaska	29	25	4	1	24	0	0	0	0
BP Exploration Alaska, Inc.	All Alaska	1,678	1,185	493	885	243	45	1	2	2
BP Exploration Alaska, Inc.	North Slope	62	33	29	20	12	1	0	0	0
CCI, Inc.	All Alaska	140	128	12	92	24	3	0	2	7
CCI, Inc.	North Slope	94	85	9	63	15	1	0	2	4
Colville Environmental Services	All Alaska	74	62	12	42	10	8	1	0	0
Colville Environmental Services	North Slope	68	57	11	37	10	8	1	0	0
ConocoPhillips Company	All Alaska	979	828	151	650	162	9	0	5	0
ConocoPhillips Company	North Slope	440	334	106	222	103	6	0	2	0
Doyon Drilling, Inc.	All Alaska	349	268	81	147	35	80	2	2	2
Doyon Drilling, Inc.	North Slope	332	251	81	131	35	79	2	2	2
Doyon/Universal Services JV	All Alaska	1,014	932	82	542	101	278	0	3	3
Doyon/Universal Services JV	North Slope	489	443	46	248	47	143	0	2	2
Exxon Mobil Corporation	All Alaska	31	24	7	24	0	0	0	0	0
Fairweather E&P Services, Inc.	All Alaska	81	40	41	30	7	1	2	0	0
Fairweather E&P Services, Inc.	North Slope	74	35	39	25	7	1	2	0	0
First Energy Services Co.	All Alaska	19	6	13	1	4	0	0	0	0
First Energy Services Co.	North Slope	19	6	13	1	4	0	0	0	0
Flowline Alaska, Inc.	All Alaska	111	100	11	3	0	97	0	0	0
Forest Oil Corporation	All Alaska	43	43	0	27	15	1	0	0	0
GBR Equipment, Inc.	All Alaska	50	39	11	29	8	0	1	1	0
GBR Equipment, Inc.	North Slope	45	35	10	25	8	0	1	1	0
GLM, Inc.	All Alaska	39	33	6	0	33	0	0	0	0
GLM, Inc.	All Alaska	409	305	104	90	62	144	1	5	2
HC Price Co.	North Slope	133	106	27	23	8	73	0	2	0
Halliburton Energy Services, Inc.	All Alaska	329	264	65	209	49	4	0	2	0
Halliburton Energy Services, Inc.	North Slope	262	203	59	157	41	4	0	1	0

Employer	Work Location	Total Workers	Resident Workers	Nonres. Workers	Resident Workers by Region of Residence					
					Anch./ Mat-Su	Gulf Coast	Interior	Northern	Southeast	Southwest
Houston Contracting Co. Alaska Ltd.	All Alaska	195	162	33	52	7	93	7	1	1
Houston Contracting Co. Alaska Ltd.	North Slope	12	12	0	1	1	7	3	0	0
Houston/Nana JV	All Alaska	627	487	140	96	84	299	3	1	2
Houston/Nana JV	North Slope	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Inlet Drilling AK, Inc.	All Alaska	105	94	11	17	77	0	0	0	0
Kakivik Asset Management LLC	All Alaska	165	116	49	75	20	19	0	0	2
Kakivik Asset Management LLC	North Slope	81	54	27	43	7	3	0	0	1
Little Red Services, Inc.	All Alaska	76	54	22	30	20	2	0	1	0
Little Red Services, Inc.	North Slope	73	51	22	27	20	2	0	1	0
M-I LLC	All Alaska	191	146	45	113	31	2	0	0	0
M-I LLC	North Slope	76	53	23	43	9	1	0	0	0
Marathon Oil Co.	All Alaska	68	57	11	23	32	1	0	0	0
Nabors AK Drilling, Inc.	All Alaska	550	409	141	292	109	8	0	0	0
Nabors AK Drilling, Inc.	North Slope	408	282	126	213	62	7	0	0	0
Norcon, Inc.	All Alaska	375	292	83	151	17	116	1	7	0
Norcon, Inc.	North Slope	234	163	71	51	14	91	1	6	0
Nordic-Calista Services No. 1	All Alaska	100	81	19	41	35	2	0	0	3
Nordic-Calista Services No. 1	North Slope	97	78	19	38	35	2	0	0	3
Nordic Well Servicing, Inc.	All Alaska	5	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
Peak Oilfield Services Co.	All Alaska	773	596	177	156	414	19	1	2	1
Peak Oilfield Services Co.	North Slope	292	178	114	109	50	14	1	1	1
Pollard Wireline, Inc.	All Alaska	37	35	2	1	34	0	0	0	0
Quadco, Inc. - AK Division	All Alaska	33	30	3	24	5	1	0	0	0
Quadco, Inc. - AK Division	North Slope	18	17	1	12	5	0	0	0	0
Quick Construction Co., Inc.	All Alaska	10	10	0	0	10	0	0	0	0
R&K Industrial, Inc.	All Alaska	137	121	16	2	117	0	0	0	0
Raven Contractors, Inc.	All Alaska	27	24	3	0	24	0	0	0	0
Schlumberger Technology Corp.	All Alaska	504	330	174	247	73	8	0	1	0
Schlumberger Technology Corp.	North Slope	127	82	45	67	14	1	0	0	0
Udelhoven Oilfield System Services	All Alaska	397	313	84	187	121	3	0	0	1
Udelhoven Oilfield System Services	North Slope	113	59	54	39	18	2	0	0	0
Union Oil Co. Of California	All Alaska	356	330	26	119	209	1	1	0	0
VECO Alaska, Inc.	All Alaska	1,947	1,376	571	989	327	39	7	4	4
VECO Alaska, Inc.	North Slope	1,333	808	525	560	197	32	7	4	4
VECO Corporation	All Alaska	29	25	4	25	0	0	0	0	0
VECO Corporation	North Slope	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Veritas DGC Land, Inc.	All Alaska	297	170	127	133	26	5	3	1	1
Western Geco Resources, Inc.	All Alaska	19	10	9	10	0	0	0	0	0
XTO Energy, Inc.	All Alaska	38	37	1	6	31	0	0	0	0

The employed worker location is based upon information provided by employers. Workers employed in more than one area during the year were counted in the North Slope if they worked there one or more quarters during the year. Alaska region of residence is based upon the most recent zip code provided on the 2004 or 2005 PFD application. Not all residents provided a zip code so regional totals will not equal the total resident worker count.

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