

Nonresidents Working in Alaska 2007

State of Alaska
Sarah Palin, Governor
Commissioner Click Bishop
Published January 2009



ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
& WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT

STATE OF ALASKA

Department of Labor and Workforce Development

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January 30, 2009

The Honorable Senator Gary Stevens
President of the Senate
State Capitol, Room 111
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182

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

Dear Senator Stevens and Representative Chenault:

Enclosed is a copy of the most recent annual resident hire report, "Nonresidents Working in Alaska - 2007" as required by AS 36.10.130. The report describes the status of resident hire in Alaska by industry, occupation, and geographic area.

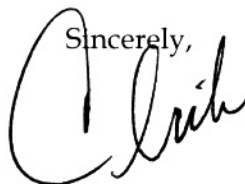
The report shows that both the number and percentage of nonresidents working in Alaska in 2007 fell, in part due to lower rates of nonresident hire in construction.

The overall nonresident hire rate fell from 19.9% in 2006 to 19.6% in 2007. The total number of nonresident wage and salary workers fell by 0.2% from 2006, while the number of resident workers rose by 1.5%.

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

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

Sincerely,



Clark Bishop
Commissioner

Nonresidents Working in Alaska **2007**

State of Alaska
Sarah Palin, Governor



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

Commissioner Click Bishop

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

Cover image courtesy of the Mayo Clinic

Table of Contents

Highlights.....	iv
Introduction.....	1
Measuring Residency.....	2
Growth in Nonresident Workforce Slows.....	3
Nonresident Hire Rates and Earnings by Industry.....	4
Strategies to Increase Resident Hire.....	4
Nonresident Hire Rate in the Oil Industry Declined Slightly.....	4
Construction Nonresident Hire Rate Decreased as Industry Slowed.....	5
Nonresident Share of Seafood Processing Workforce and Wages Declined.....	6
Logging and Wood Products Industry Sees Lower Nonresident Rate, Higher Overall Wages.....	7
Visitor-Related Industries.....	7
Other Industry Sectors.....	9
Nonresidents Work in Jobs that Alaskans May Fill.....	9
Nonresident Occupations.....	11
Gasline Related Occupations.....	11
Geographic Distribution of Local Residents, Alaska Residents and Nonresidents.....	12
Economic and Social Impact of Nonresident Workers.....	12
Endnotes.....	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 Resident and Nonresident.....	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 Places 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 2006 and 2007.....	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 - AGIA Occupations with Largest Number of Workers by Residency.....	18
Exhibit 28 - Percent of Total Private Sector Workers who are Local Residents	18
Exhibit 29 - Nonresident Private Sector Workers by Place of Work.....	19
Exhibit 30 - Impact of Earnings Flowing Out to Nonresidents.....	19
Exhibit 31 - Workers by Number of Quarters Worked in 2007	19
Exhibit 32 - Resident and Nonresident Workers and Earnings by Place of Work and Alaska Place of Residence for Private Sector, State and Local Government	20

Appendix

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

Exhibits

Exhibit A1 - Percent Nonresident Workers in 2006 that Became Residents in 2007, Selected Industries.....	A-22
Exhibit A2 - Resident and Nonresident Workers and Earnings	A-24
Exhibit A3 - AGIA Related Occupations - Largest Number of Nonresidents	A-26

Highlights

- **Nonresident hire rate declined from year ago levels.** The nonresident hire rate fell from 19.9% in 2006 to 19.6% in 2007.
- **Total nonresident workers declined from one year ago.** The number of nonresident workers employed in Alaska in 2007 fell by 171 or 0.2%, while the number of resident workers grew 4,790 or 1.5%.
- **Nonresidents earned a larger percentage of wages in 2007.** Total private sector, state and local government wages totaled \$12.6 billion in 2007. Nonresidents earned 13.2% (or \$1.7 billion), an increase from 12.9% of total wages in 2006. Since the percent of wages paid to nonresidents rose while the percent of jobs held by nonresidents fell, the average earnings of nonresidents increased more than it did for residents.
- **Growth in nonresident earnings outpaced that for residents.** Resident earnings increased 5.6% to \$10.9 billion in 2007 while nonresident earnings increased 7.9% to \$1.7 billion. Average earnings per quarter worked grew \$417 for resident workers in 2007 while average earnings for nonresidents grew \$809.
- **A smaller percentage of nonresidents worked in the Oil industry.** Nonresidents accounted for 29.3% of the oil industry workers (including major oil companies and oilfield services) in 2007; this was down from 30.8% one year ago.
- **Nonresident Oil industry wages grew.** Earnings paid to nonresidents working in the oil industry increased from \$327.6 million in 2006 to \$364.7 million in 2007. The nonresident share of earnings in the oil industry declined from 28.7% in 2006 to 27.7% in 2007.
- **A smaller percentage of nonresidents worked in the Construction industry.** Although the number of both resident and nonresident workers employed in the construction industry fell during the year, the percentage of nonresidents employed in this industry dropped from 19.6% in 2006 to 19.0% in 2007.
- **Wages paid to resident construction industry workers grew.** Alaska's construction industry paid \$939.2 million to residents in 2007, five percent more than 2006. Nonresidents were paid \$136 million, down 3.7% from one year ago. Nonresidents' share of the construction earnings decreased over the year, dropping from 13.7% of total earnings in 2006 to 12.7% in 2007.
- **The seafood processing industry had the highest percentage of nonresident workers.** In 2007, Alaska's seafood processing industry had the highest percentage of nonresident workers of any industry sector. More than 75.2% of workers in that industry were nonresidents. Nonresident workers earned 66.3% of the total seafood processing industry wages or \$202.6 million.
- **A high percentage of nonresident workers occurred in the Accommodations industry.** Alaska industries that are affected by visitor expenditures have a seasonal employment pattern, which coincides with a relatively high nonresident hire rate. In the accommodation industry (which includes hotels and lodging establishments), 41% of the workers were nonresident in 2007. Of the total wages paid in this industry, 26.8% went to nonresidents during the year.
- **Regions of Alaska associated with the seafood processing industry have a high percentage of nonresident workers.** The Southwest Region's Aleutians East Borough, Bristol Bay Borough, and Aleutians West Census Area had the highest borough/census area nonresident hire rates due to significant seafood processing employment.

Nonresidents Working in Alaska - 2007

Introduction

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

Alaska has a unique set of databases that allow for quick and accurate monitoring of resident hire in the state. Utilizing Alaska unemployment insurance (UI) wage records that contain worker occupation and place of work, the Alaska Permanent Fund Dividend (PFD) database, and other data series, Alaska can monitor the resident hire status of employers, industries, occupations, and regions in a way not available to any other state. This information is used to identify occupations eligible for preference on public-funded construction projects as required by AS 36.10.150, to report on the status of resident hire in the state as required by AS 36.10.130¹, and to report on resident hire by employer as allowed under AS 23.20.110. In addition, the information is an excellent planning tool for educators and jobseekers.

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

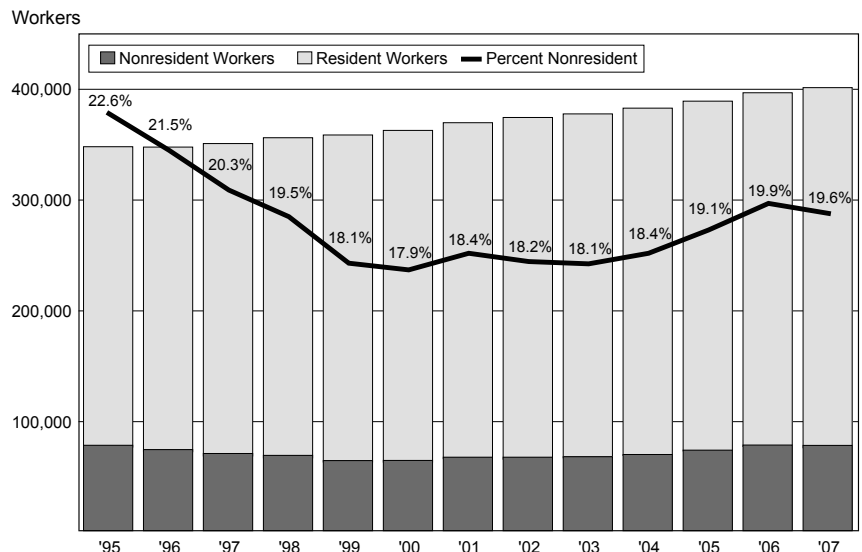
as many public-funded jobs as possible. In addition, information needed to be collected in order to identify private employers and industries that hired a large percentage of their workers from outside the state.

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

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

Resident and Nonresident Workers and Percent Nonresident

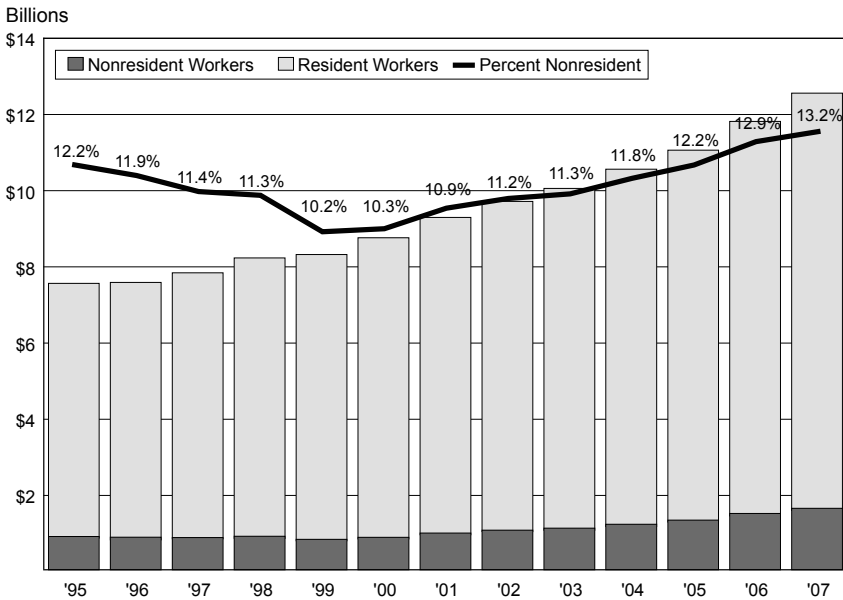
Alaska 1995-2007



Note: Includes private sector, state and local government workers

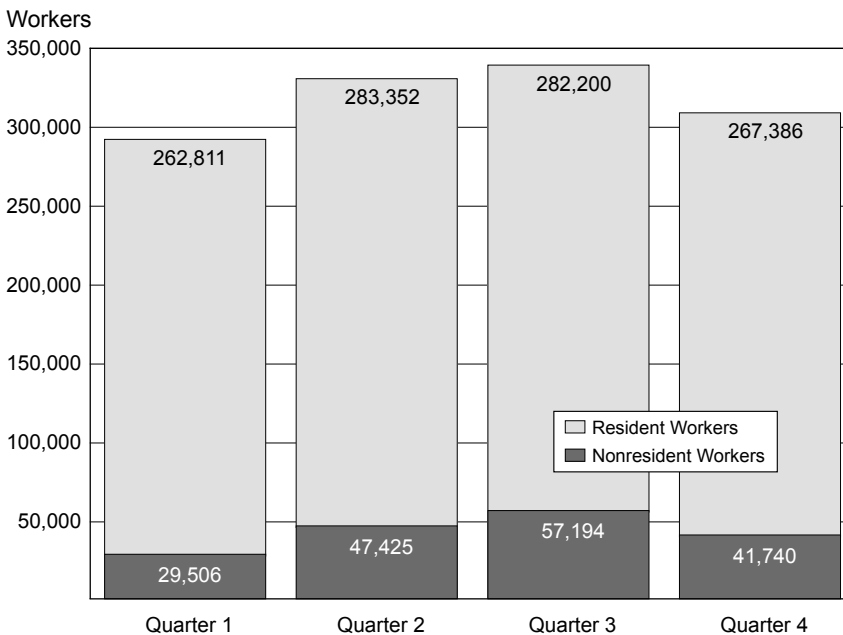
Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section

2 Resident and Nonresident Wages and Percent Nonresident Alaska 1995-2007



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

3 Alaska Workers by Quarter Resident and Nonresident 2007



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

Industries and occupations with high percentages of nonresident workers have been given high priority for new training dollars. The Alaska Workforce Investment Board and the University of Alaska use resident hire data to identify unmet training needs. The Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development also identifies specific craft occupations that are eligible for a 90 percent resident employment preference based on Alaska statutes and regulations. Maximizing resident hire requires a variety of tools, including improved training, industry education, and regulatory enforcement, depending upon the industry or occupation group.

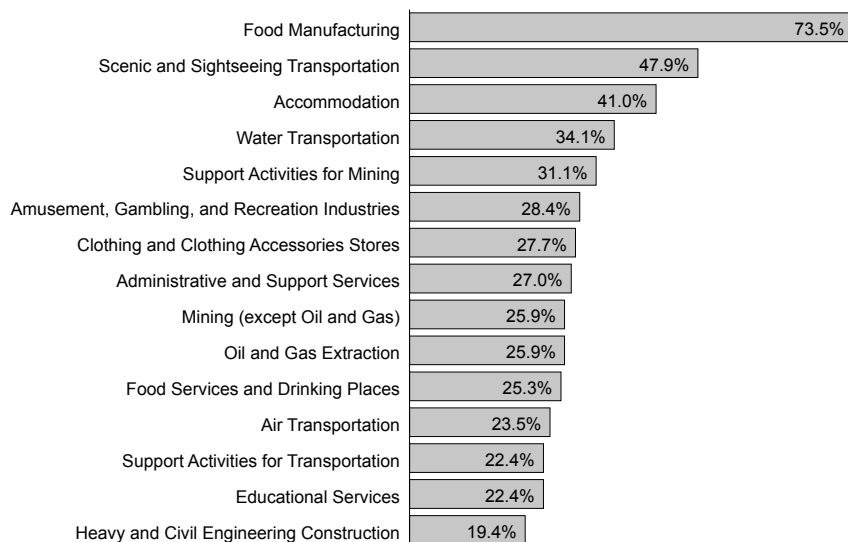
Maximizing resident hire is achieved through a mix of efforts. Better training programs, improved marketing of occupational employment opportunities, better occupational employment forecasts, and identification of unmet training needs can all help minimize the need to import workers from outside Alaska.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

Measuring Residency

In order to calculate residency, quarterly Alaska unemployment insurance wage records (which contain industry, occupation, earnings, and place of work) for each worker are matched with Alaska PFD data to identify resident and nonresident workers. The two most recent years' PFD data are used to determine residency. Workers who applied for a PFD in one of the two most recent years are considered residents for purposes of this report. Historical analysis of the PFD file shows that this information is an excellent indicator of residency. Although some workers who do not apply for a PFD at the time residency reports are generated

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

Alaska 2007



Note: Industries with 1,000 or more workers

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

apply in the following year, the most recent data show that these workers represent only about 14 percent of total nonresident workers. Workers' industry and occupation are determined based upon the industry and occupation in which they earned the most money in 2007.

Growth in Nonresident Workforce Slows

The total number of private sector, state and local government wage and salary² workers employed in Alaska during the year was 401,427, this was an increase of 4,619 from 2006. In 2007, nonresident workers³ comprised 19.6% of private sector, state and local government workers employed during the year, a decrease from the 19.9% nonresident hire rate reported in 2006. (See Exhibit 1.) The number of nonresident workers fell 0.2%, or 171, to 78,669, while the number of resident workers increased 1.5%, or 4,790, to a total of 322,758.

Total wage and salary earnings grew 6.3% to \$12.6 billion in 2007. Nonresidents earned 13.2% of this amount, up from the 12.9% share they received in 2006. (See Exhibit 2.) Total resident earnings, or wages, increased by \$610.7 million to \$10.9 billion in 2007, while total nonresident earnings increased by \$131.7 million to \$1.7 billion.

With some significant exceptions, nonresidents typically do not work all four quarters of the year, often working only one or two calendar quarters. Many nonresident workers are employed only during the summer months or in short-term or seasonal jobs, including those in the seafood processing and visitor-

Workers and Wages **5**

Major and Selected Industry Categories

Alaska 2007

Industry	Total		Nonresident			
	Workers	Wages (in millions)	Workers	Percent	Wages (in millions)	Percent
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting ¹	1,736	\$34.1	618	35.6	\$10.9	32.1
Mining	18,617	1,502.6	5,442	29.2	415.9	27.7
Oil and Gas	3,809	521.7	987	25.9	137.8	26.4
Oilfield Services ²	11,663	795.7	3,544	30.4	226.9	28.5
Utilities	2,242	118.3	148	6.6	5.0	4.2
Construction	28,155	1,075.3	5,341	19.0	136.0	12.7
Manufacturing	26,811	501.0	16,962	63.3	216.3	43.2
Seafood Processing	21,356	305.5	16,069	75.2	202.6	66.3
Wholesale Trade	7,901	293.8	982	12.4	19.6	6.7
Retail Trade	49,308	977.3	7,287	14.8	68.0	7.0
Transportation and Warehousing	26,290	1,044.9	6,340	24.1	239.8	22.9
Air Transportation	8,184	348.7	1,923	23.5	101.9	29.2
Information	8,005	363.7	697	8.7	16.1	4.4
Finance and Insurance	10,136	463.6	747	7.4	14.6	3.2
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	6,694	169.1	728	10.9	9.2	5.5
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	15,416	681.3	2,831	18.4	105.9	15.5
Management of Companies and Enterprises	517	37.1	45	8.7	2.7	7.2
Admin. Support/Waste Management and Remediation	18,195	450.1	4,720	25.9	90.5	20.1
Educational Services	2,789	64.6	625	22.4	6.9	10.7
Health Care and Social Assistance	41,828	1,405.3	3,946	9.4	87.4	6.2
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	6,344	70.8	1,808	28.5	13.2	18.6
Accommodation and Food Services	42,310	503.6	12,765	30.2	99.4	19.7
Accommodation	13,061	170.2	5,354	41.0	45.6	26.8
Food Services and Drinking Places	29,040	330.8	7,342	25.3	53.3	16.1
Other Services	11,764	277.2	1,529	13.0	19.1	6.9
Public Administration	80	2.3	10	12.5	0.2	9.4
Unclassifiable ³	445	6.8	157	35.3	2.1	31.6
State Government	26,859	1,065.8	1,756	6.5	35.9	3.4
Local Government	48,985	1,452.4	3,185	6.5	46.4	3.2
Total	401,427	12,561.0	78,669	19.6	1,661.2	13.2

¹ Does not include fish harvesting employment numbers

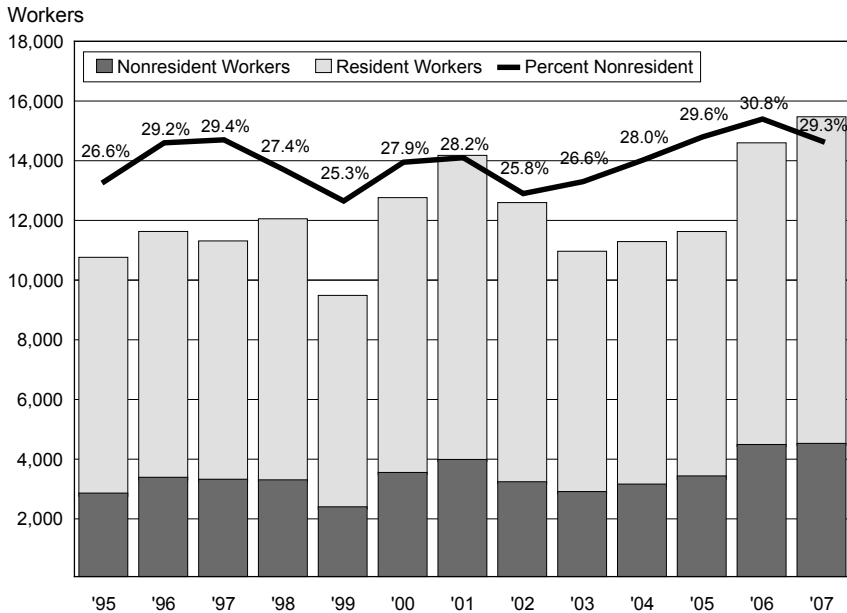
² This industry category includes support activities for oil and gas drilling and related operations.

³ No industry data is available.

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

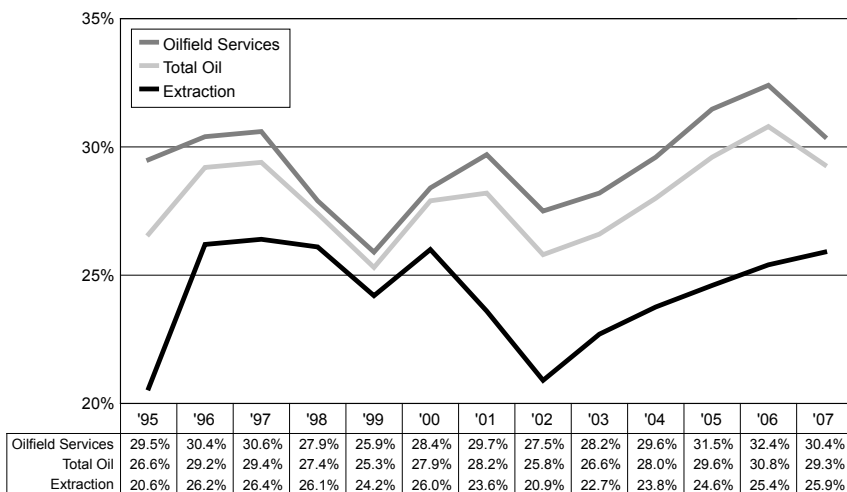
related industry sectors. In 2007, residents earned an annual average of \$33,771, while nonresidents earned \$21,117. Average annual earnings grew by \$1,412 for residents and \$1,716 for nonresidents. The average earnings per quarter worked for nonresidents were \$9,447 in 2007 compared to the \$9,948 earned by resident workers.

6 Oil Industry Number and Percent Nonresident Workers Alaska 1995-2007



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

7 Oil Industry Percent Nonresident Workers Alaska 1995-2007



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

Nonresident Hire Rates and Earnings by Industry

While 22.6% of private sector workers in Alaska in 2007 were nonresidents of the state, nonresident hire rates vary significantly by industry. Nonresident hire rates are highest in seafood processing; accommodations; and agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting. The nonresident workforce for these three industry sectors accounted for more than one third of all private sector nonresident workers in 2007. (See Exhibits 5 and A2.)

Strategies to Increase Resident Hire

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

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

Nonresident Hire Rate in the Oil Industry Declined Slightly

Alaska's total oil industry (including oil and gas extraction and oilfield service companies⁴) employed 15,472 workers in 2007. This is an increase of 875 workers, or 5.9%, from 2006 and is a continuation of the oil industry employment turnaround that started in 2003 brought about by higher oil prices. Total oil industry wages grew even faster, up 15.4% to \$1.3 billion.

Nonresidents' share of the total oil industry workforce was 29.3% in 2007, down from 30.8% one year ago. (See Exhibit 6.) The non-resident workforce in the oil and gas industry decreased by 36 workers, while the number of resident workers increased by 839. Wages were up for both residents and nonresidents; total resident wages increased \$138.6 million, while nonresident workers earned an additional \$37.1 million in wages during the year. Overall, non-residents earned 27.7% of the total oil industry wages in 2007.

Oil and gas extraction remains a high wage industry for both residents and nonresidents; however nonresidents have higher quarterly wages, in fact, nonresidents in this industry had the highest quarterly wages of any industry in 2007. The average resident worker made \$35,148 per quarter compared to \$41,175 for nonresidents. The percentage of nonresident workers in oil and gas extraction increased to 25.9% in 2007, up from 25.4% one year ago. (See Exhibit 7.)

In contrast to oil extraction, which has seen a steady increase in the percentage of nonresident workers since 2002, oilfield services saw a decline in the percentage of nonresidents during the year. The nonresident hire rate in oilfield services fell in 2007 to 30.4%, down from 32.4% one year ago. (See Exhibit 5.) This was the first time since 2002 where a decline in the percentage of nonresidents has been observed in this industry. (See Exhibit 7.) Total wages in oilfield services were \$795.7 million, or 6.3% of total private sector wages. Non-residents earned 28.5% of oilfield services wages in 2007.

Construction Nonresident Hire Rate Decreased as Industry Slowed

The total number of construction workers (both resident and nonresident) declined over the year due to a slowdown in Alaska's construction industry. The number of resident workers in the construction industry fell 2.1% during the year while nonresident workers declined at a faster rate of 6.6%. As a percentage of the total number of workers in the construction industry, the nonresident hire rate dropped from 19.6% to 19.0% during 2007. (See Exhibit 9.)

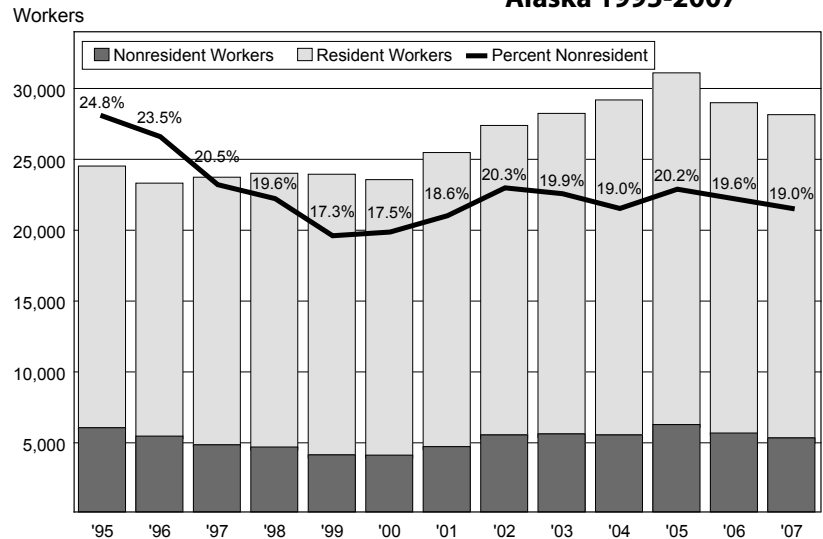
Oil Industry 8 Top Employers of Nonresident Workers Alaska 2007

Employer	Total Workers	Percent Nonresident
CH2MHill (formerly Veco)	3,000 to 3,249	33.1
ASRC Energy Services	2,750 to 2,999	24.2
BP Exploration Alaska	2,000 to 2,249	29.8
ConocoPhillips	1,250 to 1,499	19.3
Nabors Alaska Drilling	750 to 999	32.9
Peak Oilfield Service Company	750 to 999	25.6
Norcon Inc	750 to 999	22.9
Schlumberger Technologies	500 to 749	29.1
Udelhoven Oilfield System Services	500 to 749	27.0
Halliburton Energy Services	250 to 499	32.8

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

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

Construction Industry 9 Number and Percent Nonresident Workers Alaska 1995-2007



Note: Private Sector Only

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

Construction Industry 10 Top Employers of Nonresident Workers Alaska 2007

Employer	Total Workers	Percent Nonresident
Colaska (QAP, SECON and Exclusive Paving)	1,000 to 1,249	14.5
Alaska Interstate Construction	750 to 999	11.6
Alaska Mechanical	500 to 749	32.0
Harpoon Construction Group	500 to 749	10.7
Nanuq Inc	500 to 749	13.5
Wilder Construction Company	500 to 749	10.6
Osborne Construction Company	250 to 499	29.7
Tic-The Industrial Company	250 to 499	79.3
H C Price Co	250 to 499	18.6
Conam Construction Co	0 to 249	54.6
Knik Construction	0 to 249	29.1

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

The construction industry made up 10.7% of total private sector wages in 2007. Resident and nonresident wages combined in construction rose 4.1% to \$1.08 billion. The nonresident share of total wages dropped from 13.7% in 2006 to 12.7% in 2007. Resident construction wages rose by 5.0% to reach \$939.2 million in 2007, while nonresident wages declined by 3.7% over the same period.

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

ployed, but had the highest quarterly earnings. Although the percentage of nonresident workers and wages in the heavy and civil engineering portion of the construction industry fell from one year ago, quarterly earnings for nonresidents were 11% higher than those of residents.

Nonresident Share of Seafood Processing Workforce and Wages Declined

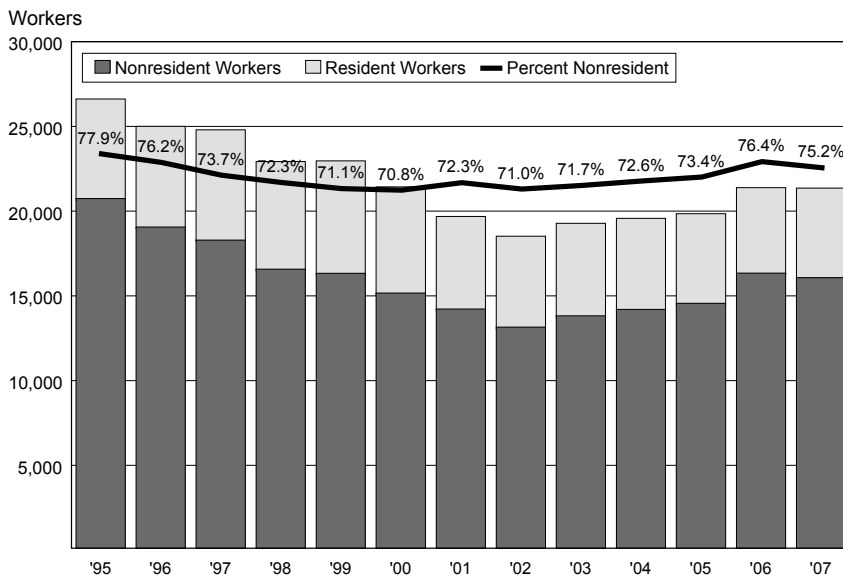
Historically, seafood processing has had the highest percentage of nonresident workers of any industry sector; this trend has been evident for more than a decade and it continued in 2007. During the year, Alaska's seafood processing industry employed 16,069 nonresidents accounting for 75.2% of the processing workforce. (See Exhibit 11.) Nonresidents earned \$202.6 million, or 66.3%, of the total wages paid to seafood processing workers. When looking at all industries combined, nonresident seafood processing workers accounted for 20.4% of the nonresident workforce.

Total employment in seafood processing was relatively unchanged from one year ago, however, the proportion of resident and nonresident workers shifted. Despite having the highest percentage of nonresident workers, the number of nonresidents in the industry fell by 1.7%. The number of resident workers rose 4.8% for the same period. Total wages for nonresident seafood processing workers rose 2.2% while total wages for residents rose 10.3%.

In seafood processing, work is typically seasonal and workers often move to another plant when their initial processing job is over. Wage records show that 9.8% of seafood processing workers were employed in more than one borough or census area in 2007. However, only a small portion of nonresident seafood processing workers eventually become Alaska residents – just 2.9% of seafood processing workers who were nonresidents in 2006 became residents in 2007.

The 10 largest seafood processing employers accounted for 60.2% of the total industry

11 Seafood Processing Number and Percent Nonresident Workers Alaska 1995-2007



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

12 Seafood Processing Top Employers of Nonresident Workers Alaska 2007

Employer	Total Workers	Percent Nonresident
Trident Seafoods	4,500 to 4,749	84.3
Icicle Seafoods	2,250 to 2,499	86.8
Ocean Beauty Seafoods	1,750 to 1,999	76.8
Peter Pan Seafoods	1,500 to 1,749	85.1
Unisea	1,500 to 1,749	70.7
Westward Seafoods	1,250 to 1,499	70.8
Ocean Beauty Seafoods	750 to 999	62.5
North Pacific Seafoods	750 to 999	43.2
Kanaway Seafoods	500 to 749	87.0
Alyeska Seafoods	250 to 499	85.8

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

employment and 80.1% of the industry's nonresident workforce. These employers possessed a combined nonresident hire rate of 77.9%, compared to the industry-wide rate of 75.2%. (See Exhibit 12.)

The Aleutians West Census Area had the most seafood processing workers and the highest total wages in 2007; the 3,739 processing workers in Aleutians West earned \$65.7 million or 21.7% of the industry total. Areas that had nonresident hire rates exceeding 90 percent included: Lake and Peninsula at 96.8%, Haines at 93.8%, and Aleutians East at 92.7% (See Exhibit 13.)

Fish harvesting workers are generally not covered by unemployment insurance because the majority are classified as self-employed and, thus, are not included in this annual report. However, the Department of Labor and Workforce Development estimates the number of resident and nonresident workers in Alaska's commercial fishing industry. In 2005, (the most recent year for which data are available and revised in July 2007) nonresidents made up 38.6% of the harvesting workforce, which includes permit holders and their crew. Nonresident permit holders earned 60.4% of the state's gross fish harvesting earnings⁵.

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

Employment in the logging and wood products industry⁶ has been declining steadily over the past decade. This industry has historically had a high nonresident worker rate due in part to the highly seasonal nature of the work. However, as the industry has continued to decline, the nonresident hire rate has declined even more. In 2007, the nonresident hire rate was 31.4%, down from 33.5% in 2006 and 37.5% in 2005. In terms of total

employment in the industry, the number of workers fell by 6.5% to 1,139, the lowest number of total workers since 1995. (See Exhibit 14.)

Overall, workers in the logging and wood products industry earned \$27.9 million in 2007, a decrease of 2.8% from one year ago. While total wages did decline, the portion of wages paid to residents increased 2.3% to reach \$21.2 million. Wages paid to nonresidents fell 16.2% during the year, much farther than those of resident wages, to reach \$6.72 million.

Visitor-Related Industries

Several industry sectors in Alaska are significantly impacted by visitor expenditures, but there is no visitor industry in the North

Seafood Processing Workers and Wages by Area Alaska 2007

Borough/Census Area	Total		Nonresident			
	Workers	Wages	Workers	Percent	Wages	Percent
Aleutians East	2,954	\$58,106,538	2,737	92.7	\$51,644,842	88.9
Aleutians West	3,739	65,730,923	2,789	74.6	39,386,393	59.9
Anchorage	404	3,928,418	202	50.0	1,526,433	38.9
Bethel	230	1,628,302	17	7.4	269,274	16.5
Bristol Bay	2,099	20,918,612	1,856	88.4	17,997,074	86.0
Denali	0	0	0	N/A	0	N/A
Dillingham	408	3,924,766	352	86.3	3,352,025	85.4
Fairbanks North Star	14	124,135	N/D	N/A	N/D	N/A
Haines	386	3,350,833	362	93.8	3,041,804	90.8
Juneau	235	2,847,888	132	56.2	1,228,631	43.1
Kenai Peninsula	1,640	14,338,125	979	59.7	7,220,111	50.4
Ketchikan Gateway	1,049	11,301,977	889	84.7	7,580,431	67.1
Kodiak Island	2,129	37,270,262	881	41.4	9,772,929	26.2
Lake and Peninsula	376	3,998,033	364	96.8	3,754,112	93.9
Mat-Su	N/D	N/D	0	N/A	0	N/A
Nome	0	0	0	N/A	0	N/A
North Slope	N/D	N/D	0	N/A	0	N/A
Northwest Arctic	0	0	0	N/A	0	N/A
POW-Outer Ketchikan	106	500,688	49	46.2	248,961	49.7
Sitka	784	10,036,504	558	71.2	5,052,573	50.3
Skagway-Hoonah-Angoon	100	1,468,746	45	45.0	426,825	29.1
Southeast Fairbanks	0	0	0	N/A	0	N/A
Valdez-Cordova	1,244	16,840,162	985	79.2	10,861,292	64.5
Wade Hampton	162	729,901	27	16.7	126,656	17.4
Wrangell-Petersburg	1,259	13,030,233	973	77.3	6,852,369	52.6
Yakutat	88	1,374,915	29	33.0	313,494	22.8
Yukon-Koyukuk	19	22,873	2	10.5	11,908	52.1
Unknown	1,547	32,053,809	1,467	94.8	30,008,101	93.6
Total	20,873	303,127,692	15,597	74.7	200,273,568	66.1

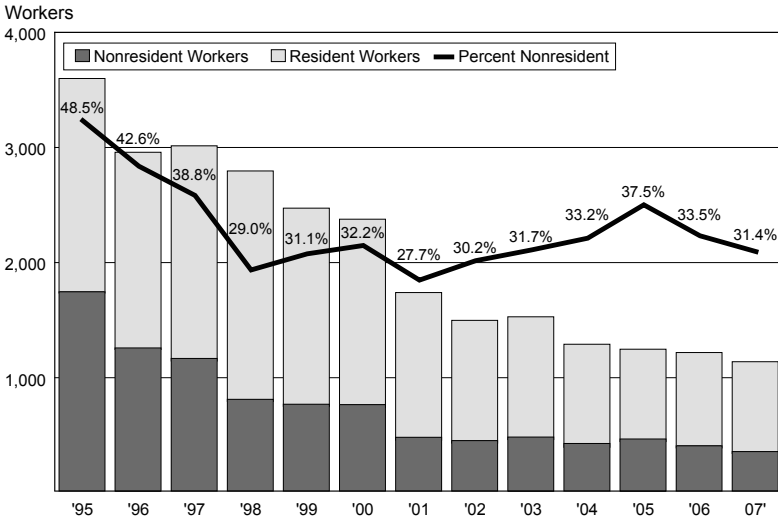
N/A: Not Applicable

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Note: Private sector only

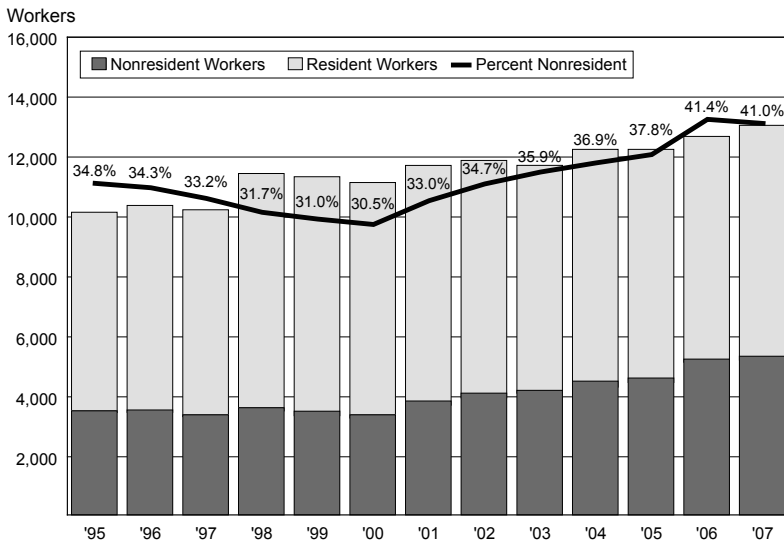
Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section

14 Logging and Wood Products Number and Percent Nonresident Workers Alaska 1995-2007



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

15 Accommodations Number and Percent Nonresident Workers Alaska 1995-2007



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

16 Accommodations Industry Top Employers of Nonresident Workers Alaska 2007

Employer	Total Workers	Percent Nonresident
Alaska Hotel Properties (Princess Hotels)	1,750 to 1,999	69.8
Alyeska Resort Management Co	1,000 to 1,249	27.9
Westmark Hotels	750 to 999	33.5
Columbia Sussex	750 to 999	16.2
Fountainhead Development	500 to 749	37.2
Pikes On The River	250 to 499	27.9
Denali Visions 3000	0 to 249	79.8
Waterfall Group Ltd The	0 to 249	80.5
Kishan Group	0 to 249	36.0
Alaska Wildland Adventures	0 to 249	73.3

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

American Industry Classification System (NAICS). However, there are several industry sectors that can be considered visitor-related industries; these sectors include accommodations, air transportation, scenic and sightseeing transportation⁷, and food service and drinking establishments. Exhibit 19 shows the nonresident hire performance of these visitor-related industries, as well as the leisure and hospitality industry composed of accommodations, food services, and recreational activities.

The visitor-related sectors account for 24.1% of the state's nonresident workers, and 15.6% of nonresident wages. Overall, nonresident wages increased 9.9% to \$259.5 million and resident wages increased 5.7% to \$829.7 million.

Within the visitor related industries, air transportation had the highest wage growth. Total resident earnings rose 8.1% to \$228.4 million while nonresident wages grew 24.8% to \$81.6 million. The number of workers also rose for both residents and nonresidents - resident workers grew by 1.7% while nonresidents grew at 7.7%. Nonresidents accounted for 23.5% of total workers in air transportation, up from 22.5% one year ago. The portion of total wages paid to nonresidents increased from 26.3% in 2006 to 29.2% in 2007.

Pilots⁸ earn the bulk of nonresident wages in air transportation and pilots who fly for the few large commercial carriers account for the majority of nonresident wages. Nonresident pilots made \$79.9 million of the \$94.5 million earned by all nonresident workers in the air transportation industry. Nonresidents accounted for 43.3% of total pilots in 2007 and 34.7% of total workers in air transportation.

The accommodation sector typically has a high number of nonresident workers and they earn less (on average) than their resident counterparts. Nonresident workers accounted for 41% of the workforce, and earned 26.8% of the wages. (See Exhibit 15). The number of nonresident workers increased 1.8% in 2007 compared to a 3.6% increase in the number of

resident workers. Wages paid to residents and nonresidents in the accommodations industry rose by similar amounts, 4.5% and 4.8% respectively.

The food services and drinking places sector makes up the largest percentage of the visitor-related industries in terms of total workers. In 2007, 45.6% of all workers in these selected industries were employed in this sector. The food services and drinking places nonresident hire rate and percentage of wages earned by nonresidents both decreased over the year. Nonresidents made up 25.3% of this sector's workforce and made 16.1% of the wages (see Exhibit 18 and 19). These figures are down from 26.2% and 16.7%, respectively from year ago levels.

Other Industry Sectors

Detailed resident hire data by industry can be found in table A-1. Private sector industries with a low percentage of nonresidents are found primarily in the utilities, financial and insurance industries. State and local government continue to have one of the lowest percent nonresident workers with both industries having nonresident hire rates of 6.5%. Nonresident wages in these sectors accounted for less than 3.5% of total wages. The number of nonresidents employed in state government fell 9.2% from one year ago while local government saw an increase of 1.6%.

Nonresidents Work in Jobs that Alaskans May Fill

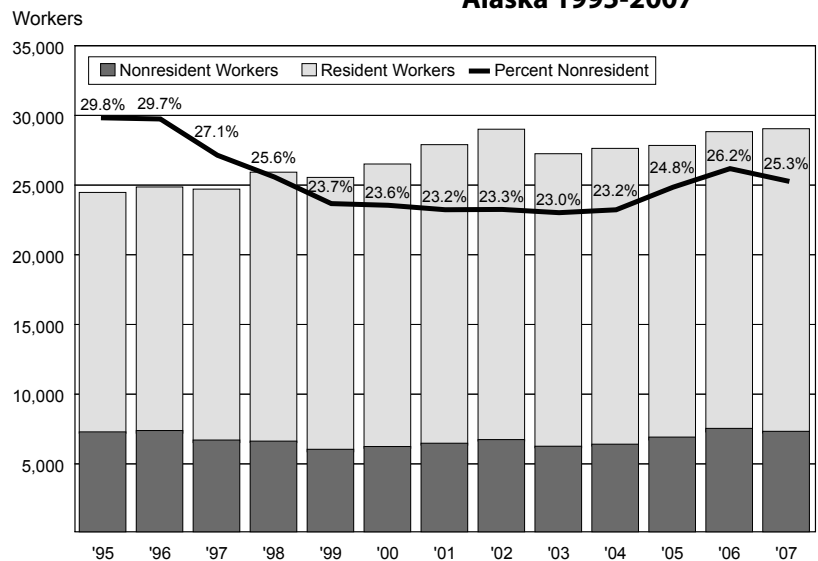
Based on monthly unemployment estimates, between 19,841 and 24,299 Alaska residents were "officially" unemployed over the year⁹. During 2007 the number of nonresident workers employed during each quarter varied from 29,506 to more than 57,000. Although nonresident workers may take jobs that many in the Alaska labor force may be unwilling, un-

Selected Visitor-Related Employers Nonresident Workers Alaska 2007

Employer	Total Workers	Percent Nonresident
Alaska Airlines	2,250 to 2,499	15.6
McDonald's Restaurants of Alaska	2,000 to 2,249	16.2
Aramark Sports	2,000 to 2,249	82.0
Alaska Hotel Properties	1,750 to 1,999	69.8
Alyeska Resort Management Co	1,000 to 1,249	27.9
Westmark Hotels	750 to 999	33.5
Royal Highway Tours (Princess Tours)	750 to 999	34.7
Northwest Airlines	500 to 749	61.1
Westours Motorcoaches	500 to 749	54.7
CIRI Alaska Tourism	500 to 749	47.3
Fountainhead Development	500 to 749	37.2

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

Food Services and Drinking Places Number and Percent Nonresident Workers Alaska 1995-2007



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

Visitor-Related Industries Workers and Wages Alaska 2007

Industry	Total		Nonresident			
	Workers	Wages (in millions)	Workers	Percent	Wages (in millions)	Percent
Food Services and Drinking Places	29,040	\$330.8	7,343	25.3	\$53.3	16.1
Accommodation	13,061	170.2	5,354	41.0	45.6	26.8
Air Transportation	8,184	348.7	1,924	23.5	101.9	29.2
Amusement, Gambling, and Recreation Ind.	4,730	46.3	1,341	28.4	9.6	20.8
Scenic and Sightseeing Transportation	3,795	54.9	1,818	47.9	21.0	38.3
Support Activities for Transportation	3,795	128.8	850	22.4	26.0	20.2
Performing Arts, Spectator Sports, & Related Ind.	861	9.5	296	34.4	2.2	22.8
Leisure and Hospitality*	48,654	574.4	14,574	30.0	112.6	19.6

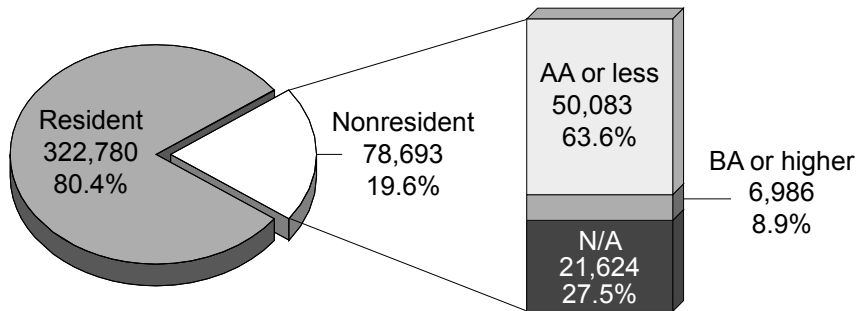
*Leisure and Hospitality is a NAICS designation that combines the Recreation, Accommodation, and Food Services industry sectors.
Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section

able or unqualified to fill, the data suggest that there are a significant number of unemployed Alaskans that could be employed if given an opportunity, additional training or better information.

In 2007, 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 60 percent of all nonresident workers were employed in jobs requiring education less than or equal to an Associate's degree (approximately two years of postsecondary education). (See Exhibit 20).

In 2007, nonresident workers were employed throughout the state, many in jobs with relatively high average earnings requir-

20 Nonresident Workers By Education Required for Occupation



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

21 Alaska Resident and Nonresident Workers and Wages 2006 and 2007

Industry	Resident Workers			Nonresident Workers		
	2006	2007	Percent Change	2006	2007	Percent Change
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting ¹	1,200	1,118	-7.3	729	618	-18.0
Mining	12,016	13,175	8.8	5,272	5,442	3.1
Oil and Gas	2,502	2,822	11.3	852	987	13.7
Oilfield Services ²	7,600	8,119	6.4	3,643	3,544	-2.8
Utilities	2,134	2,094	-1.9	152	148	-2.7
Construction	23,304	22,814	-2.1	5,695	5,341	-6.6
Manufacturing	9,454	9,849	4.0	17,071	16,962	-0.6
Wholesale Trade	6,931	6,919	-0.2	1,079	982	-9.9
Retail Trade	41,403	42,021	1.5	7,032	7,287	3.5
Transportation and Warehousing	19,850	19,950	0.5	6,212	6,340	2.0
Information	7,389	7,308	-1.1	699	697	-0.3
Finance and Insurance	9,165	9,389	2.4	754	747	-0.9
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	5,987	5,966	-0.4	826	728	-13.5
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	11,951	12,585	5.0	2,680	2,831	5.3
Management of Companies and Enterprises	494	472	-4.7	62	45	-37.8
Administrative Support/Waste Management and Remediation	12,441	13,475	7.7	4,461	4,720	5.5
Educational Services	2,183	2,164	-0.9	587	625	6.1
Health Care and Social Assistance	36,613	37,882	3.3	4,111	3,946	-4.2
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	4,460	4,536	1.7	1,584	1,808	12.4
Accommodation and Food Services	28,755	29,545	2.7	12,821	12,765	-0.4
Other Services	10,017	10,235	2.1	1,658	1,529	-8.4
Public Administration	45	70	35.7	6	10	40.0
Unclassifiable ³	584	288	-102.8	298	157	-89.8
Total Private Sector	246,376	251,855	2.2	73,789	73,728	-0.1
State Government	25,133	25,103	-0.1	1,917	1,756	-9.2
Local Government	46,459	45,800	-1.4	3,134	3,185	1.6
Total	317,968	322,758	1.5	78,840	78,669	-0.2

¹ Does not include fish harvesting employment numbers

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

³ No industry data are available.

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

ing less than a four year degree. The North Slope Borough in particular had a large number of nonresident workers earning a significant amount of money (annual average wages of \$64,964) in occupations that required less than a four year degree.

Nonresident Occupations

Employers provide occupational information on workers to the Department of Labor and Workforce Development on a quarterly basis. For this report, workers were assigned an occupation code based upon the occupation in which they earned the most money in 2007. Nonresident workers were found in large numbers in a wide variety of occupations, especially in occupations related to seafood processing, accommodations, food service and drinking places, and oil and gas. Many occupations with

large numbers of nonresident workers have relatively high pay, and, although they may require significant training or education, represent an opportunity for training programs in Alaska or a career path for an unemployed Alaskan. Exhibit 24 provides the top nonresident occupations that had average quarterly earnings in excess of \$6,066 in 2007, the median quarterly earnings for those reporting occupational information; construction laborers, carpenters, operating engineers, and office clerks appeared at the top of this list.

Exhibit 25 shows occupations with the largest number of nonresident workers, irrespective of earnings. Top nonresident occupations included seafood processing workers, retail sales workers, maids and housekeepers, cashiers, and waiters/waitresses.

continued 21

Gasline Related Occupations

Construction of a natural gas pipeline in Alaska has the potential to create a significant number of good paying jobs for Alaska residents. The Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development has identified 113 occupations that are important in the construction of a natural gas pipeline¹⁰. Exhibit A3 shows the number of residents and non-residents working within the 113 AGIA occupations during 2007.

Engineering managers earned the highest average annual wages; however, nonresident wages averaged 19 percent higher than those of residents within the same occupation. In addition to engineering managers, other high paying occupations where nonresidents had higher average earnings than residents included training and development specialists, civil engineers, and first-line supervisors.

Resident Wages (In Millions)			Nonresident Wages (In Millions)		
2006	2007	Percent Change	2006	2007	Percent Change
\$24.6	\$23.2	-6.1	\$12.6	\$10.9	-15.1
926.5	1,086.7	14.7	369.3	415.9	11.2
324.0	383.9	15.6	112.2	137.8	18.6
490.2	568.8	13.8	215.4	226.9	5.1
115.8	113.4	-2.2	4.6	5.0	7.0
891.9	939.2	5.0	141.1	136.0	-3.7
264.1	284.7	7.3	209.3	216.3	3.2
265.9	274.2	3.0	18.8	19.6	4.4
885.9	909.4	2.6	62.6	68.0	7.9
750.4	805.2	6.8	197.0	239.8	17.8
339.2	347.6	2.4	16.3	16.1	-1.3
420.9	449.0	6.2	15.9	14.6	-9.0
154.3	159.9	3.5	9.2	9.2	0.2
515.0	575.4	10.5	84.0	105.9	20.7
41.4	34.4	-20.1	4.5	2.7	-67.0
310.5	359.6	13.6	79.8	90.5	11.8
56.6	57.6	1.8	7.4	6.9	-7.0
1,237.7	1,317.9	6.1	83.8	87.4	4.1
55.9	57.7	3.1	10.8	13.2	17.8
382.8	404.2	5.3	96.5	99.4	2.9
242.8	258.1	5.9	22.2	19.1	-16.1
1.7	2.0	15.6	0.1	0.2	50.2
8.4	4.6	-80.6	2.9	2.1	-36.3
7,892.0	8,463.9	6.8	1,448.7	1,578.9	8.2
980.1	1,029.9	4.8	34.3	35.9	4.4
1,416.9	1,406.0	-0.8	46.6	46.4	-0.3
10,289.1	10,899.8	5.6	1,529.6	1,661.2	7.9

Exhibit 27 shows occupations that require a skill level higher than short-term, on the job training. Of the occupations, the largest number of total workers were employed as construction laborers. This occupation also had the largest number of nonresident workers. The second largest number of nonresidents worked as restaurant cooks during 2007, this occupation also had the highest percentage of nonresidents at 40.5%.

Geographic Distribution of Local Residents, Alaska Residents and Nonresidents

Worker employment records showing place of work information are matched with Permanent Fund Dividend applicant address information to determine the number of local residents, Alaska residents and nonresidents working in each Alaska Borough or census area¹¹. Overall, 64 percent of workers were local residents of the area where they worked in 2007, while about 14 percent were residents of Alaska, but did not live in the borough or census area in which they worked.

The North Slope Borough, with its high number of workers employed on a rotating basis, had the lowest percentage of local resident workers at nine percent. Aleutians East and Bristol Bay Borough also had a small percentage of local resident workers due to the large number of nonresident seafood processing workers in these areas. Other areas with a low percentage of local resident workers include those with large seasonal seafood processing industries. Conversely, Mat-Su had the highest percentage of local resident workers at 77 percent; Anchorage and Fairbanks had local resident hire rates exceeding 70 percent. Some rural areas with relatively few job opportunities have higher level of local resident employment as well; Wade Hampton for example had a local resident hire rate of more than 75 percent (See Exhibit 28.)

Economic and Social Impact of Nonresident Workers

Based upon a comparison of occupational and work history information provided by unemployment insurance claimants and registered jobseekers with the Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, there are a large number of unemployed and underemployed Alaska resident workers with skills in occupations currently filled by nonresident workers. Because nonresident workers typically work only a quarter or two of the year in Alaska and do not make Alaska their home, nonresidents

22 Employed and Unemployed Residents and Nonresidents Alaska 2007

	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.
Total Resident Workers*	262,811	283,352	282,200	267,386
Total Nonresident Workers*	29,506	47,425	57,194	41,740
Estimated Avg. Number of Unemployed**	24,299	21,459	19,841	21,268

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

**Derived from monthly Alaska labor force estimates.

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

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

23 Nonresidents in Occupations With Known Educational Requirement By Place of Work - Alaska 2007

Borough/Census Area	Education Required	Nonresident Workers	Nonresident Wages	Average Nonresident Wages
Anchorage/Mat-Su Region				
Anchorage	AA or Less	16,855	\$268,931,959	\$15,956
Anchorage	BA or Higher	3,015	192,687,414	63,910
Mat-Su	AA or Less	2,350	24,302,217	10,341
Mat-Su	BA or Higher	198	5,390,274	27,224
Gulf Coast Region				
Kenai Peninsula	AA or Less	3,392	39,791,364	11,731
Kenai Peninsula	BA or Higher	231	6,462,550	27,976
Kodiak Island	AA or Less	773	10,413,773	13,472
Kodiak Island	BA or Higher	111	2,400,018	21,622
Valdez-Cordova	AA or Less	1,102	13,253,453	12,027
Valdez-Cordova	BA or Higher	88	3,114,439	35,391
Interior Region				
Denali	AA or Less	1,046	10,669,428	10,200
Denali	BA or Higher	25	454,418	18,177
Fairbanks North Star	AA or Less	6,644	87,690,259	13,198
Fairbanks North Star	BA or Higher	674	20,454,378	30,348
Southeast Fairbanks	AA or Less	358	7,284,706	20,348
Southeast Fairbanks	BA or Higher	51	1,994,405	39,106
Yukon-Koyukuk	AA or Less	416	6,096,643	14,655
Yukon-Koyukuk	BA or Higher	59	1,318,396	22,346
Northern Region				
Nome	AA or Less	511	12,008,191	23,499
Nome	BA or Higher	113	3,121,045	27,620
North Slope	AA or Less	4,095	266,025,948	64,964
North Slope	BA or Higher	618	52,220,723	84,500
Northwest Arctic	AA or Less	353	12,766,054	36,164
Northwest Arctic	BA or Higher	121	5,793,981	47,884

(continued on next page)

are less likely to buy a home and tend to keep the overall economy, including retail sales, services, and housing construction, at a level lower than would otherwise be the case because they take the bulk of their earnings outside the state.

This loss of income, or leakage¹², outside the state and the reduced multiplier effect¹³ have direct, negative impacts on the total growth rate and income for the Alaska economy. The U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis estimates that Alaska has an economic multiplier of 1.4 to 1.9, depending on the industry¹⁴. This means that the \$1.66 billion in nonresident worker earnings in 2007 could contribute \$660 million to \$1.49 billion to Alaska's economy if those dollars were spent and re-spent in the state. (See Exhibit 30.)

In addition, nonresident workers may:

- Deprive an Alaska resident of a job and an income;
- Increase the likelihood that an unemployed Alaska resident will remain on unemployment insurance longer than would otherwise be the case; and
- Take their unemployment insurance benefits with them when they leave Alaska. In 2006, \$17.7 million was paid in regular UI benefit payments to interstate claimants.

Increases in unemployment and the loss of income to Alaskans can lead to a variety of social ills, including drug abuse, domestic violence, and a variety of negative health effects. These social ills are documented in a review of resident hire conditions used as part of the determination process to identify construction craft occupations eligible for a 90 percent employment preference on publicly funded construction projects. Alaska was determined to be a statewide zone of underemployment for 22 occupational categories in September 2007 following procedures outlined in AS 36.10.150.

Borough/Census Area	Education Required	Nonresident Workers	Nonresident Wages	Average Nonresident Wages
<u>Southeast Region</u>				
Haines	AA or Less	266	2,469,381	9,283
Haines	BA or Higher	12	263,059	21,922
Juneau	AA or Less	2,811	45,773,381	16,284
Juneau	BA or Higher	374	11,782,617	31,504
Ketchikan	AA or Less	1,711	23,373,242	13,661
Ketchikan	BA or Higher	135	4,749,143	35,179
POW-Outer Ketchikan	AA or Less	459	6,527,340	14,221
POW-Outer Ketchikan	BA or Higher	38	1,240,700	32,650
Sitka	AA or Less	856	9,805,259	11,455
Sitka	BA or Higher	96	2,534,571	26,402
Skagway-Hoonah-Angoon	AA or Less	963	10,720,423	11,132
Skagway-Hoonah-Angoon	BA or Higher	50	997,844	19,957
Wrangell-Petersburg	AA or Less	379	4,179,705	11,028
Wrangell-Petersburg	BA or Higher	24	426,185	17,758
Yakutat	AA or Less	72	841,278	11,684
Yakutat	BA or Higher	12	284,870	23,739
<u>Southwest Region</u>				
Aleutians East	AA or Less	464	12,346,668	26,609
Aleutians East	BA or Higher	62	2,309,500	37,250
Aleutians West	AA or Less	746	21,890,040	29,343
Aleutians West	BA or Higher	86	4,646,267	54,026
Bethel	AA or Less	672	15,008,947	22,335
Bethel	BA or Higher	171	7,114,819	41,607
Bristol Bay	AA or Less	522	8,721,226	16,707
Bristol Bay	BA or Higher	36	806,056	22,390
Dillingham	AA or Less	411	5,622,347	13,680
Dillingham	BA or Higher	92	2,333,683	25,366
Lake and Peninsula	AA or Less	402	6,632,578	16,499
Lake and Peninsula	BA or Higher	38	674,837	17,759
Wade Hampton	AA or Less	190	3,986,078	20,979
Wade Hampton	BA or Higher	38	1,286,897	33,866

N/D: Not disclosable

Note: Private Sector Only

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

24 Top Private Sector Occupations with the Largest Number of Nonresident Workers Paid Greater Than Median Earnings for All Occupations (\$6,066 per Quarter) Alaska 2007

Occupation	Nonresident Workers	Avg. Earnings per Quarter
Construction Laborers	1,524	\$8,251
Carpenters	886	10,211
Operating Engineers and other Construction Equipment Operators	799	17,299
Office Clerks, General	798	7,986
Airline Pilots, Copilots, and Flight Engineers	740	36,203
Registered Nurses	728	12,640
Fishers and Related Fishing Workers	659	10,663
Electricians	658	17,080
Maintenance and Repair Workers, General	544	6,878
Roustabouts, Oil and Gas	542	16,734
Commercial Pilots	528	27,535
Office and Administrative Support Workers, All Other	489	9,876
Sailors and Marine Oilers	453	9,241
Truck Drivers, Heavy and Tractor-Trailer	438	11,805
Production Workers, All Other	435	28,605
Plumbers, Pipefitters, and Steamfitters	430	14,972
Security Guards	429	6,840
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Construction Trades and Extraction Workers	412	26,527
Executive Secretaries and Administrative Assistants	404	9,071
General and Operations Managers	376	26,211
Captains, Mates, and Pilots of Water Vessels	374	17,058
Cooks, All Other	306	6,236
Aircraft Mechanics and Service Technicians	297	10,481
Air Transportation Workers, All Other	295	26,218
Engineers, All Other	290	25,659
Truck Drivers, Light or Delivery Services	276	6,939
Managers, All Other	270	25,274
Welders, Cutters, Solderers, and Brazers	257	14,058
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Retail Sales Workers	250	7,959
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Workers, All Other	241	15,317
Automotive Service Technicians and Mechanics	239	8,990
Material Moving Workers, All Other	239	8,735
Service Unit Operators, Oil, Gas, and Mining	222	17,948
Geological and Petroleum Technicians	213	17,426
Elementary School Teachers, Except Special Education	202	9,280
Chefs and Head Cooks	196	8,196
Construction Managers	192	26,453
Grounds Maintenance Workers, All Other	190	6,856
Helpers—Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Workers	184	11,597

Median Earnings: \$6,066 per quarter worked

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

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

Endnotes:

¹ Alaska Statutes 36.10.130. Resident hire report

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

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

³ Nonresident workers are defined as those who did not receive a Permanent Fund Dividend (PFD) in 2007 or apply for a PFD in 2008. If the worker's social security number appeared in the PFD data for either 2007 or 2008, they were considered a resident for 2007. The methodology section of this report provides complete information on workers identified as nonresidents.

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

⁵ Alaska Seafood Industry Research Project (Jan 2007)

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

⁷ Scenic and sightseeing transportation refers to the 487 NAICS subsector

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

⁹ Derived from monthly Alaska labor force estimates

(Endnotes Continue on Page 15)

Private Sector Occupations with the Largest Number of Nonresidents

25

Alaska 2007

Occupational Title	Resident Workers	Nonres. Workers	Percent Nonresident	Earnings (in Millions)		Percent Nonresident
				Resident	Nonresident	
Seafood Processing Workers, Except Surimi and Fish Roe	3,135	12,025	79.3	\$51.4	\$126.2	71.0
Retail Salespersons	12,330	2,459	16.6	197.7	17.9	8.3
Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	3,655	1,700	31.7	52.6	14.9	22.1
Cashiers	8,460	1,670	16.5	118.4	11.6	8.9
Waiters and Waitresses	4,142	1,630	28.2	54.6	12.1	18.1
Construction Laborers	5,837	1,523	20.7	163.7	25.8	13.6
Tour Guides and Escorts	924	1,438	60.9	9.4	11.9	55.9
Cooks, Restaurant	2,020	1,373	40.5	33.5	12.9	27.8
Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers, Including Fast Food	5,872	1,369	18.9	50.1	7.0	12.3
Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	4,200	1,119	21.0	86.1	12.3	12.5
Carpenters	3,795	886	18.9	138.9	19.7	12.4
Operating Engineers and Other Construction Equipment Operators	2,597	799	23.5	150.2	39.5	20.8
Office Clerks, General	5,157	785	13.2	132.0	14.3	9.8
Airline Pilots, Copilots, and Flight Engineers	816	740	47.6	61.2	83.5	57.7
Registered Nurses	3,505	728	17.2	190.2	20.6	9.8
Food Preparation Workers	2,455	688	21.9	25.6	4.8	15.8
Fishers and Related Fishing Workers*	443	659	59.8	8.2	12.6	60.5
Electricians	2,015	658	24.6	115.9	27.4	19.1
Dishwashers	1,371	656	32.4	11.9	3.9	24.7
Janitors and Cleaners, Except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	3,276	581	15.1	51.9	5.0	8.8
Maintenance and Repair Workers, General	2,212	544	19.7	73.2	8.5	10.4
Roustabouts, Oil and Gas	1,579	542	25.6	86.0	28.4	24.8
Commercial Pilots	770	528	40.7	69.6	42.7	38.0
Office and Administrative Support Workers, All Other	4,092	489	10.7	122.1	11.0	8.3
Bartenders	1,545	482	23.8	22.6	3.7	13.9
Hotel, Motel, and Resort Desk Clerks	966	474	32.9	13.9	4.1	22.6
Sales and Related Workers, All Other	2,291	465	16.9	55.7	5.1	8.3
Meat, Poultry, and Fish Cutters and Trimmers	723	459	38.8	8.0	3.0	27.4
Sailors and Marine Oilers	432	453	51.2	9.8	8.5	46.5
Food Preparation and Serving Related Workers, All Other	1,729	447	20.5	20.3	2.8	12.2
Stock Clerks and Order Fillers	2,406	442	15.5	42.7	4.0	8.6
Truck Drivers, Heavy and Tractor-Trailer	2,602	438	14.4	122.7	13.4	9.8
Production Workers, All Other	1,001	435	30.3	78.5	41.5	34.6
Plumbers, Pipefitters, and Steamfitters	1,617	430	21.0	86.6	15.0	14.8
Security Guards	1,916	429	18.3	57.4	6.8	10.6
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Construction Trades and Extraction Workers	920	412	30.9	77.8	33.9	30.3
Executive Secretaries and Administrative Assistants	2,903	404	12.2	87.0	8.0	8.4
Bus Drivers, Transit and Intercity	383	398	51.0	6.2	4.8	43.7
Customer Service Representatives	2,570	386	13.1	67.9	5.0	6.9
Receptionists and Information Clerks	3,000	383	11.3	59.1	3.2	5.1
General and Operations Managers	3,062	376	10.9	222.8	27.3	10.9
Captains, Mates, and Pilots of Water Vessels	365	374	50.6	15.5	16.7	51.9
Child Care Workers	1,914	331	14.7	20.8	1.6	7.2
Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks	3,551	321	8.3	103.8	4.1	3.8
Surimi Technicians	10	309	96.9	0.2	5.9	96.1
Cooks, All Other	781	306	28.2	16.9	4.2	20.0
Aircraft Mechanics and Service Technicians	1,107	297	21.2	54.2	7.6	12.3
Air Transportation Workers, All Other	481	295	38.0	22.3	20.8	48.2
Engineers, All Other	782	290	27.1	69.8	20.8	22.9
Counter and Rental Clerks	1,606	286	15.1	25.9	1.8	6.6

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

Endnotes (continued):

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

¹¹ Workers were assigned to a geographic area based upon the place of work where they earned the most money in 2007. If employers did not provide specific place of work information for the worker, the borough or census area of the primary business location was used to determine the place of work. Place of residence for Alaska residents was derived from the zip code of the most recent PFD mailing address.

¹² 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.

¹³ The multiplier effect is the rate at which money is re-spent within an economy. Nonresidents generally do not respent the same proportion of their wages in Alaska as residents do.

¹⁴ A User Handbook for the Regional Input-Output Modeling System (RIMS II), Bureau of Economic Analysis, March 1997.

26 Largest Nonresident Occupations in Selected Industries

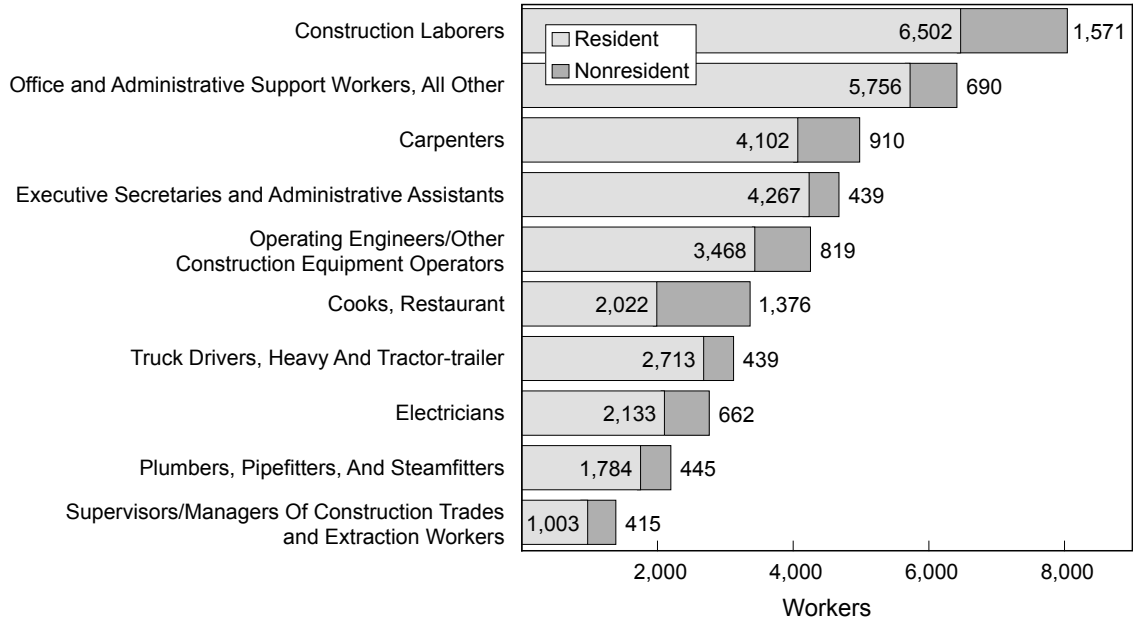
Alaska 2007

Industry	Occupational Title	Resident Workers	Nonresident Workers	Percent Nonres.	Resident Wages	Nonresident Wages	Percent Nonres.
Food Services and Drinking Places	Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers, Including Fast Food	5,007	1,183	19.1	37,774,946	5,601,769	12.9
Food Services and Drinking Places	Waiters and Waitresses	3,163	1,044	24.8	41,287,052	7,433,983	15.3
General Merchandise Stores	Retail Salespersons	3,614	561	13.4	50,335,472	3,406,319	6.3
General Merchandise Stores	Cashiers	3,026	499	14.2	49,556,363	4,200,452	7.8
Accommodation	Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	1,854	1,117	37.6	21,018,358	8,206,946	28.1
Hospitals	Registered Nurses	2,481	323	11.5	141,975,123	9,755,557	6.4
Food and Beverage Stores	Cashiers	2,394	398	14.3	36,189,186	2,318,736	6.0
Construction of Buildings	Carpenters	2,235	443	16.5	93,740,830	10,772,061	10.3
Construction of Buildings	Construction Laborers	2,055	592	22.4	53,794,764	9,116,119	14.5
Food Services and Drinking Places	Food Preparation Workers	1,927	500	20.6	18,249,614	2,948,179	13.9
Food Services and Drinking Places	Cooks, Restaurant	1,382	691	33.3	22,288,518	6,437,864	22.4
Support Activities for Mining	Roustabouts, Oil and Gas	1,471	521	26.2	82,463,368	28,075,891	25.4
Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	Retail Salespersons	1,305	461	26.1	13,189,406	3,622,301	21.5
Specialty Trade Contractors	Construction Laborers	1,277	393	23.5	30,882,611	5,133,467	14.3
Administrative and Support Services	Janitors and Cleaners, Except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	1,367	283	17.2	19,848,502	2,378,111	10.7
Sporting Goods, Hobby, Book, and Music Stores	Retail Salespersons	1,344	280	17.2	14,106,194	1,274,330	8.3
Miscellaneous Store Retailers	Retail Salespersons	1,307	288	18.1	14,486,896	1,787,081	11.0
Specialty Trade Contractors	Electricians	1,339	230	14.7	72,901,430	7,070,580	8.8
Air Transportation	Airline Pilots, Copilots, and Flight Engineers	717	674	48.5	50,549,684	74,674,452	59.6
Food Services and Drinking Places	Food Preparation and Serving Related Workers, All Other	1,090	283	20.6	9,396,402	1,943,769	14.1
Social Assistance	Child Care Workers	1,161	206	15.1	11,835,239	927,557	7.3
Administrative and Support Services	Security Guards	1,128	227	16.8	32,781,871	3,839,778	10.5
Food Services and Drinking Places	Dishwashers	911	418	31.5	7,358,963	2,262,128	23.5
Food Services and Drinking Places	Bartenders	1,005	246	19.7	14,589,544	1,818,914	11.1
Credit Intermediation and Related Activities	Tellers	1,057	164	13.4	22,309,065	1,740,957	7.2
Bldg. Material & Garden Equip. & Supplies Dealers	Retail Salespersons	1,054	157	13.0	25,418,788	1,303,413	4.9
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	Construction Laborers	997	205	17.1	34,114,423	4,829,014	12.4
Accommodation	Hotel, Motel, and Resort Desk Clerks	751	408	35.2	10,848,770	3,426,240	24.0
Ambulatory Health Care Services	Receptionists and Information Clerks	1,005	114	10.2	22,319,172	1,069,563	4.6
Specialty Trade Contractors	Plumbers, Pipefitters, and Steamfitters	973	121	11.1	49,995,092	3,326,529	6.2
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	Operating Engineers and Other Construction Equipment Operators	865	217	20.1	52,675,026	10,319,053	16.4
Food Manufacturing	Meat, Poultry, and Fish Cutters and Trimmers	645	435	40.3	5,346,885	2,774,103	34.2
Support Activities for Mining	Operating Engineers and Other Construction Equipment Operators	731	335	31.4	48,570,794	20,041,677	29.2
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	Retail Salespersons	924	135	12.7	31,560,079	1,759,145	5.3
Accommodation	Cooks, Restaurant	475	152	35.1	8,175,754	5,396,106	39.8
Accommodation	Waiters and Waitresses	671	371	35.6	10,201,388	2,987,859	22.7
Food Services and Drinking Places	Counter Attendants, Cafeteria, Food Concession, and Coffee Shop	874	163	15.7	6,654,352	1,722,640	8.5
General Merchandise Stores	Sales and Related Workers, All Other	861	175	16.9	18,612,095	1,282,377	5.3
Ambulatory Health Care Services	Dental Assistants	871	109	11.1	22,938,872	1,282,377	5.3
Ambulatory Health Care Services	Registered Nurses	818	152	15.7	39,419,667	5,339,971	11.9
Truck Transportation	Truck Drivers, Heavy and Tractor-Trailer	823	135	14.1	41,754,052	3,681,236	8.1
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	Home Health Aides	799	116	12.7	17,295,366	1,156,862	6.3
Administrative and Support Services	Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	606	295	32.7	6,516,708	1,478,130	18.5
Food Services and Drinking Places	Hosts and Hostesses, Restaurant, Lounge, and Coffee Shop	709	180	20.2	5,433,560	713,226	11.6
Amusement, Gambling, and Recreation Industries	Tour Guides and Escorts	338	545	61.7	3,228,694	4,056,024	55.7
Rental and Leasing Services	Counter and Rental Clerks	754	118	13.5	10,405,760	634,829	5.7
Gasoline Stations	Cashiers	710	150	17.4	8,165,204	918,652	10.1
Oil and Gas Extraction	Production Workers, All Other	534	309	36.7	67,150,717	40,135,567	37.4
Administrative and Support Services	Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	722	107	12.9	13,285,495	1,287,278	8.8
Specialty Trade Contractors	Carpenters	611	171	21.9	13,865,238	2,142,797	13.4
General Merchandise Stores	Stock Clerks and Order Fillers	665	108	14.0	8,773,426	794,491	8.3
Repair and Maintenance	Automotive Service Technicians and Mechanics	637	108	14.5	19,412,780	1,570,291	7.5
Personal and Laundry Services	Hairdressers, Hairstylists, and Cosmetologists	625	90	12.6	11,379,719	658,976	5.5
Air Transportation	Aircraft Mechanics and Service Technicians	561	150	21.1	27,878,610	4,956,699	15.1
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	Civil Engineers	526	126	19.3	39,285,131	11,366,092	22.4
Air Transportation	Commercial Pilots	435	207	32.2	28,732,203	5,226,140	15.4

Industry	Occupational Title	Resident Workers	Nonresident Workers	Percent Nonres.	Resident Wages	Nonresident Wages	Percent Nonres.
Food Services and Drinking Places	Dining Room and Cafeteria Attendants and Bartender Helpers	489	142	22.5	3,583,149	818,176	18.6
Food and Beverage Stores	Stock Clerks and Order Fillers	539	90	14.3	8,636,188	564,566	6.1
Administrative and Support Services	Landscaping and Groundskeeping Workers	438	163	27.1	5,433,071	1,835,428	25.3
Specialty Trade Contractors	Operating Engineers and Other Construction Equipment Operators	484	107	18.1	23,166,378	3,438,402	12.9
Food Services and Drinking Places	Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	360	216	37.5	7,162,202	2,273,053	24.1
Food and Beverage Stores	Retail Salespersons	481	92	16.1	6,590,353	664,563	9.2
Support Activities for Mining	Service Unit Operators, Oil, Gas, and Mining	353	193	35.3	25,179,840	9,345,844	27.1
Specialty Trade Contractors	Painters, Construction and Maintenance	405	123	23.3	9,416,443	1,260,882	11.8
Scenic and Sightseeing Transportation	Bus Drivers, Transit and Intercity	171	337	66.3	2,559,953	4,128,863	61.7
Accommodation	Maintenance and Repair Workers, General	315	190	37.6	6,777,731	1,676,320	19.8
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	Receptionists and Information Clerks	438	64	12.7	8,478,581	802,338	8.6
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	Office Clerks, General	436	63	12.6	11,807,628	1,810,238	13.3
Air Transportation	Flight Attendants	281	211	42.9	6,559,637	1,306,437	16.6
Administrative and Support Services	Office Clerks, General	368	121	24.7	8,478,320	1,690,053	16.6
Food Services and Drinking Places	First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Food Preparation and Serving Workers	417	70	14.4	11,659,393	1,000,739	7.9
General Merchandise Stores	First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Retail Sales Workers	423	62	12.8	15,690,854	1,340,133	7.9
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	Office and Administrative Support Workers, All Other	418	50	10.7	10,280,296	967,976	8.6
Support Activities for Transportation	Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	352	115	24.6	6,828,021	2,228,134	24.6
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	Electricians	268	197	42.4	17,917,443	11,586,511	39.3
Support Activities for Mining	Truck Drivers, Heavy and Tractor-Trailer	391	63	13.9	19,755,885	2,781,036	12.3
Support Activities for Mining	Plumbers, Pipefitters, and Steamfitters	291	158	35.2	16,973,058	5,905,603	25.8
Food Services and Drinking Places	Security Guards	350	94	21.2	13,337,266	1,472,091	9.9
Support Activities for Mining	First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Construction Trades and Extraction Workers	261	182	41.1	28,831,474	19,980,467	40.9
Couriers and Messengers	Commercial Pilots	181	262	59.1	31,359,302	35,733,072	53.3
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	Surveyors	337	98	22.5	16,199,991	3,791,829	19.0
Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	Cashiers	291	143	32.9	1,940,787	1,308,765	40.3
Real Estate	Maintenance and Repair Workers, General	390	44	10.1	10,799,107	573,482	5.0
Support Activities for Mining	Geological and Petroleum Technicians	294	130	30.7	16,896,881	7,269,760	30.1
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	Accountants and Auditors	372	50	11.8	18,394,000	1,486,975	7.5
Accommodation	Dishwashers	249	165	39.9	2,520,263	1,112,202	30.6
Food and Beverage Stores	Food Preparation and Serving Related Workers, All Other	342	64	15.8	5,645,941	367,735	6.1
Accommodation	Tour Guides and Escorts	83	322	79.5	1,096,846	3,158,493	74.2
Oil and Gas Extraction	Petroleum Engineers	284	116	29.0	43,716,371	14,713,409	25.2
Food Manufacturing	Fishers and Related Fishing Workers	112	278	71.3	1,490,549	8,186,999	84.6
Administrative and Support Services	Executive Secretaries and Administrative Assistants	296	89	23.1	4,528,222	493,394	9.8
Food and Beverage Stores	Counter and Rental Clerks	318	63	16.5	4,678,631	359,211	7.1
Miscellaneous Store Retailers	Cashiers	288	88	23.4	2,504,705	625,967	20.0
Food Services and Drinking Places	Cooks, Fast Food	293	83	22.1	3,222,098	434,138	11.9
Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional, and similar organizations	Child Care Workers	298	72	19.5	3,189,227	311,207	8.9
Support Activities for Mining	Construction Laborers	312	56	15.2	13,117,021	1,886,789	12.6
Furniture and Home Furnishings Stores	Retail Salespersons	303	65	17.7	8,007,844	617,143	7.2
Construction of Buildings	First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Construction Trades and Extraction Workers	285	81	22.1	21,810,505	3,778,262	14.8
Support Activities for Transportation	Aircraft Mechanics and Service Technicians	277	89	24.3	11,691,497	1,618,636	12.2
Specialty Trade Contractors	Roofers	280	82	22.7	8,579,442	1,221,913	12.5
Food and Beverage Stores	Sales and Related Workers, All Other	294	65	18.1	4,486,800	553,421	11.0
Air Transportation	Transportation Workers, All Other	267	92	25.6	11,630,933	6,399,016	35.5
Mining (except Oil and Gas)	Mining Machine Operators, All Other	299	58	16.2	18,328,577	2,899,898	13.7
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	Cleaners of Vehicles and Equipment	310	46	12.9	5,072,191	320,733	5.9
Support Activities for Mining	Rotary Drill Operators, Oil and Gas	264	90	25.4	18,282,036	5,557,866	23.3
Food Services and Drinking Places	Food Servers, Nonrestaurant	287	67	18.9	2,508,271	330,271	11.6
Construction of Buildings	Operating Engineers and Other Construction Equipment Operators	255	94	26.9	14,776,815	3,654,497	19.8

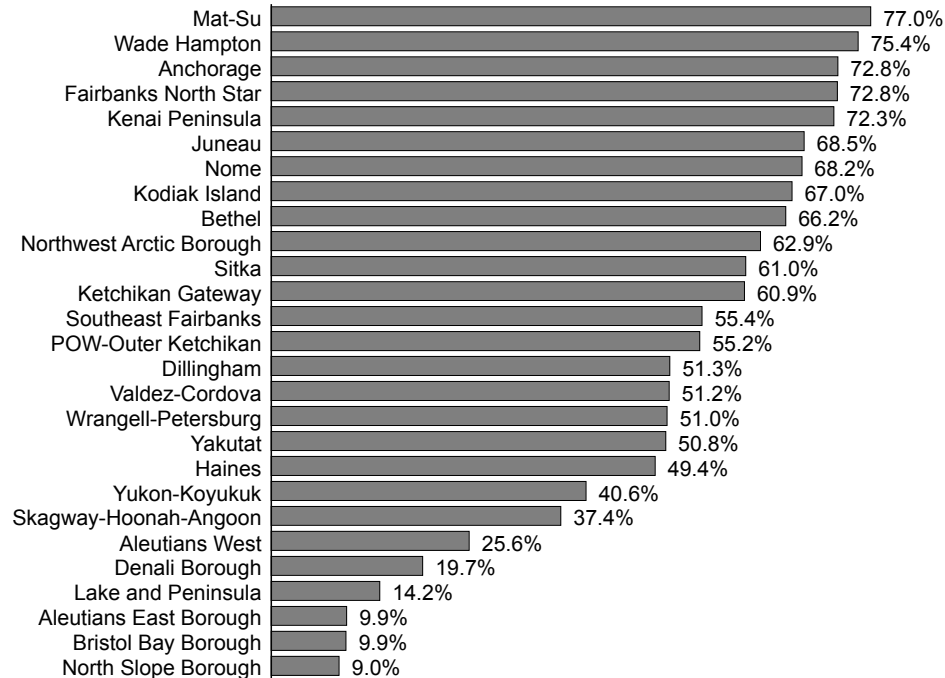
Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section

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



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

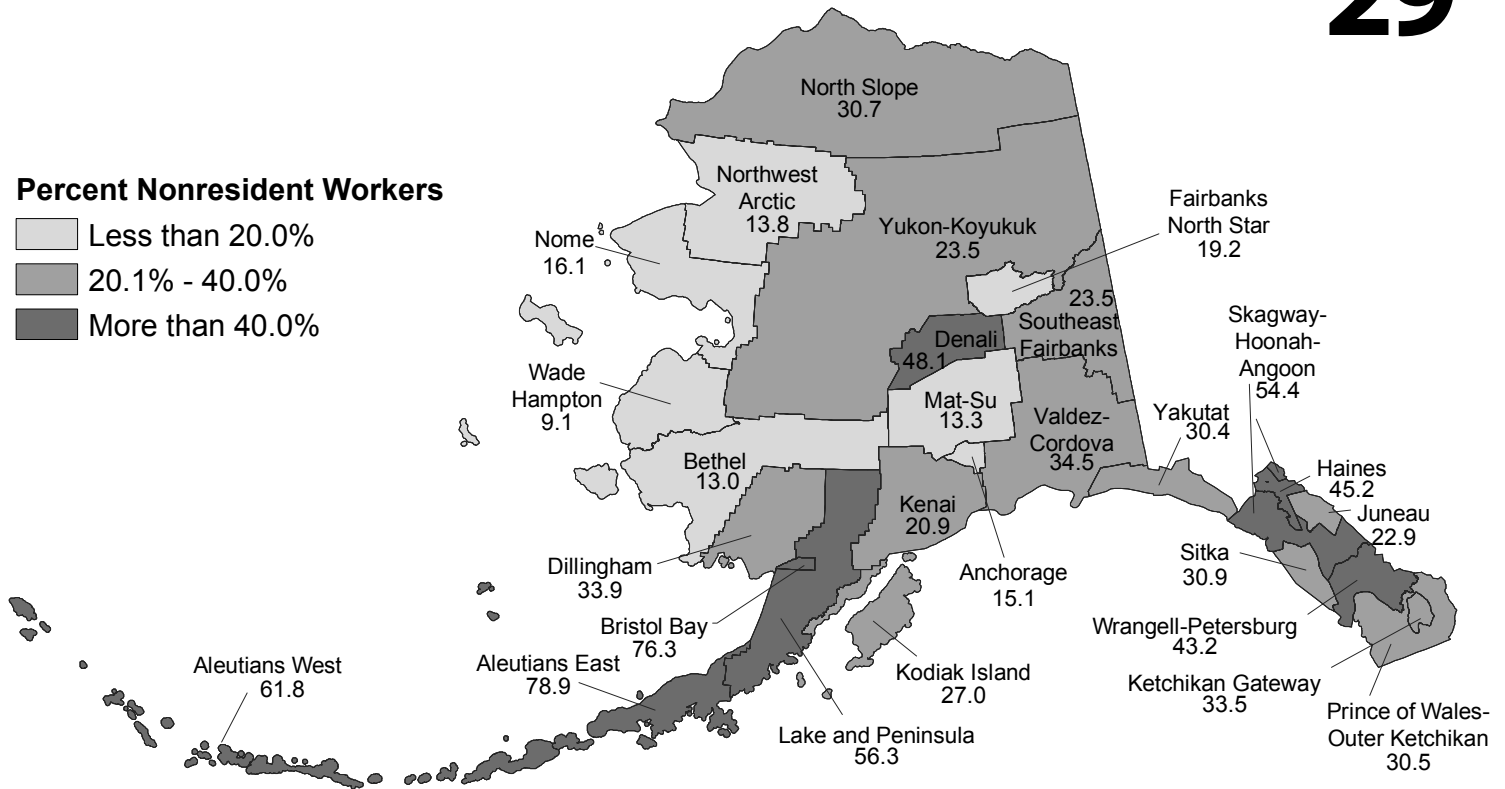
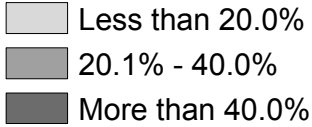
28 Percent of Total Private Sector Workers who are Local Residents



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

Nonresident Private Sector Workers by Place of Work 29

Percent Nonresident Workers



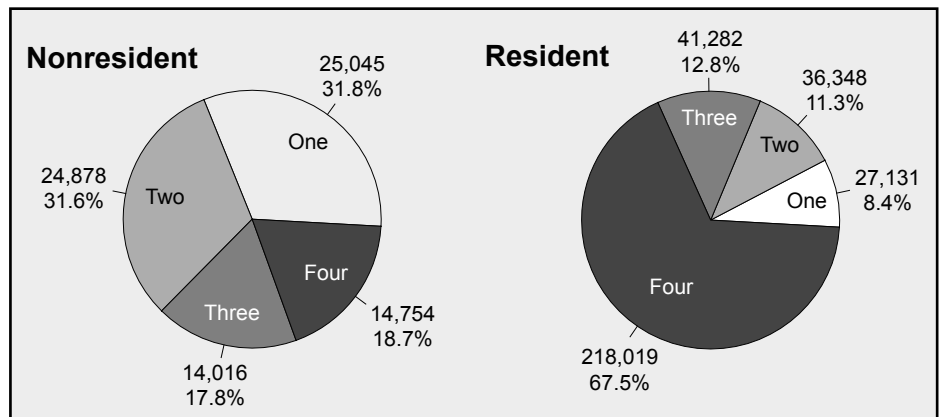
Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section

Impact of Earnings Flowing Out to Nonresidents 30

Nonresident earnings in Alaska -- 2007	\$1.66 billion
Alaska total income if earnings stay in Alaska	\$2.32 billion to \$3.15 billion
Income lost to Alaska if half of nonresident earnings are spent outside the state	\$1.16 billion to \$1.58 billion

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

Workers by Number of Quarters Worked in 2007 31 Residents and Nonresidents



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

32 Resident and Nonresident Workers and Earnings

By Place of Work and Alaska Place of Residence for Private Sector, State and Local Government - Alaska 2007

Borough/Census Area	Ownership	Resident Workers		Nonres. Workers		Wages (In Millions)			Percent Nonres.
		Local Resident	Other AK Resident	Number	Percent Nonres.	Local Resident	Other AK Resident	Nonres.	
<u>Anchorage/Mat-Su Region</u>									
Anchorage	State	8,474	1,343	455	4.4	\$358.8	\$57.5	\$9.1	2.1
Anchorage	Local	11,382	861	560	4.4	435.5	37.0	6.7	1.4
Anchorage	Private	103,468	17,144	21,428	15.1	3,735.4	614.6	494.0	10.2
Mat-Su	State	1,017	132	44	3.7	38.6	5.1	0.7	1.6
Mat-Su	Local	2,954	134	92	2.9	97.9	4.5	1.0	1.0
Mat-Su	Private	16,228	2,046	2,794	13.3	377.8	58.1	30.9	6.6
<u>Gulf Coast Region</u>									
Kenai Peninsula	State	1,165	128	56	4.2	45.0	6.0	1.2	2.3
Kenai Peninsula	Local	3,089	104	159	4.7	109.9	2.8	2.5	2.2
Kenai Peninsula	Private	15,598	1,470	4,500	20.9	429.4	40.8	51.0	9.8
Kodiak Island	State	282	13	24	7.5	11.6	0.3	0.5	4.0
Kodiak Island	Local	898	43	121	11.4	27.0	1.1	1.3	4.4
Kodiak Island	Private	4,235	380	1,710	27.0	111.3	7.6	21.0	15.0
Valdez-Cordova	State	274	75	33	8.6	9.9	3.4	0.6	4.0
Valdez-Cordova	Local	727	73	76	8.7	20.0	1.6	0.8	3.4
Valdez-Cordova	Private	3,000	834	2,021	34.5	103.9	29.4	25.3	16.0
<u>Interior Region</u>									
Denali	State	24	7	7	18.4	1.1	0.2	0.1	6.1
Denali	Local	121	16	19	12.2	3.1	0.2	0.2	4.3
Denali	Private	446	731	1,090	48.1	15.6	19.3	11.4	24.6
Fairbanks North Star	State	4,839	289	614	10.7	194.7	6.8	11.3	5.3
Fairbanks North Star	Local	3,508	113	188	4.9	118.4	2.3	1.7	1.4
Fairbanks North Star	Private	27,503	3,039	7,257	19.2	860.2	84.1	109.2	10.4
Southeast Fairbanks	State	148	15	22	11.9	5.7	0.3	0.2	3.9
Southeast Fairbanks	Local	386	31	37	8.1	9.2	0.7	0.2	2.3
Southeast Fairbanks	Private	1,462	554	621	23.5	38.2	27.2	22.7	25.7
Yukon-Koyukuk	State	79	83	6	3.6	2.7	3.8	0.2	2.5
Yukon-Koyukuk	Local	1,441	260	164	8.8	22.4	5.3	1.9	6.3
Yukon-Koyukuk	Private	673	596	389	23.5	13.6	23.3	7.4	16.8
<u>Northern Region</u>									
Nome	State	213	39	14	5.3	10.8	1.6	0.4	3.3
Nome	Local	1,740	124	158	7.8	33.1	1.7	2.2	6.0
Nome	Private	2,157	495	509	16.1	63.8	20.1	13.4	13.8
North Slope	State	26	22	5	9.4	1.2	1.2	N/D	N/D
North Slope	Local	1,872	229	229	9.8	61.5	8.7	5.2	6.9
North Slope	Private	1,419	9,557	4,858	30.7	46.3	672.8	333.6	31.7
Northwest Arctic	State	70	21	6	6.2	3.0	0.4	0.1	3.4
Northwest Arctic	Local	1,192	107	112	7.9	26.4	3.4	1.7	5.4
Northwest Arctic	Private	1,696	627	373	13.8	55.4	32.8	17.2	16.3
<u>Southeast Region</u>									
Haines	State	55	2	2	3.4	1.7	N/D	N/D	N/D
Haines	Local	191	7	26	11.6	4.2	0.3	0.3	6.2
Haines	Private	661	72	604	45.2	13.7	1.4	5.1	25.2
Juneau	State	3,976	276	245	5.4	167.7	11.2	6.0	3.2
Juneau	Local	2,257	102	198	7.7	85.2	2.4	3.5	3.8
Juneau	Private	9,513	1,193	3,178	22.9	279.2	31.1	55.7	15.2
Ketchikan Gateway	State	579	137	97	11.9	24.3	5.6	2.9	8.8
Ketchikan Gateway	Local	1,156	194	101	7.0	42.4	7.1	1.8	3.5
Ketchikan Gateway	Private	4,557	424	2,505	33.5	127.3	10.8	30.2	17.9
POW-Outer Ketchikan	State	34	5	1	2.5	1.5	N/D	N/D	N/D
POW-Outer Ketchikan	Local	894	92	98	9.0	22.8	2.2	1.5	5.7
POW-Outer Ketchikan	Private	1,045	272	578	30.5	22.6	6.4	8.5	22.7
Sitka	State	312	32	38	9.9	11.4	0.9	0.4	3.2
Sitka	Local	685	54	63	7.9	23.8	0.6	1.1	4.3
Sitka	Private	2,900	382	1,470	30.9	78.6	7.0	16.1	15.8
Skagway-Hoonah-Angoon	State	32	1	2	5.7	1.0	N/D	N/D	N/D
Skagway-Hoonah-Angoon	Local	346	35	49	11.4	9.1	0.6	0.5	5.2
Skagway-Hoonah-Angoon	Private	738	164	1,074	54.4	14.5	2.8	12.3	41.5

(continued on page 21)

Borough/Census Area	Ownership	Resident Workers		Nonres. Workers		Wages (In Millions)			Percent Nonres.
		Local Resident	Other AK Resident	Number	Percent Nonres.	Local Resident	Other AK Resident	Nonres.	
Southeast Region (continued)									
Wrangell-Petersburg	State	79	2	0	0.0	2.9	N/D	N/D	N/D
Wrangell-Petersburg	Local	592	22	49	7.4	17.4	0.5	0.7	3.7
Wrangell-Petersburg	Private	1,569	179	1,331	43.2	32.2	2.7	10.3	22.8
Yakutat	State	14	1	0	0.0	0.5	N/D	N/D	N/D
Yakutat	Local	116	9	20	13.8	2.6	0.2	0.3	9.9
Yakutat	Private	162	60	97	30.4	3.4	0.9	1.1	20.6
Southwest Region									
Aleutians East	State	12	9	6	22.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	12.5
Aleutians East	Local	229	43	38	12.3	5.6	1.5	0.5	6.6
Aleutians East	Private	370	416	2,939	78.9	9.8	10.6	54.9	72.9
Aleutians West	State	39	7	1	2.1	2.0	0.2	N/D	N/D
Aleutians West	Local	409	44	61	11.9	15.5	1.5	1.2	6.4
Aleutians West	Private	1,416	696	3,415	61.8	53.2	21.3	60.2	44.7
Bethel	State	381	68	31	6.5	17.1	2.2	0.6	3.1
Bethel	Local	3,323	311	252	6.5	59.9	6.6	4.4	6.3
Bethel	Private	3,600	1,135	706	13.0	93.6	30.7	21.3	14.7
Bristol Bay	State	21	16	10	21.3	1.0	0.2	0.1	10.0
Bristol Bay	Local	115	16	25	16.0	3.3	0.4	0.5	11.7
Bristol Bay	Private	278	391	2,154	76.3	9.0	7.3	21.9	57.2
Dillingham	State	97	30	10	7.3	3.9	0.8	0.1	2.4
Dillingham	Local	893	86	79	7.5	18.6	2.4	1.4	6.1
Dillingham	Private	999	287	661	33.9	30.7	8.4	8.7	18.2
Lake and Peninsula	State	5	9	0	0.0	N/D	0.1	N/D	N/D
Lake and Peninsula	Local	436	119	73	11.6	7.1	3.5	0.7	6.6
Lake and Peninsula	Private	185	386	735	56.3	4.4	7.2	10.1	46.5
Wade Hampton	State	72	20	9	8.9	2.0	0.7	0.2	5.8
Wade Hampton	Local	1,471	120	132	7.7	22.2	2.5	2.6	9.6
Wade Hampton	Private	994	204	120	9.1	12.2	5.1	2.7	13.5
Other/Unknown		0	924	4,302	82.3	N/D	39.3	121.3	75.5
Total		271,614	50,789	78,336	19.5	\$8,860.4	\$2,033.7	\$1,658.9	13.2

Local resident workers are residents of the reported borough/census area as determined by the zip code of the most recent Permanent Fund Dividend mailing address. Worker employment records showing place of work information are matched with Permanent Fund Dividend applicant address information to determine the number of local residents, Alaska residents and nonresidents working in each borough/census area. Place of work was based upon employer reported place of work information. Workers were assigned to a geographic area based upon place of work where they earned the most money in 2006. If employers did not provide specific place of work information for the worker, the borough/census area of the primary business location was used to determine the place of work.

N/D: Not disclosable

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

APPENDIX

Methodology

Alaska residency is determined by matching the Alaska Department of Revenue Permanent Fund Dividend (PFD) file with the Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development wage file. The PFD file is a list of Alaskans who either applied for or received a PFD. The wage file contains quarterly earnings and industry information on workers covered by unemployment insurance within Alaska. Workers included in the wage file were considered Alaska residents if they applied for either a 2007 or 2008 PFD.

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

Although most workers would have had to have been in Alaska all of 2007 in order to be considered residents for purposes of this report, information from both the 2007 and 2008 dividend years was used to improve the accuracy of the residency classification. Resident workers that left

Alaska during 2007 would not have been eligible for a 2007 PFD unless they had spent the entire year in the state. The 2007 PFD data match identified these workers and they were counted as residents. New workers that arrived in Alaska after January 1, 2007, would generally be considered nonresidents in this report.

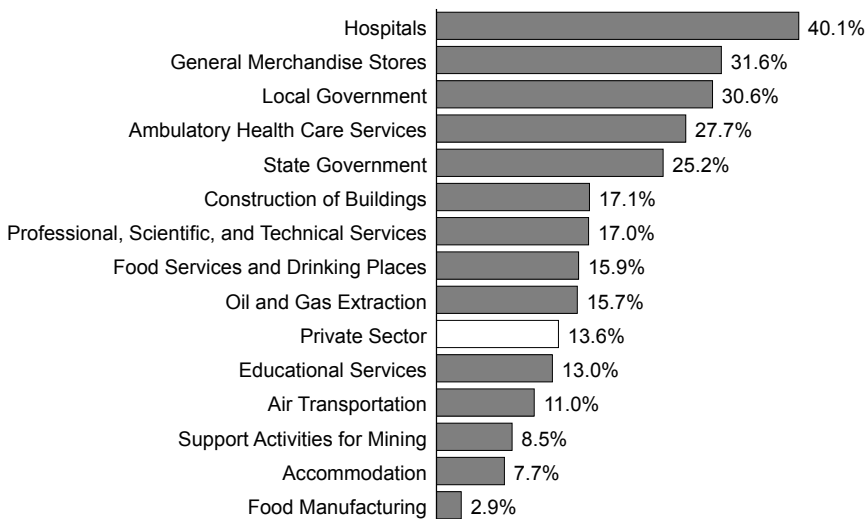
Limitations of the Data

The data have some limitations. Persons who did not provide a social security number on their 2007 or 2008 Permanent Fund Dividend applications or who were eligible for a dividend but did not apply were not counted as residents. If industry or occupation codes were missing from the wage file, those records were excluded from the tally for those industry and occupation tabulations. Also excluded were persons who established residency during 2007 but did not apply for the 2008 PFD. A long-term analysis of 2006 worker information showed that 14 percent of nonresident workers stayed in Alaska and ultimately applied for a 2008 Permanent Fund Dividend. The likelihood that nonresident workers will stay in Alaska and later become eligible for a PFD varies significantly by industry. Nonresident oil and seafood processing industry workers were much less likely to become residents than state and local government workers, health care workers, or those working in retail stores.

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

Many workers have two or more jobs throughout the year. The dataset used in this report consists of an unduplicated collection of wage records. In cases where workers had more than one job or worked in more than one geographic area, their employment and earnings were assigned to the industry, employer, and area where they earned the majority of their wages in 2007. Therefore, each worker has only one employer, one industry, and one wage associated with their employment in 2007 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

A1 Percent Nonresident Workers in 2006 That Became Residents in 2007, Selected Industries



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

is consistent with past reports, the data may be confidently used for comparison to years past.

Other Measures of Residency

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

Resident Employment Preference

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

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

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

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

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

A2 Resident and Nonresident Workers and Earnings Private, State, and Local Government Workers - Alaska 2007

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	302	62	17.0	\$2,760,948	\$442,609	13.8	\$3,628	\$3,405
Animal Production	304	147	32.6	9,166,135	1,489,354	14.0	8,960	4,625
Forestry and Logging	290	257	47.0	8,289,393	5,619,553	40.4	9,324	10,053
Fishing, Hunting and Trapping ¹	111	133	54.5	1,634,279	3,080,099	65.3	7,199	13,107
Support Activities for Agriculture and Forestry	97	19	16.4	1,222,644	310,947	20.3	4,891	8,404
Mining								
			0.0					
Oil and Gas Extraction	2,822	987	25.9	383,890,126	137,814,036	26.4	35,148	41,175
Mining (except Oil and Gas)	2,070	725	25.9	127,749,613	41,500,898	24.5	17,145	20,657
Support Activities for Mining	8,277	3,729	31.1	575,024,219	236,569,108	29.1	18,849	20,708
Utilities								
Utilities	2,093	148	6.6	113,334,863	4,963,456	4.2	15,270	14,387
Construction								
Construction of Buildings	7,371	1,889	20.4	294,510,134	47,171,221	13.8	12,422	11,837
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	4,427	1,068	19.4	222,203,323	44,370,801	16.6	15,268	16,981
Specialty Trade Contractors	10,812	2,332	17.7	418,089,917	43,227,394	9.4	11,713	9,089
Manufacturing								
Food Manuf.	5,855	16,245	73.5	115,058,628	203,963,389	63.9	6,265	6,016
Beverage and Tobacco Product Manuf.	164	49	23.0	4,702,244	523,301	10.0	8,427	4,937
Textile Mills	7	N/D	N/D	101,846	N/D	N/D	3,772	N/D
Textile Product Mills	95	15	13.6	2,364,695	215,997	8.4	7,231	6,000
Apparel Manuf.	9	N/D	N/D	125,133	N/D	N/D	4,037	N/D
Leather and Allied Product Manuf.	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D
Wood Product Manuf.	502	123	19.7	13,323,809	1,462,384	9.9	8,154	5,436
Paper Manuf.	8	0	0.0	296,381	0	0.0	9,879	0
Printing and Related Support Activities	416	50	10.7	11,828,053	799,840	6.3	8,030	6,610
Petroleum and Coal Products Manuf.	694	36	4.9	51,229,408	1,101,542	2.1	19,681	12,377
Chemical Manuf.	206	9	4.2	16,509,060	330,567	2.0	21,220	17,398
Plastics and Rubber Products Manuf.	136	23	14.5	4,686,146	509,899	9.8	9,928	9,806
Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manuf.	289	38	11.6	10,179,771	793,433	7.2	10,593	9,120
Primary Metal Manuf.	21	17	44.7	1,003,832	584,810	36.8	13,942	12,443
Fabricated Metal Product Manuf.	458	92	16.7	19,560,469	1,574,576	7.5	12,134	7,427
Machinery Manuf.	54	N/D	N/D	2,813,019	N/D	N/D	14,136	N/D
Computer and Electronic Product Manuf.	109	7	6.0	6,221,704	197,891	3.1	15,593	13,193
Elec. Equip., Appliance, and Component Manuf.	33	N/D	N/D	1,812,805	N/D	N/D	15,234	N/D
Transportation Equipment Manuf.	366	171	31.8	11,211,737	3,052,284	21.4	9,086	7,727
Furniture and Related Product Manuf.	164	34	17.2	4,543,058	260,108	5.4	8,260	4,195
Miscellaneous Manuf.	246	32	11.5	6,833,379	497,315	6.8	8,096	6,140
Wholesale Trade								
Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods	2,900	360	11.0	126,230,812	9,559,581	7.0	11,956	10,913
Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods	3,379	535	13.7	117,187,436	8,016,635	6.4	9,956	7,423
Wholesale Elec. Markets / Agents / Brokers	623	83	11.8	30,042,007	1,907,606	6.0	13,643	10,311
Retail Trade								
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	5,022	597	10.6	172,713,229	7,808,395	4.3	9,772	6,030
Furniture and Home Furnishings Stores	995	213	17.6	24,261,256	2,002,010	7.6	7,440	4,859
Electronics and Appliance Stores	837	167	16.6	19,305,987	2,141,388	10.0	7,010	6,189
Bldg. Material / Garden Equip. / Sup. Dealers	4,263	555	11.5	118,321,956	6,029,855	4.8	8,043	4,778
Food and Beverage Stores	7,868	1,233	13.5	148,293,454	10,165,311	6.4	5,871	3,962
Health and Personal Care Stores	922	160	14.8	25,413,980	2,090,368	7.6	8,114	6,077
Gasoline Stations	1,519	261	14.7	23,286,445	2,077,775	8.2	4,820	3,540
Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	2,313	887	27.7	28,972,313	7,643,875	20.9	4,273	4,179
Sporting Goods, Hobby, Book, and Music Stores	2,346	514	18.0	30,005,952	2,964,372	9.0	4,185	3,010
General Merchandise Stores	11,588	1,853	13.8	222,775,828	16,182,662	6.8	5,930	4,435
Miscellaneous Store Retailers	3,013	653	17.8	50,552,687	5,233,755	9.4	5,373	3,900
Nonstore Retailers	1,130	126	10.0	41,322,613	3,071,933	6.9	10,398	9,942
Transportation and Warehousing								
Air Transportation	6,264	1,924	23.5	246,900,297	101,860,044	29.2	11,026	20,549
Water Transportation	818	N/D	N/D	41,217,270	N/D	N/D	14,720	N/D
Truck Transportation	3,199	482	13.1	136,136,351	10,035,084	6.9	11,863	8,643
Transit and Ground Passenger Transportation	1,523	N/D	N/D	28,137,592	N/D	N/D	5,348	N/D
Pipeline Transportation	868	70	7.5	100,727,058	7,443,290	6.9	30,440	34,782
Scenic and Sightseeing Transportation	1,978	1,818	47.9	33,846,703	21,010,704	38.3	5,648	4,800
Support Activities for Transportation	2,944	850	22.4	102,809,873	25,971,474	20.2	10,175	13,251
Postal Service	71	11	13.4	1,063,691	49,905	4.5	4,645	2,627
Couriers and Messengers	2,049	569	21.7	102,058,842	51,943,973	33.7	13,546	31,926
Warehousing and Storage	167	34	16.9	8,866,661	2,092,214	19.1	13,963	17,010

(continued on page A-25)

Industry	Resident Workers	Nonres. Workers	Percent Nonres.	Resident Wages	Nonres. Wages	Percent Nonres.	Resident Earnings/Qtr.	Nonres. Earnings/Qtr.
Information								
Publishing Industries (except Internet)	1,305	158	10.8	42,460,605	2,453,096	5.5	9,241	7,049
Motion Picture and Sound Recording Industries	466	91	16.3	4,060,328	397,230	8.9	3,014	2,207
Broadcasting (except Internet)	786	116	12.9	27,536,438	1,878,588	6.4	9,502	6,856
Telecommunications	4,502	300	6.2	264,191,253	10,789,577	3.9	15,599	14,444
Internet Service Providers, Web Search Portals, and Data Processing Services	162	17	9.5	6,385,372	327,713	4.9	10,316	9,103
Other Information Services	77	9	10.5	2,761,190	100,640	3.5	9,932	4,193
Finance and Insurance								
Credit Intermediation and Related Activities	5,337	420	7.3	217,780,177	6,443,044	2.9	10,915	6,615
Securities, Commodity Contracts, Other Financial	509	46	8.3	48,821,470	1,427,720	2.8	26,122	14,569
Insurance Carriers and Related Activities	1,969	151	7.1	96,970,603	2,676,595	2.7	13,361	8,287
Funds, Trusts, and Other Financial Vehicles	1,566	126	7.4	85,109,501	4,003,124	4.5	15,628	14,195
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing								
Real Estate	3,871	368	8.7	109,183,148	4,584,819	4.0	8,453	5,710
Rental and Leasing Services	1,972	336	14.6	46,731,028	4,202,812	8.3	7,284	5,641
Lessors of Nonfinancial Intangible Assets	110	18	14.1	4,070,456	102,773	2.5	11,434	3,426
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services								
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	12,543	2,812	18.3	574,287,422	105,480,726	15.5	13,145	15,276
Management of Companies and Enterprises	467	45	8.8	34,070,169	2,680,073	7.3	20,512	24,815
Administrative Support/Waste Management and Remediation								
Administrative and Support Services	11,978	4,420	27.0	298,316,435	82,484,571	21.7	7,864	8,194
Waste Management and Remediation Services	1,422	273	16.1	60,017,092	7,680,369	11.3	12,759	12,328
Educational Services								
Educational Services	2,156	623	22.4	57,435,384	6,926,194	10.8	8,071	5,649
Health Care and Social Assistance								
Ambulatory Health Care Services	14,939	1,593	9.6	536,347,393	41,040,769	7.1	10,175	11,155
Hospitals	11,220	1,019	8.3	528,108,620	30,188,126	5.4	12,505	12,879
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	2,779	357	11.4	66,257,498	4,251,873	6.0	6,900	5,275
Social Assistance	8,927	972	9.8	186,916,102	11,925,156	6.0	6,211	5,531
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation								
Performing Arts / Spectator Sports / Related	565	296	34.4	7,315,371	2,161,625	22.8	5,049	4,048
Museums, Historical Sites, and Similar Institutions	554	164	22.8	13,405,928	1,392,347	9.4	7,354	3,889
Amusement, Gambling, and Recreation Industries	3,389	1,341	28.4	36,697,083	9,612,091	20.8	3,723	3,611
Accommodation and Food Services								
Accommodation	7,707	5,354	41.0	124,633,178	45,614,590	26.8	5,293	4,138
Food Services and Drinking Places	21,697	7,343	25.3	277,466,755	53,300,001	16.1	4,237	3,502
Other Services								
Repair and Maintenance	2,646	464	14.9	79,088,590	7,388,846	8.5	8,818	7,084
Personal and Laundry Services	2,101	347	14.2	33,997,336	2,487,409	6.8	5,009	3,412
Religious / Grantmaking / Civic / Prof. / Similar	5,067	646	11.3	137,597,150	8,662,417	5.9	8,125	6,201
Private Households	386	57	12.9	6,811,846	519,284	7.1	5,611	4,256
Public Administration								
Justice, Public Order, and Safety Activities	37	N/D	N/D	580,891	N/D	N/D	5,989	N/D
Administration of Human Resource Programs	19	N/D	N/D	925,373	N/D	N/D	13,220	N/D
Administration of Economic Programs	8	N/D	N/D	410,265	N/D	N/D	15,779	N/D
Unclassified ²	288	157	35.3	4,639,970	2,150,456	31.7	5,873	7,848
Unknown	928	312	25.2	20,394,413	4,373,576	17.7	7,422	7,217
Total Private Sector	251,865	73,729	22.6	8,464,518,642	1,578,910,379	15.7	9,994	9,570
Local Government	45,791	3,182	6.5	1,405,943,055	46,418,683	3.2	8,975	6,941
State Government	25,103	1,756	6.5	1,029,910,671	35,878,576	3.4	11,177	8,629
Total Private and Government	322,759	78,667	19.6	10,900,372,368	1,661,207,637	13.2	9,948	9,447

N/A: Not applicable

N/D: Not disclosable

¹ Does not include fish harvesting employment numbers.

² No industry data is available.

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

A3 AGIA Related Occupations - Largest Number of Nonresidents Alaska 2007

Occupational Title	Resident Workers	Nonres. Workers	Percent Nonres.	Earnings in Millions			Average Nonres. Earnings
				Resident	Nonres.	Percent Nonres.	
Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	3,737	1,703	31.3	\$54.1	\$14.9	21.6	\$8,760
Construction Laborers	6,502	1,571	19.5	172.3	26.2	13.2	16,656
Cooks, Restaurant	2,022	1,376	40.5	33.5	12.9	27.8	9,403
Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	5,222	1,212	18.8	94.9	12.7	11.8	10,491
Carpenters	4,102	910	18.2	145.5	20.2	12.2	22,148
office Clerks, General	7,416	898	10.8	178.2	15.1	7.8	16,863
Operating Engineers and Other Construction Equipment Operators	3,468	819	19.1	189.9	39.9	17.4	48,730
Food Preparation Workers	2,871	708	19.8	33.1	4.8	12.8	6,848
Office and Administrative Support Workers, All Other	5,756	690	10.7	159.8	12.1	7.0	17,505
Janitors and Cleaners, Except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	5,363	672	11.1	93.7	5.8	5.8	8,585
Electricians	2,133	662	23.7	121.4	27.5	18.5	41,519
Dishwashers	1,423	659	31.7	12.0	3.9	24.5	5,902
Maintenance and Repair Workers, General	3,615	607	14.4	119.7	9.1	7.0	14,940
Security Guards	2,246	453	16.8	67.1	7.1	9.5	15,566
Stock Clerks and Order Fillers	2,639	447	14.5	47.4	4.1	7.9	9,100
Plumbers, Pipefitters, and Steamfitters	1,784	445	20.0	92.3	15.5	14.4	34,889
Executive Secretaries and Administrative Assistants	4,267	439	9.3	129.2	8.6	6.2	19,572
Truck Drivers, Heavy and Tractor-Trailer	2,713	439	13.9	127.1	13.4	9.5	30,516
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Construction Trades and Extraction Workers	1,003	415	29.3	82.7	34.0	29.1	82,025
Bus Drivers, Transit and Intercity	566	411	42.1	12.8	4.9	27.8	11,944
Receptionists and Information Clerks	3,230	398	11.0	63.5	3.3	5.0	8,400
Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks	4,571	355	7.2	134.4	4.5	3.2	12,588
Managers, All Other	2,425	291	10.7	148.6	18.5	11.1	63,598
Truck Drivers, Light or Delivery Services	1,434	279	16.3	43.9	4.4	9.1	15,845
Welders, Cutters, Solderers, and Brazers	589	258	30.5	30.7	9.6	23.8	37,096
Construction Managers	919	195	17.5	77.9	15.1	16.2	77,278
Helpers--Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Workers	914	192	17.4	25.5	5.4	17.5	28,235
Cooks, Institution and Cafeteria	750	188	20.0	17.1	3.0	15.1	16,194
Mobile Heavy Equipment Mechanics, Except Engines	600	184	23.5	37.1	9.3	20.0	50,467
Inspectors, Testers, Sorters, Samplers, and Weighers	371	164	30.7	16.8	7.1	29.9	43,509
Painters, Construction and Maintenance	626	163	20.7	16.4	2.0	10.7	12,115
Civil Engineers	784	152	16.2	58.3	12.6	17.8	83,117
Structural Iron and Steel Workers	318	145	31.3	18.6	6.2	25.1	42,827
Helpers, Construction Trades, All Other	572	143	20.0	13.0	2.1	13.8	14,590
Bus and Truck Mechanics and Diesel Engine Specialists	722	143	16.5	37.9	6.7	15.0	46,640
Cement Masons and Concrete Finishers	297	136	31.4	9.0	2.4	21.2	17,822
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Production and Operating Workers	493	132	21.1	45.0	12.4	21.6	94,206
First Line Supervisors/Managers of Food Preparation and Serving Workers	705	131	15.7	20.0	2.0	9.0	15,180
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of office and Administrative Support Workers	2,023	128	6.0	84.0	4.1	4.6	31,670
Surveyors	443	115	20.6	21.8	4.4	16.8	38,376
Telecommunications Equipment Installers and Repairers, Ex Line Repairers	815	111	12.0	54.3	3.9	6.7	35,277
Computer Support Specialists	1,135	103	8.3	45.4	2.0	4.3	19,787
Mechanical Engineers	180	99	35.5	13.8	4.7	25.5	47,687
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Mechanics, Installers, and Repairers	655	98	13.0	45.0	5.1	10.3	52,484
Engineering Managers	350	87	19.9	47.9	14.2	22.8	162,984
Food Service Managers	461	86	15.7	16.0	1.7	9.8	20,137
Helpers--Carpenters	444	85	16.1	9.2	0.6	6.0	6,951
Engineering Technicians, Ex Drafters, All Other	606	80	11.7	31.0	3.0	8.8	37,357
Hazardous Materials Removal Workers	373	80	17.7	13.6	1.5	9.8	18,363
Civil Engineering Technicians	545	79	12.7	30.2	2.8	8.6	36,069
Laundry and Dry-Cleaning Workers	416	77	15.6	7.4	0.7	9.0	9,491
Millwrights	155	74	32.3	11.1	4.8	30.1	64,995
Health and Safety Engineers, Ex Mining Safety Engineers and Inspectors	192	72	27.3	18.2	5.8	24.1	80,086
Maintenance Workers, Machinery	195	72	27.0	9.4	2.6	21.6	36,052
Electrical and Electronic Engineering Technicians	212	68	24.3	15.8	4.9	23.8	72,655
Environmental Engineering Technicians	349	68	16.3	19.4	3.3	14.4	47,817
Production, Planning, and Expediting Clerks	393	67	14.6	15.5	1.7	10.0	25,751
Helpers--Extraction Workers	209	67	24.3	10.8	2.3	17.7	34,909
Computer Programmers	643	66	9.3	35.5	3.9	9.9	59,318

(continued on page A-27)

Occupational Title	Earnings in Millions							Average Nonres. Earnings
	Resident Workers	Nonres. Workers	Percent Nonres.	Resident	Nonres.	Percent Nonres.	Percent Nonres.	
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Housekeeping and Janitorial Workers	361	64	15.1	9.7	0.9	8.7	14,370	
Dispatchers, Except Police, Fire, and Ambulance	464	61	11.6	17.3	1.3	7.1	21,680	
File Clerks	698	57	7.5	12.7	0.6	4.5	10,459	
Sheet Metal Workers	385	57	12.9	19.6	1.7	7.8	29,206	
Construction and Building Inspectors	201	57	22.1	13.1	3.8	22.5	66,852	
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Transportation and Material-Moving Machine and Vehicle Operators	346	57	14.1	16.9	3.0	15.0	52,321	
Electrical Engineers	228	55	19.4	17.4	3.1	15.4	57,234	
Insulation Workers	179	54	23.2	5.5	1.8	25.1	33,887	
Excavating and Loading Machine and Dragline Operators	304	52	14.6	12.9	1.5	10.3	28,634	
Computer Systems Analysts	361	51	12.4	23.8	2.5	9.4	48,585	
Control and Valve Installers and Repairers, Except Mechanical Door	42	50	54.3	3.3	3.1	49.1	62,769	
Emergency Medical Technicians and Paramedics	287	48	14.3	13.3	1.9	12.6	40,118	
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Helpers, Laborers, and Material Movers, Hand	291	48	14.2	11.2	1.4	11.1	29,108	
Crane and Tower Operators	107	46	30.1	5.8	2.7	31.9	59,227	
Order Clerks	425	41	8.8	14.3	0.6	4.2	15,200	
Helpers - Plumbers, Pipefitters, and Steamfitters	173	40	18.8	5.9	1.6	20.9	39,216	
Environmental Scientists and Specialists, Including Health	553	38	6.4	29.6	1.4	4.4	36,289	
Computer and Information Systems Managers	388	37	8.7	30.6	2.5	7.6	68,275	
Purchasing Agents, Except Wholesale, Retail, and Farm Products	325	37	10.2	19.2	2.4	11.0	64,332	
Industrial Machinery Mechanics	173	35	16.8	10.7	1.3	10.6	36,432	
Environmental Engineers	226	33	12.7	16.2	1.4	8.1	43,292	
Surveying and Mapping Technicians	206	32	13.4	8.5	0.7	7.6	21,997	
Payroll and Timekeeping Clerks	457	31	6.4	17.0	0.6	3.3	18,998	
Cost Estimators	131	28	17.6	10.1	1.8	15.1	64,058	
Architectural and Civil Drafters	248	28	10.1	12.0	1.2	9.1	42,778	
Environmental Science and Protection Technicians, Including Health	215	27	11.2	7.0	0.6	8.2	23,279	
Insulation Workers, Mechanical	132	27	17.0	5.8	0.9	13.4	33,092	
Plant and System Operators, All Other	212	25	10.5	12.5	0.8	6.3	33,651	
Occupational Health and Safety Specialists	130	23	15.0	11.8	2.0	14.8	88,637	
Occupational Health and Safety Technicians	68	22	24.4	5.3	1.3	20.2	60,472	
Human Resources Assistants, Except Payroll and Timekeeping	443	22	4.7	15.3	0.4	2.6	18,354	
Crushing, Grinding, and Polishing Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders	98	22	18.3	4.3	0.6	12.3	27,372	
Pile-Driver Operators	87	20	18.7	4.9	0.9	15.6	45,064	
Helpers--Production Workers	111	20	15.3	1.9	0.2	8.8	9,373	
Helpers--Electricians	132	18	12.0	4.4	0.5	9.5	25,624	
Fence Erectors	87	18	17.1	2.5	0.3	10.1	15,603	
Procurement Clerks	303	17	5.3	12.2	0.6	4.5	33,736	
Mechanical Engineering Technicians	30	16	34.8	1.9	0.9	31.3	55,013	
Materials Engineers	11	14	56.0	1.0	0.8	43.5	57,607	
Welding, Cutting, Soldering and Brazing Machine Operators	43	14	24.6	2.3	0.6	21.8	44,871	
Paving, Surfacing and Tamping Machine Operator	67	13	16.3	2.5	0.3	10.5	22,649	
Highway Maintenance Workers	90	13	12.6	2.8	0.3	9.4	22,393	
Training and Development Specialists	258	11	4.1	13.3	0.9	6.1	78,272	
Employment, Recruitment, and Placement Specialists	132	10	7.0	5.2	0.2	2.9	15,189	
Explosives Workers, Ordnance Handling Experts, and Blasters	38	10	20.8	2.1	0.6	21.3	55,730	
Chemical Engineers	38	9	19.1	4.6	0.8	15.6	93,443	
Gas Compressor and Gas Pumping Station Operators	65	9	12.2	1.6	0.2	12.2	25,068	
Database Administrators	109	8	6.8	6.8	0.5	7.1	64,490	
Gas Plant Operators	75	7	8.5	4.2	0.3	5.6	35,777	
Weighers, Measurers, Checkers, and Samplers, Recordkeeping	83	6	6.7	2.4	0.1	5.3	22,365	
Budget Analysts	150	4	2.6	8.7	N/D	0.8	N/D	
Landscape Architects	28	4	12.5	1.3	N/D	7.9	N/D	
Cartographers and Photogrammetrists	84	2	2.3	3.6	N/D	2.8	N/D	
Mechanical Drafters	14	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	

N/D - Not disclosable

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