

2011

Residency of Alaska Workers



State of Alaska
Governor Sean Parnell
Commissioner Dianne Blumer
Published January 2013



**ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
& WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT**



THE STATE
of **ALASKA**
GOVERNOR SEAN PARNELL

Department of Labor and
Workforce Development

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January 26, 2013

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

Dear Governor Parnell,

Enclosed is a copy of the most recent annual resident hire report, "Residency Status of Alaska's Workers – 2011" as required by AS 36.10.130. The report describes the residency status of Alaska's workers by industry, occupation, and geographic area.

The Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development will continue to focus on increasing Alaska's resident workforce through workforce development training grants that support Alaska hire and economic development, industry education and regulatory enforcement.

Electronic copies of the report are available at <http://labor.alaska.gov/research/reshire/nonres.pdf>. If you have questions regarding the report, please contact Rob Kreiger at (907) 465-6031.

Sincerely,

Dianne Blumer

Dianne Blumer
Commissioner

Residency of Alaska Workers: 2011

Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development
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On the cover:

Redpoll visits feeder in Anchorage in April 2011. Photo by Douglas Brown

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Highlights

- **The total Alaska workforce increased 1.5 percent, to 414,569.** The number of resident workers rose by 2,470, or 0.75 percent, to 331,081. The number of nonresident workers employed in Alaska in 2011 increased by 3,632, or 4.5 percent, to 83,488.
- **Average resident wages were higher than average nonresident wages.** Resident workers in Alaska typically have higher average annual wages than nonresidents, and 2011 was no exception. Average resident wages increased 2.7 percent in 2011, to \$37,947, while average nonresident wages increased 3.9 percent, to \$24,890.
- **The percentage of nonresident workers in Alaska increased in 2011.** The percentage of nonresident workers in Alaska was 20.1 percent in 2011, up from 19.6 percent in 2010.
- **The percentage of wages earned by nonresidents increased in 2011.** Total private sector and state and local government wages totaled \$14.6 billion in 2011. Nonresidents earned 14.2 percent of total wages in 2011, up from 13.6 percent in 2010.
- **Growth in total nonresident wages outpaced that of residents.** Resident wages increased 3.5 percent to \$12.6 billion in 2011, while nonresident wages increased 8.6 percent to \$2.1 billion.
- **The seafood processing industry employed the greatest number of nonresidents.** There were 5,464 resident workers and 17,897 nonresident workers in the seafood processing industry in 2011. In 2011, 21.4 percent of all nonresident workers in Alaska were in seafood processing, up from 20.3 percent in 2010. Nonresidents working in seafood processing earned 11.0 percent of all nonresident wages.

Job counts vs. worker counts

The worker counts in this analysis differ from employment estimates — that is, job counts. Job counts are the number of filled positions, and worker counts are the cumulative number of people who worked in an occupation over the course of a year.

Because a single position can be filled by more than one person over a period of time due to turnover, worker counts are almost always higher than employment estimates. Worker counts are less useful for identifying trends in the broad economy than the job counts published by the Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, but useful for other purposes such as this report.

This analysis also makes no distinction between part-time and full-time workers. For more information on the methods used to create this report, see the appendix on page 25.

- **The number of resident workers decreased and nonresident workers increased in the oil industry.** The number of residents in the oil industry dropped 0.9 percent, while the number of nonresident workers rose 1.5 percent. Wages for both resident and nonresident workers in the oil industry increased by 4.3 and 6.0 percent, respectively.
- **In the construction industry, both resident and nonresident worker counts fell.** The number of workers in the construction industry has fallen in each of the past six years. The number of resident workers employed in the construction industry fell 2.2 percent during 2011, and the number of nonresident workers fell 1.6 percent.

Residency of Alaska Workers: 2011

Introduction

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

The state uses this information to identify occupations eligible for preference in publicly funded construction projects as required by Alaska Statute 36.10.150, to report on the status of resident hire in the state as required by AS 36.10.130,¹ and to report on resident hire by employers as allowed under AS 23.20.110. In addition, the information is a useful planning tool for educators and job-seekers.

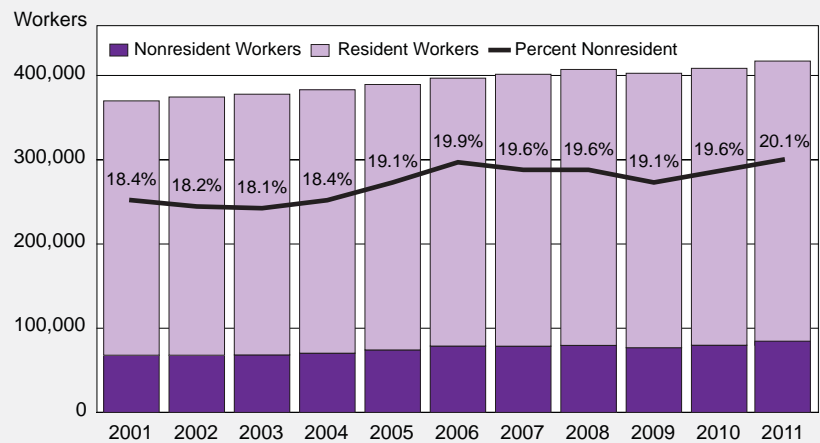
The Alaska Legislature initiated resident hire preference in 1986 in response to the large influx of nonresident workers associated with the oil-fueled construction boom of the early 1980s. When the economy slowed due to a decline in oil prices, there was heightened interest in ensuring Alaskans had preference for as many publicly funded jobs as possible.

With Alaska's seasonal economy, relatively small labor force, and a limited pool of resident workers with highly specialized skills, some employers recruit workers from outside the state.

Much of the emphasis has been on increasing the labor supply by improving existing training programs and creating new ones to satisfy the unmet needs of Alaska's employers. Detailed resident hire data can help policymakers and employers make the most informed decisions about where to direct those training dollars.

The number of nonresident workers employed in Alaska provides an indicator of labor shortage in the state. This deficit of workers may be the result of many factors, including relatively low pay or highly seasonal work that does not promote long-term residency.

1 Resident and Nonresident Workers Alaska, 2001 to 2011



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

Reasons include a shortage of skilled workers or a lack of information for both job-seekers and employers. A continuing long-term deficit of Alaska workers in an industry or occupation, particularly a relatively high-paying occupation, suggests an unmet training need.

The state has prioritized training funds for industries and occupations with high percentages of nonresident workers. The Alaska Workforce Investment Board uses resident hire data to identify these unmet training needs, and the Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development determines specific craft occupations that are eligible for 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 coordination, employer commitment, and regulatory enforcement — depending on the industry or occupation group. Improved marketing of occupational employment opportunities, better occupational employment forecasts, and identification of unmet training needs can also help minimize the need to import workers from outside Alaska.

Although fast-paced growth associated with quickly changing economic conditions such as gas line development or higher oil prices can present challenges, Alaska has a large pool of unemployed and under-

employed workers with a broad skill set. In addition, thousands of young workers enter the Alaska labor market each year, and they can make more informed career choices when they're aware of the state's employment opportunities.

Measuring Residency

To calculate residency, the Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development matches quarterly Alaska unemployment insurance wage records (which contain industry, occupation, wages, and place of work) for each worker with Alaska Permanent Fund Dividend data. The two most recent years' PFD data are used to determine residency, and workers who applied for a PFD in one of the two most recent years were considered residents for this report. (See the methodology in the appendix on page 25.)

Historical analysis of the PFD file shows this information is an excellent indicator of residency. Although some workers not eligible for a PFD when residency reports are generated become residents the following year, the most recent numbers show these workers represent only about 12.9 percent of total nonresident workers.

Nonresident Workforce

The total number of private-sector and state and local

2 Resident and Nonresident Wages Alaska, 2001 to 2011



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

government wage and salary² workers employed in Alaska during 2011 was 414,569, up by 6,102 workers from 2010. Nonresident workers³ were 20.1 percent of private-sector and state and local government workers in 2011, which is half a percentage point higher than the 2010 rate of 19.6. (See Exhibit 1.)

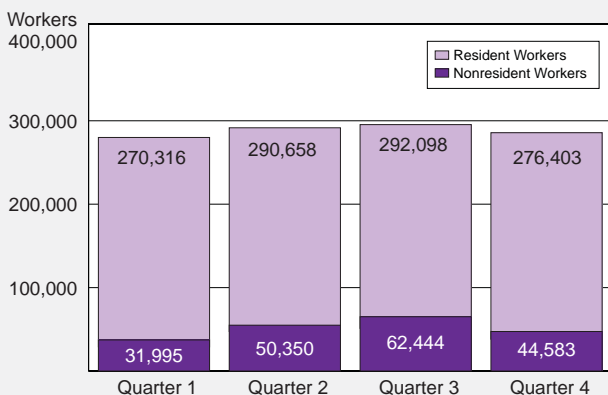
More nonresidents joined the workforce than residents in 2011. The number of nonresident workers increased 4.5 percent to 83,488, and the number of resident workers increased three-quarters of a percent to 331,081.

Total wage and salary earnings grew 4.2 percent in 2011, to \$14.6 billion. Nonresidents earned 14.2 percent of that total, up from the 13.6 percent share they received in 2010. (See Exhibit 2.) Total resident wages increased by \$419 million (3.5 percent), to \$12.6 billion in 2011, while total nonresident wages increased by \$165 million (8.6 percent), to \$2.1 billion.

With significant exceptions, nonresidents typically did not work all four quarters of the year. (See exhibits 3 and 30.) Many nonresidents were employed only during the summer or in short-term or seasonal jobs, including those in seafood processing and tourism.

In 2011, residents earned an average of \$37,947, while nonresidents earned \$24,890. Average annual wages grew by \$991 (3.0 percent) for residents and \$932 (3.9 percent) for nonresidents. The average wages per quarter for nonresidents were \$10,973 in 2011 in contrast to the \$11,123 earned by residents.

3 Alaska Workers by Quarter Resident and nonresident, 2011



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

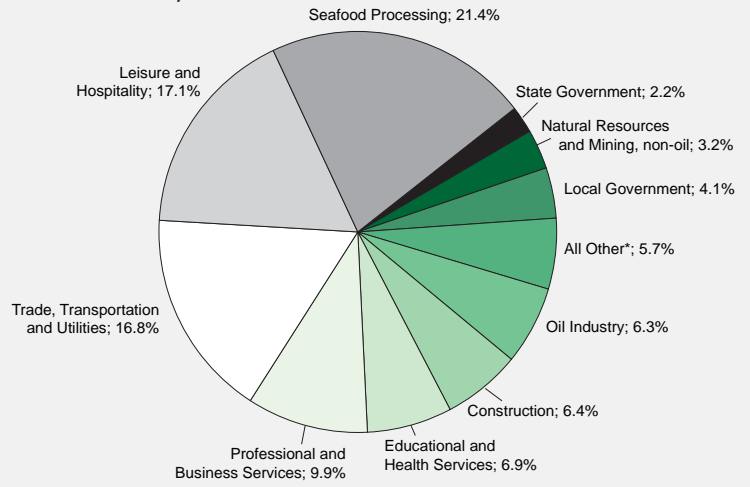
Nonresident Percentages and Wages by Industry

The nonresident hire rate is slightly higher in the private sector than in the public and private sectors combined. In 2011, 23.4 percent of private-sector workers in Alaska were not residents, but nonresident percentages varied significantly by industry.

The seafood processing industry is the largest employer of nonresidents. (See Exhibit 4.) Nonresident percentages were also high in accommodation and food services. The nonresident workforce for these two industries combined accounted for more than one-third (38.2 percent) of all private-sector nonresident workers in 2011. (See Exhibit 5.)

Other industries with high percentages of

4 Nonresident Workers, Industry Distribution Alaska, 2011



*All other includes nonseafood manufacturing; information; financial activities; public administration; other services; and unclassified industries.
 Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section

5 Workers and Wages, Major and Selected Industry Categories Alaska, 2011

Industry	Total		Nonresident			
	Workers	Wages (mil)	Workers	Percent	Wages (mil)	Percent
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting	2,650	\$57.2	1,311	49.5%	\$30.2	52.7%
Mining	20,975	\$1,941.0	6,660	31.8%	\$575.2	29.6%
Oil and Gas	4,136	\$663.9	1,071	25.9%	\$171.8	25.9%
Oilfield Services*	12,913	\$1,006.6	4,227	32.7%	\$323.2	32.1%
Utilities	2,559	\$167.9	180	7.0%	\$7.8	4.6%
Construction	25,990	\$1,090.6	5,314	20.4%	\$153.5	14.1%
Manufacturing	28,198	\$535.2	18,600	66.0%	\$241.3	45.1%
Seafood Processing	23,361	\$348.4	17,897	76.6%	\$228.7	65.6%
Wholesale Trade	7,558	\$310.8	928	12.3%	\$21.9	7.1%
Retail Trade	47,684	\$1,027.3	6,890	14.4%	\$70.3	6.8%
Transportation and Warehousing	24,926	\$1,128.8	6,058	24.3%	\$271.8	24.1%
Air Transportation	7,141	\$302.2	1,567	21.9%	\$58.6	19.4%
Information	7,431	\$377.4	615	8.3%	\$18.3	4.9%
Finance and Insurance	9,852	\$514.9	719	7.3%	\$21.9	4.3%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	7,064	\$197.2	754	10.7%	\$11.6	5.9%
Professional, Scientific, Technical Services	18,044	\$905.2	3,932	21.8%	\$171.5	18.9%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	735	\$50.3	34	4.6%	\$1.6	3.2%
Admin Spt/Waste Mgmt and Remediation	17,566	\$477.1	4,268	24.3%	\$80.6	16.9%
Educational Services	2,734	\$63.4	608	22.2%	\$6.9	10.9%
Health Care and Social Assistance	49,215	\$1,857.4	5,162	10.5%	\$137.5	7.4%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	7,263	\$85.4	2,244	30.9%	\$19.0	22.2%
Accommodation and Food Services	40,964	\$543.0	12,018	29.3%	\$102.3	18.8%
Accommodation	11,844	\$171.1	4,972	42.0%	\$45.8	26.8%
Food Services and Drinking Places	29,030	\$371.5	7,017	24.2%	\$56.4	15.2%
Other Services	13,154	\$339.4	1,865	14.2%	\$33.7	9.9%
Public Administration	59	\$2.4	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D
Other/Unknown	294	\$3.4	101	34.4%	\$0.7	21.6%
Local Government	51,701	\$1,723.7	3,403	6.6%	\$59.9	3.5%
State Government	27,953	\$1,242.6	1,819	6.5%	\$40.2	3.2%
Total	414,569	\$14,641.4	83,488	20.1%	\$2,078.0	14.2%

Notes: Data exclude the self-employed, fishermen and other agricultural workers, and private household workers. For estimates of fish harvesting employment, go to labor.alaska.gov/research/seafood/seafood.htm. N/D = Not disclosable

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

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

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

Oil and Gas Industry

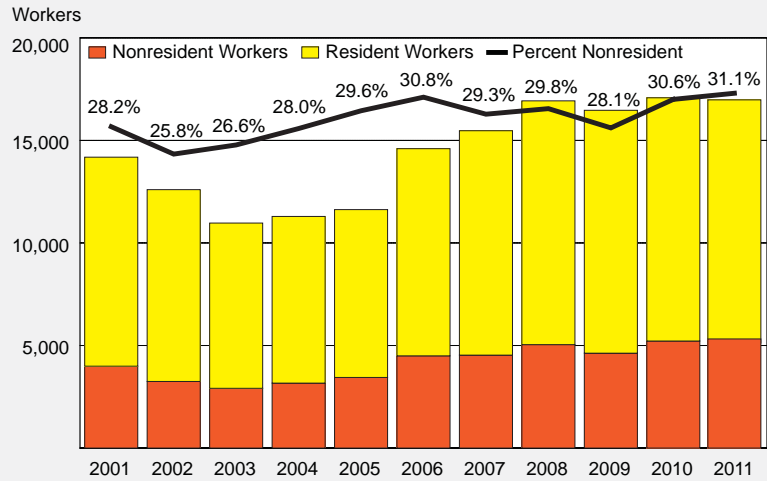
The oil and gas industry employs less than 5 percent of all Alaska workers but has a substantial effect on the state's economy. Oil and gas industry wages are 2.9 times higher than average annual wages for all industries combined. The percentage of nonresident workers in the oil and gas industry has also historically been higher than the statewide average for all industries.

The number of oil workers fell slightly during 2011, with larger losses in oilfield services offset by gains in extraction. Alaska's oil industry employed 17,049 workers in 2011: a decrease of 30 workers, or 0.2 percent, from 2010.

The percentage of nonresidents in the oil and gas industry rose from 30.6 percent in 2010 to 31.1 percent in 2011. (See Exhibit 6.)

Oil industry wages grew by 4.3 percent in 2011, to \$1.7 billion. Wages were up for both residents and nonresidents, with total resident wages increasing 3.6 percent to \$1.2 billion and nonresident wages up 6.0 percent to \$495 million. Overall, nonresidents earned

6 Oil Industry Workers Alaska, 2001 to 2011



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

29.6 percent of total oil industry wages in 2011, up from 29.2 percent in 2010.

The oil industry comprises oil and gas extraction and oilfield services. Oil and gas extraction includes firms that primarily operate and develop oil and gas fields, and most are located on remote sites on the North Slope and in Cook Inlet with a few workers in urban centers. Oil and gas extraction workers made up 24.3 percent of the industry but earned 39.7 percent of its wages in 2011.

The oil and gas extraction sector had 4,136 workers in 2011, up from 4,031 in 2010. The percentage of nonresidents increased over the year, rising from 24.0 percent to 25.9 percent. The percentage of wages paid to nonresidents also rose, from 25.4 percent to 25.9 percent.

Oil and gas extraction was a high-wage industry for both residents and nonresidents, but nonresidents earned more. In 2011, the average quarterly wage for nonresidents in the oil and gas extraction

7 Oil Industry, High Nonresident Occupations Select occupations, Alaska, 2011

Occupation title	Total workers	Percent nonres	Avg quarterly res wages	Avg quarterly nonres wages
Roustabouts, Oil and Gas	1,483	24.2%	\$15,257	\$15,979
Operating Engineers and Other Construction Equipment Operators	1,154	32.6%	\$18,692	\$19,413
Service Unit Operators, Oil, Gas, and Mining	1,009	37.6%	\$22,192	\$22,221
Production Workers, All Other	855	35.0%	\$36,262	\$37,442
Electricians	773	42.8%	\$22,011	\$25,380
Engineers, All Other	496	32.5%	\$39,845	\$36,142
Plumbers, Pipefitters, and Steamfitters	488	38.3%	\$20,063	\$22,497
Managers, All Other	409	43.3%	\$52,017	\$85,295
Supervisors of Construction and Extraction Workers	365	37.5%	\$32,004	\$34,363
Electrical and Electronic Engineering Technicians	195	67.7%	\$33,541	\$33,395

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

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

sector was \$48,102 — 15.4 percent more than the resident average of \$41,696.

The gap between resident and nonresident quarterly wages narrowed in 2011, though, as resident wages grew by \$2,368 and nonresident wages fell \$352 from the prior year. Residents in the oil and gas extraction sector tend to work more quarters than nonresidents, which results in a larger quarterly wage gap than the difference in average annual wages, where residents earned an average of \$160,554 yearly and nonresidents made \$160,431.

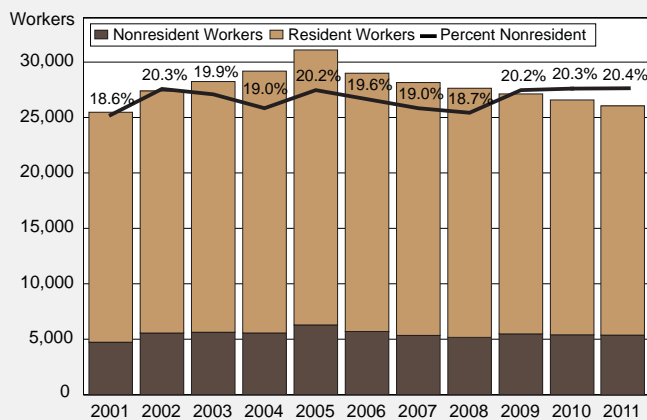
Construction Industry

The construction industry is one of Alaska’s largest, employing 6.3 percent of workers in the state. Average quarterly wages in construction are higher than the state average, and although the work can be highly seasonal, construction jobs are sought after in Alaska.

Alaska had 25,990 construction workers in 2011, down 2.2 percent from 26,586 in 2010. This marked the sixth year of decline for the construction industry, which peaked in 2005 at 31,096 workers. A cooler housing market and the wrap-up of major commercial projects reduced the demand for construction work starting in the middle of the last decade. The numbers of both residents and nonresidents in the construction industry fell in 2011, with 2.4 percent fewer residents and 1.6 percent fewer nonresidents than the prior year.

As a percentage of total construction workers, nonresidents were 20.4 percent in 2011, essentially unchanged from the year before. (See Exhibit 8.)

8 Construction Industry Workers Alaska, 2001 to 2011



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

The construction industry paid 9.3 percent of all private-sector wages in 2011. Construction wages decreased 2.2 percent in 2011, to \$1.1 billion. The nonresident share of total wages rose, from 13.8 percent in 2010 to 14.1 percent in 2011. Construction wages for residents fell 2.3 percent to \$937.1 million during the year, while nonresident wages dropped by 0.2 percent over the same period.

Within the construction industry, specialty trade contractors accounted for most of the employment and wages. The number of residents in this group increased slightly (0.3 percent, or 32 workers) while the number of nonresidents rose 10.9 percent. Heavy and civil engineering had the lowest number of total workers but the highest quarterly wages. The number of nonresi-

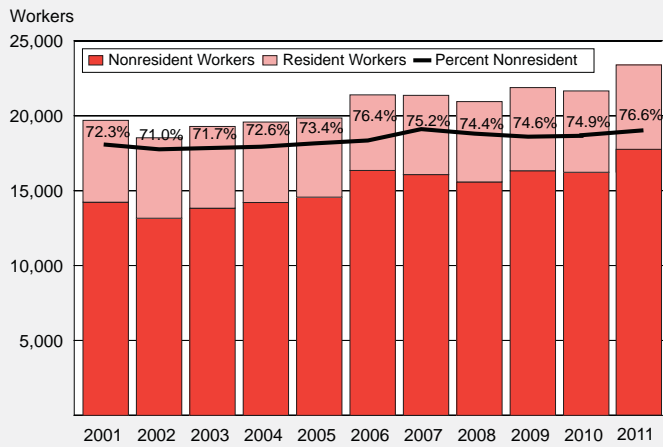
9 Construction Industry, High Nonresident Occupations Select occupations, Alaska, 2011

Occupation title	Total workers	Percent nonresident	Avg quarterly resident wages	Avg quarterly nonres wages
Construction Laborers	4,179	21.0%	\$10,004	\$10,064
Carpenters	3,088	19.7%	\$12,407	\$10,403
Operating Engineers and Other Const Equipment Operators	1,713	22.9%	\$18,031	\$17,685
Electricians	1,647	12.5%	\$16,632	\$14,580
Plumbers, Pipefitters, and Steamfitters	1,192	13.0%	\$15,974	\$15,574
Construction and Related Workers, All Other	1,170	48.2%	\$12,656	\$17,099
Supervisors of Construction and Extraction Workers	621	18.4%	\$22,947	\$22,541
Painters, Construction and Maintenance	527	20.3%	\$9,849	\$8,522
Cement Masons and Concrete Finishers	334	34.4%	\$10,261	\$10,121
Boilermakers	241	74.7%	\$19,896	\$16,920

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

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

10 Seafood Processing Workers Alaska, 2001 to 2011



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

to 76.6 percent in 2011. Total seafood processing wages increased 11.5 percent in 2011, with the nonresident share growing 11.9 percent and the resident portion rising 11.7 percent. The proportion of seafood processing wages earned by nonresidents rose slightly, from 65.4 percent in 2010 to 65.6 percent in 2011.

Some nonresident seafood processors eventually become Alaska residents — 2.6 percent who were nonresidents in 2010 became residents in 2011. (See Exhibit 11.)

Although self-employed fish harvesters aren't part of the worker totals or nonresident hire rate, the department creates estimates each year. In 2011, nonresidents made up an estimated 43.3 percent of the harvesting workforce, which includes permit holders and their crew. Nonresident permit holders earned 51.4 percent of gross earnings.⁵

dents in heavy and civil engineering fell 19.0 percent, and the number of residents dropped 8.8 percent.

Seafood Processing Industry

The fishing industry is a critical component of Alaska's economy, but because fish harvesters are self-employed and exempt from reporting employment and wages, most harvesters and crew aren't counted like most wage and salary workers in Alaska. Seafood processing workers, on the other hand, are included in the wage record data and can be described in this report.

Historically, seafood processing has had the highest percentage of nonresidents of any industry, a trend that continued in 2011. Alaska's seafood processing industry employed 17,897 nonresidents in 2011, and they were 76.6 percent of the processing workforce. (See Exhibit 10.) Nonresidents earned \$229 million, or 65.6 percent, of total processing wages. In all industries combined, nonresident seafood processors were 21.4 percent of the total nonresident workforce, up from 20.3 percent in 2010.

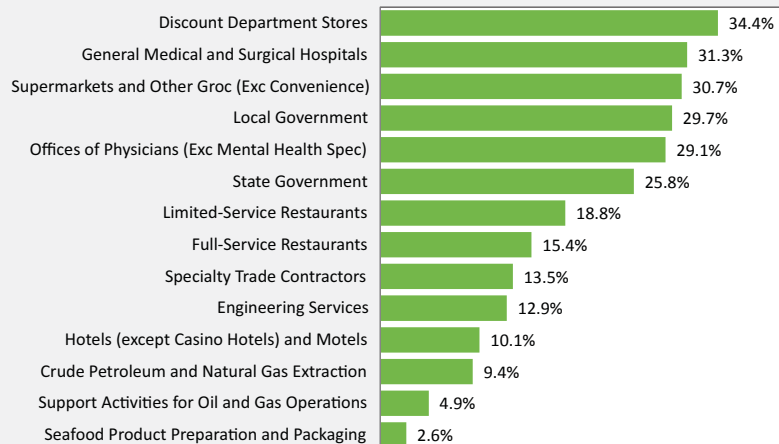
The number of workers in seafood processing was up 7.9 percent from 2010, and the proportion of nonresident workers rose from 74.9 percent in 2010

Metal Mining Industry

Worker counts in the metal mining industry⁶ increased by 18.9 percent in 2011, or by 505 workers. The number of nonresident workers was up 38.0 percent, while residents increased by 10.6 percent.

In 2011, 35.1 percent of metal mining workers were nonresidents, up from 30.3 percent in 2010. (See Exhibit 14.) Nonresidents earned 30.0 percent of total wages in metal mining, an increase from 28.4 percent

11 Nonresidents Who Became Residents Select industries, Alaska, 2011



Note: Graph covers those who were nonresidents in 2010 and became residents in 2011. Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section

12 Seafood Processing, High Nonresident Occupations

Select occupations, Alaska, 2011

Occupation title	Total workers	Percent nonresident	Avg quarterly resident wages	Avg quarterly nonres wages
Seafood Processing Workers, Except Surimi and Fish Roe	15,899	81.0%	\$5,434	\$4,939
Meat, Poultry, and Fish Cutters and Trimmers	2,110	73.2%	\$4,496	\$3,718
Fishers and Related Fishing Workers	570	72.1%	\$6,439	\$10,911
First-line Supervisors/Managers of Seafood Processing Workers	337	62.9%	\$7,940	\$11,674
Office Clerks, General	261	68.2%	\$11,301	\$8,684
Surimi Technicians	244	93.4%	\$8,243	\$7,298
First-Line Supervisors of Production and Operating Workers	224	71.4%	\$11,246	\$9,143
Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	171	71.9%	\$6,462	\$7,024
Material Moving Workers, All Other	161	86.3%	\$6,770	\$8,055
Fish Roe Technicians	144	88.9%	\$6,771	\$8,643

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

13 Seafood Processing, Workers and Wages

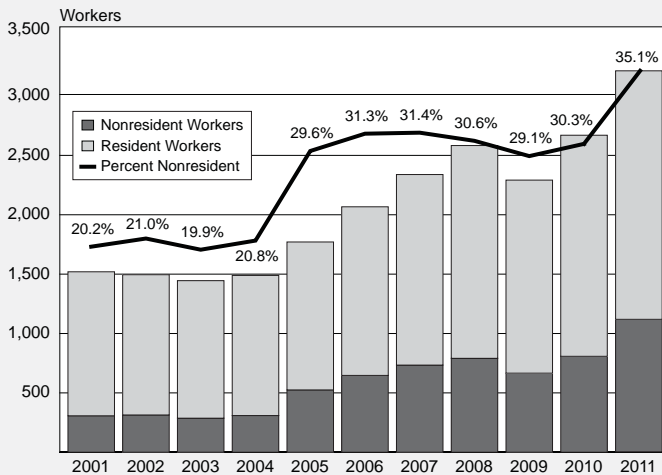
By area, Alaska, 2011

Borough or Census Area	Total		Nonresident			
	Workers	Wages	Workers	Percent	Wages	Percent
Aleutians East Borough	3,171	\$62,486,332	2,860	90.2%	\$52,489,476	84.0%
Aleutians West Borough	3,033	\$62,235,144	2,010	66.3%	\$32,745,605	52.6%
Anchorage, Municipality of	550	\$6,566,905	357	64.9%	\$2,730,818	41.6%
Bethel Census Area	141	\$1,606,027	33	23.4%	\$451,283	28.1%
Bristol Bay Borough	2,405	\$20,378,535	2,238	93.1%	\$18,818,816	92.3%
Denali Borough	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Dillingham Census Area	850	\$6,473,683	735	86.5%	\$5,237,803	80.9%
Fairbanks North Star Borough	25	\$191,675	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D
Haines Borough	429	\$3,811,238	405	94.4%	\$3,470,812	91.1%
Hoonah-Angoon CA	44	\$456,398	21	47.7%	\$102,948	22.6%
Juneau, City and Borough	403	\$4,478,498	315	78.2%	\$2,752,109	61.5%
Kenai Peninsula Borough	1,584	\$16,517,336	1,006	63.5%	\$9,224,599	55.8%
Ketchikan Gateway Borough	1,152	\$14,201,413	969	84.1%	\$8,785,633	61.9%
Kodiak Island Borough	2,856	\$47,165,681	1,416	49.6%	\$14,087,229	29.9%
Lake and Peninsula Borough	266	\$2,778,022	255	95.9%	\$2,407,447	86.7%
Matanuska-Susitna Borough	7	\$28,179	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D
Nome Census Area	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
North Slope Borough	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Northwest Arctic Borough	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Petersburg Census Area	977	\$11,473,005	790	80.9%	\$7,015,909	61.2%
Prince of Wales-Hyder CA	309	\$2,992,925	250	80.9%	\$2,240,383	74.9%
Sitka, City and Borough	749	\$12,792,692	536	71.6%	\$6,695,628	52.3%
Skagway, Municipality	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D
Southeast Fairbanks CA	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Valdez-Cordova CA	1,662	\$18,722,083	1,434	86.3%	\$12,661,171	67.6%
Wade Hampton Census Area	333	\$1,900,965	19	5.7%	\$289,947	15.3%
Wrangell Borough	379	\$4,403,044	318	83.9%	\$3,144,345	71.4%
Yakutat, City and Borough	61	\$1,264,395	26	42.6%	\$361,892	28.6%
Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	20	\$58,552	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D
Unknown	1,950	\$45,354,165	1,893	97.1%	\$42,852,496	94.5%
Total	23,361	\$348,377,328	17,897	76.6%	\$228,658,341	65.6%

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

14 Metal Mining Workers

Alaska, 2001 to 2011



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

the prior year. In 2011, nonresident workers earned an average of \$22,668 each quarter, while resident workers earned \$21,908 per quarter. Average wages for each quarter worked increased 2.9 percent in 2011 for residents, and decreased by 6.5 percent for nonresidents.

Visitor-Related Industries

Although visitor expenditures play a major part in several Alaska sectors, there is no “visitor industry.” However, several can be considered “visitor-related” industries: accommodation, air transportation, scenic

and sightseeing transportation,⁷ and food service and drinking establishments.

Nonresidents in the visitor-related sectors were 21.4 percent of the state’s nonresident workforce but made just 10.4 percent of nonresident wages. Visitor-related industries employed 61,209 workers in 2011, up from 59,300 in 2010. The number of nonresidents rose 5.3 percent, and the number of residents increased by 2.4 percent. Nonresidents in visitor-related industries earned \$215.7 million in wages, up 14.1 percent from 2010, while residents earned \$874.8 million, up 6.2 percent.

The food service and drinking places sector is the largest of the visitor-related industries, with 29,030 employees in 2011 — up 2.4 percent from 2010 — and 47.4 percent of total visitor-related workers. (See Exhibit 17.)

The nonresident percentage fell slightly, from 24.4 in 2010 to 24.2 in 2011. Over the same period, the percentage of food services and drinking places wages paid to nonresidents rose slightly, from 15.0 percent to 15.2 percent. (See Exhibit 16.)

Within the visitor-related industries, the worker numbers grew the most in performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries. It was also the smallest visitor-related industry at only 1,298 workers, up from 1,095 in 2010. Nonresidents made up 28.6 percent and earned 22.2 percent of the industry’s wages. The number of nonresidents rose over the year, from 265 in 2010 to 371 in 2011.

15 Metal Mining Industry, High Nonresident Occupations

Select occupations, Alaska, 2011

Occupation title	Total workers	Percent nonres	Avg quarterly resident wages	Avg quarterly nonresident wages
Mining Machine Operators, All Other	566	32.7%	\$18,172	\$15,954
Miners, Except Drillers and Machine Operators	419	55.1%	\$22,471	\$26,492
Extraction Workers, All Other	257	44.7%	\$18,592	\$18,833
Millwrights	205	34.1%	\$24,637	\$27,274
Mining and Geological Engineers, Including Mining Safety Engineers	125	47.2%	\$23,895	\$19,111
Mechanics, Mine Machinery	103	36.9%	\$25,831	\$29,312
Mobile Heavy Equipment Mechanics, Except Engines	59	35.6%	\$23,565	\$23,903
Electricians	53	50.9%	\$26,040	\$26,744
Earth Drillers, Except Oil and Gas	38	78.9%	\$15,692	\$15,168
Excavating and Loading Machine and Dragline Operators	35	74.3%	\$12,770	\$12,079

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

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

16 Visitor-Related Industries, Workers and Wages Alaska, 2011

Industry	Total		Nonresident			
	Workers	Wages (mil)	Workers	Percent	Wages (mil)	Percent
Air Transportation	7,141	\$302.2	1,567	21.9%	\$58.6	19.4%
Scenic and Sightseeing Transportation	3,197	\$50.7	1,622	50.7%	\$19.9	39.1%
Support Activities for Transportation	3,340	\$121.2	604	18.1%	\$17.8	14.7%
Performing Arts, Spectator Sports, and Related Industries	1,298	\$16.3	371	28.6%	\$3.6	22.2%
Amusement, Gambling, and Recreation Industries	5,359	\$57.4	1,676	31.3%	\$13.6	23.6%
Accommodation	11,844	\$171.1	4,972	42.0%	\$45.8	26.8%
Food Services and Drinking Places	29,030	\$371.5	7,017	24.2%	\$56.4	15.2%
Leisure and Hospitality*	48,227	\$628.4	14,262	29.6%	\$121.3	19.3%

*Leisure and hospitality is a NAICS designation that combines the recreation, accommodation, and food services sectors.
 Note: Occupation totals include only workers in this industry. Additional workers in these occupations may be found in other industries.
 Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section

The accommodation sector typically has one of the highest nonresident percentages of all Alaska industries, at 42.0 percent of its 11,844 workers in 2011. The total number employed in the sector rose 1.5 percent (see Exhibit 18), with the number of nonresidents up from 4,686 in 2010 to 4,972 in 2011.

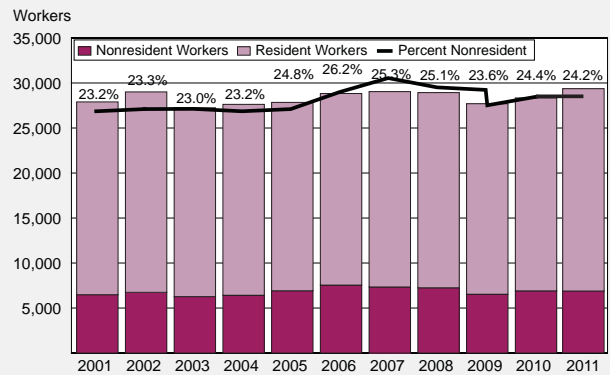
Air transportation is the highest-paying visitor-related industry on average, primarily due to several high-paying occupations, such as pilots.⁸ Nonresidents were 21.9 percent of the worker total in air transportation, up slightly from 21.1 percent in 2010.

Health Care Industry

The health care industry was one of the largest in Alaska in 2011 as well as one of the fastest-growing. Some industries facing rapid expansion have hired more nonresidents, but there is little evidence of this in health care. Despite a 70.1 percent increase in health care workers in Alaska over the last 10 years, the percentage of nonresident workers has remained largely consistent through the decade. (See exhibits 20 and 21.) Alaska has a large number of health care training programs that have provided a steady pool of resident applicants.

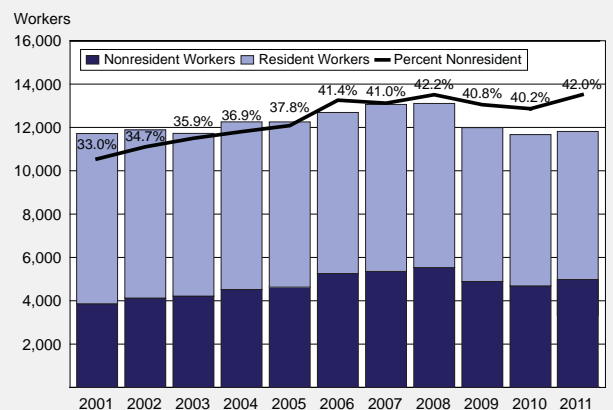
Nonresidents made up 10.6 percent of health care workers in 2011 and earned 7.6 percent of wages, an increase in both since 2010. (See Exhibit 20.) The average

17 Workers in Eating and Drinking Alaska, 2001 to 2011



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

18 Accommodation Workers Alaska, 2001 to 2011



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

19 Visitor-Related Industries, High Nonresident Occupations

Select occupations, Alaska 2011

Occupation title	Total workers	Percent nonres	Avg quarterly resident wages	Avg quarterly nonresident wages
Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers, Including Fast Food	5,912	20.3%	\$3,596	\$2,903
Waiters and Waitresses	5,202	29.1%	\$5,007	\$4,301
Food Preparation Workers	3,858	24.2%	\$3,295	\$2,832
Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	3,355	39.0%	\$4,413	\$3,561
Cooks, Restaurant	2,948	36.7%	\$5,344	\$4,245
Food Preparation and Serving Related Workers, All Other	1,966	24.5%	\$3,844	\$3,571
Dishwashers	1,813	33.7%	\$3,421	\$3,193
Tour Guides and Escorts	1,453	63.0%	\$4,143	\$4,186
Hotel, Motel, and Resort Desk Clerks	1,292	33.5%	\$4,942	\$3,903
Airline Pilots, Copilots, and Flight Engineers	1,091	37.7%	\$17,726	\$19,844

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

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

quarterly wage for a resident in 2011 was \$12,180, in contrast to the nonresident average of \$13,017. Average quarterly wages for all workers increased from \$11,845 and \$12,318 in 2010, respectively.

The health care industry comprises ambulatory health care services, hospitals, and nursing and residential care facilities. Ambulatory health care companies, which generally do not provide inpatient care, employed 50.3 percent of all health care workers and 51.5 percent of all nonresident health care workers in 2011. Hospitals employed an additional 36.7 percent of health care workers and 32.4 percent of nonresident health care workers. Nursing and residential care facilities employed the smallest share of health care workers at just 13.0 percent, 13.2 percent of whom were nonresidents.

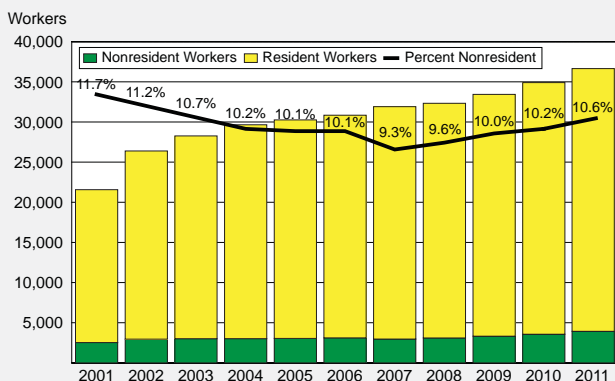
Many nonresidents in health care eventually became Alaska residents. Of the 1,033 nonresidents at general medical and surgical hospitals in 2010, 31.2 percent became residents by 2011. Offices of physicians also contributed new residents to Alaska's workforce: 178 of the 612 nonresidents in this sector in 2010 became residents by 2011. (See Exhibit 11.)

Other Industry Sectors

Exhibit A1 in the appendix gives detailed resident data by industry. Private industries with a low percentage of nonresidents were primarily in the utilities industry and the financial and insurance industry. State and local government also continued to employ a low percentage of nonresidents, at 6.5 percent and 6.6 percent respectively in 2011.

20 Health Care Workers

Alaska, 2001 to 2011



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

Nonresident Occupations

Employers provide quarterly occupational information to the Department of Labor and Workforce Development, and for this report, the department assigned workers a code based on the occupation in which they earned the most money in 2011.

The department found large numbers of nonresidents in a variety of occupations — especially in seafood processing, accommodation, food service and drinking places, and retail trade. (See Exhibit 22.)

Many occupations with large numbers of nonresidents have relatively high pay, and though they may require significant training or education, they are an opportunity for training programs in Alaska or a career path

21 Health Care Industry, High Nonresident Occupations

Select occupations, Alaska 2011

Occupation title	Total workers	Percent nonres	Avg quarterly resident wages	Avg quarterly nonresident wages
Registered Nurses	4,319	13.1%	\$15,836	\$14,698
Personal Care Aides	2,888	9.8%	\$6,512	\$5,655
Nursing Assistants	1,370	6.6%	\$7,702	\$5,259
Receptionists and Information Clerks	1,293	9.4%	\$7,409	\$4,989
Health Care Support Workers, All Other	1,240	8.5%	\$8,394	\$7,158
Office and Admin Support Workers, All Other	1,235	6.3%	\$8,233	\$6,884
Medical Assistants	1,233	8.3%	\$8,708	\$7,198
Dental Assistants	1,151	10.8%	\$8,123	\$8,769
Home Health Aides	789	15.8%	\$6,979	\$4,430
Family and General Practitioners	370	23.8%	\$30,542	\$25,897

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

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

for unemployed Alaskans with the necessary training and experience.

Exhibit 24 lists the top nonresident occupations with average quarterly wages over \$6,640 in 2011 (the state median). Notable occupations with high pay and a large number of nonresidents include construction laborers, hand laborers, and registered nurses.

Exhibit 22 lists occupations with the largest numbers of nonresidents, regardless of wages. Many of these occupations represent entry-level employment opportunities for Alaskans with minimal work experience or few skills. Top nonresident occupations in this category include seafood processing workers, retail sales workers, maids and housekeepers, cashiers, and waiters/waitresses.

Gas Line-Related Occupations

Construction of a natural gas pipeline in Alaska has the potential to create a significant number of well-paying jobs for Alaskans. The department has identified 113 occupations that are key in the construction of a natural gas pipeline.⁹ Exhibit 25 shows the top gas line-related occupations with the largest numbers of nonresident workers in 2011.

Geographic Distribution

The department's matching of employment records showing place of work with Permanent Fund Dividend applicant addresses also determines whether Alaska residents live in the borough or census area

where they work, or whether they live somewhere else in Alaska.¹² Overall, 66.7 percent of workers were residents of the area where they worked in 2011, while 13.1 percent were residents of Alaska but lived in a different borough or census area. (See Exhibits 26 through 29 for regional and resident data.)

Municipality of Anchorage

Anchorage is Alaska's most populous city and is the workplace of 168,231 people, or 40.6 percent of all workers in Alaska. Because of its size, Anchorage has a diverse economy with no single dominant industry. Service industries such as health care and social assistance, retail trade, and accommodation and food services are among its largest industries.

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

More nonresidents work in Anchorage than in any other area in Alaska, but they were only 13.7 percent of the Anchorage workforce in 2011. The 23,030 nonresidents working in Anchorage were most heavily concentrated in accommodation and food services, transportation and warehousing, and administrative support and waste management, which all employed

more than 20 percent nonresidents.

Seventy-five percent of Anchorage workers were local residents, and 11.6 percent were residents of other places in Alaska. Many of these nonlocal workers live in the Matanuska-Susitna Borough, Anchorage's northern neighbor. For Mat-Su residents, Anchorage is about an hour-and-a-half commute round-trip — and with cheaper home prices in Mat-Su and higher average wages in Anchorage, the drive can be worthwhile.

Nonlocal Anchorage workers were concentrated in the construction industry, which was 23.8 percent nonlocal, and in the mining industry (including oil and gas), which was 18.5 percent nonlocal.

Matanuska-Susitna Borough

The Matanuska-Susitna Borough is Alaska's fastest-growing area. Although most of the Mat-Su popula-

22 Occupations with the Largest Numbers of Nonresident Workers

Alaska private sector, 2011

Occupation	Resident workers	Nonresident workers	Percent nonresident	Resident wages (mil)	Nonresident wages (mil)	Percent nonresident
Seafood Processing Workers, Except Surimi and Fish Roe	3,217	13,030	80.2%	\$56.3	\$130.0	69.8%
Retail Salespersons	11,614	2,583	18.2%	\$199.0	\$22.5	10.2%
Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	3,423	1,697	33.1%	\$55.3	\$14.7	21.0%
Cashiers	8,999	1,636	15.4%	\$136.7	\$11.4	7.7%
Meat, Poultry, and Fish Cutters and Trimmers	715	1,605	69.2%	\$9.9	\$10.0	50.1%
Waiters and Waitresses	3,826	1,564	29.0%	\$61.3	\$14.5	19.2%
Combined Food Prep and Serving Workers, Including Fast Food	5,437	1,311	19.4%	\$61.8	\$8.0	11.4%
Construction Laborers	5,177	1,238	19.3%	\$151.2	\$27.6	15.4%
Cooks, Restaurant	1,910	1,116	36.9%	\$33.0	\$11.2	25.3%
Food Preparation Workers	3,469	1,110	24.2%	\$37.5	\$8.0	17.6%
Fishers and Related Fishing Workers*	505	1,070	67.9%	\$7.5	\$19.7	72.3%
Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	3,647	1,032	22.1%	\$86.0	\$13.4	13.4%
Tour Guides and Escorts	682	1,020	59.9%	\$9.5	\$9.0	48.5%
Registered Nurses	3,896	994	20.3%	\$230.6	\$28.2	10.9%
Airline Pilots, Copilots, and Flight Engineers	874	908	51.0%	\$73.9	\$109.8	59.8%
Office Clerks, General	4,472	903	16.8%	\$115.9	\$14.1	10.8%
Carpenters	3,383	901	21.0%	\$128.7	\$22.5	14.9%
Operating Engineers and Other Construction Equipment Operators	2,416	851	26.0%	\$146.1	\$44.7	23.4%
Janitors and Cleaners, Except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	3,626	833	18.7%	\$61.1	\$7.1	10.4%
Construction and Related Workers, All Other	919	720	43.9%	\$34.8	\$21.7	38.4%
Food Preparation and Serving Related Workers, All Other	2,210	695	23.9%	\$29.6	\$5.6	15.9%
Electricians	2,109	687	24.6%	\$138.6	\$42.1	23.3%
Dishwashers	1,399	640	31.4%	\$13.6	\$4.3	24.0%
Office and Administrative Support Workers, All Other	4,897	633	11.4%	\$165.4	\$15.9	8.8%
Commercial Pilots	700	600	46.2%	\$81.6	\$52.3	39.1%
Sales and Related Workers, All Other	2,802	530	15.9%	\$74.7	\$5.6	7.0%
Sailors and Marine Oilers	467	523	52.8%	\$13.2	\$12.3	48.2%
General and Operations Managers	3,606	506	12.3%	\$296.8	\$30.9	9.4%
Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	2,706	502	15.6%	\$134.6	\$17.3	11.4%
Personal Care Aides	4,207	482	10.3%	\$85.8	\$5.3	5.8%
Production Workers, All Other	1,140	481	29.7%	\$93.5	\$45.5	32.7%
Hotel, Motel, and Resort Desk Clerks	1,003	476	32.2%	\$16.5	\$4.1	19.9%
First-Line Supervisors of Production and Operating Workers	478	476	49.9%	\$46.7	\$22.9	32.9%
Maintenance and Repair Workers, General	1,734	466	21.2%	\$66.7	\$9.1	12.1%
Bartenders	1,503	465	23.6%	\$23.6	\$4.0	14.4%
Captains, Mates, and Pilots of Water Vessels	347	439	55.9%	\$16.6	\$23.7	58.8%
Bus Drivers, Transit and Intercity	331	434	56.7%	\$5.8	\$5.1	46.4%
Customer Service Representatives	2,550	427	14.3%	\$70.3	\$5.2	6.9%
Managers, All Other	2,217	417	15.8%	\$175.8	\$52.6	23.0%
Stock Clerks and Order Fillers	2,480	409	14.2%	\$49.7	\$3.6	6.7%
Security Guards	1,853	408	18.0%	\$58.6	\$9.4	13.9%
Roustabouts, Oil and Gas	1,203	392	24.6%	\$65.5	\$19.1	22.5%
Service Unit Operators, Oil, Gas, and Mining	656	386	37.0%	\$53.2	\$24.4	31.4%
Plumbers, Pipefitters, and Steamfitters	1,519	385	20.2%	\$94.8	\$20.5	17.8%
Supervisors of Construction and Extraction Workers	971	369	27.5%	\$89.1	\$36.1	28.9%
Receptionists and Information Clerks	2,813	346	11.0%	\$62.1	\$3.6	5.5%
Engineers, All Other	1,015	343	25.3%	\$107.4	\$26.4	19.7%
Childcare Workers	1,680	341	16.9%	\$20.8	\$2.0	8.9%
Inspectors, Testers, Sorters, Samplers, and Weighers	412	339	45.1%	\$26.2	\$27.5	51.2%
Hosts and Hostesses, Restaurant, Lounge, and Coffee Shop	1,048	329	23.9%	\$10.3	\$2.1	16.8%

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

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

23 Occupations With Largest Numbers of Nonresident Workers, by Industry

Alaska private sector, 2011

Industry	Occupation	Resident workers		Nonresident workers		Percent nonresident workers		Resident wages		Nonresident wages		Percent nonresident wages	
		workers	Nonresident workers	workers	Nonresident workers	workers	Nonresident workers	Resident wages	Nonresident wages	workers	Nonresident workers	workers	Nonresident workers
Food Manufacturing	Seafood Processing Workers, Except Surimi and Fish Roe	3,015	12,896	81.1%	\$54,315,851	\$129,358,246	70.4%						
Food Manufacturing	Meat, Poultry, and Fish Cutters and Trimmers	583	1,550	72.7%	\$7,027,245	\$9,235,652	56.8%						
Food Services and Drinking Places	Combined Food Prep and Serving Workers, Including Fast Food	4,585	1,097	19.3%	\$48,239,020	\$6,402,823	11.7%						
Accommodation	Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	1,727	1,091	38.7%	\$20,488,659	\$7,691,598	27.3%						
Food Services and Drinking Places	Waiters and Waitresses	3,040	974	24.3%	\$48,597,994	\$8,384,481	14.7%						
Food Services and Drinking Places	Food Preparation Workers	2,848	865	23.3%	\$26,515,766	\$4,580,589	14.7%						
Food Services and Drinking Places	Cooks, Restaurant	1,504	728	32.6%	\$24,283,964	\$7,177,251	22.8%						
General Merchandise Stores	Retail Salespersons	3,626	604	14.3%	\$54,642,435	\$4,506,495	7.6%						
Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	Retail Salespersons	1,139	528	31.7%	\$12,711,648	\$4,756,977	27.2%						
Couriers and Messengers	Airline Pilots, Copilots, and Flight Engineers	155	490	76.0%	\$26,393,677	\$87,305,270	76.8%						
Administrative and Support Services	Janitors and Cleaners, Exc Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	1,630	469	22.3%	\$24,659,729	\$3,696,509	13.0%						
Specialty Trade Contractors	Construction and Related Workers, All Other	256	452	63.8%	\$9,875,498	\$12,579,420	56.0%						
General Merchandise Stores	Cashiers	3,134	443	12.4%	\$56,052,351	\$3,758,278	6.3%						
Hospitals	Registered Nurses	2,907	435	13.0%	\$181,838,817	\$15,370,578	7.8%						
Food Services and Drinking Places	Food Preparation and Serving Related Workers, All Other	1,415	431	23.3%	\$16,159,528	\$2,968,227	15.5%						
Accommodation	Waiters and Waitresses	587	419	41.7%	\$10,529,906	\$4,350,539	29.2%						
Food Manufacturing	Fishers and Related Fishing Workers	159	411	72.1%	\$2,150,507	\$9,842,107	82.1%						
Administrative and Support Services	Registered Nurses	59	406	87.3%	\$2,085,203	\$7,431,846	78.1%						
Amusement, Gambling, and Recreation Industries	Tour Guides and Escorts	257	406	61.2%	\$2,679,540	\$3,045,570	53.2%						
Air Transportation	Airline Pilots, Copilots, and Flight Engineers	656	390	37.3%	\$42,445,353	\$21,516,270	33.6%						
Food Services and Drinking Places	Dishwashers	923	388	29.6%	\$8,271,277	\$2,456,591	22.9%						
Construction of Buildings	Construction Laborers	1,420	382	21.2%	\$38,507,203	\$6,675,330	14.8%						
Support Activities for Mining	Service Unit Operators, Oil, Gas, and Mining	568	376	39.8%	\$43,914,833	\$23,122,405	34.5%						
Support Activities for Mining	Operating Engineers and Other Construction Equip Operators	775	370	32.3%	\$54,830,306	\$25,007,096	31.3%						
Scenic and Sightseeing Transportation	Bus Drivers, Transit and Intercity	95	368	79.5%	\$1,338,852	\$4,429,049	22.7%						
Support Activities for Mining	Roustabouts, Oil and Gas	1,124	359	24.2%	\$61,562,108	\$18,119,983	26.8%						
Accommodation	Hotel, Motel, and Resort Desk Clerks	816	356	30.4%	\$12,794,525	\$2,997,066	19.0%						
Air Transportation	Commercial Pilots	364	346	48.7%	\$32,850,649	\$18,968,674	36.6%						
Miscellaneous Store Retailers	Retail Salespersons	1,246	338	21.3%	\$14,490,885	\$2,374,758	14.1%						
Construction of Buildings	Carpenters	1,834	331	15.3%	\$79,777,041	\$7,627,580	8.7%						
Food and Beverage Stores	Cashiers	1,990	317	13.7%	\$33,989,500	\$2,120,044	5.9%						
Support Activities for Mining	Electricians	408	308	43.0%	\$30,721,746	\$24,479,713	44.3%						
Oil and Gas Extraction	Production Workers, All Other	555	299	35.0%	\$80,141,560	\$37,770,119	35.3%						
Sporting Goods, Hobby, Book, and Music Stores	Retail Salespersons	1,340	299	18.2%	\$15,306,711	\$1,799,876	10.5%						
Specialty Trade Contractors	Construction Laborers	1,094	296	21.3%	\$27,735,741	\$4,785,094	14.7%						
Accommodation	Cooks, Restaurant	310	285	47.9%	\$7,254,987	\$2,827,176	28.0%						
Specialty Trade Contractors	Carpenters	583	265	31.3%	\$14,181,942	\$4,649,376	24.7%						
Food Services and Drinking Places	Barenders	996	257	20.5%	\$15,946,424	\$1,902,739	10.7%						
Accommodation	Tour Guides and Escorts	46	254	84.7%	\$676,807	\$2,341,211	77.6%						
Fishing, Hunting and Trapping	Fishers and Related Fishing Workers	96	234	70.9%	\$1,562,981	\$4,991,077	76.2%						
Administrative and Support Services	Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	611	234	27.7%	\$6,671,233	\$1,493,164	18.3%						
Mining (except Oil and Gas)	Miners, Except Drillers and Machine Operators	188	231	55.1%	\$15,976,665	\$17,749,501	52.6%						
Food Manufacturing	Surimi Technicians	16	228	93.4%	\$445,125	\$4,517,599	91.0%						
Social Assistance	Childcare Workers	1,133	221	16.3%	\$13,732,796	\$1,326,262	8.8%						
Fishing, Hunting and Trapping	First-Line Supervisors of Production and Operating Workers	36	216	85.7%	\$635,069	\$6,250,870	90.8%						
Food Manufacturing	First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Seafood Processing Workers	125	212	62.9%	\$3,286,977	\$5,836,781	64.0%						
Bldg Matl and Garden Equip and Supplies Dealers	Retail Salespersons	1,324	211	13.7%	\$30,739,865	\$1,952,201	6.0%						
Administrative and Support Services	Security Guards	1,049	210	16.7%	\$33,031,924	\$6,068,604	15.5%						
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	Operating Engineers and Other Construction Equip Operators	717	204	22.1%	\$43,402,590	\$9,599,992	18.1%						
Food Services and Drinking Places	Hosts and Hostesses, Restaurant, Lounge, and Coffee Shop	709	198	21.8%	\$5,934,094	\$1,172,310	16.5%						
Accommodation	Dishwashers	253	195	43.5%	\$3,074,070	\$1,393,550	31.2%						
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	Construction Laborers	786	194	19.8%	\$29,270,372	\$6,338,024	17.8%						

Industry	Occupation	Resident workers	Nonresident workers	Percent nonresident workers	Resident wages	Nonresident wages	Percent nonresident wages
Support Activities for Mining	Plumbers, Pipefitters, and Steamfitters	301	187	38.3%	\$21,868,891	\$12,103,513	35.6%
Couriers and Messengers	Commercial Pilots	184	186	50.3%	\$37,726,747	\$31,280,750	45.3%
Food Services and Drinking Places	Dining Room and Cafeteria Attendants and Bartender Helpers	607	185	23.4%	\$5,521,941	\$957,906	14.8%
Food Manufacturing	Office Clerks, General	89	179	66.8%	\$3,505,518	\$3,937,571	52.9%
Truck Transportation	Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	907	179	16.5%	\$47,252,187	\$5,593,303	10.6%
Specialty Trade Contractors	Electricians	1,301	172	11.7%	\$77,097,565	\$5,094,969	6.2%
Gasoline Stations	Cashiers	1,124	167	12.9%	\$15,549,752	\$1,246,096	7.4%
Administrative and Support Services	Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	730	166	18.5%	\$15,928,996	\$2,017,273	11.2%
Scenic and Sightseeing Transportation	Tour Guides and Escorts	107	165	60.7%	\$1,091,023	\$1,501,069	57.9%
Educational Services	Teachers and Instructors, All Other	135	164	54.8%	\$2,588,656	\$960,304	27.1%
Mining (except Oil and Gas)	Mining Machine Operators, All Other	393	162	29.2%	\$25,668,538	\$7,338,781	22.2%
Credit Intermediation and Related Activities	Tellers	1,236	162	11.6%	\$30,870,654	\$2,122,711	6.4%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	Zoologists and Wildlife Biologists	57	161	73.9%	\$2,209,588	\$2,418,362	52.3%
Food Manufacturing	First-Line Supervisors of Production and Operating Workers	71	160	69.3%	\$2,797,510	\$4,507,565	61.7%
Food Manufacturing	Flight Attendants	335	160	32.3%	\$9,779,454	\$1,590,278	14.0%
Oil and Gas Extraction	Managers, All Other	184	156	45.9%	\$33,475,569	\$33,811,066	50.2%
Administrative and Support Services	Landscaping and Groundskeeping Workers	456	156	25.5%	\$6,766,199	\$1,602,033	19.1%
Social Assistance	Personal Care Aides	1,357	156	10.3%	\$23,864,434	\$1,371,886	5.4%
General Merchandise Stores	Sales and Related Workers, All Other	931	155	14.3%	\$22,343,583	\$1,982,497	8.1%
Water Transportation	Captains, Mates, and Pilots of Water Vessels	124	154	55.4%	\$8,243,529	\$10,270,655	55.5%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	Inspectors, Testers, Sorters, Samplers, and Weighers	207	154	42.7%	\$14,438,935	\$14,036,865	49.3%
Food Services and Drinking Places	Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	289	150	34.2%	\$6,334,905	\$1,233,188	16.3%
Food Services and Drinking Places	Counter Attendants, Cafeteria, Food Conc, and Coffee Shop	892	148	14.2%	\$8,009,430	\$678,527	7.8%
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	Personal Care Aides	914	147	13.9%	\$20,394,602	\$1,274,739	5.9%
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	Boilermakers	31	142	82.1%	\$2,002,339	\$3,904,687	66.1%
Food Manufacturing	Material Moving Workers, All Other	22	139	86.3%	\$385,891	\$2,843,388	88.1%
Water Transportation	Sailors and Marine Oilers	227	139	46.6%	\$6,412,396	\$6,069,435	48.6%
Support Activities for Mining	Supervisors of Construction and Extraction Workers	227	138	37.8%	\$27,634,242	\$17,667,411	39.0%
Repair and Maintenance	Automotive Service Technicians and Mechanics	702	135	16.1%	\$20,228,572	\$1,838,251	8.3%
Administrative and Support Services	Food Preparation and Serving Related Workers, All Other	340	133	28.1%	\$6,288,067	\$1,189,828	15.9%
Support Activities for Mining	Welders, Cutters, Solderers, and Brazers	240	130	35.1%	\$17,700,167	\$8,982,104	33.7%
Air Transportation	Aircraft Mechanics and Service Technicians	545	130	19.3%	\$30,071,827	\$4,359,970	12.7%
Accommodation	Fishers and Related Fishing Workers	19	130	87.2%	\$346,066	\$1,259,955	78.5%
Food Services and Drinking Places	Driver/Sales Workers	264	130	33.0%	\$3,058,515	\$2,009,783	39.7%
Accommodation	Chefs and Head Cooks	104	129	55.4%	\$2,514,927	\$1,511,103	37.5%
Food Manufacturing	Fish Roe Technicians	16	128	88.9%	\$250,517	\$1,970,581	88.7%
Support Activities for Mining	Mobile Heavy Equipment Mechanics, Except Engines	185	127	40.7%	\$13,536,357	\$7,549,973	35.8%
Performing Arts, Spectator Sports, and Related	Entertainers and Performers, Sports and Related, All Other	71	127	64.1%	\$947,500	\$1,848,715	66.1%
Scenic and Sightseeing Transportation	Sailors and Marine Oilers	108	125	53.6%	\$1,556,956	\$1,267,079	44.9%
Food Services and Drinking Places	Cashiers	286	125	30.4%	\$2,269,628	\$700,950	23.6%
Food Manufacturing	Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	48	123	71.9%	\$1,188,984	\$2,219,456	65.1%
Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	Cashiers	338	123	26.7%	\$527,297	\$527,297	16.9%
Ambulatory Health Care Services	Registered Nurses	769	123	13.8%	\$38,688,610	\$4,462,733	10.3%
Personal and Laundry Services	Hairdressers, Hairstylists, and Cosmetologists	744	122	14.1%	\$13,917,163	\$1,162,793	7.7%
Support Activities for Mining	Construction Managers	197	121	38.1%	\$20,482,851	\$13,026,357	38.9%
Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods	Fishers and Related Fishing Workers	107	119	52.7%	\$1,502,543	\$1,771,321	54.1%
Support Activities for Mining	Electrical and Electronic Engineering Technicians	44	118	72.8%	\$5,417,118	\$12,253,078	69.3%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	125	118	48.6%	\$4,411,121	\$2,990,106	40.4%
Waste Management and Remediation Services	Designers, All Other	81	117	59.1%	\$9,643,215	\$16,923,977	63.7%
Mining (except Oil and Gas)	Construction and Related Workers, All Other	19	116	85.9%	\$759,342	\$3,330,458	81.4%
Specialty Trade Contractors	Extraction Workers, All Other	142	113	44.3%	\$9,221,511	\$5,497,787	37.4%
Miscellaneous Store Retailers	Operating Engineers and Other Construction Equip Operators	396	113	22.2%	\$20,529,159	\$4,387,951	17.6%
Accommodation	Cashiers	387	113	22.6%	\$3,573,857	\$565,176	13.7%
Support Activities for Mining	Dining Room and Cafeteria Attendants and Bartender Helpers	138	113	45.0%	\$1,087,777	\$736,439	40.4%
Ambulatory Health Care Services	Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	212	111	34.4%	\$14,342,421	\$4,768,280	25.0%
Food Manufacturing	Receptionists and Information Clerks	985	111	10.1%	\$25,043,973	\$1,179,741	4.5%
Food Manufacturing	Cooks, Institution and Cafeteria	33	110	76.9%	\$992,739	\$2,213,235	69.0%
Food Manufacturing	Machinists	10	110	91.7%	\$531,710	\$3,776,501	87.7%

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

tion lives in the greater Palmer-Wasilla area, smaller communities dot the Parks and Glenn highways. In some ways, Mat-Su is a suburb of Anchorage, and many residents work and shop in the big city to the south. However, retail trade is Mat-Su's biggest industry, spurred by the recent construction of several new big box stores in the borough. There were 28,393 workers in the Mat-Su Borough in 2011, and only 11.7 percent were nonresidents. Mat-Su simply isn't home to the industries that tend to employ high percentages of nonresidents, such as seafood processing and tourism.

Health care and social assistance and local government are other large employers in Mat-Su, with 77.7 and 87.0 percent local workers respectively. The largest employer of nonresidents is the accommodation and food services industry, but even then, only 22.7 percent of the industry's workers were nonresidents in 2011. The transportation and warehousing industry employed 996 workers, 23.7 percent of whom were nonresidents; the arts, entertainment, and recreation industry employed 720 workers, 24.9 percent nonresidents.

While 73.5 percent of workers in Mat-Su were local residents in 2011, many Mat-Su residents worked elsewhere. Estimates of Mat-Su commuter patterns from 2010 suggest that one-third of Mat-Su residents worked in Anchorage, and 8 percent worked in the North Slope Borough.¹³

24 Top Private Occupations with Highly Paid Nonresidents

Greater than Alaska median earnings (\$6,640 per quarter), 2011

Occupational title	Total workers	Nonresident workers	Avg quarterly wages
Construction Laborers	6,415	1,238	\$10,041
Fishers and Related Fishing Workers	1,575	1,070	\$8,682
Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	4,679	1,032	\$7,480
Registered Nurses	4,890	994	\$15,247
Airline Pilots, Copilots, and Flight Engineers	1,782	908	\$30,037
Office Clerks, General	5,375	903	\$7,696
Carpenters	4,284	901	\$12,015
Operating Engineers and Other Construction Equipment Operators	3,267	851	\$17,787
Construction and Related Workers, All Other	1,639	720	\$13,328
Electricians	2,796	687	\$18,805
Office and Administrative Support Workers, All Other	5,530	633	\$9,859
Commercial Pilots	1,300	600	\$31,078
Sales and Related Workers, All Other	3,332	530	\$7,690
Sailors and Marine Oilers	990	523	\$10,132
General and Operations Managers	4,112	506	\$22,031
Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	3,208	502	\$14,054
Production Workers, All Other	1,621	481	\$24,966
First-Line Supervisors of Production and Operating Workers	954	476	\$21,425
Maintenance and Repair Workers, General	2,200	466	\$10,815
Captains, Mates, and Pilots of Water Vessels	786	439	\$18,171
Customer Service Representatives	2,977	427	\$7,736
Managers, All Other	2,634	417	\$24,400
Security Guards	2,261	408	\$9,180
Roustabouts, Oil and Gas	1,595	392	\$15,417
Service Unit Operators, Oil, Gas, and Mining	1,042	386	\$22,116
Plumbers, Pipefitters, and Steamfitters	1,904	385	\$17,686
Supervisors of Construction and Extraction Workers	1,340	369	\$26,591
Engineers, All Other	1,358	343	\$28,491
Inspectors, Testers, Sorters, Samplers, and Weighers	751	339	\$20,995
Cooks, All Other	965	326	\$6,894
Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks	3,758	325	\$9,354
Material Moving Workers, All Other	1,539	319	\$11,515
Construction Managers	1,181	284	\$26,787
Chefs and Head Cooks	691	277	\$9,115
Welders, Cutters, Solderers, and Brazers	901	276	\$16,735
Automotive Service Technicians and Mechanics	1,801	273	\$9,903
Mining Machine Operators, All Other	770	264	\$17,199
First-Line Supervisors of Retail Sales Workers	2,193	261	\$10,610
Executive Secretaries and Executive Administrative Assistants	2,741	261	\$9,942
Home Health Aides	2,139	261	\$6,938
Aircraft Mechanics and Service Technicians	1,270	258	\$14,690
Transportation Workers, All Other	1,357	258	\$10,959
Sales Representatives, Services, All Other	1,784	250	\$12,621
Mobile Heavy Equipment Mechanics, Except Engines	790	242	\$19,084
Miners, Except Drillers and Machine Operators	448	240	\$23,658
Light Truck or Delivery Services Drivers	1,518	240	\$9,499
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Workers, All Other	1,469	239	\$16,721
First-line Supervisors/Managers of Seafood Processing Workers	493	232	\$7,773
Surimi Technicians	244	228	\$7,374
Driver/Sales Workers	1,171	226	\$7,207

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

Fairbanks North Star Borough

The Fairbanks North Star Borough, home to Alaska's Golden Heart City, is the second most populated area in the state. Fairbanks is located at the heart of

25 Gas Line-Related Occupations Alaska, 2011

Occupational title	Resident workers	Nonresident workers	Percent nonresident workers	Resident wages (mil)	Nonresident wages (mil)	Percent nonresident wages
Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	3,502	1,702	32.7%	\$57.0	\$14.8	20.6%
Construction Laborers	5,929	1,292	17.9%	\$163.8	\$28.3	14.7%
Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	4,737	1,146	19.5%	\$94.2	\$13.8	12.8%
Food Preparation Workers	3,869	1,126	22.5%	\$44.9	\$8.1	15.2%
Cooks, Restaurant	1,912	1,117	36.9%	\$33.0	\$11.2	25.3%
Office Clerks, General	6,421	987	13.3%	\$161.9	\$14.9	8.4%
Janitors and Cleaners, Except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	5,717	944	14.2%	\$108.2	\$8.2	7.0%
Carpenters	3,688	932	20.2%	\$138.0	\$23.1	14.4%
Operating Engineers and Other Construction Equipment Operators	3,350	868	20.6%	\$190.8	\$45.0	19.1%
Office and Administrative Support Workers, All Other	6,726	833	11.0%	\$198.8	\$17.4	8.1%
Electricians	2,217	696	23.9%	\$144.2	\$42.5	22.8%
Dishwashers	1,410	641	31.3%	\$13.7	\$4.3	23.9%
Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	2,811	504	15.2%	\$139.4	\$17.4	11.1%
First-Line Supervisors of Production and Operating Workers	510	478	48.4%	\$48.9	\$23.0	32.0%
Bus Drivers, Transit and Intercity	537	438	44.9%	\$14.3	\$5.1	26.5%
Managers, All Other	2,734	437	13.8%	\$207.9	\$53.4	20.4%
Security Guards	2,192	430	16.4%	\$69.3	\$9.7	12.2%
Stock Clerks and Order Fillers	2,742	413	13.1%	\$54.7	\$3.6	6.2%
Plumbers, Pipefitters, and Steamfitters	1,658	388	19.0%	\$101.0	\$20.7	17.0%
Supervisors of Construction and Extraction Workers	1,073	379	26.1%	\$95.2	\$36.5	27.7%
Receptionists and Information Clerks	3,042	352	10.4%	\$67.1	\$3.6	5.1%
Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks	4,501	350	7.2%	\$151.6	\$5.5	3.5%
Inspectors, Testers, Sorters, Samplers, and Weighers	419	339	44.7%	\$26.6	\$27.5	50.8%
Executive Secretaries and Executive Administrative Assistants	3,865	298	7.2%	\$137.0	\$5.1	3.6%
Construction Managers	1,011	290	22.3%	\$96.3	\$27.2	22.0%
Welders, Cutters, Solderers, and Brazers	641	279	30.3%	\$36.8	\$13.1	26.3%
Mobile Heavy Equipment Mechanics, Except Engines	597	246	29.2%	\$42.2	\$13.8	24.6%
Light Truck or Delivery Services Drivers	1,293	242	15.8%	\$43.3	\$4.2	8.9%
First-Line Supervisors of Office and Administrative Support Workers	2,248	228	9.2%	\$99.5	\$7.7	7.2%
Cooks, Institution and Cafeteria	754	210	21.8%	\$20.4	\$3.5	14.5%
Helpers: Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Workers	890	199	18.3%	\$28.5	\$5.7	16.7%
Helpers: Construction Trades, All Other	715	192	21.2%	\$21.4	\$5.1	19.2%
Electrical and Electronic Engineering Technicians	204	163	44.4%	\$17.5	\$15.6	47.1%
Bus and Truck Mechanics and Diesel Engine Specialists	656	150	18.6%	\$37.7	\$7.8	17.0%
First-Line Supervisors of Housekeeping and Janitorial Workers	383	147	27.7%	\$10.5	\$1.8	14.7%
First-Line Supervisors of Food Preparation and Serving Workers	635	139	18.0%	\$17.9	\$2.1	10.4%
Structural Iron and Steel Workers	286	137	32.4%	\$16.3	\$5.7	25.8%
Painters, Construction and Maintenance	573	136	19.2%	\$18.3	\$2.8	13.1%
Cement Masons and Concrete Finishers	232	120	34.1%	\$7.2	\$2.5	26.1%
Laundry and Dry-Cleaning Workers	413	114	21.6%	\$7.8	\$0.9	10.5%
Surveyors	397	112	22.0%	\$23.4	\$4.8	17.2%
Maintenance Workers, Machinery	376	111	22.8%	\$20.4	\$5.3	20.7%
Food Service Managers	547	110	16.7%	\$21.2	\$2.2	9.4%
Health and Safety Engineers, Except Mining Safety Engineers and Inspectors	228	108	32.1%	\$22.5	\$8.0	26.2%
Mechanical Engineers	264	104	28.3%	\$23.0	\$5.5	19.2%
Environmental Scientists and Specialists, Including Health	679	99	12.7%	\$40.4	\$4.2	9.5%
Millwrights	205	91	30.7%	\$15.6	\$7.7	33.0%
Industrial Machinery Mechanics	276	88	24.2%	\$20.3	\$6.1	23.2%
Helpers: Carpenters	417	84	16.8%	\$7.6	\$0.8	9.9%
Civil Engineers	716	83	10.4%	\$56.7	\$4.7	7.7%
First-Line Supervisors of Mechanics, Installers, and Repairers	630	83	11.6%	\$47.3	\$5.7	10.7%
Dispatchers, Except Police, Fire, and Ambulance	486	77	13.7%	\$19.4	\$1.7	8.0%
Engineering Technicians, Except Drafters, All Other	597	73	10.9%	\$33.0	\$3.1	8.6%
Helpers: Extraction Workers	197	73	27.0%	\$12.3	\$2.8	18.3%
Architectural and Engineering Managers	373	72	16.2%	\$58.1	\$12.5	17.7%
Purchasing Agents, Except Wholesale, Retail, and Farm Products	361	70	16.2%	\$25.5	\$3.8	12.9%
Occupational Health and Safety Specialists	219	64	22.6%	\$19.8	\$5.9	23.1%
Control and Valve Installers and Repairers, Except Mechanical Door	77	64	45.4%	\$7.0	\$5.5	44.0%
Excavating and Loading Machine and Dragline Operators	210	62	22.8%	\$10.7	\$1.7	13.7%

25 Gas Line-Related Occupations

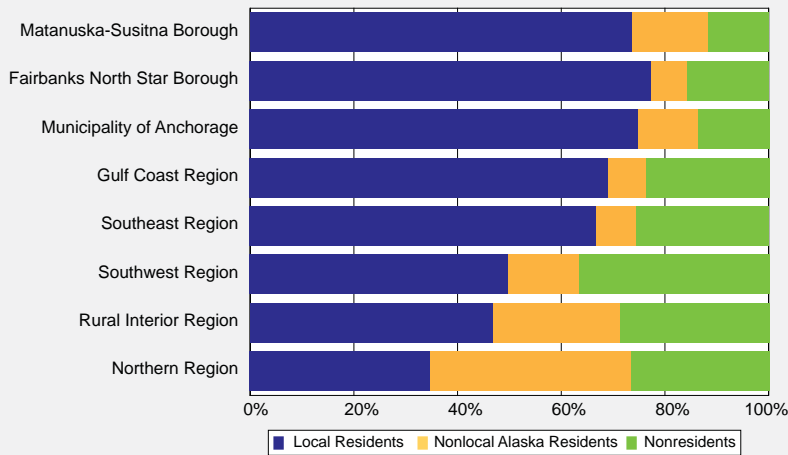
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Occupational title	Resident workers	Nonresident workers	Percent nonresident workers	Resident wages (mil)	Nonresident wages (mil)	Percent nonresident wages
Insulation Workers, Floor, Ceiling, and Wall	181	61	25.2%	\$6.2	\$2.2	26.2%
Emergency Medical Technicians and Paramedics	341	58	14.5%	\$15.7	\$2.2	12.4%
Telecommunications Equip Installers and Repairers, Exc Line Installers	800	57	6.7%	\$59.9	\$2.8	4.5%
Production, Planning, and Expediting Clerks	379	53	12.3%	\$15.1	\$2.7	15.1%
Construction and Building Inspectors	206	53	20.5%	\$14.2	\$3.9	21.4%
Hazardous Materials Removal Workers	321	53	14.2%	\$15.7	\$1.8	10.5%
First-Line Supervisors of Helpers, Laborers, and Matl Movers, Hand	298	53	15.1%	\$13.2	\$1.9	12.7%
Sheet Metal Workers	413	49	10.6%	\$22.7	\$1.4	5.9%
Surveying and Mapping Technicians	219	47	17.7%	\$10.7	\$1.1	9.3%
Crane and Tower Operators	84	47	35.9%	\$6.2	\$3.0	32.2%
Insulation Workers, Mechanical	117	45	27.8%	\$5.7	\$1.8	24.1%
File Clerks	614	44	6.7%	\$14.0	\$0.8	5.6%
Helpers: Electricians	147	44	23.0%	\$7.8	\$3.9	33.3%
Payroll and Timekeeping Clerks	524	43	7.6%	\$21.9	\$1.0	4.2%
Civil Engineering Technicians	470	41	8.0%	\$28.9	\$1.4	4.6%
Electrical Engineers	243	40	14.1%	\$22.0	\$3.6	14.0%
Computer and Information Systems Managers	515	39	7.0%	\$44.2	\$2.1	4.5%
Environmental Engineering Technicians	214	37	14.7%	\$11.4	\$1.6	12.3%
Materials Engineers	25	36	59.0%	\$2.3	\$3.0	56.4%
Occupational Health and Safety Technicians	111	36	24.5%	\$6.0	\$1.8	23.0%
Environmental Engineers	232	33	12.5%	\$19.1	\$2.7	12.2%
Human Resources Specialists	489	31	6.0%	\$25.8	\$1.4	5.1%
Cost Estimators	190	30	13.6%	\$15.7	\$2.5	13.9%
First-Line Supervisors of Transp and Matl-Moving Mach/Vehicle Oper	284	30	9.6%	\$23.1	\$2.2	8.6%
Paving, Surfacing, and Tamping Equipment Operators	111	29	20.7%	\$3.6	\$1.0	22.3%
Environmental Science and Protection Technicians, Including Health	204	24	10.5%	\$7.5	\$0.6	7.7%
Procurement Clerks	303	24	7.3%	\$14.4	\$1.5	9.6%
Plant and System Operators, All Other	251	24	8.7%	\$18.4	\$1.8	8.9%
Architectural and Civil Drafters	242	23	8.7%	\$13.8	\$0.5	3.2%
Gas Plant Operators	154	23	13.0%	\$12.7	\$1.7	11.9%
Pile-Driver Operators	86	22	20.4%	\$5.3	\$1.3	20.2%
Fence Erectors	110	21	16.0%	\$3.5	\$0.5	13.2%
Mechanical Engineering Technicians	57	19	25.0%	\$3.3	\$1.0	23.4%
Human Resources Assistants, Except Payroll and Timekeeping	478	19	3.8%	\$18.6	\$0.4	1.9%
Explosives Workers, Ordnance Handling Experts, and Blasters	43	18	29.5%	\$2.6	\$0.7	21.5%
Helpers: Production Workers	96	18	15.8%	\$2.1	\$0.4	14.7%
Budget Analysts	145	16	9.9%	\$9.9	\$1.5	13.3%
Order Clerks	371	16	4.1%	\$14.4	\$0.3	1.8%
Welding, Soldering, Brazing Mach Setters, Operators, and Tenders	28	16	36.4%	\$1.7	\$0.9	34.3%
Helpers: Pipelayers, Plumbers, Pipefitters, and Steamfitters	126	14	10.0%	\$4.6	\$0.4	7.4%
Highway Maintenance Workers	153	14	8.4%	\$3.9	\$0.2	4.5%
Chemical Engineers	30	13	30.2%	\$5.1	\$1.0	16.0%
Gas Compressor and Gas Pumping Station Operators	145	11	7.1%	\$5.2	\$0.0	1.0%
Cartographers and Photogrammetrists	73	10	12.0%	\$3.7	\$0.4	10.6%
Mechanical Drafters	28	9	24.3%	\$1.5	\$0.2	10.8%
Crushing, Grinding, and Polishing Mach Setters, Operators, and Tenders	67	9	11.8%	\$4.7	\$0.7	13.2%
Weighers, Measurers, Checkers, and Samplers, Recordkeeping	37	N/D	N/D	\$1.2	N/D	N/D
Landscape Architects	42	N/D	N/D	\$1.9	N/D	N/D

N/D = Not disclosable

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

26 Worker Residency by Region Alaska, 2011



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

27 Worker Residency by Borough or Census Area Alaska private sector, 2011

Region	Local residents	Nonlocal residents	Nonresidents	Total workers	Percent local
Wade Hampton Census Area	1,072	261	103	1,436	74.7%
Fairbanks North Star Borough	27,237	2,851	6,455	36,543	74.5%
Anchorage, Municipality of	105,384	17,269	22,060	144,713	72.8%
Kenai Peninsula Borough	15,667	1,526	4,870	22,063	71.0%
Matanuska-Susitna Borough	16,411	3,618	3,159	23,188	70.8%
Juneau, City and Borough of	9,213	1,256	3,311	13,780	66.9%
Nome Census Area	2,171	608	507	3,286	66.1%
Bethel Census Area	3,797	1,378	867	6,042	62.8%
Kodiak Island Borough	4,510	411	2,314	7,235	62.3%
Hoonah-Angoon Census Area	355	58	168	581	61.1%
Sitka, City and Borough of	2,622	268	1,418	4,308	60.9%
Ketchikan Gateway Borough	4,506	570	2,529	7,605	59.3%
Northwest Arctic Borough	1,746	734	606	3,086	56.6%
Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	1,344	719	563	2,626	51.2%
Prince of Wales-Hyder CA	1,088	276	779	2,143	50.8%
Yakutat, City and Borough of	136	43	98	277	49.1%
Valdez-Cordova Census Area	2,902	651	2,604	6,157	47.1%
Dillingham Census Area	1,266	315	1,117	2,698	46.9%
Petersburg Census Area	895	84	973	1,952	45.9%
Haines Borough	678	68	757	1,503	45.1%
Wrangell, City and Borough of	477	132	500	1,109	43.0%
Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	742	600	401	1,743	42.6%
Aleutians West Census Area	1,677	414	2,564	4,655	36.0%
Skagway, Municipality of	321	81	771	1,173	27.4%
Denali Borough	464	755	1,772	2,991	15.5%
Lake and Peninsula Borough	216	433	912	1,561	13.8%
Aleutians East Borough	437	416	3,106	3,959	11.0%
Bristol Bay Borough	254	370	2,578	3,202	7.9%
North Slope Borough	1,319	10,120	6,455	17,894	7.4%
Unknown in Alaska	0	103	71	174	0%
Offshore	0	501	2,886	3,387	0%
Outside Alaska	0	853	992	1,845	0%

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

Alaska's interior and is the northern terminus of the Parks and Richardson highways and the southern terminus of the Dalton Highway to the North Slope. In addition to serving as the interior's transportation hub, Fairbanks is its economic, medical, educational, and cultural center. Alaska's flagship university, the University of Alaska Fairbanks, is the borough's largest employer. Eielson Air Force Base and Fort Wainwright also generate many civilian jobs in the borough.

Fairbanks had a workforce of 46,613 in 2011 — 11.2 percent of the state's total workers. Fairbanks is another mostly urban center with workers spanning all industries. There were 7,308 nonresidents working in Fairbanks in 2011, accounting for 15.7 percent of all Fairbanks workers. Nonresidents were heavily concentrated in accommodation and food services; construction; and administrative support, waste management, and remediation. Just 7.1 percent of Fairbanks workers were nonlocal Alaska residents, which isn't surprising considering Fairbanks' relative isolation from other population centers.

Fairbanks is home to the Fort Knox Gold Mine, a major mining employer. Many nonlocal Alaska residents worked in mining in Fairbanks in 2011, accounting for 23.3 percent of all mining workers. Nonresident workers made up another 20.0 percent of the mining workforce, so local residents were the remaining 56.7 percent.

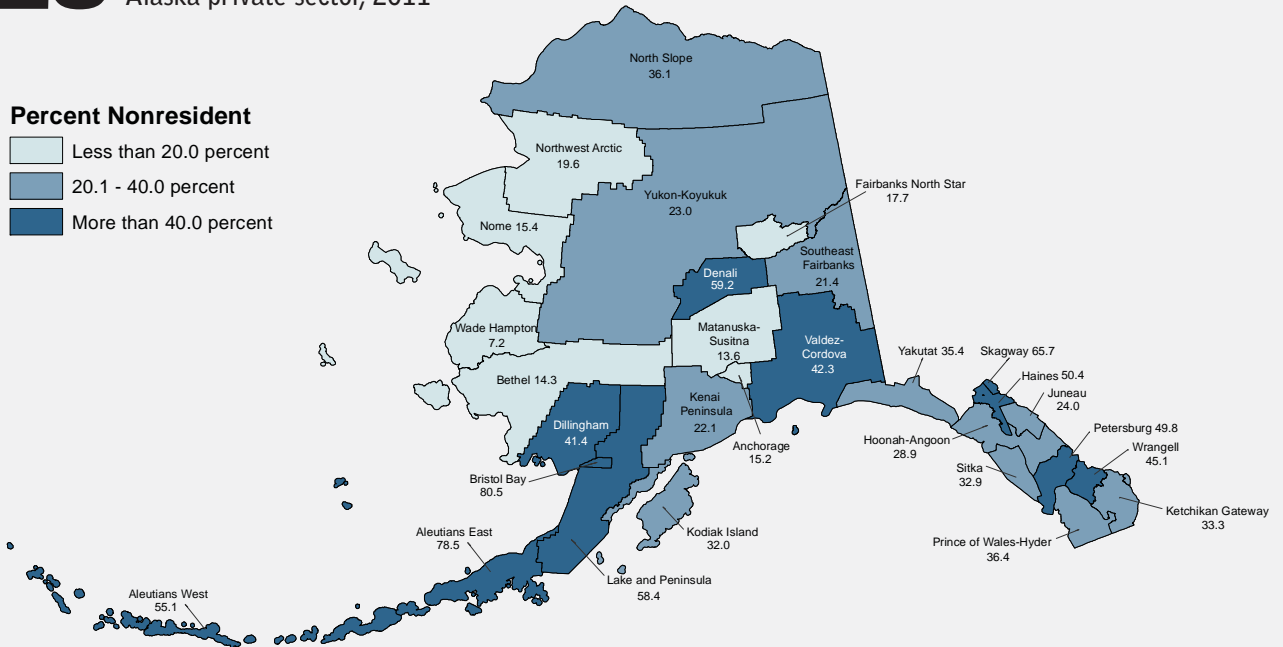
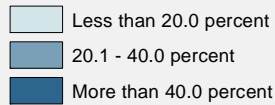
Rural Interior Region

The Rural Interior Region is the largest geographically, but the least populous in Alaska. This doughnut-shaped region

28 Nonresident Workers by Place of Work

Alaska private sector, 2011

Percent Nonresident



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

includes the vast Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area, the Denali Borough, and the Southeast Fairbanks Census Area (but it excludes the Fairbanks North Star Borough). The region is so large and diverse that it can't be characterized as a single economy, but there are a few key industries that keep parts of the region flourishing.

The region had 10,464 workers in 2011, but only 47.0 percent were local residents. The percentage of nonresident workers in the region was 28.7 percent, the second-highest of all eight regions.

Local government is the region's largest industry, and one of the only industries that offers year-round employment across the area. Even the smallest communities along the Yukon River or on the arctic tundra often have a school or local government. Of the 2,741 local government workers in 2011, 78.0 percent were local residents.

The major sources of nonresident workers in the region are the accommodation, food services, and mining industries, which are concentrated in Denali National Park and Usibelli Coal Mine in Denali Borough and the Pogo Gold Mine in the Southeast Fairbanks Census Area. In the Rural Interior in 2011, 68.0 percent of accommodation and food services workers were

nonresidents and another 13.7 percent were nonlocal Alaska residents, leaving 18.3 percent of the accommodation and food services jobs to local residents. Nearly all of these tourism-related jobs are seasonal, and locals who work in the industry earn more, possibly because they work year-round.

Mining employed 633 workers in the Rural Interior in 2011, 25.4 percent of whom were local residents. The largest share of mining workers — 44.1 percent — were nonresidents, and the remaining 30.5 percent were nonlocal Alaska residents. Many other industries in the region had high percentages of nonresidents as well, which is typical of highly seasonal, remote work.

Northern Region

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

The Northern Region has two economies — one is village-based, with local government and service jobs augmented by subsistence production, and the other is industrialized resource extraction at Prudhoe Bay and the Red Dog Mine. In 2011, 26.6 percent of the

29 Resident and Nonresident Workers and Wages

By place of work and Alaska place of residence, 2011

Borough or Census Area	Ownership	Resident Workers		Nonresident Workers		Wages (millions)			
		Local resident	Other AK resident	Number	Percent nonresident	Local resident	Other AK resident	Nonresident	Percent nonresident
Anchorage/Mat-Su									
Anchorage	State Government	9,029	1,316	488	4.5%	\$425.2	\$60.9	\$10.2	2.1%
Anchorage	Local Government	11,317	886	482	3.8%	\$493.8	\$44.6	\$7.8	1.4%
Anchorage	Private Sector	105,384	17,269	22,060	15.2%	\$4,247.2	\$733.8	\$601.4	10.8%
Mat-Su	State Government	1,065	203	38	2.9%	\$46.3	\$8.6	\$0.9	1.6%
Mat-Su	Local Government	3,394	386	119	3.1%	\$120.4	\$13.6	\$1.7	1.2%
Mat-Su	Private Sector	16,411	3,618	3,159	13.6%	\$421.0	\$100.2	\$37.1	6.6%
Gulf Coast Region									
Kenai	State Government	1,176	149	77	5.5%	\$53.4	\$7.8	\$1.7	2.7%
Kenai	Local Government	3,415	94	177	4.8%	\$135.4	\$2.2	\$3.7	2.6%
Kenai	Private Sector	15,667	1,526	4,870	22.1%	\$476.4	\$47.8	\$73.1	12.2%
Kodiak Island	State Government	281	24	28	8.4%	\$13.6	\$0.6	\$0.7	4.5%
Kodiak Island	Local Government	976	43	93	8.4%	\$32.1	\$0.9	\$1.1	3.1%
Kodiak Island	Private Sector	4,510	411	2,314	32.0%	\$128.1	\$10.0	\$28.5	17.1%
Valdez-Cordova	State Government	278	106	29	7.0%	\$11.8	\$5.5	\$0.6	3.4%
Valdez-Cordova	Local Government	782	101	98	10.0%	\$23.8	\$2.0	\$1.5	5.7%
Valdez-Cordova	Private Sector	2,902	651	2,604	42.3%	\$111.4	\$25.1	\$29.6	17.8%
Interior Region									
Denali	State Government	23	19	N/D	N/D	\$1.3	\$0.4	N/D	N/D
Denali	Local Government	122	32	16	9.4%	\$3.1	\$0.9	\$0.3	7.8%
Denali	Private Sector	464	755	1,772	59.2%	\$21.6	\$28.1	\$19.7	28.4%
Fairbanks North Star	State Government	5,059	320	653	10.8%	\$228.7	\$8.8	\$12.9	5.1%
Fairbanks North Star	Local Government	3,699	139	200	5.0%	\$143.7	\$3.7	\$2.9	1.9%
Fairbanks North Star	Private Sector	27,237	2,851	6,455	17.7%	\$942.7	\$96.1	\$125.6	10.8%
Southeast Fairbanks	State Government	139	11	12	7.4%	\$6.3	\$0.5	\$0.2	2.9%
Southeast Fairbanks	Local Government	428	41	40	7.9%	\$10.7	\$1.0	\$0.3	2.3%
Southeast Fairbanks	Private Sector	1,344	719	563	21.4%	\$37.7	\$31.2	\$14.0	16.9%
Yukon-Koyukuk	State Government	66	82	8	5.1%	\$2.5	\$4.1	\$0.1	1.0%
Yukon-Koyukuk	Local Government	1,586	290	186	9.0%	\$26.5	\$4.6	\$2.7	8.0%
Yukon-Koyukuk	Private Sector	742	600	401	23.0%	\$15.8	\$23.2	\$11.8	23.3%
Northern Region									
Nome	State Government	235	30	20	7.0%	\$13.0	\$1.5	\$0.6	3.7%
Nome	Local Government	1,939	120	243	10.6%	\$40.5	\$2.2	\$4.2	9.0%
Nome	Private Sector	2,171	608	507	15.4%	\$71.9	\$23.1	\$12.4	11.6%
North Slope	State Government	20	30	N/D	N/D	\$1.2	\$1.6	N/D	N/D
North Slope	Local Government	2,101	256	252	9.7%	\$82.8	\$12.7	\$7.7	7.5%
North Slope	Private Sector	1,319	10,120	6,455	36.1%	\$47.8	\$802.6	\$500.8	37.1%
Northwest Arctic	State Government	75	8	8	8.8%	\$4.1	\$0.4	\$0.2	3.7%
Northwest Arctic	Local Government	1,174	102	159	11.1%	\$28.1	\$3.8	\$3.0	8.7%
Northwest Arctic	Private Sector	1,746	734	606	19.6%	\$63.5	\$47.4	\$31.0	21.8%
Southeast Region									
Haines	State Government	53	N/D	N/D	N/D	\$1.6	N/D	N/D	N/D
Haines	Local Government	202	8	17	7.5%	\$4.9	\$0.2	\$0.2	4.2%
Haines	Private Sector	678	68	757	50.4%	\$14.9	\$1.3	\$6.0	27.0%
Hoonah-Angoon	State Government	20	N/D	N/D	N/D	\$0.5	N/D	N/D	N/D
Hoonah-Angoon	Local Government	281	50	26	7.3%	\$5.6	\$1.1	\$0.3	4.7%
Hoonah-Angoon	Private Sector	355	58	168	28.9%	\$6.1	\$1.5	\$2.0	21.2%
Juneau	State Government	4,034	291	252	5.5%	\$190.5	\$11.4	\$6.7	3.2%
Juneau	Local Government	2,406	87	173	6.5%	\$106.4	\$2.7	\$3.7	3.3%
Juneau	Private Sector	9,213	1,256	3,311	24.0%	\$299.1	\$38.5	\$61.1	15.3%
Ketchikan Gateway	State Government	579	124	74	9.5%	\$27.7	\$5.9	\$2.8	7.6%
Ketchikan Gateway	Local Government	1,203	185	103	6.9%	\$50.1	\$7.4	\$2.1	3.5%
Ketchikan Gateway	Private Sector	4,506	570	2,529	33.3%	\$138.5	\$12.8	\$34.6	18.6%
Petersburg	State Government	52	N/D	N/D	N/D	\$2.0	N/D	N/D	N/D
Petersburg	Local Government	401	14	41	9.0%	\$11.2	\$0.3	\$0.4	3.7%
Petersburg	Private Sector	895	84	973	49.8%	\$21.8	\$1.8	\$9.5	28.8%
Prince of Wales-Hyder	State Government	42	7	N/D	N/D	\$1.6	\$0.3	N/D	N/D
Prince of Wales-Hyder	Local Government	920	111	137	11.7%	\$25.1	\$2.5	\$1.7	5.9%
Prince of Wales-Hyder	Private Sector	1,088	276	779	36.4%	\$27.3	\$7.4	\$10.7	23.5%
Sitka	State Government	355	20	33	8.1%	\$14.5	\$0.4	\$0.5	3.0%
Sitka	Local Government	739	22	82	9.7%	\$27.2	\$0.3	\$1.4	4.7%
Sitka	Private Sector	2,622	268	1,418	32.9%	\$78.8	\$6.3	\$20.0	19.0%
Skagway	State Government	16	N/D	N/D	N/D	\$0.6	N/D	N/D	N/D
Skagway	Local Government	94	7	12	10.6%	\$3.9	\$0.1	\$0.1	3.3%
Skagway	Private Sector	321	81	771	65.7%	\$8.5	\$1.3	\$9.0	47.9%
Wrangell	State Government	26	N/D	N/A	N/A	\$0.9	N/D	N/A	N/A
Wrangell	Local Government	274	N/D	32	10.3%	\$10.1	N/D	\$0.6	5.3%
Wrangell	Private Sector	477	132	500	45.1%	\$12.0	\$2.8	\$5.8	28.3%

29 Resident and Nonresident Workers and Wages

Continued

Borough or Census Area	Ownership	Resident Workers		Nonresident Workers		Wages (millions)			
		Local resident	Other AK resident	Number	Percent nonresident	Local resident	Other AK resident	Nonresident	Percent nonresident
Southeast (cont.)									
Yakutat	State Government	20	N/D	N/A	N/A	\$0.7	N/D	N/A	N/A
Yakutat	Local Government	135	9	18	11.1%	\$3.3	\$0.3	\$0.1	2.2%
Yakutat	Private Sector	136	43	98	35.4%	\$2.7	\$0.7	\$1.1	24.8%
Southwest Region									
Aleutians East	State Government	10	12	N/D	N/D	\$0.4	\$0.1	N/D	N/D
Aleutians East	Local Government	252	43	34	10.3%	\$6.9	\$1.3	\$0.5	5.8%
Aleutians East	Private Sector	437	416	3,106	78.5%	\$13.5	\$13.2	\$60.4	69.3%
Aleutians West	State Government	40	10	N/D	N/D	\$2.2	\$0.4	N/D	N/D
Aleutians West	Local Government	420	50	52	10.0%	\$17.0	\$1.8	\$0.7	3.8%
Aleutians West	Private Sector	1,677	414	2,564	55.1%	\$64.9	\$19.5	\$53.7	38.9%
Bethel	State Government	362	51	25	5.7%	\$19.7	\$2.6	\$0.6	2.8%
Bethel	Local Government	3,422	320	271	6.8%	\$71.0	\$6.5	\$5.3	6.4%
Bethel	Private Sector	3,797	1,378	867	14.3%	\$102.7	\$39.7	\$25.1	15.0%
Bristol Bay	State Government	16	21	10	21.3%	\$1.0	\$0.3	\$0.1	6.3%
Bristol Bay	Local Government	130	16	31	17.5%	\$4.3	\$0.5	\$0.6	11.6%
Bristol Bay	Private Sector	254	370	2,578	80.5%	\$9.4	\$9.6	\$25.1	56.9%
Dillingham	State Government	111	20	14	9.7%	\$4.9	\$0.6	\$0.2	2.9%
Dillingham	Local Government	701	57	64	7.8%	\$14.7	\$1.5	\$1.0	5.9%
Dillingham	Private Sector	1,266	315	1,117	41.4%	\$37.7	\$10.1	\$14.2	22.8%
Lake and Peninsula	State Government	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	\$N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D
Lake and Peninsula	Local Government	422	120	54	9.1%	\$8.0	\$3.8	\$0.6	4.6%
Lake and Peninsula	Private Sector	216	433	912	58.4%	\$5.1	\$9.6	\$11.2	43.2%
Wade Hampton	State Government	50	20	N/D	N/D	\$1.3	\$1.0	N/D	N/D
Wade Hampton	Local Government	1,628	141	186	9.5%	\$27.6	\$2.9	\$3.3	9.7%
Wade Hampton	Private Sector	1,072	261	103	7.2%	\$11.8	\$9.8	\$2.7	11.2%
Other/Unknown		N/A	1,462	3,970	73.1%	N/A	\$103.1	\$141.7	57.9%
Total		276,706	54,375	83,488	20.1%	\$10,056	\$2,507.2	\$2,078.0	14.2%

Notes: N/D = not disclosable. Includes private sector and state and local government. Local resident workers are residents of the reported borough/census area as determined by the zip code of the most recent Permanent Fund Dividend mailing address. Worker employment records showing place of work information are matched with Permanent Fund Dividend applicant address information to determine the number of local residents, Alaska residents, and nonresidents working in each borough/census area. Place of work was based on employer-reported place of work information. Workers were assigned to a geographic area based on where they earned the most money in 2010. If employers did not provide specific place of work information for the worker, the borough/census area of the primary business location was used to determine the place of work.

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

Northern Region's 31,042 workers were nonresidents, and another 38.7 percent were nonlocal Alaska residents. The Northern Region has the state's lowest percentage of local workers at 34.7 percent.

The mining industry, which includes workers at Red Dog Mine in the Northwest Arctic Borough as well as North Slope oil employment, is the region's largest with 11,175 workers in 2011. Just 2.4 percent of workers in the Northern Region mining industry were local residents, and 60.3 percent were nonlocal Alaska residents. Nonresidents made up the remaining 37.3 percent.

Local government, which includes schools, is the region's second-largest industry at 6,346 workers in 2011, 82.2 percent of whom were local residents. Construction is another major industry, serving com-

munities and the extraction industries. Of the 2,448 construction workers in the Northern Region in 2011, 21.4 percent were local residents, 42.0 percent were nonlocal Alaska residents, and 36.7 percent were nonresidents.

Southwest Region

The Southwest Region includes the Wade Hampton, Bethel, Dillingham, and Aleutians West census areas and the Bristol Bay, Lake and Peninsula, and Aleutians East boroughs. Fishing and fish processing are the region's dominant industries, but because of the limitations of available data, this report can't capture most fish harvesting employment.

The Southwest Region had 32,760 total workers in

2011, excluding fish harvesters, with manufacturing as its largest employer (mainly seafood processing). The Southwest manufacturing industry employed 10,338 workers in 2011, who made up 31.6 percent of all area wage and salary workers. Seafood processing has historically had a high percentage of nonresident workers, as the work tends to be seasonal, remote, and relatively low-paying. In most communities with seafood processing plants, the local population can't satisfy the peak demand for workers.

Of all manufacturing workers in the Southwest Region, 79.4 percent were nonresidents and just 5.2 were nonlocal Alaska residents. Local residents were 15.4 percent, and on average they earned more than nonlocal and nonresidents. Local workers may hold higher-paying jobs and work more months of the year.

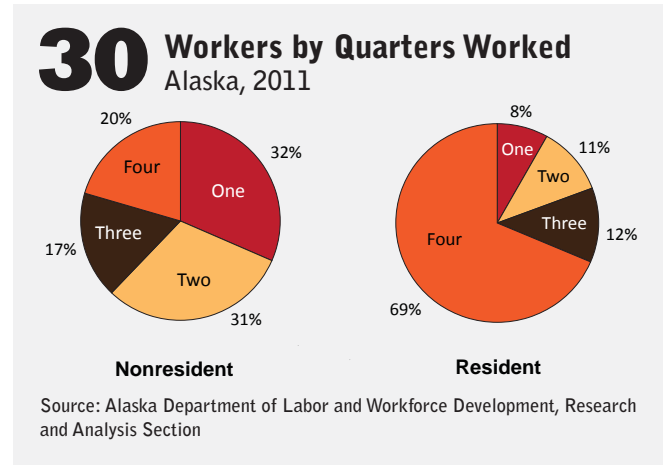
The seafood processing industry in Southwest Alaska makes up a significant portion of Alaska's total nonresident workforce. Nonresidents in the Southwest manufacturing industry represented 44.2 percent of all nonresidents working in manufacturing and 9.8 percent of Alaska's total nonresident workforce. It's the primary reason 36.6 percent of Southwest workers are nonresidents, the highest percentage in all Alaska regions.

Local government is the second-largest employer, similar to other rural regions. It employed 8,414 workers in 2011, 82.9 percent of whom were local residents. Other large industries in the region are health care and social services and retail.

Not all of the Southwest Region is affected by the commercial fishing industry. Lake and Peninsula Borough and the Bethel and Wade Hampton census areas have much smaller numbers of seafood processing workers, and the Wade Hampton Census Area had the highest percentage of local workers in 2011 at 79.3 percent. (See Exhibit 29.)

Gulf Coast Region

The economically and geographically diverse Gulf Coast Region includes the Kodiak Island and Kenai Peninsula boroughs and the Valdez-Cordova Census Area. Much of the Kenai Peninsula is a few hours' drive from Anchorage, and shares many of the same urban characteristics. Tourism plays a significant role on the peninsula, and both sport and commercial fishing are economic drivers. The Kenai Peninsula Borough also has considerable oil and gas extraction. The Kodiak Island Borough is home to part of



Alaska's fishing fleet as well as one of the largest Coast Guard bases in the U.S. The Valdez-Cordova Census Area includes the coastal communities of Valdez and Cordova as well as inland communities in the Copper River basin.

The Gulf Coast Region had 43,382 workers in 2011, and almost two-thirds worked in the Kenai Peninsula Borough. Manufacturing, mostly seafood processing but also oil refining, employed 6,797 workers in 2011. Local residents were 38.8 percent of manufacturing workers, and nonresidents made up 58.2 percent. Local government was another large employer in the Gulf Coast in 2011, with 5,779 workers — 89.5 percent of whom were local.

Visitor-related industries in the Gulf Coast had high percentages of nonresidents in 2011. The agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting industry had a nonresident percentage of 51.3; the arts, entertainment, and recreation industry was 42.5 percent nonresident; and the accommodation and food services industry was at 33.2 percent. The mining industry, which includes mostly Cook Inlet oil and gas extraction, had a nonresident percentage of 18.2, which was lower than in other regions with mining.

Southeast Region

The Southeast Alaska panhandle is home to 10 boroughs and census areas, the largest of which is the City and Borough of Juneau, the state's capital. The mining and timber industries were of historic importance in Southeast Alaska, but the fading role of logging in the region has given way to cruise ship tourism. Fishing and fish processing are both big employers in the region, but most of its fish harvesters aren't counted in this report.

Southeast Alaska had 48,252 workers in 2011, 25.5 percent of whom were nonresidents and 7.9 percent were nonlocal Alaska residents.

The largest industry in Southeast was local government, which employed 7,793 total workers, 6,655 of whom were local residents. State government was the next-biggest employer, with 6,028 workers in 2011. State government had a lower percentage of nonresident workers than local government, at 6.2 percent versus 8.2 percent. Retail trade and health care and social assistance were other large industries in the region, with 69.8 and 77.4 percent local resident workers, respectively.

Manufacturing was the region's fourth-largest industry and the largest source of nonresident workers in Southeast Alaska in 2011, largely because of the seafood processing industry. Of the 5,086 manufacturing workers in Southeast Alaska, 3,754 (73.8 percent) were nonresidents. Accommodation and food services employed 1,594 nonresidents, or 38.8 percent of the industry's total workforce. Other visitor-related sectors — such as retail trade and arts, entertainment, and recreation — also had high numbers of nonresidents.

The agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting industry, which includes mostly timber jobs, was 42.8 percent nonresident but was not among the largest industries in the region. The mining industry, which has grown recently because of the opening of the Kensington Mine near Juneau, employed 859 workers, 41.2 percent of whom were nonresidents. The mining industry had the highest nonlocal resident share of all industries in Southeast at 18.4 percent.

Economic Impact of Nonresident Workers

Nearly 415,000 people worked in Alaska at some point in 2011, and about one-fifth of them were nonresidents. There is no question that the nonresident workforce has a significant effect on Alaska's economy, but determining the extent to which it is negative or positive is a complicated economic question the available data can't answer. Consequently, the Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development does not attempt to determine an "ideal" rate of nonresident hire.

The largest driver of nonresident employment in Alaska is the state's dramatic seasonality. Over 60 percent of nonresidents who worked in Alaska in 2011 worked during only one or two quarters. (See Exhibit 30.) Those workers primarily filled positions in seafood

processing and tourism that would have been difficult or impossible to fill with residents during the state's busy summer months. In those industries, the availability of workers from other states or countries who are willing to relocate during periods of peak activity can be an asset.

On the other hand, the nonresidents who work in Alaska year-round and spend some or most of their payroll dollars elsewhere represent an economic opportunity for the state. For businesses that hire nonresidents because there are not enough qualified Alaskans, training and apprenticeship programs can increase the supply of qualified Alaskans and keep more of those payroll dollars in the state.

To give a sense of how much more money could be kept in the state if residents filled those positions, consider that nonresidents who worked all four quarters in 2011 earned \$1.2 billion. Including nonresidents who worked for at least three quarters brings the total to \$1.6 billion.

Resident Employment Preference

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

By authority of AS 36.10.150 and 8 AAC 30.064, the Commissioner of Labor and Workforce Development has determined the entire State of Alaska to be a Zone of Underemployment. A Zone of Underemployment requires that qualified Alaska residents who are eligible under AS 36.10.140 be given employment preference. This hiring preference applies on a project-by-project, craft-by-craft, or occupational basis, and must be met each work week. 8 AAC 30.081 (e) and (f) contain a waiver provision for employers having difficulty fulfilling the preference requirement. Waiver forms are available at regional Wage and Hour Administration offices.

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

*Boilermakers
Bricklayers
Carpenters
Cement Masons
Culinary Workers
Electricians
Engineers and Architects
Equipment Operators
Foremen and Supervisors
Insulation Workers*

Ironworkers
Laborers
Mechanics
Millwrights
Painters
Piledriving Occupations
Plumbers and Pipefitters
Roofers
Sheet Metal Workers
Surveyors
Truck Drivers
Tug Boat Workers
Welders

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

Notes

¹Alaska 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.

²The 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, who are covered by federal unemployment insurance.

³Nonresident workers are those who did not apply for a Permanent Fund Dividend in 2011 or 2012. If the worker's Social Security Number appeared in the PFD data for either 2011 or 2012, that person was considered a resident for 2011. The methodology in the appendix provides complete information on workers identified as nonresidents.

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

⁵Alaska Seafood Industry Research Project, November 2012. See the November 2012 issue of *Alaska Economic Trends*.

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

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

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

⁹The 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).

¹⁰A new hire is a worker who appeared for the first time during a specific time period. For this analysis, wage records for the four quarters of 2011 were matched to the file used to generate the residency analysis. Workers were matched by SSN and identified as a new hire if the worker appeared for the first time at any point in 2011. Because many workers hold multiple jobs and can be counted as new hires more than once, the worker/employer combination where the worker earned the most wages was selected for the analysis.

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

¹²Workers were assigned to a geographic area based on where they earned the most money in 2011. If employers did not provide a specific place of work for a worker, the borough or census area of the primary business location was used to determine the place of work. Place of residence for Alaska residents was derived from the ZIP code of the most recent PFD mailing address.

Appendix

Methodology

Alaska residency is determined by matching the Alaska Department of Revenue Permanent Fund Dividend 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 2011 or 2012 PFD.

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

Although most workers would have had to be in Alaska throughout 2011 to be considered residents for this report, the department used information from both 2011 and 2012 dividend years to improve the accuracy of the residency classification. Resident workers who left Alaska during 2011 would not have been eligible for a 2011 PFD unless they had spent the entire year in the state. The 2011 PFD data match identified these workers, and the department counted them as residents. New workers who arrived in Alaska after January 1, 2011, are nonresidents for this report.

Limitations of the Data

Those who did not provide a Social Security Number on their 2011 or 2012 Permanent Fund Dividend applications or who were eligible for a dividend but did not apply were not counted as residents. If industry or occupation codes were missing from the wage file, the department excluded those records from the tally for those industry and occupation tabulations. Also excluded were those who established residency during 2011 but did not meet eligibility requirements for the 2012 PFD.

A long-term analysis of 2009 worker information showed that 13.8 percent of nonresident workers stayed in Alaska and ultimately applied for a 2010 Permanent Fund Dividend. The likelihood that nonresident work-

ers will stay in Alaska and later become eligible for a PFD varies significantly by industry. Nonresident oil and seafood processing industry workers were much less likely to become residents than state and local government workers, health care workers, or those working in stores.

The department's wage file includes only those workers covered by Alaska unemployment insurance. Therefore, information was not available for the self-employed or for federal employees. Nevertheless, the workers covered by this analysis were representative of the Alaska workforce, and this analysis offers a good approximation of the effect of nonresident workers on the Alaska economy.

Many workers have two or more jobs throughout the year. The data set this report uses consists of an unduplicated collection of wage records. In cases where workers had more than one job or worked in more than one geographic area, their employment and earnings were assigned to the industry, employer, and area where they earned the majority of their wages in 2011. Therefore, each worker has only one employer, one industry, and one wage associated with their employment in 2011 even if that person worked at two or more jobs. Resulting data, at the industry and area levels, are not reliable as absolute figures for employment and wages. However, because this method is consistent with past reports, the data may be confidently compared to years past.

Other Measures of Residency

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

A1 Resident and Nonresident Workers and Wages
Private, state, and local government in Alaska, 2011

Industry	Resident workers	Nonresident workers	Percent nonresident workers	Resident wages	Nonresident wages	Percent nonresident wages	Avg resident wages/qtr	Avg nonresident wages/qtr
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting								
Crop Production	346	62	15.2%	\$3,380,607	\$517,385	13.3%	\$3,748	\$3,804
Animal Production	309	190	38.1%	\$9,171,228	\$2,353,229	20.4%	\$9,126	\$5,183
Forestry and Logging	255	285	52.8%	\$8,332,419	\$7,723,624	48.1%	\$10,521	\$10,940
Fishing, Hunting and Trapping	357	728	67.1%	\$4,712,960	\$19,016,436	80.1%	\$5,417	\$12,066
Support Activities for Agriculture and Forestry	72	45	38.5%	\$1,477,029	\$518,298	26.0%	\$6,870	\$5,573
Mining								
Oil and Gas Extraction	3,065	1,071	25.9%	\$492,097,814	\$171,821,154	25.9%	\$41,696	\$48,102
Mining (except Oil and Gas)	2,435	1,109	31.3%	\$185,160,296	\$70,683,158	27.6%	\$21,190	\$22,561
Support Activities for Mining	8,811	4,455	33.6%	\$688,400,543	\$332,020,686	32.5%	\$21,118	\$23,329
Utilities								
Utilities	2,379	180	7.0%	\$160,113,496	\$7,782,557	4.6%	\$18,114	\$17,648
Construction								
Construction of Buildings	6,369	1,382	17.8%	\$283,638,288	\$38,070,298	11.8%	\$13,862	\$12,844
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	3,992	1,283	24.3%	\$214,576,667	\$54,754,410	20.3%	\$16,487	\$17,899
Specialty Trade Contractors	10,288	2,621	20.3%	\$438,633,598	\$60,453,542	12.1%	\$13,000	\$11,456
Manufacturing								
Food Manufacturing	6,023	18,011	74.9%	\$131,663,220	\$229,634,912	63.6%	\$6,860	\$6,170
Beverage and Tobacco Product Manufacturing	245	61	19.9%	\$6,863,579	\$680,100	9.0%	\$8,132	\$5,529
Textile Mills	10	N/D	N/D	\$192,398	N/D	0.2%	\$5,830	N/D
Textile Product Mills	77	9	10.5%	\$2,272,495	\$116,414	4.9%	\$8,511	\$5,821
Apparel Manufacturing	8	N/A	N/A	\$110,670	N/A	N/A	\$4,257	N/A
Leather and Allied Product Manufacturing	N/D	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/D	N/A
Wood Product Manufacturing	191	34	15.1%	\$4,918,927	\$532,585	9.8%	\$7,870	\$6,742
Paper Manufacturing	21	N/A	N/A	\$400,218	N/A	N/A	\$7,021	N/A
Printing and Related Support Activities	358	41	10.3%	\$10,923,704	\$415,489	3.7%	\$8,561	\$5,067
Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing	704	36	4.9%	\$60,004,087	\$1,286,160	2.1%	\$22,712	\$13,830
Chemical Manufacturing	47	8	14.5%	\$2,283,736	\$518,762	18.5%	\$13,355	\$24,703
Plastics and Rubber Products Manufacturing	107	10	8.5%	\$4,381,268	\$154,891	3.4%	\$11,683	\$5,957
Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing	237	46	16.3%	\$8,288,155	\$845,933	9.3%	\$10,558	\$7,761
Primary Metal Manufacturing	29	10	25.6%	\$1,109,557	\$381,254	25.6%	\$11,804	\$15,250
Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	589	126	17.6%	\$23,318,060	\$2,286,835	8.9%	\$11,759	\$7,778
Machinery Manufacturing	82	9	9.9%	\$3,988,661	\$576,154	12.6%	\$12,950	\$26,189
Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing	115	7	5.7%	\$8,416,428	\$266,069	3.1%	\$19,172	\$16,629
Electrical Equipment, Appliance, and Component Manufacturing	24	N/D	N/D	\$785,162	N/D	3.1%	\$10,197	N/D
Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	418	144	25.6%	\$14,536,739	\$2,850,749	16.4%	\$10,259	\$8,587
Furniture and Related Product Manufacturing	123	20	14.0%	\$3,812,422	\$294,460	7.2%	\$9,276	\$6,544
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	188	17	8.3%	\$5,651,413	\$358,364	6.0%	\$8,985	\$8,552
Wholesale Trade								
Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods	2,786	334	10.7%	\$134,163,733	\$9,885,984	6.9%	\$13,210	\$12,175
Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods	3,265	473	12.7%	\$124,897,282	\$8,240,374	6.2%	\$10,928	\$8,366
Wholesale Electronic Markets and Agents and Brokers	576	116	16.8%	\$29,771,890	\$3,793,215	11.3%	\$14,623	\$13,794
Retail Trade								
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	4,348	548	11.2%	\$163,418,010	\$8,475,712	4.9%	\$10,623	\$6,885
Furniture and Home Furnishings Stores	995	153	13.3%	\$27,090,159	\$1,865,058	6.4%	\$8,058	\$5,959
Electronics and Appliance Stores	821	163	16.6%	\$20,195,564	\$2,085,645	9.4%	\$7,436	\$5,959
Building Material and Garden Equipment and Supplies Dealers	4,040	551	12.0%	\$116,453,976	\$5,942,570	4.9%	\$8,328	\$4,859
Food and Beverage Stores	7,228	1,065	12.8%	\$153,351,157	\$9,008,530	5.5%	\$6,405	\$4,060
Health and Personal Care Stores	1,124	190	14.5%	\$33,101,379	\$3,502,446	9.6%	\$8,627	\$8,440
Gasoline Stations	1,923	247	11.4%	\$32,662,027	\$2,160,774	6.2%	\$5,227	\$4,163
Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	2,101	844	28.7%	\$28,220,110	\$7,519,385	21.0%	\$4,612	\$4,351
Sporting Goods, Hobby, Book, and Music Stores	2,339	559	19.3%	\$33,594,295	\$4,009,788	10.7%	\$4,582	\$3,439
General Merchandise Stores	11,855	1,723	12.7%	\$246,279,247	\$16,108,501	6.1%	\$6,243	\$4,423

A1 Resident and Nonresident Workers and Wages

Continued

Industry	Resident workers	Nonresident workers	Percent nonresident workers	Resident wages	Nonresident wages	Percent nonresident wages	Avg resident wages/qtr	Avg nonresident wages/qtr
Miscellaneous Store Retailers	2,861	713	19.9%	\$51,528,037	\$5,751,116	10.0%	\$5,812	\$3,844
Nonstore Retailers	1,145	129	10.1%	\$51,035,512	\$3,842,936	7.0%	\$12,512	\$12,683
Transportation and Warehousing								
Air Transportation	5,574	1,567	21.9%	\$243,579,367	\$58,607,657	19.4%	\$14,967	\$14,439
Water Transportation	874	562	39.1%	\$45,066,818	\$27,670,266	38.0%	\$15,047	\$16,549
Truck Transportation	3,251	541	14.3%	\$145,802,704	\$13,468,405	8.5%	\$12,681	\$10,242
Transit and Ground Passenger Transportation	1,639	195	10.6%	\$31,903,135	\$2,193,769	6.4%	\$5,660	\$4,832
Pipeline Transportation	815	74	8.3%	\$105,687,772	\$7,739,155	6.8%	\$33,552	\$33,358
Scenic and Sightseeing Transportation	1,575	1,622	50.7%	\$30,883,384	\$19,865,940	39.1%	\$6,696	\$5,036
Support Activities for Transportation	2,736	604	18.1%	\$103,342,832	\$17,845,008	14.7%	\$10,897	\$12,576
Postal Service	66	N/D	N/D	\$904,225	N/D	5.5%	\$4,265	N/D
Couriers and Messengers	2,099	837	28.5%	\$135,309,500	\$121,724,648	47.4%	\$17,573	\$45,420
Warehousing and Storage	239	49	17.0%	\$14,443,048	\$2,671,892	15.6%	\$15,906	\$17,695
Information								
Publishing Industries (except Internet)	835	101	10.8%	\$27,718,407	\$1,978,146	6.7%	\$9,575	\$8,174
Motion Picture and Sound Recording Industries	551	95	14.7%	\$4,783,946	\$619,532	11.5%	\$3,127	\$3,349
Broadcasting (except Internet)	806	90	10.0%	\$29,996,664	\$1,718,522	5.4%	\$10,203	\$9,190
Telecommunications	4,298	283	6.2%	\$283,955,343	\$12,935,952	4.4%	\$17,407	\$17,294
Internet Service Providers, Web Search Portals, and Data Processing Services	192	16	7.7%	\$8,114,315	\$546,496	6.3%	\$11,270	\$14,381
Other Information Services	134	29	17.8%	\$4,491,108	\$507,453	10.2%	\$10,115	\$7,807
Finance and Insurance								
Credit Intermediation and Related Activities	5,149	377	6.8%	\$239,402,589	\$6,892,320	2.8%	\$12,365	\$7,877
Securities, Commodity Contracts, and Other Financial Investments and Related Activities	541	44	7.5%	\$53,516,960	\$2,130,637	3.8%	\$26,639	\$18,211
Insurance Carriers and Related Activities	1,727	136	7.3%	\$87,336,104	\$2,614,366	2.9%	\$13,670	\$9,304
Funds, Trusts, and Other Financial Vehicles	1,714	161	8.6%	\$112,692,456	\$10,242,136	8.3%	\$18,842	\$25,227
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing								
Rental and Leasing Services	4,153	401	8.8%	\$128,617,163	\$5,508,363	4.1%	\$9,429	\$6,383
Lessors of Nonfinancial Intangible Assets (except Copyrighted Works)	1,825	341	15.7%	\$52,007,956	\$5,857,789	10.1%	\$8,579	\$7,539
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	321	12	3.6%	\$4,789,867	\$244,675	4.9%	\$6,278	\$6,991
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services Management of Companies and Enterprises	14,095	3,927	21.8%	\$733,254,495	\$171,402,084	18.9%	\$14,980	\$18,039
Administrative Support/Waste Management and Remediation	701	33	4.5%	\$48,646,162	\$1,610,118	3.2%	\$19,235	\$21,186
Administrative and Support Services	11,556	3,883	25.2%	\$309,251,640	\$69,105,056	18.3%	\$8,435	\$8,167
Waste Management and Remediation Services	1,740	385	18.1%	\$87,168,477	\$11,501,852	11.7%	\$14,485	\$12,315
Educational Services								
Educational Services	2,119	607	22.3%	\$56,364,074	\$6,922,220	10.9%	\$8,221	\$6,104
Health Care and Social Assistance								
Ambulatory Health Care Services	16,437	2,006	10.9%	\$681,395,025	\$61,278,580	8.3%	\$11,693	\$13,139
Hospitals	12,213	1,262	9.4%	\$656,085,613	\$49,989,280	7.1%	\$14,214	\$15,935
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	4,142	628	13.2%	\$110,659,016	\$7,747,621	6.5%	\$7,652	\$5,773
Social Assistance	11,246	1,265	10.1%	\$271,511,965	\$18,528,694	6.4%	\$7,165	\$6,543
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation								
Performing Arts, Spectator Sports, and Related Industries	927	371	28.6%	\$12,702,498	\$3,633,939	22.2%	\$5,719	\$5,987
Museums, Historical Sites, and Similar Institutions	405	196	32.6%	\$9,865,646	\$1,801,995	15.4%	\$7,554	\$3,917
Amusement, Gambling, and Recreation Industries	3,683	1,676	31.3%	\$43,836,288	\$13,558,351	23.6%	\$4,110	\$4,044
Accommodation and Food Services								
Accommodation	6,872	4,972	42.0%	\$125,267,520	\$45,804,063	26.8%	\$5,773	\$4,351
Food Services and Drinking Places	22,013	7,017	24.2%	\$315,142,665	\$56,375,666	15.2%	\$4,666	\$3,853
Other Services								
Repair and Maintenance	2,688	649	19.4%	\$86,454,826	\$21,396,003	19.8%	\$9,617	\$13,423
Personal and Laundry Services	2,453	394	13.8%	\$42,597,284	\$3,037,902	6.7%	\$5,423	\$3,764

A1 Resident and Nonresident Workers and Wages

Continued

Industry	Resident workers	Nonresident workers	Percent nonresident workers	Resident wages	Nonresident wages	Percent nonresident wages	Avg resident wages/qtr	Avg nonresident wages/qtr
Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional, and Similar Organizations	5,333	697	11.6%	\$157,645,618	\$8,071,420	4.9%	\$8,920	\$5,570
Private Households	791	123	13.5%	\$18,742,902	\$1,199,568	6.0%	\$7,159	\$5,284
Public Administration								
Executive, Legislative, and Other General Government Support	N/D	N/A	N/A	N/D	N/A	N/A	N/D	N/A
Justice, Public Order, and Safety Activities	31	N/D	N/D	\$1,012,620	N/D	4.3%	\$10,773	N/D
Administration of Human Resource Programs	15	N/D	N/D	\$903,673	N/D	2.7%	\$15,316	N/D
Administration of Economic Programs	7	N/A	N/A	\$335,321	N/A	N/A	\$15,242	N/A
Unclassified	193	101	34.4%	\$2,653,602	\$729,253	21.6%	\$6,086	\$5,100
Unknown	192	114	37.3%	\$2,007,389	\$1,373,712	40.6%	\$4,289	\$7,425
Total Private Sector	256,649	78,266	23.4%	\$9,697,288,496	\$1,977,905,038	16.9%	\$11,164	\$11,130
Local Government	48,298	3,403	6.6%	\$1,663,756,748	\$59,909,419	3.5%	\$10,095	\$8,173
State Government	26,134	1,819	6.5%	\$1,202,328,028	\$40,232,485	3.2%	\$12,519	\$9,281
Total Private and Government	331,081	83,488	20.1%	\$12,563,373,271	\$2,078,046,942	14.2%	\$11,123	\$10,973

N/D = Not disclosable. N/A - Not applicable.

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