

2012

Residency of Alaska Workers



State of Alaska
Sean Parnell, Governor
Dianne Blumer, Commissioner
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**ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
& WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT**

Residency of Alaska Workers: 2012

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On the cover: The M/V LeConte pulls into Auke Bay, north of Juneau, between storms. Photo by Flickr user Cocoabiscuit

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Highlights

- **Alaska residents made up 79.6 percent of all workers in Alaska in 2012 and earned 85.2 percent of wages.**
- **The percentage of nonresident workers in Alaska increased by three-tenths of a percentage point in 2012.** The percentage in 2012 was 20.4, up from 20.1 percent in 2011.
- **The percentage of wages earned by nonresidents increased by six-tenths of a percentage point in 2012.** Total private-sector and state and local government wages totaled \$15.3 billion in 2012. Nonresidents earned 14.8 percent of total wages, up from 14.2 percent in 2011.
- **Alaska's workforce increased by 1.0 percent to 418,779.** The number of resident workers rose by 2,202, or 0.7 percent, to 333,283. Nonresident workers increased by 2,008, or 2.4 percent, to 85,496.
- **Residents' wages were higher on average than nonresidents' wages.** Resident workers in Alaska typically earn more each year on average than nonresidents, and 2012 was no exception. Average resident wages grew 3.2 percent to \$39,179, while average nonresident wages increased 6.5 percent to \$26,510.
- **Growth in total nonresident wages outpaced that of residents.** Resident wages increased 3.9 percent to \$13.1 billion in 2012, while nonresident wages increased 9.1 percent to \$2.3 billion.
- **The seafood processing industry still employs the most nonresidents, but fewer than in 2011.** Seafood processing had 16,881 nonresidents and 6,048 residents. Among all nonresident workers in 2012, 19.7 percent worked in the seafood processing industry, down from 21.4 in 2011. Nonresident seafood processors earned 10.4 percent of all nonresident wages.
- **The oil industry had more workers, both resident and nonresident.** The number of residents in the oil industry rose by 222, or 1.9 percent, and the

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 27.

number of nonresident workers increased by 230, or 4.3 percent. Wages for resident and nonresident workers in the oil industry increased by 6.0 and 9.1 percent, respectively.

- **The percentage of nonresidents in the oil and gas industry increased in 2012.** The oil industry had 5,528 nonresident and 11,973 resident workers. Nonresidents accounted for 31.6 percent of oil industry workers, including major oil companies and oilfield services, up from 31.1 percent in 2011. The oil industry employed 6.5 percent of all nonresident workers but paid 23.8 percent of total nonresident wages.
- **The construction industry bounced back, and had more resident as well as nonresident workers.** The number of nonresidents working in construction increased 14.3 percent, and the number of residents rose by 1.0 percent. Of the 26,966 workers in the construction industry, 20,891 were residents and 6,075 were not. After six years of overall job declines in construction, 2012 was the first year of recovery.

Residency of Alaska Workers: 2012

Introduction

Alaska has a unique set of databases that allow quick and accurate monitoring of resident hire. The state can look at 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 that contain workers' occupations and places of work.

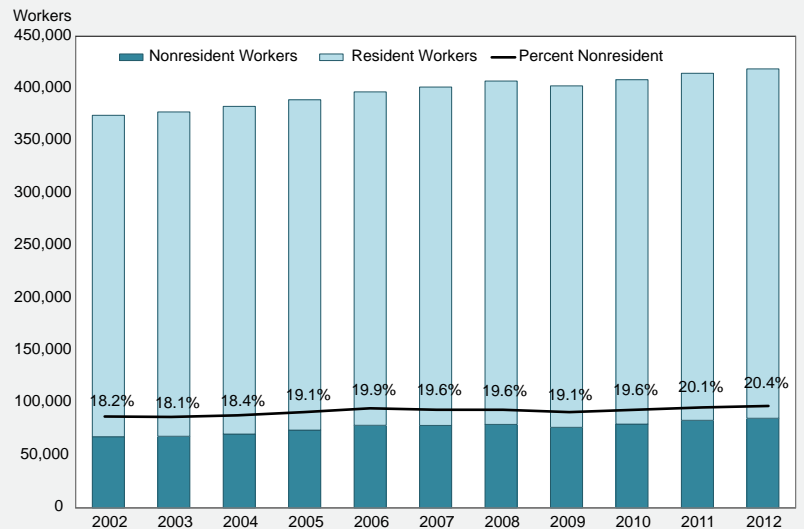
The state uses this information to identify occupations eligible for preference in publicly funded construction projects as required by Alaska Statute 36.10.150 and to report on the status of resident hire as required by AS 36.10.130.¹ In addition, the information is a useful planning tool for educators and job-seekers.

The number of nonresident workers employed in Alaska is useful as 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 as well as a shortage of skilled workers or lack of information for both job-seekers and employers. A continuing long-term deficit of Alaska workers in an industry or occupation, particularly a relatively high-paying occupation, may suggest a need for additional training.

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

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 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.

1 Resident and Nonresident Workers Alaska, 2002 to 2012



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

Maximizing resident hire requires a variety of tools — better 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 minimize the need to import workers.

Alaska's unemployed and underemployed workers, along with the thousands of young people who enter the labor market each year, can make more informed career choices when they're aware of the industries that tend to employ nonresidents.

Measuring Residency

To calculate residency, the Department of Labor and Workforce Development matches quarterly Alaska unemployment insurance wage records (which contain industry, occupation, wages, and place of work information) for each worker with Alaska Permanent Fund Dividend data. The wage records don't capture all of Alaska's workers. Most significantly, they don't include federal employees and the self-employed, so as a result,

they aren't covered by this report. Residents for this report were workers who applied for a PFD in one of the two most recent years. (See the methodology in the appendix on page 27.)

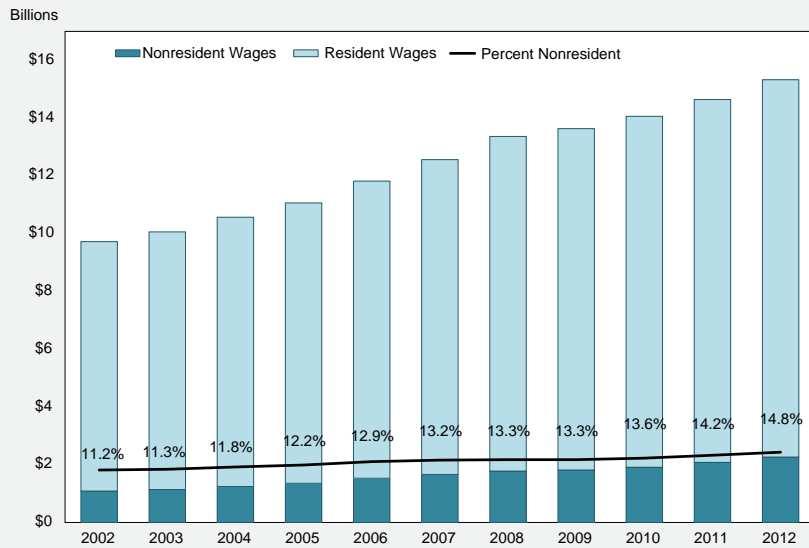
Although some workers not eligible for a PFD when residency reports are generated become residents the following year, the most recent numbers show these workers represent about 12.1 percent of total nonresident workers.

Nonresident Workforce Increased in 2012

- The total number of private-sector and state and local government wage and salary² workers employed in Alaska during 2012 was 418,779, up by 4,210 workers from 2011.
- Nonresidents³ were 20.4 percent of workers in 2012, which is less than half a percentage point higher than 2011's rate of 20.1. (See Exhibit 1.)
- More residents than nonresidents joined the workforce in 2012, but the nonresident workforce grew at a faster rate. The number of resident workers increased seven-tenths of a percentage point to 333,283, and the number of nonresident

2 Resident and Nonresident Wages

Alaska, 2002 to 2012



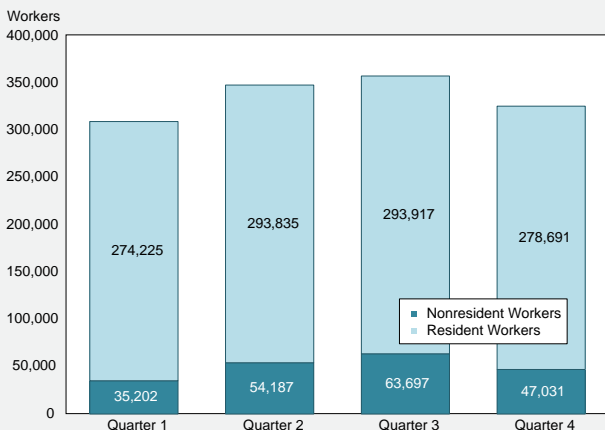
Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section

workers increased 2.4 percent to 85,496.

- Total wages grew 4.7 percent to \$15.3 billion in 2012. Nonresidents earned 14.8 percent of that total, up from 14.2 percent in 2011. (See Exhibit 2.)
- Total resident wages increased by \$494 million (3.9 percent) to \$13.1 billion in 2012, while total nonresident wages increased by \$188 million (9.1 percent) to \$2.3 billion.
- With some significant exceptions, nonresidents typically didn't work all four quarters of the year. (See Exhibits 3 and 30.) Many nonresidents worked only short-term or seasonal jobs, including those in seafood processing and tourism.
- In 2012, residents earned an annual average of \$39,179, while nonresidents earned \$26,510.
- Average annual wages grew by \$1,233 (3.2 percent) for residents and \$1,619 (6.5 percent) for nonresidents.
- The average wage per quarter worked for nonresidents was \$11,326 in 2012 while residents earned \$11,447.

3 Alaska Workers by Quarter

Resident and nonresident, 2012



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

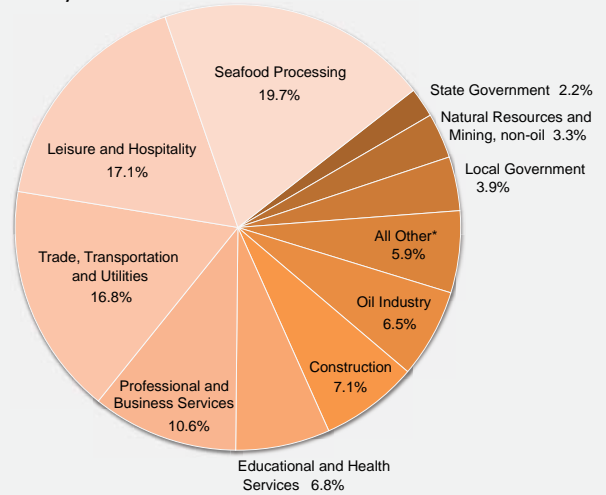
Nonresidents by Industry

The nonresident hire rate is greater in the private sector. In 2012, 23.7 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 the leisure and hospitality industry. The nonresident workforce for these two industries combined accounted for more than one-third, or 36.9 percent, of all nonresident workers in 2012. (See Exhibit 5.)

Other industries with high percentages of nonresidents included oil and gas, construction, metal mining, and other visitor-related industries. These industries generally have one or more of the following characteristics:

4 Nonresident Workers, Industry Distribution Alaska, 2012



Note: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

*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, 2012

Industry	Total		Nonresident			
	Workers	Wages (mil)	Workers	Percent	Wages (mil)	Percent
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	2,332	\$51.6	1,160	49.7%	\$25.1	48.7%
Mining	21,963	\$2,095.7	7,175	32.7%	\$643.3	30.7%
Oil and Gas	4,427	\$744.1	1,155	26.1%	\$195.2	26.2%
Oilfield Services*	13,074	\$1,041.7	4,373	33.4%	\$344.8	33.1%
Utilities	2,624	\$182.9	199	7.6%	\$11.8	6.5%
Construction	26,966	\$1,161.6	6,075	22.5%	\$178.7	15.4%
Manufacturing	28,003	\$562.7	17,696	63.2%	\$250.5	44.5%
Seafood Processing	22,929	\$363.9	16,881	73.6%	\$234.8	64.5%
Wholesale Trade	7,186	\$319.5	814	11.3%	\$22.5	7.1%
Retail Trade	47,547	\$1,057.5	7,027	14.8%	\$78.0	7.4%
Transportation and Warehousing	25,093	\$1,157.6	6,330	25.2%	\$280.3	24.2%
Air Transportation	7,168	\$304.0	1,598	22.3%	\$52.7	17.3%
Information	7,299	\$373.1	599	8.2%	\$18.7	5.0%
Finance and Insurance	9,487	\$508.3	766	8.1%	\$19.5	3.8%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	7,048	\$205.1	763	10.8%	\$12.2	6.0%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	18,624	\$969.4	4,235	22.7%	\$190.8	19.7%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	1,542	\$95.4	471	30.5%	\$21.9	22.9%
Administrative Support/Waste Management and Remediation	18,093	\$504.2	4,374	24.2%	\$87.8	17.4%
Educational Services	2,702	\$65.9	608	22.5%	\$6.8	10.3%
Health Care and Social Assistance	50,614	\$1,948.1	5,247	10.4%	\$143.7	7.4%
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	7,238	\$86.8	2,240	30.9%	\$19.3	22.2%
Accommodation and Food Services	41,603	\$569.9	12,390	29.8%	\$111.0	19.5%
Accommodation	11,878	\$180.4	5,008	42.2%	\$49.0	27.2%
Food Services and Drinking Places	29,534	\$387.7	7,317	24.8%	\$61.6	15.9%
Other Services	12,922	\$349.8	1,971	15.3%	\$36.7	10.5%
Other/Unknown	477	\$9.6	168	50.5%	\$3.4	49.8%
Local Government	51,130	\$1,752.6	3,348	6.5%	\$63.4	3.6%
State Government	28,286	\$1,296.8	1,840	6.5%	\$41.0	3.2%
Total	418,779	\$15,324.2	85,496	20.4%	\$2,266.5	14.8%

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.

*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

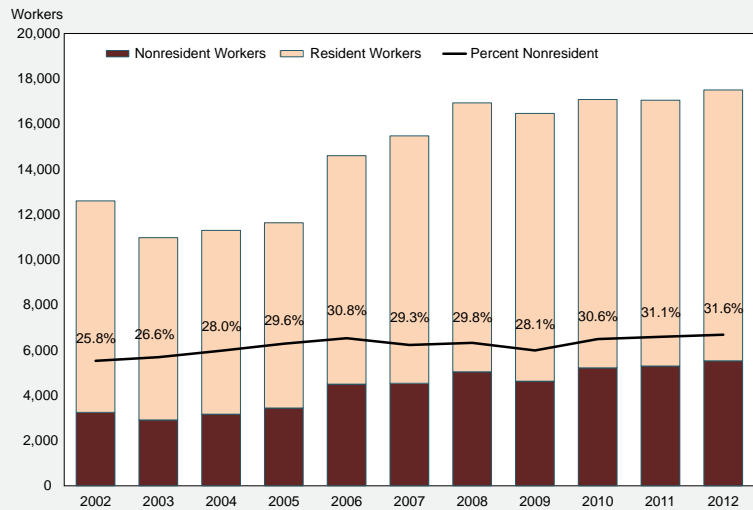
high seasonality, a need for workers with specialized skills, or work sites in remote locations.

Oil and Gas Industry

The oil and gas industry employs less than 5 percent of all Alaska workers but has a substantial effect on Alaska's economy. Oil and gas wages are 2.8 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.

- The number of workers in the oil industry rose during 2012, with increases in both oilfield services and extraction. Alaska's oil industry employed 17,501 workers in 2012: an increase of 452 workers, or 2.7 percent, from 2011.
- The percentage of nonresidents working in the oil and gas industry rose from 31.1 percent in 2011 to 31.6 percent in 2012. (See Exhibit 6.)
- Oil industry wages grew by 6.9 percent in 2012, to \$1.8 billion, and increased for both residents and nonresidents. Total resident wages rose 6.0 percent to \$1.2 billion, while nonresident wages increased 9.1 percent to \$540 million.
- Overall, nonresidents earned 30.2 percent of the

6 Oil Industry Workers Alaska, 2002 to 2012



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

total, up from 29.6 percent in 2011.

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 in remote sites on the North Slope and in Cook Inlet with a few workers employed in urban centers.

- Oil and gas extraction workers made up 25.3 percent of the industry total but earned 41.7 percent of industry wages in 2012.

7 Oil Industry, High Nonresident Occupations Select occupations, Alaska, 2012

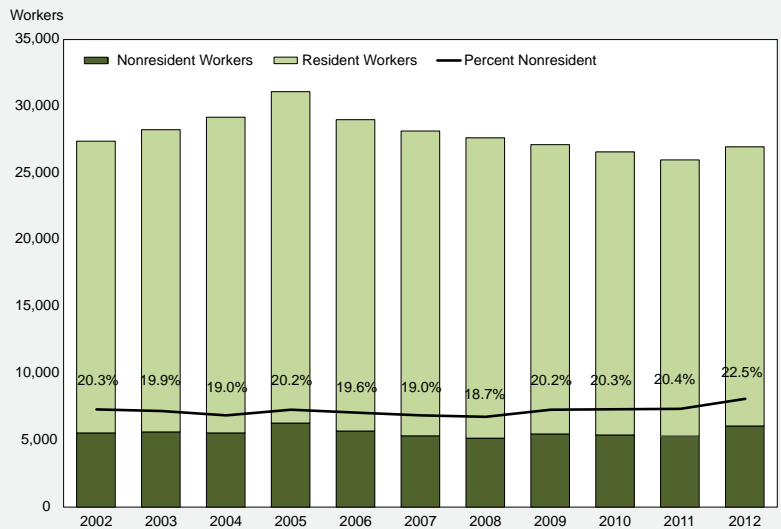
Occupation title	Total workers	Percent nonres	Avg quarterly res wages	Avg quarterly nonres wages
Roustabouts, Oil and Gas	1,392	24.3%	\$15,570	\$16,308
Service Unit Operators, Oil, Gas, and Mining	1,260	42.2%	\$23,793	\$22,237
Operating Engineers and Other Construction Equipment Operators	1,203	30.7%	\$19,011	\$19,438
Production Workers, All Other	905	35.0%	\$37,250	\$38,188
Electricians	654	38.2%	\$23,927	\$25,907
Managers, All Other	518	43.2%	\$56,155	\$93,987
Plumbers, Pipefitters, and Steamfitters	498	44.8%	\$20,601	\$21,469
Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	478	33.9%	\$19,990	\$18,959
Supervisors of Construction and Extraction Workers	368	37.2%	\$35,490	\$35,818
Construction Managers	335	38.5%	\$27,160	\$27,954

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

- Extraction employed 4,427 people in 2012, up from 4,136 in 2011. Its percentage of nonresidents increased over the year, rising from 25.9 percent to 26.1 percent.
- The percentage of total wages paid to nonresidents in extraction also rose, from 25.9 percent in 2011 to 26.2 percent in 2012. (See Exhibit 5.)
- Extraction was a high-wage industry for both residents and nonresidents, but nonresidents earned more. In 2012, nonresidents earned 15.8 percent more than residents per quarter, at \$50,693 versus \$43,785.
- Because residents in oil and gas extraction tend to work more quarters than nonresidents, the average annual wages for residents and nonresidents are fairly close, despite nonresidents earning more per quarter. In 2012, residents earned an annual average of \$167,757, and nonresidents earned \$169,004.

8 Construction Industry Workers Alaska, 2002 to 2012



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

by 161 (1.2 percent) from 2011. Nonresidents rose by 3.5 percent, or 146 workers, while the number of residents increased 0.2 percent, or 15 workers.

Oilfield services firms provide contractual or fee-based support for extraction firms. Their services include drilling oil and gas wells, excavation, and well servicing.⁴ The oilfield services sector makes up a large portion of total oil industry workers at 74.7 percent in 2012.

- As with extraction, the overall nonresident percentage in oilfield services rose during the year. In 2012, 33.4 percent of the 13,074 oilfield service workers were nonresidents, compared to 32.7 percent in 2011.
- Workers in oilfield services earned more than \$1.0

- The number of oilfield services workers increased

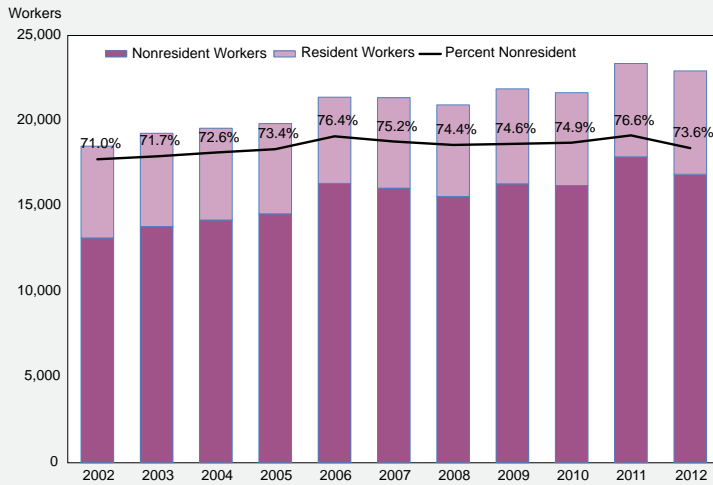
9 Construction Industry, High Nonresident Occupations Select occupations, Alaska, 2012

Occupation title	Total workers	Percent nonresident	Avg quarterly resident wages	Avg quarterly nonres wages
Construction Laborers	4,325	23.2%	\$10,302	\$10,027
Carpenters	3,084	22.8%	\$13,246	\$10,904
Electricians	1,746	12.4%	\$17,430	\$16,154
Operating Engineers and Other Construction Equipment Operators	1,711	22.4%	\$18,679	\$19,789
Plumbers, Pipefitters, and Steamfitters	1,281	14.4%	\$16,918	\$15,830
Construction and Related Workers, All Other	1,189	49.5%	\$12,556	\$14,409
Construction Managers	623	19.9%	\$27,610	\$27,409
Painters, Construction and Maintenance	588	21.9%	\$9,292	\$7,519
Roofers	578	20.4%	\$11,353	\$9,242
Maintenance and Repair Workers, General	380	65.3%	\$12,963	\$15,535

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, 2002 to 2012



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

The 3.8 percent growth still leaves the industry well below its 2005 peak of 31,096 workers.

- The number of construction workers rose in 2012, but the growth was not evenly spread between residents and nonresidents with 215 more residents (1.0 percent) and 761 more nonresidents, or 14.3 percent.
- Nonresidents grew to 22.5 percent of all construction workers in 2012, up from 20.4 percent in 2011. (See Exhibit 8.)
- The construction industry paid 9.5 percent of all private wages in 2012. Total construction wages increased 6.5 percent to \$1.2 billion. The nonresident share rose from 14.1 percent in 2011 to 15.4 percent in 2012.

billion, or 58.3 percent of total oil industry wages in 2012. Nonresidents made \$344.8 million, or 33.1 percent of that total. (See Exhibit 5.)

- In 2012, nonresidents in oilfield services earned an average of \$24,275 per quarter — 13.1 percent more than residents, who earned \$21,469 per quarter.
- The quarterly gap between resident and nonresident quarterly wages widened in 2012, as nonresident wages increased more (\$650) than resident wages (\$244).
- Although nonresidents earn more per quarter, residents earn more annually — \$80,098 versus \$78,847 — primarily because residents work more quarters.

- Construction wages for residents rose 4.9 percent during the year, while nonresident wages rose by 16.4 percent. Like the oil industry, residents in construction work more quarters than nonresidents, at 3.3 quarters versus 2.1.

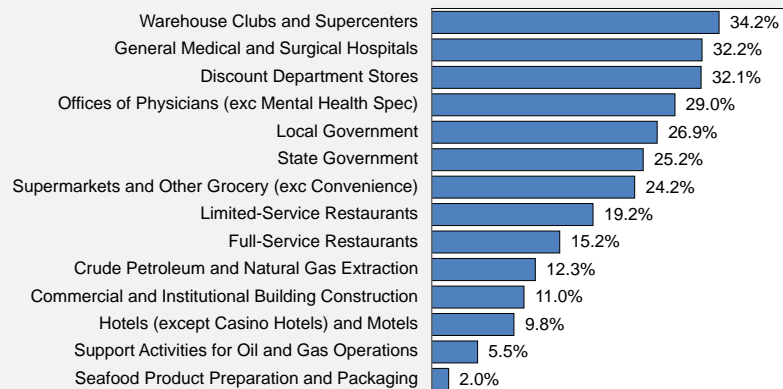
Within the construction industry, specialty trade contractors accounted for most of the workers and wages. The number of residents in the specialty trade contractors sector increased slightly (0.5 percent, or 53 workers), while the number of nonresidents increased

Construction Industry

The construction industry is one of Alaska’s largest, employing 6.4 percent of workers in the state. Average quarterly wages in construction are higher than the state average.

After a six-year skid, Alaska’s construction industry recovered slightly in 2012, adding 976 workers for a total of 26,966.

11 Nonresidents Who Became Residents Select industries, Alaska, 2012



Note: Graph covers those who were nonresidents in 2011 and became residents in 2012. Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section

12 Seafood Processing, High Nonresident Occupations

Select occupations, Alaska, 2012

Occupation title	Total workers	Percent nonresident	Avg quarterly resident wages	Avg quarterly nonres wages
Seafood Processing Workers, Except Surimi and Fish Roe	15,394	77.3%	\$5,316	\$5,069
Meat, Poultry, and Fish Cutters and Trimmers	1,799	72.4%	\$4,324	\$2,967
Fishers and Related Fishing Workers	756	69.3%	\$5,431	\$9,047
Machinists	386	94.0%	\$9,774	\$8,962
Office Clerks, General	249	61.8%	\$10,325	\$9,024
First-line Supervisors/Managers of Seafood Processing Workers	191	67.5%	\$10,606	\$15,790
Maintenance Workers, Machinery	180	85.6%	\$11,029	\$7,548
Material Moving Workers, All Other	159	87.4%	\$7,178	\$7,963
Fish Roe Technicians	140	84.3%	\$5,132	\$9,892
Surimi Technicians	134	94.8%	\$11,364	\$9,722

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, 2012

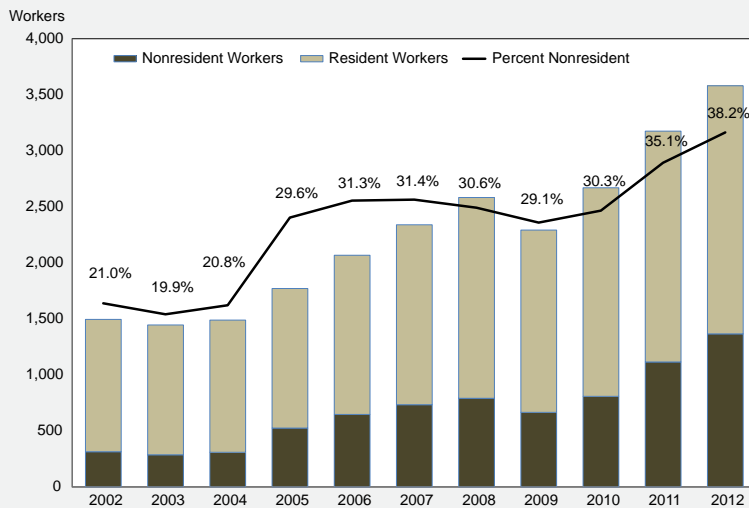
Borough or Census Area	Total		Nonresident			
	Workers	Wages	Workers	Percent	Wages	Percent
Aleutians East	3,274	\$65,167,541	2,952	90.2%	\$55,488,314	85.1%
Aleutians West	3,281	\$66,117,990	2,252	68.6%	\$35,460,078	53.6%
Anchorage	631	\$9,542,381	338	53.6%	\$2,674,164	28.0%
Bethel	260	\$2,424,276	57	21.9%	\$1,001,708	41.3%
Bristol Bay	2,260	\$17,002,532	2,080	92.0%	\$15,401,974	90.6%
Denali	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Dillingham	754	\$5,629,067	618	82.0%	\$4,456,413	79.2%
Fairbanks North Star	17	\$163,034	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Haines	245	\$2,521,782	224	91.4%	\$2,248,888	89.2%
Hoonah-Angoon	34	\$437,839	15	44.1%	\$105,468	24.1%
Juneau	435	\$5,007,171	317	72.9%	\$3,035,686	60.6%
Kenai Peninsula	1,519	\$15,207,484	987	65.0%	\$8,005,276	52.6%
Ketchikan	934	\$13,037,095	737	78.9%	\$7,652,316	58.7%
Kodiak Island	2,770	\$50,296,423	1,309	47.3%	\$15,080,095	30.0%
Lake and Peninsula	272	\$3,275,059	260	95.6%	\$2,892,309	88.3%
Matanuska-Susitna	18	\$129,280	9	50.0%	\$90,908	70.3%
Nome	228	\$3,846,628	28	12.3%	\$350,146	9.1%
North Slope	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Northwest Arctic	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Petersburg	602	\$7,952,131	403	66.9%	\$4,206,679	52.9%
Prince of Wales-Hyder	246	\$2,496,062	201	81.7%	\$1,870,550	74.9%
Sitka	652	\$11,816,292	430	66.0%	\$5,269,953	44.6%
Skagway	13	\$205,440	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D
Southeast Fairbanks	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Valdez-Cordova	1,544	\$17,039,452	1,350	87.4%	\$12,317,107	72.3%
Wade Hampton	431	\$2,628,706	21	4.9%	\$342,758	13.0%
Wrangell	223	\$3,071,932	164	73.5%	\$1,962,046	63.9%
Yakutat	65	\$1,216,462	31	47.7%	\$386,190	31.7%
Yukon-Koyukuk	63	\$135,107	7	11.1%	\$33,238	24.6%
Unknown	2,158	\$57,506,798	2,087	96.7%	\$54,401,916	94.6%
Total	22,929	\$363,873,963	16,881	73.6%	\$234,762,299	64.5%

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, 2002 to 2012



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

by 18.5 percent, or 484 workers.

Heavy and civil engineering had the lowest number of workers but the highest quarterly wages. Its number of nonresidents increased 8.3 percent to 1,390, and the number of residents increased 7.3 percent to 4,284.

Seafood Processing Industry

Fishing 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 included in this report. Seafood processors, on the other hand, are included in the wage record data and can be described in this report.

Historically, seafood processing has had the highest percentage of nonresident workers of any industry, a trend that continued in 2012.

- Alaska’s seafood processing industry employed 16,881 nonresidents in 2012, representing 73.6 percent of the processing workforce. (See Exhibit 10.) Nonresidents earned \$234.8 million, or 64.5 percent, of the total wages.
- In all industries combined, non-resident seafood processors were 19.7 percent of the nonresident workforce, down from 21.4 percent in 2011.

- The number of workers in seafood processing was down 1.8 percent from 2011, and the proportion of nonresidents fell from 76.6 percent in 2011 to 73.6 percent in 2012.
- Total seafood processing wages increased 4.5 percent in 2012. Wages for nonresidents rose 2.7 percent, while resident wages increased 7.8 percent.
- The portion of seafood processing wages earned

15 Metal Mining Industry, High Nonresident Occupations

Select occupations, Alaska, 2012

Occupation title	Total workers	Percent nonres	Avg quarterly resident wages	Avg quarterly nonresident wages
Mining Machine Operators, All Other	626	37.4%	\$19,550	\$17,588
Miners, Except Drillers and Machine Operators	433	58.0%	\$21,967	\$29,616
Extraction Workers, All Other	344	47.7%	\$20,561	\$21,285
Millwrights	187	31.6%	\$25,052	\$27,536
Mining and Geological Engineers, Including Mining Safety Engineers	110	46.4%	\$27,675	\$20,015
Mobile Heavy Equipment Mechanics, Except Engines	101	44.6%	\$24,122	\$26,208
Mechanics, Mine Machinery	91	37.4%	\$25,912	\$33,447
Electricians	64	59.4%	\$27,779	\$31,614
Geoscientists, Except Hydrologists and Geographers	63	36.5%	\$12,544	\$16,332
Earth Drillers, Except Oil and Gas	54	81.5%	\$17,981	\$12,385

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, 2012

Industry	Total		Nonresident			
	Workers	Wages (mil)	Workers	Percent	Wages (mil)	Percent
Air Transportation	7,168	\$304.0	1,598	22.3%	\$52.7	17.3%
Scenic and Sightseeing Transportation	3,321	\$55.4	1,720	51.8%	\$22.6	40.9%
Support Activities for Transportation	3,242	\$121.6	597	18.4%	\$18.2	15.0%
Performing Arts, Spectator Sports, and Related Industries	1,194	\$13.8	310	26.0%	\$2.6	18.8%
Amusement, Gambling, and Recreation Industries	5,450	\$61.5	1,730	31.7%	\$14.8	24.1%
Accommodation	11,878	\$180.4	5,008	42.2%	\$49.0	27.2%
Food Services and Drinking Places	29,534	\$387.7	7,317	24.8%	\$61.6	15.9%
Leisure and Hospitality*	48,841	\$656.7	14,630	30.0%	\$130.3	19.8%

*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

by nonresidents fell in 2012, from 65.6 percent to 64.5 percent.

- Some nonresident seafood processors eventually become Alaska residents. In 2012, 2.0 percent of seafood processing workers who were nonresidents the year before became residents. (See Exhibit 11.)

Although self-employed fish harvesters aren't part of the worker totals or the total nonresident hire rate, the department creates estimates each year. In 2012, nonresidents were an estimated 49.6 percent of the harvesting workforce, which includes permit holders and their crew. Nonresidents earned 58.6 percent of gross earnings.⁵

Metal Mining Industry

Metal mining is of historic and contemporary importance to Alaska's economy. The quest for gold, silver, copper, lead, and rare earth elements employed 3,580 workers in 2012 and contributed \$267.4 million in wages.

- Worker counts in the metal mining industry⁶ increased by 12.8 percent, or 405 workers, in 2012.
- The number of nonresidents in metal mining was up 22.5 percent, from 1,115 to 1,366, while residents increased by 7.5 percent, or from 2,060 to 2,214.
- Nonresidents became a larger portion of the metal mining workforce, increasing from 35.1 percent in 2011 to 38.2 percent in 2012. (See Exhibit 14.)

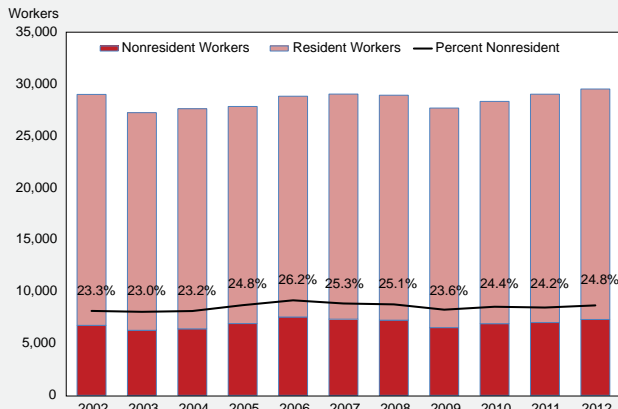
- Nonresidents also earned a greater share of overall wages, at 34.4 percent in 2012, up from 30.0 percent the year before. They earned \$92.1 million in wages in 2012, a 31.4 percent increase.
- Resident wages increased as well, going up 7.4 percent to \$175.3 million.
- Average annual wages for residents in metal mining were higher than for nonresidents. Residents earned \$79,163 compared to \$67,421 for nonresidents.
- Residents worked more quarters than nonresidents. In 2012, 75.9 percent of residents in metal mining worked all four quarters, compared to 41.1 percent of nonresident workers.
- Nonresidents earned an average of \$23,542 each quarter (up 3.9 percent), while residents made \$21,716 (down 0.9 percent).

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. (See Exhibit 16.)

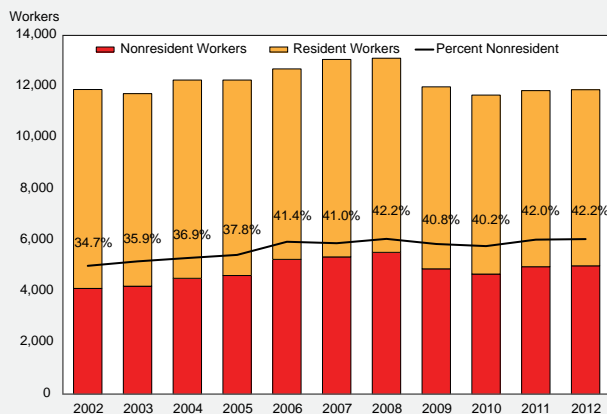
- Nonresidents in visitor-related jobs accounted for 21.4 percent of the state's nonresident workers but made just 9.8 percent of nonresident wages.
- Visitor-related industries employed 61,787 work-

17 Workers in Eating and Drinking Alaska, 2002 to 2012



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

18 Accommodation Workers Alaska, 2002 to 2012



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

ers in 2012, up from 61,209 in 2011. The number of nonresidents was up 2.5 percent in 2012, to 18,280, and the number of residents increased 0.3 percent, to 43,507.

- Nonresidents in the visitor-related industries earned \$221.5 million in wages, up 2.7 percent from 2011, while residents earned \$902.9 million, up 3.2 percent.
- The food services and drinking places sector is the largest of the visitor-related industries, with 29,534 employees in 2012, up 1.7 percent from 2011. (See Exhibit 17.)
- In 2012, 47.8 percent of workers in a visitor-related industry worked in food services and drinking places.
- The sector's nonresident percentage rose in 2012, from 24.2 in 2011 to 24.8.
- Over the same period, the percentage of wages paid to nonresidents rose, from 15.2 to 15.9 percent. (See Exhibit 16.)

Within the visitor-related industries, the worker numbers grew fastest in scenic and sightseeing transportation, increasing by 3.9 percent, or 124 workers, in 2012.

- Nonresidents made up 51.8 percent of the scenic and sightseeing transportation industry, and earned 40.9 percent of the industry's wages.
- The number of nonresidents in scenic and sight-

19 Visitor-Related Industries, High Nonresident Occupations Select occupations, Alaska 2012

Occupation title	Total workers	Percent nonres	Avg quarterly resident wages	Avg quarterly nonresident wages
Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers, Including Fast Food	6,516	20.1%	\$3,603	\$2,963
Waiters and Waitresses	5,381	30.4%	\$5,223	\$4,186
Food Preparation Workers	3,578	23.6%	\$3,401	\$2,836
Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	3,305	39.2%	\$4,382	\$3,594
Cooks, Restaurant	2,969	37.6%	\$5,480	\$4,442
Dishwashers	1,823	35.7%	\$3,487	\$3,270
Food Preparation and Serving Related Workers, All Other	1,810	25.0%	\$4,196	\$3,622
Bartenders	1,714	25.3%	\$4,915	\$3,915
Airline Pilots, Copilots, and Flight Engineers	1,372	42.0%	\$22,303	\$19,424
Tour Guides and Escorts	1,178	61.9%	\$4,048	\$4,141

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

seeing transportation rose 6.0 percent over the year, from 1,622 in 2011 to 1,720 in 2012.

Accommodation typically has one of the highest non-resident percentages of all visitor-related industries and is also among the highest in all industries.

- Total accommodation workers were up 0.3 percent in 2012, to 11,878. Nonresidents were 42.2 percent and they earned 27.2 percent of wages. (See Exhibit 18.)
- The number of nonresident accommodation workers rose from 4,972 in 2011 to 5,008 in 2012.

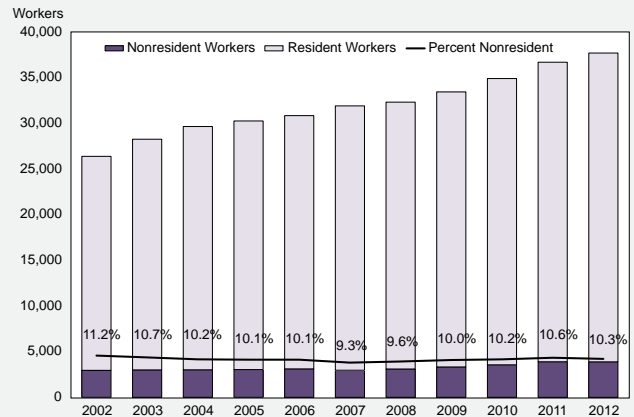
Air transportation is the highest-paying visitor-related industry in terms of average wages per worker, primarily due to high-paying occupations such as pilots.⁸ Nonresidents made up 22.3 percent of the worker total in air transportation, up slightly from 21.9 percent in 2011.

Health Care Industry

The health care industry was one of the largest in Alaska in 2012 and it added more workers than any other industry. Some rapidly expanding industries have hired more nonresidents, but there is little evidence of this in health care.

Despite a 42.8 percent increase in the number of health care workers in Alaska over the last 10 years, reaching 37,697 in 2012, the percentage of nonresident workers has remained largely consistent. (See

20 Health Care Workers Alaska, 2002 to 2012



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

Exhibits 20 and 21.) Alaska has a number of health care training programs that have provided a pool of resident applicants.

- In 2012, 3,887 nonresident workers made up 10.3 percent of health care workers and earned 7.5 percent of the industry's \$1.6 billion in wages, a decrease in both from 2011. (See Exhibit 20.)
- Residents in health care earned less per quarter in 2012, at \$12,371 versus \$13,165 for nonresidents.
- Average quarterly wages for health care workers increased from \$12,180 in 2011 to \$13,017 in 2012.

21 Health Care Industry, High Nonresident Occupations Select occupations, Alaska, 2012

Occupation title	Total workers	Percent nonres	Avg quarterly resident wages	Avg quarterly nonresident wages
Registered Nurses	4,466	13.1%	\$16,109	\$15,212
Personal Care Aides	3,275	8.8%	\$6,887	\$5,430
Nursing Assistants	1,379	5.7%	\$8,057	\$6,251
Healthcare Support Workers, All Other	1,343	10.1%	\$8,785	\$7,299
Receptionists and Information Clerks	1,286	12.0%	\$7,460	\$5,535
Medical Assistants	1,284	9.0%	\$8,651	\$7,920
Office and Administrative Support Workers, All Other	1,270	5.3%	\$8,305	\$7,711
Dental Assistants	1,153	11.4%	\$8,484	\$7,330
Home Health Aides	623	15.9%	\$6,485	\$4,363
Family and General Practitioners	370	23.2%	\$30,050	\$25,084

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

Within the health care industry are ambulatory health care services, hospitals, and nursing and residential care facilities.

- Ambulatory health care service companies, which do not provide inpatient care, employed 18,991 workers, or 50.4 percent of all health care workers, of which 10.5 percent were nonresident.
- Hospitals employed an additional 36.2 percent, or 13,635 workers, with 9.1 percent nonresidents.
- Nursing and residential care facilities had the smallest share of health care workers — just 13.5 percent, or 5,071 total workers — but the largest percentage of nonresidents at 12.7 percent.

Many nonresidents in health care eventually became Alaska residents. Of the 1,184 nonresidents at general medical and surgical hospitals in 2011, 32.2 percent became residents by 2012. Offices of physicians also contributed new residents to Alaska's workforce: 192 of the 663 nonresidents in 2011 became residents by 2012. (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 are primarily in the utilities and the financial and insurance industries. State and local government both continue to employ a low percentage of nonresidents at 6.5 percent each in 2012.

Nonresident Occupations

Employers provide quarterly occupation information to the Department of Labor and Workforce Development, and for this report, workers were assigned a code based on the occupation in which they earned the most money in 2012.

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 and 23.)

Some occupations with large numbers of nonresidents have relatively high pay, and though they may require significant training or education, they suggest an opportunity for training programs or a career path for unemployed Alaskans with the necessary credentials.

Exhibit 24 lists the top nonresident occupations with average quarterly wages over the state median in 2012, which was \$6,853. Notable high-paying occupations with a large number of nonresidents include construction workers, fishers and fishing-related workers, airline pilots and flight engineers, hand laborers, carpenters, and registered nurses.

Exhibit 22 lists occupations with the largest numbers of nonresidents regardless of wages. Many of these occupations are entry-level opportunities for unemployed Alaska workers with minimal work experience or few skills. These include seafood processing workers, retail sales workers, maids and housekeepers, cashiers, and waiters/waitresses.

Continued on page 19

22 Occupations with the Largest Numbers of Nonresident Workers

Alaska private sector, 2012

Occupation	Resident workers	Nonresident workers	Percent nonresident	Resident wages (mil)	Nonresident wages (mil)	Percent nonresident
Seafood Processing Workers, Except Surimi and Fish Roe	3,549	12,037	77.2%	\$59.4	\$132.3	69.0%
Retail Salespersons	11,525	2,548	18.1%	\$204.7	\$23.5	10.3%
Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	3,446	1,808	34.4%	\$56.2	\$16.7	22.9%
Cashiers	8,828	1,696	16.1%	\$135.2	\$12.7	8.6%
Waiters and Waitresses	3,873	1,677	30.2%	\$65.5	\$15.7	19.4%
Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers, Including Fast Food	5,915	1,443	19.6%	\$63.2	\$8.8	12.2%
Construction Laborers	5,278	1,407	21.0%	\$160.6	\$30.8	16.1%
Meat, Poultry, and Fish Cutters and Trimmers	655	1,381	67.8%	\$9.1	\$7.8	46.2%
Fishers and Related Fishing Workers*	577	1,294	69.2%	\$8.4	\$22.5	72.8%
Cooks, Restaurant	1,923	1,145	37.3%	\$34.7	\$12.4	26.3%
Airline Pilots, Copilots, and Flight Engineers	996	1,102	52.5%	\$100.3	\$120.3	54.5%
Food Preparation Workers	3,313	1,048	24.0%	\$39.0	\$7.7	16.4%
Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand Carpenters	3,416	964	22.0%	\$83.8	\$14.1	14.4%
Registered Nurses	3,184	909	22.2%	\$130.8	\$23.3	15.1%
Operating Engineers and Other Construction Equipment Operators	4,027	884	18.0%	\$243.3	\$27.5	10.2%
Office Clerks, General	2,563	852	24.9%	\$159.8	\$47.7	23.0%
Tour Guides and Escorts	4,232	819	16.2%	\$116.2	\$15.2	11.6%
Maintenance and Repair Workers, General	531	813	60.5%	\$5.4	\$7.3	57.3%
Janitors and Cleaners, Except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	1,800	767	29.9%	\$71.2	\$17.7	19.9%
Construction and Related Workers, All Other	3,575	748	17.3%	\$61.9	\$7.3	10.6%
Office and Administrative Support Workers, All Other	959	723	43.0%	\$37.8	\$19.1	33.5%
Dishwashers	5,031	677	11.9%	\$168.7	\$18.4	9.8%
Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	1,327	665	33.4%	\$13.5	\$4.8	26.2%
Electricians	2,989	642	17.7%	\$159.5	\$25.0	13.5%
Food Preparation and Serving Related Workers, All Other	2,142	637	22.9%	\$147.6	\$40.0	21.3%
General and Operations Managers	1,976	615	23.7%	\$29.8	\$5.3	15.1%
Service Unit Operators, Oil, Gas, and Mining	3,673	578	13.6%	\$292.2	\$37.7	11.4%
Production Workers, All Other	756	549	42.1%	\$67.5	\$36.9	35.4%
Managers, All Other	1,235	543	30.5%	\$103.2	\$50.6	32.9%
Sailors and Marine Oilers	2,140	526	19.7%	\$191.1	\$75.8	28.4%
Sales and Related Workers, All Other	506	523	50.8%	\$15.2	\$13.2	46.5%
Bartenders	2,699	508	15.8%	\$72.1	\$5.1	6.5%
Captains, Mates, and Pilots of Water Vessels	1,567	503	24.3%	\$24.7	\$4.5	15.4%
Commercial Pilots	358	503	58.4%	\$17.4	\$27.0	60.8%
Personal Care Aides	607	494	44.9%	\$63.5	\$44.1	41.0%
Stock Clerks and Order Fillers	5,067	476	8.6%	\$108.5	\$5.5	4.8%
Hotel, Motel, and Resort Desk Clerks	2,655	461	14.8%	\$55.0	\$4.5	7.6%
Customer Service Representatives	925	460	33.2%	\$14.6	\$4.5	23.4%
Bus Drivers, Transit and Intercity	2,532	455	15.2%	\$72.2	\$6.7	8.4%
Plumbers, Pipefitters, and Steamfitters	375	452	54.7%	\$6.4	\$5.5	46.6%
Machinists	1,571	447	22.2%	\$102.2	\$21.6	17.4%
Roustabouts, Oil and Gas	151	389	72.0%	\$7.6	\$7.8	50.8%
Security Guards	1,175	382	24.5%	\$65.8	\$20.6	23.8%
Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks	1,845	375	16.9%	\$60.4	\$8.9	12.9%
Receptionists and Information Clerks	3,484	374	9.7%	\$122.9	\$7.0	5.4%
Material Moving Workers, All Other	2,802	374	11.8%	\$60.4	\$4.3	6.7%
Childcare Workers	1,305	364	21.8%	\$54.6	\$10.0	15.5%
Supervisors of Construction and Extraction Workers	1,722	340	16.5%	\$21.8	\$2.0	8.5%
Engineers, All Other	817	338	29.3%	\$80.9	\$35.7	30.6%
	1,154	336	22.6%	\$128.8	\$32.7	20.3%

*Only those workers covered by Alaska unemployment insurance, a relatively small percentage of all those harvesting fish in Alaska, are included in this 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, 2012

Industry	Occupation	Resident workers	Nonresident workers	Percent nonresident workers	Resident wages	Nonresident wages	Percent nonresident wages
Food Manufacturing	Seafood Processing Workers, Except Surimi and Fish Roe	3,487	11,909	77.4%	\$58,963,791	\$130,554,069	68.9%
	Meat, Poultry, and Fish Cutters and Trimmers	518	1,306	71.6%	\$6,194,622	\$7,112,454	53.4%
	Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers, Including Fast Food	5,087	1,250	19.7%	\$50,782,470	\$7,327,750	12.6%
Accommodation	Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	1,726	1,066	38.2%	\$20,922,635	\$7,760,151	27.1%
	Food Services and Drinking Places	3,057	1,055	25.7%	\$51,508,200	\$9,018,635	14.9%
Food Services and Drinking Places	Food Preparation Workers	2,666	765	22.3%	\$26,411,782	\$4,120,336	13.5%
	Cooks, Restaurant	1,480	750	33.6%	\$25,278,330	\$7,890,343	23.8%
General Merchandise Stores	Retail Salespersons	3,625	571	13.6%	\$55,468,220	\$4,292,155	7.2%
	Airline Pilots, Copilots, and Flight Engineers	775	549	41.5%	\$64,058,610	\$26,547,127	29.3%
Air Transportation	Service Unit Operators, Oil, Gas, and Mining	604	529	46.7%	\$48,371,659	\$34,917,469	41.9%
	Food Manufacturing	232	524	69.3%	\$2,867,648	\$10,693,221	78.9%
Couriers and Messengers	Airline Pilots, Copilots, and Flight Engineers	165	507	75.4%	\$31,619,187	\$92,369,717	74.5%
	Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	1,067	489	31.4%	\$12,347,531	\$5,193,796	29.6%
Accommodation	Waiters and Waitresses	621	458	42.4%	\$11,412,375	\$4,924,923	30.1%
	Cashiers	3,054	457	13.0%	\$55,270,664	\$4,306,736	7.2%
Specialty Trade Contractors	Construction and Related Workers, All Other	233	451	65.9%	\$8,069,743	\$8,225,867	50.5%
	Hospitals	3,012	450	13.0%	\$191,261,553	\$17,381,427	8.3%
Administrative and Support Services	Janitors and Cleaners, Except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	1,587	429	21.3%	\$24,532,167	\$3,689,117	13.1%
	Construction of Buildings	1,815	427	19.0%	\$84,297,075	\$10,672,396	11.2%
Construction of Buildings	Construction Laborers	1,416	415	22.7%	\$39,747,984	\$7,425,297	15.7%
	Dishwashers	904	409	31.2%	\$8,342,733	\$2,875,868	25.6%
Food Services and Drinking Places	Food Preparation and Serving Related Workers, All Other	1,306	403	23.6%	\$16,683,380	\$2,828,178	14.5%
	Tour Guides and Escorts	232	393	62.9%	\$2,258,473	\$3,115,498	58.0%
Amusement, Gambling, and Recreation Industries	Bus Drivers, Transit and Intercity	104	374	78.2%	\$1,409,529	\$4,503,394	76.2%
	Scenic and Sightseeing Transportation	1,182	373	24.0%	\$14,430,039	\$2,610,037	15.3%
Miscellaneous Store Retailers	Retail Salespersons	1,182	373	24.0%	\$14,430,039	\$2,610,037	15.3%
	Support Activities for Mining	825	369	30.9%	\$59,832,657	\$25,852,442	30.2%
Food Manufacturing	Operators	23	363	94.0%	\$781,934	\$6,443,630	89.2%
	Fishing, Hunting and Trapping	119	350	74.6%	\$1,766,126	\$6,830,519	79.5%
Support Activities for Mining	Fishers and Related Fishing Workers	1,049	336	24.3%	\$59,701,598	\$18,191,740	23.4%
	Support Activities for Mining	1,063	327	23.5%	\$30,702,114	\$6,164,662	16.7%
Specialty Trade Contractors	Construction Laborers	1,918	324	14.5%	\$32,667,236	\$2,175,255	6.2%
	Food and Beverage Stores	586	317	35.1%	\$86,799,130	\$47,506,300	35.4%
Oil and Gas Extraction	Production Workers, All Other	743	311	29.5%	\$11,379,711	\$2,642,027	18.8%
	Hotel, Motel, and Resort Desk Clerks	776	302	28.0%	\$15,999,166	\$3,451,344	17.7%
Accommodation	Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	328	300	47.8%	\$7,636,770	\$3,167,312	29.3%
	Cooks, Restaurant	101	289	74.1%	\$4,829,350	\$6,474,964	57.3%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	Zoologists and Wildlife Biologists	1,019	283	21.7%	\$16,476,357	\$2,303,203	12.3%
	Bartenders	1,261	260	17.1%	\$15,155,802	\$1,481,008	8.9%
Food Services and Drinking Places	Retail Salespersons	512	259	33.6%	\$14,495,489	\$4,698,472	24.5%
	Carpenters	52	259	83.3%	\$2,049,277	\$4,367,695	68.1%
Administrative and Support Services	Registered Nurses	833	255	23.4%	\$29,965,111	\$7,222,443	19.4%
	Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	182	251	58.0%	\$14,673,709	\$22,626,871	60.7%
Mining (except Oil and Gas)	Miners, Except Drillers and Machine Operators	59	240	80.3%	\$3,113,986	\$5,445,380	63.6%
	Maintenance and Repair Workers, General	355	231	39.4%	\$28,335,139	\$18,494,589	39.5%
Specialty Trade Contractors	Electricians	274	223	44.3%	\$21,048,582	\$12,709,662	37.6%
	Support Activities for Mining	1,144	223	16.3%	\$16,269,586	\$1,777,870	9.9%
Support Activities for Mining	Plumbers, Pipefitters, and Steamfitters	1,176	212	15.3%	\$14,626,738	\$1,347,953	8.4%
	Childcare Workers	249	208	45.5%	\$3,181,233	\$1,503,185	32.1%
Social Assistance	Dishwashers	241	207	46.2%	\$13,517,350	\$7,501,554	35.7%
	Commercial Pilots						

Industry	Occupation	Resident workers	Nonresident workers	Percent nonresident workers	Resident wages	Nonresident wages	Percent nonresident wages
Administrative and Support Services	Security Guards	1,058	207	16.4%	\$33,695,891	\$5,529,116	14.1%
Administrative and Support Services	Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	535	207	27.9%	\$5,484,535	\$1,387,774	20.2%
Building Material and Garden Equipment and Supplies Dealers	Retail Salespersons	1,301	205	13.6%	\$29,791,475	\$1,778,975	5.6%
Oil and Gas Extraction	Mining Machine Operators, All Other	239	204	46.0%	\$48,824,840	\$49,421,808	50.3%
Mining (except Oil and Gas)	Landscaping and Groundskeeping Workers	415	199	23.5%	\$29,525,121	\$8,750,225	22.9%
Administrative and Support Services	Commercial Pilots	647	198	52.7%	\$8,411,496	\$1,932,700	18.7%
Couriers and Messengers	Operating Engineers and Other Construction Equipment Operators	178	197	22.4%	\$36,190,083	\$33,101,744	47.8%
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	684	194	17.3%	\$42,448,528	\$9,932,297	19.0%
Truck Transportation	Sailors and Marine Oilers	927	193	47.7%	\$50,954,602	\$6,120,480	10.7%
Water Transportation	Tellers	212	193	47.7%	\$8,290,008	\$6,535,600	44.1%
Credit, Intermediation and Related Activities	Dining Room and Cafeteria Attendants and Bartender Helpers	1,206	193	13.8%	\$30,516,003	\$2,333,005	7.1%
Food Services and Drinking Places	Inspectors, Testers, Sorters, Samplers, and Weighers	664	185	21.8%	\$6,789,525	\$1,048,960	13.4%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	Electricians	200	178	47.1%	\$15,262,055	\$14,487,458	48.7%
Specialty Trade Contractors	Teachers and Instructors, All Other	1,316	171	11.5%	\$82,825,809	\$6,053,502	6.8%
Educational Services	Captains, Mates, and Pilots of Water Vessels	99	171	63.3%	\$1,621,029	\$990,957	37.9%
Water Transportation	Personal Care Aides	120	168	58.3%	\$8,502,977	\$1,694,312	5.4%
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	1,165	164	12.3%	\$29,874,043	\$1,694,312	5.4%
Support Activities for Mining	Hosts and Hostesses, Restaurant, Lounge, and Coffee Shop	316	162	33.9%	\$22,448,902	\$8,626,390	27.8%
Food Services and Drinking Places	Counter Attendants, Cafeteria, Food Concession, and Coffee Shop	685	160	18.9%	\$6,173,216	\$980,304	13.7%
Food Services and Drinking Places	Office Clerks, General	889	157	15.0%	\$8,175,159	\$613,511	7.0%
Food Manufacturing	Maintenance Workers, Machinery	98	154	61.1%	\$3,677,954	\$4,015,464	52.2%
Food Manufacturing	Extraction Workers, All Other	26	154	85.6%	\$959,512	\$2,362,572	71.1%
Mining (except Oil and Gas)	Aircraft Mechanics and Service Technicians	179	150	45.6%	\$13,370,394	\$8,513,545	38.9%
Air Transportation	Tour Guides and Escorts	572	150	20.8%	\$32,553,559	\$4,752,053	12.7%
Scenic and Sightseeing Transportation	Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	93	149	61.6%	\$827,215	\$1,486,183	64.2%
Food Services and Drinking Places	Fishers and Related Fishing Workers	252	149	37.2%	\$5,709,617	\$1,148,688	16.7%
Accommodation	Sales and Related Workers, All Other	20	147	88.0%	\$343,072	\$1,423,360	80.6%
General Merchandise Stores	Supervisors of Construction and Extraction Workers	926	146	13.6%	\$21,875,337	\$1,642,007	7.0%
Support Activities for Mining	Receptionists and Information Clerks	218	142	39.4%	\$28,824,955	\$18,393,602	39.0%
Ambulatory Health Care Services	Cashiers	940	141	13.0%	\$24,341,857	\$1,816,677	6.9%
Food Services and Drinking Places	Maintenance and Repair Workers, General	340	141	29.3%	\$2,663,385	\$837,129	23.9%
Accommodation	Material Moving Workers, All Other	199	140	41.3%	\$4,837,645	\$1,788,345	27.0%
Repair and Maintenance	Automotive Service Technicians and Mechanics	20	139	87.4%	\$516,821	\$3,018,026	85.4%
Food Manufacturing	First-line Supervisors/Managers of Seafood Processing Workers	637	138	17.8%	\$19,403,832	\$2,140,818	9.9%
Accommodation	Travel Guides	62	130	67.7%	\$2,322,679	\$5,596,112	70.7%
Air Transportation	Flight Attendants	14	130	90.3%	\$155,413	\$1,238,246	88.8%
Support Activities for Mining	Rotary Drill Operators, Oil and Gas	332	129	28.0%	\$9,887,770	\$1,298,119	11.6%
Support Activities for Mining	Construction Managers	235	128	35.3%	\$21,314,517	\$10,227,063	32.4%
Food Manufacturing	Surimi Technicians	199	127	39.0%	\$20,728,905	\$13,327,065	39.1%
Support Activities for Mining	Mobile Heavy Equipment Mechanics, Except Engines	7	127	94.8%	\$318,181	\$3,937,314	92.5%
General Merchandise Stores	Stock Clerks and Order Fillers	212	126	37.3%	\$15,280,277	\$6,512,166	35.8%
Ambulatory Health Care Services	Dental Assistants	773	126	14.0%	\$834,347	\$12,764,485	61.1%
Accommodation	Tour Guides and Escorts	954	126	11.7%	\$29,220,337	\$2,103,949	6.7%
Food Services and Drinking Places	Cooks, Short Order	30	126	80.8%	\$537,220	\$1,280,206	70.4%
Food Services and Drinking Places	Dancers	296	126	29.9%	\$5,093,875	\$1,394,026	21.5%
Specialty Trade Contractors	Operating Engineers and Other Construction Equipment Operators	80	122	60.4%	\$483,942	\$483,942	38.7%
Food Manufacturing	Fish Roe Technicians	431	118	21.5%	\$297,631	\$2,472,886	89.3%
Ambulatory Health Care Services	Registered Nurses	788	118	13.0%	\$41,301,778	\$4,255,290	9.3%
Scenic and Sightseeing Transportation	Customer Service Representatives	149	116	43.8%	\$1,087,722	\$1,099,099	50.3%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	Designers, All Other	94	116	55.2%	\$10,686,229	\$16,536,077	60.7%
Food Manufacturing	Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	52	114	68.7%	\$1,193,967	\$2,521,483	67.9%
Food Manufacturing	Roofers	9	113	92.6%	\$178,688	\$1,621,422	90.1%
Specialty Trade Contractors	Heating, Air Conditioning, and Refrigeration Mechanics and Installers	424	112	20.9%	\$14,722,417	\$2,051,455	12.2%
Food Manufacturing	Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	14	111	88.8%	\$796,050	\$687,286	46.3%
Food Manufacturing	Travel Guides	118	109	48.0%	\$4,626,750	\$2,947,641	38.9%
Support Activities for Transportation	Inspectors, Testers, Sorters, Samplers, and Weighers	61	109	64.1%	\$607,385	\$752,796	55.3%
Amusement, Gambling, and Recreation Industries	Cashiers	29	109	79.0%	\$2,767,898	\$9,983,175	78.3%
Repair and Maintenance	Sailors and Marine Oilers	426	108	20.2%	\$3,793,226	\$658,297	14.8%
Miscellaneous Store Retailers	First-Line Supervisors of Production and Operating Workers	85	107	55.7%	\$1,038,051	\$1,059,575	50.5%
Scenic and Sightseeing Transportation		48	106	68.8%	\$2,032,218	\$3,554,245	63.6%
Food Manufacturing							

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

24 High-Paying Private Occupations With Large Numbers of Nonresidents

Greater than Alaska median earnings (\$6,853 per quarter), 2012

Occupational title	Total workers	Nonresident workers	Avg quarterly wages
Construction Laborers	6,685	1,407	\$10,208
Fishers and Related Fishing Workers	1,871	1,294	\$8,144
Airline Pilots, Copilots, and Flight Engineers	2,098	1,102	\$31,894
Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	4,380	964	\$7,669
Carpenters	4,093	909	\$12,508
Registered Nurses	4,911	884	\$15,681
Operating Engineers and Other Construction Equipment Operators	3,415	852	\$18,294
Office Clerks, General	5,051	819	\$8,078
Maintenance and Repair Workers, General	2,567	767	\$11,352
Construction and Related Workers, All Other	1,682	723	\$13,064
Office and Administrative Support Workers, All Other	5,708	677	\$9,838
Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	3,631	642	\$14,954
Electricians	2,779	637	\$19,451
General and Operations Managers	4,251	578	\$21,979
Service Unit Operators, Oil, Gas, and Mining	1,305	549	\$23,148
Production Workers, All Other	1,778	543	\$25,328
Managers, All Other	2,666	526	\$28,152
Sailors and Marine Oilers	1,029	523	\$10,426
Sales and Related Workers, All Other	3,207	508	\$7,652
Captains, Mates, and Pilots of Water Vessels	861	503	\$18,420
Commercial Pilots	1,101	494	\$28,947
Customer Service Representatives	2,987	455	\$7,990
Plumbers, Pipefitters, and Steamfitters	2,018	447	\$18,120
Machinists	540	389	\$11,497
Roustabouts, Oil and Gas	1,557	382	\$15,726
Security Guards	2,220	375	\$9,408
Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks	3,858	374	\$9,624
Material Moving Workers, All Other	1,669	364	\$11,926
Supervisors of Construction and Extraction Workers	1,155	338	\$28,656
Engineers, All Other	1,490	336	\$30,503
Inspectors, Testers, Sorters, Samplers, and Weighers	672	335	\$22,765
Construction Managers	1,253	323	\$27,470
Cooks, All Other	998	322	\$7,315
Zoologists and Wildlife Biologists	428	302	\$9,626
First-Line Supervisors of Retail Sales Workers	2,356	296	\$10,810
Mobile Heavy Equipment Mechanics, Except Engines	886	268	\$19,510
Miners, Except Drillers and Machine Operators	490	267	\$24,061
Mining Machine Operators, All Other	767	266	\$18,620
Welders, Cutters, Solderers, and Brazers	827	266	\$16,995
Aircraft Mechanics and Service Technicians	1,245	261	\$15,103
Automotive Service Technicians and Mechanics	1,685	261	\$10,347
Chefs and Head Cooks	570	253	\$10,082
Home Health Aides	2,037	240	\$6,941
Sales Representatives, Services, All Other	1,804	239	\$13,356
Maintenance Workers, Machinery	549	235	\$15,227
Executive Secretaries and Executive Administrative Assistants	2,502	232	\$10,246
Elementary School Teachers, Except Special Education	2,857	229	\$13,676
Geological and Petroleum Technicians	727	226	\$18,783
Transportation Workers, All Other	1,231	226	\$11,536
Light Truck or Delivery Services Drivers	1,473	224	\$9,653

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

25 Gas Line-Related Occupations

Alaska, 2012

Occupational title	Resident workers	Nonresident workers	Percent nonresident workers	Resident wages (mil)	Nonresident wages (mil)	Percent nonresident wages
Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	3,521	1,815	34.0%	\$58.2	\$16.7	22.3%
Construction Laborers	5,962	1,462	19.7%	\$172.6	\$31.6	15.5%
Cooks, Restaurant	1,925	1,146	37.3%	\$34.7	\$12.4	26.3%
Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	4,632	1,088	19.0%	\$92.5	\$14.6	13.6%
Food Preparation Workers	3,766	1,072	22.2%	\$47.2	\$7.7	14.1%
Carpenters	3,480	937	21.2%	\$139.9	\$23.9	14.6%
Office Clerks, General	6,147	915	13.0%	\$161.8	\$16.4	9.2%
Operating Engineers and Other Construction Equipment Operators	3,483	873	20.0%	\$206.9	\$48.2	18.9%
Janitors and Cleaners, Except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	5,721	843	12.8%	\$112.3	\$8.6	7.1%
Office and Administrative Support Workers, All Other	6,843	837	10.9%	\$205.2	\$19.9	8.9%
Dishwashers	1,339	665	33.2%	\$13.6	\$4.8	26.1%
Electricians	2,243	649	22.4%	\$153.1	\$40.5	20.9%
Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	3,089	645	17.3%	\$164.4	\$25.0	13.2%
Managers, All Other	2,648	546	17.1%	\$222.9	\$76.8	25.6%
Stock Clerks and Order Fillers	2,945	474	13.9%	\$60.3	\$4.6	7.1%
Plumbers, Pipefitters, and Steamfitters	1,733	454	20.8%	\$108.9	\$21.8	16.7%
Bus Drivers, Transit and Intercity	574	454	44.2%	\$15.2	\$5.6	26.9%
Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks	4,532	408	8.3%	\$158.8	\$7.6	4.5%
Security Guards	2,200	393	15.2%	\$72.3	\$9.1	11.2%
Receptionists and Information Clerks	3,023	384	11.3%	\$65.1	\$4.5	6.4%
Supervisors of Construction and Extraction Workers	909	345	27.5%	\$87.0	\$36.0	29.3%
Inspectors, Testers, Sorters, Samplers, and Weighers	349	335	49.0%	\$26.3	\$27.8	51.4%
Construction Managers	1,049	330	23.9%	\$102.0	\$29.2	22.2%
Mobile Heavy Equipment Mechanics, Except Engines	660	274	29.3%	\$46.4	\$16.6	26.4%
Welders, Cutters, Solderers, and Brazers	574	267	31.7%	\$34.8	\$12.8	27.0%
Executive Secretaries and Executive Administrative Assistants	3,536	257	6.8%	\$130.5	\$5.1	3.8%
Maintenance Workers, Machinery	381	240	38.6%	\$21.2	\$6.5	23.5%
Helpers--Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Workers	979	233	19.2%	\$30.8	\$6.3	16.9%
Light Truck or Delivery Services Drivers	1,259	225	15.2%	\$41.6	\$4.5	9.8%
First-Line Supervisors of Production and Operating Workers	472	213	31.1%	\$49.3	\$16.8	25.4%
Helpers, Construction Trades, All Other	653	212	24.5%	\$21.1	\$5.6	20.9%
Cooks, Institution and Cafeteria	728	189	20.6%	\$20.0	\$3.5	15.0%
Painters, Construction and Maintenance	600	173	22.4%	\$18.0	\$3.3	15.6%
First-Line Supervisors of Office and Administrative Support Workers	2,066	170	7.6%	\$94.9	\$6.7	6.6%
Bus and Truck Mechanics and Diesel Engine Specialists	684	157	18.7%	\$39.0	\$9.0	18.8%
First-Line Supervisors of Food Preparation and Serving Workers	680	155	18.6%	\$19.4	\$2.2	10.3%
Food Service Managers	566	129	18.6%	\$22.2	\$2.8	11.1%
First-Line Supervisors of Housekeeping and Janitorial Workers	349	128	26.8%	\$9.5	\$1.7	15.4%
First-Line Supervisors of Mechanics, Installers, and Repairers	634	123	16.2%	\$47.5	\$8.5	15.2%
Electrical and Electronic Engineering Technicians	221	122	35.6%	\$19.0	\$11.2	37.1%
Cement Masons and Concrete Finishers	233	121	34.2%	\$7.2	\$3.2	31.0%
Occupational Health and Safety Specialists	264	114	30.2%	\$24.1	\$8.3	25.6%
Laundry and Dry-Cleaning Workers	479	113	19.1%	\$8.6	\$1.0	10.4%
Helpers--Extraction Workers	186	110	37.2%	\$11.1	\$4.7	29.6%
Construction and Building Inspectors	199	105	34.5%	\$14.4	\$8.3	36.5%
Helpers--Carpenters	441	101	18.6%	\$7.8	\$1.1	12.4%
Millwrights	196	101	34.0%	\$15.7	\$6.6	29.5%
Surveyors	390	100	20.4%	\$23.1	\$4.9	17.3%
Dispatchers, Except Police, Fire, and Ambulance	502	100	16.6%	\$21.2	\$2.5	10.4%
Industrial Machinery Mechanics	304	97	24.2%	\$22.9	\$6.3	21.4%
Mechanical Engineers	245	96	28.2%	\$23.4	\$5.0	17.5%
Hazardous Materials Removal Workers	470	96	17.0%	\$21.8	\$3.5	14.0%
Health and Safety Engineers, Except Mining Safety Engineers and Inspectors	226	92	28.9%	\$23.0	\$7.0	23.3%
Engineering Technicians, Except Drafters, All Other	605	87	12.6%	\$34.7	\$4.7	11.9%
Structural Iron and Steel Workers	281	86	23.4%	\$17.4	\$4.4	20.1%
Surveying and Mapping Technicians	217	82	27.4%	\$11.7	\$1.7	12.4%
Pile-Driver Operators	196	79	28.7%	\$13.7	\$4.1	23.0%
Telecommunications Equipment Installers and Repairers, Except Line Installers	802	77	8.8%	\$58.8	\$3.5	5.6%

25 Gas Line-Related Occupations

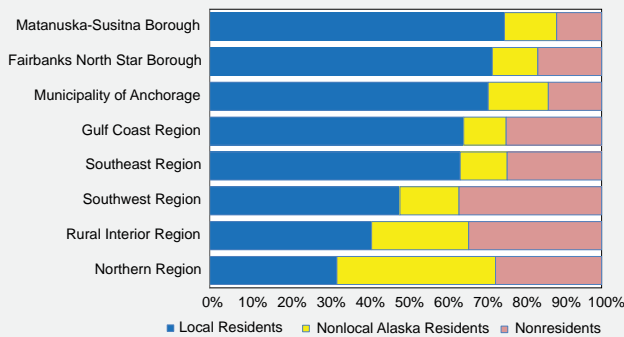
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Occupational title	Resident workers	Nonresident workers	Percent nonresident workers	Resident wages (mil)	Nonresident wages (mil)	Percent nonresident wages
Environmental Scientists and Specialists, Including Health	714	76	9.6%	\$42.4	\$3.6	7.8%
Production, Planning, and Expediting Clerks	364	75	17.1%	\$18.0	\$4.8	21.2%
Civil Engineers	675	72	9.6%	\$52.7	\$3.9	6.9%
Insulation Workers, Floor, Ceiling, and Wall	185	72	28.0%	\$6.6	\$2.4	26.9%
Insulation Workers, Mechanical	130	70	35.0%	\$5.7	\$1.6	22.5%
Control and Valve Installers and Repairers, Except Mechanical Door	81	67	45.3%	\$7.4	\$5.4	42.0%
Sheet Metal Workers	409	66	13.9%	\$23.9	\$2.2	8.4%
First-Line Supervisors of Helpers, Laborers, and Material Movers, Hand	266	66	19.9%	\$13.4	\$2.7	16.9%
Architectural and Engineering Managers	336	58	14.7%	\$55.4	\$10.0	15.3%
Electrical Engineers	248	58	19.0%	\$22.7	\$4.9	17.9%
Excavating and Loading Machine and Dragline Operators	214	51	19.2%	\$12.2	\$2.1	14.9%
Purchasing Agents, Except Wholesale, Retail, and Farm Products	375	49	11.6%	\$26.7	\$3.4	11.2%
File Clerks	572	49	7.9%	\$13.9	\$0.6	4.2%
Payroll and Timekeeping Clerks	485	45	8.5%	\$21.4	\$1.2	5.3%
Helpers: Electricians	139	45	24.5%	\$7.5	\$3.5	31.6%
Emergency Medical Technicians and Paramedics	356	44	11.0%	\$16.0	\$1.7	9.5%
Crane and Tower Operators	105	44	29.5%	\$8.0	\$3.1	28.0%
Occupational Health and Safety Technicians	101	42	29.4%	\$5.7	\$2.3	28.2%
Cost Estimators	220	41	15.7%	\$18.0	\$2.7	12.8%
Environmental Engineering Technicians	224	38	14.5%	\$13.8	\$1.5	9.7%
Materials Engineers	38	36	48.6%	\$3.3	\$3.0	47.6%
Highway Maintenance Workers	196	35	15.2%	\$4.8	\$0.5	8.7%
Computer and Information Systems Managers	521	34	6.1%	\$45.8	\$2.3	4.8%
Procurement Clerks	337	33	8.9%	\$17.5	\$2.8	13.6%
Plant and System Operators, All Other	266	33	11.0%	\$19.6	\$1.8	8.4%
Fence Erectors	98	32	24.6%	\$3.2	\$0.6	15.0%
Environmental Engineers	238	31	11.5%	\$20.0	\$1.8	8.4%
Civil Engineering Technicians	493	31	5.9%	\$32.0	\$1.4	4.1%
Human Resources Specialists	485	28	5.5%	\$26.6	\$1.1	4.1%
Environmental Science and Protection Technicians, Including Health	234	28	10.7%	\$7.8	\$1.0	11.4%
Human Resources Assistants, Except Payroll and Timekeeping	486	28	5.4%	\$19.9	\$0.5	2.4%
Paving, Surfacing, and Tamping Equipment Operators	103	28	21.4%	\$3.8	\$0.7	15.9%
Helpers: Production Workers	119	25	17.4%	\$2.4	\$0.6	19.3%
First-Line Supervisors of Transportation and Material-Moving Machine and Vehicle Operators	271	25	8.4%	\$23.9	\$1.7	6.7%
Gas Plant Operators	182	24	11.7%	\$15.0	\$1.9	11.1%
Architectural and Civil Drafters	222	22	9.0%	\$12.5	\$0.7	5.5%
Chemical Engineers	38	18	32.1%	\$6.8	\$2.0	22.9%
Order Clerks	358	16	4.3%	\$14.4	\$0.4	2.5%
Welding, Soldering, and Brazing Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders	40	15	27.3%	\$2.3	\$0.9	27.7%
Mechanical Engineering Technicians	58	13	18.3%	\$3.5	\$1.0	21.8%
Budget Analysts	132	12	8.3%	\$9.6	\$1.4	13.0%
Cartographers and Photogrammetrists	75	11	12.8%	\$4.0	\$0.5	11.8%
Helpers--Pipelayers, Plumbers, Pipefitters, and Steamfitters	122	11	8.3%	\$4.1	\$0.2	5.5%
Crushing, Grinding, and Polishing Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders	72	11	13.3%	\$5.1	\$0.8	13.5%
Gas Compressor and Gas Pumping Station Operators	154	11	6.7%	\$4.7	\$0.1	2.1%
Mechanical Drafters	29	9	23.7%	\$1.3	\$0.2	15.3%
Landscape Architects	40	7	14.9%	\$1.9	\$0.1	4.7%
Weighers, Measurers, Checkers, and Samplers, Recordkeeping	36	N/D	N/D	\$1.2	N/D	N/D
Explosives Workers, Ordnance Handling Experts, and Blasters	41	N/D	N/D	\$2.9	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, 2012



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

Gas Line-Related Occupations

Construction of a natural gas pipeline in Alaska has the potential to create a significant number of jobs for Alaskans. The Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development identified more than 100 occupations key to construction of a gas pipeline.⁹ Exhibit 25 shows the top gas line-related occupations with the largest numbers of nonresident workers in 2012.

Geographic Distribution

Matching employment records that show place of work with Permanent Fund Dividend applicant ad-

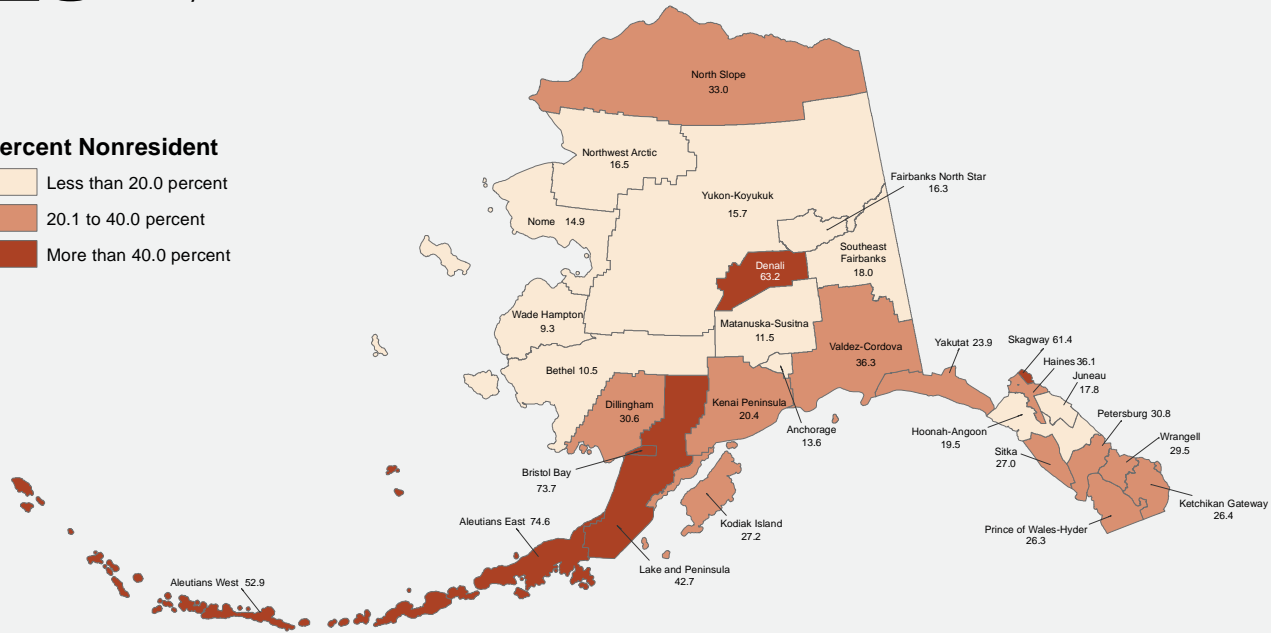
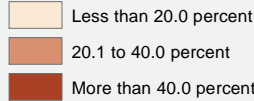
27 Worker Residency by Borough or Census Area Alaska, 2012

Region	Local residents	Nonlocal residents	Nonresidents	Total workers	Percent local
Wade Hampton Census Area	2,720	463	328	3,511	77.5%
Matanuska-Susitna Borough	21,402	3,799	3,266	28,467	75.2%
Fairbanks North Star Borough	33,693	5,432	7,607	46,732	72.1%
Anchorage, Municipality of	119,693	25,797	22,931	168,421	71.1%
Bethel Census Area	7,709	2,001	1,141	10,851	71.0%
Juneau, City and Borough of	15,002	2,586	3,806	21,394	70.1%
Kenai Peninsula Borough	19,788	3,007	5,827	28,622	69.1%
Nome Census Area	4,053	1,018	885	5,956	68.0%
Hoonah-Angoon Census Area	686	146	202	1,034	66.3%
Sitka, City and Borough of	3,508	489	1,476	5,473	64.1%
Kodiak Island Borough	5,478	787	2,338	8,603	63.7%
Prince of Wales-Hyder CA	2,053	377	866	3,296	62.3%
Northwest Arctic Borough	2,895	1,012	774	4,681	61.8%
Yakutat, City and Borough of	287	69	112	468	61.3%
Ketchikan Gateway Borough	5,768	1,319	2,541	9,628	59.9%
Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	2,427	998	636	4,061	59.8%
Petersburg Census Area	1,281	216	667	2,164	59.2%
Dillingham Census Area	2,004	434	1,073	3,511	57.1%
Wrangell, City and Borough of	732	211	395	1,338	54.7%
Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	1,790	912	595	3,297	54.3%
Haines Borough	810	165	552	1,527	53.0%
Valdez-Cordova Census Area	3,726	1,063	2,734	7,523	49.5%
Aleutians West Census Area	1,961	617	2,898	5,476	35.8%
Lake and Peninsula Borough	668	484	857	2,009	33.3%
Skagway, Municipality of	417	155	908	1,480	28.2%
North Slope Borough	3,261	10,694	6,863	20,818	15.7%
Aleutians East Borough	647	472	3,288	4,407	14.7%
Denali Borough	606	984	2,729	4,319	14.0%
Bristol Bay Borough	364	515	2,464	3,343	10.9%
Unknown in Alaska	0	172	134	306	0
Offshore	0	404	2,914	3,318	0
Outside Alaska	0	1,056	1,689	2,745	0

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

28 Nonresident Workers by Place of Work Alaska, 2012

Percent Nonresident



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

dressess also helps determine whether Alaska residents live in the borough or census area where they work, or elsewhere in the state.¹⁰ Overall, 63.4 percent of workers were residents of their work area in 2012, while 16.2 percent were residents of Alaska but didn't live in the borough or census area where they worked. (See Exhibits 26 through 29 for regional and resident data.)

Municipality of Anchorage

Anchorage is Alaska's most populous city and the workplace of 168,421 people, or 40.2 percent of all workers in the state. Because of its size, Anchorage has a diverse economy with no dominant industry. Service industries such as health care and social assistance, retail trade, and accommodation and food services are among the city's largest.

Anchorage is a major air transportation hub, hosts the headquarters of firms that do business elsewhere, and has a large city government and school district.

The Port of Anchorage, the Ted Stevens Anchorage International Airport, the Alaska Railroad, and the highway system all make the city Alaska's primary distributor of goods.

Anchorage is also home to Alaska's largest military base, the Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson, which creates civilian jobs.

More nonresidents work in Anchorage than in any other region in Alaska, but were only 13.6 percent of the Anchorage workforce in 2012. The 22,931 nonresidents working in Anchorage were most heavily concentrated in the accommodation and food services, transportation and warehousing, and administrative support and waste management industries, which were at least 20 percent nonresident.

Seventy-one percent of Anchorage workers were local residents, and 15.3 percent were residents of other places in Alaska. Many of these nonlocal workers lived 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 homes 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 27.2 percent nonlocal, the mining industry (which includes the oil and gas industry), which was 20.9 percent nonlocal, and information, which was 19.4 percent nonlocal.

29 Resident and Nonresident Workers and Wages

By place of work and Alaska place of residence, 2012

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	8,867	1,629	477	4.3%	\$433.3	\$74.9	\$10.3	2.0%
Anchorage	Local Government	10,625	1,230	386	3.2%	\$490.2	\$56.4	\$6.6	1.2%
Anchorage	Private Sector	100,201	22,938	22,068	15.2%	\$4,250.0	\$911.4	\$646.7	11.1%
Mat-Su	State Government	1,216	184	50	3.4%	\$53.9	\$7.5	\$1.2	1.9%
Mat-Su	Local Government	3,542	234	100	2.6%	\$129.9	\$7.2	\$1.2	0.9%
Mat-Su	Private Sector	16,644	3,381	3,116	13.5%	\$451.7	\$83.6	\$39.9	6.9%
Gulf Coast Region									
Kenai	State Government	1,148	159	65	4.7%	\$54.7	\$7.7	\$1.7	2.6%
Kenai	Local Government	3,294	223	165	4.5%	\$137.2	\$5.4	\$4.1	2.8%
Kenai	Private Sector	15,346	2,625	5,597	23.7%	\$514.3	\$78.4	\$96.2	14.0%
Kodiak Island	State Government	278	33	23	6.9%	\$14.2	\$1.1	\$0.3	2.2%
Kodiak Island	Local Government	874	98	85	8.0%	\$30.4	\$2.8	\$1.3	3.9%
Kodiak Island	Private Sector	4,326	656	2,230	30.9%	\$132.9	\$14.7	\$31.6	17.6%
Valdez-Cordova	State Government	274	99	27	6.8%	\$12.1	\$5.2	\$0.9	4.8%
Valdez-Cordova	Local Government	776	156	117	11.2%	\$23.1	\$3.1	\$1.9	6.8%
Valdez-Cordova	Private Sector	2,676	808	2,590	42.6%	\$107.6	\$26.8	\$30.7	18.6%
Interior Region									
Denali	State Government	19	18	N/D	N/D	\$1.2	\$0.6	N/D	N/D
Denali	Local Government	115	31	18	11.0%	\$3.0	\$1.0	\$0.3	7.0%
Denali	Private Sector	472	935	2,707	65.8%	\$21.1	\$32.0	\$34.3	39.2%
Fairbanks North Star	State Government	4,867	523	583	9.8%	\$228.4	\$15.5	\$11.0	4.3%
Fairbanks North Star	Local Government	3,492	250	232	5.8%	\$141.7	\$5.9	\$3.3	2.2%
Fairbanks North Star	Private Sector	25,334	4,659	6,792	18.5%	\$939.1	\$138.7	\$136.5	11.2%
Southeast Fairbanks	State Government	122	19	19	11.9%	\$6.2	\$0.6	\$0.4	5.9%
Southeast Fairbanks	Local Government	413	54	48	9.3%	\$10.8	\$1.3	\$0.5	3.7%
Southeast Fairbanks	Private Sector	1,255	839	528	20.1%	\$35.5	\$46.0	\$24.4	23.0%
Yukon-Koyukuk	State Government	66	83	N/D	N/D	\$2.9	\$4.3	N/D	N/D
Yukon-Koyukuk	Local Government	1,628	379	186	8.5%	\$26.5	\$6.0	\$2.8	7.8%
Yukon-Koyukuk	Private Sector	733	536	444	25.9%	\$14.9	\$21.4	\$13.2	26.7%
Northern Region									
Nome	State Government	241	38	23	7.6%	\$13.4	\$2.0	\$0.6	3.8%
Nome	Local Government	1,783	206	226	10.2%	\$38.8	\$4.4	\$4.5	9.4%
Nome	Private Sector	2,029	774	636	18.5%	\$71.6	\$27.6	\$17.4	14.9%
North Slope	State Government	21	32	N/D	N/D	\$1.2	\$1.9	N/D	N/D
North Slope	Local Government	1,953	340	225	8.9%	\$78.6	\$17.2	\$7.4	7.2%
North Slope	Private Sector	1,287	10,322	6,632	36.4%	\$49.1	\$841.3	\$517.1	36.7%
Northwest Arctic	State Government	72	17	10	10.1%	\$3.9	\$0.8	\$0.3	5.4%
Northwest Arctic	Local Government	1,108	127	177	12.5%	\$26.5	\$3.6	\$3.7	10.9%
Northwest Arctic	Private Sector	1,715	868	587	18.5%	\$61.1	\$51.8	\$31.7	21.9%
Southeast Region									
Haines	State Government	50	N/D	N/D	N/D	\$1.5	N/D	N/D	N/D
Haines	Local Government	178	45	18	7.5%	\$4.7	\$0.7	\$0.3	5.1%
Haines	Private Sector	582	114	529	43.2%	\$13.8	\$1.7	\$4.4	22.0%
Hoonah-Angoon	State Government	15	N/D	N/D	N/D	\$0.5	N/D	N/D	N/D
Hoonah-Angoon	Local Government	267	59	30	8.4%	\$5.7	\$1.6	\$0.4	5.2%
Hoonah-Angoon	Private Sector	404	85	171	25.9%	\$6.8	\$1.4	\$2.3	22.1%
Juneau	State Government	3,929	449	229	5.0%	\$194.5	\$18.2	\$6.2	2.8%
Juneau	Local Government	2,307	162	177	6.7%	\$104.6	\$5.1	\$3.7	3.2%
Juneau	Private Sector	8,766	1,975	3,400	24.0%	\$300.7	\$61.9	\$72.3	16.6%
Ketchikan Gateway	State Government	543	143	78	10.2%	\$27.2	\$7.1	\$2.7	7.2%
Ketchikan Gateway	Local Government	1,133	254	109	7.3%	\$47.9	\$9.7	\$2.8	4.7%
Ketchikan Gateway	Private Sector	4,092	922	2,354	31.9%	\$137.7	\$21.2	\$33.0	17.2%
Petersburg	State Government	47	N/D	N/D	N/D	\$2.0	N/D	N/D	N/D
Petersburg	Local Government	368	39	40	8.9%	\$11.0	\$0.8	\$0.4	3.5%
Petersburg	Private Sector	866	175	624	37.5%	\$21.4	\$3.0	\$8.3	25.3%
Prince of Wales-Hyder	State Government	36	8	7	13.7%	\$1.6	\$0.3	0	1.5%
Prince of Wales-Hyder	Local Government	974	97	136	11.3%	\$26.6	\$2.0	\$2.1	6.9%
Prince of Wales-Hyder	Private Sector	1,043	272	723	35.5%	\$27.0	\$7.6	\$9.9	22.3%
Sitka	State Government	341	29	26	6.6%	\$14.0	\$0.8	\$0.3	2.0%
Sitka	Local Government	688	58	86	10.3%	\$27.6	\$1.1	\$1.5	5.0%
Sitka	Private Sector	2,479	402	1,364	32.1%	\$80.7	\$9.0	\$19.0	17.5%
Skagway	State Government	15	N/D	N/D	N/D	\$0.5	N/D	N/D	N/D
Skagway	Local Government	79	12	14	13.3%	\$3.7	\$0.3	\$0.2	3.7%
Skagway	Private Sector	323	142	893	65.8%	\$9.0	\$2.8	\$11.6	49.5%
Wrangell	State Government	21	N/D	N/A	N/A	\$0.8	N/D	N/A	N/A
Wrangell	Local Government	275	16	23	7.3%	\$10.2	\$0.8	\$0.6	4.9%
Wrangell	Private Sector	436	192	372	37.2%	\$11.1	\$4.9	\$5.9	27.1%

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	18	N/D	N/A	N/A	\$0.6	N/D	N/A	N/A
Yakutat	Local Government	135	20	16	9.4%	\$3.2	\$0.8	\$0.1	3.0%
Yakutat	Private Sector	134	46	96	34.8%	\$3.1	\$0.7	\$1.0	21.0%
Southwest Region									
Aleutians East	State Government	11	12	N/D	N/D	\$0.4	\$0.2	N/D	N/D
Aleutians East	Local Government	216	55	38	12.3%	\$6.4	\$1.8	\$0.6	6.3%
Aleutians East	Private Sector	420	405	3,244	79.7%	\$13.1	\$13.7	\$64.6	70.7%
Aleutians West	State Government	37	8	N/D	N/D	\$2.6	\$0.3	N/D	N/D
Aleutians West	Local Government	410	66	73	13.3%	\$17.1	\$2.5	\$1.1	5.5%
Aleutians West	Private Sector	1,514	543	2,823	57.8%	\$63.8	\$19.6	\$59.8	41.8%
Bethel	State Government	346	63	24	5.5%	\$19.3	\$3.2	\$0.6	2.6%
Bethel	Local Government	3,410	349	283	7.0%	\$70.3	\$7.9	\$5.8	7.0%
Bethel	Private Sector	3,953	1,589	834	13.1%	\$103.7	\$45.3	\$26.0	14.8%
Bristol Bay	State Government	15	20	10	22.2%	\$1.0	\$0.5	\$0.2	9.3%
Bristol Bay	Local Government	121	48	36	17.6%	\$4.1	\$1.2	\$0.8	12.5%
Bristol Bay	Private Sector	228	447	2,418	78.2%	\$8.2	\$11.1	\$21.4	52.6%
Dillingham	State Government	108	28	7	4.9%	\$5.2	\$0.7	\$0.1	2.0%
Dillingham	Local Government	672	71	58	7.2%	\$15.1	\$2.0	\$1.0	5.4%
Dillingham	Private Sector	1,224	335	1,008	39.3%	\$37.1	\$9.6	\$12.6	21.3%
Lake and Peninsula	State Government	N/D	N/D	N/A	N/A	N/D	N/D	N/A	N/A
Lake and Peninsula	Local Government	443	113	83	13.0%	\$8.6	\$3.0	\$1.1	8.5%
Lake and Peninsula	Private Sector	220	366	774	56.9%	\$5.7	\$8.6	\$9.5	39.8%
Wade Hampton	State Government	55	27	11	11.8%	\$1.6	\$1.0	\$0.3	9.2%
Wade Hampton	Local Government	1,557	153	161	8.6%	\$27.1	\$3.1	\$3.2	9.6%
Wade Hampton	Private Sector	1,108	283	156	10.1%	\$12.5	\$10.1	\$4.9	18.0%
Other/Unknown		N/A	1,632	4,737	74.4%	N/A	\$103.5	\$179.7	63.5%
Total		265,429	67,854	85,496	20.4%	\$10,134.7	\$2,923.0	\$2,266.5	14.8%

Notes: N/D = not disclosable. N/A = not applicable. 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 2012. 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

Matanuska-Susitna Borough

The Matanuska-Susitna Borough is Alaska's fastest-growing area. Although most of the Mat-Su population lives in the greater Palmer-Wasilla area, 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.

In 2012, 28,467 people worked in the Mat-Su Borough and just 11.5 percent were not residents. The borough doesn't have 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 81.4 and 91.4 percent local workers, respectively.

The largest employer of nonresidents is the accommodation and food services industry, where 19.5 percent of its workers were nonresidents. Transportation and warehousing employed 1,047 workers, 23.1 percent of whom were nonresidents; and the arts, entertainment, and recreation industry employed 733 at 26.5 percent nonresident.

While 75.2 percent of workers in Mat-Su were local residents in 2012, many Mat-Su residents work elsewhere. Estimates of Mat-Su commuter patterns from 2011 suggest one-third worked in Anchorage and 8 percent worked in the North Slope Borough.

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 at the heart of Alaska's interior and is the northern terminus of the Parks and Richardson highways and the southern terminus of the Dalton Highway to the North Slope.

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

Fairbanks' workforce was 46,732 in 2012, or 11.2 percent of the state's workers. In 2012, the 7,607 nonresidents working in Fairbanks made up 16.3 percent of Fairbanks' workers.

Fairbanks is another mostly urban center with workers spanning all industries. Nonresidents were heavily concentrated in the accommodation and food services; mining; and administrative support, waste management, and remediation industries. Just 11.6 percent of Fairbanks workers were nonlocal Alaska residents, which isn't surprising considering Fairbanks' relative isolation from other population centers.

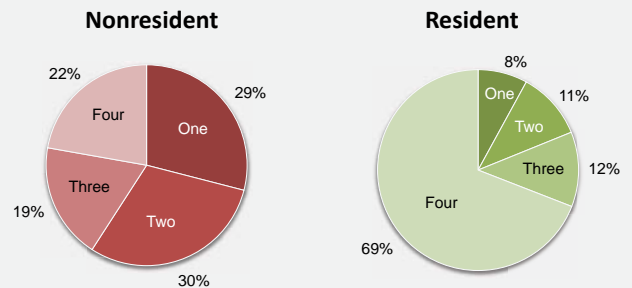
Fairbanks is home to Fort Knox Gold Mine, a major mining employer. Many nonlocal Alaska residents worked in mining in Fairbanks in 2012, accounting for 22.5 percent of all mining workers. Nonresidents made up another 27.9 percent of the mining workforce, making local residents the remaining 49.6 percent.

Rural Interior Region

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

The region had 11,677 workers in 2012, but only 41.3 percent were local residents. The percentage of nonresident workers in the region was 33.9 percent, the second-highest of all eight regions.

30 Workers by Quarters Worked Alaska, 2012



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

Local government is the region's largest industry and one of the few to offer year-round employment across the entire area. Even the smallest communities along the Yukon River or on the Arctic tundra typically have a school or local government. Of the area's 2,872 local government workers in 2012, 75.1 percent were local residents.

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

In 2012, 76.0 percent of accommodation and food services workers were nonresidents and another 12.2 percent were nonlocal Alaska residents, leaving just 11.8 percent of the accommodation and food services jobs filled by locals. Nearly all of these tourism-related jobs are seasonal, and locals who work in the industry earn more, possibly because they work longer.

Mining employed 918 workers in the Rural Interior in 2012, 17.8 percent of whom were local residents. The largest share of mining workers — 44.0 percent — were nonresidents, and the remaining 38.2 percent were nonlocal Alaskans. Many other industries in the region had high percentages of nonresidents as well, typical of highly seasonal remote work.

Northern Region

Alaska's Northern Region includes the North Slope and Northwest Arctic boroughs and the Nome Census Area. Most communities in the Northern Region are on the Arctic coast and are home to primarily 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 2012, 27.1 percent of the Northern Region's 31,455 workers were nonresidents, and another 40.5 percent were nonlocal Alaska residents. The Northern Region has the state's lowest percentage of local workers at 32.5 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 11,035 workers in 2012. Just 2.1 percent of workers in the Northern Region mining industry were local, and 61.1 percent were nonlocal Alaskans. Nonresidents made up 36.8 percent.

Local government, which includes schools, is the second largest industry with 6,145 workers, 78.8 percent of whom were local residents. Construction is another major industry in the region, serving local communities and the extractive industries. Of the 2,521 construction workers in the Northern Region in 2012, 18.7 percent were local residents, 40.4 percent were nonlocal Alaska residents, and 40.9 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 33,108 total workers in 2012, excluding fish harvesters, with manufacturing as its largest employer (mainly seafood processing). The Southwest manufacturing industry employed 10,708 in 2012, or 32.3 percent of the area's wage and salary workers.

Seafood processing has historically employed a high percentage of nonresidents, as it tends to be extremely 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 Southwest, 77.7

percent were nonresidents and just 7.8 were nonlocal Alaska residents. Local residents were 14.5 percent, and they earned more on average than nonlocal residents 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 Southwest manufacturing represent 47.0 percent of all nonresidents working in manufacturing and 9.7 percent of Alaska's total nonresident workforce. It's the primary reason 36.4 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 8,416 workers in 2012, 81.1 percent of whom were local residents. Other large industries in the region are health care and social services and retail.

Not all of Southwest Region is tied to the commercial fishing industry. Lake and Peninsula Borough and the Bethel and Wade Hampton census areas have much smaller numbers of seafood processors, and Wade Hampton had the second highest percentage of local workers in 2012, at 71.6 percent. (See Exhibit 27.)

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 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 44,748 workers in 2012, and almost two-thirds worked in the Kenai Peninsula Borough. Manufacturing — mostly seafood processing but including oil refining — employed 6,545 people

in 2012. Local residents were 36.7 percent of manufacturing workers and nonresidents made up 57.4 percent.

Local government was another large employer in the Gulf Coast with 5,788 workers, 85.4 percent of whom were local.

Visitor-related industries had high percentages of nonresidents in the Gulf Coast in 2012. The agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting industry had a nonresident percentage of 51.8; the arts, entertainment, and recreation industry was 43.1 percent nonresident, and the accommodation and food services industry had 34.6 percent. The mining industry, which includes mostly Cook Inlet oil and gas extraction, had a nonresident percentage of 23.8, which was lower than other mining regions.

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 historically important 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 this report doesn't include most fish harvesters.

Southeast had 47,802 workers in 2012, 24.1 percent of whom were nonresidents, and 12.0 percent were nonlocal Alaska residents.

The largest industry in Southeast was local government, which employed 7,815 total workers and 6,404 local residents. State government was the next biggest employer with 6,011 workers in 2012. State government had a lower percentage of nonresident workers than local government at 5.8 percent versus 8.3 percent.

Retail trade and health care and social assistance were other large industries in the region, with 63.3 and 73.9 percent local resident workers, respectively.

Manufacturing was the sixth-largest industry and the largest source of nonresident workers, largely because of the seafood processing industry. Of the 4,095 manufacturing workers in Southeast, 65.1 percent were nonresidents.

Accommodation and food services employed 1,605 nonresidents who made up 38.8 percent of the industry's 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 44.9 percent nonresident but wasn't among the region's largest industries. Mining, which has grown recently because of the opening of Kensington Mine near Juneau, employed 1,036 workers, 45.0 percent of whom were nonresidents. The mining industry had one of the highest nonlocal resident shares of all industries in Southeast at 20.5 percent.

Economic Impact of Nonresident Workers

Nearly 419,000 people worked in Alaska at some point in 2012, and about one-fifth of them weren't residents. The nonresident workforce has a significant effect on Alaska's economy, but determining whether it's 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 dramatic seasonality. Nearly 60 percent of nonresidents who worked in Alaska in 2012 worked in only one or two quarters. (See Exhibit 30.) Those workers primarily filled seafood processing and tourism positions that would have been difficult or impossible to fill with residents during the busy summer. In those industries, the availability of workers from other states or countries who are willing to relocate during peak periods can be an asset.

On the other hand, the nonresidents who work in Alaska year-round and spend some or most of their payroll dollars outside the state represent an economic opportunity. For businesses that hire nonresidents because there aren't enough Alaskans with the necessary skills or experience, training and apprenticeship programs can increase the supply of qualified Alaskans and capture more of those payroll dollars.

To give a sense of how much more could be kept in the state if residents filled those positions, nonresidents who worked all four quarters earned \$1.4 billion in 2012. Including nonresidents who worked for at least three quarters brings the total to \$1.8 billion.

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

³Nonresident workers are those who didn't apply for a Permanent Fund Dividend in 2012 or 2013. If the worker's Social Security Number appeared in the PFD data for either 2012 or 2013, we considered that person a resident for 2012. The methodology in the appendix on the next page provides complete information on workers identified as nonresidents.

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

⁵Alaska Seafood Industry Research Project, November 2013.

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 activities, not the specific tasks of an 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)

¹⁰Workers were assigned to a geographic area based on where they earned the most money in 2012. If employers did not provide a specific place of work for a worker, we used the borough or census area of the primary business location to determine the place of work. We derived place of residence for Alaskans from the ZIP code of the most recent PFD mailing address.

Appendix

About the Data

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 applied for 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 2012 or 2013 PFD.

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

Of the 333,283 workers identified as residents in the 2012 report, 294,599 — or 88.4 percent — appeared in both the 2012 and 2013 PFD applicant files, indicating they applied both years.

The remaining 38,684 (11.6 percent) resident workers appeared on only one of the two years' files, but were considered residents in this report because they applied for a PFD in either year. There were 19,283 workers who appeared only in the 2012 file, suggesting they were residents for all of 2011 (the qualifying period for the 2012 dividend), but for whatever reason — possibly having left the state during 2012 — did not apply for a 2013 PFD. There were also 19,401 workers who appeared in only the 2013 PFD file. They most likely moved to Alaska during 2011 but did not apply for a PFD until after being in the state for all of 2012 (the 2013 PFD qualifying period).

New workers who arrived in Alaska after Jan. 1, 2012 are nonresidents for this report.

Limitations of the Data

Those who did not provide a Social Security Number on their 2012 or 2013 Permanent Fund Dividend applications or who were eligible for a dividend but did not apply were not counted as residents.

One of the obvious limitations of using PFD applications to determine residency is the lag in identifying

residents due to the strict PFD requirement that someone must live in the state for a full calendar year.

An analysis of 2011 worker information showed 12.1 percent of nonresident workers ultimately applied for a PFD and were considered residents for the 2012 report. The likelihood that nonresidents will stay in Alaska and later become eligible for a PFD varies significantly by industry. Nonresident oil and seafood processing 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 this analysis covers were representative of the Alaska workforce, and this analysis offers an approximation of the effect nonresident workers have on the 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 2012. Therefore, each worker has only one employer, one industry, and one wage associated with their employment in 2012 even if that person worked 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 they contain. 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	339	79	18.9%	\$3,592,816	\$497,392	12.2%	\$4,014	\$3,033
Animal Production	345	196	36.2%	\$10,163,975	\$2,421,190	19.2%	\$9,274	\$5,185
Forestry and Logging	213	324	60.3%	\$7,929,070	\$8,577,180	52.0%	\$11,834	\$11,183
Fishing, Hunting and Trapping	197	528	72.8%	\$3,193,857	\$13,260,591	80.6%	\$7,445	\$13,261
Support Activities for Agriculture and Forestry	72	33	31.4%	\$1,483,911	\$355,187	19.3%	\$6,934	\$7,249
Mining								
Oil and Gas Extraction	3,272	1,155	26.1%	\$548,933,431	\$195,168,466	26.2%	\$43,785	\$50,693
Mining (except Oil and Gas)	2,642	1,390	34.5%	\$200,191,393	\$90,681,745	31.2%	\$20,914	\$22,940
Support Activities for Mining	8,848	4,614	34.3%	\$702,498,410	\$357,139,712	33.7%	\$21,325	\$24,058
Utilities								
Utilities	2,425	199	7.6%	\$171,034,802	\$11,830,506	6.5%	\$18,945	\$21,471
Construction								
Construction of Buildings	6,213	1,536	19.8%	\$283,740,938	\$42,272,162	13.0%	\$14,198	\$12,679
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	4,284	1,390	24.5%	\$238,075,654	\$64,631,768	21.4%	\$16,798	\$19,201
Specialty Trade Contractors	10,341	3,105	23.1%	\$460,008,886	\$71,261,025	13.4%	\$13,493	\$11,503
Manufacturing								
Food Manufacturing	6,487	17,012	72.4%	\$135,873,482	\$235,778,257	63.4%	\$6,727	\$6,307
Beverage and Tobacco Product Manufacturing	262	63	19.4%	\$7,671,674	\$1,184,937	13.4%	\$8,440	\$7,645
Textile Mills	12	N/A	N/A	\$193,486	N/A	N/A	\$4,961	N/A
Textile Product Mills	86	11	11.3%	\$2,343,767	\$189,754	7.5%	\$7,999	\$7,028
Apparel Manufacturing	N/D	N/A	N/A	N/D	N/A	N/A	N/D	N/A
Leather and Allied Product Manufacturing	7	N/D	N/D	\$99,145	N/D	N/D	\$4,507	N/D
Wood Product Manufacturing	243	57	19.0%	\$5,609,550	\$758,387	11.9%	\$7,509	\$6,019
Paper Manufacturing	7	N/A	N/A	\$222,647	N/A	N/A	\$8,906	N/A
Printing and Related Support Activities	355	42	10.6%	\$11,336,874	\$501,388	4.2%	\$9,041	\$5,065
Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing	676	32	4.5%	\$59,961,777	\$1,078,938	1.8%	\$24,062	\$13,657
Chemical Manufacturing	46	N/D	N/D	\$2,306,005	N/D	N/D	\$14,323	N/D
Plastics and Rubber Products Manufacturing	97	8	7.6%	\$4,274,446	\$222,522	4.9%	\$12,248	\$8,901
Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing	228	39	14.6%	\$8,703,566	\$737,896	7.8%	\$11,333	\$7,379
Primary Metal Manufacturing	18	N/D	N/D	\$758,608	N/D	N/D	\$11,853	N/D
Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	682	165	19.5%	\$28,029,241	\$3,436,313	10.9%	\$12,056	\$8,634
Machinery Manufacturing	87	8	8.4%	\$4,210,638	\$566,048	11.9%	\$13,410	\$40,432
Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing	126	10	7.0%	\$9,245,841	\$441,697	4.6%	\$19,424	\$17,668
Electrical Equipment, Appliance, and Component Manufacturing	21	N/D	N/D	\$800,080	N/D	N/D	\$10,960	N/D
Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	494	182	26.9%	\$17,819,669	\$3,897,799	17.9%	\$11,096	\$9,392
Furniture and Related Product Manufacturing	109	19	14.8%	\$3,710,770	\$260,865	6.6%	\$10,111	\$6,522
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	157	26	14.2%	\$5,042,566	\$508,665	9.2%	\$9,202	\$9,597
Wholesale Trade								
Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods	2,822	365	11.5%	\$143,646,520	\$12,104,039	7.8%	\$13,860	\$13,570
Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods	2,922	338	10.4%	\$121,776,107	\$6,960,997	5.4%	\$11,461	\$8,658
Wholesale Electronic Markets and Agents and Brokers	606	109	15.2%	\$30,892,721	\$3,447,607	10.0%	\$14,429	\$12,864
Retail Trade								
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	4,483	525	10.5%	\$175,308,281	\$9,659,402	5.2%	\$11,076	\$7,872
Furniture and Home Furnishings Stores	1,004	162	13.9%	\$28,081,766	\$1,950,974	6.5%	\$8,204	\$6,003
Electronics and Appliance Stores	783	134	14.6%	\$20,405,242	\$1,811,899	8.2%	\$7,794	\$6,637
Building Material and Garden Equipment and Supplies Dealers	3,963	551	12.2%	\$116,841,407	\$6,566,372	5.3%	\$8,557	\$5,067
Food and Beverage Stores	7,115	1,090	13.3%	\$156,177,245	\$9,808,711	5.9%	\$6,535	\$4,118
Health and Personal Care Stores	1,154	199	14.7%	\$34,772,544	\$3,507,728	9.2%	\$8,794	\$7,936
Gasoline Stations	1,945	326	14.4%	\$33,414,302	\$3,092,913	8.5%	\$5,306	\$4,231
Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	2,080	855	29.1%	\$29,410,862	\$8,979,919	23.4%	\$4,665	\$4,972
Sporting Goods, Hobby, Book, and Music Stores	2,182	483	18.1%	\$33,006,967	\$3,311,491	9.1%	\$4,710	\$3,425
General Merchandise Stores	11,727	1,781	13.2%	\$243,777,876	\$17,981,011	6.9%	\$6,257	\$4,690

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	2,800	756	21.3%	\$50,514,316	\$6,118,433	10.8%	\$5,765	\$3,836
Nonstore Retailers	1,269	163	11.4%	\$57,648,835	\$5,193,666	8.3%	\$12,871	\$12,078
Transportation and Warehousing								
Air Transportation	5,570	1,598	22.3%	\$251,265,774	\$52,718,729	17.3%	\$13,301	\$13,394
Water Transportation	890	737	45.3%	\$44,714,437	\$29,485,241	39.7%	\$15,324	\$15,277
Truck Transportation	3,205	556	14.8%	\$151,039,003	\$14,749,985	8.9%	\$13,250	\$10,589
Transit and Ground Passenger Transportation	1,662	163	8.9%	\$33,055,920	\$2,287,121	6.5%	\$5,745	\$5,675
Pipeline Transportation	827	86	9.4%	\$105,106,560	\$8,914,140	7.8%	\$33,063	\$33,638
Scenic and Sightseeing Transportation	1,601	1,720	51.8%	\$32,715,363	\$22,641,067	40.9%	\$6,698	\$5,279
Support Activities for Transportation	2,645	597	18.4%	\$103,419,958	\$18,184,533	15.0%	\$11,257	\$12,237
Postal Service	60	N/D	N/D	\$1,069,078	N/D	N/D	\$5,091	N/D
Couriers and Messengers	2,067	821	28.4%	\$140,209,640	\$127,943,453	47.7%	\$18,366	\$46,866
Warehousing and Storage	232	46	16.5%	\$14,691,894	\$3,354,591	18.6%	\$16,657	\$20,208
Information								
Publishing Industries (except Internet)	757	101	11.8%	\$24,984,915	\$2,089,995	7.7%	\$9,475	\$8,101
Motion Picture and Sound Recording Industries	559	87	13.5%	\$4,369,012	\$480,171	9.9%	\$2,997	\$2,744
Broadcasting (except Internet)	790	116	12.8%	\$29,664,352	\$2,376,959	7.4%	\$10,376	\$8,902
Telecommunications	4,288	262	5.8%	\$283,116,891	\$12,729,774	4.3%	\$17,383	\$16,928
Internet Service Providers, Web Search Portals, and Data Processing Services	175	12	6.4%	\$7,266,053	\$478,441	6.2%	\$11,479	\$13,290
Other Information Services	131	21	13.8%	\$5,003,637	\$552,685	9.9%	\$11,295	\$8,773
Finance and Insurance								
Credit Intermediation and Related Activities	5,100	433	7.8%	\$254,124,714	\$8,227,162	3.1%	\$13,246	\$8,130
Securities, Commodity Contracts, and Other Financial Investments and Related Activities	526	47	8.2%	\$51,648,102	\$1,851,518	3.5%	\$26,231	\$17,467
Insurance Carriers and Related Activities	1,731	189	9.8%	\$89,255,313	\$3,736,676	4.0%	\$14,067	\$9,859
Funds, Trusts, and Other Financial Vehicles	1,358	95	6.5%	\$93,594,298	\$5,608,077	5.7%	\$19,671	\$24,383
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing								
Real Estate	4,139	423	9.3%	\$133,919,998	\$6,127,047	4.4%	\$9,721	\$6,532
Rental and Leasing Services	1,750	323	15.6%	\$53,310,538	\$5,818,801	9.8%	\$9,136	\$7,960
Lessors of Nonfinancial Intangible Assets (except Copyrighted Works)	386	13	3.3%	\$5,499,245	\$267,329	4.6%	\$7,342	\$7,638
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services								
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	14,364	4,225	22.7%	\$777,836,483	\$190,560,143	19.7%	\$15,492	\$18,088
Management of Companies and Enterprises	1,069	470	30.5%	\$73,410,598	\$21,815,414	22.9%	\$19,339	\$15,108
Administrative Support/Waste Management and Remediation Services								
Administrative and Support Services	11,814	3,997	25.3%	\$317,882,672	\$74,571,809	19.0%	\$8,484	\$8,159
Waste Management and Remediation Services	1,899	374	16.5%	\$98,485,759	\$13,092,168	11.7%	\$14,945	\$13,666
Educational Services								
Educational Services	2,093	608	22.5%	\$59,089,018	\$6,813,806	10.3%	\$8,465	\$5,774
Health Care and Social Assistance								
Ambulatory Health Care Services	16,991	2,000	10.5%	\$712,913,470	\$64,457,475	8.3%	\$11,814	\$13,459
Hospitals	12,392	1,243	9.1%	\$680,351,094	\$51,087,480	7.0%	\$14,562	\$16,146
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	4,427	644	12.7%	\$124,145,650	\$8,188,799	6.2%	\$7,963	\$5,663
Social Assistance	11,535	1,353	10.5%	\$286,706,070	\$19,908,348	6.5%	\$7,348	\$6,570
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation								
Performing Arts, Spectator Sports, and Related Industries	884	310	26.0%	\$11,174,058	\$2,585,083	18.8%	\$5,107	\$4,465
Museums, Historical Sites, and Similar Institutions	386	199	34.0%	\$9,668,401	\$1,852,814	16.1%	\$7,816	\$4,054
Amusement, Gambling, and Recreation Industries	3,720	1,730	31.7%	\$46,635,082	\$14,844,069	24.1%	\$4,268	\$4,102
Accommodation and Food Services								
Accommodation	6,870	5,008	42.2%	\$131,355,970	\$49,048,174	27.2%	\$5,995	\$4,498
Food Services and Drinking Places	22,217	7,317	24.8%	\$326,153,889	\$61,550,433	15.9%	\$4,792	\$3,944
Other Services								
Repair and Maintenance	2,759	749	21.4%	\$92,066,944	\$24,155,600	20.8%	\$9,941	\$13,200
Personal and Laundry Services	2,401	403	14.4%	\$43,398,832	\$3,418,739	7.3%	\$5,589	\$3,994

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	5,539	753	12.0%	\$173,042,609	\$8,454,649	4.7%	\$9,328	\$5,494
Private Households	204	60	22.7%	\$3,975,466	\$567,969	12.5%	\$6,144	\$5,568
Public Administration	9	N/D	N/D	\$97,464	N/D	N/D	\$4,641	N/D
Executive, Legislative, and Other General Government Support	37	N/D	N/D	\$1,120,542	N/D	N/D	\$9,660	N/D
Justice, Public Order, and Safety Activities	15	N/A	N/A	\$924,792	N/A	N/A	\$15,674	N/A
Administration of Human Resource Programs	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D
Administration of Economic Programs	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D
Unclassified	243	160	39.7%	\$3,771,487	\$3,289,649	46.6%	\$6,403	\$11,151
Unknown	482	170	26.1%	\$10,277,169	\$2,063,279	16.7%	\$6,916	\$6,901
Total Private Sector	259,055	80,308	23.7%	\$10,112,718,088	\$2,162,095,394	17.6%	\$11,492	\$11,490
Local Government	47,782	3,348	6.5%	\$1,689,227,688	\$63,378,960	3.6%	\$10,328	\$8,426
State Government	26,446	1,840	6.5%	\$1,255,766,634	\$40,998,144	3.2%	\$12,927	\$9,276
Total Private and Government	333,283	85,496	20.45	\$13,057,712,410	\$2,266,472,498	14.8%	\$11,447	\$11,326

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

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