

2009

# Nonresidents Working in Alaska



State of Alaska  
Governor Sean Parnell  
Commissioner Click Bishop  
Published January 2011



**ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR  
& WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT**

# STATE OF ALASKA

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OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

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January 24, 2011

The Honorable Gary Stevens  
Senate President  
State Capitol, Room 111  
Juneau, AK 99801-1182

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

Dear Senator Stevens and Representative Chenault,

Enclosed is a copy of the most recent annual resident hire report, "Nonresidents Working in Alaska – 2009" as required by AS 36.10.130. The report describes the status of resident hire in Alaska by industry, occupation, and geographic area.

The report shows that the percentage of nonresident workers fell from one year ago, but the number of both nonresident and resident workers decreased as well.

The overall nonresident hire rate dropped to 19.1% in 2009. The total number of nonresident wage and salary workers fell by 3.5% from 2008, while the number of resident workers fell by 0.5%.

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

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

Sincerely,



Clark Bishop  
Commissioner

# ***Nonresidents Working in Alaska*** **2009**

***State of Alaska***  
***Governor Sean Parnell***



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

***Commissioner Click Bishop***

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

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*Heart of the Klondike* written by Scott Marble  
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## Highlights

- **Nonresident hire rate showed improvement over 2008.** The nonresident hire rate in 2009 was 19.1%, down from 19.6% in 2008.
- **Both resident and nonresident workers fell from one year ago.** The number of nonresident workers employed in Alaska in 2009 fell by 2,751 or 3.5%, while the number of resident workers fell by 1,780 or 0.5%. As a result of the slowing economy, 2009 was the first year since 1997 where the total number of workers fell from the prior year.
- **Percentage of wages earned by nonresidents remained unchanged.** Total private sector, state and local government wages totaled \$13.6 billion in 2009. Nonresidents earned 13.3% of total wages in 2009, unchanged from 2008.
- **Growth in resident earnings outpaced that of nonresidents.** Resident earnings increased 2.0% to \$11.8 billion in 2009 while nonresident earnings increased 1.9% to \$1.8 billion. Average earnings per quarter worked grew \$255 for resident workers in 2009 while average earnings for nonresidents grew \$396.
- **A smaller percentage of nonresidents worked in the oil industry.** Nonresidents accounted for 28.1% of the oil industry workers (including major oil companies and oilfield services) in 2009; this was down from 29.8% one year ago and is the lowest in the last five years.
- **Nonresident oil industry wages grew in amount and share of total.** Earnings paid to nonresidents working in the oil industry increased from \$421.6 million in 2008 to \$437.3 million in 2009. The nonresident share of earnings in the oil industry rose from 28.0% in 2008 to 28.2% in 2009.
- **Number of nonresident workers in construction increased while the resident worker count fell.** The number of nonresident workers employed in the construction industry during 2009 rose 6.1%, while the number of resident workers fell 3.7%.
- **The seafood processing industry had the highest percentage of nonresident workers.** In 2009, Alaska's seafood processing industry had the highest percentage of nonresident workers of any industry sector. 74.6% of workers in that industry were nonresidents. Nonresident workers earned 62.7% of the total seafood processing industry wages, or \$181.6 million.
- **Regions of Alaska associated with the seafood processing industry had a high percentage of nonresident workers.** The Southwest Region's Aleutians East Borough and Bristol Bay Borough had the highest borough/census area nonresident hire rates due to significant seafood processing employment. The Wade Hampton Census Area, also in the Southwest Region, had the lowest nonresident hire rate.

# Nonresidents Working in Alaska - 2009

## Introduction

Alaska has a unique set of databases that allow for quick and accurate monitoring of resident hire in the state. Utilizing Alaska unemployment insurance (UI) wage records that contain worker occupation and place of work, the Alaska Permanent Fund Dividend (PFD) database, and other data series, Alaska can monitor the resident hire status of employers, industries, occupations, and regions in a way not available to any other state. This information is used to identify occupations eligible for preference on public-funded construction projects as required by AS 36.10.150, to report on the status of resident hire in the state as required by AS 36.10.130, and to report on resident hire by employer as allowed under AS 23.20.110. In addition, the information is an excellent planning tool for educators and jobseekers.

Alaska resident hire preference legislation was initiated by the Alaska legislature in 1986 in response to the large influx of nonresident workers associated with the oil-fueled construction boom of the early 1980s. When the economy slowed due to a decline in oil prices, there was heightened interest in ensuring that Alaskans be given preference for as many public-funded jobs as possible. In addition, information needed to be collected in order to identify private employers and industries that hired a large percentage of their workers from outside the state.

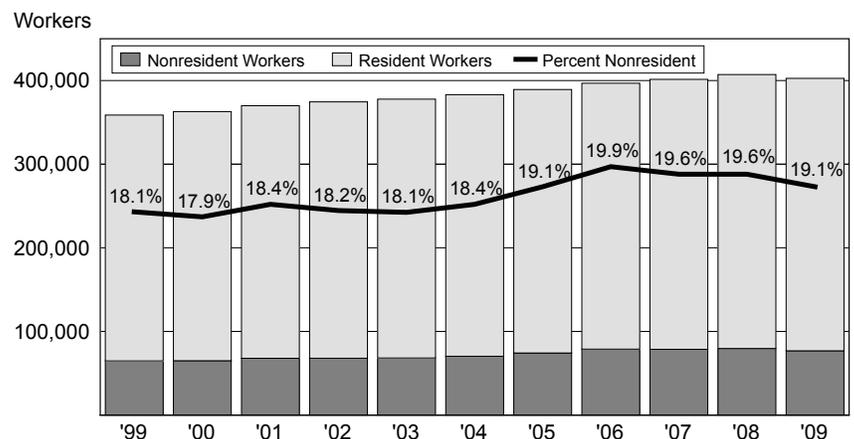
With Alaska's seasonal economy, relatively small labor force, and small pool of resident workers with highly specialized skills, there has been a tendency for some employers to recruit workers from outside the state. Historically this has occurred with the construction of major new projects, such as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

Although resident hire preference requirements and information spotlighting problem areas can help to discourage nonresident hire, much effort has been placed on increasing labor supply by improving existing training programs and creating new training programs to satisfy the unmet needs of Alaska's employers. Detailed resident hire data can help make the most informed decision as to where best to direct those training dollars.

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

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

## Resident and Nonresident Workers and Percent Nonresident Alaska 1999-2009



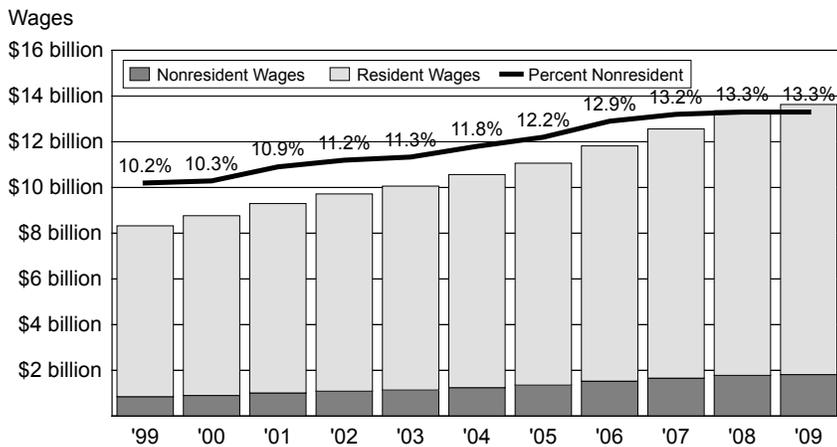
Note: Includes private sector, state and local government workers

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

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

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

## 2 Resident and Nonresident Wages and Percent Nonresident Alaska 1999-2009

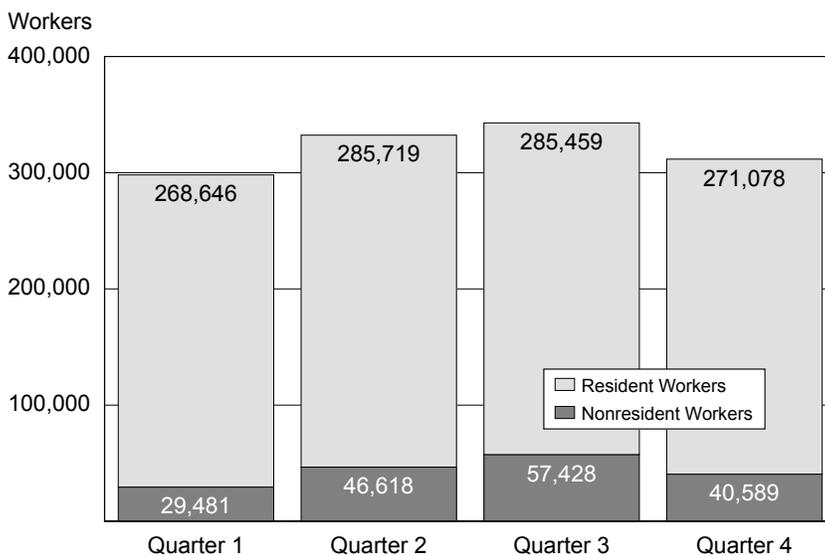


Note: Includes private sector, state and local government workers  
 Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section

### Measuring Residency

In order to calculate residency, quarterly Alaska unemployment insurance wage records (which contain industry, occupation, earnings, and place of work) for each worker are matched with Alaska PFD data to identify resident and nonresident workers. The two most recent years' PFD data are used to determine residency. Workers who applied for a PFD in one of the two most recent years are considered residents for purposes of this report. Historical analysis of the PFD file shows that this information is an excellent indicator of residency. Although some workers not eligible for a PFD at the time residency reports are generated become residents in the following year, the most recent data show that these workers represent only 14.5 percent of total nonresident workers. Workers' industry and occupation are determined based upon the industry and occupation in which they earned the most money in 2009.

## 3 Alaska Workers by Quarter Resident and Nonresident 2009



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

### Nonresident Workforce Falls in 2009

The total number of private sector and state and local government wage and salary workers employed in Alaska during the year was 402,619, down by 4,531 workers from 2008. In 2009, nonresident workers comprised 19.1% of private sector and state and local government workers, which was five basis points lower

than the 2008 rate. (See Exhibit 1.) The number of nonresident workers fell 3.5%, or 2,751, to 76,867, while the number of resident workers fell 0.5%, or 1,780, to a total of 325,752.

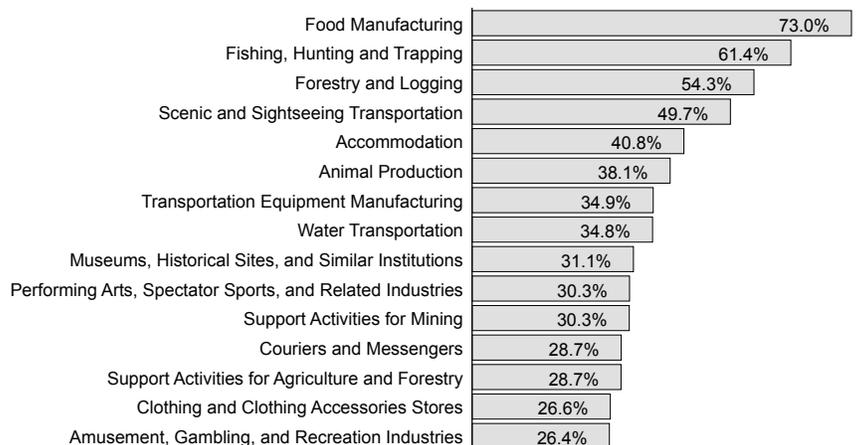
Total wage and salary earnings grew 2.0% to \$13.6 billion in 2009. Nonresidents earned 13.3% of total earnings, unchanged from the 13.3% share they received in 2008. (See Exhibit 2.) Total resident earnings, or wages, increased by \$236 million (2.0%) to \$11.8 billion in 2009, while total nonresident earnings increased by \$33.3 million (1.9%) to \$1.8 billion.

With some significant exceptions, nonresidents typically did not work all four quarters of the year and often worked only one or two calendar quarters. (See Exhibit 32.) Many nonresident workers were employed only during the summer months or in short-term or seasonal jobs, including those in the seafood processing and visitor-related industry sectors. In 2009, residents earned an annual average of \$36,273, while nonresidents earned \$23,613. Average annual earnings grew by \$918 (2.6%) for residents and \$1,234 (5.5%) for nonresidents. The average earnings per quarter worked for nonresidents were \$10,424 in 2009 compared to the \$10,636 earned by resident workers.

### Nonresident Hire Rates and Earnings by Industry

While 22.1% of private sector workers in Alaska in 2009 were nonresidents of the state, nonresident hire rates vary significantly by industry. Nonresident hire rates were highest in seafood processing; accommodations; and agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting. The nonresident workforce for these three industry sectors accounted for more than one

## Private Sector Industries with Highest Percent Nonresident Workers Alaska 2009 4



Note: Industries with 1,000 or more workers

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

## Workers and Wages Major and Selected Industry Categories Alaska 2009 5

Industry	Total		Nonresident			
	Workers	Wages (in millions)	Workers	Percent	Wages (in millions)	Percent
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting <sup>1</sup>	1,675	\$32.9	685	40.9	\$12.4	37.7
Mining	19,388	1,749.6	5,432	28.0	490.1	28.0
Oil and Gas	4,045	620.1	920	22.7	157.9	25.5
Oilfield Services <sup>2</sup>	12,423	931.3	3,707	29.8	279.4	30.0
Utilities	2,354	144.1	146	6.2	5.3	3.7
Construction	27,129	1,107.9	5,480	20.2	152.2	13.7
Manufacturing	26,877	478.6	17,104	63.6	195.9	40.9
Seafood Processing	21,874	289.5	16,325	74.6	181.6	62.7
Wholesale Trade	7,502	302.7	798	10.6	16.6	5.5
Retail Trade	47,826	987.7	6,625	13.9	64.7	6.5
Transportation and Warehousing	24,947	1,081.0	6,015	24.1	253.7	23.5
Air Transportation	7,505	304.6	1,730	23.1	64.8	21.3
Information	7,570	371.2	579	7.6	16.2	4.4
Finance and Insurance	10,008	491.4	677	6.8	17.6	3.6
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	6,719	184.9	630	9.4	10.2	5.5
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	16,654	803.5	3,013	18.1	128.4	16.0
Management of Companies and Enterprises	570	45.8	43	7.5	3.9	8.5
Admin. Support/Waste Management and Remediation	17,689	487.5	4,251	24.0	97.8	20.1
Educational Services	2,503	63.8	520	20.8	9.2	14.4
Health Care and Social Assistance	44,030	1,589.4	4,451	10.1	110.6	7.0
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	6,564	70.6	1,802	27.5	13.9	19.6
Accommodation and Food Services	39,686	496.8	11,423	28.8	90.5	18.2
Accommodation	11,991	164.1	4,890	40.8	41.8	25.5
Food Services and Drinking Places	27,695	332.8	6,533	23.6	48.7	14.6
Other Services	12,827	325.9	1,713	13.4	29.9	9.2
Public Administration	512	14.6	20	3.9	0.1	0.7
Unclassifiable <sup>3</sup>	1,105	22.7	305	27.4	4.2	18.7
State Government	27,487	1,171.4	1,860	6.8	37.9	3.2
Local Government	50,997	1,607.2	3,295	6.5	53.7	3.3
Total	402,619	13,631.1	76,867	19.1	1,815.0	13.3

<sup>1</sup> Does not include fish harvesting employment numbers

<sup>2</sup> This industry category includes support activities for oil and gas drilling and related operations.

<sup>3</sup> No industry data is available.

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

quarter (30.5%) of all private sector nonresident workers in 2009. (See Exhibits 5 and A3.)

Other industries with a high rate of nonresident hire included the oil industry, the construction industry, the metal mining industry and other visitor-related industries. These industries may have one or more of the following characteristics: have high seasonality, require workers with specialized skills or have worksites in remote locations.

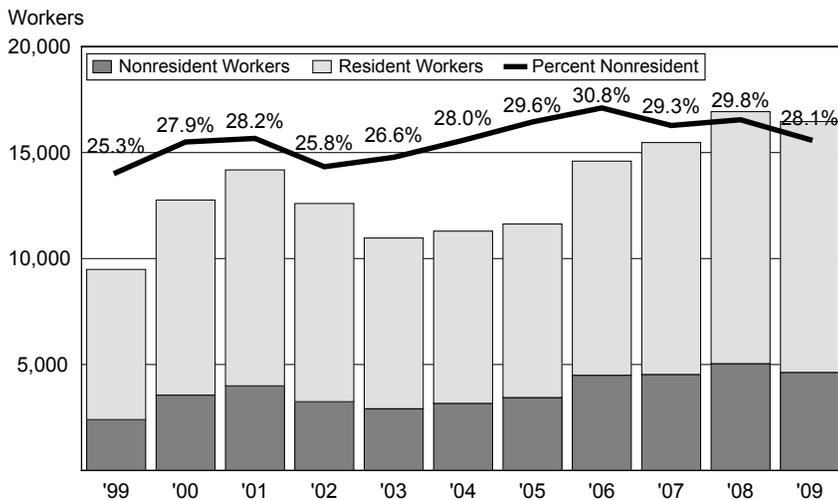
### Oil and Gas Industry

The number of both resident and nonresident workers in the oil industry fell during 2009, but the number of nonresi-

dent workers fell more than resident workers. Alaska's oil industry (comprised of oil and gas extraction and oilfield service companies) employed 16,468 workers in 2009; a decline of 462 workers, or 2.7%, from 2008. This year (2009) was the first year since 2003 with a decline in oil industry employment. The percent of nonresident workers fell from 29.8% in 2008 to 28.1% in 2009. (See Exhibit 6.)

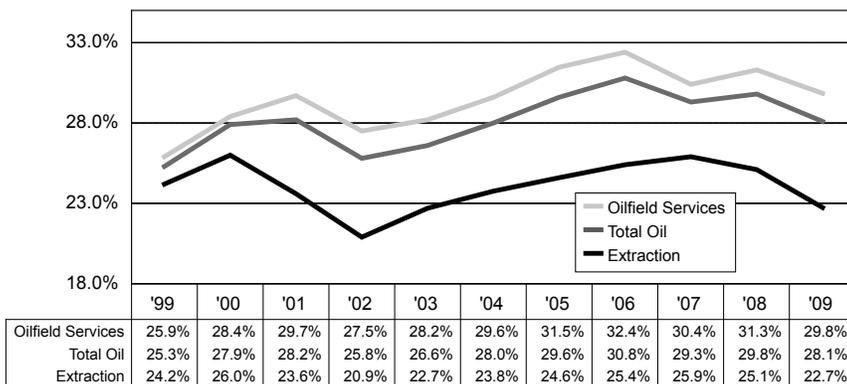
In contrast to the declining number of workers, oil industry wages grew 3.0% to \$1.55 billion in 2009. Wages were up for both residents and nonresidents; total resident wages increased \$29.2 million, while nonresident workers earned an additional \$15.6 million in wages during the year. Overall, nonresidents earned 28.1% of the total oil industry wages in 2009, up slightly from 28.0% one year ago.

## 6 Oil Industry Number and Percent Nonresident Workers Alaska 1999-2009



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

## 7 Oil Industry Percent Nonresident Workers Alaska 1999-2009



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

Oil and gas extraction was a high-wage industry for both residents and nonresidents; however, nonresidents earned substantially more than residents. In 2009, the average quarterly wage for nonresidents in the oil and gas extraction industry was \$49,347, which was 29.7% more than the average quarterly wages for residents, who earned an average of \$38,060. The percentage of nonresidents in the industry declined during the year, dropping from 25.1% in 2008 to 22.7% in 2009. In addition, the percentage of total wages going to nonresidents fell, dropping from 25.6% in 2008 to 25.5% in 2009. (See Exhibit 7.)

Similarly to oil extraction, the percentage of nonresidents working in oilfield services (which include support activities for oil and gas drilling and related operations) fell during the year. In 2009, 29.8% of the 12,423 oilfield service workers were nonresidents, compared to 31.3% in 2008. 2009 was the first in five years with a percentage of nonresidents in the oilfield services industry below 30%. (See Exhibit 7.)

Nonresidents in oilfield services earned \$279.4 million or 30.0% of total wages in 2009. (See Exhibit 5.) Nonresidents in the oilfield services industry followed a similar pattern as in the oil and gas extraction industry, with the percentage of nonresident workers falling and the percentage of nonresidents' wages rising slightly. Un-

like in the oil and gas extraction industry, the gap between resident and nonresident average wages in oilfield services is small. In 2009, nonresident workers earned an average of \$22,981 per quarter, which was 13.3% more than residents, who earned \$20,285 per quarter.

## Construction Industry

Total workers in the construction industry continued to decline for the fourth year in a row, a reflection of the cooling of real estate markets and building activity across the state. The number of resident construction workers fell, but the number of nonresident workers actually increased in 2009. Wages fell in the construction industry for residents, but increased for nonresidents. The increase in nonresident wages was not enough to offset the decline in resident wages, and total wages in the industry were down over the year.

The number of resident workers in the construction industry fell 3.7% during the year while nonresident workers increased 6.1%. As a percentage of the total number of workers in the construction industry, the nonresident hire rate grew from 18.7% to 20.2% during 2009. (See Exhibit 9.)

The construction industry made up 10.2% of total private sector wages in 2009. Total wages in construction fell 2.1% to \$1.11 billion. The nonresident share of total wages rose slightly from 12.8% in 2008 to 13.7% in 2009. Construction wages for residents fell 3.1% to \$955.8 million during the year, while nonresident wages rose by 4.8% over the same period.

Within this industry, specialty trade contractors accounted for most of the employment and earnings in the construction sector. (See Exhibit A3.) Heavy and civil engineering had the lowest number of total workers, but had the highest quarterly earnings. The percentage of nonresident workers and wages in the heavy and civil engineering portion of the construction industry rose from one year ago. Quarterly earnings for nonresidents in this sector were 16.8% higher than those of residents.

## Seafood Processing Industry

Historically, seafood processing has had the highest percentage of nonresident workers out of any

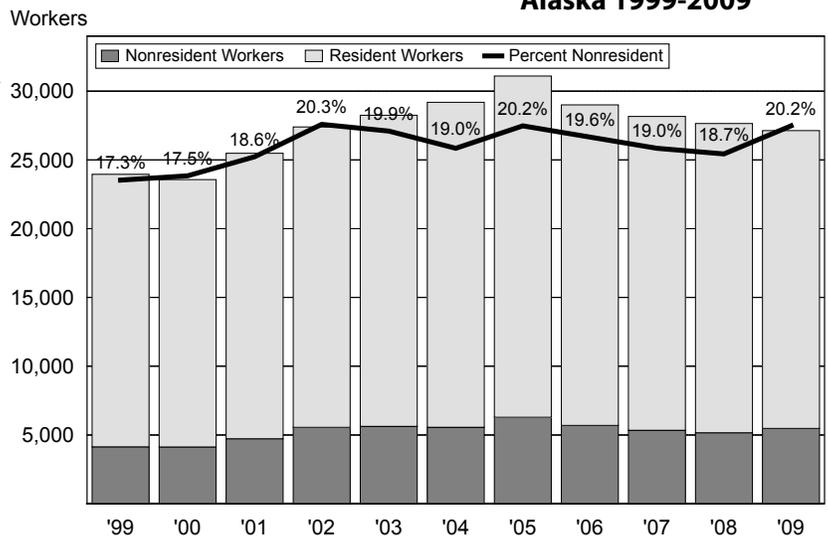
## Oil Industry 8 Top Employers of Nonresident Workers Alaska 2009

Employer	Total Workers	Percent Nonresident
ASRC Energy Services O&M Inc	3,000 to 3,249	25.8
CH2M Hill (Veco)	2,500 to 2,749	32.5
BP Exploration Alaska Inc	2,000 to 2,249	26.3
ConocoPhillips Company	1,250 to 1,499	18.4
Norcon Inc	750 to 999	20.1
Peak Oilfield Svc Co	750 to 999	25.9
Nabors AK Drilling Inc	750 to 999	32.9
Udelhoven Oilfield System Svc	750 to 999	33.1
Schlumberger Technology Corp	500 to 749	32.5
Halliburton Energy Serv Inc	250 to 499	36.0
Baker Hughes Oilfield Operations Inc	0 to 249	54.8

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

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

## Construction Industry 9 Number and Percent Nonresident Workers Alaska 1999-2009



Note: Private Sector Only

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

## Construction Industry 10 Top Employers of Nonresident Workers Alaska 2009

Employer	Total Workers	Percent Nonresident
Colaska Inc	750 to 999	13.8
Alaska Interstate Const LLC	500 to 749	15.9
Nanuq Inc	500 to 749	17.6
H C Price Co	250 to 499	19.2
Matrix Service Inc	250 to 499	100.0
Knik Construction Inc	250 to 499	37.9
AK Mechanical Inc	250 to 499	28.2
H C Contractors Inc	0 to 249	26.8
Repcor Inc	0 to 249	100.0
Conam Construction Co	0 to 249	57.4
Gold Canyon Mining & Construction LLC	0 to 249	60.5

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

industry, a trend that continued in 2009. Alaska's seafood processing industry employed 16,325 nonresidents in 2009, accounting for 74.6% of the processing workforce. (See Exhibit 11.) Nonresidents earned \$182 million, or 62.7%, of the total wages paid to seafood processing workers. When looking at all industries combined, nonresident seafood processing workers accounted for 21.2% of the nonresident workforce – up from 19.6% in 2008.

The numbers of workers in seafood processing was up 4.5% from one year ago, but the proportion of resident workers fell slightly from 25.6% in 2008 to 25.4% in 2009. Total wages in the seafood processing industry fell 1.6% in 2009. Wages for nonresident seafood processing workers fell 2.9% while wages for residents rose 0.7%. The portion of seafood processing wages earned by residents increased in 2009, from 36.4% in 2008 to 37.3% in 2009. Only a

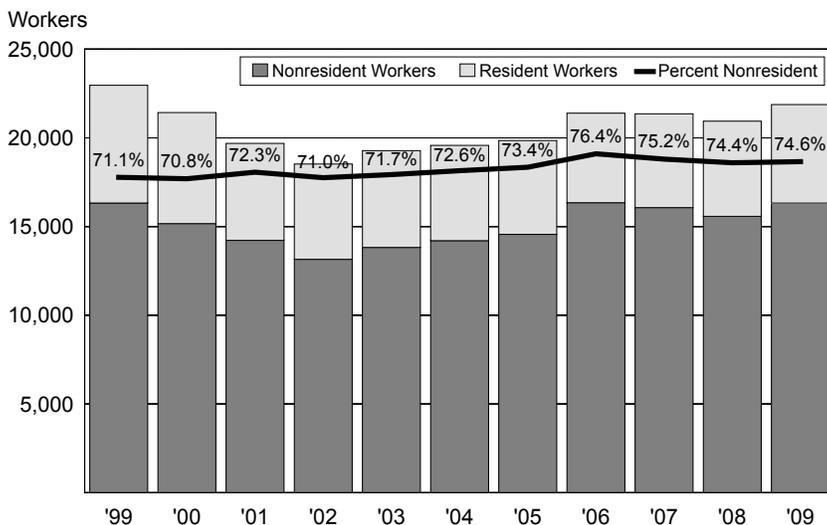
small portion of nonresident seafood processing workers eventually become Alaska residents. Just 2.6% of seafood processing workers who were nonresidents in 2008 became residents in 2009. (See Exhibit A1.)

The 10 largest seafood processing employers accounted for 75.1% of total workers in the industry and 76.4% of the industry's nonresident workforce. These employers possessed a combined nonresident hire rate of 76.0%, compared to the industry-wide rate of 74.6%. (See Exhibit 12.)

The Aleutians West Census Area had the most seafood processing workers and highest earnings in 2009, with 2,990 processing workers who earned \$55.0 million – amounting to 19.0% of the industry's total wages. Other areas in Southwest Alaska including Bristol Bay and Lake and Peninsula Boroughs and Aleutians East and Dillingham Census areas all had nonresident hire rates exceeding 80%. (See Exhibit 13.)

Fish harvesting workers are generally not covered by unemployment insurance because the majority of those workers are classified as self-employed and thus are not included in this annual report. However, the Department of Labor and Workforce Development estimates the number of resident and nonresident workers in Alaska's commercial fishing industry. In 2009, nonresidents made up 43.4% of the harvesting workforce, which includes permit holders and their crew. Nonresident permit holders earned 62.8% of the state's total gross earnings.

## 11 Seafood Processing Number and Percent Nonresident Workers Alaska 1999-2009



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

## 12 Seafood Processing Top Employers of Nonresident Workers Alaska 2009

Employer	Total Workers	Percent Nonresident
Trident Seafoods Corporation	5,000 to 5,249	81.8
Icicle Seafoods Inc	2,250 to 2,499	88.3
Ocean Beauty Seafoods LLC	2,000 to 2,249	80.5
Peter Pan Seafoods Inc	1,750 to 1,999	89.0
Unisea Inc	1,000 to 1,250	56.6
Westward Seafood Inc	1,000 to 1,250	55.4
North Pacific Seafoods Inc	750 to 999	47.6
Kanaway Seafoods	500 to 749	88.1
Leader Creek Fisheries LLC	500 to 749	81.7
Alyeska Seafoods Inc	250 to 499	85.1
Yardarm Knot Fisheries LLC	250 to 499	79.7

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

## Metal Mining Industry

Worker counts in metal mining fell 11.3% in 2009 as parts of the industry moved from construction and development phases to a more stable production phase. Nonresident workers were affected more than resident workers by the decline. The number of nonresident workers in the industry fell 15.8% from 2008 to 2009, compared to a 9.3% drop in the number of resident workers.

Despite a drop in the number of workers in 2009, metal mining remains one of Alaska's

fastest growing industries. In 2009, 29.1% of workers in the metal mining industry were nonresidents, down from 2008's 30.6%. Non-resident workers earned 28.3% of total wages in the metal mining industry, a slight decline from 28.8% in 2008. Metal mining is a lucrative industry for workers, and nonresidents out-earned resident workers. In 2009, nonresident workers earned an average of \$23,989 each quarter worked, while resident workers earned \$20,293 per quarter. Average wages earned for each quarter worked increased in 2009 for both residents and nonresidents as the number of workers in the industry fell more than total earnings. Average quarterly wages increased 5.2% over the year for residents and 4.8% over the year for nonresidents. (See Exhibit 14.)

The metal mining industry included companies involved in metal ore mining and companies that provide support activities for metal ore mining. (See Exhibit 15.) Metal ore mining employed 95.3% of the industry's workers, and paid 98.2% of the industry's wages. Support companies for metal ore mining barely made a dent in the industry as a whole, except in their disproportionate hire of nonresident workers. Support companies for metal ore mining had a nonresident hire rate of 57.0% in 2009, compared to 27.7% in metal ore mining companies. Although support companies for metal ore mining only made up 4.7% of workers in the industry, they made up 9.2% of nonresident workers.

Three-quarters of workers in metal ore mining were hired by companies involved primarily in either gold or silver mining. The other quarter were working for mining companies that engaged in other kinds of metal ore mining, including nickel, lead, and zinc. Gold and silver mining companies had a higher nonresident hire rate in 2009 than other metal ore mining companies – 29.0% compared to 23.7%.

## Visitor-Related Industries

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

Nonresident workers in the visitor-related sectors account for 22.1% of the state's nonresident workers, and 11.4% of nonresident wages. There were 59,706 workers employed in a visitor-related industry in 2009, down from 63,479 in 2008. The number of nonresident workers in a visitor-re-

## Seafood Processing Workers and Wages by Area 13 Alaska 2009

Borough/Census Area	Total		Nonresident			
	Workers	Wages	Workers	Percent	Wages	Percent
Aleutians East	2,608	\$48,456,098	2,299	88.2	\$39,598,409	81.7
Aleutians West	2,990	54,976,689	1,937	64.8	28,736,939	52.3
Anchorage	458	6,187,316	279	60.9	2,330,331	37.7
Bethel	337	3,010,857	38	11.3	654,361	21.7
Bristol Bay	2,338	19,909,774	2,089	89.3	17,108,297	85.9
Denali	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Dillingham	754	6,571,810	715	94.8	6,077,782	92.5
Fairbanks North Star	20	143,068	3	15.0	22,884	16.0
Haines	348	2,745,255	323	92.8	2,458,882	89.6
Hoonah-Angoon	58	1,088,710	16	27.6	75,755	7.0
Juneau	372	3,966,749	278	74.7	2,350,682	59.3
Kenai Peninsula	1,490	12,388,947	922	61.9	6,509,151	52.5
Ketchikan Gateway	1,164	12,475,155	988	84.9	8,500,707	68.1
Kodiak Island	2,559	41,016,247	1,203	47.0	12,130,495	29.6
Lake and Peninsula	430	4,050,342	387	90.0	3,590,200	88.6
Mat-Su	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D
Nome	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D
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	1,044	11,454,152	870	83	7,863,324	69
POW-Hyder	97	553,421	52	53.6	294,030	133.1
Sitka	758	10,919,292	533	70.3	5,139,194	47.1
Skagway	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D
Southeast Fairbanks	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Valdez-Cordova	1,422	16,249,125	1,211	85.2	10,952,720	67.4
Wade Hampton	269	2,033,660	19	7.1	381,404	18.8
Wrangell	249	2,873,068	177	71.1	1,667,428	58.0
Yakutat	68	1,231,017	28	41.2	226,012	18.4
Yukon-Koyukuk	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D
Unknown	2,009	26,659,771	1,949	97.01	24,831,046	93.1
Total	21,874	289,450,060	16,325	74.6	181,568,556	62.7

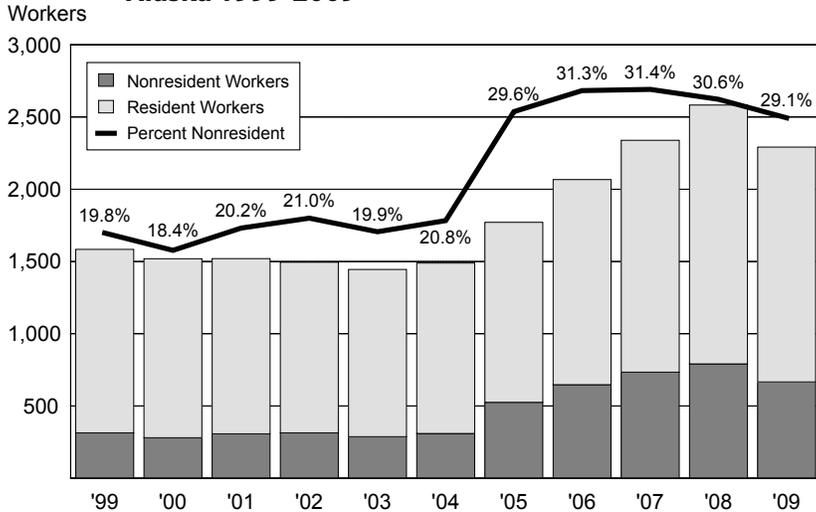
N/A: Not Applicable

N/D: Not Disclosable

Note: Private sector only

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

# 14 Metal Mining Industry Number and Percent Nonresident Workers Alaska 1999-2009



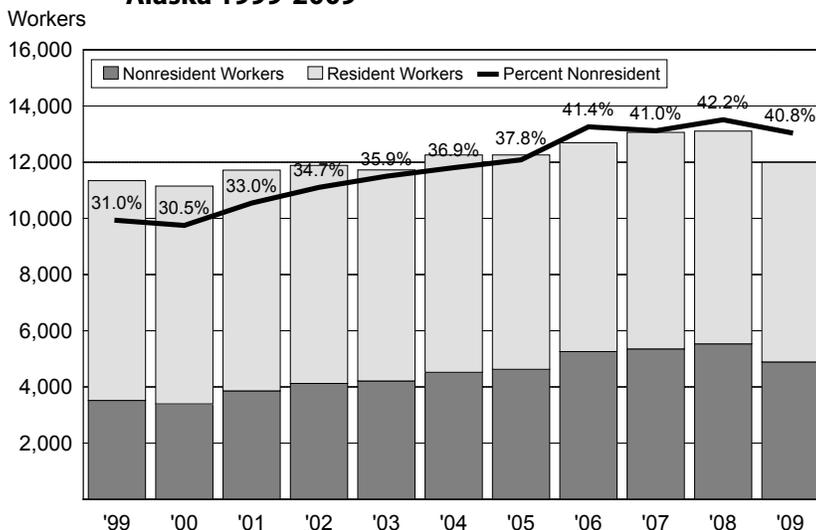
Note: Private Sector Only  
Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section

# 15 Metal Mining Industry Top Employers of Nonresident Workers Alaska 2009

Employer	Total Workers	Percent Nonresident
Fairbanks Gold Mining (Fort Knox)	500 to 749	9.8
Teck Alaska Incorporated (Red Dog)	500 to 749	21.4
Hecla Greens Creek Mining Corporation	250 to 499	25.1
Sumitomo Metal Mining (Pogo)	250 to 499	36.8
JS Redpath Corporation	0 to 250	85.1
Coeur Alaska Inc (Kensington)	0 to 250	26.9
Alaska Gold Company (Rock Creek)	0 to 250	21.7
Taiga Mining Company	0 to 250	33.3
NYAC Mining Company	0 to 250	71.4
XS Platinum Inc	0 to 250	95.5
CYR Drilling Alaska Inc	0 to 250	100.0

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

# 16 Accommodations Number and Percent Nonresident Workers Alaska 1999-2009



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

lated industry fell 10.7% in 2009, compared to the number of resident workers, which only fell 3.9%. Nonresident workers in the visitor-related industries earned 206.1 million in wages, down 11.2 percent from 2008.

Within the visitor related industries, performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries had the highest wage and employment growth. It is also the smallest visitor-related industry. Total earnings rose 5.4% and the number of workers rose 6.8% in 2009. Nonresidents made up 30.3% of performing arts, spectator sports and related industries workers, and earned 23.1% of the industry's wages. The increase in the number of workers was close to evenly distributed between residents and nonresidents in the industry, with a 6.7% increase in resident workers and a 7.0% increase in nonresident workers over the year.

Amusement, gambling, and recreation is the fourth largest visitor-related industry and the only other industry with growth in wages and the number of workers over the year. The total number of workers grew 1.8% in 2009. The 1,310 nonresident workers in the amusement, gambling, and recreation industries make up 26.4% of the industry's workers, which is slightly lower than the 28.2% in 2008. Growth in worker counts was driven by larger numbers of resident workers, which increased 4.3%, compared to a 4.6% decrease in the number of nonresident workers.

Air transportation is the largest visitor-related industry in terms of average wages per worker due primarily to high paying occupations within this industry (such as pilots). Nonresidents accounted for 23.1% of total workers in air transportation, down from 23.9% one year ago. There were 655 or 8.0% fewer workers in the air transportation industry in 2009.

The accommodations sector typically has a high number of nonresident workers and they earn less (on average) than their resident counterparts. Nonresident workers accounted for 40.8% of the workforce, and earned 25.5% of the wages. (See Exhibit 16.) The number of nonresident workers decreased 11.6% in 2009 compared to a 6.2% decrease in the number of

resident workers. Wages in the accommodations industry paid to nonresidents fell 13.6%, while wages paid to residents fell 4.4%.

The food services and drinking places sector was the largest of the visitor-related industry in terms of total workers. In 2009, 46.4% of workers in a visitor-related industry worked in the food services and drinking places sector. The food services and drinking places nonresident hire rate fell from 25.1% in 2008 to 23.6% in 2009. Over the same period, the percentage of wages paid to nonresidents also fell, dropping from 15.6% in 2008 to 14.6%. (See Exhibit 19.)

### Health Care Industry

The health care industry was one of the largest in Alaska in 2009, as well as being one of the fastest growing. Some industries facing rapid growth have hired nonresident workers to supplement expansion, but there is little evidence that the health care industry has done this. Despite a near doubling of the number of health care workers in Alaska over the last ten years, the nonresident hire rate in health care has remained largely consistent through the decade. (See Exhibit 21.) Alaska has a large number of health care and nursing related training programs that have provided a pool of resident applicants for openings in this industry.

Nonresidents made up 10.0% of workers in the health care industry in 2009, and earned 7.0% of wages. This was a slight increase from 2008 for both workers and wages; 9.6% of workers in health care were nonresidents in 2008, who earned 6.4% of wages. The average quarterly wage for a resident worker in 2009 was \$11,596, slightly lower than the average quarterly nonresident worker wage of \$12,257. Average quarterly wages for both residents and nonresidents increased from \$11,246 and \$11,632 in 2008, respectively.

The health care industry is comprised of ambulatory health care services, hospitals, and nursing and residential care facilities. Ambulatory health care service companies, which generally provide health care services to ambulatory patients and do not provide inpatient services, employed 50.8% of all

## Accommodations Industry Top Employers of Nonresident Workers 17 Alaska 2009

Employer	Total Workers	Percent Nonresident
Alaska Hotel Properties LLC	1,500 to 1,749	27.82
Westmark Hotels Inc	750 to 999	35.47
Columbia Sussex Corporation	500 to 749	15.21
Fountainhead Development Inc	500 to 749	33.07
Stonebridge Hospitality Assoc	250 to 499	18.42
Pikes On The River Inc	250 to 499	32.32
Denali Visions 3000 Corporation	0 to 249	85.82
AK Wildland Adventures Inc	0 to 249	76.34
Doc Warners Alaska Fishing Inc	0 to 249	98.39
The Waterfall Group Ltd	0 to 249	81.25

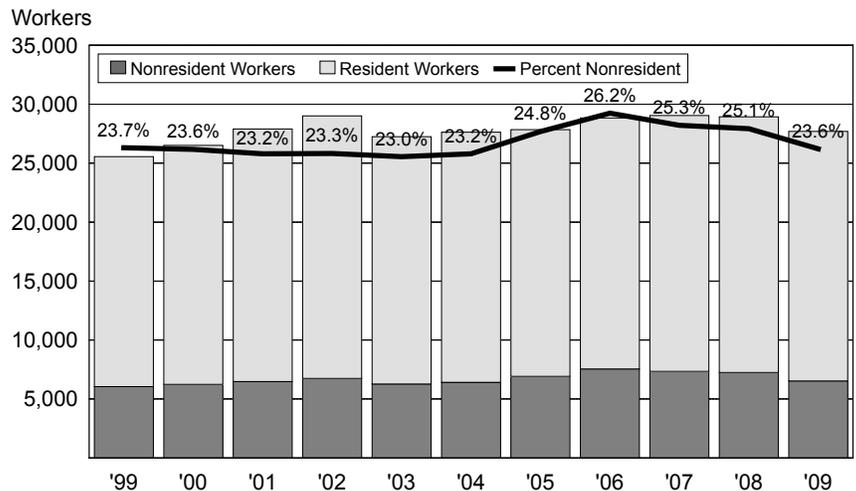
Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section

## Selected Visitor-Related Industries Nonresident Workers 18 Alaska 2009

Employer	Total Workers	Percent Nonresident
MRD Inc	2,000 to 2,249	18.95
AK Airlines Inc	2,000 to 2,249	14.81
Alaska Hotel Properties LLC	1,250 to 1,499	72.94
Aramark Sports LLC	1,250 to 1,499	83.44
Royal HWY Tours	1,250 to 1,499	48.61
Alyeska Resort Management Co	750 to 999	27.82
Westmark Hotels Inc	750 to 999	35.47
Crowley Marine Svcs Inc	500 to 749	39.17
Northwest Airlines Inc	500 to 749	57.37
CIRI Alaska Tourism Corp	250 to 499	53.15
Polar Air Cargo Worldwide Inc	250 to 499	91.79

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

## Food Services and Drinking Establishments Number and Percent Nonresident Workers 19 Alaska 1999-2009



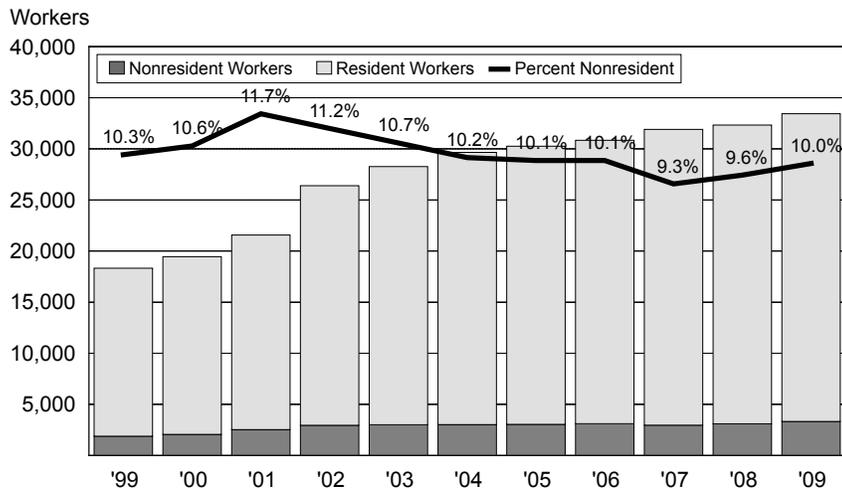
Note: Private Sector Only  
Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section

# 20 Visitor-Related Industries Workers and Wages Alaska 2009

Industry	Total		Nonresident			
	Workers	Wages (in millions)	Workers	Percent	Wages (in millions)	Percent
Air Transportation	7,505	\$304.6	1,730	23.1	\$64.8	21.3
Scenic and Sightseeing Transportation	3,143	48.7	1,563	49.7	18.5	37.9
Support Activities for Transportation	3,413	123.2	623	18.3	20.4	16.6
Performing Arts, Spectator Sports, & Related Ind.	1,003	11.4	304	30.3	2.6	23.1
Amusement, Gambling, and Recreation Ind.	4,956	48.0	1,310	26.4	9.4	19.5
Accommodation	11,991	164.1	4,890	40.8	41.8	25.5
Food Services and Drinking Places	27,695	332.8	6,533	23.6	48.7	14.6
Leisure and Hospitality*	46,250	567.4	13,225	28.6	104.3	18.4

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

# 21 Health Care Number and Percent Nonresident Workers Alaska 1999-2009



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

# 22 Health Care Industry Top Employers of Nonresident Workers Alaska 2009

Employer	Total Workers	Percent Nonresident
Providence Health System	5,000 to 5,249	8.0
Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium (ANTHC)	1,750 to 1,999	8.4
Yukon Kuskokwim Health Corporation	1,750 to 1,999	11.8
Banner Health System (mostly Fairbanks Memorial Hospital)	1,500 to 1,749	9.9
Southcentral Foundation	1,500 to 1,749	3.9
Southeast Alaska Regional Health Consortium (SEARHC)	1,000 to 1,249	12.0
Galen Hospital (formerly Alaska Regional)	1,000 to 1,249	7.3
Hope Community Resources	1,000 to 1,249	9.6
Manilaq Association	750 to 999	13.2
Norton Sound Health Corporation	500 to 749	15.9
Peace Health (Ketchikan General Hospital)	250 to 499	17.5

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

health care industry workers and 51.0% of all nonresident health care industry workers. Hospitals employed an additional 38.4% of all health care workers and 35.8% of nonresident health care workers. Nursing and residential care facilities employed the smallest fraction of health care workers and had the highest nonresi-

dent employment rate. Just 10.9% of health care workers were employed by a nursing and residential care facility, 12.1% of whom were nonresidents.

## Other Industry Sectors

Detailed resident hire data by industry can be found in table A3. Private sector industries with a low percent of nonresidents are found primarily in the utilities and finance and insurance industries. State and local government continue to have a low percentage of nonresident workers with each industry having nonresident hire rates of 6.8% and 6.5% respectively. Nonresident wages in state and local government accounted for 5.1% of total wages. The number of nonresidents employed in state government fell 2.2% from one year ago while local government saw an increase of 0.4%.

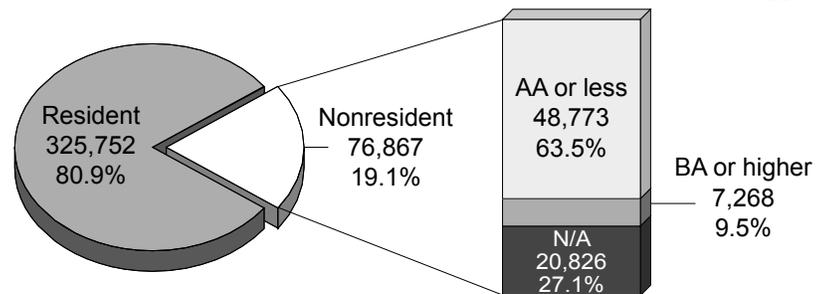
## Nonresidents Work in Jobs that Alaskans May Fill

Based on monthly unemployment estimates averaged over each quarter, between 27,017 and 29,884 Alaska residents were “officially” unemployed over the year. During 2009 the number of nonresident workers employed during each quarter varied from 29,481 to 57,428. Although nonresident workers may take jobs that many in the Alaska labor force may be unwilling, unable or unqualified to fill, the data suggest that there are a significant number of unemployed Alaskans who could be employed if given an opportunity, additional training or better information. (See Exhibit 25.)

In 2009, many nonresident workers filled well paying jobs that require relatively modest education or training. Based upon an analysis of Alaska occupational wage records and occupational information provided by employers, 63.5% of all nonresident workers were employed in jobs requiring education less than or equal to an Associate's degree (approximately two years of postsecondary education). (See Exhibit 23.)

In 2009, nonresident workers were employed throughout the state, many in jobs with relatively high average earnings requiring less than a four year degree. The North Slope Borough in particular had a large number of nonresident workers earning a significant amount of money (annual average wages of \$66,447) in occupations that required less than a four year degree. (See Exhibit 26.)

## Nonresident Workers By Education Required for Occupation **23**



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

## Alaska Resident and Nonresident Workers and Wages 2008 and 2009 **24**

Industry	Resident Workers			Nonresident Workers			Resident Wages (In Millions)			Nonresident Wages (In Millions)		
	2008	2009	Percent Change	2008	2009	Percent Change	2008	2009	Percent Change	2008	2009	Percent Change
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting <sup>1</sup>	1,010	990	-2.0	636	685	7.7	\$21.1	\$20.5	-2.9	\$12.2	\$12.4	1.7
Mining	14,255	13,956	-2.1	5,971	5,432	-9.0	1,238.0	1,259.4	1.7	479.0	490.1	2.3
Oil and Gas	3,036	3,125	2.9	1,019	920	-9.7	440.0	462.2	5.0	151.1	157.9	4.5
Oilfield Services <sup>2</sup>	8,851	8,716	-1.5	4,024	3,707	-7.9	645.0	652.0	1.1	270.5	279.4	-3.3
Utilities	2,182	2,208	1.2	161	146	-9.3	131.0	138.8	6.0	6.3	5.3	-16.3
Construction	22,476	21,649	-3.7	5,165	5,480	6.1	986.4	955.8	-3.1	145.3	152.2	4.8
Manufacturing	9,918	9,773	-1.5	16,389	17,104	4.4	289.7	282.7	-2.4	200.0	195.9	-2.0
Wholesale Trade	6,876	6,704	-2.5	905	798	-11.8	284.6	286.1	0.5	18.1	16.6	-8.4
Retail Trade	42,208	41,201	-2.4	7,064	6,625	-6.2	933.0	923.1	-1.1	68.4	64.7	-5.5
Transportation and Warehousing	19,978	18,932	-5.2	6,523	6,015	-7.8	836.5	827.3	-1.1	244.5	253.7	3.8
Information	7,425	6,991	-5.8	675	579	-14.2	369.6	354.9	-4.0	18.4	16.2	-11.7
Finance and Insurance	9,289	9,331	0.5	711	677	-4.8	462.8	473.8	2.4	16.9	17.6	3.8
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	5,911	6,089	3.0	679	630	-7.2	166.3	174.7	5.1	10.2	10.2	0.6
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	13,417	13,641	1.7	3,225	3,013	-6.6	645.4	675.0	4.6	126.1	128.4	1.8
Management of Companies and Enterprises	507	527	3.9	47	43	-8.5	38.4	41.9	9.1	3.6	3.9	7.8
Administrative Support/Waste Management and Remediation	13,706	13,438	-2.0	4,771	4,251	-10.9	394.0	389.7	-1.1	101.3	97.8	-3.4
Educational Services	2,131	1,983	-6.9	590	520	-11.9	57.6	54.6	-5.3	7.6	9.2	20.6
Health Care and Social Assistance	38,244	39,579	3.5	4,179	4,451	6.5	1,385.5	1,478.7	6.7	96.2	110.6	15.1
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	4,661	4,762	2.2	1,860	1,802	-3.1	55.3	56.7	2.5	14.0	13.9	-0.9
Accommodation and Food Services	29,480	28,263	-4.1	12,884	11,423	-11.3	415.1	406.4	-2.1	101.7	90.5	-11.0
Other Services	10,628	11,114	4.6	1,724	1,713	-0.6	273.0	296.0	8.4	23.9	29.9	25.1
Public Administration	425	492	15.8	22	20	-9.1	13.7	14.5	5.9	0.3	0.1	-63.2
Unclassifiable <sup>3</sup>	401	800	99.5	253	305	19.4	10.2	18.4	79.8	3.0	4.2	40.7
Total Private Sector	255,128	252,423	-1.1	74,434	71,709	-3.7	9,007.1	9,129.1	1.4	1,696.8	1,723.3	1.6
State Government	25,856	25,627	-0.9	1,902	1,860	-2.2	1,107.0	1,133.5	2.4	35.5	37.9	7.0
Local Government	46,548	47,702	2.5	3,282	3,295	0.4	1,465.7	1,553.5	6.0	49.5	53.7	8.6
Total	327,532	325,752	-0.5	79,618	76,867	-3.5	11,579.8	11,816.0	2.0	1,781.8	1,815.0	1.9

<sup>1</sup> Does not include fish harvesting employment numbers

<sup>2</sup> This industry category includes support activities for oil and gas drilling and related operations.

<sup>3</sup> No industry data are available.

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

## Nonresident Occupations

Employers provide occupational information on workers to the Department of Labor and Workforce Development on a quarterly basis. For this report, workers were assigned an occupation code based upon the occupation in which they earned the most money in 2009. Nonresident workers were found in large numbers in a wide variety of occupations, especially in occupations related to seafood processing, accommodations, food service and drinking places, and air transportation. Many occupations with large numbers

of nonresident workers have relatively high pay, and, although they may require significant training or education, represent an opportunity for training programs in Alaska or a career path for an unemployed Alaskan. Exhibit 27 provides the top nonresident occupations that had average quarterly earnings in excess of \$6,426 in 2009, the median quarterly earnings for those reporting occupational information. Notable occupations with high pay and a large number of nonresident workers include construction workers, airline pilots, and office clerks.

## 25 Employed and Unemployed Residents and Nonresidents Alaska 2009

	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.
Total Resident Workers*	268,646	285,719	285,459	271,078
Total Nonresident Workers*	29,481	46,618	57,428	40,589
Estimated Avg. Number of Unemployed**	29,742	28,360	27,017	29,884

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

\*\*Derived from monthly Alaska labor force estimates.

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

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

## 26 Nonresidents in Occupations With Known Educational Requirement By Place of Work - Alaska 2009

Borough/Census Area	Education Required	Nonresident Workers	Nonresident Wages	Average Nonresident Wages
<b><u>Anchorage/Mat-Su Region</u></b>				
Anchorage	AA or Less	16,429	\$327,671,771	\$19,945
Anchorage	BA or Higher	3,386	220,982,148	65,263
Mat-Su	AA or Less	396	4,800,158	12,122
Mat-Su	BA or Higher	2,050	21,257,687	10,370
<b><u>Gulf Coast Region</u></b>				
Kenai Peninsula	AA or Less	3,231	44,796,249	13,865
Kenai Peninsula	BA or Higher	234	7,153,268	30,570
Kodiak Island	AA or Less	770	10,869,570	14,116
Kodiak Island	BA or Higher	106	2,786,837	26,291
Valdez-Cordova	AA or Less	1,457	16,893,537	11,595
Valdez-Cordova	BA or Higher	82	3,499,272	42,674
<b><u>Interior Region</u></b>				
Denali	AA or Less	1,451	14,520,773	10,007
Denali	BA or Higher	27	473,055	17,521
Fairbanks North Star	AA or Less	5,269	88,072,462	16,715
Fairbanks North Star	BA or Higher	760	26,036,025	34,258
Southeast Fairbanks	AA or Less	382	11,591,335	30,344
Southeast Fairbanks	BA or Higher	63	3,033,019	48,143
Yukon-Koyukuk	AA or Less	282	4,497,614	15,949
Yukon-Koyukuk	BA or Higher	39	1,542,626	39,555
<b><u>Northern Region</u></b>				
Nome	AA or Less	486	9,879,185	20,328
Nome	BA or Higher	129	4,392,323	34,049
North Slope	AA or Less	4,051	269,175,672	66,447
North Slope	BA or Higher	530	49,794,848	93,953
Northwest Arctic	AA or Less	377	14,308,207	37,953
Northwest Arctic	BA or Higher	119	7,123,803	59,864

(continued on next page)

Exhibit 28 shows occupations with the largest number of nonresident workers, irrespective of earnings. Many of these occupations represent entry-level employment opportunities for unemployed Alaska workers with minimal work experience or few skills. Top nonresident occupations included seafood processing workers, retail sales workers, maids and housekeepers, cashiers, and waiters/waitresses.

### Gasline Related Occupations

Construction of a natural gas pipeline in Alaska has the potential to create a significant number of good paying jobs for Alaska residents. The Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development has identified 113 occupations that are important in the construction of a natural gas pipeline.

Table A4 shows the top 50 gasline-related occupations with the largest number of total workers in 2009. In a majority of these occupations, average earnings for residents exceeded that of nonresidents by a margin of ten percent or more. However, in a few cases, nonresident wages were higher in what appear to be very specialized occupations. The highest annual average wages in a gasline occupation were earned by engineering managers, which was also the occupation with the highest annual average resident wages. The highest nonresident annual average wages were earned in the all other managers occupation, where nonresidents earned 56.4% more than residents. Other gasline occupations where nonresidents had higher average earnings than

residents included computer programmers, cartographers and photogrammetrists, and insulation workers.

Exhibit 30 shows AGIA occupations which require a skill level higher than short-term, on-the-job training. Of the occupations, the largest number of total workers was employed as construction laborers. This occupation also had the largest number of nonresident workers in occupations requiring a skill level higher than short-term, on-the-job training. The second largest number of nonresidents in an occupation with these requirements worked as office and administrative support workers during 2009.

### Top Jobs

High paying occupations which are expected to grow over the next decade are of particular interest when looking at residency characteristics since programs can be developed in the near term to train Alaskan job seekers for these occupations. The Department of Labor and Workforce Development has identified a group of occupations known as “Top Jobs” – a Top Job indicates that the occupation is projected to have a high growth rate and numerous openings, and has an above average wage. (Exhibit A5.)

Although education levels for Top Jobs range in terms of required degrees and experience, all these occupations generally require more than short-term, on-the-job training. In fact, of the 56 Top Jobs, more than half required at least an Associate’s degree or some level of post-secondary education. Jobs which did not require a degree still required a moderate level of on-the-job training or work experience.

More residents were working in Top Jobs than nonresidents in 2009, however many occupations had nonresident hire rates which exceeded the overall nonresident hire rate of 19.1%. Airline pilots, copilots, and flight engineers had the highest nonresident hire rate at 55.3%. Captains, mates, and pilots of water vessels had the second highest nonresident hire rate at 50.1%. Commercial pilots also had a high nonresident rate, at 40.9%. A number of health care related occupa-

tions including physicians assistants, licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses, and pharmacists had nonresident hire rates above the overall nonresident rate.

### New Hires

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

In 2009, 129,454 or 32.2% of total workers were new hires. (See Exhibit A2.) Of the total workers in 2009, 11.5% were nonresident new hires. Nonresidents were hired at different rates across industries; however there

continued **26**

Borough/Census Area	Education Required	Nonresident Workers	Nonresident Wages	Average Nonresident Wages
<b><u>Southeast Region</u></b>				
Haines	AA or Less	404	3,263,511	8,078
Haines	BA or Higher	17	399,093	23,476
Hoonah-Angoon				
Hoonah-Angoon				
Juneau	AA or Less	2,376	34,653,172	14,585
Juneau	BA or Higher	344	10,413,724	30,272
Ketchikan	AA or Less	1,851	27,198,401	14,694
Ketchikan	BA or Higher	132	5,356,591	40,580
Petersburg	AA or Less	231	3,479,926	15,065
Petersburg	BA or Higher	18	474,084	26,338
Prince of Wales-Hyder	AA or Less	402	6,081,825	15,129
Prince of Wales-Hyder	BA or Higher	47	1,487,171	31,642
Sitka	AA or Less	846	9,738,309	11,511
Sitka	BA or Higher	123	2,613,633	21,249
Skagway	AA or Less	645	6,973,841	10,812
Skagway	BA or Higher	22	536,294	24,377
Wrangell	AA or Less	142	2,191,007	15,430
Wrangell	BA or Higher	13	469,163	36,089
Yakutat	AA or Less	53	442,778	8,354
Yakutat	BA or Higher	9	88,871	9,875
<b><u>Southwest Region</u></b>				
Aleutians East	AA or Less	415	11,907,275	28,692
Aleutians East	BA or Higher	56	2,329,451	41,597
Aleutians West	AA or Less	713	22,414,639	31,437
Aleutians West	BA or Higher	106	2,920,633	27,553
Bethel	AA or Less	546	14,013,572	25,666
Bethel	BA or Higher	145	5,489,667	37,860
Bristol Bay	AA or Less	833	10,610,826	12,738
Bristol Bay	BA or Higher	46	1,044,993	22,717
Dillingham	AA or Less	360	5,495,689	15,266
Dillingham	BA or Higher	54	2,378,167	44,040
Lake and Peninsula	AA or Less	415	7,182,375	17,307
Lake and Peninsula	BA or Higher	27	610,411	22,608
Wade Hampton	AA or Less	78	2,026,051	25,975
Wade Hampton	BA or Higher	10	396,134	39,613

Note: Private Sector Only

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

were some notable examples where nonresident hire rates exceeded those of residents. In particular, of all the newly hired workers in 2009, the seafood processing industry, at 85.2%, had the highest percentage of nonresident new hires. The volume of new hires in seafood processing is typical for the industry given the seasonal employment demands. Similar to seafood processing in terms of demand for seasonal workers, the accommodations industry had 55.5% nonresident new hires, and the agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting industry had 55.1% nonresident new hires.

The percent of total workers that were new hires in the oil industry was lower than the statewide rate of 32.2%. Oil and gas and oil-field services had new hire rates of 7.2% and 16.4% respectively. However, of all the newly hired workers in these industries, both had higher than average rates of nonresident new hires. Nearly half of the new hires in oil and gas were nonresidents (47.9%) while in oilfield services, 42.0% of new hires were nonresident.

When looking at new hires by high paying occupations, first-line supervisors and managers of seafood processing workers had the highest percent of nonresident new hires. (See Exhibit A6.) Ship engineers; airline pilots, copilots, and flight engineers; commercial pilots; and oil, gas, and mining service unit operators all had nonresident hire rates over 65%.

### Geographic Distribution of Local Residents, Alaska Residents and Nonresidents

Worker employment records showing place of work information are matched with Permanent Fund Dividend applicant address information to determine the number of local residents, Alaska residents and nonresidents working in each Alaska borough or census area. Overall, 65.0% of workers were local residents of the area where they worked in 2009, while 13.8% were residents of Alaska, but did not live in the borough or census area in which they worked.

Bristol Bay Borough and the North Slope Borough both had low percentages of local residents at 8.0% and 8.3% respectively. These low local hire rates are due to the high number of workers employed on a rotating basis on the North Slope and the highly seasonal nature of the fishing industry in Bristol Bay. Aleutians East and Lake and Peninsula boroughs also had a small percentage of local residents due to the large number of nonresident seafood processing workers. Denali Borough ranked low in terms of percent local resident due to seasonality in the tourism related industries. Conversely, Mat-Su had the highest percentage of local residents at 77.5%; Anchorage and Fairbanks had local resident hire rates exceeding 70%. Some rural areas with relatively few job opportunities have higher level of local resident employment

## 27 Top Private Sector Occupations with the Largest Number of Nonresident Workers Paid Greater than Median Earnings for All Occupations (\$6,426 per Quarter) Alaska 2009

Occupation	Nonresident Workers	Avg. Earnings per Quarter
Construction Laborers	1,312	\$10,096
Airline Pilots, Copilots, and Flight Engineers	1,088	30,330
Office Clerks, General	823	10,565
Registered Nurses	809	13,610
Fishers and Related Fishing Workers*	794	7,869
Operating Engineers and Other Construction Equipment Operators	793	18,516
Carpenters	733	11,132
Electricians	586	19,528
Maintenance and Repair Workers, General	586	8,083
Construction and Related Workers, All Other	546	13,490
Commercial Pilots	502	29,247
Truck Drivers, Heavy and Tractor-Trailer	498	12,747
Roustabouts, Oil and Gas	497	17,758
Captains, Mates, and Pilots of Water Vessels	473	16,053
Office and Administrative Support Workers, All Other	471	9,700
Production Workers, All Other	451	30,041
Plumbers, Pipefitters, and Steamfitters	428	18,057
Sailors and Marine Oilers	408	9,399
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Construction Trades and Extraction Workers	385	29,674
Managers, All Other	375	59,198
General and Operations Managers	374	24,252
Security Guards	342	9,198
Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks	322	6,646
Service Unit Operators, Oil, Gas, and Mining	306	21,312
Executive Secretaries and Administrative Assistants	301	11,114
Welders, Cutters, Solderers, and Brazers	275	16,167
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Retail Sales Workers	262	7,738
Cooks, All Other	261	7,340
Engineers, All Other	257	25,577
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Workers, All Other	255	16,528
Construction Managers	252	27,381
Automotive Service Technicians and Mechanics	246	8,036
Sales Representatives, Services, All Other	243	8,837
Material Moving Workers, All Other	233	7,806
Truck Drivers, Light or Delivery Services	210	8,927
Grounds Maintenance Workers, All Other	210	6,465
Air Transportation Workers, All Other	209	24,525
Chefs and Head Cooks	203	7,790
First-line Supervisors/Managers of Seafood Processing Workers	199	10,157
Aircraft Mechanics and Service Technicians	192	12,847

Median Earnings: \$6,426 per quarter worked

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

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

**Private Sector Occupations with the  
Largest Number of Nonresident Workers  
Alaska 2009**

**28**

Occupational Title	Resident Workers	Nonres. Workers	Percent Nonresident	Earnings (in Millions)		Percent Nonresident
				Resident	Nonresident	
Seafood Processing Workers, Except Surimi and Fish Roe	3,636	11,555	76.1	\$49.2	\$103.3	67.7
Retail Salespersons	11,406	2,284	16.7	186.3	18.9	9.2
Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	3,596	1,546	30.1	55.7	13.6	19.6
Cashiers	8,436	1,517	15.2	125.4	10.1	7.5
Waiters and Waitresses	3,782	1,474	28.0	55.3	11.9	17.7
Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers, Including Fast Food	5,850	1,433	19.7	55.1	6.7	10.8
Tour Guides and Escorts	776	1,341	63.3	10.2	11.9	53.8
Construction Laborers	5,438	1,312	19.4	160.6	28.1	14.9
Meat, Poultry, and Fish Cutters and Trimmers	524	1,298	71.2	7.6	7.0	47.9
Airline Pilots, Copilots, and Flight Engineers	870	1,088	55.6	73.6	95.3	56.4
Cooks, Restaurant	1,828	1,025	35.9	31.7	10.1	24.1
Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	3,810	909	19.3	86.2	10.8	11.1
Food Preparation Workers	2,651	843	24.1	28.1	5.5	16.3
Office Clerks, General	4,718	823	14.9	133.2	20.5	13.3
Registered Nurses	3,628	809	18.2	212.1	25.2	10.6
Fishers and Related Fishing Workers*	456	794	63.5	5.9	11.3	65.5
Operating Engineers and Other Construction Equipment Operators	2,604	793	23.3	155.5	43.4	21.8
Carpenters	3,187	733	18.7	120.2	18.1	13.1
Dishwashers	1,264	632	33.3	12.0	3.9	24.5
Janitors and Cleaners, Except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	3,426	631	15.6	56.2	5.9	9.5
Electricians	2,012	586	22.6	127.3	31.2	19.7
Maintenance and Repair Workers, General	2,010	586	22.6	75.3	10.7	12.5
Food Preparation and Serving Related Workers, All Other	2,036	570	21.9	27.1	3.7	12.1
Construction and Related Workers, All Other	691	546	44.1	26.1	12.7	32.8
Sales and Related Workers, All Other	2,630	523	16.6	65.0	6.1	8.6
Commercial Pilots	720	502	41.1	72.7	45.2	38.3
Truck Drivers, Heavy and Tractor-Trailer	2,787	498	15.2	131.9	17.2	11.5
Roustabouts, Oil and Gas	1,531	497	24.5	86.6	28.3	24.6
Captains, Mates, and Pilots of Water Vessels	373	473	55.9	16.2	19.4	54.5
Office and Administrative Support Workers, All Other	4,382	471	9.7	135.3	10.9	7.4
Stock Clerks and Order Fillers	2,611	458	14.9	47.8	4.5	8.6
Production Workers, All Other	1,160	451	28.0	87.1	41.8	32.4
Plumbers, Pipefitters, and Steamfitters	1,645	428	20.6	100.5	19.6	16.3
Bartenders	1,524	408	21.1	22.8	3.6	13.6
Bus Drivers, Transit and Intercity	345	408	54.2	6.5	4.8	42.3
Sailors and Marine Oilers	393	408	50.9	10.6	7.9	42.8
Customer Service Representatives	2,828	387	12.0	80.1	5.1	6.0
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Construction Trades and Extraction Workers	896	385	30.1	80.4	35.8	30.8
Managers, All Other	1,947	375	16.1	152.4	65.1	29.9
General and Operations Managers	3,501	374	9.7	259.8	25.3	8.9
Hotel, Motel, and Resort Desk Clerks	1,013	367	26.6	14.8	2.8	15.7
Surimi Technicians	16	343	95.5	0.3	6.2	96.0
Security Guards	1,803	342	15.9	56.8	8.1	12.5
Child Care Workers	1,786	328	15.5	21.7	1.6	7.1
Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks	3,600	322	8.2	116.4	5.1	4.2
Receptionists and Information Clerks	2,887	307	9.6	63.3	3.0	4.6
Service Unit Operators, Oil, Gas, and Mining	640	306	32.3	50.0	20.5	29.1
Executive Secretaries and Administrative Assistants	2,662	301	10.2	88.4	7.7	8.0
Dining Room and Cafeteria Attendants and Bartender Helpers	746	286	27.7	6.4	2.0	24.1
Hosts and Hostesses, Restaurant, Lounge, and Coffee Shop	894	283	24.0	7.8	1.6	16.8
Welders, Cutters, Solderers, and Brazers	636	275	30.2	32.9	12.0	26.7

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

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

Industry	Occupational Title	Resident Workers	Nonresident Workers	Percent Nonres.	Resident Wages	Nonresident Wages	Percent Nonres.
Food Manufacturing	Seafood Processing Workers, Except Surimi and Fish Roe	3,415	11,491	77.1	\$47,697,676	\$102,780,376	68.3
Food Services and Drinking Places	Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers, Including Fast Food	5,021	1,235	19.7	43,269,292	5,136,912	10.6
General Merchandise Stores	Retail Salespersons	3,472	507	12.7	51,427,663	3,816,129	6.9
Food Services and Drinking Places	Waiters and Waitresses	2,961	887	23.1	43,029,190	6,484,643	13.1
General Merchandise Stores	Cashiers	2,958	454	13.3	53,650,273	3,328,071	5.8
Hospitals	Registered Nurses	2,651	385	12.7	162,563,445	13,295,120	7.6
Accommodation	Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	1,815	1,006	35.7	19,853,510	6,599,910	24.9
Food Services and Drinking Places	Food Preparation Workers	2,100	569	21.3	18,959,234	2,875,102	13.2
Food and Beverage Stores	Cashiers	2,291	367	13.8	36,115,505	2,447,450	6.3
Construction of Buildings	Carpenters	1,879	326	14.8	79,550,560	8,012,221	9.2
Construction of Buildings	Construction Laborers	1,698	382	18.4	45,378,944	6,735,132	12.9
Food Services and Drinking Places	Cooks, Restaurant	1,326	620	31.9	22,178,662	5,932,113	21.1
Support Activities for Mining	Roustabouts, Oil and Gas	1,406	478	25.4	81,845,583	27,586,426	25.2
Administrative and Support Services	Janitors and Cleaners, Except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	1,491	321	17.7	22,587,645	3,030,264	11.8
Food Manufacturing	Meat, Poultry, and Fish Cutters and Trimmers	438	1,278	74.5	4,955,351	6,745,230	57.6
Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	Retail Salespersons	1,199	463	27.9	12,356,014	3,557,812	22.4
Sporting Goods, Hobby, Book, and Music Stores	Retail Salespersons	1,346	273	16.9	13,769,313	1,412,074	9.3
Specialty Trade Contractors	Construction Laborers	1,179	345	22.6	30,641,841	5,973,146	16.3
Miscellaneous Store Retailers	Retail Salespersons	1,184	307	20.6	13,545,074	2,127,653	13.6
Specialty Trade Contractors	Electricians	1,247	185	12.9	72,716,986	5,889,790	7.5
General Merchandise Stores	Sales and Related Workers, All Other	1,194	221	15.6	25,022,153	2,883,419	10.3
Food Services and Drinking Places	Food Preparation and Serving Related Workers, All Other	1,067	346	24.5	10,231,000	1,814,148	15.1
Air Transportation	Airline Pilots, Copilots, and Flight Engineers	663	694	51.5	44,842,347	38,364,864	46.1
Credit Intermediation and Related Activities	Tellers	1,163	179	13.3	27,405,111	2,058,519	7.0
Social Assistance	Child Care Workers	1,090	195	15.2	12,645,044	944,346	6.9
Bldg. Material & Garden Equip. & Supplies Dealers	Retail Salespersons	1,102	154	12.3	26,230,585	1,555,063	5.6
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	Construction Laborers	979	247	20.1	33,176,885	7,370,818	18.2
Administrative and Support Services	Security Guards	1,047	177	14.5	33,163,913	5,309,342	13.8
Food Services and Drinking Places	Bartenders	999	203	16.9	14,963,030	1,612,305	9.7
Food Services and Drinking Places	Dishwashers	807	332	29.1	6,469,201	1,766,230	21.4
Truck Transportation	Truck Drivers, Heavy and Tractor-Trailer	904	169	15.8	43,758,139	4,672,608	9.6
Specialty Trade Contractors	Plumbers, Pipefitters, and Steamfitters	940	112	10.6	51,875,259	3,530,057	6.4
Support Activities for Mining	Operating Engineers and Other Construction Equipment Operators	734	317	30.2	50,580,562	22,295,207	30.6
Accommodation	Hotel, Motel, and Resort Desk Clerks	783	264	25.2	11,451,468	1,998,496	14.9
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	Operating Engineers and Other Construction Equipment Operators	816	228	21.8	50,000,780	11,881,219	19.2
Accommodation	Waiters and Waitresses	608	436	41.8	10,038,484	3,893,747	27.9
General Merchandise Stores	Stock Clerks and Order Fillers	896	146	14.0	12,432,766	1,066,007	7.9
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	Home Health Aides	887	130	12.8	20,616,853	1,554,544	7.0
Food Services and Drinking Places	Counter Attendants, Cafeteria, Food Concession, and Coffee Shop	842	142	14.4	7,385,124	758,615	9.3
Administrative and Support Services	Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	798	124	13.4	17,365,870	2,249,634	11.5
Ambulatory Health Care Services	Registered Nurses	776	145	15.7	40,251,784	5,608,027	12.2
Gasoline Stations	Cashiers	738	145	16.4	9,346,243	1,008,352	9.7
Amusement, Gambling, and Recreation Industries	Tour Guides and Escorts	330	505	60.5	3,095,129	3,755,939	54.8
Support Activities for Mining	Service Unit Operators, Oil, Gas, and Mining	520	295	36.2	37,974,097	19,023,255	33.4
Repair and Maintenance	Automotive Service Technicians and Mechanics	689	124	15.3	19,670,572	1,869,646	8.7
Rental and Leasing Services	Counter and Rental Clerks	693	94	11.9	9,536,433	657,168	6.4
Oil and Gas Extraction	Production Workers, All Other	502	274	35.3	72,868,514	40,234,796	35.6
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	Retail Salespersons	672	78	10.4	24,731,615	1,367,700	5.2
Personal and Laundry Services	Hairdressers, Hairstylists, and Cosmetologists	660	79	10.7	12,935,722	793,420	5.8
Food Services and Drinking Places	Hosts and Hostesses, Restaurant, Lounge, and Coffee Shop	582	145	19.9	4,204,887	630,272	13.0
Administrative and Support Services	Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	511	208	28.9	5,301,501	1,256,156	19.2
Food Services and Drinking Places	Dining Room and Cafeteria Attendants and Bartender Helpers	544	153	22.0	3,652,929	1,156,729	24.1
Air Transportation	Aircraft Mechanics and Service Technicians	584	103	15.0	29,345,592	3,856,117	11.6
Accommodation	Cooks, Restaurant	382	296	43.7	7,463,382	2,848,520	27.6
Air Transportation	Commercial Pilots	427	194	31.2	31,540,961	5,750,249	15.4
Specialty Trade Contractors	Carpenters	461	157	25.4	10,846,318	2,242,184	17.1

Industry	Occupational Title	Resident Workers	Nonresident Workers	Percent Nonres.	Resident Wages	Nonresident Wages	Percent Nonres.
Support Activities for Mining	Electricians	376	218	36.7	27,538,186	15,613,561	36.2
Food and Beverage Stores	Stock Clerks and Order Fillers	509	84	14.2	8,375,946	649,877	7.2
Specialty Trade Contractors	Operating Engineers and Other Construction Equipment Operators	466	122	20.7	24,355,434	4,226,345	14.8
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	Office and Administrative Support Workers, All Other	503	68	11.9	15,508,821	1,896,901	10.9
Food Services and Drinking Places	Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	361	190	34.5	7,566,260	1,994,877	20.9
Administrative and Support Services	Landscaping and Groundskeeping Workers	401	139	25.7	6,099,093	2,198,975	26.5
Couriers and Messengers	Airline Pilots, Copilots, and Flight Engineers	151	385	71.8	23,279,435	56,393,433	70.8
Specialty Trade Contractors	Construction and Related Workers, All Other	153	375	71.0	5,367,794	5,465,678	50.5
Food and Beverage Stores	Retail Salespersons	448	77	14.7	7,414,328	697,379	8.6
Accommodation	Dishwashers	273	230	45.7	3,169,243	1,432,987	31.1
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	Accountants and Auditors	418	77	15.6	22,467,732	2,187,249	8.9
Scenic and Sightseeing Transportation	Bus Drivers, Transit and Intercity	144	349	70.8	2,198,978	4,181,516	65.5
Specialty Trade Contractors	Painters, Construction and Maintenance	368	106	22.4	9,538,424	1,609,187	14.4
Support Activities for Transportation	Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	360	99	21.6	8,087,331	1,725,079	17.6
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	Truck Drivers, Heavy and Tractor-Trailer	386	66	14.6	18,395,713	3,656,336	16.6
Couriers and Messengers	Commercial Pilots	197	255	56.4	33,776,111	37,712,145	52.8
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	Office Clerks, General	382	59	13.4	9,645,778	1,191,909	11.0
Support Activities for Mining	Plumbers, Pipefitters, and Steamfitters	289	150	34.2	19,585,349	9,433,080	32.5
Food Manufacturing	Fishers and Related Fishing Workers	101	331	76.6	1,329,843	5,351,706	80.1
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	Engineers, All Other	346	84	19.5	23,202,767	4,776,058	17.1
Food Services and Drinking Places	Cooks, Fast Food	314	116	27.0	3,063,161	782,507	20.3
Specialty Trade Contractors	Sheet Metal Workers	386	43	10.0	21,426,039	644,308	2.9
Administrative and Support Services	Office Clerks, General	332	92	21.7	8,083,997	2,162,262	21.1
Mining (except Oil and Gas)	Mining Machine Operators, All Other	321	97	23.2	20,709,338	4,360,455	17.4
Support Activities for Transportation	Air Transportation Workers, All Other	294	124	29.7	12,495,726	9,471,647	43.1
Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	Cashiers	325	90	21.7	2,515,053	359,384	12.5
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	Surveyors	313	102	24.6	16,482,080	3,588,117	17.9
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	Civil Engineers	371	44	10.6	26,918,912	2,257,949	7.7
Food Services and Drinking Places	Food Servers, Nonrestaurant	349	59	14.5	3,786,336	262,179	6.5
Support Activities for Mining	Geological and Petroleum Technicians	287	120	29.5	16,175,110	7,963,736	33.0
Real Estate	Maintenance and Repair Workers, General	363	44	10.8	10,448,308	674,114	6.1
Ambulatory Health Care Services	Office Clerks, General	352	53	13.1	8,636,589	690,573	7.4
Food and Beverage Stores	Food Preparation and Serving Related Workers, All Other	346	47	12.0	6,178,148	311,920	4.8
Specialty Trade Contractors	Roofers	310	79	20.3	10,318,569	1,207,933	10.5
Oil and Gas Extraction	Petroleum Engineers	313	72	18.7	50,216,016	8,092,566	13.9
Miscellaneous Store Retailers	Cashiers	314	69	18.0	2,996,717	463,249	13.4
Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional, and Similar Organizations	Child Care Workers	309	74	19.3	4,100,060	332,787	7.5
Food Services and Drinking Places	Cashiers	278	99	26.3	2,458,734	543,741	18.1
Furniture and Home Furnishings Stores	Retail Salespersons	326	50	13.3	8,798,318	575,368	6.1
Food Services and Drinking Places	Security Guards	311	57	15.5	12,263,824	1,188,979	8.8
Food Services and Drinking Places	First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Food Preparation and Serving Workers	319	47	12.8	8,416,679	586,835	6.5
Support Activities for Mining	Construction Laborers	316	46	12.7	18,166,438	2,036,394	10.1
Construction of Buildings	First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Construction Trades and Extraction Workers	308	51	14.2	26,617,196	4,208,206	13.7
Support Activities for Mining	First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Construction Trades and Extraction Workers	201	154	43.4	23,107,620	17,863,895	43.6
Food Manufacturing	Surimi Technicians	16	335	95.4	259,952	5,964,623	95.8
Food and Beverage Stores	Sales and Related Workers, All Other	274	77	21.9	5,014,601	490,252	8.9
Air Transportation	Transportation Workers, All Other	261	90	25.6	10,861,783	2,860,758	20.8
Social Assistance	Preschool Teachers, Except Special Education	309	41	11.7	5,015,525	435,768	8.0
Accommodation	Tour Guides and Escorts	61	289	82.6	759,822	2,645,635	77.7
Air Transportation	Flight Attendants	283	62	18.0	7,446,063	625,342	7.7
Support Activities for Mining	Rotary Drill Operators, Oil and Gas	259	82	24.0	18,029,231	5,525,848	23.5
Support Activities for Mining	Welders, Cutters, Solderers, and Brazers	241	97	28.7	15,552,113	6,982,929	31.0

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

as well. Wade Hampton for example had a local resident hire rate of more than 75% (Exhibit 31).

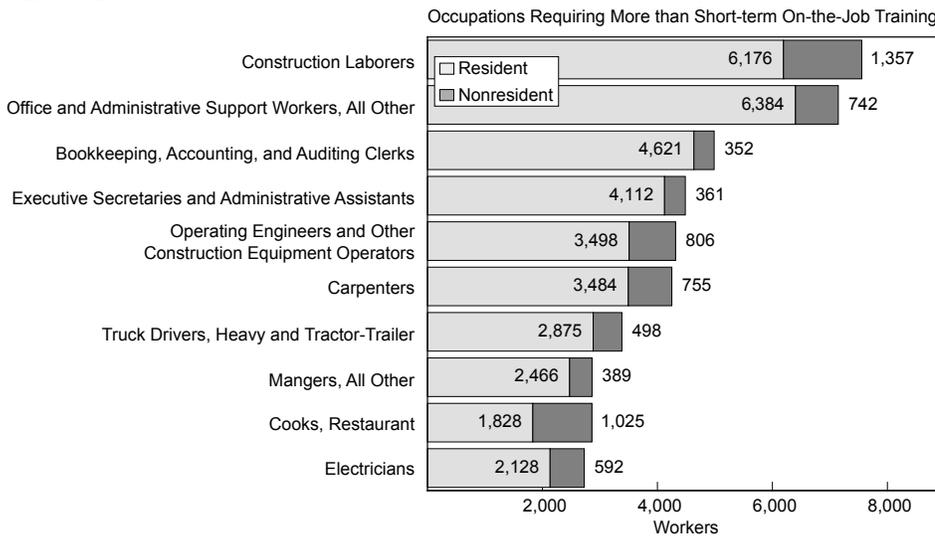
### Strategies to Increase Resident Hire

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

High nonresident hire has typically been found in:

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

## 30 AGIA Occupations with Largest Number of Workers by Residency

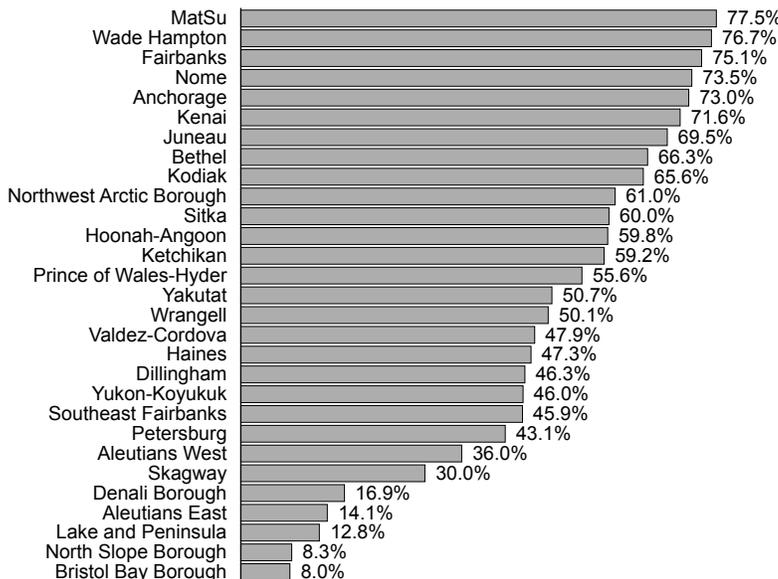


### Economic and Social Impact of Nonresident Workers

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

all economy, including retail sales, services, and housing construction, at a level lower than would otherwise be the case because they take the bulk of their earnings outside the state.

## 31 Percent of Total Private Sector Workers who are Local Residents



This loss of income, or leakage, outside the state and the reduced multiplier effect have direct, negative impacts on the total growth rate and income for the Alaska economy. The U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis estimates that Alaska has earnings multipliers ranging from 1.09 to 2.22, depending on the industry sector. The sector with the largest dollar volume of leakage was mining, quarrying, and extracting, which includes both the oil and gas and metal mining industries. The impact of the \$490.1 million in nonresident wages in this sector would have generated an additional \$424.4 million if those wages were spent entirely in Alaska. (See Exhibit 34.)

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

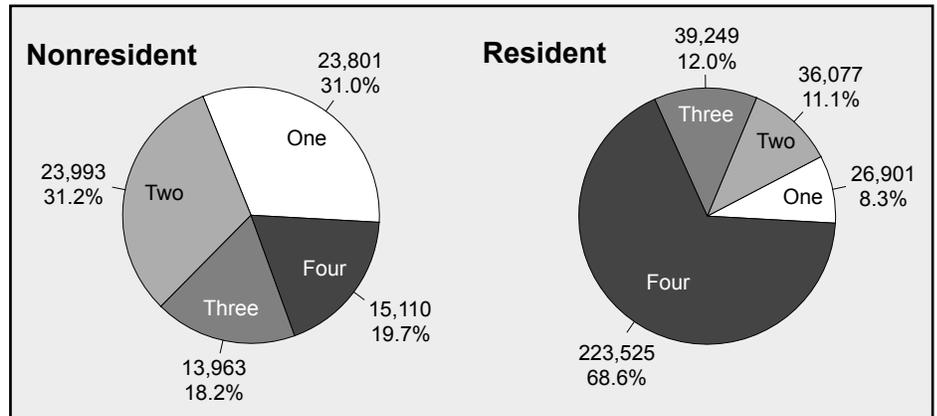
The total potential economic impact of non-resident earnings from all sectors was just over \$3.0 billion. This means that the \$1.82 billion in nonresident worker earnings in 2009 would have generated an additional \$1.2 billion if those dollars were spent and re-spent in Alaska. This example assumes all nonresident funds were spent out of the state.

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

In addition, nonresident workers may:

- Deprive an Alaska resident of a job and an income;
- Increase the likelihood that an unemployed Alaska resident will remain on unemployment insurance longer than would otherwise be the case; and
- Take their unemployment insurance benefits with them when they leave Alaska. In 2009, \$32.5 million was paid in regular UI benefit payments to interstate claimants.

## Workers by Number of Quarters Worked in 2009 32 Residents and Nonresidents

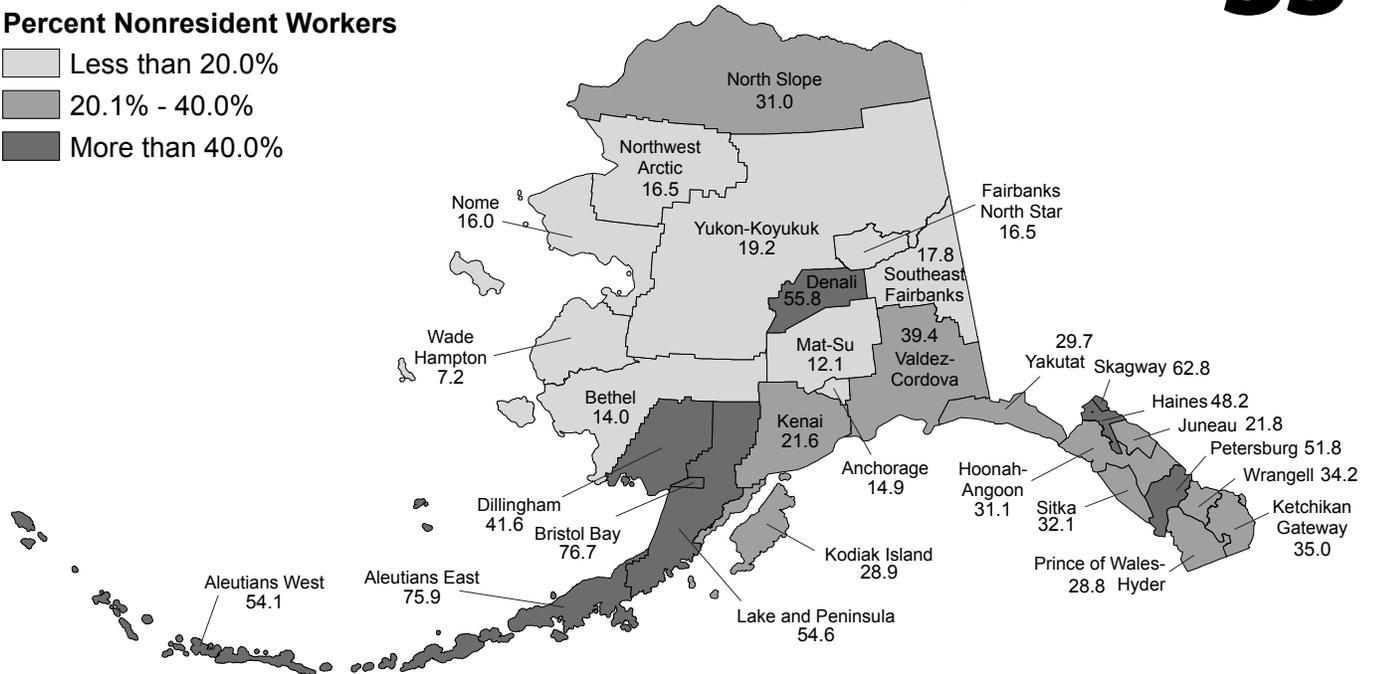


Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section

## Nonresident Private Sector Workers by Place of Work 33

### Percent Nonresident Workers

- Less than 20.0%
- 20.1% - 40.0%
- More than 40.0%



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

## Resident Employment Preference

Alaska was determined to be a statewide zone of underemployment for 21 occupational categories on July 1, 2009 following procedures outlined in AS 36.10.150. The determination will remain in effect until June 30, 2011.

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

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

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

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

## 34 Impact of Earnings Lost to Nonresident Workers

Industry	Nonresident Earnings	Direct Effect	Multiplier
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting	\$12,381,941	\$25,542,826	2.06
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	490,123,408	914,490,401	1.87
Utilities	5,269,186	10,612,141	2.01
Construction	152,188,192	256,345,790	1.68
Manufacturing	195,857,665	433,839,630	2.22
Wholesale Trade	16,597,616	26,323,819	1.59
Retail Trade	64,653,153	103,264,015	1.60
Transportation and Warehousing	253,696,872	275,763,216	1.09
Information	16,234,781	30,188,374	1.86
Finance and Insurance	17,570,390	33,820,484	1.92
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	10,211,738	22,085,208	2.16
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	128,411,451	196,315,426	1.53
Management of Companies and Enterprises	3,911,256	5,733,510	1.47
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	97,770,757	149,626,100	1.53
Educational Services	9,208,855	14,240,574	1.55
Health Care and Social Assistance	110,638,577	165,773,500	1.50
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	13,856,205	21,734,739	1.57
Accommodations and Food Services	90,484,287	139,938,600	1.55
Other Services	29,930,379	51,255,774	1.71
Public Administration*	107,346	179,268	1.67
State Government*	37,949,566	63,375,776	1.67
Local Government*	53,725,521	89,721,620	1.67
Unclassified*	4,237,911	7,077,311	1.67
Total	1,815,017,053	3,037,248,104	1.67

\*The total multiplier was applied to certain industries that were not provided with an industry-specific multiplier.

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

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**Endnotes:**

<sup>1</sup> Alaska Statutes 36.10.130. Resident hire report.

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

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

<sup>3</sup> Nonresident workers are defined as those who did not apply for a Permanent Fund Dividend (PFD) in 2009 or 2010. If the worker's social security number appeared in the PFD data for either 2009 or 2010, they were considered a resident for 2009. The methodology section of this report provides complete information on workers identified as nonresidents.

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

<sup>5</sup> Alaska Seafood Industry Research Project (November 2009)

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

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

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

<sup>9</sup> Derived from monthly Alaska labor force estimates.

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

<sup>11</sup> A New Hire is defined as a worker that appeared for the first time during a specific time period. For this analysis, wage records for the four quarters of 2009 were matched to the file used to generate the residency analysis. Workers were matched by SSN and identified as a new hire if the worker appeared for the first time at any point in 2009. Since many workers hold multiple jobs and can be counted as new hires more than once, the worker/employer combination where the worker earned the most wages was selected for the analysis.

<sup>12</sup> Workers were assigned to a geographic area based upon the place of work where they earned the most money in 2009. If employers did not provide specific place of work information for the worker, the borough or census area of the primary business location was used to determine the place of work. Place of residence for Alaska residents was derived from the zip code of the most recent PFD mailing address.

<sup>13</sup> Income leakage is simply income that is taken out of the economy. In this case, nonresidents bring part of their wages out of the state, and thus that money has 'leaked' out of the Alaska economy.

<sup>14</sup> The multiplier effect is the rate at which money is re-spent within an economy. Nonresidents generally do not spend the same proportion of their wages in Alaska as residents do.

<sup>15</sup> A User Handbook for the Regional Input-Output Modeling System (RIMS II), Bureau of Economic Analysis, March 1997.

# 35 Resident and Nonresident Workers and Earnings

## By Place of Work and Alaska Place of Residence for Private Sector, State and Local Government - Alaska 2009

Borough/Census Area	Ownership	Resident Workers		Nonres. Workers		Wages (In Millions)			Percent Nonres.
		Local Resident	Other AK Resident	Number	Percent Nonres.	Local Resident	Other AK Resident	Nonres.	
<b><u>Anchorage/Mat-Su Region</u></b>									
Anchorage	State	8,780	1,397	535	5.0	\$400.1	\$62.8	\$10.3	2.2
Anchorage	Local	11,553	863	596	4.6	468.2	39.1	8.3	1.6
Anchorage	Private	104,846	17,402	21,362	14.9	4076.4	760.5	586.5	10.8
Mat-Su	State	1,072	152	24	1.9	43.8	6.5	0.6	1.2
Mat-Su	Local	3,286	137	104	2.9	115.2	5.7	1.0	0.8
Mat-Su	Private	16,278	2,173	2,550	12.1	402.7	57.2	30.1	6.2
<b><u>Gulf Coast Region</u></b>									
Kenai Peninsula	State	1,182	148	59	4.2	49.8	6.5	1.4	2.5
Kenai Peninsula	Local	3,304	96	163	4.6	122.7	2.4	2.9	2.2
Kenai Peninsula	Private	15,384	1,446	4,644	21.6	455.1	41.6	60.1	10.8
Kodiak Island	State	291	18	32	9.4	12.7	0.6	0.7	5.1
Kodiak Island	Local	918	47	97	9.1	29.4	1.3	1.0	3.2
Kodiak Island	Private	4,512	377	1,988	28.9	122.0	8.7	23.3	15.1
Valdez-Cordova	State	291	99	31	7.4	11.3	4.9	0.8	4.8
Valdez-Cordova	Local	795	84	96	9.8	23.9	1.9	1.4	5.2
Valdez-Cordova	Private	2,827	744	2,325	39.4	104.0	28.8	26.9	16.9
<b><u>Interior Region</u></b>									
Denali	State	23	N/D	N/D	N/D	1.3	N/D	N/D	N/D
Denali	Local	127	18	11	7.1	3.0	0.6	0.2	4.8
Denali	Private	451	729	1,492	55.8	18.0	22.0	15.0	27.3
Fairbanks North Star	State	4,919	303	641	10.9	218.8	7.9	11.5	4.8
Fairbanks North Star	Local	3,632	141	172	4.4	131.6	2.4	2.0	1.4
Fairbanks North Star	Private	26,514	2,963	5,838	16.5	884.9	97.9	117.3	10.7
Southeast Fairbanks	State	145	17	29	15.2	6.2	0.4	0.4	5.2
Southeast Fairbanks	Local	433	50	52	9.7	10.4	1.1	0.4	3.7
Southeast Fairbanks	Private	1,386	1,098	537	17.8	38.7	57.0	27.2	22.1
Yukon-Koyukuk	State	66	90	6	3.7	2.8	4.2	0.3	3.5
Yukon-Koyukuk	Local	1,602	301	139	6.8	25.6	5.5	2.0	6.0
Yukon-Koyukuk	Private	564	427	235	19.2	11.0	15.9	4.5	14.4
<b><u>Northern Region</u></b>									
Nome	State	231	26	16	5.9	12.0	1.0	0.6	4.2
Nome	Local	1,896	129	195	8.8	37.1	2.9	2.9	6.8
Nome	Private	2,184	310	476	16.0	65.5	11.6	12.2	13.7
North Slope	State	21	30	N/D	N/D	1.0	1.6	N/D	N/D
North Slope	Local	2,088	226	247	9.6	75.0	10.2	7.1	7.7
North Slope	Private	1,292	9,504	4,848	31.0	45.7	655.8	351.5	33.4
Northwest Arctic	State	69	10	N/D	N/D	3.2	0.5	N/D	N/D
Northwest Arctic	Local	1,195	113	110	7.8	27.2	2.9	2.2	6.7
Northwest Arctic	Private	1,643	608	444	16.5	57.6	35.0	20.2	17.9
<b><u>Southeast Region</u></b>									
Haines	State	51	N/D	N/D	N/D	1.8	N/D	N/D	N/D
Haines	Local	210	11	25	10.2	4.9	0.3	0.2	3.9
Haines	Private	703	67	717	48.2	14.9	1.3	5.6	25.6
Hoonah-Angoon	State	21	N/D	N/D	N/D	0.7	N/D	N/D	N/D
Hoonah-Angoon	Local	274	47	37	10.3	5.1	0.9	0.7	10.2
Hoonah-Angoon	Private	344	52	179	31.1	5.2	1.3	1.9	22.8
Juneau	State	3,980	248	260	5.8	179.6	9.8	5.5	2.8
Juneau	Local	2,343	99	209	7.9	101.6	2.5	4.2	3.9
Juneau	Private	9,049	1,134	2,841	21.8	282.5	35.4	44.5	12.3
Ketchikan Gateway	State	589	116	80	10.2	25.8	5.0	2.5	7.4
Ketchikan Gateway	Local	1,156	206	127	8.5	47.0	7.4	2.8	4.8
Ketchikan Gateway	Private	4,518	440	2,669	35.0	131.2	10.7	34.4	19.5
Petersburg	State	56	N/D	N/D	N/D	2.2	N/D	N/D	N/D
Petersburg	Local	370	15	30	7.2	10.8	0.4	0.5	4.2
Petersburg	Private	883	104	1,062	51.8	19.9	2.2	10.2	31.6
Prince of Wales-Hyder	State	42	7	7	12.5	1.4	0.3	0.2	9.3
Prince of Wales-Hyder	Local	926	94	115	10.1	24.3	2.3	1.5	5.3
Prince of Wales-Hyder	Private	1,015	283	526	28.8	24.0	6.9	8.2	20.9

(continued on page 23)

Borough/Census Area	Ownership	Resident Workers		Nonres. Workers		Wages (In Millions)			Percent Nonres.
		Local Resident	Other AK Resident	Number	Percent Nonres.	Local Resident	Other AK Resident	Nonres.	
<b>Southeast Region</b> (continued)									
Sitka	State	334	29	43	10.6	\$13.2	\$0.6	\$0.6	4.4
Sitka	Local	724	38	105	12.1	26.2	0.6	1.2	4.4
Sitka	Private	2,630	348	1,406	32.1	76.7	7.1	15.7	15.8
Skagway	State	16	N/D	N/D	0.0	0.6	N/D	N/D	N/D
Skagway	Local	95	6	26	20.5	3.7	0.1	0.3	6.5
Skagway	Private	333	80	696	62.8	8.6	2.0	7.8	42.6
Wrangell	State	22	N/D	N/D	N/D	0.8	N/D	N/D	N/D
Wrangell	Local	249	6	16	5.9	8.3	0.1	0.4	4.5
Wrangell	Private	482	152	329	34.2	10.4	3.2	3.9	22.0
Yakutat	State	13	N/D	N/D	N/D	0.5	N/D	N/D	N/D
Yakutat	Local	143	10	14	8.4	3.3	0.2	0.1	1.6
Yakutat	Private	147	57	86	29.7	3.2	0.9	0.7	15.0
<b>Southwest Region</b>									
Aleutians East	State	12	12	N/D	11.1	0.3	0.2	N/D	N/D
Aleutians East	Local	242	48	20	6.5	6.8	1.5	0.2	2.8
Aleutians East	Private	460	326	2,481	75.9	12.5	9.9	44.1	66.3
Aleutians West	State	35	8	N/D	4.4	2.0	0.3	N/D	N/D
Aleutians West	Local	386	33	59	12.3	16.0	0.9	1.0	5.6
Aleutians West	Private	1,670	462	2,508	54.1	57.4	17.7	49.8	39.9
Bethel	State	335	59	29	6.9	17.0	2.2	0.8	4.1
Bethel	Local	3,436	282	240	6.1	67.0	7.1	4.6	5.8
Bethel	Private	3,709	1,104	781	14.0	94.5	30.8	25.3	16.8
Bristol Bay	State	18	19	8	17.8	1.1	0.2	0.1	4.6
Bristol Bay	Local	117	15	18	12.0	3.8	0.4	0.3	7.2
Bristol Bay	Private	258	489	2,462	76.7	9.4	12.3	24.2	52.7
Dillingham	State	102	22	9	6.8	4.6	0.7	0.1	2.6
Dillingham	Local	752	49	83	9.4	14.3	1.3	1.3	7.9
Dillingham	Private	1,166	304	1,046	41.6	35.3	8.9	13.9	23.9
Lake and Peninsula	State	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D
Lake and Peninsula	Local	399	109	63	11.0	6.6	3.4	0.9	8.0
Lake and Peninsula	Private	185	469	786	54.6	4.6	9.0	9.2	40.4
Wade Hampton	State	46	21	N/D	4.3	1.0	0.5	N/D	N/D
Wade Hampton	Local	1,643	126	120	6.4	26.1	2.9	2.2	7.1
Wade Hampton	Private	1,189	250	112	7.2	15.3	7.4	3.8	14.3
<b>Other/Unknown</b>		0	132	418	76.0	0.0	1.3	2.8	68.5
<b>Total</b>		273,680	52,072	76,867	19.1	\$9548.1	\$2267.9	\$1815.0	13.3

Local resident workers are residents of the reported borough/census area as determined by the zip code of the most recent Permanent Fund Dividend mailing address. Worker employment records showing place of work information are matched with Permanent Fund Dividend applicant address information to determine the number of local residents, Alaska residents and nonresidents working in each borough/census area. Place of work was based upon employer reported place of work information. Workers were assigned to a geographic area based upon place of work where they earned the most money in 2009. If employers did not provide specific place of work information for the worker, the borough/census area of the primary business location was used to determine the place of work.

N/D: Not disclosable

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

# APPENDIX

## Methodology

Alaska residency is determined by matching the Alaska Department of Revenue Permanent Fund Dividend (PFD) file with the Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development wage file. The PFD file is a list of Alaskans who either applied for or received a PFD. The wage file contains quarterly earnings and industry information on workers covered by unemployment insurance within Alaska. Workers included in the wage file were considered Alaska residents if they applied for either a 2009 or 2010 PFD.

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

Although most workers would have had to have been in Alaska all of 2009 in order to be

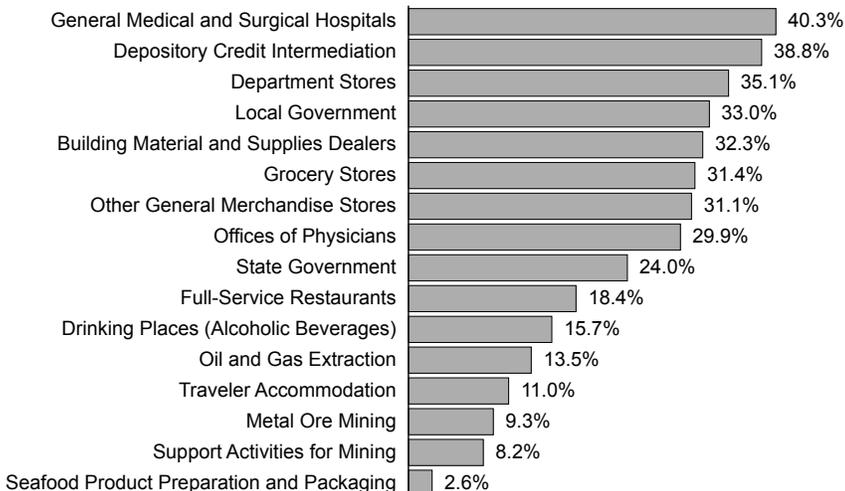
considered residents for purposes of this report, information from both the 2009 and 2010 dividend years was used to improve the accuracy of the residency classification. Resident workers that left Alaska during 2009 would not have been eligible for a 2009 PFD unless they had spent the entire year in the state. The 2009 PFD data match identified these workers and they were counted as residents. New workers that arrived in Alaska after January 1, 2009, would generally be considered nonresidents in this report.

## Limitations of the Data

The data have some limitations. Persons who did not provide a social security number on their 2009 or 2010 Permanent Fund Dividend applications or who were eligible for a dividend but did not apply were not counted as residents. If industry or occupation codes were missing from the wage file, those records were excluded from the tally for those industry and occupation tabulations. Also excluded were persons who established residency during 2009 but did not meet eligibility requirements for the 2010 PFD. A long-term analysis of 2008 worker information showed that 14.5 percent of nonresident workers stayed in Alaska and ultimately applied for a 2009 Permanent Fund Dividend. The likelihood that nonresident workers will stay in Alaska and later become eligible for a PFD varies significantly by industry. Nonresident oil and seafood processing industry workers were much less likely to become residents than state and local government workers, health care workers, or those working in retail stores.

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

## A1 Percent Nonresident Workers in 2008 That Became Residents in 2009 Selected Industries



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

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

Many workers have two or more jobs throughout the year. The dataset used in this report consists of an unduplicated collection of wage records. In cases where workers had more than one job or worked in more than one geographic area, their employment and earnings were assigned to the industry, employer, and area where they earned the majority of their wages in 2009. Therefore, each worker has only one employer, one industry, and one wage associated with their employment in 2009 even if they worked at two or more jobs. Resulting data, at the industry and area levels, should not be relied upon as absolute figures for employment and wages. Since this methodology is consistent with past reports, the data may be confidently used for comparison to years past.

## Other Measures of Residency

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

## A2 New Hires by Residency - Major and Selected Industry Categories Alaska 2009

Industry	Resident Workers	Nonres. Workers	Total Workers	Resident New Hires	Nonres. New Hires	Total New Hires	Percent of Total Workers that were Nonres. New Hires	Percent of Total New Hires that were Nonres.
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	990	685	1,675	390	479	869	28.6	55.1
Mining	13,956	5,432	19,388	1,691	1,357	3,048	7	44.5
Oil and Gas	3,125	920	4,045	152	140	292	3.5	47.9
Oilfield Services*	8,716	3,707	12,423	1,183	855	2,038	6.9	42.0
Utilities	2,208	146	2,354	328	85	413	3.6	20.6
Construction	21,649	5,480	27,129	7,419	3,853	11,272	14.2	34.2
Manufacturing	9,773	17,104	26,877	2,483	9,714	12,197	36.1	79.6
Seafood Processing	5,549	16,325	21,874	1,601	9,186	10,787	42.0	85.2
Wholesale Trade	6,704	798	7,502	1,379	492	1,871	6.6	26.3
Retail Trade	41,201	6,625	47,826	12,719	4,740	17,459	9.9	27.1
Transportation and Warehousing	18,932	6,015	24,947	4,167	2,965	7,132	11.9	41.6
Air Transportation	5,775	1,730	7,505	759	614	1,373	8.2	44.7
Information	6,991	579	7,570	1,373	350	1,723	4.6	20.3
Finance and Insurance	9,331	677	10,008	1,660	429	2,089	4.3	20.5
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	6,089	630	6,719	2,131	414	2,545	6.2	16.3
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	13,641	3,013	16,654	3,272	1,679	4,951	10.1	33.9
Management of Companies and Enterprises	527	43	570	125	18	143	3.2	12.6
Admin. Support/Waste Mgmt. & Remediation	13,438	4,251	17,689	4,783	2,569	7,352	14.5	34.9
Educational Services	1,983	520	2,503	512	294	806	11.7	36.5
Health Care and Social Assistance	39,579	4,451	44,030	8,908	2,949	11,857	6.7	24.9
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	4,762	1,802	6,564	1,926	1,194	3,120	18.2	38.3
Accommodation and Food Services	28,263	11,423	39,686	12,303	8,081	20,384	20.4	39.6
Accommodation	7,101	4,890	11,991	2,698	3,361	6,059	28.0	55.5
Food Services and Drinking Places	21,162	6,533	27,695	9,605	4,720	14,325	17.0	32.9
Other Services	11,114	1,713	12,827	3,365	1,192	4,557	9.3	26.2
Public Administration	492	20	512	189	18	207	3.5	8.7
Unassigned	800	305	1,105	517	246	763	22.3	32.2
State Government	25,627	1,860	27,487	2,500	1,069	3,569	3.9	30.0
Local Government	47,702	3,295	50,997	8,915	2,212	11,127	4.3	19.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>325,752</b>	<b>76,867</b>	<b>402,619</b>	<b>83,055</b>	<b>46,399</b>	<b>129,454</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>35.8</b>

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

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

# A3 Resident and Nonresident Workers and Earnings Private, State, and Local Government Workers - Alaska 2009

Industry	Resident Workers	Nonres. Workers	Percent Nonres.	Resident Wages	Nonres. Wages	Percent Nonres.	Resident Earnings/Qtr.	Nonres. Earnings/Qtr.
<b>Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting</b>								
Crop Production	301	59	16.4	\$3,260,360	\$391,331	10.7	\$4,015	\$3,345
Animal Production	271	167	38.1	8,249,870	1,865,376	18.4	9,046	4,820
Forestry and Logging	209	248	54.3	5,811,337	6,012,677	50.9	9,465	10,586
Fishing, Hunting and Trapping <sup>1</sup>	107	170	61.4	1,619,549	3,590,309	68.9	7,166	12,296
Support Activities for Agriculture and Forestry	102	41	28.7	1,553,799	522,248	25.2	5,530	6,872
<b>Mining</b>								
Oil and Gas Extraction	3,125	920	22.7	462,194,985	157,908,922	25.5	38,060	49,347
Mining (except Oil and Gas)	2,024	690	25.4	141,784,171	48,669,774	25.6	19,259	23,741
Support Activities for Mining	8,807	3,822	30.3	655,447,518	283,544,712	30.2	20,217	22,824
<b>Utilities</b>								
Utilities	2,208	146	6.2	138,786,360	5,269,186	3.7	17,279	14,203
<b>Construction</b>								
Construction of Buildings	6,945	1,377	16.5	300,046,845	37,292,290	11.1	13,482	12,439
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	4,325	1,446	25.1	220,143,412	62,464,146	22.1	15,705	18,350
Specialty Trade Contractors	10,376	2,656	20.4	435,543,772	52,431,755	10.7	12,713	10,144
<b>Manufacturing</b>								
Food Manuf.	6,059	16,417	73.0	118,502,715	182,497,281	60.6	6,231	5,507
Beverage and Tobacco Product Manuf.	183	50	21.5	5,077,829	596,280	10.5	8,203	5,277
Textile Mills	6	N/D	N/D	129,903	N/D	N/D	5,648	N/D
Textile Product Mills	87	7	7.4	2,139,246	142,296	6.2	7,586	7,489
Apparel Manuf.	6	N/D	N/D	112,193	N/D	N/D	4,878	N/D
Leather and Allied Product Manuf.	2	N/D	N/D	36,873	N/D	N/D	4,609	N/D
Wood Product Manuf.	368	84	18.6	10,130,685	1,091,152	9.7	8,863	6,613
Paper Manuf.	6	N/D	N/D	261,179	N/D	N/D	10,882	N/D
Printing and Related Support Activities	374	41	9.9	11,200,009	520,705	4.4	8,478	5,424
Petroleum and Coal Products Manuf.	685	41	5.6	55,928,042	1,225,430	2.1	21,796	11,783
Chemical Manuf.	57	6	9.5	2,444,947	270,388	10.0	13,971	24,581
Plastics and Rubber Products Manuf.	110	23	17.3	3,513,924	493,948	12.3	9,346	8,666
Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manuf.	337	77	18.6	12,784,661	1,525,905	10.7	11,507	8,117
Primary Metal Manuf.	31	N/D	N/D	1,065,391	N/D	N/D	10,147	N/D
Fabricated Metal Product Manuf.	463	64	12.1	20,684,026	1,529,557	6.9	12,559	8,893
Machinery Manuf.	80	7	8.0	4,276,101	105,049	2.4	14,159	5,836
Computer and Electronic Product Manuf.	114	9	7.3	7,837,033	468,662	5.6	17,893	16,738
Elec. Equip., Appliance, and Component Manuf.	24	N/D	N/D	1,253,463	N/D	N/D	14,747	N/D
Transportation Equipment Manuf.	411	220	34.9	14,541,844	4,595,235	24.0	10,176	9,613
Furniture and Related Product Manuf.	140	25	15.2	4,155,092	200,086	4.6	9,112	3,775
Miscellaneous Manuf.	230	29	11.2	6,646,823	441,012	6.2	8,522	6,125
<b>Wholesale Trade</b>								
Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods	2,822	259	8.4	134,861,835	7,572,697	5.3	13,002	11,741
Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods	3,289	475	12.6	120,198,305	7,043,272	5.5	10,472	7,337
Wholesale Elec. Markets / Agents / Brokers	592	64	9.8	30,977,435	1,981,646	6.0	14,647	15,127
<b>Retail Trade</b>								
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	4,514	468	9.4	155,882,640	6,996,399	4.3	9,791	6,657
Furniture and Home Furnishings Stores	976	153	13.6	27,020,536	1,607,338	5.6	7,997	5,305
Electronics and Appliance Stores	819	135	14.2	19,107,929	1,975,615	9.4	7,109	6,414
Bldg. Material / Garden Equip. / Sup. Dealers	4,158	533	11.4	117,077,154	5,842,896	4.8	8,187	5,002
Food and Beverage Stores	7,640	1,076	12.3	155,646,158	9,125,712	5.5	6,144	3,999
Health and Personal Care Stores	992	164	14.2	28,506,874	2,645,869	8.5	8,287	7,209
Gasoline Stations	1,529	236	13.4	24,237,223	1,678,411	6.5	5,006	3,461
Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	2,181	791	26.6	27,388,973	6,962,440	20.3	4,290	4,432
Sporting Goods, Hobby, Book, and Music Stores	2,406	501	17.2	31,477,014	3,453,251	9.9	4,353	3,582
General Merchandise Stores	12,067	1,812	13.1	241,302,227	16,739,939	6.5	6,089	4,451
Miscellaneous Store Retailers	2,813	638	18.5	50,241,689	5,022,142	9.1	5,682	3,685
Nonstore Retailers	1,106	118	9.6	45,166,616	2,603,139	5.4	11,513	9,535
<b>Transportation and Warehousing</b>								
Air Transportation	5,775	1,730	23.1	239,865,671	64,770,526	21.3	11,330	15,063
Water Transportation	905	482	34.8	44,411,259	21,127,884	32.2	14,419	14,775
Truck Transportation	3,149	535	14.5	137,203,110	13,516,785	9.0	12,174	10,020
Transit and Ground Passenger Transportation	1,601	155	8.8	29,990,771	1,674,962	5.3	5,444	4,614
Pipeline Transportation	854	69	7.5	105,713,643	8,237,953	7.2	32,467	35,974
Scenic and Sightseeing Transportation	1,580	1,563	49.7	30,218,084	18,460,997	37.9	6,343	4,724
Support Activities for Transportation	2,790	623	18.3	102,761,013	20,411,697	16.6	10,773	14,038
Postal Service	74	5	6.3	949,748	31,853	3.2	4,041	5,309
Couriers and Messengers	2,016	812	28.7	124,248,308	102,704,137	45.3	16,525	38,800
Warehousing and Storage	188	41	17.9	11,943,777	2,760,079	18.8	16,339	19,167

(continued on page A-27)

Industry	Resident Workers	Nonres. Workers	Percent Nonres.	Resident Wages	Nonres. Wages	Percent Nonres.	Resident Earnings/Qtr.	Nonres. Earnings/Qtr.
<b>Information</b>								
Publishing Industries (except Internet)	993	113	10.2	\$32,864,663	\$1,968,404	5.7	\$9,532	\$7,719
Motion Picture and Sound Recording Industries	471	81	14.7	3,904,469	353,390	8.3	2,886	2,129
Broadcasting (except Internet)	840	84	9.1	31,256,170	1,240,471	3.8	10,155	6,329
Telecommunications	4,527	283	5.9	279,489,502	12,327,564	4.2	16,175	16,306
Internet Service Providers, Web Search Portals, and Data Processing Services	75	6	7.4	3,807,138	147,086	3.7	13,549	12,257
Other Information Services	85	12	12.4	3,625,077	197,865	5.2	12,004	7,067
<b>Finance and Insurance</b>								
Credit Intermediation and Related Activities	5,227	392	7.0	236,484,117	7,405,391	3.0	12,012	7,989
Securities, Commodity Contracts, Other Financial	562	38	6.3	43,254,447	1,996,890	4.4	20,856	17,672
Insurance Carriers and Related Activities	1,777	109	5.8	89,519,831	2,274,869	2.5	13,488	9,934
Funds, Trusts, and Other Financial Vehicles	1,765	138	7.3	104,569,343	5,893,240	5.3	16,965	18,709
<b>Real Estate and Rental and Leasing</b>								
Real Estate	3,829	337	8.1	116,451,907	5,039,801	4.1	9,081	6,684
Rental and Leasing Services	1,988	281	12.4	52,435,928	5,036,202	8.8	8,104	7,724
Lessors of Nonfinancial Intangible Assets	272	12	4.2	5,848,961	135,735	2.3	10,172	5,221
<b>Professional, Scientific and Technical Services</b>								
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	13,641	3,013	18.1	675,041,140	128,411,451	16.0	14,167	16,983
Management of Companies and Enterprises	527	43	7.5	41,933,722	3,911,256	8.5	22,094	29,408
<b>Administrative Support/Waste Management and Remediation</b>								
Administrative and Support Services	11,805	3,964	25.1	315,210,657	88,803,443	22.0	8,432	9,493
Waste Management and Remediation Services	1,633	287	14.9	74,474,815	8,967,314	10.7	13,630	12,866
<b>Educational Services</b>								
Educational Services	1,983	520	20.8	54,553,196	9,208,855	14.4	8,376	8,804
<b>Health Care and Social Assistance</b>								
Ambulatory Health Care Services	15,278	1,697	10.0	590,636,027	49,275,712	7.7	10,946	12,396
Hospitals	11,634	1,192	9.3	592,288,149	40,074,840	6.3	13,440	14,201
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	3,195	439	12.1	82,874,129	6,034,713	6.8	7,449	6,127
Social Assistance	9,472	1,123	10.6	212,939,858	15,253,313	6.7	6,665	6,031
<b>Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation</b>								
Performing Arts / Spectator Sports / Related	699	304	30.3	8,771,710	2,632,920	23.1	5,035	4,381
Museums, Historical Sites, and Similar Institutions	417	188	31.1	9,317,916	1,853,495	16.6	7,195	4,074
Amusement, Gambling, and Recreation Industries	3,646	1,310	26.4	38,621,103	9,369,790	19.5	3,723	3,576
<b>Accommodation and Food Services</b>								
Accommodation	7,101	4,890	40.8	122,285,409	41,771,084	25.5	5,506	4,113
Food Services and Drinking Places	21,162	6,533	23.6	284,066,304	48,713,203	14.6	4,395	3,561
<b>Other Services</b>								
Repair and Maintenance	2,736	577	17.4	85,248,528	17,066,251	16.7	9,263	12,225
Personal and Laundry Services	2,266	351	13.4	38,635,431	3,231,268	7.7	5,248	3,950
Religious / Grantmaking / Civic / Prof. / Similar	5,614	704	11.1	161,355,206	8,841,591	5.2	8,582	6,157
Private Households	498	81	14.0	10,737,902	791,269	6.9	6,516	4,522
<b>Public Administration</b>								
Executive, Legislative, and other								
General Government Support	429	N/D	N/D	12,429,023	N/D	N/D	9,092	N/D
Justice, Public Order, and Safety Activities	39	N/D	N/D	776,303	N/D	N/D	7,324	N/D
Administration of Human Resource Programs	17	N/D	N/D	945,360	N/D	N/D	14,324	N/D
Administration of Economic Programs	7	N/D	N/D	369,159	N/D	N/D	15,382	N/D
Unclassified <sup>2</sup>	800	302	27.4	18,424,475	4,236,790	18.7	8,211	7,420
Unknown	4	4	50.0	74,610	7,773	9.4	6,218	1,943
<b>Total Private Sector</b>	<b>252,423</b>	<b>71,712</b>	<b>22.1</b>	<b>9,129,083,636</b>	<b>1,723,348,618</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>10,696</b>	<b>10,591</b>
Local Government	47,702	3,295	6.5	1,553,500,466	53,725,521	3.3	9,532	7,629
State Government	25,627	1,860	6.8	1,133,456,998	37,949,566	3.2	12,001	8,712
<b>Total Private and Government</b>	<b>325,752</b>	<b>76,867</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>11,816,041,100</b>	<b>1,815,023,705</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>10,636</b>	<b>10,424</b>

N/A: Not applicable

N/D: Not disclosable

<sup>1</sup> Does not include fish harvesting employment numbers.

<sup>2</sup> No industry data are available.

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

# A4 AGIA Related Occupations

## Selected Occupations with Largest Number of Nonresidents - Alaska 2009

Occupational Title	Resident Workers	Nonres. Workers	Percent Nonres.	Earnings in Millions		Percent Nonres.	Average Nonres. Earnings
				Resident	Nonres.		
Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	3,674	1,554	29.7	\$57.5	\$13.7	19.3	\$8,817
Construction Laborers	6,176	1,357	18.0	171.1	28.5	14.3	20,974
Cooks, Restaurant	1,828	1,025	35.9	31.7	10.1	24.1	9,807
Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	4,878	1,015	17.2	94.3	11.3	10.7	11,123
Office Clerks, General	6,773	904	11.8	177.8	21.2	10.7	23,478
Food Preparation Workers	3,041	863	22.1	35.7	5.6	13.5	6,460
Operating Engineers and Other Construction Equipment Operators	3,498	806	18.7	196.6	43.7	18.2	54,224
Carpenters	3,484	755	17.8	127.6	18.7	12.8	24,766
Office and Administrative Support Workers, All Other	6,384	742	10.4	179.2	12.6	6.6	16,944
Janitors and Cleaners, Except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	5,646	724	11.4	102.7	6.7	6.1	9,236
Maintenance and Repair Workers, General	3,401	637	15.8	126.1	11.5	8.4	18,068
Dishwashers	1,342	635	32.1	12.2	3.9	24.3	6,171
Electricians	2,128	592	21.8	133.2	31.3	19.0	52,799
Truck Drivers, Heavy and Tractor-Trailer	2,875	498	14.8	135.8	17.2	11.2	34,505
Stock Clerks and Order Fillers	2,905	468	13.9	52.7	4.6	8.0	9,790
Plumbers, Pipefitters, and Steamfitters	1,751	438	20.0	104.7	19.8	15.9	45,262
Bus Drivers, Transit and Intercity	538	416	43.6	14.2	4.9	25.9	11,893
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Construction Trades and Extraction Workers	992	395	28.5	85.8	36.2	29.7	91,765
Managers, All Other	2,466	389	13.6	182.0	65.7	26.5	168,827
Executive Secretaries and Administrative Assistants	4,112	361	8.1	138.3	8.5	5.8	23,684
Security Guards	2,170	356	14.1	67.0	8.4	11.1	23,455
Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks	4,621	352	7.1	149.9	5.4	3.5	15,312
Receptionists and Information Clerks	3,185	322	9.2	68.8	3.2	4.4	9,894
Welders, Cutters, Solderers, and Brazers	655	277	29.7	33.6	12.0	26.3	43,396
Construction Managers	946	257	21.4	88.3	21.3	19.4	82,882
Truck Drivers, Light Or Delivery Services	1,192	211	15.0	41.9	4.5	9.7	21,260
Helpers, Construction Trades, All Other	701	195	21.8	19.2	4.5	18.9	23,020
Mobile Heavy Equipment Mechanics, Except Engines	599	190	24.1	40.7	11.5	22.0	60,308
Cooks, Institution and Cafeteria	755	165	17.9	19.1	2.7	12.4	16,451
Painters, Construction and Maintenance	610	164	21.2	17.7	2.7	13.1	16,242
Inspectors, Testers, Sorters, Samplers, and Weighers	287	155	35.1	17.0	9.5	35.8	61,065
Helpers--Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Workers	812	154	15.9	25.6	5.4	17.5	35,305
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Office and Administrative Support Workers	2,085	150	6.7	93.2	4.0	4.1	26,616
Bus and Truck Mechanics and Diesel Engine Specialists	661	146	18.1	37.7	7.3	16.2	50,089
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Production and Operating Workers	428	136	24.1	45.5	13.7	23.2	100,865
Structural Iron and Steel Workers	311	123	28.3	18.0	5.9	24.6	47,749
Surveyors	410	119	22.5	22.1	4.3	16.2	35,945
Cement Masons and Concrete Finishers	260	113	30.3	8.2	2.8	25.2	24,348
Laundry and Dry-Cleaning Workers	428	112	20.7	7.3	1.0	12.4	9,256
First Line Supervisors/Managers of Food Preparation and Serving Workers	603	107	15.1	16.5	1.4	7.9	13,169
Computer Support Specialists	1,311	98	7.0	57.1	2.3	3.9	23,899
Millwrights	161	97	37.6	12.4	7.5	37.7	77,139
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Mechanics, Installers, and Repairers	641	94	12.8	46.1	6.3	12.0	66,695
Mechanical Engineers	202	91	31.1	16.2	4.6	22.0	50,031
Computer Programmers	644	87	11.9	38.4	7.1	15.7	81,965
Maintenance Workers, Machinery	222	79	26.2	12.9	2.9	18.3	36,604
Telecommunications Equipment Installers and Repairers, Ex Line Repairers	788	75	8.7	53.2	3.3	5.8	43,365
Construction and Building Inspectors	232	73	23.9	18.0	5.4	23.0	73,736
Civil Engineers	628	71	10.2	47.6	3.5	6.9	49,665
Environmental Scientists and Specialists, Including Health	605	71	10.5	35.4	2.9	7.6	41,238
Insulation Workers	157	71	31.1	5.6	3.4	37.4	47,248
Engineering Technicians, Ex Drafters, All Other	552	70	11.3	30.9	3.0	8.8	42,763
Helpers--Carpenters	509	70	12.1	10.0	0.9	8.7	13,510
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Housekeeping and Janitorial Workers	305	69	18.4	9.8	0.8	7.9	12,244
Electrical Engineers	248	67	21.3	21.4	3.6	14.4	53,754
Helpers--Extraction Workers	159	67	29.6	7.5	1.9	20.3	28,380
File Clerks	683	65	8.7	13.1	0.6	4.3	8,939
Dispatchers, Except Police, Fire, and Ambulance	456	64	12.3	17.3	1.3	7.2	20,804
Production, Planning, and Expediting Clerks	436	59	11.9	19.9	2.1	9.5	35,302
Hazardous Materials Removal Workers	282	58	17.1	11.0	1.7	13.7	30,153
Food Service Managers	461	57	11.0	17.4	1.1	5.8	18,717
Sheet Metal Workers	413	55	11.8	22.6	0.8	3.6	15,399
Occupational Health and Safety Specialists	166	55	24.9	13.9	5.0	26.6	91,424
Electrical and Electronic Engineering Technicians	197	53	21.2	15.0	4.4	22.6	82,670
Civil Engineering Technicians	446	52	10.4	26.7	1.7	6.1	33,128

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

Occupational Title	Required Education Level	Resident Workers		Nonres. Workers		Percent Nonres.		Earnings in Millions		Percent Nonres.	
		Workers	Nonres. Workers	Workers	Nonres. Workers	Nonres.	Resident	Nonres.	Nonres.		
Airline Pilots, Copilots, and Flight Engineers	Bachelor's degree	879	1088	497	499	55.3	\$74.4	\$95.3	56.2		
Captains, Mates, and Pilots of Water Vessels	Work experience in a related occupation	497	499	497	499	50.1	26.0	20.7	44.4		
Commercial Pilots	Postsecondary vocational training	731	505	731	505	40.9	73.3	45.3	38.2		
Service Unit Operators, Oil, Gas, and Mining	Moderate-term on-the-job training (1-12 months)	641	306	641	306	32.3	50.0	20.5	29.0		
Welders, Cutters, Solderers, and Brazers	Long-term on-the-job training (more than 12 months)	655	277	655	277	29.7	33.6	12.0	26.3		
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Const. Trades and Extraction Workers	Work experience in a related occupation	992	395	992	395	28.5	85.8	36.2	29.7		
Physician Assistants	Bachelor's degree	313	114	313	114	26.7	24.4	5.6	18.7		
Geological and Petroleum Technicians	Associate degree	454	156	454	156	25.6	30.1	10.8	26.5		
Petroleum Engineers	Bachelor's degree	412	136	412	136	24.8	64.7	16.1	20.0		
Roustabouts, Oil and Gas	Moderate-term on-the-job training (1-12 months)	1531	497	1531	497	24.5	86.6	28.3	24.6		
Mobile Heavy Equipment Mechanics, Except Engines	Postsecondary vocational training	599	190	599	190	24.1	40.7	11.5	22.0		
Surveyors	Bachelor's degree	410	119	410	119	22.5	22.1	4.3	16.2		
Zoologists and Wildlife Biologists	Bachelor's degree	544	155	544	155	22.2	26.6	2.3	7.8		
Electricians	Long-term on-the-job training (more than 12 months)	2128	592	2128	592	21.8	133.2	31.3	19.0		
Construction Managers	Bachelor's degree	946	257	946	257	21.4	88.3	21.3	19.4		
Licensed Practical and Licensed Vocational Nurses	Postsecondary vocational training	551	140	551	140	20.3	25.0	3.1	10.9		
Plumbers, Pipefitters, and Steamfitters	Long-term on-the-job training (more than 12 months)	1751	438	1751	438	20.0	104.7	19.8	15.9		
Pharmacists	First Professional Degree	260	64	260	64	19.8	25.3	3.3	11.4		
Operating Engineers and Other Construction Equipment Operators	Moderate-term on-the-job training (1-12 months)	3498	806	3498	806	18.7	196.6	43.7	18.2		
Bus and Truck Mechanics and Diesel Engine Specialists	Postsecondary vocational training	661	146	661	146	18.1	37.7	7.3	16.2		
Construction Laborers	Moderate-term on-the-job training (1-12 months)	6176	1357	6176	1357	18.0	171.1	28.5	14.3		
Carpenters	Long-term on-the-job training (more than 12 months)	3484	755	3484	755	17.8	127.6	18.7	12.8		
Physical Therapists	Master's Degree	297	64	297	64	17.7	16.4	1.9	10.1		
Registered Nurses	Associate degree	4361	886	4361	886	16.9	252.3	27.2	9.7		
Maintenance and Repair Workers, General	Moderate-term on-the-job training (1-12 months)	3401	637	3401	637	15.8	126.1	11.5	8.4		
Aircraft Mechanics and Service Technicians	Postsecondary vocational training	1083	192	1083	192	15.1	54.5	6.3	10.3		
Truck Drivers, Heavy and Tractor-Trailer	Moderate-term on-the-job training (1-12 months)	2875	498	2875	498	14.8	135.8	17.2	11.2		
Compliance Officers, Except Agr., Const., Health and Safety, and Trans.	Long-term on-the-job training (more than 12 months)	388	65	388	65	14.3	19.9	1.3	6.3		
Fire Fighters	Long-term on-the-job training (more than 12 months)	753	118	753	118	13.5	40.6	4.0	9.0		
Radiologic Technologists and Technicians	Associate degree	409	60	409	60	12.8	25.3	1.8	6.7		
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Mechanics, Installers, and Repairers	Work experience in a related occupation	641	94	641	94	12.8	46.1	6.3	12.0		
Automotive Service Technicians and Mechanics	Postsecondary vocational training	1820	251	1820	251	12.1	66.4	4.7	6.7		
Environmental Scientists and Specialists, Including Health	Master's Degree	605	71	605	71	10.5	35.4	2.9	7.6		
Emergency Medical Technicians and Paramedics	Postsecondary vocational training	343	39	343	39	10.2	14.9	1.3	7.9		
Civil Engineers	Bachelor's degree	628	71	628	71	10.2	47.6	3.5	6.9		
Water and Liquid Waste Treatment Plant and System Operators	Long-term on-the-job training (more than 12 months)	558	61	558	61	9.9	21.5	2.4	10.1		
Dental Hygienists	Associate degree	377	38	377	38	9.2	20.4	0.9	4.3		
General and Operations Managers	Work experience plus bachelor's or higher degree	3983	400	3983	400	9.1	289.6	26.4	8.3		
Dental Assistants	Moderate-term on-the-job training (1-12 months)	984	97	984	97	9.0	27.3	1.3	4.5		
Computer Systems Analysts	Bachelor's degree	429	41	429	41	8.7	30.5	2.0	6.3		
Administrative Services Managers	Work experience plus bachelor's or higher degree	1675	155	1675	155	8.5	85.8	6.8	7.3		
Elementary School Teachers, Except Special Education	Bachelor's degree	3111	286	3111	286	8.4	146.6	6.5	4.3		
Executive Secretaries and Administrative Assistants	Moderate-term on-the-job training (1-12 months)	4112	361	4112	361	8.1	138.3	8.5	5.8		
Accountants and Auditors	Bachelor's degree	1688	148	1688	148	8.1	96.8	4.4	4.4		
Chief Executives	Work experience plus bachelor's or higher degree	1697	140	1697	140	7.6	198.0	11.8	5.6		
Computer Support Specialists	Associate degree	1311	98	1311	98	7.0	57.1	2.3	3.9		

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

# A6 Top Private Sector Occupations with the Largest Number of Nonresident Workers Paid Greater than Median Earnings for All Occupations (\$6,426 per Quarter) Alaska 2009

Occupation	Total Workers	Nonres. Workers	Average Earnings per Quarter	Percent of Total Workers that were Nonres. New Hires	Percent of Total New Hires that were Nonres.
Construction Laborers	7,533	1,357	\$9,523	13.0	24.1
Airline Pilots, Copilots, and Flight Engineers	1,967	1,088	\$26,315	10.6	74.9
Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	5,893	1,015	\$6,428	11.2	26.2
Office Clerks, General	7,677	904	\$7,960	7.2	24.3
Registered Nurses	5,247	886	\$15,055	11.1	54.6
Operating Engineers and Other Construction Equipment Operators	4,304	806	\$16,550	6.9	28.1
Fishers and Related Fishing Workers	1,316	796	\$6,851	35.0	62.2
Carpenters	4,239	755	\$11,534	11.2	27.0
Office and Administrative Support Workers, All Other	7,126	742	\$8,452	6.7	20.7
Maintenance and Repair Workers, General	4,038	637	\$10,405	10.2	36.4
Electricians	2,720	592	\$17,628	10.1	32.3
Construction and Related Workers, All Other	1,417	558	\$12,122	32.9	57.3
Sales and Related Workers, All Other	3,181	525	\$7,240	11.4	32.8
Commercial Pilots	1,236	505	\$27,940	10.0	69.9
Captains, Mates, and Pilots of Water Vessels	996	499	\$15,877	18.6	63.6
Truck Drivers, Heavy and Tractor-Trailer	3,373	498	\$13,245	7.8	29.0
Roustabouts, Oil and Gas	2,028	497	\$16,204	3.1	24.6
Production Workers, All Other	1,617	451	\$23,669	8.7	33.0
Plumbers, Pipefitters, and Steamfitters	2,189	438	\$16,856	11.7	38.2
Sailors and Marine Oilers	1,021	437	\$10,330	25.8	60.2
General and Operations Managers	4,383	400	\$19,781	4.2	29.7
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Const. Trades and Extraction Workers	1,387	395	\$25,089	9.0	45.8
Customer Service Representatives	3,325	395	\$7,943	8.4	27.4
Managers, All Other	2,855	389	\$23,858	5.0	35.5
Executive Secretaries and Administrative Assistants	4,473	361	\$9,445	5.1	21.1
Security Guards	2,526	356	\$9,042	6.7	24.6
Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks	4,973	352	\$8,797	4.2	19.9
Teachers and Instructors, All Other	2,713	347	\$9,338	7.9	33.9
Service Unit Operators, Oil, Gas, and Mining	947	306	\$21,083	9.8	69.4
Elementary School Teachers, Except Special Education	3,397	286	\$12,241	5.7	58.5
Welders, Cutters, Solderers, and Brazers	932	277	\$15,129	15.2	50.5
Engineers, All Other	1,269	263	\$25,602	9.4	47.8
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Retail Sales Workers	2,142	263	\$9,957	7.9	37.3
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Workers, All Other	1,519	260	\$16,735	7.4	31.0
Construction Managers	1,203	257	\$25,279	8.2	47.1
Automotive Service Technicians and Mechanics	2,071	251	\$10,183	8.5	28.9
Sales Representatives, Services, All Other	2,003	243	\$11,553	9.3	21.3
Ship Engineers	398	216	\$18,466	19.6	78.8
Truck Drivers, Light or Delivery Services	1,403	211	\$9,968	9.9	29.8
Air Transportation Workers, All Other	820	209	\$14,097	7.8	44.1
Chefs and Head Cooks	580	204	\$8,887	16.7	54.8
First-line Supervisors/Managers of Seafood Processing Workers	293	199	\$10,350	15.7	88.5
Helpers, Construction Trades, All Other	896	195	\$9,525	15.3	29.0
Aircraft Mechanics and Service Technicians	1,275	192	\$13,630	6.4	38.6
Mobile Heavy Equipment Mechanics, Except Engines	789	190	\$17,905	7.0	44.0

Median Earnings: \$6,426 per quarter worked.

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

A "New Hire" is defined as any worker that was hired for the first time at any point during 2009.

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